The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

$110,000 IN SPECIE.

Further Discussion of American Topics in England.

THE KOSSUTH HUNGARIAN NOTES.

Death of the Mother of the Queen.

EXCITING DEBATES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Later from India and China.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 16th inst., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 17th March, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing £110,000 specie.

The *Nova Scotian* and *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool, and the *Saxonia* at Southampton on the 14th March.

In the House of Commons on the 14th, Mr. DUNCOMBE asked some questions as to the course pursued by Government in the matter of the manufacture of Bank Notes for Hungary.

Sir G. C. LEWIS explained that, acting under his instructions, the Police authorities had called on the engraver to detain the notes, but Government was not a party to the legal proceedings now going on.

Mr. BAILEY complained that there had been a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Police, for he was informed that a detective had obtained work at the engraver's, and had abstracted one of the notes.

Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that, as far as he knew, no detective had been employed, and no improper practices or corruption had been used. Government, on the opinions of the law officers of the Crown, had decided not to institute proceedings against the engraver.

Mr. T. G. BARING made the usual statement with respect to the army estimates—the main particulars of which have already been published. The total force for last year was 237,589. This year it is 212,773—a decrease of 24,816. After a prolonged discussion, a portion of the funds required were voted. It was claimed that the experience of the Chinese war had demonstrated that England possessed in the Armstrong gun a weapon unrivaled by any other country. In the House of Lords, on the 15th, Lord WODEHOUSE stated, in reply to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, that the Government had received dispatches from the British Consul at Warsaw, confirming generally the published accounts of the late disturbances.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. GLADSTONE said he hoped to introduce the Budget on the 11th April.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL made some explanations as to the policy of England in the event of a descent upon the Dalmatian coast, &c., and said that no instructions had been given to the English fleet to interpose in such an event.

Sir ROBERT PEEL called attention to the religious persecutions in Spain, but Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he feared no beneficial result would attend a remonstrance from England.

Mr. BUTT asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Sir CHARLES WYKE, who was appointed on the 23d of January, 1860, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, had as yet proceeded to his mission; and, if not, when he was likely to do so; and whether the Foreign Office had received any official intimation of any measures adopted by the present Mexican Government to carry into effect the engagements entered into with the holders of the bonds of the Republic.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that Sir C. WYKE returned to England from South America in May last, but he was obliged to remain some months in Europe to recruit his health before he could again subject himself to the influences of a tropical climate. The public service, however, had not sustained any injury by the delay, as during the time which had elapsed since there had been no Government in Mexico from which we could have obtained the redress of any grievance of which we complained. There was such a Government now, and in April Sir C. WYKE would proceed to Mexico.

The Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen VICTORIA, was taken dangerously ill on the 15th, and the Queen and Royal family at once left town for her residence near Windsor. The Duchess is said to have long suffered from cancer, and the disease has assumed an alarming character.

The case of the Hungarian Bank notes in the Court of Equity, in which the Emperor of Austria and M. KOSSUTH are plaintiff and defendant, came up on the 14th of March, but was postponed till next term.

The reported confession of Miss CONSTANCE KENT in regard to the mysterious "Road murder," is denied.

Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is understood to have favorably replied to a requisition that he would stand for the new seat proposed to be allotted in Parliament to South Lancashire.

The *Daily News* says that the English Government struck by some inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese authorities, had offered the Chinese Government £20,000 for the production of Capt. BRABAZON alive.

The London *Times* remarks that as one-fifth of the population of the new American Confederation is pledged to repudiation, it does not see how or where the proposed 8 ₰ cent. loan of £3,000,000 is to be raised. Mr. DAVIS the President of the Confederation is moreover the gentleman who laughed at the dupes in the case of the Mississippi bonds and ridiculed their crocodile tears.

The Bank of France, on the 14th March, reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. The monthly returns of the bank show a gain in cash of over thirteen and a half millions of francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted and not yet due of twenty-seven and a half millions, and in the advances of sixteen millions.

The following notice was issued in Paris on the 14th inst.: "By a treaty concluded with the Turkish Government, it has been agreed that the drafts accepted by Messrs. MIRES & Co., for the settlement of the Turkish loan, will be paid to-morrow and the following days by the Credit Industrial Company."

The debate on the Address was progressing in the Corps Legislatif. On the 14th, M. JULES FAVRE proposed an amendment in favor of the abolition of the exceptional laws on public security. He spoke of the sensation produced in Europe by the return of France to representative rights, although limited. He asserted that the Government caused the doctrines of popular rights to germinate in Europe; had broken the treaties of 1815; had liberated Italy and other great nations who were entering on the path of liberty. France cannot, he said, remain a platonic apostle of liberty without obtaining liberty herself. He then recalled the principles of 1789, which, he maintained, had not been followed up. He criticised the law on general security, and protested against the present condition of municipal power, and against the system of candidates being nominated by the Government in the elections. He also censured the *régime* of the Press.

Mr. RAROCHE refuted the arguments made respecting the interior policy of the Government and spoke against the adoption of Mr. FAVRE's amendment.

Mr. EMILE OLLIVA defended the liberty of the Press. The amendment was rejected, and the first paragraph of the address was adopted.

The debate was continued on the 15th and resulted in the adoption of the second paragraph.

The French gained a great advantage in January over the Cochin Chinese, having killed 600 of the enemy and occupied two forts. The French had only six men *hors de combat*.

The Bourse on the 15th was firm and Rentes closed at 68 30.

The citadel of Messina surrendered, unconditionally, after four days' firing, during which the Sardinian artillerymen caused a great fire in the citadel. A capitulation was refused. Four Generals, 150 officers and 5,000 men were taken prisoners; 300 cannon also fell into the hands of the Sardinians. Notwithstanding the unconditional surrender, VICTOR EMANUEL is stated to have resolved that the same conditions should be granted to the garrison which had been agreed upon with FRANCIS II., in the event of the place surrendering immediately.

Civitella del Tronto would not be able to hold out much longer.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies passed, by acclamation, a vote of thanks to the land and sea forces, on the announcement of the surrender of Messina.

The project of law relative to the assumption of the title of "Kingdom of Italy," had been unanimously approved by the Chamber of Deputies. During the debate upon it, Signor BROFFERIO censured Ministers for having deprived the representatives of the people of the initiative step in this matter. Count CAVOUR replied that Government took the initiative, because it had taken the same step in the redemption of Italy. He also said it would be great boldness on the part of the people to adhere unanimously to the Government proposition, as they might depend it would meet with opposition abroad.

A telegram *via* Messina says there has been an encounter between the French Seventy-first Regiment of the line and 700 Papal Zouaves. A French Colonel was killed and 43 men wounded. The dispatch says, how the affair ended had not transpired.

It is announced *via* Naples that Gen. FERGOLA, before receiving orders from FRANCIS II. to surrender the citadel of Messina, opened fire against the Sardinians, but at the same time wrote to CIALDINI that he would spare the City of Messina.

In the Prussian Chamber of Nobles the Civil Marriage bill was rejected, 124 to 25 votes; also the motion for rendering the civil marriage optional by 122 to 45.

The Spanish Cortes expressed approval of the policy of the Government in relation to Italian affairs, by a vote of 176 against 40.

The inauguration of the entire line of railway from Seville to Cadiz took place on the 10th of March.

Reports had been current that the 15th of March, being the anniversary of the revolution at Pesth in 1848, would be marked by popular demonstrations, but the day passed off without anything of the kind.

Warsaw continued tranquil. The garrison, which only numbered 5,000 men at the time of the late outbreak, had been increased to over 20,000, but the troops were confined to their barracks.

A dispatch from Posen says the concessions granted by the Emperor to the Poles, are: Reconstitution of the Council of State, complete reform in the system of public instruction, the municipalities to be elected by the citizens, &c.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF would convoke the principal Polish notabilities, in order that all necessary reforms might be proposed, examined and ratified.

A dispatch, dated Warsaw, March 15, says: "The deputation were astounded at the tone of the Emperor's rescript. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF privately stated that an Imperial Manifesto may be shortly expected granting reforms. M. ZAMOYSK, President of the deputation, said: 'We accept, but we are far from being satisfied.' Excitement unabated. Every political prisoner set at liberty."

The following is a summery of the Imperial rescript:

"I ought to consider the petition of the Poles as null and void. I will, however, only look upon it as an act of enthusiasm. I devote all my attention to the reforms rendered necessary in the empire by the development of its interests and the progress of the age. My subjects in the kingdom of Poland are equally the objects of my solicitude. I have given proofs of my desire that they should participate in the general benefits and progressive improvements. My sentiments and intentions are still the same. I have a right to rely upon their not being misunderstood ur paralyzed by inopportune or immoderate demands which I could not confound with the welfare of my subjects. I shall fulfill all my duties, and shall not tolerate any serious disturbances. Nothing can be raised on such a foundation. Aspirations which should there seek for support would condemn themselves beforehand. They would destroy confidence, and would meet with severe reprobation, since they would make the country recede from the path of regular progress in which it is my unalterable desire to maintain it."

The Calcutta and China mails—telegraphic news by which was received *per* last steamer—reached Marseilles on the morning of the 15th. It was doubtful if they would arrive in London in time for the American portion to catch the *Africa via* Queenstown.

A Calcutta telegram *via* Gatle, to Feb. 15, reports the Import market steadier, and the demand slightly increasing. Exchange 2s. 1½d. The famine in the Northwest was slightly abating.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4s. 9d., and at Shanghai 6s. 5d.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

REVELATIONS OF THE CENSUS.

From the London News, March 13.

The results of the census of the United States may afford more information to European observers than any other representation of American affairs that can be sent us. It is most opportune that the census should have been taken last year; and it is most useful to all who feel an interest in the prospects of the Republic, to have this latest information as to how the national numbers and classes are distributed over the great sections of the country. Some conclusions of great importance may be drawn from the records of the census without danger of any extensive mistake; and this kind of evidence is invaluable at a time when the imaginations of American citizens are heated, and their public affairs are in a state of utter confusion. Here, then, are the leading facts in regard to the numbers and distribution of the people.

The total population of the United States (which is still the national title till the constitutional question of secession is settled) is 31,648,496. Of these the slave population is 3,999,853; so that we may call the free population, of all complexions, 27,000,000. This free population, which is nearly all white, (for the free blacks are a small element in such large amounts,) consists of 19,046,173 in the Free States, and in the Slave States of 8,602,470. With the States are included the Territories, throughout. Thus it appears that the Northern section has above 19,000,000 of inhabitants; while the Southern has less than eight and three-quarters. The slave element of 4,000,000 does not add to the strength of the South, but the contrary. It is unnecessary to explain that, in any time of public danger, four millions of slaves are much more of an incumbrance than the same number of women and children. They have not only to be fed and guarded, but to be guarded against.

The next question is how the Central States stand; and what is the force of the States which declare themselves to have seceded. Taking the seceders first, the free population of the six States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Texas amounts to 2,395,895: a sorry force with which to encounter the nineteen millions of the North; and especially while these two millions and a third have on their hands a slave population of 1,872,070.

As to the Border States, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, their vicinity to the Free States raises their population to 4,159,776, while their slaves are only 873,732, Maryland having actually, only 1,505 slaves. This state of things seems to indicate very clearly the interest of these frontier States. If they could seperate themselves from the North, and make themselves a part of the Southern Confederation, they must soon decline in the nobler element of their population to the level of the Gulf States, or even lower, as they have not the advantage of the fresh soil which for a time sustains numbers in new States. It is most improbable that this nobler element of the population will consent to merge itself in any such way. In Maryland, at the present rate of decrease of slaves, there will not be a slave left by the date of the next census; and the increase of free population since the last is very great indeed for a Slave State—the greatest but two, though the State is so small. That increase is 153,517, while that of South Carolina is only 24,663, and that of Louisiana itself only 81,292.

While in the Border Slave States the free inhabitants are thus increasing faster than the slaves, South Carolina is in the opposite case. Her entire free population is only 308,186, while her slaves are 407,185. So far from her having power to make war, her whole white population would be needed to coerce the black. The State of Mississippi seems to be the only other one in which the slaves predominate in number; but there are five more in which the negro population treads closely on the white, viz.: Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama; and in no one of these has the free race increased so much as 100,000 since 1850. The largest increase is found where Slavery is dying out, or becoming superseded by free labor, as in the case of Missouri, where the increase exceeds 490,000, and Texas, where it is 261,588.

All this would be very instructive in ordinary times, as showing the effect of Slavery in reducing the States in which it exists below the natural rate of progress in a country of such capabilities. But if we wish to estimate the bearing of these facts on the present struggle, we must turn to the North, and see what the Free States and Territories are doing. Their total population is, as we have seen, above 19 000 000. It is a striking fact that three of these States—New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—contain more white inhabitants than all the Slave States together. The whole seventeen—Gulf and Border and Inland together—show less than nine millions to more than nine millions in the three great Free States. Yet those three States have increased less rapidly, both positively and relatively, than some States in the Northwest. Illinois transcends all others in positive, and Iowa in relative increase,—Iowa having quadrupled her population, and Illinois increased hers by nearly 840,000, whereas the increase in New-York itself is under 755,000.

This is enough for the present. When we obtain particulars for guidance as to the wealth and industry of the country, we shall fully understand how ruinous to the South would be any genuine conflict of the whole or any part of the Slave States with such a population as that of the North, once made thoroughly hostile. *At present, the mere numbers are quite enough to dispel any illusions, in Europe if not in the maddened Southern States, as to the chances of any Southern Confederation based on the institution of Slavery.* Nine millions of mean whites, with a sprinkling of slaveholders among them, make a dismal show against nineteen millions of free people who labor under no social perils and constraint from a "peculiar institution." But when we look at the seceding States alone, and see that they afford less than two millions and a half to the nineteen millions of the North—having also many more slaves to look after than there are white men to do it (for women and children cannot be jailors to slaves, any more than soldiers in the field)—we may well find words fail us to express the insanity which the Seceders are manifesting. Some incidents which have happened in the North help to explain the case. Certain plots against the life of, not only Mr. LINCOLN, but other personages, and schemes for producing riot, point to the ascendancy of that element in Southern society which delights in havoc and disorder. There can be but one aim in endeavoring to throw society into confusion by dispiriting the peaceful, or breaking up order, and inciting to bloodshed in the towns. It is known where the incitements and plots come from; and every impartial observer acquits the class of slaveholders generally of such schemes. If they are not guilty, however, they are powerless. *They have been for thirty years creating a pauperized mob around them, by grasping at a monopoly of staves; and now their all—their reputation, their property, their personal action, and their very lives—is at the mercy of the mob they have created.* They are apt to proscribe everything in print which is unfavorable to their notions and way of life; but we must hope that an exception will be made in the case of these census returns. If they will not read sermons, philosophy, novels, or poetry which touch upon human liberties, they had better read these figures, which so dispassionately and indisputably present the case of the different sections of the Republic, without any reference to Presidents or Cabinets, or prejudices, or rivalship, or anything but the bare facts of the number of people, free and slave, living here, there, and everywhere within the American frontier. This would be the wisest step every citizen could take. If each one would study it at page of figures to-day, there would be a good chance to-morrow of the discovery of the principle on which the final settlement must be grounded.

A NIGHTMARE VIEW OF SLAVERY AND THE CRISIS.

From the London Chronicle, March 14.

A Roman Emperor inaugureted his reign by declaring that he was determined to be hated. A similar ambition may be said to possess the statesmen of Southern America, whose constant effort, it seems, is to cut themselves off from all human sympathy, to be abhorred, and to concentrate upon their faction the obloquy of the world. There is something preternaturally repulsive in the slang, the swagger, and the ruffianism of these cowhide desperadoes. Every fresh report from the headquarters of rowdyism aggravates the atrocity of its brutalizing insolence. The Carolinian Senator considers himself degraded unless he struts, like a Dutch bandit, with a brace of revolving pistols in his pockets, or a bludgeon, the mere carrying of which would be regarded as an outrage even in Ireland. No country on the globe produces a blackguardism, a cowerdice or a treachery, so consummate as that of the negro-driving States in the new Southern Confederacy. It is not enough for the auctioneers of African flesh and blood that they can torture their stripped victims, and commit assassination with impunity; it is not enough that they are privileged to flay or burn alive their breathing chattels; they must stalk into the Federal House armed with instruments of murder; they must conspire to establish a reign of terror by means of a cut-throat policy. They must plot to take the life of their new President, while the Republic is churlishly giving him to her sacred throne. These malignant wretches, impish and paltry beyond conception in their ideas of personal revenge, endeavoring to blow up ABRAHAM LINCOLN with an infernal machine on his journey from Cincinnati, and schemed to originate a railway accident by which hundreds of lives might have been lost, in order to gratify their jealousy of a man who has triumphed over the most dangerous cabal in the Commonwealth. The worst element in the position of the Union is this position of the South, which has derived from the Spaniard its boundless vanity, from the Huron and Mohawk its savage indifference to suffering, and from the mongrels of the Gulf its loathsome habit of combining the manners of the bull ring with the morals of the bordello. President LINCOLN is called upon to deal with this seditious, turbulent and homicidel population. It is to his credit that he has not yet been provoked into repaying their menaces in such coin as may be minted at arsenals and issued at the cannon's mouth; but unless the crisis speedily assumes a new aspect, such as the latest intelligence does not warrant us in expecting, it is obvious that the crime of civil fratricide will be perpetrated, and that the liberties of America will be abandoned to the arbitration of the battle-field.

Should this alternative be forced upon the Cabinet of Washington, as appears almost inevitable, it is in the highest degree important that the public opinion of Europe should be qualified to judge impartially between the belligerents. What, in reality, is the spirit of the South which has challenged this domestic war, which has thus disturbed the peace of half a continent, which has raised a storm in the channels of trade, and compromised the industry of the Old World by convulsing the politics of the New? The North has been—somewhat prematurely and intemperately—accused of adopting a commercial system hostile to freedom, and injurious to the interests of England. But the measure, so far as it has hitherto been developed, resembles one of self-defence rather then one of eggression or monopoly. The Northern States understand perfectly well that their antagonists are without scruple, and that only material sacrifices will restore to them a reluctant sense of public duty. Before we blame the exclusive tariff sanctioned at Washington, we may as well inquire whether it has not been partially forced upon Congress by the contumelious defiances and boasting arrogance of the Southern Confederation. The slave-drivers of Charleston have a policy of their own, which is to disassociate themselves from those who at present sustain the carrying-trade of America, and to open up a system of independent intercourse with Great Britain. Naturally and logically, the Unionist Party endeavor to baffle these tactics; and the result is, no doubt, inimical to the broad principles of Free-trade. Yet we cannot forget that the Union is upon its trial, and that no effort can be too arduous which rescues it from existing dangers. The South attempts to treat the North as it treats its own black vassals, who, like the serfs of Sparte, are scourged to death at the altar of the only god that the cotton planter worships. And how is this policy exemplified? *Ever since Mr. Lincoln's ascent to the Presidential chair, the cruelties of the slave-owners have been multiplied and intensified, because it is feared that, unless a system of terror be established, the hereditary bondsmen will make weapons of their chains and crush oppression itself under the heel of revolted Slavery.* Not in Algiers, when the Deys were at the summit of their execrable power; not in Rome, when the poor captive girl, after being flagitiously abused, was flung into a fish pond; not in Russia, when the executioner cuts out the tongue of his knouted victim, have horrors more terrible been recorded than have been testified to unwilling witnesses since the triumph of Mr. LINCOLN. *The over-worked, under-fed, miserably-clad, and wretchedly-lodged slaves, have been compelled, as a means of repressing their intelligence, to work in iron collars, to sleep in the stocks, to drag heavy chains at their feet, to wear yokes, bells, and copper horns; to stand naked while their masters or mistresses brand them infamously, to have their teeth drawn, to have red pepper rubbed into their excoriated flesh, to be bathed in turpentine, to be thrust into sacks with mad cats, to have their fingers amputated, to be shaved, and to be whipped from neck to heel with red-hot irons.* It is of no avail to deny this impeachment. Congress itself, which contains a majority of slaveowners, admits the truth. The American journals teem with advertisements of slaves whose bodies are marked indelibly with the traces of torture. Cases are frequently tried in the law courts of the Union of masters who have *not only flogged their black girls to death, but have deliberately carved the flesh from their bones*; and since the beginning of the panic caused by Mr. LINCOLN's election these abominations have been redoubled. The slaves are distinctly told that upon the slightest indication of a scheme for joining with the agitators of the North, they shall be tied up, one to every cotton and peach tree in the land, and flagellated until they are more abject than the worms in the dust. These threats, accompanied as they are by exemplary atrocities, may for a time curb the impatience of the negro population, but the planters are dismally mistaken if they imagine that this policy will in the long run uphold their usurped privileges. They may resolve upon bloodshed. They may assail the forts of the Union, they may prolong the bloody conflict, until the President is compelled to demand extraordinary supplies for the military service; but *they are rendering the feud mortal, and every drop of blood shed by the abettors of the revolution will fall upon their own heads in a retribution of tenfold severity. The struggle has begun, but it will never end until the South has been subjected to a defeat, which will not only destroy its political influence, but ruin its property, and inflict a final punishment upon those enslavers of humanity whose ferocity has so long invoked the vengeance of the world.*

THE PROSPECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

From the London Times, March 14.

We have at length before us the project of reconciliation prepared by the Conventional States summened under the authority of the ancient and renowned Republic of Virginia, and announced with so much emphasis and parade by Mr. BUCHANAN in his message to Congress. Close on the heels of this communication comes information that there is no chance that this overture will be accepted, and announcing events which sound like the immediate prelude to an outbreak of civil war. It is, of course, far easier for us, at this distance and with such information as we can procure, to criticize the justice and policy of the proposed terms of peace than to predict the spirit in which they will be received by the American people at large. Indeed, from the obvious inability of the most intelligent Americans residing in Europe to measure, appreciate, or predict the great events of which every mail brings us intelligence, we may well learn to distrust our own conjectures, and tend incline to follow rather than to anticipate the rapid course of contemporary history.

Things have reached that point in the great American revolution at which it is worth while to review the condition of the adverse parties, in order to estimate, if we can, the exact point at which the contest has arrived. [illegible] to suppose that the Northern and Northwestern States are prepared [illegible] to break up, or even seriously to modify [illegible] they must take the great Presidential [illegible] which they stand for the Southwest; [illegible] held the doctrine of [illegible] file—a doctrine called by [illegible] sieignty"—that [illegible] tants of the Territories [illegible] selves whether [illegible] —a far larger section [illegible] the extension of Slavery [illegible] terms. The passing of [illegible] though doubtless intend[illegible] the bon manufactures of [illegible] garded as evidence of a [illegible] by no means conciliatory [illegible] contemplate secession, or [illegible] ready seceded. In fact, if [illegible] with any confidence motive [illegible] so objectless, and so suicidal, [illegible] *prohibitory duties have the appearance of an attempt to conciliation than of an attempt to conquer.* The South [illegible] is strong in its legal position, [illegible] amount of population, wealth and [illegible] tion—all causes which powerfully [illegible] men from listening to any terms which involve anything of the nature of capitulation.

If we turn, on the other hand, to the South, we find the most convincing proofs that the step the seceding States have taken, is the result of the utmost forethought and deliberation. Whatever may be the case with the unthinking multitude, the leaders, at any rate, have not been hurried away by any violent or momentary impulse. *There are strong evidences of a deep-laid and carefully matured conspiracy*, implying a perfect understanding between the leaders of the movement and the Federal officials to place in the hands of the Southern States the stores, the arsenals, and the fortifications, to withdraw the troops and ships from places where their presence would be most needed, or, as in the case of Gen. TWIGGS, in Texas, to carry the Federal forces over to the side of the insurgents. The State has also been plundered to an enormous amount by the fraudulent issue of Treasury notes, obviously designed to put the South in funds for the approaching conflict. Men do not generally descend to these depths of treachery and infamy unless they are about to take a step which they believe to be irrevocable; an indemnity for such offences could not, we should suppose, be asked by one side, or conceded by the other. It must also be observed that the South, though anxious enough to gain time and to postpone the moment of conflict, in order to do which they have submitted to many humiliations, have made no serious overtures or recommendations, have put forth no *ultimatum*, have made no appeal to the sympathies of the sister States, and have not, so far as we can judge, since the election of Mr. LINCOLN, wasted a single day or a single hour in organizing that Southern Confederacy, which, from the first moment of the quarrel, they have contemplated, not as a sad alternative, but as a positive blessing. Between the South and the North stand the Border States, irresolute, temporising, anxious to procrastinate, anxious to negotiate, inclining now to one side, now to the other, loud in their professions to love for the Union, but equally sincere in the desire to preserve, unimpaired, the lucrative Internal Slave Trade, by which the Gulf States are supplied from the breeding establishments of the more Northern settlements. *These States have pretty generally pronounced against any step which should bring the existing controversy to a speedy and decisive issue.* Four of them—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Missouri—contain a considerable free population; and others may not unreasonably hesitate before they risk their fortunes to so desperate an adventure as that of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his embryo Confederation.

Let us now see what effect the resolutions agreed upon by the Peace Conference are likely to have on this intricate network of interests and animosities. The first resolution restores in substance the Missouri Compromise by limiting Slavery in the Territories to the regions south of 36° 30' north latitude. This is asking from the South a great concession, for here they not obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States a declaration in the Dred Scott case that it is the right of the slaveowner to carry his property into whatever State in the Union he pleases, and that all laws that seek to prevent him are not only unconstitutional if passed by States, but even by Congress itself? Another observation is that this Compromise has been tried already, and that, after having been enforced for some 30 years, it has been torn up and scattered to the winds, affording but a slender hope of a greater durability for the second than for the original experiment. The second measure requires that no Territory shall be acquired by the United States, except with the consent of a majority of the Senators from the Slave and a majority of the Senators from the Free States—thus introducing the position of sectional division into the very life-blood of the Constitution, and recognising in the most formal manner that the Legislature of whatever such a law, *can never expect in irony be called the American Union, is permanently divided into two hostile camps.* The third provision negatives the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in any State or Territory where it is already recognized. The fourth provides for legislation for the delivery of fugitive slaves; the fifth abolishes the foreign Slave-trade; the sixth provides that no alteration shall be made in the terms agreed upon without the consent of all the States; and the seventh binds the Government of the Union make compensation for fugitive slaves. *We cannot wonder it should be thought, as it appears to be, that these terms are very unlikely to heal a difference so embittered and envenomed as that which now divides the United States. Both sides are required to make enormous concessions, and when they are made will receive as their reward a state of things which possesses, so far as we can see, but few of the elements of durability.* The Missouri Compromise has already been tried and failed. A power stronger than law—the will of a multitude that submits to no master—will prevent, as it has hitherto prevented, the arrest of fugitive slaves in the Free States of the North. There are no guarantees sufficiently strong to bind Federal States which profess to owe to the Central Government only a temporary and occasional allegiance, from which they claim the power of dispensing themselves at the bidding of the interest or the passion of the moment. The South has, hitherto, had every advantage. It has had what it is not likely soon to obtain again—the assistance of a Ministry ready to plunder, disarm and betray the Central Government for the purpose of putting them into the best position of resistance. They are not likely to get such another chance, and they will scarcely put themselves in a position from which they can never hope again to emerge with so many concurrent advantages. For these reasons we shall not be surprised to hear that the great attempt of the Border States to mediate between South and North has turned out a failure, and that the mediators themselves are not disposed to abide for their own guidance by the terms they have proposed for the reconstruction of the Union.

NECESSITY FOR ACTION ON THE PART OF ENGLAND.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is absolutely necessary that *the English Government should speedily decide on the policy it intends to follow with reference to the Southern Confederation of American States.* Owing to the contradictory legislation which the two parts of the dissevered Union have adopted on the subject of import duties, the English exporter finds himself in the greatest perplexity, and the Government is exclusively able to remove his difficulty. The Southern States, which ultimately pay for British commodities in their cotton, are ready to admit them at a low and reasonable duty; but in the North, a tariff has, in all probability, already been legalized which all but closes against them the Northern and Western markets. So far as this, the question for the English Ministers seems to be the simple one, *whether, in spite of grave objections, they will accept its liberal commercial policy as a reason for recognizing the Southern Union.* But the circumstances of the case are not yet completely stated. The Southern Confederacy has announced that it intends to treat the whole United States as a foreign community, and that goods coming into the South from the North and Northwest will be considered by it as equally dutiable with shipments received through New-Orleans. This consideration adds greatly to the distress of the English mercantile interest. Even supposing it could bear up against the heavy fiscal burdens imposed by the new Northern tariff, it is quite impossible that it can pay the double duty levied partly at the New-York Custom-house, and partly on all cargoes conveyed to the seceding States by the route of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Nay, it would appear as if goods shipped to New-Orleans would, under present circumstances, pay duty first to the floating Custom house established by the Government of the old States at the mouth of the Mississippi, and next to the officers of the Southern Confederacy the moment the cargo is landed on the wharf. No doubt, such a state of things as this, injurious as it is, ought to be patiently borne by the English importer, *if it be not unreasonably prolonged. It seems, however, as if the Washington Government intended that it should endure indefinitely.* Up to the present moment, no mode of coercion has been mentioned by the persons most in Mr. LINCOLN's favor, except the retention of Federal property in Southern defences, and the compulsory levy of duties at Federal ports. This policy may obviously last for one year, two years, or a dozen; and it is a grave question whether foreign Powers are under any obligation to submit to it. If no point of time can be named at which it will come to an end, *it is not easy to see why England or France could not demand that the United States should either put down the rebellion by effectual measures, or else allow foreigners to deal with the new Confederacy as an independent State.* The difficulties growing out of conflicting claims of jurisdiction form always one of the most familiar knots which Publicists are called upon to untie; but a new case arises when two Governments, without coming to blows or using any hostile measure against one another, actually exercise jurisdiction at one and the same point of territory. The old States cannot reasonably expect that they will be allowed to establish what will be, in effect, a blockade of the Southern ports without applying that active, coercive and unremitting force of which international law rigorously requires the employment from a blockading Power.

These questions press the more urgently, in proportion as hopes of a compromise become fainter and fainter. The body of mediators assembled by the Government of Virginia, under the name of the Peace Congress, has only succeeded in making a report through the resolute absence of one of the Republican delegates, and the report thus obtained merely suggests an agreement which has already been moved and laid aside in the Congress of the United States. In truth, there are but two or three resting-places between the extreme claims of the North and the extreme claims of the South, and as each of these has come in turn before the Senate and the House of Representatives, it has become clear that one party or the other considered it too great a concession. It seriously seems as if *the dispute had passed beyond the region of argument and adjustment.* The Southern Confederacy has secured so many unexpected advantages through the apathy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and so many more through the suicidal fiscal legislation of the North, that it is not the least likely to step down from the commanding attitude at which it has placed itself in the beginning of the rupture. On the other hand, the population of the Northern States seems to be more and more disinclined to give way without blows. It was long thought that the Republican Party would be deserted by numbers of its adherents at the first election after the secession, but some local struggles which have just terminated actually show an increase of Republican votes. Mr. LINCOLN will undoubtedly be followed by large numbers of his party, whatever course he takes, but there are already signs that a considerable minority is determined to insist on measures which, though not amounting to deserve the name of coercion, will necessarily be the first step in a civil war.

If the politics of the Northern States become permanently separated from those of the South, it is not easy to say into what divisions the present Northern parties will break up. That there will ultimately be a disruption of the Republicans it is impossible to doubt, for no faction so large and so nearly universal has ever prevailed in America without ultimately separating into fragments from its own weight. Even this early—even before Mr. LINCOLN's policy was formally declared in America—there have been symptoms of serious disagreement. Some very powerful members of the Republican Party, seconded by no inconsiderable following, are known to have tried their utmost to prevent Mr. LINCOLN from placing Mr. SEWARD at the head of his Cabinet. *This detaste for Mr. Seward is not simply personal; it proceeds from a deep dislike of that policy of conciliating the South, and of endeavoring to stop short of extremities, which Mr. Seward, ever since Mr. Lincoln's success, has urgently recommended in his public addresses. The malcontents are therefore a war party, and they do not hesitate to declare that they do not greatly care what issue the war may have.* If they defeat the South in fair field, it is clear that the doom of Slavery, even in the present Slave States, is sealed. If, on the other hand, the seceding States succeed in making good their independence, the ultra faction in the North insists that it is infinitely preferable to continue national existence as a Confederacy of entirely free communities than to chafe under an unequal yoke with societies whose institutions are abhorrent to the freemen of a Democracy based on the equality of rights. The existence of this dissident section is pointed out by the more moderate Republican newspapers as a lamentable proof of the progressinable by Abolitionism, pure and simple, in the Republican ranks since Mr. LINCOLN's election. It is, indeed, most natural that the extreme form of Anti Slavery opinion should gather strength through the force of recent occurrences. Every taunt and boast of the seceders, each disdainful rejection of the overtures of peace which proceed from the more timid Northerners, must add plausibility to the arguments of those who have always contended that there could be no peace while the slaveowning element, or men of such sympathies, and consequently of much influence, in the Northern States, who, though Americans born, have steadily refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, lest they should seem to pledge themselves against undertaking a root and branch extirpation of Slavery if they should ever have it in their power. A year ago such persons, though to a certain extent admired and listened to, were regarded by the Republicans as dangerous allies, and by the mass of the people as half mad incendiaries, but now their events are apparently tending to bring about the state of things which they always declared to be inevitable. It is not wonderful that increasing numbers of Americans should be tempted to look upon them as prophets. *The longer the present provisional relation of North and South is continued, the more probable will be the consolidation of a great Northern party, sworn to readmit the seceding States to the Union on no terms except entire submission, or else to separate from them forever.*

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We give elsewhere *in extenso* the Act of the Montgomery Convention for the establishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi. This Act, which is framed in a liberal spirit, provides for the free transit of vessels and their cargoes from Port to Port, within the limits of the Confederacy, "without any duty or hindrance, except Light money, Pilotage, and other like charges." The importance of this measure will be at once perceived by all acquainted with the features of the American Trade, and who know as we pointed out some two months since, that *the grand object of the Southern States is to make the Mississippi the highway for the great Trade of the West, and so divert that Commerce from the Ports of the Atlantic to the Ports of the Gulf of Mexico.*

Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The directors of this Company have prepared a report from which it appears that the disbursements of 1860 amount to £5,156 4s. 1d. Of this sum £4,402 9s. 1d. is composed of old accounts incurred previous to the last annual balance-sheet, and of the expenses of the expedition to recover the cable. The balance of £753 15s. is the cost of conducting the Company's business during that year. There are now no outstanding liabilities against the Company, except the amount of £875 advanced by the directors at their own risk, in order to meet for a short period the current expenses of carrying on the affairs of the Company, until it is thought desirable to recommend further proceedings to the shareholders. The whole of the loans advanced by the shareholders for the purpose of attempting to repair the cable have been repaid to the lenders with interest. In the month of April last the directors sent out Capt. KELL to Newfoundland, in order to make an effort to repair, or failing that to recover for sale, as much as possible of the cable in Trinity Bay. Mr. C. F. VARLEY also went out, to take charge of the electrical arrangements. The weather, however, was so bad, as the cable so weak in various parts of its external covering, that it was found impracticable to raise it along a sufficient distance so as to reach and repair the chief defect on that side. It was only possible to recover and bring away in detached lengths about five miles of cable altogether. The directors, nevertheless, can fully appreciate the difficulties with which Capt. KELL and Mr. VARLEY had to contend, and it is just that they should state their entire belief that every possible effort was made on their part to insure a better result. It was found that owing to insufficient survey of the bay, the cable had been laid—not in the deep muddy channel which is believed to exist along nearly the whole of its course, but over rocky strata in irregular depths, the rock being in parts metallic. At these points the external coating of iron having becoming chemically decomposed had broken away, and as a jagged surface was thereby presented to the water the friction in lifting it was greatly increased. The directors consider that in future, before submarine cables are laid, it will be necessary to examine much more accurately than has hitherto been done into the nature and configuration of the bottom in all situations near shore, and within a depth of 300 fathoms. The cable recovered and brought home by Capt. KELL has been stripped and overhauled, every portion of the core having been carefully examined and passed through the hand. It is satisfactory to find that there is not the slightest symptom of deterioration or decay in any part of the gutta percha. It has further been subjected to a severe electrical test, and a comparison between its present state of insulation and the records of original tests of the most perfect portions of the cable, when it first left the Gutta Percha Works three years ago, show that an actual improvement has taken place in its condition since it was laid down. This is probably due to the compression of its particles, and to the suitability of the sea water to its preservation. The Directors consider, therefore, that the failure of the cable must be attributed to the hasty manner in which it was manufactured, to the strain brought on it by machinery, and to the repeated coilings and uncoilings it has undergone, rather than to any defect arising naturally in the gutta percha. In addition to the operations in Newfoundland, the Directors, during the Autumn of last year, entered into an agreement for the recovery of cable at the Valentia end, but the proceedings

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 30.

$3,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Reg.	96	145	Hud. Riv'R.....	45⅛
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	97⅛	500	do.....	b30 45⅝
20,000	do.....	97⅛	100	do.....	45⅝
10,000	Tenn. 5t. 6s, '90.	75⅛	10	do.....	45⅜
7,000	Mo. State 6s.....	66⅛	100	Harlem Railroad..	10⅜
10,000	do.....	66⅛	200	do.....	10⅝
1,000	do.....	s30 66⅜	100	Reading R.....	b10 44⅜
5,000	do.....	66⅜	400	do.....	44⅝
3,000	Vir. 5t. 6s.....	76⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	55
3,000	Erie R. 7th Mtg 6s	83	100	do.....	s10 55⅛
3,000	Read. Riv., 2d mt.	102	50	do.....	57⅝
2,000	Read. Riv., 3d mt.	90	50	Mich.S.& N.In. R..	17⅜
1,000	Mich Cent. 8 Pct. 1st mt. Stg Fd	Con. 106	200	do.....	17⅜
1,000	Mich. S. Stg Fd,	85¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	38⅞
4,000	do.....	86	32	do.....	39¾
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. R...	102	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	81¼
800	do.....	101⅜	300	do.....	81⅜
8,500	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. Bonds...	99¾	100	do.....	s10 81⅝
2,000	Chi. &N. W. 1 m.	44	50	do.....	b10 81⅝
100	Pac. Mail S. Co....	85⅜	50	do.....	81⅜
20	do.....	85¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R..	s30 73⅛
5	Metropolitan Bk'k..	106	150	do.....	s30 73⅜
20	Merch. Ex. Bank..	85	900	do.....	s30 73⅝
80	N. Y. Central R...	78⅜	150	Clev. & Tol. R..	b10 36
500	do.....	78⅜	960	do.....	35⅞
25	Erie Railroad.....	31⅞	50	do.....	b60 36⅛
75	do.....	32	200	do.....	b30 36
70	do.....	32⅛	350	Chi. & R. I. R.....	57⅛
50	do.....	32⅛	50	do.....	s60 57⅜
25	Mil. & Miss. R.....	11	6	do.....	57⅜
80	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	73⅜	50	do.....	57⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,'81. Cou.	97⅛	1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	90
6,000	do.....	97⅜	3,000	Ter. H. & A. 2d M.	33
3,000	U. S. 6s,'81. Reg.	96	8,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	18⅜
25,000	Mo. State 6s...s30	66⅛	5,000	D., L. & W. R. 1 M.	102⅜
1,000	do.....	66⅛	100	Reading R b30	44⅛
5,000	do.....	66⅜	100	do.....	44⅜
10,000	do.....	66⅛	300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	78⅜
2,000	do.....	66⅜	100	do.....b60	78⅝
5,000	do.....s15	66⅜	100	do.....b60	78⅝
1,000	Mich C. 8 pc. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs..	102	100	Erie Railroad..	b30 32⅛
3,000	Minn. St. 8s, '90.	75⅛	100	Panama Railroad	117
5,000	do.....	75⅛	350	Ill. Cen. R. S....	s10 81⅛
5,000	do.....s30	74⅜	100	do.....	81⅜
5,000	do.....b30	75	100	do.....	b10 81⅝
20,000	do.....s15	74⅜	25	Galena & Chi R....	73
12,000	do.....	74⅜	300	do.....	73⅛
18,000	do.....s15	74⅜	60	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b30 57⅜

MONDAY, April 1—A. M.

THE NEW FEDERAL LOAN for $8,000,000 will be awarded at the Treasury Department at Washington to the best biddars for the Government, in a 20-year Funded Stock, registered or coupon, bearing 6 ℔ cent. per annum interest; provided the rates offered are such as the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury may deem fair in the view of the alternative placed at their discretion, by Act of Congress, to adopt the use of Convertible Treasury Bills, having one or two years to run at the same rate of interest. As usual, the New-York office will be kept open by Mr. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, to the latest hour consistent with the departure of the Washington mail this afternoon, (4 to 5 o'clock,) for the receipt of preliminary deposits. The interest manifested in this negotiation, being the first under the new Administration, is universally lively, an additional attraction being found in the recent sudden profits made on the Loan of March 1 by the fortunate takers, because of the mistaken views of the value of the stock by numerous other parties here and in New-England, who bid too low to supply their wants direct from the Government. The number of inquiries in Wall-street at the close of last week satisfy us that the bidding will again be in considerable excess of the sum to be awarded, and this probability is that whatever the average price may be, which the Government, under the circumstances of the case, may accept for a part or the whole of the $8 000,000, en early handsome advance will be realized on the re-sales of the stock by speculative takers. During the past week, the cash Customs paid into the Treasury have materially increased at this point, and the immediate balance at the command of the Secretary will enable him to exercise a free discretion in awarding the stock, should the heaviest bids made first, by combination or otherwise, from New-York, fall short of his views of value, or his sense of the loss, by way of Discount, to which the Government ought to submit.

The talk of price on Wall-street varied with the increasing interest which was manifested through the week in the result of the negotiation. To name either the maximum or minimum figures which have been discussed, might only mislead, one way or the other, outside parties who mean to make independent offers on their own account. But it may be proper to say that at the close on Saturday the rates spoken of as the lowest which the Government would probably accept, were 1 a 2 ℔ cent. better than the earlier suggestions of a portion of the Banking interest of the Street.

The competition in the round or combination bids, through three or four leading parties, is likely to be quite spirited, while the number of private or independent offers will probably exceed the previous list for the Loan of March 1. And the difficulty of arriving at the lowest figure which it may be safe to adopt, is increased over the last two negotiations by the circumstance that no general uniting among the large Banks to day will give out to the Street, directly or indirectly, the exact rate which they will offer, as they did before, thus affording other parties the opportunity to place their points the smallest fraction higher. The round bids spoken of on Saturday are being made up, it is said, at the Bank of Commerce, and by Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, Messrs. READ, DREXEL & Co, and Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON. Mr. READ and Mr. MORRISON will go over to Washington to-night, to be present at the opening of the bids at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and Mr KETCHUM will also, no doubt, have a representative present.

The steamer *Africa*, at this port from England, March 16, confirms the very favorable Grain news, which came to hand a few days since by the *City of Baltimore*. The London and Liverpool advices are of general firmness in the trade, and an advance of 1 a 2 shillings the quarter in Wheat during the week. They also intimate that heavy orders were preparing for the United States, to be sent out by the *Africa*. The tone of the Cotton trade had also been restored, at the close of the week, both at Manchester and Liverpool; the India advices just received, being favorably interpreted at Manchester, while our drop receipts on this side, reported ont by the *Kangaroo*, had stiffened prices at Liverpool. The Money news is also satisfactory by this arrival. The Bank of England was gaining Specie from Australia and the Continent more than sufficient to cover the withdrawals for the United States, and a further sum of $2 700,000 was known to be near at hand from Australia. The Bank of France is also gaining Specie, ($2,720,000 on the March account,) while the Discount column is involuntarily running off, so that the management, at the close of the account, reduced the rate of interest from 7 to 6 ℔ cent. A reduction to 7 ℔ cent. in London was generally looked for the following week. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th of March gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6 638,884	Increase..£732,397
Other deposits	11,691,684	Decrease.. 157,091
Rest	3,816,784	Increase.. 13 5 5
Government securities	9 479 729	Increase.. 524,953
Other securities	20,021.017	Decrease. 516 982
Notes unemployed	6,883,645	Increase... 549,960

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,035,330 being a decrease of £257,640, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,329,412, showing an increase of £269 359, when compared with the preceding return. Both the English and American Railways in London were firm on the Stock Exchange, and the price of Consols fully equal to the advance reported by last steamer. With reference to the market for American securities, Messrs. W. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

The market for American securities during the past week has showed a decided improvement. The actual transactions in State and City stocks have been more numerous, at generally improved prices. There has also been a considerable demand for the best description of railroad bonds, more particularly for those of the New-York and Erie and Michigan Central lines.

The general trade at New-York the past week has been moderately good, though still partially distributed. The preparations for the late Spring business among the Importers are somewhat increased, a large amount of Goods being passed through the Customs. The New Tariff goes into operation to-day, but the practical effect upon the rates of duty will not be experienced for some weeks yet, as all Merchandise now in Bond, and all that may have been shipped from abroad within fifteen days after the passage of this Act, of March 2, will come in under the schedules of 1857. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,896,493, against $4,621,363 same time last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,411,242, against $1,683,836 same time last year. The Export of Specie is quite inconsiderable—$6,088, against $706,006 same week last year. While the additional receipts of English Gold, exclusive of the sum on the *Africa*, (not yet landed,) are $1,820,000. These arrivals and the dullness of employment for Money on this side, have induced a further advance in Exchange on London, which sold for Saturday's mail at 108 @108¼, and is now quoted for Bank and Bankers' bills 108 to 108¼ ℔ cent. Money is 5@6 ℔ cent. on call and on prime short paper.

According to the Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion) from July 1, 1860, to 28th Feb. ult., were of the value of.....$146,009,000
Add four weeks in March..... 10 930 535

Total entered to date.....$156,939 535
Against same time last year..... 175,9-3,102

Decrease since July 1.....$19,043,567

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reexparted,) from July 1, 1860, to 28th Feb. ult., of the valun of....$81,872,000
Add four weeks in March..... 8,951,117

Total to date.....$90 823 117
Against same time last year..... 56,404 993

Increase to date.....$34,418,124

The Exports of Specie from New-York from July 1 last to date, are.....$21,001,000
Against same time last year..... 40,732 000

Decrease since July 1.....$18,831,000

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$26,392,000
Foreign Gold direct	22 657,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	4,599,000
Total since 1st July	$53 648,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	95¼@95
New-York Central	78¼@78⅜
New-York and Erie	32@32⅛
Reading	44¼@44¼
Rock Island	58¾@57¾
Michigan Guaranteed	39@39⅜
Michigan Southern	17⅞@17⅜
Michigan Central	58@57⅜
Toledo	35⅜@35⅜
Galena	72¼@73⅛
Illinois Central	82@81⅜
Panama	116⅜@117⅜
Pacific Mail	86¼@85¼
Missouris	66¼@66
Virginias	79@78¾
Tennessees	75¾@74¾
Illinois Central Bonds	100¼@102
Hudson River	45⅝@45⅛
Harlem Preferred	30⅜@31¼
Burlington and Quincy	73¼@73¼
Harlem, Common	15¼@16

The Stock report for the week presents few points for remark, beyond a somewhat remarkable steadiness of prices against a rather preponderating *Bearish* interest on the Street. The fluctuations from the opening to the closing quotations of the week, it will be noticed, are unusually light on the Railway Shares, while the decline on the Government Stocks of 1881, pending a further negotiation of $8,000,000 of the same loan, is only ½ ℔ cent. on the registered Certificates, and ¼@1 on the Coupon Stock; the latter being pressed at the close of the week, apparently on account of, if not purposely to affect the bidding at Washington to-morrow. On Saturday afternoon some considerable parcels of State Stocks were sold, on telegraphic order from the West, where a further liquidation of the Free Bank circulation, based on these Securities, is announced in a dispatch from Chicago. The Railway mortgages, both at the Brokers' Board, and by private purchase, continued firm, and a further rise on Michigan Southerns and Erie Fourths is noted for the week. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed steadily; New-York Central 78⅝ ℔ cent, with a moderate business doing.

As this is the last day for bidding from New-York for the new Government Loan, it would not be very surprising if the Street should be found with a number of *sensation dispatches*, about 2 or 3 o'clock, regarding some apprehended collision or other serious difficulty at the South, tending to produce the impression that the Government is soon to be brought into deadly conflict with the Confederated States of the Gulf. As there is no present evidence from Administration sources at Washington, or through the Commissioners from the Gulf now at the seat of Government, of the imminence, much less the deliberate intention of such conflict, the bidders for the Loan will, of course, be on their guard in regard to the authenticity of such dispatches, should they make their appearance at a critical hour.

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared its usual half yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent, which will be paid out of the earnings of the last six months, and then leave a handsome addition to the surplus or undivided fund of the Bank.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday afternoon remarks:

"The principal topic of conversation at the close of the week is the Government Loan of eight millions to be awarded on Tuesday next. There are several private parties of bidders making up, but there has been thus far, no movement among the associated Banks to act as a body in the matter. There is no doubt that the offerings will be more than sufficient to absorb the whole loan, the only question being as to whether the rates will prove sufficiently satisfactory to the Government to induce their acceptence. *Our present impression is that the views on that head, held in Washington, are somewhat above those of capitalists here*, and that the Department may be induced to avail itself of the option permitted, of resorting to an issue of small Treasury Notes."

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent.

Messrs. GREGORY and BANCROFT, purchasers of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, at the late sale under foreclosure of the first mortgage, have issued a circular to the bondholders, announcing that after the 2d of April they will be prepared to purchase the bonds and detached coupons secured by the mortgage, at their office, No. 11 Pine-street, at the following rates, being the proportionate amounte of the bids:

"For each bond, with coupons from July, 1851, to January, 1859, inclusive, 10 coupons.....$140
For each bond with 9 coupons of above dates..... 126
For each bond with 8 coupons of above dates..... 112
For each bond with 7 coupons of above dates..... 98
For each bond with 6 coupons of above dates..... 84
For each bond with 5 coupons of above dates..... 70
For each detached coupon..... 14

Holders of bonds with ten matured coupons of above dates attached may receive, at their option, in lieu of cash scrip for a new bond for 20 ℔ cent of the par value of the principal, secured by a mortgage of the property purchased, and a lease to the Erie Railway Company upon its organization, to be issued upon the reorganization of the Company.

The bondholders are requested to present their bonds and coupons immediately, as the option to take bonds must expire on the 20th May, when the balance of the bid not paid by us in cash or scrip becomes payable to the referee."

The following is a synopsis of the bill which has passed the Legislature for the reorganization of the Erie Railroad:

SEC. 1 Provides that Dudley S. Gregory and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trusteee between the creditors and shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and such persons as may associate with them, shall become a body corporate upon filing with the Secretary of State articles of association. In which the capital stock of the Company shall be stated at an amount not exceeding that of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company; and the preferred stock shall be equal to the total unsecured and judgment-debt of said Company, with the interest thereon.

SEC. 2. The holders and owners of unsecured and judgment-debts against the Company, entitled to receive the preferred stock for their respective debts and interest, shall present the same before July 20, and in payment of the *pro rata* assessments as levied thereon by the Trustees, shall be entitled to receive said stock. In case of dispute as to any claims or the amount thereof final adjudication shall be made by the referee as ordered by the Supreme Court under the fifth mortgage, or by such other reference as the Court may order.

SEC. 3. Upon the final report of the referee the Erie Railway Company shall file a further certificate with the Secretary of State, stating the whole amount of the preferred stock to be issued, which shall not exceed the amount settled by the trustees or adjudicated by the referee, and the amount of the preferred and unpreferred stock shall be as declared in said certificate.

SEC. 4. The preferred stock to be entitled to dividends out of the net earnings if earned in the current year, but not otherwise, not to exceed 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, payable semi-annually after payment of mortgage interest and delayed coupons in full. Holders of the preferred to have the same vote as the holders of the common stock.

SEC. 5. We cite in full: No suit or proceeding shall be commenced against the Receiver of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, (unless founded on wilful misconduct or fraud in his trust) except such as shall be commenced before the expiration of 60 days from the time of the discharge of such Receivar; but it is further provided that after the expiration of the said 60 days, the Corporation that shall own or operate said railroad shall be liable in any action that may be commenced against said Company, and founded on any act or omission of such Receiver, (for which he may not as aforesaid be sued,) and to the same extent as said Receiver, but for this act, would be or remain liable, or to the same extent that such Corporation would be, had it done or omitted the acts complained of against such Receiver.

SEC. 6. The act to take immediate effect.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line, in the third week in March, were:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight.....	$20,755 00	$32,988 00	Inc. $3,233 00
Passengers..	12,537 37	10,519 79	Dec. 2,017 58
Totals.....	$42 292 37	$43 507 79	Inc. $1,215 42

The following recent act of Congress is a relief to shipowners and importers in regard to the early discharge of foreign cargoes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever any goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported into any port of the United States, from any foreign port, in any ship or vessel, at the expiration of eight working days, if the ship or vessel shall be less than three hundred tons burden, and within twelve working days, if it be of three hundred tons burden and less than eight hundred and within fifteen days, if it be of eight hundred tons burden and upward, after the time within which the report of the master, or person having charge or command of any ship or vessel required to be made to the Collector of the District, if there shall be found any goods, wares or merchandise other than shall have been reported for some other district, or some foreign port or place, the Collector shall take possession thereof, but with the consent of the owner or consignee of any goods, wares or merchandise, or with the consent of the owner or master of the vessel in which the same may be imported, the said goods, wares or merchandise may be taken possession of by the Collector, after one day's notice to the Collector of the District.—Approved March 2, 1861.

At auction on Saturday, A. H. MULLER sold $50,000 of North Carolina Sixes of 1886, supposed to be a portion of those abstracted, or said to have been abstracted, from the Indian Trust Fund, at the following prices:

$25,000	54½ ℔ cent
10 000	64¾ ℔ cent.
15 000	63¾ ℔ cent.

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, of No. 76 Wall-street, have to-day established a branch office at No. 247 Broadway, for the accommodation of their customers.

The following is the March report of business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York:

March 1, 1861, by balance		$7,276,218 23
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$2,288,647 27	
On account of Patent Fees	4,238 85	
On account of Post-Office Department	1,003,396 31	
On account of Miscellaneous	25,534 82	
On account of Loan	739,516 75—	4,061,631 00
Total		$11,337,852 23
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	7,446,113 23	
Post-office do	843,643 00—	8,289 756 23
March 30, 1861, balance		$3,048,096 00
By Balance, Cr. Disbursing Accounts	$1,668,412 61	
By receipts during the month	2,987,031 31—	$4,655,446 92
To payments		1,868 895 90
Balance		$2,786,551 02
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$95,351 85
To Payments		10,045 69
Balance		$85,305 96
By Receipts for Customs in March 1861.		$2,288,647 27
By Receipts for Customs in March 1860.		3,472,518 20
Decrease in March, 1861		$1,183 900 93
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$92,964 46
By Coin Received during the Month	5,013,720 81	
By Fine Bars Received during the month	471,225 45—	5,114,952 23
Total		$5 207,916 69
To Payments in Coin	$1,969,158 47	
To Payments in Fine Bars	39,098 55—	2,008,287 62
Balance		$199,629 07
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$5,889,952 98	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	1,383,190 92—	$7,273,143 90
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	$67,447 49	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202 513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	3 257,000 00—	$3 526,960 49
Total		$10 800,1 4 39
Less due Depositors		4,707,262 40
Balance		$6,092 811 99

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending March 30, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$2,700,000
Foreign Bullion	500,000
United States Bullion	1,840,000—$5,040,000 00

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$60,000
Foreign Bullion	65,000
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	16,800
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	15,200
Washoe	8,000— $165,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	260,000
Total Deposits, payable in Coine	4 945,000—5,205,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	2,308,270 47
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	$5 658,600 00

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No 4 Broad street:

March 29..	Philadelphia	par.
March 29..	Boston	par.
		Premium.
March 21..	New Orleans	½ @ ⅝
March 23..	Mobile	⅜ @ ½
March 29..	Baltimore	par. @1-10
March 29..	Washington	⅞ @ ⅞
March 26..	Charleston	2 @ 3⅛
March 26..	Richmond	5⅛ @ 5⅜
March 27..	Petersburgh	5⅛ @ 5⅜
March 27..	Norfolk	5⅛ @ 5⅜
March 27..	Augusta	3 @ 3⅛
March 27..	Savannah	3 @ 4
March 27..	Chicago	5 @ 5⅛
March 27..	Milwaukee	5⅛ @ 6
March 27..	Cleveland	⅜ @ ⅞
March 26..	St Louis	3 @ 3⅛
March 27..	Louisville	⅜ @ ⅝
March 28..	Detroit	1 @ 1⅛
March 27	Cincinnati	⅜ @ ⅝
March 28..	Pittsburgh	1⅛ @ 1⅜
March 21..	Houston, Texas	1 @ 1½
March 26..	Montgomery	3 @ 3½
March 25..	Memphis	2½ @ 3
March 26..	Columbia, S. C	3 @ 3½
March 28..	Canada	⅛ @ ¼
March 18..	Austin, Texas	1 @ 1½
March 25..	Athens, Ga	3 @ 4
March 27..	Raleigh, N. C	6 @ 7

The Anthracite Coal trade sums up last week as follows compared with last season:

	1860. Week.	Total.	1861. Week.	Total
P. & R. R. R.	35,408	433 589	25 942	379 235
Schuyl. Canal.	29.819	51 189	15,396	21 830
L. Val. R. R.	14,860	228 923	9 871	227,407
Scranton Sth.	12,464	143 469	8 847	136,243
Do. North	2,462	28 419	4,974	41,529
Broad Top	3,223	37,668	2 769	30,130
Shamokin	2,157	21,598	2,168	32 618
Treverton	—	11,508	—	9,403
Sth. Mt., H. T.	1,288	6,050	205	4,777
Lykens Valley	969	6,146	1,101	7,186
Total	103,650	970,850	70,413	890,809

At the annual election for Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, held on the 27th inst., there were 56,527 votes polled, and the old Board were elected without opposition.

The interest due April 1 by the City of Vincennes, on the securities issued to the Illinois Southern Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation to GILEAD A. SMITH, No. 207 Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 77 bbls. Ashes; 9,975 bbls. Flour; 675 bbls. Corn Meal; 11,228 bushels Wheat; 6,978 bushels Corn; 218 bushels Rye; 1,212 bushels Barley; 3,865 bushels Oats; 789 pkgs. Provisions and 653 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, including Pots at $5 31¼ and Pearls at $5 31¼@$5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.; stock in the inspection warehouse, this morning, 203 bbls., including 153 bbls. Pots, and 50 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 3 000 mats Java at 16½c., and 100 bags Rio at 11¼c. ℔ lb., usual credit.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, including Middling Upland, at 12¼c @12¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb.; sales 2,500 bales, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opened heavily to-day, and prices declined a shade. Toward the close the demand improved, and more firmness was apparent, holders refusing to sell at rates under those current yesterday. Receipts of Flour have been moderate. The reported transactions comprise 13,400 bbls., including superfine State at @5 25@$5 35; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 40 @$5 60, chiefly $5 45, the lowest rate at the close; Superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 50; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, mainly at $5 65@$5 70, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in good demand, at buoyant prices; sales 2,750 bbls., at $5 45@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; some 575 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $3 30@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $2 90@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 50@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, but rather lower prices. Shippers have been the principal buyers. The reported sales since our last reach 67,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 44@$1 66, the latter an extra price for small lots of very superior: red Western, in store, afloat, and delivered, at $1 35@$1 38; Milwaukee Club, in store and afloat, at $1 28@$1 30; Chicago Spring, part No. 1, in store, at $1 25; red State at $1 30; red Jersey and White Southern, on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers; sales 44,300 bushels at 64¾c.@65c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depôt; 68c.@70c., mainly at 68c.@69c. for old do. do., in store and delivered; 68c.@70c. for yellow Southern, and 70c. for white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at 85c.@85½c. ℔ bushel; sales 1,100 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in less demand, including Canada at 33¾c.@34c.; Western at 32c.@34c.; and State, 34c.@35c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, including New, at 16c.@24c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather more sought after, and prices have been supported. The week's receipts reach 23,000 sides.

METALS—Have been very quiet here, to-day. In Philadelphia, it has been stated that contracts have been made for 15,000 tons, chiefly No. 1 Anthracite Pig, at $21 ℔ ton, on time, to be sent to the East; but including 2,000 tons Forge, to go West, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 87½ for Mess; and $12 50@$13 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been quiet. Lard tends downward; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., at from 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been confined to 150 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $9 50@$9 67 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 37@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in good demand. The transactions since our last reach 2 800 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5½c.; and 500 boxes Havane, part at 6c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 350 bbls., at 17½c.@17¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d.; Cars, 10d.@10¾d. ℔ bush; Cotton, ⅛d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s @3s. 3d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.6d.@3s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℔ bushel. Resin 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11d. @12d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 4s; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s. Cheese, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.; Saltpetre, 35s ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a ship, 1 126 tons, to Acapulco, 1 600 tons Coal, at $14; one, 700 tons, (now bound to Liverpool) from Quebec to London, Deals, £5; an Italian bark, 313 tons, to Newcastle, England, Resin, 4s. 3d.; a schooner, 111 tons, from Jacksonville to Sagua and back to New York, Sugar, 55c., and Molasses, $3 50 on deck; a brig, 247 tons, to Porto Rico and back, 42½c., and $3; a schooner, 225 tons, to Sagua and back to a port North of Hatteras, 40c. and $3; schooner *S. C. Evans*, to Havana, $1,150; a brig, 250 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; one, 207 tons, and one 295 tons, same voyage, Sugar, 38c., Melado, 34c., and Molasses, $3 50 under, and $3 on deck; one 211 tons, same, 40c., 34c., $3 50 and $3.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Ap'l 1
Bienville	New-York	Havana	Ap'l 1
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 2
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 6
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 5
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 15
Saxonia	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 24
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 23

FROM ABROAD.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 2
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 13
New York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 23
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Siberia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 27
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Mch 30
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Glasgow	Liverp'l	New-York	Ap'l 3
Havana	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for the Pacific by the steamship *Northern Light* will close at the Post-office to-day, (Monday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1 30 P. M.

PERSONAL

MR. HARVEY ALLEN OLNEY.—IF THIS should meet the eye of this gentleman, he is requested to communicate with his mother

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their
PARIS CLOAKS
and
MANTILLAS,
Together with those of our own manufacture, on
THURSDAY, April 4.
ALSO,
A choice collection of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Have just opened a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
including the the latest Novelties,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 1.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
will offer the entire balance of their wholesale and retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING
500 pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOES, best quality, at 8 cents per yard.
380 pieces FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, yard wide, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.
1,500 pieces PRINTED DELAINES, CHALLIES, POIL DE CHEVRES, LAMA CLOTHS, &c., from 12½ to 25 cents per yard.
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELLINGS, &c.,
At a Great Sacrifice.
COTTON AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL FLANNELS,
At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
PARIS KID GLOVES, best quality at 75 cents per pair.
COLORED SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At less than Half the Cost of Importation.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
at a Great Reduction.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID and other SHAWLS,
At a great Reduction on Cost of Importation.
MOURNING GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
10,000 yards Best Quality PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIES, at 18½ cents per yard.
450 Best Quality FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, very elegant and desirable styles—At Less than Half the Cost of Importation.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY—At an Immense Sacrifice on Cost.
100 pieces BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 10 cents per yard, worth 18½ cents.
250 pieces SUMMER POPLINS, for Traveling Dresses, at 10 cents per yard.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Also, an UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT of COTTON, THREAD, MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL and SILK HOSIERY and UNDER GARMENTS, at a great sacrifice on Cost. Also, in addition to the above, will be offered a GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS NOT BEFORE EXHIBITED, viz: A Choice Assortment of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGE ANGLAIS, GRENADINES, SILKS, CHALIES, LAMA CLOTHS, POIL DE CHEVRES, CALICOES, MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS, LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT PANIC SALE;
COMMENCING MONDAY MORNING, 9 A. M.,
OF NEW SPRING GOODS
GREAT SACRIFICE OF GOODS
At the Auction Sales, opening $20,000 worth of Goods from Auction,
AT KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 Sixth-av.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, BONNET FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS.
GREAT RIBBON SALE.
2,500 yards Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c.
2,500 yards Spring Bonnet Ribbons, 8c., 9c.
2,500 yards Spring Bonnet Ribbons, 9c., 10c.
3,000 yards Rich all Silk Plaid Ribbons, 12½c.
3,500 yards Rich all Silk Corded Edge, 12½c.
3,500 yards Rich Stripes, all Silk, 12½c.
8,000 yards Splendid Ribbons, 15c., 18c.
NEW SPRING FLOWERS, 3c. Spray.
NEW SPRING FLOWERS, 6c. Spray.
NEW SPRING FLOWERS, 9c. Sp ay.
NEW SPRING FLOWERS, 12c. Spray.
STRAW BONNETS.
3,000 STRAW BONNETS, 6c., 12c.
2,000 STRAW BONNETS, 25c., 37c.
2,500 Split Straws, Rough and Ready Cantons, Pedals, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Fancy Straws,
37c., 50c., 75c., $1 00.
Bonnet Silk Blond Laces and Millinery Goods.
OPENING NEW LINES OF TRIMMINGS,
OPENING NEW DRESS BUTTONS.
KINZEY SELLS CLARK'S COTTON, 3c. Spool.
KINZEY SELLS WILLAMANTIC COTTON, 3c. Spool.
KINZEY SELLS SPOOL COTTON, 6c a dozen.
KINZEY SELLS BEST PINS, 3c. a paper.
KINZEY SELLS BEST NEEDLES, 3c. a paper.
KINZEY SELLS HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.; Twilled Tapes, 1c.; Skirt Braids, 3c.; Working Cottons, 3c., and all other Fancy Goods at same rate of prices.
PANIC SALE OF HOSIERY.
3,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 8c.
3,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Hose, 6c.
2,500 pairs Gents' and Boys' Half-Hose, 8c. and 6c.
10,000 Ladies,' Gents,'s and Misses' Hose, from auction, closing out at 8c., 10c. and 12c.
KINZEY SELLS SILK GLOVES at 6c. and 8c.
KINZEY SELLS LISLE GAUNTLETS at 12c. and 15c.
KINZEY is opening over 5,000 pairs ladies' misses' and gents' Gloves from auction, about half price, from 10c. to 25c.
GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
KINZEY has a job lot of Collars closing at 8c., 12c.
KINZEY has a job lot of Collars closing at 18c., 25c.
KINZEY has a job lot of Collars worth $1, at 50c.
Open at No. 2,000 new style Collars, rich goods.
OPENING 750 new style Sets, rich goods.
From auction, 1,500 fine linen sets Sleeves and Collars, in colors and white at 75c the set, half-price.
KINZEY has job lots of Bands very cheap, 5c. to 25c.
KINZEY has 2,500 fine French Lace Barbes, 12c., 18c.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 gents' colored be dered, fast colors 5c., 6c., 10c.
1,000 ladies' white, all styles, 5c., 6c., 10c.
2,000 ladies' and misses' hemstitch, 10c., 15c.
1,000 fine needlework and hemstitch, 50c.
OPENING ENGLISH CRAPE COLLARS, 25c. to 50c.
KINZEY is opening an entire invoice of rich Embroideries, at one half Broadway prices.
KINZEY has a job lot of Dress Trimmings at 12½c. per piece.
OPENING LARGE INVOICE OF LACE VEILS CHEAP, with many other Goods, bought at regular panic prices.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES
WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av., Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE OF THE BANKRUPT STOCK
from the Assignees of the late firm of
FRIEDHOFF & MEYER,
No. 289 GRAND-ST., corner of Eldridge.
The above goods have all been purchased within one year, and are the most extensive stock of DRY GOODS ever offered to the public at a bankrupt sale; embracing a large variety of
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LINENS,
HABERDASHERY,
and a large line of Dress Goods, from a 6d. calico to a $1 silk Dress.
LADIES should embrace this splendid opportunity, and avail themselves of the
GREAT BARGAINS
now offered at No. 289 GRAND-ST.,
(corner of Eldridge.)

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Removed to our premises for
Convenience of Sale,
THE WHOLE ARE TO BE SOLD
AT HALF PRICES,
In order to convert them into Cash at once.
Regular Prices, $2 00, will be sold at $1 00.
Regular Prices, 2 50, will be sold at 1 25.
Regular Prices, 3 00, will be sold at 1 50.
Regular Prices, 4 00, will be sold at 2 00.
Regular Prices, 4 50, will be sold at 2 50.

RICH SPRING SILKS,
Reduced from
$1 25 to 75c.
BLACK SILKS,
Reduced from
$1 25 to $1.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, April 1,
500 Pieces BROCHE, LANCE AND CHENE
POULT DE SOIES,
At 75c. per yard.
(Cost of Importation, $1 to $1 25.)

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT
NOW OPEN.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED. BEST QUALITY, FROM 12½ CENTS.—The up-town thread, needle and trimming store. Corsets, bobbins, braids, buttons, bindings, tapes and ribbons; best Italian sewing silks, black and colored; English and American pins. Benzaing's genuine needles, &c. Ladies will always find a complete assortment of goods at SHEPHERD'S, (late Orr & Shepherd,) No. 1,209 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., one block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE
Will make his annual
Display of
SPRING MANTLES
On
WEDNESDAY, April 3,
It being the anniversary of the
Opening of his new store
Under the
FIFTH-AV. HOTEL,
Corner 23d-st.,
When a magnificent
Assortment of
MANTLES,
In every variety of style, in
CLOTH, SILK, and LACE,
Will be exhibited at his
New store, corner 23d-st. and
5th-av., and at
NO. 300 CANAL-ST.
The ladies are invited to call
and examine before
PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
Are respectfully requested to call at our store and examine the goods enumerated below.
IT IS OUR BELIEF
that the assortment which we offer is not equaled in the City of New-York.
COME AND SEE
for yourselves.
A choice from
500 French china tea sets, from.....$3 00 to $10 00
A choice from
100 fancy French china dinner sets, from.50 00 to 140 00
A choice from
200 dozen cut-glass goblets, from..... 1 75 to 6 00
A choice from
500 pairs cut glass decanters, from..... 1 00 to 4 00
A choice from
300 dozen Bohemian glass finger bowls, from 1 50 to 4 00
A choice from
300 dozen silver-plated table spoons, from. 3 25 to 4 00
A choice from
300 dozen silver-plated table forks, from.. 3 25 to 4 00
A choice from
300 dozen silver-plated tea spoons, from.... 1 25 to 2 00
A choice from
200 silver-plated castors from..... 4 25 to 8 50
A choice from
100 silver-plated cake baskets, from..... 3 75 to 8 00
A choice from
250 silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, from....15 50 to 25 00
A choice from
500 dozen ivory-handled dinner knives, from 4 50 to 6 00
A choice from
300 dozen ivory-handled tea knives, from. 4 00 to 5 00
SHALL OFFER
during the present and coming week extraordinary
BARGAINS IN GAS FIXTURES.
A choice from
200 hall lights, from.....$2 00 to $7 00
A choice from
100 two-light chandeliers, from..... 3 00 to 6 00
A choice from
50 three-light chandeliers, from..... 6 00 to 12 00
A choice from
75 four-light chandeliers, from..... 8 00 to 20 00
A choice from
50 six-light chandeliers, from..... 35 00 to 50 00
LIKEWISE
A complete line of brackets, pendants, &c., &c.,
EMBRACING IN ALL,
Complete outfits for dwelling houses,
Complete outfits for stores,
Complete outfits for hotels,
Complete outfits for public buildings,
Complete outfits for all establishments
REQUIRING GAS FIXTURES.
A fresh importation of
FANCY DINNER SETS,
of the newest
PARISIAN STYLES
will be exhibited this week. Goods bought and
PAID FOR NOW;
will, if desired, be stored until the 1st of May, without additional charge.
CRIERS FROM THE COUNTRY
must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.
W. J. F. DALLEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.,
IS NOW OPENING
FROM THE RECENT FORCED SALES,
500 Boxes
500 Boxes
500 Boxes
LATEST STYLES
SPRING HAT RIBBONS.
SPRING HAT RIBBONS.
200 Boxes
200 Boxes
200 Boxes
FINE FRENCH BOWES,
FINE FRENCH BOWES,
RICHES,
TABS,
BONNET FRAMES, &c.
MANTILLA LACES,
LACE MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
CURTAIN MUSLINS,
DOTTED MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
SHAWLS,
AND THE
RECENT FORCED SALES AT VERY MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
FULL STOCK YANKEE NOTIONS.
Now opening,
2,000 doz. OUR WELL KNOWN PARIS KID GLOVES, 33 cents a pair.
None better in the City at any price.
R. H. MACY.

1861.—SPRING IMPORTATION.—1861.
CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have opened their SPRING SUPPLY of
AXMINSTER, WILTON,
VELVET, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND SUPER INGRAIN
CARPETS,
From the most celebrated
EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
ALSO,
A Splendid Assortment of
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS &c., &c.,
With every article connected with the
CARPET TRADE,
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
Notwithstanding the increased value by reason of the operation of the NEW TARIFF.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303
NEW DEPARTMENT.
On and after TUESDAY, April 2,
Infants' Embroidered Robes, Cloaks, Blankets, Caps, Slips, Nursery Baskets, &c.
Complete Wardrobes on hand and made to order.
Misses' Cloth, Silk and Marseilles Saques, Dresses and Walking Coats.
Boys' Suits in
Cloth,
Silk, Poplin
and Marseilles.
The inspection of ladies respectfully solicited.
303 THOMAS REYNOLDS, 303
CANAL-STREET.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND, AT
A. T. STEWART & CO.'S,
GREAT BARGAINS IN 4-4 IRISH FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS, AND NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, HUCKABUCKS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SHIRTINGS, LONG CLOTHS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, &c., &c.,
All manufactured expressly for their
RETAIL TRADE.

AMAZING BARGAINS
IN DRESS GOODS.
2,500 yards Bareges Anglaise, 6¼c. a yard; worth 1s. 6d.
2,000 yards Mottled Mozambs, 12½c., worth 2s.
2,000 yards Poil de Rolands, 12½c., worth 2s.
1,500 Chins, Broche figure, 1s. 3d., worth 2s.
1,500 Chine, Broche figure, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
and a large variety of other goods, purchased at the recent auction sales, at equally low prices
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 262 Bowery
W. R. ROBERTS.

J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway,
Corner of 25th st.,
Will open on MONDAY,
NEW STYLES OF RIBBONS,
NEW STYLES OF DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW STYLES PARIS FLOWERS,
NEW STYLES EMBROIDERIES,
NEW STYLES LACES,
Many of which have been purchased at recent auction sales, and of which our customers shall have the benefit.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Plain.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Handkerchiefs, Crapes, &c.
PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

FRENCH CLOTHS, COATINGS,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Of the LATEST SPRING STYLES and FABRICS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT RETAIL,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS.
WHITE SHIRTS, ENGLISH COTTON HALF HOSE,
MERINO UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
CLOTH CAPS,
COLLARS and [illegible]
C. TAYLOR,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

JUST OPENING TO-DAY—FROM AUCTION.—Great bargains in dress trimmings of every description. Gimps for 37 cents per dozen, worth 75 cents; great bargains in bonnet ribbons, all Spring goods, for 25 cents, worth 37 cents.
Clearing out JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES for 75 cents a pair, sold every where for $1.
ALL KINDS OF REAL LACE GOODS.
INFANTS' MEDALION CAPES CHEAP.
A good assortment of EMBROIDERIES of every kind, from auction, very cheap.
Clearing out SHAWL BORDERS for less than half price.
Great bargains in FANS, from auction.
A good assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMERY.
A. EMBERSON'S,
corner 23d-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS, FROM $2 50 and upwards.
Black Pusher and Guipure de., new styles, all prices.
1,000 pcs. Valenciennes Laces, 1c. per y'd and upwards.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Coiffoures, Barbes, Capes and Centres, in all styles.
Bands, Flounces, Edging and Insertions.
All of the above we now offer at very low prices.
R. WILLIAMS & CO., (late Peter Roberts,) 420 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
An immense stock of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair,
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM,
MUSLIN AND
LENO CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
New Spring Shapes now ready.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
Ready Made, in great variety. Orders taken for Garments of every description. This department is under the superintendence of
LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE.
And all orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
PRICES MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
(SPRING IMPORTATION NOW READY,)
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

1,000 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
In addition to their extensive stock of
DRY GOODS,
Now open at retail, will offer for CASH, on
MONDAY, April 1,
1,000 PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, from $1 50 to $5 per robe, actually worth $6 to $15, comprising some of the most select and elegant styles ever before offered at retail.
NOT BEFORE EXHIBITED.
No. 355 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, SACKS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
HAVE NOW OPENED
THEIR NEW STYLES SPING CARMENTS
In BLACK SILK and CLOTHS,
And INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION
OF THE LADIES THERETO.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
SOLD AT GREAT REDUCTION,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED!
in BLACK AND FANCY SILKS

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

A SPLENDID OPENING ON SIXTH-AVENUE!
FANCY GOODS, ATTRACTIVE AND CHEAP,
at
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY'S,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th st.
LADIES:
The stock to which we invite your attention and inspection is the most attractive, most extensive and decidedly the cheapest stock of
FANCY GOODS
ever offered on 6th-av.
Come, then, on and after Monday, and you shall find the following lots
JUST RECEIVED,
JUST OPENED,
JUST MARKED
TO PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.
3,000 Thread and Pusher Veils, new designs.
1,000 Thread and Pusher Barbes and Coiffures, beautiful patterns.
5,000 cards Thread, French and Pusher LACES, in black, all widths and patterns.
FULL LINES VALENCIENNES, English Thread and Imitation Laces and Edgings.
Large lots Point lace and Maltese lace Sets and Collars, New Jaconet and Swiss Sets and Collars, elegantly wrought.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Gents' and Misses' Hemstitched and Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, containing some decided bargains.
ALSO, COMPLETE LINES OF
Hamburgh Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings,
Jaconet Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings,
Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings,
French Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings,
Infants' Whists and Infants' Robes.
There are several JOB LOTS included in the above that we shall sell off at less than ONE-HALF THE IMPORTERS' PRICES.
We invite special attention to our
NEW STOCK ENGLISH MOURNING CRAPES,
selling at one-half the importers' prices.
We can do well for our customers
in
TIDIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
JACONET, CAMBRIC, SWISS, WAINSOOK AND
PLAID MUSLINS,
and in
NOTIONS, NOTIONS, NOTIONS,
such as Brushes, Combs, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Bobbins Spools, Sewing Silks, Ruffling, Boys' Belts, Dress bones, &c., &c.
P. S.—We intend to sell out our present stock of RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS, as they are—as they are,
AT ONE-HALF THEIR COST!
AT ONE-HALF THEIR COST!
Open, 7¼ o'clock A. M.
Close, 7¼ o'clock P. M.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.
RICHMOND & CO.
Will open their new store
No. 783 Broadway,
April 3, with a very large and well selected stock of EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS
LADIES' DRESSCAPS, HALF-DRESSES, &c.
BRONZES AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Possessing all the advantages of knowledge and capital, we buy goods second to none, and intend to make this a leading store up town, both for style, quality, quantity and low prices
The REAL BIJOU GLOVES only kept.
Price 50 cents; misses', 37½ cents.
RICHMOND & BRUNT,
No. 783 Broadway,
between 9th and 10th sts.

RICH LYONS SPRING SILKS.
500 PIECES
EXTRA QUALITY SPRING DRESS SILKS,
Comprising all the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES, viz.:
ARMURES, GRISAILLES, RAYE,
CADRILLE, DOUBLE-FACED, BROCUETS, CAMAIEUX, LANCE, BROCHE, &c., &c.,
Purchased at the recent large
AUCTION SALES,
At an IMMENSE REDUCTION from the COST OF IMPORTATION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ENGLISH CARPETING
and
ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,
for Spring Sales
of 1861,
At the lowest market prices, at
J. HYATT'S
Carpet Emporium,
No. 2 Bowery.
Housekeepers will do well to call and examine.

SPRING STYLE.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, DRAWERS,
UNDERWEAR, SUSPENDERS,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES,
HDKFS., HALF-HOSE,
AND
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
C. TAYLOR, No. 713 Broadway.
First corner below N. Y. Hotel.

PARIS PRINTED FOULARDS,
IN CAMAIEUX, ENLUMINEE,
AND PLAIN COLORINGS,
IN NEW SPRING STYLES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also, a great variety of buttons, bindings, tassels, velvets, belt ribbons, velvet ribbons, girdles, ribbons, laces, dress linings, and a full assortment of thread and needle goods magic ruffling and cotton trimmings, N. B.—Alexander's gloves and English hosiery at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 14th-st., east side.

300 FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCED GRENADINE BAREGE
ROBES, IN NEW AND CHOICE STYLES,
Just received per recent steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—E. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plate, with or without extracting the roots. On Plates, 00 gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $15. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $2; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, 75c. Home and account, 50 cents. Bleaching, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing, understands tinting and doing fine muslins; or would be willing to take a place as waiter in a private family; is fully competent to take either situation. Good references given Call at No. 89 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of child or in a private family. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 626 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third story, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at No. 641 9th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 114, corner of 18 h-st. and 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl of excellent character and well recommended, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all sorts of embroidery. Can be seen for two days, at No. 421 2d-av., fourth story.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation in the capacity of chamberwoman and waitress, in a small respectable family or chamberwork and to do sewing; no objection to take care of growing children; has also best of City references from her last place where she has lived years. Call at 55 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; three to six years City reference. Call at No. 216 west 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress and ly, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no object on to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a first class family; is willing to spend the Summer in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as general housemaid for a small family, by a respectable girl. City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl, of excellent character and well recommended, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Inquire at No. 148 Dean st., Bronklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best styles, as soups, jellies, blanc mange, cakes, biscuits, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a private family; understands cooking in all its different branches—games, soups, and pastry of all kinds; is an excellent baker. None but first-class families need apply. Also, a respectable girl wishes to go in the same house as chambermaid and do fine washing. Both Protestants. Apply for 2 days at No. 144 East 21st-st., room 16.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, with excellent reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of roasts, soups, game gravies, fish, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent bread and pastry baker; gets up side dishes and dessert in style. Apply at No. 424 Broadway up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, game, and can make good butter; wages $10; or as regular laundress, does up linen in style. Call at No. 246 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook, with good City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society's Office in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and Eighth-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of made dishes, soups, game, and is a first-class pastry cook; best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Minetta-st., near Bleecker-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PERson as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family, or as laundress; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 418 8th st., between 5th and 6th avs., her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 362 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman, as cook, who understands her business, best of City references from her last place, as good washer and ironer. Call at No. 114 7th av., corner 15th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, jellies, and French cooking, in a private family only. Can be seen at No. 446 6th-av., cor. 27th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN A PRIvate family, by a first-class cook; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 120 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO RESpectable young women, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references from their last places; where they have lived for five years; would prefer living together again. Call for two days, at No. 256 West 16th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a respectable woman, in a private family, understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker and pastry cook; is willing to take the entire part of the washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. To be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, who is an excellent cook and a first rate washer and ironer; no objection to the country, good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; has excellent City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND tidy young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook, and baker of bread, biscuit and pies; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in French and American styles; is a good baker and would assist with the washing if required. Address M. O., Box 121 Times Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, in rear building, at No. 152 Mulberry-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and is neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, sisters, situations, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do the chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of children. Can be seen at No. 390 6th-av., third floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A German young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread and cake, and make herself useful; is of kind disposition and clean in person and work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two capable and trustworthy Protestant servants—one as cook, washer and ironer, or cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; can also assist in washing and ironing. Will be found very desirable help to any lady requiring good servants. Will hire together or separate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French finting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a steady person that is thoroughly capable of taking care of children a baby from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 8th av., corner 16th-st., first floor, over the millinery store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a neat efficient girl, as nurse; is of genteel appearance, experienced with children; patient and kind to them, and willing to discharge her duties faithfully. Has excellent references. Wages expected, about $6. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st. Bro klyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a steady, competent woman, a situation to take entire charge of an infant; has good City reference, and is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 56 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 219 Avenue A, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class seamstress, who can cut and fit and do all kinds of sewing and embroidering in the nearest manner; can make ladies' and children's dresses; will have no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 West 21st-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young English woman, a situation as seamstress; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, and also to cutting and fitting; would be willing to make herself generally useful and obliging in her situation; has satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at No. 224 8th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman wants a situation as seamstress and to care for one or two children; underst

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—Nixon's Royal Circus. Evening—Virginius.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Babes in the Woods—Turning the Tables.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Henriette—Popping the Question.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fifteen Years of a Boat man's Life—The Schoolmaster—The Merry Monarch.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Horseshoe Robinson. Evening—Ruth Oakley. Curiosities all Hours.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding all the assertions which have been made that the Administration would follow the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter with a similar one for the evacuation of Fort Pickens, it seems to be now pretty well understood in Washington that no such course will be taken. On the contrary, it has been determined, according to the dispatch of our correspondent, to hold that, as well as the other forts in the Gulf now in possession of the Government, at all hazards, and the necessary orders to that effect will soon be issued. The Southern Commissioners now at Washington, after consultation, have come to the conclusion to "wait a little longer" for the course of the Administration to be decided.

There is still no indication as to how the New-York appointments will be bestowed, and it is now considered probable that definite action upon them will be some time longer delayed. At present, there seems to be trouble and vexation enough about those for other localities, as may be inferred by the account of a scene which occurred on Saturday, between the President and the California delegation, as given in our dispatches.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. Miner, which was chartered, some time since, by the United States Government, to convey relief to the United States troops in Texas, and to transport portions of them to Northern posts, arrived here on Saturday, from Brazos, which place she left on the 19th of March, having called at Forts Jefferson and Taylor on the 24th and 25th. She brings as passengers some twelve officers of the different companies recently quartered in Texas. The steamer *General Rusk* left Brazos at the same time, with eight companies, and the officers attached, for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and two companies and their officers for Fort Taylor, at Key West.

At Richmond, Va., on Saturday, the State Convention resolved to terminate the debate in the Committee of the Whole next Thursday, when the Committee will proceed to vote on the various propositions before it. Mr. Wise offered a substitute to the majority report. The House was all night long considering the joint resolutions relative to the movement of troops and arms in Virginia, growing out of the proposed transfer of guns from the Bellona Foundry. The Senate's amendments were finally adopted, amended so as to authorize the Governor to call out the public guard to arrest the contemplated removal of arms, and directing him to employ the needful force to resist any attempt to place them beyond the control of the State Government

The steamship *Africa*, which left Liverpool on the 16th ult., and called at Queenstown on the 17th, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings £110,000 in specie. The news is without special importance. An animated discussion had occurred in the House of Commons, in regard to the needless activity of the Police in investigating the business of the Hungarian notes, thus obtaining evidence for the Austrian Government in its suit against Kossuth. The suit itself had been postponed to the ensuing term of the Exchequer Chamber. The debates in the French Legislative Chambers were increasing in violence and acrimony. The Ultramontanists were indulging in unmeasured censure of the Imperial policy, and denouncing the scheme of Italian unity. The Spanish Cortes had also its topic of angry debate in continuation of its treatment of the language used by Lord Palmerston in regard to the Slave-trade. Ex Captain-Gen. Concha had denounced America as the sole offender; and pointed out the propriety of England directing its Anti-Slavery crusade against this country. The Duke of Tetuan declared that when the Spanish Squadron took its place on the slave coast, "every suspicious vessel, of whatever nationality, England being no exception, should be overhauled and searched." The movement in Italy had assumed no new development since the surrender of the citidel of Messina. The officers and troops of that garrison, although the surrender was unconditional, were to be treated with all possible generosity. The capitulation of the Civatella del Tronio was looked for hourly. The rescript of the Czar, received at Warsaw, granting important war cessions to Poland, and promising others, had afforded great satisfaction. The mails from India and China had not arrived when the *Africa* left.

Among the bills reported favorably in the New-York State Senate, Saturday, was one allowing the Croton Aqueduct Department to do work other than by contract, and another providing for a submission to the people of the question of a Constitutional Convention. Of the bills passed, the most important were the New-York Post-office site bill; the act to allow the Supervisors of this County to procure a site for a new Court-house; and that amending the revised statutes in regard to wife-desertion. The Assembly amendments to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill were concurred in, and the resolution in favor of appointing a Committee to investigate the action of the Mayor, Common Council and other officials of this City, in regard to the Street Contract and other matters, was adopted after a long discussion. The entire morning session of the Assembly was occupied in the discussion of the bill to amend the Insolvent laws, by requiring the consent of one-sixth instead of one-third of the creditors, in order to the discharge of an insolvent debtor on an assignment. It was ordered to a third reading.

An interesting case has been decided at General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in which it is held that for the purpose of enforcing a lien upon a Public School building, the local School Board and the Board of Education are vested with powers incident to ownership of such edifices.

The Stock Market closed steady on the Railways, but lower on State Stocks, on Saturday. There was much interest manifested on the Street in the new Federal negotiation for $8 000,000 to be determined at Washington to-morrow.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, on Saturday, but at somewhat irregular prices, with very moderate freight engagements reported. The transactions in Cotton amounted to 2,500 bales, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*, at full rates. Provisions were inactive; Pork advanced a shade, while Lard tended downward. Java Coffee, and Cuba Sugar were in good request. Matals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides, Fish, Hops, Seeds, Tobacco, Whiskey and Whalebone were sparingly purchased. Rice, Hay, and Tallow attracted considerable attention. There were 433 vessels of all classes in port.

Foreign Intervention in American Affairs.

The startling intelligence which we published on Friday from our Paris correspondent in regard to the preparations being made by European Powers to send out a fleet of war steamers "for observation" on our coasts, and perhaps, in certain contingencies, to take a hand in our intersectional quarrel,—confirmed, too, as it was in at least one important particular on Saturday, by the news of the seizure of Dominica, by a Spanish naval and military force, and the probable speedy reduction of the whole Island of Hayti to Spanish domination,—marks by far the most portentous consequence of our Great Conspiracy. It is, however, but what our most sagacious statesmen long ago forewarned us would be the inevitable corollary of domestic rupture, and what, in such event, the prophetic Washington predicted three quarters of a century ago. Europe and its Governments have been transformed wonderfully since his time, it is true, and so also have the power and position of America; but the traditional ambitions of Governments seldom die out, and the aggressive lust of despotism is as enduring as despotism itself.

French fleets in American waters—Spanish cruisers hovering in our Gulf—English men-of-war along our coasts;—significant rumors from France of her assuming new relations with her old province of Louisiana—burning, secret sympathies of England with her enslaved black "men and brothers"—menacing attitude of the Spanish Government, which, in its days of feebleness, we in our strength insulted with impunity, but which now, in our time of trouble, taunts and defies us by stationing ten thousand troops within fifty miles of our shores, to keep eye upon us, and possibly, in the domestic *mêlée* she hopes for, to repossess herself of the splendid provinces which, as Florida, Texas, etc., we now call sovereign States of the Union.

"The fleet," reports our correspondent "Malakoff," "probably does not go out with any hostile intent; its ostensible errand will be the protection of French and English subjects." With ghastly sarcasm he further suggests that "it may be intended as a sort of escort of honor for the funeral of the Great Republic."

The Veiled Divinity who from the Tuileries rules half the world inquires curiously of Mr. Faulkner about the American rupture—listening to the recital with that ominous silence which is said in him to portend dark designs. One of his high automatons, however, breaks the silence—maybe there is imperial inspiration here: "Your (our) Republic is going to pieces," says he; "self-government is a Utopia, Sir; you (we) must have a *strong Government* as the only condition of a long existence." Who knows but that he, whose legions even now illegitimately garrison Rome, and illegitimately intervene in the affairs of Turkey—who, during the brief decade of his power, has humbled the great Czar, and broken the colossal power of Austria, and who has just brought the lord of a third of the human race to his foot-stool—may find in the distracted States of the Gulf another opportunity for displaying the glory of French arms?

"The suggestion (of this Anglo-French warfleet,) it is said, came from England"—from Napoleon's *alter ego*, Palmerston, doubtless, the vigor of whose foreign policy gives him position as virtual dictator of England—whose intense hatred of Slavery is shown in his recent remarkable speech on the Slave-trade in the House of Commons, and who can now back up whatever policy he may adopt with an army and navy such as never before set sail from the sea-girt isle.

Spain audaciously opens the new American programme; for we cannot consider the reported seizure of St. Domingo, if indeed it be confirmed by further advices—in any other light than as the first step in the policy of reconquest which has been now for some time foreshadowing itself in the utterances of Spanish statesmen and journals. The splendid island over two-fifths of which her flag now waves, is situated but fifty miles southeast from Cuba, while at about the same distance north from the latter is Spain's other ancient possession of *Florida*. It is well known that when Florida was annexed to the United States, nearly all the old Castilian residents of the Peninsula became so disaffected with the change of Government that they forsook their homes and estates, and exiled themselves to Cuba and other places under Spanish sway. But they have never ceased to long for the reassumption of Spanish power, nor to dream of their lost homes by the St. John. With Pensacola and the forts at the Southern extremity of the peninsula in the hands of the Gulf filibusters, a quarrel would doubtless speedily enough be improvised; and it would be an easy matter for Spain, with the fleet she is concentrating in the Gulf, to take possession of the forts we now propose to evacuate, and garrison them with a force which it might require years to reduce. From thence her navy would effectually command our prodigious Gulf commerce; and, for a time at least, buccaneer and filibuster might reënact, in the Carribean Sea, the bloody drama of centuries gone by. It must be remembered that within the present century Spain has owned all the territory bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; and within the memory of men now living has had the most active—and, indeed, at one time the most promising—projects for still further annexations.

Such an event, indeed, seems incredible enough—quite as incredible as the present insane action of the Cotton State filibusters seemed but a year ago. But we all know that within the last few years Spain has renewed the vigor and the ambition of her youth; she has awoke from her long but not dreamless slumber, and the glories of the past seem to her heated brain a possible realization of the future. Her magnificent career on this Continent in other days, when her monarch stood the autocrat of one-third of the world and the inhabitants thereof—when her couriers hourly left the royal presence bearing hither dispatches freighted with the destiny of countless millions of the world's inhabitants—has, once more flitted before her. She has now a powerful army, commanded by the most accomplished generals, as finely disciplined, and as daring as any troops in Europe, who have just tasted of victory in Morocco, and are now represented as burning for further action; her navy is third in strength in the world, and has recently been brought into high efficiency. In fact, Spain is more warlike to-day than she has been any time since her epoch of conquest.

Spain has watched, closely and anxiously, the distractions in the United States. The only pean over the threatened disruption of the great Republic that has yet been uttered comes from Madrid. Who knows but that her undying love of conquest may now see a prospect for the recovery of at least some of her long-lost possessions? Certainly there has never been so good an opportunity for her to assert her ancient rights.

One thing, at all events, now seems certain from these ominous movements of European Powers—that if we do not speedily and vigorously commence the settlement of our affairs, and the assertion of our existence, a settlement may very speedily be commenced for us. If the weak man do not govern his household, the strong man will govern it for him. United and at home, these Free States are a match at arms for any Power on earth; distracted by faction or guided by pusillanimity, we may at any moment become the prey of the most contemptible schemers. The United States cannot afford to exist by the mercy or forbearance of any power or party whatever. They must have an assured, decisive, self-asserting existence, or they will speedily cease to have any existence worth having at all. The Government, and the people too, must now make a stand. True men, from Maryland to the Gulf, must take position. Union men in Texas, in Louisiana, in Georgia, Florida, and everywhere, must speedily fall into line. The hour of the crisis approaches. Shall the vaticination of the Emperor's mouthpiece be allowed to fulfill itself, and the Republic "go to pieces?"

Monsieur le Ministre! the Republic has *not yet* fallen!

A Cab Reform.

The Albany correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* writes as follows:

"There is an enterprise urged to incorporation, of the projectors of which I know nothing, which, if it could be concluded to action, would be of great utility. It *is the Metropolitan Cab Company*, designed to introduce the Hansom cab into New-York, and with the neat and convenient vehicle daily a system of reasonable charges and rigid discipline—one by which it shall be rather among the pleasant and the agreeable, instead of the alarming, to 'take a cab.' To reforms or regulations of this kind, in regard to carriage and to luggage, the Metropolis *must* come, as surely as it has to a Police. *It can only be a question of years*, and the present year seems a very suitable one for promoting the convenience, with the economy, of the tens of thousands of strangers whose money is saved for and spent in New-York."

Only a question of years! And so it has been for half a century, and is likely to be as much longer. A City without a Cab System would seem to be an enormity,—an absolute impossibility. But this metropolis of the Western continent has existed without one thus far, and is likely to do so a good deal longer.

Where the difficulty in the case lies it is not quite easy to say. The livery stable and hack influence is strong, but hardly strong enough, one would think, to deprive a million of people of what has always been regarded as an absolute necessity of City life. It is very strange, too, that our livery-stable men do not favor the adoption of a cab system, and become themselves the principal proprietors of it. There is no better chance in the world to make money. A thousand cheap cabs could be kept in constant employment in this City. There is no country where people would ride more. If the means for riding were more generally accessible.

We should be very glad to have such a bill as the one referred to passed. But it would be a mistake to introduce Hansoms only. They are very neat and convenient for business purposes. They are easily entered, and one can step out of them without difficulty. But they are good for nothing but to run on business errands. They are not adapted to the use of ladies. Baggage cannot be carried on them, and for general visiting purposes they are useless.

Any Company that may organize a system of cabs must have a variety of vehicles suited to different purposes. Hansoms for Wall-street and the business part of the town,—light *coupés* for shopping and up-town calls, and open carriages for driving in the Park, will all be needed. With such a system, well organized and vigorously administered, New-York would become for a stranger, as well as for its own people, one of the most enjoyable cities in the world.

Negro Regiments to be Raised.—The latest sensation in the Cotton States has been caused by an announcement in the New-York correspondence of the Charleston *Mercury* that the loan of eight million dollars for which Secretary Chase has issued proposals, is to be used for the purpose of "arming the free blacks of the North to aid insurgent negroes in the South,"—the *Mercury* gravely reminding us that Lord Chatham rebuked the Government of George III., "because it employed the scalping-knife and the tomahawk of the savage against the white men of its own race." What is to be done with a journalism that circulates, and a people who believe such monstrous inventions as this? All Northern papers contradicting these fictions are rigidly excluded from general circulation in the Confederacy; and thus the public mind of the extreme South is poisoned systematically, while rigid care is taken that no antidote of truth shall be administered.

How long the secession leaders hope to be able to maintain this supremacy of misrepresentation, it is, of course, impossible to say. But that a lull must eventually come to the excitement—a cooling off to the present red-hot fury, is as inevitable as the decree of death. When this reaction has once fairly set in—and there are indications that it is widely beginning to operate—how will the deeperate and reckless men who have raised the storm by falsifying Northern opinion and manufacturing a sectional hostility that has no existence outside of their own selfish and ambitious breasts, face the currents of popular indignation that will then be directed against them? The fire-eating leaders need no punishment at the hands of the Government whose laws they have violated and set at defiance. Sooner or later the truth must become known to the people of the Cotton States, and on their own plantations will then arise the Nemesis that is to exact full retribution.

An Interesting Trial—The two Confederacies.—The telegraph was mistaken in reporting the seizure of a United States supply vessel off Pensacola a few days since. The seizure was at Mobile and not off Pensacola, and the sloop detained was the property of a Mobile Captain. As our correspondent reported at the time, when the order of Gen. Bragg was issued forbidding the inhabitants of Pensacola to supply the United States fleet with provisions, this Captain volunteered to procure them from Mobile, saying that he was willing to trust the United States Government to any extent. Gen. Bragg got wind of the movement and telegraphed to Mobile at once to have the vessel, the *Isabella*, seized. This was promptly done, and the Captain, whose name was Jones, was committed to prison.

His wife next day sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was returned on the 22d. It turned out, however, that he was in custody not of the civil, but of the military—and it was not quite certain what disposition should be made of him when argument was postponed. In stating these facts the Mobile *Register* says:

"There are some nice points of law in this case. Are we *in a state of war*, whereby the furnishing of supplies to the enemy would amount to treason? If so, has Gen. Bragg been *invested with a command that embraces Mobile*, and does the loading of the vessel with actual intent to furnish the supplies complete the offence? If Jones has violated the orders of Gen. Bragg, have the civil Courts jurisdiction?

Has he not already violated the orders of Gen. Bragg, and is now simply held subject to his order by a subordinate officer, who has a right to use any jail for the safe keeping of a violator of the army regulations?"

The Revenue Laws—An Important Step.—We have already noticed the fact that foreign goods were received at St. Louis through New-Orleans, *duty free*, in consequence of the failure of the Government of the United States to enforce the revenue laws at the latter port.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 26th, states that steps have been taken at Washington to remedy this state of things. The Collector has received instructions to appraise and collect duties upon all foreign goods arriving at that port,—in effect making St. Louis a port of entry. The *Republican* says:

"Foreign goods, on arrival in St. Louis, will be delivered to the Collector here, and appraised, and the *duty paid, in accordance with the revenue laws of the United States.*

Such goods on arrival at any of the Southern ports, will no doubt have to be bonded by the importer, for reshipment out of the Southern Confederacy. Therefore, foreign importations arriving at any of the ports of the Southern Confederacy, intended for reshipment to any of the States of the United States, or to any foreign port, will be regarded as goods *in transitu*, and the regulations will be as heretofore in the United States on all foreign imports entered for reshipment to foreign ports—duty not collectable at the port of entry.

With regard to goods on which duties have been already paid at any of the ports of the present Southern Confederacy, such payments *will be recognized by the Collector of this port, if paid prior to the 4th of March, instant, and such goods will not be subject to additional duty. If paid since the 4th of the present month, the payment will not be recognized.*"

So far as St. Louis is concerned this regulation, if it can be enforced, will check, if it does not wholly stop, the evasions of the revenue laws which have excited so much interest in commercial circles. Similar regulations will doubtless be adopted for Cincinnati and other considerable ports on the Western rivers. But if goods are permitted to enter New-Orleans duty free, it will not be easy to prevent them from entering the free States. It would require an enormous increase of our revenue force, and we are inclined to think additional legislation, to attain this end.

Secession Rebukes Secession.—The politicians of the Southern Confederacy are entitled to take rank as a peculiar people. They deny the proposition to-day in favor of which they invoked the God of Battles yesterday. The ordinary standard of fact does not obtain amongst them, but all matters are proclaimed true or otherwise just as it may suit their pride, their interest, or temporary convenience.

It is but a few days, comparatively, since the seceded States declared it to be their inviolable right to withdraw at pleasure from any bond or confederation, contract or union, into which they may previously have entered,—the consent of their partners being not in the least needful. For this doctrine they were willing, as they always declare themselves to be when excited, to "shed rivers of blood;" but judging from the records of the Louisiana Convention, now in session, a change of the most marked nature has come over the spirit of their very disorderly dream.

It seems that the delegate named Rozier had become so thoroughly imbued with the theory of secession as advocated two months ago, that he actually strove to incorporate in the ordinance adopting the Confederate Constitution a "clause declaring the right of Louisiana to withdraw peaceably from the Southern Confederacy whenever her interests demanded." Nothing could be more clearly in order than this motion; nothing more tersely expressing the idea which every Confederate fire-eater was urging on the stump and through the newspapers about the beginning of last December. But Mr. Rozier's motion was nevertheless tabled by the decisive vote of ninety-two against eleven,—the military disposition which Jefferson Davis and his associates are attempting to build up, requiring this prompt reversal of the very doctrine on which the new order of things is founded.

New Centres of Trade.—The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has just given notice that it can no longer pay the rent on the lease of its main outlet to the sea—the Portland Branch—thus virtually confessing to the failure of the idea on which this great work was founded—the possibility of diverting from the New-York routes the trade of the interior.

The history of the public works of this country is but a series of similar attempts. Philadelphia—no mean city—has spent millions in a similar attempt, and has established we know not how many lines of steamships to England, all of which had to be given up or transferred to New-York. Boston, that in the outset had a monopoly of steamships between this country and Europe, now retains only a fortnightly steamer. Everything to the North and South tends, by irresistible attraction, toward New-York.

First and last, all the Atlantic Cities must try their hand at this experiment and purchase experience at a round rate. One of the first acts of Charleston is to establish her line of European steamers. What would be folly, under one condition of political affairs, becomes wisdom under another. If neither Philadelphia nor Baltimore can maintain a line of sea-going steamers, with their large populations and trade, and means for distribution, it puzzles us to see how Charleston is going to. But all these things must be learned, they cannot be taught. We hope, therefore, our Southern rivals will hurry up their ships, and go through what seems to be the necessary pupilage, which has had but one result. This uniformity is quite enough to assure ourselves of our position and to regard without the least anxiety all attempts to undermine it.

Our City Post-Office.—A correspondent urges the Government in the selection of a site for a new Post-office, to consult numbers instead of wealth, in estimating the sentiment of the merchants. This is very good advice, but it is needless. The Legislature, as we understand it, has settled the location of the Post-office.

The bill they have passed, it is true, authorizes the conveyance to the Government of any site which it may select. But as the Government has already made a bargain with the owners of the Old Dutch Church, conditioned only on obtaining the sanction of the Legislature, this bill closes the whole case. If the act had authorized the Government hereafter to make such a selection as it might think fit, we should have been quite content. But it really sanctions a step already taken, and confirms a selection which has the distinction of being, probably, the very worst that could possibly have been chosen.

Reduced City Railroad Fares.—While the Legislature is manifesting a wholesome desire to meet the requirements of these "hard times" by reducing the ferry rates between New-York and Williamsburgh from three to two cents per passenger, would it not be as well for them to carry their public spirit one step further, and supervise with a view to reduction the fares charged on all the City Railroads now in operation, and on which the various companies have made enormous yearly profits,—in some cases enabling them to double or treble their capital in the course of a very few years, while also declaring handsome annual dividends and paying, or pretending to have paid, perfectly fabulous prices for the running stock and road-bed to contractors having relations of friendly acquaintance with the directors?

We think that if our City members could properly estimate the amount of public gratitude they would earn by unanimously and zealously pressing a bill to reduce the fares on our City Railroads from five to three cents per passenger, they could not but arrive at the conclusion that as a political investment, looking to the future, no better opportunity is ever likely to arise. The Railroad Companies of our City are making enormous and wholly unprecedented profits out of a suffering public, while taking no more care for the comfort or health of their passengers than Cincinnati drovers are in the habit of exhibiting towards the pigs they are carrying to the slaughter-house. Every journey up or down town is accomplished in cars crowded almost to suffocation, and with nearly one-half of the passengers obliged to swing on, in an erect position, to the leather straps suspended at intervals along the car-roofs.

If our City Assemblymen will but give this matter their humane and liberal attention, we guarantee that they shall have no reason to regret their action when next appealing for popular support. A measure so obviously just and in favor of the rights and comforts of the people, no country members could oppose who were not willing to suffer the stigma of suspected affiliation with the monopolists. It rests, therefore, with the members from the City of New-York to say whether their constituents shall have railroad accommodation on the avenues at the fair and liberal price of three cents per passenger, with provisions that no car shall carry more than it can seat; or whether we shall continue to pay five cents per head—certainly forty per cent. more than a just price—and be jammed, rammed and crammed, twice at least every day, into vehicular "black-holes of Calcutta"—only too happy if we escape therefrom at the end of our journey not infected with any contagious disease, not insulted by any drunken brawler, and not fatally injured in health by the noxious poison of an exhausted and polluted atmosphere.

The Industrial School Bill.—We observe that a sharp debate occurred in the Assembly over the report of the School Committee in favor of allowing the schools of the Children's Aid Society a share in the School Fund. The Irish Catholic members from this City made a dead onset upon it, while the more intelligent members from the country supported it vigorously.

Why any man, who had the least regard for the public welfare, should oppose a simple humane act of that nature, we cannot understand.

Here are certain persons who, at their own heavy expense and with much labor, have been doing, for six or eight years, duties which the public ought to have done; they have been educating to be good citizens and useful women, the neglected street children. They have carried this on quietly, without bigotry or sectarianism, asking no public support until they have demonstrated that *gamins* and little vagabonds have the capacities of improvement, and can become useful to the world, and then the worthy ladies and the managers ask a simple privilege, which is extended to similar schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, all over the State. They ask for a share in the proceeds of the School tax in this City.

They might claim that they have more right to this appropriation than, for instance, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, inasmuch as their schools are for all creeds, and are not sectarian; and according to the wording of the act, are to be put under the supervision of the Board of Education.

They do claim, however, that it is not fair that the burden of the education of the poorest should fall entirely on the shoulders of a few, but that the public generally should support what is for the public benefit.

This seems to us most clear and just. And we cannot believe that the Legislature, for the sake of whatever log-rolling interest, can throw overboard so humane and just a measure.

The Brooklyn Election.—The Brooklyn Charter election takes place to-morrow. We have always insisted, and still believe, that our Municipal elections should be decided without any controlling regard to national politics. The welfare and good government of great cities like New-York and Brooklyn are matters of sufficient intrinsic interest to demand the most vigilant attention of our citizens; and they ought never to be sacrificed to a desire for partisan success.

We believe that in Brooklyn, however, the interests of the City in the present canvass coincide fully with the support of the National Administration. The candidates of the Republican party are those whose election is demanded by the welfare of the city, as well as by the interests of the Nation. And in such a case it is doubly the duty of every citizen to give them his support. The result of every election that is held just now will have an important bearing upon the National Administration. A Republican defeat will weaken the ability of the Government to maintain the honor, and to defend the interests, of the Union; and will thus give increased confidence and vigor to the secession movement. We trust that the result of the election in Brooklyn will show no diminution in the strength of the Republican party.

Aid for the New-York State Woman's Hospital.—We are glad to learn that a movement is being made to aid the Board of Governors of the State Woman's Hospital,—which Institute is, at present, occupying temporary and very insufficient quarters at No. 88 Madison-avenue, in this City,—by a timely and generous donation from the State Treasury, conditioned upon the raising, by the Board, of double the sum to be donated by the State, within twelve months from the date of the passage of an act for that purpose. As an evidence of the character of this Institution, it is proper to mention that the Common Council, during the administration of Mayor Tiemann, made a *free gift* of an entire block of ground, comprising an area of 200 feet by 405 feet, and lying between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avennes, in this City, and at present valued at $160,000. The location is one of the most desirable and elevated in the City, and it is proposed to erect a Hospital building which shall cost not less than $150,000, and to accommodate at least two hundred patients.

The Woman's Hospital is one of the most interesting and charitable enterprises ever originated, and has the sympathy and earnest support of all who have been made acquainted with its objects.

The Legislature cannot make any mistake in adopting a liberal policy in aid of this admirable and most deserving charity, which has already, with its temporary facilities, freely bestowed benefits not elsewhere to be obtained, on hundreds of suffering women in all parts of the State and country.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Associate Artists of the Italian Opera troupe have met with so much success in Boston, and have been greeted there with so liberal a spirit, that the season, instead of ending on Saturday night, as previously announced, will be continued for another week. This is Boston's gain, and our loss. We must wait until next Monday for a resumption of those meritorious entertainments which last season insured the success of an enterprise considered at the time as more than doubly hazardous. It is said that the stockholders of the Boston Theatre were so pleased with the efforts of the Associated Artists, that they agreed unanimously to let them have the theatre this present week without any consideration. The precedent is worth putting on record, even if it is not likely to be followed.

At the theatres to-night we notice one important change in the announcements. This is at the Winter Garden, where, after various experiments with provincial artists, we are promised a *debut*, which will assuredly claim the critical attention of the Metropolis. We refer to the first apperance of Mr. J. S. Clarke, a Comedian who, in Philadelphia, is regarded as the best now living. The Philadelphians have supplied us with our best actors, and their opinion is usually confirmed here. Mr. Clarke produces for the occasion, and also for the first time in New-York, Tom Taylor's latest success, "The Babes in the Wood." With a new piece and an actor of great reputation, it will be strange indeed if Mr. Jackson does not secure for the Winter Garden a great house.

Mr. Wilkins' new play, "Henriette," has been received with so much favor at Wallack's Theatre, that its position in the bills for some weeks to come may be taken for granted. Now that it is played more rapidly, it gains in interest. It is unquestionably one of the most amusing comediettas of the day.

At Laura Keene's Theatre the "Seven Sisters" will be repeated for the one hundred and twenty-eighth time. Nothing we can say will add to this strong indorsement of the piece's merits. There is no appeal from the public verdict.

At Niblo's Garden Mr. Forrest will repeat his great performance of *Virginius*, and in the afternoon there will be a grand equestrian *matinée*.

At the New Bowery Theatre, a new local drama, in four acts, called "Fifteen Years of a Boatman's Life," will be produced, with all the company in the cast. The pantomime of the "Schoolmaster," and the petite drama of the "Merry Monarch," will also be played.

At Barnum's Museum great preparations have been made for the holidays, full particulars of which can only be obtained from our advertising columns. The attraction in the "lecture room" is the moral drama called "Ruth Oakley."

Lloyd's Minstrels, a new combination, which is said to embrace all that is good in the profession, commence a season at Niblo's Saloon this evening.

Mr. Gustav Satter, the pianist, will give a special *matinée* in aid of the German Hospital, on Thursday next, at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss Emma Rowcroft and Mr. Henry Apfy (the violinist) will assist on the occasion.

Mr. Richard Wagner's opera of the "Tannhäuser" has been produced in Paris, and, notwithstanding the presence of M. Liszt, has met with but a poor reception. The Parisians, who live so much and so contentedly in the present, cannot appreciate the beauties of the future as mapped out in Mr. Wagner's music.

The members of the Arion Society gave their second concert on Thursday evening, at Irving Hall, and the attendance, although not fully equal to the merits of the occasion, was an improvement on that of the previous concert. The programme opened with Schumann's best work, the symphony in D—a composition which, in treatment and design, may be fairly ranked with the best works of the modern school. It was superbly played, under the steady direction of Mr. Bergmann, who, on this kind of music, we may here add, is without a rival. Mr. Noll—an artist who is not sufficiently known in this community—played one of Mendelssohn's concertos for the violin, very finely. Why are these splendid productions so much neglected? A march, by Franz Liszt, ("Goethe,") excited the curiosity of the musical portion of the audience, but scarcely satisfied it. The "Song of the Spirits on the Face of the Waters"—one of the most difficult of Schubert's vocal compositions, was admirably rendered by the members of the Society, and excellently accompanied by the orchestra. Mr. Arcatz conducted, and his clear and intelligent phrasing of every vocal idea, his poetic susceptibility of every orchestral suggestion, were the secrets of the success which attended the effort. Mr. Henry Mollenhauer played a concerto for the violoncello in a highly popular way, and later in the evening the march and chorus from the "Tannhäuser" was given by the Society, assisted by the members of the "Sing Academy," in an extremely effective style. The concert was one of the best successes we have attended this season, and in art importance rivaled the best efforts of the Philharmonic Society. The third of the series takes place on the 18th of April.

Mr. R. J. de Cordova, the lecturer, and the only one who possesses the faculty of being truly humorous before an audience and not merely witty, announces a final reading of his great comic poem on the "Prince's Visit" for Wednesday next, at Irving Hall. There will be other things to interest the audience, notably a recitation by Miss Sara Stevens, (who, by the way, has been reading the "Prince's Visit" in the country with great success,) and vocal and instrumental music by Mr. Millard and Miss Pearson.

Gottschalk, the most original composer for the piano of the present day, and a man of genius of whom America may well feel proud, will return to this City in a few days. He has been engaged by Mr. Max Strakosch, and with Miss Carlotta Patti will give a series of entertainments under that gentleman's management. Those who love the piano for the poetry that is in it, and not for its power of mummery; those who regard it as a medium of tone-language, and not as a caricaturist of the orchestra; those, in a word, who wish to hear a quaint and exquisite fancy elaborated melliffluously and without affectation, will receive this announcement with joy. Mr. Gottschalk is distinguished from other great pianists in this respect: He is a poet, not a mechanic. His talent for striking chords and playing scales is large enough—perhaps unsurpassed—but his genius for touching the heart is greater. The first concert in which this worthy artist will take part is announced for the 17th. At present he is receiving the homage of the Havanese, who have tendered on giving him a testimonial concert, with auxiliary assistance to the extent of 800 performers.

The Rhode Island Election.

New-York, Saturday, March 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a couple of letters which have appeared in your paper relating to the approaching election in Rhode Island. Being a Rhode Islander myself, and having a considerable knowledge of affairs there though not a voter, I must say that of the two tickets to be voted for, that headed with the names of Jas. Y. Smith and Simon H Greene is by far the most *conservative*. This I can say without prejudice, for I freely admit that if I had been a voter at the last election in that State my vote should have been given for Mr. Sprague, but in the present contest Mr. Smith should not only have my vote, but my whole influence and energy. He is a man respected by all who know him, and as for Mr. Greene, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, there is not his superior as a man in the State. This I can say from my own personal acquaintance.

Nothing can be said against Mr. Sprague's official course, that I am aware of, but the exigencies which called him to the Gubernatorial Chair have passed, and it now behooves every Rhode Island Republican to stand by their own candidates and their cause.

A Rhode Islander.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 30.

A number of bills, mostly of a local character, were moved forward by the Grinding Committee, to be reported complete.

Among the bills reported favorably by Committees were the following:

For the preservation of game in Queens County.

To allow the Croton Aqueduct Department to do work other than by contract.

Requiring foreign insurance Companies to file an annual statement of their condition.

To submit the question of a Constitutional Convention to the vote of its people.

Relative to the sale of land.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill fixing the future compensation of legislative officers and employes.

On motion of Mr. HAMMOND, the Senate resolved to hold two sessions daily, from 10 till 2, and from 3½ till 6 o'clock.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to wife desertion.

To incorporate the Master's Lodge of Masons in Albany.

To allow the New-York Supervisors to procure a site for a Court House.

The New-York Post-office site bill.

The bill to prohibit the publication of a tax sale in the State Paper was lost.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill, which now goes to the Governor.

The resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate the action of the Mayor, Common Council, and other officials of New-York City, in relation to the street contracts and other acts, was taken up. A warm debate ensued upon it

A large number of amendments were proposed, on all of which the Ayes and Nays were demanded.

The resolutions were strongly opposed by Messrs. LAWRENCE, COLVIN and PROSSER, and favored by Messrs. SPINOLA, MANIERRE and HAMMOND.

The resolution of inquiry, as offered by Mr. MANIERRE, was to the effect that an investigation into the acts of the Mayor and officials be instituted by a Committee to consist of the New-York delegation, with power to sit during the recess and send for persons and papers, and report to the next Legislature.

To this, after much debate, Mr. SPINOLA offered an amendment to refer the investigation to a select Committee of five, to be appointed by the President of the Senate.

This amendment was adopted, and the resolution, with Mr. SPINOLA's amendment, prevailed by a vote of 17 to 10.

All of the New-York members voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. LAWRENCE and GARDNER voted "no."

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 30.

All orders of business, down to the general orders, were laid on the table, thus defeating any attempt to move the Broadway Railroad bill.

The House in the Committee of the Whole took up the bill to amend the present Insolvent laws, by requiring the consent of one sixth instead of one-third of the creditors, to enable insolvents to clear themselves by an assignment, and entitle them to a discharge.

Discussion on the bill occupied the whole morning session.

An amendment was adopted, providing that no one who made an assignment or transfer should be entitled to the benefit of the act until twelve months had elapsed.

Several attempts were made to extend this time, but lost.

Mr. DWIGHT offered an amendment, that the law shall not apply to past indebtedness. Lost.

The debate was led by Mr. TOWNSEND, who argued in favor of the bill, Messrs. Bingham, Pierce, Morgan and Benedict, all of whom supported the bill as constitutional and just in policy, and by Messrs. Kernan and Dwight, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MERRITT favored the bill as amended so as to conform, in his judgment, with the Constitution.

After a lengthy debate the bill was ordered to a third reading.

From Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, March 28.

The Western stage, with mails and passengers, and HITCHCLL's Express for Omeha, passed here at 4 P. M.

DENVER, Monday, March 25.

The daily yield of gold in the mines is very rapidly increasing. The mills are nearly all getting to work, many of them with the new gold-saving process. The population on the Blue Rim slope has doubled in the last month. That district will be a great theatre of gold mining operations. The road over the snowy range, between the South and Middle Parks, is open for pack animals, but not for wagons. Emigrants from the States are beginning to arrive. The weather is very fine.

The Illinois Banks.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, March 30.

The Banks of this city, on Monday, the 1st of April, will throw out the notes of the following thirty-two Illinois Banks:

Albion.	Farmers' Bank of New-Canton,
Benton.	Grand Prairie,
Carmel,	Illinois State,
Chester.	Lancaster,
Federal Union,	Merchants' and Drovers',
Quincy,	Mississippi River,
Republic,	New Market,
Belvidere,	Panret,
Canal,	Prairie State,
Citizens',	Railroad,
Commercial of New-Haven,	Shawneese,
Continental,	Union,
Corn Planters',	Pike County,
Farmers' and Traders',	Edgar County,
Fermers' Bank of Illinois,	Morgan County,
Frontier.	Southern Illinois.

These banks have a circulation of about three and a half millions of dollars based upon Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana stocks.

The present market rate of the securities of the notes is 85 to 90 cents on the dollar.

The Chicago Post-Office--Alleged Arrears.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 30.

THOMAS P. SHALLCROSS, special agent of the Post-Office Department, took charge of the Post-office in this City to-day, by order of President LINCOLN, for causes of alleged arrears and faulty accounts running through even a longer period than the present quarter.

The City is rife with rumors in regard to the matter. Many of them are doubtless exaggerated.

The Old Colony and Fall River Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 30.

The Senate yesterday, after ten hours' debate, passed to its first reading the bill allowing the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad to extend the road to the State line, in order to establish a railroad connection with Newport. The vote was 16 to 12.

Loss of Ship Wm. Hammond.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 30.

The British ship *Wm. Hammond*, from New-Orleans for Cork, was abandoned on the 16th inst., in lat. 35°, lon. 65°. The crew, twenty-four in number, were taken off by the Dutch brig *Sirene*, which has arrived here from Rotterdam.

Death of Ex-Chief Justice Shaw.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 30.

LEMUEL SHAW, late Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died this morning at his residence, Mount Vernon-street. He fell dead while conversing and being in the act of dressing himself in his room. He has lately been in feeble health.

The United Staiee District Court, Judge CLIFFORD presiding, adjourned this forenoon on the announcement of the death of Judge SHAW.

Presentation of a Service of Silver to Collector Whitney, of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 30.

Collector WHITNEY, who retires on Monday, was to day presented with a service of silver plate, costing $600, by the employes of the Custom-house. Mr. GOODRICH, who assumes the office on Monday, has appointed E. W. B. CANNING, of Stockbridge, Deputy-Collector.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, March 30.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was $50,800--an increase of $4,500 over the corresponding week of last year.

Lake Navigation.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, March 30.

The screw-steamer *Olian*, of the New-York and Erie Railroad, arrived here this morning from Dunkirk. All the steamers of this line will now run regularly for the season.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CITY HALL—THE NEW AREA TO BE BUILT.—On Friday of last week ground was broken for the construction of the area around the City Hall, the contract for which was awarded some months since, and at that time noticed in the TIMES. The intention is to have an area of six feet in width, and as many in depth, around the entire building, the whole to be inclosed with a handsome iron railing. This will give to the occupants of the basement rooms and offices air and light, and at the same time do away with the dampness. Added to this, it will be an improvement upon the appearance of the building, which looks now too compact and cramped to correspond with the present style of building.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION TO COL. DURYEA, OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Probably the most beautiful service of plate ever presented in this country is now on public exhibition for a few days, with the consent of the recipient, at Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co.'s, the manufacturers, on the corner of Prince-street and Broadway. It bears a testimonial from the officers and privates of the Seventh Regiment, to their late Colonel, DURYEA, under whose fostering care the corps had earned and received a world-wide reputation for superiority in all that pertains to an organized volunteer corps. The service was manufactured by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co. at a cost of $5,000, and, aside from its magnificence, it is a masterpiece of workmanship. It consists of eight pieces, a centre piece or epergne, one soup tureen, two gravy tureens, two vegetable dishes, and two meat dishes, with stands for lamps. The epergne is of circular base, about twenty inches in circumference, with three small oval bases, on the summit of which are the arms of a cuirassier, with flags on each side. The middle base is thirteen inches in diameter, surmounted by all the arms of modern warfare, stacked in graceful style. From the centre of this pile protrudes a cannon, in the mouth of which is a bundle of spears, with halberds. Six arms extend from above, at the extremity of which are holders for grasshes. Above these are three branches, surrounding the centre around which are wreaths, with all the arms and instruments of ancient war are. This stands a glass dish, eight cen inches in diameter. From the centre of the dish protrudes a small pyramid, upon the summit of which is perched an eagle, with wings spread for flight. Upon the other plates are cannon, cartridge boxes, muskets, swords, caps, and, in fact, all sorts of military equipments. In addition to the above, Col. DURYEA was the recipient of a magnificent service from the merchants of New-York, upon the occasion of his resignation of the command which he had held for so many years with such distinguished honor.

FLUSHING STEAMBOATS—CHANGE OF HOURS FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.—The first of April brings the usual Spring changes in the time tables of the boats traversing the East and North Rivers, and also inaugurates the opening of several routes of Summer travel. On and after to-day, April 1, the steamer *Flushing*, Capt NIMMO, commences to make three trips a day to and from New-York, leaving Flushing at 7:30, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and New-York at 9.30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M. She has been repainted and put in thorough order for the Summer passenger and excursion business. The steamer *Emily* commences running to-day to High Bridge, connecting with the Harlem steamers and the Third-avenue Railroad, making six trips per day. The Staten Island Railroad also announces a new schedule of time for running on that route.

FIRE IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.—LEVI ROSENBLATT, tenant of the basement of No. 74 Roosevelt-street, while preparing for bed at 10 o'clock last night, accidentally upset a lamp, from which the house caught fire. He suffered loss to the extent of $100; uninsured. LAZARUS LEVI, dealer in window glass, and JOHN JOHNSON, the other occupants of the building, estimate their losses respectively at $150 and $59. The former is said to be insured in the Rutgers', and the latter in the Citizens' Insurance Companies. The building is not very much injured. It belongs to Mrs. ANN TICE.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN ITALIANS.—Last evening two Italian organ grinders, living at No 21 Baxter-street, Five Points, quarrelled, and began to beat each other. While the affray was in progress, LOUIS HASTONA, one of the combatants, stabbed his antagonist, named DIAMOANCA, twice in the breast with a stiletto. The wounds are thought dangerous, and the sufferer is at the New-York Hospital. The Sixth Ward Police have HASTONA in custody.

CLOSING LECTURE.—Mr. DIX will give the last lecture of his course on the "Ancients," before the Mercantile Library Association, this evening, at Clinton Hall. These lectures have been pleasant and well attended. The subject for this evening is peculiarly interesting.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We understand that the Fair for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be continued at No. 144 Broadway, until Tuesday next.

Services of Easter Sunday.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The services at Trinity Church, yesterday, were of a very elaborate and imposing character, and drew together a much larger audience than could be accommodated with sitting or even standing room within its walls. The chancel was tastefully decorated with bouquets of lilies and roses towering from the baptismal font, attracting particular attention.

At 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. VINTON opened the services by announcing the Easter Carol, taken from the sixty-ninth hymn—"Christ the Lord is risen to-day." He next intoned the exhortation, confession and prayers following. The service, "Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us," was substituted for the *Venite*, in accordance with the rubric. The Litany and prayers were then intoned by Dr. VINTON, following which the anthem, consisting of HANDEL's solo, "Thou didst not leave his soul in hell" was sung by Master WARD. This was succeeded by CUTLER's celebrated anthem—"Oh, Jerusalem, thou that bringest Good Tidings to Zion." In this anthem occurs a solo recommencing, "He shall feed his flock," which was sung by Mr. HAVAS. The ante-communion service was then intoned by Rev. Dr. VINTON—Rev. Dr. OGILBY reading the epistle. After singing the Sixty-eighth Hymn, Rev. Dr. VINTON ascended the pulpit and recited an appropriate sermon from the text

"Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust, for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead."—Isaiah xxvi. 19.

The discourse was appropriate to the day, embracing a review of man's fallen and sinful condition, and his elevation by the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

After the service, a large number partook of the Holy Communion.

The organ was used for the first time since the opening of Lent, and its tones were in powerful contrast to the comparative weak instrument previously used. During the offertory sentences, which were intoned by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Mr. CUTLER, the Organist, played a beautiful and well known air, "Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea."

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,

St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded in every part yesterday morning, on the occasion of the Pontifical High Mass. Many persons were obliged to depart without having effected an entrance to the building, and the patience of the waiting Sexton and his corps of assistants was sorely tried by the persistent and sometimes obstreperous applications for admission, so eager was the desire of the Catholic population to participate in this service.

The Mass was said by the Most Reverend Archbishop HUGHES. Father PARSON preached the sermon; Dr. MURRAGH officiated as deacon, Father WOLPA as Sub-Deacon, Rev. Father STARR, Vicar General, and Father, McVEIGH as Master of Ceremonies.

The church altar was decorated for the occasion by M. DE GRANVAL. There were nine stars, each containing eight lights, independent of the usual lights.

The music was on a scale commensurate with the occasion. The choir was enlarged by the addition of four competent assistants, and the music of the Mass comprised selections from HAYDN's No. 4, MOZART No. 13, DIETSCH, and equally celebrated composers. Mr. HARRISON, as usual, presided at the organ.

The collection of the day was in aid of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and amounted to several hundred dollars.

After the Communion, and before the end of the Mass, the Most Rev. Archbishop pronounced the Papal Benediction.

The sermon was from the Gospel of Mark—commencing at the first verse, and ending with the seventh.

Police Reports.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A MAIL-BAG.

On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, when the Hudson River train reached the Chambers-street depôt, an attempt was made, on the part of two thieves, who had been loitering about the premises for some hours, to carry off one of the United States mail bags, containing a large amount of moneyed correspondence. The mail pouches had been transferred from the car to a wagon, in which they were to be conveyed to the General Post-office, and Mr. J. A. Stephens, the mail agent, was about to whip up his horses, when he saw a man lean over the dash board and grasp the handle of one of the bags with one hand, while with the other he held fast to the iron railing of the car platform, thus expecting to retain the bag when the wagon had departed. Mr. S. quickly jumped down and pulled the robber away, first having to strike him severely with the whip in order to loosen his hold of the booty, which he did not seem at all desirous of relinquishing. Finding himself foiled, the thief ran away, and a confederate who had stood ready to assist in removing the bag followed after his principal. One of the rescuers—he who had been most active in the matter—was overtaken, however, by Officer DOLAN, of the Third Ward, and yesterday Justice KELLY committed him, pending an examination before a United States Commissioner. The prisoner is a young man giving the name of Francis Henry.

SCOT FREE FROM LOSS.

On Saturday morning, a quantity of portfolios, valued at $62, were stolen from the manufactory of Mr. Albert Scott, No. 235 West Thirty-fifth-street, by Bernard Nasmut, a bookbinder of dishonest inclination. The theft was witnessed by Mrs. Scott, through whose exertions Nasmut was arrested before he had time to dispose of his booty. Notwithstanding the evidence of his guilt was so palpable, the prisoner tried to make people believe that he was honest, but he was not successful, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him to answer.

WHO IS THE VICTIM?

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Dazet, of the Fifth Ward, saw a young man named Thomas Moore walking hurriedly along Greenwich-street, and acting so furtively that his suspicions against him were aroused. Following the man to West Broadway, the officer decided to arrest him. Having been taken to the Station house and searched, it turned out that the prisoner had probably been engaged in a burglary, as evidence of his guilt, consisting of a pair of nippers for opening doors, a cold chisel, and an assortment of silver and plated ware, were found in a bundle beneath his coat. One of the articles was a goblet marked "F. E. S.," which can easily be identified by the owner. The burglar had taken the precaution to break up the spoons, forks and other portions of his plunder, in order to destroy the evidence against him, but had not had time to enable him to accomplish his purpose thoroughly. Justice KELLY committed him for examination.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; O. B. Matteson of Utica, and J. T. Simmons and Truman Smith, of Rhode Island; Gen. Van Valkenburgh, of Bath; Major F. B. Ellsworth, of Chicago; Zouave memory; Capt. Bullock, of the *Burnside*, and Capt. Dunker, of N. T., are at the Astor House.

Hons. B. C. Butler, of Luzerne, and L. B. Peck, of Vermont; R. C. Parsons, Consul to Rio Janeiro; Capt. De None, lady and servant, passengers on the *Africa* and J. Wallingford, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Ex-President Miramon, family and suite, of Mexico, are stopping at the Gramercy-park House.

Hon. Washington Hunt, of Lockport; Madama Blanchet of Washington; and C. P. Hemenway, of Chili, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Cook, of the *Africa*; Samuel D. Cram, of Boston; R. A. Oakes of Arkansas; Alfred Ely, of Rochester; W. R. Bell, of Mississippi; D. B. Loxton, of Cleveland, Ohio; G. R. Babcock and Elijah Ford, of Buffalo; G. S. Colgate, of N. T.; and Capt. G. B. Todd, of Dacotah Territory, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. de Zengb, of Paris, H. F. Budge, of Manchester, England, and P. Blake, are at the Brevoort House.

G. H. Phinney, of Washington, and E. W. A. Wertersledt, of N. H., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, of Oregon, J. M. Bradford, of the U. S. A., and H. Wilson, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Manillas. Manillas.

DISPLAY OF SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1861,
At Nos. 296 and 298 Canal st.,
Brandreth Building.

I respectfully offer to the public my new and rich stock of Manillas, all of them being
FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
and at prices which will astonish every one.
My stock consists of
FINE SPRING CLOTH CIRCULARS,
SACKS
AND BASQUES,
From $7 to $12 each.
THE RICHEST PARIS-MADE
SILK
AND LACE MANTILLAS,
of the latest patterns, at from $5 to $50 each.
The best and cheapest place in the City to buy your Mantillas for this season is at
MCKENZIE'S OLD STAND,
Nos. 296 and 298 Canal-st Brandreth Building.
ADOLPH NEW.

China, House-Furnishing Goods.
COMPETITION DEFIED!
White China Dining Plates .....$0 80 per dozen.
Gold-Band Tea Sets—44 pieces..... 5 50 per set.
Stone-China Tea Sets—44 pieces..... 2 00 per set.
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons..... 1 00 per dozen.
Decorated Dining Sets—108 pieces..... 40 00 per set
A large assortment of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated, Japanned and Britannia Ware. S. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st, N. Y.

Every Cake of my Oriental Fig Paste has on it my trade-mark, the Star and Crescent and my initials, H. T. This is so excellent for the weakly and the feeble so nourishing and so palatable, and so good for the Bowel Complaints and Dysentery. Sold at all the first-class grocery-stores and saloons; made by me these nineteen years. HAGHADOOR TATEOSIAN, of Constantinople.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 16 Bond st.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$48 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing-Machines.
Prices Reduced. New Adjustable Hammer. New style Tucker. New Binder, &c., &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. No. 638 Broadway, New-York

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Clifford's Homœopathic Remedy as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

REYNOLDS—BRIGGS.—On Wednesday evening, March 27, by Rev. John Polsal, Mr. E. REYNOLDS, Jr., to Mrs F. M. BRIGGS.

ROBINSON—COPINGTON.—At Brier Cliff Church, on Saturday, March 23, by Rev. A. H. Grant, EDWARD A. ROBINSON to Miss JOSEPHINE A. COPINGTON, daughter of David C. Codington.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 31, at her late residence, No. 131 East 13th-st., AMELIA MATILDA, wife of Frank Bennett, aged 25 years.

Friends of the family will please attend the funeral, from the above address, on Tuesday, April 2, at 1 P. M.

PALMER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 31, JOHN P., youngest son of John P. and Margaret A. Palmer, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 2, at 11½ A. M., at the residence of his parents, in 13th-st., near 9th-av. Stages leave 33d-st. and 4th-av. every 20 minutes.

PURDY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 30, of diphtheria, ANNA E. STANLEY, only son of Lucius W. and Sarah E. Purdy, aged 4 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 121 Johnson-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend.

HALPER.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 30, suddenly, ADELINE SHOUT, young wife of Joseph W. and Ellen C. Harper, aged 1 year, 11 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, April 2, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 West 22d-st.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 30, AGNES MARY, only daughter of Phillip and Emilen and Jane Smith, aged 18 years, 6 months.

The funeral will start from her late residence, No. 41 Lafayette-place, this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, and proceed to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av., and from thence to the 11th-st. Cemetery. The friends of the family, and of her brother Dr. John J. Sullivan, U. S. A., are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

MCCOY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 30, after a painful illness, CATHERINE MCCOY, wife of John McCoy, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 305 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SPEAR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 31, JOSEPHINE E., daughter of Charles and Margaret Spear, aged 3 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 244 West 12th-st., this day, Monday, at 3½ o'clock.

MALLERY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 31, SARAH LOUISA, daughter of John R. and Isabella J. Mallery, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her grandmother, Mrs. James Harrison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 80 Jane-st. on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

SILLECK.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 184 Adelphi-st., on Saturday evening, March 30, ISAAC C. SILLECK, aged 41 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, without further notice. His remains will be conveyed to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 30, JAMES GILBERT, aged 40 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 191 York st.

BENNET.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 30, suddenly, Miss MARY E. BENNET, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Wm. H. Bennet, No. 21 Orange-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) April 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FORSCHER.—In Brooklyn on Saturday morning, March 30, HENRY CHRISTIAN, only son of John C. and Susan N. Lorscher, aged 8 years and 29 days.

COCKEFER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 30, JANET, infant daughter of George and Mary E. Cockburn.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, March 31, ARETTA FISHAY, son of Stephen F. and Charlotte A. Clarke, aged 3 years and 5 months.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 33 1st-place.

WHITNEY.—In South Orange, on Friday, March 29, J. S. WHITNEY, aged 49 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, South Orange, on Tuesday, April 2, at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at South Orange Depôt, to meet the 8:30 train from New York.

STRATTON.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, March 30, ANNALINE M., widow of the late Alexander M. Stratton, aged 43 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, Washington av., Morrisania. Cars leave Harlem Depôt at 11 o'clock.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

TUTTLE.—In West Farms, Westchester County, on Friday, March 29, after a protracted illness, Mrs. CORNELIA TUTTLE, in the 56th year of her age.

HICKS.—In Flushing, at his residence, on Seventh Day, March 30, SILAS HICKS, in the 81th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Flushing, on Third Day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

HUNTINGTON.—In Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, March 26, WOLCOTT HUNTINGTON, Esq., aged 65 years.

ROBBINS.—In Kensington, Conn., on Tuesday, March 26, Rev. ROYAL ROBBINS, in the 73d year of his age.

MARSH.—In Hong Kong, China, on Sunday, Dec. 16, of typhoid fever, JAMES MARSH, eldest son of Nathaniel Marsh, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

SECOND LETTER OF
SAMUEL WILKESON
TO
THURLOW WEED.

THE TRIBUNE of to-day contains Wilkeson's second letter to Weed on "Corruption in Politics." Price two cents. Six dollars per annum.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 4 to 60 Indicated Horse Power
Of either kind, for sale
At the Agency, No. 205
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 203, March 30, 1861.
10, 69, 3, 5, 29, 2, 23, 28, 45, 52, 74, 51, 1.
Class No. 204, March 30, 1861.
54, 3, 58, 50, 56, 55, 31, 49, 26, 13, 70, 41, 74.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 30, 1861.
GEORGE O. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNOAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS.

BLISS & WHEELOCK

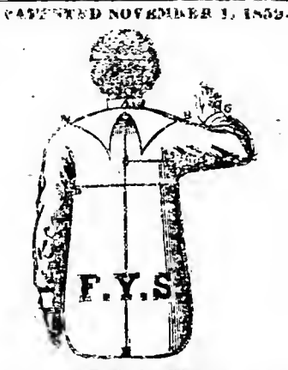
Having purchased from the Assignees, for cash, the entire stock of the late firm of
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
in which, besides a great variety of other Staple Goods,
is included about
600 CASES OF WAMSUTTA
and
AMOSKEAG PRINTS,
And nearly
1,000 PACKAGES OF DOMESTIC COTTONS,
Will offer it all
FOR SALE FOR CASH,
AND
ON SHORT CREDIT,
on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3,
At their Store, No. 330 Broadway,
Between Walker and White sts.

A NEW AND THRILLING STORY
BY
NED BUNTLINE,
ENTITLED
THE DEATH MYSTERY
A
CRIMSON TALE
OF
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
WILL COMMENCE IN NEXT WEEK'S
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
☞ Send in your orders immediately.

NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET,
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,
MACHINERY OILS.
DEPOT,
COZZENS & CO., No. 89 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c., FOR CASH.
We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods per Ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which we are desirous to sell
FOR CASH.
Look at the following *bona fide* list of prices and compare them with any bills ever purchased.
Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SERVICES, 44 pcs., for.....$5 50.
FRENCH DECORATED TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces..... 6 25
and upwards.
FRENCH CHINA COVERED DISHES, best quality, each. 62
AND OTHER CHINA GOODS IN PROPORTION.
IRON-STONE CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces,.....16 00
IRONSTONE DINNER TOILET SETS, six pieces..... 90
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces,.....16 00
SILVER-PLATED TABLE FORKS per dozen..... 3 50
SILVER PLATED TABLE SPOONS per dozen..... 3 50
SILVER PLATED TEA SPOONS, per dozen..... 1 75
CUT-GLASS GOBLETS, per dozen..... 1 50
CHAMPAGNES, $1 25; WINES,..... 1 00
A great variety of other goods in such as GAS FIXTURES, CUTLERY, &c., at equally low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome st.

STUART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PRINCESS.
Several manufactured,
Warerooms,
No. 572 Broadway.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.


THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



J. L. BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND WARRANTED IN ALL RESPECTS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Purchasers are invited to examine our stock and price list.
J. D. BROWER & CO.,
No. 16 Beekman st., near Nassau-st.

11TH WARD, BROOKLYN.
For Alderman,
CHARLES H. KIMBALL.
Indorsed by Smith J. Eastman, Wm. M. Muchmore, Edward A. Lambert, E. S. Roberts, Wm. Belcher, W. M. Newell, Loomis Ballard, Alfred Smithers, A. S. Barnes, G. H. Smith, and others.

WESTERN TESTIMONIALS
OF
HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES,
GIVEN
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
NOS. 197 AND 201 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK E. HOWE,
NO. 203 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
SECOND BLOCK BELOW ASTOR HOUSE.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Feb. 11, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: In reply to your favor of this 4th instant, would say we are well pleased with the working of our ten tons "HOWE'S SCALE," and would cheerfully recommend it as the most accurate, least liable to injury by frost or otherwise, and the cheapest scale in existence. While our neighbors have found it impossible to work their scales at times, on account of frost and ice, ours has not been out of repair in the least, and have tested it in various ways, and always found it accurate. We remain very truly yours, &c.,
LELAND & CO., PER O. W. BROWN.

WHEATLAND, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTS: I have one of HOWE'S IMPROVED FOUR TON SCALES in use for three months past, and I find it to be perfectly accurate and correct, and very easy set up in working order. I take pleasure in recommending it to others who may want scales. They are superior to any others I have ever used. Respectfully yours,
J. D. FREAU.

RANTOUL, Champaign Co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN: I purchased one of HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES of you about one month since, and have weighed over fifteen hundred loads of corn on them since, and they have never failed to give entire satisfaction. I do most cheerfully recommend them to any one wishing a good scale. Respectfully yours,
J. PENFIELD.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 12, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTS: I am satisfied that the "HOWE'S SCALES" are the best in use. Respectfully yours,
H. J. RUDISILL.

PRINCETON, Kosciusko Co., Indiana.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that I have one of HOWE SIMPROVED THREE-TON STANDARD SCALES in constant use, and it works perfectly satisfactory to myself in every respect. I weigh a great deal on this scale for railroad transportation, and must say that I never saw anything that would compete with it.
I have also one of HOWE'S IMPROVED COUNTER SCALES in constant use in my store, that works very nice and I would recommend to any person wishing to purchase a scale that will weigh accurately, to get one of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.
D. P. NICHOLS.

PANTON MILLS, Mendota, Ill., Feb. 9, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: Having used the "HOWE (THREE-TON HAY) SCALE" in connection with our mill, we take pleasure in recommending it to be superior to any scale we have ever used. Respectfully,
BLACKSTONE & PANTON.

MENDOTA, Feb. 7, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: I have weighed over 4 000 loads of coal, wheat, corn and oats in the last 90 days, and I think the HOWE SCALES are durable and correct.
Yours, respectfully, WM. CONNELL.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 6, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
DEAR SIRS: I take pleasure in attesting to the superior merits of the HOWE SCALE, having had both a three-ton and six hundred scale in constant use for several months, and can but speak in the highest terms of their accuracy and principle of construction.
I am very truly yours, S. NILES."

KANEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 9, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN: I have given the HOWE HAY SCALE you sold me, nearly six months' trial in weighing heavy and light drafts, and am convinced that it is perfect in durability and precision.
Yours respectfully, B. A. COY.

FRANKLIN, Ind., March 18 1861.
MESSRS. VAND

AUCTION SALES.

ROSWELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART,
ROSWELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 152 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., comprising over 400 lots, by catalogue, of everything desirable in the household line, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and Ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood etageres, silk and lace curtains, gold landscape shades, rosewood centre and pier tables rich mantel vases, bronzes, lava and parian, parlor ornaments, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, 2 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and Bohemian china tea and dinner sets, wine sets of all kinds; ivory cutlery, cut and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosewood, ash and mahogany furniture not here enumerated. The whole to be sold without reserve, sale or rise; sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Refreshments will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

E. H. LUDLOW Auctioneer.
CHOICE PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 284 6th-av., between 23d and 22d sts.,
PARTICULARS—A few choice oil-paintings, by Lang, Oddie, Boutelle and others.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at the residences of families. Will also hold regular sales at their Auction Rooms as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the Storeroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, embracing a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble top washstands, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes covered in hair cloth, black walnut parlor suites covered in hair cloth, chairs, dining tables, mahogany and painted wardrobes, mahogany sideboards, rosewood tête à têtes in crimson reps, mahogany work tables, sewing chairs, rosewood desks, hair mattresses, rosewood hat stands, iron do., bolsters and pillows, &c. Also, an assortment of crockery glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 284 6th-av., between 23d and 22d sts., by order of WILLIAM N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold brocatel one rosewood 7⅓-octave piano, large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocade window curtains, black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medallion and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
ALSO, at 3 o'clock P. M., a few choice paintings, by Lang, Oddie, Boutelle, and others.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT OFFICE FURNITURE—Consisting of large oak Standing-and-Sitting Desks, Iron safes, Clocks, Bookcases, Copying Presses, Chairs, Stools, Oil-cloths, Carpets, Tables, Umbrella Stands, &c., &c.—S. & J. BOGART will sell TUESDAY, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 32 Pine-st., by order of the Collector of Arrears of Taxes of the Corporation of the City of New York, the above-mentioned articles, distrained upon for Corporation tax due from property assessed to the American Insurance Company, as realty to a receiver's warrant for personal taxes, interest and cost. The above property is nearly new, and was made by one of the best manufacturers in this City, and cost originally $6 000. JOHN H. HILLIER, Constable and Collector of Arrears.

SALE OF THE COPPER MINE OF THE FRENCH COMPANY, ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Sale of Agate Mine, Township 58 and 59 North, range 30 east 3t West, having been postponed, will take place at public auction, the 8th of July next, in Paris, France, in the chambers of Notaries Public, Place du Chatelet. The first price is fixed at $10 000 or 50 000 francs. The exact of that location comprises about 2,500 acres. All necessary information can be had by addressing Mr. F. BARTHELEMY, at Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Lake Superior; Michigan.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) April 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock sa eroom No. 25 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other miscellaneous securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Herald, Courier and Enquirer, Express, News, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post.* Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale THURSDAY, April 4. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO..
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st

P. C. BUKLEY Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of C. Cajaal and C. Bassino, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 East 23d-st., New York: house 20x45; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 100 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—The well-known stock of embroideries, laces, trimmings and fancy goods, contained in store No. 301 Canal-st., three doors west of Broadway, will be sold at auction by JOHN LLOYD commencing on TUESDAY, April 2, at 10½ A. M., and will continue from day to day until the whole stock is disposed of. All the goods offered will be sold without reserve.
K. WHEELDER, No. 301 Canal-st.

CALVIN J. HARRIS, Auctioneer.
5,000 PIECES CARPETING.—J. W. DIMICK, store Nos. 298 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway offers his entire wholesale stock of English and American carpetings at auction, on MONDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock. Purchasers, by making a deposit on their purchase, can send their carpet upholsterer and cut any quantity of yards required, within two days from date of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 259 Bowery, Keaton-st., all the household furniture in use by a family declining housekeeping. Also, the entire stock of a fancy declining business. The stock comprises everything requisite for housekeeping, and is to be sold without reserve. Catalogues at the store.

AUCTION SALES.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL be happy to serve his friends and the public generally, this spring; he will call for inquiry where and when desired. TUNIS BORRELL, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 14. Rooms' patent right for an improved shears for sale. Call as above and examine the article exhibited.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE CARL RITTER will be sold at auction on May 6, 1861, in Leipsic, Germany. It is the most expensive Geographical Library ever offered to the public, and comprises 9,000 Numbers and many thousand volumes. The catalogue of the Maps has not yet appeared. See advertisement of German bookseller, L. W. SCHMIDT.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 552 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A fortune is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.
For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
FLEMING & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE Stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, and fixtures, &c., &c., together with the good-will of a large wholesale house, whose business lies in the Western States, this State, and near by trade. The stock is right for the trade, and amounts to about $12,000. No. 88 Warren-st.

PARTNER WANTED IN A PLANING-MILL, connected with the lumber and box business in this City. A party having a few thousand dollars to invest, can hereby obtain an interest in a safe and profitable business on reasonable terms, with a satisfactory party. Address, with real name, Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

$2,000 WANTED IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED wholesale and retail lamp and fixture business, which is now good and increasing. This is a first-rate opportunity for the one who may suit. Address, with name and reference, LAMPS AND FIXTURES, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF Stationery and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed,) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF Furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 660 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

WANTED—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND SCHOOL furniture, desks, iron bedsteads, bedding; also a ball weighing about 60 lbs. Address Box No. 57, Perth Amboy, New-Jersey.

FURNITURE WANTED—TO FURNISH A house for boarding, for which a monthly rent will be paid, or taken in board. Any person having such to rent will address O. L., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED UNFURNISHED—By a family of three, no children, in a respectable neighborhood in New-York, Williamsburgh or Brooklyn. Rent must be moderate. Address W. B., Box No. 4,108 Post-office.

STORAGE-ROOM WANTED UP-TOWN.—For the furniture of a family residing near Union-park. Address M. C., Box No. 2,586 Post-office.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman wishes to take washing and ironing to her own house; can be well recommended. Inquire at No. 136 East 30th-st. MRS. WELSH.

TO LET.

TO LET.	RENT.
114 W. 14th-st., three-story and attic, high stoop	$1,100
183 W. 31st-st., three-story, brown-stone front	900
49 W. 16th-st., four story, brown-stone, (large)	1,000
207 W. 22d-st., 3-story and basement, (extens. apl.)	780
118 W. 44th st., four-story, br wn stone front	1,000
266 E. 33d st., three-story, brown stone front	700
263 Lexington-av., three story high stoop, (brick)	800
20 Lamartine-pl. (29th-st., 8th and 9th-avs.) 4-story	900
Cor. Bank and Bleecker, 3 story, high stoop, brick	800
65 W. 41st st. 3-story, (with furniture if wanted)	600
146 W. 22d-st., 3-story, brown-ss one, (uniform row)	725
177 W. 37th-st., 3 story and attic, (gas fixtures)	575
406 W. 40th st., 3-story, high stoop, (new house)	550

Also others from $350 upwards.
J. & W. DANHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.
From morning to 9 in the evening.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE on West 22d-st., (No. 250,) between the 8th and 9th avs.) and the furniture for sale—the whole or a part of the same. The house is in fine order, having handsomely frescoed parlors, &c., &c; would rent furnished for $1,400 per year, or if the furniture was purchased the house would be rented for $850. The carpets, oil cloths and mirrors, (valued at $600) would be sold to the tenant without the rest of the furniture if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 319 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND STAble, together with 20 (or, if desired, more) lots, situated between the East River and Avenue A, and 81st and 82d sts. The house is suitable for a large family, and has gas and Croton water introduced into it. Also, the upper three floors of the building No. 70 Broadway, extending to New-st., and the entire store, No. 5 Jones'-lane. Apply to GEORGE JONES, in 10th-st., next to the Church, on the corner of University-place.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FAMILY, owning and occupying a large and handsome house, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway and 47th-st., wish to let to a small and genteel family the front parlor, front basement, and most of the third story, (six rooms in all,) partly furnished if desired. Rent not to exceed $400. Address ADVERTISER, *Journal Commerce* Office.

LARGE HOUSE TO LET—NO. 107 WAVERley-place, north side, a few doors from the Fourth-avenue; house 25 feet front by 105 feet deep; from 25 to 30 rooms; well adapted for a club or boarding house. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway; or BRADLEY & HUTCHINS, No. 42 East 14th-st.; or N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE Suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst.; house No. 116 Franklin st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 Williams-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERson, N. J.—A large first class hotel now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or, HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Fine-st., New-York.

ONE HUNDRED HOUSES TO LET—FURnished and unfurnished, well situated up town. One hundred stores and lofts in Broadway, also in Cedar, Liberty, Cortlandt, Dey, Fulton, Vesey, Barclay, Murray, Warren, Chambers, Reade, Duane, Leonard, Worth, Franklin, White, Hopeward and Canal, and other streets. N. C. BISHOP, 144 Broadway, store floor.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement brown front houses Nos. 6, 7, 16 and 17 Franklin-terrace, in Hudson-st., between 3d and 4th sts; are within five minutes' walk of the ferry and have the minor improvements. Apply at the office cor of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO BROWN-stone and one brick dwelling house, on Carlton and Dekalb avs. and Adelphi-st.; new, well built and newly finished, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, No. 54 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

RENT $500.—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY brick house, in handsome block, high stoop, brown-stone basement, with hot and cold bath, gas fixtures, &c. at No. 130 53d st., near 3d-av., or would be sold at a bargain. Little cash wanted. Inquire at No. 186 West 14th-st.

STORES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT TO Druggists, bakers and others; eight new 4-story stores, 50 feet deep, on corner of Myrtle-av and Ryerson-st., an excellent business location, and will be rented low to good tenants. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT English basement house, with all modern improvements, at No. 113 East 3-th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., half a block from 34-av. Railroad; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. C. MAYER & SON, No. 165 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal, and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700
J. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or
No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, a first-class 3 story high stoop house, 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and in superior order. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Pine-st., New York, or to H. STAVESON, No. 226 Court st., Brooklyn. Rent low.

CHAMBERS-STREET STORES TO LET.—The new store and lofts of Nos. 164 and 166 Chambers-st., 44 feet front.
LOFTS TO LET.—The five lofts of the marble-front store No. 123 Chambers-st. Apply at No. 109 Chambers-st.

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W. HASSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—Three stories, high stoop, gas, bath, water-closet, range, good yard, &c., &c., in excellent order; rent moderate. Apply to V. B. FOLSOM, No. 135 1st-av., corner of St. Marks place, 8th-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUNcey court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

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TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 43-feet extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

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TO LET—THE TWO DESIRABLE STORES, NO. 22 Fulton st. and No. 198 Front-st., communicating and forming an L; will be let separately or together. Apply to JOHN SCHERMERHORN, No. 25 William-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 174 EAST 29TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., three stories, high stoop; all the modern improvements; rent $500. Apply to DANIEL KNIGHT, No. 1,152 Broadway, near 27th st.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY STORE NO. 155 SOUTH-st. Also the first and upper floors of No. 153 South-st., both near Peck-slip. Apply to
W. W. DE FOREST, No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET, OR LEASE of same, at very low rent, for sale; location for any business is one of the very best. Address, for three days only, STAPLE GROCERIES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 9 TIMES Building. Two parties will rent in desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brab-stone front houses, Nos. 69 and 73 West 45th-st., in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to ALBERT HORN, No. 45 Beaver st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS marble front store No. 554 Broadway; six stories high, with sub-cellar. Rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

ROOMS TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 25 BOND-ST., well adapted for a dentist, merchant tailor, millinery business, &c., &c. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

$400—COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, to let. Inquire on the premises, No. 215 West 47th-st., or of W. H. JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & O. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—AT Amityville, L. I., in full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and bowling. B. SKIDMORE.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x29, with six-horse-power engine. Inquire at 281 West 24th-st., or corner Barrow and West sts.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEWBRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—On the high ground between the New-Brighton and Quarantine Ferries, and within a few minutes' walk of each; one of the most healthful and charming residences on this island, plainly but fully furnished, and with three acres of ground around it. The house is amply shaded with forest trees, and the view from it of the Bay of New-York, of the City, the Narrows, and the New-Jersey and Long Island shores, is unsurpassed. Rent for the Summer, (possession can be had at once,) $1 200. Any one desiring such a place can address a note to E. O., Box No. 323, Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED, AT ASTORIA.—To lease, a very superior country seat, partially furnished with all the conveniences of a City residence; hot and cold water, water-closets, bath &c.; large garden, stabling, boat-house, salt-water bath; view of Hellgate and adjacent islands unsurpassed; near steamboat landing and ferry. Inquire of ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building, or E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 125 West 49th st., four stories high, well furnished, located near Broadway and very desirable. Rent $900 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ASTORIA, L. I., to let during the Summer, at $70 per month. Inquire of M. WILSON, at Harper & Brothers.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 38 EAST 13th-st., near University-place, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class house on 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
A first-class house on 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
A first-class tenement property on 27th-st., between 6 and 7th avs.
A small brick house on 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Also, a farm of 50 acres in Rockland County about 11 miles from Nyack and near a Railroad Station; building-lots can be obtained.
Unimproved property in or near New-York would be taken in exchange for a portion of the above.
The farm could be advantageously divided.
Also—FOR SALE
2 lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2 lots on 98th-st.; between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 116th st.; between 1st and Avenue A.
6 lots on 126th st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 lot on 156th st., between 10th and 11th avs.
Dwelling and lumber would be taken in exchange for a portion of any of the above property.
Also—TO LET.
A first class house, No. 126 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also—To loan on bond and mortgage, $2,750, $3,500 $15,000—this last sum may be divided.
Apply to
RICHARD AMERMAN,
No. 1,179 Broadway.
From 8½ to 9 o'clock, A. M.
From 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE—THE EIGHT lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., including both corners, 204 by 105 feet. These are suitable for immediate improvement, and may be subdivided in 14 smaller lots, and by putting up immedium class and not too expensive houses, they would rent readily to respectable tenants. The corners are 25 feet 8 inches front by 105; inside lots, 25 feet 6 inches front by 105. Avenue is regulated and 4 feet sidewalk laid. All taxes and assessments to date paid. Terms made easy to purchasers. Title perfect. Apply to D. MCMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—ABOUT FIVE LOTS OF land for sale, to close a trust, on the north side of 94th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., suitable for a one, wood, or lumber yards or for manufacturing purposes; also 40 feet 6 inches on 94th-st. 87 feet in depth in the west line, and 125 feet across the rear and 96 feet 9 inches in depth on the east line. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,305 Broadway, or to CYRUS CURTISS, special receiver, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIRTYfirst-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant four-story brown stone front house; size of house 22 feet front by 54 feet deep; has all the modern improvements, including stationary wash-tubs, gas, bathing-rooms, water-closets, furnace, range, &c.; built by day's work; neighborhood first-rate; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS KENNEDY, No. 72 8th-st., or No. 94 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st., three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and caloric engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish to any City Railroad; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. C. MAYER & SON, No. 165 Broadway.

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TO LET—THE TWO DESIRABLE STORES, NO. 22 Fulton st. and No. 198 Front-st., communicating and forming an L; will be let separately or together. Apply to JOHN SCHERMERHORN, No. 25 William-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 174 EAST 29TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., three stories, high stoop; all the modern improvements; rent $500. Apply to DANIEL KNIGHT, No. 1,152 Broadway, near 27th st.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY STORE NO. 155 SOUTH-st. Also the first and upper floors of No. 153 South-st., both near Peck-slip. Apply to
W. W. DE FOREST, No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET, OR LEASE of same, at very low rent, for sale; location for any business is one of the very best. Address, for three days only, STAPLE GROCERIES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 9 TIMES Building. Two parties will rent in desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brab-stone front houses, Nos. 69 and 73 West 45th-st., in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to ALBERT HORN, No. 45 Beaver st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS marble front store No. 554 Broadway; six stories high, with sub-cellar. Rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

ROOMS TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 25 BOND-ST., well adapted for a dentist, merchant tailor, millinery business, &c., &c. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

$400—COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, to let. Inquire on the premises, No. 215 West 47th-st., or of W. H. JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & O. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—AT Amityville, L. I., in full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and bowling. B. SKIDMORE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A first-class house on 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
A first-class house on 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
A first-class tenement property on 27th-st., between 6 and 7th avs.
A small brick house on 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Also, a farm of 50 acres in Rockland County about 11 miles from Nyack and near a Railroad Station; building-lots can be obtained.
Unimproved property in or near New-York would be taken in exchange for a portion of the above.
The farm could be advantageously divided.
Also—FOR SALE
2 lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2 lots on 98th-st.; between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 116th st.; between 1st and Avenue A.
6 lots on 126th st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 lot on 156th st., between 10th and 11th avs.
Dwelling and lumber would be taken in exchange for a portion of any of the above property.
Also—TO LET.
A first class house, No. 126 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also—To loan on bond and mortgage, $2,750, $3,500 $15,000—this last sum may be divided.
Apply to
RICHARD AMERMAN,
No. 1,179 Broadway.
From 8½ to 9 o'clock, A. M.
From 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE—THE EIGHT lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., including both corners, 204 by 105 feet. These are suitable for immediate improvement, and may be subdivided in 14 smaller lots, and by putting up medium class and not too expensive houses, they would rent readily to respectable tenants. The corners are 25 feet 8 inches front by 105; inside lots, 25 feet 6 inches front by 105. Avenue is regulated and 4 feet sidewalk laid. All taxes and assessments to date paid. Terms made easy to purchasers. Title perfect. Apply to D. MCMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—ABOUT FIVE LOTS OF land for sale, to close a trust, on the north side of 94th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., suitable for a one, wood, or lumber yards or for manufacturing purposes; also 40 feet 6 inches on 94th-st. 87 feet in depth in the west line, and 125 feet across the rear and 96 feet 9 inches in depth on the east line. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,305 Broadway, or to CYRUS CURTISS, special receiver, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIRTYfirst-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant four-story brown stone front house; size of house 22 feet front by 54 feet deep; has all the modern improvements, including stationary wash-tubs, gas, bathing-rooms, water-closets, furnace, range, &c.; built by day's work; neighborhood first-rate; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS KENNEDY, No. 72 8th-st., or No. 94 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st., three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and caloric engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish to any City Railroad; rent low to a good

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 629 Canal, corner Varick-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $470,150 80 during the past 12 months.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. F. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854

SIX PER CENTUM INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CORLIES, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-St., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Rutland & Co. S. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robbins,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

FOR SALE.

100 shares Market Bank Stock
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson Counties (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 18th-st.

Deposits made on or before the first of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 A. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
M. O. K. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE Second installment of assessment five cents per share, on the capital stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore on or before FRIDAY, April 5. Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock. By order,
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, March 27, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 11 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 16, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LANAY, CLARK & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,
R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACCORDANCE with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, to me, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, will pay a Dividend of Five per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, next.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 29, 1861.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, MARCH 23, 1861.—ELECTION.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at the office, No. 249 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his especial attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER,
No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1861.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1 000 each, may be made to
J. T. VAN VLECK.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-AV., CORNER 17TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due April 1, 1861, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
ERASTUS EDGERTON & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

MORTGAGE.—$12 000 WANTED ON BOND AND Mortgage on improved first-class property at Orange, N. J., worth double that amount. Interest at 7 per cent., and a liberal bonus allowed. Principals only dealt with. Address E., Box No. 420 Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE April 1, 1861, on the Second-Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1861.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Manufacturers and Importers
of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-street,
Corner Dutch.

Silver-Plated Door Knobs and Butts, of all sizes.
Silver-Plated Bell-Pulls, Levers, Door and Number Plates.
Silvar-Plated and Brass Door Chains for Front and Basement Doors.
Extra Safe Front Door Locks and Latches.
Improved Door Springs for Banks and Store Doors.
Brass and Iron Butts, Screws Pulleys, &c.
A general assortment of Hardware for Stores and Dwellings.
All at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

FOR SALE—MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' tools, in lots to suit purchasers. The subscriber will sell his lathes, planers, drilling machines, vises, and a large variety of tools Indispensable for a machine-shop. Also, a large lot of blacksmith tools, two steam engines, lot of shafting, hangers, pulleys, pattterns &c. The shop to let. Apply to E. WATERMAN, No. 210 Cherry-st.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESroom are removed to No. 94 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 11 cents per pound.
M. C. BRADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 196 William-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

AT A MEETING HELD BY THE OFFICERS and managers of the Home for Young Deaf Mutes, the last Monday in March they appointed Rev. Harvey Camp to solicit donations and subscriptions the ensuing year.
O. M. DEVOE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1861, '62.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
MARCH 15, 1861.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required,) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts: Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Biscuit, flour, hard dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.

The biscuits shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln dried, well packed and delivered free of charge at the United States, in good, sound, well dried bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, in air and water-tight casks or air-tight barrels at the option of the bureau. No biscuit will be required at Gosport in tight barrels.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality fitted for shipment, and must more than one sixth of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16 inch thick, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-seven pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least degrees, strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named Navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guarantee that they will keep good and sound for at least two years

The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be according to the samples at the said navy yards, and be dry and of fair packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.

The tea shall be of good quality — pure Hyson, equal to the same, as at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels to be three quarters hoped, and in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright three-quarters hoped, well seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be inside of hoops, free bustling, and well painted the staves not to be less than ⅞ inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick, and each barrel shall be covered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1¾ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick; and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per drawing. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Discount may, however, be insisted at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles, and bids offer will be accepted for part only, of which a proposal may be limited.

All the casks barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half-barrels of flour, bread, and pickles, shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about:

	To be delivered for.	
Biscuit	1,500,000 lbs	100 lbs.
Flour	1,400 lbs	196 lbs.
Rice	250,000 lbs	100 lbs.
Dried apples	150,000 lbs	lb.
Pickles	150,000 lbs	lb.
Sugar	235 000 lbs	100 lbs.
Tea	25 000 lbs	lb.
Coffee	25 000 lbs	lb.
Beans	10,000 bush	bush.
Molasses	20,000 gals	gal.
Vinegar	25,000 gals	gal.
Whisky	50,000 gals	gal.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the respective requisitions to be delivered at those Navy yards, respectively.

Contractors in presenting at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under this penalty to be exacted of the contractor, the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article, each offer to express in writing and in figures the price per pound, and no article is admitted in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept or reject one or more of the articles contained in such offer and to fill the requisition in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned sound, light barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with hoop around each head, and equally so on the body of the barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one sixth of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The offers must be accompanied by the certificates of the persons mentioned in the 2d section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1823, and bidders may offer for one or more articles, and his offer will be accepted for part only, of which a proposal may be limited.

All the casks barrels, or half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half-barrels of flour, bread, and pickles, shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

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Whisky	50,000 gals	gal.

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The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16 inch thick, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-seven pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least degrees, strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named Navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guarantee that they will keep good and sound for at least two years

The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be according to the samples at the said navy yards, and be dry and of fair packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.

The tea shall be of good quality — pure Hyson, equal to the same, as at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels to be three quarters hoped, and in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright three-quarters hoped, well seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be inside of hoops, free bustling, and well painted the staves not to be less than ⅞ inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick, and each barrel shall be covered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1¾ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick; and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per drawing. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Discount may, however, be insisted at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gulf Forts to be Held at all Hazards.

The Southern Commissioners Still Inactive.

ABOUT THE APPOINTMENTS.

Scene Between the President and the California Delegation.

The Charlestonians Impatient Relative to Fort Sumpter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 31, 1861.

Quite a scene tranepired at the President'e house yesterday. On Friday Senator BAKER, of Oregon, presented to the President ten or eleven men as representative Californians, who, after he retired, recommended Senator BAKER to the Executive as a proper arbiter of the California eppointments. The President then invited "all" Californians to call on him yesterday morning.

On Friday night some thirty Californians had an impromeptu meeting, at which they appointed a Committee of Five of their number, as proper persons to give any information desired by the President as to the qualifications of candidetes. They also adopted an earnest protest to the President against Senator BAKER'S interference; first, because he was not a Californian; second, beceuse, as they alleged, some of his recommendetions were injudicious, improper, and unsatisfactory to California public sentiment. This protest was signed by forty out of the about sixty Californians now here. J. W. SIMONTON, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, was deputized to present this protest, with necessary remarks.

Nearly sixty Californians met at the President's accordingly, yesterday morning, when JOSEPH A. NUNES, of San Francisco, briefly addressed the President, giving him the names of the Committee of Reference agreed upon, and calling ettention to the fact that the paper was signed numerously by the Republicans, who hed held high positions in the history of the party in California.

Mr. SIMONTON then presented the protest, with some remarks, in which he enforced it with evidence to show that Senator BAKER could not be trusted to speak for California. In support of this he charged the Senator with having presented to the President, as a most substantial and respectable man, a person whose antecedents and reputation Mr. SIMONTON denounced severely. He further alluded to Senator BAKER'S nomination of his own son-in-law for Superintendent of the Mint—e man always known as an active working Democret, whose appointment could only be sustained on purely selfish grounds and at the espense of the Union.

As this is e California fight, it is unnecessary to give all the particulars of the remarks. Suffice it to say, that both the parties assailed by Mr. SIMONTON were present, and it is believed they were there in the expectation of intimidating him. He did not flinch from fulfilling the duty assigned him, however. It was deemed imperative that the President should be informed of important facts, under such circumstances, that he could not be deceived by the suggestion that the opponents of Senator BAKER'S policy were making secret war which they dared not face in open day. The statement was made, and the responsibility is airly with the Executive.

Of course the President was compelled to resent the indignity offered to a Senator, publicly in his presence. That was expected. The President asked for Mr. SIMONTON'S private memorandum from which he spoke, that he might burn it. The protest and memorial Mr. LINCOLN filed with his papers.

Mr. SIMONTON responded that he had been accustomed to accept responsibilities, had performed his duty in doing so now, and was content to abide the result.

Senator BAKER inquired if there was no one to speak for the other side, and called upon Mr. STAPLES, of California, to vindicate him by exposing the motives of the protestants; but the President declined to have any discussion. This breeze speedily blew over, and the President invited the Committee appointed by the protestants to call at 3 P. M.

Mr. SIMONTON'S friends state that he was from the beginning conscious that the President must resent his bold assault upon Senatorial character, but he was not responsible for Senator BAKER'S presence at the meeting of Californians where he knew he was to be assailed. He felt, however, that the case required bold surgery, and was confident that his public exposition must startle the Executive into a conviction of the danger he was in of being betrayed into appointments of bad men, if not exceedingly careful. To accomplish this, he was content to accept the rebuke of what might seem an indiscretion, knowing that the record he made is one upon which he can stand at home, and which the mass of honest men in California of all parties will sustain.

As one of the Committee, Mr. SIMONTON returned to the White House at 3 o'clock, but he declined to participate in the interview, unless invited by the President, as he had no candidates to propose, but only desired to oppose incompetent and disreputable men. The President subsequently invited him in, and the interview was dignified and consistent on the part of the President, and gratifying to all.

Of course the affair creates much talk, and understanding it has already got into the New-York Press, it is proper that the TIMES should have a fair statement of the facts. It is told by various parties, with many unfounded embellishments, but the foregoing is an accurate statement. It is anticipated that the California appointments will be acted upon within a day or two.

THE FORTS IN THE GULF TO BE HELD.

It seems to be pretty well understood that the forts in the Gulf are to be held at all hazards including the Tortugas and Fort Pickens, the two which are the most important. The orders have not been issued, and will not be executed until certain war vessels, which are soon expected, arrive. A number of them have been ordered home, and should have arrived before this. That the Tortugas and Fort Pickens will be held, there is no doubt. What course will be pursued with the others is not settled and is doubtful.

The Cabinet meets to-morrow, and will probably settle the matter of Fort Sumpter.

The Southern Commissioners have consulted and decided to await quietly for a little time the course of the Administration.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Missouri, to appointed Secretary of Nevada. He is a strong Union man, and a gentleman of ability.

Senator WILSON goes to Massachusetts to-morrow, and will be present at the Massachusetts Delegation, which meets in Boston on Wednesday. Boston will demand the remaining three most important appointments as her share of the spoils.

There is a great struggle over the appointment of Postmaster at Montpelier, Vt., which bids fair to be a delightful contest before it is ended.

It is understood that a Commissioner of Public Buildings is to be appointed this week, and that Dr. BLAKE and his son, both of whom occupy important offices, will be removed at once. The son expresses the rankest secession sentiments, and should be decapitated at once.

It is decided that neither Messrs. FOOG, Minister to Switzerland, nor PIKE, Minister Resident to the Hague, can heve Secretaries. They are entitled to them by law, but there have never been any appointed, and the Administration has no right to appoint to fill vacancies existing previous to the adjournment of the Senate.

It is understood that soon after the California appointments are disposed of, the Southern States appointments will be taken up, the first of which will be those at Baltimore. Mr. COSCORAN, a respectable merchant and strong Republican, seems likely to be appointed Collector. Col. WHITELEY is strongly hecked for Naval Officer.

A New-York Member of Congress was assured tonight that, until things were settled, nothing will be done with the New-York appointments.

A large number of people left Washington to-day, among them Senators CHANDLER, of Michigan, and LANE, of Indiana, who have gone home for the Summer.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 31.

It is understood that the further consideration of Diplomatic and Consular appointments is to be deferred to give time for the consideretion of other matters by the President.

It is said that no uneasiness is felt by the Confederate States Commissioners, either in regerd to the evacuetion of Fort Sumpter or the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that they are satisfied on both points.

While there is e great rush for office in the interior as well as the other Departments, it is a noticeable fact that by the first of July the force will be reduced in the Pension and Census Bureaus to the extent of eighty or one hundred clerks, as the legal necessity for their further employment will cease to exist. Removals and eppointments of clerks, however, in the other branches of the public service, continue, including four on Saturday in the Adjutent General's office.

A strong impression prevails here that the Secretary of the Treasury will not accept bids for the proposed loan unless within a small fraction of the fair market rates.

The *Powhatan*, now at New-York, and recently from Vera Cruz, has, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, been put out of commission, her officers detached, and her crew transferred to the receiving-ship. The vessel will require extensive repairs before she can be sent to sea again.

The court-martial for the trial of Commodore ARMSTRONG is progressing very slowly. They have been waiting for several days for Lieut. GILMAN, stationed at Fort Pickens. He is a very essential witness, as the Government will be able to show by him that Commodore ARMSTRONG failed to coöperate with the Army for the protection of the Government property.

Mrs. LINCOLN gave a reception yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4. A large number of the citizens of Washington and strangers now in the city paid their respects. The affair was quite elegant.

Several Postmasters and Collectors in Connecticut were decided upon yesterday. The names of those appointed have not transpired.

RETURN OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS—STRENGTHENING OF THE GULF FORTS—TROOPS LEFT IN TEXAS.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. MINER, under charter of the Government, arrived at this port on Saturday from Brazos, St. Jago, March 19, Fort Jefferson 24th, and Fort Taylor 25th, with United States troops. Her passengers are, Mrs. L. O. Morris, child and servant, First Artillery; Major F. J. Porter, Adjutent-General. Medical Department: Surgeon A. N. McLaren; Assistant Surgeon C. Sutherland. Capt. M. B. Johns, Third Infantry, commanding Company C; Capt. H. B. Clitz, Third Infantry, commanding Company E; Lieut. E. R. Platt, Second Artillery, Company M; Lieut. A. N. Shipley, Third Infantry; Lieut. J. McL. Hiiot, Third Infantry; Lieut. G. D. Bailey, Second Infantry.

The *Webster* sailed from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 19th inst., at the same time, with the *General Rusk*, having Major W. H. Eaton, First Artillery, commanding Company K, First Artillery; Lieut. O. L. Morris, First Artillery, commanding Company M; Lieut. S. L. Caslin, Company K; Lieut. J. W. Robinson, Company L; Lieut. H. W. Closson, commanding Company F; Lieut. W. W. Graham, Company M; Lieut. R. H. Jackson, Company L. Companies L and M, and the officers attached, for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. Also, Companies F and K and officers, for Fort Taylor, Key West.

These troops are withdrawn from Texas by order of the War Department, and not at all in consequence of any action of the late Gen. TWIGGS.

There were left at Fort Brown, when the *Webster* sailed, one company Third Artillery, Capt. BOWMAN commanding, and two companies of Independent Cavalry, Capt. STONEMAN commanding.

The posts in the upper part of Texas had been abandoned and the troops were being concentrated on the sea-coast. Col. BACKUS was at Fort Brown, and two companies Third Infantry, under Major SIBLEY, were expected soon.

The Indians followed the march of the troops and committed great havoc among the people, killing some and running off their stock. Major SIBLEY chastised some of the savages. Great fears is felt all along the line of the Rio Grande, and, indeed, the whole frontier, of attacks from Indians.

CORTINAS was understood to be simply waiting the departure of the Federal troops to recommence operations on a larger scale than heretofore, and in which he was checked by the army of last year.

The *General Rusk* arrived at Fort Jefferson on the 23d ult., where she landed the two Companies of Artillery intended for the reinforcing of that post, under command of Captains HILL and DAWSON. She then took her departure, arriving at Key West the following day, 24th, where she landed the Artillery Companies in charge of Captains FRENCH and JONAS, the former, being the senior, assuming military command of the garrison. The following is the list of officers now reported as stationed at Fort Taylor:

Capt. E. B. Hunt, Corps of Engineers; Capt. (Brevet Major) Wm. H. French, Capt. J. M. Brannor, Capt. Samuel Jones, Lieut. Alvin, C. Gittern, Lieut. Samuel L. Chalfin, Lieut. C. H. Webber, Lieut. H. W. Closson, Lieut. Douglas Ramsay, Assistant Surgeon Wm. F. Cornich, Lieutenant of Engineers Walter McFarland.

Under the direction of Capt. HUNT, of the Engineers, assisted by a corps of inborers and mechanics, the fort has been placed in complete order for the reception of the entire ordnance, and everything has been supplied to complete their armament. The Barracks are rapidly approaching completion, and Fort Taylor is said to be now on a complete war footing. There is an ample supply of wood, water, coal, provisions, ammunition and ordnance stores for one year. The health of the garrison is good.

The United States transport schooner *Tortugas*, with supplies for Fort Pickens, in charge of Major T. B. TOWLE, of the Engineers, and Lieut. GILMAN, had left for her destination, (since reported arrived.) The steamship *Star of the West*, McGOWAN, passed Key West on the 20th, bound for Brazoe, and the steamship *Cootzacoalcos* on the 21st, for the same destination. The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. CRAVEN, was at the Naval Dépôt receiving stores for the fleet off Pensacola, which had been reported short of provisions.

The dispatches were brought by the schooner *Tortugas*, above referred to, on the 24th. The *Crusader* was to return to Key West, and remain there, making an occasional trip to Havana to watch the slave-traders.

The army officers by the *Daniel Webster* report that there was general apprehension, among the Texan people, of troubles from the Indians upon the withdrawal of the troops, parties of which had already been reported as having committed extensive depredations upon the people exposed along the border. CORTINAS, the formidable guerilla chief, was also reported to have assembled a very strong force, whose numbers were probably exaggerated, but were said to be three thousand strong, intending to sweep down upon the settlements for purposes of plunder. The Indians had driven off large quantities of horses and cattle. There have been outrages committed within one hundred miles of Brazos.

The Texans were slowly assembling, to occupy the forts evacuated by the Government troops.

LATEST NEWS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 30.

The latest advices from Texas state that the steamer *Coatzncoalcos* arrived off Matagorda Bay on the 25th inst., to take away the Federal troops. It was reliably stated that the troops would be taken to New-York.

About 3,000 Federal troops were awaiting transportation at Indianola, among them several companies from San Antonio.

THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Friday, March 29, }
Via NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 30. }

The TEXAS State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy with but two dissenting voices.

The Convention edjourned *sine die* on the 25th inst., without referring the question of the adoption of the Constitution to the people.

INDIAN MURDERS IN TEXAS.

We find the following communication in the Brownsville *Sentinel* of the 20th ult.:

ROMA, March 14, 1861.

So far as heard from, fifteen Mexicans and one American have been killed by the Indians, besides several Mexican boys and women captured. Several parties are in pursuit, and we are begining to receive good reports from them. A wounded man came to Mier yesterday, and reported that JESUS GARCIA RAMIREZ and a party from Laredo, under command of Benavidee, numbering in all about sixty men, attacked a party of Indians while they were resting at a place called the Salado, and killed four of them, taking two Mexican captive boys, and all the horses, with the exception of a few on which the Indians escaped. There was supposed to be about twenty eight Indians and two squaws. In the fight one Mexican was killed and three wounded. The Indians killed were differently dressed from any they had heretofore seen; one had very large earrings in his ears, besides a great many small ones, completely lining his ears all round. They can form no idea as to what tribe of saveges they belong, as their dress and arms are different from any that has heretofore been seen.

I understand that Mr. GEORGE SPENCER and several others are also following them; so we may expect a good report from them.

If detachments of troops are not placed at different points above here, the whole of the ranchoe will be depopulated in a short time, and the country from here to the Nueces River left a desert. A great many are now coming with their stock to the river, and some passing to the Mexican side.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 30.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled today.

Mr. FLOURNOY made a speech in favor of presenting the *ultimatum* of Virginia. He was opposed to a Border State Conference.

Messrs. JAMES and BARBOUR made speeches in favor of secession.

Mr. GOGGIN urged the plan of "withdrawing and reconstructing" set forth in his report.

The Convention, by a vote of 64 to 38, adopted a resolution to terminate the debate in the Committee of the Whole on Thursday next, when the Committee will proceed to vote on the various propositions that have been presented, giving brief time for explanations and amendments. Hereafter no member, in Committee, will be allowed to speak more than once on the same proposition.

Adjourned till Monday.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 30.

In the Convention yesterday, Mr. WISE offered a series of amendments as a substitute to the majority report, which were referred and ordered to be printed, but were not read. It is believed that they embrace the propositions of his minority report.

Some entertain the opinion that the Convention will adjourn in about two weeks from this time.

The agricultural portion of the Convention are getting anxious to return home.

The House was in session all night considering the joint resolutions relative to the movement of troops and arms within the Commonwealth, growing out of the proposed transfer of guns from the Bellona Foundry.

Various amendments were proposed and rejected amid an exciting debate.

The Senate's amendments were finally passed, modified by authorizing the Governor to call out the public guard to arrest the contemplated removal, and directing him to employ the needful force to resist any attempt to remove the same beyond the reach and control of the State Government.

A *rencontre* occurred, yesterday, at the Ballard House, Hon. L. GALLAGHER, the contractor at the Rip-Raps, fired at JOSEPH SEGES, member of the Legislature. The ball passed through his coat, and SEGES was unharmed. GALLAGHER, to-day, accidentally shot himself, and is expected to die.

SECESSION FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Sunday, March 31.

A petition has been numerously signed instructing Mr. BLOW, a delegate in the Convention from this city, to vote for immediate secession.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting, held at Washington Point, resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates from Norfolk County to vote for immediate secession. The meeting also appointed delegates to a Convention to be held on the 19th of April at Suffolk to nominate a secession candidate for Congress, in case Virginia should remain in the Union.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 30.

The members of the Convention visited the fortifications in the harbor to-day, in the steamers *Carolina* and *General Clinch*. The batteries played with great effect.

Gov. PICKENS was not in the company, being engaged in more important official business.

Great anxiety is felt as to the Administration's course about Fort Sumpter. If nothing is done soon the Fort will be attacked and csptured. The sentiment of the people is entirely in favor of action. The Governor's communication has not yet been acted on. Col. LYMON'S return is hourly expected.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, March 30.

The State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 78 to 7.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. (demurrers) 15, 30, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 867, 801, 1637, 1613, 1615, 1647, 1649, 1653, 1657, 1756, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1671, 1673. *Part II.*—Nos. 1026, 1126, 1128, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1142, 1144, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 542, 298, 724, 780, 148, 366, 540, 497, 722, 800, 801, 802, 805, 806, 807. *Part II.*—Nos. 457, 437, 2996, 499, 695, 748, 761, 763, 239, 473, 532, 557, 140, 786, 393.

Motion to Amend Answer after Judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Horace Holden, Executor, &c. vs. *E. B. Sackett et al.*—This was a motion after judgment in foreclosure, for leave to the defendants to amend their answer so as to expressly deny a materiel fact now admitted therein by mistake, and on account of which defendants claim that judgment was wrongfully taken against them. The motion is equivalent to a motion for a new triel. Decision reserved.

H. Holden, H. R. Cowles and M. S. Bidwell for plaintiff; J. H. Stewart, Chas. Graham and J. W. Edmonds for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Herrick* vs. *Graydon et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Griet et al. vs. *Wood.*—Motion denied with costs.

Cotton vs. *Cotton.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Application of James P. Swain for payment, &c.—Referred to H. P. Hunt, Esq.

Application of Jno. Purdy, general guardian, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Hoffman vs. *Dewey.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Leonard J. Ray vs. *Ray et al.*—Case settled.

Brazier vs. *Hansen.*—The share of Oliver Rose, deceased, goes to his father for life; reversion to his brother John.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Judge Barnard.

Willoughby vs. *Clark et al.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $16 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN, to-day, will be taken up the following

CALENDAR:

For Felonious Assault—Hugh Ward.

For Assault and Battery—John B. Ireland, Francis Murnett.

For Forgery—Charles Bell, *alias* Charles Thompson, Joseph Jacobs, John McCleary.

For Burglary—John Gillan, Thomas McLaughlin, John Brown.

For Larceny—John Henry, Philip Corvan, Henry Meyers, William Eadin, Catherine Battleshy, James Turner.

Jersey City.

SUPPRESSION OF STREET LOAFING.—Aid J. L. AYRES, assisted by four officers of the force, on Sunday afternoon, arrested James Rickman, Wm. McGinley, Wm. Willis, Charles Jobbs, Peter Waggner and James Maul, who belong to the thieving, penny-pitching, corner-loafing fraternity. These youngsters have infested the corners along Grove-street for a long time, insulting females, and showering obscene and scurrilous remarks on all passers by. They have been remarkably alert when an officer made his appearance, but by a little strategy on the part of the Aid, they found themselves in a municipal trap, and were escorted to the City Prison. Recorder TEDEN will deal with them this morning, and if the result shall be the breaking up of the heretofore disgraceful gatherings on the corners on Sunday, the officers will deserve the cordial thanks of the community.

HER LOST CHILD RETURNED.—On Saturday, Mrs. WRIGHT, who, with her husband, had been arrested on a charge of kidnapping, was released on bail, to allow her to go to Maunchunk for the child, but the child, SARAH HAGGERTY, arrived in Jersey City in the afternoon. She was well dressed, and had been kindly treated and sent to school. The girl will be placed in charge of the city authorities, because her parents are considered unfit to have the care of her.

FIRE.—The coal-oil factory of LYDDON & YERNI, corner of Greene and South-seventh-sts., took fire from an overflowing vat, on Saturday afternoon, causing an alarm and a brisk fire for a short time. The prompt action of the Fire Department saved the building. A building used for the same purpose on that site was burned down in January, and the present one came near a similar fate. No insurance, damage about $100.

BOLD THIEVING.—On Friday evening Mr. HULL, who keeps a photographic gallery at No. 18 Exchange-place, left the gallery to go to tea. During his short absence some thief entered the rooms and stole $60 worth of wearing apparel, and got safely off with his plunder. The Officers can get no trace of the clothing nor the thief.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains will commence running from the new depôt at Long Dock, to-day. The company have several new ferry-boats in course of construction for the transportation of passengers and freight to and from the City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CHARTER ELECTION.—The Brooklyn Charter Election will come off to-merrow. The following is a list of candidates:

MAYOR.

Rep.	*Dem.*
Frederick Scholes.	Martin Kalbfleisch.

ALDERMEN.

Ward.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Ind.*
1.	Ed. E. Bowen,	A. M. Wood.	
3.	J. F. Wallace,	John B. Strattan,	
5.	G. M. Woodward,	James Lynch,	P. H. Grogan,
7.	R. R. Belknap,	T. T. Hudson,	H. O'Rorke.
9.	J. Anderson,	Richard Ternan,	
11.	C. H. Kimball,	J. H. Cornwell,	Chas. J. Lowrie.
13.	Dem's strong,	Richard Trussell,	C. M. Briggs,
15.	S. Taylor	Thos. Cummings,	
17.	T. Perry,	W. K. Mcserole,	
19.	Geo. H. Fisher,	T. D. Dumont,	John O'Shea,

SUPERVISORS.

Rep.	*Dem.*	*Ind.*
1. Bohart Ford,	L. Hanley,	
2. S. H. Roberts,	Jas. A. Duffy,	
3. J. J. Stndwell,	R. Andersan,	
4. S. Broth,	t. Badean,	
5. Geo Edwards,	P. Carberry,	
16. J. B. Brinsmade,	W. A. Furey,	P. H. Smith.
7. J. R. Pratt,	S. C. Jackson,	
8. C. G. Bergen,	T. V. P. Talmage,	
9. Jas. Lefferts.	Thos. F. Green	
10. W. H. Hazzard,	Chas. P. Fish,	
11. Francis Kirby,	Felix Campbell,	John J. Hart.
12. Chas. Parker,	G. A. Newsam,	P. Fitzgerald.
13. Jas. B. Adams,	R. Van Nickerburgh,	
14. J'n Thompson,	Harris Comstock,	Martin Murray.
15. C. C. Talbot,	T. Williamson.	
16. Robt Mimes,	Jas. Campbell,	
17. J. Moore.	P. C. Provost,	
18. Wm. Tuttle,	D. Whiteford,	
19. Jas. Gridley,	Hiram Benner.	

ASSESSORS.

Rep.	*Dem.*	*Ind.*
2. G. Whittington,	F. B. Kelly,	
4. S. A. Mann,	C. W. Riley,	
6. W. C. Hewson,	W. Brown,	Jas. J. Johnson,
8. Robt. C. Bell,	T. Ryan,	
10. Geo White,	T. Conway,	
12. W. H Dawson,	M. Collins,	M. Kelcher,
14. S. C. Phillips,	B. McCarron,	P. Millet,
16. H. Distler,	C. Elsemon	
18. Jacob Bennett.	Thos. T. Griffin.	

MORTALITY.—There were 123 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 23; women, 21; boys, 45; girls, 34. Adults, 44; children, 79; males, 68; females, 55. *Diseases:* Bright's disease of kidneys, asphyxia, bleeding, cirrhosis of liver, compression of the brain, cyanosis, debility (adult), enlergement of the heart, gastric fever, puerperal fever, typhus fever, hooping cough, inflammation of heart, inflammation of stomach, inflammation of throat, disease of liver, measles, old age, palsy, premature birth, spine, suffocation, teething, tumor, unknown—1 each; bronchitis, burned, dropsy in the heart, congestive fever, smelt pox, variolold—2 eech; debility (infantile), inflammation of the brain—3 each; croup, dropsy, typhoid fever, inflammation of the bowels—4 each; congestion of the brain, congestion of the lungs—5 each; inflammation of the lungs, marasmus (infantile)—6 each; diptheria, uropsy in the head—7 each; convulsions (infantile—8; consumption—9; scarlet fever—10. 93 were natives of the United States. 57 were 5 years old or under. The deaths occurred in the several Wards, as follows: 1st Ward, 2; 2d Ward, 2; 3d Ward, 1; 4th Ward, 12; 5th Ward, 16; 6th Ward, 19; 7th Ward, 5; 8th Ward, 4; 9th Ward, 11; 10th Ward, 6; 11th Ward, 12; 12th Ward, 5; 13th Ward, 2; 14th Ward, 5; 15th Ward, 2; 16th Ward, 11; 17th Ward, 5; 18th Ward, 2; 19th Ward 1.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Miss BENNETT, residing at the corner of Hicks and Fulton streets, retired to her room on Saturday night in the enjoyment of her usual health. She did not make her appearance at the breakfast-table yesterday morning, and after repeated efforts had been made to arouse her, without avail, the door was forced open, when she was found on the floor in her night-clothes and quite dead. An examination of the body revealed the fact that her neck was broken, and it is supposed to have been done by falling from the bed while asleep.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man named ABRAHAM NEIL, was found in a pond of water at the corner of Lee and Flushing avenues, yesterday morning. The deceased was a shoemaker and resided at No. 63 Leonard street, Eastern District, where he leaves a family. He was last seen alive last Saturday evening, and, as he was then intoxicated, it is supposed that he accidentally fell into the place where found and was unable to extricate himself.

MASS RATIFICATION MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Odeon, in the Eastern District, on Saturday evening, to ratify the nomination of FREDERICK SCHOLES, the Republican candidate for Mayor. Speeches were made by OLIVER T. BEARD, R. H. HUNTLEY, W. H. BURLEIGH and DAMAS STRONG—the regular Republican candidate for Alderman in the Thirteenth Ward. The reception of the latter gentleman was particularly cordial.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Some of our lugubrious cotemporaries who imagine a gloomy future, and then proceed to groan over it, would do well to take an unprejudiced observation of Broadway some early (sunshiny) day, and see what wonders toe irrepressible energies of our first-class business men are working in that tumultuous thoroughfare. As a significant indication of an anticipated "good time coming," we note the opening of DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co.'s new and capacious business butiding, Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway. This great clothing firm, it is understood, experience the "pressure of the times" to such a degree, that they can no longer meet the demand for their fabrics with the facilities extensive as they are, of their down-town establishment. Hence they have been compelled to build and stock another of equal capacity, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Grand-street, which is to be thrown open on Monday, and with such an exposition of fashionable clothing as New-York, it is said, has seldom before been invited to examine. As the world, despite the Extortion injunction, *will* "take thought" for what it shall "put on," we presume that a crowd of connoisseurs in dress will "assist" at the opening. Having, however, by virtue of that priority conceded to the Press, enjoyed a peep in advance of our readers, we will give them a few hints as to the style of building, which a leading firm deems it profitable to erect, stock and open, in despite of the "stringency of the times."

The structure is of Caen stone, five stories in height, and in the style of its exterior rather elegant than massive. Our impression of the interior is, that it will strike the public as a most attractive place of business in Broadway. The tall and graceful Corinthian columns which beautify the lofty salesroom on the first floor, the prevailing colors of the decorations, white and French gray, relieved (not rendered glaring) by delicate gilding, and the splendid gas-fixtures suspended from the ceiling, and arranged along the pilastered and paneled walls, as seen by the tinted light admitted through blue window shades—impart to this magnificent room a tasteful elegance in striking contrast with the sombre interiors of many of our first-class business edifices. The first floor contains, in addition to the gentlemen's clothing and furnishing departments, a series of counters, devoted entirely to children's wear. Boys' clothing, we are informed, is to be made a prominent feature of the new establishment.

The second floor, almost a duplicate of the first, is exclusively appropriated to the merchant tailoring business; and the third, fourth and fifth stories, together with a noble basement, to the reception of stock, the wholesale trade, and manufacturing purposes. The area of the building is about 50 feet by 110, and each floor, with the exception of a small space reserved for offices, is a single room.

Few business men understand better than Messrs. DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co. how to suit the taste and temper of the times that are, and to cater with success for the wants of the *future*. As the world moves, *they* move—keeping a little ahead. Their whole career has been a success. Their fabrics have obtained prestige everywhere, and they have wisely conformed to the economic idea of the age in their prices. Such houses can expand their business in the face of circumstances.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

[Advertisement.]

Young artists, in order to ascertain scientifically to what particular branch of art they are by Nature best adapted, should consult a competant Phrenologist. By receiving early and reliable advise, much time may be saved—reputation and profit gained. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Spring patterns of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 29.

The holiday produced quietness. COTTON—Sales to-day, 4,500 bales, Middling at 12¾c. @13c. Sales of the week, 32,000 bales; receipts last week, 6,750 bales, against 36,000 bales same time last year; receipts less than last year, 310,000 bales; receipts at all Southern ports less than last year, 740,000 bales. Exports, 44,500 bales; total exports to date, 1,614,000 bales. Stock in port, 216,500 bales. COFFEE at 10¾c. @13c.; sales of the week, 11,500 bags; stock in port, 9,000 bags, against 25,500 bags same time last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 29.

COTTON—Sales of 450 bales, to-day, at 12½c. @13c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 52,000 bales; receipts of the week, 16,250 bales, against 38,000 in the same week of last year; exports of the week, 44,500 bales. Total exports this season, 1,614,000 bales; decreased receipts at this port, 304,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 749,500 bales; stock in port, 218,500 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 30.

FLOUR generally closed with an advancing tendency, and advanced 12½c.: Howard-street, Ohio and City Mills are held at $5 25; no sales. WHEAT advanced 3c @5c.; red, $1 30@$1 35; white, $1 45@$1 65. CORN advanced 2c.; mixed 58c.@60c; yellow, 59c. @61c. POSK dull; Mess $17. Prime $14. COFFEE active at 12¾c @13¾c. WHISKY firm at 17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 30.

FLOUR advanced 12c.; sales Superfine at $5 25. WHEAT—Sales 1,000 bushels, at $1 32@$1 43 for Red, and $1 50 for White. CORN active; sales of new Yellow at 59c. @61c. WHISKY steady at 17¾c. @18c.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales; middling at 12¾c @13c. SUGAR firm at 5½.@6c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR quiet at $5@$5 10 for superfine. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅜.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 30.

FLOUR very dull at $4 40 for superfine. WHISKY firm at 13¾c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday March 30.

COTTON.—Sales of 1,700 bales at 12½c. for Middling. The market is unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 30.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½; Reading Railroad, 53⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅝. Slight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ⅜ cent. discount.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Columbus for Charleston—Miss Johnson, Miss Sarah Wilson, P. Henry, Dr. Darrow, Miss Carew, F. G. Fontaine, A. Ward, Jos. Orgill, Chas. Fisher, Miss Fanny Simpson, G. Knoop, E. Van Antwerp, Louis Brown, J. Turpin, Master A. Bristoll, Miss Ella Bristoll and others.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 31—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool.*—Viscount de Nome, lady and servant; Miss Galway, Mrs. Galway, Mr. Cochrane, and lady, Mr. Lehse, Mr. Moore, Jas. Scott, W. T. Galwey, Mr. Dryface, Capt. T. J. Wood, Mr. C. Gleeson, G. Present, H. F. Budge, Thomas Molyneux, John Harvey, W. J. Blamley, A. B. Nelson, Mr. Dabney, L. N. Renault, Capt. Behn, Mr. Olegborn, Mr. and Mrs. Jen. Otto Hoper and son, Capt. Merrit, lady two children and servant; John Wright, John Sparrow, H. Masters, Mr. Rawdon and two Irishmen, John Gilroy, Mr. Daniel Mr. Douglas and lady, W. R. Jones, George Riddler, James Baker—total 45.

In steamship State of Georgia, from Savannah.—R. Bronson, O. Brierson, S. Agnew and lady, J. H. Parker, C. Hallsom, F. Barbelow and lady, Rev. S. Parker and lady, Miss Rice, Albert Mackie, E. Messrop, Miss K. Jamet, A. Workle, P. Brennan, Wm. Peete, J. G. Mose, W. G. Saunders, J. Illiby, S. E. Snyder, and 60 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—O. W. Kilchoff, John Schutlin, J. B. Hall, R. B. Garrison, J. P. Burgh, U. S. Justice, R. Havernash, P. L. Roe, Mr. Robinson, R. Elvron, and 17 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 45 | Sun sets..... 6 24 | Moon rises. 12 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 35 | Gov. Island.. 1 24 | Hell Gate..... 2 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Palatka, Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montezuma, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Teutonia, (Ham.) Tauer, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Sarah, Jones Philadelphia.

Ships Constitution, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.; Yorktown, Curry, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Superior, Soule, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Cahuella, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Sarah, Jones Phil

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2973. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WESTERN TESTIMONIALS
OF
HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES,
GIVEN
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.
NOS. 199 AND 201 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

FRANK E. HOWE,
NO. 203 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
SECOND BLOCK BELOW ASTOR HOUSE.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Feb. 11, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: In reply to your favor of the 4th instant, would say we are well pleased with the working of our ten tons "HOWE'S SCALE," and would cheerfully recommend it as the most accurate, least liable to injury by frost or otherwise, and the cheapest scale in existence. While our neighbors have found it impossible to work their scales at times, on account of frost and ice, ours has not been out of repair in the least, and have tested it in various ways, and always found it accurate. We remain very truly yours, &c.,
LELAND & CO., PER O. W. BROWN.

WHEATLAND, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTS: I have one of HOWE'S IMPROVED FOUR TON SCALES in use for three months past, and I find it to be perfectly accurate and correct, and very easy set up in working order. I take pleasure in recommending it to others who may want scales. They are superior to any others I have ever used. Respectfully yours,
J. D. FAGAU.

RANTOUL, Champaign Co., Ill., Feb. 11, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN: I purchased one of HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES of you about one month since, and have weighed over fifteen hundred loads of corn on them since, and they have never failed to give entire satisfaction. I do most sheerily recommend them to any one wishing a good scale. Respectfully yours,
J. PENFIELD.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb 12, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTS: I am satisfied that the "HOWE'S SCALES" are the best in use. Respectfully yours,
H. J. MUDISILL.

PRINCETON, Kosciusko Co., Indiana.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that I have one of HOWE'S IMPROVED THREE-TON STANDARD SCALES in constant use, and it works perfectly satisfactory to myself in every respect. I weigh a great deal on this scale for railroad transportation, and must say that I never saw anything that would compete with it.
I have also one of HOWE'S IMPROVED COUNTER SCALES in constant use in my store, that works very nice and I would recommend to any person wishing to purchase a scale that will weigh accurately, to get one of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.
D. P. NICHOLS.

PANTON MILLS, Mendota, Ill., Feb. 9, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: Having used the "HOWE (THREE-TON HAY) SCALE" in connection with our mill, we take pleasure in recommending it to be superior to any scale we have ever used. Respectfully,
BLACKSTONE & PANTON.

MENDOTA, Feb. 7, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: I have weighed over 4 000 loads of coal, wheat, corn and oats in the last 90 days, and I think the HOWE SCALES are durable and correct.
Yours, respectfully, WM. CONNELL.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 6, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
DEAR SIRS: I take pleasure in attesting to the superior merits of the HOWE SCALE, having had both a three-ton and six hundred scale in constant use for several months, and can but speak in the highest terms of their accuracy and principle of construction.
I am very truly yours, S. NILES.

KANEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 9, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTLEMEN: I have given the HOWE HAY SCALE you sold me, nearly six months' trial in weighing heavy and light drafts, and am convinced that it is perfect in durability and precision.
Yours respectfully, B. A. COY.

PONTIAC, Ill., Feb. 8, 1861.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago:
GENTS: We have had a set of HOWE'S FOUR-TON SCALES in constant use for the past six months, and find them accurate in every instance, and we are perfectly satisfied that they are the best scales in use. The small COUNTER SCALE gives perfect satisfaction.
Yours, etc.,
RUSSELL, BABCOCK & BRO.

OFFICE OF T. & H. SMITH & Co., Pekin, Ill.
MESSRS. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
Having now in constant use one of Mr. HOWE'S IMPROVED FOUR TON SCALES, and finding it to weigh very correctly, and for its simplicity, not liable to get out of repair, we cheerfully recommend it to the public.
T. & H. SMITH & CO.

IVESDALE, Platt Co., Ill., Feb. 20, 1861.
MR. DICKERSON:
SIR: This is to certify that I have been using one of Mr. HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES, and can say to those that are in want of a scale that they can find in there all that can be expected in a scale, and they far excel anything that I ever saw for accuracy and durability. They require no pit, and they are easily moved from place to place with little or no inconvenience. I find they are taking the preference to all others wherever they have been introduced.
I most heartily recommend them to all in want of scales.
Yours, most respectfully,
WM. H. JOHNSON.

We would also refer to the following parties, who are using different varieties of the Howe's Scales

JEWETT & BUTLER, Chicago, Illinois.
E. W. SLATCHFORD, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
C. H. MCCORMICK & BRO., Chicago, Illinois.
G. L. DUNLAP, Esq., Supt. N. W. R. R. Co., Chicago, Illinois.
CHICAGO GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO., Chicago, Illinois.
S. ALDERSON, Esq., Council Hill, Illinois.
TANNER & FREDERICA, Paxton, Illinois.
WORCESTER, BEATON & Co., Momencie, Illinois.
M. B. HAZEN, Esq., Abingdon, Illinois.
FULLER & GARDNER, Abingdon, Illinois.
MARVIN DIMICK, Esq., Ottawa, Illinois.
GEORGE KLINE, Esq., Arcola, Illinois.
L. E. PARSONS, Esq., Peru, Illinois.
T. & H. SMITH, Pekin, Illinois.
H. ELDRIDGE, Esq., Dwight, Illinois.
MARK CARLEY, Esq, Urbana, Illinois.
L. CHAPIN, Esq., Mattoon, Illinois.
ROBERT TIMMONS, South Macon, Illinois.
POPHAM & CESOROVE, Warsaw, Indiana.
J. ARNOLD & Co., Springfield, Indiana.
P. HOAGLAND & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
JOHN ORFF, Esq., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
J. W. SMITH, Esq, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
MERRIAM, RICE & HOW, Logansport, Indiana.
CHAS. LUT, Esq, Logansport, Indiana.
F. S. HACKLEY, Esq., Peru, Indiana.
ROSS & DOHERTY, Peru, Indiana.
LEVI BARNER, Esq., Wabash, Indiana.
FRICKLAND & BALDOLAND, Richmond, Indiana.
BOARD, STARR & Co., Richmond, Indiana.
B. W. MYERS, Esq., La Porte, Indiana.
GEO. F. JONES, Esq., Elkhart, Indiana.
MCDONALD, BRO. & Co, Attica, Indiana.
C. BIGELOW, Esq., President of Rippon and Wolf River Railroad Company, Rippoo, Wisconsin.
P. KANE & SON, American House, Milwaukee, Wis.
THOMAS SAVERN, Esq., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
C. C. GILMAN, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.
W. J. ACHEY, Esq., Waterloo, Iowa.
Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Co, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. S. TONN, Esq, Birmingham, Iowa.
ROBERT R. BIRGE, Peoria, Marshall County, Iowa.
JOHN R. PARSONS, Parsonville, Iowa.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

Claim the following advantages—Receive the Wear, Tear and Friction on Chilled Iron Balls. Have no Check Rods. Will Weigh when Out of Level. Very Compact and easily Transported. The Large Scales Require No Pit. Can be set up with printed directions. No Jarring of the Platform affects the working of the Scale. Cost of construction less than any other Scale.
The public are invited to examine references and a large Stock of Scales also a Railroad Track and a 4 Ton Hay, Coal, and Cattle Scale, set up on the floor and Working on Balls, which can be easily taken apart and set up again, to show its wonderful simplicity.
Have been awarded numerous first-class premiums by County and State Fairs, some of which are the following:

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.
VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR, PHILADELPHIA.
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.
VERMONT STATE FAIR.
UNITED STATES FAIR.
CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 1860
STATE FAIR, JACKSONVILLE, Ill. 1860.
VERMONT STATE FAIR, 4 years in succession. 1860.
N. Y. STATE FAIR, (Portable Scales) ELMIRA, 1860.
ERIE COUNTY FAIR, BUFFALO. 1860.
WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, MADISON, 1860.
OHIO STATE FAIR, 1860.
MAINE STATE FAIR, 1860.
MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANICS' ASSOCIA'N, BOSTON, 1860.

Call and examine Scales of all varieties and sizes, also a Four-Ton Scale, set up on the floor, working on balls.
These scales are not only Warranted to be Accurate and Durable, but are warranted to give entire Satisfaction, or they will be taken back without charge.

FOR SALE BY
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
NOS. 199 and 201 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK E. HOWE,
NO. 203 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
SECOND BLOCK BELOW THE ASTOR HOUSE.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUESTION OF THE SOUTHERN FORTS.

The Pawnee Ordered to Sumpter to Take off Major Anderson and his Command.

THE GULF FORTS TO BE RETAINED.

Definite Instructions Expected by the Southern Commissioners.

Spread of the Secession Feeling in Virginia.

Triumph of the Republicans in Connecticut.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 1.

THE EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

It is well understood here that there is a combination among those who propose to bid for the eight million loan to-morrow, to run the bids as low as possible. Washington capitalists are advised of the fact, and, if the New-Yorkers attempt to carry out their programme, it is quite probable that local bidders will secure the loan. Secretary CHASE understands this fact, and will probably check their speculation upon the Government.

THE LAST REPORT ABOUT SUMPTER.

It is reported that the *Pawnee* has been ordered to Charleston to take off Major ANDERSON and his forces. This is not authoritative, but is stated upon apparently good information. It is now quite certain that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated within a few days.

Forts Pickens, and those at Tortugas and Key West, will not be abandoned unless some new aspect of the case is presented. This may be relied upon.

THE MONTGOMERY COMMISSIONERS.

The Southern Commissioners expect advices from Montgomery to-morrow, containing important instructions, upon which they propose to act as soon as the policy is ascertained. They fully expect that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated some time this week, and have so advised DAVIS and Company.

OLD SPAIN WAKING UP.

The Spanish demonstration against San Domingo has taken the diplomatic corps here entirely by surprise. None of them had the slightest expectation of any such movement. They attribute it solely to the disposition of Spain to expand her possessions. The Spanish Minister here claims that Spain is advancing in material prosperity more rapidly, proportionately, than any other country of Europe.

SECESSION PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA.

I have had a long interview with a member of the Virginia Convention, a strong Union man, to-day. He says that the Secessionists are doing their utmost to carry the State, and in his opinion are gaining strength. HUNTER, FLOYD, DEJARNETT, and MASON, are there nearly all the time, doing much mischief. There was great rejoicing over the Norfolk District resolution, instructing the delegates for secession.

BEN MCCULLOUGH is in Virginia, doing his utmost to secure secession. The Norfolk instructions are said to be the first tangible fruits of his efforts. He boasts that the same *coup d'état* will be resorted to by the Secessionists, which was successful in Texas, should they fail in the Convention to carry their point, even if it involves the separation of the eastern and western portions of the State.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

There is much anxiety, to night, concerning the Connecticut election. A member of the Cabinet received, this morning, most encouraging dispatches from that State, and the Administration fully expects a glorious Republican triumph.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

MR. LINCOLN was beseiged to-day by a horde of office-seekers, and says he is nearly exhausted by the constant pressure upon him. Under all Administrations, there has never been known so great a pressure for Consulate appointments. Those which are not settled will not be considered at all for some time to come.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

Various rumors are afloat to-night about the decision of certain California appointments, all premature; nothing is yet decided, although the subject is under consideration to-day. I have not seen a single account of the California interview with the President on Saturday, with the exception of the TIMES, which is not grossly false, having been garbled to suit the wishes of those who are seeking to get knaves appointed to place. One of these interested parties offered an account to one of the *Herald* Reporters, who rejected it; but he found a more facile customer with another. The statement that SIMONTON made any assault on the deceased Senator BRODERICK is totally false, as also is the story that a friend of BRODERICK threatened to shoot him. Threats against him are freely uttered, but they alarm nobody.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments are still hung up. A rumor prevails that DORSHEIMER is to be thrown over for Naval Officer, and that GEORGE DENNISON will be appointed. A ridiculous story is circulated, that DENNISON is to be favored because he is about to marry a young lady friend of the President's family. The selfish accusation is effectually set at rest by the fact that DENNISON has one wife already.

A LIFE LONG DIPLOMAT OUSTED.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY, late Minister to Peru, and Z. B. CAVERLY, his Secretary of Legation, to-day received letters from the Executive closing their official connection with our Government. CLAY has been all his life in the diplomatic service of the United States, and his dispatchee upon some questions of international law have been recognized as authority. CAVERLY remains in Washington to pursue the legal profession, and to-day presented himself to the Department as agent for the Peruvian claims. The late Secretary of State, BLACK, to-day became associated with him in this case. I learned, three months ago, that BUCHANAN had a message all ready to send to Congress advising the enforcement of these claims as necessary to the vindication of American honor; but the political disturbances, during the late session, prevented its transmission to Congress. What the views of the new Administration are on the subject, has not yet been indicated.

BARNEY BESET BY BORES.

HIRAM BARNEY, the new Collector of New-York, is in town. He is beset by office-seekers who have been disappointed here, and by members of Congress who have favorites whom they wish appointed in the Custom-House. He will, however, make no appointments until he returns to New-York.

A FOREIGN APPOINTMENT DECLINED.

I understand that J. HOWARD KING, of Albany, was offered the post of Secretary of Legation at Brussels, but declined it. He is a son of RUFUS H. KING.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW.

Motions of respect for the memory of the late Ex-Chief Justice SHAW, of Massachusetts, will be made at the first opportunity by a prominent member of the Bar, practicing in the United States Supreme Court.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 1.

The President has appointed George Little Marshal for North Carolina; David L. Philips, Marshal, and Lawrence Weldon, Attorney, for the Southern District of Illinois. Also the following named Postmasters for Missouri: Peter L. Foy, St. Louis; John V. Alexander, Lexington; Allen P. Richardson, Jefferson City; Charles L. Muller, Hannibal; Wm. L. Pickeron, Independence; Stephen Hazlett, Kansas City; John L. Bittinger, St. Joseph. Also, Melancthon Smith, Rockport, Ill.; Chas. H. Judson, Freeport, Ill.; Arehilles Williams, Richmond, Ind.; and George B. Wilson, Steubenville, Ohio.

Among the confirmations last Wednesday was that of ISAAC FULLER, editor of the Seneca County *Courier*, as Postmaster at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Geo. F. Talbott is unanimously recommended for District Attorney, and Charles Clark for Marshal of Maine; Washington Long, Collector of Eastport; L. O. Corran, Postmaster of Riddleport; W. P. Wingate, Collector of Bangor; Trlue Harmon, Collector of Belfast, and J. M. Deering, Postmaster at Saco. These and other appointments will probably be made this week.

The Maine delegation, with Vice-President HAMLIN, have agreed on the distribution of offices in that State. Senator FESSENDEN, has claimed the right to fill the Portland offices. Mr. GOODMAN, the Representative elect from the First Congressional District of that State, denied such right, but yielded to the majority of the delegation, they having agreed to this course, to cut off all outsiders. Mr. FESSENDEN has put his requests in writing, giving the Collectorship to WILLIAM WILLIAMS, his old law partner; the Post-office to Major DALE; the Physician at the Marine Hospital to his brother, C. S. D. FESSENDEN.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ANGLO FRENCH FLEET—WHAT IT IS INTENDED TO EFFECT—THE SPANISH RAID ON SAN DOMINGO—UNION STRENGTH IN TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 31, 1861.

The latest news from Europe, as contained in the letter of your Paris correspondent, relative to the fitting out of a powerful fleet of war steamers by England and France, to be sent to the United States, and the not less interesting information which comes from the West Indies, regarding the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain, are of special importance to the Southern Confederacy, and to the whole South at the present time. They are the first symptoms of that total change of tone of the European Powers towards the South and its peculiar institutions, which will be sure to follow the successful disruption of the Union. The South is now entering upon a career of European dependence, from which nothing but a return to its allegiance to the Stars and Stripes can save her. This combined fleet of the two great Anti-Slavery Powers will hover upon the Southern coasts, and it may be commissioned to give *a guarantee of protection to the Southern Confederacy, upon the condition that free trade and an amelioration of Slavery—looking to its final extinction—are agreed to by treaty.*

Nothing will be easier than for these great Powers to demand and enforce these terms, and the Confederate States will have before them the alternatives of submission to them, or a return to the fellowship of the Union. It was stated by your Paris correspondent in a former letter that the French Government and people look with longing eyes to the recovery of Louisiana; and he stated that the plan was under discussion of establishing a protectorate on the terms above supposed. But little was it dreamed that a combined fleet of France and England was soon to be sent over, and the announcement of this event throws a strong light upon the information previously given by your correspondent.

The news of Spanish fillibuatering in St. Domingo is another evidence of the regard in which the Southern Confederacy is held in Europe. When the South was regarded as the integral part of the American Union, and relied upon the strong arm of the North for support, it could bully poor Spain with impunity, and the actual invasion of Cuba was not made a cause for war. But no sooner does the South attempt to set up for itself than Spain plucks up courage and proposes to seize and appropriate one of the brightest gems of the ocean, immediately on the Southern border, and which it is well known the champions of Slavery have long coveted.

It must be apparent that this high-handed measure on the part of Spain has not been adopted without concert with England and France. It is not improbable that these great Powers meditate the execution of a project which they have long had on hand, viz.: the abolition of Slavery in Cuba. The British Government, in virtue of the treaty with Spain, entered into in 1817, has the right to emancipate all the slaves of that island which have been imported from Africa since 1820, or which are descended from such importations. It is well known that these embrace from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole slave population. This stipulation was made as a guarantee for the suppression of the Slave-trade; and the English Government paid to that of Spain £400,000, or $2,000,000, in consideration of it. England has hitherto forborne to insist upon the fulfillment of the condition, more out of regard to the United States than to Spain. It is now probable that the abolition of Cuban Slavery has been resolved upon, as the only effectual remedy for the Slave-trade; and Spanish interests and Spanish pride are to be conciliated by permitting the annexation of Hayti. It is thought that two free islands will compensate for the temporary inconvenience and expense of abolishing Slavery in one of them.

The dispatch of the Associated Press, published in the TIMES of Friday, has a fling at Col. CRAIG, of the Ordnance Department, in relation to the change of station of its officers, which is worthy of notice. It is a sufficient encomium on this veteran officer, that by his faithful discharge of duty he incurred the lasting hostility of JOHN B. FLOYD, and was, by that basest of Ministers, tyrannically and illegally ejected from the Ordnance office in this city. This fact alone will satisfy the public that Col. CRAIG has at least the merit of incorruptibility, while his capacity and efficiency as an officer are universally admitted in "Army circles." The "Army circles" to which the reporter refers, must be of very limited circumference, for most of the officers stationed in Washington know that Capt. MAYNADIER has acted as assistant to Col. CRAIG for nearly ten years, and has been in the office for nearly nineteen years. This would seem to be long enough to test his efficiency, which was never questioned, and might be regarded as evidence of "appreciation by the chief." Capt. GORGAS was removed, I learn, in the ordinary operations of the service, and the "Army circles" with which I am acquainted, would hardly regard the order removing him from Frankfort as a grievance warranting his resignation. He had the right to tender his resignation if he found the public service uncongenial or incompatible with his health or his tastes and sentiments. But it is a poor pretext for the resignation of an army officer, to say that it was in consequence of his transfer from one post to another. I apprehend that Capt. GORGAS will repudiate this apology for the course he has taken; and, at any rate, the sooner the country is rid of officers who are only willing to serve it so long as they are permitted to choose the field of duty, the better.

I am assured by a well informed Southern gentleman, that the vote in Tennessee and North Carolina against the holding of Conventions is no true test of the strength of the Union feeling, although in the one the Convention was voted down by nearly fourteen thousand majority, and in the other by several hundred. He very judiciously remarks that the vanity and ambition of the Union candidates caused them to make but a feeble opposition to the meeting of the Conventions, while many, from similar promptings, openly favored the Conventions. The friends of Union in the South are a noble set of men, and deserve well of their country; but they are nevertheless human, and it is not surprising that candidates for honorable station should not be over-zealous in the effort to destroy the very prize at which they were aiming. If the naked question had been presented, of Convention or no Convention, before delegates were elected, the result would have been overwhelming against the incipient measure of disunion. But the Union candidates themselves advocated a Convention—some on the ground that a great measure of pacification would be adopted, and others with reference to local questions. It is not surprising that so many Union men voted for holding a Convention. I regard the number of Union and Disunion delegates elected as the true test of the strength of parties in these States, as well as in Virginia; and I have the greatest confidence that the people are far more sound on the question of Union than the politicians. Time will demonstrate the truth of this opinion. OBSERVER.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 1.

The election is proceeding quietly, with indications of a Republican triumph in the State.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 1—2 P. M.

The voting goes on briskly in the city. A full vote will be polled. The Republicans are sure of the State and three Congressmen, and strong hopes of the fourth. The Democrats are sure of the Second District for ENGLISH, and hope for another. The Fourth District appears better for the Republicans than it did last week, but the result is doubtful.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, April 1.

The Republican majority here is 137, a gain from last year.

Waterford has been carried by the Republicans; last year Democratic.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 1—9 P. M.

The Democratic majority in this city is 515; last Spring it gave 685.

Mr. English, candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, is elected by 700 or 800 majority over Mr. Woodruff.

Republican majorities: Guilford 72; Derby 67; Milford 64; East-Haven 23; Clinton 41; North-Haven 10; Orange 42.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.—Hamden, 62. O. H. Platt is elected Senator in the Sixth District; the other two in this county Democratic, making 1 Republican gain.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 1—11 P. M.

The latest returns indicate the election of the Republican State ticket, and the two Houses of the Legislature.

The election of Mr. Ferry, Republican, in the Fairfield District, and also of Dwight Loomis in Hartford District, are doubtful.

Mr. Woodruff, Republican, in the New-Haven District, is defeated.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 1—10 P. M.

Vote of Hartford: For Governor—Buckingham, Republican, 2,181; Loomis, Democrat, 2,574. For Congress—Dwight Loomis, Republican, 2,111; Hyde, Democrat, 2,647.

The First Senatorial District is Democratic, by 399 majority.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 1—11 P. M.

Hartford County—All towns but Avon, Burlington and Canton, give BUCKINGHAM 7,887, LOOMIS 7,948.

The Republicans have probably carried their State ticket by an increased majority. They have both branches of the Legislature.

LOOMIS, Republican, is believed to be elected in the First Congressional District by 100 majority.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 1.

In the Convention, to-day, JAMES BARBOUR finished a secession speech.

Mr. TREDWAY followed, favoring an ultimatum by Virginia.

Mr. MONTAGUE commenced a speech for secession.

Mr. SOUTHALL presented the resolutions of a portion of the people of Albemarle County, instructing him to vote for secession. He said that he was aware of a change in the sentiments of the people of the county, and when convinced that a majority were that way, he would shape his course to their views.

Resolutions were presented from Bedford, Amelia and Madison Counties, in favor of immediate secession.

The Convention adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 1.

The Senate has agreed to the House amendment relative to the transfer of the guns from the Bellona Foundry.

Nine Senators presented a protest against the passage of the resolutions into law. The Senate refused to permit it to go on the journal.

REPORTS FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, April 1.

Active efforts are being made to complete the Gap Railway, hence to Pensacola, to facilitate the transportation of troops to the Gulf, and it will be completed in a few days.

Nothing important has been received from Pensacola. The supply of provisions, it is believed, is getting scarce at Fort Pickens.

Troops, provisions and ammunition are flowing into the Confederate Army in numbers and quantities. Two thousand troops are expected at Montgomery this week.

The reported reinforcement of Fort Pickens is pronounced by reliable authority as unfounded.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The following is an extract from a business letter to a firm in this City from a responsible gentleman in Floyd County, Georgia:

"As soon as political difficulties are settled, I hope to be able to reciprocate your kindness to me. I believe we have to-day in the Southern Confederacy a majority of good Union men, and if we can only get up a General Convention, I think we would show our position plainly to be for the dear old stars and stripes. The times are tight in money matters. Horses dead and dying of blind-stagger, and hogs of cholera proportionally. We have never before experienced such times as these."

A gentleman, writing to the same firm from Jackson County, Florida, says:

"I wish to write to the conservative men of the North that hundreds of us here are utterly opposed to this mad secession scheme—it is hostile to our interests, and is working ruin all about us. We are no hostile to the North."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

INTERESTING MESSAGE FROM GOV. PICKENS.

On March 28, Gov. PICKENS sent in a long Message to the South Carolina State Convention, now in session. First he explains the inaction in re Fort Sumpter,—the C. S. A. took from him all responsibility in the premises. The troops which the State enlisted for this purpose, with the officers, are still in commission, and Gov. PICKENS urges the necessity of their being provided for by the Confederate authorities. Thus far the expenditures of the State in her new experiment have been $640,317, of which amount $195,000 was disbursed by the Ordnance Board. Since this expense was incurred for the common weal, Gov. PICKENS cherishes the belief that the C. S. A. will assume it. Some action should be taken authorizing the transfer to the new Government of the arms seized by the C. S. A. Having disposed of these practical matters, Gov. PICKENS proceeds to set forth the philosophy of the secession movement. Hitherto in the history of the world the struggle has been to secure personal rights. That has been accomplished. The United States Government was framed to secure the rights of political communities; and having failed in that object it became necessary to make a new attempt. The Governor adds:

"Our State, true to the great principles upon which the Confederacy was formed, and true to those great and progressive ideas which were so identified with American independence, was forced to resume her original powers of government; and *if she succeeds in engrafting the fundamental right of a separate and independent State to withdraw from any Confederacy that may be formed, whenever her people, in sovereign Convention assembled, shall so decide*, then she will have made another advance in the science of government, and added another guarantee to the great principle of civil liberty. And if this principle could be secured without an appeal to arms and blood, it would show that the country has progressed in civilization and intelligence, so far as to be able to settle all controversies and issues involving political rights by an appeal to reason, to interest, to free discussion, to conventions, to treaties and covenants, rather than by an appeal to brutal force."

THE BELEAGUERED FORTRESSES.

FROM FORT SUMPTER.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes the following letter:

FORT SUMPTER, Wednesday, March 28.

Defensive preparations are still going on at Fort Sumpter. Up to to-day, no orders for the evacuation of the work have been received, and although two messengers from the Administration have arrived within the last few days, the object of their visit has not transpired, it being strictly of a confidential nature. The prohibition of all intercourse with Charleston is still rigidly maintained, and a proposition to cut off the supplies of fresh provisions, and the mails from Major ANDERSON, was to-day discussed in the Convention. Some private furniture belonging to one of the officers, and which has been detained on Sullivan's Island for months, was finally sent down to the fort.

The prospective evacuation of the work has been learned from the newspapers only, and if the visit of the messengers from Washington related thereto, it has not yet been officially announced; and the statements in the Charleston papers that Major ANDERSON had expressed any preference for a particular line, or that an arrangement was to be made with any officer of South Carolina in regard to the evacuation, is entirely untrue. Major ANDERSON awaits the orders of his Government, and by these alone will he be guided.

The fuel and provisions at the fort are nearly exhausted. The last shanty on the parade was pulled down a week ago, and dry pine burns fast. Seven days' allowance of bread yet remain, but the men are still working steadily on completing the preparations for defence. The embrasures for musketry on the side of the work exposed to the fire of the batteries at Cumming's Point and Fort Johnson, have been filled with solid flagging filled in with lead and are now ball and bomb proof, adding materially to the strength of the work. Inside, the magazine and hospital have been protected by stone traverses, and the parade cleared.

The effort made by some of the papers to reflect on the loyalty of our brave commander meets from us who know him, with the contempt it truly deserves. If there is one man in the country, who, by his individual prudence, resolution and courage, has averted civil war, which in this harbor might have at any moment been inaugurated, and yet maintained intact the honor of his country's flag while surrounded by thousands of her foes, that man is Major ANDERSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND FORT SUMPTER.

A resolution was introduced into the South Carolina Convention on March 28, transferring to the C. S. A. exclusive possession of all the forts, arsenals, marine hospitals, &c., lately occupied by the United States, with the following condition however:

"That should, at any time hereafter, two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, or the people of the State assembled in Convention, require of the President of the Confederate States that the said forts, arsenals, and marine hospitals shall be surrendered up, such request shall be complied with."

Mr. RHETT, who introduced the resolution, was willing to transfer control of the forts, but not the property itself. In view of the fact that South Carolina had not yet got control of Fort Sumpter the matter was referred.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes a letter written by an officer in Fort Pickens to a friend in St. Louis. It is dated March 18. After stating that he was ordered into the Fort on Feb. 6, and that he had not received a line since he left home, two months ago, the officer in question says:

"We have hard work, plenty of guard duty, and plenty of anxiety. The *Brooklyn*, with our men on board, is anchored off the bar about four miles distant.

She is accompanied by the frigate *Sabine* and sloop-of-war *St. Louis*. The Government at Washington consented, some time ago, to make an agreement with the authorities on the secession side, to this effect: That if the reinforcements on the *Brooklyn* were not landed, no preparations for an attack would be made. So we stay as we were. The fleet is hanging on. The sloop-of-war *Wyandotte* (four guns) is lying in the harbor abreast the fort, and everything is *apparently in statu quo*."

We have finished mounting guns and getting in all our wood, and completed those little defences necessary to enable a small command to beat off thousands.

The enemy has mounted, under command of Capt. O'HARA, formerly of the Second Cavalry, some four or five guns at Fort McRea, bearing directly on us. And at the light-house they have two or three heavy Columbiads, nearly enfilading our front face, while at Barancas they have a large number of 32-pounders and between this and the Navy-yard are two or three batteries. So, you see, we are girt by a wall of fire.

Now and then they change commanders over there, and the work of negotiation has to be done all over again. Col. BRAGG was the last one to get command, and he had to know of *us* what the status was. Thus, you see, with these frequent changes, (and the companies there change oftener than their commanders,) we have to look sharp; for they do not admit any moral law, nor that one band of rebels is bound by the agreements made by those who preceded them—that is, *necessarily* bound by them—though in the present case the agreement has been most satisfactorily arranged and agreed to.

* * * * *

And now, my dear Sir, good bye. Though my affections are with the South, I will do my duty in such a manner that the South will not be ashamed of me. Should the rebels attack us they will fare badly.

I would like to tell you of the "flank defence," the grape, canister, shells, fire-balls, mortars, columbiads, magazines, miner, scarp and counter scarp, the pickets and guards, the long roll and the alarm, but I cannot now.

God bless you. Let politics alone. There is too much talking now. Yours truly,

VIRGINIA AND THE GUNS.

Gen. SCOTT has written the following letter to a member of the Virginia House of Delegates:

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1861.

DEAR SIR: On inquiry here, at the Ordnance Department, I learn that the guns at the Bellona Arsenal, about which you write, are by contract to be delivered at Rockette, on board (I believe) of some vessel, to avoid the double expense of landing and reshipping, *before being paid for*. If seized before this period, the loss would fall wholly on the foundry. The guns are only sent to Fort Monroe as a safe place of deposit—being as little wanted there for the defence of that work as for the defence of Richmond. This subject was yesterday before the Secretary of War, on an inquiry from some quarter unknown to me, and I have not time to learn the character of the reply. The only urgency in the case results from the founders' want of the contract money.

I write as a mere outsider in respect to such matters, for my position happily exempts me from the handling of money—from all contracts and disbursements.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Pen-Photographs of Charleston and the Charlestonians.

ANXIETY RELATIVE TO FORT SUMPTER.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

Particulars of the Seizure of the Supply-Sloop Isabella.

TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON COMPLETELY AT A LOSS CONCERNING MR. LAMON'S MISSION—A RELIABLE STATEMENT CONCERNING IT—THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION—TIMES VS. TRIBUNE.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

The most profound secrecy has been observed concerning the movements of Mr. LAMON, and hardly a person in Charleston has the slightest idea what his mission was, or what it will lead to. After the most diligent inquiry, I have been enabled to elicit the following from a gentleman who was at Fort Sumpter with Mr. LAMON and Gov. PICKENS' aid, and who was also present at the interview with the Governor, and talked somewhat freely with Mr. LINCOLN'S law partner concerning his mission and the prospective fruits of it. You may rely upon its absolute correctness.

This gentleman, whom I have just left, states that Mr. LAMON was with Mr. LINCOLN during his night-march from *Harrisburgh*; that he read a number of the letters which threatened the President elect with assassination; that when it became noised around in Washington that he was going to *Richmond*, Va., and from there to Charleston, that *he also* became the recipient of letters of a like threatening character, and that, therefore, when he reached here last Saturday morning, he simply entered his name at the Charleston Hotel as from *Virginia*, without any other locality; that he kept himself *incog.*, until Monday, so as to feel his way, and endeavor to find out whether the people would lynch him, etc., if they got hold of him. Late Sunday afternoon he presented to Col. PETTIGREW, the distinguished lawyer, and an avowed Union man, his letters of introduction from Gen. SCOTT, and also from Mr. SEWARD. The Colonel rather gently laughed at him for withholding the object of his mission through any fears of personal violence, and assured him that the citizens of Charleston were gentlemen and not border ruffians.

Early Monday morning, Col. LAMON, escorted by Col. PETTIGREW, repaired to the Governor's Headquarters, and there held a prolonged interview. Gen. BEAUREGARD was *not present at all*, as the telegrams may state to you. Mr. LAMON then hastened to Sumpter, with private orders for Major ANDERSON, which were given in the presence of the Aid of Gov. PICKENS. After examining minutely the fort, they returned to the city in the steamer *Planter*, which had been placed at their especial service. Mr. LAMON expressed himself as most agreeably disappointed in the Charlestonians, and in the state of affairs here, and left it to be inferred that he, as well as his particular friend, the President, had been shamefully imposed on by partisan sheets at the North. On parting with Gov. PICKENS, Mr. LAMON was presented with a section of Palmetto wood, the Governor facetiously requesting him to ask the President to try and split it. It was a very good joke, and had a very nice point, as all who know how very fibrinous the palmetto wood is will see. So Mr. LAMON departed Monday night at 11 P. M., stating that he should *return in a few days with the order for the evacuation*, his visit now being simply to find out how, and under what specific instructions Major ANDERSON would be willing to evacuate. I will state here that when Commander HARTSTENE visited Fort Sumpter with Surgeon FOX, that the Doctor remarked that "it rested altogether with the Major how to leave." Major ANDERSON replied very promptly, "put that in writing, Doctor, as coming from Gen. SCOTT and the whole Cabinet, including the President, and I will leave to-morrow." Dr. FOX had to reply that although he was authorized verbally to state as much, he had no official perm

structed in that time in all the branches of a common school education, and thoroughly, every day, in practical seamanship, and the more advanced in navigation. When they graduate, they are every way competent for second or even first mates. There are now forty-two boys, who cost the State about $1,600 per annum. In 1859, the State gave this Marina School $5,00); this city gave them $1,200. In 1860, the State contributed $6,600, and Charleston $1,000. The balance was raised from private sources. The boys have such an excellent character, that fifteen of them are now in the service of the Government as couriers and mail agents for the fortifications. They are also drilled at present in infantry and gunnery tactics by one of the Trustees, a gentleman of wealth and leisure, who did the State goods service in 1812. Gen. BEAUREGARD is so pleased with this nursery for seamen, that he has complimented the boys by stationing the *Ledebar* with two pieces of artillery at Newtown Cut, a short distance from the city. Capt. CUMMAR has contributed largely to make this school efficient, and his wife, by her gentle offices, makes the boys feet perfectly at home. I may add that Boston's distinguished citizen, R. B. FORBES, considers this school a blessing to Charleston marchants, and has written to Parson YATES that he believes the Boston merchants would save thousands annually if they would inaugurate such a system on a large scale. Your New-York millionaires might, with advantage, imitate the Parson's example. It certainly would prove like "bread thrown on the waters." Mr. YATES will be most happy to communicate with any who wish any details of the "Marine School."

When Gen. Scott's "military neccasity" leads to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and then of Fort Pickens, as being posts of no strategic importance, like Forts Taylor and Jefferson, the war will be nominally over, but it will break out in another place, and although it may remain like the present anomalous condition, a bloodless disruption of the closest ties, yet it will elicit such an amount of bad blood, such an intensity of recriminations and retaliations as a century will not obliterate. It will begin with the inforcement of the odious Morrill tariff at the North, and the enactment of the ex-United State one of 1857, with various interpolations at the South. Let any unprejudiced reader glance over the "Commercial Regulations" just given to the world by the Secretary of the Confederate States, Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER. He will there observe that every trade from the foreign United States will have to be stopped when it enters the sacred borders of the Southern Confederacy, and "*triplicate manifests*" of all goods, wares and merchandise, will have to be rendered under oath "*Revenue Stations*" are to be located all along the "frontiers," and "*Revenue Guards*" will have a strict supervision. Even the baggage of passengers will have to go through the same scrutiny. Won't even Christian men swear, and won't even women use their particular members in quite so emphatic a way. Verily, we are turning ourselves into a lot of petty German despotisms. Alas for the emblematic eagle of free America. He will have to subside and "dry up" in more senses than one.

Ingenious Yankees are playing a new game. Fearing that patent medicines, with old names, won't go down the throats and longer of Confederate State men and women, they are turning their little jokers on another head, and dubbing them the great "Virginia Discovery," the "Palmetto Balsam," etc. One of these gentry, who has a hair specific, solemnly informs the public that "he experimented on *his own head* for one year before submitting to a grateful public," etc. A good many people experiment on other people's heads with a perfect *nonchalance*, but very few have the sublime courage of this Mr. Jeremy Diddler.

Four agents from Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Birmingham will be here by the 1st of April, to make arrangements for direct trade with Great Britain. Six vessels are now being organized by a house here, to trade direct with Rio Janeiro. They will take out rice, and bring back coffee. Another firm have nearly completed similar arrangements for the West Indies, so as to get direct supplies of sugar, molasses and fruits. If the shrewd merchants of New-York do not destroy the *Morrill* tariff at the earliest possible moment, their marble stores will grow mouldy.

"Able-bodied young men" are still wanted for the "mounted service" of the Palmetto State. Good pay, clothing, food, and as much medicine as they wish. Here's a chance, for any of Michaelis's followers. Address the Major of Cavalry, De SAUSSURE. There is no danger of being shot. JASPER

THE TRIBUNE'S DISPATCHES FROM MONTGOMERY—COMPLETION OF THE BATTERIES—RECKLESS WASTE OF PROVISIONS—THE CONVESTION, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 29, 1861.

The philosophers of the *Tribune* would certainly feel highly gratified if they could look upon Charleston to-day, and see a crazy crowd devouring the highly seasoned and intensely spiced telegram, clipped by the *Mercury* from their exchange number of GRELEY's sheet, and duly bulletined at the door with flaming capitals. I have passed the ever fifteen times, and have found humanity fill ten feet deep at each passing. The innocent public will find out shortly that Mr. Fox did not come with any intention of arranging for reinforcements, but merely to prepare the preliminaries which Mr. LAMON will complete very soon; still the Charleston public believe every word they read, and went home or to church in anything but a *Good Friday* mood. The extreme wing of the Republican Party are pushing physical coercion pretty strong, but the doctrine don't go down with the thinking masses, while Mr. SEWARD's programme will make him the *Salvator* of the country, a deed which the great people will yet recompense in the proper and legitimate way.

Now that the batteries are fully completed, the troops are being drilled every day in sand and shell ranges. On Wednesday one hundred shell were fired, and to-day about the same number. These cost on an average $10 apiece. A slight calculation will show that money must be plenty somewhere.

While at Morris Island last Sunday, I was struck with the reckless waste of provisions of all kinds. Instead of the troops suffering from want of food, as those sensation journals state who write from their imagination solely, they have too great an abundance. I saw all along the island loads of bread in the sand barely touched, and large slices of fresh beef thrown away in the same manner. If a Frenchman was there he would exhaust himself in *zacres* and *mon Dieus* at such reckless prodigality. The evil arises from negro cooks, who, as every housewife knows, are the most improvident kind in the world. The soldiers really suffer from the want of pure water, but that is their own fault, as it is very easy to send a water boat from the City every day, but with that want of thoroughness peculiar to the sons of the South, they don't take the trouble, but dig holes in the sand, and collect brackish stuff, which by courtesy only is called water. They will suffer from this negligence ere long. Morris Island, without any artificial works, is a great natural defence against the incursion of a hostile force. Behind all the batteries are natural sand hills, crouching under which the men, with their rifles, "warranted to kill at a thousand yards," can quietly pick off invaders, and yet remain almost uncathed themselves. An old ex-officer of the United States Army, who is here merely on a visit, and is a Union man, told me the other night that he believed if a force of ten thousand men should land at the sea point of Morris Island, that before they could take the batteries in detail and reach the one that points directly at Fort Sumpter, (Stevens' Battery,) that more than half the force would be destroyed. He has examined them with a military eye, and he thinks them perfect in the aggregate and in detail.

Considering that the Convention cost the State of South Carolina $500 per diem, or about $125 per hour, it seems strange that they a compish so little. They voted themselves, yesterday, two hundred lithographed copies of the "Ordinance of Secession." This costs the State $200. What is the use of being a lawmaker, unless you make the State pay liberally for it? The Palmettoans call this city the "Metropolis of the South." One of the country members pitched into the metropolitan typos for spending forty-eight hours in printing the Constitution! What do the wide-awake boys of Printing House square think of this. An apology was made for them on the ground that nearly all the typos had dropped their "sticks" and shouldered their Minies, "encountering fatigue, exposure and danger, and gloriously maintaining the honor of the State." So much for the Charleston typos.

The Convention will devote to-morrow to visiting all the forts, with the exception of Fort Sumpter. They had Sumpter on the programme, but Maj. ANDERSON has some objections to that little arrangement; so they have courteously withdrawn it. Some of them have told me that they solemnly promised their wives to go into Sumpter before they came home. I asked one of the up country members, this morning, "he thought the Federal Government would recognize the Confederate States?" "Young man," said he, in a very lofty style, "do you know what NAPOLEON said before a certain treaty was decided on? '*My Government does not need recognition more than the sun in Heaven.*'" Such an immense assumption completely silenced me.

The "Shoe and Leather Manufacturing Company," incorporated by the last General Assembly, are about opening the books of subscription. The capital stock is to be $150,000, with privilege to increase to $300,000. Those useless fellows that abound in Florida will now be turned to account. I don't know that you are aware of it, but the skin of the alligator, if properly tanned, makes very beautiful leather. Apropos, to Florida, that poor little State has just raised $10,000 by selling some lands near Tampa Bay at two cents an acre! Some Northern men are about raising tropical fruit there. It will be a pretty nice "spec."

JASPER.

FROM MOBILE.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER ISABELLA—AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA—BUSINESS MATTERS—AGRICULTURAL.

MOBILE, Sunday, March 24, 1861.

The past week has produced an event in this city, being the first occurrence for a long time deserving the name. Information having been received through a dispatch to the Mayor of Mobile, from Gen. BRAGG, commanding at Pensacola, that a vessel had left that place for the purpose of procuring supplies for the United States squadron, inquiries were instituted, which resulted in the seizure of an oyster-boat, loaded with fresh provisions and officers' stores for the vessels lying off Pensacola bar. The capture was made by the officer commanding one of the volunteer companies of the City, and the vessel, stores and prisoners, were turned over to the late Quartermaster-General. In fact, only one prisoner was made—the master of the vessel—the only other person on board being discharged. The master was lodged in the city guard-house, the Quartermaster-General not knowing what else to do with him, and he was discharged yesterday by Judge RAPIER, of the Circuit Court, before whom he had been brought on *habeas corpus*. The seizure was made Wednesday night, and noticed the next morning in a brief paragraph in one or two of the city papers. During the day it was the cause of some talk on the streets. The next day the proceedings before the Judge commenced, and terminated yesterday, in presence of some thirty persons, and the case was reported this morning in the *Advertiser*. The whole conduct of the affair exhibits, on the part of the Press, a culpable waste of excellent sensation material, which would never have been permitted in New-York, or scarcely in any other city in such times as the present, or even in any other. Nobody seems to think that any heinous offence was committed or contemplated by the master of the sloop, who is now at Large, and shows no signs of apprehension of any popular demonstration; neither, on the other hand, does any one regard the act of the military as a dangerous precedent of infringing upon the liberties and rights of the citizen. As for the notion of the course for the State, that if the prisoner were discharged half a dozen vessels would forthwith be found loading with beef and cabbage for the United States fleet, that was a mere lawyer's flourish. On the contrary, the proceedings in this case will have the effect of a notification to the people, that a traffic, innocent in itself, must henceforth be stopped from motives of public policy, and there is no civilized country in the world where so few persons can be found disposed to carry on such operations surreptitiously. The entire public mind is free from all suspicion of disaffection, and this sufficiently accounts for the neglect of the authorities here to give any notice prohibiting intercourse with the United States forces. Of course, such notice will be given, and persons disregarding it, if such there shall be, will be looked upon in a very different light from this unconscious offender.

Some interest is felt in watching for the next move at Pensacola, of which Gen. BRAGG's order of non-intercourse gives premonition. The tactics of the Southern authorities evidently are to take no precipitate steps likely to embarrass the Commissioners at Washington in their negotiations; but the feeling is that the procrastinating course of the North has been tolerated quite long enough by the South, to its own injury, and that it is now time to make any further procrastination more to the advantage of this Government instead of the other. The interval of indecision will, therefore, be employed in preparation for extreme measures at the earliest moment when they shall become necessary, and the people, though interested, are awaiting the *denouement* with perfect composure, confident in the ability of the men to whose hands the military operations of the Confederacy have been confided, and in the sufficiency of the resources which are ready for the requirements of the Government.

The "busy season" of Mobile is now pretty well over, and men are finding some leisure to look about them upon the present and forward to the future, and probably they never found in the present so complete a proof lion for such a future as they are anticipating. The crop, the great bulk of which is now disposed of, has been short, but has been well sold, and for once they have got the proceeds in their pockets, having spent less than they ever did in any five months before, when they had anything to spend, or indeed, when they had not: for the great curse of the South has not been Slavery, directly at least, though perhaps it has been indirectly, from the great facility it has afforded for running in debt—in debt to each other for goods, in debt to the Border States, as they are now called, for negroes, and in debt to the North for everything else. I do not hesitate to say that the meshes in which they have thus found themselves, as it seemed, intricately entangled, have done more than anything else to keep them back, for many years past, on the tide of disunion, through dread of the pecuniary embarrassment into which they believed it would plunge them, and now—no, not now, for they have recovered from their surprise, and their present condition appears to them the most natural state of things in the world—but when it came, and was over sooner upon them than it was past, they looked around them and wondered if that was all.

Yet the people have spent some of their money, and in paying it they have learned a valuable lesson, one which has been inculcated upon them time and again; but they never so heeded it before. Probably little less than a million dollars' worth of corn has been imported into Mobile this season, and it is still coming. But this fact, taken with the circumstances of the times, has led to a more extensive planting of corn than in any previous year and last Fall the people had already taken the precaution to sow largely of wheat. By all accounts the latter crop is very promising and the season is opening propitiously for the other. It is only a want of acquaintance with Southern agriculture which will lead to the anticipation of a short Cotton crop, in consequence of the extra attention devoted to other productions. A great deal is said from year to year about an extra breadth of land having been planted to cotton, but in fact, the planter always puts just much land in cotton as he can, and cultivates it as well as he can, and then, as a general rule, picks out as much as he can. Sometimes the product is decidedly short and picking is done very clean, and completed at an early period, but generally a great deal is left in the field from want of time to gather it, or from want of a favorable season is beaten out by the rains before the hands can reach it. The coming cotton crop will depend, I might say, entirely upon the season. If the planters have leisure to plant much, they will do so, if the Spring is a rapid one, and the care of the corn crop presses too hard upon them, they will necessarily plant less; and then, in either case, the successive vicissitudes of Summer and Autumn may cut down the crop to three and a half millions, or carry it up to forty seven hundred thousands of bales; but the wisest man in the country, and the most experianced in cotton culture, can at present guess as near to the crop of 1871 as to that of 1861. One thing, however, may be depended upon,—it will bring a good price; for the world cannot be persuaded that the political condition of this country will not derange agricultural operations, nor are the Southern people anxious to correct a mistake which will put millions in their pockets.

The signs of the effect of the commercial severance of the Confederate States from the United States are beginning to be seen in the preparations making for the transfer of business to this region. Two large clothing establishments are understood to be, or soon will be, in their way from New-York to this city, which will henceforth be their manufacturing, as well as their selling points, and other enterprises are expected to follow. In the course of the season constituting new features in the business of the country.

A subject which is beginning to awaken some attention, is the location of the seat of the Federal Government. Huntsville, in North Alabama, was considered as having the highest claim, so long as the accession of Tennessee to the Confederacy was looked vocates here, and Pensacola has recommended loan for; but since that is little expected and even less desired. It is hardly thought of. Spring Hill, an agreeable location a few miles from Mobile, of course has its adv

fine sorts are very scarce, and held at 11¾c.@12c. The export demand for Seed Leaf was steady up to the last week of the past month, but prices were gradually advancing; shipments were very heavy, freights very high, and shippers concluded to suspend larger operations until they could be undertaken with more safety. Large speculative purchases have been made in the new crop in the different sections, and one thing is certain, that exporters cannot buy the new as cheap as they have done the old crop, which now is nearly exhausted. The quantity raised this year is far short of the last."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in March:

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. & N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock March 1, 1861.....	12,390	1,208	4	13,602
Received since.....	202	203	—	405
Total.....	12,592	1,411	4	14,007
Delivered since.....	758	328	—	1,086
Stock April 1, 1861.....	11,834	1,083	4	12,921

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in March:

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Sagua. Bales.	Vara. Bales.
Stock March 1, 1861.....	3 912	2,209	300	—
Received since.....	583	150	—	239
Total.....	4 495	2,359	300	239
Sales to March 31, 1861.	1,263	2,108	—	239
Stock April 1, 1861.....	3,232	251	300	—

WHISKY.—Sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., at 17½c.@18c¼., mainly at 18c.@18¼c., and holders subsequently claimed 18¾c., @ gall.

WOOL.—The business in Wool during the past month, Messrs. TILLINGHAST & KIRCHNER notice thus: "During the past month there was a moderate demand for Domestic Wool, notwithstanding the lowering low prices that we thought would have led to larger sales. For both Pulled and Fleece Wools the prices are unchanged. Low and medium Fleeces are very scarce, but of fine grades there is a fair stock. Holders do not feel disposed to sell below the present rates, as they do not think that the new clip can be laid in at any less. As long as political affairs continue gloomy, no material improvement is looked for, although monetary affairs are in a good condition now. Pulled Wool has been sold up well, and the stock is light. California and Texas Wools have been in fair demand. The holders of the latter named have been more ready to meet the buyer's views to close out what was left of the old clip before the new one comes in, which generally occurs in May. Fine Foreign Wools—Cape and Mestizo—have been selling moderately without an improvement in prices. The imports of both Cape and Mestizo during the month have been quite large, they being of the new clip for the most part, only small or no imports are now expected to arrive. The new Tariff will also prevent a liberal supply of these descriptions of fine Wool. The medium and low medium Foreign Wools have continued in fair demand at firm prices, and the stock is light. Low Foreign Wools for carpet manufacture met with a ready sale at about the former rates, and the stock is decreasing. The principal sales have been about 500 bales of Cordova and Rio Grande, 250 bales of China and East India, 200 bales of Mexican, 300 bales of Smyrna, &c. The sales of Domestic have been of no importance last month. So far, the passage of the Tariff bill has not exercised any beneficial influence upon the market, and the holders of Wool who expected by it a turn in their favor, are generally disappointed. We have not seen a manufacturer who is in favor of the new Tariff, and, under the present circumstances, we find it a very unpopular act. The last accounts from England report a material decline in Australian, Cape and other fine Wools. The unwashed declined 1d.@1½d. ₱ lb. Money affairs in England are said to have influenced this fall of prices; the Wool market there will share in any improvement of the money market. The low Wools have also suffered somewhat, but less than the better grades. On the European Continent, the prices of Wool are not so much depreciated."

FREIGHTS.—Moderate engagements made to-day at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3d.@5 16d. ₱ lb.; Rosin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese, Lard, and Bacco, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel. Rosin 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.; Saltpetre, 35s ₱ ton.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 1.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¼; Reading Railroad, 22 1-16, Morris Canal, 53, Long Island Railroad, 11½, Pennsylvania Railroad 41¾. Sight Exchange on New York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Movements of Ocean Steamers

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From.	Destination.	Line.	Sails.
John Bell.....	Glasgow.....	New-York.....	April 2
Canada.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	April 3
Clyde Baltimore.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 6
Illinois.....	New-York.....	Southampton..	April 6
Africa.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 6
New-York.....	New-York.....	Cowes.....	April 13
Kangaroo.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 13
Bermuda.....	New-York.....	Charleston.....	April 15
Saxonia.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	April 17
Baltic.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 20
Edinburgh.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 20
Persia.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	April 25
United Kingdom.	New-York.....	Glasgow.....	April 23

FROM ENGLAND.

From.	Destination.	Line.	Sails.
John Bell.....	Glasgow.....	New-York.....	Mch 2
North American	Liverpool.....	Portland.....	Mch 4
Bohemia.....	Southampton	New-York.....	Mch 5
Kangaroo.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Mch 26
Hibernia.....	Liverpool.....	Portland.....	Mch 21
United Kingdom	Glasgow.....	New-York.....	Mch 23
Hibernia.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Mch 26
Edinburgh.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Mch 30
Nova Scotian..	Liverpool.....	Portland.....	Mch 28
Persia.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Mch 30
Saxon.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Apl 3
Glasgow.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Apl 3
Bohemia.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Apl 6
Kedar.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Apl 6
Hermann.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Apl 7
Hammonia.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Apl 13

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steam ship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock to go by steamboat and at 3½ to go by railroad.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, forwarded per the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails and Albany and Boston close at	5 P. M. and 2 P. M.
West mails and Scranton at	3 P. M.
Through Boston mail closes also at	5:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—the most popular and fashionable condiment known; delicious as soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations of late in the name of *Worcestershire Sauce*. Purchasers are requested to ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see that their name is on the wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Agents for the United States, 100 Broadway, sole agents.

ESTABLISHED 1809.—DUNLOP'S ALE AND Porter in draught at G. L. Needham's, corner of 1st and Broadway; Wm. Prescott's, No. 75 Chatham-st.; T. Richards's, corner Maiden-lane and William-st.; E. Mellard, Maiden-lane; J. C. Sarre, High-st., Brooklyn; J. J. Russell, Washington-st., Hoboken; P. Hahn, jr., No. 661 Broadway, New-York, and most other first-class houses. Depot No. 50 Liberty-st., New-York. HN. MARR, Agent.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY, BY a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, contralto or soprano of concerts, teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization. Higher and lower English, drawing, painting, as copyist, letter-writer, secretary, reading and companion to some lady of standing; has abundance of testimonials, experience and references to prominent persons. Address "INTERVIEW," Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE 30OX wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 70 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Caloric Ostoria Eugine Agency, No. 181 Duane-st., New-York.

NOBLE CHARITIES.—AT A FESTIVE HELD by the officers of the Asylum for the Relief of Young Deaf Mutes, the last Monday in March they appointed Rev. Harvey Paine to solicit donations and subscriptions the ensuing year. O. M. DEVOE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY LAST, about $6400 or $570—$400 in bank notes, $100 in $20 gold pieces, and the remainder in smaller gold. Of the notes, over $100 are of Canada money. I offer, with the above reward, will be paid on its return to DAVID WHITE, No. 132 East 25th-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Mechanical Bank of the City of New York for Five Thousand Dollars, in favor of JOHN J. JACKSON, and indorsed by him, dated March 25, 1861. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the aforesaid, as payment has been stopped.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 129 Pearl-st., Cooper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices. Wholesale and retail. JOHN K. WOPPEL, No. 129 Pearl-st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depot of the Vieille Montagne Co., agency of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

TO COAL-OIL REFINERS.—CRUDE PETROleum from Titusville Wells, for sale by the Empire Oil Company, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and will make to wish I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
W. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE; SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE

Will make his annual

Display of

SPRING MANTLES

On

WEDNESDAY, April 3,

It being the anniversary of the

Opening of his new store

Under the

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL,

Corner 23d-st.,

When a magnificent

Assortment of

MANTLES,

In every variety of style, in

CLOTH, SILK, and LACE,

Will be exhibited at his

New store, corner 23d-st. and

5th-av., and at

NO. 300 CANAL-ST.

The ladies are invited to call

and examine before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

LACE CURTAINS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

An immense stock of

RICH LACE CURTAINS,

Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM,

MUSLIN AND

LENO CURTAINS,

DRAPERY MUSLINS and

VESTIBULE LACES.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

New Spring Shapes now ready.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS, Ready Made, in great variety. Orders taken for Garments of every description. This department is under the superintendence of

LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE,

And all orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

PRICES MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Have just opened a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

including the latest Novelties,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

(SPRING IMPORTATION NOW READY,)

MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE,
SPRING STYLES.
NOW READY.
AT
KELTY'S,
BROADWAY.

359 359

359 GOLD 359

WINDOW SHADES,
HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES,
SHADE FIXTURES, &c.,
AT
KELTY'S,
BROADWAY.

359 359

P. DERBY & Co.,

TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,

Have the gratification to announce that they have now in store a *Australian*, transhipped per *Europa*,

10 CASES ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,

Adapted with the utmost excellence of taste in all seasonable goods; they will have pleasure in making up to measure in their well known style of excellence, WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICES, and on their usual liberal terms.

No. 7 WALKER-ST.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of which we have to our Spring Styles of

MANTILLAS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,

In silk and new lace goods, which we consider new in style, and patterns. Also new and desirable

SPRING SHAWLS,

For selection, at extremely low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 372 and 374 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,

FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,

GARNITURES AND TIPS,

JAMES TUCKER No. 69 Broadway.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE

OF

BLACK FRENCH LACE FLOUNCINGS,

Removed to our premises for

Convenience of Sale,

THE WHOLE ARE TO BE SOLD

AT HALF PRICES.

In order to convert them into Cash at once.

Regular Prices, $4 00,	will be sold at $1 00.
Regular Prices, 2 50,	will be sold at 1 25.
Regular Prices, 3 00	will be sold at 1 50.
Regular Prices, 4 50,	will be sold at 2 00.
Regular Prices, 4 50,	will be sold at 2 50.

Very many of these Goods are Marseilles, or trimming silk, and have a grand chance to secure choice selected goods at very moderate prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., late P. Roberts', No. 429 Broadway.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

B. HIMONT & CO.

Will open their new store

No. 702 Broadway,

April 8, with a very large and well selected stock of RICH FANCY DRESS AND CLOAK GOODS.

LADIES' DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, &c.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

By passing all the odd corners of knowledge and capital, we may guarantee to no one and intend to make this in the most select manner, both for style, quality, quantity and low prices.

The REAL FAROC GLOVES only kept.

Price 90 cents—usually sold for $1.

HIMONT & BRENT,

No. 702 Broadway,

between 9th and 10th sts.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303

NEW DEPARTMENT.

On and after TUESDAY, A. C. 2,

Infants' and Children's Robes, Cloaks, Blankets, Caps, Silks, Nursery Baskets, &c.

Ceneric Wardrobes on hand and made to order

Of Cloth, Silk and Marseilles Saques, Dresses and Walking Coats.

Boys' Suits in

Cloth,

Silk, Poplin

and Marseilles.

The inspection of ladies respectfully solicited.

THOMAS REYNOLDS,

303 CANAL-STREET. 303

AMAZING BARGAINS

IN DRESS GOODS.

2,500 yards Barege Anglaise, 36c. a yard, worth 75c. 6d.
2,000 yards Mottled Mozambique, 12½c., worth 25.
2,000 yards Printed de Bolande, 18c., worth 25.
1,500 Chene, Broche figure, 18c. 3d., worth 25.
1,500 Silk, Broche figure, 18c. 6d., worth 25. 6d.

A large assortment of other goods, purchased at the recent auction sales at greatly low prices.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,

No. 252 Bowery

W. R. ROBERTS.

SPRING STYLE.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, DRAWERS,

UNDERWEAR, SUSPENDERS,

SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES,

HDKFS., HALF-HOSE,

AND

BODYS DE CHAMBRE.

C. TAYLOR, No. 713 Broadway,

First corner below N. Y. Hotel.

RICH SPRING SILKS,

Reduced from

$1 25 to 75c.

BLACK SILKS,

Reduced from

$1 25 to $1.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FOUNTAIN OF INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked Plain. SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, White. AMERSCUKINS, Nankeens, Pongees, Handkerchiefs, Crapes &c.

FINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.

ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, 3 SKEINS FOR 12½ CENTS.—The only town thread, needle and trimming store. Cottons, bobbins, braids, buttons, linings, bindings, tapes and ribbons; best Italian sewing silks, black and colored; English and American pins. Hemming's genuine needles, &c. Ladies will always find a complete assortment of goods at SHEPHERD'S, (late Orr & Shepherd,) No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., one block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. BLAKE HAS just received a large importation of real Worley Paris corsets; also, 4 cases nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Corsets and skirts made to order; handsome skirts, her own make, from $1. Children's corsets and skirts. N. B.—Alexander's gloves. No. 863 Broadway, near 16th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open their

PARIS CLOAKS

and

MANTILLAS,

Together with those of our own manufacture, on

THURSDAY, April 4,

ALSO,

A choice collection of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

AND SCARFS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES, with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

The Summer Session will open on the First Monday in May. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., No. 45 7th-av.; of Rev. F. G. Clark, No. 98 West 22d-st.; or of S. S. Gilpin, Esq., No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. B. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S SCHOOL

REMOVED

To No. 17 West 38th-st.

ZOUAVE AND LIGHT INFANTRY DRILL.—A new Company of 40, from 16 to 20 years of age, will be formed at the Hudson River Institute, by Capt STEVENS U. S. N., at opening of Spring term, April 12. Terms, $200 per annum, including Rifle and Light Infantry tactics, board, washing, furnished room, fuel, &c. Tuition in higher English, Classical and French, can be had on application to Capt. STEVENS, at Institute, or address Adjt. A. E. BRADLEY, at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M., or address Principal, Rev. A. FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 300 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AT WILTON, CONN.—This School is easy of access to New-York City. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy and pleasant. Terms $30 per quarter. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 24 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st.; or Andrew A. SWAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

$40 FOR 14 WEEKS. CALL ON PROF. NETTLETON, International Hotel, Broadway, or address R. C. FLAGG, A. M., Cooperstown, New-York.

Term opens April 12.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NORWICH TOWN, CONN.—The Summer term begins April 3. Circulars at N. Lane's & Co., No. 69 Wall-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, or of J. A. SANTON, Norwich Town.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, Bergen Co., N. J., 10 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad. Terms for the $331 per quarter. For Circulars address A. B. WINANT.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH.—In the shortest time, at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. C. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 30th-st. JAMES VER BRYCK, Graduate of Columbia College, No. 258 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN A pleasant locality, a short distance in the country, would like to receive into their family a young lady of refinement, thoroughly competent to instruct in French and music, who would be willing to teach to boys as day scholars in addition for board and a pleasant home during the spring and summer months. Best references given and required. Address W. S. WILLIAMS, New York City Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE education and of ten years' experience in public, classical and boarding schools, invites the correspondence parties really desiring the services of a thoroughly accomplished teacher, disciplinarian and vocalist. Address ESPERANZA, Box No. 1st *Times* Office, or call at No. 265 Fourth-st., Williamsburgh, for two weeks.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, LONG resident in Germany, is desirous of teaching the piano, French, (which she speaks perfectly,) German and Italian, drawing, painting in water colors and singing. She is competent as instructress in an academy or first-class school, and has no further proposal. MUSIC TEACHER, New-York Post-office, Station E.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO intends starting on his Grand Tour of Europe (with a few young gentlemen) about the 1st inst., returning in December, offering gentlemen the opportunity to complete the studies. Reference will be given to those who contemplate the advantages of the Summer. Address W. H. SPRAGUE, No. 3 West Washington-place, New-York.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man born in Paris, who speaks very little English, situation as janitor or any other kind of employment where a knowledge of the French language would be available to the fair hours of scholars. Address L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess for young children in a private family. She teaches the usual English branches, the rudiments of French and Latin, music and singing. Address I. F., care of Mr. Bethgehan, No. 58 Hunterst., Parkside, Brooklyn, E. D.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FULLY competent to instruct in all the English branches and the rudiments of French with the piano either and sewing thoroughly, desires a situation in a private family. Address J. S., No. 8 Jefferson-av., Williamsburgh, or No. 91 Bowery, New-York.

TEACHERS.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the French language, piano, &c., capable of imparting a complete instruction, is open to an engagement as teacher in an institute, or tutor in a private family. Address F. H., Box No. 2,840 Post-office New-York.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a graduated Yale, as head situation in some private school or academy; best of reference given. Address Box No. 596 Bridgeport Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH teacher desires a situation in a private family; the country preferred. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity-place, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful: at No. 167 West 20th-st.

AN ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A young single man for assistant gardener. One is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at BELLEMAN'S Seed Store, No. 816 Broadway, N. Y.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, A Protestant as gardener, and one that understands his business; one that has had some experience in a large new places preferred. Apply at No. 376 W. 39th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant girl to do general house work in a private family. Such person must be a good washer and ironer, and willing to go in the country in the Summer for three good city references required. Inquire at No. 216 West 35th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, ONE to go and live out for washing and ironing, may call at No. 2 Pierrepont-place, Brooklyn, second house from Montague-st., or Fulton ferry, to-day and to-morrow.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED child's nurse; one from English or Scotch Protestant preferred; she must have the best recommendations, and be willing to go to the country. Apply, between 10 and 1 o'clock, for two days, at No. 19 East 16th-st.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BAGGAGEmen, two brakemen, three porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE Stock of Crockery, China and Glassware and fixtures, &c., &c., together with the good-will of a large wholesale house, whose business lies in the Western States, the State and near by trade. The stock is right for the trade, and amounts to about $12,000. No. 88 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—"AT A GREAT SACRIFICE"—AN old established Trimming and Fancy Goods business, with lease of store at a low rent. Location the best part of Broadway. A valuable stand. Address MERCHANT, Station D.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—THE Entire stock, fixtures and good-will of an old-established boot and shoe store in Stamford, Conn. Apply to OLIVER HOYT, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed) J. L. BAILEY, 151 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane,

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices.

Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children in a private family. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 62 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third story, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at No. 641 9th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 114, corner of 18th-st. and 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl of excellent character and well recommended, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all sorts of embroidery. Can be seen for two days, at No. 481 2d-av., fourth story.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress in a small private family; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference can be given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for 2 days at No. 191 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; will do fine washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to travel for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; three to six years City reference. Call at No. 246 west 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a first class family; is willing to spend the summer in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as seamstress; best reference. Call or address Asst. A. E. BRADLEY, at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M., or address Principal, Rev. A. FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

A GIRL, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a first class family; is willing to spend the summer in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 129 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as seamstress; best reference. Call or address Asst. A. E. BRADLEY, at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M., or address Principal, Rev. A. FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

A GIRL, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, of excellent character and well recommended, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Inquire at No. 128 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 814 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is competent to wait on young ladies; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 17 11th-st., near 4th-av., where she can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, clean and capable young woman, understands the duties of chamberwork and waiting thoroughly; has the best of references. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, boiling and broiling, and pastry; anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 255 West 12th-st., basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, understands all kinds of family cooking; is capable of doing the marketing, if required; has the very best of City reference; lived for nine years in one family; has to visit her friends. Can be seen for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, game and game; is an excellent baker of all sorts; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 East 11th-st., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of made dishes, soups, game, and is a first-class pastry cook; best of City reference. Apply at No. 10 Minetta-st., near Bleecker-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PERson as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family, or as laundress; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 44 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as good plain cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A French cook and housekeeper, understands French cooking, pastries, jellies, preserves, creams &c., has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 33 (old No. 123) 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived in a first-class family; has the best of City references; left only because the family is going to Europe. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 East 13th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 462 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is most satisfactory; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 255 West 12th-st., basement.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman, as cook, who is first-class in her business; best of City reference; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 114 7th-av., corner 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman a situation as cook, and understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, boiling and broiling, and pastry; anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 255 West 12th-st., basement.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BABES IN THE WOODS—TUMBLING THE TABLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—POPPING THE QUESTION.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—AU PARC CENTRAL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FIFTEEN YEARS OF A BOATMAN'S LIFE—THE SCHOOLMASTER—THE MERRY MONARCH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—HORSEBACK ROBINSON. Evening—RUTH OAKLEY. CURIOSITIES ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A disagreeable storm prevailed last night, which interfered seriously with the reception of the returns of the Connecticut election, which took place yesterday. From the brief dispatches received up to 1 o'clock this morning, however, there is little doubt that the Republicans have carried the State by an increased majority—electing their State ticket and at least three out of the four Congressmen.

There seems to be little doubt now in Washington that the evacuation of Fort Sumpter will take place in a very few days. In fact, report says that the war-steamer *Pawnee* has already been ordered down to Charleston harbor, to take off Major ANDERSON and his command, and this report is considered worthy of credence, although it has not been traced by our correspondent to its source. Fort Pickens, however, and those at Tortugas and Key West, will positively not be abandoned, unless some new and unexpected complication shall arise which shall render it absolutely necessary. This, our correspondent assures us, may be relied upon. The Southern Commissioners, it is stated, expect soon to receive definite instructions from Montgomery as to the course they are to pursue, when they will immediately indicate their line of action to the Administration.

Mr. BARNEY, the new Collector of the Port of New-York, is now in Washington, where he is beset by a crowd of office-seekers who have been disappointed in obtaining preferment in other quarters. He will not, however, make any appointments until his return to this City. The other New-York appointments have not yet been decided upon.

The new tariff yesterday went into effect at the Custom-house, without, however, producing any sensible change in the routine business of the various departments. Considerable quantities of sugar were withdrawn from bond for consumption, the importers profiting by the large difference between ¾ of a cent a pound and 24 per cent *ad valorem* duty, as under the tariff of 47. All goods actually shipped on or before the 17th of March come in under the former rates, and all goods remaining in bond unclaimed on the 1st of April have the same privilege. It will thus be some days before any perceptible effect of the new tariff can be experienced at the Custom-house. Mr. BARNEY has not yet assumed the duties of his office, but will probably do so within a week or ten days.

The secession feeling in Virginia appears to be gaining strength. In the Convention yesterday a delegate from Albemarle County presented a resolution, passed by a portion of the people represented by him, instructing him to vote for secession. He said that when he became convinced that a majority of the people of the County desired him to vote so, he should shape his course according to their desire. Resolutions of a like character were presented from three other counties. The Secessionists, in consequence of these and similar indications of feeling, are becoming more emboldened, and do not hesitate to declare their intention to precipitate secession as in the case of Texas, even at the expense of a division between Eastern and Western Virginia.

By an arrival at this port from Hayti, we receive later intelligence from that island, and also from San Domingo. The Dominicans were excited to the highest degree, in view of the recently-developed designs of Spain, and a stirring proclamation had been issued, in which President SANTANA was denounced in unmeasured terms for his treachery to the Republic, and a call was made for the inauguration of a revolution to prevent the consummation of the schema of Spanish aggrandizement. The news from Hayti is of little interest.

We publish, this morning, accounts taken from the Mexican *Extraordinary*, of various outrages which have recently been committed by the banditti on the road between Vera Cruz and the Capital, including the attack on Capt. ALDHAM, Commander of the British war-steamer *Valorous*, a brief telegraphic notice of which has already been given. An attack was made about the same time by a party of twenty-seven robbers, upon the Diligence between Puebla and Perote, but they were beaten off with the loss of several lives, by two Americans and a Frenchman, who happened to be well armed, and made a spirited resistance. The *Extraordinary* is of opinion that the most effectual way by which to put a stop to these outrages, would be through the establishment of a foreign police force.

The Pony Express, with advices from San Francisco to the 20th of March, passed Fort Kearney yesterday. McDOUGALL, the candidate of the Douglas Democrats, had been elected United States Senator for California, but under such circumstances that the election will be contested.

The State Senate was not in session yesterday. In the Assembly petitions were presented against the Metropolitan Cab bill, and also against the bill limiting the tenure of office in the Militia. The bill to prevent the sale of swill-milk was reported for the consideration of the House. The bill to amend the Charter of this City, transferring the Bureau of Assessments, was taken up in Committee of the Whole and discussed at length, at the close of which progress was reported by the Committee.

The ship *Asia*, of Bath, from Antwerp Jan 30, and Flushing Roads Feb. 8, reports having experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales between the 12th and 21st of February. On the 21st she was struck by a heavy squall, in which she lost some sails, and received other damage. She was 14 days west of lon. 64°, with heavy westerly gales, and squalls accompanied with thunder, lightning and hail. The schooner *Mayflower* arrived from Sagua *via* Long Island Sound. On the 22d inst. was boarded by a heavy sea, staving bulwarks and starting deck load. The ship *Columbus*, from Cardiff, reports having spoken the schooner *Christiana Keene*, of Amboy, in distress on the 25th, she having her deck-houses, stove, and lost her compasses. She was supplied with a compass and other necessaries.

The marine losses during March include 53 vessels of all classes, which are estimated at $527,000, exclusive of cargoes. Among the missing vessels are three from Gloucester, Mass. March has thus been more prolific of disasters than any month during the past four years, with the exception of November, 1859.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, engaged in a long discussion relative to the question of new Court rooms. Alderman BRADY, in the course of the discussion, made some serious charges of corruption. A resolution was adopted, setting apart for the use of the Superior Court, the rooms now used by the Supreme Court and District-Attorney, when rooms for the use of the latter shall be provided by the Supervisors, pursuant to the recent act of the Legislature. The report of the Committee in favor of opening Ninety-sixth street was adopted. The greater portion of the evening was wasted in the settlement of dilatory motions made by Alderman BRADY. The Board of Councilmen held a half hours' session, Mr. HOGAN in the chair, and after transacting some routine business of minor importance, adjourned to Thursday evening.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday, the Borthrop will case occupied the day. Before the Surrogate, the will of WM. MERCHANT was offered for probate, but was contested on the ground that the testator was incompetent to make a will. It appears that MERCHANT remembered in his will a couple of ladies, one of whom claims to have been his betrothed, forgetting to give benefits to some of his own kindred. In the General Sessions, there were several arraignments of prisoners on bail, and one conviction of felonious assault. The hour of opening Court is changed, and will hereafter be 10 o'clock.

The Stock Exchange opened steady yesterday, and closed firm. The Federal Stock left off equal to 92¾@94¼ ⅜ cent. net; that is, the Coupon Stock sold at 92¾ ⅜ cent. with the July coupon off. The bidding at Washington for the new issue of $8,000,000 to-morrow, will probably amount to *twenty millions*. The competition from this City is unusually spirited, over two hundred preliminary deposits having been made at the Sub-Treasury. Exchange, 108¼@108½ ½ cent. Money easy.

Cotton was in good demand at advancing prices. The market for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs was quoted firmer, but the inquiry was not very brisk. Sugars and Whisky were quite freely purchased. Provisions were generally inactive, as were also Fish, Coffee, Molasses, Metels, Oils, Seeds, and Naval Stores. Hay, Rice and Tallow were in request. The freight engagements were very moderate.

The Census and Slavery.

The result of the recent census develops another great stride of freedom, and chronicles another victory of free labor over slave labor, in the march of progress.

From the beginning of the Government to the present time, the gain of the Free States upon the Slave States, in population and wealth, has been steady and rapid, and it is now apparent that at the end of another decade, the former will be to the latter, on the floors of Congress, in the proportion of two to one, supposing the Union to be restored to harmony, and the States to be fully represented.

Indeed, this is almost the case at the present time. By the new apportionment of representation, which will be based on the census of 1860, and which will take effect in the constitution of the Thirty-eighth Congress, it will require 126,844 citizens to compose a District. Under the census of 1850, the apportionment was 93,423. This immense augmentation in the size of the Districts operates with apparent, but only apparent, disadvantage to the larger States, since the proportions are preserved.

Thus New-York, with thirty-three members, must multiply the number of its inhabitants by thirty-three times the difference between the old and new apportionments—that is thirty-three times 33,421 or 1,102,893—in order to maintain its ground; while Florida and Delaware would have *doubled* their representation by the gain of one-tenth of that number. In fact, New-York gained 790,000 inhabitants, yet loses two members, while Wisconsin, with an increase of only 470,000 inhabitants, gains three members. Having but three members under the census of 1850, it was only necessary for her to gain three times the difference between the old and new apportionment, in order to maintain her ground—that is, three times 33,421, or 100,263. Deducting this number from her aggregate gain, and she has 370,000 left, which give her three additional members.

The Free States, in the aggregate, lose, under the new apportionment, twelve members, and gain thirteen, leaving a clear gain of one. The Slave States lose twelve, and gain six, or a clear loss of six. Relatively, the North will stand *seven* stronger in the Thirty-eighth Congress than in the present, which, considering the large increase in the apportionment, is a very great gain. In the present Congress, the Northern representation is 148, and the Southern 90. In the Thirty-eighth Congress, the first under the new apportionment, the Free States will have 149 representatives, and the Slave States 81.

If, instead of adhering to the existing law, which fixes the number of members of the House of Representatives at 233, we suppose that the present apportionment is retained and applied to the new Census, the result will be that the Free States will have 202 members, and the Slave States 114. These figures are obtained by dividing the population of the North, 18,904,619, by 93,423; and the Federal population of the South, 10,650,226, by the same divisor.

The gain of the North in representation, by using the old apportionment, would be the difference between 148, the present number, and 202, or 54. The gain of the South by the same rule would be the difference between 90 and 114, or 24; showing that the former has outstripped the latter to the extent of thirty members of Congress in ten years.

If the South had maintained its proportion of the representation, it would have had 119 members, instead of 114, out of 316, supposing the same apportionment to remain; and if the North had only maintained its proportionate increase, it would have had only 196; members in the Thirty-eighth Congress, instead of 202, to which it is entitled by the old apportionment. It is therefore apparent that the actual preponderance of the Free States in the House of Representatives will be equal to eleven Congressmen greater in proportion than under the census of 1850, each one representing, as at present, 93,423 people.

At this rate, it is evident that, without any change in the condition of the Border Slave States, the Free will about double the Slave in representation after 1870; and that emancipation in Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, in the meantime, will reduce the Slave interest to a small fraction.

It is also to be noted that during the next decade, some five or six new Free States will be added to the Union, without any corresponding addition to the number of Slave States, unless it be by the subdivision of Texas, which would not increase the representation.

Nothing can now prevent the onward march of freedom across the Continent, and the South, whether in the Union or out of it, is doomed to be circumscribed by Free States.

There is one door open by which the South can increase its representation very considerably, without extending the area of Slavery. This is by ameliorating the institution, so as to strip it of its more barbarous features. Let them prohibit the cruel practice of separating families, make the marriage tie legal and binding upon all parties, and suffer their slaves to read the Bible, hold property in their own right, and buy themselves at a fair price, and there can be little doubt that the Free States will consent to give them a full instead of a three-fifths representation of the slaves.

We think the Free States would cheerfully make this concession to the South, for the sake of humanity, as well as for that of union and harmony. It would involve no sacrifice of honor or duty on either side, and very little sacrifice of interest on the part of the slaveholders. But if any such pecuniary sacrifice can be shown to be, probable, the North, for the high considerations above referred to, would cheerfully bear its part in compensating the slaveholders out of the National treasury.

The effect of this allowance of full representation to slaves would be to add twelve Southern members; and instead of 84—to which the South will be reduced, if the apportionment shall be raised, as the law now requires—her share would be 96. The effect would, therefore, be equivalent to the annexation of a State larger and more populous than Virginia, or three such States as North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, which, combined under the new apportionment, will have only twelve representatives.

The "Model Nation of History" and its Corner-Stone.

It would be difficult, without the deliberate declaration which Vice-President STEPHENS has given to the world, to believe that a national revolution could ever be conducted on the theory which he assigns as underlying secession. Some noble human motive—some yearning toward light and liberty—has hitherto consecrated every revolution: some indeed have been steeped in splendors; while this age has been cheered and blessed with the spectacle of a spontaneous upheaval of popular life, on another Continent, which is a pure gain to progress, and claims the tears and laurels of mankind. It has been reserved for the Slave Power of America to bring into the theory of society a doctrine utterly wicked, retrograde, diabolical. As stated with applause, the other day, by Mr. STEPHENS, in the town of Atlanta, it is perhaps the most purely atrocious thing in history. It may well give us pause that in this Nineteenth of the Christian centuries, and in America of all countries in the world, a theory of the social contract such as this could be seriously promulged:

"The foundations of our new Government are laid, *its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth, that the negro is not equal to the white man; that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and moral condition.* This, our new Government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

And again:

"The delusion of the equality of races cannot be traced in any of the component parts of the Southern Constitution. In that instrument we solemnly discard the vestiges of fancy politicians that all men of all races are equal, and make African inequality and the equality of white men the chief corner-stone of the Southern Republic. With a Government so founded, *the world has yet to see in us the model nation of history.*"

Putting aside all considerations of justice or morality—which it is hardly permitted seriously to take into account in such an argument—it must be confessed there attaches a certain theoretical interest to this new doctrine of the social compact. For the first time in the history of human societies, a nation's existence is made to turn on the pivot of an ethnological hypothesis. For it is not even pretended by Mr. STEPHENS that Slavery under all conditions is right: indeed, he expressly affirms that Slavery in the antique nations, among whom the bondsmen were of the same race as the masters, was "in violation of Nature's laws, and wrong." It is not Slavery, therefore, but *negro* Slavery which is right. Negroes should be enslaved because they are of a different *species* from white men: in fact, the whole question is removed to the domain of zoology—a new and very remarkable position. But it is precisely here, when we have rooted and grounded our system in the surest scientific principles, that the damning facts arise. A very large portion of the Southern slaves do not belong to the negro as much as to the white race. Vast numbers of them are mulattoes. A very large number are quadroons, sprung not merely from white fathers, but from several generations of white forefathers. It is obvious that the child of a white parent and a black one appertains as much to the one stock as to the other; and in the case of quadroons and octoroons the amount of negro blood has been halved and halved again, until at last the slave is incomparably more Caucasian than African. Now, if the enslavement of white men be wrong, as the new *savans* admit, what is the algebraic expression that will convey the degree of culpability of enslaving a mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, &c.? It is evident that there arises the need of a school of subtle physiologic casuists who shall determine the precise degrees in which crime and color intervene.

Meantime there is no attempt to prove the fundamental proposition on which the new theory of society is based—namely, that the negroes are of a different species from the white man. Mr. STEPHENS contents himself with falling back on the *curse of Canaan!* It would be scarcely credible that such pitiful extravagances could be urged by men animated by any sane or serious aims in life; but such is literally the argument put forth in this official *pièce justificative*. That they are the views held by a majority of the most advanced minds of the South, is certain; and the fact is a sad evidence of the intellectual imbecility which, by a metaphysical necessity, ever follows moral perversity. Indeed, so puzzling is it to conceive that the motives urged as prompting secession are really those animating the people of the South, that European statesmen, in attempting theoretically to account for the movement, urge that the question of Slavery is really subordinate to that of Free Trade, or some other, and that the antagonism between the North and South is rather one of economic conditions than of abstract politics. But we have the deliberate declaration of Mr. STEPHENS that "the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization was the immediate cause of the late rupture and the present revolution."

It is well that events have brought the question to assume a shape so precise and well defined. Opinions and sentiments, long diffused, have now crystalized round definite centres. The question is no longer obscured by sophistical entanglements as to Constitutional constructions or the status of Slavery in the Territories: it is Slavery *per se* just and divine. This is a very great advance, and puts the solution forward a hundred years. It is easy to see how, by the operation of purely material means, Slavery may now become extinct. It is in the line of the action of that inexorable logic of facts, which is well called Providence in the destiny of nations, that systems which stand in the path of Progress are made by the operation of natural laws to work their own destruction.

It would indeed be impossible to manifest more palpably the utter impotence and suicidal character of this movement than is done by the spirit of the articles of faith with which this "model nation of history" comes before the world. In such spirit nothing was ever devised, planted or built by man. Success on such terms is possible only on condition that all that makes history illustrious is a cheat, Progress a mockery, and the world without a God. The records of humanity are not without similar tragic episodes of national delirium, which assume, on the pages of History, the character of a sort of irony of the Fates.

The Indian Bonds—Defence of W. H. Russell.

We have before us the statement of WM. H. RUSSELL, of the firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, army contractors, in reference to his late dealings with the War Department, the official acceptances of Secretary FLOYD, and the abstraction of Indian Trust Bonds from the Department of the Interior. It is a statement very ingeniously drawn, very plausible in many of its appeals for sympathy instead of censure; and not the less likely to have a mitigating effect upon public judgment, because frankly confessing grave and even criminal errors at one very critical stage of these perplexed transactions.

Mr. RUSSELL, it would seem, has been for more than twelve years engaged in the conveyance of military stores for the War Department, sometimes having to transport nearly twenty million pounds weight, in a single season, over wilderness routes twelve hundred miles in length, and infested with hostile Indian tribes or the still more dangerous Mormons. In these operations he has been forced to employ at one time "four thousand four hundred three-ton wagons, fifty-two thousand eight hundred head of working cattle, twenty-five hundred horses and mules, and more than five thousand men"—a force which, he tells us, "if brought together, would have formed a continuous train, allowing mere working distances for each wagon, of one hundred and fifty miles in length."

The statement claims that when RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL made their contract with the Quartermaster's Department, "early in the year 1857," to transport a maximum weight of five million pounds, at so much per hundred pounds per mile, on the two route lines of New-Mexico and Utah,—no service was anticipated on the Utah route beyond Fort Laramie,—and that, although the contract fixed the rates of transportation to Utah at $14 17 per hundred pounds, "this was regarded as a mere form, no actual service being then contemplated." It was not until the middle of June, in the year named, that a military expedition to Salt Lake City was resolved upon; and as, anterior to this determination on the part of the Government, Mr. RUSSELL had sent forward on the two lines the usual supplies of the season, thus exhausting his material for transportation, and being compelled to buy new stock for the new labor imposed on him, he claims that for every hundred pounds of excess material transported to Salt Lake City, he should in equity have received $33, though only entitled to and only receiving $14 17, under the specific terms of his contract. On this "consideration of the facts of the case," he claims a balance of $18 73 per hundred pounds weight, on an aggregate of "three millions five hundred pounds," making the sum of $655,550 still due to him from the General Government, as the difference in equity between the contract price and the amount properly due in view of his labors and perils. To this sum he adds twelve per cent. interest since June, 1857, "giving a total of (equitable) indebtedness on Utah freight for the year 1857 of $891,548"—still due and unpaid from the General Government.

Mr. RUSSELL also renews, as equitable, the claim heretofore pressed on the attention of Congress, and by Congress rejected, for the loss of "three entire trains" pushed forward without escort in advance of the moving columns of troops, and which were captured and destroyed by the Mormons under command of Gen. WELLES. "The field was a military field," argues the statement; and consequently "no regular contract work could in strictness be performed upon it." For these further considerations in equity, Mr. RUSSELL maintains that his firm should be paid $300,000 as the value of the three trains destroyed, together with twelve per cent. interest for three years, making an aggregate on this second claim of $408,000, still due on principles of justice (as claimed) from the Government of the United States to the Utah contractors. It will thus be seen that Mr. RUSSELL puts forward claims for services and horses in the year 1857, amounting altogether to $1,299,548—even while admitting on behalf of his firm that they may be "foreclosed against such indemnification by the conditions of their contract."

The Congress of 1857, having adjourned without making the usual appropriations for the War Department, specifications were issued and bids asked for the transportation of "eighteen million pounds weight" of army stores a distance of twelve hundred miles from the frontier dépôt—a large army being huddled into close quarters in the very heart of a vast wilderness, surrounded by Indian and Mormon enemies, and absolutely needing to be supplied. For the work proposed, Mr. RUSSELL was the only bidder; but still, with the experience of the past year before him, on which he now advances so heavy a claim, his new contract fixed the rates of transportation at "$25 per hundred pounds weight," and not at the $33 now claimed as being due in equity. This discrepancy is important, as is also the statement that it was at this time, and to meet this particular emergency, that Secretary JOHN B. FLOYD *first* commenced issuing acceptances, Mr. FLOYD, it will be remembered, having pleaded in his defence that the issue of acceptances had been sanctioned by long usage and necessity in all the Departments of our National Government.

Having thus, in some sort of manner, established an equitable set-off against the Treasury, amounting to $1,299,548, as hereinbefore set forth, Mr. RUSSELL next approaches, but with obvious hesitancy, and none of the apparent frankness of his former statements—his share in the abstraction of Indian Trust Bonds, amounting to $870,000, from the Department of the Interior. He pleads that, at the time of receiving the first batch of bonds from GODARD BAILEY, he suspected nothing of how they had been obtained, not even being aware "that there was an Indian Trust Bond in existence." Subsequently he confesses that the true nature of the transaction was made known to him, by which disclosure he was "completely overwhelmed"—his "misfortune assuming an attitude and expansion that shut out all hope for the future;"—but yet, in spite of his regrets and abhorrence, he found himself obliged by "the stress of difficulties" to make yet further drafts on the same source, until the total of $870,000 had been abstracted. On this statement each reader must draw his own conclusions, allowing Charity to mitigate as far as it can the stern view taken by Justice of all such palliative pleas.

In conclusion, Mr. RUSSELL states positively that, of FLOYD'S acceptances outstanding and to be paid, there are now only $618,000 worth in circulation. He also claims for himself that, instead of having to pay the face of the $870,000 of the Bonds abstracted, he should not "in equity" be asked for more than $575,000, the market value for which the bonds were hypothecated and sold. He has also, by some means which we are not able to understand, raised his claim "in equity" against the Government from $1,299,548,—extra allowances and damages for services in the year 1857,—to $1,349,548, which he claims to be still due and unpaid to him by the National Government;—and thus, adding the market value of the bonds to the acceptances of the War Department, still in circulation, he claims that the National Treasury still owes to him $127,548—though by our own calculation, and even using his own figures, without question of their equity, we cannot make his credit account exceed his debit by more than $111,548.

The Reciprocal Duties of Government and Subject.

We see it stated that the Hon. GEORGE W. LANE, recently appointed by the Government of the United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, is about to hold a term of his Court at Athens, the county seat of Limestone County, and within his circuit. Judge LANE is well known as a firm *Union* man, and in this carries with him the people of the Northern portion of the State. He was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket at the last election, and on the Taylor ticket in 1848. He is a gentleman of the highest respectability—a son-in-law of "Old Nicholas Davis," a great name in Northern Alabama—is a man of true pluck, and will exercise the duties of his office unless prevented by superior force.

His appointment, and the action under it, raises a question of first-rate importance, covering the whole ground of relationship between Government and subject. The United States recognize to the fullest extent the great principle of the English Constitution, of which our own is an outgrowth,—the reciprocal duty of allegiance on one hand, and protection on the other. All remember our determined attitude in the celebrated case of KOSZTA, and the matchless eloquence with which Mr. WEBSTER made the world ring as he vindicated the sacred character of American citizenship, and the obligation on the part of our Government for its perfect protection.

If the case of a naturalized citizen, who was seized when he had wandered back to his own country, could provoke such a demonstration, how is it with the millions who may happen to find their lot cast in the "Confederated States." The acceptance of the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the *people*, not the several States, and when ratified the relations of Government and subject, or perhaps we should say *citizen*, became fixed and irrevocable—at least so long as allegiance should be maintained. No act of the States can affect this relation, as by each one the paramount authority of the Federal Government has been fully recognized. The State of Louisiana claims to have seceded, but one of its Representatives, Mr. BOULIGNY, remained a Member of Congress till its adjournment, his right to do so continuing as perfect *after* secession as before, imposing upon the Government the duty of protecting his person and property at all hazards.

Such a well-recognized principle presents one of the greatest obstacles to the recognition of the Confederate States. Throughout the whole of them, the United States have a vast number of loyal subjects—how many cannot be known, as the new Government refuses to submit its assumptions to the popular vote. Till this is done, and the public will ascertained in the mode recognized in all free countries, how can our own Government regard that installed at Montgomery in any other light than a self-constituted oligarchy? So long as it believes that a large number of people in the seceding States remain loyal, it cannot, for a moment, entertain a proposition for relessing its sovereignty, or for withdrawing its protection, unless it ignores one of the leading articles of our fundamental law.

We are aware that this well-recognized principle does not promise an easy solution of our difficulties. It threatens, however, much greater difficulties to the seceded States. It is the knotty point of the question of Secession, which has nothing to do with political boundaries. If Eastern Virginia should secede it is quite certain that Western would not. A collision necessarily arises between the different sections. In such a collision it is plain to see that the United States could not long remain an idle spectator. If interference becomes proper on a grand scale, is it not equally obligatory on a small one? But it is not our purpose to go into its application, but to state a principle of universal recognition, and in reference to which our Government may be speedily called upon to act, and for which it should be fully prepared. It may be a most unpleasant alternative, but we cannot expect to break a great nation into two Confederacies without having much difficulty in finally settling up accounts.

MRS. HARRIS TURNS UP AT LAST.—The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* contains an announcement that certain students of the Richmond University have lately been raising there "a secession flag nine by twenty-three feet in size," on a pole seventy feet high in the front yard of a boarding-house, near the college, kept by one "Mrs. HARRIS." There was a brass band, of course, to lend due harmony to the ceremonies; also a military company to "add to the attractions." The flag was "run up furled" to the top of the pole, and then came what was, doubtless, though the *Dispatch* does not specify the fact, the greatest attraction of all to the young student-boarders of the HARRIS domicile:

"Miss BETTIE HARRIS, a handsome young lady of about fourteen Summers, wearing a dress with a skirt of alternate red and white stripes, and a body of blue covered with silver stars, was then escorted by two gentlemen to the pole, where she drew the cord, and threw the idolized bunting to the breeze. The band played 'Dixie,' the military company fired a salute of seven rounds, the flag was cheered, three or four speeches were made, and the crowd dispersed."

Having thus happily discovered, perhaps, the very identical "Mrs. HARRIS" whose existence has so long been a point of dispute,—the interest of this subject dies, so far as we of the North are concerned; but to the anxious parents of the South, who have student-sons boarding at the establishment mentioned, the sudden appearance in public of the handsome young Miss BETTIE "wearing a dress with a skirt of alternate red and white stripes and a body of blue covered with silver stars," can hardly fail to awaken the most lively and feverish anxiety. College students are inflammable subjects even in the coldest zones of academic learning;—but how the young gentlemen engaged in this flag business can be expected to resist the personal and patriotic charms of the bunting heroine, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. By the time Miss BETTIE gets weary of wearing the red, white and blue, there can be no "chivalry" amongst the student-youth if a dress of pure white with orange blossoms be not next provided for her.

UNGRATEFUL IN THE EXTREME.—All who remember the prompt and unfaltering courage with which the actors of the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans, including JORDAN, OWENS, MARK SMITH and their associate "others," flew to arms against the Union at the first tocsin of secession,—will be equally pained and disgusted, we are sure, on hearing that the military enthusiasm, martial ardor and magnanimous self-sacrifice of these gentlemen, have not been able to secure to them, in their professional aspect, that appreciation and respect which secession journalism should in gratitude extend. The New-Orleans *Delta*, of last Tuesday, is now before us, and in it we find the assertion that—

"When they," JORDAN, MARK SMITH and OWENS, "attempt Shakespearian drama, they exhibit about the same discrepancy between ability and ambition which the little dog of the fable would have exhibited had he tried to emulate the huge proportions and gigantic strides of the elephant."

Verily, this bitter rebuke was not deserved—at least, not from such a quarter—by artists who have seriously periled their prospects of ever again being allowed to appear unhissed on a Northern stage, through their eagerness to take sides with the sunny South. The Confederacy, having plucked the flower of their popularity, should not exhibit such indecent haste in throwing it "like a worthless weed away." It is a theatrical and critical scandal almost as bad as that recently stirred up by the conduct of Major YELVERTON, of bigamous celebrity—New-Orleans journalism first exhausting all the arts of compliment, attention and flattery, to seduce the Company of Mimes from the path of patriotic virtue and professional prudence, then wearying of the conquest almost as soon as made, and boldly attempting to drive the ruined *troupe* into an exile similar to that "New-Zealand trip" which the heir of Avonmore had prepared for his deceived and deserted lady.

FREE LABOR UNPRODUCTIVE!—We like to chronicle great discoveries, and the Richmond *Examiner* of March 29 has made one of the most remarkable known in history. It has found out that the most productive of all labor is that which is "enforced"—that, when free, man performs only just so much bodily toil as is necessary for his support, and that he aims simply at deriving profit from the labor of others. To which may be added the remarkable axiom that "free labor itself produces no surplus product, which is capital, *which* is labor."

After which explosion of political economy a long breath may be drawn. To see an Editor wandering bewildered far, far back of the pre-steam-power, or, for that matter, behind the pre-horse-power ages, is indeed curious and entertaining. The *Examiner* seems to be under the impression that nothing is capital unless it be literally manual,—that is to say, the result of hand-work, and of slave hand-work at that. It seems to entirely forget that the free man who works with his brain is constantly developing fresh power of machinery, and that the free labor of the North is at present represented in steam by millions of man-power, inconceivably surpassing the capacity of the mere hand-labor of all Europe, perhaps of all Asia too. Now this *inventiveness*, this brain-work, which is so very productive of capital, cannot exist save among free men where competition for profit stimulates the production of capital.

The *Examiner* is probably not aware of the fact, but it is nevertheless true that the immense amount of capital produced at the North is all the result of free labor—that the black man is an almost unknown quantity in our factories, and finally, that nearly all Southern capital would have been at this moment stupendously non-existent, had it not been for the cotton-gins and other results of that free labor, "whose constant aim is profit from the labor of others."

THEY HAVE EARNED THE PREFERENCE.—The moneyed circles of New-York, London, Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburgh, will doubtless be grieved to hear that Mr. MEMMINGER, "Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States," is so overwhelmed with offers of money "free of interest," in reply to his late call for a loan of five million dollars on the credit of the new Government, that he has resolved, "and very wisely, too," says the Montgomery letter now lying before us, "that the citizens of the Confederate States are *entitled to the preference in this investment*, and the bonds will be scattered among them as equally as possible."

Not for many weeks have we read a paragraph with the entire spirit and matter of which we can so cordially agree. We believe with our whole hearts and heads that the citizens of the Cotton States *are* "entitled to preference in this investment;" and we are also convinced that while "one man has offered $200,000, and another $80,000 to Mr. MEMMINGER, for which sums no interest is required,"—that it would be the rankest and most wanton cruelty and ingratitude should Mr. M. refuse to accept their patriotic offers. Let the financial devotees of Cottondom have full liberty to lay their sacrificial contributions on the altar of their Moloch. Not even for the glowing prospect of "ten per cent. interest and repayment in ten years" could we desire to see these generous and chivalrous spirits wounded by a repulse at the doors of the Southern Treasury. Let the dollars be received, Mr. MEMMINGER, whenever your fire-eating friends are willing and able to lend them, for we do most thoroughly and without reserve agree with you, that they are "entitled to the preference in this investment."

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.—The *Tribune's* Charleston correspondent—we have already admitted that he writes from Charleston—remonstrates against the habit into which we have fallen, of employing correspondents who are known. He prefers to be unknown—and, like the fox who lost his tail, thinks everybody else ought to be in the same condition. Hear him:

"Your neighbor, and my excellent friend, Mr. RAYMOND, if he desires to get a truthful account of Southern interests and prospects, should obtain an 'unknown correspondent.' No man who is *known* to be connected with a Northern journal dares to write the truth. The reason the chivalry give themselves so much trouble about your humble servant, is because he keeps his eyes and ears wide open, and his mouth shut."

We don't assent to this view of the case at all. When any correspondent of the TIMES

"dare not write the truth," he has leave to withdraw, and we will fill his place with a better man. But we have no faith in a *key-hole* correspondent, who is compelled to pick up intelligence as housemaids pick up scandal, by eaves-dropping. The correspondence of an influential public journal is a position of respectability and character, and its duties must be performed in that spirit. A correspondent who remains "unknown,"—who dare not avow his business and demand recognition and respect for it and himself,—is not likely to preserve much regard for truth or for propriety, and his information, picked up by stealth and beyond the possibility of verification, is never likely to be reliable.

This is our notion of correspondence from the South. We have no difficulty in securing writers there who are well known, who work in open daylight, who do not hesitate to go to the highest sources for information, and who are usually received and treated with courtesy. The *Tribune* may say they cannot "write the truth,"—but it has never been able as yet to convict them of error. It was not *our* correspondent who gave details of the visit of JEFFERSON DAVIS to Charleston, when he had never been there.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE—The *Tribune's* "special correspondent" at Montgomery, in the Capital of the Confederate States, has resumed his labors. For two or three days his dispatches disappeared from the *Tribune's* columns. The world missed him. The whole country hungered and thirsted for the important news which he usually transmits. Here is his latest bulletin:

Special Dispatch to the New-York Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, March 31.

Newport is again to become the commercial rival of New-York. If SPRAGUE is elected Governor of Rhode Island that plucky little State will at once abandon the old hulk of the Union, offering at once a commercial depôt and a Summer residence for Southerners. The estimated value of the traffic thus diverted from New-York may be set down at $50 000,000 annually, so long as the latter remains in the Union.

Fort Pickens will soon be reduced to the same condition as Fort Sumpter.

Glorious accounts come from all parts of the new Confederation. G. S. S.

How delightful it is to get news from *Rhode Island* by way of Montgomery! What a wonderful invention the telegraph is,—especially when it falls into the hands of journalists who use it regardless of expense.

Winter Garden.

It is the boast of Britons that a figment called the Constitution is the palladium of their liberties. But those who have enjoyed the advantage of living in Albion's best society know that freedom more often depends on a less important document.

Magna Charta is something to the harrassed and depressed Islander, but a three-and-sixpenny stamp is more. It is vain to speak of Runnymede when the Queen's Bench is staring him in the face; useless to urge a blow for freedom when an indorsement to a bailing bill will be attended with more immediate consequences. Hence in great emergencies the British mind turns instinctively to those friendly Israelites who abound in the tight little Isle, and are ever ready to advance a reasonable amount of cash and a generous supply of wine in exchange for the written promises to pay of gentlemen who have expectations. So customary is this that the sudden cessation of such facilities becomes a social tragedy. The man who cannot procure sherry is, in fact, lost, and all the boasted privileges of the freest nation on the face of the earth end in empty wind. He is waylaid by those minions of the law, and dragged off ignominiously to prison. Sad is the fate of a man who cannot get a "little bill" done.

Such a tragedy and such a fate do we have in the piece called the "Babes in the Wood," produced last evening at the Winter Garden. The hero is a gentleman whose eschelon career has been conducted on strictly chaotic principles; whose life is a sorry o. forty per cent. When he is in want of money he gets a little accommodation from a friendly Hebrew; and then, being a true disciple of the renewing system he pays a liberal interest, accumulates a stock of bad cigars, and worse wine, completes a perfect cordon of judgments, and then marries. In the case of *Mr. Frank Rushton*, the gentleman in question, the final catastrophe is even more gloomy. Not only does he marry, and offend his father, but he promises his wife that he will never put his name to another bill. As the consequence of this rashness, we find him, in the third act, occupying one of those wholesome cells which a thoughtful British Legislature has provided for its impecunious subjects. The *Lady Blanche* has also wedded against the inclination of her family, and her resources are cut off. Here is a terrible state of things. A bill, as Frank remarks in his mild complainings, would end the whole matter, but has he not promised to give way no more to such mares and delusions?

The few pounds the young couple possess when the curtain rises are dispersed quickly, and in elaborate attempts at economy which result in the most disastrously blundering extravagances. With nothing to depend on, except their own exertions, the dear "Babes" endeavor to turn their accomplishments to account, and the innocent perplexities they are reduced to by an absolute ignorance of the world and its ways, suggests the idea of the "Babes in the Wood." The "Deus" who feeds them miraculously is none other than the father of *Lady Blanche*, who from the commencement has been anxious for a reconciliation, but has been prevented from openly avowing it, by his wife. This venerable nobleman steps forward at the precise moment when *Frank* has obtained permission from his wife to put his name once more to a piece of paper, and surrounds with a halo of intense respectability the Bill system, which, it seems to us, is hereby fully justified.

The suggestion on which the piece is founded, it will be perceived, is slight enough, and one way and another has been used frequently on the stage. The "filling up," in the present instance, is extremely neat, the dialogue brilliant, and the characterization unusually clear and good. The leading couple we have sufficiently described; they found good representatives in Mr. C. BARTON HILL—a valuable and much needed addition to the company—whose principal defect is an unpleasant nasality of voice which ought to be subdued, and Miss ADA CLIFTON, who, if occasionally a little artificial and angular, is at all times intelligent and perfect. Beside these we have a scandal-monger of the club kind, *Tommy Shidall*, played by Mr. MARLOWE in an extremely meritorious manner; the *Earl of Lazenby*, a particularly severe libel on the British aristocracy, played well by Mr. STONNAGE; *Sir George Lovestrife*, a fast man of the slowest possible character, and some others. But the most successful character in Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S group is that of *Jeremiah Beetle*, a hen-pecked lodging-house keeper, whose department was originally limited to boots; but exteaded itself naturally to all the dirty work of the establishment. This part found a representative in Mr. J. S. CLARKE, an eccentric comedian from Philadelphia, and one of the best actors we have ever received from that city. Mr. CLARKE possesses a vast amount of facial mobility, and the discretion to use it in moderation. He coatrives, nevertheless, to give breadth to a style which is naturally elegant and neat, rather than forcible. In his exits, those points which test the ability of an actor, Mr. CLARKE is particularly artistic, and gave us something to admire each time. The drunken scene of the second act was given with admirable humor; with all the inaccuracies of the late Mr. BURTON, but without the coarseness which too often marred that great artist's best efforts. In the prison part of the third act, and in the business of the reconciliation with his wife, Mr. CLARKE was again exquisitely humorous. The performance in the earlier part of the evening was marked by some restraint, arising from a natural timidity in appearing before a strange audience, but as the play progressed Mr. CLARKE improved, and at the end of the second act was called out by a tremendous burst from an audience crowded in every part, and at the conclusion his success was complete. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. CLARKE is the best eccentric comedian now on the New-York stage. He is precisely the kind of artist who has long been wanted.

Hon. Lemuel Shaw, the venerable Ex-Chief Justice of Massachusetts, whose death in Boston, on March 30, has already been announced, was born at Barnstable, Mass., on Jan. 9, 1781. He graduated at Harvard College, studied law with David Everett, Esq., in Boston, was admitted to the Bar in New-Hampshire in 1804; represented his District in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1815 to 1823, and in 1820 was in the Convention for revising the State Constitution. He resisted the importunities of his friends to run as candidate for Congress, and in 1830 was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which post he held for thirty years.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 1.

The Committee of Eight reported several bills as proper to be reported complete—all of mere local interest.

The following bills were reported favorably from the Standing Committees:

To amend the game laws.

To incorporate the Loaners' Association of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Volunteers' Burial and Monument Association.

The Clerk of the Court of Appeals sent in a communication informing the Senate of the number of causes which have been heard, and which are yet to be heard under the law of 1860, relative to preferred causes.

The order of the third reading of bills being reached, the first bill taken up was to amend the charter of the Elmira and Southport Bridge Company.

Mr. TAGMAN moved to lay it aside, on the ground that it was an Assembly bill, and a large number of Senate bills were now in the Assembly and received little or no attention. He was inclined to make war on all Assembly bills.

The motion was lost—12 to 9—a two-third vote being required.

The bill was then read and lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table, in order to give an opportunity of bringing the Assembly up to work on the Senate bills. Subsequently the bill was again taken up and passed.

For the preservation of game in Suffolk and Queens Counties.

The Clicero drainage bill.

To authorize the Genesee County Bank to reduce its capital stock.

Mr. TSUMAN moved to reconsider the vote directing the appointment of a Committee to investigate charges preferred against New-York City officials, and to lay that motion on the table, was carried. This stops the appointment of the Committee for the present.

The bill establishing a Nautical School in the New-York Harbor was debated in the Committee of the Whole, and progress was reported.

The bill for the relief of the Madison University, appropriating $12 000 each year for two years, elicited a warm debate, and it was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 1.

The Assembly met at 3½ o'clock, sixty-seven members being present.

Mr. WEBSTER presented petitions against the Metropolitan Cab bill and the Baggage Line bill.

In favor of suppressing the sale of swill milk, and from the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments against limiting the tenure of office in the militia.

The Senate bill to amend the Corn Exchange charter was ordered to a third reading.

The bills to amend the Act for the regulation of the Port of New-York; to amend the Odes or Harlem Bridge Act; to authorize John T. Mills to lay a railroad on the line of his licensed stage route in New-York, and to open Franklin and other streets in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, were all reported favorably from the Committees.

On motion of Mr. TABER, the preamble and resolutions requiring JOHN M NELSON, Assistant District-Attorney, to appear at the bar of the House in relation to the bribery case of JAY GIBBONS, were adopted, and Mr. NELSON was authorized to appear by counsel.

The bill to prevent the sale of swill-milk was reported for the consideration of the House.

The bill to amend the charter of the City of New-York, in relation to the Bureau of Assessments, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HARDY made a strong argument against the bill, which was supported by Mr. SHAW and others, who endeavored to press it to a third reading.

Messrs. AACCLABIUS and VACIAN spoke against the bill, and after a long discussion progress was reported by the Committee.

In the House Mr. SHAW moved to disagree with the report of the Committee of the Whole, and order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. HARDY spoke at some length against the motion, and it was lost, 38 to 39.

Mr. KARNAN'S bill to authorize the incorporation of the Juvenile Reformatory Asylums was ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to provide means for the support of the Government was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the tax for general purposes was reduced from one mill and one eighth of a mill, as at first reported, to seven-eighths of a mill, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to enable the Supervisors of New-York to take lands for the building of a Court House in New-York, and ordered to a third reading.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the following bills:

Allowing the Jury in criminal trials to be Judges of the law and the fact.

To prevent and punish the sale of butts, barrels and casks with brands used by manufacturers of ale, &c., by unauthorized parties.

Relating to the inspection of steam-boilers, engines, &c., in New-York and Brooklyn, and the better security of life and property.

In the House, Messrs. DARCY and AACCLABIUS made efforts to reinsert the enacting clause of the latter bill, but with ut success.

Mr. TOWNSEND asked consent to offer a resolution, giving the Senate bills on the general orders preference over others, but objections were made.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, the Senate bill to enable the Supervisors of New York to purchase a court-house site, was referred to the New-York delegation, with power to report complete.

Adjourned.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, April 1.

The proposition for a metropolitan police in Boston, was presented before the Senate to-day, in two reports from the Legislative Committee—the majority against the proposition, and the minority for it. The majority report will probably be adopted.

St. Louis City Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 1.

In the municipal election to-day, the Anti-Republican ticket was elected by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority.

The Unconditional Union tickets was only successful in two Wards.

Two Germans were killed by lightning during the storm yesterday.

Two Irishmen were stabbed in political *melée* Saturday night, and have since died.

Cincinnati City Election.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 1.

The city election passed off quietly. The entire Democratic Union ticket is elected by about 2,000 majority.

The Currency Question at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 1.

The business men of Pittsburgh and Alleghany Cities held an enthusiastic meeting on the currency question to-day. Many business men not heretofore participating in the movement were represented, and the unanimous voice of the meeting was not to receive depreciated money except at the brokers' rates. The rates for Missouri and Virginia money, to-day, are four per cent. discount. The indications clearly are that the movement is a success. The farmers demand to receive par funds for their produce.

Navigation of the Lakes.

TOLEDO, Monday, April 1.

The propeller *Olean*, the first boat through from Dunkirk, arrived here Sunday A. M.

DUNKIRK, Monday, April 1.

The steamers *Cushman* and *Elmira*, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Line, arrived here this P. M., with full cargoes from Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo, being the first arrivals of the season.

Navigation is now entirely clear between this and the Western Lake Erie ports.

The Death of Judge Shaw.

BOSTON, Monday, April 1.

A meeting of the Suffolk Bar was held to day, and Committees appointed to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Judge SHAW to-morrow. Resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted.

The Body of Hon. J. Sheridan Hogan Found.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, April 1.

The body of Hon. JOHN SHERIDAN HOGAN, a member of the Canadian Parliament, who disappeared very mysteriously something over a year ago, was found in the River Don on Saturday night.

The Sloop-of-War Cumberland, &c.

NORFOLK, Monday, April 1.

The sloop-of-war *Cumberland* came up the harbor, yesterday, from the Roads. She exchanged salutes with the receiving-ship *Pennsylvania*.

JAMES M. LAND and WM GRAMSTAD had an affray at a parade at London Bridge, Princess Anne County, on Saturday, in which GRIMSTAD killed LAND with a bayonet. Both were respectable farmers, with families.

Arrival of the North American—Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, April 1.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 14th, *via* Londonderry on the 15th ult., arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. The dates are anticipated.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening for Liverpool.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, April 1.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, from New-York, arrived here last evening.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Shipping and Commercial News—Election of McDougal as U. S. Senator.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, April 1.

The Pony Express passed here at 3 A. M. today, bringing the following intelligence from the Pacific Coast for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 20—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 16th, ship *Huntsville*, from Corovel; 19th, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, having in tow the steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Acapulco. Two of the *Uncle Sam's* passengers died—one a Californian, the other an infant.

The United States sloop of war *Wyoming* arrived yesterday from Honolulu; all well.

Sailed, 18th the bark *Robert Passenger*, for Melbourne, carrying a cargo of grain and flour.

The bark *Alma* has cleared for Cork, with 17,000 bags of wheat and 235 bags of silver ore.

The ship *Syren* is loading for Boston, and will carry a cargo of wheat and barley, and 15 tons of copper ore.

The ship *Lookout* has cleared for Cork, carrying 30,000 sacks of wheat.

The bark *Vickery* will sail on the 25th for the Amoor River *via* Hakodadi, with a cargo of California produce, liquors, &c., the owners accompanying, who intend establishing business at Nichalfski. Mr. BENJAMIN, the Jewish traveler, was also a passenger.

Since the advices of the passage or the new Tariff, low grades of foreign Brandies have advanced 37½c. @50c. from former nominal quotations. Aside from this, nothing has transpired in the market this week worthy of note. Trade continues very limited. Money market to-day is supplied at 1½@2 ₱ cent. A moderate treasury shipment is all that is anticipated for to-morrow's steamer.

No progress is made towards electing a Senator by the Legislature, and the friends of Mr. MCDOUGAL were disappointed when the joint Convention reassembled yesterday to find that he could only get 27 votes. The hope of electing him by securing the entire Republican vote is about abandoned, and it is now stated that a new candidate will be brought forward, in a day or two, with some prospect of success, by combining the Republican and a sufficient of the Douglas strength.

J. W. MCCORKLE and JOHN CURRY are both spoken of as candidates in this last change.

The Pony Express, with eastern advices of the 9th inst, arrived at Carson Valley to-day.

The announcement of the members of LINCOLN'S Cabinet gives general satisfaction. Conservative men hope, and expressed with considerable confidence, that the conservative attitude assumed by the new Administration will be the means of preserving the Union without civil war.

Californians rejoice at the passage of the Daily Overland bill.

All the California telegraph lines have consolidated as one company, and the new organized line undertakes to extend a good substantial line eastward to Salt Lake City, in the most expeditious manner possible. They will strive to complete their lines before the Eastern Companies extend their's westward to Salt Lake City to join the California portion.

Mr WADE, the General Agent of the Eastern companies, who is now here, starts for New-York by to-morrow's steamer, having completed all his negotiations satisfactorily.

A dispatch from Fiscilla states that some 200 men have passed through that place during the last three days, on their way to the Coso and Mono districts.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 21.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, with 260 passengers and $1,000,000 in treasure.

JOS. A. MCDOUGALL was elected United States Senator by the Legislature, in joint convention, last evening, receiving 58 out of 111 votes. He was afterwards awarded a certificate by the Governor.

Subsequently the Clerk made affidavit of 113 votes having been cast, leaving MCDOUGALL one vote short. An investigation is proposed by a Joint Committee. The supporters of MCDOUGALL claim that his election depends on the certificate, even if the Committee report against him, leaving ground for a future contest at Washington, should the Legislature hereafter elect another party.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, April 1

The Santa Fé mail, with datee to the 18th ult., arrived here to-day, being one day ahead of time, but brings no news of special importance.

No Indians were seen on the route. The grass on the road to Fort Wise is short.

The contractors on this route are making preparations to run an express from Fort Wise to Cañon City, to connect with this mail.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.

The steamship *De Soto* has arrived from Havana, March 27.

Sugars were dull; No. 12, 6½ reals; week's exports, 29,500 boxes; stock, 247,000 boxes. Sterling Exchange, 10@10½ premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1½@2½ premium.

Nothing had been heard of Prince Alfred.

News from Rio Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 1.

Bark *A. Pendergrast*, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 16, reports the yellow fever raging there.

The political news from the United States had unsettled everything in a business way, and great anxiety was manifested regarding the troubles.

Shocking Murder of the Crew of a New-Bedford Whaler.

The Sydney *Herald*, of Jan 21, contains a letter from Capt. HUGH MAIR, of the schooner *Ariel*, detailing the particulars of a most barbarous murder by the natives of Treasury Island, Solomon's Group, in which twenty-six persons, constituting nearly the entire crew of the bark *Superior*, of New-Bedford, were the victims. The letter, which was delivered through Capt. DAVLIN, of the schooner *Rebecca*, then in port, is as follows:

I beg to inform you that I anchored at Rubiana, (Solomon Islands,) on the 10th of November, and on the following day the schooner *Ariel* SLATER master, arrived at the same place, having touched at Treasury Island three days previously. The mate of the *Ariel* told me that he had reason to believe that the American whaling ship *Superior*, of New Bedford, Wood master, had been taken at the last-named place. I thereupon immediately got underweigh and proceeded to Treasury Island, where the natives, as usual, came on board in considerable numbers, and, during the whole day, were coming and going, but did not offer anything for sale. This gave rise to increased suspicion, and finding but too much grounds for my misgivings, I called one of the chiefs into the cabin, and told him that I knew of their having taken the ship and murdered the crew, and that it was of no use for him to deny the fact. The man then confessed that it was the case, but said that he had no hand in it, which I afterwards found out to be partly true. The next day the natives brought part of the ship's sails, (all cut up,) and several more articles which they wanted to sell; among the rest was the ship's log book. That day I found out that six of her crew were prisoners upon the island, and I at once set about trying to get possession of them. For three days more I cruised off the island, having the natives backward and forward during that time. I went to the beach occasionally, and could see the men, but on every occasion they were strongly guarded. None of the principal natives coming on board, as a last resource I had to secure a native who was related to one of the head chiefs. I put him in irons, and next morning I took him ashore, and again offered the natives to pay them for the men. They agreed at last to let me have one, who, on coming to my boat, gave me the dreadful intelligence that the whole of the crew of the *Superior*, with the exception of himself and five others, had been murdered and the ship burnt. It seems there are two chiefs implicated—COPAN, the head man, and AMERICA the next. My prisoner being a relative to AMERICA, I resolved to keep him until I got the two other men that chief had (for each of the two chiefs had, it seems, two men) and I was finally successful after a great deal of trouble. The three men, however, whom COPAN had possession of, I could not get other by persuasion or by threats. At night I proceeded to the anchorage, where the ship had been taken, and remained there two days. I saw no natives, but I found the ship's jibboom on the beech, together with pieces of burnt timber, staves, &c.

The bark *Superior*, R. D. WOODS, master (WOODS owner) of New-Bedford, sailed from that port on the 24th June, 1857, made Treasury Island on the 12th of September, 1860, and came to anchor there on the same day. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of that month the crew were employed in wooding and watering, and from the men's statement, were visited by a great number of natives armed. On Sunday, the 16th inst, of the crew went ashore. The carpenter and two men went to the settlement and were murdered in one of the native huts. The natives then proceeded, in canoes and overland, to the ship, and those who came by land fell in with the remaining six close to the beach, and murdered them. About 150 natives got on board the vessel and made a rush on the crew, who were all on deck except four, who were in bed. Those on deck were immediately tomahawked, only two escaping by jumping down the main hatchway, and joining the four below in the forecastle. One of the crew, whom I recovered, saw the captain and second mate murdered by a native called BILLY, who has been to Sydney, and speaks English well. The chief COPAN was the principal in this dreadful massacre. The six men below, being armed with larcee, kept the natives from coming down the forecastle, until at last BILLY told my informant that if they came up they should not be hurt. At length, therefore, they did so, and were at once surrounded, and by the Chief COPAN ordered to be put to death. The Chief AMERICA offered to buy three of the men, and he persuaded COPAN to keep the other three to

[illegible] Tuesday, as I have already intimated, I could not recover.

The three men on board my vessel say they were well treated by the chief, AMERICA, and they tell me that the native, "BILLY," was at the taking of the schooner *Pearl*, where I am now at anchor, about eighteen months before this happened. It is said that he went over to Treasury Island in the *Superior*, and had an opportunity of seeing that there were no arms kept, there being only seven old flint guns, and none of them loaded when the ship was taken. Twenty-six men were butchered in cold blood, amongst whom was a poor led ten years of age—the crew consisting of thirty two souls when she anchored. The natives took five boats, with a quantity of cordage and sails, which were all cut up, and everything else was destroyed by setting the ship on fire. The *Superior* had on board 150 barrels of sperm and 150 barrels of right whale oil. In November last she was in Honolulu, and shipped in the *Midas*, for the United States, 2,6x3 lbs, of bone, 370 barrels of sperm and 200 barrels of whale oil, as shown by her log in my possession.

HUGH MAIR.

RUBIANA, Solomon Islands, Nov. 30.

Hayti and St. Domingo.

PROTEST OF THE DOMINICANS AGAINST THE SPANISH INVASION—CALL TO ARMS.

The brig *Echo* reached this port yesterday with advices from Hayti to the 9th inst. We find in our files the following proclamation against the Spanish invasion, issued by the Dominicans:

APPEAL TO THE NATION.

Dominicans! The country is in danger, and there is but one way to save it—by Revolution. SANTANA, since his last elevation to power, has sold the Republic. The price of the Yankees did not suit him. To-day he has adjudged it to Spain, and is preparing to crush the Dominican people under the colonial yoke for the vile price of a few puerile dignities, and of the gold which will be distributed to him and five or six principal accomplices. To-morrow the Tartars will enjoy in quiet the riches gained by this criminal bargain, and will welcome us with an ironical smile on hearing the clank of our chains. To-morrow shame will settle on our hearthstones, and the stigma of ignominy will soil our brows. To-morrow our wives will fly from our arms, our mothers will refuse their caresses, and our children their smiles—a degenerate people merit them not. To-morrow, we shall be able to leave to our families neither country, glory, honor, prosperity, nor even the repose of the domestic hearth. To-morrow, to express it once for all, we shall have changed the noble aegis of the Cross for the livery of Slavery. What, then, shall be the way of restoration? Revolution. A revolution, holy, noble, just, grand, because it has for its object the preservation of a nationality created at the price of the blood and fortunes of its citizens; a revolution, holy, noble, just, grand, because it is undertaken to save our country and liberties. Fatherland! Liberty! This was the heroic cry which preceded the revolution of 1844; and the same cry precedes the revolution of 1861; the cry of a nation, which now expresses forever the cries of mere factions.

Dominicans! to arms! Let each citizen be a soldier of liberty, and to the cry of "*Viva la Nation!*" the tyrant will be forever annihilated. Let the fire of patriotism burn in our hearts as the tropical sun vivifies our existence. Dominicans! to arms! Shame to those who delay in the car! In this great day of our country there are but two classes—those who are good citizens and those who are traitors! Dominicans! to arms! We must conquer or die, for to die is preferable to degradation, and if we remain impassible we can no longer pretend to the dignity of free men. Dominicans! to arms! Let us arise on the same day and at the same moment as a single man. No mercy to traitors. We must conquer at any price! Let not reverses discourage us. If we triumph not in the cities and palaces, we will triumph in the villages, in the suburbs, in the plains, in the forests. We should make a fight of giants, which will astonish the world, and make the earth tremble under our feet. Dominicans! victory or death, before the fall of the Republic. Let us pray to Providence that before this beloved land of COLUMBUS be dishonored, it may be ingulphed in the ocean. Dominicans, to arms! to combat! to victory! Let us wear the crown of heroes before we clasp the martyr's palm.

The General of the Armies of the Republic, JOSE MARIE CABRAL, had also issued an appeal to the people.

The Kingston papers have published a protest of the Ex-Emperor SOULOUQUE, which excites much mirth in Hayti.

Jersey City.

STRIKE OF TUNNEL MEN AND THREATENED RIOT—Yesterday forenoon, some 200 laborers in the employ of the Long Dock Company, who are engaged completing the work in the Bergen tunnel, and grading and laying the track from the tunnel to the river, turned out on a strike for an increase of wages. It appears that on Saturday last the contractor voluntarily raised the wages of the men from 75 cents to 90 cents. The men subsequently determined to demand $1 per day, and they accordingly stopped work and proceeded in a body from the west end of the tunnel towards the Long Dock. As the strikers proceeded towards the dock, each gang of the men who had refused to turn out was compelled to join them by threats of violence, or were driven away. Word was sent to the Station-house, when Chief of Police MARKUS, and a *posse* of police proceeded to the scene, and the rioters dispersed. Threatening, however, to return again in the afternoon to drive away any one who attempted to work. Some seventy or eighty men who were compelled to cease work, returned again, and during the afternoon many new hands were put on. The rioters made no further disturbance.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.—An unknown man, apparently a German, was found yesterday afternoon lying on the lower road to Bull's Ferry, shot through the head, and a pistol lying by his side. He is about five feet eight inches high, well built, high forehead, light complexion and dark auburn hair. He was dressed in a brown sack overcoat, black cloth frock coat, black cloth vest, mixed cassimere pants, fine linen shirt, woolen undershirt, checked neck-tie, soft hat and fine boots. A memorandum-book was found on his person, in which he writes in German that he shot himself, "not for want of money, but being tired of life, and gives his best respects to his brother and sister." No inquest was held on it. An inquest will be held to-day, at 1 P. M., at the office of Coroner BOENSTEDT, No. 129 Washington-street, Hoboken.

PEOPLE'S CITY CONVENTION.—The People's Democratic City Convention met last night at Cooper's Hall, in Jersey City, to complete their nominations. Mr. JOHN D. NOLAN was chosen Chairman, and S. D. HAINES, Secretary. The nominations complete are as follows: For Mayor—Joseph G. Edge. Recorder—Cornelius C. Martindale. School Commissioner—A. S. Jewell. Collector of Taxes—H. L. Richards. Assessor First and Second Wards—Alonzo Jaquins. Assessor Third to Sixth Wards—Smith Meade. Water Commissioners—David S Bedford, (long term.) D. E Culver. (short term.)

NOMINATIONS IN HOBOKEN.—The Democratic Convention in Hoboken, for the nomination of city officers, met last night at HARTUNG'S City Hotel, Mr. J. C. FUNK President. The following nominations were made at the time our reporter left: For Mayor: JOHN R. JOHNSON, renominated; City Treasurer, WM. SHERRERD. City Clerk: WM. R. HARRISON. Third Ward Nominations—Councilman: GEORGE WILLIAMS, nominated: Justice of the Peace: FREDERICK W. BOENSTEDT, renominated; Constable: CHARLES L. MEREDITH, renominated.

OPENING OF THE CITY HALL.—The new City Hall, which has just been completed in Jersey City, was opened to public inspection last night, and was visited by a large number of people. The Common Council hold their first meeting there to-night.

CORNER LOAFERS.—Half a dozen corner loafers were arrested and taken before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, and held to bail in $100 each to keep the peace.

SUNDAY BALL-PLAYERS.—Four young men were taken before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, yesterday, and fined $10 each for playing ball on the Sabbath.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells a sad story of a woman who recently died in that city, as the jury determined, in consequence of old age and exposure. Formerly she was a slave, but having gained her own freedom, tried to purchase that of her son, who was forty or fifty years of age. She collected $400, and on paying this amount her son was set at liberty, in order to assist in earning the $200 which was still necessary to secure his release from slavery. The two had reduced the amount to little more than $100, when, a few days ago, the unfortunate man was seized and carried to Alexandria Ky., as the escaped slave of Mr. Gatchill, who had already received $500 of his purchase money. His mother took to her bed and died in a day or two afterwards of a broken heart.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusses. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

A Shape that Satisfies the Eye.—Tasteful mountings, superb finish, and the old moderate price, are the characteristics of the piquant and dashing Spring styles of Hat just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Gen & Co's American Agency and Reading Rooms. American Papers kept on file. Every information interesting to Americans. Register kept of Americans visiting London. No. 10 Strand, London, England.

Soft Hats may be Rendered Elegant and In the highest degree becoming. Whoever doubts it cannot have seen the new styles brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Hilliard's Homeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 66 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gray's Hair Restorative will Cause Hair to grow on bald heads, restore gray hair to its original color, and prevent the hair from falling off. For sale at No. 91 Fulton-st., No. 152 Broadway, and by Druggists.

Batcheler's new Invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 500 Broadway.

Meidavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FRANIS—PAINE.—At East Aurora, N. Y., on Thursday, March 28, by Rev. Wm. Buxton, CHAS. J FRANIS, of New-York, to EMILY A., daughter of W. B. Paine, of the former place.

DIED.

HARPER.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 30, suddenly, ADALINE SCOTT, youngest child of Joseph W. and Ellen Uriling Harper, aged 1 year, 11 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, April 2, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 West 29th-st.

CLARK.—In this City, on Sunday, March 31, of croup, JOHN ADAMS, only child of John Q. and Catherine A. Clark, aged 4 years 1 month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 191 West 14th st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

STOCKING.—In this City, on Monday, April 1 JANE A., daughter of Elizabeth and the late A. Y. STOCKING, aged 13 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her stepfather, Moses B. Tapley, No. 261 Division-st., without further notice.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Sunday, March 31, at her late residence, No. 127 East 13th-st., AMELIA MATILDA, wife of Francis Bennett, aged 25 years.

Friends of the family will please attend the funeral, from the above address, on Tuesday, April 2 at 1½ P. M.

PAULISON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 31, JOHN P., youngest son of John P. and Margaret A. Paulison, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 2, at 11½ A. M., at the residence of his parents, in 86th st., near 9th av. Stages leave 33d-st. and 6th-av. every 20 minutes.

MCCOY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, March 30, after a painful illness, CATHERINE MCCOY, wife of John MCCOY, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MALLERY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 31, SARAH LOUISA, daughter of John R. and Isabella J. Mallery, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her grandmother, Mrs James Harrison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No 80 Jane st., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

LOWDEN.—In this City, on Monday, April 1, JOSEPH LOWDEN, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Temple Lodge, No. 203 F. A M, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert No. 19 Bleecker st., on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KAIN.—In this City, on Sunday, March 31, ZOE, daughter of James and Maria Elizabeth Kain, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11½ o'clock A. M., this day, (Tuesday,) April 2, at her parents' residence, 49th-st, near 5th av., without further notice.

LYON.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 1, Mr. AARON LYON, aged 80 years.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) morning, 2d inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No 7 East Broadway. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

MYERS.—On Monday, April 1, HENRIETTA ROSA, only child of Peter and Ellen Myers, aged 1 year 6 months and 22 days—at their residence, No. 10 Birmingham st.

BARSINI.—In Brooklyn on Monday, April 1, of congestion of the brain, PAUL, youngest child of Carlo and Pauline J Barsini, aged 19 months and 12 ds.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 174 Congress st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, March 31, ELIZABETH, wife of B. Mapes Brown, of Deer Park, L. I., in the 44th year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence at Deer Park, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The 10 A. M. train of Long Island Railroad arrives in time for the funeral.

FLEMING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, March 31, ELLEN ELIZABETH, wife of Andrew Fleming, and third daughter of the late James Pringle.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HICKS.—In Flushing, at his residence, on Seventh

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 673 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET AT LOW RENT—THE HANDSOME new four-story store No. 97 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., adapted for the sale of ready-made clothing, dry goods, &c.; also, one-half of first floor of No. 71 Maiden-lane, near William-st.; also, the 3-story house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st., suitable for light business purposes. Also, the large 3-story houses having 20 rooms each, No. 50 West Washington-place and No. 148 Waverley-place, rear 6th-av. Will be put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 155 Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND STABle, together with 20 or, if desired, more) lots, situated between the East River and Avenue A, and 81st and 82d sts. The house is suitable for a large family, and has gas and Croton water introduced into it. Also, the upper three floors of the building No. 70 Broadway, extending to New-st., and the entire store, No. 5 Jones'-lane. Apply to GEORGE JONES, in 10th-st., next to the Church, on the corner of University-place.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling-house on the north side of Kapelye-street, being the first house east of Hicks-st.; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 Williams-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building 253 to 257 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

ONE HUNDRED HOUSES TO LET—FURnished and unfurnished, well situated up town. One hundred stores and lofts in Broadway, also in Cedar, Liberty, Cortlandt, Dey, Fulton, Vesey, Barclay, Murray, Warren, Chambers, Reade, Duane, Leonard, Worth, Franklin. White Lisbon and Canal, and other streets. N. C. BISHOP, 144 Broadway, store floor.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOken.—The three-story and basement brown front dwellings, 64 7, 10 and 17 Franklin-terrace, in Hudson-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; are within five minutes' walk of the ferry, and have the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, corner of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO BROWN-stone and one brick dwelling house, on Carlton and DeKalb avs. and Adelphi-st., new, well built, handsomely finished, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 199 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT English basement house, with all modern improvements, at No. 113 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., half a block from 3d-av. Railroad; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. C. MAYER & SON, No. 165 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 54 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, a first-class 3-story high-stoop house, 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and in superior order. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or to H. STEVENSON, No. 328 Court st., Brooklyn. Rent low.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 96 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; 27 feet front, 60 feet deep brown-stone, 4 stories and basement in the rear; 3 stories and basement front; contains 16 rooms and all modern improvements. Privilege in the Park. Apply to EDWARD T. SNELLING, 39 Vesey-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone front high-basement house No. 318 Lexington-av., near 39th-st., contains all the modern improvements, with gas fixtures, &c., all complete; will be let or sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of the owner, No. 448 3d-av.

FOUNDRY TO LET, VERY LOW—AT SING SING, with steam-engine, &c., right on the river. Will be let for other business if desired. Immediate possession given. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 60 East 40th-st., from 9 to 5 P. M., or to THOS. WEATHERBY, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, FURNISHED OR PARTly furnished, for 6 or 12 months, the first story, basements and part of third floor, 6 large and 2 small rooms, No. 270 21st-st. all the modern improvements. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, Agents, No. 149 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

CHAMBERS-STREET STORES TO LET. The new store and lofts of Nos. 11 and 13 Chambers-st., 44 feet front.

Lofts to let.—The five lofts of the middle-front store No. 123 Chambers-st. Apply at No. 129 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE THREE STORY brick house No. 71 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSEN, No. 48 Old-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN LIBERTY-court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, can any be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-feet extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-av., on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent, less than other property of its class. Inquire of KISSAM & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 166 and 168 East 31st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, GENTLEMAN and wife preferred, part of house No. 166 Allen-st., second floor, and part of third. If required, gas. As References exchanged. Inquire of H. L. SLOTE, No. 26 Fulton-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF 31ST-ST., a large house and store, for a term of years; well adapted to any business; rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of MARTIN VAN BUREN WILCOXSON, No. 52 John-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house in Clermont-av., near Lafayette-av. Apply to A. B. TREDWELL, No. 48 Fulton-st., New-York, or to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, five lots on Attorney and Rutgers sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., four of which has been foundry by John R. Pinaty to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. FINCKNEY No. 72 Wall-st.

TO RENT IN BROADWAY.—WILL BE FITted up and rented to a private family, the handsome 4-story brick house, No. 468 Broadway, full size, with rear entrance on 13th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FRONT HALF OF THE FIRST-class house, No. 328 West 22d-st.; six rooms; first-class neighborhood; rent $25 monthly in advance. Immediate possession.

TO LET—THE TWO DESIRABLE STORES, No. 22 Fulton-st. and No. 198 Front-st., communicating and forming an L; will be let separately or together. Apply to JOHN SCHERMERHORN, No. 25 William-st.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY STORE NO. 155 SOUTH-st. Also the first and upper floors of No. 153 South-st., both near Peck-slip. Apply to

W. W. DE FOREST, No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 8 Astor House, Astor-place.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET, OR LEASE of same, at very low rent, for sale; location for any business in one of the very best. Address, for three days only, STAPLE GROCERIES, Times Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 20th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to SANDS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—30 STIMSON Building. Two parties will obtain desirable rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET.—A SMALL PARTY WISHING NEAT, comfortable apartments, without going to a large hotel-house, can find three rooms at No. 107 East 16th-st. Rent $165.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT drab-stone front houses Nos. 69 and 73 West 13th-st., in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to ALBERT HORN, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ROOMS TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 25 BOND-ST., well adapted for a dentist, merchant-tailor, millinery business, &c., &c. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

$400.—COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, to let. Inquire on the premises, No. 274 West 47th-st., or of W. H. JAUNCEY, No. 110 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES, OR PARTS OF HOUSES, on 4th av., corner of 41st-st.; rooms papered with gold papers, and have all conveniences. Inquire on the premises.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 116 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's Alley; first-class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $500. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 112 East 34th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of S. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—AT Amityville, L. I., in full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and bowling. B. SKIDMORE.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 9.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order, and commands views. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine pinnacle, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Anpin eall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 57 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz: Pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing vinery, green-house, grapery, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New York. The house, 52 by 70 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing, in its billiard-room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—On the high ground between the New-Brigton and Quarantine Ferries, and within a few minutes' walk of each; one of the most healthful and charming residences on the Island, plainly but fully furnished, and with three acres of ground around it. The house is amply shaded with forest trees, and the view from it of the Bay of New-York, of the City, the Narrows, and the New-Jersey and Long Island shores, is unsurpassed. Rent for the Summer. (possession can be had at once.) $1 200. Any one desiring such a place can address a note to E. O., Box No. 323, Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, flower grounds, garden and fruit orchards. The dwelling is a large, old-fashioned mansion, dairy, farm, sheds and very convenient with numerous and capacious outbuildings, carriages, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., &c. The place is in perfect order, and to be rented to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 198 EAST 10th-st., (three minutes' walk from Broadway,) for six months or longer, to a private family. This house has all the modern improvements, and is completely furnished. Apply between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 16TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE BELOW 14TH-st., near 6th-av., for one year from May 1. House 20x65, three rooms deep. Rent $2,400. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ASTORIA, L. I., to let during the Summer, at $70 per month. Inquire of M. WILSON, at Harper & Brothers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, as a third room can be added if desired. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at 101 21st-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. Parties willing to pay a liberal price will find superior accommodations. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

BOARDING.—A LADY CAN ACCOMMODATE a parties with board and choice of rooms, in a house with all improvements, and desirably located, upon very advantageous terms, immediately if required. Apply at No. 1,236 Broadway. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 58 EAST 16th-st., between Stuyvesant and Union parks, has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one also on the third floor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, (dinner at 6,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., fourth door west of 8th-av.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home in a small quiet family, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, also near a car route; house has all the modern improvements; references required. Apply at No. 107 Pineapple-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE Rooms and Board in the brown-stone houses, No. 110 Amity-st. (near Court), formerly and now unfurnished. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant front rooms on the third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Montague-place. References required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS CAN BE FOUND by two ladies and their wives, or three gentlemen, who can afford to pay for private accommodations elegantly furnished. Rooms can be had en suite or single. Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, a few choice rooms for single gentlemen. References if desired. Apply at No. 57 East 11th-st., near St. Mark's Church, in the morning, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, residing in a first-class brown-stone house west of 8th-av., near Central Park, having one room to spare, would like to add to their number two respectable gentlemen, or gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. To the right party a home and the most comfortable of board. Address C. D., Box No. 190 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife, and two children, (no servant,) with private family, occupying a good dwelling, pleasantly situated. Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, as may be preferred, required—one parlor and three bedrooms, with bath &c. Address H. B. W., Box No. 129, Times office, stating particulars. Reference required and given.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A SMALL family of two persons only, a very fine second floor, in the immediate vicinity of Astor-place, Broadway, &c., with the use of the house. Also, a third floor front bedroom, with gas. House first-class, and neighborhood very good. Board given if desired. References required. Call at No. 166 East 33d-st., bet. 2d and 3d-avs.

BOARD WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman wishes to obtain nice apartments for himself for a few weeks, where he can enjoy the comforts of home, and where there are no other boarders. Best of reference given and required. Address L. A., Box No. 108 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and one or two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, bath, &c. Inquire at No. 159 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, 3 years old, above 14th-st., between Lexington-av. and 6th-av.; board about $12 per week; breakfast only for gentleman. Address R. D. F., Box No. 135 Times Office.

AT NO. 2 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—To rent, a fine suite of rooms on the first and second floors, at the Madison-park House, opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY WANTS A PARlor and two bedrooms connected, soon, with full board, in a first-class house, situated between 14th and 30th sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Address, with terms and location, N. B. C., Madison-square Post office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman in Hoboken, between University place and Jersey City ferry; to small. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 18th-st.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF North-st.—Suite of front rooms handsomely furnished, with full board, to let; also single rooms; location possesses the best of the town romes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished, to let, to a party of bachelors, without breakfast; or to a first-class family, private parlor only; preference given to permanent parties. Also other rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN now be accommodated with good board with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Franklin-sts.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, pleasantly located on 23d-st., back parlor, 2 large rooms with closets, and bedrooms on second floor. Apply at No. 158 East Broadway.

NOS. 11 AND 13 MURRAY HILL PARK, between 36th and 38th sts.—most desirable furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties; dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, without board. No. 6 98 8th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY WITHOUT children, having a house beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, pleasantly located, and in the neighborhood of the City, would take 6 or 7 persons to board by the year, if not for the Summer only. References exchanged. Communicate with Box No. 1 135 Post-office, real name and address.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON LONG Island Sound, from 1st June, not over one hour from City by steamboat, by a gentleman, wife, child and servant, where facilities may be had for a small yacht, and horse and wagon. Address J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, on the south side of Long Island, east of Hempstead, visibility of Islip preferred, from the 1st of May, for a gentleman and wife, with accommodations for two horses, carriage, &c. Address, with full particulars, S. Box No. 1,411, Post-office, New-York.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—BOARD is wanted in either of these places by a gentleman, wife and child, from May 1 to September, or later; a private family preferred. Address RAVENSWOOD, Box No. 91 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE—THE EIGHT lots on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., including both corners, 204 by 105 feet. These are suitable for immediate improvement, and may be sub-divided into 16 smaller lots, and by putting up medium class and not too expensive houses, they would rent readily to respectable tenants. The corners are 25 feet 8 inches front by 105; inside lots, 25 feet 6 inches front by 105. Avenue is regulated and 4 feet sidewalk laid. All taxes and assessments to date paid. Terms made easy to purchasers. Title perfect. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT WASHINGTON Heights, in Audubon Park, the homestead of the late J. J. Audubon, a large double house, with the modern improvements, and brown piazzas front and rear; barn and garden; the grounds are 230 feet front on the Hudson, and 660 feet deep, three minutes' walk from 162d-st. depôt, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to W. H. Franklin, or J. W. Audubon, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st., three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and caloric engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish, to any in the City; rosewood and black walnut finish on parlor, second and third floors, with mirrors, &c.; sold with or without stables. Apply at houses, or No 9 Park-place. JOHN R. SHERWOOD.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT, IN PERFECT order for building, full size, shade and fruit trees fully grown; location genteel and convenient; will be sold with the party wall of a 3-story house, stone front, for $450, or less without the wall; very cheap; part can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, in 21st-st., first house from 3d-av., near 4th-av., South Brooklyn.

NO. 52 WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR sale at a bargain, price $6,700, the three-story, basement and sub-cellar high stoop dwelling house, No. 52 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 20x100.5; house 20x40; has all the modern improvements and is in excellent order. Possession can be had immediately. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

$5,000, $5,000, $3,250, $2,250.—FOR SALE.—Two brick and two frame houses, pleasantly situated on Green and Willoughby avs. and Adelphi st., Brooklyn, at very low prices; persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine. Inquire of MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three marble-cut finished houses, brown-stone basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $6,600—part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—House and four or eight lots for sale. One of the most elegant houses and pleasant gardens in that section. Will be sold at a great sacrifice and on easy terms, or let, furnished or unfurnished. For cards of admission apply to No. 213 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON 123D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs., a new three-story, basement and sub-cellar frame house, 16 rooms, gas all through, Croton water. Price $4,300; $200 on mortgage. A fine chance for investment. Apply on the premises, or to C. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TWO COTTAGES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—Two neat cottages and lots on Murray Hill for sale at a great bargain. Price only $7,000. Terms very liberal. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a chean home. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 14 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., finished all built and finished in the very best manner, with black walnut stairs, doors and trimmings, marble mantels, and all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP and 4-story houses in 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., finished complete, and in a most manner, with the latest improvements. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN-STONE house, built with extensions of black walnut, finished complete, on one of Madison-av., west side, between 38th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY, BROWN-STONE house No. 70 West 20th-st. (near 6th-av.) 22 feet by 55 ft., complete with all the usual modern conveniences, such as bath-rooms, dumb waiter, furnace &c. Terms easy. Apply to W. C. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house on Fort Green-place, also, one brown-stone, on Portland-av, near Washington Park, location splendid and must be sold. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—160 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three story, high basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, very cheap and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 40th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE LOW—In 34th-st., near 4th-av.—three story, high stoop; 22x50 feet; all improvements; gas, pure water, &c.; in best locality for a private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR a well secured mortgage of $3,500, in property in eastern Pennsylvania. Address A., Box No. 161 Times Office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN 8TH-ST., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire at No. 85 Fourth-st., (three doors east from 3d-av.) of AARON JAYNES.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON FOURTH-AV., 66 feet south 36th-st., or will exchange for a good house and two lots in 23d-st. price $15,000, between 10th and 11th sts., 4th and 5th avs. Apply at 50 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements, rents $450 to $750. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE BASIN of Onondaga county, N. Y., half a mile from Onondaga Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Onondaga, Geneva and Skaneateles, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 160 acres of choice land, two of which are well timbered. The dwellings and outbuildings are all in good order, and the farm is in a high state of cultivation. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where many go to resort annually for the reputable treatment and the use of the salt mineral waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable every year, and will soon be required for village lots. The farm will be sold at a low price and on easy terms to the right purchaser. Also, a quantity of choice timber for sale, for ship building purposes, in the town of Onondaga. For further particulars, address or call on the subscribers, at the office of SMITH & LAWRENCE, Onondaga, and 204 Broadway, New-York; or of A. P. CARR, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 2 miles from Jersey Ferry, 18½ miles from Chester Depôt on the Northern Railroad, contains 120 acres of first-class land in the county, is finely located for building villas or farming purposes. The whole or any part for sale to suit. For particulars, apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., or C. C. BARTA, No. 45 Liberty-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New York, in exchange for fine first-class tenant-house, yielding a handsome income. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL family wish to take for the Summer, a furnished house situated in the vicinity of Calvary-cemetery, Brooklyn. The house must be completely furnished, including carpets, glass, &c. Address, giving terms and location, S. M., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, between 34th and 39th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., where the owner or occupant's board will be equivalent to the rent. Best of testimonials given. Answer immediately. A. A., Box No. 145 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small furnished house with modern improvements, convenient to Fulton or Wall st. Ferries. Address F. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

STORAGE-ROOM WANTED IN TOWN.—For the furniture of a family residing near Union-park. Address N. C., Box No. 2,003 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 51 AND 53 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS FOR CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
20 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. You are fools to pay thousands unjustly, give me a call, and you also will be convinced that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, Sugars and Groceries. Country Merchants and Consumers, and buy your goods from

THOMAS H. ARNEW,
No. 276 Greenwich-st., and No. 29 Murray st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

EXTRA PACKAGE STRICTLY GOODS—Desirable for family use. For sale by HORACE BURRELL & CO., No. 81 Pearl-st. and No. 29 Water-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for warming and ventilating the new Ward school-house No. 32, now in course of erection in West 30th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air, heated by contact with steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 91 Crosby-st. Proposals should be addressed "School Officers of the XXIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JEFFER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE,
JAMES G. DEMOND,
} Building Committee.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this island, within 5 minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on Hudson River Railroad, with 2 or 4 acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company; also, a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises; magnificent shade-trees; locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. Twenty acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Gothic two-story and basement cottage, with tower twelve rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs, gas, hot and cold water; grounds handsomely laid out, productive garden, vines and fruits. Fine old shade trees—on the banks of the Hudson, with fine river view; forty-five minutes from Chamber-st.; convenient to station; carriage-house, stabling, poultry yard. Apply at No. 640 6th-av., northwest corner of 38th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New-Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 26 Bond-st., N. Y.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story and basement house of 26 rooms, with two acres, barn and carriage house, at Bloomingview, Staten Island, half a mile from railroad depôt, two miles from steamboat landing, and three quarters of a mile from Princes Bay, a delightful place for bathing and fishing; an excellent location for public house or school.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On South Orange av., 2 miles from Newark, 9 miles from New-York, containing 8 acres; house, 3 tree stories, brick building, with good out-buildings; also, abundance of fruit and shade trees and fine spring of water within a few feet of the house. Apply in MACKIN & BROTHER, No. 103 Liberty-st., or KING & BONE, Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in New-Market, New-Jersey, 28 miles from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 4 miles beyond Plainfield, beautiful cottage, with barn and out-buildings, and one acre of ground, stocked with fine fruits and berries. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable residence, with grounds attached. This property is near the Railroad depôt; suitable for a person doing business in New York. Inquire of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., or HORACE PIERSON, and the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AT GREENWICH, Conn., a country residence, a fine large house and new outbuildings, 38 acres of land, mostly in new meadow; orchards of grafted fruit in fine bearing; all the small fruits in great abundance; ploughed and cleared every year, and in every respect. For particulars apply at No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREE-quarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 84 Nassau-st., or to GEO. T. E. SHELDON, White Plains.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A BRICK gothic house containing eleven rooms with modern improvements; two acres of ground attached, more if required, situated on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River, to be sold low and terms easy. Apply to J. MEAD, Esq., No

AUCTION SALES.

Stephen W. Howard, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

BY SAMUEL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, the entire original rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 152 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. comprising over 400 lots, by catalogue, of everything desirable in the household-replete and new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, steel and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; gold rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and hangings, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood etageres, silk and lace curtains, gold landscape shades, rosewood centre and pier tables, rich marble vases, bronzes, bijouterie and parian, parlor ornaments, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plate bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, 2 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and English china tea and dinner sets, with china of all kinds; bronzed gas fixtures and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture not here enumerated. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine; sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Refreshable meals will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

At the four-story brown stone private residence,
No. 10 EAST 27TH-ST. near Lexington-av.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the above house consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, rosewood centre and fancy tables, pearl inlaid chess table, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and satin brocatel curtains, porcelain, marble and bronze clock, bronze groups and statuettes, se vres china vases, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, curled hair ma tresses bolsters pillows, enameled chamber suites Eng lish Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, so ft oak hall-t extension table and dining chairs, oak refrigerator, china, glass and silver plated ware, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c., together with about 200 fine oil paintings, (arranged originals) by Hartwick, Henry Jackel, Ingham, Ed. Meguet, Gruze, and others. Also, an elegant rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, double round corners, carved music rack, &c., made by W. Gable & Co., and cost $450. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office

EDWARD SCUSACK, Auctioneer
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 124 West 36th-st., all the elegant household furniture contained in the above house all of which was made to order by Roux, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble top etageres, centre and pier tables elegant damask and lace curtains, oil paintings, French plate pier and mantel glasses, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, beds and bedding, elegant dining-room furniture, China and glass-ware, carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW Auctioneer.
CHOICE PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 244 West 24th-st., between 21st and 22d sts.,
PAINTINGS.—A few choice oil-paintings, by Lang, Oddie, Boutelle, and others.

KELLUM & DICKERMAN, Auctioneers.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE IN THE CITY OF ALBANY.—KELLUM & DICKERMAN will commence selling, on WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the stables of the late W. F. Sisson, No 79 Maiden-lane, Albany the entire stock contained in said stables consisting of the largest and finest stock of horses, Fifth-line, coaches, cheriotees, top buggy wagons, cabriolets, sleighs, gondola sleighs, pony cutters, single carriages, robes, blankets, bells, whips, stable utensils &c., now offered at auction in Albany. The string of horses comprise some of the fastest and finest stylish horses in the city. The stable and stock is well known to the public throughout the State who to Albany as belonging one of the best stocked livery stables in the state. Among the list of articles will be found the magnificent hearse, which was built to order at a cost of $900. Private gentlemen will hing a fine turnout, as every man wishes to add to their stock, will find it to their interest to attend this sale. The stock must all be sold, and without reserve.

Catalogues of the sale containing a correct list of all the stock to be sold will be ready for distribution on Monday, April 1. Persons out of the City of Albany can have a catalogue sent to them by addressing Kellum & Dickerman, Auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms No. 92 State-st., Albany.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $100, cash; all sums of $100 and over, 25 per cent down at the time of sale, and the balance to remain on bond and mortgage for four months. Sale positive. By order of
MARIA SLAUSON, } Administratrix.
JAMES COATES, }

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.
Splendid pale bay mare, about fifteen hands high, white tail, flag tails, nine years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind; have been driven together for three years; splendid traveler and roadster, the pair one will outstyle any horse in the City, and is a splendid saddle mare; they have been owned by a gentleman who has no further use for them, and will be sold without reserve.

Also, at 1 o'clock in front of salerooms No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of wagons, harness, &c., the extension top box-wagons, with extension seats can be used for four or two persons; leather trimmings to carry elegant ladies' dress; extension seat rockaways, for four or two persons; leather trimmed throughout; two leather-top wagons, for family use; one ditto, very light, for trotting; one very light first class road wagon, no top, forty pounds; rockaways, drift wagons, and a variety of top and no top vehicles; double and single harness; also, twenty dozen channels.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, next, at 11 o'clock, at No. 244 three doors between 3d and 4th sts., by order of WILLIAM N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold hair cloth, rosewood 7-octave piano, large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocatel window curtains, black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medallion and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, China and glass-ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Also, at 2 o'clock P. M., a few choice paintings, by Lang, Oddie, Boutelle, and others.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, AND FOLLOWING days, until the whole are sold, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., each day, at Low's Buildings, No. 16 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, a large and splendid collection of Chinese, Japanese and West India goods comprising an immense variety of rich and beautiful goods, recently imported for the Southern market. The goods will be on exhibition, with catalogues, the day and evening before the sale. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

E. COLTON And Auctioneer
LARGE SALE OF VERY RICH ROSEWOOD, mahogany and oak furniture, French plate mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, silver and silver-plated ware, China and glass-ware.
THIS DAY (Tuesday), April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., all the rich furniture of the house; it is all of the very best description, having been purchased entirely new since January last; the carpets are velvet and Brussels throughout, and all of the richest kind. Every article must be sold whatever the price. Catalogues will be ready early this morning, and goods can be examined. Sale will be peremptory whatever the state of the weather.

C. C. LEIGH, Auctioneer.
CHINA HALL, NO. 632 BROADWAY, (next door to Ray & Beckley.) Ladies auction every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, owing to the loss of our Southern trade, C. C. LEIGH offers at public auction his entire stock of China and glass, crockery and kitchen ware, plated goods of all kinds, table cutlery, &c., in lots to suit families. Over $40,000 worth of the above, consisting of dinner, breakfast, tea, dessert and toilet sets, plated casters, forks, spoons, knives, &c., glass plain, molded, cut and engraved. Good seats provided for ladies.

SALE OF THE COPPER MINE OF THE FRENCH COMPANY, ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Sale of Agamin Mine, Township 54 and 55 North, range 30 and 31 West, having been postponed, will take place at public auction, the 9th day of July next, in Paris, France, in the chambers of Notaries Public, Place du Chatelet. The first price is fixed at $10,000 or 50,000 francs. The tract of that location comprises about 2,500 acres. All necessary information can be had by addressing Mr. F. BARTHELEMY, at Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan.

P. C. BULKLEY Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Gajani and O. Bassine, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 East 25th-st., New-York: house 20x45; lot 20x90. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 189 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. There will be offered at this sale a full assortment of new and desirable goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at No. 44½ Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c. JAMES WHITNEY, Attorney.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of handsome household furniture to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock at No. 244 6th-av. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 552 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimms, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any intermission of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on deposit at that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in same to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal, corner Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 10 cents. to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $476,150 80 during the past 12 months.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CRANE, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

FOR SALE.
100 shares Market Bank Stock.
95 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from $5 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
SUPERIOR PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 23, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, for EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS OF THE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursed in twenty years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars, nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit should accompany each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the minimum rate for each hundred dollars of stock.

Stocks for the stock, whose offers shall be accepted, will require the amount of bid and accepted with the treasurer of the United States, or with Assistant treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or New Orleans, at the option of the depositor, at which time certificates of stock will be issued to the depositor or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the deposit shall have been made.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be forfeited in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, will be directed to be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE second installment of assessment five cents per share, on the capital stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No 24 21st., Baltimore on or before FRIDAY, April 5. Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock. By order.
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, March 27, 1861.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON March 16 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LACNAY, CLARKE & CO. No 63 Wall-st., or H. WARD, PALMER & CO. No 56 Pine-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Stock
R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, dated March 25, 1861, the Commercial Bank of Lake Ontario, at Sackett's Harbor will pay a Dividend of Forty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
SAINT CROWNINSHIELD, R. I., March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, on Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. The stock books will be closed on the 6th prox., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 25th prox., at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARTLETT, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall
NEW YORK, March 26, 1861.
APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1,000 each, may be made to
J. T. VAN VLECK.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of entrusted to the management of all business of a financiary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Receiver's loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 28 Chiff st., New-York.
JAYES ROSE,
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 3, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTgage Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic
W. BEMENT Treasurer

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. By order.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

BANK STOCK.—SEVERAL SMALL LOTS OF Bank Southern Bank, St. Louis. The Bank is well managed, and pays 8 per cent. dividend regularly in this City to Eastern stockholders. H. S. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in one or more sums. Also, one sum of $100,000 on Broadway, or other first-class property. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1861.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

1861.—ATLANTIC—1861.—ATLANTIC INsurance Scrip, new issue, wanted by WM. C GILMAN & SON, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesmar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 1 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single. Ill health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys; Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the many subjects of the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and berbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Anodynes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; KOSS & TOOSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 state-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important cordial to females for removing all obstructions and promoting monthly regulations without any exposure or injury to the patient. This medicinal secret was this first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant growing in Japan, and not found elsewhere and every patient to Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its curative. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms with, or any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, &c., in states of health and disease, with the many self-abuses, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain a doubt of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, in sealed envelopes, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or post-age stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free in letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Write for it and relieve quackery. Office address, Dr. TRIERS, 626th-av., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIN'S Great Benefactor, Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Price $5. Office No. 49 4th-av. Dr. SWAIN can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 453 BROADWAY, HAS reached among the physicians in quality certain rank. His Unfortunate Friends and Patients will receive accordial, an immediate cure. Strange but really true. Read his directional Treatises.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have already applied to DR. LOCKE, and are pronounced cured by certificates. The only Physician in New-York who has a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and the only one who has had a regular education for the profession. Office, No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Private entrance, No. 9. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from 9 to 12 A. M. Dr. LOCKE is unrivaled in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature, through the mails or personally. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Advice, $1.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important cordial to females for removing all obstructions and promoting monthly regulations without any exposure or injury to the patient. This medicinal secret was this first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant growing in Japan, and not found elsewhere and every patient to Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its curative. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms with, or any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.) | EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAMER OF APRIL 6 FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, CAPT. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, April 6, with mails, passengers and freight for Southampton and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO HAVRE.
First cabin.....$75 First cabin.....$90
Second cabin.....35 Second cabin.....35
Third cabin.....25 Third cabin.....25

This steamship has been supplied with powerful new boilers, and has been refitted at the most thorough manner. Wrought iron bulkheads, also, of watertight and fireproof, kitchen for engineers and firemen and for accommodation of steerage passengers. No spirituous liquors are allowed to be sold on board.

The next trip from New-York will be on May 18.
D. TOLEDANO, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London, Paris and Frankfort.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ILLINOIS.
J. A. WALTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.
This steamer (for unsurpassed safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, insured by water tight compartments, which destroy other results, in case of collision or stranding, to keep the passengers and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Age ts, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their new steamship
TUESDAY, April 16,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship
HIBERNIA,
N. Pascoe, Commander,
touching at St. John's to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
First cabin to Londonderry.....$75
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ships will receive the passage free to New York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
Parcels for the new steamers of the line will follow the Hibernia, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, April 30.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WILKINS,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and re-embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia steamship Company are dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.
FLORIDA, SATURDAY, April 20.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$75 Steerage to London.....$30
Intermediate.....$50 Steerage to Liverpool.....$30
Passengers also booked to Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced rates through.
Children under 12 years, half price.
Berths not secured until paid for.
For freight or passage, apply to the Company's Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship, as will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on Wednesday, April 3, at 4 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. J. A. Post, SATURDAY, April 6.
Passage to Savannah, with meals, passed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans $49 75; do Fare $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Louisville, $25 50; Chattanooga $25; Albany, Ga., $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50—including ferriage in Savannah. Baggage checked through to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida at low rates.
Insurance at 1 per cent premium.
Freight by measurement or dead weight, at low rates.
Bills of lading will be taken out to insure dispatch, and none will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., Nos. 56 West st. and 135 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class township ALABAMA, Capt. S. Woodruff, will leave, in SATURDAY, April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 40 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New Orleans, $35 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $27; Atlanta, $21; Florida, $24; Chattanooga, East Tennessee, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. } Agents.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 Dock River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following r

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Senatorial Election—Caucusing for Candidates—Organization of the Legislature—Gov. Robinson's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Monday, March 25, 1861.

Kansas is once more the scene of a new and exciting experience. The long-talked-of contest for the election of two United States Senators is now at hand. To-morrow the State Legislature meets at this place, and among the first duties will be that of providing for our constitutional representation in the Federal Senate. Such a gathering as was never before seen in Kansas on such an occasion is now witnessed in Topeka. A House of seventy-five members and a Senate of twenty five, is of itself a body of no ordinary consequence in a new State, but here we have a *Third House* delegation, that is numbered already by thousands. Every public house in town is full to overflowing, and every private house is made subservient to this most unusual occasion.

Almost every man who ever tried to be a politician in Kansas, as well as every expectant of a nobleman's share of the Federal patronage, is here on the ground, to give a feather's weight to this side or that side in the Senatorial scale. Cians and combinations are formed to the extent that we hear of "Pomeroy's House," "Ewing's House," "Lane's Rooms," "Stanton's Quarter," "Winchell's Parlor," "Parrott's Corner," &c., &c., and a member is sometimes rather shy of being seen traveling in a certain direction unless he is willing to stand the current of whatever betides. As a member arrives, all parties rush for him, and if he is not torn into quarters, it is no fault of the rabble. When he once gets fairly "taken in" there is no escape. Each reodezvous is a political nunnery and woe to their victims.

And now to the work. The caucusing was commenced on Saturday, the 23d inst., and it was soon apparent that LANE and PARROTT had *cambined* for supposed mutual advantages, consequently their friends held a common caucus. The friends of the other candidates held separate meetings, and the whole day was thus consumed. This led to an unfortunate position of affairs with the Leavenworth delegation. That city is blest with a surplus of candidates, among which were M. J. PARROTT, THOMAS EWING, Jr., M. W. DELAHAY, and J. C. VADOHAN. DELAHAY has always claimed to have the sympathy and support of LANE in this contest, and H. P. JOHNSON and other Leavenworth politicians completed the trio that engaged in the late canvass in Southern Indiana.

When this "combination" was manifested, a family quarrel threatened the peace of the household. JOHNSON and LANE met, and there was "wailing and gnashing of teeth." Friends interfered, and they were thus kept from spilling each others' eyes. JOHNSON now files the track, and opposes both LANE and PARROTT, although he has been among the firmest supporters of Gen. LANE for the last four years. Other Leavenworth gentlemen, heretofore his friends, have now left him, and much dissension exists in the Leavenworth camp.

There is no candidate who seems to have a majority at present. The cancuses confuse, and at present, so far as can be discovered, the tally is about as follows on joint ballot: For Senator, south of river, Lane, 40 votes; Stanton, 20; Winchell, 24; doubtful, 16. North of the river, Parrott, 28; Pomeroy, 42; Ewing, 6; Delahay, 3; doubtful, 21. This leaves the whole question greatly complicated, and there being 14 Democratic votes included in the doubtful, it would seem that they have the balance of power, although in a small minority. It is well known that they will never support neither LANE or PARROTT, and therefore it is believed that the chances are against them.

An attempt was made to-night to hold a general caucus for the nomination of the officers of the House by the Republicans. The Lane and Parrott men were on hand at the moment and secured the Chairman. When they proceeded to take a ballot for candidate for Speaker, Dr. UPDEGRAFF was nominated, but before the vote was taken a large number were added, disputes arose, both parties grew nervous, the Speaker was charged with "the most infamous decision," confusion followed, the lobby took the contagion, all manner of riotous shouts and action followed, amid which the anti-Lane wing withdrew from the caucus. Those then remaining proceeded to nominate Dr. UPDEGRAFF, when he received just 47 votes, none scattering. That was their whole apparent strength for LANE, out of 64 Republicans. Such is the last fight, and it is a small bombshell in the camp. The whole town is a busy hive to-night, and there is little sleep for the actors. To-morrow the State machinery will start, and the Governor's Message is understood to be in readiness. I will try to send you a copy by the next mail. A Pony Express is arranged to leave here every morning, and this goes by the first to Atchison—one day ahead of the mails. RANDOLPH.

TOPEKA, Tuesday, March 26, 1861.

To-day we have witnessed the introduction of another branch of our State Government, in the organization of both branches of the State Legislature—the Senate permanently and the House temporarily. The Senate was organized without any outward strife, J. J. INGALLS being elected Secretary, who was also the Secretary of the late Territorial Council. There was no particular issue raised by the Senate to-day, but everything proceeded quietly under the graceful hand of Lieut.-Gov. ROOT. It is claimed, however, that the Lane and Parrot combination lack two of a majority of the Republican votes, while the three Democrats will also oppose them. This fixes the main issue, and gives the Senate the power, at least, to hold the House at bay, by refusing to go into joint Convention.

But the threatening tempest seems to be gathering in the House. At least twenty minutes before 12 o'clock the faction of the House favoring the election of LANE and PARROTT, attended by such others as happened to be there, assembled in the new and commodious hall provided for them, and proceeded to organize temporarily, by the election of Mr. BUCKMASTER as Chairman. But while this was going on a small minority commenced their protests against all such premature efforts, and a rambling debate was continued until the arrival of the Secretary of State, Hon. J. W. ROBINSON, who had the official roll of the members.

He proceeded to announce that he was requested by the Governor, in accordance with a constitutional provision, to call the House to order and read the names of the persons who were members of the House according to the official returns in his office. At this stage of the proceedings, considerable confusion arose, one party contending that Mr. BUCKMASTER was the presiding officer, and the others that the Secretary was the only one who could legally do so, as he alone knew who constituted the members of the House. The general din increased, as well as the lobby, and the scene became more like Pandemonium than a Legislative Assembly. After some fifteen minutes of most undignified proceedings, the Secretary was allowed to proceed with the roll calls, and sixty-four out of seventy-five answered to their names.

The Secretary then, by request, proceeded to swear in the members who had answered to their names, after which Mr. BUCKMASTER vacated the chair, refusing to assume the office, unless it was the wish of a majority of the members, whereupon a new ballot was taken for temporary Chairman. Mr. BUCKMASTER was elected by a majority, but it was not regarded as a test of Senatorial strength, from the fact that he was supported upon other grounds.

During the subsequent proceedings one vote was taken that indicated nearly the Lane and Parrott strength. It stood 39 for, and 25 against them. Still this is not a positive expression upon that issue, but as it stands to-night neither party is inclined to risk their cause so far from the shore. Without attempting a permanent organization, they soon adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Now the combat deepens. As the date of my writing, two or more caucuses are in session, and men are drawn forcibly from one to the other, as if their chances to evade final perdition was hanging by the brittle thread. Every pretext affecting the character or position of the several candidates is resorted to, and one of the most stale of charges is that POMEROY is using the money furnished for the Kansas sufferers for his personal ends. To show something of the positive action on that subject at head quarters, I inclose you copies of resolutions, also a financial report of the Relief Committee up to a late date.

The Governor's Message is not yet delivered, but I inclose you a copy in advance of its circulation here. From present appearances it may be some days before it will be in order.

It is now midnight, and I just hear of rebellion in the first degree in the Lane camp, with some desertions. I must close, as the 'Pony" will soon be ready. RANDOLPH.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message of Gov. ROBINSON was sent in to the Kansas Legislature, immediately after its organization. It opens with a history of the attempts of Kansas to secure admission into the Union, and then gives a summary of the provisions of her present Constitution. The Governor thinks that Congress should defray the expenses incurred in making so many Constitutions, as this was rendered necessary by the action of Congress upon them. Congress is also bound to pay the losses from violence during the early history of the Territory, amounting to about half a million of dollars. The present indebtedness of the State is about $100,000, which, the Governor thinks, should be assumed by the General Government. He proposes that the State exempt the public lands belonging to the United States, within the State, from taxation, provided Congress will assume these obligations. The Governor recommends a general codification of the laws, and the reduction of expenses by reducing the number of members of the Legislature. The sufferings of the State from drought are noticed, and acknowledgment is made of the aid received from abroad. The subject of secession is referred to. The Governor says that should coercion continue to be decried, as it is at present, not a prominent seaboard State will remain in the Union, and not a law of the United States will be enforced anywhere. Our Government once regarded as a Power in the earth, will become a hissing end a by-word among the nations—a stench in the nostrils of all men. This nation occupies a very remarkable position before the civilized world. It has, heretofore, been prompt and efficient in putting down treason and rebellion, and the whole force of the Army and Navy has been called into requisition at once whenever danger threatened. SHAY's rebellion, the whisky insurrection, South Carolina nullification and the John Brown raid, were all summarily disposed of with no cry of "coercion." Now, when certain persons in the South have seized upon the revenues, forts, ships, post-offices, mints, arms and army and navy stores, waged war upon United States troops, set up an independent Government, and bid defiance to all law, *the position of the authorities has been simply that of non-resistance.* Two independent and hostile Governments cannot long exist at the same time over the same territory without conflict, and either the Confederated States of the South or the Federal Government must succumb, or *civil war is inevitable.*

A demand is made by certain States that new concessions and guaranties be given to Slavery, or the Union must be destroyed. The present Constitution, however faithfully adhered to, is declared to be incompatible with the existence of Slavery; its change is demanded, or the Government under it must be overthrown. If it is true that the continued existence of Slavery requires the destruction of the Union, it is time to ask *if the existence of the Union does not require the destruction of Slavery.* If such an issue be forced upon the nation, it must be met, and met promptly. The people of Kansas, while they are willing to fulfill their constitutional obligations toward their brethren in the sister States to the letter, even to the yielding of the "pound of flesh," cannot look upon the destruction of the fairest and most prosperous Government on earth with indifference. If the issue is presented to them, the overthrow of the Union or the destruction of Slavery, they will not long hesitate as to their choice. But it is to be hoped that this issue will be withdrawn, and the nation advance in its career of prosperity and power, the just pride of every citizen and envy of the world. The position of the Federal Executive is a trying one. The Government, when assumed by him, was rent in twain, the cry against coercion was heard in every quarter, his hands were tied, and he had neither men nor money, nor the authority to use either. While it is the duty of each loyal State to see that equal and exact justice is done to the citizens of every other State, it is equally its duty to sustain the Chief Executive of the nation in defending the Government from foes, whether from within or without,—and Kansas, though last and least of the States in the Union, will ever be ready to answer the call of her country.

Anarchy in Mexico.

THE ATTACK UPON CAPT. ALDHAM.

The Mexican *Extraordinary* of March 16, gives the following particulars of the attack upon Capt. ALDHAM:

Capt. ALDHAM's party consisted of Mr. BARTT, Mr. HESLOP, and a hardy sailor named HARRIS, all well armed. They were accompanied by Mr. GLENNIS, English Consul of this city, his family, his sister-in-law, Mrs. KAUFFMAN, and Mme MAISON, the companion in misfortune of Capt. ALDHAM. The whole company had two diligences, which were escorted for a part of the way, and they reached Orizava in safety. Here it was supposed all danger ended, and on leaving Orizava all the travelers appear to have been quietly snoozing away in their seats, when a short distance beyond Cordova they were alarmed by the diligence stopping and the cry of robbers.

Capt. ALDHAM and his officers being in the first diligence with Mrs. KAUFFMAN and the unfortunate French lady, they at once seized their arms and prepared for defence. Capt. ALDHAM fired his pistol upon one of the assassins at the side of the diligence, and then made a dash to gain a position outside. As he was alighting he was fired upon and fell, the ball having passed through his thigh. The same discharge wounded Madame MAISON. A ball passed through the diligence and hit that unfortunate lady in the knee, breaking the bone in such a manner that her leg, it is feared, must be amputated.

In the meantime, HARRIS, the sailor, on top of the stage, and Messrs. BARTT and HESLOP, the latter having safely alighted on the ground, were sustaining a warm contest with the assassins, who had retreated a short distance. The fight lasted until three full rounds had been fired by the officers of the *Valorous*, when the assailants availed themselves of the still prevailing darkness, (for it was about 4 o'clock A. M.,) to make off, taking with them such of their comrades as were killed and wounded. The original number of the assailants is believed to have been nine.

Capt. ALDHAM and Mme. MAISON were taken to Cordova and quartered in the house of Mr. LEGRAND, where they received the attention of Dr. CARRILLO, of Orizava and the good offices of Messrs. GRANDISON and GLENNIS.

Mr. BARTT was at once dispatched to Vera Cruz, in the diligence upon which this villainous attack was made, for the purpose of bringing the surgeon of the *Valorous*. He was accompanied by two of Mr. GLENNIS's daughters. This diligence was robbed, but Mr. B. having no arms, a simple robbery was all that occurred.

The surgeon of the *Valorous*, Lieut. MOORE, a few mounted marines, and Mr. BARTT, arrived at Cordova on the 13th, at 10 o'clock in the morning. At the time of our last advices from Capt. ALDHAM, it was not yet known whether his leg could be saved or not. He has the advantage of being in a fine climate, and everything favors his sad situation, if it be possible to effect a cure of his wound.

DILIGENCE ATTACKED BY TWENTY-SEVEN ROBBERS—SPLENDID FIGHT OF TWO AMERICANS.

A letter in the *Extraordinary*, from Peubla, gives the following particulars of another affair with banditti:

The diligence that left this for Perote on the 11th was attacked two posts this side of that place by twenty seven robbers. There were seven passengers in all in the diligence, amongst them two Americans, named McDYE and HAILEY, and a Frenchman, whose name I have not learned. The two Americans were well armed, having each a rifle and a pair of revolvers.

On the appearance of the robbers the stage was at once stopped, and the two Americans got out and commenced a sharp resistance. The battle waged for about an hour, when the robbers—those who remained—rallied, leaving three dead in sight, two of whom were killed by Mr. McDYE, and the other by the Frenchman. Two dead robbers were afterwards found in the woods, and it is believed that several more of them must have been severely, if not mortally wounded.

On the part of the passengers, the Frenchman received the worst wound. He was shot through the body, and is considered to be in a dangerous situation. Mr. McDYE received a ball in his side, after it had passed through his left arm. Mr. HAILEY was not harmed. The coachman is said to have received a ball in his hat. To the rest of the passengers nothing happened.

The *Extraordinary* comments as follows upon the numerous outrages which have recently occurred:

"The temporary confidence established by the placing of heavy escorts on the high roads, to preserve travelers from violence and robbery, has all gone again, through the increased numbers of outlaws and the disloyalty and dishonesty of those to whom the security of the highroads had been intrusted. Not a day passes but we have some new tale of horror—some account of outrage and bloodshed, to bring tears and anguish home to the firesides of foreign families. In the past twelve days, on the road from this Capital to Vera Cruz, one foreigner has been killed, and five others, including a lady, have been severely, if not mortally, wounded! In the direction of Toluca we hear of a foreigner and his wife having been butchered to the cries of "death to foreigners." We are yet indisposed to believe that these atrocious acts of the assassin have, by design, been directed against foreigners. There are those, however, who do believe that there is a concerted plan to wage a merciless war upon us, and should a few more cases occur there will be good reason to believe this the case. As it is, it is most clear that no security exists for the property or lives of foreigners in Mexico at this time, and we fear none will ever exist until a foreign police force is employed to clear the country of robbers."

Naval Intelligence.

In compliance with orders from Washington, the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* was put formally out of commission yesterday, and turned over to the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her ship's company was transferred to the *North Carolina*, receiving-ship, and the marine guard to Capt. BREVOORT's command, at the barracks. The *Powhatan* will be dismantled and "laid up."

The United States store ship *Release* had her ensign hoisted, and was ordered in commission at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a crew having been detailed for her on board the receiving-ship. She has taken in an exceedingly large cargo of stores, provisions, fuel, and other necessaries for the home fleet, and will leave the Yard to-day or Wednesday.

We have reason to believe that orders have been received for the outfit of the United States brig *Perry*, now lying in the stream at Brooklyn. The *Perry* will take very little time to fit out. She is 250 tons burthen, carries six guns, and was built in New-York in 1843.

The officers of the Governor's Island garrison gave their social friends a grand hop last night, which was a splendid affair.

Marine Losses during March.

The number of vessels reported missing, or lost, during March was 53, a greater number than during any month of the past four years, excepting November, 1860, when it reached 55. Those reported the past month comprise 6 ships, 8 barks, 7 brigs, and 32 schooners; of which 34 were wrecked, 9 abandoned, 2 dismasted, 3 burnt, 1 run down, and five missing—three of the latter being fishing vessels, belonging to Gloucester, Mass. Two other Gloucester vessels have been wrecked, but fortunately without the loss of life. There was on board the missing schooners, 38 souls. This little fishing town has thus suffered more severely than during any time since the great gale of December, 1846. The total value of the American vessels lost is estimated at $527,000, exclusive of cargo.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE QUESTION OF COURT-ROOMS—CURIOUS CHARGES OF CORRUPTION MADE BY ALDERMAN BRADY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was offered providing that the rooms now occupied by the Supreme Court and District-Attorney, in the brown-stone building in the Park, be set apart for the Superior Court, so soon as provision shall be made for the Supreme Court by the Supervisors, under the recent act of the Legislature.

In the debate which ensued, Alderman GERST made a speech developing the progress of the feud between the Common Council and the Supervisors in the struggle to get the control of the new buildings to be erected for the accommodation of the City, and while adverting to the fact that the Supervisors were upheld by the Legislature in attempts to control City property, he took occasion to stigmatize the Legislature as one of the most corrupt that ever represented the City and State, since the Government was established. Subsequently Alderman GERST declared that the present Legislature was more corrupt than any Government that ever existed since the era of Christ!

Alderman BRADY, in the course of a rather discursive reply, repeated the charge that the Committee on the subject had not done its duty. Incidentally, he remarked that, "when Greeley was a candidate for Senator Mr. Camp went in for him, and tried to bribe the members pretty strong." He also made a passing allusion to the "corrupt fellow below."

Alderman TOOMEY and another member asked who?

Alderman BRADY—I mean you. I have you down in my book.

Alderman TOOMEY—Oh, I thought you meant FERNANDO!

Alderman BRADY—Oh! He is in the pool, too.

THE CHAIR—Order! order!

Alderman BRADY—Well, keep these fellows still, too.

Aldermen DAYTON defended the action of the Committee. He blamed the Common Council for giving the Legislature cause for interference.

After a lengthy discussion, during which the Board became involved in an intricate parliamentary discussion, Alderman BRADY winding up by sullenly refusing to vote on any question, the Chair and the Board having refused to allow him to speak.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the absentees be called.

Alderman BRADY—You may put me in contempt if you please, but I won't vote. [Laughter.] I can tell you that.

Alderman BOOLE—I move the gentleman be excused.

Alderman BRADY—I don't want any excuses.

The Board excused Alderman BRADY, however, but Mr. BRADY would not be satisfied, and continued making dilatory motions to call the roll, adjourn, lay on the table, appeals from the decision of the Chair, &c.

The resolution as to the Courts was finally passed.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of opening Ninety-sixth-street to Harlem River, which, under the operation of the previous question, was adopted.

Alderman BRADY, who had in the meantime renewed his dilatory motions, became exceedingly indignant at this time at what he supposed was an improper ruling of the Chair, (Alderman COARELL,) and during the calling of the roll continued a running fire of *sotto voce* comments.

NOMINATION BY THE CITY INSPECTOR.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating Samuel Scott as Health Warden, in place of John Wilson, removed.

Alderman GERST could not see the propriety of putting out a good sound Democrat for the purpose of appointing a Republican. He moved to recommit the paper, which was lost, and the nomination was confirmed.

The Board adjourned to Monday evening, the greater portion of the time having been wasted in settling dilatory motions made by Alderman BRADY.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.

The following bids were opened yesterday in the Street Department, and the contracts awarded: Flagging curb, gutter, &c., West Twenty-eighth-street, from Eleventh avenue to the Hudson River, 7 bids; awarded to James P. Dunn, at $855 43; time, 35 days; sureties, Thomas A. and Andrew J. Dunn. Flagging in First avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty seventh streets, 8 bids; awarded to Michael Mahoney, at $198 64; time, 25 days; sureties, Jeremiah Crowley and Jeremiah Mahoney. Setting curb and gutter stones in Second avenue, from Forty-Second to Sixty first-street, 8 bids; awarded to James P. Dunn, at $1,701 25; time, 40 days; sureties, Thos. A. and Andrew J. Dunn. Regulating, &c., Sixty first-street from Second-avenue to East River, 6 bids; awarded to Thomas Crimmins, at $5,087 25; time, 10 months; sureties, James Humer and John Callahan. Regulating, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth street, from Third to Fourth avenues, 11 bids; awarded to Wm. Calhoun, at $1,141 32; time, 30 days; sureties, James and Thomas Cunningham.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS.—The steamship *Illinois* made a trial trip on Saturday to test the working of DIMMOCK's feathering floats, which have been attached to that vessel during the past Winter. She ran out as far as the light-ship, leaving her dock at 11 A. M. and returning at 3.30 P. M. By account kept on board, on her outward trip she made an average speed of 15 knots an hour, against a strong head wind, and 13½ knots per hour on her return, against the ebb tide. Average pressure of steam cut off at half stroke of piston, 18 pounds per square inch; vacuum in condensers, 26 inches; average revolutions of paddles, 20 per minute; highest pressure of steam, 25 pounds; greatest number of revolutions, 24 per minute; great speed through water, 13 knots per hour; diameter of paddle wheels, 33 feet; paddles, 29 inches wide, 9 feet 6 inches long; immersion of paddle, 5 feet 6 inches; paddles immersed at same time, 4. The results of the trial were extremely satisfactory, showing clearly the great superiority of the feathering paddle over the fixed paddle in steamers. This is the first ocean steamer which has adopted the improved paddle wheel, and it is believed that her next voyage to Southampton and Havre will fully test its entire practicability for sea-going steamers. The *Illinois*, throughout hull and cabins, has been refitted in the most thorough manner, with iron bulkheads water-tight. She will sail on Saturday next, April 6, for Southampton and Havre, under command of Capt P. E. TERRY, an able and experienced seaman, long and favorably known in the European line.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—The Importers' and Traders' Bank was yesterday installed in its elegant new white marble edifice, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, next door to the old Bank. The building, of which Messrs. CAFFIRU & THOMAS are the architects, is of the modern Italian order. It is four stories high, and occupies the whole of a lot, with twenty-five feet front on Broadway, and running back 103 feet. The lot cost $130,000, and the building a little less than $70,000. The banking-room, occupying the entire first floor, is splendidly fitted up with black walnut wood-work richly carved. One of the most interesting fixtures is the immense fire and burglar-proof vault safe manufactured by Messrs. ISAAINS & Co., claimed to be the largest and strongest one ever constructed. It is 15 feet high, 14 feet long and 6 feet deep, and weighs 49 tons. It is secured by a combination of wrought iron lined with the new patent crystalized iron, said to be the only material that cannot be drilled. It has additional linings of steel and boiler iron.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the number of deaths during the past week to have been 406, as follows: 83 men, 85 women, 118 boys, and 120 girls—being a decrease on last week of 6, and a decrease of 40 on the corresponding week in 1860. Of the number 215 were under 5 years of age. The principal causes were: Apoplexy, 5; abscess, 5; bleeding, 3; bronchitis, 10; consumption, 58; cancer, 4; congestion of the brain, 4; do. lungs, 5; convulsions, infantile, 18; croup, 17; disease of kidneys, 5; debility, 7; dropsy, 7; do. in chest, 3; do. in head, 13; diphtheria, 16; erysipelas, 5; fever, puerperal, 5; do. scarlet, 41; do. typhoid, 3; hooping cough, 5; heart disease, 3; inflammation of bowels, 5; do. brain, 14; do. liver, 2; do. lungs, 31; do. throat, 2; marasmus, adult, 5; do. infantile, 20; measles, 6; palsy, 5; small-pox, 17; softening of brain, 3; casualties, 5; old age, 8; premature births, 7. Nativity—United States, 276; Ireland, 81; Germany, 26; England, 7; France, 3; British America, 2; Poland, 2; Scotland, 2; Wales, 2; Austria, South America, Switzerland, West Indies and unknown, 1 each.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPES FROM SUFFOCATION.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Roundsman PORCHER, of the Sixth Ward Police, saw smoke issuing from the second-story windows of the tenement house No. 24 Elizabeth street. On going up stairs he found the building filled with smoke, which had nearly stifled a woman named FLANIGAN, whom PORCHER found on the floor in the hallway. He took her down stairs and again entered the premises just in time to save the lives of two little children who were grasping about in the suffocating atmosphere. After taking the children, PORCHER, although nearly exhausted, rescued a third time, and was again the means of saving life—having rescued Mr. FLANIGAN, in whose apartments the fire broke out, after the smoke had nearly rendered him insensible. The fire was caused by a lighted candle which had been carelessly placed near a straw bed and some clothing. Little damage resulted to the building, but it was a long time after the danger was over before the terrified occupants of the premises would believe such to be the fact.

FIRE IN A DWELLING.—At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was caused at the dwelling, No. 14 West Seventeenth-street, occupied by Mr. L. E. HARSCUS, by a defect in the chimney flue of the adjoining residence of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBERIGHT. Damage to the extent of $100 resulted. The building is insured for $1,100 in the Union Mutual and Ætna Insurance Companies, and the furniture for $5,000.

FIRE IN A PAPER-STORE.—Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred at No. 2 City Hall-place, in the basement, occupied by a dealer in rags and old paper. Damage to the amount of $100 was done; insured in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

INCENDIARISM AT A TENEMENT HOUSE.—On Sunday night, about 11½ o'clock, Mr. HENRY WINSTAINLEY, living at the tenement house, No. 216 Canal-street, had his fears excited that the building was on fire on account of a strong smoky smell emanating from the cellar. On examination, a fire was found kindled in the wood bin, belonging to SIMON LEVI, one of the tenants, which, doubtless, was the work of an incendiary, from the facts that a ball of rags saturated with camphine, a watering pot, emitting the odor of that fluid, and boards wet with the inflammable liquid, were all in proximity to the point where the fire had started. Officers HYDE and DYER, of the Sixth Ward, assisted in extinguishing the flames, and subsequently arrested LEVI and his friend ABRAHAM WALSHINSKY on suspicion of the incendiarism. The prisoners claim to have been absent from the house when the fire occurred. Pending an examination by the Fire Marshal they are detained in custody.

TAKING GOODS TO THE WRONG MARKET.—On Sunday morning burglars entered the tobacco-store, No. 529 Pearl-street, occupied by VINCENT KOCHANOWSKI, and stole a quantity of tobacco and cigars. Yesterday, a shoemaker named JOSEPH C. HEENAN and a colored woman named HENRIETTA WILSON, were engaged in peddling that description of property in the neighborhood of the Five Points, and the fact having come to the knowledge of the Police, both were arrested on suspicion of having been connected with the burglary. HEENAN was held for examination on the charge, but the woman, who had merely assisted in the efforts to dispose of the property, was detained as a witness in the case. A man known as "French Louis" supposed to be a confederate of HEENAN, escaped.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN NEIGHBORS.—Two laboring men, named MICHAEL COULAN and HUGH MCDERMOTT, living on the same floor of a tenement house in Fifty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, engaged in a fight on Sunday night, in which the former soon got the advantage. Not satisfied, however, with beating his antagonist, he is alleged to have drawn a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which is likely to result in death. The sufferer was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, and Officer DINGLEBEIN, of the Nineteenth Ward, who was called to the scene of the affray, took COULAN into custody. He is imprisoned, pending the result of MCDERMOTT's injuries.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—The members of the Church of the Puritans held a meeting in the Lecture Room on Monday evening, for the purpose of electing three Trustees, when the following gentlemen were chosen: HENRY A. ABEL, KENTON CONN and EDWIN FORBES. An animated discussion arose relative to the recent troubles of the Church, but when the question was put to the meeting, the votes of several of the members were challenged, on the ground that they had paid their pew rents to Mr. ASHMATHY, instead of Mr. HAAR, the alleged Treasurer of the Church. The matter was referred to the Council for adjudication.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENTAL WOUND.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of JAMES GILBERT, a ship carpenter, born in this City, aged 40 years, whose death resulted from exhaustion consequent upon a wound in his leg. On the 1st ult. deceased was at work on board the ship *John Cotter*, lying at the foot of Catharine-street, when he stumbled and fell upon an adze which lay upon the deck, receiving a severe wound just below the knee. He was taken to the Hospital, and died on Sunday, as above stated.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting yesterday of the Board of Police Commissioners permission was granted Patrolman M. D. UNDERHILL, of the Eighth Ward, to receive a reward of $100 from the American Bank Note Company, for securing the conviction of a counterfeiter. Officer JEWATT, of the Twenty second Ward, was allowed to receive $50 from the same Company, for his services in a similar way. Patrolman JOHN OTT, of the Fifth Precinct, and WM. A. BROWN, of the Eighth, were dismissed from the Department.

FOR MONROVIA.—The bark *Edward*, Capt. MCINTAE, is advertised to sail from New-York for Monrovia. She is chartered by Messrs. JOUNSON, TRAPIN and DENNIS, of Monrovia, two of the firm being now here. She is to take passengers for Liberia.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Prof. YOUMANS will deliver a lecture at Dr. CHAPIN's Church to-morrow, Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum. Subject:—"The Masquerade of the Elements." The lecture is new, and the object a most deserving one.

ITALY.—Col. HICKS will repeat his attractive and exciting lecture on Italy and the late war, at the Cooper Institute this evening. Few can afford to lose this instructive entertainment.

THE MUTINY CASE.—The eleven sailors of the ship *Star of the West*, charged with revolt, have been committed for trial by United States Commissioner CARROLL.

Affairs at the Custom-House.

THE NEW TARIFF AND THE NEW REGIME.

Yesterday being the first day in which the new tariff went into operation, there was a general impression among merchants and others that important changes would at once occur in the modes of transacting business at the Custom-house, with consequent delay and confusion, growing out of the inexperience of the officials with its provisions.

Whatever difficulties may arise hereafter in adopting the new system, it is certain there have, as yet, been none of the troubles which have been anticipated.

The only material effect yesterday was to largely increase the withdrawal of sugar from bond for consumption, under the rate of three quarters of a cent per pound duties, instead of 24 per cent. *ad valorem*, as heretofore. As an example, in one invoice of 113 hogsheads, withdrawn yesterday, there was a saving of $267, as compared with the old tariff; and on one lot of 100 hogsheads of molasses, a saving of $36, the difference between the old 24 per cent, and 2 cents per gallon as under the new regulation.

It has been decided that in the case of merchandise actually on shipboard, bound to the United States, on or before the 17th of March, and of merchandise on board vessels in port on the 1st of April, where the vessels have been regularly entered at the Custom-house, the owners or importers will be permitted to enter, for consumption or warehousing, at the rate of duty previously existing; or, if the rates of duty in the merchandise are lessened by the Tariff of '61, they may, at their option, enter at the lesser rates. The same privilege will be extended to all merchandise in Public Stores, unclaimed on the 1st of April, when entered for consumption or warehousing in pursuance of law; and all merchandise in warehouse under bond on the 1st of April will be entitled to entry for withdrawal at rates of duty previously existing; or, if the rates of duty of the merchandise are lessened by the Tariff of '61, their entry may be made by the importers or owners at the lesser rate, at their option.

It will be seen that under this order, some time will elapse before any material change will be effected, except that the current receipts at the Custom-house will be materially lessened. If the predictions of the almost total cessation of imports under the new tariff are to be fulfilled, there will be no need of an increase in the working force of the Custom-house, and some heads of the divisions assert that the *uncertainty* of the *continuance* of the new tariff will so far operate to lessen imports, that only one or two departments will require additional help. On the contrary, should importations continue as they have been it would be necessary to add considerably to the clerical force in several divisions.

A large part of the increased duties will devolve upon the Appraiser, who, it is estimated, will require fifty per cent. increase in his force. The Examiners will also require eight or ten additional men, who should possess undoubted qualifications for the business, and be men of a higher order than those required by the old system. In the Weighers' department, a considerable change will be necessary, both in the number and qualifications of the force. At present, there are only a sufficient number. The increase of work will now require more men, and, as the revenue from this department will depend wholly upon the Weighers, there being no check on them, persons of unimpeachable character and qualifications will be required for the positions. A considerable increase in the Entry Clerks will be necessary on account of the general order law, passed on the 2d of March, which allows vessels to have a general order after one day, instead of five days as heretofore. The present force is only sufficient to do the entry business, and even now, during the two busy seasons of the year, the clerks are often worked until late hours at night, the merchants paying for the extra labor to prevent their goods going into warehouse, thus involving the expense of storage, cartage, &c. This new arrangement seriously interferes with the interests and convenience of importers, and benefits only the warehousemen, cartmen and ship-owners.

The loudest complaints yet heard are from the importers of dry-goods, iron and steel, and glass. A large importer in the letter trade yesterday declared he should not import a dollar's worth under the present tariff. Woolens, silks, cottons, linen goods of all kinds, carpets, oil-cloths, woolen and worsted yarns, blankets, flannels and balzes, woolen clothing, cotton bagging,—all square yard goods, are the articles largely affected by the new tariff.

Mr. BARNEY has not yet signified when he will enter upon the duties of his office, while it is reported that Mr. SOHELL expects not to be called upon to vacate for a week or ten days to come. Meantime, the new Collector is using the brief intervening time in arranging, to the best advantage for the Government, the vast detail which must occupy his attention in the new and responsible position he is to assume.

Arrivals in the City.

Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin and lady, of Maine; Hons. W. S. Fessenden, of Maine; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; E. D. Baker, of Oregon, and R. R. Fenton, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Senator Collamer and lady, of Vermont; Judge Paige and family, of Schenectady; G. W. Carr, of Pennsylvania; J. Edgar Thompson and H. P. Smith and lady, of Philadelphia; E. F. Jenkins, of Baltimore; Capt. Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy; E. R. Platt, of the U. S. Army; H. Wright, of Mississippi; G. W. Livermore, of Cambridge; L. Pruyn and J. Kidd, of Albany; P. Steele, of Minnesota; B. F. T. Reed, of Paris, and P. Belfer, of Italy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; R. Williams, of the United States Army; and Mr. Goeng, of Havre, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Prof. Towring, of New-Haven; Samuel Doyt, of Georgia; and S. A. Gardiner, of New-York, are at the Union-place Hotel.

H. T. Morrill, of New-Hampshire; A. C. Babcock and S. B. Nance, of Illinois; P. G. Duffee, of Tennessee; G. O. Bayard, of the United States Army; and J. D. Huertas, of the *Matanzas*, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Nelson, of the U. S. A; Capt. Murtley and family, and Prof. Copple and Dr. Carson, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. E. E. McLean, of the U. S. A; S. Brooks, Mrs. G. Brooks, and F. A. Hauteville, of Boston; and T. F. Hoppen and lady, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Barry, of the U. S. A., and Dr. Abbe, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

April Fools' Day.

There is a time for all things, we are told. Every dog will have his day, and all fools must have theirs. All fools; and which are the wise ones? Let him among us who is most perfect in wisdom, play the first prank.

And the 1st of April in each year, is the day of all others by common usage consecrated to folly. If there are more senseless acts committed within its twenty-four hours than on any other single day of the three hundred and sixty-five, it has a record not much better than JAMES BUCHANAN's. It is the anniversary on which half-witted people endeavor to make others appear to be so; and they labor to draw forth an ill-advised word or act from them much upon the principle that gave birth to the adage, "Set a thief to catch a thief."

The custom of late years, it would seem, like an irreverent Dutchman, has more of breaches than observance. Little children honor it, and always will honor it, and may be excused for honoring it; but they who are at years of discretion should put away childish things. We detest April Fool's Day. We do not believe in it, and have not believed in it since—yesterday. To be frank, the writer of this, in the pursuit of *pabulum*, yesterday, was "sold," fooled, taken in, deluded, deceived, swindled at every step. He was sent on "Fool's errands" to distant parts of the City by hypocritical friends whom he told to their double faces afterwards, when they taunted him, that if he had been on "Fool's errands" it was *their* errands that he had gone to perform. Then shameless little urchins threw tempting parcels in his path, and when he stooped to pick them up, behold! they were up before he could pick them, dangling high in air, pendant by cords from windows, from which deriding faces looked down upon him. And his pockets were turned inside out, and placards were hung on his back, or suspended from his coat-tails, and when, losing his way, he civilly asked the name of a street.—"No you don't," was the answer. "April fool!" And so, after a day spent in anxious but unrequited efforts to get leisure to write of it, he sat down late, and weary, and concluded to take revenge upon the reader, and say to him simply, "April fool!"

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—The laborers employed by

The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

TEXAS TO BE RE-CONQUERED BY MEXICO.

Invasion of the State by a Mexican Army Headed by Ampudia.

Probable Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

Opening of the Proposals for the Eight Million Loan.

OVER THIRTY MILLIONS BID.

Cabinet Meeting on the Southern Policy of the Administration.

LATEST ABOUT THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

GEN. AMPUDIA WITH 3,000 MEXICANS MARCHING ON BROWNSVILLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 2.

Texas advices state that Col. FORD is reliably informed from Matamoras that Gen. AMPUDIA with 3,000 Mexicans is 60 miles off, and marching on Brownsville.

AMPUDIA had dispatched expresses with placards and handbills announcing that Texas rightly belonged to Mexico; that she had no longer the support of the Federal Government, and now is the time to retake her.

Reinforcements in large numbers were rapidly coming to him.

Col. FORD ordered all the heavy guns and ordnance stores at Brazos Islands immediately removed to the scene of the anticipated difficulties.

The gun boat *Mohawk* arrived off Pass Cavallo on the 29th. The steamer *Coatzacoalcos* had sailed with 600 troops. The *Empire City* and *Star of the West* were lying at the Pass.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 2.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

It is not likely that the New-York appointments will be made for two or three days. Only one is settled as yet—that of DENNISON for Naval Officer. He is backed by "Old Asa" and nobody else; but that is enough.

SCHULTZ feels confident, and expresses himself so without reserve.

BRADFORD'S chance looks too safest for Sub-Treasurer, and ULLMAN'S prospects for the Assay Office are quite brilliant. EVARTS will be offered the District Attorneyship, and will probably accept, with the understanding that DELAFIELD SMITH will do the work.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN.

The success attending Secretary CHASE'S first proposal for a loan rejoices every friend of the Administration, for while only *eight* millions were asked, *thirty-four* millions were offered to day. No bids will be accepted lower than 93 23, while a large portion of it will be taken at 94 and upwards. The unsuccessful bidders can find employment for their cash in the Southern Confederacy, if they like the security. This marked expression of confidence in the stability of the Government on the part of capitalists, is considered, on all hands, a most gratifying indication. So, too, is the large increase of the Republican vote in Connecticut.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS.

The Cabinet is understood to have been engaged again to-day in the discussion of the Southern question,—it being absolutely necessary to determine definitely the policy of the future in all respects with reference to the seceding States, before dispatches to the European Ministers can be closed.

SHALL FORT SUMPTER BE REINFORCED?

The Administration is still being pressed with great force and earnestness, especially from the North west, to reinforce Fort Sumpter at any cost. The Cabinet, however, continues very discreet—not disclosing the tendency of the Administration view of this question even to Senators—so that the public will be left entirely to conjecture. Nevertheless, on one point there seems to be a settled conviction, viz., that no other fort than Sumpter will be abandoned, and in relation to that the question is still an open one.

THE COMING EUROPEAN FLEETS.

Whatever the motive of England and France in ordering large fleets into American waters just at this juncture, it is a well settled fact that the movement was not anticipated by anybody here, in diplomatic circles or elsewhere, and that its purpose is a matter only of conjecture. The prevailing opinion is that the coming fleets are merely what your correspondent said they were—squadrons of observation—designed to watch the turn of affairs, and to be ready to take a hand in whatever may transpire affecting British interests. Lord PALMERSTON, it is well known, does not entertain any cordial good will for the United States; nevertheless there are abundant evidences that he desires to see prevail here the peace which is essential to British interests, and that the great peril of civil war which has threatened us, has awakened in his bosom the liveliest concern.

MEXICO AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Lord PALMERSTON, too, is keeping his eye upon Mexico, and the threatened reopening of the African Slave-trade by the Southern Confederacy. Opposition to that inhuman traffic is with him a tradition, and has become almost a passion. It is thought very probable that one purpose of the expected fleets is to crush the first attempt to reopen the infamous trade. Another supposed purpose is that of preventing Southern filibusterism from seizing and appropriating Mexican territory. No sensible man entertains the opinion that England and France design intervention against any policy which the Government of Washington may decide upon with reference to the seceding States.

MILITARY POWER OF SPAIN.

The startling movements of Spain in the West Indies attracts attention to the growing power of the Government of Madrid, and there are few who will not be surprised to learn how large a force Spain is able to muster. In her Navy she had in 1860 the following number of vessels, viz:

Ships-of-war	49
Steamers—for war purposes	29
Other war vessels	59
Total	137

Besides these Spain has numerous smaller vessels for coast service, and had on the stocks last year 3 ships-of-the-line, of 80 guns, and with 1,000 horse auxiliary steam-power, and 5 steam frigates of from 800 to 600 horse-power each.

THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

The extent of the Spanish regular army organization is indicated by the fact that it contains 10 Captain Generals, 66 Lieutenant Generals, 168 Major Generals, and 264 Brigadier Generals.

In Cuba, Spain has eight regiments of "veterans," one regiment of artillery, a brigade of five batteries, one company of workmen, two regiments of cavalry and one battalion of engineers, besides a large force of militia distributed at the principal ports and towns.

In Porto Rico, there are one regiment of infantry, one brigade of artillery, and one section of cavalry, besides a large force of militia.

MANUFACTURED REPORTS.

The reports constantly sent hither from Montgomery and other points in the seceding States, announcing that Southern ports are rapidly filling up with imported goods, are well understood here to have been manufactured for the purpose of effecting unfavorably the Government. The bids for the loan opened today, and the result must be anything but satisfactory to the conspirators.

THE FUTURE OF TEXAS.

There is nearly as much anxiety felt here to know what Gov. HOUSTON will do as what Presidents LINCOLN and DAVIS will attempt. The statement that an agent of HOUSTON'S had gone to the North to purchase arms is not credited by the Confedsrate Commissioners. A gentleman from Texas, very intimate with HOUSTON, has been here and is now in New-York.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The dispatches received to-day, stating the loss of two members of Congress to the Republicans, was scarcely believed, and created a strong feeling of disappointment among the party men here. Subsequently, word was received by a gentleman at the White House that only Mr. WOONSOPP'S District, (the Second) was lost; this being an old Democratic District, the Republicans feel better.

DINNER TO CASSIUS M CLAY.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Russia, is to be here on the 17th, and expects to sail from New-York on the 20th. Between those dates he has agreed to accept a public dinner tendered him by the Young Men's Republican Union of your City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRIES.

The Treasury Department is in constant receipt of numerous letters of inquiry from officers of the Customs, asking explanations of the Administration relative to the operation of the Morrill Tariff. The stupidity of many of these inquiries will likely decapitate many of the present incumbents of office, even if there were no other cause.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

It has been decided to appoint no Secretary of Legation to Portugal, as there is no necessity for one, and in the present condition of our finances the Administration is disposed to dispense with all unnecessary officials.

The Navy Register is in course of preparation, but the lists are not complete. There have been comparatively few changes in the Navy.

Senator KING, of New-York, will remain in town only a few days, and then go home to Ogdensburgh.

Mr. LINCOLN gave instructions this morning to admit no callers in future on business, except between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Secretaries are advised to do the same thing.

Collector BARNEY returns to New-York to-morrow morning.

CHARLES WATSON, of San Francisco, has been appointed Special Agent of the Post-office Department for the Pacific Coast. This appointment was unsolicited, and made with deference to fitness and high character of appointee. If a similar rule decides all the Federal appointments on the Pacific, the Administration will be singularly fortunate. No other California appointments are yet settled, although the President says they will be made this week.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 2.

A proposition has been made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and seconded by the consideration of the Post-office Department, to change the schedule time so as to secure the arrival of the mails at Washington and the South earlier than now, and through connection at New-York with the Sound steamers for Boston and New-England generally. Similar advantages are to inure to the West. The change is to take effect on the 15th inst., provided the Southern lines arrange accordingly.

Gen. LANE, just previous to leaving New-York for the Pacific, wrote to a friend here

"I am out of politics, but I shall continue to stand by the right. I will urge the Democracy of Oregon to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States as their platform."

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy disbelieve the rumor in the Press relative to the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and have so advised their Government at Montgomery.

Commander PENDERGRAST, named in one of those reports as ordered to land men at Fort Pickens, is at Norfolk instead of at Pensacola.

The War Department has received the resignation of Capt. WINDER, appointed from Maryland.

The Federal company of sappers and miners will leave this city to-morrow, it is supposed, for Fort Hamilton; and the two artillery companies, Captains MAGRUDER and BARRY, will probably follow during this week, to the same point.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BAD EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF ABROAD—THE POLICY OF COLLECTING DUTIES INLAND—RESIGNS OF SPAIN IN SAN DOMINGO AND ELSEWHERE—THE EXPECTED FOREIGN FLEETS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 1, 1861.

It is undoubtedly to be regretted that the tariff policy of the country was disturbed at the late session of Congress, inasmuch as its effect has been to alienate to some extent the friendship of the great Powers of Europe, at a time when that friendship is much needed, and at the same time to awaken in that quarter a kindly feeling towards the Confederate States, in consequence of the opposite commercial policy which they have pursued. But I apprehend that this is the worst of it. If the people of the Southern Confederacy were in any degree commercial in character, they would have a splendid opportunity to underbid us in the foreign trade; but their utter inaptitude for the business will very probably save us from the ill consequences which would otherwise ensue.

The recent order given to the Custom-house officers at St Louis, in Missouri, to appraise foreign goods brought to that point upon which duties have not been paid, solves the problem. In fact, it has grown into a custom of late years to establish ports of entry in all the principal cities of the interior which are reached by navigable rivers; and I believe that the same thing has been done in respect to towns which have no other communication with the seaboard than by railroad. If I mistake not, this liberal policy has been applied to the interior towns of Georgia; and it will be no stretch of the rule to apply it to Chattanooga and other places on the line which separates the Confederate from the loyal States of the Union.

Memphis, in Tennessee, is situated on the great river of the West, only five or six miles from the line which separates that State from the State of Mississippi. If we suppose the Confederate States to be successful in achieving their independence, this point would become a city of great importance; and in fact it would at once supersede New-Orleans as the emporium of the West. The latter is one hundred miles from the ocean; Memphis is eight hundred; and if I am not mistaken, is about as accessible to large vessels, so far as depth of water is concerned, as the Crescent City. Sailing vessels would have to be towed to a greater distance, while steamers which can penetrate a hundred miles can go up eight hundred.

It will be perfectly competent for Congress to abolish the port of entry at New-Orleans, and thus throw the whole foreign commerce which enters the month of the river into the hands of the people of Memphis and St. Louis.

If it is found impracticable to bring foreign vessels up the river to these points, the Federal Government, in right of the free navigation of the river, which will never be surrendered, can insist upon having a port of entry below New-Orleans, at which foreign goods can be reshipped on board the river steamers, and at which the latter can deposit the products of the West which are designed for shipment to Europe, or to the Northern ports. There are, doubtless, points below New-Orleans which are as healthful, and as well situated for commerce, as that famed city. Or, if these advantages of position are not to be found, they can be created by artificial means, and by a liberal expenditure of money, in filling up marshes, and making levees and wharves.

The conduct of the Spanish authorities in taking possession of St. Domingo, and the preparations of England and France for sending a fleet to the Southern Coasts, have awakened a profound sensation in political circles; and the universal feeling is that they foreshadow a career of humiliation and dependence for the Southern States, which have never been known to them since they, in common with the North, threw off the yoke of Colonial dependence. It will be fortunate for the people of the Confederate States, if these first fruits of secession serve to awaken them to a consciousness of their folly, or rather to a perception of the wickedness of their political leaders. It is not too late for them to retrace their steps; and I sincerely hope and believe that when they find that secession is the deceitful harlot that has shorn them of their strength, and exposed them to the contempt and the insulting interference of the European Powers, they will gladly return to their allegiance.

Two things seem to be palpable, in connection with these events, viz: First, that Spain would never have dreamed of taking the bold step of seizing St. Domingo, but for the weakness and prostration of the United States, and without the expressed or implied concurrence of England and France. Second, that these Powers would never have assented to the measure, except with the explicit understanding that Spain was to give up all idea of its reenslavement. Indeed, it seems to be highly probable that Spain has been permitted and encouraged to make the conquest on the condition of entering fully into the schemes of the great Powers, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, and the extinction of Slavery. Your suggestion, that the reconquest of Mexico is a part of the programme, seems to be highly probable; and this, if true, will add strength to the theory I have given, that freedom, and not Slavery, is to be the future policy of regenerated Spain.

That Power will be amply compensated for the expense and inconvenience of abolishing Slavery in her West Indian possessions, by the acquisition of Hayti and Mexico; and I cannot doubt that if NAPOLEON and PALMERSTON have consented to these additions to Spanish power, it is on the terms here suggested. NAPOLEON has avowed, more than once, his appreciation of the spirit of the age,—that is to say, the spirit of Liberty; and we know that the English Government would not dare to countenance or permit the reintroduction of Slavery into countries from which it has been excluded. No! These great nations of the Old World have seized the opportunity afforded by the secession movement, to deal a death-blow to Slavery, by abolishing it in the Island of Cuba, and circumscribing it on the Continent. They mean to break up the Slave-trade by destroying the demand for slaves in the only country where it is tolerated; while they, at the same time, surround the Slaveholding Confederacy with free negro islands and continental provinces inhabited by freemen, white, red, yellow and black.

So long as secession was a mere political stalking horse, the existence of which the people of Europe neither believed in nor understood—perhaps scarcely heard of—it was harmless, and the American Union was respected as a first rate Power—in fact, as all-powerful, so far as the control of the Western Hemisphere was concerned. But the actual declaration of independence by the Cotton States, and their organization of a new Confederacy, has drawn the eyes of the world to our distracted condition, and we now begin to "see ourselves as others see us"—weak and contemptible, because divided.

It is evident that the demonstrations of the Foreign Powers above alluded to, only menace the repose and the independence of the Seceded States. It is doubtless taken for granted by all the Powers concerned, that the Northern Confederacy will not object to the humiliation of the Secessionists; and that since these vigorous measures will powerfully tend to disgust the Southern people with secession, the people of the North should rather rejoice than otherwise, et the news. OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

REPORTED REINFORCEMENT OF FORT PICKENS.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 1.

Mr. W. H. WARD, editor of the *Key of the Gulf*, has arrived here from Pensacola. He states that on the 25th ult. the steamer *General Rusk* arrived at Key West with 200 troops for that place and 100 for Tortugas.

The *Crusader* had reached Key West with sealed orders, under charge of Capt. CRAVEN, with marines.

The *Brooklyn* was going into Key West on the 26th ult., and *there was no doubt that she had left troops at Fort Pickens.*

The Texas Commissioners stipulated that the troops on the *General Rusk* should be landed at New-York. The commanders of three companies on board the *Rusk* had signed a document exonerating Captain SMITH, of the *Rusk*, from blame for the deception practiced.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, April 2.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. MONTAGUE read a secession speech.

Mr. MCFARLAND followed in favor of the reconstruction of the Union.

The proceedings were of an unimportant character.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF FORT MARCY.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 2.

The *Republican* publishes a letter, dated Los Vegas, New-Mexico, 12th of March, detailing the seizure of Fort Marcy by a party of Americans and Mexicans, with Gen. RENCHER at their head. But later arrivals here, as well as the Santa Fé mail of the 18th, deny any knowledge of such movements.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

THE STEAMER POWHATAN ORDERED TO SEA.

The order received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to transfer the *Powhatan's* crew to Norfolk was yesterday countermanded, and an order has been sent to have the *Powhatan* fitted for sea at once. The officers had been detached, and many of them had gone to their respective homes. They will now be required to return and join their ship.

Paymaster G. W. CLARKE, of the *Powhatan*, has resigned, and WM. G. MARCY has been ordered to fill the vacancy.

The store-ship *Release* has received her crew on board, and is expected to sail at once with supplies for the Gulf.

The work on the frigate *Wabash* is proceeding with vigor, and she will be ready to go into Commission in three weeks.

The destination of the *Powhatan* can only be conjectured, as nothing has transpired concerning it. One supposition is that she is to convey the *Release* to the Gulf.

THE TREASURY LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 2.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened the bids for $8,000,000 of the stock of the United States. Three hours and a half were thus consumed. The bids are as follows:

Edward D. Peters & Co., Boston.		Wm. Beales & Co., Boston.	
$5,000	92	4,000	93
Moffalo Savings' Bank.		2,000	92 80
40,0000	91½	2,000	92¼
Robert G. Wright, Phila.		1,000	91 37½
4 000	93	1,000	92½
Geo. W. Patterson, Jr., Cornirg, N. Y.		1,000	92 62½
1,000	90.19	1,000	92 67½
1,000	90.29	1,000	93
1,000	90.39	1,000	91½
1,000	90 39	S. A. Holorook, Freep't, Me.	
1,000	90.89	5,000	91 05
1,000	90.79	D. W. Ladd, Epping, N. H.	
1,000	90.89	1,000	92
1,000	81.19	Amos P. Tapley, Boston	
1,000	91.29	5,000	93 35
1,000	91.19	5,000	93.65
1,000	91.79	Brewster, Sweet & Co. Bos.	
H. S. Kenyon, New York.		1,000	93¼
1,000	90.16	35,000	93
2,000	90.26	25,000	92.56
1,000	90.52	30,000	92.10
2,000	90.78	W. Beales, Jr. & Co., Boston.	
2,000	91.26	1,000	90¾
1,000	91.52	1,000	83.87½
1,000	91 78	1,000	83¾
C. A. Burnham, Ogdensburgh N Y.		1,000	83¾
5 000	91.81	1,000	84
N. L. Griswold, N. York.		Jas. E. Thorndike, Boston,	
5 000	92	10,000	92¾
Stone & Dormen, Boston.		10,000	91½
20,000	91 05	Blake Bros. & Co., Boston,	
10,000	92.15	100,000	92.05
10,000	92 65	100,000	90¾
10,000	92.85	A. A Burrage, (Executor,) Boston.	
S. A. Day, Springfi'd, Mass.		6,000	92¾
8.000	93½	T. Scott & Son, Baltimore.	
6,000	93.45	10,000	91
5,000	93.40	9 000	91½
J. R. Brackett, Boston,		Eli Lewis, York, Penn.	
5,000	91	9,000	91
5,000	90	3,000	92
A. T. Lowe, President Safety Fund Bank, Boston,		2,000	93
12,600	94.65	Motl & Lewis, Baltimore.	
12,000	93.30	3,000	92¾
12,000	93.40	4 000	92½
12,000	92.60	3 000	91 81½
12,000	91.30	3 000	92 1-5
5,000	92	40 000	92¾
9,000	92½	60,000	94¾
5,000	93	50,000	92.60
5,000	93½	James Tuttle, Boston.	
Otis Daniell, Boston,		20,000	93¼
10,000	95	J. V. Brown, Salem, Mass.	
10,000	94¼	15,000	94
20,000	94.30	Wm. C. Dongherty, New-York.	
1,000	93.10	2,000	93
30,000	92.52	2,000	93¾
20,000	92.10	2,000	93¾
10,000	91	2,000	93¾
Aaron Morrill, Jr., Salisbury, Mass.		2,000	94
2,000	93	E. Thompson, New-York.	
C. Currier Boston.		10,000	90
8,000	91 10	9,000	90
8,000	91 60	9,000	92
6,000	92 10	5,000	91¾
6 000	92½	Jeremiah Pengborn, New-York.	
Peter Murray, New York.		2,000	92.10
10,000	93.80	3,000	91 60
J. C. River, Washington.		Allen Melville, New-York.	
25,000	90	50,000	93 17
Wm. J. Emmett, New-York		Perk & Dalton, Now-York.	
25,000	91.50	50,000	93.17
25,000	91.05	Wm. & John O'Brien, New-York.	
25,000	82.35	56,000	93.17
25,000	92.55	B. Usher, New-York.	
Wm. B. Mott, New-York.		5 000	93.49
100,000	91	9,000	93.51
Marie McGregor, N. York		N. H. Slocum, New-York.	
1,000	92	2,000	92¾
Thomas J. Tash, Phila.		Lawrence & Co., New-London, Conn.	
10,000	93¼	9,000	90
J. F. Farish, New-York.		5 000	91.0
10,000	91 15	5 000	93 0
10,000	91.80	J. W. Wolcott & Co., Bost'n.	
15,000	92	100,000	93 05
Robert L. Stewart, N. Y.		100,000	93.33
20,000	93.83	100,000	93.07
15,000	92 9-16	100,000	94.5
G. W. Ingersoo, New-York.		E. Learned, New-York.	
20 000	93 11	15,000	93.26
Marie & Kane, New-York.		15,000	93.11
10,000	91.76	20,000	92 96
100,000	92,1-10	24,000	92 61
118,000	92 26	30,000	92.76
100,000	92 16	3,000	92¾
100,000	92 81	50,000	93.10
100 000	92.91	10,000	93.41
8,000	93	Rich. Van Buskirk, N. Y.	
100,000	93.08	10,000	91.55
100 000	93.08	B'k of N'h America, N. Y	
100 000	93 11	50,000	93.26
70 000	93 31	50,000	93.31
66 000	93 16	25,000	93.36
40 000	93 81	25,000	93.46
50,000	94 06	25 000	93.51
Carpenter & Vermilya, New-York.		Charles Aladice, N. Y.	
5,000	91¾	18,000	93.33
5,000	92	2,000	91
25,000	92½	Clement Remington	
5,000	93	1,000	91½
50,000	92.10-100	Bliss, Williams & Co.	
5,000	93½	50 000	91½
5,000	93½	25,000	93¼
Harris & Co, Philadelphia		20 000	93
10,000	93	25 000	92¼
G. S Robbins & Sons, N Y		20,000	92½
10,000	89¼	Sen. C. Sewell.	
10,000	90¾	5,000	87½
10 000	92½	5 000	85
Philip R. Kearney, N. York. (Trustee)		John A. Dix, New-York.	
8,000	94	15,000	94
Spencer K. Greeo, New York.		Mechanics' & Traders' Bk. Jersey City.	
10 000	92.30	20,000	93½
10,000	92.70	Henry M. Barnes, Philada.	
Wm. L. Abbott, Phila.		9,000	93½
10,000	92.76	R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington, Del	
10,000	93.10	31 000	93 01
10,000	94	C. D. Matthews, New-York.	
Wm. & John O'Brien, N Y.		10 000	91.65
10 000	92	10,000	92.15
25,000	90 26	10,000	92.57
8,000	90.51	5 000	93.75
25 000	90.65	9 000	93 55
25 000	90.15	5,000	93.75
25,000	91.03	6 000	94 07
30 000	91.10	Ocean Bank, New York.	
25,000	91.50	25 000	92½
65,000	91	25, 00	92 45
10,000	91¼	25,000	92 65
Harris B. Dick, New-York.		25,000	92 85
5,000	91	25 000	93
9 00	91¾	25 000	93 25
B. C. Wendell, New-York.		Merritt, Strang & Co., New-York,	
2,000	90.00	25,000	93.17
2 000	90.90	Howland & Aspinwall, New-York.	
2 000	92 10	100,000	92 56
2,000	92.60	100 000	93.17
2,000	92 90	Bank, Graves & Co., New-York.	
Simon Rohetscher, N. York.		10,000	93.17
4,000	90¾	10 000	93.
C. B. Marvin & Son, N. Y.		10 000	93.
5,000	92½	Allen Melville, New-York.	
5 000	92 63	50,000	93.17
5,000	92 0	Perk & Dalton, Now-York.	
5,000	92.46	50,000	93.17
Charles H. Lehavan, New-York.		Wm. & John O'Brien, New-York.	
40,000	93	56,000	93.17
20,000	93¾	B. Usher, New-York.	
20,000	9s	5 000	93.49
Geo. A. Stone, Troy, N Y.		9,000	93.51
3,000	91.17	N. H. Slocum, New-York.	
2,000	93.31	2,000	92¾
2,000	93.56	Lawrence & Co., New-London, Conn.	
2,000	93 77	9,000	90
1,000	94 26	5 000	91.0
R. M. Fairbonds, New-York.		5 000	93 0
5,000	92.81	J. W. Wolcott & Co., Bost'n.	
J. T. Van Vlek, New-York.		100,000	93 05
16,000	93.70	100,000	93.33
12,000	93.80	100,000	93.07
10,000	93.21	100,000	94.5
10 000	93.90	E. Learned, New-York.	
10,000	94	15,000	93.26
Bank of Milwaukee, (by J. T. Van Vlek, New-York.)		15,000	93.11
25,000	93.1-5	20,000	92 96
25,000	93 40	24,000	92 61
25 000	93¾	30,000	92.76
25 000	93.60	3,000	92¾
A. Nickolson, New York		50,000	93.10
10,000	93	10,000	93.41
10,000	93½	Rich. Van Buskirk, N. Y.	
10 000	94	10,000	91.55
T. J. Mason, New-York.		B'k of N'h America, N. Y	
10,000	92.10	50,000	93.26
10,000	92.36	50,000	93.31
10,000	92 18	25,000	93.36
10,000	92 70	25,000	93.46
15,000	92 96	25,000	92.64
20,000	93.11	25 000	93.51
Van Antwerp & Co., N. Y.		Charles Aladice, N. Y.	
20 000	93.17	18,000	93.33
30 000	93.22	2,000	91
20 000	93 25	Clement Remington	
10 000	93 33	1,000	91½
10,000	93.38	Bliss, Williams & Co.	
10,000	93.42	50 000	91½
Bank of Commerce, for itself and others		25,000	93¼
75 000	94	20 000	92½
Livermore Clews & Mason New York.		20,000	92½
500 000	93.17	Sen. C. Sewell.	
S. S. Richards, New-York		5,000	87½
10 000	93 07	5 000	85
Sam'l C. Moore, New-York		John A. Dix, New-York.	
80 000	93¾	15,000	94
Bank of America, N. York		Mechanics' & Traders' Bk. Jersey City.	
25,000	93 60	20,000	93½
250,000	94	Henry M. Barnes, Philada.	
Washington Mills, N York		9,000	93½
9,000	90 21	R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington, Del	
5 000	91.61	31 000	93 01
9 000	90.21	C. D. Matthews, New-York.	
5 000	91 61	10 000	91.65
9 000	92 21	10,000	92.15
Industrial Savings Bank New-York.		10,000	92.57
100 000	92 50	5 000	93.75
70,000	93	9,000	93 55
75,000	93 25	5,000	93.75
J. H. Barringer, N. York.		6 000	94 07
100 000	93 50	Ocean Bank, New York.	
E. L. Bowles, New-York.		25 000	92½
10,000	93.30	25, 00	92 45
Sherman & Romaine, N. Y.		25,000	92 65
20,000	91.76	25,000	92 85
20,000	92.01	25 000	93
19 000	92.26	25 000	93 25
10,000	92 51	Merritt, Strang & Co., New-York,	
Charles C. Adams, N York.		25,000	93.17
10,000	91.25	Howland & Aspinwall, New-York.	
10,000	92	100,000	92 56
Hugh Mitchell, New-York.		100 000	93.17
10,000	92.51	Bank, Graves & Co., New-York.	
10,000	92 11	10,000	93.17
John J. Argoun, N. York.		10 000	93.
10,000	92.30	10 000	93.
John R Budd, Phila.		Allen Melville, New-York.	
10,000	92.60	50,000	93.17
10,000	92 80	Perk & Dalton, New-York.	
10,000	93 05	50,000	93.17
John Berkerderff, N. Y.		Wm. & John O'Brien, New-York.	
27,000	92 51	56,000	93.17
Robert Somerville, N. Y.		B. Usher, New-York.	
10,000	92 50	5 000	93.49
10,000	93	9,000	93.51
10,000	93 50	N. H. Slocum, New-York.	
6,000	93¾	2,000	92¾
Jas. Gallatin, New-York.		Lawrence & Co., New-London, Conn.	
100,000	93¾	9,000	90
Evenda Childs New-York		5 000	91.0
2 000	92¾	5 000	93 0
J. M. Williams, New-York.		J. W. Wolcott & Co., Bost'n.	
10,000	93	100,000	93 05
10,000	93.08	100,000	93.33
10,000	93.17	100,000	93.07
10,000	93.28	100,000	94.5
10 000	93½	E. Learned, New-York.	
R. W. Hows, New-York		15,000	93.26
25,000	92¾	15,000	93.11
25,000	92½	20,000	92 96
25,000	92¾	24,000	92 61
20,000	93 01	30,000	92.76
Samuel C. Thompson, N.Y.		3,000	92¾
10 000	93 50	50,000	93.13
10,000	93 75	James F. Bingham, Phila	
10,000	94	40,000	91.37
Eliza D. Delevan, N York.		30,000	91 77
14,000	93.50	30,000	92 07
Ketchum Sons & Co, N. Y., including the following:		Field & McLane, New York	
5,000 000	93.13	100,000	93.17
Eaton Loan & Trust Co., Waterbury, Ct	70,000	John P. Elton, Waterbury, Conn.	
Robert M. Mason, Boston	30,000	10 000	92.27
A. S. Beckworth, Hartford	50,000	5,000	92.68
Robert Buell & Son, Hartford	0,000	0 000	93 38
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co	50,000	C. F. Knowlton, Cashier, New-York.	
H. Staples, Shawh'k	0,000	10,000	92.06
Geo. M. Ives, Stafd Springs	0,000	10,000	92.26
John W. Leeds, Stamford	25,000	10,000	92 76
H. Alexander, Jr., Springfield	10,000	10,000	92.86
H M Case & Trogfield	15,000	10,000	93.19
Franklin Savings Institution, do	0,000	Samuel M. Pond, N. York.	
J. H. Watkinson, Middletown	20,000	10,000	92 50
Middletown Savings' Bank	30,000	Kissam & Taylor, N. Y.	
L. D. Van Sands, Middletown	10,000	5,000	92.73
J. D. Vermilyea	25,000	5,000	92.97
E. S. Lobbard, Middletown	1,000	5,000	93 07
Nash Mosemen	75,000	5,000	93 20
Meigs & Greenleaf	140,000	Adolphe Tasker, N. Y.	
F. Sweet	20,000	1,000	92 50
Underhill & Haven	80,000	Sam'l Bobbe, N. Y.	
Dalmey, Clara & Co.	30,000	4,000	92
Talmey, Clark & Co.	100,000	Francis P. Furnald, N. Y.	
J. W. Jerome	200,000	5,000	90
A. B. Stout	100,000	0,000	90.16
Jerome, Fitzhugh & Co.	80,000	5,000	91
F. T. Walker & Bro	40,000	5 000	92 60
Winslow, Lanair & Co.	285,000	5,000	92 80
Defarat & Talmer	300,000	5 000	92 90
W. Barlon & Son	200,000	5,000	93 00
Geo. & Sam'l Brown	25,000	5,000	93 20
Grant & Son	400,000	1,000	93 50
Ward, Campbell & Co.	500,000	4,000	92
Pittsburgh Trust Co.	500,000	Francis P. Furnald, N. Y.	
Mechanics' Bank.	200,000	5,000	90
Shephard Knap

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 2.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	99⅞	10	Clev., P. & A. R	125
2,000	do	99⅞	50	Hud. Riv. R	44⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	99⅜		do	44⅛
5,000	Vir. St. 6s	76¼	775	Harlem Railroad	16¾
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	68⅞	200	Har. R. Prefd	b30 43
10,000	do	68	200	Reading R	b10 44⅛
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	87⅝	200	do	44⅜
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	81	50	do	44⅝
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90, b30	75⅛	100	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	74⅜
4,000	Brook. City W. L.	103¾	150	do	b60 74⅝
2,000	Erie 2d mt ex '79	100	100	Mich. Cen. R	s60 58
2,000	Harlem 1st mt	101	30	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	17⅜
5,000	Harlem 2d mt	80	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39⅛
1,000	Mich. Cen. 1st mt		100	do	s30 39⅛
	Sup. C., 8 ₱ c., ex in.	99¼	100	do	s30 39⅜
1,000	Mich. S., 2d mt	86⅞	100	do	s30 39⅝
2,000	Ill. Cen., ex in.	98	300	do	b30 81⅜
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70, ₱	61	150	do	b30 81⅞
2,000	I., E. & W., 1st M. Bs.	71	50	do	b10 81⅞
10	Bank of Commerce	94⅛	150	do	b30 81⅞
14	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	80	150	do	b30 81⅝
15	New-York Cen. R.	73⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R	73⅛
350	do	73⅞	100	do	s60 73
100	do	s10 73⅛	100	do	s30 73⅛
100	do	s3 73⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 38½
200	do	s10 73⅝	100	do	s30 38⅜
20	Erie Railroad	32⅛	100	do	b10 38⅝
200	do	b60 32⅜	235	do	38⅝
100	do	s30 32⅛	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 57⅜
50	do	s10 32⅜	50	do	s60 57⅛
300	do	b10 32⅛	50	do	58
200	do	32⅛	10	Del., L. & W. R	81

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	99⅛	250	Harlem R	16⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99⅜	300	Reading R	s30 44⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	75	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 58
10,000	Mo. State 6s	68	350	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	17⅜
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '75,	104	700	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 39⅛
1,000	Erie 6th M. As	94	150	do	39⅛
7,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	67	150	Ill. Cen. R. S.	81⅝
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	87⅛	50	do	81⅜
1,000	do	87⅜	420	do	s10 81⅝
125	Hud. River R	43¼	100	do	s60 81⅜
50	do	b30 43⅛	100	Gal. & C. R.	b30 73⅛
50	Phœnix Bank	121⅛	200	do	73⅛
125	Com. Coal Pref	7⅛	600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	38⅛
150	Pacific M. S. Co	85⅛	100	do	s30 36
50	do	s30 85⅜	350	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	67⅜
50	do	85⅝	50	do	b30 57⅜
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	nwk 78⅞	200	do	57⅜
50	do	78⅝	50	C., Bur. & Q. R.	b60 74⅜
50	do	78⅞			

TUESDAY, April 2—P. M.

The offers for the NEW FEDERAL LOAN were canvassed at the Treasury Department, at Washington, to day. The Secretary had asked for $8,000,000, and ha had about THIRTY MILLIONS tendered, on terms ranging from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. above the bids made for the first $8,000,000 of the same Stock issued on the 1st of March. The Bank of Commerce, of this City, led off handsomely with an offer for $2,500,000, at 94 ₱ cent., while other round sums were bid for from Wall-street, at 93.13@93.50 ₱ cent. The awards were not known when this report left the street, at 5 o'clock, but will appear in another part of this paper, under the head of our Washington Dispatches; together with a full list of all the bids. The aggregate sum of the latter created a most agreeable surprise in financial circles, as it probably will with the public generally. The amount was largely augmented at a late hour yeaterday afternoon, and does ten millions ahead of the figure named in our last report. The rates ou a very large portion of the offers also created surprise among a large circle of lower, though generally shrewd, bidders. They should not have done so, however, as the Secretary held in his discretion an alternative to fall back upon Treasury paper at par, which placed the Government in a position wholly independent of any and all combinations to fix a value upon the present issue, not consistent with about the market price of the same security on the Stock Exchenge. The late Secretary had no discretion in his negotiation of the 1st of March. He therefore accepted the best price he could obtain from aod influence those who, frem their financial position, were able to prescribe it, although the public at large almost immediately relieved the takers at en advance of from 3 to 5 ₱ cent., and nine-tenths of the whole eight millions were permanently distributed before a second instalment of the same Stock was brought forward by the new Secretary, under more ample authority from Congress to accept or decline the offers which should be made for it. It is satisfactory to know that while the figures of his award are much higher than the previous nagotiation, they are still within the current market, and sufficiently moderate to enable the speculative takers to gradually, if not immediately, realize a handsome profit on their bargains.

The following list is reported as the unsuccessful Combination bid for the New Loan, to-day, at 93 13 ₱ cent, made through Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM:

Bank of Com.	$400,000
Wood, Campbell & Co.	500,000
Meigs & Greenleaf	140,000
Mosh Moosman	75,000
Edmund Sweet	20,000
Underhill & Haven	80,000
De Lannay, Clarke & Co	400,000
L. W. Jerome	300,000
A. V. Stout	100,000
Jerome Fitzhugh & Co	80,000
F. T. Walker & Bro	40,000
Winslow, Lanier & Co	255 000
De Forest & Palmer	300,000
P. & F. Jandon	50,000
Wm. Barton & Son	200 000
Geo. & Samuel Brown	25 000
Ketchum, Son & Co. (for selves and others)	545,000
George Opdyke	25,000
S. B. Chittenden	15 000
J. D. Vermilye	225,000
Mason Thompson	40,000
H. K. Skelding	3,000
Home Insurance Company	20,000
Joseph Lawrence	100,000
Ezra White	20,000
Shoe and Leather Bank	150,000
F. Vincent	6,000
Charles Rashmore	550,000
Theodore Dehon	25,000
St. Nicholas Bank	50 000
M. M. Freeman & Co	50,000
Terry Brothers	25,000
C. G. Clark	20,000
J. N. Phelps	50,000
F. Marquand, President	5,000
Continental Insurance Company	30,000
Messenger & Wright	5,000
E. C. Ely	25,000
John Mortimer, Jr	15,000
E. A. Benedict	10,000
J. Pierpont Morgan, for others	50,000
John F. Coffin	30,000
Elton Loan and Trust Co., Waterbury	25,000
Robert M. Mason, Boston	30,000
A. S. Beckwith, Hartford	50,000
Robert Buell & Son, Hartford	5,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford	50,000
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford	100.000
H. Staples, Saugatuck	5,000
G. M. Ives, Stafford Springs	5,000
J. W. Leed, Stamford	25,000
H. Alexander, Jr., Springfield	15,000
H. W. Case, Springfield	15,000
Franklin Savings Institution, Greenfield	5,000
J. H. Watkinson, Middletown	20 000
Middletown Savings Bank, Middletown	30,000
L. D. Van Sands, Middletown	10,000
E. S. Hubbard, Middletown	1,000
C. Spooner, Bridgeport	10,000
City Savings Bank, Bridgeport	11,000
Bridgeport Savings Bank, Bridgeport	10,000
P. C. Calhoun, Bridgeport	20,000
A. Beason & Co. Philadelphia	50,000
Total	$5,562,000

Bids were also made by KETCHUM, SON & CO., for other parties, at lower rates, as follows:

For Account of	At Per Cent.
Pittsburgh Trust Co., Pittsburgh	$5,000 92
Geo. P. Bissell & Co., Hartford	40,000 93
Merchants' Insurance Company	5,000 92
Howe, Mather & Co	20,000 93
Brothers McKim, Baltimore	50,000 93
F. H. Tows	50,000 93
Mechanics' Bank	200,000 92⅛
Shepherd Knapp	55,000 92⅛
Greenwich Savings Bank	150,000 92⅛
G. De Angelis	10,000 92⅛
Ira Davenport	10,000 92⅛
T. Ketchum & Co	100.000 92⅛
Continental Bank	265,000 92⅜
Total	$960,000

The business at the Stock Exchange opened generally steady, with an inclination to firmness on Federal and State securities, which were well maintained through the day—the Federal Stock of 1881 improving ¼@½ ₱ cent. in the afternoon. In the Railway Shares there was only a moderate movement at the early Board, prices being fully up to the closing rates of Monday. At the Second Board the bidding was a fraction lower, and the disposition to sell on short options somewhat increased. This change resulted in a fair amount of business on the printed sales, but at the adjournment the feeling on the Street was again dull, and speculation on the Shara list quite tame in either direction at the very close. The majority of operators in and immediately around the Exchange, while disposed to make lower prices on the unsettled nature of our political affairs, are cautious io the amount of contracts which they venture to pnt ont, because of the well sustained steadiness of the market on New-York Central and Erie for a fortnight past, and the occasional signs manifested of a *Bull* movement in several of the Western stocks. The last prices were about as followe, differing but slightly from the closing quotations of Monday, except on Federal Stock, which is higher and in demand:

Central	78⅝	Illinois Central	61⅛
Erie	32⅛	Galena	73½
Hudson	43⅛	Toledo	38½
Harlem Preferred	43½	Rock Island	67⅛
Mich. Guaranteed	39⅝	Missouris	66
Reading	44½	U. S. Stock, '81	95⅛

The Exchange market for the Boston steamer is ¼ ₱ cent. down on Bankers' bills, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. on first-class Merchant. bills. The latter were done at 107¼@107½, while Bank and Bankers' Exchange was done at 108@108¼ ₱ cent, although several of the standard drawers kept their rate at 108½ ₱ cent. The cause of the decline is readily seen in the Export movement in Produce, which amounts for the week to the equivelent of $3,295,000 from this port, and $7,500,000 from the Cotton porta of the South. The present return from New-York is unusually heavy, and promises to be succeeded; by another large sum next week, principally on account of the heavy demand from England for Grain and Flour. In the Money Market we hear of no change to-day. The chief interest among lenders was to know the amounts bid for and awarded of the New Loan at Washington. There was much astonishment expressed when it was made public in the forenoon that about thirty millions had been applied for, and that the figures for a considerable proportion, from influential quarters, were as high as 94 ₱ cent. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,677,878	$2,068,734	$3,295,963
Previously reported	13,273,288	18,777,860	30,372,653
Since Jan. 1	$14,950,966	$20,846,594	$33,668,616

The accounts from England received to-day to Thursday, March 21, are again buoyant for the Cotton trade and firm for Grain and Flour. The Funds are not quite so high as by the *Africa*, owing in part to the news from this side to March 7, which besides embracing Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural and the temporary depression in Stocks which followed here a few days after, communicated serious apprehensions of a civil conflict in Texas. Consols closed 91⅝@92 ₱ cent. American securities were adversely influenced by the news referred to, to the extent of 1 ₱ cent. on Erie and Illinois Central, but closed with a steadier feeling. The following is the latest table:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.		Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874	79	@ 81	
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	70	@ 75	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	68	@ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	90	@ 97	
Do. 7 ₱ cent	do	1875	85 @ 87⅛ c.
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	27¼	@ 26½	27 ⅛ 7
Do. do. all paid	71	@ 73	71½ ⅛
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	85	@ 87	85¼ 6
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, '82	86	@ 88	x, c.
Do. $100 shares	50	@ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	68	@ 70	
Do. $100 shares	12	@ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	85	@ 87	86½
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	91	@ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	92	@ 94	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs, 1876	92	@ 94	
Do. $100 shares	69	@ 71	70⅛ 70
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱ c., '67	92	@ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	89	@ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c., '83, assent.	78	@ 80	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	56	@ 58	58
Do. shares, assented	26¼	@ 27½	26¾ ½ 7
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	99	@ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	97	@ 99	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	85	@ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	89	@ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75	@ 86	
Do. $50 shares	23	@ 26	

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS.			EX. FOR PAST WEEK.	
	Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	54,000	3,199,000	104,000	24,000	23,000
1859-60	38,000	3,999,000	70,000	10,000	15,000
1858-9	75,000	3 268,000	68,000	4,000	24,000
1857-8	100,000	2,442,000	82,000	2,000	10,000
1856-7	41,000	2,622,000	54,000	13,000	10,000
1855-6	83,000	2,909,000	86,000	10,000	18,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.			
	To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.
1860-61	1,751,000	478,000	255,000	2,612,000
1859-60	1,509,000	479,000	343,000	2 996,000
1858-9	1,206,000	342,000	418,000	1,904,000
1857-8	1,017,000	276,000	218,000	1,457,000
1856-7	1,003,000	322,000	296,000	1,621,000
1855-6	1,290,000	365,000	368,000	1,933,000

	Stock.
March 25—New Orleans	1,000
March 26—Mobile	1,000
March 31—Baltimore	1,000
March 31—Washington	1,000
March 30—Charleston	1,000
March 30—Richmond	1,000
March 30—Petersburgh	1,000
March 30—Norfolk	1,000
March 30—Augusta	1,000
March 29—Savannah	1,000
March 31—Chicago	1,000
March 31—Milwaukee	1,000
March 31—Cleveland	1,000
March 28—St. Louis	1,000
March 30—Louisville	1,000
March 30—Detroit	1,000
March 30—Cincinnati	1,000
March 30—Pittsburgh	1,000
March 29—Forsyth, Ga	1,000
March 29—Dayton	1,000
March 31—Alexandria	1,000
March 27—Selma, Ala	1,000
March 31—Canada	1,000
March 29—Washington, N. C	1,000
March 29—Atlanta, Ga	1,000
March 28—Griffin, Ga	1,000

The advices from the South, the course of receipts down to the latest telegraph dates, and the smell stocks in the interior towns, afford accumulated evidence of the deficiency of the crop. The present light deliveries are, without exception, attributed to exhaustion of supply, and not to any holding back in the country. The financial and political difficulties of the past few months, together with the uncertainty attending the future, have combined to hasten the crop forward. In many parts of the country there is less Cotton now remaining than is usual by the middle of Summer, and the present high scale of prices precludes the idea of Cotton being held back in the interior. Three and three-quarter million bales (say Messrs. NEILL) is the outside general estimate, and the principal question with many now is how much will it fall below that figure. The most popular estimate at the present time is 3,700,000 bales.

The steamers *Borussia* and *New-York* deliver to-day $237,000, mostly from the Continent.

The Bullion firm of HOFFMAN & Co, has been dissolved, and Mr. C. B. HOFFMAN joins Mr. JAMES B. COLGATE in the same business, under the style of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, with Mr. J. B. TREVOR es special partner. No chaoge is made in the old Stock Exchange firm of TREVOR & COLGATE. The new Bullion house is understood to wield a large cash capital.

The following is a general comparative statement of the business of the Illinois Central Company, since the 1st of January, being the first quarter of the financial ysar of the Company. The increase over last seeson is an extraordinary feature in the advancement of the concern, both as a Railway and Land speculation:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Land Sales	$141,013 47	$98,919 57	$479.900 58
Cash collected	126,185 49	122,439 46	184,826 82
Traffic	417,380 64	581,176 80	831,688 30
Total, three mos	$684,579 51	$802,535 83	$1,496,415 70

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		par.
April 1	Philadelphia	par.
April 1	Boston	par.
		Premium.
March 25	New Orleans	⅛ @ ⅜
March 26	Mobile	⅛ @ ⅜
March 31	Baltimore	par. @ 1-10
March 31	Washington	⅞ @ 1
March 30	Charleston	3 @ 4
March 30	Richmond	4¼ @ 4¾
March 30	Petersburgh	4½ @ 5
March 30	Norfolk	5 @ 5½
March 30	Augusta	3 @ 4
March 29	Savannah	3 @ 3½
March 31	Chicago	4¾ @ 5⅛
March 31	Milwaukee	5 @ 5½
March 31	Cleveland	⅞ @ 1
March 28	St. Louis	3 @ 3½
March 30	Louisville	¾ @ ⅞
March 30	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
March 30	Cincinnati	½ @ ¾
March 30	Pittsburgh	1¼ @ 1½
March 29	Forsyth, Ga	3½ @ 4
March 29	Dayton	1¼ @ 1½
March 31	Alexandria	¾ @ ⅝
March 27	Selma, Ala	2½ @ 3
March 31	Canada	½ @ ¾
March 29	Washington, N. C	5 @ 6
March 29	Atlanta, Ga	2½ @ 4
March 28	Griffin, Ga	3½ @ 4

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are for

March, 1861	$167,559 96
March, 1860	161,047 88
Increase	$6,502 08

The annual report of the condition of the Michigan Southern Company has been prepared for publication in pamphlet form; and from an advance proof-sheet sent to us from the office of the Company, we derive the following facts and figures:

Capital stock	$9,018,200
Funded debt of all classes	9,719,764
Floating debt	437,886
Total	$19,175.790
Coupons to be funded	130,905
Total cost represented	$19,306,695

The capital consists of 61,246 common and 28,936 guaranteed shares of $100 each. The Funded Debt and coupons consist of

Sinking Fund Mortgage	$3,120,000	
Less held by Sinking Fund	270,000	$2,850,000
Mortgage convertible into Sinking Fund		3,574,000
Second Mortgage		2,485,000
Detroit and Toledo Mortgage		611,000
Plain B'ds convert. into D. & T. Mortg'e		190,000
Scrip for coupons and coupons overdue		160,000
Total		$9,850,000
Against Funded Debt last report		9,531,000
Increase Funded Debt on this report		$319,000
Floating Debt last report	$1,066,000	

Present Floating Debt	437,000
Decrease Floating Debt	649,000
Difference from present report	$336,000

The revenues of the road for the fiscal year ending March 1, were:

From Freight	$1,236,589
Passengers	749,287
Mails	53,966
Express	20,071
All other sources	15,615
Total	$2,075,499
And the Expenses	1,039,829
Net increase of Road	$1,035,630
Miscellaneous Income	53,463
Together	$1,089,093
Interest, Taxes and Rents	746,652
Leaving a balance of	$342,440
Per cenlsge Expenses to Earolngs	50 1-10
Per centage Expenses to Earnings last year	61 1 2

The result of the year's operations would seem to be that an a gross traffic of $2,075,000—which, although increased over the previous year, is still far below the best years of the line before the crisis of 1857—the Company realized over the expenses of operating and the interest of the whole debt, $342,000, or a full dividend on the Guaranteed Shares, had not the money been more properly applied to the reduction of the floating debt; the latter being thus brought down, with the help of the funding process, to less than half the magnitude of the previous year, at the close of which the present management came into office.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$151,950 00
Total payments	81,966 04
Total balance	6,180,173 66

The receipts include $144,000 for customs.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	March 25.	April 1.	March 25.	April 1.
Philadelphia	$3 372,000	$3,389,000	$818,000	$824,000
N. America	3,217,727	3,179,632	601,543	603 311
Farm. & Mech	3,888,318	3,961,885	1,036,014	1,053,696
Commercial	1,473,000	1,521 000	314,000	343 000
Mechanics'	1,520,503	1,593,691	338,552	323,682
N. Liberties	1,105 000	1,147,000	431,000	469,000
Southwark	794,854	800,103	311,287	360,231
Kensington	693,222	689,976	172,836	163,821
Penn Township	618 542	674,941	253,047	293,368
Western	1,377 357	1,399,536	422 977	397,247
Man. & Mech	1,036,733	1,048,790	142,650	183,345
Commerce	636,370	623,934	197,265	210,728
Girard	2,019 988	1,989,969	284,469	341,817
Tradesmen's	493 574	496,918	136,564	133,900
Consolidation	459,070	467,127	89,521	92,357
City	628,270	722,320	203,128	224,807
Commonwealth	511,647	495,810	110,135	101,390
Corn Exchange	403,885	428,117	79,620	71,698
Union	353,800	375,770	117,042	98 233
Total	24 683,906	24,973,496	6,060,320	6,200,063

BANKS.	OPPOSITE.		CIRCULATION.	
	March 25.	April 1.	March 25.	April 1.
Philadelphia	$1,745,000	$1,815,009	$377,000	$367,000
North American	2,104,872	2,014,163	289,130	284,447
Farm. & Mech	3,000,608	2,983,163	397,980	417,320
Commercial	789,000	830,000	121,000	116,000
Mechanics'	773,981	795,397	149,300	152,020
N. Liberties	915,000	975,000	111,000	112,000
Southwark	641,166	705,081	99,805	109,865
Kensington	496,143	469,876	123,775	130,735
Penn. Township	533,602	495 470	68 693	67 706
Western	884,350	900,501	129,420	135,870
Man. & Mech	558,308	603,705	97,263	105,550
Commerce	501,755	622,308	77,300	75,425
Girard	826 515	933,122	214,415	214,105
Tradesmen's	351,433	354,706	75,747	73 936
Consolidation	241,128	259,732	88,450	87 815
City	407 415	445,914	69,250	76,440
Commonwealth	298,377	225,697	144,575	141,255
Corn Exchange	247,131	252 410	84,355	89,640
Union	224,390	223,964	62,815	54,275
Total	15,464,754	15,800,147	2,764,090	2,811,263

The aggregates compare with those of previous statements as follows:

	April 1.	March 25.	
Capital Stock	$11,809,085	$11,809,085	
Loans	24,973,496	24,693,908	Inc. $279,588
Specie	6,200,063	6,059,320	Inc. 140,743
Due from Banks	2,049,169	1,741,452	Inc. 307,717
Due to Banks	3,010,776	2,776,645	Inc. 234,131
Deposits	15,800 147	15,464,754	Inc. 335,393
Circulation	2,811,263	2,764,090	Inc. 47,173

Illinois Banks Rejected.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

At a meeting of our bankers, this evening, it was decided to throw out thirty-two Illinois Banks on Monday morning. The reasons which induced this policy are stated at length on the first page. As they had been practically thrown ont all over the country, and their bills were coming in upon our bankers in packages of thousands of dollars, it was the only course that was left them.

The following list embraces the banks now thrown out, and the value heretofore rejected, with the amount and their value per dollar of their circulation on the 31st of January last, as given in the valuable report of Hon. S. A. HURLBUT, Chairman of the Committee of Banks and Corporations, made to the Legislature on the 11th of February. The value of the bills will not vary very materially from the figures here given. We shall publish a list of the prices at which they are bought, as soon as it is decided at what rates the brokers will buy them.

	Am't of Circulation.	Value Dol.
Canal Bank	$67,904	88
Mississippi River Bank	117,760	87
New Market Bank	121,020	90
Citizens' Bank	98,734	85
Continental Bank	111,495	90
Edgar County Bank	73,450	83
Corn Planters' Bank	97,880	91
Farmers' Bank, New-Canton	52,780	91
Farmers' Bank of Illinois	80,198	90
Union County Bank	60,210	91
Commercial Bank, New-Haven	55,160	90
Prairie State Bank	58,800	82
Shawnese Bank	86,999	90
Farmers' and Traders' Bank	106,718	82
Frontier Bank	418,995	86
Grand Prairie Bank	69,141	82
Illinois State Bank	50 485	90
Lancaster Bank	103,720	90
Merchants' and Drovers' Bank	65,485	70
Morgan County Bank	61,757	82
Peanet Bank	60,160	91
Railroad Bank	93,927	83
Bank of Albion	144,580	92
Bank of Chester	81,795	81
Bank of Pike County	130,372	84
Bank of Quincy	50,497	83
Bank of Southern Illinois	254 660	87
Bank of Carmi	116,306	86
Bank of the Federal Union	85,202	83
Bank of the Republic	256,554	90
Bank of Benton	74,613	92
Belvedere Bank	8 966	81
ILLINOIS BANKS HERETOFORE REJECTED.		
State Bank, Shawneetown	651 713	86
Corn Exchange Bank	270 357	83
American Exchange Bank	185 200	82
National Bank	53,806	82
Southern Bank, Grayville	168 270	82
Grayville Bank	419.003	84
Bank of Raleigh	257,535	83
Bank of the Commonwealth	85,580	82
Bank of Aurora	276.905	81

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 2

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾. Sight Exchange on New York at par @ 1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported sales of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 53 bbls. Ashes, 3,723 bbls. Flour, 675 bbls Corn Meal, 4,700 bushels Wheat, 18,884 bushels Corn, 324 bushels Rye, 6,812 bushels Barley, 7,850 bushels Oats, 556 bushels Mall, 941 pkgs. Provisions, and 426 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet to-day, including Pots at $5 31¾, and Pearls at $5 31¾@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in active demand, including Middling Upland at 12¼c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb. Sales 4,800 bales.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request, and sales have been made of 1,530 bags ex *Candor*, at 13c; 1,423 bags, by auction, at 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., averaging $12 54 ₱ 100 lbs., nsual terms. Other kinds have been quiet. Receipts of Rio, during the week, 8,860 bags; estimated sales of de., 11,251 bags. Stock of all kinds, in private hands, this morning, 57,730 pkgs, including 4,474 mats and 500 bags Java, 41,870 bags Rio, 7,335 bags Maracaibo, 1,542 bags Laguayra, 1,131 bags Ceylon, and 875 bags St. Domingo. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 16½c.@17½c; Rio, 11c.@13¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14¼c; and St. Domingo at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. WM. SCOTT & SON notice this week's business in Rio thus: "Rio has continued in good request during the past week, and sales have been made of 11,251 bags at our quotations. Sales embrace 6,000 bags ₱ *Brazilera*, 2,761 by auction, at 11¾c.@13¾c., average 12 46-100c., balance at 12¼c.; 1,000 bags, balance ₱ *Clarissa*, at 12¾c. cash; 1,500 bags, balance ₱ *Stella*, at 12¼c.; 881 bags, ₱ *Amy Warwick*, at 12½c., and 926 bags ₱ *S. Crooker*, at 11¾c.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
March 30—New Orleans	9,000
March 30—Baltimore	9,000
March 30—Philadelphia	4,000
April 2—New-York	41.870
Grand Total	63,870

DYEWOODS—Are very quiet, and prices are unsettled. Stock, 7,555 tons of all kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is moderately active, and prices of desirable lots are a shade firmer. Shippers are disposed to buy freely, and the inquiry from the regular home trade is somewhat brisker. The current receipts are light, and receivers are not eager to sell. The reported transactions reach $16,850 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 45 @$5 60, mainly at $5 50, the lowest rate at the close; Superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 50; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; roundhoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, mainly at $5 70@ $5 75, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair request, at rising prices; sales 2,250 bbls., at $5 45@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more sought after, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1 650 bbls. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more active, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey; $3 15 for MARSH'S Caloric Dried; and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, mainly for export, and prices have advanced 1c.@2c.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE

Will make his annual

Display of

SPRING MANTLES

On

WEDNESDAY, April 3,

it being the anniversary of the

Opening of his new store

Under the

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL,

Corner 23d-st.,

When a magnificent

Assortment of

MANTLES,

in every variety of style, in

CLOTH, SILK, and LACE,

Will be exhibited at his

New store, corner 23d-st. and

5th-av., and at

NO. 300 CANAL-ST.

The ladies are invited to call

and examine before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

LACE CURTAINS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering at

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

An immense stock of

RICH LACE CURTAINS,

Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM,

MUSLIN AND

LENO CURTAINS,

DRAPERY MUSLINS and

VESTIBULE LACES.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

New Spring Shapes now ready.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS, Ready Made, in great variety. Orders taken for Garments of every description. This department is under the superintendence of

LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE.

And all orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

PRICES MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Have just opened a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

including the the latest Novelties,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

(SPRING IMPORTATION NOW READY,)

MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST,

and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring

TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS

AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Their stock of

PANEL DECORATIONS,

ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,

LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,

CRINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,

Of Moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufactories.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

At 25 per cent. less than cost.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Having made large purchases abroad and from Importers' at cash, at immense sacrifices are now offering at retail—

HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR,

RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR,

VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $9.50 PER PAIR,

And a large assortment of

VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,

At proportionately low prices.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of

MANTILLAS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,

in clo h, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable

SPRING SHAWLS,

from auction, at extremely low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,

TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,

Have the good fortune to announce that they have now in store, ex *Australian*, transhipped per *Europa*,

30 CASES ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,

Adapted to the wants of gentlemen of taste in all sections, which they will have pleasure in making up to measure, in their well-known style of excellence, WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICES, and on their usual liberal credit.

No. 2 WALKER-ST.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

SEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway,

have now opened

THEIR NEW STYLES SPRING GARMENTS

In BLACK SILK and CLOTHS,

And INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE LADIES THERETO.

NEW SPRING SILKS,

SOLD AT GREAT REDUCTION,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

IN BLACK AND FANCY SILKS

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,

FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,

GARNITURES AND VEILS.

JAMES TUCKER No. 769 Broadway.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

RICHMOND & CO.

Will open their new store

No. 783 Broadway,

April 3, with a very large and well selected stock of EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS

LADIES' DRESS CAPS HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

BEGONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Possessing all the advantages of knowledge and capital, we buy goods second to none, and intend to make this a leading store up town, both for style, quality, quantity and low prices.

The REAL BAJOU GLOVES only kept.

Price 90 cents; mitered, 63 cents.

RICHMOND & BRUNT,

No. 783 Broadway,

between 9th and 10th sts.

RICH SPRING SILKS,

Reduced from

$1 25 to 75c.

BLACK SILKS,

Reduced from

$1 25 to $1.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Also, a great variety of buttons, bindings tassels velvets, belt ribbons, velvet ribbons, girdles, ribbons, laces, dress linings, and a full assortment of thread and needle goods magic ruffling and cotton trimmings, N. B.—Alexander's gloves and English hosiery at RIGBY'S, No. 863 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS RETAILED at less than cost. The entire stock of J. AGATE & CO., No. 764 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, for 30 days to close business. Great inducements to dealers.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK, &c.—A CLERK OR ASSISTANT in a book-keeper is wanted in an office in the suburbs of the City. Salary $25 per month. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, W. F. C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl to cook, wash and iron; City reference required. Apply at No. 121 East 34th-st., near 3d-av., after 9 o'clock.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SCOTCH FARMER; a single man that understands farm-work and the management of horses; no others need apply. Call this day at GEO. UNDERHILL & CO.'S, No. 53 Warren-st., up stairs.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS gardener; one who understands laying out a new place, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 28 Broad-st.

FARM LABORERS WANTED.—MUST BE Protestant, sober, industrious, and well acquainted with farming. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

JULIUS A. FAY'S

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

The Summer session will open on the First Monday in May. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., No. 45 7th-av., of Rev. F. G. Clark, No. 98 West 22d-st., or of S. S. Shipin, Esq., No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. E. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mnedougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M. and JAS. FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens the closing term of its eighteenth school year April 17, 1861.

As a thoroughly organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the City, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments, two hundred pupils*, (from seven years old and upwards,) and *twelve professors*, the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for business or college, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities and the *large, well-ventilated, light* and *admirably contrived rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article on worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

A double academic course of study is pursued in this institution, a business and a college course.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.

II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.

III. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one Foreign Language.

V. Knowledge of general history.

VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

Candidates for the diploma, who take the college course, are required to be prepared in the following:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.

II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra and Davies' Bourdon.

III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman class in College.

IV. Knowledge of general history.

V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, JUNIORS at *reduced prices*, and all charged only from the time of entering.

REFERENCES of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT PATRONS:

REVEREND.		
A. D. Gillette,	D. D. G. Hessenberg,	John Castree,
Jas. Porter, D. D.	John B. Hillyer,	B. II. Howell,
R. S. Foster, D. D.	F. H. Tittle,	James Porter,
John Miley, D. D.	Geo. W. Brailurd,	J. C. Wilbington,
Chas. Fletcher,	E. O. Lamson,	Josiah Richards,
Chas. E. Lindley.	Matthias Clark,	Thomas Wilson,
HONORABLES.	John W. Lewis,	P. S. Halstead,
F. A. Conkling,	Nelson Sherwood,	Geo. M. Harpell.
Gideon J. Tucker.	Chas. A. Whitney	C. L. Norton,
John Livingston,	N. C. Trowbridge,	James R. Roe,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	Geo. W. Tuttle,	Isaac Odell,
C. Cholwell,	Thos. J. Townsend,	Benj. Eckerson,
PHYSICIANS.	Nath. T. Hubbard,	Benj. Newhouse,
E. T. Bullard,	Christopher Gwyer,	Miles S. Chilcock,
Edw. Vanderpool,	John N. Genin,	N. F. Palmer,
Geo. Comley,	W. K. Cornwell,	A. M. Chace,
S. J. Tobias,	John B. Cornell,	James H. Elmers,
LAWYERS.	D. D. Lyncenbush,	Benj. C. Cook,
D. A. Baldwin,	E. J. Hamilton,	Henry A. Morgan,
B. F. Dunning,	J. T. C. Conover,	John Besson,
MERCHANTS.	Helems M. Wells,	Jeremiah Lambert,
C. R. Robert,	Geo. E. Jenkins,	E. Beadleston,
F. C. Havemeyer,	John Waters,	G. W. Delave gge.
F. L. Talcott,	Daniel Starr,	Chas. Ferrero,
Chas Bliven,	Samuel Tibet,	E. Gelliverand,
H. B. Price,	Jacob Hartley,	Samuel Woodward,
F. H. N Whiting,	George Jones,	&c., &c.

The following unsolicited communication (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals) we have the author's permission to mention:

No. 128 BROADWAY, March 11, 1861.

G. W. CLARKE, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: In the pressure of professional engagements I forgot to execute the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that on an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent Institution, to remain until fitted for College. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your School I can bear witness, for the progress of my sons under your care was all and more than I could have expected. Their residence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the education and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your school is one of the best in the City. Yours truly,

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the school, where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr CLARKE (the resident Principal) may be conferred with at all hours of the day and evening.

ZOUAVE AND LIGHT INFANTRY DRILL.—A new Company of 40, from 11 to 20 years of age, will be formed at the Hudson River Institute, by Capt. STEVENS, U. S. N., at opening of Spring term, April 12. Terms, $200 per annum including Rifle and Light Infantry tactics, board, washing, furnished room, fuel, &c. Tuition in higher English, Classical and French. Call on, or address, Asst. J. E. BRADLEY, at International Hotel, No. 363 Broadway from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M., or address Principal, Rev. A. FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

A LADY HAVING A DELIGHTFUL RESIdence in the country, and expecting to spend the Summer there, will have to instruct and have under her charge four or five girls between six and twelve years of age; they will be received into the family, and have all the advantages of a healthy and pleasant home, three hours from New-York, every accommodation will be given to their physical as well as mental nature. Address A. A., Station D, New-York Post-office. References Rev. Dr. Spring, Horace Holden, Esq., Charles L. Brace, Esq.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDford, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMS, A. M., Principal. Pupils limited to 12. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had at W. LINDERHILL, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st. J. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway or of the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 12 preferred. Best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

AT $2 50—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOK-keeping, $5—lessons unlimited; Writing and Arithmetic, $ 0 per quarter. No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is on of the best instructors in the State.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $195; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at 469 Hudson-st.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, Bergen Co., N. J., 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. For Circulars address A. B. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 656 Broadway, or at the School.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN A pleasant locality, a short distance in the country, would like to receive into their family a young lady of refinement, thoroughly competent to instruct in French and music, who would be willing to teach two hours each day as compensation for board and a pleasant home during the Spring and Summer months. Best references given and required. Address W. S. WILLIAMS, New York City Post office.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEgiate education, and of ten years' experience in public, classical and boarding schools, invites to a correspondence parties really desiring the services of a thoroughly accomplished teacher, disciplinarian and vocalist. Address ENERGY, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, or call at No. 266 Ewen-st., Williamsburgh, for two weeks.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO intends starting on his ninth tour of Europe (with a few young gentlemen) about the 24th inst., returning in September following, desires one more to complete his number. References will be given to those who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 3 West Washington-place, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXperienced in tuition, desires a reengagement as teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and the various branches of English. Address, stating duties and proposed salary, TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXperience in teaching, both in school and private family, desires a situation. Her course of instruction includes music, French and the full English course, and, if desired, the rudiments of German. Satisfactory references given. Address H. A. C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as governess for young children, to a private family; she teaches the usual English course, the rudiments of French and Latin, music and sewing. Address E. P. care of C. Bellingham, No. 38 Hunter-st., Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FULLY competent to instruct in all the English branches and the rudiments of French, with the piano guitar and singing, thoroughly, desires a situation in a private family. Address S. J. S., No. 36 Division-av., Williamsburgh, or No. 194 Bowery, New-York.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH TEACHER wishes a situation in a private family; she can instruct beginners on the piano, French and Latin; she can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity place.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches and the rudiments of French, desires a situation as teacher; satisfactory references given. Address Miss J. T., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation in some private school or academy; best of reference given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (James B. Kirker,) No. 600 Broadway, up stairs, have lately published "Italian Legends and Sketches," by Rev. J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assistant St. Stephens' Church, New-York, 1 vol., cloth, 75 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT lady girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children or do plain sewing. Apply at No 81 West 22d-st, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; she has no objection to the country or City. Call at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing or plain sewing; has excellent references; no objection to the country for the summer. Call at No. 612 6th av., in the fancy store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young respectable girl, as chambermaid in a private family; would do the fine washing and ironing; or as cook, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 256 7th-av., top floor, back room, between 26th and 27th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting and assist in the washing and ironing; she is well recommended from her last place in the City. Can be seen for two days at No 192 East 13th-st., fourth floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, who has an amiable disposition and the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamber maid and to assist in taking care of children, with three years' City reference from last place. Inquire at No. 258 7th-av., third floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing; understands doing up muslins and fluting; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, who fully understands her business a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., Room No. 19.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 258 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl who lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 311 10th-st., near Avenue A.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an American girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 286 West 31st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; can pronounce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 814 th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is competent to wait on young ladies; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 17 11th-st., near 4th-av., where she can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND NEAT SEWER.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with good references desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Any family in City or country requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular chambermaid; has no objection to mind a baby; has nice years' reference. Apply at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the grocery-store, for 2 days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &C. A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or as regular waitress; is willing to go into the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 89 6th-av., between 8th st. and Waverley-place, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and would be willing to assist in the washing. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. 86 17th-st., near the 6th-av., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman in a private family as first-rate cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 256½ 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business as pastry cook and good baker; best of City reference from her last employer; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family only, of an experienced cook; understands the business in all its branches, and soups, meats, game jellies, and French dishes. Can be seen at No. 335 8th av., near 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as good plain cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook and housekeeper; understands French cooking, pastries jellies, preserves, creams &c.; has best of City reference. Inquire at No. 33 (old No. 123) 12th-st., between 6th and 6th ave.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family. by a respectable Scotch woman, who is per ectly competent in her business; has no objection to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, &c.; best of City reference for honesty and sobriety; is willing to assist in washing if required. Call at No. 119 1st-av., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands soups, games, jellies, and all kinds of baking; best City reference; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is a first-class cook. Apply at No. 180 East 21st-st., near 2d-av. Best of City reference.

A COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wishes a situation as cook in a small genteel family immediately. Good references given. Apply for three days at No. 61 West 29th-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 West 19th st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 600 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two young women in the same house; one would cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Country preferred. Best of reference from their last place, where they have lived six years. Apply at No. 620 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the shoe store.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; four years' reference from her last place. Also, a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; they lived together. None but a private family need apply, at No. 202 7th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family, understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. If required. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 8 16th-av.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be furnished. Call at No. 93 West 53d st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as excellent cook, or would take a laundress' place. Has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or laundress and assist with the chamberwork; best of reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 69½ 37th-st., corner 4th-av.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable middle aged woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 4 Union-court, second floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABDE GIRL wants a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker; has very good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 96 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as a good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 19 6th-st., corner 3d av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, first of City reference. Call at No. 212 7th av., corner of 24th st., top floor, front.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young girls one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 32d st., between 4th and Lexington avs., first floor, front room.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Also, a Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Call at No. 283 7th-av., near 28th-st., for 2 days.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and laundress; both have first-class City references. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook washer and ironer, in some respectable family; remained in the last place five years. Apply at No. 48 West 22d-st. Good City references given.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS AND CHAMBERMAIDS.—The special attention of gentlemen's families requiring experienced servants is respectfully solicited; we have now several most valuable servants of that class which are constantly changing about, but those who have lived for years in families of distinction, and are anxious to procure situations as cooks, waitresses, and up stairs servants together or separate. Several of these being sisters, are desirous of living together, and being known to us for years, we can vouch for their character and qualifications. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two young women—one as plain cook, the other as waitress; no objection to the country for the Summer; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 212 East 13th-st., third floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a steady, well disposed girl, with good recommendations, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can make nice bread, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 147 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room. The best of reference given.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good long references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 213 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as good plain cook; would assist at the washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 4th-st., near Universityplace.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, OF middle age, capable of filling any situation of responsibility, wishes to take the entire charge of a widower's house hold, where there are children, either in town or country; she can be seen for three days between the hours of 11 and 2, at No. 4 Gramercy-park, corner of 21st st.; the highest references given and required.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman stopping at No. 171 Thompson-st., is desirous of procuring a situation as housekeeper to a small family; Christian preferred. Good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A WIDOW LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, companion to a lady, or governess for young children. Address, for 3 days, E. G., Post-office, Williamsburgh, L. I.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

A HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant female, to do general housework in a small genteel family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and a good plain cook. Call for one week at No 204 West 47th-st.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted by two young girls, sisters, in the same family, if possible; one of them as lady's-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and is capable of giving lessons in Grecian, oriental and water-color painting; and the other as nurse and chambermaid; is willing to go to the country or out South; can come well recommended. Call at No. 74 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY'S MAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations for a lady and her daughter; one as lady's maid and seamstress, the other as child's nurse, to go to Europe or California; the best references can be given, also reference required. Address E. C. BISHOP, No. 111 Olive-st., New Haven, Conn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a few fine gentlemen's washing, where they can have their linen done up in the best style, or would go out laundress in a private family. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 416 West 25th st., between 9th and 10th avs. for three days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady young woman, as laundress and to assist in other work if required, or would do general housework in a small family, not laundry work alone preferred. Call at No. 213 Water-st., between Gold and Bridge sts., Brooklyn second floor, back room, for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl; can come well recommended from her last place, where she lived five years; has no objection to live the Summer in the country. Call for two days, at No. 242 West 28th-st., second floor, front room No. 7.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, who has lived as laundress in the best of families, wishes to get gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own residence; understands doing up fineries and finishing; can be recommended by families that she has washed for. Call at No. 89 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, situations, by two respectable girls, sisters; one as laundress and chambermaid, the other as waitress and to sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 182 East 16th st. The country preferred.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as an experienced nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required; is fond and affectionate to children; is willing and obliging; is a good sewer; has no objection to the country, or to travel with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 4th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go in the country, or go traveling with a lady; has the best of City references from her former places. Can be seen at No. 69½ 37th-st., corner 4th-av., 4th floor.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young girl, as nurse, in a neat sewer, can do embroidery; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address 8 No. 86 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., for two days, first floor.

A NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, to take care of a baby from its birth, or grown up children and can do plain sewing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

A NURSE.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES A SITuation to attend on ladies as nurse. Address C. D., Brooklyn Post-office.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer months; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 3d-av., near 15th st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as nurse; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., between 22d and 23th sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to take care of children and do light chamberwork; would have no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 176 6 hav

A WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young married woman, having a full breast of milk can be highly recommended, and will hire for either City or country. Apply at or address No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable girl desires a situation in a private family; is a good plain sewer; understands washing; would have no objection to mind a child and would instruct a child in the first branches of education. Call for two days at No. 266 3d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. first floor, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a capable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th s.s.

A NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands taking charge of a baby from its birth; has four years' good reference from her last place; would prefer traveling. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 36 h st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 502 26th-st., between

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BABES IN THE WOODS—TURNING THE TABLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—POPPING THE QUESTION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—SAILOR'S ASHORE—TOODLES THE SABRE-STEALER—TAX FOUR LOVERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—RUTH OAKLEY. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Texas, which we publish this morning, indicates that Mexico is not disposed quietly to wait to be conquered by the Southern Confederacy, but is de ermined rather to take the initiative, and endeavor to conquer the Southern Confederacy—or at any rate Texas. It is stated that AMPUDIA, at the head of three thousand men, was marching on Brownsville, with the determination of invading the State, and that numbers were flocking to his standard. He had sent forward expresses with placards, and issued handbills, announcing that Texas rightfully belongs to Mexico, and that now, when she no longer enjoys the protection of the Federal Government, is the time to retake her. Col. FORD, the Commander of the Texas forces, was taking measures to repel the invasion, and had ordered all the heavy guns and ordnance stores to be transported from Brazos Island to the scene of the expected difficulties. The Texans are apparently doomed soon to reap the bitter fruits of their insane action.

The Southern question, it is understood, engaged the attention of the Cabinet yesterday, it being necessary that the policy of the Government should be fully determined, so that proper instructions for the European Ministers can be prepared. Nothing definite has yet been ascertained relative to Fort Sumpter; whether the report relative to the *Pawnee* was true, is still a matter of conjecture.

The amount and nature of the bids for the first Federal loan advertised for by the new Secretary of the Treasury, afford a gratifying indication of the confidence which is reposed in the stability of the Government. While only *eight millions* were required, proposals have been offered to the amount of about *thirty-four millions*. A large portion of the loan will be awarded at *ninety-four* and upwards, and no bids will be accepted lower than 93.23. This result cannot fail to be gratifying to all friends of the Union.

It seems quite probable that, after all, the report that Fort Pickens had been actually reinforced was founded on truth. It first gained currency with the announcement that the *Brooklyn* had left Pensacola and dropped down to Key West, and now a telegram reaches us from Montgomery, which states, on the authority of a gentleman who has just reached there from Pensacola, that no doubt was entertained that the *Brooklyn*, previous to her departure, had thrown reinforcements into the fort—though by what means does not appear. A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* also makes an assertion to the same effect.

The Collector of the Port of New-York, yesterday, received an order from the Secretary of the Treasury abolishing the customary privilege of withdrawing foreign goods in bond for transportation to any of the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, on the ground that the United States Revenue officers at those ports have been forcibly excluded from the performance of their proper functions. The order will put a stop to extensive shipments of foreign goods, out of bond, to those States which refuse to account to the Treasury Department for the revenues at their respective ports. The duties must now be paid here on all that class of shipments until otherwise directed by the Department. Mr. MCELRATH, the new Appraiser-General, was sworn in and entered upon his duties yesterday.

The *Borussia* and the *New-York*, both from Southampton, furnish us with European intelligence to March 20. The death of the Duchess of Kent occupied attention in England. The funeral, which was to be private, was to take place on the 25th ult. Parliament had voted addresses of condolence. The French Imperial Court was to assume mourning for nine days. The *Great Eastern* is announced in the London papers as to sail for New-York on the 1st prox., under the command of Capt. CARNEGIE, one of the Directors, who accompanied her initial trip. The discussion of the Emperor's Address was proceeding in the French Legislative Body, with augmented vehemence and boldness of expression. In the Italian Congress a unanimous vote had been had indicative of a desire for the immediate departure of the French troops from Rome. The Pope in the meantime had addressed a new allocution to the Consistory, reiterating his fidelity to his temporal claims, and defending the Church as the most active agent of civilization. The birthday of VICTOR EMANUEL had given occasion for irrepressible patriotic demonstrations, not only at Rome, but in Venice, Padua, and other towns of Venitia. From Poland, we learn that the reforms promised by the Emperor, had failed entirely to satisfy the people, who threatened revolutionary movements, which the Russian Government was taking energetic measures to quell. The Imperial decree providing for the emancipation of serfdom, had, notwithstanding fears to the contrary, been well received at St. Petersburgh and Moscow. Though signed on the 3d ult., it was not promulgated until the 17th. Turkey had for the moment escaped a ministerial crisis, but affairs in Bosnia had assumed a formidable appearance, the entire Herzogavina being in open revolt. Many excesses had been committed.

The startling news from San Domingo, received by the *Quaker City*, from Havana, is corroborated by all reports which have since been received. A vessel has recently arrived at Key West, which brought the particulars as already published, with additions, which further implicate the French in the transaction, and render it still more probable that, whatever designs of conquest Spain may entertain, she is to receive the countenance of the French Government, if not its material aid. Indeed, the statement is made that a French corvette accompanied the Spanish fleet, and took part in the formal occupation of the Island.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, bills were passed to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury; to appoint one hundred additional Notaries Public for the City. A communication was received from the Comptroller, expressing the opinion that there is no question of title or right of the City to sell Hamilton-square for private purposes. The bill establishing a Nautical School in New-York was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the bill creating a Metropolitan Health District was debated at length, and elicited loud complaints from the City delegation of the invasion of our Metropolitan rights. The bill remains among the general orders, and has evidently a majority of its friends in the House. An amendment to the Health bill was adopted, giving to the Board of Supervisors the power to fill all the salaries. In the evening the House took up the special order—the Jay Gibbons bribery case—which was, after debate, finally postponed until this evening.

The Republican Central Club, last evening, adopted a resolution declaring that in the Republican success in Connecticut it recognizes a determination to sustain the Administration. R. M. FORD, Esq., addressed the Club on the questions of the day.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, but, although the session was protracted, no business of public importance was transacted. $1,000 was appropriated for the increased salary of the Deputy County Clerk, making $2,500 per year, the Legislature having last week ordered the increase. The payment of persons summoned by the Sheriff to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer for December and January excited a lively discussion, in which Messrs. BLUNT, PURDY, STEWART and DAVIS took part, but it was finally ordered, by a vote of 8 to 2, the negatives being Messrs. BLUNT and WEISSMANN.

A handsome sea telescope was, yesterday, presented to Capt. FRENCH, of the American ship *Mercury*, by Mr. Collector SCHELL, on behalf of the British Government, as a recognition of Capt. FRENCH'S humanity to the crew of the British bark *Idas*, of Gloucester, who were picked up at sea, on the 3d of January last. Letters from Lord LYONS and the United States Secretary of State accompanied the gift.

Two or three cases were disposed of in the Court of Appeals yesterday, each of which was of the ordinary class, involving no questions of especial importance. At Special Term of the Common Pleas, Judge HILTON held, in the case of Russell *vs.* The Mayor, &c., that it was the duty of the Corporation to keep coal vaults closed, and that to charge that the Corporation "permitted" such to remain open was sufficient to sustain a complaint. In the Oyer and Terminer, Judge INGRAHAM charged the Grand Jury. There will be no criminal trials in this Court till next Monday. In the General Sessions there were two or three sentences for short terms to Sing Sing, on pleas of guilty. A panel case was tried, in which the prisoners, JAMES CASEY and ELIZABETH COWING, were acquitted and discharged. There was also one acquittal upon a trial of grand larceny.

Wall-street was much excited yesterday on the subject of the New Loan, and the interest in the Washington dispatches, both public and private, quite lively. On the Stock Exchange the Federal Stock of the 1st March issue advanced ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. In the Railway shares the market left off dull, Central 78⅜. Exchange fell ¼@½ ₩ cent.; sales on London 108@108¼ ₩ cent. for Bankers, and 107¼@107⅜ ₩ cent. for first-class Merchant bills.

The transactions in Flour, Wheat and Corn were more extensive and prices improved slightly, but the market closed tamely. A good inquiry prevails for Cotton, which advanced a shade. Provisions were quiet. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars, Hay, Tallow and Rice were in demand. Fish, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco and Naval Stores were inactive. The Freight engagements were heavier.

The Cattle Market opened yesterday at Forty-fourth-street, with about 3,200 beeves on sale, and one or two hundred more are expected. Trade was dull, although more cattle were disposed of yesterday than last Tuesday, at slightly improved rates. The best buyers paid 8¼c.@9c.—in a few instances over 9c. The majority of the butchers, however, were unwilling to pay over 8c. for their beef, and large numbers of ordinary to medium steers sold for 7c.@7¼c. The advance over Tuesday, of the previous week, was scarcely ¼c., many of the sellers thought the market no better. Enough cattle were left over for all the wants of to-day.

Wanted—A Policy!

The Washington correspondent of one of our morning cotemporaries says:

"*The point of embarrassment concerning Fort Sumpter, in the President's mind, as announced with entire candor,* is, that if it be yielded, and the Federal authority be thus withdrawn under real or supposed necessity, *similar reasons may be urged as to Fort Pickens and other points, which are not considered in the same category.*"

We should be very sorry to think that the President's mind was embarrassed, or his action controlled, in any degree by such considerations at this late day. Undoubtedly in themselves they deserve serious and grave attention. But they should have been weighed and disposed of long ago. It is by no means a new discovery that much may be said on both sides of every question;—and persons who have nothing better to do may amuse themselves by such carefully balanced dialectics. But President LINCOLN has duties and responsibilities on his hands which forbid his indulgence of such tastes. He is required to *act*,—and action requires decision. Certainly it is a momentous question whether Fort Sumpter should be evacuated or not:—there are many reasons to be urged for it and many against it. But Mr. LINCOLN is under the necessity, after full consideration of both sides, to adopt one course or the other;—and when adopted he should act as if no objections had ever been urged against it. If he has decided to evacuate Fort Sumpter, he should do it frankly,—not with apologies or useless "embarrassments." The effect of such a step should have been considered long ago.

It is idle to conceal the fact that the Administration thus far has not met public expectation. The country feels no more assurance as to the future,—knows nothing more of the probable results of the secession movement,—than it did on the day Mr. BUCHANAN left Washington. It sees no indications of an administrative policy adequate to the emergency,—or, indeed, of any policy beyond that of listless waiting to see what may "turn up." There are times when such a policy may be wise;—but not in presence of an active, resolute, and determined enemy. The new Confederacy is moving forward, towards the consummation of its plans, with a degree of vigor, intelligence, and success, of which, we are sorry to say, we see no indications on the part of the Government at Washington. In spite of the immense difficulties with which they have to contend,—the poverty of the country, its utter lack of commerce, of an army and navy, and of credit,—the hostility of its fundamental principles to the sentiment of the Christian world, the utter hollowness of its reasons for revolution, and the universal distrust which it encounters everywhere,—in spite of all these obstacles and discouragements, we cannot conceal the fact that the new Government of which JEFFERSON DAVIS is at the head, has evinced a marvelous degree of energy, and is rapidly assuming the proportions of a solid and formidable Power. Within less than six months they have adopted a Constitution, organized a Government, put all its machinery into working order, established a commercial system and put it in operation, laid the basis of a financial department, organized an army, secured enormous stores and munitions of war, and put themselves in a position to offer a very formidable resistance to any attempted coercion on the part of the United States. And what has been done on our part against them? What single step has been taken by our Government, either to resist their movement from without, or to appeal with vigor and effect to the loyalty which still lives within their borders? JEFFERSON DAVIS will soon have an organized army of 30,000 men at his command:—suppose he decides to march into Mexico, or Virginia, or upon Washington,—what organized means have we to resist and defeat his schemes? They have adopted a revenue system for the express purpose of depleting and damaging our commerce:—what have we done to offset it? With a blindness and a stolidity without a parallel in the history of intelligent statesmanship, we have done everything in our power to aid their efforts, and crown their hostile endeavors with complete success.

The fact is, our Government has done absolute *nothing*, towards carrying the country through the tremendous crisis which is so rapidly and so steadily settling down upon us. It allows everything to *drift*,—to float along without guidance or impulse of any kind. This might do well enough, if the Southern States were pursuing the same policy. But while we are idle, they are active. While we leave everything at loose ends, they make everything tight and snug for the coming storm. Such a course can have but one result. The President must adopt some clear and distinct policy in regard to secession, or the Union will not only be severed, but the country will be disgraced. No great community can *drift* into ruin, without losing character as well as prosperity. It must, at least, make an effort at self-preservation, if it would avoid the contempt inseparable from imbecility. A nation may be overcome by outward force, or destroyed by internal treachery;—but if it struggles nobly and gallantly against its enemies, whatever else it may lose, it preserves the respect of the world, as well as its own. We are in danger of losing everything—even honor. The public sentiment is already demoralized,—the heart of the people is deadened,—and the patriotism of the country is already paralyzed, to a degree which a year ago we should not have thought possible in any contingency. Rebellion in the popular judgment has ceased to be a crime. Treason has become respectable. Men throughout the North think and talk of the revolution which is crushing the best Constitution the world ever saw,—which is sweeping away a Government which has done more for popular rights and popular interests than any other the earth has ever known, as they would talk of a partisan canvass for control of a village corporation. Deeds of infamy, compared with which ARNOLD'S treason shines bright as the sun at noonday, excite scarcely a passing remark, and the fate of the great Republic of the Western world—the great Republic of human history—excites scarcely as much interest as the fluctuations of the Stock market, or the ups and downs of a local canvass.

What is the reason of this sad—this fearful change in the temper and tone of the country? Is patriotism a fiction? Have we suddenly discovered that Governments are but playthings—that loyalty is a delusion—that to stab a nation is to commit no crime? Or does the event vindicate the old faith that Democracy is a delusion—that the people are incapable of self-government, and that bayonets and cannon are the only security for law and order?

Is it not rather that the people have no leaders,—no representatives in the posts of power,—no men filled with the conscious sense of duty, and omnipotent to do what is right through faith in the people whose interests and rights they guard, and whose power they wield? One of the highest and noblest functions of a Government in a free country is to lead the nation,—to go forward as the national honor and welfare may call, and summon the people to rally to the standard set up in their defence. The people look to their Government for guidance in every great emergency. They look to it for courage, for vigor, for indomitable energy, for all the great qualities which give success to nations and glory to success. And when the Government fails them, they are powerless. They have no other leadership—no other means of union—no possibility of making their wishes known or their will felt, but through the action of the Government to which they have intrusted their welfare and delegated their power.

It is the high, the imperative duty of President LINCOLN, in this solemn crisis of the nation's fate, to give the American people this guidance and leadership. He was perfectly right in saying at Springfield that upon his shoulders rests a responsibility more weighty than has ever fallen upon any one of his predecessors. That responsibility is not met by supervising the distribution of office. Mr. LINCOLN should reserve his thoughts and his strength for nobler duties than presiding over the wranglings of hungry and selfish hunters for patronage and place. He wastes powers that belong to the nation,—he squanders opportunities which millions upon millions of gold will never bring back, for rescuing the nation from the most fearful perils. We shall not be suspected of any but the most friendly sentiments towards the President of the United States, when we tell him, what the courtiers who hang upon his favor will not dare to whisper,—that he must go up to a higher level than he has yet reached, before he can see and realize the high duties to which he has been called. He has spent time and strength in feeding rapacious and selfish partisans, which should have been bestowed upon saving the Union and maintaining the authority of the Constitution he has solemnly sworn to defend. He has not done what he was expected to do as soon as he should assume the reins of power—summon back, by word and act, the loyalty of the American people to the flag and the Government of their common country. The Union is weaker now than it was a month ago. Its foes have gained courage, and its friends have lost heart. Step by step the new Confederacy marches forward towards solid and secure foundations,—and day by day the bright hopes of the lovers of the Union fade and die away.

The Administration *must have a policy of action*,—clear and definite in the end it aims at, wise and resolute in the means employed, and proclaimed to the people as the standard around which they can rally. What it should be, it is not for us to say. That is a matter requiring wise and careful deliberation on the part of those who are responsible; but it should be *decided* upon promptly, and then carried into effect with steady and dauntless resolution.

The President has to decide whether he will *enforce the law* at the hazard of civil war,—or whether he will waive the execution of the law, and *appeal to the people* of the seceded States on behalf of the Union. One or other of these courses he should lose no time in adopting,—simply because every day lost renders less possible the success of either. If he decides to enforce the laws, let him call Congress together and demand the means of doing it. If he decides upon Peace, let him proclaim his purpose,—and seek at once the confidence and favor of the people whom he desires to win. Let him first disarm the fears of War which now unite, by outward pressure, the Southern people,—and then let him proceed to organize a Union Party in every Southern State, and to strengthen and encourage it by all the legitimate means at his disposal. Why has SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, been left to fight the battle of the Union alone,—without a word of encouragement, or promise of a man or a dollar from the Government at Washington? Why have the Union men in Louisiana been abandoned without an effort, to the despotism of the minority which has usurped control of their affairs? Why have the noble-hearted champions of the Union and the Constitution in Virginia and Tennessee and Kentucky, been ignored utterly in the use of the Executive patronage and in all the public action of the Federal Government? Simply, in our judgment, because the Administration has decided upon no means of meeting the secession movement,—because it has no POLICY. It is going on blindly,—living from hand to mouth,—trusting in the chances of the future for deliverance from present and impending perils.

We trust this period of indecision, of inaction, of fatal indifference, will have a speedy end. Unless it does, we may bid farewell to all hope of saving the Union from destruction and the country from anarchy. A mariner might as well face the tempest without compass or helm, as an Administration put to sea amid such storms as now darken our skies, without a clear and definite plan of public conduct. The country looks eagerly to President LINCOLN for the dispersion of the dark mystery that hangs over our public affairs. The people want *something* to be decided on—some standard raised—some policy put forward, which shall serve as a rallying point for the abundant but discouraged loyalty of the American heart. In a great crisis like this, there is no policy so fatal as that of having no policy at all.

Novel Phenomena.

Not content with turning ethics, economy and public law upside down, the Southern Confederates are working revolutions in the law of physics. Here is a curious fact just brought to light. The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, of the 29th, mentions the successful trial of a cannon recently cast in that city, and then adds:

"The five large pieces of ordnance *lately discovered at the lower end of Hutchinson's Island*, and which were subsequently sunk with the flat containing them at the point of Fig Island, were raised and brought to the city yesterday. They are now lying at the Foundry wharf of Mr. MILLER, where they may be seen by our citizens. Mr. MILLER, we learn, purposes overhauling *these relics*, and, if possible, rendering them serviceable."

That is a very strange announcement. To us, indeed, it is startling, although our Southern cotemporary mentions it with so much coolness. Is it a common occurrence to find "five large pieces of ordnance" lying around loose in this way in the Confederate States? Does it never occur to the antiquaries in that highly imaginative land to speculate on the origin of implements of war so mysteriously turned up, or to identify the races from which these "relics" descended? Do the cosmogonists never inquire whether they be natural or artificial weapons, guns terrestrial or airguns, (aerolites;) or whether they be of aqueous or igneous origin?

It seems to us that there is quite a wide field here for curious research. And it would take no great amount of skill to work up a very opportune and available superstition out of the materials presented. It might be claimed that the very elements are arming for "State rights." The sea roars for secession. The rice-swamps sprout cannon, and the very alligators, it might be added, have taken to eating fire, and will be prepared to furnish balls for the swamp-muck ordnance. Who can calculate the effect that a full credence of this startling story might produce on the population of the Confederate States? Would it not "fire the Southern heart," and give an impetuous zeal to Southern armies not known since the days of Mahomet or the more exalted times of the crusaders?

And there is nothing too improbable in this story. Cadmus sowed dragon's teeth and armed men sprung up around him. The Secoders have cast abroad on the winds their defiance of the Union, and behold the very rivers spawn out upon reedy islands, cannon for the Southern Confederacy. There is but one thing lacking to make such benefactions divinely perfect; live *stock* enough of men and horses to bring these guns into action. Let the rice-swamps meet this emergency.

If this extraordinary statement of the Savannah *News* ("speaking of guns,") were not enough to start our fears of diabolism or infernal forgery of Columbiads in the cause of secession, another paragraph in the same number of the *News* would finish us. It is there stated that a considerable portion of "the track" of one of the Georgia Railroads had just been "consumed by fire."

The pecuniary loss is not alarming. "Track-laying" on Railroads costs so much per mile. It requires rails, chains and spikes, and some labor. These could be replaced. But that the old "track" should be *burnt* bodily—that gives us pause. Surely the devil is to pay, or more swamp cannon to be made. And who will take a track-laying contract so near to the Southern Vulcan workshop?

The Proposed Cab Reform.

ALBANY, Monday, April 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Cab Reform," of this date, is evidently written under the impression that "the Metropolitan Cab Company" contemplate using the Hansom Cab only. Should the bill, which passed the Senate on Saturday, become law, the projectors of this Cab enterprise intend placing in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, three kinds of vehicles, viz: the *coupé* for the use of ladies, the four-wheeler so constructed as to carry luggage for the convenience of the traveling public, and the Hansom for the use of business men. If an arrangement can be made with the Central Park Commissioners a fourth description will be introduced, viz: a light open carriage. The tariff will be the same for all, viz: 20 cents for any distance within and not exceeding one mile; for any distance exceeding one mile at the rate of 15 cents for each additional mile or part of a mile; for any time not exceeding one hour, 60 cents.

No extra charge for luggage, excepting large packages or trunks, which will be subjected to a charge of 10 cents each. If a driver is required to stop, 15 cents will be charged for every 15 minutes completed. The above fares are for one or two passengers—If more than two, one charge of 20 cents each for the entire distance will be made.

The four-wheeled cabs will seat three or four persons comfortably. Yours, &c.

Such a system as this would be of the greatest possible value to this City, and would supply a lack which visitors feel still more keenly than residents. Those who live here become so familiar with the railroad and omnibus routes, that they can go from one part of the City to another with comparative ease. But persons from the country, spending a few days here, find half their time wasted in finding out the means of reaching the places they wish to visit. The distances have become much too great for walking,—and no hacks or carriages can be had except at very exorbitant rates.

Under such a system as the one proposed, all this would be remedied. Light, cheap cabs would be stationed at various central points in all parts of the City, and any person, whether he was acquainted with the streets or not, could make his visits in a third of the time now required.

We hope the Legislature will pass the bill which may be needed to organize this system. We see it stated that remonstrances have been presented against its passage. It is not easy to see from what respectable quarter they can come. It is possible, certainly, that livery-stable keepers, stage proprietors, and others, who fear injury to their business from increased public facilities, may be opposed to furnishing them. But the day has gone by when the public good can be thwarted by the selfishness of a few who thrive on the public discomfort.

The Legislature may rely upon the cordial and hearty approval of *nine-tenths* of the people of this City for any action which shall enable such a Cab System as this to be put into effective operation. And every member who may vote for it will need to make but one visit to the City, after it shall have been carried into effect, to be abundantly satisfied of its utility.

Emancipation in Russia.

The social revolution in Russia, which transforms TWENTY MILLION serfs into freemen is announced as really having taken effect on Sunday, the 17th of March—henceforth and forever a memorable day in the history of Russian civilization. The extinction of serfdom, first proposed as an academic question by CATHERINE II.—which was actually initiated by ALEXANDER I.—and which occupied the mind of NICHOLAS ere he became wholly swallowed up in more ambitious projects, is at last achieved by the generous *coup de main* of ALEXANDER II., whose whole attention, since his accession, has been absorbed in this stupendous task. In the scientific view, this innovation presents itself simply as a colossal experiment in Political and Social Economy: but it has really far deeper claims on our sympathies as a very profound and touching human fact. Long looked forward to by the poor peasantry, generations have lived and died in the hope of the good time coming, and there is a certain pathos in the brief telegraphic announcement that "the emotion created throughout the Empire is immense."

By the present Imperial manifesto, while Freedom full and entire is granted to the serfs, it is at the same time guarded by certain provisional conditions which are without doubt necessary in order to secure the fabric of society against the utter disruption which might readily follow an innovation so sweeping. Thus the proprietors of landed property preserve the right attached to the same. They are, however, to cede to the peasants, for their permanent use, the dwellings, with the ground, which will be allotted to them anew by law, in consideration of the payment of dues. During this state of things, which will form a transition period, the peasants are to be designated "tributary peasants." But they are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings and land, and then they become free landed proprietors. In return for abandoning his right to the forced labor of his serfs, the Russian landed proprietor is to receive an indemnity, partly paid in money, (for which purpose the Government has recently negotiated a very large loan,) partly in bonds, which the gradual sale of Crown property for a certain number of years is to meet. The Imperial ukase ends with the expression: "We have confidence in the good sense of our people"—a confidence which appears to be fully justified both by the patience with which the long-expected decree has been awaited, and the spirit of order that has followed its promulgation.

There is no need to account for this grand act of enfranchisement by supposing the Czar ALEXANDER II. either philanthropic beyond all other Russian monarchs, or moved by any very recondite policy. It has, in fact, long been evident that emancipation was rapidly becoming inevitable. When moral pressure—always very hard to resist—is seconded by material needs, it is counter to the laws of human nature to withstand. Now, the Russian Government profoundly realizes that, economically, serfage is unsound—that for the carrying on of the nation's material development, she must have that most potent of all instruments, free labor. That Government is in fact moved not so much by philanthropy, as by Political Economy. When we add to this that an ardent wish for freedom has for a considerable time been spreading through the peasantry, it becomes manifest that the choice really lay between an extinction of serfdom and a revolution that must have rudely shaken the fabric of society.

It is to be taken for granted that, in carrying out a measure which transforms the elements of existence of so many millions of men, difficulties of a very serious character will arise. What revolution was ever consummated without such? It is, indeed, difficult for us, with our present lights, to conceive either the mode or the means of the execution of so gigantic an innovation. Serfdom is the basis of the whole administrative system—to abolish it is to enter upon a new social order. In fact, without a radical change in the administrative system, emancipation would be practically worthless. Any one who has followed modern Russian literature, has learnt what a frightful scourge the Government officials are, as it is their scandalous corruption and extortions which form the theme of all that is most popular in the novels and plays of the nation.

The serf-owners generally are bitterly opposed to the project of enfranchisement. Nothing, indeed, could bring into bolder relief the colossal proportions of this movement than the fact that it is an absolute act of Autocratic will, and that the Emperor is compelled to grapple, not only with the enormous inherent difficulties of the work, but has to counteract that immovable conservatism of the territorial Aristocracy, against which the projects of reform that have so long occupied the attention of successive Czars have constantly stranded. The Nobles loudly protest that they will suffer greatly by the change, and that the indemnity they receive cannot possibly make up for the loss. Moreover, it is highly probable that one of the first fruits of their newly-acquired right of locomotion will be to revive in the peasants those nomadic instincts of the Slavic race, to check which was originally the chief motive for enrolling them as serfs. Finding themselves free to wander, it is likely enough that numerous bands will make their way to the unoccupied region of the South of Russia, whose boundless plains of black *humus* TENGOBORSKI has shown to be capable of becoming the granary of Europe. It is thus easy to see that while the large landowners will be greatly embarrassed, the smaller men may speedily, as they assert they will, be swept away altogether. Of course, these considerations do not in the least alter the conclusion. Emancipation is inevitable; and, however distressing may be the transition period through which Russia will undoubtedly have to pass, the discomfort of a few thousand indolent and oppressive nobles, is not for a moment to be weighed against the stupendous grandeur of this act of social justice.

Interesting though this innovation is as a political movement, it is still more so as a sociologic experiment on a very grand scale. And the possibilities thus opened up are extended by the fact that the Slavic race is unincumbered by any political or social formulas, so that much will be left free to take spontaneous forms. It is well known that FOURIER always affirmed that socialism would find its first realizations in Russia—an event not unlikely when we consider that communism is a product of the most ancient Slavic life. Indeed, it is probable that some such communal system as obtains on the Crown lands will be called largely into play among the enfranchised serfs as a means of social reconstruction. Besides, it is certain that reform will not end with mere emancipation. A change of that kind always means a great deal more than appears, and prompts and necessitates other changes. The religion, the politics, the habits and the morals of the Russians are all destined to undergo a transformation, and how far the expanding circles of growth may go no man now living can tell.

Grooving Broadway.

In the Tax levy of last year there was an appropriation made of about $76,000 for grooving and roughening the Broadway pavement, in a manner that would give better foothold to the unfortunate horses condemned to travel through our chief thoroughfare. But from reasons never explained, nor likely to be, the intended contractors for the job, who had procured the insertion of the item in the Tax-levy, were not able to obtain the expected contract for doing the work. There was a hitch somewhere in the machinery; larger shares were demanded than the contractors could afford to give. And thus, with $76,000 taken out of the pockets of the people for the express purpose of having this particular thing done, the smooth-worn pavement of Broadway has been allowed to retain to this day all its horse-killing facilities.

But again in the Tax levy of this year, we notice a nearly similar item *for a similar avowed purpose*, not a dollar of last year's appropriation having been expended for the object contemplated by the Legislature. The contractors who, in City Hall phrase, had "put the job up," though not able to obtain it for themselves at their own prices, were yet able, apparently, to prevent any other contractors from carrying off the prize; and thus it came to pass that the $76,000 lay useless in the vaults of the City Chamberlain, begging, so to speak, that some kind-hearted person or persons would come along and put it into circulation. Nor had it long to wait, for quite a crowd of sympathizing officials at once rushed forward to its relief. Orders were given, it is said, by the Common Council, that this unexpended sum should be used to eke out certain expended appropriations—one part of it going to replenish the exhausted appropriation for the City Inspector's Department, and the remainder being disposed of in true civic style to meet various other alleged deficiencies.

Whether the grooving of Broadway will be accomplished this year or not, if the Legislature makes the second appropriation applied for, no one can tell. The difficulty of last year may be renewed, the contractors again finding that even a margin of $25,000 is not wide enough to procure sanction for their proposed work. But one thing is quite certain,—and it is to this we wish to call the special attention of our Legislature,—to wit: That every dollar appropriated in the Tax levy will be expended during the year, on one pretext if not on another; and that although the particular object for which a specific appropriation has been made is never subsequently carried out, the harpies of our municipal system never fail to obtain access to the last dime of the amount thus placed within their reach. Everything is fish that lands in their net, and so long as the money is expended with due percentages, what earthly difference can it make to them, how or in what manner it has been disposed of? We would suggest, therefore, to our law-makers that a general clause should be added to the Tax levy, confining the expenditure of each item in the Annual Appropriation to the *specific objects set forth in the estimates*, and prohibiting its disbursement upon any other pretext. Unless some such provision be made, we shall have to pay a permanent annual $76,000 for grooving Broadway, and never have the pavement grooved after all—a job which should rightfully cost not more than $35,000 or $40,000, allowing even at that price a very handsome margin of profit to the contractors.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The praiseworthy attempt, now being made to obtain for the schools of the Children's Aid Society a fair quota of support from the Common School Fund of the City, is calling forth, we perceive, the acrimonious opposition of those who are invariably found arrayed against all movements looking in the direction of progress and popular enlightenment. Such opposition should be regarded by the Legislature as high testimony in favor of the institutions assailed, rather than as any valid argument against granting to them the increased means of usefulness now asked. The Children's Aid Society has been the instrument, during its brief existence and in despite of its limited resources, of rescuing many hundred poor deserted children from the wretchedness and vice of the streets, and transplanting them to the Far West, where they are provided with abundant support by the farmers who hire them,—thus transforming for the better their whole future career, and giving them every chance to grow up into useful, worthy and respected members of society, far from the temptations and cruel alternatives of this already over-populated Metropolis.

In the Schools attached to the Society, and for which the cause of education is much indebted to Mr. C. L. BRACE, thousands of poor, ragged, homeless and almost friendless children, who could never have been reached by the ordinary system of our Common Schools, have received and are daily receiving the elements of instruction in all branches of useful knowledge, accompanied by that charitable care demanded by their youth, the neglect or the vice of their parents, and that destitution which has surrounded them from their very cradles. It is to be hoped that no factitious clamors can avail to shut the ears of the Legislature to the importance and justice of granting to these admirable schools a fair quota of public support and encouragement.

FIRE IN AN UNOCCUPIED DWELLING-HOUSE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unoccupied house, located in One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-street, near the Harlem River. The premises belonged to Mr. THEODORE E. TOMPKINS, who estimates his loss at $800. There is little doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin.

A PRAISEWORTHY OBJECT.—A grand vocal concert is to be given this evening at the Free Episcopal Church, in Fifty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, for the benefit of that Society. The object a deserving one.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Metropolitan Health Bill—Messrs. Robinson and Arcularius in Scriptural Colloquy—Mr. Varian for Secession—The Steam-boiler Inspectors—More Notaries—Nautical School—Corruption Case Up Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

The state of the weather this morning had impelled me to perpetrate an error of just one month in the date of this epistle. The fact is, it commenced snowing yesterday evening and continued until noon to-day, leaving about a foot deep on the average, with a prospect of slush and mud that is anything but egreeable.

The first business in order was the bill in relation to the Board of Health of the City of New-York. The first question was on the adoption and amendment of the substitute offered by Mr. ROBINSON, which, of course, is the bill that will be passed, if any. As a matter of course, any movement disturbing the existing patronage of the New-York Municipality, would encounter the decided hostility of the representatives of the Mayor and Common Council of that City. The burden of their opposition is the intermeddling of the country with the government of the City. It is claimed that New-York City belongs wholly and solely to the City of New-York, its Mayor and Common Council; and all matters touching its government must be as the representatives of that City shall determine, and the representatives of the rest of the State have nothing to say about it. On the other side, it is replied that the City of New-York belongs to the whole State, that every section of the State is intimately connected with the welfare of the City of New-York, which is the great business centre of the State; and that the people of New-York who ask legislation upon any particular measure, place a responsibility upon the whole Legislature that they cannot devolve upon the representatives from the City of New-York. The whole Legislature is called upon to vote upon every measure presented here, and must vote either on his own judgment or on that of some other man. The responsibility of action must be met in some way.

Mr. COZANS wished to amend the substitute so as to leave the appointment of the Health Officers, contemplated by the Metropolitan Health bill, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York.

Mr. ROBINSON corrected the general impression that this substitute was his. He was not its author. It had been proposed by the Sanitary Association of New-York, had been carefully prepared by them to meet the growing necessities of that community for better regulations in regard to the public health. It had also been asked for by a large share of the better influences of that commercial and business center—the Life and Health Insurance Companies, and the men of the largest means and deepest intcrests at stake in the prosperity of that community. Gentlemen had put in the never-ending cry, "Let us alone." He said that the first recorded use of that phrase was in the gospel of Luka, where the Saviour was met by a man possessed of an unclean devil, which immediately protested against his interference, and cried out, "Let us alone."

Mr. ARCULARIUS, who has on one or two occasions, perhaps more, used the above phrase, immediately fired up, and asked if the gentleman intended to intimate that he (ARCULARIUS) was possessed of an unclean devil? "No, Sir," replied Mr. ROBINSON, "but New-York is full of unclean devils, and we intend to cast them out."

Mr. VARIAN made an unsuccessful attempt to have the appointment of the Health Board vested in the Superintendents of New-York and Kings. He did not think the appointment of officers by the Governor would, judging from the experience of the past, be any improvement.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Onondaga, thought that any other way than leaving it in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council would be an improvement. New-York was brought to her present eminence as the City with the heaviest bills of mortality in the civilized world, under the administration of the Mayor and City Government of their own choice.

Mr. KERMAN, of Oneida, inquired whether the Harbor Masters appointed by the Governor were an improvement upon those appointed by the New-York authorities.

The sharpest contest was on that section of the substitute which transfers all matters relating to the Metropolitan Health Board, and giving them exclusive jurisdiction, which was characterized as sweeping by the opponents of the measure, and with good reason, as it gives them control of all matters relating to that subject heretofore under the control of the City Inspector's Department, the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Counties of Kings and Richmond, with power to alter or amend at pleasure all ordinances of either of the above bodies.

Mr. VARIAN moved to amend the fourth section, containing the above provisions, by adding that all charters or parts of charters for the government of the City of New-York be and are hereby repealed.

The gentleman from Onondaga, Mr. CHAPMAN, was in favor of this amendment, as New-York was represented as preparing to secede and join some other Confederacy, and she could thus take a fresh start, unincumbered by any old charters.

Mr. VARIAN said the gentleman rightfully anticipated the action of New-York City if this bill should pass. She certainly would secede if she had spunk enough.

In this spirit were many amendments offered and rejected. Mr. HARDY attempted to have the responsibilities divided, but "no compromise" was the word, and, without perfecting the bill, the Committee reported progress on it, and obtained leave to sit again. The objections to the bill are not all of a party nature, nor are all its friends confined to one party. It is evident, too, that it meets with more favor from the Brooklyn than from the New-York delegation. Its chances for success are better than they have been, but with but ten working days of the session remaining, delays are dangerous to any measure to which there is any opposition.

The sudden death by decapitation of the steam-boiler Inspector's bill was rather unexpected to its friends. It was brought up last night, in the absence of Messrs. ANDREWS and FISHER, who had both been active in their opposition to it, and who are both under leave of absence. But the die had already been cast, and the fate of the bill settled. The enacting clause was stricken out in Committee of the Whole, and the House confirmed the action.

The Senate have been most of the day engaged in the consideration of the Appropriation bill, but before entering thereon, passed a few bills, and forwarded some others of local interest. Among those passed was Senator CONNOLLY'S for one hundred additional notaries in the City of New-York, and Senator MARINANA'S for establishing a nautical school to the harbor of New-York, the provisions of which were given on its first introduction.

To-night the case of JAY GIBBONS will come up for final argument before the Assembly, but whether it will be disposed of or not depends whether his vote may not be necessary in a day or two on certain measures.

The action of the House last night in ordering the arrest of NELSON, who is charged by Mr. GIBBONS with trying to bribe him, may complicate the case somewhat, and delay the final action.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 2.

BILLS PASSED.

For the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish.

To protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of the work required for its improvement.

Appointing one hundred additional Notaries Public in New-York City.

The bill establishing a Nautical School in New-York City was ordered to a third reading.

A communication was presented from the Comptroller of New-York, replying to the resolution of inquiry of the Senate relative to Hamilton-square. He states that no claims have been made by private citizens to any portion of said square, and is of opinion that no question of title or right of the City to sell said property for private purposes could arise.

The annual appropriation bill was then taken up.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 2.

The bill relative to the public health of the City of New-York was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, the pending question being a motion of substituting a bill creating a Metropolitan Health District. The New-York members made a gallant fight against the bill. Messrs. HARDY, HUTCHINGS and others spoke strongly against its principle, as taking from the City its right of self-government.

Mr. VARIAN moved to amend by repealing the charter of New-York City.

Mr. CHAPMAN replied that we might do that, as the people of New-York had already threatened to go off from the Union and the State.

Mr. VARIAN replied that the gentleman seemed resolved to drive the people of the City to such a course, and it would not be surprising if they should adopt it rather than to submit to State oppression.

Amendments were proposed giving the appointing power under the bill to the Board of Supervisors, than to the Mayor and Comptroller alone, instead of the Governor, all of which were lost. Progress was reported on the bill in the Committee and in the House.

The friends of the bill moved to adopt the substitute and order it to a third reading, but they were outgeneraled by the opponents of the measure, although the latter were in a minority, and the report of the Committee was agreed to, and the bill remains in the general orders. It evidently has a majority in the House.

The resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution, for reorganizing the Court of Appeals, were reported favorably from the Committee of the Whole, and their passage recommended.

No other business of general interest was done.

Mr. YOUNG moved an important amendment, giving to the Board of Supervisors the power to fill all the salaries under the Health Commissioners, and striking out the salaries fixed in the bill, which, after considerable debate, was adopted by a vote of 83 to 3[illegible].

EVENING SESSION.

When the House met at 7 o'clock, the special order, being the consideration of the report of the Committee to investigate the charges against JAY GIBBONS, was announced.

The Speaker presented another communication from T. C. CALLICOT, Jr., counsel of the accused, again asking delay until Friday evening, on the ground that counsel are not prepared for argument, the reason given this time being the death of MITCHELL SANFORD, and the necessity of engaging a new senior counsel.

Mr. PIERCE expressed the hope that no further delay would be allowed. Suspicions are abroad that the House intended to let the matter slide through without action. It was now late in the session, and if by accident or design the subject was suffered to fall through, it would be an indelible stain upon every member of the House.

Mr. VARIAN did not think any member designed to defeat final action on this unfortunate case. But he thought the death of counsel sufficient reason for the postponement. He moved to postpone the case till Friday evening.

Mr. KERNAN thought that ample time had been given to enable the counsel to prepare themselves on the case, in which the testimony is all printed. He deemed it due to the character of the House that the case should be disposed of without needless delay.

Messrs. FRENCH-EAGAST and TUTHILL favored the motion to postpone, and Messrs. LONGHAM and BARBER opposed it.

The motion to postpone till Friday evening was lost, 43 to 45.

Mr. KERNAN then moved to postpone till to-morrow evening. Carried.

Mr. WALSH moved to refer the bill to provide for the amendment of the New-York Charter Election, and its submission to the people, to the first Committee of the Whole. Lost.

Mr. WASSTAR reported complete the bill to enable the Supervisors of New-York to purchase a Court-house site, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to regulate the business of pawnbrokers, and reduce the per centage on their loans, had progress in the Committee of the Whole.

The bill relating to the proceedings against insolvent debtors, which exempts all properly acquired after the assignment from execution for past debts, was ordered to a third reading.

A motion to reconsider the vote striking out the enacting clause of the bill to provide for the inspection of steam-boilers in New-York and Brooklyn, was laid on the table, thus partially reviving the bill.

The Assembly adjourned.

Amusements.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S ENTERTAINMENT.—In our reference to Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA'S entertainment on Monday last, we stated erroneously that it would take place at Irving Hall. Instead of this, it will come off at Hope Chapel, and to-night, as previously announced. The programme is one of the pleasantest that we have seen this season, and combines elocution with music in a most agreeable manner. Mr. DE CORDOVA is the popular lecturer now before the public, and, as a humorist, has no equal. Assisted by Miss SARA STEVENS, Miss PEARSON and Mr. MILLARD, it will be strange, indeed, if he does not fill to overflowing the somewhat limited capacity of Hope Chapel. If patronage goes by desert, he will certainly do so.

CLINTON HALL.—The ladies' Union entertainment takes place at this establishment to-night.

BROOKLYN CONCERT.—Mme. DE LUSSAN, an esteemed *artiste* of the sister city, will give a grand concert to-night at the Athenæum, assisted by Mme. DE LA PARRIAR, (tenor,) Signor CENTOMERI, Mr. J. N. PATTISON and Mr. CARL PAOX, (Conductor.)

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—The testimonial benefit to this lady will take place at the Academy of Music on the 11th inst.

CONCERT.—Messrs. PATTISON and APPY, the first a pianist, the second a violinist, gave a *soiree* last night, at CUICKERING'S piano-forte rooms. The programme contained a miscellaneous selection of music, most of it of a popular character, and included three or four vocal pieces for Mr. SIMPSON, the tenor, who sang them in a pleasing and simple style. Mr. PATTISON opened his performance with a massacre of the "Fugue," by BACH, in A minor, and subsequently dashed into CHOPIA'S Nocturne opus 37, in a manner which would have freshened up the Seven Sleepers themselves. After this, he laid heavy hands on an Adagio and Minuette by MOZART, and thanks to the irrepressible charm of the latter, (the Minuette,) which, like many another flower exhaled a pleasing perfume, even when crushed to earth, succeeded in securing an *encore*. The piece which was substituted, was, we presume, from Mr. PATTISON'S pen.—A reverie, nocturne, meditation, idyllé, or something else equally vague and indefinite, containing about a drop of melody to a pailfull of broken chords. Mr. PATTISON played it better than the preceding pieces, and proved that if he would only "tone down," there might be some hope of a future style. But even here there were crashes and bangs, and lunges, which nothing but absolute deafness or eternal feud against the piano maker could justify. In the altitudes of the instrument, Mr. PATTISON is especially loud and damaging, rarely touching the upper notes without producing an effect similar to that of a geologist striking a rock. This is a violation of every esthetic principle; the *altissimo*, or highest part of every instrument is its vanishing point, and according to the commonest principle of art should be light and aerial.

Mr. APPY, the violinist, played with much delicacy, and was warmly *encored* in the "Meditation"—a most charming *morceau*, and very neatly arranged with piano and organ accompaniment. Mr. CHARLES FRADAL, the well known composer, assisted as conductor.

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Nos. 296 and 298 Canal-st. Brandreth Building.

ADOLPH NEW.

Moffat's Life Pills.—For costiveness, billions and sick headache, giddiness, dizziness, nervous headache, heartburn and loss of appetite, these pills will be found a sure remedy.

MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS

will be found equally efficacious in cases of dyspepsia, pain and oppression after meals, weakness of the digestive organs, and of the system generally, and nervous diseases in all their forms.

Prepared by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his Office, No. 335 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

China, House-Furnishing Goods.

COMPETITION DEFIED!

White China Dining Plates	$8 00 per dozen.
Gold-Band Tea Sets—44 pieces	5 50 per set.
Stone-China Tea Sets—44 pieces	2 00 per set.
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons	1 00 per dozen.
Decorated Dining Sets—128 pieces	40 00 per set.

A large assortment of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated, Japanned and Britannia Ware. B. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, not staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st.

A Shape that Satisfies the Eye.—Tasteful mountings, superb finish, and the old moderate price, are the characteristics of the piquant and dashing Spring dress Hat just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

To Rent and For Sale,

Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. (NEW.) at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.

CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Soft Hats may be Rendered Elegant and in the highest degree becoming. Whoever doubts it cannot have seen the new styles brought out by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 563 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.



Wise—Bogue.—On Sunday, April 1, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. ALBERT WISE to MARY A. BOGUE, daughter of Frederick M. [illegible], all of [illegible].

Henry Orauer, Esq.

WARREN—TILLOTSON.—In Watertown, N. Y., at the residence of the bride, on Sunday, March 31, Mr. EGBERT P. WARREN, of New York City, to Miss LOUISA THARAY, of Watertown.

DIED.

LOWDEN.—In this City, on Monday, April 1, JOSEPH LOWDEN, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge, No. 203 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother Robert No. 19 Bleecker-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MARSH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 2, after a short and severe illness, JOSEPH ELWOON MARSH, son of Joseph M. and Esther Ann Marsh, aged 6 years and 24 days.

The funeral will take place this day (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, at No. 43 Essex-st. The friends and connections of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

TILLOU.—In this City, on Monday, April 1, MARIA R., wife of Frances R. Tillou, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) April 3, from St. John's Chapel, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

STEWART.—In this City, on Monday, April 1, JAMES N. STEWART, youngest son of James and Jane Stewart, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) April 3 at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No 82½ Greenwich st.

RYER.—In this City, on Monday, April 1, MOSES C. RYER, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, in the 42d year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers, Washington and Dennis Ryer, and the Police Department in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 194 West 36th st.

WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 2, MARGARET, widow of the late Dennis Ward, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas Devine, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 19 West Washington place, on Thursday, at 10½ A. M. High Mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, after which her remains will be interred in the family vault at the Cathedral.

WEIR.—In Yorkville, on Monday evening, April 1, MARGARET, wife of Edward Weir, aged 42 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, April 4, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, in 92d st., between 3d and 4th avs.

PERLEY.—On Sunday afternoon, March 30, of diphtheria, CHARLES LAKEMOSS, youngest son of James P. and Lydia A. Perley, aged 20 months.

BASSINI.—In Brooklyn on Monday, April 1, of congestion of the brain, PAUL, youngest child of Carlo and Pauline J. Bassini, aged 19 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 174 Congress st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

COX.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, Marcy-av., on Tuesday evening, April 2, Rev. ISAAC F. COX, aged 48 years.

Notice of the funeral will appear on Thursday.

BARENECK.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, April 2, WILLIAM BARENECK, aged 36 years, 2 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 256 South 5th st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MANN.—At Fort Washington, on Tuesday, April 2, CLARENCE E., youngest son of Francis F. and Adaline T. Mann, aged 1 year, 7 months and 8 days.

Funeral to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

HAGAR.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday evening, April 1, suddenly, LUCY A., wife of Wm. Hagar, Jr., and daughter of A. D. and Lucy A. Bishop, aged 25 years.

Funeral from Pierrepont st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PENNOYER.—In South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, March 28, CAROLINE ELEANOR, wife of Rev. E. R. Pennoyer, and eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Thomas, aged 26 years, 7 months and 13 days.

WYMAN.—In Boston, on Sunday, March 31, Mr ABEL WYMAN, in the 61st year of his age.

DUNN.—On Saturday, Jan. 12, on his passage from Singapore to Bangkok, Siam, GEORGE A. DUNN, son of Richard P. and Lavinia Dunn, of this City, in the 40th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale

At the Agency, No. 154

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 207, April 2, 1861.

68, 60, 61, 31, 70, 23, 17, 30, 11, 9, 56, 50, 24, 66.

Class No. 208, April 2, 1861.

4, 53, 7, 72, 52, 58, 69, 21, 27, 54, 60, 68, 22.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 2 1861

GEORGE C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNOAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,

AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,

PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,

PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,

MACHINERY OILS.

DEPOT,

COZZENS & CO., No. 89 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

POPULAR STORIES.

WAUSEON, Ohio, March 27, 1861.

Mr. BONNER, *Editor New-York Ledger*: I have always admired the style of Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie's writings. Her last story, just completed in the LEDGER of this week, is a very excellent one. Indeed, I have never read a story with more delight and admiration than I read the "MUTE SINGER." So attractive to me is her style of writing, that I have named my little daughter, of a few months old, CORA, after the name of Mrs. Ritchie, of which I desire to inform her. Yours, &c.,

MRS. M. ELIZA NEWCOMBER.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2, 1861.

MR. BONNER—*Sir*: I and my family have been so much interested in the story called "THE HARLOW ESTATE," that I am impelled to write to you and let you know how pleased we are with it. Its interest is perfectly *irresistible*, and we all await the weekly visit of the LEDGER with great impatience, so as to see how that dear Evelyn and her darling Herbert are getting along. How I do *hate* that popinjay of a Sitterly, and I hate Blass and Rook almost as much. I suppose there are just such men in New-York and other large cities. Down here we'd lynch such fellows.

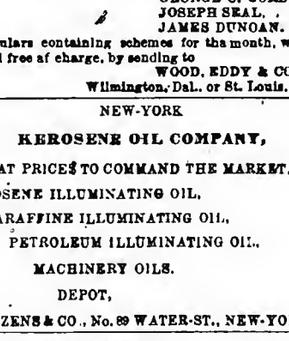
OLD DOMINION.

A NEW STORE!!

RUSHTON'S, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., branch of No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

F. V. RUSHTON has much pleasure in inviting notice to his new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Family Medicines, Toilet Articles, embracing French and English Pomatums, Cosmetics, Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, and a variety of fine Perfumes.

GROWING PAINS AND ACHES.—CHILDREN so troubled get instant relief by using BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Sold by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; CODDINGTON, No. 715, Broadway, and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.



J. L. BROWN'S

STANDARD SCALES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AND WARRANTED IN ALL RESPECTS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Purchasers are invited to examine our stock and price list.

J. D. BROWER & CO.,

No. 16 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the stagnation of business,

VR. J. MAGNIN, GUERDIN & CO.

Will sell for cash,

AT COST OF IMPORTATION,

Their entire Spring Stock of

CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 3 Maiden-lane.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS.

BLISS & WHEELOCK

Having purchased from the Assignees, for cash, the entire stock of the late firm of

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

in which, besides a great variety of other Staple Goods, is included about

600 CASES OF WAMSUTTA

and

AMOSKEAG PRINTS,

And nearly

1,000 PACKAGES OF DOMESTIC COTTONS,

Will offer it all

FOR SALE FOR CASH,

AND

ON SHORT CREDIT,

ON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3,

At their Store, No. 390 Broadway,

Between Walker and White sts.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that womanhood is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doing parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING on MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething stage. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Landanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged to stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we may do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,

No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Price ONE DOLLAR.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SEXES. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York.

"Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.*

The treatment laid down in this book on Nervous, Seminal and Consumptive Diseases, is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands.

Sold by ROSS & TOUCEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, 20 Ann st.; LAWRENCE, 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, 834 Broadway, New-York; TRUSWITH, 107 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

Author's address, 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK

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Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

A meeting to ratify the Independent ticket will be held at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

JEWELRY.

The Subscriber, having been induced, during the dull season of the winter, considerably to reduce the stock of Jewelry which they are determined to purchase at any sacrifice, is now selling their Solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $6 a set; usual price $12.

Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set; usual price $10.

Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.

Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.

Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.

Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.

Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.

Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.

Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $3.

Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.

Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $5.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $3.

Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3

Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 sets; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Studs, $1 a set; usual price $3.

Real Jet Bracelets, $1 a pair; usual price $3 a pair.

Children's Finger-Rings, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.

Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, $1 each; usual price $2 to $4.

Ladies' Real Jet Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.

Also, Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch Keys, Belt Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.

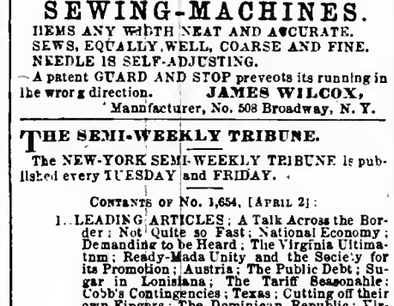
Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,

Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FAIRBANKS'



STANDARD SCALES.

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and one of another manufactorer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question.

It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the "same as Fairbanks'," or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the stronghold they have upon the public confidence.

Send for an Illustrated and descriptive circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

$30 $30

SEWING-MACHINES.

HEMS ANY WIDTH NEAT AND ACCURATE.

SEWS, EQUALLY WELL, COARSE AND FINE.

NEEDLE IS SELF-ADJUSTING.

A patent GUARD AND STOP prevents its running in the wrong direction. JAMES WILCOX,

Manufacturer, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF No. 1,654, [APRIL 2]:

I..LEADING ARTICLES: A Talk Across the Border; Not Quite so Fast; National Economy; Demanding to be Heard; The Virginia Ultimatum; Ready-Made Unity and the Society for its Promotion; Austria; The Public Debt; Sugar in Louisiana; The Tariff Seasonable; Cobb's Contingencies; Texas; Cutting

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN CAUPP, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. and 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and about 22 feet high. Can be divided into two separate premises.

Also, to let, the floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x75 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a fine new marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Grand-st., 100 feet west of Broadway, with granite sidewalk in front, ready for occupation by the 1st of May. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April next.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 19 and 20 streets, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, 691 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

No. 1 New 4-story, high stoop.....$1,200
No. 102 East 13th-st., 4-story, English basement.....1,100
Nos. 104 and 106 do. do. each.....1,100
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 East 20th-st., English basement.....1,100
Nos. 148 and 152 East 14th-st., high stoop.....1,100
No. 154 East 14th-st., high stoop.....1,000
Nos. 158 and 160 East 14th-st., high stoop.....1,000
Nos. 204, 206, 208 East 26th-st., brown stone, English basement.....600
Nos. 210 and 212 do. do. each.....600

Apply to T. HAGARMAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av

TO LET—FORT GEORGE HOTEL, TOGETHER with hotel yard and two acres of land on Harlem River, above High-bridge. This place is covered with beautiful woods, and is the most attractive resort near the City. Also, to let, a desirable country residence in Orange, New-Jersey. House contains 12 rooms, good garden, with two to ten acres of land, three minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Railroad depôt. Rent low. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 19 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND STABLE, together with 28 (or, if desired, more) lots, situated between the East River and Avenue A, and 51st and 52d sts. The house is suitable for a large family, and has gas and Croton water introduced into it. Also, the upper three floors of the building No. 70 Broadway, extending to New-st., and the entire store, No. 5 Jones'-lane. Apply to GEORGE JONES, in 10th-st., next to the Church, on the corner of University-place.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 53 John-st., houses Nos. 114 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 96 Henry-st., rent $378; store and basement No. 394 Williams-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 36½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

ONE HUNDRED HOUSES TO LET—FURnished and unfurnished, well situated up town. One hundred stores and lofts in Broadway, also in Cedar, Liberty, Cortlandt, Dey, Fulton, Vesey, Barclay, Murray, Warren, Chambers, Reade, Duane, Leonard, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard and Canal, and other streets. N. C. BISHOP, 144 Broadway, store floor.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERson, N. J.—A large first-class hotel now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or, HOMER MORGAN No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 37½ West 33d-st., near 9th av.; the 34th-st. stages pass the door and other lines of stages and cars pass the corner. It contains a 1 the modern improvements, gas, water and fixtures. It will be put in perfect repair. Rent $425 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—The three-story and basement brown front houses Nos. 6, 7, 16 and 17 Franklin-terrace, in Hudson-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; are within five minutes' walk of the ferry, and have the modern improvements. Apply at the office cnr. of Hudson and 2d sts., Hobokee.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO BROWN-stone and one brick dwelling house, on Carlton and DeKalb avs. and Adelphi-st.; new, well built, handsomely finished, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 199 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the second floor of a neat two story and attic house, consisting of front and back rooms and hall bedroom; gas and closets, with basement and part of cellar. Inquire at No. 824 4th-st., near Parry, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 54 FIRST-ST., near 2d-av., with all the modern improvements, second floor consisting of four rooms one room on the third floor, and large back basement, with range, &c., also, a nice pleasant yard; rent $300. Inquire of A. J. CASE, No. 397 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 41 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 48 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, a first-class 3 story, high-stoop house, 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and in superior order. Apply to A BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn. Rent low.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS three story brown-stone front high-basement house No. 318 Lexington-av., near 40th-st.; contains all the modern improvements, with gas fixtures, &c., all complete; will be let or sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of the owner, No. 446 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 11 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUNcey-court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—HALF OF A THREE STORY DWELLing, consisting of seven rooms, to be occupied with the proprietor, having a very small family; bath and gas; convenient to cars and stages; rent $300. Call from 2 to 6 P. M., at No. 681 Hudson st.

CHAMBERS-STREET STORES TO LET. C—The new store and lofts of Nos. 164 and 166 Chambers-st., 44 feet front.

LOFTS TO LET.—The five lofts of the marble-front store No. 123 Chambers-st. Apply at No. 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-feet extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of the class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 154 and 156 East 41st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 36th-st. Possession 1st of May.

BUILDING FOR FACTORY PURPOSES.—To let, in whole or in part, the five-story building No. 38 Park-st., nearly opposite Duane-st. Favorable terms and immediate possession. W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., first floor, rear office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 83 BARCLAY-ST., IN the immediate neighborhood of Washington Market, an excellent business location. The premises will be put in thorough order for a good tenant. Apply at the office No. 249 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 866 Broadway, two doors above Union-square; will be let either together or separate y. A first-rate location for any light business. Inquire in the store No. 866 Broadway.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY STORE NO. 155 SOUTH-st. Also the first and upper floors of No. 153 South-st., both near Peck-slip. Apply to

W. W. DE FOREST, No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 6 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 10th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 4 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 71 Bleecker at., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 20 West 45th-st., in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to ALBERT HORN, No. 45 Rearer st.

ROOMS TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 25 BOND-ST., well adapted for a dentist, merchant-tailor, millinery business, &c., &c. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

$400—COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, to let. Inquire on the premises, No. 274 West 47th-st., or of W. H. JAUNCEY, No. 116 Pearl-st.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES, OR PARTS OF HOUSES, on 4th av., corner of 41st-st.; rooms papered with gold papers, and have all conveniences. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble front store No. 554 Broadway, six stories high, with sub-cellar; rent, $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 230 West 12th st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at Nos. 267 and 268 West 19th-st.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x20, with six-horse-power engine. Inquire at 231 West 24th-st., or corner Barrow and West sts.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 189 and 192 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 123 Bowery. Rent $450, with immediate possession.

TO LET—A GOOD CORNER STORE, FIT FOR A liquor store or grocery and liquor; rent $500. Apply to H. MAXWELL, No. 642 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF the new brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av. Apply to THOMAS McPHERSON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 64 AMITY-ST. WILL be put in complete repair. Apply to SAMUEL A. LEWIS, No. 119 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—TO LEASE.—A HOtel to be built 136 feet front on the west side of Broadway, and 83 feet on 27th-st., six stories high, to make it this year 43 feet front on Broadway and 83 feet on 27th-st., and next year, or as soon after as may be determined on, to extend it to 136 feet front on Broadway. The rent will be made very low to a good tenant, unfurnished. The plans can be seen at Messrs. Burgess & Pirsons, Architects, No. 72 East 26th-st., near 4th-av. Leave communications on the subject at No. 15 East 26th st., addressed to H. M. S.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER part of a large three story house, containing the modern improvements, consisting of the second floor, room on the third floor and front basement; has abundant pantry room, a flue wardrobe, closet, large bath-room and wash-tubs, &c. Apply at No. 210 West 20th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 185 west side of 6th-av., next the corner of 13th-st.; 22 by 90 feet; furnished with counters, shelving, gas, &c., in the best manner, and well adapted to the dry-goods, carpet, clothing, or any other kind of business. Immediate possession. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, IN JERSEY CITY, A brick three-story brown stone basement house, No. 120 Grove-st., near Grand-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c. Apply to G. S. BOWIN, corner of Fulton and Sooth sts., New-York, or No. 83 Grand-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—ONE OR BOTH THE HOUSES (40x40) ON Lewis-terrace, West Morrisania. Are replete with all the modern conveniences. Can be reached by 3d-av. or Harlem Railroad; also by 5th-av. Very desirable on account of their easy access. Apply to P. & H. LEWIS & BROTHER, No. 119 Chambers-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons would let their house, furnished or unfurnished, to a small private family, and arrange to board and occupy a suite of rooms on second floor towards the rear; house nearly new, with all modern improvements. Apply at No. 55 West 47th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 132 West 22d-st.; all the modern improvements and first-class neighborhood. Apply at the above number, or of D. L. BAKER, Nos. 75 and 77 Worth-st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE, ENGLISH-BASEMENT house No. 62 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., and nearly on the summit of Murray Hill. The rent will be cheap, and proportioned to the exigencies of the times. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATEly or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Pleet) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 225 West 27th-st.; Croton water, gas, and bath; rent $550. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 84 West 17th-st.; possession immediately; rent $760. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,261 Broadway.

TO LET.—A SMALL PARTY WISHING NEAT, comfortable apartments, without going into a tenement-house, can find three rooms at No 107 East 29th-st. Rent $165. Immediate possession, if required.

PART OF THE MODERN-BUILT NEW house No. 153 Orchard-st., near Rivington, to let to a small family. Gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, bath, &c. Rent $300.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house No. 362 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th Avs. To perfect order. Rent $1,000. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 493 Broome st. Will be put in complete repair. Apply to P. & H. LEWIS & BRO., No. 119 Chambers st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, without children, the second floor of house No. 55 Pike-st.; refreaces given and required; water and gas.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEWBRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—On the high ground between the New-Brigton and Quarantine Ferries, and within a few minutes' walk of each; one of the most healthful and charming residences on the island, plainly but fully furnished, and with three acres of ground around it. The house is amply shaded with forest trees, and the view from it of the Bay of New-York, of the City, the Narrows, and the New-Jersey and Long Island shores, is unsurpassed. Rent for the Summer, possession can be had at once,) $1 200. Any one desiring such a place can address a note to E. O., Box No. 323, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEWLONDON, CONN.—A large and well-furnished house in the most desirable part of the city, together with carriage-house, stable, fine garden, &c., will be let for six months or longer, at a low rent. For description and terms apply to CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story full-sized and completely furnished high stoop house to let to a private family, in Clinton-place, near Greene-st.; house has all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 165 EAST 10th-st., (three minutes' walk from Broadway,) for six months or longer, to a private family. The house has all the modern improvements, and is completely furnished. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 46 EAST 31st st., between Madison and 4th avs., three story, high stoop. Rent $85 a month, or taken in board if desired; one second floor, parlor and small room unfurnished, $100 a year.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE BELOW 10TH-st., near 5th-av., for one year from May 1. House 20x56, three rooms deep. Rent $2,400. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 26 East 13th st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ASTORIA. L. I., to let during the Summer, at $70 per month. Inquire of M. WILSON, at Harper & Brothers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in the City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 73, 74 and 76 Walker-st, 1st door East of Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.—A gentleman leaving for Europe is desirous of disposing of a matched pair of fine dark bay coach horses, 17 hands high. One of them is a perfect coupé, or express horse. Also, a valuable bay horse, kind to single or double harness, 17 hands. All three horses warranted sound in every respect. Also, a small sorrel mare, used for the last two years by a child. Also, close carriage, barouche, dog-cart, &c., made by Brewster; harness, &c. Apply at private stable, No. 61 East 24d-st., near 4th-av., before 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 15½ hands high, and of a gray, pony-built horse—all in sound and good condition; free from any vice; sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Also, a two-horse coupé, used only one season—Brewster's make. Stable in rear of No. 162 6th-av., in 22d-st.—one week.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, TROTTING wagons, grocers', express, and business wagons, and second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 50 horses, harness, &c., selling off cheap; all City-built. No. 10 Nevins-st., and No. 184 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market price.

NOTICE TO GROCERS.—WE HAVE THIS DAY reduced the price of our superior Candles to eleven cents for cents, and twelve cents for full cegute, less 2½ per cent for one hundred boxes and upwards.

ALLAN HAY & CO., No. 39 Ie-av.,
April 1, 1861. and No 24 Broad-st.

PELHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year; also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Buano st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, Dentable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 64 Pearl st. and No. 38 Water st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 20 miles from Jersey City, half mile from Closter depôt, of the Northern Railroad, containing 120 acres of the finest land in the country; is finely located for building plots or farming purposes. The whole or any part thereof to suit. For particulars, apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner 8th-av., or O. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st., New-York.

A FARM OF 45 ACRES, AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., for sale, with good house and outbuildings, pleasantly situated on the river; location healthy; good water, fruit, &c.; or will be exchanged for a house near New-York. Apply to J. H. HUNTER, No. 597 Grand-st., N. Y.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New-York, in exchange for fine first-class tenant-house, yielding a handsome income

S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED WARE.
No. 20 John st.

Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entre Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.

MIRAM YOUNG.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world

BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE HAD at No. 21 St. Mark's place, 8th-st., in a newly-established and furnished house, fresh painted; re moving in May; square room extra large, with ample closet, bath, and gas, second floor; society select; stages and City railroad cars, three lines; unexceptionable reference given and required. For further particulars, inquire at No 37 Park-row, Room No. 28, Century Office; or at No. 21 St Mark's-place, 8th-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, as a third room can be added if desired. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 6th avs. Parties willing to pay a liberal price will find superior accommodations. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDING.—WANTED, FROM THE 29TH OF April, board for a gentlemen and lady, requiring a room and dressing-room on the second floor, and two single gentlemen, requiring one double or two single rooms. Address, stating location (which must be above 14th-st.) and terms, Box No. 2,260 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom, may be obtained by a gentleman and wife without children, in a private family. References given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY CAN ACCOMMODATE parties with board and choice of rooms, in a house with all improvements, and desirably located, upon very advantageous terms, immediately if required. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway. Refereeces required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—WANTED, AN UNFURNISHED (large) room and closet with board for a gentleman and wife. Location between 10th and 24th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Terms (including fire and gas) not to exceed $36 per month. Address M., Box 1,436 Post office.

BOARDING.—MRS S. A. FAULKNER, No. 56 EAST 16th-st., between Stuyvesant and Union parks, has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one also on the third floor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, ie a private family. Apply at No. 101 West 16th-st., old number; new number 121; baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, (dinner at 6,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., fourth door west of 8th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home in a small quiet family, convenient to Fulton and Wallst. ferries, also near cars route; house has all the modern improvements; references required. Apply at No. 167 Pineapple-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE Rooms can be had in the brown-stone house, No. 105 Amity-st., near Henry, furnished or unfurnished. References given med required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PERSONS WISHing to secure very desirable rooms, can be accommodated at No. 127 Clinton-st., where several choice apartments will soon be vacant. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen can receive partial board, with handsomely-furnished rooms, and all the comforts of a home, in a house containing all the modern improvements, where only a few select persons are taken. Address with name and place of interview, COMFORT, Box No. 143 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant front rooms on the third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARDING AND LODGING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three respectable young gentlemen of good habits, in search of the real comforts of a home, can be accommodated in a respectable, quiet, and social English family, on terms to suit the times. Location one of the most healthy and respectable in the city and near rail cars and New-York ferries. References exchanged. Address GORDON, Box No. 129 Times Office, with particulars, for three days.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, occupying an English basement house west of and near the Fifth-av. Hotel, having more room than they require, would add to their circle two more persons, either a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. To those in search of a home and its comforts the above is offered. Address C., Box No. 190 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife, and two children, (no servant) with a private family occupying a good dwelling, pleasantly situated. Rooms furnished or unfurnished as may be preferred, required: one parlor and three bedrooms, with bath, &c. Address D. B. W., Box No. 129, Times office, stating particulars. Refereece required and given.

BOARD WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman wishes to obtain nice apartments for himself for a few weeks, where he can enjoy all the comforts of a home, and where there are no other boarders. Best of reference given and required. Address F. A., Box No. 164 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a front parlor and bed room on the second floor, and one or two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, bath, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET—BEtween 5th and 6th avs. A private French family have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast. Boose first-class. Terms moderate. Refereences exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY WANTS A PARlor and two bedrooms connected, soon, with full board, in a first class house, situated between 17th and 20th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with terms and location, N. D. C., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY FOR HERSELF, CHILD and servant, pleasant rooms with board in the better part of the City; to be few or no other boarders, and a quiet, respectable family. Address C., Box No 122 Times Office, stating full particulars including price, &c.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st., a suite of front rooms, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let; also single rooms; location convenient to all the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST CLASS house No. 23 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a large front room and closet on second floor, furnished, to one or two single gentlemen. Family small and will not move 1st May. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

STAND DOWN TOWN—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board with pleasant newly furnished rooms for $3 per week, at No. 201 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a private family occupying a first class house, convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 49 West 28th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BROOKLYN.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN, a comfortable room, in the vicinity of the City Hall, with first-class board. Address J. H. P., Nassau Insurance Co., Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, shortly before or on May 1, back parlor, 2 large rooms with closets, and bed-rooms on second floor. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

43 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Sixth avs.—A suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, to rent, with board. References given and required.

72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Permanent or transient board, to respectable parties. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, without board, at No. 469 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY WITHOUT children, having a home beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, perfectly healthy, and within one hour's ride of the City would take two persons to board for a year, (not for the Summer only.) References exchanged. Communicate with Box No. 1,135 Post-office real name and address.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON LONG Island Sound, from 1st June, not over one hour from City by steamboat, by a gentleman, wife, child and servant, where facilities may be had for a small yacht, and horse and wagon. Address J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, on the south side of Long Island, east of Hempstead, vicinity of Islip preferred, from the 1st of May, for a gentleman and wife, with accommodations for two horses, carriage, &c. Address, with full particulars, S., Box No. 1,411, Post office, New-York.

A STORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—BOARD wanted in either of the places by a gentleman, wife and child, from May 1 to October, or later; a private family preferred. Address RAVENSWOOD, Box No. 201 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, consisting of gentleman, wife and child, second floor, containing 4 or 5 rooms, between Rivington and 6th sts., 1st and 4th avs.; must have gas and Croton water. Rent not to exceed $200. Address R. S. T., Box No 136 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERATE-SIZED house, in good order, with modern conveniences, a me ground and out-houses attached, in a healthy neighborhood, easy of access, and near New-York. Any person having a desirable place, and as above, can address, with particulars, E. G., Box No. 158 Times Office.

A HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—NOT ABOVE 33d st., and between Lexington and 7th avs.—A small house, with modern improvements, high basement. Rent not over $800. Apply to A. W. SPIES & CO., No. 187 Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished house, by a small family of adults who have a few friends with them as boarders; parties wishing to rent in full or part payment of rent preferred. Address D. B., Box No. 1,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, between 15th and 25th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., where the owner or occupant's board will be equivalent to the rent. Best of testimonials given. Answer, immediately, A. A., Box No. 145 Times Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.

ICHABOE GUANO.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LOWBETT, No. 34 Cliff st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Pheilers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LOWBETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE HAD at No. 21 St. Mark's place, 8th-st., in a newly-established and furnished house, fresh painted; re moving in May; square room extra large, with ample closet, bath, and gas, second floor; society select; stages and City railroad cars, three lines; unexceptionable reference given and required. For further particulars, inquire at No 37 Park-row, Room No. 28, Century Office; or at No. 21 St Mark's-place, 8th-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, as a third room can be added if desired. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 6th avs. Parties willing to pay a liberal price will find superior accommodations. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDING.—WANTED, FROM THE 29TH OF April, board for a gentlemen and lady, requiring a room and dressing-room on the second floor, and two single gentlemen, requiring one double or two single rooms. Address, stating location (which must be above 14th-st.) and terms, Box No. 2,260 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom, may be obtained by a gentleman and wife without children, in a private family. References given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY CAN ACCOMMODATE parties with board and choice of rooms, in a house with all improvements, and desirably located, upon very advantageous terms, immediately if required. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway. Refereeces required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—WANTED, AN UNFURNISHED (large) room and closet with board for a gentleman and wife. Location between 10th and 24th sts., and 5th and 9th avs. Terms (including fire and gas) not to exceed $36 per month. Address M., Box 1,436 Post office.

BOARDING.—MRS S. A. FAULKNER, No. 56 EAST 16th-st., between Stuyvesant and Union parks, has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one also on the third floor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, ie a private family. Apply at No. 101 West 16th-st., old number; new number 121; baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, (dinner at 6,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., fourth door west of 8th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, may find a pleasant home in a small quiet family, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, also near cars route; house has all the modern improvements; references required. Apply at No. 167 Pineapple-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE Rooms can be had in the brown-stone house, No. 105 Amity-st., near Henry, furnished or unfurnished. References given med required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PERSONS WISHing to secure very desirable rooms, can be accommodated at No. 127 Clinton-st., where several choice apartments will soon be vacant. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen can receive partial board, with handsomely-furnished rooms, and all the comforts of a home, in a house containing all the modern improvements, where only a few select persons are taken. Address with name and place of interview, COMFORT, Box No. 143 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant front rooms on the third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARDING AND LODGING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three respectable young gentlemen of good habits, in search of the real comforts of a home, can be accommodated in a respectable, quiet, and social English family, on terms to suit the times. Location one of the most healthy and respectable in the city and near rail cars and New-York ferries. References exchanged. Address GORDON, Box No. 129 Times Office, with particulars, for three days.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, occupying an English basement house west of and near the Fifth-av. Hotel, having more room than they require, would add to their circle two more persons, either a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. To those in search of a home and its comforts the above is offered. Address C., Box No. 190 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife, and two children, (no servant) with a private family occupying a good dwelling, pleasantly situated. Rooms furnished or unfurnished as may be preferred, required: one parlor and three bedr

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

EUGENE W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising over 400 lots, by catalogue, of everything desirable in the housekeeping line, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; gilt rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood etageres, silk and lace curtains, gold landscape shades, rosewood centre and pier tables rich mantel vases, bronzes, lava and parian, parlor ornaments, paintings, piar and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, 3 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mehogony and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and Bohemian china ten and dinner sets, with china of all kinds; ivory ustlery, cut and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogony furnitnre not here enumerated. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Desirable men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

As the four-story brown-stone private residence, No. 70 EAST 27TH-ST., near Lexington-av.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the above house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel, rosewood centre and fancy tables, pearl inlaid chess table, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rich imitation satin brocatel curtains, cornices, marble and bronze clock, bronze groups and statuettes, sevres china vases, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, enameled chamber suites, Kng lish, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, solid oak buffet extension table and dining chairs, oak refrigurator, china, glass and silver plated warn, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c., together with about 20 fine oil paintings (warranted originals) by Hartwieh, Henry Jackel, Eglan, Ed. Mengues, Grnze, and others. Also, an elegant rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, double rozed corners, carved music rack, &c., made by W. Gabis & Co., and cost $450. The sale will commence with the kitchen furnitnre. Catalogues may be obtained at the bonse, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post office.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 West 28th-st., all the elegant household furniture contained in the above house, all of which was made to order by Ronx, consisting of elegant rosswood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top etageres, elegant piano forte, centre and pier tables, elegant damask and lace curtains, oil paintings, French plate pier and mantel glasses, vel vet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, beds and bedding, elegant dining-room furniture, China and glass-ware, carpets, oil cloths, &c., also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
On WEDNESDAY, April 10,
At No. 210 2d-av.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On TUESDAY, April 16,
At No. 72 East 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

CALVIN T. HAZEN, Auctioneer.
3,000 PIECES CARPETING.
J. W. DIMICK, store Nos. 258 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway, will continue the sale of his wholesale stock of English and American
CARPETINGS
AT AUCTION, ON
WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock.
Any quantity of yards will be cut that purchasers require.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,
Store No 45 Murray-st., near Church-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at the residences of families. Will also hold regular sales at their Auction Rooms as above.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 701 Canal-st., three doors west of Broadway, the entire stock of embroideries laces, trimmings and fancy goods. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole stock is disposed of. All the goods offered will be sold without reserve.
E. CHLFELDER, No. 301 Canal-st.

P. C. SCHMIDT Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of C. Gajani and S. Bassino, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 East 32d-st., New-York: house 20x45; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Willoughby, corner of Jay-st. Household Furniture—Mahogony sofas, arm and parlor chairs, centre tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, extension table, dinner crockery, glassware, gas chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, six tons coal, with kitchen furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS
AND LOGAN BOOTS.—BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. There will be offered nt this sale a full assortment of new and desirable goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SHOWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS, NO. 35 NASSAU-ST., would respectfully inform their friends that they are prepared to give their personal attention to sales of furniture, &c., at the residence of families, breaking up housekeeping, or at their commodious salesrooms and galleries opposite the Post-office

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 307 Broadway, a valuable assortment of store fixtures, mahogany desks, and counters all made to order. Also glass partitions, &c., &c., without reserve.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS
at auction on THURSDAY, April 4, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st, comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers—Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.—Sale of an extensive collection of English law books, including many scarce reports, treatises on civil laws, &c. Catalogues now ready.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM, No. 562 6th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergyman or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such reduction, or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 29. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 202, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1861.
ON THE PETITION OF RICHARD M. HOE, OF New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 24th of July, 1847, for an improvement in "Rotary Printing Presses," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of July next, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, the 8th of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition oughtnot to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension nra required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in tha case will be closed on the 24th of June; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the Office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and *Times*, New-York, once a week, for three weeks—the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before the 8th of July next, tha day of hearing.
S. T. SHUGERT,
mh27-law3wW Acting Commissioner of Patents.

$1,000 REWARD.—$1,000 REWARD WILL be paid for the arrest and final conviction of the party or parties engaged in the recent attempt to rob the vaults of the New-York Exchange Bank.
GEORGE D. LYMAN, No 48 Wall-st.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SIDNEY COAL at $6 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal, corner Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $470,150 80 during the past 22 months.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.
All deposits made on or before April 10, will drew interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 8 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirkland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
100 shares Murkat Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
DEPOSITS from $25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate af six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the openiog of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of tha Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE second installment of assessment five cents per share, on the capital stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before FRIDAY, April 5. Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock. By order,
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, March 27, 1861.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST JOSEPH RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, March 16, 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO., No. 62 Wall-st., or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,
K. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, inst., the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, MARCH 23, 1861.—ELECTION.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 31, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
New-York, April 1, 1861.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER,
IN THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
(all paid in, and securely invested.)
SURPLUS.....525 000 00
LIABILITIES.....29,487 35
INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33½ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859.....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860...45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMFORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE name of AYRES & TAYLOR, Iron Founders, is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons having claims against tha firm will present the same to the office and all debts will be collected and settled by Abraham Ayres, as usual. The business will be carried on by Abraham Ayres. Our friends will accept our thanks for past favors in their orders.
ABRAHAM AYRES,
JOSEPH TAYLOR.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Roole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of any early physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility, when traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. RARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and readers unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No 155 Fulton-st.,
And corner Broadway and 14th-st.
N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork of each bottle.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty. (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of those infirmities, even in cases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who sured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, MATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpnid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly deraogements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address, Dr. THIERS, 624th-av., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unsurpassed among the physicians in curing certain disease. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when ragular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting, restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O16-law6mW Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W Benson, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LLOYD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
jn16-1ew6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Brainard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER,
ja16-law6mW W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, Jr., } Executors.
Mh27-law6mW CHARLES BAKER.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house No. 32, now in course of erection in West 35th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be of regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air, heated by contact with steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals should be addressed "School Officers of the XXth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building
JAMES G. DEMOND, } Committee.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF TEMPLAR LODGE No. 203 F. & A. M. are requested to attend at their Lodge Room on WEDNESDAY next, at 1 P. M., to attend the funeral of Brother JOS. LOUDON, from his late residence, No. 97 Bleecker-st.
Members of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order. JAS. ANDERSON, M.
JAMES S. STILL Sec'y.

EULOGIUM ON THE LATE DR. FRANCIS.—By appointment of the New-York County Medical Society Prof. GUNNISS S. BEDFORD, M. D., will deliver an eulogium on FRIDAY EVENING, April 5, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor place. The profession and public generally are invited to attend.

DELTA PHI CONVENTION.—A CONVENtion of the DELTA PHI FRATERNITY will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April. The Convention will be called to order at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $12; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannan.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF APRIL 6 FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, CAPT. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, April 6, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO HAVRE.
First cabin.....$75 | First cabin.....$80
Third cabin.....30 | Third cabin.....35
This steamship has been supplied with powerful new patent engines, built and fitted in the most thorough manner. Wrought-iron bulkheads, thoroughly watertight and fireproof, inclose her engines and boilers, and for safety, comfort and speed she ranks in the first class of ocean steamers.
Her next trip from New-York will be on May 18.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Sight drafts on London, Paris and Frankfort.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, is divided by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Borussia and the New-York.

DISCUSSION OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

CONCESSIONS TO POLAND.

The Ukase Emancipating the Serfs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamship *Borussia*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton March 19, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *New-York*, of the Bremen line, from Southampton March 20, also arrived here yesterday.

The advices are thus three days later than by the *Africa*.

The *America* arrived at Queenstown on Saturday night, March 16.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 19th.

The Duchess of Kent died at 9¼ o'clock on Saturday morning, at Frogmore House. The *Court Circular* says:

"The illness under which Her Royal Highness had been suffering for some time, though of a nature to create anxiety, did not assume until about 1 o'clock on Friday last a character such as to cause serious alarm of an immediate fatal termination. Sir JAMES CLARK, Her Majesty's physician, called at Frogmore House on Friday, on his way from London to Edgehat, and was immediately informed by Mr. BROWN, the Duchess's medical attendant, that since the morning a sudden and most unfavorable change had taken place in Her Royal Highness. Sir JAMES CLARK, having ascertained the fact, at once returned to London and communicated the intelligence to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. A special train was immediately ordered to convey the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess ALICE to Windsor, whence they proceeded to Frogmore House, and remained during the whole night in attendance on the Duchess, whose weakness gradually increased until 9¼ o'clock on Saturday morning, when Her Royal Highness breathed her last, peacefully and without pain, her couch being surrounded by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess ALICE, and Her Royal Highness's ladies.

The Queen and Prince, with the Princess ALICE, overwhelmed with grief, remained at Frogmore during the day, where the Prince of Wales and Princess HELENA joined their sorrowing parents."

Both Houses of Parliament had passed resolutions of condolence with the Queen and Royal Family.

The London *Times* of the 20th was authorized to state that the funeral would take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Monday, the 25th ult. The funeral was to be conducted with the strictest privacy, and no tickets of admission to the Chapel were to be issued. It was understood that the Court mourning for her late Royal Highness would be for six weeks.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of Prince ALFRED at Barbadoes, where he was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

The Princess Royal of Prussia arrived at Dover on Monday, where the Prince of Wales awaited her arrival.

In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in asking Lord WODEHOUSE in what position the difficulties which have arisen between Denmark and Germany with respect to Holstein, now stand, prefaced his question by a review of the demands of the Diet on Denmark and of the concessions of Denmark to Holstein, and then proceeded to dilate upon the consequences to Germany and Europe if Prussia, by engaging in war at the present time, should afford France the opportunity of interfering in behalf of the Danes.

Lord WODEHOUSE explained the negotiations which had taken place between Denmark and Prussia, and said he had received information of a concession made to the king of Denmark to the effect that "the whole" instead of the nominal "Budget should be submitted to the deliberate vote of the State of Holstein." This most important concession, he hoped, would induce Prussia to come to an arrangement, and so to avoid those dangers to the peace of Europe which Lord ELLENBOROUGH had pointed out.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was called for Monday, the 19th, but an adjournment took place, a querum not being present.

The *Great Eastern* is appointed to sail for New-York on May 1 next, under the command of Captain the Honorable S. T. CARNEGIE, R. N.

The *Moniteur*, in its bulletin of March 20, announces that the Convention, prolonging for three months the duration of the occupation of Syria, has been signed by the Representatives of the different Powers.

Count RECHBERG has arrived in Paris.

The debate on the Address was continued on the 19th in the Legislative Corps. The amendment of M. JULES FAVRE, relating to the municipalities of Paris and Lyons, was discussed.

M. PICARD explained, and called attention to the magnitude of the budget of the City of Paris, and criticised the present system of expropriation.

The *Moniteur* announced that, on the occasion of the demise of the Duchess of Kent, the Imperial Court would go into mourning for nine days.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says Commercial operations are still dull. Uneasiness created by political causes, the monetary embarrassments in Europe and America, the ill-founded apprehension entertained by many French manufacturers, as the period approaches for carrying into full effect the commercial treaty, and particularly the excessive dearness of money, impede the revival of trade.

The Paris wheat and flour market was firm.

In Saturday's sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Sig. MACCHI presented a petition, signed by 8,560 citizens, urging the Government to use its influence with the Emperor NAPOLEON, in order to obtain a speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. He demanded that the Chamber should declare the urgency for the discussion of this proposition. After some discussion the Chamber declared the urgency for the discussion by an unanimous vote.

The *Official Gazette* assumes the title of *Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Italy*. In the issue of the 17th inst., the law is published by which VICTOR EMANUEL II., assumes for himself and his successors the title of "King of Italy."

The Pope delivered an allocution in the Consistory on the 18th, in reply to those who have asserted that the Papacy is incompatible with civilization, and said that on the contrary, the Papacy had always contributed to the diffusion of real civilization. The Pope declared that he was only opposed to that pretended modern civilization which persecutes the Church, imprisons her Cardinals, Bishops and Priests, suppresses religious orders, despoils the Church, and tramples justice under foot. He deplored that the Concordat had been violated in the Kingdom of Naples. The Pope declared that he would spontaneously have granted concessions, and would have accepted those which have been advised by the Catholic Sovereigns, but that he could not receive the counsels and unjust demands of an usurping Government. In conclusion, the Holy Father deplored the subversion of all authority, and promised forgiveness to all who had been misled. He confided, he said, the cause of the Church to God, the avenger of justice and right.

It is asserted that the Pope had received an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French. Gen. GEVEY only prevented a manifestation on the 14th inst. by a great display of military force. On the following morning, however, placards favorable to King VICTOR EMANUEL were posted up in every street. In the halls of the Academy of the Fine Arts and in the University, great cheering was raised by the students in honor of the King of Italy.

The French have prevented the hoisting of the national flag on the summit of the Antonines column.

Demonstrations have taken place in various towns of Venetia on the anniversary of the birthday of VICTOR EMANUEL.

On the morning of that day all the shops at Venice remained closed till 10 o'clock, when the police compelled them to be opened. In the evening the inhabitants in the various towns, and especially at Verona, made it a holiday and paraded the streets. Bengal lights, of the Italian colors, were lighted on some of the eminences. Some persons have been arrested. At Padua the military were called out, but no collision took place.

A dispatch dated at Naples, March 19, says: All the Councilors are dismissed. The Council of the Lieutenancy is dissolved. Directors will be appointed in more direct communication with Turin. There will be a Piedmontese Director of Finances. This morning a grand and enthusiastic *fête* was held in honor of GARIBALDI. All is tranquil. The Civitella del Tronto refuses still to surrender.

The *Espero* of Turin, announces, on what it considers good authority, that GARIBALDI is absolutely undisturbed, entirely disbanding of volunteers now in progress in the south part of Italy.

The Emperor of Austria has declared that he will respect the rights of the Hungarian nation to the fullest extent, but that he will never tolerate any infringement of the rights of the Crown.

The congregation of Fiume has resolved upon refusing the request of the Ban of Croatia to send members to the Croatian Diet, declaring that Fiume will only belong to Hungary.

The following is a summary of the Russian Imperial manifesto dated March 3, and issued on the 17th: The proprietors of landed property preserve the right attached to the same. The landed proprietors are, however, to cede to the peasants for their permanent use the dwellings with the ground, which will be allotted to them anew by law, in consideration of the payment of dues. During this stage of things, which will form a transitory period, the peasants are to be designated, "tributary peasants." The peasants are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings, and with the consent of the landlords, the land also. The peasants will then become free landed proprietors.

This new order of things is to be carried out throughout the Empire within two years, and until then the peasants remain in their former state of dependence upon the landlords.

A Committee has been appointed for the uniform regulation of the affairs of the serfs. It will be presided over by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. The Imperial manifesto has produced a good impression at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The *Abeille du Nord* lately made a violent attack against the temporal power of the Pope. We now find in the *Invalide Russe* a eulogistic article on NAPOLEON III. and VICTOR EMANUEL. The *Nord* remarks that these indications are significant under present circumstances, as shewing the understanding which exists between the two Governments of France and Russia.

The Grand Vizier has tendered his resignation. The Sultan has refused to accept it. The project for consolidating the public debt has been renewed. The Sardinian Legation has been destroyed by fire.

The news from Bosnia is of an alarming character. The whole Herzegovina is in a state of revolution, being supported by the Montenegrins. The fighting has become general. Several Turkish villages on the frontier have been reduced to ashes.

Hesperus (American ship) was totally consumed by fire, on Jan. 8, at Woosung. The master and crew had arrived at Shanghai.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

From the London Times, March 20.

The Speech takes up grounds strictly constitutional. In it the President confines and intrenches himself behind the express powers which the Constitution has given him, and refuses to recognize any other. He is capable of considerable flights of fancy, but cannot emancipate himself from the shackles of a merely legal mind. He looks into his bond, and he finds that he is bound to execute the law in all parts of the Union and to preserve the Federal property, and he intends to execute the law and preserve the Federal property accordingly. What the consequence of performing these acts may be it is not for him to consider; his business is to execute the law; let those who made the law answer for the rest.

Mr. BUCHANAN took much the same view of his functions, but *he extracted from that view the inference that he was bound to do nothing; while Mr. Lincoln considers that he is bound to do exactly the thing which is sure to produce the war which he conceives it to be beyond his power to declare.* Nor is it his discretion alone which the President believes to be circumscribed by the Constitution. Not only does he seem to conceive himself prevented from doing anything beyond its strict precepts, he does not feel that he is allowed to know of anything unconstitutional. He knows that his fellow-countrymen are dissatisfied, but he is forbidden to know that seven States are in flagrant rebellion. There is a Presidential as well as a Judicial knowledge, and as Courts of Law are not allowed to know many things which are perfectly notorious to the rest of the world, so it is with Presidents, part of whose duty it is to have purer eyes than to behold anything that savors of rebellion. We see that this way of looking at the question finds favor in the eyes of the purely Republican journals, while the South appears to consider it, as far as we can judge from their organs in New-York, as the flinging down the glove, which it will not hesitate a moment to take up. Had Mr. LINCOLN been President at the time the secession was first threatened, an essay on the Constitution and a few words of friendly persuasion might have been an appropriate way of dealing with the subject. But it is childish, as well as dangerous, thus studiously to ignore the real state of the case, and to seek by constitutional reasonings to influence men who have placed themselves out of the pale of the Constitution altogether. There is no safer maxim in human affairs than carefully to examine one's own position, and that of one's antagonist before announcing any resolution, and to base that resolution on actual and real, not on imaginary or conventional considerations. With the real state of America, the Federal Constitution has most unfortunately very little to do. The President might almost as well go back to the ancient contracts of Rousseau. *The question is not judicial, but political,—not one of laws and powers, but of reason and expediency. We believe that, instead of ignoring the secession of the South and determining to treat it as non avenu, the President ought to recognize it as a reality.* We do not say that he ought to recognize the right to secede, which clearly does not exist, any more than the right to rebel against the English Crown claimed by the American colonies existed as a part of the English Constitution. We do not say that the President is bound to treat as legal the Confederacy which has risen up in opposition to his own: but what we maintain is, that a wise man, a patriotic magistrate and a good citizen, he is rendering a great service to his country if he does not deal with things as they are, instead of as they ought to be. When civil war is as imminent as it appears to be at this moment in America it is well to admit the only possible alternative, that of hearing what terms the South is prepared to propose in order to avert so dreadful a calamity. The last alternative always remains, and the fratricidal sword will not have lost its edge by remaining in the sheath a few weeks longer. *But the course adopted, fair as it may sound, leaves no hope or possibility of reconciliation. The South cannot be heard, because it must not be recognized; and acts which must lead to civil war are to be done rather than admit that things which render civil war possible have actually occurred.*

Such a course of proceeding must be received by the South as a direct challenge to give effect in action to its menaces and boastings, and glad indeed shall we be to find that the challenge has not been eagerly accepted. It is understood, to be the wish of the leaders of South Carolina, and probably of several other seceding States, to bring matters as speedily as possible to a warlike issue. The leaders have gone too far to retreat, and naturally wish to commit others as deeply as themselves. The Border States are understood to be wavering, and it is thought, and probably with much justice, that a bold and decisive policy will decide them. The effect may, indeed, be precisely the contrary of what is expected, and the violence of the South may disgust the Border States, but from the moment that blood has begun to flow there will be little room for temporizing or hesitation. Everything will be set on a single cast, and the dice are loaded against the Federal Government by considerations growing out of the unwillingness of the Border States to sacrifice the internal Slave-trade. Under such circumstances it would seem to be the wisest policy to delay by any legitimate means the imminent calamity of civil war, and the only means that present themselves are negotiation. How futile all attempts at reconciliation have been is now apparent. The Peace Conference instituted by Virginia has ended, as we anticipated it would end, in a ridiculous failure, repudiated by all parties. The Committee of Thirty-three has ended in the adoption by Congress of an amendment of the Constitution in favor of abstaining from all interference with Slavery, which, evidently, has not the slightest effect on any one. The great questions in dispute relating to the Territories are left without any attempt at settlement. The Tariff has been decided in a manner to render the return of the seceding States almost impossible and the retention of the Border States exceedingly difficult. *The South seceded from an Union where native manufactures were supported by a moderate protection. Will it return to an Union in which native manufactures are, by an advantage taken of the absence of the Southern representatives, defended by something like a prohibition, the whole weight of which must fall upon the planting and agricultural States?* It is difficult to believe that such a reunion can take place; it is difficult to believe that it is even desired. The South has shown no sign of any wish to return on any terms into the Confederacy it has left; and the North has employed the short interval of secession to raise up a new barrier against reunion in the shape of an illiberal tariff, all the benefits of which will be on one side and all the burdens on the other. The South offers to the Border States a market for their slaves and a law against the re-establishment of the Slave-trade, which may be considered as a protection of the human commodity in which they deal. The North requires them to contribute to its manufactures and tax themselves for the benefit of New-England and Pennsylvania. The struggle may be a painful one, but we fear that it will be decided rather by interest than by sympathy, and that Mr. LINCOLN's constitutional lectures will avail little against the considerations suggested to the Border States by the high price of manufactures and a good market for slaves.

WARLIKE ASPECTS OF THE ADDRESS.

From the London News, March 19.

The Inaugural Message of President LINCOLN has arrived, and fulfills the expectations which a few days ago we ventured to express. We need not spend words in aggrandizing the importance of a State paper which has been so anxiously expected in every centre of commerce and credit. Thousands of keen Intelligences will this morning scan every word, to gather from Mr. LINCOLN's language the portents of peace or war. We have only slight and secondary evidence of its effect on the American public, but that effect, so far as it is shown in the tendency of the market for public securities and the absence of democratic exacerbation, was favorable. We have news by way of Halifax to the 7th, three days after the delivery of the Message, which declares alike of the acts of violence and the menaces of the South. He further asserts his determination to maintain that Union to the utmost of his ability. "The power confided in me shall be used to hold, occupy, and to possess property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties imposed. Beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion or force." *These words certainly appear to commit the President to a course to which hostilities appear inevitable. A Chief Magistrate declaring his resolution the Union could not say less; but the form that Lincoln could say most, under the circumstances, of chilling tremendous vista.*

We turn to the assurances by which the new President seeks to win confidence in the South. He urges upon the people of the Slave States that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, peace and personal security are not endangered, and quotes one of his former speeches, in which he had said, "I have no purpose, directly, or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in States where it exists." As no Southerner, not even Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, ever sincerely believed that the Republican Party contemplated the liberation of the slaves, we pass by this assertion, and look for the signs of a real concession to the South. There is one, and only one. Mr. LINCOLN intimates that a more effective Fugitive Slave law may be granted. This may surprise those friends of emancipation who have only slightly studied the antecedents of the new President; but many months before it seemed likely that Mr. LINCOLN would attain that high station, a speech of his recognizing the right of the South to such a law was quoted in electioneering pamphlets in the United States. The amendment of the Constitution, by the insertion of an article precluding the action of the Federal Government against Slavery in States where that is a domestic institution, to which Mr. LINCOLN professes his willingness to accede, is not likely to have much value in Southern eyes. The general tone of the new speech is highly conciliatory. Its most striking feature is constitutionality. *Mr. Lincoln offers the South all it can pretend to ask under the Constitution of the United States; but he makes no sacrifice of the principles on which he was elected.* If we do not greatly mistake the American people, his Message will receive the adhesion of the vast majority in the North, that majority on which he must rely so much for support. As to the South, we have seen enough of the influences and passions by which it is led to decline to speculate on its decision. But on a review of the whole situation we cannot disguise from ourselves that *the President's Message sets the probability of war in a strong light.*

ITS DEMOCRATIC CHARACTERISTICS.

From the London Star.

There is at least one country in the world in which the sovereignty of the people is something more than a phrase! Here is a ruler, elected by a clear majority of thirty millions of the people, armed by the law with power proportioned to his dignity, more potent as well as more exalted than many kings, confessing both in word and deed that the people are his masters. Not even for the term of his election does he affect to be their lord. Not even with their consent and support will he exercise the authority they have vested in him to the detriments of their interests. Neither the pride of place nor a false sense of dignity will he allow to blind him to the real object of his elevation. He remembers that, though the choice of a majority, he is the guardian of the whole. He reverences the letter of the law, but he reverences still more its spirit. "The people themselves," he says, "can if they choose," fix terms of peaceful separation. He declares his confidence in their reason and justice. He appeals to all parties to walk. It is true he declares his determination at once to enforce the collection of the revenue at ports from which the officers of the Federal Government have been expelled. But he also declares that he will not invade the territories of the dissatisfied populations, nor force upon them obnoxious officials. It is not easy to see how these apparently irreconcilable resolutions can be carried out—how, in a country of which he well says it has no physical divisions, there can be at the same time war and peace. Yet we do confess to a feeling almost of reassurance from the detailed report of this remarkable address. *The portents with which its telegraphic summary was charged, seem almost changed into auspices of peace as we read sentence after sentence so full of a spirit of calm reliance upon reason rather than upon force. Of this, at all events, we are sure—no aristocratic or oligarchic Government ever presented so many chances for the amicable solution of a terrible difficulty. The most democratic people in the world are the slowest to make civil war, and their Constitution the richest in devices of reconciliation.*

AN OPINION FROM THE CONTINENT.

From the Brussels Nord.

We publish below *in extenso* the inaugural address pronounced by Mr. LINCOLN in taking possession of the Presidential office. This address, of which the telegraph gave yesterday a tolerably complete analysis, *leaves unhappily little hope of seeing the United States escape the horrors of a civil war. The conflict seems imminent.*

EFFECT ON THE MONEY MARKET.

London Star City Article, March 18—P. M.

The chief topic of interest has been the inauguration speech of the American President; but it has produced much less effect than was anticipated. The publication of the telegraphic summaries created an impression, in the first instance, that an outbreak of civil war might be immediately expected; but afterwards a more moderate construction was put upon it, and it was believed that if that great calamity does occur, it will not be originated by the new President. Still, such a result is regarded as extremely probable, and succeeding arrivals are awaited with anxiety. The Exchanges are unsettled, and there is reason to believe that very large shipments of breadstuffs are being made to this country, while cotton is also being forwarded in increasing quantities.

THE LEGISLATION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the London Times, March 19.

Perhaps the most interesting columns in the American newspapers, are those which are devoted to the Congress of the Confederate States. The first essays of the new Confederacy are evidently guided by a strong desire to appear well in the eyes of the world. While the North is passing a prohibitive tariff, and while its newspapers are speculating on the possibility of balancing the loss of the cotton region by the annexation of Canada, *the Confederate States are showing with marked prudence and propriety.* Perhaps their enemies will suggest that they are making a parade of modesty and prudently asserting inoffensiveness. But, whatever their motives, their acts are exemplary. It may be that they want the sympathy of England against the Government of Washington; it may be that they simply want our dollars; but they are evidently on their very best behavior. *As there are false prophets who might deceive the very elect, so these Southern politicians are so plausible that they might almost seduce a Mississippi boatholder to trust the fellow-citizens of Mr. Jefferson Davis.*

Like all new assemblies, the Congress at Montgomery legislates boldly and rapidly; but, unlike them, it seems not to be given to many words. Its measures are proposed and carried with the promptitude of a French Democratic Chamber, but we do not detect the love of talk, which distinguished our neighbors 70 years ago as much as now. This is at first sight strange, for of all verbosity American verbosity is the most redundant and exhaustless. Nor must we give the Yankees or the Northerners exclusive credit for those portentous orations, which, like the dramatized version of "Monte Christo," used to last two nights. A Carolinian or Georgian, when he got on his favorite theme of the wrongs done to himself and his "property," would hold on with a steady pertinacity which any opponent might envy. But it seems that the Southerners were aware in the last week of February that there was business to be done. To-day it was known in Washington that Mr. LINCOLN, who had been making semi-warlike speeches all the way from Illinois, was at Washington, and was to be inaugurated in a few days. What he might do—what he might compel the South to do, was a question of grave importance. With his principles he could hardly fail to bring matters to a dangerous issue. Major ANDERSON was quite prepared at Fort Sumter, while the batteries of Charleston were ready to open at the shortest notice. When only a few days intervene between the sitting of an Assembly and what may be civil war, the most talkative is silenced and the most reckless becomes moderate. Hence the Congress of Montgomery has exhibited itself as a pattern Legislature. Philanthropy and political economy have ruled the discussions of these Southerners. The renewed condemnation of the Slave-trade, the throwing open of the Mississippi navigation, and the repeal of the Navigation Laws are among the first fruits of Southern legislation, and the Confederate politicians no doubt hope by these acts to set themselves morally right before the world, to disarm the jealousy of the Western States, and to bring over England to their side by concessions contrasting strongly with the barbarian liberality of the old Union.

The navigation of the Mississippi has been declared free to the citizens of any of the States on its borders or upon the borders of its navigable tributaries. This enactment was a necessity. It is impossible to imagine that the Western States would ever permit their outlet to the ocean to be closed by the tourniquet of a foreign Custom-house. Even in Europe the Danube, which passes through the territories of various and hostile races, has been made free. The people living on the head waters of the Mississippi, on the Ohio, the Missouri, and even the Arkansas, would be most indignant if any attempt were made to interfere with the traffic between the Gulf and the heart of the American Continent. Hence the Confederate States have enacted that all ships and boats which may enter the waters of the Mississippi, within the limits of the Confederacy, from any port or place beyond said limits, may freely pass with their cargoes to any other place beyond said limits, without let or hindrance, on paying pilotage and other charges. Regulations are made to prevent the disposing of any part of the cargoes without payment of the Customs due to the Confederate States. This the Southerners probably think is all that the Western people can desire, or, at least, justly claim.

Having paid this tribute to the legitimate susceptibilities of their neighbors, the Congress then plunged boldly into the question of finance. On this subject there was neither doubt nor delay. The Confederate States are nothing if not Freetraders. The Act, which was ready for the President's assent on the 26th of February, speaks for itself. It is "to modify the Navigation Laws and to repeal all discriminating duties on ships and vessels;" and enacts that "all laws which forbid the employment in the coasting trade of ships or vessels not enrolled or licensed, and also all laws which forbid the importation of goods, wares or merchandise from one port of the Confederate States to another, or from any foreign port or place in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject or citizen of any foreign State or Power, hereby repealed." Thus, *the coasting trade from Galveston to Galveston is now thrown open to the British flag. This is certainly a more liberal and manly view than that which has found favor in the Northern States, which, not content with excluding us from their coasting trade, interpreted a coasting trade to include the voyage from New-England, round Cape Horn, to California.*

The third important measure passed by the Congress is for the suppression of the Slave trade. It is in the usual terms, but contains a provision for dealing with the negroes found on board the captured vessels which is somewhat amusing. If the vessel cleared from any port in the United States, the President shall communicate with the Governor of that State, and "shall offer to deliver such negroes to the said State on receiving a guarantee that the said negroes shall enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen in such State, or of any other State of the United States, or that they shall be transported to Africa, and there set at liberty, without expense to the Government." The notion of the Confederate States bargaining with New-York or Pennsylvania that a negro shall "have all the rights and privileges of a freeman" will, no doubt, give the Abolitionists hopes of converting the Secessionists some day. In default of the foreign State accepting this offer, the President shall receive any propositions made for the transport of the negroes to Africa by private persons, and should no such philanthropist offer himself, "the President shall cause the said negroes to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder." This, it must be confessed, is a descent from the lofty morality of the earlier part of the clause, but we have described a fair amount of good legislation for a single week.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

From the London Times.

The American tariff is a topic much discussed among commercial men at Newcastle. No complete copy of it, as amended by the Senate, has come to hand, but its purport is tolerably well understood. The chemical trade, the manufacture of alkali, in especial, will suffer the most on the Tyne. A very large quantity of alkali made on the Tyne has been exported to the United States. It has been sent by steamer to London and thence transshipped on board regular traders for New-York. The duty to be levied on chemicals under the new tariff will be equal to the price of the articles here, and will be very near, if not absolutely prohibitory. The duty on coals heretofore has been an *ad valorem* one of about 35 per cent., or about 1s. 8d. per ton on ordinary gas coal. It is in future to be a dollar per ton, which will raise the price of the Tyne and Wear gas coal to about 11s. per ton clear of freight. This is about prohibitory. As all goods shipped before April 15 will be charged at the old rates the freight market for New-York is showing more activity than at any time since the misunderstanding between the North and South; but after that date it is feared that it will entirely collapse. *As the larger portion of the coals and goods sent from this part of the country went out in American bottoms, the shipowners of New-York and the Northern States will be severe losers.* It seems that the coal shippers of Liverpool will not suffer in any degree by the new tariff. The cannel coal of Lancashire, the price of which in the Mersey is from 10s. to 12s. per ton, has hitherto, under the old tariff, cost 13s. to 15s. per ton, free of freight, and it will not be any higher under the new tariff, as the specific duty of a dollar will about balance the charge of 25 per cent. Trade with other parts of the globe continues to improve with the Spring.

Garibaldi at Caprera.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Caprera, the 1st ult.: "Gen. GARIBALDI, who was for several days indisposed, is now recovered. He is engaged in making a plantation of fruit and olive trees, which occupies all his time, and, apparently, all his thoughts. At times, however, he rests on his spade, and appears as if in a reverie. You know, as well as any one, of what he is thinking. During the last fortnight we have made several visits, by sea, to the neighboring town, not only with our own boats, but with a sloop which I have hired for a month. The large barge of M. MANORI is of great use in bringing to the villa the boxes of provisions, trees, mill stones, and other heavy articles required by the General, who is about to erect a windmill on the island. The General, who is never so happy as when in solitude, is somewhat teased with visits. Every week persons the most unexpected arrive from all points of Italy and abroad. Among the latter are a number of English."

Affairs in Poland.

The Imperial rescript has produced a most discouraging impression at Warsaw. The delegation of citizens have resolved upon placing their resignation in the hands of the people, and to request from the Governor the constitution of a new delegation by means of a general election.

A proclamation of the Governor of Poland, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, warns the inhabitants of Warsaw in a most serious manner against making any demonstration. A deputation of citizens had protested against the expression "some individuals," contained in the Imperial rescript, pointing to the large number of signatures attached to the petition. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied that he declined to receive any more signatures, and should regard their collection as an act of sedition, which he would treat in a military manner. The delegation represented to the Prince that the fresh symptoms of agitation rendered necessary the immediate proclamation and execution of the reforms confidentially promised by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Guild of Merchants of Warsaw, taking into consideration the late events, and in order to give a proof of their opinion, have resolved to grant to the Jewish merchants an equal position with themselves in their guild.

LETTER OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The following is the text of the letter addressed by the Emperor of Russia to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, of which a telegraphic summary has appeared:

Prince MICHEL DMITRIEWITSCH—I have read the petition which you have sent me. I ought to consider it as null and void, as a few individuals, under the pretext of the disturbances which have taken place in the streets, have arrogated to themselves the right of judging on their own authority the whole conduct of the Government. Nevertheless, I shall not look upon this step as an act of impulse (*entrainement*).

I devote all my solicitude to the important reforms which have become necessary in my kingdom, subsequent upon the progress of it and the development of interests. My subjects in the kingdom are equally my care. Nothing will be found indifferent to me which may tend to their welfare.

I have already proved to them my desire to make them participate in the blessings of useful, serious and progressive reforms. I shall maintain the same intention and sentiments. I have a right to expect that they will not be ignored or paralyzed by uncalled for and exaggerated demands which I cannot confound with the happiness of my subjects.

I will fulfill all my duties. Under no circumstance will I allow material disorder. The attempts that endeavor to find therein a support are condemned beforehand. They would destroy all confidence, and would meet from me a severe reprobation, as their consequence would be to throw back the country from the regular path of progress, in which it is my firm will to maintain it. Yours affectionately,

ALEXANDER.

THE WARSAW AFFAIR AS SEEN FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

The following letter, containing some information on the movement in Poland, is dated St. Petersburg, the 4th ult.:

"No newspaper here has dared to refer to the events which have occurred in Warsaw. The visits of the foreign diplomatic agents to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF have become more frequent. The Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmerie and the head of the Secret Police have frequent interviews with the Emperor. The Ministers are likewise frequently summoned to attend the Czar. He has commanded that M. KAMINSKI, the Secretary of the Government at Warsaw, shall come to St. Petersburgh. Several Polish students here asked permission to return to their own country, but their request was refused. Orders have been given to the commander of the First *corps d'armée* to march into Poland. Our young officers are dreaming of a campaign, for it is generally expected that an insurrection will break out, like the one in 1830. The Government officials repeat that the present difficulties arise from the too great toleration granted to the Poles. They assert that tranquility in Poland can only be maintained by ruling with a rod of iron. Such is likewise the opinion of the Councilor of State, DOLGOROUKI. In fact, it is difficult to believe that the Government will restore the self-government of Poland. The object of Russia is to advance into Germany, and with that view the Government has constructed a quadrilateral of fortresses between the Vistula, the Narew, the Bug and the Wyoprz. The fortresses are Modlin, four leagues from Warsaw; Litewski, Zamense, and Demblin. Without counting the citadel of Alexander, at Warsaw. It is one of the strongest military positions in the world, after that of Venetia, and the Emperor of Russia will not abandon it, for he menaces thence the Austrian and Prussian provinces. This position, moreover, cost Russia too much money, so that the Emperor has no serious intention of replacing Poland in the position she held previous to the insurrection of 1830. Count MAUZANSKIU DAVMOUSKI, Governor of Eastern Siberia, at present in Paris, is replaced by Gen. KORSAKANT. Prince PASKIEWITCH, son of the late Field-Marshal, is relieved from his post of Inspector of Regiments of Light Infantry. He has been selected to invest the King and Queen of Naples with the insignia of the Order of St. George."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, March 18.

English funds inactive. Consols 91⅛@92 for money, and 92⅛@⅜ for April 10. There was not much demand for money; short loans were offered at 6 ₱ cent.

In the Discount Market, the general rate was 7⅜.

Letters from Paris mention a report that the Government contemplate raising £12,000,000 in 5 ₱ cent. bonds with five years to run.

Some further failures are announced from Paris, but the liabilities are insignificant.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 19.

Consols opened at 91⅛@92 for money, and 92⅛@¼ for the account, and those were the final quotations. Loans were offered on the Stock Exchange at 5¼ ₱ cent. for short periods, and 6¼ until April 10. The demand in the Discount Market was moderate. French Rentes are quoted 68f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 20.

Sales on Monday and Tuesday reached 32,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters. JAMES HAYNES & Co. report an advance on all qualities of ½d.@⅝d., the market closing active and buoyant. Middling Orleans is quoted 7½d.; Middling Mobile, 7¼d.; Middling Uplands, 7d. Some authorities quote the advance at ¾d.@⅞d.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. YARNS have advanced ½d., and holders demand an advance on Cloths.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady. RICHARDSON SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR quiet and steady at 28s. 6d.@30s. WHEAT quiet and steady; red, 11s. 6d.@13s.; white, 13s.@14s. 6d. CORN steady; mixed, 37s. 3d.@37s. 6d.; yellow, 38s.@38s. 6d.; white, 38s. 6d.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally quiet. BEEF and PORK quiet. BACON steady, with better demand; long Middles, 50s.@50s. LARD dull at 53s.@54s for good refining. TALLOW quiet but steady. CLOVER SEED steadier at 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. RESIN dull; common 4s. 3d.@4s. 5d. Other articles were generally unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 91⅞@92 for Money, and 92⅛@92¼ for Account.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MARCH 20, 11 O'clock.—Consols for Money, 91⅞@92; do. April 10, 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, A. M.

Sales of COTTON will probably reach 20,000 bales today.

LONDON, Wednesday.

Consols opened 91⅞@92 for money, and 92¼ for account.

SHIPPING.

PERAL, March 20—Anchored, Waverley, for Calcutta, from London.

Passed—Young America, from London, for New-York.

Sailed—Constantia, for Southampton; Gloriana, B. B. Green, Carnatic, with several others.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR. MEAGHER'S LECTURE ON MCMANUS.—THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER speaks to-night at Irving Hall, on the life, character and fortunes of TASSENCE BALLEW MCMANUS, who died but a few months ago in California. MCMANUS, it may be remembered, was one of the State Prisoners of '48 in Ireland, and was tried and sentenced by the same Court which condemned MEAGHER, SMITH O'BRIEN and O'DONOHUE to exile in Australia. Previous to his participation in the abortive outbreak, Mr. MCMANUS had been one of the most wealthy and respected commission merchants in Liverpool, taking no public part in politics, and only identified with the Young Ireland movement by being a member of "Ninety-eight Club"—the most brilliant assemblage of patriotic talent, intelligence and social rank, called into existence by the troubled state of Irish affairs. He was also participant with Mr. MEAGHER in the skirmishes had with the Constabulary at Burlagh Common and elsewhere; and the lecture to be given this evening will doubtless furnish a striking and deeply interesting account of the whole Young Ireland movement, with the romantic incidents of its earlier stages and the sad fate overtaking nearly all who were engaged in it. On such a theme, Mr. MEAGHER cannot fail to put forth the brightest and most pathetic powers of his eloquent nature.

BALL AND FETE.—Messrs. L. F. HARRISON & Co., the proprietors of the Irving Hall, and the most active and obliging caterers for the public in the entire City, gave a private fancy dress ball and floral *fête* at their handsome establishment, on Easter Monday. This species of entertainment has only lately become popular, and that it has become so is owing mainly to the care that others, like the Messrs. L. F. HARRISON, have taken in the character of the guests invited. The attendance on Monday night included several hundred of our best families, and the heartiest good humor prevailed throughout the entire evening, and far into the next morning. The fancy dresses were excellent, frequently expensive and elegant, never vulgar and offensive. The whole affair, indeed, was one of the best successes of the season.

Republican Central Club.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION—ADDRESS OF R. M. PEER, ESQ.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Club, at Cooper Institute, last evening, Mr. GOULD called up a series of resolutions offered by him at a previous meeting, declaring that the Republicans had advanced to the extreme verge of the Chicago Platform for the purpose of conciliating the Border Slave States; recommending a special session of Congress to annul the Fugitive Slave law, as far as pertained to those States, unless they cease to give moral support to the Secessionists; in favor of sending fugitives to Hayti free of charge, and making provision for compensation subsequently to Union-loving slaveholders who should thus lose their slaves.

Mr. GOULD made a speech in favor of the resolutions, but the Club manifested impatience, and finally laid the resolutions on the table by a unanimous vote.

Mr. DUNN offered a resolution declaring that in the recent success of the Republicans in Connecticut is evinced a determination of the people of that State to adhere to the principle of freedom upon which this nation is believed to support the Government at all hazards, and to lend their aid towards the enforcement of the Federal laws. It was adopted unanimously.

R. M. PEER, Esq., next addressed the Club at length upon the questions of the day. He declared that he was with the Republican Party and the Administration,—peace or war. He dwelt upon the duty of sustaining the Federal Government, and argued in favor of a wise policy. After he had concluded, the Club adjourned.

Presentation from the British Government to an American Ship Captain.

The circumstances of the rescue of the crew of the British bark *Idas*, by Capt. FARNUM, of the American ship *Mercury*, on the

The New-York Times.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Rejection of Bids for the New Eight Million Loan.

LESS THAN FOUR MILLIONS ACCEPTED.

The Southern Question Again Before the Cabinet.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

Extraordinary Activity in Military and Naval Matters.

Governor Houston Ignored by the Texas Legislature.

The Confederate Constitution Accepted by South Carolina.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3.

THE LOAN.

Of the thirty-four millions of dollars offered to the Government in the bids opened at the Treasury Department yesterday, only three millions ninety-nine thousand were accepted, all bids lower than ninety-four being rejected. The number of bids for this loan is unprecedented in the history of the Department. They ranged from eighty-five to par.

Notwithstanding the number of bids and the pressure of business on the Department, which keeps Secretary CHASE and his Assistant Secretary occupied until a late hour every evening, the entire correspondence with all parties relative to this loan, was completed and mailed last night before the Secretary left his office.

A portion of the new Stock has already been issued. This result is most creditable to the Department, and constitutes striking evidence of a marked improvement in its administration since the 4th of March. Promptness, decision and efficiency have thoroughly supplanted procrastination, timidity and shiftlessness. It was a bold and judicious stroke of policy on Mr. CHASE'S part to refuse to award more of the loan than was offered to be taken at fair rates. He has administered a rebuke to the combination of bidders, which must show them that they overshot their mark, and he has, by this one act, advanced the public credit and greatly promoted public confidence. He says he expects capitalists to bid for the Government loan as an investment, and not toy with it as fancy stock.

The wisdom of his decision is already vindicated by numerous telegraphic dispatches from rejected bidders offering to take the unawarded stock at higher figures, and it is at this hour apparent that any amount of loan securities might now be disposed of at a handsome advance upon ninety-four. It was time that speculators upon the necessities of the Government should receive a rebuke Of course the Secretary has no power to accept these telegraphic offers, nor will he readvertise the loan. The presumption is that he will avail himself of his power and issue treasury notes for the balance of the eight millions required.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. AMPUDIA.

The news received here this morning of the advance of three thousand Mexicans upon Brownsville, Texas, created quite a sensation in the White House circle and on the streets. It has been corroborated by several dispatches, but is still discredited by officials here. Such enterprise on the part of the Mexicans in the present condition of the Mexican Government seems too romantic and incredible for truth. Some account for it by the desire of JUAREZ that secession shall fail and our Government be sustained, and that such a blow as Gen. AMPUDIA proposes to strike would prove vexatious in the extreme to DAVIS and the Texas Secessionists; also by the fear on the part of the Mexicans that the Confederate States will attempt to acquire Mexico if they establish their independence.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet officers were called together this morning, and had a two hours' session, during which Gen. SCOTT was sent for. Of course outsiders can only conjecture the subject under discussion. The general impression prevails that it related to dispatches of more than usual importance received from the South. The rumor is very rife that it has been decided to reinforce Fort Sumpter. I mention it only to suggest that if true the secret would not be disclosed.

After the Cabinet meeting, the Secretary of the Navy had a long interview with Commodore PAULDING, which, together with the fact that his messenger was noticed going to the telegraph office, gave rise to the report that general orders had been telegraphed to all Southern naval stations to immediately fit out every vessel at command. There is nothing whatever in the report, as I learn on undeniable authority.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It seems to be well understood that the Administration will very soon be prepared to disclose in detail the policy upon which it intends to conduct the Government. Republican leaders in the North complain that the party is suffering because of inaction on this point, but wisdom requires the maturest consideration before the decision of the question on which the destinies of the country hang, and the friends of the Administration may well be patient.

A member of the Cabinet stated to-day that national affairs, in his opinion, were rapidly approaching the culminating point, and the suspense would soon be over. He continues firm in the anticipation of an amicable adjustment.

AN EXAGGERATED STORY.

The story relative to the interference with a Virginia Mail-agent has been much exaggerated. He was at the Department to-day, and has been assured by the authorities and Union men of Virginia that he shall not be interrupted. It is the settled determination of Mr. BLAIR to discontinue the mail service wherever there is any continued violent interruption.

MILITARY.

Capt. BURTON has been ordered from Fortress Monroe to take command of the forts in San Francisco harbor. He is sent thither in consequence of his intimate knowledge of the country there and of the movements of the Secessionists.

It is stated that Ex-Senator SLIDELL is in California doing all the mischief he can, and is endeavoring to provoke the secession sentiment into vigorous life. If so he will fail signally. It is possible that Col. GATES, who was ordered to California, will not go at present, as he was by mistake ordered to report to an inferior officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President dines a party of gentlemen tomorrow, including the British Legation and Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*.

Hon. LANSING STOUT, of Oregon, was married to-night, at Baltimore, to Miss SUE PLOWDEN, of Maryland.

There was a brilliant wedding also to-night at the Washington Navy-yard. The daughter of Commander BUCHANAN was united to Capt. MAYER, of the Army. The President's family was present.

Senator HARRIS expects to leave for home tomorrow morning.

The President, to-day, refused to talk about office with anybody who called out of hours.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3.

Contrary to the expectation of bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to-day to accept no offer below ninety-four for the eight million loan. The amount, therefore, determined upon is only about $3,100,000.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in rejecting all bids for the loan under ninety-four, has caused great disappointment among bidders. They allege the advertisement gave no such direction. Had the whole $8,000,000 been awarded the average would have been 93⅓. The Secretary has concluded to issue Treasury notes for the remaining five millions.

Mr. ELA, of the Treasury Department, has gone to Mobile on Government financial business.

The President has appointed CHARLES GIBSON, of Mississippi, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, in place of R. GILLETT, of New-York, and JOHN E. MCPHERSON, Assistant Solicitor.

Minister CORWIN has been tendered the Sloop-of-War *Cumberland*, now fitting out at Norfolk, to take him to Mexico. It is expected that he will leave on the 15th inst. Should that vessel not then be ready he may be conveyed thither in the steamer *Powhatan*. Sir CHARLES WYKE, British Minister, will arrive in Mexico about the 1st of May.

The Mexican question receives special consideration by the Administration, and an immediate treaty with that Government is one of the objects of the mission.

The Spanish fleet which was to have been sent to the Gulf of Mexico, will be delayed until further instructions can be received from Madrid.

Minister CLAY was, on Monday, disconnected from the Peruvian mission, as the Government evidently disapproves of the course of the preceding Administration, which suspended diplomatic relations between the two countries. The indications are that these will, at no distant day, be resumed.

It is ascertained that the French Consuls in the Confederate States have received instructions direct from France, instead of through the Resident Minister here, in relation to the facilitation of Southern commerce with that Empire.

Although no official notification of the coming of French and English fleets has been received here, gentlemen in prominent positions are satisfied that their movements are in close connection with the observation of Southern political events.

The continued presence of Maj. Gen. MCCULLOCH in Richmond, Va., viewed in connection with the call for a Secession Convention there on the 16th inst., excites much interest in Washington, especially in Army circles.

There appears to have been a mistake in the cast of Federal officers at Portland, Me.; Jedediah Jewett, and not Willis, is designated for Collector of that city; Andrew Cole for Postmaster, and C. G. Talbot for Surveyor. In addition to the above, it is reported that Roland Fisher is to be Collector at Bath; James A. Bicknell, Postmaster at Augusta; John Berry, Postmaster at Gardiner; C. R. McFerran, Postmaster at Waterville, and Thomas Hovey, Postmaster at Hallowell.

Alexander S. Patterson has been appointed Naval storekeeper at Key West, and Logan Hurst to a similar position at the Norfolk Navy yard.

Wm. Cuddy has been appointed Surveyor-General for Illinois and Missouri; Clinton C. Hutchinson, Agent for the Sac and Fox Indians; Wm. H. Bigelow and James P. Eddie, Receiver at the Land Office at Sioux City; Charles B. Richards, Register, and Charles Pomeroy, Receiver at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Frank Street, Register, and D. C. Bloomer, Receiver at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Stewart Goodsell, Register, and John G. Weeks, Receiver at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The following named Postmasters have been appointed: George B. Kellogg, at Brattleboro, and James G. French, at Montpelier, Vt.; Chas. Nichols at St. Paul, and David Heaton at St. Anthony, Minn.; James L. Camp at Dixon, Illinois; Caleb S. Clay, at Kingston, N. Y.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

PECULIARITIES OF SOUTHERN LAW—THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AND RECONSTRUCTION—VANITY OF THE SECESSIONISTS—THE HERALD HARLEQUIN—MISSISSIPPI REPUDIATION—ENGLAND AND FRANCE, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

It is by a funny, rather than an ingenious fiction of the English Common Law, that a crime committed at sea, or in one of the distant possessions, may be tried at Guildhall. If my memory serves me, the form of indictment used in such cases recites that A. B. did feloniously, and with malice prepense, in and upon, &c., in the bailiwick of Middlesex, viz.: at Bombay, in India, &c., &c. I am reminded of this old English method of stretching the jurisdiction of the *Nisi Prius* Court by the stories which come to us from Dixey Land, of the summary punishments inflicted in the Lynch Courts, upon what are termed Abolitionists. A Northern man, or perhaps a Southern man, who has not fallen in love with treason, has declared his attachment to the old Union; immediately the Lynch Courts resolve that he must be hanged or drowned, and to put the affair upon indubitable grounds of justice, the victim is called an Abolitionist, and charged with stealing cattle or burning houses. The following is a case in point: Among the recent Texan items, it is recorded on the authority of the *Columbia Democrat*, of the 19th ult, that "a man named GARDNER was killed in Hamilton County last week by a party of citizens for expressing Abolition sentiments, *and stealing cattle*."

Those who are not entirely satisfied with the verdict of death when based upon the first charge, surrender their scruples when the last is brought into view. It is well known that to be an "Abolitionist" in the Southern sense of the term, is a crime of doubtful nature, but to steal cattle is something tangible.

The Charleston *Mercury* is nervously apprehensive lest all the fruits of secession may be lost by the admission of the poor unfortunate Free States into the Southern Alliance. The silly conceit seems to be really entertained that first the States of the Northwest, and then New-York and Pennsylvania, will soon be knocking at the doors of the Confederate State Government for admission. A large preponderance of the people of those States really desire reannexation, hut, with characteristic egotism, they put this flattering disguise upon their secret longings, by supposing thet the Free States will follow them. The *Mercury* and the South Carolinians, on the contrary, are for secession *per se*, finally and forever, and it is with gloomy forebodings that they hear the idea of "reconstruction" suggested. It seems, according to the revelations recently given in the *Mercury*, that quite a struggle was made in the Montgomery Congress, or Convention, on this question, and that the reconstructionists, who insisted upon leaving the door open for the admission of Free States, carried the day! Never was there a more fruitless and hootless controversy. An ennce of common sense would have dispelled this illusion of the Slavery propagandists that the Free States, or any one of them, would ever think of quitting the Union formed by WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, ADAMS and MADISON, on the noble and generous basis of liberty, for the sake of joining the vile conspiracy of JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, KEITT and SLIDELL against freedom and civilization. Nothing but the infatuation of ignorance, pride and malice could ever have generated the puerile conceit.

I know that this ridiculous vanity in the Secessionists has been artfully stimulated by the *Herald* and other abettors of treason in the Free States, with the hungry hordes of Democratic spoilsmen at their backs. This class of men in the Free States is just numerous enough to sustain such a journal, edited by an unnaturalized foreigner, unscrupulous in character, and the enemy of the country in which he has grown rich by pandering to its basest passions; but it is not sufficiently formidable to move any one Free State from its firm allegiance to liberty and the Constitution. The Charleston *Mercury* ought to see this, and rest satisfied that the Union will never be "reconstructed," except by the repentance of the Seceders, or their expulsion from power by the people whom they have deluded or overawed. But the despotism which has reigned in South Carolina and the Gulf States admits of nothing like free discussion. Whatever is said in praise of Slavery, and in asserting its invincible power, must not be questioned; and the result is a degree of ignorance as to the relative position of the South in the Union, and a vanity and arrogance which can only be paralleled in China.

It is believed that, among the demands to be made upon the Confederate States by the Governments of England and France, will be the resumption of payment of the repudiated bonds of the State of Mississippi, amounting to fifteen millions of dollars, with interest for twenty years past. Principal and interest, the aggregate, to be funded, will sum up about thirty millions. If I am not mistaken, Alabama also repudiated, or failed to pay, and that some compromise or settlement was agreed upon, far short of a redemption of her liabilities at par. JOHN BULL is principally interested in these little pecuniary matters, but the French were also sufferers, and the opportunity is now favorable for these great Powers to exact the uttermost farthing of their dues.

The London *Times* had already drawn attention to this subject of repudiation at the latest dates, and called attention to the fact that the President of the Confederate States was himself the leader of the repudiators. It scouts the idea of lending more money to such a State, and it will not be long before we shall see it demanding payment of the almost forgotten bonds, with interest from date. I well remember that the English journals discussed the expediency of enforcing osyment at the time the swindle was avowed by the State authorities, but the idea was abandoned from a consciousness that it could not be carried into execution without a war with the United States. This difficulty will be removed if secession shall be consummated. This Government, in that event, will be highly gratified at any embarrassment which may overtake the rebels; and even now, while secession is in embryo, no offence would be taken by the Government of the Union, at any humiliating exactions which may be made upon the rebel Government.

It is also believed that, should the fleets of France and England, which are coming over, presume upon the weakness of the Cotton Confederacy, and take unwonted liberties in the Gulf of Mexico, the matter will be viewed with the utmost complacency by the Government of Mr. LINCOLN, so long as the rebel organization is tolerated by the people of the South. Whenever they think proper to break up the treasonable combination, they will find the "powers that be" in Washington ready to repel insult and to resist encroachment, but not before. It will not be surprising if the Governments of those countries demand of the Montgomery authorities suitable cessions of ground at Pensacola, the Balize and Tampa, for naval stations; and if they succeed in securing an acknowledgment of their independence by this Government, they will have no alternative but to submit to these demands. The Confederates have only seen the beginning of sorrows. OBSERVER.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON SHIP AND SHORE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SABINE, OFF PENSACOLA BAR, Monday, March 25, 1861.

An opportunity offers once more to let you know how things look down this way during these troublesome times.

About ten days ago Maj.-Gen. BRAGG (who is in command at this place) saw fit to stop all communication between us and the shore, and Capt. O'HARRA, of Fort McRea, sent us word that if the *Wyandotte* did not keep a little further off he would fire into her. Capt. ADAMS, wishing to avoid a collision with these fools, keeps himself and us on board ship. Our supplies have been cut off from Mobile, and the New-Orleans steamer, in passing in and out of the harbor, avoid our boarding boat, so you see we are hard up for news of any kind.

Capt. ADAMS addressed a letter to WALLIS, Secretary of the Treasury, last Tuesday, and in it told him that starvation stared us in the face, and *unless we heard from him or received relief in ten days from date, he would use his own discretion about leaving this place.* We are all on *half rations*. We have plenty of money, but of what use is that to us now. Three days ago we transferred from the *Brooklyn* to this ship 82 troops, and sent her to Key West and Havana for supplies.

We expect her back in a few days. In the meantime they may attack Fort Pickens, and we have got to wade through about 3,000 bayonets to reinforce the Fort, with masked batteries playing on us from all quarters, in conjunction with McRea and Barancas. Is it not a pleasant picture to look upon? You must know there is an armistice in existence between BRAGG and ADAMS. BRAGG will not attack Pickens unless we attempt to reinforce it. We see troops going in nearly every day from New Orleans, Mobile and other places, and can see them at work erecting sand-bag batteries, &c., and here we are cooped up like a lot of chickens, waiting for the Administration to do something. They have neglected us shamefully at Washington. They do not answer our communications. They do not send us anything to eat, and yet expect a ship like ours, which has been out over her time, with a broken-down and worn-out crew, and an old tub like the *St. Louis*, to do all their fighting in Southern waters, while vessels not yet three months in commission are rolling in clover off New-York Battery. Everybody in our ship is disheartened, and no wonder. You do not know one-tenth part of what we have suffered lately. They say the darkest hour of the night is just before the break of day; it is *pitch dark* with us just about this time.

Three nights ago we heard the beating of cannon, and saw lights passing and repassing on shore. We beet to quarters, called "All hands out boats," mustered our companies, and were all ready to go over the side, when the little *Wyandotte* came steaming out to let us know it was a *false alarm*. If I live a hundred years I shall never forget the feelings I had when I was loading my revolvers. We were all busy with our own thoughts, I can assure you, and for about ten minutes hardly anything was heard save the tick, tick, of a Colt, or the dull *thud* of a rifle ramrod. We did all our little valuables up, and directed them each with a letter for our friends at home, in case anything disagreeable might happen to us while attempting to reach the Fort.

We have on board now nearly 600 men, with grub enough to last about ten or twelve days longer. We have about thirty days' water on board. We bought most of that here before communication was stopped, at the rate of six cents per gallon. All our fish lines are in requisition every day, but sometimes the fish seem to scent us. We heard a rumor lately that Fort Sumpter had been evacuated, and that Pickens was soon to follow, but don't believe it. We will hear all the news when the *Brooklyn* comes back, and until that time have got to remain in this miserable state of suspense.

P. S.—The people on shore here, when they haul down their flags at sunset, play "God Save the Queen." What do you think of that?

DEATH OF CAPT. BERRYMAN.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Wednesday, April 3.

Capt. BERRYMAN, commanding the *Wyandotte*, died yesterday of brain fever.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

It is impossible to conceive, without witnessing it, the extraordinary change which twelve hours can make in the aspect of military and naval affairs at the New-York station. On Monday last, everything was dull and uninteresting on Governor's Island, at Fort Hamilton, on Bedloe's Island, and at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Yesterday there was intense excitement apparent in all these places.

On Monday, orders were received from Washington to fit out the United States brig-of-war *Perry* for sea at once. The authorities immediately had her hauled alongside the wharf, but operations had hardly commenced when the order was countermanded.

The *Powhatan* was then to be put out of commission immediately, and her crew temporarily transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. This was no sooner done than they were ordered to Norfolk, for the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, it is presumed. And on Tuesday, to the astonishment of every one, the *Powhatan*, notwithstanding the unfavorable report of the engineers, was ordered to be equipped for a new commission, with all the expedition at the command of Commodore BREESE.

On Governor's Island, too, indications are apparent that troops are about to leave, but there is no such thing as obtaining particulars. The regular avenues through which Army and Navy movements are received, are impeded by authority, and nothing can be known until orders begin to be openly executed.

The work on the different vessels at Brooklyn has been rendered more active; and the splendid steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which returned rotten from China last year, and was subsequently put in a state of readiness, is to be got in condition to receive her crew without delay.

The *Minnesota* is one of the splendid steam-frigates of forty guns rate, that were constructed some years ago. They comprise the *Niagara*, *Wabash*, *Roanoke*, *Colorado* and *Minnesota*. The *Niagara* is homeward bound from Japan, the *Merrimack* preparing slowly for sea at Norfolk, the *Wabash* and *Roanoke* at Brooklyn, both slowly approaching completion, and the *Minnesota* at Boston. The latter is 3,300 tons burden, and was built at Washington in 1853, and has only made the one cruise alluded to. She will require nearly 500 men, who will be concentrated in a few days from the different receiving ships. The *Mississippi* steamer, also at Boston, is approaching readiness for commission, and will probably be ordered to sea in a short time.

Below the surface of the rumors that attribute these warlike preparations to the progress of domestic events, is a somewhat well founded rumor that they have reference to the interference of Spain in Central America, and that a formidable military and naval force will be again dispatched there.

The commander-in-chief of the home fleet, Commodore PREBLE, who is now at Norfolk, in the leaky corvette *Cumberland*, received important dispatches from the leading officers of the Army and Navy, now in Washington, who have been called temporarily to their respective Departments, to facilitate the proper administration of affairs.

It is said that orders were received yesterday at the head-quarters of the Army in this city, directing the immediate filling up of the short companies that arrived here from Texas, in the *Daniel Webster*, to their full fighting strength. Accordingly batches of the most efficient recruits were told off last evening at Fort Columbus, and are probably part of the Fort Hamilton garrison this morning.

The United States storeship *Release* hauled out from the dock at the Navy-yard, and went down the bay. She may go to sea to-day. Her officers are: Lieut.-Commanding JAS. M. FARLEY, Lieut. JAS. M. BRADFORD, Master BYRON WILSON, Captain's Clerk WM. P. BLADOCK. The *Release* goes to Florida.

We are again requested to contradict the report printed in the *Herald* yesterday, to the effect that the *Wabash* is ordered for sea, and the *Powhatan's* crew had been put on board again. These *canards* embarrass the authorities.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. SPRAGUE.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 3.

SPRAGUE is reelected Governor by about 1,800 majority.

SHEFFIELD, conservative Republican, who opposed ROBINSON, present Republican member of Congress, succeeds by about 500.

BROWNE, conservative Republican, is elected by about 1,200.

The successful candidates were all committed to the support of the President's Inaugural.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 3.

The election, to-day, resulted in the defeat of the Radical Republicans. Gov. SPRAGUE is reelected by a large majority, and the Legislature is strongly of the same political complexion.

Messrs. SHEFFIELD and BROWNE, conservative Republicans, have defeated the late Republican members of Congress from this State.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, April 3.

WOODRUFF, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Fourth District, by eighty majority.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 3.

The report that the *Brooklyn* had reinforced Fort Pickens by landing troops is incorrect. Supplies only were landed.

The Present attitude of the Government at Washington is regarded as a truce, any violation of which would cause immediate hostilities.

The tariff of the Confederate States on Northern manufactures is already found to be inconveniently high by Southern merchants, and it will be reduced at the next Congress.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, April 3.

Gov. HOUSTON had sent a message to the Legislature protesting against the Convention, appealing to the Legislature to sustain him, and claiming still to be Governor. The Legislature took not the slightest notice of it.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 3.

The Convention is in secret session discussing the new Constitution, which will doubtless be ratified on Wednesday by a large majority.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 3—P. M.

The South Carolina State Convention, to-day, by a vote of 149 to 29, ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States. A number will change their votes to-morrow, when the majority will be reduced to 10 or 12.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 3.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled today.

Mr. SCOTT, of Fauquier, made a speech, expressing the utter hopelessness of the North giving sufficient guarantees to the South by constitutional amendments. He urged a Border State Conference to secure a united withdrawal hereafter, with a view to future reconstruction.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Hanover, followed, urging immediate secession.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Legislative Bribery Case—Sale of Quarantine Lands—Repeal of City Railroad Grants—Insolvent Debtors not Absolved—Pawnbroking on the Rise—Executive Session—New Bank Superintendent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

The case of JAY GIBBONS underwent another postponement last night. The alleged cause was the death of MYRON SANFORD, Esq., and the want of sufficient time for new counsel to prepare themselves. There was much hesitation among some of the members about further postponement, but sympathy prevailed, and the case was postponed until this evening. The other party to the negotiation, and for whose benefit the proposed law was to be enacted, has not yet been brought before the House. It is most likely he is holding himself subject to the call of the House whenever they may want him.

As soon as the House was ready for business this morning, Mr. ROBINSON moved to lay all the intervening orders of business, down to motions and resolutions, upon the table, for the purpose of moving to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote had on the 2d day of March last, directing the Standing Committee on the incorporation of cities and villages to report, for the consideration of the House, without further delay, the six several bills referred to said Committee on the 10th day of January last, for the repeal of certain Railroad grants in the City of New-York, passed April 16, 1860.

The question was taken on the resolution, and lost—not two-thirds, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. L. C. Andrus, W. Andrus, Anthony, Bailey, Baldwin, Barber, Benedict, Benton, Bingham, Carter, Catlin, Chapman, Collin, Doolittle, Dutcher, Emerick, Farnum, Field, Fisher, Fullerton, Gardner, Hyatt, Hyland, Johnson, Kenyon, Kernan, Kinney, Lambrecht, Longhrsm, McDermott, May, Morgan, Norton, Philbrick, Pierce, Prevost, Randall, Richardson, Roberts, Robinson, Salisbury, Saxe, Scovell, H. Smith, J. Smith, Sammer, Tabor, Townsend, Turner, Tuthill, Varian, Wager, Webster, Wells, Wheeler, Wiard, Wright.—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Angel, Arcularius, Ball, Barnes, Bergen, Brewster, Buckbee, Burt, Callahan, Davis, Faxon, Ferry, Ferris, Finch, Hardy, L'Amoreaux, S. E. Lewis, Lord, McFadden, Meisel, Montague, Moore, Myres, Nesbit, Rainford, Sherwood, Shull, S. E. Smith Speaker, Walsh, Waterbury, Watson, Woodruff, Young.—35.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented this morning; some against the repeal of the Sunday laws, some against the Broadway Railroad, several against the act for relief of insolvent debtors, and several for amendment or the usury laws.

The Senate bill for the sale of the land at Quarantine on Staten Island, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with some amendments, the most material of which are as follows: No sick shall hereafter be landed at Castleton; the Floating Hospital to be used in place and stead of the Hospital at Quarantine; it is made discretionary with the Commissioners of Emigration whether or not the boarding-officer shall keep an office at Castleton, and fixing the Quarantine anchorage below the Narrows, thus virtually removing Quarantine from its old station at Castleton. These amendments were made at the instance of Mr. ELLINGWOOD, and will, without doubt, meet with general concurrence.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors being up for its final passage, Mr. KERNAN moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, which was debated by himself and Messrs. ROBINSON and FISH for the motion, and Messrs. BINGHAM and FERRY against. The main point discussed was the constitutionality of the bill, but nothing was present ed that was not brought out in the discussion of some days past. The vote was then taken on the motion by ayes and noes, and lost. Ayes 42, noes 58. The vote was then taken on the bill, which was also lost—Ayes 58, Noes 52. A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, to be called up as soon as the remaining seven votes for the bill can be secured.

In Senate, this morning, Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a "big thing," in the pawnbroking line. The fact is, judging from several things that are and have been before the Legislature, pawnbroking is looking up. The Loaners' Association and this present bill, and one or two other things, are destined to make it quite respectable. As Mr. HUTCHINGS intimated, when on the Loaners' Association bill, they are going to drive Chatham-street out of the business, or take the business out of Chatham-street.

Mr. CONNOLLY'S bill is for the incorporation of the Citizens' Guarantee and Safe Deposit and Advance Association of the City of New-York. The incorporators are JAMES HAZPER, NATH. W. BURTIS, B. F. JONES, HENRY S. WILSON, AUGUST BELMONT, ANDRE FROMENT, FRANK W. BULLARD and JOHN H. WHITE. Its objects are defined to be: The guaranteeing of the payments, punctual performance, or collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, choses in action, evidences and certificates of property or value, upon such terms as may be provided by the By-Laws of the Association. Also, receiving upon deposit, for safe keeping, jewelry, plate, stocks or bonds, evidences of debt, merchandise or other property, and advancing moneys upon such deposited property at a rate not exceeding 15 per cent. on sums of $500 or less, 12 per cent. on sums between five hundred and one thousand, and 10 per cent. on all sums above $1,000.

The general office of the Company will be in New-York City, but it may establish branches or agencies elsewhere, may purchase and hold real estate necessary for its business, or that may come into its hands by purchase to secure debts owing to it. And may also sell at public or private sale, as may be a matter of contract, any property that may have been on deposit for three months after the expiration of the time for repayment of any moneys that may have been advanced on the same.

The balance of the moneys received at any such sale, after paying the amount advanced, interest and costs, shall be retained one year for the benefit of the depositor or his legal representatives; at the expiration of which period, if unreclaimed, it shall be paid into a fund called the Profit and Loss fund. From this fund any loss that may accrue to the Association from the depreciation of value in any property deposited shall be first made up, and the balance, at the end of the year, shall be appropriated to such objects of benevolence as the By-laws may direct.

The capital of the Company is not more than one million of dollars, and it may go into operation as soon as fifty thousand is subscribed, and twenty-five thousand paid in.

There are various rumors afloat about the doings in Executive session to-day. One story in relation to the Port Wardens, and the most reliable, is that BRAMHALL is reappointed, and the others in suspense.

H. H. VAN DYKE is appointed Superintendent of the Banking Department, in place of JAMES M. COOK, resigned.

The number of acts signed by the Governor to this date is one hundred and nineteen, of which very few are of either general or local importance. The following are the most important:

To incorporate the Vassar Female College.

For the relief of the suffering people of Kansas.

To aid the Government of the United States to obtain a loan of money on its bonds.

To create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals of the New-York Fire Department.

The annual appropriation for the Canal debt and maintaining the Canals.

Incorporating the University of Brooklyn.

Amending the act relative to the government and management of the Central Park.

In relation to Inland Insurance Companies.

Granting certain privileges to the Long Island Southside Railroad Company.

Giving the consent of the State to the purchase, by the General Government, of a site for a Post-office in New-York.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 3.

A communication was presented from Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Census, submitting the population of the State by counties, for the purpose of apportionment. Ordered to be printed forthwith, and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to incorporate the Citizens Guarantee and Advance Association of New-York. The bill authorizes the guaranteeing of the payment, the punctual performance in collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, accounts, or any other evidences of debt or trust; also allows the storage of jewelry, plate, stocks, bonds, and all property, and the advance of money thereon at fifteen per cent. interest for sums under $500, and twelve per cent. on sums over that amount and under $1,000, and ten per cent. above $1,000. The bill gives power to hold real estate for offices, and to establish head and branch offices.

The Senate then took up the Annual Appropriation bill as the special order, and considered it until the hour for going into Executive Session.

In Executive Session the name of HENRY H. VANDYCK was sent in as Superintendent of the Banking Department, in place of JAMES M. COOK, who, it is understood, retires. The nomination created much excitement, and was referred to a Select Committee.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 3.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. ROBINSON moved to lay all intervening business on the table down to motions and resolutions, for the purpose of moving to take up the resolution requiring the Committee on Cities and Villages to report for the consideration of the House, without further delay, the six several bills repealing the grants of City railroads of last year. The motion was lost by 57 to 39.

Among the petitions were several against a Broadway railroad and in favor of modification of the Usury laws.

Several bills were reported favorably from Committees, among others for the sale of the Quarantine lands on Staten Island. To establish a State fund for the benefit and relief of the Stockbridge Indians.

The bill to allow insurance companies to change the dates of the termination of their fiscal year in certain cases, was ordered to a third reading.

Also the bill reorganizing and regulating the Common Schools of Brooklyn.

The bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of work on the completion or repairs came down from the Senate with amendments. On motion of Mr. WOODRUFF, the House concurred in the Senate amendments, and the bill now goes to the Governor.

The bill to amend the one third act by requiring the consent of one-sixth of the creditors to enable a debtor to avail himself of the benefits of the insolvent act, came up for a third reading.

Mr. KERNAN moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and argued strongly against the retrospective feature of the bill as unconstitutional, inasmuch as it impairs obligations of existing contracts, and against the clause which allows assignments to preferred creditors.

Mr. ROBINSON also argued against the constitutionality of the bill, and Messrs. PIERCE, BINGHAM and FERRY in its favor. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, by 52 to 56. The bill was then read a third time, and lost, by 55 Ayes to 56 Nays.

Mr. BIRDSALL moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The session being set apart for the hearing of the case of JAY GIBBONS, member of the First Assembly District of Albany County, Hon. T. C. CALLICOT, of Kings, appeared as counsel, and argued the case on behalf of Mr. GIBBONS, taking ground: First—That the House had no constitutional power to expel a member; and, second, that if it had, the proof was not sufficient to warrant such expulsion. Mr. CALLICOT made an able argument for his client, but the claim that the Legislature had no right of expulsion was incontestibly refuted by the arguments of Messrs. KERNAN and PIERCE. The debate was conducted with much feeling, and lasted until nearly 11 o'clock.

Mr. FISH offered a substitute severely reprimanding the member, which was lost by 15 to 87.

The resolution expelling JAY GIBBONS was then adopted, by Ayes [illegible], Noes, 5.

The House then adjourned without transacting further business.

Resignation of the Bank Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 19, 1861.

To Gov. E. D. Morgan, Albany:

DEAR SIR—Having, for seven consecutive years, held State offices, to the duties of which my almost undivided attention has been given, I have been compelled, during that long period of time, to neglect my private business affairs. Justice to myself constrains me to devote some time and attention to my personal interests. I, therefore, resign the office of Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State, to take effect on the first of April next.

Yours truly, JAS. M. COOK.

The Population of the State and the City and County of New-York.

From the Albany Evening Journal, April 3.

The President of the Senate presented to that body, this morning, the following tabular statement, exhibiting the population of the State by Counties, received from JOHN G. KENNEDY, Esq., Superintendent of the Census Department, in reply to a resolution of the Senate:

Albany	113,919	Oneida	105,201
Allegany	41,862	Onondaga	90,087
Broome	25,910	Ontario	44,566
Cattaraugus	43,897	Orange	63,814
Cayuga	36,709	Orleans	26,717
Chatauque	36,264	Oswego	75,960
Chemung	26,917	Otsego	50,166
Chenango	40,936	Putnam	14,002
Clinton	45,736	Queens	37,391
Columbia	47,250	Rensselaer	66,325
Cortlandt	26,296	Richmond	25,492
Delaware	42,467	Rockland	28,492
Dutchess	64,939	St. Lawrence	90,628
Erie	141,973	Saratoga	51,732
Essex	28,214	Schenectady	20 002
Franklin	30,886	Schoharie	34,459
Fulton	24,152	Schuyler	16,840
Genesee	32,189	Seneca	26,139
Greene	31,930	Steuben	66,689
Hamilton	3,024	Suffolk	43,276
Herkimer	40,560	Sullivan	32,385
Jefferson	69,826	Tioga	28,739
Kings	279,125	Tompkins	31,411
Lewis	26,561	Ulster	76,379
Livingston	39,546	Warren	21,434
Madison	43,586	Washington	45,909
Monroe	100 659	Wayne	47,762
Montgomery	30,867	Westchester	99,437
New-York	813,668	Wyoming	31,967
Niagara	50,399	Yates	20,291
Total			3,887,542

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Wards.	White	Colored.	Total.
First	17,260	113	17,373
Second	2 442	65	2,507
Third	3,733	24	3,757
Fourth	21,925	69	21,994
Fifth	20.934	1,402	22,336
Sixth	26,372	324	26,696
Seventh	39,841	141	39,982
Eighth	36,840	2,766	39,606
Ninth	43,961	424	44,385
Tenth	28,808	196	29,004
Eleventh	29,346	224	29,570
Twelfth	26,695	263	27,958
Thirteenth	33,410	507	33,917
Fourteenth	27,601	1,079	28,680
Fifteen

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 3.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	96⅛	
4,000	do	96⅞	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	93⅜	
25,000	Treas. 12c. Nts.	103⅝	
1,000	Treas. 11c. Nts.	103	
4,000	Ohio 5s, 6s, '60..	79	
12,000	Penn. 5s, 6s, '70.	75¾	
1,000	Vir. 6s, 6s..	76	
5,000	M. Car. State 5's	80½	
5,000	do	80¾	
20,000	Missouri 6's. 6s.	65⅞	
1,000	do	65¾	
1,000	Erie R. Con. Bo. '71	89	
1,000	Harlem 1st M. Bo.	101	
1,000	Mich. C. R. Ct. 1M.		
	S. F. C. B., ex int.	99⅜	
3,000	do	100	
1,000	Mich. So. & N. Ia.	66⅜	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	97⅜	
1,000	Lac. & W. R. 1st M.	96⅜	
14	Bank of Republic	115	
1	Imp. & Trad. Bank	161½	
	Par. Bank	108	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	85	
100	do	86	
200	do	85¾	
80	N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅛	
250	do	78¾	
100	do	78⅝	
200	do	78¾	
50	do	78⅝	
100	G., B. & Q. R.	74	
50	do	74½	
200	do	74¾	
25	do	74¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94	
1,000	do	93¾	
10,000	do	93½	
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95⅞	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	45½	
24,000	do	45½	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74⅞	
5,000	Erie R. 6th M. B.	94	
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	66¾	
10	Bank of Commerce	95	
300	Pacific M. S Co	84⅞	
200	Hud. River R.	45	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅝	
200	do.	b30	78¾
100	do.	s15	78⅝
100	do.	s10	78¾
200	do.		78¾
20	Erie Railroad		21¾
100	do.	s15	21¾
200	do.		21¾
200	Harlem R.	s5	16
200	Harlem R. Pref'd.		41¾
100	Reading R.		43⅜
100	do.		43⅜
300	do.		43¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.		57
50	do.		57⅛
150	do.		57⅜
100	do.	s30	57
50	Del., Lac. & W. R.		91
200	Hudson Riv. R.		45¼
200	do.		45½
100	do.	s3	45
100	do.	s30	45
100	do.	b10	45½
900	Harlem R. Pref.		41¾
500	do.		41⅝
200	Reading R.		44
100	do.		43⅞
200	do.		43¾
300	do.	s60	43¾
50	do.	s10	43¾
100	do.	s10	43⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60	57
5	do.		57⅛
450	do.		57⅜
100	do.		57¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60	38¾
200	do.		38⅜
1450	Ill. C. R. Scrip		81
100	do.	s30	80⅜
100	do.	b30	81
20	do.		80¾
25	Cleve. & Pitts R.		9
75	Gal. & Chicago R.		73
50	do.	s10	73
900	Cleve. & Toledo R.		35⅞
600	do.	b60	36
100	do.	b7	35⅞
200	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	b30	57⅛
150	do.		57⅜
100	do.		57⅛
100	do.	s30	57
50	Del., Lac. & W. R.		91

WEDNESDAY, April 2—P. M.

It is announced this afternoon by telegraph from Washington that the Government bas accepted only $3,100,000 on tbe 6 ₱ cent. Stock bid for yesterday, declining all offers below 94 ₱ cent. This decision awards to

Bank of Commerce, New-York	$2,500,000
Bank of America, New-York	250,000
J. W. Woolcot, Boston	100,000
Other parties, in small sums	250,000
Total	$3,100,000

This decision, if made official, is not only right in itself, as consistent with tbe plenary discretion left with the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury, under the recent Act of March 2, applicable to all the negotiations of the Government, but it is consistent with the repeated intimations through the Press, that unless the bids for a Funded Stock should be fully up to a fair market value of this security, the Secretary would and ought to fall back upon his alternative of convertible Treasury paper at par. The disappointment expressed by tbe unsuccessful bidders on the Street to day is not therefore the fault of the Secretary or of the public Press. The provisions of the recent Act of Congress, placing the decision between a Funded Stock and Treasury paper in the wise discretion of the Administration, was sufficiently advertised ten days or two weeks before the bidding, and the fact that the Department was offered the money on the latter, abundantly notified to the whole public, including, of course, those very sagacious gentlemen on Wall-street who undertook to make up round robins, without regard to these facts, and on the self-assurance that Mr. CHASE would have to take the Money on a Funded Stock upon *their* terms and no other, and that *they* knew he would do so rather than issue Treasury paper. It certainly argues well for the new administration of the Department that the Secretary has thus saved to the Government a heavy loss in the way of discount upon this Stock, while he has at command another security, temporary in its nature to be sure, but not more so than, we hope, the present troubles of the country will prove, which can be placed at par, and more widely distributed than any other class of public debt. The fact that while asking for $8,000,000, he has accepted only $3,000,000, is regarded on the Street as significant that the Administration contemplate no measures of a warlike or expensive nature, calculated to make the Government credit less valuable in the open market some months bence than ot present.

The announcement that only $3,000,000 of the Federal Loan bes been awarded, aed nine-tenths of this to two of the richest Banks in the City, (the Benk of Commerce as well as America bidding on their own account, aod in no combination,) has suddenly changed the impression that a better demand would be found for Money, temporarily, after the award. There are no applications to lenders on thie account to-day, and none likely to occur if the private dispatches in regard to the Secretary's determination are officially confirmed. There is a further additioo of $1,431,000 to the stock of Bullion reported to-day, $996,000 from California, delivered here, and $435,000 on the *America* from England, to come *via* Bostoo. The Discount market is easy, at 5@6 ₱ cent. on strictly prime paper, and the some figures are current on temporary Loans. The Foreign Exchanges, since the Boston mail of yesterday, are dull, at 108@108¼ on London.

The Stock Exchange to-day shows a weaker feeling in the specnlative Railway shares, while State Securities are steady, aod Government Stock firmer, the latter closing, however, rather easier to the buyer than the best sales of the day. The price of the registered Stock of 1881 is equal to 95½@95½ ₱ cent and interest. The cause of the heavy feeling in the Railway shares aod in the general market is ascribed in part to the unsettled nature and conflicting opinions of the policy of the Administration toward the Gulf States, and the many dispatches of a sensation character which are constantly appearing in the daily Press. While these influences withhold e vigorous support from the market, they are not sufficiently trusted by the *Bears* to induce a very decided movement in the opposite direction, and thus prices are kept within a limited range of fluctuation from dsy to day, while the temper of the market is called weak. The closing quotations this afteroon were as follows:

Central	78¼	Michigan Central	57¼
Erie	31⅛	Michigan Guaranteed	35⅜
Illinois Central	80¾	Galena	73
Hudson	45	Toledo	35¾
Harlem Preferred	41	Rock Island	57
Reading	43¼	Pacific	84⅞

The following extract from a letter received from a high financial authority in London should set right the rumore heretofore referred to in regard to the credit of Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co.:

"We have reason to believe that the rumors respecting this house, which found their way into your newspapers, emanated from parties here who were disappointed in getting their paper discounted, and took this means of revenging themselves.

These rumors formed a subject of conversation in this city for a day or two, hnt so utterly groundless were they considered by ourselves, and others who had good means of knowing, that it did not even occur to us to mention them to you. And we may state that on the very day when the story was put in circulation we happened ourselves to negotiate a large amount with Messrs. OVEREND & Co.

They are a house with whom we have had intimate connections for a long period, and we are in a position to give the most unqualified contradiction to the newspaper statement as to an application for assistance to the Bank of England, the fact being that on the very day when the application is said to have taken place, they had upwards of a million and a-half sterling out on call on the Stock Exchange upon Government 'Securities,' and idle at their Bankers."

The following are Messers. THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency, Land Warrants and Specie to-day:

	Discount.
New-England and East Jersey	2 10
New-York State	3-10
Philadelphia	1-10
Baltimore	2-10
Interior Pennsylvania	⅞
Interior Maryland	¾
West Jersey	⅝
Virginia	5
North Carolina	6
South Carolina	6
Georgia	5⅛
Mobile	4
Tennessee	6
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅝
Missouri	4
Illinois, and Wisconsin	5¼
New-Orleans	2
Michigan	1¼
Canada	¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ₱ acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre warrants, ₱ acre	80	90
120 acre warrants, ₱ acre	70	80
160 acre warrants, ₱ acre	70	80

SPECIE.

Silver.			*Gold.*		
Mexican Dols	$1 03	@1 04	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 01	@ —
Spanish Dols	1 08	@ —	Span. Silver Pcs.	1 20	@ —
Five-franc pieces	95	@ —	Sovereigns	4 80	@4 82
French Crowns	1 08	@ —	Twenty Francs	3 87	@ —
German Crowns	1 06	@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 82	@ —
Prussian Thalers	70	@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98	@ —
Guilders	39	@ —	Span. Doubloons	15 00	@16 25
English Silver	4 70	@4 80	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 40	@15 60
Species	1 06	@ —	Gold—Am. Old	8c. prem.	
Old Am. Hlf. Dols.	1 02	@1 03			

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Bread-street:

April	2.. Philadelphia		par.
April	2.. Boston		par.
			Premium.
March	26.. New Orleans		⅛@ ⅜
March	26.. Mobile		⅛@ ⅜
April	2.. Baltimore		par.@1-20
April	2.. Washington		⅜@ 1
April	1.. Charleston	3	@ 3½
April	1.. Richmond	4	@ 4½
April	1.. Petersburgh	4	@ 4½
April	1.. Norfolk	4¼	@ 4⅝
April	1.. Augusta	3¾	@ 4
April	1.. Savannah	3¼	@ 3¾
April	1.. Chicago	5	@ 5⅜
April	1.. Milwaukee	5	@ 5⅜
April	1.. Cleveland	1	@ 1⅜
April	1.. St. Louis	3	@ 3½
April	1.. Louisville	⅝	@ ¾
April	2.. Detroit	1	@ 1⅜
April	1.. Cincinnati	⅛	@ ¾
April	2.. Pittsburgh	1	@ 1⅜
March	29.. Statesville, N. C	5	@ 6
March	28.. Alton, Ill	4	@ 4½
March	30.. Mansfield, Ohio	1	@ 1½
March	31.. Canada	⅛	@ ¾
March	30.. Macon, Ga	3	@ 3½
March	30.. Montgomery	3	@ 3½

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported sales of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 2,324 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,317 bushels Wheat, 4,661 bushels Corn, 58 bushels Rye, 1,698 bushels Barley, 2,175 bushels Oats, 1,048 pkgs. Provisions, and 632 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots at $5 31¼, and Pearls at $5 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 440 bbls., including 355 bbls. Pots and 85 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is in good request, including Middling Upland at 12¼c.@12⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales, 3,500 bales, part in transitu.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand and sales have been reported of 300 mats Java at 17c.; 2,100 bags Rio at 12¾c.@13c.; 200 bags Jamaica, part at 12¾c.; and 400 bags St. Domingo at 12¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened briskly for State and Western Flour. Toward the close, however, buyers were not disposed to purchase freely, and as most holders were eager to sell, prices declined 5c. ₱ bbl. The news by the *America* tended to discourage shippers. The reported sales since our last, amount to 21,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 45 @$5 60, mainly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 60; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	6 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in fair request, at former prices; sales 2,400 bbls., at $5 45@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Fleur is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 5c@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey; $3 15 for MARSH's Caloric Dried; and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wbeat has been freely offered and purchased at, however, easier prices. Tno demand has been mainly from shippers. Tho reported sales since our last add up 82 000 bushels, lecinding very choice White Canada, at $1 58; Canada Club, part at $1 30; White Western at $1 45@$1 53; red Western, in store, afloat and delivered, at $1 35@$1 39; Amber Wisconsin, on private terms; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, $1 30@$1 32½; Northwestern Club, at $1 28@$1 29, Chicago Spring, at $1 25@$1 27; choice red State, at $1 35; Amber Loeg Isleod, at $1 44, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed, and prices are lower; sales heve been reported of 85,000 bushels, at 62c.@63c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depot; 67c.@70c., closing at 67c.@69c. for old do. do., in store and delivered; 65c. for new Yellow Western; 67c.@68c. for yellow Southern, and 69c.@70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 65c.@66c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in limited request, at drooping prices. Sales 4,400 bushels, lncluoing Canada East, at 72c., and State at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are tetieue in demand, including Canada at 33½c.@34c.; Western at 33c @34c.; and State, 34c.@34½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 75c.@80c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in limited request at 16c.@24c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Heve been quiet to-dey et unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Seles to day 75 hhds Porto Rico et 32c @33c., and 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@20c. ₱ galloe.

OILS—All descriptions beve been inactive et previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderete demand, and seles have been made of 350 bbls., lncluding Mess $17, and Prime, $12 50@$13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 8c @8¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, at steady prices. Lard is unchanged. Sales 250 tcs. and bbls., at from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at former figures; sales heve been made of 120 bbls., at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for Stato, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 8c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tierces, in lots, at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately active, sales having been reported of 1,750 hhds., chiefly Cube, at 4½c. @5¾c., with some Porto Rico, at 5¾c.@6¼c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 18c.@18¾c., mainly at 18¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very moderate to-day; rates were declinlog. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9 5-8d @10d. ₱ bush. Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel. Resin 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d., ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 428 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to Falmouth, England, for orders, Sugar in hbds, bbls., and bxs., £3 15s.; two ships, 1,070 and 1,080 tons, now bound to Liverpool, from Price's Mills, (Ble.) to London, Dosls, £4 10s.; a bark, 281 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, $2 ₱ bbl., and 5 ₱ cent primage; one, 349 tons, Staves, to Cadiz, at a round sum; ono, 242 tons, same voyage and cargo, at rates; a schooner, 160 tons, to Cuba and back, $550 ₱ month, rechartered hence to St. Kitts, at $725; one, 216 tons, to St. Barts and back, $700 ₱ month, reohartered hence to Demerara, $1,200.

Sales of Real Estate....April 3.

By ANANIAH H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 223 West 31st-st., 16.8x98.9	$4,570
House and lot No. 242 West 32d-st., 16.8x98.9	7,500

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 2½, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 31.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 36, 32. On Demurrer Calendar.—Nos. 232, 140, 159, 163, 172, 173, 188, 194, 195, 204, 213, 215, 216, 248, 249, 250, 251.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 365, 761, 795, 839, 867, 869, 871, 875, 891, 897, 907, 917, 923, 5, 79, 105, 171, 335, 339. *Part II.*—Adjourned to April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 1645, 717, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1691, 923, 819. *Part II.*—Nos. 1160, 1162, 1166, 1178, 1180, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1148, 1164 844.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 240, 497, 104, 807, 813, 373, 818, 140, 819, 820, 621, 822, 823, 228, 357. *Part II.*—Nos. 393, 246, 247, 451, 366, 218, 636, 473, 507, 764, 1774, 825, 827, 828, 829, 830.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Second Week—Wednesday's Minutes.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

Nos. 36 and 37. Reserved specially for April 9, to stand at the head of the calendar for that day.

Nos. 22 and 23. Reserved generally, to be submitted on printed arguments.

No. 24. *Zill, Administrator, vs. Hamilton.*—Affirmed, upon opening argument of George Wadsworth for appellant, John H. Reynolds for respondent.

No. 8. *Newland, Administrator, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.*—Argued. Sidney F. Fairchild for appellant; Galusha Parsons for respondents

No. 25. *Matter of Estate of Bounoffe, &c.* On argument.

The Result of an Appeal.

Elizabeth Gill, Administratrix, &c. vs. Elisha W. Ensign and J. H. Hamilton.—The plaintiff, as administratrix of her late husband, obtained a judgment for $177 69, interest and costs, against the defendants, for work and labor done. The defendants appealed, and finally to this Court, upon certain exceptions to the ruling of the Referee in the matter of the admission of evidence.

The appellant's case was elaborated before the Court, but counsel had no sooner closed his argument than the Court affirmed the judgment below, with ten per cent. damages, without hearing counsel for respondent at all.

George Wadsworth, for Appellant; John H. Reynolds, for respondent.

An Effort to Avoid a Verdict.

Frederica Newland, Administratrix, &c., Respondent, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, Appellants.—The plaintiff, as administratrix of her late husband, obtained a verdict for $1,000 against the defendants, for injuries to her husband causing his death, alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the negligence of the defendants' employes. The accident occurred in the village of Tonawanda, near Buffalo, and was occasioned by the deceased's horse running away, in conjunction with a neglect to stop a hand-car they were trundling on the part of the defendant's employes, they seeing the horse coming in time to have done so. A collision taking place, Newland was killed. The defendants, asserting that the verdict is "contrary to the weight of evidence," appealed, and now presented their case to this Court. Decision reserved.

C. Fairchild for appellant; Galusha Parsons for respondent.

Sale of Real Estate for Taxes—Whose Land May be Sold.

William Whitney et al., respondent vs. William G. Thomas, appellant.—In this case, land of the plaintiff, situated in the Eleventh Ward of the City of Buffalo, was sold for non-payment of taxes in 1853—the plaintiff, at the time, residing in this City.

The purchaser took a deed of the land from the State Comptroller, and subsequently conveyed the land to another party, who conveyed it to the defendant. In 1858 money was tendered for the redemption of the land, but without notice to the purchaser or possessor. Such a redemption the Court held to be invalid. The land had been assessed on account of a "taxable inhabitant," as appeared from the assessment roll. Land so assessed could not be sold for taxes, as the law provides only for the sale for taxes of land belonging to non-residents. The Court, upon these grounds, held that there never was a valid sale of the land by the State.

The defendant appealed to this Court, contending that there was a valid sale, and that he had good title under it. Decision reserved.

William H. Greene for appellants; Gsorgs R. Babcock for respondents.

French Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Effect of the Concordat.

Matter of the Attachment against the Estate of Edward Bounoffe and August Bounoffe.—This case is familiar to the reader of the law reports of the TIMES, it having been several times stated at greet length. The question involved is one of considerable commercial importance. The creditors of the firm of Bounoffe & Co, residlog in France, end a few of those resident in this City and elsewhere, upon tha failure of thet firm, joined le a "concordat," or composition deed. The concordat is an agreemset between debtor eed creditors, by which the former agrees to surrender his assets and entire estate for the benefit of the letter, they agreeing to be satisfied therewith, and that he shall be discharged from any further liability to them on account of his indebtedness.

The only question, therefore, is, whether ornot those joining in the proceedings in bankruptcy in the French Tribunal de Commerce, are entitled to claim a portion of the estate of the Bounoffes lo the hands of trustees here? The trustees allowed each of the parties to the concordet to come in for an apportionment, charging them, however, with the emount already received ueder the "coocordat." This was affirmed by our Supreme Court at General Term, Justice Bonney dissenting. The parties aggrieved thereby appeal to this Court, contending thet they cannot be deprived of their claims egalest the estate here, having never compounded them by foreign creditors, who heve already received a satisfactory amount, and settled their accounts with the non-resident defendants.

Decision reserved.

Spier & Nash, for eppellants; Leroque & Barlow, for respondents.

Liability of the Corporation for the Condition of the Streets.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hilton.

William Russell vs. The Mayor, &c, of New-York.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday; but the following opinion of the Court will give a more correct idea of its merits than before appeared:

HILTON, J.—The defendants being a Municipal Corporation bave assumed the duty, which the law imposes upon them, of keeping all the streets and highways opened within their limits for public use le such repair and condition that they may be safely traveled upon, and for any injuries resulting from a neglect of this duty they are liable. (Wallace *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, 2 Hilton, 440. Hutson *vs.* The Mayor; 5 Seld., 163. Conrad *vs.* The Village of Ithace; 16 N. Y. R., 158.)

In this case the complaint alleges that the defendants "permitted and allowed e coal or vault hole in the sidewalk" of e public street of the City to be left in such e negligent and dangerous conditioe that the plaintiff, while carefully passing along the street, was precipitated into the hole, and thereby seriously injured. This was a sufficient averment of a cause of actioo, without allegieg thet the duty devolved upon the defeedants of keeping the sidewalks lo e suitable conditioe for treveling upoe them.

Whether the plaintiff will be able to establish at the trial that the defeedants have been neglectful of their duty, and that in consequeece of such nogloct ae injury has resulted to him, caenot now be foreseen, (McGilly *vs.* The Mayor of New York, 5 Duer. 674,) nor can I assume that his complaiot sets out all the facts upon which he meens to rely to establish the defendant's liability, as they are preceded by the averment that they "permitted" a hole in the public street to be left in an open and daogerous condilion, and by reason of which the plaintiff, without any fault on his part, was injured.

Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Discharge of a Pickpocket.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People vs. Alfred Clegg.—The prisoner was charged with picking a gentleman's pocket of $1,700, but detained withuht a werrant at Head quarters of the Police. Upon application to the Court, these facts appearing, he was, of course, set at liberty. Wm. F. Howe for petitioner.

Verdict in the Butcher Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry Myers vs. Culver & Hoffman.—This case has been on trial for several days, and was reported in full in the TIMES of March 28.

It was brought to recover on two promissory notes, and the defence was that the plaintiff was a member of the defendant's firm, and the notes were given merely as evidence of the plaintiff's interest in the firm. The jury now rendered a verdict for the sum of $6 527 61 for the plaintiff.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for plaintiff. P. G. Clark, for defendants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM..

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, the Grand Jury came in and reported that George Mountjoy, summoned before them as a witness, refused to answer the following

Question—From whom, if any one, during the last three years, have you received money for the purpose of influencing action upon matters pending before the Common Council?

The Court decided that the question was a proper one and must be answered.

It was then read to the witness in open Court, and he was ordered to answer. He declined, however, on the ground that it would be "degrading" to himself.

The Court therefore found him guilty of contempt, and ordered his commitment to the County Jail for thirty days—the whole extent to which the Court could sentence. The witness was then removed in custody of an Officer, and the Court adjourned.

Court of General Sessions.

THE ROAD TO PRISON.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Henry C. Wilson, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was romanded for sentence.

FIRST OFFENCE LIGHTLY PUNISHED.

Bernard Russell, indicted for grand larceny, pleeded guilty of petty larceay, aod it being his first offence, he was sent to the City Prison ten days.

ONE DAUGHTER ATTACKS AND ONE PROTECTS HER MOTHER.

Mary Trainor, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was then tried.

John M. Skott testified that he lived at No. 156 West Thirty-fourth-street. On the 4th of March last, as witness returned home he handed some money to his wife, telling her to put it in the usual place, where the money was kept, in an upper drawer of the bureau. On going to the drawer in question the money box was found to have been stolen. On the same afternoon the servant girl, Ellen Kehoe, had mysteriously disappeared. Besides money, the box contained other valuables, worth in all about $75. Subsequently the witness saw a pert of the stolen property in the possession of officer McCord; a part also in the prisoner's house, and a part at a pawnbrokor's.

Officer McCord testified to finding the articles at the pawnbrokers, and also those at the prisoner's house.

Michael Keough testified that he was clerk in the pawn-broker's office where the things were faund; the prisoner was the person who put them in nawn.

Mrs. Scott, wife of the first witness, corroborated his testimony.

Ellen Kehoe, daughter of the prisoner, testified that she lived as servant with the last witness; she took the articles already described, and carried them home to her mother, telling her where and how she obtained them; she went with her mother to put them in pawn. Witness stated that she had always been treated well by Mrs. Scott, and had now been forgiven and taken back by her.

For the defence *Honora Kehoe*, sister of the last witness, testified that when Ellen brought home the money she had said that it was her wages-money. In other respects the witness contradicted the statements of her sister.

Simon Donnolly and several other witnesses testified to the prisoner's good character.

The Jury then took the case, and rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

"ON THE TRACK," BUT SLOW.

William Eader, very black, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar, the Jury having disagreed on a former trial. The complainant, fellow-descendant of Ham, swore that he went to a concert-saloon with a watch in his pocket; he sat beside the prisoner; in a few minutes he missed his watch, and communicated the fact to his friend, who here came upon the stand, and continued the narrative of events. After his friend, the complainant, had seated himself, the witness saw the prisoner putting the watch in his coat pocket. In a few minutes the complainant said, "I have lost my watch." "Keep still," said his friend, and I will put you on the track." Bnt meantime the prisoner had taken the "inside track," and escaped. The witness had known the prisoner under the name of Johnson. The prisoner was subsequently arrested, but the watch was not found. The Jury took the case, and rendered a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was, therefore, discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR:

For Felonious Assault—Edward O'Kane.
For Arson—James L. Hallem.
For Burglary—John Brown.
For Larceny—John Cuff, John Meore, Abraham Waid, Henry Meyers, James West, John Henry.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Joseph Warganz, Fenny Warganz, John Allrens.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Kosche vs. Hamann.*—Motion for a new trial denied.

Persyn vs. Munsen et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Levi et al. vs Ruuk.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Pahquioque Bank vs. Ellis, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Gibson vs. The Calendar Clock Company.—Costs adjusted.

Matter of the Petition of Josephine W. Savage, &c.—See memoranda.

BARNARD, J.—*Deming vs. New-York Marble Company.*—Decree settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hilton.

King vs. Bryant.—There is no issue joined by the pleadings, and the Clerk therefore improperly allowed term and trial fees. The costs should be adjusted as on a default. Ordered accordingly.

POLICE REPORTS.

A SUDDEN TRANSITION FROM JOY TO GRIEF.

Hugh Appenheimer, a German, knowa to the police as a sneak thief, was successful on Moaday afternoon in obtaining possession of $72, by entering Mr. Wm. Milliner's house, No. 64 First-avenue, with false keys, and robbing a bureau drawer. One of the neighbors happened to notice tho rogue as he was leaving the house, and from her description of his appearance given to Officer Prout, of the Seventeenth Ward, after the robbery became known, the latter had no difficulty in arresting him. He was found with a number of his friends enjoying himself with cards and beer at a German saloon in Avenne C, and when taken into custody would scercely believe that his ate delinquency bad brought him leto trouble. A portion of the stolen mooey, amounting to $60, was found in the prisoner's possession, and the owner war enabled to identify some of it. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused to answer.

HEAVY THEFT BY A PICKPOCKET.

A pocketbook containing $3,820 was stolen yesterday from Mr. George G. Frisk, of Hadley, Hampshire County, Conn., who is a guest et the United States Hotel, Fulton street. Mr. Frisk left the hotel about noon to go up town, and at the coroer of Fulton-street and Broadway he became the centre of a crowd by whom he was rudely jostled. A few moments afterwarks he discovered his loss. A reward of $500 is offered for the return of the money.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Lorenza di Bella, an Italian, was, yesterday, arrested, et the Hoee Restaurant, in Broadway, for passing coeuterfeit quarters. He had, it is alleged, passed several spurious coins at the same place on other occasions, but evaded arrest. His examination will take place to-morrow, before United States Commissioner CARROLL.

Coroners' Inquests.

A QUARREL AND FIGHT OVER A GAME OF CARDS—FATAL RESULT.

Coroner JACKMAN held an iequest yesterdey, at the New-York Hospital, upoe the body of a man named John Hopps, whose skull was fractured on the 19th inst. by a blow from e slick in the hands of e young man nemed Henry Rowland. The testimony was in substance as follows: Rowland end a colored man, Frederick Johnson by neme, both of whom are employed et Schermerhorn's livery stable, No. 172 Mercer-street, were amusing themselves on the afternoon of the 19th ult. by playing cards; while so employed, Hopps, the deceased, who acted as coachman for a gentlemen whose horses were kept at the stable, went in and became a witness of the game; he was apparently somewbat intoxicated, and, looking over Johnsoes hand, volunteered advice es to how the cards should be played, much to the annoyance of Rowland, who requested him to mind his own business and leave Johnson to act without assistance; Hopps theicupoo became angry, and high words passed between the men, resulting le Rnwland receiving e blow in the face from his opponent's fist, at this point other parties interposed and prevented further violence; Rowland then asked Hoops to leave him, but the latter again made ae effoit to renew the assault; having

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to wash and iron; one who thoroughly understands her business and has had long years of experience; has no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as chambermaid, sewer and to wait on young ladies; has lived a number of years in her last place. No. 190 East 20th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or go as thorough waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 418 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children or do plain sewing. Apply at No 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; she has no objection to the country or City. Call at No. 152 Elizabeth-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing or plain sewing; has excellent references; no objection to the country for the summer. Call at No. 512 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, as chambermaid or to assist in the washing and ironing; would have no objection to plain sewing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 20 12th-st., near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 East 27th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young respectable girl, as chambermaid in a private family; would do the fine washing and ironing; or as cook, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 256 7th-av., top floor, back room, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting and assist in the washing and ironing; she is well recommended from her last place in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 13th-st., fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing; understands doing up muslins and tluting, the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and to assist with washing. Call at No. 1,097 Broadway, two doors from 32d-st., in the saloon. Has good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, who fully understands her business a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., Room No. 19.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 195 East 13th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has three years' references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 389 6th-av., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable and competent young woman, a situation with a family visiting Europe, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 126 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 13 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl who lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 311 10th-st., near Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of a baby. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 183 Ludlow st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an American girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good references. Call for two days at No. 286 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamberwork, assist in washing and ironing, or to take charge of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. at East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a middle-aged Protestant Scotch woman, as chambermaid or nurse; has no objections to the country or to travel, and is willing to make herself useful. Call, for two days, at No. 354 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who is willing to assist with children, or wash and iron in the fine; has good references from her present employers, with whom she has lived for four years. Apply for two days at No. 78 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av., any time after 10 A. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND NEAT SEWER.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Any family in City or country requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular chambermaid; has no objection to mind a baby; has nine years' reference. Apply at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the grocery-store, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 88 East 19th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &C.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as regular waitress; is willing to go into the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 89 6th-av., between 8th st. and Waverley-place, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 16th-st., near 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of a baby. Good City reference. Call at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 16th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 86 Front-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 105 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Or waitress alone. A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as above; has City references. Call at the fancy-goods store, 15th-st., one door west of 3d-av., from 12 to 4 this day.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly knows her business; understands pastry, game and soups; is a first-rate baker; would assist in the washing, if required; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and would be willing to assist in the washing. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. 86 17th-st., near the 6th-av., In the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman in a private family as first-rate cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 250½ 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate pastry cook; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 488 3d av., near 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wishes a situation as cook in a small genteel family immediately. Good references given. Apply for three days at No. 81 West 29th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation; fully understands her business; no objection to wash and iron; good City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS AND CHAMBERMAIDS.—The special attention of gentlemen's families requiring experienced servants is respectfully solicited; we have now several most valuable servants; part of that class which are constantly changing about, but these who have lived for years in families of distinction, and are anxious to procure situations as cooks, waitresses, and up stairs servants, together or separate. Several of these being sisters, are desirous of living together, and being known to us for years, we can vouch for their character and qualifications. MANNING & CO., No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business as pastry cook and good baker; best of City reference from her last employer; no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family only, by an experienced cook; understands the business in all its branches, and soups, meats, game, jellies, and French dishes. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as good plain cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 261 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, if not engaged, for two days, at 1,097 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understand her business in all its branches. Good City references can be given if required. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., in the front basement, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who is perfectly competent in her business; has no objection to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands American and French cooking; best City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, &c.; best of City reference for honesty and sobriety; is willing to assist in washing if required. Call at No. 119 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to the country; has got the best of City reference. Address S. O., No. 67 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Call for three days, at her present employer's, No. 109 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is a first-class cook. Apply at No. 180 East 21st-st., near 2d-av. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WANTS A SITuation as cook. Best of City reference. Call at No. 220 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation, in a private family, as cook, or to take charge of a small family; understands her business in all its branches; has first-class City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 500 3d-av., corner 36th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted by two young women in the same house; one would cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Country preferred. Best of reference from their last place, where they have lived six years. Apply at No. 620 5th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the shoe store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and thoroughly understands her business; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 89 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and a good baker; can be seen for two days at No 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room; the best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be furnished. Call at No. 92 West 33d st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle aged woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, second floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron; she is willing to do general housework. Apply at No. 349 Adams-st. between Johnson and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn, first floor, for two days. Best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation as cook; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, good baker, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker; has very good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 95 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as a good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 19 6th-st., corner 3d av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference; call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY TIDY GERMAN girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at the International Office, No. 406 Broome-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations, by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid, to take care of children and help with sewing if required. Both lived together in the same place, and would wish to live together again. They can give the best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 250 East 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable young girls one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 32d st., between 4th and Lexington avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Also, a Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Also, a Protestant young woman wants a situation as nurse; they all have the best of City references. Call at No. 263 7th av., near 28th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable Protestant girls; one as cook and the other as chambermaid or nurse; best of City reference given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear, between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two smart and tidy German Protestant girls, in City or country; one as good plain cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOKS—CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—FIVE well recommended German girls want situations; two as cooks, washers and ironers, and three as chambermaids and assist in the washing. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two Protestant women, situations; one as cook, (a Scotchwoman;) understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; the other as first-class laundress; both have the best City reference. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, as cook or laundress; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 131 West 24th st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two young women—one as plain cook, the other as waitress: no objection to the country for the Summer; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 212 East 13th-st, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 147 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room. The best of reference given.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation, wanted by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; will go a short distance in the country; would undertake the management of a small dairy. Call at No. 185 West 26th st., third floor, front room, near the 8th-av. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; good City references. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—A respectable woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in the City; is a good meat and pastry cook; willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where wife cont domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES the work of a few families by the day; perfectly understands her business; has had long experience, and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 69 Houston-st., corner of Elizabeth, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXCELLENT DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands the business, wishes a few more engagements with private families, at their residences. Apply at No. 194 East 21st-st., below 2d-av., second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, OF middle age, capable of filling any situation of responsibility, wishes to take the entire charge of a widower's household, where there are children, either in town or country; she can be seen for three days between the hours of 11 and 2, at No. 1 Gramercy park, corner of 21st st.; the highest references given and required.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young lady, in a private family or in the family of a widower, as lady's maid and seamstress, or companion to a lady. Willing to leave the City. The highest City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady, a practical housekeeper, is desirous of a situation either in a private family or public institution; had experience in both; is competent, faithful and obliging. Address FIDELIA, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A WIDOW LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, companion to a lady, or governess for young children. Address, for 3 days, E. G., Post-office, Williamsburgh, L. I.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, if not engaged, for two days, at 1,097 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant female, to do general housework in a small genteel family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and a good plain cook. Call for one week at No. 204 West 47th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable girl, to do general housework; has no objection to City or country; has good City reference. Call at No. 41 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser; would be willing to travel, or would wait upon a lady with one child; is fully competent for the above situation; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

AS LADY'S MAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations for a lady and her daughter; one as lady's maid and seamstress, the other as child's nurse, to go to Europe or California; the best reference can be given, also reference required. Address E. C. BISHOP, No. 111 Olive-st, New Haven, Conn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a few single gentlemen's washing, where they can have their linen done up in the best style, or would go as a laundress in a private family. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 415 West 25th st., between 9th and 10th avs., for three days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a steady young woman, as laundress and to assist in other work if required, or would do general housework in a small family, but laundry work preferred. Call at No. 213 Water st., between Gold and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, second floor, back room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl; can come well recommended from her last place, where she lived five years; has no objection to live this Summer in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 222 West 25th-st., second floor, front room No. 7.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; understands her business, and understands French finting; to objection to City or country; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; good references can be given. Call at No. 87 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; best reference can be given; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 233 1st-av., near 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PERson wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid; washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a genteel young woman, as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting, laces, &c., in the neatest manner; best of reference. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 89 6th av., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman, as laundress or to do chamberwork and sewing; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 92 19th-st., in the rear building, second floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 37 West 13th-st., middle bell, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go in the country, or go traveling with a lady; has the best of City references from her former places. Can be seen at No. 63½ 37th-st., corner 6th av., 4th floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, capable of taking charge of a baby or grown up children, and would wash for them, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country or City; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 82 King-st., between Varick and Hudson sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young girl, as nurse; is a neat sewer, can do embroidery; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 86 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., for two days, first floor.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, to take care of a baby from its birth or grown up children, and can do plain sewing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced nurse who is fond of children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objections to the country or to travel; has the best of reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 67 West 26th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse at her own house. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., for three days.

AS NURSE.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES A SITuation to attend on ladies as nurse. Address C. D., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer months; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery, or do chamberwork and washing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 303 East 12th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 3d-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby; is also an excellent sewer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the rear basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needlework for the nursery; wages $7; City or country; also, her cousin, as laundress and chambermaid; does up lines in style, fluting, &c.; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable girl desires a situation in a private family; is a good plain sewer; understands dressmaking; would have no objection to mind a child, and would instruct a child in the first branches of education. Call for two days at No. 266 31st-st., between 8th and 10th avs. first floor, back room.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands taking charge of a baby from its birth; has four years' good reference from her last place; would prefer traveling. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; one who has been some years in the above capacity. Can come well recommended; is kind to children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 Broadway, top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent young girl, as nurse and seamstress; or would go as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a thoroughly competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 49 Gilman-st., between Bridge and Chartis sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 402 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or assist in chamberwork; has six years' City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 West 27th-st., first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to live in the country. Call for two days at No. 652 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands family sewing, and would do fine washing or light chamberwork; City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable young woman; understands dressmaking; is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS wants a situation; she understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting; twenty shillings a week. Call at No. 288 6th-st., fourth story, front, and No. 189 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; is a good plain sewer, or will do chamberwork; good City references. Apply at No. 185 1st-av., near 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress; has good City reference from her last place, where she now resides. Please call at No. 110 West 11th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to sew by the day; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes, also embroider. Can be seen at No. 470 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, and can produce the very best of City references. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., first floor, front room, a few doors from 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a kind, obliging American girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to wait on an invalid. Address No. 1 Jefferson-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 140 West 10th st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted to do general housework, or good plain cooking, washing and ironing, either in the City or country, for a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, economical, neat and trustworthy, and has excellent references. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY, BY a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, contributor or corrector of manuscript, teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting; as copyist, letter-writer, accountant, reader aloud and companion to some lady of standing; has abundance of testimonials; experience and references to prominent persons. Address "INTERVIEW," Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls: one as cook, the other as nurse or chambermaid; are fully competent in the above; can produce the best City reference from their last places. Call, for two days, at No. 153 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor, back room.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS AL-ways ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—at the Institute and Home, connected by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

A SITUATION TO GO TO CALIFORNIA is wanted by a young woman, to take care of children, and would remain with the family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 166 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A GIRL, OF TEN years, in some good family. Apply at No. 108 Columbia st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—A situation wanted by a young man who understands both single and double entry; has been to the provision commission trade; moderate salary expected; first-class City reference. Address G. T. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable Protestant man, as coachman; he understands the training of young horses to either saddle or harness; he is a first rate four-horse driver, and is a first rate clipper, and understands all kinds of medicines which are necessary for young and old horses; he has the very best of European reference and four years' reference in this City. Any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note for R. G., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for 2 days. No objections to any part of the country.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a sober steady and industrious young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; will make himself useful to his employer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days, or No. 221 West 25th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a married man, without incumbrance, and who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; can be seen for three days at his present employer's, by applying or by note to J. D., at J. Stillings, Saddler No. 1,022 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man of long experience in the business; has lived with the first families in New-York; can furnish four years' of the highest City recommendation from his last employer. Address M. J. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a coachman who is truly competent, of long experience in the old Country as well as this City; has the best of reference as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Address P. C., Box No. 795 Broadway, or P. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find a situation for his man as coachman; he is a respectable, trustworthy man; he can be seen at his present employer's for one week, if not engaged. Call between the hours of 8 and 12 or 4 and 5 in the afternoon, at No. 111 West 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of reference will be given from his present employer. Apply by note or call on Mr Campbell, No. 50 4th av. Ask for WILLIAM.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young married Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business, as coachman; is a good groom and a careful driver; the best of references to be had. Direct F. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachmen by a married Englishman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City references. Address A. L., at Lowry's, No. 932 Broadway, or Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good reference; prefers the country. Address W. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a sober, steady young man; is an excellent groom and understands his business thoroughly; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful. Address J. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE single young man is in want of a situation; has been as coachman, groom, &c., in one situation for the past two years; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; references one except ionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman, by a Protestant young man, of respectable appearance; he understands fully the care of coaches and horses, and understands vegetable gardening; two and three years in the last two places; City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND FAMILY GARDENER.—A respectable Englishman, with the best references, desires a situation, in City or country; understands the care and management of horses well; is an excellent vegetable gardener, and a good hand on a gentleman's farm; perfectly willing to be useful in general. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, by a young single man, of good steady habits, a situation in a private family as coachman or gardener; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of, and understands the care and management of horses and carriages complete; would prefer the country. Can be seen by addressing a note to JAMES, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady man, as coachman and plain gardener; both he understands; will be found willing and obliging and will make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single young man, a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands both branches; can show good reference. Address E. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as co

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BABES IN THE WOODS—TURNING THE TABLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HEMANIETTA—FORTY AND FIFTY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FIFTEEN YEARS OF A BOATMAN'S LIFE—TWO HIGHWAYMEN—YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—RUTH OAKLEY. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from TEXAS, published yesterday morning, created the greatest excitement in Washington, both in and out of Administration circles. What action will be taken by the Government in relation to it, provided it proves to be correct—of which there is some doubt entertained—is of course unknown. The Cabinet were in session yesterday, and are supposed to have been engaged in discussing the condition of affairs in the South, and definitely shaping a policy to be pursued. Gen SCOTT was called before them, as were also other prominent military men, and rumors were afloat that the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter had been determined upon; but the Administration keeps its own counsels, and whatever is decided upon is not likely to be known in advance.

The Secretary of the Treasury decided, yesterday, to accept no offer below 94 for the Eight Million loan. Only about $3,100,000 is taken at this rate. Treasury notes will be issued for the rest. The bidders are of course greatly disappointed at the action of Mr. CHASE

The Rhode Island election, which took place yesterday, resulted in the reëlection of Mr. SPRAGUE as Governor, and the choice of Messrs. SHEFFIELD and BROWN, conservative Republicans, in place of the present Congressmen.

We publish this morning a letter written on board the frigate *Sabine*, stationed off Pensacola, which gives an insight into the condition of affairs at that point, both on ship and shore, on the 25th of March. At that time the vessels on that station were short of provisions, and the men on account of the apparent neglect of the authorities at Washington, were somewhat disheartened; but since then the supplies which have been dispatched from this port have doubtless reached their destination. The letter says nothing relative to the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, except to exhibit the difficulty of such an enterprise.

The greatest activity prevails at the Navy Yard and forts in our harbor. There are movements of troops, transfers of crews and speedy preparations on board of vessels of war, which seem to indicate that some movement of importance is on foot. Whether it relates to our domestic affairs or to the recent demonstrations on the part of Spain, is left to conjecture.

The South Carolina Convention, yesterday, after a spirited debate, accepted the new Constitution for the Confederate States by a large majority. It is understood that the Convention will adjourn again this week—probably *sine die*.

The steamship *America*, with advices from Europe three days later, reached Halifax yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th ult. She reports an advance in the Liverpool Cotton Market, with firmness at the close of advices, while Breadstuffs and Provisions continued quiet. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92½ for money, and 92⅝ for account. The French rate of discount had been reduced to 5 ₱ cent. The political intelligence by this arrival is not of striking importance. In the British Parliament, an inquiry relative to late events in the Ionian Islands elicited the explanation that two members of the Ionian Assembly had moved for a vote by universal suffrage on the question of annexation to Greece, with a view to consolidation against the Turks in Europe; and on a refusal to withdraw the motion as unconstitutional, the English Governor had prorogued the Assembly for six months. His action had been approved by the British Government. In answer to an inquiry whether any explanation had been demanded from France relative to the complicity of the French Minister to Mexico in the escape of MIRAMON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that, in the absence of official dispatches on the subject, no action had been taken. In the French Corps Legislatif the Imperial Address had been passed without amendment, 213 to 13. An attempt was made to pass an amendment, asking for the recall of the French Army at Rome, but it failed by a very decided vote; and so far from recalling the army, it is stated to be the intention of the Government to augment it with 10,000 men—the object being to enable France to be ready for any Austrian demonstrations on the Po. The new Italian Minister had not been announced. Later advices from India state that the area of the famine was being extended. The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of March, arrived at this port late last night. Her advices are only one day later than were received by the *New-York*.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, March 25, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing 200 passengers, and $999,446 on freight. Among the cabin passengers is Col. RUDLER, who, it will be recollected, was second in command to WALKER in his last ill-fated expedition to Central America, and who now returns to the United States with the full pardon of the Government of Honduras. There is no news of special importance from Central America. Matters in New-Granada remain very much as reported by the previous arrival. The exact position of the belligerents is still in doubt. A rumor was current in Nicaragua that a party of filibusters had arrived from New-Orleans and effected a landing, but the rumor was not credited by the Government. From Ecuador, we learn of a proposal, made last year by GARCIA MORENO, the President, to transfer the country to France. Extracts from letters written by him are given in our compilation of news. The intelligence from California is, of course, anticipated by the Pony Express.

A bill was introduced, yesterday, in the New-York State Senate, incorporating the Citizens' Guarantee and Advance Association of New-York. The Association undertakes to guarantee the payment of all sorts of claims. The Annual Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and amended by appropriating $65,000 to various charitable institutions. In Executive session the name of HENRY H. VAN DYCK was sent in for Superintendent of the Banking Department, in place of JAS. M. COOK. In the Assembly an effort to take up the resolution requiring the Committee on Cities and Villages to report the six bills repealing the grants of City Railroads, last year, failed. Several petitions against a Broadway Railroad and in favor of modification of the usury laws were presented. Among the bills reported favorably was one providing for the sale of the Quarantine lands on Staten Island. The bill reorganizing and regulating the Common Schools of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. The bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury, as amended by the Senate, was passed. The bill to amend the one-third act by requiring the consent of one-sixth of the creditors in order to the discharge of an insolvent, was lost, and then, after a reconsideration, laid over. The bills passed, were that authorizing the incorporation of Juvenile Reformatory Asylums; that providing means for the support of Government, and that enabling the Supervisors of this County to purchase a site for a Court-house. The case of JAY GIBBONS was decided during the evening session, by his expulsion from the House. Ayes, 101; Noes, 8.

The Board of Education, last evening, continued the discussion of the report of the Committee on Teachers in favor of graduating the salaries of teachers in the public schools according to the attendance of pupils. The report was finally recommitted for modification.

After the disposition of a number of unimportant cases yesterday in the Court of Appeals, the celebrated Bounoffe case was taken up. It will be remembered that this case involves the effect of the French Concordat upon the subsequent claims of the parties to it, against the party relieved by the composition. At the Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, one ALFRED CLEGG, an alleged pickpocket, was discharged from custody. In the Oyer and Terminer, Judge INGRAHAM committed GEORGE MOUNTJOY to jail for contempt of Court, in refusing to answer as a witness before the Grand Jury, a question concerning the use of money in influencing the action of the Common Council. In the General Sessions, there were two or three light pleas and two trials—one for larceny, and one for receiving stolen goods. In both, the prisoners were acquitted.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, and lower on the Railways by ¼@½ ₱ cent. Government Stock improved. Money easy. Exchange, 108@108½ ₱ cent.

The market opened briskly for Flour, Wheat and Corn; but, as the news by the *America* proved less favorable than had been anticipated, buyers partially withdrew, and prices, toward the close, tended downward. Cotton was in good request at firmer rates. Groceries exhibited rather more animation. Provisions, Whisky, Tobacco, Spices, Seeds, Fish, Oils, Naval Stores, Metals and Whalebone were sparingly sought after. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Honey and Tallow. Freights were depressed, with 453 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live-Stock markets, the supply of animals has been abundant for the past week. The receipts of beef cattle has not been up to the weekly average, but the demand has been quite limited, and sellers found it difficult to work off all their stock at yesterday's general weekly market, even at the low rates of the previous week. Beeves numbered 3,749, milch cows 147, veals 890, sheep 7,851, and swine 8,002, making a total of 20,639, or a larger number than for any previous week since the 1st of February. Cows, calves, sheep and hogs are all in excess of present requirements, and have declined in prices.

Free Trade of the South with Europe.

In our political *imbroglio*, the Englishman, like the heroine in the play, "perceives a divided duty." He is under great obligations to his moral convictions and training, but he is wedded to commerce and trade, and must follow these wherever they lead. We think none the less of him for the position he has taken, though apparently purchased at the expense of his moral sense. It was a great triumph of humanity when in State affairs, political and religious ideas and motives gave way to commercial—when the promotion of the material good of the people took the place of the advantage of the few who happened to wield power. England says she hates Slavery, but must sell to those that pay best, and extend a certain degree of sympathy to those who agree with her in her great essential—the promotion of her material welfare, no matter how much she may differ from them in moral or political ethics.

The Southern States have made a strong bid to stand well in the good graces of our venerable parent. They have taken great care to convey the idea that they are to inaugurate *free trade* in this Continent, and abrogate the exclusive system of coasting-trade, which, under the Federal Government, has hitherto prevailed. Late English papers greatly qualify their expressions of disquiet at the *morale* of the new Confederacy, by their approbation of the commercial platform put forth. The London *Times* triumphantly tells its readers that English vessels may now with impunity engage in the coastwise business between Charleston and Galveston! We wish them joy of such an acquisition. But we would like to have the *Times* give us a *manifest* of this trade. The only one we ever heard of, between Charleston and Galveston, or between South Carolina and Texas, to the amount of a penny even, was in *negroes*. These, for many obvious reasons, would not be trusted in English bottome outside of land. Charleston exports cotton. So does Galveston, but not to each other. We presume that the whole commerce between these States would not load a good-sized schooner once in five years.

The reference to these two ports—the coasting trade of which is thrown open to Englishmen—shows his habits of measuring values at a distance by *size*. He sees the long line of sea-coast of the Confederate States, and thinks it a fine thing to have a finger in this pie. He entirely overlooks the fact that between Southern ports—with a single inconsiderable exception—*there is no commerce whatever*. There is no trade between Georgia and South Carolina; none between this State and Florida of any value; none between the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States—for the very good reason that the exports of all being the same in kind, each one has a surplus of what the other produces. Between such no commerce can exist. Four articles comprise the products of nearly all the South—cotton, rice, lumber and naval stores. Louisiana adds some sugar, most of which goes up river. With this exception all the products go to England and the Free States. The *direct* trade between that country and the Confederate States was already opened to it. If the latter should open their coasting trade to the whole world it would not call for the addition of 1,000 tons to the English commercial marine. This nation would purchase their experience at a round rate, and would gladly beat an early retreat from waters which are fatal to health one-half of the year, and which offer no business for the balance of it.

There is an immense coasting trade between the Free and Slave States, because their products are totally diverse, but its enjoyment by foreigners depends upon the consent of our Government, which at the present is not likely to be conceded. When Englishmen come to realize that the great concession so much gloated over is not worth a penny, their conviction of the enormity of Slavery will return with all its wonted force.

So with the Southern Tariff. The Confederated States are acting under the Tariff of 1857, of the United States. What they may do in the future depends upon their exigencies. They cunningly abstain from any definite action till a favorable recognition is secured. They will then act as suits their necessities. A considerable party in these States are in favor of a tariff for protection. It is difficult to see how they are to get along without a high one for revenue. It is impossible to raise any considerable amount in any other manner. Under these circumstances, is not the wiser course for foreigners to wait and see *not* what the Confederated States may promise, but what they can perform? They are playing thus far simply a game of *brag*. Englishmen can see from the manner in which they have conducted towards the United States, what their word is worth. Their whole conduct has been one of the grossest spoliation and robbery. Such people are not over-scrupulous in their promises, nor in the performance of them, when made. Before taking them at their word, would it not be well to ask Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the new Confederacy, whether, before making new promises, he is prepared to make old ones good—whether he will now act as the champion of the *bond-paying* in his State, as he was a few years ago, that of the repudiators, whom he led on to victory, scoffing at the *crocodile tears of the British bondholders*. When he turns honest man, then the Englishmen may put some trust in the promises of the Government over which he presides, but not till then.

In talking about this new prize, Englishmen forget to ask themselves in what this new trade is to consist. They must remember that Southern ports will be open to ourselves equally as to them. Can they send the Confederated States food? Can they equip a plantation with its implements of all kinds? or rather of any kind? Can they supply timber and its manufactures—hay, groceries, hagging, carriages, steam engines, castings, machinery, &c.? They cannot, for several reasons. They cannot adapt these to the uses they are to be put; or, if they could, they cannot compete with the North in their manufacture and transportation. Nine-tenths of all a people consume must be produced in the country where the exact nature of the wants can be understood and met. If the North are not to supply the South, a large portion of its labor will be withdrawn from the production of cotton to the ruder kinds of manufactures, reducing the production of cotton and the volume of our foreign trade in an equal degree. Foreigners can only be injured by attempting to occupy the relations of the Northern States to the South. The former alone can keep every negro in the field, and carry the foreign trade of their country to its highest pitch. When foreigners shall come to a correct appreciation of the wants of the South, and the only manner in which they can be supplied, they will gladly turn over to ourselves the adjustment of our own difficulties.

Physical Theory of the Presidency.

The telegraph tells us that President LINCOLN is sick. We do not doubt it. He has cause to be sick. It will be a miracle if, in six months, he is not either dead or dazed.

Mr. LINCOLN is evidently overtasking his powers. His views of the duty of a President are clearly Utopian. He believes sincerely that it is the right of every citizen to approach the President, and if he has a complaint, to make it; or a petition, to present it. And this right of the citizen involves the duty of the President to hear attentively and answer respectfully.

Mr. LINCOLN is now living, or trying to live, up to this honest but mistaken conception of the Presidency. He is breaking down under it, and must abandon it or die. Splitting rails is monotonous and heavy work, but an able-bodied man may survive it. Navigating a flat-boat on the turbid stream of the Mississippi River has its hazards, but what with a jolly dance at night when the boat is tied up to shore, or a quiet game of "seven up" when the waters are placid and the channel straight for a stretch of twenty miles or so, a man may make a score of voyages and remain a tough "sailor" at the end.

"Riding the Circuit" of a dozen immense Western counties to attend courts promotes health and longevity, and stumping the State against DOUGLAS may be unattended with harm, provided it be only in the field of debate that the capacities of the "Little Giant" are contested. In all these avocations ABRAHAM LINCOLN has acquitted himself with signal ability, and he may proudly claim to be a "representative American." He is equally a man of muscle and of mind. And his humble achievements as a man of labor, combined with his later triumphs as a man of thought, have given him the deep popular sympathy that made him President.

Mr. LINCOLN appreciates this fact; but he mistakes the duty imposed by his fame. His conception of his duty as President are radically wrong. He hears every complaint that comes up to Washington. He allows every petition to be presented to him. He endeavors to make himself acquainted with the merits of every contest for office that occurs, from Maine to California. His ambition is to see personally to it that the service of every man who helped to make him President receives its recompense, and that the gift shall be gauged by the clearly ascertained value of the service rendered.

Was ever so gigantic a task essayed? Was ever so impossible an achievement aimed at? No human brain will survive the persistent effort to accomplish such a work. Omniscience alone could master it. We can appreciate the earnest sense of duty that impels the President. And if the effort he is making were to result in nothing worse than his own sad disappointment, we might be silent. But when we see the rightful expectations of a great Republic in jeopardy, and the interests of millions of non-political citizens sacrificed to the impertinence of the office-seeking few, it is not only our right but our duty to protest. Mr. LINCOLN owes a higher duty to the country, to the world, to his own fame, than to fritter away the priceless opportunities of the Presidency in listening to the appeals of competing office-hunters, in whose eyes the loss of a thousand-dollar clerkship would be a catastrophe little inferior to the downfall of the Republic!

And is it to this "complexion" that American statesmanship has come at last? If the subject were not too grave for mirth, it would be the hugest comedy of the age. As it is, it deserves the satire of every pen, till the country is schooled to decency and wisdom.

Consider for a moment the perplexities of a President, and the confusion of all ideas of statesmanship that must arise, from the moment that "party service," and not personal merit, are the sole inducement of political appointments; and the still further involved corollary, that antecedent affiliations and distinct classes and nationalities are to be recognized, and to have awarded equal distributive shares of the official patronage that goes with the Presidency.

In the first place, a "distinguished citizen" that was anxious to be President, but failed to be nominated, makes a virtue of necessity, and supports the nominee. Magnanimous man! His State votes for the nominee. The defeated candidate for the nomination gets the *eclât* and credit. *He* carried his State! He must have a Cabinet office or a Foreign mission.

But Presidential candidates are numerous now-a-days. Every State has one or more. And it pays so well to be an unsuccessful candidate in National Conventions, that the number of candidates quadrennially increases. We will suppose a President elect has looked over the list of his late competitors, and made up his appointments for the Cabinet and for foreign Courts. He is pleased, and speaks of his determinations. Alack, but he has blundered! He finds to his consternation that twenty of his elect Ministers were *Whigs* some ten years ago, and only ten were *Democrats* in that by-gone time! Of course, reconstruction is inevitable, and many tantalized victims are put aside. A second time the work is completed, and perhaps the chosen favorites invited to Washington. Unhappy committal! Even-handed justice, it is true, is done as between ancient Whigs and Democrats, but it is discovered now that the "German element" has been entirely overlooked. Then comes a mighty uproar, and charges of ingratitude, and threats of vengeance, till the beleaguered President buys his peace by a third remodeling of his Ministerial programme.

Is he sure even now of being right and safe? By no means. The "Tariff" States want a Protectionist in the Cabinet, inasmuch as there is one Free-trader there. And the Southern States want a fair offset in the Cabinet to the men selected of Northern domicil. And the West is entitled now to balance the East. And finally the "ultra wing" of the President's supporters will never be content, unless they are as distinctly recognized and as highly honored as the "conservatives." And then, after every shade of opinion has been consulted, and every prejudice of party, living or dead, conciliated, the President will be happy if he do not find strife renewed at the last moment on the comparative heat or lukewarmness in the canvass, of the men he is proposing to honor.

When the names of the chosen chiefs of his administration are finally sent into the Senate, it is probably found by the unhappy President that he has not the first man about him that he originally desired to have, and no man goes abroad to represent his Government exactly where in his better judgment he would have sent him. He finds himself in the condition of the orphan who complained that he had been "married out of the family." First, his father died, and his mother married again. Then his mother died, and his step-father married again; and the poor boy having neither father nor mother at home was turned incontinently out of doors.

So the President becomes a stranger in his own Cabinet, and a novice in the midst of his own machinery.

But having got through with the initial difficulty of making up his Cabinet and selecting his foreign Ministers; and having become thoroughly bewildered by the conflicting "claims" of defeated rivals, and of influential delegates "that nominated him in the National Convention;"—after having balanced honors between old Whigs and Democrats, Protectionists and Free-traders, ultras and conservatives, the natives and the "German element," the North and the South, the East and the West, the zealous workers and the lukewarm, the President might rest. But no! He allows himself to be dragged into a rehearing of this Babel-like controversy over every smaller office in the gift of the Government, enlivened, entangled and superheated by the zeal, artfulness and falsity of multiplied, more vehement, and less responsible competitors. And Mr. LINCOLN, it would appear, accepts the programme. He means to hear them all, unravel all their individual stories, and "do justice" to their respective "claims." Did the world ever hear of such an amazing reach after impossibilities, and absurdities?

Is this the end and aim, the sum and substance, of American statesmanship? If so, then God help us. Let us quit—dissolve the Union—enter a mad-house—hang ourselves. Shall we survive this "great principle" for two terms longer of our Presidency? Consider a moment where it must land us. If the "German element" demands recognition, so does the "Bohemian." And if both, so does the flat-boat and rail-splitting "element." And if these, where are the other trades and pursuits that conspired so effectively in Mr. LINCOLN'S election. Are the cordwainers to have no consulates? The tailors to "cabbage" no pep? The butchers to have no bureaus? The milkmen to have no missions? The *proletaires* no post-offices?

And if the old Whigs must not be forgotten, nor the Democrats slighted, nor the Union men left out in the cold, why not take equal care of Calvinists and Armenians, and divide justly between Jews and Gentiles? And then, poverty has its pitifulness, and wealth has its claims. Married men have families to support, and the single need encouragement to matrimony, which conserves the public morals and builds up the State. Are not all these various trades and creeds and tribes and classes, distinct and powerful "elements" in our Government that labored earnestly to elect Mr. LINCOLN? And will they not help just as heartily to elect his successors?

If American statesmanship is to consist in awarding exact pay to all men for their patriotic labors in the Presidential line, let the principle be carried out in all its fullness. For it is evident now that, with the best intentions in the world, of the most "able-bodied" President we have had for years, a cormorant few are wronging the fit and faithful million.

In the meantime, if revolutions impend—if commerce chokes in its channels—if business sickens and dies—if nations drift into conflict—if the shock of armies is felt, and the cries of an agonized people rend the heavens, it can at least be said that this Government took no part in the tragedy of Ages. It made "*no terms*"—no, neither of peace or war,—"with traitors." It did nothing but divide the spoils among the selfish and the faithful.

STANDARD OF HONOR AMONG BRITISH OFFICERS.—The *United Service Gazette* does the military body which it represents a very questionable service by its championship of Major YELVERTON. That officer stated under oath that from the time when he first met her as a Sister of Mercy at the hospitals in the Crimea, his sole object in his attentions and professions of love to Miss LONGWORTH had been to make her his mistress; and that, to accomplish this object he went through the form of a marriage ceremony *twice*, he believing it to be merely a sham, while he knew *she* believed it to be real and binding. The *Gazette* is very severe on one Major GAVIN, who, it says, "harked in with the ruthless hunting down of a brother-officer, by calling in the House of Commons on the Under-Secretary for War to dismiss him from the army;" and it is still more savage on the Authorities for having "so far succumbed to public clamor," as to suspend Major YELVERTON from military duty.

We should like to know from the *Gazette* whether such conduct as that of which Major YELVERTON confessed himself guilty, is considered becoming a British officer and an English gentleman? If it is, then he ought to be retained:—but it could only be at the expense of the reputation of the Service, in the eyes of every honorable man.

The *Gazette* dreads the precedent which Major YELVERTON'S dismissal would establish, and thinks no officer should "cast a stone" at him who is not himself "without sin." It evidently believes that this rule would secure him complete impunity. So much the worse for the Service.

Spain and the Slave-Trade.

The debate on the Slave-trade in the British Parliament, on the 26th ultimo, in which the history of the efforts of England, France, Portugal and Holland to suppress it were reviewed, and the obstacles apparently opposed to those measures by Spain and the United States were exposed, has elicited a warm expression of remonstrance and indignation from the Spanish Cortes. We took occasion, at the time, to review that debate, with special reference to the exaggerated strictures of Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the obstructive attitude of this Government in the vexed question of Right of Search, as well as to the extended remarks of Lord PALMERSTON, which included certain severe but just animadversions upon the honor and responsibility of Spain. After alluding to "the mistaken but respectable sense of national honor which induced the American Government to suffer with impunity that prostitution of its flag which covers the abomination of the Slave-traffic," his lordship proceeded to denounce, in language as emphatic as that which Lord JOHN RUSSELL had just employed toward the United States, "the profligate, shameless, and disgraceful bad faith with which the Spanish nation have acted with reference to the treaties concluded with England on this subject. He as unhesitatingly charged Spain with dishonesty, in that she had received £400,000 from England in 1817, as indemnity to those who might suffer by her new compact with the British Government for the abolition of the Slave-trade; and with ingratitude, in that she had forgotten or disregarded the signal aid and protection that England had rendered her toward the establishment of a free Constitution in 1835—at which time she pledged herself to execute faithfully the terms of her old treaty, and by means of machinery mutually established, such as right of search, mixed commissions, &c., to assist in the suppression of the traffic. His lordship declared it extraordinary that a nation of men who, taken singly, would blush to do aught that could be construed unfavorably to their honor, should, when taken in the aggregate, be guilty of so shameless and abominable a violation of loyalty—such conduct, he did not hesitate to say, as would have afforded England just cause for war, if she had chosen to avail herself of it.

So damaging an assault from a statesman so eminently representative could not fail to stir the arrogant and irascible Spanish blood into angry demonstrations. Accordingly, we find his very pungent, though just remarks, the special topic of discussion in the Senate on the 9th inst. The Marquis de la Habana, Gen. CONCHA, who had lately the honor to be Captain-General of what Lord PALMERSTON styled "that centre of all abominations, the Island of Cuba," contended that Spain had honestly executed the treaty engagements referred to, as far as that was by circumstances practicable, for she had seen, he declared, too much of the disastrous effects resulting from indiscriminate emancipation in the English Colonies, at once to abolish Slavery in Cuba; inasmuch as the prosperity of 100,000 families depended upon it; besides, the Slave-trade yields the enormous profit of from 800 to 1,000 per cent. But he confidently affirmed that it was carried on, not by Spaniards but Americans, and concluded by recommending England to manifest her horror of Slavery by procuring its total abolition in the United States; he then called upon his own Government "to take such notice of Lord PALMERSTON'S speech as should vindicate the honor of Spain." Here the reader will not fail to admire the illustrious assurance of the Marquis, who, as Governor of Cuba, complacently pocketed a doubloon a head from every slave cargo run upon the Island, and had the satisfaction of thereby promoting the briskness of the business to such an extent that many worthy people in New-York, as well as in Havana, waxed exceeding fat—and he himself was rewarded with a fortune adequate to the requirements of his new rank.

The President of the Council, O'DONNELL, repeated with much emphasis the assurance that the Spanish authorities in Cuba had done their utmost to put an end to the Slave-trade, and reminded Lord PALMERSTON that his Government had quite recently expressed their satisfaction with the vigor of the Spanish navy in this direction. He now assured them that Spain will religiously continue to fulfill her engagements for the suppression of the traffic, and to that end will send cruisers to the coast of Africa, which shall visit *all* vessels—not excepting those of England—that may appear suspicious. He petulantly attributed Lord PALMERSTON'S injustice to his egotism, and chose to regard it as a bid for the applause of the House of Commons. He therefore looked, ostentatiously enough, for explanations, and expressed the hope that the amicable character of Spain's relations with England might not be gravely impaired.

But how are we, who have so paramount an interest in these protestations, to regard them, in view of the Spanish occupation of San Domingo, simultaneously announced, and notorious Spanish intrigues in the direction of Mexico? Are we to accept them in a Pickwickian sense merely, and admire the spectacle of a CONCHA'S impudence pitted against a PALMERSTON'S trenchant criticism? Or are we by an effort of imagination to regard them as ingenuous and genuine, and look, in the newly recovered health and wealth and strength of Spain, for aspirations of self-respect, and the pride that would rehabilitate itself in the company and consideration of just and treaty-honoring nations?

No such sentimental consideration is due to Spain from us. We too readily recall her later history, with its salient feature,—an unscrupulous aggression, bounded only by impaired strength, and a prestige and status lowered, if not lost, in the scale of nationalities. With this always in view, her present demonstration can but provoke a smile. Nor would it be worthy of even such passing remark as we have chosen to bestow upon it, but for the preposterous project it hints at, of cruisers to be sent to the Coast of Africa to search all suspected vessels, whatever their nationality—including, of course, those which the American flag has hitherto protected. In the prosecution of their most vigorous measures for the abolition of the Slave-trade, England and France have never been eager to tamper with a vessel which they had not a treaty right to search, conceded by the nation whose flag it sailed under; and the pretensions of Spain on this point are but the bombastic swagger of a second-rate power suddenly inflated.

If CONCHA and O'DONNELL truly speak for Spain, they have not said enough, and she owes to every Government in Europe the same explanation which she especially owes to the United States. If the infatuation that comes of sudden prosperity has beguiled her into the hallucination that this Republic, which has for so many years taught her her place, and kept her there, no longer exists, let her come to the Gulf of Mexico and find it. If she fancies that she can even yet defy the uncompromising policy which, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL frankly acknowledged, even England has never ventured to violate, let her begin the experiment, with unclean hands, on the Coast of Africa. A Spanish battery will serve to galvanize us into national life again as well as any other—if we are not dead indeed.

POLITICAL LAGER-BIER.—Our legislative telegram announced, last week, that a memorial had been presented by the "German Republican Central Committee" in favor of the repeal of the Sunday theatre and liquor laws. We were aware that the Chairman of the Committee, and some of its members, were connected with the liquor and lager traffic—as they have a right to be—and that the early meetings of the Committee were held on Sunday. At least one instance came to our knowledge of the expulsion of a member because of his avowed "Sabbatarian" views. But we were quite unaware that any part of the objects of the Committee embraced questions like that treated of in their memorial. Elastic as the Republican creed may be, none, but Teutonic expounders would stretch it so as to cover Sunday tippling or beer-garden theatricals. We cannot but exclaim, *Non tali auxilio*.

The memorial itself needs no discussion. It is a very weak plea for Sunday license, on the pretext of excessive sympathy for the laboring classes. It assumes that the bottle and the theatre are indispensable to the "enjoyment" of the people on Sunday. It ignores the fact that the day of rest is a day of peculiar temptation, unless specially guarded from perversion. It recognizes no historic sanction for the American civil Sabbath extending through our colonial and national career. It overlooks the principal cause of the poverty and degradation of the classes for which it chiefly pleads, to be found in the very direction in which this memorial asks for additional license; and it seems not to have considered the fact that a vast body of Germans—mainly, we think, Republican Germans—have given expression to quite opposite views, while an overwhelming majority of the people of this State, of all nationalities and of all parties, repudiate such sentiments as are embodied in the beer-garden memorial.

On all legitimate political questions the voice of the German Republican Committee will have due influence. But, we submit that neither sound policy nor political consistency will be consulted by obtruding on the Legislature or the public the anti-Sunday notions of a sufficiently questionable interest; or by attempting to saddle the Republican Party with a monopoly of Sunday vice and crime, such as no party can carry and live.

THE THISTLE TO THE ALLIGATOR.—A ferocious Scot, yclept SMITH—JAMES SMITH, burgher of Glasgow—whose heart, as he declares, "yearns towards" the Fire-eaters of Mississippi, and sympathizes profoundly in their oppressions, generously sends to them these following presents, greeting, to wit: one six-pounder cannon, twenty-five rifles with sword-bayonets, fifty rounds of shot, twelve rounds of canister-shot and twelve canisters; and, not to do the handsome thing by halves, pays the freight on them across the sea.

Now, we would not for the world do aught to quench the fires of sympathetic patriotism which leap spontaneous from land to land, nor would we cast the shadow of a shade of doubt upon that fierce love of liberty which has made the rugged hills of Scotia glorious for twice a thousand years,—but, after all, wouldn't it be painful to learn that this canny cannoneer of the Clyde was also a shrewd speculator in the golden fleece of Mississippi, and that he might be playing a sharp game in behalf of his accompts with that repudiating Republic? 'Twould be, indeed, a horrid discovery, and too painful to chronicle. Glasgow, you see, after Manchester, is the heaviest cotton-consuming city in the world, and Mississippi, next to Alabama, is the largest cotton-producing State out of the Union. Now, were it but hinted that the fibres of the Mississippi staple, which stretch from thence across the Atlantic to the city of St. Mungo, might perhaps connect directly and deeply with the fibres of the "yearning heart" of the Glasgovite, we trust that no one would consider it a blow aimed at the further practice of the patriotic virtues by the burghers of that city. It would indeed be so exceedingly inappropriate to class this spontaneous force-will offering among trioks of the purely politico-economical type, that we will not do it. But, tight as is the money market at the present time, we will wager an eagle against a bawbee, that among the whole tribe of Caledonian Smiths, there is not anywhere a shrewder and more far-seeing cotton-bird than JAMES, of Glasgow.

HO! FOR THE ROAD!—We learn from our Southwestern Territory of Arizona—(if indeed the Robin Hood convention, which was to be held at Mesilla on the 16th ult., has kindly let it remain ours thus far)—that the good old times of the bowmen of Sherwood Forest are in full blast down there. The ancient salutation of "Stand and Deliver!" which erst rang cheerily through the lonesome woods of Old England, is now again heard resounding chrilly o'er the solitary plains of the great Southwest. Instead of the trusty bow of the days of yore, however, the bold highwaymen of Arizona use the most approved patent rifle, and instead of the Robin Hood plea of *charity* in excuse for their doings, they put in the statesmanlike apology of the "necessities of the State." These freebooters are known as "Secession Rangers," and sweep through Texas, up to the Mesilla Valley, seeking whom and what they can find to devour. A band of such fellows it was who, at San Antonio, a week or two ago, seized the $30,000 which the United States had sent to pay off our gallant army, which has been for years defending the frontier against the Indian savages; or, as the San Antonio *Herald* vividly described it:

"A formidable armed body of men, under the authority of the Commissioners, *acting under the pressure of public necessity*, on the Lord's day, entered the house where the money was, with a temerity worthy to be chronicled with the adventures of Gen. PUTNAM in the wolf's den, and brought out, without even getting their hair singed, $39,000."

In Arizona, however, they do not require the authority of "Commissioners," or anybody else,—only the authority of the bullet and the bowie-knife. The Confederate robbers rifle the United States mails, seize the forage at the stations, and plunder unfortunate travelers who still fancy they are under the ægis of the American eagle—all for the greate

glory of JEFF. DAVIS, and in support of a needy public treasury. The very latest accounts from the Mesilla Valley, state that a company of these Secession Rangers were ravaging the country, plundering the supplies, &c., and that the mail conductor, "being intrusted with a considerable amount of money in transit, deemed it prudent to lie over till the Rangers had departed, *lest the coin should be confiscated to the public benefit.*"

THE GREAT EASTERN COMING AGAIN.—The English papers received by the *Africa* announce that the Directors of the Great Ship Company have determined upon dispatching the *Great Eastern* to New-York on the first of May ensuing. Capt. JOHN VINE HALL, her commander on the first voyage, has been superceded by Capt. CARNEGIE, R. N., who is to be her future commander. Upon the death of Capt HARRISON, Capt. HALL was selected as the commander of the great ship, on account of the reputation he had won in the service of the East India Mail Company, as commander of their steamers. He had distinguished himself on several important occasions by the exercise of superior skill and judgment under trying circumstances. Upon the successful conclusion of the first Atlantic trip of the monster ship, he was highly complimented, in connection with his associate officers, for his skillful management during the voyage. Joining in this testimonial was Capt. CARNEGIE, with four others, Captains of the Royal Navy, who were among the passengers.

What influences have led to the displacement of Capt. HALL we are not aware. It is well known that he had not the least responsibility for the stupid mismanagement of the ship's affairs during her stay in this City, though we think it not at all unlikely that he has been made the scape-goat for the sins of others. We donbt whether a better commander or a more courteous gentleman has been found to take his place.

FROM MARYLAND.

The Breckinridge Democracy—News from Virginia—Secession and the Government—Union Party—Judge Daggtas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

The Breckinridge Democrats, here, profess to be quite sanguine that Virginia will yet declare herself for secession; and that such, likewise, will be the ultimate result in Maryland. The greatest efforts, regardless of their equity and morality, doubtless are and will be used to bring this about; but, as yet, the hopes of the Unionists remain unshaken, and latters from distinguished members of the Virginia Convention announce cheerful tidings, the carrier's feet being "beautiful upon the mountains."

One thing is to be said, however, in regard to disunion: Its advocates and agents possess a great advantage over their opponents; like experienced gamesters, they rely and are acting upon the strength of their *whole* game, which does not seem to be the case with the Government. The preservation of the Union, if fully recognized and cordially adopted by the latter and its adherents as their master principle of action, would, as an object, be in itself all powerful and eventually triumphant. Unless the policy of the Administration is made subservient to this one great principle as paramount to all sectional and party interests, it cannot arrest or even resist the revolution, which, in a greater or less degree, is now agitating the entire body of Slaveholding States.

So many circumstances have conspired to promote the objects of the Secessionists, that the head and front they have gained ought not to excite any special wonder. The weakness resulting from that provision of the Constitution by which four months are allowed to elapse between the election and inauguration of the President, has conduced immensely to their advantage. It operates as a sort of interregnum. It is a defect in the instrument which ought not to have escaped its framers, for danger might very well have been apprehended from it on the occurrence of turbulent times. It places within the power of a disappointed or mischievous out-going incumbent of the Executive chair, by either weakness or corruption, to hand over his successor, tied and fettered, a prisoner to his opponents. Had Mr. BUCHANAN availed himself of the warnings and advice contained in that peculiar but prophetic letter addressed to him by Gen. SCOTT, in October last, and taken measures to protect the national property and Government from the effects of fectional and seditious outbreaks, is it supposable that the Southern States would occupy the position they now hold? Or, upon the result of the election being known, if Mr. LINCOLN had immediately assumed the control of the Government? As it is, he came into office after treason had achieved position, and rebellion and revolution had been, in a great degree, consummated.

Major ANDERSON was commended for removing his forces from Fort Moultrie to the stronger post of Sumpter, and the lovers of order and supporters of good Government, in short, all loyal men, were gratified at the change. Why was this so? Was it that he might be held in a state of inactivity until his second position heesme as untenable as his first? As the metter has resulted, he might as well have remained at Moultrie. But his conduct, in taking possession of the stronger post, being approved, consistency required thet authority should have bean given him to maintain it as a commanding position; and every act of the Carolinians that tended to impair its strategic or military *status*, should have been regarded and tiented as a levying of war against the United Stetes. The same with Fort Pickens. A month ago, and Lieut. SLEMMER commanded the harbor and commerce of Pensecola! Now, BRAGG, and his newly-constructed works, command, or soon will, command him. Like figures on a chess board, the king moves from the black square to the white, and from the white to the black, while the knights, pawns and castles of the opponent take position until check-mate is inevitable. Mr. LINCOLN cannot be blamed for this policy; it was initiated by his predecessor; it may result from an inherent weakness of the Government; bnt, if this system of tactics is the most potent within the scope of the latter's antharity, wherefore keep tha troops where they are? Why not withdraw them at onae? Why war with thorns that have no dignity in them as weapons, and can only rankle as irritatives? Is further concession intended? If so, to be wise, it should be volnntary—it should be timely—and before those who are its objects have obtained a victory. The Government might as well reaign its functions at once, as to admit that it has no power in the premisee. The time, perhaps, has passed when either of these posts could wisely be reinforced. Snch seems to be the general opinion here. The disease, which might have been readily cnred, if taken in time, will now take time to cure. It may be better to "breathe the distemper by a wise delay, rather than attempt its correctiun by too rash an onset." To seek to *depress*, rather than to *suppress* it. When Moses, retnrning, discovered the moulten calf that had been set up by Aaron, he did not braak it with a battle-ax, he reproved the false priest—he neither cut, hung nor drew the people; he sought to *win* them back to the law. This perhaps is the course dictated by prudence to those who would restore and preserve the Union. It not unfrequently happens that to temporize is better than to struggle. At the same time no one can help feeling the demoralizing effect of this course upon the nationality and loyalty of public sentiment. It is with Governments as with persons—to love them properly we must respect them. The attachment, otherwise, degenerates into weakness or sentimentality, loses its vigor, and, when the hour of trial comes, takes flight, like CLEOPATRA from Actium. The loyalist, therefore, the true lover of the Union, the citizen educated in respect for the Government over him, may well be excused for any misgivings they may entertain in regard to that patriotism which, avowing itself in favor of conciliation, is and has been all the while giving moral aid to revolution in the way in which a number of our fellow-citizens here and public journals are wont to do; professing love for the Republic, and at the same time treating secession as a foregone conclusion—parading before the public every sentiment and act that tends to extend it—blazoning its advantages, and darkening, so far as they can, in the eyes of the people, the blessings of the Union, and the ills thet must wait on its disruption.

Thie sort of patriotism characterizes, with a few honorable exceptions, the entire Breckinridge Democracy of this State. It is disnnion in disguise, and not the lese dangerone because of its foreed homage and its professed advocacy of reconstruction. The reconstruetion that it eeeks is of that political power in the South which it has lost in the country.

In the meantime the Unionists are not idle. The following is a copy of a call showa me yesterday, and stated to be in the hand-writing of Judge DOUGLAS. Its design is not limited to Meryland:

"Atl who are opposed to secessioa and in favor of the restoration and preservation of the Union, by such amsndments to the Constitntion as will insure the domestic tranquillity, safety and equality of all the States, and thereby preserve the peace of the country and perpetuate the Unian of the States, are requested to meet, &c." CECIL.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEARLY ONE MILLION IN TREASURE.

Progress of the Revolution in New-Granada.

Proposed Union of Ecuador with France.

The stesmship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Aspinwall on March 25. She brings 200 passengere and $996,445 in treasure. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$4,986	Eppinger & Co.	$3,000
American Ex. Bank	65,000	A S. Rosenbaum & Co.	9 800
P. Naylor	8,000	Neustadter & Bros.	16,000
J. H. Coghill	6,226	Scholle Bros.	17,000
J. G. Parker & Son	9,000	H. Cohn & Co.	16.000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	31,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	25,000
J. B. Welr	10,000	Metropolitan Bank	38,994
Wm. Hoge & Co.	30,000	Baker & Morrill	11,000
T. Nickerson	12.000	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Hoffin & Rosenstock	7,400	Eugene Kelly & Co.	59,000
A. E. & C. E. Tilton	3,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	4 000
L. Von Heffman & Co.	121,000	R. Fetrick & Co.	38,000
R. Meade & Adams	6,100	Augnste Belmon	112,000
J. Heller & Bros.	6,700	Duocan, Sher'n & Co.	69,191
Frank Baker	5 f00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	147,000
Wm Heller & Co	8,500	American Ex. Bank	30,000
W. Seligman & Co	16.200		

ASPINWALL.

S. L. Ireacs	$400	Order	$21,250
J. M. Nunez & Co	4,150	D. Lewis & Co	850
J. H. Lerdgerwood	200	Trevor & Colegate	2,049
Jos. F. Joy, Secty	13,877	G. G. Hobson	15,487
McLean & Lintz	1,000		
Total			$996 445

In lat. 35° long. 74° 09', spoke ship *Thomas B. Wales*, of Boston, 74 days from Calcutta.

The intelligence from California is anticipated as usual by that received *vid* Pony Express.

The *Centinela* has dates from Bogota to Feb. 18.

The First, Second, and Sixth Division and the second column of the Constitutional army were stationed at various points on the bank of the Magdalena, with the head-quarters at San Juan de Rioseco, where President OSPINA and the Secretaries of State and War had arrived. The Revolutionary force was situated between Ambalama, Hoada, and Méedes; the former had 7,000, the latter 3,000 men. The *Centinela* expects that the aext mail will bring news of the triampb of the Government party. MOSQUERA is said to bave made a demand for men and money on the States of Bolivar and Magdalena.

The Senate met on the 1st and completed its quorum on the 18th. The House of Representatives met on the same day, and opened with a constitutioaal quorum.

The *Centinela* persists in asserting that Gen. BARCENO was victorious and not defeated at El Carmen, near Ocaña.

The steamer *Columbus* arrived at Panama on March 21, with later intelligence from Central America.

From the Republic of Guatemala there'is no news of importance.

In Honduras, President GUARDIOLA has been named Captain-General of the Republic and given full powers to settle the question between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities.

A rumor was current in Nicaragua that a party of 150 fillibusters had arrived at the Rio Grande, from New-Orleans. The report was not credited by tha Government.

Sr. Don JULIAN VOLIO, Minister Plenipotentiary from Costa Rica, was in communication with the Government of Nicaragua; his missioa heing to effect a Union of the Central American States.

In Costa Rica everything was quiet.

Three vessels laden with coffee had sailed, two for Europe and one for California. The price had gone up to $13 a quintal.

FROM ECUADOR.

Proposed Transfer of the Country to France.

The Lima correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* writing on March 14, translates passages from three letters alleged to have been written last year by GARCIA MORENO, the actual President of Ecuador, to Mr. TRIBITE, *Chargé d'Affaires* at Lima. They were made public by ordar of Gen. FRANCO. In the first letter, dated Quito, Dec. 7, there is the following passage:

"In my opinion, and I may sven say, in the opinion of every order loving man, the happiness of this country would depend upon its union with the French Empire, under conditions oaalogous with those which exist between Canada and Great Britain, excepting the differences which have to be introduced by tha force of circumsiances. Those of us who are tired of struggling against the licentioasness of the soldiery and the turbulence of the demagogues—those who work in vain to continua the anarchy which dishonors and impoverishes us, and *who see advancing rapidly the devastating torrent of the Anglo-American race*—we should find under the auspices of France the civilization, in the peace and liberty, in the ordar and blessings, which feeble and attenuated Spain could never make us enjoy."

In the third letter, written in French, badly, (perhaps purposely so,) translated in tha *Comercio*, and dated Quito Dec. 21, we find the following:

"It le not the question 'either,' (translated in the *Comercio* 'not only') of a guarantee, which one is bound to say, the ambitious chiefs of these unhappy Repablics have exacted so many times. It is 'not' (translated 'not only') a question of interest to the Government, of which I am a member, but to the interest of this country, which has just been delivered from the scourge of the eternal revolutions, by associating itself to a great Power of whose repose and civilization it could partake. It le also the interest of France, as she would becoma the mistress of this baantiful country, which would not be useless to her.

What I intend to do, and what t certainly will do, as soon as you give me the confidential assurance of the support of Her Majesty's Guverment, is the following: The Provisional Government of Quito will ask the people, if it will unite itself to the French Empire under the name which you please to indicate beforehand, and I am sure of the consent of the people, tired as it is of the calamities of the revolations, and much as it hates to be dragged by force into dependence of the American Goverament. Meanwhile we will endeavor to gain time; but it would be better to act soon, and it would be a blessing for Ecuador, if you or the chief of the French Naval station, could take upon their responsibility the step I propose to take, that is, the assurance of not being abandoned."

FRANCO answers this piece of bombast, in which he says, amongst other absurdities:

"It is not unknown to you that Canada is an English colony, governed by rulers sent from England, and by local assemblies, the phantoms of municipal powers, the decisions of which are restricted by tha 'will of the Government of the metropolis.'"

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Tedious Trip of those who left New-York on the Ariel, Feb. 1—No United States Senator Yet—Unaccountable Faith in Esmeralda—Cheerful News from the Mines—How Justice is Interpreted to the Apaches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 11, 1861.

The passengers who left New-York in the *Ariel*, on the 1st of February, got more ocean and tropical experience than they bargained for. Down to Panama they made good time; hnt when two days out from that port, on the *Uncle Sam*, the steamer's starboard wheel-shaft broke down. Still, with one wheat, the worthy craft managed to reach Acapulco on the morning of the 10th, only a day or two behind schedule time. There a thorough overhauling was [illegible] to rut another week at sea. Many [illegible] is a pretty place to stop in for a day. Tiled houses you can enjoy there seeing the naked natives [illegible] by the ship's side for the dimes you pitch overboard. Three more spent in rambling about the quiet old town, buying fresh bananas, oranges, and sugar, dirt cheap, go off swimmingly. And then you are quite ready to move on; for it is mortal hot there. No breath of air can find access to the mountain-walled harbor, unless it comes winged with a hurricane. The sun beats down with fiercest energy through the day, and his steaming beams, with the Southern peaks for a fulcrum, lift up the very soul of languor from the lazy deep.

At Panama you have an open sea on one side, and, though the air along the horizon trembles perpetually with heat, an imagination not schooled out of the faith, that where there are large bodies of water there must be more or less of coolness, pumps in a sort of refreshment from the simple sight. But the harbor of Acapulco is so like a gigantic oven that you envy the strapping fellows who swim all day about the ship as incapable as ducks of drowning, and only worry for fear they will be parboiled. And yet it is proven that consuls can live at Acapulco, and women and children from the north on an emergeacy survive the baking, without finding their livers sensibly enlarged. So soon as our sweltering friends who left New-York in the *Ariel* were informed that the *Uncle Sam* could go no further, they knew they must wait for the arrival of the next steamer from the Isthmus. The week that elapsed before the *California* made her welcome appearance was, according to the count of an eye-witness, at least a Summer long. It was whiled away with dances, cards, novels interchanged, eating, sweating and hoping for the end to come. The place was healthy, board cost nothing on the steamer, and there was, at least, the consolation that here was a brave tropical experisnce obtained gratis. But the *California* looked shockingly little when she came. It was clear that if she had already anything like her complement of passengers, she could not take half of the *Uncle Sam's* on board. A Committee rowed off to see what she could do. Their report was that the *California* could make room for five ladies and fourteen gentlemen in the first cabin, for not a soul in the second cabin, but for as many males from the steerage as would agree to sleep on deck, and make no fuss about it. The list was then called, and in the order that they bought their tickets, they were allowed their choice to go or stay. Those who came up from San Francisco protest that there was no great growling on the part of the unfortunatee who were left, but we expect quite a different atory when they come up to tell it for themselves. All told, 125 were transferred from the steamer of the broken shafts to the little *California*, which then was badly crowded, with only a list of 433 on board. Head winds and heavy seas made the trip up the coast tough and dispiriting enough. The gun that announced their arrival here at 5 o'clock of Friday morning, the 8th, woke the whole town, which, for ten days past, had been in a fever of anxiety—it not having been discovered till the day preceding, even that the passengers that left here by the *Uncle Sam* on the 21st of January had arrived safely through to New-York. By next Sunday, we hope to welcome the women and children who have been roasting 20 days in Acapulco Harbor, and who now are 39 days out from your port.

While we were standing for our steamer mails, news came in by Pony that the exasperated Texans had seized the stock of the Overland Mail Company, and broken up the route. Nobody believed the story, which proved by the next Pony to have been substantially a hoax; but it did suffice to make us realize our isolation, and it evoked a good many involuntary curses on all who have any hand in postponing the great work of a trans-continental railroad.

We have'n't got a Senator elected yet—don't make much headway toward one. RANDOLPH, the best of the bunch talked of, is out of the ring, having been beaten in the Anti-Lecompton Caucus. He is in town, seriously sick yet. The Legislature met in Joint Convention on Saturday and balloted five times—then adjourned to this afternoon. The Republicans hung together—all but one (the most of all interested) voting for J. S. PHELPS, who has a seat in the State Senate. On the fifth ballot the vote was as follows: McDougall, (Anti-Lecompton,) 25; Denver, 15; Nugent, (John, of the *Herald* latety, and for Douglas, when he saw that Douglas was ahead,) 16; Phelps, (Republican,) 21; Weller, (who "would vote for a gambler of 30 years standing, if regularly nominated," and now Mexican Minister,) 19; Creamer, (don't know who he is,) 7; Hoge, 2; Heacock, 1: and Bowie, 1. It is said by some, whose wish would never have fethered the thought, that at this writing Gen. McDOUGALL has a better prospect than either of his competitors.

It looks now as if with returning Spring, the tide of adventurers would set stroagly toward Esmeralda—the region lying some eighty miles S. S. E. of Carson City, along the boundary line of Utah and California, and in the Walker River basin. Last Fall it was always spoken of as in Utah, but as it fills with people who dread a repetition of the anarchy of Washoe, the impression has so strengthened of its inclusion within the California limits, that our Legislature is loudly petitioned to erect a new county, to be called "Mono," which shall embrace all of Caleveras County that lies east of the Sierra Nevada, and snugly wrap within this coveted corner. It is now some six months since the prospectors cried "Eureka" over the silver-laden quartz lead that splits the porphyritic green stone of Esmeralda. It was too late in the season then to get much of the rock down to the distant reduction works, and Winter is no time for prosecuting investigations into the wealth or povarty of mines that lie 5,000 milee above the level of the sea, and within 25 miles of the base of the snowy Sierra. Still an unaccountable faith has swelled the population of the little town of Aurora from 200, as it was when Winter sat in, to 800, as it is now while Winter still keeps guard over all the regioa. This vanguard of the restless army that is expected was housed in tents, or in cabins of turf or stone, but very rarely in houses of wood. The nearest standing woods fit for lumber are some twenty milee away, where a saw-mill will be running in less than a month. Meanwhile the Auroans are rejoicing in the discovery of a plastic stone—just the thing for building material—an article which can be trimmed easily with hatchets when first unearthed, but which hardens into a tolerable sandstoae in a few days. For fuel, the scrubby pitch-pine which covers a third of all the mining district, is well spoken of; and there is water enough; so that they are talking of building two considerable ditches already, whose routes have been surveyed and pronounced feasible. The writers from Esmeralda speak very cooly of the prospects, but tell large stories notwithstanding of the looks of the rock. In the Edward Everett lodge, they say the gold is almost everywhere visible in the decomposed quartz; that "large wages can be made by pounding the rock in a mortar, while the seams, worked only with the pick, yield over an ounce a day to the hand." The silver sulphurets lie deeper.

From the nearer mining districts the reports are uniformly favorable. You may think this is natural and to be expected so long as there are newspapers, grocers and whisky-dealers everywhere to be supported; but there is an instinct among miners that ferrets out humbug with surprising dispatch, and, knowing it, the local papers find it for their interest to aim at tha truth, especially early in the season. So the stories from Kern River of the hands in Bradshaw's gulch turning out from $3 to $20 a day in rockers; of the men on the bars all making good wages; of the new and rich discoveries 40 miles north and 20 miles south of the Potosi mines, and of rich promise in the Northern mines generally, are to be believed, not up to the very letter perhaps, but in their spirit fully.

The Apaches, which is another name for the terror of Arizona, are fast learning what civilized justice is. Four Americans had been captured by them on the line of the Overland Mail route, and speared to daath. When Lieut. MOORE, with 70 United States Dragoons, arrived from Fort Breckinridge, at the Apache Pass, he found so much as the Coyotes had left of their bodies, which was little more than sufficed to identify them. Whether the Lieuteaant's extraordinary proceedings, after he had decently buried the dead, is in accordance with the estabilished policy of the Indian Department, I do not know, but this it was: He took the six braves whom he had captured, and whose only connection with the outrage was that they belonged to the same tribe, and hanged them, indulging the wife and a boy of one of the braves with a good position to see it all. The poor fellows, as they were about to be strung up, begged hard, not for their lives, but that they might be shot rathar than hanged, and that citizens, not soldiers, might shoot them. The very fact of the request was held reason enough to deny it. A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing from Tucson, applauded this mathod of dealing with savages, and urges that the only way to prevent future trouble is to herd them on reservations, scrupulously shooting every one who leaves his allotted place. Making treaties with them he holds to be the supremest folly, as it is their policy, when anything of the sort is going on, to divide their forces into two apparently hostile gangs, that while one party is busy making the treaty, the other may pursue with all the greater success its stock-stealing.

The Congress of Sonora, at last advices, was favorably considering the Governor's recommendation of a grant of right of way through the State to the proposed railway connection between El Paso and Guaymas; and the Executive had given assurances that if there should be any repeal of the decree by virtue of which goods are conveyed from Guaymas to Arizona, such repeal should not take effect until after six months of publication. This assurance puts Arizonians in excellent spirits. GLAUCUS.

Railroad Accident near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, April 3.

The mail train, dne from Philadelphia at 1 A. M., was thrown from the track near Wall's Station, about thirteen miles from this city, by the breaking of an axle. The forward car went down an embankment fifteen feet, the others running off the track. There were about eighty passengers in the train, only five of whom, viz: Mr. DOBBS, daguerreotypist, of Pittsburgh, E. CARPENTER, drover, of Holmes County, Ohio, J. MOUSSEAU, of Hollidaysburgh, J. BIRMONS, express agent, of Philadelphia, and one other, received slight injuries. They will be able to leave for their places of destination to-morrow.

The mails caught fire from the upsetting of a stove, the contents of several pouches being badly damaged or destroyed. The Washington letter mail escaped. The New-York and Philadelphia mails were slightly damaged, and the Baltimore and Harrisburgh mails considerably. The way mail between Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh was almost entirely destroyed.

Another Fugitive Slave Case at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 3.

A colored man named HARRIS, with his wife and two children, were arrested here this morning on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner CORNEAU and sent by special train to Springfield, where they will be examined to-morrow. The man is claimed by Mr. PATTERSON, of St. Louis County, Mo., and the woman and children by Mr. VAIL, of the same County, from whence they escaped. As it was almost entirely unknown that warrants were issued they were executed with little difficulty, bnt after the affair became known the most intense excitement prevailed among the colored portion of the community, and large numbers gathered at the dépôt at the time the regular morning train left, the crowd supposing the fugitives to be aboard. One or two shots were fired at the train. Beyond this there was no disturbance.

The Associated Press of the State of New-York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 3.

At the annuel meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New-York, held in Utica to-day, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, MOTUS WHEELER, of Buffalo; Secretary and Treasurer, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of Utica; Executive Committee, J. C. CUYLER, of Albany; D. J. HALSTEAD, of Syracuse; ISAAC BUTTS, of Rochester, and tha President and Secretary *ex officio*.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BRIG NEWMAN.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, April 3.

The brig *Samuel French*, PARRITT, from Turks Island, with salt, bound to Eastport, Me., has put in here on account of head winds. Capt. P. reports that he has on board Capt. WM. WHITE and two seamen of the British brig *Newman*, wrecked on Molasses Reef, T. I., about the 20th of March. The *Newman* was a total loss.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, April 3.

The schooner *N. H. Farnhem*, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Boston, has put in here leaking, and with rigging damaged.

The schooner *Henry Hooten*, from Portland bound to Cuba, has arrived here in distress.

Heavy Forgery in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 3.

The *Journal* states that H. D. P. BIGELOW, of the late firm of BIGELOW & KNIGHT, shoe-dealers, in Pearl-street, has left for parts unknown, leaving behind forged notes to the amount of $50,000 in the hands of brokers and others. He also borrowed a considerable amount of money from his friends before leaving.

Election in Utica.

UTICA, Wednesday, April 3.

At the village election, held at Rome yesterday, the Democrats elected all the village officers and two-thirds of the Ward officers. The majorities average 350. GEORGE BARNARD is chosen President.

Richmond Mayoralty Election.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, April 3.

Our municipal election came off to-day. Mr. MAYO is elected Mayor by about 1,000 majority over Mr. MILLS, Unionist.

For Europe.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 3.

The steamship *Canada*, for Halifax and Liverpool, sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, taking 36 passengers for the latter and 10 for the former port. She has no specie on freight.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, April 3.

The United States mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BARAY, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 2.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived at Tybee at 6 o clock, and at her wharf here at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, detained by fog.

Sudden Deaths Prevented.

Remove from the system offending agents, which, if permitted to ramain at this season of the year, are franght with great danger to life itself.

COLDS, DIZZINESS, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SMALL POX,

And all Fevers are SPEEDILY CURED by the BRANDRETH PILLS,

Which should be used in doses sufficient fully to remove all cruditles and impurities from the stomach and bowels.

Oh! what heartaches would be prevented if these PILLS were used with fearlessness and promptitude in the beginning of sickness.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 294 CANAL-ST. ALSO, AT NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

N. B.—Can be obtained of DEALERS GENERALLY.

Trees and Plants

AT

PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

Catalegnes can he found, and orders left at No. 41 Park-row.

Moffat's Life Pills.—For costiveness, bilions and sick headache, giddiness, dizziness, nervous headache, heartburn and loss of appetite, these pills will be found a sure remedy.

MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS

will be found equally efficacious in cases of dyspepsia, pain and oppression after meals, weakness of the digestive organs, and of the system generally, and nervous diseases in all their forms.

Prepared by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his Office, No. 335 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusse. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Having made Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's wear a specialty, as well as dress hats, I ask attention to the finest assortment to be found in New-York, manufactured in my own workshops, for the present season, and claim that in quality and cheapness they are beyond rivalry.

ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st.

To Rent and For Sale,

Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Sewing Machines (NEW,) at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

New Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gray's Hair Restorative will Cause Hair to grow on bald heads, restore gray hair to its original color, and prevent the hair from falling off. For sale at No. 21 Fulton-st., No. 162 Broadway, and by Druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 500 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 362 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Album Photographs.—500 taken daily. Six for $1, sixteen for $2. Large Ambrotypes 50 cents. By KIMBALL, No. 477 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner Greenwich and Murray sts.

Batcheler's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.

Dr. HALSTED'S success in the cure of Wounds, Sores and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Cases brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. His successful treatment of other complaints, and the great fever given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, are elsewhere most grateful.

They who call at the Arcade Hospital to enjoy the calm of the inviting sight of Gentlemen's trout flies.

TERRY, Hatter, No. 207 Broadway, second door from Walker st.

Home for Inebriates, Cleveland, Ohio.—Sufferers from Alcohol or Opium send for a circular giving full information.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HOLLISTER—PRAKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 3 at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, J. HOLMAN HOLLISTER, Esq., to Miss ETTA A. PRAKE, both of Johnstown, N. Y.

CLIFFORD—GILMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 2, at St. Bartholomew Church, by Rev Dr. Samuel Cooke, MARSHALL J. CLIFFORD to SARAH, daughter of Samuel Gilman, all of this City.

LEWIS—BUSH.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 3, at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev Joel Parker, D. D., D. S. LEWIS to MARIE O. BUSH, all of New-York.

HUNT—BOWLAER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 2, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, MICHAEL M. HUNT to CATHARINE CLINTON, youngest daughter of the late Samuel S. Howland.

DIED.

RYAN.—In this City, on Monday, April 1, MORAS C. RYAN, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, in the 42d year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers, Washington and Dennis Ryan, and the Police Department in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 194 West 36th st.

WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 2, MARGARET, widow of the late Dennis Ward, in the 60th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas Devine, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 19 West Washington-place, on Thursday, at 10½ A. M. High Mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, after which her remains will be interred in the family vault at the Cathedral.

PLUCKNETT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 3, CHRISTIANA ELISABETH PLUCKNETT, widow of the late Thomas James Plucknett, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, April 5, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

BAXTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 3, of consumption, MARY ANN, wife of Sherwin Baxter, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Perseverance Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 Orchard-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

AYMAR.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 2, SARAH, wife of John J. Aymar.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, No 309 West 35th st., to St. Luke's Church, where the funeral services will be performed, after which they will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Wm. G. Bibb, are respectfully invited to attend, at the Church, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, 5th inst.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 3, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs CHRISTIAN MORRIS, at the advanced age of 86 years, mother of the late James Morris, whose friends, with those of her son, Edgar Morris, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Metuchin, N. J., for interment.

BULL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 3, MARY ELIZA, only daughter of Richard H. and Mary Ann Bull, aged 8 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 6 4th st., on Friday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 3, Mr. SAMUEL STILES, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Friday, 5th inst., at 9½ A. M., from the Spring st. Church, without further notice.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 2, of hydrocephalus, RANDOLPH HOWARD, second and only child of Randolph and Lizzie Huntington, aged 2 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. S. F. WILLIAMS, No. 101 Amity-st., on Friday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BEATTY.—On Sands, March 31, EMMA, infant child of Zack A. and Jennie V. Beatty, aged 1 month and 13 days.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

WEIR.—In Yorkville, on Monday evening, April 1, MARGARET, wife of Edward Weir, aged 42 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, April 4, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, is 923 st., between 3d and 4th avs.

PFANNHAUCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 3, CHRISTIANA, wife of Frederick Pfannhucher, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 348 Fulton-st., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

COX.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, in Marcy-av., near Myrtle-av., on Tuesday, April 2, Rev. ISAAC F. COX, Assistant Minister of St. Matthew's Church, aged 49 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Church, on Throop-av., near De Kalb-av., at 2 o'clock on Friday, 5th inst. The Reverend Clergy are requested to meet at his residence at 1½ o'clock.

LASOZ.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 3, Mr. GEORGE C. LASOZ, for many years assistant foreman in the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, in the 39th year of his age.

SMITH.—In Smithtown, L. I., on Thursday, March 28, ALEXANDER T. S., infant son of Judge J. Lawrence Smith, aged 3 months.

COMPTON.—In Perth Amboy, on Tuesday, April 2, ADDAL, wife of Lewis Compton, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURHANS.—In New Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, April 2, Mrs. ANNA RUGGLES BURHANS, widow of the late Rev. D. Burhans, D. D., aged 86 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Toppan, No. 23 West 30th-st., on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, to proceed to Poughkeeps

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts. 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x86 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 478 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—FORT GEORGE HOTEL, TOGETHER with hotel and dock and two acres of land on Harlem River, above High-bridge. This place is covered with beautiful woods, and is the most attractive resort near the City. Also, to let, a desirable country residence in Orange, New-Jersey. House contains 12 rooms, good garden, with two to ten acres of land, three minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Railroad depôt. Rent low. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND STAble, together with 20 (or, if desired, more) lots, situated between the East River and Avenue A, and 81st and 82d sts. The house is suitable for a large family, and has gas and Croton water introduced into it. Also, the upper three floors of the building No. 70 Broadway, extending to New-st., and the entire store, No. 5 Jones'lane. Apply to GEORGE JONES, le 10th-st., next to the Church, on the corner of University-place.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO LET OR LEASE.—Two of the new three-story brick houses, Nos. 69 and 61, on DeKalb-av., corner Raymond-st., very convenient, having Ridgewood water, hot and cold, to third story; laundry tubs, gas, dumb waiter, &c. Walking distance from the ferries, and in close vicinity to Washington Park. Rent $350. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling-house on the north side of Rapelye-street, being the first house east of Hicks-st.; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building 26½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOken.—The three-story and basement brown front houses Nos. 6, 7, 16 and 17 Franklin-terrace, in Hudson-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; are within five minutes' walk of the ferry, and have the modern improvements. Apply at the office cor. of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

TO LET—OFFICES—TWO SUPERB SUITES, just being finished in the large brown-stone building southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts. Also, a few desirable single offices, suitable for lawyers, engravers, draughtsmen, &c. Also, light and convenient stores, Nos. 130 and 132 Nassau-st., same building. Apply to J. M. TODD, Rooms 18 and 26, in the building.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—TWO OR FOUR stalls with carriage room, at No. 48 West 28th-st.; separate feed and harness rooms, gas and water; stalls all above ground. Apply on the premises or of Mr. KIMBARK, No. 398 Broadway, up stairs. Knock on stable door for admission.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO BROWNstone and one brick dwelling house, on Carlton and DeKalb-avs., newly built, handsomely finished, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 199 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP house No. 126 West 12th st., three rooms deep, containing new mantel and pier glasses, chandeliers and gas fixtures; will be put in perfect order to a responsible tenant, and a five years' lease given. Apply to LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, Clinton-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal), and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700. F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN. A first-class 3-story, high-stoop house, 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton st., New-York, or to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn. Rent low.

FOUNDRY TO LET, VERY LOW—AT SING SING, with steam-engine, &c., right on the river. Will be let for other business, if desired. Immediate possession given. Apply to C. L. JACKES, No. 199 East 10th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M., or to THOS. WEATHERBY, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, 23 feet front, No. 799 2d-av., corner 46th st., with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Possession by 20th inst., if desired. It has gas fixtures, heater and hall oil-cloth. Rent $700. Inquire at the house, or of N. F. GRAVES, 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 16 CORTLANDT-ST., 120 feet deep, near Broadway, and opposite Western Hotel. Lower floor, basement and under-cellar to let. The store is modern built and well lighted. Apply on the premises at 12½ o'clock, or at No. 154 Chambers-st., of Mr. RALPH CLARK.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, AND IN A DESIRAble neighborhood, the three-story and basement house No. 149 East 36th st., (near 3d av.) All the modern improvements, and newly painted. Rent $264. Apply to A. F. WARBURTON, No. 117 Nassau-st., or No. 99 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUNCEY court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-feet extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE with eight lots of ground, coach-house, stable, &c.; has all modern improvements, and is situated 150 feet east of 2d-av., between 61st and 62d sts. T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDEN, No. 72 East 26th st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER OF 31ST-ST., a large house and store, for a term of years; well adapted to any business; rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of MARTIN VAN BUREN WILCOXSON, No. 52 John-st.

BUILDING FOR FACTORY PURPOSES.—To let, in whole or in part, the five-story building No. 20 Park-st., nearly opposite Dunane-st. Favorable terms and immediate possession. W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 28 William-st., first floor, rear office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 83 BARCLAY-ST., IN the immediate neighborhood of Washington Market, an excellent business location. The premises will be put in thorough order for a good tenant. Apply at the office No. 346 Greenwich-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY house, No. 169 West 33th-st., complete with all modern improvements, elegantly papered throughout, and in perfect order. Rent low to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 266 Broadway, two doors above Union-square; will be let either together or separately. A first rate location for any light business. Inquire in the store No. 266 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATE ly or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY and basement house No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern improvements; gas and fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping, stationery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 426 West 27th-st.; Croton water, gas, and bath; rent $550. Apply to C. O. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY STORE NO. 155 SOUTH-st. Also the first and upper floors of No. 153 South-st., both near Peck-slip. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST, No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in Bethune, near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 113 East 34th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 Tribune Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

STORE TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY STORE No. 128 Beekman-st., near Fulton Market, nearly new; possession on the 1st of May; rent very moderate. Apply at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES, OR PARTS OF HOUSES, on 4th av., corner of 41st-st.; rooms papered with gold papers, and have all conveniences. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—A SMALL PARTY WISHING NEAT, comfortable apartments, without going into a tenement-house, can find three rooms at No. 107 East 29th-st. Rent $165. Immediate possession, if required.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A THREE-story brick house, in West 33d-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to M. COGSWELL, No. 249 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—PART OF STORE NO. 171 FRONT-ST., with front office. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—TO LEASE.—A HOtel is to be built 136 feet front on the west side of Broadway, and 83 feet on 27th-st., six stories high, to make it this year 43 feet front on Broadway and 83 feet on 27th-st., and next year, or as soon after as may be determined on, to extend it to 136 feet front on Broadway. The rent will be made very low to a good tenant, unfurnished. The plans can be seen at Messrs. Burgess & Pirsson, Architects, No. 72 East 26th-st., near 4th-av. Leave communications on the subject at No. 15 East 26th-st., addressed to H. M. S.

TO RENT.—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY dwelling house, No. 838 Broadway, with dining-room extension; 26 feet front, suitable for a private family or physician; will be rented to a private family for $2 700 a year for two years, or will be let for business purposes, or will be altered into a store for a desirable tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW personally at No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, attic and basement house No. 69 Tillary-st., 10 minutes' walk to the ferries; convenient for two families; rent $325. Also, two 2-story, attic and basement houses on Myrtle-av., rail route, water and gas, 12 and 14 rooms; rent $250 and $325. Apply at Pape's Coal Office, Myrtle and Franklin avs., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 185 west side of 6th-av., next the corner of 13th-st.; 27 by 50 feet; furnished with counters, shelving, gas, &c., in the best manner, and well adepted to the dry-goods, carpet, clothing, or any other kind of business. Immediate possession. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, IN JERSEY CITY, A brick three-story brown stone basement house, No. 120 Grove-st., near Grand-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c. Apply to G. S. COWIN, corner of Fulton and South sts., New-York, or No. 93 Grand-st., Jersey City.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN EXCHANGE FOR board, a first-class three-story basement house, with modern improvements and within two minutes' walk of three lines of cars. To a family with or small children this is a favorable opportunity. Inquire, for one week, at No. 19 St. Felix-st.

TO LET—THE TWO HANDSOME MODERN-built dwelling-houses situated at Nos. 151 and 141 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at a reasonable low rent. Inquire of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 359 Canal-st., or No. 207 West 48th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH A GOOD store and basement, fit for any respectable business. Terms moderate. Third floor to let at No. 34 6th-av., in store.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 313 HENRY-st., consisting of second story and part of third, to a small family; Croton, gas and modern improvements. Apply on the premises from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 84 West 27th-st.; possession immediately; rent $700. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 33 Maiden-lane, or to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,261 Broadway.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND, third, fourth, and 5th floors of Nos. 137 and 139 Elm-st. and No. 311 Centre-st., with steady steam power. Inquire at No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A good two-story and basement frame house, in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Rent $325. Apply to WM. CHURCHILL, Jr., 84 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house No. 762 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. In perfect order. Rent $1,000. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, without children, the second floor of house No. 15 Pike-st.; references given and required; water and gas.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 123 Bowery. Rent $650, with immediate possession.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. B. Lanier, Esq., (at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine mule, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend, Bellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz: Pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing vinery, green-house, grapery, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 52 by 70 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing fine billiard-room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (STATEN ISLAND.—On the high ground between the New-Brighton and Quarantine ferries, and within a few minutes' walk of each; one of the most healthful and charming residences on the Island, plainly but fully furnished, and with three acres of ground around it. The house is amply shaded with forest trees, and the view from it of the Bay of New-York, of the City, the Narrows, and the New-Jersey and Long Island shores, is unsurpassed. Rent for the Summer. Possession can be had at once. Rent $1 200. Any dealing, and a place can address a note to E. O., Box No. 3223, Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, flower grounds, garden and fruit orchards. The dwelling is in large, old-fashioned mansion, fully furnished, and very convenient, with numerous and capacious outbuildings, carriages, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., &c. The place is in perfect order, and to be rented to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, one mile from the river and New-Hamburgh station, to let. The house contains 11 rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade, fruit and forest trees. Rent for the Summer, $90; two months, $150. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

TO RENT FURNISHED.—A COTTAGE AT Yonkers containing six rooms, kitchen, servants' room and cellar, with barn on the premises, and within five minutes' walk of the upper depôt. Apply to HENRY BRUCE, No. 122 Broadway, or at office of DATER & SIMPSON, No. 72 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story full-sized and completely furnished high-stoop house to let to a private family, in Clinton-place, near Greene-st.; house has all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR SIX months, in the best part of Brooklyn; contains ten rooms, has gas, water, range, &c., &c.; nicely furnished; rent, $225 for the term. No. 1 Carden-st., between State and Joralemon sts.,) five minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, FURNISHED OR PARTly furnished, for 6 or 12 months, the first story, basement and part of third floor, 6 large and 2 small rooms, in 27th-st. all the modern improvements. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, Agents, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 189 EAST 10th-st., (three minutes' walk from Broadway,) for six months or longer, to a private family. This house has all the modern improvements, and is completely furnished. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—At Bergen Point, N. J.; a furnished house, with one-third of an acre of land, good vegetable garden, poultry-yard, &c.; or will be let from June 1 unfurnished. Apply to J. PARET, Jr., 369 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS FROM May 1, an English basement house on 36th-st., near 5th-av., fully furnished, with use of all requisites for housekeeping. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,550 Post office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 135 West 49th-st; house four stories; all modern conveniences, and in good order; rent, furnished, $600 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY ENGLISH Basement to let with all the modern improvements, and a charming location. BRADLEY, HUTCHINS & CO., No. 42 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED house, garden and stable, suitable for a gentleman's residence; one hour from Wall-st. Inquire at No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 13th st, near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ASTORIA, L. I., to let during the summer, at $70 per month. Inquire of M. WILSON, at Harper & Brothers.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY, APRIL 2, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M., in passing from the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts., up Fulton, down Broadway, to the American Exchange Bank, corner of Cedar-st. and Broadway, a POCKET-BOOK containing $2 820 in Bank bills of various denominations, from one hundred down. The finder will be cheerfully paid the above reward by leaving it at the Cortlandt-st. Hotel.

GEORGE G. FRINK.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE WILL OF THE LATE RICHARD SANDS, dated in January, 1858. A suitable reward will be paid for its delivery to the undersigned, or for such evidence as will lead to its recovery. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON SUNDAY last, in or near 5th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling at the office of DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SIDNEY COAL at $8 per ton. CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton Screened and delivered to any part of the City. Coal Yard, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME AND commodious cottage, and about 15 acres of ground, at Spuyten Duyvel, near King's Bridge, with stable and carriage-house, hen-house, ice-house filled, and garden stocked with a variety of the choicest fruit, with large grapery. The house has eleven rooms, several pantries, store-room and bath-room, a kitchen range and furnaces. The kitchen and bath-room are supplied with pure spring water through iron pipes. The house is beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding a fine view, and is surrounded by a variety of elegant shade trees. The location is perfectly healthy. It is about five minutes' drive to the Hudson River depôt at Spuyten Duyvel, 15 minutes' drive to the Harlem Railroad depôt at Fordham, and about 1¼ hour drive to the City, over a fine road and through the Central Park. Inquire at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Broadway, corner of Wall-st., or of RICHARD BERRIAN, at King's Bridge.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this island, within 5 minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on Hudson River Railroad, with 7 or 4 acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company; also, a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises; magnificent shade-trees; locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with about 30 acres of land, on south side of Staten Island, and within a short distance of the railroad. House large and comfortable, with all out-buildings necessary for the place. Everything in good order, and the land under fine cultivation. Grounds around the house spacious, with plenty of shade and fruit. The place is healthy, and views, &c., very fine, with good boating, fishing, &c., in front. Large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,049 Post-office.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Gothic two-story and basement cottage, with seven, twelve rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs, gas, hot and cold water; grounds handsomely laid out, productive garden, vines and fruits, fine old shade trees—on the banks of the Hudson, with fine river view; forty-five minutes from Chamber-st.; convenient to station; carriage-house, stabling, poultry yard. Apply at No. 649 6th-av., north west corner of 39th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. Twenty acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New-Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story and basement house of 26 rooms, with two acres, barn and carriage house, at Bloomingview, Staten Island, half a mile from railroad depôt, two miles from steamboat landing, and three quarters of a mile from Princes Bay, a delightful place for bathing and fishing; an excellent location for public house or seasoel. S. EDOY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—CENtrally situated near the commons; possession immediately; the house is new, attractive, suitable for a good-sized family; has ample grounds; is convenient to depôt, good schools, churches, &c.; yearly rent, $275. Apply to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 256 Nassau-st., New-York; HORACE PIERSON, Bloomfield, or DAVID A. FRAME, West Bloomfield, N. J.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On South Orange av., 1¼ miles from Newark, 9 miles from New-York, containing 40 acres; house, three-story brick building, with good out-buildings; also, abundance of fruit and shade trees and fine spring of water within a few feet of the house. Apply to MACKIN & BROTHER, No. 103 Liberty-st., or KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AT GREENwich, Conn., a country residence, a fine large house and new outbuildings, 38 acres of land, mostly in new meadow; orchards of grafted fruit in fine bearing, all the small fruits in great abundance; plenty of old shade trees, desirable in every respect. For particulars apply at No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREEquarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 84 Nassau-st., or to ALEX. T. E. SHELDON, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A LARGE commodious double house, (mostly furnished,) with out-buildings, a garden of choice fruits, shrubbery, &c., and ten acres of land. Rent, $730. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $315. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depôt. Apply to W. S. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house, containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage-house, and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance, all in good order. For terms, &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat, at West Morrisania, known as Dr. Morris' place; forty-five minutes from the station of the Harlem Railroad, corner 23d-st. and Third-av., and three of a mile from the station at Melrose; rent $500; all now in good order; possession immediately. Apply to W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW ROCHELLE, a desirable country residence, situated on high ground, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. The premises comprise a good house, barn and hen house, a good garden, with one and a half acres of land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to J. J. ROBINSON, or MR. HAYT, at the depôt.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in New-Market, New-Jersey, 28 miles from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 4 miles beyond Plainfield, beautiful cottage, with barn and out-buildings, and one acre of ground, stocked with fine fruits and berries. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A BRICK gothic house containing seven rooms with modern improvements; two acres of ground attached, more if required, situated on high ground, adding a magnificent view of the Hudson River, to be sold low and terms easy. Apply to JAMES A. REGUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., or Box No. 451 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESidence in Newtown, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME white two-story frame house, 25 by 36, containing 10 rooms, with a good well of water, large garden, with plenty of fruit, with 10 lots, all inclosed with a handsome fence on Madison st., village of Winfield, town of Flushing, near the depôt; free and clear. Apply to A. M CLARK, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 30.

TO LET—IN SOUTHPORT, CONN., DISTANT 50 miles by New-York and New-Haven R. R., and convenient to the depôt, a very desirable Summer residence, with fine yard and garden, comprising about two acres of land, well supplied with fruit trees; barn, &c., on the premises. For particulars apply to G. F. DAVIS, Seventy Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—NEAR the Hastings station of the Hudson River Railroad, with orchard, garden, coach-house, &c., and 6 acres of land. Also, 1 mile from Hastings station, a cottage containing seven and a half acres of land, with a dwelling-house and kitchen. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE at Orange, five minutes from depôt; easy of access; good stables, wells, fruit-houses, &c. Ground plan tastefully laid out; rustic fences, wide plazzas, mountain scenery, with six acres, or more, if desired. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with an acre and a third of land; 10 minutes' walk from the New-Haven Railroad depôt. Plenty of fruit and shade. Terms easy and price low. Address J. G. BARTON, No. 60 East 31st-st., New-York, or GEORGE L. BROWN, Esq., Stamford.

HOUSE TO LET.—AT STAMFORD, CONN., within five minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt; has all the modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closets, &c. Apply to E. A. Quistard, No. 35 William st., New-York, or of Hon. W. S. Minor, at Stamford.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic frame house, and two lots attached, situated in Villa-place, Mott Haven, Westchester County, eight minutes walk to the cars or Harlem boat; house and lots in complete order. For particulars, inquire of JAMES ROBB, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON CASTLETON Heights, Staten Island, a very beautiful place, containing 2½ acres; house large and commodious, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to E. J. DONNELL, No. 49 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—A very desirable gentleman's residence, house of brick, two-story and basement, 45 feet square, with back building; lot 133x150 feet, well laid out and kept up; good garden, and stable in order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FURNISHED cottages at Fort-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BENJAMIN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Glenwood, Yonkers; two acres of land; improvements first-class in every respect, and in perfect order. Inquire of the owner, S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

AN UNFURNISHED ENGLISH VILLA residence at New-Brighton to let; rent $1,000; with modern improvements, with stable, coach and fowl house, large gardens, lawn and woodland. BRADLEY, HUTCHINS & CO., No. 44 East 14th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., MRS. LEON'S house, center commons, new, 11 rooms and attic, unfurnished; cellar, gas-hose, barn and 3 or 7 acres of land; rent, $400. Apply to J. CRANE & CO., No. 50 Maiden-lane, or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New-Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story and basement house of 26 rooms, with two acres, barn and carriage house, at Bloomingview, Staten Island, half a mile from railroad depôt, two miles from steamboat landing, and three quarters of a mile from Princes Bay, a delightful place for bathing and fishing; an excellent location for public house or seasoel. S. EDOY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—CENtrally situated near the commons; possession immediately; the house is new, attractive, suitable for a good-sized family; has ample grounds; is convenient to depôt, good schools, churches, &c.; yearly rent, $275. Apply to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 256 Nassau-st., New-York; HORACE PIERSON, Bloomfield, or DAVID A. FRAME, West Bloomfield, N. J.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On South Orange av., 1¼ miles from Newark, 9 miles from New-York, containing 40 acres; house, three-story brick building, with good out-buildings; also, abundance of fruit and shade trees and fine spring of water within a few feet of the house. Apply to MACKIN & BROTHER, No. 103 Liberty-st., or KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AT GREENwich, Conn., a country residence, a fine large house and new outbuildings, 38 acres of land, mostly in new meadow; orchards of grafted fruit in fine bearing, all the small fruits in great abundance; plenty of old shade trees, desirable in every respect. For particulars apply at No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREEquarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 84 Nassau-st., or to ALEX. T. E. SHELDON, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A LARGE commodious double house, (mostly furnished,) with out-buildings, a garden of choice fruits, shrubbery, &c., and ten acres of land. Rent, $730. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $315. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depôt. Apply to W. S. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

**FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house, containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage-house, and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid

FINANCIAL.

ELECTION.

At the Annual Election for Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN D. BRUSH,	MONTAGNIE WARD,
JAMES OLWELL,	CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	B. G. OLARK,
JAMES ENGLISH,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEO. W. BRAINERD,	ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
B. E. VAN AUKEN,	JOHN C. BERGH,
NATHAN T. HIGBIE,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JAMES M. HOAGLAND,	ALEXANDER M. ROSS,
ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,	THOMAS P. WAY,
JAMES STEVENS,	JOSEPH W. MEEKS,
J. R. DURBROW,	FRANCIS LELAND,
A. L. SAYRE,	TIMO'Y G. CHURCHILL,
JOHN GIBNEY,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	A. E. C. SMITH,
GEO. B. SATTERLEE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
DAVID E. AVERY,	THEODORE TIMPSON,
PHILIP G. WEAVER,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
WILLIAM J. BLACK,	H. P. LISCOMB.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 3d inst., Mr. BENJAMIN D. BRUSH having declined a reelection, Mr. TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL was elected President for the ensuing year. On the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. BRUSH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the withdrawal of our worthy President, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, Esq., from the management of this Company, which position he has filled since its organization, with a fidelity and devotion to the interests of the institution worthy of the highest commendation, furnishes a proper occasion for this Board to express to Mr. BRUSH their sentiments of personal friendship and esteem for him in his private capacity and their appreciation of his inflexible integrity and strict attention to the duties of his position.

Resolved, That Mr. BRUSH carries with him in his retirement from the position of President the warmest wishes of this Board for his future happiness.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Company is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our late President, duly signed and attested.

JOHN C. BERGH,
Secretary.

APRIL 3, 1861.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHUBB, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,

No 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

has this day been declared payable on demand.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,

CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)

DEPOSITS from 25 Cents to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $50 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $470,158 83 during the past 12 months.

Deposits made on or before APRIL 20, will bear interest from April 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

CHARTERED 1836.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN B. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
S. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HETCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWERS. MOILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY.	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER.
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH S. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. BATCH,

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH W. HATLEY, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM A. BURLEAD Elizabeth Brasie his wife, John M. Kenny and Eleanor, his wife, John L. Lean, John Scrymser, survivor of himself and William Scrymser, deceased, Henry S. Billinge Perrin Burdick, Benjamin A. Cook, Josiah Macy, William H. Macy, Francis H. Macy, John H. Macy, John M. Reilly, Miles O. Reilly, Albert D. Conselman, William Moore, William J. Williams, Francis Fogarty, Garret W. Ryckman Junior, Margaret R. Jewett, administratrix, and Madi on G. Herrington, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Jewett, deceased, Morits Valk, Abraham Valk, Jacob Valk, James W. Lawder, Cyrus A. Hubbard, Alexander H. Heavey Betsey Gaze, administratrix of the estate of Luke Gage, deceased, defendants—Summons for relief.—(Complaint served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1861. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1861.

Mh 21-law6wTh A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

n15-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOBOKEN FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of the authority vested in him the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of so much of the bulkhead at the foot of Hoboken-st. as is owned by the Corporation, and now used for ferry purposes, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the City of Hoboken, N. J., the landing at Hoboken to be selected by the lessee at his own cost for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May next. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation.

The conditions and terms of sale can be obtained on application at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, March 23, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 14, 1861.

CORPORATION PIERS, SLIPS AND REAL ESTATE TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on MONDAY, April 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years, from the first day of May, 1861.

Also, the lots over Franklin Market, premises No. 61 Jane-st., and three houses and lots in Water-st., Brooklyn.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had at this office.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $16, and file caveats for $15 to $20, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe. Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations, Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

$1,000 REWARD.—$1,000 REWARD WILL be paid for the arrest and final conviction of the party or parties engaged in the recent attempt to rob the vault of the New-York Exchange Bank
GEORGE B. LYMAN, No 48 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of ODELL & HEWITT, for the transaction of the sale and bill brokerage business, at Nos 4 and 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

WILLIAM A. ODELL.
EDWARD W. HEWITT.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $4, $5 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

NOTICE TO GROCERS.—WE HAVE THIS DAY reduced the price of our superior Candles to eleven cents for counts, and twelve cents for full eights, less 2½ per cent. for one hundred boxes and upwards.

ALLAN HAR & CO., No. 39 1st-av.,
APRIL 1, 1861; and No. 24 Broad-st.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY ORGOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 61 Pearl-st. and No. 36 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, sperm atorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility, while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and herbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; MOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 112 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Paterson, No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; H. Johnson, No. 70 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

$500 REWARD!

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No 155 Fulton-st.,
And corner Broadway and 14th-st.

N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork of each bottle.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant growing in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advicer to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 14 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies forwarded by arrangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter envelope on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address, Dr. THIERS, 626th-av., N. Y.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—Dr. WARD'S Canadian Friend. Specific Pills, Rose Wash, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $5. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures Impotency, Nervous Debility, spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Impediments to Marriage.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, unparalleled, speedy and permanent cures. Let the disappointed come immediately to Dr. WARD, or whom they will obtain a secret worth a thousand times gold. Office 483 Broadway up stairs.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SAMSON, Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS wholly devoted to curing diseases of a certain class, where he has cured not less than forty thousand without a single instance of failure. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S "Practical Treatise."

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unsurpassed among the physicians in curing certain diseases. Ed. Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been appointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of certain diseases, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain cases in when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening doses of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary nostrums adopted for the cure of boils as well as hereditary and diseases and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house No. 32, now in course of erection in West 35th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air heated by contact with steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD,
RICHARD WARREN. } Building Committee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH AND AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED.—In a light, genteel, and very profitable office business, fully established and carried on without risk. Will be associated with an unexceptional and responsible party. Address NASSAU, Box No 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—THE entire stock, fixtures and good will of an old established boot and shoe store in Stamford, Conn. Apply to OLIVER HOYT, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with etching tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

A PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE for a young man of business with a small capital of about $100. Inquire this afternoon, between 2 and 4, at No. 192½ Varick-st., near King.

PEW TO LET—IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S (DR. Cook's) Church. Possession immediately. Inquire of sexton.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE.

For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT, RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $9; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LIBBY, M. & BRINKERHOFF, No. 135 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF APRIL 6 FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, CAPT. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, April 6, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.	TO HAVRE.
First cabin.....$75	First cabin.....$80
Third cabin.....30	Third cabin.....35

This steamship has been supplied with powerful new boilers, and has been refitted in the most thorough manner. Wrought iron bulkheads, absolutely watertight and fireproof, inclose her engines and boilers, and for safety, comfort and speed she ranks in the first class of ocean steamers.

Her next trip from New-York will be on May 18.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London, Paris and Frankfort.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 16,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship
HIBERNIA,
W. Peowse, Commander,
touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.

First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool...$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30

Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.

One of the new steamers of the line will follow the *Hibernia*, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, April 30.

For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.
KANGAROO SATURDAY, April 13.
EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 20,
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin, to London.....$80 | Steerage, to London.....$35
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months.....$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamships will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on following days at 4 P. M.:

Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $28; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga $25; Albany, Geo., $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida, at low rates.

Insurance at lowest rates premium.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Bills of lading must be taken out to insure dispatch, and notes will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to at Pier B, CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 86 West-st. and 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $22; Atlanta, $21; Enfenia, $24; Chattanooga $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon $21; Savannah $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York,
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIS, Savannah, } Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. La MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....30th March.
SATURDAY.....27th April.
SATURDAY.....25th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M. arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and ash sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELLED furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut chamber suite, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE WANTED—TO FURNISH A house in Bond-st., for boarding, for which a monthly rent will be paid, or taken in board. Any person having such to rent will address O. L., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 428 Broadway.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—ITALIAN OPERA.

Sig. MAZZIO respectfully announces that the Italian Opera Company of Associated Artists, after a successful season in Boston, will, on their way to fulfill previously contracted engagements in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis, give one week's opera in New-York and Brooklyn, commencing in New-York on MONDAY NEXT, April 8, and in Brooklyn on TUESDAY NEXT, April 9. Opera nights in New-York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and in Brooklyn, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

GRAND OPERA TROUPE, NEW-YORK.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 8, will be performed Verdi's celebrated opera d'genre
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (the Mask Ball,)
With its great cast, including
All the principal Artists of the Company.
THE JEWESS ON WEDNESDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

On TUESDAY next, April 9, will be performed Bellini's attractive Opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

Sig. MAZZIO.....Director and Conductor.

The sale of tickets commences THIS MORNING, at both the Academies, at Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st. Seats can be secured for the three nights in advance, at all the offices.

WINTER GARDEN.

EASTER WEEK.
EASTER WEEK.
EASTER WEEK.

ENGAGEMENT
ENGAGEMENT
ENGAGEMENT

OF

MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,

The celebrated American Comedian, and
PRODUCTION
PRODUCTION
PRODUCTION

of a

NEW COMEDY,
NEW COMEDY,
NEW COMEDY,

By

TOM TAYLOR,
TOM TAYLOR,
TOM TAYLOR,
Author of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
and
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY EVENING,

will be presented a new Comedy, by Tom Taylor, in three acts, entitled
THE BABES IN THE WOOD,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD,
with the following distribution of characters:

Mr. Jeremiah Beetle, a henpecked lodging

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Kangaroo at this Port and the America at Halifax.

£71,700 IN SPECIE BY THE AMERICA.

An Inquiry in Parliament Relative to the Escape of Miramon.

The French Army in Rome to be Augmented.

SPREAD OF THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols 92 1-8a92 1-4.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, from Liverpool on the 20th, at 1 P. M., and from Queenstown on the 21st of March, arrived here late last night.

The news is only one day later, *vid* Queenstown, than was received by the *New-York* at this port.

The Directors of the Paris and Orleans Railway Company recommend a dividend for the past year of £4 per £20 share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

The *Advertiser's* Paris correspondent, in noticing the withdrawal of M. na LA GUERRONIERI's pamphlet in reply to Cardinal ANTONELLI, says the Papal question is to remain in *statu quo* for a further period of six months.

Fifteen thousand sovereigns from Ireland were sent into the Bank yesterday.

The *Herald* says the influx of gold from the provinces continues to increase the metallic reserve of the Bank.

The Manchester *Guardian*, with reference to a paragraph which has appeared in the *Times* and other journals, says that no deputation from South Lancashire have seen, or propose to see, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that no question has been put, or answer given, between any such deputation and him; nor is he a party to any proceedings that may have been taken in that question.

The *Daily News* in a leader strongly advocates the claims of Mr. GLADSTONE, on the ground that he is a statesman capable of appreciating in all its greatness and grandeur the value of Lancashire industry and enterprise.

TURIN, Wednesday—11:30 P. M.

Count CAVOUR has been intrusted by the King with the formation of a new Cabinet.

TURIN, Thursday.

Her *Opinione* believes that the ministerial crisis will result in a modification and not in an entire change of the Ministry. Count CAVOUR will be intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

ASCOLI, Wednesday, March 20.

After a well sustained fire which lasted four days, Civitella del Tronto has surrendered to Gen. MEZZACAPO.

TURIN, Wednesday, March 20.

All the Ministry have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the King. Count CAVOUR, it is believed, will be intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet, in which all the different divisions of Italy will be represented.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Count CAVOUR announced that the whole Ministry had tendered its resignation, and stated that he had advised the King to form a Ministry according to the new elements of the Kingdom. It was, he said, the intention of the Government to place the Council of Lieutenancy at Naples under the Central Government, which would be responsible for its acts. The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned until a new Ministry has been formed.

In the Senate the Minister FANTI presented a project of a law granting a life annuity of 10,000 francs to Gen. CIALDINI, as an acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the country.

MILAN, Thursday, March 21.

The *Perseveranza* asserts that the priests are exercising a pressure on the Pope with the object of inducing him to proceed to Venice. BELLEGARDE is now in Vienna conducting negotiations to that effect. It would appear, however, that Austria fears the responsibility which such a step might involve.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 20.

The *Patrie* gives a denial to the rumor that Gen. GUYON will be replaced at Rome.

Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF has decided that the old Professors of the University of Poland, which was suppressed in 1830, shall form part of the Council of Public Functions. This measure is said to have produced an excellent effect. As soon as the Municipal Council, elected by the citizens of Warsaw, shall be nominated, it will replace the Committee of Public Safety, which has rendered such great services.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Thursday, March 21.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh*, of to-day, says the reports spread by several foreign journals, that some of the Great Powers had proffered advice to the Russian Government in reference to the disturbances at Warsaw, are totally unfounded.

The *Borsenzeitung* announces that the prohibition to export or import Government credit notes or treasury bills has been removed.

Telegraph dispatches received from the Provinces state that the Imperial manifesto proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs has been everywhere received with enthusiasm.

VIENNA, Thursday, March 21.

The elections of the Provincial Diet have everywhere resulted in the return of the Liberal members. The City of Vienna has elected the following candidates: Baron SCHMERLING, almost unanimously; M. GUENZBURG, a Jew, and Editor of the *Ost Deutsche Post*; M. GRANDE, a Protestant; Dr. MERNLFIELD, a barrister; and Dr. BERGER, the counsel who defended RUDIGIER.

MADRID, Thursday, March 21.

The difference between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador has been satisfactorily arranged.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, March 21.

The *Pera*, with the heavy portions of the China and Calcutta mails, has brought 12,000 bales raw silk; value, £118,800. On the 16th Gibraltar Exchange on London was quoted at 50@¼. At Lisbon, the opposition were persevering in their attempt to overthrow the Ministry.

THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, *vid* Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning. She will sail for Boston at about noon today, where she will be due to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

The *America* has £71,700 in specie, and thirty-three passengers.

The *America* reports passing, March 23, off Liverpool, ships *Florida*, *Jane Pardin* and *Guy Mannering*; March 29, lat. 50°, long. 35°, ship *Grace Ross*.

The dates per *America* are three days later than those already received.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 23d ultimo.

The steamship *Hibernia*, which put into Queenstown while *en route* to take her place in the Galway line, will require strengthening in her hull before crossing the Atlantic.

The steamship *Columbia* is announced to take the place of the *Hibernia*, from Galway on the 27th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st ult., the MARQUIS of Normanby moved for the correspondence relative to recent events in the Ionian Islands.

The Duke of Newcastle explained the nature of these events. He said two members of the Ionian Assembly moved that the whole Islands vote by universal suffrage on the question of annexation to Greece, and to unite themselves into one empire, for the purpose of expelling the Turks from Europe. The English Governor considered the proceedings unconstitutional, and called for the withdrawal of the motion which was refused, and he thereupon prorogued the Assembly for six months. The English Government approved of his course.

Similar explanations were given in the House of Commons.

Mr. C. FOX BRUCE explained that the present convention between England and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, only regulated the machinery under existing treaties, and as it did not effect the rights of Newfoundland, it would not be laid before that Legislature.

In the House of Lords on the 22d ult., Lord WODEHOUSE said that he believed that the States of Holstein would reject the propositions of Denmark, but that war was not likely to take place before August.

Lord WOODHOUSE also explained the terms of the new convention with Mexico, by which certain customs duties are appropriated to the payment of British bondholders.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL promised to produce the correspondence with the American Government relative to the fugitive slave ANDERSON.

Lord W. GRAHAM asked whether explanations had been demanded from France relative to the assistance rendered by the French Minister in the escape of MIRAMON from Mexico.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that MIRAMON had violated international law, but said that in the absence of official dispatches, the French Government had not been applied to on the subject.

The Funds exhibited great dullness, but quotations are steady.

In the Discount market a good demand for money has existed since the reduction of the Bank minimum to 7 per cent. The terms for good bills were 6¾ to 7 per cent., with a fair but not pressing demand at the Bank.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank, and there were anticipations of a further reduction of the Bank minimum.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France on the 21st ult. reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

In the *Corps Legislatif*, M. JULES FAVRE had moved his amendment to the address, requesting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. He strongly urged the necessity for such a proceeding, and asserted that the maintenance of the *status* would be impossible.

M. BILLAULT said that the French Government would neither sacrifice the Pope to the unity of Italy, nor the unity of Italy to the Pope. The aim of France was to reconcile the two interests. The combination proposed at Villa-France was the true solution, and it should be accepted as such. He alluded at length to the difficulties attending the question.

An amendment was then rejected by 246 to 5.

An amendment in favor of the temporal power of the Pope was offered, but subsequently withdrawn, Count DE MORNY urging the Legislature to leave the solution of the question to the Emperor.

The entire address was finally agreed to by a vote of 213 against 13.

The Paris Bourse, on the 22d, closed dull and lower—the Rentes were at 68f. 15c.

So far from recalling the French troops in Rome, it was generally reported in Paris that 10,000 men were about to be sent out, nominally to reinforce the garrison there, but really to make a counter demonstration to that of Austria on the Po.

ITALY.

The new Ministry is not yet announced. Rumor gives the following combination:

CAVOUR, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine.
FANTI, Minister of War.
CASSINO, Minister of Justice,
MINGHETTI, Minister of the Interior.
DESANCTIS, Minister of Instruction.
NATOLI, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
BASTOZI, Minister of Finance.
PERUZZI, Minister of Public Works.
NIUSSA, a Minister without portfolio.

A grand *fête* in honor of GARIBALDI took place at the San Carlo Theatre and Royal Palace, Naples, on on the 21st. Perfect order prevailed.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS had challenged the editor of the *Italia del Popolo*, for accusing him of taking 40,000 ducats from the Government during GARIBALDI's Dictatorship. The duel was pending.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Feb. 27 was telegraphed.

Private telegrams from Calcutta to the 26th, report a very fair business in cotton goods, but heavy arrivals had caused depression in Yarns. Exchange, 2s 7d.@2s. 1..

The late Mr. WILSON's financial programme has been abandoned by Mr. LAING, the new Finance Minister, as unsound and dangerous.

The area of the famine is extending.

Freights at Bombay are reported lower. Exchange is slightly higher. The mails reached London in time to be forwarded by the *America via* Queenstown.

Latest News via Queenstown.

PARIS, Saturday, March 22.

The Paris papers of to-day publish a telegram dated 20th inst., stating that the Porte has consented to the prolongation of the occupation of Syria.

The international Commander at Beyrout has demanded the prompt execution of condemned Druses.

VELY PACHA would leave for Paris on the 27th instant.

VERONA, Saturday, March 23.

An Imperial decree convokes a Servian Special Congress, to be composed of twenty-six clerical, and fifty lay members.

TURIN, Saturday, March 23.

A preliminary convention was signed, yesterday, between the Minister of Public Works and Messrs. ADAME, relative to the construction of the Railway of Southern Italy.

BELGRADE, Saturday, March 23.

The Turkish Commissioners have proclaimed the act of amnesty granted to the Christian refugees of the Pechalic of Emisa; the refugees have declared, however, that they cannot venture to avail themselves of the amnesty, and have sent a petition to the Sultan.

Servia is quiet.

Agitation prevails on the Southern frontiers of the Principalities.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 133,000 bales, including 26,000 to speculators and 26,000 to exporters. The advices from America caused an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb., chiefly on the middling and lower qualities. The sales on Friday reached 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞	Middling Orleans	7⅛
Fair Mobile	7⅞	Middling Mobile	7⅛
Fair Uplands	7⅞	Middling Uplands	7

The stock in port foots up 895,000 bales, of which 738,000 are American.

Messrs. HEWITT & Co. quote an advance of ⅛d. on the fair qualities, the market closing buoyant but quieter, as both parties were awaiting the receipt of the *Adriatic's* advices.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market holding firm at Tuesday's improvement, especially for Yarns.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

At Havre Cotton had advanced 2f.@3f., *tres ordinaire* being quoted at 103f., and *tres bas* at 98f. The sales of the week footed up 13,000 bales. The stock in port was 209,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD NASH & Co., BIOLANI, ATHYA & Co. and others, severally report FLOUR quiet, and quote extra State brands at 29s.@29s. 6d. WHEAT quiet, but steady; Red, 11s. 3d.@13s.; White, 12s. 3d.@14s. 6d. CORN steady, with free offers from holders; Mixed, 37s.@37s. 3d.; Yellow, 38s.@38s. 6d.; White, 38s.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities quote BEEF quiet and steady. No American yet offered. BACON steady, at 49s.@50s. for long middles. LARD quiet, at 52s.@54s. TALLOW declined slightly on all sorts; demand good, and North American selling at 55s. 6d.@56s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES firm for both kinds. Old Pots, 28s. 6d.@29s.; do. Pearls, 28s. 6d.@29s.; New Pots, 28s. 9d.@30s.; do. Pearls, 28s. 6d.@30s. RESIN dull. Common, 4s. 6d.@4s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 31s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore, 6s.@6s.6d.; Philadelphia, 9s. 6d.@10s. CÉYLON SEED, 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d. COD OIL, 36s. SPERM OIL, £105. LINSEED OIL steady, at 28s. 6d.@29s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' report WHEAT firm, at an advance of 1s. for good; American white, 64s.@70s.; red do., 60s.@64s. FLOUR, 30s.@34s. INDIAN dull, at £5 for both rails and bars. PIG IRON dull, at 47s. SUGAR firm, at a slight advance on all grades. TEA steady, at 1s. 4d.@1s. 5½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 31s. TALLOW dull, at 59s. 6d. COFFEE buoyant. LINSEED CAKES quiet, but steady. FISH OILS generally unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 28s. RICE firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 91¾@92 for money and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £272,000 since the last weekly return. Bar Silver 5½d. Mexican dollars 4s. 11¼d. American Eagles 76s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities generally remain as last quoted. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote United State Fives at 80.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon, March 23.

The sales of COTTON to-day reached 15,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

Messrs. HEWITT & Co. report the market firm and closing, under the effect of the *Adriatic's* advices, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but firm.

PROVISIONS quiet.

The *America*, which sailed to-day, took out £87,000 in specie.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed this afternoon at 91¾@91⅞ for money, and 92¾ for account; Illinois Central Railroad, 30¾@26 discount; Erie Railroad, 27@27½ discount; New-York Central Railroad, 69@71.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, April 3.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, March 21, *vid* Londonderry, 22d, arrived at 3 P. M. to-day. Her advices are anticipated by the arrival of the *America* at Halifax.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION—THE CASE OF THE MARGARET EVANS—THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, the weekly report was presented, showing that 3,904 emigrants have arrived during the past week, of which, 2,065 came by steamer. There were 3,573 liable to bond and 331 not bondable.

Mr. CASSERLY, the Secretary, called the attention of the Board to the fact that the patients can be sent to Ward's Island cheaper by land than by steamer—going to One Hundred and Sixth-street in the wagons belonging to the Commission, and crossing the river at that point. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have established a steam ferry to their islands, but require so large a sum to land at Ward's Island that the Emigration Commissioners are not disposed to share in the enterprise. The land route will be mainly preferred hereafter.

The Superintendent of Ward's Island reported a number of cases of incipient lunacy arising from despondency and a desire to return home. After a conversational discussion it was decided to allow discretion to the doctors in the premises.

It was announced that the newly-fitted-up Hospital for Lunatics would be ready for the inspection of the Supervisors at any time. The following is the weekly statement:

No. of Emigrants arrived to March 27, 1861	6 811
No. of Emigrants arrived since to April 3, 1861	1,390
Total	8,201
To same date in 1860	7,723

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
No. of Inmates in Institut'n W. I.	1,051	783	931	1,483
Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1861				$1,221 42
Aggregate Receipts to March 27, '61	$35,151 27			
Receipts since to April 3, 1861, for Commutation of Passengers, &c.	$2,202 00			$37,353 00
Total				$38,574 89
Disbursements as per previous account to March 27, 1861				$28,228 68
Current Expenses of March 20 & 27				7,325 43—$35,614 11
Balance				$2,960 58

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CORNS in the Chair.

The School officers of the Fifteenth Ward were authorized by resolution to close School No. 35 for repairs to the building.

Some unimportant papers having been disposed of, the special order of the evening was taken up—being the report of the Committee on Teachers, relating to teachers' salaries. After some discussion the report was referred back to the Committee for modification. The plan adopted in the report of graduating the salaries of teachers according to the attendance of scholars, meets with much opposition in the Board, as well as outside, and there is little probability of the report being adopted without material alterations.

The report of the Finance Committee against paying the bill of Mr. Cusick ($26) for services as inspector in superintending the construction of the School-house in Oliver-street, gave rise to a lengthy discussion, which ended by the adoption of the report. Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The twenty-eighth anniversary of this Association, auxiliary to the New-York Port Society, was held at the Mariner's Church, Madison-street, Tuesday evening. Capt. EDWARD RICHARDSON, the President, occupied the chair, and a large audience was in attendance. In the absence of the Secretary, Capt. ELLIOT read the annual report, from which it appears that the Society now numbers 37,343 enrolled members, 886 of whom have signed the pledge during the past year. The report states that during the twenty-eight years of the existence of the Society, it has proved, and is still proving, a valuable auxiliary to the New York Port Society, and through its instrumentality thousands of seemen have been redeemed from a life of intemperance, and have become members of Christian churches. At the conclusion of the report the audience was addressed by Rev. C. W. DENNISON, Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, Rev. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN and Capt. ELLIOTT.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—The proprietor of the store No. 339 Broadway, apprehending that his place would be visited by burglars on Tuesday night, accepted the services of a young man named ROBERT BEATTY, who volunteered to watch the premises. Yesterday morning, when Mr. BEATTY was preparing to leave the store, a loaded pistol, which he had with him for protection, fell from his coat pocket and was discharged. The ball entered his right breast and lodged in his shoulder, whence it has not yet been extracted. Mr. BEATTY was alone when the casualty happened, and was not found until several hours had elapsed. He was then removed to the New-York Hospital by the Fifth Ward Police. His wound is not considered dangerous.

ANOTHER TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE.—The ship *Devonshire*, of the Black X line of packets, Captain ANDERSON, which sailed from London on the 16th of February last, arrived here on Friday evening, after a very stormy and severe passage of forty-one days. The first and second cabin and steerage passengers, previous to their landing, presented Captain ANDERSON with a vote of thanks for his kind and gentlemanly treatment towards them throughout the whole of the passage. Many of the passengers had crossed the Western ocean before, and they stated that it had never been their misfortune to experience such a succession of heavy gales, nor their good luck to be under the care of so skillful a commander.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, Tuesday, upon the body of JOSHUA ROSSVEAR, a native of England, twenty years of age, who was found drowned in the dock foot of Dey-street, North River. Deceased had been missing since the 7th of February. A verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Tuesday at the Eighth Ward Station-house upon the body of JOSEPH CURRY, a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, who was killed by a fall down a flight of stairs in a stable in the rear of No. 89 Mercer-street, where he was in the habit of sleeping. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—The "Memorial Church of Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D.," situated in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will be consecrated this morning; services to commence at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Right Rev. Bishop EASTBURN, of Massachusetts.

LECTURE ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Mr. CHARLES DANA, for some time a resident at Honolulu, reads a paper on the Sandwich Islands this evening, before the Geographical Society, at their rooms in Clinton Hall.

DISCUSSION ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The capital punishment question will be discussed this evening at the Library Rooms, No. 3 Abingdon-square. The public is invited.

The Trade Sale of Books.

This periodical vendue, now in course at the spacious rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., *Rue de Mercer*, still progresses to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned, both buyers and sellers—the latter especially.

On Saturday, the third day of the sale, the publications of PETERSON & BRO., and JOHN WILEY, met with a favorable reception—DOWNING's agriculturisms and RUSKIN's opaque criticisms being greatly in demand. The main feature of the day, however, was the invoice of CROSBY, NICHOLS, and LEE, of Boston. This house is represented at the sale by the gentleman who comes last—and, nominally, Leest—in the "name and style." Much fun is poked at Mr. L—— by the bookmen, waggishly inclined, and because of an adventure which he himself relates. It seems that while in Paris, or some other place under absolute monarchial rule, he was quietly walking along the streets with a friend, when two *gendarmes* slipped alongside of him, and, linking arms in a persuasive way, insisted that he should accompany them. It was in vain that the Boston bookman remonstrated,—he was hurried away to the nearest guard-house and arraigned on a charge of Red Republicanism. It was not in the color of his hair nor his vestments, that the offence lay,—a soft felt hat which he wore was the head and front of his offending. After a brief incarceration he was liberated, but the hat he still wears as a token of the fashion in which the *gendarmes* got to the windward of LEE, and its appearance on the auctioneer's stand is invariably greeted with a round of applause. The hat fairly sold the invoice of books contributed by the firm. The fine editions of the standard English Poets met with especial favor, and were duplicated above the printed lines in a way that must have pleased the rustling ghosts of those old bards amezingly.

On Tuesday TICKNOR & FIELDS had quite a benefit. The poets whom they have so carefully packed in blue and gold were almost frightened from their covers by the enthusiasm which greeted them. TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW and WHITTIER seemed the favorites of the moment, and were duplicated again and again, while the same happy fate fell to the prose poems of HAWTHORNE and the jagged crudities of EMERSON. The illustrated edition of the Waverley Novels found duplicating friends, as well as the later and less classical productions of Capt. MAYNE REID.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co. also have cause to congratulate themselves on the day's sale. BANCROFT's Historical Works brought full prices, and were largely distributed, as also did their very fine edition of the *British Essayists*. But here, as before, the Poets seemed in greatest demand, and of their series of the *British Poets*, from CHAUCER *down* to WORDSWORTH, ten sets were sold, each set containing 115 volumes. Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co.'s English reprints also sold well, but in their *Encyclopædia Britannica* another complete success awaited them. Five sets of this splendid work were sold in one lot to one buyer, and about five more miscellaneously. It will be remembered that "a set" consists of 21 volumes, and each of these a big quarto fellow that would break a boy's back to carry.

The invoice of APPLETON & Co. sold well, and the valuable educational books of BARNES & BURR had a flattering and well-merited reception. The sale closes with Thursday.

Easter Elections in the Episcopal Parishes.

On Monday and Tuesday the usual elections for Wardens and Vestrymen to serve during the current year were held in the Episcopal Parishes of our City. In some of the Churches there was a generous rivalry between the partisans of the different tickets. We give below lists of successful candidates in a number of the leading Parishes.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The interest in the Trinity Church elections was not unusual. The attendance at morning prayer was large, and many of the corporators were present. The Wardens nominated by the Committee of the Corporators were Cyrus Curtis, A. H. Livingston, Smith Cleft, J. J. Post, Lyman Cooke and R. L. Pell; but at an early hour the following notice appeared on the Church-door, which, it is believed, had the effect of drawing a number from the ticket in opposition to the old Vestry:

To the Corporators of Trinity Church:

We have been placed in nomination for Wardens without our knowledge or consent; and we have addressed the Chairman of the Committee of Corporators, that we cannot consent to be placed in opposition to the present Wardens.

CYRUS CURTIS.
JOHN H. SWIFT.

2d April, 1861.

The polls were closed at about 2 o'clock, and soon afterward the following result was announced:

Whole number of votes cast	249
For the old Vestry	206
For the pure opposition ticket	12
Mixed and other tickets	30

The following are the names of the Wardens and Vestrymen elected. They are the same as were elected last year:

Church Wardens—William E. Dunscomb, Robert Hyslop.

Vestrymen—Henry Youngs, Alex. L. McDonald, Gulian C. Verplanck, George Templeton Strong, Samuel T. Skidmore, John A. Dix, Cyrus Curtis, Abel T. Anderson, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Joseph Delafield, Abraham B. Sands, Francis R. Tillou, John H. Swift, John J. Cisco, Alex. W. Bradford, Nelson Jarvis, Samuel Davis, James G. King, John Caswell, George C. Morgan.

ST. ANN'S, EIGHTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

Wardens.—Geo. R. Jackson and S. R. Comstock.

Vestrymen.—C. C. Lathrop, R. M. Martin, R. H. Thomas, John Wight, D. R. Budd, W. O. Fitzgerald, J. L. Harris and Josiah Jones. The last three are deaf mutes.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Wardens.—John Ely and Edward Stone.

Vestrymen.—S. K. Green, F. T. Garretson, O. P. Potter, John Scott, John Thorn, Mr. Collins, J. S. Rutkel, Mr. Roberts.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Wardens.—Charles Taylor and James A. Burtis.

Vestrymen.—Philip R. Kearney, William Lottimer, James W. Underhill, William W. Wright, William Scott, George Merritt, R. Smith Clark, Henry H. Elliott.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

Wardens.—John Davenport and J. B. Vandervoort.

Vestrymen.—S. M. Valentine, (M. D.,) G. T. Nesbitt, C. E. Milnor, Henry Eyre, William Tracy, W. B. Clerke, E. M. Crawford, Philip Pritchard.

TRINITY CHURCH, (HOBOKEN.)

Wardens.—W. P. Wright and J. F. Melliss.

Vestrymen.—P. Ritter, Joseph Hall, J. H. Suckley, M. V. Banta, A. L. Du Puget.

Delegates to Diocesan Convention.—W. P. Wright, W. W. Shippen and Geo. Wilcoxon.

Meeting of the New-York Polytechnic Association.

This Association met last night at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. During the temporary absence of the President, Prof. MASON, the Chair was occupied by Mr. J. P. VERDER. The Professor subsequently arrived, and assumed his post. Mr. J. T. SEELY presented a model of a new water-wheel for grist mills, factories, &c., which would, as alleged, cost much less than the wheels now in use, while it would perform much more work. No action was taken thereupon. Mr. C. A. SEELY made some remarks on the use of Kerosene oil and other burning fluids, which elicited some discussion respecting their tendency to explosion. The main topic of the evening was "Iron-clad Ships," which was introduced, in continuation of the same subject, left unfinished at the last meeting, by Mr. DIMAIS. He claimed that Mr. R. L. STEVENS, of Hoboken, was their originator, and instanced, what he admitted was a "nondescript," the mysterious battery not yet finished, in that, or rather *under* that, desirable locality in New-Jersey. He proceeded to describe the "nondescript," but did not do much to clear up the obscurity which will probably for a long time to come envelop the work which has cost the Government so much money, and of which the present generation, in all probability, will not see the benefit. In Mr. DIMAIS's opinion an iron-plated ship would be far less useful in warfare than a ship built of wood, for the reason intimated by Mr. STETSON at the last meeting, namely, that the shot striking it would tear away so much of the surrounding iron work, that ten times the damage would be done which would accrue to a wooden vessel. The question to which the attention of the meeting was thence directed was the comparative invulnerability of a series of iron plates riveted together, and of a solid plate of iron of the same thickness. Wrought iron, it was claimed on one side, could not be shattered by a projectile made of cast-iron, while the contestants, on the other hand, argued that it could. Mr. STETSON and others continued the argument. Capt. BARTLETT, U. S. N., spoke at length on the subject of resistance to projectiles, and exhibited several specimens of shells to be thrown from cannon. Iron-clad ships, in his opinion, might be used in harbors, for defensive positions, but would not be available for general naval warfare. The subject, at the adjournment of the meeting, was held to be still under discussion.

School for Deaf Mutes.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Home for Young Deaf Mutes, held at the Home, situated corner of Sixty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, on Monday, March 25, 1860, Rev. Mr. CAMP was authorized to collect money in aid of the above Society. The ladies felt that the following letter from the Principal of the New-York State School speaks for itself, and we sincerely hope that all will respond to the call for help for these poor children of silence.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1860.

This may certify that I have become acquainted with the history, organization and object of the Home for Juvenile Deaf Mutes, situated on the Tenth-avenue and Sixty second-street, established by an association of ladies, and placed under the immediate supervision of Mrs. DEVOE; and I take pleasure in saying, that it is an establishment worthy of the countenance and support of the benevolent and humane.

Its object is to preserve from danger and the influence of evil example, in the streets, the deaf and dumb children of the destitute poor, until they reach the age authorized by law for admission into the Institution as State pupils, where they can be placed upon a systematic course of instruction, and trained up for the duties of life.

So far, therefore, as this object is carried out, it cannot fail to commend itself to the judgment of the philanthropist and the Christian.

HARVEY P. PEET, Principal.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. Bigelow Lawrence, lady and servant; Consul-Gen. W. Florence, Col. C. F. Smith, of the U. S. Army; Lieut. Hugh R. Stewart of the Royal Navy; D. F. Albertson and lady, of New-York; Mrs. and Miss Crowninshield, of Boston; J. Patten and lady, of Philadelphia, and S. E. Peabody, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hons. O. B. Matteson, of Utica; J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Foote, of Vermont; G. G. Fogg, of New-Hampshire; G. T. Balch, of the U. S. Army; A. Frank, of Warsaw; J. H. Ornes, of Philadelphia, and J. Thompson, of the U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Francis Granger, of Canandaigua; Mayor Thatcher and family, of Albany; Dr. Payne, of Saratoga Springs; P. McCarty, of Texas; E. C. Read, of New-Haven; A. F. Radler and R. Crane, of Georgia; A. Maynard, Gardner Colby, A. A. Renwick and W. T. Cooke, of Boston; A. Matheson, of London, and C. Medina and family, of Costa Rica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. P. Kellogg, of New-Hampshire; Capt. R. Ingall, of the U. S. Army, and F. Robb, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Robert Schenck and Don Piatt and lady, of Ohio; Dr. J. P. Kluge, of Panama, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

H. H. Wolcot, of Binghampton; E. A. Bigelow, of Troy, and J. Sturgiss, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this body was held in the County Jail yesterday, Supervisor CROWELL, President, in the Chair. The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the bill of JONES & Co., for $1,100, for rebinding books in the Register's Office, reported that the work had been very imperfectly done, and competent judges estimated the value of what had been done at $800, which amount was ordered paid. An application was made by the officers of the Home for Deaf Young Mutes for an appropriation. The officers say that children under 12 years of age are not admitted into the State institution, and the object of this Society is to provide for them. The clerk was directed to notify the applicants that the Board of Supervisors has no authority to make the appropriation called for. Mr. COPP, Chairman of the Committee on Court-house, presented a contract for the purchase of the Schenck property in Fulton and Joralemon streets, as a site for a Court-house, for $70,000, with a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 to meet the same and incidental expenses; and that the Committee be authorized to offer premiums for plans for the new Court-house, viz.: $250 for the best, $125 for the second best, $75 for the third best, and $50 for the fourth. The whole subject was laid over until the next meeting. The Board, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of this body was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH, Mayor elect, in the chair. The principal business transacted was attending to the wants of the Fire Department. New apparatus was given to Hose Companies Nos. 9 and 3, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and a new house to Hook and Ladder No. 5. The contract for building a house for Hose Company No. 12 was awarded at $2,145. Engine Company No. 12 got $300 voted for repairs; Hose Company No. 6, $250; Hose Company No. 4, $300; Hose Company No. 10, $120, and several other companies received smaller sums for similar purposes, and an office for the Chief Engineer was ordered to be fitted up in the City Hall, and another for him in Fireman's Hall. The Fire Department Committee presented an ordinance relative to steam fire-engines, which was adopted. It provides that each engine shall be designated by the original name and number of the company having charge of it; that 70 men shall be the complement of first-class and 60 men for second-class engines; each company to nominate (subject to the approval of the Common Council) a Chief Engineer, whose salary is fixed at $600 per annum. The Board adjourned for one week.

New-Jersey.

FREEMEN'S NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations for Chief Engineer and Assistants of the Jersey City Fire Department have been made: For Chief Engineer—Samuel A. French, renominated, and Wm. Howeth. Assistants—First Ward, Wm. H. Bunnsted, John D. Nolan; Second Ward, John Beatty, James Wakefield; Third Ward, Smith Mead, Nelso H. Coykendale, Japhet Jardine: Fourth Ward, John Bunsted and Thomas Gross. Fire Commissioner—John B. Haight, Thomas Howe and Charles Scott.

DESCENT UPON THE "SHIP."—About a dozen persons of the vilest character, who occupied rooms in an old building in the Sixth Ward known as the "Ship," were taken before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, and sent to the jail for sixty days each. The building having been cleared of the occupants the proprietor intends to have it torn down.

Amusements.

MATINEE.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, the eminent pianist, will give a grand *matinée* to-day, at Dodworth's Saloon, in aid of the proposed German Hospital. The programme contains some of the finest *morceaux* of the classic and modern *repertoires*, and will be interpreted by Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, Mr. APPY, (violin,) and Miss EMMA ROWOROFT, (soprano.)

CONCERT.—Mrs. ANDERSON, of St. Paul, M. T., an admired vocalist, will give a grand concert at this establishment. Much talent has been secured for the occasion.

GOTTSCHALK.—The first concert will be given by this gentleman at Irving Hall, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. It is stated in musical circles that a speculator has purchased the first four concerts, giving for the same the handsome sum of $8,000 (?)

African Blood in Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the TIMES of this morning that you are under the impression that all persons in the South having any proportion, however small, of African blood in their veins, are held to servitude.

So far as the State of Virginia is concerned this is a mistake, which I take it for granted you will be glad to correct in your widely circulated journal. In Virginia, where there is only one-eighth of African blood and seven-eighths of white blood, the law declares such a person to be a free white,—and the white column is every year augmented by such persons passing into it. Whether this be law in other Southern States, I am not advised, but it is Virginia law, of which you may satisfy yourself by an examination of the Revised Code of 1849.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A VIRGINIAN.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves." Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of r

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2976. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING.

A Policy Decided Upon by the Administration.

Meaning of the Extensive Military and Naval Preparations.

The Revenue Laws to be Enforced in the Whole Union.

Sympathy of the Foreign Diplomats with the Government.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

A Schooner Fired Into from Morris Island.

MAJ. ANDERSON DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION

A Special Messenger from Fort Sumpter to Washington.

THE SUPPLIES AND MAILS CUT OFF.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK UPON THE FORT.

A GOVERNMENT POLICY AT LAST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

It is evident here that the policy of the Administration is rapidly crystalizing. The power of the Government is to be tested, or rather the will of the people to sustain the laws and enforce unity. The President has come slowly up to realize the necessity of decisive and vigorous action, and the Revenue laws are to be enforced in Louisiana, as in New-York, if the Army and Navy at the command of the Government can do it.

I am confident that in less than a week every port of importance, south of Charleston, which has inland communication, will be blockaded. It is for this purpose that vessels of war are being fitted for sea, and not for transport, as was supposed. Merchant vessels will be chartered for transport service. Suddenly, all our army officers that were quartered in this vicinity are missing, and the fact is ascertained that they have left under sealed orders, to be opened at sea. The distracted wives leak out this latter fact.

Capt. MEIGS was detailed from the Capitol buildings Wednesday night, and ordered away with only twelve hours' notice. About thirty artificers were sent with him on secret service, not knowing their destination beyond New-York. No visitors were admitted at the War Department to-day, except those connected with the service.

The article in the TIMES on Wednesday, on the necessity of developing the policy of the Government, has attracted profound attention in political and military circles. The only dissent which I have heard expressed, was a remark made by an official that "perhaps the charges it contained of inaction were unjust; that the Government would be found to have considered the subject, and already acted in the direction indicated." This was a significant remark, taken in connection with the preparations that are evidently being made for a warlike demonstration.

I have reason to believe that the Government is to be sustained in its efforts to perpetuate its authority by the sympathy of the Great Powers, whose representatives have decidedly, though unofficially, expressed a desire that the integrity of the Union shall be maintained. They dread the dissensions among themselves which our dissolution would be likely to engender.

The fact that Secretary CHASE accepted only a portion of the bids for the eight million loan, I see, is construed in Wall-street as an evidence of a peace policy. This is a mistake. The Government will not lower the standard of public credit by an act of its own. It will make such expenditures as are necessary to maintain its existence, and will rely upon the patriotism of the people to furnish the money. When it cannot obtain funds at fair rates, it will use Treasury notes. It is husbanding its resources. Every expenditure that can be delayed is stopped; only Army and Navy bills receive prompt dispatch.

I need not tell you that the supposed warlike action of the Administration is warmly commended. The hosts of Republicans that are still here have received the fact with the most intense satisfaction. One of the most noted Democrats in the city, known of all men, was the warmest in his rejoicings over the sudden activity which his experienced eye had detected in Army and Navy circles.

LEO.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

RUMORS OF WAR.

The unusual activity at the War and Navy Departments, and news of orders to the vessels at the Brooklyn and Boston Navy Yards, give rise to innumerable, and some very ridiculous, stories. The local papers have it that the Navy is ordered to Southern ports, and that a blockade is to be commenced at once. Another rumor has it that the vessels go to carry reinforcements to the Forts, including Sumpter; and still another, that they are sent to resent the action of the Governor-General of Cuba. In reply to all this the Cabinet officers answer that everything will be amicably settled "in due time."

A dispatch was received here this noon, posted in the hotels, and published in the evening papers, that supplies were cut off from Major ANDERSON, and a dispatch had been sent by the forces at Charleston to Montgomery for orders to commence the attack on Sumpter, and that probably, ere night, hostilities would commence. It created intense anxiety. Subsequently the Administration received information, not authoritative, that ANDERSON had sent a flag of truce, with two lieutenants, to Gov. PICKENS. The same dispatch was given to the Associated Press.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

Mr. LINCOLN assured a Senator, to-day, that under no circumstances should he act hastily, or without carefully considering, himself, every step.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The Southern people who write here express strong hopes that LINCOLN will not attempt to enforce the laws of the United States. They say they will resist to the bitter end. I have seen communications to the Southern Commissioners, not of an official character, expressing this sentiment. The Commissioners declare that our Government can never enforce even the revenue laws by force of arms. They still anticipate a peaceable separation, and negotiations for a settlement.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday by a report which reached the Southern Commissioners, that President LINCOLN had ordered no further communication with or Government service in the seceding States. It, however, proved to be a "sell."

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Parties arriving from the South deny *in toto* the reports that the seceded States are filling up with foreign merchandise, imported under the Confederate States' Tariff.

FALSE RUMOR.

The rumor that Forts Monroe and McHenry were to be evacuated, and the troops sent further South, is not correct. Many people have urged CAMERON and Gen. SCOTT to do so, upon the plea that it would do good in Virginia and Maryland.

THE FORCED REBELLION IN TEXAS.

Mr. BLAISDELL, the late constructor of the Custom-house at Galveston, Texas, has returned, and gives many strange incidents of the secession movement in that State. He says the action of Texas is clearly without the authority or sanction of the people, and, as stated heretofore, is nothing but a forced rebellion.

The Collector at Galveston was a strong Union man, and was therefore compelled to "evacuate" his office; but before doing so handed over the money in his possession, $9,000, belonging to the Government, to Mr. BLAISDELL. The latter has been much with members of the Cabinet, and had long interviews with the President and Secretaries CAMERON and WELLES.

THE ARMY OF TEXAS.

Advices from Texas tend to show that the treason of TWIGGS demoralized, to an alarming degree, the entire military force of the United States in Texas. For this reason it has become a military necessity to withdraw from that section all the troops now there, even though their place should be promptly supplied by new companies of picked and tried men. Certainly the Union men of Texas—who have been over-awed and overwhelmed by the Secessionists because TWIGGS' treason thoroughly armed the latter against them—ought not be left at the mercy of the Indians on one side, and marauding Mexicans on the other. It happens, unfortunately, that the section of the State most exposed to Indian depredations is precisely that in which the Union sentiment is very strong.

THE REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RANGERS.

Gen. HOUSTON has sufficiently indicated his disposition to resist the Disunionists if he only had the means,—and it would seem to be eminently proper that the Federal Government should supply him with the needed arms and ammunition. So, too, the President has it in his power to call out the regiment of Mounted Rangers for the defence of the frontier, authorized two or three years ago. True, there is no appropriation made for their pay; but any number of volunteers for this service can be supplied by the Union men of Texas, who will furnish their own horses and wait for their pay until a future Congress can act in the premises.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT ON HIS TRAVELS.

WM. H. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, is still here, but leaves for the South to-morrow or next day, accompanied by T. R. DAVIS, the young artist who sketched for *Leslie's Pictorial* scenes in connection with the Prince of Wales' sojourn in the United States. Mr. RUSSELL finds himself exceedingly puzzled by the complications of American politics—and no wonder. A campaign in the Crimea or in India was easily comprehensible to a gentleman of his intelligence. Military campaigns are conducted upon fixed principles and rules, and the base of operations once understood, the remarkable powers of description possessed by Mr. RUSSELL made his task in the East a comparatively easy one.

A TROUBLESOME AND PUZZLING TASK.

But, in the examination and consideration of the political troubles of America, his artistic "word-painting" is comparatively of little value; and even the most careful judgment which he brings to bear upon his new task may well be at fault. He seeks the society of gentlemen of intellect and character, representing different political interests, and in cases where he cannot doubt the honesty and *sincerity* of their respective views and facts, he finds each man has his individual story, quite at variance with all the rest. As a result, Mr. RUSSELL declares himself unable to find any solid ground to stand upon, and to accept as the basis of his reflection and study. In one interview he thinks he has fathomed the depth at last, and is ready to begin to erect his tower of argument, and the very next man he meets sweeps away his theory, and shows him the unsatisfactory character of the supposed facts.

SECTIONAL HATRED IN THE UNITED STATES.

On one point alone he is able to stick to a conclusion,—he has discovered that there is no nation on earth which hates another so cordially as the Southern Secessionists hate the people of the Free States, whom they seem to look upon as their bitter and uncompromising enemies. It is safe to assume that he finds no such spirit of hostility on the part of Northern men towards their Southern brethren. That the latter have been exasperated to their present condition of mind by the greatest misunderstandings and the grossest misrepresentations of the character and motive of Northern hostility to Slavery, Mr. RUSSELL will probably ascertain upon personal investigation. As an impartial and intelligent party, he may do much good to mankind by showing that the North opposes the *extension* of Slavery—under a Government for which they are responsible—upon principle, and not with the slightest disposition to interfere with Southern institutions, or to annoy those who look upon Slavery as a blessing instead of the curse to a nation, which all sound and unprejudiced statesmen have long understood it to be.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

IRA P. RANKIN was to-day appointed Collector of San Francisco. This is the best selection that possibly could have been made, on every score. I am assured, late to-night, from the highest source, that this is the only California appointment yet made. Nevertheless, I hear on the authority of intimate friends of Senator BAKER, that the latter's son-in-law, R. J. STEVENS, has been settled upon for Superintendent of the Mint. It is probably true. It is generally understood on the street, also, and is undoubtedly true, that S. H. PARKER was decided upon to-day for Postmaster of San Francisco, D. W. CHEESEMAN Sub-Treasurer, and B. W. MUDGE Appraiser-General. RANKIN'S appointment is a glorious triumph for those who have battled against the effort to saddle improper men upon California, in the Federal offices. No objection ever has been urged against STEVENS' moral character, except that he is too weak a man to be subjected to the temptations by which he will be surrounded. The opposition to him is chiefly on the ground that he is a Breckinridge Democrat, which is so notorious in California, that his appointment will inevitably discourage and demoralize the Republican Party in that State, and lead to their defeat next Fall. It is due to the President, however, to state that BAKER pledged his honor that STEVENS was a sound Republican. CHEESEMAN, who is made Sub-Treasurer, was the leading Republican candidate for the Mint. It is uncertain whether he will accept the responsible position tendered him. Dr. JOHN HASTINGS, brother-in-law of Senator SUMNER, another Republican competitor, will probably be Visiting Physician to the Marine Hospital. Dr. RABE, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, virtually withdrew from the contest for the Post-office. BAKER had made a ferocious onslaught on him for personal reasons, and RABE yesterday notified the Executive that if the rejection of his universally-conceded claims to the Post-office was necessary to the rejection of improper men, pressed for other places from influential quarters, he was ready to be sacrificed. Accordingly, RABE was overslaughed, and PARKER appointed, instead of BAKER'S man, M. S. WHITING. RABE'S unselfish conduct in this fight has won general respect and admiration. It is also understood that Rost. DENIO is settled upon for Master and Refiner in the Mint. It is further believed that Capt. RICHARD CHENERY has been agreed upon for Navy Agent at San Francisco.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF NEW-YORK.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH was to-day appointed District-Attorney of New-York.

NAVY AGENT FOR NEW-YORK.

It is rumored, to-night, that DUTCHER is beaten by D. D. T. MARSHALL, for Navy Agent at New-York, but no appointment is yet announced.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

Several of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, are expected back here to-morrow to fix up the remaining appointments. They will recommend RICHARD H. DANA for District-Attorney, JOHN S. KEYES for Marshal, Dr. PHELPS for Surveyor, and EZRA LINCOLN for Sub-Treasurer. Probably they will all be appointed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FOREIGN ENVOYS.

The Department of State is very busily engaged making out instructions to newly-appointed Envoys and agents of the Government. Messrs. CLAY, CORWIN, ADAMS, BURLINGAME, MARSH and DAYTON can leave as soon as they arrange their private affairs. It is understood, in consequence of our present peculiar position with the Spanish Government, that CARL SCHURZ must proceed to his post at once.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO LONDON.

I am authorized to state that the report, some time since, that Mr. ADAMS, Minister to England, had protested against the appointment of WILSON, as his Secretary of Legation, is wholly untrue. He is perfectly satisfied with the appointment, although it makes very little difference, except socially, as the Secretary acts entirely free from and independent of the Minister. They are both awaiting instructions and preparing for their departure together.

MR. CAMERON AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary CAMERON has now fairly settled himself into the business of the War Department, and is giving it close attention. I understand it is his purpose to study carefully the entire condition of the Army, with a view to the development of whatever reforms may be needed to secure greater efficiency and economy in its operations. It is quite eight years now since the counsels of the veteran SCOTT have been allowed to have any weight in the arrangements made for the conduct of this branch of the public service. During Mr. PIERCE'S Administration, JEFF. DAVIS, of course, could not tolerate the advice of one under whom he had served once as a subordinate: and during the last four years it did not suit Secretary FLOYD'S purposes to have the War Department administered upon strictly military principles, because that necessarily interfered with speculative and swindling schemes. The change of Administration has brought with it a new condition of affairs, and we may hope that the country will be allowed the benefit of Gen. SCOTT'S wisdom and experience, applied in every proper way to the military establishment.

THE TIMES INDORSED.

The leader in yesterday's TIMES has created great sensation in political circles, and finds a ready echo in the breast of every thinking man who wishes the Administration well.

THE TRIALS OF SECRETARY CHASE.

No sooner does Mr. CHASE find himself somewhat relieved of office-seekers, than he is assailed by a horde of claimants upon the Treasury, demanding money. He takes it very patiently, but from his excessive labors seems much worn and exhausted.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE MCLEAN.

The death of Judge MCLEAN, announced in this city to-day, created very general sorrow. A tribute of respect will be paid by the members of the Bar in this city at an early opportunity. Some have begun to speculate, already, upon his successor. TRUMBULL'S name is mentioned, and some say this vacancy insures the appointment of CRITTENDEN. SAMUEL F. VINTON and THOMAS EWING, both of Ohio, will probably be pressed.

THE LATE AMERICAN MINISTER TO PERU.

I am assured that RANDOLPH CLAY'S connection with the Government, as Minister to Peru, was not terminated, as stated, because the President disapproves the course of the late Administration on the Peruvian claims. Mr. CLAY has simply achieved the fate of many other diplomats whose places are wanted for Republican incumbents. The new Administration has not yet in any way indicated its policy on the claims in question.

A CARD FROM CAPT. REYNOLDS.

Capt. A. W. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., publishes a card here, denying the statement of the TIMES, that he was partly responsible for TWIGGS' surrender in Texas.

Com. PAULDING succeeds STRINGHAM in the Bureau of Detail.

The report that Capt. WYNDER, son-in-law of Gov. GOODWIN, of New-Hampshire, had resigned his commission on account of secession, is not true. He is in California on service, having recently been ordered there; and, although a Southern man, says he will stand by our flag while a star remains. The gentleman who resigned is a son of Gen. WYNDER, of Maryland.

Capt. VAN BRUNT and Purser PETIT are ordered to the *Minnesota*.

By order of the President all further appointments of Consuls are postponed for several weeks.

Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, left for home to-day.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

Capt. BARRY'S Company of Artillery left here to-day for New-York. From twenty-five to thirty carpenters, engaged by the Government, went in the same train, but for what purpose is not publicly known.

The Gulf Squadron is to be commanded by Capt. STRINGHAM. The reasons for the increase of the naval force in that quarter are conjectural. The extreme caution which characterizes the Administration on this as well as other military subjects, occasions many warlike rumors. The Government seems to have come to the determination, in the language of a Cabinet officer, "to be known only by its acts."

The steamer *Pawnee*, now lying off the Washington Navy-Yard, will probably leave for parts unknown on Saturday.

The following officers have been ordered to the steamer *Minnesota*, destined for the Gulf: Capt. Van Brunt, Com. Chase, Lieutenants Werden, Wainwright, Badger, Johnson, Foster and Mitchell, and Watson Smith, Master; and Franklin Jackson, Chief Engineer.

Extreme solicitude is everywhere manifested relative to the movements concerning Forts Pickens and Sumpter. The fear is expressed that a collision may be precipitated.

Information has been received here, stating that Lieut TALBOT left Charleston to-day with important dispatches for Washington.

A reliable private dispatch from Charleston says that it is supposed Major ANDERSON'S supplies were cut off to-day, causing considerable commotion and anxiety as to the final result.

Capt. GORGAS, who recently resigned in the Army, has tendered his services to the Confederate States. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was formerly in command of the Charleston Arsenal.

In addition to the other Maine appointments, heretofore stated, are JAMES WEEKS, Postmaster at Bangor. DWIGHT B. BARNARD, Postmaster at Calais. WM. B. SMITH, Collector at Machias. THOMAS HARMEN, Collector at Belfast.

The following appointments have also been made: JAMES F. BABCOCK, Collector at New-Haven. LAFAYETTE R. WASS, Surveyor at Peoria, Ill. JOHN YOUNGS, Collector at Sandusky, Ohio. DAVID MORGAN, Postmaster, Minneapolis, Min. EDWIN COWLES, Postmaster, Cleveland, Ohio. SAMUEL ANDREWS, Postmaster, Camden, N. J. SAMUEL WOOD, Collector, Paso del Norte, New-Mexico.

The President to-day made the following San Francisco appointments: IRA H. RANKIN, Collector; BENJ. W. MUDGE, Appraiser-General: SAMUEL H. PARKER, Postmaster; R. J. STEVENS, (Senator BAKER'S son-in-law,) Superintendent of the Mint.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE VIRGINIA SECESSIONISTS—THE STATE WILL REMAIN IN THE UNION—THE GREAT STRUGGLE TO COME—THE EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

The Secessionists in the Richmond Convention are making desperate efforts to create the impression that their cause is gaining strength among the people; but all accounts from the interior, except their own, concur in stating that the pestilent fever is abating, and that the public mind is becoming calm and indifferent to their appeals. Secession has, from the beginning, been an affair of the politicians, and has never had any hold upon the popular heart. It is a fruit of disappointed ambition, the offspring of hatred and resentment in the oligarchy which has lost the control of the Federal Government. The cause touches not the honor nor the interests of the people, and is merely an affair of hair-splitting platform-builders. The "Democratic" demagogues have for thirty years ridden the negro hobby, and have been determined to keep it as their own peculiar property. The Whigs, or Opposition, have been compelled to abandon the field of politics, or keep up neck and neck with the "Democracy," in exactions upon the Federal Government, and the result of this disgraceful competition is, that each, and especially the Democracy, finds itself committed to platforms and *ultimatums* which can only be consistently maintained by voting themselves out of the Union.

This was the case at the late election, and everybody supposed that the Secessionists would sweep the State. But the result proved that the people of Virginia have fer more self-reliance than they had credit for; and instead of yielding to the clamor of the demagogues, they overwhelmed them with disgrace, by electing five Union men to one Secessionist. If the question of holding a Convention had been submitted, they would have voted it down by thousands, and there the matter would have ended. But this was not allowed. The delegates were assembled, and immediately the Secessionists began to insist that their opponents should come up to their platforms and pledges, and demand "guarantees" and "compromises" of the Federal Government, and the effect is to keep the people in a state of feverish agitation.

But I predict that they will not dare to pass a Secession Ordinance and submit it to the popular vote. They are conscious of their weakness, and hence the perpetual discussions, and delays, and preparations, which it is hoped will keep up the excitement until some fortunate collision between the Federal and Confederate forces shall take place. The States which have been voted out of the Union are doubtless really anxious to avoid collision; but the attorney for Bardell, in the famous case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, was not more anxious to be *kicked*, than are the Secessionists in the Border Slave States to witness an attempt at *coercion* against their Southern neighbors.

It is said that the Secessionists at Richmond have purchased ont the *Whig*, heretofore a Union paper, and that it will shortly open its batteries upon the Stars and Stripes. The editor of the *Whig*, Mr. RIDGWAY, who is a vigorous writer, will, I hear, commence a new enterprise in journalism, in the cause of the Union.

A majority of the people of Richmond and the adjacent country are probably for secession—or at least the dominant oligarchy has managed to establish a reign of terror at that great negro mart; but the great heart of the State, the valley, with the entire West, and probably half of the district east of the mountains, is sounder to-day than they were three months ago.

I have no fears for the result of the struggle now going on in Virginia. I believe that it will be kept up until 1864, when the great fight is to take place between the East and West—between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding interests—on the basis of taxation. Slavery has been, and is yet, the pet interest of Virginian society. It is taxed to the extent of only about one-third of land or other property, while the enormous State debt of forty-one or two millions has been incurred in building railroads and canals in the slave region. The non-slaveholders of the West have at length become aroused on this vital subject, and the irrepressible conflict has begun. By the terms of the Constitution, it cannot be changed until 1865; but the questions then to be decided are already mooted, and the non-slaveholders are daily becoming bolder and more imperative in their demands of even-handed justice. I have not yet seen the result of the recent census, as it regards the relative strength of Eastern and Western Virginia; but the white population of the latter can be little less than double that of the former.

One of the most stupid things yet done by the Confederate States is the export duty they have laid upon cotton. When the whole manufacturing and commercial world is on the look-out for new supplies of cotton, in order to provide against a possible deficiency consequent upon the failure of the Cotton States to meet the demand, their Government steps in to aid the movement, and puts in a bounty upon the production of the article in foreign countries by taxing that of their constituents. It may be hoped that this folly will not be persisted in. It could only proceed from ignorence and conceit; and while it will stimulate rivalry, and thus tend to break down the curse of the cotton monopoly, it will at the same time give the cotton-growers of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas ample protection in the American market.

The treasonable spirit which rules the councils of the Virginia Legislature is manifested in the fact, that while it has authorized the seizure of the guns manufactured at the Bellona Foundry for the United States, not the slightest opposition has been made to the sale of arms by a Richmond manufacturer to the Southern traitors. The folly of this piece of meanness is illustrated in the fact that the Bellona guns are small, the whole thirty costing only thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars. They are in no way necessary to the defence of Fortress Monroe, which is amply provided with the materials of defence. The secession fright has been entirely without adequate foundation, but the occasion serves to illustrate the treasonable spirit which prevails about Richmond.

It is said that MACKLIN, the army officer who surrendered the public property at one of the forts in Texas, not content with turning over the stores on hand, sent off to a considerable distance for a supply of specie, intended for the payment of the troops, in order that it might fall into the hands of the traitors. OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

A SCHOONER FIRED INTO FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

A dispatch just received here states that the mortar batteries on Morris Island, last evening, fired into an unknown schooner which attempted to enter the harbor without displaying her colors. Three shots were fired.

Major ANDERSON immediately dispatched a messenger to Gov. PICKENS to demand an explanation.

A violent gale was blowing at the time, and the vessel put to sea again.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM FORT SUMPTER

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

Another dispatch from Charleston has been received, which states that two officers had landed from Fort Sumpter with a white flag, and had gone to head-quarters with Col. HATCH.

LATER.—The officers are Lieut. SNYDER and Lieut. TALBOT. Lieut. SNYDER subsequently returned to Fort Sumpter, and Lieut. TALBOT left for Washington this evening.

It was a New-Jersey schooner which was fired into, loaded with ice. One shot went through her.

SUPPLIES FOR FORT SUMPTER CUT OFF.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4.

Still another dispatch has reached here from Charleston, which reports that JEFF DAVIS has directed Gen. BEAUREGARD to cut of Major ANDERSON'S supplies of food and mails.

All officers of the Confederate Army on leave of absence are ordered to their respective commands.

The crisis is rapidly approaching. Thirty laborers at Fort Sumpter, whose time is out, want to leave, but are not permitted.

DISPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 4.

Charleston has to-day been in a state of excitement unequaled since the first secession movement. A crisis is at hand. The appearance of a schooner off the harbor last evening, and her attempt to pass the batteries, her being fired into, and her subsequent mysterious disappearance, have aroused apprehensions of the most serious character. The military leaders have been unusually active all day, and members of the Convention now in session, belonging to the several fortifications, have been ordered to their stations.

A thousand rumors are in circulation, the principal of which indicates that Fort Sumpter will be attacked in the course of two days, and that the attack will be from the forts.

Lieut. TALBOT, of Fort Sumpter, lately promoted, went to Washington this forenoon, as bearer of dispatches to the Government.

The Charlestonians generally say there shall be no more boys' play. Evacuate or fight is the prevailing sentiment.

Major ANDERSON will soon have to surrender in self-defence, though it is believed that an attempt will be seriously made at reinforcement.

WELCOME B. SAYLES, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department of the Southern Confederacy, left to-night direct for Washington. After a thorough examination into the postal arrangements in the Southern section, he has had interviews with Postmaster-General REAGAN and nearly all the postmasters.

The old mail arrangements will probably be continued until the Confederate States are ready to conclude their own, which will be shortly.

Two companies left the arsenal to-night for Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 4.

Later advices are understood to have been received from Montgomery, ordering further supplies to Major ANDERSON to be cut off.

No further communication will be allowed between the Fort and Federal authorities.

The danger is imminent, and members of the Convention wait here, expecting a conflict before Saturday.

REPORTED LETTER FROM FORT SUMPTER.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 4.

The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a letter this afternoon signed "Johnson McNeill," a private in the Army who enlisted at Buffalo a year ago, and who is now with Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumpter. There is not a doubt as to the genuineness of the letter, which, on account of the soldier's inability to write well, was written by a sergeant and brought by a passenger to New-York on the last steamer. He says:

"We have enough to eat and drink, and sufficient to keep us for *four months*. Our fuel is scarce but that is nothing. The rebels think we have been idle, but they nor any one else will ever know how many men we have in this garrison. We have got sufficient to hold the fort against the whole South in a body. Major ANDERSON is a true soldier and so are the other officers, and the men would die for him. I only wish we had a chance to give the rascals hell, and we can do it too. If we ever go out of this fort it will not be with the wish of our officers. As to sending us men and supplies it is all nonsense to talk about it. It cannot be done. We are all right if old LINCOLN will only have the back-bone to stand by us."

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA A SUBLIME MYSTERY—THE MERCURY PLAYING AN APRIL FOOL!—A FICTITIOUS ACCOUNT OF THE MORRIS ISLAND BATTERIES—A VERY ANCIENT NEGRO CUPID—THE PEOPLE PRAY FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP—THE CONVENTION HAVE A GRAND JUNKETING.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Monday, April 1, 1861.

The more I see of the men of Charleston, the more convinced I am that very many of them act, talk, and behave like perfect children. They started the secession ball, not because they had their niggers stolen from them, but because they wanted absolute free trade, and some of them a free-and-easy *slave* trade. They are now about to ratify the Provisional Constitution, which puts in force, with slight modifications, the old United States Tariff of 1857, which they kicked overboard so unceremoniously on the 20th of December, 1860. They hate and detest the Stars and Stripes of the old Union, yet they unanimously indorse a close imitation of that flag. They denounce ANDERSON in the bitterest terms "for his act of war," in removing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter; yet they, with spasmodic intervals, supply him with all the luxuries of the market, and allow him and his men to "live like fighting-cocks." They denounce the North theoretically, and practically endeavor to live on the best terms with her people. They even assail your correspondent as being the representative of, what they are pleased to call, "a vile Black Republican sheet;" they threaten him with the surveillance of the dreadful Vigilance Committee, and insinuate that he will shortly have notice to quit; yet the same people will go out of their way to give him exclusive information, and socially open to him their hearts, their homes, and even their purses. In fact, South Carolina in general and Charleston in particular is a sublime mystery, and cannot be estimated or measured by any of the common-sense rules that govern one in their intercourse with ordinary people. It is to be hoped that one of these days some acute physiologist will give us a proper analysis of them, so that when another crisis comes, we shall be better prepared to meet it than we have this late revolutionary one.

What do you think of a sheet like the *Mercury*, that arrogates for itself absolute perfection in journalism, publishing the following leading editorial on this 1st of April, under the caption, "Floating Battery?"

"The flag of the Confederate States will be flung to the breeze from the Floating Battery at 10 o'clock this morning. The proportions of the flag are 20 by 12 feet, and it will be raised at a height of sixty feet. An oration suitable to the occasion will be delivered. Refreshments have been generously provided."

Over one thousand persons hastened to the Custom-house which Uncle Sam commenced to build a long time ago. They waited in vain for the flag—in vain for Col. DURYEA, the Governor's Aid, the orator, and in vain for the $15 brandy, champagne, &c., that were to be poured out lavishly on the occasion. They finally went home, a crowd of men, crinoline and soldiers, feeling that they were the silly victims of an April-fool that the leading paper in Charleston (next to the *Courier*) had perpetrated. This is another proof of childishness.

I observe that the *Herald* has at last discovered that Charleston correspondence is somewhat necessary, and has sent down some one to examine the fortifications in the harbor. If the gentleman had ever seen big guns before he would not have made so many gross errors. He mixed up columbiads and howitzers in the most heterogeneous manner, and has *magnified largely* the real strength of the Morris Island works. When he comes across a short range shooting-iron, a *howitzer*, which will send perhaps a half mile, and calls it a *columbiad*, which will send from two to three miles, the supposition is that he was out of his reckoning altogether, as the sailors say. A copy of the letter was sent to Gen. BEAUREGARD by an officer I am well acquainted with. The General carefully read it, and remarked very quietly "That it would do to send North, but he was not aware before that they had so many guns."

I visited, yesterday afternoon, an ancient negro, who has reached the ripe period of *one hundred and twenty-five years*. His history is a very curious one, and he is indirectly connected with that horrible catastrophe, the burning of the *Pulaski*, the *Echo* negroes, who were in Fort Sumpter in 1858, and with ALBERT SUMNER, of Boston, who had an interest in him once. The old fellow now looks more like an ape than a human being: he is bent with the weight of years, and is enabled to totter along with the aid of a stick that reaches above his head; his language is a perfect gibberish, but his eyes have a remarkable animal brightness. He lives and thrives in a place where white men cannot stay over night with impunity after the first of June. Mr. MISSROON, his owner, allows him to do as he pleases, clothes and feeds him, and gives him a comfortable cottage to live in. CUPID, as he is called, may have sprung from a black Venus in his native Africa, but he is a perfect parody on the name now. CUPID and NED, a youth of ninety, belonged to the Mr. BALL who was burnt up in the *Pulaski*. Mrs. BALL was a Miss PELL, of Boston. For years the suit of PELL *vs.* BALL, agitated all South Carolina. The most eminent counsel could not determine whether the husband or wife was burnt up first, and this very important point brought down Mr. SUMNER, from Boston, who was nearly related to

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Difficulties of Writing Letters on Steamer Day—"Little Bills" Coming in—Family Migration Eastward—The Knights of the Golden Circle at Work—California Strong for the Union.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861.

"It's all very fine, yer know," trying to write a letter for the TIMES, steamer day, and to have the precocious young gents who do up the collecting, to drop down upon you with that "little bill" which is never little, but quite the reverse. These young hopefuls are selected generally for their qualities of assurance, and impudence, nimbleness of feet, and universal skepticism on the subject of Mr. Brown's being out. He is never out to them, and a fellow might as well pay, as to be run down and dug out, terrier fashion, as he certainly will be, by these slim specimens of Gotham manufacture, for they are mostly from that moral locale, where they get the first rudiments in impudence and perseverance, and after disbelief in all and every excuse. Remorselessly and determinedly they seek you in your den, and will take up bed and board with you unless you pay.

Now I sat down in my chair a few moments since with a large collection of very brilliant ideas and items on hand for the TIMES, chalked down on my thinking-board, but there has been such a rush of these commercial mosquitos, who, regardless of propriety and decency, have persisted in sticking pieces of paper under my nose, exclaiming, "Bill, Sir,"—that I have lost them all. Vainly have I protested that my name was *not* Bill, but no use; it was Bill all the morning and it has been Bill all day; and on this occasion every Bill of my acquaintance has called. "Steamer Day" is our bugbear, our day of wretchedness, our condemnation of misery, when every man is expected to be cross; a day on which more children get spanked than for a whole week besides; business men rise early and prepare for action; they get up cross and slam around generally, and are much given to profanity if breakfast is late, and the day is generally one of fierce recrimination. I have paid that bill before, Sir. No, Sir, you are mistaken. But I tell you I have it receipted. Ah! let me see it, if you please. Ah! do you doubt my word, Sir? No, but I had rather see the bill. Of course you can't find it, and you rear around and try to play a bluff game, but it's useless; those fellows get you right down to a point, and you have to point up. Everybody is cross, everybody feels wolfish, and almost everybody, your humble servant excepted, swears, steamer day; it's reliable and elloweble, and no account should be taken of it, but let it go into the accounts that are settled on that day. Now if I was not so very amiable I should swear to-day myself, for I have been interrupted perpetually and continually from the start, and lots of good things have escaped when I opened my valve to wrangle with the coal-man, the gas-man, the water-man. We quarrel *ad libitum* in this country with everybody, steamer day, except our washerwomen, and as a general thing they are so good-looking and demure one can't do it, and you pay and never question the "count." Again, it won't do. Ladies of the laundry in this country won't stand any bedad nonsense, yer know. They are ladies of spirit, and if they don't give all your best shirts away to their lovers the very next time, they will either cowhide you or publish you. In either case the result being the same, for when they thrash you the Bohemians of the process do the publishing. This is a great country—somewhat the reverse of what Illinois was, for this is a great country for women and horses, but awful on man and oxen, while in Illinois women and oxen got the worst of it. As a general thing the sex are angels, and latterly I see they have taken to wings, which hang down pendant from $100 cloaks. They don't exactly fly themselves, but then they make the money fly, which sometimes leads to a flight-y time of it eventually. In New-York deference to the sweet creatures is carried to considerable lengths, but it's nothing to what is expected of us here. On a rainy day, if you have a seat in the stage, and a lady who condescends to officiate in the basement, with the use of the parlor three evenings in the week, emanates from the area gate with her flounces, you are expected to vacate your seat in the stage and climb up on top with the driver, and hold the umbrellas for the whole interior.

I incurred the ire of a lady from the nameless Isle, a day or two since, by declining to get out to let her get in, and was treated to a few complimentary opinions—"Ah, now if ye was but a taste of a gintleman ye would give a lady a sate." I looked at her, and perceiving she was very pretty, was charitable enough to believe she meant, if I was a gentleman of taste, and wished me to observe her more closely,—the result was, I offered a compromise—I offered to sit in her lap or she might sit in mine. She accepted the latter proposition, much to my subsequent regret, for she was "hefty," weighed full 140, and wore the sharpest steel hoops ever I heard of or dreamed of, and if I was an acquaintance before I could not have been afterwards, for she cut me on that occasion, sure.

The migration of families eastward has already commenced. Every Spring a great many people go East, whole families go off disgusted with California, never to come back—wouldn't think of such a thing; some go on business, some go because they have no business to do here; some for pleasure, and to travel in Europe; some to see their friends, and some to spend their money—leaving us of the can't-get-away club, to plod on with the hope that our turn may come next.

It is quite likely, from present appearances, that the number of vibrators will be less, however, this Spring than usual, on account of your troubles. Many people believe that you will soon be plunged into all the horrors of civil war, if you are not already. Would that I could put on a pair of seven league spectacles, and look over the Rocky Mountains, and see what you are up to. There are many anxious hearts here full of apprehension for the future—fearing and yet hoping all may end well. We are so far from the scene of excitement that we cannot hear the thunder or see the lightning flash; we can only hear the dull reverberations that threaten the coming storm. If it must come, the sooner the better; if we must fight, let's have a good old-fashioned affair that will settle all these difficulties one way or another for all time, and as we are at the mercy of politicians, and by them and through them have got into the scrape, put them in the front rank—let all the nitras of all parties head the columns, and fight away until the aforesaid colnmns have no head—and then when peace is proclaimed, pass a law to hang every politician whenever after gets up in our legislative halls with "nigger" in his mouth. Hang everybody that is smarter than his neighbor, hang all the brilliant lights of the age, for they are the incendiaries. I won't say hang all the men of talent and sense who might have done something to save the country, for from the great scarcity of that of kind and quality, I think there must have been a general hanging at no very remote period. But long before this reaches you the great Union is either in tatters and shreds or it aint, and we would give something handsome to know all about it, but we must have patience and wait—not for the wagon but the Pony, who is galloping over hill and dale, snow and rocks, with breathless haste, bearing good or evil news. May it be good. A day or two since the good people of our City were considerably astonished to wake up in the morning, and learn from the papers that the fort at "Fort Point" had been garrisoned the afternoon previous by a Company of United States Artillery, and every preparation made for protecting the Government property. Fort Alcatraz, a strong work on Alcatraz Island in the middle of the channel, commanding it on every side, has been for some time occupied by Capt. STEWART'S Company of Artillery. These are the only public works in the harbor. The Government arsenal at Benicia, thirty miles from here, *did* contain a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which have been quietly transferred to the forts mentioned, most of them to Alcatraz, which insures their safety from any attempt of the organization said to be on foot for the seizure of the property of the Government. All this has been done so quietly that it is, as yet, known to but a few persons. It is said that orders were received last mail for this movement from Gen. SCOTT, which is another illustration of his forethought and wisdom; and his orders have been carried out with that quiet zeal and excellent judgment for which Gen. JOHNSTON, the Commender of the Department, is noted, and all his orders have been carried into effect through Col. SWORDS, Deputy Quartermaster-General, chief of the Quartermaster's Staff on this coast. The command of this Department could not have fallen into more efficient hands than Gen. JOHNSTON, whose military reputation is too well known to need commendation. He is a man of few words, very quiet and unassuming, but of great strength of character; and although new to the people of this coast, commands the respect and esteem of all who have been brought in contact with him. Col. SWORDS is well known in New-York as a most efficient and able officer, having been stationed in your City for several years. His abilities as an officer and eminently superior social qualities have made him widely known and exceedingly popular on this coast, and we trust he may continue to fill the position of responsibility he now occupies, as the Chief Quartermaster of this division.

There is no question but what a secret organization is on foot here—an association known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" forming the nucleus—to seize the reins of Government, the Mint, Custom-house, the Forts and Government property, and declare for a Pacific Republic, to take in Upper and Lower California, Oregon, Arizona and New-Mexico—in case of the secession of the Slave States. The organization is composed of the numerous class of office-holders, office-seekers and adventurers who are thrown out of office by the change of Administration, having nothing to lose and everything to gain by such a movement.

The occupation of the forts and arrangements made for the protection of the Government property has ceased great dismay in their camp, and completely upset all their plans, and will doubtless render futile any attempts to carry out their programme; and had not these steps been taken it is quite likely they would have gone on gaining strength until they were sufficiently powerful to have accomplished their ends. Gen. JOHNSTON has been fully posted on all their plans and movements, and has thus checkmated them and rendered them powerless to work out their ends. It is said that the leaders of this movement are well known and their movements watched, and that a counter organization has been quietly going on to seize and overpower them at the right time. The attachment to the Union by the people of California generally is too strong to admit of any attempt being successful unless the belligerents were in full possession of arms and forts before their intentions were discovered. I consider the affair nipped in the bud, and have hung up my ferocious Japanese sabre, purchased from one of those magnificent Princes when they passed through. My "Sharpe" is loaned out to a friend who lives in the country, and has a mania and a passion for killing grizzly bears. He has a way of walking up to within a few feet of them, when *they* don't make the advances, and blowing their heads off without ceremony. He sent me word the other day that it was getting dull—he had only killed seven in three weeks. When I send for that Sharpe I shall send for CHARLEY to come with it; and I would not like to be a grizzly or a Secessionist and have him draw a bead on me. I would cry out Compromise and CRITTENDEN—Slavery to the North Pole, if you like, only don't shoot. There are a great many Charleys in this vicinity—men who are not seen in town much, and when here don't say much, or show much, but they would muster strong when the occasion came and they were wanted, and every time they pulled trigger there would be an extra ration of beans unclaimed next day. We are almost spilin' for a muss, though, and may get up a little extempore affair to keep our hand in, and work off the heavy pressure of steam that is accumulating and endangering the boiler. We want one more revolution to clean out the remaining of the kind and quality formerly so numerous. The rowdies and low fellows who once ruled us, are long since *non est*; they have never recovered their ground lost in the Vigilance Committee times. Their day is passed; but we have now to contend with a lot of genteel chaps, who live well, dress well, by politics and their wits, or if you like it better, for wits, read "office" log-rolling; lobbying, bulkheading, and levying assessments upon their friends. We call them "Bummers," by which title and appellation they are generally and widely known. Their name is legion, and they are and all propose to join the legion that is strongest and stands the best chance for getting the upper hand. I think you will find that California is a very respectable sort of a country anyhow, and will come out a long way ahead of some of the Eastern and Western States, and be properly appreciated and respected ever after. San Francisco, in comparison with New-York, is so far ahead in the administration of law and government that I won't institute a comparison

We see by the Congressional news that our Representative, (?) Mr. BURCH, (not BILLY BUCH, I believe,) has a great deal to say about "*my* State." *My* State will do this, and *my State* will do that. Now, BURCH, when did you become the sole owner and proprietor of California? Who authorized you to talk about Pacific Republics and Confederacies? Come now, who did it? Show your documents. When next you get up and make such remarks, add a P. S., or an N. B., "them's *my* sentimente." BURCH may be a devilish good fellow, socially, and probably he is; I don't know him from a side of boot material, but he's doing it, *he* is,—and the best thing he can do is just to drop that subject,—and if he feels aggrieved at my remarks when he returns, we will just have it out, for I am on the fight myself—that is, my friend CHARLEY and I are. I always prefer fighting socially with a friend, and as CHARLEY never misses, I think BURCH had "better not." Again, I am in daily practice with my "Jemi-Beozen," and can shave a single hair from the top of a man's head without a wink, and can take the upper half of a man's hat off without his knowing it until he begins to take cold and sneeze from the free ventilation. Of all the swords or sabres, give me a Japanese blade—not such a blade as TOMMY'S, but one of those long, curved, keen ones that you can split a hair with. Since reading "Ching-Foo's" letters to the Sacramento *Union*, I have felt it my duty to put myself in a state of defence. He has opened my eyes to the perils of the position we correspondents occupy, and as he says his life wouldn't be worth a pinch of snuff if known as the "New-York correspondent of the *Union*," so do I begin to fancy mine in danger, for like him I sometimes report disagreeable facts which, being true, don't set well on the consciences of the unwary, who don't know who the chiel is that is takin' notes.

By the way, Mr. Ching-Foo, you make a slight mistake in supposing "Glaucus" and "Podgers" to be one and the same individual. Glaucus is a most indefatigable fellow, connected with a leading evening journal here, who is up to his eyes in newspapers all the time, and has the best kind of a chance to pick up items. He attends strictly to the business, and his name is not *mine*, nor Norval, but something else; but being his own personal property, I shall not take liberties with it. Suffice it to say he is one individual and Podgers is another, and we are not even acquainted, nor do we know each other by sight even. Got you there, Mr. Ching Foo. But to go back to the subject of war. I was going to say if you can get NED BURR to loan you that long-bladed Japanese sabre I sent him, and put that in your pocket, you *will* be safe. If you don't know him, get Jeems Pipes to introduce you. If Uncle Ned B. is cross, and won't let you have it, report the case to me, and I will get you one from Japan myself, for after your last I certainly "owe you one."

Notwithstanding war, and rumors of war and secession, California is going ahead steadily and prosperously. The mining interests are growing more valuable every day, and the prospects of a larger yield by several millions the coming year, than ever before, is very flattering. We have but just begun to develop the resources of our mines, and the new field opened in the Washoe and Esmeralda Districts, will tell upon the world heavily before another twelvemonth expires. Everything looks well; crops are promising largely; real estate is going up, up, until already out of reach of everybody who has not a pile of rocks. New stores, new houses and buildings of all sorts are multiplying; the city is spreading itself out over the sand-hills, the steam paddy working their daily downfall. On every side the busy hum of life denotes a state of prosperity most delightful to see. It is almost an impossibility to hire a snug dwelling-house—hardly one in town to be had. They are secured and engaged before the mortar of the first brick is dry, and I know of lots of people hiring houses before the inmber had been hauled upon the lot. We build a house and get in it in sixty days from the time it is begun. I wonder sometimes where all the people come from who fill up all the houses as soon as they are built; it is a great mystery, but like Mr. Merrymen's family, "Here we are again."

The best evidence of an improvement in the times is the flourishing state of the matrimonial market. For the first half of the past year the parsons, unitedly and connectedly, did not take in two hundred dollars annexation fees, but for the last two months I have observed that Rev. Dr. N. SCOTT has come out with a new rig, and every parson in town looks as smiling and happy as a boy whose school don't keep on Saturdays. The old Frenchman who deals in flowers seems to have extensive orders for orange blossoms. It's all right and the country is safe when every woman is for union—to a man. And so mote it be.

PONGERS.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The Controversy Between Prussia and Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Friday, March 1, 1861.

In view of the possibility that the Schleswig-Holstein question may result in a war, it may not be uninteresting to look at the general features of the case.

The strife between the people of the Duchies and the Crown of Denmark is well nigh a thousand years old. No other national question which now agitates Europe can boast of such antiquity. The Schleswig-Holsteiners are Anglo-Saxons; and the struggle of centuries was first ankindled and animated by the hatred between the Anglo-Saxon and Danish races. Since the days of MAGNUS and WALDEMAR, the great end of Denmark's efforts has been the consolidation of her realm, and the abolition of those barriers which surround the Duchies. King after King was forced by the sturdy Saxons to acknowledge their independence, and King after King broke his pledges before the memory of his defeats had grown cold. It would be useless to trace the history of the struggle in so brief an article; but it is curious to see how every paroxysm ended with a solemn covenant, which stipulated that Schleswig-Holstein should forever remain undivided and independent.

In the beginning of this century, the Danish Government gathered itself for a decisive effort. The Duchies, or at least Schleswig, were to be Danicized by the propagation of the Danish language, and the assertion that Schleswig was originally Danish—an assertion since proved as false as it is foreign to the question of present nationality. This attempt failed, and in 1816 a new expedient was resolved upon—the separation of Schleswig from Holstein, by strategem or force.

At this time the King of Denmark was Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, just as the Emperor of Austria is King of Hungary. He would fain have made Denmark as consolidated and centralized as France.

The question was further complicated by the influence of the revolutions in France, which roused in Denmark the popular spirit, and called forth in the Duchies a demand for a free Constitution. Hitherto they had only striven for independence; now they demanded freedom also. But as the Revolutionary Party in France have always been the most fierce and ruthless centralizers, so in Denmark the popular party were the bitterest foes of the Duchies. They would give freedom, but not independence. With noble firmness, the Holsteiners withstood the tempting offer of a share in the free constitution of the whole monarchy; and the bribe of Frederick, in 1848, was ineffective.

The demands which Holstein made on that occasion, were eminently just and reasonable. Schleswig had been torn away by treachery and force. Schleswig must be reunited to her ancient sister Duchy. The Duke must not forget his Dukedom in his Kingdom. The united Duchies must be entitled to the protection of the German Diet. In all these demands there was nothing new. Neither was it new or strange that the King refused them. Neither was it new that he was forced to concede at last. The whole history of these brave Duchies is a history of successful resistance to foreign encroachment. And the history of the last Holstein war shows that the interference of Germany, rather hindered than promoted the desired result. What was won then, was won by the arms of Holstein. Prussian Generals have the credit of the blunders, the follies and the treachery of that campaign. Prussia herself, undertook, at its close, the ignominious task of "pacifying" a country with an army of 30,000 men, a considerable fleet, an enthusiastic population, a just cause, and a strong prospect of victory. For all this she obtained a few pledges from the Crown of Denmark, as cheap and worthless as Danish pledges always have been.

In 1852 the King of Denmark took possession of his victorious provinces with the air of a conqueror. He proclaimed, however, that the rights of the Duchies should be respected, and a new Constitution granted them. A complete amnesty was also announced. But no sooner were the Danes in full possession of the country than they repudiated its debts, stripped its arsenals, demolished its fortifications, and banished its most illustrious men. These wounds were not to be healed by a bolus, in the shape of a new "liberal" Constitution, crammed down the throats of the people against their will. Once more the German ear is open to the cry of German brothers. Prussia is not alone responsible for the war which may now come, but Prussia could add no fairer leaf to her laurels than by undertaking the defence of the Duchies, even alone. She has been insulted by a State which looks to its weakness for defence. The solemn promises of Denmark are all deliberately broken, and the puny monarchy snaps its fingers in the face of unwieldy Germany, and dares it to come on. The Confederation may be bitterly blamed for not acting sooner and more decisively, but no man can deny that its action is justifiable.

There is a strong similarity between the case of the Duchies and that of Hungary. The principle is the same in both. No concessions will suffice so long as the historic popular and national right is persistently denied. In both cases, too, it has been attempted to bribe men to silence by granting privilegee which have failed in both cases of their intended effect. In fact, only the folly of such oppression could prompt such attempts. A robber who would fain make friends with his victim, from whom he has taken all, by generously presenting him with the half or the quarter, might well expect to fail.

Both in Hungary and in Holstein the national feeling is so strong that not even a fraternal Government could drown it with kindness. In both Hungary and Holstein, however, with the usual fatuity of tyranny, the Crown has heaped wrong upon wrong, dealing counterfeit liberties with one hand, and real persecution with the other, torturing, banishing, confiscating, sowing a crop of hatred and resistance which is now white for the harvest.

Thousands of Saxon exiles from Denmark, stripped of their property, are living on the charity of Germany. The Press is fettered or crushed; the German language is persecuted with a pertinacity to which a less sturdy stock would long ago have yielded.

The systems of oppression in Hungary or Venice, and in Holstein, are as like as two peas. The only difference is that Austria begins to place herself squarely on the way of reform, and Denmark has her face in a diametrically opposite direction.

The whole world unites in urging upon her the necessity of concession. France, England and Russia, once her backers, are now earnest in their advice that she shall change her course. And thus, it appears, the wavering hattle may be once more decided for the Right. Should the victory be won in the cabinet, without recourse to the field, will it be less glorious or less important?

Anglo Saxons should be proud of this brave handful of their race, asserting through the centuries, in spite of powder and parchment, the dignity of the national principle. The attempt to Denielze Holstein has miserably failed. Many other similar attempts have succeeded. Pomerenania is two-thirds German; Trieste is German; Strasburg is thoroughly French, (in everything but language;) Wales is no longer Celtic in habits or sympathies. Why should Holstein alone be able to resist the powerful influences which have been working upon her for centuries? Is there any better reason than this? The Holsteiners belong to a race which is accustomed not to yield, but to conquer.

R. W. R.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 31, 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 18, 19, 37, 41, 42, 44.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 32. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 204, 215, 216, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1167, 1287, 1530, 1609, 1751, 1851, 2056, 2152, 2173, 2206, 2400, 2455, 2658, 2670, 2775, 2896, 2944, 3007, 3071, 3200, 3207¾, 3202, 3203, 3310, 3319, 3323, 3327, 3335, 3343, 3350, 3429, 3449, 3493, 3530, 3535, 3558, 3584, 3617, 3619, 3626, 3696, 3704, 3711, 3712, 3728, 3738, 3804, 3813, 3821, 3855, 3860, 3579, short causes.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Calender unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 1166, 1180, 1148, 352, 1196, 1198, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1226, 1228.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 104, 807, 373, 140, 820, 228, 831, 834, 836, 837, 839, 3039, 436. *Part II.*—Nos. 246, 247, 218, 636, 473, 764, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 848, 349.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Second Week—Thursday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

Matter of the Bonnoffe Estate.—Argument concluded. (Case reported in the TIMES of yesterday.) S. P. Nash, for appellants; Jeremiah Larocque, for respondents.

The People, Respondents, vs. *Thomas T. Ellis, Appellant.*—Case argued. James R. Whiting, for appellant; John Sedgwick, for respondents.

The Case of Dr. Ellis—The Last Hope.

The People vs. *Thomas T. Ellis.*—The facts in this case are familiar. The prisoner was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, in January, 1860, of stealing a diamond ring, of the value of $100, from the finger of Miss Mary Roberts. The trial was before the then Recorder Barnard.

Upon appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the judgment at the Sessions, the Court affirmed the judgment. Appeal was then taken to this Court, and now came on for argument. Counsel for appellant contend that upon the trial, the Recorder erred in excluding the testimony of an expert, offered to show that the signature of Miss Roberts appended to a receipt for the ring, setting forth that it was leat to the defendant to raise money upon, was written by the same person who wrote two other signatures of Miss Roberts, conceded to be genuine. They also argue that the Recorder erred in admitting certain irrevelant testimony of Miss Ruberts, whico, while it had no legitimate bearing upon the case, prejudiced the minds of the jury against the prisoner. Also, that the charge of larceny against Ellis was not made until months after the ring was taken from the finger of Miss Roberts. Decision reserved.

Henry L. Clinton and James R. Whiting, for appellant; Nelson J. Waterbury, for the State.

A Deck-hand Sues his Captain—Singular Allegations of Malice.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Amos Neary vs. *Charles Germaine.*—This was an action to recover damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff was a deck-hand on the steam tug *Screamer*, of which defendant was captain. When the steamer *Black Warrior* was wrecked on Rockaway Beach, some two years ago, the tug was engaged in trying to pull her off the shoal, in connection with the steam tug *Satellite*. The *Satellite* was pulling ahead of the *Screamer*, when her hawser broke, and by the action of the wind and tide, the *Screamer* was swung round towards the shore. Her master, to bring her up, ordered the hawser, on which she was pulling, to be carried from the bits amidships to the quarter-chock. The plaintiff, with two other hands, was engaged in doing this, and after two unsuccessful trials, succeeded in getting it fast to the quarter-rail, the chock being carried away. When the strain came on the hawser as the boat went ahead, it broke away a piece of the rail which swung round inboard, and striking the plaintiff, who stood near, broke both his legs. For this injury the suit was brought, the plaintiff claiming that the defendant maliciously, and with intent to injure him, gave the order to go ahead at full speed instead of going slow until the hawser was taut. The only evidence of malice, however, which he offered, was that the defendant was swearing at the men for not fastening the line quicker, and on receiving what he understood to be a saucy answer from one of them, said, "If you don't look out I'll break some of your necks," or, as one witness said, "I'll come down and break your head."

The plaintiff in the course of the trial applied to amend the complaint so as to allege that the accident occurred by reason of carelessness on the part of the defendant, which was granted.

The defendant gave evidence to show that while he men were trying to get the line fast the tug had swung so far down that she was already in the breakers, and he had to give the order to go ahead at full speed to get her out of a dangerous position; that he had not the slightest intention of injuring any one, and should have expected the hawser to part before the rail gave way; and that he had given the order to slow before the hawser came taut.

The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Robinson; for defendant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

This Court was opened, yesterday morning, and the jury calendar was called. No one was ready to proceed with any trial to-day, and after setting down some cases to accommodate parties, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Some United States cases being called, Judge Roosevelt stated to the Court that he had just heard of the appointment of his successor, Mr. Smith, and should desire to leave the cases to be disposed of by him.

A Purchase of "Precious Stones," and a "Question of Time."

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Jacques Schieb vs. *Samuel Baldwin.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $9,289 44 for diamonds, rubies and opals sold by the plaintiff to the defendant in March, 1859.

The plaintiff alleges that the sale was upon a credit of six months, which time has expired without payment. The defendant, on the contrary, claims that there was an extension of time for payment granted to him by the plaintiff. To this the plaintiff replies that the extension of time was obtained by a fraud upon him, and he therefore is not bound by it. The case is still on.

J. J. Townsend and Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; E. & E. V. Brown and Edwards Pierrepont for defendant.

Verdict in the Walker Lead Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

George Pollen et al. vs. *Thomas Otis Le Roy et al.*—This action was stated in the TIMES of Tuesday.

It was brought to recover damages for the alleged non-fulfillment of a contract made by the defendants with the plaintiffs to purchase a quantity of soft English lead.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $7,580 33, and an extra allowance of $200 was awarded by the Court.

Affairs of the New-York Marble Company.

SUPREME COURT.

Egbert Deming, Trustee of the New-York Marble Co. vs. *The New-York Marble Co., Henry Dwight, and James R. Bame, Trustee, &c.*—The above action having been brought to trial before GEO. G. BARNARD, one of the Justices of this Court, at a Special Term thereof holden at the New City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1861, and all the proofs and allegations of the plaintiff having been heard and duly considered, and, on motion of Levi S. Chatfield and Edwards Pierpont, of counsel for the defendant, and after hearing Wm. H. L. Barnes, Esq., attorney for the plaintiff, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that no cause exists for the removal of the said Henry Dwight and James R. Bame from the office of Trustee of the New-York Marble Company, or for the suspension of their powers or functions as such Trustees, and that they be not removed from the office of such Trustee.

And it is further, ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said Egbert Deming has been guilty of gross misconduct as Trustee of said New-York Marble Company, and he is hereby convicted of such gross misconduct, and is hereby removed from the office of Trustee of said Company, and is perpetually enjoined and restrained from acting as such Trustee, and from in any manner interfering with the business, property, officers or concerns of said Company.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the injunction heretofore granted in the above action by his Honor, Justice Allen, and all injunctions heretofore granted in said action in any manner enjoining or restraining the said Dwight and Bame from acting as such Trustees and officers of said Marble Company be, and the same is and are hereby dissolved, and that the order appointing William W. Green receiver of said Company, be and the same is hereby cancelled, and the said Green is required to surrender to the New-York Marble Company all the property which has come to his hands as such Receiver. And it is hereby referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to ascertain and report the amount of damages which the above defendants have sustained by reason of the issuing or continuance of said injunction or injunctions, and that in the coming in and confirmation of his report, judgment be entered thereon against said plaintiff for the amount so reported by him, and that the defendants also recover of said plaintiff their costs in the said action.

Court of General Sessions.

ROBBING A FELLOW-SERVANT.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, James T. West, indicted for grand larceny of property belonging to a fellow-servant in the Astor House, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

SHOVELED OUT A NUISANCE.

Edward O'Kane, indicted for felonious assault on Richard Cawhart, was then tried. The complainant testified that he lived in the same house with the prisoner. An inter-domestic war had been waged by the wives of the respective families, in which the prisoner had so far taken part as to tell the complainant's wife that she behaved in an unladylike manner. Witness went to the prisoner's door to demand an explanation, and received a blow on the head from a shovel in the prisoner's hand.

For the defence the prisoner's son testified that while he was quarreling with the complainant's son, his own father had interfered, taken him in, and applied the rod of correction. Immediately thereafter the complainant's wife came out, making personal application to the prisoner of the "like father, like son," adage, whereupon the prisoner expressed the opinion that she was not deporting herself like a lady. Later in the day the complainant came to the prisoner's room, and seized the prisoner's wife by the hair, dragging her upon the floor; he also threw a brick at the prisoner himself, causing his head to bleed considerably; he was at length with difficulty rameved from the room, and the door was bolted against him; he succeeded, however, three times in bursting it open, and renewing the assault. Upon the third attack, the prisoner gave the complainant a blow on the head with a shovel. The complainant was slightly intoxicated at the time. The contest ended with the shoveling out of the complainant.

Another son of the prisoner testified to the same effect, and the jury taking the case, rendered a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

JOHN BROWN SENT BACK HOME.

John Brown, indicted for burglary in the third degree and receiving stolen goods, was next tried. Upon a former trial the jury had disagreed.

Henry G. Fitzgerald testified that on the 23d of last February, his store was entered and dry goods to the amount of $1,000 were stolen; the entry had been made by cutting through the floor from the basement; witness subsequently saw most of the goods at the property clerk's.

Officer Ward testified that having been informed by the agent for letting a room in East Twenty-eighth-street, that there were in that apartment a quantity of dry goods stored, repaired to the spot, where he found the stolen goods, and a quantity of burglars' tools; he remained in the room to see what might "turn up;" while there, he heard some one try to unlock the door from the outside; there seemed to be two together; the one who tried the key said, "There is something wrong;" the other one said he would strike a light; he lighted a match and looked in the key-hole, and said, "There is some one here, now, or has been;" they both then started for the front door, as did also the witness in immediate pursuit; they crossed the street still pursued by the officer; one of the fugitives escaped through an alley-way, but John Brown was "taken alive."

John Gess testified that he was agent for renting the room in which the goods were stored. He informed the last witness that the things were there. The room had been let by the owner before the witness' agency began.

Counsel summed up on both sides, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty of burglary in the third degree. The prisoner was then asked how long he had been out of State Prison. He replied, "Nine or ten months." "Then," said the Recorder, "I'll send you back for five years."

TRIAL FOR ARSON.

James L. Harlem, indicted for arson in the third degree, was next tried. The first proof offered was the policy of insurance issued by the Excelsior Company, insuring the prisoner's goods at No. 74 Maiden-lane, for $1,000.

Hiram E. St. John, Jr., testified that he was in the employ of the prisoner as clerk in January last, in the manufacturing of spectacle cases and jewelry cases; the store was in the second story of No. 74 Maiden-lane; the fire occurred on the 2d of January last; on that day the witness left the store a little after five o'clock, the other boys of the store had already gone, and only Mr. Harlem was left, and told the witness to see that all was locked up, and everything safe; witness obeyed the order, and laid the keys in the drawer of the desk; witness was then sent on an errand to collect a note, and if the money was not paid to him to leave orders for it to be sent round before ten o'clock next morning; on the way witness met James and Joseph, two of the store boys, who went along with him a part of the way, and left him.

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when, after the conclusion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Larceny—John Henry, Henry Meyers, John Crif.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—John Ahrens, Mary McGuire.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Eastbrook* vs. *Eastbrook.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Artisans' Bank vs. *Hartford Coal Company.*—Commission granted; stay of proceeding denied.

Bolton vs. *Frank et al.*—Motion to make H. Depew a party defendant granted.

Ivas vs. *Ivas.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Roosevelt vs. *Smith et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

A FOREIGN FORGER—SHOCKING QUARTERS FOR A NOBLEMAN.

Messrs. Stanton & Co., brokers, at No. 83 Canal-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a young foreigner of very *distingué* appearance, styling himself Baron de Vielinghoff, on a charge of forgery. The prisoner, it is alleged, came to this City last December, and pretending to be a Prussian nobleman, induced the complainants to advance him $1,250 upon certain drafts of the house of Hanbro & Son, London, made payable at the Bank of Berlin, Prussia. These drafts were forwarded by Messrs. Stanton & Co. to the firm of Oppenheim & Warfchauer, bankers at Konigsberg, who pronounced the signatures of Messrs. Hanbro & Son to be forgeries, and information of this fact was forwarded to the New-York brokers. The services of Detectives Farley and Eustace were then invoked in the matter and the Baron was apprehended. It has now become known that the Baron is a nobleman, only by title, and that the appellation is self-conferred. He left Konigsberg, it is said, to avoid a prosecution for forgery, having formerly been a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Oppenheim & Warfchauer, whose names he made free use of in extensive forging operations, but who detected him before any loss accrued to their firm. His real name is G. H. Wenghoefer, although since his residence in this country he has sometimes called himself Robert Gilbert. He was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, by whom he was committed for examination, and it is supposed that he has other victims beside Messrs. Stanton & Co., who will appear and prosecute. Upon being taken into the cell, the prisoner protested against the inhumanity of the law which compelled a Baron to take up with quarters no better than those provided for the *canaille*.

CHEATING A SON OF ST CRISPIN.

A contractor, Andrew J. Hull by name, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Devoe and Sampson, and taken before Justice WELSH, to answer a charge of having defrauded Eugene Ferris, a boot and shoemaker at No. 81 Nassau-street, of $20, by palming a worthless check upon him for that amount. The complainant states that about four months since, the accused came to him and selected boots and shoes, valued at $20, offering in payment a check on the Artisans' Bank, purporting to have been drawn by John Downing, whom he represented to be worth $100,000, and to keep an account in the institution mentioned. The check was accepted, but Ferris soon learned that he had been imposed upon, and Hull's arrest followed as quickly as he could be found. In default of $1,500 bail, he was committed for trial.

STEALING FROM HIS TAILOR.

Mr. A. Plaszak, keeper of a tailoring shop No. 52 Forsyth-street, was complainant, yesterday, before Justice BEDDARD, against a young man named James McLoughlin, whom he charged with the theft of a gold watch valued at $52. The prisoner came into the tailor's place to be measured for a suit of clothes, and stole the watch produced from a nail, he fetched it and departed. It was missed soon afterwards, and officer Hughes was requested to find the thief, which he was not long in doing. Incriminating was laid to answer.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIM OF VIOLENCE.

Thomas Sheridan, a middle-aged Irishman, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 26th ultimo, with inflammation of the stomach. He told a patient who lay in the bed next to him that his sickness had been brought on by a kick which was given him a few days previously by the bar-keeper in a liquor store at the corner of Park and Mulberry streets. He went into the bar-room, he said, to get a glass of beer, and when it was given to him he complained of its being muddy. This offended the bar-keeper, who first abused him and then kicked him out of the store. After lingering until yesterday Sheridan died, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case. The keeper of the drinking place was summoned, but he emphatically denied the truth of the statement of deceased, and there being no evidence to corroborate it, the jury declared that the violence was inflicted at the hands of some person unknown.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS—A LITTLE GIRL CRUSHED TO DEATH.

On Wednesday evening a number of children were playing at the corner of Washington and Little Twelfth streets, near the entrance of the marble-yard of Messrs. Bacon & Co. A number of slabs of marble were stacked up against the fence in a very insecure manner, and Theresa Woods, a child aged two years, undertaking to creep between them, caused one of the stones to fall, and she was badly crushed. A person passing by extricated her and carried her to her home, No. 26 Little Twelfth-street, but nothing could be done to save her life. Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, held an inquest in the case, and the jury took occasion in their verdict to censure Bacon & Co., the owners of the marble, for allowing the slabs to stand in so insecure a position, and recommend the authorities to enforce the ordinance relative to the incumbering of sidewalks.

FATAL MACHINERY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, Francis Dora, a German, 32 years of age, while employed at painting in the basement of No. 14 Spruce-street, had his overalls caught by the belt of a revolving shaft. He was whirled up

Jumbia Fire Insurance Company, held yesterday, Mr. TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN was elected President of the Company, in place of Mr. BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, who declined a reelection. A series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the appreciation of the Directors of the services rendered to the Company by Mr. BRUSH.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$626,837
Total payments	344,282
Total balance	7,880,725

The receipts include $123,000 for customs.

Confirmatory of the London letter from a third party, which we published yesterday, in regard to the damaging rumor in February concerning OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., we have to-day read several letters from that firm direct to their correspondents in this City, which remark that it "is difficult to say how it originated, but sufficient to say there is not a particle of truth in the report as to our applying to the Bank for assistance, either for ourselves or any other house. On the contrary, at the time mentioned, we had upwards of £1,500,000 either totally unemployed or lent out at call."

The Bank Department of New-York has called for the quarterly returns from the City and Country Banks, as their condition stood on Saturday, March 16.

The resignation of Mr. JAMES M. COOK, the State Bank Superintendent, reported in the Albany dispatches this morning, is an unexpected change in the administration of that office. His successor, Mr. VAN DYCK, has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

The Funded Debt of the State of Indiana is as follows:

5 ₰ cents	$5,322,000
2½ ₰ cents	2,054,498

The State Bank debt is not insluded, so the same is otherwise provided for than by taxation, and will soon be paid aff. Under the existing revenue laws af that State there will be annually, hereafter, a *surplus* arising from taxation of about $500,000, after paying the entire expenses of the State Government, exclnsively applicable by law to the redemption of the Funded Debt. By a late amendment af the Free Banking law in Indiana, none other than Indiana Stocks can be received as the basis of circulation, and the Banks now in operation having other stocks on hand as such basis, are required to place Indianas in their stead within a given time. This will soon absorb a large amonnt of the Funded Debt. Article 10, section 5, of the *Constitution* of Indiana has the following clause:

"No law shall authorize *any debt* to be contracted on behalf of the State, except in the following cases: To meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay interest on the State Debt, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities be threatened, provide for the public defence."

The population of the State at the last census was about $1,400,000

Value of taxables about 550,000,000

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, New-York:

April 3	Philadelphia	par.
April 3	Boston	par.

		Premium.
March 28	New Orleans	½@¾
March 28	Mobile	½@¾
April 3	Baltimore	par. @1-20
April 3	Washington	¾@⅞
April 1	Charleston	3 @3½
April 2	Richmond	4 @4½
April 2	Petersburgh	4 @4½
April 2	Norfolk	4½@4¾
April 2	Augusta	3½@4
April 2	Savannah	3½@3¾
April 1	Chicago	5 @5½
March 31	Milwaukee	5 @5½
April 2	Cleveland	¾@⅞
April 2	St. Louis	3 @3½
April 2	Louisville	¾@⅞
April 2	Detroit	1 @1¼
April 2	Cincinnati	¾@⅞
April 2	Pittsburgh	1¼@1¾
March 26	Houston, Texas	1 @1¾
April 2	Erie, Penn	¾@1
March 26	Galveston	¾@1¼
March 30	Evansville	1 @1¾
March 26	Milledgeville	3 @4
March 30	Peoria, Ill	5 @6
April 1	Circleville	¾@1
March 31	Bloomington	6 @6¾
March 30	Memphis	2¾@3
March 30	Grand Rapids	5½@6
March 30	Nashville	3 @3½

An afternoon paper reports as follows of one of the disappointments at Washington on Tuesday:

"An unsuccessful bidder for the new loan is desirous of compelling Secretary CHASE to issue bonds upon his bid, by means of a *mandamus*, and states that Mr. CARLISLE, of Washington, will attempt the process for $2,000 cash, and no further fee unless he succeeds.

The case of this bidder is a hard one. After the bids were declined at a Cabinet meeting, he waited on the Secretary and urged his claim. Upon being refused, he offered to take $2,000,000 of convertible notes at ¾ premium, which was declined, on the ground that no pleter were ready. Not to be put off, he offered to take $2,000,000 for one year, and these to be exchanged for two-year notes, as soon as they could be prepared, which was also declined. The Secretary declared "he did not want the money." The Secretary added, that when he had a loan to sell he must readvertise. The unsuccessful bidder finally left, resolved to take the law of the Secretary, which he is sure, to use his own words, will "bring the bonds." The Government must be in "a peaceful attitude" when it can only be forced to borrow money by legal proceedings taken by disappointed lenders."

The following is the list of Specie per *Kangaroo*:

Prest & Forrest	$1,200	H. F. Vail	$240
C. M. Leupp & Co	295	J. G. Bate	168
H Keogh	686	F. L. Brown	600

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 4.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Five, 88; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 1t; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₰ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported sales of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11,745 bbls. Flour, 2,419 bushels Wheat, 672 bushels Corn, 3,314 bushels Barley, 1,700 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1,529 pkgs. Provisions, and 549 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, including Pots at $5 31¼ and Pearls at $5 31¼ ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in lively request, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.@13⅝c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₰ lb. Sales, 5,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, especially by shippers, and prices have been tending downward. Sales here been reported of 15,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 30; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 45; Superfine Western at $5 25@$5 30; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 35; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$6 75, ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour in good demand, at former prices; sales 3,100 bbls., at $5 45@$5 75 for rory poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 80 for Jersey; $3 15 for Massachusetts Caloric Dried; and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, but as most holders have offered their supplies freely, prices have been depressed. Sales here been made, since our last, of 68,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 54; Canada Club, part at $1 30; White Western at $1 48@$1 55; red Western, in store and afloat, at $1 35@$1 37; Amber Wisconsin, part at $1 32; Milwaukee Club, in store, afloat and delivered, at $1 29@$1 32, mainly at $1 30; Northwestern Club, at $1 28; Chicago Spring, at $1 22@$1 27; red State, at $1 22 ₰ bushel. Corn is unsettled. A good inquiry prevails for sound old mixed Western, afloat and delivered, which description shippers are eager to buy at very full prices. Other kinds are quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels, at 62c.@63c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depot; 67½c.@70c. for old do. do., in store and delivered; 68c. for very choice new Yellow Western; 68c. for yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 98c.@99c. ₰ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 33½c.@34c.; Western at 32c.@34c., and State, 34c.@34½c. ₰ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at full prices. Sales here been reported of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $16 00@$17 for Mess; $15 50 for Prime Mess, and $13 62@$13 for Prime. ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 8c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon continues in limited demand, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₰ lb. Lard in more sought after. Sales 750 bbls. and kegs., at from 9c.@10c. ₰ lb. Beef rules quiet at former figures; sales have been made of 300 bbls., at $16@11 for extra Mess, $8 50@9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₰ bbl. Beef Hams, $11@$15 50 ₰ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₰ lb. Cheese is in slack request at 8c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 1,250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 19c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were chiefly Flour and Corn for Liverpool. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 9d @3s. prbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d; Corn 9¾d.@10d. ₰ bush; Cotton, 7-32d @¼d. ₰ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₰ 310 lbs.; Crude Turpentine, 4s. ₰ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10d. ₰ bushel; Resin 4s. ₰ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@11¾d. ₰ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₰ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 46s.; Cheese, 40s; Tallow, 37s. 6d., ₰ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

		Leaves.	For.	
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	April	5
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April	6
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	April	6
North American	Portland	Liverpool	April	6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	April	10
Columbia	New-York	Havana	April	11
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	April	11
New-York	New-York	Bremen	April	13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	April	13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	April	16
America	Boston	Liverpool	April	17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	April	20
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April	20
Cleator	New-York	Jamaica	April	20
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	April	22
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	April	23
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April	24
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	April	27

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	March 23
Columbia	Galway	New-York	March 27
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	March 27
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	March 28
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	March 23
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	April 3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	April 3
Cedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for EUROPE by the steamship *Illinois*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended, for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at	6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring

TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND COLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS.

Of Moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Having made large purchases abroad and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—

HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CUBTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
K. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 340 and 341 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS.
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

REMOVAL!!

STONE, STARR & CO.

Have removed to the spacious and commodious buildings, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane-st., First stores east of Broadway, Where cash And prompt-paying trade Will find a select And well-assorted Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HOSIERY and YANKEE NOTIONS, At prices meeting any competition offered in this market.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Habits, Crepes.
PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also, a great variety of buttons, bindings, tassels, velvets, belt ribbons, velvet ribbons, girdles, ribbons, laces, dress linings, and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, magic ruffling and cotton trimmings, N. B.—Alexander's gloves and English hosiery at ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY

MADAME R. HARRIS & SON, NO. 729 and 571 Broadway, New-York, have just received from Paris a rich assortment of the most tasteful Bonnets, from the most reputed houses, as Alexoudrine, C. Marx, Lanre, De Gelberg, &c.

Also, a beautiful assortment of Artificial Flowers, from Duteil's Artistic Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Headdresses, Coiffures, &c.

The well-known reputation of Madame HARRIS is familiar to all who use or have used Parisian articles; and all those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves at Nos. 729 and 571 Broadway.

A large assortment of Ruches at 50 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE evening of April 3, in coming from R. T. Wilde & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway, to No. 121 Clinton-st, a small GOLD WATCH, 18 karats, with no case, Tobias, maker, Liverpool. The above reward will be given by leaving it with R. T. WILDE & CO., No. 251 Broadway, or at No. 121 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOY LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, NEARly four years old; has dark brown hair, full face, hazel eyes, and cannot speak plain; had on dark jacket, pants, and copper-toed shoes. Any information respecting said boy will be thankfully received, and all trouble paid for, by his father, GEO. H. WALKER, No. 90 1st-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE WILL OF THE LATE RICHARD SANDS, dated in January, 1858. A suitable reward will be paid for its delivery to the undersigned, or for such evidence as will lead to its recovery.
FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
No. 31 Nassau-st.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON SUNDAY last, in or near 5th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling at the office of DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500—FOR SALE—FOR HALF ITS VALUE. An old-established Trimming and Fancy Goods business, with lease of store at a low rent; location the best part of Broadway; a valuable stand. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Address MERCHANT, Station D.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PARTNER WANTED—With $2,500, in a retail hat store, long established and doing a good business, the present proprietor being short of means to carry on the business properly. Address J. H., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

A PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE for a young man of business with a small capital of about $100. Inquire this afternoon, between 2 and 4, at No. 192½ Varick-st., near King.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 189 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelopes. Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SIDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a situation as chambermaid, sewer and to wait on young ladies; has lived a number of years in her last place. No. 120 East 20th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or go as thorough waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 415 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, as chambermaid or to assist in the washing and ironing; would have no objection to plain sewing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 20 12th-st., near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 East 27th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washing in a first class family; has the best of City reference from her last place; is fully capable of the above situation; has no objections to the country for the Summer. Call or address at No. 161 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d ave., on the second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and to assist with washing. Call at No. 1,097 Broadway, two doors from 32d-st., in the saloon. Has good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A first Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 135 East 13th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 339 6th-av., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of a baby. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 183 Ludlow-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation to do chamberwork, assist in washing and ironing, or to take charge of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 61 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Apply at No 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation, by a middle-aged Protestant Scotch woman, as chambermaid or nurse; has no objections to the country or to travel, and is willing to make herself useful. Call, for two days, at No. 354 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation, for a smart, neat and very respectable girl to care children or do chamberwork and waiting; is a nice sewer, and willing to make herself useful; wages about $6 per month; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 16 Tillory-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place for being neat and orderly in her work, and will also be well recommended for character, understands her business well. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the hosiery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress in a small respectable family, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country for the Summer months; has years of City reference from her last places. Call at No. 85 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chamberma d or waitress, or to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 88 East 19th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 183 16th-st., near 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 86 Front-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 3d floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation, by a middle-aged Protestant Scotch woman, as chambermaid or nurse; has no objections to the country or to travel, and is willing to make herself useful. Call, for two days, at No. 354 6th-av., first floor, back room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman as cook; understands meats, poultry, game, pastry, baking and assist in the washing if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 126 Avenue C, between 6th and 7th sts., in the shoestore, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A cook who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go to the country. Inquire, for two days, at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., in 8th-av. City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 1,097 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 87 East 32d-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understand her business in all its branches. Good City references can be given if required. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., in the front basement, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced woman; understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety; is willing to assist in washing if required. Call at No. 138 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands American and French cooking; best City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business: the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate pastry cook; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 488 3d av., near 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., in the basement.

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A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every evening and morning—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SAVAN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BARBS IN THE WOODS—TURNING THE TABLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FIFTEEN YEARS OF A BOATMAN'S LIFE—TWO HIGHWAYMEN—YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—RUTH OAKLEY. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington, this morning, are of the highest importance, and taken in connection with the activity which is displayed in the Military and Naval Departments of the Government, as exhibited at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the various military stations in our harbor, and elsewhere, indicate with sufficient significance that a line of policy has been decided upon by the Administration, which will speedily test the strength of the Government, and its ability to enforce the laws. In less than a week—our correspondent telegraphs—it is probable that every port of importance, south of Charleston, through which inland communication can be had, will be blockaded, and that the Revenue laws will be everywhere enforced, if the Navy is strong enough to do it. Not the least important statement in our correspondent's dispatch is that the Government is likely to be sustained in its efforts to sustain its authority by the sympathy of the great European Powers, whose representatives have decidedly, though unofficially, expressed the hope that the integrity of the Union shall be maintained. The greatest excitement exists in Washington in view of the supposed warlike action of the Administration, but the general feeling seems to be one of satisfaction that the present state of suspanse will soon come to an end.

Important intelligance also reaches us from Charleston. The incipient soldiers on Morris Island, unable probebly to restrain longer their martial ardor, and burning once more to signalize their bravery, on Wednesday evening, during the prevalenca of a severe gale, fired into a schooner which was ettempting to enter the harbor. The schooner being struck by a shot, which went through her, immedietely turned and went to see again in the midst of the gale. It wee subsequently ascertained that she was from New-Jersey, loaded with ice. The excuse for firing into her was that she carried no colors—which it is quite likely she had not on bosrd. Major ANDERSON immedisiely dispatched a messenger to Gov. PICKENS for an explanation, but the result of the interview is not known. Yesterdey morning, however, Lieutenents SNYDER and TALBOT came off from Fort Sumpter and had another interview with the Governor, and last evening Lieut. TALBOT left with dispaches for Washington, while Lieut. SNYDER returned to the fort. Whether the schooner which was fired into subsequently entered the harbor is not stated. Reports prevailed last evening, both in Charleston and Washington, that supplies and mail communication had been cut off from Fort Sumpter, by order of JEFF DAVIS.

We publish this morning a letter from Washington detailing a system of gross frauds which have for years been perpetreted in the Navy Department, and which are at the present time being ferreted out by Secretary WELLES. As a curious commentary upon the facts stated, we also publish the particulars of a robbery which has been detected at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in which about a thousand dollars' worth of property belonging to Uncle Sam was being quietly carted out of the yard under the noses of the officials in cherge. One of the latter, however, on this occasion happened to be on the alert, and the discovery will perhaps have the effect of stopping such proceedings, for the present at least.

One othar, certainly, of the New-York appointments has been determined upon—thet of E. DELAFIELD SMITH as U. S. District-Attorney. The others are probably still in abeyance. The California appointments, it is understood, were fixed yesterday, though only one of them is known with certainty. GEORGE S. RANKIN was assigned to the Collectorship of San Francisco.

The Virginia Convention, yesterday, continued the discussion of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. The third resolution, opposing the formation of geographical or sectional parties, in Federal politics, was adopted. The fourth resolution, declaring the Territories to be a trust, to be administered for the common benefit of the people of all the States, was adopted by e majority of two. The fifth resolution was amended, by striking out that part which assigns as one of the uses of the Government forts "to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection," and as thus amended, was adopted. A motion of Mr. HARVIE to substitute for the sixth resolution an ordinance of secession, providing for its submission to the people at the election in May, was rejected by a vote of 45 to 89.

The mails by the steamship *Nova Scotian*, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday evening, reached this City last night. The *Nova Scotian* left Liverpool on the 21st, and Londonderry on the 22d ult., and her advices are consequently not so late as those by the *America*, telegraphed from Halifax, though she brings English papere one day later than were received by the recent errivals at this port. We find in them, however, nothing of importance to American readers.

The State Senate spent the whole of yesterday's session in the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill, which finally passed with the amandment raising the tax on salt to two cents, and the amendment appropriating $5,000 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. In the Assembly, the bill to prevent the sale of swill-milk in New-York passed to a third reading. The bill to amend the City Charter, by transferring the Buraan for the Collection of Assessments to the Street Department, was refused a third reading by a vote of 41 to 47, which probably disposes of it for the session. The Metropolitan Health bill was discussed, but no progress made thereon.

The schooner *Wells* was seized at Greenport on Wednesday morning by the Tide-waiter of the Custom-house as a slaver. She had on board a large quantity of water and the usual slave cargo. The *Wells* is a new vessel of 149 tons register, and was built for C. WELLS & Co., of Greenport.

In the Board of Councilman, last evening, a resolution, offered by Mr. LENT, directing the City Inspector to clean the streets of the City, and charge the expense to Mr. HACKLEY, the contractor for street cleaning, was laid on the table, and a substitute, offered by Mr. PICKNEY, directing the City Inspector to enforce the terms of the contract between the City and Mr. HACKLEY, was adopted. There was no meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the report of the Committee in favor of opening the coasting trade of the United States to the vessels of Great Britain, was discussed at length, and the subject was then indefinitely postponed on motion of Capt. MARSHALL. Several new members were admitted.

In the Court of Appeals the argument in the noted Bonnaffe case was concluded, and decision was reserved. The case of Dr. ELLIS, now in the prison at Sing Sing, convicted of stealing a diamond ring from the finger of a woman, was then argued, the case having been appealed from the judgment at General Term of the Supreme Court, affirming the judgment convicting the prisoner at the General Sessions. In the General Sessions there was one plea of guilty of grand larceny. EDWARD O'KANE was convicted of simple assault; and JOHN BROWN was sent five years to Sing Sing, on a conviction of burglary in the third degree. The triel of JAMES L. HARLEM, for arson, was commenced, and is still on.

The Stock Market was steady for Government and State Securities yesterday, but speculative very dull, and prices lower on the Railway Shares. Money easy. Exchange on London 108 ⅌ cent.

A lively inquiry prevailed for cotton at buoyant prices. Breadstuffs were in fair demand, but Flour and Wheat ware declining. Corn was firm. Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Whisky and Molasses were more active. Metals, Oil, Naval Stores, Seeds, Tobacco, Hemp, Hops and Hides, were quiet. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Coffee and Tallow. Honey was in request. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Patriots and Partisans.

The *Evening Post* makes a faint and feeble endeavor to rebuke the TIMES for complaining of the course of public affairs at Washington. The pith of its retort is contained in the following paragraph, which concludes its article:

"With the exception of the nominations to the Cabinet, the appointments which have been made thus far by Mr. LINCOLN, comprising some of the most desirable and most coveted of all which the Executive has to bestow, are, *with a very few exceptions, given to that class of which the* TIMES *is one of the principal organs.* After this generosity to its friends, the President had a right to expect from that journal a different treatment. If MR. LINCOLN has seen occasion to pause in making appointments of this description, and *it is desired to induce him to proceed as he began*, he has a right to expect that it will be done *by gentle blandishments* rather than by scolding. At this rate he will have no encouragement to show any peculiar favor to the politicians for whom the TIMES speaks, *since he cannot count on their gratitude, nor expect their forbearance for the least deviation from the course which they have marked out for him.*"

The *Evening Post* has but one political idea,—and that is dread and dislike of Mr. SEWARD and the old Whig portion of the Republican Party. It seems to suppose that the sole end and aim of the recent political canvass was to give absolute supremacy to the Democratic wing of the victorious party, and end the political career of Mr. SEWARD and his friends forever. The President had scarcely entered upon the functions of his high place, and had appointed no new officers except a few to Foreign Missions, when the *Post* set up a howl of apprehension lest Mr. SEWARD should get more than his share of offices. Delegation after delegation of those who sympathized with the *Post's* selfish and narrow-minded bigotry, went on to Washington, crowded the vestibules of the Departments and the gates of the White House, and filled the ear of the President and the atmosphere of the Capital, with their clamorous and factious protests against any marked recognition of the services or the abilities of the man whom Mr. LINCOLN, with a more just and intelligent instinct, had selected to be his Secretary of State. Elaborate arguments were thrust upon the President to prove, that the entire patronage of the New-York Custom-house ought to be placed in the hands of Mr. SEWARD'S enemies, and that no possible check should be permitted upon their abuse of the power thus conferred. While the whole country recognized the eminent fitness of Mr. CHASE for the Cabinet, this class of politicians urged his appointment, not upon any such common-place ground as this, but because they hoped to make him the instrument, either of driving Mr. SEWARD from his position or of stripping him of all influence with the President, and of all ability, through that influence to serve the men who had upheld the banner of Republican principle in this State, while the great body of the other wing of the party were still doing service in the Democratic ranks.

What degree of success has attended these efforts, we do not care to inquire. The old Democrats in this State constitute probably about one-fourth of the Republican Party. They have made no more sacrifices, done no more work, evinced no more zeal and contributed no more to the triumph of Republican principles, than the same number of the same party of different antecedents. But we believe we are not mistaken when we say, that from the very beginning they have enjoyed at least *half* the emoluments and the honors of whatever public office was to be held within this State. We can appeal to every Republican Convention which has ever been held in this State for evidence of the fact that the honors have always been fairly divided between the two wings of the party. Yet they have kept up and still maintain an independent organization, within the Republican ranks,—holding caucuses to which Republicans of Whig antecedents are not admitted unless willing, from motives of revenge or the gratification of resentments, to aid their plans,—and endeavoring, by all the means in their power, to discredit prominent and influential Republicans who once were Whigs, to obtain control of popular Conventions and the Legislature, and to secure to themselves a monopoly of office and influence with the Government at Washington.

Now for all this we care nothing whatever, except as it interferes with the public good and prostitutes a great party into an instrument of private vengeance and factious ambition. So far as we have any personal concern or feeling in the matter, Mr. LINCOLN might have given every office in his gift to the Democratic wing of the Republican Party,—and welcome. What we complain of is, that he should have allowed his time and strength to be wasted, and his thoughts absorbed, day and night, by their clamorous and disgusting wrangles. If there were nothing else to do—if the condition of public affairs had not called for prompt and vigorous public action, the matter would have been of little consequence. But Mr. LINCOLN came into power at the most momentous period in the history of this nation. Conspiracy and treason had been at work for months and years in undermining the foundations of the Government. Every department of the public service was filled with corruption. Seven States had withdrawn from the Union,—had been allowed to seize forts, arsenals, navy-yards, vessels, and other property of the United States,—to form a league among themselves, to organize armies, plant batteries against our forts, and make the most vigorous and effective preparations for waging open war upon the Government of the country. The imbecile toleration of BUCHANAN had shocked the public sense of the American people, and led them to look, with eager and anxious longing, to the incoming of a new Administration. They expected from it prompt and vigorous attention to the honor and interests of the country. The whole nation hung with eager expectation upon the lips of President LINCOLN, when he pronounced his Inaugural, and expected to see it followed instantly by some [illegible] policy, [illegible] should arrest the decaying loyalty of the American people and restore the honor of the American name. Why have these expectations been disappointed? Was it because Mr. LINCOLN did not appreciate the magnitude of the crisis, and the necessity for action? Not in the least. No man ever understood it better. But a vast army of office-seekers poured into Washington, filled the White House, haunted the President's chambers night and day, drove sleep from his eyes and peace from his heart, with their claims and clamors for the offices within his gift. The momentous question with the *Post* and its peculiar friends was,—not whether the Union should be saved, whether this great Republic should maintain its place of supremacy among the nations created to bless mankind and vindicate the capacity of man for self-government,—but whether Mr. SEWARD should get more than his share of the offices or not,—whether this wing should be neglected or that wing overpaid, in the distribution of the public plunder. Secession was a matter of no consequence. The madness of six or seven millions of people,—the disruption of the American Union,—the dying loyalty of the American heart, the imminent prospect of civil war, the dread accumulation of crimes and horrors that shocked the vision and stirred the heart of kindred nations across the sea, and made millions of men tremble for Liberty and Humanity, throughout the world,—all these were things of no account,—things which called for no care, deserved no thought, must be left to settle themselves as best they might, while the EXECUTIVE of the Nation, was required to give the last remnant of his mental and physical strength, to hearing the conflicting claims of rival candidates for the crops of office which had been placed at his disposal. More than once have we borne willing and hearty testimony to the patience, the kindness, the unfailing good-natnre, the sincere and earnest longing to do equal and exact justice to every man and every section and every sentiment of the party, with which the President met this harsh and cruel onset. His only fault was in permitting it to be made at all, while events of such infinite magnitude and moment demanded his attention; and that was a fault which sprang from an excess of virtue and of goodness on his part.

But there is no excuse for those who forced all this upon him. There is no excuse for the greedy cormorants of place, or the still more hungry hunters for personal revenge, who dogged his footsteps, and haunted his chambers and drew aside the curtains of his brief and broken repose, to thrust upon his perplexed and jaded mind the story of their griefs, and the still longer story of their petty hatreds and factious resentments. The most inauspicious omen which greets the Republican accession to power, is the readiness with which thousands among them who should be patriots, sink every thought of the public good in these paltry and disgusting scrambles.

The *Evening Post*, if it can lift itself above this low level of the peddling politician long enough to realise the fact, may rest assured that we have no such purpose in view as that to which, with characteristic magnanimity, it attributes our rebuke of the office-seeking horde who have forced into their selfish service, powers and opportunities of which this great country had most pressing need. We had no design or thought of influencing the President's appointments, either for Mr. SEWARD'S friends or against them. Its theory of "gentle blandishments" may be just and true;—its rebuke of our ingratitude may be deserved,—and its aim in all this elaborate and rather transparent appeal to the assumed jealousies of the President, may or may not be reached. These are matters for which we have but little care. We have nothing to ask of President LINCOLN, but that he will devote the utmost energies of his mind and heart to the salvation of the country from the demoralization and ruin which seem to be impending over it. We owe many duties to him as the head of the Government of our country—and first and foremost among them is to tell him the truth. He may rely upon it, we shall perform that duty with unflinching fidelity. We are Republicans,—but above and beyond all that, we are Americans. We love our party, but we love our country better. What the great body of the people think, but what no seeker after place and plunder dare say, we shall make it our special business to tell the President. We shall support his administration with whatever of ability we can command; but we shall not do him the evil service of concealing important truth, lest it should prove unpleasant, nor misleading him as to public sentiment, lest some personal or political friend should lose an appointment.

Legisintive Corruption.

The State Assembly has expelled one of its members for having entertained a proposition to receive a bribe for his vote. The cass as against him was very clearly made out. Indeed, he scarcely denied the fact,—and the main effort of his counsel was to show that those who offered the bribe were still more culpable than he.

Our Albany paper says that Mr. GIBBONS has the sympathy of his acquaintances, who think that he is quite as much sinned against as sinning. That is probably true,—but we trust it will not be regarded as laying any foundation for an appeal to public sympathy on his behalf. Legislative corruption is eating, like a deadly cancer, into the heart of the Repnblic. It is destroying our character, vitiating our laws, depraving the public sense, and converting the Government, in all its departments, into a despotism where the basest scoundrels hear undivided sway.

There is but one way to check this, and that is to put the ineffaceable brand of infamy on every public officer who can be proved guilty of corruption. We care not what may be the extenuating circumstances of his case, nor how many copartners he may have in his crime. This is a kind of guilt that is not diminished by being shared.

Nor have we the slightest sympathy or respect for the plea so successfully urged to screen corruption, that he who offers a bribe is equally guilty with him who accepts. It is not true. A public officer, sworn to the faithful and upright performance of his duty, clothed with public responelbilitiee, and acting not for himself, but for a great community, commits a greater crime when he takes a bribe than does the interested party, acting under no such sanctions, who offers it. And justice is wholly defeated by confounding their guilt.

But whether this be so or not, the public welfare imperatively demands that corrupt public officers should be brought to rigid and unbending justice, and that legislation which punishes both parties alike, simply screens guilt by rendering its detection impossible.

The signs of the times indicate that the Government has decided to enter upon a vigorous and decided policy, in vindication of its authority and in protection of its interest. Our advices from Washington render it probable, to say the least, that the Revenue laws are to be enforced in Southern ports, as well as Northern,—and that vessels will not be permitted to enter ports where duties upon their cargoes will not be paid. It is probable that New-Orleans will be blockaded, as well as every other Southern port.

Whatever we may think of the comparative wisdom of this policy, we shall, if it has been or shall be adopted by the Government, give it our hearty support. Unless we are prepared for the complete and permanent destruction of our Government, its supreme authority must be asserted. If the Secessionists of the Southern States are prepared to join issue upon the rightful supremacy of the Constitution, the country will be prepared to meet them and to try conclusions on any field of their selection. War is never anything better than a horrible necessity,—but it is sometimes the only means by which a great nation can be saved from the worst and lowest degradation,—the loss of honor and of self-respect.

The great mass of the American people will hail with hearty satisfaction, the adoption of some specific policy against the secession movement. We presume the measures taken will be merely for the enforcement of the laws, at the entrance of the ports of the seceded States. This is not in itself a hostile step; and can only become so by forcible resistance on the part of those whose obedience to law is to be enforced. That it may lead to war it would, of course, be idle to doubt. But if it does, the entire guilt will rest upon those who have rebelled against the Government.

The Rumored Mexican Invasion.

We have taken pains to ascertain whether there is any truth in the report that Gen. AMPUDIA, at the head of three thousand Mexicans, has invaded, or is about to invade Texas, in the neighborhood of Brownsville. From all that can be ascertaind, we are satisfied it is utterly without foundation.

The probability of an invasion of Mexico by Southern fillibusters has been a matter of public comment for several months, and we had advices in February that GARZA, Governor of Tamaulipas, had demanded of the General Government of Mexico a force for the protection of the frontier in case of a hostile demonstration.

We are informed by the best authority, that if Gen. AMPUDIA and his forces are anywhere in the vicinity of the frontier, they are there in obedience to the commands of the Government of Mexico, for the purpose of protecting Mexican territory from Southern fillibusters, in compliance with the request of Gov. GARZA, and without the remotest intention or desire to trespass on American soil.

We are prepared to credit this statement, since there is little probability that any responsible party, on either side of the line, is in a condition to inaugurate a national war. CORTINAS, with a horde of border-ruffians, or an ambitious Texas fillibuster with the same class at his heels, may make a raid one side or the other of the line at any moment, and the affair may be turned to national account by designing parties; but the respectable inhabitants, both American and Mexican, residing on the frontier, have no wish to interrupt the friendly relations now existing between the two countries. The desire of the Liberal Government of Mexico to establish friendly relations with the United States, both North and South, precludes the idea that that Government has ever directed any such foolish raid to be made upon Texas, as the one attributed to AMPUDIA.

It has been stated that a proposition is on foot in the Northern States of Mexico to separate from the Mexican Confederacy, and with some prospect of success. Though this project was entertained some months ago by two or three of the uneasy spirits in those States, it never met with any particular favor among the masses; and since our own troubles have arisen, from which Mexico augurs no good to herself, especially on the Northern frontier, the tie that unites these Northern States with the Confederacy is stronger than ever, and the Mexican people in these States certainly have no disposition to listen to fillibuster overtures. They have also found that it is necessary to maintain peace within their own borders, and put down that anarchy which has been the fillibuster's grand excuse for invasion.

The natural result of our own troubles upon Mexico must be to firmly consolidate the Confederacy and the nation. The instincts of the Mexican people must teach them that their nationality can only be preserved by union and harmony among themselves.

MORALITY AND MATHEMATICS AMONG THE CONFEDERATES.—It is almost unnecessary for us to say that we read the newspapers published in JEFF. DAVIS' Republic with very deep interest at the present time. There are developments constantly made down there that the world would be the worse (or at any rate less wise) for losing. The entire mind of the Confederate States is in a condition of high excitement—we might say, in a state of exaltation—and the manifestations are peculiar and abnormal. There are discoveries in ethics, in mathematics and physics, to say nothing of political economy, well calculated to astonish the world and displace the books of schoolmen.

For instance, for a man like Gen. TWIGGS to abandon a flag that he was bound by honor and by oath to support, and to surrender to the self-constituted leaders of a mob a property worth millions of dollars, that had been put into his hands for protection by a confiding Government, is not treason to the apprehension of the present Southern mind, but a heroic sacrifice in behalf of peace! Brave men thereupon give street ovations to TWIGGS; volcanic orators resound his name, and envelop him in a lurid and smoky halo of Southern eloquence; ladies strew his way with flowers; blatant brass bands bid "the conquering hero come." All this is marvelous to the unsophisticated inhabitants of the temperate zone.

But a greater marvel presents itself. Not in the matter of morals. Mathematics is now confounded. The Confederate States are proving that the whole is greater than its parts, thus overturning a postulate of ages. Hard to do; but it is done. For instance, South Carolina wants to borrow $600,000, and cannot. The work on her State-House is suspended. Both money and credit are gone. Florida wants any conceivable sums of money for every purpose known to a State's existence. She cannot get a dollar. Indeed, if there be a State in Christendom to which the vulgar paraphrase of bankruptcy, "flat broke," can be truly applied, it is Florida.

Mississippi is "one more unfortunate." This State is moneyless; and has been for twenty-five years without credit. Her late Legislature held a dreary session at Jackson, nourished chiefly by cold victuals and cold water, and left for their homes without their pay, because there was not a dollar in the State Treasury.

Louisiana, too, is straitened for cash. Her money-pouch, like the pouch of her pelican bird, is oftener empty than full.

Of Texas, we need only say, it is a State constitutionally infelicitous in its finances. Texas began the world poor—grew dreadfully seedy—got many millions by annexation to the Union—and now is penniless and out of the Union again!

This is a catalogue in part of King Cotton's Confederate States. They form a seedy, bankrupt list. In view of their warlike tone, they might be called the "ragged regiment." Take them singly, and not one could borrow a million dollars in any money market in the world. But roll them up together, and call them the "Confederate States of America," and put an avowed repudiator at the head of them, and immediately they are expected to be hailed as rich, strong, valiant, responsible and trusted elements of a great nation! Five bankrupt States make one solvent Republic. *The whole is greater than its parts.* Q. E. D.

This is all true, for do we not read it in the Southern papers: How that MEMMINGER'S loan was taken before asked for, (why did he go to the superfluous expense of advertising it?) How that New-York and Philadelphia capitalists, who in January snubbed South Carolina's financial agents, asked wistfully but failed to get any of the Confederate loan. How that even one of the ROTHSCHILDS, scenting the rich pickings afar off, hurried to New-Orleans, hoping to snap up the entire loan, (see New-Orleans papers,) but was firmly refused!

Marvel of marvels—that a half dozen bankrupt States, all poor, several dishonored, and not one that is not trying to borrow money for its own purposes, will make when linked together in a sort of new-fangled confederation, a perfectly solvent and responsible debtor, that all people will hasten to lend money to. "*Credat Judæus Appella*"—which translated freely means that *the Jew who believes this will go to the Appellate Court for his money.*

Municipal Corruption.

The machinery of criminal Justice has at length been put in motion towards investigating the organized system of bribery and corruption so freely charged against "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty" of our unfortunate City. The somewhat notorious GEORGE MOUNTJOY, who has long been regarded as the secret agent of civic bribes, has been committed to prison for thirty days by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for having refused to answer a question as to whether he had ever known of the expenditure of money for the purpose of influencing the official action of any branch of our Municipal Government. Mr. MOUNTJOY replied that he could not answer without degrading himself; but as a special statute is in force exempting witnesses who are called upon to testify in regard to municipal affairs from any criminal prosecution for the disclosures they may make, the Court very properly held that the witness could receive no protection from his plea, and that he must either answer or stand committed for contempt. Mr. MOUNTJOY accepted the latter alternative, perhaps as the lesser evil; and at this point, so far as he is personally concerned, the matter for the present rests.

But it is not to be overlooked by the public, that this self-avowed agent of corruption, who has held official relations with the Board of Councilmen during the past few years, was indicted for forgery early in the Fall of the year 1858—the indictment, however, sharing the fate of so many others of a like nature, and never having been heard of from that day to this. Had it been tried, as it should have been, when the matter was first brought to light by Mayor TIEMANN, the present prisoner in contempt might have been many houses the poorer, and the City Treasury less depleted than it is by several millions of dollars. But MOUNTJOY, with this charge hanging over his head, and capable of blasting his credibility at any moment, was precisely the kind of agent needed by the negotiators of bribes. So long as he served them faithfully, it was all well; but if at any time he should choose to turn State's evidence, his oath, as a person under indictment for a felony, could carry with it but little legal weight.

Mr. MOUNTJOY, through his connection with the Common Council, has risen, in the course of a very few years, from the humble position of a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad to that of a property-holder, owning many houses, and said to be worth in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. Doubtless could the history of each dollar of his accumulations be traced, a new and startling picture of our municipal system would be presented to public gaze. Many dark passages in civic and personal history would suddenly become flooded with a lurid light, revealing GEORGE MOUNTJOY as the intermediary figure between a swarm of City contractors on the one hand, and two small groups of men together with a single man upon the other.

NAVAL CONTRACTS AND NAVY-YARDS.—A very interesting letter from Washington will be found in another column, detailing certain discoveries made by the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the fraudulent contract system which has prevailed under the two last Administrations, though not reaching its culminating point, apparently, until during the latter half of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term. The system will be found wonderfully ingenious, securing every appearance of absolute impartiality between bidders, while really giving a monopoly to certain favored dealers, or at least insuring the ruin of any outside contractors so foolish as to under-bid the Departmental pets.

Following hard on the heels of this exposure comes the discovery of an attempt to carry off a great quantity of copper from the Brooklyn Navy-yard—the carman who was arrested on last Wednesday afternoon, while driving out of the gates, being evidently a mere cats-paw for certain, as yet, undetected persons clothed with official authority, by whom he must have been helped or directed to the plunder and provided with a pass for presentation to the sentries and watchmen. We are of opinion that Secretary WELLES should give the case of the Brooklyn Navy-yard his immediate attention, the overplus of costly iron furnished under the contract clearly arguing collusion in official quarters; and this attempted theft of copper showing that the minor rogues of the yard—if any there be—are preparing to make some last bold strokes for fortune in whatever interval shall elapse between now and the appointment of their successors.

What Made him Sick.

The sick man is at last terribly sick. There are invalids in the European family. German States suffering from depletion—French provinces weakened by a rush of capital to the Parisian head—there is Italy in a convulsive fever, and Denmark subject to fits—but none of them are positively unable to get along, and the worst are hopefully convalescent. Only Turkey seems to appeal, as though *in articulo mortis*, to the sympathies of humanity.

The time was when the Turk was the terror of Christendom, the scourge of its pride, the shame of its bravery, the synonym for all that was cruel. When chivalry was at its height—when the world was in the hey-day of knightly glory—when arms and warfare were the dream of life, and its most serious business—even then the Turk was the sea-wolf of the Mediterranean, the pirate of the world, the sorrow and the shame of every navy. Now that the world is growing peaceful, the Moslem has lost his terror.

History presents few instances of such complete, wretched prostration as at present prevails by the Bosphorus. Persia and India are tolerably effective instances of nations fallen from their high estate, but the present Sultan may thank, in part, circumstances, and still more himself, for having, by the most puerile extravagance and ruinous folly, exhausted a country with unparalleled rapidity. When ruin stared him in the face, when domestic household economies were urged—nay, forced on him—two years ago, he at once dashed into building half-a-score of useless palaces, on a splendid scale. When money could not be raised for the common expenses of Government, the most extravagant presents were sent to European sovereigns, who were ashamed and pained at receiving such gifts from a beggar. MIRS and a dozen other men and causes brought ruin and discredit on home industry and finance, and at last all seems sinking into real ruin. The officers of State are not paid, the army is not paid, and, in many cases, has not been for two years. Armenians and Jews have advanced money to thousands, and even Wall-street might stand aghast at the shaves which the victims endure in that original cradle of all close shaving. Penury has found its way into palaces, and it is said that even the Sultan's horses are fed on straw.

There are seers enough to point out what is to become of the estate of the sick man, and whether Russia, France or England will be soonest in at the death. Let us be satisfied with pointing out the great cause of the disease. For the benefit of those seceded gentlemen who are busy in organizing society upon its natural basis, we may state that this cause was, plainly and truly, nothing but Slavery. Long after every country in Europe had modified the hard condition of the laborer, Turkey continued to lay the iron hand of cruelty on her lower orders, in every possible manner. Under her ravaging and stripping taxation, under her social cruelty, under a system which has been, in all respects, virtually identified with that of our own South, in which a favored few have lorded it over the many, Turkey has gone down the hill—down to utter ruin and abasement. We commend the picture to Messrs. DAVIS, STEPHENS, and other romantic dreamers of the possibility of turning back the course of destiny, and flying in the face of all humanity and of all progress. Falsehood is a disease which always works itself out into suffering in the end.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.—We understand that E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., was yesterday appointed United States District-Attorney for this District. This appointment has been delayed for some time, mainly, we believe, in consequence of opposition to Mr. SMITH, on the ground that the position, under existing circumstances, required an older lawyer and of higher professional standing than Mr. S. has yet secured.

The public, however, we are inclined to think, will regard the appointment as judicious. Mr. S., though comparatively a young man, has a good reputation as a lawyer, and will make up by industry and pains-taking assiduity, for whatever he may lack of reputation and experience. He has published some books on law, and has had for some years a large and lucrative practice at the bar.

His personal character is above reproach, and few men have established stronger political claims to official favor. We shall be disappointed if the duties are not performed by Mr. SMITH with a greater degree of care and success than have recently attended them.

The Surrender of Public Property in Texas —Note from Capt. Reynolds.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your issue of the 7th inst. a most unwarrantable and unjust attack upon me, in connection with the transfer of the public property at this station to the State of Texas. I desire to draw your attention to facts, feeling that, when you are in possession of them, I will receive justice at your hands. The entire report of the Texas editors in regard to my connection with matters here is unfounded and gratuitous, growing perhaps out of a street rumor that I had resigned and taken service in the South. Had the writer taken the pains, he would have found on proper inquiry that the report was a vile misrepresentation, unauthorized and unjust. Not doing so, he has inflicted a grievous wrong.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that I had no connection whatever with the transaction, either directly or indirectly; and at the time of the seizure I was not within a mile of the Alamo. The transfer was arranged and settled by my military superiors, in which I had no voice; though I claim I was from the first opposed to it as an unwarrantable seizure.

I have neither resigned my commission or taken service in the South, nor did I entertain an idea of doing so. I am now, and have been, attending to my legitimate duties to the best of my abilities, as my commanding officer will testify, resting in the fond hope that when we are kicked out of this land of Ishmael, I would be able to return North, and dwell, at least for a while, in the tents of "Abraham."

The report of the editor may have been based upon the fact that an offer had been made me to give me the position of Quartermaster General of the Texas forces—offers of a similar nature were made to other officers; the offer I declined as incompatible with my obligations to my Government. For rejecting these overtures, is it just, is it right, that I should be held up to scorn by the press which I naturally look to for approval, and even have condemnation heaped upon me for being a native of Virginia and be suspected because the Old Dominion is the land of my nativity? Although a native of that State, my wife and children are Pennsylvanians, my greatest interests are there, my warmest friends and my most pleasing associations.

Your writer has been pleased to refer to matters which have long since been honorably settled by the just tribunals of my country, the just judgment of which *your own paper did me the kindness to indorse and approve*, and condemned the persecutors in no measured terms. My connections with Gov. FLOYD, as reported, are without foundation. All matters in reference to Fort Sedding had been settled before my resignation. That restoration was fully indorsed by the entire Senate of the United States. Believing you are not disposed wantonly to inflict injury, I appeal to your justice and generosity to place me in my proper light. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. REYNOLDS, Captain U. S. A.

BORING THE GOVERNMENT.

FRAUDS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Welles Investigating the Contract System.

Fraudulent Specifications and Bids—A Thorough Reform in Progress.

Detection of a Robbery in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1861.

The Secretary of the Navy, assisted by Commodore STRINGHAM, who has had large experience as Commandant of many of our most important Navy-yards, is now busily engaged in preparing specifications and estimates of the supplies and materials which will be required by the Navy Department for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of next July.

In the course of this work, Secretary WELLES has had unveiled to him a cunningly-devised system of fraud, which has prevailed under the last two Administrations, and owing to which honest merchants or contractors have been precluded from taking contracts to supply the Navy. The system is an extremely ingenious one, though very efficient when once put into operation; and under the cloak of its apparent fairness there can be no doubt but that millions of the public money must have been obtained by corrupt contractors and their official patrons within the past eight years. I shall sketch the machinery of this fraud as briefly as possible in a single instance; but the rule is universal, and can be applied with equal certainty to all other cases and Navy-yards.

In the Navy Department there are four prominent Bureaux. The first of these is that of "Construction, Equipment and Repairs," presided over by Constructor LENTHALL, an English shipwright, who was appointed by FRANKLIN PIERCE. The second is that of "Provisions and Clothing," of which the chief officer is a Purser in the Navy. The third is a "Bureau of Ordnance," under command of a Naval Captain; and the fourth that of "Yards and Docks," controlled by a flag-officer or Commodore. Taking the first of these Bureaux as furnishing a sample of the system which prevails through all, to a greater or less extent, I shall give a summary of the results of the discoveries already made by Mr. WELLES and Commodore STRINGHAM in relation to the contract system:

Nothing could appear fairer than the manner in which Navy contracts are dispensed, and nothing could be fairer in fact, if the provisions of the laws of Congress were complied with. By these laws all contracts must be given to the lowest bidder, who is prepared to furnish adequate security; and as the names of the bidders have to be published, together with the amounts of their bids printed opposite to each name, there is no door open to favoritism, in this stage of the contracting work. The lowest responsible bidder has an indefeasible claim which Congress stands ready to enforce, and consequently it became necessary to devise some plan which might serve to scare off "outside" bidders, not enjoying the favor of the Bureaux; or at least for punishing them severely, should they persist against all precautions in obtaining the contracts.

To accomplish these results, elaborate Specifications containing many hundred articles or items to be furnished are drawn up—these general specifications being subdivided into twenty, thirty or forty "Classes"—each class again containing thirty or forty different branches of the same material—while to make assurance doubly sure against any "outside" bidders, these "Schedules," as they are called, are accompanied by a Circular, stating that the Department will rigidly enforce from every contractor the delivery of every article named on the face of his contract, in the quantities stated; and to this end will hold back, until after the full execution of each contract, twenty per cent. of the payments due for articles actually delivered, as a reserve fund or penalty in case the contractor should fail to deliver every separate item of the materials agreed upon, in the amounts and contingent amounts named.

Thus threatened, the honest "outside" contractor has no choice but to name paying prices for *all* the articles set forth in the "Class" which he aspires to bid for—however morally convinced he may be that the Department can never really want one-tenth part of the trumpery mentioned; while the favorite or "inside" contractor receives a wink in advance as to what articles will actually be called for, together with the assurance of experience that no penalties will be enforced against *him* for the non-delivery of the dozen or two of other things set forth to be a stumbling-block in the way of all outside barbarians. Thus fortified, the "Insiders" of the Department put exorbitant prices on the few things for which they have learned that requisitions are actually to be drawn—at the same time offering to furnish the articles which are *never to be asked for and never delivered*, at prices, in some instances, less than one-fourth of their actual market value. Against these favorite "Insiders," the "full delivery as per contract" clause is never enforced; nor is the twenty per cent. reservation regarded as more than an idle threat. But woe be to that unfortunate "outsider" who should be rash enough to seek his own ruin by underbidding the Departmental favorites! From him the last penny-weight of the pound of flesh is inexorably demanded, while the twenty per cent. reservation is swelled to double that amount by demurrages and refusals of the receiving officials to certify that the qualities of supplies furnished are up to the contract standard.

Taking as a case in point the Brooklyn Navy-yard, I find that "Class No. 21—Iron," of the present year, called for 35,000 pounds weight of round iron bars, ranging in circumference from three-sixteenths of an inch to two inches and a half, and that the contractor who offered to supply these at 3½ cents per pound, ($78 60 per ton,) received the contract. He also agreed to furnish 10,000 lbs. of round iron bars, ranging from two inches and five-eights to three inches in circumference, at 1¾ cents per pound; 12,000 lbs. of a different size at two cents per pound; also 5,000 lbs. of square bars at 2 cents; 12,000 of square bars of another size at the same price; 2,000 of the same, slightly varied, at the same price; and so on through a schedule containing nearly thirty articles.

For all but the first article named, the contract-prices would have ruined whomsoever had to furnish the materials; while the first article, at 3½ cents per pound, left a margin of exorbitant profit. It is, therefore, not surprising to find from the returns of the half year terminating on the 1st of this present month, that *one hundred and eleven thousand pounds of this costly iron* have been drawn and paid for without reservation, instead of the *thirty-five thousand pounds* named in the specifications, leaving a fair inference that at least an equal amount will be required during the *second half* of the year, thus raising the aggregate to *two hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds*, at 3½ cents per pound, instead of the thirty-five thousand pounds called for in the schedule; while of the cheaper round and square iron bars, named in the contract at prices ranging from 1½ to 2 cents per pound, *not one single pound has ever been called for or delivered*, though, it is believed, from the necessities of the naval service, that very much of the iron delivered and charged at 3½ cents per pound, must have rightfully and in fact belonged to the lower-priced classes. When it is considered that a difference of even one-half cent per pound makes a difference of $11 20 per ton in the price of iron, it will be seen how important an item in the contractor's favor is this difference between an average of 1¾ cents per pound on 39,000 pounds and 3½ cents per pound on *two hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds!*

Again, we find that the same Schedule calls for 12,000 pounds of flat iron, from a quarter of an inch to an inch in thickness, which the contractor agrees to give for three cents per pound; 9,000 pounds flat iron of a different thickness, which is offered at 1¾ cents per pound; and 1,000 lbs. of hoop iron at 4 cents. These two last items are offered at much less than their fair market value, or even cost price; while the first item, at three cents, gives a wide margin of profit. Accordingly we find the full amount of the first item delivered and paid for in the first half of the year, with doubtless as much more to be drawn in the second half, *while not one pound of the two non-paying articles has been called for.* It is so throughout the entire Schedule now before me, with all the varieties of iron and steel mentioned—the articles paying very extravagant profits to the "Insider" who has the job, being ordered largely in excess of the amounts named as requisite in the schedule; while of the articles on which this contractor underbid all his honest competitors on the general average of prices, none appear to have been ever called for; or if called for, have certainly been charged at the higher rates by means of official collusion in the navy-yards.

The same system applies to all the other materials used, and supplies required in our Navy—Live-oak contractor SWIFT having thus held the market for timber against all the most eminent timber merchants in the Country, and the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing suffering under the same disease. Secretary WELLES, assisted by the advice and experience of Commodore STRINGHAM, is now preparing an efficient antidote for all these evils; and as one of the first and most necessary steps—without which all others would prove nugatory—has resolved on a clean sweep of the officials in his Department, so that not a vestige of the ancient order of things may remain within to communicate contagion to the new officials about to be, and already in part installed in office. The [illegible] jority of Naval officers here express[illegible] delighted with the proposed reforms, [illegible] their lives ought not to be endangered by [illegible] board such rolling hulks as the *Fenmes*, or [illegible] exposed to the perils of explosion from having [illegible] board such political-patronage engines as those [illegible] factured during Mr. BUCHANAN'S term in the Philadelphia foundries.

AN ENGINEER.

MORE ROBBERY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ATTEMPT TO CARRY OFF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COPPER FROM THE NAVY-YARD.

Prompted by the evil examples set them at head-quarters, the subordinates of the Government at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on last Wednesday afternoon made an attempt to appropriate to private use a large quantity of the Government property in the shape of copper bolts, amounting in value altogether to some six thousand dollars.

These copper bolts, it seems, have been lying for years in the Navy-yard under lock and key, and have been often viewed with longing eyes by the not over-scrupulous *habitués* of that locality. They were the residue of a quantity of fastenings left over in the construction of Revenue cutters several years ago, and a question has long been in agitation as to whether they were the property of the Navy Department or of the Treasury.

In order, it is said, the more easily to effect the removal of this valuable and easily convertible material from the Yard, a sale of chip iron was lately set on foot, and under pretence of removing this refuse iron after sale, an order was obtained from the Commandant to allow it to pass the gate. Several loads, it is believed, had been carried out in barrels, the copper bolts being carefully concealed beneath a surface of scrap iron; but about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. WATCH, Captain of the Watch, who was stationed at the main gate, happened to take a more particular look than usual into one of the barrels on the cart, as it was going out, and soon discovered that it was filled with more valuable material than the permit gave authority to remove. An inspection of the other barrels on the cart showed that they also were filled with the same articles, there being a thousand dollars' worth, at least, in the vehicle.

The carman was immediately arrested, and steps were taken to secure the parties to this attempted act of plunder—the timely discovery of this disinterested effort to save all controversy between the Naval and Treasury Departments as to the right of property in the bolts, apparently not meeting the approbation of the authorities at the gate.

Yesterday afternoon was set down for an investigation of the facts, but great secrecy is observed with regard to the proceedings, as it is thought that some officials of the Yard cannot escape implication in the course of the developments expected.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Expediting Business—A Transcript an Hour of Legislation—Bribery Case—Assessment Bureau—Metropolitan Health Bill—Swill-Milk Bill—Filibustering.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 4, 1861.

"Mr. Spesker, I ask unanimous consent to offer the following resolution." A page hurries up to the Speaker's desk, bearing the important document. The Speaker says, "The gentleman from —— asks unanimous consent to offer the following resolution. It will be read for information." The Clerk reads. The Speaker proceeds—"This resolution requires unanimous consent—are there any objections?" "Object," "Object," is heard from half-a-dozen members. "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Spesker," instantly breaks from all parts of the House. Six or ten members are discovered in singular positions—standing at an angle of forty-five degrees—leaning towards the Speaker, and with one arm stretched out frantically waving a small bit of paper—only wanting some daguerreen artist to "fix" them as in that position to forever abolish the habit.

The Speaker recognizes, by some rule inexplicable to those not looking at the House from the Speaker's point of view, "the gentleman from Dutchess." "Mr. Spesker, I offer the following resolution, and ask that it be read for the information of the House." The Speaker—"Mr. Dutcher offers the following resolution, and asks for its reading." Resolution read.

The Speaker—"The adoption of this resolution requires unanimous consent. Are there any objections?" Some dozen voices gently intimate that there are—some.

Another simultaneous rising and cry of "Mr. Speaker," That officer recognizes "the gentleman from Tioga."

The member from Tioga says: "Mr. Speaker, I have never delayed the business of this House by factious objections to any measures of public interest, and now ask unanimous consent that the bill to extend and complete the Chenango Canal be ordered to the first Committee of the Whole." THE SPEAKER—"Mr. BURLEW asks unanimous consent that this resolution be considered at this time. Are there any objections?" "I object," say several members. THE SPEAKER—"This resolution, relating to the business of the House, is now in order. Gentlemen that are in favor of the adoption of this resolution will please rise, and remain standing until counted." It requires a two-thirds vote." The Clerk counts—not two thirds of those present, and the Speaker declares it lost. "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," again comes up from every quarter. For half an hour the same process is gone over. Members continually ask unanimous consent—but ask in vain. Mr. EMERICK offers a resolution, providing for the appointment of a sub-Committee of the Whole, consisting of twenty-four members, to consider all bills local and private in their nature and report them complete. The resolution was objected to. Again, some fifteen or twenty members offered resolutions, either requiring unanimous consent or a two-thirds vote, neither of which were granted. Mr. DUTCHER, rising to a point of order, asks if a motion to sojourn is in order. Somebody offering a resolution providing that whereas no business can be done in this House, if the Senate concur, this Legislature will adjourn on Monday, the 8th day of April. It was also objected to.

Mr. RICE offered a resolution that the bill to prevent the adulteration and sale of impure and swill milk in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn be referred to the first Committee of the Whole. The Speaker put the question, "Gentlemen in favor of the resolution of the gentleman from Erie will please rise and remain standing until counted." As the members rose, Mr. RICE saw at a glance that it was not two-thirds of all present, and called for the ayes and noes. They were ordered, and, for a wonder, the motion was successful, and the bill ordered to the Committee of the Whole. This broke up the disorder attendant on the innumerable motions that had occupied the attention of the Speaker for the whole of the morning session. The business here narrated is a good specimen brick, being an actual transcript of a part of the whole, and occupied the House for two hours.

Mr. TOWNSEND offered a series of resolutions relative to what was the Jay Gibbon's case, who, although going out almost like the Dutch Governor, unanimously, did not take his case out with him. Mr. TOWNSEND'S resolutions are relative to the case of JOHN M. WILSON, who, by some unexplainable reason, cannot be found by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Whether it is his fault, or that of the officer, is the question.

The bill in relation to the Assessment Bureau was seriously damaged in its future prospects to-day. Being in Committee of the Whole, Mr. HASKY moved the bill providing a Charter Commission as a substitute, which motion is a panacea with him. No vote was taken until the bill was reported to the House, when Mr. SHAW moved to discharge the Committee and order the bill to a third reading. Mr. WOODRUFF moved to lay the bill on the table, which prevailed and disposes of the bill for the present session, most probably. A sharp contest took place in the Committee of the Whole on the bill to prevent the sale of swill or adulterated milk. It was advocated and sustained by Messrs. RICE, DUTCHER and others, with considerable earnestness, and finally ordered to a third reading after a severe struggle, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, L C Aadrus, W. Andrus, Angel, Anthony, Bailey, Baldwin, Ball, Barber, Benton, Birdsall, Bolles, Bryan, Burr, Camp, Carter, Catlin, Chapman, Chittenden, Collin, Davis, Doolittle, Dutcher, Emerick, Farnum, Faxon, Ferrey, Ferris, Field, Fisher, Fullerton, Hyatt, Hyland, Kinney, Knapp, L'Amoreaux, S. E. Lewis, W. Lewis, Lord, Loughran, McFadden, May, Merritt, Montague, Moore, Norton, Philbrick, Pierce, Randall, Rice, Richardson, Roberts, Shaw, Sherwood, Shull, H. P. Smith, J. Smith, S. E. Smith, Speaker, Sommer, Waterbury, Wiard, Wright—64.

NAYS—Messrs Arcularius, Bergen, Bingham, Buckbee, Burt, Callahan, Corning, Cozans, Darcy, Finch, Fulton, Gardner, Hardy, Johnson, Kenny, Kernan, Lambrecht, Lansing, Lasher, Long, Macomber, Mekeel, Morgan, Nesbitt, Odell, Prendergast, Provost, Seevall, H. Smith, Taber, Townsend, Varian, Walsh, Wells, Wheeler, Woodruff, Young—36.

A hard one, however, attended the Metropolitan Health bill, which, after a contest of some two hours of sharp practice, in which every moment was contested, and everything in parliamentary tactics that could be brought to bear against it was brought in, was finally disposed of by its friends resorting to the same means, and recommitting it to a friendly Committee, to be reported complete at 4 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 4.

The Senate was occupied the whole day in the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill.

The Committee of the Whole adopted the amendment raising the tax on salt to two cents.

The Senate, at 3 P. M., resumed the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill.

Mr. SPINOLA moved an amendment appropriating [illegible] at once, and passed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 4.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to report what means have been taken by him to secure the attendance of JOHN M. NIXON, Assistant District-Attorney for Albany County, at the bar of the House to answer certain charges. Adopted.

Messrs. WADSWORTH, SAXE, KENNEY and SAXON, asked that their request be recorded as desirous of voting in the affirmative for the expulsion of JAY GIBBONS from the Assembly.

Mr. WEBSTER desired to be recorded in the negative on the same question.

On motion of Mr HARDY, the bill to amend the act authorizing the City of New-York to borrow further a sum of money to increase the supply of Croton water, was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Over an hour and a half was wasted in fruitless attempts to obtain consent to move other bills forward, but without consent in any instance, objection being interposed.

Mr. EMERICK endeavored to get in a resolution forming a Sub-Committee of the Whole, consisting of 24 members, to consider local and private bills at 3½ o'clock each day, the same as in the Committee of the Whole house, but objections were made and the resolution was lost.

Unfinished business on general orders was then taken up.

The bill to prevent and punish the sale of adulterated, impure or swill milk, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and elicited considerable debate. The bill creates an attorney, who shall grant licenses for milking cows in New-York and Brooklyn, and selling milk. It also imposed a heavy penalty for milking diseased cows, or selling impure milk.

Opposition was made on the ground that the bill created a large office, and that the regulations for licenses should be under the charge of the City or Police authorities.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the Charter of New-York by transferring the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments to the Street Department came up in Committee of the Whole. Progress was reported by the Committee. In the House Mr. SHAW moved to disagree with that report and to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. HARDY opposed the motion and argued against the bill.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried; 47 to 41. This probably disposes of the bill for the session.

The Metropolitan Health bill was taken up and discussed.

The Assembly remained in session until nearly 5 o'clock, having got entangled in a warm debate on the Metropolitan Health District bill.

Messrs. HAROY, COSANS, ARCULARIOS, VARIAN, and other New-York members, made a strong appeal against it. The amendment giving the appointment of all officers under the bill to the Supervisors of the several counties was once adopted, but subsequently reconsidered and lost.

The friends of the bill, under the lead of Mr. ROBINSON, pressed it steadily to an issue, until at 4½ o'clock, under the pressure of the previous question, it was recommitted to the Committee on Cities and Villages, with power to repeal complete. This was the only motion that could be made by the friends of the bill to put a stop to the debate, but since then action has been taken, and some doubts are expressed as to the friendliness of the Committee to the bill.

The House then took a recess till 7 P. M.

At the evening session, on motion of Mr. L. C. ANDREWS, a large number of Brooklyn bills, comprising the bills to amend the Public Park act, the Third-street Improvement, the Atlantic-avenue Widening and Improvement act, the Fourth-avenue Improvement act and the Bushwick-avenue, the bills to open Franklin-street, for the benefit of property owners in Mount Prospect-square, and relative to local improvements in Brooklyn, were referred in a body to the Brooklyn delegation to report complete—unanimous consent having been obtained after several attempts. The passage of these bills is thus pretty well secured.

Mr. BARNARD moved to amend by devoting the balance of the session to the Brooklyn bills, but was lost.

Several other attempts were made to obtain consent to move the bills forward, but without success.

The Cheoango Canal Extension bill was taken up in the Committee of the Whole and laid on the table.

Rumors of a Veto.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 4.

There are rumors to-night that the Governor will veto the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

The Jacksalow Case.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 4.

The United States Circuit Court met to-day, Judges DICKERSON and GRIER presiding. A. Q. KEASBY, the newly-appointed United States Attorney for the District of New-Jersey, appeared and took charge of the Jacksalow case. He evinced a familiarity with the points which was hardly expected from the short time it has been in his hands.

Col. GRANDIN, counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to show the Court the uncertainty and confusion of the verdict. It was not such a verdict as the Court safely found a judgment upon. He would file his reasons for a new trial because the Judge refused to charge the jury as to the evidence of the ownership of the gold and silver; because the Judge refused to charge the jury that the coat was taken from JONATHAN F. LEAKS by violence. He would also ask for an arrest of judgment because the first count of the indictment is uncertain and insufficient. To bring the case in this District, it should have appeared that the crime was committed out of the jurisdiction of any particular State; because it does not appear in the count that the prisoner was found and brought within the district of the State of New-Jersey; because it was not shown in the verdict that the schooner *Spray* was an American vessel, and was owned by citizens of the United States; because the indictment charges piracy, but in the verdict only robbery is specified, and it does not specify that it was done on the high seas; because the indictment charges that the crime was done on the water adjoining the State of Connecticut; because it does not appear that it was done within the jurisdiction of this Court. Mr. GRANDIN will close to-morrow.

The Maney Movement at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, April 4.

The movement to bring all business transactions to a par basis is much strengthened to-day, in consequence of the unpleasant rumors respecting the standing of many Illinois and Wisconsin Banks. Missouri and Virginia notes are still received, but are almost universally four per cent. discount.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, April 4.

The Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh resumed specie payments to-day.

Railroad Accident.

FREMONT, Penn., Thursday, April 4.

An engine on the Swatara Railroad ran off the track this morning, and was precipitated down an embankment twenty-five feet. H. D. MOORE, Superintendent of the road, was seriously injured.

Illness of a Member of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Thursday, April 4.

Hon. GEO. BROWN, leader of the Opposition, has been seriously ill for a month past, but is now recovering, and is expected to be able to resume his Parliamentary duties in the course of two or three weeks.

Fast Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 4.

Fast day was observed by a total suspension of business, religious services in many of the churches, and a very full attendance at places of amusements. The weather is delightful, but the streets are full of slush.

The Wisconsin Banks.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 4.

The banks of this city threw out the notes of 42 Wisconsin Banks this morning, their securities having so much depreciated that it was considered unsafe to hold them.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at 10 P. M.

The foreign mails for New-York and the South will be forwarded by the morning train to-morrow, due in New-York at 5 P. M.

Arrival of the John Bell.

PORTLAND, Thursday, April 4.

The steamer *John Bell*, from Glasgow, March 2, arrived here this P. M.

The German Republican Committee.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find a statement in to-day's TIMES, in regard to the German Republican Central Committee, that "At least one instance came to our knowledge of the expulsion of a member because of his avowed 'Sabbatarian' views."

Will you allow me to say that this statement is entirely without foundation, from the fact that no such [illegible] has ever been expelled either "because of his avowed 'Sabbatarian' views" or for any other reason whatsoever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr.

Concert.

Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, a violinist, whose first appearance at a concert some months since was hailed with great satisfaction by the audience, will give his first grand concert on Saturday night at Irving Hall. Signor CENTANERI, the baritone, and a full orchestra will assist on the occasion—Mr. CARL BERGMANN conducting the latter. The programme is one of the best we have seen this season, and is interesting apart from the special attraction of Mr. WOLLENHAUPT'S playing. The pieces selected by Mr. WOLLENHAUPT are VIEUXTEMPS' Grand Concerto in E major; EMMET'S Airs Hongrois, and a concerto on a theme by David by the performer.

Trees and Plants
AT
PARSONS & CO.,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
Catalogues can be found, and orders left at
H. B. LANE'S No. 41 Park-row.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for various veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Having made Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's wear a specialty, as well as dress hats, I ask attention to the finest assortment to be found in New-York, manufactured in my own workshops, for the present season, and claim that in quality and cheapness they are beyond rivalry.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

$40—Parker Sewing-Machine—$40.
With hemmer, binder, &c., complete.
First-class, double thread, rapid and noiseless.
Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson.
Parker Sewing-Machine Company, No. 469 Broadway.

Batchelar's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st.

Ladies, the Spring Time of the Year is coming and if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 20s., Slips and Ties 6s. and 8s., per pair, with Ladies, Misses Boys and Infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

To Rent and For Sale,
Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. (NEW,) at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 436 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Home for Inebriates, Cleveland, Ohio.—Sufferers from Alcohol or Opium send for a circular giving full information.
T. T. STEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.
Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.*

Athum Photographs.—500 taken daily. Six for $1, sixteen for $2. Large Ambrotypes 50 cents. By KIMBALL, No. 477 Broadway.

Batchelar's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

The only Hatter in New-York who Retails Soft Hats of his own manufacture, is ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Maidavia Cream farces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BETTY—STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 28, at the residence of the bride's brother in law, Wm L. Turner, Esq., Lexington-av., by Rev. Wm McAllister, WM. BETTY, Jr., Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss HANNAH STEPHENSON, of this City.

HULST—ENSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 4, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, at his residence, EDWARD T. HULST to M. AMANDA ENSALL, all of Newtown, L. I.

ENDAR—ROSS.—In Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, April 2 by Rev. G. S. Pinmley, Rev. EDWARD B. ENDAR, of Westfield, N. J., to Miss MARY JOSEPHINE ROSS, daughter of Wm. M. Ross, Esq., of Metuchin.

BUATUS—DOLSON.—In Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 2, by Rev. John Leggett, JAMES A. BUATUS, Jr., of New-York, and SARAH F., daughter of William M. Dolson, of the former place.

DEWEY—LELAND.—In Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday, April 2, by Rev B. W. Smith, Mr. NOBLE S DEWEY, of this City, to Miss ALICE J., only daughter of F. A. and Jane Leland, of Middlebury, Vt.

DIED.

YAGELEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 4, after a short illness, WM. W. YAGELEY, in the 55th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of Antonio C. Martinez, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 West 22d st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 4, CHARLES H., only son of Chester W. and Eliza J. Palmer, aged 6 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of Antonio C. Martinez, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, (5th inst.) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinetmakers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood ornamental glass, magnificent rosewood carved-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do. in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and worktables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library book-cases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

J. K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, April 10,
at 12 o'clock M.,
at No. 450 BROADWAY.
THE LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
TILTON, WORRALL & MAGY,
Consisting of
Carriages, rockaways, top and no top buggies, trotting and Concord beggies, carryall wagons, express wagons, together with an assortment of harness.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday. Vehicles packed and shipped if desired, on moderate terms.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, &C., &C., &C.—C. M. LEVY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 5, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, all the elegant furniture contained in the house No. 15 Clinton-place, in 9th-st., near Broadway, viz.: Suites carved rosewood, covered in rich crimson and green satin damask; rosewood etageres, centre and card tables, elegant rosewood piano, by one of the best makers; rich mantel and pier glasses, elegant bronze ornaments, clocks, decorated china vases, fine oil-paintings. Chambers are furnished with rich carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, wardrobes, plate-glass fronts; cane seat, spring seat, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, best hair mattresses, &c., &c. Public can form no idea of the variety offered unless they can attend the sale. Gas fixtures, rich Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oak dining chairs, and one superior extension table, white china dinner set, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Pair dark bay horses, well matched, about 14½ hands high, 6 years old, good travelers, believed to be sound in every respect.
1 four-seat Rockaway wagon, with pole, made by Miner & Stevens—has been used about ten months.
1 set double harness, in good order, made by Betts.
1 set single harness.
1 fine English saddle, but little used.
1 fine English bridle; 1 pair fine horse blankets.
1 welf robe; 1 whip.
Also, a pair of cream-colored horses, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, and warranted sound and kind, and are superior saddle horses. To be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st.:
Administrator's sale of Pictures—By order of the Administrator of the estate of A. Von Beest, deceased, the entire collection remaining of his most valuable paintings, consisting of marines, landscapes, &c., from masters. Among them is the original picture of the attack on the *Gen. Armstrong* by the British fleet, in Fayal. Also, a number of his finest sketches and Sepia drawings.
Also, a collection of fine pictures, the property of a connoisseur, comprising the works of Wm Hart, Sontag, Bendel, Hekking H Kouner, S. Coleman, Durié, Newson, Ruggles, and other prominent artists; all of which will be sold without reserve, and will be ready for exhibition with catalogues as above, on and after MONDAY, April 1.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood suite, covered in crimson reps, six pieces fine mahogany book-cases, enameled bedroom suite, mahogany reception chairs, oak ditto, in green brocatel, Bombay hall chairs, mahogany and black walnut tête-à-têtes, in hair cloth; arm chairs, rockers, cane-seat arm chairs, gilt-frame pier mirrors, oak refrigerators, black walnut office desks, oak library tables, counters, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay horses 15½ hands high, long tails, believed to be perfectly sound, and warranted kind in all heruess; one of them an excellent saddle horse: are a very desirable end gentle team of family horses. Also, an excellent doeble Brenghem carriage, shifting front, seats six persons, made to order, and nearly new, in fine condition; cost $450. Also, a set of double, silver-plated, mounted harness made to order.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A.M., in the house, Bedford, corner of Gates-av., splendid rosewood piano, 7-octave, city maker; handsome rosewood parlor suite, in crimson satin brocatel; rosewood centre-tables, handsome oak dining-room furniture, marble-top buffet, extension table, chairs, range, &c.; mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths twe handsome gas chandeliers, brackets, kitchen furniture, &c. This furniture is nearly new.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., the entire Furniture of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor chamber and dining-room furniture, elegant parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, extension dining tables, carpets, curtains, beds, bedding, a quantity of crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Also four rosewood piano-fortes. City made. Full particulars in to morrow's advertisement.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Actioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—Bankrupt Sale,
$10,000 worth gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, and movements, all first class goods.
At his salesroom, No. 23 Bowery.
On FRIDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock. Full particulars in catalogues at sale. Trade are invited.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers—Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.—Sale of an extensive collection of English law books, including many source reports, treatises on civil laws, &c. Catalogues now ready.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 568 9th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended to private dwellings, when desired.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak suits. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELLED furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut chamber suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE WANTED—TO FURNISH a house in Bond-st., for boarding, for which a monthly rent will be paid, or taken in board. Any person having such to rent will address O. L., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year; also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 6 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

BUTTER.—600 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRILL & CO., No. 6 Pearl-st. and No. 16 Water-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Nos. 20 John-st.
Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entree Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.
MIRAM YOUNG.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.
ICHABOE GUANO.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

GUANO—FROM SALDANHA BAY AND ICHABOE Islands. A superior article, pure as imported, in quantities to suit, at low prices.
KENNEDY & ROSS, No. 45 Watts-st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL [illegible] by the United States—J. B. ORD[illegible], No. 720 Grand-st., New-York, and 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. They are inventors of and sole [illegible] of Gold Plate, Gold and Platina, Gold and Silver Alloys for Plates, Platina, Gold and Silver, Tin, Lead and Cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS to
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x76 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 473 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—FORT GEORGE HOTEL, TOGETHER with hotel and dock and two acres of land on Harlem River, above High-bridge. This place is covered with beautiful woods, and is the most attractive resort near the City. Also, to let, a desirable country residence in Orange, New-Jersey. House contains 12 rooms, good garden, with two to ten acres of land, three minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Railroad depôt. Rent low. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES: No 148 East 13th-st., four-story, high stoop.$1,200
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st., English basement, each.....1,100
Nos. 216 and 220 2d-av., English basement.....900
No. 187 East 19th st., high stoop.....900
No. 192 East 15th-st., high stoop.....700
Nos. 202½, 206, 216 East 20th-st., brown stone, English basement.....600
Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 1,893 BROADWAY, THE store, back room, bedroom, basement kitchen, and two small rooms in de, with gas fixtures, Croton water, &c.; rent $350 per year. Also, the third-story, consisting of two large rooms, four small do., closets, wardrooms, &c., with gas fixtures and water on the floor; rent $168 per year. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 109 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first-class hotel now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or, HOMER MORGAN No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 276½ West 33d-st., near 8th-av.; the 14th-st. stages pass the door and other lines of stages and cars pass the corner. It contains all the modern improvements, gas, water and fixtures. It will be put in perfect repair. Rent $425 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house, with basement, sub-cellar, &c., No. 98 Pacific-st., just east of Henry-st.; it is three minutes' walk from the South Ferry; has modern improvements and is a very desirable residence. Rent $650. J. A. BUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE FRONT, MODERN style house, with English basement No. 134 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. Price $1,200. Also, would exchange lands or houses for a store in Maiden-lane, Pearl-st., or vicinity. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 26 West 15th-st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—The three-story and basement brown front houses No. 5, 7, 14 and 16 Franklin-terrace, in Hudson-st., between 3d and 4th sts., are within five minutes' walk of the ferry, and have the modern improvements. Apply at the office of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken.

TO LET—OFFICES—TWO SUPERB SUITES, just being finished in the large brown-stone building southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts. Also, a few desirable single offices, suitable for lawyers, engravers, draughtsmen, &c. Also, light and convenient stores, Nos. 130 and 132 Nassau-st., same building. Apply to J. M. TODD, Rooms 1a and 25, in the building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE rooms recently occupied by the Anchor Insurance Company, No. 32 Pine-st. These rooms are splendidly furnished with all the appointments for a banking or insurance company. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN RILEY, Receiver, No. 93 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A SPACIOUS room, well lighted, to rent, with steady power, in the building formerly of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company. Apply on the premises, entrance on State-st., or Atlantic st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—TWO OR FOUR stalls with carriage room, at No. 25 West 28th-st.; separate feed and harness rooms, gas and water; stalls all above ground. Apply on the premises or of Mr. KIRTLAND, No. 398 Broadway, up stairs. Enoch en stable door for admission.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
J. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or
No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 16 CORTLANDT-ST.. 120 feet deep, near Broadway, and opposite Western Hotel. Lower floor, basement and under-cellar to let. The store is modern built and well lighted. Apply on the premises at 12½ o'clock, or at No. 154 Chambers-st., of Mr. RALPH CLARK.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—CORNER OF Carlton and Willoughby avs., commanding a fine view of Washington Park, a superior 3-story basement new brick house, containing eleven rooms and all the modern improvements; was built for owner's use; rent $530.
C. H. SMITH, No. 131 Carlton-av.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—A TWO-STORY and attic house, with high stoop and water and gas throughout, pleasantly located, at No. 52 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry, to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 59 West 44th-st., consisting of basement, parlors, and chamber in fourth story; has all modern improvements, chandeliers, hall furniture, &c. Apply on the premises. Rent, $300.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 84 EAST FORTY-FIRST-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. brown stone, high basement, and all the modern improvements. Rent $750 per annum, and the Croton water tax. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 62 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., and almost the summit of Murray Hill; it will be rented cheap, and put in good repair. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUNcey-court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH attic, No. 57 Bethune-st., in good order, with gas fixtures and Croton water; will be let very low to a good tenant. For terms, apply at the corner of West and Bethune sts.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-feet extension, containing 26 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of the class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 248 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE with eight lots of ground, coach-house, stable, &c.; has all modern improvements, and is situated 150 feet east of 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.
T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 866 Broadway, two doors above Union-square; will be let either together or separately. A first-rate location for any light business. Inquire in the store No. 866 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping, stationery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 225 West 27th-st.; Croton water, gas, and bath; rent $550. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS marble front store No. 554 Broadway, six stories high, with sub cellar; rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of Preuch's Hotel.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF store No. 62 Fulton-st., suitable for lawyers' offices or any other light business. Rent low. Inquire in the tailor-store on 1st floor, of TEETS & THROCKMORTON.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY STORE NO. 155 SOUTH-st. Also the first and upper floors of No. 163 South-st., both near Peck-slip. Apply to
W. W. DE FOREST, No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 5 Bible House, Astor-place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will rent in desk-rooms if agreeable, paying a early one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—A SMALL PARTY WISHING NEAT, comfortable apartments, without going into a tenement-house, can find three rooms at No. 107 East 29th-st. Rent $165. Immediate possession, if required.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 49TH ST., ENGlish basement, four stories, in excellent order; situated just west of Broadway; rent, $500 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BARRAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Store No. 739 Broadway to let and fixtures for sale, with or without the stock. Established 1840.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 20x22, with six-horse-power engine. Inquire at 321 West 34th-st., or corner Barrow and West-sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF the new brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av. Apply to THOMAS McPHERSON, on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—PART OF STORE NO. 171 FRONT-ST., with front office. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, IN JERSEY CITY, A brick three-story brown stone basement house, No. 120 Grove-st., near Grand-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c. Apply to G. S. COLWIN, corner of Fulton and South sts., New-York, or No. 93 Grand-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH A GOOD store and basement, fit for any respectable business. Terms moderate. Third floor to let at No. 34 8th-av., in store.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 313 HENRY-st., consisting of second story and part of third, to a small family; Croton, gas and modern improvements. Apply on the premises from 10 to 4 o'clock.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Werth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 123 Bowery. Rent $650, with immediate possession.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—On the high ground between the New-Brigton and Quarantine Ferries, and within a few minutes' walk of each; one of the most healthful and charming residences on the island, plainly but fully furnished, and with three acres of ground around it. The house is amply shaded with forest trees, and the view from it of the Bay of New-York, of the City, the Narrows, and the New-Jersey and Long Island shores, is unsurpassed. Rent for the Summer, (possession can be had at once,) $1,200. Any one desiring such a place can address a note to E. C., Box No. 323, Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFULLY-situated stone villa, with magnificent lawn of several acres, insluding garden, fruit, forest and shade trees, stable, &c., at Elliottville, north shore Staten Island; perfectly healthy, delightful neighborhood; half an hour from the City. Also, to rent, a beautiful Gothic stone cottage, 10 rooms, near the above, in Elliottville; unfurnished; rent, $450. Inquire at Dr. ELLIOTT'S office, No. 7 Astor-place, 8th-st., or of BARRETT, BRINSMADE & BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE subscriber will lease for one year or more a furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, with barn, stable, &c., attached. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers-st., N. Y.; or to the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, one mile from the river and New-Hamburgh station, to let. The house contains 11 rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade, fruit and forest trees. Rent for the Summer, $200; two months, $150. For particulars, address E. F. ACKERMAN, Hughesville, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS FROM May 1, an English basement house on 36th-st., near 6th-av., fully furnished, with use of all requisites for housekeeping. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,560 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. E. COCKCROFT, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED house, garden and stable, suitable for a gentleman's residence; one hour from Wall-st. Inquire at No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 26 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ASTORIA, L. I., to let during the Summer, at $70 per month. Inquire of M. WILSON, at Harper & Brothers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying their own house, which contains all of the modern improvements, in the most accessible and desirable locality, would rent, to a party of two or three, a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with board. Inquire No. 72 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 23th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Parties willing to pay a liberal price will find superior accommodations. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 468 Lexington av., between 51st and 52d sts.

BOARDING.—A LADY CAN ACOMMODATE parties with board and choice of rooms, in a house with all improvements, and desirably located, upon very advantageous terms, immediately if required. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, (dinner at 6,) at No. 226 West 22d-st., fourth door west of 8th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, in a small, private family; a pleasant location for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkins-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, BY A young gentleman, in Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. ferry, a single room—large hall bed-room would do—with partial board. Address, stating terms, H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE PLEASANT rooms on the second floor to let, with board, in a pleasant location, within a few minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries. Apply at No. 90 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE rooms can be had in the brown-stone house, No. 165 Amity-st., near Henry, furnished or unfurnished. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PERSONS WISHing to secure very desirable rooms, can be accommodated at No. 127 Clinton-st., where several choice apartments will soon be vacant. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant front rooms on the third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married couple, board up town, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. A well-furnished room, with whole board for the lady, and partial board for the gentleman, required. Terms not to exceed $12 a week. References exchanged. A boarding-house objected to. Address, for two days, ALPHA, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, occupying an English basement house west of and near the Fifth-av. Hotel, having more room than they require, would add to their circle two more persons, either a gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen. To those in search of a home and its comforts the above is offered. Address C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms, with board, in a modern house, with all the improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st. References exchanged. No moving in May.

AT NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to let to gentlemen. House modern; family small. The highest references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WASHINGTON Heights, Hudson River, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-street. The Woodland Park House is now open for the reception of guests. The location of Woodland Park, on the banks of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge, cannot be surpassed for beauty of scenery and convenience of access. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good stabling. Cars stop eighteen times, and steamboat twice, daily, in front of the place. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Two or three first-class families may find superior accommodations for the season at "Echo Place," New-Rochelle. The house is delightfully situated on the shore, and is surrounded by shade trees and lawns. It is entirely removed from the village, and yet but five minutes' walk from the depôt. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Stabling accommodations good. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or address D. M. G., New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady and three children wish board in a pleasant location in the country; three rooms required; distance not over 1½ hours from City on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad. Address Box 1,360, New-York, stating price, location and reference. Best of reference exchanged.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—Within an hour's ride of the City, by a gentleman, wife, and servant, where there will be few or no other boarders. Situation must be healthy and terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, F. S., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON LONG Island Sound, from 1st June, not over one hour from City by steamboat, by a gentleman, wife, child and servant, where facilities may be had for a small yacht, and horse and wagon. Address J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The house and cottage known as Ashland Hall, surrounded with trees and possessing all the attractions of a delightful country home, will be opened for the reception of boarders May 1. For further particulars, apply at 127 Bleecker-st. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENtlemen, from June 1 next. Location near water, and within an hour's ride of the City of New-York. Address A. V., Box No. 197 Post-office, stating full particulars.

HOTELS.

THE PLACE TO GET THE BEST GLASS of real BURTON ALE is the BURTON HOTEL. I ate the best plate of ENGLISH MUTTON there yesterday I ever ate. Mr. Smith says there is new coming expressly for the Reiley in one steamer enough for the next two years. HENRY DAY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DUNLOP'S XX AND XXX PALE ALES AND PORTER.
East India Pale Ale, made expressly for warm climates IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
WM. MAKE, Agent, No. 16 Liberty-st., New-York

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.
9 lots northeast corner 11th-av. and 24th-st.
12 lots and water right on north side 56th-st.
13 lots, with house, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st.
24 lots on 109th, 110th, 111th and 113th sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots west side 4th-av., between 115th and 116th sts.
Also about 15½ acres at Kingsbridge.
Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 6 Tryon-row.

BROOKLYN.—CLINTON-AV., PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots, with first-class dwelling-house, 40 x60, with inclosed piazza, furnaces, range, gas, bath and water-closet, Ridgewood water, all in complete order; a good stable on the premises in rear, fronting on Vanderbilt-av., with water; the garden has an abundance of fruit, such as peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, all of which are not to be surpassed in size and quality; ornamental trees of nine years' growth of every kind. Apply on the premises, third house southwest of Myrtle-av., in Clinton-av., or at No 31 Sprue-st., New-York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—For sale, 11 lots in one plot, on Monroe and Cherry sts., and one lot on Water-st., near Montgomery; also, 4 lots on 12th-av. and 14th-st.; also, a valuable plot on the corner of 1st and South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, opposite Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. Ferries; also, 30 lots at East New-York, near Cypress Hills Cemetery.
To Let—The 5-story store and stable corner Broome and East-st., 38x60, opposite bulkhead; also, 4-story store adjoining, 16x60. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st, three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and caloric engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish, to any in the City; rosewood and black walnut finish en parlor, second and third floors, with mirrors, &c.; sold with or without stables. Apply at houses, or No. 9 Park-place. JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 18 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 100 feet 8½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Also, one of the low stoops in the same row. Also, a vacant lot adjoining said property; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 19 51st-st., Mansfield-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb pas., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $6,600—part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings, on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., designed, built and finished in the very best manner, with black walnut stairs, doors and trimmings, replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 9 East 27th-st.; the house is in fine order, and to a desirable tenant will be rented low. For further particulars apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 51 Broadway, or in the evenings at No. 50 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story brown-stone house on Murray Hill, for a smaller house in this City, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Also, some dry goods for sale, for part cash and property. Apply or address P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE SOUTH side of West 42d-st., between 6th av. and Broadway, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 75, being 25 by 64, and four stories high, newly finished southern courtyards, portico, &c., in rear two good doors. Inquire on the premises, or of B. SMITH, No. 78 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 115 West 34th-st. Contains all the best improvements; is not surpassed by any in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c. House 25 by 65 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS brown-stone, high stoop houses, 20 and 25 feet wide, Nos. 148 and 151 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., new and in perfect order; $800 and $900. Apply to the Agent, or at No. 64 William-st., Room No. 19. Houses open during the day.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, MADISON-av., between 37th and 38th sts., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, with extension, built in the best manner; satinwood, rosewood, walnut and

FINANCIAL.

ELECTION.

At the Annual Election for Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN D. BRUSH,	MONTAGNIE WARD,
JAMES OLWELL,	CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	B. G. CLARK,
JAMES ENGLISH,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEO. W. BRAINERD,	ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
B. H. VAN AUKEN,	JOHN C. BERGH,
NATHAN T. HIGBIE,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JAMES M. HAUGHWOUT,	ALEXANDER M. ROSS,
ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,	THOMAS P. WAY,
JAMES STEVENS,	JOSEPH W. MEEKS,
J. B. DURBROW,	FRANCIS LELAND,
A. L. SAYRE,	TIMO'Y G. CHURCHILL,
JOHN GIBNEY,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	A. M. C. SMITH,
GEO. B. SATTERLEE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
DAVID E. AVERY,	THEODORE TIMPSON,
PHILIP G. WEAVER,	LLOYD E. BRITTON,
WILLIAM J. BLACK,	H. P. LISCOMB.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 3d inst., Mr. BENJAMIN D. BRUSH having declined a reflection, Mr. TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL was elected President for the ensuing year. On the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. BRUSH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the withdrawal of our worthy President, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, Esq., from the management of this Company, which position he has filled since its organization, with a fidelity and devotion to the interests of the institution worthy of the highest commendation, furnishes a proper occasion for this Board to express to Mr. BRUSH their sentiments of personal friendship and esteem for him in his private capacity and their appreciation of his inflexible integrity and strict attention to the duties of his position.

Resolved, That Mr. BRUSH carries with him in his retirement from the position of President the warmest wishes of this Board for his future happiness.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Company is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our late President, duly signed and attested.

JOHN C. BERGH,
APRIL 3, 1861. Secretary.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
WE HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT No. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our op-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.
All deposits made on or before April 16, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.
S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

F. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
F. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX, COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of March, 1861,

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$324,129 61
Due from Banks		3,742 64
Due from the Directors of Bank	$24,466 79	
Real Estate		91,341 37
Specie		93,021 54
Cash items, viz.: Checks on Banks		4,472 31
Stocks, par value		100,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		8,239 00
Loss and Expense Account		2,300 00
Not under above heads		36,049 84
Total		$702,605 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$206,535 00
Circulation Registered	$93,100 00	
Total	$93,100 00	
Less Notes on hand	10,223 00—	82,877 00
Profits		28,840 68
Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		44,325 46
Due Depositors on demand		295,019 99
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		45,817 38
Total		$702,605 51

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York, ss.—CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. B. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank located and doing business in the City and County of New-York, do said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 4th day of April, 1861. HENRY A. KEAN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,204,394 46
Overdrafts		72 40
Due from Banks		92,145 20
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$305,408 68	
Due from Brokers	340,400 00	
Real Estate		175,008 02
Specie		2,083,518 06
Cash Items, viz.: Principally Checks in Exchanges		401,832 07
Stocks		330,580 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		34,500 00
Loss and expense account		6,870 36
Total		$7,327,827 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation registered	$305,090	
Less Notes on hand	39,030—	266,060 00
Profits		449,559 05
Due to Banks		276,225 56
Due Depositors on demand		5,335,236 85
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends		1,755 00
Total		$7,327,827 46

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Francis A. Palmer, President, and John L. Everitt, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 16th day of March 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed)

F. A. PALMER, President.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of April, 1861.
(Signed,) MATTS. BANTA, Com. of Deeds.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $376,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE second installment of assessment five cents per share, on the capital stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 24 3d-st., Baltimore, on or before FRIDAY, April 5. Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock. By order,

JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, March 27, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACCORDANCE with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 26, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,156 80 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from $25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. F. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, MARCH 23, 1861.—ELECTION.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 9th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

WANTED.—ATLANTIC SCRIP OF 1861.
GREAT WESTERN SCRIP OF 1861—by
EUGENE THOMSON, No. 41 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL (all paid in, and securely invested.)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29 467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDIZE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by no sample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858.....50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859.....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860.....45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house No. 32, now in course of erection in West 36th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air, heated by contact with steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XXth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

PETER LODSWICK,
BURBARD G. STONE,
JAMES G. DEMOND,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 24, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air heated by contact with steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD,
RICHARD WARREN,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-house No. 28, in said Ward; and also for the stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for heating said building; pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman Board School Officers Twenty-second Ward.
JOSEPH CUSHLIFF, Jr. Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 26, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WENTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock of goods of Furland Squires & Co., have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the dry goods and jobbing business, under the name and firm of FRISBEE & STUART, at the store Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

JOHN FRISBEE,
JOHN M. STUART.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH retires from our firm this date.

E. T. WILLS,
C. B. ELSWORTH.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1861.

Protected by Patent—the Seal of Great Britain, Rocks de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the disorderly consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish the magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Bow, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 24 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD!

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure every case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep at healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 125 Fulton-st.,
And corner Bridge-way and 14th-st.

N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork of each bottle.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he was on the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call particular attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quacks and boasters, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYER, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Assistant and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address, Dr. THIEBS, 624 4th-av., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIN'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. SWAIN can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE here disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, illustrating every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adapted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR Albany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 2:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:25 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Ballston, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM YATON ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET DEPOT.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail..... 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 4:20 P. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cascadilla Falls and intermediate stations. Mail at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 2:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New-York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Office only.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 9:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

E. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Mimms, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken on College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SPIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
ja18-law6mF THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT—Via NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $5; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 7 and 12, half price.

LORRAM & HEDDERN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Heckley. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Anderson. AMERICA, Capt. McAulay. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannan, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF APRIL 6 FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, CAPT. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, April 6, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.	TO HAVRE.
First cabin.....$75	First cabin.....$80
Third cabin.....30	Third cabin.....35

This steamship has been supplied with powerful new boilers, and has been refitted in the most thorough manner. Wrought-iron bulkheads, absolutely watertight and fireproof, inclose her engines and boilers, and for safety, comfort and speed she ranks in the first class of ocean steamers.

Her next trip from New-York will be on May 18.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London, Paris and Frankfort.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on

TUESDAY, April 16,

their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship

HIBERNIA,

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[Continued from First Page.]

Miss PELL. Finally it was settled in 1842, and Mr. BENNETT became the master of the two darkies. When BENNETT died, his two hundred negroes were sold, and Mr. GADSDEN, from pure motives of humanity, took the old men at $1 a-piece! Human beings sold for only $1. Then GADSDEN died, yet CUPID and NED clung to life, and Mr. MISSROON, one of the agents of the Charleston and New-York line of steamers, bought the old sables, who had clung to one another so long, for $25 the pair. At his pretty farm on the Ashley river I saw them both yesterday. When Dr. RAINEY was the Government Agent in 1858 of the *Echo* slaves, he wished to know where the blacks came from, and whether there were any negroes here who could converse with them. CUPID and NED were sent for, and they both showed perfect paroxysms of delight when they met what proved to be fellow countrymen. They seemed instinctively to know one another. From present appearances CUPID and NED bid fair to reach the year 2000. Master after master dies, yet they "still live." What a history could be written of early wrongs in Africa, of the horrors of the slave-ship, of all sorts of vicissitudes under so many owners in America,—wives sold—children sold—they themselves sold over and over again; yet life lasts through it all. Ah! their brains, small at the best, are full of cobwebs now. May they die in peace, without any more changes.

People begin to think that Col. LAMON had better hurry up. Everything is in a state of suspense. Business very dull—people very dull; cotton low—rice lower. As to any real news, we have none. The breath of the sirocco seems to hang over the people, who pray for something to turn up. The Convention had their grand junketing Saturday. They had a $1,000 lunch aboard TOM LOCKWOOD'S steamer, the famous *Carolina*, and they had a sort of pyrotechnic show in the way of mortars and shells, which cost another $1,000. They themselves cost the State $500 a day, which makes $2,500, not to mention incidentals. That's the way the money goes. Who'll pay the piper?

JASPER.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

There is not the slightest doubt that, to-morrow or Sunday, a large force of army soldiers will leave for some unknown destination. The garrison of Fort Hamilton was paid off yesterday, the last move preparatory to marching. Officers were arriving from Washington, individually, all day yesterday, and, carpet-bags in hand, reporting themselves for duty. The village of Fort Hamilton was like a stormed citadel. Troops, who had just got their money, having been indulging freely in stimulants, thronged the side-walks in knots of from five to ten, boisterously discussing the affairs of the nation.

Fort Lafayette, near Hamilton, New-York Harbor, has been garrisoned. A troop of Sappers and Miners arrived from the Federal capital on Wednesday night late, and were quartered at that Fort, there being no room in the opposite one. Detachments of picket men were engaged all yesterday preparing hay, oats, ambulances and stores for embarkation; and getting places ready for the accommodation of two companies of Artillery expected last night. Companies C and E, of the Third Infantry, have been under marching orders since Tuesday. This evening the soldiers ordered from Governor's Island, will, it is reported, go up to Hamilton, and there go on board a steamer, (probably the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*,) which is to convey them to Florida. Annexed is a correct and reliable statement of the Federal forces now in this neighborhood:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

	Men.
Garrison Recruits, about	1,100
Total	1,100

HEDLOE'S ISLAND.

Garrison Recruits	270
Total	270

FORT HAMILTON.

Company C, Third Infantry	70
Company E, Third Infantry	68
Company M, Second Artillery	65
Total	203

FORT LAFAYETTE.

Sappers and Miners	67
To arrive last night—Capt McGruder's Company	65
To arrive last night—Capt. Barton's Company	67
Total	199

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Marine Barracks	86
North Carolina	300
Powhatan (men on board the North)	300
Other craft	200
Total	886
Grand total	2,658

The hustle and excitement also continued yesterday at the Navy-yard. Men were kept kept working all Wednesday night and last night on board the steam-frigate *Powhatan*. Yesterday a large number of laborers employed on her were reinforced by the crew, lately detached, who assisted in getting in the various necessaries for a special cruise, and in pushing forward the general preparations. Even while they were at dinner on board, the *North Carolina* hands were put on to replace them in hurrying the work.

Yesterday a grand battalion drill of all the marines now attached to the Brooklyn garrison was held in the parade ground—Capt. DAGGETT and Sergeant McDONALD putting the troops through all the evolutions laid down in the tactics. There were nearly 150 soldiers under arms, consisting of the regular guard of the barracks, that of the *Powhatan*, and others. The utmost trouble is taken with the military education of the marines, who may now be said to be *au fait* in their profession. They looked splendidly and exhibited considerable experience.

THE HARRIET LANE GOING TO SEA.

The United States revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane* yesterday left her moorings off the Battery, and anchored subsequently at Quarantine. Nothing is known as to her dastination, and her movements may have no other object than the legitimate one of looking after the revenue, the change in the Tariff having given rise to rumors of extensive smuggling on the coast.

SOUTHERN TREASURY NOTES ISSUED.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 4.

The Treasury notes of the Confederate States were issued, to-day, under the law authorizing a million issue. The first bonds issued by the Confederacy, yesterday, were for $1,000, and sold at 20 per cent. premium.

THE NEW FEDERAL LOAN.

The following is a list of the successful bidders, and the amounts awarded to them respectively:

	Bids for each $100.	
S. S. White	$1,000 at	100
Otis Daniel	10,000 at	95
Otis Daniel	10,000 at	94 25
Otis Daniel	20,000 at	94
Robert S. Wright	4,000 at	94 50
George A. Stone	1,000 at	94 26
G. S. Pepper	20,000 at	94 25
C. D. Mathews	5,000 at	94 07
Marie & Kanz	30,000 at	94 06
A. T. Lowe	12 000 at	94 05
J. W. Walcott & Co	100,000 at	94 05
Wm. Beallis	1,000 at	94
J. Vincent Brown	15,000 at	94
W. C. Dougherty	2,000 at	94
Philip R. Kearney	8,000 at	94
Wm. L. Abbot	14,000 at	94
John A. Dix	25,000 at	94
Charles H. Delavan	20,000 at	94
J. J. Van Vleck	10,000 at	94
H. F. Vail, (Bank of Commerce, New-York)	2,500,009 at	91
Bank of America, (New-York)	250,000 at	94
A. W. Nicholson	10,000 at	94
S. C. Thompson	10,000 at	94
Am. Colonization Society	5,000 at	94
F. P. James & Co	20,000 at	94
Total	$3,099,000	

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Delta*, reporting a suspected attempt to reinforce Fort Sumpter, and that the frigate *Minnesota*, with other ships-of-war, had been ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi to collect the revenue, has created the highest excitement to-day on the streets. There is nothing to confirm the report, which is discredited by men of better judgment.

Dispatches from Montgomery to-day make no mention of any such movement.

The Second Company of Zouaves left here to-day for Pensacola.

Eighteen hundred Mississippi infantry passed through Mobile yesterday for the same destination. The total force at Pensacola is five thousand.

The only danger of a conflict is from the presence of so large a force.

FEDERAL OFFICER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 4.

An officer of the Federal Army is in New Orleans. He was sent by his Government at about the time of the secession of Texas, and remains there, it is suspected, for the purpose of giving information. The War Department of the Confederate States has a sleepless eye on him. He is believed to be a Pennsylvanian.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 4.

At 12 o'clock the debate was terminated in the Convention, and after an ineffectual effort by Mr. WISE to extend the time for explaining the amendment, the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote on the third resolution, which opposes the formation of geographical or sectional parties in respect to Federal politics, and it was adopted. The fourth resolution was next taken up.

On motion of Mr. WISE it was amended by inserting the words "several States" in lieu of "United States," making it declare that the Territories constitute a trust to be administered for the common benefit of the people of the several States. Yeas, 68; nays, 66. Two other verbal amendments offered by Mr. WISE were agreed to.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend by striking out the last sentence, namely: If the equal admission of slave and free labor into any Territory excites unfriendly conflict between the systems, a fair partition of the Territories ought to be made, and each system protected within the limits assigned it by laws necessary to its proper development. Lost—yeas, 38; nays, 91. Pending the further consideration of the resolution a recess was taken.

On reassembling, the fourth resolution, as amended, was adopted.

In the Committee of the whole Mr. FLOURNOY moved to amend the fifth resolution by striking out the words "And to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection," thus making the declaration, simply, that the legitimate use of the forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign force. Agreed to—68 against 61.

Two other amendments were rejected.

Mr. CARLILE moved to amend by striking out the whole resolution, which was negatived—Yeas, 14; Nays, 115. The resolution was adopted.

The sixth resolution was then taken up.

Mr. HARVIE moved to strike out the whole and insert:

"*Resolved*, That an ordinance of secession, resuming the powers delegated by Virginia providing for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, for adoption or rejection at the polls, at the Spring elections in May, should be adopted by this Convention."

Mr. GOGGIN moved to amend by inserting his own ordinance, but withdrew it.

Several motions were made that the Committee rise, but were all voted down.

Mr. HARVIE's substitute was rejected—Yeas, 45; Nays, 69. This was not strictly a test vote, but the Union men were much rejoiced.

Pending this the Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

REPORTED DISTURBANCE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 4.

It is reported that a disturbance has occurred among the workmen at Fortress Monroe, that a Palmetto flag was raised under the walls outside the fort and that the soldiers were dared to interfere with it.

MR. PRYOR AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 4.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR arrived here to-day, and was received by a great crowd and a salute of fifteen guns. He delivered an address to-night.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 4.

The Legislature adjourned to-day *sine die*.

THE NEW-YORK OFFICES.

THE NEW UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who has been appointed United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, was yesterday notified of his appointment, and requested to take immediate possession of the office. He has the appointment of two Assistants, three Clerks and a Messenger.

The cases which will first engage the attention of Mr. SMITH, are two or three untried slave suits, both criminal and civil. Of these there are one case of alleged perjury, and two or three forfeiture cases. He will probably be sworn in by Judge BETTS to-day.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Capt. RYNDERS has not closed his office, as it was rumored, being obliged by his bonds to remain until his successor is appointed. Like the District Attorney, however, he is very anxious to be relieved. The indications are that he will only have to "wait a *little* longer."

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. BARNEY, the new Collector, returned from Washington on Wednesday evening. Only one or two vacancies were filled in the Custom-house, and no important appointments have been made. He proposes to make a visit to Washington early the ensuing week, and on his return he will fully assume the duties of his position.

OBITUARY.

Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, L.L. D., who died at Cincinnati yesterday morning, was born in Morris County, N. J., on March 11, 1785. His father, who was an Irish emigrant, and a weaver by trade, removed to the West when his son was four years of age, settling first at Morgantown, Va., afterwards in Jessamine, near Nicholasville, Ky., then in the vicinity of Maysilck, finally taking up his permanent abiding place in 1799, in that section of Ohio now included in Warren County. Here Mr. MCLEAN cleared a farm on which he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in 1839. His son was sent to school at an early age, and availed himself of the limited advantages which were afforded him so eagerly, that when sixteen years of age he was placed under the tuition of Rev. MATTHEW WALLACE and one Mr. STUBBS, who grounded him pretty thoroughly in Latin and Greek. All this time he was doing his full share of labor on the farm, with that self-reliant disposition which has characterized him through his long and eminently useful career, refusing to allow his father to defray the expenses of his education. When eighteen years of age Mr. MCLEAN left the farm to enter upon the study of the law in Cincinnati, and while pursuing a course of reading in the office of ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, he contrived to support himself by husbanding the meagre salary which he received from a position which he had procured in the office of the County Clerk. A short time before his admission to the Bar, in 1807, he married Miss REBECCA EDWARDS, daughter of Dr. EDWARDS, formerly of South Carolina, and in the Fall of that year opened an office in Lebanon, Warren County. Mr. MCLEAN rapidly attained eminence in his profession, and in 1812 was the successful one of three competitors for Congressional honors in the Cincinnati District. At this time Mr. MCLEAN was an ardent Democrat, never allowing his devotion to party, however, to overcome his sense of duty, for again and again where principle was concerned, he left the ranks and voted against political friends. During his first Congressional term he was an ardent supporter of Mr. MADISON'S war policy, and so successfully did he represent his constituents that in 1814 he was returned to the House without opposition, actually receiving every vote cast in his District. During his second term he rendered distinguished services on two Committees—those on Foreign Relations and the Public Lands. In 1816 he was tendered the nomination for the United States Senatorship, which was equivalent to an election, but he could not persuade himself that he would be doing his duty to his constituents in withdrawing from the position in which they had placed him, and declined the honor. In 1816, however, having nearly completed his term, he resigned his seat in the House, to take one on the Supreme Bench of Ohio, to which the Legislature elected him unanimously. This position he held for six years, when President MONROE appointed him Commissioner of the Land-office, and in the next year (1823) he was elevated to the Postmaster-Generalship. He discharged the duties of the office with such eminent success, that the salary attached to it was raised from $4,000 to $6,000, by a nearly a unanimous vote in both the Senate and House—JOHN RANDOLPH remarking at the time that he would vote for the bill if it were made to expire when Judge MCLEAN left the position. When President JACKSON came into office he was desirous of retaining Judge MCLEAN in his Cabinet, but he thought it expedient to decline all offers which were made him to this end, and was nominated for a seat on the Supreme Bench which he accepted, entering upon his duties in the January term, 1830. The decisions which he has given during the thirty years which he has occupied this position have filled out the measure of his fame, and given him a leading place among the first jurists of this or any other country. One of his most memorable charges was delivered during the Canadian excitement, in 1838, when he took strong ground against the practice of aiding or in any way favoring unlawful military combinations among our citizens against any Government with which we were at peace. His opinion on the Dred Scott case, in which he dissented from that given by Chief Justice TANEY, will cause his name to be remembered.

Judge MCLEAN has always sympathized with political parties whose principals have been opposed to the extension of Slavery. He was a candidate for the Presidency in the Free-Soil Convention at Buffalo, in 1848; received 196 votes to 359 for Col. FREMONT in the Republican Convention, held at Philadelphia, in 1856, and was also before the Chicago Convention in 1860.

FROM BOSTON.

The Federal Appointments for Massachusetts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Monday, April 1, 1861.

For the last three months, this quiet and somewhat provincial city has been racked with strange pangs. Every gentleman of common respectability, and some whose respectability is so common as to be quite overlooked in ordinary times, has been pestered to death for his autograph, and called upon at the shortest notice to bear his testimony to statements which in many cases were by no manner of means reliable, even though backed by the Governor, and all the hundred thousand who voted for him. At last a promise of relief has come, and Boston may hope to slumber again. The appointments have been made, and the small fry will soon learn their fate.

How it may be in other States we are too far away to know, but we in Massachusetts pride ourselves not a little on the results of our new Administration. Never, since the memory of man, has the standard of office-holders been so high as to-day. For a wonder, we see at last the official patronage distributed among those who have more claim to it than that of mere begging, and who will run no danger of injuring our credit by swindling the public or the Treasury. It is observed that the tag-rag politicians that always cluster round the rising party when it is well up, and bark at it till then, are silent and not well pleased at the new nominations, which is the best sign possible that it's all as it should be.

In the first place, Massachusetts has been much pleased at having the English Mission, and that it was given to Mr. ADAMS. The great body of the people were indifferent whether it was given to Mr. ADAMS or to Mr. SUMNER; either would have suited them, and either would have been excellent; all they wanted was that it should be offered to one of them, and since Mr. ADAMS was the one, they are perfectly satisfied. Mr. BURLINGAME'S appointment was not so agreeable, but still might have been worse. A strong party wanted to send Mr. MOTLEY to the Hague and give Mr. BURLINGAME something at home, and this would have been the best arrangement; but since we can't get all we want, we are willing to take all we can get. As to the Collectorship, I believe Mr. GOODRICH is wholly satisfactory. There may be some persons who would have preferred Mr. AARMUN. There are certainly some that wouldn't. Mrs. LINCOLN would have preferred Mr. TUCK, but we prefer Mr. GOODRICH, who is an excellent, capable man. The last rub has been in the matter of the Post-office, which has caused a tremendous amount of swearing among the politicians, and has pleased the great mass of people very much. Mr. SOMARA deserves very great credit for his appointment; not that he made it wholly on his own account, or without advice; on the contrary, he was supported by the strongest influences in the State, and did it only after long consideration and the best advice; but because he dared to take the responsibility of creating considerable enmity towards himself in order to make an appointment that does honor to the Government. Mr. PALFREY is one of the best and ablest men in the Republican ranks. He sacrificed more than any one else to his Anti-Slavery principles, and has been overridden for years because he would not pack caucuses, and manage the scene-shifting. All his property consisted originally in slaves in Louisiana, and this he sacrificed by freeing them, and settling them in life. He was with STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, CHARLES SUMNER, C. F. ADAMS and CHARLES ALLEN, one of the founders of the Free-Soil Party, when that party was in its palmiest days; the most brilliant little battalion that Massachusetts ever saw, for so remained, and before it was debauched by coalitions and bargains. In Congress he was a man of mark, and was one of the pioneers of the Anti Slavery cause, it is a good act to draw him out of his forced quiet again. He will make himself heard from and will give the party here much strength.

The same thing almost exactly may be said of R. H. DANA, who is to be the District-Attorney. It is very seldom that a man of his position will take so small a place, for he is not only one of the ablest lawyers, but one of the very ablest men in the State. He ought long since to have gone to Congress, but private affairs stood in his way. Whatever the disappointed office-seekers may say, these nominations are the strongest that could have been made, and have given us great confidence in the Administration. Even the bitterness of the *Courier* has to confess to this.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Organization of the Legislature—Dr. Updegraff Speaker—The Senatorial Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES, TOPEKA, Thursday, March 28, 1861.

On assembling this morning, sixty-nine members answered to their names, after which the Hall was ordered cleared of all except members within the bar.

The credentials of Dr. UPDEGRAFF were presented, and he was duly sworn in as a member. They then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, and the following names were put in nomination: Dr. J. W. SCOTT, Dr. W. W. UPDEGRAFF, and R. P. C. WILSON:

	Updegraff.	Scott.	Wilson.	Scattering.
First Ballot	25	9	3	
Second Ballot	33	23	9	4
Third Ballot	33	24	9	4
Fourth Ballot	42	Smythe. 16	9	3

Great applause followed the announcement of Mr. UPDEGRAFF as Speakar elect. What this vote has decided it is impossible at this hour to say. Mr. UPDEGRAFF is emphatically a Lane man, but both POMEROY and PARROTT claim him on the North, so that the changes can be varied on that trio, according to the mode the hand is played. It is more than probable, now, that Gen. LANE will be one of our Senators, but further than that I will not go. The fact is, LANE'S friends in the House have shown more generalship thus far than his opponents, and the principal advantage they have gained is mainly owing to their skill and tactics, rather than to any change of their sentiments upon the main question.

After the general din had subsided, they proceeded to the organization, by electing Mr. EMMART, Chief Clerk; M. R. BANKS, Assistant Clerk; Col. CLARKSON, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. V. BARR, Doorkeeper, and M. C. ADAMS, Engrossing Clerk.

In the afternoon the House proceeded to elect the following additional officers: TOWNSEND HOPKINS, Docket Clerk; FRANCIS HOOSE, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; E. P. Noteman, Enroling Clerk; C. S. LAMDEN, Assistant Enroling Clerk; ARTHUR GUNTHER, Journal Clerk.

Upon the motion that the officers elected be sworn in by the Speaker, a question arose as to his power to administer the oath, from the fact that the oath was administered to him by the temporary Chairman. Then followed a legal argument relative to all the proceedings of the day, since the temporary Chairman left the chair. After a time it was proposed that Mr. KINGMAN, one of the Supreme Judges of the State, should swear again Mr. UPDEGRAFF. Sharp practice and filibustering followed for at least three hours, when the motion that Judge KINGMAN come forward and administer the oath to Dr. UPDEGRAFF as Speakar of the House, prevailed.

No other business of importance was transacted. To-night the friends of LANE are more exultant, and yet nobody is positive how the Senatorial vote will run. Each faction is charged with a dishonorable use of money, except LANE'S. He will never suffer from such an imputation, for the reason that he was never suspected with having any. To-morrow LANE'S party intend to offer a concurrent resolution that LANE and PARROTT be elected Senators, but I think it will not pass. It is certain that the Senate will oppose it, therefore no election can be expected for some days.

RANDOLPH.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. P. Baxter, of Vermont; Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts; J. B. McKean, of Saratoga County; A. S. Diben, of Elmira, and A. Gilmore, of Philadelphia; Gen. S. D. Karns, of Virginia; Capt. S. R. Rowe, of West Point; Capt. Jewett, of Fall River; Capt. M. V. Wright and servant, of Washington; Capt. Meigs, of the U. S. A.; and J. B. Francis and T. B. Carroll, of Troy, are at the Astor House.

Senator Wilkinson and family, of Minnesota; Prof. Wyk, of Sweden; W. Hasseltine, of Charleston; W. R. Richardson, of Austin, Texas; W. F. Judson, of Philadelphia; H. P. Binney and lady, and Mrs. Dr. Hayward and daughter, of Boston; D. A. Gliddon, of Kentucky; R. B. King and J. H. King, of Georgia, and L. S. Doty, of Albany, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Hon. Ira Harris and lady, of Albany; G. Engler, of Florida; H. Martin, of Buffalo; Dr. Young and lady, of Paris; W. Weddle, of Virginia; J. B. Drake, of Chicago; T. Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, Mass., and J. Van Allen, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

G. Allen, of N. C.; W. Burnside and lady, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chevalier Harmodio de Montezumas, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation, and Capt. Nelson, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Chevalier Hulseman, from Washington, is at the Clarendon House.

Lieut.-Col. Simpson and lady, of Virginia, are at the New Irving House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEDICATION OF THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The new Episcopal Church, recently erected in Forty-eighth-street, near the Seventh avenue, was dedicated yesterday under the name of the Anthon Memorial Church. This church was built by the congregation of St. Mark's Church, at the instance of the late Rev. Dr. ANTHON, as a mission Chapel, and, as such, has been occupied for the past two years. On the death of Dr. ANTHON, St. Mark's offered the building to a new congregation on easy terms for the establishment of an independent church. The offer was accepted, and, out of respect to the late Dr. ANTHON, who may be considered its founder, it was consecrated under the name above mentioned. Rev. EDWARD ANTHON, son of Dr. ANTHON, has been chosen Rector. The dedication services were performed by Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. Messrs. WILEY, MOORE and CHAUNCEY. The sermon was preached by Bishop EASTBURN, of Massachusetts, from a text found in Psalms vii., 2. A large congregation was in attendance, including many clergymen. The church is a neat and commodious building, 100 feet by 65, and seats 1,200 persons. In the basement is a well lighted lecture-room, and also a Sunday-school room. The officers of the new church are as follows:

Rector—Rev. EDWARD ANTHON.
Wardens—Galen Carter, M. D., S. V. R. Moore.
Vestry—Joseph Laroque, M. Hunter, H. R. Dater, J. A. Stoughtenburgh, F. Keelar, H. A. Bostwick, J. W. Andrews, E. C. King.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At the regular meeting of the American Institute, last evening, Gen. HALL presiding, a letter was read by Mr. MCELRATH from Hon. RANDOLPH CLAY, United States Minister to Peru, stating that he had obtained permission from the Peruvian Government to export 100 alpacas, and offering to give every facility to an agent of the Institute for procuring the animals. A Committee of Seven was appointed to consider the matter, and after the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Yesterday forenoon, MICHAEL DOCHERTY, an Irishman, aged 50 years, living in the upper part of the rear house No. 292 West Thirty-first-street, cut his throat with a razor, causing a wound which it is scarcely probable he can survive. He had been in a desponding state of mind for several days, and was partially insane when he committed the act. The police of the Twentieth Ward removed him to Bellevue Hospital.

Chamber of Commerce.

OPENING OF THE COASTING TRADE TO BRITISH SHIPS.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., the President, in the Chair. Four persons were admitted as members. The President stated that the proposition to confer judicial power on the Chamber had passed one branch only of the Legislature.

Mr. BLUNT moved the adoption of the majority report of the Special Committee on the Coasting and Lake Trade and the Registration of Ships.

Mr. NELSON advocated the opening of the coasting trade to Great Britain, by the way of reciprocating privileges extended to American shipping.

Mr. BASWEA opposed the movement as highly disadvantageous and uncalled for. The iron ships of Great Britain, in such a case, would compete with our own vessels in our own waters. He believed it was the policy of England to wholly supplant American steamers on all the lines to Europe. Four-fifths of the sailing craft of the world were supported by American cotton. He considered the present time very inopportune to open the question with a divided country and a broken Union.

Mr. BLUNT called Mr. BROWER to order. Any allusion to the Union was irrelevant, as the question was upon the Coasting-trade.

The President ruled Mr. BASWEA in order.

Capt. NYE spoke in favor of his report.

Mr. PHELPS favored the opening of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasting-trade to the vessels of Great Britain. Our own vessels received liberal treatment in their Colonial ports.

Mr. OPDYKE did not think that either of the reports met the question. If we should open the Coasting-trade to England, their shipping would not draw one-fifth of the trade. Some advantages, undoubtedly, ought to be extended to English vessels in return for the liberal privileges which our vessels enjoy in her Colonial ports. He moved to take up the propositions of Mr. LINDSAY for action.

Capt. MARSHALL did not approve of the discussion of the question in the present state of the country, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed, which motion was put and carried. Several nominations of members were made, and the Chamber adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

At a regular meeting of this Board, held last evening, Councilman LENT offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, A. J. Hackley, the contractor for cleaning streets, has neglected to keep the streets clean, as required by his contract; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby, directed to cause all the paved streets of the City to be thoroughly cleaned and the dirt removed without delay.

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the expense thereof, charging the same to the contractor for street cleaning.

Councilman STEVENSON offered another resolution of similar import, in relation to the Eighteenth Ward.

Both resolutions were opposed by Councilmen BARNEY and HOGAN, and were finally laid on the table.

Councilman PISCKNEY then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby, directed to enforce the terms of the contract with Mr. A. J. Hackley in cleaning the streets of the City.

After some routine business the Board adjourned to Monday evening.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

MR. DANA ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at the rooms, Clinton Hall. There was, as usual, a large attendance. The presiding officer was ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq. On the motion of Mr. DISTURNELL, the Governor of Colorado, Mr. WM. GILPIN, was elected a member of the Society. The Librarian announced the receipt of 84 bound volumes and 220 pamphlets, presented to the Society since its last meeting. The Secretary read the report of the Council, recommending for election, as resident member, A. VON STEINWEHR, and as corresponding members, all the Ambassadors to foreign countries, just appointed by the new Administration. Mr. CHARLES DANA, of New-York, a resident for the past three years in Honolulu, and its neighborhood, read a paper on the Sandwich Islands, in which he treated of hair history, natural productions, scenery, and present states of civilization and civilization. Thousands of miles from any continent, they were a sort of half-way house for navigators. The natives, far from being the savages they were supposed to be, were among the most inoffensive beings in the world. A stranger might travel anywhere there without apprehension, and sleep in any native hut without fear. The women, when young, were remarkable for beauty, and equally notable for hideousness when old. In "full dress," they overburdened themselves with clothing, but relieved themselves after that ceremony by emulating the pristine simplicity of Eve in Paradise. The men rejoiced in blankets, which they wore with dignity, feeling that with dress, or without dress, "a man's a man for a' that." The food of the natives was principally fish, but dogs were also eaten, though not so much as formerly. The lecturer had eaten "dog," and thought it far better than "hog." It was a more cleanly animal than a pig,—it was, in fact, very good eating. Mr. DANA took a new view of Capt. COOK'S history. The Captain and his crew were a hungry set. They ate so much that they starved the Hawaiians out, and only paid for their food with a few trinkets. COOK caused himself to be worshipped as a God; he broke the idols of the natives, and attempted to abduct their king. They accordingly rose up and murdered him. Mr. DANA gave a highly graphic account of a visit to the celebrated volcano of Kilauea. A vote of thanks was passed for his discourse, and the meeting adjourned.

The Trade Sale of Books.

After having been in session for about a week, the Spring Trade Sale of the New-York Book Publishers' Association was last evening brought to a close. The important features of the last day were the invoice of Messrs. LEAVITT & ALLEN, and some very fine specimens of ambrotypes contributed by CHARLES TABER & Co., of New-Bedford. The invoice of LEAVITT & ALLEN, consisting chiefly of valuable standard works, in most attractive bindings, sold well, though suffering under the disadvantage of coming at the close of the catalogue. In book collations, as in dinners, the last courses are very apt to go off untouched. The ambrotypic collection above mentioned shared this disadvantage. Had it been brought forward earlier in the sale, there is no question but what its merit would have secured a most favorable reception.

As a whole, the Trade-sale of this month has been a decided success, and has resulted both to the satisfaction and surprise of the contributors. When the unsettled state of the country is considered, the only wonder is that any books at all were sold. Indeed, the propriety of postponing the sale until the complexion of political and governmental affairs should have become more clear and reliable, was seriously canvassed. The publishers have good reason to congratulate themselves on their medium in this matter, for to Geo. A. LEAVITT & Co., their auctioneers, great as the merit of the books contributed may be, undoubtedly belongs the credit of the success of the sale. Over $100,000 worth of books have been sold, about two-thirds of the aggregate result that might have been looked for in more prosperous times. Had a tenth of the usual amount been reached, when all the disadvantageous circumstances attending are considered, all parties would still have had cause for self-gratulation. It is to be hoped that the Fall sale will bring the business of the year up to a full average.

Seizure of an Alleged Slaver at Greenport.

The schooner *Wells*, of Greenport, L. I., was seized at that place, on the morning of the 3d, by the Custom-house authorities, upon suspicion that she was bound upon a slave voyage to the coast of Africa. She had on board all the necessary cargo, and the usual large supply of water and casks for a slaver. The *Wells* is a new vessel, having been built in 1860, by H. BISHOP, and belongs, according to the American *Lloyds*, to C. WELLS & Co. of Greenport. She is 149 tons register.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS.—On Wednesday evening the journeymen painters of Brooklyn held a meeting at 190 Myrtle-avenue, Mr. IRVING in the chair. After the regular business of the meeting had been transacted, the following employers were named as paying the prices asked for by the journeymen: Messrs. Phillips, Jones, Bradly, Young, Simonds and Kirby F. Davy, namely, $1 75 per day. Before adjourning they decided to attend the painters' mass meeting, to be held at No. 193 Bowery, New-York, on Monday evening next.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual election of officers for this Association was held yesterday. A "regular" and an "independent" ticket were voted for, but as there were a great many split tickets, the canvassers were unable to declare the result of the election at a late hour last night. It is supposed that the regular ticket, which has the name of JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM for President, received a majority of the votes cast. The election was well contested and good feeling prevailed throughout.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday Judge GARRISON sentenced MICHAEL BARRETT, Jr., to two years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, he having pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree.

BOARDING HOUSE ROBBED.—On Wednesday last a man engaged board at No. 260 Navy-street, and during the day managed to obtain about $50 worth of clothing, with which he decamped.

New-Jersey.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN JERSEY CITY.—The delegates to the Republican City Convention held an adjourned meeting last night at Franklin Hall, Jersey City, for the purpose of completing the city nominations for the coming election. Mr. W. J. SMITH presided. The following nominations were made: For Water Commissioner, long term, D. S. Gregory; short term, A. S. Whiting. Collector, Thomas Howe. Assessor, First and Second, D. W. Stone; Third to Sixth Ward, F. P. Budden. School Superintendent, M. R. Case. A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to fill vacancies, should any of the above nominees decline. The following-named gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee for the ensuing year: J. Davenport, A. Jepkins, J. Hutton, S. Quaif, J. Houston, F. R. Hill, and William H. Sumsted. A discussion arose as to the propriety of making a nomination for the office of Recorder, and a motion to go into ballot was declared lost by the Chairman, by a tie vote, and the Convention adjourned. It afterwards appearing that the Chairman had made a mistake in the tally, the Convention was again called to order, and a second ballot resulted in 14 votes in favor of a nomination, against 10 opposed. The second ballot for Recorder was as follows: WM. L. DICKINSON, Principal of Public School No. 3, 15 votes; Dr. H. D. HOLT, 7; blank, 2. Mr. DICKINSON was accordingly declared the nominee. The Convention then adjourned. A portion of the delegates were opposed to a nomination of a Recorder, as there are already two in the field, the present incumbent, Mr. TILDEN, who will be strongly supported by the Temperance men, and Mr. MARTINDALE, who will receive the support of the Anti-Temperance party.

PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations for City officers in Hoboken, have been made by the delegates to the People's Convention:

For Mayor—Charles Chamberlain.
City Clerk—Andrew Mount.
Treasurer—Benjamin S. Taylor.
Collector—Conrad J. Schmidt.
Collector of Arrears—John Bradford.
Street Commissioner—Thomas S. Field.
Assessors—Wm. C. Harp, Jas. Valentine.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Franklin B. Carpenter.
Overseers of Poor—Joseph Wood.
Water Commissioners—Long term—Wm. White; Short term—L. Housemann.

The election takes place Tuesday next.

BURGLARY.—Some time during Wednesday night, the butter store of PLUMRINOS & Co., corner of Grove-street and Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was feloniously entered by means of false keys and robbed of a counterfeit bank bill and two pair of scales.

SHOPLIFTING.—The store of Messrs. WOOD & Co., No. 305 Grove-street, Jersey City, was entered about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, while the occupants were in a rear room, and robbed of three pieces of goods, valued at $25.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should thoroughly "Know Themselves." Phrenology teaches self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of rising in the world.

Hon. HORACE MANN says: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology." Practical instructions, with written descriptions of character, given daily by

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A LA MODE.—New-Yorkers are apt to consider themselves the best dressed men in the world; and there is some reason for the vanity, since they wear KNOX' Hats; and KNOX' Hats, especially the new Spring styles, at No. 212 Broadway, are the most *disting

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2977. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Threat to Bombard Sumpter in Forty-eight Hours.

Naval and Military Preparations of the Government.

The Steamships Atlantic and Illinois Chartered as Transports.

The Powhatan to Sail Immediately.

Activity at the Navy-Yards and Military Posts.

VIEWS OF THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

Action of the Virginia Convention Against Secession.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5.

MATTERS AT CHARLESTON.

A dispatch received in this city, from a responsible person in Charleston, states that Gen. BEAUREGARD, before sunrise this morning, left for Morris Island—for what specific purpose, however, was only known to himself and, perhaps, Gov. PICKENS. The General is reported to have stated that Maj. ANDERSON had now but two alternatives—to evacuate Fort Sumpter within forty-eight hours, or suffer a bombardment.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS' VIEWS.

Lieut. TALBOT is expected here to-morrow night with dispatches from Major ANDERSON.

In conversation last night, CRAWFORD, one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, said he anticipated only peace, and declared that he spoke advisedly in saying that the Confederate States desired nothing else. But, if LINCOLN did not desire peace, they were prepared to accept whatever was in store for them. That they would open civil war rather than submit to coercive execution of any law of this Government, and should maintain their independence at all hazards. He claims that the Confederate States Government is growing daily in strength, and can afford to wait peaceably for the development of LINCOLN'e policy. To-day he again declared his conviction that there was nothing in the rumors of warlike movements by the Administration.

TREASURY NOTES TO BE ISSUED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has definitely concluded to issue Treasury notes, redeemable in two years, for the balance of the eight millions recently advertised. He will issue them after a few days' opportunity to enable all who desire to offer for them. No formal bids are to be asked, however. One offer has already been received for two millions at one-eighth per cent. premium.

SECRETARY CHASE'S CAPABILITY—QUICK WORK.

When the new Administration came in, Secretary CHASE found five millions of dollars of certificates of deposit awaiting the issue of the Loan stock last previously bid for. The balance of this was issued last week—*per contra* the acceptances of bids for the new loan were received in New-York on Wednesday last, and one million sixteen hundred thousand dollars of the stock has been already issued by the Department—the certificates of deposit being received in the morning and the stock issued to the bidders for full amount the same day. This promptness will continue to characterize each day's transactions. There has never been anything approaching this celerity in the history of the Government. It is the more marked in view of the pressure of appointments and other business.

AN APPOINTMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Dr. FISHER, of Fauquier County, Virginia, was appointed to-day Marshal of Eastern Virginia. He is a decided Union man.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

It is now said the New-York appointments will not be made until the last of next week. CHARLES A. STETSON is here, looking to be appointed Marshal, in the event of the name of Capt. SCHULTZ being withdrawn.

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of D. W. CHEESEMAN as Sub-Treasurer of San Francisco was issued to-day, and is highly creditable to the Administration. He accepts the office at the earnest pressure of his friends. The reported appointment of STEVENS, for Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, seems to have been premature, as no commission is yet issued. The names of the Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, Naval Officer, Navy Agent, Surveyor-General, and some other minor California appointments are still unannounced.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

EDWARD PRENTICE, has been appointed Collector at New-London, Conn.

Mr. BABCOCK, Editor of the *Palladium*, has been appointed Collector at New-Haven, Conn.

Major GEORGE T. WHITTINGTON, is strongly pressed by leading Republicans and Union men for Collector at Alexandria, Virginia.

Hon. GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, is in town, but has received no commission yet for the Sixth Auditorship, to which he was reported appointed. It is, however, probable he will get it.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, the new First Comptroller, is expected to assume office on Monday.

Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, of Keene, N. H., is to be Chief Clerk of the Sixth Auditor's Office. This is an important position, having under its control a hundred and sixteen clerks.

NIDN'T GO SOUTH.

The statement published in New-York that a Clerk in the Treasury Department had gone to Mobile on financial business for the Department is erroneous. He received leave of absence at a time when his services were much needed, only because the death of his brother there made his presence for a short time indispensable.

INQUIRIES FROM CANADA.

A company of gentlemen are in town from Canada, for the purpose of prospecting and gaining a more correct idea of our national affairs than they can do at home. They express great surprise at the death-like quietude in Washington and the apparent indifference of the people with whom they come in contact. They are gentlemen of wealth, and seem much interested in our troubles. They will call upon the President, whom they have a great curiosity to see, before leaving, and thence go South to Charleston and New-Orleans.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive offers for Treasury Notes, redeemable in two years, for the balance of the Loan not taken under the last notice. An offer has been made for two millions, at an eighth per centum premium.

D. W. CHEESMAN has been appointed Assistant-Treasurer at San Francisco; JAS. G. ZALEN, Postmaster at Hudson; CHAS. H. PHINNEY, Postmaster at Corning, N. Y., and NEHEMIAH D. SPERRY, Postmaster at New-Haven; ED. PRENTISS, Collector at New-London; THOS. H. TURNER, Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; CHAS. S. LORING, a Chief-Engineer in the Navy.

The Interior Department has under consideration the subject of the organization of the Land Offices in the new Territories of Dacotah, Colorado and Nevada.

It is not true that the Southern Commissioners have taken a house in Washington. It is well understood that the length of their sojourn here will be dependent on circumstances.

Much alarm exists here on account of the military preparations of the Government, which preserves entire silence.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

SENTIMENT IN NORTH ALABAMA—THE APPOINTMENT OF A UNITED STATES JUDGE—WHAT THE CONFEDERATE STATES MUST COME TO—ENORMOUS TAXATION—NORTHERN OFFICERS WITH SOUTHERN WIVES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 4, 1861.

The appointment of a District Judge for North Alabama, is said to have been made at the instance of Alabamians themselves, who don't mean to recognize the Government of JEFF. DAVIS. I know not how extensive and out-spoken the Union sentiment is in that region, but it cannot be forgotten that the Palmetto flag was torn down some two months ago, at Athens, the place at which the Court is to be held, and that the Stars and Stripes were run up in its stead, amid the rejoicings of the people. I know nothing of Mr. MCLANE, who has been appointed to the Judgeship, but it is not to be supposed that he would accept the position, much less seek it, if he was not confident that his authority will be sustained by the people.

It was in this very region that resistance was made in the early part of the Winter to the payment of taxes, which were levied to pay some expense connected with the secession movement, and it is apprehended that similar resistance, on a more formidable scale, will take place whenever the Government of the Confederate States shall resort to direct taxation as a means of meeting its obligations.

That this odious and unpopular resort to direct taxes must be made at no distant day, in order to keep life in the Montgomery Government, there can be no sort of doubt, and whenever it occurs, we may look out for a general and wide-spread disaffection, rebellion and anarchy. The receipts from Customs in the Confederate Republic, in spite of their supposed advantages over the Government of the Union as it regards revenue laws, will be insignificant. If the independence of that Republic were acknowledged, and peace restored, its revenue from this source would be inconsiderable, and in the actual state of things, it will bear no proportion to the expenditure which will become necessary. The recent Congress held at Montgomery has already authorized the raising of an army of ten thousand men, which at a moderate estimate will cost three millions of dollars. They must also have some sort of a navy, and with the civil service, the public expenditure cannot fall below eight or ten millions per annum, in a time of proposed peace. The purchase of vessels and their equipments for the naval service is an extraordinary expenditure, which will have to be incurred in the very outset. No respectable force of this kind could be procured and got ready for sea without an expenditure of millions, in addition to the ordinary annual outlay.

It is obvious that the Government of the Confederate States will be unable to raise these great sums, either by taxing the people or straining their credit. They may raise their army of ten thousand men because there is no great difficulty in enlisting recruits in times of pecuniary distress, but their payment will be more difficult. Not six months will elapse from the time this force is called into service, before embarrassments of the most threatening nature will overtake the Cabinet of Mr. DAVIS. It will be rather more difficult to procure vessels for their navy; but they will probably be able, by one means or another, to fit out as many small craft as they will be able to maintain. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in their efforts in this way. They will never be able to build a navy capable of hurting anybody but themselves. Its expense will be more formidable to the people who pay the taxes which will be necessary to support it, than to the enemies of the Republic.

It is said that Capt. J. GORGAS, whose resignation was alluded to a day or two ago, has tendered his services to the Cotton Confederacy. He is from Michigan, but married a Mobile lady. His abandonment of the flag of his country, furnishes another instance of the subordination of Northern epaulettes to Southern petticoat rule, of which the rebellion of the oligarchy has furnished several. Adjutant-General COOPER, FARREN, and two or three others, if I mistake not, were drawn into treason by such gentle persuasives. A story is told of an honest Hibernian, who, when in the act of marrying a wealthy Southern lady, responded to the usual interrogatory of the parson—"Patrick, wilt thou take this woman to be thy wedded wife?"—by declaring with emphasis, "Yes, be jabers, and the *nagers* too." It seems that the Northern chivalry who have allied themselves to the South by the matrimonial tie, are not a whit behind Patrick in the thoroughness of their attachment.

The TIMES article, on "a policy" for the Administration, has created quite a sensation in political circles. The feeling seems to be general, without distinction of party, that the time for action has arrived. There are those who still think that it is practicable to reinforce Fort Sumpter; but the prevalent belief is that necessity, as well as policy, calls for its speedy evacuation. For my own part, I have believed for several weeks that the most effectual way to kill the Secessionists off, and cause a powerful reaction against them, is to withdraw the force from Forts Sumpter and Pickens. There is entire unanimity for secession in these portions of the seceded States, and the only effect of holding the forts is to irritate and inflame the populace. The case is quite different with regard to the troops on the western borders of Texas. There the Union sentiment is predominant, and the presence of the troops is necessary to protect the people from Indian and Mexican marauders. Wherever the Union sentiment is strong, it should be recognized and encouraged; but in districts which are thoroughly alienated in feeling, the better plan would evidently be to leave the people to themselves. It will not be twelve months before a reaction will take place even in these, if they are left to the consequences of their folly; while any attempt at coercion will only strengthen the disaffection in the Border States.

The withdrawal of the forces from Forts Sumpter and Pickens would give a death-blow to secession in Virginia and North Carolina, where it still has a strong foot-hold. The friends of union are contending bravely, and they still have the people with them; but it is not probable that they could maintain their ground if actual hostilities were to commence.

All Union men of the South concur in the opinion that the sure method of destroying secession is to withdraw the troops from Sumpter and Pickens. I have not seen or heard of a dissentient from this. It is here that the shoe pinches; and whoever looks into the Southern newspapers will see that the Secessionists predict coercion, and the Unionists repel the charge, and maintain that a pacific policy will be pursued. OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 5.

A terrible moment is evidently at hand. The news from Washington and New-York to-night corroborates the general impression that within twenty-four hours war will be upon us.

Every man has been ordered on duty, and the utmost activity prevails. The State is prepared for any emergency.

The highest officials say the present state of things cannot last but a short time longer.

The excitement throughout is intense, and everything wears a warlike aspect.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK ENLIGHTENING THE CHARLESTONIANS ABOUT THEIR OWN FORTIFICATIONS—GOV. PICKENS AND GEN. BEAUREGARD HOLD A COUNCIL OF WAR—A NEW BATTERY AT MORRIS ISLAND—A FUNNY STORY OF A FREE LOAN—WIGFALL SPREADING HIMSELF IN CHARLESTON—COAL $10 A TON.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

The sensation sheet of Charleston is fearfully excited, this morning, because your correspondent has sent to New-York a full account of the batteries at Morris Island. He pitches into the TIMES as "that virulent Abolition sheet," pitches into "Jasper," and is splenetic generally. He, however, is obliged to acknowledge frankly "*that our people, apparently, have to go to New-York papers to learn facts about our own affairs!*" and, to prove it, republishing the whole letter. When he lives a few more years, he will learn that when New-York journalists want to find out anything, they generally discover a way, even if they have to storm columbiads, mortars and howitzers to do it.

Gov. PICKENS was excited last night—in fact he was tremendously aroused—and sent for Gen. BEAUREGARD. The General came immediately and with his usual calm and self-possessed manner, quietly asked what was the matter. "Look at that, Sir," said the consort of the divine Cleopatra, handing him a dispatch frash from Maj. HEISS, of the telegraph. The General read, looked blue, and looked angry, but said nothing, but a *Council of War* kept the lights burning at the Executive Head quarters much later than I am in the habit of seeing them. Those lights are a sort of political barometer, and they breathe peace and quietness according, as they are put out early or the reverse. I stationed a special to watch them, and he reported at 3 A. M. that they were still burning. It is rather disagreeable to be kept awake by what may turn out a lying telegram, but in the emergencies of nations, one's sleep is not of the slightest consequence. The dispatch from Washington stated very positively that "the pressure from the extreme wing of the Republican Party was so strong that LINCOLN hesitated about Col. LAMON'S return with the order for the evacuation," which was fully decided on, as the Colonel himself said in this city, and as I telegraphed last week, "that reinforcements were looked upon as feasible," etc. There has been considerable activity this morning in all the military departments, and evidently something is intended of a serious nature. It is extensively credited that Gen. BEAUREGARD and Gov. PICKENS wish to relieve Major ANDERSON from his distressing predicament. They know he will not evacuate without full military orders, and they have his assurance that "he believes that he cannot be reinforced without a fearful loss of life." They propose, therefore, since his own Government procrastinate so strangely about him to come to his relief by starving him out. It is a novel method of showing your friendship for any one by withholding his daily food, but they really admire and worship his bravery and his soundness, and they think they will help him, since his own Government won't. This is the actual programme, as given to me by a high official this morning.

There is a point on Morris Island called Oyster Point. It is very important, militarily speaking, and has been strengthened within forty-eight hours by a new battery of four twenty-four pounders. It will now be called Oyster Point Battery.

This point is near the Morris Island inlet; the distance across the neck of land is only about fifty yards, so that the guns, being *en barbette*, they can attack any force that may attempt to enter in boats through the inlet, where the water is over six fathoms deep, while previous to any such attempt the columbiads, a little further up the channel, can rake the vessels at a distance. Nature, art, and first-class military genius are rapidly making this harbor a perfect Gibraltar of strength.

EDWARD FROST, Secretary of the Treasury of South Carolina, has recently submitted his report to the Convention through Gov. PICKENS. He states that after the act of secession, the exigencies of the State demanded a loan of $400,000; $150,000 for the Ordnance Bureau, and $250,000 for general military defence. This amount was taken up at par by the banks, and has all been spent, I believe. He congratulates the people on the fact that very soon the Confederate Government will refund the expenses that has been so cheerfully incurred, and "the people will be relieved from the pressure." This will be welcome news to a great many. He adds that $22,275 have been voluntarily contributed. With the exception of Mr. BENJAMIN MORDECAI'S $10,000, these free-will offerings have been made with the understanding that the names of the givers should not be published. In connection with these free loans, I wish to mention a curious little circumstance. About the time that wise people saw that South Carolina was determined to precipitate a revolution, a certain Hebrew gentleman of this city, who ought to live in Wall-street, went on to New-York and became a "*Bear*," on the strength of what he knew here, as a broker, of the real political complexion of affairs. He speculated freely in Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Erie, and quietly bagged $50,000 in less than a month. One day he astonished his brother Hebrews by returning to this city and cutting an immense dash. When the free gifts to the State became fashionable, the little broker was coerced by his friends, who wished to play on his love of the dust, by telling him that he must help the State in her hour of need. It was a bitter pill for him, but as he was very timid, they made him swallow it, and he gave $300. It is said that he has been sick ever since.

The immortal WIGFALL, Hon. LOUIS T. WIGFALL, of seceded TEXAS, is here, the lion of the Mills House. I saw him last night, in a cloud of smoke, cutting his usual pranks, and telling his broad stories, which may be or may not be mentioned to ears polite. He is a son of the Palmetto, and has a brother, a divine, in one of the up-country districts.

The Convention are constantly sitting in secret session. No one knows what they are about. Their wives and daughters are delighting the disconsolate tradesmen, who find the times decidedly dull. Any one who wishes to speculate in coal had better do so at once. It brings $10 a ton here. JASPER.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The conflicting character of the reports and rumors touching the movements of the Army, and of naval vessels, many of which have turned out to be incorrect, have naturally made the public distrustful of any intelligence on that subject which is not a record of facts actually accomplished. Avoiding all mere speculations on so important a subject, it will be our object, as far as possible, to report only such movements of the Government forces as can be relied upon as correct, or which have actually occurred.

The exciting topic of conversation throughout the City yesterday was the reported activity of the War Department; the concentration of Government troops at this point, and the rumored expeditions about being dispatched from this port. To ascertain the facts of the case, diligent inquiry was made in the proper quarters, and in the absence of any positive statements of the officers who are connected with the expeditions on foot, our reporters were left to judge mainly from actual observation as to what is going on.

The steamship *Atlantic*, of the North Atlantic Company, has undoubtedly been chartered by the Government as a transport for troops, and will sail to-day. She is lying at the old Collins dock, foot of Canal-street, having on Thursday evening been hauled from the north side of the dock, where she lay outside of the *Baltic*, to the berth at the south side. On the pier, and on board the ship great activity prevailed throughout Thursday night, and all day yesterday. A large gang of men were employed in coaling the vessel, putting on board large quantities of salt provisions and army-bread; in packing the ice-houses with fresh meats, and cabin stores, such as poultry, game, and beef. Carpenters were busy below in making such alterations in the lower hold and in the berth-deck as would be necessary for the sleeping accommodations of six hundred man. The steward's force was actively employed in overhauling the saloons and state-rooms, putting in mattresses and bedding, and dusting out the place generally. The cook was heating up his coppers, and cleaning and scouring up things in the galley and making preparations to feed a large company of passengers, while the engineer and his assistants were cleaning up the engine, and evidently getting ready for a sudden start. On the dock, in close conversation with the agents of the steamer, were observed several army officers, who were evidently urgent that matters generally should be hurried up, and the ship got ready for sea instanter. Mr. CLARK, the shipping agent, who furnishes the crew and hunts out the stow-aways, was busy about the ship, while JOHN MAQUIR, now known as the steamboat pilot *par excellence*, walked in dignity and leisure up and down the deck as if waiting the word of command to take the ship out.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Capt. A. G. GRAY, late in command of the *Baltic*, appeared at the Custom-house and cleared the ship coastwise. In answer to questions as to her particular destination, he replied that he had been directed to get the ship ready for sea, but he knew nothing whatever as to where she was going. Cols KEESE and BROWN appeared to have the sole direction of the expedition, judging from their frequent interviews with the owners, and by their presence at the Quarter-Master's office in State-street, where they were directing affairs generally. At the latter place several Army officers reported themselves during the day, each with his baggage, or with his valise in hand. Everything indicated unusual activity and a movement in some direction.

The steamer *Illinois*, of VANDERBILT'S Southampton and Havre line, which had been got ready to sail on Saturday, has also been chartered by the Government for the purpose of transporting troops. Accordingly, arrangements have been made with the steamer *City of Baltimore* to take out the *Illinois'* mails, passengers, and specie. Being already coaled, provisioned, and manned, there will be very little delay in dispatching her. She is capable of accommodating five hundred troops. She has recently had attached DENGMORE'S patent paddle-wheels, which greatly increases her speed and comfort as a sea-going steamer. It is probable that the *Powhatan* will convoy both the *Atlantic* and *Illinois* to their destination.

The United States revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane* yesterday returned from sea, and came up to the City.

Yesterday morning it was decided, in obedience to instructions from Washington, to put the *Powhatan* steam frigate in commission, and send her off, at all hazards, before nightfall. Capt. FOOTE, Lieut. ALMY, and Mr. BRADY have not slept for nights, owing to the press of business in equipping this vessel. All day yesterday extra hands were working on her. Capt. BREVOORT, of the marine barracks, sent down the marines, consisting of a full frigates' guard, at 1 o'clock; at 1½ the crew were sent over in boats from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and cheered their old vessel heartily on reaching her; and at 2 o'clock the ensign was hoisted, and the *Powhatan* was turned over by Capt. FOOTE to Capt. MERCER, and his officers. All hands then were mustered on the quarter deck, and the ship duly declared in commission for a special cruise. As the armament is likely to be used somewhat briskly, new and strong planks have been substituted for the old ones under the guns. The boilers have not been touched, but the caulkers and carpenters made an excellent job of her hull, in the brief time allotted to them.

The following are the officers ordered to the *Powhatan*:

Captain—Samuel Mercer, of Maryland.
Lieutenants—Egbert Thompson, New-York; Harris, Queen, Geo. W. Brown, Downes, Gamble, McDermot, Smith, Phelps, Bryson.
Purser—Gulick.
Surgeon—Wilson.
Chief Engineer—Newell.
Assistant Surgeon—Laws.
First Assistant Engineers—W. Lamdin, Lt. Brome, Jas. F. Samdin.
Second Assistant Engineers—Jackson McEbwell, John Purdy.
Third Assistant Engineers—E. Laws, H. McIlvain, Frank Fletcher.
Carpenter—Connelly.
Sailmaker—Stevens.
Gunner—Duycker.
Boatswain—McCloud.
Captain's Clerk—J. H. Bulkley.
Purser's Clerk—Wm. Beale.

The *Powhatan* is a first-class side-wheel steamer, of 2,415 tons burthen, and was built at Gosport in 1850. She carries 11 guns and about 300 officers and men. Her service list includes two general cruises and one special cruise. She returned from China last Summer, and was about to be put in ordinary when she was ordered suddenly to the Gulf of Mexico. She was to have been stripped on Monday, when the instructions to get her ready for sea came from Washington. She is the only steam frigate ever converted from the "lying-up" condition into the commission state, *in the space of three days*. She will probably convoy the *Atlantic*.

There are no special orders to fit out any other man-of-war here at present. The corvette *Savannah* will probably be put in hands to-day, or early next week, but it will be done in compliance with directions to have her placed in a state of readiness, which the Commandant received weeks ago. The work on the *Roanoke* and *Wabash* is going ahead uninterruptedly. There is a rumor that the former will be taken out of dock to let some other ships in. The revenue and surveying fleet remain in the stream in *statu quo*. A large concourse of visitors assembled at the Navy Yard yesterday.

The Companies H and R, spoken of above as having arrived from Washington, belong to the Second Artillery. They were sent to the National Capital immediately before Mr. LINCOLN'S election.

New-York was last night enlivened by detachments of Uncle Sam's soldiers, with plethoric purses, from Fort Hamilton, who came over to spend one jolly evening before "the fray." They are all "mad for fighting."

The steamer *Water Witch*, of the Home fleet, was to have gone into commission yesterday at Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Our reporter visited Governor's Island, yesterday, and found men actively engaged in loading a lighter with mortar-shells. Major THORNTON, of the Ordnance Corps, who has charge of the munitions of war on the island, was superintending their labors. When asked whether he was at liberty to say anything concerning the destination of the *materiel*, or of any contemplated military movements, he replied politely, but firmly, that he could not, but that his visitor might freely visit any part of the island and see for himself all that was to be seen. The lighter arrived at Governor's Island yesterday morning, laden with provisions. These were speedily removed, and while the soldiers, clad in dark blue flannel working shirts, were engaged in rolling the shells, one by one, on to the vessel, Major THORNTON occasionally reminded them that they must work expeditiously. On the dock, besides a large quantity of these mortar shells, were piles of the smaller but more destructive balls, with which columbiad guns are loaded. Two of these guns, weighing 15,000 pounds each, were on an adjacent wharf, at which lay a schooner, the *John N. Genin*, which arrived there yesterday, and which, it is conjectured, is to be laden with munitions of war. Within a month past two other schooners have been thus laden at the same pier, and have departed for parts unknown. In the vicinity of the wharves are collected 37,000 shells, a large number of gun carriages, and other warlike contrivances, on each of which are painted the words "Capt. VOGNEL, U. S. A., Fort Pickens, Fla." Whether they are designed to be sent to the fortress mentioned in the superscription, is a question that is open to debate. Major THORNTON would not say, but he observed that what was written might be intended to mislead unofficial inquirers. It is a fact, which may have some significance, that this same Major THORNTON, of Albany, was stationed on the same Island during the Mexican War, and superintended the embarkation thence of 47,000 shells, which were sent to Vera Cruz to be used in the reduction of that place. What they effected there our readers know. Major HOLMES, who is a native of North Carolina, and graduated at West Point in 1829, is in command of all the troops stationed there, except those connected with the Ordnance Department under Major THORNTON. Recruits are arriving daily at the Island from the recruiting-offices in New-York, Boston, Rochester, Carlisle, Penn., and elsewhere. The Major examined 36 of these, just arrived yesterday, and more were expected the same day from Carlisle. The Commandant has orders to fill up the companies under his command to the war complement—84 men—as speedily as possible.

We asked an officer of rank what the feeling was among the men with regard to the possibly impending war. He replied that they did not care. If ordered to fight they would fight; and he added that there were no better soldiers in the world. The same officer said that two officers of the detachment now at this post had refused to go South to fight; he declined to name them. We could, of course, obtain no definite information with regard to the meaning of the military movements now in progress. Col. KEESE and Col. BROWN, and a few staff officers, we were told, are the only ones in New-York who know the orders of the War Department. Major HOLMES, who has been for some years Commandant at Governor's Island, is to be relieved in June by Col. SMITH.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived yesterday from Buffalo, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island to be detailed for regimental service.

Capt. BARRY'S Company of Artillery, and Companies H and K Second Infantry, accompanied by some mechanics, reached town early yesterday morning, and joined the Sappers and Miners at Fort Lafayette. A company or two from Fort Columbus were also to have gone up last night. These troops are all under orders to depart soon for some destination, the latitude of which no one can find out. There are now 491 men at Fort Hamilton.

A Board of Army Officers have been in session for three days at the Quartermaster's Office, in this City, for the purpose of distributing the available troops stationed in the Harbor of New-York. They have not yet made any official report. Col. HARVEY BROWN, Second Artillery, presides on the Board.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 4.

A second company of Zouaves, numbering 100 men, left this city this evening to join the battalion of Zouaves before Fort Pickens.

It is reported here that the United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived off Pensacola harbor on the 31st ult., from Key West.

Advices from Indianola state that the United States steamer *Mohawk*, together with the steamers *Star of the West* and *Empire City*, were lying outside of Pass Cavallo bar, waiting the arrival of the Federal troops from Brazos, to transport them to New-York. The steamer *Fashion* has been chartered by the Federal Government to transport the troops from Indianola to Pass Cavallo bar. Ten companies are expected to arrive shortly from San Antonio.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 5.

The final vote took place in the Convention to-day on the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The whole number of members of the Convention is 172, of whom 146 voted for and 16 against the Constitution. Ten were absent.

There is nothing new as to Fort Sumpter or other matters.

CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLIES.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 2.

We understand the liberal supplies heretofore permitted to Major ANDERSON will shortly be cut off. Yesterday, a dispatch was received from the Commissioners to Washington, advising a change of policy. In their opinion, no more roast beef—no more barrels of potatoes—in short, no more supplies of any description, should be suffered to reach Fort Sumpter. A decision has been reached here. Fort Sumpter must shortly provision itself. To-morrow the garrison must fall back upon its own stores. It's flowed intercourse with the city must cease. But there is something more to be mentioned. A dispatch has been sent to President DAVIS, in which immediate action is not indirectly hinted at. No reply has yet been received, but a telegraphic reply is hourly to be looked for. The mail will undoubtedly bring our answer. Our citizens, we are aware, are confined to regard to these matters. Patience with them, however, has become a cardinal virtue. Let them exercise it.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Friday, April 5.

In the Convention to-day the sixth resolution was up in the Committee of the Whole.

It was amended on motion of Mr. CHITWOOD, by inserting the words, "dissolve their connection with," in lieu of the words, "cast off obedience to."

Mr. MOORE moved to strike out the word "wrongs" and insert "causes," the idea being that "wrongs did not impel States to secede," which was rejected by a large majority. Some other amendments were defeated.

Mr. BOULDIN moved to amend by inserting "our earnestly desire" in lieu of the words "indulge the hope." Agreed to.

Mr. WISE moved to strike out the whole, and insert the substitute contemplating resistance to wrong, indulging in the desire for an adjustment, and that Virginia should not offer or adopt any terms of adjustment which might not be acceptable to the seceded States, and restore them to the Union.

The Committee refused to strike out—ayes, 69; noes, 68.

Mr. WISE moved to amend by adding the last clause of the foregoing substitute, which was rejected, 64 to 74.

The resolution was adopted as follows:

Resolved, Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to dissolve their connection with the Federal Government, but mindful of the blessings of the Union, impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity and progress of the people, we earnestly desire that an adjustment be reached by which the Union may be reëstablished in its integrity, and peace, prosperity and fraternal feelings be restored throughout the land.

The seventh resolution was then taken up, and amended on motion of Mr. WISE by striking out all from the words "Governments" to the last sentence. Yeas, 68; Nays, 67.

Mr. LEAKE moved to amend by adding a declaration that the North must abstain from interference with Slavery in the States and common Territory, and abandon all hostile political organizations. Rejected—40 to 93.

The seventh resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The eighth resolution was passed by for the present.

The ninth was taken up.

Mr. CONRAD moved to strike out the first line of words, "exercise of this right," and insert, "withdrawal from the Federal Government." Agreed to.

Other amendments were offered, pending which the Convention adjourned.

THE RICHMOND WHIG.

RICHMOND, Friday, April 5.

There is good authority for stating that the Richmond *Whig* will not advocate secession, but will stand by the policy of presenting an ultimatum to the North.

THE WOES AND TRIBULATIONS OF SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENTS.

From the Charleston Courier.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

EDITORS OF THE COURIER: I notice in a morning's paper a left-handed compliment paid to the "Special Correspondent" of the NEW-YORK TIMES in Charleston. It seems that I am selected as a rest for them to throw a little harmless fire at the Government of South Carolina. Although I admire the frankness which acknowledges that some have to consult that "virulent Abolition sheet," the NEW-YORK TIMES, for general information concerning the fortifications on Morris' Island, yet I must be permitted to question the violation of all press etiquette, as shown in publicly announcing my name in connection with the letter alluded to. The paper referred to seems disturbed at my facts; but I believe the citizens of Charleston prefer facts to fiction. Because I have stated things as they really are in the city, I have been denounced by extremists at the North as "*a weak Secessionist.*" In this connection, I beg to call attention to the inclosed paragraph from the NEW-YORK TIMES. JASPER.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

From the Mercury.

THE HARBOR BATTERIES.—The *Herald's* correspondent must have worn magnifying glasses when he visited the harbor. He found and described more batteries than the engineers, as yet, have reported to headquarters.

A CARD FROM AN ANXIOUS IRISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Under existing circumstances, as far as my own affairs are concerned, it is most painful to me to be obliged to rush into print. But, in times like the present, delicacy must be waived; and every man, strangers particularly, in a community so *severely* agitated by the grand movement of Southern Independence and nationality, should appear before a watchful, and, perhaps, rather suspicious public, in his true colors. I hope, therefore, you will permit me, through the columns of your widely-circulated, spirited and uncompromising paper, to *explain myself* briefly to the good and chivalrous people of Charleston.

Having had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of two gentlemen since my arrival here, and having seen a good deal in their company, one of whom was a fellow-passenger on the steamer *James Adger*, from New-York, and who has since turned out to be no less a person than the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, The other is an Englishman, of agreeable manners, and much intelligence, but unfortunately strongly suspected of being the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*. Of either circumstance I was not aware till within the last few days. The latter gentleman has, however, pledged his honor to me that he is not the "Simon Pure," and is simply here on commercial business, which I have reason to believe is true. I feel it, however, incumbent upon me to declare that, directly or indirectly, *I am in no way connected with either of the gentlemen, or I have any political communication with the North.*

As regards my own coming here, I am not afraid to admit, though I may return to the North, that I came down here to try my chance on the battle-field, being fully impressed with the belief, before I left Baltimore, that fight was inevitable, and would be immediate. My sympathies have ever been with the chivalrous and sunny South, and I gave public utterance to my secession sentiments at Barnum's Hotel; and the day I left New-York I avowed my Southern proclivities on the door of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street. Soon after my arrival here I did myself the honor of tendering my services as a soldier to His Excellency, Gov. PICKENS. But my letter, in which were inclosed a printed statement of my antecedents, and testimonials from such mercantile houses as Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, of New-York, was suppressed, nay pocketed, by a false friend, who undertook to hand it to the Governor.

Suspecting foul play, I sought an interview with His Excellency, which he kindly condescended to grant me, and in the presence of his most amiable family, I had the distinguished honor of explaining the nature of my visit. His Excellency was pleased to applaud my motives, and good-naturedly held out a prospect of giving me a position. Although I have not had the good fortune to succeed in getting it, *and that His Excellency's wishes have been frustrated*, I am nevertheless grateful to him for the manner in which he received me. I shall never forget his courtesy, urbanity and generous frankness. *He strikingly reminded me, both in person and manner, of the great O'Connell, whose personal friendship and confidence I had the honor of enjoying.*

Though disappointed in the object I had in visiting Charleston, I rejoice that the Southern Confederacy is not only established, but will be recognized by the Northern Government, as well as by foreign Governments, without the shedding of blood. It will prove to the world that the American people, North and South of "Dixie's" line, are possessed of coolness, forbearance and wonderful common sense.

Apologizing for thus trespassing upon your invaluable space, I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, PATRICK H. O'CONNOR.

LETTER FROM FORT SUMPTER.

From a reliable correspondent at Fort Sumpter, the Philadelphia *North American* gathers the following particulars:

"No order for the evacuation of the fort had reached there up to the 31st inst. On the previous Saturday, the Convention, on the invitation of Gen. BEAUREGARD, had visited the defences in Charleston harbor. Rapid firing of shot and shell took place from the batteries on Cummings' Point. Thirty of the laborers employed at Fort Sumpter were to leave on Monday, the 1st inst. The provisions in the fort were nearly exhausted, and but four days' bread remained.

An amusing incident occurred a few days ago, upon the arrival of the steamboat with the private effects of one of the officers, which had been left at Sullivan's Island. Supposing that Fort Sumpter was at last to be evacuated, the troops at the different batteries around mounted upon the breastworks and sand-hills to watch the departure. Just before the arrival of the boat Major ANDERSON had given orders for the repair of the large flag, which had become torn. While the steamer was lying at the wharf the flag was lowered, when the troops around set up a loud shout, which, however, was suddenly checked by seeing a storm-flag running up to the mast-head, that seem floated out as defiantly as ever.

The fuel in the Fort was scarce, but the troops were using drift-wood which has been caught. None of the gun carriages had been burned, as has been reported.

FROM KANSAS.

About Taking the Oath of Office—The Senatorial Contest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TOPEKA, Friday, March 29, 1861.

After the preliminaries of the morning were passed, the question touching the necessity of *subscribing* to an oath by the members, was raised, and the forenoon was spent in discussing the propriety of getting the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State on the subject. Finally the motion was carried to invite the Secretary of State to administer the oath to the members, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution. To-day no party seems disposed to venture out of sight of land, and there is evidently a willingness to get time for further drill.

A combination is now indicated, between POMEROY and LANE. It is apparent that such a union might be successful in the House, but the Senate has the power to defeat it. How long the two Houses would take the responsibility of holding out against an election under such circumstances, is a matter of difference. STANTON and PARROTT would then be driven to a combination for self-preservation. The fight will then become quadrangular, and the other aspirants will withdraw.

This afternoon Judge KINGMAN, by order, came before the House, and all the members sworn again by him, as well as the officers. Thus, after four days of backing and hitching, the Legislature shows an organized motion, and we are all hoping for something besides filibustering. RANDOLPH.

FROM ARIZONA.

Political Intelligence—Military Movements—A Government Supply Train Missing.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

TUCSON, Friday, March 15, 1861.

The mining population of Pino Alto, Arizona, held a meeting on the 4th inst., and elected delegates to the Mesilla Convention. A resolution was passed in which they pledged their lives and fortunes to *prevent any official, civil, or military appointed under Lincoln's Administration from exercising jurisdiction in that vicinity.*

The Indians continue their forays upon settlers, with little prospect of the evil becoming lessened. In the Sonoita Valley the farmers have in several instances removed their families to Fort Buchanan, deeming it unsafe to leave them exposed on the ranches. Those who have not adopted this precaution have secured a guard of soldiers from the post, to be stationed near them. Last night over one hundred head of stock were taken from a ranche within two miles of Tucson. A party is in pursuit, but we have not yet heard from them. The Overland coaches are running with escorts between this and Mesilla, and have met with no molestation.

An armistice has been concluded by Lieut. Col. CANBY, with the Navajos, and it is probable that the troops designed for Arizona, and detained in New-Mexico, will now be sent forward. The accession of this large force is greatly needed here, and upon their arrival we may reasonably expect a more desireble state of domestic tranquility.

Lieut. Col. REEVE, Eighth Infantry, who, with his troops, recently evacuated Fort Bliss, near El Paso, has been ordered to return to that post, and remain there until relieved by the forces of the State of Texas.

Lieut. WHEELER, Mounted Rifles, stationed at Fort Fillmore, has resigned, and is now awaiting the acceptance of his resignation to leave for Georgia, his native State. Lieut. McNEAL has also resigned, and tendered his services to the State of Texas.

Mr. WILSON, the man who was shot by Indians on the 4th, while escaping from MARSHALL'S house, Sonoita Valley, is at Fort Buchanan, in a very critical condition. It is thought his arm must be amputated.

The body of SCOTT was found a few days since, near the scene of disaster on the Breckinridge road. It will be recollected that the train which he accompanied was attacked on the 20th ult. SCOTT and JOHN PAGE were riding in advance of the wagon, and both were wounded severely. The party which went out from Tucson after intelligence reached here, to look for them, found the remains of PAGE, but could not track his companion, who they supposed had either started for the post or been captured by the Indians. He must have lived two weeks after the attack, and wandering from the road in search of water had become too weak to reach a place where he would likely be found, and *had starved to death!*

It is said that a Government supply train for Fort Buchanan, loaded with $30,000 worth of property, has been driven off the line into Sonora, by those having it in charge. The train is nowhere on the road, and had not been seen after passing Burro Canon, some twenty miles this side of Fort McLane. Application will be made to the Sonora authorities for the arrest of the thieves and return of the property.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Second Week—Friday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

Merrill vs. *Grinnell et al.*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless amended return he filed next term. Mr. Larocque for motion; John C. Strong opposed.

Flint vs. *Brisbane.*—Motion to dismiss appeal. Mr. Strong for motion; Mr. Child opposed. Decision reserved.

Skultz, Respondent, vs. *Buffalo State Line Railroad Company, Appellant.*—Appellant permitted to put cause on calendar and take judgment of reversal and new trial, in pursuance of respondent's stipulation, the question involved having been decided in June term last, upon the same state of facts. John C. Strong for Respondent; Henry W. Black for appellant. Judgment affirmed.

No. 27, *Stark* vs. *Radway*, and No. 28, *Radway* vs. *Stark.*—Argued together. Mr. Black for appellant. Judgment affirmed.

Mary Robinson vs. *Seth Raynor et al.*—Argued. Mr. Miller for appellant; Alexander Hadden for respondent.

No. 29, *Downey* vs. *Marshall and others.*—John H. Reynolds heard for the Marshall Infirmary, one of the appellants; Marshall S. Bidwell for the American Bible Society, also an appellant.

Infidelity—Validity of a Note Given to a Mistress.

Mary Robinson, Respondent, vs. *Seth Raynor et al., Administrators, &c., of David Robinson, deceased.*—In this case the plaintiff sued to recover upon a sealed note for $1,000, alleged to have been given her by the intestate in July, 1855. These are the facts in the case: About forty years since, David Robinson, of Suffolk County, having then a wife and ten children, had illicit intercourse with the wife of Daniel Yarrington. Yarrington obtained a divorce from his wife, who thereupon went to live with Robinson in a house provided by him. Robinson and the divorced wife of Yarrington continued to live together until his death, in April, 1857, raising five children. Robinson's wife remained at his original home until her death, in April, 1855. In January, 1856, Robinson and the divorced wife of Yarrington, with whom he had been living in adultery, as alleged, for more than thirty years, were married.

Mrs. Robinson now sought to recover of the administrators upon the note mentioned, given her while she was living with Robinson in relation of adultery.

The defence was, first, that the note was a forgery; and secondly, that if genuine, it was a mere gratuity, and having no consideration, was void.

Upon the trial at the Suffolk Circuit the plaintiff obtained judgment. The General Term of that County affirmed the judgment. The defendants then appealed to this Court, and now argued that there was no consideration for the note except the prostitution of the plaintiff, which the Court, so far from sustaining, would reject with rebuke. Decision reserved.

Miller and Tuthill for appellant; A. Hodden for respondent.

Construction of a Will—An Honest Man.

John W. Downing et al., Appellants, vs. *James E. Marshall et al., Respondents.*—The plaintiffs, as executors of Benjamin Marshall, deceased, bring this action to obtain a judicial construction of the will. The following is the clause of the will principally involved in the litigation:

"I order and direct my said executors, the survivors and survivor of them, to continue in operation, for the benefit of my estate, and in such manner as they, or the survivor of them shall deem best, all the manufacturing establishments known as the Ida Mills Factory, in Troy, aforesaid, and theseveral mills and factories adjacent thereto, (all mills and factories owned by me on the same stream,) during the natural lives or life of Joseph Marshall Carville, of New-York City, and Joseph Marshall, of North Adams, Massachusetts, and of the survivor of them; or so long within their life or lives as in the opinion of my said executors, or a majority of them, the survivors or survivor of them, the same can be done without material injury to the interest of my estate, and of those participating in the income thereof, and to distribute and appropriate the net annual income or profits thereof, and also the net annual income of all other my real and personal estate (not herein otherwise disposed of), over and above the expenses incident to the execution of this will and the trusts hereby created, as follows, that is to say: one-half of said income to be divided and paid over, in equal shares, to the American Bible Society, The American Home Missionary Society, and The American Tract Society; and the other half thereof to be expended in supporting and maintaining the Marshall Infirmary, in the City of Troy, for the support of poor and indigent sick or lame persons, which is located on the lands and premises formerly owned by me, on the South side of the Poestenkill, near said Ida Mills."

These mills were for the manufacture or snuff, and were worth about $150,000.

Upon trial at the Troy Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice GOULD, the Court held, respecting this clause, as follows: "For the purpose of putting the case on its way to a final decision, I will hold that the power to sell is, by the terms of the will and by the intention of the testator, suspended during two lives. That, by force of the statute, the use in favor of the Marshall Infirmary is executed, and that institution takes a fee in an undivided half the mills, &c. That the trust in regard to the other undivided half of this real estate is void, and *that* half remains intestate. And that, consequently, that one-half descends, in equal shares, to John W. Downing and James E. Marshall, the testator's only heirs at law capable of taking."

The cause was taken to the General Term of the Court at Albany, all the Societies interested being parties. Respecting the same clause, these, Justice HOGEBOOM (writing the opinion of the Court) held as follows: "The trust, therefore, having failed as to the real estate, and the interests of all the beneficiaries which were built upon it, having fallen with it into the hands of the "General" Greenthal, expert a reque, 'is said to cover England furlough to the criminal limits of this country, who is at present also doing the State "some service." On Thursday evening the officers decided that a call should be made upon the "General's" wife, who still retained possession of the premises, and a request be made her to surrender the goods. This arrangement was duly executed, but Mrs. Greenthall was not communicative, and although she did not deny for a moment that the officers had received correct information as to where the goods had been concealed, she refused to point out the precise spot, requesting the police to look it up themselves, chuckling triumphantly as she bade them search the premises, in the belief that the lace was beyond their reach. Nothing discouraged, the detectives, who had been joined in the matter by Sergeant Dickson, also of the detective force, entered upon a minute examination of every nook and cranny where it was thought possible the plunder could be stowed away. When, however, the search was extended to the coach-house, Mrs. Greenthal, (who had closely watched these movements, and had in turn been watched herself,) betrayed considerable anxiety, which only served to convince the police that the prize was there concealed. A very minute examination was then undertaken,—the hay bales and feed-bags were overturned, on the supposition that the lace had been hurled in them, the walls and floors and lofts were each subjected to a close scrutiny, but no suspicious trap-doors or panels were found. Finally the officers were about to give the matter up as a bad job, when one of them noticed that several of the crevices in the flooring, in the centre of the stable, were free from dirt, while the remainder of the cracks were choked up as would ordinarily result from use. This fact convinced him that the flooring had recently been taken up, and consequently he proposed to push the search in that direction. His companions acquiesced, and after ripping up the planks they were rewarded for their pains by the sight of a number of sacks. These were speedily emptied of their contents, which consisted of the laces that they had been searching for. The property was gathered up again and brought over to New-York, where it was fully identified by Messrs. Fishers & Co., whose trademarks were still upon it. The woman Greenthal was arrested, as well as her daughter, Hannah Davis, a young woman of 25 years, and a man named Jacob Ort, each of whom is held as a receiver of stolen goods. They are at present detained at Police Headquarters. An inventory of the goods recovered, showed that the whole amount carried off by the thieves ($2,600 worth) had been returned.

Forgery of Virginia Bonds.

A DEALER IN FANCY STOCKS.

About three weeks since Messrs. Livermore, Clowe & Mason, Stock-brokers at No. 29 Wall-street, received a quantity of Virginia State Sixes from a man named James Elliott, then in Washington, D. C., with the request that they should be negotiated; and the money forwarded to him. This was done, and a day or two since Elliott called in person at the office of the firm, and put in his hands what purported to be $3,500 worth of the same stock, with the request that it should be sold, and the proceeds retained, subject to his order. Certain peculiarities in the appearance of these last-named bonds, induced the brokers to suspect that they were not genuine, and upon comparison their suspicions were confirmed. Yesterday morning, therefore, when Elliott sent down a draft for $1,000 on account of the bogus stock, it was refused ostensibly because of an informality in the filling up, and Detectives Silsbey and Kipp were informed of the matter. These officers took stations at the brokers' office in anticipation of Elliott's appearance, and they had not long to wait, ere he arrived. In the midst of his explanations to Messrs Livermore & Co., he was astonished to feel a hand upon his shoulder, while at the same time one of the officers whispered in his ear the ominous words "You're my prisoner." Elliott was then removed to Headquarters, where he will be detained pending a magisterial investigation of the case. The forged drafts bear a strong resemblance to the genuine, but a minute comparison shows that they are not of so dark a color, and the paper is of poorer quality. The signature of U. R. C. Drinkhard attached to the coupons, is also unlike that gentleman's autograph. These forged bonds are dated "Richmond, Va., July 1, 1861," and are made payable in this City. It is probable that a large number of them have been manufactured and are in circulation. During his negotiations with Messrs. Livermore & Co., the prisoner went by the name of Barbour, but after his apprehension he stated that his real name is Elliott. He asserted that he obtained the bonds from responsible persons, and his ability to prove his innocence of the crime laid to his charge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 5.

$25,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.	96	55 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	89⅛
5,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Coup.	92½	225 Hudson Riv. R....	42
2,000 do	92¼	100 Harlem Railroad	15
5,000 do	92	300 do	14⅝
500 Tr. 12 Mo. Notes.	103⅞	200 do	14⅜
1,000 Tr. 10 Dec. Notes.	102⅜	50 do	14⅞
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	74	450 Harlem R. Pref	39
10,000 do	73⅞	400 do	b10 39
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	74	300 Reading Railroad	41
5,000 do	s10 74	300 do	41⅜
5,000 do	s60 73	200 do	41⅜
5,000 N. Car. State 6's	79¼	100 Mil. & Miss Railr'd	11
2,000 Missouri State 6's	63⅛	350 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 55
1,000 do	63⅛	50 do	b10 55
45,000 do	63	200 do	55
5,000 do	b10 63	160 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	16
20,000 do	62⅞	850 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36
11,000 do	62⅝	50 do	b60 36¼
5,000 do	s10 82⅜	50 do	b30 36⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s	88	50 do	opg 36⅛
3,000 N. Y. Central 6s	95⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	77⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen. M. B.	65	200 do	s10 77⅛
7,000 Mich. So. & N. I.	65	500 do	b30 77⅛
500 Ill. Central R. Bs.	96	200 do	s3 77⅜
2,000 do	95	200 do	b30 78
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Ist M.	42	150 do	b15 78
2,000 do	41	1325 do	78
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	97	100 do	s15 78
3,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	100 do	78⅛
1,000 T. B. & Q. R. Sp.	93	150 do	b30 78⅛
10 Bk. of the Republic	114⅛	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	b10 71
125 Pacific M. S. Co.	82	50 do	b10 71⅛
150 do	82⅛	450 do	71⅛
10 do	82⅜	525 do	71⅜
50 do	s30 81⅞	50 do	b30 71¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	78¾	810 Clev. & Tol. R.	31
250 do	76⅜	1350 do	31⅛
600 do	76⅝	25 do	33⅜
100 do	b60 76⅜	200 Chic. & R'k I'd R.	51
300 do	b30 76⅜	105 do	51⅜
100 do	b15 76⅜	160 do	51⅝
150 do	b60 76⅞	50 do	b10 51¾
100 do	b30 76¾	100 do	51⅞
900 do	78	100 do	51¾
50 do	b30 78⅛	50 do	b60 55
50 Erie Railroad	29⅜	350 Chic., Bur. & Qu. R.	71⅜
100 do	29⅝	50 do	b30 72
1050 do	29	300 do	s30 72
100 do	28⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Con.	92¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	55⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	95⅞	100 do	55¾
500 Treas. 12 Mo. Nts.	103¾	100 do	s10 55
2,000 Mo. State 6s	63	100 do	s15 55
10,000 do	63⅛	500 do	55
12,000 do	83⅞	400 do	54⅞
30,000 do	s30 63⅛	10 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	95	50 do	36¾
100 Pacific M.S. Co.	s30 82¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	78
5 do	83	200 do	77⅜
5 do	83⅛	100 do	b30 77⅜
31 Del. & Hudson Canal	89	25 do	77⅜
250 Erie Railroad	29¾	400 Galena & Chi. R.	72
100 do	29¾	100 do	s18 71
200 do	s30 29¾	100 do	71⅜
850 N. Y. Central R.	76¾	900 Cleve. & Tol. R.	33⅝
200 do	s30 76¾	300 do	33⅜
100 Hud. River R.	43	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64
100 do	s30 43	200 do	s10 53⅜
50 Harlem Railroad	15	225 do	53⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref'd	39⅜	100 do	53⅜
200 Reading R.	s30 42⅝	200 do	53⅜
100 do	42⅜	100 C., Bar. & Q. R.	72
50 N. J. Cen. R.	115	100 do	s15 72

FRIDAY, April 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is in a political panic to-day. It was about time that something of this sort should be sprung upon the market to relieve the almost stereotyped prices end inective temper of speculation which had steadily prevailed for a fortnight or more. The special sensation dispatches in the morning papers from Washington, and the unusual Navy and Army movements from the yards and garrisons in and around this City, did the business, and the result is an average fall of *two per cent.* in prices the list round, from which the Federal Loans were not an exception, although finally closing within ¼@1 ℔ cent. of the last sales of Thursday. The State Stocks also participated in the fall, end were made heavier than they might otherwise have been on the Currency troubles in Illinois and Wisconsin, which have been much aggravated by the discrediting process almost indiscriminately indulged by the Chicago Bankers, one or more of whom we understand have brought themselves into trouble and under protest by this rashness. At one time this morning, Missouris were done as low as 62¾ ℔ cent. They closed 63¾ ℔ cent., and the course of sales was the same on Virginias and Tennessees—both recovering ¼@¾ ℔ cent. in the afternoon. The Railwey mortgages were not much pressed, although the percels offered were sold at a concession of 1 ℔ cent. on yesterdey's price. The Railway shares were heavily sold, both for cash and on time, and there was an eager competition at the early Board to make contracts, without regard to price, and the same feeling renewed at the Second Board at an advance, in most instances, on the lowest prices of the day, on a somewhat improved demend. Among the operators at the Board and on the Street, a good many doubts were expressed, late in the dey, as well in regard to the euthenticity or official significance of the telegraphic dispatches ee to the reel purpose of the sudden transfer of troops and ships of war to the Gulf of Mexico, and on these doubts a number of partles came in as buyers of Stocks at the Second Boerd.

On the Railway list, New-York Central opened on the Street, early this forenoon, at 77 ℔ cent., and 76¾ on the first sales inside the Exchange, from which points the price soon tumbled to 76@75¼; subsequently rallying in the afternoon to 76¼ to hold down to 28½, and afterwards up to 29¼ ℔ cent. Reading 41, and then 42@42¼ ℔ cent. The Western Roads were nearly all heavy; Illinois Central dropping below 78 ℔ cent., and Rock Island to 53¼ ℔ cent, both which show a fall of 3 ℔ cent. from yesterday's dealings. Michigan Southern fell off ¾@1 ℔ cent. on the Common and 2@2½ on the Guaranteed Shares. Toledo sold down to 33¼ ℔ cent., and Galena to 71 ℔ cent. There was a decline of 3 ℔ cent. on Pacific Mail, and 1½@2 on Hudson and Harlem Preferred, though both closed better than in the morning.

There was speculation in opinion on the feverish state of the country throughout the day, and while the greatest anxiety is felt to know the true meaning of the warlike demonstrations reported here and from Weshington, within a day or two past, the belief is by no means general that they must necessarily be directed against the Gulf States.

Later in the afternoon the market closed at rather steadier prices, but without any decided activity. The quotations about the same as on the printed sales at the Second Board; Central, 76¼ ℔ cent.; Missouris, 63¼@¾ ℔ cent.; Illinois Central, 77¾@78 ℔ cent.; Government Stock of 1881, registered, 95¼ ℔ cent.; Coupon, 92¼ ℔ cent.

We have had a quiet day in Money and Exchange affairs, affording a very decided contrast to the feverish anxiety displayed on the Stock Exchange. Discounts both at Bank and on the Street are comparatively dull, owing to the moderate amount of first-class business paper seeking accommodation. The rates, according to time, vary from 5 to 7 ℔ cent.; the really desirable lists of indorsed bills of this class, being taken at or a fraction within 6 ℔ cent. Exchange for the mail to-morrow closes 108@108¼ for Bankers, and 107¼@107¾ for first-class Merchant bills. The *Illinois*, of the Vanderbilt line, for Hevre and Southampton, will take Saturday's mail. The Exchange market at New-Orleens is reported firm both on England and New-York. Sight checks on this City are called 100¾@100¾, which will almost bring Specie forward by express. The Bank stock of Specie in New-Orleens has no doubt reached its maximum for the present season, and considerable sums will find their way North both direct and by the way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers early in the Summer, if not before the middle of May. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statement, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Mar. 30.	$120,953,165	$33,611,896	$41,406,308	$3,434,344
Boston, April 1	62,166,794	18,629,347	5,705,365	6,106,602
Phila., April 1	24,973,496	15,800,147	5,900 063	2,811,963
N. Orleans, Mar. 30.	44,244,745	23,093,187	17,520,599	4,456,744
Total	$232,338,200	151,066,269	69,534,578	25,841,553
Last week	231,982,219	149,256,464	68,771,813	25,455,835
Last year	238,949,692	138,753,201	47,007,755	31,714,756

The New-Orleans Bank statement for the week ending Merch 30, ehowe the following results when compered with the previous returns:

	March 30.	March 23.	Difference.
Short Loans	$14 264,745	$14,157,934	Inc.. $106 811
Specie	17,520,839	17,630,095	Dec.. 109,256
Circulation	8,486,746	8,286,388	Inc.. 200,360
Deposits	23,825,182	23,039,668	Dec.. 14 478
Exchange	10 426,488	10,619 297	Dec.. 192 809
Distant Balances	2,100,694	1,681,907	Inc.. 418,787
Total Loans	28 303,767	19,600,102	Inc.. 703,665

The Cleveland and Toledo earned in the month of March:

1861	$55,873	1860 $85 802
Increase		$71

The Michigan Central earned in March:

1860	$160,311	1861 $151 670
Decrease		$9,740

The earninge of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the month of Mnrch were as follows:

Passengers	$23,851
Freight	52,399
Mails and Express	3 346
Total	$79,597
Corresponding period in 1860	77,192
Increase	$2,404

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad in March were:

March, 1861	$75,274
March, 1860	76,124
Decrease	$967

The Panama Railroad shows a large decreese in February:

February, 1861	$111,132
February, 1860	163,558
Decrease	$52,426

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of March, 23d to 30th:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$17,079 52	$20 006 98	Inc. $2,927 46
Passengers	6,971 47	7,191 95	Inc.. 220 48
Mails, &c.	1,374 30	1,000 00	Dec. 374 30
Totals	$25,425 29	$28,198 93	Inc. $2,773 64
Whole month, 1861			$100,767 26
Whole month, 1860			80,793 07
Increase			$19,974 19

The Second-avenue Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst.

The North River Insurance Company have declared a dividend of six ℔ cent, payable on the 10th inst.

The Illinois *State Journal*, published at Springfield, the cent of the Bank Department of that State, reports as follows on what are called the discredited Free Banks:

"We publish, to-day, the Quarterly Statement of Hon. JESSE K. DUBOIS, State Auditor, giving the condition of the Stock Banks of Illinois for the fiscal quarter ending March 31, 1861. The statement shows the circulation of each bank, the kind and amount of securities on which each circulation is based, and the value of the securities in the New-York Stock Market, on the 30th of March. With these data, the exact specie value of the bills of each bank can at once be calculated. In reference to the banks which the Chicago brokers have attempted to discredit by throwing them out, we have made this calculation, with the following result:

Name of Bank	Circulation.	Value of Stocks.	Deficit.	Value per rata.
Bank of Alton	$144,580	$138,818 00	$5,876 00	98
Bank af Benton	74,614	72,935 00	1,678 00	97
*Bank of Chester	78,452	68,410 00	10,042 00	88
Bank of Carmi	112,196	101,130 00	11,066 00	92
*Bank of Pike County	125,518	114,438 25	11,081 75	91
*Bank of Quincy	49,734	42,891 25	6,842 75	88
Bank of the Republic	241,203	220,764 96	20,438 04	91
Bank of northern Illin's.	274 971	251,941 25	23,829 75	91
Bk of the Federal Union.	84,170	82 565 00	1,605 00	98
Canal Bank	72,820	69,605 00	3,215 00	95
Belvidere Bank	7,778	6,502 50	1,275 50	84
Com'l Bk, New-Haven	65,585	63,670 00	2,135 00	98
Continental Bank	167,535	162,960 00	4,575 00	95
Kegar County Bank	57 814	52,538 00	5,284 00	90
*Citizens' Bank	65,152	57,016 25	8,135 75	87
Corn Planters' Bank	94,349	90,510 00	3,839 00	95
Farmers' Bk. of Metrop's.	77,235	72,925 00	4 310 00	91
Farmers' Bk. of N. Can't'a	52,760	49,115 00	.....	93
*Farmers' & Trad. Bank	91,896	82,890 00	9,006 00	90
Frontier Bank	447,810	411,217 50	36 592 50	92
*Grand Prairie Bank	65,801	56,605 00	9,996 00	85
Illinois St. Bk., N. Havan	49,896	47,224 00	1,671 00	97
Lancaster Bank	99 970	100,415 00	par.	
*Merch. & Drov. Bank	83 052	51,248 30	11,803 70	81
Mississippi River Bank	113,950	104,199 75	9,851 25	91
*Morgan County Bank	59,302	50,637 5.	8,664 50	85
New-Market Bank	119,490	114 005 00	5,485 00	95
Pamet Bank	57,760	56,837 00	887 00	98
*Railroad Bank	90,634	77,742 50	12,890 50	86
Shawneese Bank	86,995	79,475 00	7,520 00	91
Prairie State Bank	56,207	50,213 25	5,963 25	89
Union County Bank	50,210	48,810 00	1,400 00	97

* Heretofore discredited.

It will be seen, that these banks show a deficit, varying from 81 cents up to par, the majority of them are as good as any Illinois money; and that there is no more reason for throwing them out than many of the other banks named in the Auditor's list. Had the Chicago brokers confined their spite to the eighteen banks, spotted some months ago, and which the Auditor thea said were not good, the people would not complain, but they have a right to object to their disreputable attempt to discredit good banks. In the case of most of the banks, which now show a present deficit on account of a temporary decline in the market value of the stocks on which they are based, the accruing July interest of itself, will be sufficient to bring them up to par, even without a further deposit of securities. A comparison of the present statement, with that made by the Auditor in 1860, to the Legislature, will show that our currency, instead of retrogrnding, has greatly improved in value.

In view of all this, we advise the holders of the bills of these banks not to be intimidated by the action of the Chicago currency shavers, but to refuse to dispose of their notes at the discount which is now attempted to be put upon them. These discredited banks are no worse than they have been for several months past, and a number of them are better. The enrrency of our own State is all that the people have to depend upon, in their daily trade and traffic, and, in the present feverish state of the financial world, the attempt of a few interested parties to injure or depreciate that currency, ought to be frowned down, as we hope it will be.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
April	4..Philadelphia	par.
April	4..Boston	par.
April	4..New Orleans	½@ ¾
April	4..Mobile	½@1-5
April	4..Baltimore	par.@1-20
April	4..Washington	⅝@ ⅞
April	3..Charleston	¾@ 3½
April	3..Richmond	4 @ 4½
April	3..Pittsburgh	4¼@ 4½
April	3..Norfolk	4½@ 4¾
April	3..Augusta	3½@ 4
April	3..Savannah	2½@ 3
April	2..Chicago	5 @ 5½
April	1..Milwaukee	5 @ 5½
April	2..Cleveland	⅝@ ⅞
April	3..St. Louis	3 @ 3½
April	3..Louisville	⅝@ ⅞
April	3..Detroit	1 @ 1½
April	3..Cincinnati	⅝@ ⅞
April	3..Pittsburgh	1⅛@ 1⅜
March	28..Houston, Texas	1 @ 1½
April	2..Erie, Penn	⅝@ 1
March	28..Galveston	⅝@ 1
April	1..Macon, Ga	3 @ 3½
April	1..Montgomery	3½@ 4
March	30..Alton, Ill	4 @ 4½
April	2..Columbus, Ohio	⅝@ 1
April	1..Lexington, Ky	½@ ⅝
April	1..Janesville, Wis	5 @ 6
April	2..Indianapolis	⅝@ 1
April	1..Evansville, Ind	1 @ 1½
March	29..Lexington, Mo	5 @ 6

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port	$594,774	$1,497,479	$1,606,722
Thrown on Market	635,957	1,490,895	1,838,282
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$31,654,779	$34,673,091	$22,575,889
Thrown on market	32,857,171	36,469,703	23,979,663

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	708	$378,445	278	$79,565	820	$232 813
Mf. of Cot'n	668	173,878	445	70,968	891	183,875
Mf. of Silk	698	368,221	182	67,184	182	140,419
Mf. of Flax	398	111,668	518	82 921	864	78,485
Miscellan's	2,334	128,389	5,686	83,578	2,829	48,726
Total	4,806	$1,154,545 354,178	7,622	$354,179	6,387	682,737 1,183,445
Total entered		$1,508,723	Total marketed			$1,835,282

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 11,697 bbls. Flour, 168 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,644 bushels Wheat, 9,357 bushels Corn, 112 bushels Rye, 279 bushels Barley, 3,475 bushels Oats, 726 pkgs. Provisions, and 619 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and steady including Pots at $5 3¼, and Pearls at $5 3¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,800 lbs. American Yellow at 32½c.@34c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—A limited inquiry prevails for all kinds, including Adamantine at 17c.@18c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand, and 3,000 bags have been sold at 11¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been unchanged.

COPPER—Has been inactive at old prices.

COTTON—Is in fair request at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Sales, 2,800 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales of 3,000 boxes have been reported on terms not ascertained.

FISH—Transactions have been limited, though prices of the principal kinds have not varied essentially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour to-day, and prices of dealrable lots are firm. The reported sales reach 15,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25 @$5 30; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 40 @$5 60, mainly at $5 45; Superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in less demand, at former prices; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 45@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine, Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Fleur continues in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 45@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Fleur is quiet at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 80 for Jersey; and $3 15@$3 17½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in fair demand, including Layer, at $2 17½@$2 20, and Bunch at $1 87½@$1 62½ ℔ box. Other kinds have been rather quiet. Sales by auction, 2 500 boxes Messina Oranges at $1 55@$1 65, and 240 boxes Messina Lemons at $2 10@$2 15 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after by shippers who are discouraged by the rise in rates on freight to Great Britain, and prices of most kinds favor buyers. We have heard of sales of 64,500 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 53; White Western at $1 45@$1 62½; red Western, in store and afloat, at $1 35@$1 36; Amber Wisconsin at $1 32; Milwaukee Club, in store, afloat and delivered, at $1 27@$1 30, m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD this MONDAY EVENING (April 8), next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CROOK, Rev. A. D. Mayo, and Rev. G. D. Foss. The object of the meeting is that the Brooklyn Local Preachers' Union may lay before the M. E. Churches of the City certain matters interesting to them all. It is therefore hoped that a full delegation from each Church may be present. Rev. W. H. NEMAN will preside at the meeting.
JOHN COTTIER, Pres. B. L. P. U.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, Rev. ALEXANDER S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, 44th-st., (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs.—The anniversary service in commemoration of the opening of the Church will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and a special collection taken up in aid of the funds. Service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner of First-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. A. S. CARPENTER, will preach on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and in the evening *A Sermon to Children*, at 7½ o'clock. The public is invited. The quarterly meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Association, connected with the Sunday School, occurs at 3 P. M.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THE SIXTH Discourse before the young men of the City, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, of the Calvary Baptist Church. The workingmen's meeting, corner of Mott and Houston sts., will be held this week on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach on a portion of the Book of Revelation of John, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½, at the Academy, Stillman-st., near Park-av., East Brooklyn. Lovers of pure Bible truth are invited to attend. Also, preaching every WEDNESDAY EVENING on the *Immediate Coming of Christ*

AN APPEAL TO UNIVERSALISTS ATTENDING EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist) corner of Monroe place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Dutch Reformed Chapel, in 34th-st., west of Broadway, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Calvary*; at the close of which the communion will be celebrated. Subject in the Evening—*Our Lord a Pattern in Business Matters*. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

RENUNCIATIONS OF UNIVERSALISM.—A discourse on this subject, suggested by the case of the late Lorenzo Moses, will be preached TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 5th and 7th ave, by Rev. E. C. BROOKS, Pastor. Service at 3. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HANAS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Religious Excitement*. And at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Descent of the Holy Ghost*. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute's, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock by Rev. ELIJAH MIX. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at St. Peter's Church, (20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.) Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs. Rev. F. G. BROWN, of West Townsend, Mass., preaches TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the EVENING. All who wait the Saviour's return, or desire to seek his face and favor, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH ST., NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the Voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the Sign Language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the morning and the Rector in the evening. Seats free.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE MAN sent of God to proclaim impending judgment, and to be a sign spoken against by humbug Christians, will preach the word of prophecy in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, Reformed Madison and Government sts., under care of Rev. De HARDENBERGH who may be expected to preach next SABBATH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BROTHERHOOD OF GRACE CHURCH, Brooklyn Heights.—Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., will preach a sermon in Grace Church, corner of Grace-court and Hicks-st., Brooklyn, in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Society, SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—No. 180 Hast st., Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to Young Men. Subject—*Habits*. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING—at No. 187 Bowery, EVERY SUNDAY. Subject on the 7th, at 3 P. M.—*Is the Union worth Saving?* At 7½ P. M.—*Principles and Parties—their Uses and Abuses*. Platform free to all.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Dawning st. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MILTON BALLOU will consider *The influence of Universalism on good morals*.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. M. CHIPP, at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES Seersmart at 3 P. M. Revival meetings continued through the week.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—The regular "Children's Service" every SUNDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. The children sing, with short addresses.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Athlit Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Evening—*The Ministry of Youth*: the last sermon in the young men's course.

THE HOUSE BUILT FOR THE WORSHIP of Almighty God, by the Reformed Reform Protestant Dutch Church of New Brunswick, N. J., will be dedicated, Providence permitting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock

JOHN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. D. JAMES. Baptism and Sacrament in connection with the Morning service. Prayer Meeting before and after Evening sermon.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—CORner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. W. S. HALL will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. S. KALLOCH will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MONROE, Pastor of the Market st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Also, in the EVENING, services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, April 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN O. BASSETT. Subjects—*Morning—Duties of Christians. Evening—Why Should a Man be Religious?*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, In East 14th-st., between 6d and 4th avs. (Protestant Episcopal.) Rev. RONSAY G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service on Sundays at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Lectures on Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

THE F. P. G. UNION MISSION, NO. 42 Baxter-st. W. S. WILDER, Superintendent. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Experience meeting on TUESDAY EVENING. Those who doubt in making efforts to save the lost are invited.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS HELD EVERY SUNDAY, at 10, 3 and 7½ o'clock, by the Church of the New-Dispensation, at No. 65 West 34th-st., first door west of Broadway, ground floor, Hall of the New-York Homœopathic Dispensary.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. PITKIN, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Preaching TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject—*Atonement and Reconciliation*.

REV. DR. JOSEPH C. STILES WILL preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av, SUNDAY, April 7, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

LEE-AV. SABBATH SCHOOL.—JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on *Temperance*, in the Lee-av. Sabbath School Hall, (Brooklyn,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10. Admittance 25 cents.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

PREACHING IN THE ATTORNEY-ST. M. P. Church. Morning, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. T. WALSH; afternoon 3 o'clock, Rev. J. HAYWOOD, evening, 7½ o'clock Rev. W. MILLER. Come and bear Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE at Podworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, April 7, 1861, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EDITOR OF BIBLE EXAMINER, GEORGE STORRS, will preach on SUNDAY, 3½ P. M., at Hall, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway. Entrance on 20th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY MORNING, the 5th inst., in going among the down-town hotels, below Chambers-st., a DIAMOND STUD, patent fastening. The above reward will be paid for its recovery, at the office of the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—IN PASSING THROUGH Broadway and 5th-av., between 21st st. and Waverley-place, a double EYE-GLASS, with gold case. The finder will please leave it at No. 102 West 21st-st.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
M. A. KNAPP, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist with the washing and ironing, or will do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 45 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place for being neat and orderly in her work, and will also be well recommended for character, understands her business well. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the hosiery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and dressmaker; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties well; no objections to assist in washing; is neat and possesses a good disposition. Has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 5th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 3d floor, front.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman who perfectly understands her business—soups, meats, game and desserts; has good City reference; also a young woman as chambermaid and lady's dress, or nurse and take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go to the country; would like to go in the same family. Apply for two days at M. C. GAILLARD'S, No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands meats, poultry, game, pastry, baking and assist in the washing if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 126 Avenue C, between 8th and 9th sts., in the shoestore, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing, has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A cook who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go to the country. Inquire, for two days, at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., in 8th-av. City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 47 East 32d-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, back room

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 116 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Two young women wish situations; one as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. They can be seen at their present employer's for two days, at No. 241 5th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer and butter maker; will do boose work and make herself generally useful; has no followers and does not care about going out. Can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two plain competent girls, situations in the City or country—one as cook in all its branches; understands meats, game, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; the other as waitress and chambermaid; does the fine washing, wages, $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and fine washing, in a private family; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 117 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A protessed cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; take care of milk and butter; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as excellent cook and baker; would assist with the washing; three years in last place; City references, prefers country for Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 163 Avenue A, corner 11th st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, in a private family; would have no objections to go in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 86 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL, qualified, neat and trustworthy young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes the best of bread, pies, &c.; understands the care and management of milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, of middle age, wishes a situation as housekeeper for a single widower or single gentleman, the best of reference given. Address H. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for two days.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION AS SUCH is desired by an American lady; the best of references as to experience and capability. Address A. M., Station B, Post-office, New-York.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or to take charge of a house. Inquire at No. 317 9th-av., near the corner of 30th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—WANTED, by a highly respectable middle-aged person, a situation as housekeeper for a widower with one or more small children, or as cook in a small family; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 221 West 41st-st., until 5 P. M., from 10 to 4 o'clock. Good reference given.

A LADY'S MAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations for a lady and her daughter; one as lady's maid or seamstress, the other as child's nurse; to go to Europe or California; the best references can be given, also reference required. Address E. O. BISHOP, No. 111 Olive-st., New-Haven, Conn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go a short distance into the country; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 69½ 37th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Apply in the confectioner's store, No. 242 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECtable English woman a situation as seamstress; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and cutting and fitting; would be willing to make herself generally useful and obliging in her situation; has satisfactory recommendations; can be seen at her late employer's for four days, at No. 131 East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as first class waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW WISHES a situation to take care of an invalid lady or children, and is competent to take the entire charge of an infant. Inquire for two days at No. 22 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A GIRL, OF TEN years, in some good family. Apply at No. 108 Columbia st.

MALES.

AS BRICK-MAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a thorough and practiced workman in all its branches, as brick-maker; as foreman or any part of the work in the yard; is an American and has had 15 years' experience. Address, for four days, P. W. D., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, in a private family; is a good careful driver, and would be willing to take care of a garden; has good reference from his last employer; is afraid of no work; country preferred. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO find a situation for his coachman; he is a married man without incumbrance, and would like to obtain a business and is trustworthy. Call, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 1 New-st., under the St. Nicholas Bank

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, EITHER IN THE City or country, a situation as private coachman, by a single man, of strictly temperate habits, who understands his business thoroughly in every particular, as his references will satisfactorily show. Apply, for two days, at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands the business; has the best City reference. Call, or address I. R., at Mr. McDonald's livery stables, Nos. 23 and 25 12th-st., near University-place.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a coachman who can bring first-class recommendation from his last situation, where he has been for nearly three years. Inquire at the stable, No. 11 West 27th-st.

A COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN wants a situation as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and steady driver; understands gardening and can be well recommended in either City or country. Address J. ATKINSON, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to J. S. & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good groom and steady driver, and can be most strictly relied on for steadiness, honesty and sobriety, and understands plain gardening; has the best of City and country reference from his last employers. Address A. J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTestant young man, with very superior reference, wishes a situation; is a very careful and judicious driver; is very fond and kind to horses, and understands the care of them thoroughly; takes pleasure in keeping his harness and carriages in good order; will do plain gardening. Apply for JAMES, at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady man, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class groom in every respect, as also an excellent driver; knows the City well; is of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 5th av., or address to JOHN.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE MAN, a situation as farmer. Can give the best reference as to capability, &c. Address M. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an active married man, who understands gardening in all its branches; best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address E. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER.—A SINGLE GERMAN YOUNG man wants a situation as gardener; understands the culture of vegetables, fruits, grapes and flowers in the open air and under the glass. Address Mr. M. LEROY, No. 189 Hester-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man; understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Address J. R., Box 219 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITuation as gardener, by a married man, who understands his business in all its branches; graperies, hot and cold green house fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and has lately come out of the best places; can give the best of references. Address F. S., No. 26 West Broadway in store.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER OR FARMER.—Wanted, by a single man a situation as vegetable gardener or farmer; references given as to capability, &c. Address T. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, who has lived in Ireland for 7 years, in one of the first families, desires a situation as waiter in a private family; is fully competent, and has the best of City reference for sobriety, honesty and faithfulness; no objection to go to the country. Address R. F., at F. F. Morris' grocery, corner of University place and 12th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families; can be highly recommended from where he has lived two and a half years. Can be seen at Mr. Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for two days. Inquire for F. L

A MAN AND WIFE.—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIous Protestant man and his wife want situations together, the man as coachman, farmer or gardener; the wife is a good plain cook, washee and ironer; can do washing, chambree or dairy work; good reference. Can be seen at No. 26 Abingdon-square, near Hudson-st. and 8th-av., until engaged.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A MAN AND wife, situations in a private family; one as coachman the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to the country; good reference given. Address P. G., Box No. 1,857 Post-office, for two days.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man and his wife, situations to take care of a gentleman's house; have no family; good references given if required. Apply at No. 167 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., over the grocery, first floor, back room, for this week.

A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILDREN, neat and careful, with the best of City references, will accept the care of a furnished house for the Summer. Address E. A., No. 284, 4th-av.

SITUATIONS ARE WANTED—FOR 5 FIRST-class cooks, 18 chambermaids and waiters, 8 chambermaids and nurses, 10 good plain cooks and laundresses, 4 seamstresses, 15 nurses and seamstresses, 6 waiters and 20 general house workers—Irish, American and German. Also, a middle-aged lady, sober, honest, and obliging; no others taken here. Select Agency, No. 324 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. D. ELMORE.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WITH GOOD references, and well qualified. Apply at No. 42 West 15th st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A VERY SMALL family, a cook, washer and ironer; one who understands her business perfectly and is willing and obliging; none need apply but those who have the best City references as to character and capability. Apply at once between the hours of 9 and 1, o'clock, at No. 11 East 33d st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer,—one who thoroughly understands her business. Also, a chambermaid and waitress. Both must have good City reference. Protestants preferred. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 62 West 22d-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A STOUT, ABLE-bodied married man, to work on a farm; also, one that understands plain gardening; must be willing to work; nice cottages on the place. Inquire of THOMAS WILBUR, No. 14 Pine-st., in the basement.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A MAN TO GO to the northern part of the State; one who understands plain gardening, milking, the care of horses, &c., and will be willing to make himself generally useful about the house. To a sober, industrious, careful person it will be a good situation. Wages from $10 to $12 per month and board. Apply, between 9 and 10 A. M., at Gordon Brace & McAuliffe's, No. 2 Bowling-green, for Mr. HANSON. Would not object to a man and his wife if she was a good laundress.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A HOUSEkeeper, who has means to furnish a first-class house; to a lady of refinement, good appearance and satisfactory reference, a liberal salary will be paid; this is a good chance for a widow or any lady who may wish to secure a desirable home. Address, with real name, WILLIAMS, Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A STEADY WOman as laundress; one who understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to make herself otherwise useful in the family. The best of City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 28 Lafayette-place

AN ASSISTANT NURSE.—A PROTESTANT girl wanted as assistant nurse; none need apply without good reference from their last place. Apply at No. 179 West 11th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

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PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year; also, rammed cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Busse-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FEED store and five years' lease, the stock in store and feed wagon. at No. 402 West-st., and good for this or any other mercantile business. Inquire of A. MARTINE.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

A PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE for a young man of business with a small capital of about $100. Inquire this afternoon, between 2 and 4, at No. 192½ Varick-st., near King.

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INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Twenty-seventh Annual Session will commence on THURSDAY, May 16. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of A. R. E. M. Society, No. 37 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M. and JAS. FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, open on the closing term of its eighteenth school year April 17, 1861.

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A double academic course of study is pursued in this institution, a business and a college course.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

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III. Book-keeping by Double Entry.
IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one Foreign Language.
V. Knowledge of general history.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

Candidates for the diploma, who take the college course are required to be prepared in the following:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra and Davies' Bourdon.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman class in College.
IV. Knowledge of general history.
V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

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The following unsolicited communication (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals) we have the author's permission to mention:

No. 128 BROADWAY, March 11, 1851.

G. W. CLARKE, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR: In the pressure of professional engagements, I forgot to express the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that at an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent Institution, to remain until fitted for College. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your School I can bear witness, for the progress of my sons under your care was *all* and *more* than I could have expected. The confidence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the instruction and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your school is one of the best in the City. Yours truly,

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

P. S.—Parents are invited to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES PIECES DORES—LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—THE CROSS OF GOLD—THE SCHOOLMASTER—CLODS AND TAUMPS. Evening—THE GOLDEN AXE—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—FLYING DUTCHMAN. Evening—ROTH OAKLEY—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence from Charleston looks warlike, and indicates that a collision is likely to take place at any moment. The reports which have reached there relative to the movements of the Administration have created much excitement, and the feeling appears to be general that war is inevitable within a short time. Gen. BEAUREGARD, who yesterday morning before sunrise proceeded to Morris Island on business connected with the batteries there located, is understood to have declared that Major ANDERSON and his command must either evacuate Fort Sumpter or be shelled within forty-eight hours. The report that the supplies for the garrison had been cut off by authority, is corroborated by the Charleston papers which reached us last night. The Southern Commissioners, now in Washington, our correspondent informs us, still express a belief that a peaceful policy will prevail, though their sincerity may with propriety be questioned, in view of all that is transpiring. On the other hand, they assert that if the policy of the Administration is the enforcement of the Federal laws, the seceded States are ready to resist to the bitter end.

The movements in the Army and Navy Departments, which were developed yesterday, created considerable excitement, and gave indubitable evidence that the Government have in view important plans touching the military posts and revenue stations in the seceding States. The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* has been fully equipped for sea within three days, and sails to-day at noon. She has been provided with a large quantity of fixed ammunition for 24 and 12 pounder boat howitzers, and shells, and shot for her nine, ten, and eleven-inch guns. She carries several carriages for boat howitzers, and all the available boats that can be mustered in the yard, which will supply transports for five hundred men at once. Her list of officers, most of whom reported for duty yesterday, embrace eleven lieutenants, the ship's complement being only four. Capt SAMUEL MERCER goes out in command. The steamship *Atlantic*, of the North Atlantic Company, has been chartered by the Government, and extraordinary diligence has been used night and day in getting her ready for sea—accommodations having been fitted up on board for over six hundred troops. She will be ready to sail at an early hour to-day. Besides this large steamer, the *Illinois*, of VANDERBILT'S Havre and Southampton line, which was to have sailed to-day, has been taken up by the Government for the same purposes as the *Atlantic*, and arrangements have been made with the steamer *City of Baltimore* to carry out her passengers and mails. Circumstances indicate that the *Powhatan* has been detailed to convoy the two steamers to their destination, which, of course, is only known to the Government, all the vessels sailing under sealed orders. The *Atlantic*, it is reported, has been provisioned for about sixty days.

The hopes which the Secessionists have built upon Virginia are doomed to disappointment. This is rendered sufficiently evident by the action of the State Convention upon the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on Thursday and yesterday. In the Convention yesterday, the sixth resolution was amended verbally—the Convention refusing, by a vote of 94 to 64, to declare that Virginia ought not to accept a form of adjustment that would not prove acceptable to the seceded States. The resolution, as adopted, expresses an earnest desire for the reestablishment of the Union in its former integrity, and peace prosperity and fraternal feeling. Every effort which has been made by Gov. WISE and his co-laborers for secession, to commit the Convention on the side of the Southern Confederacy, has signally failed.

The South Carolina Convention proves to have been not quite so near a unit on the subject of the adoption of the new Constitution for the Confederate States, as was probably desirable. The "final" vote was taken yesterday, and the number voting in its favor was 146, while 16 voted against it, and 10 were conveniently absent—the whole number of delegates consisting of 172. This is very little better than the first vote taken on Wednesday, when 29 voted against the Constitution—a second trial being determined upon, in order to give the delinquent 29 an opportunity to change sides, which only three, it appears, availed themselves of.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the bills to incorporate the Loaners' Association and the Skating Parks, were ordered to a third reading. The bill to establish a Nautical School in New-York Harbor was passed. The bill reducing the rate of fare on all New-York City Railroads was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 17 to 9. The Assembly bill to provide for the more certain punishment of crime was disagreed to. In the Assembly, the bill to make the acts of the New-York Chamber of Commerce binding, was reported favorably. The Metropolitan Health bill was reported complete, and after a parliamentary squabble the report was declared adopted—Mr. PRENDERGAST being in the Chair. An appeal was taken, but finally withdrawn, and on the ayes and noes the bill was ordered to a third reading. Assistant District-Attorney JOHN M. NELSON was brought to the bar under arrest for contempt, and, through counsel, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of attempting to influence a member of the House to raise his salary, and also to the imputation of having avoided arrest. After some debate, a Committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and Mr. NELSON retired in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The mails by the steamship *America*, at Boston, from Liverpool March 23, were received here last evening. Our correspondence and files afford matters of interest.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates of March 23, arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday. The commercial news was generally encouraging. It appears that the Senatorial election was brought about by a combination of Republicans and Douglas men, dissatisfied with the Union Democratic Caucus nominee, Mr. NUGENT, who had expressed a sympathy with secession. The Clerk's tally stood, McDOUGAL, 56; total vote, 111. It subsequently appeared that 113 votes were cast, making McDOUGAL, who had received the certificate, fall one short of a majority. The election will be contested, but upon a reelection it is believed that McDOUGAL will be again chosen. Large quantities of silver ore were arriving at San Francisco from the Washoe, Esmeralda and Cozo mines. The Mount Diablo coal mines had been declared apparently inexhaustible. The Treasure list of the *Golden Age*, which had left for Panama, amounted to $1,112,847 74.

In the Court of Appeals, yesterday, two very interesting cases were argued, one involving the relations of man and mistress, and the other the law of charitable uses. At General Term of the Superior Court, the old case of VAN ZANDT against the City, respecting the wharfage of Burling-slip, was argued on appeal from the Referee's report. In the General Sessions there were three sentences to Sing Sing, for two, five, and ten years respectively. The entire day was occupied with the trial of JAMES L. HARLEM for arson. The prisoner was acquitted.

The Stock Exchange was in something of a panic yesterday, and prices 2 per cent down, on the warlike preparations making by the Government. Exchange and Money affairs quiet.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand but irregular prices. The rise in rates on freight tended to check export movements. Cotton was less active, yet was very firm. Sugars, Rice, Teas, Whisky, and Rio Coffee were in good request. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Raisins, Provisions, Tallow, and Whalebone, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Hops, Seeds, Spices, and Tobacco were quiet. Washington Market prices were unchanged for the principal kinds of Meats, Vegetables, Fruit and Dairy Produce. A few articles in the Fish and Poultry line were quoted a trifle dearer. Eggs continued abundant and stationary in value. The week's business was generally represented as having been very moderate.

The Issue at the North.

The Charleston *Courier* speculates on the prospect of an immediate attack on Fort Sumpter,—saying that, inasmuch as reinforcements cannot reach it, "its reduction is only a matter of time." It adds:

"There is one thing clear, that if the Government resorts to force and a sectional war, *there must be a very strong and powerful party at the North opposed to them.* This party constitutes the commercial cities and monied men, and those interested in the industrial pursuits of that section. This division being made at the North, compels the Government, in an issue of force, *to rely exclusively upon the Black Republican Party for the supply of men and money.* Whereas, on the contrary, the Confederate States will present one united and unbroken front, with no division, but all ready to defend their homes and their altars. In such an issue there can be no doubt as to the final result."

The *Courier* is deluding itself and its readers with false hopes and expectations. There is no such division of sentiment at the North as it assumes. If the question were one of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, or if the Government of the United States had shown any disposition to resort to force against the South, there would unquestionably be a very large and formidable party in the Northern States opposed to such a policy. There is no disposition, on the part of the great body of the Northern people to wage war upon Slavery, or to countenance any aggressions upon Southern rights.

But the question assumes a very different shape. Slavery has nothing whatever to do with the tremendous issues now awaiting decision. It has disappeared almost entirely from the political discussions of the day. No one mentions it in connection with our present complications. No man, anywhere in the North, proposes for a moment to interfere with Slavery in any Southern State. No man proposes to exclude Slavery by Congressional action from any Territory. No man proposes to interfere with the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, or in any way to interfere with the equality of the States, or the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of all the States, in regard to the institution of Slavery.

The question which we have to meet *is precisely what it would be if there were not a negro slave on American soil.* It is simply whether the Constitution of the United States creates a Government or not;—whether the people of the United States are under the dominion of law, or whether they can throw off its obligations and repudiate its solemn sanctions at their own free will;—whether we can permit the Government which our fathers established to be overthrown, and the Union which they formed utterly destroyed, by the mad rebellion of men who have no solid ground of complaint,—not one solitary substantial grievance to urge against the authorities which they threaten to destroy. The issue is between anarchy and order,—between Government and lawlessness,—between the authority of the Constitution and the reckless will of those who seek its destruction.

The *Courier* is mistaken in supposing that there is any considerable division of Northern sentiment upon this subject. Of course there is not unanimity upon it. There never has been upon any great question which touched the basis of Government. In the Revolution a very large and powerful minority in almost every State resisted the movement of independence and retarded its consummation. But we assure our Southern cotemporary that no question has arisen for a quarter of a century upon which the people of the North were so nearly unanimous as they are upon this of secession. It is a very great mistake to suppose that the Government "must rely solely upon the Republican Party for men and money" to carry on the war, into which the mad and blind ambition of the Southern States may plunge the country.

The *Courier* must bear in mind the fact, which is thoroughly understood and appreciated by every Northern man, that if we are to have war *it will be by the act of the South alone.* The people of the United States will never acknowledge the right of secession, nor will they ever consent to a destruction of the Union, until every possible means shall have been tried in vain for its preservation. There is not one-fourth part of the people of the North and West who would vote for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, even to avert the horrors of civil war. And this is not because they have any love for war, or any passion to gratify by waging it:—but because they know that to recognize the Southern Republic would be to give the death-blow to all government,—would be to render impossible the maintenance of any authority in any part of the American Union.

If the South are resolved to repudiate the obligations of the Federal laws, and to persist in resisting the authority of the Government of the United States, they must prepare for war. Sooner or later, war will follow their reckless act:—and they will find themselves face to face, not with a political party, but with the great body of the American people throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States.

A CHANCE FOR CONTRACTORS.—The Confederate States are actually contemplating the organization of a Post-office Department of their own. JOHN H. REAGAN, "Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America"—that is the cumbrous and imposing title of this official—publishes proposals for mail bags; for printing post-office blanks; for postage stamps; for mail locks and keys, and all the other paraphernalia of this Department, and so closely are similar documents issued by the authorities at Washington imitated, that notice is given that the contracts will run for four years instead of six, the length of the Presidential term under the amended Constitution. Then it seems rather odd that the new Government should stand in need of mail bags, locks and keys, just at this time. Does it anticipate an immense increase in the amount of mail matter under the high rates of postage which have been adopted, or do conscientious scruples intervene at this late day to prevent the appropriation of the ponches which the contractors employed by the United States Government are using?

In another particular, Mr. REAGAN is strangely remiss. He does not give notice that offers need be made by none but citizens of the C. S. A. Mr. MEMMINGER will not allow any others to subscribe for the new loan, and why should the cormorant contractors of the North be allowed to prey upon that eight millions which the faithful sons of the South are to raise? Can it be that there are no facilities for making mail bags, etc., in the C. S. A.?

The Spirit of Peace—The Problem of American Statesmanship.

It is impossible that any right-thinking or right-feeling man should regard with indifference, with resentment, or with mockery, the movement now in progress in seven Southern States, looking to their complete severance from the Federal Union, and the establishment of a separate sovereignty of their own. How shall we be indifferent when we remember how long we have shared with the people of those States the common dangers, the common interests, and the common glories of a great Government? Their people have been our people, and their God has been our God. Dating from the trying times of the Revolution, we have cherished common memories, revered the same heroes, and struggled side by side, animated by the same ambition, to win an honorable position for our country among the nations of the earth.

During the career of the Federal Union for so nearly a century, one part has never failed the other in any conflict of feeling or interest with the outer world. Differences among ourselves we have had. But they were such as are incident to every free people, and are a necessary condition of social development and advancement. When an outside enemy turned upon us, however, our domestic discords were hushed and subordinated to that national feeling of patriotism that required us to be One before the world. And more than once in our history have the trials, the dangers and afflictions of war obliterated the deep prejudices that years of party rancor had begotten, and united our people in enthusiastic homage of the brave leaders under whose banners our countrymen had been led to victory. There were millions of citizens of the Federal Union in 1845 who vehemently opposed the grounds and the fact of the war with Mexico. But not one who would not have despised himself as a traitor, if his heart had not leaped for joy when news reached him of the glorious gallantry of the American band under Gen. TAYLOR at Buena Vista. Not one who, in the most military nation of Europe, would not have listened unabashed to a recital of the deeds of the greatest captains of the old world, and pointed to Gen. SCOTT'S planting the American flag over the City of Mexico, with an army of only ten thousand at his back, as a feat that would not be outshone in military history.

Thus we have shared common sentiments, been inspired by common enthusiasm, and at the ballot-box, as in the cases of JACKSON and TAYLOR, united in paying common homage to leaders who have given lustre to our arms, and vindicated our position as a first-class nation before the world. And he is a poor philosopher who assumes that these associations, sanctified by the blood that was shed, and animated by the victories that were gained and indelibly written in history, do not at this moment form part of the life and soul of this whole nation, including the seven States that are now wandering in sour discontent from the national fold. Being a part of our country; being *in reality* bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—for there is not perhaps a county in all the Southern Confederacy that has not Northern-born citizens in it who have parents, kindred, friends yet remaining among us—how is it possible that we can feel indifferent to the mad revolution that impends over the people of the Southern States?

And if we cannot be indifferent, much less can we, for the same reasons, be resentful. Our Southern countrymen have grievously erred. They have unhappily listened to the stories of designing men, who wished, by playing upon their prejudices, to unite them for purposes of political power, to be used in their own selfish aggrandizement. For a great many years this trick was successful; but at last the country grew too great for it to be practicable. The South, even when united, could not sustain in power the Democratic dynasty that had so long abused the trust of Government. And then the Southern people were told that the expulsion of the Democratic dynasty from national power was meant for them—*the People.* And as they had unwarily been voting for those Democratic leaders, the charge was plausible enough to deceive them. And if the people, our countrymen and kindred, really believe that they are henceforth to be despised and rejected from the American household, is it surprising that they are angry and rebellious on account of it? They would, indeed, be false to their lineage and the noble history which they share with ourselves, if they could submit without a murmur to deliberate degradation. So far from resenting their natural repugnance, we should be proud of their spirit, and strive the more patiently to win them back from their prejudices and passions.

But if we should not regard our Southern brethren with indifference nor resentment, least of all should we meet them with mockery in their present position. To say the least of it, their pathway is to be strewed with thorns; and if their future be evil and calamitous, let us not have the reproach on our souls that we, who should have acted the part of Christian brothers, have helped to bring ruin upon their heads.

Even if the Confederate States have not to confront the Federal Union as an enemy, they have foes within and without, by sea and by land, in the earth and in the air, that will encompass them closely enough, and harass them sorely enough, to entitle them to the world's commiseration. Already the Comanches, the wolves of the great West, hang along the frontiers of Texas, and press upon the now defenseless settlements; and hundreds and thousands of pioneer families more than decimated by savage butcheries, will soon be fleeing down upon the more populous counties, living upon charity and convulsing the State with panic fears. The robber bands of Northern Mexican States have many years of American contumely and "border ruffian" discipline to redress, and the present civil commotion in Texas will instantly inaugurate their day of retribution. Then, around the entire Gulf which the South has so long regarded as its future Mediterranean, the Confederate States have no friend, but on the contrary, inveterate and vindictive enemies—not powerful to be sure, but nevertheless enemies, that can and will bite like a serpent and sting like an adder.

In Europe all Christendom is armed against Slavery, and Pen, and Press, and Pulpit assail it with a bitterness, a vehemence and determination, that were never aroused against any other human institution. As long as Slavery stood in the American Union as a subordinate interest, tolerated, as the world understood it, because relief from it was impracticable, it felt little of actual pressure from the world's hostility. But when Slavery shall march out among the nations under its own banner, claiming "divine right" to exist, and not only to exist but to advance, to go forth "conquering and to conquer," then will an uproar be heard such as was never before raised in Christendom. The Confederate States will then confront a world in arms.

And the slaves themselves—will no ray of hope ever penetrate their ranks and inspire their hearts with rebellious purposes? They are faithful, we are assured, happy, contented, filial. But now and then instances reach the public of cunning, persistent and heroic attempts on the part of slaves to achieve their freedom. These cases may be comparatively few, but they prove the immortal sentiment of the love of liberty, and teach Southern masters that obedience depends largely on the absence of opportunity and agencies of escape. With the circle of hostile forces drawn closely around the proposed Slavocracy, and no great nation enlisted for its defence, is it likely that slaves will fail to perceive the tremor of the times or to profit by the discovery?

The earth and the air, too, may add horrors to the condition of our brethren in the South. An untimely frost may annihilate their entire year's living. Cotton is their king; *and he has no successor.* When he dies, anarchy reigns. One failure of the cotton crop, one short crop even, in this critical juncture, would overwhelm, in remediless ruin, the boastful Confederacy of the South, and bring our brothers back heart-broken to our doors. Shall we make such return impossible? Or, if the Pestilence be let loose in the Southern savannahs, as it sometimes has been, it may so scourge the people that their hearts will give out all passion, and at the graves of their lost thousands be inspired to seek reconciliation with those whose lives had always before been woven with theirs in the sympathy of mutual love.

With such reflections on the probable future of the people of the Confederate States—involving the safety, well-being and happiness of millions that are so closely bound to us by ties of blood and history—how can we cherish enmity to them or wish to press issues, when we can so well afford to wait, that may lead to their entire estrangement and ultimate utter ruin? The spirit of Christian statesmanship, such as now blesses the world, will find its everlasting glory and reward in averting a calamity now seemingly so imminent.

Health Legislation.

As the legislative hundred days are now rapidly drawing to a close, we beg to ask the conscript fathers of the State, individually and collectively, whether they mean that this City shall be doomed to endure another term of DELAVAN and the cohort of incompetents facetiously known as Board of Health, Health Wardens, Street Inspectors, and what not? It is no use now reciting for the hundredth time the long and ghastly record of official incompetence and neglect. It is needless at this day to tell again of the hecatombs of Christian citizens and innocent children that have been sacrificed during the brief sway of the present City Inspector,—and indeed ever since political influences controlled the office,—or how vastly the interests of the Metropolis have suffered at the hands of so-called sanitary officials, who hold place, but that they may prey upon its plunder and grow rich upon the public ruin. The enormous ratio of mortality during the past year—(1 death to every 35 of the population, or 29 to every 1,000)—the fact that *last week* no less than 17 deaths were officially reported from that fearful epidemic, small-pox, every one of which might have been and ought to have been prevented,—the 13,958 children who last year were consigned to the grave, from which at least a half of them might have been saved, had these Health Officers performed even half their duty,—the chronic filth of the streets, the thousand and one nuisances, the slaughter-houses, soap-factories, stables, garbage and garbage-boxes,—the swill-milk, diseased meats, rotten fruits, adulterated goods of every kind,—the murderous tenement houses, the worse than murderous subterranean dens in which the vast cellar population burrow and rot—the want of drainage, the defective sewerage,—all these, and a hundred more that are unmentionable, are facts patent to every citizen, and unfortunately not to be disproved by the most audacious political partisan. It were equally supererogatory to go over again the unparalleled advantages in point of healthfulness which naturally appertain to this imperial island. Manhattan, in fact, as every Manhattanese knows, is just such an isle as the gods themselves would have chosen as the site for an ideal commercial city, where a million freemen should grow up in moral and physical proportions worthy the republic of which it should be the grand sensorium.

And, yet, under the rule of the hundred and twelve incurable incompetents who glory in supervising our health, we yearly exhibit bills of mortality which not New-Orleans, with its marshes and its Yellow Jack—not Charleston, with its swamps and its internal abominations—which no city on the continent, in fact, can equal.

We care not a penny about any man, or any scheme, or any party, in connection with this vital question. If worthless, ignorant, inefficient men—if gamblers, and policy dealers, and rumsellers and shysters are now the supervisors of the public health, and the practical expounders of that science which is the most abstruse of all sciences and the epitome of them all—sanitary science—they ought certainly to be superseded by men educated, faithful and competent. If vast sums of public money are squandered by them for their own enrichment, it ought certainly to be prevented. If it be, indeed, true—as is asserted by nearly all our medical and scientific men—that from eight to ten thousand lives might be annually saved in this City by proper sanitary measures, every consideration demands that these measures be immediately adopted and carried out.

As for the various bills now before the Legislature, designed to effect reform in this matter, there is probably but one which is urged in good faith, or which has any likelihood of becoming law. It is the bill which has already been before them at two previous sessions, which has been gotten up under the auspices of the leading medical and scientific men of the city, and whose passage has been petitioned for by the Sanitary Association, by nearly all the Life and Health and Fire Insurance Companies, by the various Medical Societies, and by nearly every disinterested citizen who has given a moment's thought to the subject. It is modeled on the health bills of Paris and London, which are now working so admirably in both those cities. It is very complete in its details, providing for the appointment of seven scientific Health Commissioners, who shall have general sanitary supervision in the counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond. They have control of Quarantine regulations, of street-cleaning; they have sanitary control of all buildings, markets, hospitals, &c.; they have the power of inspecting meats and vegetables, of regulating or prohibiting the sale of poisonous, adulterous, or unwholesome drugs, medicines or food; they can compel the purification of cellars; make provision for means of egress in case of fire; provide for drainage; and, indeed, have ample powers over whatever relates to the public health. The bill compacts into a unitary whole all the diverse and conflicting departments which now claim supervision in special or local departments.

In some of the minor details of the bill, as for instance, the limitation of expenditure and the disposal of patronage—revision is, doubtless, yet needed. But, on the whole, the bill is a good one, and such an one as is imperiously demanded by the interests of this City.

As for the nonsense, (which we are ashamed to say has been urged even in the Legislature by members from this City,) that in case the present Inspector and his train-hands should be dispensed with, and the sanitary supervision of the City be placed in proper hands, the Island of New-York will secede from the State and the Union—all we can say is that it is about on a par with secession logic generally, but is not likely to be as effectual here as it has been elsewhere.

MILITARY CENSORSHIP OF THE SECESSION PRESS.—The Charleston *Mercury* is in a peck of trouble. It seceded from the Union to get rid of the North, but the more it secedes, the more seems Northern enterprise to push after, overtake and outstrip it. Certainly the *Mercury* was justified in believing that when the Charlestonians, regardless of expense, had got up a rebellion in their own harbor, the Charleston papers should enjoy the full advantage of every "exciting item" in the history of the bloodless war. Palmetto journalism is suffering not a little under the stoppage of Northern advertising and the refusals of Northern paper-factories and type-foundries to extend their usual credits. What resource, then, was left them but to try the heretofore unessayed experiment of increasing their respective circulations by making their columns more lively?

And this could have been done, the *Mercury* is keenly aware, had the Charleston papers been allowed to publish "the state of the military preparations and defences" of their harbor. But the "military authorities" persistently refused facilities to the local Press, "always urging the importance of silence" as a patriotic duty, so that "the enemy" should be unprepared for the warm welcome in store for them if any attempt were made to reinforce Fort Sumpter. In this military censorship the *Mercury* announces that it "acquiesced," nobly "sacrificing interest from a regard to the public weal." This last and worst weapon of despotism—the suppression of free speech and publication—would appear to have claimed not a groan from the journalistic heart of South Carolina—the Editors, no doubt, compensating themselves mentally for their forced reticence by gloating over an imaginary picture of several unsuspecting vessels carrying the Stars and Stripes at their mast-heads being suddenly blown out of water, and scattered in fragments over the bay, as they attempted to enter the harbor, unsuspicious of mischief, and peacefully intent on carrying reinforcements and supplies to Major ANDERSON.

Let any reader of sensibility, therefore, imagine the feelings of the *Mercury* when obliged to make the announcement that it "republished *as news*" in its own columns "a full description of all the various batteries, with names, numbers of guns, &c., written," as it understands, "by Dr. ———, the self-proclaimed correspondent of that virulent Abolition sheet, the NEW-YORK TIMES!" It is, indeed, a hard necessity—a necessity so cruel that, forgiving the false description of our journal as an "Abolition sheet," we tender to the bruised spirits of our Charleston neighbor the assurance of our most distinguished sympathy. When the *Mercury* asks, "Is this just?" we emphatically answer: "No." When it presses home its grievance against the military censorship by vehemently demanding: "Is this right?" We reply without hesitation—all wrong! It is, we admit, a grievance that "the people of Charleston should have to go to New-York papers to learn facts about their own affairs;" but it is also true that people who embark in such a costly and hazardous amusement as rebellion, must make up their minds in advance to military censorship, military despotism and the eventual loss of all those liberties most prized by American citizens.

OF COURSE HE DOES.—Mr. PATRICK O'CONNOR, an enthusiastic Irishman, who says he went to Charleston to fight on behalf of the new Confederacy, has been disappointed in not getting an appointment from Gov. PICKENS. "His Excellency's wishes in this matter have been frustrated," also, if we may take his statement for evidence of the fact.

But the ambitious PATRICK evidently has hopes of an appointment yet;—for he declares that, "in person and manner," Gov. PICKENS "strikingly reminded him of the great O'CONNELL, whose personal confidence and friendship he had the honor of enjoying." Was there ever an Irishman who came to this country and went into politics, who had *not* the honor of enjoying "the great O'CONNELL'S friendship?" And was there ever a man, at whose hands the ambitious Irishman wished a favor, who did not "strikingly resemble" the great O'CONNELL?

We trust Gov. P. will give Mr. O'CONNOR a high appointment.

A FIELD FOR PHILANTHROPISTS.—The census of the Sandwich Islands for 1860 has just been completed, and the exhibit is as remarkable as it is mournful. In 1853, when the enumeration was last made, the population of the Islands was 71,019, now it is 67,084,—a decrease in seven years of 3,935. The larger part of this diminution has been among the females, of whom there are 2,235 less than there were in 1853, while the decrease in the number of males has been 1,700. But the most remarkable fact of all is that at the present time the natives under twenty years of age number 3,004 less than they did in 1853, while the positive loss of the people, as already stated, has been but 3,935.

Thus it is evident that the most vigorous part of the population is rapidly dying out. The diseases which licentious sailors have introduced into the Islands are doing their work surely and rapidly, defying the sporadic efforts of private benevolence to check their progress. It is perhaps too early to assert that legislation cannot arrest the fate which appears to be remorselessly pursuing the dwellers in this garden of the Pacific, for the measures which have been adopted towards this end were put in force so recently that they can hardly be said to have had a fair trial. If philanthropists wish the next decade to tell a better story for these victims to the vices of civilization, it is time that they forgot sentiments of false delicacy and set themselves to work promptly and energetically.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—In our notice of the Anti-Sunday manifesto of the German Republican Central Committee, we made the incidental remark: "At least one instance came to our knowledge of the expulsion of a member because of his avowed 'Sabbatarian' views." One of the respectable members of that Committee declared the statement to be "entirely incorrect," and "positively asserts that no member has ever been expelled, either because of his avowed Sabbatarian views, or for any other reason whatsoever." This seems very explicit, as it is unquestionably honest. Our statement was *true*, nevertheless. We have before us the letter of the President of the Sixteenth Ward German Republican Committee, dated April 4, 1860, expelling a certain highly respectable gentleman from his seat in that Committee *and from his position as delegate or Commissioner in the Central Republican Committee*, "because of his Sabbatarian views." If Mr. ROBINSON understood us to state that the act of expulsion was taken by the Central Committee itself, his disclaimer is just. We have given the exact data for our statement, which were not at hand at the moment of writing our previous article; and will only add that we have enough of froth and foam and bitterness in our politics, without filling the caldron with lager-beer and its kindred elements of fermentation.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million on the Way to New-York—The Senatorial Question in the California Legislature, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, April 5.

The Pony Express passed here at 6:30 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 23—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 23d, bark *Catalina*, from Matanzas, bringing $70,000 in Mexican coin.

Sailed, 20th, ships *Lookout*, Valparaiso; *Shuley*, Hong Kong; bark *Alina*, Cork. 21st, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama.

Yesterday and the day before there was a fair degree of activity in the jobbing trade, and goods were shipped to the interior in respectable quantities. A brisk rain suspends business to-day. Butter and candles were in moderate requirement at unchanged rates. Lard in fair request, with large sales during the week at improving rates. Sales of No. 2 mackerel at $2 50 per kitt. Late receipts of Costa Rica sugar find sale at 19c.; crushed sugar firmer, and the demand increasing. Foreign wines and brandies without further change. Salt has declined.

Congratulations are universal upon the timely rain, which almost insures another extraordinary yield of cereals. Large sales of Wheat were closed at $1 95@$2 per 100 pounds, but buyers have temporarily withdrawn from the market, having contracted for more than they have tonnage for shipment. The market, therefore, closes flat and dull, with large offerings, and a general disposition to sell at the current rates. The market for Oats and Barley was decidedly dull, until within a day or two. Since then an active export demand for Barley is noticeable; sales 7,000 sacks good brewing for New-York at 95c@$1 per 100 pounds.

The Senatorial election, which was briefly telegraphed to overtake the last Pony Express, was brought about under extraordinary circumstances. On the night preceding the election, the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, favorable to reorganizing the Democratic Party as formerly existing, agreed to hold another Senatorial caucus. All the Breckinridge, and a large minority of the Douglas members were present. The prominent candidates before the caucus were Messrs. DENVER, WELLER, and NUGENT. The Breckinridge men preferred WELLER, but could get no Douglasites to support him. The next choice was NUGENT, the Douglasites claiming that his election would attach the Irish voters to reorganize the Democracy. On this theory, NUGENT was nominated over DENVER and WELLER. After the nomination, Mr. NUGENT was called upon, and made an indiscreet speech, strongly sympathizing with the seceded States. This speech aroused vigorous opposition to the new candidate, some Douglas members in the caucus declining to abide by the nomination. The Republican members of the Legislature who had previously declined to support any Douglas Democrat, now resolved to vote for any Union man to defeat NUGENT. When the Joint Convention reassembled on the 20th, the first ballot showed 45 votes for NUGENT, 30 for McDOUGALL, 21 for the Republican candidate and the balance scattering. The second ballot resulted about the same. During the progress of the third ballot, the Republicans and scattering votes commenced concentrating on McDOUGALL, amid a scene of the wildest excitement, which continued until the President announced from the Clerk's tally the election of McDOUGALL by 56 out of 111 votes, and declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*. On thus showing McDOUGALL received his certificate of election. A subsequent examination of the Clerk's record disclosed the fact that 113 votes were cast, two scattering votes not having been counted. It is admitted on all hands that this mistake occurred, and that McDOUGALL falls one short of a majority, but opinion is divided whether the Clerk's mistake can be corrected so as to invalidate the election. It is generally admitted that had the mistake been discovered before the Convention adjourned, another ballot would easily have elected McDOUGALL.

The Senate yesterday voted to consider that no election has taken place, and passed a resolution to go into a new Joint Convention if the Assembly concurs. It is supposed that McDOUGALL will resubmit his name, in which case it is apparent that he will get such a majority as to make his election doubly sure.

LATER.—The Assembly this afternoon rejected the Senate resolution for a new joint Senatorial Convention by a nearly NEW unanimous vote.

The Pony Express arrived in Carson Valley to-day, with St. Louis dates *via* Fort Kearney, of the 12th inst. The news is considered favorable to the preservation of peace between the North and the South.

The Breckenridge State Central Committee is in session at Sacramento, but has done nothing yet.

Large cargoes of silver ore continue to arrive at San Francisco from the Washoe, Esmeralda and Cozo mines.

The Mount Diable coal mines are pronounced by Prof. WHITNEY, State Geologist, of apparently exhaustless extent. The coal is suitable for manufacturing, steamboat and household purposes, and can be mined at $4 per ton.

A fire at a bay-yard, near Folsom-street wharf, on the 21st, caused from $12,000 to $20,000 loss.

LOS ANGELES, Friday, March 22—9 P. M.

The Overland Mail stage from St. Louis, with two passengers, left here at 7 o'clock this morning.

MATIAS MORENO, with 200 men, has landed in the lower country, Lower California, and upset the Ospassa Government. It is reported that a fight had taken place, in which a few men were killed and several wounded.

List of passengers per *Golden Age*:

Mrs. Judge McAllister and servant, Mrs. Cutter McAllister, children and servant, Mrs. J. E. Haven, 2 children and servant, Capt. C. P. Patterson and family, Mrs. Jas. G. Dow and daughter, Mrs. G. C. Van Bokkelen, two children and servant, W. H. Brigham and family, Lieut. Sturgeon, U. S. N., Lieut. Wise, U. S. N., Lieut. Vanderbilt, U. S. A., Henry B. Hubbard, W. D. Powell, Jas Cunningham, James, E. Ratcliffe, A. H. Tilden, H. H. Cohen, Miss M. E. Mueford, H. S. Austin and wife, Mrs. H. Soule, Mrs. Hasbrook, Mrs. Smith, A. J. Chase and family, G. F. Smith and wife, G. H. Cronette and family, E. Stribbling and family, J. Balchet and family, J. H. Wade and family, Mr. Frienden and family, J. A. Roack and family, Rev. G. S. Phillips and family, Mrs. Silas Dibson and child and servant, L. D. Hegremans, G. Mitcharer, A. B. Smith, E. H. Workman, Jas. L. Dubois, C. Schultz, Moses Weeks, B. A. Fair, H. W. Comer,

[illegible] R. Creighton, A. T. Cooper, [illegible] Rhodes, [illegible] Mad. Schmidtzer, Mrs. A. [illegible], Mrs. Belknap and infant, Mrs. W. H. More, [illegible], Mrs. Brown, A. A. Smith and [illegible] D. W. Seago and family, Jacob Kuhne, H. [illegible], S. Daniels, E. Reuben, E. Reuben, Jr., H. Crapellier, Lieut Geminal, M. W. Dodge, E. G. Newton, Mrs. Clashett and family, Thomas Thompson, Thos. Pearson, and 140 others.

The treasure list is as follows:

[illegible] & [illegible]		Parrott & Co....	39,922 63
[illegible]	$200,000 00	J. Seligman & Co.	38,500 00
[illegible]	111,225 79	Crosby & Dobble	20,000 00
[illegible]	98,000 00	Reynolds, Reid & Co....	39,000 00
[illegible]	80,000 00		
[illegible]	78,000 00	G. Hawes & Co..	33,000 00
[illegible]	67,913 15	Flint, Peabody & Co.....	18,000 00
[illegible]	51,600 00	Edw. H. Parker.	12,000 00
[illegible] & Co.	44,250 00	J B Thomas...	8,920 00
[illegible]	44,000 00	Adalsdeper&Brs.	8,316 97
[illegible] & Co.	43,050 00	A. A. Lawton,	4,553 87
[illegible] Great		Kerby, Byrne&Co	4,560 00
[illegible]	43,000 00	And other ship'rs	36,195 67
[illegible]			$1,112,847 74

Parade in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Friday, April 5.

The steamboat men parade, last night, in honor of D. G. TAYLOR, was the most brilliant [illegible] ever seen in St. Louis. About thirty yawls, mounted on wheels, profusely decorated with lanterns and transparencies, together with a large number of omnibuses, carriages, horsemen, and citizens afoot were in the procession, and the streets densely thronged with enthusiastic spectators. The *Republican* and *Herald* printing-offices, and a great many private dwellings were brilliantly illuminated, and the display of torches, pyrotechnics and bonfires was very fine. A salute of 150 guns was fired in the evening.

Failures and Suspensions.

Boston, Friday, April 5.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes in the United States gives 13 failures and suspensions in New-York, five in Boston, four in Philadelphia, seven in Baltimore, four in Cincinnati, two in St. Louis, and thirteen in other places. Total, 48 for the week.

Seizure for Violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws.

Norfolk, Friday, April 5.

The schooner *Lucy R. Warren*, of Baltimore, was seized in Hampton Roads to-day for violation of the inspection laws. She is in custody of the City Sergeant.

Election of United States Senators for Kansas.

Atchison, Friday, April 5.

Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy were elected United States Senators yesterday afternoon, by a small majority.

The Last Chicago Slave Case.

Chicago, Friday, April 5.

The fugitive slaves taken from this city Wednesday morning were examined before Commissioner Coleman, at Springfield, yesterday. The proof that they were fugitives was clear and indisputable, and they were accordingly delivered to their owners. They were taken to St. Louis on the evening train.

Navigation of the Lakes.

Chicago, Friday, April 5.

The steam-tug *McQueen*, sent from here a week since, for the purpose of examining the condition of the Straits, returned last night, having reached Waugoshance light-tower, 25 miles west from Mackinaw. She reports that the ice is still 10 inches thick with 12 inches of snow. The report is considered very favorable by those looking for the early opening of navigation.

Murder in the Bowery.

A man named Hogan, residing in Twelfth-street, was shot this morning about 1½ o'clock, and instantly killed at the coffee and cake saloon under the old Bunch Hotel, at No. 36 Bowery, by Rem. McManus, one of the "Bowery Boys."

The deed was committed without the slightest provocation. The murderer was shortly afterward arrested.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The gentlemen engaged in canvassing the votes cast for officers of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, concluded their arduous labors at about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, when they announced that the following-named gentlemen had been elected: President—James H. Frothingham, Regular. Vice-President—James Thorne, Independent. Corresponding Secretary—Edwin Underhill, Ind. Recording Secretary—Paul Worth, Reg. Treasurer—James Howe, Jr., Ind. Directors—Albert C. Woodruff, Ind.; Joseph B. Leggett, Ind.; Thomas H. Shankland, Ind.; Alexander E. Orr, Ind.; John S. Stanton, Ind.; John J. Hannah, on both tickets: George C. Robinson, Reg.: Richard H. Tucker, Reg.: Theodore E. Smith, Reg Inspectors—Rufus B. Cowing, Reg.; William S Wallace, Reg.; William Sherer, Ind.

"Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel.—Among the institutions for the cure of Chronic Diseases that baffle the application of all ordinary remedies, and the skill of the most scientific Physicians, there is no cure that stands higher than the Round Hill Water Cure Establishment, at Northampton, Mass. No Summer resort surpasses it in loveliness and in all the resources calculated to gratify the tastes and promote the comfort of visitors."—*St. Louis Republican.*

Rogers & Raymond,

determined to shape their business policy to suit the CRISIS,

commence, with the introduction of their extensive stock of Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTH AND BOYS,

A GENERAL REDUCTION

will be found in every department. They are

RESOLVED TO SELL

the finest Grant and fashionable fabrics, embracing the [illegible] styles, and cut and made by the most accomplished workmen,

WITH OR WITHOUT A PROFIT!

and the public are cordially invited to call and see how the pledge is fulfilled.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE, by [illegible] MARSH, of the well-known house of [illegible], No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. [illegible], devotes special attention to the surgical [illegible] of the Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for [illegible]; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for deformities. A lady in attendance.

Serious Incident.—The other day a gentlemen [illegible] at the hat of another until the latter lost patience and asked if anything peculiar in it excited his [illegible]. "Yes," was the reply, "it is remarkably [illegible] and reminds me of my long-lost brother. Do [illegible] your Hats of KNOX?—KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, [illegible] Fulton-st.," was excitedly asked. "I [illegible] you are my long-lost brother." The scene [illegible].

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Kellogg's

SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS

For Gents and Youths in all their variety. Just opened RICH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO. 351 CANAL-ST.

Dress Hats for Gentlemen.—LEARY & CO.'S [illegible] have now ready the Spring styles, and would call attention of their friends and the public to the [illegible] beauty of their hats. HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Gentlemen's Spring Hat.—ESPENSCHIED, No. [illegible]-st., celebrated equally for the superior quality of his hats, and for his artistic skill in fitting the [illegible] and style of dress of each individual wearer, is prepared to serve his friends and the public.

[illegible]'s Hair Restorative will Cause Hair to grow on bald heads, restore gray hair to its original color, and prevent the hair from falling off. For sale at [illegible] 21 Fulton-st., No. 198 Broadway, and by Druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 369 Broadway.

The Studio of the Artist Hatter is open for the sale of the Spring style of Gentlemen's Dress Hats.

TERRY, Hatter, No. 397 Broadway, second door from Walker st.

Barrett's Trichogenous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

[illegible] & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room. American Papers kept on file. Every information [illegible] to Americans. Register kept of American [illegible] London. No. 10 Strand, London, England.

To Rent and For Sale,

Singer & Wilson and Grover & Baker Sewing Machines (MAW) at the New-York Sewing Machine Exchange, V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 496 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At greatly reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved [illegible], new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 839 Broadway.

Cure for Inebriates, Cleveland, Ohio.—Free from Alcohol or Opium send for a circular [illegible] information.

T. T. SHELTZ, M. D., Proprietor.

[illegible]'s new invented Wigs and Toupees [illegible] perfection of art. Call and see them [illegible] or send for a measure card.

[illegible] Hatter in New-York who Retails [illegible] his own manufacture, is BENJ. CHEHID, [illegible] Nassau-st.

Spring Clothing.—We call the attention of MEN who are about purchasing their Spring Clothing, to our assortment of Business Coats, Vests and Pants and SPRING OVERCOATS.

Our assortment of BOYS', YOUTHS' and YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING, adapted to the present and coming season, was never as desirable and complete as now.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 507 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Trees and Plants

AT

PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

Catalogues can be found, and orders left at H. B. LANE'S No. 37 Park-row.

Moffat's Life Pills.—For costiveness, bilious and sick headache, giddiness, dizziness, nervous headache, heartburn and loss of appetite, these pills will be found a sure remedy.

MOFFAT'S PHENIX BITTERS

will be found equally efficacious in cases of dyspepsia, pain and oppression after meals, weakness of the digestive organs, and of the system generally, and nervous diseases in the female sex.

Prepared by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.

A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Shirts made to order from measure.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Donohoe—Blain.—In this City, on Thursday, April 4, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. M. Driscoll, S. J., Joseph A. Donohoe, of San Francisco, to Emilie, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Blain, of this City.

Ketcham—Kelly.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 27, by the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Mr. John S. Ketcham to Miss Mary Kelly, both of this City.

Knox—Jenny.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, by Rev. C. A. Lippincott, Mr. Theodore H. Knox to Miss Adalaida S., daughter of E. H. Jenney, both of this City.

Ross—Rachav.—In this City, on Thursday, April 4, at Grace Church, by Rev. Thos H. Taylor, D. D., David Alexander Ross, of Montreal, C. E., to Julia H., daughter of the late John A. F. Rachan.

Wyckoff—Underhill.—At Harrison, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 3, Oliver Cromwell, to 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, Westchester County. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Payne.—At Amityville, L. I., on Thursday, April 4, Joseph R. Payne, aged 32 years and 5 months.

Haughwout.—At Granville, N. J., on Tuesday, April 2, Matthias Haughwout, formerly of Staten Island, in the 71st year of his age.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Collord.—In Pittsburgh, Penn., on Thursday, April 4, Mrs. Mary Collord, widow of the late Rev. James Collord, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, George W. Collord, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, No. 61 7th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Niles.—At Castroville, Medina County, Texas, on Tuesday morning, March 12, William W. Niles, formerly of this City, in the 30th year of his age.

DIED.

Yardley.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 4, after a short illness, Wm. W. Yardley, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of Antonia C. Martinez, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 West 22d-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Blancard.—In this City, on Thursday, April 4, Mariana, relict of the late Louis Blancard, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 312 4th-av.

Hunt.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 3, Hannah Ann, daughter of Frederick G. and Sarah Hunt, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 7, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 56 9th av.

Smith.—In this City, on Friday, April 5, of scarlet fever, Fannie, youngest daughter of John I. and Mary Smith, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father No. 70 2d-av.

Slover.—In this City, on Friday, April 5, after a lingering illness, Jane, wife of Abraham A. Slover.

Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, 86th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Pratt.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 4, after a short illness, Rev. Edward Pratt, City Tract Missionary, in the Third and Fifth Wards, in the 55th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Wrentham, Mass., for interment

Benjamin.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, April 4, of scarlet fever, Ada Elisabeth, youngest daughter of Madison and Annie E. Benjamin, aged 18 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 85 2d-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment.

Davenport.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 3, John Forbes Davenport, Jr., second son of John F. Davenport, and grandson of the late John Davenport, of the Island Bermuda, aged 24 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 221 Degraw st., on Sunday next the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

McCune.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, April 4, William J., only son of William and Rachel McCune, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 195 Washington-st., Hoboken.

Corlies.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday morning, April 3, Phœbe, widow of the late Benjamin Corlies, formerly of this City, in the 83d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, George Corlies, at Poughkeepsie, this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

Cromwell.—In Mott Haven, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 3, Oliver Cromwell, in 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, Westchester County. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

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Niles.—At Castroville, Medina County, Texas, on Tuesday morning, March 12, William W. Niles, formerly of this City, in the 30th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale

At the Agency, No. 164

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,

OF THE LEGALIZED

LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

OF THE

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE

LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 213, April 5, 1861.

48, 16, 15, 6, 19, 4, 2, 56, 67, 34, 66, 9.

Class No. 214, April 5, 1861.

19, 73, 65, 35, 70, 71, 53, 43, 33, 12, 4, 24, 39.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 5, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

$100,000 IN FURNITURE

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole

AT RETAIL, AT COST,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

At either of our three stores.

No. 87 Bowery,

No. 141 Pearl-st., and at

No. 141 Bowery.

ALL THE CITY NEWS OF SATURDAY NIGHT!

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

Is the only City newspaper that contains

FULL AND GRAPHIC REPORTS

Every Sunday Morning of

THE GREAT LOCAL EVENTS

Now transpiring in our City and vicinity

UP TO THE VERY HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

The circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds that of any other Sunday journal in the world. Advertisements must be handed in by 9 o'clock Saturday evening. Offices, Nos. 113 Fulton-st.; and 48 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK

KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.

Chas. H. Marshall,	Seth B. Hunt,	R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum,	G. C. Bronson,	Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord,	Daniel Drew,	J. S. Wadsworth.

Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 26 Cooper Institute.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief will instantly stop the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c.

Radway & Co.'s Principal Office, No. 32 John-st., New-York City.

R. R. Remedies [illegible] by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

1861. AT GENIN'S, 1861.

NO. 513 BROADWAY,

YOU CAN FIND:

Hats for walking, riding, driving;
Hats dull faces look alive in;
Hats for youths, light, airy, dashing;
Hats for men of taste and fashion;
Hats for features bright and jolly;
Hats for faces melancholy;
Hats for figures broad and burly;
Hats for straight hair or for curly;
Hats for traveling, shooting, sailing;
Hats rain-proof in storms unfailing;
Hats for Spring, twelve styles together;
Hats for every kind of weather;
Hats of silk, felt, straw and beaver;
Hats that *almost* wear forever;
Hats for spas and watering places;
Hats of styles to wear at races;
Hats with which a room to enter;
Hats for scenes of wild adventure;
Hats of many shapes uncommon;
Hats admired by every woman;
Hats to stand all kinds of mauling;
Hats distinct for every calling;
Hats light, pliable and elastic;
Hats less flexible and plastic;
Hats of quiet styles for pastors;
Hats round-crowned—your *knowing* castors;
Hats to suit each race and nation;
Hats unmatched for ventilation;
Hats for young men and for children;
Hats of beauty quite bewildering;
Hats that boys and misses sigh for;
Hats, in fact that babies cry for;
Hats for soldiers, hats for sailors;
Hats that grace the work of tailors;
Hats at THREE, FOUR and FIVE dollars;
Fit for gentlemen and scholars.

It would be easy enough to continue the list through a column, but a longer catalogue seems unnecessary.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

NED BUNTLINE AGAIN IN

HARNESS.

After several months of retirement, during which the great Magician of the Pen has been busily engaged in gathering facts connected with an exposure of certain "Mysteries," of great public interest to the citizens of New-York, and which have required the unceasing vigilance of a corps of special agents, acting under his direction, to ferret out, NED BUNTLINE once more presents himself to his hosts of admirers, confident that the result of his recent labors in a high and holy cause will be duly appreciated by his numerous friends.

The new work, which has thus required so much research and labor, and which is replete with the most powerful interest, from the first line to the end, is entitled

THE DEATH MYSTERY;
A CRIMSON TALE
OF
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,

will be published in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

FOR APRIL 20,

READY AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES

AT NOON, ON MONDAY NEXT.

NOTE FROM THE AUTHOR.

Eagle's Nest, March 28, 1861.

Messrs. Cauldwell, Southworth & Whitney:

I have no hesitation in saying, and you may, if you choose, so announce the fact, that the story of THE DEATH MYSTERY surpasses, in interest and faithful development of living character, any work that I have ever written. In it I have striven to unmask the hypocrites of society, to expose the criminals whose money enables them to evade the law, and to vindicate the holy cause of right and justice. I have in no previous effort ever striven so earnestly to edify and instruct the public. As ever, yours,

NED BUNTLINE.

Who can doubt that such a work, by so popular and competent an author, will be read by every man, woman and child who can secure it?

"MONEY AND BLOOD—MONEY AND BLOOD!"

Strange words to come from the lips of a beautiful woman. From one whose rare, imperial beauty accorded well with the luxuriant surroundings which encircled her. From one whose face expressed intelligence, whose look was gentle, whose voice only was low and husky, as if it rose from some choking passion in her bosom.

"The ooe to give me power over law and man—the other to quench—no, not to quench, but to assuage—my thirst for revenge! Wronged by man—accursed man!—what should I live for but money and blood—money and blood?"

And she who uttered these words in the parlor of as fine a house as could be seen in Upper New-York, rose from a velvet cushioned sofa, and paced nervously to and fro over the Brussels carpet, with a noiseless step. She was apparently not over twenty, or twenty-two or three years of age, tall, superbly formed and finely featured. Her rather pale face looked yet the more white because she was dressed in black. There was a single band of velvet bound about her heavy black hair, and in its centre, over her forehead, gleamed a large eye-shaped ruby, so brilliant that it seemed like living fire. But even as bright was the fire which centred in her great black eyes, as her thoughts seemed to intensify into excitement. And a color, not like a blush or the crimson glow of pleasure, came out on her cheek. It was dark—almost to a purple hue—as if fierce blood burned there.

"Supposed to be a wealthy widow," she continued, as she paced along the richly furnished room, "with a few only to know me, and they too fearful of my power and my will ever to disobey me, here, in this vast metropolis, I can satisfy my wildest desires—can overshadow many a sunny spot—can make death my playmate and my servant. And no law can reach me; for I will shield myself with gold and with mystery!"

A light knock at the door interrupted the strange soliloquy.

Such is the thrilling opening of NED BUNTLINE'S great local story of "THE DEATH MYSTERY; A Crimson Tale of Life in New-York," which will be published in the NEW-YORK MERCURY at noon on MONDAY NEXT.

A tale of more intense interest, or one comprising a greater variety of interesting characters, revealing the lights and shadows of real life in the Metropolis, was never published.

NED BUNTLINE

has no rival in depicting New-York life, as those who purchase

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,

issued at noon on Monday, will candidly admit.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY will be for sale on MONDAY, at noon, by all News Agents in New-York, Brooklyn and the suburbs.

A NEW STORE.

No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Branch of RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

E. V. RUSHTON

Has much pleasure in inviting notice to his new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Family Medicines, French and English Pomatums, Cosmetics, Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, and a variety of fine Perfumes. Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles and other fine goods appertaining to this branch of the business.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALTRHEUM, &c.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of those diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

GROWING PAINS AND ACHES.—CHILDREN so troubled get instant relief by using BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Sold by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway, and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

BANK CARD.

The alarming progress made by burglars, as shown by the ingenuity and mechanical skill with which their implements are constructed and their burglaries committed, as exhibited by recent deeply laid and successful schemes, calls upon *Bank Officers and Bankers* to seek the securities best adapted to protect their valuables.

The undersigned having used Lillia's Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes and Locks, are fully of the opinion that they are valuable improvements, and as such we cheerfully recommend them to the public.

New-York, April 4, 1861.

George D. Lyman, Clearing-House.
E. W. Dunham, President Corn Ex. Bank.
Edward Haight, President Bank of Commonwealth.
H. Bloyenbugh, President Nassau Bank.
A. Masterton, Cashier Manuf. & Merchants' Bank.
Wm. L. Jenkins, Cashier Bank of America.
B. Murray, Cashier American Exchange Bank.
F. D. Tappen, Cashier National Bank.
A. Parkhurst, Cashier St. Nicholas Bank.
E. J. Blake, Cashier Mercantile Bank.
A. S. Frazee, Cashier Seventh Ward Bank.
R. H. Haydock, Cashier Fulton Bank.
S. J. Dennis, Wisconsin Bank Agent.
G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William st.
Atwood & Co., No. 104 Broadway.
Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.
Read, Dalmel & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.
Gwynne & Day, No. 12 Wall-st.
H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st.
Kirtland & Co., No. 24 Pine-st.
A. J. Foster, No. 267 Pearl-st.
Meigs & Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place.

I would invite the attention of those interested to a large assortment of Lillie's Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes, and Howe's Standard Ball-bearing Scales; also, to a large number of second-hand Safes and Scales of other makers, taken in part pay for Lillie's Safes and Howe's Scales.

WALTER K. HOWE,

No. 205 Broadway, first block below Astor House.

DR. PHILLIPS, LATE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN to Westminster Hospital, London, devotes his attention especially to the causes, consequences, and treatment of strictures, and to the diseases of women and children. Offices No. 831 Broadway, above 12th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of April, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

A NEW AND THRILLING STORY

BY

NED BUNTLINE,

ENTITLED

THE DEATH MYSTERY:

A

CRIMSON TALE

OF

LIFE IN NEW-YORK,

WILL COMMENCE IN NEXT WEEK'S

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

☞ Send in your orders immediately.

NEW-YORK

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,

AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET,

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,

PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,

PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,

MACHINERY OILS.

DEPOT,

COZZENS & CO., No. 80 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM

OF

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

PURCHASED FROM THE ASSIGNEE

FOR CASH,

Containing a full variety of

STAPLE GOODS,

And about

500 CASES OF WAMSUTTA

AND

AMOSKEAG PRINTS.

And over

1,000 PACKAGES OF DOMESTIC COTTONS,

is now ready for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES,

FOR CASH,

AND ON SHORT CREDIT, BY

BLISS & WHEELOCK,

No. 390 Broadway,

Between White and Walker sts.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. B to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS,

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $16, $14, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,

No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE SEVEN STAR SISTERS,

NOW AT

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

purchased their stage and drawing-room ornaments at the

EMPIRE ONE DOLLAR JEWELRY

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 659 BROADWAY,

Opposite Bond-st.,

SIGN OF THE LADY IN THE WINDOW.

which accounts for the extraordinary success they have had during the present season. All those who would have success attend them should go and do likewise.

This magnificent stock, comprising a large and varied selection of elegant and recherche patterns of Foreign and American Jewelry, such as is usually sold at from EIGHT TO FORTY DOLLARS,

we give purchasers their choice FOR ONE DOLLAR.

TAKE NOTICE.

A lady's Cameo set	for	$1 00
A lady's Jet Set	for	1 00
A lady's Lava Set	for	1 00
A lady's Onyx Set	for	1 00
A lady's Coral Set	for	1 00
A lady's Enameled Set	for	1 00
A lady's Carbuncle Set	for	1 00
A lady's Garnet Set	for	1 00
A first-rate Vest Chain	for	1 00
A good Guard Chain	for	1 00
A lady's Chatelaine Chain	for	1 00
A lady's Neck Chain	for	1 00
A lady's Necklace	for	1 00
A 14-karat Gold Pen and Silver Holder	for	1 00
A countinghouse Pen and Holder	for	1 00
A gold Pencil	for	1 00
A gold Ring	for	1 00
A set of gold Bosom Studs	for	1 00
A pair of gold Sleeve Buttons	for	1 00
A gold Pen and Holder	for	1 00
A gold Scarf Pin	for	1 00
A gold Pin	for	1 00
A gold Toothpick	for	1 00
A set of gold Jewelry, all kinds	for	1 00
A set of silver-plated Table Spoons	for	1 00
A set of silver plated Tea Spoons	for	1 00
A set of silver-plated Forks	for	1 00
A silver-plated Salt Stand	for	1 00
A set of silver plated Knives	for	1 00
A silver-plated Mug, engraved	for	1 00
A silver-plated Spoon Cup	for	1 00
A silver-plated Wine Cup, gold-lined	for	1 00
A gold-band Bracelet	for	1 00
A miniature Bracelet	for	1 00
A Hook Bracelet	for	1 00
A coral Bracelet	for	1 00
A cluster Bracelet	for	1 00
An enameled Bracelet	for	1 00
A pair of Armlets	for	1 00
A splendid assortment	for	1 00
And take your choice	for	1 00
And take your pick	for	1 00
And anything you want	for	1 00
And no rogue's gold here	for	1 00
And no Galvanized stuff sold here	for	1 00
All our goods are genuine	for	1 00
All our goods are Gold or Plated	for	1 00
All our goods are A No. 1	for	1 00
Ask customers who have bought	for	1 00
Ask Jewelers who have bought	for	1 00
Ask your friends who have bought	for	1 00
Ask our Bogus Imitators	for	1 00
Ask the public	for	1 00
G. W. Hill sells good Jewelry	for	1 00
G. W. Hill does not humbug	for	1 00
G. W. Hill is known as A No. 1	for	1 00
G. W. Hill is the original	for	1 00
G. W. Hill sells no Bogus Goods	for	1 00
G. W. Hill "deals on the square"	for	1 00
The ladies are blessing us	for	1 00
Jewelers are cursing us	for	1 00
Gentlemen are greeting us	with	1 00
Jewelers are howling us	with	1 00
Children are laughing about the $1 store, Jewelers are crying about the $1 store.		
Poor fellows, these Jewelers	for	1 00
We pity them indeed	for	1 00
These old fogy Jewelers	for	1 00
Are making a terrible fuss	about	1 00

Together with a splendid assortment of Pins, Rings, Pencils, Pens, Thimbles, Watch Keys, Lockets, Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Charms, Armlets, Emblems, Grosses, Ear-rings, Belt Slides, Chain Pins, Ribbon Slides, Toothpicks, Pen Holders, Eye Glasses, Enameled Grosses, and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention, such as are usually kept in a first-class jewelry establishment, any article of which you can have your choice of for $1.

We invite ladies, and the public generally, to call and examine our splendid stock, as we can assure them such bargains will be offered but for a limited period. Orders from the trade throughout the country most respectfully solicited.

EMPIRE ONE-DOLLAR ESTABLISHMENT.

Any of the above articles will be sent by mail on receipt of $1, and 12 cents for postage, with the exception of silver plated goods, such as Spoons, Forks, Mugs, Cups, &c., on which the postage is 25 cents. Address G. W. HILL, Manufacturers' Agent, No. 659 Broadway, New-York.

COLDS! COUGHS!!

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in its beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Ice Pitchers, $6 to $10; Coffee Urns, $9 to $15; Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; Cake Ba

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES T. HAMM, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 8 and 9,

At 10 o'clock,

AT THE CARPET STORE,

Nos. 369 and 371 Canal-st., near Broadway.

J. W. DIMICK

Will offer his entire wholesale stock of English and American Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., at auction. Any quantity of yards will be cut that purchasers require; Carpets are offered at retail at the wholesale price, except on auction days, when purchasers make the price.

JOHN K. GARRET, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 10,

at 12 o'clock M.,

at No. 498 BROADWAY.

THE LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

TILTON, WORRALL & MACY,

Consisting of

Carriages, rockaways, top and no top buggies, trotting and Concord buggies, carryall wagons, express wagons, together with an assortment of harness.

Catalogues ready on Tuesday. Vehicles packed and shipped if desired, on moderate terms.

A. C. TURVIS, Auctioneer,

Office No. 136 Broadway.

POSITIVE SALE OF

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,

Being the Balance of Stock of the old-established house Late C. J. SCHMITT, No. 808 Broadway.

A. C. TURVIS will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the above warerooms, the Balance of stock of Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Furniture. The reputation of the manufacturer of this stock is a sufficient guarantee of its quality. Every article being warranted of the best class as to materials and workmanship. It will be sold without limitation, for CASH, to close the estate.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 32 Bond-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suites, in green and gold, brocatel, hair-cloth, and velvet; rosewood marble-top centre-table; reception-chairs, in satin brocatel; French bedsteads, marble-top bureau, pier-glasses, etageres, wardrobes, &c.; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; oil-cloths, &c.; together with an assortment of china and glassware. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-street.

KEWIN & DICKERMAN, Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF THE ENTIRE CONIENTS OF A FIRST CLASS LIVERY STABLE IN THE CITY OF ALBANY.—KEWIN & DICKERMAN will commence selling, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the stables of the late W. F. Sleeman, No. 78 Maiden-lane, Albany, the entire stock contained in said stables, consisting of the largest and finest stock of horses, baronches, caleches, close coaches; charlotees, top BUGGY wagons, four-horse sleighs, double sleighs, pony cutters, single cutters, robes, blankets, bells, whips, stable utensils, &c., ever offered at auction in Albany. The stock of horses comprise some of the fastest and the most stylish horses in the city. The stable and stock is well known to the public throughout the State, who visit Albany, as being one of the best stocked livery stables in the State. Among the list of articles will be found the magnificent hearse, which was built to order at a cost of $900. Private gentlemen wishing a fine turnout, or livery men wishing to add to their stock, will find it to their interest to attend this sale. The stock must all be sold, and without reserve.

Catalogues of the sale containing a correct list of all the stock to be sold will be ready for distribution on Monday, April 1. Persons out of the City of Albany can have a catalogue sent to them by addressing Kewin & Dickerman, Auctioneers, Excelsior Salesrooms, No. 92 State-st., Albany.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $100, cash; all sums over $100 and over, 25 per cent down at the time of sale, and the balance to remain on good approved paper for four months. Sale positive. By order of

MARIA SLAUSON, } Administrators.
JAMES COATES, }

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.—The entire furniture of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, lace window curtains and cornices, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chamber crockery; dining-room furniture, in oak and black walnut, buffets, extension tables and chairs; superb French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, with slabs and brackets; all cloth, stair carpets and stair rods, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in velvet, brocatel and satin, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm chairs reception chairs, sewing chairs, ottomans and lounges, secretary book-cases and writing tables; hat-rack and hall furniture, mats, rugs and druggets. Also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, refrigerators and garden tools; also, 4 pianos and 3 sewing machines.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood suite, covered in crimson reps, six pieces; two mahogany book-cases, ornamented bedroom suite, mahogany reception chairs, oak do., in green enamel; Bombay hair mattresses, mahogany and black walnut tete-a-tetes, in hair cloth; arm chairs, rockers, cane-seat arm chairs, gilt-frame pier mirrors, oak refrigerators, black walnut office desks, oak library tables, counters, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

B. A. CHITTON, Auctioneer.

A SNUG, WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY English basement brick house, in Williamsburgh, (Greenpoint, L. I.,) at auction, to be sold by COLE & CHILTON, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

The three-story brick house and lot No. 142 South 9th-st., N. W. corner of 6th-st. The house is in good order, rooms and hall handsomely papered, containing nine rooms, besides closets and pantries, marble mantles in first and second stories, grates, gas and gas fixtures, folding-doors, full gewood water-grange in kitchen, and good cellar. Iron railing in front, grass-plat, &c. For terms and particulars, and permission to see the house, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a brown Indian saddle pony, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind, has been used by a boy 12 years old for the last year, and is now sold only on account of the family going abroad. Also saddle and bridle complete.

ALSO,

a beautiful jagger wagon, pole, shafts, patent axles, &c.

ALSO,

a surrel mare, 8 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, a splendid saddle beast, and a first-rate traveler.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of bay horses 15½ hands high, long tails, believed to be perfectly sound, and warranted kind in all harness; one of them an excellent saddle horse; are a very desirable and gentle team of family horses. Also, an excellent double Brougham carriage, shifting front, seats six persons, made to order, and nearly new, in fine condition; cost $900. Also, a set of double, silver-plated, mounted harness made to order.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SEWING MACHINES.—THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, two family sewing machines, made by Wheeler & Wilson, entirely new, and warranted in perfect order.

ALSO,

A Bartholf family sewing machine, warranted for one year. The above machines are to be sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, three rosewood piano-fortes, City made, and two mahogany do., all in fine order. One of the above, in rosewood, is a fine overstrung instrument, by one of the best City makers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR friends that they are prepared to give their personal attention to sales of furniture, &c., at the residence of families breaking up housekeeping, or at their commodious salesrooms and galleries, opposite the Post-office.

J. H. BEASLY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, clocks, kitchenware, &c. JAMES BREWSTER, Attorney.

AT AUCTION—A FINE FARM OF 108 ACRES, 31 miles from New-York, on Long Island, will be sold April 13, at 10 o'clock. For particulars, apply to WM. A. SINGER, No. 254 Delancey-st.

R. B. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 502 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM IN VIRGINIA FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—It is nine miles from Washington and Alexandria, and one mile from railroad depot, village, churches and schools. It contains 250 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation and 100 are in heavy timber; it is well watered; has fine orchards and good improvements, and is perfectly healthy. For particulars apply to CHARLES HASKINS, Architect, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 19.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 20 miles from Jersey City, half mile from Closter depot, of the Northern Railroad, containing 100 acres of the finest land in the country; is finely located for building plots or farming purposes. The whole, or any part thereof to suit. For particulars, apply to EMLEN & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner 8th-av., or C. G. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—TWO VALUABLE Farms at the village of Saratoga Springs, suitable for raising vegetables, which find a ready market in the village; also, well adapted to general farming purposes. Inquire of ELIZA B. JUMEL, Washington Heights, or NELSON CHASE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.

LANDS IN IOWA.—5,000 ACRES OF GOOD farming lands in desirable locations; and 30 lots in the City of Des Moines, the Capital of the State, will be sold low, or exchanged for dry goods. Address X. G., Box No. 344 Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY seat of thirty-five acres, near Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.; also, several smaller places. Apply to E. M. NICHOLS, No. 19 Warren-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New-York, in exchange for fine first-class tenant-house, yielding a handsome income. S. COCKCROFT, No. 9 Pine-st.

HAY.—600 BALES LOUISIANA MOSS IN LARGE and small bales, for sale by

WM. S TOOLE & CO.,
No. 176 Fulton-st

TO LET.

STEADY-POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 108 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 20 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x36 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 21x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME 3-story brown-stone house, hot and cold baths, gas and fixtures. No. 360 Pacific-st. Rent, $550. Also, a 3-story and basement brick house, gas and fixtures, No. 87 Powers-st. Rent, $336. Both the above houses are adjacent to four city railroad cars and ferries. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 7 Gold-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 1,983 BROADWAY, THE store, back room, bedroom, basement kitchen, and two small rooms in do., with gas fixtures, Croton water, &c.; rent $350 per year. Also, the third story, consisting of two large rooms, four small do., closets, wardrobes, &c., with gas fixtures and water on the floor; rent $168 per year. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 109 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 333 GREENwich-st., between Duane and Jay, convenient to the Hudson River Railroad and Erie Railroad depôts, known as the Atlantic, formerly as the Wyoming Hotel. It is in good order, and can accommodate comfortably 100 guests. Inquire of ISRAEL COOK, No. 156 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

TO LET IN MADISON-AVENUE—TWO NEW and elegant brown-stone front and high-stoop houses, just finished, Nos. 147 and 149, corner 33d-st. They are finished in the very best style, with rosewood doors, black walnut stairs and trimmings, and marble hall. Can be occupied at once. Inquire in the basement of No. 137, corner of 32d-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 25½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. To lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling-house on the north side of Kapelye-street, being the first house east of Hicks-st.; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VERVILL, No. 143 Broadway, New-York.

FOUNDRY TO LET, VERY LOW—AT SING SING, with steam-engine, &c., right on the river. Will be let for other business, if desired. Immediate possession given. Apply to O. L. JONES, No. 199 East 16th-st., from 2 to 5 P. M., or to THOS. WEATHERBY, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house, 23 feet front, No. 799 2d-av., corner 50th-st., with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Possession by 20th inst., if desired. It has gas fixtures, heater and hall oil-cloth. Rent $700. Inquire at the house, or of N. F. GRAVES, 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house, with basement, sub-cellar, &c., No. 98 Pacific-st., just east of Henry-st.; it is three minutes' walk from the South Ferry; has modern improvements and is a very desirable residence. Rent $650. J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE rooms recently occupied by the Anchor Insurance Company, No. 32 Pine-st. These rooms are splendidly furnished with all the appointments for a banking or insurance company. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN RILEY, Receiver, No. 93 Wall-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—TWO OR FOUR stalls with carriage room, at No. 48 West 34th-st., separate feed and harness rooms, gas and water; stalls all above ground. Apply on the premises or of Mr. KIRTLAND, No. 388 Broadway, up stairs. Knock on stable door for admission.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN STONE front and high-stoop house, No. 180 West 14th-st., with gas-fixtures and water; house to be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent $1 400. For further particulars, inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $100

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 16 CORTLANDT-ST., 136 feet deep, near Broadway, and opposite Western Hotel. Lower floor, basement and under-cellar to let. The store is modern built and well lighted. Apply on the premises at 12½ o'clock, or at No. 154 Chambers-st., of Mr. RALPH CLARK.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 54 FIRST-ST., near 2d-av., with all the modern improvements; second floor, consisting of four rooms, one room on the third floor, and large back basement, with range, &c., also a nice pleasant yard; rent $300. Inquire of A. J. CASE, No. 397 Grand-st., New-York.

$475 and basement brick house, with the modern improvements, to a careful, prompt tenant. House in 45th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 84 EAST FORTY-FIRST-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., brown stone, high basement, and all the modern improvements. Rent $750 per annum, and the Croton water tax. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAILney court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH attic, No. 57 Bethune-st., in good order, with gas fixtures and Croton water; will be let very low to a good tenant. For terms, apply at the corner of West and Bethune sts.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 1 Park-place, suitable for lawyers, architects, &c.; rooms nicely and in suites, all newly painted, papered and in good order. Apply to ALEX. OSBRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VERY DEsirable first-class property Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st., opposite the Park, and one block from Dr. Tyng's Church, four-story and basement, brown-stone fronts. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE with eight lots of ground, coach-house, stable, &c.; has all modern improvements, and is situated 150 feet east of 2d-av., between 61st and 62d sts.

T. & F. FOWLER, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLERMONT-AV., near Lafayette-av., a 3-story brown-stone front house, neatly finished. Apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., or to JNO. GOULD, No. 44 State st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 247 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping, stationery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF store No. 62 Fulton-st., suitable for lawyers' offices or any other light business. Rent low. Inquire in the tailor-store on 1st floor, of TEETS & THROCKMORTON.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 66th st., near 2d-av., $350. Also, in 4th-st., near the Bowery, $425. Also, a double house and stable in New-Jersey, one hour from the City. Apply at No. 397 4th st.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY STORE NO. 155 SOUTH-st. Also the first and upper floors of No. 153 South-st., both near Peck-slip. Apply to

W. W. DE FOREST, No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION, No. 194 Bowery. The store or dwelling part, or both, will be let separate. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—A LARGE WORK-SHOP, TWO STORY, 26 feet wide by 37½ feet long, possession immediately, Nos. 74 and 74½ Charles-st. Also, a front building, 15 feet by 40 feet long; would make a good feed-store.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 294 EAST BROADway, containing range, gas and bath-room. Inquire of A. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 112 East 34th-st., has all the modern improvements. Inquire at R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—Three floors, 25x80, well lighted, and adapted to printing or manufacturing purposes. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND, third, fourth, and 5th floors of Nos. 127 and 129 Elm st. and No. 211 Centre-st., with steady steam power. Inquire at No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 8 Variak-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone front house to let, with all modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to PRICE BROTHERS, No. 888 8th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—NO. 230 EAST BROADWAY—WELL finished, four-story, high basement; has chandeliers, &c.; 19 rooms; rent $900. Inquire on second story, or of R. WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

TO LET.—ONLY $325 RENT FOR THE NEAT and convenient 8 story house No. 309 West 30th-st., or for sale, on easy terms, at $3,500. Inquire at No. 89 West 33d-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of De Kalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, ROCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 148 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., for years—$1,000—with modern improvements; shown from 12 to 2. Inquire at FOUNTAIN'S India store, 653 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brick house, No. 313 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Rent $650.

TO WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Store No. 720 Broadway to let and fixtures for sale, with or without the stock. Established 1849.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Large and small.—Possession immediately. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE METROPOLITAN Works, foot of East 26th-st.; rooms 45x200.

SAMUEL LOCKETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, GAS, water, &c., No. 125 East 38th-st.; the three-story high-stoop modern house No. 61 East 29th-st.; the four-story brown stone modern house No. 214 West 14th-st.; the three-story plain house No. 294 West 14th-st.; the two-story and attic house No. 172 Thompson-st.—7 lots on Broadway and 86th-st.; the three-story modern house No. 122 Thompson-st.; the store, offices, &c., No. 13 Wall-st.—4 houses and 8 lots 67th-st. and 1st-av.; the store, &c., No. 249 Front-st.—house and 7 lots 1st av. and 36th-st.; the three-story and attic house No. 79 Greene-st.; the three-story house and vacant lot No. 100, &c., East 13th-st.; the stable, &c., No. 25 (rear) Bond-st.; and money to loan. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of

PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, AND IN A DESIRable neighborhood, the three-story and basement house No. 140 East 30th-st., (near 3d-av.) All the modern improvements and newly painted. Rent $575. Apply to A. F. WARBURTON, No. 117 Nassau-st., or No. 99 2d-av.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 62 East 38th st., near 4th-av., and almost upon the summit of Murray Hill. The house will be thoroughly repaired and the rent cheap. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATE-ly or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., (now occupied as an Iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 225 West 27th-st.; Croton water, gas, and bath; rent $650. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 290 EAST BROADWAY; WELL finished, four-story, high basement, has chandeliers, &c.; 12 rooms; rent $350. Inquire on the second story, or of R. WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH A GOOD store and basement, fit for any respectable business. Terms moderate. Third floor to let at No. 34 6th-av., in store.

OFFICES TO LET—OPPOSITE THE POST-office, at low rents, to responsible tenants. Apply on the premises to WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 123 Bowery. Rent $650, with immediate possession.

TO LET—PART OF STORE NO. 171 FRONT-ST., with front office. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. D. Lasier, Esq., fat Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine mule, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kinds of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz.: Pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing vinery, green house, grapery, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 52 by 70 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing fine billiard-room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—On the high ground between the New-Brighton and Quarantine Ferries, and within a few minutes' walk of each; one of the most healthful and charming residences on the island, plainly but fully furnished, and with three acres of ground around it. The house is amply shaded with forest trees, and the view from it of the Bay of New-York, of the City, the Narrows, and the New-Jersey and Long Island shores, is unsurpassed. Rent for the Summer. (possession can be had at once.) $1 200. Any one desiring such a place can address a note to E. O., Box No. 323, Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFULLY-situated stone villa, with magnificent lawn of several acres, including garden, fruit, forest and shade trees, stable, &c., at Elliottville, north shore Staten Island; perfectly healthy, delightful neighborhood; half an hour from the City. Also, to rent, a beautiful Gothic cross cottage, 10 rooms, near the shore, in Elliottville; unfurnished; rent, $450. Inquire at Mr. ELLIOTT'S office, No. 7 Astor-place, 8th-st., or of BARRETT, BRINSMADE & BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, river, orchard, garden and fruit orchards. The dwelling is a large, old-fashioned mansion, fully furnished, and very convenient, with numerous and capacious outbuildings, carriages, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., &c. The place is in perfect order, and to be rented to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FURNISHED house, three stories high, with basement; has bath, gas and other conveniences; is in perfect order and newly painted. The location is pleasant, at a convenient distance from depôt and ste-mboat landing. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., or on the premises, Buena Vista-av., Yonkers.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN HOBOKEN.—A first-class, three story and basement brick house, with modern improvements; water, gas, &c.; comfortably furnished throughout. Location No. 4 Bloomfield-place, seventh house above 5th st., in Bloomfield-st., on the right. For permission to see the house, apply on the premises. Rent $600. Apply to DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO., No. 207 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-LONDON, CONN.—A large and well-furnished house in the most desirable part of the city, together with carriage-house, stable, ice garden, &c., will be let for six months or longer, at a low rent. For description and terms apply to CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE subscriber will lease for one year or more a furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, with barn, stable, &c.; attached. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers-st., N. Y.; or to the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story and basement, brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, handsomely furnished and in complete order, at present occupied by the owner, who is breaking up housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 58 West 22d-st.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE—One in West 10th-st., near 5th av., rent $1,800; the other in 35th-st., near 5th-av., rent $2,600. Both contain all the modern improvements and are furnished in the most fashionable manner.

SANDS BROTHERS, No. 164 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A TWO-story and attic frame house on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Ridgewood water in kitchen, connected with sewer. Will be let reasonable to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 67 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT FURNISHED.—A COTTAGE AT Yonkers, containing six rooms, kitchen, servants' room and cellar, with a barn on the premises, and within five minutes' walk of the upper depôt. Apply to HENRY BRUCE, No. 122 Broadway, or at office of DATER & SIMPSON, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, FURNISHED OR PARTly furnished, for 6 or 12 months, the first story, basements and part of third floor, 6 large and 2 small rooms; location 27th-st: all the modern improvements. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, Agents, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS FROM May 1, an English-basement house on 36th-st., near 6th-av., fully furnished, with use of all requisites for housekeeping. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,550 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—NO 288 WEST 22d-st., to let to a private family; is three story and basement, with gas, water, &c., and completely furnished; neighborhood pleasant and highly respectable. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE BELOW 14TH-st., near 5th-av., for one year from May 1. House 20x65, three rooms deep. Rent $2,400. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED house, garden and stable, suitable for a gentleman's residence; one hour from Wall-st. Inquire at No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family who would board the owner. None other need apply, at No. 73 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ASTORIA, L. I., to let during the Summer, at $70 per month. Inquire of M. WILSON, at Harper & Brothers.

COAL.

COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH (Peach Orchard) and White Ash Schuylkill, obtained from the most reliable sources, and properly screened; also, Cumberland, English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of the first qualities—all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SIDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.

CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.

Screened and delivered to any part of the City.

Coal Yard, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $60. Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations. Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.

9 lots northeast corner 11th-av. and 24th st.
13 lots and water right on north side 56th-st.
13 lots, with house, corner 2d-av. and 86th-st.
24 lots on 109th, 110th, 111th and 112th sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots west side 4th-av., between 115th and 116th sts.
Also about 15½ acres at Kingsbridge.
Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row.

BROOKLYN.—CLINTON-AV., PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots, with first-class dwelling-house, 40 x40, with inclosed piazza, furnaces, range, gas, bath and water-closet, Ridgewood water, all in complete order; a good stable on the premises in rear, fronting on Vanderbilt-av., with water; the garden has an abundance of fruit, such as peaches, cherries, pears, two kinds of grapes, all of which are not to be surpassed in size and quality; ornamental trees of nine years' growth of every kind. Apply on the premises, third house southwest of Myrtle-av., in Clinton-av., or at No. 31 Sprue-st., New-York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—For sale, 11 lots in one plot, on Monroe and Cherry sts., and one lot on Water-st., near Montgomery; also, 4 lots on 12th-av. and 114th-st.; also, a valuable plot on the corner of 1st and South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, opposite Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. Ferries; also, 30 lots at East New-York, near Cypress Hills Cemetery.

TO LET—The 5-story store and stable corner Broome and East-st., 20x50, opposite bulkhead; also, 4-story store adjoining, 16x60. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

$13,000 FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE (worth $20,000,) the 4-story brown-stone high basement house, No. 138 East 17th-st., north side, Stuyvesant Park; size 22.4x56, built for the owner's use with all modern improvements, near the residence of Gov. Fish. Terms easy. For cards of admission, apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1,214 Broadway.

$5,500—BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE first-class, three-story and basement house, (now finishing,) No. 354 State-st., near Nevins; Philadelphia brick front, with the new style drab-stone to basement, trimmings of same; vestibule doors, marble tiles, bath, water-closet, heater, handsome mantels, &c.; house 38 feet; lot 20x100. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. SELPHO, No. 352 State-st., or No. 518 Bro

FINANCIAL.

ELECTION.

At the Annual Election for Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN D. BRUSH,	MONTAGNIE WARD,
JAMES OLWELL,	CHARLES DENISON, Jr.,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	B. G. CLARK,
JAMES ENGLISH,	J. R. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEO. W. BRAINERD,	ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
R. R. VAN ANKEN,	JOHN C. BERGH,
NATHAN F. HIGBIE,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
JAMES M. HOAGLAND,	ALEXANDER M. ROSS,
ENOCH CHAMBERLIN,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
JOHN L. HASBROUCK,	THOMAS P. WAY,
JAMES STEVENS,	JOSEPH W. MEEKS,
J. R. BURROW,	FRANCIS LELAND,
A. L. SAYRE,	TIMO'Y G. CHURCHILL,
JOHN GIDNEY,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
JAMES A. TIMPSON,	A. M. C. SMITH,
GEO. B. SATTERLEE,	DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
DAVID E. AVERY,	THEODORE TIMPSON,
PHILIP G. WEAVER,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
WILLIAM J. BLACK,	H. P. LISCOMB.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 3d inst., Mr. BENJAMIN D. BRUSH having declined a reelection, Mr. TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL was elected President for the ensuing year. On the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. BRUSH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the withdrawal of our worthy President, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, Esq., from the management of this Company, which so position he has filled since its organization, with a fidelity and devotion to the interests of the institution worthy of the highest commendation, furnishes a proper occasion for this Board to express to Mr. BRUSH their sentiments of personal friendship and esteem for him in his private capacity and their appreciation of his inflexible integrity and strict attention to the duties of his position.

Resolved, That Mr. BRUSH carries with him in his retirement from the position of President the warmest wishes of this Board for his future happiness.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Company is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our late President, duly signed and attested.

JOHN C. BERGH,
Secretary.

N APRIL 3, 1861.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CUMMIS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.

The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COZINE, Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer:—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.
STOCKS AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) 6th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co., $50 each.
15 shares Manhattan Life Ins. Co., $50 each.
10 shares Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each.
(The above hypothecated.)
Catalogues at the office.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY (corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 373 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved 29th day of May, August 3, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 30, 1861.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 126th-st. and 5th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent, payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st of the 15th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACCordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 26, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 5 to 6 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 30, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in one or more sums. Also, one sum of $100,000 on Broadway, or other first-class property. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit applicants, on improved City property. Also, a store in the lower part of the City for sale, now paying 10 per cent. on cash valuation. Apply to S. S. MIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
MYERSON, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 80 DURING THE PAST 22 MONTHS.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 60 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$300,000
CHARTERED 1834.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
KEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, BOWNE R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY. GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON B. CABB,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr., JAMES G. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and sufferings. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Dischargers, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book..... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 26c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays expected, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Carnwall, Cold Spring and West Point. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson-st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6.45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New-York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 25 cents each.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

WALTER, BRETT & CO.

MERCHANT'S LINE OF STEAMERS FOR ALBANY—From the foot of Park-place and Robinson-st., daily. (Saturdays excepted.) Fare 75 cents. In connection with New-York Central Railroad. This line passes the bars at all tides, insuring an early arrival.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Parisian and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; MOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 state-st., Chicago; or can suit the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c*

THIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, THIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

THIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

THIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.

THIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Thiesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD!

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 155 Fulton-st.,
And corner Broadway and 14th-st.

N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork of each bottle.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant growing in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Mason Street Ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sent at this office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., by Jacta Bolusque, $1. Dr. Hostetter's Peristaltic Pills and Bateman's Drops Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 121 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address, DR. THIERS, 6284-tf, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a sure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, with but few instances of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in one case, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a bottle, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 7:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 8:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TAYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express mail..... 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 16, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMMEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMMEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:20 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New-York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill, and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Offices only.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock at goods of Furland Squires & Co., have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the dry goods and jobbing business, under the name and firm of FRISBEE & STUART, at the store Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

JOHN FRISBEE,
JOHN M. STUART.

New-York, March 18, 1861.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.
Opera Nights—New-York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; April 8, 10 and 12.
Brooklyn—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, April 9, 11 and 13.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, APRIL 8,
Verdi's celebrated Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
COLSON, HINKLEY, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, BOSTICCI, MARINI, DUBREUIL.
Ballet—MUZIO'S GALOP.
Director and Conductor.....Sig. MUZIO.
Wednesday—Halevy's great work,
LA JUIVE. (THE JEWESS.)
FRIDAY, APRIL 12—LAST OPERA NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.
TUESDAY, APRIL 9—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
In the admirable rôle of Linda.
PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, BOSTINI, DUBREUIL.
THURSDAY—LA JUIVE.
SATURDAY—MOSES IN EGYPT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON.....Lessee and Manager.
NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, April 6,
TWO BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS,
Consisting of
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC
FEATS AND EXERCISES
The Daring Splendors of the Gymnase, and the Light and Animated Fantasies of the Ballet.
THE MATINEE
Will open at 2½ o'clock—Closing at 4½ o'clock,
On which occasion
ALL THE STARS WILL APPEAR.
ZOYARA,
SEBASTIAN,
HELOISE,
T. KING,
Brothers LAWRENCE,
Master ROBERTO,
W. SMITH,
W. KINCADE,
Signorina GALLETTI,
Signor TOPHOFF
FELIX CARLO.
Also, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 6,
A FULL AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME,
Embracing all the best features of the Great Troupe.
To conclude with the great Oriental Scene of Aadel,
entitled the
CHINESE FESTIVAL,
Introducing the
SPORTS OF THE CELESTIALS,
In rich character costumes.
GRAND DANCES AND TABLEAUX by the
RONZANI TROUPE.
Assisted by GALLETTI and Corps de Ballet.
Due notice will be given of Mr. FORREST'S reappearance

BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT at IRVING HALL,
Corner Irving place and 15th-st.,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, April 6, 1861.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

OUR PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The English Press on American Topics.

FROM PARIS.

American Topics in the French Chambers—[illegible]—An Improvement in the Appearance of Stock—Latest Aspect of the Mires Affair—American Inventors in France—The Imperial Secretary—The Bear of Berne—Wagner's Opera of the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

The Chamber of Deputies, while discussing that paragraph of the Address relating to the budget and the financial and commercial condition of the Empire, paid a passing salute to the American crisis. Several members spoke of the crisis and its probable influence on French affairs, but no opinions of importance were expressed. Still it is worthy of remark that the speakers treat the disruption of the Union as a *fait accompli*; but this may be explained by the fact that they are citizens of a strong Government, and seeing in America a revolution commence and go on to the length of that which is now in progress, without any molestation from the General Government, they naturally regard the disruption as accepted and final.

It has been the custom for a few years past to ridicule in France those two interpellating members of the British Parliament, Lord NORMANBY and Mr. KINGLAKE. But the French have now their own Parliamentary bores, the Marquis DE BOISSY and M. PELICHON one in the Upper and the other in the Lower House, as in England. The Emperor is not at all pleased with the conduct of these gentlemen, nor in fact of the party which pushes them forward, for they are but spokesmen to the clerical and reactionary clique in the two Houses. At the last reception of the public functionaries at the Tuileries, the Emperor showed his displeasure with these gentlemen in the most marked manner. After complimenting a Senator who had spoken in favor of the Imperial policy, he turned to the Baron DE HECKEREN, an old and tried friend of the Emperor from the day of his return to France, but who now stands in the Clerical party, and made a telling speech in the Senate on that side, "You, M. DE H., I don't thank you?" "One does what he can," was the reply of the Senator. "Yes," said his Majesty, "but one might do better." Then turning to the Marquis DE BOISSY, who was quite as noisy in the House of Peers under the Monarchy of July as he appears to be to-day in the Senate of the Empire, the Emperor said, "One always returns to his first love, it seems?" To which the Marquis should have replied with a protestation of his devotion for his Majesty, who in turn thought he had a singular way of showing it.

You will not fail to remark the immense progress of liberal ideas in Russia. Beside the emancipation of the serfs, the manner of receiving the Warsaw petition is quite an event. ALEXANDER, no doubt, found such a step extraordinary and unreasonable, but on reading the petition he did not go into a fury and break things as his father would have done. The present Czar, in view of the circumstances which provoked the appeal, deigned to excuse them. We are, therefore, permitted to believe that for an act so monstrous as the sending of a sheet of paper to the Emperor to explain to him the nature of their complaints, the petitioners will neither be knouted nor sent to Siberia. Decidedly civilization is on the march everywhere, except, alas! in America.

A member of the Academy of Sciences, M. FREMY, has made a discovery in the preparation of iron and steel which is going to produce a complete revolution in the metallurgic industries. His communication to the Academy on the subject the other day threw that body into quite an excitement. M. FREMY is a modest and retiring men, and the following anecdote of him is told as having occurred the other evening at the Tuileries: It was at the Tuesday evening concert. M. FREMY had quietly installed himself in the embrasure of one of the windows, when he was stupified to see the Emperor coming straight toward him, in company with Marshal VAILLANT, (who is a colleague at the Academy.) The Emperor made him many compliments, and demanded of him some explanations of his discovery. His Majesty was so struck with the facts laid before him that he begged M. FREMY to come to the Tuileries on Thursday morning to explain to him in detail the result of his researches. On Thursday morning the Emperor received him, and in presence of Marshal VAILLANT, Col. FAVE, Gen. LEBOEUF and Col. FROISSARD, M. FREMY explained on a tableau his discovery, the principal advantages of which will be applicable to steel, and especially to such objects as arms of precision and the rolling material of railroads.

A change has come over the Mires affair. The Ottoman Loan is to be paid integrally, the creditors of the Railroad Treasury are to suffer little or nothing, and the real sufferers are thus reduced to the personal creditors of M. MIRES. So the nine days' wonder has ceased, and the gossips must look about for another nut to crack.

The news of the arrest of the famous BLANQUI, at the head of a secret society having for its object the assassination of the Emperor, quite took Paris by surprise. The day of such enterprises, people had thought, were past. The attempts of the Italians, before His Majesty went with his army to Italy, were understood, and, in their view of the case, logical. But an attempt on His Majesty's life to-day, and by a Republican, is both illogical and insane. The Republican party is disorganized and unprepared for resistance to a Regency, and the Legitimists are powerless and are destined to remain so. No good could therefore result from such an event, even to the party the assassins wish to serve. BLANQUI and his accomplices will be "consigned" in the penal colony.

Mr. HUGHES, of Kentucky, the inventor of the double-acting electric telegraph, is astonishing the French telegraphic administration with the wonders of his invention. He is now at Lyons with his apparatus, experimenting between that city and Paris, and in a few days is to go to Merseilles in order to prove that it will operate on a long line as well as on a short one. The Government is placing every facility at his disposition, and there is great probability that his system will be adopted, and well paid for.

Col. HOE has not succeeded in obtaining a renewal of his patent for double-cylinder printing presses in France, and, to tell the truth, has made but little effort to that end, seeing the little demand there is for rapid newspaper printing in this country. Three or four of the papers which have a circulation over twenty thousand, prefer to set up one or two duplicates of their forms, and work them off on slow presses. Col. HOE suggested that, since they preferred to maintain this system, it would be better to *cliché* the forms—that is to say, stereotype them; but they raised their hands in astonishment at the proposition. However, the *Moniteur* people seem to have thought best of it, and now stereotype their duplicate form or forme containing the debates. The Colonel says he is not going to charge them anything for the advice. Col. H. and family have gone to Vienna.

The famous private Secretary of the Emperor, M. MOCQUARD, was lately thrown under a cloud [illegible] have been in the report, the *Moniteur* has just declared that M. MOCQUARD is going to remain in his present position, and that his Majesty never appreciated his Secretary's invaluable services more than he does at the present moment.

M. MOCQUARD'S *nouvellette, Jessie*, just finished in the columns of the *Revue Europeene*, has had a certain amount of success. The heroine is an American, and the story is partly laid in America. You perhaps know that all M. MOCQUARD'S loves run toward America; he drives an American buggy and owns American trotters; he has American chickens in his yard, American "fixings" in his house, an American stable, an American beehive, and I don't know what else American.

The incredible affair of the bear den at Berne, furnishes the satirical journals of Paris with an endless text for witticisms. The bear of Berne appears to be quite as inviolable and as sacred to the municipality of Berne as is the famous Manniken, Fountain of Brussels, to the Bruxelloise. He may eat up as many drunken English officers as chooses to practice the science of equilibrium on the borders of his den as he pleases, but to shoot at him would be as great a crime to a municipal guard at Berne, as it would have been to a Roman guard to have shot at the she wolf of the capital. One paper suggests that JUD, the famous and unmistakable assassin of Judge POINSAT, should take refuge in a convent, if he wishes to be safe, since the girl—JUDITH BLUTH—abducted by the monk MALLET, remains unfound; but *Charivari*, since the affair of Capt. LORK and the municipal bear of Berne, advices JUD to hire the bear-den of Berne as the most inviolable and safe place on the continent.

The Grand Opera has at length produced the long-talked of opera of the German composer, WAGNER. The artists have studied and repeated it for eight months; a sum of $60,000 has been spent on it in various ways; a tenor, Mr. NIEMANN, has been engaged in Germany to please the composer, and has had, in fact, every facility he could desire; artists, orchestra, scenery, decorations, dresses,—all are of the first order, and yet the piece fell flat—flat beyond redemption. *Tannhauser* was hissed where hisses are not heard once in five years—in the orchestra stalls of the Grand Opera, in those stalls where other Germen composers, MEYERBEER, WEBER, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, are carried to the skies. The piece, however, will be played for months, in order to satisfy the curiosity of the public, and to give M. WAGNER and his *musique de l'avenir* a fair hearing.

Col. FREMONT arrived in Paris on Thursday last, bringing with him a dispatch bag to the American Legation. MALAKOFF.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Mistaken Policy of the Two Governments.

From the London Times, March 22.

It is instructive to observe the promptness of the retribution which political errors entail, and the two sections of the American Union now combine to present us with an illustration of this salutary law. Both divisions of the country have been speculating selfishly, both have aimed at private advantage, and both have overshot the mark. The South began with what, as we can no longer doubt, was a deliberate and deep-laid scheme of secession from the Confederacy. This scheme, apparently, was not so much dictated by party rancor as suggested by prospects of gain. On the presumption that the Southern States could effect a separation from the States of the North, and carry with them the adjacent portions of the territories of the Union, the design had undoubtedly much to recommend it in the eyes of ambitious politicians. The South would get the best of the bargain. Its geographical position was the more favorable for national aggrandizement, and it would secure an undivided property in those desirable reversions which have been thought to contain the "manifest destiny" of America. Not only the spacious and fertile districts of the Southwest, but the provinces of this isthmus, might be numbered among its private expectations. It would escape, too, the annoyances of the restrictive tariffs imposed upon it for the exclusive benefit of the North. Its coasting trade could be conducted by those who would conduct it most cheaply; its imports might be liberated from oppressive customs, and its whole financial administration, in short, might be regulated by the natural wants of its population, instead of being distorted to suit the presumed interests of New Englanders and Pennsylvanians. All this was undeniably true; nor were the views of the South, indeed, as regarded the Federal tariffs, in the least degree unreasonable. But there was a moral obstacle in the way. The South had entered freely into the American Union, and had participated in all the dignities and advantages of that marvelous Confederacy. It was not justified in forsaking its pledges except under such provocation as certainly had not been given. Indeed, for many years it had almost tyrannized over the North, and it seems difficult to understand how the Southern statesmen, whose predominance in the Cabinet through successive Administrations was so palpably exerted on all other questions, should have been so singularly overmatched in the matter of tariffs. However the South chose its policy, and decided that it could do best alone. *If separation did not imply antagonism, antagonism war, and war in this case the destruction of all notional progress, such a decision might have worn the aspect of wisdom*; but what we wish to observe is, that in forming it the politicians of the South relied on one great support, and that this support is snapping under their hands.

The men who devised and directed the great plot of secession knew well that they must appeal for recognition to the world without. On the reception given to their appeal it would depend whether their ports would be frequented or deserted, whether the coercive measures of the North would be seconded or ignored, and whether, in short, the new Confederacy could establish itself successfully among independent nations. This question they fancied they could decide beforehand in their own favor. They believed themselves indispensable to the world. They conceived that the manufacturers of Europe, and of this country especially, depended absolutely on the products of their soil. They were the cotton-growers of the world, and, as the world could not do without cotton, it could not do without them. There was considerable warrant for this presumption; but what is the turn which events have actually taken? Instead of being frightened into acquiescence and approval, instead of closing with any terms for the continued supply of cotton from Charleston, Europe has decided rather on looking about for fresh markets. The measures which have been taken and the propositions which have been made on this point since the beginning of the rupture constitute one of the most extraordinary phenomena of the present age. There has been a positive scramble for the place which the Southern States of the Union were supposed to be vacating. The office of producing raw material for British cotton-mills is eagerly and clamorously sought after. In Asia, in Africa, in America, and in Australia, people are ready and anxious to undertake the duty. Egypt, Ethiopia, Abbeokuta, India, New-Granada, and a dozen other countries besides, are competing for our orders. Which tenders may be ultimately successful we shall not now inquire, but one thing is certain, and that is that the absolute monopoly of the Southern States will be lost. Their most lucrative privilege will have been forfeited by their own act, and, *whatever position they may secure on the American Continent, they will undoubtedly lose their command over the markets of Europe*

Nor has the policy of the North been in any degree less suicidal. If anything, indeed, could have justified the revolt of the South it would have been the unscrupulous selfishness exemplified in the new Tariff. Thinking to turn public strife to purposes of private gain, the representatives of the Northern interests seized an opportunity of enacting a Tariff for the enrichment of a few manufacturers and ironmasters at the expense of the whole country. In so doing they have simply played into the hands of the seceders, and that, in all human probability, without even the compensation for which they were looking. It is perfectly certain that they have justified the arguments leveled by Southern statesmen against their exclusive and anti-social spirit. It is equally certain that they have alienated the feelings of Europe by putting an interdict on European trade, but it is by no means so certain that they have contrived to exclude from American markets the goods which, to the great advantage of the American people, we have hitherto sent there. The South in this respect might have given them a timely warning.

No sooner had the first act of secession been overtly accomplished than the statesmen of the new Confederacy bethought themselves of their finances. Their first resolution was to raise money by customs; but when they came to survey their position and reconnoitre their frontiers they found the attempt impossible, and prudently abandoned it. They discerned distinctly that by imposing duties on imports they would be simply transferring the business of importation from the legitimate trader to the contrabandist. The goods would find their way into the country as before, but the smuggler, instead of the merchant, would bring them. Such considerations, however, are equally operative in the case of the North; indeed, more so, inasmuch as the Northern States will have a double frontier to protect, one towards Canada and another towards the South, besides their whole sea coast. *All that the new Tariff will do is to drive away British vessels from the Northern ports to the ports of Canada or the seceding States of the Union; so that what Charleston may lose in the way of the cotton trade, New-York will lose in the way of all trade together* And this is but the beginning of things, the first result of selfish policy and willful quarrel. Short, indeed, has been the interval between error and retribution. If North and South could but have given due thought to each other's interests, they might jointly have retained all their enormous commercial advantages and their last political power. As it is, they will forfeit both. *In the politics of the world, the two jealous, if not hostile, sections of the Union will now neutralize each other. In the trade of the world, they will both be losers together.* The South has destroyed its own monopoly by forcing its customers to create a rival commerce; and the North, though it will not succeed in depriving its citizens of the most needful commodities, will have driven away a productive trade from its harbors. The new President might well ask in his Inaugural Address whether anything of which the States of the Union complained was likely to be mended by their separation.

A Scheme of Retaliation.

To the Editor of the London Shipping Gazette.

SIR: The new American tariff having been passed by Congress, will come into operation on the 1st prox.; and should the Southern secession be fully carried out, there is every probability of its remaining in force for some time to come, as, owing to the retirement from Congress of a large portion of the Southern members, the Northern manufacturing interest is all powerful in both branches of the Legislature.

My object, Mr. Editor, in now writing you is to call the attention of Government, through your influential journal, to the serious effect the new Tariff will have on the large manufacturing interests connected with our exports to the United States—so much so that, in many branches, it is believed the trade will be entirely stopped. And I would ask—is not now the proper time to put in force the "Non-Reciprocity" clause reserved by Government in the act doing away with the Navigation laws, in so far as American ships are concerned? Allow me to ask if the United States, in any one instance, have met us in a fair, liberal manner, and done anything approaching to a return for the great advantages their shipping enjoys under the above act? The contrary is well known to be the case—for instance, the shutting out of British tonnage from the California trade, under the plea of a voyage from New York or Boston to California being a coasting voyage; and many other instances of the illiberality of the American Government towards our shipping could, if necessary, be given.

I repeat, a better or more fitting opportunity than the present could not be found to demand justice for British shipping from the American Government, and the mode of doing so is to put the "Non-reciprocity," clause against American vessels into force; and I think the representatives in Parliament of the large seaports of the United Kingdom should at once move in the matter, and bring the subject before the notice of Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A COLONIST AND SHIPOWNER,
MARCH 15, 1861.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

More Filibustering in the Assembly—Kings County Legislation Ahead—Metropolitan Health Bill on its Passage—John M. Nelson before the Bar of the House—Another Investigating Committee—No License Amendment Passed—Contract Confirmations—Three Cent Fare—Milk Freight Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 5, 1861.

The filibustering spirit that pervaded the Assembly, yesterday, and which has centered all interest in this House, the Senate being seldom visited except by those immediately interested in its proceedings, broke loose again, last evening, in the insane attempts of some twenty or thirty members to obtain unanimous consent. In this way about an hour additional to the two so passed in the morning session, was used up.

In the meantime, the Kings County delegation, including their Senators, had been for some time manipulating the members, talking soft and sweet to the timid, nervous and excitable ones, and Rareyfying the solid and refractory, until at the proper time the motion was made by Mr. L. C. ANDRUS, that something less than a dozen bills, of vital interest to the people of Brooklyn, be referred to the Kings County delegation with power to report complete. There was an objection heard, which the Speaker recognized. Mr. DARCY immediately raised the point of order that no member of the House, emphasizing member, had objected. This compelled the objector to rise and let himself be seen. A Senator and one or two members were upon him instantly, and he withdrew his objection. Mr. LAMBREGHT instantly renewed it. At this, considerable excitement began to be manifested. Mr. CAMP, with every muscle tense and fingers moving as if he wanted to clutch somebody's wind-pipe, broke forth: "Mr. Speaker, this affects the citizens of Brooklyn, to more than a million and a half of dollars—jeopardized by a single objection—and this House will look on and see it done. I tell you it is *monstrous*." He was called to order, and started immediately for Mr. LAMBREGHT'S seat, where Mr. ANDRUS was already laboring. Mr. LAMBREGHT saw a storm brewing, withdrew his objection, and all the important legislation for Brooklyn was put through by the lightning express. The Kings County delegation have good reason to feel the saucy fellows they are to-day, but it will be nothing strange if they should get to quarreling among themselves, to the detriment of the whole batch of measures, particularly when the thing gets cool, and it shall appear that some petit measure of some one of the delegation has been left out.

This morning the blood was up all around the House. Things went smoothly enough until the Committee on Cities and Villages reported complete the Metropolitan Health bill pretty much as originally drawn by the Sanitary Association, but amended in some particulars, as appeared best to the legal minds to which it was submitted. The filibustering that characterized the proceedings and delayed the session from nine in the morning until near five in the evening, broke forth afresh upon the presentation of this report. Motions to amend by substituting other bills—Mr. HASKOT not forgetting his universal panacea, the Charter Commission—the previous question was resorted to, and the bill ordered to a third reading by a vote nearly large enough to pass the bill—63 to 38.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the Bar with the body of JOHN M. NELSON, in pursuance of resolution of the House, and whom he reported yesterday as unable to find. Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution requesting the Speaker to interrogate the prisoner at the bar whether he has wilfully evaded the service of the process of this House, and if so, what he, the prisoner, had to say about it. Mr. MCDERMOTT moved to amend by requiring the answers to be made under oath. After some considerable debate, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. TABER then moved a resolution, that, as by a former resolution, Mr. NELSON is authorized to appear by counsel or in person, as he may select, he be permitted to proceed with the case at once, if he shall see fit, with or without counsel; and if he should decide not to proceed, that he shall then be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until such time as he shall be prepared to proceed to an investigation.

Mr. TOWNSEND offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved—That the prisoner may be allowed to set such time not later than Tuesday evening next as will best suit his interests, for the investigation of the charges preferred against him, and as the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms leaves upon our minds the impression that it was the desire of the prisoner to evade service of the warrant in the present case, that he be committed to the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms at once, and that he be held responsible for his appearance at such time.

At this point the previous question was ordered, the House having satisfied itself, from the debate all this time going on, that they were in deeper water than they were accustomed to, and the sooner they were out the better.

Mr. TOWNSEND'S substitute was rejected, and the resolution of Mr. TABER adopted. The prisoner at the bar responded that he desired to appear by counsel. The Speaker then invited his counsel, if present, to enter within the bar of the House. IRA SHAFFER, District-Attorney, and Mr. HADLEY, of counsel for Mr. NELSON, then entered and took seats near the prisoner. Mr. PORTER, the senior counsel, is absent from the city. Mr. HADLEY addressed the House in relation to the parliamentary mode of proceeding in such cases, and explained or denied that his client had evaded service of process; that he had been about the city in the discharge of public business every day except Thursday, when absent from the city, and that on his return he had voluntarily surrendered himself to the custody of that officer. He also put in a plea of not guilty as to the charge against him. After some consultation he announced that he was ready to proceed with the case at this time.

Mr. BERGEN, who had discovered some things in the report of the Committee of Investigation, in the Gibbons case, that implicated Mr. SHAFFER in disrespect to the Committee, now offered a resolution reciting that fact and excluding him from the floor. It was laid on the table.

Mr. ELLINGWOOD offered a resolution that a Committee of three members be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to frame interrogatories and conduct the proceedings against JOHN M. NELSON, on the part of the Assembly, and to confer with the counsel for the accused, and that interrogatories be framed and served upon said NELSON, and he required to answer forthwith.

Mr. FERRY moved to amend by referring the charge to the Select Committee in the Gibbons case, but the members of that Committee one and all protested against it.

Mr. TOWNSEND offered another substitute, setting apart next Tuesday evening for the investigation, and appointing three members to conduct it on the part of the House, to be conducted in presence of the whole House.

Mr. FINCH moved to amend the substitute of Mr. FERRY, so as to read as follows: That the charge made by this House against JOHN M. NELSON, be and the same hereby is referred to a Select Committee of three to investigate, and report to this House.

This was accepted by Mr. FERRY in place of his own, and adopted by the House. The Speaker then appointed Messrs. ELLINGWOOD, FERRY and ROBINSON as that Committee. Mr. ROBINSON asked to be and was excused, on the ground of other pressing duties. Mr. COZANS was appointed in his place and also excused, when Mr. PROVOST was substituted.

Mr. MORGAN moved to discharge the prisoner on bail, the amount to be fixed by the Speaker. This was laid on the table.

Mr. PIERCE then moved to discharge the prisoner on his parole of honor. On this the ayes and noes were called, and it was also tabled.

Mr. TABER then offered a resolution that the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against JOHN M. NELSON, be instructed to proceed forthwith, and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

This was adopted. The Speaker remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and this rather remarkable and unusual scene was terminated, and the House proceeded to legislative business.

The concurrent resolutions, submitting to the people an amendment of the Constitution, so as to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, were then called up and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, L. C. Andrus, W. Andrus, Angel, Antoony, Bailey, Baldwin, Barber, Benton, Boles, Brewster, Bryan, Camp, Carter, Cain, Chapman, Chittenden, Craft, Davis, Doolittle, Dutcher, Ellingwood, Emerick, Farnum, Ferris, Finch, Fish, Fisher, Fulton, Hyatt, Hyland, Johnson, Kinney, Lasher, Lord, McFadden, Macomber, Markell, May, Mekeel, Merritt, Montagne, Moore, Morgan, Myres, Norton, Philbrick, Prendergast, Randall, Richardson, Roberts, Robinson, Salisbury, Sanford, Sax, Scovell, Sherer, Shull, B. Smith, H. P. Smith, J. Smith, S. E. Smith, Spencer, Summer, Tathill, Wager, Waterbury, Wells, Wright.—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Bedell, Benedict, Buckbee, Callahan, Collin, Comstock, Corning, Cozans, Darcy, Field, Fullerton, Hardy, Hutchings, Kenny, Kernan, Knapp, Lambrecht, Lansing, Long, McDermott, Pierce, Provost, Shaw, Sherwood, Taber, Townsend, Varian, Walsh, Webster, Wheeler, Woodruff, Young.—33.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported adversely on Senator KELLY'S bill, taking from the Common Council of New-York the power of confirming contracts, or making contracts granted to the lowest responsible bidder to be valid without confirmation, unless confirmed by that body within fifteen days after presentation for that purpose.

Mr. HADLEY presented a minority report from the same Committee sustaining the bill. An animated discussion followed, participated in by most of the New-York delegation, and several from other sections, in which Mr. ARCULARIUS gave that very respectable body, the Board of Aldermen, "particular jesse," and found himself for once, at least, coöperating with some of his country friends whom he had often asked to "Let us alone." It soon became evident that the Chairman of the Committee had put his foot in the grating and that the minority of the Committee were largely the majority in the House. He saw it himself and asked and obtained leave to amend his report, and send the bill to the House for its consideration.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill reducing fares on the City Railroads to three cents. The Milk Freight bill was on its final passage, but received but ten votes.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 5.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Loaners' Association was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to incorporate skating parks and sporting grounds.

The bill to reduce the rate of milk freight on the Harlem Railroad came up for a third reading.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to recommit, for the purpose of explaining his vote. He should support the bill, because he deemed the present freight rates oppressive and unjust.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to make the provisions of the bill applicable between Croton Falls and New-York.

Mr. ROBINSON opposed the motion. Although it might be of more benefit to his own constituents than the present bill, yet he was above such consideration.

The motion was lost. The bill was then read a third time, and lost by 10 to 19.

Mr. KETCHAM moved to reconsider and lay that motion on the table. Carried.

The bill to establish a Nautical School in New-York Harbor was passed.

On motion of Mr. SESSIONS, the bill reducing the fare on all the New-York City Railroads was ordered to a third reading by 17 to 9.

The Assembly bill for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder, was reported adversely and the report agreed to.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 5.

The bill to make the acts of the Committee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce binding, was reported favorably.

The bill to confer additional legislative powers on Boards of Supervisors was reported for the consideration of the House.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported complete the bill to create the Metropolitan Health District.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to lay the report on the table and print the bill forthwith. Lost by 48 to 56.

Mr. COZANS moved to substitute the bill providing for general amendments to the New-York Charter. Lost by 40 to 63.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved to lay the report on the table to await a minority report. Lost.

Mr. WALSH raised the point of order that the report did not set forth that it was a majority report.

The Speaker decided the point not well taken.

Mr. FULLERTON moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Before the question was taken the ayes and noes were demanded, but Mr. PRENDERGAST, who was in the Chair acting as Speaker, put the question rapidly, without heeding the demand for the ayes and noes, and declared the motion carried.

The question being then on the adoption of the report, the ayes and noes were again loudly called for, but the calls were disregarded, and Mr. PRENDERGAST declared the report adopted.

Mr. KERNAN rose to a question of privilege, and appealed from the arbitrary conduct of the Chair, which he designated as unparalleled, and equaled only by a Ward meeting scene.

Much confusion and excitement ensued, which was at last stopped by a proposition from the Chair to review his decision and allow the question to be taken by ayes and noes.

Mr. KERNAN then withdrew his appeal and the report of the Committee was agreed to, and the Metropolitan Health District bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar with JOHN M. NELSON, Assistant District-Attorney, who had voluntarily surrendered himself to answer to any charges made against him.

An exciting debate ensued, the Assembly being at a loss what course to pursue with regard to the accused party.

Mr. HADLEY appeared as counsel for Mr. NELSON, declaring his client prepared to plead "Not guilty," directly or indirectly, to any of the charges, and declaring that he had never evaded arrest, but had been all the time at his place of business.

After a long discussion a resolution was adopted appointing Messrs. ELLINGWOOD, FERRY and PROVOST a Committee of three to investigate the case, with instructions to proceed forthwith, and with power to send for persons and papers.

In the meantime Mr. NELSON was ordered into custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a motion to release him on parole having been laid on the table. Mr. NELSON was then removed in custody.

The concurrent resolutions of the Senate, the submission to the people of the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, were reconsidered, on motion of Mr. WAGER, and adopted—69 to 33.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill increasing the salary of the Assistant District-Attorney of Albany County, out of which the bribery case grew, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, and after several amendments the enacting clause was stricken out.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend by inserting in the bill a section, providing that any member demanding a bribe on any bill shall effectually kill the bill, even if he does not get the bribe. Lost.

Mr. BARKER moved to take from the table the motion to order the Chenango Canal Extension bill to a third reading.

The ayes and noes were demanded, and the motion was lost—36 to 51.

On motion of Mr. WOODRUFF the bill to provide for the amendment of the Charter of the City of New-York by Commissioners, and its submission to a vote of the people, was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole. When it was taken up for consideration considerable skirmish took place between Mozart and Tammany members, commenced by Mr. COZANS, who moved to strike out the name of ROBERT J. DILLON and insert that of JOHN COCHRANE.

Mr. HARDY opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Mr. SHAW moved to insert the name of Mr. TUCKER among the Commissioners, and Mr. HARDY moved to insert the name of ELIJAH F. PURDY.

Mr. CALLAHAN endeavored to substitute the name of JOHN COCHRANE for Mr. PURDY, but it was lost. The names of Messrs. PURDY and TUCKER were inserted.

Mr. VARIAN then moved to add the name of DAVID D. VALENTINE, which was agreed to.

Mr. HUTCHINS then moved to insert the name of A. OAKEY HALL, which was lost.

Mr. YOUNG then rose for the Tammany Delegation. He claimed that there were two parties among the Democrats of New-York—the Mozart and Tammany—just as there were Weeddites and Greeleyites among the Republicans. He claimed that the "Mozart" should be represented, and moved to strike out the name of WM. F. HAVEMEYER and insert JOHN COCHRANE.

After some debate, all the motions were reconsidered.

On the motion of Mr. YOUNG the new names were again stricken out, and the bill restored to its original shape.

Mr. WALSH endeavored to retain the name of Mr. VALENTINE.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a resolution allowing each member to-morrow to move one bill as the roll was called in alphabetical order, and the bills moved that do not grant or take away the franchises, or create or repeal the charter of other than Municipal, and be referred to a Select Committee of five to report complete. All other bills moved, to take their regular order in the first Committee of the Whole. Adopted, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MOZART HALL DEMOCRACY ON THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The Mozart Hall General Committee held a meeting at No. 814 Broadway, on Thursday night, over which Hon. JOHN COCHRANE presided. A long preamble and many resolutions were presented by Mr. JOHN HACKET, and adopted unanimously, lamenting the ascendency of Republicanism; opposing every form of menace, restraint, or coercion, under any pretext of enforcing law, collecting revenue, or retaking property, which might lead to a conflict with the seceded States. The last resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That, in an age when oppressed nationalities, in both hemispheres, are seeking remedies for injustice and oppression, by asserting local independence and vindicating the "right of revolution;" and, at a period when the abuses in the United States Confederacy are being remedied in defiance of its legislative enactments, it behooves the central Government at Washington, and the State authorities at Albany, to pause, before they persist in efforts to force, even upon a million and a half of Union-loving people, either a tariff by which their prosperity is undermined, or a Municipal Government, which virtually asserts the principle of "taxation without representation."

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.—Mr. STILWELL, Deputy-Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, on Thursday went to the Custom-house, and administered the oath of office to HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York. Mr. BARNEY, at the same time, filed his bonds for the faithful performance of his duties in the sum of $200,000. His sureties were CHARLES H. MARSHALL, MORRIS KETCHUM, GEORGE OPDYKE and JAMES S. WADSWORTH, each of whom was justified in the amount of the bond.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of NORMAN MCLEOD, a boy 1 year and 5 months of age, who was shockingly scalded on Tuesday last, at the store No. 161 Maiden-lane. The father of deceased was employed in melting sealing-wax to lay over the corks of bottles, when the child came behind him and overturned a can of the hot wax, which was scattered about his head and shoulders. He languished until the following evening, when death ended his sufferings.

DEATH OF MICHAEL DOCHERTY.—MICHAEL DOCHERTY, the old man who cut his throat on Thursday morning, at his residence No. 292 West Thirty-first-street, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of the injury. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, but beyond the fact that the deceased had been for some weeks in low spirits, no motive was shown for the commission of the act. Docherty was a married man, and is said to have been of strictly temperate habits.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.—This new combination of musical and dramatic talent is attracting nightly to Niblo's Saloon literally overflowing audiences. This is the best proof that their performances give unusual satisfaction.

United States District-Attorney's Office.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH SWORN IN.

E. D. SMITH, Esq., the newly appointed United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, received his commission yesterday from Washington, and a little before 12 o'clock he appeared before Judge BETTS, of the District Court, and took the oath of office. There were present, in the Court-room, quite a large number of legal gentlemen and other friends of Mr. SMITH, who congratulated him upon his appointment.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. William Appleton, of Boston; J. S. Pike, of the *Tribune*, newly-appointed Minister to the Hague; Douglas Irvine, Secretary to the British Legation, from Washington; Prof. Balcom, of Connecticut; W. Amory and N. Hooper, of Boston; T. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, and H. Wikoff, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. J. Washburn and C. W. Walton, of Maine; Mr. Cheever, of Washington; J. Downs, of the United States Navy; Robert M'Klm and lady, of Baltimore; E. W. Marshall, of Charleston; and C. P. Dexter and J. G. Beals, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Geh. Wm. Norris, of Philadelphia; S. H. Mix, of Schoharie; J. B. Ames and B. Buffum, of Rhode Island; J. G. Newcomb, of Rochester; J. Hubbell, of Buffalo; G. Herbert, of Philadelphia; A. Ransom and W. M. Delavan, of Albany; E. H. Rutherford, of Toronto, and D. N. Richards, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. R. Stevens, of Newburgh; Mayor J. S. Carew, of Norwich; Capt. Delano, of ship *A. Gallatin*, and Prof. Phelps, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Hon. D. E. Somes, of Maine; Lieut. Shipley, of the United States Army; C. Ladd, of Illinois; J. P. Lindsey, of South Carolina; G. N. Barber, of St. Louis; W. G. Renkin, of California, and R. M. Butler, of Mississippi, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hons. J. H. Graham, of New-York, and T. H. Seymour, of Hartford, are at the Albemarle House.

Lieut. Hughes, of the United States Navy, and C. T. Jardella, of the Coast Survey, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Lieut. J. E Miller, of the United States Army, and H. S. Everett, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

The Bridgewater Paint.

This mineral, obtained from the mountains of New-Jersey, is a natural pigment, a chemical compound, and not a mechanical mixture. In this respect it differs from most of the earths and red shale which have been so extensively introduced in the market. This paint hardens by exposure to the air, and becomes in a short time a fine and water-proof coating for roofs and outside work, and thoroughly spark and cinder proof, and impervious to the rain or snow. This paint was originally introduced 11 years ago. It has stood the test of time, and has outlived many inferior articles which have flooded the market. It has been applied to the Government buildings at West Point, at Governor's Island, and the New-York Arsenal, on the cars of the principal railroads, and by innumerable shipmasters on their vessels, on canal boats, and everywhere it has met with commendation. The color of this paint is a rich chocolate, and this, when mixed with white lead or zinc, produces that color which is now universally in use upon the cottages and villas that dot the Hudson River. Without enlarging upon its virtues, we cordially invite the attention of the public to the testimonials and certificates from parties whose evidence is entitled to the most implicit confidence, and which may be seen at the depot. The advertisement will be found in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—"If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology,—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Practical instruction, with written descriptions of character, given daily by

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

Of all the busy scenes in this world, BARNUM'S Museum is the busiest. Day after day its immense saloons are crowded by delighted visitors, examining the great variety of wonders and enjoying the amusements. To-day there will be a great crowd of children, ladies, and schools.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Look in at the great manufacturing depot of WARNER, PACK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, April 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,600 bales Middling at 12¼c. @13c.; sales of the week, 9,500 bales; receipts of the week, 5,060 bales, against 7,900 in the corresponding period last year. Decreased receipts at this port 241,465 bales; exports of the week, 14,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2978. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Probable Attack upon Fort Sumpter.

Telegraphic Communication with the South Cut off.

Warlike Character of the Last Reports from Charleston.

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Departure of the Powhatan and Atlantic with Troops.

The Movement Applauded by the People.

Failure of Attempts to Create Disaffection among the Soldiers.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR HOLMES.

Commodore Stringham to Command the Home Squadron.

LIST OF NAVAL VESSELS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7.

The telegraph wires south of Petersburgh, Virginia, are reported to be down—therefore, we are onable to receive any further advices, other than those in this morning's paper, from the South.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7.

THE DESTINATION OF THE TROOPS.

It is generally believed here to night, that the greater portion of the armament of troops and supplies fitted out at New-York is destined for Texas. The howitzers, horsea and Flying Artillery are of no available service except on land, and there is no point at the South except Texas, where they could be advantageously employed. The Flying Artillery would be sent to none of the Gulf Forts, where only simple artillerists, accustomed to manage heavy sea-coast guns, would be ordered. The mounted troops will go to Texas to replace the force now there, demoralized by TWIGGS' treason.

GOV. HOUSTON'S REQUEST.

The rumor finds credence that Gov. HOUSTON, who is the only Governor of Texas recognized by the Federal Government, recently sent a confidential friend here to request either that the present troops be maintained in Texas or new ones sent.

The alleged fact that one of the transport steamers at New-York is fitting out with stalls for horses and provisions in the hold, indicates that her mission is to bring home the mounted troops now in Texas. Gov. HOUSTON'S request for troops is based upon the necessity for protecting the frontier from the Indians. Of course once there these troops, in the event of domeatic insurrection against the laws, would form a nucleus around which the Union forces could rally in defence of the Government. It is still supposed, however, that part of the embarking troops are destined for Fort Pickens.

CABINET MEETING—SPECULATIONS.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on Friday, there was a long and earnest discussion upon our national difficulties. It is a settled fact that Mr. LINCOLN does not intend any *offensive* demonstration against the seceding States. But it is quite as certain, on the other hand, that he feels the necessity of prompt and energetic action on his part, and has so expressed himself to the Cabinet. From nearly all the Northern Governors, and from many leading men, he receives daily demands for action, and very many protests against the evacuation of Fort Sumpter. They urge that such a course will only weaken his Administration, and strengthen DAVIS & Co, but lower us in the eyes of every nation in Christendom. The public pulse beats violently against such a policy, and Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet now feel it. The character of ANDERSON'S dispatches, which Mr. LINCOLN will act upon immediately, will decide the future policy of himself and Cabinet at once

It should be understood that the attempts to injure the Administration by certain judges in the North, in conveying the idea that LINCOLN and the Cabinet do not agree, are intended for no good purpose, and are wholly without foundation in truth. They are a unit upon national questions, and are likely to remain so. Not only that, but Gen. SCOTT fully agrees with them. This I state most authoritatively.

The indications are now that Mr. LINCOLN will at first only attempt to hold the Southern forts now in our possession, and reprovision them if necessary. Should this be resisted, or the fortifications be attacked, he will not hesitate to bring to bear the whole force of the Government to execute his orders.

For this purpose, it is believed, the vessels recently ordered to sea, about which there has been so much speculation, are really ordered to cruise off the Southern coast in such position that they may at once go to the assistance of those at Sumpter, Pickens and Tortugas.

This is perfectly consistent with Mr. LINCOLN'S peace policy, while, at the same time, it vindicates the strength and dignity of the Government; and should war come under such circumstances, no one will be considered responsible but the rebels themselves, either by our own people or abroad.

This is what the Commissioners most fear, as they earnestly desire either a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, or an open declaration of war.

From conversations with these gentlemen, I am fully satisfied that the managers of this Southern Confederacy do not intend to make a hostile demonstration against the United States in any form or at any place. But the danger in case Mr. LINCOLN attempts the policy above pointed out, is that the insane, hot-headed fellows with the means at hand at Charleston and Pensacola, owing no particular allegiance to the Davis Government, will take the matter into their own hands, and without his authority attack any vessels that shall attempt either to reinforce or provision the forts at those places.

According to the Commissioners, the peace policy of DAVIS is rapidly giving character and stability to that Government, and that if the present *status* with the United States can be sustained for a time, the Confederate Government will have crystallized sufficient to sustain itself against any assault from Mr. LINCOLN.

But the danger of a popular outbreak, of resistance to the United States, such as first threw them ont of the Union, and the necessity of excitement to sustain the secession movement, may compel Mr. DAVIS either to assent to an open demonetration against the United States, or permit it to take place without opposition on his part.

In either dilemma it is certain that both the Administration and the Representatives nf the Southern Government expect our present difficulties to end only in civil war, though both would prefer a peaceable solution.

APPREHENSIONS OF AN ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

The city is full of exciting rumors to-day, of an intended attack on Washington to-night, by the secession rabble, supposed to be under the command of Major BEN. MCCULLOCH, who impudently enters and departs from the city unmolested, notwitstanding his overt treason recently at San Antonio. People inquire with surprise why the authorities do not arrest him, especially in view of the certainty that his presence here has some evil purpose.

Another rumor to-day was that Gen. SCOTT had slept in his office for two nights past, and that the artillery horses were saddled and harnessed all last night, ready for instant action, to defend the city against the expected raid. Inquiry dispels these sensations, and shows that there is no foundation whatever for them beyond the fact that certain secession militia in the district continue their drills, as if expecting service in due time.

At least one Philadelphian left town to-night in great fright, relative to this rumored raid.

MR. BOULIGNY RETURNS HOME.

Mr. BOULIGNY, member of Congress from New-Orleans, who so patriotically refused to join or recognise the secession of Louisiana, goes home to-morrow. This is a good indication, for it may be relied upon that he will never give his assent to that which he to-day openly branded as vile treason, treachery and fraud.

THE INDIAN BOND FRAUD.

The trial of GODARD BAILEY, on the Indian Bond fraud, commences to-morrow. He professes to feel confident of acquittal, as nothing more than a breach of trust can be proven.

FLOYD escaped upon the plea of the law which provides that a witness before a Congressional Committee cannot be held criminally responsible before the Courts upon the matter investigated by the Committee; but it now turns out, I believe, that FLOYD was never summoned, and may yet be made responsible for these rascalities.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. ARMSTRONG.

The Court-martial upon Capt. ARMSTRONG closed yesterday. The verdict will be made up and sent to the Department. It is thought that Capt. ARMSTRONG will escape either entirely or with an easy reprimand.

A portion of the Massachusetts delegation arrived last night, to settle the distribution of the remaining offices in that State.

PROPOSAL FOR TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 6, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the 11th inst., for four million nine hundred and one thousand dollars in Treasury Notes, or any part thereof, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable in two years, receivable for public dues, or, at the option of the holder, convertible into six per cent. bonds of the United States.

Said Notes to be issued under the authority of the acts of Congress, approved February 8, 1861, and March 2, 1861.

Proposals must state the rate bid for each one hundred dollars—one per centum thereof to be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and certificate thereof to accompany each bid, and the whole amount in coin must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer in equal instalments, at five, ten and fifteen days respectively, or the whole amount within five days after the acceptance of bid, at the option of the bidder. No proposal at less than par will be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Treasury Notes. . S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7.

The Army and Navy officers appear in common with the public to be unacquainted with the military designs of the Administration, so cautious are Executive authorities in this particular; but from the best available sources it is almost, if not quite certain, that the greater part of the troops leaving the Northern ports are destined for Texas to operate on the frontier for the protection of the inhabitants against Indian incursions. They will occupy the forts on the Rio Grande, and according to official representations, find a cordial welcome among the settlers, who have been driven by the savages from their homes.

Gov. HOUSTON has given full advices to the Federal authorities, and the result, it is anticipated, will be to reestablish him in his position as the Executive of that State.

The troops in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens, on board of United States vessels, are considered sufficient in number to reinforce that post, if this design has not already been consummated.

Proposals for Treasury Notes to the amount of nearly $5,000,000 are to be received by the Secretary of the Treasury until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Offers have been privately made of an 8 centum premium for the entire sum, but it is deemed proper to afford a fair opportunity for competition.

It is a mistake to suppose that recent events in Dominica have excited any peculiar interest on the part of the Administration, and least of all, that the subject especially enters into the instructions of our Minister to Madrid.

Nothing is authentically known here beyond the fact that the Spanish subjects on the Island sent to the Captain-General of Cuba for assistance, and that the two or three hundred troops dispatched by him were under orders not to land unless by request of the authorities. There is, however, some anxiety to learn what Spain will now do in the premises. That she was privy to the revolutionary movement is a mere conjecture, as it is said that even in diplomatic circles there is no information on which to base such a conclusion.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: David Price, at Newark, N. J.; Wm. H. Post, Yonkers, N. Y.; Hadley P. Burdsall, Chelsea, and Nathaniel K. Noble, East Cambridge, Mass.; John Andrews, at Michigan City; Mr. Wilson, at Logansport; E. K. Faraum, at South Bend; James H. M. Nicely, at Evansville, Ind.; Thomas T. Doyle, at Uniontille; M. P. Fowler, at Tamaqua; George W. Forrest, at Lewisburgh; Samuel M. Barton, at Wilkesbarra; Hillary Krickbaum, at Germantown; Chas. T. Bronson, at Paducah, Ky.; Jacob J. Hockesteller, at Nebraska City; James A. Birkwell, at Augusta, Maine; William Lewis, at Zenia, Ohio; James B. Howell, at Keokuk.

The Postmaster-General has decided the question of the New York Post-office site. The site of the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau-street, the present location of the Post-office, is to be retained. The Attorney-General coincides with the Postmaster-General in this decision. A warrant has already been drawn for the amount of the purchase money which the Government contracted to pay. The matter, therefore, is finally settled.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 6.

Reliable information has been received from the North that reinforcements are ordered to Fort Sumpter, and will be accompanied by a squadron under command of Com. STRINGHAM.

Five thousand Southern men, in addition to those at present in the fortifications, are ready to take the field within twenty-four hours.

The ultimatum, siege or surrender, has not yet been sent to Major ANDERSON, but with *the supplies sent to-day [he was] notified by Gen. Beauregard that they are the last, which is equivalent to a declaration of hostilities. This is positive.*]

Troops have been ordered to rendezvous at points remote from Charleston, but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy. They move at once.

Gov. PICKENS has all day been inspecting the batteries, accompanied by a portion of his Council and senior officers of the army. Everything throughout was in a state of efficiency.

Bloodshed is inevitable, and if one drop is split no one knows when it will end.

A formal demand for the surrender of the fort has not been made, and may not be made at all.

For obvious reasons the intentions of the Confederacy are involved in mystery.

The excitement is intense, and everybody is in fighting humor.

EVERYTHING REPORTED "READY."

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 6.

Gov. PICKEN has just returned in company with his principal officers, from the different posts in the harbor, and they report that all is ready.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Friday last, received here, says "that from best informed quarters there is reason to believe that in a few days leave of absence will be granted for an indefinite period to the entire command at Fort Sumpter."

THE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The sudden activity of the Government in the preparation and dispatch of naval and military expeditions from this port have been the theme of general remark throughout the City during the last three or four days. Considering the formidable character and extent of the movement, there has been a remarkable absence of excitement on the subject, and, so far as the public feeling has manifested itself, a strong sentiment of approbation is expressed on all hands that the Government have, after so long forbearance, undertaken in earnest to vindicate the laws of the country. A calm confidence pervades the public mind, that the measures now being adopted have for their object the protection of the country and its institutions from the assaults of traitors.

Business people were everywhere heard to express their satisfaction that "something was doing by the Government." "Anything," they said, "was better than inaction and suspense." The rumored resignation of Major HOLMES, on Saturday afternoon, together with the stories of extensive disaffection among the troops on Governor's Island, created a painful thrill in the public mind. The rumored resignation of Major JOHNSON was premature, it seems, but probably arose from the fact that Major HOLMES himself gave out on Friday that there were two officers who "would not go South to fight." Major HOLMES hails from North Carolina, and has been in the pay of the Government for many years. He now throws up his commission at a time when his services are likely for the first time to be of material importance to the service, and when the step would be most embarrassing to the country.

His successor, who was some time since ordered to relieve him in July, may now be directed to report for duty at once. The resignation of Major JOHNSON has not, we understand, been tendered, as reported; only 52 men (recruits) left the island to board the Atlantic on Saturday. Two more Lieutenants have tendered their resignations from Fort Columbus. Lieut. WOODS now commands in Major HOLMES' place.

FORT HAMILTON.

The most important news of the day is from Fort Hamilton. On Friday evening the garrison was paid off, and its members told they might go on liberty, and that all hands would be mustered at "flag-up" on Saturday morning. During the night knots of two and three left Brooklyn in the cars, from time to time, returning to quarters, and many "tramped" the entire way. On Saturday, when the roll was called, but few were missing. Some, rather the worse for liquor, have since returned. Two officers, detailed to accompany the troops, resigned almost at the last moment. At 10 o'clock on the same morning, Capt. BAART'S company of artillery, mounted on their own horses, left the Fort and marched by the road to Hamilton Ferry, went on the Island, and subsequently on the steamship *Atlantic*. There were some soldiers absent. At 3 o'clock P. M, the steamer *Mabey* arrived in front of Fort Lafayette, and embarked the following:

	Off. & Men.
Company E, Third Infantry	60
Company C, Third Infantry	63
Company M, Second Artillery	60
Company A, Second Artillery	61
Sappers and Miners	62
Total	306

These were put on board the *Atlantic*, with only 52 men from the Island.

The Sappers and Miners cheered lustily upon leaving La Fayette. Companies H and K, which arrived from the National Capital on Friday night, were left at the fort last named when the *Mabey* steamed out, but were afterward, we understand, sent across to Fort Hamilton. The utmost excitement prevailed in the village; knapsacks, muskets, bayonets, uniforms and fatigue caps, and other costumary appendages, lying here and there in every conceivable shape. It has not yet been definitely decided whether this place shall be permanently garrisoned or not.

THE EMBARKATION.

The soldiers were put on board the *Atlantic* on Saturday afternoon. The ship has not been fitted up as a transport destined for longer service than a few weeks. Stalls for the horses and wooden berths for the men were hastily constructed, and such preparations as could be effected in the few hours at the disposal of the workmen were made. The men and horses had some difficulty in taking their places in the ship, but were made comparatively comfortable after a time. The whole force on the *Atlantic* is 358 men. She started on Sunday at 5 A. M., passed the Narrows at 6 o'clock, and proceeded to sea.

The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* left the Navy-yard at 2 P. M., Saturday, and after being intercepted by the steam-tug *Grifin*, at Quarantine, proceeded to sea, crossing the Bar at 6 P. M.

The steamers *Illinois* and *Baltic* are rapidly preparing to depart with troops, and will probably leave the City to-day. It is said that 150 men of the Bedloe's Island garrison will go in these ships, with other troops from Fort Columbus.

THE TROOPS LOYAL.

One of the officers who returned with the Artillery Companies from Texas, in the *Daniel Webster*, had made a bet with a comrade that they would be ordered to sea before five weeks after their arrival here. He won the money on Saturday, and declared that he knew all along that the Government merely brought the soldiers and officers here for the purpose of testing their quality, and somewhat reorganizing the different companies, as disaffected men would be better found out, and efficiency secured, in New-York than elsewhere. He said, further, that if the steamers *Coatzacoalcos*, *General Rusk* and *Fashion* come to this port with soldiers, their (the men's) mettle will be tried. The Government has found itself compelled to adopt the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, to keep known men watching suspicious characters perpetually; for "one villain could make ten batteries useless."

THE POWHATAN.

At the Navy-yard on Saturday morning both watches of the *Powhatan*, and a considerable draft of men from the laboring gangs, went to work to get that vessel in ship-shape. Everything was in the greatest confusion on board; clothes-bags were crowded in the mess-chests; mantle's belts blockaded the passage to the wardroom; muskets, cannon-spikes and gun-gear generally were strewn about deck, rendering a passage one way or the other extremely difficult. The precincts of the Yard and the wharfs were crowded with visitors from New-York and Brooklyn—officers' friends, sailors' and soldiers' wives and families, and not a few Irish town pirates endeavoring to smuggle rum on board. Boat howitzers were encased in oil-cloths and carefully stowed away; the powder-hatches were caulked down, and sentries posted on them; shot and shell, solid and hollow, were placed in rails behind the "britchens" of the guns; and the strong recoil planks firmly fastened in the deck. The boilers received due attention, as their sea-worthiness was somewhat questioned; the stores and provisions were arranged so that, in the "last extremity of war," they can be conviently saved; rigging stowed in the "handiest" manner, in case a fifty-pounder should upset that already in the ship; the port-holes were carefully fixed on their hinges, lest a spiked gun might make them only useful as a vulnerable mark for the enemy, and the "hole-stopping apparatus," in the hands of the ship's carpenter, was perfected in the most artistic manner. The lowering rope, the caulking yarn, the mallet and chisel, always needed when a shot leaves a nasty scratch at water mark; the great spare pumps, never "in the way" when a loaded shell explodes among the sails, or in the neighborhood of the magazine: the doctor's wagon load of cots, bandages, medicine and instruments; the master-at-arms' conglomeration of gags, tricing lines, "double darbiss" and bludgeons; all were fixed so as to be available at a moment's notice should unfortunate circumstances render them necessary. The *Powhatan* is a first-class side-wheel steamer, was built at Norfolk, and carries 11 large guns. She is one of the most serviceable ships in the navy, having cruised most successfully for over six years. She was in China when the Barrier Forts struck to the [*San Jacinto, Portsmouth* and *Levant*. When the last dispatch, that was not to be sent for until the ship was telegraphed "ready to go," went on board, which it did at about 2½ o'clock, the craft was unmoored, hauled out from the dock, and steamed down the Bay. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—Samuel Mercer, Maryland.
Lieutenants—Egbert Thompson, New-York; M. C. Perry, New-York; W. B. Whiting, New-York; W. B. Gamble, Pennsylvania.
Marine Lieutenant—J. L. Broome, New-York.
Surgeon—Joseph Wilson.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—James Laws.
Paymaster—J. J. Gulick, New-Jersey.
Chief-Engineer—Sturman Newell.
Midshipmen—George Dewey, Joshua Bishop, M. S. Stuyvesant and Charles W. Read.
Boatswain—F. McLoud.
Gunner—Barnard Duycker.
Sailmaker—Jacob Stephens.
Engineers—First Assistants, William J. Lewelin and James F. Lamdin; Second Assistants, J. McElmell and John Purdy; Third Assistants, William H. Gladding, E. Laws and H. C. McIlvain.

The *Powhatan* sailed early yesterday morning, as convoy to the Atlantic.

OTHER VESSELS AT THE YARD.

The corvette *Savannah* and the brig *Perry* will probably continue to occupy the attention of the authorities until they have reached the "ready state." The *Roanoke* and *Wabash* are preparing for sea, just as they have been preparing for months. The *Potomac* and *Brandywine* are not to be touched for the present. The *Cowan*, *Bob. Lowe*, *Varina* and *Crawford*, surveying steamers and schooners, lie in the stream, awaiting instructions from the departments to whose orders they are subject. The force of men at the Yard is probably 900, and the disbursements about $40,000 monthly. There are over 80 marines, under the control of Capt. BREVOORT, at the barracks.

RECRUITING AT THE CHERRY-STREET RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

Since November, the Cherry-street recruiting rendezvous has been closed to all applicants for admission to the service, except sailors and landsmen, to whom Congress had guaranteed acceptances, viz.: those having honorable discharges. On Thursday last, however, instructions were received, ordering the shipping of all men who applied, until further notice is given by the authorities. It is said that Gen. SCOTT will try and stop this, as men prefer to enter the navy as landsmen, to enlisting as soldiers. At all events, all Friday and Saturday the recruiting business at Cedar, Chatham and Hudson streets was seriously affected by the Cherry-street establishment. There is some talk—but no orders—about a bounty being given. Recruits arrived on Saturday from neighboring offices, and went over to the Island.

THE EXPECTED STEAMERS.

There is a general impression, in army circles, that the steamers *Coatzacoalcos*, *Gen. Rusk* and *Champion*, are ordered to come by way of Florida, communicate with the authorities of the Home Squadron, Fort Taylor and Fort Jefferson, and if soldiers be required, to land them peaceably, if practicable, forcibly if necessary. The landing of men in the enormous launches would not be so difficult as is imagined.

THE LAUNCHES.

A frigate's "first launch" is a vessel almost as large as a small schooner. She is coppered and copper fastened, and could stand a shot well. The second and third launches are of proportionate size. The strength of these boats is very great. Several of them accompany the expedition besides those belonging to the *Powhatan*. A brass cannon and forty men can be well accommodated and do terrible execution in a "first launch." Those that go with the fleet receive some extra touches at the hands of the constructors in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

THE HOME SQUADRON.

Advices from the Home Squadron say that the want of a Commander-in-Chief is causing innumerable troubles and annoyances. Commodore PENDERGAST having returned in the *Cumberland*, Capt. ADAMS, of the *Saranac* assumed command; but the other Captains are all trying to be bosses. Commodore STRINGHAM'S presence is badly needed. The "short commons" principle does not agree with the ships' companies. The *St. Louis* had several noisily discontented men on board.

THE WAR FLEET.

[NOTE.—The alleged list of officers of the Home Fleet, published by a morning paper yesterday, were cut from the Navy Register for 1861, which went to press last November. Of course they are filled with errors.]

Vessels.	Officers and Men.	Guns.	Tons.
Flag-ship, steam-frigate Minnesota	400	26	3,200
Steam-frigate Powhatan	500	10	2,415
Steam-corvette Brooklyn	325	14	2,070
Sailing-frigate Sabine	500	50	1,726
Sailing-sloop St. Louis	300	20	700
Sailing-sloop Cumberland	300	94	1,726
Steamer Water Witch	60	2	378
Steamer Crusader	110	10	549
Steamer Mohawk	110	8	464
Steamer Wyandotte	100	4	380
Steamer Pocahontas	95	4	320
Steam gun-boat Pawnee	100	4	1,289

The *Macedonian* is not included, because she is in the Gulf of Mexico; the *Falmouth* and *Supply*, because they are mere transport storeships.

Annexed is the latest report from these ships:

Minnesota—Almost ready for commission at Boston.
Water Witch—Went in commission at Philadelphia Friday.
Powhatan—Sailed from New-York Harbor yesterday.
Brooklyn—Off Fort Pickens March 23.
Crusader—Sailed from New-York March 18.
Cumberland—Flag-ship, Norfolk, March 23.
Falmouth—Moored at Aspinwall.
Mohawk—Sailed from New-York March 18.
Macedonian—Vera Cruz, March 25.
Pawnee—At Washington March 27.
Pocahontas—At Norfolk March 26.
Sabine—Off Pensacola March 23.
St. Louis—Off Fort Pickens March 22.
Supply—New-York for Gulf, March 23.
Wyandotte—Off Fort Pickens March 23.

THE NEW STEAM FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA.

The Home fleet shall no longer be an exception to the general rule of naval powers, that all flagships on important stations should be steamers. Accordingly, the *Minnesota*, a splendid steam frigate, rating with the *Roanoke*, *Wabash*, *Colorado* and *Merrimac*, was commenced on at Boston on Thursday evening last, and will be ready in ten days to take on board a crew of nearly 550 men, a first class frigate's guard of marines, and six months' stores and provisions. Commodore STRINGHAM will then, in accordance with orders lately published, go on board, hoist his wide flag, and assume the chief command of the United States forces on the coast. He will sail for Florida and join the fleet. The disposition of the present flagship, the sailing corvette *Cumberland*, now at Gosport, and her Commodore (PENDERGAST), has not transpired. The *Minnesota* is a new ship, and has made only one full cruise, from which she returned almost rotten last Summer. The following officers have been ordered to her:

Captain—G. J. Van Brunt.
Commander—Case.
Lieutenants—Wendon, Wainwright, Badger, Johnson, Foster, Mitchell, Wilson.
Chief Engineer—Franklin Johnson.
Master—Smith.

ACTIVITY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

If there is one point in military matters about which "the public" knows less than another, it is the fact that the head-quarters of the entire army of the United States is not in Washington, but in this City. On Friday and Saturday the blissful ignorance of "special reporters" on this matter left the overworked officers altogether undisturbed in the prosecut on of their important duties. In an aristocratic edifice, "far up town," the offices of Gen. SCOTT, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT, the Executive officer, the latter lately vacated by the present Adjutant-General of the Army, Col. THOMAS, are situated. All orders issued to the troops serving far and near must emanate from these rooms. Even when at the National Capital, Gen. SCOTT is obliged to date his instructions from there. All day on Friday and on Saturday large envelops by mail, telegraphic dispatches, and other significant documents bearing the signature, "S. Cameron, Secretary of War—on official business," were being handed to by postmen and special messengers every ten or fifteen minutes. The sealed orders, in obedience to which the commander of the military portion of the expedition must act, and several communications for "Lieut. Slemmer, Fort Pickens, Fla." were sent from Gen. SCOTT'S office. The clerks were kept going as fast as they could write, but what they wrote two or three persons only know.

THE POSTS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

The Board of Officers, which has been convened for the purpose of deciding on the best means of distributing the United States forces in the harbor, have not yet finally adjourned. It is understood, however, that they will recommend the permanent garrisoning of Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette and Bedloe's Island, which had no troops whatever in them until last week. The land side of Governor's Island will be made impregnable. Some of the tremendous Columbiads which arrived from the Fort Smith Foundry, will be mounted. Bedloe's Island is now well fortified and guarded.

A VISIT TO FORT HAMILTON.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM FORT HAMILTON AND FORT LAFAYETTE—FIVE COMPANIES EMBARK IN A STEAMTUG—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DEMORALIZE THE TROOPS—WHAT THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS SAY—RESIGNATION OF CAPT. ST. JOHN—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE—RE-ENLISTMENT OF SOLDIERS—DUNCAN'S FLYING ARTILLERY—THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER—EXPEDITIOUS MOVEMENTS OF COL. BROWN.

To follow up and ascertain the truth or falsity of a current rumor in this City on Friday last, that the troops stationed at Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette were to be moved on Saturday, a reporter was dispatched from this office to that point for observation. A skeptic would have been easily satisfied that some important movement was on foot, and of the patriotism of the troops, had he seen the large number of straggling soldiers on the road to Fort Hamilton Saturday morning, hurrying forward and manifesting the greatest anxiety to reach their respective Companies.

The men at these forts were paid off on Wednesday and Thursday last, and those in authority were actuated, no doubt, by the same motives which always governed Gen. TAYLOR on the eve of an important movement, when it was particularly desirable to know all who could be relied upon to discharge their duty to their best ability—by relaxing somewhat the usual discipline, and permitting the privates to enjoy the greatest freedom to go where and when they pleased, only exacting a promise to return to duty at a specified time; thus affording an opportunity for the escape of any that might be disaffected. Many availed themselves of this liberty Thursday and Friday to visit New-York and spend their hard-earned money there, while others chose to pass the time away in and about the little village of Fort Hamilton. The result of the course adopted was highly satisfactory to the commanding officer, for while the soldiers at almost every point were surrounded by sympathizers with the Southern rebellion, and urged to desert, all but about a dozen remained true to their word and their flag, and returned to duty.

Reaching Bay Ridge, at the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company's track, just as Lieut. EXERT'S company of Flying Artillery (on its way to New-York) debouched from the lane connecting the Beach-road with Third avenue, our Reporter had an excellent opportunity afforded him to note, as the command marched by, the general appearance of this formidable arm of the service. The force consisted of three officers, eighty six men, and a full complement of horses, with a battery of four guns, four caissons, forges, extra wheels, cartridges, shot, and, in fact, complete in every respect for immediate action. The horses were nearly all the large Ohio horses—a breed almost exclusively used in the artillery and dragoon service, as being more intelligent, tractable and powerful, and in every way better adapted to actual service than any other known that can be obtained in sufficient numbers. The animals now attached to this battery are nearly all thoroughly trained in their duties—an important consideration in the event of actual hostilities. This corps, which is better known as of the service as DUNCAN'S battery, and which rendered such distinguished service in Mexico, is known in the army as Company A, Second Artillery. The officers are Lieut. BARRY, commanding, (who at the time mentioned was in New-York making arrangements for debarkation,) Lieuts. TIDBALL, PERRY and BANNIGER. Lieut. BARRY, we believe, is the only commissioned officer now with the battery who served with it under Col. DUNCAN. But there are several non-commioned officers and privates who yet speak with pride of honors they gained while with the commander who gave to their favorite corps a world-wide reputation.

This battery has recently been stationed at the Federal Capital, which place it left on Thursday last, and arrived at Fort Hamilton at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. Extensive arrangements were being made for a somewhat extended stay at this point, but on Friday afternoon orders were received to be in readiness to take up the line of march at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Punctual to the hour named, the bugle was sounded, and the command marched out of the fort, to the no little amazement of a large crowd of people, who were at a loss to know its destination, and proceeded over the Beach Road, Bay Ridge-lane, Third-avenue, Hamilton-avenue, and Hamilton Ferry, to New-York.

As they passed through Brooklyn large crowds of men, women and children gazed at the formidable command, and many were the inquiries as to its destination. This, however, was a sealed book to all, and many were the surmises—some of them reasonable, but more of them out of all reason.

Reaching Fort Hamilton at about 10½ o'clock, our Reporter found the whole village tabering under an extraordinary excitement. Soldiers and citizens were all astir, and everything betokened some extraordinary movement. The general answer to all questions was, "Don't know," and for an hour or more every soldier and every citizen appeared to be a member of a know-nothing organization. The soldiers crowded the barrooms and stores, making little purchases of cheese, ham and other articles not usually issued to them as rations from the commissariat department; not a few indulged freely in ale or stronger stimulants, and all discussed the mysterious movement of the troops.

After a glance at the outsiders, our reporter wended his way to the fort, the entrance of which he found guarded by a formidable looking Dutchman, sword in hand, and wearing the uniform of an Artillery corps, who evidently mistook the reporter for one of the recently-arrived officers from Washington, for he received him with the usual honors extended to a superior officer.

Thus the first sentinel was passed without interruption. At the entrance of the fort, however, the "Sergeant of the Guard, No. 1," was encountered, and as he looked as if he was about to say "What do you want here?" our reporter in the blandest manner possible inquired for the "Adjutant of the Post," when he was promptly conducted to the quarters of that important official, where he was received with that dignified courtesy which the service so much tends to develop in every man, and the following conversation occurred:

REPORTER—I have been sent here by the *New-York* TIMES to obtain all the information you can give, consistently with your duties, in regard to the troops at this port and their proposed movements.

ADJUTANT—I cannot give you any information; I have none to give. The newspapers already know more about the movement of troops than any of us do.

REPORTER—Will you give me the letter of the different Companies at this post, the regiments to which they belong, the officers with the companies, and the name of the commanding officer?

ADJUTANT.—I cannot tell you anything. But you are at perfect liberty to look about here and get all you can.

REPORTER.—Can I see the Commanding officer?

ADJUTANT.—The Commanding officer is in New-York. His name his Col. HARVEY BROWN. I expect him here very soon, however.

Here was a dilemma for a reporter to be in. But, taking the matter philosophically, and finding the Lieutenant willing to converse upon other military topics than those before referred to, an interesting conversation followed. The officer expressed a hope that no collision would take place between the United States troops and the forces of the seceding States, and frankly said that he did not believe a collision necessary, but with considerable firmness remarked that it was the duty of all officers to obey orders and discharge his duties faithfully to the Government. He had recently been stationed at Texas—was there when the vote on secession was taken, and he believed that not more than two-fifths of the people were in favor of seceding; but that a majority of the people were intimidated by the presence of an armed body of men, and did not dare vote for the Union.

The fortification was then examined. The armament has recently been rearranged, and guns placed so as to guard every approach, so that if any of the sympathizers with treason should even feel disposed to follow the example set them by their Southern friends, they will not find the self-imposed duty by any means an easy task to perform.

Passing outside into the village, the investigation of the mystery was continued. After an extended inquiry, troops were found to be stationed as follows:

IN FORT HAMILTON.

	Men.
Company M, Second Artillery, Light Battery, Lieut. PLATT	64
Company C, Third Infantry	70
Company E, Third Infantry, Capt. H. B. CITTS	68
Company A, Second Artillery, Lieut. BARRY	86

IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

One Company Sappers and Miners, Lieut. DUANE	64
Company H, Second Artillery, Capt. MCGARDER	65
Company K, Second Artillery, Capt. ALLEN	63

Company M, Second Artillery, was recently stationed in Texas, and arrived in New-York last week, on the steamer *Daniel Webster*. This Company is without horses, having left them in Texas. The men indignantly deny the statement that has been made, to the effect that they were compelled to leave their horses behind by the Texans, but they evidently feel very hard towards the Secessionists there, and express a wish to go back again with a sufficient force to protect the honor of the flag.

Companies C and E, Third Infantry, also arrived in the *Daniel Webster*, and have been stationed in New-Mexico. They entertain not the least kind feelings towards the Secessionists in Texas, where they stopped, on their route here, long enough to learn their true character.

Company A of Second Artillery has been stationed at Washington, and was on duty there the day President LINCOLN was inaugurated. The Sappers and Miners, and Companies H and K Second Artillery, were also in Washington.

Beyond the fact that these troops had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, nothing was known inside or outside of Fort Hamilton until towards noon of Saturday, when Col. BROWN arrived, and the rumor soon spread that at 3 o'clock the steamship *Atlantic* would, on her way out of the harbor, stop and take the troops away. Another rumor was that they were to leave at 5 o'clock, and many believed that no troops would leave at all.

During the day it became known that Capt. M. E. ST. JOHNS, of Company C, Third Infantry, had resigned, and that other officers would tender their resignations if actually ordered away, and this furnished another topic for the consideration of citizens and soldiers. The latter were not surprised to hear of the resignation of Capt. ST. JOHNS. He is a native of Maryland.

The reenlistment of several soldiers whose terms of service had expired since their arrival in New-York, afforded the idle ones another fresh subject to talk about, and in this way the time was whiled away until about 3 o'clock P. M, when the steam-tug *R. L. Mabey* hove in sight, and several officers were seen on her decks. This at first did not look very suspicious, because two other tugs had been there the night before and carried away a quantity of soldiers' baggage.

But a few minutes elapsed, however, before the scene changed. The tug came up to the Fort Hamilton dock, and, after taking Col. BROWN on board, immediately crossed over to Fort Lafayette, where the Sappers and Miners, who had been marching about for half an hour or more, were immediately taken on board, with their baggage, and in less than ten minutes the tug was headed for the mainland again.

Just at this time the troops commenced marching out of Fort Hamilton. In less than one hour from the first appearance of the *Mabey*, all the troops in Fort Hamilton, and the Sappers and Miners from Fort Lafayette, were, with their baggage, ordnance and camp equippage, on board of her and steaming up the Bay towards New-York.

Col. BROWN, who was in command of the troops stationed in Washington, superintended the debarkation in person. As the steam-tug moved off, the soldiers sang with considerable effect the "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs, much to the satisfaction of a majority of those present, but to the infinite disgust of a small *coterie* of spectators who evidently did not approve of these military movements.

Companies K and H of the Second Artillery, were to be transferred to Fort Hamilton from Fort Lafayette Saturday night. Both companies are in readiness to march at one hour's notice.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY.

Soldiers are generally looked upon as pieces of mechanism to be used by the skilfull commander without a why or wherefore suggesting itself to them. But this is a very erroneous impression. Being the most interested and having but little else than "orders" to talk about, soldiers discuss and re-discuss every order issued from the beginning to the end of their time of service, and especially is this the case when there is a prospect of a fight. Hence the late myster

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 6.

$9,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Coupon	100	Erie Railroad..... 28⅝
7,000	Tre. 12-10c Notes.	250	da..... 28⅜
2,500	N.Y. State 5s, '74	100	do.....s10 28⅜
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	150	do..... 29
5,000	do.....	10	Hudson Riv. R..... 43
9,000	N. C. State 6s.....	250	do..... 42⅝
10,000	Missouri State 6s	250	do.....b10 42⅝
5,000	do.....	6	Panama Railroad. 114
1,000	Erie 4th M.'s.	25	do..... 115
5,000	Erie 2d s. '75..	250	Readings R..... 39¼
5,000	N.Y. & N.H. 7s '66	350	Mich. Cen. R..... 41½
1,000	Mich. C. 8s (Ct.) M.	250	Mich. Cen. R..... 55
	R.F.C.B...ex int.	1,000	M. So. & N. I. R.... 18⅜
1,000	Mich. So & N. I. 8s	650	M. So. & N. I. G. S. 36
1,000	Ill Cen. R. 8s..	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S. 36
4,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	200	do..... 35¾
3,000	da.....	10	do..... 35½
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 2 M.	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 77⅜
1000	Gal. & C. 2d M. 8.	100	do..... 77⅜
5	Bank of Com'ce....	715	do..... 77⅜
25	Imp. & Trad's Bk..	300	do.....b30 77⅜
50	Pac. M. S. Co...s30	300	Galena & Chi. R.... 71¼
100	do.....b10	300	do..... 71¼
50	do.....	650	Clev. & Toledo R.... 33¾
800	N.Y. Central R....	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. b10	63⅞
150	do.....b30	100	do.....b60	54
300	da.....	100	do.....s30	53⅜
100	da.....b5	350	da.....b10	54
100	do.....b10	200	do.....	54
100	do.....b10	300	Chi., Bur. & Quin R	72
100	do.....s10	20	do.....	72¼
700	Harlem Railroad..	25	Del., L. & West'n R.	80⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Con.	100	Mich. Cen. R....s30 55⅛
2,000	da.....	100	M. S. & N. Ind. R... 16⅜
1,000	N. Cer. State 6's	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S... 35⅜
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	25	do..... 35⅝
500	Virginia St. 6's	20	C., Bur. & Q. R.... 72
5,000	Mo. State 6s..s30	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 78
10,000	do.....	150	do.....s10 78
5,000	do.....s10	250	do.....b30 78⅛
100	Pacific M.S. Co...	50	do.....b15 78⅛
50	do.....s30	50	do.....s10 78
100	Erie Railroad.....	25	do.....b30 78
100	do.....	300	do.....s30 77¾
50	do.....b60	250	Galena & Chi. R.... 71¾
200	do.....	50	do.....b10 71¾
300	N. Y. Central R....	100	do.....b30 71¾
700	da.....s10	100	do..... 71¾
100	do.....s10	100	do.....s30 71¾
100	do.....	100	do.....s10 71¾
50	do.....b3	150	Cleve. & Tol. R.... 34
100	Harlem R. Pref'd ..	750	do.....b30 34
100	Reading R.....	500	do..... 33¾
200	do.....	300	Chic. & R. Isl. R.... 51¾

MONDAY, April 8—A. M.

Both the Import and Export movements at New-York the past week were quite active, and a fair trade, for the season, is going on among the Foreign Merchendise and Domestic Commission houses. The Customs Duties have suddenly improved, the greater portion being paid in cash instead of being divided on Treasury bills, the latter being scarce in the open market, and held with much firmness even where they are nearly due, and carry hnt 6 ₩ cent. interest. A good deal of difficulty is encountered at the Custom-house in the administration of the New Tariff, but as most of the current entries are under the old schedules of 1857—these applying to all Goods in bond on 1st April and all that cleared from Foreign ports on or before 17th March—the full effect of the mixed system of *specifis* and *ad valorems* is not yet felt. The entries of Sugars this week have been large from the West Indies and these having been mostly shipped since 17th March, come in under the specific charge of ¾ cent. the pound. The difference between this and the late schedule of 24 ₩ cent. on the value at the port or place of shipment, is not, at present prices, very material either way. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods taken in our last paper, amount to $5,292,157, against $4 231,414 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce for the week are of the value of $3,295,903, against $2,068,731 same week last season. From the Southern Cotton ports the clearances are 151,000 bales, equivalent to an Exchange of $9,050 000, against 95,000 bales same week last year. The stock of Cotton in the ports is now reduced to 454,000 bales, less than one-half the stock on hand the first week in April last year, and the lowest stock for six seasons past. During the week past $688,000 in Spanish Gold, which had been held here since the beginning of the political crisis, was returned to the West Indies, principally to Havana. The receipts of Gold during the week comprise $960 000 from California and $1.250,000 from England and the Continent. The Sub-Treasury balance has been run up to $8,486,494, on account of Customs and payments on the New Loan awarded to the extent of $3.100 000 on Tuesday last, against $6,092 811 at the close of the previous week. Notwithstanding these transfers to the Government office, the Banks will probably report this afternoon quite as large an average as on Monday last, which then stood $11,480 000. The present stock of Bullion in the City, therefore, is not short of FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, while one-half the sum would be equal to the demands of our current trade and the present reduced line of accommodation at Bank to mercantile dealers. As the President of the United States, under the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, determined on Tuesday last to accept only $3 100,000 on a 6 per cent 20-year Stock, being the amount bid for at and over the rate of 94 per cent., the remaining wants of the Government to 30th June, say $5 000,000, will probably be made up early this week on convertible Treasury bills, under the authority of the act of March 2, having two years to run, and bearing six per cent. interest, at par, or a small fractional premium thereon, to defray the expenses of the preparation of the bills from the denomination of $50 and upward. An official intimation to this effect was received by telegraph late on Saturday afternoon, and the matter will probably be acted upon by Mr. Cisco, on behalf of New-York applicants for these bills to day. There is little or no doubt that a list for the whole sum will be made up, thus affording the employment for part of the large surplus of money on the market, which was anticipated a week since on the Funded Stock. Besides the convertibility of this Treasury paper into the 20 year Funded 6 per cent Stock, for which it has been substituted, it is receivable at all times in payment for customs and land dues to the Government. The Exchanges on England, owing to the heavy Export clearances of Grain and Cotton, have fallen back to 108 ₩ cent. No change is reported in the rates for Money, which rule cheap to the borrower un first-class security, say 5 to 7 ₩ cent.

As we are not yet favored with the official Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade for the month of March, we omit this morning our usual weekly comparison of Imports end Exports, until the regular official tables can be brought forward. In the item of Foreign Dry Goods, the movement for March shows that while the values originally entered are only $5,836,000 against $9,022,000 the same month last season, the value of goods actually marketed is $9,049,000, (the difference being withdrawn from bond of the previous importation,) against $9,186,000, marketed in March, 1860. This fact is significant of the improvement in the trade since mid-winter, as in January and February the difference between the values marketed this season and last was, $11,353-000. From the accounts which we receive from the Northwest of the vast amount of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, and in the granaries of the interior of Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., to come forward on the opening of the Upper Lake navigation, we are induced to believe that this improvement in trade will continue with the ability of that section of the country to consume the goods.

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$27.358,000
Foreign Gold direct	23,457,000
Foreign Gold via Boston	5,034,000
Total since 1st July	$55,849,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	95@95⅞@95
New-York Central	78⅛@75⅞@76⅝
New-York and Erie	32⅛@28⅜@29⅛
Reading	44⅛@41@42⅛
Rock Island	57⅜@53⅜@54⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	38⅜@35⅜
Michigan Southern	17⅛@16⅛
Michigan Central	57⅜@54⅛@55⅛
Toledo	35½@33⅜@33⅞
Galena	73⅛@71@71⅜
Illinois Central	81⅛@77⅛@78
Panama	117⅛@116
Pacific Mail	85⅛@82@83⅛
Minnesota	66@62⅛@63⅛
Virginias	76⅜@74@74⅛
Tennessees	74⅛@73⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	98⅛@95
Hudson River	45⅛@43
Hudson Preferred	41⅛@39⅛
Burlington and Quincy	73⅛@72
Hudson, Common	16@15

During the first four days of the week, the Stock Exchange dealings were comparatively steady, the turn, if anything, being in favor of the market. But on Friday morning the warlike preparations at this port and the equally exciting rumors from Washington wholly changed the temper of speculation, and the utmost eagerness was shown at the Board of the Exchange and on the Street, not only to throw Stocks actually held for the rise, overboard, but to put out contracts ahead for the fall. On Saturday it was discovered that many of the sensation rumors of the day before were not borne out by authentic fact or information either from Washington, or the seat of supposed immediate collision at the South, and there was a partial recovery in prices, with a fairly active demand throughout the list. The Currency troubles in Illinois and Wisconsin, from which further supplies of the Border Southern State Stocks are anticipated, caused a depression in this department of the dealings on both days; although a good demand continues to be shown for Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias, at the reduced figures. The banking system in Wisconsin does not authorize a sacrifice of the Securities merely on the temporery discredit of a portion of the circulation at Chicago or Milwaukee; but in Illinois, where no less than 45 of the Banks of Circulation have been discredited by the Chicago Brokers, the State Bonds can be withdrawn at market value in exchange for the discredited currency, and while this process is not yet rapidly apperant in this market, it emboldens contracts ahead in Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias, which are held in the Illinois Banking Department in the following proportions for all the circulation of the State, both good and indifferent:

Tennessee	$3 288 000
Missouris	2.007,000
Virginia	1,177 500
Illinois, United States and all others	6,364,967
Total	$12,835,467

After closing steady at the Second Board on Saturday, the market lete in the afternoon was unsettled by vague rumors from Charleston through the Washington special dispatch corresponden of the afternoon papers that Sumpter wes under actual bombardment. No important sales, however, were ventured on this authority.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BELL, of the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership with Mr. CLINTON L. MERRIAM, onder the style of MERRIAM & BELL, at No. 18 William-street.

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin reports:

Whole number of Banks in operation		110
With a circulation of		$4,495,783
On Kentucky 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	$32,000	92⅜
Louisiana 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	10,000	70
Louisiana 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	165,500	75
Missouri 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	1,323,000	65⅞
Michigan 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	265,500	100
Indiana 2½ ₩ cent. Bonds	8,000	61
Indiana 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	82 700	85
North Carolina 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	705 500	78
Ohio 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	173,000	102
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	856,000	71
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	9 000	70
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	175,000	76
New-York 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	5,000	105
New-York 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	5,000	100
California 7 ₩ cent. Bonds	466 000	88
Georgia 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	44 000	91
Georgia 7 ₩ cent. Bonds	20 000	90
Illinois 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	508.180	97
Iowa 7 ₩ cent. Bonds	18,000	100
Wisconsin 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	100,000	100
Minnesota 8 ₩ cent. Bonds	73,000	100
United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	1,000	95¾
Racine and Miss. R. R. ₩ cent. Bonds	17.000	64
Mil. and Watertown R. R. ₩ cent. B's.	50.000	51
Total	$5,125,980	

The Anthracite Coal trade sums up for the past week as follows compared with last year:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total
P. & R. R. R.	34,025	472 794	32 043	497,859
Schuyl. Canal	29,171	79 351	22,484	44,544
L. Cent. R.	11,899	244 921	18 750	244,547
Scranton & W.	16,787	160 257	13,423	149,707
Do. North	2,717	31 137	4,431	45,451
Broad Top	3,342	40,970	4,125	34,256
Shamokin	1,729	23,323	2,633	35 251
Treverton	2,198	16,819	1,352	11,612
Sch. Mt., H. T.	1,407	7,457	850	8,627
Lykens Valley	1,031	7,177	1,750	8,151
Total	105,256	1 081,906	98,117	987,515

The Confederated Secretary of the Treasury thus advises the Banks in that quarter on the proposed Loan:

"I would earnestly recommend to you a measure which will remove this obstacle. (Non specie paying notes.) It is the immediate adoption of you of a resolution that you will redeem in specie such of your notes as may be paid in upon this subscription. Such a resolution will immediately raise these notes to the value of coin, and will disembarrass the entire subscription. It is true that this amounts to a virtual return in part to specie payment, but it is made to advance a great public interest, and the cost of providing specie for the entire loan would amount to less than $150 000, to be distributed among all the banks of the Southern Confederacy. But it will be far less than that to you, inasmuch as more than half the loan will probably come from the specie paying States, and the real burden would not amount to more than $80,000, equivalent to no abatement on your annual dividends of about ½ of 1 ₩ cent. on your banking capital."

The New-Orleans Exchange market on Tuesday last, is thus reported by the *Picayune*:

"The general Exchange market was steady, with an active counter demand for checks on New York at ¾ premium. Private banks sold at ½ for round sums. No fair of consequence was done in time bills. We have to quote first-class sixty-days on New-York at ¾@⅝ discount; other grades 1@1½ discount. Sterling was firm at 107⅜@108¾, with sales for remittance at 105¾. Bills with documents on account of the stiffness; we note sales of some good drafts at 106@107¾ and 107¾. There were no important transactions in sterling in francs. They were held at 5.22½@ on Paris direct, and other grades at 5f.35@5f.25."

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

April	5..	Philadelphia	par.
April	2..	Boston	par.
			Premium.
April	1..	New Orleans	⅜@ ⅞
April	1..	Mobile	½@ ¾
April	5..	Baltimore	par.@1-10
April	5..	Washington	⅛@ 1
April	3..	Charleston	3 @ 3⅜
April	4..	Richmond	3⅜@ 4
April	4..	Petersburgh	4 @ 4½
April	4..	Norfolk	4⅜@ 4⅜
April	3..	Augusta	3 @ 3½
April	2	Savannah	2 @ 3
April	3..	Chicago	4 @ 4½
April	2..	Milwaukee	5 @ 5½
April	2..	Cleveland	¾@ ⅞
April	2..	St Louis	3½@ 3½
April	3..	Louisville	½@ ⅝
April	4..	Pittsburgh	1¼@ 1½
April	1..	Milledgeville	3 @ 4
April	3..	Ashtabula, Ohio	1 @ 1½
April	4..	Dubuque	5 @ 6
April	1..	Tallahassee	4 @ 5
April	5..	Canada	⅛@ ⅜
April	1..	Memphis	2½@ 3
April	2..	Knoxville	4 @ 5

The *America's* mails from England furnish the return of the Bank for the week ending the 20th of March, which gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,825,441	Increase.. £3,657
Public deposits	8,224.091	Increase. 1,585 210
Other deposits	11.452,254	Decrease. 239.430
Government securities	10 509 072	Increase. 1,119 343
Other securities	19,707 292	Decrease. 313,718
Notes unemployed	7,453,425	Increase.. 569,780

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,851,-195, being a decrease of £184,135; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,701,425, showing an increase of £372,283, when compared with the preceding return.

The *London Daily News*, on the subject of the Bank rate of interest, says:

"The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to day, after a short deliberation, reduced their minimum rate of discount from 8 ₩ cent. (at which it was fixed on the 14th Feb.) to 7. The measure, as stated yesterday, had been fully anticipated and, therefore, produced little effect in any quarter. The rate of discount in the open market was a mere fraction below that current yesterday, the best bills being generally taken at 6¾ to 7 ₩ cent. The supply of money is not by any means large, owing to the advanced period of the financial quarter, but it is generally anticipated that the release of the April dividends will be followed by increased ease, in consequence of the reduction of mercantile engagements. It will probably not be long before the Bank rate is lowered to 6 ₩ cent. To day's measure denotes that the tendency of the Bank accounts has continued favorable since the date to which the last return was made up.

Following close upon the reduction in the Bank of England charge, came the announcement by telegraph from Paris that the Bank of France have lowered their rate from 6 ₩ cent. (to which it was reduced from 7 on the 14th inst.) to 5. The news was received with satisfaction, as marking still more strongly the tendency of the Money Market.

The news from America, stating that the United States troops have been recalled from Mexico, and the national ships of war from the Mediterranean, has produced no appreciable effect at Lloyd's on premiums. The following clause is now introduced into policies by the companies and private underwriters: 'Warranted free from all loss, claim or damage arising from seizure, detention or any other hostile act of the Government or people of any revolting or seceding States of the Union generally known as the United States.'"

The weekly circular letter, March 22, of Messrs. VANDEN BROEK, BROTHERS & Co., of Paris, reports:

"We have had some little movement at our Bourse since our advices of the 15th. Prices rose about a third but fell back again yesterday and the day before from sheer lack of business. The Havre cotton market has shown great animation during the week; the daily sales have been very large with a continued improvement in prices. Holders of the articles are quite stiff in anticipation of still larger figures. Our money market continues easy and abundantly supplied from the large amount of capital unemployed. The Bank of France yesterday reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent. in following suit to the Bank of England, which announced a reduction to 7 ₩ cent. Money on the street is at from 4 to 4½ ₩ cent. for first-class paper, varying up to 5 ₩ cent., according to the signature. Exchanges show very little animation. London has been more in demand for the last two or three days' anticipation of tha reduction of the Bank of England rate—but all other places are dull with quantities of paper in the hands of sellers. We have no transactions in American Securities to note—there are some lots divers for sale, but held at higher prices than the last New-York quotations.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 6.

Stocks are heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 28½; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 18,925 bbls. Flour, 351 bbls. Corn Meal, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 26,810 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 399 bushels Barley, 1,688 buebels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 966 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,036 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet to-day, including Pots at $5 31¼, and Pearls at $5 31¼ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 304 bbls., including 229 bbls. Pots and 75 bbls Pearls.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate for lots here, at, however, full prices, including Middling Upland, at 17¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb. An active inquiry prevails for lots in transitu. The reported sales to-day exced 7,500 bales, including over 6,000 bales in transitu.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 300 mats Java at 16¾c.; 350 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12¾c.; and 700 bags Laguayra on private terms ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevails, to day, for State and Western Flour, chiefly for extra State and shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio, which are wanted by shippers. Holders have offered their supplies freely. Prices opened in favor of buyers, influenced by the liberal arrivals and the advanced rates claimed on freight, but closed with renewed firmness. The reported sales comprise 21,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 37½@$5 60, mainly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 35; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, mainly at $5 65@$5 70 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 37½	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern flour is in moderate demand, at former prices; sales 2,500 bbls., at $5 45@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ₩ bbl; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 80 for Jersey; and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand chiefly for export, and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions since our last reach 92,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club at @1 30; White Western at $1 45@$1 60; Red Western, in store and afloat, at $1 36@$1 38½; Amber Wisconsin at $1 35@$1 36; Milwaukee Club, in store, afloat and delivered, at $1 29@$1 32, mainly at $1 30@$1 32; Northwestern Club at $1 27@$1 28; Chicago Spring, part at $1 24@$1 27; Red State at $1 34 for Winter, and $1 27 for Spring; Red Jersey, prime, at $1 41; and White Kentucky, very choice, at about $1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, and as holders of desirable lots are not eager to sell, prices are quoted somewhat firmer, though not higher. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, at 62c.@63c for new mixed Western, from railroad depot; 67c.@68c. for old do., in store and delivered; 66c. for damaged; 68c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in more request, and is higher. Sales 8,500 bushels, mostly to arrive in a few days, on private terms, but including small lots, at 66½c @68c. ₩ bushel. Barley is depressed; sales 3 500 bushels State at 66c.@70c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 32½c.@31c.; Western at 33c.@33½c.; and State, 33½c.@34½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 75c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in fair demand at 15c @22c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Moderate receipts and sales have been reported during the week. Referring to Dry Hides, Messrs. H. D. HOLT & Co. remark: "Throughout the week the market has been quiet, both buyers and sellers manifesting but little disposition to operate. Prices, however, remain firm, though sustained only by the stability of importers, who seem determined to keep rates far above what the trade are willing to or can pay, with any reasonable prospect of remuneration. The increasing complication in national affairs will doubtless incite the trade to even greater caution than they have hitherto exhibited in purchasing and we cannot anticipate an active market until their affairs are, or till holders modify their views sufficiently to establish an equilibrium between prices for to-new material and manufactured article. The late arrivals from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo are not yet landed, and remain unsold. The troubles between the Custom-House officials and importers of Buenos Ayres still continue, and are the cause of much vexation and expense to the latter." The total receipts of Hides during the week were 28,651 hides, including 22 527 hides from foreign ports. The total sales were 32 800 hides, including 500 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 20c. cash less 3½ ₩ cent., usual selection; 300 Rio Grance, for Canada, 21 lbs., 21c. 6 mos., less duty, usual selection; 3,100 dry Barcelona, 21 lbs., 18c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 2,600 dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 18c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 2,300 dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 18c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 7 100 dry Texas, 24 @26 lbs., 15c.@16½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Lower California, 21 lbs., 19c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,200 dry Southern, 16 lbs., 11c.@12c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 550 dry New-Orleans, 24 lbs., 15½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 600 dry Western, 22 lbs., 15½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 900 dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., 13½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 6,600 City and Country Slaughters, 70@80 lbs., 6¾c.@7c., cash, for export; 1,000 Western Slaughters, 65 lbs., 6½c., cash, for export; 1 000 wet salted Rio Grande Ox, 60 lbs., 9½c., 6 mos., for export; 200 Southern Slaughters, 40 lbs., 6c., cash; 79 bales Calcutta Cow Hides at auction, 9¼ lbs., $1 02¾ each, cash; 10 bales Calcutta Cow Hides at auction, 9 lbs., $1 22½ each, cash; 72 bales Calcutta Cow Hides at auction, 9 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 347,700 (same time last year 265,100—a year before, 38 900,) and 695 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 5,200 Horse, 4,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo. The imports during the month of March, were 121,728 Hides from Foreign and 55,119 from Coastwise ports. Total, 179,842 Hides, exclusive of 422 bales from Calcutta. Last year the importation during the same month was 140,783 Hides, and 259,582 in 1858. The receipts of Hides for the first three months of the year foot up 496 098, a decrease of near 35,000 compared with those of the same period last year.

Stock on hand January 1	239,200
Receipts, Foreign and Coastwise, to 1st inst	496,000—735,200
Stock in importers' and Speculators' hands, 1st inst	373,000
Shipped to Europe and Canada	25,000—398,000
Entered into consumption	337,200

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEIBEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Sales during the week were about equal to receipts—both of which continue moderate. Judging from present appearances, our Spring business will continue to be quite a limited one. Oak Sole in improved demand at standing prices. Supply of light Leather in excess of consumption. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 35,300 sides. Boots and Shoes—The activity in Eastern markets is gradually quieting down; we learn that most of the Southern orders are conditional 'that merchants shall send the goods at regular rates, and lose half the duties which the new Southern Government have levied or may impose.'"

MOLASSES—Sales 175 bbls. New-Orleans, at 36c. @38c.; 120 hhds. Porto Rico, at 32c.@34c.; and 40 ahds. Clayed Cuba, at 18c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 18¾@$17 25 for Mess; and $12 75@$13 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been active and buoyant. Sales 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c. @10c. ₩ lb. Beef has been inactive, sales having been confined to 120 bbls, at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is heavy, at 8c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request. Sales, today, 1,120 bhds., including Cuba, at 4¾c.@5½c., and Porto Rico, at 5¼c.@6⅝c.; also, 100 boxes Havana, at 5¼c.; and 180 bhds. Melads, on private terms, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 18¼c.@18½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet to day, rates having advanced slightly. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 2s 10½d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10½d. ₩ bush; Cotton, 7-32d.@⅜d. ₩ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Crude Turpentine, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s @32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₩ bushel; Rosin 4s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ₩ bushel; Resin 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 3d. ₩ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 42s.; Cheese, 48s.; Tallow, 25s @27s. 6d., ₩ ton. For Belfast, Cork, in bulk (20,000 bush.) at 13d. ₩ bush. For Havre, Wheat, in shippers' bags, (18,000 bush.) at 18c. 6d.s. per bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship 1,744 tons, now bound to Liverpool, from Quebec to London, Deals, at £4 10s.; a bark, 200 tons, to Cadiz, $40 for Light Pine Staves, $45 for Heavy do., and $30 for Light Hhd. and extra bbl.; two brigs, 190 and 294 tons, same voyage, about same rates, the latter back to New-York on private terms; one, 240 tons, to Cette, thence to Marseilles and back to New-York, $1,150; a Bremen ship, 600 tons, from Richmond to Bremen, 700 hhds. Tobacco, 37s. 6d; a brig, 200 tons, from Norfolk for Jamaica, hhd. Staves, $13; one, 240 tons, to the Windward, 60c.; one, 200 tons, from Port Ewan to Applewall, Coal, $4 75; a schr., 250 tons, from Oranza Mills to Cienfuegos, and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar 53c., and Molasses $4 nader and $3 50 on deck; a brig, 196 tons, to St. Jago and back, 40c. and $3; one, 200 tons, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; one, 199 tons, to Havana, $1,100.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK CLANCEY, aged 16 years, who came to this country in 1858, from Ballasky, County Tipperary, Ireland. Information will be thankfully received by JAMES FITZGERALD, South Amboy, N. J.; or WM. FITZGERALD, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

MR. HARVEY ALLEN OLNEY.—IF THIS should meet the eye of this gentleman, he is requested to communicate with his mother, and also with Mr. SALTWELL, and to return to England immediately, as his presence is required.

APRIL 6, RECEIVED—ALL RIGHT.—SORRY to hear of his indisposition. Let me know if you need anything. Write again soon; send without hesitancy. No fear of the packages being miscarried. As ever, HOWE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT NATIONAL PLAGUE SPOT:
THE MORRILL TARIFF.
ITS EVILS,
AND THEIR REMEDY,
THIS DAY PUBLISHED AT
CHAS. R. MILES & CO.,
No. 130 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
PRICE 12½ CENTS
For sale by all Booksellers and Periodical Dealers.

JUST PUBLISHED—"PHILLIPS ON STRICTURE," its causes, consequences and treatment, containing the most modern views on this subject, and embodying the author's extensive experience in the Westminster Hospital, London, and in the military hospitals of the Crimea and Malta. "Invaluable to those afflicted." Mailed for 30 cents. Published by GODFREY, No 831 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL teacher, of nine years' experience, desires a situation as principal of an institution where a liberal salary will be paid, or where there is no opportunity to receive an equivalent income; he is now in charge of a flourishing private school, which has increased during the past six months nearly two hundred per cent. For peculiar reasons he desires a change. He was connected with one of the first schools of New-England for several years; he has abundant testimonials, and can refer to distinguished educators in various parts of the country. Address TEACHER, No. 180 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—A MASSACHUSETTS LADY, who has had six years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in an Episcopal family or institution in this City; is qualified to teach the common and higher English branches thoroughly; vocal music, drawing, beginners on the piano, and French; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, for one week.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO intends starting on his ninth tour of Europe (with three young gentlemen) on the 20th inst., returning in September following, desires one more to complete the number. Reference will be given to those who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 3 West Washington-place, New-York.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE, OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a situation in a school or private family; would teach a part of each day or evening as an equivalent for board. The best of City reference given. World go to the country during the Summer. Address MARION, Station A, Post-office.

TUITION FOR BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—The subscriber will give thorough instruction in any of the branches usually taught in schools or colleges, for an hour or more each day, as above. Best City reference given. Address TUTOR, A. M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, a teacher of his own language, piano, drawing, writing, &c., wishes for a situation either as teacher in an institute or tutor in a private family; he is well acquainted with the English language. Address F. X., Box No. 2 348 P. O., New-York.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE FEMALE department of a day school on the Hudson; a lady who can also teach the piano well. Also, a lot of second-hand school furniture. Address Q. E. S., Box No 152 *Times* Office

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
An immense stock of
RICH LACE CURTAINS.
Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM,
MUSLIN AND
LENO CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their
PARIS CLOAKS
and
MANTILLAS,
Together with those of our own manufacture, on
MONDAY, April 8.
ALSO,
A choice collection of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on MONDAY, Some of the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED in
SILKS, FIGURED, PLAIDS and STRIPES.
POULARD SILKS in all colors and GOOD QUALITY.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS at much below cost.
MOZAMBIQUES in PLAIN COLORS and with broché figures.
POILS DE CHEVRES in all colors, single and double width.
BAREGES at HALF the USUAL PRICES.
Also
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS, including the newest Styles,
And all at the lowest possible prices.
No. 305 CANAL STREET,
near Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT 50 PER CENT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand in consequence of the falling of in the Wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
In cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
HAVE NOW OPENED
THEIR NEW STYLES SPRING GARMENTS
In BLACK SILK and CLOTHS,
And INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION
OF THE LADIES THERETO.

481 BROADWAY,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
RICH SILK ROBES AT $15.
RICH CHENE SILKS AT $1.
RICH PLAID SILKS AT 75 CENTS.
Also,
POULARD SILKS IN CHINTZ COLORS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD,
WORTH $1.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
SOLD AT GREAT REDUCTION,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED!
In BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.
REMOVAL!!
STONE, STARR & CO.
Have removed to the spacious and commodious buildings,
Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane-st.,
First stores east of Broadway,
Where each
And prompt paying trade
Will find a select
And well-assorted
Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY and
YANKEE NOTIONS,
At prices meeting any competition offered in this market.

J. A. BLUXOME,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 25TH-ST.,
Opposite Madison Park,
Is now opening an entire new stock of
REAL LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
NEW STYLES
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Gambroons, Gimps, Bandings, Braids, Tassels, Buttons.
Also,
A splendid line of Plain and Fancy
RICH BONNET RIBBON.
FINE PARIS FLOWERS.
In addition to this stock will be opened
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.
CLOSING OUT,
CLOSING OUT,
5,000 pairs of Kid Gloves at 50 cents, worth $1.
5,000 pairs of Kid Gloves at 50 cents, worth $1.
5,000 pairs at Kid Gloves at 50 cents, worth $1.
J. A. BLUXOME,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 25TH-ST.

RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th-av., corner 26th-st.
Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th-av., corner 25th st.
Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th-av., corner 24th st
Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th av., corner 25th-st.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
500 pieces PLAID, RAYE and FACONNE
DRESS SILKS,
At 75 cents per yard,
300 pieces EXTRA PARIS QUALITY,
At $1 per yard.
Purchased at the last large
SILK AUCTION SALE,
Greatly below the cost of importation,
MONDAY, April 8.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN SPRING DRESS SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 8,
500 pieces of the choicest and latest
PARISIAN NOVELTIES
In Fancy Dress Silks, (Spring colorings,) purchased at the last large
AUCTION SILK SALE.

LARGE ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE TO THE STOCK OF
COLORED GROUNDS PRINTED
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
At 12½ cents per yard,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 SEVEN-FLOUNCED BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $3 50 EACH,
(Value $5.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EXTRA BARGAINS.
1,000 Pieces yard-wide
CHINTZ PRINTS—NEW SPRING STYLES,
Fast colors, only 12½ cents per yard,
Will be offered on MONDAY, April 8,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
In every variety
at unprecedentedly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT EMBERSON'S,
Corner of 22d st. and 6th-av.
FROM AUCTION
Dress Trimmings, Spring styles, for less than half price, very cheap.
Bonnet Ribbons, of all the new colors.
Great bargains in Embroidered Handkerchiefs, for 75 cents, worth $1 75.
Also, Drapery, Muslins and Figured Swiss Muslins, from 1 cent a.
A large assortment of Fans, for less than half price, and Embroidered Robes and Skirts.
Josvin's Kid Gloves, 75 cents. Collars for 25 cents, worth 50 cents. A good assortment of Infant's Medallion Caps, Robes and Waists, and all kinds of Lace Goods.

AT EMBERSON'S,
Corner of 22d st. and 6th av.,
The greatest bargains in the City,
FROM AUCTION.
Chenille Hair Nets for 10 cts, worth 37 cents.
Soft Silk for 15 cents per yard.
Bonnet Silks, 50 cents, and all kinds of Nets, cheap Straw Bonnets and Flowers.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of New Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Ruches, Dress Linings, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Linen Bosoms, Linen Hdkf's, all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw Bonnets and Lining Silks, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' ready-made under Linen, all kinds small Wares, Gents' furnishing Goods. We pay cash, choice goods very cheap,

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
New Spring Shapes now ready.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
Ready Made, in great variety.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR GARMENTS
Of every description.
This department is under the superintendence of
LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE.
And all orders will receive prompt and careful attention
PRICES MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINENS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
(SPRING IMPORTATION NOW READY,)
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Have just opened
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
The Latest Novelties,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

481 BROADWAY,
AT
G. M. BODINE'S,
SELLING OFF
RICH DRESS GOODS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
500 Pieces of
FRENCH PRINTS,
Yard wide, only 12½c. per yard.
500 pieces RICH GRAY CHENE LEONORAS,
At 6¼c. per yard—worth 25c.

481 BROADWAY,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
GREAT SALE OF RICH DRY GOODS.
Selling off
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
Previous to removal,
MAY 1.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH AV.
EXCITEMENT, BARGAINS.
MONDAY MORNING, 7 A. M., PANIC SALE OF SPRING GOODS, OPENING FROM AUCTION SALES AND CLOSING OUT OF IMPORTER'S STOCKS.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
At Kinzey's, Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c.
At Kinzey's, Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Plaid Ribbons, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Bonnet Ribbons, 15c., 18c.
At Kinzey's, Spring Dress Trimmings.
At Kinzey's, Spring Dress Trimmings.
STRAW BONNETS,
At Kinzey's, Straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c.
At Kinzey's, Straw Bonnets, 25c., 37½.
At Kinzey's, Straw Bonnets, 50c., 63.
At Kinzey's, Straw Bonnets, 75c., 88c.
At Kinzey's, all the New Styles Straw, Neapolitan, and Leghorn Bonnets and Bleeches.
At Kinzey's, splendid assortment of Silk, Crape, and Fancy Trimmed Bonnets.
At Kinzey's, Patterns Bonnets for the trade.
At Kinzey's, all the New Styles Parasols.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
BARGAINS IN HANDERCHIEFS.
5,000 Ladies' Hem-stitch Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Kinzey has a Job lot of Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 25c.
JOB LOT OF COLLARS, 6c., 12c.
JOB LOT OF COLLARS, 25c., 37c.
JOB LOT OF BANDS, 5c. to 25c.
JOB LOT FINE LINEN SETS, 25c.
Opening 1,500 New Style Collars—prettiest goods in the city.
Opening 750 New Style Sets—rich, handsome goods.
Opening 500 Needlework Linen Sets, at 75c.
JOB LOT RICH LACE BARBES, 18c.
JOB LOT BAYADERE MUSLINS, 12c.
JOB LOT LACE VEILS, 12c. to 75c.
Kinzey has a whole lot of Bosoms, 8c., 10c. to 25c.
Kinzey sells all the Best Spool Cotton at 4c. Spool.
Kinzey sells good Basting Cotton, 6c dozen.
Kinzey sells Best Pins and Needles, 3c. Paper.
Kinzey sells Hooks and Eyes, 3c.. Twilled Tape, 1c. Working Cottons, 2c., Skirt Braids, 3c., Fancy Goods of all kinds.
JOB LOT OF HOSIERY.

Ladies' Hose, 5c., 6c.	Fine Lisle Gloves, 6c., 8c.
Ladies' Hose, 8c., 10c.	Fine Lisle Gloves, 10c., 12c.
Ladies' Hose 12c. to 25c.	Fine Gauntlets 12c., 15c.
Misses' Hose, 5c., 6c.	Fine Gauntlets, 18c., 20c.
Misses' Hose, 8c., 10c.	Fine Gauntlets, 23c., 25c.
Gents' Hose, 5c., 6c.	Real Paris Kids, 50c.
Gents' Hose, 8c., 10c.	Ladies' Heavy Silk Gloves, 25c.
Gents' Hose, 12c., 15c.	

25,000 Pairs Gloves.
Kinzey has Rich French Flowers.
Kinzey has Styles in Flowers that are Pretty.
Kinzey sells Flowers at 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c. Spray.
Kinzey has Millinery Goods of Every Description.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP.
WM. K. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
Are interested in the following list of prices on account of the deranged
CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.
We continue to offer the whole of our
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
Of French China Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Cut Table Glass, Silver plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Gas Fixtures, &c., at a reduction in prices, ranging from
25 TO 50 PER CENT.
A comparison of goods and prices with any offered in the City, will convince all
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
Gold Band China Tea Sets 44 pieces	5 50
Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 25
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 191 pieces	49 00
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, 171 pieces, from $50 to $100	
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 25
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Cruets, cut bottles	4 25
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	3 75
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 4 pieces	15 50
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-Handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut-glass Decanters, the pair	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 00

LIKEWISE,
A complete line of Iron-stone China, from the celebrated makers John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England.
White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates the dozen 98
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen 91
White Iron stone China Breakfast Plates, the doz. 87
White Iron-stone China Tea Plates, the dozen 75
White Iron-stone China Soup Tureens, each 1 50
White Iron-stone China Covered Dishes, each 63
White Iron-stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces 2 50
ALSO
the largest stock of
GAS FIXTURES
to be found in New-York, at equally inviting rates.
Complete outfits for dwelling-houses.
Complete outfits for stores.
Complete outfits for hotels.
Complete outfits for public buildings.
Complete outfits for all establishments
REQUIRING GAS FIXTURES.
Goods bought and
PAID FOR NOW,
will, if desired, be stored until the 1st of May, without additional charge.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY
must inclose the cash. No funds only taken.
CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Removed to our premises for
Convenience of sale.
THE WHOLE ARE TO BE SOLD
AT HALF PRICES,
In order to convert them into Cash at once.

Regular Prices, $2 50,	will be sold at $1 10.
Regular Prices, 2 50,	will be sold at 1 25.
Regular Prices, 3 00,	will be sold at 1 50.
Regular Prices, 4 00,	will be sold at 2 00.
Regular Prices, 4 50,	will be sold at 2 25.

Ladies wanting these Goods for Mantillas, or trimmings, will have a grand chance to secure some splendid goods at very moderate prices. B. WILLIAMS & CO., (late P. Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

303 CANAL-ST. 303
NEW DEPARTMENT.
Infants' Embroidered Robes, Cloaks, Blankets, Caps, Slips, Nursery Baskets, &c. Complete Wardrobes on hand and made to order.
Misses' Cloths, Silk and Marseilles Sacques, Dresses and Walking Coats.
Boys' Suits in Cloth, Silk Poplin and Marseilles.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 Canal-st. 303

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Halfs, Crapes.
PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS
From $2 50 and upward.
BLACK THREAD LACES,
(Entirely new,) just opened, together with a large stock OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at a marked reduction from former prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway,
Are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, their entire stock of NEW and CHOICE LACES, EMBROIDERIES, made up lace goods, infants' caps, robes and dresses trimmed and figured, set sleeves, black crape, and all other styles of mourning sets, collars, veils, &c., &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES.—Buttons, Bindings, Velvets, Belts, Ribbons, Linings, &c. Also, a full assortment of Thread and Needles. Goods, Cotton Trimmings and Bindings, at ELDERT'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, and genuine English Hosiery.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST, ON MONDAY, APRIL 8.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer the entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING
500 Pieces MYERIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOES, best quality, at 8 cts. per yard.
380 Pieces FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, (yard wide,) from 12½c. to 26c. per yard.
1,500 Pieces PRINTED DELAINES, CHALLIES, FOIL DE CHEVRES, LAMA CLOTHS, &c., from 12½c. to 25c. per yard.
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c.,
At a Great Sacrifice.
COTTON AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
PARIS KID GLOVES best quality, at 75c. per pair.
COLORED SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES.
At Less than Half the Cost of Importation.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At a Great Reduction.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID and other SHAWLS,
At a Great Reduction on Cost of Importation.
MOURNING GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
30,000 yards Best Quality PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIES, at 18¾ cents per yard, usual price from 30 to 40 cents per yard.
450 Best Quality FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, very elegant and desirable styles, at Less than Half the Cost of Importation.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY, at an Immense Sacrifice on Cost.
100 Pieces BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 10 cents per yard, worth 18¾ cents.
250 Pieces SUMMER POPLINS, for Traveling Dresses, at 10 cents per yard.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Also, an UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT of COTTON, THREAD, MEBINO, LAMB'S WOOL, and SILK HOSIERY and UNDER-GARMENTS at a great sacrifice on cost. Also, in addition to the above, will be offered a GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS NOT BEFORE EXHIBITED, viz.: A Choice Assortment of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGE, ANGLAIS, GRENADINES, SILKS, CHALLIES, LAMA CLOTHS, FOIL DE CHEVRES, CALICOES, MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS, LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEARS PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of Morseque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad and from Importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

800 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES
TO BE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
In addition to their Extensive Stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
At a great Sacrifice on Cost,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, APRIL 8,
800 PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $1 50 to $6 per Robe.
VERY RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Actually worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

204 R. H. MACY. 206
R. H. MACY.
R. H. MACY.
6TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
NOW OPENING
$35,000
NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS BOUGHT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
SELLING 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
JOB LOTS in
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Jaconet sets, Swiss sets, Linen sets, Breakfast sets Sleeves, Bands, Flouncings, Jaconet and Swiss edgings and insertings, Infants' wrought waists, Infants' embroidered dresses, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Dimity bands, Breakfast caps, Night caps, Misses' collars, Child en's embroidered collars, Linen collars, Ladies', gent's and misses' linen cambric handkerchiefs, plain, embroidered and hemstitched, 1 shared bordered hdkfs, Illusaing hdkfs, Pineapple hdkfs, Gent's silk hdkfs, Crape sets, Crape collars, Lawn collars and sets, Grenadine collars and sets, Black lace collars and sets, Black crapes, Fancy lace sets, Fancy lace sleeves, Real and Imitation bhndn laces, Black and White thread laces, Valenciennes laces, Brussels laces, Smyrna and crochet laces, Guipure, Russian and Pidate Applique laces, Real pusher laces, Imitation do., Point lace collars, Imitation do., Guipure, Russian and Pointe Applique collars, Real and imitation barbes and coiffures, Thread veils, Pusher veils, Grenadine veils, Barege veils, Mauvlay veils, Crape veils (both short and long), Flouncing laces, Lace cottes, Lace shawls, Lace mantilla Sleeve nets, (plain and figured) Black silk and cotton nets, Lace nets Lace caps, Veil barege, Grenadines and tissues, Tape Trimmings Maglo ruffllings, Victoria ruffllings, &c.

JOB LOTS AND
AUCTION LOTS IN RIBBONS.
SPRING HAT RIBBONS, Trimming Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, Corded and satin edge plain ribbons, all widths and qualities; Satin and taffeta Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Marceline Silks, Bonnet Crapes, Crochet Fringes, Dress Braids, Dress Trimmings, dress Buttons, &c.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF RIBBONS IN THE CITY.
JOB LOTS IN HOSIERY, &c.
LADIES', CHILD'S and GENT'S German cotton Hosiery, full line all qualities English cotton Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread and Silk Hosiery, Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Merino and Gauze Merino Under Vests and Drawers, Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Skirts, Woolen do., Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets Silk Gloves and Gauntlets in endless variety, Silk Mitts every quality.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF HOSIERY, &c., IN THE CITY.
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS.
LADIES' and MISSES' Tucked and Embroidered Skirts, Ladies' and Misses' Linen and Muslin Drawers, Chemise, Night Dresses, Corsets and Sacks, Child's Cloaks, Sacks, Aprons, &c., Hoop Skirts.
THE CHEAPEST LINE PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS IN CITY.
SELECTED STOCK OF
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS Roses, Tabs Ruches, Bonnet Frames, Head Dresses, Dress Caps Hair Nets, Crochet Nets, Infants' Caps (real and imitation lace,) Infants' Ruches, Dress Fans, Hair Pins, Fancy Dress Combs, Gilt Trimmings, &c.
JOB LOTS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
Shirting Muslins, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Bosom Linens, Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics, Bird's-eye Linens, Dotted Swiss, Linen Diapers, Towels, Crashes, Lining Cambrics, Paper Cambrics, Silesias, Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins, Jones' Cambrics, 6-4, Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Bishop Lawns, Book, Swiss and Mulmook Muslins, Brilliants, Marseilles, India Twilled Muslins, Ballard, Va'e and other Fine Flannels, Gauze Flannels, Check Cambrics, Striped Cambrics, Tidys, Black Silks, Toilet Quilts, Toilet Covers, Dimitys, Curtain Laces, Vestibule Laces, Lace Curtains, Drapery Muslins, Dotted, Figured and Plaid Swiss Muslins, Nottingham Draperies, Nottingham Curtains, 8-4 White Organdies, Tarlatanes, Esmeraldas, &c.
YANKEE NOTIONS CHEAP!!!
American Pins—English Pins—Best make Needles—Crochet Needles—Hair, Teeth and Nail Brushes—Soaps—Perfumery—Combs—Buttons—Tapes—Braids—Fans—Scissors—Razors—Spool Cotton—Spool Silk—Sewing Silk—Bodkins and Embroidery Silk—Needle Books—Pocketbooks—Portemonnaies—Hooks and Eyes—Whalebones—Hair Pins—Shoe Laces—Corset Laces—Thimbles—Sewing Birds—Pearl Buttons, &c., &c., &c.
1,000 dozen our well-known Paris Kid Gloves, 60 cents a pair, equal in quality to any glove imported.
N. B.—This great sale to commence Monday morning, April 8.
Balance of catalogue next week.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av. and 14th-st.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.
RICHMOND & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 783 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR FROM 19TH-ST.,
and will be pleased to show one of the best stocks of
EMBROIDERIES
AND
LACES,
LADIES' DRESS CAPS and HEAD-DRESSES,
IN THIS CITY.
All at reasonable prices.

DRY GOODS.

BENSON'S
SPRING FASHIONS
NOW READY.
In Cloth and Silk
Circulars, gored and Plain, French Sacs,
and all the latest Paris novelties in
CLOAKS and MANTLES.
No 370 Canal-st.,
Opposite Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or would assist in the fine washing and ironing; is an excellent hand at muslins, and can do plain or woolen; has a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as chambermaid and do the fine washing and ironing, or take charge of the laundry in a small private family; has the best of city reference from her last place, can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, of a good disposition and genteel habits, as chambermaid or children's nurse. No objection to go in the country or travel; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 172 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing to assist with the fine washing or ironing; has lived with the care of children; good City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 40 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as cook; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for 4 years. Can be seen, for two days, if not salted, at No. 243 7th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing if required; best of reference can be obtained. Call at No. 101 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 3d-av.; has good reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or plain sewing. Call at No. 202 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat and respectable young woman, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; is competent to do either; wages not so much an object as a nice family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the summer. Call at No. 35 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give good references. Call at No. 126 West 26th st., second floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family by a competent woman, as first-class cook and family baker; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, made dishes and game; makes very fine pastry and puddings, and a variety of cream jellies and ices; has lived with some of the best families in the city; best of reference as to character and ability. Call at No. 91 West 21th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGlish woman who perfectly understands her business—soups, meats, game and desserts; has good City reference, also a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go in the country; would like to go in the same family. Apply for two days at M. C. GAILLARD'S, No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRSTclass cook in a private family, one who understands all branches of cooking, such as jellies, ice-creams, soups, game, desserts of all kinds, bake me in the best manner; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can be seen for the week; satisfactory City references given; or would go as first class laundress. Call at No. 48 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as also, jellies, blanc manges, cakes, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist at the washing and ironing, in some respectable family; the advertiser has been several years in her last situation, and can furnish the best of City reference, if required. Call at the above store, No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as good cook, who has lived in the best of families, and understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as cook; is a good cook, understanding cooking in all its branches; would assist in light washing; is a small private family; good home preferred to high wages; is kind and obliging; best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 101 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with good City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry soups, jellies and game and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook, who understands the business in all its branches, in a private gentleman's family; has the best of City reference. Call or address a note to No. 33 18th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, would assist with the washing; would go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as excellent cook and good baker; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can give good City references. Can be seen till suited, at No. 24 Vardam-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman as good plain cook; or to do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 86 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 4 Birmingham-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook in a private family, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would be willing to spend the Summer in the country, or would go for general housework in a small, genteel English or American family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 119 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young girls; the one as cook; is a good plain cook and an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and a good pastry and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; will do general housework; has no followers; is clean in her person and kitchen. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor. Can give good City references.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a small private family; as first class cook and exc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New York TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ORVIS SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BABES IN THE WOODS—BOB ROVELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES ENFANS DE PARIS.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE RAG PICKER OF NEW-YORK—THE SPITFIRE—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—RUTH OAKLEY—Evening—FLYING DUTCHMAN—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Law's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest reports from Charleston, telegraphed on Saturday, taken in connection with the fact that *telegraphic communication with the South has been cut off below Petersburgh, Va.*, render it extremely probable that actual war has at last been commenced by the Secessionists, and that the bombardment of Fort Sumpter is now proceeding. The information received in Charleston relative to the warlike movements here, created the greatest excitement there under the supposition that the object of the Administration was the reinforcement of the Fort; and though at last accounts the *ultimatum* of siege or surrender, mentioned in our previous dispatches, had not been sent to Major ANDERSON, his supplies have positively been cut off by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD—and this was considered equivalent to a declaration of hostility.

The extensive military and naval movements of the Government continue to occupy a large share of public attention. The steamship *Atlantic*, having on board Major BARRY'S company of Light Artillery, including over eighty horses and several hundred troops, with a large supply of military stores, went to sea on Sunday morning. The United States steamer *Powhatan*, with her usual complement of men, but several extra officers, and having on board an extraordinary supply of ordnance stores and all the appliances for landing troops, went to sea on Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock. The steamships *Baltic* and *Illinois* are also receiving Army provisions and ordnance stores and are preparing to take on board several hundred United States troops, to sail probably during to-day or to-morrow. Premising that nothing definite can be learned as to the destination of the expedition, the following three explanation are given as having many believers in their correctness among the best informed military and naval people in the country.

First.—The clearance of the steamers for Texas is *bona fide*. They are going there. But they will distribute the troops among the men-of-war off Pensacola for reinforcing Fort Pickens; then go to Brazos and bring back whatever scattered troops have accumulated on the coast, to be tried and reorganized here, and subsequently sent to Pickens, where reverses might render reinforcements a necessity.

Second.—The troops are going to Fort Sumpter. The light draught steamers *Water Witch*, *Wyandotte*, *Mohawk* and *Crusader* will be lined with double banked sand-bags, and take in as many men as they can hold, towing the launches, which are also to have the sand-bag protection, defying Morris Island and all other batteries. This is said to be the plan that Capt. WARD, of the *North Carolina*, has been advocating before the Cabinet at Washington. It is certain that he tried these sand-bag experiments in this harbor some weeks since.

Third.—The troops are bound to Texas to "sweep the rebels off the track," and cooperate with Gen. HOUSTON. This is altogether the most probable, as horses for land service have gone.

These conjectures—for they are, of course, nothing more—are simply given for what they are worth. Our Washington dispatches, however, indicate Texas the probable point to which the attention of the Administration is more immediately directed—the position of affairs there, especially on her frontiers, requiring prompt action. Governor HOUSTON, it is said, has communicated to the Government a statement of the exact condition of matters in the State; and the Government, it is intimated, feels bound to sustain him, even to the extent of reinstating him in his proper position as Chief Executive of Texas.

Washington was much agitated yesterday with rumors of an intended attack of the Secessionists, under command of Ben. MCCULLOCH, but the rumors proved, on proper inquiry, to be totally without foundation. Washington, just at present, is probably the very last place the Secessionists will think of attacking.

Secretary CHASE has issued proposals for Treasury notes for that portion of the eight million loan not previously awarded.

There was a "heated term" in the Virginia Convention on Saturday. Resolutions in favor of secession, from Charlotte and Norfolk Counties, and a petition from Richmond in the same behalf, were presented. In Committee of the Whole, the eighth and ninth of the resolutions under consideration were adopted after the rejection of many amendments. In Convention, Mr. PRESTON, a conservative, offered a resolution, the adoption of which, some thought, would annihilate all hopes of adjustment. It authorizes the appointment of delegates to wait upon the President and ask him to communicate to the Convention the policy of the Government. An amendment providing for a similar request to the authorities of the seceded States, was rejected. The resolution was adopted, but a reconsideration was ordered, and in the debate that followed, Mr. JACKSON declared that his constituents would never consent to join South Carolina. Lieut. Gov. MONTAGUE replied. Much warmth was exhibited on both sides, and the Convention finally adjourned till to-day, without taking a final vote.

Capt. E. S. RYDER, and his son J. B. RYDER, of the brig *Julia E. Avery*, belonging in Thomaston, Me., arrived here on Saturday from St. Thomas, W. I., and reports a case of flagrant outrage committed on them when in Georgia last November. A charge was trumped up against them of harboring a slave, and of expressing a preference for the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Their vessel was ransacked; they were arrested and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and twenty-five lashes received on the bare back, which was inflicted in public. The Captain's health has been seriously impaired by this inhuman treatment. His son has recovered.

The question of the site for the New-York City Post-office is at last definitely settled—the present location being retained.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, among the bills reported favorably were that authorizing the Supervisors of this County to levy a tax in anticipation of the collection of the taxes for the present year; that providing for the support of the Government; and that providing for the better prosecution of vagrancy in this City. The most important bills passed, were those incorporating the Loaners' Association, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors; incorporating the New-York Volunteer Burial and Monumental Association; and for the incorporation of Skating Parks and Sporting Grounds. Resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Morrill tariff were laid on the table. In the Assembly, under the resolution previously adopted, each member named a bill which was referred to be reported forthwith. Among these, to be reported complete and go at once to a third reading, were the Act in relation to the Chamberlainey in this City; that in relation to cases of murder and arson occurring before May 1, 1860; that regulating the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad; that in relation to bills and notes falling due on holidays; that which provides for placing all the Canals under contract for repairs; that in relation to the Brooklyn ferries; and that exempting malt liquors from the operation of the Excise and other laws. The Broadway Railroad bill, the Harlem Bridge bill, the Package Delivery bill, the act providing for the sale of the Quarantine land on Staten Island, and that incorporating the Sewing-street Railroad, were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill amending the law relative to the completion of canals and supplying them with water; that authorizing the borrowing of a further sum to increase the supply of Croton water; that preventing the sale of swill milk; and that authorizing this City to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the Tax levy, were passed.

The steamship *Great Eastern* is announced to sail from England for New-York on the 1st of next month, and returning, is intended to leave this port, with passengers, on or about the 24th of May. Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., as before, are to be the agents of the great ship. Admiral MURPHY is to be the pilot.

The Stock Market on Saturday partially recovered from the panic depression of the day before, and the Railways were in good request. Late in the afternoon the market was unsettled again by rumors in the afternoon papers of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, though few sales were ventured on this authority.

A lively business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs on Saturday. Prices of Flour opened in favor of buyers, but closed in favor of sellers. Wheat advanced a shade. Corn was firm. The transactions in Cotton were heavy, chiefly *in transitu*, at full rates. A limited demand prevailed for Fish, Hops, Oils, Metals, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Seeds, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Beef and Spices. Lard, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Rice and Whisky were in request. Rates on Freight to Great Britain were firmer, with 422 vessels of all classes in port.

The Movement of Troops.

The movement of troops in this vicinity excites universal interest, and intensifies the general anxiety to know something of the policy which it indicates. The Government has maintained the most complete secresy in regard to the destination of these troops, and the public is consequently left wholly to conjecture. The general impression, we think, is that they are destined for Texas. The main ground for this belief is the character of the force. It is not easy to see what use could be made of Flying Artillery in any attempt to reinforce Forts Sumpter or Pickens; while in Texas it would be the arm most required. The Sappers and Miners included in the force will also be quite as useful in throwing up fortifications that may be needed in Texas, as in reinforcing either of the forts named.

Western Texas is suffering severely from incursions of the Indians, and is threatened with invasions from Mexico. It is not at all unlikely that SAM HOUSTON, whose authority as Governor of Texas the Federal Government still unquestionably recognizes, has called on the President for troops to protect the State against these dangers:—and if so, we have no doubt the call will be promptly answered. The Government regards Texas as still belonging to the Union, and will promptly defend her against invasion from any quarter.

The effect of such a movement upon the people of Texas cannot fail to be favorable to the Union. They will recognize the practical beneficence of the Government which a portion of them have repudiated, and will be less disposed to succumb to the despotic usurpation by which it has been supplanted. There can be little doubt of their readiness, if called upon by the Governor, to join these troops of the United States in resisting any attempt which the Secessionists make to enforce their decrees.

If these troops are not intended to reinforce Fort Sumpter or Fort Pickens, we think it unfortunate that the Government has not announced that fact. The suspicion that they might be intended for such a purpose, would prompt the Secessionists to hasten their attack:—and there is some reason to fear that Fort Sumpter has already been attacked under the belief that these troops were intended for that place. A rumor prevailed on Saturday evening that the attack had been made,—but we believe no reliable intelligence to that effect has been received. The latest intelligence from Charleston is to noon of Saturday. We learn that in the morning of that day every civilian had been ordered to leave Sullivan's Island, and that every soldier had been ordered to hold himself in readiness for instant service. *The telegraph south of Petersburgh is now reported as not in working order.* This of itself is a very unpleasant symptom,—especially in view of the fact that the weather has been delightful. In case of an attack, the first act of the rebel authorities would doubtless be to stop the telegraph.

The suspense of the public mind on all these questions is becoming painful, and all the great interests of the country, and especially of this City, are seriously suffering from the utter ignorance of the policy of the Government. It is to be hoped that a greater degree of publicity may ere long be found compatible with the public good.

SISTERLY SQUABBLES.—The Palmetto Commonwealth is falling into disgrace among her confederate sisters. They find her too fiery even for their brimstone tastes. "The South Carolinians are a singular people," remarks the Mobile *Mercury*—an observation more entitled to respect from its truth than from its novelty. "But they must not expect to have things *entirely* their own way, and will have to put up with what satisfies other people." This is a very domestic manner of talking—language quite likely to be heard in any moderate household where there are seven sisters, one of them regarded as a "beauty," and therefore petted, while the six others are homely, and obliged to retrim last year's bonnets for this year's use. "JEMIMA ANNE is singular," they will say; "but she must put up with what satisfies other people."

The course of the Mobile *Mercury's* anger was the evident indisposition of the South Carolina Convention to adopt the "permanent Constitution" of the Southern Confederacy,—Mr. RHETT vehemently urging that the adoption should have coupled with it an Ordinance guaranteeing to the Palmetto State the right of seceding from the Seceders at any moment. "The truth is," writes the journal from which we quote, again using language curiously plain and sororal,—though not in the pleasant sense of that term,—"the truth is that they will have to learn to be *a little more conforming to the opinions of others before they can expect to associate comfortably with even the Cotton States under a Federative Government.*" This is an substantially a lesson given to every young and pretty JEMIMA ANNE now in existence, by her elderly and less attractive sisters. Against her "upsetting notions," this identical form of protest is constantly uttered, and the intimation that the house would be much the happier for her absence, has its exact parallel in the *Mercury's* declaration that the six other Secession States can never be "comfortable" until South Carolina has abated her pretensions and got rid of her "stuck up ways."

The Policy of the Government.

The Albany *Evening Journal* thus set forth a day or two since, what it believes to be the policy of the Administration in regard to secession:

"We believe that Mr. LINCOLN and the able men whom he has chosen around him as a Cabinet, will consult but one thing, viz.: the greatest good of the greatest number. He will offer no resistance to inflame passion; *no opposition, either of word or sign, to those of our countrymen who have assumed so unjustifiably a belligerent attitude toward us; but he will offer alone the olive branch of peace.*

That this is the policy of the present Administration, and that such a policy will lead to such a result, is the belief of the masses of our countrymen. God bless every Executive action which tends to *prove* to the people that such is the object and aim of the Government; and God speed the day when we shall celebrate the restoration of peace to all parts of this great and glorious nation. The Republican Party wants nothing better than this, and it is all that North and South claim or will receive. *Give us at once peace, and all else will follow.*"

We wish, from the bottom of our hearts, we could believe this assurance to be well founded. Nothing would be easier than to obtain "peace at once," If that is all that is needed. The withdrawal of our troops from Forts Sumpter and Pickens,—the practical abrogation of our revenue laws in Southern ports,—prompt and full assent to everything which the Secessionists have done, or propose to do, would secure *peace*. But what reason have we for believing that it would secure anything else but the independence of the new Confederacy?

We believe that there is a very considerable Union Party in nearly all of the Southern States. But with every day's delay their strength becomes less and less. They are completely under the control of the new Government which has been organized over them, and have less and less freedom as well as less and less disposition to return to the Union. Judging from the most trustworthy evidences within our reach, we are constrained to believe that the Union has not now one-half the strength in the Southern States which it had two months ago. Nearly all the prominent and influential men of Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi have given in their adhesion to the new order of things; there is no longer an organized Union party in any one of the seceded States,—and every day tends to consolidate, and render more likely to be permanent, this state of things.

We see no reason to believe that merely *letting them alone* will change the aspect of affairs in those States. If a peace policy is to be pursued, it must be accompanied by active political measures towards developing and organizing the Union sentiment which is supposed still to exist there. The Administration ought, from the very outset, to have allied itself actively and closely with the Union party of the South. It should have understood that the leading aim and object of the Republican party as such, had been accomplished,—and that the course of events had made it beneficial for the Union Party of the country. The sentiment of Union should have been accepted as its dominant, ruling sentiment,—and on that basis it would have speedily become, geographically, as it has always been theoretically, a *National* party,—having strength and support at the South as well as at the North, and going forward steadily and successfully towards its great aim,—the restoration of the Union and its Government to the principles and the policy of the Fathers of the Republic.

The Call for Light.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says it "has no sympathy and but little patience with those who are daily goading the Administration into a premature *exposé* of its policy." The great body of the American people are profoundly anxious to know what policy their Government proposes to adopt in regard to secession. Perhaps this solicitude on their part is unreasonable,—but at all events it is natural. The great business movements of the country,—the prosperity of the millions of our people,—the ability of thousands and hundreds of thousands to maintain themselves, depends, not so much upon the specific policy which may be adopted, as upon knowing *in what direction* the Government intends to act. The interests of commerce are especially involved in this peril. The trade of the country cannot proceed blindly. Men cannot enter upon the enormous transactions of foreign trade without some little knowledge of the future. It is not necessary that they should know what specific steps the Government proposes to take,—but they must know in what direction it intends to move.

We have not the slightest disposition to demand from the Government any *exposé* which would interfere with the execution of any specific plan it may have adopted; but this is a very different thing from seeking to know what its general policy is to be. We think the people of the country have a right to know whether the Administration intends to *coerce* or *conciliate* the South,—whether it means to enforce the revenue laws in all sections alike, or to tolerate a refusal to obey them in Southern ports;—whether it relies upon the authority of the Government, or the good will and pleasure of the rebels, for the restoration of the Union. We say nothing now as to which of these policies ought to be adopted. We only say that the Government ought to choose wisely and promptly between the two, and then act upon it vigorously, appealing openly and frankly to the people for support.

It is said that the Government must consult solely its own interest in these matters, and that a disclosure of its plans might defeat them. So far as detailed movements are concerned, this is, doubtless, true. But it is not true as to the general policy on which the Government proposes to act. The Administration relies on the people for support, and that support will never be given blindly. This is not the country, nor is this the age, in which Governments can hold themselves aloof from the people, or dispose of their rights and interests without their knowledge.

We believe that whenever the Government shall decide upon its policy, in regard to secession, it will gain strength for it by proclaiming it frankly, and appealing on its behalf to the American people. The only effect of secresy is to excite distrust, and render it impossible for the warmest and most zealous friends of the Administration to give it any intelligent or effective support.

A NEW CHRISTIANITY.—There is something supremely melancholy in the thought that ideas such as the following, could be uttered by a Christian minister in regard to the diabolical Disunion Conspiracy. In fact, it would be incredible that they could be uttered by any man, or madman, did we not find them in the Richmond *Examiner's* report of a Disunion meeting held at Louisa, Va., on the 1st [illegible] the assembled throng was "about one hundred feet in height." It is this "Rev. Mr. WAGGONER, resident minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church," at Louisa, who then, on Fools' Day, delivered himself of his creed concerning the great revolt against National unity and civil freedom, into which he is helping to plunge Virginia:

"He told the people that if he had been called upon to take part in any ordinary political struggle, he would have remained silent, but this was no party contest; it was a struggle between Christianity and Atheism, between morality and virtue, between cowardice and courage, between honesty and theft, between honor and dishonor, involving all that was dear to the Christian or the patriot. He showed that African Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is the support of social order and regulated liberty. He avowed himself in favor of the secession of Virginia," etc., etc.

Surely such balderdash as this is not to be reasoned on. If Christianity, and virtue, and courage, and honesty, and honor, are all summed up in negro propagandism; or if Atheism, and cowardice, and vice, and theft, and dishonor, are all summed up in the Constitution of the United States—for *these*, beyond all dispute, are the contending forces in this struggle—then it were better that the conscience and reason of man, all that is illustrious in his achievements, and all that is immortal in his aspirations, were at once annihilated, and then an omnipotent Nero set to rule over a world of idiots and slaves.

Justice to John B. Floyd.

The patriotic virtues of JOHN B. FLOYD have at length found a worthy eulogist in the person of a traitorous ex-diplomat, who has been handsomely paid by the National Government during the past four years, for his effective efforts to disgrace the American name and character at the Court of VICTOR EMANUEL. The ex-diplomat, having drawn his last quarter's salary under Mr. BUCHANAN, and paying Mr. LINCOLN the deserved compliment of believing that no such Minister as he felt himself to be could be permitted any longer to misrepresent the United States at the Court of Turin, patriotically resolved to make a merit of necessity, and resign before his successor was appointed. This done, Mr. DANIELS returned to the editorship of the Richmond *Examiner*, Mr. FLOYD'S personal organ in the days when FLOYD was powerful and DANIELS an applicant for place. He returned to write the character of his former patron, and to record the services of the Ex-Secretary of Civil War, in the cause of treachery and treason.

That Mr. DANIELS has fully performed his task, giving to the picture all its just hues and features of moral and political turpitude,—it would be gross flattery to assure him. In some calmer age, when the conclusions of the moral philosopher shall have fonnd the pen of some historian competent to place them in due sequence before the world,—there will be instructive volumes written on the life of JOHN B. FLOYD, holding him up as the grand exemplar, incarnation and concrete embodiment of all those public vices which endanger the stability of commonwealths, and make republican institutions a byword and a mockery amongst the advocates of despotism. But let us do Mr. DANIELS the justice to say that, considering the limited space at his command, and the hurried character of daily journalism, he has done as much justice to his subject as was possible in the limits of a single article; and that his brief sketch of the great Cabinet traitor may be regarded as the first installment of that justice which the muse of history holds in reserve for more than one member of Mr. BUCHANAN'S confidential Council Board.

Mr. DANIELS, with the genius of a true artist, seizes upon his subject at the very culminating point of its public interest,—thus arresting attention whether men will or no, and so using this first powerful impression as to make it cast a lurid and fascinating light over all the subsequent details. "The Southern Confederacy," he exclaims, "would not and could not be in existence at this hour but for the action of the late Secretary of War"—said Secretary being one of the highest officers in the Government he was betraying, sworn in the most solemn manner to support the Constitution he was laboring to destroy, and for years repairing his shattered fortunes with the gold procured through the abused confidence of his too generous employers. In order to bring out the full extent of FLOYD'S services in this particular, DANIELS does not hesitate to confess that "the plan invented by Gen. SCOTT to stop secession" was "very able in its details and nearly certain of success." With the Southern "arsenals and forts commanding their rivers and strategic points" properly garrisoned, as urged by Gen. SCOTT upon Mr. BUCHANAN, it is admitted that "revolution would have been paralyzed in the whole South, and the Submissionist Party"—Secession slang for loyal Union men—"would have been organized on a very different footing from what we now know."

It was here, writes the historian DANIELS, that FLOYD stepped in to assist the endangered parturition of the monster Treason, which SCOTT wished to destroy before its birth—FLOYD'S political midwifery alone securing to the Scourge now threatening to desolate our land a safe delivery and hectic life amidst existing facts. "To the movement of troops," as contemplated in SCOTT'S plan, continues DANIELS, "the cooperation of the Secretary of War was necessary;" but "in lieu of cooperating, the Secretary of War, thwarted, objected, resisted, forbade. Every day saw the battle fought in BUCHANAN'S Cabinet; and every day *the solitary champion of the South* was forced closer to the corner of the wall." In the italicised words it will be seen that gross injustice is done to FLOYD'S fellow-conspirators, COBB, THOMPSON and TOUCEY; but this, doubtless, is a mere oversight of haste, which the historian will take pains to remedy in an early issue of his journal. Surely Mr. DANIELS must admit that COBB'S labors in bankrupting the National Treasury; and TOUCEY'S, in scattering all the most serviceable war-vessels of the United States to the uttermost parts of the earth; and THOMPSON'S, in acting as the grand mediator and traveling organizer of Treason,—deserved a far higher reward than to be thus ignored and swallowed up, as it were, in the towering infamy of the central secession figure.

But all the efforts of FLOYD to prevent the ascendency of SCOTT'S loyal counsels,—writes the lamenting DANIELS,—proved eventually unavailing. He was forced to resign, "but he continued to do so as a hero surrenders his keep or his ship;" and then, adds the historian, with a magnificent burst of bitter irony and a trifle of bombastic metaphor—"He resigned, *but not with stealth or shame*; he resigned with a clap of thunder!" This electrical and somewhat unusual mode of resignation may well be supposed to have astonished the Old Public Functionary;—but if Mr. DANIELS, or Mr. Anybody Else can prove to us how otherwise than with *both* "stealth" and "shame" FLOYD retired from the Cabinet, he will immensely astonish the public, and awake an attention, throwing ten thousand "claps of thunder" into instant oblivion! Very clearly the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia thought that there was a good deal of "stealth" about his manner of retirement; and though Mr. DANIELS may perhaps see no "shame" in the interposition of a technical defence by a public officer, against sworn charges of dishonesty and collusion with theft—we of the North hold different opinions on the subject, and regard any such plea as a moral confession of judgment only used as a last desperate resort to shelter a confessed offender from the cropped head and branding iron of convicted felony.

Illinois and the New Tariff.

If there is any State that ought to support the policy of the Administration, it is Illinois. Her favorite son is at the head of affairs. She has enjoyed a very generous share of public patronage, and a liberal not to say controlling influence in public legislation since November, 1860. Will she support or submit to the present Tariff?

A few days since the St. Louis *Republican* said that the indications in Illinois for the harvest were more favorable than had occurred at this season for several years. Reports from Chicago and other parts of the State are equally favorable. The fears entertained in England and Spain of an unfavorable season for wheat harvests, reports of which have already reached us, have stimulated the quick observation of Northwestern farmers, as to the chances of exports; and this, with the favorable indications of the season, prompts a very much larger investment in seeding the ground than before. It will not surprise us, taking the product of last year as a basis, if the wheat and corn crop of Illinois alone exceeds two hundred millions of bushels—say fifty millions of wheat, one hundred and fifty millions of corn. What will Illinois do with her surplus,—which, of the wheat crop, cannot be less than forty millions bushels, reserving ten millions for home consumption?

Her trade naturally tends eastward, and now almost entirely flows in that direction, but there are already heavy disabilities resting upon it, which cannot be increased without turning it in another direction. The freight upon a bushel of wheat or corn to New-York is now about 35 cents, and with the opening of navigation will not be less than 25 or 30 cents. The freight to New-Orleans is now 25 cents by rail and 21 cents by water. This is a heavy difference; but to this must be added the equally important fact to ourselves that every dollar paid on freights eastward, is paid to Eastern capitalists, while the freights to New-Orleans are paid to Western men, as the owners of railways and steamboats, or to defray expenses incurred within Western States. The same considerations apply to return freights, the same high rates from the East and low rates from the South, in the first instance paid exclusively to Eastern, in the last to Western capitalists.

If to these marked and unavoidable burdens which rest upon the trade of Illinois to the ports of New-York, we add an increased tariff charge of *one hundred per cent.* upon every article imported which enters into the consumption of Illinois, when compared with that imported at New-Orleans, does any sane man think it within the bounds of possibility to force a trade with New-York rather than New-Orleans? The every-day history of the whole world proves it impossible. For the same reason that New-York loses the import trade of the West, she will lose its export trade. Low prices make the best export market. It is manifest that corn, which can be delivered to the consumer at 55 cents per bushel, may be an article of profitable export when at 70 it must be retained at home. The high rates will close to us any market in Europe.

But the Southern export trade will possess another advantage of the highest importance in controlling exports. The low tariff of the seceding States will draw the tonnage of the European and American trade, and will reduce the freights to Liverpool to a level with those of New-York, and often to a rate at which freight cannot be carried from New-York. The difference in distance or time will be more than compensated by the advantage of heavy tonnage drawn to New-Orleans by low duties and the cotton supplies which Europe demands. Does the President think it possible or expedient to enforce upon Illinois a trade so disastrous to her and the whole Northwest, to support a revenue law that beggars the public treasury, which no branch of industry requires and no State asks, unless it be one of the Middle States, that never failed to repudiate such a statute and its friends at the ballot-box whenever it had a chance? Will a cordon of Customs' Officers equal in numbers, and as intent in bloody purpose as any that Spain ever launched against contraband traffic, be able by force to check or turn the natural courses of domestic and foreign trade of the American people?

AMUSEMENTS.

The associated artists of the Italian troupe, under the direction of Signor MUZIO, have returned to the City, and will commence a series of entertainments to-night at the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street. VERDI'S opera of the "Masquerade Ball" has been selected for the occasion, and will undoubtedly attract a fine audience. It is the only decided success we have had in opera since the production of "Il Trovatore." On Wednesday next "La Juive" is to be revived, with the superb *mise-en-scene* for which the opera is principally memorable. The present season will terminate with the week, the company being engaged to appear in Philadelphia on Monday next. We learn that the Boston season was eminently successful. Rumors of the most dazzling kind are afloat. One of them is to the effect that the associated artists have made twenty-five thousand dollars of profits.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S return to the City during the coming week is already the theme of general conversation. This superb artist has written so many new compositions lately, that his programmes will present a rare degree of freshness. We shall also have an opportunity of hearing Miss CARLOTTA PATTI to great advantage in these entertainments. This remarkable young singer has created a great success wherever she has appeared, and for the concert-room is pronounced superior to her sister ADALINA.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, the great exponent of the new school of piano-forte music, and one of the finest classical players in the country, will give his grand annual concert at Irving Hall, in the course of a few days. Mr. MILLS will be assisted by several artists of the highest reputation, and also by Mrs. MILLS, a pianist of great merit.

At the theatres, to-night, there are but few changes to note. Mr. CLARKE'S success in the "Babes of the Wood," at the Winter Garden, has been so marked and flattering that the piece is announced for repetition, and will probably last out the gentleman's engagement, which terminates on Saturday next. A change in the afterpiece will occur to-night, "Bob Nettles" taking the place of "Turning the Tables." The character of the great hero, Wadsilow is said to be one of Mr. CLARKE'S most mirth-provoking impersonations. At Laura Keene's Theatre the "Seven Sisters" will make their appearance for the one hundred and thirty-fifth time. At Wallack's Theatre, Mr. E. G. P. WILKINS' new comedy of "Henriette" is still the all-sufficient attraction. At Niblo's the circus temporarily monopolizes the whole week, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. FERRARI, who is said to be suffering from an attack of gout. "Cinderella" will be revived here at an early day. At the New Bowery Theatre the farce of the "Spitfire," and the new local drama, in five acts, called the "Rag-Picker of New York." At Barnum's Museum "The Flying Dutchman" and "Ruth Oakley" will be given. The Old Bowery Theatre reopens to-night, with Spaulding & Rogers' Circus, and all the star riders who belong to it.

Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT, the violinist, gave a very interesting concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening and provided his patrons with a programme which has not been surpassed this season. Signor CENTEMERI, the baritone, and a full orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, assisted, the latter performing, as a grand feature, the whole of BEETHOVEN'S delightful second symphony. Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT gave as VIEUXTEMPS' grand concerto in E flat, with orchestral accompaniment—a work which is a grandeur of ideas and scope of treatment is truly symphonic; ERNST'S pleasing arrangement of Airs Hongrois, and a grand FANTASIE on the romance "Les Hirondelles," by FELICIEN DAVID. The latter composition is from the pen of Mr. WOLLENHAUPT, and displays much knowledge of effect, and a pleasing fancy for variations. In addition to these pieces, a fantasie on "Home Sweet Home" was also given as an encore. Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT is one of the best violinists we have ever had in this country. His style is large and warm, without, however, tending too much to sensualism; his command of the resources of the instrument seems to be perfect, and technical difficulties are never noticeable as such under his bow. Mr. WOLLENHAUPT produces a superb tone, and plays with rare spirit and intelligence. In all respects he impressed us as an artist of the best class, and one who may be safely welcomed to our musical community. We are glad to learn that Mr. WOLLENHAUPT intends to give another concert at an early day.

Mr. W. V. WALLACE'S opera of "Lurline" was given in "citizens' dress" at the City Assembly Rooms on Saturday evening by the members of the Mendelssohn Union. There are many fine choruses in the work, which were interpreted with great effect by the members of the Society—especially the female portion thereof. The solos were sung by Dr. GUILMETTE, Mr. COOKE, (tenor,) and Mrs. RENZ—a very charming and accomplished soprano, who should be heard more often in our concert rooms. Mr. BERGE played the accompaniment with his usual readiness and skill, and Mr. MORGAN conducted. Although this style of illustrating an opera is by no means favorable to a work of so purely a romantic character as "Lurline"—a work which peremptorily requires all the illusions of the stage, and the best combinations of the orchestra—it achieved a decided success, and has whetted the public appetite for an adequate stage representation of the same. In consequence of the length of the programme no encores were allowed, and any public indorsement of favorite *morceaux* was of course prevented. But the performance evidently gave satisfaction, and will, we fancy, bear several repetitions. We were glad to see Mr. MILLER'S splendid hall filled to its greatest capacity upon this occasion. Mr. WALLACE'S new opera, the "Amber Witch," we may here state has met with a great reception in London, where it is being played nightly to houses that are filled to overflowing. The Society should give us an illustration of this work.

THE EMPIRE OF THE NORTH.

Lack of a Rallying Point for Loyalty—The Growth of the Free States—Their Control Over the Continent—The Ultimate Result.

THE BRACHES, Ohio, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

Four months ago I traced out in the TIMES the career of a Southern Confederacy. Since that—brief as the time is—events have followed my description with great exactness, although I allowed half a century to complete the final doom of that ill-fated scheme. The Cotton States have been precipitated into revolution, and the Border States have refused to follow. The Valley of the Ohio remains—as I assured you it would—unmoved by the storm which rages around it. Having been so far correct, I wish to modify my views of the future, by a statement of some contingent conditions.

In the first place, it is evident to me that, unless the National Government will exert its constitutional power to furnish a *rallying point* for true and loyal feeling of American nationality, the Border Slave States will follow the rest. Where is the support which a national man in Kentucky or Tennessee has to sustain him? What has Mr. LINCOLN said or done, since the 4th of March, to encourage loyalty? Where is even a proclamation against treason? We hear of peace, concession and humiliation, but nothing of a single measure to sustain the dignity and authority of the Government. Alas! how far are we removed from the days of WASHINGTON and of HAMILTON! But I will not judge hastily, and I certainly would not found a judgment on the hurried events of a few days. I pass on to the principle which must ultimately determine this whole question.

To a person who looks below the surface of things, Slavery is merely the *existing*, not the ultimate, cause which has produced secession. A National Bank, under some circumstances, might have proved an exciting cause to produce the same effect; but secession could not occur without another and a deeper one. This a student of our constitutional history easily finds. There has always prevailed since the adoption of the Constitution two opposite views of the Government then constituted. The one is that of a Nation; the other that of a Confederacy. These ideas are also almost entirely sectional. The idea of Nationality pervades the Northern and Western mind; the idea of a Confederacy pervades the Southern mind. What has kept Kentucky and Tennessee from secession is the idea of Nationality in the popular mind; and what has paralyzed the conservative men of the secession States is, that while they have the national *feeling*, they have not the idea of Nationality. They persistently adhere to State allegiance; and while they do adhere to it, they cannot escape from the consequences—*separation and dissolution*. The safety, power, growth and grandeur of the North lies in its idea of Nationality. The weakness and ultimate destruction of the South lies in the idea that its Government is a Confederacy. Here let me ask you a decisive question. Has any great nation on earth lived under a Confederacy? Has any nation, with such a Government, retained it when it became great? Is such a Government possible for a great people? The small and mountain Republic of Switzerland, protected by its weakness, is no answer to this question. A Republic on a large scale may exist as a democracy, because democracy is *representative*, and centralizes itself in the National Government, thus embodying the idea of Nationality; but suppose this democracy to be carried off into thirty different centres, *to each of which is attached the idea of allegiance*—how long can such a democracy continue? I leave the subject to the reader. The condition of our country is sufficiently suggestive, and history sufficiently illustrative of an inevitable conclusion.

Let us now pass to a practical view of the future. The idea of Nationality does pervade the Northern mind, and no shrewd politician will set up, in Ohio and New-York, the principle that he owes a greater allegiance to the State Governments than he does to the National Government. The result will be that the Free States will remain a Union, whose Nationality will continue through ages, whose growth and safety are guaranteed by the idea of a supreme National Constitution, and who, by its increasing power, will ultimately dominate entirely over this continent. Let us consider the Slave States (although such may not be the fact) as ultimately separated, a new frontier established, and the great Central Empire established in its career. What has it been? What will it be? Whither do we tend? I would not help the idea of disunion. I still hope, I even believe, that all the States will be reunited in a glorious and happy Republic. I know that if the good and intelligent people of the South were allowed their due influence it would be so. But madness rules the hour,

and we may as well do as skillful physicians do—look calmly and physiologically at the forms that sickness assumes. I have sketched in former letters the career of a Southern Confederacy, pursuing, even when straining the utmost results of its golden vision, the sure path of destruction. Let us look at the career of the nation. Look at these facts:

Whole population of the U States in 1840.. 17,069,066
Whole population of the Free States (including Delaware) in 1860 19,000,000

Thus we have the striking fact, that in 1860 the population of the Free States exceeded that of the United States twenty years since by two millions; or, in other words, *the aggregate of all the Slave States sets them back twenty years.* To European minds this must be an astounding fact, when it is considered that Virginia was the first settled State, and that when the Constitution was formed these States were moving *pari passu.* To our own minds it is almost inconceivable that such should be the result. It is so, and we must admit that the Northern States already constitute a nation greater than the whole did twenty years since. But take out the secession States only, and what is the result?

Population of the United States, dadncting secession States 26,200,000
Population of the United States in 1850.... 23,191,000

Thus, after the Cotton States have seceded, and set up the Southern Confederacy, the Union contains more by three millions than the whole country did in 1850—but *ten years since.* The secession of the Cotton States has, as to population, set us back about six years—a mere point in historical progress. These facts are enough to determine absolutely the domination of American nationality over the American Continent. The Southern Confederacy is a mere fragment thrown off from its proper position for a moment, but ultimately, like Ireland and Poland, to be absorbed in the great nationality about it. From Pasaamaquoddy Bay to the harbor of San Francisco and the Straits of Fuca we behold an immense Empire, consanguineous in all its parts, covering greater and more various territory than the greatest Empire of the world. Its fruitful clime will secure its independence; its idea of nationality will secure its unity; and in the future, as in the past, the exiles of all nations will be attracted to the land where no slave treads the soil, where no barbarous oligarchy destroys individual rights, and where, at least, the experiment of Republican Government can be fairly tried to its last issue.

No citizen of this country is more pained or humiliated by the condition of the country, or the appearance it must present to those in Europe who have looked to us for an example of free institutions, than I am; but I can see behind the clouds a fairer vision. I am not alarmed. If we must part with some fragments of the Republic, the whole may grow greater and fairer. New stars will enter our constellation, and we shall yet shine the brightest of the political firmament.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Jackalow Case.

TRENTON, Saturday, April 6.

Further argument in the case of JACKALOW was suspended for the present on the motion for a new trial. The Judges delivered verbal opinions as to the jurisdiction of the Court, and were divided. Gaisa in favor of the jurisdiction and DICKERSON against it. The Court therefore being divided in opinion, the following order was made, to wit: On the 4th day of April, in the term of March, 1861, the counsel for the prisoner move the Court to arrest the judgment on the said verdict for the causes following, to wit: First, because the said Court has not jurisdiction of the said case; second, because, upon the record and upon the special verdict of the jury, the Court ought not to pronounce judgment upon the prisoner. And after argument of said motion, the opinions of the said Judge upon the questions were offered thereupon, that the points on which the disagreement has happened may during the term be stated under the direction of the Judges, if certified under the seal of the Court, to be finally decided. It is ordered that the foregone state of the record and the questions arising therefrom, which is made under the direction of the Judges, be certified according to the law in that case made and provided.

The Murder of J. Sheridan Hogan.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, April 6.

Ten or twelve loose characters, of both sexes, known as the "Brocks Bush Gang," have been arrested on suspicion of the murder of Mr. HOGAN, Member of Parliament, who has been missing fifteen months, and whose body was found in the marsh last week. One woman has given information that he was murdered by a party of two men and women, near the River Dondridge, in December, 1859. He was murdered, then robbed, and his body sunk in the river with a heavy stone attached to it. The four persons charged with the murder are all in custody.

Murder Case in New-Jersey.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., April 6.

MARY WALDENBERGER and JOHN ZELLER, in prison at Mary's landing, have been identified by CHRISTINA HOLS as having lived in Philadelphia in December last, when the former confessed having caused the death of her infant, instigated by ZELLER, her paramour. MARY's husband was convicted of the murder, but was subsequently reprieved by the Court of Pardons. A charge of murder will be brought against MARY and ZELLER on Monday next.

The United Kingdom at Portland, &c.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 6.

The steamer *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow, on the 23d ult., arrived here yesterday afternoon. News anticipated.

The steamer *John Bell*, having discharged her Canadian cargo, sailed at 6 o'clock this morning for New-York.

The steamship *North American* sailed at 8 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

Fire at Plymouth, Mass.

PLYMOUTH, Suoday, April 7.

Exchange block on Midale-street was destroyed by fire this morning, resulting in a loss of about $17,000; mostly insured. Two firemen were severely but not fatally injured. The principal occupants of the building were: E. H. BRADFORD, grocer; LYSANDER DUNHAM, and E. D. BARROWS, shoe manufacturers.

Woolen Mill Burnt at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Saturday, April 6.

The Woolen mill and machinery of the Dunlap Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire last night. The stock of dry goods was mostly saved. Insurance $31,000, in Providence and Hartford offices.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 6.

The Senate to-day passed to a third reading the bill to abolish capital punishment by a vote of eighteen to sixteen.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 7.

The State Senate, yesterday, passed the bill abolishing Capital Punishment by a vote of 18 to 16.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, April 6.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending the 5th instant, sums up $55,398—an increase of $3,159 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Mayoralty Election in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, April 6.

EX-Mayor DALPH, workingmen's candidate, and a Union man, was elected Mayor to day by about 1,200 majority.

Another Seizure Under the Virginia Inspection Laws.

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 7.

The schooner *Julia*, of Maryland, has been seized for violation of the Virginia Inspection laws.

Four Mile Race at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 6.

The four mile race here to-day, between *Lightning* and *Planet* was won by the former. Time eight minutes.

Southern Ocean Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 6.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. ADKINS, from New-York, arrived here at daylight this (Saturday) morning.

The steamship *James Adger*, Capt. PHILLIPS, left here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for New-York.

The Custom-House Appointments.

Mr. BARNEY, the Collector of the Port, it is well known, has been literally besieged by applicants for office. It is doubtful if even the President himself has been pressed with a larger or more importunate army of persons in search of places under the Government. It has been officially announced by the new Collector that he will make no appointments for at least a month to come. This, it is presumed, will be sufficient to relieve him of the incessant tax upon his time which these applications cause, and permit him to arrange the details of his office without so much annoyance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday forenoon, upon the body of Mr. ARCHIBALD ANDREW, a native of Scotland, 53 years of age, who was drowned on Saturday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was a merchant at Newark, N. J., while intoxicated, made an attempt to walk on board the steamer *Passaic*, lying at the foot of Barclay-street, but staggering off the gang-plank, he was drowned. His remains were recovered.... LAWRENCE HENAR, an Irishman, aged 50 years, of intemperate habits, missing during the past three months, was found drowned yesterday morning, at the foot of Perry-street, North River. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the case, and the jury were of opinion that the deceased fell into the river while under the influence of liquor. His remains were identified by means of his clothing.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—PERRY PARKS, formerly a merchant at Hamburgh, Erie County, was arrested and brought to this City, on Saturday, to answer a charge of false pretences, preferred against him by one of the firm of BUCKLEY, SANDON & Co., of No. 33 Vesey-street. The complainant alleges that on the 14th of May, 1858, the accused, by means of falsely representing himself to be worth, in real estate, goods, notes, &c., about $6 000 above his liabilities, induced the firm in question to sell him, on credit, goods to the amount of about $500, which goods have never been paid for. He also asserts that on making due inquiry in regard to the affairs of PARKS, he ascertained that when the goods were purchased he was not even solvent, and that his representations were, in the main, false. The accused was taken before Justice KELLY and held to bail in $1,500 to answer the charge.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—At the close of a very timely sermon last evening to the young men of the City, by Dr. GILLETTE, Rev. Mr. GOSS, of the Alliance, stated that the course of sermons would be continued for successive Sunday evenings at the following Churches, beginning with next Sunday: Dutch Reformed, Washington-square, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN; Dutch Reformed, Washington-square, Rev. Dr. M. H. HUTTON; Calvary Baptist, Twenty-third-street, Rev. CHAS. W. ROBINSON; St. George's Church, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG; Methodist Episcopal, Fourth-street, Rev. Dr. T. ARMITAGE; Ascension Church, Fifth avenue, Rev. J. COTTON SMITH; Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue, Rev. HENRY D. GANSS.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—On the 19th of last January, a young German named Henry Schmidt was run over by a Third avenue Railroad car, opposite French's Hotel. It was dark when the occurrence happened, and the driver did not see the man until he was beneath the platform of the car. An effort was then made to stop the horses, but it was not successful until the wheels had passed over Schmidt's breast. He was immediately taken to the Hospital, where, after lingering until yesterday, he died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At a meeting of this Association, held on Saturday evening, Messrs. P. H. BROWN, W. G. COWLES and D. W. FLYNN, were elected Delegates to attend the Tenth ANNUAL Convention of the National Typographical Union, to be held in this City during the first week in May next.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of the New-York Hospital represents that there were 61 patients admitted up to April 5. There were 49 discharged during the week, and 9 died; and there were remaining on Friday 274, of whom 28 were females.

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC will be given at the Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. GILLETTE) in Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this evening. The proceeds will be applied to a benevolent object.

Police Reports.

A MAN SHOT BY A DRUNKEN DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Early on Saturday morning Redmond McManus, a Deputy Sheriff, formerly a Police Officer attached to the Lower Police Court, in company with one of his friends named Davenport, went into the coffee and cake saloon No. 36 Bowery and ordered refreshments. McManus was intoxicated, and while the waiter went to procure what had been called for, he produced a revolver and offered to bet Davenport that he could extinguish a gas-light in the rear part of the saloon at the first shot. Davenport expressed incredulity, and immediately the boastful drunkard fired. As might have been anticipated, the ball went wide of the mark, but McManus excused himself for the failure by pleading nervousness, and nothing further was thought of the matter. Having eaten what had been ordered the men stepped to the bar, and while settling with the proprietor, the subject of pistol-shooting was again spoken of. Suddenly, McManus a second time drew his revolver and discharged it in the same direction as at first, unhappily with a more serious result. The bullet entered the forehead of a man named WM. HOGAN, who was seated at one of the tables, and glancing around the skull, caused a very severe and painful scalp wound. The excitement attending the occurrence attracted several police officers, to the saloon, and McMaous was taken into custody. Hogan was removed to the Tenth Precint Station-house, and attended by a police Surgeon, who failed to extract the bullet, and the patient was afterwards taken to the New-York Hospital. The Surgeon of that institution was finally successful in tracing the course of the missile, which he succeeded in removing, finding it to have been flattened by contact with the skull. The injury is said to be of a dangerous character, but at present no fears of a fatal result are entertained. The prisoner was taken before the magistrate at the Tombs on Saturday morning where affidavits were made by several witnesses of the occurrence, and he was committed, pending Hogan's recovery or death. He asserts that he had no intention of injuring Hogan, who was a stranger to him, and attributes his conduct to his drunken condition.

THE RESULT OF HAVING A BAD NAME.

On Saturday afternoon, a quartette of well-known pickpockets were passing through Chatham street in company, when Detectives McDougall and Bennett encountered them. Suspecting the honesty of their intentions the officers followed the rogues to Beekman-street, were they were seen to jostle against Mrs. Smith, an old lady who was on her way to Brooklyn. The Detectives then asked her if she had lost her wallet and it was found that she had. The thieves were pursued, but only one of them, a vicious-looking young Irishman, named Michael Kinney, was arrested. He was held for examination by Justice KELLY.

REPLENISHING WARDROBES.

On Friday night, a quantity of Spring and Summer clothing, valued in the agregate at $500, was stolen from the store of Mr. John Hendricks, No. 72 Eighth-avenue. After the premises had been closed, the thieves broke open one of the rear windows, and gained access. Their departure would seem to have been somewhat hurried, if vests, pantaloons, and other articles, scattered on their route through several rear yards, be indications of the fact. The Police, although having no clue to the burglars, expect to recover the property.

RINGS ON THEIR WRISTS.

Thomas Quigley and Peter Connell, both of whom are boatmen, seized Mr. Henry Wilson, of No. 13 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, as he was walking through Washington-street, this City, on Friday night, and stole a ring off his finger. Patrolman Regan, of the First Ward, pursued the thieves and arrested both of them. One of the prisoners returned the ring, and said that the affair was all a joke, but Mr. Wilson did not see it, and insisted both should be taken to the Station-house. There they were furnished with rings of a larger kind, called handcuffs, which are made of less expensive metal, and upon being taken before Justice KELLY, they were held to answer a charge of robbery.

AN IRRESISTIBLE WEAKNESS.

Jonathan Conoer, a middle-aged man, of respectable family, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Wilson, charged with the theft of an overcoat, belonging to Mr. P. W. Cromwell, of No. 398 Broadway. The accused, it is said, has an irresistible propensity for stealing everything he can lay his hands upon, although necessity does not lead him into crime. The overcoat in question was stolen from a restaurant where Mr. Cromwell was dining, and a pawn-ticket representing it was found by the officer in the prisoner's possession.

Fires.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

On Friday night an attempt was made to set fire to the tenement-house No. 102 Ridge-street, in which twenty-four families find accommodation. SIMON SALBY, a butcher, occupies the front basement as a shop, and the passage-way leading to the cellar was used as a storehouse for his meats, while a large dog was chained near by as a protection against thieves. Through this animal the incendiarism was discovered before much damage was done. Hearing him bark, Mr. SALBY ran down stairs, when a man rushed past him to the darkness and escaped. On examining the cellar it was found that shavings had been piled against the wood bins, and matches, partly burned, were scattered about. The building although new, is unprovided with fire-escapes, and, had the flames gained headway, a great destruction of life must have resulted. The lives of the inmates of the large tenement house No. 37 Mulberry street were also in jeopardy between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, by a fire kindled against the partition on the second floor. Officer COOMBS, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered the fire, and, arousing the occupants, with their assistance it was soon extinguished. The incendiary had placed a large bag of paper and some pieces of board against the partition in the hall-way and set fire to them.

VARIOUS FIRES.

A stable in Thirty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avennes, was set on fire on Saturday morning. The Police extinguished the flames before much damage was done, but the incendiary escaped ....An unoccupied dwelling-house, owned by Mr. THORNTON, located in One Hundred and Forty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was slightly damaged by fire on Saturday evening....A fire was discovered in a rag-cellar owned by JOHN CALLAHAN, No. 25 Baxter-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It was extinguished by the Police. It was supposed to have been set....A careless servant girl occasioned a fire at the dwelling of Mr. DANIEL WITTER, No. 175 West Forty-third street; little damage resulted. On Saturday evening a fire occurred at the office of LEACH & Co., No. 1 South William street, in consequence of hot ashes having been placed in a wooden box. Damage about $50. Another small fire occurred at No. 291 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the house of Mr. JONES. Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday morning, a fire occurred in the blacksmith's shop, No. 8 Jackson-street, causing partial destruction of the roof of that building, and also of JESSE LYNCH'S foundry, Nos. 10 and 12. Aggregate loss about $100. An oakum factory, Nos. 78 and 80 West Forty-first-street, owned by WM. MCCOMMICK, took fire on Saturday evening. No material damage resulted.

Trees and Plants
AT
PARSONS & CO.,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
Catalogues can be found, and orders left
H. B. LANE'S No. 41 Park-row.

Flowering Plants,
Comprising
EVERYTHING WANTED TO BEAUTIFY THE GARDEN.
Samples daily.
PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Rogers & Raymond,
determined to shape their business policy to suit the CRISIS,
announce, with the introduction of their extensive stock of Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTH AND BOYS,
A GENERAL REDUCTION
of prices in every department. They are
RESOLVED TO SELL,
their elegant and fashionable fabrics, embracing the newest styles, and cut and made by the most accomplished workmen.
WITH OR WITHOUT A PROFIT!
and the public are cordially invited to call and see how the pledge is fulfilled.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.
A sure cure for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Diseases of the skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the Proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by Hegeman & Co., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price, $1 per bottle.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 13 Bond st.

Gentlemen's Spring Hat.—ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau-st., celebrated equally for the superior quality of his hats, and for his artistic skill in fitting the features and style of dress of each individual wearer, is now prepared to serve his friends and the public.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homoeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Home for Inebriates, Cleveland, Ohio.—Sufferers from Alcohol or Opium send for a circular giving full information.
T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

SYMS—CLASA.—In this City, on Thursday, April 4, at the residence of Mr Evesbell, 20th st., by Rev. Mr. Buckbee, Mr. JOHN SYMS to Miss ANNA CLASA, all of West Hoboken, N. J.

Virescit vulnere virtus. Adversis major, par secundis.

WICKOFF—UNDERHILL.—At Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, April 4, by Judge Wm. H. Robertson, of Bedford, JOHN N. WICKOFF, Jr., of Brooklyn, to M EMILY, daughter of James Underhill, of the former place.

LOAR—CARLISLE.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, April 4, by Rev. Chauncey Giles, Mr. MANTON E. LOAR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss SUSAN J. CARLISE, daughter of Geo. Carlisle, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED.

PURELLES.—In this City, on Sunday April 7, GEORGE S., eldest son of George and Eliza Phillips, deceased, aged 29 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, A. J. Phillips are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James G. Lucas, No. 295 West 27th-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst. at 2 P. M.

San Francisco papers please copy.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Sunday, April 7, HARRIETT E., only daughter of SAMUEL G. and JANE R. DOUGHTY, aged 1 year, 1 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, for interment.

HOWSER.—In this City, on Sunday April 7, ADA P., only child of John B. and Martha E. Howser, aged 1 year, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Monday,) 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 347 Canal-st.

BANCKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 7, after a lingering illness, CHARLES A. BANCKER, only son of Mrs. Frances B. Nicol, aged 23 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 438 Broome-st.

BALL.—In this City, on Saturday, April 6, DAVID JAMES BALL, son of John and Margaret Ball, aged 3 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) April 8, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 1st-av., corner of 7th st.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 6, THOMAS C. TAYLOR, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his daughters, Mrs. John L. Buckley and Mrs. David Crocker, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, this day, (Monday,) 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

FULKERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 7, SAMUEL T., only child of Henry C. and Catherine L. Fulkerson, aged 3 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 9, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 Orchard-st.

ONDERDONK.—On Seventh Day, FANNY ONDERDONK, aged 78 years and 5 months.

Her friends, and those of her son, J. W. Onderdonk, are invited to attend her funeral, on Second Day, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Friends' Meeting House, 27th st., near 6th av.

BOGARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 7, of consumption, Miss LIZZIA MONTAGUE, only daughter of Nathan G. and Elizabeth M. Burgess, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 49 Cranberry st. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GAMBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 6, ALICE, youngest child of Capt. William H. and Annie Garrick, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 17 Douglas st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

GAMBLE.—On Sunday, April 7, MARY, youngest daughter of Arthur and Isabella Gamble, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BONNER.—In Yonkers, on Saturday, April 6, BENJ. F. BUNNER, formerly of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Yonkers, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 9th inst. Trains leave Chambers-st. Depot at 7½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

PERRY.—In Livingston, N. Y., at the house of her son, B. Brown on Saturday, April 6, Mrs. CATHARINA BROWN PERRY, aged 69 years.

Her remains will be taken to Brimfield, Mass., for interment, where funeral services will be held, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

DUNNING.—At Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 31, JAMES S. DUNNING, formerly of this City, aged 43 years.

CURTIS.—In Paris, France, on Sunday, March 17, ELIZABETH SAFFORD, wife of Joseph D. S. Curtis, and only daughter of the late George W. Giles, of this City, in the 36th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

NEW-YORK
KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.

Chas. H. Marshall,	Seth B. Hunt,	R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum,	G. C. Bronson,	Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord,	Daniel Drew,	J. S. Wadsworth.

Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR ANDERSON.—Price 25 cents.—A fine engraving of Major Anderson, suitable for framing; 16x13 inches; price 25 cents, 50 cents, and on fine India paper, $1.
A Cart de Visite Portrait for Albums. Price 25 cents.
Either of the above sent free of postage, on receipt of the price.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 215, April 6, 1861.
73, 62, 15, 51, 37, 41, 67, 34, 26, 10, 30, 68, 46, 5.
Class No. 216, April 6, 1861.
71, 70, 68, 23, 52, 37, 48, 34, 19, 4, 5, 41, 13.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 5, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW AND THRILLING STORY.
BY
NED BUNTLINE.
ENTITLED
THE DEATH-MYSTERY.
A
CRIMSON TALE
OF
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
IS COMMENCED IN THIS WEEK'S
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
Send in your orders immediately.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
OF
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
PURCHASED FROM THE ASSIGNEE
FOR CASH,
Containing a full variety of
STAPLE GOODS,
And about
500 CASES OF WAMSUTTA
AND
AMOSKEAG PRINTS.
And over
1,000 PACKAGES OF DOMESTIC COTTONS,
is now ready for sale at
VERY LOW PRICES,
FOR CASH,
AND ON SHORT CREDIT, BY
BLISS & WHEELOCK,
No. 390 Broadway,
Between White and Walker sts.

NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,
MACHINERY OILS.
DEPOT,
COZZENS & CO., No. 89 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SOLID GOLD AND GOLD-PLATED JEWELRY
AT BARGAINS.
Solid Gold Thimbles, $2 50 each, usual price $4.
Coral Ear-rings and Pins, solid gold settings, $6 set, usual price $10.
Agate, Coral and Malachite Scarf-pins, solid gold setting, $1 each, usual price $2 50.
Solid Gold Rings, $1 each usual price $2.
Gold Pens, silver extension holders, $1 each, usual price $2.
Gold-plated Thimbles, $1 each, usual price $2.
Gold-plated Spectacles, $1 a pair, usual price $2 50.
Gold Pens, in gold-plated extension cases, $1, usual price $2 50.
Gold Pens, in gold-plated extension cases, larger, $2, usual price $4.
Silver-plated Porte monnaies $1 each, usual price $2 50.
Gentlemen's Hair Vest-chains, $2, usual price $4 50.
Solid Gold Guard-chains, $8; usual price $12.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

STILL FURTHER INDUCEMENTS IN
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
The bargains we have been recently offering in
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
Have given such unqualified satisfaction to our customers and the public generally, that we are determined to make similar concessions in price on other portions of our immense stock. We now offer in addition to goods previously advertised,
BLACK MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, silent movement each..... $10 00
BLACK MARBLE FRENCH CLOCK, striking movement, each..... 14 00
COMPLETE AND GENTEEL SET OF GAS FIXTURES throughout for an ordinary sized dwelling house, and put up, for 27 00
A great variety of other goods at equally low prices.
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF MODERATOR LAMPS on hand.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
No. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
$30 $30
SEWING-MACHINES.
HEMS ANY WIDTH NEAT AND ACCURATE.
SEWS EQUALLY WELL, COARSE AND FINE.
NEEDLE IS SELF-ADJUSTING.
A patent GUARD AND STOP prevents its running in the wrong direction. JAMES WILLCOX,
Manufactuner, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

RUSHTON'S PASTILES. TROCHES.
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It has long been decided that to have wholesome bread, rolls, cakes and pastry, it is necessary to use the Concentrated Leaven, prepared by Edward Chamberlin & Co., Boston, Mass. It invariably gives satisfaction.
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AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY,
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Author's address, 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell for cash,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1.
3 PLY AND INGRAIN, 60c. to 90c.
50 PIECES INGRAIN, 30c. to 50c.
OIL CLOTHS, 31c. to 40c.
Also Crossley's new pattern of TAPESTRY.
B. BEATTY'S,
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FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ice Pitchers, $6 to $10; Coffee Urns, $9 to $15; Tea Sets, 5 pieces, $20 to $25; Cake Baskets, $4 to $6; Castors, $3 to $12; Decanter Stands, $8 to $17; Forks and Spoons, $2 to $8 per dozen; Waiters, etc., at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," Chambersburgh, Penn.
BENEFACTRESS.
'There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.
Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen' nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years' " experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set furth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.
2 lots northeast corner 125th-av. and 34th-st.
10 lots and water right on north side 84th-st.
20 lots, with house, corner 2d-av. and 86th-st.
24 lots on 109th, 110th, 111th and 112th sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots west side 6th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
Also about 15½ acres at Kingsbridge.
Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FOLLOWING first-class farms and country seats:
4 on the North River, from 2 to 60 acres.
2 at Mamaroneck, 5 to 40 acres.
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3 at White Plains, 6 to 40 acres.
6 near Newark and Elizabeth, 2 to 100 acres.
2 on Bergen Point, 1 to 5 acres.
3 on Bergen Hill.
2 on Staten Island, 2 to 30 acres.
5 at Flushing and Jamaica, 5 to 120 acres.
2 at Glen Cove, 3 to 7 acres.
And one hundred others in choice locations, prices from $600 to $40,000. IRELAND & WEBB, No. 82 Cedar-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—For sale, 11 lots in one plot, on Monroe and Cherry sts., and one lot on Water-st., near Montgomery; also, 4 lots on 12th-av. and 114th-st.; also, a valuable plot on the corner of 1st and South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, opposite Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st. Ferries; also, 30 lots at East New-York, near Cypress Hills Cemetery.
To Let—The 5-story store and stable corner Broome and East-st., $2,000, opposite bulkhead; also, 4-story store adjoining, $1,200. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

$13,000 FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE (worth $20,000,) the 4-story brown-stone high basement house, No. 136 East 17th-st., north side, Stuyvesant Park; size 22.4x56, built for the owner's use with all modern improvements, near the residence of Gov. Fish. Terms easy. For cards of admission, apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1,244 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A GENTEEL THREE-story house and lot in a respectable neighborhood; parlors and arched extension frescoed; gas and water throughout; also dumb waiter. Price $3,300; $900 cash; $400 by one year, with balance on mortgage at 7 per cent. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Otherman-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. A reasonable cash offer will not be refused.

PRIVATE SALE—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall.—The southwest corner Bowery and Houston-st.; Church, corner of Franklin-st., with 2 lots on Church: No. 160 Chambers-st.; No. 44 White-st.; No. 258 4th-st.; No. 160 West 11th-st.; No. 38 West 33th-st.; No. 50 West 36th-st.; place at Irvington. Also, other desirable property.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 18 and 21 2d place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 108 feet 6½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. S. KELLOGG, No. 90 Sewer-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Also, one of the few stoops in the same row. Also, a vacant lot adjoining said property; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 19 51st-st., Mansfield-place, near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., designed, built and finished in the very best manner, with black walnut stairs, doors and trimmings, replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 9 East 27th-st.; the house is in fine order, and to a desirable tenant will be rented low. For further particulars apply to JOHN BELL, No. 61 Broadway, or in the evenings at No. 30 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 115 West 31th-st. Contains all the best improvements; is not surpassed by any in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c. House 25 by 55 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS brown-stone, high stoop houses, 20 and 25 feet wide, Nos. 149 and 151 Sth-st., between 2d and 3d avs., new and in perfect order; $68 and $900. Apply to the Agent, or at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19. Houses open during the day.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to RADWAY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 104 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON SIXTY-FIFTH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., three-story and basement houses with all the modern improvements. Also for sale, No. 125 East 53d-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND basement frame house, on Tompkins-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. House new, modern improvements. Lot 22x100. Price $3,000. Terms to suit. J. O. HOYT, over Mechanics Bank, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, Madison-av., between 37th and 38th sts., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, with extension built in the best manner; mahogany, rosewood, walnut and oak doors. Open for inspection from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN or Illinois lands, one or more 3-story brick houses, nicely located for residence or investment, and a fine plot of building lots on a leading street. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR sale, a tract of 67 acres of land at Dubbs' Ferry. For particulars, &c., apply to WILLIAM REDMOND, No. 6 Barclay-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with a 1 the modern improvements, rents $450 to $800. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED, AT ASTORIA.—To lease, a very superior country seat, partially furnished with all the conveniences of a City residence; hot and cold water, water-closets, bath &c.; large garden, stable, boat-house, salt-water bath; view of Hellgate and adjacent islands unsurpassed; near steamboat landing and ferry. Inquire at HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building, or E. H. LUDLOW 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFULLY-situated stone villa, with magnificent lawn of several acres, including garden, fruit, forest and shade trees, stable, &c., at Elliottville, north shore Staten Island; perfectly healthy; delightful neighborhood; half an hour from the City. Also, to rent, a beautiful Gothic stone cottage, 10 rooms near the shore, in Elliottville; unfurnished, rent, $150. Inquire at Dr. ELLIOTT'S office, No. 7 Astor-place, 8th-st., or of BARRATT, BRINSMADE & BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN HOBOKEN.—A first-class, three story and basement brick house, with modern improvements; water, gas, &c.; comfortably furnished throughout. Location No. 4 Bloomfield-place, seventh house above 5th-st., in Bloomfield-st., on the right. For permission to see the house, apply on the premises. Rent, $400. For further particulars apply to HASKEL WADSWORTH & CO., No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in New Market, New-Jersey, 24 miles from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 4 miles beyond Plainfield, five-eighths of a mile from depôt, beautiful cottage, with barn and out-buildings, and one acre of ground, stocked with fine fruits and berries. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 187 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A BEAUTIful country residence in Fishkill, one mile from the river and New-Hamburgh station, to let. The house contains 11 rooms, and is surrounded by ample shade, fruit and forest trees. Rent for the Summer, $300; two months, $150. For particulars, address E. P. ACKERMAN, Highonville, N. Y.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE subscriber will lease for one year or more a furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, with barn, stable, &c., if lacked. Rent $200 per annum. Apply to WM. BRUCE & CO., No. 23 Chambers-st., N. Y., or to the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. E. FLOYD JONES.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story and basement, brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, handsomely furnished and in complete order, at present occupied by the owner, who is breaking up housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 58 West 22d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET TO LET—Low, for 6 months, to a small, private family; in good order; furniture first-class and complete; rent $100 per month; possession 1st of May. DINGEE & HOLDEN, 8 Pine-st. and 1,244 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED house, garden and stable, suitable for a gentleman's residence; one hour from Wall-st. Inquire at No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 56 East 35th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 37th st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of Wall-st., containing about 30 acres of good, productive land, well watered, good apple orchard and other fruit; buildings modern, and of substantial; location elevated yet not bleak, southeastern exposure preferred; good neighborhood; near a depôt, churches, &c. Price not to exceed $16,000. Address C. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, giving full description.

WANTED.—COTTAGE ON STATEN ISLAND OR Astoria, for six months or one year, of five or six rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by the 25th April, containing bath, and soft water; near sea bathing, stages, cars and steamers, in a quiet and healthy locality, free from chills and fevers. Address D. C. S., Station G, No. 1,369 Broadway, with address, description, location, terms, &c.

WANTED—A NICE COUNTRY PLACE, FULLY furnished, for six months, with good stable, &c., and a few acres of land, within 30 miles of the City by rail. The family is small and without children. Rent about $150 per month. Address Box No. 3,133 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN THE country, on railroad line, within an hour of the City; a plain house with pleasant surroundings, three or three acres of land; rent not to exceed $500. Address PROMPT PAY, Box No. 100 *Times* Office, with full description.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE grown persons, or part of a house with modern improvements, west of Broadway. Address box No. 1,118, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.,
TWO VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES.
Apply at the office of the
KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—TO LET, IN vicinity of Hoboken, Weehawken and Union Hill, to a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,121 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Part in dry goods, hardware or clothing, at a fair price; one of the best and most desirable farms in the county, 217 acres, situated on the banks of the Hudson, sloping to the river, three miles from the dépôt, about four hours to New-York; 5 acres wood, 30 rye, the remainder in a rough state of cultivation; a handsome brick house, 13 rooms, barns, carriage-house, and a number of out-buildings. In perfect order, with plenty of fruit; stands on high ground; locality healthy; no fever or ague ever known. This property offers unsurpassed advantages; the scenery and grounds magnificent. Apply to JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A VERY DESIRable place for sale or exchange for City property in Westchester County, 16 miles from the City and less than an hour's ride by rail, convenient to the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads; also a short drive from the Hudson River Railroad and steamboats at Yonkers. The property consists of about 8 acres fine orchard, lawn, garden, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is well shaded; barn, carriage, ice-house and other outbuildings; location perfectly healthy. For further information apply to JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., No. 5 Beekman-st., or at Nos. 12 and 14 College-place.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-STORY frame dwelling, situate in Bridge-st., next to the First Presbyterian Church Parsonage. The house is in excellent order, contains 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced. Location pleasant; convenient to dépôt, churches, schools, &c. Possession immediately. For terms and further particulars, apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, House and Land Agent, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite Railroad depot.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. Two acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET, for the Season. A large frame dwelling, with piazza on three sides, finely situated, immediately on the Bay of Manhasset L. I., about 18 miles from New-York, and 20 minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing. The house is commodious, having 15 rooms, with every convenience, and partially furnished. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN.—For sale at New-Haven, a beautiful country seat with 4 acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the town. The house is new and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50 feet, with an addition 45x17. It is delightfully situated on high land west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. WHITNEY.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—The subscriber wishes to sell, or exchange for property in the City of New-York, his residence at Elizabeth, N. J., with an acre and a quarter of ground. The house is in excellent order, with gas, water and modern improvements. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, at Elizabeth, or to his agent, DAYTON ogden, No. 25 Nassau-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON Castleton Hill, Staten Island, with ten acres of land, barn, stable and carriage house, fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry landing; location very healthy, with fine water and inland views. For further particulars inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES GROUND TO LET—In perfect order. Immediate possession. Delightfully situated one mile (plank walk) from Factoryville Landing, Staten Island. An abundance of fine fruit, good stable and other conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, Factoryville; or to DAVID DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FINE LARGE mansion, 25x51, two stories basement and large attic, 15 rooms, 12 closets. Suitable for two moderate families. Three lots 5 of a mile from depôt. Barn if desired. Large fruit trees. Very healthy. Only $450. W. R. PRINCE.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXchange for City or Brooklyn property. A fine country seat, large modern house and coach house, 4 acres of garden land covered with fruit, near two depots; healthy and pleasant. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A GOOD COUNTRY store, with elegant stock of dry goods, fancy goods, clothing, &c., situated on best business street, Haverstraw, N. Y.—rare chance; also for sale a Saloon Restaurant, $400. Also photograph gallery, with stock, $300. Apply to FERRIS & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—NEAR the Hastings station of the Hudson River Railroad, with orchard, garden, fresh house, &c., and 9 acres of land. Also, a small house in the Hastings station. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Langdon.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE NORTH side of West 123d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., a first-class 3-story stone house, No. 75, being 25 by 62, and four stories high, newly finished, southern courtyards, portico, door-way, carved doors. Inquire on the premises, or of E. SMITH, No. 78 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR FURNISHED cottages at Far Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, No. 347 East Broadway, or BENJAMIN C. MOTT, Far Rockaway, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful country seat, with 10 or 40 acres. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,118, Morristown, N. J., or personally at the clothing store No. 179 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock on Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th inst.

FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SITE, 6½ acres of ground 20 miles, Staten Island, having a fine view of the lower bay. Can be bought cheap. Terms easy. Apply to CHAS. J. RETGERS, No. 58 Wall-st., rear basement.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Glenwood, Yonkers; two acres of land; improvements first-class in every respect, and in perfect order. Inquire of the owner, S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites a great variety within an hour of Cortlandt-st. for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near the depôt, first-class improvements, fresh soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TUBBY HOOK, on Hudson River, one hour from Chambers-st., a first-class cottage with eight lots of ground, within three minutes' walk from depôt. For terms, &c., inquire of A. L. WALTON, Tubby Hook.

HOUSES TO LET—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $800. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., New-York.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ON MAIN-ST., TWELVE acres, and fine house, barn, &c.; much fruit; for sale or to exchange for Brooklyn or city property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 20 miles from Jersey City, half mile from Closter dépôt of the Northern Railroad, containing 120 acres of the finest land in the country; is finely located for building plots or farming purposes. The whole or any part thereof to suit. For particulars apply to SMITH & READ, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner 8th-av., or G. C. BAKER, No. 45 Leroy-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washingtonville, about 22 acres, 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through; buildings nearly new; the house has 9 rooms; a wagon-house, a large barn, with cellar and sheds. 100 rods from the depôt on the branch railroad from Newburgh to Chester. Or rage Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

FARM FOR SALE.—LOCATED ON THE main road from Elizabeth to Rahway, about 50 acres, with good house, new barn, fruit, &c., one hour from New-York; it has a large front on the road, and will soon be in demand for building lots, and constantly increasing in value. Terms easy. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with good building, near the City, a farm of 165 acres, extensive build ngs, abundance of fruit, two hours from New-York, on a beautiful river; fine mountain air. P. LANFORD, No. 17 Wall-st., 21 story.

LANDS IN IOWA.—5,000 ACRES OF GOOD farming land in desirable locations; and 38 lots in the City of Des Moines, the Capital of the State, will be sold low, or exchanged for dry goods. Address X. G., P. O. Box No. 243 Providence, R. I.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New-York, in exchange for fine first-class tenant-houses, yielding a handsome income.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CORNWALL.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD for himself, wife, a child aged three years, a baby and nurse at Cornwall, during the coming Summer. He wishes to leave the City about the 15th of June, and would be pleased to have connection with persons who have desirable lodgings to rent, and who intend to set a good table. Address HOWARD, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in New-Jersey, one hour's ride from City, very healthy, near depôt and churches, for two gentlemen and their wives, or 3 or 4 single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply or address JAMES ROYCE, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 9.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT BOARDers can have good accommodations in a farmer's house, 1¼ hours from City Hall, near a depôt of Harlem Railroad. Address or apply to J. R. S., 289 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES and parts of houses are offered to rent by WILLIAM B. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.:

No. 208 Wooster-st.	$300
No. 178 West 20th-st.	500
No. 166 West 21st-st.	600
No. 122 West 24th-st.	700
No. 124 West 24th-st.	700
No. 226 West 24th-st.	700
No. 172 West 33d st.	550
No. 174 West 33d-st.	550
One in West 43d-st.	650
Two in East 57th-st. (each)	650
No. 146 West 11th-st., second-story	275
No. 143 West 30th-st., second story	275
No. 145 West 30th-st., second-story	275
No. 191 West 21st st., private stable	200

Office open from 8 to 10 in the morning; 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE, 26x125, AT THE junction of Broadway and 42d-st., running through to 7th-av., suitable for a large business; also, the dwelling part, if wished; also, store and dwelling next door; also No. 231 West 14th-st., large three-story and attic, rent $900; No. 20 Lamartine-place, (23th-st., 8th and 9th avs.,) rent $900; three-story and attic, No. 193 West 31st-st.; three-story, brown-stone front, $800; Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st. furnished, rent $720 and $750; No. 146 East 33d-st., three-story, brown-stone front, part of a row, $700; three story house, (Bleecker and Bank-sts., $750; No. 11 Gay-st., three-story, &c., rent $400; No. 10 Roowick st., three-story, rent $600; No. 345 West 31st-st., rent $360; No. 177 West 37th st., three-story, rent $550; No. 15 Lamartine-place, three story and attic, rent $180; No. 155 West 22d-st., three-story, brown-stone front, $725; No. 174 West 24 st-st., large three-story and attic, $500; No. 55 West 4-st-st., three-story house, (would be let with or without furniture,) $600; No. 114 West 14th-st., three-story and attic, rent $1,100; also, No. 114 West 11th-st., three story, high-stoop brick house, rent $900, and others.
...& W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.
Office from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 26x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES: No. 148 East 48th-st., four-story, high stoop, $1,200
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st., English basement each, ... 1,100
Nos. 216 and 220 2d-av., English basement, ... 900
No. 137 East 19th st., high stoop, ... 800
No. 192 East 18th-st., high stoop, ... 700
Nos. 202½, 205, 210 East 20th-st., brown stone, Koglieb basement, ... 600
Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME 3-story brown-stone house, hot and cold baths, gas and fixtures No. 360 Pacific-st. Rent, $550. Also, a 3-story and basement brick house, gas and fixtures, No. 97 Powers-st. Rent, $225. Both the above houses are adjacent to four railroad cars and ferries. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 7 Gold-st., New-York, up stairs.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 8 BURKEN-wich-st., between Dunne and Jay, one cent to the Hudson River Railroad and Erie Railroad depôts, known as the Atlantic, formerly as the Wyoming Hotel. It is in good order, and can accommodate comfortably 100 guests. Inquire of ISAAKL COOK, No. 156 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

TO LET IN MADISON-AVENUE—TWO NEW and elegant brown-stone front and high-stoop houses, just finished, Nos. 147 and 149, corner 31st st. They are finished in the very best style, with rosewood doors, black walnut stairs and trimmings, and marble hall. Can be occupied at once. Inquire in the basement of No. 147, corner of 32d-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 25½ by 150 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner, plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 33 Warren-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE rooms recently occupied by the Anchor Insurance Company, No. 32 Pine-st. These rooms are splendidly furnished with all the appointments for a banking or insurance company. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN RILEY, Receiver, No. 53 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN STONE front and high stoop house, No. 151 West 14th-st., with gas-fixtures and water; house to be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent $1,000. For further particulars, inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 94 WEST 25TH-ST., A MEdium size, 4-story high basement house; it is now being overhauled from top to bottom, and will be put in perfect order, painted, papered, &c. Apply to A. BOOTY, No. 101 West 25th-st., or S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 202 5-av.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—A TWO-STORY and attic house, with high stoop and water and gas throughout, pleasantly located, at No. 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry, to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VANVELL, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

$475 WILL SECURE A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with the modern improvements to a careful, prompt tenant. House in 44th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to KIMBALL & PRINCE, No. 169 Centre-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 61 EAST FORTY-FIRST-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., brown stone, high basement, and all the modern improvements. Rent $750 per annum, and the Croton water tax. Apply to ASHER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUNcey court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in suite of two and four rooms, each, as required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH attic, No. 37 Leroy-street, in good repair, with gas fixtures and Croton water. will be let very low to a good tenant. For terms, apply at the corner of West and Bethune sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VERY DEsirable first class property Nos. 165 and 167 East 13th-st., opposite the Park, and one block from Dr. Tyng's Church; four story and basements, in perfect order. Apply to H. H. DOUGLAS, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE with eight lots of ground, coach-house, stable, &c., has all modern improvements, and is situated 150 feet east of 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.
T. KELLOGG, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 1 VERMONT-AV., near Fulton-st., a factory, two-story stone front house, nearly finished. Apply to A. M. CRESWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., or to JAS. GOULD, No. 14 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping, stationery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 132 EAST SEVENTEENTH-st., opposite Stuyvesant Square. The house contains commodious, four-story and basement, and contains every convenience. Can be seen by a card from D. R. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF store No. 62 Fulton-st., suitable for lawyers' offices or any other light business. Rent low. Inquire in the tailor store on 1st floor, of PEATS & BROCKMORTON.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 30th-st., near 2d-av., $250. Also, in 4th-st., near the Bowery, $425. Also, a double house and outside in New-Jersey, one hour from the City. Apply at No. 237 4th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION, No. 190 Bowery. The store or dwelling part, or both, will be let separate. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—A LARGE WORK-SHOP, TWO STORY, 20 feet wide by 75 feet long, possession immediately. Nos. 74 and 76½ Charles-st. Also, a front building, 15 feet by 40 feet long; would make a good feed-store.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING junction of Broadway and 6th-av., suitable for a merchant tailor or milliner. Also, the two front rooms of building No. 815 Broadway, suitable for some business. Apply to JACOB FINK, No. 815 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 294 EAST BROADway, containing range, gas and bath-room. Inquire of A. BLANCHET, No. 296 6th-av., before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at offices, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown stone front house to let, with all modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to PRICK BROTHERS, No. 508 8th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will obtain 6 rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

HALL OF DWELLING WANTED—WITHin a short distance of 38th-st. and 6th-av., unfurnished, and in an unexceptionable locality. Address Box No. 2,931 Post-office, stating terms and particulars.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE VERY DESIRABLE offices on second floor of building No. 187 Broadway at greatly reduced rents. Apply to R. E. BABB, on the premises, Room No. 29.

TO LET—NO. 230 EAST BROADWAY—WELL finished four-story, high basement; has chandeliers, &c., 19 rooms; rent $350. Inquire on second story, or of R. WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at RADWAY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR NO. 246 Greenwich-st., well located for business; building fire proof. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 128 West 42th-st., in excellent condition; rent $600. Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brick house, No. 313 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Rent $650.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 189 and 183 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 346 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 123 Bowery. Rent $650, with immediate possession.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x79, with six-horse-power engine. Inquire at 201 West 24th-st., or corner Barrow and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF the new brown-stone front house No. 457 3d-av. Apply to THOMAS MCPHERSON, on the premises.

TO RENT—THE LARGE HOUSE ON THE CORner of Union-av. place and 24th-st., (Clinton-place.) Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

STORE NO. 281 GREENWICH-ST., NEAR Warren, (under Patten's Hotel,) to let, suitable for almost any business. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE NO. 854 BROADway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply to ALEX. M. GRIEG, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—PART OF STORE NO. 11 FRONT-ST., with front office. Inquire on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

GALVIN T. HAKES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 8 and 9,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE CARPET STORE,
Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.
J. W. DIMICK
Will offer his entire wholesale stock of English and American Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., at auction. Any quantity of yards will be cut that purchasers require. Carpets are offered at retail at the wholesale price, except on auction days, then purchasers make the price.

HENRY B. HEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDA

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1861, '62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
MARCH 15, 1861.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required,) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from a flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the contractor. No biscuit will be required at Gosport in tight barrels.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with Bring Hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yard; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel. And not more than one sixth of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, the Iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16 inch thick, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-seven pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named Navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guarantee that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be according to the samples at the said navy-yards, and be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1 inch thick, the staves not less than ¾-inch thick, the barrels to be three quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¼ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopeia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full proof according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ¾ inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick, and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-quarters iron hoop on each bilge 1¼ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick; and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¼-inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Short may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles, and his offer will be received for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest.

All the casks, barrels, and half-barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with the contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half-barrels of flour, bread, and pickles, shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the year 1860 last year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.

The quantity of the several articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about

	To be delivered at	
Biscuit	Brooklyn 200 tons	400 lbs.
Flour	1,000 lbs	½ bbl.
Rice	250,000 lbs	½ bbl.
Dried apples	250,000 lbs	½ bbl.
Pickles	150,000 lbs	½ lb.
Sugar	275,000 lbs	100 lbs.
Tea	25,000 lbs	½ lb.
Coffee	25,000 lbs	½ lb.
Beans	7,500 bush	½ bush.
Molasses	20,000 gals	½ gal.
Vinegar	20,000 gals	½ gal.
Whiskey	5,000 gals	½ gal.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the place where deliveries are required must establish an agency at such place, that no delay may arise in filling any orders that may be required; and when examination fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency under the penalty to be expressed in the contract, the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the rest; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and shall forthwith attend to enter into the contract. The contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties to a contract equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per cent. on the amount of the bill will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition to such other security for performance, and not be any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1816, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the Act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 16th August, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house No. 2, now in course of erection in West 38th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air, heated by contact with steam-pipes of radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals should be addressed to School Officers of the XXth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD O. STONE,
JAMES G. DIMOND,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at noon for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States.—N. B. GRIFFING & BRO., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold Plate, $20; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, hone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April instant, at 3 P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No 3, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No 94 Crosby st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD,
RICHARD WARREN,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-house No. 24, in said Ward; and also for the stoves, pipe, &c. necessary for heating said building; pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman Board School Officers Twenty-second Ward.
JOSEPH CUOLIFF, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No 30 Chambers-st, New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 11th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All taxpayers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 11, 1859, is published for the information of taxpayers:

SECTION 16. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereto ore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this Act unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON.
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ALL PERSONS OWING MONEYS TO THE BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY are hereby cautioned against paying the same to any other person than the undersigned, who alone is authorized to receive and give a legal discharge to debtors.—April 5, 1851.

HENRY A. MOTT,
Receiver of Bartholf Manufacturing Company.

$1,000 REWARD.—$1,000 REWARD WILL be paid for the arrest and final conviction of the party or parties engaged in the recent attempt to rob the vault of the New-York Exchange Bank.

GEORGE D. LYMAN, No. 44 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock of goods of Furlan Squires & Co., have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the dry goods and jobbing business, under the name and firm of FRISBEE & STUART, at the store Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

JOHN FRISBEE
JOHN M. STUART.

New-York, March 18, 1861.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, ACCURACY and EFFICACY IN EFFECT.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids by the use of some one of these simple remedies have been cured of life-long pains and sufferings. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Worm Colic or Infantile Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, and Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Vomiting, Purging, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia, Pains, Neuralgia and the like Diseases	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headache and Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Periods, Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum or Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Humorous, Scrofulous Sore in the Glands, Blotches, Eruptions	50
15	Cures Chronic Rheumatism, Pains, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Chills	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppression, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Distharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Deafness	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth, of Adults or Children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Flow or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Profuse, Clots or Spasms at the times, or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$3 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Sent to boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
(all paid in, and securely invested.)
SURPLUS.....525 000 00
LIABILITIES.....29 467 35
INCLUDES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantage afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33½ per cent.
Second division to Customers. July 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers. July, 1859.....60 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860...45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Asst Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-rights Seal of Great Britain, Medic de Pharmacie, Pharmaceutic de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number $3; four cases in one, $9; or in 6 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD!

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption in usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. C. M. RING, Proprietor,
No 136 Fulton-st.,
And corner Broadway and 14th-st.

N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. M. RING is over the cork of each bottle.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in this practice, (three of which he has been Surgeon to Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published an improved edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBER'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstructions, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1, and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, Liverwort and Tar—price, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Howard's Tonic Mixture $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure by one who has been cured at small cost, and great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq. Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a remedy not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Divisionst., New-York City, established in 1836 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeable or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, and as this remedy is used little $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Divisionst. Book free, showing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with colored engravings, certificates of cures, and shows in plain or intricate cases, exposes the fallacy of the quackery so adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary and blood, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS STREET.	FROM THIRST-FIRST-STREET.
Express, and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11 A. M., and 3.50 and 5.25 P. M.
"Day and Albany," (with sleeping cars,) 8.45 P. M.	9 P. M. (Sunday in closets.)
Troy and Albany, 7.30 A. M., 12 M and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12 M and 4.25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5.15 P. M.	5.45 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3.35 and 6 P. M.	8 A. M., 12 M and 4.25 P. M.
Poughkeepsie two train, 6.40 P. M.	5.10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROADS.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, also with the Northern Railroad of New-York, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
8 A. M., 4.30 P. M. Express Mail, 12 M.	7.40 A. M. and 4.45 P. M. for 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURTHIS, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cincinnati, and principal stations. Mail at 12 M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Deer Park, 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.25 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Asst Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS.—To and from New-York and all stations south of Sing Sing, including Rhinebeck, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Offices only.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 8:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferno, at 4:25 P. M.

R. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring and West Point. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM RENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson-st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6.45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New-York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM RENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMERS FOR ALBANY—From the foot of Park-place and Robinson-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Fare 75 cents. In connection with New-York Central Railroad. This line passes the piers at all tides, insuring an early arrival.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New Haven at 11 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 225 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SANNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. ARABIA, Capt. Stone. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. ADRIATIC, Capt. E. M. Hockley. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Anderson. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ARABIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free at work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAG

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

liam and Lafayette last Saturday, and of those who remain, there can be no question. They have been thoroughly tested during the last week, and many of them before that in Texas. Since the troops have been at this point they have had the largest liberty, and the citizens have had an opportunity to converse with them at all times.

The sympathizers with treason have not failed to improve the opportunity thus afforded them to still further demoralize the army. We doubt if there is a single soldier in the command which left Fort Hamilton on Saturday last, but who has been talked with by sympathizers with the rebels at the South. Place, money, and even threats, have been used to make these men prove false to their Government.

[illegible] was about leaving the dock, [illegible] well dressed specimen man destined to bid a relative—a sergeant in the Infantry—good-bye, because he did not approve of his going on such an expedition. Men who remain true to their colors when surrounded by such influences, certainly deserve the confidence of [illegible], and come mark of approval from the Government.

ACTIVITY AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 6.

There is great activity manifested at the Charlestown Navy-yard, over 600 persons being employed. The brig *Bainbridge* is ready for sea and waiting for her crew. The steam frigates *Minnesota*, *Mississippi* and *Colorado* are also nearly ready. Commodore STRINGHAM is expected to arrive early next week.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 7.

Business at the Philadelphia Navy Yard is inactive, and there are frequent discharges of men, only two hundred being now employed there. The United States steamer *Water Witch* will go into commission to-morrow and sail during the week. Her destination is unknown. Her crew consists of 70 sailors and marines.

SOUTHERN TROOPS FOR PENSACOLA.

MACON, Ga. Saturday, April 6.

Troops are moving rapidly forward for Pensacola. Eight companies have left here. The balance, under command of Col. JAMES M. RAMSEY, leaves on Tuesday.

THE WARLIKE NEWS AT THE SOUTH.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, April 6.

The people of this city relish the war news exceedingly. They are greatly pleased with the prospect of a "brush," but are afraid that the Lincoln Administration will evade a conflict.

The news of the firing into a schooner at Charleston brightens all faces.

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 5.

The report that war vessels have been ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi river creates considerable excitement here.

AT AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 6.

Little reliance is placed in the dispatches from the North respecting war preparations, but it is universally conceded that all prefer such a policy to suspense.

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, April 6.

The warlike news has been received here, but causes no excitement as yet.

AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 6.

Outside of the State Convention, the war news of last night and to-day has produced no great sensation. The people are prepared to expect anything, but believe that if a blow is struck at any Southern State or port, thousands of Union men will go for "immediate secession."

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 6.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled this forenoon.

Secession resolutions from the people of Charlotte and Norfolk Counties were presented.

Mr. HALLADAY said that the signers to the latter constituted a small minority of the people of the county.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition for secession, signed by 1,500 people of Richmond. He said that the signers constituted only about a third of the voters of the city, though it had been weeks in preparation.

The ninth resolution was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the amendments offered yesterday debated.

Mr. BOCOCK moved to strike out the whole resolution and insert a substitute embodying a declaration that the seperate independence of the seceded States ought to be acknowledged without further delay, and such arrangements made and such laws passed as the separation may make necessary and proper.

The Committee refused to strike out by Yeas 58, Nays 71.

Other amendments were rejected, and the ninth resolution adopted by 92 to 37.

The Committee then referred back to the eighth resolution, recognizing the right of just causes.

Mr. CARLILE moved to strike out the resolution and insert a substitute embodying MADISON's language, justifying secession only in the event of the failure of every constitutional resort.

The Committee refused to strike out by Ayes 82, Noes 114.

This vote indicated the strength of the ultra Unionists.

Other amendments were then proposed and rejected.

Pending the recess several firm conservatives changed their vote, and voted for Mr. BOULDEN's substitute for the ninth resolution.

The eighth resolution, on reassembling, was taken up in committee.

On motion of Mr SCHERKAS, the words "they concede," in the third line, were stricken out.

The resolution was then adopted, when the Committee rose.

In Convention, Mr. PRESTON, a conservative, offered a resolution (supposed to have been occasioned by the late war movement) declaring that the Government has no power to subjugate a Southern State, protesting against any such coercive policy, and authorizing the appointment of delegates to wait on the President, present him these resolutions, and respectfully ask him to communicate to the Convention the policy the Government intends to pursue.

The resolution was modified on the suggestion of Mr. BALDWIN, and accepted by Mr. PRESTON, as follows:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy the Government intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to an adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens the disturbance of the public peace; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President, &c.

Mr. CARLILE offered an amendment, to include a desire to know the policy of the seceded States toward the General Government. Rejected.

Mr. PRESTON's resolution was then adopted as modified.

Mr. JACKSON moved a reconsideration. He did not vote.

The Convention agreed to take a vote again.

Mr. JACKSON made a vehement speech against the proposition, declaring his constituents would never consent to join South Carolina.

Lieut.-Gov. MONTAGUE made a spirited speech in reply.

Considerable feeling was manifested on all sides.

Some of the Unionists consider that the adoption of Mr. PRESTON's resolution will annihilate all hopes of adjustment.

Without taking a final vote the Convention agreed to adjourn, hoping for a more calm session on Monday.

A UNION MAYOR ELECTED IN NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, Oct. 7.

JOHN O. LAWRENCE, Unionist, has been re-elected Mayor of Portsmouth by 216 majority.

RUMOR OF PIRATES ON THE COAST.

The Sunday *Courier* publishes a startling narrative touching the actual gathering of a fleet of armed vessels off this coast, bearing letters of marque from JEFFERSON DAVIS, whose object is to prey upon the commerce of the North, and particularly upon the incoming California steamers and their specie. The story, with some elements of plausibility, such as the mention of names of men well known in this community, and the exhibition of certain letters from mysterious persons in Boston, was related by a Capt. WYATT, *alias* MARSHALL, who professes to have been engaged to command one of these vessels without being made acquainted with their character. Among other facts mentioned, Capt. MERRITT, agent of the Board of Underwriters is said to have chartered his schooner, called the *Ringold*, to carry the parties from this port to Sandy Hook, where they met the privateers. As Capt. MERRITT knows nothing about the affair, and has not chartered his vessel for the purpose named, the whole story must have been a rather late first of April hoax.

MORE SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY.

LYNCHING A NEW-ENGLAND CAPTAIN AND HIS SON IN GEORGIA.

The brig **Julia E. Berry**, of Thomaston, Maine, Capt. E. W. RYDER, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Thomas, W. I. The captain narrates the following as the experience of himself and son, at the hands of the people of Georgia. He arrived with his vessel at Eucio's Mills, Camden County, Ga., upon the first of last November, with a cargo of hay, brick, &c. Soon after his arrival, a colored man owned by Dr. RAILEY, and hired by a man named Owens, was sent on board by his master to sell some oats, and also engaged to do the washing for the captain and his son, J. B. RYDER, the second mate of the vessel.

The circumstance offended some of the fire-eaters, who, to the number of five, visited the vessel on the night of the 5th of November, and in an overbearing way charged the Captain with having concealed the negro on board, and searching the vessel fore and aft, they found nothing and left.

The following night, twenty-five persons, calling themselves a Vigilance Committee, came down and demanded the surrender of the negro, alleging that he was on board—a trumped up charge. The Captain reiterated his denial, but the Georgians would not be satisfied, and thoroughly ransacked the ship, asserting that they were in search of abolition documents.

Finding nothing, they took the Captain and his son prisoners, marching them off to Jefferson, 15 miles distant, where, after being subjected to many indignities, a Court was convened, and a mock trial was had. The only evidence which could be obtained against them was that of the negro cook of another vessel, who, being frightened, swore he heard the prisoners say that they would have voted for LINCOLN if they could have done so. Upon this testimony they were convicted, and each was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and twenty-five lashes, the latter to be given at the whipping-post, in front of the Court-house.

The punishment was inflicted, and after their imprisonment had expired, they were put on board of their vessel and ordered away. They were glad to escape from the savages with their lives. The vessel has since made a voyage to the West Indies. The Captain, who is 54 years of age, is still suffering from the effects of his harsh treatment, the lashing having caused a serious affection of the lungs. His son has recovered from its effects.

THE LAST VESSEL FIRED INTO.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 4.

Another suspicious vessel was fired into yesterday. We furnish the following statements, from reliable parties, for the information of our readers:

FIRST STATEMENT.

Yesterday morning, Gen. BEAUREGARD, with his Aids, Capts. FERGUSON and CHISOLM, and Gov. PICKENS, with his Aid, Col. LUCAS, visited Sullivan's Island and the batteries there. About 2½ o'clock, while they were standing in the porch of the Moultrie House, a schooner was discovered coming in, with the United States flag flying. They saw the battery fire at the vessel, upon which they think she turned back. The battery, however, continued firing. Major ANDERSON sent a boat with a white flag to the vessel, but what the message was had not at this writing transpired at Head-quarters.

SECOND STATEMENT.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an unknown schooner was seen entering the harbor, with no colors flying. When she came within range of the "Star of the West" battery, it was deemed expedient to fire across her bows in order to force her to show her colors. Two shots were accordingly fired, when she ran up the flag of the United States, but continued to stand in, in defiance of the admonition which she had received. Three more shots were fired, making five in all, when the vessel altered her course, and anchored near the bar. It was pretty generally believed that she was struck, but some doubt were entertained. Before I left the Island I learned that Maj. ANDERSON had sent his messenger over there with a message to the effect, that if the vessel had been struck, or if any damage had been done to her, he would feel himself compelled to open his batteries on us. After that his boats went out to this vessel, and up to the time I left, they were both lying astern of her, trying to find out whether or not any damage had really been done.

OTHER FACTS.

The suspicious part of the whole proceeding is, that this schooner, instead of coming to and establishing her character, immediately, on finding that she could not successfully run the gauntlet of the harbor batteries, attempted to escape. The latest and apparently the most reliable rumor last night was, that the schooner is a coasting vessel, laden with naval stores. In connection with this it may not be out of place to state that the usual supplies were sent over to Fort Sumpter yesterday.

We are informed that the agent of one of the lines of steamers to the North sent an agent to Major ANDERSON, the other day, stating that he could furnish him with excellent accommodations for himself and his soldiers on their return trip. Major ANDERSON replied that he would like to make no [illegible] strange moves, but as yet he had received no orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

New City Charter—Contest between Mozart and Tammany—Important Bills moved Ahead—Contracts in Common Council—New-York City Tax Levy—Insurance Department Looking Up—Insolvent Debtors' Bill in Limbo—Loaners' Association Chartered.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 6, 1861.

In last evening's session, the New-York delegation had a fraternal season of uninterrupted skirmishing on the bill appointing a commission to revise and amend the Charter of that City, and to submit the same, when completed, to a vote of the people, for their sanction or rejection. The bill, as reported, named Jonathan W. Allen, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Augustus Belmont, Robert S. Gould, Jas. T. Brady, Wm. Allen Butler, J. Winthrop Chandler, John H. White, Wm. D. Kennedy, Andrew Carrigan and Robert J. Dillon, as such Commissioners. A change of the names of some of them, from those in the bill when presented. The bill had not been long under discussion, before it became evident that there was some run ahead. Mr. COZANS moved to strike out the name of ROBERT J. DILLON, and insert the name of JOHN COCHRANE. No man in the City of New-York, he said, had been, or was now, more intimately connected with the interests of that City than Mr. COCHRANE, while Mr. DILLON was not even an actual resident of the City. This brought up Mr. HARDY to the defence of Mr. DILLON, who, he asserted, was a resident of the City, and had long been intimately and honorably connected with the City Government. Mr. COZANS' motion was lost.

Mr. SHAW then moved to insert the name of WM. TWEED. Mr. HARDY moved to add to that motion the name of ELIJAH F. PURDY. Mr. CALLAHAN moved to strike out the name of Mr. PURDY, and insert the name of JOHN COCHRANE, when the friends of Messrs. PURDY and COCHRANE instantly pitched in for a struggle for the votes of the country members, who looked on with about the same interest as animated the good woman of a Western cabin when her husband and a bear were fighting. The motion to substitute the name of Mr. COCHRANE was lost, while Messrs. TWEED and PURDY were added to the commission.

Mr. VERIAN now moved the name of DAVID T. VALENTINE as an additional member of the Commission. Several members spoke in favor of this nomination, while Mr. HARDY said that his name had been mentioned in the Committee that reported the bill, and the only reason why it was not put in the Commission was the fact that they would require a clerk, for which provision was made in the bill, and it was a unanimous conviction that Mr. VALENTINE's services would be required in that capacity. The name of Mr. VALENTINE was adopted.

At this point, the feelings of some of the New-York delegation became irrepressible. Mr. YOUNG said Mozart had asked for nothing but the privilege of naming one man on this Commission. They were entitled to it, and would have it. He moved to strike out the name of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, and insert the name of JOHN COCHRANE. Mr. HARDY, and several other members of the City delegation, briefly but firmly opposed it.

Mr. ARCULARIUS was surprised at the course of the New-York members. For one, he was for the bill, and cared little who the Commissioners were, so as they were good men, qualified for the place. He cared nothing whether they were all Mozart or all Tammany. He was for principles, not men; while he was sorry to see that with many of the New-York delegation it was a contest for men, not for principle. He was for anything that would save the bill, and although it had been charged on him, and truly, that his cry had been "Let us alone," he was now compelled, in order to save himself and the bill from his friends, to change his policy and ask the House to come to

[illegible] Young, having failed in his motion, then moved to strike out all the names that had been added in the Committee. Mr. VARIAN opposed that motion, as it coupled with it the name of Mr. VALENTINE, who, he considered, was an indispensable member of the commission. Mr. CAMP insisted that in the whole City of New-York there was not another man so intimate with the whole machinary of the City Government as Mr. VALENTINE. He had been intimately connected with it for thirty years, and a good Commission could not be made without him.

But the other members had become tired with being merely spectators in a Tammany and Mozart fight, and, restoring the bill to its original condition, ordered it to a third reading.

Mr. ROBINSON last evening asked and obtained leave to offer a resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning, the roll of members be called in alphabetical order, and each member, as his name is called, be authorized to move one bill—that all the bills thus moved, which do not require an appropriation, or grant, or take away a franchise, create, amend or repeal a charter, other than municipal, be referred to select committees of five, with power to report complete—not more than ten bills to be referred to any one committee. And that all other bills then moved be taken up in Committee of the Whole in the order in which they shall be moved. That members who shall be absent when the roll shall be called, may each move one bill in the same manner and with the same effect as above, but to be called only in that order in which they are moved.

This required unanimous consent, and, strange to say, no one objected, and it was declared adopted,—and the House adjourned for the night.

It was a matter of remark that members were up and astir an hour or more on the average earlier than usual this morning. Several members had more than one bill they wished to have moved, and if they should only be fortunate enough to find some one who had no private bill to put forward, and no one measure in which he felt more than an ordinary interest, they would induce him to move one of those important bills. There were, perhaps, six or ten members who had no bills particularly in their charge; about sixty or seventy members were in anxious inquiry after the other six.

Some others, beside members, were also anxious to find those same individuals, and, from the reports subsequently made to the House, were successful. Thus two or three individuals from the sequestered regions had the honor, under this resolution, to move the most important bills of the session, affecting other localities than those they represent. Mr. BARBER, of Tioga, moved the bill appropriating the unclaimed deposits and dividends in Saving Banks, and unclaimed funds in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court to the custody of the State—a most important measure, presenting a different view, however, whether you look at it from the stand point of a Savings Bank director or some other points.

Mr. BENELL, of Greene, moved the Broadway Rail road, but as everybody in the State goes more or less to New-York, and of course is more or less interested in Broadway, that bill cannot be called a local bill.

Mr. KNAPP, of Rockland, moved the Spring-Street Railroad Bill, but, as among those who have been pushing that bill, the most active have been residents of the country, there is nothing strange here.

Mr. CRAFTS moved the bill in relation to contracts, which was the subject of action yesterday morning, which is referred to a Select Committee, to be reported complete. It is the following:

AN ACT RELATIVE TO CONTRACTS BY THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All contracts by or on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall be awarded to the lowest bidder for the same respectively with adequate security, and every such contract shall be deemed confirmed in and to such lowest bidder, at the time of the opening of the bids, estimates or proposals therefor, and such contract shall be forthwith duly executed in the name of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, by the head of the department having cognizance thereof, with such lowest bidder. All contracts now pending before the said Common Council for confirmation shall respectively be deemed to be valid, and confirmed in and to the lowest bidder for the same with adequate security, and such contracts shall be executed in the manner aforesaid, at the expiration of fifteen days from the passage of this act. All assessment lists for work done under any contract by or on behalf of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, shall, after having been revised and completed by the Board of Assessors, be laid before the said Common Council, and all such assessment lists shall be deemed to be confirmed at the expiration of fifteen days from the time the same shall be so presented to the said Common Council. All assessments now pending before the said Common Council shall be deemed to be confirmed at the expiration of fifteen days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. Section 4 of chapter 509 of the laws of 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New York to raise money by tax for City purposes, and to regulate the expenditure thereof; and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to levy a tax for County purposes, and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the said tax; and to issue County revenue bonds therefor," passed April 17, 1860, is hereby amended by striking out all of the fourth section of said act occurring after the word "awarded" in the forty-seventh line of said section, as appearing in the session laws of the year 1860, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "to the lowest bidder, who shall give adequate security in manner and form as now provided by law for the contract is not confirmed by the Common Council within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the same shall become a law and binding upon the City."

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Under this resolution, seventy-two bills were referred to be reported complete, including those already mentioned. The more important of the remainder are the following:

To amend the law in relation to jurors and to the appointment and the duties of a Commissioner of Jurors in the County of Kings.

To regulate the rate of milk freight on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

To erect a new County from parts of the County of Orange by the name of Highland County.

Relative to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

To regulate the use of Piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, and the bulkhead and slip between said Piers, in the City of New-York.

In relation to the Free Academy in the City of New-York.

In relation to Ferries between New-York and Brooklyn.

Regulating the sale of hay and straw in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

To amend chapter 208 of the laws of 1860, entitled "An act to amend title eight, of chapter eight, of part third of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'of proceedings for the collection of demands against ships and vessels.'"

To amend the laws of this State in relation to the sale of liquors. [Allows beer, &c., to be sold every day in the week.

For the relief of GEORGE FARNSWICK, of the City of New-York. [Confirms a street contract.]

To amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

In relation to cases of murder, and of arson in the first degree, occurring previously to the fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

All of which were committed to Select Committees to be reported complete.

Thirty-eight bills are moved forward to the Committee of the Whole, under the same resolution, the most important are the following:

In relation to the Erie, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca Canals. [Long Locks.]

To authorize the construction of a railroad in certain streets or avenues in the City of New-York, and the running of vehicles connected therewith, and to regulate the same. [New-York Broadway Railroad.]

To provide for the refunding of moneys unconstitutionally collected from certain persons under an act entitled "An act to provide against infectious or pestilential diseases in the port of New-York," passed April 14, 1820, and acts amendatory thereof. [Known as the "Head money" bill.]

For the sale of the Quarantine land on Staten Island.

The Brooklyn bills, to which the House had been so gracious on a former occasion, were reported complete to-day, and take their place in order for their third reading.

Mr. FRENDREAUX, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported the New-York City Tax Levy, which, on motion of Mr. HARDY, was referred back to the same Committee, in conjunction with the City delegation to be reported complete.

The House passed the bill amending the act establishing an Insurance Department, by which the salary of the Superintendent is made $5,000 per annum. It had previously passed the Senate.

They also passed the bill for a horse railroad in the City of Rochester, which was a slip trial of strength between two members of the Monroe delegation, one in favor of, and the other against the bill.

Mr. BRANSALL's bill, relative to executions, processes and other proceedings against insolvent debtors, was the subject of a long contest in the House, on a motion to recommit, the friends of the bill opposing the motion. It was once recommitted, then reconsidered, a second attempt to recommit failed, and finally the bill failed to receive the requisite number of votes, and lies on the table waiting for more.

The Senate passed the bill to incorporate the Loaners' Association of New York, and the general bill for the incorporation of Skating Parks and sporting grounds.

It has also adopted a resolution for afternoon and evening sessions for the remainder of the Legislative session.

The agent appointed to disburse the Kansas appropriation of this State has reported to the Governor, which report was transmitted and read to the House.

The following is its conclusion:

The drafts made by me upon the State Treasury, up to the time I left Chicago, amounted to the sum of.....$34,850 00

On which were received premiums amounting to..... 1,041 25

Total.....$35 891 25

The payments made were as follows:

For Seed Wheat.....	$20,216 65
For Seed Corn.....	2,402 97
For Seed Oats.....	172 13
For Garden Seeds.....	513 65
For Seeks.....	3,639 75
For Transportation.....	8,759 12
For Assistant to aid in making purchases.	83 47
For travelling and incidental expenses.....	178 71
Total.....	$35,995 52

Among other pressing wants of the destitute of Kansas, was that of potatoes both for seed and for food. Many have had no vegetables of consequence for several months past; and the result is the prevalence of scorbutic diseases, as I was informed by Dr. ROBINSON and many others. Learning that a supply of potatoes was expected from other sources than through my agency, I dismissed the subject from my mind, until about the time I was closing up my business and preparing to return home. At this late hour I was informed that the matter had either been neglected or postponed on account of the cold weather; and I was strongly urged by letter from Gen. POMEROY to furnish them. Having previously informed you of the extent of my proposed action, I declined to make any further

[illegible] served, and expended only in the interest of a pressing want for food, before anything could be raised on Kansas soil. On my arrival at Atchison, however, and after a brief conference with you, it was agreed that a further expenditure of $1,000 might be made, for the purpose of furnishing them a partial supply of potatoes. Having made arrangements for such a contingency before leaving Chicago, I remitted the above-named sum, and in due time expect to receive vouchers showing its faithful application.

The earnest appeals for aid, directed by the sufferers of Kansas to their more fortunate fellow-citizens, have been heartily responded to. Private contributions have been and are being sent from all quarters; the citizens of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan and Iowa have given largely from their stores of food; while not only from those States, but also from the Middle and Eastern States, food, clothing and money have been liberally donated. The same generous impulses that, thirteen years ago, freighted ship loads of food to famishing Ireland, have been cheerfully exercised in behalf of our own destitute countrymen. Yet, but for the appropriations made by the Legislatures of New-York and Wisconsin, it is not probable that the farmers of Kansas would have been supplied at all with seeds; and the supply, even now, will be inadequate.

Referring to the liberal private donations above mentioned, I would report that, in my opinion, no further expenditure from the State appropriation will be necessary, but should the contingency arise through a short supply of food, before the ensuing harvest, a further application of the fund can be economically and satisfactorily made, without sending a special agent for that purpose.

I should do injustice should I close this report without acknowledging the kind attention and assistance received by me, in the discharge of my duties as your agent, from Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and from Col. C. G. HAMMOND, Superintendent, and H. MARTIN, Esq., General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

T. M. BURT.

KINDERHOOK, March 28, 1861.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 6.

Mr. MANIERRE favorably reported the bill to authorize the Supervisors of New-York to levy a tax in anticipation of the collection of the taxes for the present year.

The following bills were also reported favorably:

By Mr. HILLHOUSE—To provide means for the support of the Government.

Also, making certain appropriations for certain expenses of the Government.

By Mr. HAMMOND (complete)—To provide for the more certain and guarded prosecution of vagrancy in the police courts of New-York.

Also, for ceding jurisdiction over lands to be occupied as fortifications.

Also, for authorizing the United States to purchase the Sister Islands, in the Lawrence River.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Loaners' Association in the City of New-York.

Regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Abolishing the commission in reference to claims for services of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

To extend the time for laying the track on the berm side of the Chemung Canal.

Incorporating the New-York Volunteer Burial and Monumental Association.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Morrill Tariff. Laid on the table.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* on the 10th inst. was lost.

The Supply bill was made the special order for Monday.

The bill for the incorporation of Skating Parks and Sporting Grounds was passed.

The bill to make appropriations for Madison University and for the State Agricultural College, were lost, and motions for reconsideration laid on the table.

The resolution for the drainage of the Cayuga marshes was called up and lost.

Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 6.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the roll of members was called, under the resolution of Mr. ROBINSON, and each one named a bill, which was either referred to the Committee of the Whole or sent to Select Committees, to be reported complete forthwith.

There were in all seventy-two bills sent to Select Committees, and thirty-six to the Committee of the Whole, to be taken up in regular order, as moved.

Among those which are to be reported complete and go at once to a third reading are the following of general importance, which were severally moved to the members named:

By Mr. L. C. ANDREWS—In relation to jurors and Commissioners of Jurors in Kings County.

By Mr. ARCULARIUS—In relation to the Chamberlainey of the City of New-York.

By Mr. BARBER—To transfer unclaimed funds in the Banks and Courts to the State Treasury.

By Mr. BINGHAM—In relation to cases of murder and arson occurring before May 1, 1860.

By Mr. COMSTOCK—To incorporate the Artists' Fund Society, New-York.

By Mr. COZANS—To amend the Excise law.

By Mr. CRAFTS—Relative to contracts by the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.

By Mr. DUTCHER—To regulate the milk freight on the Harlem railroad.

By Mr. FULLERTON—To erect the new County of Highland.

By Mr. HARDY—In relation to the Free Academy in the City of New-York.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS—In relation to bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes falling due on holidays.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To authorize the Contracting Board to put all the Canals in the State under contract for repairs.

By Mr. KENNEY—To amend the act for the collection of demands against ships and vessels.

By Mr. LAMBRECHT—To incorporate the German Hospital of New York.

By Mr. CALLAHAN—In relation to fines and recognizances.

By Mr. MESARITT—To amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

By Mr. NESARITT—In relation to the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—To exempt telegraph operators and employes from jury and military duties.

By Mr. PALMER—To regulate the use of Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River.

By Mr. WEBSTER—To exempt lager-bier and malt liquors from the operation of the excise and other laws.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To legalize the Slattery contract for grading Eighteenth-street.

Among those which have still to go through a slower process of the Committee of the Whole are the following of importance, moved as follows:

By Mr. BADELL—The Broadway Railroad bill, New-York.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—The Harlem Bridge bill.

By Mr. BREWSTER—For refunding the money illegally collected under the Act to provide against pestilential diseases in New-York.

By Mr. CARTER—To incorporate the Company for the safe keeping and delivery of valuable packages in New-York.

By Mr. ELLINGWOOD—For the sale of the Quarantine land on Staten Island.

By Mr. FAXTON—To incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Company.

By Mr. FISH—To provide for the payment of the interest upon debts due by the State.

By Mr. KNAPP—To incorporate the Spring-street Railroad, New-York.

Nearly all the business outside of the bills thus moved forward, except bills now ordered to a third reading, may be considered blocked for the remainder of the session.

Among the bills moved forward under Mr. ROBINSON's resolution was also Senator PAOSSAA's Long Locks bill.

The bill increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to $5 000 was passed.

The bill relative to executions, processes and other proceedings against insolvent debtors came up for a third reading.

A motion to recommit was made by Mr. FISH, who opposed the bill. Messrs. KUTCHINS, DARCY and BRANSALL made a strong effort to carry the bill through, but it was defeated.

Mr. DARCY moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion was laid on the table, giving the bill still a slight chance for revival.

The House had an evening session.

Mr. DARCY obtained unanimous consent to report complete the whole batch of Brooklyn improvement bills, and they were all ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to the completion of canals and supplying them with water.

To authorize borrowing a further sum of money to increase the supply of Croton water.

To prevent the sale of swill-milk. A motion by Mr. HARDY to recommit being lost.

To authorize New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the tax levy.

Obituary.

—Mr. Wm. W. Yardley, President of the Board of Flour Inspectors—a very reliable and popular officer, and a most estimable citizen—died in this City on Thursday last, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was well known and highly respected by the produce merchants of Philadelphia and New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 31, 38, 36, 39, 40.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 41, 42, 44, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 250, 252, 255, 257, 260, 261, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 271, 272, 273, 274, 53, 142½. CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 761, 839, 867, 875, 891, 897, 917, 933, 79, 105, 335, 339, 371, 373, 385, 399, 411, 413, 417, 429. *Part II.*—Nos. 355, 182, 376, 478, 736½, 670, 746, 752, 380½, 706, 318, 220, 352, 2, 116, 144, 174, 292, 308, 404.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 601, 1645, 717, 1679, 1681, 1682, 1691, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 923, 1369, 1105, 1685, 819, 1695, 1579. *Part II.*—Nos. 1166, 1180, 1148, 1198, 1270, 1216, 1226, 1228, 1156, 502, 1030, 732, 1016.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 104, 867, 373, 818, 119, 820, 228, 826, 837, 436, 780, 802, 714, 815, 817. *Part II.*—Nos. 246, 247, 218, 636, 473, 764, 849, 844, 845, 848, 313, 51, 94, 201, 477, 645.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court on Saturday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, a large number of prisoners were arraigned, their pleas taken, and days of trial fixed.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—James Gear.

For Forgery—Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell.

For Burglary—Julius M. Stitch.

For Larceny—John Cuff, Henry Meyers, John Henry, Angelina Black, John Moore, Abraham Ward, Patrick Radican, James Gallagher, Nicholas Kane, Nicholas Deede, Marie Hevost.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Mary McGuire, Joseph Wargaur, Fanny Wargaur, John Ahrens.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Beak* vs. *Beak*.—Divorce granted.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. O. Putnam, newly-appointed Minister to Havre; Lieut. J. F. Gilmer, of the U. S. Army; W. S. Welles, of Milwaukee, and H. F. Budge, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Hons. D. S. Dickinson, of Binghamton; C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse and H. N. Walker, of Detroit; Judge H. A. Lyons, of Louisiana; C. E. White, of St. Louis; Mrs. Capt. Herndon, of Richmond, Va.; E. E. Oliver, of Liverpool, and Thomas Hutton, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. J. H. Reynolds and W. Birdsall, of Albany; Col. A. K. Potts, of Washington; J. W. Armstrong, of Kentucky; T. B. Kendrick, of Indiana; O. G. Terry, of Hartford; Capt. C. F. King and family, and C. E. Hubbard and lady, of Boston, and J. M. Pindell, of Maine; W. Mason, of Taunton; C. W. Arnold, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. E. D. Baker, of Oregon; Paymaster Culick, of the United States Navy; Judge Thurston and W. N. Gregg, of Elmira; Judge Wells, of Yates County; Col. E. G. Allen, of Boston; James Gibb, of Quebec; D. H. Blaelt, of New-York; C. Parsons, of West Point; and C. Hughes, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. W. Neemith, of Oregon; Dr. N. Green, of Louisville; A. B. Gates, of Cincinnati; T. Richardson, of North Carolina; H. N. Allen, of the United States Navy; S. Z. Martin, of Louisville; A. H. Schultz, of New-York; W. R. Ettley, of North Carolina; H. E. Brown, of Baltimore, and W. S. Stewart, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sig. P. Brignoli, Sig Susini and Miss Isabella Hinkley, from Boston, are at the Everett House.

Chevalier Hulseman, from Washington, and Lieut. Platt and lady, from Texas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

J. W. Barlee and Dr. Sutherland, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—"If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

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Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 5.

COTTON market quiet; sales to-day 3,500 bales at 12¾c. @ 13c. for middling. The sales of the week foot up 36,000 bales, and the receipts for the same time, 17,000 bales; exports of the week, 51,000 bales; total exports to date, 1,661,000 bales—a decrease as compared with last season of 516,000 bales; decrease of receipts at all Southern ports, 766,500 bales. Stock 190,500 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, ½d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales at 12¾c. @ 13c. for Middling. Consumption at 55c 56c. FREIGHT.—Cotton to Liverpool ½d.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Yorktown for Norfolk, &c.—J. O. Bedford, J. C. Pegran, E. C. Seiderer, Andrew J. Smith, Samuel E. Snyder, Chas J. Newton, D. DeLong, Chas. Terrell, Mrs. Mary Cornell, Mrs. Kate L. Harth, J. Kutchinm, Mrs. Middlaff, Miss Dumwell, G. H. Colton, A. Matthew, J. S. Taylor, R. Abbott, S. C. West, Miss Florence Wolie, Miss Adelaide Wolfe, W. A. Bowron, H. Hittman, R. Sullivan, and five in the steerage.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah—L. K. Nutter and wife, W. Cawley, Anna Studer, T.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2979. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Preparations for Attacking Fort Sumpter.

Intention of the Administration to Send in Provisions.

Continuation of Naval and Military Preparations.

SAILING OF THE BALTIC AND ILLINOIS.

The Captain of the Powhatan Superseded.

Interesting from Pensacola and Fort Pickens.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8.

Everything is now prepared for action. All vessels have been ordered to keep out of the range of fire between Fort Sumpter and Sullivan's Island.

The famous Floating Battery is expected to sail at 7 o'clock P. M., for a point somewhere near Fort Sumpter.

A house has just been blown up near the five-gun battery.

Business is entirely suspended, and the most intense excitement prevails. JASPER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING STRUGGLE.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 7.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, this morning issued an order, and sent a special messenger to Major ANDERSON, giving him an official notification that all intercourse between Fort Sumpter and the city would be prohibited from that date.

All the posts have been strengthened, and two additional regiments are hourly expected from the interior.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has ordered out 5,000 more troops. Companies of volunteers are constantly arriving and being put in position in the harbor. New batteries are also being constructed.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S MAIL FACILITIES.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 8.

Major ANDERSON'S mail facilities have not been cut off as reported; only his supplies.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 8.

The Cabinet has been in session all day, and something serious is anticipated to be on the *tapis*. Important news is expected here from the Confederate States Commissioners at Washington.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8.

FALSE REPORTS—THE CABINET A UNIT.

The day has been one of exciting rumors, most of which were, upon investigation, found devoid of foundation or sense.

It was currently reported that there had been a raw in the Cabinet, and that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CHASE were to retire, the latter to take the place upon the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JUDGE MCLEAN; the former because the President had overruled him in his policy. Another rumor assigned the Treasury to Mr. CAMERON. Of course this is all stuff. I am authorized to announce that the assurance given in the TIMES, of entire unity in the Cabinet, is absolutely correct. Not the slightest difference exists between Mr. SEWARD and the President on any point.

There is a strong pressure to put CHASE on the Supreme Bench, then whom no better judge or lawyer could be selected. But he is now thoroughly conversant with the policy of the Administration respecting national matters, and has commenced the establishment of a system of reform in the Treasury Department which would require at least a month for his successor to understand, and follow out. Besides, Mr. LINCOLN would regard any change in the Cabinet, so soon, for any reason, as an indication of weakness. Notwithstanding, Mr. CHASE would, it is understood, have the appointment, if no other duties called him elsewhere. He does not desire his own advancement at the expense of the interests of the Government. He could have gone to the Supreme Bench, instead of the Cabinet, weeks ago if he had chosen.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

Among those mentioned to succeed MCLEAN are SWAYNE, and Judge GROLSON, of the Supreme Bench of Ohio. The latter will be backed by the entire Bar of Ohio, and by Senators TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, and CRITTENDEN. Judge LOGAN, of Illinois, a member of the Peace Convention, is also backed by the Bar of his State.

GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS TOWARDS FORT SUMPTER.

Lieut. TALBOT, who returned to Fort Sumpter with instructions to Major ANDERSON, is expected to arrive there to-morrow morning. There certainly is no present purpose to reinforce Sumpter. Nevertheless, an attempt will be made to send it supplies or provisions, *viâ* an unarmed vessel. If the Secessionists choose to fire upon her, they will have themselves initiated whatever disasters or trouble shall follow.

While the President sees no necessity for reinforcing Fort Sumpter while Charleston is not threatened with foreign invasion, he is determined to fulfill his constitutional duty, as laid down in his Inaugural. He cannot, therefore, abandon Sumpter, or any other public property, so long as the Government has power to hold it.

In this view of the case he must feed the small force now holding it, and will do so, unless the rebels are strong enough to drive them out. Thus, as you will see, the question of peace or war is entirely in the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS, who, it is well known, has control of the Charleston troops, whom he has hitherto restrained, notwithstanding Gov. PICKENS' disposition to yield to the pressure for an immediate bombardment of Sumpter.

The *Herald's* story of stipulations having been agreed upon for the evacuation of Sumpter is unfounded, as you probably supposed.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Notwithstanding the exciting rumors of the last few days, the indications are that the four million Treasury notes will be taken at a handsome price, fully vindicating the sagacity of Secretary CHASE in rejecting speculative bids for the late loan.

I understand Secretary CHASE has addressed a letter to Ex-Secretary DIX, expressing his appreciation of the high public spirit displayed by the latter, and by the Banks of Commerce and America in their efforts to sustain the public credit, instead of depressing it in the late loan biddings.

MOVEMENTS OF TOM CORWIN.

TOM CORWIN left to-day for New-York, and will leave by the first conveyance for Mexico, to assume the duties of his position. He has received his instructions; they are of the most explicit character, covering the entire ground of our policy towards the new Mexican administration, and giving assurances of the friendly relations and intentions of this Government towards that. The position of the rebellious American States is also fully discussed, and the Mexican Government is called upon to sustain its present relations of non-recognition of the so-called Confederate States. Of the same character will be the instructions to the European Ministers.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is expected to arrive every day. His papers are all prepared, and ready for him.

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM SCHMOLTZ is appointed Coiner at the San Francisco Mint. The choice could not be bettered. The remaining California appointments will probably be announced to-morrow. It is understood that SAMUEL J. RINGE will be Appraiser-General, and B. W. MUDGE, Assistant Appraiser. The announcement of the appointment of Capt. SCHULTZ, as Marshal of New-York, is premature.

The trial of GODARD BAILEY was not called up to-day. It is now expected to come up Wednesday.

Capt. BRITON and Col. SUMNER have been ordered to the Pacific coast.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8.

The State Department replied to-day to the note of the Confederate State Commissioners, declining to receive them in their official capacity, but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary expressed a peaceful policy on the part of the Government, declaring a purpose to defend only when assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspondence. It is not known when the Commissioners will leave Washington; not, however, for some days.

However much the reports of Southern designs on Washington may be discredited, it is certain that officers high in authority are taking precautionary measures for the safety of the Capital. The anxiety to hear from Fort Sumpter and other Southern points where conflicts are apprehended, is intense.

ALEXANDER DUVALL has been appointed Collector of Richmond, Va.

The following appointments were made to-day.

WM. L. ADAMS, Collector at Astoria, Oregon.

HARRISON B. BRAND, of Missouri, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis.

GEORGE M. OSGOOD, Postmaster at Cambridge, Mass.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—CONDITION OF BUSINESS—AMALGAMATION IN THE SOUTH—A MIXED RACE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 7, 1861.

Rumors are rife in the city in regard to the policy of the Administration; and if we are to believe the *yard mules*, war is immediately at hand between the North and South. Everyone asks the question, shall we have war? Men of business are peculiarly sensitive on this point, and manifest the utmost solicitude. The effect of the unsettled and uncertain state of public affairs has been to prostrate all enterprise, and cause a general stagnation in business. Notwithstanding the crowds of office-hunting strangers here, most of whom are still able to pay their weekly bills, the times were never harder, and a profound state of apprehension exists that things will grow worse.

The same dearth of business prevails in Baltimore, and it is gratifying to see that the public misfortunes have brought the Secessionists to see the sad consequences of their folly. The Baltimore *Sun*, which, for seven or eight months, has ridden the secession hobby under whip and spur, at length sounds a signal for retreat, and calls aloud for peace. It at length sees that the mad career it has pursued has prostrated every industrial enterprise in Baltimore, instead of bringing to it the trade of the whole South, as was fondly anticipated. "Our interest," says the *Sun*, "is *peace*, nay, our *very necessity* is peace." This is now the *sine qua non* and the *ultimatum* of that journal. "The Border Slave States," it says, "ought to declare *peace* to be their *ultimatum*." This is certainly a great improvement in the tone of a journal which, up to a very recent period, has insisted that the Border Slave States should demand the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, or other similar concessions from the North, as indispensable conditions of reunion. The *Sun's* policy now is to recognize the Confederate States, or, at least, not to attempt an enforcement of the laws in them, and seems quite reconciled to the idea of remaining in the old Union on condition of being at peace with the new one. It seems to abandon altogether the idea of joining the Confederate States. This return to moderation in the tone of the most widely circulated journal published south of MASON and Dixon's line, I regard as a hopeful sign of returning reason. The *Sun*, by pursuing a moderate course, can accomplish a great deal in the cause of restoring the spirit of Union and harmony.

I have reason to believe that the confident statements of the dispatches from this city in regard to the policy of the Administration should be taken with a grain of allowance. A few days will determine, but I shall be surprised if the warlike predictions are verified by the event.

I notice in the TIMES of the 4th a statement signed "A Virginian," the object of which is to correct an error, which I attributes to you, in regard to the legal *status* of persons having negro blood. The writer has, doubtless, misunderstood your position when he attributes to you the idea that "all persons in the South having any proportion, however small, of African blood in their veins, are held to servitude." This implies that you never heard of the free negroes in that section, which is absurd. But what I wish to call attention to is an error into which the writer has himself fallen. He says, that "in Virginia, where there is only one-eighth of African blood, and seven-eighths of white blood, the law declares such a person to be a free white—and the white column is every year augmented by such persons passing into it." The natural inference from this statement is, that when a *slave* ceases to have more than one-eighth of African blood, he becomes free; but this is by no means the case. The law referred to, defines who are mulattos or free colored persons; and while it confers all the privileges of a white citizen upon a free person having only one-eighth of negro blood, the immunity has no application to slaves. The consequence is, that here are slaves in Virginia as white, and often whiter than their masters. But there are no white "free negroes," if I may be allowed the solecism, for the reason, as stated by "A Virginian," that when they pass the third degree in descent from the African *properitus*, they cease to be regarded in law, or in fact as free negroes, and take rank with the whites—for the most part doubtless with the "poor whites," but occasionally also with the "first families."

I called attention to this law in a letter to the TIMES last Summer, and warned the Southern people of the fatal corruption of blood which is rapidly going on in this way, in spite of their strong prejudices against negro equality. The present generation of Southerners is still full of the pride of ancestry, and no people could be more tenacious of their Anglo Saxon origin, than those who are ready to go to war for the right of extending and perpetuating Slavery. But in spite of pride, prejudice, religion, morality and legal restraints, the process of amalgamation is rapidly going on and will in the course of time overthrow the barriers of cast; and the Southern people will be recognized by themselves and by the world as a mixed race—half European and half African. I have long seen that the true cause of the apparently slow increase of the free negroes, in the North and South, is to be found in the fact adverted to by "A Virginian," viz.: That they become white, and take rank with the whites.

This evil is inconsiderable in the Free States, owing to the small per cent. of negro population; but in the South, and especially in the Confederate States, the two races are nearly equal in numbers, and the tendency is to an increase in the proportion of the African element. True, the negroes are held in Slavery, and the fact of their bleaching out produces no change in their condition in the eye of the law. But this cannot always be the case. A turn of the wheel of fortune, which Mr. JEFFERSON declares to be a thing by no means impossible, may put all classes on terms of political equality. Indeed, he asserts, and all history and experience sustain him in the assertion, that the revolution must, at some day, come. But even without any sudden disruption of society, the slow but certain effect of amalgamation is to reduce all classes to a common color and common social condition. The Northern Slave States, by sending their bondmen South, and substituting free white labor, will escape this degradation; but fate seems to have fixed upon the Cotton Confederacy as the abode for all time of a mulatto race similar in complexion to that of the Moors and other semi-African people.

I learn that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated in a few days. This point is now no longer doubtful. The President is decided in favor of the measure as an inevitable necessity. The ground will be taken that the Fort could not be reinforced without a bloody conflict, which would serve to alienate the Border States, and destroy all hope of Union between the North and South. The abandonment of the position will not be a recognition of secession, either in purpose or in fact. The possession of Fort Pickens will probably be retained, simply because it is practicable without raising additional military force, and with no great risk of a collision. It is the great superiority of position which the rebels have at Charleston that makes the danger of collision so imminent. But at Fort Pickens no such advantage emboldens them to attack the Government forces. For these reasons, it is probable that the latter post will be reinforced, and the former abandoned. OBSERVER.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY SENSATIONS—A WHITE FLAG FROM SUMPTER WITH TWO OFFICERS—LIEUT. TALBOT AND LIEUT. SNYDER—GREAT STIR IN MILITARY CIRCLES—THE FLOATING BATTERY UNDER ORDERS.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, April 5, 1861.

We had two very extraordinary sensations Wednesday evening—a firing into a schooner sensation and a Wigfall sensation. It would be difficult to say which bore off the palm. Let me describe both correctly. The city was startled late in the afternoon by firing from Morris Island. It was supposed at first to be mere practice shots; but those who had the best glasses could see that a schooner was the object, and what that schooner meant and where she came from, and what she wanted in this harbor, remained a sublime mystery until late yesterday afternoon. I enlisted a Charleston pilot in my service, and finally he brought me the following. It seems that about 4 P. M. a schooner was seen beating up the channel. She had no pilot aboard, as was evident from the fact that she failed to give the usual signal to the guard boat. As she still kept on her way, apparently shaping her course for Fort Sumpter, she was fired into by the Fort Morris Battery, they sending a shot across her bows. Still she kept on, but throwing to the breeze the Stars and Stripes. When she came abreast of the Mortar Battery, they sent some very heavy shot, but not pointed at her hull, but which nevertheless hit her. As she still persisted, they sent a shell which burst close to her rudder. My informant said in his rough, sailor parlance, that he was quite near at the time and called out to the captain, "Why in h—ll don't you heave to?" The captain of the schooner was evidently bewildered, and didn't know what to do. When the shell was fired he hove to in desperate haste. Major ANDERSON, who had been carefully scanning the whole thing with his glass, immediately sent the Fort boat, and detailed Capt. SEYMOUR and Lieut. TALBOT to row over at once to Morris Island to ask an explanation of the firing, and to obtain permission to visit the schooner. This was granted, and they immediately went on board. After tarrying awhile, they returned to the Fort and the schooner put at once to sea. It has been blowing a gale for several days, and on Wednesday evening, the entire bay was white with foam. To this may be ascribed the fact that although a coast steamer was sent in pursuit of the unknown vessel, she returned at midnight stating that she was unable to find her. The fact of the visit of the officers from Fort Sumpter has led all Charleston to believe that the schooner had provisions and men for the Fort, and that she was the *avant courrier* of a fleet on the way, and that the raising of the United States flag was well understood by Major ANDERSON. As I know that she had a cargo of ice on board, I look upon this surmise as amounting to nothing, but the Charlestonians persist in thinking that there was something immense intended, which they happily upset. The Captain of the *Shannon* evidently thought that ice was in demand here, notwithstanding the $2 duty per ton. He certainly did his best to come in, but I fancy he will not care to repeat the experiment. So much for that sensation. Now for WIGFALL.

It is certainly unfortunate that DU CHAILLU did not carefully anatomize the great Ex-Texan Senator ere he carried to Europe his new treasures of Mammalia. I am confident Belgrave-square and the Faubourg St. Germain would have looked at it as a rare specimen. It was duly announced that the Ex-Senator would speak at 10 P. M., precisely, from the balcony of the fashionable Mills House. At that hour a crowd, that would have done justice to St. Tammany in her palmy days, assembled and densely packed the street. Ten, 10½, and 11 rolled on, but still he came not. The band went it strong on "Dixie" and the "Southern Marsellaise," and then went it strong over again. They played a new tune, too, which relates to "Fort Sumpter has caved in" which certainly was rather premature. At last the immortel appeared in the parlor. He said he had been to see some ladies, and had forgot all about the sovereign people. Intended to smoke first anyhow, and take a pretty stiff glass of *eau de vie*. At last he appeared. What an extraordinary hodge podge; quotations from Don Juan, interspersed thickly with bar-room slang; SHAKESPEARE, sandwiched with low vulgarisms; and SCOTT, interweeved with the choice twang of the stable. I sent a report of the speech, but reading WIGFALL and seeing him are two very different things. Quiet-and deliberately did that heavily-bearded man with the jolly phiz and the somewhat sensual countenance, tell his absorbed listeners that "next Spring he hoped to be in the saddle, and invade Washington with an army of about 500,000 men." Freah, too, from Senatorial pap in that very city, and well lined with those agreeable things that Washingtonians understand so well how to appropriate. Ungrateful WIGFALL! posterity will stamp you as the last seceder, who gave the last stab at the exposed vitals of a dismembered Union.

A heavy sea was running yesterday, but about 11 A. M. a boat had left Fort Sumpter, as I supposed would be the case, from the previous day's firing. Slowly they rode over the rough waves and approached the city, two officers in their heavy boat cloaks and five oarsmen, also two trunks. As they approached the *Adger's* wharf, at 12½ o'clock, I saw Lieut. TALBOT bearing a *white flag*, to enable him to enter safely the hostile port of Charleston. Strenge, suggestive, melancholy spectacle, which ABRAHAM LINCOLN and all his Cabinet ought to have witnessed. A guard was stationed over the little boat, the *Moultrie*, and Lieutenants TALBOT and SNYDER, accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, HATCH, hastened on foot to Governor PICKENS' Head-quarters. The interview lasted one hour and a half, then a carriage drove down with one of the Governor's Aids, two other Palmettoans and Lieut. SNYDER, a stern, determined looking man, with a bronzed face and a somewhat Germanic cast of countenance. While the officers were absent, the apperently half-starved and *bleached* looking men who manned the *Moultrie*, had indulged in sundry private arrangements of tobacco and the ardent, which they had carefully stowed away in divers private places. Ere the boat left the pier, the policeman of the C. S. A. ruthlessly turned up everything, and carried all the little arrengements ashore. The poor fellows, who told me they were laborers, looked absolutely wild with disappointment, but they could not help themselves. Discipline is discipline, but it certainly was very small potatoes in the C. S. A. official to deprive those unfortunate fellows of their anticipated comforts. There are thirty of them now there, whom Major ANDERSON has no use for, and would gladly discharge, but as they have mouths, and probably pretty big ones, it is the policy now of the South Carolinia Government to let them eat up the fortress—in other words, the more men the quicker they will be starved out.

There is a great stir in military circles. I saw none of the careless lounging last night at the Mills House and Charleston Hotel that one ordinarily witnesses among the officers on leave. Many of them were summoned to their posts ere the sun set, and it is generally understood that if nothing is done in Washington, within a very short time, that they will take the initiative here. Lieut TALBOT did not leave immediately, as some telegrams may state, but had to wait until last evening. Capt. HAMILTON, of the Floating Battery, has orders to get her in readiness immediately. No more mail facilities and no more supplies for Major ANDERSON. JASPER.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY-YARD AND MILITARY POSTS.

THE STEAMSHIPS BALTIC AND ILLINOIS READY FOR SEA—THE HARRIET LANE TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVY AND ORDERED AWAY—REMOVAL RESIGNATION OF CAPT MERCER, OF THE POWHATAN FRIGATE.

Public attention continued to be mainly engrossed, yesterday, with the great activity in the military and naval departments of the Government. Without any positive knowledge of the destination of the ships, speculation ran high as to where they were bound, and, in some cases, bets were freely offered that they were destined for this or that point of the South, according to the favorite theory of each person.

As soon as the *Atlantic* left her dock, the steamship *Illinois* took her berth to receive cargo. The provisions and ordnance stores, howitzer-carriages and ammunition were hastily put on board, and, with her coal, loaded the steamer heavily by the stern. There was, however, a large space still left in the forward hold, which would be filled, when the steamer would draw about twenty feet.

This vessel carries an immense cargo. Her accommodations for troops are also very good, and, it is believed, with her improved feathering paddle floats, she will make excellent time, notwithstanding she is so deep.

The military chest, in the shape of two of HEARING'S safes, with some $50,000 in gold and silver, was brought down by Adams' Express wagon and lowered into the specie room—a safe compartment in the extreme after part of the ship. The *Illinois* had her whole crew on board, and will be ready to receive her troops and depart some time to-day. A canal-boat load of wood was among the articles put on board.

On board of the *Baltic* nothing could exceed the industry which everywhere prevailed. Steam was got up on Sunday night, and the engines tested and found all right. All through Sunday, and late into the night, the work of loading her continued, and from an early hour yesterday morning every possible variety of articles intended for the use of the troops continued to arrive at the pier, by teams and in lighters. Immense quantities of bacon, packed for transportation on mules, flour in sacks, soap, and all kinds of preserved meats and vegetables, packed in boxes, vinegar and molasses in portable kegs, stove-coal, sewed in strong small canvas bags; coal by the hundred tons in gunny sacks—probably for steamers' use, and every other article that can be reckoned among Quartermasters' stores. There were also many cases, evidently containing United States muskets, and fixed ammunition by the ton, packed in snug boxes, most of it marked as shrapnel for heavy twelve-pounder boat howitzers.

At the upper deck were some eight or ten boats, including those built expressly for use in the surf, with the requisite quantity of oars and other appliances for their use. About one hundred bales of hay were piled on the after deck, and an equal quantity lay upon the deck ready to go on board.

Outside of the gate were gathered a motley crowd watching the arrival of each particular consignment, and amusing themselves with queries as to what each package contained.

At noon fires were lighted under the boilers of the *Baltic*, and at 4 o'clock the steam was up, and, so far as that was concerned, she was ready to start. It is probable that she will leave at the noon tide to-day. Mr. GRAHAM, former First Assistant Engineer of the *Adriatic*, is Chief Engineer.

THE HARRIET LANE TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVY

The steamer *Harriet Lane* on Sunday hauled down the Revenue flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, indicating that she has been transferred to the Navy Department. This was anticipated some weeks since, when her armament was increased. Her commander, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, has frequently declared that he would fight under the American flag as long as it continued to fly over one city or town of the United States. She sailed from her anchorage off the Battery at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, destined, it is said, for the South. Who knows?

The surveying steamer *Vixen* has returned to the yard.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE POWHATAN'S COMMANDER—DEPARTURE OF TROOPS, &C.

Yesterday was a busy one at the Army quarters in this neighborhood, but quiet and uneventful in Naval circles. The ordinary work at the Navy-yard went on as usual, but at Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, and Beedle's Island, unusual excitement prevailed. There seems to be a growing impression among well-informed persons that both the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and the recovery of the Texas forts, are contemplated by the Government.

The Navy-yard folks were astonished yesterday to see Capt. SAMUEL MERCER, the commander of the *Powhatan*, walking among them, in citizen's clothes. The papers all said he had gone to the ocean in his vessel, but *they* were "at sea" instead of him. His resignation was currently reported during the day: but *he has not sent it in*. His detachment, moreover, is a Government measure, the meaning of which is only known to the Cabinet. Capt. MERCER is a native of Maryland, from which State he was appointed in 1815. He has done over 26 years service, of which 19 were spent at sea. He never was popular with sailors, his manner being austere and distant, characteristics which Jack especially dislikes.

THE NAVY-YARD.

No orders have been received to fit out the *Savannah* or *Perry* for immediate sea service, as stated. The former was yesterday hauled into the wharf to have her three heavy guns taken out, as they interfered with the workmen, who are preparing her for "the ready state." Besides, their removal facilitated the labor of putting her in the dry-dock, into which she was floated at 11 A. M., the steam frigate *Roanoke* having been previously taken out. The water tanks of the *Wabash* were commenced on, for the first time, yesterday. Their appearance on the wharf would make an unsophisticated person suppose it impossible to place them all in one vessel. The *Roanoke's* removal from the dry-dock has been partly occasioned by the necessity for examining the *Savannah's* bottom, and partly by the fact that whatever work remains to be done on her, can be, by good management, prosecuted at the wharf. The brig *Perry* was hauled alongside the Hudson-avenue dock, to be operated on at the leisure of the authorities. Her movements have not been actuated in any way by "the crisis."

THE NORTH CAROLINA,

A 3,000-ton line-of-battle ship, looks very lonesome with only 120 men on board. This is exactly the case with "the North." She has 60 recruits, 44 marines, and about 30 permanent men, who might be left out, as they have done all the duty Providence gave them power to perform. The short-watches of the *Powhatan* were made up on board the receiving-ship, and many of the actors who were to open the "Nautical Theatre" on the 1st of April have gone to play more important parts than those on the programme at the "Scuttle Butt." The condition of the *North Carolina* is not satisfactory. It is even doubted whether she could be removed two rods with safety. She was built at Philadelphia forty-one years ago, and has been so long at the Navy-yard that even green reporters know her from "the last arrival."

DEFENCELESS CONDITION OF THE NAVY-YARDS.

The attention of the Government has been called to the utterly defenceless condition of the different Navy-yards. Millions of dollars' worth of public property and vast quantities of war munitions are left to the protection of a couple of hundred men. What good are cannon without men to work them? A well-disciplined force of 500 men could take any Navy-yard in the Union to-morrow with its present garrison. The marines are supposed to be the "navy's military arm," on which the Administration chiefly relies for the guardianship of the yards. Here, then, is the force available for this purpose:

	Marines
Brooklyn Yard	80
Norfolk Yard	75
Boston (Charlestown) Yard	55
Portsmouth, N. H., Yard	25
Total	241

These figures are over the mark. In reply to those who argue that sailors are always on hand, it may be useful to state that there are not, as a general thing, twenty available and efficient persons at any of the places named, except New-York, which could be reinforced from Governor's Island. Why not put some of the soldiers crowded out of military barracks in the Navy yards.

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Yesterday morning active doings progressed at Governor's Island. As early as 8 o'clock orders from the head-quarters of the army were received, directing the equipment of *three* Companies of recruits. Then the bustle commenced. The detail was hung up in the different rooms; men crowded round it, climbed on each other's shoulders, on benches, boxes, and piles of clothing, to see whether their names were on the list. Those who were mentioned on it no sooner learned the fact than they began the final preparations. As nearly everybody's knapsack had been packed for weeks, and everybody's cartouche-box filled with the war allowance, and everybody's everything in readiness for the road, a concentration of the different accoutrements and "conveniences" was only necessary. The ambulance was next put in order for departure; the baggage-masters took charge of the wagon-loads of articles confided to them, and placed the indispensable sentinels over it, with the customary orders that their live bodies must never cease to protect it, implying, naturally enough, that their dead bodies could do very little to attain that end. At 2 o'clock there were no unbelted men to be seen. Muskets standing by the wall; soldiers swaggering up and down the parade-walks, pulling on their gloves, wiping out "the nipple," or tightening the chin-strap, conversed freely on the weather, the price of vegetables, the scarcity of grass in Texas, and the quality of the soup. But no one seemed to talk of, or care about, his destination. One, indeed, went so far as to wish he knew whether there were any pretty girls where they were going, "wherever that was." At 3, the following troops left the Island:

	Men.		Men.
Company G	68	Company B., (left since Saturday)	15
Company C	67		
Company E	47	Company F	100
Company D	100		
Total			397

These soldiers, except the 15 men of Company B., are recruits, nominally lettered to facilitate transportation. The regiments to which they will be assigned are not known.

FORT HAMILTON.

Yesterday the commanding officers of Companies H and K received instructions to have their men ready for embarkation at 2 o'clock on board the steamer *Illinois*. Accordingly, all hands were mustered under arms, the baggage put upon the wharf, and the final preparations for departure completed. All day did the poor fellows wait, lounging about, expecting the arrival of the transport, but she did not come. At last, about 4 P. M., the steam-tug *Cataline* came alongside the wharf, her captain handed an envelope to Commanding-officer BROWN, the result of which was the embarkation of the soldiers on board, and their subsequent transfer to the *Illinois* and *Baltic*.

LATEST—DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMERS ILLINOIS AND BALTIC.

There steamers have at last put off, where, we are still unable to tell. The mystery which has enveloped the whole business was kept up to the last moment.

On Sunday morning the *Baltic* seemed to be safe at her wharf for two or three more days, while steam was going in the *Illinois*, and she was thought to be ready for a start at any moment. Yet the *Baltic* was off first, starting at 5½ o'clock last evening, while the *Illinois* did not go away till long after night had set in. About 100 soldiers went by the *Baltic*, and in cargo she took 8,000 bags of oats and an immense quantity of general forage, which seemed intended for the horses in Texas; but there were also a great number of wheelbarrows, picks, spades and similar implements suited for throwing up of earth-works, &c.

The *Illinois* has been roughly refitted for the accommodation of troops, besides being absolutely crammed with miscellaneous material in bulk and packages. She will go over the bar with a draft of more than 20 feet. Some of the soldiers under orders to sail in her were grumbling last night at the idea of being cribbed and cabined in the spare room between decks. She could handsomely accommodate four hundred, and take near a thousand tons of freight as well. She carries a formidable assortment of rockets, bengola lights, and similar pyrotechnic signals.

THE CHARTERED FLEET.

The services of three additional steamers have been engaged by the Government, making the chartered fleet at present as follows:

	Men.	Tons.
Coatzacoalcos	40	1,000
Fashion	32	1,000
Atlantic	60	2,000
Baltic	60	2,000
Illinois	40	1,500
Ocean Queen	40	1,000
Yankee	14	400
Thomas Freeborn	14	300
Total	300	9,700

The tonnage and number of men are not exactly correct but will give an idea of the extra force employed. The *Coatzacoalcos* and *Fashion* are expected here every day, the *Ocean Queen* and steamships *Yankee* and *Freeborn* were chartered yesterday. The *Baltic*, *Atlantic* and *Illinois* have sailed, as already stated.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF FLEET.

THE SHIPS PROVISIONED—PROGRESS OF EXPEDITION—WAR PREPARATIONS—WATER TANKS MADE INTO BATTERIES—THE BROOKLYN'S TROOPS NOT LANDED—THE WYANDOTTE'S PRIVILEGES — COMMODORE CUNNINGHAM'S PLOTS—THE MARINES LOYAL ALL ROUND—THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER IN KEY WEST—THE MORALE OF THE FLEET.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAM-CORVETTE BROOKLYN, OFF PENSACOLA, Monday, April 1, 1861.

The Home Fleet is provisioned at last. I am in a hurry to have this important news conveyed to the hundreds of people who have friends on board the different vessels. The *Brooklyn* got the necessaries at Key West, where her officers had quite an adventure.

On the 26th day of March, 1861—I am particular about the date, you see—the grand flag of the Confederate States of America met a sad catastrophe. It was most unceremoniously hauled down from over one hundred houses in Key West, by command of the *Commander* of Fort Taylor. He politely informed the citizens that they should not carry their Southern enthusiasm to extremes, and that two nations should not rule Key West at the same time, for the present, at all events. Having taken in plenty of stores and provisions at the "Key," this good ship steamed out of harbor, gracefully dipped the Star Spangled Banner as she passed the forts, and arrived here. Of course, distributing the welcome and needed necessaries among the Squadron, was the first thing they did.

If you imagine that the Southern tacticians are idle, you are mistaken. Our telescopes show them to us day and night. Bees are not busier than they. What do you think has been their last move? They have actually hit upon the really splendid idea of converting water-tanks into formidable batteries. Any unsophisticated reader, that may be induced to smile at this step, should be compelled to attempt their destruction with shot and shell. Sand is packed firmly, tightly and "danced on" in them, and they literally line the road from Fort McRae to the Warrington Navy-yard. They have evidently been arranged by a practiced engineer. Fort Barrancos is now in genuine fighting trim. I do not exaggerate the fact when I say that 120 gun sare as admirably arranged there, and an efficient manual force—I don't know the number—as well detailed, as it is possible to make them. Every crevice in the fort, which is not needed for shot or shell, is fairly crammed with all the requirements needed in a fortress.

The troops that came out here in the steam-corvette *Brooklyn*, 200 in number or thereabouts, were yesterday transferred to the United States frigate *Sabine*, bag, baggage and belts. Why this has been done I cannot say. Perhaps the *Sabine's* launches are better adapted for conveying soldiers over to Pickens in a quiet way, than ours. To send them big boats "secretly" alongside the steamer might create suspicion; to transfer them in open day to the frigate excites none, and leaves them *at the very hatchway where said boats are secured*. I quote the word "secretly" because it is blotted out of all our dictionaries. The American forces here can do nothing without its enemies knowing the ins and nuts of it. What matter if we could say the same of our opponents; but we cannot. Anything our spy-glasses do not see is a mystery to us. How does the difference arise? Capt. ADAMS, of the *Sabine*, thinks that it is our fault. There are several persons who agree with Capt. ADAMS.

By the way, note this fact that the transfer of the troops to the *Brooklyn* on the 31st of March, must make all the news "bogus" that told of their being sent to Pickens on the 28th of February, and subsequent and previous days. We all differ with you all about reinforcing this fort. It could be done by this fleet in eight hours. There is no insurmountable difficulty about it—*but one*. I allude to the indisposition of Mr. CAMERON to strengthen Lieut. SLEMMER, until he is surrounded like Major ANDERSON. Perhaps I should say "until his great advantages over the enemy" are counterbalanced, but maybe there is not much difference in the terms.

We owe one favor—no small one, I can tell you—to the Secessionists. They permit the steam gun-boat *Wyandotte* to run in and out to Pensacola, and all around, without molestation. It is a piece of kindness that we would sincerely appreciate, even lessened as it is, in importance, by the prohibition her officers are under to buy provisions, were it not that there is a bit of poison in it, which makes it treacherous. We have *sailors* here, who are not at all as pure as men should be. No man in America knows this better than Commodore CUNNINGHAM, whom the United States Government made an officer of. He would now instill insidious venom into these sailors, by circulating private "explanations of the case" among them. Let me here state one grand thing, successfully accomplished by the traitors. They have got Union men to be considered "Abolitionists," in the strongest sense. On ship and shore this fallacy has been cleverly circulated. I dare not calculate its influence, in the aggregate, upon future events. Persons who know nothing about the manual material of which our army and navy are composed, cannot form an idea of it.

The Marine Guard of the *Wyandotte* gunboat has been sent on shore (on Rosas Island, to do picket guard for the tired-out garrison there. Let me here name one bright spot in the Navy. It is the Marine corps. Extra loyalty in trying times seems to be a characteristic—I had nearly said a peculiarity—of Marines everywhere. WILLIAM, the Conqueror, put "Royal" to their title, that his appreciation of their devotion might be shown. America should call them "National," because when every other branch of their country's service has black spots in it, the Marines loom out in moral grandeur—true, unapproachable and brave. I am delighted to see by the papers, and to learn from private letter, that the corps at home is just as its representatives are here. Oh, that we had ten thousand Marines!

I have just received a queer item from Key West. That it is not put in the proper place in my letter, is the messenger's fault—not mine. There is a company of Southern soldiers there, called the Island Guards. They were lately on parade. They had a grand Palmetto (or C. S. A.) flag, which was brought down to the drill-ground by the Captain. But even in the ranks of Secessionists, there are men whose Union memories are not dead. The greater portion of the Company *would not go through their exercises* under the banner. "Why not?" asked their officer. "Well, we don't wish to," said the majority. "But you are citizens of the C. S. A. *now*," said the Captain. "Then why didn't they keep the flag we're used to?" answered the men. Enraged, the Captain dismissed the volunteers. But like all good stories, this has its bitter part. The Captain resigned.

The *morale* of this ship's company is generally good. It is not because I am one "Brooklyn man" that I claim for this ship the character of the best in the squadron. As a proof, she is called "The floating Abolition h—ll," by our enemies. Even he the nickname there's a mine of meaning. It goes from shore to ship-board, and stirs bad thoughts in many people. You know, I suppose, that "city chaps," as they are called, abound in our men-of-war. Now, a New-York, or Baltimore, or Philadelphia "city chap" has many weaknesses; but I doubt whether he has a greater one than that which springs from his hatred of "Abolitionists." Don't you see, therefore, that "the floating Abolition h—ll" has diplomacy underneath? The *St. Louis* is not very sound, *morally*—the *Sabine* derives all her Unionism from an indefatigable, patriotic commander—the steamers' *personnel* are about on a par with their timbers. There's nothing to boast of in either. But when United States Judges send convicted thieves and man-slaughterers into the service, what great virtue can one expect to find in it?

We are without a commander and without orders. Where are the supply and our dispatches? I am

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 36, 37, 34, 35, 31, 38, 18, 20, 40, 42, 43, 45, 41.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 37, 41, 42, 44, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 250, 260, 281, 282, 283, 286, 287, 288, 269, 271, 272, 274, 140½, 213, 275, 276, 279, 256, 261, 283. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 875, 923, 105, 235, 273, 305, 411, 415, 429, 471, 519, 533, 537, 540, 599, 599, 307, 309, 518, (1.) *Part II.*—Nos 370, 428, 436, 442, 444, 460, 490, 518, 526, 542, 546, 138, 576, 594, 610, 614, 608, 636, 636.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 1045, 717, 1079, 1081, 1088, 1091, 1706, 1707, 1709, 1711, 923, 1309, 1105, 1085, 947, 1445, 1579, 757. *Part II.*—Nos. 1166, 1186, 1168, 1196, 1216, 1226, 1228, 1156, 502, 1030, 732, 1016, 944, 363, 1190.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 104, 807, 373, 818, 140, 220, 238, 836, 837, 436, 760, 892, 714, 815 817, 679. *Part II.*—Nos. 630, 794, 844, 301, 645, 850, 853, 854, 858, 859, 94, 336, 477, 834, 841.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Third Week—Monday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 29—Argument concluded by Mr. Porter.

No. 30—*Corman* vs. *Plass.*—Argued. Mr. Johnson for appellants; A Hadden for respondents.

No. 32—*Butterworth* vs. *O'Brien.*—Argued. C. A. Peabody for appellants; W. Hutchins opposed.

No. 33—*Scott* vs. *Ocean Bank.*—Argued.—E. L. Parmalee, F. F. Morbury for respondent. (Case will be reported in to-morrow's TIMES.)

Practice—Guarantee.

Thomas D. Carman, Executor, &c., vs. *Gorwood Plass et al.*—In this case one of the defendants guaranteed the payment of certain rent when it should fall due, by the other. The guarantee was written on the lease. The plaintiff brought his action against the defendants jointly. The defendants demurred, urging that they could not be properly joined, their contracts being separate. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, the demurrer was sustained, and the complaint dismissed. The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Court, and there the judgment below was reversed, the Court holding that the order was appealable. The defendants then appealed to this Court, contending, first, that the order of judgment originally appealed from was not an appealable one; and, secondly, that the parties were not liable jointly on such a contract. The following are the points of the appellant respecting the last proposition:

First—On the lease set up in the complaint, a joint action will not lie against the defendants: No covenant in the lease being the covenant of both defendants. The defendants, therefore, are not under the saving grace of Section 120 of the Code.

Second—The covenants of the lessee and of his guarantor are separate, distinct, and different obligations from each other. The lessee covenants to pay rent. The guarantor covenants that the lessee shall pay his rent as it falls due.

Third—The distinctive character of the several obligations is not varied by the mere fact that they are written upon the same piece of paper, or so amalgamated as apparently to be but one instrument.

Argued, and decision reserved.

Flanagan & Cummings for appellants; W. J. Sayers and A. Hadden for respondents.

"The Defence" of Usury by Corporations—Construction of the Act of 1850 in relation thereto.

Butterworth, Receiver, &c., of Island City Bank vs. *O'Brien, et al.*—The plaintiff brought his action as Receiver to recover back $10,000, alleged to have been paid to the defendant for a loan of money on notes above seven per cent. Interest, seeking only to recover the excess. The only question in the case is whether the act of 1850, providing that "No Corporation shall hereafter interpose the defence of usury in any action," is to be construed into an abolishment of the defence of usury on the part of Corporations, cutting off all relief in such cases, and repealing all laws in restrain of usury, so far as Corporations are concerned. The Supreme Court decided adversely to the claim of the plaintiff, who appeals upon the following points:

Under the law, as it stood when the Act of 1850 was passed, two defences were possible, which might either of them be called a defence of usury.

One was a defence to a claim for extra interest or usury itself. This defence would be available in an action for the extra interest itself, and is given by section two of the statute, which forbids the taking of more than seven per cent. It would be limited to the extra or usurious interest itself, and would leave the contract to be enforced as to the principal and legal interest.

The other was a defence to the whole of a contract or security, including principal and legal as well as excessive interest, because, that on it or by it, interest at a greater rate than seven per cent. had been reserved or taken, or agreed to be reserved or taken.

☞This defence operated to defeat the whole of a contract or security wherever interest beyond the rate of seven per cent. was agreed to be paid in it or was reserved by it, and was given by the fifth section of the statute, whereby all contracts or securities in or by which more than seven per cent. was agreed to be taken were made void.

The language of the act is very marked. It relates wholly to "the defence," not to a defence of usury—not to any defence of usury, not to defences many and all of usury, not to the fact of usury as a defence, and still less to the rate of interest to be allowed by law. It is limited to what is styled and known as the "defence of usury."

If there be more than one defence of usury, this language does not embrace them. It embraces but *one* of them, and that is *the* defence.

Which of the several defences is meant? When one is of constant daily occurrence in practice, and no other is known in practice. When one is most marked and distinguished in its nature, and the others not at all so; when one is most severe, harsh and inequitable and the others mild and beneficent. When one is "severe penal," "a pernicious act, unworthy the age and country," "penal and savage in its nature," (see Curtis vs. Leavitt 15 N. Y. R., 151 and 152,) and the others interpose merely a shield for the weak and needy against the oppressions of the strong, when one is ever prominent and conspicuous, always attracting attention to itself as a most extraordinary and exceptional defence, and the others are not at all remarkable or attractive in any of their features, can there be any difficulty in deciding which is meant by "the defence?"

It is contended that the act was intended only to prohibit Corporations from pleading the latter of these defences, to wit: *the defence of usury which voids the entire contract.* Decision reserved.

C. A. Peabody for appellant. Wahlo Hutchins for respondent.

Adverse Possession—The "Potter's Vessel Broken Pieces."

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

James Alexander vs. *Mary Ann Lundy. Robert L. Lundy, her husband, now Ruthella Lundy.*—The Lundys and the Alexanders, since their acquaintance with each other, have seldom reciprocated confidence or fellow-feeling. On the 18th of October, 1858, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Lundy and family occupied a mansion together in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth-street. They had never had an open rupture and lesort to arms, however, until the 18th of October, 1858, when their mutual animosities manifested themselves in quite a vigorous manner. On the morning of that day (time is quite immaterial) one of the female Lundys innocently and unsuspectingly was holding the exclusive possession of a small building in the rear of the lot, dreaming of nothing that subsequently was to develop itself. Now Mrs. Alexander, who resides on the second floor of the aforesaid premises, is the happy possessor of an earthen tureen, (politely speaking) to which vessel there was a cover of the same inestimable value. With this in hand she was proceeding slowly but surely to the aforesaid edifice in the rear of the yard, when opening the door and discovering a Lundy in possession, she was moved by some mysterious and inexplicable providance to dash the contents of her tureen in the face of the Lundy. This was the locale of warfare. Clan Lundy and Clan Alexander rushed furiously upon one another, and were quite playful for some time. In this *mêlée* Mrs. Alexander's tureen was made to play a conspicuous part. It was the only weapon, with the exception of fists, that the evidence developed, and told fearfully in the hands of the irate Mrs. Alexander, while the cover in the hands of a Lundy also made its impression. The parties were finally pacified, and the result is that they have thrown themselves upon the country to have their rights adjusted by a jury of their countrymen. The jury, however, after hearing the case through, retired and rendered a verdict for the defendants.

The trial of this case was the occasion of much merriment in Court.

Kipp Brown for plaintiffs; J. H. White for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

A BRIDES' DOWRY.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Cuff, indicted for grand larceny, was put to the bar for trial. It seems that the prisoner and the complainant, Michael Murray, were fellow-laborers at the Central Park. The latter alleged that while both were having a general jollification over three half-gallons of beer, the prisoner stole from him $41 in money and a gold ring. For the defence it was attempted to be proved that the complainant's wife and the prisoner had had some negotiations relative to the marriage of the prisoner with the complainant's daughter, and that the money had been paid by the complainant to the prisoner as a sort of dowry to go with the bride, and that the old gentleman, while in a state of "salubrity," had lequired for his money, and being told that Cuff had it, remarked that it was "all right."

The jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty," and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was nineteen years old, and his mother, who was in Court, on the rendering of the verdict, gave vent to her sorrow for the young man's calamity in tones which rendered her "absence preferable to her company," and she was assisted out by the officers. The prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

PISTICUFFS AT DISCOUNT.

John Ahrens, indicted for receiving goods stolen from Develin, Hudson & Co. The stolen articles were a box of sewing silk and two vests and some pantaloons. The boys who stole the articles—Michael McAlvaine and John Eagan—testified to stealing the goods, and implicated the prisoner in their reception. There were no witnesses for the defence. The prisoner's counsel stated that he had known the prisoner, and that he bore a good character formerly, but had unfortunately of late become a teacher of pugilism, and in consequence had somewhat descended in the scale of respectability. The Jury took the case and gave a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

PASSED BAD MONEY.

Thomas McConnell, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

A RIVER THIEF.

John Henry, indicted for larceny, was next put on trial. As the principal witnesses were seamen, the most of the testimony consisted of affidavits taken *de bene esse*. The circumstances are as follows: While the brig *Ashby* was lying at Pier No. 2 East River, in the night-time, the steward was awakened by hearing an unusual noise on board. He shouted to the Captain, but receiving no response, proceeded to his berth, and awoke him only after great difficulty, as the thieves had administered some to him, a fact which was rendered apparent by its odor in the cabin, as well as by the Captain's feelings. As the steward was awaking the Captain, he heard feet on the deck above, as of persons getting over the side of the brig to the next ship. The steward therefore pursued and shouted: "Stop thief." An officer was near by, and one of the three thieves rushed into his arms, while the other two escaped. The articles stolen consisted of an amount of clothing, worth more than $25. The jury gave a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—James Gear, Patrick Markey, Francis Englisman, August Lisel, Lewis Rabrowski, James Lyons, Terrence Duffy.

For Felonious Assault—Thomas Dougherly.

For False Pretences—Charles Duncan.

For Burglary—John Carroll, John Fitzsimmons, Achille Trechet, Edward McCabe, Robert McKay, James Wiley.

For Larceny—Nicholas Drode, Augustus Blake, John Kavanaugh, James Osborne, Henry Meyers, Isaac Messman, Morie Hevost.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Mary McGuire.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BARNARD, J.—*Freeman* vs. *Auld et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for the whole amount of the mortgage and interest, and for foreclosure and sale.

Hastings, Receiver vs. *Lawson et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings and decree to be settled on two days notice.

Fowler vs. *Seaman.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings and decree to be settled on two days notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Matter of Fifty-fourth-street assessment on application of L. Bennett to vacate same.* Application denied.

Matter of application of John P. and Isabella Hamilton to vacate assessment for paving &c., Fifty-first street. Application denied.

Petition of Elizabeth S. Smith to vacate, &c., the assessment for regulating, &c., Fifty-second street.—Application granted, and assessment vacated on the ground of fraud.

Petition of Albert Hearn to vacate assessment for filling six lots on Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.—The application is denied, and the petition dismissed.

Application of Abraham B. Tappon to vacate assessment for regulating, &c., Forty fourth-street from the Eleventh avenue to Hudson River.—The application is denied, and the petition dismissed.

Petition of H. Miller in respect to assessment on Seventy-ninth-street.—The petitioner may proceed with his proofs in respect to the charge of the fraudulent characters and obliterations of the contract mentioned in the petition for regulating, grading, &c., in Seventy-ninth-street, whereby the prices were changed or increased. In all other respects the application to take proofs is denied.

Harrison vs. *Livingston et al.*—Default set aside and cause restored to the calendar for trial, as to the defendants Purser, Meeker and Clark, on payment of $10 costs of opposing this motion.

Montalvan vs. *Clover et al.*—It appears to me that it would be improper, if not irregular, at this time and on this motion, to modify or alter the order of the Court in respect of the temporary disposition of the income of the $4,000. The motion must be denied, but without costs to either party.

CHASE, J.—*Davis et al.* vs. *Marsh et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Quinn vs. *Quinn et al.*—Motion granted.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	April 10
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	April 11
Northern Light	New-York	Shipwall	April 11
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 13
New-York	New-York	Bremen	April 13
Saragossa	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Bohemia	New-York	Southampton	April 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 17
Baltic	New York	Havre	April 20
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Cleator	New-York	Jamaica	April 20
North Star	New York	Aspinwall	April 21
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	April 24
Persia	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27

FROM EUROPE.

Columbia	Galway	New-York	March 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	March 27
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	March 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	April 2
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
Havana	Southampton	New-York	April 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Hermon	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."

Northern mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South'n mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at	5 A. M. 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of the Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the genuine will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Pickle-men.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 402 Broadway, sole Agents.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL teacher, twelve years' experience, desires a situation as principal of an institution where a liberal salary will be paid, or where there is an opportunity to receive an equivalent income; he is now in charge of a flourishing private school, which has increased during the past six months nearly two hundred per cent. For peculiar reasons he desires a change. He was connected with one of the first schools of New-England for several years, he has abundant testimonials, and can refer to distinguished educators in various parts of the country. Address TEACHER, No. 86 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—A MASSACHUSETTS LADY, who has had six years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in an Episcopal family or institution in this City; is qualified to teach the common and higher English branches thoroughly; vocal music, drawing, beginners on the piano, and French; most excellent references given. Address TEACHER, Godfrey's Union-square Post-office, for ens week.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO intends starting on his ninth tour of Europe (with three young gentlemen) on the 20th inst. returning in September following, desires one more to complete the number. Reference will be given to those who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 3 West Washington-place, New-York.

A TEACHER OF SOME EIGHT YEARS' experience in public and select schools, from Massachusetts unmarried, desires a situation as Principal or assistant in a public school boarding school or Academy. Can produce the best of reference in this City and elsewhere. Salary moderate. Address, for one week, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TUITION FOR BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—The subscriber will give thorough instruction in any of the branches usually taught in schools or colleges, for an hour or more each day, as above. Best City reference given. Address TUTOR, A. M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, teacher of his own language, piano, drawing, writing, &c., wishes for a situation either as teacher in an institute or tutor in a private family; he is well acquainted with the English language. Address F. X., Box No. 2,340 P. O., New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY near the City, a gentleman to teach French and music to two persons. Inquire at O. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to obtain employment for a few hours daily as visiting governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH teacher desires a situation in a private family; the country preferred. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity-place, N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE PARLANT LE FRANCAIS et l'anglais, désire entrer dans une familles allant en Europe, comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfants. S'adresser entre 9 et 11 heures du matin à No. 15 West 29th-st.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.

W. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

WANTED, A LARGE SECOND-HAND SAFE, 36x44, inside measurement; a few letter-press more or less no objection. Parties having such an article to dispose of will please address by letter to J. & H. TAYLOR, No. 20 Courtlandt-st., stating size and price and where it can be seen.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
An immense stock of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM,
MUSLIN AND
LENO CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their
PARIS CLOAKS
and
MANTILLAS,
Together with those of our own manufacture, on
MONDAY, April 8.
ALSO,
A choice collection of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CRINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of Moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES
AT 50 PER CENT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand in consequence of the falling of in the Wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

NEW DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on MONDAY, Some of the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED in
SILKS, FIGURED, PLAIDS and STRIPES.
FOULARD SILKS in all colors and GOOD QUALITY.
BLACK FIGURED SILKS at much below cost.
MOZAMBIQUES in PLAIN COLORS and with broché figures.
POILE DE CHEVRES in all colors, single and double width.
BAREGES at HALF the USUAL PRICES.
Also
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, including the newest Styles,
And all at the lowest possible prices.
No. 305 CANAL STREET,
near Broadway.

481 BROADWAY,
AT
G. M. BODINE'S,
SELLING OFF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
500 Pieces of
FRENCH PRINTS,
Yard wide, only 12½c per yard.
500 pieces RICH GRAY CHINE DE NORAS,
At 8c. per yard—worth 25c

481 BROADWAY,
AND
359. WINDOW SHADES.
NEW PATTERNS.
GOLD,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
NEW STYLES FIXTURES.
359. KELLY, BROADWAY.

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Also, all Kinds of CERTAIN MATERIALS at less than cost of importation.
359. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BROADWAY.

NEW SPRING SILKS,
SOLD AT GREAT REDUCTION,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED
In BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Removed to our premises for
Convenience of sale.
THE WHOLE ARE TO BE SOLD
AT HALF PRICES,
In order to convert them into Cash at once.

Regular Prices,	$2 00, will be sold at $1 00.
Regular Prices,	2 50, will be sold at 1 25.
Regular Prices,	3 00, will be sold at 1 50.
Regular Prices,	4 00, will be sold at 2 00.
Regular Prices,	4 50, will be sold at 2 50.

Ladies wanting these Goods for Mantillas, or trimmings, will have a grand chance to secure some splendid goods at very moderate prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late P. Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY. 361
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY!
LADIES, your especial attention is invited to a
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
SEASONABLE SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
Of the Latest Paris Styles,
Designed by a celebrated French artiste. All fresh Goods, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 10th, and
WILL BE SOLD AT RETAIL for FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY, as the store can be had no longer.
5,000 GARMENTS WILL BE SOLD at prices that will command attention. The price will be marked on every article in figures, and there will be no deviation.
BEST STYLES! BEST ASSORTMENT! BEST GOODS!
To be found in the City.
361 BROADWAY. 361

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.
REMOVAL!!
STONE, STARR & CO.
Have removed to the spacious and commodious buildings,
Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 Duane-st.,
First stores east of Broadway,
Where cash
And prompt paying trade
Will find a select
And well-assorted
Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY and
YANKEE NOTIONS.
At prices meeting any competition offered in this market.

RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,	RUCHE	RIBBONS.
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
FLOWERS,	RIBBONS,	at CUSHMAN'S,
Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th-av., corner 28th-st.
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Go to CUSHMAN'S,		6th av., corner 28th-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of New RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LINENS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDK'FS, all kinds White GOODS, bleached and Brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINENS, all kinds useful to MERCHANTS, Country Furnishing Goods. WE DO SELL choice goods VERY cheap.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
New Spring Shapes now ready.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
Ready Made, in great variety.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR GARMENTS
Of every description.
This department is under the superintendence of
LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE,
And all orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
PRICES MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
LINENS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
(SPRING IMPORTATION NOW READY,)
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Have just opened
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
The Latest Novelties,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Stores Nos. 256 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
HAVE NOW OPENED
THEIR NEW STYLES SPRING GARMENTS
In BLACK SILK and CLOTHS.
And INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION
OF THE LADIES THERETO.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.
RICHMOND & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 783 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR FROM 10TH-ST.,
and will be pleased to show one of the best stocks of
EMBROIDERIES
AND
LACES,
LADIES' DRESS CAPS and HEAD-DRESSES,
IN THIS CITY.
All at reasonable prices.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Silks, Crapes.
PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere. French and China FANS. American Indian Curiosities.

BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 473 Broadway,
Are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, their entire stock of NEW and DESIRABLE SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, made up in goods, infants' caps, robes and dresses, trimmed and figured, net sleeves, black crape, and all other styles of mourning sets, collars, veils &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.
The Eighty-ninth Academic Term of this Institute will open April 10. Pupils will be received and classified in the academic year, on morning Sept. 18, until the annual examination of the classes, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th of June next.
HENRY M. PIERCE, President of the Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. S. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st of May next.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S SCHOOL
REMOVED
To No. 17 West 38th-st.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park, having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving each or two young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years, the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

PEDERAL FEMALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family Boarding School. Location elevated and healthy, with the graces of what is out grounds. Highest advantages offered in solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms from $170 to $240 per year. Spring quarter begins April 15. For circulars apply to J. M. HYATT, Am. Ex. Ins. Co., corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; J. M. RANKIN, Fulton Fire Ins. Co., No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental moral and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., office of J. Howland, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman and wife, on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within a few hours' journey of this City, will take into their family a small number of pupils of either sex, under the age of fourteen, provide competent teachers, and afford them all the advantages of a first-class school. Every satisfactory reference as to position and character will be afforded by calling on W. B. HOTCHKISS at the office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—A FAMILY Boarding School for twelve pupils, located in the beautiful village of Fairhaven, one mile east of New-Haven, Conn. Has been in operation ten years; pupils under the care of the Principal. Gymnastic exercise daily. Next term begins May 1. Circulars at E. Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.
T. G. SLOAN, Principal.

$40 FOR 14 WEEKS. CALL ON PROF. NETTLETON, International Hotel, Broadway, or address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Coopers town, New-York.
Cubans who wish to learn English rapidly and thoroughly, will find unusual facilities at the COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
Term opens April 12.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE HOME Institute Eastern, Conn., will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. Sutliff, Randolph & Budd, Nos. 30 and 36 Park-place, or Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 91 York-st., Jersey City. An interview may be had with the Principal by any persons leaving their address at Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for
R. H. WHEELER, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 220 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass.—The Summer session will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained at the book-store of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., at Rice & Andrews' National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the Englewood Young Ladies' Institute will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10 at 7½ P. M. An address may be expected from Rev. J. H. DWIGHT. Cars to Englewood from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 4.10 and 6.10 P. M. Return the same night.
The next term of the Institute will commence May 1.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments, under strictly family influence, is secured at Rave swood Institute L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding-school for Boys, reopens May 1; number limited. thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or Circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location; easy of access. Terms, $140 per annum. Course of instruction thorough and practical. For further information address the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, Bergen Co., N. J., 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad. Terms from $80 to $87 per quarter. For Circulars address A. E. WINANT.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 28 West 38th-st., JAMES WEST MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 590 Broadway, or at the School.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 130 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, as a third room can be added, if desired. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Parties willing to pay a liberal price will find superior accommodations. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 161 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET.—A gentleman and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 71 West 14th st., first brown stone front house west of 6

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or would assist in the fine washing and ironing; is an excellent hand at mantua making, and can do plain sewing or would take a situation as waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as chambermaid and do the fine washing and ironing, or is to take charge of the laundry in a small private family; has the best of city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman of a good disposition and genteel habits as chambermaid or children's nurse; no objection to go to the country or travel; good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 172 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing to assist with the fine washing or assist with the care of children; good City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' habits dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish satisfactory references as to honesty and capability. Call at No 170 West 34th-st., two doors east of 8th-av., second floor, front room.

AS A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an experienced young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing, or chambermaid one take care of children; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second door, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and sewing; can embroider. The best of City references from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 253 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant young woman, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing or take care of grown children; also, by a middle aged woman, a situation to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 16th st., in the rear, for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be seen at No. 141 West 16th st., in the rear, for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 45 West 19th st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women—one as chambermaid and the other as waitress and to take care of children; can show the best of City references. Call at No. 140 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 105 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Call at No 66 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 3d-av., near 35th-st., top floor, front room.

A SCHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, for a most respectable, intelligent Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is very experienced with children, good tempered and kind, and particularly adapted to gaining their affections and pleasing them; has excellent references. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chamberwaiter and waiter, or to take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No 129 3d-av.; has good references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; can get good City references. Call at No 402 7th-av., corner of 35th-st. top floor, back room

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or plain sewing. Call at No 202 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and plaiting; can give the best City reference Call for two days at No. 108 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, is a first-class laundress, and has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 3d-av., near 35th-st., top floor, front room.

A SCHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, for a most respectable, intelligent Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is very experienced with children, good tempered and kind, and particularly adapted to gaining their affections and pleasing them; has excellent references. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chamberwaiter and waitress, or to take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No 129 3d-av.; has good references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; can get good City references. Call at No 402 7th-av., corner of 35th-st. top floor, back room

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or plain sewing. Call at No 202 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, is a first-class laundress, and has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second door, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress or as waitress; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days at No. 95 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women—one as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 105 West 33d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamberwaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references from her late employer. Apply at No. 85 West 19th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to confine washing and ironing; can do the latter at her present employer's, No. 333 6th av. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing. Call at No. 202 East 21st-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above for an English Protestant girl who has lived for several years in the family of the subscriber, by whom she can be most highly recommended. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No 19 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish good City reference. Call at No 129 3d-av., has good references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; can get good City references. Call at No 402 7th-av., corner of 35th-st. top floor, back room

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Call at No 66 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Call at No 66 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE RAVEL SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BABES IN THE WOODS—SCHOOL FOR REFORM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE RAG PICKER OF NEW-YORK—THE SPITFIRE—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDINO & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—RUTH OAKLEY—Evening—FLYING DUTCHMAN—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Charleston and Washington are of exceeding importance. Telegraphic communication with the former city having been restored, our special correspondent there telegraphs that the preparations for the expected conflict are entirely completed, and that all vessels in the harbor have received a notification from Gen. BEAUREGARD to keep out of the range of fire between Fort Sumpter and Sullivan's Island, on which Fort Moultrie is situated. As a further military necessity, a house situated near one of the batteries erected against the fort, supposed probably to interfere with its efficient working, had been blown up. The famous floating battery had also been brought into requisition, and was to be floated down last evening, and stationed at some point near Fort Sumpter, ready for action. The order, cutting off further communication between the fort and the city, was issued by Gen. BEAUREGARD on Sunday, and Major ANDERSON had been officially notified in regard to it. Requisition had been made for five thousand additional troops, and Companies were constantly arriving and being put in position. Meantime business in Charleston had been entirely suspended, and the most intense excitement prevailed.

From Washington we receive an intimation of the exact policy of the Administration relative to the garrison in Fort Sumpter. It is not, our correspondent asserts, the intention of the Government to reinforce it,—at least for the present;—but simply to make the attempt to send supplies of provisions by means of an unarmed vessel. If the Charlestonians choose to fire upon her, they will thus render themselves responsible for all disasters which must necessarily follow.

The Southern Commissioners now in Washington yesterday received from the State Department a reply to their note seeking to initiate negotiations for a separation of the seceded States from the Union, and a surrender to them of such of the Federal property as they may desire. Secretary SEWARD of course declines to receive them in their official capacity, but expresses respect for them as distinguished gentlemen, and declares the intention of the Government to defend itself whenever assailed.

The public interest in the military expeditions fitting out at the foot of Canal-street continued unabated yesterday, and the pier was crowded with spectators for most of the day. The *Illinois* received the remnant of military and ordnance stores left by the *Atlantic*, and at night was ready for sailing orders. All day the *Baltic* continued to take in her cargo, which was of the same description as that of the *Atlantic*, including large quantities of ammunition, boat-howitzers, boats, hay, &c. Steam was got up at noon, and she was ready to haul out at the evening tide. She passed through the Narrows at 7 o'clock P. M., and proceeded to sea. The appearance of Capt. SAMUEL MERCER, late of the *Powhatan*, at the Navy Yard, created much excitement. He went to sea in that ship, but, it is understood, had been displaced by the Department, and it was rumored that he had resigned. Capt. MERCER is a native of Maryland, and has been twenty-six years in the service.

Our correspondent on board the United States steam corvette *Brooklyn*, off Pensacola, gives an interesting account of matters off that point. The *Brooklyn* had returned from her trip to Key West for supplies, and had furnished the other vessels of the fleet with various necessaries. The Commander of Fort Taylor, at Key West, had compelled the inhabitants of that place to haul down all their Confederate State flags, with a polite intimation that two different nationalities could not rule in the place. The preparations for the expected attack on Fort Pickens were proceeding constantly, though our correspondent expresses the belief that the United States forces now there could reinforce the fort if required to do so. The rumor that the *Brooklyn* had succeeded already in landing a number of her men proves to have been entirely untrue.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, the resolution of Mr. PRESTON, to appoint Commissioners to wait on President LINCOLN and ascertain what policy he intended to pursue with regard to the seceding States, was discussed at length and finally adopted—75 to 63. W. B. PRESTON, Conservative, A. H. H. STUART, Union, and GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, Secessionist, were appointed the Commissioners, and will leave Richmond for Washington to-day.

The *Canadian* at Portland, and the *Edinburgh* at this port, furnish European advices to March 29. The news is not of striking interest. The English Parliament had made its usual adjournment over the holidays. The obsequies of the Duchess of Kent were celebrated quietly on the 25th, those only of the diplomatic body, who represented royal families akin to the deceased, being invited. A most distressing shipwreck had occurred on the coast of Ireland, where the packet-ship *Middlesex*, bound from Liverpool to New-York, had been cast away, with the loss of forty-five lives. The address of the French Legislative Chamber had been presented to the Emperor, who had responded graciously, though in terms generally regarded as ambiguous. The Emperor had also, according to our Paris correspondent, taken occasion during a dinner at the Tuileries, at which Mr. FAULKNER was present, to commend in strong terms the inaugural of Mr. LINCOLN, an eulogy in which the Empress joined with extreme energy. The recent Papal allocution had been suppressed in France. At Turin the question of a National capital was still eagerly discussed, government being sustained by the obvious sense of the Chamber advocating the selection of Rome. To this choice the consent of the French Emperor was admitted to be essential. Slight disturbances, [illegible] by the Mazzinists, were reported from [illegible]. Another important advance had been [illegible] in the Danish question, the States of [illegible]olstein having unanimously rejected the [illegible] tendered by the crown. Additional [illegible] been made by the Emperor to [illegible] important item of intelligence [illegible] Asia is an announcement [illegible] Secretary of Legation at Jeddo, [illegible] been assassinated. The foreign [illegible] HARRIS excepted, [illegible].

a speech from Mr. RAMSAY, in which he charged the Governor with treachery and dishonor in having deceived the friends of the bill by promising to sign it. A large number of bills were passed in the Assembly, among them the bill creating a commission to amend the New-York City Charter, and providing for its submission to the people; and the bill authorizing the appointment of 100 additional Notaries Public for this City. The Committee of Investigation in the Nelson bribery case presented a majority report, exculpating NELSON from blame and ordering his discharge from custody. Mr. PROVOST read a minority report, adjudging the prisoner guilty, and directing his confinement during the session. The entire evening session was consumed in discussing the two reports, which ended in the adoption of the minority report, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to take Mr. NELSON into custody until the Speaker had time to make out an order for his commitment. While the Sergeant was in the act of executing the order, the crowd in the galleries, to the number of 200 and over, rushed to the relief of Mr. NELSON, and succeeded in rescuing him from the hands of the officer, and hurried him out of sight.

There were but five members of the Board of Aldermen present when the hour for meeting arrived, yesterday, and Alderman CHIPP, who was in the Chair, declared the Board adjourned to Thursday. The Board of Councilmen also lacked a quorum. A majority of the members were reported to be in Albany, in attendance upon the lobby.

In the Court of Appeals a number of interesting cases were argued yesterday, one of which is of considerable importance to Corporations, in respect to the law of usury applicable to them. In the General Sessions, the day was a bad one for prisoners. There were only four cases, and in all these the prisoners were convicted. One was remanded for sentence, and the others were sent to Sing Sing for an aggregate of six years and six months.

The Stock market was adversely excited again yesterday by political rumors, and 1¼@2 ₩ cent. lower on the Share list than on Saturday. The decline induced a large business at the Second Board. Federal, State and Railway Stocks were all freely pressed on sale. The market finally closed dull; New-York Central, 75⅝ ₩ cent. Exchange fell to 107¼@108 on London. The Bank return shows a moderate increase in all departments. The stock of Bullion in the City is near fifty million dollars.

The transactions in Cotton and Breadstuffs were less extensive. Prices of Flour and Corn were lower. Provisions and Groceries were in moderate demand, as were also Hay, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Whisky. Metals, Hides, Hops, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores were in very limited request. The freight engagements were restricted.

Accomplices of Secession.

The *Journal of Commerce* claims and endeavors to represent the commercial classes of this City. As a general thing it does so with a good degree of intelligence and success. Whether its course in regard to the revolution that now distracts the country, indicates the sentiment of the mercantile community, is at least open to doubt.

We copy the following from the *Journal* of yesterday:

"THE FINALE OF A BAD BUSINESS.—The culmination of the political schemes and plots which for years disturbed the country, *under the specious plea of giving freedom to Kansas*, has been reached in the election of Gen. LANE and Gen. POMEROY to the Senate of the United States, from the new State of Kansas. It is perhaps useless, *when the Government is crumbling to pieces*, and the work of patriots and statesmen is being undone, *under the pretence of giving freedom to the African race*, to mourn over any political act, or give utterance to the mortification which every good citizen must feel, at seeing the Senate-Chamber of the United States disgraced by selections such as those just made from Kansas.

But it makes very little difference who fills the offices at Washington. *It seems quite certain that the days of the Administration are near at an end*, and if our sun must set in disgrace, LANE and POMEROY may as well officiate at its exit."

No intelligent person can doubt that this paragraph, which is a fair specimen of the *Journal's* comments on current events, is thoroughly in the Secession interest. It is calculated and designed to aid in the work of destroying the Union. It assumes that the Government is in fact overthrown, and that it is useless to hope or to labor for its preservation. This may be patriotic, but we cannot see it in that light.

The *Journal*, moreover, falsifies current and well-known history, in a very flagrant and unjustifiable manner, for the sake of sustaining its opinions. It ascribes the violence and commotion which disturbed the country for some years, to the "specious" design of "giving freedom to Kansas." The *Journal* is not ignorant of the facts of that struggle, and it is not easy to excuse its gross misrepresentation of them. It must know perfectly well that it grew out of the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas, against the will of its inhabitants. Whatever doubt may have existed on this point at the time, has been completely dissipated by subsequent events. The *Journal* cannot *now* doubt that there was an organized, systematic effort to override the will of the people,—to introduce Slavery into Kansas without regard to their wishes, and to silence all opposition to this project by violence. Nor can it deny that against such an attempt, the people of Kansas were perfectly justified in taking up arms. They tried to vindicate their rights at the ballot-box, and found themselves driven away by force, and their will overruled by fraudulent votes and forged returns. What could they do but resist?

But this falsification of history is venial compared with the *Journal's* assertion that "this Government is crumbling to pieces, and the work of patriots and statesmen is being undone, *under the pretence of giving freedom to the African race.*" This is exactly the reverse of what the *Journal* knows to be the truth. Who is overthrowing the Government? Who is organizing a new one? Is it the friends of freedom or of Slavery? The enemies of the Government,—those who are in arms against it and who seek its overthrow, avow openly that their motive is to secure the perpetual *enslavement* of the African race.

But the *Journal* probably intends to hold the Republicans responsible for the destruction of the Government. Even on that assumption, the reason it assigns is utterly false. The Republicans have never sought to achieve the "freedom of the African race." This forms no part of their creed. They have over and over again, in every official and authoritative shape, repudiated utterly all thought or wish to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States. This slander of the *Journal* is part of the machinery by which the Southern mind has been poisoned against the North. For years the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Herald* have kept up this incessant and mischievous misrepresentation of Northern sentiment and Northern designs;—and this rebellion against the Federal Government is due in a very great degree to this cause. Why the *Journal* should persist in this policy now, it is not easy to see. The Republican Party has in the most effectual manner possible put the brand of falsehood upon this misrepresentation. Congress has submitted an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting any interference with Slavery in the Southern States. The Republicans, with scarcely an exception in both Houses, proclaimed their adhesion to this principle. The President has done the same thing in the most solemn and explicit manner. And even the *Journal of Commerce* can have not the shadow of a doubt upon the subject.

The *Journal* has made itself the organ and advocate of secession. It gives the most effective aid and encouragement to those who are aiming at the destruction of the Government. Upon what possible ground it can justify its action, or what good end it can hope to accomplish by it, we are unable to conjecture.

The Revolution in Texas.

A mercantile house in this City has received a letter from a valued correspondent at Austin, the capital of Texas, which confirms the rumors that secession has not completed its victory in that State.

The information is, that the act of the Convention in deposing Governor HOUSTON because of his refusal to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the Confederate States, has dissatisfied a large portion of the people. A spontaneous meeting was held at the Capitol, which was addressed by the Governor, who exposed the usurpations of the Convention, and the danger to liberty itself. He said he would have resisted, but he did not wish to involve his country in civil war; he had shed his blood *for* Texas, but he could not lead the conservative men of the State *against* the madmen who have involved the country in over a million of debt; driven away the army, and left a long line of exposed frontier; and seized the public property of the United States, wasted it, and given it to the usurpers at Montgomery. But whenever they should attempt to abridge the rights of a single citizen of Texas, he would present them a scarred breast which had never shrunk from the enemy, and an arm which has never been weak when liberty was in danger. The speech of the old soldier awakened a deep sensation.

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON had just returned from Congress. He defended his efforts to save the Union, and denounced the motives of the Secessionists with unsurpassed boldness and eloquence. He proclaimed his intention to speak until the usurpers should make speaking a crime. The Convention Delegates who listened to HAMILTON'S withering denunciations and bold defiance, conceded that it was the most telling effort ever made in Texas. It did much to cause them to take the responsibility of ratifying the Montgomery Constitution, without referring it to the people; as it was said in conversation that HAMILTON would have to be met on every stump.

A vacancy occurring in the State Senate, the people brought HAMILTON out, and on the 25th ult., (February,) elected him by a triumphant majority. This was in counties which gave BRECKINRIDGE nearly a thousand majority; and, what is more significant, it was where the people daily see and feel the workings of the revolution. The secession experiment has already cost the State over a million of dollars, besides the public property of the United States which the Convention seized, and has turned over to President DAVIS, but which the United States will charge to Texas against the $800,000 indemnity bonds which Texas yet holds, and the amounts due Texas for frontier defence—$700,000. So Texas pays for $1,500,000, loses an expenditure of $2,500,000 per annum from the United States Government on her frontier, and gets nothing but the empty name of secession! The State Treasury is empty; the State warrants hawking at fifty cents on the dollar; credit is destroyed; merchants know not how to direct their business; the poor have no money or employment, and no one yet sees the end. The Convention has usurped all the powers of government.

The correspondent, who is every way reliable, says that this is no exaggerated picture; and he gives it as his opinion that when the people come to pay heavy taxes and tariffs, and support a standing army, the secession leaders will find that they have assumed a fearful responsibility. Barbacues are already being tendered to Gen. HOUSTON, and he will become more than ever the idol of the people. EDWARD CLARK, whom the Convention put in power as Governor, is a weak man, who will be wholly unable to ride the storm.

The Convention has adjourned without providing for paying the enormous expenses; and the members are seizing on the money in the hands of the tax collectors. In this state of anarchy and misrule they recommend sending Texas bonds into market. Possibly they may sell!

Navies for the Cotton States.

The Confederate States of the South are in need of a navy, and strong efforts are apparently being made by their friends in the North to supply the deficit. Not many weeks ago it became public, or, at least, was publicly asserted, that a patriotic Alderman and shipbuilder had taken a contract for supplying forty gun-scows, wherewith to guard the mouths of the Mississippi in particular, and all secession harbors in general. But for some unexplained reasons, not necessary to discuss, the gun-scows had their destination changed while in process of being built; so that, even while accession journalists were writing complimentary notices of the "foresight" evinced by JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the "magnificent spirit of national enterprise" displayed by our immortal BOOLS, the contemplated scow-batteries passed into the hands of Street-cleaning Contractor HACKLEY, and instead of heroically discharging paixhans and columbiads against war-vessels of the United States, are to discharge nothing but mountains of filth and street manure at whatever dumping-grounds may be selected.

The second attempt to give the C. S. A. a navy of "twenty fast-sailing privateers" will be found duly recorded in another column. It has not been so successful, perhaps, as the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, or any other ardent admirer of the Montgomery Government might have wished; but as evincing a very decided amount of "Northern sympathy" with the policy recommended by Lieut. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, the affair will doubtless prove a source of interest and glorification to our ex-brethren of the extreme South. They will thrill to the very marrows of their fire-eating bodies, as they peruse the exciting narrative of Lord High Admiral WYATTS' embarkation on board his flag-schooner, the *Ringgold*,—his entire force following him, in the persons of three women, one little girl, one old man and some half-dozen boys,—the baggage, provisions, artillery and munitions of war to apply this noble hest consisting of one old half-trunk with but little hair on it, a hen-coop with a few dyspeptic chickens peeping out through its bars, "and some household rubbish of no possible value." Of provisions, the Lord High Admiral had not so much as a quartern loaf of bread; while of the "sinews of war," the "material aid" of heroic exploits, not the first dollar or dime could be found when he was searched and kicked ashore at Hoboken by the indignant toe of Capt. ISRAEL MERRITT.

Taking all the facts of the case into review, there would seem but little doubt that the incipient secession Admiral must have attentively perused two documents of nearly similar spirit and purport: first, the dying and lying confession of the pirate ALBERT W. HICKS, lately executed in this harbor for murdering the crew of a schooner about the tonnage of the *Ringgold*; and secondly, the famous circular published by Lieut. HAMILTON, now in command of the Floating Battery in Charleston harbor, recommending all true Southern mariners to steal ships wherever they could find them, and carry the captured vessels into secession ports to form the nucleus of a Cotton State navy. Meantime no special harm has been done to the Union, we are happy to say, by Admiral WYATT'S "romantic and daring attempt." But there is grievous alarm at Yonkers amongst all proprietors of poultry,—the suspicion in that region being wide and apparently well founded, that there were chicken thieves in the Admiral's crew, and that the hen-coop taken on board the flag-schooner had been filled with its dyspeptic tenants in contravention of the laws of property.

The Crisis at Charleston.

The advices of our special correspondent at Charleston indicate the rapid approach of the crisis. Preparations seem to have been made for an immediate attack on Fort Sumpter. All the families had removed from Sullivan's Island;—vessels had been directed to keep out of range with the Fort:—and the floating battery was to be towed to its station last evening.

Our Washington correspondent states that Lieut. TALBOT would reach Charleston this morning, with final instructions from the Government to Major ANDERSON. Whether the attack will be postponed until his arrival, and will be contingent upon the character of his advices,—or whether it was to be made in anticipation of the expected reinforcements from this City, can only be determined by the event.

Intelligence from Charleston to-day will be looked for with great anxiety.

Our Policy for the Future.

We have now reached a point in our history which, whatever step may be taken, will be of momentous importance as a precedent for the future. Suppose we accede to the demands of the seceding States. We shall thus admit that our Government exists only by sufferance of its members, as each one may withdraw its allegiance at will. If this is to be our theory the sooner it is understood the better, as every person will give it due weight in his calculations for the future. No reliance whatever will be placed on the Federal Government, as it will have shown itself incapable of maintaining its dignity, of enforcing its laws, or of protecting its subjects or property. A State may with impunity seize its forts and Navy-yards, its vessels engaged in the revenue and lighthouse service, with the threat that if any resistance be offered to the capture of those still retained, it will seize the merchant ships of the people of the other States in their ports, convert them into privateers and pirates, and sweep our commerce from the seas.

Here is one of the alternatives presented to us. If yielded to, what will it secure to us? Nothing. It will be an evidence of such contemptible weakness, as to invite further insults and aggressions. The leaders of secession are in a state of mental ecstacy, as to their means and power, and entirely passive action on our part will convert this into a firm conviction. It will divide and demoralize us at the North, and strengthen the hands of the traitors who swarm through the North as well as the South. No permanent peace was ever purchased by such concessions, which are full of future wars. If the two sections can no longer live together, they can no longer live apart in quiet till it is determined which is master. No two civilizations ever did, or can come into contact as the North and South threaten to do, without a trial of strength, in which the weaker goes to the wall. As a purely local institution, we have protected Slavery as property. For seventy years has this protection been continued. But no longer content with being a creature of local law, it must become paramount and dictate law to every section. If it be stronger than Freedom, let us know it. If weaker, let it resume the place assigned to it by the founders of the Government.

The South assume their civilization to differ radically from that of the North. Negro Slavery, Mr. STEPHENS tells us, "the stone which the builders rejected, is now to the Southern Confederacy the head of the corner." We still cling to the traditions in favor of Freedom. One of these civilizations must possess the continent. We can henceforth have no permanent quiet till it is decided which is to triumph. In such a cause we should promptly accept the issue presented, in whatever form. If we have a holy cause, we must not weaken it by indecision or cowardice. If we are destined to defeat, let us ennoble even this by a display of manliness and courage.

But if Government protects its property and enforces the laws, the Border States will go! If upon such a pretext, the sooner the better. So far as they have taken the position that outrages such as the seizure of the Mint at New-Orleans, and the Navy-yard at Pensacola, are not to be punished, and that the force necessary for this purpose shall not pass through their territory, they have already seceded as truly as South Carolina. Upon an adhesion so qualified, no Government can exist. The sooner we ascertain the extent of such sentiments, the sooner shall we solve the problem before us. We may accept the mediation of the Border States, but we will not allow them to nullify the laws by shielding from punishment the grossest of outrages. We should greatly regret to find them disloyal, but if they are so, we cannot afford to remain a moment in ignorance of their final intentions.

It is painful to contemplate either alternative presented. But the issue can be no longer shirked. The *experimentum crucis*—the great era in our history is upon us. We must now show what we are made of,—whether we are capable of subordination and obedience to law, of principle and of purpose—qualities upon which all stable Governments rest, and which are the presage and evidence of a great future—or whether we are to verify the expression which is in almost every month, "We have no Government," because we are incapable of any. It is an issue in which everything we possess is involved, and one we should not hesitate an instant to accept. Once fairly met, the difficulties that beset the Government would begin to disappear. It would rally to its support every patriotic heart. We must remain masters of the occasion, and the dominant Power on this continent. We owe so much to humanity, to our history, and to the moral and material welfare of the race. We owe it to our advantage and quiet. We need not fear the result with the issue so simply and squarely stated. It is the course that will in the end be forced upon us. Every moment we delay only adds to our sufferings and embarrassments, and puts off without changing the final result.

Wise Rampant.

The disunion dervishes of Virginia are taking on truly Oriental frenzies. They whirl around, they howl, contort their faces, tear their hair, attitudinize, hold red-hot things between their teeth, and rend themselves generally; they appeal wildly to Heaven, and then plunge wildly into whisky; now they exhibit themselves in the most shameless moral nudity, and now figure in coarse home-spun garments. Such exhibitions were never before known outside of Turkey, and seldom even there.

In the midst of all this, however, the great body of the people of Virginia, thus far, have maintained a coolness and conservatism that is really marvelous. In fact, the imperturbable dignity and repose of character that belonged to the old Virginia Whigs could receive no better illustration than in the fact that, while at least a hundred madmen are running howling through the State trying to spread the contagion, they have neither caught the madness nor laid violent hands on the Union, or the universe, or themselves, or the madmen.

Ex-Gov. Bombastes WISE is of course in general ecstasy. He plans and conspires—he issues secret appeals and belches forth Vesuvian fires. He swears that if Virginia don't secede, he, the ex-Governor, will—that, standing erect, grand, gloomy and magnificent, in the dazzling splendors of his own individuality, he will establish an empire whose domain shall sweep from his teeth to his toe-nails, and which shall be a terror and a wonder to gods and men. He proclaimed before the Convention the other day that if his demands were not acceded to,

"I (WISE log.) will resume the powers granted; and if not permitted to do that, I will seize the arms at hand, and, if not covered with the ægis of the State, I will assume my own inalienable rights of self-preservation, and, live or die, sink or swim, I will fight for them to the death!"

That, oh representative of Princess Anne in the Virginia Convention! sounds marvelously like some of the declamations from the extreme Left in *another Convention*, which sat in Paris seventy years ago, whose bloody decrees, ere it adjourned, France will remember for many a generation. It now only remains to carry out this anarchical doctrine of Individual Sovereignty, preached by the leader of the Virginia Revolutionists, to its legitimate results, and the "Daughter of Dr. GUILLOTIN" will again be as fertile in the Old Dominion as she once was in the city of her nativity. But woe to Virginia when such a party and such men shall wield the sword of uncontroled power!

CITY CONTRACTORS AMONG THE LEGISLATURE.—We observe that a new and very adroit method of obtaining access to the City Treasury has been discovered by some few contractors, who are working "the placer" with feverish activity and determination. The invention is no other than the introduction of a special bill before the Legislature "for the relief" of this man or the other, or "for the confirmation" of this or the other contract. Knowing, as we most painfully do, the ease with which claims against the City have been recovered during the past few years, it is but natural to suspect that claims requiring special legislative assistance to secure their payment, must be of the most flimsy character, to say the least. And while not in the least denying that under certain peculiar circumstances, quite within the reach of a vigorous imagination to conceive, a City contractor may actually suffer injustice through the defect of not having fulfilled some technical formality in relation to his contract,—it is safe to warn our legislators that in ninety-nine out of every hundred of these "relief" cases brought before them, the claimants are much more deserving of the State Prison than of State aid.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD.—Gov. MORGAN has vetoed the bill giving half a million of dollars to aid in constructing the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. His objection is based solely on the ground that the bill grants public money for private purposes, and therefore requires a vote of *two-thirds* the members of both Houses. We believe the highest legal authorities of this State have decided that giving money to construct a *public* work, is not giving it for a private purpose,—and does not therefore fall within this provision of the Constitution.

Academy of Music.

Last night, the opening one of the new season, a brilliant audience was attracted to the Academy, and the opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" was received with even increased favor, owing, possibly, to the fact that it has won the high approval of the big-wigs of Boston. Criticism has been kindly to this work, and the public who "see" things oftentimes quicker than the critics, have settled it among themselves that it is a success. Most certainly it is the only work, with the exception of the "Trovatore," that has steadily drawn good houses from its commencement. The artists last night were in good voice, and secured several *encores*. They were well received by an audience evidently glad to see them back again.

To-morrow night Miss KELLOGG will sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in DONIZETTI'S "Linda di Chamounix." It was in this work that the lady made her great New-York success. On Wednesday, at our Fourteenth-street establishment, HALEVY'S "Jewess" will be revived, with Mme. COLSON as *Rachel*.

DEATH OF MR. JERRY BRYANT.—On yesterday, at noon, JERRY BRYANT, so long known to New-Yorkers, and indeed all over the United States, as a capital delineator of colored character, expired after a brief illness, while laboring under an attack of congestion of the brain. He was born in Chesterfield, Essex County, N. Y., and would have been 33 years of age next June. "A fellow of infinite wit" in his own line of public entertainments, few handled the bones more gracefully, or told a story, or asked a conundrum, or cracked a joke, or sang a melody with more effect. He leaves behind him a widow who is very respectably provided for. JERRY BRYANT had troops of friends in every grade of society; and if all those who have been amused by his talents were to attend his funeral, the *cortege* would prove one of the most extensive ever seen upon Manhattan Island. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 283 Elizabeth-street, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO EX-MAYOR TIEMANN.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, as Ex-Mayor TIEMANN was riding in a light wagon through Elm-street, near Police Head-quarters, his horse became frightened in consequence of the breaking of one of the shafts of the vehicle, and ran away at great speed. Near the corner of Howard-street the wagon came in contact with a lamp-post and Mr. TIEMANN was thrown out by the concussion, falling heavily upon his left side. He was quickly taken into a neighboring drug-store where he received assistance, and afterwards was conveyed to his residence at Manhattanville. The extent of Mr. TIEMANN'S injuries are unknown. He remained insensible for an hour after the occurrence, and his nervous system, doubtless, received a severe shock, but the physicians who attended him did not appear to think his life in danger.

AMERICAN POLITICS IN PARIS.

A French Fleet in the American Waters—What the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial Think of the Inaugural—the American Favorite at the Palace—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 26, 1861.

A fortnight ago I announced to you that the French and English Governments, in view of the threatened civil war in America, were about to send out a fleet of modern-built war-frigates, as an audience for the coming struggle. One of the French frigates, the *Foudre*, has just sailed, the *Impétueuse* is soon to follow, and a third one is in rapid preparation. The present rendezvous of these vessels is Vera Cruz, where they will go first to look after French interests, and from whence they may watch the progress of events in the United States, and be ready at a moment's warning to steam to any point where their presence may be required.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. LINCOLN, somehow or other has not provoked much discussion in the French Press. The discussions in the French Chambers, the Roman difficulty, and the threatened European war, occupy much of the time and space of the journals; but to this should be added the contradictions of the telegraph, which brings us one day good news and the next bad, until everybody has grown not only tired, but confused on American affairs, and no longer take the trouble to try to understand the condition of things. For example, the Bank of France, which raised its rate of discount on the first alarm of an American crisis to six, then to seven per cent., has again lowered it to six, then to five, and this at a time when affairs are certainly as unpromising as at any previous period of the crisis.

The Emperor approves the Address of Mr. LINCOLN in every part. Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, with Mrs. FAULKNER and Miss LIZZY FAULKNER, dined with their Majesties a few days ago, at the Tuileries, and the American crisis naturally came up for discussion. It was indeed discussed at great length. The Emperor thought that the Inaugural ought to satisfy all who were disposed to be satisfied; *it was firm in the right place, and showed conciliation in the right place.* The Empress concurred in this appreciation of the President's Inaugural; she had been studying it diligently, and was able to discuss all its principal points. She thought it just the thing for the occasion, and she, too, had her compromise, based upon the sentiments of the Inaugural. She would make this State do this, and that other State do that; she would send out proclamations (Spanish *pronunciamuntos*, probably,) and she would get ready her army in case the proclamation did not have the desired effect. In fine, Her Majesty's plan was a most charming mosaic of impossibilities. But no matter, the Empress EUGENIE must be counted in as a recruit to the army of Union-savers. Even the little Prince had his say; but it was limited to a desire to know what the party were talking about, and whether Mr. LINCOLN was a great emperor.

At the dinner at the Tuileries at which the American Minister and family were present, and which numbered thirty or forty persons, Mr. LORILLARD RONALDS of New-York and Mrs. RONALDS (formerly a Boston belle, Miss FANNY CARTER) were also present. The invitation, which came direct from the Palace, was understood to be a compliment to the beauty and accomplishments of Mrs. RONALDS, whom their Majesties wished to see more nearly. The Empress had already been enchanted with Mrs RONALDS' remarkable skating on the ice at the Bois de Boulogne; she had there complimented her on her skill, and subsequently, when Mrs. R. was presented to their Majesties at the Palace, the Empress manifested a special interest toward her. But such an unusual honor as that just paid to Mrs. RONALDS by their Majesties could not pass without a little—just the least, envy—on the part of other fair and charming countrywomen. Thus we heard the subject discussed last evening at Mrs. FAULKNER'S *soirée* by a group of ladies, each of whom had a different hypothesis on the subject. The encounter on the ice was mentioned, when a malicious young lady exclaimed, "Oh, I can tell you how she got into the palace!" "Well, how?" was the general demand. "Why, she slipped in!" *Pas plus malin que ça.*

Mrs FAULKNER gave her last *soirée* last evening, which, with the exception of some non Protestant diplomats, was attended exclusively by Americans, and we were driven to the conclusion that however much disunion may prevail at home there is none here. The company was quite numerous, and, as usual, was graced by a collection of as beautiful women as is often seen. Mr. FAULKNER, who had only taken his present magnificent residence till the first of April, in expectation that his successor would arrive by that time, now finds himself obliged to seek another house for the balance of the time he remains here. He has engaged a suite of rooms in the Rue de Rivoli for a month, and expects to go home in the *Arago* on the first of May.

Col. FREMONT, who arrived in Paris a fortnight ago, and went to London for a week, has again returned to Paris. He is transacting business connected with his Mariposa Mines.

Yesterday, I saw a crowd in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, near my house, and went down to see what the matter was. Policemen were gesticulating, and people were wondering over a new but now smashed-up spider wagon, that had been run into, or rather touched, by an omnibus. In the four high wheels and frail spokes I thought I recognized a countryman, and on looking at the maker's advertisement, read "THOMAS WATSON, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia." Poor, delicate thing! it stood no chance in this country of mammoth horses and heavy-wheeled wagons.

MALAKOFF.

News from New-Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, April 8.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 25th of March, arrived here this morning.

Col. LOVING had arrived and taken charge of the military department of New-Mexico, which gives general satisfaction to the people of that territory.

The report of the taking of Fort Marcy by citizens of Santa Fé is incorrect—no demonstration of the kind having been even thought of.

Peace has again been made with the Navajoes.

Great crowds of people are flocking to the San Juan mines, and numbers are leaving going back to Pike's Peak. The grass on the plains is growing fast, and in a few days it will be sufficient for stock to subsist on.

Emigration to the gold fields has commenced over the Southern route, quite a number of emigrants having been met by the mail party. A great amount of rain has fallen in this section of country, and business is looking up.

Departure of Fugitive Slaves for Canada.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 8.

One hundred and six fugitive slaves left this city last night for Canada via the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is estimated that over one thousand fugitives have arrived in this city since last Fall, most of whom have left since the recent arrest of five by the United States Marshal.

DETROIT, Monday, April 8.

About three hundred fugitive slaves, principally from Illinois, have passed into Canada at this point since Saturday, and large numbers more are reported on the way. Many are entirely destitute, and much suffering is anticipated, notwithstanding the efforts made for their relief.

The Hogan Murder Case.

TORONTO, Monday, April 8.

Evidence is brought to light in the Hogan murder case of a most extraordinary and conclusive character. Nineteen arrests have been made, which includes the whole gang, excepting two—one of whom is dead, and the other is in the Auburn State Prison, New-York. Nearly all, if not every one of the nineteen, either participated in the murder or were accessories.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian at Portland and the Edinburgh at this Port.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT

REACTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS IN SICILY.

IMPERIAL CONCESSIONS TO POLAND.

The Ukase Emancipating the Serfs.

DISASTER TO A NEW-YORK MERCHANTMAN.

Cotton Quiet---Breadstuffs Declining---Provisions Dull---Consols 91 5-8 a 91 3-4.

The steamship *Canadian*, Capt. GRAHAM, left Liverpool at 11.30 A. M. of the 28 h, and Londonderry on the evening of the 29th ult., and arrived at Portland yesterday morning, in eight days and a half from Londonderry.

The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 27th, with £102,000 in specie, and arrived here last evening.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 28th, having touched at Londonderry the previous day.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 28th.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th.

The *Adriatic* reached Southampton on the morning of the 24th of March.

The new steamer *Hibernia*, of the Galway line, had arrived at Liverpool to be strengthened in her bull and to have repaired the damage she sustained on her passage from Southampton to Queenstown. The commencement of the Galway fortnightly service had been postponed from March 26 to April 9, on which day the first steamer would sail from Galway for St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The American ship *J. H. Ryerson*, Capt. SPEONO, bound from Liverpool for New-York, with a cargo of coal, arrived off the east end of the Isle of Wight on the 22d of March, with the loss of her mizenmast, mainyard, bulwarks and boats, and cargo shifted, lying over at an angle of about fifty degrees, having been struck by a heavy sea on the 19th of March. She was safely towed to Portsmouth by a Government tugboat.

The *Great Eastern* has been safely floated off the "gridiron," on which she has so long rested, and proceeded to her anchorage at Milford. Everything worked well. The agents are in treaty for the conveyance of a body of 1,200 German emigrants, who are about to proceed to New-York, *en route* for the Mormon territory.

The *Great Eastern* will be exhibited at Cork after her return from the United States.

The ship *Middlesex*, from Liverpool, bound to New-York, sprung aleak when three weeks out in a gale of wind. Unavailing efforts were made for days to save her, when she was abandoned on the 10th of March, with the water nearly up to the main deck. There were sixty-eight persons aboard. All of the six boats were lost in launching, except one, which contained Capt. PARMALEE, CHARLES BOWLINGS, chief mate; MORTON, second mate; HANLAN, third mate, the boatswain, carpenter, five men and four passengers, and which reached the coast of Kerry after five days' exposure, all on board being completely exhausted. Two of the passengers dropped dead on landing. The ship is insured in Liverpool.

The names of the survivors are as follows:

Harmer B. Parmelee, master, native of New-York; Charles Bowlings, chief mate, do.; Thomas Morton, second mate, Liverpool; James Hanlan, third mate, Boston; Richard Williams, boatswain, New-Orleans; Samuel Dean, carpenter, New York, (originally from Kinsale, County Cork;) William Beverland, A. B., Londonderry, Ireland; Oaste Donovan, A. B., New-York, (originally from Queenstown;) Alexander O'Hara, A. B., Dublin; John Winn, A. B., Liverpool; and the steward, a Frenchman.

Passengers saved—George Porter and John Murphy, both of Liverpool. Passengers buried in the Blasket Island: —— Quin, Killarney, and a Scottish lad.

Friday the 29th, being Good Friday, would be a general holiday in England. As the following day, Saturday, had been generally set apart as a holiday by the cotton and other trades. The market news by the *Persia* will be no later than that now received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament stood adjourned for the Easter recess till the 8th of April.

Turnouts among the Lancashire weavers were increasing and some rioting was feared.

The funeral of the Duchess of Kent took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on the 25th of March, the proceedings being conducted in a very private manner. The town of Windsor observed the day as one of mourning, and in London and other parts of the country many shops were partially closed. Minute guns were fired at intervals throughout the day from the various navy-yards and men-of-war.

A Committee, which includes twenty-four members of Parliament, had been formed for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses which M. KOSSUTH will incur in his contest with the Austrian Government.

KOSSUTH's affidavit is published. It takes the ground that the Emperor of Austria is not, and never has been, King of Hungary, either *de jure* or *de facto*, and that he (the defendant) is the only person possessing lawful power to issue Hungarian notes, such power having been conferred upon him by the estates of the kingdom in National Diet assembled. The affidavit shows that before proceedings were taken, he had made provision for the safe-keeping of the notes in England until the happening of the emergency which could alone make the use of them in Hungary to be consistent with events.

The convict prisons at Chatham had nearly been the scene of a great tragedy, a conspiracy having been formed to seize the wardens and murder them if necessary, then set fire to the buildings, and in the confusion the conspirators were to have made their escape. Sunday, the 24th, was fixed for the attempt. One of the convicts revealed the secret, and the authorities made ample preparations for the anticipated outburst. Three hundred troops were dispatched to the prison. Rifles, instead of being loaded with ball, were charged with buck-shot to render the effect more murderous. There was to be no warning or temporising as in ordinary riots. The convicts are nearly 7,000 in number. At the dinner-hour a strong mutinous spirit was evinced, but it is supposed they soon perceived the hopelessness of an outbreak, for nothing of moment took place.

The Chief Cashier of the Branch Bank of England, at Portsmouth, a Mr. THRAKSTONE, had absconded, having with him £1,000 in gold. It was apprehended that other losses might be discovered.

Col. GOWEN, the American contractor at Sebastopol, says in a letter, which is published in the London *Times*, "My enterprise in clearing the harbor from the sunken fleet is progressing quite favorably, and I hope to have it entirely completed during the present year. The harbor is now practically clear of all obstructions, only eight vessels being left to raise whole." He then details what he has done in the way of repairs to the English cemeteries, and acknowledges the receipt of a beautiful gold snuff-box from the English Government for his services in this matter.

Mr. TRAIN's first piece of street-railway in London was opened on the 23d of March, and he celebrated the event with a banquet, at which he delivered one of his characteristic speeches.

THOMAS LITTLEDALE, one of the leading merchants of Liverpool, is dead.

It is officially stated that Prince ALFRED will visit Canada this Summer, arriving there in the middle of June. It is not expected that the Government there will organize any demonstration, but it is supposed that the Municipalities will.

The adjourned general meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Company, (Galway line,) was held at London on the 27th ultimo. The Directors were authorized to raise an additional six hundred thousand pounds sterling by means of preference shares at seven per cent. It is not proposed to raise all at once, but arrangements are already made for placing a large proportion of the amount. It was stated that some modifications of the original contract had taken place, the principal feature being that the mails are to be landed at Newfoundland every voyage.

The London Building Association strike threatened to assume most formidable dimensions. All the great contractors had determined to close their yards if the men continued to refuse their offers, thus throwing some forty-five thousand men out of employment. Preparations were making to import laborers from Belgium, where wages were lower than in England.

Rev. Dr. CUMMING had been lecturing in Liverpool on the question of Slavery and the American crisis.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON received the address from the *Corps Legislatif* on the 23d ult. In returning thanks he said: "I thank the Chamber for the sentiments which it expresses towards me, and for the confidence which it places in me. If that confidence honors me and flatters me, I think I deserve it from my constant solicitude of only looking upon questions in a point of view of the real interests of France.

"To live up to the age, to preserve of the past all that is good, to prepare the future by sweeping off the path of civilization all the prejudices which obstruct it, or utopias which compromise it,—that is how we shall bequeath calm and prosperous days to our children.

"Despite the vivacity of the discussion, I by no means regret to see the great bodies of the State discuss the difficult questions of foreign policy. The country benefits from it in many respects. These discussions instruct it without alarming it.

"I shall be always happy, believe me, to act in concert with you, issuing from the same suffrage, guided by the same sentiments, let us mutually aid each other in promoting the grandeur and prosperity of France."

The speech was received with enthusiastic cheering, but it is generally regarded as ambiguous.

The *Journal of Rome*, containing the last allocution of the Pope, had been seized at the Paris Post-office, the tone of the allocution being far less conciliatory than has been represented.

The order for sending reinforcements of French troops to Rome, intended to counteract the movements of Austria, has been countermanded, after explanations from Austria.

On the Paris Bourse the Rentes were dull, at 68f. 20c.

ITALY.

Count CAVOUR has announced to the Italian Chamber of Deputies, that the Ministerial programme remains unchanged. In a speech on the Roman question he claimed that Italy had a right to have Rome for her capital, but that she must go there with the consent of France. He said that the union of the temporal and spiritual power was the source of evil.

The discussion of the Roman question continued in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The speakers generally advocated the separation of the temporal from the spiritual power. Several speakers on the left proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy, and calling on NAPOLEON to withdraw his troops.

It was asserted that FRANCIS II. would quit Rome for Bavaria on the 2d of April.

There are rumors of reactionary disturbances at Palermo, Messina and Santa Margarita, in Sicily.

Petitions had been sent to the Italian Parliament praying for the recall of MAZZINI from exile.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial decree convokes a Servian National Congress.

The Russian Ambassador at Vienna had formally declared to the Austrian Government that Russia disavows any participation with Monteoegro in the insurrection in the neighboring provinces, and had sent an energetic note to the Prince of Montenegro on the subject.

Several arrests had been made at Venice on account of the demonstrations which took place there on the 18th in honor of GARIBALDI.

An imperial decree grants to the congregations of Lombardo-Venetia the right of electing twenty delegates to the Council of the Empire.

POLAND.

On the demand of the National Committee at Warsaw, M. MUCHANOFF was deprived of his functions as Director of the Interior and of Public Worship. He subsequently left Warsaw with great precipitation, but was unable to avoid popular demonstrations at the railway terminus and the other stations along his route.

Major-General GECAWIOZ, who is much liked in Poland, had succeeded MUCHANOFF.

It is reported that disturbances took place at Warsaw on the 25th ult. The people smashed the windows of Gen. ARRAMOVITCH, one of the officials who shared the unpopularity of MUCHANOFF. The military did not interfere.

The following reforms had been proclaimed:

The present regulations for public instruction in Poland are abolished.

A special Commission for public worship and instruction, under the direction of M. WILLESPOLSKI, is appointed.

A national establishment of a superior class, for public instruction, and especially an Academy for legal instruction, are to be opened.

A Council of State is to be formed, and composed of members of the clergy, high dignitaries, and most distinguished persons of Poland.

The right of petition to the National Government is granted.

District Councillors and the municipal officers of the larger towns are to be elected by the inhabitants.

RUSSIA.

We have now before us the text of the manifesto of the Czar, announcing to his subjects the emancipation of the serfs. His Majesty tells them that on ascending the throne he resolved in all sincerity to acquire the affections of his subjects of every rank and condition—"from the warrior who nobly carries arms for the defence of his country, to the humble artisan engaged in works of industry; from the functionary who pursues the career of the highest employments of the State, to the laborer whose plow furrows the fields." His Majesty proceeds to glance at the patriarchal relations which have hitherto existed between the peasants and their proprietors, and to show that as simplicity of manners has disappeared, the condition of the serfs has been unfavorably affected. He was convinced, therefore, that a great amelioration of their lot was a mission to which he was called by Divine Providence. The steps which have been taken in consulting the nobility, in forming the Committees, and in considering the various propositions, are successively detailed; and the mode of emancipation ultimately agreed to (the substance of which has been given in our columns) is described at length. The cooperation of the nobility is warmly spoken of in the manifesto. "Russia," says His Majesty, "will never forget that the noblesse, moved solely by their respect for the dignity of man and by the love of their neighbor, have spontaneously renounced the rights which the serfdom now abolished had given them, and have laid the foundations of a new future for the peasants." They are then called upon to carry out faithfully and conscientiously the regulations which have been deemed fittest for the great end in view.

The manifesto was read in all the churches of St. Petersburgh and Moscow on Sunday, the 5th ult., and was followed by solemn prayers for the preservation of the health and prolongation of the life of the Emperor. The manifesto and the accompanying regulations are being sent as rapidly as possible to all the chiefs of departments, proprietors of land, and communes of peasants throughout the empire. Myriads of copies are, of course, required, and some weeks, it is said, must elapse before the requisite number can be distributed.

The Emperor of Russia, in an autograph letter to the Duke CONSTANTINE, announces his intention of forming a Special Committee, of which the Duke is to be the President, for establishing the organization of the whole rural classes of the empire after their emancipation in a general and uniform basis.

DENMARK.

The Holstein States have rejected the proposal of the Danish Government, as a basis for a Constitution.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the Porte had consented to the prolongation of the occupation of Syria. The International Committee at Beyrout had demanded the prompt execution of the condemned Druses.

The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Constantinople, the 13th inst., announcing that Prussia and Austria, like France and Russia, had remitted notes to the Porte, stating the urgent necessity of reforms.

On account of the insurrection in the Herzegovina, and the fears entertained respecting other Provinces, the Porte had called out 50,000 Redifs.

The Bulgarian Bishops had been excommunicated and sentenced to exile by the Greek Patriarch. Sir HENRY BULWER and the Dutch Minister had, however, interfered, and prevented the execution of the sentence of exile.

It was rumored in Paris that there was to be another Turkish loan there, guaranteed by France, in exchange for the compliance of Turkey with French views in Syria.

It was also reported that the Conferences would shortly be resumed at Constantinople, at which a plan will be submitted and supported by France, Russia and Turkey, for the creation of an independent State in Lebanon, governed by AANAL KANSE, under the protectorate of France.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail from Calcutta to Canton Feb. 15, and Shanghai Feb. 6, reached Malta on the 22d March. They would reach England on the 28th.

A private telegram from Calcutta to March 1, *via* Point de Galle, reports the markets dull but unchanged.

The Bombay mail of March 1 was telegraphed.

The British troops had advanced into the Sekkim country, which was found abandoned by the people.

Freight at Calcutta to London 75s.

Lord ELGIN was *en route* for England.

The troops at Tein-tsin were shut in by ice. Gen. CELLIENAU died on 15th of January.

The Yangtze expedition was to start on the 9th of February.

The Chinese rebels were making desperate efforts to go South.

Business at Shanghai was completely suspended.

Exchanges were drooping—the rate at Shanghai was 6s. 4d.; Hong Kong 4s. 8d.

The quotations for Shirtings were advancing.

JAPAN.

It is reported from Japan that Mr. HEUSKAM, the Secretary of the American Legation at Yeddo, had been murdered. According to one dispatch, the Foreign Ministers had retired to Kanagawa. Another dispatch says the English and French Ministers had fled to Yakshama, while the United States Minister remained at Yeddo.

The Prussian treaty had been signed.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, March 29.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that hostilities appear imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese. VICTOR EMANUEL is said to have written to Prince NAPOLEON that he was in daily expectation of an attack, and urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in their true light.

TURIN, Thursday, March 28.

The discussion of the Roman question was resumed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies.

Signor CHIAVAS spoke against the transfer of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Rome.

Count CAVOUR refuted the arguments brought forward. He maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately declared the capital of Italy. The transfer will take place in consequence of the law accepted by the Chamber without any disturbances. The time will be fixed by law. We offer the spiritual power of the Pope all guarantees for its liberty and moral force which a friendly Government can ever give to the Papacy. I hope public opinion will very soon be disposed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with us in this matter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week (5 days) at 68,800 bales, including 12,500 to speculators and 18,000 to exporters. The market opened active, and fully ⅛d. higher on the news from America per *Adriatic*, but subsequently owing to the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts, closed quiet at barely maintained prices.

The sales of Thursday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

The market closed quiet. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7⅞d. Middling Mobile.... 7¼d.
Middling Orleans..7 5-16d. Fair Uplands.....7⅛d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅛d. Middling Uplands.7 1-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 920,000 bales, of which 767,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders demanded an advance for yarns, which checked buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market had a declining tendency. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report no regular market since Tuesday. Flour dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn closed steady at a decline of 3d.; mixed at 37s.

PROVISIONS—Generally dull. Beef quiet; holders offer freely, but do not press sales. Pork quiet. Bacon dull at 49s @50s. Lard firm at 55s.@56s. for choice American. Tallow dull, and holders pressing their stocks on the market; Butchers', 55s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Ashes, Pots steady at 29s. 6d.@29s.; Pearls steady at 30s.@30s. 6d. Sugar firm. Coffee firm, but quiet. Rice firm, and 3d @6d. higher. Oils quiet but steady. Resin firm, and inferior qualities rather better; Common, 4s. 4d.@4s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s.@30s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm and 1s.@2s. higher for English, and 1s. higher for American Red. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm and slightly higher for all descriptions. TEA quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW dull at 58s. 6d.@59s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 27@26 discount. Erie Shares, 27@28; New-York Central Shares, 69@71.

CONSOLS.—Consols closed on Thursday at 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91⅞ for account.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Friday, March 29.

The *Times'* City Article of last evening says: "The funds opened heavily and were very dull throughout the day. In the general discount market the demand was again active, but at the Bank applications were comparatively light. The general rate varied between 6¾ to 7 ⅜ cent. In foreign exchanges the rates of Tuesday were fully maintained. About £21,000 in bar gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The Kossuth notes are now bought by some moneychangers at Milan, at 50 ⅜ cent. off their nominal value."

The *Daily News* City Article of Wednesday evening says: "The decline in Consols was limited to ⅛ cent. English Railway stocks were decidedly worse, particularly midland, which fell 1¾ ⅜ cent. In the open market the terms for the best bills were 6¾ to 7 ⅜ cent.

The suspension was announced of Mr. P. ALEXANDER, West India merchants of New-London-street, with liabilities estimated at £100,000.

The directors of the Western Bank of Glasgow offer £200,000 for the settlement of all actions at law now pending against the bank, and the liquidators recommend the shareholders to accept the offered terms.

GALWAY ATLANTIC MAILS.

An adjourned extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday, when the directors were authorized to raise £60,000 by the issue of preference shares. It is not proposed to raise the whole at once, but arrangements have already been made for placing at once a very large proportion of this preference stock; the rate of interest to be 7 per cent. It was stated that some modifications of the original contract had taken place, the principal feature being that the Company are to deliver mails at Newfoundland each voyage.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. L. Morrill, of Maine; A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire; G. Ashman, of Springfield; and W. P. Sebell, of Pennsylvania; Gen. J. H. Butler, of Bangor, Me.; C. G. Myers, Attorney-General for the State of New-York; Col. Isaac V. Baker and J. B. Carroll, of Troy, are at the Astor House.

Capt Drain and W. W. Dugan, of the U. S. A.; E. H. Hooper, of Baltimore; E. B Bachard, of Wisconsin; J. N. S. Carr, of Charleston, S. C.; H. B. Davis, of England; Dr. S. Kendedy, of the U. S. N.; W. Thomas, of New Brunswick; and Lieut. J. H. Barker, Col. T. Reynolds and C. Howell, of Philadelphia are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. N. H. Chamberlain, of Boston; B. Hubbell, of Charleston; W. A. Reynolds, of Connecticut; C. L. Thayer, of Boston; M. H. Throop, of Utica; and M. B. Snow, of Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Frederick Bernal, H. B. M. Consul to Baltimore; Capt. S. Brooks, of the steamship *Edinburgh*; C. Hershenway, of Chili; and Rev. P. Egan, of Louisiana, are at the Everett House.

Prof. Twining, of New-Haven, is at the Union-place Hotel.

Flowering Plants,
Comprising
EVERYTHING WANTED TO BEAUTIFY THE GARDEN.
Samples daily.
PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Purify the Blood.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS
Cure Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Bilious and Liver complaints, Cositiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs yield to their curative properties. Prepared by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway; at his branch office, No. 186 Church-st., and by druggists generally.

Espenscheid, who has for many years been competing closely with the most famous French chapeliers in the department of soft hats, has fairly triumphed over them this season. We have seen nothing in hatting that surpasses his new styles in fineness and their cheapness is no less marvelous than their beauty. His establishment No. 118 Nassau-st., "sets the fashion" in this branch of costume for gentlemen.

Sensation Photographs, Civil, Military and COMIC.—24 portraits for $1, in six views, front, side and rear artistically illustrated.
Album and Visiting Card pictures, $1 per dozen. Parlor portraits of the Family Group, six for $3, or $1 for the first one large size, at
HOLMES', No. 395 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Rupture, Varicocele and Enlarged Veins.—Office for their radical treatment by
Dr. RIGGS,
Barclay-st., under Astor House.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gun & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Rooms. American Papers kept on file. Every information to interesting to Americans. Register kept of Americans visiting London. No. 16 Strand, London, England.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 638 Broadway.

Home for Inebriates, Cleveland, Ohio.—Sufferers from Alcohol or Opium send for a circular giving full information.
T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a monster card.

Superior Clothing, Ready-Made and to Order.—We invite the attention of those who are about purchasing their Spring Clothing to our assortment of Business Coats, Vests and Pants and SPRING OVERCOATS.
Our assortment of BOYS', YOUTHS' and YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING, adapted to the present and coming season, was never as desirable and complete as now.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Rogers & Raymond, determined to shape their business policy to suit the CRISIS, announce, with the introduction of their extensive stock of Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTH AND BOYS,
A GENERAL REDUCTION
of prices in every department. They are
RESOLVED TO SELL
their elegant and fashionable fabrics, embracing the newest styles, and cut and made by the most accomplished workmen,
WITH OR WITHOUT A PROFIT!
and the public are cordially invited to call and see how the pledge is fulfilled.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check-new style Hemmer, Binder, Cording, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Meldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CORBY—FORDHAM.—In this City, on Monday, April 8, by Rev Moses Ballou, E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., to MADGIE G., daughter of the late Caleb S. Fordham, all of New-York.

IRWIN—NICOLLS.—On Monday, April 8, by Rev. J. E. Searles, Mr. DANIEL IRWIN to Miss FRANCES E., youngest daughter of Geo. Nicolls, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

DIED.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 7, GEORGE S., closest son of George and Eliza Phillips, deceased, aged 29 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, A. J. Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, James G. Lucas, No. 295 West 24th-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

BANGSER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 7, after a lingering illness CHARLES H. BANGSER, only son of Mrs. Frances B. Nicol, aged 23 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 43a Broome-st.

FULKERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 7, SAMUEL T., only child of Henry C. and Catherine L. Fulkerson, aged 3 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 9, at 2 P. M. from the residence of his parents, No. 129 Orchard-st.

BRYANT.—In this City, on Monday, April 8, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain, JAMES BRYANT, of BRYANTS' Minstrels, aged 32 years, 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 283 Elizabeth-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CYPHERS.—In this City, on Sunday, April 7, after a short illness, ESTELLE CYPHERS, daughter of Peter S. and Heather Ann Cyphers, deceased, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her adopted parents, Wm. S. and Mary Baker, No. 340 Bleecker-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WELSH.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 8, after a lingering illness, DANIEL S. WELSH, son of the late Harriet S. Weeden, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GAMBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 7, MARY, youngest daughter of Arthur and Isabella Gamble, aged 9 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from Christ Church, South Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—In Hoboken N. J., at the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Stevens, Esq., No. 19 Hobsoo-terrace, WALTER TUPPS, only son of Wm. H. and Henrietta Williams, aged 6 years 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BUSHER.—In Yonkers, on Saturday April 6, BENJ. F. BUSHER, formerly of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Yonkers, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 9th inst. Trains leave Chambers st. Depot at 7½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

NOELS.—In Candilla, Otsego County, N. Y., on Tuesday March 26, Mr. THOMAS NOELS, aged 177 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 5 to 42 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 184
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 217. April 8, 1861.
10, 33, 62, 26, 29, 24, 16, 62, 78, 27, 65, 48, 44, 20, 69.
Class No. 218. April 8, 1861.
68, 51, 66, 74, 62, 65, 19, 3, 15, 41, 11, 33.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 8, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lottery,
Class No. 218, for 1861,
for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, which decides the tickets in the State of Delaware Lottery, Class No. 218, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 75 placed in the wheel, viz:
68, 51, 66, 74, 62, 65, 19, 3, 15, 41, 11, 33.
Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Monday, April 8, 1861.
J. P. NOONAN,
JACKSON SPARROW,
THOMAS BIRD.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.
NOTE.—All tickets on the Delaware State Lotteries will be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lotteries until further notice.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.

THE MAN OF TON,
THE MAN OF TON,
THE MAN OF TON,
THE MAN OF TON,
(Not 2,000 pounds in weight,)
is poetically and pictorially described in this week's LEDGER.
There are some other things in the LEDGER that may be read to advantage.
SEE IF THERE IS NOT.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

A NEW STORE.
No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Branch of RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
E. V. RUSHTON
Has much pleasure in inviting notice to his new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Family Medicines, French and English Pomatums, Cosmetics, Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, and a variety of fine Perfumes. Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles and other fine goods appertaining to this branch of the business.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY and OAK FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.
Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Warerooms and Manufactory Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors East from Bowery.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the great constitutional remedy. It heals old sores, purifies the blood, (within and without the system renewed health,) resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases. It will effectually eradicate from the system all scrofulous and cancerous affections, tumors, nodes, ulcers, cankers, rash, tetter, rickets, fever sores, salt rheum, skin diseases and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 50c. to $1.
3 PLY AND INGRAIN, 60c. to 90c.
6 PIECES INGRAIN, 30c. to 50c.
OIL CLOTHS, 31c. to 40c.
Also Crossley's new pattern of TAPESTRY,
B. BEATTY'S,
No. 3 4th-av., near the Cooper Institute.

DR. PHILLIPS, LATE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN to Westminster Hospital, London, devotes his attention especially to the causes, consequences, and treatment of strictures, and to the diseases of women and children. Office No. 632 Broadway, above 12th-st.

ANOTHER GREAT LOCAL STORY

BY

NED BUNTLINE,

ENTITLED

THE DEATH MYSTERY.

A CRIMSON TALE

OF

LIFE IN NEW-YORK,

Is just issued at all the News Depots, in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Every reader will recognize its real characters.

NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,
MACHINERY OILS,
DEPOT,
COZZENS & CO., No. 89 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

1861. AT GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY, 1861.
YOU CAN FIND:
Hats for walking, riding, driving;
Hats dull faces look alive in;
Hats for youths, light, airy, dashing;
Hats for men of taste and fashion;
Hats for features bright and jolly;
Hats for faces melancholy;
Hats for figures broad and burly;
Hats for straight hair or for curly;
Hats for traveling, shooting, sailing;
Hats rain-proof in storms unfailing;
Hats for spring twelve styles together;
Hats for every kind of weather;
Hats of silk, felt, straw and beaver;
Hats that *almost* wear forever;
Hats for seas and watering places;
Hats of styles to wear at races;
Hats with which a room to enter;
Hats for scenes of wild adventure;
Hats of many shapes uncommon;
Hats admired by every woman;
Hats to stand all kinds of mauling;
Hats distinct for every calling;
Hats light, pliable and elastic;
Hats less flexible and plastic;
Hats of quiet styles for pastors;
Hats round-crowned—your *knowing* castors.
Hats to suit each race and nation;
Hats unmatched for ventilation;
Hats for young men and for children;
Hats of beauty quite bewildering;
Hats that boys and misses high for;
Hats, in fact, that babies cry for;
Hats for soldiers, hats for sailors;
Hats that grace the work of tailors;
Hats at THREE, FOUR, and FIVE dollars;
Fit for gentlemen and scholars.
It would be easy enough to continue the list through a column, but a longer catalogue seems unnecessary.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "RELEASE COLD" in its first stage; that which in its beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW AND BEST BOOK.
THE CROSSED PATH.
THE CROSSED PATH.
THE CROSSED PATH.
THE CROSSED PATH.
BY WILKIE COLLINS.
A STORY OF MODERN LIFE AND MANNERS.
THE PRESS EVERYWHERE UNANIMOUS IN ITS PRAISE.
Superior to the "Woman in White," and "The Dead Secret," by the same Author.
SECOND EDITION READY THIS DAY.
EVERYBODY IS RECOMMENDING IT.
ALL THAT READ IT PRAISE IT.

AUCTION SALES.

CALVIN F. HAHN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 8 and 9,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE CARPET STORE,
Nos. 261 and 263 Canal-st., near Broadway.
J. W. DIMICK

Will offer his entire wholesale stock of English and American Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., at auction. Any quantity of yards will be cut that purchasers require. Carpets are offered at retail at the wholesale price, except on auction days, then purchasers make their own price.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 9 and 10,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At the Warerooms of Mr. WM. C. TILLIER,
Nos. 7 and 9 Bedford-st., (between Houston and Carmine sts.)
HENRY B. HERTS & CO., Jr., Auctioneer,
Will sell as above,

The entire Stock of elegant cabinet furniture, every article of which will be sold without reserve, and warranted of the best material and workmanship. The stock consists of rosewood, mahogany and walnut library and counting of rosewood, mahogany and walnut and oak sideboards; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber suites, with marble tops; mahogany, walnut and oak hall stands and chairs; rosewood, mahogany and walnut centre and side tables; rosewood side and corner etageres. Also, about 20 dozen looking glass frames, in various styles, together with a large assortment of mahogany bureaus, washstands, &c. Every article will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is leaving the City, and the premises must be vacated by the 25th of April.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock each day.

The goods will be on view and catalogues ready on Monday, 8th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the studio of S. S. Osgood, No. 42 East 11th-st., in consequence of his going abroad, pictures, engravings and other works of art, consisting of rare and beautiful objects from almost all parts of the world, selected by the artist with great care, among which are that celebrated pitcher and salver which has attached so much attention for its workmanship, 2 arm chairs, which were formerly in the possession of Napoleon I., a very fine Turkish chair, a superior mamakan, 1 of Shaw's patent 4-burner gas stoves, a camp paint box, brushes, paints corpet and many other things useful to artists. No postponement on account of the weather. May be seen on the day before the sale, from 9 a. m. to 6 P. M. Catalogues at the office No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the Balance of Stock of the old-established house late of J. SCHMITT, No. 408 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the above warerooms, the Balance of stock of Rosewood Oak, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Furniture. The reputation of the manufacturer of this stock is a sufficient guarantee of its quality. Every article being warranted of the best class as to materials and workmanship. It will be sold without limitation, for CASH, to close the estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.,
On FRIDAY, April 12 inst.,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 Thompson-st., consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, reception, sewing and easy chairs, centre tables, marble-top extension tables, mahogany book case, rosewood hat stand, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, curtains and shades, mirror and slab, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, &c.; china and glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

Also, oil paintings, "St. Cecelia," cost $150; dining-room piece, cost $225; landscapes, engravings, &c. Catalogues at No. 36 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, at the store at No. 52 Bond-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suite, in green and gold brocatel; rosewood chair-suite, and velvet; rosewood marble-top centre-table; reception-chairs, in satin brocatel; French bedsteads, marble-top bureau, pier-glasses, etageres, wardrobes, &c.; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; oil-cloths, &c.; together with an assortment of china and glassware. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. M. MORWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock,
FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising the works of Van Beest, F. Hunt, Hekking, Hetzinness, Th. Frere, Gifford, T. M. Burnham Adair, Wilson, Meadows, Liston, &c., &c. Also, a few old pictures, including an original by Albert Dürer. The pictures are now on exhibition, and catalogues may be had at the salesrooms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY,
April 10, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 42 Sidney-place, between Joralemon and State sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, in excellent order—splendid rosewood piano, 7 octave, as good as new; walnut parlor suite, in hair-cloth; marble-top table; walnut chamber furniture; brussels carpets; handsome suite, wardrobe, dining-room furniture, bronze chandeliers and brackets, mattresses, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth, two parlor heaters, with kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,
Immediately after the above, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 11 Sidney-place, opposite Hicks-street.
A large assortment of household furniture—mahogany piano, pier glass, mahogany secretary and bookcase, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths fine feather beds, oak dining-room furniture, with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

JOHN LEGIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—JOHN LEGIN will sell on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in the four-story dwelling No. 216 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of two elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in blue and gold brocatel; one rosewood etagere, marble tops; 2 rich, one elegant carved rosewood 6-octave pianoforte; rosewood bedroom furniture, one elegant walnut wardrobe; marble-top dressing bureau, shaving stand, washstand; also, mahogany marble top dressing bureau, secretary, bookcase, bedstead, washstand, elegant mahogany chairs in haircloth, tete-a-tetes, centre and card tables, and one large mahogany extension dining table, curtains, cornices, &c. Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of the sale, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At No. 8 Albion place.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock at No. 8 Albion-st., (Albion-place.)

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of mo'ewood sofas, chairs and lounges covered with satin damask; do. centre table; mahogany bureaus; do. sideboard; do. wardrobe; do. washstand; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, china, glassware, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, pier glasses, very large.

Also, elegant gilt chandeliers.

Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 221 Madison-st., near Jefferson, by order of the Executor, elegant household furniture, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, Brussels and three ply do., superb curtains, hose curtains and cornices, carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson plush; rosewood 7 octave piano, made by Lindeman & Sons, of New-York; rosewood cylinder secretary, richly-carved rosewood etagere, do. centre and side tables, teak wood do., oil-paintings, rosewood and mahogany bed-room furniture, hair mattresses, beds and pillows, oil-cloths, silver-plated ware, crockery and kitchen utensils, &c.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 224 West 22d-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, rosewood piano, by a City maker; gas chandeliers, centre and card tables, rosewood easy chair, oak extension dining-table, mahogany sideboard and chairs, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, black walnut do., hair mattresses, feather beds, colaters and pillows, stair rods, dining and bedroom crockery, kitchen utensils &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
H—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 242d-av., near 13th st., all the handsome household furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in hair-cloth, marble-top table; walnut chamber furniture, painted marble top chamber suite, sofa, dining-room furniture, bronze chandeliers and brackets, mattresses, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth, two parlor heaters, with kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,
Immediately after the above, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 11 Sidney-place, opposite Hicks-street.
A large assortment of household furniture—mahogany piano, pier glass, mahogany secretary and bookcase, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths fine feather beds, oak dining-room furniture, with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.,
On FRIDAY, April 12 inst.,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 Thompson-st., consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, reception, sewing and easy chairs, centre tables, marble-top extension tables, mahogany book case, rosewood hat stand, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, curtains and shades, mirror and slab, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, &c.; china and glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

Also, oil paintings, "St. Cecelia," cost $150; dining-room piece, cost $225; landscapes, engravings, &c. Catalogues at No. 36 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, at the store at No. 52 Bond-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suite, in green and gold brocatel; rosewood chair-suite, and velvet; rosewood marble-top centre-table; reception-chairs, in satin brocatel; French bedsteads, marble-top bureau, pier-glasses, etageres, wardrobes, &c.; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; oil-cloths, &c.; together with an assortment of china and glassware. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the Balance of Stock of the old-established house late of J. SCHMITT, No. 408 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the above warerooms, the Balance of stock of Rosewood Oak, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor, Library, Dining and Chamber Furniture. The reputation of the manufacturer of this stock is a sufficient guarantee of its quality. Every article being warranted of the best class as to materials and workmanship. It will be sold without limitation, for CASH, to close the estate.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
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AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire rich and costly furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 46 Bond-st., between 5th and 6th avs., comprising a choice and valuable collection, the whole imported or recently purchased, including elegant rosewood piano-forte, mixed and other; fine Wilton carpets; rich rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatel; centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, large mantel and pier mirrors, rich bronzes, marble groups, paintings, Turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, vases, silk and lace curtains, marble pedestals, with el gant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, &c., of every description. Oak dining-room furniture; rich glass ware, silver ware, French and Bohemian China, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale to be made at auction by F. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

WEST 23D-ST.—No. 480 near 9th-av., 20 ft. 6 inch. by 65; West 39th-st., No. 44, near 5th-av., 21x90 feet. Maps, &c., at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
By DINGEE & HOLDEN, Office No. 8 Pine-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
On WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the store, No. 242 Canal-st., near Centre.

The stock of paints, colors, oils, glass, varnishes, brushes, store and office fixtures contained in the above store. By order, WM. H. GAMBLING, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 170 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., by order of mortgagee, all the handsome household furniture contained in the house, viz., black walnut parlor suite, in reps; pier-glasses; rosewood centre, pier and side tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, enameled ekember suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus washstands, mattresses; basement and dining room furniture, extension dining tables, buffets, chairs, China, crockery and glassware; also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, together with a few select oil paintings, the whole to be peremptorily sold by order of the mortgagee. N. B.—The house to let. Inquire of the Auctioneer. Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, SHRUBS AND FRUIT TREES.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of plants and fruit trees, just received per steamer from France, imported by Dalbergue & Co., French horticulturists and florists, City of Lyons, consisting of camellias, monthly roses, hybrid roses, perpetual roses, roses Humas, pear trees, apple trees, peach do., apple do., plum do., gooseberries, currants, strawberries, grape vines, together with a large assortment of new flower seeds and other plants too numerous to mention. All of which are warranted true to name and perfectly hardy.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM, No. 552 6th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The extensive establishment and grounds known as the RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, the property of the late James Raymond, Esq., situated near the beautiful village of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y. The building is admirably adapted for a first class seminary, having been erected expressly for that purpose, on a Watercure Establishment or fashionable Summer hotel.

THE BASEMENT STORY
which is of brick and granite contains a large Dining-room, kitchen, Laundry, and store-rooms for twenty servants.

THE FIRST FLOOR
contains two large Reception-rooms, and a spacious Chapel 30x40 feet.

THE SECOND FLOOR
contains two spacious rooms, and four elegant Sleeping rooms and toilettes.

THE TWO WINGS attached to the main building contain 60 Sleeping-rooms each measuring in the aggregate 75 feet in length and are capable rooms above the basement, and over two rooms in the whole building.

A SPACIOUS VERANDAH
surrounds the wings in each story, and the Front Entrance, which is approached by a magnificent avenue from the main road, is large and massive, built of Quincy granite. The two entrances to the wings, and the principal rear entrance, are of wood. The whole structure is built of the best materials, and was erected under the supervision of one of the most distinguished architects in America, and is furnished with every convenience, including a Gas House, attended with the newest and most approved apparatus, and a large flow of pure Water supplies the Laundry, Kitchens and Bath-Rooms.

Attached to the Institute are 8 acres of land, beautifully laid out, and in the best possible condition for cultivation, set out with a number of young and thrifty FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Among the out-buildings are a CARRIAGE-HOUSE AND STABLE.

The Institute is situated only four miles from Lake Mahopac, and is built upon a lovely, natural elevation, overlooking the beautiful Lake Gleneida, Underhill Carmel Village, the County seat of Putnam County, and is a little four miles from Brewster's Station, on the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

The roads in the vicinity are most excellent and the surrounding country affords every facility for hunting, boating, fishing bathing, &c., while for salubrity of atmosphere and general healthiness the situation is unsurpassed in the United States.

To those looking for a site for a fashionable Summer resort Hydropathic establishment, or first-class Seminary, the place offers peculiar advantages, and will be sold or leased on EASY TERMS.

A Plan to inspect the premises and all necessary information can be obtained on application to C. R. WILKES, Esq., Carmel, Putnam County; SPENCER GREGORY, No. 159 Broadway, or to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

N. B.—The above will be exchanged for City property.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome dwelling house, with garden, conservatory, hot house, coach house and stable, situate on Union-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., having a frt of 1.75 feet by 200 in depth, well laid out, planted with fruit trees, and the furniture for an entire family in the neighborhood of New-York, or unimproved lots in New-York or Brooklyn near the vicinity. Apply to the owner, R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.—81 lots on the west corner 11th-av. and 24th-st. Lots and water right on north side 25th-st. 23 lots with house, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st. 24 lots on 10th, 11th and 12th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. 4 lots west side 4th-av., between 115th and 116th sts. Also lots at 15½ acres at Kingsbridge. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE brick house, 22x34 feet, with extension, on Newyork-av., near Pacific-st. The house is finished with all the modern conveniences, lot 40 by 100 feet. Also, a three-story brick house, No. 163 Chambers-st., near Warren. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 45 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A FIRST CLASS 4-story modern dwelling in both st., Brevoort-place, near Broadway, recently painted and decorated by Weidwerd and Pearse, in an elegant manner. Mirrors and gas fixtures go with the house. For cards to view and further facts apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan bank.

FOR SALE—2d/THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 24-place, Brooklyn, lots 20 feet 1½ in. deep by 100 feet 8½ inches. houses built with all the modern improvements. will be sold cheap and on ease terms. For particulars, apply to E. & R. SELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield-place; has all the modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Also, one of the few unique in the same row. Also, a vacant lot adjoining said property; will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 19 51st-st., Mansfield-place, near 8th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Situated on North 2 1-st., between Second and Former sts., house 25x40; three-story brick, mansion front, full lot; good location for liquor saloon or liquor-store, being on a leading thoroughfare. Apply to PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE and lot in Clifton-av., Brooklyn, for a country residence within one hour's ride of New-York, in New-Jersey or Westchester county, worth $15,000 to $20,000. J. O. HOYT, over Mechanics' Bank, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., designed, built and finished in the very best manner, with black walnut stairs, doors and trimmings, replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 116 West 34th-st. Contains all the best improvements; is not surpassed by any in style or workmanship; is carved doors, walnut stairs, &c. House 25 by 55 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, COCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON SIXTY-FIFTH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., three-story and basement houses with all the modern improvements. Also for sale, No. 125 East 53d-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD PLACE, 45th st., between 3d and Lexington avs., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR MURRAY HILL—108 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three-story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

TO EXCHANGE.—A MODERATE SIZED house, in a good location, free or in number, together with lots, would be exchanged for a larger house, worth $25,000 and upwards. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 7 Pine-st.

LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—FOR sale, a tract of 57 acres of land at Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars, &c., apply to WILLIAM REDMOND, No. 8 Barclay st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY house No. 375 State-st., between Nevins and Powers sts. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, from 2 till 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES NOS. 212 and 214 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
P. W. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements; rents $450 to $800. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 428 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE SHELVING, COUNters, upright show-case, desks and gas fixtures. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms on second floor of building No. 167 Broadway at greatly reduced rents. Apply to R. E. BABB, on the premises, Room No. 20.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 25x75 feet, on the north side of Broward-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

STEAM-POWER TO LEASE.—THE BEST lighted and finest rooms in this City, with st adv power, in the splendid new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st., one block from Canal st. and Broadway. The buildings are furnished with steam hoists, heated by steam, and every convenience; boilers are in the rear and entirely outside of the buildings. Parties wanting first-class accommodations in a superior building and central location, at a low rent, should apply at once to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises. Insurance is 1 per cent.

TO LET—A FINELY FITTED UP LARGE STORE —a capital stand for a shoe or dry goods store, or any respectable business. The store is 80 feet deep, handsomely shelved and countered on each side, with a basement 90 feet deep under the store. The whole house can be had if desired. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Auctioneer, Real and House Estate Agent, No. 352 Grand st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 9 East 27th-st., only four doors east of 5th-av. It has recently been overhauled, frescoed, painted and papered, and is in fine order. The house, as well as the location, is well adapted for a physician. To a desirable tenant it will be rented low. For further particulars apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway, or in the evening at No. 50 West 21st-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 333 GREENwich-st., between Duane and Jay, convenient to the Hudson River Railroad and Erie Railroad depots, known as the Atlantic, formerly as the Wyoming Hotel. It is in good order, and can accommodate comfortably 100 guests. Inquire of ISAAC L. COOK, No. 158 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

TO LET—THE THREE LARGE FIVE-STORY houses in Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., Nos. 1,244, 1,246 and 1,248 separately or together; an eligible location for boarders, comprising over 40 rooms; rent very low. Apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 8 Pine-st. and 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE rooms recently occupied by the Anchor Insurance Company, No. 32 Pine st. These rooms are splendidly furnished with all the appointments for a banking or insurance company. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN RILEY, Receiver, No. 80 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE front and high stoop house, No. 180 West 11th-st., with gas-fixtures and water; house to be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent $1,400. For further particulars, inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

A CHURCH TO LET ON 50TH-ST., BEtween Lexington and 3d avs. that will seat about 500 persons with all conveniences, ready for occupancy; rent about $600. Also, two cottages for $150 each, and several other houses and parts of houses. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 445 3d-av.

TO LET—THE STORE, SECOND AND THIRD floors of the building on the corner of 7th and Mercer sts. The second floor will be altered for a store and desirable. Also, the 2d floor of the building, corner of 6th-av. and Greene-st. Apply to MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 396 6th-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougall, and 72 Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. S. TILLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or
No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE STORE, 25 BY 50 feet with plate glass windows, No. 540 7th-av., corner 40th-st. A basement of the same size finished, and 3 vaults, 5 by 25 feet each, will suit altered for a large grocery, hardware, druggist, &c. Inquire of PETER COUTANT, No. 489 3d-av.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—BROWN-stone English basement house No. 62 East 38th-st., near 4th av., and almost up in the summit of Murray Hill. The house will be thoroughly repaired and the rent cheap. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT VERY DEsirable first class property Nos. 145 and 147 East 15th-st., opposite the Park, and one block from Dr. Tyng's Church; four story and basement, brown-stone fronts. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

$475 WILL SECURE A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with the modern improvements, to a careful prompt tenant. House in 45th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to KIMBALL & PRINCE, No. 189 Centre-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE with eight lots of ground, coach-house, stable, &c.; has all modern improvements, and is situated 150 feet east of 2d av., between 82d and 83d sts.
T. & F. FOWLER, No. 28 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 459 BROOME ST., BEtween Broadway and Greene-sts., suits also for a light business. the first floor has a depth of 70 feet, and would suit a capital saleroom. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 787 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping stationery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING junction of Broadway and 5th av., suitable for a merchant tailor or milliner. Also, the two front rooms of building No. 815 Broadway, suitable for fancy business. Apply to JACOB FINK, No. 815 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. 239 EAST Broadway, a well finished, four-story, high basement, brick dwelling, &c., 19 rooms, rent $700. Inquire on the second story, or of E. WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATE-ly or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts. (now occupied as private laundry by John R. Platt) to be vacated on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 222 West 27th-st., Croton water, gas, and bath; rent $550. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 294 EAST BROADway, containing range, gas and bath room. Inquire at BANCHET, No. 290 4th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements, and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION, No. 104 Bowery. The store or dwelling part, or both, will be let separate. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—A LARGE WORK-SHOP, TWO STORY, 25 feet wide by 37½ feet long, possession immediately, Nos. 74 and 74½ Charles-st. Also, a front building, 15 feet by 49 feet long; would make a good feed-store.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 198 Bleecker-st., between Bond and Newton sts., Brooklyn, contains gas fixtures, range and bath; halls furnished with oil-cloth. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 113 East 34th st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND, third, fourth and 5th floors of Nos. 137 and 139 Elm-st. and No. 211 Centre-st., with steady steam power. Inquire at No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-RATE CHANCE—THE STORE and dwelling part of house No. 104 Bowery. The store will be let with or the dwelling. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 153 Bowery.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 9 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—THE TWO DESIRABLE STORES, NO. 62 Broadway, running through to Newark, and No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house 20 by 50 feet, No. 157 East 12th-st. Rent $737. Inquire on the premises, or of HARLMAN & OSBORNE, corner Canal-st. and Bowery.

TO LET—NO. 14 BEEKMAN-STREET, SECOND, third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories. also basement and sub cellar. Will be rented very low. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., a Joining the corner of the fall-av. Rent $350. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR NO. 216 Greenwich-st., well located for business; building fire proof. Apply at the office No. 216 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," 84 Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the only covered coal yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER T

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 80 DURING THE PAST 20 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., bankers, New-York, further give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, available in those in most extensive use in the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates Exchanges to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

PROPOSAL FOR TREASURY NOTES.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 6, 1861.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 11th inst., for four millions nine hundred and one thousand dollars in Treasury Notes, or any part thereof, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable in two years, receivable for public dues, or, at the option of the holder, convertible into six per cent. bonds of the United States.
Said Notes to be issued under the authority of the acts of Congress, approved February 8, 1861, and March 2, 1861.
Proposals must state the rate bid for each one hundred dollars, or one per cent. or more of the amount offered, and must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer or the Treasurer of the United States, and certificate thereof to accompany each bid, and the whole amount in coin must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer in equal instalments at five, ten and fifteen days respectively, or the whole sum must within five days after the acceptance of bid, at the option of the bidder. No proposal at less than par will be considered.
Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Treasury Notes."
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. B. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST., to which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No. 91 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from $5 Cents to $3,000. Receives Savings Bank Interest up to $5,000 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. CROPSEY, Secretary

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

$15,000 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, paid in the City of New-York. Security good. Bond and mortgage on 45 acres of wood garden lands at Germantown, Penn.; fine mansion and outbuildings, cost over $15,000, and known as the British property, and worth over $30,000. Best city reference given. Apply for full particulars, by note or address M. BERNAN, No. 77 Cedar-st., or J. F. HILL, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 49 William-st
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES will attend to the legal business of the late firm of KISSAM & JONES, and to the management of all kinds of Estates and to the management of all kinds of fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 8 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 30, 1861, the Receiver of the Ishpeming Island Exchange Bank will make a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
RAW GREENWOOD, R. I., March 20, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 30, 1861. }
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 60 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, to consider a plan for reorganization.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 1 o'clock.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in one or more sums. Also, one sum of $100,000 on Brooklyn, or other first-class property. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

$6,000 AT 7 PER CENT.—TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply at No. 184 William-st

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-house No. 28, in said Ward; and also for the stoves, pipe, &c. necessary for heating said building; pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman Board School Officers Twenty-second Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr. Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs in Primary School-house No. 26, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. HALL, Secretary.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 4, 1861.
Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 8th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving sixty days' notice) at each or either of the Navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below-mentioned, or any or all of the following classes of articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1862, viz.:

CLASS 1—*Cloth Clothing.*

Blue cloth trowsers	3,000
Blue satinet trowsers	3,000

CLASS 2—*Seamless Clothing.*

Blue felt pea-jackets	1,000
Blue felt caps	4,000

CLASS 3—*Flannel Clothing.*

Blue flannel overshirts	3,000
Blue flannel undershirts	3,000
Blue flannel drawers	3,000

CLASS 4—*Linen Clothing.*

Canvas duck trowsers	3,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	3,000

CLASS 5—*Blue Satinet.*

Blue satinet, yards	10,000

CLASS 6—*Blue Flannel.*

Blue flannel, yards	88,000

CLASS 7—*Sheeting, Duck and Narrow.*

Barnsley sheeting, yards	18,000
Canvas duck, yards	10,000
Blue nankin, yards	10,000

CLASS 8—*Shoes.*

Calf skin laced shoes, pairs	4,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs	4,000

CLASS 9—*Socks.*

Woolen socks, pairs	8,000

CLASS 10—*Mattresses.*

Mattresses, (with two covers for each,)	2,000

CLASS 11—*Blankets.*

Blankets	3,000

CLASS 12—*Handkerchiefs.*

Black silk handkerchiefs	8,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder, but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.
Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.
The seamless clothing shall be of felt cloth, died pure indigo blue, made of good wool-body, and shall conform in size, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects to the samples deposited at the navy-yards.
The cloth for blue cloth trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads of all wool. All pieces under 12½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 13 ounces per yard.
The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a leading twilled not less than twelve white woollen threads at each end of the piece, must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 300 yards shall average 9¼ ounces to the yard and no piece shall be below 9¼ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before made up.
The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue and twilled, must be in pieces of not less 30 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing five ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards; each bale to contain 300 yards and 150 pounds nominal. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 lb 10 ounces per yard.
The overshirts, undershirts and drawers must be made of flannel like the above.
The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width, weight, 12 ounces 31 103 per yard, texture, 44 by 44 to 110 threads.
The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 35 yards in the piece, double-thread warp and filling; weight, 8 ounces 23-108 per yard; texture, 9 by 16 to 1 inch.
The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 24 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 15 of No. 9, 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good, strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz.: 8 pairs of No. 8, with 17 of No. 6, 15 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 8, or per order, 16 of No. 9, with 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. The calf-skin and kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.
The woollen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.
The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 3 in the wide. The covers must measure 7 inches in length and 20 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform to sample.
The nankin must be equal to the best blue American nankin, 36 inches wide, texture 8 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pur Bengal* indigo.
The blankets must weigh 6 pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy" as in the sample.
The black silk handkerchiefs must be 21½ by 21½ inches, and weigh 1 ounce and 12 grains troy, scant measure, 14 by 23 to 1/8 of an inch.
Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are the growth, production and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.
Samples of the above articles for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards, and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rope, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture color, weight, and duck of material, and conform in pattern, sizes and workmanship, to said samples.
The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will not be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contract will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article specified and for such further quantity as the Bureau may require. *The parties must state the total of the whole sum.*
All the articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this Bureau may direct, and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the specifications and provisions of the contract to be made.
The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each bid and contract entered into with the contractor in reference to the foregoing offers are to be approved by the Navy Department.
The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfillment of the contract, including the necessary bonding.
In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be called upon them, or any portion of any of them, at the time or times fixed by the Board of Navy Commissioners, the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to purchase or direct to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, and for the penalty to be expressed in the contract, the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.
Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and 20 per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after trip is made, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.
Each offer whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.
A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1850) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation with him in five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, District-attorney, or the Collector of the Customs.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and at this bureau.
The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 10th August, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 35, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD, } Building
RICHARD WARREN. } Committee.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices.
Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 218 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESPONDED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (46th edition, 450 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. For $1, of R. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; MOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-Office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacie Centrale de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, France.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is the most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
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CONSULT DR. WARD—NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., Corner of Canal-st. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate Friend and other maladies are the unfailing refuge. His Balm of Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa, sterility, impediments to marriage.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on *Dr. HUNTER at first.* The Hanneman Dispensary, No. 2 Irvington-st., New-York City, established in 1831 for the preservation of Human Life. Fee $5. CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for many years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, with no instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without restriction in the list of the patients; cures without the disagreeing or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in two weeks, less than six hours. It roots out the poisons that taint the blood as sure as church, and as the enemy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Irvington-st. Beware of imitations, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, and its dangerous consequences, enlarged and other complaints, portraying every fatal symptom of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary mode adopted for the cure of it, as well as how to cure it, and discloses the only safe and infallible remedy for every ailing blood of the constitution in the world.

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FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.
2:30 A. M., 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.	7:25, 11:20 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Connecticut express train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Spring Sing trains, 3:45 and 4:20 P. M.	4 and 4:45 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

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FROM TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
2 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.
Express Mail..... 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN SURCHELL, Assistant Superintendent.

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CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.
On and after Monday, 15th inst., the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., daily, at 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New-York and all Stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Offices only.
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PEAR TREES—STANDARD AND DWARF,
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
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PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.
Apply to H. B. LANE, No. 42 Park-row.

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THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.
Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full descriptions and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.
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SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
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For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

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TO PARENTS.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTed respectability seeks a wife of education, amiability, refinement and wealth. No interview desired until correspondence proves mutual eligibility. Address ORIRIS, Station A., New-York City. Sincerity and honor will characterize the advertiser's replies.

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THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

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Chief Cabin Passage	$110
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The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
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EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therefor expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double bottom, under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 16,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship
ILLINOIS,
N. Pachoud, Commander,
touching at St. John's to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool...$75 and $100
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Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland or England.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
One of

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[Continued from First Page.]

poor man, but I would give three dollars for a New-York daily paper. Those we do get come like angel visitants, "few and far between." ROBERTO.

CANNON BALLS SHIPPED TO NEW-YORK.

BOSTON, Monday, April 8.

Six car loads of twenty-four pound cannon balls, weighing 60 tons, left the United States Arsenal, at Watertown, on Saturday afternoon, for New-York.

SAILING OF THE PAWNEE.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, April 8.

The *Pawnee* sails to-morrow for the South, with sealed orders. It is stated that she landed 250 troops at Fort Monroe last night.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 8.

The mechanics at the Warrington Navy-yard are becoming dissatisfied on accouat of non-payment of wages.

A private telegram from Fort Jackson says that a war-steamer, disguised, passed the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, and came within reach of the guns of the fort. She was reconnoitering about till near morning, then proceeded to sea.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 8.

A resolution was offered in the Convention, today, to suspend the execution of the order for going into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of completing the unfinished business of Saturday.

MR. JACKSON moved to lay it on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. PRESTON'S resolutions came up, and were the subject of a long debate.

Mr. SCOTT, of Fauqier, and Mr. TREADWAY, Conservatives, declared if the President's response was unfavorable, they would go for secession. They hoped the answer would be favorable. Others followed.

The object of the resolution was to precipitate secession. The movements of fleets were frequently alluded to, and the ground assumed was that Virginia having by vote on Thursday indicated her policy against secession, she had a right to know what the movements mean.

The Unionists and some Conservatives opposed its adoption.

The preamble and resolution were adopted, 63 to 75. GOV. WISE voted no.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON, Conservative, ALEX. H. H. STUART, Union, and GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secessionist, were appointed the Commissioners to wait on the President, and will leave to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

STATE OF FEELING IN ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Monday, April 8.

The State Rights Party to-day raised a large flag containing fifteen stars, the State arms, and red and white stripes, and the mottoes: "No submission to the North" and "Southern Rights." Much opposition was manifested by the Union men to this proceeding, and they displayed from the Court house a National flag, with thirty-four stars. An immense crowd assembled, which was addressed by Secessionists and Unionists.

THE PRIVATEER STORY.

IMPOSTURE AND CRIME EXPOSED.

An apparently half crazed individual, calling himself Capt. WYATT, has been hoaxing the public with an absurd narrative of the organizing of twenty vessels as a privateering fleet on this coast. The new United States District Attorney has also had the "facts" mysteriously laid before him. WYATT, it seems, without giving his name, applied, two weeks ago, to charter the schooner *Ringgold*, belonging to Capt. ISRAEL MERRITT. He represented that he wished to intercept a vessel from Boston at Sandy Hook, of which he was Captain, and agreed to pay $100 for the vessel for three days. The brother of Capt. MERRITT states that WYATT brought on board three women and a little girl, an old man and some half dozen boys. The only baggage they had was an old trunk, a chicken coop with a few hens and some household rubbish of no possible value, and no provisions. They went down the day with the party and remained at anchor in the Horse-shoe for two days and nights, the wind being to the eastward. During this time WYATT tried to induce Capt. MERRITT to go with them to Cape May, but he refused to do so.

As no vessel appeared, and affairs began to look very suspicious, Capt. MERRITT, who is a brother of the owner, brought the party to the City, and landed a portion of them, by request, at Hoboken. As WYATT had not a dollar to pay for the vessel, and his baggage was worthless, Capt. MERRITT reported the case to his brother, who is the agent of the Board of Underwriters, and he went down and drove the remainder of the crowd ashore, losing his charter and the provisions they had consumed for three or four days.

From some revelations obtained through the woman, WYATT is supposed to have a relative living in Mobile, and being "dead broke," it is supposed, he had adopted this method of getting thither, intending to steal the schooner, after, perhaps, committing a crime similar to that of the pirate HICKS to obtain full possession of her.

It is supposed by the Captain that the possession of the young woman, who was a daughter of the old folks, also of the party, was one of the motives impelling WYATT to this strange adventure. They are believed to have come from Yonkers. Perhaps somebody in that village may throw some light on the subject.

The only way to account for the story of WYATT is upon the theory that he wishes to cover up the villainy of a deep laid scheme, or to put in circulation a ridiculous story for mere mischief. He had better give Capt. MERRITT a wide berth.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 8.

The Senate was engaged during the morning session in the consideration of the Supply bill.

ALBANY, Monday, April 8—2 o'clock P. M.

GOV. MORGAN has just returned to the Senate the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill, with his veto.

Mr. RAMSEY charged the Governor with having given assurances that he would approve of the bill in its present form, if the Attorney-General gave an opinion that it was passed by a constitutional vote.

Mr. RAMSEY named R. FRANCHOT, President of the road, and late member of Congress; R. H. PRUYN, himself (RAMSEY) and others as the persons to whom such assurances were given. He (Gov. MORGAN) had dishonorably and treacherously violated those pledges. Mr. RAMSAY then moved to lay the veto on the table for the present.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 8.

Mr. TOWNSEND endeavored to get in a resolution requiring the Military Committee to report to the House a bill limiting the tenure of office in the militia to seven years.

Mr. PIERCE objected to the resolution, but subsequently Senator SPINOLA appeared before the Committee, and after hearing argument, the bill was reported for the consideration of the House.

A motion by Mr. COGANS to make it the special order for to-morrow was lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To create a Commission to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, and to provide for the submission of the same to the people of the City.

To authorize the extension of the West Shore Railroad to Warren.

To open Franklin-street and other streets, Brooklyn.

To amend the Third-street and Bushwick-avenue Improvement acts, Brooklyn.

To authorize the appointment of 100 additional notaries public, New-York.

The concurrent resolution for reorganizing the Court of Appeals was lost—22 to 56.

The bill to create a Metropolitan Health District came up for a third reading. Laid on the table.

The Committee to investigate the Nelson case made a majority report acquitting the accused party of the crime charged. One of the Committee (Mr. PROVOST) reported for conviction and in favor of the imprisonment of Mr. NELSON in jail until the adjournment.

After hearing counsel briefly, the House refused to delay the consideration of reports, and proceeded to discuss them at once.

The House was occupied all this afternoon and evening in hearing argument on the Nelson case, and at 10 o'clock the previous question was moved and ordered.

The report of the minority was then adopted with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That JOHN M. NELSON, the Assistant District-Attorney of Albany County, now before the bar of the House charged with an attempt to influence the conduct of a member of this House in a matter relating to his legislative functions, to wit, a bill to increase the salary of the Assistant District-Attorney of Albany County by motives of private emolument to the said member, other than and distinct from the public advantage, as guilty thereof and of a high contempt of this House, and a breach of its privileges; that before

Resolved, That the said JOHN M. NELSON be imprisoned in the County Jail until the end of the present session of the Legislature, and that the Speaker issue his warrant of committal therefor.

The Speaker said that the Sergeant-at-Arms would take JOHN M. NELSON into custody, and keep him until he had time to make out his warrant. As soon as Mr. NELSON was removed a crowd of some hundred or two hundred persons, who had gathered in the galleries, hearing the argument, left their seats. As Mr. NELSON was taken out by the Segeant-at-Arms, he was at once surrounded and carried off by the crowd, who had him out of sight before the Sergeant-at-Arms could recover from his panic or make any attempt to recover his prisoner. Several parties in the crowd cried out, "No man shall go to jail in Albany for convicting a Legislative corruptionist," and intense excitement existed during the scene.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Murder of the American Secretary of Legation.

Full and Interesting Particulars of His Death—Curious Conversation with Tommy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AKABANI, Yeddo, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

I regret to be obliged to announce to you the death of M. HEUSKEN, Dutch interpreter and Secretary of the American Legation. I became acquainted with him in 1860, while I was connected with the scientific expedition sent here by the Prussian Government. He was very serviceable to the members of that expedition, and has ever since been intimately connected with the Prussian Legation here, being a frequent visitor at Akabani, the part of Yeddo where the Legation is located.

On the 15th of January Mr. HEUSKEN had been attending a meeting with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. He dined there and left at about 8½ o'clock in the evening. At 9¼ o'clock the inmates of the Legation were startled by a note from Mr. HARRIS to Count EULENBURG, communicating to him that Mr. HAUSSKEN, on his way home, had been attacked by several persons and stabbed, and requesting Dr. LOCINI, the physician to the Embassy, to assist the wounded man. The doctor was ready in a few minutes, but as the horses were not ready, he started on foot, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, members of the Prussian expedition.

As soon as I had heard the sad news, I went to the stable, saddled my horse, and, armed with sword and revolvers, was soon at the American Legation. On the way I noticed that my horse shyed twice; the cause of it I found out only on the next morning. A very sad sight presented itself now to my view; on the floor of his room, poor Mr. HAUSSKEN lay weltering in blood, several Japanese physicians kneeling by his side, trying to close a ghastly wound on the right side of his abdomen. Another American gentleman, Mr. JOHN WILSON, held his head up and a few Japanese officers stood near. Dr. LOCINI and his party had not yet arrived, and therefore we turned by the road which I thought they might have taken, met them a few blocks distant in the street, and returned with them. The Doctor, after having washed the wound, which had ceased to bleed, began at once to dress it, a difficult task, as part of the bowels were severed. Dr. MAGNANI, of the English Legation, who had arrived at a later moment, assisted in the operation, as did also several other gentlemen from the Prussian expedition.

Mr. HARRIS, whom I sought now in his room, I found busy in giving such directions as circumstances required, and from him I learned how this affair occurred. Mr. HEUSKEN was riding home at a brisk pace, accompanied by three Yakonnins, or governmental officers, on horseback. Of these, one rode in front of him, whilst the two others followed, all carrying lanterns, as also did the four horse-boys that were on foot. About half way between Akabani and the American Legation, in a somewhat narrow street, the party was suddenly attacked by seven or eight Japanese, armed with swords. Some of them knocked down the horse-boys, extinguishing their lanterns, whilst others fell on the Yakonnins, and two attacked Mr. HEUSKEN from both sides. The latter gentleman pushed on as fast as he could, and had soon got clear from the assailants, as suddenly he exclaimed, "I am wounded, and feel as if I should die," and gilded to the ground. The Yakonnins assert that two of them had remained with the wounded man, whilst one rode to the American Legation to call for assistance. After he had ridden a short distance he found that his horse was badly wounded, and as it could not walk any further he tied it to a fence and proceeded on foot. Mr. HEUSKEN stated that he had been left nearly half an hour alone in the street, being unable to move, first afterward the Yakonnins returned, placed him on a wooden shutter taken from a neighboring house, and in this state he was carried home.

When the doctor had finished the dressing of the wound, Mr. HEUSKEN seemed to revive a little. His face, at first collapsed and ghastly pale, assumed a more cheerful expression, his eyes began to brighten up; he asked for some wine, which was given to him, and he expressed his thanks to those around him. His bloody clothes were removed, clean ones put on, and with proper precaution he was put to bed, covered nicely, warming-pans were placed near him, and his extremities were rubbed with warm cloths. It was resolved that the physicians should watch with him one at a time, and Mr. WILSON and I should assist them alternately. As the immediate danger seemed over, I ventured to Akabani to fetch some nightclothes for the doctor and myself, and at midnight I returned to the American Legation.

Alas! I came only to see our poor friend expire. Toward midnight he became restless, desired more wine, also some water, requested afterward to be raised up, his breathing became rattling, and a few minutes after midnight he breathed his last. The Abbe GIRARD, who had arrived at an earlier hour from the French Legation, had rendered him religious consolation, and before he died he received the Holy Communion.

Mr. WILSON and myself remained in the house during the night, partly for protection, as there had been rumors of hostile designs against all foreigners. Two soldiers were also with us.

At about 1 o'clock P. M., the Third Governor for Foreign Affairs, OGOEN BUNGO-NO-KAMI, arrived and received Mr. HARRIS' permission to see the body. He seemed greatly moved—rather an unusual thing for a Japanese—requested to see the wound, which was shown to him, and gave assurances that no pains would be spared to discover and punish the murderer.

The interpreter who remained with us was OJONOORY, in the United States better known under the name of "Tommy"—the same who accompanied the Japanese Embassy to Washington. A conversation ensued of rather a peculiar character.

"Poor Mr. HAUSSEN! he was so kind a man, I hope he will go to Heaven."

"I trust he is in Heaven now," answered I, greatly astonished, for it was the first time I heard a Japanese speak of Heaven, or of any future state after death—indeed, on any religious subject.

Mr. WILSON said now: "TOMMY, do you remember how kindly you and your countrymen were received in America? and now they murder one of our countrymen in such a cruel, cold-blooded manner."

TOMMY replied, "It is very true, there are many very bad people in Yeddo, who at night make life in the streets very insecure."

"But, why," continued Mr. WILSON, "why are so many people allowed to carry swords, who, when drunk, are apt to make very bad use of them?"

"It is true," answered TOMMY, again, "I liked America better in America, where even Government officers carried swords only when they were on duty, but our Government cannot take their swords away; if they attempted to the whole country would be in a revolution."

"But, TOMMY," said I, "this is not a good state of affairs; will it never be better?"

"It will never be better," was his answer, "unless our people get up good ideas, where they are taught good things and to read the Bible."

This, also, was the first time I heard a Japanese speak of the Bible.

Two Imperial soldiers were present and witness to the conversation.

As may be expected, the sad fate of Mr. HEUSTSEN has spread a dark gloom over the whole foreign community. A general feeling of insecurity prevails, and the Ministers of England, France and Holland have already retired, or are about to retire, to Yokohama or Kanagawa. Only Mr. HARRIS remains on his post, and with him is Mr. A. PORTMAN, as interpreter and secretary, who has already been Gen. PUTNAM'S clerk and Dutch interpreter during his stay in Japan, accompanied the Japanese Embassy, in the same position, to this country. I do not wish to criticise or much less to censure the conduct of the other Ministers; they ought to know best what the interests of their country may require, but, as an American, I feel proud that our Minister stands alone and unshaken.

There can be no doubt that a party (it may be a large party) exists in Japan, who look on the presence of foreigners as an intrusion. It is very natural that they should, and it may be a long time before their prejudices will be overcome. Yeddo, like all large cities, has among its population a large number of reckless, low characters. If a man of a certain rank gets out of office or loses his property, the laws of the country do not allow him to earn his living by working. If he has not the energy to do so in secret he is thrown upon society, and often becomes an outlaw, capable of doing any desperate deed. Very few people of quality go out after dark, or if so, accompanied by a strong guard. Mr. HARRIS and the other Ministers have been warned over and over again, not to be in the street after dark, and our unfortunate friend was many a time urged by Mr. HARRIS not to go out at night. Very frequently people are troubled in the street during the night. As already mentioned, on the very night after Mr. HAUSSEN'S death, a Japanese merchant was assassinated a short distance from the American Legation. It can hardly be expected that the Government can protect foreigners better than their own people. In their houses, and at daytime in the streets, I think there is no great danger for life. All assaults on foreigners have taken place in the streets, and at night the houses of the Foreign Ministers are guarded by several hundred soldiers, and when, a few days ago, Mr. HARRIS had an audience with the Governor of Foreign Affairs, the Tycoon sent him an escort of eighty men from his own body-guard. I hope Mr. HARRIS' fearlessness may receive due credit. Perhaps he may be the means to prevent a bloody, and I think very unjust war, against this country.

(Advertisement.)

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, tabla and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDREWS'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

(Advertisement.)

VIRGINIA MAKES A "CONCESSION."—An eminent Virginian is willing to make a concession; he concedes that not even Paris can produce such charming hats as are offered this season by our indomitable KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. South Carolina would admit as much, we think.

(Advertisement.)

HERR DRIESBACH, with those performing Bears, is filling Barnum's Museum with delighted visitors daily.

(Advertisement.)

GAS, GAS—Look in at the great manufacturing depôt of WASSAA, PACK & Co., No. 519 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 8.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coo.	92⅞	150 Reading R.	41⅜
7,000 do.	92¾	500 do.	41
13,000 do.	92⅞	700 Mich. Central R.	54⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Con.	86¼	5 do.	54⅞
3,000 Virginia 6s.	75	100 do.	54¾
4,000 Missouri 6s.	63¾	50 do.	s10 54½
15,000 do.	63	500 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	16
2,000 do.	62⅞	50 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	71
5,000 do.	62¼	150 do.	70⅞
26,000 do.	62⅜	100 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	35⅞
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's.	96	100 do.	35¾
2,000 Erie R. 2M, B., '83	89	50 do.	35
2,000 Erie R. 1st P., '71	80	50 do.	35⅛
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1 M., '04	95	25 Panama Railroad	111
2,000 Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	40½	100 do.	113
5,500 Han. & St. J. R. B.	49⅜	150 Ill. Central R.	s10 25½
11 Merchants' Bank	101	240 do.	70⅛
25 Phoenix Bank	101⅜	100 do.	70⅝
10 Metropolitan Bk.	105	100 do.	b30 70⅞
725 Pac. Mail St. Co.	82	50 do.	b15 70⅝
25 do.	b30 82	250 do.	70⅝
100 do.	s30 82⅛	500 do.	s10 70⅝
5 do.	82⅛	10 Clove. & Pitts. R.	8
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	88⅜	25 Indiana & Chic. R	7⅛
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	76	400 do.	s10 70⅜
575 do.	75⅞	50 do.	s30 70⅝
1240 do.	75⅛	100 do.	b60 71
250 do.	75⅜	200 do.	71
50 do.	b10 75⅝	100 Cl. & Tol. R.	31½
100 do.	s10 75⅝	150 do.	31⅝
25 do.	b5 75⅞	400 do.	33⅛
155 Erie Railroad.	25⅜	68 do.	b30 31⅝
25 do.	25½	200 Ch. & R. I. R.	b10 51⅜
151 do.	b15 25⅛	500 do.	b10 51⅝
150 do.	25⅛	50 do.	53⅜
250 Hud. Riv. R.	40	100 do.	53⅞
300 do.	40¼	50 Mich. Cen. R.	54⅛
60 Harlem R.	14½	50 do.	b30 54⅜
250 do.	b10 14⅝	50 do.	b30 54⅝
100 Har. R. Pref.	39	50 do.	54¾

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94⅞	125 Hudson Riv. R.	4
10,000 do.	94¾	50 do.	41⅝
90,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	92	100 Harlem Railroad	11⅜
5,000 do.	91⅞	100 do.	s15 14½
5,000 Ma. State 6s.	62	900 Har. R. Pref.	s30 38½
3,000 do.	61⅞	100 do.	38¾
7,000 do.	61⅞	300 do.	s10 39
1,000 Kentucky 6's.	92	100 C., Rur. & Q. R.	b60 71⅛
10,000 N. Car. State 6s.	74½	500 Reading R.	41⅝
1,000 Virginia St. 6s.	72½	100 do.	s10 40⅝
10,000 do.	73⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R.	54⅝
5,000 do.	s15 73	50 do.	54⅜
1,000 Tenn. State 6s.	70	150 do.	54
10,000 do.	73	200 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15⅝
10,000 Mich. Central 8's.	100	150 do.	15⅝
N. Y. City 6s.	100	100 Panama Railroad	111
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 8s.	62	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	75⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s.	95½	600 do.	76
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 81¼	150 do.	s20 75⅝
50 do.	82	400 do.	s15 75⅝
10 do.	82½	10 Galena & Chi. R.	76⅛
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 76¾	400 do.	76
100 do.	s10 76¾	50 do.	s30 76⅝
550 do.	76⅞	100 do.	s30 76⅝
50 do.	77⅛	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	32⅞
250 Erie Railroad.	25⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 51¾
100 do.	25⅜	50 do.	52¼
50 do.	b60 28½		

MONDAY, April 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 6, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 30:

Increase in Loans	$1,160 331
Increase in Specie	297,150
Increase in Circulation	495,797
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,247,912

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 7, 1860.	April 6, 1861.	March 30, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	120 606,731	122,113,496	120,953,165
Specie	22 599,132	41,705 558	41,408,308
Circulation	8,929 223	8,930,141	8,434 340
Gross Deposits	119,193,364	115 406,088	113,452,034
Exchanged	25,656,529	20,546,278	19,540 136
Undrawn	83,536,835	115,406,088	93,611,898
In Sub-Treas'ry	7,562,885	8,456,494	6,092,841

The Bank return shows a moderate increase in the Line of Loans and Discounts, and a further small addition to the Specie average, notwithstanding the transfer of $2,400,000 to the Sub-Treasury. The total stock of Bullion held in Bank and in the Government office on the present return reaches the extraordinary figure of **$50,-192,052.** The Circulation, as usual in the first week of the month, shows a temporary improvement. The Bank return has but little influence on the market for Money at present. The rates today are much the same as last week. The Exchange is ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower on London. The quotation for the next mail (Wednesday) is called 107¾@108 ₱ cent. to-day for Bankers, with only a light business thus far indicated. The *Edinburgh* from England, brings £102,000 in Gold this afternoon.

The political rumors of the day were again construed as warlike, and the Street sold Stocks heavily for the fall. A number of the operators were apparently acting on the theory of an early collision at Charleston, although the intelligence direct from that quarter was no more definite than on Saturday. The additional decline to-day is equal in some instances to nearly 2 ₱ cent., and the average difference both in State Stocks and the Railway Sharee equal to 1½ ₱ cent. from Saturday's latest sales. Even the Federal Stocks were freely put out this afternoon at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the previous sales, and the list generally was sold down, indueing a large business at the Second Board, as well as in the morning. The market is being put upon a *war footing* about as rapidly as the Army and Navy of the Government, and the signs of excitement and activity on the Stock Exchange are made to correspond with the movement of troops and munitions around and from the Bay of New-York. Of course we shall know what it all meane in the course of some short time, but for the moment the convocation of politic *Bears* in Wall-street are about as close and mysterious as the Cabinet at Washington. The State Securities were more generally offered this afternoon than usual, and some heavy parcels of Missouris were put upon the Board, and to be in close demand, speculation made some weeks ago at much higher prices. We do not learn that any considerable amount of the Bonds have yet appeared from the recent Currency flare-up at Chicago, though sales here in anticipation of such supply have unquestionably been made. And the same remark applies to Tennessees, Virginias and North Carolinas. Tennessees and Virginias, which have been rating from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. difference in favor of the latter, sold at the same price this afternoon, 73@73½ ₱ cent. Kentucky Sixes were done at 75 Ohios of 1860 stand 98@99, while the longer loan is quoted 103, though the reason of the difference is not apparent under the present proposition before the Legislature of the State to liquidate the whole debt by direct tax for the Sinking Fund, as follows:

$790,000 in	1862	$1,058,000 in	1867
837,000 in	1863	1,120,000 in	1868
867,000 in	1864	1 188,000 in	1869
941 000 in	1865	1,259,000 in	1870
997,000 in	1866	594,000 in	1871

For the amount required each year the State will doubtless advertise for proposals, and will purchase the stock of the lowest bidder. This will enable those of the holders of the 1860 loan to retain their stocks until 1870—making it quite as desirable an investment as the longer loans. Among the Shares which suffered most to-day were Pacific Mail and Panama, influenced possibly by the very vague apprehension of privateering in the Gulf of Mexico or Carribean Sea. The sales of New-York Central opened at 76 and closed 75¾ ₱ cent. Illinois Central fell off to 75¾, as against 77¾@78 on Saturday. This, with the Exchange included, is lower than the London price, for the first time in several weeks. The other Western shares were also generally about 2 ₱ cent. off. The latest quotations in the afternoon were about as follows:

Central	75½	Pacific	61¾
Erie	⅝	Galena	70
Hudson	41⅜	Toledo	32½
Harlem Preferred	38½	Rock Island	53
Reading	40¾	Quincy	70½
Michigan Central	54	Missouris	61¼
Michigan Guaranteed	34⅜	Tennessees	73
Panama	111⅜	Virginias	73

The Secretary of the Treasury having determined to open his first issue of Convertible Treasury Bills to general competition, advertises that he will award the sums applied for, on the best terms for the Government, not under par, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning next. The amount to be awarded is $4,901,000, to make up the $8,-000,000 first advertised for on Funded Stock.

The four days later news from England by the Portland steamer, were received early in the day, followed by the arrival at this port of the *Edinburgh*. The market and financial advices are not materially different from the previous mail, and the quotations for American Stocks much the same. Cotton and Wheat are both quoted a little higher than by the Boston steamer, with a large business in the former. The English funds ¼ ₱ cent. lower.

The following is a list of the consignees of the specie brought by the *Edinburgh*:

Brown Bros. & Co.	£70,240	G. W. Dner	£1 000
Grnhelen Bros. & Co.	10,000	G. H. Brower	2,000
Adams Express	5.000	Hawley & Hawes	1,709
Richard Irvin & Co.	11,400	Total	£102,050

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York received by mail by Mr. T. J. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

			par.	
April	6	Philadelphia	par.	
April	6	Boston	par.	Premium.
April	2	New Orleans		⅜@ ½
April	2	Mobile		⅜@ 1
April	6	Baltimore	par.	@1-10
April	6	Washington		⅜@ ⅝
April	5	Charleston	3	@ 3½
April	6	Richmond	3½	@ 4
April	6	Petersburgh	3¾	@ 4
April	6	Norfolk	4¼	@ 4½
April	5	Augusta	3	@ 3½
April	4	Savannah	3½	@ 3½
April	5	Chicago	4	@ 4½
April	5	Milwaukee	4½	@ 5
April	5	Cleveland	⅜	@ ½
April	5	St. Louis	3	@ 3½
April	5	Louisville	⅜	@ ⅝
April	5	Detroit	1	@ 1¼
April	5	Cincinnati	⅜	@ ¾
April	6	Pittsburgh	⅜	@ 1
April	1	Houston, Texas	1	@ 1½
April	1	Galveston	1	@ 1¼
April	2	Memphis	2½	@ 3
April	6	Canada	⅜	@ ⅝
April	4	Springfield, Ill	4	@ 4½
April	4	Niles, Mich	5	@ 5¼

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 6	LOANS. March 30	SPECIE. April 6	SPECIE. March 30.
Bk. of New-York	4,684,412	4,556,770	1,493,141	1,508,453
Manhattan Co.	4,042 554	4,567,895	2 06,000	1,921,107
Merchants' Bank	5,202,666	5 290 971	2,021,102	2,245,024
Mechanics' Bank	3,5 -,886	3,57 ,666	1,161,056	1,159,176
Union Bank	2,463 250	2,517,620	817,571	685,456
Bank of America	5,395,413	5,491 647	4,254,000	4,411 746
Phœnix Bank	3,054,675	3,110,211	885 -53	943,261
City Bank	2,188 364	2,205,976	817,716	6 1,685
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,003 22	1,016,951	217 084	2 4,702
Fulton Bank	1,525,655	1,511 106	652,754	690,915
Chemical Bank	2 138,930	2,145,891	1,4 8,185	1,332,621
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2 902,5 3	1,987,191	529,001	421,084
National Bank	2,175,585	2,200,074	420,163	3 5,708
Greenwich Bank	1,474,825	1,415,110	462 011	4 3,527
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	924,456	9 1,5 12	286,4 0	286,4 0
Greenwich Bank	6 2 5 0	8 4,117	13 ,031	138,012
Leather Man. Bk.	1,740,381	1,726,618	500,731	4 5,554
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,052,653	1,093 423	4 8,731	3 5,5 8
Bk. St. New-York	3,813,054	3,784,617	1,275 8 3	1,15 ,111
Am. Exchange Bk	1,220,275	6 977,348	2,283 521	2,196,296
Bk. of Commerce	12,365 072	12 510,675	3,509,629	4,4 3,401
Broadway Bank	1,5 1,5 4	1,5 7,6 0	1,8 3,350	1,9 6,356
Ocean Bank	1,6 6,642	1,645 861	326 307	3 3,5 8
Mercantile Bank	2,4 9 173	2,370,182	706,903	800,096
Pacific Bank	956,041	904,053	2 1 732	240 ,8 8
Bank of Republic	3,796,138	3,9 2,050	1,455,251	1,476,4 6
Chatham Bank	7 0 5 6	7 2,344	141 626	167,38
People's Bank	641,131	645,252	114,05	131,978
Bank of N. Am.	1,755,345	1,659,967	357,663	4 1,933
Hanover Bank	1,557,982	1,529 243	252,652	246,597
Irving Bank	9 4,2 9	7 0,6 0	2 5,3 3	1 0,9 4
Metropolitan Bk.	7,1 9,4 2	5,933,470	2,5 7,2 3	2,3 8,3 1
Citizens' Bank	7 7,4 1	7 4,4 7	2 1 8 1	1 6,4 9
Nassau Bank	1,6 1,4 6	1,6 3,2 2	5 6,1 5	4 1,8 2
Market Bank	1,5 1,5 5	1,5 6,7 4	3 6,2 1	3 1 2 1
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,0 3 8 0	1,0 1 ,3 7	2 6,7 8	2 5 5 0 1
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,2 3,4 6	2,2 6,0 6	4 3,3 5	3 3,9 0 5
Corn Exch. Bank	1,5 6,9 2	1,5 7,8 2	3 1,1 9	2 6,8 6
Continental Bank	1,9 6,9 4	1,9 5,9 2	3 1,1 9	2 6,8 6
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,5 6,9 4	2,5 5,9 2	3 1,1 9	2 6,8 6
Oriental Bank	4 0,9 6	4 0 8 3	3 4,0 0 3	3 4,9 4
Marine Bank	1 3,3 9	1 4 5 2 1	5 5,4 2 8	5 6,9 4
Atlantic Bank	8 7,1 4	8 5,7 3 1	2 3 9,2 0 2	2 3 0,8 6 0
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	1 0 4 2 0	1 8 ,9 6 0	7 1 8 3 7	4 9 5,6 7 2
Park Bank	4,7 5,6 0 3	4,6 1,8 9 1	2 5 7,8 0 5	2,2 1,7 7 2
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	7 6 7 1 7 4	7 9 1,2 2 4	2 1 7,1 4 2	2 1 1,4 5 5
Grocers' Bank	6 2 6,0 7 9	5 1 ,8 9 5	1 1 8,7 4	1 1 2,4 2
North River Bank	6 1 4,9 2 2	6 0 1,4 2 5	1 2 8,1 0 6	1 1 8,8 4 6
East River Bank	3 4 2,4 8 9	3 3 7,6 3 3	6 9,9 2 2	8 0,5 2 8
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1 8 4,4 7 7	1 6 3,5 8 8	2 2 1,5 6 8	1 8 7,1 5 9
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	3 9 7,4 9 3	4 1 8 4 1 3	4 5,1 3 0	4 2,1 8 4
N. Y. Exch. Bank	3 2 2,9 8 4	3 2 5,5 0 8	2 1,6 0 2	1 9,8 4 9
Bull's Head Bank	4 9 5,0 7 5	4 8 9,6 0 1	6 9,2 2 2	6 9,6 3 7
N. Y. County Bk.	3 6 4,1 0 8	2 7 4,0 0 3	9 4,4 5 7	6 8,2 5 0
Total	122,113,496	120,358,165	41,705,553	41,408,308
	Increase....$1,160,330		Increase....$297,150	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 6.	CIRCULATION. March 30.	DEPOSITS—NET. April 6.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 30.
Bk. of New-York	424,771	409,180	3,444,719

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2980. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

The Steamship Baltic Sent to Provision Fort Sumpter.

The Authorities at Charleston Notified.

Extensive Preparations for Resistance.

Eighteen Thousand Additional Volunteers Called for by Jeff. Davis.

INTENDED OPERATIONS AGAINST THE NORTH.

Further Explanation of Government Movements.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9.

FORT SUMPTER TO BE SUPPLIED.

I have information to-night, entirely satisfying me that the steamer *Baltic* has gone to Fort Sumpter, where she will land supplies in small boats.

You are already aware that she is laden with a large quantity of stores, and is supplied with numerous launches, yawls, &c. The soldiers on board are designed to repel attacking parties coming from the rebel forts; for which purpose the *Baltic* is supplied with boat-howitzers. A number of naval officers have recently expressed their entire confidence in this method of reinforcing and supplying Fort Sumpter.

Mr. R. S. CHEW, a Consular Clerk of the State Department, has gone to Charleston, to notify the authorities of the purpose of the Government to send in these supplies. It is understood that the Government only proposes to send in provisions; but if the landing of these is resisted, the men who fight their way through, and reach the fort, will remain there.

We may therefore expect exciting news from Charleston, accordingly, within thirty-six hours, if the telegraph is allowed to operate from southward.

A dispatch was received here this morning from Charleston, stating that Lieut. TALBOT would not be allowed to return to Fort Sumpter with the President's communications, as the orders are understood to be unfavorable to the interests of the Confederacy. It is probable, however, that Gov. PICKENS will not permit such a gross violation even of warlike courtesy.

PROGRAMME OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Lieut. A. S. BALDWIN is ordered to leave Philadelphia to-morrow, *vid* steamer *Water Witch*, for Pensacola, to take command of the steamer *Wyandotte*, *vice* BERRYMAN, deceased. The impression prevails here among military men, that the steamer *Atlantic*, with DUNCAN'S battery and other troops, have gone to Pensacola to support the movement for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

It is supposed that Capt. MEIGS and his artisans are to assist in the operations on the neighboring shore to Fort Pickens, if it shall be necessary to operate there against BRAGGS' forces, in order to cover the landing of the required reinforcements for the fort.

If a regular siege should be required for this purpose, of course there would be work for carpenters in erecting necessary shelter for the troops and their animals.

It is supposed that the *Baltic*, after finishing her work at Charleston, will proceed Southward with her supplies of oats and hay for distribution.

AN UNMANLY WARFARE.

A day or two since, when one of the mail-bags coming from the South by way of Alexandria, was emptied in the court-yard of the Post-office, a box fell out and was broken open,—from which two *copperheads*, one four and a half and the other three feet long, crawled out. The larger one was benumbed and easily killed; the other was very lively and venomous, and was dispatched with some difficulty and danger. What are we to think of a people who resort to such weapons of warfare.

NEW TREASURY NOTES TO BE PROMPTLY ISSUED.

There is no truth in the Bearish rumor that the new Treasury notes will not be ready for issue under thirty days. I am authorized to announce that they will all be ready for delivery within ten days after the bids are opened—before, in fact, the time has expired within which money is required to be paid.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of Dr. WM. RABE to the United States Marshalship for the Northern District of California, created quite a sensation to-day among the Californians. Dr. RABE was one of those who most earnestly protested against Senator BAKER'S interference in the distribution of the California patronage. His consequent defeat for Postmaster of San Francisco has resulted in his elevation to a much better position. He is one of the hardest-working and most deserving Republicans on the Pacific Coast. Col. BAKER takes his appointment in high dudgeon, and left town this afternoon in disgust. All the California appointments of any consequence have been made now, except those of Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, Naval Officer, Navy Agency and Surveyor-General.

SAMUEL J. BRIDGE was to-day reappointed Appraiser-General of Customs at San Francisco, from which place he was removed by the last Administration. This appointment was unsolicited, and was made solely with reference to the eminent fitness of the appointee.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

Col. MARSHALL, of Washington Territory, will be appointed Governor of the same.

It is considered doubtful whether A. B. DICKINSON will accept the mission to Nicaragua.

CHAS. D. B. SIMONTON, of California, has been appointed Special Inspector of Customs at Panama, New-Granada.

LEVI SMITH is appointed Postmater at Watertown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER DUVAL, Collector at Richmond, Va.

None of the Boston appointments were settled upon to-day.

REP. MCCULLOUGH had become so obnoxious in this neighborhood that he found it prudent to announce his departure for Texas to-day. Whether this is a ruse or not, to cover further treasonable designs, remains to be proven.

The Postmaster-General finds he will be enabled to open bids for mail carrying in New-York and New-England on the 18th instead of the 24th, as was at first announced by the Department.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9.

Extensive as the military and naval preparations are, it is persistently stated in Administration quarters that they mean defensive purposes only, and that nothing is intended not strictly justified by the laws, which it is the duty of the President to enforce to the extent of his ability. If resistance be made to his efforts in this particular, and bloodshed be the result, the responsibility must fall on those who provoke hostilities; and the assurance of the inaugural is repeated, that the Administration will not be the aggressor.

Various rumors or reasons are given in the newspapers for the present military demonstrations, among them, that they were only recently stimulated by the result of certain State and municipal elections, but this is known to be an error. Far at the very commencement of the Administration, the President and Cabinet entertained the idea of reinforcing both Forts Sumpter and Pickens, but owing to the condition of the country at the time, and a non-acquaintance with the means at the command of the Government, the prosecution of the plans now progressing was impracticable. In other words, it was necessary first to ascertain the extent of the effects bequeathed to the present by the late Administration.

As to the secrecy of the objects of the military movement, this was deemed absolutely necessary, especially the sailing of vessels with sealed orders. Under the late Administration there were persons who clandestinely communicated its purposes from time to time to the Secessionists—and, as frequently occurred, before they were reduced to official form—and according to a remark of an Ex-Secretary, the Administration thus always found itself embarrassed at the threshold.

The present Administration, however, with a full appreciation of such obstructions, has limited an actual knowledge of its purposes to the members of the Cabinet, and perhaps several trusty officers, and taken such precautionary measures as renders it next to impossible to improperly acquire the forbidden information.

The Administration, while constantly declaring its policy to be peace, claims that it can only be held to strict accountability by the people, and that however variant and speculative may be the publications respecting its movements, it is under no obligations to announce its purposes and plans. In other words, that the Administration should be judged by its acts.

That Fort Pickens has or will be reinforced admits of no doubt; and with regard to Fort Sumpter, the Administration will do all in its power either to relieve Major ANDERSON, or to secure his evacuation of the post, if needs be, without dishonor or committing the Government to the acknowledgment of any right claimed by the Confederate States, or in any way recognizing the doctrine of secession.

The proceedings in the Gulf beyond the relief of Fort Pickens will be governed by circumstances.

The above has been prepared from reliable sources with a view to show, to some extent, the basis of the present military preparations.

In addition to the other California appointments, are the following:

Geo. D. Webster, Register of the Land Office, and G. C. Havens, Receiver, at Stockton.

John W. Eddy, Register, and W. H. Pratt, Receiver, at Humboldt.

George B. Tingley, Register, and Royal G. Waller, Receiver, at San Francisco.

Geo. M. Hanson, Superintendening Agent for the Indians of the Northern, and Minor Fink, Superintending Agent for the Indians of the Southern District of California.

Dr. Wm. Rabe, Marshal for the Northern District.

—— Dominick, Attorney, and Henry D. Barrows, Marshal for the Southern District.

George Rowland, Postmaster at Sacramento.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: Alexander H. Conner, Indianapolis, Ind.; William Bridgeman, Springfield, Mass.; Levi Smith, Watertown, N. Y.; John S. Vedder, Schenectady, N. Y.; John F. Jarkins, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Charles B. Griffin, Newark, N. J.; Joshua Jones, Trenton, N. J.; Samuel Riddle, Alleghany, Penn.; Charles H. Eldridge, Davenport, Iowa.

Senator SUMNER being detained here on business, has been obliged to abandon his proposed lecture at Brooklyn on Friday next.

Many appointments have been published as being made, when the cases of the individuals named have not even received the consideration of the President. The only one for the District of Columbia thus far is that of Col. LAMON as Marshal.

There is no truth in the report that thirty days will elapse before the new Treasury notes will be ready for delivery. On inquiry at the proper quarters, it was ascertained that the plates are nearly ready, and the notes will be issued within the time allowed depositors to place the coin, say in eight or ten days of the opening of the bids.

A letter received here from Richmond, says that Major Ben. MCCULLOUGH left there last Wednesday for New-Orleans.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN RELATIVE TO MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, April 9.

Gov. CURTIN has sent a message into the Legislature in relation to our national difficulties. He recommends the organization of militia and other measures proper at the present crisis. He also states that he has received a letter from President LINCOLN, stating that he (LINCOLN) has information of a design to attack the City of Washington.

Ex-Treasurer SILTER says that no State loan will be required to supply the half million for war purposes.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, April 9—P. M.

Gov. CURTIN'S Message calls attention to the military organization of the State, and recommends the Legislature to make immediate provision for the removal of the defects now existing by establishing a military bureau at the Capital, by modifying the militia laws, and by making a proper distribution of arms, &c. He calls attention to the serious jealousies and divisions distracting the public mind, and the military organizations of a formidable character, seemingly not demanded by an existing public exigency, in certain States. He adds, "Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is peace and to effect the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, the true sovereignty of the States, and the supremacy of law and order. Animated by these sentiments and indulging an earnest hope of a speedy restoration of harmonious and friendly relations, I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation."

The Message was referred to a Joint Select Committee to report by bill.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 9—P. M.

At the Republican caucus of both Houses tonight, Senator SMITH presiding, urged that the party should at present take no other grounds than those already taken.

Mr. MCCLURE urged the adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed to Congress.

Mr. GORDON, Representative of the House, opposed its adoption.

Mr. LANDON, of the Senate, declared that he would not vote for it.

Mr. MCCLURE rejoined warmly.

Mr. GORDON again spoke in opposition to the amendment, and Mr. ARMSTRONG speaking in favor of it.

The caucus is still in session. No vote will be taken to-night.

The Democratic members will hold a caucus on the military appropriation bill to-morrow morning.

LETTER FROM A CHARLESTON MERCHANT.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in Albany:

CHARLESTON, April 5, 1861.

We are in the midst of great excitement here. Fort Sumpter must be given up within three days or it will be cannonaded. All the preparations are made, and the attack *will* be successful. One thing is certain—the North never can conquer the South.

As you may suppose, business is exceeding dull, and debts cannot be collected. Every one wishes to await the upshot of affairs, as we are under the impression that war must ensue.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 9.

The State authorities last night received official notification that supplies would be furnished to ANDERSON at any hazard—peaceably if possible, by force if necessary.

Immense preparations immediately were commenced suitable to the emergency.

Orders were issued to the entire military force of the city, held in reserve, to proceed to their stations without delay.

Four regiments of a thousand men each have been telegraphed for from the country. One of these from Kershaw District, under command of Col. RION, was formed with the understanding not to be called out until the fight was positively at hand.

Dr. GRAY, Surgeon-General, was ordered to prepare ambulances, and make every provision for the wounded, and in all departments was observable the admirable system and discipline with which the State is prepared for this exigency.

MIDNIGHT.—The community has been thrown into a fever of excitement by the discharge of seven guns from Citadel-square, the signal for the assembling of all the reserves ten minutes afterwards.

Hundreds of men left their beds, hurrying to and fro towards their respective destinations. In the absence of sufficient armories at the corners of the streets, public squares and other convenient points, meetings were formed, and all night the long roll of the drum and the steady tramp of the military and the gallop of the cavalry resounding through the city betokened the close proximity of the long anticipated hostilities.

The Home Guard corps of old gentlemen, who occupy the position of military exempts, rode through the city, arousing the soldiers, and doing other duty required by the moment. Hundreds of the citizens were up all night.

A terrible thunder storm prevailed until a late hour.

The Seventeenth Regiment, 800 strong, gathered thus in one hour, and left for the fortifications at 3 o'clock this morning.

The vessels in the harbor necessary for transportation will be called into service by 12 o'clock to-day.

Three thousand men, in addition to those in the harbor, will be under arms.

A fleet of seven United States vessels have been reported off the bar. Major ANDERSON displayed signal lights during the night from the walls of Fort Sumpter.

Hundreds are here from the interior watching the progress of events.

A brush at Pensacola is daily looked for.

It is believed by many here that the fight will commence at Stono, about 25 miles southward—the batteries along the coast being attacked and silenced in turn; and that, having cleared Morris Island, on which is the last of these forts, the United States troops will cross to Fort Sumpter while the latter is engaging Fort Moultrie.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 9.

Lieut. TALBOT and R. S. CHEW arrived here last night, bringing dispatches from Washington, stating that Fort Sumpter would be supplied with provisions at any cost. The former was denied admission to Fort Sumpter. Both left at 11 o'clock last night. There are no improper demonstrations.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 9.

Lieut. TALBOT and Mr. CHEW returned at 11 P. M.

Permission was refused to visit Sumpter, and also to allow a provision-ship to enter the port.

The city is under arms. The surgeons are called for. Martial law is expected to be proclaimed.

Lieut TALBOT was detained at Florence, and lost twelve hours.

The eighteen thousand men just called for by JEFF. DAVIS are intended for operation against the North.

The Commissioners at Washington have telegraphed to Gov. PICKENS that war is inevitable.

JASPER.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 9.

The affairs in this city are culminating.

About 800 men left the city this morning for different points in the harbor.

It is estimated that near 5,000 men are stationed at Sullivan's and Morris Islands and along the coast.

Companies are arriving from the interior, and the different posts will be further strengthened to-morrow by near one thousand additional soldiers.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails among all classes.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 9—Evening.

Everything is quiet on the surface, but there is a deep feeling. Prodigious preparations are progressing.

Senator WIGFALL is serving as a common soldier.

Rifled cannon are rapidly arriving.

Secretary JAMISSON delivered a farewell speech today, and complimentary resolutions were adopted. The adjournment of the Convention is expected tomorrow.

No war vessels are outside so far as known.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, April 9.

JEFF. DAVIS made a requisition to-day on the Governor of Alabama for 3,000 troops.

The Mississippi Brigade, 1,800 strong, arrived at Pensacola on the 7th inst.

Three hundred and seventy Georgia troops for Pensacola have passed through here within the last 48 hours.

THE WARLIKE NEWS SOUTH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, April 9.

The Charleston news produced intense excitement here to-day.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, April 9.

A report is in circulation that United States war vessels are off Charleston, but it is regarded as bogus.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 9.

The news received here from Charleston is the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and creates universal excitement.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM-TUG YANKEE AS A TENDER—DOINGS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Comparative quiet prevailed, yesterday, in the City respecting military and naval movements, the sailing of the steamers *Baltic* and *Illinois* on Monday night having, for the time, left the public to occupy itself with other matters.

The destination of the ships,—whether for Texas, for Pensacola, or for the relief of Major ANDERSON, or for all three of these purposes,—continues to be the theme of conjecture.

The steam-tug *Yankee* was also quietly chartered by the Government, and sloped out of the harbor on Monday evening, at 5 o'clock, in company with the *Baltic*. She is a new and powerful tug, similar in her construction to the *Wm. H. Webb*, only she has but a single engine, built at the Fulton Works, and draws about eight feet of water. She is about 400 tons register, 150 feet long, 26 breadth of beam, and 12 feet hold. She is owned by Capt. RUSSELL STURGIS, and is commanded by Capt. GERMAIN. She took a large supply of coal, and a considerable quantity of provisions. As in the case with the other vessels, her particular destination remains a secret. As she is too small a vessel to perform a lengthy voyage, it is surmised that she is to act as a tender to the larger vessels, as emergencies may arise.

The *Ocean Queen* had not been chartered yesterday, as expected, and, for the present, there is probably an end of the shipment of troops from this port.

The coast survey steamer *Vixen* has been detailed for revenue service in place of the *Harriet Lane*, transferred to the Navy department. She came down from the Navy-yard yesterday, and anchored off the Battery.

Commodore BALDING, the newly appointed Adviser-in-chief of the Navy Department, and Commodore STRINGHAM, his predecessor in the same exalted position, somewhat mysteriously appeared at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. They presented themselves for their usual pay to Mr. DONLAP; but rumor says that their so doing was only "a blind." Commodore BARNES, too, who has been in Washington sitting on the Armstrong Court Martial, was expected to return to his quarters last evening. The officers of the Station all assembled at the Lyceum to receive their pay. With the exception of these movements, everything was quiet at the Navy-yard.

Governor's Island was also dull. The quarters were in a very confused state, and were being put to rights. Fort Hamilton would pass to-day for the original of Goldsmith's Deserted Village. The old Sergeant and a few straggling soldiers that remained over their time in the City, compose its only garrison. Fort Lafayette is completely empty. Bedloe's Island is barren of excitement. The troops in the harbor are now diminished to the extent indicated in the following table:

	Men.
Governor's Island	300
Bedloe's Island	60
Marines at the Navy-yard, and on board the *North*,	122
Total	482

Over 50 pieces of heavy ordnance are on a barge off Fort Columbus. Their destination is unknown.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Progress of Events--Sentiment of the People--Prospects of Secession.

Important Debates in the Convention---Independence of Western Virginia Declared.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, April 8, 1861.

The play of Secession in Virginia is rapidly approaching its fifth and last act. And notwithstanding it dragged heavily in its earlier parts, and not even such star actors as PRYOR on the hustings, or DANIELS among the editors, could give it vivacity and hopefulness, it is evident that a brilliant and perfectly successful conclusion is now expected. The Secessionists throughout Virginia are this (Monday) morning in high spirits, and confident to find the Old Dominion within thirty days torn from her moorings in the Union. This is a sudden revolution; but it is easy to see the ground of their hope. I will explain it after a while, having first given to the TIMES a review of the position of Virginia, and the importance that should be attached to it.

In the first place, Virginia is unquestionably the pivot on which the fate of the Union will turn. Whether this proposition, or assumption, be liked or not, is of no consequence. *It is a truth*, and in less than thirty days the fact will be verified to the world. The moral power of Virginia has, until within quite a recent period, been unequaled in the control of the Federal Union. This power, lost there, positively exists still in the Slave States, especially in the great States of Kentucky, Missouri and Tenaessee, which States, with Virginia, contain the chief available military power of the South. With all three of those States I have relations of intimacy growing out of recent and prolonged residence, that enable me to speak without the possibility of mistake. *If Virginia now abandons her allegiance to the Union, I say that in not five counties either of Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri can a majority of votes be polled for sustaining the old Union in its effort to maintain existence.* Therefore, Virginia must be saved to the Union, or the Union itself is lost.

This being the case, it is a wonder that no paper but the TIMES has taken care to watch the critical movements now making here.

The Legislature of Virginia has adjourned and gone home. A happy riddance! It was a pestilent disunion body—elected two years ago—not representing the conservative sentiment of the State at all, but loving secession for its own sake and wickedly agitating for its accomplishment. The State Convention survived the Legislature, and it remains here in session. To-day it will take possession of the State House, just vacated by the Legislature, and hold its future meetings there.

The Convention is a worthy representation of the talent, good breeding and conservative spirit of the Old Dominion. It was denounced in the late fanatical Legislature; bitterly assailed and villified by the Secession Press of Richmond; some of its members insulted by the mob of Secessionists that hang around its lobby and try to overawe its counsels. Yet the Convention has preserved wonderful equanimity and dignity. Petitions were got up in many counties and numerously signed. Public meetings were held, and every effort made by the unfledging Secession Party to instruct the members of the Convention to pass a Secession Ordinance. At one time, the revolutionists boasted of being able to break down the Unionists and control the Convention. A test vote was made last Friday, the 4th, on the passage of the following secession resolution:

Resolved, That an ordinance resuming the powers delegated by Virginia, and providing for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection at the polls in the Spring elections in May next, should be adopted by this Convention.

It was defeated—ayes, 45; nays, 90. And the Union men of the State were jubilant.

This vote on secession was an episode in the action of the Convention. The Convention, after a long and full discussion of the great questions now agitating the Union and threatening its overthrow, had closed the debate, and gone to voting on the resolutions of the Committee on Federal Affairs. These resolutions were to present the platform of Virginia, and they looked to the preservation of all that remains of the Union—letting the seven seceded States go. But this abandonment of them every Union man felt assured would be their worst fate. Their return to the old Union, sooner or later, was known to be a political necessity. Virginia felt sure of the coöperation of the North in this peace policy, which, while acquiescing in secession, made its speedy downfall only the more sure.

The course of Virginia in the premises has been complained of. Her proposed terms of adjustment with the Free States, looking to a restoration of the Union, have been declared hard and not possible to be accepted. At all events, they emanated from as faithful and loyal body of men as ever assembled in Virginia, or in any other State; and they have sustained a degree of malicious persecution from those that have sought the Union's overthrow, that quite vindicates their earnestness, and entitles them to the world's respect.

On Friday last the Convention had advanced as far as the ninth resolution of their series, having acted finally on six, in which they were closing up their account with and against secession. I can give you the exact text of the first six resolutions adopted. These resolutions make my letter rather long, but as the crisis is at hand, and Virginia casts the die, let us consider fully her every movement and ponder her every proposition. Omitting the preamble, the resolutions are these:

Be it Resolved and Declared by the People of the State of Virginia, in Convention assembled:

1. That the States which composed the United States of America, when the Federal Constitution was formed, were independent sovereignties: and in adopting that instrument the people of each State agreed to associate with the people of the other States upon a footing of exact equality. It is the duty, therefore, of the common Government to respect the rights of the States and the equality of the people thereof, and within the just limits of the Constitution to protect with equal care the great interests that spring from the institutions of each.

2. African Slavery is a vital part of the social system of the States wherein it exists, and as that form of servitude existed when the Union was formed, and the jurisdiction of the several States over it within their respective limits was recognised by the Constitution, any interference to its prejudice by the Federal authority, or by the authorities of the other States, or by the people thereof, is in derogation from plain right, contrary to the Constitution, offensive and dangerous.

3. The choice of functionaries of a Common Government, established for the common good, for the reason that they entertain opinions and avow purposes hostile to the institutions of some of the States, necessarily excludes the people of one section from participation in the administration of the Government, subjects the weaker to the domination of the stronger section, leads to abuse, and is incompatible with the safety of those whose interests are imperilled. The formation, therefore, of geographical or sectional parties in respect to Federal politics is contrary to the principles on which our system rests, and tends to its overthrow.

4. The Territories of the United States constitute a trust, to be administered by the General Government for the common benefit of the people of the several States, and any policy in respect to such Territories calculated to confer special benefits on the people of one or more of the States than on the people of others, is contrary to equality and prejudical to the rights of some for whose equal benefit the trust was created. If the equal admission of slave labor and free labor into any Territory excites unfriendly conflict between the systems, a fair partition of the Territories ought to be made between them, and each system ought to be protected within the limits assigned to it by the laws necessary for its proper development.

5. The sites of the Federal forts, arsenals, &c., within the limits of the States of this Union, were acquired by the Federal Government, and jurisdiction over them ceded by the States as trusts for the common purposes of the Union during its continuance; and upon the separation of the States such jurisdiction reverts of right to the States respectively by which the jurisdiction was ceded. Whilst a State remains in the Union the legitimate use of such forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign force and to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection. To use, or prepare them to be used, to intimidate a State—or constrain its free action, is a perversion of the purposes for which they were obtained. They were not intended to be used against the States in whose limits they are found in the event of civil war. In a time of profound peace with foreign nations, and when no symptoms of domestic insurrection appear, but whilst irritating questions of the deepest importance are pending between the States, to accumulate within the limits of a State interested in such questions an unusual amount of troops and munitions of war, not required for any legitimate purpose, is unwise, impolitic and offensive.

6. Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, and lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to dissolve their connection with the Federal Government, but sensible of the blessings of union, and impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity and progress of the people, we express the desire that an adjustment may be reached by which the Union may be preserved in its integrity, and peace, prosperity and fraternal feelings be restored throughout the land.

So far, on Friday, had the Convention progressed in finishing their work, when on Saturday morning, the 6th, they were startled by the rumor of sudden and warlike movements at Washington. Every letter and every dispatch breathed alarm; and every messenger from Northward spread panic among the people. You of the North have no adequate idea how terribly deep and absorbing is the question of *Civil War* in the South. You should not wonder therefore that the Virginia Convention felt compelled to take up the subject for immediate consideration. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, one of the most conservative men of the State, proposed resolutions protesting against measures calculated to produce collision, and proposing to send three Commissioners to Washington to ask respectfully, of the President, an explanation of the alarming movements. Amendments were offered, and debate ensued; but it was thought that Mr PRESTON'S proposition would succeed almost unanimously. Just then, however, the Convention was astonished to hear JACKSON, of Wood County, one of the most distinguished representatives of Western Virginia, get up and declare that *if it was the purpose of the Convention to take Virginia out of the Union on the pretext of coercion applied to seceding States, he was ready to raise the banner of revolt and secede with his people, or as many as would join him, from the State of Virginia!* Had a paixben shell exploded in the Convention it could hardly have created more consternation. The commotion was quieted by adjournment, for this rare Convention—I say it to its honor—never allows action to be taken under impulse and excitement. The whole city, however, has been in a ferment since JACKSON'S speech. It opens a new and threatening phase of secession. The lobbies of the hotels are filled with anxious and excited citizens, who debate the crisis with more intensity of feeling than ever.

JACKSON is supposed to be in a meagre minority in the Convention. And many doubt whether he represents correctly any considerable portion of Western Virginia. But yet, all feel that with only a few determined, unconditional Unionists, Virginia might be placed in a sad attitude—that of crushing as rebels some of her own children, in the thankless and hated act of sustaining South Carolina in her most selfish and reckless rebellion!

It can hardly fail that this new development of Virginia sentiment and determination, added to the threatening news from Washington, will greatly complicate the political excitements prevailing at Richmond. The Secessionists are in ecstacies of new-found hope. The great body of Unionists here condemn JACKSON'S demonstration. The Secessionists foresee a division of the Union Party and its loss of control. One blow struck in the South, no matter on what side, will give them Virginia, and then all the Slave States.

Such is their belief, and they are in ecstacies, as I have said. The Union men are deeply concerned and almost despairing of the Republic.

Debate in Convention on the Proposed Commission.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday Afternoon, April 8, 1861.

The Convention assembled this morning promptly at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of Representatives of the State House. It has very limited accommodations for the public—only two small galleries on the north and south sides, of which one was reserved for ladies. The gentlemen's gallery was packed long before the Convention met, and hundreds were coming, and after standing awhile in the rotunda, and failing to gain admission to galleries or main Hall, were departing, quite vexed at the removal of the Convention from the Mechanics' Hall, where there was abundant room for spectators. The day was inclement, however, and only one lady ventured out and took her seat in the ladies' gallery. This monopoly was after awhile considered unfair, and the ladies' gallery was opened and instantly filled by a crowd. The pressure still continued great for admission, and on motion of Gov. WISE, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to admit to the rear benches and lobbies on the main floor such orderly persons as could obtain comfortable sitting or standing room. This management quite filled the Hall, but the utmost decorum was observed throughout the session by those who were the recipients of this courtesy.

When the Convention adjourned on Saturday afternoon, the following preamble and resolution were under consideration:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the General Government intends to pursue towards the seceded States is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of pending difficulties and threatens a disturbance of the public peace; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three Delegates be appointed by this Convention to wait upon the President of the United States, present to him these resolutions and respectfully ask of him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal authorities intend to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.

It was on this proposition that Mr. JAMISON, of Wood, made his speech, in which he declared his purpose never to secede (even with his State) from the Union. And it was the prospect of a division of the Union Party growing out of this question, and the confident expectation of hostile measures to be inaugurated by Mr. LINCOLN, against the South, that led the Secessionists to be so jubilant, on Saturday and Sunday. And this interest pervaded the city, and brought such numbers to the Capitol to-day.

After the journal of Saturday's proceedings was read, it was moved to dispense with the rule requiring the Convention to go into Committee of the Whole at 10½ o'clock, on the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. The object was to have a vote on the foregoing preamble and resolution. The motion was opposed by a number of Union men, but prevailed by a vote of 67 to 64. Then came the debate on the merits of the movement, and I will briefly sketch it and the prominent participants in it, as the avowals made indicate the ultimate position of Virginia.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART led off by presenting a resolution that he would like, at the proper time, to offer as a substitute to that under consideration. His resolution contemplated merely the official communication to President LINCOLN, by the President of this Convention, of the earnest wish of the body to have a pacific policy towards the seceded States declared by President LINCOLN. Mr. STUART denied the right of the Convention to interrogate Mr. LINCOLN. If the right existed, he doubted the expediency of pressing it. There are twenty-six other States in the Union. If Virginia possesses this right to demand its policy, all the others do; and if all should attempt to exercise it, there would be endless confusion and embarrassment in the Administration of the Federal Government. Mr. STUART claimed that a President must have a wise control over his own councils, and referred to Ex President TYLER, (who sat just in front of him,) and asked whether, if a Northern State had asked him, during the pendency of the negotiations for the annexation of Texas, for an avowal of his policy, President TYLER would have given an answer?

Ex-President TYLER responded. It was true he would not have divulged, on such a demand, his policy in regard to the annexation of Texas. He had more than once, while he was President, felt constrained to decline giving information on important public matters, in answer to calls by Congress. And Congress itself, knowing the delicacy of the relation between the Legislature and the Executive, always accompanied a call for information by the qualification, "provided it is not incompatible with the public interests." But Mr. TYLER thought the present case wholly unlike that of the annexation of Texas. In all matters affecting the relation of the Federal Government to foreign Powers, Mr. T. thought the President might well be allowed to maintain secrecy; but in domestic questions he thought it was different. Virginia is a *constituent* of Mr. LINCOLN; whether she voted for him or not, it made no difference. He was in the same relation to Virginia that a member of this Convention is to the people of the County that elected him. No doubt any member of this Convention would feel bound to give his constituents every information they might call for, unless the pressing exigency of public affairs should drive them into secret session. Mr. TYLER saw no objection to addressing inquiries to the President. He did not doubt that Mr. LINCOLN would give a respectful reply. No man could do less. It could not be possible that Mr. LINCOLN intends any warlike demonstrations against the South, because there is the absence of that necessary forerunner of danger—*a proclamation*. It would be the extreme of inhumanity and cruelty, argued Mr. TYLER, to strike without warning. In the case of the Whisky Insurrection, with which WASHINGTON had to deal, that godlike man issued a proclamation warning the insurgents of their danger, and urging them to return to fidelity. The offenders, in this case, were not the people of a State exercising sovereign powers, but merely "Whisky boys." Yet the President warned them to cease their rebellion or prepare for the worst. And Gen. JACKSON, when treating with the insurrectionary movement in South Carolina in 1832, issued his proclamation, urging the people to return to their allegiance, and uttering warnings of the consequences of continued rebellion.

Will not Mr. LINCOLN be equally honorable and frank? Will he carry out a "sneaking" policy, dodge from pillow to post, deceive the public with equivocal words, and fall upon the Southern States without warning? Mr. TYLER thought, if the President meant to attack the forts he would say so. If not he would say so: He did not believe that coercion was intended, and he therefore expected a calming and soothing answer. And this, he believed, the disturbed country was entitled to have.

Hon. ROBERT E. SCOTT continued the debate. He was not only in favor of the preamble and resolution as offered, but would be willing to make the inquiries of President LINCOLN more full and specific than they are. If the President means to attack the seceded states, or to reinforce the invested Forts, he for one was prepared to *vote at once for an ordinance of secession*. (Applause on the floor—Mr SCOTT has been a Union man always.) There was, in Mr. SCOTT'S mind, no evidence of hostile purposes towards the South on the part of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration. He believed the policy of the President to be peace. He should not change that opinion except on evidence so direct and positive that there could not be the shadow of doubt remaining. Mr. SCOTT could not see how the President should regard their action disrespectful, if they proposed the questions to him. He thought the resolution respectful, and he would press the President to answer, telling him in no spirit of threat or menace, of the grave results depending on his reply.

Mr. RANDOLPH had another view to present in favor of the Commission to Washington, besides the one affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the country. It was known that there were large numbers of Virginians yet in the Army and Navy of the United States. They were in great distress. They could not fight against the South; and they had dependent families and could not resign without bankrupting themselves. Mr. RANDOLPH had received many letters from such—his old comrades, for he had for a while been engaged in the United States service—expressing great anxiety to know whether civil war was to ensue. If so, they did not wish to be engaged in it. Mr. RANDOLPH thought the Convention should ask Mr. LINCOLN whether the armaments now fitting out were for St. Domingo or the seceded States. If the latter, Virginia should say to the President he must send no Virginians in that service. Mr. RANDOLPH complimented the military spirit of Virginians by mentioning a circumstance that occurred when on a former occasion he visited Old Point Comfort with Ex-President TYLER. An officer there stated to him that during the Mexican War it was required to draft twenty-four men from a regiment to form part of a forlorn hope. The regiment was commanded by Northern men. Twenty-four men were called on to volunteer. They did so. On inquiring into their nationalities, it was found that eighteen of them were born in Virginia. The army is full of Virginians, said Mr. RANDOLPH, and we cannot let them be led blindfold and without their consent into a war with their Southern brethren.

Ex Gov. H. A. WISE was the next speaker. He had not intended to participate in the debate on this question, but as it was turning out to be eminently a calm and dispassionate one, he would take part so far as to say that he favored the proposition. He was written to from every quarter where he had an acquaintance, and by many strangers also, to learn what was to be expected. Is danger on the right or on the left? Other members doubtless have a similar experience. None knew what answer to give. The sword of war hangs by a single thread above them. Will it fall or not? Suspense is painful; yet the President knows the decision, and withholds it. Besides the question of civil war, there were great local interests involved in the balance of the President. The questions proposed to the President should be broad enough to embrace all. If the President should say he did not mean aggression or coercion, the question would arise, what does the President understand aggression or coercion to be. He might abandon Fort Sumpter and hold Pickens and the Tortugas, and claim that the former was *intra-mural*, but the latter *extra-national* forts. The former indifferent, except to the city of Charleston; but the latter looking towards the protection of the commerce of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Mississippi river. Would Virginia secession this distinction? If so, she abandoned a principle against herself, in case she should secede. For Fort Monroe was of the same character with Pickens and the Tortugas. Fort Monroe was at the mouth of the Susquehannah, which rises in New-York, and flows through New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Fort Monroe might be claimed as a national necessity, and not given up to Virginia in case of secession. Mr. WISE had before seen the guns of Fort Monroe being turned landward. He regarded the settlement of the principle that the Federal Government may rightfully hold Pickens and the Tortugas as far more dangerous to Virginia than the mere pointing of guns towards her soil.

TIM RIVES, of Prince George, took the floor and made a vigorous and severe attack on the Secessionists. The style and look of this gentleman is peculiar, and give an effect to his speaking that I cannot describe. He opposed the whole movement to send Commissioners to Washington. He wished to know wherein the Commissioners of the "Confederate States" now in Washington had failed in their duty, that the Virginia Convention should step in to supercede them? What right had the Secessionists to come before this Convention and ask for new causes and elements of agitation? They had denounced the Convention as "conservative." The Seceded States had, by their act, produced all the trouble and unhappiness in the country. Now they throw the blame on anybody and everybody else. They had professed to know all along what Mr. LINCOLN was

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 35, 31, 38, 16, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 41, 44.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.—Nos. 30, 37, 41, 42, 44, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 42 on demurrer; 282, 76, 97, 139, 181, 234, 247, 283, 284, 285, 286, [illegible], 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 295, 296. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 365, 543, 305, 327, 561, 601, 617, 621, 627, 631, 633, 661, 679, 687, 703, 705, 707, 743, 753, 769. *Part II.*—Nos. 594, 494, 384, 379, 656, 654, 680, 704, 764, 664, 376, 728, 356, 624, 126, 734, 744, 756, 772.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 801, 1645, 717, 1679, 1661, [illegible], 1691, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 923, 1369, 1685, 947, 1445, 1579, 757, 1112. *Part II.*—Nos 1166, 1180, 1145, 2108, 1216, 1228, 1223, 1156, 502, 1032, 732, 1016, 846, 2198.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 104, 373, 518, 140, 228, 780, 515, 562, 564, 722, 605, 609, 2983, 424, 812. *Part II.*—Nos. 630, 704, 844, 301, 645, 850, 853, 854, 858, 859, 94, 338, 477, 694, 841.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Third Week—Tuesday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 36—*The People ex rel. De Forest* vs. *Denision*, and *Same ex rel. Long Island Railroad Company* vs. *the Same.*—Argued together; Chas. G. Meyers, Attorney-General, for appellant; A. C. Paige for respondent.

The People ex rel. the Bank of the Commonwealth vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes.*—Argued; Mr. Bradford for appellant; Greene C. Bronson for respondent.

The Constitution of 1846 and the State Credit—Its Effect upon Subsequent Legislation respecting Prior Acts.

The People ex rel. H. G. De Forest, vs. *Robert Denniston, State Comptroller, and one other case.*—In 1840 the Legislature pledged the credit of the State, to the amount of $100,000, to the Long Island Railroad Company, in aid of the construction of their road. The act directed that the Comptroller deliver to the Treasurer of the Company certificates of stock to that extent, at 6 per cent., upon the production of the affidavits of five Directors of the Company, setting forth that $400,000 of the capital stock had actually been expended in the building of the road.

In 1846 the new Constitution was made to provide "that the credit of this State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, Association or Corporation."

In 1858 the Legislature passed an Act providing for the reimbursement of this stock in 1876, and directing the Comptroller to indorse the certificates of stock to that effect. The Comptroller believing that the Constitution of 1846 rendered the Act of 1858 void, declined to do as directed, leaving the holders of certificates to the redress of the Courts. De Forest presented his certificates, and the indorsement being refused, he applied for a *mandamus*, at a Special term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Potter. The Court held that as the Constitution of 1846 provided that "such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning them,"—the act of 1858 was constitutional and valid. It was only an act providing for the reimbursement of stock, and concerning a credit already pledged by prior legislation. The *mandamus* was granted. Upon appeal to the General Term the judgment was affirmed. The Comptroller now appeals to this Court, and sustains his position on the clause of the Constitution of 1846 above quoted. Case argued.

John R. Weeks, attorney for relator: Charles G. Meyers, Attorney-General, for State.

Affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Co.—The Transfer of Remittances.

Wm. Scott vs. *Ocean Bank.*—The plaintiff, as alleged, was in the habit of remitting money drafts, &c., to the Ohio Life Insurance Company, which were passed to his credit as money. There was no evidence, as appears, of an agreement that they should be so credited until after collection. The plaintiff remitted a draft for $2,000, which reached the Trust Company here on the eve of its failure in 1857, the plaintiff being then its creditor to an amount exceeding $100,000. The draft was turned over to the Ocean Bank as security to the Trust Company's liabilities to that institution. The Ocean Bank collected the money, and claim the right to retain it. This action was brought to recover it of the Bank, and the only question is, whether the business arrangements between the plaintiff and the Trust Company were such as would warrant the Trust Company in thus using his drafts, after crediting him with them, or in other words, whether by crediting him with the drafts, they then became the property of the Company to such an extent as gave them the right of transfer. The Ocean Bank claim that such was the case. The plaintiff claims that the Trust Company was his agent for the purpose of collection only, and that it could not have nor acquire property in his remittances for such a purpose. Case argued.

E. L. Fancher for appellant, G. F. Marbury for respondent.

Are United States Stocks liable to be Taxed by the States?

The People in the relation of the Bank of the Commonwealth, appellants, vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, City and County of New-York, respondents.*—In the year 1859, the Bank of the Commonwealth returned to the Commissioners of Taxes that its capital was $750,000, of which sum $103,000 was invested in stocks of the United States, and the Bank claimed that the sum so invested in United States stocks was exempt from taxation, and that the assessment should be made accordingly. The Commissioners decided against the claim of the Bank, and assessed it for the amount of its capital stock, after deducting the amount paid for real estate. The Bank removed the matter into the Supreme Court, by *certiorari*, where the decision of the Commissioners was affirmed both at Special and General Term. The Bank now appeals to this Court, and the question is whether a Bank, which is taxable upon its *capital* as a nominal amount, can escape taxation by investing its money in stocks of the General Government.

The argument is that a State cannot tax Federal Stocks, as such, because under color of that power it might impose such burdens upon the stock as practically to prevent the Federal Government's being able to make any loan within the State jurisdiction. On the other hand, the argument is that the State may tax all the capital of the bank as *money*, which in the first instance it must have been, and that having come under that liability, there is no reason for defeating it—especially in the case of a corporation, a purely artificial being created by State legislation and acting only according to its will—because the bank subsequently choses to convert that money into United States stock, a mode of investment which the State Government could clearly prohibit as to corporations, though it could not as to natural persons. Case argued.

A. W. Bradford, for appellants; Greene C. Bronson opposed.

Street Improvements—Irregularities After Judgment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of the application of Hiram Miller.—This application was for leave to take proofs of certain frauds and irregularities alleged to have been committed in assessments for the improvement of Seventy-ninth-street. The opinion of the Court explains the case:

LEONARD, J.—A new and summary remedy was provided by the act of April 17, 1858, (Sess. L., Chap. 339,) for the relief of parties whose rights were infringed by assessments for local improvements infected with fraud or legal irregularity.

These terms are used in the same sense, and should receive the same construction and effect, that have been previously applied to them in legal proceedings.

No new result or effect is given to fraud or legal irregularity, nor was it intended to create new causes of action for which no remedy previously existed, or to revive old ones, against which a valid legal bar existed, according to the law as previously expounded by the Courts.

A judgment has been rendered against these premises by a tribunal of limited and special jurisdiction, in a matter wherein cognizance has been specially conferred by law on such tribunal.

The judgment is conclusive on parties and privies in cases free from fraud, and where none of the requisite steps to give jurisdiction have been omitted. Such omissions, if any exist, are legal irregularities, and will, as well as the commission of fraud, affect the validity of the judgment.

Courts have, on *certiorari* and by action, for a long time heretofore, vacated and annulled assessments for frauds, and for legal irregularities affecting the jurisdict of the tribunal by which the assessment was imposed.

Legal irregularities, not affecting the question of jurisdiction, are cured, unless the objection is raised before judgment. (3 Coms. R., 611, Emshury vs. Conner.) These principles have long prevailed.

No change has been made by the act in question in the rules laid down by the Coerts in these respects. The questions to be brought before a Judge of the Supreme Court under this act are to be heard and determined on the principles which have been heretofore decided and acted upon.

Two objections are made in respect to the assessment for constructing a sewer:

1. 44 large amount of the work included in the assessment, exceeding $500, was constructed without any contract.

2. That it does not appear that the persons who made the assessment were ever appointed Assessors, and that certain persons who appear to have been appointed Assessors did not sign the assessment; nor does it appear that they were removed.

Neither of these objections are so taken as to authorize the petitioner to go into proofs on the subject.

It is not alleged that the work was not performed, or not well performed, or that it ought to have been done for less. But the want of these allegations is not here referred to as an answer to these objections. The first objection does not present such an irregularity as would affect the jurisdiction of the Common Council in confirming the assessment. Had the objection been made before either Board of the Common Council, they might have thought proper not to pay the contractor who had performed the extra work without a legal contract.

The work may have been fairly done, and the Common Council may have felt equitably bound to pay for it. There is no pretence to allege that it would be fraudulent in a proper case so to do. However this may have been, the objection comes too late.

The second objection is not stated in such a manner as to warrant an [illegible]

It is not [illegible] to be.

Nothing is [illegible] certain persons who [illegible] do not appear to have been appointed or to have qualified. And certain others were appointed and qualified, but the former do not appear to have been deposed, removed or suspended.

Such a statement is not an allegation of the existence of any fact that is material to the subject.

The same petitioner also applies to vacate an assessment imposed for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging a part of Seventy-ninth-street, affecting a portion of the same premises included in the assessment for constructing the sewer above mentioned.

One objection to the latter assessment is, that three assessors were appointed and qualified; that without these having been legally removed, the assessment purports to be signed by two other persons as assessors.

There is no allegation, however, that those who signed the assessment were not appointed and qualified, nor in what the want of legality consisted, whereby the former assessors were removed. The facts establishing the illegality of the removal ought to be alleged.

Another objection to the assessment refers to a supposed fraud, sufficient, perhaps, if sustained by proof, to require that this assessment be vacated.

The first statement of this fraud, at folio twenty-eight of the petition, is wholly defective. Subsequently, at folio thirty, there is, however, a charge sufficiently definite to require proof to be taken on the point. The charge here is that the written agreement for the work "contains material erasures and obliterations wrongfully and fraudulently varying, changing and increasing the prices for which the work was to be done."

The other objections do not amount to a charge of fraud or legal irregularity within the decisions heretofore made in actions to relieve from assessments.

The petitioner may proceed with his proofs in respect to the charge of the fraudulent erasures and obliterations of the contract mentioned in the petition for regulating, grading, &c., in Seventy-ninth-street, whereby the prices were changed or increased. In all other respects the application to take proofs is denied. (26 Wend. R., 132; The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Messerole, 9 Paige, 388; Van Doren *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 12 N. Y. R., 140; The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Colgate, 14 N. Y. R., 534; Haywood *vs.* The City of Buffalo, 21 Barb., 657; The People, &c., *vs.* The City of Rochester; The matter of Isaiah Keyser; Application to vacate Assessment on Second-avenue; Opinion of Judge Bonney, MSS.; 20 Howerd's P. R., 298; Sandford *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 3 Coms. R., 511; Emshury *vs.* Conner.)

J. W. & C. J. Mitchell for petitioner; H. H. Anderson for Corporation.

A number of similar cases, turning upon the old point of the contract having been given to other than the lowest bidder, were disposed of—the decisions in which were given in the TIMES of Tuesday.

The Maiden-Lane Street Contract Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Devlin vs. *Fitzpatrick et al.*—This case, several times stated in this paper, and which is based upon an old street contract, was put over for hearing until Thursday. An attachment was issued against Mr. Stillwell, one of the defendents, returnable Thursday.

Court of General Sessions.

BAD MONEY GETS A BAD MAN INTO A BAD PLACE.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Thomas McConnell, who had previously pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

A BOLD THEFT AND ITS REWARD.

Abraham Ward and John Moore, indicted for grand larceny, were put to the bar, the case of Ward being proceeded with first.

John Weeks—A boy employed in a store near that from which the articles were stolen, testified that he saw the two persons drive up and get out; shortly after one of them brought out a bundle and put it in the wagon; the other soon came out and both together drove away, the place from which the articles were stolen was the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, No. 98 Duane-street.

The Porter of the place testified: That the prisoner drove up to the place, when Ward got out and led the witness into the office, saying that he wanted to pay him a bill; while they were in the office, Moore took a box of silk handkerchiefs worth $550, and put them into the wagon. Ward didn't pay the bill but said he would call again when one of the proprietors was in. He then went out, and both prisoners drove rapidly away. A clerk in the store testified that he was putting up the shutters when the prisoners came to the place. When he saw them put the bundle in the cart and hurry away, he smel mischief and called the police.

Capt. Petties next testified that he arrested the prisoners, and that they were identified by those who had already testified.

For the defence, *Jacob Worth* testified that at the time when the theft was alleged to have been committed Ward was in his (the witness') house, at No. 245 Stanton-street. This was ten minutes past eight in the morning.

Katharine Worth, wife of the last witness, testified to the same effect as her husband.

Frederick Earder testified that he lived at No. 121 William-street. He saw the prisoner Ward at the house of the last witness at half-past eight on the morning of the theft.

Robert Cardy gave the prisoner a good character, as did also other witnesses.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. It being the prisoner's first offence, so far as known, he was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years. This case occupied nearly the entire day. There was but one more trial.

DISHONEST BOYS.

John Kavanagh and James Osborne pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

A STRANGER DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Henry Myers, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar.

Charles Weaver testified that on the 25th of October last he came to this City from Pennsylvania, to be treated for an affection of the ear. He went to the prisoner's place, No. 53 Greenwich-street, and put up for the night, feeling somewhat unwell. He informed the prisoner that he was ill; the prisoner gave him a glass of something which he remarked would "do him good;" this he drank and retired to bed; for a long time he did not go to sleep, but lay in a kind of stupor; while in this condition he saw the prisoner enter and take his vest from the bed, where he had placed it; witness did not speak or attempt to stop the act; in the morning he found that $77, which had been left in the pocket, was gone; before retiring he had paid eighteen cents for his lodging, notwithstanding which, however, payment was again demanded in the morning; when the witness discovered his loss he proceeded to a magistrate, and entered his complaint; on his subsequent return to the house the prisoner asked where he had been; he explained, when prisoner replied, "You country chaps are not smart enough." There were no further witnesses except in proof of the prisoner's good character. The jury took the case and rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Terrence Duffy, James Lyons, James Geer, Lewis Habrowsky, Joshua Isaacs, Francis Engelsman, August Lisel.

For Felonious Assault—Thomas Killalee.

For False Pretences—William Erving.

For Burglary—John Carroll, John Fitzsimmons, James Wiley, Achille Frecht.

For Larceny—Marie Hevost, Augustine Blake, Nicholes Deede.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Hewitt* vs. *Renwick et al.*—Default opened on payment of $10 costs. Judgment and execution to remain, unless defendant gives a bond with two sureties, to be approved by a Justice of this Court.

Wood vs *Hunt.*—Motion granted without costs.

Schubel vs. *Miner.*—Motion denied without costs.

Cram vs. *Starr.*—Motion granted, with leave to answer on payment of $10 costs.

Ackley vs. *Rathborn.*—Motion granted.

Bogue vs. *Wiley,*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Suydam vs. *Monson.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Larnard vs. *Little.*—Motion granted.

Baldwin vs. *Grost.*—Motion granted.

Neilson vs. *Neilson.*—Motion granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Clark* vs, *Camp.*—Motion for judgment granted. Reference to ascertain the amount due.

Howes et al, vs. *Troost et al.*—Motion for reëxecution of commission denied, if the attorney for the plaintiff sign the stipulation proposed by Mr. Benedict, as *emended by me*, within three days; if they do not, the motion is granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Fulton	Southampton	New-York	April 3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	April 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	April 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Columbia	Galway	New-York	April 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	May 7
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The mails by the steamship *Africa* will close at the Post-office to-day, at 2 P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A SERMON BY REV. DR. CAHILL, AT the Church of the Holy Cross, 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] WASHINGTON [illegible] No. 218 4th-av., corner of [illegible] Washington Square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and J. FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals. Opening term of its eighteenth school year April 3d, 1861.

As a thoroughly organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the City, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments*, for *young gentlemen* (from seven years old and upwards,) and *twelve professors*, the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for business or college, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the large, *well-ventilated, light* and *admirably contrived rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article on worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

A double academic course of study is pursued in this institution, a business and a college course.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental and Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.

II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.

III. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

IV. Ability to translate and write correctly any Foreign Language.

V. Knowledge of general history.

VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

Candidates for the diploma, who take the college course are required to be prepared in the following:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.

II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra and Davies' Bourdon.

III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman class in College.

IV. Knowledge of general history.

V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, JUNIORS at *reduced prices*, and all charged only from the time of entering.

REFERENCES as to some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT PATRONS:

REVEREND'S.	J. O. Fowler,	John M. Tilford,
A. D. Gillette, D.D.	G. Hessenberg,	John Castree,
Jas. Porter, D. D.	John B. Hillyer,	B. H. Howell,
R. S. Foster, D. D.	P. H. Titus,	James Price,
John Miley, D. D.	Geo. W. Brainerd,	J. C. Withington,
Chas. Fletcher,	E. O. Lamson,	Josiah Richards,
Chas. E. Lindley,	Matthias Clark,	Thomas Wilson,
HONORABLES.	John W. Lewis,	P. S. Halstead,
F. A. Conkling,	Nelson Sherwood,	Geo. M. Harpell,
Gideon J. Tucker,	Chas. A. Whitney,	C. L. Norton,
John Livingston,	M. G. Trowbridge,	James H. Noe,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	Geo. W. Tuttle,	Isaac Odell.
J. Cholwell,	Thos. J. Townsend,	Benj. Eckerson,
PHYSICIANS.	Nath. T. Hubbard,	Benj. Newhouse,
S. T. Hubbard,	Christopher Gwyer,	Miles S. Charlock,
Edw. Vanderpool,	John N. Genin,	N. F. Palmer,
Geo. Gourley,	W. K. Cornwell,	A. M. Chase,
S. J. Tobias,	John B. Cornell,	James H. Elmore,
LAWYERS.	D. Quackenbush,	Henj. C. Gale,
D. A. Baldwin,	E. J. Hamilton,	Henry A. Morgan,
B. F. Dunning,	J. T. O. Conover,	John Bessan,
MERCHANTS.	Helmus M. Wells,	Jeremiah Lambert,
C. S. Robert,	Geo. E. Jenkins	R. Beadleston,
F. C. Havemeyer,	John Waters,	G. W. Delavergne.
F. L. Talcott,	Daniel Starr,	Chas. Ferraro,
Chas. Bliven,	Samuel Tobet,	E. Gebhard,
B. R. Prall,	James Hardley,	Samuel Woodward,
F. H. N. Whitlock,	George Jones,	&c., &c.

The following unsolicited communication (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals) we have the author's permission to mention:

No. 128 BROADWAY, March 11, 1861.

G. W. CLARKE, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: In the pressure of professional engagements I forgot to excuse the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that at an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent Institution, to remain until fitted for College. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your School I can bear witness, for the progress of my sons under your care was *all and more* than I could have expected. Their residence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the instruction and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your school is one of the best in the City. Yours truly,

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the School, where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr. CLARKE (the resident Principal) may be conferred with at all hours of the day and evening.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES, with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country home and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches at a music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th-av., corner of 23d st., office of J. Howland Bul, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 6 P. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman and wife, on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within a few hours' journey of this City, will take into their family a small number of pupils of either sex, under the age of fourteen years, to provide competent teachers, and afford them all the advantages of a first-class school. Every satisfactory reference as to position and character will be afforded by calling on W. B. HOTCHKISS at the office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

$10 FOR 14 WEEKS. CALL ON PROF. NETTLETON, International Hotel, Broadway, or address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, New-York.

Cubans who wish to learn English rapidly and thoroughly, will find unusual facilities at the COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

Term opens April 12.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE HOME Institute Easton, Conn., will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. Sullivan, Randolph & Bndd, Nos. 30 and 36 Park-place, or Rev. Wm. F. Corbit, No. 91 York-st., Jersey City. An interview may be had with the Principal by any persons leaving their address at Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

R. H. WHEELER, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 300 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial courses. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 12, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Boarding School for Boys, Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y. Number of boarders limited. Terms moderate. For circulars and references, apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., Paul Spofford, Jacob Patrie, Esqs., Park-place; Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth; Jason Rogers, Esq., Morrisania; or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The Summer term of this first class Seminary for young ladies will commence April 17. An extended advertisement will be found in the *Independent* of this week, with testimonials from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others. For particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass.—The Summer session will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained at the book-store of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., at Rice & Andrews' National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the Englewood Young Ladies' Institute will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10 at 7½ P. M. An address may be expected from Rev. J. H. DWIGHT. Cars to Englewood from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 4.10 and 5.10 P. M. Return the same night.

The next term of the Institute will commence May 1.

FOR EUROPE.—MR. AND MRS. APTOMMAS announce that they leave, with their pupils, for their European tour, at the end of April, and that they continue to receive applications from young ladies who may be desirous of accompanying them. Address APTOMMAS' CONSERVATOIRE, 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, near New York, 45 minutes from the City. Next term opens May 1. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway. Address J. A. FOWLER, or WM. B. DWIGHT, Principals, Englewood, N. J.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Benkman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 123 Nassau-st.; or address A. MEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or E. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments, under strictly family influence, is secured at Ravenswood Institute, L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. A few adults received as Summer boarders. For circulars apply at Fijux Hotel, No. 42 Murray-st., or address the Principal. Summer term begins May 1, 1861. JULES ROUSSEL, A.M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Pupils limited to 12. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of W. DERRILL, Esq., No. 198 Water-st.; J. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 208 Post-office, New-York.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for Boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or Circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 9 to 9, $126; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at 469 Hudson-st.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, Bergen Co., N. J., 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad. Terms from $65 to $67 per quarter. For Circulars address A. B. WINANT.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Spring session of eleven weeks will commence on TUESDAY, April 16.

JANE E. BULKLEY, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTION ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.

This Seminary for Misses under 13 years of age will re-open on the [illegible] April 15. For full particulars, circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.; L. P. BERRI, No. 588 Broadway. References are kindly permitted to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 103d-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 436, 437 and 439 5th-av.

The Eighty-ninth Academic Term of this Institute will open April 16. Pupils will be received and classified for the academic year, commencing Sept. 10, on the annual examination of the classes, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th of June next.

HENRY M. PIERCE, President of the Institute.

ERVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal. The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st of May next.

SCHOOL.—THE MISSES JENKINS WILL COMmence their Summer term on the 1st of May. Parents wishing to place their daughters at a very pleasant home in the country, with many advantages in instruction, &c., will do well to apply soon, as their number is limited to six. References—J. M. Howe, M. D., No. 227 Grand-st.; Mr. Charles Batchelor, No. 87 Barclay-st. Address Miss SARAH H. JENKINS, care of John W. Jenkins, Hudson, N. Y.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 596 BROADway, is a depository for circulars of good Schools. Parents and guardians are served without charge. Employers of Teachers may obtain information of the best Teachers now seeking engagements. Native French lady teachers wanted. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, KIND PARENTAL discipline, and liberal treatment for your sons may be obtained at SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S Select Family Institute, Morris, Conn. For an interview address the Principal, No. 192 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. For circulars apply to George F. Nesbitt & Co., corner Pearl and Pine sts., New-York.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This School is easy of access to New-York. Location healthy and pleasant. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Observer at Carter's, No. 658 Broadway, or at the School.

TEACHERS.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO intends starting on his ninth tour of Europe (with three young gentlemen) on the 20th inst., returning in September following, desires one more to complete the number. Reference will be given to those who accompanied the last summer. Address W. S. SINCLAIR, No. 3 West Washington-place, New-York.

A TEACHER OF SOME EIGHT YEARS' experience in public and select schools, from Massachusetts unmarried, desires a situation as Principal or assistant in a public school, boarding school or academy. Can produce the best of reference in this City and elsewhere. Salary moderate. Address, for one week, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TUITION FOR BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—The subscriber will give thorough instruction in any of the branches usually taught in schools or colleges, for an hour or more each day, as above. Best City reference given. Address TUTOR, A. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN PERson wishes a situation to teach a small school in the country, or as governess in a private family; she is fully competent to teach the English branches. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, a teacher of his own language, piano, drawing, writing, &c., wishes for a situation either as teacher in an institute or tutor in a private family; he is well acquainted with the English language. Address F. X., Box No. 2,340 P. O., New-York.

A TEACHER WANTED, IN A YOUNG LAdies' Boarding-School, a few miles from the City of New York, a resident (female) teacher of Music. Address, stating name, address and references, A. B., Box No. 168 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHly competent to teach the French Language and all the English Branches, wishes a situation as teacher in some Seminary, in or near the City. Address L. M., Station A, Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPErienced teacher of the English branches, music and French, would like a few more pupils to be taught at their own homes. Apply to Miss S., Teacher, No. 230 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMily near the City, a gentleman to teach French and music to two persons. Inquire of G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to obtain employment for a few hours daily as visiting governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as resident governess in a family, or would accept of daily tuition. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH teacher desires a situation in a private family; the country preferred. Address TEACHER, No. 2; Amity-place, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations for one or two families at a private residence, located within 10 minutes' walk of the Riverside station, and one hour's ride by the Hudson River Railroad from Chambers-st.; it is also accessible by the Yonkers or Kings Bridge boats, being within 20 minutes ride of those places. The farm comprises about 35 acres, located on high ground, and free from fevers and supplying fruit and all kinds of vegetables for the table. Stable room for four horses. Answer until the 13th inst. Address H. A. Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

CORNWALL.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD for himself, wife, a child aged three years, a baby and nurse at Cornwall, during the coming Summer. He wishes to leave the City about the 15th of June, and would be pleased to have communication with persons who have desirable lodging to rent, and who intend to set a good table. Address HOWARD, Box No. 317 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN ORANGE, or vicinity, from 1st June, near railroad depôt, for a gentleman, wife, child three years old and nurse; would prefer a farm-house, where only one or two other parties would be taken. Address, stating location, terms, &c., G., Box No. 560 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish satisfactory references as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 170 West 45th-st., two doors east of 8th-av., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and sewing; can embroider. The best of City references from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 263 1st-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and housekeeper, or as waitress; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 487 3d-av., near 30th-st., top floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or ashild's nurse; can give good City reference. Call at No. 402 7th-av., corner of 35th st. top floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or plain sewing. Call at No. 302 East 31st-st., third door, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and finting; can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 105 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a first-class family; she fully understands the duties of the above situation, and has the best of City references. Call at or address, for two days, No. 120 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to assist in washing or ironing; can prodnce the best of City reference from her present situation, No. 187 25th-st.; has no objection to the country.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and assist in washing; the best of City reference from her late employer. Apply at No. 65 West 19th-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 330 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing. Call at No. 203 East 31st-st., fourth floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, above for an English Protestant girl who has lived for several years in the family of the subscriber, by whom she can be most highly recommended. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st. second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., fourth floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a neat tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at 126 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 168 West 19th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or would engage to do both; best City refarence given. Call at No. 169 East 12th st., second floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can seen at No. 180 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; toe country preferd; can produce good reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 East 21st-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; best of reference. Call, for 2 days, at 33 West 12th st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or would be willing to assist with children's clothes. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable and competent young woman a situation with a family visiting Europe, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; information may be had at No. 128 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 311 10th-st., near Av. A.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, to do fine washing; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 196 East 13th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., fourth floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a neat tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at 126 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 182 East 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 168 West 19th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or would engage to do both; best City refarence given. Call at No. 169 East 12th st., second floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can seen at No. 180 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; toe country preferd; can produce good reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 East 21st-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; best of reference. Call, for 2 days, at 33 West 12th st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or would be willing to assist with children's clothes. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable and competent young woman a situation with a family visiting Europe, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; information may be had at No. 128 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 311 10th-st., near Av. A.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, to do fine washing; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 196 East 13th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Milligno-place, near 11th-st. and 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 West 15th st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 79 West 28 h-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived seven years. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 7th-av., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; best of City references; understands all kinds of clothing. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young women, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 85 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to country; good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as nurse and seamstress; would like to go to the country with a lady for the Summer months; would have no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference. Call, for 2 days, at 33 West 12th st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or would be willing to assist with children's clothes. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 330 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing. Call at No. 203 East 31st-st., fourth floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, above for an English Protestant girl who has lived for several years in the family of the subscriber, by whom she can be most highly recommended. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st. second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., fourth floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at 126 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 168 West 19th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or would engage to do both; best City refarence given. Call at No. 169 East 12th st., second floor, front room, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can seen at No. 180 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; toe country preferd; can produce good reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 East 21st-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing. Call at No. 203 East 31st-st., fourth floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, above for an English Protestant girl who has lived for several years in the family of the subscriber, by whom she can be most highly recommended. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st. second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., fourth floor, front.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1861.

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Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA JUIVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BABES IN THE WOODS—SCHOOL FOR REFORM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HERMIONE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE RAG PICKER OF NEW-YORK—THE SPITFIRE—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—FLYING DUTCHMAN—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

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Mr. MANIERRE favorably, authorizing the Corporation of New-York to borrow money.

Mr. ROSCH favorably, to prevent and punish the sale of impure, adulterated or swill milk.

Mr. MANIERRE favorably, providing for the payment of certain canal claims against the City of Brooklyn.

J. MCLEOD MURPHY favorably, to amend the law concerning the proof of wills, executors and administrators.

Mr. GRANT, of the Committee to investigate the charges against the New-York Harbor Masters, presented the report, and submitting the testimony.

Mr. CONNELLY submitted the report in the case of ANABLE and MASTEN, requesting the Governor to remove ANABLE for habitual drunkenness, and receiving illegal fees. The Committee ask for further time to investigate as to others.

The report was ordered to be printed.

The Annual Supply bill was ordered to a third reading, and passed—Yeas, 19; Nays, 11.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 9.

On motion of Mr. MCDERMOTT, the privilege of the floor was extended to JOHN B. HASKIN, M. C., during his stay in the city.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the annual appropriation bill, which now goes to the Governor.

General orders were laid on the table for the purpose of giving the Special Committees an opportunity to report bills which have been referred to them under the Robinson resolution.

A large number of bills were thus reported, and sent to a third reading. Among the most important were the following:

To authorize the Contracting Board to place the several canals under contract for repairs.

To amend the Long Island Railroad Company's charter.

In relation to protests on bills, checks and notes falling due on holidays.

Relative to the Chamberlaincy of the City of New-York.

The bill to incorporate the American Church Missionary Society was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WESSELS reported the bill to exempt lager-bier and malt liquor from the operation of the Excise Sunday laws.

Mr. CATLIN opposed the report, and it was laid on the table, thus killing the bill.

The Broadway Railroad bill being announced in the first Committee of the Whole, Mr. HARDY said that the table was loaded with remonstrances, and as it was too late to waste time upon a measure that would excite so much opposition, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was carried by yeas 76, nays 38, and the great Broadway Railroad bill was thus laid finally at rest.

The "Long Docks bill" was then taken up and debated in Committee of the Whole.

Considerable time of the afternoon and evening was consumed in a hard fight over the bill to allow a company of gentlemen to put the long locks on all the canals of the State, the bill being supported by the Speaker and Mr. PIERCE, and opposed by Messrs. ROBINSON, KERNAN, and others. A warm discussion was had, and a motion defeating the bill was once carried, and then reconsidered. After further debate the bill was referred to a third reading, and then the House refused leave to the Committee of the Whole to sit again, thus killing the bill by a vote of 30 to 68.

The Coles and Harlem Bridge bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after a strong opposition from Mr. VARIAN, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the return of money unconstitutionally collected under the head of Money act, was killed, the enacting clause being stricken out.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A contented mind is a continual feast in morals and in music. Those who looked for "Linda" last night were regaled with the "Somnambula," and the disappointment occasioned by the same, was borne with all the fortitude which we have a right to expect in such a building in such a city, and from an audience accustomed to the contemplation of human nature in a white neck-tie. All things considered the attendance was good, and the appearance of the house brilliant and fashionable. Miss KELLOGG appeared as *Amina*—the third *rôle* she has undertaken in public. Inasmuch as the opera was substituted at the last moment for another that could not be given in consequence of the indisposition of Signor FERRI, it was, we presume, played without rehearsal. Some allowance has to be made for all the artists, especially for the lady who is comparatively new in the part, having sung it only in Boston. Signor BRIGNOLI, in point of fact, needed a good deal of allowance, and Signor SUSINI's throat-trouble cried aloud for tender consideration. Miss KELLOGG sang the music of her part with decided skill, and acted naturally and spontaneously in all save the finale to the second act, which was, to our mind, fidgety and overwrought. We do not, however, regard *Amina* as one of the *rôles* peculiarly fitted for the powers possessed by our New-York prima-donna. It is true that an excellent method and a quick nervous facility in overcoming obstacles enable her to attack almost any kind of music with success. But it is clear that her style is dramatic, and that the quality of her voice lends itself better to largeness than to brilliancy. In *Linda* she is the equal of almost any artist we have ever had in the part, and the superior of the majority of those who have essayed it. We cannot say the same of her *Amina*, although we may gladly recognize in it the indications of a true artist.

To night, at our Fourteenth-street establishment, HALEVY'S opera of "La Juive" will be revived with COLSON, HINKLEY, SUSINI, STRAKOSCH, &c., in cast.

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Mr. MANIERRE favorably, authorizing the Corporation of New-York to borrow money.

Mr. ROSCH favorably, to prevent and punish the sale of impure, adulterated or swill milk.

Mr. MANIERRE favorably, providing for the payment of certain canal claims against the City of Brooklyn.

J. MCLEOD MURPHY favorably, to amend the law concerning the proof of wills, executors and administrators.

Mr. GRANT, of the Committee to investigate the charges against the New-York Harbor Masters, presented the report, and submitting the testimony.

Mr. CONNELLY submitted the report in the case of ANABLE and MASTEN, requesting the Governor to remove ANABLE for habitual drunkenness, and receiving illegal fees. The Committee ask for further time to investigate as to others.

The report was ordered to be printed.

The Annual Supply bill was ordered to a third reading, and passed—Yeas, 19; Nays, 11.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 9.

On motion of Mr. MCDERMOTT, the privilege of the floor was extended to JOHN B. HASKIN, M. C., during his stay in the city.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the annual appropriation bill, which now goes to the Governor.

General orders were laid on the table for the purpose of giving the Special Committees an opportunity to report bills which have been referred to them under the Robinson resolution.

A large number of bills were thus reported, and sent to a third reading. Among the most important were the following:

To authorize the Contracting Board to place the several canals under contract for repairs.

To amend the Long Island Railroad Company's charter.

In relation to protests on bills, checks and notes falling due on holidays.

Relative to the Chamberlaincy of the City of New-York.

The bill to incorporate the American Church Missionary Society was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WESSELS reported the bill to exempt lager-bier and malt liquor from the operation of the Excise Sunday laws.

Mr. CATLIN opposed the report, and it was laid on the table, thus killing the bill.

The Broadway Railroad bill being announced in the first Committee of the Whole, Mr. HARDY said that the table was loaded with remonstrances, and as it was too late to waste time upon a measure that would excite so much opposition, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was carried by yeas 76, nays 38, and the great Broadway Railroad bill was thus laid finally at rest.

The "Long Docks bill" was then taken up and debated in Committee of the Whole.

Considerable time of the afternoon and evening was consumed in a hard fight over the bill to allow a company of gentlemen to put the long locks on all the canals of the State, the bill being supported by the Speaker and Mr. PIERCE, and opposed by Messrs. ROBINSON, KERNAN, and others. A warm discussion was had, and a motion defeating the bill was once carried, and then reconsidered. After further debate the bill was referred to a third reading, and then the House refused leave to the Committee of the Whole to sit again, thus killing the bill by a vote of 30 to 68.

The Coles and Harlem Bridge bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after a strong opposition from Mr. VARIAN, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the return of money unconstitutionally collected under the head of Money act, was killed, the enacting clause being stricken out.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A contented mind is a continual feast in morals and in music. Those who looked for "Linda" last night were regaled with the "Somnambula," and the disappointment occasioned by the same, was borne with all the fortitude which we have a right to expect in such a building in such a city, and from an audience accustomed to the contemplation of human nature in a white neck-tie. All things considered the attendance was good, and the appearance of the house brilliant and fashionable. Miss KELLOGG appeared as *Amina*—the third *rôle* she has undertaken in public. Inasmuch as the opera was substituted at the last moment for another that could not be given in consequence of the indisposition of Signor FERRI, it was, we presume, played without rehearsal. Some allowance has to be made for all the artists, especially for the lady who is comparatively new in the part, having sung it only in Boston. Signor BRIGNOLI, in point of fact, needed a good deal of allowance, and Signor SUSINI's throat-trouble cried aloud for tender consideration. Miss KELLOGG sang the music of her part with decided skill, and acted naturally and spontaneously in all save the finale to the second act, which was, to our mind, fidgety and overwrought. We do not, however, regard *Amina* as one of the *rôles* peculiarly fitted for the powers possessed by our New-York prima-donna. It is true that an excellent method and a quick nervous facility in overcoming obstacles enable her to attack almost any kind of music with success. But it is clear that her style is dramatic, and that the quality of her voice lends itself better to largeness than to brilliancy. In *Linda* she is the equal of almost any artist we have ever had in the part, and the superior of the majority of those who have essayed it. We cannot say the same of her *Amina*, although we may gladly recognize in it the indications of a true artist.

To night, at our Fourteenth-street establishment, HALEVY'S opera of "La Juive" will be revived with COLSON, HINKLEY, SUSINI, STRAKOSCH, &c., in cast.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, yesterday sent to the Legislature of that State a special message relative to national affairs, and recommending the appropriation of half a million dollars for the proper military organization of the State. He also suggests the establishment of a military bureau at the Capital, and other modifications of the Militia laws, in order that the State may be in the most complete state of readiness for any emergency which may arise. Gov. CURTIN mentions, incidentally, that he has received a letter from President LINCOLN, in which he states that he has information of a design to attack Washington.

In the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, the discussion on the resolutions was continued. An amendment stating that the Federal authorities have no power to deal with the subject of secession in any way, was voted down—114 to 12. A resolution was adopted—128 to 20—declaring that the Convention was willing that the seceded States should be recognized as independent Powers. An amendment declaring "that in the event of proposed amendments to the Constitution being rejected by the Non-Slaveholding States Virginia will secede," was voted down—57 to 68. Private advices that Fort Sumpter is to be reinforced produced a sensation in and outside the Convention.

The *Persia*, which, leaving Liverpool at noon, March 30, arrived here early yesterday morning, after a remarkably short passage, brings advices from Europe two days later. The news is of interest. The preparations of Austria for war in the Venetia were continued at accelerated speed, and apprehensions that a conflict was imminent were becoming universal. Denmark also was arming rapidly, in view of the recent determination of the Holstein-Schleswig Chambers to resist the introduction of a new Constitution. The debate on the question of the Italian Capital had been closed on the 27th with a speech of Count CAVOUR, advocating the selection of Rome. The general European intelligence is without essential interest. The Sultan is said to have declined the offered aid of the great Powers in revising his intended reforms, fearing that the intervention of Russia might give them a wider scope than he desired. It was reported that the Powers would insist upon this measure. The commercial advices, owing to the interposition of Good Friday, are but a day later, and indicate no marked change. The *Persia* brings more than a quarter of a million in coin.

The Pony Express, with California dates to the 29th ult., arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday. The question of the legality of the election of Mr. MCDOUGALL to the U. S. Senate was still undecided. A premium of $10,000 had been offered to the first person who should grow on California soil, and there prepare for market one hundred bales of cotton of 500 pounds each. Coal-oil springs are reported as discovered in Humboldt County. It is estimated that the Cumberland Black Diamond coal mines will yield 15,000 tons per year. The dates from British Columbia are to the 18th, and from Oregon to the 20th. The Kinaka Bay mines are reported as yielding $40 per day to each miner. Both parties in Washington Territory had called conventions to nominate candidates for Congress, and business was reviving. There were indications of a rush to the new mines in Neypall County.

Business at the Custom-House proceeds with great regularity, and little difficulty is experienced by the Appraiser and other officers in the discharge of their duties. There were thirty-five foreign arrivals on Monday, and sixteen yesterday. Mr. BARNEY has got fairly under way, and shows great readiness in disposing of all questions submitted for his decision. From 3 until 4 o'clock, P. M., the new Collector "received his friends"—the applicants for office—some two hundred of whom paid their respects to him. Some of the old Inspectors, it was rumored, on Monday made an extensive seizure of jewelry and lace, which were being smuggled in by a passenger on one of the steamers.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the morning session was occupied with the consideration of the Supply bill. The bill to amend the revised statutes relative to trial by jury was reported complete. Mr. BOSCH reported favorably the bill to prevent and punish the sale of impure or adulterated milk. In the Assembly, the Annual Appropriation bill was passed and sent to the Senate. A bill was introduced in the Legislature offering a bonus or premium of $10,000 to any person who shall first grow on California soil, and prepare for market by machinery erected in this State, 100 bales of cotton not less than 500 pounds each.

The bill for the creation of a Boundary Commission, to act in concert with the United States Boundary Commission in running the Eastern boundary line of this State, having passed both Houses of the Legislature, a Joint Convention will be called shortly for the election of a Boundary Commissioner, perhaps this week. JOHN C. MCKIBBIN stands the best show for the position.

The news of the formation of the Territory of Nevada by Congress has given great satisfaction to the citizens of the Washoe mining region.

The Twelfth District Court of San Francisco has refused to obey the act of the Legislature transferring the murder trial of HORACE SMITH to Placer County, on the ground that it is unconstitutional for the Legislature to exercise judicial functions. An appeal to the Supreme Court has been moved.

Coal oil springs are reported as having been discovered north and south in Humboldt County. Considerable interest appears to have sprung up in the development of a new wonder near Los Angelos. The celebrated springs of Asphaltum there are said to issue from a bed of coal capable of furnishing inexhaustible quantities of oil.

The amount of coal shipped from Cumberland and the Black Diamond coal mines, and from Mount Diablo, to San Francisco, is reported to be between 700 and 800 tons. The tunnels of two mines are situated 1,500 feet above the level of the bay. The consumption of the Pacific coast was only 15,000 tons. The *Bulletin* thinks that the Cumberland and Black Diamond mines alone will yield 15,000 tons per year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dates from British Columbia to the 18th, and Oregon and Washington Territories to the 20th, are received.

The steamer *Otto* arrived at Victoria on the 17th of March from Fraser River. Among her passengers, were LADY FRANKLIN and Miss CRAUFURT.

The *Colonist* gives the following summary of news from British Columbia:

The steamers *Yale*, *Flying Dutchman* and *Maria* left New-Westminster on the 16th of March for the up-river towns, carrying good freights.

Miners continue to leave New-Westminster every day for the mines, many in canoes, but the largest portion generally choose steamers.

A company of French miners at Kanaka Bar are making as high as $40 per day to the man, with sluices. It is reported that the British Government has determined to build a naval dépôt at Esquimault, and that $150,000 is already set aside for that purpose.

The miners are working as high up the Fraser River as Lytton City. The weather has been very favorable for their operations.

The Washington papers estimate the wool crop of that Territory the ensuing season at 200,000 pounds.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Democrats have called a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress on the 14th of May, and the Republicans on the 20th. J. J. STEVENS is the most prominent Democratic candidate.

Business of every kind has been very dull in the Territory for some time, but reaction is taking place. There is an increased demand for lumber and spars. The great staple for export from the Territory has given activity to all kinds of business.

The farmers have concluded to profit by the example of California, and hereafter intend to raise a surplus of grain for export.

Great preparations were making in all parts of the Territory for a rush to the new mines in Nesqueso County, east of Cascade Range.

Nothing of interest from Oregon.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 27—P. M.

Arrived 24th, ship *Electra*, Sydney; brig *Galveston*, New-York; steamer *St Louis*, Panama; schooner *Olivia*, Marguerrita Bay, Lower California. She brings reports from some thirty whalers off the coast of Lower California, which are generally

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

QUARTER OF A MILLION IN SPECIE.

A REMARKABLY RAPID PASSAGE.

Concentration of the Austrian Army in Italy.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN DENMARK.

DISTRACTED CONDITION OF TURKEY.

Later From India and China.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool. *via* Queenstown, making the shortest passage on record.

Leaving Liverpool at noon on the 30th of March, she reached Queenstown at 9:40 A. M. on the 31st, and sailed thence at 4:43 the same afternoon. She arrived at this port yesterday morning at 8:10 A. M. The time consumed, therefore, from port to port, deducting detention at Queenstown, and allowing for difference of time, was *nine days, eight hours and seven minutes*. An abstract of the log will be found in another column.

The *Persia* brings $256,790 in Specie.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. on the 29th ult., and was off the port of Liverpool when the *Persia* sailed.

The 29th ultimo, being Good Friday, was observed as a close holiday. On Saturday, the 30th, also, business was suspended in the Cotton trade, and partially so in other branches of business. There is, consequently, little or no commercial news by the *Persia* of a later date than that received by the *Edinburgh* and *Canadian*.

Parliament not being in session, owing to the Easter recess, there is no political news of importance.

Lord PALMERSTON having accepted the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, had to resign his seat in Parliament for Tiverton, but was reelected without opposition. In his speech to the electors he adverted to the crisis in America in the following terms:

"There is but one spot in the political horizon, the contemplation of which must inspire us with regret and uneasiness. I mean those convulsions which are now taking place among our cousins in North America, leading to a dissolution of the Union of the formerly United States. It is not for us to judge between the contending parties. It is not for us to say what ought to be; whether compromises ought to be made by which the Union may be maintained, or whether it is best for the happiness of the sections that they should separate and form respectively different associations and confederacies, but of this I am sure, every man who hears me, every British heart will feel that it is our cordial wish that whatever may be the ultimate result of the differences now prevailing, that result may be brought about by amicable adjustments, and that the world may be saved from the afflicting spectacle of seeing brothers arming against brothers and parents against children, and of seeing that state of social happiness which has hitherto been the admiration of mankind, disformed by disputes; and a country which has been the scene of peace and industry polluted by the effusion of blood."

A malignant fever had been imported into Liverpool by an Egyptian frigate, and sundry deaths had taken place and given rise to considerable alarm. Prompt remediable measures had been adopted, and it was believed that there was no cause for further fear.

The balance sheet of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company (Galway line) shows that the deposits and calls on shares actually paid up amounts to £356,215, of which has been sunk, and, as already stated, the Directors were authorized to raise an additional capital of £600,000, in preference shares, at 7 per cent. interest, thereby raising the nominal capital from a half a million to £1,100,000 sterling. This was not agreed to without opposition, on the part of some shareholders. The conveyance of telegraphic dispatches between Newfoundland and Ireland, was regarded by the Chairman as a source of income (!), and he also spoke hopefully of the termination of pending negotiations for the conveyance of French mails, and of some future support from the American Government.

The Board of Trade returns for February show a falling off in the exports of £2,348,000, as compared with February, 1860.

The Paris *Patrie* has an editorial on the presence of the Princes of Orleans at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent, and asks what such a demonstration means? It says the English people have no participation in such manifestations, and thanks God that the great interests of the world are not subordinate to the caprice of Courts.

The Bishop of Poitiers had been condemned by the Council of State to be formally reprimanded for his late mandement on the Roman question.

A Paris letter says Lord COWLEY had made the explanations from the French Government respecting the expedition to Abyssinia and the annexation of some territory at Adonles.

Very warlike rumors continued in circulation in Paris, and had depressed the Bourse. Rentes, however, on the 29th, closed firmer, at 67,80.

It was reported that the officers formerly belonging to GARIBALDI'S General Staff, and residing out of Italy, had received orders to proceed to Brescia to take part in a Conference to be held at that place on the 6th of April.

The Pontifical Gendarmes at Canino, near Viterbo, are said to have treacherously attacked the citizens three of whom were killed. The indignation was general and the people were signing addresses to Napoleon, praying him to protect the city.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 29th adjourned until April 2, on which day Sig. Massari will bring forward an interpellation in reference to the affairs of Naples.

The statement that Austria was concentrating large bodies of troops in Venetia, and making warlike preparations in general, is reiterated. It was said that 50,000 men were in movement. Austrian officers were said to regard hostilities as more and more probable.

The Paris *Patrie* and *Pays* assert that the movements of Austria on the Po were purely defensive.

It is confirmed that the Austrians had evacuated certain posts on the other side of the Po.

Several French editors on an excursion to Venice had been roughly expelled, notwithstanding that their passports were *visé* by the Austrian Embassy at Paris.

The Emperor of Austria had sanctioned the proposed political reorganization of Transylvania, by which that province will be restored to its former position of autonomy.

A sanguinary conflict took place at Lippa, between the German and the Roumaic inhabitants, on the occasion of the elections. Three persons were killed and 15 seriously (and many slightly) wounded.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved. The Ministry, under direction of the Marquis of Louis,, would continue to direct public affairs.

The Danish Government was making preparations to be ready for all eventualities. The Seventh and Twentieth battalions were about to receive orders to march for Souderburg and Schleswig. On the 15th of April the effective of the battalions will be doubled. A battery of rifled cannon is ready, and three others, after the Prussian model, will be ready in May.

Hostilities continued in Herzegovina between the insurgents and the Turkish troops.

The Porte is said to have refused to submit to the Powers, before promulgation, the reforms it intends to grant, apprehending that Russia might again take up the project of a permanent conference at Constantinople. The Powers are said to have insisted on compliance with their demand.

Bosnia was said to be menaced with anarchy of the most alarming character. Austria had forbidden the export of arms into Bosnia, and had sent a body of troops to the frontiers.

The letters from India and China add nothing of moment to what has been already received by telegraph.

The United States steamers *Hartford* and *Dacotah* were at Hong Kong, and the *Saginaw* was at Shanghai.

The new treaty was signed by the Mandarins at Poo-Chow.

Lord ELGIN reached Trieste on the 29th, *en route* for England.

THE AMERICAN CONTEST.

How the Cost is to be Paid.

From the London Times.

As the political horizon in America gradually darkens, both sides are engaged in mustering their forces, and estimating the probabilities of a future struggle. The South, having been trusted almost up to the present time with the management of the War Department of the Confederacy, has managed to secure stores and money, for which it has long been [illegible] in a situation to which it [illegible] either in ships, men, and material. The South has been clever enough to constitute itself the executor of the defunct Federation, and has appropriated to its own use all the goods that have fallen in its way, with not any very strict regard to title. In the meanwhile, the Southern Republic boasts to have collected an army of 60,000 men, and to be possessed of a competent supply of rifled cannon. Both sides, however, are perfectly aware that it is not by their present forces that the struggle, if once begun, will be decided. In these days it is not the longest sword, but the longest purse that constitute the destiny of war, and both sides are straining every effort to place themselves in a good financial position. One thing we may observe of both—that each of them seems to have a salutary horror of the only really safe and respectable manner of raising money, by applying directly to the people to supply funds required to advance the policy unhesitatingly sanctioned. Of the expedient to which the North has had recourse we have already spoken; it has imposed on our manufactures and produce a duty so high as to be almost prohibitory. The North has hitherto carried on its machinations with entire impunity, and the vengeance which should have been launched at the head of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates has fallen, as is not unusual, upon England, the friend and well-wisher of both parties. The South is emulous of so good an example, and seeks to rival the North, which lays a heavy import duty on our manufactures, by putting an export duty on their principal raw material. *Thus, both sides, agreeing in nothing else, are quite unanimous in two things—first, the avoidance of direct taxes upon themselves, and, secondly, the desire to fix upon England the expenses of their inglorious and unnatural combat.* We console ourselves in this belief that this narrow and selfish policy will infallibly overreach itself. It is quite in the power of the South to say that no duty shall be paid upon imports from England. It is not in the power of the North to prevent goods from being imported without paying duty. The competition with their native industry will remain, but the revenue that might have been extracted from it will become the property of the smuggler instead of the Government. The case of the South is very similar. For a single year the consumers of cotton may be made to pay tribute in the shape of an export duty to the planters of Georgia and Alabama. We ourselves in India have contrived to levy such a tribute upon the Chinese in the shape of an export duty on opium. But the English are not likely to submit to this kind of treatment with as much patience as the Chinese, and the Southern States must make up their minds to pay for whatever funds they may raise in this manner by the permanent destruction of their principal article of export. *All the Abolitionists of the North and West never dealt such a blow at Slavery as she will suffer at the hands of her chosen champions from the imposition of the tax upon the export of cotton.* The manufacturers of this country are becoming thoroughly alarmed at the precarious tenure on which they hold their supply of raw material. The imposition of an export duty will put an end to all hesitation in the minds of those at whom it is directly leveled, and everything that British capital, skill, combination, enterprise and influence can effect will be done in order to raise up a competing industry to that of the Southern States. For the first time in this question our interests seem likely to be ranged on the same side as our feelings, and we shall be forced at last into taking a part for which consistency and honor have so long pleaded in vain. It is but a melancholy result of a Constitution which, for the first time, incorporates into itself the principles of Free-trade, to be immediately succeeded by that most deplorable of all economical absurdities, an export duty on articles of produce of which the State has no monopoly, but which can be produced almost anywhere within 33 degrees north and south of the Equator. We can, indeed, fully understand how, in the race for popularity and the determination not to be outbid by a rival, North and South have abandoned themselves to these wretched expedients rather than have recourse to the one only natural and sensible proceeding—the imposition of direct taxes. The institutions of the country offer every facility for such a proceeding. We have always been told with much pride by the Americans that they do not require to have recourse to the half and half expedient of an income tax, that they have done what we have not dared to do, and applied themselves, not to the revenue yielded by property but to the property itself out of which that revenue springs. The Roman Census was a mild and tolerant inquisition compared with that which in America scrutinizes a man's furniture, weighs his plate, examines his wife, and examines his wife's jewels, and estimates all that he is worth with as much precision as if the taxgatherer were going to levy an execution on his goods. To what end all this troublesome and costly machinery if, after the State has been at the pains of constructing it, it is not to afford that benefit which nobody denies to our income-tax—the benefit of affording at least a rough-and-ready means of obtaining an increased revenue when it is wanted for some immediate and pressing emergency? A very small percentage on the assessed value of property in the Northern and Southern Confederacies would raise the sum they require, and save them from the humiliating and discreditable experiment of levying a revenue nominally on a foreign nation, but really on their own trade and agriculture. It may be said that all this is true but that a Democratic form of Government is necessarily intolerant of direct taxation. If so, it is equivalent to the assertion that a Democratic Government can only exist under the most favorable of all possible conditions. So long as they were united it was easy for the States of the North American Union to defray their local expenses by direct taxation, and their Federal expenses by import duties, which, though imprudently high, were not fatal to commerce. America must not suppose that she can enjoy, when divided into two hostile republics, all the great and unprecedented advantages which she possessed while she was content to dwell under the banner of one. *The high Customs raised by the much facility so long as a single Government was master of the Southern and Eastern seaboard, are now only levied under the very impossible condition of an agreement between North and South to stop bought on one frontier as long as any temptation to smuggle exists on another.* Supposing the present conflict, the rival Confederacies have recourse to no alternative but to raise their revenues by direct taxation. We wish them to recognize this truth before they have ruined their commerce and agriculture in the futile attempt to evade it.

From the London Globe.

The result of the American civil war may be safely predicted. The two Republics, of no absolutely hostile, will yet stand each other's scrutiny. Peace must arise a rivalry in armaments by land and sea. One of the earliest acts of the South must be to create a standing army, and the enactment of this expensive necessity on a large scale into the American Continent will probably date from the revolution of 1861. Hitherto the Federal Constitution, maintained by the old Federal Government, have barely deserved the name of an army. The conviction that it must be increased may slowly dawn upon the minds of a people accustomed to rely on militia and volunteers, but it must assert itself above the horizon at last. The South will set the example. The rival tariffs, begetting smuggling, and fertile in subjects of international quarrel, will help to convince the people of the two States that they will not be safe from each other unless they can maintain and display adequate forces. Should secession go further, as it may, should the Border States and the Northwest grow angry with the tariff, and attempt to form separate communities, standing armies will naturally increase with the increase of dismemberment. The prospects of the late United States, therefore, are not very cheerful, and neither Mr. LINCOLN nor Mr. DAVIS can look forward to a quiet reign. With them comes a new system. The broad track made by the founders of the Republic is now definitely abandoned. America enters on a new career, and some among us may live to see whether, like Europe, she will be divided into aristocratic nations, with fixed politics, or whether she will, like South America, be split up among a number of warring communities, with here and there a bright spot shining brilliantly in the surrounding gloom.

The Emancipation of the Serfs—Future Prevision.

The *Journal de Saint Petersbourg*, of the 7th of March, publishes the following rescript addressed by the Emperor ALEXANDER to his brother, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE NICOLAIEVITCH:

IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: I have signed to-day the manifesto which concedes to the peasants of the nobles the rights of free cultivators, and I have sanctioned the general and local regulations as well as those concerning the peasants and domestic serfs freed from the glebe—measures that had been previously examined under your Presidentship, in the superior committee appointed to examine the question of the peasantry, and then submitted to the deliberations of the Council of the Empire.

On this very day, so memorable for Russia, the impulse of my heart and the feeling of duty make me desirous of expressing to you my most earnest and profound gratitude for the exactitude, dispatch, and perfect conformity with my views and expectation with which this important affair of State has been brought to a conclusion. Since the 15th of July, 1857, the day on which you were called upon to form part of the committee created for the projected reform, you have incessantly taken the most active part in all my labors, and when, after the completion, in the month of October, 1860, of the labors of the subordinate committees, I convoked the superior committee for the examination of the projects presented by them, I charged, through the particular confidence I reposed in you, your Highness to preside over that committee.

You have fully justified that confidence. After having attentively and deeply studied everything that bore on the important and various questions necessarily raised by the scrutiny of the measures already projected, or of those that might assist to the perfecting of them, in your ardent zeal for the public good you have consecrated every day your efforts, the whole of your time, to the labors of the superior committee. Also, thanks to you particularly, the detailed examination in all its parts of this vast work, the correction and completion of the projects, the solution of all the uncertainties that arose pending this work; lastly, the drawing up of several new regulations have been finished within the period defined by me.

I invite your Highness to express my sincere gratitude to the members of the superior committee charged with the settlement of the question of the peasants, for the proofs they have given of indefatigable and meritorious activity. I shall not forget the manner in which your Imperial Highness and all the members of the superior committee have acted on this important occasion, and with myself all Russia will preserve the remembrance of it beyond a doubt. The future is known to God alone, and the final success of the great work undertaken depends on His Holy will, always merciful. Nevertheless, from this time peaceforth, we can say to ourselves, with a tranquil conscience, that we have employed for the completion of this work every means in our power, and we can hope humbly that Providence, who protects our well-beloved country, will bless the accomplishment of our designs, the purity of which is known to it.

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Whether a child shall look "like a fright" or a "love" in its out door costume depends, in no small degree, upon its head covering. The hat, in its shape, its color, its set, its style of trimming, must be appropriate to the age, features, size and figure of the child, or it will be a blemish rather than an ornament, and entertaining the belief that in my new assortment will be found becoming head coverings for all "mother's pets" and "father's darlings," I hope to see a large representation of these "little people," under the maternal sanction.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Espenscheid, who has for many years been competing closely with the most famous French chapeliers in the department of soft hats, has fairly triumphed over them this season. We have seen nothing in batting that surpasses his new styles in fineness and their cheapness is no less marvelous than their beauty. His establishment No. 118 Nassau-st., "sets the fashion" in this branch of costume for gentlemen.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair, the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by only this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Rupture, Varicocele and Enlarged Veins.—Office for their radical treatment by
Dr. RIGGS,
Barclay-st., under Astor House.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.*

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

GREENWOOD—PULVER.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday, April 8, by Rev. Mr. Chadwick, Mr. JOHN R. GREENWOOD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss LUCINDA L. PULVER, of the former place.

DIED.

BRYANT.—In this City, on Monday, April 8, after a short but severe illness, of congestion of the brain, JERRY BRYANT, of Bryants' Minstrels.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 223 Elizabeth-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul.

TASSELL.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 8, after a lingering illness, ROBERT HART TASSELL, aged 28 years and 2 months.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, No. 154 West 50th st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y., for interment.

MORAN.—In this City, on Monday night, April 8, after a lingering illness, MARIE ANNE CATHARINE, relict of the late Daniel Moran, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Charles, Daniel E. and Theodore T. Moran, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 10 A. M., where a Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

WEEDEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 8, after a lingering illness, DANIEL S. WEEDEN, son of the late Daniel S. Weeden, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

COON.—In this City, on Monday, April 8, WALTER S. COON, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 100 West 13th-st. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 9, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, JR., aged 37 years.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 293 4th-av., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment at Albany.

BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, April 9, MARIA W. PERYEAR, wife of John G. Brown, aged 47 years, 2 months and 14 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BURGESS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 7, of consumption, Miss LIZZIE MONTAGUE, only daughter of Nathan G. and Elizabeth M. Burgess, aged 23 years.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 69 Cranberry-st. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HEPBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 9, Mrs. ANNE HEPBURN, widow of the late Nathaniel Hepburn, of the City of New-York, aged 87 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Peter Hepburn, No. 185 Sands st., corner of Gold, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Hoboken, N. J., at the residence of his grandfather, Wm. Stevens, Esq., No. 19 Hudson-terrace, WALTER TUPPS, only son of Wm. H. and Henrietta Williams, aged 6 years 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JENNINGS.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Monday, April 8, MOSES JENNINGS, of Fairfield, Conn., in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVISON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, April 6,

OIL PAINTINGS!
MICROSCOPE OILY PICTURES.
From 6 to 48 inches diameter
Of splendor, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting one ashore, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURES.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, which decides the tickets in the Delaware State Lotteries, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:
Extra Class No. 219, April 9, 1861.
15, 29, 49, 41, 9, 54, 53, 36, 21, 27, 1, 61.
Class No. 220, April 9, 1861.
66, 3, 39, 72, 56, 7, 9, 8, 54, 11, 25, 23, 53, 18.
Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., April 9, 1861.
J. P. NOONAN.
JACKSON SPARROW.
THOMAS BIRD.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.
NOTICE.—All tickets on the Delaware State Lotteries will be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lotteries until further notice.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW STORY!
THE DEATH MYSTERY!
A CRIMSON TALE
or
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
(With real characters that every reader will recognize,)
BY NED BUNTLINE,
IS NOW READY IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
At all News Depots.

NEW-YORK
KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
AT PRICES TO COMMAND THE MARKET.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,
MACHINERY OILS,
DEPOT,
COZZENS & CO., No. 89 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
$30 **$30**
SEWING-MACHINES.
HEMS ANY WIDTH NEAT AND ACCURATE.
SEWS, EQUALLY WELL, COARSE AND FINE.
NEEDLE IS SELF-ADJUSTING.
A patent GUARD AND STOP prevents its running in the wrong direction. JAMES WILLCOX,
Manufacturer, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
It is truly astonishing what delightful and healthy bread rolls, cakes and pastry are produced with the aid of the Concentrated Leaven, from Messrs. E. Chamberlin & Co., Boston. We learn that tons of this article are sent out from their establishment every day.
For sale by all the principals grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

RUSHTON'S PASTILES. TROCHES.
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.
DIRECTIONS.—One or two allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth every two or three hours.
No. 10 Astor House, and Nos. 417 and 429 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The members and friends of the Bryant Association will meet at the Mercer House, THIS DAY, at 12 M., to pay the last tribute of respect to the late JERRY BRYANT. By order,
JOHN TAYLOR, Chairman.
JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

SORE THROAT.—PERSONS SO AFFLICTED find quick relief by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Sold by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st; CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; and Druggists generally. Depot, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists, only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

WILKIE COLLINS' GREAT ROMANCE,
THE CROSSED PATH,
THE CROSSED PATH,
THE CROSSED PATH,
THE CROSSED PATH,
Originally published in THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, may be had—elegantly bound, and lettered in gold—in the first volume of
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
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CONTENTS—in the same Volume:
50 Poems and Songs,
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30 Columns of Wit and Humor,
20 Popular Lectures,
20 Biographical Sketches,
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50 Chess Problems, Enigmas, &c.,
20 Columns of Selected Poetry,
100 Household Recipes,
125 Recipes for the Workshop,
The Lady's Work-Table,
Fashions,
To be had through any bookseller or news-agent; price $1 25. A. HARTHILL & CO., Publishers,
No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO THE SEXES.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York.
"Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—From the *New-York Home Journal.*
The treatment laid down in this book on Nervous, Seminal and Consumptive Diseases, is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands.
Published by GODFREY, Bookseller, 23 Broadway. Author's address, 660 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the stagnation of business,
WE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell for cash,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ice Pitchers, $6 to $10; Coffee Urns, $9 to $15; Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; Cake Baskets, $4 to $6; Castors, $3 to $12; Decanter Stands, $8 to $12; Forks and Spoons, $2 to $8 per dozen; Waiters, etc., at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BEITS, General Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

"THE USES OF ASTRONOMY."
LECTURE BY
HON. EDWARD EVERETT.
Reported, in full, in THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week (No. 4, Vol. 2.) Ready on THURSDAY, (to-morrow.)
Sold by all news agents.

AN ORIGINAL OF LAFAYETTE—BY S. F. B. MORSE.—The original study of the large picture painted for the Corporation of this City. Price, $600. Address Box, No. 2,134, P. O.

NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," Chambersburgh, Penn.
BENEFACTRESS.
There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the near Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A course of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her dotlog parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicky and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. WINSLOW—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,' if we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits to many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up, and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

IMPORTANT TO CASH BUYERS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
OF
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
PURCHASED FROM THE ASSIGNEE
FOR CASH,
Containing a full variety of
STAPLE GOODS,
And about
800 CASES OF WAMSUTTA
AND
AMOSKEAG PRINTS,
And over
1,000 PACKAGES OF DOMESTIC COTTONS,
is now ready for sale at
VERY LOW PRICES,
FOR CASH,
AND ON SHORT CREDIT, BY
BLISS & WHEELOCK,
No. 399 Broadway,
Between White and Walker sts.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TEXAS.
A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS, OR, A SADDLE TRIP ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER. With a statistical appendix. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. 516 pages, 12mo. cloth. $1 25.
At a time when Texas is the centre of so much interest, and evidently about to be the scene of exciting events, this volume has peculiar attraction and value. The natural resources of that region of country, the characteristics of its inhabitants, and the workings of its institutions, are described in an attractive manner. Statistics with regard to its history, products and capabilities are included, with much miscellaneous general information bearing upon the anticipated line of operations and the elements of strength for the Union Party which is now gathering its energies for one of the most important struggles the world has witnessed.
Also, in uniform volumes, by the same author:
A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY.
PUBLISHED BY
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer st., New-York.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMER.
CARTES DE VISITE ALBUMS,
FAN SHAPE.
Received per Steamer *Bavaria.*
Also,
A Splendid Collection
of
CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAIT OF CROMWELL
HEADS

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 9 and 10,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At the Warerooms of Mr. WM. CULLIFER,
Nos. 7 and 9 Bedford-st., (between Houston and Carmine sts.)

HENRY B. HERTS & CO., Jr., Auctioneers,
Will sell as above,

The entire stock of elegant cabinet furniture, every article of which will be sold without reserve, and warranted of the best material and workmanship. The stock consists of rosewood, mahogany and walnut library and sideboards; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber suites, with marble tops; mahogany, walnut and oak hall stands and chairs; rosewood, mahogany and walnut centre and side tables; rosewood sidn and corner etageres. Also, about 20 dozen looking-glass frames, various styles, together with a large assortment of plain mahogany, burnews, washstands, &c. Every article will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is leaving the City, and the premises must be vacated by the 25th of April.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock each day.

The goods will be on view and catalogues ready on Monday, 8th inst.

E. H. LODLOW, Auctioneer.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the studio of S. S. Osgood, No. 42 East 14th-st., in consequence of his going abroad, pictures, engravings and other works of art, consisting of rare and beautiful objects from almost all parts of the world, selected by the artist with great care, among which are that celebrated pitcher and ewer which has attached so much attention for its workmanship; 2 arm chairs, which were formerly in the possession of Napoleon I.; a very fine Turkish chair, a superior mamahra, 1 of Shaw's patent 4-burner gas stoves, easels, paint box, brushes, paints, carpet and many other things useful to artists. No postponement on account of the weather. May be seen on the day before the sale, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues at the office No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

RUSSELL W. WARCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, ACSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire rich and costly furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 153 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a choice and valuable selection, the whole imperfect order, and to be peremptorily sold. Superb rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; two magnificent suites rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatel; centre and pier tables; two elegant etageres, large mantel and pier mirrors, rich bronzes, marble groups, printings, Turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, vases, silk and lace curtains, marble pedestals, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, &c., of every description. Oak dining-room furniture; rich glass ware, silver ware, French and Bohemian China, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.,

On FRIDAY, April 12, 1861,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 Thompson-st., consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, reception, sewing and easy chairs, centre tables, marble-top extension tables, mehogany book case, rosewood hat stand, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, brocatel curtains and shades, mirror and sink, bedsteads, burenus, wash stands, mattresses, &c., china and glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

Also, oil-paintings, "St. Cecelia," cost $150; dining-room piece, cost $425; landscapes, engravings, &c. Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.,
BY
TILTON, WORRALL & MACY,
THIS DAY, April 10,
At 12 o'clock, at their
Warerooms, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y.,
THEIR LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
consisting of

Carriages, Rockaways, Top and No-top Buggies, Carryall Wagons, Express Wagons, &c., together with an assortment of Harness.

Catalogues now ready.

A. M. MESWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock,
FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising the works of Van Fleet, F. Huet, Heasieg, Geo. Jones, Ch. Freie, Gifford, T. H. Burnham, Adair, Wilson, Meadows, Lisdon, &c., &c. Also, a few old pictures, including an original by Albert Durer. The pictures are now on exhibition, and catalogues may be had at the salerooms.

SOLOMON DIGGS, Auctioneer.

By DINGEE & HOLDEN, Office No. 8 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

TO-DAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the store, No 242 Canal-st., near Centre,
The stock of paints, oeirs, oils, glass, varnishes, brushes, store and office fixtures contained in the above store. By order, WM. M. GAMBLING, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS,

In Low's new building, Brooklyn, are on sale day and night for this week only.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES,

HENRY H. LEGGS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of Household Furniture &c., at the residences of families. Will also hold regular sales at their Auction Rooms as above.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,
Store No. 45 Murray-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS

JOSEPH FOSMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the residence of John Haydll, esq., No. 9 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New York City. Large sale of elegant parlor furniture—Splendid grand action rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Firth, Pond & Co., as good as new, cost $600; two large French plate mantel mirrors, do. pier glass with marble top table and cornices to match, large oval mirror, maroon and crimson satteine window curtains, blue do., rich embroidered lace curtains, gilt window shades, large rosewood etagere with mirror, two small do., large rosewood secretary and bookcase, suite of rosewood parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, do. in maroon plush, Turkish arm chairs, splendid royal velvet medallion carpets as good as new, King's patent extension chair, in leather, new, &c.

CHAMBERS—Brussels carpets, mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, fea. her beds, bedding, silver plated ware, dining-room furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms, and at the store of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York. The furniture can be seen the day before the sale.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—JOHN LLOYD will sell on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in the four-story dwelling No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of two elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in blue and gold brocatel; one rosewood etagere, marble top centre tables, one elegant carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, rosewood bedroom furniture, one elegant walnut wardrobe, mahogany marble-top dressing stand, washstand, also, mahogany marble-top dressing bureau, secretory, bookcase, bedstead, washstand, elegant mahogany chairs in hair cloth, tête-a-têtes, centre and card tables, and one large mahogany extension dining table, curtains, cornices, &c., Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils, all of which the sale will commence on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, and the premises must be vacated by the 25th of April.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock each day.

The goods will be on view and catalogues ready on Monday, 8th inst.

E. H. LODLOW, Auctioneer.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the studio of S. S. Osgood, No. 42 East 14th-st., in consequence of his going abroad, pictures, engravings and other works of art, consisting of rare and beautiful objects from almost all parts of the world, selected by the artist with great care, among which are that celebrated pitcher and ewer which has attached so much attention for its workmanship; 2 arm chairs, which were formerly in the possession of Napoleon I.; a very fine Turkish chair, a superior mamahra, 1 of Shaw's patent 4-burner gas stoves, easels, paint box, brushes, paints, carpet and many other things useful to artists. No postponement on account of the weather. May be seen on the day before the sale, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues at the office No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

RUSSELL W. WARCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, ACSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire rich and costly furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 153 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a choice and valuable selection, the whole imperfect order, and to be peremptorily sold. Superb rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; two magnificent suites rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatel; centre and pier tables; two elegant etageres, large mantel and pier mirrors, rich bronzes, marble groups, printings, Turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, vases, silk and lace curtains, marble pedestals, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, &c., of every description. Oak dining-room furniture; rich glass ware, silver ware, French and Bohemian China, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.,

On FRIDAY, April 12, 1861,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 Thompson-st., consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, reception, sewing and easy chairs, centre tables, marble-top extension tables, mehogany book case, rosewood hat stand, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, brocatel curtains and shades, mirror and sink, bedsteads, burenus, wash stands, mattresses, &c., china and glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

Also, oil-paintings, "St. Cecelia," cost $150; dining-room piece, cost $425; landscapes, engravings, &c. Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.,
BY
TILTON, WORRALL & MACY,
THIS DAY, April 10,
At 12 o'clock, at their
Warerooms, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y.,
THEIR LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
consisting of

Carriages, Rockaways, Top and No-top Buggies, Carryall Wagons, Express Wagons, &c., together with an assortment of Harness.

Catalogues now ready.

A. M. MESWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock,
FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising the works of Van Fleet, F. Huet, Heasieg, Geo. Jones, Ch. Freie, Gifford, T. H. Burnham, Adair, Wilson, Meadows, Lisdon, &c., &c. Also, a few old pictures, including an original by Albert Durer. The pictures are now on exhibition, and catalogues may be had at the salerooms.

SOLOMON DIGGS, Auctioneer.

By DINGEE & HOLDEN, Office No. 8 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

TO-DAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the store, No 242 Canal-st., near Centre,
The stock of paints, oeirs, oils, glass, varnishes, brushes, store and office fixtures contained in the above store. By order, WM. M. GAMBLING, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS,

In Low's new building, Brooklyn, are on sale day and night for this week only.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES,

HENRY H. LEGGS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of Household Furniture &c., at the residences of families. Will also hold regular sales at their Auction Rooms as above.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,
Store No. 45 Murray-st.,
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS

JOSEPH FOSMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the residence of John Haydll, esq., No. 9 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New York City. Large sale of elegant parlor furniture—Splendid grand action rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Firth, Pond & Co., as good as new, cost $600; two large French plate mantel mirrors, do. pier glass with marble top table and cornices to match, large oval mirror, maroon and crimson satteine window curtains, blue do., rich embroidered lace curtains, gilt window shades, large rosewood etagere with mirror, two small do., large rosewood secretary and bookcase, suite of rosewood parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, do. in maroon plush, Turkish arm chairs, splendid royal velvet medallion carpets as good as new, King's patent extension chair, in leather, new, &c.

CHAMBERS—Brussels carpets, mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, silver plated ware, dining-room furniture. Catalogues at the salerooms, and at the store of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York. The furniture can be seen the day before the sale.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—JOHN LLOYD will sell on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in the four-story dwelling No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of two elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in blue and gold brocatel; one rosewood etagere, marble top centre tables, one elegant carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, rosewood bedroom furniture, one elegant walnut wardrobe, mahogany marble-top dressing bureau, secretory, bookcase, bedstead, washstand, elegant mahogany chairs in hair cloth, tête-a-têtes, centre and card tables, and one large mahogany extension dining table, curtains, cornices, &c., Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils, all of which the sale will commence on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, and the premises must be vacated by the 25th of April.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock each day.

The goods will be on view and catalogues ready on Monday, 8th inst.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
—No. 8 Albion place.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 430 Fourth-st., (Albion place,)

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs and lounges covered with satin damask; do. centre table; mahogany bureaus, do. wardrobes; do. washstands; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, china glassware, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, pier glasses, very large.

Also, elegant gilt chandeliers.

Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers. No. 50 Wall-st.

HERAT D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 223 Madison-st., near Jefferson, by order of the Executor, elegant household furniture, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, Brussels and three ply do., superb pier-mirrors, lace curtains and cornices, carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson plush; rosewood 7 octave piano, made by Lindeman & Sons, of Nnw-York; rosewood cylinder secretary, richly-carved rosewood etagere, do. centre and side tables, teak wood do., oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, beds and pillows, oil-cloths, silver-plated ware, crockery and kitchen utensils, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, SHRUBS AND FRUIT TREES.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 98 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of plants and fruit trees, just received per steamer from France, imported by Pellgorgn & Co., French horticulturists and florists, City of Lyone, consisting of camellias, monthly roses, hybrid roses, creeping roses, roses Dumas, pear trees, apple trees, peach do., apple do., plum do., gooseberries, currants, strawberries, avape vines, together with a large assortment of new flowering seeds and other plants too numerous to mention. All of which are warranted true to name and perfectly hardy.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 169 Pearl-st

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, MATERIALS, &c.—EDWARD PETTINGER will sell on MONDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, the stock of presses, types materials, &c. contained in the establishment of Bogart W. Roper, No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. Catalogues ready at the Printing-office, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 169 Pearl-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., STANDARD ROSES, &c.—600 imported standard and dwarf Roses, Azalias, Weigheias Spireas, &c., &c., from the old established nursery of J. W. Paulsen, Weehawken, N. J.

Gentlemen will find this an excellent opportunity to replenish their stock of plants. Catalogues now ready.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No 130 Broadway.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, BEING THE BALance of stock of the late C. J. SCHMITT, No. 208 Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will close the balance of above stock THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. This sale includes the Parlor, Library and Bedroom suites. To be sold to the highest bidder.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of desirable Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at No. 33 East 18th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the superb Furniture in the house, all of which was either made by Roux or imported from Paris, consisting of

DINING ROOM.

Brussels carpets, carved oak extension dining-table, oak dining chairs to match, covered in crimson morocco, superb inclosed oak buffet, superb French China dinner set and elegant cut glass in great variety.

DRAWING ROOMS

Superb velvet medallion carpets, upright rosewood piano, made by Pleyel; elegant suite of carved rosewood covered in green satin brocatel, made to order by Roux; satin damask curtains to match; elegant carved rosewood centre table, which divides and forms two card tables; real mine and fratin bronze clocks and statuettes, carved oak suites, covered in pompadour reps; superb rosewood mirror, etageres, buhl and bronze ladies' work tables and work stand, ladies' parlor secretary, in rosewood; cabinets, quartettes, &c.; superb oil-paintings and engravings.

BEDROOMS.

Rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, Brussels carpets, one elegant French chilled iron ladies' jewelry safe or casket, Turkish chairs, night tables, &c., &c.

HALL.

Superb hanging black walnut hat stand and table, hall chairs, &c., &c.; stair carpets, &c. Also, the kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 210 2d-av., near 13th st., all the handsome household furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark; velvet and Brussels carpets, French plate mirrors, elegant curtains and cornices, oil paintings, bronze clock and mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, oak dining-room furniture; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE valuable stock of liquors, wines, ales, segars, &c., together with the elegant fixtures and two years' lease of the well known vaults, No. 290 Broadway, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. All the above valuable property can be seen at any time until the day of sale. Terms, which will be made easy, will be given at the time of sale. By order,

BENJ. ISAACS.

SOLOMON DIGGS, Auctioneer.

BY DINGEE & HOLDEN, OFFICE NO. 8 Pine-st., April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a beautiful country seat at Mamaroneck; fine house, with all modern improvements; grounds beautifully laid out. For further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

S. A. PARKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.—To be sold at public auction on the premises, TUESDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., the house and lot No. 12 Kay-st., belonging to the estate of the late Wm. R. Rotch, deceased.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 562 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.

6 lots northeast corner 11th-av. and 24th-st.
13 lots and water right on north side 24th-st.
13 lots, with house, corner 3d-av. and 28th-st.
34 lots on 109th, 110th, 111th and 113th sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots west side 4th-av., between 115th and 116th sts.
Also about 15½ acres at Kingsbridge.
Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 6 Tryon-row.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the elegant 4-story brown-stone house No. 352 5th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. It is 24×70 feet, in excellent order, and contains all the modern improvements.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED, A spacious stone house and 30 acres of ground at Hartford, Westchester County, beautifully situated. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONE LOT BELONGING, TWENTY-fifth-st., south side, between 4th and 5th avs., (Harlem) a newly-built brown-stone house, with one or two lots, as desired; each lot 22 by 100 ft. 10 in., house 22 by 48, with modern improvements connected with street sewer. Price, $9,000. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 21 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

AT PRIVATE SALE—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.—The south-east corner lion's and foundation sh., church, corner of Franklin-st., with 2 lots on Church; No. 166 Chambers-st.; No. 41 White-st.; No. 258 4th-st.; No. 160 West 14th-st.; No. 38 West 36th-st.; No. 56 West 36th-st., place at Irvington. Also, other desirable property.

HOUSES FOR SALE—ON 19TH ST., NORTH side, between 2d and 3d avs.—Three-story and basement and cellar brick cottage dwelling-houses, now finishing, 20 by 36 feet 10 inches, neat and cheap, marble mantels, ranges and gas. Price only $3,600, terms like rent. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE brick house, 22x38 feet, with extension, on New-York-av., near Patchen-st. The house is finished with all the modern conveniences, at 40 by 100 feet. Also, the three-story brick house No. 153, Clinton-st., near Warren. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Journey-court.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d place, Brooklyn; lots 21 feet 10 inches by 102 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements, will be sold on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 49 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HIGH STONE FRONT in Mansfield place, has all the modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Also, one of the low stone fronts in the same row. Also a number of building and property, will be sold cheap. Apply to inquire of MR. FINDLEY, No. 19 23d-st., Mansfield place, near 8th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN VIL-LAGE OF FLUSHING, Long Island, North-st., between Main and Lawrence sts., two-story and basement brick, marble front, full lot, good location for a grocery store or boarding-house being a leading tavern stand for fare. Price $4,000. Apply to

PETER A. BIRT, No. 5 Tryon-row.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brown-stone front dwelling-house and lot on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, for a country residence within one hour's ride of New York, in New-Jersey or Westchester County, worth $15,000 to $20,000. J. O. HOYT over Mechanics Bank, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., deep lot, finishing in the very best manner, with back building and every convenience, in accordance with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the elegant 4-story brown-stone house No. 352 5th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. It is 24×70 feet, in excellent order, and contains all the modern improvements.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED, A spacious stone house and 30 acres of ground at Hartford, Westchester County, beautifully situated. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

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HOUSES FOR SALE—ON 19TH ST., NORTH side, between 2d and 3d avs.—Three-story and basement and cellar brick cottage dwelling-houses, now finishing, 20 by 36 feet 10 inches, neat and cheap, marble mantels, ranges and gas. Price only $3,600, terms like rent. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE brick house, 22x38 feet, with extension, on New-York-av., near Patchen-st. The house is finished with all the modern conveniences, at 40 by 100 feet. Also, the three-story brick house No. 153, Clinton-st., near Warren. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Journey-court.

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PETER A. BIRT, No. 5 Tryon-row.

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FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., deep lot, finishing in the very best manner, with back building and every convenience, in accordance with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE VERY DESIRABLE offices on second floor of building No. 147 Broadway at greatly reduced rents. Apply to R. E. BABB, on the premises, Room No. 20.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES and parts of houses are offered to rent by WILLIAM H. ROOME, No. 198 West 31st-st.:

No. 208 Wooster-st.	$800
No. 178 West 20th-st.	500
No. 186 West 21st-st.	600
No. 122 West 24th-st.	700
No. 124 West 24th-st.	700
No. 126 West 24th-st.	700
No. 172 West 33d-st.	550
No. 174 West 33d-st.	550
One in West 43d-st.	550
Two in East 52d-st.	450
No. 148 West 17th-st., second-story	(each) 650
No. 143 West 30th-st., second-story	275
No. 145 West 30th-st., second-story	275
No. 191 West 21st-st., private stable	200

Office open from 8 to 10 in the morning; 2 to 8 in the afternoon.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

STEAM-POWER TO LEASE.—THE BEST lighted and finest rooms in this City, with steady power, in the splendid new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st., one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. The buildings are furnished with steam-hoists, heated by steam, and every convenience; boilers are in the rear of and entirely outside of the buildings. Parties wanting first-class accommodations in a superior building and central location, at a low rent, should apply at once to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises. Insurance is 1 per cent.

TO LET,—PART OF HOUSE NO. 300 WEST 12TH-st., (late Troy-st.,) the second floor, two rooms on third floor, one room in the attic and back basement; good cellar, in good order, with modern improvements; family small: can be seen from 10 to 4; rent $360. Also, other parts of houses to let and a first-class house for sale, pleasantly located. Apply to N. ROE and S. D. WILSON, No. 200 Varick-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, English basement house No. 143 West 42d-st., just put in complete order. Will be let very low to a responsible party. The location is equal, if not superior, to 14th, 23d, or 34th sts., at two-thirds the rent in those streets. Apply on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 138 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 333 GREENwich-st., between Duane and Jay, convenient to the Hudson River Railroad and Erie Railroad depôts, known as the Atlantic, formerly as the Wyoming Hotel. It is in good order, and can accommodate comfortably 100 guests. Inquire of ISRAEL COOK, No. 156 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

TO LET.—ONE OF THE HANDSOME NEW 3-story brown-stone fronts dwelling houses, north side of 46th-st., near 2d-av., all complete and dry, 20×56 feet. Rent $600. Apply to J. FETTRIDGE, No. 415 2d-av., or FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Cronby-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick basement houses, Nos. 5 and 21 West Hall-st. No 5 has all the modern improvements, and No. 21 will be improved to suit tenant. JULIUS BROWN, Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WM. W. STEPHENSON, No. 210 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, HAVing all the modern improvements, three story brick houses Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 4th-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 229 West 33d-st., near 8th-av. Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE rooms recently occupied by the Anchor Insurance Company, No. 32 Pine-st. These rooms are splendidly furnished with all the appointments for a banking or insurance company. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN PILEY, Receiver, No. 93 Wall-st.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—THE TWO THREE-story high stoop attic and basement houses No. 143 and the Waverley-place, near 6th-av., having the modern improvements, will be put in thorough repair to good tenants. Apply to L. SUYDAM, Jr., No. 153 Waverley-place.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Lndlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and to the corner of the next House to-st. Rent $700 Y. R. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE STORE 25 BY 70 feet, with plate-glass windows, No. 589 3d-av., corner 46th-st. A basement of the same size, finished, and 3 stories, 16 by 25 feet each, well calculated for a large grocery, a hardware, druggist, &c. Inquire of PETER COTTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—BROWN-stone English basement house No. 82 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., and almost up to the summit of Murray Hill. The house will be thoroughly repaired and to rent cheap. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—A TWO-STORY and attic house, with high stoop and water and gas throughout, pleasantly located on No. 9 Essex-st., and 5 minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire on the premises, or of W. VENVILL, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A first-class three-story brown-stone House in Murray Hill. Would like a smaller House in New-York. Brooklyn preferred. Address or call on P. C. ANTHONY, No. 145 Pine-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A STORE WITHOUT STEAM POWER—Three floors, each of 2,500 feet, which is to be fitted up for any business required. Inquire of the premises, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Seventy-place, Eleventh-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

TO LET—OFFICE NO. 10 EAST SEVENTEENTH-st., opposite Stuyvesant Square. The house is a large, commodious, four-story and basement, 3-d-av. brick house. Can be seen by a card from D. T. MACARGAR, No. 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.

$475 WILL SECURE A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with the modern improvements in a nice and prompt repair. House in East-st., near 8th-av. Apply to KAYSER & PRINCE, No. 169 Fast-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE with basement, four of the rooms heated, &c.; has all modern improvements, and is situated 100 feet east of 2d-av., between 61st and 62d sts.

T. & F. FOWLER

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 32 GENERAL COURSE OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 3, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 80 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

PROPOSAL FOR TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 6, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, the 11th inst., for four million nine hundred and one thousand dollars in Treasury Notes, or any part thereof, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable in two years, receivable for public dues, or, at the option of the holder, convertible into six per cent. bonds of the United States.

Said Notes to be issued under the authority of the Acts of Congress, approved February 8, 1861, and March 2, 1861.

Proposals must state the rate bid for each one hundred dollars—can per centum thereof to be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and certificates thereof to accompany each bid, and the whole amount in such case to be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer in equal instalments, at five, ten and fifteen days respectively, or the whole amount within five days after the acceptance of bid, at the option of the bidder. No proposal at less than par will be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CARLL, Sec. SPENCER K. GIBBEN, Pres.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Receive from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
A. G. & F. BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, after the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock, created by the New-York Legislature, by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and by the ordinances of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accommodating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on the first day of July and the first day of November, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per cent thereon or therefor; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within 10 days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, in gold or specie, or in certificates of deposit for such specie, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 30, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent, on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

BANK GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors for the next annual election, will be held at Pearsell's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, on FRIDAY, the third day of May next. Poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

JAMAICA, April 9, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 30, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 60 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, the following bonds hypothecated, $4,500, Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, viz.: four of $1,000 each (one of $500.

NOTICE.—THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, to consider a plan for reorganization.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE B. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 1 o'clock.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

$15,000 IN ONE SUM, ALSO $60,000 in sums to suit, to loan on Bond and Mortgage on good City or country property. Apply to W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No 39 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

WANTED.—ATLANTIC SCRIP OF 1861; GREAT WESTERN SCRIP OF 1861—by EUGENE THOMSON, No. 41 Pine-st.

A SMALL YACHT OR BOAT, EITHER with or suitable for a snug cabin, wanted in exchange for a patent on a staple article easily manufactured, and of ready sale at a good profit. Inquire at Ferris & Leggett's No. 42 Chatham-st., for Mr. S., for two days.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed value of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereupon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1861.

ON THE PETITION OF RICHARD M. HOE, OF New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 24th of July 1847, for an improvement in "Rotary Printing Presses," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of July next, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, the 8th of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 24th of June; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the Office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and *Times*, New-York, once a week, for three weeks—the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before the 8th of July next, the day of hearing. S. T. SHUGERT,
mh27-1aw3w Acting Commissioner of Patents.

$2,000 REWARD.—I WILL PAY $1,000 REward for the discovery of the person or persons, or either of them, who set fire to, on the night of April 1st, inst., to the dwelling-house or building on the Hyde-park road, about four miles north of Pokeepsie, known as the Broom or Clew place, (the said premises being in litigation between the heirs and the husband of the late Elizabeth Clew, deceased,) and for information sufficient to convict such person or persons. I will also pay $1,000 additional reward for the like discovery of the person or persons who set fire to the barn on the same premises, at the time it was consumed in the Spring of 1856, and information sufficient to have convicted such person or persons.

JAMES B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 8, 1861.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Any Insurance Company which has issued any policy or take any risk upon the buildings burnt on the night of April 1st, inst., on the premises known as the Broom or Clew place, situated on the Hyde Park road, about four miles north of Pokeepsie, will confer a favor by communicating notice thereof to LUTHER R. MARSH,
Attorney for the Heirs, No. 6 Pine-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 8, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.

O18-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN P. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Bradnard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Silas W. Peterson, No. 249 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 6, 1861.

FANNIE H. STOW,
mh7-1aw6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KELLY, No. 20 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of July next. Dated New-York, the 23rd day of January, 1861.

CHARLES W. HOYT, } Executors.
WM. KELLY, } Executors.
ja23-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSwell C. Bradnard, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT GIBBS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.

O18-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BANKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1861.

ANSON BANKER, } Executors.
WM. H. CHARLES BAKER, }

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 33, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam in pipes or chambers placed in the cellar; the steam not to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD,
RICHARD WARREN,
Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-house No. 2, in said Ward; and also for the stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for heating said building; pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman Board School Officers Twenty-second Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr., Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of MERRIAM & BELL, for the transaction of a "General Stock Commission and Banking Business."

CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
WILLIAM J. BELL.

Office No. 18 William-st.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SIDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MEDICAL.

Prepared by Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics, Member of the Imperial Academy of Physicians, Professor of Forts and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the Virtues of each preparation, THEREMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

THERMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

THERMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.

THERMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Thermar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in six cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, Diday, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

A FEW CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address, Dr. THIERS, 626½ av., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm of Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1846, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has that purity of character that entitles his profession of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in nine cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Boys, for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, containing every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary quack advertised for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:26, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:26 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7.30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12 30 and 4 15 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	8.55 P. M.
Way Sing train, 3.55 and 4.30 P. M.	4 and 4 15 P. M.
Forest Wa train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. P. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

STATION—CORNER FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET STATION.

Six 7 A. M. and 4 20 P. M. 8:20 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Express Mail..... 10 A. M. 10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local stations, see Timetables. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cunandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¼ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

On and after Monday, 15th inst., the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., daily, at 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 7 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Asst Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS to and from New-York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Offices only.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6.15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in, and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 26

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859.....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860...45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMFORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $16. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

BARGE WANTED—IN GOOD CONDITION, about 60 feet long, for carrying freight. Address P. T. O., Box No. 630 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SIMMER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of, 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. H. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.

This steamer (ensurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON,
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30

Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.

The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, May 14.

For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.
EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 20.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, April 27.

And every

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ing to do." As soon as elected he was going to ruin the country. But he did nothing. Then they said "Wait till the 4th of March—then he'll get you!" The 4th came and went, and Mr. LINCOLN did nothing. Then they cried, "Wait till he appoints his Cabinet—then you are doomed!" And they waited till that was done, and Mr. LINCOLN does nothing still. At last, desperate trick to keep up excitement and "the Southern heart" from cooling off, Mr. LINCOLN was going to do, come and ask your leave, Mr. LINCOLN! "What he is going to do?" Mr. RIVES could see the reason of this distress of the Secessionists. On the 4th of April, this Convention voted down a Secession Ordinance by a vote of two to one! When they did so they sent a barpoon into the vitals of the whale. No wonder the blood spouted, and the waves boiled as it plunged below. Let us give it no relief now, said Mr. R., and soon we will see the white of the monster's belly seeking the surface. Mr. R. said he was not alarmed by Mr. LINCOLN. His constituents were not of the timid sort. Mr. LINCOLN knew the policy of Virginia. It had been emphatically proclaimed by the resolutions now passed by this Convention. Let us leave him to his course, and, like calm, brave men, we can pursue ours.

Mr. TREDWAY, of Pittsylvania, replied. He was not of those that had apprehended war. But lately he was led to fear a conflict. If it came Virginia would take sides with the South and go out of the Union. He thought the Commissioners of Virginia would be received by Mr. LINCOLN and responded to. Mr. LINCOLN claimed that he could not receive the Southern Commissioners without acknowledging the Southern Confederacy. Mr. LINCOLN would certainly reply to respectful inquiries made by the Convention, or give his reasons for not doing so.

Mr. BRANCH, of Dinwiddie, was doubtful of the policy of making requests of the President. Suppose we did so, and a Northern Legislature or Convention should ask him not to reply. They would have the right if we have ours. There would be a conflict of States. He was opposed to establishing unsafe precedents. He would prefer to have this whole matter referred to a sub-committee of five, to report a mode of expressing our opinion and wishes to the President, not liable to objection.

Mr. L. E. HARVIE denied (in reply to Mr. RIVES) that the Secessionists were prompting the present movement. He did not care what came of it. He knew Virginia sooner or later would have to secede.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, of Norfolk, believed the President meant peace, and had been disposed to favor the resolution to send Commissioners to Washington, in order to draw out that policy. But the debate had led him to doubt. Commissioners, if indisposed to peace, might so conduct the negotiations with the President as to compel an unfavorable result. Who were to be the Commissioners? How appointed? He could not commit the issue of peace or war to any one, two or three men.

Further speeches were made, but I give the best points presented. The Convention adjourned at 3 o'clock, to meet again at 5—about the present hour, as I close this letter. MONTICELLO.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 9.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole. The tenth resolution came up.

Mr. CONRAD moved to strike out to the word "authorities," and insert "believing the Federal authorities have no power to deal with the subject in any way." Rejected, 114 to 12.

Mr. WISE offered the following substitute for the resolution: "The people of Virginia hereby declare their consent to the recognition of the separate independence of the seceded States; that they shall be treated as independent powers, and that proper laws shall be passed to effect their separation."

The substitute was adopted, 128 against 20.

The 11th resolution came up.

Mr. WICKHAM offered an amendment declaring confidence in the justice of the people of the other States, as failing to them for a satisfactory adjustment by the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution here to appended, and declaring the definite refusal or neglect of the Non Slaveholding States to accede to such amendments, should and would result in a total and final disruption of the Union.

Mr. GOGGIN submitted an amendment declaring further, in such event, that Virginia will, and compelled to resume her powers and throw herself upon her reserved rights. Rejected—54 against 70.

Mr. WICKHAM's amendment was lost—67 against 69.

Mr. FAUL moved to strike out the last sentence of the eleventh resolution providing that the State will resume her powers in the event of failure to receive satisfactory responses. Rejected—51 to 70.

The Convention then took a recess, after which the eleventh resolution was adopted, with a slight amendment.

The twelfth resolution came up.

Various amendments were proposed, pending which, adjourned.

Private advices, which state that a steamer was seen at the mouth of Charleston Harbor, Monday, and that Fort Sumpter was to be reinforced, at all hazards, produce a great sensation in and about the Convention.

The Kansas Senatorial Election.

ATCHINSON, Tuesday, April 9

The reports that there are doubts in reference to the legality of the election of Messrs. LANE and POMEROY to the United States Senate are entirely without foundation, as certificates were made out and signed by the Governor as soon as practicable.

The Senators elected are here, and leave for Washington immediately.

Municipal Election in Trenton.

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 9.

At the election held in this city, to-day, the following gentlemen were elected: Wm. R. HOWARD, Republican Mayor; Mr. SERGIN, Democrat; Marshal, and a majority of Democrats in the Ward and City tickets. There was very little excitement occasioned.

Charter Election in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 9.

At the Charter election held to-day, the Democrats carried the city by over 1,000 majority, seven out of the ten Aldermen, and Supervisors. Among the Aldermen elected is ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., who married a Ward usually Republican by over 100 majority. WM. HASTINGS, brother of the editor of the *Knickerbocker*, is one of the Republican Aldermen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE VALUE OF AN ALDERMAN'S NOSE.—In May, of last year, an Alderman of the Ward, in the vestibule of the City Hall, between Ex Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward, and Alderman RUSSELL, of the Seventh,—he latter coming off with a scratched face and a nose wrung. For this indignity an action was brought against the offender in the Supreme Court, which he allowed to go by default. The case came up on Monday night before the regular panel of the Sheriff's Jury, whose duty it is to assess damages on all cases which have gone by default—and after a patient hearing of the evidence *pro* and *con*, and which was published in the TIMES at the time of the occurrence, the jury awarded Alderman RUSSELL the sum of $1,000, as compensation for the indignity perpetrated, and the damage done to his nasal protuberance. As there is no appeal from the verdict of a Sheriff's jury, Mr. WILSON will have to pay up the penalty. Many years since, but within the memory of those who would not care to be classed among the "oldest inhabitants" of the City, Dr. HARK, then musical and theatrical critic of the *Courier and Enquirer*, chanced to offend Mr. WOOD, the singer, then performing with his wife at the Old Park Theatre. Coming together by accident in the lobby of the theatre, Mr. WOOD, after some words of crimination and recrimination, spat in Mr. HARK's face, for which he was afterwards mulcted in the sum of $3,000, in a civil action, and the occurrence was the occasion of the celebrated "Wood Hat," which was so disastrous to the Park Theatre. The inference to be drawn from the two verdicts is, that while a reporter's face is worth $3,000 and a riot, an Alderman's nose is only worth $1,000 without the addition of the rot.

SUICIDE OF STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.—On Monday night, Mr. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, a member of the well-known family of the same name, living at Albany, called at the drinking saloon kept by ELIZABETH HOYT, at No. 478 Broadway, and poisoned himself by taking laudanum. He went to the place in company with a Mr. HULSE, and inviting several persons who were present to drink with him, he took a vial from his pocket and mixed the opiate with his liquor; then remarking, "This is my last drink," he swallowed the mixture before an attempt could be made to restrain him. Dr. QUACKENBOS and several other physicians were summoned as quickly as possible, but the antidotes they administered failed to be of use, and he expired about four hours after taking the draught. Coroner JACKMAN was notified to hold an inquest in the case, and he gave a permit for the removal of the body to the late residence of deceased in Fourth avenue, near Twenty-second-street. Mr. VAN RENSSELAER was about 35 years of age, and for some years past led a most profligate and dissolute life. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Tom Corwin, newly appointed Minister to Mexico, of Ohio, W. H. Corwin of Ohio; E. Kent and lady of Maine, H. G. Kent of Washington, and H. R. Ledden of Rochester; Lord Edward Lovell and J. R. Bachler of England, Ernest Baroche of Paris, Thos. Cage of Edinburgh, Com. Mervine of the U. S. Navy, R. A. Hammond and D. W. Shannon of Boston, B. C. Butler of Lnzerne, C. A. Nixon of Utica, and W. H. Grider and W. B. Paldiene of Memphis, Tenn., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Alfred Ely, of Rochester, and E. P. Walter, of Vermont; Gov. Buckingham and family, of Connecticut; Gen. Halsey, of Paris; Major Lally, of Ohio; B. Coleman, H. Galley, J. M. Gratrik and D. Mackey, of England; H. L. Routh and T. B. Wragg, of Canada; Capt. King, G. Everett, Mr. Leonard and G. Trumbull, of Boston; and Hon. Russell Sage, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Frederick Johnston, Bart., of England; Dr. Rae, the Arctic Explorer; Henry Chalyster, Cunningham Barthwait and E. L. Benger, of England; and Mrs. Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. A. B. Dickinson, Capt. Rodgers of the United States Navy, Capt. Jewett of the steamship *Bay State*, and Prof. BUSH of New-Haven are at the Astor House.

James Harrison, J. Hodgkin, H. Crosfield and F. L. Wild of England, and Capt. C. H. E. Judkins of the *Persia*, are at the Everett House.

F. M. da Olaguehle and M. R de Teneros of Mexicon, S. Van Rensselaer of Albany, and A. D. Lansing of the same place are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN.—Circuit Court, March Calendar for this day—Nos. 50, 56, 78, 82, 92, 96, 98, 100, 101, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114.

CITY CONRT.—Nos. 7, 18, 25, 28, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN; You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale; and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre lining turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so nobly defeated.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the largest Safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House, in Greenwich-street and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy.

S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Boiler Iron, lined with the new patent CRYSTALIZED IRON, (which cannot be drilled) and inside casing of bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank Robbers and arson this year.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—the best security from Fire now made.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETINGS "SUCCEED!"—A great saving can only now be offered for cash in new spring carpetings. English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide. Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and floor covers, drugets, stair carpets and rods. Hungarian carpetings, &c., displayed in the spacious warerooms of HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 499 B'way. Housekeepers can purchase carpetings cheaper at

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT THAT DOUGLAS HELD.—See for DOUGLAS as an admirer of beauty, and when he saw a superb Knox Hat in Mr. LINCOLN's hand, and in danger of contact with the floor, he gracefully said, "Permit me, Sir," and held it during the Inaugural Address. He afterwards confessed to his wife that he did so because he could not bear to see that beautiful Knox that spoiled. Knox has plenty more of the same sort at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, the only patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNWONTED ATTRACTIONS at BARNUM's Museum are filling its house with visitors and his coffers with cash.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 9.

$15,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	91	125 Harlem Railroad	13¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	9¾	200 do	13¾
20,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	72½	100 Har. Railroad Pref	37
10,000 do	815 72	650 do	36¾
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	73	50 do	37
10,000 do	72¾	150 Read. R. Railroad	57½
5,000 do	72¾	50 do	56¾
3,000 N. C. State 6s	73½	250 do	56¾
11,000 Missouri St. 6's	60¾	500 no	845 31
11,000 do	61¾	175 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	32½
52,000 do	60	200 do	31¾
2,000 Cal. State 7's	86	100 Mich. Cen. R.	52
2,000 Brook. City Wat'r	103½	250 do	51¾
5,000 Har. Ist M. Bs.	101	100 do	51
12,000 Mich. Cen. 8 Cent.	28¾	150 do	51¾
8 F. C. B. ex int.	98	50 do	50¾
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	61	130 M. S. & N. I. R.	14¾
5,000 M. S. & N. I. R.	53	100 do	833 14
21,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	95	50 do	14¾
3,000 Dan. & St. J. R. 7s	47	300 Michigan S. Scrip	74¾
5,000 Gal. & C. 1st m.	93½	400 do	74
55 Panama R.	110	200 do	72¾
60 Bank of New-York	92	900 do	72¾
250 Bank of Commerce	95	200 do	72¾
25 Merchants Ex. Bk.	85	500 do	72¾
175 Pacific Mail S. Co	80	100 do	73
100 do	810 74¾	200 do	810 72¾
100 do	73¾	100 do	810 72¾
100 do	73¾	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	68
75 do	74	500 do	8 16
400 N. Y. Central R.	74	600 do	68¾
150 do	74¾	500 do	68¾
150 do	74¾	850 Cleve. & Toledo R.	71
500 do	74¾	250 do	30¾
200 do	815 74¾	200 do	830 30¾
1000 do	74¾	200 do	830 30¾
500 do	74¾	200 do	810 30¾
50 do	830 74¾	525 Chi. & R'k Isl. R.	57½
100 do	810 74¾	200 do	830 57½
400 do	810 74¾	200 do	57½
200 do	845 74¾	200 do	57
200 do	74¾	50 C., Bur. & Quin. R.	71
100 do	860 75	255 do	69½
100 Erie Railroad	26¾	1 000 C., B. & Q. R. bds.	94½
450 do	26	6 000 do	99
1,000 Hud. River R.	40		

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93¾	400 Erie Preferred	37
20,000 U. S. 8s, '81, Coup.	91	50 do	830 31½
10,000 Virginia St. 6s	71	300 Mich. Cen. R.	52
8,000 Mo. State 6s	60	250 do	810 52
1,000 do	60¼	100 do	860 52
2,000 California St. 7s	84	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	14¾
2,000 Har. 1st R. R.	48½	200 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	32½
1,000 Chi. & R. Isl Bds.	96	128 Panama R'l'osd	110
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	61	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	810 73
25 Pacific M. S. Co	79¾	800 do	73
170 do	80	100 do	72¾
10 do	80½	50 do	810 72¾
100 Hudson Riv R.	41	300 do	72¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	74¾	100 Galena & Chi R.	69¾
850 do	74¾	100 do	810 69¾
150 Erie Railroad	28¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	31
50 do	810 28	200 do	810 31
200 do	25¾	100 do	31¾
250 do	83 26	50 Ch. & R. I. R.	51
125 Harlem Railroad	14	100 do	51¾
100 do	14¾	50 Chi. Bur. & Quin R	70
100 Reading R.	59¾		

TUESDAY, April 9—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of March, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing nine months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1860.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of March, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$6,700,081
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	3,064,187
In Free Goods	2,873,697
Total Foreign Merchandise	$12,637,965
Against March, 1860	23,495,032
Decrease this season	$10,857,067

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $5,546,406, against only $85,094 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehousa is $5,817,144, or $2,732,957 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in March is $13,570,044, against $22,103,156 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of March, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,580,907
Foreign Goods reexported	411,072
Specie	301,802
Total clearances	$11,831,391
Against March, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$6 998,687
Foreign Goods reexported	1,130,067
Specie	2,381,663—$10,510,417
Increase of all Exports March 1861	$1,320,977

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of nine months of the currant Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,726,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
February	14,068,000	19,166,000
March	12,658,000	23,495,060
Total nine months	$158,667,000	$178,499,000
Foreign Specie	23,147,000	2,193,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,525,000	$4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,282,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	6,382,000
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237 000	5,699,000
March	10,581,000	6,999,060
Total 9 months	$87,808,000	$49,491,000
Foreign reexported	5,056,000	7,807,000
Together	$92,864,000	$57,298,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202.000	2,068.000
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
March	302 000	2,082,000
Total 9 months	$22,074,000	$40,731,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
Domestic Produce	$87,808,000	$49,491,000
Foreign reexported	5,056.000	7 807,000
Specie	22,074,000	40,731,000
Total	$114,938,000	$98,029,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,604,066	4,851,248
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,088 803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,662	2,843,388
January	2,059,202	3,849,166
February	2,528,736	2,378,043
March	2,489,926	3 477 545
Total 9 months	$24,716,264	$37,177,001

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,864	July 12	$1,741,879
July 23	672,250	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,862,382
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,602
Sept. 2	984,533	Sept 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	781,661	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1 871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct 20	992,481	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Oct. 28	810,225	Dec 12	1,365,429
Nov. 2	1,241,939	Dec. 24	1,406,234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,666
Nov 26	1,087,671	Jnn 24	1,760,582
Dec 3	822,419	Feb 10	1,476,625
Dec. 14	1,083,213	Feb 26	1,392 579
Dec. 25	1,225,219	Feb 29	382,503
Jan. 3	1,455,385	March 11	1,198,711
Jan. 13	1,446,219	March 14	147,000
Jan 25	1,216,929	March 25	898,730
Feb 3	1,511 154	March 29	156,110
Feb. 12	1,652,315	Total 9 mos.	$31,485,007
Feb. 25	1,056,426		
March 5	855,775		
March 25	699 597		
Total 9 mos	$26,277 463		

The following is the Specie list per the *Persia*:

Order, and Warren	Bank of America
Brothal Co	$720
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,253
John C. Tracy	1,200
Dudley & Livingston	672
John Ashbaw	350
R. P. Buck & Co	1,200
Calvin Adams	2 000
R. P. Buck & Co	2,730
Total	
J. A. McGraw	
Poirier & Co	
Total	

Bank of America	£20,000
S. O. Baker & Co	2 000
Naesmith & Sons	1,000
Naesmith & Sons	1,210
E. A. Bell & Sons	600
Girdwood	13,400
Holmes, Tapper & Roo.	1,200
H. D. Brenman & Co.	750
	£50,917
	$12 405 40
	20 000 00
	$32,206 40

The foregoing returns show another heavy falling off in the Import entries of the season, as compared with last year. The difference altogether for nine months of the fiscal year is about $20,000 in Foreign Merchandise entered at New-York, while about the same difference is shown, on the other hand, in the receipts of Foreign Bullion—the latter being the heaviest known to our trade since the year 1847. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are again over *ten millions* for the month, being the sixth consecutive month in which the movement has reached this large figure. The effect being, in connection with the reduced imports, to completely reverse the course of the Bullion Exchanges, since the 1st July last, as compared with the previous experience of the past six or eight years.

The Exchange on England had another decided fall to-day. Some of the Banking-houses accepting 107½ per cent., while first class merchant bills, of which there was a good offering, were done at 107@107½ per cent. The Exports of Produce this week direct from this port, together with the movement of Cotton from the Southern ports, have created a supply of Bills considerably in advance of the demand from the Import trade. There is a further arrival of English Gold by the *Persia* to-day of $282,000. This favorite steamer, by the way, has made one of the quickest runs of the season from Liverpool and Queenstown. Her time is under nine days from the last-named port. Her market news is no later than by the previous arrival, business being suspended in England by the Easter Holidays. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,353,069	$1,590 692	$3,005,389
Previously reported	14,950,966	20,846,594	33,669,816
Since Jan. 1	$16,504 055	$22,437,286	$35,674,505

The applications from this City for the United States Convertible Treasury Bills, to be awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury early to-morrow morning, should go forward by this afternoon's mail, the preliminary deposit of 1 ₱ cent. on the sum applied for being first left with the New-York Sub-Treasurer. The new Bills will be of the denomination of $50 to $1,000, at the pleasure of the taker, to run two years from date, and convertible, at the option of the holder, into the 6 ₱ cent. Funded Stock of 1881.

The Stock Exchange was again on something like *a war-footing* to-day, and at the early Board the competition was eager to accept the first bids made for almost anything on the official list, from United States Stock down to the lowest point on the Railway Shares. The average decline from yesterday's sales was nearly 2 ₱ cent., making 3½@4 ₱ cent. for two days. But on these low rates a partial recovery took place at the Second Board, and the depression shown at the reduced figures of the morning was particularly marked on New-York Central and the Western Railways, nearly all which closed steady. The depression in the State Securities was 2 ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales on Virginias, 1½@2 on Tennessees, and 2½ on Missouris. The latter sold largely at 60 ₱ cent., closing 60½ ₱ cent. The Federal Stock of 1861 sold at 91 for the coupons, and 90½ for the registered Stock. Late in the afternoon, in the absence of exciting news from Charleston, which seemed to be generally anticipated earlier in the day, the market left off steady, at about the following figures:

Central	74¾	Michigan Guaranteed	33¼
Erie	26	Galena	69¾
Pacific	80	Toledo	31
Panama	110	Rock Island	51
Hudson	40	Missouris	60¾
Harlem Preferred	36¾	Tennessees	71¾
Michigan Central	52	Virginias	71
Illinois Central	73¾	U. States 1881, reg	93¾

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

April	8..	Philadelphia	par.
April	8..	Boston	par.
			Premiums.
April	3..	New Orleans	⅜ @ ½
April	2..	Mobile	⅜ @ ½
April	8..	Baltimore	par. @ 1-10
April	8..	Washington	⅜ @ ½
April	6..	Charleston	3 @ 3½
April	8..	Richmond	3½ @ 4
April	8..	Petersburgh	3½ @ 4
April	6..	Norfolk	4¼ @ 4½
April	6..	Augusta	3 @ 3½
April	5..	Savannah	2½ @ 3
April	6..	Chicago	4 @ 4½
April	6..	Milwaukie	4¾ @ 5
April	8..	Cleveland	¾ @ ⅞
April	6..	St. Louis	3 @ 3½
April	5..	Louisville	¾ @ ⅞
April	6..	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
April	6..	Cincinnati	½ @ ¾
April	8..	Pittsburgh	¾ @ 1
April	2..	Columbus, Miss	3 @ 3½
April	2..	Akron, Ohio	1 @ 1½
April	5..	Washington, Ill	5 @ 6
April	5..	Shelbyville, Ky	¾ @ 1
April	6..	Jonesborough	5 @ 5½
April	4..	Rome, Ga	2½ @ 4
April	5..	Nashville, Tenn	2½ @ 3
April	4..	Madison, Miss	5 @ 5½
April	4..	Springfield, Ill	4 @ 4½

Foreign Commercial Intelligence by the Persia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Friday, the 29th, was a strict holiday on 'Change in London. On Thursday, the 28th, the funds were heavy and dull, and consols declined ⅛, closing at 91⅜@91½ for money, and 91⅜@91¾ for account.

In the General Discount Market there was a good demand for money at 6¾@7 ₱ cent., but the applications at Bank were comparatively moderate.

Messrs. CUPPA BROTHERS & Co., of London, in the Levant trade, had suspended. Liabilities about £70,000.

Two additional failures at Manchester are reported, viz.: LEOPOLD SAMSON, a buying agent, for about £30,000, and S. J. HALLA, merchant for about £20,000.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £154,031.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote bar silver 5s. 0¾d.; dollars 4s. 11¾d.; nominal; eagles 76s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 30—A. M.

COTTON—No business has been done since Thursday, the 28th, yesterday being Good Friday, and today a holiday in the Cotton trade. The *Brokers' Circular*, issued on Thursday, says: "The advices per *Adriatic* so fully confirm the moderate estimates of the crop, with a marked falling off in the receipts, that prices, stimulated by a good general demand, were quoted fully ½d. ₱ lb. dearer on Monday; since that the inquiry has been active in consequence of the unsettled state of the operations in the manufacturing districts, and the market closes at barely ½d. ₱ lb. advance in American, on last Friday's quotations. Sales of the week, 68,670 bales, including 12,620 on speculation and 18,110 for export. On Thursday, the market was quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 2 000 on speculation and for export. The official quotations are:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	7 8 16d.
Middling Mobiles	7¾d.
Middling Upland	7 1-16d.

The stock in hand is estimated at 920,100 bales, of which 768 070 are American. Messrs. JAS. HEWITT & Co. say the advance of ⅛ was partially lost, and the market closed a fraction over last week.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—Is dull, owing to the trouble among the operators, but prices are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—There has been no Corn market since Tuesday, on which day there was no material change in any article. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report, under date evening of the 28th: Flour dull of sale at barely Tuesday's rates. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn in moderate request at a reduction of 3d. ₱ quarter since Tuesday.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork very dull; nothing passing. Bacon slow of sale at 49s.@50s. Lard steady, 55s.@56s for choice American. Cheese and Butter unchanged. Tallow dull, and holders anxious to realize. Butchers Association sold at 53s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady at 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pots and 30s.@30s. 6d. for Pearls; 100 bbls. Pots, to arrive, sold at 29s. 6d. Sugars firm at full prices. Coffee quiet at firm prices. Rice in good demand, and 3d.@6d. dearer. Clover Seed 5rner; sales of American red at 44s.@46s. American Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Fish Oils in moderate demand at former prices. Linseed Oil steady 28s 6d. Resin—Common has advanced from 4s. 4d.@4s. 8d., medium and fine unchanged. Tar, 16s 6d.@19s for American. Spirits of Turpentine closes dull at 31s.@32s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report: English WHEAT 1s. 2d. dearer for fine; Foreign firm, at previous rates. Iron very flat at £5 for bars and rails; Scotch Pigs, 47s. SPIRITS buoyant and full 6d. ₱ lb. dearer. COFFEE and RICE quiet. TALLOW 6d. ₱ cwt. for Y. T. TEA unchanged; CONGOU, 1s. 6½d. OILS inactive; LINSEED, 2s. 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE not quoted.

American Securities quiet and unchanged.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 30—P. M.

The Cotton market is closed in consequence of the holiday.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Friday, March 30—P. M.

Consols closed at 91⅜@91¾ for money, and 91⅜@91¾ for account.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 27@28 discount; and Erie Shares at 27@28.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 28.

The Cotton market opened buoyant, and prices advanced slightly, but closed dull; New Orleans *très ordinaire*, 108f; *bas*, 100f; sales of the week, 12,000 bales; stock in port, 254,000 bales.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 9.

COTTON—Sales of 1,500 bales at 12¼c.@13c. for Middling. Sales for three days, 5,000 bales; receipts do., 6,500 bales, against 14,250 bales, being a decrease of 352,500; decrease at all Southern ports, 779,000 bales. Sterling Exchange, 6¾@7. Exchange on New-York, ⅜@½ premium. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 9.

FLOUR dull. Howard-street, Ohio, and City Mills are held at $5 50; no sales. WHEAT declined 5c.; Red, $1 30@$1 37; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN steady; Yellow, 58c.@61c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. COFFEE firm, at 12¼c.@13¼c. WHISKY firmer, at

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2981. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

EXCITEMENT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Anticipated Raid of the Secessionists.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Intentions of the Administration Regarding Fort Sumpter.

Object and Result of Lieutenant Talbot's Mission.

What is Thought of the Refusal to Allow him to Return to the Fort.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10.

RUMORED PLOT TO SEIZE THE CAPITAL.

The officers of the District Militia were yesterday ordered to have a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning, in consequence of information relative to a contemplated movement for the seizure of this city by the Secessionists under McCULLOUGH. Near midnight, however, orders were issued for the assembling of the militia at their armories this morning, and officers have been engaged summoning the men ever since 5 A. M.

The armories are now all full of men. The understanding is that they are to be drafted for service at the different public buildings; but this is not yet definitely known.

There is much excitement and anxiety here, although it is not very apparent on the streets.

Among the troops ordered out is SCHAFFER'S National Rifles, which are believed to be Secessionists. The call for actual service will of course compel all the traitors to retire from the corps.

MORE ABOUT THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Seven Militia Companies reported to Gen SCOTT this morning, and between six and eight hundred of them volunteered for any service in which the President might desire them to act. Very many, however, refused to act. Out of seventy men among the National Rifles sixteen resigned. A large number will be drafted to make up the quota. Subsequently they repaired to the Commisary's Department and received their equipments and rations for the night. They will be stationed about the several public buildings at night, and most of them will be relieved from duty during the day.

The city resounded throughout the day with martial music; and the tramp of soldiers about the streets, and movments of companies, added much to the excitement and made the day very lively. Among these troops are many of the ablest citizens of Washington. To-day's work has proven that the Militia of the District is generally sound for the Union.

A WEAK INVENTION.

A dispatch was received here this morning by one of the city editors from one MARTIN, dated at Charleston, stating that the United States vessels had arrived off the Bar, and were moving up towards Fort Sumpter, when the Charlestonians opened fire upon them, and were responded to by Major ANDERSON and Fort Moultrie; that the fight was raging fiercely, and that Major ANDERSON'S defeat was probable.

This was enlarged upon as the story passed from mouth to mouth.

The dispatch was taken to President LINCOLN, who simply said he doubted it, but immediately summoned the Cabinet together and excluded all visitors.

The whole town was thrown into a fever of intense excitement, and people, even to-night, can hardly be made to discredit the dispatch, although it was very soon discovered to be a stupid hoax. Every one here nearly is on the *qui vive*, expecting to hear war news from the South.

THE TREACHEROUS TREATMENT OF LIEUT. TALBOT.

The Cabinet considered the refusal of the Charleston authorities to allow Lieut. TALBOT to return to Fort Sumpter. It is not known what they will do, but it is understood, on good authority, that the Government and Major ANDERSON also, will demand an explanation from Gov. PICKENS. If this action was by his authority or consent, the Administration will then decide what course to pursue. Gov. PICKENS and South Carolina will be held responsible, as it is not the intention of President LINCOLN to treat with JEFF. DAVIS or the Confederacy officially. All the Southern Union men denounce this violation of the rules of war with indignation, and speak of it openly as the meanest of treachery. Should Major ANDERSON, in this contingency, act upon his own discretion and attack the town, the Government will sustain him fully.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS DISGUSTED.

The Southern Commissioners are still here, but leave for the South to-morrow morning in disgust, protesting that they have been humbugged and deceived.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

While many Naval Officers express the belief that the attempt to provision Fort Sumpter will be successful, others of excellent judgment usually think otherwise; but the decision of the Administration in the matter was made independent of the question of probable success. The President considers it his duty to make the effort at all events. If successful resistance is made by the Charleston forces, then will arise the grave question whether the Government shall exert its whole power to reinforce and resupply the fort irrespective of cost.

There need be no doubt that the Government has the power, for the law gives the President full authority to summon the militia of all the States, if necessary, to suppress rebellion against the Federal Government. It has been contended that this power could only be exerted in support of judicial process. But that is clearly an error, as will be seen on examination. At all events, the Administration is satisfied of its power under that law and will not hesitate to exercise it if it is considered necessary.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.

Mr. BLAIR will cut off the South Carolina mails this week, and stop all postal communications, if Major ANDERSON is not allowed free and uninterrupted communication with the authorities at Washington. The first authoritative report to him of any assumption over, or interruption of the mails in the South, will put an end to their mail facilities.

MATTERS IN MARYLAND.

Great excitement was caused in Baltimore today by a scorching Union article in the Baltimore *Clipper*, denouncing the Southern Confederacy and its acts. The article has provoked threats of an assault on the author.

Gov. HICKS and many prominent Marylanders assure the President that Maryland will be loyal if he does not provoke or commence the war, which he certainly will not do.

THE D. C. DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.

Mr. E. C. CARRINGTON, of this city, is assured by Messrs. BATES and LINCOLN that he shall be appointed Attorney for this District. He is a nephew of Mr. FLOYD, and will have to conduct that case in the Indian Bond fraud, prosecution if it ever comes up. So far as I can learn, the appointment will not give general satisfaction, and is not the President's first choice, but is pressed by Mr. BATES.

A PROSPEROUS TREASURY.

Mr. CHASE has now all the money he needs for present contingencies, and is paying all current obligations which are necessary. He calculates upon a slightly increased revenue the present month. He has had no occasion yet to touch the funds received on the last loan. All the stock for the New Loan has been issued for which bids were received.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10.

Ten companies, or about one-fourth of the volunteer militia of the District of Columbia, are mustering to day for inspection, the order having been issued from the Government head quarters last night. Several days ago the company officers were directed to immediately report the number of effective men. This unexpected movement has given rise to many surmises, especially as reports prevail, believed to be correct, that these ten companies are to be drafted into immediate service.

Much excitement everywhere exists, heightened in a great degree by bogus dispatches, professedly from Charleston, of a stirring battle in the vicinity of Fort Sumpter.

There is no doubt that the military movements here in progress are connected with precautionary measures for the defence of the Capital from an apprehended attack from the South.

The Federal forces in Washington are to be strengthened this week by at least one additional artillery company.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10—P. M.

During this afternoon various volunteer companies proceeded to the War Department, and were inspected by Assistant Adjutant General McDOWELL. Several hundred men were mustered into service. Two or three broken companies were rejected, the number of each being below forty-two members.

An attempt is making to-night to bring them up to this minimum, in order to their acceptance.

Of the National Rifles, over sixty members, only one half consented to be mustered in. The reason for this, as in other similar cases, was that some of the men were apprehensive they would be ordered to some point beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others were unwilling to take the oath, which they conceive, in the event of the secession of Maryland and Virginia, would compel them to fight against those States. It is said they were informed that the oath must be taken unconditionally, and the infraction of which would expose them to punishment under the rules and articles of war.

At a late hour of the afternoon two companies appeared at the War Department, some of the members without uniforms, but the Adjutant-General had retired for the day.

Capt. CARRINGTON'S Company, about 80, were mustered in to a man. The accepted companies have already been placed on duty, guarding their respective armories.

Immense crowds gathered in front of the War Department to witness the proceedings attendant on the inspection and mustering into service.

A new Military Department, formed of Maryland and the District of Columbia, is to be established, with Col. C. F. SMITH as Commandant, and Capt. TALBOT, Adjutant.

SHERMAN'S Artillery, from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, which was ordered to Newport, but countermanded, and two companies of cavalry, are expected here tomorrow. The latter will come without horses, which will be purchased in this market.

The President has appointed S. P. BROWN, of Maine, Navy Agent; GEORGE N. BEALE, of Maryland, Navy Storekeeper at Washington, and ELISHA WHITTLESAY to his former position as First Comptroller of the Treasury.

TITIAN J. CAPPAY, of Pittsburgh, has entered upon his duties as Assistant Attorney-General. ARCHIBALD ROANE, till recently Chief Clerk of that Department, has gone to Montgomery, and the place thus vacated is filled by RICHARD BATES, the son of the Attorney-General.

There is reliable information to show that the late publication that Gen. AMPUDIA was marching on Brownsville is false. On the contrary, he has retired from the army, gone into the interior, and has no means, even if he had the disposition, to enter upon such an enterprise; beside the Constitutional Government is opposed to any such movements.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ADMINISTRATION DISPOSED TO KEEP STATE SECRETS—THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN TEXAS—TWIGG'S TREASON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 8.

Every good citizen must rejoice that the new Administration manifests a disposition to guard more faithfully its State secrets than did its predecessors. The promulgation of the purposes of the Government while those are yet not entirely formed, or when disclosure would tend to defeat or embarrass them, is quite as weak as it is undignified. But this reticence may be carried too far, and lead to more mischief than it is designed to prevent. A wise discrimination should be observed by the Administration, not only in keeping secret that which ought to be confidential, but also in giving to the public through the Press whatever can be told with propriety. By this course a great deal of unnecessary and vexatious anxiety will be spared the public mind, and business will be less seriously affected than if the imaginations of men are permitted to run entirely wild upon all questions of Government affecting the people. For a week past the public mind has been in a fever of agitation relative to the sudden movements of troops, and the evident preparations for their embarkation. If these troops are designed to be lended where their anticipated presence will invite attack or precipitate new disturbances, it is well, doubtless, to let nothing be officially known upon the subject to the public. But, on the other hand, if the outgivings of the Administration, that they are designed for peaceful purposes are true, why not let the public know at once the fact, that the public mind may be quieted, and business tranquilized.

In looking over the movements of troops arranged for in New-York during the last few days, one is led to the conviction that the Government is making provision for two distinct and opposite necessities of the public service—that it has been preparing to bring troops home from Texas, and at about the same time, to *send* reinforcements not only to the Gulf forts, but to Texas also. Steamers for transports have been fitted up in your port, with stalls for horses on deck, and the hold full of provisions. This fact would seem to indicate very clearly that they are going to Texas to bring north the cavalry and artillery, of which the army of the Southwest had an over-proportion. Fort Clarke, Texas, on the Mexican frontier, was at one time garrisoned by four companies of flying artillery, in pursuance of an order of Secretary FLOYD, making it a school for artillery practice. The Second Cavalry have also been garrisoned for a long time in Texas, and the treasonable agreement between TWIGGS and the Texas Secession Commissioners anticipated and prevented the fulfillment of the wishes of the Federal Government to send troops into the Territory of New-Mexico, because it stipulated for the embarkation of the entire force "by sea from Brazos or Indianola." Hence the Second Cavalry, which could so much easier and better have marched direct to Arizona, are compelled to proceed to New-York by sea, and thence, by the way of Independence, to make a land journey of several thousand miles in order to reach the same destination, which, under ordinary circumstances, could have been attained by a journey of a few hundred miles.

The case of the Second Cavalry is cited to illustrate the workings of TWIGGS' traitorous compact, because that corps is certain—unless actual war intervenes—to be sent at once to some of the Western Territories. The Texas Secession Commissioners foresaw that,—and also that the cavalry would naturally proceed to Arizona, whence they could any day take up their line of march to reënter Texas; hence the stipulation that the troops should go out "by sea." It is naturally asked "Why has Col. WAITE, who succeeded Gen. TWIGGS in command of the Military Department, proceeded to carry out the treasonable agreement of his predecessor, which can have no basis of legality?" The answer, doubtless, is found in the fact that TWIGGS' treason had so demoralized the troops under his command, that they cannot be depended upon. Per consequence they are to come out of Texas, and to the North, where, whoever among their officers is wavering in fidelity to the Union, may be weeded out by transfer or resignation. This done they will be ready to take up the march again over the Plains, soon as the Spring grass is high enough to make the journey practicable. It is a duty which Government owes to the faithful officers in the Army of the Southwest, to promote their riddance of all who sympathize with secession, lest infidelity in the hour of necessity should cast discredit and suspicion upon the true men and traitors alike.

But there are other transports which have left New-York *with troops*. If DUNCAN'S battery, so recently stationed in this city, has been sent to sea, with horses, &c., it is evident they have gone somewhere else than to the forts on the Gulf. If this be so, where else can they have gone except to Texas? Certainly not to Forts Pickens, Taylor or the Tortugas—for there is no room at these posts for the employment of flying artillery. Reinforcements for the Gulf forts would consist only of artilleriats, familiar with the management of heavy sea-coast guns; and the flying artillery, doubtless, have gone to Texas, to replace in part the demoralized troops withdrawn thence. Nowhere else within the Union are such troops needed at present—and on the western frontier of Texas their absence is almost daily sacrificing the lives of the settlers to the remorseless savage. Add to the theories thus developed, the suggestion that a portion of the warlike preparations of the last week look to the reinforcement and resupply of the Gulf ports—particularly of Pickens—and we have a satisfactory solution of those preparations, and a much less exciting one than that which has so alarmed the public mind, and so seriously affected the value of property of various descriptions.

The treachery of TWIGGS, and its effect upon the army of the Southwest, present a striking illustration of the influence which false political teachings, pursued through a course of years, may have upon the mind of its pupils. To Northern officers TWIGGS' conduct could have but one aspect—that of damning treason, and treachery as mean and degrading to the perpetrator as it was injurious to the public weal. But the minds of many Southern officers had been prepared for it by the insidious inculcation of the Calhoun doctrine, that an officer's duty to his State is paramount to that owed to the Federal Government under his oath. Few Southern officers have gone the entire length anticipated by their unscrupulous political teachers, who in putting forth their dogmas intended that their teachings should culminate in the delivery of the entire army over to the seceding South, whenever they, as Southern politicians, desired its services. The military education of the officers has defeated their plan in part; but while it has spared the army the disgrace of wholesale treason,—Calhounism has so sapped the loyalty of many a Southern soldier, as to make him look at least with lenient eye on such an act as was the disgraceful surrender of TWIGGS. The future historien, while stamping with the seal of ineffable disgrace, those who like TWIGGS have shamelessly repudiated their oaths and obligations to support the flag, will also point to the teachings of CALHOUN as the moral virus which poisoned the hearts and judgments of many a gallant man, and led him to abandon the service of his country, from false ideas of duty, just when fidelity and firmness were needed most. S.

TROOPS DESTINED FOR TEXAS—DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT—BEN M'CULLOCH AND HIS DESIGNS, ETC

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

It is highly probable that the troops recently embarked at New-York are destined for Texas. This is the general impression in Washington, and is fully borne out by the circumstances of the case, the nature of the equipment, as well as by the policy which has been thus far developed on the part of the Administration. It seems to be highly probable also, that this transmission of troops to Texas has been invited by Gov. HOUSTON, who, as a friend of the Union, has been placed in extraordinary circumstances. Of the seven Governors of the rebellious States, he is the only one who has opposed the movement, and refused to recognize the pretended act of secession. He has given way before the physical force of the rebels, but has refused to recognize the rightful authority of the Government *de facto* which they have established, and issues a powerful appeal to the sober second thought of the people in the form of a proclamation. The fact is well known also, that a large portion of the Texan population, if not a majority, is loyal to the Union; and that it has been overpowered by the organized band of outlaws, known under the title of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

The fact seems to be lost sight of, that the Federal Government is authorized and bound to "repel invasion" of the States, even when not called upon by the local Legislatures or the Governors. Texas has been invaded by Indian tribes, and is threatened by lawless bands of Mexicans. Here, then, is legitimate ground for interference, in addition to the ordinary right of the Executive to send troops to any part of the Union.

The right of the Executive to protect the States against "domestic violence" is to be exercised at the call of the Legislature, if in session, or of that of the Governor. It is probable that Gov. HOUSTON has exercised this right of calling upon the President for aid, for the double purpose of repelling invasion and quelling violence.

But it is, of course, legitimate for the Federal Government to enforce the laws of the Union, and the President is bound by his official oath to enforce them, wherever it is practicable, without regard to the call of the State authorities, and for these reasons combined, there can be little doubt that the chief part of the forces which have been sent South are destined for Texas. I have heretofore called attention to the high moral obligation which rests upon the Government to protect the Union-loving population of Western Texas against the Indian and Mexican marauders; and the same duty of protection is equally strong as against the rubber-bands which have assumed the fanciful title of Knights of the Golden Circle. The opportunity is a favorable one for giving the friends of Union a rallying-point, and a guaranty of protection in their efforts to overthrow the usurpation of the "Democratic" oligarchy. Wherever the friends of Union have a foot-hold, they should be sustained by Federal forces; and, if need be, the Union militia should be called out and paid by the Government. If the traitors are permitted to arm and organize, the friends of Union should be encouraged to do likewise.

The announcement in one of our cotemporaries, that secret agents sent out by Mr. LINCOLN, immediately on his accession to power, returned some days ago from Europe, with assurances from the Governments of France and England that the Confederate States would not be encouraged or countenanced in their efforts to gain independence, bears the marks of absurdity upon its face. In the first place, sufficient time had not elapsed, between the inauguration of the new Government and the announcement, for the agents to go and return, supposing them to spend a sufficient time abroad to obtain such important information. And in the second place, the idea of sending secret agents post-haste to England and France, to ascertain whether the Governments of those countries would sustain Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration in the enforcement of the laws—in other words, whether this Government would be permitted to exist any longer, is too preposterous for belief. It is simply incredible that a proceeding so undignified, and so unworthy of a great people, could be authorized by any Administration.

It is possible that privets gentlemen may have undertaken such a mission, on their own motion, and that they may have drawn some such inference from the declarations of English and French ministerial officers; but it is utterly improbable that the supposed agents had any official sanction.

The announcement that Ben McCULLOCH, the Texan Ranger, was seen emerging from a house in the First Ward, one morning last week, is said to be true, and it is stated, with confidence, that the house referred to is occupied by an Ex-United States Senator, who pretended to represent a Free State, up to the 4th of March McCULLOCH, it is reported, woke very early that morning, and was seen in the Ex-Senator's house, and afterwards passed over the Long Bridge into Virginia at a sweeping pace. He is reputed to be a man of desperate courage, but it is silly to suppose it possible that he would attack the Capital at the head of his Knights of the Golden Circle, backed by the corn stalk militia of Virginia. No formidable military organization could be made within five hundred miles of Washington, for its seizure, without sounding the notes of preparation for weeks or months before getting ready to march. The friends of Union in this city are far more numerous and well organized, and far more ready to defend the city, than any band of outlaws to attack it; and in addition to this security, we have several hundreds of United States troops, armed to the teeth, the very sight of which here, last Winter, struck terror into the hearts of the traitors, and caused them to deny and ridicule the idea of an attack on Washington.

Capt. WITHERS, who has resigned his position in the army, is said to be a good Union man, but has been constrained to the course he has adopted out of deference to his father-in-law, a Texan gentleman, who threatened to disinherit his family if he continued longer in the service. The resignation of Major HOLMES takes his acquaintance by surprise. He is of North Carolina, if I mistake not, instead of Virginia, as announced. It is believed that the Secessionists are making great efforts to induce Southern Army and Naval officers to resign, as a means of weakening the confidence of the people in the Government. But it is a good thing to get rid of such officers, however meritorious in other respects, as acknowledge a doubtful allegiance to the Government. So both sides will be pleased at these resignations.

The statement that Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, who has been appointed Minister to Russia, has advertised his estate for sale, is a mistake. His real property amounting to about twenty-two hundred acres of splendid farming land, in Madison County, Kentucky, is entailed, and he could not sell it if he would. The truth is, that he has advertised his furniture and farming utensils, and fine stock of cattle for sale, with the view of renting out the estate during his absence in Europe.

OBSERVER.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 10.

The twelfth resolution came up.

Mr. CARLISLE moved to strike out a portion making an indispensable condition that no attempt be made to reinforce or recapture the forts, &c. Rejected—17 to 104.

Mr. WISE moved to add a clause declaring that all the forts in the limits of the seceded States ought to be evacuated for purposes of pacification. Lost—5 to 67.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The following is the resolution:

The people of Virginia will await any reasonable time to obtain answers from the other States to these propositions of amendment. We are aware of the embarrassments that may produce delay, but we will expect, as an indispensable condition, a pacific policy will be adopted towards the seceded States, and no attempt be made to subject them to Federal authority; nor to reinforce any of the forts situated on the main land, or within the harbors of any of the seceded States, nor to recapture the forts, arsenals or other property of the United States within their limits, nor exact payment of imposts on their commerce, nor any measure calculated to provoke hostilities or collision. The forts, arsenals, magazines, and other places ceded to the United States, and situated on the mainland, or for the protection of the harbors of the seceded States, ought, for the purposes of pacification, be evacuated by the authorities of the Federal Government.

The thirteenth resolution was then taken up.

The Convention then took a recess.

Much excitement was occasioned by the reports that an attempt will be made to reinforce Fort Sumpter to-day or to-morrow. The extreme Unionists in the Convention say they are not to be moved by telegraph dispatches, and indicate that they will stand by the Government if the steamers are attacked. The conservatives entertain different sentiments.

After recess the Convention amended the thirteenth resolution, and passed it. It is as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Virginia would regard any action of the Federal Government, or of the Confederate States, tending to produce a collision of forces, pending the efforts to effect an adjustment of existing difficulties, as unwise and injurious to the interests of both, and they would regard any such action on the part of either as leaving them free to determine their own future policy.

Pending the consideration of the 14th resolution the Convention adjourned.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

THE FLOATING BATTERY PLACED IN POSITION.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 9.

Everything is quiet to-night as regards excitement. People are becoming accustomed to suspense.

The floating battery has been towed into position between Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumpter.

Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, and EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia, (nearly 70 years of age,) shouldered muskets and joined the army as privates. Numbers of old men have done the same. Even cripples are anxious to fight, and may be seen riding with the cavalry.

The fleet is not yet in sight, but is expected off Stono to-night.

Troops continue to arrive in the city from the interior.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 10.

The floating battery, finished, mounted and manned, was taken out of the dock last evening and anchored in the cove near Sullivan's Island.

Our people are not excited, but there is a fixed determination to meet the issue.

An additional regiment of 1,000 men is hourly expected from the interior.

The Convention has just adjourned, subject to the call of the President. Before adjourning, it passed resolutions approving the conduct of Gen. TWIGGS, in resigning his commission and turning over the public property under his control to the authorities.

Gov. PICKENS was in secret session with the Convention to-day.

About 1,000 troops were sent to the fortifications to-day; 1,500 more go down to-morrow.

Messrs. Wigfall, Chestnut, Means, Manning, McGowan and Boyleston have received appointments in Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff.

A large number of the members of the Convention, after adjournment, volunteered as privates.

About 7,000 troops are now at the fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10.

The Charleston *Courier* of yesterday morning reports the arrival of Lieut. TALBOT there on Monday. He had a conference with Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, but was not allowed to communicate with Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumpter. Lieut. TALBOT started back for Washington last night. It is understood that the nature of his conference with Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD was to obtain permission for an unarmed store-ship to victual the garrison at Fort Sumpter. Permission was refused. It is generally believed that the unarmed store-ship will be accompanied with moral force. Every preparation is made to prevent any relief being sent into Fort Sumpter.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

STATE OF FEELING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPEDITIONS—MOVEMENTS AT THE NAVY-YARD AND MILITARY POSTS.

Little else was talked of, yesterday, but the war news. On emerging from their homes, men eagerly sought the morning papers, in expectation of the startling intelligence which has so long been threatened from the South, and many expressed their disappointment that affairs in the secession line were so long in coming to a focus. On the cars, in the ferry and steamboats, in the hotels and bar-rooms, knots of citizens gathered, and warmly discussed the movements of the Government, and particularly the probable character of the late expeditions, their destination, and the chances of success in provisioning or reinforcing Fort Sumpter. While there was here and there one who questioned the wisdom of the step, the mass of people expressed the most earnest wish for the success of the attempt, and nine out of ten men who said anything went in strongly for sustaining the Government of the country against all traitors, North or South.

The newspaper bulletins were the centre of attraction to larger crowds, and a few glaring capitals at any corner were sufficient to draw a large crowd, who anxiously peered over each other's shoulders to catch a glimpse of the latest telegraphic dispatch from Charleston or Washington.

The mistaken announcement that the *Baltic* and her consorts were due off Charleston yesterday, with the prophecy of stirring events from that quarter, created additional excitement. The fact is, the *Baltic* and *Illinois* did not go to sea, as announced, on Monday night. Both of them lay at anchor until Tuesday morning, the *Illinois* at Quarantine, and the *Baltic* at the S. W. Spit. Both steamers crossed the Bar nearly together about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and at 7:30 they discharged their pilots and continued on their voyage southward. Being very deep, the *Baltic*, although a fast sailer, can hardly be expected to make more than ordinary speed. The *Illinois* was loaded to a draft of 20½ feet aft, but with her improved feathering paddles, although they were submerged 19 feet, she is reported to have gone off with unusual celerity, her wheels making 14½ turns per minute with only 16 pounds of steam. Allowing 60 hours for them to reach Charleston—providing Charleston is their destination—these steamers will not arrive off the Bar until 7 o'clock this (Thursday) evening. Making the necessary allowance for night time, during which little could be done towards the arrangements for entering the harbor, it will be noon of to-morrow (Friday) before any movement can be made.

The steamer *Uncle Ben*, which was compelled to return, after proceeding as far as Barnegat on account of a damaged pump, started again on Tuesday evening, being only some twelve hours behind the other steamers.

The *Atlantic*, which went to sea in company with the *Powhatan* on Sunday night, if bound to Charleston, probably arrived thither yesterday morning, and must have been magnified by the excited optics of the Carolinians into the "six steamers" reported as being off the bar.

The *Harriet Lane* probably convoyed the *Baltic* and *Illinois*.

THE CHARTERED FLEET.

We gave on Tuesday a hastily got-up table of the chartered fleet. The following is correct as regards the tonnage, and nearly so as regards the men in the vessels. Of course all hands usually on board are included, merely to show the number of extra persons whose services have been engaged by the Government.

Vessels.	Tons	Men.
Cortzacoicos	1,500	75
Fashion	500	40
Atlantic	2,845	80
Baltic	2,685	74
Illinois	2,123	60
Ocean Queen	2,802	75
Yankee	400	14
Uncle Ben	300	14
Empire City	1,650	50
Star of the West	1,500	54
Total	16,505	536

A CLUE TO THE DESTINATION OF ONE OF THE SHIPS.

At the Troy arsenal unusual bustle has been observable within the past week. Lieut. BALCH, stationed at that place, was, on Friday last, ordered to repair at once to Fort Pickens, and report himself for duty there. Singularly enough, he arrived in the city the evening before the departure of the *Baltic*, and left next day. How, and where he went immediately from here are mysterious. Major MORDECAI, of the North Carolina Ordnance Department, who is now nominally commander at Troy, being really absent in his native State, Lieut. STRONG fills his place. There is only one other commissioned officer, Lieut. PORTER. The works at the arsenal are prosecuted with the utmost vigor, even on Sunday. The preparation of cartridges chiefly occupies the employes at present.

Several small sailing vessels are also reported to have been chartered by the Government, probably for the same purpose as those which have already been dispatched.

THE NAVY-YARD.

There is no doubt that orders for the immediate fitting-out of the United States ships *Wabash*, *Perry* and *Savannah*, have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The housing of the *Wabash* was removed, yesterday, extra hands put to work on her, and preparations were made to put coal on board, which shows that the authorities are in a hurry to have her ready for commission. From the appearance of things, her machinery will be finished by Mr. KING very soon, and steam will probably be applied on Saturday. The rigging, carpenter's work and ordnance, were taken in hands, to be hurriedly got ready. The *Wabash* is in fine condition, rates 40 guns, but does not carry more than 25, is 3,240 tons burthen, and was built at Philadelphia in 1855. Having been constructed of timber, fresh and green from the woods, and subsequently sent to a warm climate, she was, at one time, deemed unsound, but is now all right. She will be fit for commission in three weeks.

The brig *Perry*, whose state of readiness is to be turned into condition for active service, will be visited to-day. Some riggers are to be taken out to complete the job. Six days will suffice to put her in duty trim. The *Perry* is 280 tons burden, carries 6 guns, and was built at Gosport in 1843. She has cruised in nearly every squadron, and was last attached to the Paraguay expedition. She can be made ready for sea in three weeks.

The corvette *Savannah*, now in the dry dock, is to be prepared also, we should judge. She can be put in the commissioned state in five weeks. The *Savannah* is a sailing corvette, 1,726 tons burden, is rated for 24 guns and 300 men, and was built at Brooklyn in 1842. She was a 50-gun frigate until 1860. Her last duty was performed as Flag-ship of the Home Squadron, the *Cumberland*, now to be replaced by the *Minnesota*, relieving her.

Commodore STRINGHAM, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, was to leave this City last night to join his ship at Boston. He could sail in less than ten days for Pensacola.

The marine garrison of the Brooklyn Navy-yard was to have been paid off yesterday, Major RUSSELL, the Disbursing Officer of the Marine Corps, having been ordered from Head-quarters at Washington for that purpose.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Everything was quiet and dull on Governor's Island yesterday, but it is evident that another exodus of troops is imminent. The quarters are being cleared out for the reception of fresh soldiers.

Major J. P. HEINTZMAN, First Infantry, will take command of the Island, *vice* Major HOLMES, who left on Tuesday evening, until 30th of June, when Col. SMITH, previously detailed for the post, will report for duty. Major HOLMES is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State in 1826 to a Brevet Lieutenancy in the Third Infantry. He was brevetted in 1847 for distinguished service in the Mexican war.

THE RECRUITING BUSINESS.

Since the commencement of the month applications for enlistment have been unusually numerous, recruits presenting themselves by threes and fours, but in the absence of any special orders on the subject, none but really good men are taken.

At the principal recruiting rendezvous in Chatham-street, 317 men were enlisted during the six months ending March 31, and 1,296 rejected in the same period, showing a monthly average of 62 enlisted and 216 rejected.

Of the rejected candidates many would be eligible in case of war; such, for example, as those foreigners who were refused in consequence of not speaking much English. The Chatham-street book shows that out of every twelve men enlisted ten are foreigners, Irishmen and Germans predominating.

THE COMING TROOPS.

We have already stated that the steamers *Cortzacoicos* and *Star of the West* are expected here daily, with the remainder of the garrison of Texas. The first of these troops embarked on board the steamer *Fashion* at Indianola, on the afternoon of the 30th ult., to be subsequently transferred to the *Cortzacoicos*, which they were. They mustered as follows:

	Men.
1. Company D, Second Cavalry	76
2. Company B, Second Cavalry	64
3. Company B, Second Cavalry	64
4. Company I, Second Cavalry	63
5. Company G, Second Cavalry	67
6. Company F, Second Cavalry	80
7. Company H, First Infantry	64
8. Company A, First Infantry	60
9. Company I, First Infantry	56
Total	570

Nos. 1 and 2 come from Camp Cooper; No. 3 from Camp Colorado; No. 4 from Camp Verde; Nos. 5 and 6 from the City of Brownsville; No. 7 from Camp Cooper; No. 8 from Camp Verde; No. 9 from the City of San Antonio, in which the Texas Rangers assembled to accept the surrender of Gen. TWIGGS' command.

The following officers accompany the soldiers: Infantry—Capts. King, Caldwell and Carpenter. Cavalry—Capts. Palmer, Stoneman, Brackett and Jenifer; officers Oakes and Whiting, Company K. Companies G and E had been brought up from Brazos Santiago to Indianola in the steamer *Arizona*, there not being convenient room for them on board the steamship *Daniel Webster*, which brought the artillery companies here some time since.

The following statement gives as nearly as possible the number of troops that have recently left this post within the past three or four days. Of course, the rumors about 2,000 having left in the steamers are without foundation:

Steamers.	Men.
Atlantic	350
Illinois	100
Baltic	400
Total	850

THE STATE MILITIA.

The militia of the State have evidently received some orders recently, judging from their increased attention to drilling and other signs of activity.

THE CHARLESTON NAVY-YARD.

The *Minnesota* received her masts on Monday, and the lists of stokers and firemen had already been filled up. There were applicants enough to man half a dozen frigates.

Orders have been forwarded from Washington to have the *Mississippi* fitted out as soon as possible. SAMUEL H. DROWN has been appointed Master Laborer at the Yard, in place of JOHN ROWENHAVEN, removed.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

At the Philadelphia Navy-yard the steamer *Water Witch* has just been put in complete sea trim. She will probably sail the present week, with an unusually large crew of sailors and marines. The other vessels at the Yard are the *Jamestown*, 22 guns, which could be prepared for sea in ten days; and frigate *St. Lawrence*, 50 guns; in case of emergency she could be ready for sea in three weeks. There are 75 men on the receiving ship, and 100 marines in the barracks.

MORE WAR VESSELS WANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 10.

Dispatches from Washington state that the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* and the frigate *St. Lawrence*, now at the Navy-yard here, are to be fitted out for sea forthwith.

CAPT. MERCER AND THE POWHATAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 10.

The *Bulletin*, of this evening, authoritatively denies the statements relative to Capt. MERCER, of the *Powhatan*, and says they do him great injustice. The facts are as follows: He left the ship at Staten Island by instructions from Washington. These instructions directed the command of the ship to be given to Commodore PORTER.

SAILING OF THE PAWNEE.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, April 10.

The *Pawnee* sailed at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday, with sealed orders for the South.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Armstrong, of the U. S. Navy; Hons. W. M. Converse and family, of Norwich, and W. T. Wilkinson, of Wisconsin; Gen. Jas. W. Nye, of New-York, and J. P. Hamlin and W. A. Tuttle, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

C. H. Doolittle, of Utica; W. Dorlon, of Troy; Col. Nixon, of Cincinnati; A. G. Gilbert, of Albany; S. B. Dyer, of Paris; T. R. Rigson, E. B. Huntington and Dr. Hayward, of Boston; F. Moore, of Detroit, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. S. McCombs, of Delaware; L. C. Jones, of Hartford; W. G. Nolan, of Texas; Dr. Eldridge, of Elmira; J. A. Millard, of Troy; G. N. Wanzer, C. Rice and S. H. Perkins, of Boston; S. R. Nickerson, of California; J. E. Yeatman, of St. Louis; Dr. Saunders, of Kentucky; D. T. Vail, of Troy; S. S. Crocker, of Taunton, Mass; and N. B. Fletcher, of Providence, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. W. Wright, of Texas; Lieut Fitzlee and N. Owens, of the U. S. A.; A. Rubrey, of England; J. S. Ravey, the horse tamer, of Ohio; J. D. Fry, of California; J. W. Thomson, of Tennessee; D. C. Hunkin, of California; and W. S. Renney, of Arkansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 36, 16, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 61, 376, 47.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 20, 25, 27, 41, 43, 44, 7, 8, 9, 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 283, 288, 290, 293, 296, 298, 68, 198, 297, 299, 301, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 310, 312. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 952, 955, 957, 961, 963, 965, 967, 971, 973, 975. *Part II.*—Nos. 879, 227, 370, 128, 734, 270, 732, 778, 784, 788, 790, 792, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 881, 1646, 717, 1679, 1681, 1685, 1691, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 922, 1360, 1685, 967, 1579, 757. *Part II.*—Nos. 1166, 1186, 1148, 1190, 1218, 1220, 1238, 1156, 562, 1030, 732, 1010, 844, 1196, 1212.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—The cause now on will last all day; no other causes will be called.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Third Week—Wednesday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 34—*The People ex rel. The Bank of the Commonwealth* vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes.*—Argument concluded. Messrs. Alexander W. Bradford and A. J. Parker, counsel for appellant; Greene C. Bronson for respondent.

No. 44—*Seymour, Receiver*, vs. *Wilson, st. al.*—Off for the term.

No. 35—*Hollister* vs. *The Hollister Bank.*—Argued. Messrs. Talcott, Rogers & Gansen, for appellant; Mr. Tucker for respondent.

No. 123—Off for the term.

The People ex rel. Lockwood vs. *Schaughom.*—The relator in this case contests the right of the respondent to command the Seventh Brigade in the Second Division of the New-York State Militia.

In 1841 the relator was duly elected, commissioned and sworn as Brigadier-General of the Fifteenth Brigade, then composed of the County of Westchester. He continued to act as such officer until the passage of the act of May 13, 1846, reconstructing the military districts of the State. The act required the Governor to divide the State into eight division districts, and to direct the Major-General of infantry, highest in rank, residing within the bounds of each division district, to divide such division district into two brigade districts. The act gave the command of each brigade district to the Brigadier-General in commission, and highest in rank in each district.

The relator claims that he was senior officer of that rank in his Division District, and was thereupon duly appointed to the command of the Seventh Brigade in that district—the Second Division District.

In 1847 the Adjutant-General (Pruyn) countermanded the order appointing Lockwood, and in his place appointed Schrugham. Previously, however, the Fifteenth Brigade was disbanded, in pursuance of the statute.

The relator applied for a *mandamus* to compel the respondent to abdicate the position, and to admit himself thereto. The only question on the merits is, whether the Adjutant-General had any power to countermand the order first given, that order being in pursuance of the statute.

Two questions of practice are, however, raised; first, that the Court cannot review the orders of the Commanding officer. Second, that a writ of *mandamus* will not lie to restrain the performance of a duty on the part of subalterns. It will only lie to command the duty to be done.

The Supreme Court of General Term have refused to interfere, and this appeal comes from that judgment.

John R. Porter for appellant; Wm. H. Anthon for respondent.

How an "Infant" was Married, and what followed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus issued at the petition of Sarah Locke.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus* issued at the petition of Sarah Locke for the purpose of having her husband, Charles E. Locke, restored to her society.

It appears from the petition that the parties were married at the City of Brooklyn, in January last, by Rev. Benjamin Wheeler. That they lived together as man and wife until about the middle of February, when the petioner alleges her husband—suddenly, and to her surprise, disappeared; that her said husband, who is a minor, is now unlawfully detained from her by his father, John D. Locke. Wherefore the petitioner asks that he be restored to his liberty and her society.

The following is the statement of counsel, and serves to explain this somewhat singular proceeding:

Some time since Mr. Locke, Jr., was sent by his father to England for his health and improvement. For this purpose he was liberally supplied with money by his confiding parent. On arriving at Bremen he met with the relator, then bearing the name of Sarah Duffy. Becoming enamored of her, our hero kept her society during his stay in Bremen, and also followed her to her home in Manchester, England. On his return to America he brought her with him, and on their arrival took her to the residence of his uncle, in Brooklyn, where they were married in January last.

The father, on discovering the conduct of his son, and the condition of things, immedietely took the young man into his custody, and now refuses to allow them to live together, or to recognize the validity of the marriage. Hence this proceeding is now taken by the wife in order to restore to her her lost husband.

It appeared that the writ was served by leaving a copy instead of the original with the defendant, which was admitted to be an imperfect service.

The case was accordingly adjourned to Friday next: John S. Cutter, Attorney for petitioner.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

FOREIGN CORPORATION—SERVICE OF PROCESS.

The United States vs. *The Elizabethport and New-York Ferry Company.*—This was an action at common law to recover penalties amounting to $4,000 for alleged violations of the passenger act. The action was commenced by a summons which was served personally on the Secretary of the Company, at an office held by them in Wall-street.

The defendants pleaded that they were a corporation created by and existing under the laws of New-Jersey only, and that therefore no process had ever been served upon the Company, and the Court could take no cognizance of the action.

To this plea the plaintiff demurred. On joinder in demurrer, the Court overruled the demurrer and ordered judgment for the defendant, but with leave to the plaintiff to reply.

For the United States, Mr. Henry; for defendant, Mr. Morton.

THE ARDEN ESTATE CASE.

In the matter of the Application of Rebecca Howland, widow, one of the heirs of the Estate of Jacob J. Arden and Jacob S. Arden, both deceased, for the substitution of on Attorney.—In this metter epplication was made for the substitution of Joseph H. Bradley as the attorney of the petitioner in a large number of ejectment cases brought in the name of Abijah Brown, (now deceased,) and the said Rebecca Howland, in this Court, by Daniel Woodhouse as attorney, to recover possession of the real estate of which Jacob J. Arden died seized. The Court ordered notice of the application to be given to an attorney appearing for a defendant in one of the said cases, and that such notice, in connection with the publication of this report, would be deemed a notice to the parties and attorneys in all the other cases, and the further hearing in the matter be adjourned to the 13th of April, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Suit to Recover Insurance upon a Cargo of Corn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Edmund Savage vs. *The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company.*—The plaintiff, as a common carrier, effected an open policy of insurance with the defendants, as alleged, to cover losses sustained by him on cargoes transported by boats running in the New-York and Indiana line, from Buffalo to New-York, the particular risks assumed on each cargo, and the rates of premium agreed on to be entered in the policy, under which two risks were assumed, one of $300 on the cargo of the canal-boat *J. N. Fiske*, and the other of $2,400 on the cargo of the *J. B. Chapman*, shipped at Buffalo for New-York, in September, 1854, both cargoes to be reshipped at Albany in the lake-boat *Hudson*. The quantity of corn contained in both cargoes and reshipped at Albany was 7,100 bushels. The *Hudson* on the voyage to New-York in the tow of a steam-tug, struck and sank at Castleton on the night of the 14th of October, 1854.

The case was tried before in January, 1857, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of $5,207 50. Subsequently a new trial was granted by the General Term of the Superior Court, for errors of law committed by the Judge (late Chief-Justice Oakley) who presided at the trial. The defence set up on the former and present trial is, that the boat *Hudson*, in which the corn was reshipped at Albany, was unseaworthy, not properly manned, and overloaded. On the former trial the finding of the Jury was against this defence.

The case is still on.

For plaintiff, Henry L. Clinton and Cromble & Taylor. For defendants, James W. Gerard and S. C. T. Buckley.

Court of General Sessions.

The Recorder being summoned out of town, Judge McCURN held this Court, yesterday. Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people:

ROBBED A SAILOR.

Charles Nicholos Deede, indicted for grand larceny, was put to the bar.

Peter Culver, a seaman, testified that on the 18th of December last he came to this City from Connecticut; he had $716 in bills, one being a $100 bill; he went to the prisoner, keeper of a shipping-office, and asked to have it changed; the prisoner said he could not change it, but would go with the witness to a broker's; they proceeded together to No. 116 South-street, when the prisoner told the witness to wait on the sidewalk while he went in to get it changed; he came out in a few minutes, saying that he had been unable to get it changed, and would go to another place with him, at the same time handing him what appeared to be the roll of bills; the prisoner, however, soon made some excuse for absenting himself, when the sailor, on looking at his roll of bills, discovered that the $100 bill was missing from the package; he proceeded upon magistrate, and, entering a complaint, had the prisoner arrested.

Albert S. Jacobs, clerk, stated to the witness that the prisoner came to him to get a hundred dollar bill changed; he did not succeed and left; shortly afterwards the complainant came in and inquired for the prisoner.

This was the case for the prosecution.

For the defence, *James Carey* testified that he was in the broker's office getting money changed, when the prisoner came in to get some gold; witness saw a roll of bills in the prisoner's hand, but did not see him separate one bill from the rest, or put any of the money in his pocket; witness also gave the prisoner a good character.

Robert Tyson also swore to good character, as did also several other witnesses. Counsel summed up, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for three years.

THE FATE OF ACHILLES.

Achille Freischett, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

A SINGLE-DECKER SAILS FOR SING SING.

Edwin Decker, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

Thomas Killalee, indicted for felonious assault, was next tried.

Officer John Harris testified that on the 26th of March last, he arrested the prisoner, having received orders to secure him as an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island; the witness on making the arrest said, "Come, ge with me;" the prisoner expressed his willingness to go, but said he would not have gone with any other officer; after proceeding a short distance peaceefully, the prisoner pulled out a pistol, and was proceeding to shoot the officer, when that individual thwarted his design by a knock-down blow on his head with the Metropolitan "Billy;" the pistol fell from the prisoner's hand, and was found loaded in both barrels to the muzzle with powder and shot; on reaching the Station-house the prisoner challenged the officer to mortal combat at forty paces; the honor was declined, and the prisoner locked up. There were no further witness and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

A LIMB OF THE LAW IN LIMB-O.

Lewis Habrowsky, indicted for assault and battery, was next tried. The prisoner defended himself. *Simon Cummings* testified that he was an officer in Tombs Court. He was standing in the vestibule when he saw the prisoner, a German lawyer, follow some parties into the police court. The officer suspecting that the design was to extort money from them, followed, and told the prisonr to sit down. He refused, in abusive language, and was removed from the room by the officer, who attempted to put him into the street. The prisoner resisted by seizing the officer's coat collar, and for this he was on trial.

Officer Joseph Ely testified to the same effect as the last witness, whom he assisted in ejecting the prisoner from Court.

Officer Chauncey Mason also witnessed the affair, and corroborated the account already given. There were no further witnesses, and the prisoner summed for himself, first petting in evidence his diploma as a member of the Bar. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

LOW TARIFF ON FISTICUFFS.

James Gesr, indicted for an assault upon an officer, was next tried. This was so little of a case that the jury were unable to agree, when the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined $5.

A large number of prisoners were arraigned, their pleas taken and days of triel fixed. The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALLENDAR.

Assault and Battery—James Lyoes, Terrence Duffey, Francis Engelsman, August Linel, Petrick Markey, Hamilton Nesbitt.

For Felonious Assault—Charles Spiger.

For Keeping Disorderly House—Elizabeth Fairchild, *alias* Stanley.

Fur False Pratences—Wm. Erviog.

For Burglary—John Gillan, Charles McLaughlin, John Carroll, John Fitzsimmons, James Wiley, Patrick O'Connor.

For Larceny—Angeline Bleke.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Mary McGuire.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Cardier* vs *Cardier.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Bomstom* vs. *Granadon et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Sanderson vs. *Meyer.*—Motion granted. Plaintiffs may amend within ten days.

Pilgar vs. *Gore.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 10.

$11,000	U.S.6s,'81 Cop'n	91	22	Del. & Hnd C. Co.	89½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1865....	9 ¾	200	Erie Railroad	.830 25¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	71½	10	do.	26
10,000	do.	.s15 70	150	do.	25¼
5,000	Virginia St. 6s..	70	250	do.	25¼
9,000	do.	69	250	do.	.s15 25
2,000	N. C. State 6s	77	100	do.	25¼
6,000	do.	76½	50	Erie R. Assted Stk.	23½
13,000	Missouri St. 6's	59	100	Hudson Riv. R.	.s10 40
2,000	do.	59½	400	Mich. Cent. R	.s30 51
9,000	do.	60	50	do.	.s60 51
5,000	do.	.s30 60	250	do.	51½
10,000	do.	60¾	50	do.	51¾
20,000	do.	.s30 60¾	100	do.	.b30 52
25,000	do.	60¾	400	Harlem R.	13¾
1,000	Cal. State 7's	83	100	do.	.b20 13¼
1,000	Brk. C. Wat. L'n	103½	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	38¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen.	.s's 95½	100	do.	36¾
2,000	Erie R.	1871. 60	300	do.	36
100	Ill Cen. R. b.	94	500	Reading R.	39
250	do.	95	100	do.	.b30 39½
6,000	LaC. & M.L.G. b.	9	200	do.	.b60 39¾
1,000	Han. & St. J. R.	45	100	M. St. & N. I. G.	33
2,000	Cl. L. & N. W. 2d M.	16	75	Panama Railroad.	110½
10	Manhattan Bank	.136	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	73
15	Am. Exchange Bk.	95½	28	do.	73½
70	Bank of the Repub.	114	200	do.	b30 73
25	Imp. & Trad. Bk	.103	650	do.	72¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co	80	100	do.	.s10 72½
20	do.	79¾	100	do.	.s15 72¾
100	do.	79¾	450	do.	.s30 72½
125	do.	79½	50	do.	72¾
200	do.	.b10 79½	200	do.	.s30 72½
50	do.	.s20 79	200	do.	.b60 73
100	do.	79	50	do.	.b10 72½
5	do.	78½	100	Gal. & Chic. R	.b30 69¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	.s15 74½	50	do.	69
250	do.	74¾	100	do.	.s30 69
250	do.	74	100	do.	.s15 69
200	do.	.s15 74	100	do.	69
250	do.	74¼	50	Cl. & Tol. Railroad	31
100	do.	.b30 74¼	400	do.	30½
925	do.	74¾	100	do.	30¾
100	do.	.s10 74¾	300	do.	30¾
150	do.	.s30 74¾	350	Chic. & Rock. I. R.	51½
100	do.	.b4 74¾	100	do.	.b30 51¾
325	do.	74¾	25	do.	b30 51¾
50	do.	.b60 74¾	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R	70
50	do.	.b4 73½			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '65	91	100	Har. R. Preferred	25⅞
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	91	200	do.	39
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..	93¼	300	Reading R.	38⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	86	100	do.	.b60 38⅞
2,000	Tr. 10 P c. Notes.	102	300	do.	39
1,000	N. C. State 6s....	76	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	11½
2,000	Cal. State 7's.	83	150	M. So. & N. I. G.	53½
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	71	200	Mich. Central R.	51
25,000	do.	.s15 78	200	do.	.s10 51
19,000	Virginia St. 6s..	69½	100	do.	.b30 51½
16,000	Mo. State 6s....	80	100	do.	51¾
5,000	do.	.s5 60	225	Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	72
2,000	do.	60½	50	do.	71½
5,000	Erie R. 1 M. B....	104½	100	do.	.s30 71½
2,000	Ill. Cen R. 8s....	84¾	12	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
100	Merchants' Bank..	100	25	Galena & Chi. R....	69
50	Pacific M.S.Co..	.s30 78½	100	do.	.s10 68¾
50	do.	.s30 78	150	do.	68¾
30	do.	78½	50	do.	68¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	74¾	150	Cleve. & Tol. R.	30½
100	do.	.s30 74	100	do.	38½
400	do.	74	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	60¾
300	do.	73¾	50	do.	.b10 60½
100	do.	.s10 73¾	38	Chi. Bur. & Quin R	70
50	do.	73¾	100	do.	.b60 70
250	Erie Railroad	25¾	50	do.	69¾
50	do.	.b30 25¾	50	do.	69¾
100	do.	25¾			

WEDNESDAY, April 10—P. M.

There is increased political anxiety in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange to-day, growing out of the threatening state of affairs at Charleston and the intelligence in the morning papers that at least a portion of the Army and Navy preparations of last week are destined for the relief of Fort Sumpter. The opinions of the Street are as three or four to one that a collision of arms must take piece at that point, although the dispatches in the afternoon papers are quite as contradictory as ever, and leave the question of civil war in the same painful suspense as on Monday and Tuesday. The effect upon confidence in Money circles is not especially marked upon mercantile Discounte or on temporary Loans to the Stock-Brokers, owing to the large accumulation of means in this City, offered on short employment at low rates of interest. But the warlike appearance of the news from Washington and Charleston, and the supposed imminence of a conflict of arms have, in a measure destroyed the speculative demand for the Treasury Bills, to be awarded at Washington tomorrow morning, and confined the operetions for the most part to the Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Institutions, to which this peper is rether desirable in the present condition of the Money market. It was understood this afternoon thet the whole issue of $4,900,000 would be applied for at par, the preliminary deposits having been made at the Sub-Treasury.

The political excitement which first broke down the market on Monday creates a pretty large business on the Stock Exchange, at the reduced prices, the figures varying frequently and contradictory from hour to hour on the same stock. At the early Board, to-day, the market manifested a partial degree of steadiness, the demand at about the closing rates of yesterday being somewhat in advance of the first disposition to sell. But this feeling changed later in the day, and at the Second Board there was renewed eagerness to put out Stocks both for cash and on short options, and a comparatively heavy business ensued. The Southern Border State Bonds are made as active and subject to as many speculative ups and downs as the Railway fancies, and on Virginias the depression was unusually marked, while Missouris at about 60 ₩ cent. attract a large demand. Tennessees are 71@70 ₩ cent. The Federal Stocks are about the same in price as yesterday afternoon. They are not so largely held among the Brokers as they were early in March, and parties disposed to speculate for a fall are not always sure of borrowing the Stocks of 1861, with an allowance of interest for the use of the Money thus advanced upon them. The registered certificates are not at all abundant on the Street. The penic feeling in the general market has affected the demand for the Railway mortgages, without meterially influencing the offering at the Board. For some days past the actual business in this department of the list has been small. On the Shares, the temper of the market at the close this efternoon is worse than yesterday, and for nearly all descriptions the quotetions are lower by ¼@1 ₩ cent., though the average sales of New-York Central, as the standerd of the speculative list, varied but slightly from Tuesday's last prices. At one time, the Street price for immediete delivery was 74⅜ ₩ cent. Erie and Illinois Central, Michigan Central and other Western Roads were weak at the close, and at figures partially below the printed sales at the Second Beard, about as follows:

Central	74	Michigan Guaranteed	32½
Erie	25	Harlem Preferred	36
Illinois Central	70¾	Rock Island	50
Hudson	39¾	Galena	68¾
Pacific	78¼	Toledo	30
Panama	110	Quincey	69¾
Michigan Central	50¾	Reading	38¾

The Exchange market for the *Africa's* mail this afternoon closed at 107¼@107⅜ for Bankers, and we hear that considerable sales of Merchant bills were made within the wider and lower range of 106¼@107⅜ ₩ cent.; the supply being, in good variety, and to a large aggregate amount for the present mail. The Cotton Exports this week amount to 76,000 bales. The following is the general

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT 1.

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61...	85,000	3,249,000	50,000	$1,000	11,000
1859-60..	76,000	4,075,000	114,000	19,000	8,000
1858-9...	60,000	3,320,000	69,000	3,000	13,000
1857-8...	76,000	2,618,000	78,000	2,000	5,000
1856-7...	56,000	2,678,000	60,000	7,000	16,000
1855-6...	59,000	2,995,000	79,000	10,000	9,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61...	1,801,000	491,000	296,000	2,588,000	413,000
1859-60..	1,962,000	498,000	358,000	2,838,000	900,000
1858-9...	1,274,000	346,000	429,000	2,049,000	772,000
1857-8...	1,687,000	278,000	224,000	1,589,000	760,000
1856-7...	1,683,000	330,000	311,000	1,704,000	490,000
1855-6...	1,979,000	375,000	377,000	2,031,000	619,000

The crop question, say Messrs. NEILL, is attracting less attention, and there remains little of fresh interest to be said respecting it. It has become a settled conviction with all parties that the hulk of the crop has already been sent to market, and there is now little Cotton to come forward. The receipts at the ports by mail dates amount to 3,250,000 bales; and estimating the future deliveries at 250,000 to 300,000 bales, and the overland cotton from Memphis, with annuel corrections, et 200,000, would make a total of 37 to 3,750,000. The smaller of these figures hes the most supporters et the present time, and et the South it is considered an outside estimate. The stock of cotton in all the interior merkets on the 1st instent only amounted to 45,000 bales against 118,000 last year. The high scale of prices which hes lately been attained in our merkets will drew the full balence of the crop to market, and the country will be thoroughly cleared of old Cotton before we get any of the next crop.

The following is the statement of the Land and Traffic Department of the Illinois Central Railroad for the month of March:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Construction Lands sold	8,037 26 for	$134,566 63
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold	814 54 for	11,160 34
Acres Free Lands sold	2,169 64 for	33,164 40
Total sales during the month	11,021 46 for	$178,891 37
To which and Town Lot sales		742 20
Total of all		$179,633 57
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861	31,151 95 for	$550,782 94
Acres sold previously (net sales)	1,260,273 46 for	16,147,083 91
Total	1,291,425 41 for	$16,528,786 89
Construction Bonds cancelled in March, 1861	$22,000 00	
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1,912,000 00	$1,934,000 00
Total cash receipts in March, 1861		$1,813 52
Total receipts since 1st Jan., 1861		184,379 67
Total cash and bonds rec'd to March 31, '61		4,383,277 69

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT—RECEIPTS.

Passengers		$58,479 93
Freight		158,581 90
Mails		6,736 31
Rent of road		5,633 27
Other sources		1,799 42
Total in month af March, 1861		$231,663 85
Total in month of March, 1860		209,994 20
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861		625,704 32
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1860		541,170 80
	1861.	1860.
Traffic	$2,424,878 80	$2,283,964 67
Working Expenses	1,444,548 19	1,791,231 14
Balance	$980,382 40	$502,733 43
	1861.	1860.
Traffic	$2,114,448 98	$2,727,598 94
Working expenses	1,490,579 52	1,695,402 30
Balance	$624,869 46	$1,029,167 64

Annexed is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Delswere, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the last week:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	5,208 09	51,169 00
Shipped South	15,784 04	165 490 19
Total	20 992 08	216,659 19

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,590 16	33,727 14
Shipped Sonth	13 386 19	173 613 19
Total	15,977.15	207 371,13

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Bread street, New-York:

April 9	Philadelphia	par.
April 9	Boston	par.
		Premium.
April 3	New Orleans	¾ @ ⅞
April 3	Mobile	½ @ ⅞
April 9	Baltimore	par. @1-10
April 9	Washington	⅛ @ ¾
April 6	Charleston	⅜ @ 3½
April 8	Richmond	3½ @ 3
April 8	Petersburgh	3¼ @ 4
April 6	Norfolk	4¼ @ 4½
April 6	Augusta	3 @ 3½
April 6	Savannah	2½ @ 3
April 6	Chicago	¼ @ 4½
April 6	Milwaukee	4 @ 4½
April 9	Cleveland	⅛ @ ⅜
April 6	St. Louis	3 @ 3½
April 6	Louisville	⅛ @ ¾
April 8	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
April 8	Cincinnati	½ @ ¾
April 9	Pittsburgh	¼ @ 1
April 6	Peoria, Ill	¼ @ 4½
April 1	Galveston, Texas	1 @ 1½
April 6	Niles, Mich	5 @ 5½
April 8	Adrian, Mich	1½ @ 2
April 5	Yorkville, S. C	3½ @ 4
April 8	Janesville, Ohio	1 @ 1½
April 6	Nashville, Tenn	2 @ 2½
April 5	Madison, Wis	5 @ 5½

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency and Specie to-day:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	2-10@	South Carolina	@10
East Jersey	2-10@	Georgia	5½@ 6
New-York State	3 10@	Mobile	@
Philadelphia	½@	Tennessee	4 @ 5
Baltimore	½@	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	½@ 1
Interior Penn	⅞@ 1	Missouri	4 @ 5
Int. Maryland	1 @	Illinois & Wiscon'sin	@25
West Jersey	⅞@	New-Orleans	2 @ 3
Virginia	@ 6	Michigan	1½@
North Carolina	8 @ 7	Canada	⅝@ ¾

SPECIE.

Silver.			
Mexican Dols	$1 03@1 04	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	94 @ —
Spanish Dols	1 06@ —	Span. Silver Pcs.	1 20@ —
Five-franc pieces	90@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 00@ —	Sovereigns	4 80@4 82
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Twenty Francs	3 83@ —
Prussian Thalers	78@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	1 85@ —
Guilders	39@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 86@ —
English Silver	4 70@4 80	Span. Doubloons	16 00@16 25
Specie	1 00@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 40@15 80
Old Am. Mif. Dols.	1 02@1 03½	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Bank of England Notes			4 70@4 80
Bank of France Notes			19c. per franc

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 10.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87¾; Reading Railroad, 19⅝; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, April 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 12,938 bbls. Flour, 8,624 bushels Wheat, 8,948 bushels Corn, 946 bushels Barley, 1,866 bushels Oats, 644 pkgs. Provisions, and 193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—are in demand, including Pots at 6⅝ 31¾, and Pearls at $5 31¾ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspector's Warehouse, this morning, 250 bbls., including 200 bbls. Pots and 72 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is in limited request, and is heavy, including Middling Uplands at 12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb. Sales 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been active, to-day, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, chiefly for export, and though prices are not quotably higher, they are decidedly firmer, especially for extra State and round-hoop extra Ohio, which brands have been in most favor with buyers. The reported sales since our last reach 23,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 50, mainly at $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 70, mainly at $5 60@$5 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand and is steady; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 30@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and purchased, to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. The inquiry has been mainly for lots wanted by shippers. Sales have been reported of 64,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, at $1 29; White Western at $1 45@$1 60, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50; Red Western, in store and delivered, at $1 37@$1 39½; Amber Wisconsin, on private terms; Milwaukee Club, in store, afloat and delivered, at $1 29@$1 32; Northwestern Club at $1 28; Chicago Spring, $1 23½@$1 27; and choice White Kentucky at $1 63@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at uniform quotations. We have heard of sales of 58,000 bushels, et 61¾c.@62¾c. for new mixed Western, from railroad dépôt, and delivered; 66c.@67½c., for old do., in store and delivered; 64 for new yellow Jersey; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western; 66c @67c. for Yellow Southern, and 68c.@70c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 68c.@69c. ₩ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Barley has been quiet at previous prices; sales 1,500 bushels Canada West at 78c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 33c.@34½c.; Western at 33½c.@34¾c.; and State, 34½c.@35½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 75c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are very quiet, at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The demand has been very moderate, and mainly for Scotch Pig, within a range of from $20 25 @$22 25, according to brand, ₩ ton, usual credit.

METALS—Have been inactive to-dey, at former figures.

MOLASSES—Sales 33 hhds. Porto Rico, at 31½c.; 56 hbds do. dc., (by auction,) at 30c.; and a small lot of cleyed Cuba, inferior, at 18½c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are unchanged. Resin is le demand, including common at $1 27@$1 30 ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—Transactions have been limited in all descriptions at our quotations: Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 44; unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 62½; Crude Whale et 42c.@46c.; bleached Whale, 58c.@63c.; Olive, $1 10@$1 20; Red Oil, 52c.; Lard Oil, 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil, 60c @61c.; Crude Cotton Seed, 53c., ₩ gallon; Palm Oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow Oil, 8¼c.@8½c., ₩ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 220 bbls, at $17 37½@$17 50 for Mess, and $12 75@$13 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

The entire (by exception, of wholesale buyers to our [illegible] Stock of

FRENCH CASHMERE MANTILLAS, PALETOTS, &c.,

including also all Merchandise, which are entirely new in shape and pattern. Also very cost desirable

SPRING SHAWLS,

in all fashion, at extremely low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

REKEMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway,

HAVE NOW OPENED

THEIR NEW STYLES SPRING GARMENTS,

In BLACK SILK and CLOTHS,

And INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE LADIES THERETO.

859. WINDOW SHADES. 859.

NEW PATTERNS.

GOLD,

BUFF HOLLAND,

WHITE HOLLAND,

NEW STYLES FIXTURES.

KELLY, BROADWAY.

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

MUSLIN CURTAINS.

Also, all kinds of CURTAIN MATERIALS at less than cost of importation.

859. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 859.

BROADWAY.

NEW SPRING SILKS,

SOLD AT GREAT REDUCTION,

By REKEMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED!

In BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,

FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,

GARNITURES AND VEILS.

JAMES TUCKER. No. 780 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY. 361

FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY!

LADIES, your especial attention is invited to a

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

FASHIONABLE SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,

Of the Latest Paris Styles,

Designed by a celebrated French artiste. All fresh Goods, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 10th, and

WILL BE SOLD AT RETAIL for FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY, as the store can be had no longer

5,000 GARMENTS WILL BE SOLD at prices that will command attention. The prize will be marked on every article in figures, and there will be no deviation.

BEST STYLES! BEST ASSORTMENT! BEST GOODS!

To be found in the City.

361 BROADWAY. 361

SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW OPEN,

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

IN ALL

THE LEADING STYLES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON,

AND

AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

Ladies please call and examine our garments before purchasing.

W. K. PEYTON,

Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufacturer,

No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SPRING CLOAKS!!!

MANTILLAS!!!

choice variety of novelties in CLOTH AND SILK.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of LADIES' FRENCH SHOES.

At KENDALL'S,

No. 863 Broadway, above Union-square.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

FINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.

SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.

3-4 BUSKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Hdkfs, Grapes.

FINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.

PLAID and PLAID Bl'k Grapes, Silk Dresses, &c.

ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere. French and China FANS. American Indian Curiosities.

AT CUSHMAN'S, 6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of New Risbons, Paris Flowers, Ruches, Dress Linings, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Ladies Reseau, Linen Hdkfs, all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw Bonnets and Lining Silks, Canvas, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' ready-made under Linen, all kinds small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We do SELL choice goods very cheap.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a situation as teacher or principal of a school, or as governess in a family; a French family referred; no objection to travel; her course of instruction includes music, French, painting drawing, the common and higher English branches; unquestionable City reference given. Address A. J., No. 347 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TRAVELING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO intends starting on his ninth tour of Europe (with three young gentlemen) on the 20th inst., returning in September following, desires one more to complete the number. References will be given to those who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 3 West Washington-place, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a highly respectable young lady, (American,) a situation as governess for young children, or housekeeper, or would go as companion to a lady; best of City reference given; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN PERson wishes a situation to teach a small school in the country, or as governess in a private family; she is fully competent to teach the English branches. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 Times Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-School, a few miles from the City of New York, a resident (female) teacher of Music. Address, stating name, address and references, A. B., Box No. 180 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHly competent to teach the French Language and all the English Branches, wishes a situation as teacher in some seminary, in or near the City. Address L. M., Station A, Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERienced teacher of the English branches, music and French, would like a few more pupils to be taught at their own houses. Apply to Miss S., Teacher, No. 238 West 19th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION in or near the city, in a family, to teach the usual branches of an accomplished education, including Music, French, Drawing and Painting. Call at No. 230 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, for one week. References given.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES A RE-engagement in a family where the children are under 12 years; can teach French, music and ordinary branches of English. Call or, by address, any day this week, Miss S., No. 94 St. Mark's place, basement door.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH education wishes to give instruction to private pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Terms moderate and the best of references given. Address H. W., Box No. 129 Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AT 1½ HOURS from New-York, by railway, a Governess for three children. Address L. R. S., Box No. 109 Times Office, giving name and address. References exchanged.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A situation as resident governess in a family, or would accept of daily tuition. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 170 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $30, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations, Pleas and Annuities paid. Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON any of the Federal Departments, before Congress or the Court of Claims, or against any foreign government; prize, bounty, inheritances, &c., in the United States, as well as foreign countries, efficiently prosecuted and recovered, by the undersigned, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States and Consul General of Ecuador. AARON H. PALMER.

Washington, Feb., 1861.

DENSMORE'S PATENT PADDLE-WHEEL.—For the information of those wishing to communicate with the undersigned concerning the improved feathering paddle-wheel, he requests all letters or applications addressed to him as follows: B. DENSMORE, care of Barclay & Livingston, No. 24 Beaver-st., New-York.

OIL-PAINTINGS TO EXCHANGE FOR A PIANO-FORTE, CARPETINGS, &c.—An artist having on hand a number of pictures of local subjects, desires to deal liberally with any persons having on hand either of the above articles. Address H. H., Station E Post-office.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes the washing of gentlemen and ladies, or family washing; can give the best of City reference; willing to go for the washing, and carry it home. Satisfaction will be given by calling at No. 73 West 19th-st., in the rear, second floor.

BARGE WANTED—IN GOOD CONDITION, about 60 feet long, for carrying freight. Address P. O., Box No. 530 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE BRUSSELS TAPESTry carpets, each about 22 feet square, and only a few months in use. For sale cheap, at No. 245 Water-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS MANUFACTURED at wholesale, by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane,

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

ARNOUX'S WRITING INK, 3d black, flows freely and cannot corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ann-ave.-st., and at the manufactory. JESSE G. ARNOUX.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen, as a third room can be added, if desired. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Parties willing to pay a liberal price will find superior accommodations. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, in a small private family, at No. 60 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—A suite of rooms on second floor, fronting Washington-place, with full board. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY DESIROUS OF OBtaining board, with fine suite of rooms, in a first-class house, located near Union-square, will address R. S., Box No. 112, Times Office.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, a parlor and bed-room on the second floor, and a large room on the third floor.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, at No. 44 Baldwin-st., Newark N. J.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM with bedroom attached on the second story, delightfully situated, facing Union-square, can now be had, if applied for soon. at No. 48 Union square.

BOARDING—AT NO 33 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR Broadway; suites of rooms for families or a party of gentlemen; first-class house and good board; also, single rooms. Terms reasonable. Stages pass the door.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of D. T. MARSHALL, No. 388 Broadway.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADjoining on the third floor, to let with board, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, (dinner at 6,) at No. 225 West 23d-st., fourth door west of 8th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily wish to let with board, a front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and one or two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A CHOICE OF rooms to let with board suitable for a family; the house is pleasantly located, convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 87 Henry st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Handsomely furnished rooms may be obtained with board in one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn, within five minutes of Wall and Fulton ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR the Summer.—A large front parlor on first floor, with pantry attached, is now vacant at No. 63 Columbia-st.; other rooms can be engaged from the first of May.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms for families, or for single gentlemen, also a handsome front parlor on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen. No. 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry. Best of reference given and required. Only 5 minutes from Wall-st. Ferry.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires board for himself, wife and child, in a private family. Would require two large rooms on second floor, unfurnished. Location to be near the City Hall. West side preferred; the accommodations to be first-class. Address, stating location, terms and size of rooms, (none other will be noticed,) MERCHANT, Brooklyn Post-office.

UNFURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ROOMS on the second floor, and furnished or unfurnished rooms on the third floor, with good board for gentlemen and their wives, with or without board for single gentlemen in the house No. 218 East Broadway, corner Clinton-st. None but respectable parties, and those who can appreciate neatness and comfort, need apply.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children, residing in a pleasant location near New-York, would like to have one or two little girls to board, about the age of 9 and 12 years; they would receive the best of care. A note addressed to E. K., Box No. 146 Times Office, will meet with prompt attention.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—A private French family have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast; house first-class; terms moderate, references exchanged. No moving in May.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor handsomely furnished, to let to one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, without children; partial board, if required; no other boarders; gas, bath, &c. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 64 Amity-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Orange-st., between Willow and Columbia; a double front room on second floor, neatly furnished; water and gas; situation very pleasant; convenient to Wall st. and Fulton ferries.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house—location unsurpassed—to let, with board in a private family, to parties without children. Fulton-av., second door east from Franklin-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large, richly-furnished front room in a very first-class house, pleasant location, good neighborhood, to let, with board on moderate terms, No. 154 Union-st.; convenient to cars and ferries.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a first-class family; two large parlors, with bedrooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

GENTLEMEN WANTING TWO NEAT UNfurnished front rooms adjoining, from the 1st of May, in a genteel location, will apply at No. 104 Waverley-place, fourth door from Washington Parade Ground. Will be furnished if desired.

TO LET—A PARLOR HANDSOMELY FURnished, with velvet carpet, large pier glass, suite of rosewood furniture and the use of a pearl-keyed piano worth $500, will be let cheap to one or two gentlemen at No. 200 Grand-st.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements; is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife, and two sons in a private family. (Episcopal preferred.) above 14th-st; breakfast and tea only for the gentlemen, except on Sunday. Terms must be moderate. Address G., Box No. 1,594 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for two persons. Location between 14th and 34th sts., west side of the City. Address stating terms, A. B. C., Box No. 1,990 General Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private (religious preferred) family, between 3d and 4th avs., below 30th-st. Address F., Box No. 1,242 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms may be obtained by a gentleman and wife without small children, at No. 42 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M.

NOS. 11 AND 13 MURRAY HILL PARK, between 36th and 38th sts.—Most desirable furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the first floor, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast. If required. Apply at No. 376 4th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrance, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.—INVESTMENT—THE STOCK, FIXtures, &c., of an English ale and chop house—a rare chance. For particulars, apply at No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 25.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT—CROMWELL, NEAR MIDdletown, Conn. Accommodations for select families on reasonable terms. House large, airy, elevated, and unexcelled prospect. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 196 Times Office, who will remain several days in New-York with room plans for selection; or Box No. 70 Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

HOTELS.

THE PLACE TO GET THE BEST GLASS of real BURTON ALE is the RAINBOW HOTEL. I ate the best plate of ENGLISH MUTTON there yesterday I ever ate. Mr. Smith says there is more coming expressly for the Rainbow, in every steamer, for the next two years. EVERY DAY.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap. M. A. KNAPP, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, of middle age, wishes a situation as housekeeper for some widower or single gentleman; the best of references given. Address H. B., Box No. 135 Times Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid by a competent Scotch girl. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av., between 15th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children. Good City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days, at No. 17 West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and sewer; no objection to the country for the summer months; over two years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 244 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 224 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family. She can produce the best of City references from last employer. Address No. 110 East 27th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation in a small private family to do chamber work and waiting, or to do chamber work and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 3, 2d floor, b.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid in a first-class family; would not object to the care of grown children and do sewing; can produce two years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 91 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a steady, deserving girl, to do chamber work and waiting and assist in washing and ironing, or will do general housework in a small family, is a very neat, good-tempered and highly recommended girl. Apply, for two days, at Lefferts-st., second door from Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a very respectable and tidy German girl to do chamberwork or to mind children. Call at No. 465 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply, on Thursday, to No. 77 East 21st-st.—her last employer, from whom she can bring over three years' reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employers, where she has lived nearly three years. Call at 115 4th-av., between Charles and West 10th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress to a young lady. Call at No. 98 West 20th-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer. City references. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference; no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 29 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to do general housework for a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 88 E. 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable and thoroughly competent German girl, a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; the applicant is of an obliging disposition, and not afraid of work. Apply at No. 378 6th av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 10th-st., corner 1st-av., over drug-store.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer; or to do general housework; no objection to the country. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply at No. 169 East 13th-st., 3d floor front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A woman as a good experienced cook, and good baker. City references. Apply at No. 87 24th st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—ABOUT 90 DIFFERENT KINDS, tidy, sober, honest, capable, and obliging girls want situations, Catholics and Protestants, of various nations; 8 first-class cooks, 15 good plain cooks and laundresses, 6 regular laundresses, 24 chambermaids and waiters, 16 nurses and seamstresses, 20 general housekeepers; also, several men. Select Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. D. ELMORE.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 Morton-st., corner of Spring.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class cook in a private family; understands jellies, ice creams, soups, game, desserts of all kinds, and baking; no objection to the country; satisfactory City references given. Call, for this week at 89 6th av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches—pastry soups, poultry, game, boeleg, lardieg and baking; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 20th-st., across the 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two women with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does it to perfection in magnificent style; understands meats, poultry, baking, game and pastry; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer, ironer and finting. Wages $8 and $7. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 114 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cookies in all its branches thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in some respectable family; the advertiser has lived several years in her last situation, and can furnish the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 167 Mott-st., second floor. Room No. 3.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as plain cook and assist with the washing, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small family. Has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 240 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook. A good bread and biscuit baker, also understands soups, meats, deserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 20th st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family; is an excellent cook and baker; a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at 173 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two sisters, one as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st. Room No. 13.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 247 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs., rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a very respectable young girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in very good style. Can produce the best of references of good character and capability. Can be seen at No. 99 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., one flight stairs up, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT COOK, and to assist in the washing and ironing, wishes a situation in a private family; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

COOK'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., corner 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; would take a place as chambermaid and lanndress; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; is thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., basement, back room; can be seen for 3 days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two Protestant girls, one as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children. Call at No. 148 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; several years in her last place; best of reference. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a young girl to cook or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 184 East 36th-st., top floor, back room; good reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; she has no objection to assist in the washing; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as an excellent plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is a first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st., near the 8th-av., in front room on second floor.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with unexceptionable references, accustomed to travel, wishes a situation as lady's maid, or to take charge of children with a family going abroad. Address E. B. LETCHWORTH, of the firm of Pratt & Letchworth, Buffalo, N. Y.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to go to traveling or as nurse and seamstress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS ROOMSMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a small, private family to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room. Good City reference.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook; City reference given. Call at No. 17 Henry st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of much experience desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or would take entire supervision of a gentleman's family; distance not objectionable if healthy. Address MATRON, Flushing, L. I.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, to take care of a baby from its birth or grown-up children, and can do plain sewing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Has no objection to take care of as invalid lady. Also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101½ 6th-av., near corner of 8th-st., first floor, in embroidery-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a steady competent person that is very capable of taking care of a young infant or grown children; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable nurse, capable of taking care of children from infancy, and can give the best references; wages, $8. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a middle age woman, who is capable of the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 145 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; would wait on an invalid lady, or travel with a family. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Uneleo-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., corner 16th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can bring it up by hand; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 7 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as children's nurse; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer, or to travel with a lady. City reference can be given. Apply at No. 508 2d-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED person a situation as experienced nurse, or to travel; City references. Call at No. 164 7th av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a girl as child's nurse and sewing; would prefer a young baby, as she has been accustomed to the care of them; has lived nine years in her last place; has no objection to do chamberwork and sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 169 West 33d-st., for 2 days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 25th-st., two pair of stairs, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very competent person who can take charge of an infant from its birth; has had the care of children for many years; has lived in first class families; is willing to go in the country or the Summer; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, a situation as nurse and seamstress or would like to travel with a lady to Europe; good City references given. Inquire at No. 243 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a competent Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Would like to go to Amsterdam, N. Y., or West Galloway. Best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 135 West-33d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress or to travel; is a good dressmaker and operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, and understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would go with a family to California or Europe or any other part; don't get sea sick; would wait on a lady or lady and child; the best of reference given; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes employment by the day or week; is a good cloak finisher or dress finisher; is a neat and quick sewer, cuts and fits children's clothes nicely, and does all kinds of family sewing; has had two years' experience on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; can embroider; has good recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Call at No. 88 West 38th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as a competent seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothing perfectly; understands dressmaking, or would take care of a grown up child. Call at White's place, No. 4 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABle young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit boys' and girls' clothing; is willing to take care of children, and make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; the best of City references. Can be seen at No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA JUIVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PAUL PRY—CRUSIN JOE—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HERMIONE—A REGULAR FIX.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE RAG PICKER OF NEW-YORK—SIMON JERDINES—MY WIFE'S COME.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—RUTH OAKLEY. Evening—FLYING DUTCHMAN. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Law's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Washington was thrown into the greatest state of excitement yesterday by the publication of a dispatch announcing that hostilities had actually commenced at Charleston; that a fierce battle was progressing, and that Major ANDERSON was likely soon to suffer defeat. It was soon ascertained, however, to be a wicked hoax. The Cabinet was in session during the day, and the matter of the refusal of the authorities at Charleston to allow Lieut TALBOT to return to Fort Sumpter was discussed. This action on the part of the Secessionists is considered almost unparalleled in its treachery, and any misfortunes which may occur in consequence of it they will be held fully accountable for. The plan which has been adopted by the Administration for provisioning Fort Sumpter, our correspondent informs us, meets the approval of many military men, who believe that it will be successful; while some are doubtful in reference to it. The President, however, considers it his duty to make the effort at all hazards, and if it fails, it remains to be decided what course shall then be pursued. The Southern Commissioners are still in Washington, but consider that they have been deceived by the Administration, and intend soon to leave for the South.

We have no later intelligence of interest from Charleston—whether owing to telegraphic interruption or other causes, we have no means of knowing. The latest dispatches received from there up to the time of going to press, dated Tuesday night, state that no war or other vessels had, up to that time, made their appearance off the harbor, and that matters in the city were comparatively quiet. The famous floating battery, it appears, has been put into position between Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumpter.

The fresh rumors in reference to a contemplated attack upon the National Capital have at last taken shape. The Government have come into possession of such definite information as to warrant them in acting, and on Tuesday evening ten companies, comprising about one-fourth of the militia of the District of Columbia, were ordered into service, and were mustered yesterday for inspection. The notorious BEN. MCCULLOCH, who has recently been alternating between Washington and Richmond, and who left the former place on Tuesday with the expressed intention of returning to Texas, is reported to be at the head of the contemplated movement—the Texas "journey" being merely a blind. The troops called out will be stationed at various points throughout the city, ready for any emergency.

The great topics of public interest and discussion yesterday, of course, were the movements of the Government for the supposed purpose of relieving Maj. ANDERSON; and the newspaper offices and bulletins were beseiged for the latest information from the expected seat of war. The *Baltic* and *Illinois* did not leave their anchorage in the bay until Tuesday morning, and consequently cannot be due at Charleston until noon or evening of today. The vessels which have left this port are the United States frigate *Powhatan*, the steamships *Atlantic*, *Baltic* and *Illinois*, the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, and the steam-tugs *Yankee* and *Uncle Ben*. Several sailing-vessels are also said to have been chartered. At the Navy-yard there is continued activity. On Governor's Island, Maj. J. P. HEINTZMAN, of Pennsylvania, has taken command, in place of Maj. HOLMES, resigned and left.

We copy from the Albany *Evening Journal* an account of the conspiracy to assassinate President LINCOLN while passing through Baltimore, prepared, the *Journal* states, by a gentleman perfectly informed of all its details, and entirely reliable. The account will be found to correspond with great exactness to the one which first appeared in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. There is no longer room to doubt that such a conspiracy existed.

The Virginia Convention yesterday adopted the twelfth and thirteenth of the pending resolutions. They oppose all Federal action for holding or retaking the forts in the seceded States, and declare that any action on the part of the United States Government or Confederate States tending to produce a collision pending the efforts for an adjustment of difficulties, will be regarded as leaving them free to determine their own future policy. Pending the consideration of the fourteenth resolution the Convention adjourned.

The monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last night at the rooms No. 618 Broadway. It was unusually protracted, a resolution, opposing the appointment of Mr. ALEX. H. SCHULTZ to the Marshalship of the Southern District of New-York, giving rise to long and serious debate. An amendment, somewhat qualifying the objectionable features of the original resolution, was at length adopted. A resolution indorsing the present attitude of the Government in reference to the Southern forts, was unanimously adopted. A third resolution, urging the immediate discharge of the present Democratic employes in the Post-office, was, with little discussion, received favorably and adopted.

The bill appropriating $50,000 to the Troy University was discussed in the New-York State Senate, yesterday, until the hour of Executive session. During the latter the consideration of Mr. VAN DYCK'S nomination as Bank Superintendent was postponed. A minority report against the Swill-Milk bill was presented. The bill, authorizing the Corporation of this City to borrow money, was reported complete. A communication was presented from five Republican Commissioners to the Peace Conference, in reply to Mr. FIELD, stating that this latter did not attend to his duties, and in consequence of his absence, the vote of New-York was divided. The bill for the more certain punishment of crime and vagrancy in this City, was passed. Among the bills ordered to a third reading in the Assembly were the New-York City Tax Levy; the act erecting the new County of Highland; that in relation to cases of murder and arson occurring before May 4th, 1860; and that confirming the John Slattery Eightieth-street contracts. The bill to amend the equalization tax was lost. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Annual Supply bill. The bill appropriating $500,000 to arm the militia was taken from the table by a decisive vote, and recommitted to be amended, by providing that none of the money shall be expended unless the Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor decide that it is necessary to call out the militia for active service before the next meeting of the Legislature. The Metropolitan Health bill was passed.

In the Court of Appeals the Seventh Brigade [illegible] yesterday argued. The question to be determined by the Court is, first, has the Court authority to review the order of the commanding officer of the State militia; and, secondly, if so, had the commanding officer any power to countermand an order *made in pursuance of the statute*, appointing Gen. LOCKWOOD to the position afterwards given to Gen. SCHEUCHAM. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice CLERKE, a singular *habeas corpus* case was brought on for hearing, but finally postponed for the present. The infant husband of a young wife has been taken into custody by his father, thus leaving the bride to mourn his absence and sue for his deliverance. In the General Sessions, a thief, who stole from a sailor, was sent three years to Sing Sing, whither also were sentenced a burglar for two years, and a fugitive from Blackwell's Island, for five years—the last prisoner being convicted of a felonious assault. There were one or two light sentences, and a lawyer, tried for assault and battery on a Tombs officer, was acquitted.

The Stock Market continued to be adversely influenced by the political anxiety of the day. Prices were steady in the morning, but weak in the afternoon. A large business is induced by the panic decline this week. No change in Money affairs. Exchange on London 107¼.

An active demand prevailed for Flour, Wheat, and Corn, and prices closed firmly. Cotton was quiet and heavy. A fair business was reported in Hay, Rice, Beef and Lard. Pork, Cut Meats, Hops, Oils, Metals, Tar, Turpentine, Tobacco, Coffee, Molasses, Seeds and Spices were in limited request. Sugars, Resin and Tallow were inquired for. Whisky was a trifle cheaper. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 436 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were generally well supplied yesterday. Beeves numbered 3,607 at Forty-fourth-street, and 4,372 for the week at all the markets. Prices were about as last week, or 8c. to 9c. for good to prime beef, and 6¼c.@7¼c. for poor. Stock all sold. Milch cows sell very slowly. Veal calves were in over supply, and sold very slowly at a reduction of ½c. from last week's rates. Many small calves sold at $1 each. Sheep were rather scarce and a little higher. Receipts for the week, 4,583. Hogs are in excess of butcher's wants. Market slow.

The Policy of the Administration.

The newly developed policy of the Government commands the hearty and cordial approval of the great mass of the people, without distinction of party. We believe we are perfectly warranted in asserting that even here, in the City of New-York, where the pressure of war, if it comes at all, will be most grievously felt, there is a general and hearty concurrence in the wisdom and necessity of the measures taken by the Administration, to vindicate the authority and maintain the supremacy of the Government of the United States.

The contest now waged between the Government and the Seceded States has passed beyond the limits of party controversy. It has nothing whatever to do with the issues involved in a party canvass. The difference turns no longer upon controverted questions of right,—upon interpretations of the Constitution, or upon the policy of contending parties. All these issues have disappeared. They have been swallowed up by the transcendent contest between the Government of the United States and those who would destroy it. Until that is settled, all others lose their significance. Slavery ceases to be a bone of contention. It has no connection whatever with the contest now impending. Its fate may be involved in the result of the struggle,—but it will receive its death-blow at the hands of its friends.

The question we have now to determine is, whether the Government of the United States has the right, and the power, to protect itself against assassination,—or whether it must, of necessity, fall under the blow of the first band of traitors who find it in the way of their schemes. It is idle to talk of the *right* of secession. You may as well talk of the right of suicide or of murder. The secession movement can be vindicated only on the ground that any State has the right to repudiate the Federal Constitution at pleasure. This doctrine cannot be sound, simply because it renders government impossible. If proposed at the outset, the Government never could have been formed. If admitted now, the example of the South will be imitated, and the Union will crumble into atoms and the States into anarchy.

There is but one course in this matter. The authority of the Government must be sustained. It may possibly be resisted and its exercise thwarted by force. But that is far better than to have it surrendered at the mere demand of those who would trample it under foot. If, as many assume, the formation and recognition of the new Southern Confederacy, is a foregone conclusion, it will be far better for the remainder of the Union that it should not be permitted without a vigorous effort to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution.

The Government is thoroughly *right* in the position it has taken,—and may appeal, boldly and confidently, to the world and to posterity for the vindication of its motives. It would be recreant to principle and humanity if it failed to put forth every possible effort to sustain the Constitution, and crush out any attempt that may be made to overthrow its authority. We believe its efforts will be crowned with success. We believe that when it is once perceived that the Government intends to vindicate its supremacy, that it will assert its authority by force, if necessary, and that it has the sincere and hearty support of the great body of the people in so doing,—the great body of Union men in the Southern States will take ground openly against those who have misled and betrayed them, and rally to the support of the flag which has given them security at home and respect abroad for so many years.

New-York and the Union.

We trust the Legislature at Albany will not adjourn without making effective preparations for the fearful contingencies of the coming Summer. Wild and absurd as the project may seem, indications are not wanting that JEFFERSON DAVIS seriously contemplates an invasion of the Northern States, with a view mainly to the seizure of Washington. The possession of the Capital would give the new Confederacy a prodigious *prestige* in the eyes of the world,—and would of itself, if successfully accomplished, decide the course of the Border Slaveholding States.

It cannot have escaped notice that Mr. DAVIS is collecting an army far more numerous and powerful than will be required by any contingency of home service. He knows perfectly well that not a solitary soldier of the United States will ever set foot on Southern soil for any purpose of invasion, or for any other object than to hold the forts now in possession of the Government. He will soon have an effective force of at least 25,000 men. What does he intend to do with them? They will not be needed at home. Under existing circumstances they cannot be used against Mexico. Is it entirely absurd to suppose that Mr. DAVIS may meditate a bold and dashing movement upon Washington? With the railroads at his command, a very few days would suffice to place a very formidable force at the very gates of the Capital.

The recent movements of BEN MCCULLOCH in Virginia strengthen this suspicion of designs upon Washington. It is very well understood that he has been enlisting men for such a service; and it is easy to see how they would prove of very essential service in case of such a movement on the part of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Under these circumstances it is clearly the part of wisdom and of patriotism to be prepared for the threatened contingency. The Government ought to have at instant command a force sufficient to repel any attack that can possibly be made upon Washington. And the State of New-York ought to be in position to send aid and assistance proportionate to her great power and wealth. She is the first of the States,—the foremost in population and in wealth, and must be foremost also in meeting any danger that may threaten the existence of the Union. We hope the Legislature will make whatever preparations may be needed for rendering the aid of this State to the General Government prompt and effectual.

The Fifteen Million Loan—National Credit and Repudiation.

We have it from good authority that $5,000,000, the first installment of the $15,000,000 8 per cent. loan of the Confederated States, are now being apportioned among the Banks of New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, with some small allotments to other places. In other words, the precedent of the South Carolina *forced* loan is to be copied on a grand scale. The tally is already made up, and the victims are notified of the amount expected from each. *Three million of dollars* are allotted to the Banks of New-Orleans. This is a sad damper upon the enthusiasm of secession, so that for several days past we have had no jubilant telegrams from that city. An ominous quiet has prevailed. This is the first real taste of secession. The agreeable prelude, the great theft of the United States Mint, did not last long. More money was wanted. The new loan was created, but no anxious bidders crowded around the Treasury benches entreating for the privilege of subscribing to it, notwithstanding the telegraphs so ostentatiously sent over the country, repeating the announcement that it was all subscribed for at *par*. All these boastings were simply confessions that the loan could not be sold at all, and to divert public attention from this disagreeable fact. Not a cent could be had in open market, in which our Government can get millions at will. The South was never flush of money, and the few that possess it regard secession with a hatred, of which we at the North have a feeble conception. It can be had of them only by *pressure*. A second attempt of the kind can hardly be made, which shows the very limited tether of the new Government, and explains the great anxiety that Mr. DAVIS has manifested to postpone hostilities. He cannot move or maintain large bodies of troops for want of *cash*. This is the *sine qua non* of all operations, both civil and military. In these days, success is measured by the length of purse. War no longer depends upon personal prowess, but upon the number of ships a people can put afloat, and the number of soldiers they can clothe, feed and arm. A Government that has no other resource for these objects than forced loans is not far from its end.

It would be strange if the Confederated States could borrow, even assuming they had a stable and permanent Government. Could the State of Mississippi? Not a penny. Why? Because under the lead of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, now President of the Confederated States, she has solemnly repudiated her honest debts. To the arguments of the bond-payers he replied:

"That the bonds of the State were purchased by the Bank of the United States, (of Pennsylvania,) then just tottering to a fall. That they were purchased in violation of the charter of the Bank of the United States, by concealing the transaction under the name of an individual. When the Bank purchased the bonds issued to the Union Bank (of Mississippi) it was in the power of every stockholder of the Bank of the United States to learn that the bonds were issued in disregard of the Constitution of the State."

There never was a pretence that the State did not receive in *cash* the full nominal value of the Bonds, or of any bad faith in the transaction. So far from its having been in the power of the purchasers of the Bonds to learn that they were issued in disregard of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the State, the authoritative interpreter of its Constitution, has decided that the Bonds *were* issued in conformity to the Constitution, and in a suit against the State, has given judgment for the full amount of the Bonds sued on interest.

Not the slightest notice was taken by the Legislature or people of this decision. Under Mr. DAVIS' lead, the repudiating party carried everything before them, and it is a remarkable fact that at the same poll that made Mr. PIERCE President and Mr. DAVIS Secretary of State, the people of the State, in the most solemn and formal manner, declared to the world that they would not pay their debts—the first popular act of the kind in history. Mr. DAVIS immediately became the master-spirit of the new Administration, and commenced his intrigues which have at last ended in the disruption of the Union.

In what money market in the world can a Government, with such a Chief Executive, have the impudence to show itself? Mr. DAVIS would be hooted out of every respectable company of money-changers, both at home and abroad. Let him go to Europe. Who would he meet there? The PEABODIES, the ROTHSCHILDS, and the HOPES, whose portfolios are stuffed with bonds, repudiated through his instrumentality. The State of Mississippi has done more to disgrace our country at home and abroad than all our other short-comings together. Mr. DAVIS is the real author of this disgrace, which should, as it will, consign him and his State to everlasting infamy.

Suppose a loan were effected, who is to pay it? The leading principle in the Constitution of the Confederate States is *that any member of it may retire from the copartnership at will*. In such an event, how is the loan to be apportioned? Nothing is more probable than that some one of the States may take speedy leave of the rest. All will find their positions infinitely more uncomfortable than in the Union. One after another may go, till none are left but the delectable States of Mississippi and Florida, upon which, as the surviving partners, the whole burden may fall. What would the debt against these be worth? Who is going to lend money to such concern, any or all the members of which may slip out of it whenever they may fancy to do so? The whole proceeding thus far is a regular *confidence* game, too bold to entrap even Southern patriots.

But there are other reasons why the Confederated States cannot borrow. The Government improvised at Montgomery is nothing but a self-constituted oligarchy. In what State dare they meet the people at the polls? Who ever heard, in a free country, of the monstrous assumption that the people are not to pass upon their fundamental laws? Did it not anticipate defeat, it would not dispense with this indorsement of its acts. What is to prevent this Government breaking into two or three confederacies upon any fancy or affront? Capital does not trust such excessive levity. Its instinct is as unerring as natural laws. Whether located North or South, it calls the seizure of the mint at New-Orleans, and the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and innumerable similar acts of the kind, *theft*, and will not trust the thievee, but will seek people who respect their obligations and cherish a sacred regard for law. Property at the South will be transferred North just as fast as it can be.

If secession goes on, neither the Confederated nor individual States can pay. It will not be six months before some of the latter will be in default. They are undergoing a revolution which for the time paralyzes all the industrial operations of society, exhausting its means, and reducing it to absolute beggary. In view of secession, the bonds of the State of Virginia are selling at 70, and those of Missouri at 60 cents on the dollar. What a commentary this upon the material effect of secession! If Virginia secedes, her debt of some $40,000,000 is rubbed out. There is no help for it. Already are the sources of her prosperity at the South being dried up. Their means are wasted in the military efforts. Trade is well nigh destroyed. All enterprises have come to a stand. A large number of Railroad Companies are failing to meet their obligations. The mode resorted to, to raise present means, will cripple their Banks, which now carry forward the machinery of business. In some portions of the South, as in Texas, anarchy threatens to extinguish all order and authority.

From all such communities property flees as from a pestilence. Property is based upon law, and when the latter is violated, the former is destroyed. It cannot be very long before it will be asked at the South, and in very audible tones too, what has been gained by secession? Where is the direct trade promised? Where is the gold and silver in return for their cotton? Not a penny goes South to stay there. Their banks are still wallowing in the mire. To pay duties to the new Confederacy the gold has to be purchased at an enormous premium. All that can be obtained has to be sent off North to buy food and munitions of war. The forced loans from the banks is a most fatal step. A loan from them is so much active capital lost, as the amount will immediately go North for the purposes stated. In whatever light viewed secession is self-immolation.

It cannot be otherwise. A great wrong must have a great penalty. A community that recklessly subverts all its legal relations, subverts at the same time its material prosperity. The South are being taught the lesson of their folly. Let us avoid the penalty they are suffering, by a prompt and generous support of the laws and of Government, as the only means of preserving social order, and of continuing to us our marvelous material progress.

"Bluster and Back Down."

In these words that hoary Disunionist, EDMUND RUFFIN, now of South Carolina, blusteringly characterizes what he believes to be the spirit and policy of the Union States in regard to secession. It is astonishing how universally the idea of the cowardliness of those whom they now term their enemies prevails among the South Carolina and other fire-eating fanatics. Not only do they perpetually taunt the men of the North with the most abject poltroonery, but the Border Union States also, as Tennessee and Kentucky, and even the loyal men in their own midst, are accused of a pusillanimity as contemptible as the heroism they claim for themselves is sublime. They seem to think that not only the whole of the *brains* of the nation belong, as WIGFALL avers, to themselves, but that they also have the monopoly of that physical or metaphysical quality known as *pluck*. Extravagant as it may seem, it is actually the belief of nine-tenths of the South Carolina fire-eaters today, that such is the terror of their name and their superhuman prowess in warlike exploit, that did but the "Rhett Guards," or the "Whippy-Swamp Avengers," or other company of scowling heroes, raise their dread ensign in Washington or New York, SCOTT and all his hirelings, SANFORD and his Abolition cohorts, would rush helter-skelter into the Potomac and the Hudson to escape their all-devouring blades. The braggadocio of their military and political leaders, and of their press, actually realizes the absurdest types of Spanish-American rhodomontade; while their contempt for the cowardice of those of their fellow-countrymen who, at the worst, are but guilty of an intellectual disagreement with them, knows no limit. It was long a solemn article in the creed of the jolly British tar that one Briton was as good as three Frenchmen, while every man in the *corps d'armée* of France, in turn, as devoutly believed that one Frenchman was equal to at least half a dozen Englishmen; and neither of these theories are altogether outside of the bounds of reason,—indeed, striking confirmations of the truth of them both can easily be found in the course of the interminable wars of England with France. But your genuine fire-eating Carolina blockhead—though, unfortunately for him, history has as yet furnished no basis for his faith—establishes no such modest equation between himself and the twenty-seven millions of other Americans yet to be found outside of the limits of South Carolina. Indeed, with him there seems to be virtually but two divisions of the human species—Carolinians and cowards; and what one whale is to an infinite shoal of minnows, so is one of the former to an indefinite number of the latter.

Now this, it is true, is not a matter either to be reasoned about or contradicted. Cities have fallen before the blast of ram's horns before now; Samson with the jaw of a jackass slew heaps upon heaps of Philistines; and we even read in Sacred Writ of one man, in certain contingencies, putting ten thousand to flight; the Spartans at Thermopylæ, the Scotch at Bannockburn, and the Yankees at Bunker Hill, all performed deeds which beforehand might well have seemed incredible; and the grand inspiration of an idea often rapidly transmutes apparent impossibilities into accomplished facts. Neither is the genuine manly heroism of our seceding countrymen at all in dispute. Their training, their traditions and their institutions create and demand the frequent exercise of great physical courage; and, whether as Tories or Whigs, the Carolinians of '76 and '46 show about as good a record as their brethren in other States and other times.

What is objectionable, however, and in special ill-taste at the present time, is their loud and violent claim of the exclusive possession of what is certainly a very general human, as well as brute, characteristic. What history shows all nations, and phrenology proves almost every man, to be possessed of, they seem to consider a special gift to themselves from some local god. Still, as we said, the question is one not to be argued; and it may perhaps be the case that only the events of the swift-coming time, and the history of the future, will demonstrate these philosophical truths to their satisfaction.

Probably our present troubles are owing as much as anything else to the halberdash which has been so industriously propagated by the conspirators all over the South, that, under no conceivable circumstances of aggression or insult could the cowardly North be forced into defence at arms against the insolent oligarchs who fancied they held life-rule over them. Latterly the strange spectacle—may it not be called the terrible experiment?—of war on one side and peace on the other, has emboldened them to attempt the most desperate aggressions. Even that magnanimous forbearance which is the characteristic of conscious power, they attribute only to ever-increasing pusillanimity, while they exaggerate their own strength just in proportion to their real weakness.

But the people of the United States are now beginning to discover that the readiness to maintain their rights against all comers, and on any field, is the only security for the continued enjoyment of these rights.

Mr. RUFFIN and others may perhaps be mistaken in their idea that the spirit or the policy of the American people can hereafter, at least, justly be described by "bluster and back down."

An Agent of Secession.

The *Journal of Commerce* persists in its championship of Secession. Its hostility towards the Government of the United States is almost as frank and open as that of the *Herald*. Here is what it says of the purpose of the Government to maintain its authority:

"The people of the South *cannot but regard the movements and acts of the Administration in the light of coercion*. They must be taken to be an attempted fulfillment, so far as they go, of the doctrines proclaimed by President LINCOLN in his Inaugural, and which we were severely censured in Republican quarters for interpreting as foreshadowing a warlike policy. In the present attitude of the parties, a determination to occupy and possess the forts in the Confederate States, *is simply a determination to convert this Government from a voluntary system into a system of force, where one portion is held, against its will, subject to the other and stronger portion.*"

Did the *Journal of Commerce* ever hear of a Government on the face of the earth that did not involve the idea of *force*,—that did not maintain its authority by force, if necessary,—that did not assert the right to compel obedience to the laws it had enacted? What does the *Journal* understand by a "*voluntary* system" of government? Is it a system under which a section, a State, a county, a town, or an individual, owes obedience only so long as he or it may see fit to render it? May a minority repudiate the authority and supremacy of the Government at pleasure? Is the fact that one portion is "*stronger* than the other," to be conclusive *against* its exercise of authority?

We shall feel obliged to the *Journal of Commerce*, on behalf of the public, if it will answer these questions. It has undertaken the vindication of secession. It justifies day after day, directly or indirectly, the action of those States which are in arms against the Federal Government. It denounces, day after day, the Government of the United States for endeavoring to protect itself against destruction,—for seeking to maintain its constitutional authority, and to protect the property committed to its care. We should like to know the basis on which it vindicates a course so flagrantly hostile to every dictate of patriotism and of enlightened self-interest: What does it,—or what do the merchants for whom it aims to speak,—hope to gain by the overthrow of the Constitution which gives them protection,—the destruction of the Government which gives them a country? If we could see how the *Journal* or its clients could make money by the catastrophe they invite, we could understand, if we could not excuse, the motives of their action. But they are only pulling down the pillars of their own prosperity, in seeking to undermine and overthrow the Government of the United States. They have not even the poor excuse of selfishness for the unpatriotic course which they pursue.

A Questionable Style of Newspaper Competition.

We never take exception to any fair and legitimate means which any of our cotemporaries may take to commend themselves in preference to us to public favor. The following card, which appears at the head of the editorial columns of yesterday's *Tribune*, however, forms an exception to this rule:

TO ADVERTISERS—THE TRIBUNE THE BEST MEDIUM.

To the Publisher of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: We take great pleasure in informing you of the following facts—showing as it does the superior excellence of the *Tribune* as an advertising medium:

In the early part of last week we advertised *The American Newspaper Directory and Record of the Press is mostly all of the daily papers of this City*, and in a few days after we received letters covering orders for the book from various parts of the country, and, strange to say, in every case our advertisement in the *Tribune* had been cut out, and inclosed in each letter.

This proves conclusively to our mind the *Tribune* is *the only medium through which advertisers can reach the whole country*. We have gained more by advertising in it, so far, than we have *from all the other dailies put together*, and feel so pleased with the result of our advertising in the *Tribune*, that we can not help letting you know it.

We are, respectfully yours,

WATSON & CO., Publishers.

N. B.—You will please see that our advertisement in the *Weekly* goes into the next edition for California.

WATSON & CO.

No. 102 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK, April 8, 1861.

The object of this card is to assure the public, on the authority of "WATSON & Co., Publishers," that, after thorough trial of all the daily papers in New-York, the *Tribune* is the only one by which advertisers can make their wants known to the country. We have to say in regard to this impudent pretension,

1. That WATSON & Co., Publishers, never advertised their book, nor any thing else in the columns of the TIMES,—and cannot possibly say, therefore, what would be the result of such an experiment.

2. That the firm of "WATSON & Co., Publishers," is as nearly *bogus* as anything can be which has a sign over the door. It is utterly unknown in the City,—has no publishing establishment, does no known or recognized business, has never pretended to issue but one book, and is not to be found, either at No. 102 Nassau-street, or in the City Directory.

3. That the Mr. WATSON who figures as senior member of the firm in question, is employed as *wrapper-writer* in the *Tribune* office:—and the other person who is said to be the "Co.," is, or has recently been employed as *errand-boy* in the same establishment.

How far such a card, got up under such circumstances, ought to influence the business community in the disposition of their advertising patronage, we leave them to judge. We regret sincerely that the proprietors of the *Tribune* should find it necessary to resort to so flagrant and discreditable a device, in order to replenish their advertising columns.

—Capt. R. C. Dean, one of the most gallant young officers in the service, recently appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General United States Army, is stopping at the Metropolitan. He has been ordered to the California Department, and will sail hence in the *Northern Light* to-day.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Long Locks once more—Troy University Loan—Nice Time in Executive Session—Superintendent of the Bank Department—Metropolitan Health Bill Passed the Assembly—Military Appropriation Bill—The Prospect of Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

We were on the eve of a bit of excitement in the Senate Grinding Committee, last evening, over the settlement of a question of veracity, between Senators GRANT and FIERO, but which was spoiled by the officious interference of the other Senators present. Some bill, based to that sequestered region represented by the above-mentioned Senators, was under advisement, when Senator F. intimated that the statements, thereto appertaining, made by Senator GRANT, could not be taken. Granted. Senator GRANT replied in a somewhat blunt style, when the former reiterated the charge in shorter and more emphatic terms, and the latter proceeded instantly to coercion by attempting a personal assault upon Senator FIERO. What he would have done, or how he would have been received by Senator FIERO, we are forever been debarred from knowing by those who interfered, as is unfortunately so often the case in similar crises.

The Assembly were brought into the consideration of the Long Locks affair by a reconsideration of the vote in the afternoon, and a discussion ensued which lasted until between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. Speaker LITTLEJOHN and Mr. PIERCE on one side, and Messrs. ROBINSON and KERMAN on the other, mainly sustained the debate, the latter denouncing the bill as making a contract, while the Constitution required all canal contracts to be let to the lowest bidder. The Speaker was of the opinion that many other men of less pretensions than those gentlemen were equally as good judges of constitutional law, but the Assembly were evidently of the opinion that Messrs. R. and K. were right in that particular, and the bill was severely killed.

The Senate passed most of this morning's session in debating the bill for a loan of $50,000 to the Troy University. It is called a loan, as the bill so calls it, and provides for an annual interest of 5 per cent., but the general opinion appears to be that if the State gives the money it will never get it back, and the history of all previous grants of that kind appears to give confirmation to this belief. It was opposed strenuously by Senator SESSIONS on the ground that there was an express constitutional prohibition against the loan, as it is to be from the United States deposit fund, which is dedicated by the Constitution to the Common School Fund. Senator RAMSEY appears to be active in support of the measure, which fact, taken in connection with similar manifestations in the other House, has given rise to the impression that this bill and Susquehannah are riding together.

Without disposing of that matter, the Senate went into Executive Session, when two hours were passed in fraternal intercourse, which, at the time of rising for the purpose of adjournment, had resulted in nothing. The Executive Session will be resumed at the afternoon session, when the fight will be continued until its close. It is understood that the disturbing element is the nomination for Superintendent of the Banking Department, but has not reference so much to the qualifications of the nominee as to certain collateral issues. The Senate, or rather certain Senators, feel that a trick has been attempted to be played upon them, by the Governor withholding all knowledge of Gen. COOK'S resignation until he sent in the nomination of his successor. They insist that there is and shall be some meaning to the words "by the advice and consent of the Senate."

The event of the day in the Assembly has been the passage through that body of the Metropolitan Health bill. It has been strenuously opposed in the Assembly, but still more effectually outside of its bar, and perhaps few measures of the session have had a more energetic lobby fighting it at every point. The effect of this was shown in the dodging of several members who had no political friends to be thrown out of place by this bill, and therefore without the reason for opposing it that the minority of the House can plead, but bad reasons of a different nature for not voting for it, and were absent at the call. At one time it appeared that so many were absent, there would not be enough to pass the bill, but by the almost superhuman exertions of Mr. CAMP and others, those within reach were put through, brought in and almost compelled to vote on one side or the other. In fact, the zeal of the tall member from Westchester was so evident, that the point of order was raised by Mr. DAKIN that he was voting more than the number of times allowed by the Constitution and rules of the House. At length the call was finished and the result announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, L. C. Andrus, W. Andrus, Anthony, Bailey, Baldwin, Ball, Barber, Benedict, Benton, Birdsall, Brewster, Bryan, Burr, Camp, Carter, Catlin, Chapman, Chittenden, Collin, Comstock, Doolittle, Dutcher, Dwight, Ellingwood, Emerick, Farnum, Field, Finch, Fish, Fisher, Fullerton, Hyatt, Kinney, Lambrecht, Lasher, G. E. Lewis, Lord, Loughran, May, Merritt, Mottague, Moore, Myers, Norton, Philbrick, Pierce, Prendergast, Randall, Rice, Richardson, Roberts, Robinson, Salisbury, Sanford, Scovell, Sherer, Shull, H. Smith, H. P. Smith, J. Smith, Speaker, Sumner, Turner, Tutbill, Waterbury, Watson, Wells, Wiard, Wright.—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Arcularius, Barnes, Bedell, Belles, Buckbee, Callahan, Corning, Cozans, Darcy, Davis, Ferris, Fulton, Hardy Gardner, Hutchings, Johnson, Kenny, Kernan, Kemp, Lansing, Lord, McDermott, Macomber, Markell, Mekeel, Nesbit, Shaw, Taber, Townsend, Varian, Walsh, Webster, Wheeler, Woodruff.—34.

The Military Appropriation bill was recommitted, with instructions to be amended so as not to be mandatory, but leave it at the discretion of the officers named in the bill, when and how much thereof, it shall be necessary to be used for the purposes of the bill.

There are constant efforts for an early adjournment, but unless a resolution providing for that event shall pass within the next twenty four hours, events may develop themselves that will postpone it almost indefinitely.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 10.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY made a majority report favorable to the bill appropriating $50,000 to the Troy University.

Mr. SESSIONS made a minority report unfavorable to the same.

The question on the substitution of the minority for the majority report was discussed up to the hour of Executive Session.

In Executive Session, Mr. VAN DYCK'S nomination as Bank Superintendent was postponed indefinitely, by 17 to 15.

The Troy University bill was lost.

The Senate declined to send a Conference Committee of Three, on the part of the Senate, relative to the Supply bill, and appointed five.

Mr. GARDNER presented a minority report against the Swill-milk bill.

Mr. MANIERRE reported complete on the bill to authorize the Corporation of New-York to borrow money.

Mr. SPINOLA reported favorably the bill to widen Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. GARDNER reported unfavorably on the same; also, the majority and minority report in relation to Prospect-square, Brooklyn.

A communication was presented from the five Republican Commissioners to the Peace Convention at Washington, replying to Mr. FIELD'S explanation of his absence from the Conference when the vote was taken on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, stating that Mr. FIELD did not attend to his duties, and in consequence of his absence the vote of New York was divided.

The bill for the more certain punishment of crime and vagrancy in New-York City was passed.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 10.

There is considerable bustle and excitement about the Assembly Chamber this morning. Third-reading bills were laid on the table half an hour, to let in reports on bills.

A number of bills were reported complete, among them being the New-York City annual Tax-levy; to amend the charter of the Long Island Steamboat Company; to erect the new County of Highland; in relation to cases of murder and arson occurring prior to the 4th of May, 1860; confirming the John Slattery Eightieth-street contracts—all of which were ordered to a third reading.

The bill to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

The Governor transmitted a resolution adopted by the people of Arkansas relative to Federal relations.

The House having become suddenly very thin, and there being rumors floating about that the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill might be put through suddenly by the Senate and sent down to the House, and passed over the Governor's veto, by the absence of members,—

Mr. KERMAN rose in his seat and gave notice that if the thinning of the House, apparently by design, continued, he would move a call of the House.

This intimation brought members back to their seats.

Mr. BIRDSALL having asked leave of absence for an indefinite period, Mr. PIERCE made opposition, insinuating that there was a motive for his (BIRDSALL'S) absence, alluding to the Metropolitan Health bill, which Mr. BIRDSALL had supported thus far, and which would soon be brought up before the House, and intimating that Mr. BIRDSALL did not wish to vote for it.

Mr. BIRDSALL replied, on a question of privilege

standing his requests for asking leave of absence, reading resolutions denouncing the attacks against him, and [illegible] the Prussian [illegible] of several occasions [illegible] during the past.

Mr. BUNDALL, on his part, denied the charge of dodging, but disclaimed any reflections on Mr. BUNDALL's character.

The bill to amend the equalization tax came up on the third reading, and was lost, and on motion of Mr. MORGAN a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Annual Supply bill came from the Senate amended, and the House concurred.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON a Committee of Conference was appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. FRANCA called up the bill, laid on the table nearly two months ago, appropriating $500,000 to arm the militia of the State. Amidst considerable sensation the bill was taken from the table by 80 yeas to 25 nays.

Mr. ROBINSON then renewed his amendment, providing that none of the money should be expended unless the Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, and Lieutenant-Governor decide that it is necessary to call out militia for active service before the next meeting of the Legislature

After warm opposition by Mr. FRANCA, and an exciting discussion, the amendment was adopted by 76 to 52, and the bill recommitted for amendment.

Mr. ROBINSON called up from the table the bill to establish a Metropolitan Health District in New-York, Kings, and Richmond Counties. The motion was the signal for a hard pitched battle. Messrs. HARDY, COZANS, YOUNG, and other New-York members making a fight against the bill, and a majority, led by Mr. CAMP, who steadily pushed the bill to issue, opposing every motion calculated to occasion delay. After much discussion, the previous question was ordered, and under the pressure the bill was read a third time and passed. Ayes, 76; Noes, 35.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to provide for the more certain prosecution of cases of vagrancy and other petty offences in police courts of New-York, was referred to the New-York delegation, to report complete.

The following bills were passed: To amend the act to widen Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn; to amend the Long Island Railroad charter; to amend the charter of the Harmony Marine and Fire Insurance Company; to incorporate the German Hospital in the City of New-York.

The bill to authorize the Contracting Board to put all the canals of the State under contract for repairs, came up for a third reading.

Mr. KERMAN reviewed the provisions of the bill, which he argued were of the most objectionable character, and moved to strike out the enacting clause. Carried.

The enacting clause was stricken from the bill in relation to bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes, falling due on holidays.

The bill relative to actions by the receivers of Mutual Insurance Companies was lost. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Several attempts were made to reach the order of the resolutions, so as to move a final adjournment, all of which failed.

Adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Further Particulars of the Murder of the American Secretary of Legation.

The Funeral---Biographical Notice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Sunday, Jan. 6, 1861.

To the pioneers in this newly unlocked Empire of the East, the year 1860 closed with brighter hopes for the future. Trade was daily assuming a more healthy and stable character, and the days of anxiety in regard to the insecurity of life and property had, as we hoped, passed away not to return again. The New Year had hardly been ushered in, however, before Mr. HARRIS, who was spending the Holidays in Kanagawe, was waited on by two high officials, one being one of the Ambassadors sent to America, stating that they had been sent by their Government to request him, in company with the other foreign Ministers, to remove within the citadel or official quarter of Yeddo, instead of living scattered around in the suburbs, as they now are. They urged, too, that the Consuls residing in Kanagawa should go over the bay to Yokohama, the town selected by the Japanese for foreign residents, and around which they have dug a ditch 120 feet wide by 30 deep. The reasons alleged why they should do so were that the Government feared it might not be able to protect them in their exposed positions against a lot of vagibond Ronins, or discharged soldiers, who were supposed to be prowling about, bent on some mischief, and who, it was insinuated, were disposed to exercise this propensity towards foreigners. None of the foreign representatives would, however, for a moment listen to any such proposals, and told them to say to their Government that they were living in places prescribed them under the treaties, and it *must* protect them where they were.

Almost simultaneously with this warning from the Government, rumors were being spread among the native as well as foreign inhabitants of the towns of Kanagawa and Yokohama, that these same vagabond Ronins were about to make an attack on these two towns to burn and plunder them. Strange to say, the Government seems to have no idea where these fellows might be found, though they were reported to be five or six hundred strong. A sort of veil or mystery seemed to heng over them, and one might almost suppose them to be so many spirits. Some half-dozen foreign men-of-war are in port, and the Ministers have insisted on the Government pointing out these mysterious chaps, saying they would send off men enough to annihilate them, if they were not able to do it themselves.

But this the Japanese did not see fit to do, and at length, after several days, told them that the danger was all over, and they had nothing more to fear from this source. The whole thing appeared so much like a farce, that most foreigners only laughed at it, and considered it a hugbeer, gotten up, or taken advantage of, at least, by the Government, to frighten all of us into the smallest possible compass. In proof of not only their desire but ability to protect those who are living where they wish us to, viz., in Yokohama, they have brought into the Custom-house yard three pieces of canon, and every morning some one hundred or more Japanese soldiers, armed with shining cap-lock muskets, may be seen marching out, to be relieved by a fresh company for the next night's watch.

Everything is quiet now, however, and no fears are any longer entertained by any one, either for the safety of their lives or property, and we are looking at the whole matter as but the repetition of a similar performance that took place here a little less than a year ago.

Jan. 16.—This morning the American Consul at Kanagawa received a brief dispatch from Mr. HARRIS, in Yeddo, stating that Mr. HEUSKEN, his Secretary and interpreter, was attacked last evening in the street by a body of armed men, and so severely wounded that he died some three hours afterwards. Our little community is in a feverish state of excitement, and all feel gloomy and dejected at this sad and unexplainable occurrence. We are anxiously waiting for the particulars of the affair, which strikes so directly home to us all. The murder of the Secretary of our Legation politically considered is a matter of grave importance. Had it happened to have been the Secretary of any other Legation of the first-class Powers of the world here represented, we would have had some hopes of the Japanese being brought to account for this cold-blooded assassination; but knowing as well as we do the mean and niggardly policy of our country in the East, we have no idea that much, if anything, will be done in regard to the matter.

Jan. 19.—To-day a gentleman, who has been a guest with Mr. HARRIS, came down to Kanawaga, and from him we have full particulars as to the manner in which Mr. HEUSKEN came to his death, and of the funeral, which took place yesterday.

Mr. HEUSKEN, it seems, had for some time been in the habit of returning home from the quarters of the Prussian Embassy, where he had been assisting them in arranging their treaty regulations, about the same hour in the evening. On the one in question he set out as usual about 9 o'clock on horseback, accompanied by three mounted Japanese officials as a guard.

When about half way home, and while passing through a narrow street, with one of the officials riding ahead with three servants on foot, carrying lanterns to light and clear the way, and the other three riding close behind, the whole party was rushed upon from the side of the way by a body of half a dozen or more armed men accompanying their charge by the most fearful yells. First they struck out the lanterns, and then attacked the four on horseback at once, only beating the officials over the head, however, or cutting their horses.

Mr. HEUSKEN immediately struck into a gallop, but too late to avoid a thrust from a sword or spear, and after riding about 200 yards he fell to the ground. He lay here for about half an hour, when the guard at Mr. HARRIS' temple being notified by some one, took him home. The surgeons from the Prussian Embassay were soon in attendance, and rendered him all the service in their power, but his wound proved mortal, and he died in the arms of l'Abbé GERARD about three hours after receiving it. The weapon entered the left side, wounding the spleen and passing quite through the body, pierced the opposite side.

The funeral took place on the afternoon of the 18th. He was buried in a beautiful quiet spot in the suburbs of Yeddo.

The order of procession was as follows:

1. (And opening the procession) came the five members composing the whole of the Lower House of the Government, and corresponding to the House of Commons in England. These were accompanied by all the principal officers of the Embassy to America, and all with large trains.

2. Five foreign flags, (American, English, French, Dutch and Prussian,) borne by Prussian sailors, with a Prussian guard.

3. The Prussian Brass Band, playing the matchless music of BACH and MENDELSOHNN.

4. A guard of Prussian and Dutch marines.

5. M. l'Abbé GERARD.

6. The coffin, borne by sixteen persons in American uniform, covered by the American flag as a pall, and accompanied by eight Dutch marines.

7. Mr. DEWITT (Dutch Minister) and Mr. HARRIS, as chief mourners.

8. Mr. ALCOCK, (English Minister,) Count EULENBURG, (Prussian Envoy,) and M. DE BELLCOURT, (French Minister.)

8. All the *attachés* of the Foreign Legations in Yeddo, and a large number of Dutch and Prussian navel officers.

Such were the ceremonies observed on this mournful occesion. The day was one of the most beautiful of the season, and all passed off in the most quiet and dignified manner.

Jan. 28.—Twelve days have already passed since the assassination took place, yet as far as we have been able to learn, Mr. HARRIS has not received any satisfaction from the Japanese Government as to who were the perpetrators of this unprovoked and cold-blooded murder. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery, and we can only conjecture in regard to it.

Public opinion is very much divided as to who were the instigators of the murder. Some believe it to be the Government itself and say that it is but carrying out their policy in trying to frighten the Ministers into the Castle. I believe, however, that the Government had nothing to do with it, though I must say it acts strangely in regard to bringing the offenders to justice.

It is my opinion, and I am by no means alone in it, that it was instigated by some one of the almost independent Princes, who hates the Government, and also has an antipathy to foreigners, and that he has taken, as he may think, the means to revenge himself on both at once. viz., of committing an outrage which might set them to cutting each other's throat in a war, as he is aware that foreign nations know nothing but the acknowledged Government in settling such matters.

The English, French and Dutch Ministers seem to regard the matter in a much more serious light than Mr. HARRIS does, whom it most concerns. They say this murder has been committed by *somebody* and that *somebody* must be known to the Government, and that they have a right to know if it has been instigated by some rebel Prince, and who he is, so that they may know in what quarter to look for danger in future. There have now been six murders committed since the opening of the country, all unprovoked, and they have reason to believe emanating from the same source. Every one of the treaty Powers, Portugal and Prussia excepted, have had a subject or subjects killed or attacked, with the intent to kill, by the assassin, and *not one* of the offenders has ever been brought to justice.

They say also, if such things are allowed to go on unnoticed, where will these atrocities end, and what may the perpetrators of them, if not brought to justice either as instigators or actors, not be encouraged to do.

The Government acknowledges that their lives are daily and hourly in danger in Yeddo, from the fact of their having surrounded their places of residence by large bodies of armed men, and their residence there amounts to little less than positive imprisonment.

This the foreign Ministers (Mr. HARRIS excepted) consider beneath their dignity, as long as the Government refuses to give them any satisfaction as to who are their enemies. They have, therefore, decided to quit Yeddo for a time and take up their quarters in the foreign settlement at Yokohama, where they propose to dispense with the Japanese guards and see to protecting themselves. In accordance with this determination they have rented a newly erected hotel here, and yesterday came down to take possession of it.

The Consuls too (the Americans excepted) have come over from Kanagawa, and Mr. HARRIS and E. M. DORR, the Consul at Kanagawa, are the only ones of all the foreign representatives that are to-day at their posts.

I understand that there is a good deal of feeling existing among the other Ministers against Mr. HARRIS because he will not join them in this step. It most certainly weakens the position they have taken in regard to this matter very much.

Mr. HARRIS declares he has no fears of his life, and sees not the slightest reason for the others deserting their posts at Yeddo. Every one is now asking the question, What is going to be done? What do the English and French Ministers expect and intend to accomplish by coming here?

It is stated that they have sent to China for reinforcements of ships and men, and that from this ground of their own protecting they intend to settle up some old scores of broken treaty stipulations, to set aright the currency question, &c. We must acknowledge that these matters need attending to bad enough, and if this is their intention, we say good luck to them.

Everything is exceedingly quiet here now, and no resident of this town who is not a downright coward, fears at all, either for his own or property's safety, from any acts of violence on the part of the Japanese.

We hope by the next mail to be able to give some explanation to the above queries, but at present no one appears to know anything about what is to be done, or how the affair will terminate.

The Prussians have their treaty at last. It was signed a day or two ago, and *since* the death of Mr. HEUSKEN'S.

Mr. PORTMAN, who come out in the *Niagara* as interpreter to the Japanese Embassy, has been called to Yeddo by Mr. HARRIS, to fill the vacancy made by Mr. HEUSKEN'S death. I-SHI-YA.

Further Particulars of the Funeral—Biographical Notice of Mr. Heusken.

From Another Correspondant.

YAAAO, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1861.

The funeral of Mr. HEUSKEN was to take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 18th. One hour before that time the five Japanese Governors of Foreign Affairs arrived, and requested an interview with Mr. HARRIS, to whom they said that information had been received of a conspiracy to make an attack on the foreign Ministers during the funeral ceremony. They requested that the Ministers should remain at home. Mr. HARRIS replied: "I and my colleagues are engaged to fulfill a sacred duty. No menacing danger can detain us from following the corpse of a dear friend to his grave. I have full confidence in the ability of the Japanese Government to protect us from injury. Should this, however, not be so, I shall try to protect myself." Afterwards he requested me to communicate the news to the Prussian Minister, and wished that the soldiers of the escort might be supplied with ball-cartridges, and have [illegible] should be placed on both sides of the [illegible] Ministers.

At the appointed time the invited guests arrived, together with an escort of 30 marines and 20 sailors, under the command of Lieut. VON FUHOFF, all from the Prussian squadron. The necessary preparations were soon made, and as the Dutch marines had not arrived at the appointed time, the procession left the Legation, Prussian soldiers supplying the place of the Hollanders, who, however, arrived before we had gone far, and took their appointed post. The heavy head wind and sea had prevented their arriving sooner.

The five Japanese Governors, at the head of the procession, were on horseback in their great State dress, (the same they wear when going to their Tycoon, or Emperor.) It is a very unusual thing for men of their rank to appear in public, in this manner. They never attend a funeral, except of a member of their own family. On this occasion they distinctly said that it was out of regard for Mr. HEUSKEN, whom they had dearly loved, and out of regard for the Foreign Ministers, whom they wished to protect by their presence.

It seems to me right to state in this place that although the Tycoon, or Emperor, in time of war may assemble armies of millions, on ordinary occasions the Government has but few troops at its disposal. Japan is under a feudel rule. The cities have their municipal police, the Emperor his life guard, not over strong, to protect his castle. When more troops are needed, one or more Daimios, or Princes, are called upon to appear with their armed retainers. Of these Daimios, one part is favorable to receiving the foreigners in their country, the rest nourish hostile feelings against them. Government, although by splus supplied with general information, remain for a good part in doubt about the feelings of men, who know, perhaps better than any nation on earth, to conceal their resolves. By calling out the Daimio followers, the minister might order our would-be murderers to our protection, therefore they resolved to be on the place themselves, and observe the danger if it be near. Their conduct was that of gentlemen.

The graveyard for foreigners dying in Yeddo is at Zoringee. Through a narrow valley meanders a small stream, and a short distance from its banks, on the side of a hill, the American Legation is situated. A few miles higher up, the valley widens, and there, on the left, or north bank, is the temple and graveyard, situated in the midst of a fine grove of cedars and pine trees. Here, also, is the grave of the linguist of the British Legation, a Japanese by birth, an English subject by adoption, who met a violent death by the hands of some Japanese. The grave of our friend was dug in the northeastern corner, where the ground was sloping, and a large Daimio-grave crowned the hill. On the terrace surrounding the latter, the Japanese Governors had there placed the mourners; foreign Ministers and Consuls stood near the head of the grave; the friends of the deceased were on the right side, while the left as well as the fourth side of the square were lined with the troops forming the escort. This arrangement was made in order to make the approach to the presence of the foreign Ministers difficult, should any disturbance take place. In the above-described manner they were surrounded on three sides by their countrymen, whilst on the fourth the presence of the Japanese Governors protected them, as also did the sailors carrying and guarding the flags.

Abbé GIRARD performed the burial rites of the Catholic Church. A Budhist priest was on the ground, a witness to the ceremony. When all was finished, he began saying his prayers. The Abbé desired him not to do so, and he discontinued at once. Very little was said. Mr. HARRIS thanked in a few words his friends for their presence, and all went home in silence.

Mr. HEUSKEN was born at Amsterdam, where his mother, a widow, lives still. Mr. HEUSKEN left New-York in 1856, accompanying Mr. HARRIS to Siam, and later to Simode, where both arrived Aug. 20, 1856. He accompanied Mr. HARRIS to Yeddo, arriving the first time Nov. 30, 1857, the second time, for signing the new treaty, Aug. 20, 1858, and finally, for a permanent residence, Feb. 7, 1859. If Mr. HARRIS was the head who carried such important negotiations, Mr. HEUSKEN was certainly his right-hand, and more than one European Government is indebted to him and Mr. HARRIS for active support in their negotiations. In August, 1858, Admiral PUTIATINE left a number of Peruvian sailors sick with scurvy at Simoda. Mr. HARRIS supplied them with fresh provisions, (among other articles 300 chickens,) and Mr. HEUSKEN tried his utmost to give them such comfort as was in his power. I have not learned that the kind offices of either gentleman have ever been properly acknowledged. When Lord ELGIN arrived, (Aug. 13, 1858) Mr. HEUSKEN, by Mr. HARRIS' invitation, went with him to Yeddo, and during the negotiations he acted as his interpreter. A golden snuff-box, with a very guarded latter, to say the least of it, was all the acknowledgment he received for it. During the negotiations between the Prussian Ambassador and the Japanese Government, he acted likewise as interpreter, and it is expected that in acknowledgment for this service the Prussian Government will pay a small pension to his widowed mother, whose only support he was. I wish that these lines might be read by some high-minded public-spirited man, who would cause proper action to be taken in Congress, that our country, in whose service Mr. HEUSKEN died, might prove not less grateful toward his poor mother, for although her only son cannot be called to life again, she might be, at least, protected against wantin her old age.

W. H.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN A CLOTHING STORE.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer MULDOON, of the Sixth Ward, observed two men inside of LEVI'S clothing store, No. 114 Bowery, and believing them to be burglars, he obtained assistance for the purpose of arresting them. A search of the premises resulted in showing that an entrance had been effected to the store through the rear window, and the burglars were found in the out-house. Yesterday forenoon they were taken before Justice OSBORN, when they gave the names of EDWIN FORREST and WILLIAM THORNTON. Both wore clothing which was identified as having been stolen from the store, and their pockets were filled with an assortment of fancy articles. It was also ascertained that the prisoners were guilty of another burglary on Saturday night last, at the clothing establishment No. 24 Bowery—a quantity of the goods which they obtained by the operation having been found at their lodging place, No. 56 Cherry-street. They were imprisoned for trial on both complaints.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT WITH FIREARMS.—On Tuesday night a fire was occasioned through the carelessness of a man named MARTIN KENNEDY, at No. 48 West-street, and the firemen were summoned to the place. On the way thither DAVID COOPER, a member of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 14, pulled off his coat and threw it upon the top of the apparatus, causing a pistol to fall out of the pocket upon the pavement. It was discharged by the concussion, and the ball entered the leg of a man named WM. HOME, who was passing by, inflicting a painful wound. Mr. HOME was removed to the Station-house by the Police, where he received surgical attendance, and afterwards he was taken to his residence, No. 110 Charles-street.

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY IN A BAXTER-STREET BILLIARD-SALOON.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday took the *ante-mortem* deposition of THOMAS EAGAN, lying at the New-York Hospital in a precarious condition, consequent upon a stab in the abdomen, received last Monday night at the hands of JEROLAMO MERRIS, an Italian. EAGAN deposed that he and several other persons went to MERRIS's billiard-saloon, No. 31 Baxter-street, on Monday evening, when a fight occurred between JEROLAMO'S brother and a man named SHAY; he interfered to prevent mischief, when JEROLAMO stabbed him. The jury brought in a verdict against the Italian, who has been in custody ever since the occurrence, and the Coroner remanded him to the Tombs. EAGAN is an Irishman, 33 years of age.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—There was nothing done in this body yesterday for want of a quorum. The weekly statement represents the number of emigrants arrived at this port for the week ending yesterday, as 1,870—making a total since the first of January, of 10,071; number of inmates of the Institution on Ward's Island, 977. The receipts during the week for commutation of passengers were $3,000—total receipts since January 1, $10,353 27; disbursements during the week, none. Balance of [illegible]

FUNERAL OF MR. JERRY BRYANT.—The ceremonies attending the burial of JERRY BRYANT took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. A solemn requiem Mass was celebrated, after which the funeral sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father STARRS, V. G. The attendance was quite large. After the service, the remains were removed to, and buried in, Calvary Cemetery. The front of the Hall, in which he had been a prominent performer, was draped in mourning while the funeral procession was passing.

THE INQUEST ON STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday morning held an inquest upon the body of STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, who committed suicide on Monday night, at No. 476½ Broadway. The evidence elicited fully corroborated the statement of the occurrence which was published in the TIMES, and a verdict of suicide by laudanum was rendered. The father of deceased testified that three years ago he attempted self-destruction by the same mean, and his life was saved with great difficulty.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—JAMES MCCARTY, a laborer employed at a building in process of erection at No. 60 Duane-street, fell from the second story to the ground, on Tuesday afternoon, and received injuries which yesterday resulted in his death. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was 35 years of age, and lived in Twenty-eighth-street.

THE ASSISTANT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNIES.—DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., the new United States District-Attorney, has appointed ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., and STUART L. WOODFORD, Esq., as his assistants. Mr. ALLEN is a young lawyer of superior talent, a graduate of Brown University, and was formerly connected with the Press in this City.

FIRE IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—A fire occurred at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning in the dwelling-house No. 495 Seventh-avenue, occupied by Mr. CHAS. KNEVALS, doing damage to the furniture to the extent of $50; insured for $2,000 in the City Insurance Company of New-Haven. The fire was caused by one of the servants placing a candle too close to a bed.

THE ADRIATIC.—The steamship *Adriatic*, now of the Galway line, is advertised to sail from New-York, on the 14th of May. Those wishing information as to the sailing of these ships, and price of passage, &c., may obtain it by calling on Wm. H. WICKHAM, at the office of the Company *on the dock* foot of Canal street.

THE BARK E. A. KINSMAN.—Argument was yesterday made before United States Commissioner BETTS, in this case, to discharge the accused from arrest, on the ground that the affidavits on which they were arrested were not sufficient to hold them. The hearing in the case was postponed, and decision reserved.

Academy of Music.

It is not always a good plan to put too many ideas in a single work. HALEVY, like a good many other men who have tried and exhausted this theory, discovered his mistake. He made a success with artists, but fired over the heads of the public, and "La Juive" in consequence has had but a spasmodic career. Mr. MAERTZEK produced it in this City during his Spring campaign last year, and obtained the applause of the critics. In a pecuniary point of view, the production was not a success. With a strange lack of judgment, Mr. ULLMANN subsequently went over the same ground, and the indiscretion was attended with ruin. Last evening the Opera was revived, and an overflowing house witnessed it with satisfaction. It is good for a single night, but is evidently not relished as a permanency. The performance under Mr. MUZIO's direction was excellent. Mme. COLSON gave an admirable impersonation of the heroine, and sang the music with more dramatic intensity. Miss HINKLEY as the *Princess*, was a great improvement, on the lady who preceded her in the *rôle*; Signor SUSINI as the *Cardinal* was admirable, and Signor STIGELLI, of course, all that could be desired. The Opera will be given to night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Opera of "Linda di Chamonnix" will be played on Friday; on Saturday, (*matinée*,) "Un Ballo in Maschera," and on Sunday, (as an Oratoria,) "Moses in Egypt."

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Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

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Moldavia Cream refreshes the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WILEY—HALSTED.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, April 10, by Rev. John Crowell, Mr. CHARLES WILEY and Miss JULIA, daughter of M. O. Halsted, Esq.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 10, BENJAMIN M., son of the late Benjamin M. Brown, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of his brother in-law, John J. Marshall, No. 491 7th av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DAVIS.—In this City, after a brief illness, Miss HETTY DAVIS, of Barnstable, Mass., aged 81 years.

Funeral on Friday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of John Davenport, No. 169 East 33d st., near 2d-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to be present, without further notice.

DEAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 10, CARRIE, wife of Joseph L. Dean, and youngest daughter of Isaac Van Cleef, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 105 East 33d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 9, MARIA E., Fourth child of John G. Brown, aged 10 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 215 6th av.

CAULFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 10, of scarlet fever, GEORGE D., only son of George and Ellen Caulfield, aged 2 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 54 4th av.

DARLING.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH DARLING, widow of the late ALEX. DARLING, aged 39 years.

Funeral to-day, (Thursday,) 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 318 Hudson-st. Friends are respectfully invited.

STAVAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 10, ERNEST B. STAVAY, aged 61 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 7th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

TARRELL.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 8, after a lingering illness, ROBERT HART TARRELL, aged 26 years and 3 months.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, No. 154 West 50th st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y., for interment.

MORAN.—In this City, on Monday night, April 8, after a lingering illness, MARIE ANNA CATARINA, relict of the late Daniel Moran, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Charles, Daniel E. and Theodore T. Moran, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St. Ann's Church, 8th st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 10 A. M., where a Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

HEPBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 9, Mrs. ANNA HEPBURN, widow of the late Nathaniel Hepburn, of the City of New-York, aged 67 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Peter Hepburn, No. 156 Sands st., corner of Gold, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, OSBORN WHITEHOUSE, son of Henry and Mary A. Elliott, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Elliott place, third door north from Hanson place, Brooklyn.

FINK.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Friday, April 5, after a severe illness, JANE ANN, wife of J. Lawrence Fisk, and daughter of James Jackson, aged 28 years and 16 days.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 2 to 40 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale

At the Agency, No. 124

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

OF THE

KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, No. 221.—April 10, 1861.

56, 72, 62, 59, 10, 47, 53, 17, 57, 30, 46, 34, 60, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS No. 222, April 10, 1861.

48, 9, 70, 41, 17, 34, 10, 55, 33, 27, 11, 67, 65, 39.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

Commissioners, { J. P. NOONAN. JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE.—The tickets of our State Lotteries will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lotteries, at Covington, Kentucky.

W. E. & CO., Managers.

A NEW STORE.

No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Branch of BUSHTON'S, No. 19 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

E. V. BUSHTON

Has much pleasure in inviting notice to his new stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Family Medicines, French and English Pomatums, Cosmetics, Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, and a variety of fine Perfumes. Ladies and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles and other fine goods appertaining to this branch of the business.

COMPOSITION VEST CHAINS

For gentlemen, just received, a new article which looks precisely like gold, is the same throughout, and warranted never to change color. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY and OAK FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.

Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Warerooms and Manufactory Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors East from Bowery.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

SPRING.

am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.

F. B. BALDWIN,

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Largest store in the City.

WILKIE COLLINS' GREAT ROMANCE,

THE CROSSED PATH.

THE CROSSED PATH.

Originally published in THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, may be had—elegantly bound, and lettered in gold—in the first volume of

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.

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CONTENTS—in the same Volume:

50 Poems and Songs,
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50 Columns of Science and Art,
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48 Pages of Music,
50 Columns of Juvenile Department,
25 Lessons in French and German,
30 Columns of Wit and Humor,
20 Popular Lectures,
20 Biographical Sketches,
35 Columns of Answers to Correspondents,
15 Columns of Gardening and Horticulture,
22 Columns of New Inventions and Mechanics,
20 Columns of Items and Memoranda,
50 Chess Problems, Enigmas, &c.,
20 Columns of Selected Poetry,
160 Household Recipes,
125 Recipes for the Workshop,
The Lady's Work-Table,
Fashions.

To be had through any bookseller or news-agent; price $1 25. A. HARTHILL & CO., Publishers, No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT

on

"THE USES OF ASTRONOMY."

Specially reported and published in

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

This week, No. 4. Now ready at all news stores. Price 4 cents.

DRY GOODS.

FRISBEE & STUART,

Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.,

Having purchased the stock of Dry Goods of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO.,

Are now selling them off at exceedingly low prices to close them out.

In addition to the above, they are receiving a large and well-assorted stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

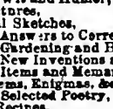
which they are offering at the lowest market prices.

To which they invite the attention of customers of the old firm as well as of buyers generally.

A FAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES,

AND ONE WITHOUT A MATE.

THE PAPER TIE. Patent applied for. "A new tie every day."



THE RELIEF TIE. Patented Jan. 29, '61. A perfect "Relief" from tying Bows.

THE "LACE EDGE" TIE—(exquisitely beautiful.) SMITH & BROUWER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

N. B.—We sell to W

The New-York Times, Sunday, April 11, 1861

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND OTHER WORKS OF ART.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the studio of S. S. Fox, No. 61 East 14th-st., in consequence of his going abroad, a fine collection of choice works of art, consisting of rare and beautiful objects from almost all parts of the world, selected by the artist with great care, and which have that celebrated pitcher and salver group, which has attracted so much attention for its workmanship, has attached as much attention for its workmanship; 2 arm chairs, which were formerly in the possession of Napoleon I.; a very fine Turkish chair, a superior set of Shaw's patent 4-burner gas stoves, 12 easels, paint box, brushes, palats, carpet and many other things useful to artists. No postponement on account of the weather. May be seen on the day before sale, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Catalogues at the office No. 5 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire rich and elegant furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 22 East-st., between 7th and 8th ave., comprising a choice and valuable collection, the whole in perfect order, and to be peremptorily sold. Superb rosewood piano-forte, steel and cover; two magnificent suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatel; centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, large mantel and pier mirrors, rich bronzes, marble groups, paintings, Turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, vases, silk and lace curtains, marble pedestals, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, &c., of every description. Oak dining-room furniture; rich glass ware, silver ware, French and Bohemian China, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.,
On FRIDAY, April 12, 1861,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 Thompson-st., consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, reception, sewing and easy chairs, centre tables, marble-top extension tables, mahogany book case, rosewood hat stand, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, brocatel curtains and shades, mirror and slab, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, &c.; china and glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

Also, oil-paintings, "St Cecelia," cost $150; dining-room piece, cost $425; landscapes, engravings, &c. Catalogues at No. 55 Wall-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE [VALUABLE PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST BROADWAY, No. 26—Valuable house and lease of lot.

NEW CHANGES AND WILLIAM STREETS—Northeast corner—Valuable corporation lease. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock,
FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising the works of Van Beest, F. Haet, Hesking, Geo. Inness, Th. Frere, Gifford, T. M. Burnham, Adair, Wilson, Meadows, Liston, &c., &c. Also, a few old pictures, including an original by Albert Durer. The pictures are now on exhibition, and catalogues may be had at the salesroom.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
IRVING BUILDINGS, NOS. 594 AND 596 BROADWAY,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, at 4 o'clock,
FANCY ARTICLES IN MARBLE, ALABASTER AND AGATE,
Just imported from Italy, now on exhibition at the Salesrooms, with catalogues.

Joseph Heckman, Auctioneer.
THE GREAT SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS,
In Low's new building, Brooklyn, are on sale day and night for this week only.

C. M. Levy, Auctioneer. Office No. 107 Macdougal-st.
C. M. LEVY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL
on THURSDAY, April 11, at No. 259 Greene-st., three doors from Clinton-place, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of said house, which is of the best description, and made by Broadway manufacturers to order; viz.: Brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, bronzes, marble clock, statuette bronzes, large rich china vases, oil-paintings, fine rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel; centre and side rosewood marble top tables, book-cases, easy chairs, lounges, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano and cover, ladies' secretaire and work table, elegant hall chandeliers, rich and new pattern; richly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, handsome mahogany bedsteads, huresus, &c.; pure hair mattresses and bedding, feather beds, bolsters and pillows: a large assortment of fine table ware, China dinner set, very richly engraved glassware, such as decanters, goblets, hock, champagne and wine glasses, silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c. This sale offers more inducements to purchasers than any sale heretofore advertised, as the furniture being made expressly for the present occupant.

John Lloyd, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—JOHN LLOYD will sell on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in the four-story dwelling No. 216 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., consisting of two elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in blue and gold brocatel; one rosewood etagere, marble top centre table, one elegant carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, rosewood bedroom furniture, one elegant walnut wardrobe, marble-top dressing bureau, shaving stand, washstand, also, mahogany marble-top dressing bureau, secretary, bookcase, bedstead, washstand, elegant mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, tête-à-têtes, centre and card tables, and one large mahogany extension dining table, cutlery, crockery, &c.; 3 mirrors, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of the sale, at 7½ o'clock.

Thomas M. Franklin, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
No. 8 Albion-place.

FRANKLIN THOMPSON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 420 Fourth-st., (Albion-place,)

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs and lounges covered with satin damask; do. centre table; mahogany bureaus; do. wardrobes; do. washstands; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, china and glassware, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, pier glasses, very large.

Also, elegant gilt chandeliers.

Catalogues may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st.

Hanay H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction on FRIDAY, April 12, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., fine cabinet oil paintings, being a small and select collection of fine cabinet pictures, the property of a gentleman going abroad, by him from the best artists. Among them are the works of J. F. Cropsey, C. F. Blauvelt, J. A. Oertel, G. B. Hall, S. Coleman, Sanfant de Metz, Eastman, Johnson, Lemmens, Verron, A. Wierst, J. D. Blondell and others. Also a collection of water color drawings, being the entire collection of Mr. Paterson, who is about leaving for Europe. Also, a number of oil and drawings received lately from the Hague, and a collection of drawings and etchings and miscellaneous paintings. Will be ready for exhibition on and from Tuesday, 9th inst., as above, with catalogues.

Joseph Hagaman, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, APRIL 12, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No 94 Lawrence-st., between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn—Handsome Furniture, in good order—Rosewood piano, by Gilbert; 2 handsome French plate pier glasses, slabs and brackets; rosewood parlor suite, 6 pieces, in green plush; centre table, lace curtains, oil-paintings, mahogany marble top chamber furniture, tapestry, brussels and ingrain carpets and oilcloths, gas fixtures, &c.

SAME DAY,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st.,
A large and general assortment of Furniture—Rosewood bookcase, with rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furnitnre, hair mattresses, carpets, oilcloths, &c.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 36 Nassau-st., sale of wagons, harness, &c., consisting of new and second-hand vehicles, described below:

One elegant jaggy wagon, with pole and shafts.
One four-peak park wagon.
One Boston Rockaway.
One Concord wagon.
Two light trotting wagons.
Four light no-top buggies.
Three top buggies.
Double and single harness in great variety.

SATURDAY, April 13,
At 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 36 Nassau-st., large sale of household furniture.
Particulars in time.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 15, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 171 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., all the entire Furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of mahogany piano, (Stoddart, maker,) cover and stool; rosewood pier table, marble top; mahogany sofas, chairs, oval and extension tables, side table, marble top; damask and brocatelle window curtains, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, wardrobes, beds and bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

O. M. Levy, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—C. M. LEVY WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) April 12, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., from No. 15 Clinton-place, all the rich and elegant household goods of a superbly furnished house, embracing in the basement the velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, two rosewood suites in rich brocatel covertage, pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, 7-octave rosewood piano, etageres, side and centre tables, richly carved rosewood bedroom suites, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

C. M. Levy, Auctioneer, Office No. 107 Macdougal-st.
C. M. LEVY WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY next, 16th inst., at No. 6th West 9th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in said house—elegant suites in satin brocatel, suites in hair-cloth, etageres, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, mantel and oval glasses, china vases, extension dining table, paintings, engravings, glass dinner service, cutlery, &c. All the furniture is of superior quality, having been made to order for the present occupant.

M. Decosty, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 208 West 40th-st., near 9th-av., the genteel furniture of a family breaking housekeeping, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, sofa, reversing base, made by Darmon, in perfect condition; mahogany tête-à-tête, mahogany parlor and arm chairs, rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, bedding, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, bookcase, extension dining table, china, crockery, cutlery, glassware, plated tea and coffee urn, cooking stove, kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.—To be sold at public auction on the premises, TUESDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the house and lot No. 13 Key-st., belonging to the estate of the late Wm. R. Reach, deceased.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 11th inst., at No. 22 East 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the superb Furniture in the house, all of which was either made by Roux or imported from Paris, consisting of

DINING ROOM.

Brussels carpets, carved oak extension dining-table, oak dining chairs to match, covered in crimson morocco, superb inclosed oak buffet, superb French China dinner set and elegant cut glass in great variety.

DRAWING ROOMS.

Superb velvet medallion carpets, upright rosewood piano, made by Ployel; elegant suite of carved rosewood covered in green satin brocatel, made to order by Roux; satin damask curtains to match, elegant carved rosewood centre table, which divides and forms two card tables; real mine and fratin bronze clocks and statnettes, carved oak suites, covered in pompadour reps; superb rosewood mirror, etageres, bnhl and bronze ladies' work tables and work stands, ladies' parlor secretary, in rosewood; cabinets, quartettes, &c.; superb oil-paintings and engravings.

BEDROOMS.

Rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, Brussels carpets, one elegant French chilled iron ladies' jewelry safe or casket, Turkish chairs, night tables, &c., &c.

HALL.

Superb hanging hlock walnut hat stand and table, hall chairs, &c., &c.; stair carpets, &c. Also, the kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. SCHENCK—FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinetmakers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoire-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do. in black-walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work-tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignees. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE valuable stock of liquors, wines, ales, segars, &c., together with the elegant fixtures and two years' lease of the well known vaults, No. 290 Broadway, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. All the above valuable property can be seen at any time until the day of sale. Terms, which will be made easy, will be given at the time of sale. By order,

BENJ. ISAACS.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of fin ance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Herald, Courier and Enquirer, Express, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale MONDAY, April 15. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st.

Edward Pettinger, Auctioneer—Salesroom 109 Pearl-st
EXTENSIVE SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, MATERIALS, &c.—EDWARD PETTINGER will sell on MONDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, the stock of presses, types, materials, &c., contained in the establishment of Bogart W. Roper, No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. Catalogues ready at the Printing-office, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 109 Pearl-st.

John Levison Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of the public house, known as "The Albion," No. 410 Fastieth-st., on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of black walnut and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, tables, washstands, chairs, bureas, oil-cloth, matting, shades, carpets, wardrobes, mirrars, &c. Also a variety of glass and china ware, urns, chafing dishes, casters, tureens, spittoons, paintings, &c., &c.

Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Auctioneers—Trade Salerooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.
FRIDAY, APRIL 12, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., sale of an extensive collection of English law books, comprising treatise on civil laws, &c.
Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

M. C. Kerr, Auctioneer.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, the following bonds bypothecated, $4,500, Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, viz: four of $1,000 each; one of $500.

J. P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

FARMS.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT THE VILLAGE OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Two very valuable farms for sale or to lease at the Village of Saratoga Springs. One of these farms contains about eighty acres of land, and is situated immediately adjoining the village, and the other farm contains about one hundred and sixty five acres, and is situated so near the village that both farms may be worked together, without inconvenience. The lands are well adapted to raising vegetables, which find a ready market in the village, or may be used for general farming purposes. Inquire of ELIZA B. JUMEL, Washington Heights, or NELSON CHASE, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 20 miles from Jersey City, half mile from Closter depôt, of the Northern Railroad, containing 120 acres of the finest land in the country, finely located for building plots or farming purposes. The whole or any part thereof to suit. For particulars, apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner 6th-av., or O. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM IN NEW-York or Connecticut, from 40 to 80 acres, with a running brook or pond on the place and some wood; situated preferred, but not required, near a railroad depôt, or steamboat landing within 2 or 3 hours of New-York City. Address, with price and full particulars, PURCHASER, Room No. 2, No. 532 Broadway,

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 109 ACRES, beautifully located on the Hyde-Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie, susceptible of being divided to good advantage into a number of villa sites, commanding views of the Hudson River. The land is of superior quality. Apply to JOHN W. CORLISS, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT LOWER CLOSTER, five minutes' walk from depôt, a farm of 24 acres; contains house and out-buildings, fruit &c.; one hour from the City by Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. Apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 40 West 33d st., or of THOMAS H. HERRING, President Northern Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—GOOD FARMING LANDS and city property in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, for New-York or Brooklyn property. Will put with the lands a fair proportion of cash.

J. O. HOYT, over Mechanics' Bank,
Montague st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New-York, in exchange for fine first-class tenant-houses, yielding a handsome income.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY, who has occasion to come to the City frequently, wishes to hire, unfurnished, the second floor of a small house, occupied by a private family, not far from 5th av., between 8th and 23d-sts. There must be a bath-room, and breakfast furnished when desired. Rent not to exceed $250 per annum. Adoress Box No. 929 New-York Post-office.

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE FOR PARK carriages and top buggies, latest style, cash price, a place in the country with from 1 to ten acres of land, good house and out-buildings, situated either on the New-Haven or Hodson River Railroad; or would exchange for a small house and lot in New-York City. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED FOR THE SUMMER.—A responsible party, having several families desirous of engeging a country board for the Summer, would rent a full-sized pr-ferred house, near and accessible to the City; Yonkers preferred. Address, with particulars, H. H. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY seat, or missing about 20 to 25 acres of cultivated land; the house furnished would be preferable; it must be located on a river or sound, and within twenty miles of Wall-st.; none others need answer. Address L. A. Y., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE.—THE USE DURING AN hour or two on Sundays only, of one or more apartments, between Twenty-third and Fortieth-sts., near the East River, to accommodate a Mission Sabbath School. Address Box No. 4,062 Post-office.

WANTED—A FINE LARGE HOUSE, FOR A strictly first-class boarding house; must have all the modern improvements, and be in good order. Location between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th ave. Address M. H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, stating rent.

WANTED—A HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED OR not, above 14th-st., between 3d and 7th ave., where the owner or occupants will board for the rent, or in part; satisfactory references given. Address B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak suits. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 609 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and 3ord sts.

A BEDROOM SUITES OF ENAMELLED furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid walnut chamber suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARMINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE WANTED—TO FURNISH A house in Bond-st., for boarding, for which a monthly rent will be paid, or taken in board. Any person having such to rent will address O. L., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES of new letter, for the Spring Season. Wedding Envelope Rounds for Cards, at STEWART'S, 280 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northwest corner of Broome and Greene sts 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 22x96 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-STORY brick houses, high stoops, basement, under-cellar, 12 rooms each. Nos. 38 to 42 Smith-street, with water, gas-fixtures complete, and in good order. one block from Fulton-av. cars, and two blocks from City Hall, in a first-class neighborhood. Apply to H. SMITH, corner Smith and Schermerhorn sts., or No. 347 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED boarding house No. 80 Chatham-st., formerly occupied by Crook, with boiler, ranges, &c., all ready to commence business immediately. This is a first-rate opportunity for any person wishing to commence the business. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE JANEWAY, at Bergen Point, N. J., or to J. CROTHER, No. 90 Chatham-st.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the most desirable English basement houses in the City. The house has a depth of 100 feet, and half of the adjoining lot. Price, furnished, $2,500, without furniture, $2,000. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 36th-st.; or L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., No. 62 Fourth-st.

TO LET.—PART OF HOUSE NO. 300 WEST 12TH-st., (late Troy-st.,) the second floor, two rooms on third floor, one room in the attic and back basement; good cellar, in good order, with modern improvements; family small; can be seen from 10 to 4; rent $360. Also, other parts of houses to let and a first-class house for sale pleasantly located. Apply to N. ROE and S. D. WILSON, No. 200 Varick-st.

$3,500.—TO LET—THE STORE, WITH THREE lofts and basement, situated on Reade-st., corner of Elm, being near to Broadway, and having a front of about 50 feet. It has a very superior light, and is well suited to the wholesale grocery or other business. Apply to JAMES FOWLER KIRTLAND & CO., corner of Reade and Centres s.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 238 Adelphi-st., containing the modern improvements; house 21½x40; lot 100 feet deep; in good repair. Possession early; rent, $500. Also several smaller houses and stores, with and without water. Rents from $300 to $400. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOTEL NO. 333 GREENwich-st., between Duane and Jay, convenient to the Hudson River Railroad and Erie Railroad depôts, known as the Atlantic, formerly as the Wyoming Hotel. It is in good order, and can accommodate comfortably 160 guests. Inquire of ISAAEL COOK, No. 156 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF A THREE-story house in 12th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., with or without one basement. Four rooms on second floor; one containing bath, water-closet, &c.; and three rooms on third floor; a fine location. Rent, $450 or $500. Inquire of the Doctor, No. 136 6th-av.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, NO. 107 West 36th-st., three stories; complete with all modern improvements; parlors frescoed in oil; now occupied by the owner. Rent $700 to a responsible party. Apply at No. 24 William-st., Room No. 15, or on the premises after 1 o'clock.

TO LET.—ONE OF THE HANDSOME NEW 3-story brown-stone front dwelling house, north side of 48th-st., near 2d-av., all complete and dry. Six 20x56 feet. Rent $600. Apply to J. FETTRIDGE, No. 415 3d-av., or FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 115 Crosby-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick basement houses, Nos. 5 and 21 West Battery-st. No. 5 has all the modern improvements, and No. 21 will be put in repair to suit. LOUIS BROWN, Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. WM. W. STEPHENSON, No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—ON 27TH ST WEST OF AND NEAR 6th-av., a 3-story high-stoop house, one of the upper floors to be occupied by the owner: has all modern improvements, and will be put in repair to suit; has large yard, rent to a good private family $350. Inquire of L. E. DUERNELL, architect, No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, having all the modern improvements, three story brick houses Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 14th-st., near 7th-av. and Broadway. Also, No. 239 West 31st-st., near 8th-av. Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE rooms recently occupied by the Anchor Insurance Company, No. 32 Pine-st. These rooms are splendidly furnished with all the appointments for a banking or insurance company. Furniture for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN RILEY, Receiver, No. 93 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Lindlow-place, Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700

F. B. TALLMADGE, No. 41 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE, SECOND AND THIRD floors of the building on the corner of 4th and Mercer sts. The second floor will be altered for a store and dwelling, so the 2d floor of the building, corner of 4th and Greene sts. Apply to McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 365 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE STORE, 25 BY 50 feet with plate-glass windows. No. 580 3d-av., corner 40th-st., basement of the same size, furnished, and 3 vaults, 15 by 25 feet each, well calculated for a large grocery, a hardware, drug store, &c. inquire of PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR AND TWO rooms on the third, in a new brown-stone house on north side of 48th st., near 3d av., $250. House contains all improvements, and is occupied by the owner with a small family. Apply to J. SEXTON, Architect, No. 121 Nassau-st.

$400.—TO LET—THE SMALL STORE NO. 10 Reade-st., situated near Broadway, and having one large show-window, is adapted to some light business, or suitable for offices. Apply on the premises, to WM. WAKE.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick stores and houses, Nos. 69, 71 and 73 West 45th-st., in good order and will have all modern improvements; rent $800. Apply to ALBERT HORN, No. 45 Beaver-st.

TO LET—THE 3 STORY HIGH BASEMENT house No. 183 West 24th-st., and parlor furniture for sale, or would let partially furnished. Rent of house, $480. Apply on the premises: house in complete order; good neighborhood; modern improvements.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 459 BROOME ST., BEtween Broadway and Greene-sts., suitable for a light business; the first floor has a depth of 70 feet, and would make a capital salesroom for a book-dealer. Apply to JOHN ALLAN, No. 17 Vandewster-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping, staple cery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—THREE MEDIUM SIZED THREE-STORY houses, with all the modern improvements, in Greenst., between Spring and Prince. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 133 EAST Broadway, to a small family, will not more than one child; gas throughout; rent $200; an attic room added, if needed.

TO LET—A FIRST-RATE CHANCE—THE STORE and dwelling part of house No. 104 Bowery. The store will be let without the dwelling. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 153 Bowery.

TO LET—IN CLERMONT-AV., BROOKLYN, near Lafayette-av., a neatly-finished house; brown-stone front, English basement, three stories high. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF A GENTEEL THREE-story house, with all the modern improvements. Also, some rooms on second floor, if wanted. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 27 Market-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 289 West 15th st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at Nos. 287 and 289 West 19th st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house. No. 113 East 34th-st; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 116 East 34th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND, third, fourth, and 5th floors of Nos. 137 and 139 Elm st. and No. 311 Centre-st., with steady steam power. Inquire at No. 213 Centre st.

TO LET—THE TWO DESIRABLE STORES, NO. 62 Broadway, running through to New-st., and No. 61 Cortlandt-st. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF the new brown-stone front house No. 477 3d-av. Apply to THOMAS McPHERSON, on the premises.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. B. WALKER, Nos. 289 and 183 Centre-st.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER or without. Apply on the premises, No. 76 John-st. and 28, 31, and 33 Platt-st. JAMES O. MORSE & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PUrposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 183 Bowery. Rent $450, with immediate possession.

TO LET—A LODGE ROOM AT KNICKERBOCKER Hall, corner 22d-st. and 8th-av. Inquire in the Gymnasium.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 213 MADISON ST., IN FINE order, and containing all the modern conveniences, at a very low rent. Inquire at No. 156 East Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 8, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 122 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses: 148 East 13th-st. 4-story, high-stoop, $1,200
Nos. 146, 147 and 153 East 13th-st., English basement, 1,100
Nos. 210 and 220 2d-av., English basement, each.... 900
No. 137 East 16th-st., high-stoop..... 800
No. 192 East 15th-st., high-stoop..... 700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown-stone, English basement..... 600
Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—RENT $650.—UNFURNISHED, THE neat brown stone English basement house, 52d-st., fifth house east of Eighth-av., recently papered and painted, and having all modern improvements, in an excellent neighborhood, near Broadway, convenient to cars and stages, and within 500 yards of the Central Park. May be had furnished at a reasonable rent. Apply to LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st.

TO LET LOW—FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, the following property, viz.: No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, a 4-story high-basement house; size, 20x68. Also, in the immediate vicinity, Nos. 131 and 133 East 17th-st., each four stories English basement, brown-stone; all in good order, and possession May 1. Apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 8 Pine-st., and 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 719 6th-av.; rent $400 and Croton tax; also, the new store and dwelling on the west side of Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts; likewise, the building on southwest corner of 37th-st. and Broadway, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th st.

TO LET—A BASEMENT STORE OR ROOM, 25X50, in the new building No. 217 9th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Possession immediately. Rent $150. Also, in the rear of the above, a frame building suitable for manufacturing purposes, or a dyeing establishment. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

TO LET—ON VERY MODERATE TERMS, A suite of handsome offices, with fire-proof safes, on

FINANCIAL.

UNION DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
No. 69 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,250 00 DURING THE PAST 22 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st., and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COZINE, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 9, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

D. R. MARTIN,	PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
GORDON W. BYNNHAM,	JOHN CASTREE,
JOHN BOYCE,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,	DAVID WAGSTAFF.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next annual election: GEORGE ELDER, JAY L. ADAMS, JAMES C. GUICE.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the 10th inst., D. R. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN D. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 2½ per cent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all Bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 23d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors for the next annual election, will be held at Pearsall's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, on FRIDAY, the third day of May next. Poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.
JAMAICA, April 9, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 30, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 Wall-st.—New-York, April 8, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, April 11, 1861, at 1 o'clock.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

$15,000 IN ONE SUM, ALSO $60,000 in sums to suit, to loan on Bond and Mortgage on good City or country property. Apply to W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

WANTED.—ATLANTIC SCRIP OF 1861.
GREAT WESTERN SCRIP OF 1861—by
EUGENE THOMSON, No. 41 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

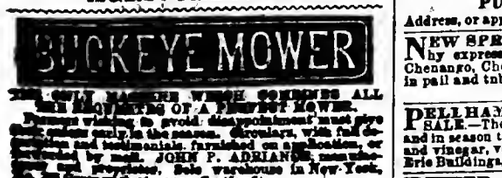
METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
BY THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO the dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
EDWARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
FREDK. R. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON B. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Asst Secretary.
PEHAMAR CONERY, Surveyor.

AGRICULTURAL.



THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE ESSENTIALS OF A PERFECT MOWER.
Persons wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 189 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND of 1861 landed.
IQUIQUE GUANO,
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Corn Planters, Seed Drills, &c., for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM A. BEUSH and Elizabeth Beush, his wife, John M. Feney and Eleanor, his wife, John L. Dean, John Scrymser, survivor of himself and William Scrymser, deceased, Henry S. Billinge, Perrin Burdick, Benjamin A. Cook, Josiah Macy, William H. Macy, Francis H. Macy, John H. Macy, John M. Reilly, Miles O. Reilly, Albert L. Conklin, William Moore, William J. Williams, Francis Fennerty, Gerrett W. Ryckman, Junior, Margaret R. Jewett, administratrix, and Madison G. Harrington, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Jewett, deceased, Moelis Valk, Abraham Valk, Jacob Valk, James W. Levelle, Cyrus A. Hubbard, Alexander H. Reaver, Betsey Gage, administratrix of the estate of Luke Gage, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1861.
A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1861.
Mh 21-law6wTh A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALBERT L. PECK against THOMAS BURKE.—Summons.—For relief.—[Com. not ser.]—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated March 26, 1861.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1861. A. S. VAN DUZER,
ap11-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS, } Executors.
RICHARD D. WOOD, }
n15-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

$2.000 REWARD.—I WILL PAY $1,000 REward for the discovery of the person or persons, or either of them, who set fire, on the night of April 1st, inst., to the dwelling-house or building on the Lyle-park road, about four miles north of Fokeepsie, known as the Broom or Clew place, situated on the Hyde Park road, about four miles north of Pokeepsie, will confer a favor by communicating notice thereof to LUTHER R. MARSH,
Attorney for the Heirs, No. 6 Pine-st.
Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

HOBOKEN FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION. —By virtue of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of so much of the bulkhead at the foot of Hoboken-st. as is owned by the Corporation, and now used for ferry purposes, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the City of Hoboken, N. J., (the landing at Hoboken to be selected by the lessee at his own cost,) for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May next. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation.
The conditions and terms of sale can be obtained on application at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, March 23, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 14, 1861.
CORPORATION PIERS, SLIPS AND REAL ESTATE TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on MONDAY, April 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids, at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years, from the first day of May, 1861.
Also, the lofts over Franklin Market, premises No. 61 Ann-st., and three houses and lots in Water-st., Brooklyn.
Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had at this office.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 24, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, } Building
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD, } Committee.
RICHARD WARREN, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-house No. 28, in said Ward; and also for the stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for heating said building; pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman Board School Officers Twenty-second Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr. Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES.—I SHALL BE AT POST'S STABLE, 24th-st., New-York, about the 5th of April next, with forty very fine and desirable horses. All persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call on me at the above named time and place, or at my barn at Whitestown, previous to that time.
WM. JORALEMAN, Agent.
WHITESTOWN, April 1, 1861.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW JUMP SEAT BUGgy, shifting top, pole and shafts; a new light road wagon; a new light Rockaway, for one horse or two; also a fine pair of carriage horses, a light coach in perfect order; an open carriage and a double harness. Apply at the red brick stable, on alley No. 20 East 37th-st., between Madison and 4th av.

WANTED—A LIGHT ROAD WAGON, WITH TOP. Any person having one nearly as good as new for sale cheap, can find a customer by addressing Box No. 4,665, stating price and where it can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A DARK BROWN MARE, WARranted sound and kind; can trot in about three minutes; 7 years old; good under the saddle; sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 2 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY HORSE, SUITAble for a coupé; good under saddle; sold for want of use; warranted kind, &c. Apply at No. 98 East 17th-st., Clinh stable.

MULES.—A PAIR OF GOOD-SIZED MULES have been used double and single, on a farm, for sale low. Apply to WILLIAM BOYD, gardener for N. P. Bailey, Fordham, near Kingsbridge.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK,
Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 136 E. 27th-st.

NEW SPRING BUTTER—RECEIVED DAILY by express from the choicest dairies of Cortland, Chenango, Chemong and Broome Counties; new butter in pail and tubs, for sale by
MILLER & CARR, No. 47 Pearl-st.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy and in season throughout the year. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 64 Pearl-st. and No. 38 Water-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK LYING-IN ASYLUM will be held at No. 85 Marion-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 M. The friends of the institution and clergymen are respectfully invited to attend.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! PALLIATIVES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Seminal Weakness, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; H. H. Johnson, No. 76 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c*

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $22 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock
On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. C. H RIMG, Proprietor,
No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork and written on the label of each bottle.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovery, prepared and administered by any scientific physician in Jedde from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japon Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. B. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his modes of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—30,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the celebrable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," lawfully intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address, Dr. THIERS, 626th-av., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of suppression. Office No. 13 Lois-st., corner of Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—DR. WARD'S Unfogrinate's Friend and other private remedies are the infallible relief. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. Dr. Hunter's Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. Price $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, displaying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of Lues as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 1 A. M., and 2.25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12.30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5.55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4.30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, North-west and South-west; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM EATON-ROW, HEAD CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail..... 10 A. M.	10.25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3.30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York, returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.
On and after Monday, 18th inst., the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., daily, at 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Asst Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New-York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Offices only. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO'S., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $20; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, 50 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1861.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of MERRIAM & BELL, for the transaction of a "General Stock Commission and Banking Business."
CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
WILLIAM J. BELL.
Office No. 18 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND via GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Roberts Leitch, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool..$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWESNEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.
EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 20.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, April 27.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:			
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First-cabin, to London	$80	Steerage, to London	$33
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months			$60

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Interesting and Important Exposition of its Character and Plans.

Speech of Hon. B. H. Hill, at Atlanta, Georgia, April 4.

We find in the *Southern Confederacy* the following outline of a speech made by Hon. B. H. HILL on the previous evening. Mr. HILL is one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers of Georgia, and was regarded as a Union man down to the date of the secession of that State. The speech is entitled to careful consideration:

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is proper that you should understand that I appear before you under great disadvantage. For three days I have been engaged in an exciting case in Court. I have stopped in the midst of it to come here and address you to-night on the subject of our new Government.

I feel intensely the importance of the crisis that you and I are now in. It is no holiday business. *The revolution is not past—we are in the midst of it.* Dangers have been passed, but difficulties are in the future which we must appreciate, and, if we are successful, we must deal wisely and cautiously with them.

I shall speak candidly with you to-night. I shall speak the truth as I understand it. This is a time for truth to be spoken, and not for character-making. Your lives, your fortunes—the happiness of your children and mine, all depend on the future. I should be untrue to you and all that is dear to posterity, did I not deal candidly with the subject now under consideration.

Government is a subject that everybody is deeply interested in. To some extent, it is as practical as a farmer's plow—a merchant's yard-stick, or a sailor's rope and canvas. In other respects it is complicated and intricate; therefore, statesmanship is both practical and complicated. A man is not fit to be a statesman, unless he understands the practicability and the philosophy of Government, and the character and wants of the people for whom he is to legislate. Passion and prejudice often enter into legislation; these, Government is intended to restrain. National characteristics must be considered in making a Government and laws for any people. The French need a different Government from the Russians, the Puritan from the Hugenot, and so of all others. A Government which seeks to adapt itself to all these various shades and subdivisions, will find it complicated; and if it be successful, it must be controlled by real statesmen.

The world has been laboring for six thousand years to solve the problem of Government, and yet it is unsolved. No man understands it fully, and no one should pretend to. He who does, is like a quack doctor who professes to have discovered a panacea for all the ills of life, when, in truth, he is an impostor. I give you my opinions—the best I have; I cannot say, nor can any other man say of his opinions, that they are absolutely correct.

But let us consider our new Government. Just here I wish to say that all past issues should be forgotten. "Let the dead past bury their dead." Wake up to the practical and important issues of the living present and the momentous future. *The Government is formed; and because it is formed, it is my Government. I shall say it is right, and support it most heartily.* I believe it is the best Government the sun ever shined on, and I will give you my reasons for so thinking.

In all it essential features, its original character, and instinctive purposes, it is the same as that under which we were born and brought up. We have not abandoned the provisions of the old Constitution, nor set at nought the wisdom of its framers. The framers of the new do not claim to be more wise than those of the old; but they do claim to be equal in patriotism to any body of men ever assembled on earth. They have improved upon the old—not because they were wiser—but because they had the light of seventy-three years' experience to guide them. That time ought to have taught us some lessons: it has done so, and we have profited thereby. The old Government was an experiment, and was made by human hands. They did more in their day, than any other people ever did in any day or time. They, when assembled, represented the colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia. All, at that time, were slaveholding, but it was known they would not long remain so; hence, it was necessary for them to adopt many compromises to meet the various wants of the people and satisfy the different opinions, interests and prejudices from all parts. When we assembled at Montgomery there was but one feeling, one interest and one common view among us all, from South Carolina to the Rio Grande, on the great question that had caused the disruption of the nation. There was among us all difference of views on some minor and non-essential points. These were easily accommodated and soon reconciled. The different views of the old framers of the Old Constitution were so strongly entertained and so pertinaciously adhered to, that the final agreement on some points was expressed in the language of doubtful construction; but not so with the New. All that was done, was so cordially agreed to by every one, and made so plain, that no person could mistake the meaning of its provision.

Then, with these advantages, what were the changes, and why made? The evil of the old Constitution was, that it had not been able to maintain itself and keep the country together. It had its defects—a fact of which, the events we are now in the midst of, is the strongest evidence. It was weak at some points, for the Government made under it is now dismembered. Some think Slavery was the cause of this dismemberment. It was in my opinion, one of the proximate causes, and not the real one. Nor was there a defect in the Constitution which made this a cause. Slavery became a cause of dismemberment by reason of the exciting issues which had been made on it. It was a *means*, used by a power behind it. Its introduction into politics was not originally on its merits; it was the instrument in the hands of a party, with which they fought *for power*. Why was *Slavery* invoked by them for this purpose? Because there was something in the party which made it interesting. In the workings of the Government, *party* became the means by which power was to be secured. They were striving for the reward which power alone could confer. The Constitution gave an immense patronage to the Executive and to Congress. The President could dismiss all in office at his will, and appoint his friends. There was always a contest between "the ins and the outs;" and success was not simply that of the President, but brought into power thousands throughout the country. The President dispensed his patronage in selecting a Cabinet, they to members of Congress, and Congressmen to their friends, in every corner of each District. It became a historical fact, that when a man wanted to go to Congress he promised offices to his constituents to get them to work, to secure his election. One case was brought to our notice at Montgomery, of *four hundred* unredeemed promises made by one Congressman to given offices to his constituents, in order to secure their support in the election! More were promised office than there were offices to occupy, and it became necessary to create new ones to meet these corrupt engagements. I never fully comprehended the enormity of this source of corruption, which found a lodging place in the frame-work of the old Constitution and Government, till I was present at Montgomery, where the machinery was taken to pieces. When these unnecessary offices were made, money had to be appropriated to pay their useless incumbents; and millions on millions of the people's money was voted away to feed these blood-sucking leeches upon the body politic. The Government cost twice as much money to administer it, as it ought. The distinguished Vice-President of the Confederate States never uttered a more notable truth, than when he said the Government ought to have been administered on $40,000,000, when it cost $80 000,000; and on $30,000,000, when it cost $60,000,000. This was a loose screw, which we had remedied. Now, the President can remove his Cabinet officers and Foreign Ministers at will; but all subordinates for *cause only*. Another improvement is that no money can be appropriated, except when estimated and asked for by the head of a Department, and approved by the President, unless it be done by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, voting by yeas and nays. In the old Government, the appropriations were often staved off till the last night of the session, when all sorts of corrupt jobs and lobby schemes were thrust into, then voted upon, and passed, with no record made of how the vote stood, or who voted for or against them. Now, every man must come up and make his mark. After we shall have been everywhere recognized, and we are at peace with the world, I think the Government's whole expense will not exceed $10,000,000 annually, and many persons think $5,000,000 will be amply sufficient. There are several other very important amendments to which I will not now refer. If peace can be assured, which I hope for, the amendments which we have adopted are worth the experiment of secession. They make the Government more conservative—not in a party sense, but secures its well-working, thn more general and hearty approval of the people, and render it more certainly durable. If these checks and balances had been in the old Constitution, the Government would never have been broken up. No State could have exclted its people to oppose Slavery, if such had been its provisions.

But what are some of the amendments on the Slavery question? One is, that no law shall be passed denying or impairing the right of property in slaves. *No State laws can say that property in slaves does not exist, or shall not be respected.* The Fugitive Slave law is improved. Whether a slave *escapes into* another State, or is carried there, and *then* escapes, he is to be delivered up; in short, the *General Government, as all its jurisdiction, is required to protect Slavery.*

Under the old Constitution, Congress had the power to lay and collect duties on imports. This gave rise to disagreement, whether duties could be so laid as to foster and give special encouragement to any particular branch of industry, or merely for the support of the Government. The different views of this provision of the Constitution, growing out of conflicting sectional interests, once came well-nigh severing this [illegible] Under the [illegible] Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Duties may be laid, to [illegible] to be carried on at the expense of the [illegible] Every locality is under the [illegible] of making its own improvements as far as [illegible] of the [illegible] power to lay [illegible]

[illegible] Government is to be carried on, and the debts paid, by the contributions of the several States, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." Direct taxes are to be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers, as determined by the census. Duties, imposts and excises are to be uniform throughout the United States.

The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IMMINENT.

Formal Demand for the Surrender of Fort Sumpter.

THE REFUSAL OF MAJ. ANDERSON.

The Bombardment Probably to Commence Immediately.

THE WAR FLEET OFF THE HARBOR.

The Entire Government Forces Destined for Charleston.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT SAVANNAH.

Departure of the Southern Commissioners from Washington.

OUR CHARLESTON DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 10.

The Floating Battery is now in position, commanding the barbette guns of Fort Sumpter.

It carries two thirty-four-pounders, two forty-two-pounders, and sixty-four men.

The Federal steamers are expected to-night. The city is filled with troops.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11.

An officer has just arrived from Sullivan's Island, and informs me that three steamers were seen hovering off the coast yesterday for a considerable time.

Major ANDERSON fired a signal gun at 10 o'clock A. M.

An opening on Fort Sumpter by the batteries is expected every moment.

The Battery is crowded with people who wait in anxious expectancy.

The troops continue to pour into the city, and all business is suspended.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11.

The Citadel Cadets are guarding the Battery with heavy cannon, and thousands are waiting there to see the attack commence.

One thousand mounted men and two thousand patrols, heavily armed, are guarding the city.

Absolute secrecy is still observed as to all future movements.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11.

I am enabled to send you important information exclusively.

Ex-Senator CHESNUT, the Special Aid of the Governor, sent with Col. CHISHOLM and one of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff, has just returned from Fort Sumpter with Major ANDERSON'S reply to the demand for an unconditional surrender.

The answer returned is at present denied to me at headquarters, but there is no doubt that it is a flat refusal.

Every man capable of bearing arms is called out.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11.

WAR! JASPER.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11.

The excitement in the city has been intense, in consequence of rumors that a demand had been made for Fort Sumpter, and if refused, that an engagement would take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter was made at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and Messrs. CHESNUT, CHISHOLM and LEE were deputised to carry the message from Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Thousands of people assembled on the Battery this evening, in anticipation of the commencement of the fight at 8 o'clock.

Two hundred mounted guards patrol the city.

No fight, however, has occurred yet.

The *Harriet Lane* is reported to be off the bar, and signals are displayed by the guard-boats and answered by the batteries.

Immense crowds are now at the different newspaper offices, eagerly watching for news.

ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia, has received an appointment in Gen. BEAUREGARD'S Staff.

At this time the excitement has mostly subsided, and no conflict is looked for to-night.

One more regiment went down to Morris Island to-day.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11—Midnight.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, demanded the surrender of Fort Sumpter, which Major ANDERSON declined to accede to, probably with a reservation.

A large portion of our people are collected on the wharves, and Battery, and every accessible point facing the harbor, anxiously awaiting the result.

The military in the city are under arms, but all is quiet.

Another regiment will arrive here to-morrow.

It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 men are stationed on Morris and Sullivan's Islands, and points along the coast.

Gen. BEAUREGARD will leave at midnight for Morris Island.

It is reported that the *Harriet Lane* was seen off the bar this evening.

LATER.—It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened to-morrow between Gen. BEAUREGARD and Major ANDERSON about the surrender of Fort Sumpter.

Officers commanding different posts in the harbor and coast are on the alert, expecting an attempt will be made early in the morning to provision and reinforce Fort Sumpter.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

DESIGNATION OF THE NAVAL FLEET—PROGRAMME AND PURPOSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 11.

The Administration is as yet without advices of the fleet of war-steamers, and steam transports, which sailed from your port. The telegraphic south of this city is entirely in the hands of the seceding leaders, and they will let no information come over the wires that may be sure, in any way, to inform the Government, or gratify the curiosity of the people. You may depend that the port of Charleston is the destination of all the vessels, men, and munitions of war that have left Northern ports. The first call will be there, and the first service will be there required. If the objects of the Government are there attained, the surplus may then be forwarded to Pickens, and thence to Texas.

You will ask, "What are the objects of the Government?" Simply to assert its supremacy over the Government property. To do this, it has become necessary to feed its troops in the harbor of Charleston. This it will do. I think the Government expects to do it without the expenditure of blood. It will be disappointed, if the men and material now off the harbor are found necessary to accomplish its purpose; but if they are necessary, they will be unhesitatingly used. To the purpose of affording succor to the famishing men of Sumpter, the Government will unfalteringly devote all the resources of the country, believing the country will cheerfully respond to any demand which the Government may make.

SOUTHERN SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. LINCOLN, and the great majority of the Cabinet who entertain the policy inaugurated, are receiving hourly assurances of the favor with which that policy is received. The North seems a unit, but it is not the North alone that sends the most hearty commendations. Strange as it may seem, the Border States are quite as earnest as the North. They seem to hail the positive position of the Administration as a prospective bulwark, protecting them from the desolation, anarchy, and taxation of secession. I shall be much mistaken, if the results do not prove that a firm maintenance of the rights of the General Government is the sole preventive of Border State secession.

Notwithstanding the denials of the *Herald*, I renew my assertion, given a week ago, that the great Powers cordially respond to the efforts making by Mr. LINCOLN to maintain the integrity of the Union. The assurances of sympathy and concurrence have been more positive and clear than the usual language of diplomacy. Though unofficially given, they are none the less reliable and satisfactory.

POWER OF GOVERNMENT TO CALL FOR AID.

The idea prevalent that the Government has no power to accept volunteers, or to call for aid from the States, or that it lacks authority to use all the reserved forces of the country, is an entire mistake. The Government has no doubt of its legal right to enforce the laws, and to collect revenue, in such manner as the exigencies of the case may demand—by blockade or otherwise. No Cabinet that has existed for years embraces more legal talent than that of Mr. LINCOLN, and on that point it is a unit.

GONE HOME DISAPPOINTED.

The Southern Commissioners left this morning for the South, having been disappointed in receiving anticipated advices from JEFF. DAVIS, directing their proceedings.

THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

The Virginia Commissioners have not yet made their appearance. Their answer awaits them. It will be prompt and explicit. The Government has done trusting secession with respect and consideration.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN A-BEGGING.

It is positively ascertained by the Government that the fifteen million loan, authorized by the Confederated States, cannot be taken. The offers are less than two millions, including the amount offered by the enthusiasts who happened to have a few dollars wherewith to gratify their passion for secession.

MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE CAPITAL.

The militia of the District was mustered into service to-day. All the public buildings are guarded to-night, pickets being placed in such numbers as to prevent the possibility of surprise. Mustering the troops into service has made full developments of the strength of the secession feeling in this city. Strange as it may appear, the mass of those who refused to swear to support the Stars and Stripes are persons employed by the Government. Of the members of the National Rifles, the majority are clerks in the Departments, and of this corps I believe thirty-two declined the oath. Of another corps, sixteen refused to swear allegiance, and of this number twelve were employed in the Navy-yard, and one in the General Post-office. The duty of the heads of Departments would seem to be clear, at least so far as those gentlemen are concerned.

I do not discover that any fears are entertained of a sudden descent upon the Capital. The streets are hourly paraded by the military, but without interrupting the regular order of business.

BEN M'CULLOUCH AND HIS ENTERTAINERS.

I learn that during BEN MCCULLOUCH'S recent visit to this neighborhood, he was in the habit of stopping nights at the house of a prominent banker of this city, retiring to Virginia early in the morning; also that, while here, he was in consultation with the Commissioners, and with leading Secessionists of the District, and of Virginia and Maryland. The authorities have their eye on the man, who, by sheltering this traitor and his co-conspirators, has implicated him in their treason; and his money will not save him if he is not careful.

THE TRAITORS AT THE CAPITAL TO BE WATCHED

The lines are being closely drawn in Washington. Under the direction of CAMERON and Gen. SCOTT, well-known sympathisers and suspected men connected with the secession movement will now be closely watched. It is claimed that the calling out of the District Militia was not at all influenced by the reports of MCCULLOUCH'S movements. There are more dangerous and desperate men than he already detected in plots against the peace of the city. He is appreciated by the Government as a very clever and noisy humbug, and, thus far, his movements in Virginia have amounted to nothing, and probably will not. Many regard this call upon volunteers in this vicinity as an experiment to ascertain the state of public feeling here. The Government is gratified to find so healthy a tone here. Many of those who declined service have to-day gone back to their allegiance, prompted to do so by the general scorn and opprobrium which greeted them on all sides; but, aside from a desire to test the ability of the District Militia, there are strong reasons for vigorous preparations for the defence of the City. A decided Union Democrat, who has been spending some time at Richmond, says that the agents of secession openly advocate an attack upon Washington, and attempt to enlist and organize forces for that purpose. Mr. LINCOLN is in constant receipt of letters, some anonymous and some otherwise, warning him of personal danger.

The inspection of the District Militia was completed to-day, and not a single additional man refused the oath. Yesterday, over a hundred of the National Rifles refused the oath, leaving only about twenty of them sound. This is the company which has been notoriously suspicious all Winter. Being weeded of the traitors, over forty Union recruits joined it to-day.

It is designed to bring additional regular troops here within a few days.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The bid for Treasury notes, opened to-day, thoroughly vindicates the wisdom of Secretary CHASE'S refusal to accept bids for the recent loan below ninety-four. Four millions more than the Department offered were bid for, and the awards were made at rates varying from par to twenty-seven one-hundredths premium. This, especially in view of the extraordinary efforts made to bear the market, and in view of the pending war panic, must be regarded as a brilliant success, and as a most satisfactory indication of the renewed confidence of capital in the Administration of the Treasury. Mr. CHASE'S operations in these last two weeks have saved the Government about $350,000 cash, to say nothing of the moral effect of this marked success of a man hitherto untried in financial affairs. There are about nine millions in the Treasury at present, and no unsigned warrants on hand. This is a far more favorable condition than the Treasury has enjoyed before for a long time.

Father WHITTELSEY resumes the First Comptrollership, on the 1st of May, which will further tend to restore public confidence.

MILITARY SPECULATIONS.

Among the speculations in military circles relative to the destination of the military forces and stores which recently left New-York, is one to the effect that the Government has determined to concentrate troops, &c., at Key West and the Tortugas,—as convenient points from which to strike a blow when required, either for Fort Pickens or Texas. This policy would make Pickens the Sebastopol, and Key West the Cenetantinople of the campaign.

A SOUTHERN CONTRIBUTION.

The President received a letter to-day from St Louis directed to "Old ABE or any other man." On one side was the Confederacy flag, on the other the seal and flag of the United States, with the words "played out." Inside was a five-dollar note on the Union Bank of South Carolina, "to help pay the expenses of reinforcing Fort Sumpter." This letter created much merriment at the White House.

LIEUT. HAMILTON AND THE NAVY.

I quote from a letter written by one of the officers of the United States sloop *Naragansett*, dated Callao, March 14, 1861:

"Lieut. HAMILTON, who resigned from the *Wyoming* at this station, has lost all his friends by his traitorous appeal to Southern officers to steal the ships they are attached to, if possible, and transfer them to the South. Some allowance should be made for him, as his father was one of the prime movers of nullification in 1832, and was snubbed by Gen. JACKSON. * * * All the officers feel it very mortifying to converse with foreigners concerning the present difficulties in our country, but I must do the French and English the justice to say that they are very sorry that anything has occurred to interrupt our progress and prosperity as a nation. They have no sympathy for the South and its traitors. * * * Peru, Equador and the other inter-tropical countries on the western slope of the Andes, with sufficient population, will, in five or ten years, outstrip the Cotton States in the production of cotton. The population is ready to be imported from the opposite coast of China, which you know is overflowing, and can easily be transplanted and adapted to this country. There are four kinds of cotton indigenous to the soil growing in Peru, all of which are superior to the American cotton, except the 'Sea Island.' Here there is no expense for replanting, it being of the arborescent kind, and its trees lasting from thirty to forty years. It is now chiefly exported to France, where it brings the best prices, from the *silkiness of its fibres*. An American firm at Lima has introduced the American 'gin,' and shipped several lots for speculation, one cargo of which was sent to New-England."

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments that were to have been made to-day, now go over to Monday. The coming crisis affords a plausible pretext for the delay. There is no perceptible difference in the status of the candidates, except that STETSON seems to be coming athwart the bows of Capt. SCHULTZ, and threatens to "cut him out" of the Marshalship, into which he was going "head on" last week, with a full crowd of sail and steam.

The "hope deferred" has driven most of the applicants for office "back again." The New-Yorkers have thinned out until hardly a corporal's guard mustered at Willard's this morning. What were on hand, however, were veterans. Mr. BARNEY came here this morning, probably to have some removals and appointments confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who must *visé* all such documents. Postmaster TAYLOR is also here.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE SITE.

There is another hitch in the New-York Post-office site—this time in the Treasury Department. It is to be hoped that Secretary CHASE will think twice before he commences the expenditure of a half-million of dollars on a job that can well be deferred. The Government has a four-years' lease of the present premises, and therefore has no call to purchase.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

The Boston Delegation had an interview with the President to-day, relative to appointments there, but effected no result, as they were not harmonious themselves.

EZRA LINCOLN has, to-day, been appointed Sub-Treasurer of Boston.

WM. STOWE, present Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is reported appointed Postmaster at Springfield.

MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

Mr. CROSBY, the new Minister to Guatemala, has left the city, on his way to his new post. I understand that he contemplates the introduction of the American cotton gin into Central America, with a view to stimulating the production of cotton, which grows there wild, and of excellent quality. Those who know Mr. CROSBY well cannot doubt that he will exert himself to the utmost to advance the commercial interests of the United States in Central America, and that in so doing he will encourage the development of the internal resources of the country to which he is accredited.

RECRUITING FOR THE U. S. A.

It is ascertained that there are recruiting officers in this city and in the surrounding Border States, attempting to gather recruits for the Southern Confederacy military service. Two were discovered in this city, to-day, and suddenly took themselves off.

Please correct to-day's statement about Capt. SCHULTZ. The resolution against him in the Republican Committee was tabled and not adopted.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The general excitement occasioned, yesterday, by the calling out of the Volunteer Militia to be mustered into the Federal service has abated, and to-day four or five companies marched to the War Department and took the army oath, namely, "to bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whomsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over them, according to the rules of articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

Previous to taking the oath, the volunteers were informed that the obligation was for three months, unless they were sooner discharged; and an opportunity was given to such as might wish to retire. But as the men came there purposely to be mustered in, they assume the obligation accordingly. They now understand that they cannot be ordered beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, and will not be continuously on duty as guards to the armories, public buildings, etc. Not quite two hundred were accepted yesterday, but five hundred altogether will doubtless be mustered in during the day.

Army overcoats have been plentifully distributed among them.

When Col. ELLSWORTH, of Zouave fame, recently came to Washington, a company of Zouaves was organized, and this gentleman has been tendered the command. He has not, however, accepted it, but has been giving them the benefit of his proficiency in the drill.

The balance in the Treasury, last Monday, was $5,651,000. The receipts from Customs for the two weeks, ending April 9, 1861, were $1,471,241, and for the corresponding weeks, this year, were $1,500,667; increase, $29,416.

Owing to other engagements, the Secretary of the Treasury was unable to open the bids until after 7 o'clock, this evening. These exceeded the amount of the Treasury Notes offered, viz: $4,901,000, about 469,000 at rates ranging from par to 27-100 premium. The Treasury is now in good condition. No part of the proceeds of last week's loan has yet been used, nor will it be needed for some time. The receipts from Customs, for two or three weeks past, have nearly equaled all the demands upon the Treasury.

The following are the bids:

Name.	Place.	Amount.	Per Cent.
C. H. Baker	Philadelphia	$13,000	.26 prem.
Sam'l G. White.	Philadelphia	2,000	par.
J. Cook & Co.,	Philadelphia	200,000	.16 prem.
Sumner R. Stone,	New-York	3,000	par.
Jno P. Elton,	Waterbury, Conn.	15,000	.03 prem.
Jno. P. Elton,	Waterbury, Conn.	10 000	.01 prem.
Bridgeport Savings Bk,	Conn.	10,000	par.
Bank of New-York		100 000	par.
Henry W. Maxwell & Co.		50,000	.01 prem.
H. Stowbridge & Sons,	N. Hav.	5 000	.16 prem.
H. Stowbridge & Sons,	N. Hav.	5,000	.14 prem.
C. Griswold,	New York	2 000	.27 prem.
W. H. Marston,	New-York	10,000	.05 prem.
Colgate & Hoffman,	New York	150,000	.05 prem.
James G. King Sons,	New-York	100 000	par.
Reid, Drexel & Co.,	New-York	185,000	par.
R. L. & A. Stewart,	New York	110,000	par.
H. Howard, (Sec'y)	Buffalo	100,000	par.
Institution for Savings,	Roxbury, Mass.	20,000	par.
Bank of Commerce,	N. Y.	2,500,000	par.
S. Hooper, for self and others,	Boston	1,100,000	par.
S. Hooper,	Boston	350,000	par.
P. P. Richlyn, by Assistant Secretary of Treasury, for benefit of Choctaw Indians		250,000	par.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular of instructions to Collectors of Customs, by which, among other things, it appears that in all cases of the withdrawal and exportation of repaired or manufactured railroad iron, in order that the importation for such purposes may be exempt from duty, must be made at the same port where it was originally imported, and within six months from date of importation. The circular concludes as follows:

The control of the warehouses of the Government in the several States, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, having been usurped under the alleged authority of those States, and the Officers of Customs acting under the authority of the United States having been forcibly excluded from their functions in the custody of merchandise and the superintendence of the entries for warehousing and the withdrawal, it has become impracticable to continue the privilege of bonding for transportation to those ports. The Collectors of Customs are accordingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation to bond to those ports can be permitted until otherwise directed by this Department. In the case of merchandise entered for transportation before the receipt by the Collectors of these instructions, transportation bonds to the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, will be canceled, on payment of the duties at the Collector's office at the port from which the goods were shipped, on the Collector being satisfied, by the affidavit of the party, to be filed with the bond, that the merchandise arrived at the port of destination after the United States offices at such port had ceased to issue the lawful canceling certificates.

It was heretofore stated that Secretary SEWARD, in reply to a note of the Confederate State Commissioners, refused to receive them in their diplomatic character. They responded, and were again answered on the part of the Government. Yesterday, the Commissioners sent to him their final communication. It is said to be written with ability, and reflects severely on the Administration, taking the ground that they have exhausted every resource for a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties, and that if civil war result, on the head of the Federal Government will rest the responsibility. They charge the Administration with gross perjury, insisting that under the shelter of the pretext and assertion that Fort Sumpter was to be evacuated, an immense armada has been dispatched to provision and reinforce that fort. They repeat they had almost daily indirect assurances from the Administration that Fort Sumpter was positively to be abandoned, and that all the Government's efforts were to be directed towards peace. The Commissioners allege that the Government at Montgomery was earnestly desirous of peace, and that in accordance with its instructions, as well as their own feelings, they left no means unexhausted to secure that much desired end; but all their efforts having failed, they were now forced to return to an outraged people with the object of their mission unaccomplished; and they express the firm conviction that war is inevitable. The Commissioners left Washington, to-day, for Montgomery.

EZRA LINCOLN, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston. WM. STOWE has been appointed Postmaster at Springfield, Mass.

Col. LAMON, recently appointed Marshal for the District of Columbia, continues GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, who served under his two predecessors, as his deputy.

There is no truth in the rumors about Cabinet changes.

The New-York appointments have been postponed till Monday, and the Philadelphia till Tuesday.

D. C. JACKSON, of Madison, has been appointed Marshal, and J. B. COGGSWELL, of Milwaukee, District-Attorney of Wisconsin.

Hon. Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, has been forced by sickness to leave here for the sea shore.

The President has recognized PRINCIPIUS RUDOLPH KENNART as Consul of Hamburg; KARL AUGUST STOCKMAYER Consul of Lubeck, and GUISEPPE DE FLORA DEI DUCHI DI LICIGNANO, Consul-General of Sardinia, all at New-York.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POSITION AND POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—THE TREASON OF THE BUCHANAN CABINET—EFFECT OF THE SHORT CROP OF COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

There can be no question that the policy of the Administration relative to the Seceded States should be either very vigorous or very lenient. The late Administration, by cowardice in its head, and treachery in its members, encouraged and emboldened the Secession traitors to push matters to the extreme of openly resisting, defying, and insulting the Federal authorities. If the Southern forts and arsenals had been strongly reinforced in the Autumn, immediately before or after the Presidential election, the Secession movement would never have assumed the formidable proportions to which it has attained; but now the question arises, how shall it be put down?

The natural and usual resort would be to armed intervention for the enforcement of the laws, to the extent, at least, of reinforcing the forts and collecting the revenue, or blockading the ports. A vigorous execution of this line of policy would destroy the great pecuniary resource of the rebels, which is the customs duties on imported goods,—and in this way the leaders of the movement would be compelled to resort to direct taxes as a means of carrying on their machinery of Government. This resort could not fail to be extremely odious, and its effect would be to awaken the deluded people to a consciousness of their folly, and strengthen the hands of those who never heartily entered into the movement, and who stand ready to re-unite themselves with the American Union.

But there is no disguising the fact that this vigorous policy would strengthen the disunion sentiment in the Border Slave States, and probably cause them to join the Confederates. Here lies the danger, and it should be looked in the face. It is possible that a resolute effort to maintain the laws may awaken the respect and confidence of the friends of Union in these States, and cause them to rally around the national standard; but it is to be feared that the hue and cry which will be raised by the secession demagogues will frighten the Unionists into acquiescence in their revolutionary schemes. A powerful exhibition of Federal force would prevent this result; but a merely passive policy, without additional military force, will be the signal for a general revolt of the Southern States, and a war of the sections.

The Administration must do one of two things in the present advanced stage of the rebellion: it must either appeal to the Southern friends of the Union and Constitution to stand firm, while giving them the assurance of unlimited support, or it must abandon the field and rely entirely upon the returning good sense of the people. In a word, they must act upon one of two theories, viz: that this is a Government, in the proper sense of the term, which can sustain itself by physical force, if necessary; or that it is, as some Utopians regard it, merely a Government of public opinion. The treachery and poltroonery of the Buchanan Cabinet have placed us in a position which renders it doubtful which of these two theories it is best to act upon.

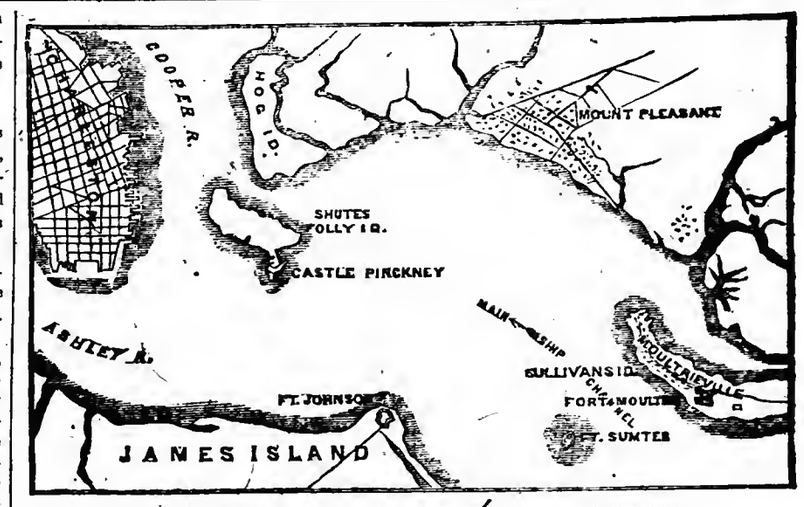
Our Republican form of Government, in the hands of the late Administration, has exhibited to the world a new phase of crime—a new form of political depravity—which I will venture to say could not occur under any other system. I allude to the deliberate attempt to overthrow the Government under its charge, and the open sympathy which it manifested with the rebels against its authority. Dynasties have been overthrown through the agency of ministers employed by the sovereign; but in no instance, ancient or modern, until that furnished by FLOYD, COBB and THOMPSON, seconded by the cowardice, the political animosity and the faithfulness of BUCHANAN, did a party in power attempt to overthrow the Government. It was CRESUS, perhaps, or some equally luxurious monarch, who offered a premium to any one who should invent a new pleasure; but whether the ingenuity of that remote period was equal to the demand upon it, I am not informed. The idea was liberal, at any rate, and showed a practical spirit, not unworthy of the present age. It may be that the Prince of Darkness had put forth a similar temptation to the perpetration of a new crime, which has afforded FLOYD, COBB and THOMPSON the opportunity of achieving an immortality infamy.

The cotton crop has probably fallen off to the extent of a million bales, if we can form an opinion from the amount of receipts at New-Orleans during these political commotions. In ordinary times, a short crop is the signal for unwonted exertions the following year. The consequent rise in the price of the article causes thousands of slaveholders in the older States to remove South, and tens of thousands of slaves to be sent there for sale; and, in this way, the effect is oftener a benefit than a disadvantage to the planting States. But in the present perilous condition of affairs in these States it is not improbable that the short crop may only serve to stimulate the efforts of the Cotton Supply Associations of England to obtain the article from other countries, while in the South enterprise may be too relaxed to improve the opportunity. The defective supply from America, though really, as it regards the forthcoming crop, an ordinary casualty of the seasons, will be connected, in the minds of Europeans, with our political troubles, and will confirm the anticipated ill consequences of our domestic difficulties. The apprehension of a permanent deficiency will thus take root, and the efforts to provide against it by the application of all sorts of stimulants to the cotton-growers of other parts of the world, will be redoubled.

This has been an *excited* rather than an exciting day in Washington. The city has been filled with startling rumors from Charleston, all of which, however, turned out before night to be groundless. The talk of an attack upon this city has created very little sensation. A few nervous ladies have been rendered unhappy, but the people generally appear to regard the stories of invasion by BEN MCCULLOUCH and WISE as entitled to very little attention. It is, however, well to be ready for them. If the rebels have their secret organizations, it would be folly not to guard against a surprise.

If the Secessionists have any common sense left,

[Continued on Eighth Page.]



THE FORTS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The above map represents the relative positions of the several forts in Charleston harbor. The one which we give below represents the means of approach to the harbor, and indicates the points from which the most formidable resistance may be expected:



The main ship channel is the only one by which ships of heavy draft can approach the harbor—and in doing so they must pass all the batteries that have been built all along the whole length of Morris Island. This was the channel by which the *Star of the West* attempted to enter—though no serious impediment was offered to her progress until she was off *Cummings' Point*, as the batteries on Morris Island were not then completed.

But small boats, tugs, and steamers of light draft can enter the harbor through *North* Channel, *Swash* Channel, or *Overall* Channel, and thus escape the batteries on Morris Island altogether. The only fire they will encounter will be from the land batteries on Cummings' Point, and from Fort Moultrie.

There can now be no doubt that if the destination of the powerful fleet which has left this port within the last few days, is Charleston, a portion of it, at least, will be near Sumpter at the commencement of any attack that may be made upon it. This nearness of aid entirely alters the chances of a reinforcement, as the relieving party will be supported by the force of the powerful battery of the Fort, and the attack upon it will be directed by the necessity of guarding and defending a shore line of at least ten miles, with the numerous creeks and inlets, all of which are gateways to the harbor. Sumpter on the one side and the fleet off the North Channel on the other, will effectually cover any relieving expedition, whether of open boats, tugs, or small vessels, from any maritime attack, and confine all resisting operations to the land batteries. Experience has shown—as in the case of Gen. WILKINSON'S passage down the St. Lawrence during the last war, with five hundred boats, suffering but a trifling loss, in the face of strong shore batteries—that batteries cannot effectually prevent the mere passage of an armament. Still less can this be done when the batteries themselves will be exposed to such a terrific fire as Major ANDERSON can for some hours at least, pour with his whole force upon Moultrie and the battery near Cummings' Point, the only two places from which boats or light draft vessels can be fired upon to any purpose.

But ANDERSON'S fire will not be the only one to which Moultrie may be exposed, as the smaller vessels can take with impunity positions from which shell may be thrown with great effect. No matter how brave or skillful the Southern troops may be, they will be under a fire which will render the entire stoppage of relief to Fort Sumpter nearly impossible.

Two hundred fresh men once in Sumpter would render its provisioning a matter only of time, unless there are means of resistance of which at present we are ignorant.

It is almost impossible to form even a guess as to what may be the ulterior plan for the general and thorough relief of the Fort, as we are in complete ignorance of all the particulars upon which those plans must be based. The sword of the skillful General seeks the crevice of his antagonist's armor, and the distant spectator can rarely perceive it. So in this case we may be certain that the thrust will be made in the right place, and that we cannot now know where that place may be.

Why the Southern Commander, be he JEFFERSON DAVIS or Gen. BEAUREGARD, has delayed pouring on Sumpter his full force, and crushing it beneath an iron hail, if he could; why he has waited until, instead of concentrating his fire in security on one small point, he now has to defend a long, straggling line, from a powerful fleet, it is impossible to tell. The reason may have been political; it may have been that there was not the vaunted readiness; it may have been incompetency; and it is not impossible that when the yawning abyss opened before them with all its horror, they may have lacked the insane courage required for the final leap.

But be the motive what it may, there is little doubt that they have lost the golden opportunity, and that the Stars and Stripes will continue to wave over the old fort, unless puerile negotiations should again allow the Confederate force to prepare themselves for the new forces arrayed against them.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 16, 40, 42, 43, 45, 41, 46, 47, 48, 49.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 41, 42, 44, 7, 8, 9, 10.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar until Monday. CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 1530, 2182, 2658, 2944, 3200, 3277½, 3302, 3310, 3312, 3327, 3336, 3435, 3566, 3704, 3726, 3804, 3813, 3821, 3833, 3879, 3896, 1319, 2164, 2423, 2476, 3014, 3036, 3166, 3229, 3266, 3281, 3282, 3368, 3464, 3470, 3560, 3691, 3719, 3727, 3728, 3752, 3764, 3782, 3792, 3799, 3808, 3839, 3849, 3851, 3860.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1645, 717, 1679, 1681, 1682, 1691, 1706, 1707, 1709, 1711, 923, 1349, 947. *Part II.*—Nos. 1338, 1365, 732, 1016, 844, 1196, 1230, 1234, 1236, 1243, 1244, 1246.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1348, 3118, 3084, 1879, 3067, 3073, 1374, 3121, 2246. *Part II.*—Nos. 1618, 1812, 1681, 1502, 3024, 3121, 2227, 3241, 3255, 3211, 3182, 2985.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Third Week—Thursday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock, O. J.

No. 31—*The People ex rel. Lockwood* vs. *Schrugham.*—Argument concluded. J. K. Porter for appellant; W. H. Anthon for respondent. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 16—*Thompson et al., Executors* vs. *Reade.*—Applications to withdrew appeal. Decision reserved. W. C. Noyes for appellant; Wm. M. Evarts for respondent.

No. 36—*The People ex rel. Meade et al.* vs. *Thatcher et. al.*—Off the calendar.

No 38—*The People ex rel. Hoyt* vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes, 4c.*—Argued. G. P. Lowry for appellant; G. C. Bronson, for respondent.

No. 37—*The People ex rel. The Parker Mills* vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes, 4c.*—On argument. E. C. Delavan for appellant; Richard Mott for respondent.

Where is Personal Property to be Taxed—Has it a Locality Independent of the Person?

The People ex. rel. Jehia K. Hoyt vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes of the City of New-York.*—This case is familiar. The relator in 1860 resided in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York. He admitted, under oath, before the Tax Commissioners, that he owned personal property elsewhere than in this State, exceeding his debts and liabilities, to the extent of $4 000. He also stated that such property was located in the States of New-Jersey and Louisiana, in both of which States it was taxed. The Commissioners thereupon assessed the relator for the $4,000, and be applied for a remission, which was refused. He then took the matter before the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the Commissioners was affirmed, at both Special and General Terms. Appeal was then taken to this Court, and the only matter to be determined is the locality where personal property may legally be taxed, according to the laws of this State, and the general rule of law. The relator urges that personal property is taxable where it is located only; and that were it otherwise, the owner would be subjected to repeated taxation. His property is taxed where it is located, and should not be taxed here. On the other hand, the respondents contend that the rule of law is that personal property depends for its locality upon the residence of its owner, and that the assessment is not on the property, but upon the person *in respect to the property* in judgment of law, personal property follows the person, and can have no independent locality governed by the place where it is deposited or employed. It was further contended that the statute was too explicit to be misunderstood on this point. Decision reserved.

G. P. Lowry for appellant; Greene C. Bronson for respondent.

"The Same Subject Continued"

The People ex rel. the Parker Mills vs. *The Commissioners of Taxes.*—This case involves the same questions of law as that above reported, and was next called on for argument.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

Forfeiture for Undervaluation—Actual Cost not Actual Value.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

This is a libel of information *in rem.*, founded upon the seizure of 150 bales containing unwashed wool, imported into the United States from the Cape of Good Hope about the 27th March, 1860, in the ship *Tartar.* The seizure was upon land, within this District. The cause having been tried by the jury, and a verdict rendered for the claimants, the libelants move for a new trial on the grounds,

1. That the verdict is against the evidence.

2. For a misdirection of the Judge to the jury.

The act of Congress, March 3, 1857, among other articles, exempts from duty unmanufactured wool of the value of 20 cents per pound, or less, at the place of exportation. This wool in question was invoiced and entered at the Custom-house at a little less than 20 cents per pound, and if that was its true value at the place of exportation, it would of course be exempt from duty. If its value at the place of exportation was over 20 cents, then it was subject to a duty of 24 per cent. *ad valorem.*

The Collector had the wool appraised, and the value fixed by the appraisers being over 20 cents, the wool was seized on the ground that it had been invoiced and entered at less than its value at the Cape, with intent to evade the payment of duties thereon, and was therefore forfeited.

The libel is founded upon the 66th section of the act of March 2, 1799, and the 4th section of the act of 28th May, 1830. The section of the former relied on provides that "if any goods, wares or merchandise, of which entry shall have been made in the office of a Collector, shall not be invoiced at the *actual cost* thereof at the place of exportation, with a design to evade the duties thereon, or any part thereof, all such goods, wares and merchandise, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited."

The 4th section of the act of 1830, after providing for the examination of packages by the Collector, enacts that "if such goods be subject to *ad valorem* duty, the same shall be appraised; and if any package shall be found to contain any article not described in the invoice, or if such package or invoice be made up with intent, by false valuation, or extension, or, otherwise, to evade or defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited."

So far as this motion for a new trial is founded upon the claim that the verdict was against the evidence, I am clear that it should be overruled. The evidence for the claimants was full and explicit, and, moreover, was that kind of evidence which the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Clifton *vs.* United States, (4 How. 242,) held to be the best in such cases. It was that kind of evidence which the libelants in this case failed to produce, although an open commission was sent to the Cape of Good Hope to take testimony, where they had a Consul residing, and where the value of this wool could have been shown to be above 20 cts. ℔ lb., if such had been the fact.

It appeared on the trial, that one of the one hundred and fifty bales seized, contained *washed* wool, of a fine quality, and that this bale was greatly undervalued; and it is insisted by the Government, that this bale, at least, should have been forfeited by the jury, and that to that extent, their verdict was clearly against the evidence. This claim would be well founded, if the statute forfeited the merchandise *solely* on the ground of *undervaluation.* But the statute is explicit on this point. There must concur with the act of undervaluation, the "intent to evade or defraud the revenue." The tendency of the evidence went to show that this bale of washed wool was included in the consignment and in the invoice and entry by inadvertence and mistake. The testimony of the consignees, is that they never knew that there was any such article in the consignment, until informed by the Custom-house officers long after the seizure—that they offered the whole one hundred and fifty bales (including the washed bale) at the same price, supposing it all to be unwashed wool. It was conceded on the trial, or at least assumed by the Court, upon the evidence, that this bale of washed wool was greatly undervalued in the invoice and entry, and the jury were instructed that if such undervaluation was with intent to evade the payment of duties, they should forfeit it. The jury must have found that there was no fraudulent, or illegal intent, and I see no reason for disturbing the verdict on that point. This motion, therefore, for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, must be denied.

But it is claimed as another ground for a new trial, that the construction given by the Court in the charge to the jury, of the two acts of Congress referred to, and especially that given to the 66th section of the act of 1799, was erroneous. This was the main point of controversy on the trial.

The first count of the libel, or information, is founded upon the 66th section of the act of 1799, and the jury were instructed that if they should find that the wool was *purchased bona fide* at the Cape, in open market, in the ordinary course of trade, and that the invoice and entry truly stated the *actual cost* of the same at the place of exportation, it could not be forfeited, and their verdict must be for the claimants. But that if the wool was obtained by the consignors in any other mode than by such *bona fide* purchase, they must then inquire what was its true *value* at the Cape, and if the price at which it was invoiced and entered truly stated such value, then their verdict must be for the claimants. But if the price on the invoice and entry was below the true value, and was inserted with intent to evade the duty, then their verdict must be for the Government.

It is strenuously insisted that this instruction to the jury, so far as it relates to the invoicing and entry of goods at their *actual cost*, under the act of 1799, is erroneous, although no case is cited in support of this claim. I am referred by the Attorney for the Government to the frequent use of the word "*value*" in the act of 1799, and in subsequent acts relating to the same subject, and it is urged that the only just and consistent construction is that which reads the words "actual cost" as meaning "actual value." A brief examination of the authorities will show that this claim is not well founded. This 66th section has been frequently subjected to judicial construction.

In the case of United States *vs.* Sixteen Packages, (3 Mason, 48,) decided in 1819, which was an information founded on this section, Mr. Justice Story held that forfeiture was not inflicted if the goods were invoiced and entered at the actual cost of a *bona fide* purchase, although that might be below the actual value. In Ninety-five bales of paper *vs.* United States, (1 Paine's C. C. R., p. 149,) decided in 1829, it was held, on appeal, by Livingston, C. J., that the term "actual cost" applied also to goods manufactured abroad by the importer, and by him exported to the United States. In that case it was decided that all that was to be added to the cost of the raw material, was the price of value of the labor employed in the manufacture, and the expense of transportation to the seaport whence it was shipped to the United States, and that the sum of these three items was the proper one to be entered in the invoice and entry as the actual cost. From the remarks [illegible] in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January, 1817, this [illegible] appears to have been obtained by the collectors and in accordance with their practice under it.

As the law then stood it worked injustice to the merchant who purchased his goods in the foreign market, paying the market price for them; for it is obvious that the cost price of purchased goods, and upon which cost price duties were to be assessed, would ordinarily be enhanced by an amount equal to the profit of the manufacturer, and thus, in effect, the *purchaser* of foreign goods who imported them would be compelled to pay a higher rate of duty than the foreign manufacturer who sent to the United States the goods he manufactured. The act of April 20, 1818, and especially the act of March 1, 1823, remedied the unequal operation of the law in some particulars. But the test of *forfeiture* of goods *purchased* in the foreign market, as fixed by the 66th section of the act of 1799, still remained in full force. Indeed, the basis of valuation upon which duties were to be assessed remained unchanged, notwithstanding the 5th section of the act of 1818 provided that the owner or importer should declare on oath that the invoice exhibited the true value of the goods in their then state of manufacture. In Taopan *vs.* United States, 2 Mason, 393, decided in 1822, Mr. Justice Story held, after a thorough discussion of the subject, that the *cost price* and not the real value was still the basis of valuation for the assessment of duties. *A fortiori* goods entered at their cost price in a *bona fide* purchase could not be forfeited because entered at cost. The same construction was given to the statutes as they then stood, by the Supreme Court of the United States, in United States *vs.* Taopan, 11 Wheat., 419. The latter case was argued by eminent counsel, and an elaborate opinion given by the Court.

In United States *vs.* 12 casks, which was an information on the 4th section of the act of 1830, decided in 1834, Mr. Justice Hopkinson held that, "Two tests of value are given by the revenue laws. 1. In case of the *purchase* of goods in a foreign place, exported to the United States, the true value at which they must be invoiced and entered is the actual cost and price at which they were sold and purchased. 2. In case of goods sent to this country by the manufacturer, on his own account, the true value at which they must be invoiced and entered, is the market price or value at the place of exportation." These are the precise tests submitted to the jury in the case now under consideration, with the liberal qualification for the Government added that the purchase must be in the open market, in the ordinary course of trade, thus excluding such purchases as might be made under circumstances calculated to depress the price paid below that of the general market. This rule is believed to be not only warranted by the statute, but eminently just and reasonable in itself. No better or safer standard of value can be found than that which is fixed by the scale of prices paid in the market, in the course of *bona fide* sales.

In Altonso *vs.* United States, 2 Story, C. C. R., 422, decided in 1843, which was a libel of information on this 66th section of the act of 1799, while deploring the endless embarrassments arising out of any attempt to fully harmonize and reconcile all the various separate acts of Congress relating to the collection of the revenue, Judge Story still adhered to the construction of the act of 1799, as laid down by him in the cases in Mason, already cited.

The Supreme Court of the United States have repeatedly held that the 66th section was not repealed, but remained in full force. This was either assumed or directly decided in Wood *vs.* United States, 14 Peters, S. C. R., 342; Clifton *vs.* United States, 4 How., 242; Buckley *vs.* United States, ibid, 251. This controversy has been renewed from time to time, and as late as 1854 reappeared in the Supreme Court. In the case of the United States *vs.* Sixty-seven packages, 17 How., 85, and in the three cases that follow it in the same volume, it was held that the 66th section of the act of 1799 was still in full force. I judge from an examination of that case that the information was founded solely upon that section. And it was urged that it was repugnant to and repealed by the 13th and 15th sections of the act of 1823, and by the 17th section of the act of 1842, and the Court below so held. But the Supreme Court held that the latter acts had no such effect, and that the 66th section was still in force—reversing the judgment below.

But the Government concedes that this 66th section is not *repealed* in the strict sense of that term. One of the counts in this information is founded upon it. Still it is earnestly urged that it is *modified*—that the word "cost" therein has lost its original signification, and by subsequent legislation has been transformed, in meaning, into "value." In other words, that Congress has, in effect, struck out of the section the word "cost," and inserted that of, "value." We have already shown that this claim is not warranted by the decided cases, and we think it has no foundation in reason, or in any sound rule of construction. Such an interpretation would be calculated to mislead the unwary and would convert a highly penal statute into a trap for the honest importer.

It is hardly necessary to add that the grounds upon which this case is disposed of, do not reach the question as to the present basis of valuation, upon which duties are to be assessed. That is quite another and different subject. The penalties for mere undervaluation, whether in form of fines or additional duties, rest upon their own ground. In the case of this wool, if its value at the place of exportation was over 20 cents per pound, then it was liable to a duty of 24 per cent. But that is not the question now before the Court, nor the one presented to the jury. The only question disposed of is, can this wool, having been purchased at the Cape of Good Hope, *bona fide*, in the open market in the ordinary course of trade, and invoiced and entered at its cost truly stated, be *forfeited?* I think it cannot. The motion for a new trial must therefore be overruled, and judgment be entered for the claimants, discharging the goods from the custody of the Marshal.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt. For defendants, Mr. Gerard and Mr. Craig.

The Crystal Palace Conflagration—Action to Recover Insurance.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c, vs. *The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.*—This case is brought to recover $5,000 on a policy of insurance made by the defendants, and covering the old Crystal Palace, executed in June, 1858.

The defence is that the plaintiffs were not the owners of the property insured, and that the building was used as a factory, and articles were also exhibited on the premises which were prohibited by the terms of the policy. The case is still on.

Mann & Parsons and D. D. Lord for plaintiffs; D. E. Wheeler and Ex-Judge Edmonds for defendants.

The City Wharfage—The Corporation again in Luck.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Wells.

The Mayor vs. *J. Austin et al.*—This action is brought to recover $9.500, alleged to be due upon a lease of the east half of Pier No. 5, and the west half of No. 6, East River, between Broad st. and Coenties-slip.

It appears that by the lease the defendants were entitled to collect the wharfage from vessels of more than five tons burden from May 1, 1853, to May 1, 1858, and were to pay $5,600 per year for the lease. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants entered into possession, and have collected and retained the wharfage, but have only paid $3'0 on account of rent.

The defendant, Austin, alleges that the City interfered with the defendent's rights in the premises, inasmuch as they allowed oyster boats and other small craft to take possession of the wharf and crowd out other vessels which were accustomed to come there. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $6 989 25.

H. H. Anderson for the City: John H. Reynolds for defendant.

The Jury Disagree in the Jewel Case.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Jacques Schieb vs. *Samuel Baldwin.*—This case was stated in full in the TIMES, April 5, and was brought to recover the sum of $9,289 44 for diamonds, rubies and opals sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. The case has been on trial for a number of days, and now the jury, failing to agree, were discharged.

Action to make the Directors of an Insurance Company personally Liable.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

James Harper et al vs. *Royal Chamberlain et al.*—In this cause Mr. J. F. Walton yesterday morning obtained an order requiring the defendants to attend and be examined in advance of the trial, upon the issues raised by the answers. The cause itself has been often noticed in the TIMES. It is brought by the firm of Harper & Brothers against the Directors of the late New-York City Insurance Company, to hold them to a personal liability for a policy issued by that company to Messrs. Harper, on the ground that the capital of the company was fraudulently misrepresented and exaggerated to the plaintiffs to induce them to insure.

The answers of defendants set up various defences, denying all fraudulent representations, among other things.

A summons was issued to one of the defendants to appear and be examined on the 17th inst. The amount claimed in the present case is upwards of $10,000, and the questions involved are novel and important to those interested in insurance.

J. Francis Walton and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the plaintiffs.

How a Judgment was Satisfied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Andrew Goss vs. *Conrad Foy and John F. Cleary.*—The plaintiff sued to recover the value of his stock of goods, alleging that the defendants entered his store and wrongfully seized and sold it. Upon the trial it appeared that the defendant Foy had a judgment against the former owner of the establishment, in satisfaction of which he seized the stock in the store, notwithstanding a mortgage upon the goods, which had been given to secure advances.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $306 and costs.

W. W. Northrop and J. F. Coppoidge for plaintiff; T. P. Barnaby for defendant.

The Mountjoy Case—Application for his Discharge.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Matter of George Mountjay.—This is the party committed by Justice INGRAHAM, at Oyer and Terminer, for refusing to reply to certain interrogatories touching matters before the Grand Jury. A *habeas corpus* for his relief was not returnable, but was finally postponed until this day, Friday.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, the Recorder being still absent, Judge MCCUNN continued on the bench,—Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people.

MARIE *versus* MARIE.

Marie Hervst, indicted for grand larceny, was first put to the bar.

Maria Schmidt testified that she went to the prisoner's to board; she had in her trunk a pawn-ticket for a watch, and also several articles of clothing—in all of the value of $32; leaving the house for a few days, she left the things behind, and on returning, saw them in the prisoner's trunk.

Rosina Kierdzisch, for the defence, testified that she was present at the prisoner's house when the last witness came there, and asked the prisoner to keep her (witness') dress in the prisoner's trunk, to keep it away from the dust; witness gave the prisoner a good character.

John Landor also gave her a good character, as did several other witnesses.

There were no further witnesses, and Mr. Garvin refused to sum up for the people. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Klegg, however, proposed to deliver an address, when Mr. Garvin remarked that he didn't see why counsel was anxious to sum up. If he pursued such a course he would be in danger of convicting his client, against whom thus far no case had been made out. This suggestion quieted the barrister, and the jury at once acquitted. The sound of the verdict acted on the prisoner like gunpowder on a bullet. With the speed of light she darted out of Court. His Honor the Judge suggested to her counsel that he advise his client to give up the clothes in question to the poor girl to whom they belong, and who was not able to bring a civil suit for their recovery.

A BROTHEL EMPTIED INTO COURT.

Elizabeth C. Fairchild, *alias* Stanley, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, was next put to the bar.

John Matheson testified that he was a house agent, and for the last year has rented the premises No. 108 West Fifteenth-street to the prisoner; the lease was in writing; he always collected the rent at the house, and never noticed anything disorderly or improper there.

Elizabeth Maloy testified that she came to this City from Albany a year ago; she had been here four days, when she went to the prisoner's house and staid there three weeks; afterwards she went there again; it was a house of prostitution, and "nothing decent was going on there;" witness remained there till last September; the prisoner kept the house; six or seven girls were kept there; the witness was decoyed into the house by an inmate thereof; the prisoner introduced her there to a man by the name of Charles Meyers, who seduced her; previously the witness had always been virtuous; the prisoner had urged her to be ruined, saying that the gentleman was rich and would give her a great deal of money; she was then not quite fifteen years old; subsequently she received other men, Myers having left her, having given her in all $25; the witness always gave all the money she received to the prisoner; in September last the witness returned to her father's house, the prisoner giving her $84 before she left.

Robert M. Hartley, Secretary for the Society for the protection of the poor, testified that he lived at No. 142 West Fifteenth-street, opposite the prisoner's house; he had seen persons of both sexes at all hours go into the house; females, immodestly attired, sat at the window, and beckoned to passers by; visitors at the house came in carriages and on foot; witness and his family were greatly annoyed by the deportment of the inmates of the house.

Fanny Harrington testified that she went to the prisoner's house in July, 1857, and remained there till September last; it was a house of prostitution; the prisoner kept and provided for the house; six girls were kept there; the house was usually closed at 12 o'clock, sometimes later; witness always paid the money which she received to the prisoner. To a question as to how many times she had been married, witness declined to answer, on the ground that she would criminate herself. She was 24 years old.

Robert McLelland testified that he lived in Fifteenth-street, next to the prisoner's house, from which he was separated by a partition. The sounds at night, and the irregularity of coming and going at the prisoner's house, greatly disturbed the witness' family. Women were often seen in and about the house dressed in immodest garb. A great many men called at all hours of the day and night, and were often seen going away early in the morning.

Eliza McLelland, sister of the last witness, testified that she lived in the house with her brother. She corroborated his testimony as to the character of the prisoner's house and its inmates. The witness had seen a woman at an open widow of the house entirely nude.

Cornelia Mountfort, another inmate of the prisoner's house, gave it the same character that her fallen sister had done. She confirmed their testimony in all respects.

Captain Hapkins, of the Police, was asked if the prisoner's house was on a register of brothels which he kept. He was about to answer in the affirmative, when the question was objected to and ruled out.

For the defence, Officers *Strange* and *Rabineau* testified that the prisoner's house was in their precinct. They had never seen anything improper there, and were not aware that it was a house of prostitution.

Mary Stanley, a niece of the prisoner, testified that she had been sometimes in her aunt's house, and never saw any improper conduct there.

Mary O'Brien and *Mary Coffee*, servants in the house, testified to the same effect as the last witness.

Dr. Lewis Ellsburg testified that he lived opposite the prisoner's house; he never knew of any disturbance or disorderly conduct there; he sometimes visited the house professionally.

William Merritt, aged 70 years, testified that he was the prisoner's bail; he knew nothing against the character of the house in question. When asked if he ever went to the house, the old gentleman hinshed scarlet, and replied with emphasis: "*Only when I am sent for.*"

There were no further witnesses, and counsel on both sides summed up at great length.

The jury took the case, under the charge of the Court, and retired. After some absence, they came in and returned a verdict of "guilty" against Elizabeth Fairchild, *alias* Mrs. Stanley, which produced some sensation in the Court-room. The prisoner was then committed to the City Prison to await sentence, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Terrence Duffy, James Lyons, Zeno D. Burnham, Hamilton Nesbitt, Patrick Flood.

For Felonious Assault—Charles Spiger, John Edwards, Henry Hellriggel.

For False Pretences—William Erving.

For Keeping Disorderly House—Henry Hellriggel.

For Burglary—James Wiley.

For Grand Larceny—Angeline Blake, Bernard Wasmurdl, Thomas Russell.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Stewart* vs. *Leonard.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, with liberty to defendent to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer.

Hotaling et al. vs. *Ann Marsh.*—Decree for partition, &c., to be entered in accordance with principles declared in opinion, to be settled on two days' notice; findings to be prepared by plaintiff.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Craig* vs. *Hyde et al.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

CLERKE, J.—*Lockwood* vs. *Dyker.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Provost et al. vs. *Lawrence.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of trial had, and costs of appeal.

Hill vs. *Quinn.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Finker* vs. *Newcomb.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Holden vs. *Sackett.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 11.

$46,000	U.S 6s, '81, Reg.	93	200	Harlem Rd	b30 13¼
6,000	U.S 6s, '81 Conp.	91	150	do	13
10,000	do	91¼	150	do	b15 13
1,000	U.S.8s, '74 Coupn	85	400	Reading Railroad	37
3,000	Tr. 12 p. c. Notes	103⅞	200	do	36⅞
15 000	Ind. State 5s	89	200	do	36⅞
13,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	71	400	do	36
2,000	Virginia St. 6's.	89¼	200	do	b30 36
5,000	do	89¾	25	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	13⅜
25,000	do	89	50	do	13⅝
5,000	do	s10 88¾	150	do	13⅝
10,000	do	s10 89	200	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	31
5,000	N. C. St. 6's.	s15 75	392	Mich. Cen. R	49
75 000	Missouri St. 6s.	69	200	do	48¾
5 000	do	69¾	450	do	s10 48½
47,000	do	69	50	do	48¾
10,000	do	s30 68¾	59	Panama Railroad	109
10,000	do	b30 69¾	50	do	s10 108⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	83	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	s30 68¾
500	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	105	550	do	68¾
1,000	Pac. R. 7's G by the State of Mo.	60	310	do	68¾
			150	do	68½
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	100½	100	do	s15 68
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	44	200	do	s18 68
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8's, c.	99	1375	do	68
6	Bank of New-York	91½	150	do	s30 67½
20	Pacific M. S. Co	77½	100	do	67¾
130	do	77	200	do	b60 68¾
250	do	77¼	52	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	94
20	do	b10 77	48	do	93¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	73½	75	Gal. & Chi. R.	68
185	do	73¾	400	do	67¾
400	do	73¾	25	do	s30 67½
125	do	b60 73¾	350	do	67½
600	do	73¾	550	Cl. & Tol. Railroad	29¼
300	do	73¼	250	do	b60 29¾
100	do	s15 73	850	Chi. & Rock I. R.	48¾
200	do	s10 73¾	25	do	b60 49
100	do	b4 73½	150	do	48¾
100	Erie Railroad	s10 24¾	100	do	s30 48¾
330	do	24¾	100	do	s10 48¾
100	do	b30 24¾	50	do	48¾
550	do	24¾	50	Chi., Sur. & Q. R.	69
350	da	b10 24¾	200	do	b60 69
450	Hud. Riv. Rd	39	100	do	s10 68¾
25	do	38¾	50	do	68¾
500	Har. Rd. Pf'd	34¾	50	do	68½
150	do	38			

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Con.	91¼	100	Har. R. Preferred	35
25,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	156	Mich. Central R	49¼
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Con.	85	100	do	49¼
16,000	Ill. Interest, 1866	100	200	do	s10 49¼
17,000	Ill. Reg. Bonds	100	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	68¾
32,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	70	100	Mill. & Miss. R	10
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	89	100	M. So. & N. I. G. R.	b30 31½
10,000	do	89¼	250	do	31¾
28,000	Ma. State 6s	90	50	Panama R	s10 108⅜
225	Erie Railroad	24	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
100	do	b30 24¾	50	da	68¼
100	do	24¾	15	do	68¼
25	Hudson River R	39½	100	do	s30 68
50	Pacific M. S. Co	s30 76¾	600	Cleve. & Tol. R	29¾
50	do	s30 76½	400	do	s10 29¾
8	do	77¾	25	da	30
50	do	s5 77	50	Ch. & R. I. R	48¾
26	N. Y. Cen. R	73½	50	da	48¾
600	do	73¾	50	do	b30 48¾
100	do	b60 74	150	Gal. & Chic. R	68
100	do	s5 73¾	200	do	s15 67½
200	Reading R	b30 37	50	do	68¼
100	do	36½	100	do	s15 67¾

TUESDAY, April 11—Evening.

Although the preliminary deposit for a round bid of four or five millions by the Banks of this City for the United States Treasury Bills to be awarded to-day, was made yesterday afternoon, the difficulty encountered in making up the sufficient list was much greater than anticipated. It was not until a late hour to-day that the Bank bid was telegraphed to Washington. In addition to the adverse influence of the War news upon the outside or speculative demand for these Bills, as noticed yesterday, we find that considerable feeling has shown itself in the canvass for this negotiation against the Treasury Department for refusing the Funded Stock the other day below 94 ℔ cent, to the disappointment at the time, of numerous parties who went into combination bids at 93.13@93.17 ℔ cent. The reflections on the Secretary on this point, however, would have been spared on the present trial of the Government credit, but for the accidental circumstance that he declined, at the close of last week, a private negotiation for the whole $5,000,000 Treasury Bills, in his anxiety to afford the whole public a fair opportunity, after a few days' notice, to participate in this first issue of Convertible Bills. The notice in question expires in the midst of a war panic, and the occasion is seized upon by certain gentlemen who could not make Mr. CHASE do as *their* interest would have him do, ten days ago, in awarding the Funded Stock of the Government, to twit him with what is assumed to be his blunder! This may be a source of momentary exultation to these parties, but it is difficult to see how the Secretary is to be individually damaged, or the wheels of Government for a moment obstructed. If the Treasury paper is not taken by Wall-street at par, it will, probably, be paid out to the public creditors, when the emergency growing out of civil war shall come, if come it must; nor will the example be the first in the recent history of the country, when Treasury paper, without its serious depreciation in the open market, was made to carry the Government triumphantly through an expensive war. It was done by Mr. Secretary WALKER, under the Administration of Mr. POLK, and the paper, from its convertible privilege, was to a premium of 6 or 8 ℔ cent. in 1847, even before the war was ended. In any event, we must express the belief that Mr. CHASE, with the ample power for Treasury paper which he holds, under the Act of March 2, ought never to submit to an exorbitant *share* on his Funded Stock, and we hope he never will do it while such power remains to him, even to the extent of 6 ℔ cent. discount on the *par* value. If he made any blunder, the other day, it was perhaps in not respectfully declining *all* offers under par. The dissatisfaction could not have been visited upon him more unreasonably or untimely than it has now been done by the heads of the disappointed combination who attempted to dictate terms *below* 94 ℔ cent., if the bids at and above that figure had also been rejected.

The depression on the Stock Exchange was increased this forenoon, and lower figures by 1@2 ℔ cent. were marked nearly all the way through the list. The business was again large, and the eagerness to make sales quite as decided as on the first break-down of Monday and Tuesday. In Federal Stocks the abatement in price was ½ ℔ cent on the registered Stock of 1881, while the Coupons sold the same as yesterday. But the bids on nearly all the old Loans of the Government were lower, and the Coupons of 1874 were done at 85 ℔ cent. In State Stocks, the slight rally of yesterday in Missouri Sixes was lost, and heavy contracts again put out, both cash and on time, from 60 down to 58½ ℔ cent. On the other hand, Virginias and Tennessees were in steady request at the reduced price of Wednesday. In Railway mortgages the business was very light. The bidding is much reduced from last week, but holders are not destined to submit to the decline, and speculators, who sell Stocks for the fall, show no disposition to put out contracts on this department of the list. The Railway shares are the main object of the present speculation, and the continued rapid fall since Monday has unquestionably forced the closing up of a good many Bull contracts, where the margins have run down or the holders become alarmed. This remark applies especially to the non-dividend Roads, on some of which the fall since the present Wernic set in is equal to 5@7 ℔ cent. On New-York Central the impression is less precipitate, though the difference in the aggregate reaches about 4 ℔ cent. Since Saturday, Pacific Mail suffers with the other Shares, and Panema is also much depressed. At the close of the Second Board, the general list was marked steady by the Brokers, and on the Street, later in the afternoon, the speculation appeared to pause in both directions—some vague rumors being out that an immediate collision at Charleston is to be avoided, in some way, by the voluntary action of the Montgomery authority. While these could not be traced to any reliable source, and were not seriously believed, the mere suggestion of such a result created the pause. The following were about the last figures:

Central	73¼	Michigan Central	49¾
Erie	24¾	Galena	68
Illinois Central	68¾	Michigan Guaranteed	31¾
Rock Island	49	Toledo	29¾
Panama	109	Pacific	77½
Hudson	40¾	Missouris	59¾
Harlem Preferred	35¾	Reading	36¾

The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the annexed statement of the movement of merchandise bonded at this port for the month of March:

The stock of foreign produce and merchandise in bond at this port on the 1st of November, 1860, amounted to $11,935,281. This increased from that date, owing to the dullness of the market, until on Friday, 1st, it amounted to $24,092,379. Seeing no prospect of a speedy improvement, holders are now withdrawing both for consumption and export, and the stock in bond has decreased in two months a little over six million dollars.

Total value goods in bond March 1, 1861.		$21,438,561
Entered warehouse from foreign ports in February		3,064,187
Received in bond from other domestic ports		24,322
Total		$24,547,070
Withdrawn for consumption here	$5,817,144	
Reshipped to foreign ports	540,412	
Transhipped to other domestic ports	115,724—	6,473,280
Leaves stock in warehouse April 1, 1861.		$18,073,790
Leaves stock in warehouse April 1, 1860.		10,900,802

The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Central Road are stated as follows, for the fiscal year ending March 31:

	1861.	1860.
From Freight	$4,191 783	$3,656.111
Passengers	1,740,917	1,706,244
Total	$5,932,701	$5,362.355

The Baltimore and Ohio Road earned,

March, 1861	$451,429
March, 1860	414.547
Increase	$36,882

The first week's earnings in April, as far as heard, are as follows:

	1861.	1860.	
Cleveland and Toledo	$22,939	$21,826	Inc. $1,113
Michigan Southern	42.500	39.700	Inc. 2,800
Rock Island	19,284	20,311	Dec. 1,027

The Michigan Central earned the first week in April:

1861	$36,718 02	1860 $42,007 05
		Decrease $5,288 73

The Galena and Chicago Road earned the first week in April:

1861	$25,369	1860 $20,449 24
		Increase 4,919 76

The annual election of directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company took place on Tuesday last. The resignation of the President, C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Esq., was presented to the Board, who unanimously voted against its acceptance; and, Mr. C V. B. OSTRANDER was then re-elected President, and J. S. BARN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of much experience desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or would take entire supervision of a gentleman's family; distance not objectionable if healthy. Address MATRON, Flushing, L. I.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and would assist in the fine washing and ironing; is an excellent hand at dotting ep muslins and can do plaiting; he would take a situation as waitress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., third floor, room No 99.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent person as chambermaid; would assist in the care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call for two days, at No 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing, or as chambermaid, flon washer and ironer. City references. Call at No. 66 West 18th st., near 6th av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A competent, trustworthy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing in style—plaiting and starch; can wash and iron for a lady who boards. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing. Understands all kinds of embroidery. Good City reference. Call at No. 155 East 22d-st., next house to the Wire Mills, between 1st and 2d avs. from 12 till 6 this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 110 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing. best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 278 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do light chamberwork and take care of grown up children; can do all kinds of fine sewing embroidering, &c. Call for two days at No. 17 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No 16 Greenwich-av., opposite Perry-st., first floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress to a young lady. Call at No 98 West 20th-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply on Thursday, to No. 77 East 21st-st.—her last employer, from whom she can bring over three years' reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employers, where she has lived nearly three years. Call at 115 4th av., between Charles and West 10th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon a lady; can fill either situation and give entire satisfaction. Good City reference can be given. Call at No 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner of 6th av., top floor, front room for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has made nursing and familiar ladies and children's dresses; the best of reference given; call for two days at 118 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress only, perfectly understands her business; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do sewing, by a highly respectable Protestant young woman; prefers to go to laundress; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 189 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a little waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton place, 8th-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do sewing, by a highly respectable Protestant young woman; prefers to go to laundress; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 189 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing; can produce the best of references from last employer. Address No. 110 East 27th st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid in a first-class family; would not object to the care of grown children and do sewing; can produce two years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 81 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference; no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 89 8th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid; has no objection to a little waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton place, 8th-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, by a highly respectable Protestant young woman; prefers to go to laundress; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 189 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent hand at dotting ep muslins and can do plaiting; he would take a situation as waitress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 460 6th-av., third floor, room No 99.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress only, perfectly understands her business; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress only, perfectly understands her business; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands fluting, or would do plain washing; is a perfect mistress and experienced satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; as a chambermaid would not object to the country for the summer months; ever two years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 244 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing, or as chamberwaid, flon washer and ironer. City references. Call at No. 66 West 18th st., near 6th av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A competent, trustworthy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing in style—fluting and starch; can wash and iron for a lady who boards. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing. Understands all kinds of embroidery. Good City reference. Call at No. 155 East 22d-st., next house to the Wire Mills, between 1st and 2d avs. from 12 till 6 this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 110 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing. best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 278 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable girl to do light chamberwork and take care of grown up children; can do all kinds of fine sewing embroidering, &c. Call for two days at No. 17 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No 16 Greenwich-av., opposite Perry-st., first floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress to a young lady. Call at No 98 West 20th-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply on Thursday, to No. 77 East 21st-st.—her last employer, from whom she can bring over three years' reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employers, where she has lived nearly three years. Call at 115 4th av., between Charles and West 10th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon a lady; can fill either situation and give entire satisfaction. Good City reference can be given. Call at No 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner of 6th av., top floor, front room for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has made nursing and familiar ladies and children's dresses; the best of reference given; call for two days at 118 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress only, perfectly understands her business; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 8th-av., in the shoe-store

The New-York Times.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Linda di Chamounix.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon's Royal Circus.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Babes in the Woods—The Rough Diamond.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Hamlet—A Regular Fix.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—The Rag Picker of New-York—Simon Jennings—Dodging for a Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' New-Orleans Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Ruth Oakley, Evening—Flying Dutchman—Curiosities at all Hours.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The terrible calamity of war is probably upon us! Our special dispatches from Charleston, which we publish in the order of their reception, indicate that the authorities there have assumed the bloody responsibility, and are about to inaugurate the most causeless and senseless struggle against right which the world has ever witnessed. Yesterday, it appears, a formal demand was made upon Major Anderson to surrender Fort Sumpter—Ex-Senator Chesnut, Col. Chisnolm and an Aide of Gen. Beauregard, constituting the Commission detailed for that purpose. The response of Major Anderson, as may well be supposed, was a positive refusal to accede to the demand. The events which will follow this refusal we are left to infer from a single word, which constitutes the closing dispatch of our correspondent, and which is probably all that he was permitted to telegraph. That word, however, is sufficiently expressive:—it is WAR! The fleet which recently left this port is by this time at or near the seat of action. An officer who visited Charleston yesterday from Sullivan's Island reported that three steamers were seen hovering off the coast, and two of these must have been the *Pouchatan* and the *Illinois*, which were the first to leave here, on Sunday last.

Nothing relative to the condition of affairs at Charleston seems to have reached Washington yesterday,—for the reason, as surmised by our correspondent, that the telegraph is in the hands of the Secessionists, who take care to keep a full information of moment from the Government as long as possible. Our correspondent, however, expresses the belief that the port of Charleston is the destination of *all* the vessels, men and munitions of war which have recently left the Northern ports. The policy of the Government, now that it is becoming fully developed, is receiving the approval not only of the North, but of the Border States, a great majority of the people of which hail the positive position which the Administration has assumed as the bulwark which will save the country.

The Southern Commissioners yesterday left Washington on their return to Montgomery, first putting in a rejoinder to Secretary Seward's reply to their application for recognition. They of course accuse the Government of bad faith and various other highly improper things.

The bids for Treasury notes advertised for by Secretary Chase, were opened yesterday, when it was found that proposals had been made for about four millions of dollars more than was required. This is a sufficient vindication of the wisdom of the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in rejecting the bids for the Loan.

Another of the transports sent to Texas to bring away the U. S. troops—the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*—reached this port yesterday. She left here on the 16th of March, and arrived at Pass Cavallo Bar on the 21st. She started on her return on the 31st, and touched at Key West on the 4th inst., where she landed two companies of infantry. Being unable to obtain water at Key West, she then proceeded to Havana, where she sailed on the 6th. She brings one company of infantry and six of cavalry, some of the latter of which will probably be immediately sent to Washington. The troops left in Texas, numbering about one thousand, are reported to be in good health, and abundantly supplied with provisions; and in view of recent occurrences, it may now be considered doubtful whether they will be removed.

No additional vessels were yesterday chartered or dispatched from this port, and public attention was directed, mainly, to the expedition which has already sailed, and to intelligence from the South. At the Navy-yard work on the frigates *Savannah* and *Wabash*, and the brig *Perry*, kept all hands busy, and these vessels will shortly be ready for sailing orders. At Governor's Island, the remaining force is making good use of its time in putting the barracks and things generally in order, for the reception of troops, inspecting shot and shell, and placing them in readiness for immediate shipment.

From Savannah, we learn that vessels are now prohibited from passing Fort Pulaski without being first overhauled, in order that the secession authorities may be satisfied that her mission is a peaceful one. The Fort is now fully garrisoned.

According to the New-Mexican correspondent of the St Louis *Republican*, Arizona has arrogated to herself the airs of Cottondom, and has voted herself out of the Union—at least, the Mesilla Convention has done so for her—even before she is in it. But the New-Mexican correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* has heretofore proved himself to be totally unreliable, and it is perhaps better to wait until we hear the news from some other source.

The Virginia Convention were engaged all day yesterday in discussing the fourteenth resolution in the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. Several amendments were proposed and rejected, and the Convention adjourned without taking final action upon the resolution.

The steamer *Cahawba* sailed for Havana at 12 yesterday, with forty passengers, among whom were Thomas Corwin, Minister to Mexico. Mr. Corwin was accompanied by his son, W. H. Corwin, and Mr E L Plumb. The steamer *Northern Light*, which sailed yesterday for California, took out over 600 passengers.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Governor's veto of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was sustained by a vote of 13 in its favor to 18 against. During the morning session Mr. James Terwilliger, the Clerk of the Senate, was presented by the members of the Senate, including the Lieut.-Governor, with a service of silver. In the Assembly, the New-York City annual tax levy was was passed. The half-million appropriation bill for arming the Militia of the State was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Overland Express passed Fort Kearney yesterday morning, with advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 30th ult. The Joint Committee of the California Legislature, appointed to inquire into the alleged irregularities in the election of McDougall to the United States Senatorship, had made a report, in which they arrived at the conclusion that the election was not legal, and that a new one must be held. Joint resolutions had accordingly passed both Houses, providing for another election on the following Tuesday. It was understood that McDougall expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of another Convention.—Business was much interrupted by bad weather—an extraordinary fall of rain and the attendant melting of snow having resulted in tremendous freshets in all the streams in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Many bridges had been carried away, and thousands of acres of land under cultivation had been submerged. The damage from the flood is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, besides the loss of several lives.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have established a steam ferry to the lastitutions. The Bellevue Hospital Medical College is to be organized immediately. A telegraph is about to be erected from the office, No. 1 Bond-street, to all the institutions. There are 8,600 inmates under charge of the Commissioners.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday, the tax question, respecting personal property, its locality and liability, was argued at great length in two cases. The question on which the cases turn is, whether personal property has an independent locality, determined by its place of deposit or investment, or, whether it follows its owner, and is liable to be taxed only where he resides. In the Circuit of the Supreme Court, the Mayor, &c., recovered a verdict for $6,985 25 against J. Austin and others, for wharfage alleged to be due the City for use of a portion of Piers Nos. 5 and 6 East River. In another branch of the Court, before Justice Ingraham, no action by the City was brought on for trial against the Brooklyn Insurance Company, to recover on a policy of insurance for $5,000 upon the Crystal Palace. A Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice Roosevelt, a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of George Mountjoy was postponed for hearing until to-day. In the General Sessions there was one light fine for assault and battery, one acquittal on a charge of larceny, and one trial for keeping a disorderly house.

The depression in the Stock Market continued yesterday, and prices closed 1@2 ₱ cent. lower. The war panic continues to induce heavy sales, both on speculation for a further fall, and for cash by parties who had been holding for the rise. No change in Money affairs.

The demand for Breadstuffs was very good, but the advanced claims of holders tended to check business. Cotton was very dull. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Hay, Rice, Molasses, Sugars, Tallow and Linseed Oil. The principal movements in Provisions were in Lard and Beef. Whisky was more active. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

National Necessities.

It is often enough said now-a-days that if the people of certain States do not wish to remain in the Union, it would be highly impolitic to *force* said States to stay in. Now, this, like most other truisms, is true only with exceptions and limitations. More than half of the present domain of the United States was annexed without the consent of its inhabitants; and the same considerations, increased a million fold, that induced its acquisition, now imperatively demand its retention. When Florida, for instance, was acquired by the United States, not only were the numerous Spanish settlers in that Province not consulted as to their wishes in the premises, but so much against their will was the annexation, that, when it did occur, many of them forsook forever the Flowery Land which their fathers had possessed for centuries. Florida was annexed, nevertheless, as a national necessity, because it was essential to the peace of our frontier and the protection of our Gulf commerce that we, and not a foreign power, should have control of the peninsula which commanded the Gulf, and which for centuries had been but a rendezvous for smugglers and pirates.

So, also, with regard to our acquisition of the Louisinna territory, out of which the six great States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota, and the Indian and Nebraska Territories, have already been formed; the people of this immense region, which even then possessed many large and flourishing towns, were never consulted as to their wishes about annexation; nay, it is a historical fact that a majority of them were strongly opposed to it. Nevertheless we acquired Louisiana, because it was essential to the freedom and safety of our Mississippi commerce that the mouths of that mighty river should be in our hands, and not in the hands of foreigners.

The same principle was carried out in our acquisition of California, New-Mexico and all the great domain annexed after the War of 1846. New-Mexico alone had more white inhabitants, when we annexed it, than Florida has now. Yet the people of no part of this vast region were ever consulted as to their wishes about coming into the Union; they were brought in by American diplomacy and arms, for their own safety and benefit, as well as that of the United States.

Our whole Indian policy, also, is based on essentially the same principle. No matter how numerous or highly civilized an Indian community may be, when any portion of a domain which they have inherited from unknown centuries is demanded by public necessity or in the interests of peace, legislation speedily makes the transfer to the stronger race,—traosters, too, like those previously mentioned, generally demanded by all the highest interests of man.

Now, Florida is far more a necessity to the United States to-day than it was when acquired half a century ago. The few thousand white men and negroes who languidly loaf under its orange trees or pick cotton on its rich hummocks, cannot be permitted to possess the great forts and naval stations which the people of the whole United States have built for the protection of their commerce. The very guns we have mounted there for our defence might, at any fancied provocation, be turned by the filibusters against our shipping and our flag, until we were driven from the great Lake which it has cost us so much treasure to acquire.

The possession and the assured freedom of the Mississippi, also, is ten thousand times more of a necessity now than it was in 1803, when we paid fifteen millions of dollars to secure it. The cotton and sugar planters who have settled on the fertile bottoms around the delta, and the traders who, under the ægis of the Union, have built up New-Orleans, cannot under any circumstances be permitted to draw a cordon across the outlets of the great river, or retard by custom-houses the mighty tides of commerce that thus find passage to the ocean and to the world. It will not do that they even threaten it, or that it is but for a moment at their sufferance. The ten millions of freemen whose homes are in the Great Valley, the sixteen hundred steamboats which float upon the bosom of the Father of Waters, and the hundred millions of exports which yearly find outlet by New-Orleans, can never be made tributary to the contemptible negro oligarchy of Montgomery. Short work will it be for them, in case it comes to that, to sweep out of existence "Nelms' Landing," and its custom-house, and the whole batch of audacious usurpers who propose at that and other points soon to commence levying tribute. As was vigorously said by a Western Democratic member of the last Congress, the men of the Great Valley, before they will submit to these proposed imposts of the filibusters, will hew their way down the Mississippi with their swords.

But these, we are told, are Sovereign States, with sovereign rights and sovereign power, and a general sovereignty, it seems, not only over their own slaves, but over the whole of this American people. And who gave and guaranteed them that sovereignty? Who or what but the people and Constitution of the United States, whom they now repudiate and defy? And now they cry out that there must be no coercion of States—even while they claim to be foreigners. They still claim, it seems, the same immunities granted by the Constitution to States, as if they were still loyal and true copartners in the Government. Whether such pretext of sovereignty, as dangerous to them in the present instance as it is imbecile, will satisfy the hard logic of time and the American people, and whether the Government will thus permit the acquisitions of our fathers to slip out of our control, time will tell.

Virginia and the Union.

The Virginia Convention has adopted the following resolution:

"The people of Virginia will await any reasonable time to obtain answers from the other States to these propositions of amendment. We are aware of the embarrassments that may produce delay, but we will expect, as an indispensable condition, a pacific policy will be adopted towards the seceded States, and no attempt be made to subject them to Federal authority, nor to reinforce any of the forts situated on the mainland or within the harbors of any of the seceded States; nor to recapture the forts, arsenals, or other property of the United States within their limits; nor exact payments of imposts on their commerce, nor any measure calculated to provoke hostilities or collision. The forts, arsenals, magazines, and other places ceded to the United States and situated on the mainland, or for the protection of the harbors of the seceded States, ought, for the purposes of pacification, to be evacuated by the authorities of the Federal Government."

If this is the *ultimatum* of Virginia,—the basis on which alone she will remain in the Union,—the sooner she joins the Confederacy of Jefferson Davis the better. If we are to have disunion, we may as well make a clean thing of it. Most certainly, if we cannot have the old Union as our fathers made it,—all the States included within its bounds and seeking protection and national greatness under its common flag,—it is not worth while to make a new one on so hollow and so treacherous a basis as the Virginia Convention proposes. If we are compelled to form a new Union, it shall be one that will stand. It shall not have Secession for its corner-stone.

Virginia insists that all assertion of Federal authority, over the seceded States must be abandoned;—that the revenue laws shall become a dead letter so far as their ports are concerned; that the Federal forces shall be withdrawn, and that nothing whatever shall be done which can be made the pretext for hostilities. In other words, Virginia insists that the Government of the United States shall practically acknowledge the independence of the new Confederacy, as the "indispensable condition" of saving the Union! What possible value would the Union have to any State or any section, if it rests on such a basis? What can New-York care for a Union which compels her to pay duties on imported goods, and permits those who reject its authority to import them duty free? Of what possible service is a Government that has no power to enforce its laws,—that dare not even hold its own forts or complain of the plunder of its arsenals and its mints? Does Virginia suppose that the Northern States have so superstitious an attachment to the mere name of Union, that they are willing to empty it of all its meaning, and to abandon everything which has made the Union of the slightest value?

We have been from the beginning in favor of a policy which should confirm and establish the loyalty of the Border States. We believe still that more might have been done for the accomplishment of this object, without the sacrifice of any substantial principle or interest, than has been done. But we would not lift a finger nor stir a step towards such Unionism as is embodied in this resolution of the Virginia Convention. The Union men of Virginia must not expect to save the Union by humiliating and degrading it. Even if they could succeed in saving it, they would render it not worth having. They do not want a Union without force, without stability, without any of the powers or functions of government,—to be rent in pieces or trodden under foot at the will of every gang of traitors who might conspire against it.

Virginia has mistaken her calling in this controversy. She seems inclined to discuss every question except the only one with which she has any concern. It is not for her to say what the Government of the United States may and may not do,—nor what opinions the North or South shall or shall not hold. She must decide whether she will herself stay in the Union or go out of it,—and she must decide that question with primary and paramount reference to *her own duty and her own interests*. The Richmond Convention will do well to discuss the question from that point of view,—and to give it their most careful consideration. They need not trouble themselves about the relations of the Government to the States that have seceded—nor is it worth their while to lay down elaborate programmes for the conduct of the authorities at Washington. All these matters will be attended to by those to whom they belong. Virginia is not an independent, disinterested sovereign Power in this controversy. She is not in a position to stand aloof and dictate terms to the Government of the United States, or to prescribe the line of conduct which it may and must pursue. It is of much more consequence to her than it is to anybody else, whether she stays in the Union or not. We do not mean to underrate her importance, or the desirableness of retaining her loyal attachment to the Constitution and the Union. Her action in this crisis is unquestionably of very great importance to the whole country; but it is of infinitely greater importance to herself. She must not expect the world to ignore her own interest in the issue, nor to regard her as governed solely by motives of transcendental philanthrophy in the course she may pursue. She has to decide what form of government will best promote her welfare,—whether she will flourish better under the Constitution of the United States, or under that of the new Confederacy,—whether her people will feel more security,—whether their taxes will be lighter and their enterprise better rewarded, in the one case than in the other. These are questions of immediate practical importance to the people of Virginia,—and the sooner the Convention devotes its special and careful attention to their consideration, the sooner will it meet the real exigencies of the crisis, and perform the specific duty for which it was convened.

The Mexican Mission.—Hon. Thomas Corwin, our newly-appointed Minister to Mexico, attended by his son as Secretary of Legation, and Mr. E. L. Plumbe, *attaché*, sailed yesterday for the scene of his labors in the steamer *Cahawba*. At Havana Mr. Corwin will take the British steamer for Vera Cruz.

It is not a very satisfactory comment upon our statesmanship or commercial enterprise, that this great commercial City has no communication by steam with the neighboring Republic, containing 8,000,000 inhabitants, and that our Ambassador to that Republic is dependent on British steamers for the means of reaching his destination.

Mr. Corwin's mission to Mexico is destined, we believe, to prove one of the most important that has emanated from our Government for many years. In view of the disturbed condition of our own affairs, and the violent surging of both the great political parties towards Mexico, under the indistinct yet impulsive idea that the political contest is to be continued on the border and over the border, the Mexican mission becomes invested with extraordinary interest and importance. We shall look for Mr. Corwin's development of the policy of our Government in Mexico at the present moment, with great solicitude.

Abolition and Coercion.

Wendell Phillips has been making a speech at New-Bedford, on the purpose of the Administration to maintain the authority of the Government. He regards it as a *trick* to secure the passage of some scheme of compromise with Slavery. Here is his view of the matter:

"But there is a safe way to compromise. It is this: seem to provoke war, cannonade the forts. What will be the first result? New-York commerce is pale with bankruptcy. The affrighted seaboard sees grass growing in the streets. It will start up every man whose livelihood hangs upon trade, intensifying him into a compromiser. Those guns fired at Fort Sumpter *are only to frighten the North into a compromise.*"

If the Administration provokes bloodshed, it is a trick—nothing else. *It is the masterly cunning of that devil of compromise, the Secretary of State.* He is not mad enough to let those States rush into battle. He knows that the age of bullets is over. If a gun is fired in Southern waters, it is fired at the wharves of New-York, at the bank-vaults of Boston, at the money of the North. It is meant to alarm. It is policy, not sincerity. *It means concession, and in twelve months you will see the Union reconstructed, with a Constitution like that of Montgomery.*

New-England may, indeed, never be coerced into a Slave Confederacy. But when the battles of Abraham Lincoln are ended and compromises worse than Crittenden are adopted, New England may claim the right to secede. And as sure as a gun is fired to-night at Fort Sumpter, *within three years from to-day you will see these thirty States gathered under a Constitution twice as damnable as that of 1787.*"

This is a new view of the case. Why does not the accomplice of Mr. Phillips in the work of disunion, the *Herald*, copy it? That paper has been in the habit of quoting Mr. Phillips to prove that the policy of enforcing the laws was the policy of the Abolitionists,—that its object is to make war upon the South, and thus accomplish the emancipation of the Slaves.

Mr. Phillips, however, takes a very different view of the case. He thinks the North, and especially the Northern cities, certain to be frightened to death by the discharge of the first gun, and to be ready for the adoption of the Montgomery Constitution and the new Confederacy with Slavery for its corner-stone. Mr. Phillips, in this matter, does not sustain his reputation for sagacity. According to our observation, the City of New-York was never less in favor of concession to the South than at the present moment. Mr. Phillips must remember that the first necessity for business, and especially for commerce, is *stability* in the Government. The right of secession, asserted by the South, and insisted on as the basis of maintaining the Union, strikes a death-blow at that confidence in the Government which is the life and soul of commerce.

Our commercial communities, therefore, see and feel that it is absolutely necessary for their interest, as well as for that of the whole country, that the supreme authority of this Government should be vindicated and sustained. The principle must be established, once for all, at whatever temporary cost, that this is a Government,—that it is clothed with all the sanctions and armed with all the powers of government, and that States have *not* the right to repudiate its authority, and refuse to obey its laws, at their own discretion. Mr. Phillips is quite right in believing that not even in Massachusetts can men be found who will go to Charleston and fight against *Slavery*. But men *can* be found, both in Massachusetts and New-York, who will fight for the Union and the Constitution, who will resist to the death every attempt on the part of traitors, North or South, to divide the one and destroy the other. The question of Slavery is rapidly disappearing from the contests of the day,—and is giving place to the greater and more pressing issue between government and anarchy.

Coals of Fire.—From a score or two of fire-eating newspapers and speeches lying before us, we learn that the present President of the United States is an "ourang-outang;" that he is also a "demon," a "beast," and an "incarnate devil;" that he is "the big Illinois brute," an "Illinois beast," a "greasy toosier," a "Western Abolition bloodhound," and an "Illinois baboon," and that his Christian name is "Old Ape."

In this quarter of the world, on the contrary, President Jefferson Davis is universally conceded to be not only a human being, but also a brave soldier, an accomplished statesman, and, in common parlance, a chivalrous gentleman,—even though, after being gratuitously educated at West Point by the United States, he has turned his arms against his country, and against the Union to whose beneficence he owes everything that he is or possesses—excepting his treasonable temper and insatiable ambition.

We learn, also, from the same well-informed and genteel sources, that Vice-President Hamlin is a "negro," a "nigger," a "mulatto," a "half-breed," an "octoroon," and a "filthy Maine negro,"—that he is "illegitimate," "idiotic," and a general monster of such beastly depravity and crazy imbecility, that our Christian quill refuses to write the words in which he is depicted.

On the other hand, every one in this City, or elsewhere, who knows Vice-President Stephens, knows that he is a small gentleman, in feeble health, and much troubled with carbuncles; and that he has, probably, no African globules in his blood excepting such as he may have imbibed from that "black mamma," on whose bosom in his infancy he reposed. He is, moreover, conceded to be an effective, though illogical and ill-informed speaker, and a man whom it was a shrewd stroke of policy to make vice-priest of the ebony temple whose corner-stone and key-stone, as he himself avows, is the unmitigated and omnipresent African.

We would also inform our South Carolina cotemporaries that the majority of the people of the United States are *not* free negroes, and that both the Governor of this State and the Mayor of this City are white men, and walk quite erect. Though we know perfectly well that our fire-eating friends over the border will not concede this, we cheerfully acknowledge, on behalf of the people of the United States, that Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard are both white men, of fair capacity and education—though it must be confessed that the census shows that class of people to be in a fearful minority in the rattlesnake State.

The Doctrine of Secession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: In Tract No. 2, 1860 Association, called *State Sovereignty and the Doctrine of Coercion*, by Hon. Wm. D. Porter, &c, the following historical testimonies are adduced in favor of the doctrine of Secession:

1. New-York, in the articles of ratification, says: "The powers of government may be reassumed *by the people* whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

2. Virginia, in hers, says: "That the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived *from the people of the United States*, may be resumed *by them* whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression," &c.

3. Rhode Island declares and takes known that "the powers of government may be reassumed *by the people* whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness."—p. 18.

The ogre from New-York does not agree with Madison's letter, and the subsequent action on the Constitution, and is, I suppose, explained by it. This has been dealt with in the Times.

How is it with the others? Was "reassumption" finally embraced in their ratification, or is there a mistake in the quotation, or are there historical explanations of it?

A READER.

We can see nothing in the language quoted which sustains in the least the right of the people of any *State*, to overthrow or repudiate the Constitution of the *United* States. Assuming these quotations to be correct, they do not even assert the right of secession, or resumption of granted powers, by the authorities or the people of the separate States. The language of Virginia is explicit. It asserts that "the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States,"—that is, from the people of all the States,—"may be resumed *by them*,"—whenever necessary. This merely asserts the authority of the same people who *made* the Constitution, to alter or amend it. They granted certain powers to the General Government. If these powers should be used to their injury, they could resume them,—they could so change the Constitution as to withdraw them. This is the plain and fair interpretation of the language used by every State on giving its assent to the Constitution.

This is very different from the asserted right of secession, which assumes that any one State may, at any time, repudiate the obligations into which it entered when it joined the Union. Such a doctrine renders stability in the Government impossible. It destroys utterly the binding obligations of the Constitution, and puts it in the power of any one State to destroy the Union. It is absurd to suppose that *this* was the "more perfect Union" which our fathers formed. Upon such a basis it would be weaker than the old Confederacy which it superseded. It would not deserve the name of a Government,—for it would have none of the attributes of a Government,—no power to enforce its laws, no right to protect and preserve its own existence.

The Constitution itself recognizes the right of the people to "resume the powers" delegated to the Federal Government, and makes provision for its exercise. It provides for its own amendment,—and that provision includes the resumption of power, as well as changes in its exercise. If the people find that any grant of power which they have made is injurious or oppressive to them, they may amend the Constitution so as to withdraw that power from the Government. This is what Virginia and Rhode Island and New-York meant by the language they used,—or else they meant to assert the right of revolution. The right of *secession* was never contemplated;—its existence was never asserted or imagined at the time the Constitution was framed. Every State that assented to the Constitution did so "*in toto* and forever;"—and no State can be released from the obligations it then assumed, except by amendments of the Constitution, made in accordance with its provisions, or else by successful revolution.

Cavour and the Pope.

The Allocution of Pio Nono, delivered in Secret Consistory on the 18th ult., and the speech of Count Cavour, in the Chamber of Deputies, at Turin, on the 25th, are among those documents that cannot but be historical. There is something almost dramatic in the antithesis presented by these two men—the one the representative of an institution long grown utterly spectral and obsolete, the other of emancipated and regenerated Italy. It needs but to compare the calm audacity and masterly moderation of Cavour's speech with the rabid though impotent drivel of the Secret Consistory, to imagine pretty accurately what the next six months will bring forth.

Those who had looked forward to a reconciliation between the temporal Pontifical Power and the necessities of the times in which we live, must now renounce all hope. "Apostates who speak not in the name of God but in the name of Satan!" exclaims the Holy Father, "their doctrines are shameful. They do not hesitate to exhort the Holy See to a reconciliation with Italy and modern civilization! Before God and man, we boldly declare there is no power that can bring us to this reconciliation!"

The manifesto of Pio Nono is in fact nothing less than a declaration of war on the part of the Papacy against the moral civilization of the age. It is no longer solely against what the Ultramontanes call revolution that he declares war: he puts modern Civilization on its trial; and the conclusion he reaches is—that his Government and modern Civilization are absolutely incompatible! That this is very sound logic of the Holy Father's, the world will agree: nevertheless it is none the less startling, and it would be incredible without the deliberate formula which the Papal Allocution gives to it. It must be confessed that in thus narrowing and simplifying a question hitherto wrapt up in sophistical entanglements, the Pope does better service to truth than is went to come from that source.

Count Cavour proclaims that he will overthrow the temporal power of the Pope. In his speech on the Roman Question, characterized by the mingled sagacity and audacity of that consummate statesman, he affirms that "it is impossible to conceive a constituted Italian Kingdom without Rome for its capital." "The transfer," he calmly adds, "will take place in consequence of a law adopted by the Chambers, and without any disturbances. The time for it will be fixed by law." At the same time there shall be no interference with the Pope's spiritual independence. "We offer to the spiritual power of the Pope all the guarantees for its liberty and moral force which a friendly Government can ever give to the Papacy." Count Cavour is ready to believe that Pius IX. will find his altered position so comfortable that he will be content with the immortal glory of having reconciled the Italian nation with the Church. "But if," he concludes with calm temerity,

"But if the Pope should repulse us, as he has hitherto done, we shall not cease to remain faithful to the same principles. Arrived at Rome, we shall proclaim the separation of the Church from the State. When this has been done, and consecrated by the Representatives of the Nation, and when the veritable tendencies of Italians, and their sympathy for the religion of their fathers have been made evident in the face of Europe, the great majority of Catholics will approve, and will cause to fall upon the right head the responsibility of the struggle into which the Court of Rome would have sought to enter with the Nation."

What makes such an attitude possible is, of course, that Cavour is backed up by the intense, unanimous aspiration of emancipated Italy, and by the public conscience of the world. But he does not forget that other Power with which the Italian destinies have been so closely linked. "We must not go to Rome without the consent of France," is the declaration of the Minister. That they will have the consent of France there is little room to doubt. There is now a very deep significance in the declaration of Prince Napoleon before the French Senate—a declaration to which the Emperor gave his applause. "There is no good in the world discussing whether the Emperor shall or shall not uphold the temporal power of the Pope: that temporal power is gone—as a fact, it has ceased to exist."

Besides, the Papal Allocution, in spurning conciliation and declaring compromise impossible, really leaves the Emperor but one course. By repelling all the demands of the French Government, the Pontifical Court deprives itself of its last stay: it releases that Government from the engagements it had spontaneously contracted, and finds itself face to face with triumphant Italy. There can now be nothing more to prevent the negotiations between Paris and Turin moving swiftly, smoothly and decisively to their appointed end. It only remains to effect peaceably that which is inevitable—a convention between France and Italy for the transfer of the occupation of Rome to the latter. Such a transfer, in the event of the French garrison leaving Rome, will be demanded by the interests of order; for the last French drum would hardly be out of hearing before thousands of furious men would be pouring from all parts of Rome towards the Vatican to compel a feeble old priest to resign his mischievous power.

The shape in which the Pope has chosen to formulate the relations which his Temporal Power holds to modern Civilization admits of no question: they are indeed irreconcilable. How could he consent to any such thing as reform? The Pope is not a man: he is an institution, and, like the past, unchangeable. To desire that he shall modify his rule is to require that he shall, so to say, annul himself. It is the evident that one or the other must succumb, Italy or the Pontificate. It is easy to see which *will* succumb. That abomination of Temporal Power which has exhausted the patience of mankind and which is in utter antagonism with the spirit and essential progress of the age, is now finally doomed, and it will fall without exciting a regret, as it has lived without sympathy.

Slave Insurrections.

The *Journal of Commerce* copies an article from the *Liberator*, recommending that war be made upon the South by inciting an insurrection of the slaves. The *Journal* asks, "how many of the Republicans approve of this prescription? Does the National Administration? *We hope not.*"

Has the *Journal of Commerce* any doubt whatever on this point? Has it ever seen anything in the conduct, language or character of the Administration to warrant the suspicion, for a single moment, that it either approved or would tolerate such a policy? The *Journal* knows perfectly well the utter falsity of the infamous aspersion insinuated in its hypercritical phrase—"we *hope* not." If the *Journal* desires to fasten upon the Government the odium of these infamous designs, why not imitate the frankness and the courage of its brother-agent in this business, the *Herald*? Why not quote Wendell Phillips, Garrison & Co., and boldly assert that they are leaders of the Republican Party? Such a course would be not one whit more dishonest than its roundabout insinuations, while it would be a good deal less cowardly and contemptible.

For our own part, whether our relations with the South are to be those of peace or war, we hope that every white man who may be detected in stirring up insurrections among the slaves will be hung as high as Haman. We shall wage no war in which such aids will be tolerated. We have nothing to do in this contest with Slavery or with slaves;—and if the Federal Government cannot enforce its laws and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution without resorting to such instrumentalities, we trust it will be thoroughly beaten in every encounter.

A slave insurrection will inflict its worst horrors on the innocent,—the non combatants, the women and children of the Southern States. We have no controversy with them, and that man must be utterly lost to every impulse of humanity and of courage, who would invoke destruction upon their heads, for the sake of taking revenge on those who are in arms against the Government. Whatever may be the course or the issue of the war that seems to be impending, we trust it will not be accompanied by the unutterable horrors of a servile insurrection.

Death of an Aged Journalist.

Jos. T. Buckingham, the Nestor of journalism, who died yesterday morning in Boston, at the age of eighty-two and some months, was the son of Nehemiah Tibbs, of Windham, Connecticut, a patriot who exhausted nearly his whole property in his contributions to the War of Independence. Mr. Buckingham—who adopted this name, being that of his mother's family, by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature—first commenced the duties of life as a farmer's apprentice at Woolington, Mass., whither his family had removed after his father's death. Subsequently, at the age of sixteen, he entered a printing-office at Walpole, N. H., where he learned the craft of Franklin, and began to educate himself for higher duties. After this Mr. Buckingham led for some years an unsettled life, now as editor of some evanescent publication, and again as promoter to a company of strolling comedians. In 1806 he commenced the *Polyanthus*, a monthly magazine, but it proved an annual and not perennial plant, dying at the end of a year. In 1809, nothing discouraged by this failure, Mr. Buckingham again commenced a monthly serial known as the *Ordeal*, of which but six issues ever saw the light. Subsequently, in 1817 he started, in partnership with Sam. L Knapp, *The New-England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine*, also a monthly, which end very we think until the year 1828 when he sold it. Prior to this, however, in 1824, he published the first number of the Boston *Courier*, a singularly able and fearless paper under his management, which he continued to edit with remarkable vigor, ability and pungency, down to 1848. Mr. Buckingham, in 1837, also started the *New England Magazine*, which continued in existence for several years, and formed a nursery for some of the best talent in New-England. Of books from his pen we have several, chiefly specimens of newspaper literature. Personal Memoirs and Recollections of Editorial Life. He was several times elected to the Massachusetts Assembly, and served four terms as a State Senator. Full of peculiarities and whimsicalities all through his career, Mr. Buckingham wielded a trenchant and graphic pen, commanding respect while by his many genial qualities and his generous appreciation of young literary talent, he had surrounded himself in his old age with a large circle of affectionate and attentive friends. Since his surrender of active editorial duties, he has lived in handsome retirement in the classic shades of Cambridge, Mass.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Another Senatorial Election in California—Floods in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys—Business Interruptions.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, April 11.

The Pony Express passed here at 9 o'clock, A. M., with dates to the 30th.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the alleged mistake in the count of votes on the recent Senatorial election, have reported the facts as heretofore noted, and appear to arrive at the conclusion that no election has taken place. To-day joint resolutions were passed by both Houses to go into another election on Tuesday next Mayo friends of Mr. McDOUGAL supported the resolution, and it is reported that McDOUGALL is willing to abide by the result of another Convention.

FERRIS FORESMAN was elected Boundary Commissioner, beating McKIERNAN by several votes. He is a Breckinridge Democrat.

Judge A. H. BARDY was arrested in Sacramento last evening, by the Chief of Police of San Francisco, on the strength of an indictment brought against him in San Francisco for being accessory to the murder of NEWELL.

The late Indian hostilities in Mendinoza and Sonoma Counties having been brought to the attention of the Governor, that officer will muster into service of the United States some thirty volunteers to act as guides to protect the settlers and strangers in that section. This order is in concurrence with the views of the United States Officer Commanding, Col. JOHNSON.

The Board of State Prison Directors has made an agreement with DONAL MCLEA, of San Francisco, who leases the labor of sixty prisoners for one year, at the rate of 50 cents per day, each. They are to be employed in the manufacture of clothing for the San Francisco market. The State furnishes the food and clothing to such convicts.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates, and Kearney 19th, arrived at Sacramento to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 30—3:45 P. M.

Business during the week has been greatly interfered with by the inclemency of the weather, and the impassable condition of the roads will prevent much transportation of goods to the interior for several days yet.

The extraordinary fall of rain and the attendent melting of snow on the mountains, have swollen the principal rivers of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys higher than since 1852. Many bridges have been carried away, and thousands of acres of land under cultivation are submerged, the fences carried off, and large quantities of stock drowned.

Several lives have been lost, and the damage done by the flood is estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Two expensive bridges across the American River, near Sacramento, are among those destroyed, and great apprehensions of another inundation of Sacramento are experienced. The weather is now clear, and there is not much danger from further loss by the high water.

During the interruption by the flood, business naturally has not undergone much change. Coffee is firmer. Pork is in speculative demand, and Lard is moving rapidly to the trade. Foreign Liquors firm, but Domestic brands are drooping. Raw Sugars are lower; Crushed is unchanged. The recent snow and dust from the interior continue to present a fair average for the season. There is a good demand for money for the steamer of the 1st at extraordinarily fair rates, and a full average shipment will go forward. Domestic Produce remains quiet. The export shipments of Wheat and Flour from July 1, 1860, to the 1st of April (just) does not vary much from 3,000,000 bushels, and the quantity yet remaining in the State must be very considerable to ship again, however, are deterred from speculations by the weather, and have not been anxious for new engagements, preferring to await the arrival of the large now occurring.

There is a better supply of vessels now available, though we look for enough business to offer to give them employment at about the last paid rates. There can be but little doubt now but what certain the raised requirement for tonnage will be experienced for the transportation abroad of an average grain crop from the coming harvest.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San Francisco, 29th ships *Golden Eagle*, New-York; *Golconda*, Boston. 29th *Mary Robinson*, New-York; *Isaiah*, Hong Kong. Sailed 27th, ship *Wm. Sprague*, Valparaiso; 28th, ship *Sea Witch*, whaling voyage 28th, ship *Torrent* Puget Sound; bark *Victory*, Amoor River, with an assorted cargo, suited to the Asiatic-Russian market.

Ship *Anglo-Saxon* has been purchased for a cargo of wood from the coast of Mexico to Europe, on reserved terms.

Spoken (by the *Mary Robinson*) Jan. 28 off Cape Horn, bark *Mary and Susan Hammer*, of N. B. five months out, with 100 bbls. oil on board.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Thursday, April 11.

A pleasing interlude was furnished to to-day's proceedings in the Senate by the presentation to JAMES TERWILLIGER, Clerk of the Senate by the Lieutenant Governor and members of the Senate, of a handsome service of silver.

The Senate is doing a large business at the morning session.

The Governor's veto of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was taken up.

After a long debate the Senate sustained the veto on the question shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto, being 18 to 13, not a two thirds majority, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Gardner, Ives, Grant Hammond, Kelly, Manierre, J. Mc. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Roberts, Rich, Spencer, Thurman, Warner.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Ferry, Gerry, Hillhouse, Kitchum, Lapham, Lawrence, Mc. Graw, Montgomery, E. P. Murphy, Richmond, Sessions, Williams.

The result occasioned much excitement.

Mr. MCGRAW gave notice of a motion to suspend the rules, so as to move forward the bill of the Madison University.

Mr. SPINOLA, from the Grading Committee, reported the Bushwick-avenue bill and the bill to alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn, to be reported complete.

Mr. GOES from the Select Committee, reported the bill to apportion the Congressional Districts of the State.

Mr. CONNOLLY submitted a minority report objecting to the apportionment at this time.

A motion to postpone action indefinitely was lost, and the bill was made the special order for this evening.

Several bills were reported, among them the bill to increase the power of the Crton Appraisers, which was reported for the consideration of the Senate only.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were passed:

Giving the consent of the State to purchase by the United States the Sisters Islands.

Amending the act to incorporate the companies that navigate the lakes and rivers.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill dividing the State into Congressional districts was made the special order for to-morrow.

The bills substituting the question of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, and relating to the Chamberlain of New-York, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill providing for the more certain punishment of crimes, treason, murder, and arson in the first degree, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, and the Assembly bill providing for the punishment of murder in the first degree by death, was substituted.

A debate occupying several hours ensued. The opponents of the death penalty being Messrs COLVIN, THURMAN and LAPHAM, making a strong opposition.

Pending the motion to order the bill to a third reading, the Committee rose.

Senator MUNSON, on a question of privilege, desired that his vote be recorded in the negative on the question of the passage of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill over the veto of the Governor—his ocasion being to sustain the veto.

Adjourned at 11½ P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 11.

The Assembly is pushing business with vigor, and there are indications of determined efforts at logrolling on the several big measures, but with doubtful chance of success.

Mr. WALSH, under the Robinson resolution, moved forward the bill to amend the act of 1860 for opening Madison-avenue, in New York, and it was referred to the Select Committee to report complete.

The vote defeating the bill in relation to actions now pending or hereafter to be brought by receivers of insolvent Mutual Insurance Companies was reconsidered. A motion to recommit was lost, and the bill passed, by 79 to 18.

On motion of Mr. COSANS, the New York City annual tax levy was put on the final passage.

Mr. VARIAN moved to recommit, with instructions to reduce the appropriation for repairs of roads and avenues to $25,000, to strike out the section allowing one bureau to draw unexpended monies from another, and for other amendments.

Messrs. COSANS and ARCULARIUS opposed a recommittal on the ground of danger in delay. The motion was lost and the bill passed by 84 to 8.

The enabling clause was stricken out of the bill to amend the law for the collection of demands against ships, vessels, &c.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote defeating the Insolvent bill amending the One-third act. Ayes and noes were demanded, and before the calling of the roll was completed, it was evident that the vote could not be reconsidered. The friends of the bill consequently changed votes and the motion to take it from the table was lost by 47 to 55.

On motion of Mr. DAGGY, the Brooklyn deficiency bill was read a third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to fines, recognisances and forfeitures.

To incorporate the Artists' Fund Society of New-York.

In relation to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

To authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York to sell certain lands in said City.

To incorporate the Bath and Coney Island Bridge Company.

Mr. WOODRUFF reported complete the bill to provide more effectually for the punishment of vagrancy and other petty offences in the Police Courts of New-York, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The Half Million Appropriation bill to arm the militia of the State was reported back with the amendments ordered to be inserted yesterday.

Mr. PIERCE moved to reconsider the vote, and again strike out the amendment.

The subject is being debated warmly.

The bill relative to the Chamberlain of New-York City was substituted for the Senate bill, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SPINOLA reported complete the bill altering the Commissioners' fees of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, incorporating the Bushwick avenue in Brooklyn.

Mr. PIERCE reported back the bill appropriating half a million dollars to arm the militia of the State, Mr. ROBERTSON's amendment, inserted according to the instructions of the House, and moved to recommit or the vote by which the amendment was adopted.

After a warm debate, the House refused to reconsider the vote, thus placing the amendment irrevocably in the bill. The bill was then read the third time and lost—Ayes 60, Noes 45.

Mr. PIERCE moved to reconsider the vote. Laid on the table.

The bill to prevent the mutilation of records in New York was referred, to be reported complete.

The bill to authorize the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company to construct a road with rails less than five pounds weight to the lineal yard, was passed.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill in relation to the Free Academy of New-York.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. PIERCE called from the table the motion to reconsider the vote defeating the Half Million Military Appropriation bill, and it was carried—73 to 17.

The bill then being again put on the third reading, Mr. PIERCE moved to recommit to select a Committee of Five to perfect and report to-morrow. Carried—72 to 21.

Mr. KERNAN raised the point of order that the amendment of Mr. ROBINSON having been lost on a vote of the House, and the motion to reconsider lost, it could not now be removed from the bill.

The Speaker said there was nothing in the resolution about striking out that amendment. It is well known, however, that the Committee design to remove or nullify that amendment. The Speaker appointed as the Committee Messrs. Benedict, Pierce, Shaw, May and Hardy.

The bill to amend the Coles or Harlam Bridge act, came up for the third reading.

Mr. VARIAN moved to recommit to strike out the name of A. H. LEGGWOOD, and insert CHARLES W. BAILGATE. Lost.

The bill was then read a third time and passed; yeas 82, nays 11.

Those voting in the negative, are Messrs. Barnes, Bedell, Bills, Conkling, Cozzens, Kernan, Kosapp, Scovill, Varian, Wooster and Young.

Under the Robinson resolution, Mr. RICHARDSON moved to forward the bill to establish a Nautical School in the port of New-York. Referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

The bill to erect the new County of Highland came up for its third reading.

Mr. BARNES moved to recommit to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

To exempt telegraph operators and employes from military and jury duty; to reconstruct the Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River; to incorporate the American Church Missionary Society; to amend the act to promote agriculture, to amend the act to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company.

In relation to cases of murder and arson in the first degree occurring prior to May 4, 1860; to confirm the John Slattery English-street contract, to prevent more certain punishment for vagrancy and other petty offences to police courts in New-York. At 12½ o'clock, adjourned.

The Proposed Congressional Districts.

The report submitted by Senator GOSS, yesterday morning, provides for reorganizing the Congressional Districts, in accordance with the census of last year, in the following manner:

Robert.

1. The counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and the county towns of Kings.
2. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 19th Wards of Brooklyn City.
3. 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn.
4. 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th Wards of the City of New-York, and Bedloe's and Ellis' and Governor's Islands.
5. 8th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of New-York City and County.
6. 11th and 17th Wards of New-York City and County.
7. 9th, 15th and 18th Wards of New-York City and County.
8. 16th, 19th and 21st Wards of New-York City and County, and Blackwell's Island.
9. 20th and 22d Wards of New-York City and County.
10. 12th Ward of New York City, Randall's Island and Westchester County.
11. Orange and Sullivan.
12. Ulster and Greene.
13. Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam.
14. Rensselaer and Washington.
15. Albany and Schenectady.
16. Essex, Clinton, Warren and Franklin.
17. St. Lawrence and Lewis.
18. Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Herkimer.
19. Otsego, Delaware and Schoharie.
20. Oneida.
21. Oswego and Jefferson.
22. Madison, Chenango and Broome.
23. Onondaga and Cortland.
24. Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca.
25. Ontario, Livingston and Yates.
26. Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung and Schuyler.
27. Steuben and Allegany.
28. Monroe and Orleans.
29. Genesee, Niagara and Wyoming.
30. Erie.
31. Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

Appointments by the Governor.

NOTARIES.

NEW-YORK—N. W. Stowell, Cutlin, Geo. Cooper, John Ewing, Augustus C. Graham, Oswald H. Morris, Alfred A. Reuben, Nicholas M. St. John, Gouverneur Tillson, John Van Orden, John F. Williams, George A. Greenawald, Prus Narcise Le Grue jr.

KINGS—Wm. Hughes, Thomas Rigton, Nathan V. Allen, John A. Saul, Thomas J. Northall, Marvin Schoonmaker, Isaac Sharp, Isaac N. Lewis, Jr., Edward B. Benedict, Charles H. Thompson, George A. Wells.

PORT WARDENS.

NEW YORK—Benjamin Hutchinson and Charles H. Bramhall.

RICHMOND—Minthorne Tomkins.

Prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature.

RESUME OF ITS PROCEEDINGS.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 11.

The Legislature was prorogued to-day until next year. During the session, the Governor has been authorized to increase the number of the volunteer military and put two thousand troops on a war footing. An emergency fund was placed at the disposition of the Governor, but afterwards was withdrawn at his request.

The Conventional boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as agreed to between the two States, was confirmed, but the matter will be taken from the United States Supreme Court and forever settled.

The Old Colony Railroad was authorized to build a track and run cars to Newport.

The Legislature refused to pass a bill for the abolition of capital punishment, as also to protect the freedom of speech.

The bill providing for the appointment of the Police of Boston by State commissioners was also rejected.

No action was taken in the resolves of the various States having reference to the political condition of the country, copies of which were transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor.

From Havana and Key West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 11.

The steamship *Habana*, from Havana, has arrived here. Her dates are to the 7th.

Messrs. ROST and YANCEY, the Commissioners of the Confederate States, had sailed for Europe on board the steamer *Clyde*.

Shipping Items from Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, April 10.

Arrived, steamer *Hankow*, from New-York, leaking and otherwise damaged.

A large number of vessels, mostly from the South, are detained by storm in the Roads.

The *Pocahontas* sailed to-day with sealed orders.

The steamer *Potomac*, from Charleston, bound to Baltimore, has put into this port for coal.

The steamer *Georgiana*, from Baltimore on Monday, bound here, has not been heard from, she being over-due.

From Boston

BOSTON, Thursday, April 11.

JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, died this morning, aged 84. He was formerly editor of the Boston *Courier*.

Dr. PALFREY assumed the office of Postmaster to-day.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DONZETTI'S opera of "Linda di Chamounix," with Miss KELLOGG as the heroine, will be played at our Fourteenth-street establishment to-night. It was in this work that the lady made her great success last season.

MATINEE.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, the famous pianist, will give his sixth, and last *Matinée* at Dodworth's Saloon to-day. The programme is extremely enticing, and contains pieces by WAGNER, RUBINSTEIN, BEARNS, CHOPIN, LISZT, and SATTER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society drew together a large audience, mostly females, at the Bible House, yesterday. The exercises commenced at noon, and Rev. Dr. HOLDICH presided. Rev. Mr. MCNEIL read the Forty fifth Annual Report of the Association. It gives abundant evidence of the good work which the institution is achieving in the sphere to which it is confined. The Treasurer's exhibit indicated that the receipts during the past year were $5,754 53. There have been expended in the purchase of Bibles for distribution, $766 20, and $4,586 33 have been paid to the American Bible Society. To pay Bible readers $400 have been retained. Rev. ALBERT HOAT, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. HOGE, of this City, and Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, the famous missionary to Brazil, delivered interesting addresses commending the good cause, urging its zealous prosecution and demonstrating the effective usefulness of such societies. At their conclusion, officers for the ensuing year were chosen: Mrs. DAVID CORWISE, First Directress; Mrs. WM. B. ASTOR, Second Directress; Mrs. JAMES BROWN, Third Directress; Mrs. JOHN WOODS, Recording Secretary; Miss CORNELIA L. WESTERLO, Assistant Recording Secretary; Mrs. DR. OLIN, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. JACOB LE ROY, Treasurer, and the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

THE NEW-BEDFORD COLLECTOR.—LAWRENCE GRINNELL, Esq., the newly appointed Collector of the port of New-Bedford, appeared with his sureties before the United States District Attorney, in this City, yesterday forenoon. MOSES H. GRINNELL signed the bonds in the sum of $20,000, which were approved.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTIONS—THE REVOLVERS AT THE TOMBS—THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE—STEAM PIPE TO THE INSTITUTIONS—TELEGRAPH TO THE INSTITUTIONS.

From the weekly statement presented to the Board yesterday, it apears that there were remaining in the institutions 8,672 inmates—a decrease of 64 since last week's report; of these, 1,945 are in the Almshouse, 1,311 in the Work-house, 865 on Randall's Island, and the balance in the other institutions.

REVOLVERS AT THE TOMBS.

The Committee of the Whole reported a list of the revolvers at the Tombs—prisoners who have been repeatedly committed for minor offences. Of 663 prisoners who had been committed from March 29 to April 11, 201 were for the first time, 82 for the second time, 85 for the third, 47 for the fifth, 20 for the tenth, 21 for the twentieth, 11 for the thirtieth, 15 for the fortieth, 5 for the fiftieth, 2 for the sixtieth, and 10 for the *one hundredth* time.

THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Committee also reported the passage of the bill creating the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, it incorporates the existing Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, makes the Commissioners and a number of prominent citizens Trustees, including Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Chubb, Moses Taylor, Comptroller Haws, James T. Brady, Watts Sherman, and others equally well known. The College has power to issue diplomas, confer degrees, &c. In connection with the report the Committee submitted plans for a building for the College. It is stated in a letter from the Medical Board that it is designed simply to receive the wards under their charge, on proper regulations with evident medical instruction, without interfering with the existing privileges of students of other institutions. It is intended that the College shall be entirely separate in its government from that Board, the faculty of the new College occupying themselves with the duties of the students, clinical instruction being the prominent feature.

The Commissioners appointed the following persons Assistant-Physicians of Bellevue: Henry S. Clympton, W. C. Pryor, W. S. Wheeler, G. W. Carlisle, S. J. Clark, A. A. Brockway, Colen Mackenzie.

It was ordered that the extension of the building for lunatics be discontinued, the Island Hospital furnishing sufficient accommodations.

The details of the new arrangements for the steam ferry to the Islands were reported. The boat leaves Bellevue at 9:15 A. M., 1:15 and 3:30 P. M., and Grand-street at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Hart's new well's Island immediately after discharging. Oliver H. Clark has been appointed Constable, and Henry Brown Engineer. The Commissions of Emigration will probably not require a steamboat oftener than once or twice a week, as most of their passengers go by land.

TELEGRAPH TO THE INSTITUTIONS.

In order to facilitate communication with the Institutions, a contract has been entered into with Marshal LEFFERTS, for $1,180 for a telegraph from No. 1 Bellevue to Bellevue Hospital, thence to Sixty-first-street, crossing Harlem River in a submarine cable, and terminate at such point on Blackwell's Island as the Commissioners shall require. Instruments are to be furnished at No. 1 Bond-street and Bellevue Hospital, and operators instructed.

A break in the Croton water-pipe over the river had been repaired at a cost of $130.

Fires.

A CHAIR FACTORY BURNT OUT—LOSS $20,000.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a Policeman of the Eleventh Precinct discovered a fire on the lower floor of the extensive chair factory, Nos. 186, 188 and 190 Avenue C. The firemen quickly responded to the alarm, and immense quantities of water were thrown into the building, but the flames defied all efforts to extinguish them, in consequence of the very inflammable character of the material with which the premises were filled, and the entire stock, valued at $15,000, was consumed. The buildings were of brick, four stories in height, and were owned by Messrs. ——, the loss, it is said, amounting to between $5,000 and $6,000. They were insured by Mr. JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, who had them fully insured. J. W. MASON & Co., furniture dealers at No. 377 Pearl-street, have the premises and carry on a very extensive chair manufacturing business therein employing a large number of hands, each of whom is a loser to the extent of $40 or $50 by the destruction of their tools. There was a more than ordinary quantity of stock in the building, which was insured as follows—the aggregate amount being more than its full value. In the $2,000; St. Mark's, $2,000; William Penn, $2,000, and New-York Fire and Marine, $2,000.

The flames commenced to rage No. 180, a tenement house, owned by BRIDGET MCINTEE, which was injured to the extent of $200; covered by insurance in the Washington Company. The occupants of the premises outwardly escaped serious damage to their property, but they were greatly terrified, and their alarm occasioned considerable confusion. A building in the rear of the factory, owned by FOSDICK & DALLEY, and formerly known as the Atlantic Forge Company, was also injured to the amount of $100 to $500, insured. While the fire was at its height, so intense was the heat that all the glass in the windows of the tenement houses on the opposite side of the street, was melted or broken, and the awning posts in the neighborhood, as well as some cars which stood near, took fire and were nearly consumed. There is no doubt but the fire was of incendiary origin, and the Fire Marshal has undertaken to trace the guilty author.

IN A STABLE—HORSE BURNED.

At 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the slaughter-house and stable, occupied by GEO. HASBELL, located in Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues. The loss on the building is about $400; insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. A horse, valued at $200, belonging to JOHN DONOVAN, was so badly burned that it became necessary to kill it. It was insured in the Ocean Insurance Company. This also is believed to have been an incendiary fire.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Boston; A. T. Diven, of Elmira and G. Wait of New York; J. W. Oodyke, of Rochester; C. Wendell of Washington; A. H. Smith, of Wisconsin, and J. T. Roy and H. H. Van Dyke, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. T. Adams, C. L. Thayer, J. A. Davis, T. K. Cummings, L. Frothingham, P. Daniel and lady, and T. Crehore, of Boston; W. E. Sugden, of Hartford; Rev. T. K. Lamb, of Massachusetts, and W. B. Shaw of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Adjutant-General Reed and lady, of Albany and R. S. McCook, and C. W. Schoonmaker, of the United States Navy, are at the New York Hotel.

Hons. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, and E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut; Dr. G. G. Brewer and lady, of Baltimore; James Young, of Virginia; C. H. La Trobe and lady, of Florida; L. P. Wilson, of North Carolina; J. Hutten, of Montreal; L. C. Ives, of Hartford; W. P. Chamberlin, of the U. S. Army; Mr. Williams, of Washington; A. Morrison, of Albany, and L. D. Johnson, of Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capts. Field and Breckett, of the United States Army; L. T. Guthrie, of Louisville Ky.; G. R. Taylor, of Virginia; H. G. Part, of Washington, D. C.; J. R. Marsh and lady, of New-York; J. C. Blaisdell, of Boston; P. H. Porter, of Missouri; E. W. Eddy, of California, and G. L. Gates, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Crowell, of the steamer *Florida*, and C. Richmond, of New-York, are at the Lafarge House.

Flowering Plants,
Comprising
EVERYTHING WANTED TO BEAUTIFY THE GARDEN.
Samples daily.
PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Test the Question as to the Finest and Cheapest Soft Hats that can be obtained in New-York by inspecting the splendid styles, fresh from his own manufactory, at E. PENCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Ladies, Spring is Coming, and if You Wish handsome gaiters, from 12s. to 20s., slippers and ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Pear Trees—Standard and Dwarf
and all other fine
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
for sale by
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.
Apply to H. B. LANE, No. 42 Park-row.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Paul & Curtis,
IMPORTERS,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
PHOTOGRAPHS &c.
No. 594 Broadway, New-York (old stand).
One of our house being constantly in Europe, we are in receipt, weekly, of new and selected goods.

Catarrh.—Dr. GOODALE has again returned to New-York, and is now at No. 612 Broadway, where his people consult only by call upon wish to know what Catarrh really is, and desire to be cured of it. His remedy, which public sentiment has indorsed as the only one that ever cured it, is for sale at $1 per bottle at the above place.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated to life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ruptures, Varicocele and Enlarged Veins.—Office for their radical treatment by
Dr. RIGGS,
Barclay-st., under Astor House.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TRUMBULL—ENDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, CHARLES H. TRUMBULL to MARY S., second daughter of Mr. JAMES ENDALL, all of Brooklyn.

ADAMS—WALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 10, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. DILLER, JARVIS M. ADAMS, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, and ADA, daughter of Ferdinand Walker.

WILLETS—BOARDMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Fourth Day, Fourth Month, 10th, at the residence of James E. Miller, WILLIAM C. WILLETS, of New-York, to EMMA A. HYDE, of the former place.

DIED.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 10, MARIA SOPHIA, wife of Charles Joseph Gilbert, aged 45 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock P. M., this day (Friday).

DUNBRENNAN.—In this City, on Wednesday night, April 10, EDMOND C., infant son of Edmond and Caroline Dunbrennan.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Friday, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 West 24th-st.

VAN COTT.—In this City, FANNY VAN COTT, only daughter of Cornelius and Fanny Van Cott.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 E. at 12th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CARROLL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 11, of consumption, JAMES CARROLL, 1st of Bryants' Minstrels, aged 33 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Geo. Washington Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 51 West 10th-st. Remains to be taken to Greenwood.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 10, Benjamin M., son of the late Benjamin M. Brown, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of his brother-in-law, John J. Marshall, No. 491 7th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 11, ELIZABETH ALLEN, wife of Tunis Cooper, aged 53 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, April 13, at 2 o'clock, at No. 663 Washington-st.

PARNELL.—In this City, at his residence, No. 58 East 21st-st., RICHARD PARNELL, M. D., aged 62 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday and Monday's papers.

WILLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 11, WILLIAM H. H. WILLIS, aged 47 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 276 Bridge-st., on Sunday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, JOHN THOMAS, SON of Thomas H. and Priscilla Martin.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 28 Pierpont-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 10, of the lungs, JOANNA, wife of Hugh Collins, aged 34 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Shelton Dilks, No. 211 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

STONE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 11, Mrs. CATHARINE T. STONE, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day (Friday), at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Speir, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, JOHN BOOT, only son of Robert M., Jr., and Amanda Whiting, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 78 Lincoln-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, Sunday, for interment on Monday.

THOMPSON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 10, of scarlet fever, MARGARET ELIZA, eldest daughter of Frederick A. and Fanny R. Thompson, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 E. at 12th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

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KRICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 6 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:
EXTRA CLASS, No. 23—April 11, 1861.
1, 69, 35, 9, 26, 41, 65, 2, 13, 61,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell the entire rich and costly furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 124 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a choice and valuable collection, the whole in perfect order, and to be peremptorily sold. Superb rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; two magnificent suites rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatel; centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, large mantel and pier mirrors, rich bronzes, marble groups, paintings, Turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, vases, silk and lace curtains, marble pedestals, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, &c., of every description. Oak dining-room furniture; rich glass ware, silver ware, French and Bohemian China, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LODLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Brevoort-place, near Broadway, the entire furniture, consisting of rosewood lounges, tête-à-têtes, easy chairs, etageres, &c.; rosewood tables, marble top; card receivers, writing desk inlaid, elegant bronze gilt bandaliers, cornices, gilt brackets, black walnut chairs, rosewood chairs, rosewood pier and centre tables, Bohemian glasses, rosewood desks, 1 extension table 8-day clock, wine glasses, &c.; window curtains, window shades, bureaus, French beds, mattresses, velvet and tapestry carpets, oil cloths, rocking chairs, Bisque figures, several books, bronze card receiver, bronze statues, with an assortment of china and glassware, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.,

On FRIDAY, April 12, 1861,

at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 Thompson-st., consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, reception, sewing and easy chairs, centre tables, marble-top extension tables, mahogany book case, rosewood hat stand, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, brocatel curtains and shades, mirror and slab, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, &c.; china and glass-ware and kitchen furniture.

Also, oil-paintings, "St. Cecelia," cost $150; dining-room piece, cost $60; landscapes, engravings, &c. Also, lawns at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell, THIS (Friday) April 12, at 10 o'clock, the balance of the catalogue of Messrs. Richards & Fleury's stock of American hardware, by order of Gilbert Hayes, assignee; comprising some of the best goods and largest lots. Terms, 4 and 6 months.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS,

In Low's new building, Brooklyn, are on sale day and night for this week only.

DAVID D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, April 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, elegant household furniture, removed from a private residence in the City for convenience of sale, most of which was made to order by the best City makers, and but little used, comprising, in part, as follows: Elegant carved rosewood suits of nine pieces, in crimson silk brocade, with slip covers; carved rosewood etageres, encoignaer, music stand, oak and black walnut dining-room suites, carved oak marble-top buffet, oak and black walnut extension tables, mahogany secretary bookcase, black walnut wardrobes, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, &c.; tête-à-têtes and sofas, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, rosewood centre-tables, oval French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, carved hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany desk, marble ornaments, silver-plated ware, Japanese table, stair carpets and rods, dining and tea, Japanese table, stair carpets and rods, dining and tea, Japanese table, stair carpets and rods, dining and tea

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,100 80 DURING THE PAST 28 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE, } No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861. }
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c. &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The United Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST. corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 6 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000 received.
Extra Cash Interest on sums of $50 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
WOOLSEY WALKER, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 312 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for conducting and distributing the same.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within ten days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, the remaining installments to be paid as called for by the Comptroller.
On presenting to the Comptroller the certificate of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for a like amount of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the days of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same delivered in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if he shall deem it necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
RICHARD CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 98 BROADWAY.—At the annual election held this Tuesday, April 9, 1861, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for one year, viz:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
J. S. BARKER, B. A. R. P. H. VAN ANTWERP,
LEVI ALGER, D. SANDFORD MARTIN,
EBEN. BRADLESTON, JOSEPH MARTINS,
MOSES A. HOPKOCK, JOHN WEEKS,
D. HOPPOCK, HENRY L. KNOX,
JOS. M. BROWN, DAVID MARIS,
ISRAEL MINOR, C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
WILLIAM BUSTACE, BENJ. S. TAYLOR,
CROWELL ADAMS, NATHANIEL WEED,
DAVID M. EASON.
The resignation of the President, C. V. B. Ostrander, Esq., was presented to the Board, who unanimously voted against its acceptance; and
Mr. C. V. B. OSTRANDER was then re-elected President, and J. S. BARKER Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 9, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
DEX. MARTIN, PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK, JAMES M. BENEDICT,
GORDON W. BURNHAM, JOHN CASTREE,
JOHN BOYCE, ALBERT A. MARTIN,
LEONARD CUMAN, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next annual election: GEORGE ELDER, JAY L. ADAMS, JAMES C. GULICK.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the 10th inst., D. R. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors for the next annual election will be held at Parsell's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, on FRIDAY, the third day of May next. Poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.
JAMAICA, April 9, 1861.

A MORTGAGE FOR $30,000, PAYABLE in three equal annual payments bearing 7 per cent. interest, well secured on improved country real estate, worth three times its amount, which will be guaranteed, will be sold or exchanged in part for merchandise of all kinds, or City property. Apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

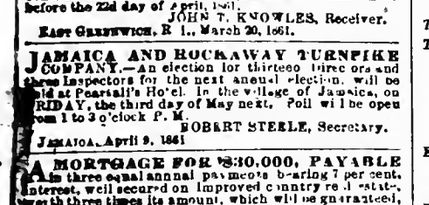
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 3, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic
W. REMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 16, 1861, at 12 M.
F. H. SMITH, President.

$15,000 IN ONE SUM, ALSO $60,000 in sums to suit, to loan on Bond and Mortgage on good City or country property. Apply to W. ANTHES & LE ROY, 58 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.



DR. [illegible] CELEBRATED DENTAL [illegible] Filled gratis—No. 8 GRIFFITH-st., New York and No. [illegible] inserting full or partial [illegible] improved Atmospheric Plates. [illegible] On Platina, $70; [illegible] Partial sets of teeth [illegible] teeth filled with gold, cement, 50 cents. Extracting

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES! DISEASE! DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES! DISEASE! DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES! DISEASE! DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disorders of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and so yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; this desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, and due the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections: knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians, indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THIS YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure"
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED AD VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. Also, Medicines, Perfumery, Hair Restoratives, &c.,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describes symptoms in all communications
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depot, No 104 South TENTH STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 294 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. O. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Warthington, No. 276 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork and written on the label of each bottle.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A radical cure is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our Female Supporters on the same principle. Braces for men, women, and children unsurpassed.
Pamphlets gratis
[illegible] & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

The University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City), enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYHALL, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered for the immediate removal of obstructions. Office No. 11 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—DR. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and the only remedy for the suffering sufference. DR. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous diseases, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-sq., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, citing an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S GOLDEN BALM, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. If you or your physician have failed, the Hunterian Dispensary may be your remedy instantly. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, in embellishment with carmine colored engravings of parts not any less true to life than those of diseases, as represented by the ordinary mercurial doctor, and give the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. Dr. Hunter has had thirty years' experience in this class of diseases, and is the only physician who ever made it a study. Dr. H. is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City), enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas which can be seen in his office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS STREET.	FROM FORTY-FIRST STREET.
6:30, 8:30 A. M. and 3:30, 5:15 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (after the ferry cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday to Albany.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12 M. and 4:15 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
Express train, 8:45 A. M.	11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Ferry to Newburgh, 8:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM THIRTY-SIXTH-ST. DEPOT, CORNER FOURTH AVENUE.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Express Mail, 10 A. M.	7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. 10:25 A. M.

For Williams's Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves All day every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cunandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. Emigrants remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.
On and after Monday, 15th inst., the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., daily, at 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. E. PALMER, Asst. Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Office only.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monday, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NEMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare but 10 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring and West Point. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson-st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6:45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets for or from New York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7:45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—The steamers NORTH AMERICA and HERO in connection with New-York Central Railroad, daily, at 6 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Park-place and Robinson-st.; fare 75 cents, landing at 30th-st., on and after 14th inst. J. W. HANCOX, Agent foot of Robinson-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA will commence her regular trips to Peekskill and intermediate landings on SATURDAY, 13th inst., Leaves Jay-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M.; touches at Amos and West 30 h's.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M. arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments which, besides other results tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Robert Lewis Commander, touching at St. John's, Island of Passage, and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $75 and $100
First cabin to St. John's, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ships will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Ireland can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the Columbia, sailing from New York on THURSDAY, May 16.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. B. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows
KANGAROO SATURDAY, April 13.
EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 20.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, April 27
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$75, Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London...$80 Steerage, to London...$35
Steerage return tickets good for 6 months.....$60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Greenock, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, commencing to part the following days, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Mid Lothian,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
The Crewitter,	Shamrock,	Cambria,

making, together with others, a ship every five days. These certificates, among other of the New-York London Packets, buyers of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & C. Tapscott's due to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Steerages, with all per regulations, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 82 South-st., New-York
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—The American Atlantic and Screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 12 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 4 P. M.,
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FREDERICK CURRIER, THURSDAY, April 18.
Passage to Savannah with state-room accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $25; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $28 50; Chattanooga, $25; Atlanta, $24; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Columbus, $21; Albany, Ga., $22; Columbus, Ga., $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $24; Augusta, $17 50; Charleston, $10

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

they will never commit the folly of attacking the Capitol. For if such a step should be made and it were not instantly repudiated by the South, and especially by the Border States, it would constrain the Government to resort to the extremest measures for maintaining its authority. The friends of Slavery should remember that a Government has the right to maintain its position and legitimate authority at any sacrifice to those who oppose it; and if Slavery attempts to obstruct the wheels of Government, Slavery will be compelled to give way. This wholesome reflect on will constrain all considerate Pro-Slavery men to avoid an attack on the very existence of the Federal Government in the National Capital. OBSERVER.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

DISPATCH TO THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

This has been a most exciting day in Washington—a day unprecedented—the rumors afloat being more varied and contradictory than on any preceding day in its immediate era in the history of the Union.

THE FORT SUMPTER TROUBLES.

It is very generally conceded here to day that the recent Navy and Army movements at New-York are intended for the relief of Major ANDERSON and his beleaguered garrison in Fort Sumpter. The difficulty that has arisen with regard to the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and the present position of affairs are, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:

Nearly four weeks since the President and Cabinet, on the representation of Gen. SCOTT, decided to evacuate Fort Sumpter as a military necessity—that is to say, the reinforcing and provisioning of it was not deemed essential, in view of the cost of blood and treasure it would require to accomplish the purpose. This decision of the President was communicated to Major ANDERSON by a special messenger, with instructions to open negotiations with the military authorities at Charleston to carry the project into execution.

These negotiations have been progressing ever since, and the numerous messengers that have been passing between Charleston and Washington have communicated to Major ANDERSON the instructions of the Government and to the President the demands of the authorities of the Southern Confederacy. It is understood that Major ANDERSON *refused*, under *no* conditions, an unconditional surrender of the fortress to the Confederacy, *but proposed to abandon it with his garrison, leaving the fort in possession of a corporal and two privates, to protect the property of the Government, and leave it thus to await future events.* He is also understood to have demanded of Gen. BEAUREGARD that a pledge should be given him that no attempt should be made to take possession of it after the evacuation of the garrison, and that the officer left in charge should not be molested, or his possession as the nominal representative of the Government interfered with.

This proposition did not meet the views of Gen. BEAUREGARD, who demanded that the flag of the United States should be saluted and lowered, as was done at the Pensacola Navy-yard, and that a formal surrender of the fort should be made by the Government of the United States to the Government of the Southern Confederacy, and the Confederacy flag of seven stars raised on the flag-staff and saluted.

This demand, which would be a virtual recognition by the President and Major ANDERSON of the existence of the Southern Confederacy, *was firmly refused, and the decision of Major Anderson was subsequently sustained and approved by the President and his Cabinet.* Thus matters stood up to the commencement of last week, when Gen. BEAUREGARD intimated to Major ANDERSON that if his demand of the Confederacy was not complied with, an order would be immediately issued to cut off all further communication between the fort and Charleston, and that his regular supplies of marketing would be stopped. This fact was brought to Washington by Col. LAMON, as the ultimatum of the Confederacy. A Cabloet meeting was then called, and it is said that the refusal to make a formal surrender of the Fort and the lowering of the flag was unanimously reaffirmed.

Immediately after this decision orders were given for the military and naval preparations that have since occasioned so much excitement, the object being to use them, if necessary, in relieving the garrison of Major ANDERSON from threatened starvation, and maintaining the dignity of the Government and the honor of the flag in Charleston Harbor; or if not required there, to dispatch the expedition to Texas, to maintain the treaty stipulations of the Government on the frontier, and drive back the Indians and Mexicans who are threatening to invade the State.

In the meantime Lieut. TALBOT was dispatched by Major ANDERSON to Washington, with further information as to the condition of affairs, in which rumor says that *Major Anderson urged the Government not to allow the flag which he had so long maintained in the face of his besiegers to be humbled as they required*, and to compel the gallant men who had stood so nobly by him, insulting the mechanics who could have left him if they had desired, to witness the humiliating sight of any flag but that of their country floating from its battlements.

This dispatch, the last from Major ANDERSON, was received on Friday evening last, when orders were sent to New-York to hurry off the expedition at the earliest possible moment, and its destination fixed for Sumpter. In the meantime information was received at Washington that Gen. BEAUREGARD had notified Major ANDERSON that he would not allow to receive no further supplies, or hold any communication with Charleston. On receiving this information the President dispatched Lieut. TALBOT to Charleston with instructions to Major ANDERSON to notify the Confederated authorities that the Government proposed immediately to dispatch an unarmed vessel with food for the garrison at Fort Sumpter, and that he was instructed, if the vessel or could be fired upon, to return the fire from Fort Sumpter. Mr. CRAW, at the State Department, was also sent on the evening of the same day to Charleston, to informally communicate with the authorities, and inform them what was the decision and purpose of the Government, in case Lieut. TALBOT was refused access to Major ANDERSON. They were both denied the opportunity of communicating with Fort Sumpter, and are expected to arrive here to night.

The expedition from New-York was accordingly ordered to rendezvous off the Charleston bar, where, if the rough weather has not interfered with them, they will probably reach to-morrow. Commander FOXTON, a son of Commodore FOXTON, in command of the *Powhatan*, has full charge of the naval expedition, and has instructions from the President and Gen. SCOTT as to the course he shall pursue. The military portion of the expedition, and the forces when landed, will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. MAJOR BROWN, who has been stationed for two years past at Old Point Comfort—a most gallant and discreet officer. These will be, it is said, no precipitate act calculated to bring about a collision, but an effort will be first made to induce Gen. BEAUREGARD to allow the unarmed vessel to proceed to Sumpter, and land her cargo of provisions. If this is refused, she will start in without obtaining permission, and if fired upon by the shore batteries, Major ANDERSON will respond from Sumpter, and the forces will be landed from the steamers and the batteries attacked in the rear.

The above is a summary of the programme of affairs as obtained from those most likely to be well informed, amid the mass of rumors that are afloat at the capital.

In conversation with Army and Navy officers, I understand that *Major Anderson has no doubt of his ability to ultimately silence the batteries by which he is surrounded, and to turn the famous floating battery* "Ironclad" as soon as it is placed in position before his guns. It is said to be most anxious to avoid a conflict, but prefers it to the humbling of the Government and the trailing of his flag in the sight of the enemy without an effort to defend it.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE FLEET OF RELIEF.

There was no particular movement of the Government forces yesterday from this port, and the public interest continued to be occupied with the expedition which has evidently sailed—as is now believed—for the relief of Major ANDERSON and his command. The telegraph wires were watched all day, and inquiries were constant, "What's the latest news?" Every hour appeared to increase the public anxiety to know the strength of the naval and military force sent South; the character of the respective commanders, the probable plan of operations when it arrives off Charleston; whether the Carolinians are likely to open on Fort Sumpter before succor reaches it, and the prospect of success or failure.

The announcement that Lieut. D. D. PORTER is in command of the frigate *Powhatan*, excited the strongest confidence that a resolute policy would be adopted by him in the effort to force the harbor, should the unarmed steam-tug, bearing only provisions, and flying the Stars and Stripes, which it is understood will first be sent in, be forcibly repulsed. Those who know the Lieutenant best say he will act with great moderation, but is "true grit," and will make the best possible use of his long 32's, and of his 11-inch shell gun, which is mounted forward on a swivel, to clear the way.

An inspection of the chart shows that no vessel drawing as much water as the *Powhatan* can safely approach nearer than 3½ or 4 miles from the shore of Morris Island, or not within the four fathom line, and then only when the weather is perfectly calm and the sea smooth. The *Harriet Lane*, on the contrary, or any other armed vessel drawing not over 11 or 12 feet, can easily pass through the central or swash channel, which is in a direct line towards Fort Sumpter. At a distance of five miles from that fort, a vessel would also be at an equal distance from Fort Moultrie and the Cumming's Point battery, exposed to an enfilading fire.

The *Baltic* and *I ants*, and tugs *Yankee* and *Uncle Ben*, with, probably, the *Harriet Lane*, will all be due at Charleston about noon to-day.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

An important order has just been issued by the War Department. Formerly soldiers enlisted for the army were informed, when joining, to what branch of the service, cavalry, artillery, or infantry, they would be assigned. Henceforward they will be told nothing whatever about it. They will be enlisted "for five years unless sooner discharged," and the Government reserves to itself the right to make them horse or foot soldiers, artillerists or sappers and miners, as it may see fit.

The bustle and activity at the military and naval stations yesterday continued. On Governor's Island preparations for the reception of troops, arranging of quarters, examining of small arms, cannon, and ambulance occupied the day. Several tons of shot, which were received a few days since from Boston, were overhauled and stowed away, but, it is worth remarking, in such a manner as to be susceptible of speedy transfer to a ship. The fact is becoming quite evident, to a practical man visiting Fort Columbus, that all the reinforcement, ambulance, and military work generally going on, is being prosecuted with a view to have as much materiel as possible on hand, in case of necessity. The utmost precaution is observed in the regulation of affairs, and the land side of the island is gradually losing its partially defenceless aspect. The barracks, too, have been made additionally commodious, the parade-ground improved, and the receptacles for various articles of war enlarged.

Fort Hamilton is still lonely. The battery was yesterday inspected, and some alterations in the situation of guns are contemplated. Sergeant MOBAINE, not by any means a gigantic-looking person, is all that can be seen of the 400 fighting men whose plethoric purses were such a god-send to CHUSCH, the saloon man, in these bard times. Fort Lafayette, whose stony battlements are not one hundred yards from the village strand, is deserted, the sappers and miners having gone to sap and mine in some more belligerent latitude. The armament of Lafayette is in good condition, and the quarters, which for years never harbored a soldier, seem altogether the better of having been visited by the West Point troops. On the whole, Fort Hamilton is quiet, solitary, and country-like.

At the Navy-yard there were considerable life and business all day. Officers and men running to and fro, reporters asking all sorts of questions of everybody, and visitors crowding the premises in scores. One of the liveliest parts of the Yard now, of course, is the Ordnance Department. Capt. GANSEVOORT must see that those twenty pounders, and thirty-two pounders and sixty-eight pounders are in proper trim. There are pyramids of shot and shell to be made up for these batteries, gun-gear to be tested, so that it won't allow the "barkers" to break loose when squalls blow, and all the paraphernalia of armamental efficiency to be completed. None but people bred to the *cannon* law can understand what a number of things one properly-fitted gun requires.

The work on the *Wabash* is going on with wonderful briskness. Coal goes in, filth comes out, and rigging goes up without cessation. As we said yesterday, three weeks will suffice to complete her.

The *Perry* is hurrying up, too. Not an hour is lost with her. A great part of her rigging was put on yesterday, and the final completion of the brig for commission may be effected to-morrow—six days—and she is ready for sea.

The *Savannah* is still in dock, but will soon be out. Her decks, sides, bottom and top swarmed all day yesterday with workmen. Cauldera crammed in the prepared yarn; riggers tarred their ropes, and rove their riggers; carpenters tested planks, and replaced rotten by sound ones. In five weeks the flag-ship of the home fleet will be reported ready for sea.

The revenue crafts *Vixen*, *Crawford* and *Corwin* lie in the stream. The *North Carolina* and *Brandywine* continue to rot away, and the *Potomac* remains perfectly unaffected by the surrounding bustle.

The statement in a morning paper yesterday that the Cedar-street recruiting rendezvous is a "small office" misleads the public. Cedar-street is the principal office, all the others, except the Hudson-street, which is a dragoon office, being mere tributaries to it. Cedar street rendezvous has been established for thirty years.

The newly-appointed Purser of the California (Mare Island) Navy-yard, Paymaster CHARLES MURRAY, left this City yesterday in the steamer *Northern Light*, to take command of the exchequer of that place. Purser MURRAY has been for years Paymaster of the Brooklyn Station, and is esteemed by all who know him. His son is appointed his assistant, on an income of $1 500 a year.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 11.

There is more activity at the Navy-yard. The immediate fitting out of the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* has been ordered, which will require a fortnight. Her destination is supposed to be the Brazilian station.

A crew of eighty men has been transferred to the steamer *Water-Witch*, which is ready for sea.

All the officers at the yard have been ordered to be ready for active service within ten days, and to report to the frigates *Minnesota* on the 1st, and the *Mississippi* on the 13th of May.

THE SCHOONER HUDSON AT KEY WEST

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 11.

The schooner *Mary P. Hudson* arrived at Key West on the 27th ult. from New-York, with ordnance and ordnance stores for Fort Taylor. The supplies are very extensive, and embrace all appliances for a prolonged siege.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS WEST.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, April 11.

Orders were telegraphed here yesterday for E and F Companies of the Second Infantry to march without delay to Fort Leavenworth. When these troops leave this post we will only have one Company of Dragoons for its garrison.

THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 11.

The working force at the Charlestown Navy-yard has been increased to 1,300 men. Rapid progress is made in fitting the *Minnesota*, *Mississippi*, *Colorado* and sloop-of-war *Vincennes* for sea. The latter is destined for the coast of Africa, to relieve the *Portsmouth*. The *Niagara* is shortly expected to arrive at this station. The enlistment of seamen is actively progressing.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, April 11.

The joint Legislative War Committee have been in session the past three hours, and will probably sit until midnight. Three points are being discussed, namely:

First—The amount of money they will appropriate.

Second—Will the General Government furnish arms.

Third—The establishment of a military Bureau.

Capt. ELLIOTT and Lieut. HOLLIDAY, of the regular army, are at present in consultation with the Committee.

They will report a bill to-morrow, and it will be passed immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COATZACOALCOS WITH UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The chartered steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, Capt. GRIFFIN, arrived at this port yesterday from Indianola, Texas, after a very pleasant passage. She left the bar at Pass Cavallo, Texas, on the 31st of March, touched at Key West on the 4th inst., and landed two companies of infantry at that place. Being unable to obtain water at Key West, the steamer then proceeded to Havana, and sailed thence on the afternoon of the 6th inst. She has experienced very heavy gales during the passage. The vessel's left at Pass Cavallo were the steamships *Empire City*, which was to sail for New-York in eight days, and was awaiting the arrival of troops from the interior, and the *Star of the West*, which was also waiting for troops.

The *Coatzacoalcos* was chartered by the Government to bring home the Federal troops who were left in Texas without a Commander, after the surrender of Gen. TWIGGS. The *Empire City* and *Star of the West* will bring the remainder of the soldiers. The number of the troops who have arrived is 417, divided into Companies, as follows:

	Men.
Company I, First Infantry, from San Antonio	83
Company D, Second Cavalry, from Camp Cooper	59
Company H, Second Cavalry, from Camp Cooper	45
Company J, Second Cavalry, from Camp Verde	99
Company B, Second Cavalry, from Camp Colorado	64
Company H, First Infantry, (not Second Cavalry,) from Camp Cooper	41
Company G, Second Cavalry, from the City of Brownsville	67
The following were left at Key West:	
Company F, Second Cavalry, from the City of Brownsville	71
Company A, First Infantry	70
Total	559

Deducting the number of men left in the Florida

[illegible]

Second Cavalry, First Lieut. Walter H. Jenniffer.
Second Cavalry, Lieut. James E. Harrison.
Second Cavalry, Lieut. Montag M. Kramuel.
First Lieut. William P. Chambers, Second Cavalry, Adjutant.
Assistant Surgeon, Richard H. Alexander.

It will be seen that Company E, Second Cavalry and Company H, First Infantry, are very short of soldiers.

Mrs. EDWARD WILLIAMS came as a passenger. Twenty-four laundresses belonging to the companies also came with the troops.

INDIANOLA.

Indianola has been selected as the port whence the troops shall embark, because it is nearest to that portion of Texas in which they were on duty. Passing from the mouth of the Mississippi, and going up the coast 550 miles, is an indentation, noted on the map as "Matagorda Bay," the entrance to which is through Pass Cevallo, and about 18 miles up this bay is located the town of Indianola—a quiet, unobtrusive little place, built upon a clean, white shell bank. But small as it is, it sports a line of first class steamships, plying between it and other ports at Texas and New Orleans five times a week. It is, in fact, the entrepôt for the entire trade and commerce of Western Texas, and its importance has been somewhat enhanced at this moment in its having been selected as the place of the embarkation of the troops of the old Federal army stationed at the different posts on the frontier of Texas.

THE SOLDIERS.

The soldiers are not pleased at having been obliged to surrender. At several of the posts they sent deputations to their officers to hold out.

Capt. HILL, in command there, thinking to emulate the quasi valor and heroism of Messrs. ANDERSON and SLEMMER, held out for a few days, but finally, his good sense prevailing, he yielded to a "military necessity."

Since the surrender of the posts, the troops have been gradually making their way to the coast, with the view of embarking on the steamers *Coatzacoalcos*, *Star of the West* and *Empire City*, sent by the Government at Washington to take them away. The steamer *Fashion* has been chartered to convey them on board.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

Up to a late hour last night the troops had not left the *Coatzacoalcos*. Their arrival was telegraphed to Mr. CAMERON about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and a brief dispatch came to the Head-quarters of the Army in the latter part of the evening, the purport of which is not known. It is believed, in well-informed circles, that the men will be sent to the National Capital, or a great portion of them at least. The Associated Press dispatches yesterday morning, it will be remembered, announced the intended addition of some cavalry to the garrison at Washington, and as there are no cavalry to spare here, except those that arrived yesterday, and a few at Carlisle, it is fair to presume that one or two companies will be sent to-day.

LATEST REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, April 9.

It is reported that the Federal troops left in Texas design concentrating at some given point.

The steamers *Star of the West* and *Empire City* are still off Indianola.

The Mexicans at Matamoras have planted cannon pointing towards Brownsville.

The Legislature has passed the bill dividing the State into six Congressional Districts, as well as the bill to issue State Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, to be secured by a special tax.

IMPORTANT FROM ARIZONA.

THE TERRITORY VOTED OUT OF THE UNION

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 11.

The New-Mexican correspondent of the *Republican* states that the citizens of Arizona, in Convention at Mesilla, on the 16th ult., voted themselves out of the Union, and Gen. C. J. JONES, formerly of Missouri, announced himself as a candidate to represent Arizona in the Congress of the Confederate States.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, April 11.

Orders were issued from the Adjutant's Office, yesterday, at Fort Pulaski, prohibiting vessels passing Fort Pulaski, without previous information of a pacific character. Vessels are required to stop and send a boat to the wharf at Cockspur's Island, to convey a commissioned officer aboard to make an examination. Fort Pulaski is now thoroughly garrisoned.

Advices from Pensacola state that from the Navy Yard to the New Lighthouse, two and a half miles, all the guns are arranged to bear on Fort Pickens, and command the Channel.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 11.

Three companies of the First Regiment Infantry and the New-Orleans Cadets left here this evening for Pensacola.

Several companies of New-Orleans militia have volunteered their services, and will leave shortly for Pensacola.

The military enthusiasm has reached its highest pitch.

Recruiting is progressing rapidly.

A resolution has been offered to the Board of Assistant Aldermen appropriating $100,000 for the protection of the City against any invasion. It was referred.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 11.

A dispatch received to-day from ex-Governor ROMAN, Commissioner from the Confederate States at Washington, says Forts Sumpter and Pickens are to be attacked, but doubts whether immediate war will follow.

A dispatch from Montgomery, in this evening's *Delta*, says it has been resolved to make an attack on Forts Sumpter and Pickens immediately on the approach of the United States fleet.

REPORTS FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 11.

The War Department are overwhelmed with applications from regiments, battalions and companies to be taken into service.

Over seven thousand men have been offered from the Border States, exclusive of two thousand warriors from Indians, who desire to cooperate with the Confederate States.

A great number of companies are daily reaching Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola.

THE FORT SUMPTER MESSENGERS AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK Thursday, April 11.

The steamer *Georgiana*, from Baltimore, has arrived here safe.

The Virginia Commissioners have arrived here, and will arrive in Washington at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Lieut. TALBOT and R. A. CRAW, the Federal Commissioners to Charleston, have also arrived.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, April 11.

The Convention has been engaged all day in the consideration of the fourteenth resolution.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment contemplating a Congress of the Border States in the event of a response not being made by the non Slaveholding States by the time for the reassembling of this Convention, to recommend amendments to the Constitution. Numerous amendments were offered to the above, and were generally rejected. No action was taken upon them.

There is less excitement prevailing in this city.

CHARLESTON PASSENGERS LANDED AT NORFOLK.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 11.

The steamer *South Carolina*, hence for Charleston, put into Norfolk yesterday and landed her passengers, twenty-five in all, and then proceeded for Charleston. It is supposed that she spoke the war fleet, and from its diligence received the sign it is imprudent to take her passengers to Charleston.

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF ALLEGIANCE.

SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

A gentleman who had occasion to visit the Marshal's office yesterday, on business, was witness to a spicy scene between Rynders and an Irish-American citizen, familiarly known as Paddy Burns. The conversation running upon the condition of the country, Marshal RYNDERS, in his peculiarly emphatic manner, denounced President LINCOLN and his constitutional advisers as a set of Abolition traitors, and gave forcible expression to his desire to be relieved of all direct or indirect connection with the "whole Black Republican crew."

"That's mighty nice talk from a fellow like you, who is getting his whole support from the Government," said PADDY.

"I only [illegible]

sorry to be dependent on such a sectional faction, and the sooner I get rid of the responsibility of the Marshalship, and be freed from any connection with them, the better I'll like it," said RYNDERS.

"Oh," said PADDY, "you needn't be putting on airs; you know well enough that you'll soon be kicked out of this, and the sooner the better for the country. As to how you'll feel when you get outside is another question."

"I'd like to see the Black Republican that would attempt to kick me out; I guess two could play at such a game as that," rejoined the Marshal, as he rose, indignant, from his chair.

"O, don't be so thin-skinned,—nobody intended to hurt you," said BURNS. "If you were as merciful to your country as the Administration is to you, I think it would be more becoming in you."

"Who wants your opinion? Who cares what you think? You'd better wait till you're asked for your advice."

"I don't give my advice to such a man as you; but when I see the condition of this fine country, and hear such chat from a well-paid office holder, I can't be silent," replied PADDY.

"I guess I know my duty to my county; and if I didn't, it's not to such as you that I would apply for instruction," said RYNDERS.

"I am a better citizen than you are, any how. I have sworn to support the Government, and I mean to do it, too," said BURNS.

"What Government did you swear to support? You don't know what you swore to do," remarked RYNDERS.

"Don't I, eh? I swore allegiance to the United States of America; I swore to support its Government and to obey its laws, and that I'll do, please God," replied this patriotic adopted citizen, who immediately left, when he was heard to call "a nest of bloody native-born conspirators and traitors."

[Advertisement]

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN; You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale; and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre lining turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House, in Greenwich-street, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy.

S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Boiler Iron, lined with the new patent CRYSTALIZED IRON, (which cannot be drilled) and fusible casing of bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank Robbers and expert thieves.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—the best security from Fire now known.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

When you feel dull and heavy, with or without actual pain, have recourse to

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

One or two doses will make every fiber alive with vivacity and renewed health, for they

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square.

[Advertisement.]

ABSOLUTE AND EFFICACIOUS CURES OF CORNS and Bunions without immediate or subsequent pain. Messrs. KENDALL, No. 365 Broome street, have permission to refer to the following gentlemen, whom testimonials, with thousands, have been furnished them for the inspection and satisfaction of those requiring their services: Lieut. John J. Almy, United States Navy; Edward H. Dixon, M. D., No. 42 Fifth-avenue; John B. Mathews, Esq., No. 31 Union-square; Geo. W. Wheeler and W. B. Lamont, Esqrs., Bancroft House; W. Dalrymple, Esq., No. 19 Broadway; J. Slater, Esq., No. 809 Broadway. Messrs. H. B. Cornwin, Esq., No. 900 Broadway. Messrs. Bunn' respectfully intimate that they have been solicited to visit other cities, to which they must attend in a few days.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three ply and Ingrain carpetting, rugs, mats matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpetting, &c., displayed in the spacious sales rooms, at HIRAM ANDREWS'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

MAGIC CHANGES.—The most homely man can be transformed into a good looking gentleman by wearing one of KNOX'S famous Spring style of Hats, that are now all the city talk for their elegance, glossy appearance, and durable construction. KNOX the popular hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street is always on hand to receive his friends and customers.

[Advertisement.]

SECESSION, REBELLION OR UNION.—BARNUM is for Union and mass Union meetings are held daily at his Museum, where thousands of ladies and children, as well as gentlemen, unite in admiring the performing bears and other living curiosities, and enjoying the splendid dramatic performances.

[Advertisement.]

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.—Of all the hundreds of so called cures for these diseases there are but two that are reliable. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are a safe, speedy and certain cure. Full directions with each box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystelized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 11.

FLOUR declined 12½c.; sales Ohio and Howard-street superfine, $5 37½; City Mills held at the same. WHEAT dull; red, $1 30@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 60; CORN dull. PORK dull; mess, $17, prime, $14; WHISKY dull at 17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 11.

FLOUR steady, at $5 31½@$5 50 for Superfine. WHEAT declined; sales 10,000 bushels Red at $1 33, White, at $1 40@$1 50. CORN active, at 62c. COFFEE—Rio, 11¾c.@11¾c. WHISKY, 17c.@18c.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 11.

COTTON—Sales of 650 bales middling, at 12½c.@12¾c. Market quiet and lower.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, April 11.

COTTON—Sales of 1,500 bales, ranging at 9c.@13c. for middling. Market firm.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, April 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,500 bales; middling, 12¾c.@12¾c. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair, 5c.@6c. FLOUR quiet; Ohio, $5 20@$5 30. CORN—Mixed, 58c. @60c. PORK quiet; Mess, $18 25. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, ⅝c.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 10.

COTTON—Sales of middling at 12¼@12¾c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Fulton	Southampton	New-York	April 3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
North Britain	Liverpool	Portland	April 4
Severia	Southampton	New-York	April 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Columbia	Galway	New-York	April 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arctic	Liverpool	Boston	April 23
Asiatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	May 7
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leaves.	For.	
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 13
New-York	New-York	Bremen	April 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	April 18
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	April 17
Bornasia	New-York	Southampton	April 18
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	April 20
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Chester	New-York	Jamaica	April 20
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	April 21
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	April 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the steamship *New-York*, for Southampton and Bremen, will close at the Post-office to-morrow (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")
North mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at...5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Mrs. John H. Randall W. W. Sandick, Alex. Shopsay, H. Berg and wife, Thos. H. Bell J. M. Clough, Mrs. W. H. Donslow, Wm. Healey and wife L. Heckinger, A. H. Simonson, J. Spalding, C. H. Babcock, C. B. Graw, J. H. King, B. H. Davenport, Mrs. P. A. Scranton, Miss Mary McBride, Wm. Withean, Wm. Yosel, Louis Parth.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—J. Fraser, Mrs. De Forrest and child, Miss Shepard, Miss Bettersea, R. Robinson H. Rosenberg, R. Post, R. Armstrong, M. A. Bluer, J. Hebewald, S. B. Babcock and wife, Mrs. M. Sims, Miss Callaben, G. Lorenzo and wife, W. L. Le Torrette, S. B. Bennett, G. T. Wilson, T. B. Smith, G. P. Bartlett, Miss Cheneighnam, Miss J. Brown, O. McFarlan, W. Ross, W. B. Palmer, Miss S. Berry, L. D. Johnson, O. P. Brumming, R. S. France, Mrs. A. Cone and daughter, J. Ric, W. Rice, S. Laurens, J. Laurens, J. T. Gilchrist, Miss Gilchrist, Miss Wilson, and 19 in the steerage.

In steamship Yorktown, from Richmond, &c.—George Becking, Robert Bruce, A. D. Black, N. A. Williams, C. Wright, A. Cosgrove, L. Topl, A. F. Cruchfield and lady Mrs E. Anders, A. Holt, Henry Nolkamus, Mrs. Ellis, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Richmond, &c.—J. Bell, J. Blackwood, A. B. Fairfield, T. Aiken, Mrs. Vandelett, J. W. Rogers, and 9 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...5 25 | Sun sets.....6 35 | Moon rises.. 9 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 01 | Gov. Island.. 9 50 | Hell Gate...11 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. R. Allen; Catawba, Smith, Havana; Livingston, Crocheron & Co., Montgomery, Morley, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Löper & Kirkpatrick; Bilbao, Allen, Philadelphia, James Hand; Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia, C. Perkins.

Ships Parthenian, Holmes, Bristol; A. L. Sturges, Cheesman, Glasgow, Sturges, Cheesman & Co.; A. Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool C. Grinnell.

Barks Pyrmont Olive, Rio Janeiro, Kirkland & Von Jacks; Sandia (Nor.) Pedersen, Queenstown and market, Holmbee & Tetens.

Brigs Suwanee, Moerce, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Nellie, Snellgrove, St. John, drets, Son & Co.; Denmark, Bates, Charleston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Leviathan, Bisbee, Havana, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Lillian Savage, Havana, Trujillo & Russell.

Schooners Expelite, Beebe, Alexandria, L. Kenny; Copia, West Boston, J. W. McKee; Forest City, Lovell, St. John, Baker & Dayton; W. A. Crocker, Boothbay, Shirley, Baker & Dayton; Susan Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; statesman, Mott, Alexandria, C. Dodge; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, L. Kenny; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; Rebecca, Magee, Petersburgh; Corrassow, Davison, Halifax, D. L. De Wolf; A. Field, Philips, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Sloop Van Buren, Lewis, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Costazacoalcos, Griffin, Pass Cavallo Bar March 31, touched at Key West April 4, and being unable to procure water, proceeded to Havana and sailed from thence on the afternoon of the 8th, with U. S. troops. Has experienced very heavy gales.

Steamship Roanoke, Cooch, Richmond, &c., with mdse and passengers to Ludlam & Heinicken. The R. anchored in Hampton Roads for 30 hours, wind blowing a heavy gale from E. and E. S. E. At 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, put to sea, wind light from N. N. E., sea still very high; wind freshened while up and sea increased, so ran off last night at 12 o'clock. Left short 150 still to Hampton Roads.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse and passengers to Ludlam & Heinicken. Wednesday, 5 P. M., off Cape Henry passed steamship Hankow, hence for Hong Kong, bound into Hampton Roads; also a loa

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2983. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR COMMENCED.

The First Gun Fired by Fort Moultrie Against Fort Sumpter.

THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED ALL DAY.

Spirited Return from Major Anderson's Guns.

The Firing from Fort Sumpter Ceased for the Night.

Hostilities to Commence Again at Daylight.

The Correspondence which Preceded the Bombardment.

The Demand for a Surrender and Major Anderson's Refusal.

THE RELIEF FLEET OFF THE HARBOR.

How the News is Received in Washington.

OUR CHARLESTON DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.

The ball has opened. War is inaugurated.

The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Morris Island, and other pointe, were opened on Fort Sumpter at 4 o'clock this morning.

Fort Sumpter has returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the seaboard yet.

The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are on the streets. Every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.

The firing has continued all day without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumpter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made in the southeast wall.

The answer to Gen. BEAUREGARD'S demand by Major ANDERSON was that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted, that is, if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the forces.

Of the nineteen batteries in position only seven have opened fire on Fort Sumpter, the remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet.

Two thousand men reached this city this morning and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.

The bombardment of Fort Sumpter continues.

The Floating Battery and Stephens Battery are operating freely, and Fort Sumpter is returning the fire.

It is reported that three war vessels are outside the bar.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.

The firing has ceased for the night, but will be renewed at daylight in the morning, unless an attempt is made to reinforce, which ample arrangements have been made to repel.

The *Pawnee*, *Harriet Lane*, and a third steamer are reported off the bar.

Troops are arriving by every train.

LATER DISPATCHES--HOSTILITIES STILL PROCEEDING.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.

The bombardment is still going on every twenty minutes from our morters. It is supposed that Major ANDERSON is resting his ment for the night.

Three vessels of-war are reported outside. They cannot get in. The sea is rough.

Nobody is hurt. The floating battery works well. Troops arrive hourly. Every inlet is guarded. There are lively times here.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.

The firing on Fort Sumpter continues.

There are reviving times on the "Palmetto coast."

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12—3 A. M.

It is otterly impossible to reinfofce Fort Shmpter, to-night, as a storm is now raging.

The morter batteries will be playing on Fort Sumpter all night.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.

Civil war has at last begun. A terrible fight is at this moment going on between Fort Sumpter and the fortifications by which it is surrounded.

The issue was submitted to Major ANDERSON of surrendering as soon as his supplies were exhausted, or of having a fire opened on him within a certain time.

This he refused to do, and accordingly, at twenty-seven minutes past four o'clock this morning Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major ANDERSON replied with three of his barbette guns, after which the batteries on Mount Pleasant, Cummings' Point, and the Floating Battery opened a brisk fire of shot and shell.

Major ANDERSON did not reply except at long intervals, until between 7 and 8 o'clock, when he brought into action the two tier of guns looking towards Fort Moultrie and Stevens iron battery.

Up to this hour—3 o'clock—they have failed to produce any serious effect.

Major ANDERSON has the greater part of the day been directing his fire principally against Fort Moultrie, the Stevens and Floating Battery, these and Fort Johnson being the only five operating against him. The remainder of the batteries are held in reserve.

Major ANDERSON is at present using his lower tier of casemate ordnance.

The fight is going on with intense earnestness, and will continue all night.

The excitement in the community is indescribable. With the very first boom of the guns thousands rushed from their beds to the harbor front, and all day every available place has been thronged by ladies and gentlemen, viewing the spectacle through their glasses.

The brilliant and patriotic conduct of Major ANDERSON speaks for itself.

Business is entirely suspended. Only those stores open necessary to supply articles required by the Army.

Gov. PICKENS has all day been in the residence of a gentleman which commands a view of the whole scene—a most interested observer. Gen. BEAUREGARD commands in person the entire operations.

It is reported that the *Harriet Lane* has received a shot through her wheelhouse. She is in the offing. No other Government ships in sight up to the present moment, but should they appear the entire range of batteries will open upon them.

Troops are pouring into the town by hundreds, but are held in reserve for the present, the force already on the island being ample. People are also arriving every moment on horseback, and by every other conveyance.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12—6 P. M.

Capt. R. S. PARKER brings dispatches from the floating battery, stating that up to this time only two have been wounded on Sullivan's Island. He had to row through Major ANDERSON'S warmest fire in a small boat.

Senator WIGFALL in same manner bore dispatches to Morris Island, through the fire from Fort Sumpter.

Senator CHESNUT, another member of the staff of Gen. BEAUREGARD, fired a gun, by way of amusement, from Mount Pleasant, which made a large hole in the parapet.

Quite a number have been struck by spent pieces of shell and knocked down, but none hurt seriously. Many fragments of these missiles are already circulating in the city.

The range is more pertect than in the morning and every shot from the land tells.

Three ships are visible in the offing, and it is believed an attempt will be made to-night, to throw reinforcements into Fort Sumpter in small boats.

It is also thought, from the regular and frequent firing of Major ANDERSON, that he has a much larger force of men than was supposed. At any rate, he is fighting bravely.

There have been two rain storms during the day, but without effect upon the battle.

Everybody is in a ferment. Some of those fighting are stripped to the waist.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE PRECEDING THE BOMBARDMENT.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 12.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and Gen. BEAUREGARD immediately preceding the hostilities.

The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Government, which is disclosed in Gen. BEAUREGARD'S first dispatches.

[No. 1.]

CHARLESTON, April 8.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

An authorized messenger from President LINCOLN, just informed Gov. PICKENS and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumpter peaceably, or otherwise by force.

(Signed.) G. F. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.]

MONTGOMERY, 10th.

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumpter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine, to reduce it.

Answer.

Signed, L. P. WALKER, Sec. of War.

[No. 3.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Signed, G. F. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 4.]

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

Unless there are especial reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 5.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War, Montgomery:

The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.

(Signed) G. F. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.]

CHARLESTON, April 11.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

Demand sent at 12 o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock to answer.

(Signed) G. F. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

Gen. BEURREGARD—Charleston:

Telegraph the reply of Maj. ANDERSON.

(Signed,) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 8.]

CHARLESTON, April 11.

To L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

Maj. ANDERSON replies:

"I HAVE THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF YOUR COMMUNICATION DEMANDING THE EVACUATION OF THIS FORT, AND TO SAY IN REPLY THERETO, THAT IT IS A DEMAND WITH WHICH I REGRET THAT MY SENSE OF HONOR AND MY OBLIGATIONS TO MY GOVERNMENT WILL PREVENT MY COMPLIANCE." He adds: "Probably I will await the first shot, and if you do not hatter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days."

Answer. G. F. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

Gen. BEAUREGARD—Charleston:

We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumpter, if Major ANDERSON will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that, in the meantime, he will not use his guns against us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumpter. You are thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 10.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

HE WOULD NOT CONSENT. I write to-day.

G. F. BEAUREGARD.

MR. FOX'S VISIT TO FORT SUMPTER.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 11.

Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. FOX, who had been allowed to visit Major ANDERSON on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution.

THE KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 12.

Dispatches have come here to hold the Kentucky Volunteer Regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice from the War Department at Montgomery.

EXCITEMENT IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Friday, April 12.

There is intense excitement and rejoicing here. Fifteen guns have been fired in honor of the attack on Fort Sumpter.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, April 12.

An extra session of the Confederate States Congress has been called for April 29.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 12.

The town was thrown into intense excitement to-night by the report of the commencement of hostilities at Charleston this morning at 4 o'clock. The more so because of the previous news of peace and landing of provisions at Fort Sumpter. The news came to-night from the Associated Press agent at Charleston, giving all the particulars of the correspondence between BEAUREGARD and Major ANDERSON, the commencement of the attack by the Secessionists, and ANDERSON'S response from his batteries.

The news was posted at once in all the hotels, and the wildest scene of excitement ensued. Among the Union men here there was general rejoicing that an issue was made at last, while no advocates of Southern rights were to be found.

Major ANDERSON'S fame is on every one's tongue about the hotels and streets. The news was at once taken to the White House. All visitors will be excluded, and the Cabinet summoned to await further information and act upon it. One thing I am certain of, from positive knowledge—that if this last information proves true, the Administration will support ANDERSON and his corps with the whole power and means of the Government, at all hazards.

A crowd assembled at the telegraph office to await further news.

Everyone had been waiting anxiously all day for the report of an attack upon the Government supply vessels, which it was ascertained last evening would probably approach Charleston harbor some time during the night or this morning. The surprise occasioned by the report from repeated dispatches that they had entered the harbor without molestation, and were landing the supplies without any difficulty, present or apprehensive, created nearly as great an excitement as the later reports of battle. The President was informed by dispatches to three different parties, announcing the safe landing, until he finally concluded that they must be correct, and that better counsels were prevailing among the Southern men.

CABINET COUNCILS.

Mr. LINCOLN summoned the Cabinet together the second time to consult. They had met once at 10 A. M., and now convened again at 1 o'clock P. M. There was general rejoicing at the prospects of peace and final adjustment of our national difficulties, dampened somewhat, however, by fear that it would prove false. LINCOLN said to a friend that if these advices were correct, the crisis had been passed, and the whole question settled without firing a gun. He added that he did not consider the Government at war with the South, and did not intend it should by his act. It was in this view that the provisioning of the fort was ordered to be attempted, unaccompanied by armed demonstration. The President further said, while assuming that the supplies had been landed, that he did not consider maintaining supremacy of the Federal Government any victory over the South, but simply a vindication of the faith he had always reposed in the ultimate good sense, and sense of justice among the American people. The War Department did not place any reliance to-day on the peace dispatches. Secretary CAMERON declared that he saw no escape from conflict at both Forts Sumpter and Pickens.

LATER.—Notwithstanding a violent rain-storm, people are still thronging the streets, anxious to get the details of the fight at Charleston, but very little has leaked out except the leading statement that the fighthas begun. The last rumor on the streets is that a breach has been effected in the walls of Fort Sumpter. Military men here say if this statement is part of the Associated Press news, it throws discredit on the whole story, as Fort Sumpter is too strong to be thus speedily reduced by any battery in the possession of the enemy. The motive of the statement that a breach has been effected, is supposed to be to discourage the President from sending additional forces there on the idea that the whole affair would be ended before reinforcements could arrive. This surmise is strengthened by the failure to get news of the arrival of the transports at Charleston, as there can be no doubt that some of them reached there before this. The President is anxious but calm at this trying hour of responsibility, confident in the rectitude of his course, and its approval by the people.

FOREIGN ASPECT OF SECESSION.

Mr. SEWARD and the President have consulted frequently with the foreign diplomats here concerning the present condition of our national affairs and the course of their respective Governments. On the part of the representatives of England and France, it is well understood that there is no sympathy whatever for the South. Lord LYONS says that he sees no benefit to be derived by the English Government, or any foreign Power, from the subremacy of its people; that there is, of course no prospect of foreign supremacy on this continent in any event; while England and the United States have become so strongly united in mutual interests, that misfortune to one is disaster to the other in all points of material interests. The Southern Commissioners had reason to discover these facts while in Washington, and have probably given DAVIS and his compatriots some new ideas not at all flattering to their vanity and visions of ultimate success.

VIRGINIA TRAITORS.

The report that R. A. PRYOR, of Virginia, has joined the staff of BEAUREGARD, gives color to the rumor that several companies had left Richmond for Charleston, to join the rebel forces. Under the circumstances, the Virginia Committee who arrived to day, will get only cold comfort from Mr. LINCOLN, although they will be treated courteously, as the Administration cannot disclose its purposes while a rebellious army is opposing its power.

THE TRAITORS' MAILS TO BE STOPPED.

Should the news of to-night be confirmed, the Postmaster-General will suspend at once all mail communications with the rebel States.

THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Two companies of the Second Cavalry are ordered to this city, to be selected by the officer in charge of the corps. Although Washington is not under martial law, all possible precautions are taken to guard against surprise. Mounted videttes are stationed at all the approaches to the city, at a distance of several miles, to give notice of any coming hostile force.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

The first dispatches from the seat of war were received in this city about 7 o'clock this evening. The excitement caused by the meagre intelligence was most intense. Bulletins were posted at the principal hotels, where immense crowds gathered to discuss the probable results. It is almost needless to say that while there was but one opinion as to the end, there was an infinite variety of conjectures as to the *modus operandi*. The public sentiment is very decided that in the war inaugurated to-day the Government will prove to be the victor.

NEVER THOUGHT OF EVACUATION.

There is no foundation for the long stories told of the original purpose of the Government, to evacuate Fort Sumpter. Mr. LINCOLN has not entertained any such purpose. He has entertained no purpose but to maintain possession of the Government property and enforce the laws. All statements that negotiations were entered upon for the departure of Major ANDERSON'S command were mere *canards* got up for the purpose of covering political defeats. The policy of the Administration never depended upon the contingency of evacuation. It was fixed within ten days after Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration. If evidence were wanting of this, it would be found in the fact that the Government was prepared to dispatch such quantities of men and material as left the port of New-York within four days.

FORETHOUGHT OF THE ADMINISTRATION—ITS EFFECT.

The rapid shipment of supplies, men and munitions was the result of forethought and previous preparation—the end of means long before matured. The Government continues to receive assurances of the popularity of the measures it has inaugurated. These come from all quarters, and from men of all parties. I was talking with a gentleman from Maryland this evening, who assured me that the steps taken to maintain the supremacy of the General Government had done more to stifle secession in his State than all the compromise propositions. He was at home yesterday when a dispatch was received that a conflict had taken place in the harbor of Charleston. About forty persons were present, including Republicans and "very few" Douglas Democrats and Bell-Everett men. There was a universal expression of hope that the Government would succeed. This feeling pervades the Border States to an extent that surprises all. The stern realities of an actual conflict appear to have sobered the people and brought them to realize the duties of the Government and their own responsibility as citizens.

DEMOCRATIC INDORSEMENT OF MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

I met a Democrat to-day, whom I have known all through the excitement of the last election as an out-and-out friend of the Southern Secessionists. He is a New-Yorker, and widely connected with its business, he himself being one of the heaviest dealers in sugars in your City. I was astonished to hear him proclaim unguardedly his approval of the policy of the Administration, his hope that the vigor displayed in the beginning would continue to the end, and his willingness to make all the sacrifices which war imposes upon commercial enterprise. He says that the prominent Democrat of the State of New-York who shall venture to give his aid and comfort to the Southern Confederacy is doomed to political oblivion. I could multiply a dozen such instances in my experience of to-day.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

There is little probability of an extra session of Congress. As was telegraphed you yesterday, there is no necessity for such a session. The Government has all the power which Congress could confer, except the money.

MONEY PLENTY.

Until the limit of Treasury Notes is reached, the Government has as much means at its disposal as its wants are likely to exhaust before the regular period for the assembling of the National Legislature. Were it to be called together now, it could do nothing more to maintain the national honor than Mr. LINCOLN is now doing, while it might seriously jeopardize the early success of the Government forces by needless but exciting debates. In the hands of a prudent, just and decided President, and an intelligent and harmonious Cabinet, the national honor and the national integrity is much safer than experience has proved it would be in the keeping of Congress.

LEO.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE MORRILL TARIFF NOT SO BAD.

The alleged imperfections and imprudences of the Morrill Tariff, upon which an extra session has been defended, are found to be largely exaggerated, if not entirely unfounded. Mr. BARNEY assures me that he will find no difficulty in executing the law with his present force, and that its provisions are quite as explicit as such laws are usually made, and that the changes from the previous system are not so violent and general as is supposed. A gentleman from Maryland told me today that the new tariff was doing much to keep that State loyal. He represents the iron and coal interests of the State, and he thinks the same beneficial influences will be felt in Virginia and North Carolina, in both of which States the mining interests are fast becoming paramount.

FINANCES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The financial embarrassments of the "Confederate States" are betraying themselves at every turn. Yesterday's TIMES exposed some of the evidences of the pecuniary troubles of secession by calling public attention to the fact that the $5,000,000 of the $15,000,000 loan of the Confederate States are being "apportioned among" (that is, *forced* upon) the Banks of New-Orleans, Mobile, &c. Have you noticed, also, that the very first of the $1,000,000 Treasury Notes, issued by the Provisional Government of the seceded States, were taken "by the Secretaries of War and the Treasury in payment of their quarter's salaries." The significance of this fact is apparent when it is remembered that the test of financial soundness in any Government consists of its ability to pay all Government dues in gold.

An old Clerk of the Treasury Department, who was South last week on private business, met there Ex-Secretary HOWELL COBB, with whom he had some conversation relative to the financial condition of the Government of the United States. Mr. COBB'S experience in the Southern Confederacy does not seem to have improved his judgment at all in the matter of financial estimates, for he continues to come as wide of the mark as ever. In the conversation referred to, he expressed the opinion that the revenues of the Treasury would be only about $1,000,000 per month; that, under this state of facts, the funds would be speedily exhausted, and that, as there is authority to borrow only $27,000,000, which, with the $1,000,000 per month for the ensuing year, would foot up only $39,000,000, while the expenses of the Government must be about $55,000,000. the Treasury must be bankrupted inevitably.

The figures in the Department show, in fact, an increase of revenue over last year, and the revenue is coming in at the rate of $3,000,000 per month, instead of $1,000,000, which Mr. COBB graciously allows. During the two weeks ending April 9, 1860, the receipts in the Treasury were $1,471,241 48. The receipts during the corresponding fortnight of 1861 were $1,500,667 34; increase in 1861 $29,425 81.

It should be remembered, too, that these results are attained at a time when the new Tariff is operating unfavorably towards the Treasury, because goods are withdrawing from bond for consumption in cases where the duty is less under the old Tariff than under the new, while merchandise which can be taken out of bond at *reduced* duties under the new Tariff are allowed to remain. Unless a war shall occur, Government is likely to have abundant means during the coming year.

SUMTER AND PICKENS CANNOT STAND BOMBARDMENT.

Gentlemen skilled as engineers, and whose judgment is usually sound, express the opinion that neither Pickens nor Sumpter can withstand bombardment, if their assailants are not operated against by land forces. The forts in question were not constructed to sustain a siege, but to defend harbors against hostile fleets. For the latter purpose they are admirably adapted; no "wooden walls" could withstand the fire from their batteries, or do themselves harm; but a well-sustained fire from different points on the adjacent shores, it is maintained, will reduce them both in time,—unless they have men enough and guns enough to promptly demolish the assailing forts.

SWAGGERING NAVAL OFFICERS.

An agent of the Navy Department might be profitably employed in an occasional stroll through the hotel lobbies at Washington, to notice the language and deportment of some who wear the naval buttons, and yet constantly and publicly swagger about the folly of the Government undertaking to bring the "Southern Confederacy" to terms. It is not often that a naval officer thus dishonors the button,—but when he does, if he has not the manliness to resign, it would be advisable to ship him to sea somewhere where he could do no harm if he should take the notion to turn traitor.

A. B. DICKINSON, on Thursday, formally accepted the mission to Nicaragua.

GUARD DUTY BY THE CLERKS.

It is suggested that the Secretaries of the various departments call upon the clerks to perform guard duty at each Department where they are stationed. In this way all the loyal employes will be very easily discovered, and the shakey ones detected. I have the assurance that the experiment is to be tried in connection with the present military movements in the city.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-GRANADA.

The Government of New-Granada has no force with which to render effective its recent decree of blockade of the forts of Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Carthagena and Zapote, in the Atlantic, these forts being in the complete possession of the revolutionists. So far as the Pacific is concerned, the forts of Buenaventura, Tumaco, etc., have been partially blockaded for the past six months or more, by small vessels fitted out at Panama—but I believe this does not directly much concern American interests, although it does so indirectly, as the business of the Panama Railroad is somewhat lessened by any disturbances affecting the trade of the Pacific.

UNABATED RUSH FOR OFFICE.

There was a great rush at the White House again to-day of office-seekers. Most of them failed to gain admittance on account of the exciting news. The entire remainder of the Boston appointments were made, to-day, as follows:

Surveyor, CHARLES A. PHELPS.

Navy Agent, EUGENE L. NORTON.

United States District-Attorney, RICHARD H. DANA.

Marshal, JOHN S. KEYES.

A strong, but unsuccessful effort to defeat this slate was made.

The crowd of New-York office-seekers is increasing. CHARLES A. STETSON denies that he is a candidate for Marshal, or any other office.

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made for California:

Appraiser, JOHN P. ZANE.

Collector at Monterey, JOHN T. PORTER.

Collector at Stockton, S. W. SPERRY.

Collector at Benicia, S. M. SWAIN.

Collector at San Diego, JOSHUA SLOANE.

Collector at San Pedro, OSCAR MACY.

WM. BELL has been appointed Postmaster at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 12.

The Virginia Commissioners arrived in this City, this morning, and during the afternoon they visited the President, not in their official capacity, and were received by him directly after the Cabinet meeting adjourned.

The President has made the following Massachusetts appointments:

CHAS. A. PHELPS, Surveyor of the Port of Boston in place of FLETCHER WEBSTER, who was removed at the earnest request of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation; EUGENE L. NORTON, Navy-Agent at Boston; RICHARD H. DANA, District-Attorney; JOHN S. KEYS, Marshal; JOHN A. GOODWIN, Postmaster at Lowell.

C. C. P. BALDWIN, Marshal, and GEORGE HOWE, Attorney for Vermont.

JAMES C. AIKEN, Marshal, and ED. G. BRADFORD, Attorney for Delaware.

LANSING G. VANCE, Postmaster at Morristown, Pennsylvania.

HARMON BENNETT, Postmaster at Norwich, New-York.

THE NEWS IN NEW-YORK.

Yesterday was a day of excitements. Rumors apparently well grounded concerning the progress of affairs at Charleston flitted through Wall-street, pervaded the thoroughfares and produced sensations of surprise, indignation and rejoicings, according to the nature of the mind to which they were brought. Dispatches were received stating that President DAVIS had, after consultation with his Cabinet, directed Gen. BEAUREGARD to allow unmolested passage of the Federal transports with their loads of supplies for Fort Sumpter, thereby obviating immediate hostilities; others that Maj. ANDERSON and Gen. BEAUREGARD were consulting together, and the probabilities were that the Fort would be surrendered so soon as its supplies were exhausted; and still others announcing that the war had actually begun. The first-mentioned dispatch was generally credited, and the feeling was almost universal that a great moral victory had been achieved by the United States Government.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, however, all uncertainty was set at rest. The telegraphic wire brought the long looked-for intelligence that WAR HAS BEGUN, and that the forces of the Confederated Traitors have struck the first blow. Expected as was the news, it produced a most remarkable and wide-spread sensation. Many had hoped the contest might yet be avoided; others thought the Federal Government would back down rather than shed blood; and others were certain that a Divine Providence would interfere to prevent so fratricidal a strife. The bulletin boards were surrounded; the streets near them were blockaded, and the fast-gathering multitude were only satisfied when the self-appointed reader had read himself hoarse in the frequent repetition of the brief announcement of the facts. Hundreds of anxious inquirers besieged the telegraph and publication offices, confident that there might yet be some item of information which was withheld from the masses, and they were only appeased when told that they were in possession of all, and that until this morning's papers were out they could have no more.

"Good, good," exclaimed many a one, as he read the statement, or as it was repeated to him by a friend, "at last we have reached a crisis; something *must* be done." The feeling of rejoicing was everywhere to be met, that Major ANDERSON had not lowered his flag, and that President LINCOLN had determined to sustain, even at so fearful a cost, the honor of the country. Of the very many with whom we conversed, and from whom we heard the freest expression of opinions, we did not find a single individual who did not respond heartily to the sentiment, "Thank Heaven we have a Government." Speculations and wagers of all kinds were the order of the night, as to the probable effect of this or that battery, of the arrival and probable action of the fleet, and of the result of this first contest; and very long odds were offered and taken that Sumpter would silence Moultrie, and that the fleet, on arrival, would find but little to do. However that may be, the war has begun—the aggressors were the Confederated forces, the Federal post has returned vigorously the fire, and the entire moral support of the North stands about the President in this trying moment, as will the entire physical force stand at his side if a more trying hour should come.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WAR BILL.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, April 12.

The War bill passed both Houses to night, without amendment. Gov. CURTIN waited at the Executive office to sign it. It is signed.

The Charleston dispatches about hostilities were announced in both Houses, and produced a profound sensation.

Mr. SMITH, a Democratic member of the House, after the Charleston dispatches were received, changed his vote to aye on the War bill. All the Democrats of both Houses voted against it. The bill appropriates $500,000 for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia; authorizes a temporary loan; provides for the appointment of an Adjutant-General, Commissary-General, and Quartermaster-General, who, with the Governor, are to have power to carry the act into effect.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 12.

The Charleston news was not generally promulgated here until after midnight. It produced a profound sensation, and general expressions of regret at

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, ... April 13.

[illegible]		300	Michigan Cen. R.
[illegible] St. 6s, '80.	79¾	5	do.
[illegible] 6s.	76	50	do.
[illegible] Missouri St. 6s.	80¾	5	Panama Railroad.
[illegible]	80¾	60	M. S. & N. I. G. S. op
[illegible]	60	200	do.
[illegible] 6s, '73.	100	100	do.
[illegible] N. Jer. M. R.	106	985	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.
[illegible] 2d M. B.	97¼	50	do.
[illegible] America.	105	50	do.
[illegible] Bank.	102¾	100	do.
[illegible] Bank.	94	5	Gal. & Chi. R.
[illegible] Bank.	108	100	do.
[illegible]	105	105	do.
[illegible] Bank.	94	50	do.
[illegible] Company.	12¾	10	Clev. & Tol. R.
[illegible] Cent. Pref.	6	1000	do.
[illegible] & M. R. Co.	79	20	do.
[illegible] Com. R.	74	100	do.
do.	b10 74	100	do.
do.	74¾	200	do.
do.	s30 74¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.
do.	74¾	300	do.
do.	b10 74¾	100	do.
do.	b30 74¾	20	C., B. & Q. R.
[illegible] Railroad.	26¾	150	do.
do.	b15 26¾		

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93¼	100	Reading R.
[illegible] U. 12% c. Notes.	103¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.
[illegible] N. C. St. 6's.	76¼	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S. R.
[illegible] State 6s.	60¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.
[illegible] Brooklyn C. W. L.	103	25	do.
[illegible] Merchants' Bank.	99¼	100	do.
[illegible] Metallic M. R. Co.	79¾	150	do.
[illegible] Coal Co.	77	50	Gal. & Chic. R.
[illegible] N. Y. Com. R.	74¼	30	do.
[illegible] Erie Railroad.	26	100	Clevs. & Tol. R.
[illegible] Hudson River R.	41¼	200	do.
[illegible]	41	50	Ch. & R. I. R.
[illegible] Harlem Railroad.	12¾	50	do.
[illegible] Long Island Railroad.	27	20	do.
[illegible] Panama Railroad.	107	100	do.
[illegible]	26¾	50	do.

FRIDAY, April 12—P. M.

There was a partial improvement in the demand for Stocks to-day, and a consequent recovery of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. from the low sales of Thursday. In the speculative temper of the Street the change cannot yet be called a very marked one, as the freer buying noticed this forenoon was generally ascribed rather to the closing up of *short* contracts, under the apprehension that the next news from Charleston might turn the market against them, than to any very strong conviction that the present critical issue at Fort Sumpter would result in successful negotiation instead of battle. The anxiety was greet throughout the day to hear from that point, and it was increased by the rumor that while the Southern telegraph was open, as usual, to other cities in that direction, no dispatches had come through from Charleston. At the Second Board the market held on steady at the improvement of the morning, the speculators on either side being indisposed to risk a heavy business on the uncertainty which rested over the Southern news. The Federal and State securities manifested a good degree of steadiness. The United States of 1881 sold at 93½ ₱ cent., which is an improvement on yesterday's bid, and 1 ₱ cent. more was paid for the 5 ₱ cents of 1874. Missouris closed in demand, at 60@60½ ₱ cent., and there was a diminished offering of Tennessees and Virginias. Treasury Bills of the January issues, bearing 10@12 ₱ cent., are in some demand at premiums which leave the buyes about 6 ₱ cent. interest net on his Money, and already there is an inquiry for the new Canvertible bills awarded yesterday, at about par, and parties who failed or declined to participate in the Bank list are now applying for the bills second hand. Messrs. ROBBINS & SON also had telegraphic applications on the subject this forenoon from their New-England correspondents. The following participated in the Bank bid of yesterday at par. A portion of the money is already paid into the Sub-Treasury, although the official award is not yet at hand:

Bank of Commerce, in New-York	$500,000
American Exchange Bank	300,000
Metropolitan Bank	256,000
Merchants' Bank	200,000
Continental Bank	100,000
Bank of the Commonwealth	50,000
Atlantic Insurance Company	100 000
A. A. Low	100,000
Charles H. Russell	100,000
Deming Duer	100,000
G. S. Robbins & Son	100,000
A. Hemmingway	200,000
James Gallatin	100,000
John Steward	75,000
Ward & Co	40,000
Clark, Dodge & Co	50,000
Robert L. Kennedy	25,000
Henry Defield	20,000
John A. Stevens	90,000
Total	$2,500,000

The Railway Share list was 2 ₱ cent. higher on several of the Waetarn Roads; the best advance being had oo Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Rock Island. On Erie there was also a recovery of full 2 ₱ cent., and about tha seme on Hudson and Harlem Preferred. New-York Central, which leads the speculative list, opened before the early Board at 73½@¾, and soon after went up, on the printed sales, to 74½ ₱ cent., closing at the Second Board about 74½@¾ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail and Panama participated in the demand, the former advancing to 79½ ₱ cent.

Later in the afternaan there was not much done on the Street; tha absence of authentic oews from Charlaston creating a dull market at the close; prices quoted about as follows:

Central	74	Galena	69
Erie	26	Rock Island	50
Hudson	41	Michigan Central	50½
Harlem Preferred	37	Michigan Guaranteed	32¾
Pacific	79½	Toledo	39¾
Reading	37¾	Missouris	60½
Illinois Central	70½	Tennessees	70½

In the Exchange market, to-day, for the European mail of Saturday, there was a fair business done on Paris, at f.5.30@f.5.28¾, while the sales on London were moderate, at 107½@107¾ for Bankers', and 106¾@107¼ for Merchants' bills. In the Discount market we hear of no alteration in rates from 5@7 ₱ cent. according to the dates of first-class bills. Loans to Brokers, returnable on demand, are easy, at 5@6 ₱ cent., and we hear of occasional deposits being left at call with the old Stock firms, se low es 4 ₱ cent. The California steamer, this afternoon, delivered $1,110,231 in Gold, as follows:

SPECIE PER NORTH STAR.

Kelsey, Bignar & Co	$4,500 00	A. Belmont	$96,000 00
Baker & Merrill	16,000 00	E. H. Mallory	26,300 00
Order	25,000 00	C. W. Crosby	9,700 00
J. G. Parker & Son	12,000 00	Metropolitan Bk	39,927 63
Wm. Hussey	4,583 87	De Rham & Co	44,400 00
Order	3,000 00	Scholle Brothers	25,500 00
W. G. Stevenson	920 00	J. Heller & Bro	8,700 00
Butcher & Bro	5,000 00	Wm. Heller & Co	12 000 00
H. Cohn & Co	16,000 00	E. Kelly	33,000 00
Kyppinger & Co	10 000 00	Conry & Cannor	10,000 00
S. Strauss, Br. & Co	39,013 16	R. Van Hoffman & Co	76,000 00
Frank Baker	12 000 00	J. Patrick & Co	43,000 00
W. T. Coleman & Co	51,000 00	Mercantile Bres.	17,000 00
Wm. Hoge & Co	18,000 00	Ballin & Sanders	25,500 00
Wm. Hoge & Co	12,000 00	Z. Einstein & Bro.	10,500 00
Order	9,696 67	Dunnan, Sherman & Co	99,895 79
Seligman & Co	23,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	139,500 00
Amer. Ex. Bank	60,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	33,500 00
J. H. Oothill	4,900 00	J. Schindlasky	700 00
A. J. Rosenbaum & Co	10,500 00	Jokepler & Co.	10,000 00
Jennings & Brewster	7,000 00	Order	10,000 00
P. Naylor	10,000 00	Total	$1,110,231 12

The following was yesterday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$954,384
Total Payments	479,235
Total Balance	8,574,103

The receipts include $57,000 for Customs.

The St. Louis *Democrat* remarks on the Public Credit of Missouri:

"Now, the entire taxable property of the State is about $300,000,000, and the revenue to be annually raised to support the Government, and meet tha interest on the State debt, is sema $1,500,000. Add to this the amount provided by the Legislature to be raised from poll tax, and some other small items which the Auditor foots up to $300,000, and it will be seen that our resources are ample to keep tha credit of the State in a perfectly sound condition. Tha Interest due on the first of July next, is provided for, and if perfect solvency and prompt payment of interest on all indebtedness is an evidence of ability to carry liabilities, then Missouri Stocks are as safa an investment as can be made, and there is no reason within the range of a pecuniary consideration, why they should not be at par.

In regards to repudiation, as we have before intimated, that can only follow a dira necessity, and the known ability precludes such necessity. Tais brings us to an interesting point in connection with the subject, which is, that three millions of the bonds of Missouri are a part of the issues of Illinois banks, and that money is now being discredited in consequence of the depreciation of those stocks in the New-York market. But the reason of the depreciation is certainly not any want of financial soundness in tha State."

The net receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of March are as follows:

1860	$88,598 48
1861	90,710 05
Increase	$2,111 57

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, New-York:

April 11	Philadelphia	par.
April 11	Boston	par.

April 5	New Orleans		Premium.
April 5	Mobile		¼ @ 1
April 11	Baltimore		¼ @ 1
April 10	Washington		par. @ 1-10
April 5	Charleston		¼ @ ¾
April 10	Richmond		¾ @ 3¾
April 10	Petersburgh		4 @ 4¼
April 10	Norfolk		4 @ 4¼
April 9	Augusta		3¾ @ 4
April 9	Savannah		3¾ @ 4
April 9	Chicago		3 @ 3¼
April 9	Milwaukee		5 @ 5½
April 10	Cleveland		3¾ @ 4¼
April 8	St. Louis		1 @ 1¼
April 9	Louisville		3 @ 3½
April 10	Detroit		½ @ ¾
April 9	Cincinnati		1 @ 1¼
April 10	Pittsburgh		½ @ ¾
April 4	St. Paul, Min		¾ @ 1
April 10	Zanesvilla		5 @ 5½
April 9	Sandusky, O		—
April 9	Mt. Vernon, O		1 @ 1½
April 10	Canada		¾ @ ½
April 6	Alton, Ill		½ @ ¾
April 10	Toledo, O		3¾ @ 4¾
April 9	Columbus, O		1 @ 1½
April 11	Alexandria, Va		1 @ 1½
			4½ @ 5

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port	$3,481,966	$1,872,104	$1,250,972
Thrown on Market	3,463,866	1,412,791	1,241,720
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$35,116,765	$36,345,196	$24,826,941
Thrown on market	36,291,037	36,681,494	25,221,323

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	622	$251,352	200	$55,673	427		$151,272
Mf. of Cot'n	683	433,148	518	122,696	605		192,689
Mf. of Silk	363	184,838	373	106,120	159		117,176
Mf. of Flax	703	149,034	614	142,129	172		49,856
Miscellan's	2,523	79,723	3,525	28,549	1,037		28,723
Total	4,894	$794,095 456,067	5,239	$456,067	2,400		447 716 794,805

Total entered...$1,250,072 Total marketed...$1,241,720

The Directors of the Great Western Insurance Company give notice that the outstanding issue of the scrip of 1857 of the Company will be redeemed on and after Tuesday, 7th of May next, with the interest.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 12.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 19; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 31½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, April 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produca since our last have been: 79 hhls. Ashes, 9,870 bbls. Flour, 712 hhls. Corn Maal, 5,945 bushels Wheat, 1,704 bushels Corn, 22 bushels Rye, 395 bushels Barley, 5,552 bushals Oats, 693 pkgs. Provisions, and 742 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salabla and buoyant, including Pots at $5 37½, and Pearls at $5 43¾@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, includieg Middling Upland at 12¾c., and othar grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales 600 hales.

COFFEE—Sales to day, 100 mats Java at 17c., and 1 500 hags Rio at 11¼@13¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Has been sparingly sought after, including Refined Ingot, within a range of from 19c.@20c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod hava been more inquired for at from $2 62½@$3 75, acaording to quality, ₱ cwt. A moderata demand prevails for Mackerel, at rising prices. Herring are inactive at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, desirable lots of which are quoted very firm. The receipts, since our last, have been quite modarate. Tha principal holdars are not eager to sell. The available supply, hara, has been materially reduced and is now unusually light. The repeted transactions since our last camprise 14,000 bbls., including superfina State at $5 20@$5 30; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 55, mainly at $5 37½@$5 40; Superfine Western at $5 15@$5 30; Extra Iawa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$5 30; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, mainly at $5 65@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfina State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bls.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern flour continues in moderate demand at farmer rates; sales 1,660 bbls., at $5 35@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimora, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including inferior to vary choice extra at $3 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive. $3 30@$4 10 for fina and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal ruletqaiet at $2 75@$2 90 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been very moderate for Brandies and fair for Wines, at uniform quotations.

FRUIT—All kinds bave been in slack demand, including Layar Raisins at $2 17½@$2 20, and Bunch do at $1 57½@$1 60 ₱ box.

GRAIN—With a fair demand for dasirable lots of Wheat, prices are wall supported, especially in view of the light arrivals. The reported sales add up 65,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 55, White Western, at $1 42@$1 55. Red Western, in store and afloat, at $1 36@$1 35½. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 33@$1 35; Milwaukea Club, in store, afloat and delivered, at $1 30@$1 32½; Northwestern Club at $1 28@$1 29. Chicago Spring, $1 24½@$1 27. Red State, part at $1 32; Red Amber Jersey, at $1 38@$1 40, and choice White Kentucky on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request at full prices. We have heard of sales of 63,000 bushels, at 61½c.@63c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depot, and delivered; 57c.@58c., for old do., in store and delivered; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Jersey; 60c.@62c. for new Yellow Northern; 57c.@60c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 68c.@69c. ₱ bushel; sales, 1,450 bushels. Barley is inactive and depressed, sales 1,500 bushels State at 62c.@65c. ₱ bushal. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canada, at 34½c.@35¾c., Western at 34c.@35c.; and State, 35c.@36c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 680 hales North River at 75c.@80a. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are selling slowly, at 14c.@24c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been purchased very sparingly, including Scotch Pig at $20 75@$21 50; common English Bar at $46@$47; Refined do., do., at $57@$58, ₱ ton, with Sheet at 10c.@16½c. for first quality Russiao, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for English ₱ lb., usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand and ara steady at $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at nuch lngsd figures.

LIME—Common Rockland is in demand at 80c. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 68 bbls. New-Orleans, at 34c.@35c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 26c.@30c., and 20 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 17c. ₱ galloo.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand, including common at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentina are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in request, chiefly at 36c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A moderate inquiry exists for Linseed, mainly, at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds ara very quiet, generally.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and sales have been made of 470 bbls., including Mess, at $17 50, and Prime, at $13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Nothing new in Sacon. Lard is in fair request, and is advancing; sales, 375 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, and is firm; sales, 480 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 350 tcs., at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The principal demand to-day was for Clover, at from 7¾c.@8c., mainly within tha range, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The inquiry has been fair, especially for Cuba. Sales have been made of 1,100 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5½c., but including some Porto Rico at 5¾c.@5¾c., and Texas on private terms ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We have heard of sales of 15,000 lbs., part at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Greens are in good request; Blacks are moderately inquired for; prices are well supported.

TIN—An active demaod prevailed for Straits at 25c.@25¾c., chiefly at the former rate, ₱ lb. Other descriptions have been quiet.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate, for Seed Leaf, and Spanish, but limited for other kiads. Sales hava been reported, since our last, of 10 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c.@9c.; 218 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@8c.; with 75 bales Havana, and 150 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., 18¾c.@18½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in hulk aud hags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9¾d @10d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16i.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bhl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bhl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Rasin, 4s. ₱ bhl; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10¾d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bhl.; Beaf, 8s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and Bacon aod Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Cheese, 40s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Cork, for orders, Wheat, in bulk, on privata terms. For an Irish port, direct, Corn, in ships' bags, 12¾d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Rotterdam, Rye, in ships' bags, at 11d. ₱ bushel. For Lisbon, Wheat, in bulk, at 22c. ₱ bushel.

—Mr. William S. Marston, a resident of Plymouth, Mass., a husband, and the father of ona child, eloped, not long ago, with Mary Cross, a girl seventeen years of age, and the daughter of his nearest neighbor. It is supposed that the guilty couple have gone to California.

—Mr. Page, the American Consul at Beirut, Syria, has succeeded in recovering from the Bedouins the £80 of which Rev. Dr. Leyhura was robbed not long since while inspecting places of intcrest near Jerusalem.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

Persia	Southampton	New-York	April 3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
North Britain	Liverpool	Portland	April 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	April 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Columbia	Galway	New-York	April 9
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	May 7
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leaves.	For.	
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 13
New-York	New-York	Bremen	April 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	April 13
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	April 13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	April 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 17
Baltic	New-York	Havra	April 26
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Glenaro	New-York	Jamaica	April 20
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	April 21
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	April 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the steamship *New-York*, for Southampton and Bremen, will close at the Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEman, of business habits and experience, wishes to unite with some substantial concern in the hardware, grocery, shipping or commission business, where he would be safe in placing a capital of $20 000 to $30,000. None but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with. Address Box No. 2,637 Post office, one week.

FOR SALE—THE GROCERY STORE AT THE junction of 8th-av. and 4th-st., and on the corner of Jane-st., established and kept by the present owner for the last 21 years. The stock and fixtures for sale and the store to lease. For further particulars apply on the premises of JOHN B. ALLEN.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $200 TO $300 to take the Agency here, or one with $1,000 to $2,000, as a partner in a staple, reliable cash business. Address J. T. JOHNSON, Belmont Hotel.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file saveats for $16 to $40. Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases sondanded as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention, or of Importation procured, &c., &c. Rejected Petitions, Forfeitures, &c., carefully revived and renewed, and all business made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE.—TO LANDSCAPE ARTISTS.—ONE of Lester's best lockstitch sewing machines, an elegant rosewood cabinet secretary, a ladies' gold watch, a French bronze mantle clock will be given for original oil pictures. Address Box No. 271 Chatham-square Post-office, care of B. LOCKWOOD.

A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO TAKE, AT her own house, either ladies' or gentlemen's washing, by the month or by the day; can do up all sorts of muslins in the best style, and also gentlemen's linens; best of City references given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY SEATS, &c.—A Photographer, of six years' experience in taking stereoscopic pictures of villas, portraits, cattle, &c., offers his services at moderate charges. Houses surrounded with trees take better before the foliage is fully developed. Address Box No. 1,624, Post-office.

DENSMORE'S PATENT PADDLE-WHEEL.—For the information of those wishing to communicate with the undersigned concerning the improved feathering paddle-wheel, he requests all letters or applications addressed to him as follows: B. DENSMORE, care of Barclay & Livingston, No. 24 Beaver-st., New-York.

ALDERNEY CATTLE FOR SALE.—SIX head thorough bred Alderney Cattle—four females, (two of them far gone with calf,) and two yearling bulls. For particulars address JOHN HAVEN, Washington Heights Post-office.

TO BOOK BINDERS AND PRINTERS.—A large lot of second-hand Paper-cutters of Austin's, Rief's and other makers, on hand. For sale cheap. All in good order.
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No. 45 Ann-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING FROM NO. 185 West 44th-st., a small white and yellow DOG, with shaggy hair, named "Ponto." Two dollars' reward will be paid on returning him to the above address.

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WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. Say 5th Orange Blossom Wedding Envelopes Ready for Use, at EVERELL'S, 308 Broadway.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REST, A SACRED CHORAL POETRY BY the Rev. SYDNEY LUSK, Music by AUGUSTUS GUIL, the celebrated German composer. The work is designed for Sabbath School Concerts, to be performed in Churches. It can be performed by adults or part of each. Characters introduced: Boaz, Prince of Judah; Ruth, a Moabitess; Rlimelech, a Bethlehemite; Naomi, wife of Elimelech; Mahlon, Chilian, their sons; Orpah, sister of Ruth; reapers, gleaners, &c. Prices: paper covers, 15 cents. $12 per 100; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

FOURTH WARD READING-ROOM.—There will be a public meeting of any interested in carrying on this enterprise, at the room No. 26 New-Bowery, on FRIDAY, April 19, at 9½ A. M., to consider the expediancy of continuing the room, as it becomes necessary, owing to the protracted illness of Orville Gardner. All persons having an interest in these rooms for the people, or who would consent to act as a Committee, are invited to attend. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Services commence at 10¾ and 4 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. JOHN McC. HOLMES, will TO-MORROW AFTERNOON commence a series of discourses to the young on *The Snares and Safeguards of Youth*. Boys' meetings every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sunday School meetings every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH Schools connected with the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER,) will be held in the Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. The children will be present, and will sing several hymns selected and prepared for the occasion, and addresses delivered by Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, of the Mariner's Church, and others. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—THE FORTY-third Anniversary of "The Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York," will be held at the Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, Capt. SAMUEL ELLIOTT, and several seamen. L. P. HUBBARD, Recording Sec'y.

HOW IS CHRIST TO BE THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD?—This question, including the inquiry, *How is Christ to Save those who have never heard of Him on Earth?* will be considered TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at the 29th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th ave., by Rev E. G. BROOKS,

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of much experience desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or would take entire supervision of a gentleman's family; distance not objectionable if healthy. Address MATRON, Flushing, L. I.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent person as chambermaid; would assist in the care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid; has no objection to a little waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing. Understands all kinds of embroidery. Good City reference. Call at No. 155 East 22d-st., next house to the Wire Mills, between 1st and 2d ave. from 12 till 6 this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 110 22d-st., between 3d and 3d ave., front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; well recommended by former employers, whose house she has had charge of. Can be seen at No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., until 11 o'clock on Monday, April 15.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 228 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SMART, TIDY girl wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give City references. Can be seen at 861 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 60 Greenwich-av., opposite Perry-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do light chamberwork and take care of grown up children; can do all kinds of fine sewing, embroidering, &c. Call for two days at No. 17 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; the best of reference given; call for two days, at 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young girl wishes to procure a situation as chambermaid and waitress or do plain sewing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., over the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 86 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; is willing, obliging, and neat in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as a good plain cook; is a good baker of biscuit and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 110 22d-st., between 3d and 3d ave., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS, FRENCH AND German cook, with good City reference, wants a steady place in a respectable private family. Inquire at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, in a private family; is a good cook; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or to assist in washing and ironing by a person who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 212 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 30th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, with City and country reference, a situation as cook, and do the coarse washing; is a tasker butter and pastry and is a good baker; wages $9; situation in country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook; would assist in washing; good reference given. Call at No. 115 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an industrious and competent New-England lady, with many years' experience; good references as to capability, &c. Apply to, or address, Mrs. S., No. 1,145 Broadway, near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A CAPABLE woman desires a situation as laundress or cook; she can give full satisfaction in either position. Apply at 7 Lamartine place, 29th-st., at her present employer's.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant, can bring it up by hand; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 7 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, not long from Canada, a situation as nurse; understands the care of children perfectly; or would take care of a sick gentleman. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations, one as nurse and plain sewer, the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or first-class waitress; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear, second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a respectable married woman, in a private family; baby 4 months old. Can be seen at No. 68 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for three days, if not engaged.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A BABY, AT HER own house, by a healthy young woman, 26 years of age; good City reference given. Apply at PATRICK SLAVAN'S, 601 8th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young married woman as wet nurse. Call for 2 days at 197 7th-av., between 23d and 24th

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; best of references given. Apply at No. 135 Elizabeth st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as children's nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 78 Adelphi-st., in the rear, East Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 296 West 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes; would wait upon a lady or attend to grown-up children; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent young woman; would take care of growing children, or chamber work; is a first-class seamstress and embroiderer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 West 19th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as seamstress, can cut and fit dresses; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 618 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., over the bakery.

AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS always ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institute and Home, where the best servants are always ready. Also, good situations for good help. No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Open till 9 in the evening.

A FRENCH LADY, A WIDOW, WISHES to find a situation, in a good family, to assist in sewing and to give instruction to the children, being able to teach her own language; good City references. Apply at No. 401 6th-av., up the third floor.

WANTED.—BY A LADY, A SITUATION IN A dry-goods or fancy-store. Address S. B., No. 129 East 32d-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk or light porter; has been in the hardware and machinery business, and is not afraid of work; is willing to accept of a situation in any business, and will serve faithfully for a moderate salary; best of testimonials given from last employer. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., care of W. H. Disbrow's Riding Academy, corner 8th-av and 39th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a single man who understands his business in all its branches, or would do garden work if required; good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address S. H. W., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman, in the City or country; good City reference given. Address J. Q., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

IN ANY CAPACITY.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, aged 28 years, height 6 feet, a situation in any honest capacity; means of support not salary, the object; habits strictly temperate; is a good penman; has been taught the use of arms; could act as watchman, caretaker, &c.; would go as porter or assistant in any part of a store; is not afraid to work, and would be found honest and energetic. Has first-class testimonials. Address ARGO, Box No, 195 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man; can give good City reference. Apply at, or address COACHMAN, No. 85 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single Protestant man as coachman in a private family; has lived six years in his last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st. Has the best of City reference.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN HONEST, SOBER and industrious young man, with good reference, wishes a situation; is a judicious and careful driver; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is of kind disposition, and is willing to do anything to obtain the esteem of his employer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a single man, who can be recommended by his present employer as qualified in every respect to give satisfaction; he is also a good waiter and perfectly trustworthy. Apply to his employer, No. 211 West 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man who can produce over six years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address W. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; no objections to go in the country; has been the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 260 Wooster-st., for two days, for J. D.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by one willing to work and practically acquainted with all kinds of stock, grain and fruit-growing, and the management of the dairy; has the best of recommendations. Address FARMER, No. 99 Pearl-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, a situation as a farm, where he could make himself generally useful and acquire a knowledge of the business; has had two years' experience, and can give the best testimonials. Address R. H., W., Box No. 3,456 Post-office, New-York.

AS FARMER AND COOK.—WANTED, BY A Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance, situations, the man as farmer and plain gardener, take care of horses and drive; the woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; both have good references; no objection to the country. Address F. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; understands driving and farming business, and the care of horses and cattle; would not object to take charge of a small place for a gentleman; can give good reference from his last place. Call at, or address J. L., No. 31 Roosevelt street, New-York, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man; has a practicable knowledge of the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference for the last ten years. Address P. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, without family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best City reference if required. Address R. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable Protestant young man; understands his business in all its branches and his references will certify as to his objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 West 28th-st., or address J. W. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS AGE DE 35 ANS DESIRE une situation comme escher, maître d'Hotel ou valet. Il a servi pendant 8 ans dans ce pays en ces capacités dans les premieres maisons Américaines, et peut donner les meilleures recommandations de son dernier Maître S'Addresser à LOUIS, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a small private family, a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; one exceptionable City reference required. Call at No. 93 Clinton-place, (8th st.) between 8 and 10 A. M., or 4 to 8 P. M.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A MAN TO GO INTO the country, that understands plain gardening, taking care of stock, and making himself useful; none others need apply. No. 273 Canal st., before 11 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SOBER INDUSTRIous man, who understands vegetable gardening and hardy flowers, and can come well recommended. Address W. W., Box No. 1674 *Times* Office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, A SMART, accommodating girl, to do general housework in a plain family; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer; wages $7 per month. Inquire as No. 147 Lafayette-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A MIDDLE AGED colored woman or Protestant white woman, to do the work of a small family; liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 20 Jones st., basement door.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN WAITER FOR A private family; must understand the cleaning and care of plate, be polite, active and tidy, and have the best of reference; English, Scotch or North of Ireland preferred. Apply to-day and Monday, at No. 478 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPH AND Ambrotype artist, one who thoroughly understands both branches; none others need apply; to such a one a good permanent situation will be given, at BICKS' Gallery, No. 158 Graod-st., Williamsburgh, over Whitebouse's shoe-store

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing, to go into the country, wages $8 per month. Call at No. 216 West 38d st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—AT NO. 130 CHATHAM-ST., MEDicine store,) an honest, industrious, intelligent unmarried man, who neither drinks rum nor uses tobacco.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CORNWALL.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD for himself, wife, a child aged three years, a baby and nurse at Cornwall, during the coming Summer. He wishes to leave the City about the 15th of June, and would be pleased to have communication with persons who have desirable lodgings to rent, and who intend to set a good table. Address HOWARD, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—TWO SMALL families wish to engage good board for the Summer within one or two hours of the City, would prefer a farmer's family. Call or address, with full particulars as to location, rooms and price, ANDERSON STEWART, No. 16 Wall-st., third floor, front.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMilies or single gentlemen can enjoy one of the finest locations on the Hudson for river view and rural scenery and good shade, five minutes from Glenwood or ten from steamboat landing. Prices moderate. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises.

PLAIN COUNTRY BOARD, OR PART OF, for all of a small furnished house wanted, within one hour's sail of this City, for a gentleman, wife, two children, (3 and 4 years old,) and nurse. Address A. MASON, Box No. 2,277, New York Post-office, stating full particulars and terms, which must be very moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family, within an hour's sail or ride of the City, for four ladies, who will need two large and two small bed-rooms, and a sitting-room; two of the rooms must be on the first floor. Apply, by letter, to G., No. 16 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, two small children and nurse, in a private family, from 1st of May, one hours' ride from City—Hudson River near. Address New-York Post-office, Box No. 177.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board for his daughter, aged 10 years, and full or partial board for himself, with a private family residing in a pleasant and healthy location within 2 hours of New-York. Address G. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FROM MAY 1ST, MAY BE obtained in a small private family, near Rye and Portchester Station, New-Haven Railroad. The advertiser may be seen at No. 231 West 23d-st., on the 15th, 16th and 17th of April, before 10 A. M., or after 12 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two small children and nurse, from first of May, in a private family; Staten Island or Sergen Point preferred; reference exchanged. Address Box No. 177 New-York Post office.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of D. T. MARSHALL, No. 388 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—AT YONKERS OR HASTings, from about the 1st of July, for a family of five grown persons and two children. Address stating terms and particulars, Box No 424 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD WANTED FOR one or two families on the Hudson, between New-York and Nyack or Tarrytown, or at Orange, N. J. Address W., Box No. 2,008 New-York Post office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BEVIS, General agent, Dépôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 239 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPER, No. 239 Pearl-st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH W. STRONG, 43 and 44 Greene-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK LYING-IN ASYLUM will be held at No. 35 Marion-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 M. The friends of the Institution and clergymen are respectfully invited to attend.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 26th-st., between Madison and 5th ave. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 143 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., may be had in a per teel private family, at No. 152 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.; unexceptionable reference required and given. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET.—A gentleman and lady, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with genteel board in Brooklyn, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, from the 1st of May, if application is made soon to E. B. S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE entire second floor, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, on accommodating terms; house has all the modern improvements. No. 25 Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen, may obtain a very desirable suite of rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. 124 West 42d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILES DESIRING genteel and home-like board, at moderate rates, can be accommodated at No. 13 Ashland-place, Forry-st., between Waverley-place and Greenwich-av

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with private family, at No. 91 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms on the second floor can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, in a small private family, at No. 60 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with partial or full board, one or two very pleasant furnished rooms. Apply at No. 266 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—A suite of rooms on second floor, fronting Washington-place, with full board. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY DESIROUS OF OBtaining board, with fine suite of rooms, in a first-class house, located near Union-square, will address R. S., Box No. 112, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, at No. 46 Baldwin-st., Newark, N. J.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM with bedroom attached, on the second story, delightfully situated, facing Union-square, can now be had, if applied for soon, at No. 48 Union-square.

BOARDING—AT NO 36 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR Broadway; suites of rooms for families or a party of gentlemen; first-class house and good board; also, single rooms. Terms reasonable. Stages pass the door.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADjoining, on the third floor, to let with board, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, (dinner at 6,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., fourth door west of 8th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a desirable second-story front "alcove" room, in a private family, in a very pleasant situation, only 8 minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton-av. ferries; house has every convenience, table excellent; terms moderate. Apply at 26 Harrison-st., 2 doors east of Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily wish to let with board, a front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and one or two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths &c. Inquire at No. 183½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A CHOICE OF rooms to let with board, suitable for a family; the house is pleasantly located, convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 67 Henry st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW PERSONS can be accommodated with very choice rooms at No. 127 Clinton st., by calling soon. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Handsomely furnished rooms may be obtained with board in one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn, within five minutes of Wall and Fulton ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR the Summer.—A large front parlor on first floor, with pantry attached, is now vacant at No. 69 Columbia-st.; other rooms can be engaged from the first of May.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms for families, or for single gentlemen, also a bedroom and parlor on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen. No. 75 Montague place, corner of Henry. Best of reference given and required. Only 5 minutes from Wall-st. Ferry

UNFURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ROOMS on the second floor, and furnished or unfurnished rooms on the third floor, with good board for gentlemen and their wives, with or without board for single gentlemen in the house No. 218 East Broadway, corner Clinton-st. None but respectable parties, and those who can appreciate neatness and comfort, need apply.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children, residing in a pleasant location near New-York, would like to have one or two little girls to board, about the age of 9 and 12 years; they would receive the best of care. A note addressed to E. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor handsomely furnished, to let to one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, without children; partial board, if required; no other boarders; gas, bath, &c. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 64 Amity-st.

NO 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 8th-st., a suite of apartments handsomely furnished, with full board, to let. Also, single rooms, location convenient to all of the stage routes; unexceptionable references required, dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, a competent teacher of the piano, would like to give instruction in music as an equivalent for way board only. Advanced pupils preferred. Address, for three days, W. H. P., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET.—A SPLENdid suite of rooms, with board, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, 17th st., a few doors from 5th-av. For particulars, apply to LUCIANS PITKIN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN the 1st ward of the City, in an American family where there is the society of ladies and music in the evening preferred; references exchanged. Address BOARD, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE LARGE ROOM for two gentlemen, also hall bedroom for a single gentlemen, with good board; family private. Can be obtained at No. 8 Willow-st., between Poplar and Middagh sts. No May moving.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house—location unsurpassed—to let, with board in a private family, to parties without children. Fulton ar., second door east from Franklin-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A large, richly-furnished front room in a very first-class house, pleasant location, good neighborhood, to let, with board on moderate terms, No. 164 Union-st.; convenient to cars and ferries.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a first class family; two large parlors, with bedrooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 31st-st.

GENTLEMEN WANTING TWO NEAT UNfurnished front rooms adjoining, from the 1st of May, in a genteel location, will apply at No 104 Waverley-place, fourth house from Washington Parade Ground. Will be furnished if desired.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements; is pleasantly situated. No 159 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

NO. 30 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR BROADway.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, with first class board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

NOS. 11 AND 13 MURRAY HILL PARK, between 34th and 35th sts.—Most desirable furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock References exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the first floor, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast. If required. Apply at No. 376 4th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT—CROMWELL, NEAR MIDdletown, Conn. Accommodations for select families on reasonable terms. House large, airy, elevated, with one enabled prospect. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 196 *Times* Office who will remain several days in New-York with room plans for selection; or Box No. 70 Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIvate boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open for the season of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 435 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES. $150. $150.

In the manufacturing of Piano-fortes, we are now able to offer to the public a 7-octave rosewood Piano, containing all the modern improvements, for $150 cash, of mere perfect workmanship than has usually been sold for $300 or $400 by the old method of manufacturing. We respectfully invite all dealers and the public to call and examine these new instruments at

GROVESTEEN & HALE'S,
Corner Canal and Hudson sts., New-York.

BANJO! BANJO! BANJO TAUGHT!
BY G. C. DOBSON.

Eighteen lessons for $5.
Eighteen lessons for $5.
Eighteen lessons for $5.
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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS will be issued about the 25th of April, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, containing about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers, 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 36 cents. Liberal discount to the trade.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $50 to $75. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

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PIANOS FOR HALF PRICE—AT FISCHER'S Piano Warerooms, No. 356 Broadway. In consequence of removal and the times, a large assortment of pianos and melodeons will be sold at extreme low prices. $400 pianos for $200; 1 upright piano, $50; 2 second-hand pianos, $50 and $60. These superior instruments are acknowledged to be the best pianos made, are fully warranted, and must be sold by the 20th April.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—A YOUNG LADY, who for several years has sung contralto in a first-class quartette choir in an Episcopal Church, in a neighboring city, desires a situation in some church in this City. Inquire at the music store of S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

AS CHORISTER.—A CHORISTER OF TEN years' experience in this City and Brooklyn, whose term of service expires on the last Sabbath of April, is prepared to make an engagement from the 1st May next. Address CHORISTER, care of S. S. Edmonston, Nos. 216 and 218 Dunce-st., New-York.

SOPRANO SINGERS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES would like situations as soprano singers in a New-York or Brooklyn church; one of them now finishing her engagement in the choir of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Address Z. H. M., No. 26 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

ORGANIST.—AN ARTIST OF UNDOUBTED ability will be open for an engagement, after the 1st of May next; has had ten years' experience as conductor to various choruses to whom he can with confidence refer; will furnish a complete choir. Address, for one week, C. S. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WITH MEZZO SOPRANO voice, desires an engagement with a Protestant Choir, as Soprano or Alto singer; reads music with facility. Address MUSIC, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 15 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

MUSIC.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, AT $12 per month, with privilege of practice, by a young lady; pupils attended at their residences, $16 per quarter. Apply at No. 36 Sommit-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.

ORGAN FOR SALE—SEVEN STOPS, NEW, BY Henry Erben, suited for a parlor or small church. Can be seen at No. 75 East 26th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW Rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 187 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

$2,000 REWARD.—I WILL PAY $1,000 REward for the discovery of the person or persons, or slicker of them, who set fire, on the night of April 1st, inst., to the dwelling house or building on the Hyde-park road, about four miles north of Pokepsie, known as the Broom or Clew place, (the said premises being in litigation between the heirs and the husband of the late Elizabeth Clew, deceased,) and for information sufficient to convict such person or persons. I will also pay $1,000 additional reward for the like discovery of the person or persons who set fire to the barn on the same premises, at the time it was consumed in the Spring of 1858, and for information sufficient to have convicted such person or persons.

JAMES B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.
Dated New-York, April 6, 1861

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Any insurance Company which has insured any policy or taken any risk upon the buildings (burned on the night of April 1st, inst.) on the premises known as the Broom or Clew place, situated on the Hyde Park road, about four miles north of Pokeepsie, will confer a favor by communicating notice thereof to LUTHER R. MAGGH.
Attorney for the heirs, No. 6 Pine-st.
Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

HOBOKEN FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of so much of the blackwharf at the foot of Hoboken-st. as is owned by the Corporation, and now used for ferry purposes, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the City of Hoboken, N. J., (the landing at Hoboken to be selected by the lessee at his own cost,) for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May next. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation.

The conditions and terms of sale can be obtained on application at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, March 23, 1861.

CITY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

Published by the New-York Times Company, No. 113 Nassau-street, and 9 Spruce-street, New-York City.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASKED—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MOSE IN EGITO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LIZ ARVOS SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—BELPHEGOR—THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HAMLET—A REGULAR FIX.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—THE ADOPTED CHILD—MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG—Evening—THE RAG-PICKER OF NEW-YORK—THE FRISKY COBBLER—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—FLYING DUTCHMAN.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Hostilities commenced at Charleston about 4 o'clock yesterday morning! The first two guns were fired from Fort Moultrie against Fort Sumpter, when Major ANDERSON immediately replied with three of his barbette guns, and the action soon became general, and continued until it became too dark to operate with certainty, when the firing ceased, to be commenced again at daylight this morning. The dispatches from Charleston, which we publish in the order of their reception, contain various absurd statements relative to the execution done by the batteries against Fort Sumpter, telegraphed probably on the authority of those interested in having the country believe that the fortress is to be immediately reduced. It is best to await intelligence from a more reliable source before accepting all the statements made. The only definite intelligence relative to the fleet of relief vessels sent from this port and from other points, is the statement that three steamers, two of which were the *Harriet Lane* and the *Pawnee*, had made their appearance off the harbor. The impression prevailed in Charleston that an attempt would be made during the night to reinforce Fort Sumpter by means of small boats. Another impression also prevailed—which may be considered somewhat significant—that Major ANDERSON, from the regularity and spirit of his replies to the iron hail poured in upon him, must have more men under his command than has been supposed.

We lay before our readers this morning a copy of the telegraphic correspondence which passed between Gen. BEAUREGARD and the War Department of Montgomery, preceding the opening of the bombardment. The first message was from Gen. BEAUREGARD, and informed Mr. WALKER, the Secretary of War for the Southern Confederacy, that President LINCOLN had notified Gov. PICKENS and himself that Fort Sumpter was to be supplied with provisions, peaceably, if possible, but by force, if necessary. This was followed by an order to demand the evacuation of the fort, which demand was accordingly made at 12 o'clock on Thursday, and Major ANDERSON was given until 6 o'clock to decide. The reply of Major ANDERSON, which is telegraphed in full, was, of course, a refusal to comply with the demand, in language which can leave no doubt as to the high sense of honor and manly patriotism of that gallant officer. This reply also conveyed an intimation that, if not battered to pieces, he would probably be starved out in a few days; whereupon Gen. BEAUREGARD was further instructed to ascertain whether Major ANDERSON would agree to evacuate within a given time, and not to use his guns against the beleaguering force unless they fired upon him. This, however, Major ANDERSON positively declined to do, and the correspondence closed. Had he acceded to the proposition, it would have rendered it impossible for him to give aid to any vessel which might attempt to furnish him with supplies.

The City of Washington, of course, was thrown into the most intense state of excitement on the reception of the war news—the more so, as various dispatches giving assurances that the vessels conveying provisions to Fort Sumpter had been allowed to enter Charleston harbor, and others of a like peaceful character had been previously received, and the community had almost settled down into the belief that no hostilities would occur. When the true condition of affairs became known, however, the news was at once posted in conspicuous places, and the wildest scene of excitement ensued. Major ANDERSON'S fame was in every month, and the general expression was one of satisfaction, that the honor of the Government was about to be vindicated. The Cabinet was immediately called together by President LINCOLN, and at last accounts remained in consultation upon the grave events now progressing. In this City, also, the excitement ran high, and crowds besieged the newspaper offices until a late hour, eager for the latest news.

A telegram from Charleston informs us that the plan adopted by the Government for the provisioning of Fort Sumpter, is one suggested by Mr. FOX, who recently paid the fortification a visit. This intelligence is gained through the rascality of the Secessionists, who have not scrupled to intercept and violate private dispatches before hostilities commenced.

An extra session of the Congress of the Confederate States has been called for the 29th inst., to adopt such measures as may become necessary in view of the struggle which has been inaugurated at Charleston.

The bill for perfecting the military organization of the State of Pennsylvania passed both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, without amendment, and it was immediately signed by Gov. CURTIN, and became a law. The warlike news from Charleston had a great effect in expediting its passage.

Of the troops that arrived from Texas in the *Coatzacoalcos*, 100 have departed for Washington, 232 for Carlisle, Penn., and 417 for Fort Hamilton. The enlistments of the City recruiting offices continue to increase; the Navy-yard is the scene of unwonted vigor, and the *Wabash* and *Roanoke* are being rapidly prepared for sea. Chief Engineer KING has been detached from the station.

In the New-York State Senate yesterday the Assembly amendments to the Harlem Bridge bill were concurred in. The Senate passed the bills to widen Nassau-street; relative to the Chamberlaincy of New-York City; to submit to the people the question of amending the State Constitution; the annual tax levy of the City. The Congressional Apportionments bill, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, was passed, 17 to 9. The concurrent resolution to adjourn at 12 M. to-day was adopted. The Senate, by a vote of 22 to 8, resolved to adhere to its action on the Supply bill. In the Assembly, a humorous discussion arose on a Jacksonian act of Mr. CAMP, who, while serving as a member of the select Committee of opening Madison-avenue, reported the bill and refused to deliver it up. The House compelled Mr. CAMP to disgorge. The bill appropriating half a million dollars to arm the militia of the State passed by a vote of 78 to 25. The expenditure is left to the discretion of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller. The bill to prevent the mutilation of the records of New-York City was passed. A spirited debate took place on the Supply bill. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments increasing the compensation to the Delevan House for entertaining Mr. LINCOLN, increasing the compensation of the clerks and pages of the two Houses, and the appropriation of $5,000 to the Lima College. The bill to amend the act relative to the opening of Madison-avenue was killed.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from San Francisco, reached this port yesterday afternoon. Her treasure list amounts to $1,110 231. The news from California, as usual, is anticipated by the Pony Express. From New-Granada the intelligence is important. A collision had taken place between the Government forces and the Revolutionists at Buenavsntura, in which the latter were entirely victorious. The action occurred on the 26th ult., and lasted from 5 A. M. to 3 P. M. The Government forces consisted of only one hundred men, against about four hundred revolutionists, but they had the advantage of an entrenched position. Only about twenty-five of them escaped, the rest being either killed in action or burnt to death—the building in which they were entrenched being set on fire by a Congreve rocket. Among those who lost their lives was Dr. HAYAS, a former Secretary of the Treasury. The Revolutionists also appear to have been successful in several other affairs, of which the details are not given. OSPINA himself, at the head of a considerable body of troops, had made an unsuccessful demonstration against MOSQUERA, which resulted in a temporary armistice, which was to be continued, provided OSPINA agreed to certain conditions, the first of which was an election for a President *pro tem.*

In the Court of Appeals, yesterday, two or three cases were argued, of but little importance to others than the parties litigant. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice CLERKE, the *habeas corpus* of Mrs. LOCKE, of Brooklyn, for the relief of her "infant" husband, alleged to be detained by his cruel father, was again in hearing, the father denying the rigor of his authority. The case was postponed until Tuesday next. The Mountjoy matter, which was to have been heard before Justice BOSWORTH, in the Superior Court, was adjourned to this day. In the General Sessions there was one acquittal on a charge of grand larceny, and one conviction for assault and battery. The latter case occupied nearly the whole day. The prisoner was an auctioneer by the name of ZENO D. BURNHAM.

The Stock Exchange improved in demand yesterday, and prices recovered 1½@2 ₱ cent. from the low sales of Thursday. The absence of news from Charleston to the close of business hours caused a dull feeling after the Second Board. Exchange on London, 107½@107¾. No change in Money rates. The Federal and State Securities (including Treasury Bills) were quite steady.

The movements in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive. Prices, however, were quoted firm. The sales of Cotton were unimportant. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Whisky, Groceries, Hay, Tallow, Codfish, Mackerel, Clover Seed, Resin, and Spirits Turpentine. The changes in other branches of trade were trivial.

The War Against the Government of the United States.

The Disunion conspiracy, which has for the last twenty years been gnawing at the heart-strings of the great American Republic, has at last culminated in open war upon its glittering and resplendent flag. For the first time in the history of the United States, an organized attempt is made to destroy, by force of arms, the Government which the American People have formed for themselves—to overthrow the glorious Constitution which has made us the envy of the world. The history of the world does not show so causeless an outrage. Amid all the rebellions against government which have stained the annals of civilized and Christian nations, not one can be found which had not more provocation than that which yesterday opened a war at Charleston upon the forces and Government of the United States. Not a solitary act of oppression,—not a single act of wrong,—not the faintest possible trespass upon Southern rights can be urged in extenuation of this infamous rebellion. Whatever may be the result of the war which the South has now begun, it will stand on the pages of history, for all time to come, as the blackest and most dishonoring outbreak of irrational and ferocious passion, which has ever marked the checkered annals of national progress. Whatever the leaders of this conspiracy may believe, the civilized world will have but one opinion of their conduct; they will be greeted with the indignant scorn and execration of the world.

Our dispatches from Charleston state that by order of the Government at Montgomery, Maj. ANDERSON was summoned to surrender the fort which the Government of the United States had appointed him to hold. He refused, peremptorily, but in as conciliatory a tone as was consistent with the nature of his reply. Thereupon the bombardment of the fort was commenced, and was kept up throughout the day, without any material result, so far as our information goes, on either side. The firing, indeed, seems to have been suspiciously innocent. Whether it was so in fact, or not, we can scarcely expect to know with any great degree of accuracy so long as our means of information are exclusively in the hands of the rebels. It seems scarcely credible that Major ANDERSON should have discharged his guns all day without inflicting any loss upon the forces against whom they were directed. The report that two of his guns were silenced by the hostile fire can scarcely have any better foundation than the conjectures, aided by the hopes, of his assailants.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that history affords no example of a more unequal contest. Major ANDERSON has only 70 or 80 men under his command,—not enough to work more than 10 or 12 guns; while against him he has five heavy batteries, with from 10 to 30 guns each, with six or eight thousand men, and reinforcements constantly arriving. Under such circumstances it will be absolutely impossible for him to make a protracted defence. Unless he is reinforced by the Government he must inevitably surrender. There can be little doubt that a part at least of the troops which have left this port within the last few days have gone directly to Fort Sumpter,—and will probably arrive and attempt to enter this morning. They will encounter the heavy fire of the batteries erected to oppose them, but there is reason to believe that a portion of them at least will succeed in entering the fort. If so, the defence will be prolonged, and with proper efforts on the part of the Government, it may be permanently held.

One thing is certain. Now that the rebels have opened the war, the People will expect the Government to defend itself with vigor and determination. There is no room for half-way measures now. There can be no further talk of a pacific policy,—of measures of conciliation,—of fears of exasperating the people of the Southern States. The day for that has passed. *The South has chosen war, and it must have all the war it wants.* The issue is not made by the United States Government. It is made by the South. The Administration has gone to the very verge of pusillanimity in the forbearance. It has endured wrongs, and tamely submitted to outrages, which no other Government on the face of the earth would have endured for an hour. It has done everything consistent with honor, and many things which it is very hard to reconcile with a proper feeling of national self-respect, to avert the horrible alternative which is at last thrust upon them. For no other offence than that of trying to relieve its soldiers from starvation, the batteries of the Southern Confederacy have been opened upon the Government of the United States. The flag of the Republic is to be lowered in disgrace—or the issue of war is to be met.

The President of the United States must not hesitate an instant as to the policy he will pursue, nor must he spare anything of vigor and energy in the manner of putting it into execution. He has command of the Army and Navy of the United States, and has full power to summon the militia of the Republic, for the protection of the Government and in defence of the Constitution. He must instantly put forth every power at his command to maintain the authority which he represents. *Fort Sumpter must not be surrendered, if there is force enough in the United States to hold it.* That point is the head of the rebellion, and it is precisely there that a stand must be made. The people of this country will feel humiliated and disgraced if that fort is ever surrendered to the traitors who have commenced the war by firing upon it. It must be reinforced at every hazard—and if the forces already sent thither are not sufficient for that purpose, they must be promptly followed by others.

But there is a still greater danger impending over the Government. There cannot be the slightest doubt that an attempt will be immediately made by the rebels *to seize upon the Capital.* That is the point which it is of infinite importance that they should have. The possession of Washington would give them instantly a position in the eyes of the world, and especially of the people of this country, which the possession of every fort and every arsenal on Southern soil, and of every war vessel in Southern waters, could not secure. It is idle, therefore, to shut our eyes to the certainty that they will make a speedy and desperate attempt to seize it. Forty-eight hours would land as many men as can be embarked at Charleston, at the very gates of Washington. Where is the force that can meet such an advance, should it be made?

President LINCOLN owes it to himself and to the country, to put the Capital in a condition to defy any attempt that can possibly be made upon it. He should summon into the public service, from the nearest neighboring States capable of answering the demand, at least 25,000 men,—ready to start at an hour's notice, and able to place themselves in Washington in advance of any force that could be brought against them.

Upon one thing President LINCOLN may rely. *The people expect him to meet this awful emergency in the history of our Government, with a courage and a promptitude proportionate to the crisis.* Party divisions have ceased,—party clamor is drowned by the roar of cannon aimed at the heart of the American Republic. We have none among us who are ready to see this glorious Government prostrate in the dust at the feet of traitors. There is a patriotism in the hearts of our people that overrides and overrules all the suggestions of partizanship, and silences every breath of hostility to the Government upon which we all repose. The public sentiment can only be shocked and disappointed by measures inadequate to the crisis. It demands a vigorous, comprehensive, and courageous policy. The issue has been forced upon us and it must be met. Mr. LINCOLN in this emergency must listen to no timid suggestions, to no halting or apprehensive advice. The supremacy of the Government must be vindicated by its power, or it must be trampled under foot and extinguished forever. The President will be false to his oath, as well as to his nature, if he hesitates an instant as to the course which he must pursue.

War at Last.

Through all our streets last evening at a late hour the news spread with electrical rapidity that the great contest had at length commenced—ten thousand armed rebels in Charleston harbor and its environs commencing an assault on Fort Sumpter, defended by Maj. ANDERSON, of the United States Army, at the head of seventy or eighty men. Everywhere the news was met as if a heavy burden of anxiety had been suddenly lifted from the public mind, the great majority of our citizens hailing the intelligence as the sure "beginning of the end"—the one thing needful, though painful to be done, before the supremacy of the laws could be vindicated, and the prosperity of the country re-established on the basis of a Government determined and strong enough to vindicate its power and enforce the respect due to its flag.

In taking the initiative in this contest, the rebel States have done the one thing requisite towards insuring to Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration the cordial, hearty and patriotic support of all ranks and classes of citizens in the Northern States, irrespective of former party divisions, and of all loyal citizens throughout the entire Union. The stirring and startling news contained in our columns this morning cannot fail to send a thrill of passionate admiration through every heart that is capable of appreciating the firmness, moderation, devotion and courage exhibited by Major ANDERSON, both in his correspondence with the rebel General, and in his subsequent heroic defence of the beleaguered fortress. Never has more reluctance to commerce the work of bloodshed been coupled with more unshrinking readiness to sacrifice everything in obedience to the demands of patriotism and duty.

Confined with his small garrison during weary weeks and months in a water-girdled fortress, cut off from all apparent hopes of assistance, and surrounded by thousands of active enemies constantly employed in military preparations for his destruction,—Major ANDERSON deserves credit for the more than common fortitude displayed in his refusal to accede to the easy, but insidious terms proffered in Secretary WALKER'S dispatch to Gen. BEAUREGARD. He had merely to promise not to fire upon the rebel fortifications until they fired upon him, and he might have remained unmolested; but as such a course would have precluded him from assisting any vessels sent to his relief by the General Government, Major ANDERSON firmly declined accepting this proposal, preferring death itself to giving a pledge inconsistent with his loyalty, duty and military sense of honor.

Hereafter, whatever may be the issue of the present struggle in Charleston Harbor, [illegible] the gratitude of the American people through generations yet unborn—his name taking sudden rank with the brightest to be found on the roll-call of American history, and going far to redeem by its lustre the credit of our Army from the foul stains of treachery and dishonor entailed upon a portion of the military service by the action of such traitor officers as TWIGGS, and BEAUREGARD and Col. HARDEE. It is to be hoped, however, that the timely arrival of the fleet may give victory to the cause of truth, justice and national right,—the last telegrams from Charleston reporting that three of the war vessels dispatched from this port were off the mouth of the harbor, and making ready to operate in support of Fort Sumpter.

Speaking on the mere probabilities suggested by this intelligence, it is fair to conjecture that the fleet must yesterday morning have landed the soldiers and parks of flying artillery, which they carried away from here, at Bull's Bay—a point about twenty-five miles on this side of Charleston, from whence the soldiers could march down to take Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island in the rear, while the fleet passed onward to attempt forcing a passage up the main ship-channel, thus drawing off the attention of the rebels and distracting their fire, if accomplishing no more desirable result.

It is very clear that unless prompt relief be afforded to the gallant defenders of Fort Sumpter, their courage can avail nothing against the overwhelming forces arrayed against them. They are but seventy fighting men all told, and must soon be worn out by the labors of cannonading during the day, from before sunrise to sunset, and repelling assaults with scaling ladders and other modes of attack throughout the night. We have full confidence, however, that the National Government, now thoroughly aroused, will exert its whole power in their defence, and that nothing will be left undone to make the rebel chiefs of the great conspiracy bitterly repent their attack on the lone fortress in Charleston harbor.

The South and the Union.

The most remarkable feature of the political complications of the day is the *forbearance* of the Government of the United States. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to it. Not a solitary instance can be found in which any nation, sensitive enough to feel an injury or an insult, and powerful enough to enforce respect, has submitted to a tithe of the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the Government of the United States with entire impunity. The evidence to this purport, though tedious in the frequency of cases, extends over no very protracted period of the national history. The period of nullification may in fact be considered as its era. Under the pretext of guaranteeing the security of its own peculiar social system, a settled system of treatment was devised and applied to a portion of the Union, entirely overriding the covenants of the Constitution, and defying the requirements of law. Of other instances at our service, it might be sufficient to cite the repudiation of that clause of the Constitution which prescribes the equality of citizenship. Citizens of Northern States, employed in traffic at the South, have been liable to arrest and imprisonment without any process of law whatever. If the opportunity to seize a free negro mariner, and of subsequently selling him to pay the expense of his imprisonment, were offered, no consideration of Federal obligation prevented the seizure or the sale.

When against this monstrous injustice, and unjustifiable repudiation of constitutional engagements, the State of Massachusetts sent a Commissioner in the person of Mr. SAMUEL HOARE, to protest, the same arrogant contempt of the National Government, and its pledges to protect its subjects, led to the expulsion of the Commissioner from Charleston, under the penalty of death. Citizens of States, in which the system of involuntary servitude was not the predominant interest, could never visit the States where it was without being haunted by sleepless suspicion, or treated with declared outrage. Correspondence lost its secresy and sacredness, and consequently its value; because the most ignorant underling in the Southern postal service was authorized to break the seals and examine the contents of any letters to which, in the exercise of a capricious option, he might think proper to attach suspicion.

These acts in wanton disregard of national authority have succeeded each other through the past thirty years; and have been systematized into a well defined resistance to the requirements of national law. At any stage in the development of this system the Federal Government would have been authorized and indeed amply justified in treating the contemners of law and order in the light of insurgents, rebels and traitors. As we have said, no other Government in the world would have submitted passively to these acts of insult and defiance, without testing its conservative energy by bringing all its power to bear upon the enforcement of the laws, and the conquest of that spirit of insubordination, with the further growth of which the perpetuity of our institutions was plainly irreconcileable. A mistaken and profoundly mischievous inclination to indulgence; a willingness to regard the South in the light of a forward and wayward child, whose caprices should be viewed with tenderness, and exempted from rigorous punishment; a hope that more thorough enlightenment and more facile access to the resources of education, would bring reason and manners in their train; these arguments to forbearance have been traditionally listened to, and have ripened to the mature fruit, which we are reluctantly gathering to-day.

We have acted with the magnanimity with which an elevated civilization always regards a lower, and indeed barbarous, condition; and our forbearance has obtained the reward which generous confidence always receives from the craft and faithlessness of barbarism. The Government has fallen a victim to the most dastardly disloyalty and treason ever hatched by conspiracy. Those intrusted with its administration have devoted themselves to its ruin; those sworn to uphold it have overthrown it; its own household has been busy in schemes of assassination. For months past the citizen of the Northern States has been denied all rights of person or property in the Slave States. Outrages, one instance of which would have caused war between independent States, have been repeated, until the public has become insensible to such indignities. Acts of violence and perfidy which would have aroused a foreign State to instant vengeance, have been so frequently suffered, as to demoralize the popular judgment and confuse the distinction between right and wrong.

But when to these are added the grander facts, of overt and declared rebellion against the Government; the theft of its property—its forts, its light-houses, its arsenals, shipping, mints and money—forbearance, which had long before ceased to be a virtue, became a crime, the magnitude of which finds its only measure in the magnitude of the offence, and the insolence of the offenders. It might, indeed, be difficult to say at what point it would have been wise to have abandoned that meek and tender spirit of Christian forgiveness with which we have continued to visit the misdeeds of these madcaps; but that we persisted in it after an unarmed vessel, the *Star of the West*, bearing Federal troops and supplies to a Federal fortress had been fired into, escaping immediate destruction only by the happy success of flight, will be considered, we doubt not, by posterity rather as an inexplicable riddle, than as an instance of exalted and long-suffering virtue.

Nor has the new and energetic policy adopted by the present Administration rid itself of the inveterate tendency to deal gently with the rebel States. That Government possesses the means, both in money and men, to sweep the revolted section with armies, as it might environ its coasts with shipping, recent events have given every reason to believe. Or, without this, it might organize among them civil war, and light the frightful fires of servile insurrection, as fanaticism is eagerly urging; measures which mankind, after such weary provocation, might not hesitate to approve. But nothing of all this is contemplated. In its persevering forbearance, the utmost it proposes is to retain so much of its property as it still possesses, and collect the revenues, the omission to secure which would not only be in itself a loss, but encouraging the continuance of a commercial policy at war with our own, would bring ruin upon our commerce and industry. Nothing could have been more moderate; nothing less calculated to provoke hostility, than the course this Administration has pursued; and the world will be at no loss where to rest the responsibility for the hostilities that have at last ensued.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Intentions of the Administration—Plans for the Relief of Fort Sumpter—Necessity for Holding the Forts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 11, 1861.

The public mind is still excited by speculations touching the destination of the military and naval expeditions which have been fitted out and sailed recently from New-York; but most persons have accepted the conclusion that one branch of it, at least, is intended for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and the other, probably, for the relief of Fort Sumpter.

These conclusions have been strengthened by the fact, now clearly apparent, that the patient forbearance of the Administration has had no effect in inducing the secession leaders to exercise reciprocal forbearance and stay their uplifted hands. On the contrary, while the Government steadily adheres to a policy of peace—avoiding every appearance of menace—*they* move as steadily forward preparing for offensive WAR; and every mind is now turned to the South in hourly expectation of the announcement of an attack by an overwhelming force, on one or the other of the feeble garrisons which have been so long left unsupported in the beleaguered fortresses.

The final decision of the Administration is, thus far, only conjectured; though it is well known that numerous plans and proposals have been submitted to the War and Navy Departments for the relief of Fort Sumpter, in armed and also in unarmed vessels, which have been indorsed by competent officers and seamen, as well as by energetic and experienced civilians.

Among these propositions are several which have been earnestly discussed, and which are thought to possess claims on the attention of the Executive.

The theme which has received the greatest share of favor among the non-professional aspirants for military distinction, is one which proposes to take the reinforcements and supplies on board a small steam propeller, of light draft, and, on entering the harbor, to lash a vessel much larger than the steamer—so as completely to cover her—as a tow, on each side. The advocates of this plan—for there are several, essentially the same—contend that the shot from the batteries will be intercepted by the outside vessels, and cannot reach the steamer between them, in which the reinforcements are to be conveyed. It is thought that while the men would thus be made secure, there would be no reasonable ground to apprehend that either of the flanking vessels would be sunk, or even very seriously injured, before reaching the landing at the fort.

In behalf of this plan it is contended that vessels of light draft, such as it is proposed to use, can go in at high tide by the *Swash Channel*, and so keep at least two miles from any battery, until they come within only twenty minutes' run of the landing. The fire, it is maintained, must necessarily be very uncertain during the first half of this run, for the several reasons that the target is small, the distance great, and the movement of the steamer would be rapid. During the next ten minutes, some shot, it is admitted, might take effect on the covering vessels; but it is contended that these could not be sunk in ten minutes, which is all the time that would be needed to reach the landing or run the tow aground at the fortress, while the men would still be protected by the hulls of the flanking vessels, until they could be placed under shelter of the walls of the fortress.

The chief difficulty, it is thought by experienced men on all hands, will be encountered in the discharge of the stores, or passing them from the vessels into the fort, under the heavy cross-fire which will be directed against them while at the landing.

To guard against any attempt to carry the place by surprise, the main entrance to Fort Sumpter has been walled up, so as to leave only a narrow sally-port for communication with the landing, and the vessels would consequently be exposed, while approaching, and after reaching the landing, to a heavy fire from Forts Moultrie and Johnson, and several batteries on Sullivan's Island and Morris Island. The supplies must be taken into the fort in face of this destructive fire.

Several suggestions have been offered to meet this, which is admitted to be the most serious difficulty in the way, so as to relieve the garrison without exposing the reinforcements, or the crews of the relieving vessels, to needless loss.

The plan which seems to be the most practicable, if not the most favored, is to carry a good share of the indispensable and perishable stores for the garrison as *a deck-load, and stowed in water-tight casks*; these casks to be so arranged and connected one with another, by lines, that on reaching the landing, the whole load could be instantly rolled overboard into the water between the vessels and the fort, the crew having taken shelter within the fort. A single line only—to which all the other lines connected with the different ranges of casks, are properly attached—need be passed up into the fort, to enable the men, distributed into thirty or forty separate squads, to take the lines, two by two, as they are hauled up, and passing them respectively in opposite directions along the crest of the wall, lift all the supplies, without any exposure, at as many different points, over the parapet, into the fortress. It is obvious that, with proper [illegible], the completion of this plan would be attended with very little risk, and no extraordinary exposure of the troops or crews. The vessels would be detained but a very few minutes at the landing. But if, by any mishap, they should be so injured that it would be impossible for them to get away, they would be easily [illegible] and would serve to form an additional [illegible] to the reinforcements of the garrison.

Another plan, in other respects similar to this, but dispensing with the covering vessels, because of the retardation which they would occasion, and relying on such protection only as the projector thinks he could devise on board the vessel itself, for the emergency—but proposing, as a part of the plan, to scuttle and sink the steamer near the wharf—finds its chief recommendation in the fact that the party who proposed it had long ago foreseen the difficulty that has actually occurred, and endeavored to induce the late Administration to reinforce the naval station and forts at Pensacola, and Fort Sumpter; also, before there was a hostile movement made at Pensacola, or a single rebel gun in position to bear on Fort Sumpter.

Opinion here, long divided on the question of the expediency of reinforcing these forts, is rapidly assuming a more decided form—and leaning more and more, as an inevitable necessity, to an active, vigorous, and yet a strictly defensive policy, on the part of the Government.

It is becoming daily more apparent that the belief which has prevailed at the South, that the Administration is too timid, and the Federal arm too feeble, for the protection of the country, has served only to accelerate the spread of the rebellion.

The allegiance of the people, North or South, cannot be commanded by a nation that is either unable or unwilling to afford them protection.

The people of this country have been not less proud of its power and influence than of its unrestricted liberty which they enjoy under the protection of its banner.

Continued inaction in the presence of armed and menacing rebellion, has discouraged the active breathing patriotism of the country; and all hopes are now turned anxiously to the threatened points to learn what measures of protection to the beleaguered fortresses, and the few brave soldiers within them, have been provided by the Administration.

The *practicability* of reinforcing Fort Pickens with little risk or exposure, is admited by experienced persons on all hands; and the "military necessity" which, a short time since, was represented to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, can be no longer alleged.

Neither can it be maintained that Fort Sumpter is of no strategical value. On the contrary, there is only too much reason to believe that its continued occupation by the Government may become of immense importance as a means of protecting the country from some of the most serious consequences of the aggressive war of invasion, clearly indicated and openly threatened by the revolutionists. It may become absolutely necessary, at no distant day, to blockade some of the ports of the seceded States, purely as a measure of *public defence*, and without any reference to the question of revenue.

The guns of Fort Sumpter, in the hands of the United States, will serve alone as an ample blockade for the port of Charleston, whenever it may become necessary to apply them to that use. If this necessity should unfortunately come, the fort will serve to relieve several naval vessels of the duty of attending to that port.

If a blockade should become indispensable for any cause, one of two things must very speedily follow, and they cannot be too soon foreseen, or too earnestly pressed upon the attention of the country: Either the people of the Cotton States must rise in arms and overthrow the usurpers of their State Governments, or the rebel army must march northwardly, and attempt to subdue the country by the sword.

A blockade of the Southern ports is equivalent to *starvation*; and this policy once forced upon the Government, there will remain, we repeat, but these two alternatives for the rebellion to choose between—submission to the constitutional authority of the Government, or a war of invasion directed against the District of Columbia and the Northern States.

Submission to the laws is more than it is reasonable now to hope for; and there is, therefore, every reason to expect the alternative—a Northern campaign—preceded by bastard State Rights proclamations and calls to arms, through the tide-water and pied-montane regions of Virginia and North Carolina, and desperate attempts, within and without their borders, to revolutionize those States.

In this condition of things, or, indeed, under al most any condition of possible hostilities, the retention of Fort Sumpter will become of momentous consequence to the country; for, until that stronghold can be reduced, it will serve to retain several thousand men in the forts and batteries which environ its walls, where they can do as little mischief to the country as in any other position.

The besieging force cannot be withdrawn to aid in a Northern campaign, since Charleston itself might then be occupied, and the communications of the invading army cut off in South Carolina.

To besiege and take Fort Sumpter, when once effectually garrisoned and supplied, will be an exhausting duty—and the attempt to do it, may help to bring this incipient war to a conclusion much sooner, and less painfully, than an invasion of the North, stimulated by the lust of Black Republican spoils.

Academy of Music.

Miss KELLOGG'S best success so far has been made unquestionably in *Linda di Chamounix*, an opera which, on its production here last season, we referred to at length as the vehicle that had established the lady's position. It was repeated last evening to one of the most fashionable audiences we have ever seen in our handsome Fourteenth-street establishment, and the public verdict fully confirmed that previously rendered by the critics. In the second act, where *prima donne* not unfrequently make a comparative failure of situation which is full of natural pathos, Miss KELLOGG is all that correct taste and sensibility can require. Her acting, without being visibly studied, is full of good dramatic effects, and, what is better, never loses the grace and charm of maidenhood. Vocally regarded, the *rôle* of *Linda* is admirably adapted to the lady's quality of voice, and especially to her style of singing. We may say briefly that, in all respects, the performance was eminently satisfactory, and merited all the applause that was bestowed on it. In the last act, Miss KELLOGG introduced a new polka-finale, written by Sig. MUSIO, a very charming and effective piece.

To-day there will be a grand matinée, when the whole of VERDI'S new opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be given. In the evening, at the Brooklyn establishment, ROSSINI'S famous opera of "Moses in Egypt" will be given, and the same work, shorn of all scenic effects, and garbed in decorous citizens' costumes, will be given at our Academy, on to-morrow, (Sunday,) as an oratorio. The work frequently undergoes this slight transformation in Europe.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A BOSTON LAWYER.—Mr. JOHN D. ACHSEN, a lawyer, residing at Boston Mass., left home about three weeks since, while laboring under an attack of insanity, and his friends were unable to learn anything of him beyond the fact that he had taken the train for New-York. A full description of his appearance, therefore, was forwarded to the detectives in this City, and his likeness was published last week in one of the illustrated papers in the hope that information respecting him might be obtained. Yesterday morning his body was found drowned in a brook near White Plains, and from the fact that his valuables were still in his pockets and no marks of violence were exhibited, it is thought that he committed suicide while out of his mind. He was about 37 years of age.

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1861. Genin. 1861.

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EXTRA CLASS, No. 226.—April 12, 1861.

53, 48, 22, 64, 43, 16, 39, 70, 8, 24, 76, 32, 17.

CLASS No. 226, April 12, 1861.

10, 29, 52, 11, 45, 75, 9, 60, 66, 22, 19, 65.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Friday, April 12, 1861.

Commissioners, { J. P. NOONAN. JACKSON SPARROW. THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

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The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. E. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," Chambersburgh, Penn.

BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such contemptuous associations in all other minds. Whatever motives we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

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☞ Particular attention is requested to names of references near the close of this article. ☜

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On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

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This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

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Deranged Monthly Periods—
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Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—Difficult Passing of Urine, with Heat or Smarting—Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—Nightmare—Despair—
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The whole Institution is under the care of *Dr. J. F. Bridge*, in whom the Board of Directors place entire confidence, whose reputation throughout the country is of the most favorable character.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, &c.*

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Also, Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch Keys, Eels Buckles, Chain-Pins, Cresses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.

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4—CURES DIARRHŒA of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints.
5—CURES DYSENTERY, Gripings and Bilious Colic.
6—CURES CHOLERA MORBUS and Cholera.
7—CURES COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat.
8—CURES NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia.
9—CURES HEADACHE, Nervous, Bilious and Sick Headache, Dizziness, and a rush of blood to the head.
10—CURES DYSPEPSIA, Heart-burn, Acidity, Weak Stomach, Distress after Eating, Constipation, &c.
11—CURES SUPPRESSED MANSES, Scanty or Delaying.
12—CURES LEUCORRHŒA, or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses.
13—CURES CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Oppressed Breathing.
14—CURES SALT RHEUM, Crusty Eruptions, Scald Head, Dandruff, Barber's Itch.
15—CURES RHEUMATISM, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs.
16—CURES FEVER AND AGUE, Dumb Ague, &c.
17—CURES PILES, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding.
18—CURES OPHTHALMY, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight, Scrofulous Sore Eyes.
19—CURES CATARRH, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head; Influenza.
20—CURES WHOOPING COUGH, shortening and palliating it.
21—CURES ASTHMA, Wheezing, Labored Breathing.
22—CURES EAR DISEASES, Noise in the Head, Earache.
23—CURES SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Old Ulcers.
24—CURES DEBILITY, Physical or Nervous Weakness.
25—CURES DROPSY, Fluid Accumulations, Timid Scantling.
26—CURES VERTIGO, Nausea, Vomiting, Sea-Sickness.
27—CURES URINARY Diseases, Gravel, Painful Urination.
28—CURES SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility.
29—CURES SORE MOUTH, Cankered Mouth, &c.
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31—CURES PAINFUL MENSES, Pressures and Irritation.
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34—CURES BILIOUSNESS, as Want of Appetite, Lowness, of Spirits, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints.
35—CURES BOILS, Carbuncles and Sores of the kind.
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37—CURES CHRONIC COUGHS, Dry or Moist Cough.
38—CURES SNUFFLES or Catorrh in the head of infants.
39—CURES CONSTITUTIONAL Disposition to Attacks of Headache.
40—CURES DYSPEPTIC ASTHMA.

For a more particular account of the diseases for which these remedies may be used, see Dr. GIFFORD'S MANUAL, which will be furnished free to applicants.

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Sold at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 489 Broadway, and by JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway; also in Brooklyn, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st.; and by Druggists and dealers generally.

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No less by the quarter or year.

That advertisers may judge of the value of THE TRIBUNE as an advertising medium, we append a table of its circulation:

	April 10, 1861. Circulation.		April 10, 1861. Circulation.
New-York	101,631	Tennessee	124
Pennsylvania	26,000	Delaware	159
Ohio	24,900	District Columbia	356
Illinois	16,477	Washington Territory	171
Indiana	11,081	Utah Territory	87
Wisconsin	10,965	Nova Scotia	30
Iowa	11,968	Texas	35
Massachusetts	9,327	Louisiana	30
Michigan	9,907	North Carolina	57
Maine	10,589	Alabama	42
Connecticut	10,766	Georgia	35
Vermont	10,627	South Carolina	23
California	5,596	Mississippi	21
New-Hampshire	6,576	Florida	10
New-Jersey	6,305	Arkansas	19
Minnesota	3,511	New-Mexico	5
Kansas	2,173	Cherokee Nation	5
Rhode Island	2,529	Dakotah Territory	16
Canada	1,895	Foreign	352
Missouri	744	Arizona	6
Oregon	741	Colorado	139
Maryland	611	New-Brunswick	16
Nebraska	535	Total	287,750
Virginia	294		
Kentucky	244		

[NOTE.—The above table gives a somewhat too large circulation in the State of New-York, with a corresponding deficiency elsewhere—the copies taken by Newsmen, which we do not know to be sent to other States, being included in this State.]

Address

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

The cheapest and best Religious Newspaper in the country. One of the best of mediums for advertising. It reaches all sections of the Union. $1 per year, in advance, to Ministers and Theological Students receiving it by mail. $2 per year, in advance, by mail, to all others. Specimen copies sent on request.

Address E. R. ATWATER,

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At a time when Texas is the centre of so much interest, and evidently about to be the scene of stirring events, this volume has peculiar attraction and value. The natural resources of that region of country, the characteristics of its inhabitants, and the workings of its institutions, are described in an attractive manner. Statistics with regard to its history, products and capabilities are included, with much miscellaneous general information bearing upon the anticipated line of operations and the elements of strength for the Union Party, which is now gathering its energies for one of the most important struggles the world has witnessed.

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PUBLISH THIS MORNING.

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ENTITLED,

THE ALCHEMIST.

Translated from the original French, by O. W. Wight and Frank B. Goodrich. Price, $1. Uniform with

"Cæsar Birotteau" and "Petty Annoyances."

*** Charles Dickens, in *All the Year Round*, says of THE ALCHEMIST, that "for truth, delicacy and pathos, it has been surpassed by no novelist of any nation or any time."

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CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE, WITH OTHER ADDRESSES AND ESSAYS,

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OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

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This volume contains, in addition to the celebrated Essay on "Currents and Counter Currents," the Essays on "Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions," "The Position and Prospects of the Medical Student," "The Mechanism of Vital Actions," and others.

This day published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

And for sale by all Booksellers.

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PUBLISH THIS MORNING:

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OF

THE RISE AND DECLINE

OF

COMMERCIAL SLAVERY

IN

AMERICA,

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

BY

EDWARD E. DUNBAR,

Contained in

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 Brevoort-place, near Broadway, the entire furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor chairs, tête-à-têtes, easy chairs, etageres, &c.; wood bracket, tête-à-tête, easy chairs, etageres, &c.; rosewood etagere, with marble tops; card receivers, writing rosewood tables, marble-top; card receivers, writing desk, inlaid; one mahogany piano, (Stoddart maker;) desk, inlaid; one mahogany piano, (Stoddart maker;) gilt brackets, black walnut chairs, rosewood chairs, rosewood pier and centre tables, Bohemian glasses, rosewood gilt brackets, black walnut chairs, rosewood pier and centre tables, Bohemian glasses, rosewood wood pier and centre tables, Bohemian glasses, rosewood desks, 4 extension-table, &c.; window curtains, window desks, 4 extension-table, &c.; window curtains, window shades, bureaus, French beds, mattresses, velret and shades, bureaus, French beds, mattresses, velret and gilt shades, bureaus, French beds, mattresses, velret and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, rocking chairs, &c. Catatapestry carpets, oil-cloths, rocking chairs, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. logues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS,

In Low's new building, Brooklyn, are on sale day and night for this week only.

Jos. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOS. HEGEMAN, MONDAY, APRIL 15, AT 7 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Mrs. H. Stallmair, No. 62 Woodbull-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Splendid rosewood piano, 7-octave; 2 handsome French plate pier glasses, with gilt marble-top pier tables; fine engravings, French mantel clock, lace curtains, mahogany French secretary, mahogany bookcase, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, iron bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, handsome mahogany extension table, marble-top buffet, china dinner set, tea do., cutlery, cut glass ware, Brussels, 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 71 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry sts

Furniture, nearly new; lace and damask curtains, walnut double parlor suite, in hair-cloth; mahogany sofa, etagere, buffet, marble-top centre tables, walnut marble-top chamber furniture, enameled suite, 6 pieces; marble-top chamber furniture, enameled suite, 6 pieces; hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, walnut extension table, dinner and tea sets, &c. Catalogues of the above at salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

HAT auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, and THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., each evening, at the residence of Mr. Louis Borg, No. 54 East 20th-st., splendid cabinet furniture, artistic marble and bronze statuary, fine original modern oil paintings, by celebrated artists; fine engravings and water-colors, etchings, valuable illustrated works; objects of art and vertu, being the entire collection of Mr. Louis Borg. In the collection will be found the celebrated piece of statuary, the Mendicant Girl, by Professor Strazza, the dying Heron, bronze, by Comolera; Bacchantes, by Pradier; Paintings by A. le Dreux, Brochart, Bonnington, Gignoux, Ball, L. Verboeckhoven, Tannier, Veron, Van Beest, Damschrender, Dautel, Delassard, Munter, Sandsin, and others. Illustrated Works—Les Peintres Celebres by Chas. Blanc; Pallazzo Pitti, the Picture Gallery of Bologna; London Illustrated News, from 1852, complete; antique cabinet pieces from the King of Holland's collection, an arm-chair of Napoleon I.; grand action piano, by Pleyel, with a very fine collection of etchings and drawings. Will be ready for exhibition, (with catalogues,) by card of admission only, to be obtained from the auctioneers on Saturday, 13th and until days of sale. Will also be on exhibition on Tuesday evening.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, April 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, elegant household furniture, removed from a private residence in the City for convenience of sale, most of which was made to order by the best City makers, and but little used, comprising, in part, as follows: Elegant carved rosewood suite of nine pieces, in crimson silk brocade, with slip covers; carved rosewood etagere, encolgnard, marble slab; oak and black walnut dining-room suites, carved oak marble-top buffet, oak and black walnut extension tables, mahogany secretary bookcase, black walnut wardrobes, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, &c.; tête-à têtes and sofas, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, rosewood centre-table, oval French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, curled hair mattresses, blankets and pillows, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany desk, mantel ornaments, silver-plated ware, Japanese table, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom crockery, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, an elegant 7-octave piano-forte, full round corners finished back and carved legs, of superior tone and finish, made by McDonald of this City; cost $450.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on MONDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 West 36th-st., near Broadway, genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and brocatelle, rosewood and marble top pier and side tables, do. etagere and secretary, rosewood 7½-octave round-corner piano, by Hazelton Brothers, cost $450, mahogany parlor organ, fine tone, lace curtains with cornices, rosewood billiard table, half size, 4 by 8 feet, with cues, files and fixtures; mahogany bedroom furniture, ingrain carpets, first quality, hair mattresses, pillows, oak extension dining table, chairs, plated teasets, crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 15, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 171 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., all the entire Furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood piano, cover and stool; rosewood pier table, marble top; mahogany sofas, chairs, oval and extension tables, side table, marble top; damask and brocatelle window curtains, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, marble top bureaus, wardrobe, beds and bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CHINA AND GLASSWARE &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No — East 14th-st., directly opposite Irving Hall, where the same has been removed for convenience of sale, handsome furniture, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, in damask, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, cottage furniture, rosewood and oak extension tables, oak bookcase, marble-top tables, etageres, rosewood cabinets, beds, bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil clothe, handsome china tea sets, Bohemian glassware, &c., &c.

RENAT H. LAMB, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on SATURDAY, April 13, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., immediately after the sale of furniture, a library of very choice books, comprising the works of Scott, Irving, Simms, Sedgwick, Hannah Moore, Macaulay, Thompson, Hogarth, Cowper, Hawthorne, medical and religious works, and many other useful and valuable works, all of which are handsomely bound and in excellent order, forming an opportunity for persons who are desirous of completing their libraries.

S. & G. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at the Columbia College, 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., by order of the administrator, a portion of the effects of the late Dr. Hackley, comprising book-case, sofa, black walnut chairs, dining and stanting tables, carpets, oilcloths, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dinner set and crockery ware; oil-painting, mantle-top wash-stands, wardrobe, &c., &c.; also, about 300 volumes miscellaneous books. Sale positive, without regard to the weather.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE

MAGNIFICENT STOCK of liquors, wines, ales, segars, &c., together with the elegant fixtures and two years' lease of the well known vaults, No. 290 Broadway, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. All the above valuable property can be seen at any time until the day of sale. Terms, which will be made easy, will be given at the time of sale. By order

BENJ. ISAACS.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 169 Pearl-st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, MATERIALS, &c.—EDWARD PETTINGER will sell on MONDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, the stock of presses, types, materials, &c., constituting the establishment of Bogart W. Roper, No. 71 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. Catalogues ready at the Printing-office, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 169 Pearl-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, AT

12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., standard roses, &c.—500 imported standard and dwarf roses, azaleas, weigelias, spiræas, &a., &c., taken from the old-established nursery of J. W. Paulsen, Weehawken, N. J. Gentlemen will find this an excellent opportunity to replenish their stock of plants. Catalogues now ready.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, AT

11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, for storage, lot mechanics' tools, furnace, press, forge, &c.; gun-locks, patent hammers, patent pressing-boxes, muskets, musket-barrels, stocks, &c. &c., belonging to the American Priming and Arms Company.

J. H. BUSTAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

at No. 442 Canal-st., bureau, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, bedding, counters, kitchen furniture, &c.

S. A. PARKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL

ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.—To be sold at public auction on the premises, TUESDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., the house and lot No. 12 Kay-st., belonging to the estate of the late Wm. K. Roth, deceased.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AT OUR NEW AND SPACIOUS SALES-ROOM, NO. 79 NASSAU-ST., (NEAR FULTON-ST.)

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of handsome household furniture, being the entire contents of a private dwelling removed to our sales-room for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, plush, reps and hair cloth, centre-tables, etageres, music stand, pier mirrors, console table, lace curtains, cornices, lounges, rockers, bookcases, oak, walnut, rosewood and mahogany extension tables, buffets, China and glassware, rosewood, walnut and mahogany dressing bureaus; French bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, washstands, toilet crockery, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, gas chandeliers and brackets, window shades, floor-cloth, stair-rods, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, a lot of cane settees, arm chairs, rockers, wooden ware, &c. Also, a superior rosewood piano-forte. Catalogues and goods now ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 69 East 23d-st., near 4th av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture, consisting of large French plate mirrors, with slabs; extra heavy gilt cornices, green and gold brocatel curtains, with tassels and loops; muslin window shades, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood side board, one rosewood piano, elegant carved rosewood suite in green silk damask, two rosewood tables, carved rosewood suites in crimson and gold damask lace curtains, gilt and bronze chandeliers, rosewood wardrobe with mirror, mahogany chairs, rosewood bedsteads, palliasses and mattresses, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Axminster carpets, oil-cloths, one set of Moreen curtains. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—BY HARDMAN & OSBORN, NO. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery, Citizens' Bank Building.

NOS. 129, 131 GRAND ST., corner Crosby-st., very near Broadway—Two new and elegant 5 story white marble front stores, together or separate, with immediate possession.

NOS. 177, 179 GRAND-ST.—Two large 5-story stores, the upper lofts well adapted for mechanical purposes.

NO. 21 HUBSON-ST., near St. John's Park—2 story dwelling, with gas and croton; possession immediate.

NO. 146 MULBERRY-ST., near Grand-st.—2 story dwelling, with modern improvements.

NO. 340 EAST 30TH-ST.—4-story brown-stone front dwelling; would be put in good order.

NO. 435 BROOME-ST., 100 feet from Broadway—3-story store, a capital location for business.

NOS. 84 AND 88 WEST 25TH-ST., near 6th-av.—2 medium sized 3-story high basement houses, in good order, and having all the modern improvements.

NO. 195 GRAND ST.—Dwelling part of house, centrally located, and in good order.

All of the above would be rented at low rates. Also, other property in various parts of the City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO OF THE FIVE new three-story houses on 55th-st., just east of 3d-av. Houses replete with every modern convenience. Rent very low to a good tenant. The street is to be paved with Belgian pavement and other improvements soon to be made. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, from 10 to 12.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 719 3d-av.—rent $400 and Croton; also, the new store and dwelling on the west side of Broadway, between 36th and 36th sts; likewise, the building on southwest corner of 37th-st. and Broadway, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 59 East 13th st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, handsomely furnished throughout, containing 22 rooms, now full of boarders. The house is on a fashionable street, west of and near Broadway. None but responsible parties need apply. Some of the present occupants will remain if desired. Address H., Box No. 3,272 Post-office.

TO LET AT A LOW RENT—THE LOWER part of the marble-front store No. 36 Walker-st., between Church st. and Broadway, composed of the first and second stories and basement; all in complete order. The second story might be let separate. Apply to A. L. KLY, No. 31 Pine-st., or to THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The three-story, brick front house, No. 206 Carlton-av., near Lafayette Brooklyn, containing gas, bath, furnace, &c. Possession new let Spring. Rent $450. Apply to J. F. UNDERHILL, on the premises, or at No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the second floor of a modern built house, in a select neighborhood, opposite the grounds of Wood lastitute, and convenient to cars and stages. Hot and cold water, gas, &c., and in every way suitable for housekeeping. Apply at No. 11 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE FIRST-CLASS 3-story brick dwelling-house, No. 132 Bergen-st., between Hoyt and Bond-sts., Brooklyn, containing all modern improvements water and gas fixtures, range and heaters, and possession had immediately. Rent $450. Apply to E. VENNI, No. 172 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR LOWER PART OF a three-story brown-stone house, with all the modern conveniences, marble tiles in hall, gas fixtures, &c., pleasantly situated in a genteel neighborhood, at the junction of Broadway and 7th av. Inquire of A. HOOD, No. 4 William-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN STONE front and high-stoop house, No. 180 West 14th-st., with gas-fixtures and water; house to be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rent $1 400. For further particulars, inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses to De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 327 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, FOUR LOTS on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., near Central Park, two well-finished Cottage Houses, eight rooms and garden; facilities good for getting down town; rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 209 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE PRINCIPAL part of the three story brick house No. 149 Duffield-st., consisting of ten rooms; water and gas fixtures; family of only two persons to occupy upper part. Inquire of I. A. BARKER, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LET FROM 1ST MAY—THE LOWER part of house No. 55 Lexington-av., consisting of cellar, kitchen, first floor and two rooms on third floor, with use of bath room. Can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock. Apply on the premises

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house, 14 rooms, water and gas, convenient for two families, on Myrtle-av, rail route; rent $300; 15 minutes from Peck-slip Ferry. Apply at PAPE'S coal office, Myrtle and Franklin sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE No. 114 Leonard-st., a few doors east of Broadway, contains 20 rooms, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., the lot runs through from street to street; it is a very central and desirable location.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO RENT—TO RENT, the three-story dwelling-house, No. 97 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., is in prime order. Apply to C. HENDRICKS, No. 77 Broad st.

TO LET—PART OF THE MODERN BUILT HOUSE No. 153 Orchard st., to a small family, five rooms in all, gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, baths, water-closets, &c. Rent $300.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, four stories, high stoop, with all the improvements, in 31st st., near 5th-av. Inquire of E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,261 Broadway, near 31st-st

TO LET—THE LARGE, NEW, THREE-STORY, basement and under-cellar brick house, No. 94 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., gas, croton water and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS, MARble front store No 554 Broadway, six stories high, with sub-cellar. Rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth floors of Nos. 137 and 139 Elm st., and No. 211 Centre-st., with steady steam power. Inquire at No. 213 Centre st.

TO LET—THREE MEDIUM SIZED THREE-STORY houses, with all the modern improvements, in Greenst., between Spring and Prince. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—HOUSE ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKlyn, 3 stories, with basement and under cellar, brown-stone, gas and water throughout and in good order. Rent $500. Apply to W. EDWARDS, 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 26 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS IN THE UPPER PART of a first-class brick house, No. 241 West 18th-st., near 9th av.; will be let on reasonable terms to a small family from May 1.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house No. 72 West 21st-st., near 6th-av, 9 rooms deep, and in complete order. Apply to ALFRED TOBIAS, No. 43 New-st.

TO LET—FOURTH-AVENUE STORE AND dwelling, together or separate, near 29th-st.; also, No. 8 Boorman-place, with all the modern improvements. Apply an the premises, or No. 443 8th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and stores on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $260. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 327 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 96 East 33d-st., one door from Lexington-av.; contains the modern improvements and is in good condition. Rent $650

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 289 West 19th st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at Nos. 287 and 288 West 19th st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER or without. Apply on the premises, No. 76 John-st. and 29, 31, and 33 Platt st. JAMES O. MORSE & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 123 Bowery. Rent $650, with immediate possession.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to CORNELIUS JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 25 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 13 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 21x78 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Tahouses: 148 East 13th-st. 4-story, high-stoop, $1,200
Nos. 144, 147 and 152 East 13th-st., English basement 1,150
Nos. 210 and 2s9 2d-av., English basement, each.... 900
No. 137 East 19th-st., high-stoop 800
No. 192 East 15th-st., high stoop 700
Nos. 2x 2½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown-stone, English basement 600
Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL.—FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the most desirable English basement houses in the City. The house has a depth of 100 feet, and half of the adjoining lot. Price, furnished, $2 500, without furniture, $2,000. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 36th-st.; or L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., No. 62 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WELL ESTABLISHED eating-house No. 80 Chatham-st., formerly occupied by Crook, with boiler, ranges, &c., all ready to commence business immediately. This is a first-rate opportunity for any person wishing to commence the business. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE JANEWAY, at Bergen Point, N. J., or to J. CROTHER, No. 90 Chatham st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—THE steam saw and planing mill, with powerful engine and boilers, No. 20th st., near the East River. Also, lots on 19th and 20th sts., and water front, suitable for coal yards, stone yards or similar business. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

TO LET—IN CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN, BEtween Park and Myrtle avs., a 3-story and basement brick house, very pleasantly situated and within one minute's walk of two lines of cars. Gas fixtures throughout, range, &c. Fruit and shade trees on the premises. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire at M. EVARTS, No. 74 Hamilton-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 238 Adelphi-st., containing the modern improvements; house 21½x40; lot 100 feet deep; in good repair. Possession early; rent, $550. Also several smaller houses, with range, gas and water. Rents from $300 to $410. Apply to J. PAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 20½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

TO LET.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places on the island of New-York, consisting of a fine hotel, two acres of land covered with beautiful woods, and a dock at which steamboats land every few minutes. Rent for the whole $1,000. Inquire at *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 190 Nassau-st., or of J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE STORE, SECOND AND THIRD floors of the building on the corner of 4th and Mercer sts. The second floor will be altered for a store and dwelling. Also, the 2d floor of the building, corner of 4th and Greene sts. Apply to McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 305 4th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house with basement and sod sub cellar, &c., No. 9b Pacific-st., just east of Henry st. It is three minutes' walk from South Ferry, has modern improvements, and is a very desirable residence. Rent, $650. JAMES A. RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—RENT $600—THE TWO ENGLISH BASEment houses, 4 story, Nos. 145 and 145½ West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Gas and water throughout. First-rate neighborhood; 160 feet street. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or GEO. B. WHITFIELD, No. 262 Water-st., near Peck-slip.

TO LET—ON 54TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 137 FEET east of 8th av. and west of Broadway, a new white marble-front house, 18.9x50, with modern improvements. Rent $750. Seen from 1 to 4 o'clock. Apply to RAYNOR & SLACKWELL, No. 1 128 Broadway, or A. B. HELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, HAVing all the modern improvements, three story brick houses Nos. 55, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 238 West 31st-st., near 8th-av. Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 17 ROOMS, INcluding a large dining-room; gas and water in; No. 127 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Williamsburgh; a good neighborhood, and only a short distance from all the ferries. Rent $450. Apply to W. H. MAILLER, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, Hudson-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal, and in Macdougal-st., near Broome-st. Rent, $700. F. A. TALLMADGE, No. 31 Macdougal-st., or No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE STORE 50 BY 80 feet, with plate-glass windows, No. 280 8th-av., corner 46th-st. A basement of the same size, finished, and 3 vaults, 15 by 25 feet each, well calculated for a large grocery, a hardware, druggist, &c. Inquire of PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

TO INSURANCE AND OTHER COMPANIES.—To let, a very fine suite of offices, with a large fire and burglar proof safe, in closed in brick, on second floor first floor above, stairs of the large brown-stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts. Apply to J. M. TODD, Rooms 18 and 25, in the building.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 63 Hammond-st.; will be put in complete order to a first-class tenant, on a lease of three or five years. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 86 Warren-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 459 BROOME ST., BEtween Broadway and Greene-st., suitable for a light business; the first floor has a depth of 70 feet, and would make a capital salesroom for a book-dealer. Apply to JOHN ALLAN, No. 17 Vandewater-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 257 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping, machinery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER—fine light spaces of different sizes, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire of the engineer, on the premises, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, (Laurens-st.,) between Bleecker and Amity.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGray-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A LODGE ROOM AT KNICKERBOCKER Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. Inquire to the Gymnasium.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A GOOD house, with modern improvements, in a good locality; $450. Apply to H. MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av.

LOFTS TO LET WITH OFFICES—AT NO. 177 Brevoort-st., near Broad. Apply to M. M. HENDRICKS, No. 77 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST class brown stone front house in Remsen-st. Apply to WILLARD, WOOD & CO., Nos. 28 and 28 Barclay-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—No. 126 Pacific-st., near Clinton. It is an English basement three-story house, very commodious and well furnished; two pianos, melodeon and sewing-machine, water and bath room, and sewer connections; has a nice garden attached. Will be let for one year or six months at the low rate of $1,000 per year. Everything is in excellent order, and a bargain is offered. Apply as above, next door to the church.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FURNISHED house, three stories high, with basement; has bath, gas and other conveniences; is in perfect order and newly painted; the location is pleasant, at a convenient distance from depot and steamboat landing. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., or on the premises, Buena Vista-av., Yonkers.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN HOBOKEN. —A first-class three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements, water gas, &c., comfortably furnished throughout; location No. 4 Bloomfield-place, seventh house above 5th-st., in Bloomfield-st., on the right. Apply on the premises to see the house. For terms apply to DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO., No. 207 Pearl-st., New-York. Rent $600.

TO LET OR LEASE—TO A SATISFACTORY tenant, a first-class furnished stone mansion, with stables, greenhouse, garden, lawn, and from 5 to 25 acres of land, situated on Harlem River, about one mile north of High Bridge. This is one of the finest places in all its appointments in the vicinity of New-York, and is easy of access at all times by steamboat or railroad cars. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in New-Market, New-Jersey, 28 miles from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 4 miles beyond Plainfield, five-eighths of a mile from depot, beautiful cottage, with barn and out-buildings, and one acre of ground, stocked with fine fruits and berries. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., N. Y.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE subscriber will lease for one year or more a furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, with barn, stable, &c.; attached. Rent $360 per annum. Apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers-st., N. Y.; or to the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.

D. R. FLOYD JONES.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FURnished; very low; handsome city house 14 rooms, gas and every modern improvement; within 12 miles of the City; 8 acres; fine out-buildings, gardener's cottage, &c. Half a mile from depot. Or will exchange for Brooklyn or City property. JAS. ROYCE, Messrs. ARKELL & HURST, No. 15 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH ABOUT ¾ of an acre, $300 per year, and furnished mansion, with about 4 acres, $100 per month, or $560 for the Summer, Chatham, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR the Summer months, situated at New Brighton Staten Island, five minutes' walk from the ferry. For further particulars, apply to W. M. WHITEMORE, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine music, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspin wall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz.: Pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing views of green-house, grapery, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 52 by 70 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing fine billiard-room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEWLONDON, CONN.—A large and well-furnished house in the most desirable part of the city, together with carriage-house, stable, 3 oe garden, &c., will be let for six months or longer, at a low rent. For description and terms apply to CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A VERY DEsirable furnished cottage, in the midst of extensive grounds, high and healthy, with every convenience; location Westchester County, 11 miles from 31st-st.; accessible by cars and boats. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 286 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., TO LET—Three full stories and basement, with slop cellar, has gas, hot and cold water, bath &c., and is completely furnished; neighborhood pleasant, and it is highly respectable. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Pleasantly situated near the water, having 14 rooms lighted with gas, a good garden, a variety of fruit, &c. Inquire of ROBINSON PECK, No. 6 Murray-st., New-York, or of the subscriber in Bridgeport. E. B. ROBINSON.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—IN 9TH ST, WEST OF and near University-place, a 3-story, high-stoop house, fully and completely furnished; to

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 69 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $470,180 80 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE, } No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861. }

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Melbourne, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST., to which we invite the attention of our BROWN friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from $5 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
WM. E. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COZENS, Secretary.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 315 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and constructing the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1895.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 99 BROADWAY, April 9, 1861.
At the annual election held this Tuesday, April 9, 1861, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for our year, viz:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
J. S. BARKER,	BARRET H. VAN AUKIN,
LEVI APGER,	D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
EBEN. BEADLESTON,	JEREMIAH ROBINS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	WARD A. WORK,
ELI HOPPOCK,	HENRY A. KERR,
JOHN BROWN,	DAVID MAGIE,
ISRAEL MINOR,	C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
WILLIAM HUSTACE,	BENJ. S. TAYLOR,
CROWELL ADAMS,	NATHANIEL WEED,
	DAVID M. EARL.

The resignation of the President, C. V. B. Ostrander, having been presented to the Board, who reluctantly complied with its acceptance; and,
Mr. C. V. B. OSTRANDER was then reelected President, and J. S. BARKER Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 9, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

E. H. MARTIN,	PARKER HANDY,
ROBERT HAYDOCK,	JAMES M. BENEDICT,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	JOHN CASTREE,
JOHN BOYCE,	ALBERT A. MARTIN,
LUCIEN B. COMAN,	DAVID WAGSTAFF.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next annual election: GEORGE ELDER, JAY L. ADAMS, JAMES C. DELANO.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the 10th inst. E. H. MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, April 10, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Road for six months, ending March 31, payable on or after May 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York, remitted, as usual.
The transfer books will be closed for ten days from this date.
The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due May 1, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the same Bank. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, dated March 30, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 23d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30, 1861.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors for the next annual election, will be held at Pearsall's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, on [illegible] next, between the hours of [illegible] P. M. [illegible] will be open [illegible] of said day.
[illegible] DOMINIE SEMELE, Secretary.

ACCOMMODATION FOR $220,000, PAYABLE
in annual payments, bearing 7 per cent. interest, well secured on improved country real estate, worth three times its amount, which will be guaranteed, will be sold or exchanged in part for merchandize of all kinds, or City property. Apply to M. BERMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 65 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 8, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 16, 1861, at 12 M.
F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.—The first and second (or income) mortgage bondholders, and the stockholders of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting, at Room No. 20 Astor House, on THURSDAY, April 18 1861, at 12 M.
F. H. SMITH, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AV. A, Corner 10th and 24 sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to [illegible] P. M. Deposits made on or before [illegible] will draw interest from [illegible].
[illegible] POLTON, President.
[illegible] SECRETARY.
[illegible] LIVINGSTON, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 16th of April, 1861, at 1 o'clock, when the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting on the 11th instant, will be presented. It is hoped that all Bondholders will be represented.
W. B. OGDEN,
Prest. Chic. and N. W. R. Co.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTgage Bonds of this Company April 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

WANTED—ATLANTIC SCRIP OF 1861. GREAT WESTERN SCRIP OF 1861—by EUGENE THOMSON, No. 41 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in six cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Bow, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $1; four cases in one, $3; or in $5 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (450 edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the opinion of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Canterizetloes, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of H. C. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOWSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., H. BEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y., T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, and sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
C. H. RIMG, Proprietor,
No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork and written on the label of each bottle.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Leide from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interrupting from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Surgeon, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sin, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1, and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm of Gilead cures impotence, nervous debility, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not sailing on Dr. HUNTER at once. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in most cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the ill effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays expected, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring and Cozzan's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson-st. EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8.45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New-York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Steamers NORTH AMERICA and HERO, in connection with New-York Central Railroad, daily, at 6 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Park-place and Robinson-st., fare 75 cents, landing at 30th-st., on and after 10th inst. J. W. HANCOX, Agent, foot of Robinson-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA will commence her regular trips to Peekskill and intermediate landings on SATURDAY, 13th inst. Leaves Jay-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M.; touches at Amos and West 30th sts.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES! DISEASE! DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES! DISEASE! DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES! DISEASE! DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, age, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result

IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges,
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERY WHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE BIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful to those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually, of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation."
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION, AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ASUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet,
Little or No Change in Diet,
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. TRY ONE BOTTLE.
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU. EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$150
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 6 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
This ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier, No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Roskat Leitch, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$20
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Parsons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. M. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.
EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, April 20.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, April 27.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
Second cabin, to London.....$60 | Steerage, to London.....$22
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months.....$60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamships will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on following days at 4 P. M.:
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FRANCIS CRACKAN, THURSDAY, April 18.
Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga $25; Albany, Geo., $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida, at low rates.
Insurance at lowest rates premium.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Bills of lading must be taken out to insure dispatch, and none will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 86 West-st. and 326 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Isaac P. Smith, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rate of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, $17 50. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, April 13, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of cooked prov

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the prospect of bloodshed. There are a great diversity of views, but the general expressions are on the side of [illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

THE COATZACOALCOS TROOPS.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the steamer *Coatzacoalcos* hauled alongside the wharf, at the foot of Warren-street, and the troops on board commenced to disembark. The luggage was first removed and put on board the tow-boats *R. L. Mabey* and *Coatzacoalcos*. By noon all the men had left the *Coatzacoalcos*, the Washington detachments being the last to leave. Annexed is a tabular distribution of the companies as they departed:

FOR WASHINGTON.

	Men.
Company D, Second Cavalry	59
Company H; Second Cavalry	41
Total	100

FOR CARLISLE.

Company B, Second Cavalry	64
Company J, Second Cavalry	59
Company G, Second Cavalry	64
Company E, Second Cavalry	45
Total	232

FOR FORT HAMILTON.

Company J, First Infantry	32
Grand total	417

The arrival of the infantry at Fort Hamilton was the signal for a repetition of the hustle and excitement occasioned by the garrisoning of that fortress some time since. The rooms occupied by the artillery companies from Texas were prepared by the Sergeant in charge for their new residents, who are now comfortably located in them. A guard was mounted in the afternoon, and sentinels told off for post duty, although the poor fellows had just returned from furlough, instead of harassing service. The $50,000 appropriated by the Government for the extension of the Fort Hamilton batteries are beginning to be used in the employment of workmen, &c.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The [illegible] preparations which have been making on the island, for some days, to receive troops, were not made for nothing, as we anticipated. No sooner had the arrival of the *Coatzacoalcos* been announced on Thursday, than Fort Columbus was in a ferment. Off-duty men rushed to the beach to cheer their returned comrades; police parties threw by their work, and followed suit,—even the day's guard forgot the dignified disregard of events going on off their post, which sentinels generally observe, and went as far from the guard-room towards the wharf as they dared. The band, having been fired playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," for departing troops, were glad to have a chance of altering it to a less melancholy strain, ("See the Conquering Hero Comes" is the tune usually played on the accession of reinforcements, but it didn't exactly suit the case,) and "Paddy Carey" was performed with spirit. The barracks, mess rooms and baggage-rooms received a hasty brush up, and missing belt-pegs and musket-racks were supplied. Yesterday morning, the continual arrival and departure of officers and messengers from the City, betokened active movements, the nature of which Providence and Gen. Scott only know.

Some of the launches, which were brought down from the Navy-yard to go in the *Baltic* and *Illinois*, and two third cutters, were yesterday returned, and hauled up on the wharf.

A schooner, loading with gun carriages directed to Capt. ISAAEL VODGES, Fort Pickens, is lying still at the wharf.

THE RECRUITING OFFICES.

The business at the recruiting offices, since noticed on Wednesday, has not materially changed. Cedar and Chatham streets average each about 30 men per week, who are sent over to Fort Columbus, when sworn in, and "refreshed." The cavalry rendezvous in Hudson-street is not doing much. When a few dozen recruits are obtained at the latter they are dispatched to the "horse soldiers depôt," Carlise, Penn., where riding-masters and green steeds await them. After going through the initiatory service of a mounted trooper, they are then drafted for California, Oregon, and other distant regions, where the Infantry need assistance. There are generally from 80 to 200 men at Carlisle, and a large stable filled with horses, many of which, notorious for their wickedness, are kept permanently, to inure the new military man into the difficult part of his profession.

In Boston, Mass., six men were sent to the principal dépôt, Governor's island, on Monday, and six on Wednesday. The rendezvous was almost besieged by aspirants for military glory. Any number of men could be enlisted, but the same rule obtains there as in this City; all but first-class men are rejected. We understand that the Naval recruiting rendezvous in Boston and Charlestown are in full operation.

THE NAVY-YARD.

The business at the Navy-yard continues with unabated vigor. In all the departments bustle and activity are visible. The machine shops have the engines and machinery of the *Wabash* and *Roanoke* to [illegible], the former is approaching completion rapidly, and will probably be finished on Tuesday; the latter is not being hurried. The Marine barracks still have about 80 troops, none having been detached for some time. They are drilled every day, sometimes along with the guard of the receiving ship. Instead of one commanding officer, one executive captain and three lieutenants, the commissioned officers of the post consist of Capt. BERVOORV and Major DOUGHERTY—Serg. MCDONALD has been acting officer of the day, in his turn, for weeks, but the honor is all trouble, and no profit. In the Paymaster's department Mr. BELKNAP, the new incumbent, has just "got the hang of things," Mr. NIXON keeping him posted during his initiative term. The late acting clerk in the Purser's office, Mr. MURRAY, who has gone to Mare Island with his father, is replaced by Mr. BELKNAP'S son, an intelligent, gentlemanly fellow. The visitors who daily throng the premises mianely examine all the attractions of the yard, from that "old curiosity shop," the Lyceum, to the magnificent launching ways, which have just been bridged over and completed. The new gun ground, which will be one of the fanciest "ornamental squares" at the station when completed, is quite ready for the cannon, but they have not yet been brought down. The skids are all lain.

The *North Carolina* yesterday fired a few experimental guns, which made the visitors believe that war was undoubtedly commencing at New-York.

THE ARMORY.

Tightly barred, and hid from the gaze of onsiders, is the Armory. Since the memorable night on which the capture of the Navy yard was decided upon by some desperadoes whom the Commandant is reported to have seen in a dream, the doors of this building have been shut up, and no one but the "keeper of the keys" can tell how the arms look now. The muskets, cutlasses, swords, carbines, pistols, boarding-pikes, and the rails filled with cartouche-boxes, are overhauled by the one privileged visitor every morning, and no rusty nipples or rotten scabbards are in the premises. There may probably be 8,000 muskets and other small weapons in the department. One of these fine afternoons 100 muskets for the *Wabash*, about 80 for the *Savannah*, and some 30 for the *Perry*, will be taken out.

ARMAMENTS OF THE SHIPS ORDERED TO SEA.

The Ordnance Department, which, like the unapproachable Armory, is under the control of Capt. GANSEVOORT, is finishing up the armaments for the three men-of-war now in the stream, preparing for active sea service. An inexperienced person can form no idea of the weight of metal in these batteries. As they are likely to figure in the Home Fleet, we append some account of each.

The Wabash—This splendid steam-frigate will have on board two 10 inch pivot guns, weighing over 10,000 pounds each; 28 9 inch guns of 9,000 pounds; 14 [illegible] 63 cwt.; 2 12-pound heavy howitzers, (for the launches,) and two 12-pound light howitzers, (for the antlers.) This battery will, of itself, weigh over 390 tons, and will have attached to it little less than 3,800 rounds of shot, shell, &c. It will soon be ready for work. The *Wabash* is to get her masts in to-day, or Monday, and will have steam up this afternoon.

The Savannah—The armament of the *Savannah* recently consisted of quite a large number of comparatively light guns. It will be changed. The impression seems to be now, that she will have 22 9-inch guns, which will make her battery nearly equal in power, as regards the weight of metal, to the spar deck of the *Wabash*, excepting the pivots. The authorities seem to think, like NAPOLEON, that Providence and victory are on the side of the big artillery. Hence the *Savannah's* improved armament. She is preparing fast, and will be reported ready about the 10th of May;—not before.

The Perry.—The *Perry* will have six 32-pounders, weighing 27 cwt. each; and one light 12-pound howitzer, quite a formidable armament for a little brig. Her shot rails will, perhaps, contain some 2,000 shot, shell, &c. The rigging of this vessel is almost up. She can be ready for sea in a few days.

THE ARMSTRONG COURT MARTIAL.

Commodore PERRY, the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who has been to Washington on the [illegible] complaint to [illegible] to strike the [illegible] boy, [illegible] testified to having been present at [illegible] Navy; he did not hear the prisoner make use of the language attributed to him by the other witnesses; he also testified that the complainant had told to him after the occurrence, that he had gone to the prisoner's store, expecting a row, and had taken Phelps along as a witness; witness also testified that the complainant, Smith, struck first: the prisoner did not strike Phelps until he had ordered him to leave; Phelps refusing to go was then put out.

Counsel then summed up, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and be confined in the City Prison for fifteen days. The prisoner received his sentence with great chagrin, and seemed completely overwhelmed.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, to pass sentences and hear motions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Manley et al.* vs. *Pearl et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Valle vs. *Calvert et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of the term, and $5 costs of motion.

Morgan et al. vs. *The Western Transportation Company*—Extra allowance of $50 ordered.

Rather vs. *Stakel et al.*—Motion for commission denied without costs.

Borney vs. *Pill.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Chresman* vs. *Sturges*—I direct judgment to be entered that, upon plaintiff paying the defendant the sum of $23,158 38, with interest, the said Storges transfer to plaintiff stock to the nominal amount of $46,646 66, being 1,660, and about three-fifths of one share thereof.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 40 Oliver-street, upon the body of DAVID PRICE, a boy 9 years of age, who was fatally injured on Thursday afternoon while passing through South-street. It appeared that a carman backed his cart across the sidewalk, close to the stoop of a building, and just as the lad was going by, the horse became alarmed, started suddenly back, and caught the lad between the tail of the cart and the steps, crushing him in a shocking manner. He was taken home, where he died soon afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

The most certain, easy, and innocent purgative known, is the PILLS of

DR. BRANDRETH.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-street,

and No. 4 Union-square,

and by all dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETINGS REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HOWARD ARTHUR'S, No. 69 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

It is just as easy to pick out KNOX' Hats from the heads of a crowd as anything can be. One has only to select the glossiest, the best shaped and the nicest looking, and he is sure to hit upon a KNOX. KNOX sells remarkably fine hats, at most remarkably low prices. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and see if this is not so.

[Advertisement.]

Saturday is always a great day at Barnum's Museum, and to-day, with all the curiosities he offers his patrons, and the laughable drama "Flying Dutchman" both afternoon and evening, there will be crowds of ladies and children.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—Look in at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,800 bales, at 12c @ 12¾c. for Middling; sales of the week, 11,250 bales; receipts do., 14,500 bales. Decrease of receipts, 322,300 bales, and at all the Southern ports, 775,500 bales. Exports, 52,900 bales; total exports of the season, 1,713,700 bales. Stock in port 149,400 bales. COFFEE—Sales of the week, 7,410 bags at 10¾c. @ 13¾c. Stock in port, 10,700 bags, against 20,000 bags the same time last year.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 12.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 37½; City Mills held at the same rate. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 36; White, $1 40@$1 70. CORN firm; Mixed at 56c. @58c.; Yellow, 59c. @60c.; White, 61c. @63c. PROVISIONS firm, and rates unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio, 12¾ @13½c. WHISKY, 17½c. @17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 12.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull; sales 9,000 bushels, $1 32@$1 34. CORN firm; sales 8,000 bushels at 60c. @62c. MESS PORK, $17 50. LARD advancing; 10¼c. refused. WHISKY steady, 17½c. @18c.

MARRIED.

CUTTINGHAM—KEANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. William Quion, JAMES A. CUTTINGHAM, of Newark, N. J., to Miss MARY E. KEANE, of this City.

REED—BAILEY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 11, by Rev. Leon S. Hale, Mr. EDWARD B. REED to Miss PAMELA, daughter of Wm. J. Bailey, all of this City.

MANN—LAIDLAW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, JOHN P. MANN and Miss LIZZIE LAIDLAW, daughter of John Laidlaw, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Troy N. Y., papers please copy.

MIDDLEBROOK—CORGOON.—At No. 87 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., CHARLES T. MIDDLEBROOK to EMILY, daughter of Charles Corgoon.

DIED.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 12, CAPT. URIAH COFFIN, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 East 36th st., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on Thursday, April 11, of rheumatism of scarlet fever and membraneous croup, MARY AMELIA, only child of John G. and Mary H. Haviland, aged 1 year and 14 days.

GIFFING.—In this City, on Friday, April 12, J. FRANK GIFFING, in his 18th year, son of Wm. H. Giffing.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, April 14, at 2 o'clock, from the 23d st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Ganse,) between 8th and 9th avs.

BERRIEN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 11, after a lingering illness, in full hopes of a glorious immortality, JAMES K., son of Elijah T. and the late Sarah Berrien, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) from the 8th st M. E. Church, corner of Avenue B, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

PENNELL.—At his residence, in this City, on Thursday, April 11, RICHARD PENNELL, M. D., aged 62 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church corner 10th st. and 2d av., at 2 o'clock on Monday, April 15.

COWLEY.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 12, in the 49th year of his age, Rev. DOMINICK JERRY COWLEY, senior pastor of St. Andrew's Church. Deceased was a native of Poland.

The reverend clergy and brethren are requested to attend his funeral, this morning, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church to Calvary Cemetery.

PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, at No. 74 Washington-st., SARAH BURGESS, aged 25 years, infant daughter of Abijah and Sarah Burgess.

Her friends, and the members of the 1st King-st. M. E. Church, New York, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Brooklyn, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, of scarlet fever, CATHARINE VIRGINIA, only daughter of John J. and Mary A. Miller, aged 6 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, widow of the late Wm. Miller, No. 98 Leroy-st., New York.

☞ Nova Scotia and Wiltshire, England, papers please copy.

CARROW.—In this City, on Friday, April 12, MARY ANN OSBORN, wife of Richard Carrow, Jr.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Joseph Naylor, No. 78 9th st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 11, ELIZABETH ALLEN, wife of Tunis Cooper, aged 33 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 13, at 2 o'clock, at No. 663 Washington st.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 11, WILLIAM HYDE, aged 47 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 275 Bridge st., on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, JOHN THOMAS, youngest son of John T. and Priscilla Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 Prospect st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROBBINS.—At his residence, at Jericho, L. I., on Thursday, April 11, WILLET ROBBINS, formerly of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, on First Day, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, from Friends' Meeting House, Jericho.

CURTIS.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Friday morning, April 12, of scarlet fever, HOWARD, son of Eli and Sarah Curtis, aged 2 years 4 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

HOLMES.—At Rochester N. Y., on Thursday, April 11, of consumption, Mr THOMAS R. HOLMES, late of this City, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Holmes was for several years connected with the morning newspaper business in this City.

His remains were taken to Lyons, N. Y., for interment.

CANFIELD.—At Falls Village, Conn., on Thursday, April 11, LEE CANFIELD, late President of the Iron Bank, aged 53 years.

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HOLMES.—At Rochester N. Y

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2984. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FORT SUMPTER FALLEN.

PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Fort on Fire and the Garrison Exhausted.

NO ATTEMPT AT REINFORCEMENT.

The Cessation of Firing and the Capitulation.

NO LIVES LOST ON EITHER SIDE.

Major Anderson and his Men Coming to New-York.

How the News was Received in Washington.

Call for Seventy-Five Thousand Militia.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

War Feeling Throughout the Northern and Western States.

FORT PICKENS REINFORCED.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13—Evening.

Major ANDERSON has surrendered, after hard fighting, commencing at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, and continuing until five minutes to 1 to-day.

The American flag has given place to the Palmetto of South Carolina.

You have received my previous dispatches concerning the fire and the shooting away of the flagstaff. The latter event is due to Fort Moultrie, as well as the burning of the fort, which resulted from one of the hot shots fired in the morning.

During the conflagration, Gen BEAUREGARD sent a boat to Major ANDERSON, with offers of assistance, the bearers being Colonels W. P. MILES, and ROGER PRYOR, of Virginia, and LEE. But before it reached him, a flag of truce had been raised. Another boat then put off, containing Ex-Gov. MANNING, Major D. R. JONES and Col. CHARLES ALLSTON, to arrange the terms of surrender, which were the same as those offered on the 11th inst. These were official. They stated that all proper facilities would be afforded for the removal of Major ANDERSON and his command, together with the company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States he might elect. The terms were not, therefore, unconditional.

Major ANDERSON stated that he surrendered his sword to Gen. BEAUREGARD as the representative of the Confederate Government. Gen. BEAUREGARD said he would not receive it from so brave a man. He says Major ANDERSON made a staunch fight, and elevated himself in the estimation of every true Carolinian.

During the fire, when Major ANDERSON'S flagstaff was shot away, a boat put off from Morris Island, carrying another American flag for him to fight under—a noteworthy instance of the honor and chivalry of South Carolina Seceders, and their admiration for a brave man.

The scene in the city after the raising of the flag of truce and the surrender is indescribable; the people were perfectly wild. Men on horseback rode through the streets proclaiming the news, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

On the arrival of the officers from the fort they were marched through the streets, followed by an immense crowd, hurrahing, shouting, and yelling with excitement.

Several fire companies were immediately sent down to Fort Sumpter to put out the fire, and any amount of assistance was offered.

A regiment of eight hundred men has just arrived from the interior, and has been ordered to Morris Island, in view of an attack from the fleet which may be expected to-night.

Six vessels are reported off the bar, but the utmost indignation is expressed against them for not coming to the assistance of Major ANDERSON when he made signals of distress.

The soldiers on Morris Island jumped on the guns every shot they received from Fort Sumpter while thus disabled, and gave three cheers for Major ANDERSON and groans for the fleet.

Col. LUCAS, of the Governor's Staff, has just returned from Fort Sumpter, and says Major ANDERSON told him he had pleasanter recollections of Fort Moultrie than Fort Sumpter. Only five men were wounded, one seriously.

The flames have destroyed everything. Both officers and soldiers were obliged to lay on their faces in the casemates, to prevent suffocation.

The explosions heard in the city were from small piles of shell, which ignited from the heat.

The effect of the shot upon the fort was tremendous. The walls were battered in hundreds of places, but no breach was made.

Major ANDERSON expresses himself much pleased that no lives had been sacrificed, and says that to Providence alone is to be attributed the bloodless victory. He compliments the firing of the Carolinians, and the large number of exploded shells lying around attests their effectiveness.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty-five workmen, who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in two more days.

The entrance to the fort is mined, and the officers were told to be careful, even after the surrender, on account of the heat, lest it should explode.

A boat from the squadron, with a flag of truce, has arrived at Morris Island, bearing a request to be allowed to come and take Major Anderson and his forces. An answer will be given to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

The public feeling against the fleet is very strong, it being regarded as cowardly to make not even an attempt to aid a fellow officer.

Had the surrender not taken place Fort Sumpter would have been stormed to-night. The men are crazy for a fight.

The bells have been chiming all day, gun firing, ladies waving handkerchiefs, people cheering, and citizens making themselves generally demonstrative. It is regarded as the greatest day in the history of South Carolina.

FORT SUMPTER EVACUATED.

CHARLESTON, *via* AUGUSTA, Saturday, April 13.

FORT SUMPTER HAS SURRENDERED.

The Confederate flag floats over its walls.

None of the garrison or Confederate troops are hurt.

Another correspondent says:

The bombarding has closed

Major Anderson has drawn down the stripes and stars, and displays a white flag, which has been answered from the city, and a boat is on the way to Sumpter.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13—P. M.

The Federal flag was again hoisted over Fort Sompter, when PORCHER MILES, with a flag of truce, went to the Fort.

In a few minutes the Federal flag was again hauled down by Major ANDERSON, and a white one unfurled.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, with two Aids, have left for Fort Sumpter.

Three fire companies from Charleston are now on their way to Sumpter to quell the fire before it reaches the magazine.

Fort Sumpter has unconditionally surrendered.

Ex-Senator CHESNUT, Ex-Governor MANNING and W. P MILES have just landed and marched to Gov. PICKENS' residence, followed by a dense crowd wild with joy.

It is reported that the Federal flag was shot away by the Palmetto Guards at Morris Island.

In all two thousand shots have been fired. No Carolinians killed.

Major ANDERSON and his men, under guard, were conveyed to Morris Island.

The bells are ringing out a merry peal, and our people are engaged in every demonstration of joy.

It is estimated that there are nine thousand men under arms on the Islands and in the neighborhood.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13.

I have seen W. PORCHER MILES, who has just returned from a visit to Fort Sumpter. He assured me that no one was killed at Fort Sumpter. This is reliable, and puts at rest all previous reports about Sumpter.

Maj. ANDERSON has reached the city, and is the guest of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Our people sympathize with Maj. ANDERSON, but abhor those who were in the steamers off our bar and in sight of our people, and did not even attempt to reinforce him

The Fairfield regiment, one thousand strong, has just passed the *Courier* office, on their way to Morris Island.

There are now ten thousand men under arms in the harbor and on the coast.

Judge MAGRATH, who has just returned, reports that the wood-work and officers' quarters at Fort Sumpter are all burnt.

None of the officers were wounded.

The Fort will be taken possession of to night by the Confederate troops.

A boat from one of the vessels outside the harbor communicated with Gen. SIMONS, in command of the forces on Morris Island, and made a request that one of the steamers be allowed to enter the port for the purpose of taking away Major ANDERSON and his command. An arrangement was agreed upon by the parties to stay all proceedings until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 13.

Hostilities have for the present ceased, and the victory belongs to South Carolina With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Sumpter at 1½ o'clock, the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made.

The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an end so soon.

After the flag-staff of ANDERSON was shot away, Col. WIGFALL, Aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD, at his Commander's request, went to Sumpter with a white flag, to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides, effected a landing at Sumpter. He approached a port-hole, and was met by Maj. ANDERSON. The Commandant of Fort Sumpter said he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing from the Carolina batteries was kept up nevertheless.

Col. WIGFALL replied that Major ANDERSON must haul down the American flag; that no parley would be granted; surrender or fight was the word. Major ANDERSON then hauled down his flag, and displayed only that of truce.

All firing instantly ceased, and two other of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S staff—Ex-Senator CHESTNUT and Ex-Governor MANNING—came over in a boat and stipulated with the Major that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

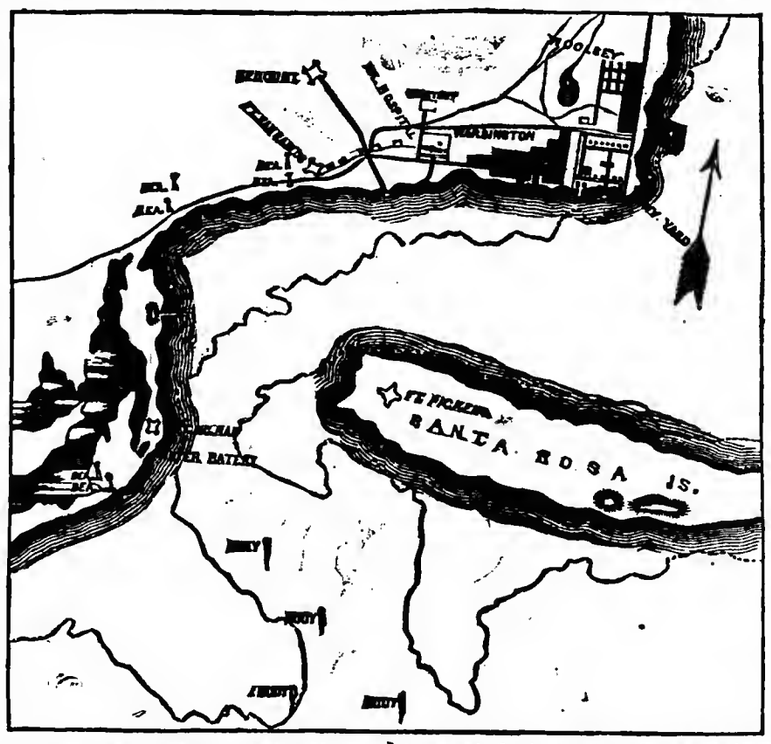
Major ANDERSON was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. CHESTNUT and MANNING came over to the city, accompanied with a member of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his Company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens, and as they marched up the street to the General's quarters, the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

After the surrender, a boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. SIMONS, commanding on Morris Island, with a request that a merchant ship or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take off the commander and garrison of Fort Sumpter.

Gen. SIMONS replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Fort Sumpter, he would give an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The officer signified that he was satisfied with this, and returned. This correspondent accompanied the officers of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S staff on a visit to Fort Sumpter. None but the officers were allowed to land, however. They went down in a steamer and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire, however, had been previously extinguished by the explosions of Major ANDERSON and his men.

FORT PICKENS AND THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA.



The visitors reported that Major ANDERSON surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed and he had no hope of reinforcements. The fleet lay idly by during the thirty hours of the bombardment, and either could not or would not help him; besides, his men were prostrate from over-exertion.

There were but five of them hurt, four badly and one, it is thought, mortally, but the rest were worn out.

The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning, were caused by the bursting of loaded shells. These were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie. Within Fort Sumpter everything but the casemates is in utter ruin. The whole thing looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted. The side opposite the iron battery of Cummings' Point is the hardest dealt with. The rifled cannon from this place made great havoc with Fort Sumpter. The wall looks like a honeycomb. Near the top is a breach as big as a cart. The side opposite Fort Moultrie is honey-combed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the Islands are riddled with shot in many instances, and whole sides of houses are torn out.

The fire in Fort Sumpter was put out, and recaught three times during the day.

Dr. CRAWFORD, Major ANDERSON'S surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face. None of the Carolinians are injured.

Major ANDERSON and all his officers and men are yet in Fort Sumpter. I approached near enough to the wall to see him bid adieu. In addition to this, conversations were had, which have been repeated to me.

A boat was sent from the Fort to night to officially notify the fleet at the bar that Major ANDERSON had surrendered. It is not known when the Carolinians will occupy Fort Sumpter, or what is to be done with the vanquished.

Everyone is satisfied with the victory, and happy that no blood was shed.

In the city, after the surrender, bells were rung and cannon fired.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 14.

Negotiations were completed last night. Major ANDERSON, with his command, will evacuate Fort Sumpter this morning, and will embark on board of the war vessels off our bar.

When Fort Sumpter was in flames, and ANDERSON could only fire his guns at long intervals, the men at our batteries cheered at every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, but looked defiance at the vessels of war, whose men, like cowards, stood outside without firing a gun or attempting to divert the fire of a single battery from Sumpter.

Five of ANDERSON'S men are slightly wounded.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 14.

The steamer *Isabel* is now steaming up, and will take Gen. BEAUREGARD to Sumpter, which will be turned over by Major ANDERSON to the Confederate States. ANDERSON and his command, it is reported, will proceed to New York in the *Isabel*.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 14.

Maj. ANDERSON and his men leave to-night in the steamer *Isabel* at 11 o'clock for New-York.

The fleet is still outside.

It was a thrilling scene when Maj. ANDERSON and his men took their formal leave of Fort Sumpter.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT IMPRISONED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sunday, April 14.

I saw the first gun fired at Fort Sumpter at 4 o'clock, A. M., April 12. I witnessed the battle for six hours. At noon I was arrested by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD as a Federal spy, and was imprisoned for twenty-four hours, and then sent out of the city by Gov. PICKENS, destitute of funds. In Wilmington I was aided by Mr. PRICE, of the *Daily Journal*, and will be with you in thirty-six hours.

There are conflicting reports as to the number killed. It is generally believed that nobody is hurt.

JASPER.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS AND AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of Judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law,—now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country, and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective Chambers, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

AID FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Advices from Albany state that Gov. MORGAN will to-morrow issue a call for twenty-five thousand men, for the assistance of the Federal Government.

A private letter from Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, to a prominent citizen of New York, states that he can have one hundred thousand Pennsylvanians in Washington within forty eight hours, if required.

THE AVAILABLE MILITIA.

Should the Government require it, a military gentleman states that the following number of men can be forthcoming at short notice, and probably in a out the following contingents:

Maine	5,000	Michigan	10,000
New-Hampshire	5,000	Illinois	15,000
Vermont	5 000	Wisconsin	5 000
Massachusetts	15,000	Iowa	5,000
Rhode Island	2,500	Minnesota	5,000
Connecticut	5 000	Kansas	2 500
New-York	25 000	Indiana	5,000
New-Jersey	2,000		
Pennsylvania	30,000	Total	154,500
Ohio	12,500		

The estimate would give to an army of three divisions: 62,500 for the Eastern, 54,500 for the Central, and 37,500 for the Western Divisions. This would do to make a beginning.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 14.

THE EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITAL.

The excitement here throughout the day has been intense. People gather in groups on the streets and in the hotels, discussing affairs at Charleston and the probabilities of the future.

There is great diversity of opinion relative to the reliability of the news that Major ANDERSON has surrendered. The dispatches to the Associated Press are evidently full of blunders, which cast suspicion on the whole.

DISPATCHES TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President, nevertheless, has intelligence which satisfies him that the news is too true Private dispatches from Charleston, signed by trusty men, also confirm it; but as the telegraph is known to have been constantly tampered with by the secession authorities, it is feared that even private dispatches may have been mutilated for the purpose of cutting the Government off from all possible means of correct information.

THE CREDIBILITY OF THE TELEGRAMS.

The statement that the fleet had asked a cessation of hostilities until morning especially puzzles everybody, for if the Fort had surrendered the fleet could only have asked a cessation for its own sake, and we have thus far no information that it had been engaged. The vessels had only to steam out of range.

Still the opinion of men of high military authority here is that the news of the surrender is too true. They say no battery for the defence of the harbor could long withstand a skillful bombardment by heavy metal, where the garrison assailed is too weak to reply effectively and distract or annoy the assailants.

Besides, it is well-known here, and I have it from an authentic official source, Major ANDERSON'S provisions were all exhausted yesterday, leaving him without an ounce to refresh his men after their hard day's work There is apparently good reason here to believe the report that Major ANDERSON has embarked seaward.

Still many wagers were taken here to-day that the whole story of the surrender is false. The Union men absolutely refuse credence.

STREET FIGHTS IN WASHINGTON.

To-day's excitement has betrayed many secessionists who hold public office, and who could not conceal their joy at the reduction of Fort Sumpter. Several fights occurred, and decided knock-downs. Gen. WISE, among others, has knocked down a couple of secessionists within the last day or two. The fact is, Northern men have got tired of having treason crammed offensively down their throats, and are learning to resent it by force, the only argument the chivalry seem to appreciate.

JOHN M. BOTTS ON SECESSION.

Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, who is here, is violent in his denunciations of secession. He has been all day the stoutest disbeliever in the story of Major ANDERSON'S surrender. He insists that the whole story is manufactured for the purpose of precipitating Virginia into the secession movement. He predicts that it will utterly fail.

THE COURSE OF VIRGINIA.

Everybody here sees that now war has commenced, the question which the Virginia Convention has to decide is simply whether Virginia will declare war against the United States or stand by the Government; whether she will invite the battle upon her soil, to her utter ruin, or aid in bringing the fratricidal strife to a speedy termination by sustaining the Government and Union.

THE NORTH A UNIT.

The news from the North of the unanimity of public sentiment in favor of the Government and the strongest policy for the suppression of rebellion gladdens every heart. It is fully believed that all partisan considerations henceforth will be suspended, and that every effort will be directed to saving the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

You have the President's proclamation, making a requisition for seventy-five thousand volunteers, called from all the adhering States except California and Oregon. That news will thrill like an electric shock throughout the land, and establish the fact that we have a Government at last.

UNANIMITY OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet is a unit on these measures, and no man among them was more decided and active in their support than Mr. SEWARD, who urged conciliation and forbearance until the Disunionists were put clearly and thoroughly in the wrong.

THE QUOTA OF TROOPS FROM EACH STATE.

The War Department is engaged to-night in calculating the number of troops which each State is entitled to furnish. New York will be entitled probably to ten regiments. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts to a few less. The estimates are based upon the Federal representation of the States.

This proclamation is the fruit of a prolonged Cabinet meeting held last night.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

No policy relative to closing the ports of the Seceding States is yet understood to be settled upon in detail. It is probable, however, that arrangements will be speedily made to cut off all communication with them by sea. There need be no doubt about the power of the Government to do this under its authority to prevent smuggling.

But, independent of that, the occasion justifies the Executive in assuming responsibility. He may well emulate Gen. JACKSON, who, when BOB LETCHER asked him under what law he could bring the Nullifier leaders of South Carolina to Washington for trial and execution, replied that if the Attorney-General could not find a law for it, he would get another Attorney-General who could. Self-preservation is the Government's first duty, and its masters, the people, will justify it in every wise measure addressed to that end.

ACTIVITY OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. SCOTT has been at work all day, with all the energy of the soldier in the prime of life, making calculations for the disposition of the forces to be raised.

PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO SEIZE WASHINGTON.

The Administration has satisfactory information that the Confederate States have proposed, immediately after reducing Fort Sumpter, to march on Washington with their army of twenty thousand men, for which they will have nothing else to do. Until recently, JEFFERSON DAVIS was disposed to postpone that step until the secession of Virginia and Maryland was effected, but as he despairs of that now, he believes that at the approach of his army those States will immediately unite their forces with his. Men who know those States well say he is in error.

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS DEFENCE.

There is one regiment of volunteers now in Baltimore ready to obey the call of the Government immediately, and they will be mustered into service. Virginia also is ready to furnish her quota The Government designs to bring a force of volunteers to this city not only strong enough to defend it against all comers, but to render an attack on it improbable. Several additional companies of regulars are also ordered here. It is not improbable that this point will be made a grand rendezvous from which troops can readily be sent wherever required.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Congress is called in extra session on the 4th of July,—a glorious day for a glorious work! This is essential in order to get the money that will be needed to enable the Government to sustain itself, and to pay as it goes. War is a costly experiment, and the Disunionists will find. It is no longer child's play, and will impoverish them utterly in a few months, if they persist in it, for they must themselves be the aggressors, and transport their troops and supplies long distances. The hopelessness of their unrighteous struggle must speedily force itself upon their minds when they learn how vigorous is the Government in its present hands, and how unanimous the people are in sustaining it.

MARTIAL LAW AT THE CAPITAL.

The President had not at nine o'clock to-night determined upon putting Washington under martial law. But there is little doubt that it will be done within a day or two. If so, it is hoped that possession will be taken of the telegraph office to prevent its employment by Disunionists for treasonable purposes.

CUTTING OFF THE MAILS.

The rumor that it has been decided to cut off all the mails from the seceded States is premature, to say the least. The Government does not recognize secession, and does not wish to punish the true men of the South together with the traitors. Wherever the mails are interfered with, they will be cut off, but probably not elsewhere. At least no determination otherwise has yet been arrived at by the President, notwithstanding his reference to the subject in the following letter to the Committee of the Virginia Convention, delivered by the President yesterday:

To Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart and Randolph:

GENTLEMEN: As a Committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in these words:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue towards the seceded States, is extremely injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of the pending difficulties and threatens a disturbance of the public peace; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States.

In answer, I have to say that having, at the beginning of my official term, expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and mortification I now learn there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue. Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the inaugural address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document as the best expression I can give to my purposes. As I then said, then said, I now repeat, "The power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy and possess property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports; but beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." By the words "property and places belonging to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in possession of the Government when it came into my hands. But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from those places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumpter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess it, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me; and in any event I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force. In case it proves true that Fort Sumpter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, as yet belonging to the Government of the United States as much as they did before the supposed secession. Whatever else I may do for the purpose I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country. From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part, the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

Postmaster-General BLAIR sent special agent BRYANT to Pensacola last week to reëstablish the Post-office there. BRYANT stopped at Montgomery on his way, where Confederate States Postmaster REAGAN forbade him to fulfill his mission, but failed to give any reason therefor.

RECRUITS FOR THE SECESSION ARMY.

Recruiting for the regular army of the Southern Confederacy has been going on sometime at Baltimore The men are sent South *via* Norfolk as rapidly as they are obtained. Recruiting was also going on for the same service in this city yesterday. No objection is made to it, as it is deemed desirable to be rid of such men. A reliable Union man as Collector at Baltimore now, would do much good in watching these enlistments and detecting anticipated efforts to obtain a navy for the Confederated States at that port.

FORT PICKENS.

The Government has no advices from Fort Pickens, but you may rely upon it that relief has been sent to it. Dispatches hence to Pensacola have positively announced the fact to Gen BRAGG, and it is very probable that fighting has begun there also by this time. No apprehension is entertained on its behalf, as it has abundant men and supplies, and, if needed, additional forces can be sent it from Fort Taylor and Tortugas.

While the Executive does not indicate his purpose in that respect, it is generally understood to-night that the contest will be waged at Charleston vigorously for the vindication of the flag at that point and the recovery of the public property there.

MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY MATTERS.

Five additional companies of the District militia were mustered into service to-day, making 2,500 men here now under arms.

The National Rifles, a Disunion corps, held a meeting last night to rejoice over the reduction of Fort Sumpter and reorganize their corps. Martial law would suppress this nest of traitors.

One POWELL, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, and an officer in the District militia, who last week took the oath to support the Government, stated publicly on the street to-day, that if Maryland should secede he would go with her. He will probably lose both his office and commission to-morrow No mercy henceforth will be shown to Disunionists in the public employ.

Twenty men from the Second Cavalry were stationed all last night as a guard at the White House. Mounted troops are stationed to-night outside the city, with rations for their horses. They are guarding every approach to the city. They are stationed four at each point, and relieved every four hours. Signals have been arranged for more speedy communication. One hundred and fifty men are stationed in the Post-office Department; three hundred at the Treasury; two hundred at the Capitol, and two hundred near the White House. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, who is in town, received dispatches to-day, assuring him that Pennsylvania volunteers to any

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Spanish Expedition to St. Domingo —The Island in Possession of Spain.

Lord Palmerston and the Slave-Trade— Vindication of Cuba—Productions of the Island, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 6, 1861.

The Spanish expedition to St. Domingo, of which I made mention in my last letter, appears likely to prove a much more important matter than I have anticipated. It had been intended to have kept the whole affair secret in this Island,—for the sailing of the two Spanish war steamers *Blanca* and *Blasco de Garay*, of which you were duly informed in my last letter, our city papers simply announced them as having gone "*para la mar*," (to sea. But the arrival here of two Commissioners (Señors Don APOLINAR DE CASTRO and Don MANUEL DE J. HERRERA,) from SANTANA, who are understood to possess full powers for the immediate cession of St. Domingo to Spain. It was felt that it was too great a thing for the "throne of San Fernando" to be kept secret, and the Matanzas *Aurora*, in its Havana correspondence, stated "that by this time the flag of Spain would be dominant in St. Domingo," or words to that effect.

The papers of this city, of the 30th ult., (one of which, the *Prensa*, you will receive herewith,) contains what is called the "Proclamation of SANTANA,' and on that morning, in full pomp and martial array, a thousand or fifteen hundred more Spanish troops were marched down to the wharf and embarked on board the Spanish war steamships *Isabel la Catholica*, (one of the largest steamships in the Spanish Navy,) the *Velasco*, and screw steam frigate *Berenguer*, which all had their steam up and immediately sailed upon their errand—for the spread of Spanish sway. The *Prensa* of next day gave quite a *poetical* account of the embarkation.

Some persons appear to doubt whether the proclamation of SANTANA, published in the papers of this city is *bona fide* what it pretends to be. Upon this I must decline offering an opinion, but from all I have been able to learn, it appears a sort of revolution was to have been gotten up last month in St. Domingo; that the aid of Spain was to have been invoked; that the Spanish men-of-war, with the troops, were (by mere chance, of course,) to have been near by at the time, when the call for aid was made; the Spanish troops were to be landed, the flag of Spain hoisted, and St. Domingo formally taken possession of in the name of the Spanish Crown. At least, such is the programme, as I have heard it from Spanish friends who are in positions to know the truth in such matters. Several merchant steamships, among them the *Cardenas* and *Ocean Bird*, have, I hear, been taken up by the Government of this Island, to convey provisions and the munitions of war, to St Domingo.

It it be true the people of St. Domingo really desire to again place themselves under the protection of Spain, what can have been the necessity of sending so large a naval and military force to that country, the doing which would seem to have rather the achieving a conquest, than the taking peaceable possession, at the expressed desire of the people, of the country. So large a force could not have been deemed requisite to compel the Haitiens to submission, should they object to have Spaniards for asrtdoor neighbors!

I hear it whispered in certain well-informed circles, that in the event of St. Domingo being again placed under the Spanish flag, Gen. JOSE DE LA CONCHA will return to this Island with the title of "Viceroy," to govern Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Domingo.

A friend handed me, two or three days ago, a copy of a New-York paper of a not very late date, directing my attention to a debate in it, which had taken place in the British Parliament upon the subject of the "African Slave Trade," in the course of which I notice Lord PALMERSTON, elegantly termed Cuba "the centre of abomination,"—an epithet of which your correspondent, than whom, as I believe you, Mr. Editor, will testify, a more decided enemy to the "illicit traffic," does not exist on earth,—feels this fair isle to be totally undeserving. His reasons for this feeling, with your kind permission, ho will proceed now to state. Admitting, as he does, that the "African Slave-trade" has, within the last few, say two or three, years, more than quadrupled the numbers of unfortunate Bozales introduced annually, for several previous years. Yet he knows, of his own personal knowledge, that the great majority—a thousand to one—of the people of Cuba are as much opposed to the "African Slave trade" as is Lord PALMERSTON himself. That, in fact, there are not above fifteen or twenty regular "Slave-traders" in the Island, one of whom is a Jew, and though they have succeeded in introducing into Cuba the immense number,—last year at least fifty thousand were introduced,—of Bozales alone referred to, yet the natives of the Isle are, to a man, totally opposed the "illicit traffic."

It is all very well for a British Minister to "mouth it lowly" from his place in Parliement about the iniquity of the "African Slave-trade," and to endeavor to destroy the "fair fame" of the "people of Cuba"—the natives of the Isle, in the opinion of civilized Europe and the world—but I would take the liberty of making the inquiry, if in reality the British Ministry really desires, as I believe the British nation does, that a stop should be put to the African Slave-trade, why do they not compel Spain to fulfil her treaties? Why not say to Spain: unless you prove true to the faith you have pledged, and put an end to the abominable traffic, which it is alone in your power to do, as far as Cuba and Porto Rico are concerned, then we will place such a duty upon the products of your Islands as shall entirely prevent a single pound of your sugar or molasses from being consumed in Great Britain. The people, too, of that country are greatly to blame, because it cannot be denied, that in order to indulge their tastes for sugar and molasses they give indirect assistance to the African Slave-trade. Let the men and women of England, Ireland and Scotland but refuse to consume a single pound of slave-grown sugar for a few years, and then the African Slave-trade would cease to be profitable, and would therefore cease to be carried on.

Out of 41,247 boxes and 22,299 hhds. of sugar exported from this port up to the end of last month, during the present year, 21,781 boxes and 7,813 hhds. went to "Great Britain." To her utter shame let this be told,—when her own *free* and beautiful Island of Jamaica, which with due and proper encouragement could, with British Guiana, produce every pound of sweets of all descriptions Great Britain could possibly require,—is languishing, scarcely producing as much sugar as the inhabitants require for their own consumption, because John Bull will not pay a penny per pound more for *free*-grown sugar than he can purchase that produced by the African slave.

The Government official paper of this Island, of 30th ultimo, contains a decree dated two days previous, which calls upon all Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in the Island to "redouble," with all the means in their power, their vigilance in preventing the introduction of Bozale Negroes. His Excellency the Captain-General, "reserves to himself the powers; he professes to punish all parties directly or indirectly concerned in the reprobated traffic." This *per se* is all very good, but unfortunately we have seen just such decrees, "long time ago," and although I fully believe His Excellency, Gen. SERRANO actually desires, for the honor of his native land, that the "African Slave Trade" should cease, yet he ought to remember the old law maxim, "What a man does by another he does by himself," and he should place far from his person and Councils those persons who are notoriously known to be the mere tools of the African Slave Traders.

If I thought any benefit would be derived therefrom, I would send you the names of the parties I refer to, but I fear no good would result therefrom; however, they are notorious enough here and must be known to his Excellency. The "best," indeed, the only mode I am aware of, at all likely to put a stop to the illicit traffic, would be the compelling every slave in the Island at a certain date to be registered, but even that course would be liable to frauds, as was the system of *cedulas* (sealed papers) which it was required each slave should possess, and of which four or five sets were in some cases obtained for *one* slave, who was exhibited as many several times to the authority appointed to inspect the slaves and to take account of the number of *cedulas* required for each of the several estates, as different negroes. These extra *Cedulas* were given to Bozales as they arrived, and thus, upon the next official visit to the estate, they passed as "old hands," for I defy the most acute observer to tell one African of the same tribe from another—all their features and persons would seem to have been cast in one mold.

Three more cargoes of Bozales have been landed in different parts of the Island, within the last ten days.

The Archbishop of Mexico has taken up his residence at the Monastery of San Francisco, at Guanabacoa.

A friend of mine tells me that he saw recently at a mercantile house in this city an invoice of a quantity of the munitions and accontrements of war which had been sent here from New-York to be forwarded to Augusta, Georgia!

On the 31st ult. the French steamer *Frenois I.* arrived in ninety-two days from Macao, via the Cape of Good Hope, with 773 *Asiatices, free* coloreists. She had seventeen deaths on the passage. Next day the Spanish ship *Reina del Oceano* arrived from Macao, via St. Helena, in ninety days, with 437 *Asiatices* I have not been able to learn the number of deaths she had on the passage.

ADELINE PATTI, assisted by several *artistes* of the late Italian opera company, the chorus, and a very full orchestra, gave a grand concert on the 1st inst., at the *Teatre* Tacon.

The house was a perfect jam. I need not perhaps tell you that we were all amazed at the purity of her style, and the wondrous facility with which she executed the most difficult staccato passages, and enchanted with her trills, cadences and sweetness of voice. There was a grand masquerade ball after the concert, *à la mode de Paris*.

The United States schooner *Tortugas*, Mr. WILSON commanding, recently paid a brief visit to this harbor.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamships *Gladiator* and *Hydra* are here, awaiting, I believe, the arrival of Prince ALFRED, who is expected about the 15th inst.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 576, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 3, 24, 55, 56½.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 41, 42, 44, 7, 8, 9, 10.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 288, 290, 293, 295, 296 62, 297, 299, 301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 810, 312 213, 250, 63, 181, 291, 292. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 617, 939, 947, 949, 955, 961, 965, 967, 971, 973, 601, 815, 839½, 875, 361. (1,) 571, 3577. *Part II.*—Nos 345, 396, 128, 734 752, 786, 788 790, 792 797, 796, 804, 806, 109½, 100¾, 578, 182, 706, 564, 704, 594.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1645, 1679, 1693, 1691, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1369, 1685, 947, 1579, 757, 1265, 1543, 1053. *Part II.*—Nos 1228, 502, 732, 1015, 844, 1238, 1247½, 352, 1030, 1250, 1254, 1256.

Mountjoy Remanded to Prison—Justice Bosworth Refuses to Interfere.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bosworth.

In the Matter of George Mountjoy.—Mountjoy was this morning brought into Court, in return to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Chief Justice of this Court. It will be remembered that he was committed to the custody of the Sheriff by Justice INGRAHAM for refusing to testify to certain matters before the Grand Jury. It appears that he so refused on the ground that his answers would tend to criminate himself and disgrace him in public estimation, and that he was not obliged to answer under such circumstances. The Justice, however, after hearing Mr. Brady for the prisoner, refused to interfere with the action of Justice INGRAHAM, and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff.

Court of General Sessions.

A COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Henry C. Wilson, who had been convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

UNITED IN CRIME, UNITED IN PUNISHMENT.

Edward McCabe and Robert McKay, convicted of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, were sentenced to State Prison, the former for two years and the latter for two years and six months.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Francis Tagelsman, August Lintel, Terrence Duffy, James Lyon, Hamilton Nesbitt, Patrick Flood.

For Felonious Assault—John Edwards, Charles Speyer.

For False Pretences—William Erving.

For Burglary—James Wiley.

For Larceny—Charles Eustace, David Roach, William Miller *alias* Henry Cerlo *alias* Renerd, Bernhard Wasmurd, John Harris, John Kelly.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Matter of Josephine W. Savage.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff, Mosserlet and White.

Considerant vs. *Brisbane.*—Order reversed, without costs of the appeal, with liberty to the defendant to apply for leave to answer, on payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion.

—A lady who died in Philadelphia, a few days since, has left the sum of $10,000 to the Church presided over by Rev. Dr. Barnas, of which she was for many years a member.

—The case of Francis Bacon, M. D., *versus* Rev. Mr. Richards, of Litchfield, Conn., for assault and battery, has been settled by a verdict for the plaintiff of $500 damages and costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 13.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93½	50 Harlem R.	13
13,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Coup.	91¾	100 Har. R. Preferred	35⅝
2,000 do	91	100 do	35
10,000 Tres 11 Pct. N.	102	300 Reading Railroad	33⅛
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	79	50 do	b30 33⅝
3,000 Vir. State 6s	69	550 do	33⅛
5,000 do	68	100 do	33⅛
1,000 do	68⅛	100 Mich. Central R.	17⅜
12,000 Missouri 8t 6s	58	150 do	44
2 000 do	58⅜	70 do	44⅛
1 000 do	58⅝	105 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	13⅝
9 000 do	58	50 do	14
17,000 do	58⅛	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. Rs.	76.102	50 do	31⅝
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	104¾	125 do	31⅝
3,000 H. Riv. 3d M. B.	88	50 Ill. Central R. S.	67⅛
2 000 Il. & St. J. R.	43	850 do	67⅛
1 000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	97⅛	300 do	b10 67⅜
16 Pk. of the E. N. Y.	93	50 do	67⅜
334 Mil. & Miss. R.	10	150 do	s10 67⅜
140 Pacific M. S. Co.	77	200 do	67⅜
25 do	76⅜	45 Galena & Chic. R.	68⅛
75 do	76⅝	450 do	68¼
50 do	s10 76⅝	42 do	68¼
100 N. Y. Central R.	77	100 do	s10 68⅜
1646 do	77¼	50 Cleve. & Toledo R.	29⅜
1960 do	77⅝	100 do	s10 29⅜
100 do	b30 73	300 do	s10 29⅜
75 do	b60 73	200 do	b60 30
40 do	72⅞	500 do	s30 29⅜
300 do	b30 72⅞	700 Chi. & R. I. R.	s10 48⅛
80 do	s15 72⅜	200 do	s3 48⅛
50 do	s10 72⅜	250 do	48¼
200 Erie Railroad	24½	10 do	48¼
540 do	24	50 do	48¼
360 do	23⅞	200 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	49
200 Hud. R. R.	s10 3-8⅜	100 do	s10 49

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93⅛	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 77½
15,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Coup.	91 90	100 do	77⅝
10,000 do	s20 90	55 do	77¼
36 100 do	91	100 do	s10 77⅜
5,000 U.S. 8s, '74 Coupons	85	50 Mich. Cen. R.	44¼
9 000 Virginia St. 6 s.	68	150 Erie Railroad	24
3,000 do	s30 57	100 do	b30 24
3 000 Missouri St. 6s	58⅜	50 Har. R. Pref.	35⅝
5,000 do	58⅜	100 do	s30 35
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	102¾	400 Reading R.	35⅜
7 000 Mich. So. at M. B.	85	200 do	36
2,000 M. S. & P. Inds.	83	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69⅝
1,000 Mich. C. & C. 1. M.	85	150 do	85 69⅝
5,000 R. F. C. R.	98	50 do	b30 69¾
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. b	43	300 do	68
5 Metropolitan Bk.	115	150 do	s10 68
75 Pac. Mail St. Co.	77	300 Cl. & Tol. R.	29⅜
50 do	77⅛	200 do	29¾
25 do	b30 77⅜	100 do	s10 29
100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	32	400 do	29

MONDAY, April 15—A. M.

The trade of the past week, except in Exports, was moderate. There was perhaps less doing in Foreign Merchandise and in sales from the Domestic Commission houses than at the close of March. The opening of the Upper Lake navigation and of the Erie Canal is looked to with much interest, as a very heavy amount of Grain is in store at Chicago, the release and marketing of which will no doubt give activity to general trade with the Northwest. The reopening of the Lake Navigation will also induce a further heavy movement of Grain from the interior of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin over the Railways, since all accounts concur in representing the supplies in reserve unprecedentedly great. They could not come forward at a more favorable time for good prices on the seaboard. The export orders from England are on a large scale, and a liberal limits as to price. The Cotton movement at and from the Southern ports is draining down earlier than usual, and the signs indicate a shorter crop, compared with the previous year, than was generally calculated upon a month or six weeks ago. To the ascertained receipts at the ports, however, should be added a more considerable movement than ordinary via Ohio River and over the Railways. At the close of the week general trade was retarded and the Stock Exchange much depressed by the commencement of the civil war at Charleston. The effect was least decided where the occurrence in question might have been supposed to bear heaviest—on the Public Stocks and Treasury paper of the United States Government. The decline of the former was a fraction less than 2 ₩ cent, while of the latter the Secretary of the Treasury negotiated $4,900,000 at par in the midst of the war panic, thus raising his cash balance at New-York alone to $10,441,278, which, with the incoming Customs, will carry him to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, according to his present calculation. The general market for Money is very easy, at from 5 to 6 ₩ cent., on demand loan, and on choice mercantile bills, and 7 ₩ cent. for fair paper at Bank. Exchange on London is also easy, at 107¼@107⅜ ₩ cent., notwithstanding some further receipts of English Gold and a diminished supply of Cotton bills from the South. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,853,964, against $3,476,371 same week last season; and the Exports of Domestic Produce, $3,005,389, against $1,590,692 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, (mostly Spanish to West Indies,) $323,906, against $630,010 same week last year. The receipts of Gold during the week were $797,000 from England, and $1,110,000 from California, while the increase in the Sub-Treasury is $1,954,000, which should leave for the Bank average, to be made up this afternoon, about the same line as on the previous statement. No important difference is looked for either way, on the Specie average, while the Loans and Discounts will probably be up again on the employment of Money on Government Stock and Treasury paper.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, which we published a few days ago, for nine months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries, from July 1, 1860, to 31st of March, 1861, exclusive of Specie, were.....$158 667,000
Add two weeks in April..... 8,146,141

Total since July 1 to date.....$166,813,141
Same time last year..... 136,280,419

Decrease this fiscal year.....$19,467,278

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported,) from July 1 to 31st of March.....$92 864 000
Add two weeks in April..... 6,301,352

Total to date.....$99,165,352
Same time last year..... 60,957 426

Increase this year.....$38,207,926

The same tables make the Exports of Specie from 1st July to 31st March.....$22,074,000
Add two weeks in April..... 952 616

Total to date.....$23,026 616
Same time last year..... 41,671,090

Decrease this year.....$18 644,474

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$28 468,000
Foreign Gold direct	24,251 000
Foreign Gold via Boston	5,031,600
Total since 1st July	$57,756,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	95@93@93⅛
New-York Central	76⅛@72½@73
New-York and Erie	29⅞@23⅝@24
Reading	42⅛@35
Rock Island	54⅛@48⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	35⅛@34⅛@32
Michigan Southern	16⅛@14⅛
Michigan Central	55⅛@47⅛@48⅛
Toledo	33⅞@29⅛
Galena	71⅛@68⅛
Illinois Central	78@67½@68
Panama	115@112
Pacific Mail	83⅛@77
Missouris	63⅛@58@58⅛
Virginias	74⅛@69
Tennessees	73⅛@70
Illinois Central Bonds	95@94
Hudson River	43@39⅛
Harlem Preferrad	39⅛@35
Burlington and Quincy	72@69
Harlem, Common	15@13⅛

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote currency today et the following rates:

	Dis.		Dis.
Philadelphia	½@ ⅝	S. Carolina, 6s,	
Interior Penn	1½@ 1¾	Ala. and Lou'a	25 @—
Baltimore	¼@—	Tennessee	6 @ 7
Va. and N. C.	⅜@10	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	1 @—
Missouri	8 @10	Illinois & Wiscon'n	10 @20

Rates fluctuating and quotations unreliable.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of April, 1st to 8th:

	1860.	1861.	Increase.
Freight	$12,442 37	$15,772 81	$3,330 47
Passengers	7,056 67	8,496 69	1,439 82
Mails, &c	950 00	1,100 00	150 00
Total	$20,449 24	$25,369 53	$4,920 29

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of March, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1861.	1860.
Freight	$172,645	$168,201
Passengers	73 628	66,586
Express	2,600	2.700
Mails	7,825	7,825
Rent of road	7,083	7,083
Miscellaneous	166	182
Total	$263,269	$192,578

The Anthracite Coal trade sums up this week as follows compared with last year:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	33 557	506,531	33,705	441,573
Schuyl. Canal	25,754	106.108	25,748	70,343
L. Val. R. R.	19 572	257,398	18 147	268,304
Scranton Stk.	11,574	14,373	2 636	2,978
Do. North	13,387	113 644	15,784	165,491
Broad Top	2,591	35,796	5,398	51,159
Shamokin	3 456	44 426	4,209	38,462
Trevorton	2,642	26.968	3,434	36,685
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	15,619	—	11,512
Lykens Valley	—	7,157	—	6,627
	—	7,177	—	8,452
Total	115,524	1,191,423	106 270	1,094,698

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 6.	LOANS. March 30.	SPECIE. April 6.	SPECIE. March 30.
Citizens' Bank	$2,553,874	$2,634,874	$3,617,511	$3,546,318
Canal Bank	867,891	876,342	1,200,773	1,370 887
Louisiana	2,254,026	2,356,526	3,724 700	3,922,777
Louisiana State	3,438,070	3,384,508	3,432 737	3,556,882
Mec. & Trad	815,914	843 515	859,670	902,239
Bk. of N. O.	1,124,896	1,160,817	1,653,181	1,599,905
Southern Bk	128 044	135,577	454,737	250,931
Union Bank	901,335	896,613	671,029	766,290
Merchants'	454,803	436,787	302,565	341,374
Crescent City	745,609	712,250	396,411	503,395
Bk. of Amer	819,130	870,441	680 396	559,851
Total	14,126,531	14,264,745	17,089,638	17,520 619
	Decrease	$144,213	Decrease	$431,300

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 6.	CIRCULATION. March 30.	DEPOSITS. April 6.	DEPOSITS. March 30.
Citizens' Bank	$2,817,690	$2,859,710	$4,699,188	$4,804,675
Canal Bank	950,640	915,136	1,389,447	1,503,526
Louisiana	876,158	821,215	4,673,161	4,936,196
Louisiana State	1 863,560	1,753,440	5,517,322	5,680,376
Mec. & Traders	326,496	343 339	1,173,756	1,257,483
Bank of N. O.	564.975	556,656	1,670,182	1,715,872
Southern Bk	62,540	55 910	430,875	431,900
Union Bank	539,605	489,860	976,923	1,099 540
Merchants' Bk	364,630	348,015	378,848	455,907
Crescent City	162,060	157,140	274 289	271,787
Bk. of America	168,935	158,450	1,077,167	1,174,218
Totals	8,176,610	8,486,747	23,391 464	23,926,182
	Increase	$289,870	Decrease	$733,718

BANKS.	April 6.	March 30.	April 6	March 30.
Citizens' Bank	$1,600,000	$2,100 084	$463,391	$582,966
Canal Bank	7,348,000	2,438,519	187,756	235,077
Louisiana	1,841,804	1,868,349	278 698	268,421
Louisiana St.	1,326,642	1,377 268	407,481	388,163
Mec. & Traders	438,125	363 820	23,917	46,878
Bank of N. O.	198 836	154,820	211,663	245,936
Southern Bank	627,648	855 894		
Union Bank	426,710	406 817	145,041	251,444
Merchants' Bk.	25,468	76,981	49,816	50,623
Crescent City	44,217	24,351	1,900	
Bk. of America	7.260	1,000	951	10,492
Total	9,972 206	10,426,488	$1 740,632	$2 100,604
	Decrease...$454 293		Decrease	..$360,062

The New-Orleans and Jackson Road.

From the New-Orleans True Delta

Some foreignere holding bonds of the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company request to be informed, through the columns of your independent journal, why the interest due on them on the 1st of January last is not yet paid; and if there is any probability of its being paid on the 1st of May next; and if so, if there is any possibility of the July interest being paid to the day?

The parties applying for this information are not well informed about Southern securities, and have heard many reports from different sources about the Jackson Company being "bad pay," the employés and the merchandies on the road not being paid "ready money" for their services.

The undersigned feel nervous about their investments, and would be glad to lead a true, comprehensible and public statement of the affairs of the Company. SOME BONDHOLDERS.

To the above communication of "Some Bondholders"—which communication, we would here state, is from foreign parties who are *bona fide* holders of the bonds—we would reply, that so far as our knowledge extends, the Jackson Railroad Company has not, for some time, paid either the interest on their bonds or the employés engaged on the road, and when the Company will pay either the one or the other, is one of those questions which time only can solve. One thing the foreign bondholders may rest assured of, that if the management, or rather the mismanagement of the road, remains in the hands of those who now have control of it for another twelve months, it will be in the hands of receivers before the expiration of that time.

Coasting-Trade South.

From the Boston Bulletin.

Our coasting-trade is just beginning to feel the embargo that has been placed by the South on commerce. One needs but to stroll down our wharves to become satisfied that there are some things not dreamed of in secession philosophy. So far as the ports south of Norfolk are concerned, business is at a deadlock. Our vessels have no hesitation in going to the ports of the seceded States; they apprehend no difficulty to themselves; but the trouble is that the extreme South has placed such restrictions upon the importation of articles of Northern manufacture that there is no freight offering. We understand, however, that the opposition to this restriction has been so strong in many places, that concessions have been made by the powers that be. The fact is, the South were not prepared for any such policy, even under the most pressing circumstances; their supplies of goods from the North have been so regular, and they have been so dependent upon us for these goods, that a month's prohibition acts severely upon them. A close calculation in dollars and cents would show that even a temporary suspension of this trade will result in a serious loss to merchants and planters.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 13.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 13, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 6,011 bbls. Flour, 36,860 bushels Wheat, 8,743 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Malt, 2,038 bushels Oats, 1,572 pkgs. Provisions, and 857 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, including Pots at $5 50 and Pearls at $5 43¾@$5 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 392 bbls., including 276 bbls. Pots and 105 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.@12¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb. Sales 1,200 bales.

EARTHENWARE—A fair demand prevails for most kinds, and prices are sustained. The imports have been more extensive during the week, $17,884 worth altogether.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet to-day, for all descriptions of Flour. The demand has been limited, especially from shippers. Prices have favored buyers slightly, although the principal holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions. The receipts have been light. The reported sales do not exceed 8,700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 50, mainly at $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, mainly at $5 60@$5 70 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet, at former rates; sales 900 bbls., at $5 30@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly. $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meals dull and heavy, at $2 75@$3 80 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack demand to day. Shippers are much embarrassed by the unsettled state of the market for Sterling Exchange Bills, and are not disposed to buy freely at prevailing rates. Holders, however,—in view of the light arrivals, and the reduced supply available,—are unwilling to sell at lower prices. The stormy weather impedes operations. The war news from Charleston is, of course, an absorbing topic of conversation, and the merchants generally seem to be decidedly more eager to ascertain what is the latest report, or even rumor, from the South, than to buy or sell produce of any description. We have heard of sales of only 35,000 bushels Wheat, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, part at $1 40@$1 48; Red Western, in store and afloat, at $1 36@$1 37½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 33; Milwaukee Club, in store, and delivered, at $1 30@$1 40; Northwestern Club on private terms; Chicago Spring, part at $1 25 ₩ bushel Corn is inactive, yet is held firmly. Sales have been made of only 28,000 bushels at 61⅜c @62½c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depôt, and delivered; 67c.@68c. for old do., in store and delivered; 63c. for new Yellow Jersey; 62c. for new Yellow Northern; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, chiefly for export, 69c. ₩ bushel; sales 5,000 bushels. Barley continues inactive and depressed. Oats are quiet, but firm; Canada, at 34½c.@35½c.; Western at 34s.@35s.; and State, 35c. @36c. ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending April 10, 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	26,674	29,181
Wheat, bushels	124,572	21,907
Corn, bushels	113,344	21,634
Oats, bushels	3,409	4 353
Rye, bushels	541	250
Barley, bushels	7,620	2,724

HIDES.—The market has been quiet throughout the week, though importers have manifested more anxiety to realize on their stocks, and in some cases have offered at slight decline. The trade, however, exercise extreme caution in purchasing, and would abstain entirely were it not for the importunity of tanners who are loth to have their yards empty. Receipts of all descriptions for the week are very light, comprising only 2,688 hides. The sales reached 31,900 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 5,300 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo., 21 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,800 dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 13 lbs., 18c., 6 mos.. usual selection; 3,900 dry Mexican and California, 21@22 lbs., 19c.@20c., 6 mos., usual selection; 650 dry Mexican and California, for Canada, 21 lbs., 18¾c.@19¾c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 dry Central America, 20 lbs., 18½ s., 6 mos.; rejecting bad hides; 3,200 dry Southern, 18@20 lbs., 11¾c.@12½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Texas, 23 lbs., 16c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 300 dry and D. S. Para, damaged, 11¾c., 6 mos., as they run, 3,170 dry Penang Cow, 13 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 City Slaughters, 75 lbs., 6¾c., cash, for export; 2,600 City Slaughters, 70@75 lbs., 6¾c. @7c. cash; 1,560 Country Slaughters, 50@65 lbs., 6¾c.@6¾c. cash; 150 Southern Slaughters, 40 lbs., on private terms; 300, W. S. Montevideo, 52 lbs., on private terms, for export; 300 W. S. Rio Grande Horse, 33 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 331,100 (same time last year, 278,600—year before, 22,200), and 695 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 1,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—We can note no alteration in the look of our leather market; dullness is still the prevailing feature, and rates are rather more limber than hitherto. Oak Sole is in moderate request, without alteration of prices. Weekly receipts of sole leather about 21,000 sides. The Boot and Shoe business continues quiet, and the Spring season seems nearly wound up. Transactions are confined to scattered orders from the West and a small near-by trade."

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 230 bbls., including Mess, at $17 37½@$17 50, and Prime, at $12 75@$13 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, April 15,
THEIR LATEST IMPORTATION OF CAMEL'S HAIR
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
Among which will be found
SOME VERY ELEGANT
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
A JOB LOT
OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FROM $10 TO $30 EACH.
DECIDED BARGAINS!
CANAL, corner of MERCER.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,
WILL EXHIBIT,
On MONDAY, April 15,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
Also,
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S
PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS.
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD
PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of Marsequa and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST, ON
MONDAY, APRIL 15.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer the entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING
500 Pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOES, best quality, at 8 cts. per yard.
200 Pieces FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, (yard wide,) from 12½c. to 20c. per yard.
1,000 Pieces PRINTED DELAINES, CHALLIES POIL DE CHEVRES, LAMA CLOTHS, &c., from 12½c. to 16c. per yard.
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c.,
At a Great Sacrifice.
COTTON AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
PARIS KID GLOVES, best quality, at 75c. per pair.
COLORED SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At Less than Half the Cost of Importation.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At a Great Reduction.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID and other SHAWLS,
At a Great Reduction on Cost of Importation.
MOURNING GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
20,000 yards Best Quality PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIES, at 12½ cents per yard, usual price from 30 to 40 cents per yard.
600 Best Quality FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, very elegant and desirable styles, at Less than Half the Cost of Importation.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY, at an Immense Sacrifice on Cost.
100 Pieces BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 10 cents per yard, worth 18¾ cents
250 Pieces SUMMER POPLINS, for Traveling Dresses, at 10 cents per yard
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, DOE-KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Also,
AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
COTTON, THREAD, MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL, AND SILK HOSIERY and UNDER-GARMENTS,
At a great sacrifice on Cost.
Also, in addition to the above, will be offered a GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS NOT BEFORE EXHIBITED, viz.: A Choice Assortment of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGE ANGLAIS, GRENADINES, SILKS, CHALLIES, LAMA CLOTHS, POIL DE CHEVRES, CALICOES, MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS, LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
At G. M. BODINE'S
Will exhibit,
On MONDAY, April 15,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
Also,
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
NEW CARPETINGS,
AT LOW PRICES!
NEW SPRING STOCK NOW READY,
Including all
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S LATEST PATTERNS
IN
PATENT
TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS.
Also, a full assortment of
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, STAIR, and LOW-PRICED
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, STAIR-RODS,
&c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, April 15,
AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
STRIPED
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
IN
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
CANAL corner of MERCER.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
At G. B. BODINE'S,
Still greater reduction in prices
At the
GREAT SALE OF RICH DRY GOODS,
In order to close out
THE STOCK
Previous to May 1.
RICH SILK ROBES
At $14, $15 and $18.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, for 56 cents.
ALSO,
FOULARD SILKS
At 3s. 6d. and 4s.

WINDOW SHADES
AT 10 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand in consequence of the falling off in the Wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF
WINDOW SHADES
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN 351
PRICES FOR 30 DAYS.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,
now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW 351
SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT PANIC SALE.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
At Kinzey's, 5,000 yards Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c.
At Kinzey's, 8,000 yards Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 10c.
At Kinzey's, 8,000 yards Silk Plaid Bonnet Ribbons, 10c.
At Kinzey's, 15,000 yards Rich Plaid Striped, Figured, Plain and Corded-edged Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, 12,000 yards extra Quality, at 15c., 18c.
At Kinzey's, 15,000 yards Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c.
Kinzey's Fine French Flowers.
Kinzey's Fine French Flowers.
Kinzey's Fine French Flowers.
Flowers—300 different varieties and styles, cheap.
STRAW BONNETS.
At Kinzey's, Job lot of new Bonnets, 6c., 12c.
At Kinzey's, Job lot Straw Bonnets, 19c., 25c.
At Kinzey's, Job lot Shaker Bonnets, 19c., 25c.
At Kinzey's, rough and Ready, 31c.; Split Straws, 44c.
At Kinzey's, New Sewed, 37c.; Prette Bonnets 31c.
At Kinzey's, real Bonnets Pearl Bonnets
At Kinzey's, Neapolitan Bonnets, Dunstable Bonnets,
At Kinzey's, Fine Straw Bonnets all styles.
At Kinzey's, all the new styles in Bloomers.
At Kinzey's, Millinery Goods of all descriptions.
KINZEY
Has a splendid assortment of made Bonnets of the best material and the latest styles.
KINZEY IS WAY BELOW.
6,000 Collars from auction from 6c. to $1.
2,500 Collars from auction from 8c. to $3.
1,300 Fine Sets from auction, 25c. to $5
2,500 Worked Sacks from auction, 6c. to 50c.
3,000 Worked Handkerchiefs from 10c. to $150
5,000 Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, from 10c. to 25c.
KINZEY IS OPENING A JOB LOT
Of Dress Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Braids, Bindings, Velvets and other styles, in 2 yard pieces 125c. piece.
LARGE SALE OF HOSIERY.
5,000 pairs Ladies' Hose, all kinds 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
5,000 pairs Misses' Hose, all kinds, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
7,000 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
LARGE SALE OF GLOVES.
5,000 pairs Fine Kid Glover, 6c., 8c., 10c.
4,500 pairs Fine Lisle Fancy Tops, 10c., 12c.
8,000 pairs Lisle Gauntlets, fancy tops 12c., 14c.
LACE WORKED SKIRTS, $1.
2,500 Parasols new styles, very low.
750 Parasols, flounced, selling at 75c.
Opening 30,000 yards new Dress Trimmings.
Kinzey is selling Cents' Bird Buttons, 6c. to 25c.
Kinzey sells best Spool Cotton, dozen, at 3c
Kinzey sells Good Cotton, dozen, at 6c
Kinzey sells best Pins and Needles at 3c. paper.
All other Fancy Goods at equally low prices. Dressmakers, milliners and store-keepers supplied.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 6TH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
OF
LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, CORNICES,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIAL.
We shall offer for the present,
AT RETAIL,
Our entire stock of LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
Buff and White Holland, Painted and Gilt SHADES, CORNICES AND BANDS.
French and English CHINTZES, REPS, LASTINGS, SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, &c., &c.,
At prices that must command the attention of the most economical.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY. 361
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY!
LADIES, your especial attention is invited to a MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
SEASONABLE SILK and LACE MANTILLAS,
Of the Latest Paris Styles,
Designed by a celebrated French artiste. All fresh Goods, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 10th and
WILL BE SOLD AT RETAIL for FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY, as the store can be had no longer.
3,000 GARMENTS WILL BE SOLD at prices that will command attention. The price will be marked on every article in figures, and there will be no deviation.
BEST STYLES! BEST ASSORTMENT! BEST GOODS!
361 To be found in the City. 361
BROADWAY.

AT RICHMOND & CO'S,
No. 783 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.
Are prepared to show a choice and well selected stock of
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND MADE-UP GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES &c.,
with a very desirable assortment of
RIBBONS,
from auction, all at very low prices.
RICHMOND,
(Isle of No. 587 Broadway.)
No. 783—New Store—No. 783.

HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES.
200 Embroidered Linen Breakfast Sets,
ONLY $1 AND $1 12½ EACH.
150 Muslin Chemises,
ONLY $1 25 EACH.
250 Linen ditto,
FROM $2 UPWARD
500 Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
At 62½c., 75c. $1 AND $1 25 EACH, (half their value.)
100 Richly Embroidered Jupons,
FROM $3 50 UPWARD.
1,000 French Bands,
ONLY 20 AND 25 CENTS EACH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALEXANDER'S
Celebrated 8Bk and 6½ Gloves,
Plain, Fancy, Monsquetaire and Embroidered,
ALSO,
Silk, Kid Cuff and Castor
GAUNTLETS,
In every variety, just received
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES PARIS PRINTED
ORGANDIES,
New and choice designs,
At 25 cents per yard, (five qualities,)
Will be offered on MONDAY, April 15.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES—BUTtons, Bindings, Velvets, Belts, Ribbons, Linings, &c. Also a full assortment of Thread and Needles. Goodr. Cotton Trimmings and Rufflings, at ELGENS, No. 682 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N.B.—Alexandre's Gloves, and genuine English Hosiery.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE City in Hair Nets, from auction. Look at the prices; for 10 cents worth 30 cents; for 25 cents, worth 50. Bargains in figured Muslins and all kinds of Lace goods and Embroideries. Robert Hilbourne, Opera Colonnade.

DRESS TRIMMINGS FROM 3c. TO 12c. Agents, work from 12c. to 50c., styles for presents, buttons, bindings, belts, linings, thread and needle goods, &c. Zephyr worsted from 12½c. at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway.
Have just received,
UNDER THE OLD TARIFF,
100 CASES
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
MANY ENTIRELY NEW and ELEGANT STYLES,
Which will be offered
At retail, MONDAY, April 15,
MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $1 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS AT $ 0 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

800 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, TO BE ALMOST LOST AWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
In addition to their extensive stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
At a great sacrifice on cost,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, APRIL 15,
800 PRINTED
FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES,
FROM $1 50 to $6 PER ROBE,
VERY RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Actually worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.
No. 355 BROADWAY.

532 PAPER HANGINGS. 532
BROADWAY. BROADWAY.
In full variety at
20 per cent.
Less than the lowest prices heretofore.
SPLENDID PATTERNS AND DESIGNS,
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
Wholesale and Retail.
S. W. BOWEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 532 Broadway,
Near Spring st.
Good workmen and work guaranteed.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
At G. M. BODINE'S
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRY GOODS
Will be sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
Previous to May.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked Wide.
RECRUCKERS, Nankeens, Poupees, Habits, Crapes
PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets all colors
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple for Dresses &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

MOURNING GOODS.
LUPINE and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
CRAPE LISSE, CRAPONS CRAPES, CROUTS CRAPES
And VAILS of full line of
MOURNING GOODS,
Of all descriptions, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT CUSHMAN'S—8TH-AV., CORNER 28TH ST.—Just received an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris Flowers, Rouches, Pearl Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Basiley, LOVES PARASOLS, SON Umbrellas, Linen Scissors, Linen Hose's, all kinds White Goods, Bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS are Lining Fans, CORSETS, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Neckwear, and Linen, all kinds small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We sell choice goods very cheap.

MILLINERY

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TUCKER No. 750 Broadway.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MME. MARTELLI MOTMAN has removed from No. 106 Chatham-st., to No. 458 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where she will open on Monday, April 15, a choice assortment of Millinery, Straw Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 BOOTS AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WHO THOROughly understands her business; such a one may find a permanent place by applying at No. 35 Union-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. None need apply who cannot give good City references.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A GARDENER, A single man, who understands vegetable gardening and fancy flowers, and can come well recommended. Address W. W., Box No 157 Times Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a single man who understands raising vegetables, &c.; also, driving and the care of horses, harness, &c.; must be willing to do whatever is required of him and have good references as to capability, honesty, industry and sobriety. Apply to Nos. 40 and 50 East 26th-st., today (Monday,) from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A WAITER.—A SINGLE WATER MAN WANTed for a private family; one who thoroughly understands the cleaning and care of silver; must be very neat and active, willing and obliging; good references required. Inquire this and next day at No. 60 Grove st. Call for two days, at No. 193 Madison-av.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE MAN WITHOUT incumbrances as waiter in a private family; wages according to a private recommended. Address with references Box P. STILWELL, Box No 118 Times Office.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN WHO WILL BE VERY plainly, to assist in the operation of the City Directory. Address, in the writing of the applicant, with references, G. WILSON, No. 50 Grove st. Applications in person will not be attended to.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

AVIS AUX FAMILLES PARISIANT POUR l'Europe un domestique et deux femmes de chambre parlant tous trois plusieurs langues, désirant accompagner des familles à des conditions exceptionnelles avantageuses pour des familles. S'adresser double à l'Agence Français de M. CAILLAROU, 61 Sidney Place, près Fulton. Même adresse des cuisinières, jeunes et de bonne à des garçons de table, de premier ordre et ces jeunes gens très bien, à $8 et $10 par mois, pourtant faire.

UN FRANCAIS AGE DE 35 ANS DESIRE une situation comme cocher, maître d'Hotel ou valet. Il a servi pendant 8 ans dans ce pays et ses cartes dans les premières maisons Américaines, et peut donner les meilleures recommandations de son dernier Maître. S'adresser à LOUIS Box No. 191 Times Office.

TEACHERS.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED, very respectable German lady, an experienced housekeeper who has also practice in teaching the English branches, German and French, is desirous to obtain a situation in a private or gentlemen's family where the reside children preferred; no objection to go into the country; salary not so much an object as a respectable home; unexceptionable references given. Address for one week, Miss P. M., Box No. 1,492 New-York Post-office.

TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has had several years' experience in teaching, desires to get in a situation in some pleasant family, where his services as instructor in English branches Classics, French or Music, would be received as an equivalent for board. Would also teach a few pupils at their residences. Terms moderate. Best of references given, if required. Address U. C., Box No. 118 Times Office.

A TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, experienced in tuition, desires a reengagement as teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks;) Latin, Italian and the various branches of English. Address, stating duties and proposed salary, TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New York Post office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUcated, and with several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of the English branches in some private family, or as assistant in some school; references can be given in New York and Brooklyn. Address TEACHER No 75 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH education wishes to give instruction to private pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Terms moderate and the best of references given. Address H. W., Box No 139 Times Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A BOYS' BOARDing School a few miles from the City, a resident teacher of the French and German languages and music. Address MUNSTER, Box No. 120 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as waiter; is a good seamstress; is capable of any up-stairs work; no objection to go as nurse and seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 212 West 25th-st., top floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the ironing and washing. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st., for two days. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by a neat tidy young woman who will be found willing and obliging with good City references from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; well recommended by former employers, whose house she has had charge of. Can be seen at No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., until 11 o'clock on Monday, April 15.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the care of child an: has the best of City references having lived in the first families in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent girl, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; has five years of the best City reference from her last place. Call at Ward School, No. 48 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—SITUations wanted by two American Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and assist with the washing, and the other as nurse; good City reference given. Apply at No. 1,271 Broadway, between 3 st and 32d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as waitress and up-stairs servant for a young woman who thoroughly understands her duties, as her references will prove; will be found a most desirable servant, where neatness, experience and good manners are essential; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—AN active and tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to do the washing and ironing or act as waitress; good reference can be had. Can be seen at No 63 20th-st., first door from the corner of 6 hav.. second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at or address No. 196 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation in private family, as chambermaid and waitress. For reference, &c., call at her late employer's, No. 180 West 14th st., Saturday and Monday morning till 12 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker of bread and cake; will do general housework; is of obliging disposition, and neat in her person and kitchen; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, who understands vegetable and fish dressing, pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 78th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; she is thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 78th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A trustworthy, clever, active, good tempered young woman as plain cook in a small family; she is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st. corner 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good housework in small family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as first-class cook; understands the making of fine pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 15 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A very deserving and respectable girl, to do kitchenwork, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a neat and competent servant; thinks she can cook, wash and iron to please the most particular lady; wages expected $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in some respectable family; the advertiser has been several years in her last situation, and can furnish the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 Chrystie-st., near Broome, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—At the above situations by two respectable young girls; one as cook and washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; speaks French; has no objection to any part of the country or to travel; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st. for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place in a small family, has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 147 West 4th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble young woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is an excellent cook, and first rate washer and ironer; has City references. Call at No. 398 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, third floor, back.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, with City and country reference, a situation as cook and do the coarse washing; makes butter and country and is a good baker; wages $9; situation in country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as plain cook, and would do housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., up stairs, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing; has good City reference if required. Call, for two days, at No 132 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY would like to take charge of a genteel house for a family who wish to be absent in the Summer. Best of references given. A home while transacting some business the principal object. Address Mrs. H., Union-square Post-office.

A SINVALID'S COMPANION.—WANTED, BY a lady who has much experience in taking care of the sick of both sexes, a situation as companion to an invalid; will be found a most patient and soothing nurse in all nervous complaints; can show unexceptionable testimonials; the attention of physicians earnestly solicited. Address NURSE, Station D, Post office.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chamber-maid and laundress; understands French fluting; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12 h st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A CAPABLE woman desires a situation as laundress or cook; she can give full satisfaction to either position. Apply at 7 Lamartine place, 29th st., at her present employer's.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A great tidy young girl, 16 years of age, as attendant upon grown children; can show unexceptionable testimonials; is willing to make herself useful; best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No 569 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second story, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced good competent child's nurse; can take full charge of a baby; is an excellent sewer; no objection to the country for the Summer; can give first class City reference. Call in address No. 144 East 21st st., 3d floor, Room No. 9, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO AStist with young children in a nursery, by a young Protestant girl. Apply at No. 495 2d av., near 31st st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; is also a good plain seamstress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a smart neat and very respectable girl, to take care of children or do chamberwork and washing; is a nice sewer and willing to make herself useful; will go for $3 or $5 per month in a good place; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; or would be willing to wait on an aged lady; no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City references given. Call for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

A NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—TWO RESPECTable American girls wish situations as nurse and seamstress; are willing to travel; have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 East 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress: can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses: understands all kinds of family sewing and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and all kinds of embroidering; would wait on a lady or assist with chamberwork: the best of City references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 15 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress; perfectly understands her business; is capable of taking charge of the silver and dining-room. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR 150 SERVANTS.—Ladies in the City or country that are in want of honest and capable help, will find a very large selection of first class servants, at HENDERSON'S Old Established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, namely: cooks, chambermaids, general housework girls, nurses, seamstresses, both Protestants and Catholics of different nations.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Cipotor Hall on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, in want of a steady, smart and capable servant girl, highly recommended, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework. Wages no object. Can be seen at No 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-RATE AND GOOD SERVANTS can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institute and Home, where the best servants are always ready. Also, good situations for good help. No. 139 Mott-st., near Prince. Open till 8 in the evening.

A RESPECTABLE LADY, A WIDOW, WISHES to find a situation, in a good family, to assist in sewing and to give instruction to the children, being able to teach her own language; good City references. Apply at No. 29 Bleecker-st., on the third floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION IN A fancy-goods or fancy-store. Address S. B., No. 129 East 32d st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, Protestant; is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation; the best of City reference from his last situation. Address E. B., Box No. 186 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF good appearance wants a situation in the above capacity; is a good groom and driver; can produce excellent references from late employers; would be willing to assist in the garden and to be useful in every respect; wages not so much an object as a respectable home in any part of the country. Address M. J., Box No. 212 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIrous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, very industrious and obliging, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to J. S. M., No. 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days; he is single man.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man; no children; perfectly understands the care and management of horses also plain gardening; can give the best of references. Apply at SMITH'S seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man; can give good City reference. Apply at or address COACHMAN, No. 85 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom by a steady, sober young man who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would keep a small place in order and himself in any other way useful where his services might be required. A note addressed to R. S., Box No. 205 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a hardworking, honest and sober Protestant young man with very superior reference; is a careful and judicious driver, and excellent groom; can milk and take the management of cows; is also a good plain gardener. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN, &c.—COACHMAN AND gardener situation wanted, by a young man who can produce unexceptionable references both ways; would be found willing and obliging; can refer to his last employer in this City; or show the very best recommendations. Address W. M., Box No 197 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation; is a careful driver and good groom and understands something about gardening; is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and plain gardener; good reference given. Address H., Box No 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady and respectable man, a member of the Episcopal Church; he is a man of long practice and much experience, and will be found a first-class trainer, both of saddle and harness; has been brought up in some first class stables in London; any gentleman requiring a good man will not be disappointed by inquiring from his late employer, with whom he served for some years. Address W. S., No. 793 Broadway, in the front store. Can be seen for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as above by a respectable single man, belonging to the Episcopal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, Stalled at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a *Club of* FIVE subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain another copy receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a *Club of* TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or any retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—A REGULAR FIX.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—THE RED GNOME—THE LUCKY HORSEMEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—FLYING DUTCHMAN. Evening—ROSE OAKLEY. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Law's Building, corner Court and Jeralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Fort Sumpter was surrendered to the authorities of the Confederate States on Saturday afternoon, after having been bombarded incessantly since about 4 o'clock on Friday morning. We gather this fact from the mass of confused dispatches which have reached us from Charleston,—also the additional one that those of the United States vessels which had arrived off the harbor—four in number—took no part in the engagement, and made no effort to relieve the beleaguered garrison. It appears, also, that previous to the surrender considerable damage had been suffered by the Fort. The wooden structures inside had all been set on fire by a hot shot fired from Fort Moultrie, and the horrors of a conflagration were thus added to the difficulties with which the scanty garrison were obliged to cope. Numerous explosions of bombs were also caused by the fire, it being found impossible to remove them in time. It seems almost incredible that no lives were lost during the bombardment, but such appears to be the fact. Only four of Major ANDERSON'S men were wounded,—one of them, perhaps, mortally. The Major, after the capitulation, was for a short time a guest of Gen. BEAUREGARD in Charleston. The latest dispatches received from there last night, state that the steamer *Isabel* has been detailed to convey Major ANDERSON and his men to this City, and that she would leave at 11 o'clock last night. The United States vessels were still outside, and would probably remain to blockade the port.

In view of the present condition of affairs, and the necessity of meeting the issue presented by the authorities of the so called Confederate States with promptitude and decision, the President has issued a proclamation calling upon the loyal States for militia to the aggregate number of *seventy-five thousand*, in order to suppress combinations against the Government in the South, and to enforce the laws. The proclamation also calls an *extra session of Congress*, which is to meet on the Fourth of July.

The news of the surrender, as may naturally be supposed, created the most intense feeling in Washington, and absorbed exclusive attention. In view of the threats which have recently been made against the Capitol, the greatest exertions are being made to put it in the most complete state of readiness. It is probable that a considerable number of the volunteers called for will be stationed there.

There is already sufficient evidence that the President's call for Volunteers will be promptly answered. Advices from Albany state that Gov. MORGAN will to-day issue a call for twenty-five thousand men. A private letter received in this City from Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, states that he can have one hundred thousand Pennsylvanians in Washington within forty-eight hours, should they be required. And Gov. SPRAGUE, recently reëlected in Rhode Island, has expressed his willingness personally to head one thousand men from that State, on any duty which the Government may require. Indeed, the indignation in the North is so deep and lasting that there would probably be very little difficulty in raising two hundred thousand men for active service immediately, should so large a number be called for.

The important statement reaches us from Montgomery that Fort Pickens has actually been reinforced. The authority for the statement is not given, but it will be recollected that our correspondent on board the *Brooklyn* expressed no doubt as to the feasibility of doing it.

In the Virginia State Convention, on Saturday, the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State were discussed, and several sections were adopted—among them, one providing that the Slave-trade shall be prohibited, except so far as those States which claim to have seceded are concerned, should their independence be recognized and continued. The debate then turned upon Fort Sumpter, and during its continuance a message was received from Gov. LETCHER, inclosing one from Gov. PICKENS, announcing the bombardment, and asking to know what Virginia would do. To this the Governor had replied that the Convention would determine. A resolution was offered that the people of Virginia be recommended to unite their fortunes with the Confederate States, but no action was taken upon it.

The Commissioners appointed by the Virginia Convention to wait upon the President and ascertain from him personally the policy which the Administration intend to pursue toward the Confederate States, called upon him on Saturday and executed the duty imposed upon them. The President in his answer, which he communicated to them in writing, simply reaffirms the language of his Inaugural Address—that he will "hold, occupy and possess" the public property in the Southern States. In explanation, he further stated that this language was intended to apply to the period of his inauguration, but as the authorities at Charleston had seen fit to make an unprovoked assault upon Fort Sumpter, he now felt himself at liberty to repossess himself of that fortress. He also intimated that perhaps he might find it necessary to withdraw mail facilities from those States which had claimed to secede, although the fact of secession is not and will not be acknowledged.

The news that the long-threatened bombardment of Fort Sumpter had actually commenced on Friday morning last, and that Major ANDERSON and his handful of brave men were heroically defending the garrison against the deluge of shot and shell from the Rebel batteries, created indescribable excitement in New-York among all classes of the population. Thousands thronged to the newspaper offices, and all through Saturday, and late into the night, continued to devour the news as it was flashed over the wires from Charleston, and reproduced in the extras of the different papers. Indignation at the cowardliness of the attack, grief and humiliation that no succor could reach the beleaguered fort in time for its preservation, and almost universal incredulity at the contradictory and absurd character of many of the dispatches, were the prevailing sentiment of the crowds who thronged the streets to learn the latest intelligence. Thousands rejected the dispatches as pure fabrications, and declared their belief that there had been no attack on the fort. As the excitement spread, it was apparent that a great change had been produced upon the public mind touching the conduct of the Secessionists, and the most scathing and bitter denunciation of the rebels was heard from prominent Democratic politicians. The final announcement of the surrender of Fort Sumpter fell like a crushing weight upon the feelings of all classes of the community. On every hand was heard expressions of the strongest determination to rally at the call of the Government, and put down the conspiracy which now threatens its existence.

Many of the prominent clergymen of this City and vicinity discoursed of the impending conflict and the duties of Christians in the crisis. Their voice was for sustaining the Government at any cost in the present emergency. The sermon of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was received with enthusiasm loudly expressed. Those of Rev. Drs. BELLOWS, STORRS and OSGOOD were exceedingly effective. In some churches where no allusion to the events of the day were made, the pastors remembered the condition of the country in their prayers, some of which were more eloquent than sermons. We can give but an abstract of their efforts, on account of the pressure on our columns.

Among the bills passed by the New-York State Senate, on Saturday, were that imposing a seven-eighths mill tax for the support of the Government; that amending the act concerning the proof of wills; that amending the Revised Statutes relative to trials by Jury; and the Brooklyn Deficiency bill. The bill to establish a Nautical School in this City was concurred in as amended. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company was authorized to construct a road. In the Assembly, a report from the Judiciary Committee on alleged abuses in drawing juries and talesmen was laid on the table. A number of bills of local interest were passed. The substitute for the bill for the sale of Quarantine was ordered to a third reading. The bill amending the New-York Charter, amended by the Senate, was adopted. The Unsafe Building act was referred to a Select Committee. The enacting clause was stricken from the act to limit the tenure of office of militia officers. The thanks of the House were tendered to Speaker LITTLEJOHN, and the House adjourned to Monday.

Advices from Mexico, received in New-Orleans, by the steamship *Tennessee*, announce the death of LERDO DE TEJADA, a prominent Constitutional leader, and a candidate for the Presidency in the recent election. It is stated positively that President JUAREZ has been reëlected. The roads between Vera Cruz and the Capital were considered more safe, a new system of patrols having been instituted. A *conducta* of $3,080,000 had come down safely,—two and a half millions of which were taken by the British packet. It was reported that Mr. WELLER, United States Minister, had tendered his resignation.

The bark *Zingarella* brings Rio Janeiro advices of Feb 24. The sale of Coffee since the departure of the last steamer were about 112,000 bags. The quotations were for washed, 6||500@7||500; superior, 6||300@5||400; first good, 6||000@6||100; first ordinary, 4||700@5||800; second do, 4||700@5||600. Exchange on London, 26d. Freights to the United States nominal; to London and Liverpool, 44s. @55s.; to the Channel, etc, 60s.@65s.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice BOSWORTH refused to interfere for the discharge of GEORGE MOUNTJOY, committed by Justice IRVING GRAHAM. The prisoner was remanded to Eldridge-street.

The Stock Market on Saturday lost the advance of the day before, and prices fell back, on the Charleston news, to about Thursday's lowest sales. In the afternoon, the market closed steady—New-York Central, 73 per cent. Federal Securities steady. Treasury paper, par@100¼ for the Convertible 6 per cent. issue. No alteration in Money or Foreign Exchange.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business. The movements in Flour and Grain were restricted, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions and Groceries, Metals, Hides, Oils, Naval Stores, Hay, Hops, Seeds, Hemp, Fish and Tobacco were inactive. Sales were reported of 1,200 bales Cotton at former rates. Whisky was in moderate request. The freight engagements were light, with 386 vessels of all classes in port.

The Great Rebellion—The Beginning of the End.

The curtain has fallen upon the first act of the great tragedy of the ago. Fort Sumpter has been surrendered, and the Stars and Stripes of the American Republic give place to the felon flag of the Southern Confederates. The defence of the fortress did honor to the gallant commander by whom it was held, and vindicated the Government under which he served.

Judging from the result, it does not seem to have been the purpose of the Government to do anything more. The armed ships which accompanied the supplies took no part in the contest. Whatever may have been the reason for it, their silence was probably fortunate. They could scarcely have forced their way through the heavy batteries which lined the coast, nor could their participation in the fight have changed the result. The preparations of the enemy were too complete, and their forces too numerous, to warrant any hope of success with the number of guns at our command. The fort was bravely defended. It has fallen without loss of life,—the ships are on the spot to enforce the blockade of Charleston harbor,—Fort Pickens, according to a dispatch from Montgomery, has already been reinforced,—and everything is ready for unrolling the next and the far more terrible scene of this great drama.

The Government of the United States is prepared to meet this great emergency with the energy and courage which the occasion requires, and which the sentiment of the nation demands. The PRESIDENT issues his proclamation to-day, convening Congress for the 4th of July, and calling for SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND volunteers for the defence of the Union, and the protection of the rights and the liberties of the American people. The people will respond to this demand with alacrity and exultation. They ask nothing better than to be allowed to fight for the Constitution which their fathers framed. Whatever may have been their political differences, there has never been a moment when they were not ready to sink them all in devotion to their common country, and in defence of their common flag. The President's Proclamation will be hailed with an enthusiasm which no event of the last twenty years has called forth,—with a high-hearted determination to exterminate treason, which will carry terror into the hearts of the Confederates, who have conspired for the destruction of the freest and best Government the world has ever seen.

We repeat what we have had occasion to say more than once already, that the history of the world affords no instance of so utterly groundless a war, as that which the Southern Confederates have commenced upon the United States. The future historian will grope in vain for any adequate cause for such a movement. In no solitary instance have their rights been infringed, their liberties abridged, or their interests invaded by the Government of the United States. On the contrary, they have known that Government only by the blessings it has conferred upon them. It has fought their battles, enlarged their area, paid for their postal service, augmented their power and consideration abroad, and shielded their peculiar institution from the hatred and hostility of the civilized world. But for the Union, and the protection which it has afforded them, they would long since have sunk under the weight of their own evils, or been crushed by the enmity of hostile powers. During the whole period of their connection with the Union, they cannot point to a single instance of hostile or unfriendly action on the part of the United States. Not a single law has ever been passed interfering with Slavery in the slightest degree, while scores have been passed and enforced for its protection. Their fugitive slaves have been remanded in almost every instance where they have been claimed, and more than once the Army and Navy of the Federal Government have been used for that purpose. But the States which have commenced this horrid rebellion, have lost scarcely any fugitive slaves, while those States which have a right to complain of losses on this score, are still loyal to the Union and the Constitution. The John Brown invasion, the only instance of aggressive action from the North upon Slavery, during the whole history of the Government, was the act of a band of fanatics for which no considerable portion of the community was in the least responsible, and was suppressed by the Government of the United States itself. In no solitary instance have the rebel States had the slightest reason to complain of oppression or injustice at the hands of the Federal Government.

Indeed they have, themselves, more than once confessed that the question of Slavery had nothing to do with their rebellion. In the Convention which declared South Carolina to be out of the Union, it was openly avowed that Secession was merely the consummation of a purpose which had been pursued for the last thirty years. The same declaration has been made in other quarters. The fact is, the present movement is the result of as clear and deliberate a *conspiracy* as blackens the page of history. It was concocted and has been prosecuted by a few leading men in the Southern States, who have, year after year, made it their special business to inflame the public mind in the Southern States against the North,—by the most flagrant falsehoods and misrepresentations,—and to prepare the Southern people upon some favorable contingency, to be precipitated into revolution. They have accomplished their purpose. They have so debauched the minds of the great body of the people in *seven* of the States of the Union, that they have led them into open and flagrant armed rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Nor is there the faintest shadow of reason in the pretence sometimes put forth on their behalf, that the right of *self-government*,—admitted by our Constitution,—gives them warrant for their revolution. They have enjoyed that self-government, in everything relating to their local interests and affairs, to the fullest possible extent, under the Constitution. *State Sovereignty over State interests*, is of the very essence of our Republican institutions. The characteristic feature of our form of Government, that which distinguishes it from all other Republics, is that it guarantees to every State entire and complete control over everything that relates solely to its own concerns. The powers of the Federal Government are strictly limited to what concerns all the States alike. It can exercise no powers but those which the people have conferred upon it,—and it leaves all others to the people or the States themselves. It has power to provide, by just and equal revenue laws, for defraying its own expenses, to regulate the relations of all the States with foreign nations, to contract debts and pledge the faith of the Union for their payment, and to exercise all the other functions of a limited sovereignty which are conferred upon it by the Constitution. Of all other interests the States reserve control. And without hindrance or interference the Southern States have exercised that control from the beginning of the Government to the present time. The right which they assert as self-government is the right to repudiate the solemn obligations they have assumed,—to break up the Government which they united with their sister States in forming,—to seize its forts, its arsenals, its vessels and its mints with entire impunity,—and to crush out and utterly destroy the great Republic, which commands the admiration and enlists the sympathies and hopes of the civilized world. Under pretence of vindicating their right to govern themselves, they assert the right to destroy all Popular Government, and to substitute the rule of Conventions and Dictators for the rule of the People. The acknowledgment of the right they claim would be the death-blow of the nation. It would be the destruction of the very principle which lies at the basis of all Governments,—the principle of Loyalty to national pacts and constitutions,—and would render forever impossible the permanent existence of a free nation on this Continent, powerful enough to secure the rights and liberties of the millions who people its soil.

The Conspirators of the South will not be permitted to perpetrate this great crime against humanity, if it is in the power of the American people to prevent it. The Government of the United States would be false, not only to itself, but to Liberty and to Christian civilization, if it failed to put forth every energy at its command, to arrest a treason so hostile to the human race, as that which threatens the American Republic with destruction. The Southern Confederates in this great guilt may rest assured, that the war they have commenced will be waged to the bitter end,—that the American people will accept the challenge which, with such infinite and reckless insolence they have thrust in their faces,—and that the American Constitution will be protected from their assaults, by whatever of valor and of power the resources of the nation can supply.

Major Anderson.

Our telegraphic advices from Charleston announce that Major ANDERSON and his fellow officers have left that port, in the steamer *Isabel*, for this City. Mrs. A. has been at the Brevoort House during the last few weeks.

Major ANDERSON will meet with a hearty welcome in this City, as, indeed, he would in any part of the country. It is very easy to say that he has done nothing more than his duty, and he would himself be the first to say it. But he has done it with a steady fidelity, and a degree of wisdom and discretion seldom surpassed in any service. He has been the first of our officers to bear the brunt of this great rebellion. It was a fearful and a trying emergency, but he has met it with the skill of a good officer, and the loyalty of a true American.

TO ALL WHOM IT CONCERNS.—Without wishing to shut the door of repentance in the faces of men who may have erred mainly through thoughtless sympathy with early associations, we wish it distinctly understood that the time is fast coming, if it has not already come, in which all who are not for us are against us; and that we cannot much longer endure to have important offices under the Federal, State, Municipal and County Governments, filled by men who spend their time in vilifying the institutions under which they live, and actively abetting, to the extent of their limited ability, the rebellion now in progress through certain of the Southern States.

Let these office-holders understand at once that, in the present situation of affairs, they must either remain loyal while eating the public bread, or join the rebels openly, and provide for themselves and families as best they can. To the honor of these men it would be ridiculous to appeal—no particle of that quality being supposable in officials who can basely consent to accept salary from a community, with all whose interests and hopes they are at war. We therefore appeal to that predominating passion, their selfishness, and ask them, for their own sakes, to be more guarded in expressing their treasonable proclivities for the future. Their great organ, the *Herald*, has been compelled in a measure to adopt this policy; and it is from the sincerest good will that our present words of warning emanate. While every man suspected of the crime of loyalty is driven out of the seven rebellious States, under penalty of the halter, it is high time that no avowed and active sympathizers with treason should be retained in positions of trust and profit in our midst.

The Fall of Sumpter.

It is by no means impossible, after all, that what seemed at first to be a national calamity, and which rendered yesterday a memorably dark day in the experience of every patriot, was after all a substantial and crowning advantage, anticipated and provided for in the plans of the Administration. Its policy has been uniform and consistent—to protect the property of the Government, and enforce its laws. It will yield nothing belonging to it unless dispossessed by superior force, but it will not weaken the reputation of its military arm, by a reckless waste of men or means in the maintenance or attempted recapture of any comparatively valueless position. This arm is wielded by that illustrious Chief and Patriot, whose forty years of active service have never known dishonor or defeat, who, in the disappearance of our great leaders, is providentially left to us, and under whose guidance, though we may not for the time be advised of his plans, we are always sure of being led to substantial success.

It is altogether probable that Fort Sumpter could not, at any reasonable cost, have been relieved, after Mr. LINCOLN assumed the reins of Government, till he had collected the Army and Navy, dispersed by Mr. FLOYD, in order to render Washington and the forts and magazines at the South an easy prey, and could assume something like vigorous offensive action. It was important that Fort Sumpter should be retained as a point upon which to concentrate the military strength of the rebels, securing to him precious hours in which to concentrate his forces upon more important and menaced points. To abandon, it would instantly relieve a large force to operate against Washington and Fort Pickens. To hold this force inactive till they could be reinforced in a manner to defy attack, was a master-stroke of policy, and does credit even to Gen. SCOTT'S military reputation.

This advantage being gained, the Administration was then prepared to test the question whether the Confederated States would allow the sending of supplies to a handful of famished soldiers, cooped up in Fort Sumpter. To relieve their wants was an act of mercy as well as peace. To prevent it, would be an act of war. This war the rebels have inaugurated. Major ANDERSON'S orders were to act as he did at Fort Moultrie—to consult the emergency; to yield, if necessary, to superior force. The fleet did not render assistance, as it could not without the risk of being disabled, and, perhaps, destroyed. Government was too weak in its naval arm to encounter any such risks. It would interfere with its proper command of the sea, and with its plans, to commence an immediate enforcement of the revenue laws at the ports of the rebel States. Fort Sumpter, as a strategetic point, is of no sort of consequence. It was constructed solely for defence against foreign invasion, which is not contemplated by the Government.

The port of Charleston, we learn by way of Montgomery, is *blockaded*. Every vessel entering or leaving it is to pass the *surveillance* of a ship-of-war. No wonder that "the Charlestonians regarded with execration the fleet that refused to come to the rescue of the gallant ANDERSON." It was not the plan of the Administration that they should go to his rescue at too great a peril. It was from the start destined to an entirely different field and mode of action. Neither the retention or surrender of Fort Sumpter could have any bearing on the policy the Government had marked out for itself. This was an isolated case, that stood solely on its own merits. Government could not allow its Flag to be disgraced by retreat. *It is strengthened in every part by the surrender of the Fort.* It may not attempt, at present, its recapture, but will notify the Confederated States that, till it is restored, *the commerce of Charleston must pass over the deck of a ship-of-war.*

The first act in the drama which has terminated in the surrender of Fort Sumpter, instead of being a defeat, is, when we come to look at its effects, a most brilliant success. It has thrown upon the Confederated States the entire responsibility of commencing the war. It has given us time to arm for offensive operations, and to *collect and to place before every Southern port a fleet sufficient to enforce the revenue laws, and to protect our commerce from Southern pirates.* We still hold every point of value in the Gulf—Fort Pickens, Key West and Tortugas. We turn the Confederated States upon themselves. We hold the command of the sea, upon which they cannot even float Alderman BOOLE'S scows. Their armies, which they have collected and armed with such cost, they may turn against each other, to help to stifle the little freedom of thought or expression that may yet exist. They are harmless against us. The little commerce that may still seek their ports must submit to our revenue laws.

All this the Confederates at Montgomery may, in their impotent rage, contemplate with the same execration that the people of Charleston did the fleet that refused to expose itself to fire. Water is not their element. We command the avenue upon which their existence depends. They have commenced the war. We now propose to give them a taste of our power without exposing ourselves to their attacks. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS had good cause for being sick in bed at the reception of the news. The magnitude of the advantage gained at Washington, and the utter inability of the Confederate forces to cope with us in the arena we have chosen in which to carry on the contest, accounts for the lowered tone adopted at Montgomery and the feeble salvo of *seven* guns at their triumph. We are now prepared for a contest in a field in which we hold their lives in our hands, and on which they cannot harm us to the extent of a hair. We are prepared to follow up such a contest till they are entirely satisfied.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.—We received yesterday papers from Charleston to Wednesday, the 10th. The recent freshets have interrupted all communication for two or three days, and the latest previous advices were of the 8th. It is a curious circumstance, strongly illustrating the enterprise of the Press, that in spite of this cessation of mail facilities, the *Tribune's* correspondence from Charleston has suffered no interruption.

The People and the Issue.

The reverberations from Charleston harbor have brought about what months of logic would have been impotent to effect—the rapid condensation of public sentiment in the Free States. The North is now a unit. Party lines have shrivsled, as landmarks disappear before the outpouring of volcanic lava. The crucial test of this is New-York City—the spot most tainted by the Southern poison. Not the thick insulation which the commercial spirit puts between the conscience and duty—not the obliquity engendered by long years of the most perverse political education—have been able to withstand the electric fire of loyal indignation evoked by the assassin-stroke aimed at the heart of the Republic. There are now no such ardent supporters of the Government as those who have been life-long Democrats. It is a fact full of omen, and one which persons imperfectly acquainted with the impulses that lie at the bottom of the popular heart could never have anticipated, that the very roughs of the City are aroused, and bring their passionate devotion to the cause of their country. One intense, inspiring sentiment of patriotism has fused all other passions in its fiery heat. Let the Administration now know that twenty millions of loyal freemen approve its act, and imperiously demand the vindication of the integrity and majesty of the Republic.

Viewed in the light of these events, the lull that for so many weeks reigned in the public spirit becomes very intelligible. A suspense—a long, dumb, unconscious waiting, very pathetic in its character—held the people's mind. Treason so vile paralyzed thought and will. The way was not clear what to do. It could not at first be believed that the country really held men so insane, so suicidal, as to attempt to transform such threats as theirs into deeds. The sheer demonism which marked the programme of social construction put forth by the Slave Power, caused it rather to assume the aspect of a terrific species of irony. And then, when the designs of the rebels became only too apparent, and it was evident that naught but the exercise of sovereign Might could avail to check those frenzied men, there was honest hesitancy in resorting to the force of arms. Civil war runs counter to the theory of the Republic. The framers of our Government made such provisions as would forever render rebellion unnecessary. All experience has shown how easily this Government can be induced to change its rulers, if any good reason for doing so was presented, and earnestly and persistently forced upon public opinion. Besides this, there was a doubt in many minds as to the degree to which the theory of Democracy allowed of opposition to the avowed and deliberate will of sovereign States. On the whole, it presented itself as a painful, perplexing problem. That problem has at length been solved by the public conscience, and the solution sweeps away forever the sophistries as to State Rights and coercion which entangled the subject. The lull is over—and an equinoctial storm of popular indignation has ensued.

In entering upon this struggle, the great community of Free States does so, prepared to bring to bear on the vindication of its national honor inexhaustible material resources. Her census shows returns which, under other circumstances, would have been the wonder of the world. It has, indeed, been industriously declared by timid croakers that "war is national ruin." There is no more absurd chimera. The Free States are richer and more populous than England was under PITT, when she fought the long fight with NAPOLEON, and vastly stronger than France when she battled triumphantly against all the Continental powers.

As to moral force, it panoplies the Republic as with a wall of fire. She enters the contest with that triple arming which justice gives to a cause. The moral conscience of the world is on her side. It is true that the rebels, lured by the support of that European element whose sympathies are contingent with the rate of duties levied on imported goods by the United States, have hoped for the recognition of the European Powers. That delusion is doomed to be rudely dispelled. The rulers of England and France do not dare to recognize that League. The unmaking of Ministries would hang on the decision, and they know it.

The Administration is not brought face to face with a *Revolution*. This is not the attitude. It has to deal with a plot, a conspiracy. There will be no "fraternal blood" shed, unless it be the blood of men who are willfully and persistently in the position of traitors. The right of revolution is not denied;—changes, prompted by causes material or moral, and effected through legal and constitutional means, are contemplated with calmness. But that Treason should be claimed as a right—that anarchy should rule—it is this which thrills with indignant amazement. How profound has been the humiliation, how hot the indignation, are shown in the tumultuous surgings of passion that are now baptising with one common sentiment of constitutional unity and patriotic devotion every loyal American heart.

A QUESTION A GOOD MANY PEOPLE ARE ASKING.—Is there to be no limit to the *Herald's* open advocacy of treason and rebellion? That print has done everything in its power to encourage and stimulate the secession movement. It has vilified the Government, belied the people of the Northern States, scattered broadcast throughout the South the most infamous falsehoods concerning public sentiment in this City, and done everything in its power to incite the South to the open war into which they have at last plunged the country.

Is it not content with its work? Does it intend still to aid the cause of rebellion? Has it enlisted on that side for the whole campaign? We have been supposing that its main object was to plunge the country into that turmoil and confusion by which alone it thrives,—and that, when this had been accomplished, it would at least abstain from giving any open aid to those who seek to overthrow the Government. According to present appearances, we are likely to be disappointed.

The *Herald* announces a meeting in the Park to declare against *coercion*. It is rather late in the day to stigmatize the effort of the Government to protect itself from destruction, as coercion. And when the *Herald* succeeds in getting together a public meeting in this City to protest against taking any steps to redress the outrage of Fort Sumpter, or to prevent further successful infamies of the same description, we trust Mr. BENNETT will consent to make the opening speech in person. He will receive such a greeting as will probably damage his oratory, if it does not cure his treason.

Fort Pickens.

Now that the public attention has ceased to be so excitedly fixed on Charleston, Pensacola Bay, and the siege probable there, takes the first place of interest.

In regard to this, as concerning all like events of the last six months, it is difficult to form even a general idea, as to what are the real intentions of our Executive, and whether it acts with regard to political or military plans, or vibrates as these two influences may in succession most powerfully attract.

Political considerations and the mild determination not to commence the attack, and to regard nothing as an attack, but the discharge of hostile cannon, might allow the same cords to be wound around Pickens as have just netted Sumpter. If batteries arranged in peace and quiet can be placed, some within breaching distance of the fort, others able to drive off all war vessels and to repel all attempts at landing reinforcements in launches or boats, without opposition from any quarter, then the surrender of the one fort is as certain in the future, as that of the other is in the past.

The approaches all lost, the fort is lost, as we have no force to raise the siege, and an open surrender in name would be preferable to a delusive defence. A man who quietly allows his enemy to take, lead, cock, and aim a pistol at his head, and waits to resist till the discharge has taken place, would not pursue a madder course than is this not-firing-the-first-shot style of defending a fort. The attack really commences when the first act is done which interferes with the permanent holding of the work.

On the hypothesis, however, that the defence will henceforth be conducted on a purely military basis, and from the plans and advice of competent and professional advisers, we can, within certain limits, anticipate results.

The field of operations at Pickens is essentially as follows, and may be traced upon the map which we publish on our first page. The harbor of Pensacola is an indenture on the Gulf coast, shut in by the long narrow island of Santa Rosa, which continues the line of coast, running nearly east and west. On the west side of the entrance to the harbor is Fort McRae and a water battery; opposite, and about a mile distant, on the west point of Santa Rosa, stands Fort Pickens. Taking this last as a centre, the line of the main land sweeps round from McRae a quarter of a circle, where a little back from the water is Fort Barrancas. It then continues, nearly parallel to the island, about two miles to the Navy-yard, where it runs off to the north, making a spacious bay, at the head of which is Pensacola.

Pickens is thus exposed to the fire of the Barrancas, and McRae, and such batteries as may be erected on all the stretch of shore between them, and on the more distant line towards the Navy-yard. This fire is all remote, too much so to effect any breach which would be impracticable if the fort is fully garrisoned.

The besiegers will then be compelled either to deliver an assault at once, success in which would be nearly impossible with their present resources; or go through with a regular siege, and its consequent delay and expense in men and money.

Their parallels must be made on, and their attack delivered from, the Island of Santa Rosa itself; while the forts on the main land can render no very effective assistance. One important element in a siege, is that the attacking force should more or less encircle the point attacked, take the enemies' batteries in flank, and deliver a converging fire. This, on account of the narrowness of the island is not practicable till the fort is nearly reached, and the besieged and besiegers will each deliver on the other a direct fire. Again, the Southern forces will be exposed to a flank attack from the men-of-war, which can take positions amply near for that purpose, and this fire from them will be far worse on their shifting positions, especially during their elementary movements, than any aid they will receive from the batteries on the main land bearing on the guns of Pickens facing them. Their communications with the mainland will always be threatened, and may be cut off; all these many circumstances, caused by the presence of a fleet, and the peculiar position of the fort, will cause great delay, aid the defence, and render the siege, even without reinforcements, protracted and difficult.

Fresh troops at any time before the assault will enable the garrison to erect out-works, and if sufficiently strengthened, they, in their turn, may become the attacking party. If the garrison is now sufficient, or should become so before parallels are opened, out-works of various kinds—as redans, or bastioned lines—can be constructed, advanced even as far as opposite to the Navy-yard, and each line of these will have to be taken in succession in the same general way, and with the same expense of time, as before indicated. Between these out-works and the fort, batteries facing the main shore could be constructed, of any power necessary.

It is thus of the greatest importance that a relieving force should at once arrive sufficiently strong for these movements, for their accomplishment would give ample time to prepare a thorough and effective relief for Pickens and the recapture of all the Government works in the harbor. In Capt. VOGDES, the officer now probably in command, the country can place every confidence, as he is a man of high ability and honor, and probably excelled by no one in our army in military erudition.

A LITTLE TOO SOON.—A correspondent of a Virginia paper, writing from Charleston, says: "Mr. SALTER, correspondent for the New-York TIMES, is here, and is treated with the same courtesy that always characterizes the South Carolinian. He writes facts, which the people of this Confederacy wish the world to know. You have, no doubt, seen a great many letters in the New-York *Tribune*, as coming from a correspondent in this city. I can answer you that they are all bogus, as not one of those letters is written in Charleston."

The claim of special courtesy for the Carolinians was premature. As soon as the war was opened our correspondent was arrested, committed to prison as a "Federal Spy," and after a day was sent out of Charleston. The conspirators were evidently afraid of his "facts."

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of GARRET TRAINER, a native of this City, 27 years of age, whose death resulted from taking a dose of laudanum. The deceased was formerly a clerk in the shoe-store of Messrs. BIGELOW & HOAGLAND, No. 44 Bey-street, but failing health compelled him to give up business, and recently he had been very despondent in mind, frequently remarking that life was a burden to him. On Friday, during the absence of his wife from home, he went to a drug-store and obtained laudanum, and on her return she found him lying on the bed with the empty bottle beside him. He died early on Saturday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of "suicide with laudanum."

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 13.

The Senate receded from its amendments to the Supply bill, giving extra pay to clerks and $5,000 to Union College. The bill is thus finally passed.

Mr. Pomeroy attempted to take up the bill imposing half a mill tax to pay interest on the Canal Loan of 1854, but the motion was lost by 12 to 14.

The bill to impose a seven-eighth mill tax for the support of the Government was passed; also, the bills to amend the act concerning the proof of wills; to amend the revised statutes relative to trials by jury; to amend the act to promote agriculture; and the Brooklyn Deficiency bill.

A second attempt to take up the Half a Mill tax bill was opposed by Mr. Sanford, and again failed.

The Senate then took up the report of the Committee to investigate the charges against the Harbor Masters.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to establish a Nautical School in New-York was received from the Assembly. Amended. The Senate concurred in the same.

The following bills were passed:

Laying out the public park in the City of Brooklyn.

Exempting employes and telegraphic operators from serving as Jurors.

Amending the act to widen Fourth-avenue, in Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company to construct a road.

Amending the act to widen Atlantic-avenue in Brooklyn.

Amending the act relating to Canal Engineers.

Providing for amendments to the Charter of the City of New-York, and submitting the same to the people.

Amending the Brooklyn Charter.

Mr. Rousseau moved to lay the order of business on the table for the purpose of going into Executive session. Lost.

The reception of the resolution renewing the declaration, full and unreserved, to support the President of the United States in every measure of war or peace which shall maintain the honor of the country, and assert the supremacy of the laws, was objected to. The Senate took a recess.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, and passed the following bills:

Regulating the use of Piers Nos 32 and 33 East River, and the slips and bulkheads between said piers.

The Governor sent in a large package of bills for the consideration of the Executive. Efforts were then made to go into Executive Session, which was fought off by Messrs. SPINOLA, SESSIONS, LAPHAM and HAMMOND with success, and at 11 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 13.

Mr. BINGHAM, as a privileged question, presented a report from the Judiciary Committee on alleged abuses in the system of drawing jurors and talesmen, in which charges are made that Judge GOULD handed the names of two persons to the Sheriff who he wished drawn as talesmen. The Committee think the matter should be investigated during the recess, but do not think enough investigation has yet been made to warrant an impeachment. They ask leave to investigate during the recess.

Mr. KERNAN believed the whole matter would be found susceptible to a satisfactory explanation. Judge GOULD had not been heard, but Mr. KERNAN understood that names were handed to Judge GOULD by a side Justice of County, who was desirous to have good men as talesmen, and knowing the evils that had existed in Albany County, had suggested the summoning of these men.

Mr. BENEDICT bore testimony to the sterling character and integrity of one of the man thus drawn—the other he only met know.

On the suggestion of Mr. PIERCE, the report was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to establish a Nautical School in New-York harbor was passed.

The bill to confirm the acts and increase the power of Notaries Public, was amended, so as to strike out the section increasing the powers, and then passed.

A number of bills of local interest were passed. The House then, by a resolution, took up preferred bills in Committee of the Whole.

No resolution for adjournment has yet been announced in the House.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After a strong fight the substitute for the bill for the sale of Quarantine, offered by Mr. MOORE, was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to provide a charter for New-York City, came down from the Senate with an amendment keeping the office of all Heads of Departments holding by appointment until after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The House concurred in the amendment of the New-York delegation, with only two or three exceptions voting against concurrence.

Mr. YOUNG, under the Robinson resolution, moved forward the bill to amend the New-York Assessment act, and it was referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

The enacting clause was stricken out from the bill to limit the tenure of office in the military service.

The bill to regulate the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad came up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DURCHIN spoke in favor of the bill, and on his motion it was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr CAMP, by unanimous consent, the bill to legalize the decisions of the Committee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, was ordered to a third reading.

The thanks of the Assembly were tendered to Speaker LITTLEJOHN on motion of Mr. KERNAN, who, with Messrs. PIRACA and BENEDICT, made remarks complimentary to the speaker.

The House then took up the resolutions with a view to the final adjournment, but could not get the resolution before the House, the Speaker deciding that they must lie over one day.

After a scene of much confusion the House adjourned till 9½ o'clock Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS EAGEN.—THOMAS EAGEN, the young Irishman who was stabbed on Monday night last, in an affray at the billiard saloon, No. 31 Baxter-street, kept by two Italians, brothers, named ANTONIO and JORALARMO MORELLO, died on Friday at the Hospital, in consequence of his injuries. The circumstances attending the case were made the subject of an investigation on Saturday before Coroner JACKMAN, when a state of affairs was shown differing materially from what the deceased had asserted in his *ante-mortem* deposition. Upon his testimony the man, JORALARMO, was charged with having given the fatal blow, and by the direction of the Coroner he was committed for trial. Several witnesses on Saturday, however, concurred in stating that the accused had nothing whatever to do with EAGEN, and that the blow was struck by ANTONIO. A verdict accordingly was rendered against the latter, who was imprisoned, and his brother was released. The accused, who is a very ill-looking man, about 45 years of age, denied the charge.

DEATHS FROM SCALDS.—BRIDGET OWENS, a child 14 months old, died yesterday at the residence of her parents, No. 222 West Fiftieth-street, from scalds received by the upsetting of a tea-pot from the breakfast table. The child caught hold of the tea-pot while the attention of her mother was attracted elsewhere.... SARAH WATSON, an Irish woman, 55 years of age, was fatally scalded on the 4th inst., by accidentally falling down while carrying a tub of boiling water. She died yesterday.... A lad named THOMAS SHAW, 11 years of age, died yesterday from the effects of scalds received some weeks ago at the house of his parents, No. 11 Rivington street, when the boiling contents of a tea-pot were accidentally turned into his lap. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in each case.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to April 12, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on April 12	184	91	274
Admitted to April 12	38	19	54
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	18	41
Died	4	2	6
Remaining at date	193	89	281

Males, 230; females, 51.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—JAMES MASON, an Englishman, 28 years of age, died on Saturday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a fall on the 5th inst. from the fore-topgallant rigging of a vessel lying at pier No. 10 East River, on board of which he was employed as a rigger, Coronar JACKMAN held the inquest.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.—The steamer *Isaac Newton*, having been put in the most complete order, now resumes her place in the line to Albany. The New York Central Railroad Company commences to-day to run trains by the Summer time-table. Trains connect with the boats.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Harris, of Albany; Hons. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville, and G. H. Reynolds, of Albany; Capt. Simonson and lady, of Liverpool; Capt. J. H. King, of the U. S. A.; J. H. Chase, of Ohio; F. T. Beaumont, of Tennessee; R. B. Montgomery, of Alabama; B. F. Hastings, of California, and M. B. Fielding, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. F. Wells, of Pennsylvania; G. C. Davidson, of Albany; A. Singer, of Cleveland; Capt. Thompson and A. Thompson, of New Orleans; J. W. Wilder, of Detroit; J. V. VanNortwick, of Chicago; W. G. Weed, of Albany, and S. L. L'Hommedieu, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

J. P. Kanstin, A. E. Hooker and M. B. Farewell, of California; J. W. Doran, of Chicago; J. A. Jamesson, of St. Louis, and J. H. Cannon, of Louisville, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. C. Alger, of Newburgh; C. T. Sliver, of British America; F. Merriweather and R. Merriweather, of Kentucky; J. Holliday, of St. Louis; H. B King, of Georgia, and J. C. Balderston, of Baldimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Bradford R. Wood, of Albany; W. Trumbull, of Baltimore; T. Hooper, J. P. Gardner and J. L. Gardner, of Boston, and R. B. Hill, of Iowa, are at the Brevoort House.

Madame Gantier, of Paris, and C. H. Leonard, of New-York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 93 deaths in this city, classified as follows: Men, 15; women, 16; boys, 31; girls, 31; adults, 31; children, 62; males, 46; females, 47; colored persons, 4. Diseases: apoplexy, bleeding, convulsions, (adult,) debility, (infantile,) enlargement of liver, erysipelas, congestive fever, remittent fever, typhus fever, disease of the heart, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of brain, marasmus, (adult,) old age, palsy, parturition, scrofula, softening of the brain; teething, one each; diarrhœa, dropsy, small pox, two each; bronchitis, croup, marasmus, (infantile,) three each; dropsy in the head, inflammation of the lungs, four each, diptheria 9; scarlet fever, 9; convulsions (infantile) 13; consumption, 14; 8 still born; 65 were born in the United States, and 48 were five years old and under.

SUICIDE.—A woman named CATHARINE PORTER, residing at No 43 Hamilton-avenue, died on Saturday, from the effects of taking laudanum. She purchased the poison at a neighboring drug store, Friday night, with the ostensible purpose of using it to wash her husband's feet. Returning home, she swallowed it and then informed her husband of the fact and retired to bed. He thought she was joking and paid no attention to the statement. During the night he was awakened by her groans, when the terrible truth was apparent, but the discovery was made too late to prevent a fatal result. The alleged cause for this act, it is said, were certain rumors among her acquaintances which affected the reputation of deceased.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN ECK, a cigar maker, residing in North Sixth-street, went home intoxicated Friday night, fell down a flight of stairs and broke his neck. He leaves a widow who has supported him for some time past.

Jersey City.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday forenoon a young lady, about 20 years of age, jumped overboard from the boat *Phœnix*, on the Christopher-street Ferry. Mr. SAMUEL BENSON plunged in and rescued her. She resided in Greenwich-avenue, N. Y., and the only reason she gave for the attempt was that she was "tired of life."

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.—The Board of Officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, at the last Managers' meeting, viz.: BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR, President; Wm. W. Shippen, Vice-President; Hoyt Sandford, Treasurer; Samuel R. Syms, Secretary. Directors—J. R. Johnson, R. Hankins, L. Houseman, Dr. L. W. Elder and John Shotwell.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of LAKE L. CARSON, a young man from Cape May, who was killed by lightning on board the schooner *Sarah J. Bright*, from Porto Cabello, in a storm in the Gulf stream on the 10th of April. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

AN OLD LADY MISSING.—Mrs. STONEHAM, an old lady 70 years of age, left the residance of her son, JAMES STONEHAM, to return to her home at No. 318 South Sixth street, on Saturday afternoon, April 6. Since that time she has not been seen by any of her friends, and none can account for her absence.

RECORDER'S MONTHLY REPORT.—Recorder TILLMAN'S report sets forth that 121 arrests have been made by the Jersey City Police during March. Of these, 69 were discharged; 16 held to bail; 30 committed to the County Jail; 1 to the City Prison; 1 to the Almshouse; 3 were fined $2 each, and one fined $10.

POLITICAL SERENADE.—The Democrats of Jersey City and Hoboken gave their officers elect a serenade on Friday night. The honored ones invited the serenaders to collations, and they had a good time of it from midnight until 3 A. M.

MAD DOGS.—Several rabid dogs have been killed in Hoboken within the past week. There is a large number of worthless curs about the streets that ought to be either dispatched or muzzled at once.

(Advertisement.)

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

(Advertisement.)

BUTLER'S Patent Crude Resin Gas Apparatus, for country residences, factories, &c., has been pronounced the standard. Over two hundred now in use attest their superior merits. Send for a descriptive pamphlet, or call on JOHN BUTLER.

Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent vitrified iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 13.—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen and Southampton*—Mr. A. Aschenberg, lady and daughter; Mrs. A. Berther and child, Mr. E. H. Motz, Mr. Carl von Bermuth, Mr. L. L. Arnold, Mr. F. Pfeiffer, Mr Thea. Rueger, Mr. C. Hutterott all of New-York; Mr. C. L. Brauer and lady, Mr. O. Wyse and lady, all of New-Orleans; Mr. Henry Codemao, agent of Mr. Blondin; Mrs. Margaretha Feldmaon and child, California; Mr. Frederte, Chicago; Mr. Francis Weinhauser, lady and two children, Williamsburgh, L. I.; Mrs. Rosa Meyer and two children, Mrs. Gesche Lubrs and child, Mrs. Hohnholtz, Mrs. Anna Gerdts and child, Miss Bertha Glocaner, Mr. G. A. Lasky and lady, Mr. Michael A. Copinus, Mr. D. H. Lehman, Mr. A. H. von Fateo, Mr. Herm. Samuel, Mr. Herm Rohlen, Mr. Louis C. Klein, Mr. J. J. Ullmann, all of New-York; Mr. Leop. Bruck, Hoboken, N. J.; Mr. Diecr. Kahrs, Augusta, Ga.; Capt. De Baur, Bremen; Mr. Charles Schmidt and daughter, Cincinnati; Mr. Herm. Beserbruch, Mr. Henry Hornung and wife, Mr. Gottlieb Harturg, all of Philadelphia; Mr. Paul Dorn, Mr. Carlo G. Priville, Mr. G. Logemann and lady, all of Charleston, N. C.; Mr. E. Voss, Chicago; Mr. Herm. Phannknch, St. Paul, Minn; Mr. M. A. Minoer, Mr. Jul. Hinberwald, Mr. John Lorenz, Mr. Sebastian Lorenz, all of New-Orleans; Dr. J. Lubarsch, lady and daughter; Miss Emma Fricke, all of Chicago; Mr. Thomas V. Martimeo, Houston, Tex., and 112 in the steerage; total 177.

In steamship Yorktown, for Richmond, &c.—O. S. Williams and lady, Miss Bergh, L. Haas, Edward Basck, Miss M. Fontaine, Mrs. Rosecamp, D. Rosecamp, A. Dennis, lady and 3 children, Ko t. Silvey, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Griffin, L. Orrell, L. Bowie, and 1 in the steerage.

In steamship North Carolina, for Wilmington, N. C.—Geo Myers, Orrin Myers, Mrs. Madden, Lewis Barnaws, H. Goldman, Jno. Smith Elizabeth Fremont, Louis Myers and wife, Jno. Rogers, E. Arts, Mrs. E. Kelly and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Miss K. Gokdo, Mrs. Rork, Chas. Hall, N. Browe, J. J. Brown, W. J. Morrison, Thos. Black, J. B. Shackleford, R. A. Spates, Mrs. Wilson, S. W. Hoyt, Mrs. T. D. Webster and child, Mrs. and Mr. A. Frank and 3 children, J. J. Savatne, 35 in steerage, and 6 free colored.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—R. A. Bamsey, H. Merritt, John Harper, J. W. Fields, Geo. A. Allen, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Dorcas Johnson and child, and one in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 21 | Sun sets..... 6 38 | Moon sets....12 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 53 | Gov. Island..11 41 | Hell Gate... 1 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Lndlam & Heineken; North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mount Vernon, Watson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships S. Curling, Gilchrist, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Garibaldi, Emery, Philadelphia, C. Adams.

Bark D. Lapsley, Bishop, Philadelphia J. R. Dow.

Brig St. Mary, Brewer, Elisabethport. Brett, Son & Co.; John Milliken, Stevens, Havana, C. & E. J. Peters; A. B. Cook, Perkins, Cadiz, Simpson & Clapp; Russian, Drinkwater, Barbadoes, H. D. Brookman & Co.; L. M. Stront, Teague, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; East, Spates, Mobile, Layton & Hurlbat; Jolie, (Nor.,) Ames, Queenstown, Funch & Meincke; J. E. Arey, Ryder, Elizabethport, T. H. Sanford.

Schooners W. Celyer, Raynes, Philadelphia; W. Masyck, Conklin, Harbor Island, Joseph Eneas; Electric, Lord, Bristol, L. Kenny; Sprightling Sea, Myrick, Norfolk. Stranger, Clearman & Co.; N. Chase, Dosne, Insgua, T. B. Chase; A. Miller, Arllen, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolff; Dan Smith, Miller, Nassau; Sunny South, Weeks, Charleston, Dilmer, Peter & Co.; F. Boardman; Crocker, Philadelphia; Ino, Crowell, Philadelphia, master.

Arrived....SUNDAY, April 14.

Steamship De Soto, Johnston, New-Orleans 5th inst., and Havana 8th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Arrived off the Battery at 5 A. M., 14th.

Steamship Marion, Adkins, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. April 11, 6½ P. M., 20 miles S. of Lightship, off Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Atlantic, bound S.; 7 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Agnes Leeds, Mooney, Callao 99 ds., via Hampton Roads 36 hours, guano to Barril Bros. Marsh 12, lat. 7 22 S., lon. 34 23 W., saw ship Henry Glover. March 17, lat. 2 42 N., lon. 27 26, spoke whale ship Carolina, Harling, from Honolulu for New-Bedford, with 2 600 bbls. and 2,300 on freight. April 4, lat. 28 56, lon. 72 30, spoke schr. Henry Nott, from Boston for Havana.

Ship John Haven, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Strong (late Salter,) Manila Aug 29, via Mauritius (where she put in in distress) Jan 20, with sugar, hemp, &c., to master. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and E. gales.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg 25 ds., with mdse. and 116 passengers to L. E. Amsinck. April 2, lat. 51 28, lon. 31 35, spoke ship Ocean Telegraph, bound east.

Ship Southampton, Pratt, London and Portsmouth March 25, with mdse. and 132 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Andover, Keeney, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. and 16 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Red Gauntlet, (of Boston,) Lucas, Havana 7 ds., in ballast to Thomas Richardson.

Bark Zingarelli, Bueker Rio Janeiro Feb. 26, with coffee to Aymar & Co. 10th inst., off Hatteras Shoal, saw a herm. brig with head of foremast gone. Same day, 30 miles N. of Hatteras, saw a schooner, with foremast gone, with colors of distress flying; saw another schooner go to her assistance. March 17, on the Equator, in lon. 30, was boarded by a boat from ship Jefferson, Capt. Huntington last from Sandwich Islands bound to Sag Harbor with 2,000 bbls. whale and 200 sperm, leaking badly. The Jefferson reported having supplied the whale-ship Montezuma with water a few days before. Same day spoke ship Mary Glover, from Coquimbo for New-York; had been 53 ds. from lat. 30 S., to the Equator.

Bark Lucy Elizabeth, Nichols, Cardenas 6th inst., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sailed in co. with schr. Arcade, for New-York.

Bark Nesget, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Boddie, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar &c., to master. Has had heavy weather; lost deck load.

Bark Indian Chief (Br., of Sunderland, Me.,) Mala 42 ds., with lead to master. Has experienced very heavy weather; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark L. D. Carver, Wiley, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Mary Lucretia Sowers, Sagua 7th inst., with sugar, &c., to J. T. B. Maxwell.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Ponce, P. R., March 25, with sugar to Stanton & Co.

Brig Mary Mears, Tibbets, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with molasses to Geo. A. Stephenson, vessel to H. D. Brookman & Co. April 11, lat 35 49, lon. 73 35, spoke bark Manhattan, (of Savannah,) steering E.

Brig Isaac M Deoson, Barton, Para 21 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Everett. April 13 lon. 72 32, spoke schr. Emerald, of Fairhaven, 6 months out, with 140 bbls.

Brig O. L. Buckman (of Columbia, Suckmen, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to master. 16th inst., lat. 36 15, lon. 70 30, spoke schr. Medora, dismasted, before reported.

Bria Karnak, Downing, Nuevitas March 28, with sugar and melado to Thos Owee & Son. Had heavy N. E and S. E gales, lost jib, tore sail and mainto psail.

Bark Johanna Martin, (Prusc.) Radmann, Cadiz 36 ds., with salt to W. Salem. No date, lat. 33 48, lon. 72 43, spoke bark A. A. Bishop bound S.

Brig Costa Rico, Seelis, (of Belfast) 18 ds., with mdse to J. F. Joy. April 12 saw brig War Eagle, dismasted and abandoned. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Henry Matthews, (of Searsport) Lanpher, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Had some very heavy weather.

Brig Jerusha, (of Warren,) Stanett, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Belle r, (of Boston,) Carman, Cienfuegos March 23, with sugar &c., to Thompson & Hunter

Brig Essex, (of Harpswell) Sienett, Cardenas 6 ds., with sugar, &c. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Titania, (of Eastport,) Folsom, Mayagnes, P. R., March 26, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Ben Dunning, (of Portland,) Haven, Matanzas April 6, with sugar to Goodhue & Co.

Brig Lady Chepman, (Br.,) Cooper, Fajarde, P. R., April 2, with sugar, &c., to Smith Jones & Co.

Brig Volant, (of Bangor,) Dodge, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Australia, Wiley, Cardenas 22 ds., with molasses to Mitchell & Duncan

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Pete, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., E. Swift.

WIND—During the day, from W., and fresh.

Below.

Ship Protector, Clark, Liverpool 30 ds., to Rawland & Frothingham.

Bark Brothers, and several others.

Sailed.

Steamships Yorktown for Norfolk, &c.; North Carolina, for Wilmington N. C; Mount Vernon, Portland.

On Sunday—From Quarantine, at 7 A. M., steamships New-York, (Prem.,) for Bremen; Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; John Bell (Br.,) for Glasgow. Also, ship L. L. Stnrgis, for Glasgow.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, April 13.—Arr. schr. Sea Drift, 16 ds. fm. Porto Rico, with molasses. Lost deck-load, both masts, sails and rigging during gale.

Arr. in Hampton Roads, ship Paragon, from Havre.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—Arr. brig Blackfish, and schr. Red Eagle, for New-York.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13—Arr. ships Robert Cushman, Cumberland; Houghton and Oberon, from Liverpool; Fleetwood and Zenobia, from Havre.

Spoken, &c.

Harriet—brig, of and for Boston, 10 ds out, April 16, 25 miles S. E. of Highlands.

Camilla—ship, of and for New-Bedford, from Sandwich Islands, April 11, 40 miles S. E. of Highlands.

E. Wright—bark, from Trinidad for Boston, April 12, Cape May bearing W. by N.—(All by pilot-boat Mary Ann.)

Abner Taylor—brig, of Bangor, from Havana for Portland, 18 ds. out, April 11, 35 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.

W. C. Anderson—bark, of and for Boston, from Cape of Good Hope, April 12, lat. 39 15, lon. 74.

Annie Woodcock—schr., of and for Portland, from Cardenas, 12 ds. out, April 12, lat. 39 06, lon. 74.

Endorus—brig, of Harpswell, from Cardenas for Portland, 13 ds. out, April 12.—(All by pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.)

A. H. Manchester—schr., hence for Gonaives, April 4, lat. 28, lon. 71 55.

Barnabas Webb—ship, from New-Orleans for Europe, April 7.

Chapin—ship, of Boston, strg. S. E., April 6, lat. 35 20, lon. 74 50

Fanny—brig, of Portland, for Cardenas, April 2, lat. 36 16, lon. 72 40.

Idaho—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, April 7, off Matanilla.

Mocgilbert—brig, of Boston, for Matanzas, was passed, April 2, lat. 29 57, lon. 74 35.

Orizimbo—ship, of New-Orleans, strg. W. by S., March 27, lat. 24 33, lon. 80 35.

John Spear—ship, from Rockland for Naples, no date, lat. 37 21. lon. 21 25.

Tangent—brig, of Boothbay, strg. S., March 31, lat. 32 38, lon. 76 36.

Ubia—Br. brig, of Hull, bound W., was signalized, April 11, lat. 36 40, lon. 75.

$8 at Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$8 at Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$8 at Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$6 at Elegant Spring Suits, EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Pear Trees—Standard and Dwarf, and all other fine FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, for sale by PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I. Apply to H. B. LANE, No. 42 Park-row.

Flowers and Plants. Comprising everything useful and ornamental for the GARDEN. Descriptive catalogues and fresh samples daily. PETER HENDERSON, No. 67 John-st.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of this well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Paul & Curtis, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STEREOSCOPIC GOODS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c. No. 504 Broadway, New-York, (old stand.) One of our house being constantly in Europe, we are in receipt, weekly, of new and selected goods.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder proof Locks and Cross-bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

New Within Reach of All. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's new lavented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

THORNE—ROGERS.—At Granville, Washington County, N. Y., on the 11th inst., according to the order of the Society of Friends, LEONARD C. THORNE, of this City, to HANNAH E. ROGERS, of Granville.

DIED.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 13, of consumption, ANN E. NORRIS, daughter of the late Thomas Norris, aged 27 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice

CARPENDER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 13, SARAH A., widow of Charles P. Carpender, and daughter of the late Leonard J. Wyeth.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No. 2 East 38th s., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VANDERHOOF.—In this City, on Sunday, April 14, in the full hope of a blissful immortality, ELIZABETH TUTHILL, wife of Matthew Vanderhoof, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Edward A. Vanderhoof, No. 57 West 37th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CARROW.—In this City, on Friday, April 12, MARY ANN OSBORN, wife of Richard Carrow, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Joseph Naylor, No. 78 9th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FENNELL.—At his residence, in this City, on Thursday, April 11, RICHARD FENNELL, M. D., aged 69 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church corner 10th-st. and 2d av., at 2 o'clock on Monday April 15

FISHER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday April 14, HENRY FISHER, in the 72 year of his age.

His relatives and friends also those of his sons, John L. and Henry G., and of his son-in-law, Wm. H. Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the latter, in Myrtle-av. between Washington-av and Hamilton-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rose, Westchester County, for interment, on Wednesday morning, by the 9½ o'clock train.

NEALE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 14, THOMSON NEALE

His remains will be taken to Monnt Holly, N. J., for interment.

EUBIAS.—On Saturday, April 13 CASPAR H. KOHLER, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 63d year of his age, in full hope of eternal life.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Fleet-st M. E. Church.

STAMPROPA.—On Saturday evening, April 13, at 7½ o'clock, RUDOLPH STAROSHORA, aged 30 years and 6 months

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, in New York av., States Island, on Tuesday, this (Monday) afternoon (15th inst. at 2 o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Woodland Cemetery, Staten Island.

CASSELL.—At West Point, N. Y., on Friday, April 12, WILLIAM CUTLER only son of Lieut. S. S. Carroll, U. S. A., aged 9 months and 18 days.

BARBER.—In Canton, Penn., on Wednesday, April 10, Mrs. ELIZABETH BARBER, widow of the late W. F. Baker, of New-York, in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains were interred in the family vault in St. Mark's Church, New-York City.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1861.

Information has been received at this Department from Henry Sawyer Esq., the Consul of the United States at Farnambuc, of the death on the 7th of March last, at that place, of SIDNEY C. HALLOCK, a native of Sag Harbor, New-York, aged 24 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES. From 5 to 45 inches diameter Of cylinder, for sale At the Agency, No. 166 Duane-st. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET. Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency. These Engines require no water.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

EXTRA CLASS, No. 227.—April 13, 1861.
30, 75, 15, 50, 32, 65, 70, 57, 7, 63, 4, 9, 23.
CLASS No. 228, April 13 1861.
13, 38, 1, 53, 65, 40, 41, 51, 12, 7, 59, 71, 60.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Saturday, April 13, 1861.

J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD, Commissioners.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky. W. E. & CO., Managers.

Letter from THE WIFE OF THE GALLANT ANDERSON. GLORIOUS MAJOR ANDERSON!

MR. E. ANTHONY:
SIR: Allow me to thank you for the photogram which you have been kind enough to send me.
It is the best likeness I have of Major Anderson, is a very fine specimen of the Art, and is beautifully and tastefully mounted. Need I say how very highly I shall value it? Very respectfully yours, E. B. ANDERSON.

BREWSTER HOUSE, Feb. 26, 1861.

This portrait was taken at Fort Sumpter, Feb. 6, 1861, at request of E. ANTHONY, by special permission of Gov. Pickens.

EVERY PATRIOTIC AMERICAN SHOULD OWN THIS PORTRAIT.

Twenty-five cents in postage stamps will bring it by return mail.

Also, at same price, portraits of President Lincoln, Gen. Scott, Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, W. H. Seward, Lewis Cass, Cassius M. Clay, Washington Irving, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Henry Ward Beecher, John J. Crittenden, John Bell, Edward Everett, John C. Breckinridge, Joseph C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Commodore Perry, Dr. E. K. Kane, Salmon P. Chase, Montgomery Blair, Sam Houston, John Q. Adams, and 300 other eminent Americans! Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway,

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Bond-st., the furniture in said house, made to order, of rosewood, hair-cloth and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier glasses, parlor suites of rosewood, covered with silk damask, parlor chairs, covered rose, fine mahogany dining-room furniture, covered hair cloth, a valuable rosewood piano-forte, covered hair cloth, a valuable rosewood piano-forte, covered hair cloth, a valuable rosewood piano-forte

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $478,150 00 DURING THE PAST 21 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travel ers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 35 Pine st.
J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 78 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 78 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner Now-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
JOHN D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 75 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY.—At the annual election held this Tuesday, April 9, 1861, the following gentlemen were duly elected Director for one year, viz:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
J. E. BARKER,	BARRET H. VAN AUKIN,
LEVI HARGER,	D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
EBEN. BRADLESTON,	JEREMIAH ROBINS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	WARD A. WORK,
ELY BOPPECK,	HENRY A. KERR,
JOS. M. BROWN,	DAVID MAGIE,
ISRAEL MINOR,	C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
WILLIAM HUSTACE,	BENJ. S. TAYLOR,
CROWELL ADAMS,	NATHANIEL WEED,

DAVID M. EARL,
The resignation of the President, C. V. B. Ostrander, Esq., was presented to the Board, who unanimously voted against its acceptance; and,
Mr. C. V. B. OSTRANDER was then reelected President, and J. E. BARKER Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND WILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS, NOS. 1 to 2,500.—Holders of these Bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection, who have not yet done so, should send in their address and the number of their Bonds.
Holders of Bonds issued under the subsequent Trust Deed, Nos. 2,501 to 5,000 for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100 for $500 each, desirous of being protected, in accordance with the decision of the Court, should also send their address and the numbers of their Bonds to F. RANDALL, No 33 Wall-st., New-York.

HORACE GALPEN,	FRANCIS VOSE,
JOHN NICHOLSON,	ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS RANDALL,	WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.	

New-York, April 13, 1861.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, April 10, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of this Road for six months, ending March 31, payable on or after May 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York, remitted, as usual.
The transfer books will be closed for ten days from this date.
The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due May 1, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the same Bank. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 16th of April, 1861, at 1 o'clock, when the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting on the 11th instant, will be presented. It is hoped that all Boadholders will be represented.
W. B. OGDEN,
Prest. Chic. and N. W. R. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 2d day of April, 1861.
JOHN K. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.—The first and second (or income) mortgage bondholders, and the stockholders of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting, at Room Nr. 20 Astor House, on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 12 M.
F. H. SMITH, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts. open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SYLVANUS A. BUNCH, Secretary.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall st., on TUESDAY, April 30, 1861, at 12 M.
F. H. SMITH, President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE MAY 1, OF THE Extension Bonds of THE NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 21 William-st., on and after that date.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

WANTED—ATLANTIC SCRIP OF 1851.
GREAT WESTERN SCRIP OF 1861—by
EUGENE THOMSON, No. 41 Pine-st.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the long-tried experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and EFFECTIVE ENERGY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been saved of life-long ra ss and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prics of Single doses.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat Fatigue, Rose esances	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cure Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	2
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Agus, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminel Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pruscus, Cramps or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 0

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 38 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons who by law are entitled to reductions of their assessments by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such redu tion or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
Section 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

$2,000 REWARD.—I WILL PAY $1,000 REward for the discovery of the person or persons, or either of them, who set fire, on the night of April 1st, inst., to the dwelling-house or building on the Hyde-park road, about four miles north of Pokeepsie, known as the Brown or Clew place, (the said premises being in litigation between the heirs and the husband of the late Elizabeth Clew, deceased,) and for information sufficient to convict such person or persons. I will also pay $1,000 additional reward for the like discovery of the person or persons who set fire to the barn on the same premises, at the time it was consumed in the Spring of 1855, and information sufficient to have convicted such person or persons
JAMES B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.
Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Any Insurance Company which has issued any policy or taken any risk upon the buildings (burnt on the night of April 1st, inst.) on the premises known as the Brown or Clew place, situated on the Hyde Park road, about four miles north of Pokeepsie, will confer a favor by communicating notice thereof to LUTHER R. MARSH,
Attorney for the Heirs, No. 6 Pine-st.
Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in, and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	535 000 00
LIABILITIES	29 467 36

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:
First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859.....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860.....45 per cent.
Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. FREDERAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.
R. H. LAMBERT, Executor.
Lawdm*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6m*

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.
ICHABOE GUANO.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY SEATS, &c.—A Photographer, of six years' experience in taking stereoscopic pictures of villas, portraits, cattle, &c., offers his services at moderate charges. Houses surrounded with trees take better before the foliage is fully developed. Address Box No. 1,634, Post-office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-right in Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacopia de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARGOW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 5 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

VEGETABLE INJECTION OF MATICO
of Messrs. GRIMAULT & CO., Apothecaries, No. 7 rue de la Feuillade, Paris. This preparation, exclusively vegetable, is prepared from the leaves of the Matico, a tree grown in Peru. It has been approved by the various Schools of Medicine in France and Russia, is superior to any hitherto known, and the only remedy employed in Paris by the celebrated Dr. Ricord. It cures without pain, and in an incredibly short space of time blennorrhagies, the gonorrhœa, or most inveterate running of the semen, without any danger from contraction of the canal, which is generally produced by the use of various mercurial remedies. The essential Oil of this same client, composed under the name of CAPSULE AU MATICO, is acknowledged as a medicine superior to copahu or Cubebs for those persons who prefer being cured by the use of an internal medicament. New-York: Messrs. GAUDELET & GOURE, No. 32 Platt-st.

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permenent cure.
C. H. BIMG, Proprietor,
No. 155 Fulton st.
N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork and written on the label of each bottle.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A radical cure is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our Female Supporters on the same principle. Braces for men, women, and children unsurpassed.
Pamphlets gratis
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 3 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with free and honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinery organs; shirter years in his present especialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictness of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Woman, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., relieved by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Howard's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, No. 1 MARSHALL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWAIM'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 11 Leight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and the greatest remedial are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER, at first-st., Hunter's Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when requiring treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgences; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 36, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar of the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
SAMUEL L. GRISWOLD,
RICHARD WARREN,
Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-house No. 28, in said Ward; and also for the stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for heating said building; pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
Chairman Board School Officers Twenty-second Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr., Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM MCEGAN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and cannot corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, April 16, at 8 P. M.
G. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12 half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....78
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	CANADA, Capt. Anderson,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie,
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook,
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MATHEY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 44 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

number are ready to take the field, and urging the President to call on Pennsylvania first.

A number of citizens propose to organize, to-morrow, a corps as an independent patrol guard for the protection of the city.

The two companies of the Second Cavalry which arrived yesterday will be fully mounted during the present week with horses procured in this neighborhood.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Appointments to civil office are necessarily suspended, and numerous applicants have wisely left town. The military spirit, too, has caused a sudden cessation of the rush for civil positions, while the applications for military commissions are very numerous.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 14.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

The excitement consequent upon the news of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumpter is most intense. For a long time the accounts of the surrender were utterly discredited, even the Secessionists refusing to believe the statements transmitted by their friends. When, this morning, there was no room to doubt the story, the people warmly discussed the probable effects upon the country. The Avenue was crowded from the Treasury to the telegraph offices, and the one subject was the universal theme. It seemed difficult to comprehend the possibility that after twenty hours a fort pronounced impregnable had surrendered to its assailants without having inflicted the slightest injury upon the masses engaged in the assault.

Among the Northern men there was a general determination that Major ANDERSON had at last proved untrue to the trusts reposed in him by the Government, and unworthy of the praise bestowed upon him when he evacuated Fort Moultrie and retired to Fort Sumpter. Indeed, at this time, the first suspicion of his unfaithfulness has settled into a conviction so strong that nothing but an official report and justification to the Government will remove it.

I think the facts, when known, will, however, show that Major ANDERSON deserves the commendation of the country, for a most brave and vigorous defence of his command, and that he did not surrender until it became an inevitable necessity. He will probably show by his official communication to the Government, that his men had not tasted bread for the five hours previous to the surrender; that they were utterly exhausted with the labor of firing the heavy guns; that a shell from the Cummings Point Battery fell among the shells of the Fort, causing an explosion and setting fire to the wood-work of the Fort, and that the smoke of the burning structures was so dense as to render it impossible to continue the combat, and that his force was unable to put out the flames, or even to save their own private property.

It was under these circumstances that he was at last compelled to hoist a flag of truce, and eventually to stipulate for a surrender. He is now at sea with his command, and will probably soon be landed at New-York.

VIGOROUS MEASURES OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The prompt action of the President in issuing his proclamation calling upon the loyal States to furnish an army for the defence of the nation, meets with decided expressions of approval. The quota of New-York will be about fifteen thousand men; that of Pennsylvania, thirteen thousand five hundred. The law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania gives the Governor unconditional power to select men and officers from such portions of the State as he may think proper.

PENNSYLVANIA PREPARED.

Gov. CURTIN is now in this city. He assures me that the call made upon his State will be responded to within forty-eight hours, and that the men may be in Washington by Wednesday evening. Since he has been here he has received from the President of the Board of Philadelphia Bank Presidents, a tender of the entire sum of five hundred thousand dollars, voted by the State, in anticipation of its being provided for otherwise. One of the strongest of the banks also telegraphs Gov. CURTIN that he may draw at sight for any sum required to meet present necessities.

QUARTERS FOR THE TROOPS.

Arrangements are making for quartering a large body of troops within the district, for the defence of the Capital. The Commissary's department has been actively engaged in the discharge of this duty since the Government definitely ascertained the disaster at Charleston.

NEW-YORKERS EXCITED.

The New-Yorkers in town were much excited this evening by a story, plausibly told, that the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments of your City were ordered here. The sight of those regiments in the streets of this city would give intense satisfaction, for their loyalty, devotion and effective discipline are unquestioned.

Some military gentlemen who have been here as applicants for civil appointments are now seeking employment from the military Department.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A prominent citizen of Troy reached this city to-day from Fredericksburgh, Virginia, where he had been on business. He precipitated his departure from that place upon the assurance of a friend that he could not be responsible for his life if the contest at Charleston ended disastrously to the rebels. On his journey he was more than once denounced as a Northern Abolitionist. He returns home with not a very exalted idea of Virginia chivalry. His opinion appears to be that Virginia will go for secession. This is based, however, upon what he saw, and his experience is of that section where the secession feeling has been strong from the beginning.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

It is said very positively that the New-York appointments will be made to-morrow, immediately after the meeting of the Cabinet. It may be that Mr. STETSON is not a candidate for Marshal of New-York, as is stated; but a gentleman who is a candidate assures me that Mr. STETSON has recommendations for the office on file in the Department. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 13.

Capt. WM. B. ST. JOHNS, of the Third Infantry, having declined the command of his company, when ordered on a particular service, the President directs that he cease to be an officer of the Army, from Wednesday.

First Lieut. ALFRED SWEAD, of the First Artillery, having, when his company was ordered for duty, under critical circumstances, tendered his resignation, in order to escape from that duty, the President directs that he cease to be an officer of the Army.

The regular troops now here have been ordered, and proceeded to the outskirts of the city to which every avenue therein, while the volunteers recently mustered guard the armories and public buildings.

Videttes are constantly seen riding through the streets.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 14.

Efforts are still making to concentrate a formidable military force in and around Washington to be prepared for all emergencies.

Information continues to be received from private sources of secret plots in various localities in Maryland and Virginia, having in view the seizure of the public property and even persons, the highest officers of the Government.

Though these accounts are not generally credited, they are believed in official quarters, and hence the precautionary movements. At all events they are considered necessary, no one knowing what turn events may take during the prevalent excitement. Roads and avennes leading to Washington are closely watched. Arrangements have been made to promptly concentrate the military forces at many threatened point.

There is the greatest anxiety everywhere to hear further news from the South. Groups discuss the war news, and its future effects on the country.

Information from what are deemed reliable sources was received last night to the effect that the Secessionists at Delaware, whose head quarters are reported to be in Virginia, were about to make a sudden attack upon Fort Delaware, opposite Delaware City, for which they were preparing last month. Immediate steps were taken by the Secretary of War to prevent the consummation of the plot.

Five officers of the Navy yesterday tendered to the Navy Department their resignations, which were refused. Their names will probably be stricken from the list as dismissed, as in the recent cases of several officers of the Army under similar circumstances.

The Virginia Commissioners returned to Richmond to-day. They were cautious in expressing their opinions relative to the President's reply.

The National Volunteers last night passed a resolution severely denouncing the military operations of the Government, and expressing sympathy with the Secessionists. It is said these volunteers are several hundred strong.

The military guard at the general Public Departments was largely increased last night.

An additional number of Federal troops arrived to-day by special train.

The President, in the exercise of his discretion to designate a newspaper here in which the Executive advertisements shall be published, in addition to the two papers publishing them by virtue of their circulation, has designated the *National Republican*.

Official advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate Congress will, on reassembling, at once declare war against the United States. It is believed that in the act of declaration a distinction will be made between alien friends and alien enemies, the former including the Border States, and such citizens of the North as oppose a coercive Administration. All obligations to this class are as much to be respected as though in time of peace.

Senator DOUGLAS called on the President to-night. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. DOUGLAS, that, while he was unalterably opposed to the Administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The Capital of our country was in danger and must be protected at all hazards, at any expense of men and money.

He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past.

Mr. LINCOLN was very much gratified with the interview.

Three Cavalry Companies from Texas and Sherman's Light Battery of Artillery are expected here to-morrow.

Additional volunteer companies will be mustered in to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN THE NORTH.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK.

No event which has occurred within the recollection of the present generation, it is safe to assume, ever occasioned so profound and wide-spread excitement as that which has pervaded all classes since the attack upon Fort Sumpter was announced. Beginning with Saturday morning, when the first general details of the alleged engagement were

The New-York Times.

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THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Prompt Answers to the Call for Volunteers.

List of States and the Number of Regiments.

The State of Feeling in Washington.

PROTRACTED SESSION OF THE CABINET.

FORT PICKENS SOON TO BE ATTACKED.

Major Anderson's Farewell to Fort Sumter.

Several of his Men Killed and Wounded by a Cannon Explosion.

The Baltic to Bring the Garrison to New-York.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 15.

The excitement here is much less marked than yesterday, although every group on the street, or elsewhere, manifests deep interest in each succeeding rumor relative to affairs in the South and Border States. The people appear to have fully accepted the issue tendered by South Carolina, and are hourly knitting together more firmly in the resolution to sustain the Government. The excessive excitement which followed the first announcement of the bombardment and reduction of Sumter is succeeded by a more calm and settled appreciation of the great fact that civil war is upon us.

On the part of Government the greatest activity is observed in preparations for movement of troops, and collection of necessary supplies. As a matter of course, however, for obvious reasons, nothing is made known as to the offensive operations designed for the vindication of the Government. The regular and volunteer military companies are constantly drilling. The streets resound with the tramp of troops, and the flag over numerous private residences in every part of the city indicates their temporary use as quarters occupied by its defenders. The utmost vigilance is exercised to prevent a surprise of the town by the revolutionists from Virginia and Maryland, and to-night, I understand, batteries are to be posted at each of the bridges across the Potomac.

It is, unfortunately, true that there are yet to be found here some, holding commissions in the public service, whose language in public places fails to indicate the loyalty of the true citizen and patriot. I understand that Captain, or Major Woon, of the Army, has been reported for violent and offensive denunciations of those who oppose secession, expressed at the table of a public hotel, in the presence of Senator WILMOT and others. Lieut. JOHNSON, of the Navy, is stated to have declined the service, recently, as Commodore STRINGHAM'S Flag Lieutenant, because he would not fight against the South. This is freely asserted.

It is suggested here that all the Northern States need additional legislation, for the more thorough organization and drill of the militia in the present crisis.

PROTRACTED CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet went into session this morning at 10 o'clock, and continued nearly all day, after a night session for the greater portion of the night previous. Office-seekers received but little attention.

Gen. SCOTT spent about two hours with the Cabinet to-day; subsequently, he, with the Secretary of War and Adjutant-General THOMAS, repaired to the War Department, where they spent several hours together, maturing their plans of operation. No move will be made by the Secretary of War without Gen. SCOTT'S knowledge, and all statements of a difference existing between them, or the President and Gen. SCOTT, are without foundation.

WASHINGTON NOT UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

It was understood, this morning, from remarks at the City Hall, that martial law would be proclaimed here at noon to-day. Such was the instruction of the President, but this morning, after yesterday's proclamation had been generally perused, the District was so orderly that such extreme measures were deemed unadvisable.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

Dispatches were received here to-day, stating that DAVIS and WALKER had ordered BEAUREGARD to Pensacola, and an attack on Fort Pickens is anticipated by the War Department. Gen. SCOTT remarked to day that if an engagement took place at Pensacola, they would find it far different from attacking a starved company of seventy-five men with a force of 7,000. He thinks an attack on Fort Pickens may prove successful in the end, but says if the fleet, with reinforcements, arrive, it will be one of the bloodiest engagements ever known on this Continent. He has an impression that they will hesitate long before attacking it.

COL LANDER AND THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

It is reported that Col. F.W. LANDER has been tendered the command of the volunteer forces in the District. He has not yet signified his acceptance, and may prefer to act in a private capacity. He is in high esteem with the Administration and Gen. SCOTT.

TENDER OF VOLUNTEERS FROM BALTIMORE.

A body of Baltimoreans tendered to the Secretary of War, this morning, one thousand volunteers, beside the Maryland quota. Five hundred District volunteers were received and sworn in this morning at the War Department. Secretary CHASE says that money enough has been tendered already to carry on the Government with a raging war for two years. Dispatches are coming in to the President from all quarters, tendering men and money. The Cabinet were discussing to-day the propriety and necessity of making a second requisition of seventy-five thousand men, if called in five days.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

"Jasper," your late Charleston correspondent, arrived to-night. He gives a very interesting, and at the same time a moderate description of affairs there, and states that since Saturday noon there probably has been no attempt, by Charlestonians, to restrict the telegraph lines. For twenty-four hours prior to that there had been an effectual censorship of the telegraph.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments have been elaborately discussed again to-day at the White House, and finally left with the President for decision. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD made an argument in favor of STANTON for Surveyor, in which he seems to have earned the legal retainer understood to have been paid for the service. A desperate fight is made against SHULTZ, for Marshal, but Mr. SEWARD is understood to stand firm for him, and also for WAKEMAN for Surveyor,

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

CASSIUS M. CLAY reached Washington this morning. His dispatches and instructions are all prepared. He intends to leave in about one week. CHARLES WILSON, Secretary of Legation to London, is in town. Mr. ADAMS, Minister to England, will not sail until after the first of May. Mr. BOCLINGAME, Minister to Austria, has received his instructions, and leaves Washington to-morrow morning, to sail either on the 27th or the first steamer following. RUFUS KING arrived to night. He sails on the 27th. Quite a large party of foreign appointees sail in the same steamer.

WASHINGTON APPOINTMENTS.

W. S. WOOD is settled upon for Commissioner of Public Buildings. The local appointments will be completed at once, as the District needs an official clearing.

BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

HENRY W. HOFFMAN was appointed Collector at the Port of Baltimore to-day. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives during the last Congress. His appointment was made at the request of Union men, without his knowledge.

W. H. PUNNALL is appointed Postmaster at Baltimore. He is a slaveholder, and has been three times elected Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland. His appointment was unexpected by him.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 14.

There is an apparent calm throughout the City to-day, but a deep feeling of suspense exists. Ten District of Columbia military companies have thus far been mustered into the service of the Government. Sixteen in all, are required. The number of Federal troops hereabouts is 500.

The following is the form of the call on the respective State Governors for troops issued through the War Department to-day:

SIR:—Under the Act of Congress for calling out the Militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, &c., approved Feb. 28, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detailed from the Militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as follows:

Maine	1	Virginia	3
New Hampshire	1	North Carolina	2
Vermont	1	Kentucky	4
Massachusetts	2	Arkansas	1
Rhode Island	1	Missouri	4
Connecticut	1	Ohio	12
New-York	17	Indiana	6
New-Jersey	4	Illinois	6
Pennsylvania	16	Michigan	1
Delaware	1	Iowa	1
Tennessee	2	Minnesota	1
Maryland	4	Wisconsin	1

It is ordered that each regiment shall consist on an aggregate of officers and men of 780. The total thus to be called out is 73,391. The remainder to constitute the 75 000 men under the President's proclamation will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE has offered Gov. CURTIN $50,000 of the loan authorized by Pennsylvania to arm and equip the troops ordered from that State. A delegation of Pittsburgh merchants have made a similar tender.

It is reported here that an offer has been made to the Treasury Department at Montgomery to take the whole loan of the Confederate States, fifteen millions, at par, by parties in New-Orleans.

GEO. N. SANDERS has telegraphed the following dispatch to DEAN RICHMOND, AUGUST BELMONT, Mayor WOOD, and others:

A hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Secession. The entire South is under arms. The negroes are strengthening the military. Peace will be quickly secured. Northern Democrats are standing by the Southern States. People will not be held responsible for LINCOLN'S acts unless indorsing them. State sovereignty is fully recognized. Protect your social and commercial ties by resisting Black Republican Federal aggression. Pennsylvania, by her Legislature, should repudiate war action. The commerce of Rhode Island and New-Jersey is safe when distinguishable. Hoist your flag. (Signed.)

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

The War Department, by telegraph, to-day, accepted the offer of Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, of a regiment. He was requested by the Secretary to send them to Washington without delay.

The First and Second Regiments of the District of Columbia Militia have tendered their services to the Government.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Details of Events which Preceded the Bombardment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Monday, April 8, 1861.

If I should say that the Charlestonians were indignant, were incensed, felt outraged, were furious—if I should use all the superlatives the English language is capable of to express the strongest kind of dissent at certain measures, still I should only mildly hint at the state of feeling, at this moment existing here, at the extraordinary delay shown in bringing matters to a crisis, as they say. As Gen. BEAUREGARD is a new man, and a Louisianian, they do not so much condemn him as Gov. PICKENS. The Governor, they observe, has no fixed policy, but apparently shuffles from one thing to another, waiting, as somebody else does in Washington, for something to turn up. Their traditional idea of a Governor is old JOHN RUTLEDGE, of Revolutionary fame; and when they measure the present incumbent with that wonderful hero of 1776 times, they find that he is lamentably wanting. People talk vaguely of calling a public meeting, and themselves precipitating matters; but, somehow, South Carolina is wonderfully conservative in matters where *their own* people are to be impeached, or hauled over the political coals, so this talk will be simply talk, *vox et præterea nihil*. After all this tirade, this ranting and raving is over, the people of Charleston, who rule South Carolina as Paris rules France, will find that this very Fabian policy of their Governor, although he may not have so intended it, has enabled them to make those tremendous preparations which now render them almost invulnerable, as far as the port of Charleston is concerned.

Military expediency so strictly rules even the Press that many a fine thing is thus lost to the world who swear by the Palmetto. Take the following choice morsel. It occurred the early part of the week. A tall planter, from the up-country, appeared before His Excellency and solicited an appointment as Lieutenant, Captain or Major in the South Carolina Army:

Gov. PICKENS—"Have you ever seen service, Sir?"

PLANTER—"No, Sir."

Gov. P.—"Have you been at West Point, or any other Military School?"

PLANTER—"No, Sir."

Gov. P.—"Have you ever been in any way connected as officer with the local militia?"

PLANTER—"No, Sir."

Gov. P.—"I think, Sir, you must yield to those who have superior claims."

PLANTER—"I say, Gov., did the people ask you any such questions before they elected you? because, if they did, I'll be d—d if I see how you got into the Gubernatorial Chair!"

Gov. P.—(To his grinning valet)—"Show this gentleman at once to the door."

The Press, as far as this city is concerned, are governed by the strictest kind of censorship, but it is altogether of their own appointment. Apparently they are governed by old Gov. BERKLEY'S maxim that "too much knowledge is a bad thing" for the people, so they carry it so far as to keep out of their columns much that would be read with avidity. It is true that many a daily scandal is thus shut out from prying eyes, and perhaps the moral tone of the papers is materially improved, but New-York would die on the mild and strictly proper dishes the Charlestonians are content to live on daily. An instance in point occurred the other morning, at 2 A. M., as I was returning to my rooms. I saw a white woman struggling in the arms of three men in Bread-street. Her shrieks and imprecations rent the air. It seemed impossible to hold her. She bit the arms of her captors until they were forced to let her alone, when she would run a few steps until again overtaken. Finally three more men came to the rescue, and after a long struggle, and after she had had torn from her person every vestige of clothing, she was taken to the Guard-house as naked as when she came into the world. It was a sickening and disgusting spectacle, which might have given a thrilling item, if properly worked up, yet not a word was said about it in the papers. There is now at this moment a man in the Guard-house, in default of $500 bail, who says he is a New-York merchant. He has been incarcerated nearly a week, and from the fact that he had a copy of the *Tribune* in his pocket when taken, and had several ciphers in use in his letters, which were examined, he is supposed to be that mysterious unknown, *their* "Charleston Correspondent." If he is, they have made a most extraordinary selection. He was arrested for riotous conduct, and for being engaged in divers brawls, inimical to the public peace. Yet the papers say not a word about it, although it is the common theme in private circles.

I have never known in Charleston so intense an excitement as has prevailed during the whole day. The Charlestonians begin to realize that war may be declared at any moment. Families are getting their household treasures close under their wing, and several have already left the city. Saturday, every military man was ordered to hold himself in readiness at a moment's notice, and when I say this, I mean every man capable of bearing arms. One of these orders has just been shown me by a quiet merchant. It will give the New-Yorkers an idea of what is felt and thought in Charleston at this particular moment. I copy *verbatim*:

SUMTER GUARDS, CHARLESTON, April 6, 1861.

SIR: You are hereby ordered to hold yourself in readiness (at a moment's notice,) to report at Military Hall in full uniform with knapsack packed for active duty. The signal will be, if in the day time, a flag displayed from *St. Michael's*; if at night, by the ringing of the city bells. By order.

CAPT. RUSSELL.
ARNOLD, Corporal.

There is not a wife in Charleston, not a woman, who has slept easy for the last four days.

I visited the Floating Battery this forenoon, through special permit. On the railway—which the United States erected to expedite the movement of marole for the new Custom-house—I found three wagons heavily loaded with powder, in metallic cases, for the forty-two and thirty-four pounders on board. This is at the foot of the Custom-house, and is under orders to sail to-night. There were some fifty men at work expediting matters and getting her in proper trim. Several hundred men left for the Islands on Saturday evening, and everything is now on a war footing. Many imagine that Major ANDERSON will prohibit all transit to and from Morris, Sullivan and James' Islands, so that extra preparations were made on Saturday and Sunday in view of this emergency. Almost every civilian has left Moultrieville, on Sullivan's Island, and houses which are in the way of the batteries, or that may endanger the troops by being set on fire by Major ANDERSON'S hot shot, will be blown up.

South Carolina has now nearly 63,000 enrolled militia, 10,000 volunteers and 140 pieces of ordnance, of heavy calibre, including some 60 brass pieces. She is certainly ready for war. She says she wants war, and a few days will settle whether she will be gratified.

The Banks of this city say they will take one million of the proposed Confederate loan.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1861.

Sensation upon sensation, excitement upon excitement, panic upon panic, crowd so close upon the Charlestonians, that if the present state of affairs continue much longer, the C. S. A. will be obliged to call upon all the doctors in the universe to prescribe for the shattered nerves of the South Carolinians. The agents of the C. S. A. are hard at work in all the cities of the North, dazzling the imaginations of foreigners by superb visions of Southern supremacy and coming power. Secret agents are also at work, who inform the C. S. A. of everything of note at all the Naval stations, and in Washington itself. The story of the enormous armament of the *Powhatan*, the purchase of the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, the chartering of the *Illinois*, was no sooner perfected in New-York, than it was flashed over the wires to Montgomery. Then came the telegrams from Baltimore, of the land force intended to operate with the fleet at sea; the charter of a few hundred horses was magnified into several thousand, until Charleston became phrenzied with all sorts of conflicting emotions.

On visiting the Commissariat's, the Quartermaster's and the Acjutant-General's Department yesterday, I became convinced that something extensive was anticipated, and took measures accordingly. The thing culminated last evening, after the Northern mail had left. The arrival of Capt. TALBOT, United States Army, (late of Fort Sumter,) and R. S. CHEW, of Washington, at the Charlestnn Hotel, at 6 P. M., was duly brought to me. Then came the visit to Gov. PICKENS, and the reading of a dispatch from the Federal Government, requesting permission to victual the Fort by a United States transport, and permission to visit Major ANDERSON, to tell him of these preparations for his relief. Both of these requests were peremptorily refused; so Capt. TALBOT left in the 11 P. M. train, accompanied by R. S. CHEW. It was known to a very few that *seven signal guns* would be fired from the Citadel Green, if the Seventeenth Regiment were wanted for active service; but very few supposed that they would be required ere the end of the week. So the soldiers off duty in Charleston retired to their couches, determined to secure a comfortable rest while they had the chance. I felt convinced that something important was in the wind, and determined to be on the *qui vive*. The night was wild and tempestuous in the extreme. It rained in torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning—perfectly tropical in character. It was so rough in the bay that not a pilot could be found in the city to take dispatches to Col. GAMBLE, at Morris Island. The extinguishing of all the lights, even the ordinary gas ones, and those on the Battery, and even the one on Adger Wharf, of the New-York Steamship Company, was now telling against the Charlestonians. They could not communicate with their own people at the Islands. No steamer could be piloted, and a host might be fired into. A pretty emergency, when the tenor of the Washington dispatches led them to think the reinforcements might be attempted at any moment, and they wished to notify their own forces. At 11½ P. M. there came the booming of a gun; another and another, until *seven* were fired. If women were wild at parting from husbands, lovers and brothers, they became wilder still when they heard that fatal sound, which summoned over fifteen hundred men from their homes, "armed and equipped for active service," at once at the rendezvous. The whole thing was kept a profound secret, except to those high in authority, and hence the panic was the greater. Throughout the entire length of Meeting and King streets as I passed hurriedly along, I saw the most extraordinary representations of night-capped and semi-nude feminity and masculinity. The terror spread, until at last every one was convinced that at last war was declared, and Major ANDERSON was attacking, or being attacked, and that reinforcements were actually landed. As correspondents in exposed places like Charleston, particularly at such critical times as these, are not supposed to require any sleep, I determined to guage public sentiment everywhere. I went first to those admirable reflexes of humanity, the saloons and bar-rooms, which I found full of thirsty soldiers, who were evidently determined to take as many "smiles" as they could while they had a chance. These were thronged until 5 A. M., although the law ordinarily requires that they shall be closed at midnight. At all the hotels the same excitement prevailed, and the same hot haste and hurried farewells. I visited private houses, and witnessed scenes over which the sacredness of sorrow, perhaps of a parting forever, must draw a close veil. But one scene was so divine in its heroism that I must mention it here. There is a young merchant in Charleston who belongs to that very select company, the Phœnix Riflemen, composed of such men as Mr. ROACH, of the New-York Steamship Company. The merchant has a beautiful wife, who was born, I believe, at the North, but who believes, as all good wives should, that whatever her lord does is right. When those seven twelve-pounders boomed forth, and he was torn from her lingering embrace, she bade her little boy, with a cheerful face, bid his papa good-bye, and go with a brave heart to Morris Island, and not to come back with a shot in his back. She parted from him with stoical calmness, with her child in her arms, but when he had left she swooned away, and remained so all night. The first question she asked this morning was, "Did —— see me tremble or hesitate when I bade him farewell?" She wished him to respond to his country's call, and she would not by any act or word on her part make him hesitate in his duty. Magnificent heroism. May Heaven restore that man safe to such a woman's arms. I called on a clergyman about 1 A. M. I found his little family all astir, and he himself carefully inspecting a *Maynard* which some friend had sent him. He thought that troops had entered at that important point, the Stone Inlet, and, as his house was right in the range of the guns of any such force, he wished to be prepared. Let me relate an anecdote of this clergyman's grandfather, also a clergyman, who was present at the famous fight at *Cowpens*, in Revolutionary times, and who, like many a 1776 parson, could use a rifle. After he had exhorted the Lord of Hosts to smite on them, he went into the thickest of the fray, and picked off his men at a fearful rate. As he told his children afterwards, "When I sighted my piece and marked my man before firing, I said, 'God help you, poor fellow,' and down he went. That day, twenty red-coats bit the dust, and a prayer went up for each one!" Such was the stuff the Revolutionary heroes were made of, and their descendants here are quite as much in earnest.

All through the night the note of alarm went forth, and by daybreak over twelve hundred men were assembled and ready to respond to anything. I went down to Chisholm's Rice-mill Wharf at 3 A. M., and saw about three hundred waiting for the *Excel*. She had no wood on board, so the gentlemen volunteers had to pile the pine on their arms and get her ready. She left at 6 A. M., with the Sumter Guard, the Calhoun Guard, the Meagher Guard and the German Yagers. Those poor fellows, after being up all night, had to march four miles through the deep sand at Morris Island before they could reach their quarters near the Light-house battery.

It will be interesting at this particular moment to give accurate details of the troops ordered out by those seven guns at the dead of night. As a part of the future history of the struggle it will be valuable. For this purpose I called on the Adjutant-General, this morning, and obtained a full and correct list. This Infantry Regiment, the Seventeenth, is commanded by Col. CUNNINGHAM, and is composed of the following companies:

Charleston Riflemen, Capt. Joseph Johnson, Jr.
Sumter Guard, Capt. John Russell.
Irish Volunteers—Capt. Edward Magrath.
Union Light Infantry—Capt. David Ramsay.
Calhoun Guard—Capt. John B. Fraser.
Richardson Guard—Capt. F. D. Richardson.
German Fusileers—Capt. Samuel Lord, Jr.
Montgomery Guard—Capt. James Connor.
Palmetto Guard—Capt. George B. Cuthbert.
Cadet Riflemen—Capt. N. S. Elliot.
Brooks Guard—Capt. John E. Carew.

Besides all these, the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, the Charleston Dragoons, the German Huesars, the Phœnix Riflemen and several other companies have left this morning. Over two thousand homes will be desolate this night, and some five thousand children will be left without a paternal protector. Such is war and the rumors of war, and such is the curse that reckless politicians can bring on the country.

The stores to-day are only open by courtesy. The *Evening News* has suspended indefinitely—perhaps from "military necessity;" they say "physical inability, owing to the military demands for their force." It is a convenient excuse, which is well understood. During the entire day wagons loaded with stores, powder, shot, shell, grape, canister, rammers, wipers, sponges, brass howitzers, Minies, Maynards, Warners, all sorts of rifles and all sorts of men-destroyers have been going through the streets. When will all this end? When we cut one another to pieces and can shoot no more. Alas for the boasted Nineteenth Century and the spread of intellect.

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861.

Rumors of war thicken. Everybody is sure that those dangerous light-draft steamers at the disposal of the Federal Government will be here to-night, and everybody is making preparations accordingly. As the hero of Fort Sumter was threatened with "shelling or evacuation in forty-eight hours" last week, and as he "still lives" and the flag still floats defiantly every pleasant day, shrewd people are beginning to imagine that Fort Sumter cannot be taken, even with the enormous number of death-dealers already brought to bear upon it. This daily deprivation of necessary food to less than one hundred men by a State that represents over three hundred thousand, not to speak of negroes, looks too much like an enormous elephant treading on a little fly. Even South Carolinians are beginning to chafe at this small game, as they term it. This threatened starvation looks too much like a dread of an open attack, and they would rather throw open everything to him in the way of supplies, than to follow up such a contemptible policy.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, the Country Regiment came in from Columbia, and made a grand flourish in the streets. To-day still another batch have come down, and the City is again enthused. Surgeons are called for anxiously, and many of the oldest practitioners of Charleston are responding to the call. Even the respectable old fogy Home Guard, or "stay-at-home guard," are getting aroused, and think of the "military necessities" of the State, but hope to be excused. WIGFALL, the immortal, has gone to Castle Pinckney, a very safe place, where he can blow a large gale in absolute security. Castle Pinckney is about as useful as Castle Garden. Ex-Senator CHESNUT, whom all Washingtonians remember, has become an Aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD, while any quantity of Ex-Governors are on Pickens' Staff. Even persons staying in Charleston temporarily, are told that they may be called upon in case of emergency. Here is a copy of an order for the TIMES correspondent to appear this evening at 5 P. M. As I write my letter at that hour I have respectfully declined; more than that, I shall persistently decline each and every summons, as I am not a C. S. A., nor can I swear by the

C. S. A. CHARLESTON, April 9, 1861.

Beat No. 2, Sixteenth Regiment. Special Duty:

SIR: You are hereby summoned to be and appear at the Armory, Broad-street, properly armed and accoutred according to law, on Wednesday next, April 10 at 5 P. M. precisely. An inspection of arms will take place at each parade.

If you appear in ——pantaloons, blue or black coat and black hat, arms and accoutrements in complete order will be furnished you at each parade on the ground. If not, the law compels you to furnish yourself with a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, bayonet-scabbard, with cross-belt, "all in good order and fit for service," or $1 fine for each defect.

Court Martial on defaulters held at the Armory, Broad-street, on the 2d Monday of May, at 12 o'clock M. By order of Capt. GILLMORE.

J. W. STEVENS, Corporal.

If Gov. SEWARD reads the above, I hope he will see the necessity of having some one here to represent the interests of the United States. Times are getting mighty equally, and revolution is rolling along at a fearful rate. As a representative of a Republican sheet, I *can not* and *will not* shoulder a Palmetto musket. Emergencies may arise and I want something to meet them. *Verbum sat.*

[In the *Tribune* of April 5, there is a high-spiced narrative of a man who was sent home in March by the "Vigilant Committee Tribunal." Persons who read both papers must come to the conclusion that somebody must lie awfully. Let me refer to the falsehoods of this story. I called on the Mayor, MACBETH, the Chief of Police, and the Captain of the Vigilance Committee, not the "Vigilant Committee Tribunal," for there is no such Committee. They all informed me that no man was sent away in March; that they have no "WM H. TURNER" on their books, and that there was no such Judge as "Judge JEFFERS," before whom the man said he was brought. I inquired also at the New-York steamer office, and they said that the story of "the mob going down in the steamer and attempting to lynch," was false in every respect, and that "they never saw any mob on the wharf either in March or any other month." It is one of those infamous *canards* which tend to keep up the madness of those who swear by such sheets. A fearful responsibility rests upon those who so persistently falsify the state of affairs here.

About *fifty surgeons* received appointments yesterday. This looks as though South Carolina meant war and was determined to precipitate it. Here is a copy of one of the appointments:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, April 9, 1861.

Dr. T. CLAY MADDOX is appointed *temporarily* Assistant Surgeon, and will report immediately at the "Shell Battery," Sullivan's Island.

R. W. GIBBS, Surgeon-General.

Everybody at the North remembers Mr. RUFFIN, who has been working so persistently for secession in Virginia, and so lately in North Carolina. The old man is over sixty, yet he shouldered his rifle the other night, and went down as a private. He was accompanied by another old fellow, who was in the famous battles of Salamanca, Vittoria and the Douro, and who was wounded in each fight. The plucky old boy wants to see another brush. I trust he may not be gratified.

A rifled cannon, having a range of five miles, reached here last night, from Liverpool, a present from the Carolinians. It is said to be next to the Armstrong gun in efficiency.

The "Shoe and Leather Company" have suspended proposals, in view of the military emergencies. The Citadel Cadets suspended their commencement to-day for the same reason. The merchants were so frightened yesterday that only *ninety-seven* bales of cotton were sold. I stopped at a large millinery establishment this afternoon, in King-street. I inquired of one of the lady clerks, a bright and fascinating New-York girl, if the ladies were ordering their Summer bonnets. She replied that they had received a number of orders a fortnight since, but now they were all countermanded, in view of the troubles, some of their customers observing, "that, perhaps, they would all be in deep mourning in a week or so." In fact, all Charleston is going into deep mourning very rapidly, and in more ways than one. Women are going to suffer in bonnets, husbands and a general collapse. Men will suffer in cotton, rice, tobacco, and will go to destruction generally.

THURSDAY, April 11, 1861.

This City will spill, your correspondent will split, all Charleston will be dismembered, dissevered and disunited generally, if the present horrible pressure continues. It is now generally believed that the entire fleet, of which we have heard such extraordinary accounts, as fitting out at the North, are intended to operate in and around Charleston. Gen. BEAUREGARD has had positive assurances to this effect. So has Gov. PICKENS, and JEFF. DAVIS has telegraphed to both of them "to keep the closest kind of look-out." All last night troops were marching through the streets *en route* to Morris and Sullivan's Island by special transports, and a long train of wagons, bearing cannon, rifles, ammunition of all sorts, stoves for cooking, tin-ware and clothing, kept up a constant din. At 11 P. M. about five hundred arrived at the old American Hotel in King-street, while to-day over sixteen hundred will have arrived ere midnight, and will be detailed to their respective commands. All these last arrivals are yeomanry from Sumter, Clarendon, Richland, Kershaw and adjoining districts. They will form two regiments, under the command of Cols KERSHAW and RYAN, both of whom are distinguished lawyers, leaving large practices in their respective towns, and both of them were in Mexico, as were also many of the soldiers. I went up to the temporary barracks at midnight and witnessed a picture that a Horace Vernet might depict with great effect. I found every class of the community represented. There was the boy of fifteen, with eyes yet moist from a mother's last blessing; there was the reckless youth who burned for blood; the Methodist divine, longing "to gird on the sword of Gideon;" the lawyer who had kicked aside his Commentaries, the merchant, who cared nought for his balance sheet, and the young exquisite who had cast aside his effeminacy when war stared him in the face. There was a strong sprinkling of the farmer, and German and Irish mechanic; in fact a heterogeneous mass, but all looking only to one point, and that the defence of their State's honor, even at the loss of their own lives. What sorrow and misery, the more terrible, because the reality cannot yet be understood, is now felt in so many once happy homes throughout both North and South, and what infernal curses should be heaped on the politicians who have brought this state of affairs about.

Everybody says to-night that Major ANDERSON will not be alive to-morrow night, if he does not "surrender unconditionally," as ordered to by Gen. BEAUREGARD this afternoon. I watched the boat which took down Ex-Senator CHESNUT, Col. CHESNUT and Col. LEE. I waited until I saw it reach Fort Sumter wharf, and then I turned away sick at heart. A special has just brought me the intelligence that they have returned. I can learn nothing positive at Headquarters, but enough was told me to authorize the laconic telegram sent, which you will receive ere this night's mail closes.

8. P. M.—A messenger has this moment brought the following:

PUBLIC CALL.

"Three hundred mounted volunteers are requested to appear at 6½ P. M., at Citadel Green, armed with sabres, rifles and revolvers. They are expected, in view of the absence of defensive forces in the different fortifications in the harbor, to aid in repelling hostilities, and to put down insurrection, if they occur."

With this there is an order for all the militia of the city to hold themselves in readiness, armed and equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice. This will call out every one capable of bearing arms, including the "Beat men," whom I alluded to yesterday. Last night, besides the usual police, horse and on foot, there were one hundred "Beat men," with muskets and revolvers, on duty all night. At a signal of the bell at St. Michael's, these could have been increased to eight hundred. A flotilla of small boats, with flaming torches, guarded the whole length of the Bar last night. This guard will be trebled to-night. Major ANDERSON has been hard at work all yesterday and to-day. He has frequently changed the position of his guns, which has puzzled the South Carolinians exceedingly. I was talking last evening with the head Major of Engineers, GWYNN. He has been intimately acquainted with Major ANDERSON for many years, and speaks of him as the very incarnation of honor, truth and determined bravery. He was at Fort Moultrie on the 9th of December, and while conversing there of the impending troubles, then a mere speck, the Major said that as far as he was concerned, he would do everything to prevent a conflict between brothers, and he prayed that if war should take place, and if any attack should be precipitated, that the first ball would strike him through the heart. Major GWYNN is widely known at the North as a civil engineer, and as a constructor of many of the principal railroads in the country. He is a graduate of West Point, and has contributed largely to the defence of this harbor, now so complete. Although South Carolinians generally attack Major ANDERSON'S move from Fort Moultrie as an act of implied menace, yet Major GWYNN defends it on simple military grounds. This opinion is instructive, as coming from one of the first officers of the C. S. A., in South Carolina.

I have found many ladies to-day collecting lint and bandage, and some of them at work on cartridges.

One of the officers of Fort Sumter has a sister at school in this city. He wrote to her last week inquiring about the real state of affairs in Charleston. Her reply was refused transit by the authorities, although it was a simple letter from a young girl. Of course, postal communication being cut off, no exception could be made. Major ANDERSON has hundreds of warm friends in this city, but every one of them dread the morrow. The next twenty-four hours will be big with events.

JASPER.

DETAILS OF THE TAKING OF SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 14.

The Reporter for the Associated Press did not arrive in this city until yesterday (Saturday,) morning, consequently he lost the opportunity to give a description of the pyrotechnic display on Friday night, which was, according to eye witnesses, truly grand.

The terrific firing reached an awful climax at 10 o'clock at night. The Heavens were obscured by rain clouds, and it was as dark as Erebus. The guns were heard distinctly, the wind blowing in shore. Sometimes a shell would burst in mid air, directly over Fort Sumter.

Nearly all night long all the streets were thronged with people full of excitement and enthusiasm. The house-tops, the Battery, the wharves, the shipping, in fact every available place was taken possession of by the multitude.

The discharges of cannon gradually diminished as the sun rose. All the clouds which rendered the night so dark and dismal disappeared as the day began to break, while the air became most beautiful, balmy and refreshing. The streets were filled again with persons, male and female, old and young, white and black; some went to the Battery, some to the wharves and some to the steeples of the churches. A few random shots were fired from the Confederate batteries, to which Fort Sumter only replied occasionally.

Soon it became evident that Sumter was on fire, an

all eyes were riveted upon it. The dense smoke that issued from it was seen gradually to rise to the ramparts. Some supposed that this was merely a signal from Major ANDERSON to draw in the fleet to aid him. At this time the fleet was in the offing, quietly riding at anchor, and could clearly be distinguished. Four vessels were ranged in line directly over the bar, apparently blockading the port. Their long, black hulls and smoke-stacks proved them to be Federal steamers. Everyone anxiously awaited to see what they would do. The suspense was very exciting. On all sides could be heard: "Will the vessels come in and engage the batteries?" "If they do not, they are cowardly poltroons."

Every person on the Battery fully expected that the engagement would become general. By the aid of glasses it was thought that a movement was being made to this end by two of the war ships, and it was thought that the sand would soon begin to fly from the Morris Island batteries.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, attention was again rivated upon Fort Sumter, which was now beyond a doubt on fire. The flames were seen to burst through the roofs of the houses within its walls, and dense columns of smoke shot quickly upward. At this time Major ANDERSON scarcely fired a shot. The guns on the ramparts of Fort Sumter had no utterance in them. Bursting shells and grape scattered like hail over the doomed fort, and drove the soldiers under cover.

From the Iron Battery at Cummings' Point, a continuous fire was kept up. Its rifled cannon played sad havoc with that portion of Fort Sumter facing it. The firing from the Floating Battery and from Fort Moultrie continued very regular and accurate.

Standing on the Charleston Battery, and looking seaward you have on the right a mortar battery and Fort Johnston, distant from the city two and a half miles. Half a mile from Fort Johnston is the Iron Battery of Cummings' Point, mounting three ten-inch columbiads, three sixty-four pounders, three mortars and one rifled cannon. Cummings' Point is only fifteen hundred yards from Fort Sumter, and so any one can imagine what havoc the regular fire of the Cummings' Point Battery must have created. The men working the guns made them terribly effective. The sand reconit was scarcely injured by the weak fire Major ANDERSON kept up on the battery. It was commanded by Major STEVENS, of the Citadel Cadets. Under his direction each shell that was fired found a destination within Fort Sumter, and during the entire bombardment scarcely one missile of this character missed its mark.

On the other side of the harbor, directly opposite Fort Sumter, is one of the strongest sides of Fort Moultrie. During the last three months it has been strengthened by every appliance that military art could suggest. Its merlons, mnats, glacis and embrasures are perfectly protected. The weak walls of the fort were made perfectly secure for the gunners while at work. From this point throughout the engagement vast numbers of shot and heavy balls were discharged.

Behind this, and near Sullivan's Island, the Floating Battery was stationed, with two 64 and two 42-pounders. Its sides of iron and palmetto logs were impenetrable. Every shot from it told on Fort Sumter, and the men in charge of it were so secure in their position that some of them indulged in soldiers' pastime, while others played five-cent ante, euchre and bluff.

The Mortar Battery at Mount Pleasant was five hundred yards from the Floating Battery, and was mounted with two mortars within excellent range of Fort Sumter. The shells from this mortar were thrown with great precision.

You now have all the positions of the works bearing directly on Fort Sumter. All through Friday morning the greatest activity at all points was displayed. Three times Major ANDERSON'S barracks were set on fire, and twice he succeeded in putting out the flames, and to do this it was necessary to employ all his force passing along water. To get water it was necessary for some of his men to go outside the walls and hand the buckets in through the portholes, during all which time they were exposed to a most terrific fire from the various batteries. This last expedient was not resorted to until the fort was on fire for the third time, and the flames had increased to an alarming pitch.

Meantime Major ANDERSON'S guns were silent. He allowed his men to be exposed to the galling fire upon them but a few moments, and then ordered them in and shut the batteries, as the smoke was too thick to work them.

At noon the flames burst from every quarter of Fort Sumter, and the destruction of it was complete.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 15.

The Confederate flag was hoisted late in the afternoon.

Major ANDERSON embarked on board the steamer *Isabel*." His baggage, and that of his men, was put on the steamer *Clinch*. He anchored off Fort Sumter, and will go out to-night, and be taken aboard the *Baltic*.

Major ANDERSON expressed great regret at the destruction of property.

The first gun

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 26,609 bbls. Flour, 234 bbls. Corn Meal, 29,957 bushels Wheat, 4,289 bushels Corn, 772 bushels Barley, 814 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Malt, 727 pkgs. Provisions and 698 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $5 43¾@$5 50 for Pearls, and $5 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 380 mats Java, at 15c.; 180 bags Laguayra, at 14¼c.; and 500 bags Rio, at 11¾c @12¾c. ₱ lb, usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, but at somewhat irregular prices, including Middling Uplands at 12¼c.@12¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales 2,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, but holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl.; sales of all kinds, 15,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$5 45; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 27@$5 45; Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, mainly at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 25
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 27½	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand, at, however, drooping rates; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 25@$6 55 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, $3 ℵ@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at about former rates; sales 52,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 60; Red Western at $1 35@$1 38; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 32; Milwaukee Club at $1 29@$1 31; Northwestern Club at $1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 25@$1 26, and Red State, Spring, (a small boat load, sold by E. W. COLEMAN, for export to Glasgow, being *the first lot of* Produce disposed of on the floor of the new Produce Exchange, which was informally opened to-day for business,) at $1 26 ₱ bushel. Corn was depressed, and not acute. Sales 47,000 bushels, at 62c. for new Mixed Western; 66½c.@68c. for old do. do, 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western and Jersey, 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 67c.@73c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at steady rates; sales 11,600 bushels, at 68c @69c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been inactive. Oats have been in less request, including Canadian at 34¾c @35½c., Western at 34c.@35c., State at 35½c.@36¼c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales, chiefly at 75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet and depressed, including new at 16c.@24c, according to quality, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Continue inactive, at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 30 hhds English Island at 30c, and a large lot of Cuba reported, but without reliable particulars.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at 36c @37c. ₱ gal on. Tar has been more sought after, chiefly at $2 25 ₱ bbl. Resin has been in fair request, including Common at $1 30@$1 32½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in demand at uniform rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 750 bbls., including Mess, at $17 50, and Prime, at $13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 6¼c.@6¾c for Hams and 6¾c @ 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in moderate request: sales 350 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 9¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is fair demand; sales, 400 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 200 tcs., at $4 2@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 850 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request; STUART'S varieties are now quoted thus: Best quality Loaf, 8¾c.; best quality Crushed, 8¼c; Circle A Crushed, 8c.; Granulated, 8c; Ground, 7¾c; White A, 7¼c.; Yellow C, 7¼c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 18¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10d.; Corn, 6¼d @10d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bb.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. @30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d @ 3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and, Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d. Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 28s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 4½d @3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in ship's bags, 11d. ₱ bushel.

Foreign Commercial News by the Fulton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 1 AND 2.

The demand has been moderate, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 12,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices are in the buyers' favor.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—APRIL 2

The demand for WHEAT and FLOUR was limited, and quite of a retail character; and the prices of this day week could not be exceeded. OATS, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unsal ored. INDIAN CORN was in limited request, at 37s @37s. 3d. ₱ 480 lbs for American Mixed; fine White was held, at 39s.@39s. 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—APRIL 1.

The WHEAT offered was generally inferior, but for sound qualities firm prices were realized.

The London Produce and Provision Markets will reopen on Wednesday, April 3.

TALLOW MARKET—APRIL 2.

The market is quiet, at 58s. 3d.@58s. 6d. on the spot.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 2.

COTTON—Sales of two days, Monday and Tuesday, 11,000 bales, 3 000 of which were to speculators and for export.

Messrs. HEWITT & Co. say that by the delay in American news and the holidays, quietness was produced, but the market generally was unchanged. In some cases prices were easier, but quotations unchanged.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. COTTON was dull, but steady. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull, and partially all qualities slightly declined. CORN dull, and quotations barely maintained. BEEF generally dull. BACON dull. LARD firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 30s. 6d.@31s. RESIN firm, at 4s. 8d. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. ASHES—Pots firm, Pearls firm at 30s. 6d @31s. for both. CONSOLS 91¾@91¾ for money; and 91¾@91¾ for account.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR quiet, but steady, at 28s.@31s. WHEAT dull, and partially all qualities slightly declined; Red 11s. 3d.@12s. 9d; White 12s. 3d.@14s. CORN dull, and quotations barely maintained; Mixed 37s; White 37s. 3d @38s. 6d. BEEF dull; New India Mess 90s. PORK 58s 10d, and 49s. 6d.@50s. for Cumberland and Middles. LARD quiet. TALLOW quiet; North American 54s.@56s. RESIN dull, at 4s. 3d.@5s. 4d SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 30s. 6d @31s. SUGAR quiet, but firm COFFEE steady. RICE dull. POT ASHES quiet. PEARL ASHES quiet.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 3.

The COTTON market opens firm, with sales of about 8,000 bales. Weather dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3.

Messrs. GILES, SON & BARKER'S report that with further considerable arrivals of foreign Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flour, the trade opens very quiet for all articles. Prices of WHEAT are about as on Monday, but are easier for Spring CORN.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3.

SUGAR—The business is limited, but prices are unaltered; Refined is wanted; 50s. 6d. is paid for common Lump. COFFEE is in small supply, and wanted; clean native Ceylon sells at 63s.@65s. TEA—Moderate sales. RICE wanted, with but few sellers, at previous quotations. SALTPETER steady, at full rates. TALLOW unaltered. LONDON, Wednesday, April 3.

CONSOLS for Money are at 91¾@91¾, and for account at 91¾@91¾. Erie Shares, 27@28. Railway Shares generally are flat.

LISBON, Wednesday, April 3.

The *Oneida*, with the Brazil mail, leaves for Southampton this morning, with £24,626 in specie.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

THIS MORNING.

	Leaves.	For.	
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	April 3
[illegible]	Liverpool	Portland	April 4
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	April 4
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Columbia	Galway	Boston	April 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Persian	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Kangaroo	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 20
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Europa	Southampton	New-York	May 4
[illegible]	Galway	Boston	May 7
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	May 15

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worchesterehire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st of May next.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, recording of A. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
A school for boys, at Flushing L. I.
For circulars, &c., address
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 6th-av., corner of 23d st., office of J. Howland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman and wife, on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within a few hours' journey of this City, will take into their family a small number of pupils of either sex, under the age of fourteen, provide competent teachers, and afford them all the advantages of a first-class school. Every satisfactory reference as to position and character will be afforded by calling on W. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

$140 PER YEAR.—SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The Summer session commences April 22. For references and circulars apply to R. G. Pardee, No. 569 Broadway; or Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st. Parents wishing to make arrangements with the Principal, Miss M. E. HOTCHKISS, can do so by calling at No. 36 Cheever-place, Brooklyn.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE HOME Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. Sullivan, Randolph & Beds, Nos. 30 and 36 Park-place, or Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 91 York-st., Jersey City. An interview may be had with the Principal by any persons leaving their address at Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for
E. H. WHEELER, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial courses. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Fourth term begins April 17, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, IRVINGTON, N. Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STEBBINS and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st.; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

$40 FOR 14 WEEKS. CALL ON PROF. NETTLETON, International Hotel, Brondway, or address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, New-York.
Cubans who wish to learn English rapidly and thoroughly, will find unusual facilities at the COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
Term opens April 22.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, KIND PARENTAL discipline, and liberal treatment for your sons may be obtained at SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S Select Family Institute, Morris, Conn. For an interview address the Principal, No. 192 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. For circulars apply to George F. Nesbitt & Co., corner Pearl and Pine sts., New-York.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass.—The Summer session will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained at the book-store of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., at Rice & Andrews' National Teachers' Institute, No. 336 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Seekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

AT $3 50, WRITING, 20 LESSONS—Bookkeeping, $10; lessons unlimited, writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter. 78 lessons each: Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Col. PAINE, the well known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury*

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments under strictly family influence, is secured at Rayner wood Institute L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

A LADY, RESIDING ON THE HUDSON, one hour from New York would like to receive four pupils to be her family. For particulars address M. F., care of Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, New-York *Observer* Office.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for Boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or Circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn.—The Twenty second Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in May. For circulars apply at Hall & Son's Music Store, 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WILLIE, Principal

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, Bergen Co., N. J., 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. For Circulars address A. B. WINANT.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, experienced in tuition, desires a reengagement as teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks;) Latin, Italian and the various branches of English. Address, stating duties and proposed salary, TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY of experience in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of music is desirous of procuring a situation as assistant te cher in some female seminary, or would be willing to purchase an interest in one. Address M. E. F., Box No 117 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching English, Latin, Music and the rudiments of French, wishes a situation in a school or family; no objection to the country or travelling with a family; the best of City reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHO converses fluently in French and German, would like to give lessons to these languages and the rudiments of music as an equivalent for board; the best references given. Address M. O., Union-square Post office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH education wishes to give instruction to private pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Terms moderate and the best of references given. Address H. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A BOYS' BOARDing School, a few miles from the City, a resident teacher of the French and German languages and music. Address MUNSTER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $20, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations, Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

DENSMORE'S PATENT SADDLE WHEEL.—For the information of those wishing to communicate with the undersigned concerning the improved feathering paddle-wheel, he requests all letters or applications addressed to him as follows: B. DENSMORE, care of Bereday & Livingston, No. 24 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.—A MEDIUM THROUGH which to reach the Virginia and North Carolina public, "THE PETERSBURG DAILY EXPRESS" is unsurpassed. Daily circulation 6,100, and increasing monthly. Address ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO., Petersburg, Va.

MILLINERY.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MME. MARTELLI NOTMAN has removed from No. 106 Clinton-place, 8th-st, to No 455 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., where she will open on Monday, April 15, a choice assortment of Millinery, Straw Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces &c., &c.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
M. A. KNAPP, No. 18 Cortlandt-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelopes. Cards for Cards at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

PERSONAL

MR. STEPHEN B. DEAN, RESIDENT OF Staten Island, is requested to call on his friend, WM. M. ROBINSON, No. 54 West 36th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,
Have just received,
UNDER THE OLD TARIFF,
100 CASES
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
MANY ENTIRELY NEW and ELEGANT STYLES,
Which will be offered
At retail, MONDAY, April 15,
MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, April 15,
THEIR LATEST IMPORTATION OF CAMEL'S HAIR
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
Among which will be found
SOME VERY ELEGANT
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
A JOB LOT
OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FROM $10 TO $200 EACH.
DECIDED BARGAINS!
CANAL, corner of MERCER.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,
WILL EXHIBIT,
On MONDAY, April 15,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
Also,
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, April 15,
AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
STRIPED
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
IN
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
CANAL, corner of MERCER.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
At G. M. BODINE'S,
Still greater reduction in prices
At the
GREAT SALE OF RICH DRY GOODS,
In order to close out
THE STOCK
Previous to May 1.
RICH SILK ROBES
At $14, $16 and $18.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, for 58 cents.
ALSO,
FOULARD SILKS
At 3a. 6d. and 4s.
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
At G. M. BODINE'S,
THE ANTIGUA STOCK
OF
RICH DRY GOODS
Will be sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
Previous to May.

859 WINDOW SHADES. 359
NEW PATTERNS.
GOLD,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
NEW STYLES FIXTURES.
359 KELLY, 359
BROADWAY.

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, all kinds of CURTAIN MATERIALS at less than cost of importation.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
859 BROADWAY. 359

ANOTHER SECESSION MOVEMENT.

VETO OF THE MORRILL TARIFF.

Owing to the general stagnation of business in every department of trade, and the great scarcity of money among the trading classes, extraordinary sacrifices are universally required by business men to meet their obligations and in many instances to the extent of entire ruin. To avoid the last alternative

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 331 Grand-st.,
Will offer on Monday, April 15, an entire invoice of
RICH PARIS SILKS, 3xt WIDE,
Containing
15,000 YARDS.
And comprising all the newest designs of
RICH CHENE AND STRIPES, AT ONE DOLLAR
PER YARD.
The public are assured that the above Silks are not that class of goods usually sold at an alarming sacrifice, but a
SPECIAL IMPORTATION,
At the
ACTUAL INVOICE COST OF ONE DOLLAR AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS HEARD & CO., No. 331 Grand-st.

A CONTINUATION OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Removed to our premises for
Convenience of sale.
THE WHOLE ARE TO BE SOLD
AT HALF PRICES,
In order to convert them into Cash at once.
Regular prices, $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices, $2 50 will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices $3, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices, $4, will be sold at $2.
Regular prices, $4 50, will be sold at $2 50.
Ladies wanting these goods for Mantillas or Trimmings, will have a grand chance to secure some splendid goods at very moderate rates. E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late P. Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
OF
LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, CORNICES,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIAL.
We shall offer for the present,
AT RETAIL,
Our entire stock of
LACE, MUSLIN,
AND
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
Buff and White Holland,
Painted and Gilt
SHADES, CORNICES AND BANDS.
French and English CHINTZES, REPS,
LASTINGS, SATIN DE LAINES,
BROCATELS, &c., &c.,
At prices that must command the attention of the most economical.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 783 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.
Are prepared to show a choice and well selected stock of
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND MADE-UP GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES &c.,
with a very desirable stock of
RIBBONS,
from auction, all at very low prices.
RICHMOND,
(late of No. 587 Broadway,)
No. 783—New Store—No. 783.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Ribbs, Grapes.
PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pinapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of NEW ENGLISH, PARIS FLOWERS, RUCHES, DRESS LININGS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, LINEN BOSOMS, LINEN HDKF'S, all kinds White GOODS, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and LINING SILKS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES—Buttons, Bindings, Velvets, Belts, Ribbons, Linens, &c. Also, a full assortment of Thread and Needles, Goods, Cotton Trimmings and Ruffings, at ELGEN'S, No. 338 Broadway, near 19th-st, east side. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, and genuine English Hosiery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS FROM 3c. TO 12c. a yard, worth from 12c. to 50c.; styles for present season, buttons, bindings, bells, linings, thread and needle goods, &c. Zephyr worsted from 12½c. at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—LINENS, tablecloths, table covers, napkins, doyilies, sheetings, &c.; poplins, dress goods, black silks, broadcloths, cassimeres, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
NEW CARPETINGS,
AT LOW PRICES!
NEW SPRING STOCK NOW READY,
Including all
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S LATEST PATTERNS
PATENT
TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS.
Also, a full assortment of
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, STAIR, and LOW-PRICED
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, STAIR-RODS,
&c., &c.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,
From $2 50 and upward.
BLACK THREAD LACES,
(Entirely new) just opened, together with a large stock of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
All at a marked reduction from former prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 4, 1861.

Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving sixty days' notice) at each or either of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below-mentioned, or any or all of the following classes of articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1862, viz.:

CLASS 1—*Cloth Clothing.*

Blue cloth trowsers	3,000
Blue satinet trowsers	3,000
CLASS 2—*Seamless Clothing.*	
Blue felt pea-jackets	1,000
Blue felt caps	4,000
CLASS 3—*Flannel Clothing.*	
Blue flannel overshirts	3,000
Blue flannel undershirts	3,000
Blue flannel drawers	3,000
CLASS 4—*Linen Clothing.*	
Canvas duck trowsers	3,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	3,000
CLASS 5—*Blue Satinet.*	
Blue satinet, yards	18,000
CLASS 6—*Blue Flannel.*	
Blue flannel, yards	30,000
CLASS 7—*Sheeting, Duck and Nankin.*	
Barnsley sheeting, yards	18,000
Canvas duck, yards	10,000
Blue nankin, yards	10,000
CLASS 8—*Shoes.*	
Calf-skin laced shoes, pairs	4,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs	4,000
CLASS 9—*Socks.*	
Woolen socks, pairs	8,000
CLASS 10—*Mattresses.*	
Mattresses, (with two covers for each,)	2,000
CLASS 11—*Blankets.*	
Blankets	3,000
CLASS 12—*Handkerchiefs.*	
Black silk handkerchiefs	8,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.

The seamless clothing shall be of felt cloth, died pure indigo blue, made of good wo lenly, and shall conform in the sizes, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects to the samples deposited at the navy-yards.

The cloth for blue cloth trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, well dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a banding to consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn dyed, and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average 9¾ ounces to the yard and no piece shall be below 9½ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before made up.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue and twilled; must be in pieces of about 60 yards to length, 27 inches wide, weighing five ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards; each bale to contain 500 yards and 156½ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 lb 10 ounces per yard.

The over-shirts under-shirts and drawers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 30 inches in width, weight, 12 ounces 31-100 per yard, texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 35 yards in the piece, double-thread warp and filling; weight, 8 ounces 23-100 per yard, texture, 9 by 10 to 4 inch.

The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless others be ordered, viz: 8 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 16 of No. 9, 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good, strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz: 8 pairs of No. 5, with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 8, or vice versa, 16 of No. 9, with 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. The calf-skin and kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woollen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as above; is a good seamstress; is capable of any ap-chairs work; no objections. Apply at No. 213 West 26th-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen at No. 213 West 26th-st., top floor, front room, between 9th and 10th ave., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID. — A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the ironing and washing. Apply as No. 190 West 30th-st., for two days. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; is a good shirt ironer; has four years' references from two last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 264 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch girl a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of grown-up children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. Has the best of City reference. Would have no objection to go to the country in Summer. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing; has good City reference from where she has lived two years. Call at No. 640 3d-av., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; if not suited, can do cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 Charles-st., first-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by a neat tidy young woman, who will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young women to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or as waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Nos. 111 and 97 West 16th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as a chambermaid, or to do fine washing, or as waiter; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call for three days, at No. 212 Jay-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or the care of children; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; would go to the country for the Summer. Address M. M., No. 96 West 28th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent girl, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; has five years' of the best City reference from her last place. Call at Ward School, No. 48 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 29 3d-av., in the millinery-store, near 9th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—SITUations wanted by two American Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and assist with the washing, and the other as nurse; good City reference given. Apply at No. 1,871 Broadway, between 31st and 32d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiter in a private family, and to do fine washing; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or willing to take care of children. Apply at No. 156 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 22 10th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress; can produce the best of City reference; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 214 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or laundress in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at Union Court, No. 13 University-place, 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlor maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good City reference given; the country preferred. Call at No. 122 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at the fancy-store, No. 539 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, with the best of City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; has no objections to go up town in New-York, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman who has three years' recommendation from her last place; is willing to go to any part of the country. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West 21st st., corner of 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young lady, a Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 185 East 31st-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and would assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—An active and tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to do the washing and ironing or act as waitress; good reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 23 Bleecker-st., first door from the corner of 6th-av., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and fine washing; best of City references. Call at No. 29 Murray-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting. Apply as No. 190 West 30th-st., for two days. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good shirt ironer; has four years' references from two last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 264 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch girl a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of grown-up children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. Has the best of City reference. Would have no objection to go to the country in Summer. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call for three days, at No. 212 Jay-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or the care of children; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; would go to the country for the Summer. Address M. M., No. 96 West 28th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent girl, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; has five years' of the best City reference from her last place. Call at Ward School, No. 48 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 29 3d-av., in the millinery-store, near 9th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—SITUations wanted by two American Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and assist with the washing, and the other as nurse; good City references given. Apply at No. 1,871 Broadway, between 31st and 32d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiter in a private family, and to do fine washing; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or willing to take care of children. Apply at No. 156 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 22 10th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress; can produce the best of City reference; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 214 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or laundress in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at Union Court, No. 13 University-place, 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlor maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good City reference given; the country preferred. Call at No. 122 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at the fancy-store, No. 539 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, with the best of City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; has no objections to go up town in New-York, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman who has three years' recommendation from her last place; is willing to go to any part of the country. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West 21st st., corner of 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young lady, a Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 185 East 31st-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and would assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—An active and tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to do the washing and ironing or act as waitress; good reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 23 Bleecker-st., first door from the corner of 6th-av., second floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and fine washing; best of City references. Call at No. 29 Murray-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or willing to take care of children. Apply at No. 156 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 22 10th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress; can produce the best of City reference; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 214 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or laundress in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at Union Court, No. 13 University-place, 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlor maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good City reference given; the country preferred. Call at No. 122 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at the fancy-store, No. 539 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with excellent testimonials for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; would go as nurse and plain sewer; is perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 278 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 183 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or good waitress; willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 165 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, who wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., founded in 1852, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to take care of children, and to do all kinds of plain sewing; or would do general housework in a small, genteel family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 186 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., first floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is a good meat and pastry cook; is also a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Apply or address at No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RE spectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, creams and pastries; is a good bread and cake baker; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av. between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, back room; country preferred.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 West 24th-st., up two pair of stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman, as first class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 3. The best of City reference can be given. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND COMpetent young woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to general housework in a small respectable family; none others need apply; has best of City references. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., second floor, Room No. 7.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business—such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 613 6th-av., between 39th and 31st sts., Room No. 10.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a competent woman; understands all kinds of genteel family cooking and fancy dishes, and will do some washing if required: City reference. Onll or address No. 443 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place, No. 110 22d st., between 2d and 3d ave., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, a good bread and biscuit baker, also understands soups, meats, desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 West 20th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation in City or country as first-rate cook; can cook in French, German and American style; is a good baker and would assist with the washing; has the best of references. Call at 378 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English women a situation as cook, one who thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron well; is also a good butter maker. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, by a very good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the best City reference. Can be seen for one day. Call at No. 101 East 34th-st., corner Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business, is a good family baker; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A trustworthy, sleanly, active, good tempered young woman as plain cook in a small family; she is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 65 10th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to assist in the washing and ironing or to do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as first-class cook; understands the making of jellies, pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 15 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; the best of City references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 103 West 34th-st., where she has lived the last two years.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats and games and boiling fowl; understands jellies and desserts, is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist in washing if required, best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and the latter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 22d-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in some respectable family; the advertiser has been several years in her last situation, and can furnish the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 Chrystie-st. (near Broome), second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; speaks French; has no objection to any part of the country or to travel; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation in City or country as first-rate cook; can cook in French, German and American style; is a good baker and would assist with the washing; has the best of references. Call at 378 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English women a situation as cook, one who thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

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AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business, is a good family baker; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A trustworthy, sleanly, active, good tempered young woman as plain cook in a small family; she is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 65 10th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to assist in the washing and ironing or to do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as first-class cook; understands the making of jellies, pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 15 West 12th-st.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and the latter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 22d-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; or would go as housekeeper to a widower and family; is of steady and obliging habits; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid; no objection to general housework, in a small private family. The best of reference given if required. Call at No. 92 Varick-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, young woman, as first class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 3. The best of City reference can be given. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND COMpetent young woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to general housework in a small respectable family; none others need apply; has best of City references. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., second floor, Room No. 7.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business—such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 613 6th-av., between 39th and 31st sts., Room No. 10.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a competent woman; understands all kinds of genteel family cooking and fancy dishes, and will do some washing if required; City reference. Onll or address No. 443 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place, No. 110 22d st., between 2d and 3d ave., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

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AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place, No. 110 22d st., between 2d and 3d ave., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, a good bread and biscuit baker, also understands soups, meats, desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 West 20th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation in City or country as first-rate cook; can cook in French, German and American style; is a good baker and would assist with the washing; has the best of references. Call at 378 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English women a situation as cook, one who thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH reference, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron well; is also a good butter maker. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, by a very good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the best City reference. Can be seen for one day. Call at No. 101 East 34th-st., corner Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business, is a good family baker; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A trustworthy, sleanly, active, good tempered young woman as plain cook in a small family; she is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 65 10th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to assist in the washing and ironing or to do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as first-class cook; understands the making of jellies, pastry, and all kinds of desserts. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at her present employer's, No. 15 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; the best of City references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 103 West 34th-st., where she has lived the last two years.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats and games and boiling fowl; understands jellies and desserts, is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist in washing if required, best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and the latter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 22d-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in some respectable family; the advertiser has been several years in her last situation, and can furnish the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 Chrystie-st. (near Broome), second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; speaks French; has no objection to any part of the country or to travel; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; or would go as housekeeper to a widower and family; is of steady and obliging habits; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid; no objection to general housework, in a small private family. The best of reference given

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon's Royal Circus.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Henriette—A Regular Fix.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Lisbert Boys of '76—The Red Gnome—The Lucky Horseshoe.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' New-Orleans Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Flying Dutchman. Evening—Ruth Oakley. Curiosities at all Hours.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was reported in Washington, yesterday morning, that martial law would be proclaimed in the District of Columbia, at noon. Such, it appears, was the President's intention, but he subsequently came to the conclusion, in view of the excellent order which everywhere prevailed, and the marked sympathy for the Government which was generally exhibited, that it would be an unnecessary measure, at least for the present. The excitement relative to the condition of affairs at the South continued, though considerably modified in intensity. The military precautions against an attack from the Secessionist, are rapidly approaching perfection, and should any such enterprise be attempted now, it could only meet with the most ignominious failure. There seems to be little doubt in Washington that Fort Pickens will soon be attacked. A dispatch has been received by the Government, giving the information that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been ordered by the Montgomery authorities to proceed to Pensacola, and it is believed that he will have charge of the operations there, as at Charleston.

The letters of our special correspondent, "Jasper," which we publish elsewhere in this morning's TIMES, give interesting and reliable details of events at Charleston for several days immediately preceding the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the correspondent of the Associated Press furnishes a somewhat more connected narration of that event than has before reached us, so that our readers will be able to form a pretty correct idea of all the circumstances from the beginning to the end. The latest dispatches from Charleston state that the flag of the Confederate States was not raised upon the surrendered fortress until yesterday. Major ANDERSON had embarked upon the steamer *Isabel*, not, as at first stated, to come to New-York in her, but to be conveyed in her on board the steamship *Baltic*, which was waiting outside. A dispatch received in Washington, the truth of which is vouched for by the *Intelligencer*, states that four of Major ANDERSON'S men were killed by the bursting of a cannon. The walls of the fort, it appears, were very little damaged, notwithstanding the absurd stories telegraphed to the Press here about the terrible execution done by the batteries of the Charlestonians.

The number of men required from each State to be called upon to furnish contingents to make up the 75,000 called for by the President has been determined upon, and a tabular statement by Regiments will be found among our dispatches, preceded by the usual notification to the Governors of the respective States, and the regulations under which the volunteers are to be mustered into the service. New-York, it will be seen, is to furnish sixteen Regiments, and judging from the accounts of military enthusiasm which reach us from all parts of the State, there will be double that number from which to choose. There is but one sentiment among the military of the City, and that is in favor of sustaining the Government and the honor of the American flag. At the armories, last evening, there were impromptu meetings of the members of the various regiments, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Several new volunteer regiments are forming in this City and in neighboring places, as well as in the interior of the State, and men are flocking to their standards. The telegraphic accounts which reach us, also, from other States, are most gratifying, and indicate with sufficient certainty that the Government need entertain no fear that it will not be sustained.

Yesterday was a day of excitement in Philadelphia, consequent upon the news of the opening of war, the Proclamation of the President calling for volunteers, and the feeling of exasperation in the public mind caused by the presence in the city of a number of persons who were suspected of sympathy with the Secessionists. A large mob collected in the street, which at one time numbered about ten thousand. The office of the *Palmetto Flag*, a paper recently started for advertising purposes, was visited, and the demonstrations against it were of so decided a character as to call for the interference of the police. The proprietors were obliged to display the American flag, and Mayor HENRY made a speech deprecating violence, but giving assurances that no traitors should be tolerated in Philadelphia. The mob subsequently visited the house of Gen. PATTERSON, who is suspected of Southern sympathies, and were with difficulty prevented from making an attack upon it. The house of Gen. CADWALLADER was also visited, but the General mollified the crowd by making a Union speech. At one period it was feared that all control of the crowd would be lost by the police, and that more serious acts of lawlessness would occur.

Little was done in the Virginia Convention yesterday. The Commissioners sent to Washington presented to the Convention the reply of Mr. LINCOLN without comment, and a motion was made to suspend the regular order of business, and go into secret session to consider it, but it was postponed until to-day. The proclamation of the President was the principal theme of discussion, and several Union men declared that if it were the design of the Administration to subjugate the South, Virginia had but one course to pursue. The secession feeling is represented to be on the increase in the Convention and among the people.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Metropolitan Health bill was taken up and discussed, but no final action was had. In the Assembly, the bill authorizing the enrollment and equipment of volunteer militia, to the number of 30,000, in addition to the present military organization of the State, and appropriating $3,000,000 for the purpose, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and, after a brief discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill provides for the organization of the militia into regiments of ten companies, of 100 men each, the officers to be elected and commissioned in the manner prescribed by Section 2, Article 11, of the Constitution of the State. Officers and men are to be enrolled for two years' service; to receive the same pay while in actual service as officers and men of the same rank in the United States Army, and to be subject to the same rules. Before being called into active service they are to receive pay only for the time actually spent in organization, drill and instruction. The sum of $3,000,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill—the same to be raised by a tax of two mills on the dollar of all real and personal property in the State, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October next. The bill was read a third time, and passed by a vote of 102 to 6—the announcement being received with boisterous applause from the galleries.

The *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton April 3, brings interesting intelligence of affairs in Europe. The English public had been occupied for several days with the Easter festivities. The Government, it is announced, has recognized VICTOR EMANUEL in his new character of King of Italy; while the Austrian Court, together with the exiled Italian princes, have protested against the assumption of that title. The Austrian preparations for war in Venetia continued to advance upon an augmented scale. It was also rumored that GARIBALDI was about to muster his forces, and realize his motto of "United Italy or none." The Austrian Cabinet had been threatened with dissolution, M. SCHMERLING and his immediate friends having tendered their resignations, which, however, they subsequently withdrew. The concessions demanded by the radical wing of the Hungarian leaders had been refused by the Emperor. Poland was still in a ferment of discontent at the character of those vouchsafed by the Emperor of Russia. The financial and commercial intelligence by this arrival is of interest.

The Overland Express passed Fort Kearney Sunday noon, bringing San Francisco dates to the 2d inst. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL was again elected to the United States Senate on the 2d inst., by a combination of Republican and Douglas Democrat votes. Markets were generally dull. The export of gold for the quarter ending March 31, exceeded the same quarter for last year by $600,000. The weather continued rainy, and large damages to mining claims are reported, those of Tuolumne County alone exceeding $200,000. The estate of the late Senator BRODERICK is estimated at $200,000, and a new effort is being made to contest his will on the ground of forgery. Judge HARDY, of Sacramento, had been arrested as an accomplice in the murder of the printer NEWELL, at San Francisco in January last. The California Senate had authorized the Committee on Federal Relations to make inquiries relative to the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Nevada, which, it is claimed, will deprive California of a strip of her territory 300 miles in length, by from 15 to 50 miles in width, much of which is rich in silver mines. The news from the Sandwich Islands is unimportant. The assessed value of the estate and personal property of the Islands for this year exceeds $6,000,000.

A case was argued yesterday in the Court of Appeals, which, when decided, will determine whether in proceedings in insolvency the Court may grant an order discharging the insolvent, upon papers verified before another officer; and, if not, whether such proceedings may be commenced upon an affidavit sworn before a Commissioner, and continued upon a new affidavit properly verified; and lastly, whether the record of an insolvent's discharge can be contradicted or explained by parol evidence. In the Superior Court, before Justice MONORIEF, the Devlin Fitzpatrick case is in progress. The case has been frequently reported. In the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM decided in a case before him, that the Mayor was vested with the power to dismiss all subordinates at will. This is in accordance with the opinion in the Stout case.

In the Oyer and Terminer the Grand Jury was discharged. In the General Sessions a new one was impanneled, and charged by the Recorder. Several pleas were taken, and some of the prisoners sentenced, others being remanded. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in one case, which has been on hand for three years. One prisoner was convicted of assault and battery in recklessly driving over a small child, and sent to the City Prison. A witness in one case was committed for bribery on the stand.

The Stock market was feverish and prices lower yesterday on the political and martial news in the morning papers, but closed steadier in the afternoon; New-York Central 72¾; Government registered stock 92½ ₩ cent.; Treasury paper at par. Exchange on London fell ¼@½ ₩ cent. Money easy. The Bank return shows a steady line of Specie and a moderate gain in Loans.

The transactions in Flour were fair, but at easier prices. A moderate business was transacted in Grain, the market closing in favor of buyers. Cotton was in demand, but was unsettled. More activity was discernible in Provisions. Rice, Groceries, Hay, Whisky, and some kinds of Naval Stores, as also in freights. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. The new Produce Exchange was informally opened, and a meeting was held to provide for the permanent organization of the Association.

The Resurrection of Patriotism.

The incidents of the last two days will live in History. Not for fifty years has such a spectacle been seen as that glorious uprising of American loyalty which greeted the news that open war had been commenced upon the Constitution and Government of the United States. The great heart of the American people beat with one high pulsation of courage, and of fervid love and devotion to the great Republic. Party dissensions were instantly hushed; political differences disappeared, and were as thoroughly forgotten as if they had never existed; party bonds flashed into nothingness in the glowing flame of patriotism;—men ceased to think of themselves or their parties,—they thought only of their country and of the dangers which menace its existence. Nothing for years has brought the hearts of all the people so close together,—or so inspired them all with common hopes, and common fears, and a common aim, as the bombardment and surrender of an American fortress.

We look upon this sublime outburst of public sentiment as the most perfect vindication of popular institutions,—the most conclusive reply to the impugners of American loyalty, the country has ever seen. It has been quite common to say that such a Republic as ours could never be permanent, because it lacked the conditions of a profound and abiding loyalty. The Government could never inspire a patriotic instinct, fervid enough to melt the bonds of party or powerful enough to override the selfishness which free institutions so rapidly develop. The hearts of our own people had begun to sink within them, at the apparent insensibility of the public to the dangers which menaced the Government. The public mind seemed to have been demoralized,—the public heart seemed inaccessible to perils which threatened utter extinction to our great Republic. The secession movement, infinitely the most formidable danger which has ever menaced our Government, was regarded with indifference and treated as merely a novel form of our usual political contentions. The best among us began to despair of a country which seemed incompetent to understand its dangers, and indifferent to its own destruction.

But all this is changed. The cannon which bombarded Sumter awoke strange echoes, and touched forgotten chords in the American heart. American Loyalty leaped into instant life, and stood radiant and ready for the fierce encounter. From one end of the land to the other—in the crowded streets of cities, and in the solitude of the country—wherever the splendor of the Stars and Stripes, the glittering emblems of our country's glory, meets the eye, come forth shouts of devotion and pledges of aid, which give sure guarantees for the perpetuity of American Freedom. War can inflict no scars on such a people. It can do them no damage which time will not repair. It cannot shake the solid foundations of their material prosperity,—while it will strengthen the manly and heroic virtues which defy its fierce and frowning front.

It is a mistake to suppose that War,—even Civil War,—is the greatest evil that can afflict a nation. The proudest and noblest nations on the earth have the oftenest felt its fury, and have risen the stronger, because the braver, from its overwhelming wrath. War is a far less evil than degradation,—than the national and social paralysis which can neither feel a wound nor redress a wrong. When War becomes the only means of sustaining a nation's honor, and of vindicating its just and rightful supremacy, it ceases to be an evil and becomes the source of actual and positive good. If we are doomed to assert the rightful supremacy of our Constitution, by force of arms, against those who would overthrow and destroy it, we shall grow the stronger and the nobler by the very contest we are compelled to wage.

We have reason to exult in the noble demonstration of American loyalty which the events of the last few days have called forth from every quarter of the country. Millions of freemen rally with exulting hearts around our country's standard. The great body of our people have but one heart and one purpose in this great crisis of our history. Whatever may be the character of the contest, we have no fears or misgivings as to the final issue.

Why We Cannot Recognize the New Confederacy.

The *Journal of Commerce* renews its appeals for peace. It is naturally and justly shocked at the prospect of civil war. It foresees nothing but disaster and ruin from the strife that seems to be impending. It alleges that neither side in this controversy is free from blame. And then it adds:

"It is not too late to appeal to reason and justice, to restore peace and avert the horrors and sacrifices of civil war. *What stands in the way of such a solution of our difficulties?* The Confederate States do not want war. The United States do not want war. *The former claim the right which the colonies exercised in the Revolution, of establishing an independent Government.* The latter have nothing to gain by coercing them to remain in the Union against their will. That would destroy the principle upon which the whole fabric of our institutions rests. Let us then resort to the methods which civilized nations employ to settle their differences. Let hostilities cease, and diplomacy be substituted. *Let us learn from the Confederate States what they demand, and if consistent with national honor, grant it and let them go in peace.* If the war is ever to cease, negotiation must produce such cessation. Why not negotiate now and fight afterwards, if fight we must; but let not the folly be perpetrated of fighting first, and resorting lastly to a method which might have averted the war."

The *Journal* thus indirectly urges a recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a free and independent nation. It advises an admission, on the part of the Government, of the right of any State to secede at pleasure,—for this admission would be necessarily involved in such a recognition. These concessions it thinks ought to be made, for the sake of preserving peace.

In our judgment there are two objections, either of which would be conclusive against the adoption of such a policy.

In the first place the peace thus secured would be hollow and of very short duration. Unless all history is a lie, or unless human nature in this country differs radically from human nature in every other country, it would be utterly impossible for two nations, constituted as these would be, upon opposite and hostile principles, separated only by an imaginary boundary line, to remain at peace for any considerable time. The circumstances of the separation would themselves lay the basis of hostility. We could never forget that in utter wantonness, without the shadow of reason or of justice—not having the slightest ground of complaint, and without having made a single effort to obtain by constitutional means the redress of any imagined wrong—the seceded States had destroyed by conspiracy the best and freest Government the world has ever seen. We should feel that we had been unjustly thwarted in our purpose to establish a great and a free Confederacy,—that the lust of unbounded power, the eager longing to perpetuate a hateful domination over an unhappy race, had overridden the love of Liberty which laid in tears and blood the basis of our free Republic.

This feeling of mutual dislike would rankle in the heart of each nation, and would gradually ripen into fixed and fierce hostility. Then would come the conflict of interests and of rights,—rivalries of commerce, each striving to depress the other for the sake of building up its own prosperity;—rivalries of conquest in other lands,—each seeking advancement and growth at the expense of the other.—and the more direct and inevitable conflicts, growing out of our hostile institutions and interests. What would be done with their fugitive slaves? Does the *Journal of Commerce* suppose that the Northern nation would ever give them up,—or that the South could possibly consent to their being shielded from their pursuit? What would become of the navigation of the Mississippi? Would the Northwest consent to enjoy it on sufferance, by treaty stipulations, or on any lower tenure than that of absolute and permanent possession? The Southern Confederacy would inevitably seek to enlarge its area, by conquest in Mexico, by seizures in Central America, by acquiring islands in the South Atlantic, and by aiming at absolute supremacy in the Caribbean Sea. Would the United States permit these enlargements of its power? Would they consent to see their rival thus enlarging his domain, while they were confined to the narrow and inelastic belt, that would span the continent between the British Possessions on the one side, and the new Confederacy on the other?

It needs, in our judgment, but little reflection to show, that permanent *peace would be impossible* between the two separate Confederacies, if we should consent to the separation, and if both should maintain their organization as distinct and independent Powers. It is easy to say that we *ought* to keep the peace,—and that we therefore should. Such logic does not obtain in the affairs of nations. Statesmen have to deal with human nature, as well as with human reason;—and they must shape their policy by what is *likely* to happen, according to the nature of things and the teachings of experience, rather than by what *ought* to happen, if the Christian code of forbearance and universal fraternity swayed the conduct of men and of nations. We prefer war, therefore, for the enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of the Constitution, to war for smaller interests and on lower grounds.

Our second reason for resisting the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is, that *we should thereby utterly disorganize and destroy our own.* The *Journal* must remember that this is not simply a matter of mutual convenience. It is not merely an arrangement for the accommodation of the parties concerned. It touches the foundation principles of government, and involves issues of far greater importance than the mere question of peace. The policy recommended by the *Journal of Commerce* would practically and effectually insert the *right of secession* into the Federal Constitution, and would establish the principle that any one State could dictate the policy of the Federal Government, or else repudiate its obligations and overthrow its supremacy. The *Journal* need not be warned of the fatal consequences of such a principle. How long would it be after its recognition, before other members of the Confederacy would invoke its shelter and plant themselves upon its sanction? How long would Virginia remain loyal to the Union, after some policy which her peculiar interests might require, should be discarded by the rest of the Union? How long would the great West acquiesce in such a policy as New-England or Pennsylvania might require? Upon such a basis every difference between States would become a menace of secession:—every party contest would threaten the Union with fresh disruption. And twenty years would not elapse before the whole Union would have crumbled into fragments, and the only relics of the great Republic would be a ganglion of warring States, each utterly insignificant in itself, and all powerless to benefit the race, or even to promote the welfare of their own inhabitants.

It is easy to say that these are future evils, and that all we have to do is to meet the emergencies of the present hour. But this is not true. No State was ever wisely ruled on such a basis. It is the special function of statesmen to foresee the future,—to trace to their remotest issues the principles involved in present action,—and to aim at the ultimate, the permanent welfare of the land, whose fate for all future time depends on the action of the present day. No policy is so fatal to a nation as that which consults only the present moment, and leaves the future to take care of itself. Our fathers, on such a basis, would never have achieved our independence,—would never have framed this glorious Union, which they committed to our hands as a sacred and perpetual trust. They welcomed war, which desolated their fields, robbed their households, and exhausted their strength through seven long years of turmoil and of blood, because they saw that the fruits of the struggle in future ages would amply reward them for the temporary evils and sacrifices which they encountered.

These are among the reasons why our Government cannot, with fidelity to its trust, recognize the independence of the Southern States, on any other basis than that which every nascent nation is compelled to take,—that of superior strength. The *Journal of Commerce* asserts the right of revolution on behalf of the new Confederacy. That is a right which *might* alone creates. It is not and cannot be recognized in any Constitution or in any code,—for it is the death of codes, and begins to live only when Constitutions die. If these States have the right to resist the General Government by force of arms, the Federal Government has the correlative right to repel the attack and preserve its own authority. If not, then it lacks the essential attribute of Government, and has no higher title to obedience from any individual than his own good pleasure. The South has rebelled against the Government of the United States. It has appealed to arms, the only arbiter, for the decision of its claim:—and it must abide the stern result.

A Call to Virginia!

The Old Dominion has reached the crisis of her existence. She stands upon the very verge of her fate. She must choose instantly and forever between the American Union and the New Confederacy. She has lost what she has long been striving for, the ability to control the conduct and decide the policy of either. South Carolina has snatched the decision from her hands, and plunged the Southern Confederacy into War with the United States. The Federal Government has accepted the issue, and it only remains for Virginia to decide *on which side she will range herself* in the coming contest. Her decision will be of momentous interest to the country and the world,—but of infinitely greater importance to herself than to anybody else.

Virginia cannot prevent war,—but she can determine its character, and limit both its area and its duration. If she decides to stand by the flag of the American Union, she will limit the struggle to the Gulf States, withhold from them the ability to make it protracted, and convert the whole war into a simple blockade of the Southern ports. If she decides to join the South, she will elevate the great rebellion into something like dignity from its magnitude, advance it 500 miles further north, to the very gates of the capital, make her own soil the scene of its greatest and its fiercest conflicts, and give it a vitality which may protract it for years.

What, moreover, would be the effect upon her internal interests of secession from the American Union? The first effect would be a division of the State into two distinct communities, from the same antipathies that have parted the North and the South. In half of Virginia to-day, and on an area of 31,500 square miles, there are only 23,000 slaves, with a white population of 450,000. If we make the division on the line between territories in which Freedom and Slavery are respectively the paramount interests, the former would take two-thirds of the territory and an equal proportion of the white population. The members from the free West, bordering on the Ohio River, have already proclaimed that the moment the ordinance of Secession is passed, they will raise the standard of revolt, in which they would be sustained by the whole force of the Federal Government.

The first effect of secession, consequently, will be, not only to blot out Virginia from her place in the Confederacy, but to expunge from history her very name, with all her traditions and memories, and national consciousness. With secession her political influence, which has so long controlled our national councils; her grand highway to the Ohio, so long the dream of her statesmen and legislators, and her vast system of public works, undertaken to transfer to Norfolk the commercial metropolis of the country, are all sacrificed in the common ruin. Her immense debt of some $40,000,000 will, of necessity, be repudiated. From its contraction, Western Virginia has enjoyed no advantage, and having seceded for good cause, she would never consent to a burden from which she had received no benefit. The interest on this public debt is now $2,000,000 annually. If she secedes, it is paid for the last time. By seceding she elects to make her own territory the theatre of the war, and takes the brunt of the contest, which will interfere with and embarass all her industrial operations to a degree that will render the payment of her obligations impossible, even if her territory remained united. *War, moreover, liberates the slave.* The North have been most reluctantly forced into this contest, which, in the already diminished value of its property, has cost it a greater sum than the value of every negro in Virginia. We are not going to end it till we have guarded against the recurrence of a similar outbreak. This is the talk of the man of business, the manufacturer and the merchant, who in the outset were almost unanimous against any step that threatened hostilities, and sympathized to a great extent with the South. All now call for *a final settlement.*

If Virginia goes, Slavery in Virginia goes with her. She loses the very thing for which she secedes. With Washington retained, (and it will be retained, if half a million of men can hold it,) it would not be long before two great streams of migration, one North and the other South, would send every negro out of the State. Virginia may as well understand, first as last, the temper of the North, which is as united to-day as are the people of Charleston,—that if she makes war by joining those in actual rebellion, we shall strike at her vulnerable point. We are no longer to be trifled or temporized with. We are ready for the contest. We did not provoke it. We sought every means to avoid it; but we go in for permanent peace, leaving no disturbing element to again, at an hour's notice, convulse and break up the country.

What is the other alternative presented? Loyalty and all the blessings of loyalty—all that Virginia has enjoyed for seventy years; perfect domestic quiet and order, every possible opportunity afforded for the development of her material interests, and a large share of the power and patronage of Government. Could any condition or position be more felicitous and desirable? Why is it to be changed for certain destruction? Only to satify such madmen as WISE, and such scoundrels as FLOYD. Men of this kidney are the head and front of secession wherever it exists—disappointed politicians, and corrupt and swindling knaves. Can such men lead to any good results? Into what plight have they already plunged this good old State? The bonds are now selling at 60 cents on the dollar—a fair quotation of the bonds of a broken-down Western village. Her works of improvement are all stopped. They can be carried on only by the issue and sale of bonds, which every one now looks upon as removed hardly an inch from repudiation.

Have not the people of the State already had enough of secession? Do they not see that it blights whatever it strikes?—that law and property are synonymous terms, and that the violation of the one is the destruction of the other? If the State is half ruined under the threat of secession, where will she be when the overt act has brought down the strong arm of Government? She will soon find out the difference between BUCHANAN and his corrupt Secretaries, and LINCOLN and his Cabinet at the head of affairs. The latter are going to try the experiment of attempting to enforce the laws. The people will stand by them in sufficient force to crush out all resistance, wherever or whenever made. They feel that the existence of Government and society itself depends upon the success of such an experiment. When a collision comes, their earnest conviction, which draws its inspiration from Freedom, and the mighty interests they have at stake, will, we are confident, be more than a match for that wild rage which draws its inspiration from negro Slavery.

Injustice to Major Anderson.

The one event which marred the general satisfaction of our people, yesterday, was a sweeping and most intemperate denunciation of Major ANDERSON, in the *Courier and Enquirer*, for his surrender of Fort Sumter. That journal does not hesitate to stigmatize him as a traitor to his country,—as having betrayed the fortress he was ordered to hold,—and as having been actually consulting the interests and serving the purposes of the enemy whom he professed to be resisting.

It is impossible to exaggerate the cruel injustice of such an assault. No man ought to know better than the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* the unfairness of so rash and premature a judgment. Not a solitary fact concerning the retention, defence or surrender of Fort Sumter is officially known. We have had no authentic report whatever of the condition of the fortress, the number of guns or of men provided for its defence, the object of holding it, the instructions under which it was defended, the degree of resistance Major ANDERSON was directed to offer, or the circumstances which finally induced him to lower his flag. One would suppose that no commander would be condemned,—still less branded as a traitor to his country, in the utter absence of every fact essential to a just judgment of his conduct,—and on no better authority than the confused and contradictory jumble of reports, which the authorities of South Carolina permitted to come over the telegraphic wires. Yet the *Courier and Enquirer* has perpetrated this gross injustice towards an officer whose record is without a stain, whose loyalty to the Stars and Stripes has been proclaimed and proved over and over again, and who has not yet had an opportunity even to make public report of the steps he has taken, and still less, the slightest explanation of the course he has pursued.

Our object is simply to protest, on behalf of the great body of our citizens, against the very serious injustice, with which Major ANDERSON has been so hastily and prematurely condemned. We have not the slightest doubt that when the Government shall make public his instructions and official reports, (as we trust they will do without any needless delay,) he will be found to have performed his duty with entire fidelity, and the most perfect loyalty to the Government of the United States. It was no part of his duty to bring on a collision,—or to inaugurate the shedding of blood. On the contrary, it was his wish as it was the policy of the Government, to avoid to the very last moment every hostile act,—to throw upon the rebels the responsibility of commencing the war, and to make this responsibility so signal and conspicuous that all the world would hold them to it. Major ANDERSON acted upon this policy, with consummate ability and discretion, to the very last. But when the crisis arrived, and the rebel batteries were opened upon him, he lost no time in replying, nor did he surrender, so far as we have any information, until he was disabled by smoke and flame, the explosion of his own shells, the dislodgement of his guns, and the exhaustion of his men, from returning the tremendous fire which girdled him around on every side.

The complaint is made that he neither lost nor killed any men. This certainly is a remarkable incident, but we do not see why it should be deplored. A fortress may become untenable, even though every man in it may remain untouched. The world has outlived that vulgar taste for slaughter which measures the importance of a battle by the number of corpses left upon the field. If Fort Sumter had been a place of great importance to the United States, it would doubtless have been more desperately defended. But it is utterly useless for all practical purposes. Two ships-of-war, blockading the harbor, will be of more service than all its forts. And the only defence required was such a one as should vindicate the honor of the garrison, and throw upon the enemy the whole responsibility of beginning the war. Those objects have been accomplished—through the discretion and loyalty of Major ANDERSON.

The exultation of the Charlestonians over the surrender of Fort Sumter is merely the senseless merriment of a child over a new toy. Their fulsome laudation of his courage,—their denunciation of the fleet for failing to come to his aid, and their flourish on returning his sword, seem to us the swagger of men who do not in the least appreciate the serious business they have undertaken. Fort Sumter is an empty and a useless prize in their hands, and its surrender relieves the Government from a serious embarrassment. If they regard the capture of a combustible fort, manned by 80 men, by a force of 8,000 men, with ten or a dozen batteries, as a military exploit worth the boasting they have expended upon it, they will live to see their mistake.

Major ANDERSON will probably arrive in this City within a few days, and we hazard little in saying that he will receive a hearty and an enthusiastic welcome. It certainly is not the habit of the people of this City or country to condemn any man unheard.

An Incitation to Riot.

The art of suggesting evil acts while pretending to deprecate their execution, is one of the oldest and paltriest tricks in the portfolio of a demagogue. It is easy to inflame men by reciting imaginary wrongs, while the same time keeping on the safe side of the law by adding a prayer for "Christian forbearance." This is the tone adopted in Mayor WOOD'S Proclamation, to be found in another column—the arch-agitator of our City so wording his address as to convey an impression abroad that our "dangerous classes" are highly excited and tumultuous; whereas, in fact, the only appearance of anything like a riot which our City has yet seen, had for its object to make the editor of the *Herald* haul the American flag yesterday from the windows of his office.

Of direct purpose to Mayor WOOD'S last verbal irruption, there would seem none; but of indirect aims the amount is incalculable. It is designed to comfort the Secessionists by picturing this Metropolis as a scene of riot and pillage, in which the Mayor is called upon to read a sort of general riot act, and implore the turbulent people to "unite in obedience to the laws, in support of the public peace, in the preservation of order, and in the protection of property." These words, properly magnified and dwelt upon in the secession Press, cannot fail to be of good cheer and high hope to the Southern traitors. Such a manifesto must help materially to sustain the illusion under which they labor, that the City of New-York sympathizes with their treason; and may also prove satisfactory in the way of giving them some reason to believe that other communities are as deeply agitated, as lawless and as poverty-stricken as their own.

What can Mayor WOOD mean when he asks us to "rally to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they existed in the days and in the spirit of our Fathers?" Does he wish us to have the late treasonable Preambles and Resolutions advocated by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE in the Mozart General Committee, committed to the flames by the hands of the common hangman? Or does he desire that we shall revive and put in practice the memorable project of wrenching away the City of New-York from the balance of the State and annexing it to the Montgomery Confederation—a plan so vehemently urged in his Honor's ridiculous message to the Common Council at the commencement of this year? To have Mayor WOOD advocating the adoption of "an honest effort" is refreshing from its novelty; but will our municipal Oracle have the goodness to explain where he has yet seen any evidence of "a riotous spirit" amongst the people of this City, and also with what special ceremonies and offerings we are to "rally to the restoration of the Constitution?"

Loyalty of the Irish Element.

The journals of secession, forced to abandon all hope that the Democracy throughout the Northern States have any sympathy with, or can be brought to sustain, their treason, are now falling back on our adopted citizens of Irish birth as certain allies in the struggle which had its opening scene in Charleston harbor. This conclusion they pretend to arrive at from various lines of argument, all of them false, but each having some faint semblance of probability.

It is true that the citizens indicated have, as a general rule, voted the straightest form of the Democratic ticket, but not, we are well assured, from any special affinity with the slaveholders. They voted it because erroneously impressed with the idea that the Democratic Party was the political organization most strongly pledged to uphold the Constitution and laws—their first allegiance being due to these instruments under their oath of naturalization, and their adherence to the Democratic Party arising mainly from their belief that it was the organization most devoted to "loyalty, true national progress, and the principles of religious liberty." The developments of the last six months have certainly not tended to strengthen these impressions, and our fellow-citizens of Irish birth are seldom slow in reading the political lessons of the day.

That they are essentially "a fighting race," is also true; but the conclusion drawn from this fact by the secession journals does not necessarily follow. Loyal to the Stars and Stripes by an instinct dating back to their infancy, in which America was the promised land of liberty and plenty could they but manage to reach its hospitable shores,—such martial ardor as they possess is much more likely to enlist itself in defence of the Union, than to incur the hardships of an ill-organized and poorly munitioned rebellion against the General Government. On this point, the expressed sentiment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., should be conclusive evidence—that military organization being Irish of the most pronounced and representative type, and its voice being all but unanimously raised in favor of volunteering upon any service considered necessary by the National Executive.

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.—We received yesterday *five* letters from our correspondent at Charleston, and *six* from our Richmond correspondent,—all which have been delayed for several days in consequence of the freshets in the South.

We publish a portion of them this morning—the space at our command not being sufficient to give them all. Our letters from Charleston give an interesting description of events down to the very morning on which the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced. As the authorities of Charleston saw fit, on commencing operations, to suppress our correspondent by consigning him to jail, on the foolish and false pretext that he was a spy, we have no account of subsequent proceedings from his pen.

Our letters from Richmond will be found highly interesting. It was believed that upon the first report of a collision between the Government and the Seceders, Virginia would join the latter. But our correspondent's letter shows that the news did not produce the effect that had been anticipated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Continued from Second Page.

1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	80	110
14,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	87	25
700	Pac. Mail St Co.	76	300
100	do	s10	74⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s	66	60
3,000	do	66	60
28,000	do	s30	65
3,000	do	66⅜	60
2,000	N. Car 6s	76	25
2,000	Missouri 6s	66	70
3,000	do	66¼	60
5,000	do	66	60
5,000	do	s10	65
10,000	do	s10	66⅛
3,000	do	66⅜	60
32,000	do	66⅜	100
4,000	California St. 7s	89	100
2,000	Ply. C. W. L.	102⅜	100
1,000	Har. 1st M. B.	102¾	100
3,000	M. So. 1st M. B.	88	100
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	80	100
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	97	100
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	98	100
6	Nic. Transit Co.	23½	100
250	Pac. Mail. SS. Co.	98	100
500	do	73¾	100
50	do	s30	73⅝
50	do	73¾	100
50	do	s30	73⅝
450	N. Y. Central R.	72	100
200	do	s30	72
532	do	72¾	100
200	do	72⅝	100
50	do	s60	72⅜
50	do	s30	72⅝
300	Erie Railroad	27	100
100	do	s30	22¾
200	do	22¾	100
200	Hudson River R.	26	100
20	New-Jersey R.	113	100

	Harlem Railroad	13	
	do	s10	13½
	Harlem R. Pref.	34½	
	do	34	
	do	b30	34
	Reading R.	33	
	do	33¾	
	do	32	
	do	31	
	do	30⅜	
	do	33⅜	
	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13⅜	
	do	13¾	
	do	13⅝	
	Mich. Cen. R.	46	
	do	45½	
	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30	
	do	29½	
	Panama Railroad	109	
	do	107	
	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65	
	do	64½	
	do	64¾	
	Gal. & Chic R.	66½	
	do	s4	66½
	Clev. & Tol. R.	27	
	do	26	
	do	26⅜	
	do	s30	26¾
	Chic. & R. I. R.	46	
	do	46¾	
	do	45½	
	do	s10	45¾
	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	66½	
	do	s15	66¾
	Mil. & Miss. R.	6	
	N. J. Cen. R.	119	

	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	102⅜	
15,000	do	s30	102⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	102⅜	
5,000	Tres 12 Mat. N.	103¾	
4,000	Cal. State 7s	80	
20,000	N. Car St. 6s, s10	74½	
20,000	Tenn St 6s, '90, s10	68	
6,000	Vir. State 6s, s10	66	
7,000	do	65	
44,000	Missouri 6s	65	
5,000	do	54¾	
2,000	Mich. Se 2d M. B	81	
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	80	
14,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	87	
700	Pac. Mail St Co.	76	
100	do	s10	74¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	72	
100	do	s30	72¾
100	do	s15	72¾
100	do	s30	72⅝
150	do	72¾	
200	do	b4	72⅜
100	Erie Railroad	b30	22¾
100	Had. B. B.	34	
200	do	37⅛	
100	Harlem Railroad	12¾	
100	do	12⅝	
5	Clev., Col. & C. R.	95	

	Har. R. Pref.	33	
	do	33⅜	
100	Reading R.	31⅜	
16	Mich. Cen. R.	46⅛	
55	do	46	
100	do	b30	46
400	do	b3	46
325	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13⅜	
210	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	67	
50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	28⅜	
150	do	30	
25	Panama Railroad	108¾	
110	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64⅜	
25	do	s30	64
300	do	64⅜	
400	do	64⅝	
400	do	s10	64⅜
100	do	s15	64
60	Galena & Chic. R.	67	
50	do	s15	66⅛
100	do	s10	66⅛
200	do	66⅜	
100	Cleve & Toledo R.	26⅜	
100	do	b30	26⅝
150	Chi. R. I. R.	s10	45¾
100	do	45⅛	

MONDAY, April 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 13, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 6:

Increase in Loans	$995,339
Increase in Specie	59,190
Increase in Circulation	128,712
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,766,268

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 14, 1860.	April 13, 1861.	April 6, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	129,919 015	123,108 885	122,113 496
Specie	23 626 982	41,764,748	41,705,558
Circulation	8 775,297	8,901,429	8,930 141
Net Deposits	109,151,197	119 306,794	115 406 088
Undrawn Deposits	24 253 604	22,680,717	20,546,278
Clearings	84 897 593	96 926,078	94 859 810
In Sub-Treasury	7,413,975	10,441,278	8,436,494

The Bank return shows a moderate addition to the Loans and Discounts, principally from the employment of Money on Government securities. The transfer of Bullion on this account to the Sub-Treasury, makes no impression on the Specie average, which is fully equal to last week. This fact is owing to the further receipts of English and California Gold, which raise the present stock in Bank and Sub-Treasury to more then fifty-two millions. The line of Deposits at Bank is upon the present statement nearly two millions of dollars. The open market for Money to day is dull on Merchant bills, which find currency at Bank to the extent of the present demands of trade On prime double signeturee, the ratee ere 5@7 ₱ cent. ₱ ennum, according to date. On demand loan to the Brokere, money is easy et 5@6 ₱ cent. A fair bueineee is dolog hy a few of the lenders, hut as a general remark the employment of Money is not ective even et the cheap rates now quoted on the Street. The War excitement neither disturhs the confidence of Domestic lenders on Government and other approred Securities, nor induces the return of Foreign capital, so far ee the rates and demand for Exchaoge authorize an opinion on this point. For the Boeton mall Bills on London are quoted ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower then at the close of lest week, 107¼@107⅜ for standard Benkere' and 106¾@107 for Southern Banks drawn on Paris, f.5 30@f.28¾.

The firet effect of the President's Proclamation of rebellion and call for military support, in the morning pepers, was to increase, of course, for the moment, the feverish anxiety of the Stock Exchange, and prices were seriously depressed on the Stocke of the Border States of the South, large amounts of which are known to be in p'edge for the Western Bank Note Currency, and subject to fully forced sales in this market, in consequence of the discredit and return of this Currency to the Bank Department of Illinois and Wisconsia. The prices on the speculetive Railway Sharee were also depressed, hnt not more than the eerious nature of our National difficulties would reasonably lead to on the first officicial intimation of the existence of Civil War. As far as we are able to judge of the influences of the depression to-day, they relete in no respect to the probability that our political tronbles are neceesarily to seriously diminish our great Railway traffic with the West and Northwest; much less to render the lines unprofitable, while the whole volnme of Provisions and Breadetuffs to come forward from that quarter this Spring and Summer, is bound to come by rail, now that the navigation of the Mississippi end the freedom of the New-Orleane market are practicelly closed or rendered unsafe against it. Viewed in this light, the market and demand at moderate figures for the leading New-York end Western sharer, promise an early recovery from the preliminary Wer shock which they are now feeling. The Federal Funded Stocks to-day have not moved over ¼@1 ₱ cent., and Treasury paper remains at par for the 6 ₱ cents, and 102 for the higher rates of interest. The unanimity of the Stock Exchange, in support of the old flag of the country and the credit of the Government, is equally manned and commendable; and, while the present unhappy state of things is deeply regretted in Wall-street, there are few localities in which there is so little difference of sentiment on the question of maintaining the authority of the Government.

At the Second Board sales of $15,000 registered Stock of United States of 1881 sold at 92½, and $20,000 Coupon Stock at 90½, cash, and $15,000 of the latter at 90, seller 15 days, same as on Saturday afternoon. The State Securities for cash were much the same as et the early session, while on seller 50 days, prices were ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower. On the Railway Shares the difference from the morning sales was not important in price; a fair demand was shown for New-York Central and several of the Western roads; Central closing 72¼@¾ ₱ cent. After the printed list of the Second Board there was not much done either in the Board room or on the Street; the general market closing with some inclination to steadiness in prices, which left off about as follows:

Cumberland	72¾	Galena	66⅜
Erie	23	Rock Island	45
Erie Preferred	37⅛	Quincy	66⅛
Hudson	75	Illinois Central	64⅛
Hudson Preferred	33¾	Toledo	26¾
Michigan Central	22¾	Missouris	54⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	30½	Virginias	65
	46	Tennessees	68

The interest due May 1, 1861, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Michigan Southern Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street. The interest due May 1, 1861, on such of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds as are not converted into Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the Bonds at the office of the Company, and the payment thereof will be indorsed upon the Bond. The interest due May 1, 1861, on such of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company as are issued for the funded coupons of this class of Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Company's office.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the first week of April were in

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$11,373 44	$10 ,19 53
Freight	28,205 00	21,,94 00
Total	$39 578 44	$32,513 53

The Foreign news by the *Fulton* this morning was scarcely referred to either on the Street or en 'Change. The absorbing interest was turned in the direction of the military preparations under the call of the President of the United States. The following is the latest in American Stocks in London:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 6 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	90 @ 93	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent.	70 @ 75	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	82 @ 84 x.c.	83¼ 93
Do. 7 ₱ cent. do. 1875	85 @ 87	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dls.	27½ @ 26½	27
Do. do. all paid	71 @ 73	
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	94 @ 96	
Do. (s. fd) 8s, '82	95 @ 98	
Do. $100 shares	96 @ 96	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1866	68 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	13 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent, (sinking-fund) 1883	86 @ 87	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs. 1876	92 @ 94	
Do. $100 shares	69 @ 71	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱c. '67	93 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱c., '83, assent.	78 @ 80	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱c., '62, '71, '75, &c.	56 @ 58	
Do. shares, assented	27 @ 28	
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1863	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1873	97 @ 99	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	86 @ 88 x.c.	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	29 @ 30	

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

		par.	
April 13.	Philadelphia	par.	
April 13.	Boston	Premium.	
April 8.	New Orleans	⅜ @ 1	
April 8.	Mobile	⅛ @ ⅜	
April 13.	Baltimore	par. @ 1-10	
April 13.	Washington	⅜ @ ½	
April 10.	Charleston	3 @ 4	
April 13.	Richmond	5¾ @ 5¾	
April 18.	Petersburgh	5¾ @ 5¾	
April 13.	Norfolk	4¾ @ 5¾	
April 10.	Augusta	3 @ 3½	
April 9.	Savannah	3 @ 3¼	
April 12.	Chicago	7 @ 7½	
April 10.	Milwaukee	6 @ 6¾	
April 12.	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼	
April 11.	St Louis	4 @ 4¾	
April 11.	Louisville	⅜ @ ⅝	
April 11.	Detroit	1 @ 1¼	
April 12.	Cincinnati	½ @ ¾	
April 13.	Pittsburgh	1 @ 1¼	
April 9.	Columbus, Ga	3 @ 4	
April 8.	Montgomery	3¼ @ 4	
April 6.	Macon	2½ @ 3½	
April 8.	Memphis	2½ @ 2¾	
April 8.	Canada	½ @ ¾	
April 11.	Fredericksburgh	4 @ 4½	
April 10.	Alton, Ill	8 @ 8½	
April 10.	Duhuque	6½ @ 7	
April 10.	Fayetteville	6½ @ 7	

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. April 13.	Loans. April 6	Specie. April 13	Specie. April 6.
Bk. of New-York	4,749,873	4,684,412	1,554,487	1,493,151
Manhattan Co.	5,132,286	4,042 564	1,860,764	2 018,001
Merchants' Bank	5,324,122	9,202,666	1,893 503	2,031,103
Mechanics' Bank	3,719,408	3,588,596	1,322 714	1,131,056
Union Bank	2,450,699	2,463,260	979,061	817,077
Bank of America	5,213,272	5,396,843	4,266,696	4,254,094
Phenix Bank	3,130 227	3,051,675	945,573	898 853
City Bank	2,173,032	2,168,384	827 837	817,718
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,599,336	1,603,823	248,791	247 000
Fulton Bank	1,323 330	1,335,695	606 969	854,758
Chemical Bank	2,068,289	2,138 936	1,422,585	1,418,186
Mereh. Exch. Bk.	2,026,406	2,002,533	637,114	539,004
National Bank	2,146,768	2,116,385	431,734	420,663
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,454 972	1,474,865	502,243	482 911
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	948,666	924,456	309,722	3 6,612
Greenwich Bank	894,556	882 548	144,722	139,031
Leather Man. Bk.	1,748,220	1,740,381	597,438	560,793
Seventh Ward Bk.	3 812,536	1,052,653	466,605	439,741
Bk. St. New-York	3,612,535	3,813,054	1,278,968	1,275 813
Am. Exchange Bk	8,547,207	7,290,275	2,911,387	2,203 531
Bk. of Commerce	13,725 496	12,355 072	2,541,029	3,509,629
Broadway Bank	3,570,441	3,504,984	1,361,734	1,613,359
Ocean Bank	1,653 778	1,696,642	380,100	398 307
Mercantile Bank	2,620,294	2,499,173	684,350	706,300
Pacific Bank	930,626	956 641	290,972	291 732
Bank of Republic	3,785,747	3,796,138	1,564,811	1,455,261
Chatham Bank	763,461	760 619	178 883	141 626
People's Bank	636,141	641,141	154 830	144,015
Bank of N. Am.	1,757,134	1,775,345	425,783	357,683
Hanover Bank	1,630,803	1,557,962	339,878	282,852
Irving Bank	813 380	804 828	194 109	163,3 3
Metropolitan Bk.	7,067,326	7,129,492	2,605 870	2,537,623
Citizens' Bank	759,010	747,491	202,460	201,831
Nassau Bank	1,602,312	1,601,476	576,995	556,165
Market Bank	1,637,645	1,541,576	367,381	356,417
St. Nicholas Bk	1,042 539	1,033 880	286,731	246,748
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,275,161	2,273,946	445,967	443,358
Corn Exch. Bank	1,509 761	1,526,983	324,804	313,139
Continental Bank	2,716 476	2,748,706	1,527 755	1,027,345
Bk. of Commw'lth	943 042	921,112	399,401	348 281
Oriental Bank	478,489	490,907	118,983	116,198
Marine Bank	995,140	964 225	177,934	183,632
Atlantic Bank	530,659	533,317	78,094	73,6 8
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,413,928	2,472,764	712,786	718 377
Park Bank	4,843,657	4,715,003	2,847,115	2,537 903
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	173,084	787 174	207,086	217,146
Grocers' Bank	604,293	624,079	130,586	134,741
North River Bk.	608,809	614,972	138,192	128 100
East River Bank	332 608	342,489	66,374	69 992
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	786,857	784,477	268 113	221,860
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	410 148	397,483	46,078	45,130
N. Y. Exch. Bank	320,483	322,864	82,990	21,602
Bull's Head Bank	513,248	495 079	79,624	69,222
N. Y. County Bk.	383 060	364 108	118,401	94 157
Total	153,108,835	152,113,436	47,,,,,48	41,705,558
Increase	$995,39	Increase	$59,190	

Banks.	Circulation. April 18.	Circulation. April 6.	Deposits—Net. April 13.	Deposits—Net. April 6.
Bk. of New-York	417,356	424,771	3,580,180	3,444,71 9
Manhattan Co.	386,377	392,308	4,274,951	4,344,16 9
Merchants' Bank	172 857	174,565	4,160,002	4,191,22 7
Mechanics' Bank	289,651	292 904	3,136 868	2,803,85 3
Union Bank	218,275	228,333	2,497,700	2,278 34 3
Bk. of America	126,613	125 339	6,744,797	6,733,06 1
Phenix Bank	134,882	138,984	2,309,492	2,160,60 2
City Bank	.....	.....	1,956,308	1,947,37 4
Tradesmen's Bk.	307,499	294,863	717,799	682,31 4
Fulton Bank	195,279	199 643	1,325,178	1,327,10 4
Chemical Bank	368,873	360,598	2,877,767	2,934,71 7
Mereh. Exch. Bk.	117,673	121,978	1,400,556	1,279, 2
National Bank	180,660	171,637	1,137,423	1,091,76 9
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	258,903	260,072	1,195 419	1,159,89 1
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	156,048	180 882	846,101	801 37
Greenwich Bank	162,282	164,320	488,817	463,70 4
Leather Man. Bk.	297,186	303,163	1,298,748	1,155 61 8
Seventh Ward Bk.	204 332	203 250	746,205	712,74 4
Bk. St. New-York	221,183	233,826	2,634,925	2,624,08 1
Am. Exchange Bk.	192,447	200,709	5,067,044	4,990,10 2
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,217,087	7,800,32 2
Broadway Bank	268,819	272,356	3,918,205	4,035,06 5
Ocean Bank	99,324	102,897	1,016,642	1,010,07 7
Mercantile Bank	24,736	26,211	2,071,318	1,968,705
Pacific Bank	137,261	141,394	817,975	799,124
Bk. of Republic	369 649	195,274	3,410 881	3,271,860
Chatham Bank	109 773	113,247	530,179	476,101
People's Bank	96,831	97 899	471,343	451,248
Bank of N. Am.	96,488	96,817	1,175,743	1,066,817
Hanover Bank	78,716	72,610	838,302	780,472
Irving Bank	124,710	120,334	645,987	638,620
Metropolitan Bk.	245 189	251,775	5,821,211	5,674,878
Citizens' Bank	151,961	153,506	704,270	646,745
Nassau Bank	125 618	124,632	1,209,620	1,151,290
Market Bank	214 390	216,677	1,002,693	1,179 295
St. Nicholas Bank	83,426	85,158	704,496	697,534
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	285,269	306,434	1,357,915	1,315,989
Corn Exch. Bank	126 636	136,244	764,787	817,405
Continental Bank	186,152	187,847	1,717,693	1,718,079
Bk. of Commw'lth	213 484	218,422	890,957	776,360
Oriental Bank	99,101	99,936	371,685	364,003
Marine Bank	144 419	143,319	577,906	555,429
Atlantic Bank	84,094	87,174	260,208	239,307
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	187,606	190 620	1,884,936	1,879,048
Park Bank	170 096	175,158	2,675,696	5,192,248
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	85,560	88 843	524,497	526 313
Grocers' Bank	47 819	50 973	358,756	347,351
North River Bank	75,961	76,754	471,200	445,639
East River Bank	87,619	89,962	249,209	269,440
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	131 702	135,195	547 385	552,085
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	137,858	139,661	175,284	176,913
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	79 567	80,827	260,452	259,579
Bull's Head Bank	122 516	123 665	496 756	455 291
N. Y. County Bk.	75,879	76,980	300 554	293,931
Total	6,801,439	6,950,141	96,626,078	94,859,810
Decrease	$59,190	Increase	$1,766,268	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86; Reading Railroad, 16¼; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

[Advertisement.]

TO NEWS AGENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE,

Having thoroughly completed its arrangements to have all its forms stereotyped, can now supply al orders by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of the *Tribune* has rendered this step absolutely necessary. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

[Advertisement.]

VERTIGO DIZZINESS OR GIDDINESS are among the most disagreeable ailments to which we ers subject. Holloway's Pills are a certain cure for these complaints. A single box of them will keep the stomach clean and the head clear for years.

[Advertisement]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Absolute and efficacious cures of Corns and Bunions without immediate or subsequent inconvenience, by Messrs. RENDALL, No. 365 Broome-street. Thousands of the most conclusive and satisfactory testimonials can be seen at the office.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN; You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale; and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the interior of the Vault thue reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre lining turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did act do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House, in Greenwich-street, and as as soon as we get moved you shall here the old one as a trophy.

S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

HERRING'S CHAMPION DURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Boiler Iron, lined with the new patent CRYSTALIZED IRON, (which cannot be drilled) and inside casing of bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank Robbers and expert thieves.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—the best security from Fire now known.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION."—That noble song, by Gen. MORRIS, is sung by Miss DAWSON, every Afternoon and Evening, heaving proudly the glorious old flag, at Barnum's Museum. It does the heart good to witness the outbursts of patriotism when those 34 Stars shine and the Stripes flutter in the breaze. Cheer after cheer echoes it, and the fair vocalist is applauded, to the echo, as she retires waving it triumphantly.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the sonstous salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S Patent Crude Resin Gas Apparatus, for country residences, factories, &c., has been pronounced the standard. Over two hundred now in use attest its superior merits. Send for a descriptive pamphlet, or call on JOHN BUTLER,
Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Ilesry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Look in at the great manufacturing depôt of WASSAM, PAOK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

$8 Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$8 Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$8 Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$6 Elegant Spring Suits, at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Spring Clothing.—We call the attention of MEN, who are about purchasing their Spring Clothing, to our assortment of Business Coats, Vests and Pants and SPRING OVERCOATS.

Our assortment of BOYS', YOUTHS' and YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING, adapted to the present and coming season, was never as desirable and complete as now.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Purify the Blood.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS

Cure Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Bilious and Liver complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs yield to their curative properties. Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway; at his branch office, No. 186 Church-st., and by druggists generally.

CASH
PAID FOR
Rags,
CANVAS, BAGGING, ROPE,
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF
PAPER-MAKER'S STOCK,
AT
No. 58 Cliff-st.,
New-York.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical daformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 19 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Espencheid's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hat for 1861, is the perfection of symmetry and grace. The handsomest hat he has ever turned out, and not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. The price, as of yore, $3 50.

ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Bindar, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 19 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 300 Broadway.

Use
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
TOMATO CATSUP,
Prepared from the
FRESH TOMATO,
and free from all
IMPURITIES.
Sold by all grocers.

To News Agents.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE,
Having thoroughly completed its arrangements to have all its forms stereotyped, can now supply all orders by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of the TRIBUNE has rendered this step absolutely necessary. Address
THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

Flowers and Plants.
Comprising everything useful and ornamental for the GARDEN.
Descriptive catalogues and fresh samples daily.
PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ARGUIMBAU—LOGAN.—By Rev. Mr. Quinn, of St. Peter's Church, Jan. 1, 1860, DANIEL V. ARGUIMBAU to EMMA LOGAN.

LEONARD—COUTANT.—In Rochester, on Wednesday evening, April 10, by Rev. J

AUCTION SALES.

CALVIN T. HAINES, Auctioneer.
By J. W. BIMMIX,
Carpet Store, Nos. 289 and 290 Canal-st., near Broadway.
TUESDAY, April 16,
at 11 o'clock, at his store,
J. W. DIMMICK
will continue the sale of his
Wholesale stock of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
at auction.
Any quantity of yards will be cut that purchasers require.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Bond-st., all the furniture in said house, made to order, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier mirrors, parlor suites of rosewood, covered with silk brocatel, parlor chairs, covered reps, fine mahogany furnitnre, colored hair cloth, a valuable rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunn & Clarke, extension table, china, glass and plated ware.

OIL-PAINTINGS.

About 20 beautiful paintings of the first-class, by Andrea Seechi, J. Moncerou, of great value; Baptisto, Wm. Browne, Chatelain, Willems, Sarignac, Nicolle, L. Verboekhoven, &c.

BEDROOMS—Solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, cabinets, wardrobes, easy chairs, mattresses, carpets, &c. Also, extension dining table, China, glass plated ware, &c.; kitchen ware, &c.

CARRIAGES, &c.

Also, a three-seated Rockaway, made to order by Lawrence.

Two sets of double harness, made by Gibson.

The above will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH CARPETS, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture of the large dwelling house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold without reserve by R. W. WESTCOTT, offering to housekeepers an opportunity to purchase elegant furniture and valuable works of art at auction prices. The furniture consists in part of two elegant suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon brocade, and the other in green and gold, both of which are first-class and in perfect order, one full suite in hair cloth, rich carpets, mirrors with base tables, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, centre and pier tables, bronzes, paintings, clocks, with elegant rosewood chamber furnitnrn of every description, 20 large hair mattresses, beds, &c., rich China silver ware, cut glass, extension table, with oak dining furnitnra; also, a large variety of good and serviceable chamber furniture, the whole making a desirable and beautiful assortment of everything adapted to a fashionably furnished residence. No postponement—commencing at 2 precisely.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 West 21st-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, divans and volture chairs; in hroeatel; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; marble-top, pier and centre tables, tea-boys, cottage chairs, mahogany book-case, pier glasses, bronze candelabras, damask and lace curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, with glasses, lounges in brocatel, chaodeliers, gas fixtures, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oilcloths, chairs, glassware, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 Brevoort-place, near Broadway, the entire furniture, consisting of rosewood lounges, tête-à-têtes, easy chairs, stagores, &c., rosewood tables, marble-top; card centre, writing desk, inlaid; one mahogany piano, (Stoddart maker); gilt brackets, black walnut chairs, rosewood chairs, rosewood pier and centre tables, Bohemian glasses, rosewood desks, 1 extension-table, &c., window curtains, window shades, bureaus, French beds, mattresses velvet and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, rocking chairs, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. MCAWIN, Auctioneer.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,
Comprising a collection of the best library editions of valuable works in nearly all departments, including a variety of superbly illustrated books and miscellaneous literature, &c. Also (to be sold at 8 o'clock) a superior piano-forte, in a fine rosewood case, two rich black walnut and mahogany bookcases, elegant French clock, ottomans and Glastonbury chairs, now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

B. W. TILTON, Auctioneer.
TILTON, WORRALL & MAY
Will sell at auction
THURSDAY, April 18, 1861
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at their
WAREROOMS, No. 450 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND HARNESS.
A large and very desirable assortment of superior workmanship, style and finish.
A rare opportunity for buyers.
Catalogues ready on Wednesday.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 East 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, pier glass and cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood wardrobe, centre and pier tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oil-cloths, carpets, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

HAGAR D. MINAS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 21 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 16, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., (postponed from Saturday, April 13.)
Elegant Household Fnuiture, removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, most of which was made to order by the best City makers, and but little used, comprising in part as follows: Elegant covered rosewood raised line pieces, in crimson silk brocatel, with slip covers, carved rosewood etagere, encoignur, music stand, oak and black walnut extension tables, mahogany secretary bookcase, black walnut wardrobes, mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, chairs, &c., ebie à-têtes and sofas, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, rosewood centre table, oval French plate pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, carried hair mattresses and feather beds, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany desks, mantel ornaments, silver plated ware, Japanese table, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom crockery, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, an elegant 7-octave piano-forte, full round corners, finished back and carved legs, of superior tone and finish, made by McDonald, of this City; cost $450.

HAGAR D. LANDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, and THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., each evening, at the residence of Mr. Louis Borg, No. 64 East 20th-st., splendid cabinet furniture, artistin marble, and bronze statuary, the original modern oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; fine drawings and water-colors, etchings, valuable illustrated books; objects of art and virtu, being the entire collection of Mr. Louis Borg. In the collection will be found the celebrated piece of statuary, the Mendicant Girl, by Professor Strauss; the dying Heron, bronze, by Comolera; Bacchantes, by Preiher; Paintings by A. de Dreux, Eberhart, Hall, L. Verboekhoven, Tannier, Veron, Van Beest, Damsebreu lor, Dautel, Balsazard, Master, Santain, and others. Illustrated Works—Les Peutres Celebres, by Chas. Blanc; Pallazzo Pitti, the Pinacotcca of Bologna; London Illustrated News from 1852, complete; antique cabinet pieces from the King of Holland's collection; an arm chair of Napoleon I.; grand action piano, by Playel, with a very fine collection of etchings and drawings. Will be ready for exhibition, (with catalogues,) by card of admission only, to be obtained from the auctioneers on Saturday, 13th and until days of sale. Will also be on exhibition on Tuesday evening.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the residence of Arthur Kendall, Esq., at Staten Island, in Richmond-st., on the top of the hill, midway between Quarantine and Stapleton Landing, the house formerly occupied by Capt. Vanderbilt; all the elegant household furniture (made by Mecks) contained in said house, consisting of solid rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, oak dining-room furniture, billiard table and fixtures, library and contents, heavy plated ware, china, glass and cutlery. Also, choice stock of wines, consisting of old bottled Ports, Sherries, Madeiras, &c. Also, two-seat extension-top wagon, with pole and shafts, built by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., and in complete order. Also, two-seat dépôt wagon.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 East 14th-st., directly opposite Irving-place, where the same has been removed for convenience of sale, handsome furniture, comprising in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, in damask, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, cottage furniture, rosewood and oak extension tables, oak bookcase, marble-top tables, etageres, rosewood cabinets, beds, bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, handsome china tea sets, Bohemian glassware, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A COUNTRY RESIdence in Tarrytown, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Assignees, situate on Wildy-st.; over two acres of land; house and out-buildings in good order, and within 19 minutes' walk of the dépôt. It is well supplied with all kinds of fruit and shade trees. AUSTIN REQUA,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
Assignees, People's Bank Building.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, AT 1 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of wagons, harness, &c., consisting of new and second-hand vehicles described below: 1 four-seat park wagon, 1 Boston rockaway, 1 Concord wagon, 2 light trotting wagons, 4 light no top buggies, 3 top buggies, double and single harness, in great variety.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private residence No 180 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn: Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, bedding, hair mattresses and bed linen, chamber furniture, parlor and dining-room furniture, oil cloths, stair carpets, curtains, window shades, refrigerator and kitchen furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—At auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every kind of Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers, and adapted both to City and country trade.

WM. M. LEITH, Auctioneer.
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF A private family, No. 16 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. KERR, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 35 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., all the handsome household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rich carved rosewood parlor suites in green figured brocatelle, French plate pier glasses, rich velvet tapestry carpets, elegant curtains, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, superb ormolu and bronze and gilt clocks, china vases, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark; handsome chamber suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, writing-desks, secretaries, &c.; also, superior mattresses, and other bedding, mirrors, easy chairs, &c.; also, large mahogany extension dining-table, buffet, chairs, &c.; also, a large quantity of rich cut glassware, crockery, cutlery, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 69 East 23d-st., near 4th av.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture, consisting of large French plate mirrors, with slabs; extra heavy gilt cornices, green and gold brocatel curtains, with tassels and loops; muslin window shades, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood side board, one rosewood piano, elegant carved rosewood suite in green silk damask, two rosewood tables, carved rosewood suites in crimson and gold damask lace curtains, gilt and bronze chandeliers, rosewood wardrobe with mirror, mahogany chairs, rosewood bedsteads, pallisses and mattresses, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Axminster carpets, oil-cloths, one set of Moreen curtains. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
BY DINGEE & HOLDEN.
Office No. 8 Pine-st.
AUCTION SALE
OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
FRIDAY, April 19, at 10 A. M.
At the Store No 823 Broadway.

Retail stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods will be offered in small lots suitable for the retail trade and gentlemen wanting fine goods for their own use. The stock comprises gentlemen's vests and pants, silk, merino and Lisle thread gloves, hose and half-hose, shirts, collars and almost everything usually kept in a first-class Broadway furnishing store. Also, lease and fixtures. Sale positive, and without reserve. Catalogues ready on the day of sale, at the store No. 823 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 50 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
All the furniture contained therein, consisting of mirrors, curtains, carpets, rosewood and brocatel suites, fine mahogany bedsteads, chairs, &c.; marble top tables, mattresses and other beddlog, cottage bedroom suites, gas chandeliers and brackets, ollcloth, shades, kitchen ware, &c., &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) April 17, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 15 Clinton-place, near Broadway, a superb assortment of elegant rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets pier and mantel mirrors, rich carved oak dining room furniture, a fine assortment of china and silver table-ware, cutlery, &c. Also, a superior toned 7 octave rosewood piano, heavily embroidered lace window drapery, bronzes, china vases, Parian figures, &c. This sale embraces a very large assortment of most excellent goods, in fine order, and to be sold without reserve. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 204 Hoyt-st., between State and Atlantic sts., rosewood piano, rosewood parlor suite, in blue and silver brocatel; walnut chamber furniture, 2 large splendid oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, China, glass, silver-plated ware 2 chandeliers and brackets, &c., &c. Sale positive P. M., at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., a large and general assortment of good rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, 2 pier glasses; Brus cls, ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

M. DONAHUE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth, vis: tête à têtes, parlor and arm chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, bookcases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension dining tables, buffets, dining chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus, wash stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c.; &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, one bay mare, wagon harness, blanket; kind and gentle in saddle or harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome and stylish lady's bay saddle horse, perfectly kind and gentle, can either trot or canter if desired, and go in single or double harness, and warranted sound; is about 15 hands high, 7 years old and pronounced a perfect gem as a saddle horse. Also, a beautiful light wagon, made to order, and nearly new.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, Brogans, gaiters and findings at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 30 Dey-st., being the entire stock of a jobbing house, in good order and valued at $10,000. Included in this sale are ten thousand pairs of men's, women's, misses' and children's copper-nailed shoes fresh from the factory. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of J. N. TIFFT, Assignee.

S. & J. HOOAST, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, consisting of solid mahogany extension dining table, bureau, sofas, chairs, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths; large lot of cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, bed ding, oil paintings, dining-room chairs, kitchen furniture; lot of druggist's drawers. N. B.—A deposit will be required from all purchasers.

P. C. BUTLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, No. 86 James-st., 25x100 feet 5 in., frame building; No. 98 James-st., 20x75, 3 story brick building; No 100 James-st., 20x74, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey Court. SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

WETHERINGTON A. CARVER, Auctioneer.
GROCERIES, FIXTURES, HORSE, FEED & WAGON.—Auction, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1,256 Broadway, corner of 41st st.; stock and fixtures therein, comprising staple groceries, segars, liquors, tobacco, stand casks, counters, shelving, cases, pump, scales and refrigerator. Also, brown horse, feed wagon, sleighs, harness, top wagon. Deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE—FINE ARTS.—THE PUBlic are specially invited to examine the superb collection of pictures in water color and drawings, aquarelles, &c., belonging to the collection of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., now on exhibition in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., having been selected in Europe by him, and not before exhibited.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, carpets, oilcloths, mattresses, feather beds, kitchen furniture, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.
9 lots northeast corner 11th-av. and 24th-st.
18 lots and water right on north side 86th-st.
13 lots, with house, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st.
24 lots on 109th, 110th, 111th and 113th sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots west side 4th-av., between 115th and 116th sts.
Also about 15½ acres at Kingsbridge.
Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryan-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished.—The three story brick and brown stone basement house and lot No. 248 West 22d-st. The lot is 21x98 feet. House 50 feet deep and in excellent order. A portion of the purchase money can remain as mortgage if desired. The furniture will be sold in whole or in part, or be rented with the house. Apply as above, or to D. DRAKE SMITH, No. 57 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 123 feet 8½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTYfifth-st., south side, between 4th and 5th avs., (Harlem) a newly-built brown-stone house, with one or two lots, if desired; each lot 23 by 100 ft 10 in., house 22 by 48, with modern improvements connected with street sewer. Price, $9,000. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story modern dwelling in 10th st., Brevoort-place, near Broadway, recently painted and decorated by Woodward and Pearce, in an elegant manner. Mirrors and gas fixtures go with the house. For cards to view and other facts apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—On Stuyvesant-square, the first-class brown stone house No. 147 East 15th-st. It possesses all the modern improvements and is in excellent order; lot 120 feet deep. For particulars apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., or on the premises, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings, on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th st., designed, built and finished in the very best manner, with black walnut stairs, doors and trimmings, replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 2d-av., whole front between 77th and 78th sts., 204x105 feet deep. Can be subdivided into 14 smaller lots. Avenue is regulated, and 4-foot sidewalk laid. Terms easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD-PLACE, 45th st., between 3d and Lexington aves., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three-story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—DWELLING IN West 15th-st., and No. 116, new No. 152. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements; rents $450 to $800. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SIDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x96 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house No. 1,242 Broadway, with all the modern improvements, containing 24 rooms, exclusive of kitchen and laundry, and good yard, suitable for a large private family or first class boarding house. Also, several suites of apartments, with all modern conveniences, in a very desirable location. Apply to ENOCH ARMITAGE, Diogee & Holden's upper office. No. 1,244 Broadway, or EDMUND MURRY, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses: 148 East 13th-st. 4-story, high-stoop..$1,200
Nos. 144, 147 and 152 East 13th-st., English basement, 1,100
Nos. 210 and 289 2d-av., English basement, each.... 900
No. 137 East 19th-st., high-stoop..... 800
No. 192 East 15th-st., high-stoop..... 700
Nos. 26 24, 266 and 210 East 20th-st., brown-stone, English basement..... 600
Apply to T. MCFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the most desirable English basement houses in the City. The house has a depth of 100 feet, and half of the adjoining lot. Price, furnished, $2,500, without furniture, $2,000. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 36th-st.; or L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., No. 62 Smith-st.

TO LET—A FINELY FITTED UP LARGE STORE —a capital stand for a honor dry goods store, or any respectable business. The store is 90 feet deep, handsomely shelved and counlered on each side, with a basement 90 feet deep under the store. The whole house can be had if desired. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Auctioneer, Real and House Estate Agent, No. 382 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET CHEAP.—ONE MARBLE FRONT three story high stoop and basement house, $500, one do., $475; also three brick houses, with marble trimmings, in a row, $300 each. All modern conveniences. Inquire on the premises, 33d-st., one hundred feet east of 2d-av., or of J. E. SHAW, No. 42 Nassau-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—THE steam saw and planing mill, with powerful engine and boilers, in 26th st., near the East River. Also, lots on 19th and 20th sts., and water front, suitable for coal yards, stone yards or similar business. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 120 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 26 Warren-st.

TO LET.—BOARDING HOUSE DOWN TOWN AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A large three-story and attic house, with high basement, on south side of St. John's Park. Has water and gas; a very desirable location; most of present boarders desire to remain; present tenant desires to go into the country. Inquire at No. 16 Beach-st.

TO LET—RENT $600—THE TWO ENGLISH BASEment houses, 4 story, Nos. 145 and 145½ West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Gas and water throughout. Twelve Chinese Paper Hangings, &c. Will be let furnished, until Oct. 1, or unfurnished for one year. Apply to J. PABET, Jr., No. 360 Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $600—THE TWO ENGLISH BASEment houses, 4 story, Nos. 145 and 145½ West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Gas and water throughout. Twelve Chinese Paper Hangings, &c. Will be let furnished, until Oct. 1, or unfurnished for one year. Apply to J. PABET, Jr., No. 360 Broadway.

TO LET—ON 84TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 137 FEET east of 8th-av. and west of Broadway, a new white marble-front house, 18.9x50, with modern improvements. Rent $750. Seen from 1 to 4 o'clock. Apply to HAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1 129 Broadway, or A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—NO. 858 BROADWAY, IN THE BUILding next above Grace Church, the store, basement and sub cellar, in size each 25 feet by 100, suitable for house-furnishing store, piano or cabinet furniture warerooms, or carriage repository. Rent $1,600. Apply in the store, from 2 to 2½ P. M.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT FOUR STORY English basement brick house, with modern improvements, No. 81 East 31st-st., next door west of Lexington-av., in a good neighborhood. Rent, $500. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, having all the modern improvements: three story brick houses Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 239 West 31st-st., near 9th-av. Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 982 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 17 ROOMS, INcluding a large dining-room, gas and water in; No. 127 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh;) a good neighborhood, and only a short distance from all the ferries. Rent $450. Apply to W. R. MAILLER, No. 104 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Boston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. A. TALLMADGE, No. 21 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A BULKHEAD FRONT ON WEST-ST., near Canal-st., North River; water sufficient for vessels of light draught; also, a number of small stores, &c., part of houses, shops for various purposes, stables for cartmen, &c. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BACKROOM, BEDROOM and basement, of No. 259 Hudson-st.; good location for milinery and fancy goods; store has show-window, counter, shelving and gas fixtures complete. Possession at once. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR of No. 18 Spruce-st.; each floor 80 feet deep, with fire proof vaults under sidewalk. Location very desirable for leather, paper or other trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATE by or together, FOUR LOTS on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 65 Hammond-st.; will be put in complete order to a first-class tenant on a lease of three or five years. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 86 Warren-st.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 20 SOUTH 1ST-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.—The house is in good order; with water and sewer, and near Grand-st. Ferry. Rent $350. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 80 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—SINGLE OR TOGETHER, THE TWO three-story basement and attic houses; lots, 25x100 each, Nos. 50 and 52 Franklin-st. If desired, will be leased, with alterations to suit. Apply to M. B. TAYLOR, in the store of Myer Bros., No. 92 Walker-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WITH garden, situated on the corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth-st. The rent will be low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN WAITE, District Court, No. 932 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 148 WEST 11TH-ST., south side, near 6th-av., fitted up with every convenience, and the parlors furnished with mantel and pier mirrors, cornices, &c. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND, third, fourth, and 6th floors of Nos. 137 and 139 Bleecker-st., and No. 211 Centre-st., with steady steam power. Inquire at No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at Nos. 287 and 289 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR NO. 246 Greenwich-st., suitable for wholesale or retail business, the location first-rate, and the building fire-proof. Apply at the office on the premises.

NOS. 41 TENTH-STREET.—THIS 4 STORY, three-room deep, full-sized front house, with all the improvements, to let. Inquire of BURNHAM & MEAD, No. 206 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKlyn, 3 stories, with basement and under cellar, brown-stone, gas and water throughout and in good order. Rent $500. Apply to W. EDWARDS, 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—HOUSE NO. 62 East 38th-st., summit of Murray Hill, brown-stone, English basement, modern improvements; rent cheap to suit the times. For particulars inquire on premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $350. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON THE first floor, suitable for a physician, dentist or any professional business, being one of the best positions in the City. Inquire at No. 387 4th-av., corner of 28th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 326 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 123 Bowery. Rent $450, with immediate possession.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the store No. 185 6th-av., near 13th-st., 26 feet by 90 each. Apply at the office No. 346 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—ON THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, THE new four-story brown-stone front house No. 111 East 34th-st. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET—A LODGE ROOM AT KNICKERBOCKER Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. Inquire in the Gymnasium.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS AT LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—BY HARDMAN & OSBORN, NO. 189 Canal-st., corner Bowery, Citizens' Bank Building.
Nos. 129, 131 GRAND-ST., corner Crosby-st., very near Broadway—Two new and elegant 5-story white-marble front stores, together or separate, with immediate possession.
Nos. 177, 179 GRAND-ST.—Two large 5-story stores, the upper lofts well adapted for mechanical purposes.
No. 21 HUBART-ST., near St. John's Park—2-story dwelling, with gas and cretonn; possession immediate.
No. 146 MULBERRY-ST., near Grand-st.—2-story dwelling, with modern improvements.
No. 340 EAST 30TH-ST.—4-story brown-stone front dwelling; would be put in good order.
No. 435 BROOME-ST., 100 feet from Broadway—2-story store; a capital location for business.
Nos. 94 AND 98 WEST 25TH-ST., near 6th-av.—2 medium-sized 3-story high basement houses, in good order, and having all the modern improvements.
No. 196 GRAND-ST.—Dwelling part of house; centrally located, and in good order.
All of the above would be rented at low rates. Also, other property in various parts of the City.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSES NO 142 West THIRTYseventh-st., $650; No. 274 West 44th st., $600; 3 houses in 50th-st. near Broadway, $500 each; brownstones, Nos. 130 to 36 West 26th-st., $600 each; Nos.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 00 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 30-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE, } No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 36 Pine-st.
J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FARQUHAR Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
GOLD COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday the 16th day of March, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,114,477 39
Due from Banks and Foreign Banks		2,000,718 69
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$133 50	
Due from Brokers	45 000	
Real Estate		303,109 06
Specie		2,716,351 59
Cash items, viz: Checks on other Banks received in the regular course of business on the day reports are made		1,079,166 06
Stocks		1,017,593 84
Bills of Solvent Banks		116 900 00
Expense Account		11 136 75
Total		$12,285,166 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital		9,146,720 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975	
Less Notes on hand	none	1,975 00
Profits		244,774 42
Due to Banks		3,211,944 00
Due Depositors on Demand		4,531,708 02
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, viz: Dividends unpaid		10,716 00
Total		$17,280 765 42

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.
John A. Stevens, President, and Henry F. Vail, Cashier, of Bank of Commerce in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, doth say that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 16th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to cash and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief and that the by-laws of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
Signed, H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of April, 1861.
LASLIN IRVING, Notary Public.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND WILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS, NOS. 1 to 2,500.—Holders of these Bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection, who have not yet done so, should send in their address and the number of their Bonds.
Holders of Bonds issued under the subsequent Trust Deed, Nos. 2 500 to 3,952 for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100 for $500 each, desirous of being protected, in accordance with the decision of the Court, should also send their address and the numbers of their Bonds to F. RANDALL No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
HORACE GALPEN, FRANCIS VOSE,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE DODGE,
FRANCIS RANDALL, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.
New-York, April 13, 1-81.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to J. T. Soutter, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New-York, one dollar per share on the amount of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Shareholders failing to comply will have their present stock sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued for the instalment.
W. K. STEVENSON, President.
New-York, April 15, 1861.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 16th of April, 1861, at 1 o'clock, when the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting on the 11th instant, will be presented. It is hoped that all Bondholders will be represented.
W. B. OGDEN,
Prest. Chic. and N. W. R. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACCORDANCE with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
BANK COMMISSIONER, R. I., March 20, 1861.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.—The first and second (or income) mortgage bondholders, and the stockholders of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting, at Room No. 26 Astor House, on THURSDAY, April 18 1861, at 12 M.
F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 16, 1861, at 12 M.
F. H. SMITH, President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE MAY 1, OF THE Extension Bonds of THE NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 21 William-st., on and after that date.

$8,000.—WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for three years, at 7 per cent., eight thousand dollars, on unincumbered property at Elizabeth, N. J., worth $25,000. Apply at No. 111 Broadway Room No. 12, or CHETWOOD & MAGIE, Attorneys, Elizabeth, N. J.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in one or more sums. Also, one sum of $100,000 on Broadway, or other first-class property. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

$2,000. WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved unincumbered real estate in Brooklyn, worth $5,000. Address D. H. I., Box No. 74 Green Point Post office, Brooklyn.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase the San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER Cashier

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married, even in the dwelling of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties to those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARSOW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (100th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Sights with the urine, or seminal, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Fleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, its test discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid the process of a long barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Ambulators, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUSEY No. 121 Nassau-st., H. DEXTER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., N. Y.; S. Peterson, No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 79 State-st., Albany, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We cordially unite with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Deutsch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercuil Review, &c.*

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork and written on the label of each bottle.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, also his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. M. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," price only $1, sent for those who are in ill health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and address to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, New-York City, or sold at No. 1 Verandah Place, Astor House, and No. 15 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the most approved means of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure in every form or report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, by any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. L. A. COLT, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Berlin female pill, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Invaluable for the immediate removal of obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD NO. 12 LAIGHT-St., corner Canal-st.—Dr WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Berlin Pill will relieve in two days, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. DR. THIRES, No. 52 6th-av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed every day by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter for thirty years confined his practice to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring and Cozzan's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson-st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6.45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New-York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No 220 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 220 Pearl-st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depot of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICE!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of the Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heetic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning, it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and so to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced at *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespears, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet,
Little or No Change in Diet,
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Onhebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
BEERMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. H. BARNES, P. B. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Dépôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. S. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line.)
JEFF. MAYAT, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27,
at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL MARCOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
SATURDAY, April 20,
their new and magnificent paddle wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, free and [illegible] The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
From Pier No. 44, North River.
GREAT WESTERN.....SATURDAY, April 20
GLANCO.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin to Londonderry or Liverpool.....50 Steerage to London.....35
Steerage tickets to and from the Continent at low rates.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE first-class steamship Screw Steamship Company's new and fine steamships will leave Pier No. 12 North River, foot of Vestry-st., on
SATURDAY, April 27,
at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga $25; Albany, Geo., $23; Columbus $21; Atlanta $21, Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida at low rates.
Insurance at lowest rates premium.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Bills of lading must be taken out to insure dispatch, and none will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 76 West-st. and 336 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KAUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND S

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

[Continued from First Page.]

wet in the news from the South, and participates in the expression of a determination to sustain the Government.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

How the News was Received—Proceedings of the State Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 13, 1861.

The news of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter was received in Richmond, yesterday afternoon, with profound interest. It did not add to the excitement. It rather calmed that which had been prevailing. Men everywhere seemed to breathe freer. They looked as if a load had been removed from their hearts. Now, at last, there was no suspense—no uncertain groping in the dark future. The riddle was solved, and the path of war was opened before them.

A little nervousness was manifested in regard to the pending cannonade, to be sure, but it was rather of a special than of a general nature. How many and who would fall in the conflict? How long would the fort hold out? Would the United States vessels attempt to enter the harbor? These were the only questions that absorbed attention. That the fort would necessarily succumb to the circle of fire and the volcanic hail of shot and shell with which it was begirt, all were obliged to admit.

Few sat up beyond the usual hour, last night, to hear further of the fight. But many were out betimes, this morning, to get something new. The morning reports were not decisive. At different times during the day brief dispatches came, telling how the work went on. Gov. LETCHER telegraphed to Gov PICKENS to know if the report of conflict was true. About 12 o'clock the answer came:

"It is true. The firing is going on from all points. We have suffered not at all; Sumpter has suffered much."

About the same hour the Press here received a dispatch stating that Sumpter was on fire. The interest began now to increase—indeed to become painful—and crowds gathered about the newspaper offices, eager to catch every additional word from the fight. They did not have to wait long. About 3 o'clock the news was flashed over the wires—"Sumpter is taken, and the Confederate flag waves over it. She surrendered." A whirl about went up and down the streets, and spread through the city; and thus these unnatural citizens of the late proudest and best Government of the world, exulted in its humiliation, and poured forth ribald execrations upon it in its downfall.

God forgive them. I confess I was staggered and sickened by the blow. I wondered that the very sun, that had been shining so brightly above, did not withdraw his beams, and clothe the maddened earth in sackcloth. Why was not that great orb stricken from his central pivot, and his whole system of worlds rolled away as a blot and a nuisance, a harsh discord in the great harmony of creation,—seeing that man, made a little lower than the angels, and the best type of man known to ancient or modern ages, man as developed in this great Christian Republic, can become blind and crazed, and cruel—rejoicing in his country's shame and reveling in the blood of its chivalric and devoted defenders.

The Secessionists have been praying for this fight, and those who love the Union have been dreading it. But it has come in such a shape that I doubt if it will give the former the darling object of their hopes so easily as they supposed. Judging from my own feelings of indignation, rising unbidden from my heart, and judging from the grave silence of the Union men around me, and the absence of that precipitate action that was fondly hoped for, I would not wonder if a more stubborn conflict than has ever convulsed the old Dominion lies yet between the Secessionists and the consummation of their desires. We shall see. Of one thing be assured. Secession must be exceedingly prudent, wise, acute, subtle, and even reasonably honest in Virginia, or it will bring revolution closer to Virginia firesides than would be safe or pleasant for its authors.

The Union men of the State Convention were in secret caucus last night, and again this morning to a late hour, but nothing of their counsels, or determination, if they have come to any, has yet transpired. They are not at all compromised, as I understand it, by any resolutions they have yet passed. To be sure, they have declared in one of their resolutions that they shall expect the United States Government to pursue a "pacific policy" towards the seceded States, and not to attempt to "reinforce" the forts within their limits, but provisioning the garrisons already in possession of the United States Government can hardly be considered "reinforcing" them. On the other hand the Convention have, with equal positiveness, affirmed that they will regard any act of the seceded States calculated to bring on a conflict as "unfriendly." The seceded States have by flagrant and deliberately pitched war involved the nation in bloodshed. In what spirit will Virginia receive this "unfriendly" act?

We have had no intelligence from the Commissioners sent by the Virginia Convention to Washington. They should return to Richmond against Monday, 15th, and when their report is made we shall at once see what is to be the immediate direction given to the destiny of this old Commonwealth.

Now that JEFF. DAVIS has resolved on war, you may rely on his playing his game boldly. He desires and intends to establish his Government at Washington. In less than one week's time, even at this moment, he may be on his way northward, relying on the spontaneous enthusiasm and uprising of the people of North Caroline and Virginia to furnish him an army before he reaches the Potomac. The following significant paragraph heads the leading editorial column of this morning's Richmond *Enquirer*. And there is an entire absence of other editorial matter, as much as to say, "Be ready—no more words, but *action!*"

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—*Nothing is more probable than that President Davis will soon march an army through North Carolina and Virginia, to Washington.*

Those of our volunteers who desire to join the Southern army, as it shall pass through our borders, had better organize at once for the purpose, and keep their arms, accoutrements, uniforms, ammunition and knapsacks in constant readiness.

Forewarned, forearmed! But, remember, who it is you have to deal with. MONTICELLO.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 15.

The Commissioners presented Mr. LINCOLN'S reply to the Convention to-day without comment.

A resolution was adopted to suspend the order of the day.

Another resolution was offered to go into secret session to consider the report of the Commissioners, which was followed by debate.

The President's proclamation is the principal theme to day. SCOTT, PARSON and other Unionists declared if the President meant to subjugate the South, that Virginia had but one course to pursue.

Difference of opinion exists whether to secede immediately or wait the coöperation of the Border States. It is believed the alternative propositions will be submitted to the people.

Some doubted the authenticity of the proclamation, and in deference to wishes, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow, when, doubtless, it will go into secret session.

None think of ultimate secession now.

The Convention, to-day, presented the appearance of unmounted gravity, all feeling that the crisis is arrived.

The people here are clamorous for secession, and accounts from the interior of the State represent the feeling thoroughly aroused.

The change of sentiment in the Convention is foreshadowed, and it is believed that a harmonious conclusion will be reached in secret session.

GOV. LETCHER has declined expressing his opinion openly, previous to the receipt of official accounts of the proclamation of the President, but his personal friends say that he will refuse to entertain it.

The general opinion is that Mr. LINCOLN, having repudiated Virginia's efforts to a peaceful solution of the troubles of the country, she must now aid in defeating the South.

An ordinance of secession will pass within two days.

The Governor will issue no proclamation till he receives an official copy of President LINCOLN'S.

The Governor has received a notification of a requisition for three thousand men.

GOV. LETCHER, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, last week, says he adheres to the opinions formerly expressed in favor of a Central Confederacy. If, however, there shall be further disruption, the will of Virginia, if she act otherwise, shall be the rule of his conduct. Any sacrifice she requires will be made by him, and if troubles come, he will take his share of them.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

HOW THE WAR NEWS IS RECEIVED—THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

ALBANY, Monday, April 15.

Since last night, the excitement has been on the increase here, and popular sentiment is growing stronger and stronger in favor of energetic and efficient measures to prosecute with vigor. Crowds have been gathered on the streets throughout the day, and from the armories, hotels, *Evening Journal* and *Knickerbocker* offices, and other places, flags are waving as though it was a gala day. Several prominent citizens, particularly among the younger men, have sent in applications as volunteers, and some are already organizing Companies among those who are friends at home.

The capitol has presented an unusual appearance all day, the whole building having been filled with citizens, who have apperently left their business to gather at head-quarters and watch eagerly the progress of events. The spirit of the masses is decidedly aroused, and from present indications Albany will be behind no city in the State or Union in evincing her patriotism, and her determination, as the crisis has come, to stand firmly by the Government of the country, without pausing to charge upon any the responsibility of the present terrible events.

The Governor has received the following dispatch:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.

His Excellency, E. D. Morgan:

I call upon you, by to-night's mail, for seventeen regiments of militia, for immediate service.

(Signed,) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War."

Capt. JOHN LAWLESS, with a company of volunteers, consisting of some 250, of the most resolute men in the City, have just passed up State-street on the way to the Executive Chamber, to tender his services to the Governor. They were loudly cheered as they passed along.

The recruiting offices were opened to-night in the Museum Building and in Church street, and one is to be opened by Capt. J. OWEN MOORE, opposite the Delevan House, to-morrow.

Capt. JOHN MCDUFFIE has a company of 70 men organized this evening.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 15.

The Senate met this morning with apparently a new leave of life, and went briskly at work.

A number of local bills of interest were moved forward.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported favorably the Assembly bill relative to the premium notes of Mutual Insurance Companies.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to recommit, and a long debate ensued, involving the merits of the bill.

Mr. SPINOLA opposed it as a measure grossly unjust to those who had insured in such companies, and whose only security was the premium notes which formed the capital of the companies. The bill sought to destroy this security.

The motion to recommit the bill was lost, 3 to 21. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. KETCHAM, MCGRAW and SPINOLA.

The bill to erect Highland County was amended from the Assembly, and referred to the Standing Committee on the erection of Towns and Counties.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice of a motion to suspend the rules, so as to go into Executive session by a majority vote at any time.

The Metropolitan Health bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RAMSAY moved an amendment, giving the Board of Supervisors of New-York the power of appointing the Sanitary Commissioners, instead of the Governor. Lost.

Mr. MCL. MURPHY opposed the bill. It finally passed to a third reading.

During the evening session, the Assembly War bill was passed. It will be found below.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 15.

On the meeting of the House this morning, the bill to authorize the embodying and equipment of volunteer militia, to provide for the public defence, was taken up for consideration.

The Assembly commenced the regular order of business, this morning, but a deep feeling was evident in the House.

Mr. YOUNG reported complete the bill to amend the Uneaf Building act in New-York, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the sale of the Quarantine lands of Staten Island, came up on its third reading, and on motion of Mr. VARIAN it was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society; to amend the act relating to the public health of New-York; to revive and extend the act respecting the appropriation of the waters of the Black River for canal purposes.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. PRAGG, from the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, reported the three million volunteer bill, and moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Objections being made, the Speaker ruled the bill a privileged question.

The various orders of business were then laid on the table, and the bill taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to strike out of the first section all the names but the Governor's. It was the Governor who was to organize the militia; let not others have the power to disorganize.

While the Committee of the Whole was in session it was suddenly dissolved to receive a message from Gov. MORGAN, as follows:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY: The proclamation of the President of the United States, which the telegraph brings to us this morning, calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, in order to repress powerful combinations, and to cause the laws now set at defiance to be duly executed, shows the imminence of our national danger. It is not doubted that New-York will be at once called upon for a large quota of militia. It would seem, therefore, most clearly to be the part of wisdom no less than the dictate of patriotism that a military force be authorized sufficiently large to meet the present and prospective demands of the General Government, and to place such force at the disposal of the Federal authorities. I would, therefore, respectfully, though earnestly, urge that the Legislature without delay confer larger discretionary power than is now possessed to embody and equip a volunteer militia for the public defence and to provide the necessary means therefor. Let not New York falter in the hour of the country's peril, but let her make all needful preparations to respond to the Nation's call with that promptness which comports with her past history, and with her present position in the sisterhood of States. (Signed) E. D. MORGAN.

The military bill was passed through the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PRAGG moved it be put at once on a passage.

Several objections were made. Points of order were raised, but overruled.

It being after 2 o'clock, the House took a recess.

At 3½ o'clock the House again met, when the bill was at once put on its third reading.

A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause.

Messrs HADLY and COZANS opposed the bill on similar grounds. They would go as far in patriotism as any man to sustain the Government, and uphold its power and dignity, but they were not willing to admit that the Federal power was inadequate for its own vindication. They were desirous that the responsibility should be placed where it properly belongs. The President, by a course of duplicity, and by overruling the counsels of the ablest military chiefs, had caused the disgraceful state of things which had occurred at Fort Sumter. They desired to force the Executive to call Congress together at an earlier day than he had named, that his imbecile policy might be overruled, and in hope that true statesmanship might be enabled to assume the direction of public affairs, but in the condition of distress which the country is plunged, with an oppressive tariff paralyzing commerce, and all the industrial classes are on the verge of ruin, they were not willing to vote a $3,000 000 tax on the people, especially when the effect of the action would be to admit to the world that the Government was unable to maintain its own integrity, and its preservation had become a necessity to separate State action.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Dem.) attacked the Republican Party as the authors of all the troubles through their pernicious doctrines, but declared his intention to vote for the bill. His policy was, if the Southern States cannot live peaceful with us, let them go in a peaceful and constitutional manner; but as the majesty of the United States has now to be vindicated, he would stand by the General Government. [Applause from the galleries.]

Mr. MCDERMOTT, (Dem.,) also declared for the bill. It was not for him now to say if the National Administration was right or wrong, but the blood-stained soil of Westchester could only vote to sustain the Government.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (Dem.,) in declaring his support for the bill, said nothing but extreme exigency of the case would induce him to vote for it. He hated and abhorred the Republican sectional doctrines that had plunged the nation into civil war, but deemed it patriotic now to stand by the Government.

Mr. FULTON (Dem.) declared in support of the bill. He should consider himself recreant to his constituency, without distinction of party, if he failed to vote for the bill—should he return to old Saratoga with his vote recorded against the bill.

Mr. BERGEN, (Dem.,) recognized no party on this question. He loved his country, its glories in the past and the looked-for new glories in the future.

Mr. DARCY, (Dem.) declared in support of the bill. Democracy had stood firmly by the South in support of her Constitutional rights, and had been nearly crushed and left in a powerless minority at the very moment when they most needed support.

Messrs. NAGLE and PROVOST, (Dems.,) both declared for the bill.

The motion was lost to strike out the enacting clause by an emphatic vote.

The bill was then read through, and a vote taken on its final passage.

When the name of Mr LORD, (Dem.,) was called, he declared his willingness to vote $10,000,000 and 100 000 men.

Mr. KENYON, (Dem.) wanted to know, before he voted, whether the volunteers would shoot up North or down South, and which way they ought to shoot?

The vote was then announced, as follows: Ayes, 102; Nays, 6.

The negative vote was cast by COZANS, HARDY, KENNY, VARIAN, WALSH, YOUNG—all Democrats.

The Democrats absent were Messrs. Callahan, Ellingwood, Johnson, Jones, Kernan, Knapp, Lansing and Odell.

The Democrats voting "Aye," were Messrs, Arcularius Barnes, Bedel Bergen, Buckbee, Darcy, Fulton, Hutchins, Kenyon, Laing McDermott, Nesbit, Provost, Saxe, Taber, Townsend, Webster, Wheeler and Woodruff.

In announcing the vote a scene of much excitement ensued, and one probably never before witnessed. Loud applause from the galleries and lobbies, which were densely packed with men, and which interrupted the progress of business for several minutes, and defied all calls to order. At the close three rounds of cheers were given, and then the excited crowd, apparently satisfied, left in an orderly manner, and the chamber was restored to its accustomed decorum.

Before the call passed, the following amendment was submitted for the second section:

"The officers of such organization of Volunteers shall be elected and appointed in the manner prescribed by section 2 of article 11 of the Constitution of the State, and commissioned by the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to carry out the provisions of such article of the Constitution relative to election and appointment: Provided, however, that when any vacancy shall occur among such volunteers while they are absent from the State, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint and to commission the requisite officers to fill such vacancies."

The following is the section of the Constitution alluded to:

"Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: Captains, Subalterns and Non Commissioned Officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field-Officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the Commissioned Officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions. Brigadier-Generals and Brigade Inspectors, by the Field-Officers of their respective brigades. Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint their Staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions."

The bill was at once sent to the Senate.

The third reading bills were then resumed in the usual quiet manner. Among those passed were in aid of the Juvenile Asylum.

To require the list of electors of elections to take affidavits if required by the Registry law.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

House met at 7 o'clock, but did no business of any importance.

Several attempts were made to get up a resolution for the final adjournment, but all without success.

Resolutions were introduced to adjourn sine die to-morrow and Wednesday, at different hours, and one to adjourn July 1, but all laid over.

After considerable filibustering, the House adjourned, and went to swell the crowd in the Senate.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Enthusiasm of the People in Favor of the Government—Major Anderson—Threatened Demonstration About the Herald Office.

With a view to test as fully as possible the state of public sentiment in the City, our reporters yesterday visited the various places where merchants, business men and politicians respectively congregate, to hear their remarks touching the all-engrossing subject of the hour. The experience of yesterday demonstrates beyond all possible cavil the existence of an overwhelming feeling of attachment and devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and that, too, among all classes of the community. So general has this expression of opinion become, that all opposing sentiments are hushed to silence in the presence of the rising, swelling enthusiasm of the whole people to sustain the Government of the United States, in this its hour of trial, against all enemies, from whatever quarter they may come. The proclamation of the President, calling for 75,000 militia, was hailed with acclamation; the calm dignity of its language, and its resolute and business like tone, excited expressions of admiration, and people were heard to say that not only 75,000, but 200,000 men would respond to the call of their country, whenever the President should require them.

At the Merchants' Exchange, the Corn Exchange, and in the new Produce Exchange, little business was transacted, the time being mainly occupied in discussing the passing events. Merchants who, only two or three days ago, made no concealment of their leanings toward the South, frankly confessed their conversion when the attack upon Major ANDERSON commenced, and there was on every hand the most patriotic determination expressed to stand by the President in his efforts to preserve the Union and execute the laws in all the States. Among others the war feeling was quite rampant, and it was insisted that a vigorous policy was the only safe and wise one for the President and Cabinet to adopt in the present juncture. They were ready to a man to stand by Mr. LINCOLN as the Executive officer of the Government.

The generous response of Pennsylvania to the demand of the President, the prompt action of our own Legislature, and the prospect of the immediate appropriation of three millions of dollars to arm the State, were favorably received and commented on.

The attack on Major ANDERSON in one of the New-York morning papers, was denounced as premature and extremely unjust towards that officer, in the absence of any official or even reliable account of the engagement. Few were inclined to adopt the unfavorable theory promulgated upon a one-sided and prejudiced view of the case, while the great majority highly applauded him for his heroic conduct under the trying circumstances.

By way of response to the appeal of the President, quite a large part of the shipping in the harbor displayed all their flags. The ships of the Black Ball line, Capt. MARSHALL, those of DUNHAM & DIXON, GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., A. A. LOW & BROTHER, H. T. COLEMAN & Co's California line, E. E. MORGAN'S London line, and nearly all the principal lines of coasters made a similar display.

One old gentleman, who had not been seen on 'Change for some time past, owing to the feeble state of his health and partial retirement from business, made his appearance there yesterday. Engaging in conversation with some of his acquaintances, he referred to the condition of the country in terms expressive of deep and earnest feeling. "My father," said the venerable merchant, "shed his blood to the War of 1812 in defence of that flag; my grandfather fought beneath it in the Revolution; and though old and almost worn out myself, there is still vitality enough in me, and determination sufficient to enable me to prove myself worthy of such an ancestry in vindication of the honor, and in support of the integrity of my country."

The position of the naturalized citizens of the country is attracting unusual attention especially from the journals to the interest of the conspirators of the South. From the fact that vast numbers of them have heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, and that that party has been the strongest advocate of Southern policy, many of the leading rebel orators and politicians here been led to conclude that they could calculate upon the practical sympathy of that portion of our citizens who are of foreign birth, and this idea has eventually appeared full-blown in the form of a dispatch from Montgomery, to the effect that the rebel chief had received an offer of ten regiments of what they call *the Irish* in the Free States, to fight against the United States, and in our own City in the shape of a rumor that the services of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Col. CORCORAN, had been tendered to the Southern Confederacy. It is only necessary to expose the fallacy of this belief, by stating, which we do in the most authoritative manner that the rumor relative to the action of the Regiment in question, has been received by its members, almost to a man, as a gross and wanton insult, and a direct impeachment of their honesty. They recognize no authority but that of their superior officers, under the laws of the State and of the United States; and owe allegiance only to the Constitution, under which they were naturalized.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR WOOD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 15, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

As Chief Magistrate, representing the whole people, I feel compelled at this crisis to call upon them to avoid excitements and turbulence. Whatever may be or may have been individual positions or opinions on questions of public policy, let us remember that our country now trembles upon the brink of a precipice, and that it requires a peaceful and honest effort to prevent its final destruction. Let us ignore the past, rising superior to partisan considerations, and rally to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they existed in the days and in the spirit of our fathers. Whether this is to be accomplished by fratricidal warfare or by concession, conciliation and sacrifice men may differ, but all will admit that here at least harmony and peace should prevail. Thus may we, under the guidance of Divine Providence, set an example of peace and good will throughout our extended country. In this spirit, and with this view, I call upon the people of New York, irrespective of all other considerations or prejudices, to unite in obedience to the laws, in support of the public peace, in the preservation of order and in the protection of property. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A UNION VISIT TO THE HERALD OFFICE

Throughout the day, although it was quite rainy, an excited crowd filled the sidewalk in front of the *Herald* office, on Fulton and Nassau streets, and gazing up at the windows, hooted and indulged in various expressions of dislike to that establishment.

The American flag being displayed from all the principal news paper offices, the absence of it at the *Herald* office seemed to excite the public indignation, and the populace indulged in loud threats that, if such course was persisted in, they would mob the establishment. It was understood that precautionary measures were adopted by the Police authorities in view of these threats. During the afternoon the *Sun* establishment displayed a neat flag over its bulletin, which was received with shouts of applause. A Committee of gentlemen called on the proprietor of the *Herald* during the forenoon and, it is said, suggested that, if he wished to save his "institution" from attack, he must display the Stars and Stripes.

About 4½ o'clock an American ensign was slowly dropped out of an upper window, where for several minutes it hung against the building. Commingled groans and cheers greeted their tardy compliance with the wishes of the people. Soon afterwards a hand was seen running with great haste towards the office with another flag attached to a staff, and this was soon displayed from a window of the second story. It having been rumored in the crowd that a sudden conversion had taken place in the office, and taking these as signs of the change, the multitude gradually dispersed, no doubt to the great relief of the establishment.

Some 25 000 of a new lithographic plan of Charleston Harbor and the fortifications, by Messrs. LAGG & LAING, were sold yesterday.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SENTIMENT OF THE CITY SOLDIERY.

The same unanimity which is everywhere manifested on the question of sustaining the Union and the honor of its flag, prevails among the City militia. Our reporter last evening visited the headquarters of various corps and found them alive with martial spirit. At the Seventh Regiment Armory, the men assembled in great numbers. The Fourth Company was drilling, and during the evening, Col. LEFFERTS, addressing its members, said that it was deemed best to keep a guard at the Armory hereafter, and called on all of that company who were willing to do guard duty that night to come forward. The whole company responded to the call, except four men, who, it was stated, would have volunteered had they not understood that they could not be allowed to go home to inform their families before entering on the duty. There was great applause. The Colonel then informed the Company that but twenty men would be required, and the Captain was directed to select them. Col. LEFFERTS and Quartermaster WINCHESTER subsequently addressed the members of the Second Company, expressing their determination to stand by the Stars and Stripes, and their belief that the whole regiment would be ready as soon as called on to march to the support of the Government. They were loudly cheered, and when Col. LEFFERTS proposed three cheers for the Stars and Stripes, there was a storm of enthusiasm.

It was rumored yesterday that the National Guard was to be ordered to Washington to-day, but the Commandant has received no orders to that effect.

Company H of the Sixth Regiment, mostly composed of Germans, was drilling last night at Centre Market, and Capt. SWARTZ called on all who were ready to fight for the Union to say so. The response was a deafening and unanimous shout of "Aye!" The company loudly cheered the flag of our country.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

The National Zouaves, a volunteer *corps* recently formed, held a spirited meeting at the Mercer House last evening, and elected Capt. W. W. MCCUSKEY, the commandant, to tender the services of the organization to Gov. MORGAN. Capt. MUSGAN, of the Brooklyn Zouaves, and others, addressed the company, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union, Gen. SCOTT, Major ANDERSON and others.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

A volunteer movement of the First Division, in response to the Governor's call for troops, has been commenced under the direction of Ex-Adjt. ALLEN, late of the Seventh and Seventy first Regiments, with the aid of the Major-General and officers of the Division at large. The following is the notice:

The Governor of this State having issued a proclamation for the enlistment and enrolment of troops to support, maintain and defend the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, an office for that purpose will be opened at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, in the City of New-York.

It is proposed to raise a regiment of 1 000 men—the same to be under the rules and regulations of the United States Army in every particular. Office hours 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. W. H. ALLEN,
NEW YORK, April 16, 1861.

BROOKLYN UNION VOLUNTEERS.

A Regiment of Union Volunteers is forming in Brooklyn, to be composed exclusively of residents of Long Island.

VOLUNTEERING AT GREEN POINT.

A Company is forming under the direction of Capt. HUDSON, at No. 14 National avenue, Green Point, to constitute one of the Companies of Union Guards. A considerable number have already been enrolled, and the Company will be made up in two or three days.

ANOTHER ZOUAVE REGIMENT.

The New-York Zouaves intend forming a Zouave Regiment for the purpose of offering their services to the Federal Government to put down rebellion in the Southern States. All those desirous of joining can do so, by applying at their Armory, corner Fourth and Thompson streets, every day and evening.

FEELING THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

MEN AND MEANS FREELY OFFERED.

SECESSION NEWSPAPER MOBBED IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15.

An excited crowd assembled this morning before the printing-office on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, where the *Palmetto Flag*, a small advertising sheet, is published, and threatened to demolish it. The proprietor displayed the American Flag and threw the objectionable papers from the window, also the *Stars and Stripes*, another paper printed at the same office, restoring the crowd to good humor. The Police were present.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15—12 M.

There is still much excitement about the *Palmetto Flag* office. The whole square is blocked up with people. The Mayor and Police have possession of the building. A large American flag is suspended across the street. Some damage has been done to the interior of the office by the mob. It would have been entirely torn out but for the interference of the Mayor.

Mayor HENRY made a speech to the crowd. A dangerous mob feeling existed.

The *Bulletin* announces that the Secretary of the Charleston Secession Convention, who moved the secession ordinance, is now in the city, at the house of a relative in the Tenth Ward.

The crowd has moved down to the *Argus* office in Third-street, opposite the dock, ordering that the flag should be displayed. The police are protecting it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15.

By present appearances the military quota from Pennsylvania will soon be made, and there will be many to spare.

The Second Regiment, Washington Brigade, of this City, composed of Germans, is already full. The First Regiment, Brigadier-General SMALL, is nearly completed. Companies are forming in almost every Ward.

It is understood the National Guard has tendered its services.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, April 15—P. M.

A requisition was received by the Governor this forenoon for 2,000 troops, to report in Washington for duty forthwith. In accordance with this a council was held and the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry were ordered to assemble on the Common here to-morrow for the purpose of drafting the number required. The most intense excitement exists among the military men, and many who have served as officers in the Mexican war are particularly anxious to get power to raise companies or enlist in the ranks of those companies who are ordered on service.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER, an ardent supporter of BRECKINRIDGE during the election, has tendered his services, with his entire brigade.

IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 15.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter created a profound sensation in this city.

The newspaper offices last night were besieged by thousands eager to hear the news.

The military spirit of the city is thoroughly aroused. The Stars and Stripes wave from every point. The people to a man will sustain the Administration.

A home guard will be immediately organized for the protection of the city.

IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, April 15.

Gov. MORTON is in possession of information from all parts of the State, indicating that volunteer companies are being formed everywhere, and that thirty thousand men can be relied on to respond to any call for their services in defending the national flag.

IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 15.

The Union feeling here is strong this morning. The Minute Men organization, of 2,500 strong, who have been drilling ever since the Presidential election as a military organization, threw out the Stars and Stripes this morning from their head-quarters, with the motto, "The Union and the Constitution."

IN KENTUCKY.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 15.

Secretary TOOMBS has received a dispatch from Senator BRECKINRIDGE and Gov. MAGOFFIN, saying that Kentucky is greatly excited, and sympathizes entirely with South Carolina; and that 7,000 men of the Border States are under arms, to move at a moment's notice upon the order of the War Department at Montgomery.

IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, April 15.

The President's proclamation is received with general execration. The public mind is fearfully excited. The Secessionists declare that nothing is more favorable to their cause, and that military men would sooner die than respond to such a call.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, April 15.

The publication of President LINCOLN'S proclamation has greatly increased the secession feeling. Business of all kinds is completely suspended. Merchants are engaged in discussing the probability of a prolonged sanguinary civil war. The impression is that the Virginia Convention will instantaneously pass the ordinance of secession or call a Border State Convention.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, April 15.

The proclamation is received with perfect contempt and indignation. The Union men openly denounce the Administration. The greatest possible unanimity prevails. There were great rejoicings here Saturday on the reception of the news of the reduction of Fort Sumter.

Gov. SPRAGUE has called a special session of the Legislature, to meet on Wednesday.

KENTUCKY REFUSES TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 15.

The *Courier* of to-morrow publishes the following reply to the Secretary of War:

"Your dispatch is received, in answer, I say emphatically Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." (Signed,) B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor of Kentucky.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Fulton—A New Governor-General for India—Preparations of Austria for Immediate War—Garibaldi about to Take the Field.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, J. A. WOTTON, Esq., Commander, from Havre and Southampton April 3, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices are three days later than those by the *Persia*.

The *Fulton* brings $41,616 50, consigned as follows:

R. L. Maitland	$1 200	Wm. Tyson	$11,781
W. W. Le Forest	5 200	Wheelwright	2,614
Henry H. Weed	1 000	J. V. Freeman & Co.	2,500
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	17 92		
Total			$41,616

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday evening, April 2.

The *America* arrived at Queenstown April 2.

The London journals are mostly filled with accounts of Easter amusements.

An exchange of notes has taken place between the Marquis D'AZAGLIO and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, from which it appears that King VICTOR EMANUEL will hereafter be recognized as King of Italy at the British Court.

The Austrian Government has formally protested against VICTOR EMANUEL'S taking the title of King of Italy, and the heads of the Houses of Modena, Tuscany and Parma have imitated its example.

Lord ELGIN was to reach Vienna on Saturday, and to proceed on Monday, April 1, to Paris.

The Duke of Newcastle has been appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Earl CANNING.

The long projected Volunteer review and sham fight came off on Easter Monday.

A telegram from Berne asserts that GARIBALDI has addressed an order to his officers residing in Switzerland, calling on them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight.

GARIBALDI left Caprera on the evening of the 31st ult., and proceeded to Turin.

He had a conference with the King at noon, on the 2d, the result of which is not yet known.

The present state of trade in France has been well described in the following words: "Although nothing has occurred within the last eight days to aggravate the existing difficulties, nevertheless the vague and wide-spread uneasiness which paralyses affairs continues to make deplorable progress."

It was expected that the reduction of the rate of discount to five per cent. would have given a stimulus to commercial enterprise, but such is not the case; such might have been the case had the public not been so seriously alarmed at the political situation of Austria and of Italy.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts of France state that the manufacturers still limit their productions to the daily wants of their customers.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that the question of the period at which the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France is to be fully carried out has at length been decided. The period fixed by the French Government is the 1st of October next.

The Paris Flour market was remarkably dull, last week. The fine weather continues, and that circumstance, combined with the religious solemnities of last week, rendered sales excessively difficult in the Paris Corn market. Farmers were principally engaged in completing their Spring sowing. Complaints are heard in various districts of the thinness of the growing wheat.

The appearance of the growing wheat in the South of France is most satisfactory.

The Paris Wine market still remains inanimate.

Gen. ALLEN has arrived in Paris, and is the bearer of a petition to Prince MURAT, signed by 750,000 persons, 60,000 of whom are inhabitants of Naples.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered that all the soldiers belonging to the effective reserve, whose term of service expires at the end of June, may at once go on furlough.

The German members of the Austrian Cabinet tendered their resignations, but subsequently withdrew them.

A dispatch from Vienna, of April 1, says: The news of a landing of Garibaldians at Spezzia is a mere invention.

The insurgents in the Herzegovina have been repulsed by the Turkish troops.

A telegram from Pesth of April 1, says: "The opening of the Diet will most probably take place on Saturday next. Count APPONYI, Judex Curiæ of Hungary, will return to Vienna on April 2."

The Emperor of Austria has rejected the democratic programme of the Hungarian leaders, who demanded the absolute separation of the administration of Hungary from that of Austria.

The movements of the Austrian army in Istria continue. Urgent orders have been given for the construction of additional works to the fortifications of Pola.

The official *Gazette* announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded volunteers from the army of Southern Italy are implicated. The object of the conspiracy was to engage in a conflict with the Austrians.

The Government of the King has taken precautionary measures.

The concessions granted by the Emperor have not satisfied the people.

The wearing of mourning has become more general, and a much greater number of people appear in the national costume. The journals advocate the necessity for moderation.

The concentration of military continues. Unarmed citizens, doing duty as constables, patrol the streets.

The twenty-four delegates are again acting as a Provincial Municipality.

Another dispatch says: Count ZAMOYSKI, on the occasion of his being received at an audience by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, addressed him in a speech, of which the following is a summary:

"The country," said ZAMOYSKY, "will accept the reforms with gratitude, but at the present moment these are but nominal. The country now depends upon their being carried into execution."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied:

"It was not incumbent upon the Emperor to concede anything, but in granting reforms His Majesty does so freely and loyally."

M. WIELOPOLSKI, in a speech delivered by him at the Medical Academy, said that the Academy might consider itself as one of the Faculties of the future University of Warsaw."

An Imperial rescript has been published, which explains the nature of the concessions recently granted.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has been appointed President of the Council of State.

A proclamation of the Governor of Warsaw impresses upon the inhabitants the necessity for peace and order.

Riots took place on Sunday, March 31, at Kalisch, in Russian Poland.

Three Kabyle Chiefs, of the Province of Riff, in Morocco, have revolted and refused to pay the taxes.

It was announced at Madrid that risings had taken place in several parts of Portugal, under the pretext of the taxes being unequally distributed."

The Madrid semi-official *Correspondencia* has the following: "A piece of news which would be of some gravity if confirmed, has reached us from Mexico. M. DE SALIGNY, French Ambassador in that country, had not recognized JUAREZ'S Government, and had threatened to demand his passports if it should not revoke a decree declaring that it can dispose of the property of the Spanish Sisters of Charity, who, since the departure of the Spanish Minister, had been under French protection. It was said that in the event of JUAREZ refusing to do what was required by M. DE SALIGNY, the latter was disposed to take the Sisters of Charity with him on board a French vessel of war at Sacrificios; also that he was resolved to bombard Vera Cruz if he did not obtain satisfaction."

COURT OF APPEALS.

Fourth Week—Monday's Minutes.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 41.—*Hubbard* vs. *Briggs*.—

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2986. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Patriotic Responses to the Government Appeal.

MEN AND MEANS IN ABUNDANCE.

How the Call for Volunteers is Received in the Border States.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS

Call on the Confederate States for 32,000 More Troops.

The Departure of Major Anderson and his Men from Charleston.

The Virginia Convention in Secret Session.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 16.

RUMORED BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PICKENS.

A rumor is circulating in town that the Government has received a dispatch from Pensecola announcing the commencement of the bombardment of Fort Pickens. This is erroneous, and if an attack has been made the Government has no advices of the fact.

MARYLAND RESPONDS LOYALLY.

Maryland has responded, through her constituted authorities, announcing that *she will promptly furnish her quota of men for the maintenance of the Government.*

Baltimore is reported as strong for the Union. There is to be a large meeting there of Minute Men to-night, and it is understood that two regiments will be raised on the spot to-night. The editor of the *Clipper* is among the leaders of the Union men. There are threats of destruction of the *Clipper* office, but it will not be permitted by the people, although some of the leading officials and military men in that City are rank Secessionists.

DELAWARE FOR THE UNION.

No official advices yet from Delaware. But there is good reason to believe that she will not fail in her duty in the present crisis.

KENTUCKY REFUSES HER QUOTA OF TROOPS.

The Secretary of War has received dispatches to-day from Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, that he should not respond to the call for forces, and that no soldiers would, with his consent, leave the State to coerce any of the Southern sisters of Kentucky. A private dispatch is also received by a gentleman connected with a strong Union paper in Kentucky, stating that the State authorities would allow no troops to join the Federal forces, nor any Federal force to pass through the State. There was great excitement throughout the State upon the reception of the proclamation. A dispatch from Louisville says there is great danger of a mob sacking the *Journal* office, which, under the gallant PRENTICE, still stands out boldly for the Union.

GOVERNMENT RECRUITING IN KENTUCKY.

Major WOOD, of the Second Cavalry, has been ordered to Kentucky on recruiting duty.

NORTH CAROLINA, MISSOURI AND VIRGINIA TROOPS NOT FORTHCOMING.

Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, also telegraphed the President that he could not respond, as he had doubts of his authority and right to do so. His dispatch is regarded by the Administration as courteous and gentlemanly, which can hardly be said of Gov. MAGOFFIN's communication.

The Governor of Missouri also refuses to respond. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, also has unofficially refused.

INDEPENDENT CORPS COLLECTING.

The Secretary of War will accept an independent corps of Volunteers from any of the States where the Governors of such States refuse to call out the militia. Two regiments from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and two from Missouri, "independent," it is expected will be tendered and accepted to-morrow. The War Department mustered in a large number of Volunteers to-day. The National Rifles of this city, of which so many members refused to take the oath, is now fully filled up by volunteers, all of whom took the oath and are each day performing guard duty. They were complimented by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, and cheered by the ladies from windows and the crowds in the streets as they passed.

KANSAS COMPLAINS OF NEGLECT.

The citizens of Kansas now here complain bitterly that their State was not called upon, and say they will tender a regiment anyhow.

THE MASSACHUSETTS QUOTA DOUBLED.

The quota of Massachusetts was doubled to day, giving her one brigade of four thousand men. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, late the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State and member of the Charleston Breckinridge Democratic National Convention, will command the Brigade. Three companies will report at Washington and one at Fort Monroe.

GOV. SPRAGUE PROFFERS PERSONAL AID.

The voluntary offer of Gov. SPRAGUE of Rhode Island, to bring on his own forces and head them, has changed the mind of very many men, and excited a strong Union feeling in Maryland and elsewhere. The defection in the North was expected. This puts an end to it, and has an excellent moral effect.

THE SECESSIONISTS ENROLLING.

Dr. C. BOYLE, the Commander of the National Volunteers of this city, "secession corps," says that one hundred and twenty men joined the corps last evening. One advantage of martial law here would be that such men could be summarily disposed of at once.

CABINET COUNCILS.

The Cabinet has been engaged all day on military and naval affairs, and civil appointments have the go-by for the present. The sudden emergency which has arisen demanding instant preperation on a large scale for war, necessarily demands constant and severe labor on the part of the Executive Government, in considering and deciding upon the plans of operation presented by the military authorities.

The TIMES' articles of to-day upon the crisis have attracted marked attention here in official circles. I know at least one member of the Cabinet who expressed to-night decided admiration of their vigor and accurate measurement of the necessities of the hour.

WHAT WILL VIRGINIA DO?

Opinions here continue divided relative to the probable course of Virginia. Some of her citizens sojourning here are positive she cannot be dragged out of the Union, except by revolution, which would give her a civil war of her own. A greater number think her Convention will pass the Ordinance of Secession, but that her people will *reject* it. If Virginia secedes, it is a distinct declaration of war against the General Government, and the first thing she will have to do is to possess herself of Fortress Monroe, Harper's Ferry, and other public property, which will at once precipitate an hundred thousand men upon her in support of the Government, devastating her territory, and concentrating on her head all the plagues which the seven "Confederate States" have raised, and should share alone. Instead of preserving her domestic institutions by this, her own citizens are assuring her that war will make her a Free State within ninety days; while, if she continues to stand, she may yet stem the tide of disunion, and save blood and the dreadful arbitrament of the sword.

RUMORED IMMINENT ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

There is a report here to-night that the Virginia Secessionists are approaching Washington. It created a sensation, but it is not true.

Capt. JUNIUS PALMER's company of Indiana cavalry, which arrived here only Saturday last, is already fully mounted and ready for efficient service.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Ben. HARVIN HALM, of Kentucky, is appointed Paymaster of the Army, to fill the vacancy occasioned by resignation to-day.

No New-York appointments are announced yet, but the impression prevails that the President has definitely settled upon WAKEMAN for Surveyor, DENNISON for Naval Officer, and BLATCHFORD for Assistant Treasurer. The hitch is still relative to the Marshalship.

The Massachusetts delegation, having completed their appointments, have all gone home. All of them have signified their desire to join in the defence of the Union.

The city is unusually quiet to-night, but all the usual points are guarded strongly.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, our new Minister to Denmark, leaves here to-morrow, and sails in the *Fulton* on her next trip.

Rev. E. N. KIRK and others, of Boston, have arrived here from Richmond, where they debarked from steamer *South Carolina*, from Boston for Charleston, but which failed to go to the latter port, in consequence of the recent exciting events.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 16.

It is said that the orders for the Rhode Island and Massachusetts regiments, under the recent levy, to proceed immediately to this City, have been countermanded, for the reason that arrangements are not yet made for their accommodation.

Col. ELLSWORTH has had strong inducements offered him to proceed to New-York City and organize a regiment of Zouaves. He probably left this morning, to be joined there by a number of the members of his old corps, who will take an active part in the organization and instruction of the regiment. If he does not go thither he will repair to Illinois for a similar purpose. He last night declined the commission in the army which has been at his disposal for some weeks.

Twenty tons of shell and grapeshot were removed from the Washington Navy-yard to Georgetown today, in view of a possible attack on Washington from that direction.

Several additional companies of volunteers were mustered into service to-day.

The Government has directed that no more copies of the Coast Survey Report be sent to the Seceded States.

The following are the telegraphic responses made by the Democratic Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky to the War Department, in reply to the requisitions for troops.

Prominent gentlemen of the Union Party in these States, now here, aver that these Governors misrepresent the people, and have been assured by Secretary CAMERON that the services of independent companies volunteering directly to the Federal Government will be accepted:

RALEIGH, April 15, 1861.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War: Your dispatch is received, and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North Carolina.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, April 16.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. In answer, I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her Sister Southern States. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

It appears by a telegraphic dispatch, published in the North Carolina *Rough Notes* newspaper of Monday, that Governor ELLIS sent the following dispatch:

To Capt. CEATON:

Can you take Fort Macon with your Company?

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY APPEARANCE OF THE METROPOLIS—IMPORTANCE OF PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES—THE CAPTURE OF FORT SUMTER—EFFECT UPON THE BORDER STATES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 15, 1861.

The regular force concentrated at this point, with the volunteers and militia, which are being enlisted and drilled for active service, give to the Federal Metropolis quite a military appearance, and remind one of the accounts we read of the European Capitals, in which almost every third man to be met in the streets is a soldier. The revolt of our Southern aristocracy against the people is thus producing effects not dissimilar in outward aspect from those which result from the arbitrary Governments of the Old World, in which the people have no control, and against which they are prone to revolt. The importance of preserving the Seat of Government and the public archives fully warrants and even demands these precautionary measures; but to my mind they give ample assurance of safety. It would be simply impossible for the rebels to surprise the Government, and seize the Capital, before thousands of reinforcements could be brought here from the Free States. There may be in the rowdyism of Baltimore elements of danger to the peace of Washington, but on the side of Virginia I see no reason to apprehend dangers which cannot be intercepted by forces now here. The gentlemen of Virginia have the qualities which fit them for command, but they have around them none of the materials which are necessary to constitute the rank and file of an army. Every gentleman expects to be an officer, while the inferior classes are either too indolent or too proud to serve in the ranks, or too degraded to make efficient soldiers. The Western Virginians are a hardy race, but luckily they are friends of the Union, and may be safely relied upon to repel an invasion of the Capital by the rebels from the Confederate States.

The great majority of the people of Washington, being friends of the Union, are deeply mortified at the capture of Fort Sumter. All day yesterday there was a prevalent indisposition to believe the reports from Charleston; but this morning, when no loop remains to hang a doubt upon, consolation is found in the Proclamation of the President, which gives assurance that the Government will be maintained and the rebels punished for their temerity.

It remains to be seen what will be the effect of the recent events upon the Border States. If the Union men remain firm—if they show a spirit of true attachment and loyalty to the Government bequeathed to them by their fathers, the Administration should apportion at least ten thousand of the militia or volunteers called for to them, and commit the protection of the public property within the limits of these States to their hands. By this policy confidence will be inspired, the cause of Union will be strengthened, and the irritation natural to be expected from the introduction of Northern, or even regular soldiers, would be avoided. Intelligent men in the military service, as well as civilians, concur in the opinion that this will be the true policy of the Government. There is great danger that the collision at Charleston, and the call for troops, will strengthen the Secession feeling in the Border States, but they will, at the same time, have the good effect of drawing the line unmistakably between the genuine friends of the Union and those so-called Unionists who are perpetually insisting upon "additional guarantees."

I conversed this morning with an intelligent Virginian from Norfolk, who informs me that the workmen employed in the Navy-yard at that place are firm friends of the Union, and may be relied upon to resist an attempt on the part of the Secessionists to seize the Yard. They comprehend the nature of Southern society well enough to see that a Southern Confederacy would have but little use for a navy, and little use for their labor. They say that the South is an agricultural country, without manufactures or commerce, and that such a country could ill afford the expense of a naval establishment; and, in fact, would have little use for one. This spirit among a large and useful body of men, located at the right point, should be fostered.

The recapture of the Charleston forts is regarded by military men as a task of herculean proportions. With Forts Moultrie, Sumter and Pinckney, and the batteries on the shore, with a bar at the mouth of the harbor, and with the malaria of tropical marshes, an attacking force will have to encounter obstacles which might challenge the most formidable military Power. It is evident from the tone of the Proclamation, that the President will refrain from taking advantage of the peculiar sectional organization which exists in South Carolina. A foreign enemy would not hesitate to assail the Confederate States in this, their weakest point, and there cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the result of such tactics; but the humane and paternal spirit which actuates the Government in its efforts to chastise the rebellion of misguided citizens, forbids the adoption of a course which would be fatal to a whole section of the country, and equally disastrous to the law-abiding and to the rebellious.

It is probable that under these circumstances the Government will adopt, as it regards Fort Sumter, the policy of blockading the entrance to the harbor, in place of besieging the fortresses. The effect of a blockade would be to destroy the commerce of Charleston, and at the same time protect the public revenue. The Secessionists would have no remedy against this policy. They have no naval fleets or sailors, and no means of resistance. The consequence would be the transfer of the trade of the State to Wilmington, in North Carolina.

The same policy of blockade should be extended to Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, and other points where it is practicable to import foreign goods; and its effect must be the speedy reduction of the Seceded States. The whole external commerce of the Confederate States, under such a system, would be destroyed, and they would be indebted to the adjacent ports of the loyal States, for to the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and Ohio for whatever they have hitherto received, either from Europe direct, or from the North by coasting vessels. In the meantime, the large military force which has been called for will be amply sufficient to retake and reinforce the forts and arsenals which have in any way essential to the control of the outlets to the sea, and to protect and defend the friends of the Union in the disaffected States whenever they may call for assistance.

OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

A Reliable Account of the Commencement of Hostilities.

Experience of the Times Correspondent as a Prisoner of War.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

At last safe at the Federal Capital, which will not remain so long, if the North does not arouse itself from its inertia, I will take up the thread of my narrative, which was so rudely broken off by the infamous arrest, alluded to by telegram.

A witness of the cannonading of Fort Sumter for six hours, and having had a full description of it by eye-witness who witnessed it up to Saturday at 2 P. M., I can perhaps give a far more accurate account of it than the absurd ones sent North by the telegraph. After mailing my letter of April 11, I investigated all the points of interest to the city, found the Battery crowded with ladies, who remained there all night; the city, constantly patrolled by mounted volunteers and infantry in large numbers; while at Gen. PICKENS' and Gen. BEAUREGARD's head-quarters there was evidence of intense activity. At 1 A. M. I repaired to the long Adger Pier, and there, mounted on a cotton bale, I quietly awaited the opening gun, armed only with no opera glass. My sole companion was a fair young girl, a bride of only three months, who, with her little brother, awaited the opening of the war. Her husband had left her to join the Palmetto Guards, and she shed bitter tears as the day slowly dawned. At 10 minutes past 6 o'clock precisely, the first shot was fired from the Five-mortar Battery on James' Island, followed in quick succession by the Iron Battery at Cumming's Point, the Floating Battery, Fort Moultrie, and the one at Mount Pleasant. At 6 A. M., Dr. ROBERTSON, an intimate, personal and professional friend, hurriedly approached me and inquired if Fort Sumter had opened fire. At 6½ o'clock precisely, the first gun was fired from Fort Sumter, directed at Stevens' Point, and soon the conflict became general on either side. The sun rose on as beautiful a morning as the world has ever seen, but soon the clouds gathered thick and fast, and nature poured forth her torrents as though frowning on the infamous spectacle. At times, the fort was completely hidden from view, yet the iron hail sped on its murderous work, and the distinctive sounds of shot and shell could be clearly marked out as they cut the thin air with fearful rapidity.

Whenever the haze lifted, I could discover the sacred flag of our country proudly spreading itself to the breeze. Although the shot fell around it thick and fast, yet it seemed to possess an absolute power of intangibility, and nothing could disturb it. The scene was solemn in the extreme. Even the crowd that now lined the wharf forbore, hushed the rude jest, and seemed at last to comprehend that war was at last inaugurated, and that, too, by South Carolina.

Dropping for a time the account of my arrest as a "Federal Spy," let me assure your readers that Sumter was not "enveloped in flames" at any time; that the men were not sent out on a raft to collect water to extinguish the fire, simply because there was plenty of the article inside; that the fort was not breached at all, and that it was not a blackened mass of ruins when the curtain dropped on the last act of the tragedy. No boat left Morris Island with a United States flag for Major ANDERSON when his own was shot away, simply because the Morris Island boys had no such flag to offer. They so hate the Stars and Stripes that they would have sooner been hitten by the moccasins of their own swamps than touch an emblem of the country they have cast off. It was a pretty telegraphic fiction, but very false. Major ANDERSON surrendered simply *because he found that the fort could not continue the siege for any length of time.* He found that the United States vessels were not coming in, and he wished to prevent a useless shedding of blood. The paper warriors may accuse him of cowardice, but a purer, truer, more honest man does not walk this world. Now for the arrest.

I left the Adger Pier at half-past ten, and proceeded to my rooms in King street to obtain a little refreshment before returning to my labors. While thus employed, I heard the hurried tread of armed men on the stairs, and then a hasty knock; when I opened the door I saw a crowd of ten rough customers armed with revolvers which protruded from their coats. On asking what this meant, and by what authority they acted, they pointed to the six shooters as a sufficient warrant for their proceedings. They had evidently fortified their courage with copious glasses of whisky, and expected a terrific combat with that peaceable gentleman, the TIMES' correspondent. To gain time for thought I invited them all in, and requested them to partake of the hospitalities of my private locker. Abashed at my quiet manner, they seemed inclined to back out, and all but one went down stairs. He informed me that I was arrested by order of the Government of South Carolina, being suspected of furnishing information to the Federal Government at Washington, and that I must go to the Guard-house. He would not permit me to call on friends who could have effectually disposed of this false charge, but hurried me off. Arriving at the office, I was ordered to take off every article of value, watch, purse, pocket-book, etc. Even private letters from dear friends were consigned to his black list, and then I was thoroughly thumped and percussed, to see if I had any secret pockets, with cyphers, etc. I was thrust into a foul dungeon reeking with bad rum and worse tobacco, and my only couch a couple of blankets black with filth and alive with vermin. By standing on extreme tiptoe on the end of the lounge, I could just look out on the yard, where I could hear the policemen talking about the spy they had just got hold of. One of them said that I would probably be hung the next morning at sunrise in the prison yard, and the frequent sound of the hammer during the night gave extreme plausibility to this supposition. This was probably deliberately intended to torture me. Another said that the Cadets of the Citadel would have a drum-head court-martial on me as soon as Sumter was surrendered, and that I would be shot by a platoon at their encampment, adding that I was particularly obnoxious to them because I spoke in one of my letters of their *impertinence* in firing into the *Star of the West*. Another, a brutal wretch, whom I afterwards recognized as that of an Ex-Municipal Policeman under Mayor WOOD, said that he had heard that the Government meant to make an example of me and shoot me, *à la Espy* from the mouth of a sixty-four pounder. With these remarks close under my window, with the infernal cannonading of Fort Sumter brought close to my ears by the fresh inland breeze, and surrounded by rats, mice, bedbugs, and other vermin, I passed the night.

I found from the conversation of those men that I had been under their constant surveillance for the past three months, and that they had orders to bring the TIMES daily to the leading officials of Charleston. Pacing my cell, unable to sleep, worn out with constant duty for the last fifty-two hours, at last the morning dawned. At 9 o'clock I was waited upon by a somewhat cheery-faced official, who facetiously asked me if I felt hungry. I told him that he must be aware that I had not tasted food for *twenty four hours*, and that I had come to the conclusion that the chivalrous people of Charleston meant to reduce me by a slow process of starvation. He seemed ashamed of the acts of his superiors, and said I should not suffer for food. He cooked a nice breakfast, and brought it himself, leading me to infer that he was not a brute, if his masters were. At 10 the under-keeper came, and I told him that it was an infamous disgrace to the people of Charleston to thrust a gentleman into a reeking cell, intended only for drunken Irish and negroes, and promised him that if he would work for me he would not lose anything by it. At 12 he brought a man who said he had orders from Gov. PICKENS to send me away from the city *at once*. I urged him to let me call on my banker's, and get some funds, but he peremptorily declined, and said that if the soldiers saw me in the streets, they would certainly tear me in pieces. At the office they returned my property, minus that famous editorial "Wanted a Policy," a piece of petty larceny which I did not think South Carolina would be guilty of. I found that they had examined everything. Among the articles were several clippings from the *bogus* Charleston correspondence of the *Tribune*, wherein I was charged with being a Secessionist. These must have nonplussed them exceedingly. Forcing me to thrust my things in my trunks in the most hurried manner, I was conveyed to the Northeastern Railroad Station, with only $15 to take me to New-York. I expected that I would be spotted on the road by the self-appointed bloodhounds, and took measures accordingly. I felt sure that South Carolina knew that if an open and avowed correspondent of the leading daily sheet of the North was murdered openly in the streets of Charleston, that the act would damn her to the eyes of the whole civilized world; but she had not the slightest compunctions about telegraphing to every leading station North, South, East and West in the C. S. A. to "catch, mob, seize, hold and possess, at any hazard, the body of *Jasper*." I determined, therefore, to openly state to all interrogatories that I was from Charleston, and bound to New-York. I surmised that this would throw them off their guard, as they would naturally suppose that the man they were in search of would not dare to avow this. It answered admirably. Ten miles from the city a well-dressed man, with a very suspicious air, approached and asked as follows:

STRANGER—Are you the TIMES correspondent?

JASPER—No, Sir. My impression is that he is still in jail, in fact Gov. PICKENS told me so just before I left the city.

S.—Ah, you know Gov. PICKENS?

J.—Oh yes, very well.

S.—I beg your pardon, Sir. I evidently have made a great mistake. But don't you think he is abroad?

J.—I do not. (*Exit* Mr. Nonplussed.)

Just beyond, four old men were seated whom I recognized as members of the Convention that had just adjourned, and also ex-Members of Congress, who had fed freely from the Federal pap. They were slightly wine, and at every station ran out and shouted to the crazy crowd, "Fort Sumter is taken, the d——d DOUBLEDAY is killed." As they were talking very loudly, I resolved, as my life was in imminent danger, to listen closely. The most boated one of the crowd told his companions that he was sure I was the man—he would swear to it. "It would not do for us old fellows to be engaged in it, but let us pass him on, and if the Vigilants catch him at the next station by God they'll hang him to the first tree." At Florence, where we stopped for supper, I found that every one was rudely staring at me, and therefore thought it expedient not to expose myself. I had just obtained a seat, when several ruffians approached, and the spokesman said, "Will you give me your name, Sir, you butternose, where you come from, and where you are going? It is necessary that you should do so, and see to it that you speak the truth; if you don't you will swing for it. Answer every question." I then went through another set of questions; they made me stand up, and examined my points as they would a slave at the "Mart." They could elicit nothing. I have not been in Charleston three months for nothing, and parried every question. The whistle sounded, and they hurried off, swearing "that there was something wrong about me, but they'd be d——d if I hadn't bluffed them somehow." Intolerably disgusted with this last exhibition of Palmetto chivalry, I determined to put on a "secession cap," give my moustache a Southern twist, and rant about secession with every one that came along. At every station, until I reached the United States of North Carolina, the spies came in, but I had foiled them fully by this last arrangement, and reached Wilmington, N. C., in safety. I wish here to thank, in the warmest manner, Mr. FANNING, of the telegraph office, and Mr. PARCA, of the *Daily Journal*, for their courtesies, material and otherwise. Mr. F. said that telegrams had been sent to all points of the compass, and evidently thought that I had had a narrow escape.

It was painful to witness the secession mania cropping out so strong along the entire length of the Railroad to North Carolina and Virginia. At every station the question was "Is Sumter taken?" and when the response was "yes," they danced with joy.

I have called on Mr LINCOLN; also on Gov. SEWARD and Gen. SCOTT. Mr. LINCOLN still exhausts himself in appointments, and the old hero of Mexico works night and day. In conversation with a member of his Staff, who superintended the plans for the construction of Fort Sumter, he assured me that no breach could have been made in the walls in so short a time. He evidently approved of the course of Major ANDERSON, and led me to infer that Gen. SCOTT fully indorsed his movements. Let the infamous maligners of the hero of Sumter take a note of this.

In glancing at the first real stab the Republic has received in the inauguration of civil war, as openly invited by South Carolina, I would observe that the boasted victory of ten thousand men arrayed against 55 artillerists, 15 musicians, 9 officers and 30 laborers, divested of all gasconade and flummery, is simply a very paltry and contemptible conquest, after all.

I went to Charleston with the kindest feelings towards the South and her people. I have buffeted for them the wave of Northern fanatics. I have stated facts that frequently put them in a much higher light at the North. I was helping earnestly in the good work of recementing peaceful feelings between the two sections. They received me cordially, and promised me the most ample protection. In my hour of need, when madmen were trying to kill me, they stood aloof and lifted not a finger in my defence. Was this brave, was it manly, was it chivalric? Was it not rather low, contemptible and infamous? In the Crimea and in the Italian war the person of a correspondent was as sacred as that of the priest ministering to the dying on the battle-field. It has been left for the State that prides herself on her chivalry to inaugurate a system that would disgrace His Sable Majesty the Cannibal of Dahomey, who kills six men every morning, by way of a slight appetizer.

Has the so-called Gamecock State any apology to make for this low-bred and vile outrage?

JASPER.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 16.

The Federal fleet stopped three vessels coming in last evening, one with the Spanish flag, one with the British, and the other with the American. They were detained a short time and then allowed to proceed. The fleet determined to interfere no more until orders were received from Washington.

Troops continue to pour in from all parts of the States. Half-disciplined as many of them are, they undergo rigid drills. It is estimated that there are 10,000 in and about the city. Three regiments are encamped near the Race Course, and two at Rikersville, three miles beyond.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is very active—strengthening every position. He has offers of regiments from Alabama and Georgia, but the Carolinians are so eager to serve that he declines any other aid. He says he can get 50,000 men from this State. At Columbia every man, from 16 to 60, is under arms. Ten companies from the State Capital are now here.

It is thought by good authority that there is no doubt but that the British Government will recognize Southern Independence at a very early day. The same is true of France.

The *Isabel* has just come into port from the outside. She brings the information that the Federal fleet has weighed anchor and sailed, in company with the *Baltic*, for New-York.

The *Baltic* has Major ANDERSON and command aboard.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

NEW-YORK.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, April 16.

At the immense demonstration in this city last evening in favor of the Stars and Stripes, a motion was made to adjourn in a body to the residence of Gen. WOOL, where, on behalf of the citizens, an address was made by MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, to which Gen. WOOL responded that his heart was rejoiced at this glorious demonstration of patriotism. Never, by any former compliment bestowed upon him, had he been thrilled by such a measure of joy. It is true that he had fought under the old flag, but he had done no more than his duty towards the best Government that ever existed. He had fought under the Stars and Stripes that were carried in triumph by WASHINGTON and under which JACKSON closed the second war for independence at New-Orleans in a halo of glory. Will you permit that flag to be desecrated and trampled in the dust by traitors now? Will you permit our noble Government to be destroyed by rebels in order that they may advance their schemes of political ambition and extend the area of Slavery? No, indeed, it cannot be done. The spirit of the age forbids it. Humanity and manhood forbid it, and the sentiments of the civilized world forbid it. My friend, that flag must be lifted up from the dust into which it has been trampled, placed in its proper position and again set floating in triumph to the breeze. I pledge you my heart, my hand, all my energies to the cause. The Union shall be maintained. I am prepared to devote my life to the work and to lead you in the struggle. [Deafening applause, cheers for the Union and Gen. WOOL.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 16.

The excitement about war continues to-day, although a heavy rain-storm prevails.

Last night, Senators SPINOLA, CONNOLLY and others, were serenaded by Democrats and Republicans for their votes on the war bill.

To day a dispatch addressed to THOMAS C. FIELDS was read in both Houses, stating that a crowd had been at the New-York *Herald* office and compelled them to hoist the American flag, and that the *Herald* was out for the Union. The reading of the dispatch was received with loud applause.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Tuesday, April 16.

A meeting of the military of this city will be held this evening.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, April 16.

An artillery company is rapidly filling up in this city. The Forty-ninth Regiment, under Col. RICHARDSON, will be immediately filled up to its full complement of ten companies of 100 men each. The war spirit is fully aroused in this city. The stars and stripes are flying in all directions, and all parties are in favor of sustaining the Government.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 16.

This afternoon a mob of a couple of hundred boys visited the residence of JOSIAH RANDALL, he bringing out the American flag. They then formed in procession to march to the residence of Wm. B. REID.

Mayor HENRY started in pursuit, and met them on the route. The Chief of Police arrested the ringleader. The Mayor then addressed the crowd, and ordered them to disperse, stating that this reckless spirit had gone too far, and that he would permit no further indulgence of it. He cautioned them that if it was necessary to take life to accomplish the preservation of peace that extremity would be resorted to.

The crowd scattered, and it is not probable that their demonstrations will be renewed.

P. G. WATMOUGH and L. P. ASHMEAD, formerly Lieutenants in the United States Navy, who resigned years ago on account of entering into other avocations, though now wealthy, have tendered their services to the Secretary of the Navy, prompted by love for the Union.

Mayor HENRY has issued a proclamation declaring that treason against the Union will not be permitted, nor will violence to persons or property of inhabitants be tolerated. He requires all good citizens to make known every person aiding the enemy by enlisting men or furnishing munitions of war or provisions. The laws of the State and Federal Government must be obeyed, and the peace and credit of the city shall be preserved. May God save the Union.

The State Legislature has enacted a law making any connivance with the enemy's Government punishable with $5,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment.

The Second Regiment of the Second Brigade, Col. CONROY commanding, tendered their services to the Government this evening. They are one thousand strong. This Regiment comprises the Irish companies of the city, and its prompt response to the call shows the injustice of the suspicions created against its commander. These suspicions against prominent officers of the State Militia have been shown to be unfounded, as well as many other instances, since the President's Proclamation, all seeming to cheerfully respond in the hour of danger.

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 16.

Our city continues to be quite excited. Gov. OLDEN has ordered Company A, of the City Battalion, to the State Arsenal, under apprehensions that the arms would be taken away. Some think the apprehensions are generally groundless. A crowd with a drum and fife are marching through the streets to-night. An attack on the *True American* office is apprehended, because the American flag is not displayed.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Tuesday, April 16.

A large meeting was held here last night, in response to a call for military. The meeting was addressed by JOHN HICKMAN and other prominent men. Major WICK offered to raise a company. Rolls for enlistment received numerous signatures, and money was collected for their equipment.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Tuesday, April 16.

Several Companies have responded to the President's proclamation. A Company of Light Infantry and the Washington Artillery leave to-morrow for Harrisburgh and Washington.

The citizens are preparing to raise funds to aid the families of volunteers.

CARLISLE, Tuesday, April 16.

Adjutent HULBERT, by order of Capt. BENROSE, has issued a call for volunteers of Cumberland County.

READING, Pa., Tuesday, April 16.

The Ringgold Flying Artillery of Reading, Capt. JAMES MCKNIGHT, 150 men, with four field pieces, received a requisition from the Governor this morning, to set out this evening, at 6 o'clock, for Harrisburgh, to place a rendezvous for the first Pennsylvanians in the field.

There was a large and enthusiastic Government meeting at Tyrone, Blair Co., to-night. Speeches were enthusiastically received. Ex-Senator BIGLER arrived after the adjournment, and expressed himself unequivocally for the Government and he was determined to sustain it to the last. Two military companies from Tyrone, two from Altoona, and two from Hollidaysburgh, will leave to-morrow for Harrisburgh.

ERIE, Penn., Tuesday, April 16.

A large meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held here last evening. Resolutions were adopted pledging the hearts and hands of Erie City and County to maintain the integrity of the Government and honor of the Flag.

The Wayne Guards of Erie and other companies will offer their services to the Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 16—P. M.

In accordance with the call of the Commander-in-Chief of the companies comprising the four Regiments ordered to report for service in this City, they commenced arriving before 9 A. M. this morning, the companies first arriving not having received their orders until last night. Already about 30 companies have arrived, numbering over 1,700 men in uniform, and with these are several hundred who are importunate to be allowed to join the ranks.

Notwithstanding the cold, a northeast rain has been falling all day. The streets are crowded, and the appearance of a Company on its march from the depot to Faneuil Hall, is the signal for the most enthusiastic cheers. The various Companies are quartered in Fannel Hall and other large buildings, and their wants are amply provided for by the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, as well as by the Governor's Aid. The outfits of the troops have commenced arriving from the Arsenal, and to-morrow each man will be provided with the necessary articles for active service.

The troops are a fine-looking body of men, and are in the best of spirits, all eager to hasten to where their services may be needed.

The bark *Manhattan*, which arrived here this forenoon from Savannah, had a secession flag hoisted. A crowd proceeded to the wharf, and compelled Capt. DAVIS to take it down, and hoist the Stars and Stripes.

The Board of Aldermen have tendered Faneuil Hall for the quarters of the Massachusetts Volunteers until their departure for service. The Stars and Stripes are now floating from the old Cradle of Liberty.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, April 16.

Our City Government this morning appropriated $5,000 for the benefit of the families of those who have volunteered to defend the country's flag.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 16.

The Mechanics' Bank, of this City, this morning tendered to Gov. BUCKINGHAM $25,000 for the use of the State in supporting the National Government.

The Elm City Bank has just tendered to the Governor of the State $50,000 towards meeting the present National emergency, with liberty to draw at sight.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 16.

The Directors of the Mechanics' Bank of this city this morning unanimously voted to offer $25,000 to the Governor of the State to aid him in equipping and moving any forces he may be called upon to furnish in defence of the Government.

The Elm City Bank has this day telegraphed to Gov. BUCKINGHAM to draw at sight on them for $50,000 for the same purpose.

The Fairfield County Bank has offered $20,000, and a private gentleman $50,000.

NORWICH, Conn., Tuesday, April 16.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers, to rendezvous at Hartford. The Thames Bank, of this city, have just voted to tender $100,000 to Gov BUCKINGHAM, to assist in equipping the troops in support of the Government.

NORWALK, Monday, April 16.

The Fairfield County Bank has offered $50,000 to Gov. BUCKINGHAM.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, April 16.

New-Hampshire responds to the President's proclamation, and will furnish the troops required. The Concord Union Bank has tendered a loan of $20,000 to the Governor, and all the Directors, with the Cashier, agree to contribute $100 each to the support of such families of the volunteers of this city as may fall in defending the flag of the country.

NEW-JERSEY.

The people of Hudson County are becoming thoroughly aroused in regard to national difficulties, and they stand united in their determination to support the Federal Government, and in Hudson County alone nearly or quite the *quota* of men required from the State can be raised.

Brigadier-Gen. HATFIELD, not having the authority to offer the services of the Brigade to the General Government unInstructed, has called a meeting of the representatives of the several companies on Friday evening next, to consult and determine what duty and honor require of them under the circumstances. The meeting will be held at the Hudson House, Jersey City.

E. C. HOFFER, Captain of Company B, Second Regiment, has called a meeting of his Company at the Hudson House, on Thursday evening next, to take action in reference to offering their services to the Government.

On Monday afternoon, a coasting schooner was discovered lying in the bay, with a Palmetto flag flying at its masthead. A party of "glass-house boys" procured a boat, and proceeding to the vessel, ordered the Captain to lower the flag and substitute in its place the Stars and Stripes. The Captain refused, when they threatened to pitch him overboard and sink the vessel. The American flag was soon spread out to the breeze, when it was heartily cheered and the Palmetto was stowed away below.

A Union meeting was held last night at the Hudson House, in Jersey City, for the purpose of taking action to raise volunteers, whose services are to be tendered to the Federal Government. J. W. SCUDDER, Esq., was chosen President; two Vice-Presidents from each Ward were also chosen, and C. H. DUMMER acted as Secretary. At the head of the hall was displayed a large American flag, together with the portraits of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gen. SCOTT and HENRY CLAY. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions to be presented at a future meeting: Thomas R. Potter, John H. Low, Hon. Samuel A. French, David Smith, Chas. A. Woolsey and J. O. Rouse.

A motion was adopted authorizing the above Committee to confer with the Minute Men, who have called a meeting with a view of concert in action.

Col. GREGORY, of the Second Regiment, said that the quota of men for New-Jersey was four regiments of 780 men each, and that about one-half of these were to be raised in Hudson and Essex Counties. It was the intention of the Hudson Brigade to volunteer *en masse*.

A motion, by Mr. POTTER, to open a roll for signatures, was received with applause, and adopted.

Stirring speeches were made by Dr. H. D. HOLT, Hon. N. C. SLAIGHT, BENJAMIN VAN RIPER and JOHN H. LOW.

During the speaking cheers were given for the Stars and Stripes, the Federal Government, Major ANDERSON, &c.

BENJAMIN VAN RIPER advocated the striking down of every Northern man who advocated secession, and all traitorous newspapers.

Mr. JOHN LOW proposed that at some future period they call

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—McDougall Elected to the U. S. Senate—Effects of the Freshets—The Broderick Will Again Contested.

FORT KEARNEY Sunday, April 14.

The Pony Express passed here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, bringing San Francisco dates to April 3.

JAMES A. MCDOUGALL was again elected U. S. Senator on the 2d inst. He received 77 votes, Mr. NUGENT 39, and the balance scattering.

The Republicans and most of the Douglas members supported Mr. MCDOUGALL.

Arrived at San Francisco, April 1, ship *Lotus*, Heag-Koog; bark *Yankee*, Honolulu.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed from San Francisco, 1st for Panama, carrying 216 passengers and $640,000 in treasure for New-York.

The San Francisco market was generally dull, with a small demand.

Thus far the export of treasure this year exceeds the export of the first quarter of the last year by $660,000.

The markets generally are dull. There is little demand for goods for the trade. Pork, crushed sugar and coffee are slightly unsettled by speculative operations, and recent rates can hardly be realized. The trade in breadstuffs is exceedingly meagre, and the market decidedly dull. It is supposed there is little suitable for export remaining in the State that has not already been engaged. There is still a large quantity of the lower grades which will be manufactured into superfine flour and then exported hence. California ranch butter sells at 30c.; Eastern is neglected. During the past week 100,000 gallons of domestic pure spirits have been sold by the distilleries for delivery in July at 26c. per gallon.

The weather is again rainy.

The late storm damaged mining claims in Tuolumne County alone to the extent of $200,000.

A new effort is to be made to contest the will of the late Senator BRODERICK, on the ground of forgery. His estate is estimated to be worth $2,000,000.

WM. MCNULTY, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, who early emigrated to this State and became very wealthy previous to the great Sacramento fire of 1853, which swept away most of his property, committed suicide at San Francisco on the 31st of March. Intemperance and domestic troubles is the alleged cause.

Judge HARDY has been arrested at Sacramento as an accomplice to the murder of the printer, NEWELL, at San Francisco, on the 1st of January last. He is making exertions to prevent being brought to trial in this city. He sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge MEASNER, of Sacramento, but the Judge declined to release him. Next he tried Judge MCKINSTRY, who likewise declined to interfere. Next he tried Judge MCCUNN, of Sacramento, who released him on $10,000 bonds.

The act of Congress organizing the Territory of Nevada, it is believed, will deprive California of a strip of her territory 300 miles long by from 15 to 50 miles wide. The State will probably be unwilling to yield so large a portion of her domain, much of which is very valuable in silver mines. The Senate has passed the following resolution on the subject:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire into and report, at the earliest possible period, first if the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Nevada changes the boundary line of California; secondly, if so, what change is proposed to be made as nearly as can be ascertained; thirdly, what action, if any, should be had by the State in relation to such a change.

The Breckinridge Democratic State Central Committee is in session in this city, and are reported to have negotiations pending with the Douglas Committee for the purpose of bringing the two wings of the party together.

Sandwich Island dates to the 14th of March are received per *Yankee*. The news is unimportant.

The assessed value of the estate and personal property of the Hawaiian Kingdom this year exceeds $6,000,000.

The *Advertiser*, in discussing the present depression of the whaling business, assumes that it results from temporary causes which will pass away in a year or two, when the business will be as prosperous as ever.

The Pony Express, with Fort Kearney dates of the 22d of March, arrived at Carson Valley to day.

LAW REPORTS.

Calendar....THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—Nos. 50, 51, 56½, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 42, 30, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 63 on demurrer calendar, 298 164, 308, 181, 97, 139, 363, 76, 224, 307, 339, 250, 220, 311, 347 318, 319, 220. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos 365, 339, 1, 597, 1027, 1029, 1053, 1035, 1039 1041, 1043 1045, 1047, 1049 1051, 1053. 1 51, 1057, 1059, 1061. *Part II.*—Nos 355, 376, 128, 798 798 1065, 1003¾, 182, 706, 794, 594, 116, 802 386, 389½, 810, 812, 814, 818, 829

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1615, 1702, 1711, 1369, 1665, 1579, 757, 1053, 1163 427, 1177, 819 1575, 1543, 557. *Part II.*—Nos 732, 844, 718, 1263, 253, 120, 1270, 1272, 1278, 1282, 1360, 1362.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Fourth Week—Tuesday's Minutes.

Five Judges—COMSTOCK, C. J.

Horner et al. vs. *Wood.*—Argument concluded. D. B. Sickles for appellant, Edward Wells for respondent.

Nos 53, 57, 61—Off for term.

Ruthven, executor, vs. *Pallen*—Motion for rehearing denied, with $10 costs.

In re the Appeal of Robertson.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Betts vs. *Gar.*—Motion to reverse order. Decision reserved.

Roosevelt vs. *Coleman*; *Same* vs. *Drake.*—Argued together. J. W. Roosevelt for appellant, Wm. M. Evarts for respondents.

The Sale of Corporation Real Estate—May a Creditor and Taxpayer interfere upon allegations of Fraud?

Cornelius V. Roosevelt vs. *Simeon Draper, R. B. Coleman, et al.*—The plaintiff in this action sought to set aside the sale of made land, and the bulkhead on the North River, between Gansevoort and Twelfth-sts., made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council, passed in December, 1852.

The plaintiff is a creditor af the City to a considerable amount of stock, for the redemption of which he claims that the land in question, or the proceeds thereof, together with all lands not in use or reserved for public purposes, was especially dedicated.

The defendants interposed a demurrer to the complaint, which was sustained in the Supreme Court at both Special and General Terms, the Court holding that as a creditor of the City, the plaintiff could not maintain his action, as his stock was not due, and he had not alleged any default in the payment of interest thereon. He had no lien on the property. The law conferred no authority upon the plaintiff to prosecute the action for any other person than himself, and his interest as a tax-payer of the City was too uncertain to entitle him to the interposition of the Court, as between the City and a vendee of its property. His interest in the matter was held to be clearly no greater or more certain than that of any other owner of City stock and tax-payer within the Corporation. Even if the allegations of the complaint were true, the plaintiff was not entitled to interfere by an action to annul the acts complained of.

The plaintiff appealed to this Court, and now urged that nearly all the decisions of the Supreme Court in similar cases had sustained his position as plaintiff in this case. Respecting the merits of the case, should the Court hold that the plaintiff has a cause of action, they are chiefly as follows: First, the sale was not in pursuance of public notice; secondly, it was made in violation of the City ordinances, and by an improper delegation of power to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Simeon Draper, who, it is alleged, was interested in the sale, was a member of the Board of Commissioners, by virtue of his position as one of the Governors of the Almshouse. The sale was claimed to be void on that account. Case argued and decision reserved.

S. W. Roosevelt for appellant; Wm. M. Evarts for appellant.

This case was argued as one, with another of a similar character in which Roosevelt is plaintiff and Coleman defendant.

Discharge of Insolvents under the Two-thirds Act—Sufficiency of Papers.

Wm. Small, respondent, vs. *Erastus Wheaton, appellant.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignee of a judgement for $4,250 61, to recover thereon.

The action was brought in the Common Pleas, and defended upon the ground that the defendant had been discharged from his debts under the two-thirds act in 1848, and was therefore not liable. The discharge was put in avidence, and the plaintiff offered the record of the proceedings in insolvency, to show that the discharge was granted without jurisdiction. It having been granted upon an affidavit sworn to before a Commissioner of Deeds only—the law requiring the verification to be made before the Court or officer granting the discharge. The defendant offered parol evidence to show that subsequently the Court allowed a new affidavit to be put in, which was regular upon the objectionable point raised. The Court, however, refused to allow the evidence, giving judgment for the plaintiff, and holding the defendants discharge to be void from irregularity. The General Term of the Court affirmed the judgment, and the defendant appeals to this Court, urging that the Court erred in excluding the evidence offered in regard to the new affidavit. Plaintiff now contend that a new affidavit could not have cured the irregularity in any event: that it could only institute new proceedings; that were such the fact, the Court properly excluded parol evidence in respect thereto. Case argued.

Wm. Fullerton, for appellant; Wm. N. Evarts, for respondents.

A Verdict of Six Cents Against the Proprietors of the St. Nicholas.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Joseph Holiday vs. *Virgil Whitcomb et al.*—The plaintiff in this action was formerly an employe at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The defendants are the proprietors, a clerk of the hotel, and a policeman. The action was brought to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff in his person and reputation through the alleged wrongful acts of the defendants.

The plaintiff states that on the 18th of June, 1857, he was forcibly taken by the defendants into a room at the hotel, his person rudely handled, his pockets and clothes searched, and his money taken from him. That he was for some time imprisoned by the defendants, and by reason of their wrongful acts in the premises suffered greatly in body and in mind, in reputation and among friends, and to his business. The plaintiff testified that he had been unable to get work at any other hotel since this occurrence.

The defendants deny these facts as alleged by the plaintiff, and assert that the plaintiff himself offered and insisted on being searched; and voluntarily went into the room for this purpose. The search was had for the purpose of finding some lost property.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of six cents damages.

L. J. Bulkley for plaintiff; Harrington and Grief for defendants.

Delmonico's Assignment—Personal Liability of Assignees.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Charles Dimon, Receiver, &c, vs. *Lorenzo Delmonico et al.*—This action is brought against the defendant and his two assignees, for the purpose of setting aside an assignment made by Lorenzo Delmonico, on the ground that it was made to hinder and delay creditors, and to make the assignees personally liable.

The assignment was executed on the 31st of January, 1860, and enumerates creditors to the amount of $260,000. The plaintiff is the receiver of creditors to about $20,000, who are not mentioned in the assignment.

The plaintiff alleges that in February, 1855, the defendant, Delmonico, together with his wife, executed a mortgage, upon his William-street property, to his brother, Pierre A. Delmonico, in order to secure the payment of $27,700. That provision was made in the assignment for the payment of this mortgage; and as Delmonico's wife did not join in the execution of the assignment, its operation would be to secure to the wife a large dower, which should, of right, go to the payment of honest creditors.

The plaintiff seeks to make the assignees liable, on the ground that they have made payments under the assignment, after notice from the plaintiff of prior claim to the property.

The defendants deny the allegations of fraud. The case was argued and decision reserved. C. H. Smith for plaintiff; Laroques & Barlow for defendants.

Partnership—Will an assignment by a partner bind the firm.

Before Justice Woodruff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Conrad Wheber, Anthony Gessmann and Christian Linherr.—This was a motion for a receiver and injunction. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff and defendant Gessmann had formerly been partners; that their partnership had been dissolved in May last, and that Gessmann retained the partnership property, also that Gessmann has sold goods, consigned to him by the plaintiff for sale on commission, and received proceeds thereof; that on February last, Gessmann made an assignment to the defendant Linherr, in favor at his creditors, giving preference to a large amount, and that the assessment of partnership property and of the proceeds of consigned goods was fraudulent as against the plaintiff.

The defendant Gessmann insists that the receipts by him of the proceeds of the assigned goods creates a debt merely, and that the plaintiff can not follow these proceeds into the hands of an assignee. The motion was granted and a reference ordered to appoint a receiver.

Henry Nicoll and James Esolwege for plaintiff. Edward E. T. Brown for defendant.

The Mayor's Prerogative.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Wm. B. Belch vs *Charles Benefield.*—The plaintiff, in this case, claimed to be the rightful incumbent of the office of bell-ringer for the Sixth District; claiming his right under an appointment by Mayor Westervelt, in 1851; having served as such until Jan. 24, 1860, when he was superseded by the defendant, who was appointed by Mayor Wood.

The plaintiff claimed that there was no "cause" for his removal, but the Court held that the decision in the "Stout case" was binding, and that the Mayor himself was the judge of the sufficiency of the cause. The Court accordingly dismissed the complaint, with leave to the plaintiff to appeal to the General Term without costs.

D. E. Tomlinson, for plaintiff; John H. Tropt, for defendant.

The Lacke Habeas Corpus—A Question of Practice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of Sarah Loche.—This case has been heard before fully stated in THE TIMES, the application being for the purpose of releasing the relator's husband from the custody of his father. The case now came up for argument, the counsel for the respondent contending that no traverse could be put into a return which expressly denied any knowledge or information of the whereabouts of the individual sought for in these proceedings.

The Justice reserved his decision until to-day.

The Devlin Street Contract Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosscrop.

Devlin vs. *Fitzpatrick, et al.*—This case, several times stated in this paper, is now in progress.

The action is brought to recover the value of an interest in a contract for cleaning Maiden-lane and Cortlandt street, assigned to the defendant by the plaintiff.

Stanley's Children—Guardian Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Application of Marcus Cicero Stanley.—The petitioner applied for an order appointing a guardian for two of his children, of illegitimate birth. His petition showed that they were at present in the custody of an improper person. The case was referred, and the referee has reported in favor of the appointment of a guardian. Judgment accordingly, Mr. Stanley being appointed guardian.

The Statute of Limitations.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Riley Loomis et al. vs. *Nicholas Decker.*—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Marine Court. The action was brought for goods sold and delivered to the defendant in 1852, on a credit of eight months. All the allegations in the complaint are admitted, the defendant relying solely upon the statute of limitations as a defence. At the commencement of the action a new bill was rendered by the defendant, upon which the defendant wrote plaintiffs a letter, in which it appears he promised to make it all satisfactory. It was contended that upon this latter there was sufficient to take the case out of the statute. The Court so held, and rendered judgment for plaintiffs. As to whether these words were sufficient to take the case out of the statute is the only question to be argued on this appeal. The Court reserves its decision.

Mr. Woodbury for plaintiffs; Mr. Dewey for defendant.

Written Stipulations Between Counsel—Do They Bind the Parties?

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

James K. Place and Ephraim B. Place, Respondents vs. *William S. McIlvain et al., impleaded, &c., Appellants.*—This was an appeal from an order denying a motion for a new trial and also from a judgment entered on a verdict. The following are the facts of the case. The respondents brought their action upon a promissory note against the appellants as indorsers thereon. The defence was that the latter were discharged by an extension of time given to the maker. The cause was tried before Judge INGRAHAM without a jury by consent. Judgment for the amount, with interest, was rendered in favor of the respondents, which judgment was reversed on appeal, and a new trial ordered. On the second trial before Judge Hilton, the appellant's counsel produced in evidence an agreed state of facts submitted on the former trial by the respective counsel, contained in Judge INGRAHAM'S minutes, which statement the Court permitted to be varied by other evidence, to which ruling the appellants excepted.

The evidence showed that at the maturity of the note the maker sent in a letter to the respondents, his negotiable check, dated nine days ahead, requesting the letter to wait until it matured. There was no dispute; the check was drawn in good faith, and was retained by the holder of the note without any notice to the appellants, the indorsers. The appellants claim that the Judge should have directed a verdict in their favor, and also that the agreed statement of facts used on the former trial was conclusive evidence of the facts there contained. The Court reserved its decision.

Elbridge T. Gerry for appellants; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for respondents.

Court of General Sessions.

A WOULD-BE THIEF.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, James Kelly, who had pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

PETTY THEFT.

John Harrison, who had pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

RESISTED AN OFFICER.

The trial of Francis Engaleman and August Stnel, for assault and battery on Officer Devoe, which had been commenced on the previous day, was then continued. *Officer Devoe* had testified that he had gone to the house of Engelsman to arrest a person by the name of Crane, on a New-Jersey warrant, when the two prisoners resisted him, laying their hands on his shoulder. He was not injured, and succeeded in capturing Cune. For the defence, several witnesses who boarded with Engelsman testified that the officer had attempted to make the arrest, when the prisoner and those present demanded to know if he had a warrant. In reply, the officer drew a pistol and pointed it at his interrogators, saying: "There is my warrant." No one, either of the two prisoners or of those standing about, laid a finger on the officer. All the witnesses for the prisoner concurred in this statement. Mr. Spencer, the prisoner's counsel, claimed that the officer himself was a treepasser, and that, as he was acting without any legal warrant, the prisoners would have been justified in using even great force in resisting him. In this case, however, only the slightest force was claimed by the complainant to have been used, while the evidence made it doubtful if the prisoner's hand came in the lightest contact with the officer's person. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Lisel, who had been a month in prison, was fined $5, while Engelsman, who had been on bail, was fined $35.

DANIEL AND JACOB IN A DEN.

Daniel Butts and Jacob Joh then pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and were sent to the Penitentiary, the former for four and the latter six months.

A CONVICTION BETTER THAN A PLEA.

Charles Eustace, indicted (jointly with David Roach) for grand larceny, was then tried, Roach having previously pleaded guilty.

Joseph E. Weed testified that in March last he lived at No. 12 Orchard-street; on the 11th of March he had several dollars' worth of clothing in the room which had been entered; none of the clothes was carried away; and all that the witness knew about the matter was gained from the report of

Mary E. Hill, who next testified that she lived in the last witnesses' house; on the 11th of March last, while she was in the kitchen, she heard steps in the parlor; she went across the hall, when two men ran out and joined the prisoner, who sat awaiting them on the opposite side of the street; she did not see the prisoner in the house; a large quantity of clothing, which the thieves had collected from the house, had been left by them in the parlor, on the floor.

Officer Hyser testified to having arrested the prisoner a fortnight after the theft, and finding skeleton keys upon him. This testimony was ruled out.

There were no other witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of petit larceny. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Roach, who has pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was then sentenced to State Prison for two years.

ROBBERS IN LIMBO.

Thomas Quigly and Peter McConnell pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and were sent to State Prison, the latter for three years, and the former for three years and one month.

A BAR-ROOM SQUABBLE.

Hamilton Nesbitt, indicted for assault and battery, was next tried. The complainant testified that he went into the prisoner's saloon, and having had some difficulty about making change, was knocked down, but not seriously injured. There were no other witnesses for the people, and a *Michael Duncan*, for the prisoner, testified that the prisoner did not strike the complainant, but only put him out upon some intimation on his part. Another witness testified to the same effect. The Jury acquitted the prisoner and he was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 8 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Thomas Rooney, John Breenigan, Bernard, McCann, George J. Ferris.

For Mayhem—Thomas Rea.

For Forgery—John W. Brown.

For False Pretences—Patrick McCullum, Charles Gracy.

For Keeping Disorderly Houses—John Ross.

For Larceny—James R. O'Brien, Wm. Tracy.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Harbeck et al*, vs. *Vanderbilt et al.*—Judgment dismissing co plaint as against defendant Vanderbilt, without costs, dismissed as to other defendants, with costs. Findings to be prepared by plaintiff's attorney. Decision to be settled on two days' notice, and to contain certain provisions specified in opinion.

POLICE REPORTS.

ARREST OF JERRY JENNINGS.

A few weeks since, Jerry Jennings, keeper of the dog fighting and rat baiting establishment, No. 22 White-street, was arrested and held to bail on charges of being proprietor of a disorderly place, the resort of dissolute persons, subversive of public morals, and a nuisance to the neighborhood. The accused was held to answer at the General Sessions, but the complaint has never been brought to trial, and meanwhile, Jerry plies his trade as heretofore, the police having been restrained from interfering by the requisitions of certain pugilistic patrons. Recently additional complaints have been made against desperadoes, and Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Ward, on Monday evening made a descent upon his place, arresting fifteen persons—four men named George Sabert, Geo. Fiber, Jas. Doyle and William Rice, who were engaged in the act of assisting a rat-bait, and eleven lookers-on, who were witnessing the sport. The prisoners were held for examination.

A DOCTOR AND THE CONFEDERATE OF A THIEF.

Charles Conklin, a youth 16 years of age, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with having committed a number of larcenies by inducing, on the credulity of small children. Traveling about the streets, accompanied by a Newfoundland dog, the prisoner would enter into conversation with any child whom he encountered, and represent that he could perform several tricks with the animal if a piece of gold—money or jewelry—were procured for him to operate with. This statement would induce the child to furnish the required property, the last named fee to return it immediately after performing the trick, but as soon as it passed into his hands he would run away. About two years ago the prisoner was convicted of operating in the same way, when he served a short term at Blackwell's Island. He was then sent to the House of Refuge, but after remaining there a few months was released, upon promising to reform. It is probable that he will soon find quarters at the Penitentiary.

VARIOUS DELINQUENCIES.

William Welsh and John Wilson, boys 17 and 19 years of age, were detected in the act of breaking open the store and dwelling-house of Frederick Ambekant, No. 28 New Bowery, on Monday night. They had got into the yard, and were prying open the window-shutters with a chisel. Justice KELLY committed them to answer. A man named Charles Smith attempted to commit a burglary at No. 40 Cortlandt-street, on Monday night. He was frustrated by Officer Leary, of the Third Ward, and Justice KELLY held him for trial. A Five Points thief, known as Wm. Fordham, was arrested by Officer McDonald, of the Sixth Ward, in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. Austin A. Hover, residing at No. 60 Chester-street of a gold hunting watch and chain, valued at $75. He was sent to prison.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if inscribed for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at...5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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BREECH-LOADING FIRE ARMS.

GALLAGHER'S PATENT.

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Manufactory, No. 1,121 Beach-st., Philadelphia.

We are now prepared to receive orders to support the

STARS AND STRIPES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS will be issued about the 24th of April, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, containing about 200 pages of choice Airs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2" which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 20 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25 cents. Liberal discount to the trade.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Cut this out for preservation.

STRAWBERRY FARMS HOTEL, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.—This pleasant retreat, forty minutes' ride from Red Bank, offers unexampled attractions to summer visitors at very small expense. Delightful grounds, shady woods, a small lake, with boats and picturesque drives, are among the many attractions of the place. Large halls, with maps always available for social purposes, without extra charge. Price $5 to $7 per week. Apply to W. MILLS, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORT ON CONNECTICUT River, accessible by rail or steamer. For interview address WHITE, Station D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 126 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, and two half rooms, for gentlemen, can now be had with sumptuous board in Mrs. BILL'S spacious well-situated house, Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and 2d-av. No May removal; dinner 6 to 7. References asked.

BOARDING—AT NO. 115 WASHINGTON-ST., Jersey City; a fashionable locality; three minutes from the ferry; a short walk to the ocean; as cool as the country. Prices—$4 and $5 for single gentlemen; $10 and $12 for married couples. Apply, until May 1, at No. 25 York-st., Jersey City.



BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH Board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., may be had in a genteel private family, at No. 198 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; unexceptionable reference required and given. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE entire second floor, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, on accommodating terms; house has all the modern improvements. No. 25 Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—CLINTON-PLACE—TO LET, WITH Board, a furnished parlor and bedroom, on second floor. Also, two very pleasant rooms on third floor. Reference required. Apply at No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th av.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen desiring really genteel and home-like board, at moderate rates, can be accommodated at No. 13 Ashland place, (Ferry-st., between Greenwich av. and Waverley-place.)

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen may obtain a very desirable suite of rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. 124 West 42d st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., between Stuyvesant and Union parks, has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one also on the third floor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 125 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS TO let at No 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family, pleasantly located, convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries, have a desirable room on the second floor, with bath adjoining, which they wish to let to one or two gentlemen, for whom they would endeavor to make a pleasant and comfortable home. Address Mrs. HENRY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen, desiring well furnished rooms on second story and good board in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No 26 Lafayette av. The location is very pleasant, and within one block from cars to South, Wall and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a desirable front room, on the second floor, furnished or not, with board in a private family, with no children. Terms moderate; within 10 minutes' walk at three ferries. Apply No. 102 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room with pantry, and a bed room adjoining may be obtained, with board, at No. 64 West Warren-st., convenient to the cars and to the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms for families, or for single gentlemen, also a handsome front parlor on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

UNFURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ROOMS on the second floor and furnished or unfurnished rooms on the third floor, with good board for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained by single gentlemen in the house No. 278 East Broadway, corner Clinton-st. None but respectable parties, and those who can appreciate neatness and comfort, need apply.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, WITHin three minutes of Wall-st. ferry, in a house having all modern improvements, one family private, a superb back parlor on first floor, with shaving and table mantle, suitable for a gentleman who can value comfort and cleanliness. Address Box No. 65 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A STRICTly private family, (reference preferred), by a gentleman and wife, between 23d and 34th streets, Sixth-av. and Third-av. Rooms required to be warm and well lighted; per month, most satisfactory references given. Address immediately W. W. W., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, and stating every particular.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST. PERT, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A genteel family have a handsome parlor and bedroom to let, with board, to a single gentleman. Also a single room, without board, to let to a gentleman only; house has gas, bath, &c. Unexceptionable reference required. No moving in May.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of a home are combined with the luxuries of refined society, a first-class Room and Board, between 14th and 23d sts., Fifth-av. and Broadway. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND A NICELY FURnished Room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a private family, in Brooklyn. Would not object to taking a child. Location convenient to Fulton Ferry. Address, for one week, Box No. 14 Tribune Office.

BOARDERS TO GET.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, can be had in a private family, at No. 10 Dutch-st., near the Battery, by gentlemen only; rent small; family small, and will not be increased. Reference required. Apply at No. 10 Dutch-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, RESIDING IN A HOUSE entirely to themselves, would like to meet with a respectable family to board with them. Location must be central and convenient to the cars and ferries. Address Box No. 43 Madison-av., between Jefferson and Union squares.

TO LET, WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family occupying a brick house, two large, handsomely furnished rooms, communicating with each other, on the second floor, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Lafayette Institute.

A SMALL FAMILY, RESIDING IN A HOUSE entirely to themselves, would like to meet with a respectable family to board with them. Location must be central and convenient to the cars and ferries. Address Box No. 43 Madison-av., between Jefferson and Union squares.

TO LET, WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family occupying a brick house, two large, handsomely furnished rooms, communicating with each other, on the second floor, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Lafayette Institute.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES AND single gentlemen can obtain magnificent rooms and good board, or rooms only, on reasonable terms, at the dwelling of a widow lady and her two daughters, at No. 24 East Broadway, corner of Clinton-st.

A LADY WHO HAS LEASED A FIRST-class house in Pine-st., between Broadway and 5th av., will receive a few boarders from about May 1. A choice of rooms may now be had on applying to Mr. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 61 East 19th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT.—10 GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN a strictly private family. Rents contain all the modern improvements; is pleasantly situated, on 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN DOING BUSIness down town, a room (furnished or unfurnished) with breakfast; must be below Prince-st. west side of town. Address, stating terms, M. A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 131 WEST 48th-st., near 7th av., wish to let a suite of rooms on second or third floors, with board; house contains modern improvements; terms at $6; references required; terms moderate. Apply as above.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH Board, in a small private family occupying a first-class House can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 104 East 34th-st.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A PLEASant suite of rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen. Also single rooms for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A family of four persons, furnished rooms, with board, in a private family; location above 14th-st. Address BERTON, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments, with board, at No. 220 11th-st., near Clinton. The accommodation offered will satisfy the most fastidious. Terms moderate. Dinner at six.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—For a small family, in a house with modern improvements, pleasantly situated. Address Box No. 3,321 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY WISHING TO procure board for the Summer can hear of a pleasant, healthy location, good airy rooms, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, on the north side of Long Island, 50 miles from New-York; communication with the City twice daily by cars, and three times a week by steamboat. For further particulars call, for three days, at No. 125 West 21st-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN VERY SOON EXPECTING to be called away on public service, desires, before his departure, to find a quiet country home for his wife in a private family where no other boarders are taken; distance not to exceed 100 miles from the City, and terms not to exceed $30 per calendar month for two, or $15 for one person. Address, immediately, with full particulars MADISON, Station O, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour and a half of Chambers-st., abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat on an eminence with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, on the Hudson River, not above Yonkers; one large room required. Address A. S. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, stating terms, (not to exceed $14 per week,) with full particulars in regard to location, access, hours of meals, table, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 6 or 10 persons at a private residence, 14 miles from the City, near the Riverdale Station, Westchester County; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c.; large stable and carriage-house. Address H. C. D., Box No. 125 *Times* Office, till Thursday.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM MAY 1ST, MAY BE obtained in a small private family, near Rye and Portchester Station, New-Haven Railroad. The advertiser may be seen at No. 731 West 23d-st., on the 15th, 16th and 17th of April, before 10 A. M., or after 12 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAN be accommodated, with board at a farm house on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of D. T. MARSHALL, No. 368 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway.

Have just received,

UNDER THE OLD TARIFF,

100 CASES

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

INCLUDING

MANY ENTIRELY NEW and ELEGANT STYLES,

Which will be offered

At retail, MONDAY, April 15,

MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway.

WILL EXHIBIT,

On MONDAY, April 15,

A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

Also,

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,

AT LOW PRICES!

NEW SPRING STOCK NOW READY,

Including all

JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S LATEST PATTERNS

PATENT

TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS.

Also, a full assortment of

THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, STAIR, and LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, STAIR-RODS, &c., &c.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

At G. M. BODINE'S,

Still greater reduction in prices

At the

GREAT SALE OF RICH DRY GOODS,

In order to close out

THE STOCK

Previous to May 1.

RICH SILK ROBES

At $14, $15 and $18.

RICH SILKS, cost $1, for 56 cents.

ALSO,

FOULARD SILKS

At 3s. 6d. and 4s.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid. fine washer and ironer; is a good shirt ironer; has four years' reference from two last places. Can be seen for two days, at No. 364 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch girl a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl as chamber maid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing; has good City reference from where she has lived two years. Call at No. 109 3d-av., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; if not suited can do coaching in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 Charles-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 169 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or as waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Nos. 117 and 97 West 16th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as a chambermaid, or to do fine washing, or as waiter; has give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 110 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing or would do the housework of a small private family. Call for three days, at No. 242 Jay-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 East 24th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; would go to the country for the Summer. Address M. M., No. 96 West 20th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of children, or do plain sewing; is quick at the needle, and fully capable. Call at No. 81 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 169 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or willing to take care of children. Apply at No. 109 9th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 22 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days. Call or address No. 11 East 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as lady's maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good City reference given; the country preferred. Call at No. 181 East 16th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation as chamberm id and seamstress by a Protestant girl. Would call for two days or more. Inquire at No. 64 Greenwich av., nearly opposite Perry st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at the factory, No. 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, with the best of City references a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; has no objections to go up town in New York and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or waitress by a young woman who has the best of City references from her last place; is willing to go to any part of the country. Call for two days, at No. 62 West 21st st., corner of 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young lady, a Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give a best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 153 East 31st-st., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable private family as cook, understands oysters and meats, game and jellies, cream and pastries, is a good bread and cake baker; good references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 495 6th av. between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, back room; country preferred.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 21th-st., up two pair of stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman, as first class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days, at No. 115 East 13th st., second floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS PASTRY cook, in a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business—making soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker, will assist to do washing if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6.3 6th av., between 9th and 31st sts., Room No. 10.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a competent woman, as restaurants all genteel family cooking and fancy dishes, and will do some washing if required. City references. Call or address No. 443 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 19th-st., in the rear, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and rice. Is not a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place, No. 410 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days. Is not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking; is willing to assist in the washing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 56 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, Ice cream, soups, game, desserts of all kinds; bakes and pastry in the best manner; has the best of City reference given. Can be seen during the week at No. 56 6th-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, a good bread and biscuit baker, also understands vanps, meats, desserts &c. Has thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 West 26th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman a situation as cook, one who thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 6 East 31st st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough cook; understands her business perfectly, and has good City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 145 8th av., third floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl as cook; thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, back room, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, by a very good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the best City reference. Can be seen for one day. Call at No. 101 East 34th-st., corner Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant women, as cook in a private family; understands her business; is a good family baker; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 7 h-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, who will assist, if required, in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 38 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook; and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and the kitchen; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 32d st., between 4th and Madison-aves.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young, healthy girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family, or to do housework; can be well recommended from her last places. Call at No. 326 West 16th-st., rear, first floor, between 8th and 9th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable persons would situations in a respectable family, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter. Good references can be given as to capability. Call at No. 199 Elizabeth-st., for two days

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, to cook, wash and iron; would do chamberwork and would assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Call at No. 201 West 24th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook and would assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 18th-st., top floor, front room, corner 7th av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Address No. 85 East 15 h st., corner 3d av.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a small private family, is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 West 36th st., between 6th and 8th avs., first floor; good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION By a respectable young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, baker, &c.; pastry; no objection to the country; her character can be seen. Call at No. 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. First floor front for two days

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family, by a respectable woman. City reference given. Call at No. 5 Nassau-place, Brooklyn, between Lindson-av. and Nassau-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook, also to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 140 East 22d-st., rear house, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 454 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, will assist with the washing and ironing; leaves present place on account of breaking up house. Apply, for two days, at her employer's No. 169 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook wash and iron, or would do genera l house work in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 77 Henry-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 140 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two South European girls, sisters; situations, the one as cook, understands the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid, and would also assist in the washing and ironing; both competent for their business, would leave no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., top floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED situations by two respectable girls, one as good plain cook, and first class washer and ironer, and the other to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and to take care of children; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days at No. 51 Carlton-ave., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by an English Protestant woman and her daughter, the former as good cook and baker, understands milk and butter, the daughter as chamber maid and child's nurse or waitress; is fond of children; good City reference. Call at No. 111 Wes. 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and take care of children; have lived together and would like to be so again, if possible; if not, separate. Have good City reference. Call at No. 284 East 38th-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO good girls also situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer being in one house together; would be willing to go in the country, have good City reference. Enquire, for two days, at No. 41 West 10th-st., round or from the corner of Waverley place.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by a protestant man and wife, situations; the woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, and take care of a small dairy, the man to take care of a horse and cow, work in a plain garden; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 Elizabeth-st., for two days.

AS COOK—NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY TWO respectable girls, Irish, situations; one as cook and to assist with the washing; the other as child's nurse and seamstress, can out and fit children's dresses very well; reference can be given. Call at No. 177 Varick-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, SITuation by two sisters, one as cook, and the other as upstairs maid or waitress; City references. Call at No. 155 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by a respectable woman; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 166 West 22d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework, is a good washer and ironer, can also do plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts. Best of City reference given.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY GIVING UP housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for her servant girl in some respectable family, to do general housework. Apply, for two days, at No. 125 West 45th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation to do general housework for a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 89 East 11th st., one pair of stairs, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY RESPECTAble woman, with good references, desires to take charge of some gentleman's house while the family is absent in the country. Will, if required, clean and fit up the house before their return. Apply at No. 61 West 20 h-st., cast side, near 6th av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper by an American lady, who is thoroughly domestic; is willing to make herself useful. May be seen for two days at No. 187 Laurens-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American widow lady of respectability. Address L. B., Box No. 227 Jersey City Post-office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; prefer one who is willing and obliging; has no objections to the care of a grown-up child; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Warted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking, hair dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches and can furnish unexceptionable reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 204 7th av., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as laundress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 East 13th st., near 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as laundress; she understands her business in all its branches; French finting and mangling; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as laundress, or to do the chamberwork and sewing of a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objections to live in Brooklyn. Call for two days at 111 West 17th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wants a situation; thoroughly understands her business; French finishing; hot air heat of City reference. Apply at No. 796 West 36th-st., near 10th-av., in the rear, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as laundress and chamberwork; she has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 16th st., near 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid, or waitress, in families only; can give the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 198 West 20th-st.; no objection to the country.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse, can take charge of children from birth, and bring them up better than most others. Apply for two days at No. 191 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. She can be seen at her late employer's, No. 6 West 14th-st., as Tuesday and Wednesday, before 12 o'clock.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A NICE ENGLISH girl desires a situation in a private family to take care of a child from 2 to 3 years of age, or to do washing or light chamberwork; the advertiser is about 16 years of age; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., one door from 6th av., second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady and experienced Scotch woman; can take charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the hand, if required; the best of City references. Can be seen to-day at her present employer's, No. 130 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILDS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation to take care of a baby, has no objection to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; first class City reference, two years with a family of the first respectability. Call at No 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, to take care of children and sew, or to take care of a baby and sew. Apply at her present employer's, No. 15 London-terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted by an English girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 104 8th-av., over the millinery store.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse desires to make a few disengagements; has the best of recommendations from the physicians she has attended; also from the most eminent physicians in the City, and can also refer to families where she has nursed, which are of the very first class. Call at No. 21 Amity-place, Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl a situation in a private family to nurse and chambermaid; will be found trustworthy and obliging and be willing to go with a family to the country for the summer months; can bring the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th st., in the front, between 1 and 2 p.m.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN American woman, of much experience, a situation as nurse and seamstress; person about to travel would be preferable; best of City reference; the very best will be given. City until Thursday. Private address to A. V., Box No. 171 Times Office, will be attended to

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a very respectable Protestant woman as nurse and plain sewer; or chambermaid and sewing; can undertake any lady's; good City reference, can be seen for two days. Call at No 281 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation to assist in taking care of children and plain sewing. She can be seen at her late employer's, No 6 West 14th-st., as Tuesday and Wednesday, before 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby or would do chamberwork

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—METAMORA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—A REGULAR FIX.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—THE RED GNOME—THE LUCKY HORSESHOE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Evening—RUTH OAKLEY. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A rumor prevailed in Washington, yesterday, that Fort Pickens had been attacked, but it could not be traced to any responsible source, and was undoubtedly untrue. The event, however, will probably be not much longer delayed. The Cabinet is almost constantly in session, deliberating upon the grave questions which have been called up by the attack upon the Government, and in deciding upon the plans of operations presented to them by the military and naval authorities. Much anxiety prevails in Washington as to the course which Virginia is likely to pursue in the present crisis, and opinions appear to be pretty equally divided, that the Convention will decide to secede immediately, and that it will vote to keep the State on the side of the old Union. It is quite generally believed, however, that should the Convention vote to secede, the people will reject its action. Virginia, it is thought, has too many interests at stake which would be jeopardized by a war against the Government, which secession would oblige her to engage in at once. The Convention was in secret session yesterday, and the result of the debate is not yet known.

Dispatches continue to reach us from all parts of the North and West, giving the most conclusive assurances that the Government need entertain no fear that it will not be fully sustained. Volunteers are being offered, not only by thousands, but by ten thousands. From the Border States, the response made by the authorities is generally unsatisfactory, though there is no doubt that the requisite number of men will be forthcoming, raised on private responsibility. Maryland appears to be the glorious exception. Her Executive has responded promptly and patriotically to the call, and her quota will be ready immediately. Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, refuses to consent to the raising of volunteers, as does also the Governor of Missouri; and Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has unofficially declined to sanction the movement. The dereliction of the authorities, however, will prove no bar to the acceptance of volunteers on the part of the Government.

The latest dispatches from Charleston state that the *Baltic* had sailed for this City, with Major ANDERSON and his command on board, and that the entire fleet of Federal vessels had accompanied her. This is in contradiction of previous advices, which asserted that the fleet would remain off the harbor until instructions were received from Washington. Three vessels were stopped by the fleet yesterday morning, but were subsequently allowed to enter the port. They carried the British, Spanish and American flags respectively. Troops were still pouring into Charleston, in anticipation of an attack by the Government forces. The number already there was estimated at ten thousand.

A telegram from Montgomery informs us that President LINCOLN'S Proclamation had been read in the traitor Cabinet, and that it had caused "shouts of laughter." It seems also to have caused something more serious than laughter, judging from the statement that an order was issued by the Seceding Secretary of War, yesterday, calling for 32,000 more troops.

Those who express confidence that Gen. SCOTT will resign in this hour of trial, and assert that he and the Administration are at variance relative to late movements, will find themselves set right, on the authority of a United States Senator, to whom, in a recent conversation, Gen. SCOTT said: "I had rather lose my left arm, yes my right arm, aye both arms, than have Fort Sumter *evacuated*."

We find in the Boston *Daily Advertiser* a letter from an officer in Fort Sumter, written on the 6th inst., which gives a graphic description of the state of affairs which existed in and around the fort a few days prior to the bombardment. It confirms the general impression that at the time of the firing upon the *Star of the West*, and subsequently upon the New-Jersey ice-schooner, by the rebel South Carolinians, Major ANDERSON'S hands were so tied by his instructions that he could not resent the outrage upon the American flag. We suspect, from the character of the letter, that it must have been written by Capt. FOSTER.

There appears to be some doubt as to the truth of the reports that no lives were lost among the forces of the rebels during the recent bombardment. A letter from the Charleston correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, written at the close of the first day, makes this statement: "A boat has just arrived from Morris and Sullivan's Islands, leaving at 8 o'clock, and reports that on Sulliven's Island ANDERSON has done fearful execution—*thirty men are known to have been killed and many wounded.*"

The New-York State Legislature adjourned *sine die* last evening, amid unusual excitement. In the Senate the whole morning was spent in a vain attempt to take up the New-York Health bill, before going into Executive session on the nomination of Mr. VAN DYCK to the Bank Superintendency, which was subsequently confirmed. After a long and tedious struggle, the Health bill was killed for the session, by recommitment to the Committee. Messrs. SPINOLA, MANIERRE, TRUMAN, LAWRENCE and HILL were appointed a Committee to investigate the conduct of public officers and contracts in the City of New-York. The parting scenes were particularly imposing, concluding, as they did, in universal sentiments of patriotism, and the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by FRANK O'KEEFE. In the Assembly, the $3,000,000 War bill came up with the Senate amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill instantly received the signature of the Governor, which, of course, insures a prompt response to the President's proclamation. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the alleged malpractice in the Courts in the selection of jurors, was made the occasion of the appointment of the Committee to sit during the recess and continue the investigation. The New-York TAX Levy was passed, so was the Unsafe Building Act. Messrs. Birdsall, Shaw, Camp, Hardy and Varian were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter of street openings in New-York. The closing scenes in the House were equally interesting with those of the Senate, and were characterized by universal demonstrations of patriotic loyalty to the Government.

The steamer *North Briton*, with two days later advices from Liverpool, arrived at Portland yesterday morning. The Parliamentary recess continued. A London magistrate had fined Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, one shilling, on the charge that his street railing was an obstruction. The French Navy has been organized into five divisions under five Admirals, and each division to have three steel plated frigates attached to it. One division was to proceed to Syria. The Emperor was about to renew the garrison at Paris—which was considered indicative of an approaching campaign. The *Moniteur* says that reports of modifications in the Ministry are unfounded. The Bourse was much depressed. GARIBALDI continued at Turin, where he was receiving a popular ovation. It is intended to increase the military in the Southern provinces as a measure of public safety. The Emperor of Austria has decreed the resumption of payments of silver in Lombardo-Venitia. The Porte has ordered the blockade of the coast of Montenegro, and Government troops have been hastily sent thither. According to the latest dates *via* Londonderry, an insurrection was impending in Hungary. Sweden and Denmark have followed the example of England and France in acknowledging VICTOR EMANUEL as King of Italy. Tranquility prevails at Morocco. There was no very marked change in the markets.

The Annual Session of the New-York E. M. E. Conference, which has been held in the Hanson-place Church for several days past, was brought to a close yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were unusually interesting, from the fact that the condition of the country was up for consideration, when a series of patriotic resolutions were adopted with great unanimity. The annual distribution of ministers was also made.

In the Court of Appeals, yesterday, an interesting case was argued, involving the right of a creditor and tax-payer of the City to interfere to prevent the illegal sale of Corporation real estate pledged for the redemption of stocks. The Locke *habeas corpus* was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers, upon a question of practice. The case was adjourned until to-day. In the General Sessions there were one conviction and one acquittal on charges of assault and battery. Several pleas were taken, and the population of Sing Sing was increased considerably.

The Stock Market was further depressed on the securities of the Border Slave States; Virginias falling to 57½, and Missouris to 50@51 ₱ cent. The New-York and Northwestern Railway shares were firmer, prices recovering 1½@2 ₱ cent. from Monday's sales. Exchange on London closed dull for the Boston steamer, at 107@107½.

The boisterous weather checked business yesterday. Light transactions were reported in Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat were cheaper. Groceries were inactive. A lively demand prevailed for Pork and Whisky, at firmer rates. Cotton was in fair request, at full prices. The movements in other branches of trade were quite limited.

The Contest and the Relative Strength of Parties to It.

From the progress of the inventive arts, the chances of war among nations possessing an equal amount of courage and endurance are almost exactly measured by the amount of *money* a belligerent can command. Money is equivalent to numerical superiority in men, in ships, in means of locomotion and subsistence, and in the perfection and completeness of instruments of destruction. Success is no longer an attribute of a particular nationality, or the fortune of a particular General, or a matter of accident, but depends upon *mass*, and the skill with which this is wielded. The combatant excelling in these two conditions must in the end win, no matter what reverses it may at first suffer from want of preparation, or training, or habitude.

This premise, which is universally conceded, should relieve us of any concern as to the result of the contest in which we are now engaging, no matter how wide may be its range, or the extent to which it may be pushed. We may concede personal courage to our opponents, fully equal to our own, and still leave them in hopeless inferiority as to their ability to maintain anything like an equal fight. The Confederate States contain a white population of 2,500,000, or about one-eighth of the population of the Northern States. The latter can, if necessary, bring a force *eight times greater* into the field. All the Slave States together have a white population of only 8,000,000, against 19,000,000 in the North. Measured by numbers, the North is twice and a half as powerful, assuming all the Southern States to be a unit in sentiment and purpose. But this is impossible. Missouri in no contingency will join the Gulf Confederacy, neither will Delaware, nor Maryland, nor Western Virginia, nor Eastern Kentucky, nor Tennessee. In case of hostilities, the proper *surveillance* over the negro would compel at least one-half of the white males to remain at home as a local police, increasing the disparity to such a degree as to render it the height of fool-hardiness for the South to venture upon the contest.

How is it with regard to munitions of war? In heavy ordnance and the like the South may be pretty well supplied, from the forts they have seized and plundered. But in the seceding States there is neither a powder-mill nor a foundry for the casting of cannon, nor an establishment for the manufacture of arms. Did any such establishment exist, they could never turn out material or arms that could match those manufactured at the North. The seceding States to-day are being supplied from ourselves with everything they use. But for this source they could not put a regiment in the field. Disarm them, and they must remain so until they can again supply themselves by purchase. The Southern States are a people without artisans. Labor is held in disgrace. The greater portion of the white population are ignorant. To say that such a people can supply the very first conditions upon which success depends, a proper armament, and compete with the trained skill of the North, is an absurdity that carries its own refutation. Take away the arms the Federal Government have distributed through the South, or that have been stolen, and they would be impotent for any military exploit whatever.

They are equally weak in their commissariat. The seceding States cannot manufacture a yard of clothing fit for soldier's wear, nor raise the food for his rations. These must be supplied from the North, if at all. They are still weaker in the grand *sine qua non*—CASH. This the seceding States are literally without, and with the exception of one or two points, never had any. It is the law there, that the crop is realized and spent, long before it is gathered. Charleston was looked upon as the richest city South, in proportion to its population. Yet Charleston is almost completely exhausted. The State is so pressed that it cannot carry on the work necessary to complete its Capitol. All its banks are broken, with hardly a dollar of coin in their vaults. Its contributions to secession are forced loans. There is no other city South that had any money except New-Orleans, and this can be had only by forced loans from the banks. This resource will soon be exhausted, and then there must be an end both of borrowing and of forced loans. With all the bluster displayed, the $15,000,000 loan cannot be sold to voluntary purchasers. Nor can a second loan be put off, should this one be wrung from unwilling victims. The moment a State secedes its credit is ruined. The conviction is universal that secession will end in *repudiation*. A people that so readily trample under foot the most sacred obligations, will not be long in throwing off a debt the moment it is regarded as a burden. Nominally, Virginia is still a loyal State; but the fear that she will secede, has caused her bonds to fall to 57—the same bonds that a few years ago were sought after at 115, and but for secession would to-day be selling at a handsome premium!

Seceding States, individually, cannot borrow, because they deny all legal responsibilities. The Confederate States cannot, because they allow any one to secede from them at will, and because they embrace two *black sheep* among them, Mississippi and Florida. No one will trust a firm where these two are leading members, neither at home nor abroad, nor among themselves. In whatever direction the Confederate States may look, they can get no money, except by spoliation, which soon exhausts what it feeds on. Their people have none, and they can show their face in no foreign market.

The South lies entirely at the mercy of the North in their innumerable points vulnerable to attack. They want 200,000 men as a defence against 10,000 on board a well-appointed fleet. One day this force could threaten Norfolk; the next Wilmington; the next Charleston; the next Savannah; then Florida, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston. No one could tell where the blow was to be struck, and consequently every menaced point would have to be well guarded. Such a fleet and force could in six months put the whole South in a perfect frenzy, by constantly hovering upon their coast with hostile demonstrations. They could not touch it, and could only regard it from their shores with impotent rage.

What is the contrast the North presents to this picture? Vast wealth proffered to Government with a generous hand—hundreds of millions, if necessary, and with it a half a million of men, supplied by a homogeneous, united and enthusiastic people. Each State can place and maintain a respectable force in the field, and several of them, armies. Every one of them can raise any required amount of money at the legal, and many of them at much lower rates of interest. The credit of all is without stain. The value of their securities is unaffected by the civil war. Contrast the bonds of the State of New-York with those of Virginia, the former selling at *double* the price of the latter. The new war loan of New-York will be eagerly sought for; while, if Virginia secedes, she cannot borrow a dollar. Suppose these two States to be pitted against each other, does any one doubt the issue?

On the land, the Northern States alone constitute a first-class military power, in their wealth and the number of men they can arm and maintain in the field. The skill of their artisans is the admiration of the world. In food they can supply a continent. To say that such a people cannot overmatch one rude to the last degree in all its industries, capable of producing neither their food, nor clothing, nor arms, nor means of locomotion—a people, the greater portion of whom are unskillful and untrained, and impatient of all discipline or restraint—is to affirm that ignorance is stronger than intelligence, poverty than wealth, and wild insubordination than training and culture.

The North have an immeasurable advantage in its command of the sea. All the Southern produce must flont upon it to market. We consequently hold in our hand the very elements of their existence. We could reduce them to beggary without moving or equipping a soldier. A few ships stationed off their forts would do all this. With the mercantile marine in our harbor, which could be got ready for sea at a week's notice, we could almost instantly throw 100,000 men upon any point to be attacked. We might threaten a dozen points at the same moment, and so divide and distract the enemy, that resistance at the point where the blow was to be struck would be impossible. With the command of the sea in our hands, the South, with ten times their present means, could not defend themselves. They have more than 5,000 miles of frontier line to protect, requiring thrice the number of men they could bring into the field. With such a frontier to guard, how supremely silly are all threats of invading the *North*.

In this contest the Government has only steadily, but firmly, to pursue the course it has marked out, and ultimate success must follow with as much certainty as matter obeys its laws.

The Position of Maryland.

There is undoubtedly a strong secession feeling in Maryland,—but it is clearly overborne by the Union sentiment which pervades the State. Maryland has not one single interest in common with South Carolina, which is the ringleader of this rebellion, or with any of the other States which she has succeeded in dragging into her foul conspiracy. If she were to link her fortunes with the new Confederacy, her interests could receive neither care nor protection,—she would be utterly powerless to control their policy and would sink into rapid and steady decay. Her thinking men are fully conscious of these facts, and have, from the beginning, resolutely and effectively resisted the machinations which the Secessionists have brought to bear upon her.

The whole country is under great obligations to Gov. HICKS, for the inflexible firmness with which he has opposed their schemes. One of the favorite projects of the conspirators was to secure the call of a State Convention, which should control the action of the State. Although he was pressed, as probably few men have ever been pressed before, to summon such a Convention, he steadily refused to do so, and thus completely foiled the schemes of the traitors, who could get no starting point for the organization of their intended treason. It is now known, on good authority, that it was part of their plan to make such a Convention the means of seizing the City of Washington—and there is very little doubt that this object would have been accomplished, but for the indomitable resolution of Gov. HICKS.

We see that HENRY WINTER DAVIS announces himself as a candidate for reëlection to Congress, "upon the basis of the unconditional maintenance of the Union." This is bold and characteristic. Mr. DAVIS takes the right stand, and will, we trust, be sustained in it by his constituents. We rejoice that, instead of seeking a foreign appointment at the hands of the Administration, Mr. DAVIS prefers to remain at home and fight the battles of his country, in this the most fearful crisis she has ever encountered.

SUDDEN CONVERSIONS.—The Union revival of the last few days has produced some very sudden and very remarkable conversions among our newspaper neighbors. The old Harlequin of the *Herald* is among them. He was brought to a realizing sense of his losing condition by a deputation from the street below, who expressed the opinion that his personal comfort would be promoted by his hoisting the American Flag. He seemed to feel the force of the suggestion, but didn't happen to have such an article in his establishment. He had *heard* of it, but had never sailed under it. One was procured, however, after some delay, and, for lack of a flag-staff, hung out of the window. Yesterday's *Herald* was devoted mainly to proving that it had always frowned upon secession, and that if its advice had been taken, the Southern rebels would have been crushed out long ago. The joke was pretty broad,—but nobody laughed. The fact is the old Harlequin is about "played out." People are beginning to take too serious views of public affairs, to render his damnable contortions amusing. Incitements to rebellion, patronage of treason, systematic slander and defamation of the country, are very good jokes until they take effect. People *then* begin to think of the responsibility of the reckless scoundrels who deal in them.

Sumter and the Administration.

The *Express* is doing its utmost to excite public distrust of the Administration. It publishes a letter from Washington, in which the writer says:

"*I am authorized to state that Gen. Scott, and Gen. Totten, the Chief of the Engineer Corps, wholly disapproved of the proposed reinforcement of Fort Sumter.* Gen. TOTTEN, in particular, was decidedly opposed to it. Being a Connecticut man, and married to an Albany wife, Gen. TOTTEN cannot be accused of complicity with JEFFERSON DAVIS. Nor will any Republican question Gen. SCOTT'S loyalty. The attempt to reinforce the Southern forts, and to 'reoccupy' the Government property in the seceding States, was therefore made *without the sanction of the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the General of Engineers—the two officers, whose counsels, above those of all other men, ought to have been eagerly followed.* What is the consequence? So far as Sumter is concerned, failure—and the lowering of the American flag to the flag of the Southern Confederacy!"

By *whom* this writer is authorized to make so serious a statement, he does not say. It certainly will not command the belief of the people of the country, until it is sustained by evidence which will not admit of doubt.

President LINCOLN knows no more of War than he does of Sanscrit,—nor has he a single military man in his Cabinet. But he has common sense, and is not at all likely to undertake the personal conduct of a military campaign, or to intrust it to anybody but the great Commander, who is the most skillful and scientific soldier living, and whose official position entitles him to take the lead in any military operations in which the country may be engaged. Gen. SCOTT is at Washington for the express purpose of giving his counsel in regard to the military operations which have been forced upon the Government. We shall not believe that the President would enter upon such an enterprise as the attempted reinforcement of Fort Sumter, without the support, and still less against the advice of Gen. SCOTT. Such an act would very seriously impair the confidence of the public in the wisdom of his Administration.

We adhere to the opinion we expressed on Monday—but which rests, we confess, on no positive information—namely, that it was never intended to provision or reinforce Fort Sumter, at the cost of an engagement between the fleet and the powerful batteries of the rebels. Such an engagement could have had but one result. The defeat of the attempt, with the destruction of the vessels and the ultimate reduction of the fort, was as certain as any future event could possibly be. War, especially a war of fortifications, has become purely and strictly a matter of science. Its result can be calculated with positive certainty. And we presume that no military man, whose judgment is of the slightest value, can be found at Washington or elsewhere, who would take the responsibility of attempting to reinforce and hold Fort Sumter with the forces available for that purpose.

If the President did really intend to do this,—against the advice or without the sanction of General SCOTT, then his first step has been a gross and unpardonable blunder, one which, if the same policy were to be persisted in, would utterly destroy the public confidence in his ability to conduct a campaign. Our own belief is, that the attempt at reinforcement was a *feint*,—that its object was to put upon the rebels the full and clear responsibility of commencing the war, and that no more obstinate defence was contemplated than would suffice to vindicate the honor of the Government. Upon this supposition, we are perfectly satisfied with the result. Upon any other, we should have very grave doubts of the wisdom and statesmanship that preside over our national councils.

UNFOUNDED AND MISCHIEVOUS REPRESENTATIONS.—The *Journal of Commerce*, of yesterday, contains the following:

"A HOME GUARD.—Many requests, both written and oral, have been addressed to the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, that *they will find it consistent with their duty to remain in this City and contribute to its protection during the troublous times that are upon us.* This wish is undoubtedly shared by all property-owners in New-York. * * * Probably the very best disposition that could be made of the *whole First Division*, (numbering about 5,000 men,) in a military point of view, would be to place it and *keep it on a war footing in this City.* * * As a measure of security to the Federal Government, and to *the lives and property of our citizens*, it is hoped that the whole, or the principal portion of the First Division, will remain in New-York. Even those persons who are most anxious to prosecute a war with the South will, upon reflection, acquiesce in the propriety of this arrangement."

It is barely possible that the fears which the *Journal* expresses, of riot and insurrection in this City, are genuine,—but we find it very hard to believe it. We have certainly never known an occasion on which public sentiment seemed to be so nearly unanimous as it is at the present moment. There are always individuals who differ from the great mass of the community,—and probably no position could possibly be taken, on any subject whatever, from which somebody would not dissent. And so individuals may probably be found in this City who take sides with the South in its open war upon the Government of the United States.

But as to the sentiment of the great body of our people, of all classes and professions, without distinction of party or of position, even the *Journal of Commerce* cannot entertain any real doubt. It is zealously and overwhelmingly on the side of the Government. Men of all ranks,—merchants, bankers, brokers, men who have property at stake and men who earn their living by their daily labor,—rally with alacrity around the flag of their country, and stand ready to sustain the Government in its contest with traitors.

The effect, if not the object, of such representations as that of the *Journal of Commerce*, is to make the South believe that they have strong and effective allies at the North, in their war upon the Government,—and that they can count with confidence upon their active aid when the moment for action shall arrive. This was the clear and transparent purpose of Mayor WOOD'S proclamation, which we published yesterday,—and it is zealously seconded by the *Journal of Commerce* to-day. It is calculated to deceive the South and to encourage them, upon utterly false expectations, to continue the war they have already commenced upon the United States.

Part of the *Journal's* object is doubtless to deprive the Government of the services of the New-York troops, under the pretext that they are needed at home. The people of this City share neither the *Journal's* apprehensions, nor its desire to cripple the Government. They have full faith in the loyalty and fidelity of the great mass of our citizens, and full reliance on our Police for the preservation of the public peace.

Major Anderson.

The *Courier and Enquirer* makes a most disingenuous attempt to shuffle out of the responsibility of its gross attack upon the honor and loyalty of Major ANDERSON, for by quoting part of a paragraph from a telegraphic dispatch from Washington in the TIMES of Monday. Our correspondent stated that *suspicions* of Major ANDERSON'S fidelity were excited in Washington by the news of his surrender; but he adds the following, which the *Courier and Enquirer* omits in its quotation:

"I think the facts, when known, will, however, show that Major ANDERSON *deserves the commendation of the country, for a most brave and vigorous defence of his command, and that he did not surrender until it became an inevitable necessity.* He will probably show, by his official communication to the Government, that his men fed not tasted bread for the five hours previous to the surrender; that they were utterly exhausted with the labor of firing the heavy guns; that a shell from the Cummings Point Battery fell among the shells of the Fort, causing an explosion and setting fire to the wood-work of the Fort, and that the smoke of this burning structures was so dense as to render it impossible to continue the combat, and that his force was unable to put out the flames, or even to save their own private property. *It was under these circumstances* that he was at last compelled to hoist a flag of truce, and eventually to stipulate for a surrender."

The *Courier and Enquirer* has no right to quote the TIMES in support of its assault, and it certainly has no right to garble the paragraph by which it seeks to shield itself.

The *Courier and Enquirer* publishes the following extracts of letters written by Capt. DOUBLEDAY, from Fort Sumter:

FORT SUMTER, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

I notice in the papers that the *Star of the West* has been sent here with 250 troops, but this is so improbable, we do not believe it. It requires a war-vessel to enter the harbor now. * * * So far they have stayed off actual hostilities; *but if they fire upon any vessel which runs up the American flag, we will give them a taste of our columbiads.*

Jan. 9.—Early this morning I saw the *Star of the West*, with two American flags hoisted, approach the battery opposite to us on Morris Island. It was a beautiful sight, and my heart beat to see it. The battery is sheltered from our direct fire by some high sand hills. I saw a shot fired from it at the steamer, and immediately notified Major ANDERSON and caused the long-roll to be beat. The men were rapidly formed at their guns. The enemy continued to fire upon the American flag; and as the steamer kept on her way, Fort Moultrie opened its fire in addition. I told the Major that guns were pointed and ready to fire; *but he would not permit us to do so. I felt deeply mortified to stand still and look on, without doing anything to assist the vessel. Though we did not see the steamer's name, yet we had no doubt it was the Star of the West, with troops on board.*

Jan. 14.—Major ANDERSON'S orders from the Government, while in Fort Moultrie, were, to act strictly on the defensive.

Feb. 6.—Major ANDERSON is a Southern man by birth and feeling, and sympathises with the South in its demands, but *considers secession as an unjustifiable means of securing them.* His situation here is a cruel one, and I feel deeply for him. He says if Kentucky secedes he will resign and go to Europe, for he will never fight against her nor the Stars and Stripes. I consider him as an honorable and brave man, placed in an exceedingly difficult situation. Much as we differ as to the propriety of some of his acts, and in political belief, I have a high respect for him as a man and an officer.

The *Courier and Enquirer* has quoted Capt. DOUBLEDAY as authority for its denunciations of Major ANDERSON. These extracts give an unqualified denial to the imputation. Instead of furnishing the slightest support for its censure, they afford the strongest possible evidence of its injustice.

A Groundless Complaint.

The London *Saturday Review* seems to be in distress, by reason of the inability of the English language to find words for the proper expression of its spleen towards the United States. One of its latest griefs finds inadequate expression in the following paragraph:

"The Republican majority of the senate at Washington has displayed its *malice prepense by closing the gallery which has hitherto been allotted to the diplomatic body.* If it were worth while to inquire into the motive of so paltry a proceeding, it would probably appear that the affront was provoked by the remonstrances of the Foreign Ministers against the new Protectionist Tariff, or against a vexatious blockade of the Confederate Ports."

As the Foreign Ministers have not as yet been guilty of the impertinence of offering "remonstrances" on either of these subjects, we must be excused for not accepting the *Saturday Review's* explanations as satisfactory. Whatever else may have been the motives of the Senate, this was not among them.

The *Saturday Review* probably does not know that Foreign Ministers are admitted, by the rules of Congress, to the *floor* of both Houses,—and that no proposition has ever been made to abolish or abridge this privilege. The gallery in question had been set apart for the *families* of Foreign Ministers. But as they seldom attended the debates, and as there were never more than three or four of them present at the same time, it did not seem worth while to keep fifty or sixty seats expressly for them,—especially as they were greatly needed by the hundreds of our own people, both ladies and gentlemen, whose interest in our political concerns led them constantly to seek admission.

We have reason to believe that this was the motive for the proceeding referred to. It would have been quite as well "worth the while" of the *Saturday Review* to inquire into it, as to invent a motive which had nothing whatever to do with the Senate's action. And now perhaps that journal will inform us what provision the British Parliament makes for the families of Foreign Ministers, or even for the Ministers themselves, at all comparable with that afforded by Congress. It is with the utmost difficulty that anybody can obtain admission to the House of Lords or the House of Commons,—and ladies are never admitted to either except as an act of special grace, and then they are placed behind a high and distant screen, which prevents the possibility of their seeing or being seen by the occupants of the floor below. England is the last country in the world which should complain of any lack of courtesy on the part of the American Congress.

A MISREPRESENTATION.—The *Journal of Commerce*, of Monday, has the following:

"It is a singular fact, indicative of the divided state of public sentiment in this City, that when the surrender of Fort Sumter was announced on the public bulletins, *loud cheers were given by the crowds assembled*—no doubt expressive of gratification that the strife had ceased with so little shedding of blood."

We cannot answer for the conduct of those who resorted to the bulletin of the *Journal of Commerce* for information. *They* may have cheered at the surrender of a Government fort to the conspirators who are banded together, for the destruction of the Union and the Constitution. But we do not believe that there is another point in the City of New-York where "cheers" were given for the lowering of the American flag. Everywhere, so far as our observation extended, the news was received with the profoundest and most indignant sorrow. Thousands and thousands of our best citizens wept bitter tears over this humiliation of the national flag;—and from no quarter, and from no person, unless the *Journal of Commerce* be an exception, have we heard anything like exultation over this calamitous and untoward event. We believe the statement of that paper on this subject to be without any substantial foundation in truth, and calculated only to mislead the country as to the sentiment of this City.

The Dispatches of George N. Sanders—Note from Hon. A. Belmont.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In your edition of this morning you publish a telegram, purported to be addressed by Mr. GEO. N SANDERS, to Messrs. DEAN RICHMOND, FERNANDO WOOD, and myself.

No such dispatch has ever reached me, nor have I had any correspondence with Mr. G. N. SANDERS, or anybody else in Montgomery, for the last five or six months.

You will oblige me very much by publishing this denial in your paper, so as to correct any misapprehension of my sentiments and convictions on the duty of every good citizen in the present crisis which the connection of my name with the above dispatch might otherwise convey. Yours very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

To Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

We publish Mr. BELMONT'S note with great pleasure. It was scarcely needed, however, to relieve him from the suspicion of either having any political relations with Mr. SANDERS, or of sympathizing in any degree with the secession movement.

It was purely by an oversight that the dispatch of SANDERS was published in our columns. It is never easy to decide whether he is playing the fool for his own amusement, or trying to make mischief for the amusement of others. Both performances are quite in his line. In the ordinary strifes of political parties his active though utterly unprincipled participation seemed quite in keeping with his character; but in such a crisis as the present he is as much out of place as a chattering idiot at a funeral. He has hitherto confined his edifying epistles mainly to the columns of the *Tribune*,—where they were conspicuously published as telegraphic dispatches from their "Special Correspondent." His connecting influential names with them is an old trick,—one which he has pretty thoroughly exhausted. In fact, GEORGE himself is about as thoroughly "played out" as any old political hack can be. He may amuse the Secessionists for a little while at Montgomery,—but his antics soon become monotonous. He will never flourish again until his old friend FLOYD has contracts to distribute or acceptances to negotiate. Then SANDERS will be able once more to make himself profitably useful.

A New City Charter.

One of the best acts passed by the Legislature, during its present session, is that providing for a Commission of twenty-four representative citizens, who are to draw up a new City Charter, for submission to the popular vote at the municipal election of next December. Of the Commissioners appointed, the great majority are every way eligible and trustworthy, one or two City log-rollers being thrown in—possibly to aid the balance of the Commissioners, by the light of their experience, in finding out the weak and assailable points of the present Charter. In this capacity they may be of eminent service, and we trust that the Commissioners will liberally avail themselves of all such knowledge.

This Commission is to commence its sessions immediately, in such room or hall as shall be provided for its use by the Common Council, and is to report the framework and provisions of a new City Charter, which shall be published and submitted to the judgment of our citizens, at least thirty days in advance of the next December election. If approved by a majority of voters, this new Charter is then to be submitted to the State Legislature at its next session for confirmation—the Legislature having discretionary power to accept, reject, alter or amend it in any manner deemed desirable. These, certainly, are trying ordeals for any instrument prepared by a mixed commission of twelve Republicans and twelve Democrats, to pass through. But as all things are possible in these distracted times, let us hope that the good sense and municipal pride of our citizens may lead them to indorse such a Charter as we expect this Commission to prepare.

One important benefit has been already conferred on the City by this Act, in the shape of an amendment tagged on to the bill just in its moment of final passage, confirming the Street Commissioner and City Inspector in their respective offices "until the adjournment of the next Legislature," unless removed upon charges preferred against them and found true before the City Recorder. This amendment places the officers in question above the removing-power heretofore lodged in the hands of the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen—thus making the Street Commissioner and City Inspector more independent than they have hitherto been, and enabling them to consult the best interests of the City without regard to other considerations. On the whole, therefore, we have reason to congratulate our taxpayers on the creation of this Charter Commission, and to forgive as "a pious fraud" the amendment suddenly yoked on to the tail of the bill, just as it was rapidly whisking through the last stages of legislative manufacture.

Suffering in Mississippi.

Some doubts have been expressed regarding the reliability of the widely-circulated statements to the effect that a famine was prevailing in parts of Mississippi. We are permitted to publish the appended extracts from a private letter received in this City, a few days since. It is dated at a town in Hinds County, and would indicate that scarcity prevailed in that vicinity at least. The writer says:

"Please send me my account, or let me know the amount. I am trying to borrow some money, and have the promise of some; if it does not fail, I will be able to pay a part of my debt to you, if not the whole; but if it should fail, I do not know what I shall do. When I found that the drouth would cut off my crop, I stopped buying, to avoid, as much as possible, disappointing those who were crediting me. I have not made half enough to feed my family one year, much less furnish them with clothing, and I am in much distress on this subject.

I have property, but cannot turn it into money, or I would do it and pay all that I owe at once. I am in need of clothing and provisions for my family, and know not how to get them. If I could borrow some $350 to pay debts and get such things as I am obliged to have, I would secure the payment at the end of the year, in property to four times this amount. I have no corn, and not enough meat; no sugar, no coffee, and need clothing, and know not how to get any thing.

The money promised to me depended upon the success of a friend in making collections, and I may not get it. I have to lay to every moment to try and make something this year, if possible, but at present I cannot see how I am to get through it. Neither I nor my horses can work without food. I have heard famines, but until now never saw anything like one. The only comfort I have in this matter is the consciousness that I have done all in my power to prevent this state of things."

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

The North Briton at Portland.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

Rumors of Persigny's Intended Resignation.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, April 16.

The steamship *North Briton*, Capt. ROBERT BOALARD, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th instant, and Londonderry on the evening of the 5th instant, arrived here at 3¼ o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *North Briton* are two days later than those already received.

The *North Briton* has 289 passengers and $6,000 in specie.

The *North Briton* reports passing through a large field of very heavy detached ice, and seeing numerous small bergs between the Virgin Rocks and Cape Race.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 4th instant.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Portland, reached Londonderry on the morning of the 5th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary recess continued.

There was some probability of a compromise in the Building Trade strike. The London men were showing some disposition to accept a proposition of working by the hour under an increased scale of wages.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, has been fined one shilling by a Loncon magistrate on the charge that his street railway was an obstruction, but the magistrate explained that the question would really have to be settled by the Supreme Court. Mr. TRAIN gave notice of an appeal to that Court.

FRANCE.

The French Navy has, by command of the Emperor, been organized into five divisions, each division to be under the orders of an Admiral, and to have three steel-plated frigates attached to it. One division was about to proceed to Syria, where England is reinforcing her naval force.

Some sensation was created by the announcement that the Emperor was about to review the garrison of Paris. A review at this unusual time was construed by some into a forerunner of a campaign.

Measures are to be taken by the French Government for the suppression of all religious associations not already recognized and authorized by law.

Rumors were current that Count DE PERSIGNY would probably resign, on account of the article in the *Patrie*, relative to the Duchess of Kent's funeral; but the *Moniteur* of the 4th inst. says that the reports of modifications in the Ministry are unfounded.

The Paris Bourse was very much depressed and lower. The rentes closed, on the 3d inst., at 67f. 50c.

It is explained that Prince MURAT'S letter, relative to the Crown of Naples, was only written for the purpose of giving some explanations, and is altogether of a personal character.

Count RODOLPHE DE ORANO has been created a Marshal of France.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI continued at Turin. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people.

The official *Opinione* of Turin, publishes an article showing the necessity of withdrawing the troops from Rome. It says that they are there to protect the Pope, but as soon as Italy grants the amplest guarentees for the safety of the Pope and the freedom of the Church, the mission of the French will be fulfilled with dignity by the national army.

Debate on the affairs of Naples continued in the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of the Interior said the difficulties had been exaggerated, but he promised a remedy of the several inconveniences of the Government. It is intended to increase the military of the Southern Provinces as measures of public safety.

The Pope fainted away during service on the 2d, but his indisposition was not serious.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree orders the resumption of payments in silver in Lombardo Venetia, the authorities of that Province having secured the necessary stock of specie.

HUNGARY.

The formal installation of the Curia Regia of Hungary took place at Pesth on the 3d inst. The Judicial Administration was suppressed.

TURKEY.

The Porte has ordered the blockade of the coast of Montenegro.

OMAR PASHA had been received by the Sultan, and would probably be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bosnia and Herze.

Government troops have been hastily sent to the coast bordering on Montenegro.

Sir HENRY BOLWER has presented a project of financial reform, advising the publication of a budget of retrenchment, the consolidation of the public debt, and the issue of paper money. It is well received by the Divan.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails (date not mentioned) reached Marseilles on the 4th

Exchange 2s. 1d.@2s. ¼d. Nothing else telegraphed.

THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, April 5.

The *Post* asserts that the military operations in which GARIBALDI will take part are on the point of commencing, and that the Hungarians and Italians have come to a perfect understanding to make a combined Government.

It is expected that the Hungarian Diet will pass a formal vote calling on the Hungarian troops from other parts of the Austrian empire to be concentrated in the Kingdom of Hungary alone. Such a measure will necessarily strip the Venetian provinces of the flower of the Austrian forces. If opposed by the Austrian Government the Hungarians will refuse to pay the taxes, and the moment for breaking out into insurrection will then have arrived.

The *Times'* City Article, of Thursday evening, says:

"Although the reduction in the Bank rate of discount was fully expected, it has had considerable effect in restoring the tone of the market, and hope may be entertained that its influence to the general trade of the country, which is evidently at this moment affected to a needless extent by vague anxiety, will be extremely advantageous. The recovery in consuls is shared by all other descriptions of securities. The discount bouses and joint stock banks have deferred until to-morrow. There is a considerable change in the allowance on deposits in the discount market. The demand is moderate. The general rate is a fraction below the Bank.

Although commercial engagements are maturing to-day, they have been universally large.

No serious case of default has taken place.

About £75,000 in her gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

The Railway Market opened flatly, the traffic in the manufacturing districts being less favorable, but nearly all the leading stocks closed ¼ to ¾ per cent. higher.

GARIBALDI is still indisposed, and unable to attend the sittings of the Chamber.

Sweden and Denmark have followed the example of England and France, recognizing VICTOR EMANUEL as King.

A Madrid telegram announces perfect tranquillity in Morocco, and the treaty of Spain as being faithfully carried out.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MARKETS.

Funds on the 3d. declined ¼d. during the morning, but rallied, closing steadily at the quotations of the previous day.

On the 5th the market opened rather firmer.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England in considerable quantities, and the demand for discounts was moderate. The Bank on the 4th reduced the rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but firm. SUGAR and COFFEE steady and quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW drooping, and quoted at 58s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 4.

The sales of Cotton for three days foot up 17,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market yesterday closed quiet. The sales to-day reach about 12,000 bales, of which 3 000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing active and firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 4.

BEEF dull; India Meas, 90s. BACON dull, at 49s. 6d. @50s. for Cumberland Cuts and Long Middles. LARD firm; fine sorts, 56s. TALLOW quiet, at 54s.@56s. No American stock in the market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 4.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report Flour quiet and steady, at 28s.@31s. Wheat dull, with a slight decline on some sorts; Red, 11s. 6d.@12s. 9d; White, 12s. 3d.@14. Corn dull, and last quotations maintained with difficulty; Mixed 37s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet, but firm. SUGAR and

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester are rather unfavorable, the market being dull, although tolerably steady.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday, the 4th, the Bank of England reduced the rates to six per cent. Consols closed at 91¾ for Money, and 91⅜@91⅝ for account.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 5—P. M.

The COTTON market opened on the week with but little inquiry, and some difficulty was experienced in maintaining quotations. It rallied, however, on Thursday, under the influence of the American advices brought by the *Etna*. The sales for the week foot up 44,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken by speculators and 4,000 for export. The market closed heavy, at the quotations of last Friday.

The sales to-day reach 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators and for export—the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair New Orleans...8d.	Middling Orleans...7 5 16d
Fair Mobile.....7¾d.	Middling Mobile....7¾d.
Fair Upland.....7¾d.	Middling Upland...7 1.16d

The stock in port foots up 942,000 bales, of which 750,000 are American.

Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. quote an advance on Fair Orleans of ⅛d. on the week.

Breadstuffs dull, and close with a declining tendency. Messrs WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. say Wheat and Flour have declined slightly.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday Afternoon.

Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for money and account.

The Manchester market is firmer but quiet.

Illinois Central Railroad 23¾ discount.

To News Agents.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE,

Having thoroughly completed its arrangements to have all its forms stereotyped, can now supply all orders by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of the TRIBUNE has rendered this step absolutely necessary. Address

THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

Flowers and Plants.

Comprising everything useful and ornamental for the GARDEN.

Descriptive catalogues and fresh samples daily.

PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

To Buyers

OF

CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED GOODS AND CUTLERY.

See list on another page.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Espencheid's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hat for 1861, is the perfection of symmetry and grace. The handsomest hat he has ever turned out, and not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. The price, as of yore, $3 50.

ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Defiance Salmander Safes.—With Patent Pawder proof Locks and Cross-bars. Also, Fire and Burglar proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company. —Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent broom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 536 Broadway.

Firemen's Fund and Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company's Stock for sale cheap, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

Friends of Peace, You have an Organ in this City that still dares to express its abhorrence of fratricide and murder of our own countrymen. It is the DAILY NEWS.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Americans have not been trained to put bullets in the hearts of their own countrymen. It is a target they will not fire at. Read the DAILY NEWS.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

KISSAM—ANDIANCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, by Rev. Peter Stryker, GEORGE C. KISSAM, M. D. of Jamaica, L. I. to LOUISA, daughter of the late Charles ANDIANCE, of this City.

ANDERSON—KNELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, by Rev. George H. Johnson, SAMUEL W. ANDERSON and KATE daughter of Henry Kneland, Esq.

WILLETS—CARMAN.—On Tuesday, April 16, by Friends' ceremony, EDWARD B. WILLETS to SARAH FRANCES CARMAN, both of this City.

PAMLETON—BALDWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, GEO. H. PENNINGTON to LAURA D., daughter of Lewis N. Baldwin, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

ALLY—SMITH.—In Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, April 16, WILLIAM L. ALLEY, of Brooklyn, L. I., to EMILY F., daughter of Jonathan Smith, Esq., of the former place.

HOLLOWAY—EWING.—In the city of Logansport, on Wednesday, April 10, at the residence of Hon. George B. Walker, by Rev. Mr. Post, JAMES HOLLOWAY, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss LAVINIA EWING, daughter of Col. Geo. W. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The groom is a native of Kentucky, but for some years a resident of Missouri. In connection with his brother, of New York, they own the Pacific line of steamships, of which he is about to take charge and direction. The nuptial party left immediately for the City of New-York, whence, in a few days they will proceed to San Francisco, which is to be their future home.

HYLAND—FRENCH.—In San Francisco, on Tuesday, March 19, at the Church of the Advent, by the Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, assisted by Rev. F. McAllister, Rev. P. E. HYLAND, Rector of Trinity Church, Portland, Oregon, to MARY ANSON, daughter of the late Thomas French, Esq., of Killinaloe, Ireland.

DIED.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, FRANCES A., wife of James F. Schenck and daughter of Thomas B. Hulse, Esq., of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., aged 30 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 155 Thompson-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Orange County for interment.

KINGSLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, MARY, relict of the late David Kingsland, aged 91 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Daniel Kingsland, and her son-in-law P. C. Schuyler, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 38 Stuyvesant st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FULLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, after a short illness, MARGARET W., widow of Benjamin Fuller, aged 62 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Christopher sts., on Friday, March 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Portland and Baltimore papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, beloved son of Samuel and Sarah Lynch, and a native of County of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 24 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday, April 19, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 111 Avenue B. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, after a long and severe illness, GEORGE CLARK, of the County Armagh, Ireland, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 398 West 33d st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Thursday, April 18, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

FULLERTON.—In this City, on Monday, April 15, JAMES FULLERTON, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 340 31-st. The friends of the family, also the members of Silentia Lodge, No. 198, of F. and A. M., and the members of New York Ledge, No. 3, of A. F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MEAD.—In this City, on Monday, April 15, SERENA BIRDSEED, wife of Charles H. Mead.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 97 West 10th-st., on Wednesday 17th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, after a brief illness, ELLEN D'ARCY, wife of Theo. S. Wetmore.

Her remains were taken to Baltimore for interment.

COE.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 14, of scarlet fever, MARGARET LOUISA, only child of Charles R. and Margaret Coe, aged 2 years, 3 months and 21 days.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH COOPER, widow of the late Dr. Jos. C. Cooper, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son in-law, D. W. Warren, No. 60 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Her friends and relatives are requested to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

AITKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 16, MARY LOUISA, daughter of David C. and Mary Aitken, aged 11 months and 24 days.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 3P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 93 Adams-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JACKSON.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, April 14, of consumption, SARAH F., daughter of Philip and Sarah O. Jackson, aged 2 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to

LIVERPOOL.—At Corbridge, Columbia County, on Sunday, April 14, LEVINUS CLARKSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, New-York, on Wednesday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 2 to 40 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 126
Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

EXTRA CLASS, No. 231.—April 16, 1861.

67, 68, 48, 8, 52, 55, 5, 64, 75, 42, 41, 35, 54.

CLASS No. 232, April 16, 1861.

24, 13, 51, 4, 41, 31, 26, 60, 75, 67, 25, 19.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

J. P. NOONAN,
Commissioners, JACKSON SPARROW,
THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.

Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.

W. E. & CO., Managers.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION,
AND THE LAWS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

Contents of No. 1,658, [April 16]:

I. LEADING ARTICLES—What is Duty? The People True; Arizona; Commerce and the new Tariff; The President's Proclamation; War Begun! The Result; War is Upon Us; The President and the Militia; Advices from Montgomery; Editorial Paragraphs.

II. WAR BEGUN! The Bombardment of Fort Sumter; The Fort in Flames; Forty Hours' Cannonading; Surrender of the Fort and Garrison; The Garrison Coming to New-York on the *Isabel*; Effect of the Event in the North and South; Gen. Beauregard's Instructions; Threatening Speech of the Rebel Secretary of War; The Virginia Commissioners in Washington; The President's Address; The Property of the Government Must be Held; Force to Repel Force; Rebel State Mails to be Withdrawn; 75,000 Militia Called for; An Extra Session of Congress; Army and Navy Movements; More Steamers Chartered; Extensive Preparations at Navy-yards, &c.

III. STEREOTYPING NEWSPAPERS: Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

IV. CELEBRATION OF HENRY CLAY'S BIRTHDAY.

V. FROM LOUISIANA: Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

VI. MR. D. D. FIELD AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

VII. THE SURRENDER OF THE LITTLE ROCK U. S. ARSENAL.

VIII. THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT: How it is Received by the People; The Loyalty of the North.

IX. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

X. THE HORSE MARKET.

XI. ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

XII. FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

XIII. FROM EUROPE.

XIV. EDUCATIONAL.

XV. THE SOUTHERN EMBASSADORS IN HAVANA: Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

XVI. POETRY: "Love and Sleep."

XVII. ANOTHER FIELD TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.

XVIII. FRAMLEY PARSONAGE: By Anthony Trollope.

XIX. THE SILVER CORD: By Shirley Brooks.

XX. THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH: From Washington—Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

XXI. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE: Proceedings in Senate and Assembly.

XXII. AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

XXIII. CITY NEWS.

XXIV. POLITICAL.

XXV. PERSONAL.

XXVI. MISCELLANEOUS.

XXVII. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

XXVIII. COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton Grain and Cattle Markets, specially Reported for The New-York Tribune.

TERMS—One Copy for one year, $1. Two Copies, one year, $5. Five Copies, one year, $11 25. Ten Copies, to one address, $20.

For a Club of Twenty, we send an Extra Copy.

For a Club of Forty, we send The Daily Tribune gratis.

THE N. Y. DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.
THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum.
For Club Terms, see THE TRIBUNE of any date.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole

AT RETAIL, AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

At either of our three stores: No. 31 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 163 Chatham st., at retail; No. 143 Bowery, at retail.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 466 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 5s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

TO NEWS AGENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE,

Having thoroughly completed its arrangements to have all its forms stereotyped, can now supply all orders by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of the TRIBUNE has rendered this step absolutely necessary. Address

THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

GAS-FIXTURES, &c., &c.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,

Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of Gas-Fixtures.

FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of MANTEL ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES, GROUPS, INKSTANDS, &c.

PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ON SUNDAY night last, about 8 o'clock, a little child, 4 years of age, was run over by a City car in Chatham, opposite Roosevelt-st. Any person witnessing said accident will oblige Coroner Jackmen by calling at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., between 10 and 12 A. M., to-day or to-morrow.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

TWENTY YEARS' AGGRESSION WAGED against the South by the Abolitionists, has at last culminated in civil war. The DAILY NEWS advocates peace and opposes the Abolitionists. Read it.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
GREAT SERMON ON
THE WAR,
Preached in Plymouth Church

last Sabbath evening, will be published

in full in

THE INDEPENDENT,
TO-MORROW MORNING.

News Agents should send in their orders early, to insure a supply.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!—TO ARMS! TO HORSE.—Where are our Field and Staff Officers and Cavalry? Are they at the Riding School, preparing for the approaching contest? Be up and stirring, gentlemen; you will needs be better horsemen than you are at present to guide and control your horses under the excitement of battle; to handle your sabre and pistol, and maintain your equilibrium, without holding on by the bridle with one hand and the pomel of the saddle with the other, to prevent being ignominiously thrown from your horse on the first charge. The Riding School should be occupied day and night in training the uninitiated rider and horse. Go to DISBROW'S. His school is open day and evening for instruction. Purchase your charger, have him well trained and bitted, that he may be guided by the motions of your body, leaving your hands at liberty to protect you both, and that you may feel at home in the saddle.

CLOTHES MANGLE FOR SALE CHEAP—As the owner is about breaking up housekeeping. For particulars inquire at No. 149 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, of Mrs. JANE DE PEAR.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.

LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixteen Cents a line.

FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Double rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—Fifteen Cents a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than Seventy-five Cents each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page, before the leader—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—Prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

The circulation of the DAILY TRIBUNE is now over 60,000 copies, and is one of the best mediums for City Advertising.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

ITEM—[Advertisement]—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line each insertion.

ITEM—In the News Columns, prefixed by word [Advertisement]—$1 50 a line each insertion.

Nothing inserted for less than $5.

No less by the quarter or year.

That advertisers may judge of the value of THE TRIBUNE as a medium for advertising, we append a table of its circulation:

April 10, 1861.	Circulation.	April 10, 1861.	Circulation.
New-York	101 631	Tennessee	124
Pennsylvania	26,000	Delaware	159
Ohio	24,900	District Columbia	356
Illinois	18 477	Washington Territory	171
Indiana	11 091	Utah Territory	87
Wisconsin	10 965	Nova Scotia	20
Iowa	11,968	Texas	35
Massachusetts	9 327	Louisiana	30
Michigan	9 907	North Carolina	52
Maine	10,589	Alabama	42
Connecticut	10,766	Georgia	35
Vermont	10 627	South Carolina	23
California	5,825	Mississippi	21
New-Hampshire	6,576	Florida	10
New-Jersey	6,705	Arkansas	19
Minnesota	3,511	New-Mexico	5
Kansas	2,173	Cherokee Nation	5
Rhode Island	2,679	Dakotah Territory	16
Canada	1,885	Foreign	352
Missouri	744	Arizona	6
Oregon	741	Colorado	139
Maryland	611	New-Brunswick	16
Nebraska	545		
Virginia	294	Total	287,750
Kentucky	244		

[NOTE.—The above table gives somewhat too large circulation in the State of New-York, with a corresponding deficiency elsewhere—the copies taken by Newsmen, which we do not know to be sent to other States, being included in this State.] Address

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES.

For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.

No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

For sale also at RUSHTON'S NEW STORE, No. 484 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Letter from

THE WIFE OF THE GALLANT ANDERSON.

GLORIOUS MAJOR ANDERSON!

MR. E. ANTHONY:

SIR: Allow me to thank you for the photogram which you have been kind enough to send me.

It is the best likeness I have of Major Anderson, is a very fine specimen of the Art, and is beautifully and tastefully mounted. Need I say how very highly I shall value it? Very respectfully yours,

E. B. ANDERSON.

BARRYDOAR HOUSE, Feb. 26, 1861.

This portrait was taken at Fort Sumpter, Feb. 8, 1861, at request of E. ANTHONY, by special permission of Gov. Pickens.

EVERY PATRIOTIC AMERICAN SHOULD OWN THIS PORTRAIT.

Twenty-five cents in postage stamps will bring it by return mail.

Also, at same price, portraits of President Lincoln, Gen. Scott, Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, W. H. Seward, Lewis Cass, Cassius M. Clay, Washington Irving, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Henry Ward Beecher, John J. Crittenden, John Bell, Edward Everett, John C. Breckinridge, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Commodore Perry, Dr. E. K. Kane, Salmon P. Chase, Montgomery Blair, Sam Houston, John Q. Adams, and 300 other eminent Americans. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

F. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS for above style of portraits in great variety.

Card Portraits of eminent Europeans, Emperors, Kings, Queens, Dukes, Lords, Marshals, Actors, Actresses, &c.—500 different persons.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
GREAT SERMON ON
THE WAR,
Preached in Plymouth Church

last Sabbath evening, will be published

in full in

THE INDEPENDENT,
TO-MORROW MORNING.

News Agents should send in their orders early to insure a supply.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
GREAT SERMON ON
THE WAR,
Preached in Plymouth Church

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THE INDEPENDENT,
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News Agents should send in their orders early, to insure a supply.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

WARD'S

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN,
OR SIX FOR $9.

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as is sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of Shirts sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

S. W. B. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Up Stairs.

NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," Chambersburgh, Penn.

BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! Her does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humable but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. WINSLOW—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH CARPETS, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant parlor, chamber, library and dining room furniture of the large dwelling house No. 154 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold without reserve by R. W. WESTCOTT, selling to housekeepers and others only, who purchase elegant furniture and valuable sets of art at auction prices. The furniture comprise in part of two elegant suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon brocade, and the other in green and gold, both of which are first class and in perfect order, one full suite in hair cloth, rich carpets, mirrors with base shelves, marble top centre, console and pier tables, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, centre and pier tables, bronzes, gas fixtures, with elegant drapings, &c.; also, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, 30 large hair mattresses, beds, &c., rich China, silver ware, cut glass, extension table, wash and dining furniture; also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture, also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture, the whole making a desirable and economical assortment of every thing adapted to a fashionable family. Terms liberal for residence. No postponement—commencing at 2 precisely, rain or shine.

W. Guerin & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood mahogany, black walnut parlor, chamber and cook dining-room furniture, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, wash stands, wardrobes, velvet and Brussels carpets, mirrors, lace and brocade curtains, China, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also, general assortment of housekeepers' requirements and kitchen furniture. Sale positive rain or shine.

B. W. Tilton, Auctioneer.
TILTON, WOMRATH & MAY
Will sell at auction
THURSDAY, April 18, 1861,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at their
WAREROOMS, No. 450 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND HARNESS.
A large and very desirable assortment of superior workmanship, style and finish.
A rare opportunity for buyers.
Cata'ogues ready on Wednesday.

Henry B. Leeds Auctioneer.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, and THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., each evening, at the residence of Mr. Louis Borg, No. 54 east 20th st., triple gilt cabinet furniture, artistic marble and bronze statuary, fine original modern oil paintings, by celebrated artists; fine drawings and water colors, etchings, valuable illustrated books; objects of art and virtu, being the entire collection of Mr. Louis Borg. In the selection will be found the celebrated piece of statuary the Meeting of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Santa Anna; be copies Horse Vernets, bought by Lord Hertford; Boschantes by Prasher; Paintings by A. le Dieux, Brochart, Bonvigien, Gignoux, Hall, L. Verboeckhoven, Tavalier, Veron, Van Mecet, Damschenseer, Daubel, Delaisaud, Munter, Snowin, and others. Illustrated Works—Les Peintres Celebres by Chas. Blanc; Pallazzo Pauti, the Pictures of Bologna, London Illustrated News from 1852 complete; antique cabinet pieces from the King of Naples collection; an elegant suite of Napoleon I. grand sofa lion pieces, by Pluvinel, with a very fine collection of etchings and drawings. Will be ready for exhibition, (with catalogues, my card of admission only) to be obtained from the auctioneers on Saturday, 13th and at all days of sale. Will also be on exhibition on Tuesday evening.

Henry B. Mines, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINES & THORP WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., (postponed from Saturday, April 13.)

Elegant Household Furniture, removed from a private residence for convenient reference, most of which was made to order by the best City makers, and but little used, comprising in part as follows: Elegant covered rosewood suite, frame pieces, in crimson silk brocatel, with slip covers, carved rosewood stakers, encoignures, marble top, and black walnut extension tables, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, centre table, bronzes, gas fixtures, clocks, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, 30 large hair mattresses, beds, &c., rich China, silver ware, cut glass, extension table, with oak dining furniture; also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture; also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture, the whole making a desirable and economical assortment of every thing adapted to a fashionable family. Terms liberal for residence. No postponement—commencing at 2 precisely, rain or shine.

Brewer & Nichols, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

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Henry B. Mines, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINES & THORP WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., (postponed from Saturday, April 13.)

Elegant Household Furniture, removed from a private residence for convenient reference, most of which was made to order by the best City makers, and but little used, comprising in part as follows: Elegant covered rosewood suite, frame pieces, in crimson silk brocatel, with slip covers, carved rosewood stakers, encoignures, marble top, and black walnut extension tables, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, centre table, bronzes, gas fixtures, clocks, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, 30 large hair mattresses, beds, &c., rich China, silver ware, cut glass, extension table, with oak dining furniture; also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture, also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture, the whole making a desirable and economical assortment of every thing adapted to a fashionable family. Terms liberal for residence. No postponement—commencing at 2 precisely, rain or shine.

W. Guerin & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood mahogany, black walnut parlor, chamber and cook dining-room furniture, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, wash stands, wardrobes, velvet and Brussels carpets, mirrors, lace and brocade curtains, China, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also, general assortment of housekeepers' requirements and kitchen furniture. Sale positive rain or shine.

B. W. Tilton, Auctioneer.
TILTON, WOMRATH & MAY
Will sell at auction
THURSDAY, April 18, 1861,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at their
WAREROOMS, No. 450 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND HARNESS.
A large and very desirable assortment of superior workmanship, style and finish.
A rare opportunity for buyers.
Catalogues ready on Wednesday.

Henry B. Leeds Auctioneer.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, and THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock P. M., each evening, at the residence of Mr. Louis Borg, No. 54 east 20th st., triple gilt cabinet furniture, artistic marble and bronze statuary, fine original modern oil paintings, by celebrated artists; fine drawings and water colors, etchings, valuable illustrated books; objects of art and virtu, being the entire collection of Mr. Louis Borg. In the selection will be found the celebrated piece of statuary the Meeting of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Santa Anna; be copies Horse Vernets, bought by Lord Hertford; Boschantes by Prasher; Paintings by A. le Dieux, Brochart, Bonvigien, Gignoux, Hall, L. Verboeckhoven, Tavalier, Veron, Van Mecet, Damschenseer, Daubel, Delaisaud, Munter, Snowin, and others. Illustrated Works—Les Peintres Celebres by Chas. Blanc; Pallazzo Pauti, the Pictures of Bologna, London Illustrated News from 1852 complete; antique cabinet pieces from the King of Naples collection; an elegant suite of Napoleon I. grand sofa lion pieces, by Pluvinel, with a very fine collection of etchings and drawings. Will be ready for exhibition, (with catalogues, my card of admission only) to be obtained from the auctioneers on Saturday, 13th and at all days of sale. Will also be on exhibition on Tuesday evening.

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Brewer & Nichols, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, April 19, at half past 10 o'clock, at the parlors, No. 2 Tompkins Place, between Harrison and Hudson sts., Strong and large sale of rich household furniture made by Roux and others, consisting of solid rosewood parlor furniture, elegantly carved in Louis XIV. and Elizabethan styles, covered in heavy silk brocatel; rich English velvet carpets, brocade and tapestry curtain cornices, French plate oval and pier mirrors, superb frames; magnificent ormolu and encaustic porcelain clocks, &c.; solid oak, buffet, extension table, chairs, &c.; also, marble clock, nine months' wear, rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, cradle, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.; Brussels and three-ply carpets; English oil cloths, stair carpets, and rosewood hall furniture; stair rods, &c.; also refrigerators and kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. N. B.—The Greenwood cars (with Comtist-ops) are within one block of the sale.

Joseph Bergman, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH DONEGAN, THURSDAY, April 18 at 9 o'clock A. M. at No. 213 Washington-st., near Thirty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., &c.
SAME DAY,
at 11 o'clock, at No. 206 Degraw-st., between 9th and Court-sts., mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture hair mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.
SAME DAY,
at 1½ o'clock at No. 146 Sackett, near Hicks-st., household furniture, pier glass, mahogany sofa, chairs, centre tables, secretary, bedstead, marble-top bureaus, &c., washstands, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, &c.

Joseph Hogan, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL B. HOGAN will sell, THIS DAY (Wednesday) April 17 at 10½ o'clock, from No. 18 Clinton-place near Broadway, a quantity of superb rosewood parlor furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, rich carved oak dining room furniture, a fine assortment of china and silver table-ware cutlery, &c. Also a superior to set of 7 octave rosewood piano heavily embroidered lace window drapery, bronzes, china vases, Parian figures, &c. This sale embraces a very large assortment of most excellent goods to the order, and to be sold without reserve. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY April 17, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 East 14th st., directly opposite Irving-place, where the same has been removed for convenience of sale, handsome furniture, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, in damask, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, cottage furniture, rosewood and oak extension tables, oak bookcase, marble-top tables, etageres, rosewood cabinets, beds, bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, handsome china tea sets, Bohemian glassware, &c., &c.

Conrad H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Amity-st., genteel household furniture consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany and black walnut furniture, pier glasses bedsteads, mattresses, wash stands, &c., glass chandeliers, mantel glasses, hair mattresses and bedding, solid mahogany dining table, camphor wood secretary, several pictures crockery and glassware, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

John Lloyd Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN LLOYD WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 301 Canal-st., three doors west of Broadway, the entire stock of embroideries, laces, trimmings and fancy goods. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole stock is disposed of, all the goods offered will be sold without reserve.
R. CHELFELDER, No. 301 Canal-st.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—OF EVERY kind and description THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 Willi m-st., near Peckman, the entire furniture of the house, embracing about 40 rooms, and 20 or 40 feather beds, carpets, and oil-cloths, &c., &c. Sale positive.

Henry H. Leeds Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention as usual to sales of household furniture, &c. at the residence of families. Will also hold regular sales at their auction rooms, as above.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—At auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 66 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every kind of Fall goods, direct from the manufacturers, and adapted both to City and country trade.

J. P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.
600 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND Brogans at Auction, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods adapted to spring trade.

Wm. M. Lyell, Auctioneer.
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF A private family. No. 16 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the entire stock of one of our first-class Broadway manufacturers. To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, April 18, at 11 o'clock,
AT OUR NEW AND SPACIOUS SALESROOM,
No. 79 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.)

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, as above by order of the Assignee, a large assortment of most elegant cabinet furniture offered at auction this season, consisting in part of superb solid carved rosewood parlor suites in striped watered silk, French satin brocade, &c., various colors; Turkish easy chairs and couches, en suite; solid carved rosewood centre tables, marble tops, various styles; superb rosewood and oak glass, rich library suites, in walnut, oiled; library tables and book cases to match; magnificent carved rosewood bedsteads, round corners; black walnut do., oiled; elegant rosewood, walnut and oak dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, &c.; splendid carved rosewood etageres, entirely new styles; also, solid carved oak and walnut extension tables, cupboards and walnut buffets, do. dining-chairs and lounges, together with a large assortment of other rich and elegant goods. We would call particular attention to this sale, as we can positively recommend this as being the largest sale of strictly elegant first-class furniture offered at auction this season. The goods are now on exhibition at our salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF THE STOCK OF
THOROUGH BRED AND TROTTING
STOCK OF

Messrs. WM. H. GIBBONS and FRANK LATHROP, By E. & F. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Barney Carter farm, Madison, N. J., the following celebrated stock, viz.:

NANNIE LEWIS, by Imported Glencoe, out of Motto, by imported Bartfoot; also, colt by her side.
PASTA, by Revenue, out of Amelie Thomas; also, colt by her side, by Two Bite.
CONSTELLO, by Consumere, out of Paschud.
ALDEBARAN, by Commodore, out of Nannie Lewis.
McLAKOFF, Trotting stallion, by Peter Durlan.
Also, several other very valuable thorough bred and trotting horses, both single and in pairs. Catalogues, with full particulars, are now ready and can be had at our office, No. 161 Broadway. The Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30 A. M., and Jersey City, Hoboken and 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 16, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 69 East 23d-st., near 4th av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture, consisting of large French plate mirrors, with slabs; extra heavy gilt cornices, green and gold brocatel curtains, with tassels and loops; muslin window shades, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood side board, one rosewood piano, elegant carved rosewood suite in green silk damask, two rosewood tables, carved rosewood suites in crimson and gold damask lace curtains, gilt and bronze chandeliers, rosewood wardrobe with mirror, mahogany chairs, rosewood bedsteads, palliasses and mattresses, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Axminster carpets, oil-cloths, one set of Moreen curtains. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 West 21st-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, ottomans and rocking chairs, in brocatel; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; marble-top, pier and centre tables, tea poys, cottage chairs, mahogany book-case, pier glasses, bronze candelabras, damask and lace curtains with gilt cornices, French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus with glasses, 4 urges in brocatel, bar clothes horse, gas fixtures, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil cloths, kitchen furniture, dining tables, crockery and glassware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 50 West 22d-st. between 5th and 6th avs.,

All the furniture contained therein, consisting of mirrors, curtains, carpets, rosewood and brocatel settees, mahogany bedsteads, chairs, &c.; also, sofas, mattresses and other bedding, cottage furniture, settees, gas chandeliers and brackets, mirrors, shades, kitchen ware, &c., &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS.
Store No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
AN IMPORTANT RICH AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock, at the rooms of the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an exceedingly rich and valuable collection of pictures by the first living artists, water color drawings, aquarelles &c., the property of Mr. J. P. Beaumont, comprising specimens selected personally by him from the studios of several French artists, Seignac, Bellanger, Bloebel of the Hague, Hildebrandt of Dusseldorf, Lessing, the Israelites, C. Wouters, Eberall No. 1 Rue Caumartin, Meltz, Leyckert, De Vos, Herring, J. B. Pyne, Bellhouse, Shayer, Williams, and other artists of the highest distinction, also,

Drawings and water color Paintings by Cushman, Richer, Kremer, De Sarezenult, Meyer, Brumagen, Van Deventer, Tenbate, &c., &c. Also a portfolio containing about fifty pencil sketches by Meissonier, selected late Director of the Royal Academy of the Hague and Painter to the Court of Holland. The above will be found especially worthy the attention of lovers of fine arts. They may be viewed with catalogues in our gallaries, No. 23 Nassau-st., four days, preceding the sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17 at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome and stylish lady's bay saddle horse, perfectly kind and gentle; can either trot or canter if desired; will go in single or double harness, and warranted sound; is about 15 hands high, 7 years old, and pronounced by a person of judgment a saddle horse. Also, a beautiful light wagon, made to order, and nearly new.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, Brogans, Gaiters and findings at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 30 Dutch-st., being the entire stock of a jobbing house, in good order and valued at $18,000. Includes in the sale are ten thousand pairs of goods, women's, misses' and children's copper nailed shoes fresh from the factory. The woods to be sold without reserve, by order of J. N. TIFFT, Assignee.

P. C. Brisley Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the circuit of Buffington well Esq., Referee, No. 56 James-st., 2 lots 66 feet 5 in. frame building, No. 88 James-st., 20x35, 3 story brick building; No. 100 James-st., 20x70, 3 story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 44 Wall-st., Jaques Clark, SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

Whitehorn, Castree, Auctioneer
GROCERY AND PEDDLING CART, HORSE, WAGON, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at No. 256 Broadway, corner of Ann-st., a large grocery, liquors, segars, tobacco, shelving, scales, counters, refrigerator, pipe lot, maple runs, 1 wagon, 1 cart, 1 set harness, 1 brown horse, sound and kind, &c. Deposits required.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.
9 lots northeast corner 11th-av. and 24th-st.
10 lots and water rights on north side 65th-st.
13 lots with house, corner 9th-av. and 86th-st.
94 lots on 103th, 110th, 111th and 113th sts. between 6th and 7th avs.
4 lots west side 4th-av., between 115th and 116th sts. Also about 15½ acres at Kingsbridge.
Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Bryon-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—The three story brick and brown stone basement house and lot No. 248 West 24th-st. The lot is 21x88 feet. House 60 feet deep and in excellent order. A portion of the parch se money can remain on mortgage if desired. The furniture will be sold in a lot or in part, or be rented with the house. Apply at the store or to D. DRAKE SMITH, No. 5 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 17 and 21 24 place, Brooklyn, lots 20 feet by 102 feet 8½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to A. S. KELLOGG, No. 99 Beaver-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 2d av., whose front between 77th and 78th sts., 204x165 feet deep. Can be sold divided into 14 smaller lots. Avenue is regraded and 4 feet sidewalk laid. Terms easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 211 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, WITH STORE, GOOD basement; also lease for a bakery; 2 lots, on the corner, opposite the District Schoolhouse, situated in East New York, L. I.; price $1,400; part can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire of J. HITCHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE FIRST east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small 3 story, three story, high-stoop brown-stone houses with modern improvements on easy terms. Inquire as the premises, or No. 89 opposite.

HOUSE TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—The first-class 4 story brown-stone house No. 23 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.; price, $16,000. Open from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in this City or Brooklyn, a lot, 60 ft. on the north side of 25th-st., 100 ft. west of 3d-av. Apply to LEWIS BURST, No. 3 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—DWELLING IN West 16th-st., side No. 116, new No. 152. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 132 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements rents $450 to $600. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1.—A country place, (furnished or unfurnished,) with an acre or two of land, barn, carriage-house, and would like cows, horses, &c.; location and neighborhood healthy, and not more than thirty miles by rail from Wall-st. Tenant careful and responsible. Terms about $100 per month. Address C. N., Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED, FOR THE SUMMER—A COMpletely furnished country residence, not more than 1½ hours' from the City; the vicinity of sea bathing preferred. An arrangement would be made for the use of carriages, stock, &c., on the place. Address Box No. 1,617 Post-office.

A VERY SMALL FAMILY WISH TO HIRE a part of a genteel house, either the lower part or second floor, with one or two rooms on third; up-town, and the West side preferred; good reference; rent not to exceed $250. Address A. A. Jr., Box No. 1665 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH garden, stable and some ground attached, for one or more years, situated on the Hudson, south of Tarrytown. Address S., Box No. 1,392 N. Y. Post office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, IN A DESIRable location in Brooklyn, for a gentleman and his wife and two little children. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box No. 264 Times Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE WIMMER BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

A GOOD LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 13 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x96 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 477 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET CHEAP.—ONE MARBLE FRONT three story high stoop and basement house, $550, one do., $475; also three brick houses, with marble trimmings, in a new and eligible house; all modern conveniences. Inquire on the premises, 334-st., one hundred feet east of 2d-av., or of J. E. SHAW, No. 32 Nassau-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—THE steam saw and planing mill, with the useful engine and boilers in 24th st., near the East River. Also, lots on 19th and 20th sts., and water front, suitable for coal yards, stone yards or similar business. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 44 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 686 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building 26½ by 130 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 36 Warren-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement arcu-stone fronted dwelling-house on the north side of Rapelya st., being the first house east of Hicks st.; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 69 West 28th-st., with gas fixtures; has been neatly painted; has all the modern improvements; is in perfect order; rent $400. Also, second floor of shop No. 76 West 25th-st.; 27 feet front and 25 feet deep; rent $133. Inquire of G. GOODWIN, No. 56 West 25th st.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 192 West 28th-st., opposite Lamartine-row; is in good order, and has all the modern improvements; would prefer letting it furnished for six months or a year; or, if desired would board out the rent with a small genteel family. Inquire of EDOMS & WELLS, 257 9th-av., or on the premises.

TO LET—RENT $600—THE TWO ENGLISH BASEment houses, 4 story, Nos. 145 and 145½ West 11th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Gas and water throughout. First-rate neighborhood; 180 feet street. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or GEO. B. WHITFIELD, No. 262 Water-st., near Peck-slip.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT FOUR STORY ENGlish basement brick house, with modern improvements, No. 21 East 31st-st., next door west of Lexington-av. In a good neighborhood. Rent $ 50. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—MEDIUM FASHIONABLE BROWNstone house, has 11 rooms, 56 feet deep; good yard, gas fixtures, bath, &c., at No. 193½ 8th st., St. Mark's place; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 107 8th st. Stage pass the house every five minutes. Rent $650.

TO LET—A SEAT COTTAGE OF 17 ROOMS, INcluding a large dining-room; gas and water in; No. 127 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. (William-morgh); go to Bedford-road, and only a short distance from all the cars. Rent $450. Apply to W. H. MALLER, No. 108 Wall-st.

$17 A MONTH.—TO LET, TO A QUIET, RE-spectable family, (American preferred) the upper part of premises No. 29 Broad-st., consisting of front and back parlor, back basement and 2 cool bed rooms in the attic, very pleasant rear, with a yard and good water closet. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Carlton-place, Hamilton-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal, and in a good neighborhood, near Hooper and Grand-sts. Apply to F. & T. TAIL

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $400 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,180 00 DURING THE PAST 22 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDINER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
E. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
FITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 20 Pine-st.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
BEATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $3,000. received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $450 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
WOOD D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday the 16th day of March, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$9,114,477 20
Due from banks and foreign Banks		2,009,748 59
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$173,500	
Due from Brokers	45 000	
Real Estate		393 199 06
Specie		2,770,351 59
Cash items viz: Coupons drawn, but not received in the regular course of business on the day previous		1,009,166 06
Stocks		1,010,721 54
Notes of Solvent Banks		1,000 100
Expense Account		13,136 75
Total		$17,350,155 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital		9,116,722 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975	
Less notes on hand	none	1,975 00
Profits		344,771 00
Due to Banks		2,744,454 60
Due Depositors on Demand		4,851,186 82
Amount due not included under either of the above heads viz: Dividends unpaid		10,746 00
Total		$17,350,155 42

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of Bank of Commerce in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business in New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is a full respects a true statement of said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 16th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
Signed, JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of April, 1861.
LESLIE IRVIN, Notary Public.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within 5 days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND WILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS, NOS. 1,501 TO 2,000.—Holders of these Bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection, [illegible] and to do so, should send in their address to the undersigned, [illegible] of their Bonds.
[illegible] issued under the subsequent Trust [illegible] $1,000 to $500 for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to [illegible] $1,000 to $500 for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to [illegible] $500, desirous of being protected, in accordance with the decision of the Court, should also send [illegible] and the numbers of their Bonds to F. RANDALL, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
HORACE GALPEN, FRANCIS VOSE,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS RANDALL, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1861.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to J. T. Stevens, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New-York, one dollar per share on the amount of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Shareholds a failing to comply will have their present stock sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued for the instalment.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 28, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 23d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 26, 1861.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.—The first and second (or income) mortgage bondholders, and the stockholders of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting, at Room No. 20 Astor House, on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 12 M.
F. H. SMITH, President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, [illegible] 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to [illegible] P. M. Deposits made on or before [illegible] from April 1. Six per cent. [illegible] GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
[illegible] Secretary.
[illegible] NEW LOAN, HAVING [illegible] to Coupons or Inscribed Bonds [illegible] for sale by
[illegible] & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.
$2,0[illegible] SECURED—ON BONO AND MORT[illegible] on improved unincumbered real [illegible] worth $5,000. Address D. M. I., Box [illegible] Post office, Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 151 Bowery, NEW-YORK, April 6 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable at the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY May 14, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MESKER Cashier

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall in the City of New Haven on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, OF THE Extension Bonds of THE NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 52 William-st., on and after that date

WANTED.—$5,000 OR $6,000 FOR THREE YEARS on improved real estate worth $12 000 Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—ATLANTIC SCRIP OF 1861
GREAT WESTERN SCRIP OF 1861—by
EUGENE THOMSON, No. 41 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus rendering the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3 four cases in one, $9; or No. 577 cases, thereby saving $3.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. SARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 3, and from 6 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 3 o'clock.
Sold by P. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PHOSPHATH OF IRON,
Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Doctor-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered tonic is a medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates before known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing constipation, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. Depot—In Paris, 7, Boulevard Feydeau; in New-York, GAUDELET & CO., No. 32 Platt-st.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A radical cure effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our Female Supporters on the same principle. Made for man, woman, and children unsurpassed.
Pamphlets gratis
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University of Medicine, Consulting Surgeon to the Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 36 Centre-st., between Chambers and Rose-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, which, from years of his especial practice, (three of which have been as the House Surgeon to the Institution) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—A proof of his qualifications can be had at all special attention to the Diseases which can be cured in a short time.

DR. GODFRY, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and disease of a delicate nature, enables Dr. G. to treat patients apply to him no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and all kindred weakness must not be by a new habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been rendered by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. G. Philadelphia Physician and Surgeon and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—ONE OF THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the Valuable work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States on receipt of $1, and addressing Box No. 4,231 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL H. WAIT, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—DR. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the nothing relied on. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotency, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of late, by not calling on Dr. HUNTER, at Burr's Free Horse and Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854 for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain cases in which regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in no case, in less than six hours. It cross out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, no matter what remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that wants of the evil effects of early abuse and indiscretion; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL (all paid in, and securely invested.)	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	225 000 00
LIABILITIES	29 467 25

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:
First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33½ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860....45 per cent.
N.B.—Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SYDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICING!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS;
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 18 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 39 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA ORENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes do onously of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation."
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Exploit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE,
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality,
PREPARED IN VACUO,
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THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 20.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$150
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKIDMORE, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. H. M. Mochler. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Cecilia's line.)
JEFF. MATHEY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expense at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ships will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to have out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWENEY.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Breadnought,	Mid Ocean,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Tapscott,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The accommodations are also unsurpassed in the Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & C. continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, three pounds England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
KEDRON, II.....SATURDAY, April 20
ISLAND W.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through rates.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamships will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on following days at 4 P. M.:
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FREDERICK OSGOOD, THURSDAY, April 18.
Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations.....$15
Through tickets to New Orleans $39 75: Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga $25; Albany, Geo., $23; Columbus $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida, at low rates.
Insurance at lowest rates to points named.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Bills of lading must be taken out to insure dispatch, and none will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 36 West-st. and 326 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. FRANZIUS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $60.—The A

[Continued from First Page.]

meeting this (Tuesday) morning, to set upon a bill to tender to the State a loan of $30,000, to assist in the equipment of the quota of troops called for by the President.

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 16.

Gov. Olden, Adjutant-Gen. Stockton and Quarter-master-Gen. Perrine were in session at the Executive Chamber to-day, but were not able to make any progress in carrying out the orders of the General Government, in consequence of the non-arrival of the details of the order from Washington. They arrived in to-night's mail. The Military Board will assemble again to-day. Orders will be issued to the Major-General at the head of the four Military Divisions of the State to raise in each Division one regiment. The uniform companies, called by law the active militia, [illegible] will be enrolled, and the number will be filled up from the reserve militia.

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 16—P. M.

The crowd has just passed the *True American* Office. They stopped and gave three cheers for the Union and three groans for the office, and then marched away without further demonstration.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, April 16.

Senator WADE and other promioent gentlemen addressed a large meeting here last night. Resolutions were adopted to sustain the Goverooment, approving of the President's call for volunteers, recommending the Legislature to make appropriations of men and money, and appointing a Committee to ascertain the efficiency of the Cleveland militia. The greatest unanimity of feeling prevailed, and the speakers were constantly interrupted by wild cheers and responses. A similar meeting was held at Norwalk, Ohio, last night.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 15.

A detachment of 160 men under command of Major PEMBERTON, left St. Paul this morning *en route* to Washington.

Major MORRIS, with 200 men, and SHERMAN'S battery will follow as soon as they arrive from Fort Ridgely.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 16.

One hundred guns were fired here, and there is great rejoicing over the fall of Fort Sumter.

An order has been received to fit out the United States steamer *Merrimac* immediately, and to tow out all war-vessels from the fort.

Fifteen hundred dollars were paid to-day to the Inspector of this port by three vessels.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, 15th, Norwegian brig *Christian*, Bermuda.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 16.

Gov. HICKS returned from a visit to Washington, to-night. He thinks Maryland should continue to maintain the same position in this unnatural contest she has hitherto maintained. He regards it as the duty of every Marylander to stand by the Union and the Constitution, protect the National Capital from invasion, and support and sustain the integrity of the Government. The Governor has not yet received an official copy of the President's requisition for troops, but will respond to it in a day or two. Enlistments for the army and navy are rapidly progressing here, particularly for the navy. Minute Men and other bodies of Union men are organizing for the support of Government.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, April 16.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Delaware was held this evening at the City Hall in this city, the Mayor presiding. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we censure and condemn the conduct of Senator BAYARD, in the United States Senate, for not advocating a compromise between the North and South, and that we feel confident that his course has placed us in a false position before the world; that we repudiate his teachings, as having an Anti-Union tendency, and are unworthy of a patriot and Delawarian.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

AVAILABLE LANDING FORCE OF THE HOME FLEET.

Now that Fort Pickens is likely to be the scene of some military and naval strategy, it may not be out of place to give a statement of the available force in Florida at the command of the Federal Government, both for land and sea service. In a navel vessel in war time, a certain portion of the crew are told off for disembarking, should circumstances render that course necessary. One of our correspondents lately stated that 600 men, from the *St Louis*, *Sabine* and *Brooklyn*, had been put down for going over to Pickens, at a signal from Lieut. SLEMMER. Annexed is a list of the ships that might be drafted from, together with the number of men they could spare, should their services be needed:

	Men.
Flag ship *Minnesota*	230
Steam-frigate *Powhatan*	150
Steam corvette *Brooklyn*	130
Sailing frigate *Sabine*	340
Sailing-corvette *St Louis*	140
Steamer *Water Witch*	25
Steamer *Crusader*	25
Steamer *Mosawk*	25
Steamer *Wyandotte*	25
Steam-gunboat *Pawnee*	35
Total	1,115

Of these about 200 would be marines, as all of them are available. The sailors of the United States Navy, it is not generally known, are very good artillerists. Some of the best gunners in the United States are able seamen who have been drilled in our ships-of-war. In Mexico, the nautical battalion was quite serviceable, and the Yankee tar is much more efficient now than he was at the period when that event took place. The *Cumberland*, *Macedonian*, and *Pocahontas*, are not included in the above list, although they really belong to the fleet, and would repair to Pensacola when hostilities begin. At present, the first named corvette, with the present Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, (who has not been regularly relieved,) is at Norfolk; the *Pocahontas* is there also, and the *Macedonian* is at Vera Cruz.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Under existing circumstances, the Norfolk Navy-yard is now a place to which considerable interest attaches. There is an impression abroad that the naval vessels and Government property there are utterly at the mercy of any body of men that may choose to seize them. This impression is erroneous. The Federal Government has the following force now within hailing distance of the Gosport yard, not to mention Fort Monroe et all:

	Men.
Flag-ship *Cumberland*	300
Receiving-ship *Pennsylvania*	350
Marines at the barracks	70
Steamer *Pocahontas*	60
Total	780

There men, with the ordnance, and small arms in the Yard and at the Armory, could successfully protect it from the assault of ten times this number. Of course, if any serious attempt were made to capture it, the army troops in the vicinity would be called on. Annexed is a list of the vessels at Norfolk:

	Guns.	Tonnage.	Condition.
Pennsylvania	120	3,241	Immovable
Liner Columbus	90	2 480	Useless at present.
Liner Delaware	84	2,633	Useless.
Liner New-York	84	2,633	Never launched.
Frigate Columbia	50	1,726	Out of order.
Frigate Raritan	50	1,726	Out of order.
Steam-frigate Merrimack	40	3,200	Needs full repair.
Corvette Germantown	22	939	Almost ready for sea.
Total	620	19,578	

GENERAL ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Recruiting landsmen for the Navy commenced yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. The Cherry street rendezvous was filled, and before noon forty men had been shipped; seamen and ordinary seamen have been added to the *North Carolina*, from the city offices during the week, and if applicants continue to apply as they do now, the ship will be filled in a month or so.

Recruiting for the army was comparatively brisk, considering the weather. Men are now being enlisted at the rate of 30 per day, or 840 per month. It is thought that the figures can be run up to 1,000, without modifying the necessary restrictions. A bounty would increase it to 2,000. But four weeks enlistments at this rate would overflow the regiments, which could not be done without a special act of Congress. The figures published by special reporters daily are purely chimerical.

The rain did not stop work at the Navy-yard. Caulkers, carpenters and others were busily employed all day on the vessels preparing for sea.

The *Wabash* is rapidly approaching readiness. Her masts are nearly all right, and her machinery will be in like manner in a few days. The coal and other necessaries are speedily going in.

The *Savannah*, although still in dock, is going ahead with extraordinary rapidity. Her sides are nearly caulked. The armament of the ship will be ready in a few days.

The *Perry* was not touched yesterday, except by riggers. She has had her hull and battery put in service trim.

The *North Carolina* begins to fill up. After the departure of the *Pawhatan* she had very few hands on board, but the activity of the recruiting business has considerably augmented her crew. She may have a ship's company for a frigate on board before two weeks. Her marine guard consists of 44 men, all efficient. The battery of the *North Carolina* is in fair order, and is exercised three or four times a week by the sailors and landsmen.

THE NAVY-YARD CLOSED TO VISITORS.

Yesterday the Navy-yard was closed to visitors. The utmost astonishment was expressed by the few persons who applied for admission, in the rain, at the unexpected edict. Had the day been fine hundreds of people would have been disappointed. The order has been issued with a view to prevent a great many annoyances, caused by the influx of outsiders; which annoyances it is not necessary to mention now. It is to be hoped that this notice will save ladies and gentlemen the useless trouble of going to the yard for the present.

The new Chief Engineer of the station, Mr. GARVIN, reported for duty yesterday, and relieved Chief Engineer KING. Mr. GARVIN is a Pennsylvanian, and was appointed from the District of Columbia in 1847. He will immediately give his attention to the machinery of the *Wabash*. Mr. KING's next post has not been named.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CITY MILITARY.

Notwithstanding the rain, a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, last evening, to witness the semi-monthly Battalion drill. The splendid movements of the soldiers were witnessed with additional interest, in view of the fact that they may be shortly called into active service. In the room of each Company, at the Armory, is a scroll for the signatures of such members of the Company as desire to volunteer their services to the Federal Government whenever wanted. A large majority of the members have already signed the papers, and there is little doubt that the Seventh Regiment will be a unit in responding to the call of their country whenever their services are needed.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD VOLUNTEERS.

The office hours for enrollment at the Arsenal, corner of Elm and White-streets, will hereafter be from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. An office will also be opened at No. 15 Centre-street, daily, from 2 to 10 P. M. By order of Mr. KENNADY, officers and members of the Police Department are requested to direct persons wishing to enroll their names for this Regiment to the Arsenal above mentioned.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ASAL SMITH, and the Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, have tendered the services of their Regiments to the Governor for the support of the Federal Government.

Those who desire to take their stand on the side of the Union and the Constitution, and are willing to fight for their preservation, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, this evening, to take preliminary measures to form a voluntary company, to offer their services to the Governor of the State of New-York in defence of the rights of Northern freemen. Men of all parties are cordially invited to attend.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Seventy ninth Highland Regiment, held at the head-quarters of the regiment at the Mercer House, at which all the officers and non-commissioned officers were present, Col. McLEAR in the chair, the Colonel called the meeting to order, and after stating that the object of the meeting was to ascertain the feeling of the men in regard to offering their services as volunteers in response to the call of the Governor, the Colonel stated that he was ready at any sacrifice, and in any portion of the country, to do battle for the Constitution and Government under which they had enjoyed so much happiness and liberty, and trusted that the same spirit animated every other Highland heart. Upon questioning the feelings of Capt. SWANSTON, Capt. BARKLIE, and the other commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Regiment, he ascertained that, as far as the opinions of the men could be obtained, they were one and all prepared to follow the lead of their Colonel and lend their aid to protect the national flag to the end of the earth. Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. ELLIOTT then offered a resolution "that the Seventy-ninth Regiment tender their services to Gov. MORGAN, to be at the disposal of the Federal Government to go when and where they should be required, to protect the flag of the United States, which, having been seconded by Lieut McKISS, was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm and repeated cheers for the Union. It was then resolved that a meeting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates should be held this (Wednesday) evening, for the purpose of enrolling their names and forwarding them to the Governor.

THE GERMANS AND THE UNION

A large number of Germans met yesterday afternoon at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, for the purpose of forming a military organization, the services of which have been offered to Gov. MORGAN by Mr. WILLMANN, who presided. Mr. WILLMANN opened the proceedings with a few remarks upon the present condition of the country, and finished with a touching appeal to the audience to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and about 120 men enlisted on the spot. Mr. S L. KAPFF reported that about 450 Germans had signed their names to the various lists now in circulation throughout the City. He then moved to elect Lieut.-Col. BARNIX, of the Eleventh Regiment, Colonel of the new regiment. The motion was referred to a Committee on Appointments. The meeting was then adjourned.

The officers of the Fifth Regiment have offered their services to Gov. MORGAN.

The members of the New-Yorker Turnverein held a meeting last evening in their hall in Orchard-street, and adopted resolutions to support the Stars and Stripes. About 100 men signed their names to the lists. TURNER KENCKHUHN presided.

THE UNION VOLUNTEERS.

The regiment of Volunteers, now enrolling in this City, under the call issued by Col. WILLIAM WILSON, is receiving numerous accessions daily. The ranks will soon be full, and probably as soon as they are so the command will be concentrated on Governor's Island, or at some other point near the City; the men will don their uniforms which Uncle Sam supplies them with, be instructed in infantry tactics, and prepare to take the field on an hour's notice. An officer attached to the Colonel's Staff started for Albany last evening, to arrange the necessary details with Gov. MORGAN, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION IN SECRET SESSION.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 16.

The Virginia State Convention is in secret session this forenoon. Reporters are excluded, and consequently nothing is known of the proceedings.

A telegraph dispatch from Gov. PICKENS to Hon. HENRY A. WISE, says: "It is reported that eleven vessels are off the bar, and are stopping vessels engaged in regular trade."

The papers of this city express confidence that Gen. SCOTT will resign.

The Richmond *Whig* hauled down the Stars and Stripes this morning, and ran up the flag of Virginia.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, April 16.

The Cabinet were in council this morning. Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation was read amid bursts of laughter.

The Secretary of War authorises the statement that 32,000 more troops were called out to-day to meet LINCOLN's men.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, April 16.

Gen. PILLOW guarantees to raise 10,000 men in Tennessee, in twenty days, if President DAVIS will accept of them, and there is no doubt expressed but what he will accept of the offer.

Hon. A. H. STEVENS, in Atlanta, Ga., last night said that it would require seventy-five times seventy-five thousand men to intimidate the Confederate States and then it could not be done.

Of the 32,000 troops called out to-day, 5,000 are from each State except Florida, the number from that State being 2,000.

The Southern people say that they will suppress LINCOLN and SEWARD's combination, which is less of a Government than our's, and drive LINCOLN back to his abode in a quicker style than he came through Maryland.

There is perfect confidence expressed here that we can, with DAVIS, PILLOW, BRECKINRIDGE and BEAUREGARD, wipe out LINCOLN's 75,000 men. Our munitions of war will hold out longer than LINCOLN's money.

Gen. PILLOW's Division of Tennessee troops has been accepted by Mr. DAVIS. Gen. PILLOW returned to Tennessee immediately.

We have no controversy but with the Black Republicans.

MAJOR RIPLEY'S ANTECEDENTS.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 16.

Major RIPLEY, in command at Fort Sumter, was [illegible] Spangled Banner" "Red, White and Blue," and other patriotic songs.

Mr. SPINOLA was called out and addressed the vast crowd in a patriotic speech.

Gov. MORGAN entered the Chamber and briefly addressed the Assembly, bidding them farewell.

Speaker LITTLEJOHN made an eloquent and stirring speech, and for over an hour the crowd gave vent to their enthusiasm in every conceivable manner.

At 10 o'clock the assemblage broke up, and the Chamber was soon after deserted.

MAJOR ANDERSON ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

The intelligence from Charleston is to the effect that Major ANDERSON went on board the steamer *Baltic* late on Monday afternoon from the steamer *Isabel*, off Charleston Bar, and that the *Baltic* was on her way to New-York. A handsome salute was fired by the fleet when Major ANDERSON was transferred to the *Baltic*. If this can be relied on, the defender of Fort Sumter and his entire command will probably arrive here some time this evening, or early to-morrow morning. It is understood that a fitting reception both by the military and the people will be extended to him. The steamer's landing is at the foot of Canal-street, though the troops, and perhaps the Major himself, will be landed at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. The severe easterly storm of yesterday will somewhat prolong their trip to New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE SINE DIE.

The War Bill Signed by the Governor.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 16.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock to-day, with a full attendance.

Senator HAMMOND took leave of the Senate at 11½ o'clock this morning.

The whole morning has been spent in a vain attempt to take up the New-York Health bill before going into Executive session to attempt the confirmation of Mr. VAN DYCK as Superintendent of the Bank Department.

After much filibustering, the resolution of final adjournment was withheld, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

Before the doors were closed, the New-York Tax Levy was reported.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY objected to some of the items.

The Senate still (1 P. M.) is in Executive Session.

The Senate was occupied the greater part of the day, since the ex-session, in a hard struggle on the Metropolitan Health bill, which was fought by McLeod Murphy, Calvin, Spinola, Connolly, Ramsay, and advocated by P. P. Murphy and Sessions.

At the afternoon session the bill was finally recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, thus killing it for the session, by a vote of 19 to 8.

The New-York City Tax-levy passed with amendments.

Mr. SPINOLA presented a written report from the Committee to investigate in relation to the retention and illegal discharge of persons by the Metropolitan Police force, which was ordered to be printed.

The resolution appointing a Committee of investigation into the conduct of public officers and contracts in the City, was finally passed, and the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. SPINOLA, MANIERRE, TRUMAN, LAWRENCE, HILL.

The House bill, to prevent bribery and corruption, was ordered to a third reading.

Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Senate to Lieut. Gov. CAMPBELL, Senators LAPHAM and FOSDICK, who have shared the honors of President *pro tempore*, JAMES TERWILLIGER, Clerk, and the Deputies and Reporters.

The Senate then took a recess till 8 o'clock.

Senate met at 8 o'clock.

The Senators took final adieu of each other in short and touching speeches.

McLEOD MURPHY, in the course of his remarks, said that he had served his country before, and if God permitted him to live, but a few more days would elapse before he would again be forward ready to battle under the flag of the country.

The Senate adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

After the adjournment the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by FRANK O'KEEFE, of New-York.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 16.

The Assembly met with a slim attendance. Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the $3,000,000 War bill came down from the Senate with amendments, made by that body.

Mr LANSING moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments. Agreed to; only one vote, that of Mr. VARIAN, being cast in the negative.

The bill is, therefore, finally passed, and goes to the Governor for his signature.

By unanimous consent, the general orders were laid on the table, and the motions and resolutions taken up.

The concurrent resolution for the final adjournment was taken up and amended by fixing the hour at 2 o'clock to-day, and adopted.

Mr. H. SMITH moved a resolution for the Janitor or keeper of the Capitol to report the whereabouts of fires, husbands and all the loose material about the desks of members, all of which had mysteriously disappeared within the last twenty-four hours, showing that the lobby had not yet deserted the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the alleged malpractice in the courts respecting the selection of jurors, was taken up, and a resolution empowering the Committee to sit during the recess, was adopted—48 to 31—after some further opposition. The remainder of the session was consumed in filibustering, when the House took a recess till 1.30 P. M.

The Assembly met at 3½.

The Senate amendments to the New-York Tax levy were concurred in, and the bill finally passed.

The House also concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to amend the act relative to unsafe buildings in New-York, after a strong opposition by Messrs. YOUNG, BIRDSALL, and others.

The hour for final adjournment was fixed at 9 o'clock, and after some filibustering the House took a recess till 8½.

The Assembly met at 8½, and finished up the usual business before adjournment.

Messrs. ROBINSON and WOODRUFF waited on the Governor, as a Committee, to inform him that the House was ready to adjourn, and Messrs. PIERCE and BADEL, as a similar Committee, to wait on the Senate.

The House called up the resolution for a Committee of Five to investigate the matters relating to street-openings in New-York, with power to appoint clerks, the Committee and Clerk to sit without pay. Adopted.

Messrs. Birdsall, Shaw, Camp, Hardy and Varien were appointed the Committee.

Resolutions of thanks for ability and fidelity were tendered to HASKEN A RESLEY, Clerk, and the Deputy Clerks and officers of the House.

Mr. GARDNER requested his name to be recorded in the affirmative on the Three Million bill. At this time the flag of the Union was spread from the gallery, amidst the deafening cheers of the House and lobbies.

The hour of 9 having arrived, the Speaker addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: The period fixed by a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly for the adjournment of this Legislature has arrived. Before seperating, permit me to acknowledge, with emotions of pleasure and satisfaction, the receipt of a resolution, adopted unanimously by you, conveying to me, in cordial and welcome terms, your approval of my course as your presiding officer. That I have been able, by a determination to discharge the duties imposed upon me with fidelity and integrity, to win your confidence and regard, is to me one of the most gratifying events of my life, particularly when I remember that we met as strangers, and so far as relates to myself, at least, under most peculiar and trying circumstances.

That I have erred may be true, for to err is human; but I am happy to feel and to know that at no time during the session now about to terminate have I intentionally wronged or trampled on the right of any member or officer of this body. If, however, I have offended any one of my associates on this floor, even unintentionally, I tender him my sincere regrets, and ask his forgiveness.

It is said to reflect that this social and official ties which have united us as one family are now to be severed, and that we shall not all meet again this side of another world. Let us, therefore, part in peace and friendship, burying in oblivion the recollection of all real or fancied injuries.

We separate at a critical period in the history of our beloved country, conscious, however, that we have performed our duty as representatives of this Commonwealth in tendering to the Federal Government money and men to uphold the Constitution and the laws. In this your action will be indorsed by the united voice of an intelligent constituency. Our State and her people know how to value the Union, as it was; and under the Constitution, as it now is, and to its preservation intact, will devote their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

But, gentlemen, I detain you, yet I cannot refrain from expressing my deep and heartfelt sympathy for those of our members who, on leaving these scenes of excitement and reaching their distant homes, will find seats about the family circle and pleasant fireside vacated by the ruthless hand of death. May God bless and comfort them in the hour of their sorrow and affliction, is our united prayer.

Thanking you for many acts of civility and attention, and wishing you all a safe and speedy return to your respective homes, to which my warmest and most earnest wishes for your health, happiness and future usefulness attend you, and hoping that ere long the Ruler of the Universe will disperse the impending storm which hangs over our common country, and its political future. I now pronounce this House of Assembly of the State of New-York adjourned *sine die*. I bid you all farewell.

Immediately on the close of the Speaker's remarks, a rush was made for the Chambers, and every part densely packed with ladies and males. A scene then followed never before witnessed in the Capitol. Cheer after cheer was given for the Union, for WASHINGTON, for LINCOLN, and for the Flag of our Union.

Mr. WOODRUFF, of New-York, sang the "Star

[Advertisement.]

TO NEWS AGENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE,

having thoroughly completed its arrangements to have all its forms stereotyped, can now supply all orders by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of the *Tribune* has rendered this step absolutely necessary. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Mr. Van Dyck Confirmed as Bank Superintendent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 16.

Mr. VAN DYCK has been confirmed in the Executive session of the Senate, as Superintendent of the Bank Department.

The name of LEONARD BRAINARD was sent in as Harbor-Master of New-York, in place of ANABLE, removed. Mr. BRAINARD was at once confirmed.

The vote in Executive session confirming H. H. VAN DYCK, as Superintendent of the Bank Department, stood 21 for confirmation and 10 opposed.

The Governor has signed the Three Million War bill.

Destruction of an Episcopal Chapel by Fire.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, on Monday morning, a fire was discovered in the Mission Chapel connected with the Calvary Episcopal Church, (Dr. HAWKS',) located in East Twenty-third-street, near Third-avenue, and known as the Church of St. James the Lesser. An alarm was raised, but the fire had made rapid progress ere the firemen arrived, and it was impossible to subdue the flames until the interior of the edifice was burned out. Services had been held in the Church on Sunday morning and afternoon, at which the Rector, Rev. JAMES TAAAR, officiated, but the building was not opened in the evening. The Sexton closed the premises at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, leaving everything perfectly safe as he believed, and as yet the cause of the fire is not positively known. The flames, however, must have broken out near the organ, in the rear part of the church, and resulted either from carelessness or through the act of an incendiary. The church was built about a year ago, and cost $15,000. It was 40 feet wide by 100 in depth, constructed of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, in the Gothic style of architecture. The damage amounts to about $10,000, covered by insurance of $18,000, in the following companies: $6 000 in the Arctic, $6 000 in the Howard, $3 000 in the Brevoort and $3 000 in the Commerce. The organ was worth $2,500. It belonged to Mr. JAMES A. BUSTIS, who had an insurance of $1,500 upon it.

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious sales rooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S Patent Crude Resin Gas Apparatus, for country residences, factories, &c., has been pronounced the standard. Over two hundred now in use attest their superior merits. Send for a descriptive pamphlet, or call on JOHN BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Bonsilar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S PERFORMING BEARS are creating as much excitement as secession and rebellion, and the Museum is crowded in consequence; and, with these and the world of other curiosities, it bids fair to continue so.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 16.

$13 600 U. S. 6s, '81 cou	96	50 Hudson Riv. R.	38
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	66⅜	100 do	38⅛
5 000 do	66	300 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
8 000 Vir. St. 6s	63	100 Har. R. Pref	33⅛
1 000 do	62⅞	50 do	b30 33⅛
7,000 N. C. St. 6s	s30 70	100 do	33
4,000 do	71	50 Reading Railroad	33
29 500 do	s10 70	80 Mich Central R.	46
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	52⅜	50 do	46⅜
2,000 do	52⅜	50 do	s15 46
7,000 do	51	50 do	s30 46
27 000 do	51⅜	75 do	46⅜
10 000 do	s10 50	270 M. So. & N. I. R.	13⅜
5 000 do	50⅜	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S pc	31
7 000 do	50⅜	50 do	opg 31⅛
1 000 New-York C. 6s	95⅝	25 Panama Railroad	107
5,000 Ind Riv. R. 2d M	101	10 Ill. Cen R. Scrip	65
4 000 H. Riv. R. F. B.	99	250 do	s30 64⅝
1 000 H. Riv. 3d M. B.	86	50 do	64⅝
1 000 Harlem 1st M. B.	100	100 do	s15 64⅜
3,000 M. So. 2d M. B	52	200 do	s15 64⅜
1 000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	94	50 do	s15 64⅝
5 000 H. & St. J. R. B	39	300 do	64⅞
16 Merchants Bank	98	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	87⅜
10 Bank of Commerce	99	300 do	67⅛
10 Am. Exch Bank	93	50 do	s15 67⅛
20 Penn Coal Co	78	50 do	s30 67⅛
110 Pac. Mail SS. Co	75	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 27
50 do	s15 75	50 do	27⅛
124 N. Y. Cen. R.	72⅜	50 do	b10 27⅜
750 do	72⅝	100 do	27⅞
100 do	s15 72⅞	600 do	28
750 do	s15 72⅞	100 do	s15 28
50 do	s30 72	400 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	46
200 do	s30 71⅞	474 do	45⅛
50 do	s30 72⅛	150 do	s10 45⅛
200 Erie Railroad	22⅜	25 do	45⅜
150 do	22⅞	50 do	b15 46
10 do	22⅜	50 Chi. Bur. & Q R.	87⅛
200 do	b30 22⅜	50 do	87⅜
10 New-Jersey R.	120		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92⅜	100 Erie Railroad	s30 22⅜
12,000 do	92	350 do	23
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	93⅛	100 do	23⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, 90	66	100 do	s30 23⅛
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	63	200 do	s15 23⅜
1 000 do	59⅜	100 do	22⅝
5,000 do	58	100 do	s30 2 ⅜
3 000 do	57⅜	100 do	b30 23
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	s10 51	50 Harlem Railroad	13
15,000 do	51⅜	250 Har. R. Pref	34
25 000 do	51	150 Reading R.	34
2,000 Cal. State 7s	89	50 Mich. Cen. R	s10 47
13 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	88⅛	250 Ill. C. R. Scrip	s30 66
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	93½	100 do	66⅜
1000 do	93	250 do	s30 66⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 72⅜	50 Galena & Chic R.	68⅛
250 do	73	100 do	b30 68⅜
600 Cleve & Toledo R.	28⅜	200 do	68⅜
200 do	28⅜	100 do	s30 67⅛
300 do	28	100 Chi. & R. I R.	45⅛
50 do	b30 28		

TUESDAY, April 16—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was again under the Civil War excitement, to-day, and the serious apprehension now felt about the probable action of the Border Slave States caused an additional depression in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouris. There was quite a free offering of Missouris, and the price fell to 50 ⅌ cent., seller 10 days, the lowest figure ever touched by this security. During the worst of the Money panic of 1857 they went to 57@59 ⅌ cent. for a few days. At the early Board North Carolinas were done at 70, seller 10 days, and in the afternoon Virginias were offered down to 57½ ⅌ cent., making the decline since Saturday about 12 ⅌ cent. Tennessees sold at 66 ⅌ cent. On Federal Stocks the additional decline is ¼@½ ⅌ cent. The Railway mortgagee are comparatively steady, with but few parcels offering, while the Railway shares recovered rapidly, in most instances, from the extreme depression of Monday. Cash sales of New-York Central were made between the Boards, at 73⅜@73½ ⅌ cent., after being done at the early Board at 72½ ⅌ cent. When the deliveries of the day were completed, the price returned to 73 ⅌ cent. Erie improved to 22⅜@23; Illinois Central to 66½@66, an against 64 yesterday evening. The recovery in Reading, Galena, Toledo, Harlem, Hudson, Michigan Central and Michigan Guaranteed was 1½@2 ⅌ cent., with a good manifestation of a speculative demand, embracing contracts at 10@30 days. The Share market, however, underwent frequent fluctuations through the day, and the appearance of firmness was by no means reliable from hour to hour. Late in the afternoon the general list, as compared with the printed sales at the Second Board, was steady on New-York Central and Missouris, but rather weaker on the Western roads. There was not much late business done on the Street. The following are about the last quotations:

Central	73	Galena	67⅜
Erie	22⅝	Rock Island	45⅜
Hudson	38¼	Quincy	67½
Pacific	75⅜	Illinois Central	65⅜
Harlem Preferred	34⅛	Toledo	28
Reading	34	Missouris	51
Michigan Central	47	Virginias	57⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	31¾	Tennessees	65⅛

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed this afternoon at a further concession of ¼ ⅌ cent., and London was done at 107@107½ for first-class Bankers', and 106½@106¾ for Southern Bank bills. The demand for this mail proved a moderate one, and the quotations left off weak at the close of 'Change hour. In Money rates we hear of no alteration to-day. Lenders on call are more particular in selecting the collaterals, owing to the fall on the Stock Exchange since last week, but where the margins are liberal, Money is had at 5@6 ⅌ cent., without difficulty. In the open Discount market business continues dull, as really prime selections of paper are passed without hesitation, and at moderate rates, at Bank, while second-class lists are not in favor, even at much higher terms, with outside lenders.

The later news from England by the Portland steamer, telegraphed this forenoon, is again stronger for Cotton, out not so firm for Grain. The English Funds are lower than by the *Fulton*. The figures for American Stocks were not known to the time of writing this report. The Bank of England's rate of interest is down to 6 ⅌ cent.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of March were as follows:

1861	$459,237 66
1860	426,470 63
Increase	$32 767 03

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the months of January, February and March, 1861, compared with the earnings of the corresponding months of the previous year:

January, 1861	$489 065 04
January, 1860	387,128 14
Increase	$101.936 90
February, 1861	$420 702 98
February, 1860	402.530 28
Increase	$18 262 60
March, 1861	$631 290 20
March, 1860	561,078 49
Increase	$70,211 71

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of March was as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Received from Coal	$128.340 00	$169 808 48
Rec'd from Merchandise	37,271 30	57 608 80
Rec'd from Travel, &c.	25.654 95	29,992 29
Total	$191,266 25	$257 409 57
Transp'n and all charges	$108 933 37	$134 043 71
Net profit for the month	$82 332 88	$123.365 86
Net profit for pre 3 mos.	257,020 50	221.029 80
Tot. net pro for 4 mos.	$339,358 47	$344 395 66

The *Commercial* thus refers to the political feeling on the Stock Exchange:

"The patriotic feeling continues to manifest itself at the Board. The call of Government Stocks is uniformly greeted with three cheers. This was met this morning by one member, we understand, with a hiss, but he awakened a feeling of indignation from which he was fain to escape by an explanation that it was only done for a joke!"

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS— This Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	41,000	3,290,000	43,000	15,000	8,000
1859-60	54,000	4,129,000	87,000	11,000	15,000
1858-9	50,000	3 370,000	98,000	2,000	12,000
1857-8	66,000	2 684,000	96,000	19,000	11,000
1856-7	29,000	2 707,000	46,000	2,000	14,000
1855-6	59,000	3 067,000	89,000	12,000	10,000

| | EXPORTS SIN

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2987. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

Gathering of the Forces for the Struggle.

Wonderful Unanimity Throughout the North and West.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventh Regiment of New-York Going to Washington.

MOVEMENTS AT MONTGOMERY.

Letters of Marque and Reprisal to be Issued.

MORE VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.

The Virginia Convention Not yet Decided.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCOTT.

Nothing could be more untrue than all the statements that there has been any disagreement between the President and Gen. SCOTT, relative to the recent attempt to supply Fort Sumter with provisions. Gen. SCOTT, as is well known, advised that the Government had not at command regular forces sufficient to reinforce the Fort by force, because before that could be done, the battle must be fought ashore and won against all the secession batteries and troops. The President did not order an effort to reinforce it, and Gen. SCOTT was not called upon for, nor did he express, any opinion upon the political expediency of the attempt to "provision" the Fort, which the Administration considered it its imperative duty to make, whether it could succeed or not. That was a question with which the veteran soldier had nothing to do, and he is too scrupulous a disciplinarian, and understands his own duty too well to meddle with it.

THE FORT SUMTER EXPEDITION.

The presumption that the fleet was sent to Charleston as a feint, and to do nothing but divert Gen. BEAUREGARD from an attack on Washington, is equally erroneous. The purpose was to provision the fort in boats, and steam tugs provided to tow them in. The war vessels were not expected to engage the Morris Island batteries. That would have been madness, as one gun ashore is worth ten afloat, and the vessels would inevitably have been sunk or captured had they attempted the Quixotic exploit. They were designed simply to clear the way for the steam tugs, by dispersing and beating off armed boat parties from Charleston which might come down to oppose the landing of supplies. Why they did not make the attempt is not yet known here. It was expected by the officers in command of the war-steamers that Fort Sumter would cooperate with them by driving in or sinking the South Carolina boats in the harbor, within its range; and the fire of the fleet from outside the bar, in the same work, would lap the fire of Fort Sumter.

It is surmised that from a misunderstanding consequent upon Lieut. TALBOT's failure to reach the fort on his return from Washington, or from some other cause, Major ANDERSON failed to cooperate in this movement, and that for that reason the supply vessels were not sent in.

THE FIDELITY OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

I am able to state authoritatively that Maj. ANDERSON, in his defence of Fort Sumter, followed strictly the instructions of the Government. Nobody here doubts his honor and fidelity.

RUMORS FROM VIRGINIA.

The town has been rife with rumors to-day, especially from Virginia, towards which all eyes are turned, but as yet we have no information as to what she will do. A gentleman from Virginia, at the White House this morning, stated that she had passed the ordinance of secession in secret session, and that it was agreed upon to seize all United States strongholds and property within the grasp of the State. The President did not credit the report, although it gained general credence throughout the city, and created great excitement. The President said he was not yet prepared to believe that one of the founders of the Union, and the mother of so many of its rulers, was yet ready to break down her own work and blast her own glorious history by this act of treason.

THE FORCES AT THE CAPITAL.

There is a force of sixty additional men now stationed at the Capitol. The public buildings continue to be strongly guarded by increased forces. The avenues leading to the city are constantly regularly patrolled by mounted guards. To-night, in addition to the battery of two guns posted at the Long Bridge, fifty men of the Light Infantry Corps are stationed there.

The United States flag was displayed this morning at the Patent Office. The clerks at that Department have volunteered to do guard duty as often as required. A large force of volunteer troops passing the Patent Office to-day, halted in front of the flag and gave three cheers for "the Flag of the Union!" then for "the President!" and then for "Gen. SCOTT!"

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN WASHINGTON.

Hon. GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, was to-day commissioned as Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Many private citizens of Washington have raised the American flag over their residences. The National Hotel was the first to raise the colors permanently.

LIEUT. SLEMMER AND FORT PICKENS.

The statement that Lieut. SLEMMER has been superseded in command of Fort Pickens because his loyalty was suspected, is unjust. He is ordered to be superceded by an officer of higher grade and larger experience, but without the slightest intention to reflect on him. It seems to be well understood here now that Capt. MAHAN and his carpenters, with a corps of sappers and miners, has gone to the neighborhood of Pensacola, to aid in the relief and defence of Fort Pickens.

CAPT. HUGER'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Capt. HUGER, in command of Fort McHenry, who is a South Carolinian, and proves to be a Secessionist, created much surprise. He was supposed to be a strong Union man, and loyal to the flag and his oath. He has discarded all, and is execrated by many who hitherto esteemed him highly.

A company of Marylanders called upon the President to-day, to urge him to reinforce Fort McHenry at once with a garrison sufficient to hold it against all attacks. It will be done at once.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLL.

Lieut. W. GWATHMEY, an Englishman appointed to the Navy from Virginia, having written an impudent and disrespectful letter to the President, his name was to-day stricken from the roll.

The following naval resignations have been received and accepted: Lieuts. WM. L. BRADFORD, of Alabama, and W. B. FITZGERALD, Virginia; SAMUEL V. TURNER, sail maker, from Virginia; GEO. D. LINING, South Carolina, Acting Midshipman, E. J. MCDERMOTT, Engineer, Texas.

WM. GWIN, son of the California Ex-Senator, appointed a cadet at large by Mr. BUCHANAN, has resigned to go South.

THE DEFENCE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

It was rumored, to-day, that several companies of troops had left here for the protection of Harper's Ferry Armory, but I can get no confirmation of the story. It is suggested that either two thousand men or a portrait of JOHN BROWN should be stationed there forthwith, as Gov. WISE threatens to march in that direction.

ENLISTMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

Advices from Baltimore indicate that thirty full Companies of Volunteers will be filled up in that city by Friday night. The President and Cabinet are in good spirits, and much gratified at the hearty response to the President's call for troops.

THE POSITION OF JOHN M. BOTTS.

The statement that JOHN M. BOTTS has turned Secessionist is laughed at by his friends, who say that when here, after the proclamation was issued, he fully indorsed the policy of the Government for its self-protection.

A TELEGRAPHIC ERROR.

In last night's dispatch I undertook to notice the promptness with which Capt. INNIS PALMER's company, of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, had been mounted. But a ludicrous error in the telegraphing conferred the honor upon JUNIUS PALMER, of the Indiana Cavalry. No such company as the latter is known to have arrived here.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17.

Gov. SPRAGUE has been telegraphed to come hither with Rhode Island's quota of troops without delay.

Additional volunteer companies were mustered in to-day by the War Department, and others are forming to offer their services to Government.

There is no intelligence here to warrant the belief that Harper's Ferry has been seized, as was currently reported to-day, together with other mere reports of an exciting character.

The Treasury Department has issued an order directing that the name of First Lieut. ROGERS be stricken from the roll of the Revenue service, for having, while in command of the Revenue cutter *Henry Dodge*, in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to Texas.

Col. CHARLES LEE JONES to-day resigned his commission as Adjutant-General of the District of Columbia Militia.

There is no ground for the report that JEFFERSON DAVIS is in Richmond.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

PROPOSAL TO ISSUE LETTERS-OF-MARQUE AND REPRISAL.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, April 17.

Proclamation by the President of the Confederate States of America:

Whereas, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, has, by proclamation, announced intention of invading the Confederacy with an armed force, for the purpose of capturing its fortresses, and thereby subverting its independence, and subjecting the people thereof to the dominion of a foreign Power; and, whereas, it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion, and defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal. Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire by service *in private armed vessels on the high seas*, to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions or letters-of-marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States; and I do further notify all persons applying for letters-of-marque to make a statement in writing, giving the name and suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel; name of the place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of crew, and to sign each statement, and deliver the same to the Secretary of State or Collector of the port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State, and I do further notify all applicants aforesaid before any commission or letter-of-marque is issued to any vessel, or the owner or owners thereof, and the commander for the time being, they will be required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of $5,000, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with the condition that the owners, officers and crew who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall observe the laws of these Confederate States, and the instructions given them for the regulation of their conduct, that shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States. And I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealous in the discharge of the duties incident thereto; and I do moreover exhort the good people of these Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessing of free government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and those now threatened in an aggravated form, by those whose enmity is more implacable because unprovoked, they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting, invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for a common defense, and by which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

In witness whereof I have set my hand, and have caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be attached, this 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

LATEST FROM THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, April 16.

One gentleman of this city has taken $125,000 of the Confederate loan at par, and paid the amount in gold.

There will be from 75,000 to 100,000 men in the field in less than thirty days.

The Government is likely to get large amounts of money from European ship builders.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, April 17—P. M.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day. A proclamation will be issued to-morrow, calling 150,000 more troops into the field.

Tenders have been made for letters-of-marque and reprisal.

Charleston has taken $2,000,000 of the loan at par $1,200,000 was paid in cash.

New-Orleans took $2,700,000 at par, and the people are not done subscribing at either place.

Mobile took $300,000, all taken by small bidders. Capitalists hold off till to-morrow.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in this City yesterday:

MILTON, Florida, (20 miles from Pensacola,) Thursday, April 11, 1861.

I presume that before this reaches you, you will have news of an attack on Fort Pickens by Southern troops, which, for the past three or four weeks, have been pouring into Pensacola till they number 9,000 or 10,000 men. Mr. B went down yesterday morning and returned in the evening. *He reports it determined on by Southern officers to take Fort Pickens before to-morrow morning.*

I doubt if they can do it. I am satisfied that Fort Pickens has been reinforced, though the people at Pensacola doubt it. There are several United States vessels-of-war outside the harbor, and I know there will be hard fighting if an attack is made.

P. S.—6 P. M.—*Heavy cannonading for the past four hours at Pensacola.*

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Debate in Convention on the President's Proclamation.

SECECSION APPARENTLY INEVITABLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday morning, April 15, 1861.

The public mind of old Virginia is to-day boiling like one of the ocean's great whirlpools; or rather, I should say, rushing like the Gulf Stream's torrent; for it has ceased to meet in jarring conflict, resulting in a round of policy without progress, but is dashing onward to action—decided, open and irrevocable. What that action is, I need not repeat; I have already signified it clearly enough in the TIMES.

A man may live fifty years and see no such period of excitement as has prevailed in Virginia since the insurgent guns opened on Fort Sumter. When the news came that the "Stars and Stripes," that never fell before in the face of an enemy, had been lowered to the flag of the Confederate States, a delirium of joy seized the Disunionists of Richmond. They turned out by thousands, paraded the streets in companies, shouting the war cries of secession, were addressed at different points, as they passed through the city, by revolutionary orators, and finally proceeded to a State armory, and took without leave a number of field-pieces, with which they fired from Capitol Hill one hundred guns in honor of Sumter's surrender. Not satisfied with this, a passion seized them to exalt the secession flag over the State House, and a band instantly proceeded to execute the purpose. The State flag, renowned and honored in the old Commonwealth for its brave motto, "*Sic semper tyrannis*," was hauled down, and the banner of strange device—that of the seven Cotton States—dominated the haughty old State of Virginia! And many thousands of her sons and daughters shouted hosannas of *submission!*

Torchlight processions and illuminations at night succeeded the demonstrations of the day, and shouting, speech-making and revelry extended into the Sabbath morning. But "there are no Sundays in war," and repeating this declaration the streets were thronged from morning till night, and every available space near the newspaper offices occupied by hundreds and thousands of excited persons, waiting to read the dispatches that from hour to hour through the day were posted on the bulletin boards. Among the reports that came was one that President LINCOLN had issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops to quell insurrection in the Southern States. Of course it was intended to call on Virginia to furnish her quota. On this point it was awful to hear the savage comments and imprecations of the seceders.

But the crowning fardel on this raging flame of excitement was the telegraphic copy of Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation, ordering the Southern insurgents to disperse, and calling for 75,000 men to restore the supremacy of the laws and retake the forts of the United States that had been captured. This was received by the Secessionists with a universal yell of defiance, and threats to march upon Washington City and drive the President from the White House! "Now, at last—now at last—will Virginia secede," was every seceders' consolation.

The Commissioners from the Virginia Convention to President LINCOLN, returned in the afternoon of Sunday, and this fact gave variety to the emotions of the hour. Mr. LINCOLN had replied to them in writing, and his reply was copied and published in this morning's papers. It jarred heavily on the popular heart, for its spirit was unmistakable.

With such excitement prevailing, you may well suppose that the Convention became to-day the centre of intense interest. At an early hour, Capitol Hill was dotted with gathering crowds, hoping to hear that the Convention, as soon as it should meet, would pass a secession ordinance. This hope was doomed to disappointment. Your correspondent was fortunate in obtaining his usual seat, though thousands of Virginians left disappointed. I will proceed to relate what ensued.

Immediately after the Convention was opened, Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, Chairman of the Commissioners to Washington, presented a report of the result of their mission. The substance you have doubtless received by telegraph. The only point of interest in their interview with the President seems to have been this: That he had read of their appointment, and knew their business, and had prepared a written answer to them before they arrived. He so stated to them. I must be allowed to say that this was not dignified diplomacy. It is a dispatch, perhaps, only justified in war.

Mr. PRESTON submitted the report without the expression of any opinion as to what action should be taken in regard to it. Mr. HOLCOMBE, of Albemarle, Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, an influential member and a Secessionist, moved that the Convention go into secret session, suggesting that the public exigency was such as to make it politic to do so.

Hon. R. E. SCOTT opposed the motion. He was not aware of anything that made it proper to hide their counsels from the people. He thought there was but one sentiment now in Virginia. Mr. LINCOLN was in the exercise of a usurped power—his call for 75,000 men showed that his action was not to be limited to retaking the forts, but that he meant war—active, general, universal war. This Convention has deliberately declared how it will act in this emergency. We have declared it in terms explicit, and that cannot be misunderstood, that under no circumstances will Virginia be made a party to a war against the States of the South. The question now presented is—Will we make good this declaration? For one he was prepared to answer affirmatively.

If the proclamation which is reported to us to-day, as issued by the President, be authentic, we have no alternative. If it be responded to by the non-slave-holding States, we will have fierce, general war. In that view, it is our bounden duty and our public pledge to withdraw Virginia from the Federal Government. (Applause.) How this is to be done—in what manner—at what time—are grave questions for us to determine. By the law convening the Convention, we are required to submit to a vote of the people any measure that we may adopt changing the relations of this State to the Federal Government. We must keep that trust. *Secession, after all, is to be decreed by the people*; and, therefore, the Speaker saw no propriety in secret sessions of the Convention. The question now dividing the Convention was, whether secession should take place by separate State action, or on consultation with the Border States. The speaker approved the latter mode. He had heretofore approved it from motives of propriety and expediency. He approved it now for reasons of necessity. But the people of the State are divided, just as the members of the Convention are, on this question. It is proper, therefore, to submit the alternative propositions.

Mr. PRESTON interposed. He had not favored a secret session, because he held any secret opinions on the question involved. His mind was unalterably made up—he had nothing in thought or act to conceal. But he thought the whole question with the Convention now was, not whether the people of the State will accept their action. There was flagrant war commenced, and there were *prudential questions* in regard to meeting immediate emergencies, that they should consider.

Mr. CONRAD, of Frederic, (the Chairman of the main Committee of the Convention and leader of the Union men,) approved the motion for a secret session. He thought there were minor questions requiring attention, besides the general course of policy to be pursued by the Convention.

Mr. MCFARLAND, of Richmond City, opposed the secret session. He thought it contrary to usage in Virginia, and that it was better to hold public sessions, that Representatives might act all the time under their responsibility to the public. The people had a right to know the opinions of members. If we hold a secret session exaggerated reports will go forth—the public anxiety will be increased—the excitement inflamed. Inasmuch as the Convention could do nothing that would not have to be announced, he thought there was no need of secrecy at all. It was contrary to Republican forms of government to deliberate upon public affairs in secret, where it was not feared an enemy would profit by a knowledge of your acts. Virginia has no enemy to fear. Only the Seceded States had set the example of legislating for a free people in secrecy. There was as much reason to have concealed their actions for weeks past as to conceal anything likely to be done or said now. Besides, their moral power would be lost, if they closed their doors upon the public. He wanted the moral power of their deliberations from day to day to be felt at Washington, as well as on the people of Virginia. And this could not be, if we sit in secret.

Mr. HOLCOMBE, (who had made the motion,) denied that the Secessionists cared for a secret session because they had aught to conceal. They were all openly and avowedly for secession, immediate and absolute. Himself had been for twelve months of the opinion that the election of a Black Republican President should be followed by the instant secession of the entire South. Not a day since the 6th of November last had found him unprepared for the act. And this very day, as the lightning was flashing LINCOLN's proclamation of four thousand words through the South, he (HOLCOMBE) would have seized the wires and sent ahead of that proclamation that declaration from Virginia that should have put every loyal son of the South "solid on his centre." He wished Virginia to go into the battle with the shout of a king. He left it for the Union men to direct the action of the Convention. They had confessed and accepted the full responsibility of their position as a majority of the body.

Mr. BRANCH, of Petersburgh, (elected Unionist, instructed now for secession,) wished to have the secret session. It could do no harm. If, when they had gone into secret session, they found that none of them had secrets to tell, they could come out and open their doors again. He was now for the conflict. His people were ready to march. If he could go with them, he would seek the front ranks.

Mr. SCOTT, of Powhetan, (elected Unionist, instructed for secession,) had thought there was no necessity for secession; the South had had Mr. LINCOLN's Administration in their power, but the Cotton States withdrew without cause, and lost the control of Congress. Mr. SCOTT had hoped to overcome that wrong step. He had loved the old Union and its flag too well to be willing to give them up without exhausting *every* expedient to save both. He thought this effort had been made, and the last hope was gone. He had, within the last moment, abandoned all hope, and now *he was for war.*

Mr. LINCOLN's inaugural had seemed to shut the door against hope, but Virginia had even after that thrown out her arms, to save the Union. But there was no mistaking the signs. Why had the President called the Governors of non-slaveholding States to Washington? Why had he sent armed ships to the South? Even while we have been debating peace in this Convention, why has he thrown reinforcements into old Point Comfort? He had proclaimed that he intended merely to *provision* Fort Sumter. That was a *ruse de guerre*. If he meant but that, why were armed ships at hand?

Ex.-Gov. WISE favored the secret session. The time for talking was past; the time for action was at hand. The entire purpose of secret sessions was misunderstood. It was not to tell or to hear secrets, but to debate subjects that in their nature required prudence and private handling. The United States Senate went into secret session on all the ordinary appointments of the Executive—not to tell secrets, but to discuss the qualifications of nominees, and to hear charges that may be made against their fitness. If such discussions were open, they would involve society in continual broils. There were secrets of peace and secrets of war. "Oh, the sweet secrets of peace! Oh, the infernal secrets of war!" Ex.-Gov. WISE cared not whether the reported proclamation was authentic or not; the reply of the President to the Virginia Commissioners was enough. War was at their doors, and they must meet it.

Mr. DOAMAN was in favor of immediate action. The gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. PRESTON) had suggested that there were facts to be made known, suitable only to secret session. That was enough for him. It had been said that much of their proceedings for a week past had as well been secret, as their present action. He assented to the proposition. It had been better that much of it had been secret, and kept so. Our differences are known to the world, and it were better that many sentiments expressed had been kept from the world.

One of the speakers had spoken of the policy of letting their deliberations be open, on account of their moral influence, not only in Virginia, but also at Washington. He (Mr. D.) was tired of trying "moral influence" on ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. J. EARLY opposed the motion to go into secret session. Suspicion had been cast upon the authenticity of the reported proclamation of the President. He doubted its genuineness. The Convention had been repeatedly assailed through sensation dispatches, and this might be one. He gave several reasons for the suspicions he entertained that the present dispatch was false. The Secretary of State (Mr. SAWARD) was a discreet and able statesman; and this proclamation would indicate an entire loss of common sense. He did not believe it a genuine proclamation, and did not mean to act in the dark.

Mr. BALDWIN (Union) had heard no reason assigned to justify the immediate action sought. He thought the people entitled to know all that themselves knew, and as fast as they knew it. The Convention should not cut themselves off from coeurrent popular scrutiny and sympathy. He did not wish to be hurried. Efforts have been made to precipitate action. The crisis has been forced on Virginia. If we are compelled to yield to it, let us sift every fact to the bottom, and have it clear as daylight to our minds. If a war of subjection is to be waged on the South, the Speaker's position was not doubtful. But before the Convention does an act to transfer war from the South to the soil of Virginia, let every man know to a certainty everything he ought to know, in deciding so momentous an issue.

Mr. GILLESPIE (Union) thought if any such proclamation had been issued as that published to-day, Gov. LETCHER, as Executive of Virginia, would be put in possession of it by the President, in making a call for troops. He thought, in such a grave matter, they might well wait for official papers. He therefore moved that the Convention adjourn till to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock. This motion prevailed. And so Virginia did not secede, on the instant, as perhaps ten thousand Secessionists in all parts of the Union had predicted.

But secession is inevitable. Perhaps before this letter reaches you, the telegraph will tell that the deed is done. MONTICELLO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 17—5 P. M.

The Ordinance of Secession has not as yet passed. The Convention and they are still in secret session. Nothing certain is known of the proceedings transacted.

FALSE RUMOR ABOUT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 17.

It is not thought here that there is any truth in the rumor about Harper's Ferry. There is a company of regulars there.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 17.

Nothing of stirring importance has occurred to-day.

The prospect of the secession of Virginia gives great joy to the people of this section.

Two millions of the Confederate States' loan has been taken in Charleston alone. The paper is readily taken in the interior.

Not a word has to the present time been heard from Virginia, and great anxiety exists to hear from the Old Dominion.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 17.

Two millions of the Confederate States loan has been taken in this city, and New-Orleans wants $5,000,000. The whole $15,000,000 will be issued immediately.

Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, has telegraphed to the Secretary of War that he has taken possession of the forts in North Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 17.

Nothing of local interest has occurred here to-day.

Some excitement exists here about the secession of Virginia. If she secedes, it is supposed that troops will be sent from South Carolina to Virginia, but none will go before.

Private intelligence asserts that President DAVIS intends to assume command of the operations at Pensacola.

The iron battery on Cumming's Point is being taken down to-day, and the guns and rifled cannon are to be moved to posts commanding the channel.

The work of tearing down and clearing out continues at Sumter.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

MOVEMENTS OF THE METROPOLITAN MILITARY.

Rapid Organization of Regiments to Defend the Old Flag—Volunteers Flocking to the Recruiting Offices—The Zouaves Training for the Fight—The Seventh Regiment, &c., &c.

The ardor with which the City military have entered into the enrollment for the impending war is unparalleled. There is every probability of more volunteers from this City alone than required for the quota of the State. What with the enthusiasm of the Seventh, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Fifth, Eighth, and other favorite Regiments, quite a military *furore* prevails, which is in no way abated by the enlistments for Col. ALLEN's, Col. ELLSWORTH's and the Scott Life Guard Regiments.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

This veteran corps is being organized into a regiment, and a telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday from Senator MCLEAN MURPHY, who is a member of the corps, that the Governor has accepted their services. They have recruiting offices at No. 442 Broadway, at No. 37 Chatham-street, at Yorkville, opposite the Third avenue Railroad Depot, and will to-day have an office open in Brooklyn. They intend to include among their officers only efficient men who have seen active service, and they will be commanded by an experienced ex officer of the United States Army. For this reason their corps is a great favorite with those wishing to enlist, as additional guarantees will be given that the men will be taken care of by competent commanders.

The regiment will be uniformed in accordance with the lights of more modern military science. Their motto is that of Ex-Secretary JOHN A. DIX—

"The first man that attempts to haul down that flag, shoot him on the spot."

Already about four hundred men have been enlisted, and it is hoped that the ranks will be full by Saturday, ready for duty. The traitor *Express* upbraided them for not having a new flag, but their need was met yesterday by a timely presentation from two Broadway firms.

One of the volunteers was a member of the Kentucky regiment in Mexico.

COL. ELLSWORTH RECRUITING AMONG THE NEW-YORK FIREMEN.

The extreme danger to which the Federal Capital is now exposed, and the inadequacy of the available forces at command of the Government to afford it protection, have prompted an appeal to the New-York Firemen to organize into a Regiment of Zouaves, to assist in defending it from the threatened invasion. This idea of forming a regiment from the ranks of the New-York Firemen was originated by Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, of Chicago Zouave fame, who arrived in this City yesterday, accredited with full power from the Administration to carry the matter to a successful issue. The emergency in question requires men inured to hardship—those already accustomed to a soldier's life—in fact, soldier's ready-made, which our firemen are known to be, and appreciating the compliment which is paid them, in soliciting their services for the important duty which has been designated, the greatest enthusiasm was created yesterday in the Department.

Col. ELLSWORTH only arrived in the City at 3 o'clock A. M., but before noon he had made his purpose known to the leading members of the Fire Department, who entered with spirit into the plan, and last evening offers had been made by five different men of Companies of one hundred each, one fire company—No. 14 Engine, it is said—volunteering *en masse*, while Brooklyn came forward and proffered 300 of her hardy sons.

Recruiting rooms have been opened by Col. ELLSWORTH at the Republican Committee Rooms, No. 618 Broadway, and it is believed that by this evening the full complement of picked men that he requires—800 rank and file—will have enlisted, and be ready to depart for Washington on Saturday.

The organization is to be precisely similar in character to the Zouaves of the French army, wearing a uniform like that of the famous Imperial Zouaves, provided at the expense of the Federal Government. The privates will receive board, medical attendance, all requisite clothing and $13 per month, while the pay of the non-commissioned officers will range from $17 to $22. Captains of companies will be elected by the members.

Col. ELLSWORTH's experience leads him to believe that, with the material which is thus at his command, he will not require a long time to drill the Regiment into the most efficient organization which the time demands. It is to be called the "First Regiment New-York Zouaves."

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

This new element in military circles, through the indefatigability of Capt. MCCHESNAY, has achieved quite a success here, and are largely augmenting in numbers. Last evening they mustered at the Mercer House, and 84 men answered to their names. Without one dissenting voice, they resolved to tender their services to the Government. Patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. JACKSON and PADDOCK, and their peculiar drill was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens. The Company meet again to-night.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT DRILL.

The crowd assembled at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment last evening, to witness the left wing drill, was greater than ever before congregated in that building. No one was admitted to the drill room without a ticket, and hundreds who had tickets were obliged to await their turn for standing-room as the visitors passed in and out of the hall. There could not have been less than 3,000 persons visited the Armory last evening, at least half of whom were ladies. The rumor that the Seventh Regiment were likely to be called to Washington this week, drew hosts of their admirers to witness their splendid manœuvres before their departure.

It was extensively rumored about town yesterday that the Seventh Regiment had already been ordered to Washington, but, so far as we can learn, there is no truth in the report.

A member of the Regiment writes us as follows:

"During the day yesterday crowds of old members of the National Guard, who served their time out years ago, poured into Col. LEFFERTS' office, asking to be once more enrolled in the Regiment as active members, and hoping for active service in supporting the 'Stars and Stripes.' Among them was found *an enthusiastic German* in the person of NOLL, the old band leader, whose term of seven years expired about a year since. Mr. NOLL wanted the post of bugler, (whose duty is to sound the advance, charge, quick and double-quick movements, and, in fact, all such orders—*save the retreat*, which it is presumed there will be no call for.) He said, 'I have had offers of the post of band leader from other regiments, but I tell them the Seventh is my regiment. I served my time out there, and if I go back I could have command of a company, but I do not know how to be an officer. I *do* know the bugle, and I bugle for the Seventh Regiment, that business I know so well as any man.' He was promised the post, and departed happy.

At the armory in the evening the members were in full attendance; there was but one opinion, and that was in favor of volunteering.

The regiment is overwhelmed with applications for membership, but few, however, are admitted, as the companies are nearly all more than full."

During the evening Col. LEFFERTS received orders to proceed with his regiment to Washington to-morrow, (Friday,) at 3 P. M. The Captains were notified, and, later in the evening, the men, who responded with the greatest enthusiasm. Of one company alone of this reliable command, 125 men have volunteered to go, many more than the complement of a company in the regular service.

LAFAYETTE GUARD.

The Lafayette Guard met at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, last evening, and went through a regimental drill, the only peculiarity of which was the circumstance that it was an extra drill, partially undertaken in view of the present condition of the country, and partly to pass away the time while awaiting the arrival of the Boston troop at midnight. The Lafayette Guard, as is well known, is entirely a French company, but the expressions of devotion to the Union last night might well cheer the heart of every native American. The "Lafayettes" are all sound.

MEETING OF THE DIVISION BOARD.

A special meeting of the officers of the First Division was called for last evening, in view of anxiety on the part of the Police Commissioners for the safety of the City Arsenals. In the absence of Gen. SANDFORD, Gen. HALL presided. After a general discussion it was decided to take no action at present, the usual police protection being deemed sufficient. The officers generally expressed the strongest determination to sustain the Union and the laws.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment, which is being recruited by Col. WM. H. ALLEN, is not, as many suppose, composed of the Seventh Regiment solely. It is intended to make up the regiment mainly of volunteers from the First Division. Gen. SANDFORD is particularly interested in this regiment, and it will be composed mainly of his friends. The head-quarters for recruiting are at the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets. Other offices are open in Stanton-street, near Grand; at No. 83 Spring-street, near Broadway; and at No. 15 Centre-street—all of which are open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

There have already been enrolled about 600 names, and it is expected that by Saturday there will be enough to fill the ranks of the companies—780 men—all enlisted for at least three months. They expect to be ordered to rendezvous at some point in the harbor on Monday, and be on the field to protect the National archives on Wednesday—at least such is the intention of Col. ALLEN.

It may be questioned by the uninitiated that so large a force could be uniformed in so short a time, but it must be recollected that the United States uniforms can be instantly put on the men, and fitted by the company tailors afterwards.

Besides the recruits at the stations already named, the regiment will receive additions of a company from Greene and Ulster Counties.

Sergeant CARPENTER, of the Union Volunteers, is raising a company for the regiment in the Thirteenth Ward.

A company is also organizing in the Ninth Ward, to be added to this regiment.

Col. ALLEN has already advertised for ten drummers and ten fifers, one for each company.

There were recruits offered and sworn in yesterday, from the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments. The services of the regiments have been proffered and accepted by the State.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

If any refutation was needed that the North was not true to itself and to the Union, it might have been learned last evening at the State Armory, on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, where the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Col. VOSBURGH, have their drill-rooms. Last evening a battalion drill was had, Col. VOSBURGH commanding and directing the drill. There were over 300 members of the wing present, and more than twice that number of friends filled every possible location. Before the battalion was formed, the band played several martial and operatic airs, but the feature of the evening was the introduction of the "Star Spangled Banner," and on its appearance the immense audience, in which the troops must be included, arose and saluted it with so many cheers the reporter failed to count them. Having subsided into semi-quiescence, the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," which elicited more cheers and provoked more enthusiasm; but when they wound off with "Yankee Doodle," the enthusiasm reached its pitch, and was *encored* in as hearty cheers as were ever heard. After the regular drill, which was performed with an accuracy which promises to make the Seventy-first a formidable rival to the Seventh, Col. VOSBURGH formed his men into a hollow square, and addressed them briefly. He stated that, while he had, under present circumstances, no political or personal objects to advance, he was prepared to go with the regiment to any point to which it might be ordered, in defence of the flag under which he was born. He would gladly accompany the regiment to Mount Vernon, and lend all his power to protect the Government founded by the great and good man whose remains reposed there. So far as he had been informed, there was as yet no official information that the services of the regiment would be required out of the City of New-York, but he felt assured that, if called upon, the Seventy-first would only ask "where to go and what to do."

The Colonel's speech, thus briefly and imperfectly sketched, was received with the most uproarious applause, and the hearty cheers given at its close for the Union was a sure test of the sentiments of the men he commands.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, HIGHLAND GUARD.

Last evening our Scottish military, organized under the name of the Highland Volunteers, Seventy-ninth Regiment, met at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets, and after formally resolving to tender to the Federal Government the services of the Regiment, through the Governor of the State, they went into regular drill before a large company of visitors. During the evening the Regiment recruited 130 men, among them several well-known citizens. Gen. EWEN addressed the men, and expressed himself highly gratified with their performances. During the delivery of his remarks the General was called suddenly away by a dispatch from Gen. SANDFORD.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Great was the excitement yesterday evening at the drill room of Companies A and G, of the Twelfth Regiment, Independence Guard, Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD. Last Monday the whole of the regiment volunteered to go wherever and whenever the Commander-in-Chief pleases, for the purpose of upholding the honor of our National flag. At present the regiment consists of about 450 men; the meeting last evening was to receive the names of volunteers so as to get the full complement of a thousand men. The enthusiasm was intense, and Capt. GEORGE H. BARR was fully employed in enrolling the names of our patriotic citizens.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

The Head-quarters of Col. WILSON's regiment, at No. 618 Broadway, were crowded all day yesterday, and about 200 men were sworn in, swelling the numbers to 1,100, although the enrollments only commenced Monday. Drummers and fifers are wanted for this regiment.

Col. WILSON has issued an order directing all those in whose hands company rolls have been placed to to assemble their men to-night and go into an election of commissioned officers, and all the officers and men are directed to meet to-morrow night in the large hall in the second story of No. 618 Broadway, where, hereafter, all meetings of the command will take place.

A NEW VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

The martial spirit is hourly on the increase, and we hear of several volunteer corps about to be organized for the defence of the Federal Government. Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and Capt. WILLIAM L. WILEY are the officers of the latest of these bodies which has come to our notice, and the volunteers under their command will be all "picked men," Democratic, as they acknowledge, in politics, but Union to the very marrow of the back bone.

THE MEETING IN GRAND-STREET.

Company B, of the same regiment, also held a meeting for the same object at No. 552 Grand-st. These quarters are situated close to the Grand st. Ferry, and many gentlemen belonging to Williamsburgh and Brooklyn have entered their names as members, being determined to fight in such a cause by the side of their New-York brethren. Capt. HUSON, of this company, thought it would be a capital idea for the exempt men, who are over 45 years of age, and who are still in the vigor of manhood, to form a volunteer corps so as to protect the City in case it be necessary to call the whole of our regular militia away.

UNION VOLUNTEERS.

The Union Volunteers of the Ninth Ward, formerly the Young Artisans, are organizing an independent company, and are anxious for recruits. Their office is at No. 547 Hudson st., near Perry, and Capt. MCGRATH their commander. They want 100 men.

A POLISH REGIMENT TO BE FORMED.

The natives of Poland resident in this City and vicinity are preparing to organize a regiment or brigade for service under the President's

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 17.

$1,000	U. S. 6's,'81,c'p'n	89⅛	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6's, '90	63⅛	
5,000	do	63	
10,000	do	63	
16,000	Virginia St. 6's.	50	
45,000	Missouri 6s 6's..	49	
5,000	do	49⅛	
1,000	do	49⅛	
6,000	do	49⅛	
111,000	do	50	
2,000	Erie 2M. B.. '83	85	
1,000	Parkers 1st M. B.	100⅛	
2,000	Har., R. 3d M. B.	90	
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	93⅛	
1,000	Chi.& N.W.1st M.	87	
4,000	Gal.&Chi. 1st M.	98	
1,000	Chi.& Rk. I. Bs.	96	
30	Merchants Bank..	87	
16	Am. Exch. Bank..	91	
10	Continental Bank.	90	
20	Pacific M. S. Co..	75⅛	
100	da	s10	75⅛
100	da	s15	75⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s9	73
6	do		73⅛
150	do		73⅛
150	do	s30	73⅛
100	do	s30	73⅛
250	do	s10	73⅛
300	do		73⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R.		47
10	do		48
100	do		47⅜
150	do	s60	47⅜
100	do	s30	47⅜
50	do	b30	48

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	U.S. 6's, '81 Cou.	89	
15,000	da	88⅜	
10,000	da	88	
10,000	U.S. 6's, '81, Reg..	90	
1,000	do	89⅜	
30,000	do	89⅜	
500	Treas. 7.30 Cl. N'te.	100	
1,000	da	100⅛	
14,000	N. C. State 6s		58
11,000	Vir. St. 6s.		47⅜
28,000	Missouri St. 6s..		50
26,000	do	s30	49⅜
1,000	do		50⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90.		57⅜
3,000	Mich So. S.F.Bs.		78
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	73
100	da	s10	73⅜
300	da		73⅜
100	do	s16	73⅜
140	Erie Railroad	b30	24⅛
150	Hudson River R..		34⅛
100	Erie Railroad		23⅛
20	Hudson River R.		36⅛
100	Har. R. pref.	s30	33⅜
100	do	s⊕	33⅜
100	do	s30	34
50	do		34⅜
50	do		34⅜
200	do		34¾
250	Reading Railroad		35
200	do		34⅜
100	do	b30	31⅜
300	M. S.&N.I.G.S.opg		32
50	Ill. Cen. R. S...	b30	66⅛
100	do	b60	66⅜
200	do	s30	65⅜
250	do		66⅜
100	do		66⅜
150	do	s30	66
50	do	s20	66
725	do		66½
25	da	b10	67
150	do		66½
36	Clev. Col. & Cin.R.		95
150	Gal. & Chi. R.		67⅛
150	do		67
50	da		66⅜
50	Cleve. & T. R..	b16	29⅛
200	do	s30	28
100	do	s3	28
800	do		28⅛
250	Chi. & R. Is. R.		45⅛
50	do		45⅛
300	Chi., Bur.& Q. R..		87
50	do	s30	66⅜
10	Macon & West. R..		90
100	Har. R. Pref.	s30	34
100	Reading Railroad		35⅛
200	do	b30	34⅜
150	Mich Central R.		43
300	do		43⅛
150	da	b30	43⅜
400	M. S. &N.I. G. Stk		32
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		66⅜
100	da		66⅜
300	do		66⅛
100	do	b30	66⅜
250	Gal. & Chic. R.		66
10	Cleve. & Toledo R..		27⅛
100	do		31
300	do	b30	28
100	do		27⅞
50	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		44⅛
50	do		44⅛
200	do		44
80	Chi. Bur. & Q. R..		66⅜

WEDNESDAY, April 17—P. M.

The political excitement of the day overshadows the ordinary business of the Stock Exchange, and tha first duty of the members this forenoon was to adopt unanimously the following patriotic resolutiioae:

Resolved, That wa, the mambers af the New-Yark Stock Exchanga, impressed with a deep sense of the duty which should animate avary heart af sustaining the Government of the United States in support of the Constitution and laws, desira in this period of public exigency to giva encouragement to the Government by pledging aur fidelity to the Union, and our resolute determination to stand by it undar all circumstances.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to represent the New-Yark Stock Exchange at a meeting af the Committee representing the citizens of New-York to be held this day at the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee who communicated these resolves to the more general preliminary meeting of the Merchants of New-York, at the Chamber of Commerce, was composed of Mr. NEILSON, President of the Stock Exchange, and Messrs. BAYLISS, UNDERHILL, VERMILYE, W. A. SMITH and B. TRACY.

The opening dealings at the early Board on the Stock Securities were quite excited, and heavy sales of Miesouris were made again at 50 ℔ cent., after first selling as low as 49 ℔ cent., while Virginias fell to 50 ℔ cent., and subsequently to 47½ ℔ cent., being on additional precipitate fall of 10 ℔ cent. since Tuesday afternoon. The bidding for North Carolinas and Teaneasees was also lower than yesterday, but with lese pressure to sell them or the Bands of the other two Border States, until the afternoon Board, when North Carolinas fell to 58 ℔ cent., sales, against 70 yesterday, aad Tennesees to 57½ ℔ cent against 65@66 yesterday. After tha adjournment of the Second Board the panic feeling in these Stocks continued, and still lower figures were marked on all except Missouris, for which there appeared to be a subetantial demaad at 49@50 ℔ cent. The decline in Federal Stocks was also more serious this afternoon than at any time since the President's proclamation, the registered of 1881 being done at 89½ ℔ cent., including interest since 1st March, and 88 for the Coupons, with the current Ccupon off. The Railway Mortgages are less influenced by the general depression, while the Shares actually improved again ½@1 ℔ cent., at the early Board, and stood pretty firm through the day nntil late in the afternoon, when they were seriously affected by the increasing panic in the Border States Stocks, and the warlike dispatches in the afternoon papers. The closing sales and bids on the Street were 1@1½ ℔ cent. below the priatel transactions at the Second Board, and the market left off uader a more feverish excitement thaa previously witnessed. The following figures are about the latest we could obtain:

Central	72⅛	Galena	64⅛
Erie	22⅛	Rock Island	43
Hudson	37⅛	Quincy	65
Pacific	74⅛	Illinois Central	61
Harlem Preferred	32⅛	Toledo	26½
Reading	33⅛	Missouris	49
Michigan Central	46⅛	Virginias	45
Michigan Guaranteed	30⅛	Tennessees	54

In the Money Market we find no excitement, and but little distrust, comparatively speaking, growing out of the War movements. Leaders on call are demanding fresh margins on the Southern State collaterals, whose depreciation is so rapid, bnt where the security is made ample on other Stocks the rates are easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. In referenca to Discauats outside of Bank, we hava to repeat the remark of yesterday aad the day before, that strictly prime selections of mercantile paper are scarce, and when offered are taken at from 5@7 ℔ cent., the usual figure for 90 days@6 months' securities being 6 ℔ cent., and 5 on 30 and 60-day acceptances.

We understand that the New-York and Hamburg line of steamers (KUNHARDT & Co.) is to be favored with the United States mails for Southampton and the Continent; in consideration of that, steamers are to take the fortnightly days of sailing, heretofore advertised by the Vaaderbilt line, whose steamers have been chartered to the Government for other purposes. Instead of the 1st and 15th May, therefore, the packets of Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co. will sail on Saturdays, 4th and 18th of that month, and so on, fortnightly through the Summer months.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclnsive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week anding April 15, 1861:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,460,697	$1,156,227	$3,612,772
Previously reported	16 304,055	21 457,286	35,674 305
Since Jan. 1	$17,764,112	$24,583,513	$38,3 7,377

The following is a report of the amonnt of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, April 13:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	5,428 00	56,597 00
Shipped South	16,322 07	181,813 06
Total	21,750 07	238,410 06

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,722 03	36,449 17
Shipped South	15,638 18	189,282 17
Total	18,361 01	225,732 14

The following resolutions were adopted by the Philadelphia Board of Brokers yesterday:

Resolved, That the members of the Philadelphia Board of Stock Brokers, as an organized body, hereby declare their devotion to the Federal Union, to the Constitution, and to the Government acting under it, and accord their hearty sympathies and coöperation with whatever legal measures are necessary to maintain the territory, the power and the honor of the Republic.

Resolved, That a national flag be forthwith procured, and be kept displayed from the windows of the Board room.

The table of returns of traffic on the New-York Central line which we published yesterday for January, February and March, affords material for a comparison of the business of the road for the first eight months of the fiscal years 1860 and 1861 as follows:

August		$622,208	21
September		396,024	48
October		610,589	63
November		730,897	66
December		522,912	85
January		489,065	04
February		420,792	98
March		631,299	20
Total		$5,160,916	47
Against last year		4,554,169	52
Increase in eight months		$612,746	95

The Domestic Exchange and nncurrent Money quotations are completely upset this week by the Civil War excitement and the enormous depreciations of the Southern State securities, upon which the Illinois and Wisconsin business is chiefly based. But little or no regard is paid to the latest mail rates of Exchange on New-York, as few or none of the Money Brokers on the Street are disposed to bny Gulf State or Border State Bank Notes on any reasonable terms, and they are almost as cautious to-day in buying Northwestern currency.

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency, Land Warrants and Specie, to-day:

	Discount.
New-England and East Jersey	⅛@¼
New-York State	⅛@—
Philadelphia	⅛@—
Baltimore	1⅛@—
Interior Pennsylvania	2 @ 2½
Interior Maryland	2½@ 3
West Jersey	⅛@—
Virginia	.18 . @12
North Carolina	.15 @—
South Carolina	.20 @50
Georgia	.20 @50
Mobile	.20 @50
Tennessee	.16 @—
Ohio and Indiana	1½@ 2
Kentucky	2 @ 3
Missouri	.15 @—
Illinois and Wisconsin	.15 @—
New-Orleans	.10 @50
Michigan	1½@—
Canada	¾@—

LAND WARRANTS.

Quotations are very fluctuating and unreliable.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ℔ acre	$1 00	$1 16
80 acre warrants, ℔ acre	50	60
120 acre warrants, ℔ acre	50	66
160 acre warrants, ℔ acre	50	60

SPECIE.

Silver.		*Gold.*	
Mexican Dols	$1 03@1 04	Old Am.Qr.Dels.	$1 01@ —
Spanish Dols	1 03@ —	Span.Silver ℔os.	1 19@ —
Five-franc pieces	95@ —		
French Crowns	1 06@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Twenty Francs	3 81@ —
Prussian Thalers	70@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 83@ —
Guilders	39@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 9 @ —
Eaglish Silver	4 76@4 80	Spaa. Doubloons	16 00@16 25
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 40@15 50
Old Am. Hlf. Dols.	1 02@ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 17.

Stocks heavy and unsettled. Pennsylvania State Fives, 85; Marris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 9¾. Exchange at par@1-10 ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1861—6 P.M.

The reported receipts af the principal kiads af Produce, since aur last, have been: 7,672 bbls. Flour, 1,920 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,138 bushels Wheat, 15,120 bushels Corn, 396 bushels Barley, 2,572 bush. Malt, 143 pkgs. Provisions and 154 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand, at $5 56¼ for Pearls, and $5 50 far Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.; stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morniog, 392 bbls., including 287 bbls. Pots and 105 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is in brisk request at firmer rates, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ℔ lb. Sales 6 500 bales, including 4,500 bales in *transitu*. Ilerlowing the business of the week, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co. remark: "The political agitation of the past ten days has interfered with business la every branch. Cottoa, la partioular, has been quiet; the sales durlag last week, here and at tha South, have been small. Up to Saturday last there was some slight yieldiag in price le this city, while at the South the declina is reported at about ½c. ℔ lb. The receipts contieue to decrease as compared with the corresponding dates last year, and after a few weeks will cease for the season, as there is probably less cotton in the interior of the country than la any previous year at this date. In this City the change from excitement to comparative quiet is remarkable. The *Persia's* news on Tuesday last checked the speculative action which prevailed here for some weeks. The public mind was much excited at the action of the Federal Government, in moving steamers, vessels of war, and supply-ships to the South. All business was suspended. Attention was directed to Fort Sumter. On Saturday we learned that the South Carolinians had opeaed fire apon that fort, and late la the evening the news that it surrendered reached us. Yesterday morning the proclamation of the President was made known. Immediately holders of Cottoe became more firm, and demanded an advance. Buyers also were looklag about far cheap lots, and the day closed with larger sales than in any of the past week. Prices have recovered the temporary decline. The sales since aur last circular are estimated at 6,500 bales. The clearances hava been—for Liverpool, 2 448; Hamburg, 451; Glasgow, 296. Antwerp, 236; Havre, 159. Total, 3,593 bales."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State aad Western Flour has been in more demand at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices. The total sales da not exceed 17,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 45, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western at $5 05@$5 20; Extra Iawa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$6 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 45@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 30
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Iawa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25	@ 6 16
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 16
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is la request, at former prices; sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 25@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $4 30@$4 16 far fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demaud, at $2 50@$3 85 far Jersey; and $2 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, but at irregular prices. Sales have been made of 56 000 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 58; Red Western at $1 35@$1 36; Amber Iowa and Wiscoosin at $1 30@$1 31; Milwaukee Club at $1 27½@$1 30; Northwestern Club at $1 26@$1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 25; red State at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is la more demand at about former rates. Sales 71,000 bushels, at 61½c.@62½c. for new Mixed Western; 65c.@66c. for old do. do.; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western; 67c. for Yellow Southern, and 68c.@71c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 68c.@69c. ℔ bushel. Barey rules dull and heavy, at 60c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian at 34c@35c.; Western at 34c.@35c.; State at 35½c.@36½c. ℔ beshel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, chiefly at 75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack request, including new at 16c.@24c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. far Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—A limited inquiry prevails for all kinds within our former range.

OILS—The transactions in this line, to-day, were quite light—the storm interrupting operations. No quotable changes occurred in prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at rising prices; sales 2 300 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$18 25 for Mess; and $12 90@$13 25 far prime, ℔ bbl. At the close, our extreme rates were generally obtained. Cut Meats have been mare sought after at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams and 6½c.@6¾c. far Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues dull and heavy. Lard is unaltered; sales, 300 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand and is steady; sales, 525 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 fer Canny Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter caatinues in moderate demaad, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Engagemeats have been limited at previaas rates. We quote: Far Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7d.@2s.9d. ℔ hhl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10d. Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Cottea, 3-16d.@7-32d; ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ 316 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacea, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 4¾d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grala, 9d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 4s. ℔ bbl; Bacoa and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d ℔ ton. Far Londaa—Fleur, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11¼d. ℔ bash.; Rasin, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Park, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Tern. schooaer, 335 tons, to Buenos Ayres, at $5,500; a schooaer, 250 tons, to Cadiz. Light Pipe Staves, $40; Heavy do., $45, and Light hhd., $27; a bark, 496 tons, to Callao, $9,000; a ship, 1,163 tons, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Wheat, 12d. in bulk far one-half her registered tonaage; 11d. in shipper's bags; Flour, 3s. 4d., and Provisions, &c., 35s.; one, 898 tons, now at Hampton Roads, same voyage, Wheat, 10d. in shinper's bags, 11d. la bulk; Flour, 3s. 3d., and Heavy Goods 36s.; one hoaee to London, 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; a British bark, 602 tons, now at Boston, from Philadelphia to Cork, and a market, 30,000 Wheat, 12d. in ship's bags; a brig 260 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall—caal, $5; a schooaer, 156 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Zaza and back to New-Yark—Sugar 45c., Melado 42c., and Molasses, on deck, $3; a brig, 200 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, and ane to south side of Cuba and back, Sagar 40c. and Molasses $3; one, 284 tons, to Sagua and back, Sugar, $5 50 ℔ hhd.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	April 5
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	April 6
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Columbia	Galway	Boston	April 9
City of Washton	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 20
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 20
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

America	Boston	Liverpool	April 17
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 20
Chester	New-York	Jamaica	April 20
De Soto	New-York	Havana	April 22
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	April 21
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	April 23
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	April 28
Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 26

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tear I have just completed through Spain and Portngal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's haggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 406 Broadway, sole Agents.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE BOARD OF SUPERvisors of Kings County, having resolved to build a Court-house for said County, the undersigned, by authority and on behalf of said Board, hereby invite architects who desire to compete for prizes to submit plans on or before 12 o'clock noon, on ar before the 3d day of June next, to be deposited with A. H. OSBORN, Clerk of said Board, at his office, No. 356 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The prizes will be $250 for the first, $125 for the second, $75 for the third and $50 for the fourth, to be adjudged by the Board of Supervisors, they reserving the right to reject all, or to adeet portions of all those to whom premiums may be awarded.

Circulars giving the location and a diagram of the ground, the required accommodations to be provided in said building, together with the rules to be observed by those presenting plans for competition, may be procured of said Clerk, or of either of the undersigned.

STEPHEN CROWELL, No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
or No. 62 Wall-st., New-York,
WILLIAM GOIT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn,
JOHN GARRISON, corner Bushwick-av. and Cook-s.,
WILLIAM J. CROPSEY, Fort Hamilton,
SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 64 Myrtle-av., Committee.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make applications for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $30, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated cases of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe. Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations Fees and Annalties paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling; Paris made traveling and shopping bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graioing, paper-hanging, kalsomining, destemporing or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

LARGE TREES AT HALF PRICE—THE GROUND WANTED FOR STREETS.—Norway Spruce and other Evergreens, Maples, Lindens, Horse Chestnut, Ailette, Cypress, Mountain Ash, Larch, &c., Large Apples, Pears, Cherries Plums, Peaches, &c. WM. E. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I.

DELIHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy and in season throughout the year. Also, refined cidre and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 6 Erie Buildings, Dunne-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 324 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS will be issued about the 25th of April, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, containing about 200 pages of choice songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by Messrs. WARREN, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 20 months. Prices, 36 cents in paper covers; 50 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents. Liberal discount to the trade.

DENT FASHION MAGAZINE AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF SPRING FASHIONS.—MME. DEMOREST'S Quarterly Mirror of Fashion for Spring. Nearly 100 engravings of new Spring Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Robes, Aprons, Sacks Waists, Capes, Sleeves, Berthas, Hoods, &c. Sold everywhere; only 5 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEman, of business habits and experience, wishes to unite with some substantial concern in the hardware, grocery, shipping or commission business, where he would be safe in placing a capital of $20 000 to $30,000. None but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with. Address Box No. 2,628 Post-office, one week.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED IN A GENTEEL business.
$500.—Partner wanted in a wine and liquor store.
$2,500.—Partner wanted in a billiard and bar room.
WELLS & CO., No. 313 Broadway,
corner Fulton, Room No. 20.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CROCKERY STOCK FOR SALE.—AN OLD established stand in a great thoroughfare in Brooklyn, will be sold on favorable terms. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (money inclosed,) J. L. BAILEY, 134 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN F. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York No. 166 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Now is your time to procure a cheap and durable Farm Implement. Can select from an extensive stock at manufacturer's cost, if taken from store before the 1st of May.

ALSO,

25 tons af a reliable Superphosphate Lime. Value $45 per ton, will be closed out at $37.

TREADWELL & PELL, No. 45 Fulton-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.

HUAQUE GUANO,
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Rake, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO DIAMOND RINGS, one with five diamonds in cluster, set in a blue enameled ring, with gold vines; the other a chased ring with three diamonds in row. Also ladies' gold WATCH, open case, with chain and charms, and a locket with gentleman's likeness. Two BRACELETS, one a gold band chased, the other hair. One set of jewelry, consisting of EAR-RINGS and PIN, CARBUNCLE and PEARL, set in etruscan gold. Jewelers and pawnbrokers are requested to stop the same if offered for sale. A liberal reward will be paid for the apprehension af the thief and return of jewelry.
M. C. TULLY, M. D., 421 4th-st.

$10 REWARD.—AN OPERA-GLASS LOST ON MONDAY EVENING, at Wallack's Theatre; name on case, W. H. Terry. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 74 West 14th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIvate boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

CHEAP AND DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCES at Strawberry Farms, Manmouth County, N. J., adjoining the Family Hotel, with or without board. Also, furnished and unfurnished rooms in the hotel, with board. Apply to W. MILLS, No. 678 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORT ON CONNECTICUT River, accessible by rail or steamer. For particulars, address Box No. 76 Cromwell, near Middletown, Conn.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedroom, can be had at No. 126 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

NO. 734 BROADWAY.
JONES HOUSE.
Opposite Waverley-place.

Parlors and bedrooms attached, and single rooms to let to single gentlemen only, with or without board.

BOARDING.—FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, and two hall rooms, for gentlemen, can now be had with sumptuous board, in Mrs. BILLS'S spacious well-situated house, Nos. 390 and 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and 2d-av. No May removal; dinner 6 to 7. References asked.

BOARDING—AT NO. 116 WASHINGTON-ST., Jersey City; a fashionable locality; three minutes from the ferry; a short walk to the ocean; as cool as the country. Prices—$4 and $5 for single gentlemen; $16 and $12 for married couples. Apply, until May 1, at No. 83 York-st., Jersey City.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 143 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING.—CLINTON-PLACE—TO LET, WITH board, a furnished parlor and bedroom, on second floor. Also, two very pleasant rooms on third floor. Reference required. Apply at No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east af 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen desiring really genteel and home-like board, at moderate rates, can be accommodated at No. 13 Ashland place, (Ferry-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place.)

BOARDING—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st, next to Irving-place. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., may be had in a genteel private family, at No. 128 West 26th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.; unexceptionable reference required and given. Re moving in May.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., between Stuyvesant and Union parks, has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one also on the third floor.

BOARDING.—A FRONT AND BACK ROOM AND small room to let, with board, in a pleasant neighborhood, and with a private family. Inquire at No. 99 West 18th-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 64 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—WILL BE VACATED ON THE first day of May a parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, at No. 176 West 14th-st. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL per partial board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 205 Madison-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS TO let at No 82 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN BRO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid. Is a good seamstress; has no objection to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 East 28th-st., rear house, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as waiter; is a good seamstress; is capable of any up stairs work; is willing to go as nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing or housework, and sew; has no objection to do the washing; is a Protestant; has the best of reference and is perfectly able to fill either. Call at No. 125 Front-st., Brooklyn, between Ridge and Jay, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable, trustworthy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has always lived in first-class families, and has first-class City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist with children, or plain sewing. Call at her present employer's, No 775 West 31st-st., where most satisfactory reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 142 East 21st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of children, or do plain sewing; is quick at the needle, and fully capable. Call at No. 61 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, can take charge of children and work on the sewing-machine; has no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 946 6th av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, as chambermaid and sewing, with best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 223 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 228 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family, by a competent chambermaid; no objection to assist with washing, or the care of children; first-class City references given. Call at No 321 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; wages no object if she gets a good home for me to go to Newport for the Summer. Call at No. 67 33d st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; would have no objections to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 55 Stanton st., Brooklyn

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as waitress; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a Protestant girl, who can furnish good references. Inquire at No. 64 Greenwich av., nearly opposite Perry st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No 335 3d-av., in the book-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or would do chamberwork and sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable and competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small private family; has no objection to go to New-York. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, Clinton-av., fifth house northeast from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as waitress and upstairs servant, for a young woman, who thoroughly understands her duties as her reference will prove; will be found a most desirable servant, where neatness, experience and good manners are essential. No objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 33d st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take the entire charge of a young infant and sew. To be seen at and recommended from her present situation. Call, for two days, from 2 till 5 o'clock, at No. 11 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is competent to take care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character, integrity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with excellent testimonials for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; would go as nurse and plain sewer; is perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 278 8th-av. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing or plain sewing; can give best of references. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 206 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 26th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; understands cooking and all kinds of soups, games and jellies and all kinds of pastry and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as, also, jellies, blanc manges, cakes, biscuit, ices, &c; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will do part of the washing if required; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 12.h-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as thorough cook; understands her business perfectly, and has good City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking; is willing to assist in the washing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, jellies, ice cream, soups, game, desserts of all kinds; baking and pastry in the best manner; the best of City reference given. Can be seen during the week at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent baker. She has the best of City references for the last five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; can dress all kinds of game, poultry, preserves, jellies, ices, pastry, and is a first-rate bread and luncheon baker; has best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A VERY respectable young girl, as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., first floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who understands soups, meats, game, jellies, and all kinds of deserts; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED French and English cook, a situation in a first-class family, has had experience as cook for 24 years; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway; no objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family; best city reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation in City or country as first-rate cook; can cook in French, German and American style; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing; has the best of references. Call at 376 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, who will assist, if required, in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 38 West 46th-st., between 6th and 6th ave

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who is a first-rate cook and baker, and assistant in washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Inquire at No. 89 West 19th-st., near the 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant woman, in a private family; understands her business; is a good bread and pastry baker; has objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 14th-st., in the store.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; understands all kinds of meats, bread and pastry; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in some respectable family; the advertiser has been several years in her last situation, and can furnish the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 155 3d-st., second floor, back room, between Avenues A and B.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a respectable family; has no objection to assist in the washing or ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, Thursday and Friday, at No. 135 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; also, a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; both have the best reference. Call at No. 114 21st st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, and to assist with the washing, in a private family; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived several years. Call at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young, healthy girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family, or to do housework; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 326 West 14th-st., rear, first floor, between 8th and 9th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 Worth-st., two doors from Greenwich av., in Jackson-square.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to a short distance in the country. The best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 16th-st., top floor, front room, corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as experienced nurse; is a neat seamstress; has no objection to the country; they can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 246 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 202 East 27th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Will give satisfaction to her employers. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family, by a respectable woman; City reference given. Call at No. 6 Nassau-place, Brooklyn, between Hudson-av. and Nassau-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 85 6th-av. Country preferred.

AS COOK, &C.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook and washer and ironer; no objection to the country. best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good washer and ironer and plain cook; is willing to do the housework of a small family; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 1st floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer; can give City reference; to be seen for two days. Call at No. 435 3d-av., one stairs up.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—Situations are wanted for 100 nice, tidy, sober, honest, cleanly and obliging girls, 6 first-class cooks, 18 good plain cooks and laundresses, 6 regular laundresses, 12 seamstresses, 16 nurses, 20 chambermaids and waiters, 24 general housework rs. Also, dairymaids, men for farmers gardeners, hostlers, &c. First-class Agency, No. 294 6th-av., near 22d-st. D. ELMORE.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two Scotch Protestant girls, (sisters,) situations; the one as cook, would assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid, and would also assist in the washing and ironing, both competent for their business; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO young girls wish situations, one as cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; the other as chambermaid and waiter, city or country; best of city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 8th and 7th-aves., second floor, front room.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two sisters, are first class cook; understands it in all its branches; the other as first-rate laundress or chambermaid or assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 298 7th-av., between 34th and 35th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very deserving and respectable girl, to do kitchenwork, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a neat and competent servant; thinks she can cook, wash and iron to please the most particular lady; wages expected $7. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A well-disposed, steady young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, and can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 316 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited at once by applying at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant woman, to go to the country, as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 224 Mulberry-st., near Spring, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN lady desires to make arrangements with a family, or widower, as housekeeper; is competent to take charge of small children; would not object to go out of the City; references of the first respectability given. Address L. P. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of employment as housekeeper or to take care of the sick, or as traveling companion to an invalid; is deemed competent for either, having experience; reference given and required. Inquire at No. 267 West 19th-st., of the lady of the house.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable woman, with the best City references, a situation as housekeeper, stewardess, or traveling companion. Address, for one week, Mrs. GORDON, Box No. 159 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A LADY GIVING UP housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for her servant girl to some respectable family, to do general housework. Apply, for two days, at No. 125 West 45th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN girl well recommended, wishes a situation in the City and in a strictly private American family as general housework or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing. Inquire at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 Sixth-av.

AS LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by an experienced young woman as lady's-maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, as I can cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has lived with first-class families and is save trouble name other need apply. Call or address a note to No. 182 East 16th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking, hair dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing and hair dressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins; reliable reference given. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands clear starching and fluting perfectly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2nd avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class laundress; understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish unexceptionable reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 264 7th-av., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress and chambermaid, to live in a private family a short distance from the City; City reference required. Apply at No. 306 5th-av., to-day, till 1 o'clock.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or to assist in chamberwork; she has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl wants a situation as laundress or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business, also French fluting; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young women as laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, BY A middle aged woman, to take care of children; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Also, by a young girl 16 years of age, to take care of children and do light chamberwork. Can embroider well, and can come well recommended; have no objections to the country. Call for two days, at No. 121 3d-av., between 17th and 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; would also take charge of grown children; is willing to teach them the first branches of English; is a good plain sewer. Address, for one week, S. H., Clarendon Hotel. All rates promptly attended to.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, who speaks English, as nurse, and to take care of children to go with a private family to San Francisco. The payment of passage will be considered sufficient compensation. Address S W., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as nurse; best of City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 225 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent to fill any of the above capacities; has the best of City reference from where she has lived in the highest families; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable English young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its infancy, and bring it up by hand or bottle; or would take a waiting maid's place, and travel with a lady; is willing and obliging. Has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A NICE ENGLISH girl desires a situation in a private family to take care of a child three or four years of age, or to do washing or light chamberwork. The advertiser is about 16 years of age; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 63 26th st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation to take care of a baby, has no objection to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; first-class City reference; has advertiser with a family of the first respectability. Call at No. 62 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED worthy nurse has a few months disengaged at present, and would like to make a few engagements; she has the best of recommendations as to ability and experience, from the most eminent physicians in the City, and can also refer to those families where she has nursed, which are at the very first class. Call at No. 21 Amity-place, Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a smart, neat and respectable girl, to take care of children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is a nice sewer, and willing to make herself useful. Will go for $4 or $6, in a good family. Has good recommendations. Apply at 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go with a family to the country, or to travel. Apply, for two days, at 178 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City references from her last place. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 128 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewing; can embroider very nicely; good City reference; can be seen for two days Call at No. 283 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., top floor, front room

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to assist in taking care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 40 West 27th-st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No. 226 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; good reference. Inquire at her present employer, No. 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; is competent to do all kinds of family sewing; understands the care of children from their birth; can do fine washing, and is accustomed to traveling; the best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 7th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED PERson, of good education, who is a first-rate seamstress and accustomed to the care of children, wishes a situation as such, or to wait upon an invalid lady; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objection to travel.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker, and to do all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady; is willing and obliging; no objection to traveling; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 129 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, having a sewing-machine, desires a situation as seamstress; can rut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to assist in any other light work. Call, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 11.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork, or wait on a lady, or take care of children; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 130 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a nice Protestant girl; is an excellent seamstress, and understands the sare of grown children; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 91 West 16th-st., second floor, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and do light work; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 158 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; understands doing up muslins and French fluting; would assist in chamberwork, or would travel and wait upon a lady. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 172 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, as seamstress; is a good plain sewer; understands dressmaking. Also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 282 6th-av., near 18th-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable Presbyterian young girl, a situation to assist in taking care of children and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork. Apply at the corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., over the drug-store, for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Call, for two days, at No 77 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl as competent waitress; best city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as first class waitress in a private family; good City references Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALways ready for City or country—German, English Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS JUNIOR CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY THE son of a late British Consul, a situation as junior clerk or assistant salesman in any wholesale store; he writes a good hand, and understands German thoroughly, having studied that language in Germany; the highest references given. Address E. R., care of Messrs. Camp & Philips, No. 61 Broadway.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN FROM the country, a civil engineer and surveyor by profession desires a situation as assistant-bookkeeper, entry clerk, copyist, or a similar position; salary no object; City and country references given; will accept one week or longer on trial. Address for two days G. W. B., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN FROM the country desires a situation as assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, copyist or a similar position where he may make himself useful. Salary no object. The best of country and City references given. Address, for two days, G. W. B., Box No. 187 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED IN the above capacity, by a married man, without any incumbrance; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches and can produce most satisfactory reference from his last and former employers, and has no objection to go in the country. Address J. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single young man, as coachman and groom; knows his business thoroughly; has lived with the most respectable families in this country and in Europe; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. A. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single man as coachman in a private family; would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objections to the country; has the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, wants a situation in the above capacity; is a competent driver and thorough groom; would assist in the garden when required; is highly recommended from last employer; the country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIrous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, very industrious and obliging, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to J. S. M., No 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves., for two days; is a single man.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call or address at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the harness store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, with best of references from former employer, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a first-class groom, a careful and experienced driver, and willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman.—A steady, sober and industrious Protestant young German man wishes a situation as coachman; good City reference can be given. Address K A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBERMAID. &c.—Wanted, by an Englishman and wife, situations together; the man as coachman, or coachman and plain gardener; will make himself useful; the woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress or nurse and seamstress or to do light waiting; or will go separate; no objection to the country; understand their business; good City references. Can be seen for this week at No. 167 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a young married couple, Protestants, a situations in the country. The man understands the care of horses, or would go as coachman. His wife would go as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The man is very handy in vegetable gardening. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AN active and sober young man, with two years' reference, wishes a situation; his reference says he is honest, industrious, and capable of taking entire care of horses, &c.; is also a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady man as coachman and plain gardener; understands her business in both branches; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful; can be well recommended. Address R. F., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. A situation as above by a respectable single young man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; understands his business; is perfectly temperate, and willing and obliging; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A Scotchman, married, without incumbrance, wishes as a situation as coachman or kitchen gardener; his reference will satisfy all inquiry. Call, or address D. MacC., at No. 113 Avenue D, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable, strictly temperate young man, a situation in the above capacity; understands his business thoroughly in both branches, and has the best reference from his late employer. Address P. G., for three days, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant young man; is a good vegetable and flower gardener, and a good and careful driver. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., or address T. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or plain gardener, by a Protestant young man; also understands the care of cows, &c. The best of references given. Address J. L. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a most competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; can produce the very best recommendations from his last employers. A note addressed to J. R. D., at Mr. J. Disney's saddlery and harness establishment, No. 60 East 14th-st., or Box No. 161 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man, English; is a good and careful driver; no objection to go a short distance in the country; could take charge of a vegetable garden if required; wages moderate. Address COACHMAN, 84 Mr. Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a steady, sober young man; can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would keep a small garden in order if required, and make himself generally useful. Address G. W., Box No 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as above by a respectable single young man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; understands his business; is perfectly temperate, and willing and obliging; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a man 28 years of age, as coachman and groom, in the City or its vicinity; can produce the best of references from his last place for morality and capability. Inquire, for two days, or address No. 427 West 33th-st. PETER MITCHELL.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A COLORED coachman and groom of capacity and experience desires a situation. He is at liberty to refer to his present employer, at No. 39 East 36th-st., who is about to remove from the City.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Dr. Ogle's, No. 280 West 23th-st.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable man, as farmer; he thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; can get first-class reference from his last employer as to capability and integrity. Address, for two days, L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED ON A farm, by a young man just arrived from the old country; the very best of reference given by calling at the dry goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for two or three days.

AS FARMER &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as farmer and gardener, can drive and take care of horses, and milk cows; the wife as plain cook or general housework; can take charge of a dairy and poultry; both have excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as farmer and gardener, and take care of horses and cows; can milk cows, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a married man without family, who thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place, grapery, green-house, the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; has the best of City reference as to sobriety, honesty, and industry. Address D. M. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a married man without family, who thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place, grapery, green-house, the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables; has the best of City reference as to sobriety, honesty and industry. Address D. M. C., at Mr. Thornburn's, No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, understands his business perfectly well—the management of green-houses and r

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—CINDERELLA.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.
WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—A REGULAR FIX.
NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—THE SAD GHOST—THE LUCKY HORSESHOE.
BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—FLYING DUTCHMAN, Evening—ROSE OAKLEY, CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.
CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.
NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

To Our Subscribers.

We are in receipt of very many letters from subscribers in the City, complaining that the TIMES does not reach them until a very late hour, and that copies cannot be procured at the news-stands. We can only urge in excuse that the recent increase in our circulation has been far more rapid than we were prepared for,—and that we have frequently been unable to supply the demand until a very late hour in the morning. We have taken measures which will, we trust, obviate the difficulty hereafter.

To Correspondents.

The very heavy pressure of advertisements and of important news upon our columns, renders it impossible to insert a hundredth part of the interesting communications with which we are favored, and which, under other circumstances, we should gladly publish.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 8 o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mystery which has enveloped the naval expedition to Charleston is at last somewhat cleared up by our Washington correspondent. The supposition that it was simply a feint, to draw the attention of the Government of the Confederate States from more important points, proves to be incorrect. The purpose was to provision Fort Sumter by means of boats, and the steam-tugs were provided to tow them into the berbor. Why the attempt was not made is not yet explained, but it was probably in consequence of some misunderstanding caused by the failure of Lieut. TALBOT to reach Fort Sumter with dispatches from the Government. The stories about a misunderstanding between the Administration and Gen. SCOTT are entirely untrue.

The Virginia Convention were in secret session all day yesterday, and the tenor of the proceedings is consequently not known. At last accounts, however, it was known with certainty that no ordinance of secession had passed, and it was considered uncertain whether such action would be taken. The anxiety in Washington was very great, especially as rumors prevailed there that the Convention had voted to secede; that measures had been determined upon to obtain possession of the Government property within the limits of the State, and that an attack upon Harper's Ferry had already been made. All these rumors, however, proved to be without the slightest foundation.

It is only necessary to read our local reports this morning, and the telegraphic dispatches from all points in the Northern and Western States, to be convinced of the unanimity with which all parties come forward to the support of the Government, with men to fight the battles of the Union, and the "sinews of war," with which to keep them well appointed. Men prominent in the politics of the country, of every shade of opinion, do not now hesitate to express their sympathy for the Administration, and to declare their readiness to sacrifice all political prejudices for the cause of the country. Among them are to be found Ex-President FILLMORE and the veteran Gen. CASS, an expression of whose opinions may be found in our columns this morning. Judging from present indications, the Government would not find the slightest difficulty in calling out treble the number of men which are now required. The exact destination of the whole seventy-five thousand has not yet, probably, been determined upon, although it is ascertained that one of the Massachusetts regiments will proceed to Fortress Monroe, in Virginia, while the others will go to Washington. Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has also been notified to send his quota to Washington immediately, and it is expected that the Seventh Regiment of this City will also go there.

A telegram from Montgomery states that JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet yesterday decided that a proclamation shall be issued to-day, calling for 150,000 additional volunteers. It will be curious to note whether the proclamation suggests any provision for their pay and sustenance. It will be seen, also, that he proposes to issue letters of marque and reprisal.

There is nothing of special importance from Charleston to note, so far as the operations of the military are concerned. The subscriptions to the Confederate States Loan were opened yesterday, and the figures at the close of the first day must be anything but satisfactory. The total amount subscribed was only $2,008,000—which is rather a small showing, considering the preliminary advertisements with which the States have been flooded. The entire amount required to be subscribed in Charleston is only $5,000,000, of which at least $2,000,000 was expected to be taken by the Charleston Banks.

There was a large gathering of people yesterday in front of the *Day Book* Office, who demanded that the American flag should be hoisted. Considerable excitement was occasioned by threats against the establishment. A flag was finally hoisted, which was greeted with cheers. The people then visited the *Express* newspaper office, groaned, and made other demonstrations. The American flag was displayed, and the patriotic gathering proceeded to the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, and made a similar demand. Here their request was acceded to, and after cheering lustily, they returned, and stood in front of the *News* Office in Chatham-street. The *News* refused to hoist the American flag, and the people were restrained from violence by the Police. In Jersey City an attempt was made to compel the *Standard* Office to hoist the flag of the Union. The Mayor called upon the Police to repress the demonstration.

The latest accounts from New-Mexico indicate that there is very little hope for Secession there—in fact, that it is entirely dead. The Union feeling there is very strong. There is no possibility that there will be any Convention called to consider the subject, as the people are almost unanimous against it. Commissioners were expected at Santa Fé from Texas, to invite New-Mexico to join her fortunes with that State, but their overtures stood very little chance of being considered.

The screw-steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., and Queenstown on the 4th, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are not so late as those by the *North Briton*, which we published yesterday morning. She brings home for trial four seamen—John Kelly, John Riley, Frank Collins and F. D. Featherstone—late of the ship *General Parkhill*, charged with killing Capt. PRINCE, of that vessel.

The Government has contracted with the Hamburg Steamship Company for the transportation of the United States mails from this city to Hamburg. The steamships of this line comprise the *Saxonia*, *Borussia*, *Harmonia*, *Teutonia* and *Bavaria*, and their days of departure will be on each alternate Saturday, commencing on the 4th of May next. This line is considered one of the most safe and reliable that plies between the two hemispheres.

In the Court of Appeals, yesterday, two quite interesting cases were argued, one involving the question whether a liability is a debt until it matures, and the other whether the delivery of money to the messenger of a Bank by an Express Company, is a delivery in judgment of law. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, the Locke *habeas corpus* case was again up, the father endeavoring to show that his infant and errant boy was married to the relator under duress. The case was further argued. In the General Sessions very little business was ready, and the Court adjourned early. There was one trial and two pleas taken for petty offences.

The greatest political excitement yet witnessed on the Stock Exchange was manifested yesterday, the entire body of Stock Brokers having resolved unanimously to stand by the Government in support of the old flag and Constitution of the country. In the dealings of the day there was another fall of *ten per cent.* on Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee Stocks. The Railway Shares were firm until late in the afternoon, when, in sympathy with the fall in State and Federal securities, the general market left off feverish and depressed.

An active demand prevailed for Cotton at a shade firmer rates. Heavier sales of Breadstuffs were made. Prices of Flour and Corn favored holders; Wheat was somewhat depressed. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Hay and Sugars. Metals, Oils, Hops, Coffee, Molasses and Whisky were quiet. Freights were rather quiet, with 468 vessels in port.

At the Live Stock markets, the supply of animals for slaughter is somewhat larger than the demand, and the prices of most kinds are consequently lower. The total receipts at the regular City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,518 beef cattle, 121 milch cows, 951 veal calves, 8,176 sheep and lambs, and 6,062 live hogs, total 19,828. At yesterday's general weekly market, a very few extra bullocks sold at prices equivalent to 9c. ₱ lb. for the dressed carcass; the bulk of the best cattle at 8¼c.@8½c., and inferior grades from 8c. down to 5½c. Milch cows were a drug, and slow of sale at any price. Veals were in excess, very few going at over 5c. ₱ lb. live weight. Sheep 25c. a head lower, say 5c.@5½c. live weight, for unshorn. Live hogs ¼c. lower, or 5c.@5½c. live weight for corn-fed.

Prompt Action Demanded—Carry the War South!

It has been the misfortune of Government, throughout its contest with the seceding States, to have acted upon a policy purely *negative* in dealing with a party acting on a thoroughly *positive* one, and straining every nerve to accomplish its objects, before we could understand their full designs, or defeat them when discovered. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet was in league with the traitors, and purposely disarmed our forts, and scattered our army and fleet. Mr. LINCOLN was forced by his position to assume the passive attitude, and entrust the erring States to return.

Although these States were in open rebellion when he assumed the reins of government, public opinion would not at the outset have defended with sufficient unanimity the stand he has now taken. After his inauguration, the works were constructed that rendered Fort Sumter untenable. For months have the rebels, unmolested, been constructing works directly under the guns of Fort Pickens, for the purpose of reducing this fort as they did Fort Sumter. When the attack is made, an immense slaughter must follow, whether the Fort is captured or not. A few shots at this right moment would have saved all this.

The preparations of the seceding States for war are now going on with unabated vigor in the loyal States. Immense shipments of arms are almost daily made through this City to the Confederate Government. All the mechanics of Richmond, Virginia, and the Tredegar works, an immense establishment in that city, have been for months turning off daily vast quantities of heavy artillery, shot and shell, for the seceding States. These can supply themselves with munitions of war from no other source but the North or Border States. They have been arming under our very noses, with as much impunity as they could in the interior of Alabama or Mississippi. It is certainly a singular spectacle to see an enemy, already in collision with us, quietly fabricating at our establishments the very weapons with which to deal us a mortal blow! Against such arming on our own soil, which is just as notorious to Government as the existence of the sun, not a step has been taken—not a protest uttered!

This is certainly discouraging, and shows how far our Government is still from realizing the real nature of the contest in which it is engaged. It is one of life and death; yet we are acting as if the seceding States were our own children, who would one day return in filial duty to their places in the domestic circle. An immense army has been called out, at the very moment it was entirely within our power, with the force on hand, to deal a heavier blow than 100,000 men could on land inflict. Why should the lives of 75,000 men be exposed, when the seceding States might be rendered utterly powerless and entirely at our mercy simply by closing their ports? From this instant, no ship should leave or enter those ports on any pretext. Every one should be sealed up. The idea that cotton should be allowed egress through them, is one of those weak fancies not yet worked out of the cranium of the Administration. Three-quarters of all the crop grown in the South can be delivered at the port of New-York at a cost not exceeding half a cent per pound that of sending it forward through their own ports. The closing of these would hardly exert an appreciable effect in reducing the exportation of cotton, as far as the matter of transportation is concerned. It would merely change its route, and send it to market over the public works leading to the Eastern cities, and compensate to a great degree the losses secession has occasioned.

We respect the humanity of the Administration, but humane wars are always the most cruel in the end, because they are interminable. The most humane act is a decided blow in the outset. A little resolution on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN would have averted secession altogether. The present Administration have, and are to a certain extent, copying his irresolution. It is still temporizing. Why can it not appreciate the crisis, and reflect the aroused sentiment of the country? In a few weeks we shall hear of the capture of our merchant ships by pirates and privateers fitted out at Southern ports. It will *then*, after the mischief is done, come into the head of the Administration that these ports should have been closed. Why not do this instantly, and avert a loss which otherwise must happen? Why not strike *the* decisive blow at the seceding States, one that will soonest bring them to terms? Why does the fleet sent to Charleston return from its bootless errand for instructions? Why did it not proceed at once to its more obvious duties?

Government should instantly wake up to a full consciousness of its position. Its destruction is the darling object of the conspirators. It is in a death struggle. A fleet of observation in the Gulf, carrying a land force of 10,000 men, and threatening every exposed point, would do more to keep JEFF. DAVIS from Washington than 50,000 troops concentrated in it. Let us at once carry the war into Africa, where we can deal a fatal blow, without exposing ourselves to the loss of a man.

RHODE ISLAND AND GOV. SPRAGUE.—One of the telegraphic dispatches of the "Special Correspondent" of the *Tribune*, at Montgomery, announced some weeks since that if Rhode Island should reëlect Gov. SPRAGUE, that State would at once pronounce for the new Confederacy. Gov. SPRAGUE has been reelected, and represents the conservative sentiment of the State. He received the entire Democratic vote, and a very considerable vote from conservative Republicans, who feared that the policy of the Administration might involve the country in a sectional war. But he does *not* pronounce for the Montgomery Constitution, nor give the slightest countenance to the treasonable rebellion which threatens the overthrow of the Government. On the contrary he was among the first of our Northern Governors to tender to the Government the military services of his State. Rhode Island rallies nobly and unanimously to the defence of the Stars and Stripes, and Gov. SPRAGUE announces his determination to command his troops in person.

It may not be generally known that Gov. SPRAGUE is a military man. But few men in the country, outside the profession, have given more attention to military matters, or taken more interest in the development of a military spirit, than he. He has for several years attended personally to the discipline of a military Company in Providence, and is abundantly qualified to take command of the troops which his State may send to the support of the Government. His course in this crisis is eminently honorable to himself and to the State.

Why Jeff. Davis Selects Virginia as the Seat of the War.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' bid to Virginia is a master-stroke of policy. He says to her, "Secede, make me Despot, and I will make your capital the seat of my Government." The State will very probably catch at the gilded bait. Mr. DAVIS well knows that he cannot carry on a campaign in the seceding States. His army, wherever placed, would soon starve, if collected in masses. All his dominions are barren of food. Great distress already prevails for the want of it among all classes. The only grain raised by them is corn. Some pork is grown, but no beef. The alternatives presented to him, consequently, are, to disband; to supply himself by purchase; or to move his forces to a theatre *where food can be seized*, so as to make war support war. Soldiers must live, and when hungry they are not very scrupulous as to the party who feeds them. The great crop of Virginia is wheat. The central and western counties raise a large amount of excellent *beef*. Towards this favored land, so well fitted for military operations, Mr. DAVIS, in the lack of cash, casts his longing eyes; and he tells its people if they will make him King he will transfer his army to their soil, and fight their battles!

Mr. DAVIS has another equally benevolent motive. The existence of a body of 75,000 men roaming over the seceding States would seriously affect the culture and production of Cotton. If these States are to be the theatre of hostilities, it may reduce the production one-half or two-thirds, or destroy it altogether. If he can transfer the war North, he thinks all will be peace and quietness in the Cotton States, while chivalrous Virginia may suffer the sack of her cities, the desolation of her fields, the liberation of her negroes, and see all her interests completely blasted. Of all the States that have seceded, or that threaten to secede, Virginia is the most vulnerable and exposed. The United States holding Fort Monroe, completely cut off her communication with the sea. From this fort expeditions may penetrate by water far into her interior. On the north, Washington will soon be a fortified camp of 25,000 men. On the west she will be threatened by her own free territory, and by Ohio and Pennsylvania. Between all these forces she will be ground to powder—eaten up by those who professed to come to her aid, and commanded at every turn by the overwhelming forces of the United States.

One would suppose that here was enough in prospect to make the State pause. To throw herself into the hands of the Secessionists is certain destruction. We are told that of her bonds issued, at least $10,000,000 are in the hands of her own people. Secession puts a wet sponge over these. She has 1,800 miles of railroad constructed, at a cost of $70,000,000, which must become almost entirely valueless. She has a *half a million* of slaves, that in good times would be worth $400,000,000. In case of hostility on her own soil, these would disappear, with very little return to their owners. The territory would become a prey to the contending forces, her property utterly destroyed, and her people subjected to the iron rule of a military despotism, which has *abolished the ballot-box*, and which pays no more regard to the popular will than the Emperor of Austria. And for what purpose are all these sacrifices to be made? To save the consistency of such fanatics as WISE and such knaves as FLOYD! Under the lead of these men she proposes to inaugurate her new career. What a contrast she presents to the days of the Revolution, when the types were WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MASON and HENRY! What blessings has she enjoyed under the Government they established, and which she has, to a great degree, controlled to the present time! If she goes, it will be another evidence of that unaccountable Pro-Slavery passion, which is sweeping like wildfire over the South, depriving men of all sense and reason, and impelling any one upon whom it seizes to certain destruction.

A Great Game of Brag.

A telegram from Montgomery announces that JEFFERSON DAVIS "sees" the proclamation of President LINCOLN, and "goes seventy-five thousand better." We speak in language appropriate to the game of brag—this being the game which the Southern Confederates seem at present intent on playing. To drop metaphor, however, it will be seen from a telegram in another column, that JEFFERSON DAVIS to-day issues a call for an additional force of "one hundred and fifty thousand men," as a reply to President LINCOLN'S requisition on the various loyal States for a volunteer force of half that amount. This is clearly a game of brag, and nothing more, the traitors transferring to public affairs the familiar strategy of the gambling house.

Nothing can be more sure than that the Confederate States are wholly unable to furnish any such quota of soldiers as that named in the rebel Chief's call—their utmost possible force of citizens able to bear arms being three hundred thousand, or one-eighth of their entire white population; and certainly more than one half of these being needed for doctoring, preaching, teaching, litigating, agricultural and police duties, not to speak of the danger of leaving the slave population without a sufficient force of the dominant white element to suppress with bloody promptness any tendency to servile insurrections.

As to arming, clothing, feeding and munitioning a force of one hundred and seventy-five thousand men, there being twenty-five thousand already in the service, out of the public Treasury of the Confederate States,—the proposition is absurd. Each soldier in a campaign costs not less than $600 a year to the Government employing him, thus giving an aggregate cost of *one hundred and five millions of dollars annually*, for the one item of military expenditures on the basis set forth in this last of the rebel schemes! We already see the C. S. A. vainly laboring to raise a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, and finally obliged to fall back on forced loans from the private and State banks, in order to raise one-third of the required amount—the balance being tacitly abandoned as an impracticable sum. What opinion, then, are we to form of the call for an additional force of "one hundred and fifty thousand men," save that it is the last chance in a losing game of brag; and that—knowing it to be the last—the players mean to play it for all it can possibly be worth?

The Progress of the War.

All eyes are turned with intense anxiety toward Fort Pickens. There seems little reason to doubt that it was the design of the rebels to attack Sumter and Pickens at the same time. We have no reliable intelligence from the latter place to a later date than the 11th, and as the traitors have complete control of the telegraph, we may very well be kept in ignorance of their movements at that point.

A letter from a private source, however, written on Friday last, from a point 20 miles from Pensacola, states, on the authority of a gentleman who returned from that place on the previous evening, that the attack was decided upon for that night;—and a brief postscript to his letter, written in the evening, says, "*Heavy* cannonading at Pensacola heard all day." This would indicate that an attack had been made, but it is too vague to be entirely reliable.

JEFF. DAVIS has responded to the President's Proclamation by inviting applications for *letters of marque and reprisal*. This is thoroughly in keeping with the character of the whole secession movement. It is a war upon private property, and stands in marked and disgraceful contrast with that clause of the President's proclamation in which he declares that "the rights of private property shall be respected." The next step of the Confederates in rebellion will be to confiscate all debts from Southern men to Northern creditors. It is strange that they do not see how easily and how terribly this game may be retorted. The action of DAVIS will, if persisted in, justify the inroad of scores of John Brown crusaders into the Southern States, for the express purpose of setting free the Southern slaves and arming them against the Southern rebels. The "property" of the South is much more open to assault than even the commerce of the Northern States. No letters of marque and reprisal will be needed to make the war effective.

We trust, however, that the Government will not find it necessary to retaliate by so fearful a process. One thing is very clear: The President's Proclamation assures the *Union men* of the South that their rights of property shall not be disturbed. *If they stand by the Government*, this pledge will insure them complete immunity from the worst horrors of civil war. If they join the rebels, and unite in their warfare upon private property at sea, they will have only themselves to blame if the Government retaliates by tolerating war upon *their* property *on land*.

The letters of marque and reprisal issued by JEFF. DAVIS will not be recognized as legitimate by any nation on earth. Such letters are never valid unless they rest on the basis of some recognized nationality. The Southern Confederacy is not yet recognized by any nation,—while all nations are deeply interested in banishing privateering from the maritime warfare. Every man who may, under such letters, attempt the seizure of any American vessel, will most assuredly be treated as a pirate. The South, in its recklessness, has ventured upon a most dangerous experiment.

A Congressman Dangerously Sick.

The friends of Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR of Virginia, should look sharp after that gentleman and have him immediately taken care of. The hydropathic treatment would probably best suit his case, the water being as near congelation as possible, and copiously applied to his head and the upper part of his spine. An emollient vegetarian diet should also be enforced against him, with plenty of soda in the bread, and nothing heating or inflammable in the broths or other tepid drinks prepared for his principal meal. With these precautions adopted, we indulge good hope that Mr. PRYOR may yet be restored to the ranks of reasonable men—his intellect in its normal state, undoubtedly possessing certain sharp and glittering qualities which we cannot patiently see dimmed and destroyed without making an effort for their preservation.

Of the necessity for this treatment there can exist no doubt, Mr. PRYOR, when last heard from, being on the stump in Charleston, and ventilating his insane notions and demoniacal possessions in the wildest forms of speech. Two days before the attack on Fort Sumter—to wit, on the evening of Wednesday, the 10th inst.—we find him, arrayed as an aide-de-camp to Gen. BEAUREGARD, thanking the Charleston mob from the windows of his hotel for having "at last annihilated this accursed Union, reeking with corruption and insolent with excess of tyranny." The bitter allusion here made to the thefts and treason of his friend Ex-Secretary FLOYD, could never have been made by Mr. PRYOR, as we are well assured, had he been in possession of his senses. This belief is also strengthened by his evident impression that the Union is "at last annihilated"—"at last blasted and riven by the lightning wrath of an outraged and indignant people"—"gone, and gone forever"—"water spilt upon the ground which cannot be gathered up"—"like Lucifer, son of the Morning, fallen, fallen, and never to rise again,"—all these extremely frantic and confused images of devils, liquors, thunderbolts and shipwreck, being compressed into exactly eleven lines of the Honorable ROGER'S harangue as reported in the columns of the Charleston *Mercury!*

Clearly, from these indications, vigorous medical treatment is required to restore this "union" between Mr. PRYOR and his "seceded" senses. He should be kept in some quiet, half-darkened room, with plain papering on the walls, and with as few objects as possible to distract his attention or furnish food to the play of his over-taxed and horror-breeding imagination. Shocks every half-hour from a douche bath could hardly fail to prove of service—the pack-bath being held in reserve each evening to secure his sleep. With this system of medication thoroughly and persistently pursued, accompanied by a farinaceous diet, and the gradual visits of pious elderly ladies who would consent to read amusing stories, or recite simple poems to him,—we have every confidence that the "chivalrous Virginian" may yet be mentally recuperated to a degree that will enable him to take his seat in the Congress summoned for next 4th of July, without exciting any particular attention from his manners or language.

A Journalistic Elephant.

It is shrewdly suspected by many who profess to be familiar with Mayor WOOD'S mode of doing business, that the County of New-York is about being saddled with a sum of sixty or seventy thousand dollars, in compensation for injuries to be inflicted on a small and unremunerative daily paper, owned by His Honor's brother, and heretofore published exclusively in His Honor's interest. This piece of newspaper property has been long in the market vainly seeking a purchaser—now offered to this man and then to that—placed at the disposal of all factions or fractions of factions "for a song;" and yet clinging to its present unhappy owner with the tenacity ascribed to a widow's curse.

His Honor's organ, to speak plainly, has been very much like an elephant, drawn as one of the "valuable prizes" in a Delaware lottery. It is not a handsome animal to look at—has little liveliness in its fore-quarters, little grace in its hind legs. Nevertheless, it has to be fed and stabled so long as it remains in the unlucky proprietor's possession; and hence that feverish, bottle-imp eagerness which His Honor's agent has recently displayed in his negotiations to get rid of it. Anybody could have it at any price, but nobody would take it without a considerable premium. To let the affair die of pecuniary atrophy, would be a confession of political weakness "most intolerable, and not to be endured;" while to keep the little monster alive, entails a cost of several hundred dollars weekly, and these are times in which dollars are not likely to be thrown away.

Under these painful and embarrassing circumstances, it would certainly not seem a misfortune to be lamented by the present proprietors of the journalistic elephant, if their costly and not handsome charge should be destroyed in a manner making the County of New-York liable for whatever damages an easy conscience and hard swearing might permit the proprietors to put in. A large weekly saving would thus be effected, without any damaging confession of political weakness; the name of His Honor the Mayor, would be trumpeted throughout Secessiondom as that of a martyr to the cause of Cotton State treason; while lastly—but assuredly not leastly—the County of New-York would be mulcted in damages to the tune of fifty or sixty or seventy thousand dollars for the destruction of a piece of property not able to fetch a third of even the smaller amount in open market.

We are far from saying that any speculations of this kind entered into the obstinate refusal of the Mayor's organ, yesterday, to hoist the National flag above the building in which it occupies apartments, when asked to do so by an excited crowd of eight or ten thousand patriotic and good-natured citizens. Possibly the refusal may have arisen from some praiseworthy scruple of early affection, which would not permit the honored emblem of nationality and union to be morally tarnished by floating over the small hot-bed of treason, which has its home in a building as crooked in construction as the views of Mayor WOOD are said to be on many points of moral and political duty. If it were this feeling which deterred the managers of the Mayor's organ, and the Mayor himself when applied to by a Committee, from hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the office in question, we can only say that it is one of the most virtuous and self-appreciative resolutions that we have lately seen emanating from "that side of the house."

Abroad or at Home.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you think that this is the *right* time for CASSIUS M. CLAY to go to Russia, or Capt. SCHUFELDT to Havana? The first has had good experience as commander in the field, and the latter is known to be one of the ablest naval officers that has ever been in the service. Men of their stamp—experienced, capable and fearless on ships and shore—are needed most at home. We have other men who could be better spared for foreign missions and consulates. S.

We understand that Gen. RUFUS KING of Wisconsin, recently appointed Resident Minister at Rome, has asked leave of absence from his post, in order to take command of his regiment and serve the country in the field against domestic traitors. This step is highly creditable to Gen. KING and may very well be imitated by others, who are placed under similar circumstance.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal*, which has hitherto been a staunch Union paper, thus speaks of the President's Proclamation:

"We are struck with mingled amazement and indignation. The policy announced in the proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen. It is unworthy not merely a statesman, but of a man. It is a policy utterly hair-brained and ruinous. If Mr. LINCOLN contemplated this policy in the inaugural address, he is a guilty dissembler; if he has conceived it under the excitement raised by the seizure of Fort Sumter, he is a guilty hotspur. In either case, he is miserably unfit for the exalted position in which the enemies of the country have placed him. Let the people instantly take him and his Administration into their own hands, if they would rescue the land from bloodshed and the Union from sudden and irretrievable destruction."

It is not easy to see on what rational basis such denunciation rests. There is nothing in the Proclamation to which true friends of the Union should not at once respond.

SOUTHERN PRIVATEERING.—The insurgent Government at Montgomery has no intention of omitting opportunities of inflicting damages upon the North. We have it announced that letters-of-marque and reprisal are already issued, and that privateers will be found in abundance to avail themselves of this license to pillage the shipping of Northern owners. Adventurers who may be tempted to this speculation may as well understand, however, that the business has certain risks from which ordinary and more legitimate pursuits are exempt. These letters-of-marque will have no validity, and obtain no recognition from the maritime Powers. They issue from a Government which is unacknowledged by any foreign State, and the authority of which is disputed by the constitutional Government of the entire Union. Any skipper, therefore, who ventures to trade upon no sounder warrant than these, exposes himself to the penalties of piracy; and, in fact, might quite as safely proceed upon his cruise without any papers at all. And from this exemption of those penalties escape will not be had as cheaply as from the pains attached to slave-trading, and other violations of international law.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Public Sentiment in the Old Dominion—Financial Condition of the State.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, April 14, 1861.

The conflict at Charleston, so far from having made the way easy for secession, as its advocates fondly hoped, has environed it with grave and unexpected difficulties. The Confederate States have appealed to the sword for the settlement of their quarrel. They have levied and are waging war against the Government of the United States. If Virginia shall withdraw from the Union, and join the Confederate States, she is thrown instantly into the conflict. She unites herself to a ready-made war, and one that her voice had no part in bringing on. She not only goes to war for others, for which she is entirely unprepared, but she will be bound in honor, on seceding, to demand of the United States Government the surrender of Fortress Monroe, and, failing to get it, to commence a system of siege operations on her own account, to reduce it.

Fort Monroe is one of the most powerful defences on the Continent. It is well supplied with armament and munitions of war, and can readily be reinforced. It is one of the places that can "laugh a siege to scorn." It will require all the money and a good portion of all the military of Virginia to wrest that fortress from the Federal Government. Yet it must be done, or attempted, as soon as Virginia secedes.

Gov. WISE declared this in one of his war speeches last week. "Virginia will have that fort if it cost the lives of ten thousand of her sons to get it." But at the same time Gov. W. admitted that the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York are deeply interested in its retention as a national fort; because it is master of the commerce of the Chesapeake and the Susquehanna River, the latter rising near the "lip of the lake" in New-York, and sweeping through that State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and bearing the products of all three past the frowning front of Monroe. But the site of the fort is in Virginia, and the Old Dominion must have it, or perish in the attempt to take it. This is the decree.

In seceding from the Union, Virginia not only espouses the war now raging at Charleston, and soon to be raging all around the Gulf and at the mouth of the Mississippi River, for the waging of which her sons will be levied; but she must also provoke a collision on her own border and on her own account, to secure Fort Monroe, and in so doing, attack a fortress strong as Sebastopol itself, and aim a blow at the commercial freedom of a very large portion of the people of three neighboring States! Verily is the venture a tremendous one.

But of all States in the world, Virginia is least prepared for war. Her present debt is enormous, and her people are literally staggering under the load. I have spent a day trying to compile from official reports a condensed statement of the Public Debt of Virginia, for the benefit of the readers of the TIMES.

I will commence by giving you a statement of the debt nine years ago, and then show how it increased.

On the first day of January, 1852, the public (bonded) debt of Virginia was $10,709,995.

The increase of that debt went on at the following rate:

In 1852	$2,962,687	In 1856	$2,653,878
In 1853	4,571,416	In 1857	583,066
In 1854	4,121,834	In 1858	1,866 890
In 1855	1,504,403	In 1859	1,226,500
Total, Jan. 1, 1860			$29,106,657

Early in the year 1860, this vast debt of registered bonds had run up, as appears by a report made in March, 1860, to the total of $31,679,659.

At the same time the Commonwealth was liable as guarantor on bonds of city corporations and internal improvement companies, on which *default had been made*, to the amount of $2,760,000. And the Commonwealth also owed to the Literary Fund of the State, $1,279,669, the interest of which is obliged to be regularly paid.

This rendered the Funded Debt of the State as follows, say in March, 1860:

Coupon Bonds	$31,678,659
Guaranteed Bonds	2,760,000
Due Literary Fund	1,279 669
Total	$35,718,328

The annual interest on this Debt is $2,442,934.

But the liabilities of the Commonwealth do not stop here. There are contingent liabilities, as follows:

Guaranteed Bonds of the City of

Petersburg	$323,500	City of Wheeling	500,000
Central Railroad	100,000	City & C'tyol Alex'a.	15,000
Rich. & Danville do	200,000		
Total			$1,138,500

Since the above summing up of the Bonded Debt the following subscriptions and appropriations have been made, by which the liabilities of the State are actually increased:

Subscriptions to Railroads	$3,133,357
Do. Internal Improvement Companies	4,851,000
Appropriations to pay expenses of John Brown raid	250,000
Appropriation to arm the State	500,000
Appropriation at extra session to arm the State	1,000,000
To which may be added Expenses of recent Extra Session of the Legislature and the present State Convention	150,000
Total	$9,894,357

This complete schedule enables us to sum up the grand total of the liabilities of the State of Virginia at the present time, in the following reliable figures:

Funded Debt	$35,719,328
Contingent, (guaranteed)	1,138 500
Subscriptions to Railroads	3,133 357
Subscriptions to Internal Improvement Companies	4,851,000
Appropriations—	
John Brown Raid	250,000
To arm the State—total	1,500,000
Expenses of Legislature and Convention	150,000
Total	$46,752,185

There it is—not a dollar less, but probably a great many dollars more. And you find in the plain figures the reason of Virginia bonds selling in New-York City at 69 cents on the dollar.

I have obtained the foregoing figures, (at least the most suggestive of them,) from a report made by a Committee of the Legislature, 1858-60, that was appointed to inquire into the expediency of the State selling her entire interest in the public works. It was mainly on account of these works that this vast debt has been created. But when it comes to selling them, it is found that they have no value; and so the State, instead of possessing valuable assets in her stock in railroads, turnpikes and canals, has actually thrown away her many millions of dollars, and must pay the whole debt she has incurred, principal and interest, by *direct taxation*.

As illustrating the valueless character of these investments, let me give a few facts culled from the beforementioned Legislative report.

Virginia has appropriated to railroads the sum of $18,000,000. Her annual income from her interest in these roads is only $156,000! She has appropriated to canals the large amount of $15,000,000. Not one cent does she receive in the way of dividend or interest, or is ever likely to receive, from her canal stock.

She has invested in turnpikes, plank roads and bridges, $4,617,092. The amount received annually from this source is $3,098, or 7-1000 of 1 per cent. on the whole amount invested.

What promise is there of realizing anything from the sale of such assets? In fact, most of the public works are in that State that involves heavy expense in the operation of them; and it will require as many millions more as they have already cost to make them available. For instance, the great James River and Kanawha Canal, that has cost already $10,000,000, will require $15,000,000 more, by engineers' estimates (no criterion unfortunately) to complete it. The railroad system, on which $18,000,000 have been expended by the State, will need £21,782,131 more of State appropriations, and $8,200,000 of private subscriptions to complete it! I give you the facts, and leave it to the rational world to decide how well Virginia

is prepared to go to war, the first duty, self-imposed, of which will be to capture Fortress Monroe, which I here predict will not cost less than *ten millions of dollars*, if it ever be done!

One thing is inevitable. If Virginia goes to war, her entire debt will be repudiated. This dishonor cannot be avoided, and it remains to be seen whether this disgrace will rest easier on the consciences of her high-spirited citizens than the imaginary indignity of living under the folds of the star-spangled banner.

Virginia is by nature one of the richest territories on the face of the earth. But inferior institutions or bad government have impeded her growth, and almost paralyzed her energies. You see much in the papers of rich Virginia planters leaving the State because she *will not secede*. The evil of this leaving is actual, but the cause is an old one—older than secession. They leave because they are driven out by taxation. The wealth of Virginia lies in the Tide-water and Piedmont counties: about one-third of the State in area. There are twenty-four counties in Northwest Virginia, to wit: Barbour, Braxton, Brooke, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, Ohio, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt and Wood. Get a map, and look at them. They border on Pennsylvania and Ohio. And when you hear Virginia politicians talk about "Western Virginia," doubting the fidelity of that section to the institutions of the State, you may know that these counties are alluded to. The counties of Southwest Virginia, bordering on East Tennessee and Kentucky, have few negroes, but are strongly Pro-Slavery, and go for secession. They are thirty-four in number. They are not rich, however. So that we have fifty-eight counties in Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains, that help very little towards sustaining the credit of the State. In regard to the twenty-four counties named above—supposed to be "disaffected counties"—it is enough to say that by the census of 1850, they contained about 160,000 white inhabitants, and only about 2,500 slaves. This disproportion has become greater in the past ten years. They have now, perhaps, 250,000 white inhabitants to about 2,000 slaves. Is it any wonder that free-soil sentiments find root in Northwest Virginia, or that the rest of the State are growing suspicious of its fidelity?

But I was on the subject of taxation, and showing its oppressiveness on Eastern Virginia, where the wealth and the slave interest are found. In 1859 the total of taxes collected from all sources for the State Treasury amounted to $3,120,922. Of this large amount, the twenty-four counties of Northwestern Virginia, almost one-fifth of the State in area, and one-sixth in population, paid only $270,504—but little over *one-twelfth* of the whole!

Is it surprising that the slave interest begins to give way under the pressure? But is it not more surprising that it wishes to go to war?

In regard to fighting men, how does the Old Dominion stand? I have before me the report of the Adjutant-General of the State, made to Gov. LETCHER Feb. 27, 1861. He says:

"The military force of the State consists of 5 divisions, 28 brigades, 5 regiments of cavalry, 5 of artillery, 3 regiments and 4 battalions of uniformed and armed volunteers, and 197 regiments of infantry of the line. The annual consolidated return up to the 1st of October, 1860, being made up from the latest brigade returns, gives an aggregate of only 143,255 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, *although there are doubtless not less than* 200,000 *men in the State subject to militia duty.*"

The Adjutant-General's assumption seems to me to be absurd. There are only about 1,100,000 whites in Virginia. It is a fair allowance to say that one in every eight is fit to bear arms. That would give precisely 145,000 soldiers for Virginia.

The Governor of Pennsylvania sent a special message to his Legislature the other day, advising the arming of the State, in which he sets down the military force of Pennsylvania at 350,000 men. Allowing eight inhabitants to one soldier, we have 2,800,000 as the resulting total population of Pennsylvania. The census shows it to be 2,900,000—thus proving the basis of my calculation to be correct.

I make this comparison not to disparage Virginia—not to "pit" her with her 145,000 men against her formidable neighbor with 350,000 men; but merely to show by statistical facts that Virginia cannot rely on over 145,000 soldiers, all told, if the Northwest stands true to the rest of the State; and a sufficient guard being reserved for the slaves in case of actual war, a much diminished force would remain to take the field.

& But God pity us, that we must be making these cruel calculations, and balancing American life against American life! MONTICELLO.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Southern Diplomatic Agents—The Question of their Recognition—No Chance with Either England or France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

Now that the Southern Confederacy has named its foreign diplomatic agents, and that one of them, the *avant-coureir*, Mr. KING, has already arrived, you will naturally be interested in knowing how the recognition question stands here.

But first a word in regard to England. Mr. DALLAS stands firm for the Union in all its integrity, and his Republican successor will find no treason in that office. Lord PALMERSTON, I understand, takes the position in private conversation,' that it would be absurd to ask an English Ministry to recognize a Confederacy which had noting better than Slavery for its basis and its claims to legality. To recognize such a Government under present circumstances, would be to give Slavery a hoist such as it has not had in these latter days of civilization, and for Abolition England to voluntarily offer this hoist to an institution she abhors, would be to stultify herself. England, therefore, according to Lord PALMERSTON, will not acknowledge the new order of things until it is acknowledged by the Government of Washington, and until the Minister of the Government of Washington at London has ceased to give a good reason for the rejection—events not likely soon to occur.

In regard to France, Mr. FAULKNER stands firm to the Union, and will remain firm as long as he holds the post of Minister. If Virginia secedes he will vacate the office at once; he will not remain to act treason under a flag he no longer acknowledges. As we firmly hope that Virginia will not secede, we hope long to number Mr. FAULKNER among the warmest, the ablest, and the most devoted friends of the Union.

The position taken by Mr. FAULKNER in his unofficial conversations with the Government—and no late American Minister has acquired influence or a high social rank at the French court so rapidly as Mr FAULKNER—is so important and conclusive against recognition that it ought to be known to the public.

Mr. FAULKNER argues against recognition, *first:* That all precedent requires for a recognition the essential condition of the *fait accompli;* that the revolution in the South was commenced with the expectation that the whole fifteen Slave States would form a unit in the movement, and that since eight of these States, having common interests, common hopes, and common grievances with the others, have thus far refused to take part in the revolution, thereby tacitly condemning the act of the seven seceding States as hasty, violent and injudicious, that, therefore, there is yet no *fait accompli*, and the seven States cannot be recognized, being thus condemned, in the illegality of their demand, by the very States which were to form a part of their Government.

Second—Mr. FAULKNER maintains that the old European international law and code of precedents will not apply to the present case. In Europe revolutions and repressions of revolution are accomplished with the sword; in America, under a Republican form of Government, where people are really their own governors, the weapons for revolutions and the repression of revolution are reason, argument and the sober second thought of the people. Just such a revolution is now going on in the United States—a revolution which is combatted by argument, by appeals to reason, and by a reliance on the sober second thought; it le an internal quarrel between brothers, with which foreign nations have nothing to do. The last word of the quarrel has not yet been spoken, and until it has been, any interference on the part of a foreign Power, calculated as it would be to widen the breach, would not only be cruel, but utterly illegal, and Mr. FAULKNER does not hesitate to say that a recognition, under present circumstances, ought to be followed by a declaration of war on the part of the American Government.

It will be seen, that in this second proposition, Mr. FAULKNER aims at nothing less than to set up for the consideration of European statesmen a new doctrine of international law. He says to them in effect, that they must not judge us by the principles which decide questions in Europe; our institutions are not the same; our procedures in political matters are not the same; the canon with us is not the ordinary arbiter of internal quarrels; that the fact that the General Government is not marching armies and fleets to the scene of rebellion is no evidence either of its feebleness or its acquiescence, and that, therefore, a recognition, so long as things remain thus undecided, would not only be illegal, but would look like a desire on the part of a foreign Government to aid in and precipitate the great calamity.

We think the arguments of Mr. FAULKNER not only just, statesmanlike, and appropriate to the occasion, but we believe they will produce the desired effect, and that for the present there need not be any apprehension about the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. MALAKOFF.

Amusements.

CONCERTS.—The sound of the drum is not the only music with which the City is rejoiced just now. To-day and to-night we are promised no fewer than four concerts. First in musical importance is the third subscription *soirée* of the Orion Society at Irving Hall—a superb entertainment, with full orchestra, chorus, &c., and a programme equal to the best that the Philharmonic Society has given us this season. Two of the best conductors in the City officiate on the occasion—Mr. ANCIAUTZ and Mr. CARL BERGMANN. In addition to this important concert, we direct attention to Mr. APTOMMAS' Matinée, (Dodworth's,) at which Miss ROWCSORT and Mr. SATTER will assist; to Mr. LOUIS DACASSUS's, (Dodworth's,) where the programme is partly sacred and partly secular; and to a Literary and Musical *Soirée* by Miss C. S. WORRALL, who is happily gifted with the power to sing, play and recite, at Clinton Hall.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST appeared last night as *Metamora*, in the play of that name. The house was crowded, and the vigorous delineation of the hero-Indian by the tragedian was received with great favor. Several well-emphasized passages of the play, which seemed to reflect on passing events, were received with tumultuous outbursts, and "The Ster-Spangled Banner" had to be played repeatedly by the orchestra. Mr. FORREST will be excellently supported by the company.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. CHURCH'S wonderful idealization of tropical life—the great picture called "The Heart of the Andes"—is on exhibition at Low's new gallery in Brooklyn. Every lover of art should see it.

PRIZE-FIGHT.—The principals, "Towey" and another, together with their seconds, ring-managers and about one hundred spectators, went to Staten Island, last evening, in order to be ready for a prize fight this morning. It is to be hoped that this police may succeed in preventing the fight.

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MARRIED.

TENNANT—RAGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, at Grace Church, by Rev. Thos. House Taylor, D. D., JAMES MOORE, son of Edward Tennant, Esq., of Liverpool, to EMILY MARY, youngest daughter of the late John A. F. Ragan, of this City.

MATHESON—JACKSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, COLIN MATHESON, of Scribice, British Guiana, to FANNIE C., daughter of Edward Jackson, Esq., of this City.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BRAINARD—COREY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Moses Bailey, ALANSON P. BRAINARD to ANNIE A., only daughter of Edwin F. Corey, of this City.

DIED.

KINGSLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, MARY, relict of the late Daniel Kingsland, aged 81 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Daniel Kingsland, and her son-in-law, P. C. Schuyler, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 26 Stuyvesant-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FULLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, after a short illness, MARGARET W., widow of Benjamin Fuller, aged 62 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Christopher sts., on Friday, March 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Portland and Baltimore papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, beloved son of Samuel and Sarah Lynch, and a native of County of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 24 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday, April 19, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 111 Avenue B. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

RANDOLPH.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 17, ELIZABETH, daughter of Beune R. and Loretta Randolph, aged 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to meet at the house of her parents, No. 35 Boorman place, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be interred at Plainfield, N. J.

CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, after a long and severe illness, GARRET CLARK, of the County Armagh, Ireland, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 298 West 33d st., between 9th and 10th avs., on this day, (Thursday,) April 18, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 17, BENJAMIN H. UNDERHILL, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Pike-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, JOHN HOWARD, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, Robert Withers, No. 108 Leonard-st., this day, (Thursday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Wethersfield, Conn., for interment.

BUXTON.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, April 17, ALONZO J. BUXTON, aged 32 years and 6 months.

TOULON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 17, MARY R., wife of William V. Toulon, and only daughter of the late Richard S. Ogden, aged 25 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 255 Bridge-st., near Johnson-st., on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

FORNET.—On Monday evening, April 15, ELANSA FORNAT, son of Cornelius and Adele Fornet, in the 3d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Union, Bergen County, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNCAN.—In Westchester, on Wednesday morning, April 17, DEXTER DUNCAN, aged 21 years, 5 months and 24 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his uncle, Menia R. Baxter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, at Westchester, without further notice.

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The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

EXTRA CLASS, No. 233, April 17, 1861.

70, 53, 11, 67, 33, 13, 71, 17, 26, 74, 5, 31, 75.

CLASS No. 234, April 17, 1861.

65, 42, 13, 52, 43, 41, 77, 58, 24, 25, 8, 63, 51, 21.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

Commissioners, J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

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NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Keotucky.

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Letter from

THE WIFE OF THE GALLANT ANDERSON.

GLORIOUS MAJOR ANDERSON!

MR. E. ANTHONY:

SIR: Allow me to thank you for the photogram which you have been kind enough to send me.

It is the best likeness I have of Major Anderson, is a very fine specimen of the Art, and is beautifully and tastefully mounted. Need I say how very highly I shall value it? Very respectfully yours,

E. D. ANDERSON.

BASSCOURT HOUSE, Feb. 26, 1861

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3. An Arched Iceberg in the Afternoon Light.
4. Ice Falling from a Lofty Barg.
5. Iceberg in the Morning Mist—Whale-boat.
6. Iceberg in the Straits of Belle Isle.

After Icebergs is certainly a novel, if not a novel and perilous adventure. A few climb to the ices of the Andes, but after the ices of Greenland, except by leave of Government or your merchant prince, is entirely another thing. * * * * * * *

"Nothing ventnre, nothing have." Not in the least weary of the old, we would yet have something new, altogether new. You shall seek the beauties of scales and of plumage, and the graces of motion and the wild music of voices among the creatures of the brooks and woodlands. Our game, for once, is the wandering Alps of the waves; our wilderness, the ocean; our steed, the winged vessel; our arms, the pencil and the pen; our game bags, the portfolio, painting-box and note book, all harmless instruments, you perceive, with mild report. It is seldom that they are heard at any distance, although at intervals the sound has gone out as the guns of the battle-field.—*Extract from the Work.*

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WAR!

It is important that every soldier and volunteer entering the service should be protected against the diseases and maladies that in all climates result from exposure to military duties and camp life. It is a well-established fact in the history of warfare that more lives have been sacrificed by disease than from the accidents of war. In the Crimea, and in India, the deaths from Dysentery, Cholera, Flux, Yellow, Typhus and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, &c., outnumbered the killed and wounded by the enemy. In Nicaragua, WALKER lost more men by disease than from the powder and shot of his opponents. To prevent this great sacrifice of human life by inglorious maladies and and malignant diseases, and to keep each and every man in a healthy and vigorous condition, ready to meet all emergencies, we recommend that every man, both in the Army and Navy, be armed with a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. With this remedy, you will surely escape from disease and sickness incidental to sickly climates, and the fatigues and exposures of camp duties. In cases of wounds, cuts, bruises, strains, sprains RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will prove of great service. Its application in cases of dangerous gun-shot wounds, severe cuts, will allay inflammation and prevent mortification, and in many cases prevent the necessity of amputation. Not only in this country has RADWAY'S READY RELIEF proved its superior medicinal qualities, as a preventive and curative of malarious fevers, dysentaries, rheumatism, and other maladies, but in South America, where the most malignant forms of disease prevail, we have the evidence of the Army Physicians and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Ecuador, Gen. JOSE VILLAMILE, of its superior efficacy.

Mr. THOMAS LEE, writing from his residence of HON. C. R. BUCKALOW, U. S. Minister at Quito, in Equador, says: "The Army Physician at Borteges assured me that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was the best medicine he ever used; he was using it and the PILLS and RESOLVENT with great success in the hospitals."

DR. VICENTE GARCIA, of Carthagena in New-Granada, informs us that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures, in wonderful quick time, the worst forms of Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, and other diseases prevalent in New-Granada.

The late Col. GATES, of the U. S. Army, stated to us that he had derived so much benefit from the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF "that he would no more think of retiring to bed without a bottle of the Ready Relief, than to go in to a field of battle without his sword."

NEW-YORK ATLAS.

The military editor of the New York *Sunday Atlas* pays the following well-deserved compliment to RADWAY'S READY RELIEF:

"As a consistance of this, we would refer to the great services of Radway's Ready Relief rendered the sick and disabled members of the Eighth Regiment, while encamped at Camp Washington, Staten Island, last year. Its efficacy also in the cases of the sun-struck members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, last July, and the benefits the members of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments experienced from this medicine on their various Summer excursions, when sick, were counted by the dozen among them. In fact, our Regiments should not be without their military medical stores, to be had of RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st."

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

As further evidence of the importance of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF as an army requisite, we publish the following letter from the officers and privates of the Eighth Regiment

CAMP WASHINGTON, S. I., Sept. 20, 1858.

Messrs. Radway & Co., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York:

We beg to express our thanks for the benefit we have derived from the use of your Ready Relief, during our encampment at Quarantine. We have found it a preventive of the sickness of this station, and a ready cure in all cases where it has been used and have likewise derived great benefit in all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and from its refreshing and invigorating effects, when exposed to the heat of the sun and weariness of camp duty. Respectfully yours,

Col. George Lyons Lieut. Col. C. G. Waterbury, Maj. O. F. Wentworth, Cap't. E. D. Lawrence, Co. D; Capt. Buck, Capt Varian, Grey Troop; Lieut. H. L. Carpenter, L. Tiffany, Quartermaster; A. Winham, Engineer 8th Regt.; M. F. Hatcher, Co. F, Co. D; John E. Jones, Color Bearer; T. G. Adkins, Leader of Band; Peter Kochler, Band; Thomas Mitchell, Band; J. W. Baker, Co. G; H. K. Brewer, Co D; A. R. Leggatt, Co. A; G. W. Fox, H. Blackman Co. G; F. S. Anderson, Co. D; C. D. Browne, Co. D; A. B. Milledge, Co D; M. J. Kane, C. D. Stocking, M Griffins, Stephen Morgan C. Van Brunt W. G. Halsey, G. W Jacobus, John H. Boswell, R. P. Bailey, James Thomas Co. D; Hensley, Co. F; James Marshall, Co. D; G. Edgar Anderson, H. G. Haines, Co. E; W. G. Bunce, Co. F; Robert Bright, Co. H; George S. Haney, W. C. Gott, T. W. Lynch, Thomas Ball, G. W. Anderson, H Bailey, John Charles, S. N. Burrill, W. A. Brinkerhaff, C. R. Gritman, H. H. Barker, H. G. Harris, Co. H; H. R. Graham, Benj. P. Bisden, and many others.

A PLEASANT DRINK.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, mixed with water, makes a pleasant, cooling drink. Change of water not unfrequently induces severe bowel complaints; a few drops of READY RELIEF in the water will prevent all difficulties from change of water.

TO EVERY REGIMENT

volunteering for the service of the Government, raised in this City, RADWAY & CO. will give a case containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR BOTTLES of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold at 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle, by Druggists everywhere, and by RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

You are hereby notified that I own LETTERS PATENT of the United States for the "METHOD OF MAKING HOOP-SKIRTS BY MEANS OF FORMS OR FRAMES." All Hoop-Skirts not properly marked, with the date (April 2, 1861) of my Frame Patent, by authority from me, will be considered infringements. I also own Letters Patent of the United States for EXPENSION-SKIRTS. All infringers of these patents *will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.* LICENSES GRANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

L. A. OSBORN, No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MILITARY CLOTHS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REGULATION SHADES.

ARMY-BLUE OVERCOATINGS.
ARMY-BLUE CLOTHS.
NAVY-BLUE CLOTHS.
CADET MIXED CLOTHS.
CADET-MIXED SATINETS.

Made in conformity with Government contracts. For sale by the Agents,

SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO., No. 53 Park-place.

GAS-FIXTURES, &c., &c.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway, Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of Gas-Fixtures.

FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of MANTEL ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES, GROUPS, INKSTANDS, &c.

PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st. and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALTRHEUM, &c.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of those diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt No. 346 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY and OAK FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.

Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Warerooms and Manufactory Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors East from Bowery.

SPRING.

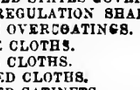
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Largest store in the City.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES, AND ONE WITHOUT A MATE.

THE PAPER TIE. Patent applied for. "A new tie every day."



THE RELIEF TIE. Patented Jan. 29, '61. A perfect "Relief" from tying Bows.

THE "LACE EDGE" TIE (exquisitely beautiful.) SMITH & BROUWER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

N. B.—We sell to WHOLESALE JOBBERS ONLY. Country Merchants can order our goods of ANY JOBBER.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Missing, since Sunday evening, 14th inst., GEO. H. REQUA, aged 34, height five feet ten inches, dark moustache, side whiskers, dressed in light colored pants, brown business coat, dark vest, black silk hat; of late has shown symptoms of mental aberration. Information tending to his recovery to be addressed to D. L. WESTERFIELD, No. 169 4th-st., New-York.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL SING at Hope Chapel, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 18, introducing the new songs, "No Tear in Heaven," "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," &c., &c.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," Chambersburgh, Penn.

BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the Good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colliking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Landanum," and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. WINSLOW—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand

AUCTION SALES.

SOLOMON BRIGGS, Auctioneer.
BY BINGER & HOLDEN,
Office No. 8 Pine-st.
AUCTION SALE
OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LEASE AND FIXTURES,
At the store No. 823 Broadway,
On FRIDAY, 19th April, at 10 A.M.

Peremptory sale of retail stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, which will be offered in small lots to suit the retail trade, and gentlemen wanting fine goods for their own use. The stock comprises gentlemen's vests and pants, robes de chambres, silk, merino and Lisle thread gloves hose and half hose, shirts, collars, and almost everything usually kept in a first-class Broadway furnishing store.

Sale positive, and without reserve.

Catalogues ready on the day before the sale, at the office of the auctioneers, and at the store, No. 823 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 19, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 East 22d-st., southwest corner of 4th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany parlor and bed-room furniture, sofa, chairs, &c., in hair cloth and brocatelle, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing tables, bureaus, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED sale of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the elegant residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

THIS THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock.

The catalogue comprising the
Largest and richest assortment of
Household furniture and works of art
Offered at auction this season.

Superb 7-octave pianoforte,
Elegant drawing-room suite,
Artistic bronzes, statuary,
Oil-paintings, by eminent artists,
Bronze and ormolu chandeliers,
Pier and mantel mirrors,
Brocade and lace curtains, &c.

Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the above large dwelling, all of which will be sold without reserve and must be removed immediately from the premises, comprising a very large and elegant assortment of everything essential to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, in rosewood, oak and mahogany. Sale will commence in the dining-room, with rich silverware, of Rogers Brothers manufacture—urns, casters, spoons, forks, cake-baskets, dining-sets; superb French and Bohemian China, crystal cut-glass, ruby-engraved glassware, ivory and pearl cutlery, French porcelain, elegant extension-table, with oak dining room furniture; parlors—two richly carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in three colored brocade, in perfect order; velvet and Wilton carpets, rosewood marble-top etageres; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; two elegant pier glasses, with hares; damask and rich lace curtains; French shades, Turkish chairs, with loueges to match; reception chairs, in brocade; elegant carved rosewood pianoforte, music-cabinet, ejvnne, magnificent mastel vases, bronzes, marble groups of parlor ornuments, with a number of choice and valuable paintings; velvet and Wilton carpets, elegant chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, kitchenware, &c.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 17, and THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. each evening, at the residence of Mr. Louis Borg, No. 54 East 30th-st., placida and handsome furniture, artistic marble and bronze statuary, fine original modern oil paintings, by celebrated artists; fine drawings and water-colors, etchings, valuable illustrated books; objects of art and virtu, being the entire collection of Mr. Louis Borg. In the collection will be found the celebrated piece of statuary, the Mendicant Girl, by Professor Bireux, the dying Hiram, bronze, by Gemelers; Bas-reliefs, by Preyat; Paintings, by A. de Penne, Meyer, Bricheart, Bonnington, Gigneux, Hall, L. Verboeckhoven, Tannier, Veron, Van Boest, Damschreuder, Daniel, Richard, Munter, Santala, and others. Illustrated Works—Les Peintres Celebres, by Chas. Blanc; Pallazzo Pitti, the Picacoteca of Bologna; London Illustrated News from 1862, complete; antique cabinet pieces from the King of Holland's collection; an arm-chair of Napoleon I.; grand seal piano, by Erard, with a very fine collection of etchings and drawings. Will be ready for exhibition, (with catalogues,) by card of admission only, to be obtained from the auctioneers on Saturday, 13th and until days of sale. Will be on exhibition on Tuesday evening.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.
FRIDAY, APRIL 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the private residence No. 2 Tompkins place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. Large sale of rich household furniture made by Roux and others, consisting of solid rosewood parlor furniture, elegantly carved in Louis XIV. and Elizabethan styles, covered in heavy silk brocatel; rich English velvet carpets, fine lace and silk curtains, satin de laine and rep dress sumes and heavy gilt cornices; French plate oval and pier mirrors, superb frames; magnificent rosewood escritoire, inlaid with rare wood; ebony arm and reception chairs, rich centre tables and etageres, elegant rosewood parlor organ, 8 stops; rosewood round-cornered piano-forte, steel and cover; fine collection of engravings and colored engravings, rich French clocks, ormolu and marble clock, very fine; rich dining-room furniture, in solid oak; buffet, extension-table, sofa, chairs, &c.; also, marble clock, rues mapear; rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, curled-hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.; Brussels and three-ply carpets, English oil-cloths, chair carpets, and rosewood hall furniture, hair-rods, &c.; also, refrigerators and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. N. B.—The Greenwood cars (via Court-st.,) pass within one block of the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AN EXCEDINGLY RICH AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st., an exceedingly rich and valuable collection of pictures by the first living artists, water-color drawings, aquarelles, &c., the property of Mr. J. P. Beaumont, comprising specimens selected personally by him from the studios of Frere, Verboeckhoven, Seignac, Rahkock, Streebel of the Hagues, Bidderman, of Dusseldorf, Arnuseman, De Brakeleer, C. Wauters, Gherard, and Neerman, living rich Mets, Leyckert, De Vos, Herring, J. B. Pyne, Beddington, Shayer, Williams, and other artists of the highest distinction, also,

Drawings and water-color Paintings by Cruikshank, Fisher, Kremer, De Senezcourt, Meyer, Groenwegen, Van Deventer, Ten Cate, &c., &c. Also, A portfolio containing about fifty pencil sketches by Monsieur Belhomme, late Director of the Royal Academy of the Hagues and Painter to the Court of Holland. The above will be found especially worthy the attention of lovers of fine arts. They may be viewed with catalogues in our galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., four days preceding the sale.

JOSEPH HACKMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 218 Washington-st., near Thiary-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,
at 11 o'clock, at No. 206 Degraw-st., between Smith and Court sts., mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,
at 1½ o'clock, at No. 142 Sackett, near Hicks-st., household furniture, pier glass, mahogany sofas chairs, centre tables, secretary bedstead, marble-top bureaus, do. washstands, feather beds mattresses, carpets, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

NEW-HAMBURGH ON HUDSON RIVER.—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 100 acres near Milton Ferry depôt, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other building; there is a dock on the premises, stone quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Amity-st. genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany and black walnut furniture, pier glasses bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., glass china shelves, mantel glasses, hair mattresses and bedding solid mahogany dining table, camphor wood secretary, several pictures, crockery and glassware, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 32 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Herald, Courier and Enquirer, Express, News, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post.* Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale MONDAY, April 22.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 32 William-st.

WARD MCLEAN, Auctioneers.
FIELD & McLEAN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., Referee, No. 771 6th-av., and No. 184 West 56th-st., two four-story brick stores and dwellings on the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 56th st.
Maps, &c., at the office, No. 9 Pine-st
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway.

A. H. SOUTHERDEEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THE THIRTEENTH REGULAR sale of unclaimed property in the hands of the Property Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, consisting of men's and women's wearing apparel, hardware, fancy goods, jewelry, crockery-ware, etc., etc., as per catalogue, will take place on FRIDAY, April 19, in the Delivery room over Centre Market, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of Property Clerk.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, brogans, gaiters and findings at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 30 Dey-st, being the entire stock of a jobbing house, in good order and valued at $40,000. Included in this sale are 5m shoe and palre of men's, women's, misses' and children's copper-nailed shoes fresh from the factory. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of J. N. TIFFT, Assignee.

P. C. BECKLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Lemagwell, Esq., Referee, No. 96 James-st, 25x100 feet 5 in., frame building; No. 98 James-st., 20x75, 3-story brick building; No 100 James-st., 20x74, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy Court.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels tapestry carpets, ingrain carpets, mirrors, bookcases, marble-top centre tables, gas chandeliers, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

JOSEPH HACKMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., by JOSEPH HACKMAN, at No. 10 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND Brogans at Auction, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh city-made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., all of the elegant furniture, made to order by Dessoir, consisting in part of

DINING-ROOM.

Brussels carpets, carved oak extension table, carved oak dining chairs to match su erb carved oak buffet, Lisbon marble top, magnificent French China dinner set, elegant cut glass, cutlery, &c. Brocatel curtains, bronze and marble clock statuettes.

DRAWING-ROOM.

Medallion carpets, rosewood piano-forte, by Nunes & Clark; elegant suite of rosewood parlor furniture of 14 pieces, superb rosewood etagere, card tables, sofa and superb centre table, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, bronze clocks and statnettes, elegant brocatel and lace curtains, &c. Also, several superb paintings by living artists.

BEDROOMS.

Elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, amoire-à-glace, lady's rosewood cylinder secretary, mirrors, curtains, Turkish and easy chairs, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

HALL.

Elegant rosewood hat-stand, stair carpets, rugs, mats, &c. Also, the kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinetmakers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoire-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads eadbureace; do. in black walnut, varnished and in oil; bleek and gilt cabinets, centre and work-tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. The above elegant furniture is of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Wednesday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF THE STOCK OF
THOROUGH-BRED AND TROTTING
STOCK OF

Messrs. WM. H. GIBBONS and FRANK LATHROP, By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Barney Carter farm, Madison, N. J., the following celebrated stock, viz.:

NANNIE LEWIS, by imported Glencoe, out of Motte, by imported Berefoot; also, colt by her side.

PASTA, by Revenue, out of Emilio Thomas; also, colt by her side, by Two Bits.

CORSUELO, by Commodore; out of Rosebud.

ALDEBARAN, by Commodore, out of Naiade Lewis.

MALAKOFF, Trotting stallion, by Peter Dorlan.

Also, several other very valuable thorough bred and trotting horses, both single and in pairs Catalogues, with full particulars, are now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 141 Broadway. The Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6.30 A. M., and return, leaving Madison at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH CARPETS, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire splendid parlor chamber, library and dining room furniture of the large dwelling house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold without reserve by R. W. WESTCOTT, offering to housekeepers an opportunity to purchase elegant furniture and valuable works of art at auction prices. The furniture consists in part of two elegant suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon brocade, and the other in green and gold, both of which are first class and in perfect order, one full suite in hair cloth, rich carpets, marble and velvet-top tables, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, centre and pier tables, bronzes, paintings, clocks, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description 20 large hair mattresses, beds, &c., rich China silver ware, cut glass, extension table, with oak dining furniture; also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture, the whole making a desirable and beautiful assortment of everything adapted to a fashionably furnished residence. No postponement—commencing at 2 precisely, rain or shine.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture, consisting of large French plate mirrors, with slabs; extra heavy gilt cornices, green and gold brocatel curtains, with tassels and loops; muslin window shades, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood side board, ane rosewood piano, elegant carved rosewood settee in green silk damask, two rosewood tables, carved rosewood settee, crimson and gold damask lace curtains, gilt and bronze chandeliers, rosewood wardrobe with mirror, mahogany chairs, rosewood bedsteads, palliasses and mattresses, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Axminster carpets, oil-cloths, one set of Morocco curtains. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office.

A. M. MCALVIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 19, at 7½ o'clock.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, of fine copies of the workes of standard authors in History, Biography, Travels, Poetry, Drama, Fiction, Arts and Sciences, including several valuable works on Ornithology, coloog them "Wilson's American Ornithology," complete in 9 vols., large 4to. colored plates. Also a variety of elegantly illustrated books, in rich binding, &c., &c.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer, Office No. 107 McDougal-st.
C. M. LEVY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT No. 15 Clinton-place, near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, elegant household furniture, made to order and warranted, viz: Elegant carved rosewood suites covered in very rich satin brocatel, carved rosewood centre tables, elegantly and elaborately carved rosewood etageres, glass back, and worthy of attention, rosewood side and sofe tables, rosewood and brocatel reception chairs rich lace and satin brocatel curtains, rosewood 7 octave piano, made by J. & C. Fischer, and warranted a perfect instrument, elegant mantel and pier glasses, rich gilt frames, costly oil paintings by eminent artists, rich bronzes, elegant 21 and 36 day clocks, costly parian and bisque figures rich China vases, ladies' escritoires, work tables, rosewood book cases, rosewood music cases, rosewood magnificently carved high bed-board and panel edge beadsteads, with a richly carved rosewood bureau, high glass, rosewood washstands, and commode, comprising one of the handsomest chamber suites ever offered. Also, rich Brussels carpets, a variety of patterns; mahogany bedstead, bureau, washstand, &c., black-walnut suites, enameled suites, easy chairs, lounges, R. W. C. seat chairs heavy feather beds, pillows, bolsters, &c.; hair mattresses, spring beds, rich ash dining-table, capable of seating 20 to 30 persons, richly carved oak buffet, dining-room chairs, with so attractive and varied assortment of richly engraved glassware, viz.: tumblers—champagne, wine, &c., rich cut glass celery bowls, preserve dishes, decanters, fruit dishes, rich china dinner and tea sets, elegant silver-plated tea sets, silver-plated table forks, dessert forks, silver plated spoons, gravy spoons, liquor cases, rosewood and ingrained bottles silver-plated casters, ivory-handled knives and forks, carvers, &c. This sale is certainly worthy of the attention of persons who are desirous of refurnishing their houses at a moderate price and with articles of first-rate manufacture.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, NEAR NEWBURGH, IN SPLENDID ORDER, WITH ABOUT 14 ACRES LAND.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, the beautiful gothic residence of D. M. Clarkson, Esq., together with about 14 acres of ground, situated about 1½ miles above Newburgh, in full view of the North River. The house was substantially built, with brick, free-stone and slate roof, and brick partitions, in 1859, (recently painted,) has 14 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms and water-closets; is supplied with gas pipes throughout, hot and cold water, hot air furnace, and other modern improvements.

The library is finished with black walnut and oak, the floor beautifully inlaid with the same, marble hall and vestibule; the doors upon the first story are solid black walnut and oak; cemented cellars under the entire building, the house is 37x70 feet exclusive of a spacious piazza fronting the river. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with fountain, graveled walk, &c. There is a fine stream of water, with lake and waterfall, skirted with trees and shrubbery; outhouses are of brick, comprising stable, shed, and ice-house filled with ice. Almost every description of fruit, including the choicest varieties of grapes, strawberries, &c., all in terrific bearing. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years, and possession given on the 1st of May.

Can be examined at any time previous to the sale with the ticket of admission from the auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.
THIS DAY, APRIL 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the residence of Arthur Kendall, Esq., at Staten Island, in Richmond-st., on the top of the hill, midway between Quarantine and Stapleton Landing, the house formerly occupied by Capt. Vanderbilt; all the elegant household furniture (made by Meeks) containe 1 la said house, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, splendid carved oak dining-room furniture, one Decker's billiard table with Phelan's combination cushions and fixtures complete, Brussels and lugrain carpets, oil-cloths feather beds, mattresses, bolsters, china, glass, cutlery, &c. Also, a choice selection of wines, consisting of old bottled Ports, Sherries, Madeiras, &c. Also, two seat extension-top wagon, with pole and shafts, built by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., and in complete order. Also, two-seat depôt wagon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 188 West 21st-st., genteel household furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood suites in green silk velvet, marble-top centre table, oil paintings, very fine engravings, rosewood etagere, real bronzes and clocks lace curtains, illustrated books, oak extension table, oak buffet, dinner set plated ware, &c., mahogany and black walnut bedroom suites, mahogany secretary and bookcase, chairs, rattans enameled suites, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mirrors, black walnut bookcase, spring mattresses, china glass and table ware, with other furniture—commencing with kiteheu ware.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at No. 8 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., near Bedford av., Williamsburgh, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, black-walnut extension-table, black walnut dining-room chairs, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil cloth, pier-glasses, bedroom furniture, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture, consisting of large French plate mirrors, with slabs; extra heavy gilt cornices, green and gold brocatel curtains, with tassels and loops; muslin window shades, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood side board, ane rosewood piano, elegant carved rosewood settee in green silk damask, two rosewood tables, carved rosewood settee, crimson and gold damask lace curtains, gilt and bronze chandeliers, rosewood wardrobe with mirror, mahogany chairs, rosewood bedsteads, palliasses and mattresses, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Axminster carpets, oil-cloths, one set of Morocco curtains. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office.

JOHN E VAN ANTWERP SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE NOTICE.—JOHN E VAN ANTWERP SON, will sell THIS DAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, 300 lots English, German and American hardware, comprising, in part, a large lot of goods from the late firm of Edward Gorning & Co. Also, the balance of plated ware of the Berndorf Metal Manufactory, embracing a choice assortment of spoons, forks, &c., together with the remaining part of the stock of Messrs. Richards and Fleury. Terms cash.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.—5,000 pear trees, 6,000 apple, peach, cherry, plumb, quince and other fruit trees, o namental and flowering trees, shrubs, plants, &c., at the Nurseryman's Depôt, No. 60 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 72 West 21st-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, divans and voltaire chairs, in brocatel; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; marble-top, pier and centre tables, tea-poys, cottage chairs, mahogany book-case, pier glasses, bronze candelebras, damask and lace curtains mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus with glasses, lounges in brocatel, chaodoliers, gas fixtures, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, china glassware, &c.; together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. H. BURLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, beds eads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, hat racks, carpets, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, kitchen ware, enameled furniture, &c.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the most desirable English basement houses in the City. The house has a depth of 100 feet, and has all the modern improvements. Price, furnished, $2 540, without furniture, $2,000. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 35th-st.; or L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., No. 62 Fouth-st.

TO LET CHEAP.—ONE MARBLE FRONT three-story high stoop and basement house, $500, one do., $475; also three brick houses, with marble trimmings, in a row of eleven houses; all modern conveniences. Inquire on the premises, 33d-st., one hundred feet east of 2d-av., or of J. E. SHAW, No. 32 Nassau-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL PATERSON N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders. 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR A LARGE PRIVATE FAMILY, OR a Summer boarding-house, with about 50 rooms, beautifully located within a fine park of trees and about 3 acres of ground, known as the Lo Roy place, New-Rochelle Westchester County, New York. For further particulars inquire of DAVID ALLEN, New-Rochelle Flouring Mills Terms easy.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal, and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700
T. S. TAILMADGE, No. 41 Macdougal st., or No. 52 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th st. and Washington square, lots residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. BEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MINSELL, 306 4th-st.

TO LET—ON 54TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 137 FEET east of 8th-av. and west of Broadway, a new white marble front house, 18.9x50, with modern improvements. Rent $750. Keen from 1 to 4 o'clock. Apply to RAYNOR BLANCHARD, No. 1 Broadway, or A. B. BELKNAP, No. 90 Exchange-place.

TO LET—NO. 808 BROADWAY, IN THE BUILDing next above Grace Church, the store, basement and sub-cellar, in size each 25 feet by 110, suitable for house-furnishing store, piano or cabinet furniture warerooms, or carrie ge repository. Rent $1,600. Apply in the store, from 2 to 2½ P. M.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 20 SOUTH 1ST-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.—The house is in good order; with water and sewer, and near Grandst. Ferry. Rent $350. S. CROCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 58 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A FINE THREEstory house, No. 99 State st. Also, No 224 Clinton st; a cottage house corner of Wyeck and Bond sts., and a fine large stable and 3 lots of ground on Hicks-st., near Degraw. Apply to WM. A. COLT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement brick house No. 60 East 24th-st., with modern improvements, in good order, and location very desirable. Gas fixtures, carpets oil-cloths, &c., for sale cheap if desired. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, 292 4th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED—DESIRABLE FIRSTclass house in 16th-st., near 6th av., containing eight chambers, furniture all first-class, with library. House 75 by 53. To rent low to a desirable party. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY basement house No. 9 Harrison-st., within eight minutes' walk of the South or Hamilton Ferries, with all the modern improvements. Rent $680. Apply on the premises or at No. 89 Broad-st., New-York.

TO RENT—STORE, SACKROOM, BEDROOM and basement, of No. 259 Hudson-st.; good location for millinery and fancy goods; store has show-window, counter, shelving and gas fixtures complete. Possession at once. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 260 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 65 Bammond-st.; will be put in complete order to a first-class tenant, on a lease of three or five years. Apply to JAMES K. WEED, No. 86 Warren-st.

TO LET—SINGLE OR TOGETHER, THE TWO three story basement and attic houses; lots, 25x100 each, Nos. 50 and 52 Franklin-st. If desired, will be leased, with alterations to suit. Apply to M. B. TAYLOR, in the store of Meyer Bros., No. 93 Walker-st.

TO LET—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE NO. 137 EAST 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square. The house is a large, convenient and well-built basement, and contains every convenience. Can be seen by a card from D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 160 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

NO. 753 BROADWAY—TO LET, ROOMS.—Best fashionable business location in the City; peculiarly suitable for some light manufacturing business, dressmaking, offices, or for sleeping. Inquire of Mrs. LOVETT, Paris Millinery Establishment,

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 330 WEST 15TH-st., consisting of two large rooms with folding doors, two bed rooms and bath room on the second floor one bed room on the third, and back basement, to a small family. Rent $275. Apply between 11 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington square, with the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson st

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 24 feet front, No. 6 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRAStone front houses, Nos. 59, 71 and 73 West 45th-st., in good order and with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Apply to ALBERT HORN, No. 45 Beaver-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 868 Broadway will be let to a club, society, or for business purposes to suit the applicant. Apply in the dry-goods store, No. 866 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE WITH FOUR LOFTS AND dry cellar, No. 206 Pearl-st. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome st., or at front office on second story over Felton Bank, corner Pearl and Fulton sts.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of ground; 2 minutes' walk from depôt. Rent, $200, $250 and $450. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 281 Pearl-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—HOUSE NO. 62 East 30th-st., summit of Murray Hill, brown-stone, English basement, modern improvements; rent cheap to suit the times. For particulars inquire on premises.

TO LET.—BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—The large house No. 13 Bond-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The first floor furnished if required. Apply to R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THREE MEDIUM SIZED THREE-STORY houses, with all the modern improvements, in Greene-st., between Spring and Prince. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and stores on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb av. Rent $250. Apply on BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON THE first floor, suitable for a physician, dentist or any professional business, being one of the best locations in the City. Inquire at No. 387 4th-av., corner of 28th-st.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, TENTH-AVENUE and 152d-st., three handsome 3-story brick houses. Rent, $250 each. Inquire of R. F. CANNAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE HOUSE No. 420 4th-av., containing ranges, gas, bath, &c. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 294 6th av., from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE AND CENtrally-situated house No. 159 10th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.; will be put in complete order and let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 49 Warren-st.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS TO LET, with or without steam power. Apply to Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton st.

TO LET—THE THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, THE new four-story brown-stone front house No. 111 East 34th-st. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, corner East 24th-st. rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LIBERTY, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS [illegible] Apply to J. [illegible]

OFFICES TO LET IN THE HERALD BUILDing, No. 225 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $478,150 80 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 30-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
E. S. CHESEBRO, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest assumed thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the boudholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 36 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 25 Pine-st. J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN BAY FERGUSON Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Interest from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
Six per Cent Interest on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
WORDS D. VAN PELT, President.
J. F. COZZENS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS, Nos. 1,992,500.—Holders of these Bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection, who have not yet done so, should send in their address and the number of their Bonds.
Holders of Bonds issued under the subsequent Trust Deed, Nos. 2,500 to 3,950 for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100 for $500 each, desirous of being protected, in accordance with the decision of the Court, should also send their names and the numbers of their Bonds to F. RANDALL, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
HORACE GALPEN, FRANCIS VOSE,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS RANDALL, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.
New-York, April 13, 1861.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to J. T. Soutter, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New-York, one dollar per share on the amount of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Shareholders failing to comply will have their present stock sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued for the instalment.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
New-York, April 15, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of MERRIAM & BELL, for the transaction of a "General Stock Commission and Banking Business."
CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
WILLIAM J. BELL.
Office No. 18 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND Grant Bonds, Nos. 1,991 to 3,950, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100, for $500 each.
Holders of these bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection will please call at the office of J. L. JENNINGS, Esq., No. 54 William-st., bringing their bonds with them, between this date and May 1.
NATH'L ROSS, B. M. SAVERY, JONA RANSOM.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY.
New-York, April 15 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, next, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May. W. B. MERRELL, Cashier.

$8,000.—WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for three years, at 7 per cent., eight thousand dollars, on unincumbered property at Elizabeth, N. J., worth $26,000. Apply at No. 111 Broadway Room No. 12, or CHETWOOD & MAGIE, Attorneys, Elizabeth, N. J.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.—The first and second (or income) mortgage bondholders, and the stockholders of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting, at Room No. 20 Astor House, on THURSDAY, April 18, 1861, at 12 M. F. H. SMITH, President.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

$2,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved unincumbered real estate in Brooklyn, worth $5,000. Address D. H. I., Box No 74 Green Point Post office, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—$5,000 OR $6,000 FOR THREE YEARS on improved real estate worth $12,000. Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, Attorney, No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 436 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 480 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOWSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 76 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Demokrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.
The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospitals of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.
These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, scaption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentegre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.
Principal dépôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No 7 rue de la Feuillade; and at New-York, at Messrs. Gaodelet & Goure's, No. 32 Pielt-st.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. M. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to suit the needs of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions. Office No. 13 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfermented Wine and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm of Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Here disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dietin, or obstruction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH W. MARTLEY, Plaintiff, *vs.* WILLIAM A. BRUSH, Esq. and Elizabeth Brush, his wife, John M. Feneky and Eleanor, his wife, John L. Dean, John Scrymser, survivor of himself and William Scrymser, deceased, Henry S. Billinge Perrin Burdick, Benjamin A. Cook, Josiah Macy, William H. Macy, Francis M. Macy, John H. Macy, John M. Reilly, Miller O. Reilly, Albert H. Oonckiths, William Moore, William J. Williams, Francis Fennerty, Garret W. Ryckman, Junior, Margaret E. Jewett, administratrix, and Madison G. Harrington, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Jewett, deceased, Morits Veik, Abraham Valk, Jacob Veik, James W. Lovelle, Cyrus A. Hubbard, Alexander H. Heavey, Betsey Sage, administratrix, of the estate of Luke Sage, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1861. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1861. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Ma 21-law6wTh.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALBERT L. PECK against THOMAS BURKE.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated March 26, 1861.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1861. A. S. VAN DUZER,
ap11-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 647 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS,
n15-law6mTh* RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, May 1, at 8 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILMAN F. EGAN, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $12 PER CHALdron. SYDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 26, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most irrefutable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, F. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Dépôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—omitting the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 9 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hoehley. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's Line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company, on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
NEWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON.
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines, under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent double-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, mounter Lorton Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on railway.$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Loading and forwarding passengers at Queenstown direct. The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 20
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 Steerage to London.....35
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamships will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on following days at 4 P. M.:
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER, THURSDAY, April 18.
Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, Geo., $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida, at low rates.
Insurance at lowest rates premium.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Bills of lading must be taken out to insure dispatch, and none will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 86 West-st. and 336 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 68 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1, powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. GRAY, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Perry-st., on TUESDAY, April 23, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

[Continued from First Page.]

room. The barracks, guard-rooms, mess-rooms, ordnance store-houses and armory were inspected by Major MENTZELMAN, who seems determined to know the exact state of affairs in his command.

At Fort Hamilton everybody was on the *qui vive* all the forenoon. The Company of Infantry at the post were anxiously looking out for the arrival of the garrison of Fort Sumter, reported to be on its way here. The wives and families of Major ANDERSON's command were in a feverish state of anxiety, many of them believing that the rumors about no one being killed, were circulated to deceive. The quarters at Hamilton and Lafayette, recently occupied by the Texan troops, are ready for the reception of more men, and could accommodate 500.

At the Navy-yard, current work went on without cessation. The *Wabash*, *Savannah* and *Perry* were operated on, the latter slightly, as she is almost ready for any service needed of her. At 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, the Federal forces in this neighborhood were as follows:

	Men.
Brooklyn Marine Barracks	88
Fort Hamilton	33
Governor's Island	400
Bedloe's Island	70
Rec'g-ship *North Carolina* (marines and sailors)	280
Total	871

Recruiting was brisk all day. Cedar, Chatham, Hudson and Cherry streets were well supplied with applicants.

The Revenue and Survey fleet is still in the stream at Brooklyn. It now consists of the steamers *Bibb* and *Corwin*, and the schooners *Varina* and *Crawford*. The *North Carolina* and *Potomac* remain in *statu quo*.

Commodore PAULDING, the new Adviser-in-Chief of the Navy Department was expected in town yesterday. Wagon-loads of shot and shell were moved from the pyramids opposite the Lyceum to the wharf.

A vast quantity of provisions has been brought over lately, from time to time, to the Navy-yard, and stowed away in the storehouse. They are intended, of course, for vessels fitting out for sea.

Business at the Boston Navy-yard is very active. The *Minnesota* and *Mississippi* are progressing rapidly. There are 1 500 men employed, and the monthly disbursements probably reach $60,000.

Recruiting for the army in Boston is increasing in briskness. Fifty applicants visited the Portland-street office on Monday. Twelve recruits from that station arrived on Governor's Island last evening. One man 50, and another 75 years of age, tried to pass the Portland-street officer.

The number of men recruited in the City yesterday was as follows: Army—Chatham-street, 8; Cedar-street, 3. Navy—Cherry-street, 55. Total, 66.

THE PEOPLE ON THEIR MARCH.

UNFURL THE BANNER OF THE UNION.

The demonstrations of Monday last, which produced so salutary an effect upon the *Herald*, and compelled that establishment to hang out the Banner of the Union, were continued yesterday. The people, excited by the events of the hour, and their numbers augmented by thousands, appeared in Printing-House Square about noon, with the design of asking "a decent regard to the opinions of mankind" on the part of the *Day Book*, whose publication-office is in the neighborhood of Tammany. Eight or ten thousand persons gathered before this establishment, and by shouts and outcries requested that they should "hoist the American Ensign" upon their bare and defient flagstaff. A Committee of three persons entered the place, and requested the proprietor to respect the sentiments of the people so far as to hoist the Stars and Stripes. Before the Committee had time to report progress, a splendid new American ensign, 20 by 30 feet, was hoisted on the NEW-YORK TIMES building, instantly attracting the notice of the surging multitude below, who greeted the flag with loud and repeated cheers. Immediately succeeded a volley of loud groans for the *Day Book*, which had refused to hoist the Stars and Stripes. The *Sunday Times* borrowed an American flag from Tammany, and lowered it from their window, which was greeted with an outburst of huzzas. Seeing the increasing excitement, a change came over the proprietor, and a person was dispatched to purchase a flag. In a few moments the *Day Book* ran up the old flag to the top of their staff. The sight of its starry folds flying over the secession concern caused tremendous cheering.

Satisfied with their victory here, the crowd then ran down Park-row, swelling as they went, and halted opposite the office of the *Express*. The Police followed close upon the heels of the crowd, and entered the building, if necessary, to protect the place from damage. Cries of "Hoist that flag, old Bacons" "Show your colors, or down goes your cooky-stand" "Three groans for the *Express*," (which were given and repeated,) and similar demonstrations took place. The day was very blowy, and motives of economy, perhaps, had prevented the display of even the usual business flag. As soon as possible, however, men were sent upon the roof, and in a few moments the flag was seen to rise above the breastwork of signs which top off the front of the building. Now, again, the multitude sent up such a shout as made the welkin ring. The crowd then paid their respects to the Astor House, giving three cheers for the ensign which always flies over that building on all fitting occasions.

"To the *Journal of Commerce*" then shouted the leaders, and away they ran through Ann-street, and down Nassau and Fulton streets, pell mell, people rushing out in amazement to inquire the cause of the great commotion. As they emerged into William-street a large squad of the Second Ward Police came along upon the full run, close in the wake of the crowd. As they moved on, the volume increased. Down Maiden-lane, through Water-street, Wall-street, and every avenue leading to the place, poured the excited multitude, until they halted opposite the *Journal of Commerce* office, and sent up an imperative shout for them to "hoist the American flag." Some six or eight thousand persons, in a state of the wildest excitement, stood there before the office. In a moment Mr. HALLOCK, Jr., opened the window of the office, and stepping upon the balcony, unrolled a large American ensign, at the same instant removing his hat and waving it enthusiastically above the flag. Wall-street certainly never heard such deafening cheers as followed this timely concession to the demands of the people. They now turned away, some persons calling out "To the *Daily News*." They ran rapidly up Wall-street, and passing through William and Nassau, in five minutes more paused opposite the *Daily News* establishment; the Police following hard after them. They had, by this time, increased to ten thousand or more, filling up a large part of the space in Tryon-row. Cries were made of "Come out," "Show your colors," "Three groans for Mayor Woon," &c., but no response was made. This reticence on the part of the people of the *News* office seemed to exasperate the crowd, who, up to this time, had proceeded with great good humor, and their shouts were renewed with redoubled vehemence. This continued for some time, causing interruption to the railroad cars and stages, when the Police, fearing it might result in a breach of the peace, drove the crowd back, and requested them to disperse. The majority of the crowd, finding that the Police were in earnest, dispersed, but several hundred remained in the vicinity of the building until a late hour in the evening, giving expression to their indignation at the unpatriotic course pursued by the *News*, in not displaying the National flag when requested to do so.

The City Inspector's Department being immediately over the publication office of the *News*, a flag was displayed from the front windows of the second floor, with the name of the department upon it. This circumstance greatly annoyed the parties in the office of the paper. Eight of the men went up stairs, and, contending that no one but the proprietors of the building had a right to make any such display, insisted on the withdrawal of the flag from public view. Lieutenant-Colonel NUGENT, acting commandant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and an officer in the department, peremptorily refused to comply with the request. The representatives of the *News*, men attempted to haul in the flag themselves, Col. NUGENT and a few of his subordinates resisted. A struggle ensued, and in a few moments half a dozen of the intruders were summarily expelled and tumbled down the stairway. So much for the first collision between the Sixty-ninth and the enemy.

The Police found it necessary to make several arrests, some of the more unruly assaulting the officers with stones, one of which hit Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward. He was not seriously hurt. Although animated by patriotic impulses, and evidently contemplating no violence to person or property, these demonstrations were strongly disapproved of by the more reflecting portion of the people. The Police acted with great discretion and moderation, using no more force than was required to hold the unruly elements in check. The proprietor of the *News* said he had raised the Stars and Stripes by request of the Governor; that that was the flag of his country, but that he could not be forced to raise it at the dictation of an irresponsible mob.

THE WAR FEELING IN BROOKLYN.

The war feeling in Brooklyn, and in fact throughout Long Island, is rapidly reaching that point when something must be done; in a word, the people are spelling for a fight. Recruiting-offices have been opened at different points, and those in charge expect to be able to fill up a Regiment at an early day. The regular State militia are drilling constantly in the State and City armory, and also evenings in the streets. The Regiments are rapidly filling up.

A POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

At about 9 o'clock last evening a party of about 1,500 men went to the offices of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Daily News*—Democratic papers—and requested the proprietors to raise the Stars and Stripes. The demand was speedily complied with, when the party moved on, and after giving three cheers for the *Star*, dispersed.

A PATRIOTIC SCHOOL.

The young gentlemen who attend the Polytechnic Institute in Livingston-street, Brooklyn, which is under the charge of Prof. RAYMOND, on Tuesday signed a petition, addressed to the Trustees, requesting that they furnish for the building the American flag-staff, halyards, &c. It is understood that the petition has been granted, and that the flag will be raised to-day. Yesterday morning nearly all the pupils brought to the school, and attached to their desks, miniature flags.

DEMONSTRATION IN JERSEY CITY.

THREATENED ATTACK UPON A NEWSPAPER OFFICE

The gentlemen who gathered before the *American Standard* office, in Jersey City, on Tuesday nigh 5 threatened that if the Stars and Stripes were not displayed during yesterday they would assemble at night and demolish the office. During yesterday a large number of the most influential citizens waited upon the editor and proprietor, and endeavored to prevail upon them to display the flag, but they in all cases refused to comply. A riot being anticipated, the Mayor sent a communication to the Chief of Police, yesterday afternoon, ordering them out.

Third Regiment, (Artillery) Major HAZAMAS commanding, of the Hudson Brigade, numbering 130 men, have tendered their services, and will be in readiness in twenty-four hours after receiving orders. Gen. HATFIELD has communicated to Gov. OLDEN the offer made by Major HAZAMER, and it is understood that their services have been accepted.

The Commonpaw Zouaves held a meeting on Tuesday night, and unanimously resolved to offer their services to the Government.

Flags were suspended yesterday from the hotels and many stores and private houses throughout Jersey City.

Early last evening an American flag was thrown to the breeze from the top of the building of the *American Standard* office. This was done by order of JESSE WANDEL, owner of the property, who feared that damage would be done to the building.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Independence Guard, Capt. GRAHAM, met last night at the Hudson House, for the purpose of drilling. About 200 persons were present. Sergeant HUGHES called for an expression in favor of the Union, which was responded to by every member present.

The Company will hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of the Governor at an hour's notice. They are now receiving recruits and desire to have their Company number 100 strong.

The Hudson Guard, Capt. HOPPER, met last night for drill, and received 30 new recruits. They meet on Friday night to take action in reference to the national difficulties.

A citizens' meeting was held at the Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company to tender their services to the Governor. Sheriff FAGNIA presided and R. SMITH acted as Secretary. Patriotic speeches were made, and 65 leading citizens enrolled their names. It is proposed to raise 100 men, and for this purpose the meeting adjourned to Friday night.

MEETING AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD IN UNION-SQUARE ON SATURDAY.

An adjourned meeting of merchants, and prominent business men of all classes, was held yesterday noon at the Chamber of Commerce, to consult upon the state of the country, and to make arrangements for a Mass Meeting of the citizens of New-York to sustain the Government in the approaching contest with treason and rebellion. Among the prominent citizens present were: Royal Phelps, Hamilton Fish, Pelatiah Perit, Hiram Ketchum, George Opdyke, R. B Minturn, Simeon Baldwin, Thomas B. Stillman, Simeon Draper, W. E. Dodge, Ed. Minturn, J. S. T. Stranahan, R. H. McCurdy, S. B. Chittenden, Peter Cooper, C. H. Marshall, W. H. Neilson, Washington Smith, Stewart Brown, A. V. Stout, E. A. Lambert, L. B. Cannon, Denning Duer, John A. Dix, W. M. Evarts, S. B. Ruggles, C. R. Roberts, J. H. Gourlie, S. B. Hunt, Geo. W. Blunt, W. C. Noyes, R. T. Haws, Hugh Maxwell, W. V. Brady, James Gallatin, J. H. Titus, De Forest Manice, J. D. Jones, Joseph Hoxie, Shepherd Knapp, Jno. A. Stevens, B. F. Manierre, Norman Francis, W. Allen Butler, T. G. Glaubienskiee, Ellwood Walter, Dr. Fisher, F. R. Winston and Moses Taylor.

Capt. MARSHALL occupied the Chair, and SETH B. HUNT acted as Secretary. Committees from the Stock Exchange and from the Citizens' Committee presented themselves, and expressed the desire of those whom they represent to coöperate with the action of the merchants. They were cordially received, and invited to take part in the councils.

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the previous meeting, reported that, on consultation, it had been thought best by said Committee to defer the presentation of the resolutions which had been drafted until the mass-meeting was held.

On motion of Gov. FISH, the action of the Committee was approved of, and they were requested to perfect the resolutions in time for the mass-meeting.

Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested that the proposal to hold the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening had better be abandoned, as the accomodations would be insufficient; and he moved that the meeting be held in Union-square, around the statue of WASHINGTON, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. S. B. RUGGLES seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

On the suggestion of STEWART BROWN, it was recommended that all citizens close their places of business at 2 o'clock on Saturday, so as to enable all who desired to attend the meeting. The Chairman and Finance Committee were empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the meeting. On the statement of Mr. EVARTS, that the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, might be needed in Washington before Saturday, a subscription to defray their expenses was started, and in a few minutes about $2,000 was subscribed for that purpose, which has probably ere this been increased to a much larger amount. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Governor and Legislature for their prompt response to the call of the President. Subscriptions to defray the expenses of the mass meeting may be sent to LA GRAND B. CANNON, Treasurer, at "GRANT & SONS," No. 62 Wall-street.

STATE OF FEELING THROUGHOUT THE NORTH.

IN NEW-YORK.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, April 17.

The citizens of Oswego, without distinction of party, assembled in immense numbers at Doolittle Hall last evening, on four hours' notice. Mayor FITZHUGH presided, assisted by sixteen Vice-Presidents.

Resolutions approving of the action of the President and the State Legislature in reference to the present crisis, denouncing the treasonable rebellion of the Southern Confederates, declaring that all party lines should be obliterated, and the people of Oswego whether Democrats or Republicans, would rally unitedly under the flag of our country, in support of the Union, the Constitution and laws, were adopted unanimously.

Speeches were made by Mayor FITZHUGH, Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER, of Rome, IRA D. BROWN, editor of the *Times*, DE FAELINO, editor of the *Palladium*, Col. S. R. BRADSLEY, LEVI BRADSLEY, Lieut. Col. DOYLE, Dr. REYNOLDS and others. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The united sentiment of the people is that the Union must be sustained.

A volunteer company is forming to tender its services to the Government, and the Fifty-fifth Regiment will be ready to respond to a call from head-quarters.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Wednesday, April 17.

Efforts are making to raise 1,000 volunteers in St. Lawrence County. Patriotism is everywhere apparent. The Stars and Stripes are floating from various staffs. A large crowd is now parading the streets, with music and the National flag at its head.

A Union meeting will be held to-night.

IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, April 16.

Gov. WASHBURNE has issued a Proclamation convening the Legislature on the 22d inst.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 16.

Gov. WASHBURNE of Maine, has received a despatch from the Secretary of War stating that Maine's quota of troops will be required at their rendezvous by the 20th of May.

Several patriotic residents of this city have tendered a loan of $50,000 to the State for the defence of the Federal Government.

At Camden the Democrats have cut out the name of HASSEMAL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, from their old election flag, and substituted *a piece of black crape*. E. K. SMART, late Democratic candidate for Governor, and Major MOORE, of the Custom House, are emphatic in their determination to support the laws.

IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, April 16.

The Governor of New-Hampshire to-day issued the following proclamation to Jos. C. ABBOTT, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the New-Hampshire militia:

SIR: The President of the United States having, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 28, 1795, called upon the State of New-Hampshire for a Regiment of Militia, consisting of ten companies of infantry, to be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of quelling an insurrection and supporting the Government, I, ICHABOD GOODWIN, Governor of New-Hampshire, command you to make a proclamation calling for volunteers from the enrolled militia of this State to the number required, and to issue, from time to time, all necessary orders and instructions for enrolling and holding in readiness to be mustered into service said volunteer corps, assignable to the aforesaid requisition. (Signed) ICHABOD GOODWIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

There is no doubt that the Regiment will be filled up in a week.

The State Capital Bank has tendered the loan of $30,000 to Gov. GOODWIN, to aid in putting down rebellion.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

FALL RIVER, Tuesday, April 16.

The steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River Line, has been chartered by the Government to convey the Rhode Island troops to Washington. She will leave Providence Thursday next.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 17.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which leavee this afternoon for Norfolk, will take 640 troops. Their destination is said to be Fortress Munroe. The remainder will start overland, to-night, by special train.

The Webster Bank has rendered a loan of $50,000 to the State, and the other Boston Banks agree to increase the amount to $1,000,000 for the defence of the Government.

A large meeting of Irish citizens was held last night at the Jackson Club-room, and patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing unflinching devotion to the Federal Government. A proposition was made to raise an Irish Regiment and tender it to the President.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 16—P. M.

Boston has been the theatre of extraordinary military excitement during yesterday and to-day. Companies from the interior towns have been constantly arriving, taking the quarters provided for them in Faneuil Hall, the hall of the Old Colony Dépôt, Boylston Hall, and other places. The citizens generally vied with each other in extending hospitalities to them. There has been great activity at the Adjutant-General's office, in supplying outfits, including a substantial military overcoat, blanket and knapsack to each soldier.

Shortly after noon dispatches were received changing the departure of the troops, and, it is said, making their destination Washington.

At 2½ o'clock Gov. ANDREWS presented a regimental flag to the Sixth Regiment, Col. EDWARD F. JONES, of Lowell, commanding. The Governor made an eloquent speech from the steps of the State House, the troops being drawn up in line on Beacon-street. Adjutant-General SCHOULER, Brigadier-General B. F. BUTLER and other distinguished officers were present. There was a dense mass of spectators, including a large number of ladies, and the scene was most imposing and inspiriting.

Gov. ANDREWS, in his remarks, conjured the soldiers to conduct themselves like men, and to act worthy of the glorious traditions of the State they represented. They were called to fight in behalf of the country, its dignity and purity; in behalf of the flag which had swept the seas in triumph, conveying right and honor all over the world.

The Governor then alluded to Gen. BUTLER, who was by his side, as the person under whose lead they would be for the present, and he complimented that officer in high terms.

In continuation, he said that they would be mustered at last under the command of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, whom he trusted God would spare to witness the Union firmly reëstablished all over the land. They were to repair to Washington, which had been built under the Father of his Country. They had been summoned suddenly. The State Government had done all in its power to provide for the necessities of the occasion, and they would bear with them its benefactions and its prayers. Those behind cherished them in their heart of hearts, following them with their best wishes, and feeling confident that they would not return until they had done the utmost that patriotic men could do.

Here he took the flag, and, after waving it to and fro, amid the applause of the assembled multitude, handed it to Col. JONES.

Col. JONES took the flag, and saying that he considered it the emblem of everything valuable upon earth, and that it would be so prized by his command, he declared that, so help him God, he would never disgrace it.

All within reach of his voice cheered heartily, and many joined in the expression, "God help you, JONES."

The Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments are expected to leave during the night, a portion *via* Fall River, for whom the steamer *State of Maine* has been chartered.

Detachments by way of Worcester and New-Haven, and one regiment by the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, for Fort Monroe direct.

A mass of telegraphic dispatches come in from the cities and towns throughout New-England, showing the universal sentiment of the population.

Party lines are entirely obliterated, and the struggle now seems to be as to who can be foremost in maintaining in its integrity the best and greatest Government that the world ever possessed.

The Suffolk Bank to-day tendered $100,000 to the State, and the same amount to the United States, to be called for when needed.

A like spirit to furnish men and money pervades the entire community.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 17.

The patriotic declaration of Gov. HICKS for the Union has enkindled great enthusiasm. Masses are now constantly engaged watching the bulletin boards for news. The enlistment for volunteers is proceeding steadily; 5,000 have already been enrolled, which is more than the quota required from Philadelphia, while the exempt volunteers by age are forming reserve guards for the protection of the city.

Intelligence from Harrisburgh states that more than 10,000 have already accepted.

Senator BIGLER has pronounced in favor of sustaining the Government at all hazards.

The recruiting parties are parading the streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 17—P. M.

Salutes are to be fired here in honor of Gov. HICKS, of Maryland.

The excitement here is increasing every hour, and recruiting parties are parading all sections of the city. The ladies of this city have resolved to wear a rosette of red, white and blue.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, April 17.

Gov. CURTIN has appointed Major-Gen. ED. M. BIDDLE, of Carlisle, Adjutant General; Gen. ROMAN C. HALE of Philadelphia, Quartermaster-General; and Gen. JOHN. W. MCLAIN, of Erie County, Commissary-General.

IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 16.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, and Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, to-day issued proclamations calling for the volunteers asked for by the Federal Government.

The war feeling is intense throughout the West. Dispatches from almost every town in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, that can be reached by telegraph, represent the people as very determined to sustain the Administration in its efforts to enforce and uphold the honor of the National flag.

At the election, to-day, the entire State Republican ticket was elected, by an average majority of 1,600.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE BORDER STATES.

IN MARYLAND.

GOV. HICKS INTENDS TO STAND BY THE UNION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 17.

Gov. HICKS was waited upon last night at his hotel by Company F, the Governor's Guard, who informed him that they had come to slay the "Star Spangled Banner" with him. The Governor expressed pleasure at the visit; said he was too hoarse to join with them; but he would tell them he was still under the Stars and Stripes. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by over fifty voices with fine effect. The Governor thanked the visitors for the courtesy, and said he hoped the song would be sung on all fitting occasions forever. The Union must be preserved.

A VOICE—Governor, you have done your duty so far.

GOVERNOR—Yes, and I intend to keep doing so.

VOICES—We'll stand by you.

Much enthusiasm was manifested.

IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 17.

The *State Journal* publishes the following reply from Gov. JACKSON to Secretary CAMERON:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MISSOURI, Jefferson City, Wednesday, April 17.

SIR—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men, for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend no doubt, but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army, to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and not be complied with. Not one man will, of the State of Missouri, furnish or carry on such an unholy crusade.

[Signed,] C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, April 17.

The Secessionists are overawed by prevalent Union sentiments. They had planned the organization of a Company to be armed with rifles, from the Military Academy, for the seizure of Fort Delaware, which was taken by the Government. The project failed.

Senator BAYARD is on a visit to Virginia.

IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 16.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens opposed to President LINCOLN's war policy, was held to-night. About 3,000 people were present.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted that Kentucky won't permit the marching of troops to the Confederate States, but share the latter's destiny if war must come; sympathizing with the patriotic men in the free States, and indorsing Gov. MAGOFFIN's response to Secretary CAMERON.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, April 17.

An extra meeting of the City Council, this evening, appropriated $50,000 to arm the city. It is rumored that a steamer with Government arms is *en route* from St. Louis to Newport, Ky. She is likely to be stopped on her trip.

LEXINGTON, Wednesday, April 17.

Ex-Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend here: "Kentucky should call a Convention without delay, and Mr. LINCOLN's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war."

The abhorrence of President LINCOLN's proclamation is immense amongst the people.

Mr. BRACKINRIDGE speaks in Lexington to-morrow night, and in Louisville Saturday.

PADUCAH, Ky., Tuesday, April 16.

A meeting, irrespective of party, J. B. HUSBANDS presiding, last night adopted resolutions recommending the Governor to immediately convene the Legislature, that we are with the South in interest and action, that the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation for a convention at Frankfort at an early day as practicable, to consider the position and future destiny of Kentucky, calling on the people of Kentucky to ignore party feelings, and oppose to the last extremity the coercive and fratricidal policy of the Executive.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, April 17.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad offers to transport troops and munitions of war for the Confederate States free of charge.

The City Council has appointed a Military Board and appropriated $50,000 for the defence of the city.

The Union flags on the steamers have all been hauled down, and the citizens are everywhere arming and volunteering for the defence of the South.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

IN LOUISIANA.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 16.

Mr. LINCOLN's war proclamation was received with no astonishment. Everybody is highly pleased, and the people are resolved to maintain their position at all costs and all hazards.

Two more volunteer companies left to-day for Pensacola. The rest will probably remain to defend the city.

Volunteer regiments are forming throughout the State.

Several pieces of ordnance were taken to Forts Jackson and St. Phillip to-day.

Operations in Cotton are prevented by the difficulty of negotiating Exchange and the scant supply of European ships, American vessels not being wanted.

All the Courts in the city, including the Supreme Court, have adjourned until the third Monday in May, owing to the present state of affairs.

Hon. TIPTON WALKER arrived yesterday as a special messenger to Montgomery from Galveston, to consult with President DAVIS about the defence of the Texas coast.

There is much excitement at Galveston on account of the war news. The City Council was in extraordinary session, and the feeling for resistance was strong and active on all sides.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos, reports having landed at Indianola companies A, J and G, of the Third U. S. Infantry.

She brings $224,000 in specie.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 19.

Active and great preparations are making here for the defence of New-Orleans.

The City Council have appropriated $200,000 for the defence of this city.

Everything in the way of military matters are making rapid progress.

Subscription Books for the Confederate States' loan was opened to-day. The rush of subscribers are very great.

IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Wednesday, April 11.

The loan is being eagerly and rapidly taken, principally by $50 and $100 bidders, they having the preference.

The office is crowded with applications.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, April 17.

The Eastern Arizona Convention met at Messila on the 16th, and was numerously attended.

Mr. HEADLEY, the Texan Commissioner, was cordially welcomed.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the seceded States, and from Arizona's interest with the South, she desires to become the Territory of the Southern Confederacy. She will not recognize LINCOLN's Administration, nor obey his officers.

The people of Western Arizona have been invited to join the movement.

A vote on the resolutions will be taken on the second Monday in April.

On Sunday the *Star of the West* was still at Indianola.

The *Empire City* and *Mohawk* left Friday evening with troops. Their destination is unknown.

Six Companies of United States troops, under Majors SMITH and SIBLEY are at Green Lake, near Indianola, waiting for more Companies from the upper frontier.

Major HEINTZ, of the United States Army, has resigned his position, and offered his services to the Southern Confederacy.

THE CHARLESTON FLEET SPOKEN.

Capt. CROCKER, of the steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, from Savannah, arrived yesterday, reports, 14th inst, 15 miles north of Cape Roman, passed a steam-tug, painted black, with side wheels, the smoke-stack gone bound South. (*The Yankee*). Same day at 2 P. M., spoke steamship *Baltic* off Charleston Bar. The Captain of the *Baltic* stated to him, "We take Major ANDERSON and his command to New-York."

The *Harriet Lane* was inside the bar. They both had steam up. There was also a steamer inside the bar, hark rigged, probably the *Isabel*. Saw Fort Sumter; there were no breaches in the walls; the outside looked somewhat battered. When some four or five miles away, heard a salute fired, probably Major ANDERSON leaving the fort.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17.

EDMUND C. CARRINGTON, formerly of Virginia, was to-day appointed Attorney-General for the District of Columbia.

J. W. FLEMING, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

JOSEPH GILMAN, Marshal for New-Hampshire.

WINGATE HAYS, Marshal for Rhode Island.

GEORGE LEONARD DAVIS, Paymaster of the Navy.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Fourth Week—Thursday's Minutes.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

Roosevelt vs. *Coleman*.—Argument concluded.

Betts vs. *Garr*.—Leave granted; appellant to enter order substituting executor, and ordering appointment of attorney before judgment.

No. 50.—*Leggett* vs. *Bank of Sing Sing*.—Argued. J. K. Porter for appellant; D. D. Field for respondent.

No. 51.—*Sweet et al.* vs. *Barney*.—Argued. Waldo Hutchins for appellant; Chas. O'Conor for respondent.

Calendar.... THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—No further calendar will be made up; causes may be submitted until adjournment of Court. Causes not argued on present day calendar—Nos. 56½, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 42, 30, 10, 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 63 on demurrer, 164, 306, 181, 291, 21, 22, 128, 292, 97, 139, 363, 76, 307, 314, 317 318, 319, 195, 276. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos 7. 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1075, 1077. 1081, 1053, 1085, 1087, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103. *Part II.*—Nos. 808, 255, 182, 594, 116, 802 386. 810, 818, 404, 756, 822, 826, 828, 832, 834, 838, 840, 842, 844.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1711, 1369, 1685, 1579, 757, 1053, 1163, 1177. 1543, 537, 1715, 1717, 1779, 1721, 1725. *Part II.*—Nos. 844, 748, 1268, 1270, 1278, 1282, 1300, 1302, 1148, 1229, 502, 1256.

DEAFNESS.—Mr. JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Editor of the New-York *Teacher*, resident in Albany, was so afflicted with deafness that intercourse with society was almost impossible. He was treated by several eminent physicians without success, but was induced to place himself under the treatment of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, and his hearing is now completely restored.

[Advertisement.]

PRENCH OF ENGLISH CASHMERE BALMORAL.—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious sales rooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

THE WASHINGTON FLAG.—The identical flag raised on the Battery, by order of Gen. WASHINGTON, on the occasion of the evacuation of New-York by the British troops, is now on exhibition at BARNUM's Museum. Who will not go and see it?

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Look in at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite NIBLO's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 17.

FLOUR—Howard-street and Ohio at $5 25@$5 37. WHEAT dull and heavy; Red $1 30@$1 35; White $1 40@$1 60. CORN steady; Mixed, 57c.@58c.; Yellow, 60c.@61c; White, 60c @65c. PORK advanced 50c.; Mess, $19; Prime, $14 50; Rump, $13 50. COFFEE firm at 13c.@14c. WHISKEY dull at 17¼c.@17¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 17.

COTTON irregular; sales to-day 3,500 bales, at 12c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet, at $5 12½@$5 25. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool ⅝c. Sterling Exchange 5@5¼ premium. Exchange on New-York ¼ premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 17.

FLOUR firm, but dull. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels, at $1 32@$1 36. CORN firm, at 60c.@62c. COFFEE—Rio, 12¼c.@14¾c. MESS PORK improved by 50c., at $18. LARD, 10½c.@11c.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 17.—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Chas. Carlisle, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Unshigo and lady, Senor Blasses, lady and child Jean Zimens, Miss A. Crellin, G. Love, Mrs. Love, Miss Sarah Love, Capt. J. Kay, Mr. Green, J. S. Sands, R. Schulenberg, Rev. T. Bourne, lady and child, Mrs. Lane, Mr. Thornloo, Miss Alice Thornton, Mrs. Green, Mr. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Loxley, G. G. Hemsley, R. N. Belton, Jessie Belton, Mr. Bankers. Specie, £17,259.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 16 | Sun sets..... 6 41 | Moon sets... 1 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 09 | Gov. Island.. 1 58 | Hell Gate... 3 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 17

Cleared.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Xanthe, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company.

Brig Amanda Jane, Dorr, Cardenas, Metcalf & Duncan; Tacca, Strandburg, Wilmington, N. C., Brown, De Rossett & Co.; Sparkling Sea, Wiswell, Cronstadt, Fuoch & Meincke; L. C. Watts, Dubois, Pernambuco, Curtis & Swain; Happy Return, (Br.,) Vlenn, Harbor Grace, B. F. Small; Avosetto, Tuzo, Bermuda, McCall & Frith.

Schooners B. C. Scribner, Jones, Wilmington, Del., master; Mindoro, Sargent, Elisabethport, Miller & Houghton; Central America, Berry, Malta, Hallett & Carman; Crenshaw, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; A. J. De Rossett, Gurnsee, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool April 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. (See Miscellaneous.)

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Sevannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Magpie, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, Moorehead City, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Steamer Josephine, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mers, Nickels, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Sea Flower, Taylor, Liverpool March 17, with mdse. to E. S. Innes. Has had heavy westerly gales on 10th, April 13, lat 40 lon. 47, experienced a heavy N. N. W. gale, during which shifted cargo.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool 13 ds., with mdse. and 184 passengers to Saml. Thompson's Nephew. Arrived and anchored on the Bar 16th

Bark Lamaretta, (of Boston,) Bailey, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Yates, Porterfield & Co. 1st inst., in the

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2988. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

SECESSION OF THE OLD DOMINION.

Norfolk Harbor Obstructed by Order of Governor Letcher.

FALSE REPORTS ABOUT HARPER'S FERRY.

How the People Respond to the Call of the Government.

Thousands of Men and Millions of Money.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY

Arrival of Major Anderson and his Men.

GREAT POPULAR OVATION

Graphic Narrative of the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

SEIZURE OF FEDERAL PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

Dispatches to the Associated Press, posted on the bulletin-boards at the hotels, announcing the seizure of public property at Norfolk, excite deep interest here. That immediate steps will be taken to recover and hold this property there need be no doubt.

The supposition here is that the conspirators intend, if possible, to cut off the approach of Federal forces to Washington via the Potomac River, then attempt to obstruct their journey hither by rail, and thus plunge Maryland into the revolution and surround this Capital by the conflict of opposing forces. The loyal States cannot act too promptly.

THE REPORTS FROM VIRGINIA.

The day has again been one of alarms, excitements and some despondency. The latter caused by intelligence that the naval fleet at the Gosport (Norfolk) Navy-yard had been cut off by the Secessionists, and rendered unavailable to the Government. Another cause was the generally credited rumor that an overwhelming force was on the way to Harper's Ferry to seize the armory there, with its several thousand stand of arms. It was not the intrinsic losses which caused the pall of gloom to fall upon our people, but the suspicion, provoked by these events, that there had not been sufficient energy on the part of the Government for the preservation of the public property.

So far as Harper's Ferry is concerned, it should be remembered that the Department had no regular troops to send there, and that to have sent volunteers from other States, while Virginia had given no indication of disloyalty, would have seemed to involve, unnecessarily, suspicion of her good faith. Nevertheless, there is much disappointment that both vessels and arms had not been removed from Virginia's jurisdiction, to where there was no possibility of danger to them. Enthusiastic as are the people of the North, the Secessionists in Virginia are laboring with intense energy and industry.

OPPOSITION TO THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

I have reliable intelligence that over three thousand men have been enrolled in Baltimore, pledged to oppose the passage through that city of troops for Washington. Their organization is secret, and, for that reason, cannot be very effective. The New-York troops were notified of the fact by telegraph to day, and warned to be on the look-out, ready for emergencies.

BIVOUACKING AT THE CAPITOL.

Several hundred Pennsylvania volunteers from Harrisburgh and three hundred regulars from Carlisle Barracks, arrived to-night, and are bivouacking at the capital. The scene there is animated and picturesque.

It is understood that the old Hall of Representatives is to be fitted up for the Seventh Regiment, New-York. The Capitol will be alive with soldiers.

REPORTED ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.

There has been much anxiety here to-day, because of reports that 2,500 men from Virginia were to attack Washington to-night, and vigilance, to prevent surprise, is doubled. Everybody is on the *qui vive*, even private citizens supplying themselves with arms and ammunition to be ready for any emergency.

The belief is very general that the attack will be made within the next two days. This is highly improbable, as we have now over 3,000 men here under arms, with picket guards stationed in every direction outside the city. The Long Bridge, connecting the city with Virginia, is guarded constantly by both artillery and infantry. It has two draws which can be thrown open by two men. The Georgetown Aqueduct, and all the other approaches, are equally well watched, and the distance to the city by any other route from Virginia, is so great that any movement of a large body of troops would be discovered, and reported in ample time to concentrate a force for its defence.

THE WHITE HOUSE GUARD.

Senator JIM LANE, of Kansas, has formed a corps of volunteers, who have been accepted by the Government, and appointed for special guard duty at the White House. They already have seventy-five men. The East room is their armory; one-half do duty while the others sleep. They were received at the White House by the President.

A large body of New-Englanders were at the dépôt to-night, awaiting the expected arrival of Massachusetts troops, and their non-arrival in the regular train which arrived on usual time, created much surprise. It is supposed they will be here some time during the night. An Ohio regiment, and the Seventh Regiment from New-York, are also expected to-morrow. The Twelfth Regiment of New-York, I understand, soon follows the Seventh, having been to-day accepted by the Secretary of War.

CASSIUS M. CLAY VOLUNTEERING.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Russia, to-day offered his services to Secretary CAMERON, either as an officer to raise a regiment, or as a private in the ranks. Mr. CAMERON said: "Sir, this is the first instance I ever heard of where a foreign Minister volunteered in the ranks." "Then," said CLAY, "let's make a little history." He has been surrounded by friends all day, shaking hands and congratulating him. He will not leave the country just yet.

FORMATION OF A VIGILANCE GUARD.

To-night, with the aid of Gen. NYE, Hon. WM. MILLARD, of Pensylvania, and others, raised a Volunteer Company of strangers sojourning in Washington, to put themselves under CASSIUS M. CLAY's command, for any required service. They already number over 100, and are armed with carbines and revolvers. They do not know precisely what their service is to be, but it is understood that they are to act as a patrol guard, to watch for, and suppress suspected efforts to fire the city, or to excite an outbreak within its limits, which may be attempted as a means of attracting attention while the city may be invaded from without. In the Company serving as privates, are Gen. Nye, Senator Wilmot, B. F. Mudget, Hobart Ward, D. D. Conover, Silas B. Dutcher, and a host of New-Yorkers; also Hon. Ferry and Woodruff, of Conn., and many other well-known citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Clerks of the Treasury Department were all ordered to the Department this morning to renew the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. All the Departments will do the same thing. At 5 P. M., the Treasury Clerks were all mustered into service for the defence of the Treasury Building, and arrangements were made for assembling them upon a signal. They number nearly seven hundred.

Very many officers in the army and navy from the South are resigning. This does not alarm the Government, as they regard it far better that all who are disloyal should be out than in the service.

Five millions of dollars were tendered, to-day, from prominent Eastern bankers, to the Government.

The most exaggerated accounts of monetary and military support of the Southern Confederacy are sent here every day by the agents of that Government, but their character is readily transparent.

It is settled that all persons who act under JEFF. DAVIS's letters of marque, for privateering purposes, will be regarded as pirates, and treated as such.

The Postmaster-General does not contemplate the discontinuance of the mails in any section, unless compelled by acts of the Secessionists, as it would materially interfere with inter-State commercial interests. The President takes the same common sense view of the subject. It is their true policy to show people South that the Government is not actuated by any but the kindest feelings for them, even while compelled to exert its power to save them from the anarchy they madly seek.

A great many women and children were sent out of town to-day, because of the anticipated troubles.

The *States* newspaper here is a failing speculation. It is doing its utmost to excite a mob to destroy its press and office. Its proprietor doubtless sees that the city would eventually be compelled to pay him swinging damages, which would be more profitable than selling out under the Sheriff's hammar. The popular good sense will doubtless prevent the speculation.

There is no doubt that the following slate for the New-York appointments has been settled upon:

United States Marshal.....ROBERT S. MURRAY.
Surveyor.....ABRAM WAKEMAN.
Naval Officer.....GEORGE DENISON.
Naval Agent.....SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Assistant-Treasurer.....RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.

None of them are yet announced, however, except MURRAY for Marshal. Capt. SHULTS takes his defeat very philosophically, satisfied that he has made a good fight, and that defeat is no disgrace.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

The War Department officially announces the establishment of a new Military Department, to be called the Department of Washington. It consists of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, according to the letter's original boundary, and therefore includes the Potomac on the Virginia shore. Col. C. F. SMITH, of the Tenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Head quarters at Washington. Capt. TALBOT, Assistant Adjutant-General, is relieved from the orders assigned him for duty in Oregon, and has reported to these Head quarters, according to orders.

Gov. LETCHER's reply to Secretary Cameron, calling for the quota of troops, concluded:

"Your object is so subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution or the act of 1795, will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the administration has exhibited towards the South."

The Cabinet held a meeting this morning, and another this afternoon in reference to warlike operations.

Gentlemen, who arrived from Richmond, confirm the report that the act of secession had passed the Convention by a large majority. The members are sworn to secrecy. The time for its official promulgation has not yet arrived, measures of a military character having first to be consummated.

The State Rights Convention there had occupied themselves in making strong secession speeches, but had, as yet, passed no resolutions. Military forces left Richmond last night for Harper's Ferry. Other companies joined them on the route. The same informants, from whet they heard in Virginia official quarters, have no doubt that the Armory by this time has been taken possession of by the State forces.

The latest from Norfolk, received at the Navy Department this afternoon, is that when Capt. PRENDERGAST ascertained that the channel was obstructed, he placed his ships broadwise to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and demanded the obstructions in the river to be removed, else he would level both places. It is added that the citizens complied with the demand.

Twenty-four companies, averaging 100 men each have already been mustered into the service by the Government. Others will present themselves at the War Department for a similar purpose.

Five hundred Pennsylvania troops arrived here this afternoon. Several of them were hurt with stones while passing through Baltimore. They are quartered in the Capitol. Five hundred New-Yorkers are expected to-night.

Maj. BEALL, Paymaster of the Army, resigned his commission to-day.

Capt. CULLUM, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed aide-de-camp of Gen. SCOTT, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and is officially announced as such to the army. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Messrs CARLISLE and DENT, delegates of the Virginia State Convention, arrived here this morning. They are of the strongest Union sentiment, and their presence here at this time occasions much surprise. They say that there is no further use for them in the Convention, and MR. CARLISLE remarked "that he left Richmond a sad man."

It is the intention of the War Department to muster companies enough in this District to yield a force approaching three thousand men.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 are about adopting a military organization and offering their services for the defence of the seat of Government.

Lieut. GWATHMAY, of Virginia, was yesterday stricken from the roll of the Navy.

Lieutenants W. L. BRADFORD and FITZGERALD have resigned their commissions.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island regiments, and the Seventh Regiment, are expected here immediately.

A special Government messenger has just arrived from Pensacola. There seems to be no doubt that troops have been landed from the *Brooklyn* at Fort Pickens.

The Clerks of the State Department have been formed into a guard for the protection of that building. Those of the Treasury have received orders immediately to repair to the Department on the first invasion or alarm.

The Clerks of the other Departments are directed to be similarly watchful in addition to the military force that has been placed in the public buildings.

The rumors of an attempted invasion of Washington to-night, has excited much war feeling. Whatever may be the ground for such reports it is certain that the Government is expeditiously making preparations for all emergencies.

The Kansas men now here, about six hundred in number, have formed a company called the Frontier Guards. The have been given the post of honor in the East Room of the President's House.

So many houses have been altered free of charge by citizens for the quartering of troops, that it is unnecessary to rent any more for that purpose.

ROBERT MURRAY has been appointed member for the Southern District of New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

THE NORFOLK HARBOR OBSTRUCTED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18.

Capt. PEARSON, of a Norfolk steamer, arrived in this city this morning. He reports that the main entrance to the harbor of Norfolk has been obstructed by the sinking of small boats by order of Gov. LETCHER. Capt. PEARSON says that he was compelled to go over the flats, and states that the object is to prevent the Government vessels leaving as ordered.

The Norfolk Custom-house has also been broken into, and a large quantity of guns stored there taken out.

The Revenue cutter at Norfolk has also been boarded, and the guns seized.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, April 18.

GEORGE LIZALL, Navy Agent of this City, has resigned.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. LETCHER.

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 18.

Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation, recognizing the Confederate States as independent. He says that the President has no authority to call an extraordinary force to an offensive war against any foreign power, and threaten to use this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates. Believing that the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the Seceding States will be brought to bear on Virginia if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers guaranteed by her people, and due to her honor, that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled.

Gov. LETCHER orders all armed volunteers, regiments or companies, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and prepare for efficient service.

The proclamation is dated April 17

FALSE REPORTS CONCERNING THE SEIZURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18.

All the reports about the Harper's Ferry seizure are false.

A dispatch, dated 5 o'clock, says that all is quiet there.

There is a full company of United States artillerists stationed there, and a strong Union population.

THE HEROES OF FORT SUMTER.

Return of the Baltic—Names of those Wounded by the Bombardment—Scenes and Incidents of the Arrival—Enthusiasm of the People—Salutes from the Battery and the Shipping.

The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. FLETCHER, which left Charleston Bar at 8 P. M. on the 8th inst., came up to the City and anchored off the Battery at 1 P. M., to-day. She had flying from her mainmast head the flag which lately waved over Fort Sumter, and at her foremast-head the flag which was hauled down when Fort Maultrie was evacuated. The *Harriet Lane*, Capt. FAUNCE, for New-York, also the *Pawnee*, with her troops, and the *Pocahontas*, for Norfolk, sailed in company with the *Baltic*. The *Powhatan* was not, nor had she been, at Charleston. The *Pawnee* did not arrive at Charleston Bar until after the surrender. During the bombardment the fleet remained off the Bar, the wind blowing a gale from the Southeast, rendering the fleet useless to Fort Sumter.

The *Baltic* brings the following passengers:

Major ANDERSON, First Artillery.
Dr. S. W. CRAWFORD, Medical Staff.
Capt. A. DOUBLEDAY, First Artillery.
Capt. T. SEYMOUR, First Artillery,
Capt. J. G. FOSTER, Engineer Corps.
First Lieut. J. C. DAVIS.
Second Lieut. N. J. HALL.
First Lieut. E. M. R. HODSON, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. ROBERT O. TYLER, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. G. W. SNYDER, Engineer Corps.
Second Lieut. R. K. MEADE, Jr., Engineer Corps.
Miss ANNIE E. DAVIS and attendant.
Sergeant RANCHAW, Company H—32 men.
Sergeant SCHRASHER, Company F—30 men.
JOHN SWAINE, Engineer Corps, wounded in battle.
JOAN EAWIN, Artillery, wounded in battle.
JAMES HAYES, Artillery, wounded in battle.
GEORGE PRICHARD Artillery, wounded in battle.
Second Lieut. C. J. THOMAS, First Infantry.
And 200 recruits for general service.

The announcement by the Sandy Hook telegraph that the steamship *Baltic*, with Major ROBERT ANDERSON and his command from Fort Sumter was off the bar, was made shortly before 11 o'clock A. M., and the intelligence, though it had been hourly expected, created great excitement in the streets. As soon as the news spread, a large concourse of people rushed toward the Battery, guided in part by a detachment of artillery, which, under direction of the Brigadier-General, had been ordered to fire a salute there upon the arrival of the defenders of Fort Sumter. There had been a large gathering about the Astor House, to see the Massachusetts troops which had arrived in the morning. Many of these joined in to swell the crowd which was seen moving towards the battery.

The *Baltic* came through the Narrows at 11:45 A. M., and came to at Quarantine a few minutes past 12 o'clock. Here Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer, Dr. WALSH, his assistant, the News Agent of the Associated Press, and a number of City Reporters, went on board. Capt. GRAY received the party with great politeness, and introduced the officials, and afterwards each visitor, to Major ANDERSON, who stood among his subordinate officers near the gangway. The exceedingly careworn and emaciated appearance of Major ANDERSON impressed every one. Every lineament of his face betokened the intense mental and physical ordeal through which he has passed, and must go far to silence the cruel clamor which has been raised against his fair fame by inconsiderate persons, and excite a sentiment of deep and sincere sympathy for his trials and misfortunes. There is no question but that this official report of the bombardment, sent yesterday to the Secretary of War, will fully satisfy all sane persons that a more determined and heroic defence of a forlorn hope, considering the disparity of force and numbers, is not to be found in the annals of warfare than that of Fort Sumter by Major ANDERSON and his few brave men.

The ceremony of inspecting the health of the ship's company was soon concluded, when, at 12½ o'clock, the *Baltic* began to move toward the City, after the discharge of the usual salute of two guns. Next to the few soldiers constituting the immediate command of Major ANDERSON, the great objects of attraction were the two Sumter flags. The main garrison flag, which, with its shattered flag-staff and rent bunting, was hoisted at the main. This is the flag which was first perforated with a cannon shot below the blue field, and was afterwards shot away. The other, a large flag, which was hoisted forward, was the one displayed on the ramparts and finally hauled down.

PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM—MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

At about 2 o'clock, the Fifth Regiment, which made a full-dress parade yesterday, marched by the Brevoort House and tendered to Major ANDERSON the honor of a marching salute. The regiment, which is composed mostly of American citizens of German birth, never appeared to better advantage. The ranks were full, and every man bore himself proudly as if he felt that upon him, as upon all, rested a responsibility that bound him to sustain the honor of the country in the coming conflict. The men of this regiment, like those of every other command in the City, are enthusiastic in their expression of a desire to fight for the flag. They, like the rest, have volunteered to march whenever called upon, whithersoever they may be ordered.

A large crowd assembled in front of the Brevoort House as soon as it was known what was to take place, and ladies and gentlemen, and women and children, thronged the windows of the adjacent houses, waving their handkerchiefs, while those in the street cheered lustily when Major ANDERSON made his appearance.

The Major, dressed in fatigue uniform, stood on the balcony bareheaded, while the troops passed by, occasionally acknowledging the storm of cheering with a bow. After the regiment had passed he retired from the balcony, and the crowd, with "three cheers for Major ANDERSON," and three for the Union, gradually dispersed.

The Major tarried a few moments in the public drawing-room of the hotel, where several gentlemen were presented to him. Among these was Lieut. HUGH ROBERT STUART, R. N., who said, "I believe I have the honor to be the first British officer that has congratulated you?" "You are," responded Major ANDERSON, "and I am very happy to see you." This ceremony over, the Major retired with his immediate friends to his private apartments.

In the evening, at 9 o'clock, Major ANDERSON received, by appointment, twenty or thirty of the most prominent and influential merchants of the City. Among them were Mr. STEVENS, President, and Mr. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce, ROYAL PHELPS, Esq., M. H. GRINNELL, R. B. MINTURN, R. M. BLATCHFORD, Mr. OSBORNE, JOHN C. GREEN, C. AUG DAVIS, &c., &c. An hour or more was spent in agreeable conversation, after which the company separated.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S DISPATCH TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, OFF SANDY HOOK, Thursday, April 18.

HON. S. CAMERON, Sec'y. of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation, offered by Gen. BEAUREGARD, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery.

THE DEFENCE OF SUMTER.

Detailed Account of the Defence of the Fort, by Major Anderson.

We are indebted to the officers in command of the forces at Fort Sumter, for what the public have not had hitherto, a detailed account of the defence of the Fort.

Of the preliminary negotiations we have already had reports. On Thursday, the 11th of April, a boat was seen approaching the work, with Col. CHESNUT, Col. CHISOLM and Capt. LEE, Aids to Gen. BEAUREGARD. They handed Major ANDERSON a communication from Gen. BEAUREGARD, which was a summons to evacuate the fort. It was to this effect: that the Confederate authorities had refrained from any hostile act against Fort Sumter with the anticipation that the Government of the United States would withdraw their troops from that Fort; that it appeared probable at one time that this would have to be done, but that the authorities of the Confederated States could no longer refrain from taking possession of a portion that commanded the entrance to one of their principal harbors, and that the order to evacuate the Fort was now made upon the following terms: The troops to be allowed to carry with them their arms, all personal baggage and company property of every description, and that the flag which had been maintained with so much fortitude, might be sainted when hauled down. Major ANDERSON replied that his word of honor, and the duty he owed to his Government, forbade his compliance with the demand. These gentlemen then left the Fort displaying a *red* flag. At 1½ A. M., on Friday, a boat containing Col. CHESTNUT, Capt. LEE and Col. ROGER A. PRYOR, approached the work with a communication from Gen. BEAUREGARD, making inquiry as to what day Major ANDERSON would evacuate the work, and asking if he would agree not to open his batteries unless Fort Sumpter was fired upon.

After consulting his medical officer as to the probable time the men would be able to make effective resistance after their bread had given out, and being told that, owing to the enthusiasm of the men, they could probably hold out five days, Major ANDERSON made a written reply, stating that he would evacuate the fort at noon, on the 15th, provided he did not receive supplies or controling instructions from his Government to the contrary. That he would not open his batteries unless the flag of his country was fired upon, or unless some hostile intention on the part of the Confederate forces should be manifested. This communication was handed to Col. CHESNUT shortly after 3 o'clock, when, after a short consultation with the officers who had accompanied him, handed a commenication to Major ANDERSON, and said, "Gen. BEAUREGARD will open his batteries in one hour from this time, Sir." Major ANDERSON looked at his watch, and said, "It is half-past 3. I understand you, Sir, then, that your batteries will open in an hour from this time?" Col. CHESTNUT replied, "Yes, Sir, in one hour." They then retired, and at a signal of a shell fired from Fort Johnson at half-past 4 o'clock, and which exploded close to the work, the firing commenced from all the batteries. Shells were thrown until daylight, when they opened their gun batteries. The firing now became continuous, and as they got the range of the fort, the shot and shell took effect constantly, inside and outside of the work, which was kept up without cessation the whole day. The officers' quarters were twice set on fire near the magazine, which was, however, controlled, and they were constantly penetrated by shot and shell.

The command of Fort Sumter consisted of 9 officers, 74 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 43 laborers. Of these, six were on the surgeon's report of sick. The command was divided into three reliefs, of four hours's each, for service at the guns. The first was under the command of Capt. DOUBLEDAY, Dr. CRAWFORD and Lieut. SNYDER. The second relief was commanded by Capt. SEYMOUR and Lieut. HALL, and the third under the charge of Lieut. DAVIS and Lieut. MEAD. Major ANDERSON, not wishing to hurry the men, allowed them to take their time, and firing began from Fort Sumpter at 10 minutes before 7 o'clock. The first shot was fired by a 42-pounder at the battery on Cummings' Point. The firing was steadily maintained, from three 42-pounders and seven 32-pounders, through the day. The barbette guns were fired three times, when, from the number of shells thrown upon the terraplain of the parapet, and from the fact that all the flanks and faces of the work were taken in reverse by batteries which had been established by the enemy, Major ANDERSON, in order to prevent the inevitable destruction of his men, withdrew them from the barbette to the lower tier of guns in casemate. Three guns bore upon the iron battery and the other batteries on Cummings' Point, and seven guns on Fort Moultrie, the iron floating battery of Capt. HAMILTON and the remaining batteries on Sullivan's Island. The day before they opened fire a new battery, consisting of four heavy guns, was unmasked on Sullivan's Island. In the afternoon, on account of the scarcity of cartridges, the firing was slower, and in order, also, to reserve a supply of cartridges for the night.

The men not engaged at the guns were employed in bringing up ammunition and in making cartridge-bags, flannel shirts, sheets and bedding from the hospital being used for that purpose.

The iron floating battery was struck seventeen times. One ball penetrated the roof. At Fort Moultrie one gun was disabled, the roofs and sides of the building were penetrated by shot; the flag-staff was struck and the flags slightly cut twice. Pieces were cut out of these flags, and sent as mementoes, by Col. RIPLEY, commanding the Fort, to Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD.

The iron battery at Cummings' Point was struck several times, but not much impression was made. Shells were fired every fifteen minutes during the night from the mortar batteries around. An investigation of the work at night showed the following condition: The lower casements were uninjured, except one embrasure toward Cummings' Point, which had been broken on the edges. On the barbette, several of the guns had been injured. One had been struck by a ball from Moultrie and cracked. One gun was dismounted, two large guns, one of them a 10-inch Columbiad, had been thrown over by the recoil from the neglect to throw them out of gear.

The gorge had been struck by shell and shot in a great many places; some of these, thrown from the English rifled cannon in embrasure at Cummings's Point, had penetrated the wall to the depth of from twelve to eighteen inches. The crest of the parapet had been broken in many places, and some of the buildings badly injured. The officers' quarters were riddled with shot, the floors broken through, and the roofs partially destroyed. Some of the officers effects that could be removed were taken at once to the casemates.

Early this morning a fragment of a shell cut off one of the flag halyards, but owing to the fact that the remaining halyard took a turn round the topmast, the flag did not fall, and thus it remained through the night. At daylight on Saturday the firing from the gun batteries was resumed on Fort Sumpter. The batteries of the fort were opened soon after, and the firing was kept up vigorously until the supply of cartridges gave out. It was observed that about three shots a minute took effect on Fort Sumpter. About 8½ o'clock the quarters took fire from a shell fired from Fort Moultrie, and after the quarters took fire *hot shot were fired from Fort Moultrie*, which scattered the embers and spread the conflagration.

It was now impossible to extinguish the fire, which blazed violently, and which soon spread to the neighborhood of the magazine. Barrels containing powder were taken out of the magazines, and rolled under the casemates. The fire, however, soon communicated with the barracks above, and the barrels were thrown into the sea. The lower magazine was closed, and earth heaped around the door. The fire continued to spread, and finally extended to the barracks and casemates, where the offices and hospital were quartered. By the exertions of the men not on duty at the guns, it was prevented from communicating with the lower story. The whole fort and the tier of casemates were filled with smoke, which made it almost impossible to breathe. Still the firing continued from Fort Sumter. At twenty minutes of one, the flag-staff, which had been grazed some eight times, was shot away. It was soon replaced on the ramparts. At 1½ P. M., a boat was seen approaching from Cummings' point. It contained Gen. WIGFALL, with a small boats' crew, consisting of one white man and two negroes. The main gate was burning at the time, immediately over the entrance to a mine. Mr. W. passed around the Fort until he came to the first embrasure, leaving his boat at the wharf. He there met a soldier looking through the portholes, to whom he said that he was Gen. WIGFALL, and wished to see Major ANDERSON at the main gate. He held in his hand a sword to which was attached a white handkerchief. The soldier at once ran along the casemates to inform Maj. ANDERSON and Gen. WIGFALL continued around the work on the outside waving his white flag, Maj. ANDERSON and Lieut. SNYDER started at once across the parade to the main gate to meet Gen. WIGFALL. On reaching the exterior they saw the boat. The men called out much excited, "where can we go for a safe place?" Major A. replied, "stay where you are—that is the safest place."

Gen. WIGFALL not being there, Maj. ANDERSON returned, while Lieut. SNYDER followed Gen. W. around the outside and overtook him as he was crawling through an embrasure, and called out to him, Major ANDERSON is at the main gate.

WIGFALL passed into the casemet and was met there by Capt. FOSTER, Lieut. MEAD and Lieut. DAVIS. He said, "I wish to see Maj. ANDERSON; I am Gen. WIGFALL, and come from Gen. BEAUREGARD."

He then added, in an excited manner, "Let us stop this firing. You are on fire, and your flag is down. Let us quit."

An officer replied, "No, Sir, our flag is not down. Step out here and you will see it waving over the ramparts."

"Gen. BEAUREGARD wants to stop this," said WIGFALL. "Here's a white flag, will anybody wave it out of the embrasure?"

One of the officers replied, "That is for you to do, if you choose."

WIGFALL responded, "If there is no one else to do it, may I do it?" and jumping into the embrasure waved the flag toward Moultrie. The firing still continued from Moultrie and the batteries of Sullivan's island. In answer to his repeated requests one of the officers said, "One of our men may hold the flag," and corporal BRESHERS jumped into the embrasure. The shot continuing to strike all around him, he jumped down again, after having waved the flag a few moments, and said, "Damn it,—they don't respect this flag, they are firing at it."

WIGFALL replied, "They fired at me two or three times, and I stood it, and I think that you might stand it once."

WIGFALL then said, "If you will show a white flag from your ramparts, they will cease firing."

An officer replied, "If you request that a flag shall be shown there, while you hold a conference with Major ANDERSON, and for that purpose alone, Major ANDERSON may permit it.

At this point Major ANDERSON came up. WIGFALL said, "I am Gen. WIGFALL, and come from Gen. BEAUREGARD; *he wants to stop this.*"

Major ANDERSON, rising on his toes, and coming down firmly upon his heels, replied, "Well, Sir."

"Major ANDERSON," said WIGFALL, "you have defended your flag nobly, Sir. You have done all that it is possible for men to do, and Gen. BEAUREGARD wishes to stop the fight. On what terms Major ANDERSON, will you evacuate this Fort?"

Major ANDERSON's reply was, "Gen. BEAUREGARD is already acquainted with my only terms."

"Do I understand you, Major ANDERSON, that you will evacuate this Fort upon the terms proposed to you on the other day?"

"Yes, Sir, and on those condition only" was the reply of the Major.

"Then, Sir," said WIGFALL, "I understand, Mejor, ANDERSON, that the Fort is to be ours?"

"On these conditions only, I repeat."

"Very well," said WIGFALL, "I will return to Gen. BEAUREGARD," and at once retired—upon which the white flag was hauled down and the American flag again run up.

A short time afterward a deputation, consisting of Senator CHESNUT, ROGER A. PRYOR, Capt. LEE, and W. PORCHER MILES, came from Gen. B. and had an interview with Major ANDERSON, when it came out that WIGFALL had no "authority to speak for Gen. BEAUREGARD, but acted on his own hook."

This deputation not being authorized to propose any different terms, and having come simply to inquire into the meaning of the white flag displayed from the ramparts, soon retired, Major ANDERSON declining to make any arrangements with them.

Shortly afterwards another deputation, consisting of Col. ALSTON, Maj. JONES, coming from Gen BEAUREGARD and Gov. PICKENS proposed the same terms as had previously been offered—not being willing, however, that Major ANDERSON should salute his flag. Soon after dark still another deputation arrived, consisting of Col. MILES, Col. PRYOR, Major JONES and Capt. HARTSTEIN, and presented to Major ANDERSON the terms for evacuation, which were that the garrison should take all its individual and company property; that they should march out with their side and other arms, with all the honors, in their own way and at their own time; that they should salute their flag, and take it with them.

The enemy agreed to furnish transports, as Major ANDERSON might select, to any part of the country, either by land or water. When the baggage of the garrison was all on board of the transport, the soldiers remaining inside under arms, a portion told off as gunners to serve in saluting the American Flag. When the last gun was fired, the flag was lowered, the men cheering. At the fiftieth discharge there was a premature explosion, which killed one man instantly, mortally wounded another, and dangerously three more. Dr. CRAWFORD, of Major ANDERSON's Staff, was at once upon the spot; the men were placed upon mattresses, and carried below, where they received the attentions of several medical officers of the South Carolina forces, who promptly tendered their aid. One, however, died before morning; one was left in the hospital at Charleston, and the rest are with the command and under charge of Dr. CRAWFORD. The man who died was buried in the parade with military honors.

The command then marched out, the band playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief,"—and went on board the steamer.

There were six wounded persons returned on the *Baltic*, some of them seriously. These were well cared for on board, having their quarters in the ladies' cabin, and Major ANDERSON paid constant attention to them until their arrival. It was a grievous oversight that no surgeon was sent with the *Baltic*.

The shipping dipped their flags as the *Baltic* came up the bay, and every possible demonstration of enthusiasm greeted the returning heroes of Fort Sumter.

Maj. ANDERSON was landed at the Barge-office, where a large assemblage greeted him with enthusiastic cheers. He entered a carriage, and after calling at the Quartermaster's office, drove to the Brevoort House.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C. S. A., CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14, 1861.

[*General Orders, No.* 20.]

The Brigadier General Commanding is happy to congratulate the troops under his command, on the brilliant success which has crowned their gallantry, privations and hardships, by the reduction of the stronghold in the harbor of Charleston. This feat of arms has been accomplished after a severe cannonading of about thirty-three hours, in which all the troops have indicated, by their daring and bravery, that our cause must and shall triumph.

Fort Sumter, which surrendered yesterday, about 1:45 P. M., will be evacuated at 9 o'clock A. M., to-day, and to show our magnanimity to the gallant defenders, who were only executing the orders of their Government, they will be allowed to evacuate upon the same terms which were offered to them before the bombardment commenced. Our success should not lull us into a false security, but should encourage us in the necessary preparations to meet a powerful enemy, who may at any time attempt to avenge this, their first check, in the present contest.

The Commandants of Batteries will promptly send in their reports through the proper channels giving a journal of the firing of their batteries against Fort Sumter, and of the fire of Fort Sumter against their batteries; furnishing the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves, and other incidents relative thereto, in order that the General Commanding may be able to make known to the Confederate States Government, in a proper manner, their bravery and gallantry.

The General is highly gratified to state that the troops, by their labor, privations, and endurance at the batteries, and at their posts, have exhibited the highest characteristics of tried soldiers, and he takes the occasion to thank all, his Staff, the Regulars, the Volunteers, the Militia, the Naval forces, and the numerous individuals who have contributed to the surrender of Fort Sumter.

By order of Brigadier-General BEAUREGARD,
D. R. JONES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE WAR.

Movements of Volunteer Troops in and Through this City—The Boston Quota en Route—The Seventh Regiment to go To-Day—Probable Arrival of the Rhode Island Troops this Morning—Spontaneous Offering of Men and Money.

The patriotic enthusiasm that has swept this City with a whirlwind of Union demonstrations, continued unabated yesterday. The universal display of the American colors in every available locality; the parading of the Boston troops through the streets, on their way to Washington; the busy preparations of the Seventh Regiment; the flocking of crowds to the numerous recruiting stations; the arrival of Major ANDERSON and the veterans of Fort Sumter; the running to and fro of military men; the resonance of martial music; the reception and discussion of the war bulletins from the South, made the occasion one of the most exciting in the annals of New-York City. Below we give succinct details of the various demonstrations:

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY—THEIR RECEPTION AND DEPARTURE.

Among the most prominent incidents connected with the Military movements of the City yesterday, was the arrival, by the early morning train from Boston, of the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, *en route* for Washington. It was rumored that they would arrive here by the 11 P. M. train on Thursday, and the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Lafayette Guard, Col. LA GAL, together with detachments of the Seventh Regiment, were on hand at the dépôt to escort them to quarters, but on the arrival of the train it was ascertained that they would not be in the City until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and accordingly the military reception and escort was abandoned. The Bunker Hill boys were not without a reception, however, for early in the morning, and long before the train arrived, a throng of citizens, numbering 5,000 or over, had congregated about the New Haven dépôt, at the corner of Twenty-seventh street, and when the cars came, the Regiment was greeted with long, loud and repeated cheers for the "Bay State Boys," the "Boston boys," the "Bunker Hill boys," and various other titles indicative of the State from which they came. Capt. SPRIGG, of the Metropolitan Police, with 30 men, was present to preserve order, and to escort the regiment to their quarters at the various hotels which had been selected for their accommodation. After receiving the congratulations of the crowd the regiment formed in line and marched down Twenty-seventh street to Fifth-avenue, thence up Broadway to Union-square, around the Square and down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, where four companies of the regiment left their comrades to take breakfast with the LELANDS. Arriving at the St. Nicholas, four more companies filed into that monster establishment to take their morning coffee, and the remainder continued their march to the Astor House. All along the route from the dépôt to the Astor, the sidewalks were lined with a dense mass of people who rent the air with cheers and congratulations for the strangers who had so promptly responded to the call of their country. Flags were displayed at all the hotels on the route, and waving handkerchiefs from the balconies and windows signified the warm greetings of the fair sex to the brave Bay State soldiers. Opposite the New-York Hotel a gray-haired old man mounted a stoop and addressing the soldiers and the people, said that he had fought under the Stars and Stripes in the War of 1812 against a foreign Power, and now that flag was dishonored and spit upon by those who should be its defenders. He closed his remarks by a "God bless our flag," and left the crowd with the tears streaming down his wrinkled cheeks.

The regiment remained in the City until 12 o'clock, when they took the train for Philadelphia, and if not obstructed on the route will probably reach Washington this morning. The companies composing the regiment are mainly from the smaller towns and cities of Massachusetts, and not from Boston, as many supposed. The following is a correct list of the Staff:

E. F. JONES, Colonel; A. B. FARR, Adjutant; JAMES MONROE, Quartermaster; NORMAN SMITH, Surgeon; J. P. PAINE, Assistant-Surgeon

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Damage by the Late Storms—Proceedings of the California Legislature—British Columbia.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, April 17.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 6th inst., passed here, at 3:30 P. M., with the following intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 6.

Arrived, on the 6th, the steamer *Cortez*, Panama.

Sailed, ship *Ocean Telegraph*, for New-York.

Accounts from the interior of the State represent the roads in such bad condition, that it will require considerable time before goods can be transported to the principal mining districts.

Not much activity in trade is anticipated before the close of the month, unless operations take place in anticipation of the country demand.

Crushed Sugar has advanced ¼c. Pork declined. Market dull. Coal slightly improved. Coffee active and in good demand for all descriptions. Grain market dull.

Since the election of Senator, Boundary Commissioner and officers for the State Institutions, the Legislature has commenced to work industriously. Three railway companies have been granted franchises for laying horse railways through the principal streets to San Francisco, being restricted to five cent prices of passage.

Senator MCDOUGAL departs for Washington on the 11th of April. One reason assigned for his departure forthwith is the purpose of endeavoring to influence some of the California appointments about which there is unspeakable anxiety among Republican politicians at the present time. The bill appropriating money for the survey of the harbor at San Francisco under the direction of a corps of United States Engineers, to ascertain the necessity of constructing a bulkhead, passed both Houses of the Legislature. The last Eastern-bound stage of Butterfield's Overland Mail-route left San Francisco and the Pony Express now furnishes overland communication with the East.

Accounts of the damage in the mining regions resulting from the late storm, represented the losses far greater than was at first anticipated.

The dam supplying water for the principal quartz mills of Col. FREMONT and the Mariposa Company were partially carried off, and cannot be repaired before September, it reducing the yield of gold one-third or more. Meanlime it is thought that the damage to the Tuolumne Company amounts to one million dollars.

The Spring Valley Water-Works Company introduced water in their reservoir, on the hills, near the Southern borders of San Francisco, on the 4th, from whence they expect to supply water to the greater portion of the city, in opposition to the Bensley Company.

The United States District Court has rendered a decision, giving to ROBERT MORRISON $25,000 damages, against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, because the Company sold MORRISON'S ticket, and entire stateroom, for himself and wife, from California, and then compelled them to give up their room at Panama, and each make the balance of the passage in a room where there were two other passengers.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee have not agreed to propose a fusion with the Douglasites, there being no chance, except by adopting the Douglas platform. They have adopted an address acknowledging all as Democrats who favor the Crittenden Compromise resolutions, and oppose coercing the seceded States, and have called a State Convention for the 11th of June.

The steamer *Panama*, on the 4th, brought Oregon dates to the 29th ult., and British Columbia to the 23d.

GEO. K. SHIELD and A. J. THAYER, contestants for the successorship to Mr. STORY in Congress, are among the passengers who arrived on their way to Washington; also, Lady FRANKLIN and her niece.

MEXICO' saw-mill, on the Columbia River, had been blown up, killing nine men.

The Portland papers acknowledge that silver mines have been discovered in rock, on Gray's River, at Astoria.

The whole of Vancouver's Island, together with the small Island, which form the dependencies of the colony, is now thrown open to preemption.

By a proclamation of Gov. DOUGLAS, a large number of negroes have been struck from the voter's list in Victoria.

A project is before the British Home Government for a complete exploration of Vancouver's Island. The plan, says the *Colonist*, is simply to form two exploring parties, each party to be divided into a land and a water party, one exploring the west coast in one of her Majesty's steamships, and the other, with one of H. M. gun-boats, to pass up the east or Gulf of Georgia side of the Island.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Gen. James A. McDougall Declared United States Senator, though Lacking a Constitutional Majority of Votes—No Steps Toward Rectifying the Error—How Californians Feel About It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL has been declared United States Senator for California, for the next six years. Do you remember Senator DOUGLAS' prophecy, as he punched the ribs of BURLINGAME just before the last election? "Won't it be a splendid sight, BURLINGAME, to see MCDOUGALL returned from California, BAKER from Oregon, and DOUGLAS and Uncle Abe all at Washington together?" But, don't you, like our folks, "holler before you're out of the woods." The General was *declared* "duly and legally elected" by President DE LA GUERRA, on Wednesday afternoon, and the next minute the same worthy gentleman whose integrity and honor no living man will impeach, declared the Joint Legislative Convention adjourned *sine die*. This result had been reached after twenty-two ballottings, which were scattered throughout the last two months of the session. The whole number of votes cast, as announced by the President, was 111, of which McDONGALL had 56, NUGENT 47, Weller 6, Phelps 1, and Creanor 1,—necessary to a choice, 56;—of course MCDOUGALL was elected. An hour and a half later it was discovered that there had been an error in the count. The clerk of the Joint Convention made affidavit that 113 votes were cast, which would make 57 necessary to a choice. All next day was spent trying to get out of the snarl, but how to do it? The General had his commission, but before it had received the great seal of the State the Clerk's discovery was known. The McDONGALL men did not like to try the thing over again, and the opposition, though raving mad, were not united yet upon any other with whom to defeat him. Finally the Senate yesterday almost unanimously agreed to go into Joint Convention to revise the journals, but the House to-day, by an almost equally unanimous vote, refused to go into Convention any more. On the whole, the probabilities are that MCDOUGALL may be considered elected—at least so far as the present Legislature is concerned; what its successor may do is a very open question.

But the way that MCDOUGALL got as far as he has is wonderful. Only a solitary paper in the State, and that a weekly only, of no sort of influence, sustained him, and the people never intimated that they wanted him. DENVER was the choice before the Breckinridge wing, and MCDOUGALL worsted his betters before the Douglas caucus. This was the end of RANDOLPH, of course. But NUGENT, who was a candidate before the Douglas caucus, without a ghost of a show, had "reticent" friends who retired in season to save themselves untied by caucus. As NUGENT—you know who he is—formerly editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, and still earlier Washington correspondent of a New-York daily—was good-enough-Breckinridge, and a very convenient agent for some folks to have at Washington, suddenly, in caucus, the Secession party dropped DENVER, who could not possibly get the Republican vote, and took up NUGENT, who, while a Secessionist, sailed under the Douglas flag, and might possibly get by that token some Union votes. Suspecting the worst, the Republicans then agreed to drop their own candidate, PHELPS, for whom they had voted unbroken, and go in for the first decent Union man presented. In this state of mind the joint Convention assembled on Wednesday. DENVER'S name was withdrawn with a sigh, and on the first ballot, (the nineteenth in all,) JOHN NUGENT had 45 out of 111 votes—only 11 short of a choice! PHELPS, the Republican candidate, had his 23, as usual; MCDOUGALL had 29. On the next ballot JOHN lost 1, which JAMES gained. On the fourth and last ballot of the day NUGENT had 44, MCDOUGALL 29, PHELPS 22, but, before the announcement, the work of changing votes commenced. All but one of the Republicans went over to MCDOUGALL, and there were enough of those who had scattered hitherto that concentrated now to give the result that set the cannons all over the State to roaring for MCDOUGALL.

It is a great pity that MCDOUGALL is not more of a man. And yet it is solemn truth that our town was very much rejoiced to hear him declared elected. After gout, rheumatism tastes good, and after NUGENT, MCDOUGALL was glorious. The General has lots of enemies, but they must cave. He is from long habit an Anti Lecompton, Douglas Democrat, of generous impulses, a gentleman of education and more than average ability. He is sound on the Pacific Railroad. True, they say his mistake while in Congress lost us this very Railroad, but he is older now. He was confirmed in the Episcopal Church last Winter, and no doubt has learned habits of self denial since. He is openly and earnestly a Union man. NUGENT foolishly tipped his dish over the very night that the Breckinridge caucus nominated him, by making a furious secession speech to his friends in caucus assembled. The chief argument of his availability, that to the united Democracy he could seduce back the straying Irish vote, availed nothing for him after that. If two who had voted for MCDOUGALL while his hopes were forlorn had not quitted him when the Republicans came to his aid, or if the solitary Republican, who declined to vote for him, had weakened in his backbone, there would be no trouble about his election. Nor do I believe there is going to be as it stands. Probably the General will get the great seal on the certificate at last, as the Secretary of State will hardly care to go back of the certificates of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, unless the Legislature, by some lively action, egree to go through the long process of another joint resolution and another Joint Convention—and that they can scarcely do unless the Union and McDougall men themselves prefer to take a generous risk now, rather than risk the Legislature of next Winter, when Dr. GWIN will be home to add to the elements of confusion. And if MCDOUGALL should go on to Washington armed only as he is at present, I suppose there would be no trouble until some cockade aspirant for his place has fixed the Legislature of 1862.

Don't for a moment suspect that President DE LA GUERRA was privy to the error in the Court. He is incapable of anything of that sort, and he was for NUGENT. GLAUCUS.

Public Sentiment in France about Secession—Speculations about Cotton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 29, 1861.

The *Constitutionnel's* last weekly commercial article from London, an article which exercises a good deal of influence in the commercial world at Paris, speaks as follows of the now engrossing question of cotton:

"Is not this treaty, therefore, [the new commercial treaty between France and England,] a providential relief at a moment when the American market is about to lose one half its importance, and more perhaps, for Germany, England and France? Were not the relations of France with the American Union subjected to periodical crises, to decennial disasters, declared without shame, and under such circumstances as rendered all transactions with the United States the merest adventures? Since her origin as an independent power, North America has been, commercially speaking, without the pale of common law. An adolescent emancipated too early, the American plays with the rules of good faith; every eight or ten years cuts without mercy into the fortunes of Europe, and then laughs at her too confiding creditors after the disaster.

After seventy years of concord and of peace—after an extraordinary development of population, of territorial and industrial riches, of interior and exterior strength, and of a civilization, *sui generis*—the great American Confederation is now profoundly convulsed, and is proceeding to a partial dissolution, which contains the germs of a long and bloody struggle, of which no one can predict the consequences. Let there be no illusion; the event is a violent displacement of the old relations between the Old and the New World; it is a new perspective which opens up to the producing and manufacturing countries of Europe. England sees it, and does not deceive herself. What she will lose on the side of her cotton supply, she will regain in a political and maritime ascendency among the other coast nations of the Atlantic. Already we see a change in the current of German emigration toward Canada, and the departure in the same direction of a certain number of individuals composing the floating population of the neighboring States of the Union. Let civil war be declared, with its *cortége* of disasters and sufferings, and we will see take place a movement analogous to that which pushed the industrious population of St. Domingo toward the English Antilles from 1792 to 1796.

The appearances at present are that British interests will be seriously affected by the inevitable reduction of the cotton productions of the United States. But we are not the people to cry over an evil of which the remedy is found in our own energy. Cotton, which is an exotic culture on the banks of the Mississippi, grows spontaneously in the most of our intertropical possessions, and can be promptly acclimated in Southern Australia. In addition to these fields of *exploitation* which are ours, many sections in Asia and Africa can, under the stimulus of a more elevated remunerating price, deliver considerable quantities of this product. The work is commencing already, in several places in the East Indies, on the western coast of Africa, where English agents are directing the movement; in Australia, where a company patronized by the English Ambassador at Constantinople and the Grand Vizier, aided by the first houses of Smyrna, is about to organize in the latter city and distribute recompenses to the planters of Asia Minor, of Tripoli and Tunis.

France has her part in this initiative movement. An agent of the Algerian Government is at this moment in London, charged with full powers from Marshal Pelissier, powers fortified with the adhesion of the Imperial Government at Paris, and who is authorized to propose to English companies the gratuitous concession of several vast tracts of land to be specially devoted to the culture of cotton. I have not much faith, however, in the success of this latter combination if it have for base the introduction of English cultivators.

A company wisely and vigorously constituted, and provided with ample capital, is prepared to put into execution the preëxistent elements of culture; but they will have difficulty in deciding English colonists to settle in French territory. Everything is opposed to it: First, the national prejudice, and then the difference in the administrative *regime* in France and England. Perhaps a compromise may be found for these obstacles; but the essential fact remains, and demonstrates how much the need is, everywhere felt of providing for the inconveniences of the economical revolution now under way of accomplishment."

The Late Mr. Heuszen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been with no ordinary emotions of regret, that I have read the accounts, in the letters of your correspondents from Japan, of the brutal murder of Mr. HENRY C. J. HEUSKEN.

This gentleman was well known to me, and I am profoundly conscious that no one among his friends or acquaintances, who could appreciate talent, large acquirement and pleasant social qualifications, can let his death pass without a strong feeling of pity and regret.

The deceased went out to the East Indies in the United States steamer *San Jacinto* in 1857, as Secretary to Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, then Consul-General for Japan. He performed an important duty in connection with Mr. HARRIS, in the negotiation of the Treaty with Siam, his knowledge of the Portuguese language being of great service in the translation and correction of the treaty in that language, one copy in which was made for the Government of Siam.

As Secretary and Interpreter to Mr. HARRIS, Minister to Japan, Mr. HEUSKEN was particularly well qualified, and little do our Government and people know how much they are indebted for the successful career of our Minister there, to the faithful and unobtrusive labors, the linguistic acquirements, and the kind and conciliatory disposition of poor HEUSKEN.

In every step taken in our treaty negotiations, and all the important official business of the Government with Japan, since PERRY'S expedition, the invaluable services of Mr. HEUSKEN have been rendered not only in a cheerful spirit of strict and laborious attention to duty, but with efficiency and ability.

Under these circumstances, it is no more than just that the death of this gentleman, whose services have called forth a flattering testimonial from the Queen of England, and also from Lord ELGIN, of the most delicate character, should be noticed by our Government, and if considered proper by Congress or the President, a testimonial given to his widowed mother, whose hearth is never now to be gladdened by the presence again of that son, who was her all in the world, and whose life has been sacrificed to his zeal in aiding nations to extend their relations with the far East.

With these few remarks, a friend who knew and appreciated well the deceased, will close, repeating over his memory the trite, but appropriate quotation, "*Requiescat in pace.*" S.

A Mistake Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct a mistake you made this morning in accounting for the "sudden conversion" of your neighbor, the *Herald*. Cowardly as the Scotch renegade is who presides over that sheet, he is still more sensitive in the matter of dollars and cents. You attribute his hauling in his secession horns to personal fear. Doubtless that had great weight, but a stronger reason may be seen by comparing the advertising columns of your own paper this morning with his. *Twenty-eight* solid columns in the TIMES, and only *twenty-two* in the *Herald*! That tells the story.

The fact is, business men whose interests he has strained every nerve to prostrate, begin to realize the vast injury he has but too successfully attempted to do them, and retaliate upon his wanton malice by avoiding his columns as an advertising medium.

MERCHANT.

—Gen. Miramon, who was booked for the steamship *Illinois*, remains here in consequence of her withdrawal from the route to Havre.

A Record for Posterity.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We give below a record to which the posterity of many men will point with pride, and that of a few others will shrink from with shame. It is the vote in both Houses on the bill to raise thirty thousand volunteers and three millions of money to aid in sustaining the General Government:

VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

[Democrats in *Italics.*]

YEAS—Messrs. L. O. Andrus, W. Andrus, Angel, Anthony, *Arculorius*, Bailey, Baldwin, Ball, Barber, *Barnes, Bedell*, Benedict, Benton, *Bergen*, Bingham, Birdsall, Bolles, Brewster, Bryan, *Buckbee*, Burr, Camp, Carter, Catlin, Chapman, Collin, Comstock, Corning, Craft, *Darcy*, Davis, Doolittle, Datcher, Dwight, Emerick, Faraum, Faxon, Ferry, Ferris, Field, Finch, Fish, Fisher, Fullerton, *Fulton, Hutchings*, Hyatt, *Kenyon*, Kinney, Lambrecht, L'Amoreaux, Lasher, S. E. Lewis, W. Lewis, *Long*, Lord, Longhran, *McDermott*, McFadden, Macomber, Markell, Marshall, May, Mekeel, Merritt, Montagne, Moore, Morgan, Myers, *Nesbitt*, Norton, Pierce, Prendergast, *Provost*, Randall, Rice, Richardson, Roberts, Robinson, Sanford, *Sapp*, Scovell, Shaw, Sherer, Sherwood, Shull, H. Smith, H. P. Smith, J. Smith, Speaker, Sumner, *Tober, Townsend*, Tuthill, Waterbury, Watson, *Webster*, Wells, *Wheeler*, Wiard, *Woodruff*, Wright.—102

NOES—Messrs. *Cozans, Hardy, Kenny, Vorian, Walsh, Young*—6.

ABSENTEES—19.

Confined by Illness in the City—Messrs. Ainsworth and *Odell*—2.

At Home Sick—Messrs. Hill, *Jones*, Philbrick, Turner and Weger—5.

At Home on account of Illness of Relatives—Messrs. Burt, Chittenden and S. E. Smith—3.

Absent from City without Leave—Messrs. Hyland *Kernan, Knapp*, and Sailsbury—4.

In the City but not Voting—Messrs. *Callahon*, of New-York; *Klingwood*, of Richmond; *Gardner*, of Sullivan; *Johnson*, of Seneca; and *Lansing*, of Albany.

IN THE SENATE.

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Bell, *Blood, Colvin, Connolly*, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, Ketchum, Lapham, McGraw, Manierre, Montgomery, Munroe, *J. M. Murphy*, P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roteh, Sessions, *Spinola*, Truman, Warner, Williams—29.

NOES—Messrs. *Gardiner, Lawrence*—2.

In the City, but not Voting—Mr. *Grant*, of Sullivan—1.

It is only necessary, in this connection, to call attention to the fact that under our State Constitution, a member absenting himself on the passage of a bill, has the same effect as if he voted in the negative. In adopting this course, he combines the cowardice of a dodger with the malice of an enemy.

—Some school-boys in Le Roy, a few days ago, took the liberty of making a target of the schoolhouse, not knowing that Mr. Olmstead, the teacher, was in the building. The shot went through the door, and some of them lodged in Mr. Olmstead's face and neck. He did not sustain any serious injuries.

—The citizens of Cambridge vented their indignation at an elopsment which recently transpired there, by burning the woman concerned in effigy.

LAW REPORTS.

Calendar.... THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar till Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No other cause to be heard this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3277½, 3695, 2251, 3263, 3799, 3871, 1617, 1621, 1851, 2049, 2267, 2719, 3067, 3073, 3319, 3505, 3791, 2805, 3807, 3825. *Part II.*—Nos. 1530, 2152, 2944, 3014, 3310, 3260, 3466, 3484, 3570, 3580, 3736, 3752, 3764, 3782, 1506, 1748, 3338, 3706, 3786, 3866, 3852, 3868, 3870.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1105, 1369, 1579, 757, 1053, 1163, 1177, 1543, 917, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1725. *Part II.*—Nos. 748, 1268, 1270, 1278, 1282, 1390, 1302, 1148, 502, 298, 826.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Fourth Week—Thursday's Minutes.

Full Bench—Comstock C. J.

Sweet et al. vs. Barry.—Argument concluded.

Hunt vs. Mootrie et al.—Argued. Mr. Wm. Mootrie for appellant; Mr. D. D. Field for respondents.

Radford vs. Wilson.—Argued. Mr. John H. Reynolds for appellent; Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Wilson in person. Judgment affirmed.

Commercial Bank of Albany vs. Dearborn.—Argued.

Residence and Domicil—Validity of a Will signed by witnesses who did not know the nature of the instrument.

Hunt vs. Mootrie.—This is an appeal from the decision of the General Term affirming the decision of the Surrogate in the matter of the probate of the will of Benjamin F. Hunt, deceased. It appears that the deceased at the time of executing the will in question, was a resident of Charleston, S. C. The will was executed with all those formalities requisite to admit it to probate in this State, except that it lacked as is claimed one essential, the testator did not inform the subscribing witnesses of the fact that such was his will, but simply acknowledged the signature and seal at the foot of the instrument to be his hand and seal. The witnesses, it appears, had no knowledge of the fact that they were witnesses to testator's will, except from certain vague information which they received from another person who was cognizant of the fact. It is not disputed that the laws of South Carolina were not fully complied with. But that being only the testator's domicil, and this State of New-York his residence, the question arises, whether the law of the domicil is to prevail, or whether, his residence being in the State of New-York, the statute of this State was sufficiently complied with, which declares that the testator shall declare in the presence of his subscribing witnesses the instrument to be his last will and testament. The Court, after hearing quite an elaborate argument by counsel, in which the questions of domicil and residence were thoroughly discussed, reserved its decision.

Wm. Mootrie for appellant; D. D. Field for respondent.

Banking Associations—Is a Liability a Debt Before it is Due?

Abraham Leggett, Respondent, vs. *The Bank of Sing Sing, Appellant.*—The assignor of the plaintiff was one of the charter members of the Bank of Sing Sing Association. Section 3 of the articles of Association provided: "No share or shares shall be transferable on which any call for an installment of capital, or any interest on such installment, shall remain unpaid, nor unless the stockholder making the transfer shall previously discharge all debts due by him or her to said Association, or shall have remaining capital stock untransferred sufficient to cover and secure the amount that he or she may owe to said Association." Subsequently the assignor made an assignment of his share of stock to the plaintiff; and at the time such assignment was made, the bank held his note for $1,900, *which had not matured.* The Referee and the Court below held that as the note had not matured at the time of notice of assignment, the Bank had no lien upon the stock assigned, as security for the amount.

The Bank appeals to this Court on that point, contending that the above section of the articles of association, covered all *liabilities* of the stockholder, and not merely debts already matured. Case argued.

John K. Porter for defendant. D. D. Field for respondent.

Are Express Forwarders Liable as Common Carriers?—Delivery.

Sweet & Faulkner, Appellants, vs. *D. N. Barney, Respondent.*—This case was next called and argued. The United States Express Company undertook to deliver to the People's Bank a certain package of money. They delivered it to the messenger of the Bank, from whom it was stolen. The Court below held that the Express Company was not liable, as the delivery was sufficient. This is the point of appeal, the appellants claiming that the delivery was not sufficient. The respondents urge that the delivery was in accordance with custom, and that to be express forwarders was not to be common carriers.

Waldo Hutchins for appellant; Charles O'Conor for respondents.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—STEAMBOAT—PLEADING.

The Naugatuck Transportation Company vs. *The Schooner George Gillmer.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the steamboat *Ansonia* to recover about $800, the amount of the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the schooner, which occurred about noon on the 19th of May, 1858. The steamboat was on her accustomed course between Bridgeport and New-York, and the schooner was bound from Madison, Conn., to New-York. The collision took place near Hunt's Point. As the steamer came round that point her master saw the schooner on the south side of the channel, in the wind. She came round on her starboard tack close hauled, heading north northeast. The wind was east by north or east north-east. As to the amount of wind there was great conflict of testimony. The libelant claiming that it was a working breeze, the claimants insisting that it was light and baffling, and so feeble that they had to use sweeps to help her round in tacking. The libel alleged that after the steamer had passed Hunt's Point a sloop was observed coming down, which, by a sudden tack, compelled the steamboat to keep to starboard; that she blew her whistle to call the attention of the schooner to her position, and seeing that there was danger of a collision stopped her engine and backed as soon as possible; that the schooner kept on till she was close to the steamboat when she tacked, but almost immediately shifted her helm and came into the steamboat on her larboard side.

Held by the Court—That the libelants, in addition to the ordinary onus cast on the prosecuting parties in a collision suit, that of proving themselves clear of all misconduct conducing to the accident, and proving clear culpability on the part of the vessel charged, are bound to show that their steamer skillfully and at proper time employed her high capabilities to protect herself and the sailing-vessel from the collision. That rule does not seem to have been regarded, for on the case made by the libel, the action is placed essentially, if not wholly, on the neglect of the sailing-vessel to screen herself and the steamer from the perils of their position.

That the libel alleges fault in the schooner in that she was out of her proper track. But it does not allege what her proper track was, nor say that she was on a course up or down the Sound, or across it. This mode of pleading is clearly short of alleging a positive navigation by the schooner, on which the libelants can found a claim for damages. It must point out the specific tort of which the schooner was guilty.

The libel further alleges as faults: That the schooner did not tack sooner; did not heed the steamboat's whistle, and shifted her helm back as she did. But it does not say where she should have tacked, nor that the signal was heard on board of her; nor that, if it was, she could obey it, or was bound to do so; nor where the two vessels were in relation to each other when she shifted her helm.

That none of these allegations have that certainty and directness, which would authorize the Court, if accepting them in the fullest force of their natural meaning, to adjudge the schooner in fault on the occasion, or that her acts necessarily caused the injury complained of, much less that these supposed errors on the part of the schooner relieved the steamboat from demonstrating her innocence in all omissions as well as direct acts.

That the schooner was plainly in sight from the time the steamer arrived off Hunt's Point, and it is not alleged that any movement of the schooner prevented those on the steamer from knowing, from the time the schooner tacked, that her tack might interfere with an attempt of the steamer to continue a course across her bows. If, therefore, the libelants' proofs were in accord with their allegations, and supported them fully, they would fail to prove that the precautionary measures imposed on steamers had been carried out by their vessel to the utmost of her capability, or that the schooner was guilty of any culpable omission or commission in her movements preceding the collision.

That the coincidence between the allegations and proofs required by the maritime law in such cases, is not established. Evidence is offered to prove the inability of the steamer to avoid the sloop and the schooner by going out to the larboard and into the river, but there is no allegation as to the nearness of those vessels to each other or to the steamboat, or of the steamboat to Hunt's Point or the northern shore. These are essential particulars towards establishing an excuse to the steamboat for not stopping and keeping out of the way of these vessels or shaping her course to go under their sterns. These facts the libelants cannot try upon proofs alone independent of the pleadings.

That on the proofs the libelants have failed to show that the steamboat adopted the precautions which were reasonable when she came in sight of the vessels infringing upon her proposed track; that there was no impediment, in her own condition or the situation or acts of the schooner, to her pursuing a course which might have avoided the collision. That the libelants have not shown that the schooner had not a working breeze of wind, or that when the steamer passed the sloop and attempted to cross the bows of the schooner there was not room enough for her to go under her stern or to sheer far enough to starboard to pass her bows with safety.

Libel therefore dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Mr. Rice and Mr. Sillman.

LIABILITY OF MATE FOR CARGO NOT DELIVERED—WAGES—EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas B. Mathews vs. The Brig Saima.—This was a libel to recover $173 80, a balance of wages claimed by the libelant as mate of the brig. The claimant pleaded a tender before suit of $80 82, which he paid into Court, and alleged that the libelant had embezzled at Charleston three barrels of rigging and other articles belonging to the ship, and had also embezzled five bags of coffee out of the cargo of the brig on her return to this port, and that these articles amounted to more than the balance of his wages. The taking of the articles at Charleston was positively sworn to by the steward, but the master testified that he did not know that the articles belonged to the vessel, and he gave the steward a doubtful character for truth.

The evidence as to the coffee was that the bags of coffee were missing, and that the mate, while they were discharging, suggested to one of the crew that if he would stand by him, they two would take coffee enough to get each of them a coat, but the seaman declined to do anything dishonestly.

Held by the Court—That the charge of malfeasance at Charleston is not maintained.

That the proofs are not adequate to convict the mate of embezzlement of the coffee.

But as the mate received the cargo on board at Rio and discharged it here, the proof throws on him the responsibility of accounting for what was not delivered—and on the proofs the cargo was three bags short.

The value of three bags of coffee must, therefore, be deducted from the amount of wages due the libelant. If that value is not agreed upon a reference must be had to ascertain it.

For libelant, Mr. Donohue and Mr. Logan; for claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

Love's Crosses—The Boy Husband and his "Cruel Parient."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the matter of Sarah Locke.—The relator in this case, which has been heretofore fully reported, was yesterday examined in her own behalf. The respondent, in his cross-examination of the witness, endeavored to show that she had used threats and fraud towards her husband, by which means only he had been induced to marry her. The case was again adjourned to Monday next.

The Costs in the Excise Cases—Decision of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. John Kelly, Sheriff, vs. *Robert T. Haws, Comptroller.*—This was a proceeding on the part of the Sheriff to compel the Comptroller to pay for serving the summons in the cases initiated by the Excise Commissioners, in order to close up unlicensed rum-shops. It has heretofore been fully stated in the TIMES.

The Court now decide that the Comptroller must pay the sum of $3,378 26 for serving the summons in the actions brought in the names of the Commissioners, but the *mandamus* is denied as to the remainder of the disputed items.

Action for Defamation.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Morgan L. Curtis vs. Gilbert M. Gillett.—This was an action brought to recover damages in a special action, for defamation. The defendant had been a former partner with the plaintiff, who is now doing business at No. 141 Elm-street, as a manufacturer of chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c. The charge of the defendant was that the plaintiff had swindled the defendant at the time he had purchased from the plaintiff an interest in the business.

The defendant put in a plea of justification, and was himself examined as a witness to prove the truth of the charge.

After a protracted trial of several days, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, thus vindicating his character, and mulcted the defendant in $12 50 damages, besides the costs.

The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, held that the plaintiff could not resort to any evidence of the defendant's ability to pay, otherwise the verdict would probably have been much larger.

For plaintiff, Mr. Whiting; for defendant, Mr. Fullerton.

Action to Recover for Personal Injuries.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Ellen Miller vs. *Peter Puels.*—The plaintiff in this case, on the 13th of May, 1859, while on her way to prayer-meeting, about 7 o'clock in the evening, and when opposite the house of the defendant, No. 67½ Division-street, fell into a hole used for the purpose of letting down coal in the vault immediately beneath, and severely injured herself.

The plaintiff charges that the covering was improperly and insecurely fastened, so that by merely stepping upon it, it would slide off, by which neglect of the defendant she was precipitated into the cavity, her side, breast and legs badly injured; from which injuries she was confined six weeks to her house, under medical treatment. She therefore asks judgment against the defendant for the sum of $5,000.

The defendant denies the allegations in the complaint, and upon closing the evidence, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that he did not make the hole, nor was he instrumental in its construction; nor the owner of the premises, he being but the lessee of the premises. But it was contended by the plaintiff that having leased the premises for the period of twenty years, and then having renewed the lease the defendant was liable for continuing the nuisance, if not for having originally created it. The Court submitted the case to the jury who found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500

C. Saeffer for plaintiff; E. C. Delavan for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

YOUNG IN CRIME.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, James H. Young pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and went to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

QUARRELSOME NEIGHBORS.

Bernard McCann was then tried for assault and battery on Hugh McPike. The prisoner having left some articles in the care of the complainant, went to recover them, and being refused possession, got into a squabble, and broke the complainant's arm, besides otherwise severely injuring him. The prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

A THIEF.

James R. O'Brien, who had been convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

A SOLDIER OF SOLFERINO AT THE BAR.

Louis Agosta, indicted for felonious assault was next tried. The prisoner, complainant, lawyer and witnesses were all Italians. The complainant, who follows a peripatetic mechanical ministrelsy, got into a dispute with the prisoner, who stabbed him in his breast and back. Two or three witnesses testified to this effect. The complainant was at the hospital two days. The prisoner had served in the Italian army at Magenta and Solferino. He had also been on the stage in opera at the Academy of Music in this City. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

GUN DISCHARGED BY ACCIDENT.

Jacques Traub, indicted for felonious assault on a little girl, by shooting at her, was next tried. But the evidence making it appear that the whole affair was an accident, the prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

ANDREW J. HACKLEY IN CONTEMPT AND IN JAIL

At this point the Grand Jury came in reporting that Andrew J. Hackley, summoned before them as a witness, had refused to answer the following questions:

Q.—What did you do with the $46,000 which you received from Thomas Hope on the 11th of February, for the purposes of the street-cleaning contract? To which the witness answered: "In the absence of counsel, unprepared as I am, my answer might furnish a link in the chain, or lead to some evidence that would criminate me in some way."

The question was again repeated in open Court, and as the witness still refused to answer, Recorder HOFFMAN adjudged him guilty of contempt, and ordered his commitment to the County Jail for thirty days.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Charles Hill, Samuel Briggs.

For Felonious Assault—John Johnson, John Drake.

For Mayhem—Terrence Monnohan.

For Forgery—Alexander Riley, Leopold Herz, *alias* Louis Schmidt.

For Burglary—Joseph C. Heenan.

For Larceny—Isaac Weisbach, James Hammond, William Sergeant, Sebastian Krollman.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Rachel Meyers.

For Seduction—Dominick Eisenburger.

For Malfeasance in Office—Thomas Cushing.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Potts* vs. *Badger.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $5 costs.

Rodgers et al. vs. *McLean et al.*—Motion granted, unless the purchaser gives a bond to the people, &c., for the benefit of persons interested within twenty days from notice of the order, to be entered on this decision, in the penalty of $50,000, with two securities, &c.

Bull vs. *Mellius.*—Motion denied with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*White* vs. *Heywood.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Enger et al. vs. *Snedeker.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Neil vs. *Parker.*—Motion for retaxation of costs denied, with $10 costs.

Guild et al. vs. *Kennedy.*—Default opened on the ground that the course was irregularly noticed; $10 costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 18.

$5,000	U. S. 6's,'81 Reg.	89	100	Erie Railroad	22
10,000	do	89⅜	700	do	21
25,000	do	88	100	do	21⅛
10,000	do	87½	75	do	21⅜
10 000	do	b3 88	20	do	21⅛
25,000	U. S. 6's, '81 Coup.	87	250	Hudson River R.	37½
500	Treas. 12 pCt. N'tes.	100	30	do	37⅝
2,000	Kentucky St. 6's	90	320	Harlem Railroad	13
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	55	250	do	12⅝
10,000	do	s15 53⅛	100	do	b60 13
10,000	Vir. St. 6s	s30 47	50	Har. R. Pref'd	s10 32½
6,000	do	48	100	do	s30 32⅜
5,000	do	47⅞	250	do	32⅝
2,000	do	47¾	50	do	33⅛
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	59	150	Reading Railroad	32
6,000	Mo. State 6s	s30 48⅛	100	do	31⅜
57,000	do	49	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 46
5 000	do	s10 49	150	do	48
5 000	do	s10 49⅛	50	do	s10 45¾
2,000	do	49⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	14
1,000	do	49¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. Gu'd	31
1,000	Cal. State 7s	79	225	do	30⅜
1,000	N. Y. S. 6s, 1874	99	100	do	30¾
1,000	City 6s, 1875	100⅜	50	do	s10 30
1,000	Erie R. 4th mt. b.	81	1375	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
4 000	Har 1st mt. bds.	100	25	do	s30 62¾
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I. bs.	81	50	do	63⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	92	70	do	63½
8,000	do	91½	250	do	63⅞
3,000	do	91	100	do	s

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist with children, or plain sewing. Call at her present employer's, No 245, West 31st-st., where most satisfactory reference will be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel; can give four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 196, near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply, from 10 till 3, at No. 227 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid; can take charge of children and work on the sewing-machine; has no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344 6th av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl wants a situation as chamber maid and to do washing and ironing; she speaks English, and knows her business very well; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 260 10th-st., near 1st-av., 4th floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 251 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, in a private family to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, No. 116 East 30th-st, where she has lived three years.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or as chambermaid and sewing, with best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and lwuodress, or chambermaid and sewing; has ha best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 85 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 522 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress, and willing to assist if required. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 26 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman with three years' recommendation from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 427 26th-st., corner 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant girls as chambermaids and waitresses. Inquire at the corner of Grand-av. and Hickory-st., East Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl desires employment as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 174 East 14th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding house or a hotel; the best of City reference. Also, a laundress who has lived in first-class families in New York, understands ironing; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference given. Call 114 West 19th-st between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who is a first-rate cook and baker, and has no objection to go to the country, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Call at No. 25 West 19th-st., front room, first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place; would take care of a house for the Summer. Can be seen two days at No 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent baker at bread and biscuit; has no objection to the coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman who understands soups, meats, game, jellies, and all kinds of deserts; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can furnish the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches soups, pastries and jellies; has no object on to the country, the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 6.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, a good bread and biscuit baker, also understands soups, meats desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 29th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, in a small private family, as good plain cook and baker; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family; best city reference given. can be seen for two days, at No. 120 East 20th st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-rate cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 33 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK Inquire at No. 142 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for three days. Good reference from last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or the housework of a small family; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as plain cook, and to assist with the washing, in a private family; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived several years. Call at No. 156 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in plain washing; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; best of City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing or take charge of the laundry; has the best of City reference from her last place; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; also a good baker. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 232 7th av., between 26th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Horatio-st., two doors from Greenwich av., in Jackson-square.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as first class cook; would assist in washing; good references. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference. Call at No. 248 East 14th-st., a few doors from Avenue A, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—Situations are wanted for 100 nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls, 8 first-class cooks, 18 good plain cooks and laundresses, 5 regular laundresses 12 seamstresses, 14 nurses, 20 chambermaids and waiters, 24 general housework rs. Also, dairymaids, men for farmers, gardeners, hostlers, &c. First-class Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st. D. ELMORE.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman as good cook; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; also, a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO young girls wish situations, one as cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; the other as chambermaid and waiter, city or country; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by two sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress in a private family. Good City reference. Apply at No. 195 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two sisters, one first class cook; understands it in all its branches; the other as first-rate laundress or chambermaid or assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 386 7th-av., between 34th and 35th st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch woman, a situation (in City or country) as first-class cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes superior bread and pies, &c.; has the best of reference from her late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1847, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young girl a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 786 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; no objections to children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 West 38th-st., until suited. Also, a respectable young woman as waitress. To save trouble none but first-class need apply.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or is competent of taking care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character, integrity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug-st re.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker would like to go out by the day or week in hotels and private families; best of City reference as to competency and ability. Call at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st st., second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman in a small private family, to do general housework. Can be seen at corner of Front and Washington sts., Brooklyn, over candy-store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY OF refinement, respectability and experience desires a situation in the above capacity in some gentleman's family, or would like to obtain a furnished house where rent could be taken in board. Not possessing ties detaining her in this City, any advantageous opportunity offered elsewhere would be equally appreciated. Call or address E. H. C., at her present residence, 4 East 35th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN lady desires to make arrangements with a family, or widower, as housekeeper; is competent to take charge of small children; would not object to go out of the City; references of the first respectability given. Address L. P. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; will be found willing and obliging in all respects. Call or address No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear; is a Protestant.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a highly respectable English woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; has had great experience in dressmaking, hair dressing, &c.; has no objection to light chamberwork or traveling; best of references given. Address E. B., No. 36 Vandewater-st

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking, hair dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse; can take in her care a baby from its birth; is good at plain sewing and all kind of embroidseries; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, who speaks English, as nurse, and to take care of children to go with a private family to San Francisco. The payment of passage will be considered sufficient compensation. Address B. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—I HAVE HAD IN MY EMployment for two years past, an excellent woman, as nurse, who is no longer needed by me and wants more active employment; she is intelligent, neat, obliging, strong and healthy; is a very superior housedress; can sew a good chamberwork, and is a Protestant. Any person who can offer her a first-class place, chiefly as laundress, will call at No. 13th West-35th-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American woman as child's nurse; understands all kinds of housework one family sewing and would not object to making herself generally useful. Call at No. 113 Macdougal-st.; can be seen for a week.

A MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse has a few months disengaged at present, and would like to make a few engagements; she has the best of recommendations on stability and experience, from the most eminent physicians in the City, and can also refer to those families where she has nursed, which are of the very first class. Call at No. 21 Amity-place, Bleecker-st.

A WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant German young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; can do fine sewing; no objection to City or country; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 242 38th st., two doors from the corner of 9th av., in the shoe store.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to take care of children and sew, or to do writing and chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; good reference. Inquire at her present employer, No. 51 6th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker, and to do all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady is willing and obliging; no objection to traveling; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 129 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress, can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and do light chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good reference from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at 142 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as waitress, who has lived for years in the above capacity; can come well recommended from her last place, for five years. Call at No. 132 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—WANTED, situations for a large number of excellent servants of every description, highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies, whom they have served, many of which are desirous of going into the country. Employers who favor us with their patronage will find our business conducted on honorable principles, and in every instance where there is any disappointment, or no servant is supplied no charge will be made. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALways ready for City or country—German, English Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 8th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS JUNIOR CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY THE son of a late British Consul, a situation as junior clerk or assistant salesman in any wholesale store; he writes a good hand, and understands German thoroughly, having studied that language in Germany; the highest references given. Address E. R, care of Messrs. Camp & Philips, No. 61 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single man as coachman in a private family; would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objections to the country; has the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIrous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, very industrious and obliging, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to J. B. M., No 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days; is a single man.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a good groom and a careful driver; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 264 5th-av., with his last employer; is not afraid of work; has good City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN the above capacity, by a married man, without incumbrances, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce most satisfactory references from his last and present employer. Has no objections to the country. Address J. W., No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man as coachman; will assist in the garden if required; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, industrious German a situation as coachman; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address GERMAN, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a young married couple, Protestants, situations in the country. The man understands the care of horses, or would go as coachman. His wife would go as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The man is very handy in vegetable gardening. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 52 Pitt-st., top floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and gardener; he understands his business—flower and vegetable garden—and is willing to take care of one or two horses; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address L. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable, strictly temperate young man, a situation in the above capacity; understands his business thoroughly in both branches, and has the best reference from his late employer. Address P. O., for three days, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as above by a respectable single young man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; understands his business; is perfectly temperate, and willing and obliging; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM, FARMER OR GARDENER.—A Protestant young man, active, honest, and sober, uses neither tobacco or rum is a careful and judicious driver, is also an excellent groom; has no objections to help on a farm; is a good vegetable gardener; is not afraid to work. Call, or address JOHN, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE. A young man desires a coachman's situation in a nice private family; is good groom and very careful driver; has good reference from his two last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; can give good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY one who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse grapery, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of gentleman's place; can give satisfactory reference, where he has received first class prizes. Can be seen or by writing to No 71 Liberty-st., E. S., care A. Smith, Seedsman.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a place in order; can take care of all kinds of stock; is not afraid to work; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man understands greenhouse grapes flowers and vegetables their cultivation in general; good reference for the last six years; can speak to gentlemen to that effect if desired; also understands the care of horses. Address ROBERT, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTant man desires a situation to take charge of a garden, horses and cows, and to do general work on a country place; he well understands his work; most satisfactory reference can be given. Call at No. 849 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the basement.

A LIGHT PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, aged 40, from Scotland, as light porter, assistant to a gardener or in a provision-store; has had ten years' experience behind counter, with full charge. Address A. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter to a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Address E. W. GELLESPIRU, upholsterer, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant man, single, in a genteel family, as waiter; no objections to the country; is thoroughly competent for his duties; the best of City references given. Address A. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office, or call at No. 69 3d-av., near 12th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has got the best of City references. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Freeman's, No. 877 Broadway, 3d door above 18th-st.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or gentleman's groom; the woman is an excellent cook, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 294 4th-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A RESPECTAble private young man wants employment; is well acquainted with gardening, driving, grooming, carriage and harness cleaning the care of stock and milking; can produce good reference from last and former employers; wages not so much an object as a good and respectable home in any part of the country. Address M. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—AN ENGLISHman and wife are in immediate want of employment; the wife as cook &c.; the husband as coachman, groom and to make himself generally useful; no objections to City or country; first class City references. Address W. M. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WANTS to engage with a family two days in the week. Apply at No. 635 8th-av., in the millinery-store, between 44th and 45th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A MAN AS book-keeper; one need apply but those that are good judges of money. Apply at No. 218 Washington-st., after 3 o'clock P. M.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A good cook and chambermaid, to go to Brooklyn, N. D.; must be neat, clean, and understand their business, and must come well recommended; sisters preferred. Apply at No. 239 and 241 Water st., after 10 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST RATE MAN COOK. Must come well recommended. Apply at Sweeny's Hotel. Hours 10 to 12 A. M.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE coachman, German, Swiss or French preferred; best of references required. Call at No. 14 West 23d st., before 11 A. M., and after 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS CON "FIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36 inch cylinder 9 feet stroke in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE BOARD OF SUPERvisors of Kings County, having resolved to build a Court-house for said County, the undersigned, by authority and on behalf of said Board, hereby invite architects who desire to compete for prizes to submit plans on or before 12 o'clock noon, on or before the 3d day of June next, to be deposited with A. H. OSBORN, Clerk of said Board, at his office, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The prizes will be $250 for the first, $125 for the second, $75 for the third, and $50 for the fourth, to be adjudged by the Board of Supervisors, they reserving the right to reject all, or to adopt portions of all those to whom premiums may be awarded.

Circulars giving the location and a diagram of the ground, the required accommodations to be provided in said building, together with the rules to be observed by those presenting plans for competition, may be procured of said Clerk, or of either of the undersigned.

STEPHEN CROWELL, No. 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 62 Wall-st., New-York,
WILLIAM COIT, No. 9 Court-st. Brooklyn,
JOHN GARRISON, corner Bushwick-av. and Cook-s,
WILLIAM J. CROPSEY, Fort Hamilton,
SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Committee.

WASHING MACHINE.—CHALLENGE AND RIGHT FOR SALE.—I now challenge and will wash with any inventor of washing machines in the world, in public, for one hundred thousand dollars, and I make no exceptions as to price or cost of machines. My "Challenge Washer" is a new invention, just patented; is all wood; no iron to rust the clothes, nor friction to wear them out; they wash eight towels, a sheet, tablecloth or shirt in one minute, and wring them out besides, the water being forced through the clothes 120 times a minute. This is a great invention. It washes coats, pants, quilts, counterpanes, and the most delicate fabrics, and wrings them out without injury. $1,000 per month made by buying counties and selling town rights, or manufacturing the machines. Price according to population. Send for circular, with wood-cut, with return stamp. Price for each machine, with wringer attached, $6. Address VAN HOUSEN & BILO., No. 67 South-st., New-York. P. S.—Machines sent anywhere by express, and warranted to please or money returned.

TO THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Messrs. W. S. KIRKLAND & CO., of No. 23 Salisbury-st., Strand, London, England, Agents to some of the Continental Governments, and principal Booksellers on the Continent, finding the greatest difficulty in obtaining or ascertaining the prices of subscribing or advertising in the "American Press," are compelled thus to appeal to them to request that they will be good enough to supply Messrs. W. S. K. with their terms for Europe, or direct their agents in England to do so.

FAMILY SEWING.—THE USE OF A WHEELER & Wilson sewing machine, operator and master, may be had on reasonable terms on application at No. 329 Cherry st., or by note addressed SEWING MACHINE Box No. 105, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LAR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Montezuma.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Henriette—A Regular Fix.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—The Brigand—The Red Gnome—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' New-Orleans Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Flying Dutchman. Evening—Ruth Oakley, Curiosities at all Hours.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

To Our Subscribers.

We are in receipt of very many letters from subscribers in the City, complaining that the Times does not reach them until a very late hour, and that copies cannot be procured at the news-stands. We can only urge in excuse that the recent increase in our circulation has been far more rapid than we were prepared for,—and that we have frequently been unable to supply the demand until a very late hour in the morning. We have taken measures which will, we trust, obviate the difficulty hereafter.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the Times are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, yesterday commenced active opposition to the operations of the Government, by obstructing the entrance to Norfolk Harbor, by sinking boats, so that the vessels-of-war now at the Gosport Navy-yard cannot be taken out. The news was brought to Baltimore by the captain of a steamer which arrived from Norfolk yesterday. He also reports that the Custom house had been broken into, and a large quantity of arms seized. The Revenue cutter at Norfolk had also been boarded, and the guns taken off. Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation, in which he recognizes the independence of the Confederate States, and says that the President has no power to call for any extraordinary force to make war on a foreign Power. There happens to be a slight difference of opinion, however, between President Lincoln and Gov Letcher, as to the independence of the Confederate States having been yet achieved.

Yesterday was a day of continued excitement in Washington, induced by innumerable reports received relative to actual and projected movements of the Secessionists. The obstruction of the entrance of the harbor of Norfolk by order of Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, caused much feeling, as well as the seizure of arms at that place, in the Custom-house and on board the revenue cutter. The report also prevailed that an overwhelming force was marching on Harper's Ferry to take possession of that point, and the large quantity of arms stored there, and regret was expressed that the Government had not taken some steps to be prepared for such an emergency. A telegram from Baltimore, however, informs us that all the reports relative to the seizure of Harper's Ferry are without foundation,—at least, a dispatch from there, dated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, stated that all was then quiet. A full company of United States artillerists is stationed there, and the place is surrounded by a strong Union population.

It is officially announced by the War Department that a new Military Department is established, to be known as the Department of Washington. It consists of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, including the Potomac river on the Virginia shore, according to the original boundary of the District. Col. C. F. Smith, of the Tenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department, with his head-quarters at the Capital.

The *Baltic* arrived here yesterday from Charleston, bringing Maj. Anderson, with the officers and men late in the garrison of Fort Sumter. Maj. Anderson and his officers were landed at the Battery from a steaming at 2 o'clock, where they were received by an immense concourse of people, amid unbounded enthusiasm. After returning the salutations of the people, the Major entered a carriage and was immediately driven to the Brevoort House, where his wife has been for some time a resident. The hotel was soon surrounded by a large throng of people, and in response to their wishes, Maj. Anderson appeared upon the balcony and waved his hat in acknowledgment of their greetings.

A narration of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, with a succint account of all the incidents which occurred during the firing from the rebel batteries, the effect of the shots upon the forts, the conflagration of the barracks, and other thrilling facts, may be found in the Times of this morning, as detailed by a gentleman who was connected with Major Anderson's staff.

The military furore of the City continues to increase with each succeeding day. Yesterday the American flag was displayed from every prominent building in the City, and floated from innumerable masts in the harbor. The arrival, early in the morning, of a regiment of 800 men from Massachusetts, on their way to Washington, increased the enthusiasm for enlisting, and the various recruiting places were overrun with applicants. The announcement that the Seventh Regiment—the pet and pride of New-York—had received marching orders, was the subject of general conversation, and of anxious interest to the families and friends of its members. The enrollment of volunteers continued with unabated vigor in all parts of the City, and every indication was given that the men of New-York are in earnest. It is probable that the Rhode Island Regiment will arrive this morning, *en route* for Washington. From all parts of the North and West, also, the reports which reach us are of the most satisfactory character. The military spirit is thoroughly aroused.

The steamship *Kedar*, with advices from Europe one day later, touched at Halifax yesterday on her way to New-York. She announces that the *Niagara* left Liverpool on the 6th, for Halifax and Boston, with £35,000 in specie on board, but she has not yet arrived. The commercial news by the *Kedar* is but little later than was received by the *North Briton*, and presents no change. Affairs in the United States continue to furnish topics of discussion in the London papers. The *Times* is of the opinion that the prohibition of the African Slave-trade in the Southern Confederacy is merely a blind for England, and that it means nothing. Both the Northern and Southern Tariffs are considered as hostile to British interests. Warlike rumors continue to prevail in France, and all the Marshals had been summoned to attend an extraordinary council of war at Paris. In Italy, also, military operations were reported as about to commence, in which Garibaldi was to bear a prominent part; and judging from the increased agitation in other parts of Europe, a general war during the coming Summer may be considered as extremely probable.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Wednesday afternoon, with advices from San Francisco to the 6th inst. Trade with the interior was much interrupted by damage to the roads, caused by the recent freshets. The California Legislature, having got the Senatorial question off their hands, had gone to work in good earnest, and had granted permits to their railway companies to lay rails through the principal streets of San Francisco. The bill appropriating money for a survey of the harbor, with a view to determining upon the necessity of building a bulkhead, had also passed both houses. Senator McDougall was on the point of leaving for Washington. A decision has been rendered by the United States District Court against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in favor of Robert Morrison, for $25,000 damages, for having sold Morrison's state-room ticket to other parties, and compelling himself and wife to make the passage in a room with two other passengers. Advices from Oregon to the 29th, and British Columbia to the 23d ult., are received, but there is nothing of special importance.

The Board of Councilmen last evening passed resolutions to sustain the Government, without distinction of party, and to allow the salaries of all employes of the City Government who may volunteer, or be called into the service of the General Government, to go on during their absence. The [illegible] the Board, Mr. Chas. T. McClenachan, [illegible]

who is a member of the Seventh Regiment, was granted leave of absence for such time as his services may be required by the United States Government.

In the Court of Appeals a case was yesterday argued involving the question whether the law of the domicil, or of the residence of the decedent should be complied with in the execution of a will. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Sutherland rendered his decision in the matter of Excise costs, claimed by Sheriff Kelly, allowing a small proportion of the fees claimed. In the General Sessions there were one conviction of felonious assault, one acquittal on a similar charge, and some minor pleas taken. The event of the day, however, was the commitment of Andrew J. Hackley, for contempt, in refusing to answer questions propounded by the Grand Jury, in relation to corruption in obtaining the street-cleaning contract.

There is continued excitement in the Stock Market, with a fairish state of prices at the close of business, yesterday afternoon. New-York Central 70 ⅌ cent.; Missouris, 48; Virginias, 46½. No change in Money rates. Exchange on London dull—107@107¼ for Bankers.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 4,000 bales, at very firm rates. Less activity was apparent in Breadstuffs; the variations in prices, however, were not important. Rice was in brisk request, and 2,300 tierces were reported sold at from $4@$5 ⅌ 100 lbs. The inquiry for Provisions was good, and sellers had any existing advantage. Whisky was quoted higher. Sugars were purchased to the extent of 1,700 hhds. of all kinds, at steady rates. Coffee, Fish, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Seeds, Hemp, Tobacco, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Hay. The changes in other branches of trade were trivial.

The Crisis of the Country and the Duty of the Government.

Men never realize the rapidity with which a *revolution* moves. Three months ago a person would have been regarded as a madman who had predicted the present state of affairs, which are but the logical and inevitable sequences of premises as pronounced as are the events now before us. It was perhaps too much to expect that the Administration, recently installed in Washington, and having hardly a thought of duties differing from official routine, should match in energy and promptitude, and in a proper appreciation of the crisis, a party that for twenty years has been maturing its plans, that for eight years past has administered nearly every department at Washington for their direct promotion, and had corrupted its officials and the army and navy to such an extent as to remove, apparently, every obstacle to its schemes—the capture of our National Capital, and the subversion of our Government. The plan had long been well matured.

The election of Mr. Lincoln was simply the spark that fired the train. The promptitude of the rebels, and our own incredulity and inertness, were in most striking and painful contrast. They were as decided and clear in their objects months ago as to-day. Their first necessity was to gain golden moments for preparation. Hence the famous "don't irritate" policy of Mr. Buchanan, which consisted in entirely negative action on our part, and the most energetic on theirs. Under this policy, which, with Mr. Buchanan was reduced, tacitly at least, to a compact, most of the forts and property belonging to the United States in the South, became an easy prey. Mr. Lincoln's Administration inherited this compact or *status*, or fancied itself compelled by want of sufficient force, or of a proper degree of popular support, to accept it. In the meantime, the rebels were incessant in their efforts. Around Fort Sumter works were pushed till it was completely encircled in their fatal coil. When Major Anderson first retired to that fortress, he could have easily destroyed every hostile approach. His hands were tied till resistance became hopeless, and he was compelled to surrender, a prisoner of war.

This case well illustrates the difference that has prevailed between the antagonists. One has, from the start, been distinct in its aims and instant in action—the other without any well-defined ideas or plans as to the future, or of the character or objects of its opponent. In spite of the most positive proof to the contrary, it still looked for the return to their allegiance, and to reason, of the seceding States. Perhaps it could not have been otherwise. Most of us for a time shared in the delusion. We could not believe that the infamous outrages at the South expressed the true character of their people. We could not realize that Mr. Jefferson Davis, the leading member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, had for twenty years, with unflagging zeal, been pursuing the darling object of his life. Mr. Lincoln, a plain country gentleman, interpreted other people's motives by his own. We are wiser now, and we trust he is not behind us in his appreciation of the crisis, or in the character and motives of his antagonist.

Mr. Davis expects and intends to chase him from his Capital, to subvert his Government, and to establish negro Slavery in every State in the Union. He is armed with the weapons stolen from our forts and magazines. He expects to exhaust us by crippling our trade and industries, and as a crowning intimidation, he now proclaims his intention through pirates and privateers, of sweeping our commerce from the seas, and of destroying us, by destroying the means upon which we subsist.

We excuse the past, but the people will not tolerate similar mistakes in the future. If the Administration realize the magnitude of the crisis of to-day, let its action be what they will see three months hence it should have been. The smallest possible demonstration on the part of the Government six months ago would have averted the whole catastrophe. It can no longer be dealt with by emollients, or by anything but an overpowering force. It is not only the instinct of self-preservation in a life-and-death struggle, but where right is clearly on one side, it is the humane policy to deal the most effectual and fatal blow in our power. Our first step should be to close every Southern port as effectually as if an impassable barrier were constructed across its mouth. We should instantly signify to Mr. Jefferson Davis that if a single one of our ships is touched by his privateers or pirates, we will march a *liberating* army from one end to the other of his dominions. He is struggling to reach our *jugular*. Let us menace his. Let us tell him that from the day he turns pirate, wherever the American flag floats, it floats over the *free*.

The Administration must bring to an immediate test the loyalty of the non-Seceding States. Take the case of Virginia. From the moment of the outbreak, every artisan in the State that could be employed has been at work fabricating arms for the rebels. All this is carried on as openly as the manufacture of carriages in our City. During the whole time, she has done all in her power to encourage and shield the conspiracy. If she remains nominally in the Confederacy, it is undoubtedly because in this way she can accomplish her objects, and embarrass Government more effectually than by passing the overt act. Her leading member of Congress was Gen. Beauregard's Aid at Fort Sumter. She refuses to respond to the Government call for men, or to allow the passage of the Federal troops through her territory. By her acts she is as much out of the Union as South Carolina. With such treachery under a guise of loyalty, we should take instant issue. The first step of Government, after marshaling its forces, should be to march a column of 25,000 men directly upon Richmond. If the State is loyal, she will hail its approach, and assist its advance. If treacherous, let the first thunderbolt of war fall upon her head. Let her know that the law on the statute book is to be law in practice; that treason is death; that every man caught in arms against the Government must pay the instant penalty. Let Mr. Dix's instructions, "to shoot every man that dares to pull down the American flag," be the standing order of the march.

In every view we can take of the crisis, it is a life-and-death struggle. We must inscribe upon our banner, LAW. We intend to obey it, and to enforce it. The moment we cast aside this watch-word we are lost. Anarchy follows, and with it our material destruction, without the sight or the threat of an enemy. We have allowed license to run wild, till it has dismembered the country. We must have no more traitors in Washington, or in official positions. In the vindication of law we never need count consequences; they will always prove beneficent in the end.

A great crime has been committed against property, against order, and against humanity, by destroying, for a time at least, the value of an example of a government both free and united. The whole free North are swelling with indignation at the outrage. A half million, if called, will rush to arms to vindicate our flag, which to them symbolizes their traditions, their aspirations, and their hopes. So long as this proudly waves, we feel secure of the blessings we have enjoyed. No spirit of revenge or cruelty mixes with our ardor. Returning sense, or integrity, or honor, or respect for law at the South will be hailed with delight and accepted as a promise of reconciliation. But so long as the outrages of the past are persisted in, Government should exert its whole strength in its most effective way. There should be no more Cabinet meetings over petty appointments to office. Mr. Lincoln has only to reflect the intelligence and wishes of the people, and all will be well. But if he fails from a want of a proper appreciation of the crisis, or from want of promptness and energy, a fearful retribution awaits him, in which the whole Nation will be involved.

The Exodus of the Seventh.

A roll like that of a drum—like that which will reverberate this afternoon through the streets of New-York, has passed over the City. A gathering enthusiasm, unparalleled since the early days of the Revolution, thrills through the stores, startles Wall-street, and palpitates in the banks. Every gun fired at Fort Sumter has found an echo here, which instead of fading into a mere voice, like the classic nymph, has started up in the shape of brawny men and bristling bayonets.

Broadway, to-day, will tremble with the march of the Seventh Regiment on their way to Washington. What reception they may receive on their march has been already foreshadowed by the action of liberal merchants, the outspoken expression of the populace, the crowds that nightly press around the armory. New-York loves the Seventh. It has distilled all its best blood into it. Hard as the parting may be, there are few fathers that will not glow with honest pride as they see their sons pass down the street to-day on their sacred mission for the conservation of the Union.

An informal and spontaneous meeting was held last night at the armory over Tompkins Market. The scene was more than interesting, it was earnest. Members of companies hurrying in with their camp equipments. Hearty shakes of the hands between friends about to part for—who knows what? Crowds of curious citizens gathering at the doors of the rooms of the various companies with a good, honest smile, and mute but eloquent approval, not hovering on their lips, but leaping right out of their hearts. All the fine enthusiasm of the nervous American nature was aroused. While the Regiment is away from the City, the heart of New-York, as if connected with it by some subtle telegraphic fibre, will thrill with its success, or choke at its disaster.

In the rooms of the several companies the scene, although more exclusive, was not less stirring. There was a rush of candidates for election. Avalanches of young men crowded their names on the application papers. Old members pertinaciously insisted on being re-elected. There was no mistake about the universal feeling. All party principles were sunk; all sectional differences of opinion extinguished. Between the members of the regiment previously occupying opposing political platforms, the hatchet was buried, and the bayonet of the Union arose in its stead.

Bright, burnished, calm and determined, the pet regiment of the City will make its first exodus from the State on active service to-day. The unanimity and promptitude of their action is the best rebuke to those who have twitted them with being fair-weather soldiers. Though the Seventh may wear kid gloves, the South may find that it has underneath them hands of iron.

Accurate and Enterprising.—We find the following interesting item of intelligence in the late New-York organ of the Secessionists, the *Herald*;—it makes its appearance there as a special dispatch from Washington:

Washington, April 17, 1861.

An Englishman *named Jasper* arrived here this morning, from Charleston, S. C. He came by way of Richmond, Va. He reports that he was arrested in Charleston, charged with being the correspondent of the New-York Times, and that the *British Consul interfered and demanded of Gov. Pickens his immediate release, on the ground that Jasper was a British subject.* The Consul notified Gov. Pickens that if the release was not promptly made, he *should forthwith order the British West India fleet to blockade Charleston*, and would demand satisfaction of the United States Government, and his Government *would release Jasper by force. Gov. Pickens immediately apologized to the Consul, and ordered the release of Jasper;* and, when he left Charleston, Gov. Pickens, at the request of the Consul, delivered to Jasper a passport, which he showed in this city this morning.

There is little doubt but that the prompt action of the British Consul at Charleston in Jasper's behalf may be taken as evidence of the sympathies of the British Government towards the North and against the South.

This will be very fresh news to a great many people; probably nobody will be more astonished on reading it than the British Consul at Charleston, Gov. Pickens and Mr. "Jasper." It will be to every one of them the first information he has received on the subject.

The dispatch illustrates the usual accuracy of the *Herald's* information. The gentleman in question was not an Englishman,—his name was not Jasper,—the British Consul did not interfere on his behalf, nor demand his release, nor threaten to blockade Charleston, nor to demand satisfaction, nor say that his Government would release Jasper by force. Nor did Gov. Pickens apologize to the Consul, or give Jasper a passport, either at the Consul's request or without it. With these trifling exceptions, the report is substantially correct.

The *Herald* undoubtedly knew perfectly well the exact facts in regard to the arrest of our correspondent, for they had been published in detail in The Times. But it is never content with publishing the truth. It deems it necessary always to embellish it, and add to it fresh touches likely to create more of a public sensation. This is one of its habitual tricks,—but in this instance it was performed with rather more than its usual recklessness and impudence.

Volunteers for the Union.

The patriotism of the loyal States is at last aroused, our people gradually realizing that an attack on the National Government is no longer confined to the bombast of Southern speeches, but has become an active and embodied principle, dominant in seven of the extreme Southern States, and struggling for impious ascendency in all. Naturally, and as a tribute of honest respect to our late brethren, we were slow to suspect them of deliberate treason—reluctant to let the idea get lodgment in our minds, that any considerable portion of American citizens could be brought to unite in so foul and causeless a conspiracy. Great latitude was allowed in estimating the fiery expressions of Cotton State stump eloquence,—the loyal States feeling conscious of their strength, and reposing in complacent, and even amused, security, while listening to the bluster and braggadocio in which certain blatant captains of the "Gulf Squadron" have lived and moved and had their being for the past ten or a dozen years.

But, with the first shot fired against Fort Sumter, all these cherished illusions have vanished. The veil raised by our confiding affection is rudely torn aside, and we stand face to face with masses of armed and furious rebels, seeking our lives with weapons stolen from the national armories of the country by one of their own number, whom we had loaded with honors and invested with the solemnities of official trust. In the blackened and dented walls of Sumter—its terraces desolated by fire, its guns dismounted or unmanageable, its roof strewn with broken shells and flattened shot, its weaker parapets in ruins, and its magazines swept clear of the last pound of moldering biscuit on which the gallant handfull of its defenders had subsisted and defied the power of seven thousand assailants, until compelled by hunger to succumb,—in this sad scene of ruin, and raising our eyes to the snake-wreathed Palmetto emblem now floating from the staff which held aloft, through two days of fire, the banner of the Union,—we of the loyal States dismiss the generous illusions that have beset and betrayed us, acknowledging the rugged fact of rebellion, and casting aside all former considerations, while we prepare rapidly, though still with reluctance, for the bloody arbitration of civil war.

The rebels of the Cotton States, in our days of peace, have taunted the North with lack of physical courage. The brawlers of Cotton State tap-rooms, and the desperadoes of the Mississippi gaming-table, have been unable to account otherwise for the concerted refusal of many Northern representatives to violate the laws, both of God and man, by engaging in duels, whenever challenged, with adversaries who have reduced this species of private slaughter to a cruel and deliberate art. The challengers grew vain of the cheap glory thus purchased—their blunted intelligence or long habits of violence not allowing them to comprehend that moral repugnance and not physical fear—respect for law and not apprehension of death—the manifest inequality of the combat and not any unwillingness to engage in fair fight for a sufficient cause—lay behind the refusal of our Northern Congressmen and Senators, to adjourn debate from the floor of the house to an open field near Bladensburgh, and to exchange the weapons of logic and fact for the much briefer arguments invented by Cols. Colt and Bowie.

But in the aroused enthusiasm which now fills every street and highway with thronging cohorts of volunteers,—hundreds and thousands pouring out from every Ward, and District, and hamlet, and eager to be employed in defence of the Union, where only dozens or scores can be accepted;—in the elate and joyous military spirit, now flashing from every house-top in waving banners, filling every avenue and thoroughfare with files of glittering steel, and causing the air to vibrate, as fresh and yet fresh accessions of ardent Volunteers sweep onward, keeping time to martial music, in these first rudimentary demonstrations of the response to be made by the loyal States to Mr. Lincoln's call, those Fire-Eaters who have flattered themselves that we are not "a military people," encounter their first rebuke,—to be bitterly emphasized hereafter whenever the shock of arms is reached.

Everywhere our people are rushing to the defence of the Union with cagerness and pride. The Volunteers whose services are accepted become objects of envy to all their less fortunate associates. Mothers, wives and sisters, suppressing the emotions natural to their sex, give the parting kiss to son, or brother, or husband, bound for the scene of probable collision, with all the proud affection and generous self-sacrifice of the old heroic days. Our young men feel that it will be of noble service to them, to the last day of their lives, however long they may live, to have taken part in the struggle now pending between the lawless insurgents of the Southern Heptarchy, and the loyal upholders of the best and most beneficent Government that the sun has yet witnessed. The world will applaud them while they live, and their children's children speak with pride of their services.

In this City—as well becomes the Metropolis of the Union—the Volunteer movement has already enlisted the best intelligence and bravest hearts of all classes. To judge from present indications, the full quota of troops required from the State of New-York can be had on Manhattan Island alone—and these, or a majority of them, are not raw recruits, unused to discipline or organized action; but men who, either in the Militia or Fire Department, have already learned obedience and the habit of acting in concert—those most necessary elements of a soldier's education. While it is admitted on all hands that the two Massachusetts regiments which passed through our City yesterday morning and evening, presented every promise of efficiency and the full discharge of all their duties to the Country,—we claim for the citizen and volunteer soldiery of the Empire State a higher grade of discipline than can elsewhere be found in similar organizations, and would encourage a noble spirit of rivalry between these gallant bodies of men, as to which shall best serve the common cause of the Union, and reflect most credit on the respective States whose banners are confided to their care.

Major Anderson.

This gallant officer arrived with his command in this City yesterday, and was received with a hearty and enthusiastic welcome. Thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens crowded the streets through which he passed, and lingered for hours in the vicinity of his hotel, eager to see him and assure him of the universal applause which greets his gallant and noble defence of the Stars and Stripes. He was visited during the day by great numbers of our citizens, and in the evening twenty or thirty of our most prominent merchants and bankers called to pay their respects.

Major Anderson is in excellent health, though by no means free from vestiges of the anxiety and fatigue he has recently undergone. He speaks of his conduct at Fort Sumter with the quiet ease of one who is conscious of having done his duty, and who values that consciousness infinitely beyond any other reward. He has had a task of unusual difficulty, being required not simply to make a military defence of the fort entrusted to his care, but to exercise for months wise discretion under circumstances of the utmost difficulty, and where a mistake might have been attended with the most serious consequences.

In another part of this morning's Times we publish a far more complete and authentic account of the defence of the fort than has yet been given to the public. It embraces many incidents of great interest. It seems that Major Anderson did not surrender the Fort at all,—that word having never been used in the negotiations. Gen. Wigfall proposed that it should be evacuated, on the same terms which had been previously proposed. As Major A. had but four barrels of powder and only three cartridges accessible remaining, he accepted the proposition. Some twenty-five barrels of powder had been thrown into the sea to prevent an explosion.

We understand that after the barracks were on fire, and while the flames were raging, the batteries of the rebels continued to fire hot shot,—and that this was done *by the express orders of Major* Ripley, and in spite of remonstrances from other officers. It is a piece of barbarity seldom paralleled in civilized warfare, but quite characteristic of the manner in which the South seems inclined to conduct this contest.

We understand that Major Anderson will remain in this City until he receives orders from Washington. His command are in good health, but suffering somewhat from the fatigues to which they have been exposed. Major Anderson has been out of the Fort only once since his removal from Fort Moultrie. He has not been in Charleston at all, nor has he seen Gen. Beauregard since he proved a traitor to the Government he served.

The Banner to the Breeze.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several ladies, admirers of your paper, and whose hearts beat with true patriotism, desire to suggest to your readers the beautiful idea of having floating over every dwelling, the Stars and Stripes, that our hopes may be fanned by the banner that has waved o'er the land of the free and brave.

Hoping you will find room in your valuable paper to suggest the thought, we subscribe ourselves

The Ladies of Brooklyn.

This is but one of a dozen letters we have received on the same subject. The suggestion is a good one and will, we trust, receive attention. To-morrow afternoon a mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York is to be held in Union Square, to proclaim the determination of this City to stand by the Union and maintain the integrity of the Constitution, at all hazards and to the last extremity. We trust that, on that day *every house on Union-Square, and in all that part of the City, as well as through the whole length of Broadway, will display the Stars and Stripes.* It will be a splendid opportunity for proclaiming to the world the devotion of our people to the flag of our country.

Secession of Dona Anna County.—We have now at last definite accounts from the Secession Convention which met at Mesilla on the 16th ult. It seems that this precious batch of brigands have really detached Arizona (or Dona Anna County, N. M.,) from the Territory of New-Mexico, proclaimed it out of the United States, and declared to the world, in the sovereign name of Arizona, that they "will not recognize" Lincoln nor obey his officers, but desire to join themselves to the Southern Confederacy.

This, of course, is what had been anticipated by every one at all acquainted with the state of affairs in that region, or with the men who, for the last few years, have been managing its political interests. This eighth secession has been accomplished almost precisely in the style of the previous seven. It was briefly thus: Hon. P. T. Herbert, (the Congressman who murdered an Irish waiter in Washington some years ago,) after his crime, took refuge in Arizona, made himself notorious as a Knight of the Golden Circle and a political adventurer of that desperate type found on the Southwestern frontier; and when the Texan Secession Convention met, hastened there as self-elected representative of Arizona. An act was immediately pushed through the Texan Convention "to secure the friendship and coöperation of Arizona" with Texas; and Herbert sent back again to Arizona, but now as special *Texan* Commissioner, to obtain said coöperation. He immediately went to Mesilla—a town on the eastern frontier, and only a few miles from the Texas border—and there got another political adventurer who had dubbed himself Gov. Owens, to "call a Convention" at that town, to decide the sovereign will and pleasure of Arizona as to its destinies.

In accordance with which call, a score of the neighboring loafers and mail robbers met at the place appointed, and by the sovereign power in them vested, solemnly declared it to be their sovereign will and pleasure that Arizona should dissolve its connection with the United States, and place itself in the hands and under the control of Jeff. Davis. Of the few hundred white settlers in that country, the larger part knew nothing about the Convention; and the miners and settlers in Western Arizona have probably not heard of it to the present day. They will be astonished to learn when the mail arrives—if it ever gets there now—that they have been voted out of the United States, and are henceforth to be and remain, under the penalty of treason, a corporate part of Jeff. Davis' aristocracy. Whether the bandits have seized Forts Fillmore or Buchanan, or any of the other posts, we have not yet learned; but whether they will continue to hold either them or the Territory will probably be decided ere long by a few companies of that great host now mustering for the service of their country.

Our Police.

Too much praise cannot be given to the conduct of the Metropolitan Police in the present emergency. In all scenes of excitement they appear as if summoned by magic, not harshly exerting their authority to disperse the crowd, but rather allaying the stormy passions around them by their unvarying good humor, coupled with a clear determination and ability to do their duty. Even those journals heretofore most vehement in causelessly reviling them, have been compelled to demand their aid and acknowledge their efficiency—the very men most prominently identified with opposition to their organization having been the first to need and receive their protection when threatened by the just indignation of a loyal and high-spirited people.

So perfect is the discipline of the Police, and so fully do the great masses of our citizens respect and appreciate the spirit in which their authority is exercised, that not a single case of collision between the crowd and our municipal peace-guardians has transpired through all the effervescent and multitudinous demonstrations of patriotic ardor which have been made in our streets since last Saturday morning. This, in itself, speaks highly for the intelligence and responsibility of the many thousand citizens who have taken part in compelling at least a decent external respect for the national flag from the various journals heretofore enlisted in the service of treason; and bears high testimony also to the drill and temper of the officers on whom devolved the task of seeing that no violence should be offered either to the persons or property of the editors engaged in promulgating these obnoxious and traitorous opinions.

It is no small compliment to General Superintendent Kennedy to find himself suddenly appealed to as the guardian of the four journals hitherto mainly distinguished by their apparent inability to write his name unless coupled with ribald epithets. It must also be gratifying to him to know that, in their hour of need, the very preparations for having made which he had suffered their abuse, proved adequate to their full and prompt protection. This is one of the many instances in which time proves the best avenger of the wrongs attempted by factious hate against an honest, energetic and far-seeing public servant.

The Great Eastern.—This monster steamer is about to visit our shores again, under the command of Capt. Carnegie, of the Royal Navy, one of the Directors, who came out in her the first trip. Capt. Vine Hall retired from the command in December, (the commercial prospects of the vessel being unsatisfactory) to comply with the urgent wishes of his friends, that he should resume his former position of Superintendent of the London and Mediteranean Steamship Company, to which he previously belonged. In writing to some of his many friends in this City, Capt. Hall regrets not having the opportunity of renewing his intercourse with a people whose genius and enterprise he fully appreciates; of cementing the many friendships be formed, of reciprocating the universal hospitality, welcome and attentions, tendered to him in this country.

Though unable from other engagements, to visit just now the land of the West, he is far from forgetting the liberality and kindness he everywhere met with in it, and hopes that though his connection with the Leviathan has ceased, she will continue to be prosperous.

Hackley in Prison.—The action of the Grand Jury yesterday gives us some reason to hope that we are about to have a thorough and fearless overhauling of the corruption which has rioted through all branches of our City Government. The commitment to the City Prison of Andrew J. Hackley, nominal contractor for cleaning the streets, is a step in the right direction. We know not, of course, with any precision, what has transpired in the Grand Jury room; but from the fact that such witnesses as the Brothers Hope were summoned, they being the real contractors in this case, it is obvious that the District Attorney is leading the Grand Inquest on the right trail. Unless Madame Rumor be more than usually at fault in her conjectures, we shall have some very startling disclosures—if anything could be startling in these mad days—when the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions have ended their present investigations, and are in a state to make their presentment and find true bills against all parties implicated.

Explanation of Postal Laws Recently Passed.

Washington, Wednesday, April 17.

The Post-office Department has prepared circular instructions in relation to the recent passage of postal laws, &c. It is therein explained that cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing not less than eight ounces, and packages of seeds or cuttings, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall be charged in the postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under 1,500 miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over 1,000 miles, to be prepaid by stamps. All packages, except seeds or cuttings, must be so packed and marked that their true character may be seen. Maps, engravings, lithographs or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper and little envelopes, are to be deemed mailable matter, and charged in the postage by the weight of the package, not in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one per cent. an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States within 1,000 miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over 1,500 miles, to be prepaid by stamps.

Marine Disasters.

Sqam, Thursday, April 18.

The schooner *Sinepuxant*, of Snow Hill, Md., Capt. Scarborough, with a cargo of corn to Abbot R. Havens, New-York; and schooner *F. P. Burroughs*, of Snow Hill, Md., with a cargo of wood for New-York, are ashore here, and will probably be saved.

Schooner *Mary P. Willets*, from Egg Harbor, with a cargo of charcoal for New-York, also went ashore nine miles north of Barnegat's Inlet, and with her cargo is a total loss.

The Canadian Parliament—Union Between Upper Canada and the Northern States.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, April 18.

In Parliament, last night, Mr. McDougall, one of the leaders of the Opposition from Upper Canada, stated that if the existing evils in consequence of the Union with Lower Canada were not otherwise remedied, an alliance between Upper Canada and the Northern States was likely to be formed.

Death of Nathaniel J. Bowditch.

Boston, Wednesday, April 17.

Nathaniel J. Bowditch died last night at his residence in Brookline, aged 56 years.

The Constitutional Convention Bill.

Albany, Wednesday, April 17.

The Governor is not disposed to sign the Constitutional Convention bill.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, Thursday, April 18—Noon.

There are yet no signs of the *Niagara*. The weather is boisterous, but is clearing.

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

Movements in Virginia—Efforts for a Central Confederacy—Prospects of the State.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday P. M., April 16, 1861.

The Union men of the Convention were in caucus last night, the purpose being to consult upon the mode of secession. The majority undoubtedly favor the immediate call of a Convention of the Border Slave States to form with Virginia a Central Confederacy. Were it not for the intolerable pressure of public opinion brought to bear upon the members this course would be taken. But the immediate Secessionists, who sympathize with JEFF. DAVIS' Government, will probably not stop short of flagrant revolution to carry their point. The call for the Southern Rights Convention, issued secretly but since publicly known and acknowledged, fixed to-day, 16th, for the meeting in Richmond. The city is full of delegates that have come in yesterday and to-day. Eastern Virginia furnishes the most of them. But there are signs that this Southern Rights Convention will not go to work to-day. They are waiting, it is avowed, for the Constitutional Convention to act. It is supposed that the letter body will pass an ordinance of secession. If so, the Southern Rights Convention will have nothing to do but ratify and go home. If not, then—to quote an ancient Virginia editor—*sans culottes*. We shall see what we shall see. Prepare yourself to hear stirring news from old Virginia.

The Constitutional Convention met this morning at the regular hour. As usual, an immense throng ponred into the Chamber. But as soon as the journal was read, the President announced the question before the Convention to be the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. HOLCOMBE, to go into secret session on the report of the Commissioners from Washington. The motion was carried with but one or two dissenting voices; and the hall so recently filled was reluctantly vacated by the anxious populace. The Convention cleared itself even of pages and doorkeepers, and of course a correspondent of the world-read TIMES had no chance to be spared. Even the rotunda leading to the Chambers was cleared, the outer doors of the Capitol closed, and a sentry with a musket paced the porch in front.

The debate on the proposition to go into secret session, which I sent you yesterday, showed it to be a Secessiou movament, although Mr. CONRAD, of the Union Party, favored it. The Unionists must have come to the conclusion, in their caucus last night, that a secret session was favorable to their views, or they would not have agreed to it with such unanimity this morning. I think it is favorable to them; and I look to the calling of a Border Slave Stete Convention as a possible result from the secret session.

The Secessionists had *their* purposes, in seeking to go into secret session. GOV. WISE dropped a significant remark, in the very worst Latin, I have heard. In pressing the secret session yesterday, he said "it was needful, *pro salus populi*." The meaning of which as *I* interpret it, is that Virginie has no gune, and if she means to secede she should *preface* the public expression of the intent by a seizure of Harper's Ferry, and such artillery and small arms es may be found there or elsewhere in the Commonwealth. The anxiety felt on this score has already exuded from the Secession party, and Gov. LETCHER is daily and vindictively assailed by them for not having *already* seized Harper's Ferry, and whatever Government arms there are there. It is complained by the Secessionists that the Administration at Washington have already quietly removed nearly all the arms from Harper's Ferry to the United States barracks at Carlisle, Penn., only about thirty miles distant. But it is stated that there is still 15,000 small arms at Harper's Ferry, which would be a material help to Virginia, if she goes to war in behalf of the seceded States. Last night it was reported here that the Richmond Howitzers, a volunteer company, had been dispatched to Harper's Ferry to seize it—but the story was pronounced by the Captain of the company to be a *canard*.

Gov. LETCHER has undoubtedly been urgently advised to take some such steps as are here indicated, but it is believed that he has so far resisted them. But if the Convention pass a secession ordinance, there need be no doubt of the Executive embarking heartily in the revolutionary movement.

The most extraordinary and persistent efforts are made to inflame the popular mind and plunge the State into some irrevocable step of resistance to the Federal Government. Yesterday it was reported on the streets, and placarded on bulletin boards, that Federal troops were in possession of Long Bridge, at Washington, one end of which rests on that sacred turf denominated "Virginia soil." Next it was published with equal positiveness, that a thousand Federal troops were on the *Virginia side* of the Potomac, throwing up earth works of defence. To-day, all these stories are thrown completely into the background by the stupendous fabrication that the Administration mean to possess themselves of the City of Richmond, in case Virginia secedes; and to give the color of truth which particularity of detail is supposed to confer, the line of actual approach into the city is specified, and the high grounds named on which batteries are to be planted, the more effectually to subdue the rebellious people.

When the imeginstion is sufficiently excited and the sense of wrong inflamed by these reports, there is sudden exultation of hope and defiance produced by "well-authenticated rumors" that Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is about to resign his office in the United States Army, and return to Virginia to offer his services in the defence of his native State against Northern invasion. The *Enquirer* of today repeats this story on the faith of a dispatch direct from Washington.

The Convention just now (say 2½ P. M.) rose from their secret session and took a recess for dinner. There is evidently no conclusion yet arrived at. The immediate Secessionists are obviously vexed, and as they left the State House, some were heard to denounce quite fiercely the speeches of certain members delivered in secret session. They meet again at 4 P. M., and are likely to have a protracted session. I shall not be able to give you the result of their day's work in this letter, which must be mailed at 5½ o'clock to reach you for Thursday's TIMES. Robt. E. Scott, Geo. W. Summers, Jno. P. Baldwin, Robt. T. Conrad and A. H. H. Stuart are among the leaders of that portion of the Convention who favor an immediate Border Slave State Convention, and the formation of a Central Confederacy; while Wm. Ballard Preston, Thos. S. Flournoy, Henry A. Wise, (the two opposing candidates for Governor in 1855,) Geo. W. Randolph and Mr. Goode, are the leaders of the immediate Secessionists and the Southern Confederacy party. These are the only parties now left in the Convention. They are bold and able leaders. No Commonwealth ever had truer and more capable sons to direct its destinies in days of such darkness and peril.

In my letter yesterday, I stated, in reference to the firing of a salute by the Secessionists, from Capitol Square on Saturday afternoon, that the field-piece were taken from the armory without leave. Such was the statement generally made and credited. But the *Dispatch*, this morning, feels called upon to correct the erroneous report. It is announced by that paper that the salute was fired by the authority of the captain of the Fayette Artillery Company, who possess the armory.

The weather, after two days of sunshine, has relapsed into that dull, cold, gloomy rainy state which has afflicted us so heavily for weeks past. It is as dismal now as a damp and chill day of November could get to be.

MONTICELLO.

VOCAL PHYSIOLOGY.—That popular lecturer, Dr. GUERRITTE, delivered a course of lectures last week at Troy, on "Physiology, as applied to the human voice." He was listened to with interest by a large and select audience, and seemed to give an immense amount of satisfaction.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Kedar at Halifax—The English Press on American Affairs—Both Tariffs Considered Hostile—Prospect of a General European War.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 18.

The Cunard screw steamship *Kedar*, from Liverpool night of the 6th inst., arrived here at 10 A. M., today. She is bound hence to New-York.

The *Kedar*, Capt. GEO. LITTLE, did not leave Liverpool till Sunday Morning, 7th inst. She experienced heavy weather on the passage.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* left Liverpool at 8 A. M., of the 6th inst., and would sail from Queenstown on the evening of the 7th.

The *Niagara* has not yet been heard of. She has £35,000 in specie.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool et noon of the 5th.

The steamship *Jura* leaves Liverpool under charter to the Canadian Line, on the 11th of April, for Quebec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is unimportant. Parliament was not in session.

It was raported that an English Naval Division had left Malta for the Ionian Islands, where the agitation increases.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the position of affairs in America, says the prohibition of the African Slave-trade by the Southern Confederacy is put forward merely to conciliate English prejndices, and believes such a piece of superfluous self-denial will not be long adhered to.

The *Times*, in the same article, points to English resistance in the first revolution as a warning against forcible resistance to disruption, which, it appears, is inevitable.

The London *Globe*, in reviewing the political position, says Europe has never been more agitated since 1847.

The *Times* points out that both the American tariffs are hostile to English commerce. In cotton, England will have to pay a duty to the Southern States, and on the chief exports increased duties, while to the Northern States the duties are assuming a positively hostile character. England must consider how she deals with a State which begins with a flagrant departure from the rule of sanity.

FRANCE.

Very warlike rumors continued to prevail in Paris. The army is being drilled for war, and provided with baggage and wagons.

All the French Marshals had been summoned to attend an extraordinary Council of war at Paris on the 8th of April.

It was expected at Paris that the Bank of France would soon further reduce the rate of discount.

Difficulty had arisen in the conclusion of a commercial treaty between France and Belgium.

The *Patrie* says the Emperor has written to Prince MURAT, disapproving his recent manifesto relative to the Neapolitan Crown.

The Sunday Paris journals are calling for a dissolution of the *Corps Legislatif*, owing to the large number of Legitimists and Ultramontanists in the body.

The Bourse on the 5th was firmer. Rentes 67f. 75c.

ITALY.

It was reported that military operations, in which GARIBALDI was to take part, are about to commence.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON has given assurances to the Pope that the French troops will not quit Rome.

France offers to support the cession of Venetia to Italy, in consideration of territorial compensation.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet would open at Vienna on the 6th.

Confidential interviews were reported to have occurred between Count RECHBERG and the French Ambassador at Vienna, relative to a new settlement with respect to Vienna.

GERMANY.

The Germanic Diet had provisionally voted a million florins for arming the Federal forces with rifled cannon.

POLAND.

Disturbances continued at Kalish. It was said that the military have been instructed to suppress disorders if necessary.

Increased agitation prevailed at Warsaw.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 12 had arrived.

The Bishop of Madras was dead.

Sir ROBERT NAPIER had been seriously injured by a fall from his horse.

The dullness of the Bombay market for cotton goods had increased.

The American news is said to have caused considerable excitement and promised to give great impetus to the cot on growers of Bombay.

The famine accounts continue very serious.

Commercial Intelligence by the Kedar.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

We have nothing later than the advices by the *North Briton*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour dull and easier to purchase, but quotations unchanged. The quotations are 29s. @32s. 6d., the latter for choice. Wheat dull, but steady: Red Western, 11s. 6d. @12s. 3d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d. @13s.; White Western, 13s. @13s. 4d.. White Southern, 13s. 6d @14s. 6d. Corn quiet; holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Mixed, 37s.. Yellow, 38s.. White, 38s. 6d. @39s.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report a decline of 6d. on inferior qualities of Flour.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authorities report BEEF dull. PORK steady. BACON quiet but steady. Long middles 49s. @ 50s. LARD firm, large sales at 55s. @55s. 6d. for good refining, and 56s. @56s. 6d. for choice. TALLOW, all qualities slightly declined; Butchers 55s. @55s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Pot Ashes steady at 29s. 9d. @31s. Pearls steady at 30s @32s. RESIN steady; common, 4s. 8d., with small sales at 4s. 9d.; medium, 5s. 3d. @5s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 31s. @30s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet; Carolina, 21s. 6d. @23s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES slightly declined for American. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED Oil steady at 28s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. Sales quiet at £5 @£5 2s. 6d. for both rails and bars. SUGAR firm but quiet. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm, common Congou 1s. 1d. @1s. 2½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 31s @31s. 3d. TALLOW steady at 55s. 6d. RICE firm. OILS quiet; Sperm £104 @£105, Cod £37 @£37 10s.. Linseed scarce at 28s. @28s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week including April 3.)

COTTON—New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 104f., *bas*, 99f. Market dull, but steady; sales of the week, 4,500 bales, stock, 277,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS dull, but firm. ASHES dull. COFFEE firm. OILS nominal. RICE dull, and quotations barely maintained. SUGAR firm. Lard firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market firmer for American securities, since the *Etna's* news. They quote:

United States Fives	81 @83
Massachusetts Fives	96 @98
Pennsylvania Fives	80 @82
Do. do. Bonds, 1877	81 @83
Virginia Fives, 1888	70 @72
Illinois Central Sevens, 1st mortgage	86 @86
Do. Shares	dis 25½ @24¾
New-York Central Sixes	85 @87
Erie 1st mortgage Bonds	91 @93
Do. Shares	28 @28⅜
Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st mortgage	86 @87

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters.

JAMES HEWITT & Co. report the market buoyant and advancing, and partially ⅛d. higher.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday, April 6—Evening.

Consols close at 91¾ @91¾ for Money and account.

Illinois Central shares are quoted 25½ @24¾ dis count, Erie shares 28 @29.

THE SHIP WITCHCRAFT.—Mr. THOMAS BLISS one of the men on board the ship *Witchcraft* at the time she was lost, states that the lights on Hatteras and Body Island were both in sight, the ship heading northwest, the wind from northeast. By an observation of a star had some time before, the Captain judged himself north of the place where she struck. It was 4 A. M., and the watch had been called to 'bout ship, and were hauling up the mainsail at the time. In half an-hour she was in pieces, having listed off shore, the heavy sea had a full break on her. Mr. BLISS started to swim for the beach, the boats being all stove, and succeeded in reaching it after having drifted two miles to the southward. The whole number on board when leaving Callao was 31, of which 17 came ashore, including MOSES SMITH, of Pembroke, Mass., a seaman who died from exhaustion, and was buried on the beach. Of those known to be lost, are Capt. JOHN HAYES, wife and child, late of the British ship *John Phillips*, who had sold his vessel in Australia. It is believed that either Capt. HAYES or his wife has a father in this city. The chief mate, PITTS; second mate, CASS; WM. CADIN, steward; SMITH, cook; MOSES SMITH, seaman, are also among the lost. Of the fourteen missing, some were killed by the falling spars.

THE PARK SELECTED AS THE SITE FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday, at 12 M., and immediately went into Committee of the Whole to act upon the law passed by the Legislature on the 15th inst., authorizing them to select a location and erect a suitable building for a Court-house in Mr. HAY presided, and, after much discussion, in which Messrs. PURDY, BLUNT, DAVIS and TWEED took part, a resolution was finally adopted, selecting as the most suitable location that portion of the Park extending from the present "new Court-house" on Chambers-street to Broadway. The Common Council will be at once required to cede the land. This done, the Supervisors will advertise for plans, and appoint the Commissioners authorized by the act.

A certified copy of the County Tax levy, as amended by the Legislature, was read, and after some casual inquiries from some of the members as to how certain additions were made, but to which no satisfactory response was given, the document was ordered on file.

A resolution to grant to Jos. B. YOUNG, Lieutenant in the Sixth Company of the National Guards, leave of absence during such time as his services may be required on military duty, and to continue his salary during his absence, was unanimously adopted.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

[Advertisements.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT leaves to-day for Washington, passes down Broadway about 4 o'clock, and those ladies and children who wish to see it will find the windows, balconies and top of BARNUM'S Museum just the place. Besids, they will see all the wonders of the world at the same time, and superb dramatic performances, too.

[Advertisement.]

Absolute and efficacious cures of corns and bunions, without immediate or subsequent pain. Messrs. RADWALL, No. 305 Broome-street. Thousands of the most conclusive and satisfactory testimonials can be seen at the office.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Sore legs, wounds, &c. The surprising sale of these medicines is the surest test of their efficacy. Thousands of persons suffering from dreadful maladies have been cured by their use. Let none despair of success. Try them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flowers and Plants.

Comprising everything useful and ornamental for the GARDEN.

Descriptive catalogues and fresh samples daily.

PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Catarrh Pills, No 19.

DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING:

CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.

For CATARRH, ACUTE or CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medication. To do this take two pills night and morning without omission, until a marked impression is made on the disease after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.

Twenty five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail free of charge address

PHILIP LEE, No. 236 William-st., New-York.

Sold at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 429 Broadway, and by JOHN MEAKIM, No 678 Broad way; also in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and MILES, No. 217 Fulton-st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

Truss.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

"Plumbing and Gas."

The subscribers have moved to their new building, No. 365 4th-st., corner of Greene. Experienced men sent to all parts of the country, same rates as City prices, and all work done is under the superintendence of either one of the subscribers, whose long standing and knowledge of the Practice and theory of their business, would warrant entire satisfaction. McKENZIE & O'HARA.

Seventh Regiment, Attention!

You will need a good substantial pair of Boots or Shoes, which can be found at

LORIN BROOKS & SON'S,
No. 188 Fulton st., opposite Church-st.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.

With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
The best Family Machine in Use.
Under-patents of Howe and others
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 469 Broadway.

The Soft Felt Hat for Gentlemen's Wear, just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, commands general admiration. Its superior quality and the perfection of its finish, owing to the recent improvements in his factory, transcends anything heretofore produced in New-York. Call and judge for yourselves, at 118 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder proof Locks and Cross-bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 536 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser. Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Union Flannel Traveling Shirts, for Military Wear.—French and English Flannel Traveling Shirts of every description, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Military Shirts, &c.
Best patterns, fine wool, wholesale or retail, at
PEREGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ROCKWELL—ARCULARIUS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JOAN T. ROCKWELL of Winsted, Conn., to ANNA E., eldest daughter of Andrew M. Arcularius, of this City.

HULL—TYLEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 17, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, WILLIAM L. HULL to EMMA TYLEE, daughter of the late Edward B. Tylee, of this City.

BARROWS—BATTIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 18, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, Mr. J. GILBERT BARROWS to Miss HATTIE L. BATTIN.

DIED.

AXTELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, of consumption, Miss MARGARETTE ELIZA AXTELL, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Axtell.

The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Thomas D. Mitchell, No. 125 Charles st., corner of Greenwich.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 18, FLAVIA D., wife of Lafayette Young, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 34 Horatio-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

DOUBLEDAY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, AMY, youngest daughter of Ulysses and Mary Doubleday, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of her parents and grandparents are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

McLANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, ALLAN, youngest child of Allan and Ariadne McLane, aged 9½ months.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, beloved son of Samuel and Sarah Lynch, and a native of County of Rascommon, Ireland, aged 24 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday, April 19, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 111 Avenue B. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 17, BENJAMIN H. UNDERHILL, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Pike-st, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery.

TOULON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 17, MARY R., wife of William V. Toulon, and only daughter of the late Richard S. Ogden, aged 25 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 265 Bridge-st., near Johnson st., on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

BLANKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, Mrs. CATHARINE BLANKE, wife of Sierich Blancke, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Herman Garcken and Geo. C. Blancke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, April 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Smith-st., between Mill and Centre sts., Brooklyn.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, of consumption, JAMES A. BROOKS, aged 48 years.

He was for many years connected in business with Booth & Tuthill, of New-York. His friends, and those of his brother, Thomas Brooks, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 191 Clinton-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

HILL.—In Cornwall, Orange County, on the 17th of Fourth Month, (April,) of nervous debility, KESIAH, widow of the late Wager Hull, Jr., aged 58 years.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

EXTRA CLASS, No. 235, April 18, 1861.
51, 36, 48, 43, 55, 11, 69, 40, 45, 49, 21, 3.

CLASS No. 236, April 18, 1861.
34, 20, 15, 19, 23, 37, 46, 74, 30, 3, 40, 44, 60.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Thursday, April 18, 1861.

Commissioners, { J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.

W. E. & CO., Managers.

THE STORY OF THE FIGHT
AT FORT SUMTER.

This morning is published in
"THE WORLD"
a full account of the voyage of the fleet sent to relieve MAJOR ANDERSON, and of the incidents of
THE BOMBAROMENT,
as seen from outside and inside the Fort by the special reporter of "The World," who accompanied the fleet, and returned with Major Anderson in the *Baltic*.

THE VOYAGE:
UNCERTAINTY.
ARRIVAL OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

THE FIGHT OUTSIDE:
INSIDE THE BOMBARDMENT.
SHOT AND SHELL.
AID FOR FORT SUMTER.
WHY THE FORTRESS WAS NOT REINFORCED.
THE NIGHT AFTER THE EVACUATION.

INSIDE FORT SUMTER:
PRELIMINARIES TO THE BOMBARDMENT.
FIRE OPENED.
THE PROPOSAL TO EVACUATE.
WIGFALL'S DECEPTION.
THE SALUTE; AN EXPLOSION.
EMBARKATION OF MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS LITTLE GARRISON.
HONOR TO THE BATTLE-TORN FLAG.
SALUTING THE FLAG.
MAJOR ANDERSON'S POSITION TOWARD THE LAST ADMINISTRATION AND THE PRESENT.
ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
At either of our three stores: No. 37 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 167 Chatham-st., at retail; No. 841 Bowery, at retail.

THE UNION BADGE!!!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE UNION BADGE!
THE OLD FLAG FOREVER!
THE OLD FLAG FOREVER!
THE OLD FLAG FOREVER!
THE OLD FLAG FOREVER!
THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST STAND!
THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST STAND!
THE STARS AND STRIPES MUST STAND!
LET EVERY MAN WEAR THE NEW UNION BADGE.

Printed in colors, on fine white satin. Price 10 cents.
THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!
Sold everywhere. Dealers supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
EXTRA EVENING EDITION.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish, at 4½ o'clock every week-day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, No. 154 Nassau-st., and of the News Dealers and boys, at the usual price—2 cents.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

It is truly astonishing what delightful and healthy bread, rolls, cakes and pastry are produced with the aid of the Concentrated Leaven, from Messrs. E. Chamberlin & Co., Boston. We learn that tens of this article are sent out from their establishment every day.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HECKMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

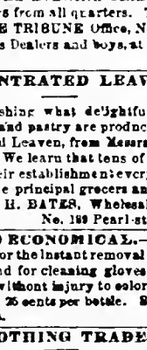
CLOTHING TRADE.
RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
64 AND 68 } FULTON-STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff sts., New-York.

Elegant Spring Capes	$5 00 to $10
Elegant Spring Capes	5 00 to 10
Elegant Spring Capes	5 00 to 10
Spring Shanghai Overcoats	7 00 to 11
Spring Shanghai Overcoats	7 00 to 11
Cassimere Business Coats	2 50 to 12
Cassimere Business Coats	2 50 to 12
Cassimere Business Coats	2 50 to 12
Good Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8
Good Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8
Good Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
The Finest French Cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 18
The Finest French Cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 18
The Finest French Cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 18
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Fancy and Fancy Dress Pants	3 50 to 5
Black and Fancy Dress Pants	3 50 to 6
Black and Fancy Dress Pants	2 50 to 5
Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3
Complete Cassimere Suits	8 00 to 12
Complete Cassimera Suits	6 00 to 18
Complete Cassimera Suits	6 00 to 18
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

The amount of the above articles, at this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect.

EVANS' Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

ATTENTION!



HOWE'S STANDARD BALL BEARING SCALES. LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES AND BANK-WORK.

SECOND-HAND SCALES AND SAFES of other makers, taken in part pay for Howe's and Lillie's, for sale cheap.

No. 203 Broadway, first block below Astor House.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BERTS, General Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

PURIFY THE BLOOD, RESTORE THE appetite, renew the circulation, eradicate all humors; strengthen, build up, and invigorate the whole system, by the use of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS. Sold by all Druggists, at 25 and 38 cts.

CLOTHES MANGLE FOR SALE CHEAP—As the owner is about breaking up housekeeping. For particulars inquire at No. 149 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, of Mrs. JANE DE PEAR.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, IN A DESIRable location, a four-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, gas fixtures included. Rent $600. Inquire of JOSEPH POTTER, No. 198 West 43d-st.

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
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THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
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To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
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ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
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ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thous

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, OAK AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH CARPETS, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture of the large dwelling house No. 152 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold without reserve by R. W. WESTCOTT, offering to housekeepers the opportunity to purchase elegant furniture and valuable works of art at auction prices. The furniture is in part of two elegant suites of solid rosewood patterns in part of two elegant suites of solid rosewood patterns in crimson and maroon hreeade, and the other in green and gold, both of which are first class and in perfect order, one full suite in hair cloth, rich carpets, mirrors with base tables, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, centre tables, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, centre and pier tables, bronzes, paintings, clocks, with elegant and pier tables, bronzes, paintings, clocks, with elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, 20 rosewood chamber furniture of every description, 20 large hair mattresses, beds, &c., rich China silver ware, cut glass, extension table, with oak dining furniture; also, a large variety of good mahogany chamber furniture, the whole making a desirable and beautiful assortment of everything adapted to a fashionably furnished residence. No postponement—commencing at 2 precisely, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., all of the elegant furniture, made to order by Dessoir, consisting in part of

DINING-ROOM.

Brussels carpets, carved oak extension table, carved oak dining chairs to match, superb carved oak buffet, Lisbon marble top, magnificent French China dinner set, elegant cut glass, cutlery, &c. Brocatel curtains, bronze and marble clock statuettes.

DRAWING-ROOM.

Medallion carpets, rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark; elegant suite of rosewood parlor furniture of 14 pieces, superb rosewood etagere, card tables, sofa and pier mantel mirrors, superb centre table, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, bronze clocks and statuettes, elegant brocatel and lace curtains, &c. Also, several superb paintings by living artists.

BEDROOMS.

Elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, amoire-à-glace, lady's rosewood sylinder secretary, mirrors, curtains, Turkish and easy chairs, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

HALL.

Elegant rosewood hat-stand, stair carpets, rugs, mats, &c. Also, the kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF THE STOCK OF
THOROUGH-BRED AND TROTTING STOCK OF

Messrs. WM. H. GIBBONS and FRANK LATHROP, By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Barney Carter farm, Madison, N. J., the following celebrated stock, viz.

NANNIE LEWIS, by imported Glencoe, out of Motto, by imported Barefoot; also colt by her side.

PASTA, by Revenue, out of Kmilia Thomas, also, colt by her side, by Two Cits.

CONSELLO, by Commodore, out of Rosebud.

ALDABARAN, by Commodore, out of Nannie Lewis.

MALAKOFF, Trotting stallion, by Peter Dorlan

Also, several other very valuable thorough-bred and trotting horses, both single and in pairs. Catalogues, with full particulars, are now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 141 Broadway. The Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30 A. M., and returns, leaving Madison at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, (postponed from the 16th, on account of the storm,) at No 72 East 7th st., between 1st and 2d avs., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, pier glasses and cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood wardrobe, centre and pier tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oil cloths, carpets, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 22, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 8 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., Williamsburgh:

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, black walnut extension table, black walnut dining room furniture, brussels and three-ply carpets, all-plaith, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, &c.; also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 19, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 East Lodge-st., northwest corner of 8th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany parlor and bed room furniture, sofa, chairs, &c., to hair cloth and brocatelle, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing tables, bureaus, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

SHOWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL SATURDAY, APRIL 20,
At their spacious salesrooms,
No. 35 Nassau-st.,
A very large assortment
NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,
Parts of lots, to marrow

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.
THIS DAY, APRIL 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the private residence No. 47 Upsal-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn. Large sale of rich household furniture made by Alux and others, consisting of solid rosewood parlor furniture, elegantly carved in Louis XIV. and Italian styles, covered in brocatelle, rich beautiful velvet carpets, brocatelle and lace window curtains, satin damask valances and heavy gilt cornices; French plate oval and pier mirrors, superb frames, magnificent rosewood centretables, inlaid with rare wood; ebony arm and lounging chairs, rich centre tables and etageres, elegant rosewood parlor organ, 3 stops; rosewood round-cornered piano-forte, stool and cover, fine collection of oil paintings and colored lithographs, fine French China vases, ormolu and marble clock, three-piece dining-room furniture, in solid oak; buffet, extension table, sofa, chairs, &c., also, marble clock, runs one year; rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, service-hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c., Brussels and three-ply carpets, English oil cloths, stair rods, and rosewood hall furniture stair rods, &c., also, refrigerators and kitchen furniture will, also be sold, making a complete household of the articles (via Court st. cars, within one block of the sale).

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AN EXCEEDINGLY RICH AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an exceedingly rich and valuable collection of pictures by the first living artists, water color drawings, aquarelles, &c., the property of Mr. J. P. Beaumont, comprising specimens selected personally by him in the studios of Breton, Verboeckhoven, Saignac, Rebeck, Streebe, at the Hague, Hilderman, et Descendorf, Kriemann, the Brakeleer, C. Schmitz, Gerard Sourmas, Rayfelt, Van Maris, Leyckert, De Vos, Herring, J. B. Lyde, Hidding-ton, Shayer, Williams, and other artists of the highest distinction; also,

Drawings and water-color Paintings by Cruikshank, Fisher, Kremer, De Sauzeard, Meyer, Armitage, Van Deventer, Sea gate, &c., &c. Also, a portfolio containing about fifty pencil sketches of Montgomery Cheeat, late Director of the Royal Academy of the Hague and Palmer to the Court of Holland. The above will be found especially worthy the attention of lovers of fine arts. They may be viewed with catalogues in our galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., four days preceding the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture removed for convenience of sale consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suits, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top washstand, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers and chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany arm chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany side and pier tables, rosewood billiard table, oak refrigerator, oak marble top sideboard, mahogany bedsteads, closet, balcony slated ware, &c., an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 180 West 21st-st., genteel 4-pannel furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood suites in green silk velvet, marble-top centre table, oil paintings, very fine engravings, rosewood etagere, real bronzes and clocks, lace curtains, illustrated books, oak extension table, oak sofas, dinner set, plated ware, &c., mahogany and black walnut bedroom suites, mahogany secretary and bookcase, chairs, cottage carpeting, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mirror, black walnut bookcase, spring mattresses, china, glass and table ware, with other furniture—commencing with Kitchen ware.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE REMOVED FROM BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY (Friday), April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 69 Seeman-st., a very large and general assortment of good furniture, removed from Brooklyn. In this sale you can find almost any kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom, and basement furniture; also, two rosewood piano-fortes, two or three parlor suites, all kinds of carpets and oil-cloths, feather beds and hair mattresses, marble-top furniture, wardrobes, book-cases, dressing bureaus, extension-tables, sofas, and every article appertaining to housekeeping. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

NEW-HAMBURGH, on HUDSON RIVER.—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 160 acres near Milton Ferry depot, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good house, barns and other buildings; there is a dock on the premises, and one quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WARD MOLEAR, Auctioneers.
FIELD & McLEAN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Orasmus Bushnell, Esq., Referee, No. 721 8th-av., and No. 1st West 80th-st., two four story brick stores and dwellings on the south west corner of 8th-av. and 50th st.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 9 Pine-st.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway.

A. H. STOUTENBURGH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THE THIRTEENTH REGULAR sale of unclaimed property in the hands of the Property Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, consisting of men's and women's wearing apparel, hardware, fancy goods, jewelry, crockery-ware, etc., etc., as per catalogue, will take place on FRIDAY, April 19, in the Drill-room over Centre Market, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Property Clerk.

P. C. BELKNAP, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, No. 96 James-st., 25x100 feet 6 in., frame building; No. 98 James-st., 25x100 feet 6 in., frame building; No. 100 James-st., 20x74, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jaeocy Court. SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.—6,000 pear trees, 8,000 apple, peach, cherry, plumb, quince and other fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees, shrubs, plants &c., at the Nursery and Depot, No. 60 Hamilton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SOLOMON DIKEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY BINGHE & HOLDEN,
Office No. 5 Pine-st.
AUCTION SALE
OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LEASE AND FIXTURES,
At the store No. 843 Broadway,
THIS DAY, at 10 A. M.

Peremptory sale of retail stock of gentleman's furnishing goods, which will be offered in small lots to suit the retail trade and gentlemen wanting fine goods for their own use. The stock comprises gentlemen's vests and pants, robes de chambre, silk, merino and Lisle thread glove hose and half hose, shirts, collars, and almost everything usually kept in a first-class Broadway furnishing store. Sale positive, and without reserve.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
MARBLE MANTELS.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 199 Wall-st., for account of whom it may concern: Marble Mantels, 27 cases, each containing 1 marble mantel of slate, "granite," Sienaa, "black and white," "Jasper," &c., &c. Are in good order and worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues now ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, at No. 10 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

WM. W. SHIELDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 10 o'clock, at No. 104 Bowery, near Broome-st., rich china, glass and crockery of all kinds; either plated and Britannia ware. A positive clearing out cash sale of all the stock in lot for retailers, hotels, boarding-houses and families must be sold. Store to be given up April 22.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, a short end of this island, within five minutes' walk of Tuckahoe depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also, a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Six lots of ground, with a good dwelling-house, 45 feet front by 36 feet deep, with inclosed piazza, furnace, range, gas, bath and water-closet all in complete order. A good stable on the rear, with water. The garden has an abundance of fruit, viz.: Peaches, cherries, pears, apples, and two kinds of grapes, all of the best quality, with various trees, shrubs, &c. Apply on the premises, third house southwest of Myrtle av., in Clinton-av.; or at No. 31 Spruce st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 17 and 21 2d place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 125 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WASHINGTON Heights, in Audubon Park, the homestead of the late J. J. Audubon, a large double house, with the modern improvements, and broad piazzas front and rear, large and garden. The grounds are 230 feet front on the Hudson river, and (60 feet deep; three minutes' walk from 192d st. depot (Hudson River Railroad). Apply to WM. M. FRANKLIN, or J. W. AUDUBON, No. 180 Broadway.

$1,500—TWO FINE NEW COTTAGE houses at Dreamwood for sale, with full lots, commanding a fine view of the ocean, three blocks from Railroad, lot full size, and street improved; a small amount only required in cash. Inquire of SHERRILL & WILLIS, Montague st., near Post-office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—TWO DESIRABLE HOUSES IN 20th-st., near 4th-av., Nos. 84 and 86, finished complete, with the improvements, will be sold very low or exchanged for good lots in the Nineteenth or Twenty-first Wards. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, WITH STORE, GOOD basement; a fine location for a bakery; two lots, on the corner, opposite the District Schoolhouse, situated in East New York, L. I.; price $1,400; part can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire of J. HITCHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE real estate, Western lands, and a good mortgage, will be exchanged for all kinds of merchandise, and Missouri and Virginia lands at an advance. Address H. BRAMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—CORNER, IN Brooklyn, a three story and basement brick house on Fort Greene place and Hanson-place, also one 2-story stone in Portland-av. near Washington-park, price low. T. B. JACKSON, in the premises.

HOUSE TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—The first class, 4-story brown-stone house No. 28 West 45th-st., near 5th-av., price, $18,000. Open from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE SHELVING, COUNters, upright show case, desks, &c. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements rents $450 to $600. C. COOKCROFT, No. 9 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS.—THE handsome place, late estate of Alexander McCrummer, deceased, will be sold at public auction at the dwelling on the late Alexander McCrummer, in White Plains, on the 1st day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., the farm formerly owned by John B. Sidney, containing about 100 acres of land. The farm is in excellent condition, well fenced, principally with stone walls. The dwelling house has been built within a few years, and is large and commodious. All the out-buildings are nearly new, and are in good condition. Also the land, except 16 acres, woodland, is divided into 5 lots, situated 1½ miles from White Plains, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. A large part of the purchase money can remain on the place for a term of years.

Dated April 18, 1861.
LEONARD MILLER,
MONTGOMERY SIDNEY, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable farm of 30 acres, near Rahway, N. J., one mile and a half from the railroad station, with a good house, barn and out-buildings, one hour's ride from New-York. Also, to let, a new and convenient house in Rahway, two minutes' walk from the railroad station. The above affords a favorable opportunity to a gentleman desiring a pleasant summer residence. Apply to No. 16 Dey-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE IN THIS City or vicinity, (or to let for the Summer,) a beautiful little farm, about 10 acres of land, cottage house and stable, situated within 1¼ miles of the State House in Concord, N. H., on the shore of a beautiful winding river, also a natural trout brook. For further particulars, inquire of the proprietor, J. W. WORTHEN, No. 247 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 109 ACRES beautifully located on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the Citizens' Pond's escape, susceptible of very divided to good advantage into a number of villa sites, commanding views of the Hudson River. The land is of superior quality. Apply to JOHN W. OGDEN, No. 26 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washington-ville, about 21 acres, 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through, building nearly new; the house has 9 rooms, a wagon-house and carriage-room, with cellar and hook, 100 rods from the depot on the branch railroad from Newburgh to Coester, Orange Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in or near this City, a farm near Kalamazoo, Mich., containing 176 acres, 60 of which is timber and a beautiful sheet of water, with first-rate buildings, and under a high state of cultivation. Apply to V. L. COCKELYOU, Bowery Insurance Company, 8 Pine-st.

FARM HOUSE (UNFURNISHED) AND GARDEN TO LET—On Long Island, on the Sound, with new stabling, &c.; situation healthy and beautiful, bathing, fishing and boating close to the house. Rent $2 0. Apply at No. 34 Macdougal-st. Four and a half hours from the City.

FARM WANTED—WITH A COMFORTABLE residence of New-York, in exchange for five first-class brick houses, yielding a handsome income. S. COOKCROFT, No. 9 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN IRON-GREY MARE, 15¾ HANDS high, 5 years old, long tail, and warranted sound. Admirably adapted for a military or parade horse, good figure, strong nerve and afraid of nothing. Has been in training for two months he Disbrow, where she can be seen. 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., ask for Nelly Bly. Price $300.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES. 17 hands high, aged 7 and 10 years; also, one open harouche and three riding ponies, one pair of them matches, either for riding or driving, long tails, 7 and 10 years old; one of the riding horses the finest in the country. Inquire at No. 195 Fulton-st., third floor, rear office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID DARK BAY horses, 16¾ hands high, very stylish and warranted sound in every respect; can be used either with double or single harness. Apply at private stables, Lexington-av., third door from 24th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN HORSES, FRESH FROM St. Lawrence County. One fine pair carriage horses; two excellent saddle horses, which would make fine cavalry chargers. Apply to R. K. JACKSON, at Tattersalls, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID PAIR OF LARGE bay horses, suitable for carriage, single harness or the saddle; from the country. Can be seen at No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE
No. 20 John st.

Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, &c. Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.

SIRAM YOUNG

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway

SLATE STONE MANTELS.—THE NEW-YORK Mantel Manufacturing Company are preparing to remove from No. 109 East 42d-st. to their new building in course of erection at No. 181 W. st 14th-st., next door to 8th-av., and are offering for sale their entire stock of mantels, table tops, Croton tops, &c., up to the 1st of May, at very low prices. Their marbles are of the most beautiful kinds, far surpassing anything ever before offered to the public. Call at No. 109 East 42d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 60 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x86 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 25x75 feet, on the north side of Heward-st., 100 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

$600.—TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, on 42d st., near Broadway, in fine order, walls frescoed and papered; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fixtures; court-yard, with shrubbery; furnace, bath-room; three water closets; situation unexceptionable; will be let to a small, careful family only, at the above low rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st., or morning and evening at No. 145 West 42d-st.

RENT $700.—TO LET, ON THE CORNER OF Broadway and 28th-st., a very large room on second floor, suitable for a tailor, milliner, or any business purpose; has five windows. Also, connected with this on the third floor, the same space, divided into two rooms, but could be again divided, and arranged for very convenient apartments for a small family. One private entrance to both floors. Gas and water.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 81 Macdougal-st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely fresco'd; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th st. and Washington-square, late residence of P. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. BEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MITCHELL, 305 4th-st.

$475.—CHEAP RENT—TO LET IF TAKEN immediately, a three-story brick house on Murray Hill, containing 11 rooms, all the modern improvements. Gas fixtures in the house. Inquire on the premises. No. 102 East 40th-st., next to Lexington-av. Will sell for $5 500.

TO LET.—A MODERN 3-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, with gas, chandeliers, &c., in 30th-st. Rent $850. Also a 3-story brick house in 32d st., near 6th-av., with modern improvements. Rent $475. Apply to A. KISSAM, No. 32 Pine-st., or BATES & JONES, No. 582 6th-av.

TO LET—ON VERY MODERATE TERMS, A suite of handsome offices, with fire-proof safe, on the first floor of the law building No. 52 Nassau-st., suitable for a banking-house, insurance offices, wholesale jewelry store, or any other respectable business. Apply on the premises, Room No. 8.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, HAVing all the modern improvements, three-story brick houses, Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 239 West 31st-st., near 8th-av hents moderate. Apply to J. B. NORES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, between Madison square and 4th av., to a nice family, with one child or without. Rent $400 a year, or $50 per month, if convenient to have room and partial board for a single gentleman. Inquire on the premises, No. 26 East 24th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO HOUSES, NOS. 150 AND 152 East 129th-st., 3 story and basement, with all the modern improvements, rent low, and beautiful location; also, a house and stable in the rear of the adjoining lot, with gas and water, 11 rooms, to be let to one family; rent very low, all now ready for tenants.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, No. 76 Hudson-st., Jersey City, fronting the bay, and with fine view of the harbor and shipping; has good dining room in the cellar. Rent, $300. Will put the house in good order on 1st of May. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, THE upper part of house No. 149 Waverley-place; rent, $225; water and gas in the house; reference required. Inquire of A. M. MACLEAN, in the Citizens' Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE AND GOOD LARGE BASEment, together or singly, a second floor 6 rooms, $12; large basement, 24x54 feet, rent, $300. Large part of a fine class house, cheap. Apply to H. MAXWELL, No. 312 3d-av.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses, 6 rooms and five yards each, facilities good for rising down town; rent $240 a year. Inquire at No. 260 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A SEATLY-FURnished house; has gas, range and water will be introduced; large yard, &c., near Wall and Fulton Ferries. Rent low. Possession given almost once. Call from 10 till 5 o'clock, at No. 249 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome, now occupied as an iron foundry by Jacob Haas, to be vacated on May 1. Apply to O. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, on 31st-st., containing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures. Rent $450. Apply to GEO. K. BANDIX, No. 383 3d-av., or to WM. C. CONNER, corner of Reade and Centre sts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, a good rent, two in house, the 3 story brick dwelling No. 76 Clarkson-st., Sto Kyn. It has watch, gas and water; it is within 2 minutes to all the ferries. For terms, apply on the premises

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, high stoop, repair with the modern improvements, situated at No. 140 East 18th st. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 24th st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FINE THREE-story house, No. 89 State-st., Nos. No. 224 Clinton, at a cottage house corner of Wycoff and Hoyd sts., and a fine large stable and 3 lots of ground on Hicks st., near Degraw. Apply to WM. A. COLT, No. 15 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and a basement of brick house No. 53 East 21st-st., with modern improvements, in good order, and location very desirable. Gas fixtures, venetian blinds, oil-cloths, &c., for sale cheap if desired. Apply to WM. H. LUBH, 292 6th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED—DESIRABLE FIRST-class house in 16th-st., near 7th-av., containing eight rooms, furniture all first-class, with 1 piano. House 25 by 53. To rent low to a desirable party. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 65 Hammond-st., will be put in complete order to a first-class tenant on a lease of three or five years. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 66 Warren st.

TO LET—SINGLE OR TOGETHER, THE TWO three story basement and attic houses, 25x60 each, Nos. 50 and 52 Franklin-st. If desired, will be leased, with alterations to suit. Apply to H. B. TAYLOR, in the store of Meyer Bros., No. 93 Walker-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman's, with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE HOUSE No. 42 4th av., containing rooms, gas, bath, &c. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 294 6th av., from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 to 9 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLERMONT-av., near Lafayette-av., a three-story brown-stone front English basement house. Apply to JNO. GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—LOFTS, IN BUILDING NO. 195 PEARL-st. To a good tenant they will be let low. Apply to A. M. TREADWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS TO LET, with or without steam power. Apply to Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LIGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. R. WALKER, Nos. 189 and 193 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—THE NEW, FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 31 West 45th-st., near 6th-av. Low rent. Inquire from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE house No. 64 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to CHAS. T. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE modern houses, No. 212 West 14th st., 3-story plain house, No. 234 West 14th-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 91 East 69th-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 95 East 13th-st.; 2-story plain house and 2 lots, 100, &c., East 13th-st.; 3-story plain house, No. 125 East 39th-st.; 2-story and attic house, No. 172 Thompson-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 132 Thompson-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 79 Greene-st.; store No. 249 Fenat-st.; 7 lots on Broadway and 55th st.; house and 7 lots on 30th-st. and 1st-av.; stable, rear No. 25 Bond-st.; house, rear No. 193 Canal-st. Also, money to loan. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 25½ by 100 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Newton Richards &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 192 West 22d-st., opposite Lamartine-row; is in good order, and has all the modern improvements; would prefer letting it furnished for six months or a year; or, if desired, would board out the rent with a small genteel family. Inquire of HOOME & WELLS, 187 9th-av., or on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE FIVE new three-story houses on 65th st., just east of 3d-av. House replete with every modern convenience. Rent very low to a good tenant. The street is to be paved with Belgian pavement and other improvements soon to be made. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, from 10 to 12.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the second story of a modern built house, in an excellent neighborhood, opposite grounds of Blind Institute, and convenient to cars and stages; hot and cold water, gas, &c., and in every way suitable for housekeeping. Apply at No. 11 Moorman-place, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 134½ West 128th-st., four stories, English basement, rent $300; also No. 146 West 30th-st., rent $650; also three story high stoop house No. 148 West 42d-st., near Broadway, rent $600; all the modern improvements are in these houses. Apply to WILLIAM H. STAFFORD No. 62 William-st. or No. 141 West 16th-st.

TO LET—NO. 36 MORTON-STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Three story and basement, with gas, hot and cold water through the house, with bath-room, range in kitchen; is handsomely painted throughout, and has all the modern improvements. For terms, apply to S. W. DISBROW, Land Agent, No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET OR LEASE IN A BEAUtiful neighborhood, uptown, three doors from Broadway, a 20 by 50 feet, new, four-story, high stoop, brownstone house, having all the late improvements, and gas-fixtures. Rent lower than any other at its class and location. Apply to Drs. HEATH, No. 617 Broadway, or JOHN S. AMES, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A MODERATE-SIZED double house, corner of 133d-st. and 6th-av., with 2 lots, piazza and court yard, bath room &c., it has the advantages of City and country, being near toe cars and boat; rent, $350; immediate possession. Apply to STAMMERS & MANN, 234 av., between 126th and 129th sts., or to ALEX. MUIR, No. 60 New-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone front house No. 41 33d-st., containing all the modern improvements, with panelled and pier glasses and cornices; conservatory in the rear. The house is in peefect order, and will be rented low to a small family. Inquire of C. H. LILJENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER—IN Broadway, near 35th-st; also, marble rubbing bed, polishing apparatus, saw mill, show-room, dwelling and store; the whole to let together, or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE 3-story brick house No. 49 Cranberry-st., with the modern improvements; rent $650. This furniture afraid house will be sold or seated. Apply on the premises, from 3 to 5 P. M., or at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE DWELLING

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 80 DURING THE PAST 22 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDINER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 3D AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHASE, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation has been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 58 Pine-st.
J. P. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FARNHAM Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 6 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ATLANTIC SCRIP OF 1861.
WANTED TO-DAY,
By WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 18 Merchants Exchange.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 8, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1888.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Every proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 30, 1861.

LA CROSSE AND WILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS, NOS. 1,391 TO 3,950.—Holders of these Bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection, who have not yet done so, should send in their address with the number of their Bonds.
Bonds of $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 2,500 to 3,950 for $1,000 each, received, Six per Cent Interest on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

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Bonds of $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 2,500 to 3,950 for $1,000 each, received, Six per Cent Interest on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to T. T. Soutter, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New-York, one dollar per share on the stock held in their names, said payment to be credited on account of stock in the Company. Shareholders failing to comply with this notice immediately will have their present stock sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued by the purchasers.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
New-York, April 18, 1861.

DIVIDENDS.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE [illegible] SAVINGS BANK, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, the Charter of the Bank and the By-laws thereof, will pay a Dividend of Forty per cent. on all sums which have remained on deposit in the Bank, pursuant to law or the By-laws thereof, for the six months ending April 1, 1861, to the depositors entitled thereto, on and after the 15th day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
Bank Greenwich, N. Y., March 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT Bonds, Nos. 1,391 to 3,950, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 250, for $500 each.
Holders of these Bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection will please call at the office of J. L. [illegible] & M. Rose, No. 44 William-st., bringing their Bonds with them, between this date and May 1.
[illegible] E. H. SAVERY, JOHN RANSOM.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order,
GEO. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.
W. E. DEKEYSER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 12 o'clock, M.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

$15,000.—MISSOURI, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY Bonds will be taken at par in exchange for improved real estate near this City. Address No. 414 Post-office.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand dollars each, for sale by
[illegible] & KISSAM, No. 29 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Roole de Pharmacie, Pharmacopeia de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 6 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A radical cure is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our Female Supporters on the same principle. Braces for men, women, and children unsurpassed.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on this most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-St., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing relief. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE were disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSERVATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S KEY DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1861.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, the following resolution was adopted
Resolved, That the respective offices of the Companies of this Board be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., to enable the officers and employés to attend the MASS MEETING, to be held on Union-square, in support of the Government of the United States. RICHARD J. THORNE, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL (all paid in, and securely invested)	$600,000 00
SURPLUS	325 000 00
LIABILITIES	29 481 35

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.
By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantages afforded to the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:
First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33½ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859.....30 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860...45 per cent.
☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, April 15, 1861. For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points in the Northwest and Southwest. Also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.
Three fast Express Trains daily.

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Leave City Hall.	Leave 29th-st.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:26 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M. and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 7 P. M.	7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave, via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st.
Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M. Mail, at 5:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and Intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS MINOT, Gen'l Sup't,
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. M. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS.—To and from New-York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill, and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Office only.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 189 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knife for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

A WORD OF SACRIFICE!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPHLEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 18 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Being about the same result

IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually, of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER,	KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,	DROPSY,

NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ASUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
REGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. B. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Dépôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—omitting the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HENRIKEN, No. 135 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (new building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collins's line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, combining them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or farther information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engine and deck, insuring water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$55
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston,

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

which is now vacant. The cheering was incessant along the line of march.

The reported seizure of Harper's Ferry and secession of Virginia has cast a heavy gloom over the population; but later news that the former was untrue, leads to the hope that the secession of the mother of Presidents will be qualified by an official report of the proceedings of the Convention.

ANOTHER REGIMENT ARRIVED.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived yesterday afternoon at 6½ o'clock, having on board 500 men of the Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts, under command of Col. PACKARD. She is at anchor off Pier No. 2, East River. They will proceed to Washington this morning.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY IN JERSEY CITY.

The Massachusetts Regiment, on their way to Washington, was expected at the Jersey City depot, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, but did not arrive until shortly after 8. During the entire forenoon a large concourse of people, including several hundred ladies, patiently awaited their arrival. The ladies occupied the gallery from which was suspended a number of flags. While waiting, the venerable JOSEPH HOXIE was espied in the gallery, and was at once called upon for a speech. After considerable shouting and cheering, the old veteran came forward and addressed the assembly in a patriotic and affecting manner. He said he had armed and equipped one son, and offered him a willing sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism—it was all he had to offer—and he had told him that if he fell in battle, he should have the American flag for his winding sheet, and be brought home to an honorable grave in his native State. The eloquent and patriotic remarks of Mr. HOXIE brought tears into the eyes of nearly all within the sound of his voice. Mr. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in superior style, and the concourse joined in the chorus. Short speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, and a glee-club enlivened the scene with some fine patriotic songs. As the military marched into the depot, they were received with hearty and enthusiastic cheers, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs and swinging of hats.

The ladies were most enthusiastic, and hundreds threw down their handkerchiefs and gloves as souvenirs to the brave young men who go forth to do battle under the flag of the American Government.

A few minutes past 1 o'clock the train consisting of sixteen cars, moved off with the regiment, and as they passed out of the depot they received cheer upon cheer, to which they responded with a hearty good will.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Armory of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) at Tompkins' Market, was, during the whole of yesterday the focus of attraction to the unemployed of the population, who gathered about it in crowds, as well as to the more fortunately employed and industrious citizens who from time to time had occasion to pass in the neighborhood. It was not, however, till the evening that the excitement culminated, when the members of the regiment, with their friends, arrived at the building, forcing their way, with the assistance of the police, through a dense crowd, by whom they were vociferously cheered. The news had been widely spread that the gallant Seventh would leave this afternoon for Washington, and the occasion was thus made one of intense interest. The following orders had been issued during the day

MARCHING ORDERS FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 43.

In pursuance of a requisition from the President of the United States, Major Gen. SANDFORD is hereby directed to detail one Regiment of eight hundred men, or two Regiments amounting to the same number, for immediate service, to be reported forthwith to the President of the United States, and to serve until relieved by other Regiments, or by a Regiment or Regiments of the Volunteer Militia, to be organized under an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 16, 1861.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 5.

In pursuance of the foregoing Special Orders No. 43, from General Head-quarters, the Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., under the command of Col. LEFFERTS, is hereby detailed for immediate service, at the National Capital.

Col. LEFFERTS will direct his Quartermaster to report, at noon to-morrow, to the Major-General, for orders for the transportation of the regiment, its camp equipage and baggage, and for a requisition for a sufficient quantity of ammunition to furnish each man with twenty-four rounds.

Col. LEFFERTS will order his Regiment to assemble at their Armory, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., armed and equiped for embarkation, each man supplied with provisions for twenty four hours.

Col. LEFFERTS, upon his arrival at Washington, will report for orders to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

The Major General congratulates the Seventh Regiment upon being the first corps detailed from this State, in response to the call of the constitutional authorities of our country, to support the Union and the Constitution; and to vindicate the honor of that glorious flag, which was consecrated by the blood of our fathers.

Brig.-Gen. HALL will promulgate this order immediately. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major General Commanding.

GEORGE W. MONELL, Div. Eng., Acting Div. Inspector.

HEAD QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK April 18, 1861.

In compliance with orders from His Excellency, the Governor, and Division Orders of this date, this Regiment will assemble at head-quarters on Friday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in full fatigue and overcoat, with knapsack, to embark for Washington City.

The men will each take one blanket, to be rolled on top of knapsack, suitable under clothing, an extra pair of boots, (shoes are better,) knife, fork, spoon, tin cup and plate, body-belt, cap-pouch will be carried in the knapsack. The men will provide themselves with one day's rations.

There will be allowed three servants to each Company, who must report to the Quartermaster at 12 M., and receive their "pass." Each officer will be allowed one small trunk, which must be distinctly marked, and left at the Armory before 12 M., 19th inst.

All uniformed men, whether recruits or not, will report for duty. Recruits who have just joined will also report, and will be assigned to companies.

Commissary PARROW will receive instructions from the Colonel, and leave for Washington this P. M.

Appointment—J. C. DALTON, Jr., M. D., Surgeon's Mate, vice CAMERON, resigned.

By order of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS

J. H. LIAGNAU, Adjutant.

R. C. RATHBONE, Sergeant-Major.

At the Armory, last night, there was no drill, nor no set purpose, beyond that of meeting friends, and bidding farewell to many of them, of taking over the coming journey, and canvassing their prospects generally. The interior of the building was crowded, notwithstanding no person was allowed to pass the police force at the door without a written permit.

The subjoined call had been issued during the day, and was enthusiastically responded to:

The Veterans of the National Guard are requested to meet at head quarters, Tompkins Market, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to take charge of the Armory during the absence of the regiment. All ex-members of the National Guard are invited to attend this meeting. By order. ASHER TAYLOR, Adjutant.

In the general meeting room of the Armory, in response to this call, some seven hundred of the Veterans assembled. They were mostly considerably above the middle age, and comprised some of the noted merchants of the City—men of wealth and position, many of whom had joined the National Guard when it was first organized, in 1824. Col. MORGAN SMITH, of the Seventh Regiment, was called to the Chair and Major JAMES B. WILSON was named Vice-President.

Col. LEFFERTS made a few pertinent remarks, and took leave before departing for Washington. The scene was interesting and affecting.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. CHARLES ROOME, formerly of the Seventh Regiment:

Resolved, That the Veteran Corps accept the charge of the Armory during the absence of the regiment, and that the details be referred to the Board of Officers, with power.

This was seconded and adopted. Addresses were then made by the Chairman, ex-Col. ROOME, ex-Col. VERMILYEA, ex-Col. MAERS, (late Professor,) and others. They were all strongly Union in sentiment, and were loudly cheered. There are now about 8,000 ex-members of the National Guard now in the City, and, as was well observed by one of the speakers, the public interests would not suffer in their hands during the absence of the Regiment.

The roll was opened, and the Veterans present signed their names.

The Seventh Regiment will march down Broadway this afternoon about 3½ o'clock. In addition to the sums already subscribed by the merchants of the City for their use, Mr. P. T. BARNUM has given $1,000, while the firms of ARNOLD & CONSTABLE; PARIES, DODGE & Co.; A. T. STEWART and many others have promised to pay the salaries of such of their clerks as belong to the Regiment during their absence, while the first-named have promised also to support the families of their clerks, during the same period, and to pension them, in the event of their being killed.

Broadway, doubtless, will be crowded to its utmost this afternoon to do honor to the Seventh, as it marches to the protection of the seat of the Federal Government.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS.

Col. ALLEN issues the following bulletin:

The recruiting of the First Regiment, National Guard, Col. WM. H. ALLEN, is progressing with unusual rapidity.

The men are all mustering at the rendezvous by hundreds, and the most gratifying fact is the splendid appearance of the men, who are all young, and desirous to be mustered into the service.

The Regiment will be entirely filled up by noon today. The company rolls will be sent to Albany on Saturday morning.

The Regiment will doubtless be mustered into service by the first of next week, if not this.

Col. WM. H. ALLEN is desirous of securing the services of ten drummers and ten fifers. Apply at No. 15 Centre street, from 2 until 10 P. M. daily.

Term of service three months.

Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

All day yesterday the Head quarters for the enrollment of volunteers to the Twelfth Regiment—the rooms of Company G, at No. 594 Broadway—were crowded with applicants. About three hundred and fifty volunteers have already enrolled their names, and the cry is still they come. Among those who presented themselves yesterday was a veteran from the Crimea. Col. BUTTERFIELD is still in Washington, urging the Government to call upon the Regiment, and from his dispatches yesterday there is every probability of his success. The Regiment will go in their present uniform, and respond promptly to the order to march. Very many are anxious that Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH should go as Chaplain, and mingle in the hottest of the fight.

Recruits for Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. JAMES CROGHE, will be received at No. 494 Ninth-avenue, corner of Forty-first-street, and No. 19 Lexington avenue, on Wednesday evening. Every member of the command volunteered their services, numbering some fifty in all. Twelve additional names were added to the roll. The ranks of this favorite company will soon be full.

Any person wishing to join Company H of this Regiment, Capt. WM. H. MCCORMICK and Lieuts. DAWSON and VANCA, can do so by applying immediately at their drill rooms, over the St. Charles Rooms, Eighth-avenue, between Forty first and Forty-second streets, as their numbers are almost full.

N. B.—No expense for clothing or equipments.

DRILL-ROOMS FOR THE SOLDIERY.

PHILIES' STABLES, No 600 Seventh-avenue, NEW YORK, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We herewith tender the various loyal military organizations in this City the use of our hall, No. 600 Seventh-avenue, (Broadway-square,) between Forty-ninth and Forty sixth streets, for drilling purposes. The Administration shall be sustained, and the Union must be preserved. Apply as above.

THOMAS PHILLIPS & SON.

STILL ANOTHER DRILL-ROOM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through your columns, to offer the free use of Palace Gardens for any patriotic purpose for which it may be required. The Gardens and Halls are large enough to accommodate ten thousand persons. Yours, truly, C. V. DEFOREST.

THE UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Col. WILSON has issued the following:

Attention! Attention! Wilson's Union Volunteers will meet at their Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, in the large room, second floor, on Friday evening, April 19, at 7 o'clock. Every man who has signed must attend promptly.

Companies formed, with their officers elected, will also report through the day and evening, and hand in their lists with names of officers and men. All young men who have enrolled themselves as Volunteers, will at once organize and elect their officers, and report to

Col. WM. WILSON.

The Head-quarters of the Fifth Ward New-York Union Volunteers is at C. V. LEWIS', No. 71 Hudson-street.

THE UNION GUARD VOLUNTEERS.

Company G of this regiment, Capt. HENRY DURAINE, held a meeting at No. 22 White-street last evening for the purpose of enrolling volunteers. In less than an hour twenty-eight men had given in their names. By half-past nine, when they marched to Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, this Company made quite a respectable appearance, showing the energy and patriotism of our citizens when it is necessary to protect and guard the Union from traitors.

THE BARRY MUSKETEERS.

This organization held a meeting at the Franklin-square Hotel recently, and made arrangements for recruiting a battalion of from 700 to 1,000 men, in aid of the Government and the Union. MICHAEL HEFFERN is the Captain.

THE CUBANS TO ARMS.

A company of Union-loving and law-abiding Cubans is about being formed at JOSEPH VIGI'S Restaurant, No. 372 Canal-st., to offer their services to the Governor to protect the honor of the American flag. Recruiting office open at all hours.

FIREMEN AS CITY VOLUNTEERS.

Gulick Hose Company No. XI, situated at No. 14 West Tenth-st., have commenced to organize from seventy to a hundred men to act as City Volunteers, as well as to perform their ordinary duties as firemen, when our regular militia are away, and to enforce, if it should be necessary, the preservation of law and order. It would be well if our other fire companies followed this noble example.

THE WARD SCHOOL BOYS PATRIOTIC.

The pupils of Ward School No. 44, to the number of 150, paid their respects to Major ANDERSON yesterday, and greeted him with cheers and an address by one of their number, Master DUNLAP—who, pronounced the Major "The Hero of Fort Sumter," after which he was cheered, the TIMES office with nine cheers and a tiger.

THE FREE ACADEMY BOYS FOR THE UNION.

The students in the New-York Free Academy are loyal to the Union. Arrangements are being made by them for the raising of the Stars and Stripes, with appropriate ceremonies. Scarcely one in fifty refuses to take part in them. Many of them constantly wear the red, white and blue at their button-hole, and all display great enthusiasm.

THE BONE AND SINEW AROUSED.

A meeting of the workmen in the tool works on First-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, was held yesterday morning, and a generous contribution raised to purchase a National flag, to be kept floating over the establishment until the reign of treason is crushed out. Before adjourning, the workmen unanimously resolved to march to the music in Union-square to-morrow. This is an example likely to be followed.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE REBUKES THE TRAITORS.

At a meeting of the Senior Class of Columbia College, held April 18, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A band of unscrupulous traitors are making an unholy attempt to destroy that constitutional liberty bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic, and are endeavoring to destroy that union and nationality so dear to every true American: therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the Federal Government in their present efforts to crush the foes of our freedom and nationality, in that we will sustain those efforts by every means in our power.

That the Senior Class (of 1861) attend the departure of their military classmates for the defence of their country and bid them God-speed in their patriotic undertaking. WM. A. RICE, Sec'y. Class 1861.

L. C. WHITEHOUSE, President Class 861.

PROBABLE ARRIVAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND TROOPS THIS MORNING.

The Rhode Island Regiment, numbering nearly a thousand men, and headed by Gov. SPRAGUE himself, is expected to reach this City this morning via Hartford and New-Haven Railroad and steamer *Empire State*. Among the volunteers are the Providence Light Infantry, and the Marine Corps of Artillery. They will proceed to Washington immediately.

A VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.

Mr. THEODORE LICHTENHEIN, of this City, who is, by the way, our chess champion, is organizing a corps of artillery, to consist of picked men who have seen at least one year's service. Application has already been made to the Governor to enrol the corps among the volunteer quota from this State.

NINTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment is now being recruited to a war footing, with the intention of offering their services to sustain the Government; they have now seven Companies, and are one of the best drilled regiments in the First Division. A subscription has been started among the merchants to assist in defraying the expense of uniforming recruits. Company F, Capt. RUTHERFORD, has recruit-drill every morning, at their armory, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, second floor, from 8½ to 9½ o'clock, and also every Tuesday and Saturday Evening, for the purpose of receiving applications for membership.

ANOTHER RECRUITING OFFICE.

Able bodied and respectable young men, desirous of enlisting in a volunteer company for immediate duty, can enrol themselves at the Albion Hotel, corner of New Bowery and Chambers street, or at HENRY BUTTS', corner of Batavia and Roosevelt streets, from the hours of 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

D. H. RACKETT, Chairman.

S. K. WALLACE, Secretary.

THE UNION MEETING TO-MORROW—COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AND SPEAKERS.

The following list comprises the names of the Committee on Resolutions and Speakers for the Saturday mass meeting. It embraces all shades of political opinion:

JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.

William M. Evarts,	William Curtis Noyes,
Daniel Lord,	A. H. Low,
Jonathan Sturgis,	Moses Taylor,
John Cochrane,	Elijah F. Purdy,
Ira B. Davis,	Robert B. Scrymser,
	Henry Nicoll.

This Committee met at the House of JOHN A. DIX, and sent invitations to prominent speakers of all the political parties.

It is believed that this will be the most significant and truly popular gathering of the kind ever known in the City, as well as the largest.

CALL FOR A POLISH REGIMENT.

The proclamation of the President of the United States of America is a call to every man who loves Liberty; and as our countrymen have at all times been ready to flock to the standard of Freedom, now is the time for actions and not for words. The most influential American fellow-citizens have proffered their aid towards forming a Polish Legion. The liberty of America is the liberty of every Pole. You are therefore invited to report yourselves, either in person or by letter, at No. 120 Water-street, New-York, where at present is located the head-quarters for our meetings. The American and Polish flags, with the notice under it, "The Polish Legion," is the signal for organization. JULIAN ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE DEPARTING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The employes of TIFFANY & Co. have signified their willingness to aid the families of departing volunteers, if a responsible Committee is appointed to receive their donations.

THE STATEN ISLAND MILITIA.

The right wing of the Second Regiment, of Staten Island, will drill on the 22d inst, and the left wing on the 23d.

PATRIOTISM OF THE NEW-YORK PILOTS.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861.

George W. Blunt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I consider myself authorized to say that the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots will send in no bills for pilotage of Government vessels until the close of the present difficulties.

Yours, respectfully, F. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Please insert the above as proof of the loyalty of the Pilots—and I may add that a message was sent to the subscriber to intercept a vessel and change her destination from the Navy-yard yesterday, and it was taken to sea at once by a Pilot without any charge. The Union is not dissolved by a long chalk as yet.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18.

Five hundred troops reached this city at 5½ o'clock this P. M., from Harrisburgh. They marched through the city unmolested, and a large Police force accompanied them. At many points they were cheered by the Union men, who followed them in large numbers to the depot.

The streets have been thronged with people this afternoon, and considerable excitement prevailed, but thus far no violence has occurred.

THE FEELING THROUGHOUT THE NORTH.

IN NEW-YORK.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 18.

Proclamation by Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

The President of the United States, by proclamation and through the Secretary of War, by formal requisition, has called upon this State for a quota of seventeen Regiments, of seven hundred and eighty men each, to be immediately detached from the Militia of this State, to serve as Infantry or Riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. Now, in conformity with the aforesaid demand, and by virtue of the act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 16th day of April instant, entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia," and to provide for the public defence, and the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, I do call for the aforesaid quota, consisting of six hundred and forty-nine officers, and twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-one men, forming an aggregate force of thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty men. The organization of this force is to be in conformity with Article 11, Section 2, of the Constitution of this State, with the rules and regulations embraced in General Order No. 13, promulgated this day. The rendezvous for this State will be at New-York, Albany and Elmira, and head-quarters at Albany.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed the Privy Seal of the State, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. (Signed,) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By order of the Governor.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON, Thursday, April 18.

The Wyoming Artillerists, Capt. ERNLEY, left here for Harrisburgh this morning. This company was in the Mexican War.

The Wyoming Light Dragoons, Capt. BRISBANE, offered their services as dragoons, and were refused, and in thirty minutes reported for duty as light infantry, and were accepted, to march to morrow.

The whole of the Luzerne County apportionment will be in Harrisburgh by Monday.

Judge JESSUP will have 300 volunteers from Susquehannah County by Saturday.

At the Union meeting here last night addresses were made by Col. WRIGHT and C. E. WHEAT, of Wilkesbarre, and Hon. JOHN BANNAN, of Scranton.

At the conclusion of Col. WRIGHT's address offers for enlistment were numerous.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, April 18.

The Governor's war Proclamation will not be issued before to-morrow.

Five hundred volunteers left via the Northern Central Railroad for Washington this morning.

Seven hundred more arrived to-day, and were sent forthwith.

The Governor has ordered out Gen. PATTERSON's Division.

Six thousand stand of arms are expected here to-day.

Both Houses of the Legislature met in Convention at the Hall of the House this afternoon, to hear the "Star Spangled Banner" sung. The refrain was joined in by all the members and galleries, amid the wildest cheering and enthusiasm. The song was afterwards sung in the Senate, and in both cases the numbers and spirit was accorded and with patriotic devotion.

Both Houses have adjourned *sine die*.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, April 18.

Trains are leaving with troops as fast as they can be prepared.

LEWIS W. HALL, of Blair County, was elected Speaker of the House this forenoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 18.

Bishop WOOD raised, to-day, the American Flag over the dome of the new Catholic Cathedral in Logan Square, the height being 230 feet.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, April 18.

The National flag has been profusely displayed here to-day on the public buildings, and by the citizens generally.

The *Evening Journal*, a Democratic paper, displays the flag with the mottoes "free speech" and "free press."

The Massachusetts Volunteers were received here with a salute, and patriotic demonstrations were abundant. No violation of the law is now feared.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Thursday, April 18.

The patriotic sentiment of the people of this vicinity is fairly aroused to respond heartily to the call of the Government on this State for men and aid. A meeting will be held here on Monday night to form a company. The stars and stripes are gallantly floating from our liberty pole.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 18.

The Trenton Bank and the Mechanics Bank have each tendered to Gov. OLDEN the loan of $25,000 to aid in raising the four regiments of soldiers for the war. The directors of the Mechanics Bank each subscribed $100 to aid the families of those who volunteer in this city.

Gov. OLDEN directed a national salute to be fired at the State Arsenal in honor of the troops from Boston as they passed through this City. The troops were enthusiastically cheered by hundreds at the depôt and the State Arsenal.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 18.

A great meeting is now in session at Temperance Hall. Hundreds are present to sustain the Government. Men of all parties are participating. The Mayor presides, and speeches are being made by Franklin S. Mills, Joseph C. Potts, James Wilson, Charles W. Jay, James F. Rasling, Hon. C. Skelton, and others.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining President LINCOLN appointing a Committee to raise money to support the families of volunteers, and appealing to the common country for $10 000 for the same purpose.

Great enthusiasm prevails, and an entire unity of men of all parties for the common cause exists.

At Lambertville great excitement is prevailing. Flags are out all over the town. Thirty four guns were fired for the Union last night, by the Lambertville Fencibles. The Fencibles are rapidly filling up their ranks. An independent Rifle Company is also being organized. They have about fifty already on the roll. Meetings are held every night. Two thousand dollars have been raised for the support of the families of the volunteers.

The Governor of New-Jersey has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas the President of the United States has requested me to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of the State four regiments, consisting of 780 men each, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged, the mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officers who is in years over forty-five or under eighteen, and who is not in physical strength and vigor.

In compliance with the requisition, orders have been issued to the several Generals of Divisions to furnish each one regiment, and that they fill the regiments severally required to be furnished as far as practicable with volunteers, the regiments to be completed by draft from the reserved militia. It is therefore directed that all individuals or organizations willing to respond to the call thus made report themselves, within twenty days from the date hereof, to the Major-General's office in the respective Division within the bounds of which they reside. The Captains of such companies as accept the invitation will, with the offer of service, transmit a roll of their respective companies.

(Signed) CHARLES S. OLDEN.

PRINCETON, N. J., Thursday, April 18.

The Union-loving students of Princeton College raised, last evening, the stars and stripes on the cupola of old NASSAU Hall.

IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, April 17.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this City was held here this evening. It was called to sustain the Government. With the exception of a few leading Democrats, the mass of the people are true to the Stars and Stripes.

The Banks of this city, this afternoon, tendered $500,000 to the Governor for arming the troops.

The Connecticut Regiment will be organized in a day or two, and prepared to respond to the call of the Government.

NORWICH, Conn., Thursday, April 18.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day. Ten thousand dollars were raised by subscription for the families of volunteers. Gov. BUCKINGHAM and WM. P. GREENE give $1,000 each.

DANBURY, Conn., Wednesday, April 17.

Company C, Capt E. E. WILDMAN, held a meeting to-night, and decided by an unanimous vote to offer their services to Gov. BUCKINGHAM, which they did by telegraph immediately. About thirty volunteers also offered their services.

The Directors of the Pequniquse Bank to-day unanimously voted to tender the Governor $50,000.

IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 17.

Chief of Police DUDLEY this morning seized thirty boxes of guns on the steamer *Ohio* No. 3. Twenty-three of them were marked G. T. W., Little Rock, Ark.; and seven L. R., Memphis. He also seized five boxes for Memphis on the steamer *Glendale*, which were reshipped from the steamer *Fanny McBadin* on Monday last. There was a great crowd at the landing, and the excitement ran very high. The guns were shipped at Parkersburgh, Va., and it is supposed they came from Harper's Ferry.

A heavy shipment of powder has also been stopped.

All steamers have been prohibited from taking provisions to the South.

Two steamers have been chartered by the city authorities to act as a police. The boats are thoroughly armed, and will stop and search all passing steamers.

Three companies of troops leave to-night for the rendezvous at Columbus.

The "Home Guard" is rapidly filling up its ranks.

The enlistment for the Newport, Ky., barracks is very active. Over 500 are now in garrison.

A large consignment of bacon for Charleston, and Nashville, was taken off the *Glenwood* this morning.

The excitement throughout the city is on the increase.

The volunteer companies are all full.

More men are offering than can be accepted.

The City Council to night passed a resolution tendering the Governor $250,000 in cash from the sinking fund, and appointed a committee to tender the money to the Governor. The committee left for Columbus to-night.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, April 18.

Ten thousand people turned out, to-day, as an escort to the Cleveland Grays, who have left for the readevous at Columbus. The enthusiasm is intense.

IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 16.

At an informal meeting of citizens to-day, at which Gov. BLAIR was present, it was resolved, in order to expedite the equipment of troops required from Michigan, to raise $100,000 by private subscription. A large portion of the amount was subscribed on the spot, and the balance will be raised immediately. Gen. CASS responded liberally.

IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, April 17.

The BANK of the State of Indiana has tendered the Governor all the money he wants in furnishing Indiana's quota of troops to sustain the Government.

The First Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers leave for Washington to-morrow.

The Governor of Indiana has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 24th inst.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 17.

The Legislature has passed the bill authorizing the raising of a regiment. It is understood that $500,000 will be appropriated.

The Pocasset Bank has tendered a loan of $25,000 to the Governor of Rhode Island, for military purposes.

The Legislature, to-day, unanimously appropriated $500,000 for military purposes. The State gives the Rhode Island volunteers each $12 a month in advance. The Banks have offered to the State $235,000, and Messrs. A. & W. SPRAGUE have offered $100,000.

Volunteers are coming in rapidly from all parts of the State.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, left New-York yesterday for Providence to receive on board the thousand troops furnished by that State, to transport them directly to Washington. Gen. J. J. COMSTOCK goes in command of the steamer.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE BORDER STATES.

IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18.

A party of Secessionists on Federal Hill raised a secession flag at noon and commenced firing a salute with cannon. In a few moments the workmen from all the foundries in the vicinity hearing the report rushed on them, tore down the flag, spiked the gun and threw it into the river. The Secessionists fled in consternation, and the flag was torn in tatters. The enthusiasm was universal for Union. Not less than 5,000 persons were present.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18—P. M.

The excitement in Baltimore is increasing. The Union men are thronging the streets, determined not to be overslaughed by the Secessionists.

The Minute men have the Union flag flying from their head-quarters.

The Governor and Mayor will issue a joint proclamation to prevent any interference with the passage of the Federal troops through this city.

The Union sentiment among the mechanics is almost unanimous.

IN DELAWARE.

CALL FOR A UNION MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

A call is now out, and largely signed by men of standing, for a Union meeting, to consider the best course to pursue. The Governor has not yet indicated the action he will take upon the President's call for troops. There are no secession sentiments here whatever.

The Court of Chancery has imprisoned GEORGE P. ENDY for fourteen days, and until all schemes, etc., of WEED & EDDY's Delaware lotteries are out of market.

Some feeling had been manifested against Companies A and B, Delaware Guard, but they have declared promptly for the Union.

IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 18.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued a proclamation convening the Kentucky Legislature on the 27th instant.

IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, April 18.

Gov. HARRIS, replying to Secretary CAMERON, says Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but 50,000, if necessary, for the defence of our rights and those of our brethren.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES CAPITAL.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 18.

A meeting of Virginians, Louisianians, Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, and others, will be held at the Exchange Hotel, this evening, to hold a rejoicing over the glorious news from these States.

Adjutant General, Confederate States Army, has issued general orders for a salute of eight guns. An additional hundred was fired from Capital Hill this evening.

The city was brilliantly illuminated this evening. One hundred guns were fired, and the general joy is complete.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 18.

The city is to-day again excited by news from abroad—the reports of war preparations from the North, of secession in Virginia, and movements in North Caroline.

JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation is variously commented upon, some sustaining it, and many thinking it an assumption of powers which properly belong to the Provisional Congress.

There is no war feeling here of any account, except among a few of the most radical. The honor of the State has been satisfied in obtaining possession of Fort Sumter, and if the matter is allowed to drop where it is, peace may be restored. People here say all the South desires is to be let alone. Reconstruction is regarded as impossible; nobody wants it. If the North is a unit in feeling, the South is likewise severely so. As regards the recapture of Fort Sumter, military men say it is impossible to do it by ships. First, the channel and natural obstructions would prevent their coming up; second, the shores are lined with batteries for miles. If done at all, it must, they say, be by beating the army out of the State, taking possession of the present batteries and shelling out the Southern gentlemen. It is not believed that the Administration are mad enough to make the attempt.

Two millions two hundred thousand dollars were subscribed in Charleston, yesterday and to-day, to the Confederate loan. Money is seemingly plenty, and assurances have been received that any amount required will be forthcoming.

It is understood that in case of hostilities, JEFF. DAVIS will take the field in person, and head the army that has been called out.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 18.

Two millions two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the Confederate States loan has been taken here. The average quota of the State is yet down at one million and a quarter dollars.

A requisition for five thousand men was made on South Carolina, but for what service is unknown.

The news of the secession of Virginia was received here with much joy. The old secession gun was fired in front of the *Courier* office by the venerable EDMUND RUFFIN. The old gentleman was surrounded by many Virginians, who cheered him lustily.

IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 18.

New-Orleans is jubilant at the news of the secession of Virginia. One hundred guns were fired, amid the wildest rejoicings.

Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri and Arkansas, it is expected, will go out this week.

Capt. NOBLET, of the French Marine, has offered his services to the Confederate Government, and will fit out a privateer at his own expense. Several privateers are expected to sail from this port shortly.

The seizure of powder and provisions for the South, by the authorities of Cincinnati, is expected to produce hostilities between Ohio and Kentucky.

The *True Delta* flung to the breeze to-day the Southern flag, for the first time since the secession movement, as well as all the papers of this place.

IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 18.

There was an immense meeting here to-night, called by Virginia citizens. Much enthusiasm and great rejoicing were manifested. An effigy of President LINCOLN on a rail passed the meeting, causing uproarious shouting.

The city is illuminated, and a band is playing "Old Virginny."

MOBILE, Thursday, April 18.

The secession of Virginia was received here with immense cheering. Cannon were fired and bells rung. The people are frantic.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 18.

A dispatch was received at Savannah, 16th, that Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession, to take effect in two days. No advices to that effect have been received here; nevertheless, it is believed by the Government. Unless the Cincinnati seizures are promptly redressed, it will cause a non-intercourse, and seizure Ohio property at New-Orleans.

LATER.—One hundred guns are now firing all over the South for Virginia. President DAVIS has just been officially notified.

IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, April 18.

The news of the secession of Virginia was communicated to Roger A. PRYOR as he was departing in the cars for Montgomery. There was immense cheering, and bells were rung, and cannons fired.

RUMOR OF SOUTHERN TROOPS MARCHING ON WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 18.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a special dispatch stating that the Southern troops are marching on Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States steamship *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, which left Charleston bar on the evening of the 15th inst., in company with the steamers *Baltic* and *Pocahontas* for New-York, and the *Powhatan* for Norfolk, arrived last evening at this port. She has experienced a rough passage of seventy-five hours.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Capt. John Faunce; Lieuts. D. C. Constable, D. D. Tompkins, H. O. Porter, T. M. Dungan, J. H. Thatcher and H. J. Gambrill; Surgeon, N. L. Campbell, M. D., Chief Engineer, J. B. Dryburgh; Assistants, W. Scott, C. G. Dale, F. H. Pulsifer; Pilot, W. A. Booth; Boatswain, T. Cole, Gunner, R. Smith; Carpenter, E. Fitzsimmons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Testimonial Benefit to Madame ANNA BISHOP, of which our readers have been previously informed, takes place to-night. The entire opera of Le "Bohemian Girl," and an act of "Tancredi" will be performed. In addition to this great bill, M. BLONDIN, the Niagara tight-rope walker will make an ascension from the stage to the roof of the building.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RESOLUTIONS TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT—LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO THE CLERKS TO JOIN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY WHO VOLUNTEER, TO BE PAID THEIR SALARIES DURING THEIR ABSENCE.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair. The Stars and Stripes were displayed over the Speaker's desk, and miniature flags were posted on the desks of the members, and from the chandeliers.

A few unimportant petitions having been disposed of, Councilman STEVENSON offered a preamble and resolutions, setting forth a statement of the present extraordinary crisis in our National Government, and pledging the support of the Common Council of New-York, without distinction of party, in sustaining the Federal Government in suppressing treason and rebellion, and enforcing the laws, and recommending that our citizens contribute to establish a fund for the support of the families of such as may enlist to fight for their country. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. BARNEY offered a preamble and resolutions similar in their tendency to those of Mr. STEVENSON, and authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the salaries of such employees of the City Government as may be called into service as members of military companies, and who may volunteer—to be paid regularly during their absence to such persons as they may authorize to receive it. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. HALL offered a resolution, which was also adopted unanimously

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2989. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY EXCITING NEWS.

SOUTHERN PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

A Day of Riot and Blood in Baltimore.

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Volunteers Attacked.

Two Massachusetts Men Killed and Several Wounded.

They Return the Fire and Kill Seven of the Rioters.

The Secessionists Nonplussed at Harper's Ferry.

The Arms Destroyed and the Building Burnt.

Departure of the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

The Most Impressive Scene Ever Witnessed in Broadway.

THE WAR SPIRIT THROUGHOUT THE NORTH.

PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 19.

The President hos issued a proclamation, stating that an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas and the laws of the United States, for the collection of the revenue, cannot be effectually executed therein, conformably to that provision of the Constitution, which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States, and further a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters-of-marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country, carefully engaged in commerce on the nigo seas, and in the waters of the United States.

And whereas the President says an Executive proclamation has already been issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist, therefore calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session, to deliberate and determine thereon. The President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of na orderly citizens, pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations, in such cases provided.

For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the said blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured, and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

Wm H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 19.

The President's proclamation will be issued to morrow, announcing the blockade of the Southern ports.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS ATTACKED.

The Massachusetts men were attacked on their passage to Baltimore. The Sixth Regiment turned and fired on the mob, killing several.

Our New-York troops must be prepared to fight their way through.

VIRGINIA MONEY DEPRECIATED.

Virginia money has been quoted here for several days at 12½ and 15 per cent. discount, and a President of one of the prominent Banks says that probably it will go down to 25 per cent discount. In consequence of the great and progressively greater depreciation of Virginia currency, some shrewd speculators have hit upon a novel method for avoiding the loss by discount. One party went yesterday to Alexandria, where Virginia notes are received at par, and purchased $1,000 worth of flour. It is understood that others have gone there with large amounts of the same currency, to purchase bacon. These speculations are prompted by the expectation of a large consumption of these articles in the city. Government is already bringing in large quantities of provisions for troops, and storing them in the vaults of the public buildings.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S COMPANY.

The following are the names of a portion of those who have volunteered for the defence of the Capitol, under the command of Cassius M. Clay:

James W. Wye	New-York City.
Hiram Smith	Rochester.
A. H. Rylngton	Norwalk, Conn.
Ray W. Potter	Brooklyn, N. Y.
James W Lomera	Champlain County, N. Y.
Samuel P. Dinsmore	New-York City.
C. H. Foster	Hartford County, N. Y.
John S Clark	Amherst, N. Y.
David Wilmot	Pennsylvania.
George R Smith	Omaha, N. T.
John O. D [illegible]	New York.
Charles H. Bailey	Omaha, N. T.
William P. rier	New York City.
S. C. Greene	Buffalo.
William E. Lansing	Madison County, N. Y.
B F. Mudgett	Brooklyn, N. Y.
J H Hobart Ward	New-York City.
D. D. Gennover	New-York City.
John N. Genain	New-York City.
Charles A. Perkins	Oswego, New-York.
James Millward	New-York City.
S. H. Lathrop	New Mexico,
A. G. Lawrence	Cleveland.
Alonzo Welch	Saratoga, N. Y.
Nehemiah Lathrop	New-York City.
Geo. R. Sherman	Rockland County, N. Y.
John Wood ff	New Haven, Conn.
George B. Van Brunt	New-York City.
Charles A. Clark	New-York City.
Thomas Dyer	Chicago, Ill.
Silas B. Dutcher	New-York City.
Willis Patten	New-York City.
C. S. Bushnell	New-Haven, Conn.
Francis W. Rice	Panama, New-Granada.
O. S. Ferry	Norwalk, Conn.
Joseph Hawes	Panama, New-Granada.
W. B. Chase	Washington, D. C.
James S. Chalker	Hartford, Conn.
H. D. Webster	Omaha, Nebraska.
David Butterfield	New-York City.
John G. Camp	New-York City.
Geo. S. Gregory	New-York City.
James G. Sleight	Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. R. Slasn,	Ohio.
Cyrus Newlio	Philadelphia
Calvin Hoeson	Rochester, N. Y.
James P. Craig	Randolph, Ill.
Hegh Tyer	New-York City.
William L. Lockwood	New-York City.

THE SAFETY OF WASHINGTON.

Many people ask, "Will it be safe for women and children in Washington, in view of the threatened war?" and residents here are receiving numerous appeals from distant friends to leave the city for some more Northern refuge. All such indications of fear are idle. There *has* been danger of an outbreak here and in the neighborhood of the little squad of traitors who are scattered among the great mass of Unionists who comprise the population of the District; but there are not enough of them to get up a respectable riot, and they will not attempt it. As to the seizure of the Capital by a Southern army—that will never be effected if a million men can hold the Stars and Stripes over it,—for above all other points, this is the one which the Government will retain in its possession until it has been proved that the Secessionists can subjugate the rest of the American people,—and that time we apprehend here is not immediately at hand.

THE BENEFITS OF A FIGHT.

If there are still in the North any who hesitatate about the propriety of effective measures to support the Government, and who fear and tremble lest a collision of arms is to render a perpetuation of the Union between the North and South impossible, it would do them good to hear the sentiments expressed by Southern gentlemen in this neighborhood—men who know the South, and who have independence enough to express their views freely and without stint. I remember that during the late session of Congress, an outspoken and hoosest Southern member, conversing with a member from New-England with respect to the disturbances between the sections, remarked, "We are going to have a fight with you, and somebody's going to get hurt, but after that we shall like each other better than we ever have since the foundation of the Government."

I confess that at the time it did seem as though the mode suggested was rather a rough sort of introduction to good fellowship; but in conversing to-day with another Southron, he expressed the same idea, in a form of argument which carried with it great force. "The masses of our people," he said, "don't understand the people of the North. You don't fight duels, nor do various other things which Southern education holds to be indispensable to a reputation for courage. They have consequently settled down into the conviction that 'Yankees' are 'cowards'—and while they despise them for that, they hate them also because they don't give them opportunity for more violent demonstrations upon their persons. They don't *respect* the people of the North—and so they don't believe Northern men when they disclaim any purpose of oppressing the South, and of interfering with Slavery in the States. Cowardice they look upon as the quintessence of meanness—and being they consider its natural companion. Hence it is that they refuse to give the North credit for an honest motive in its Anti-Slavery sentiments, and hence they believe the demogogues, who profess to see nothing in your hostility to Slavery extension except as offensive purpose to humiliate the South, and force her to inequality in the Union. Now we are about to have a conflict; they will learn that Northern people are not cowards, but as brave and determined as themselves. The knowledge of that fact will inspire them with respect for you, give them confidence in your truth, and make us all better friends than the two sections ever can be until they have each learned, by a stern experience, that the other is worthy of respect and confidence."

There certainly is wisdom and sound logic in the argument,—and if the dread trial by the sword must come, there is some consolation in the anticipation that good will ultimately flow from the evil.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 19

It is reliably stated by parties direct from Richmond that the ordinance of secession was publicly proclaimed yesterday. The vote on its passage is kept secret.

On inquiry at the Post-office Department it is ascertained that no measures are in progress for discontinuing any of the Southern mails. On the contrary, the contractors from that section recently here have arranged for facilitating the transportation. The Postmaster-General has discretion to suspend them only in cases of obstruction.

Capt. PAULDING, Commander EMMONS, and Lieut. WOODHULL constitute the Board of Detail, through whom all the naval preparations are made.

The Chief Clerk's room is the only one in the Navy Department accessible at times to the public.

The city is comparatively quiet this morning.

Those who feared an attack on Washington during last night were not even alarmed by any extraordinary noises of warning or precaution.

Rumors have been circulating for a week that the Philadelphia appointments have been made. As soon as the President actually makes them they will be recd.

Major A. M. HANCOCK, of Kentucky, has been appointed Consul to Malaga.

HARPER'S FERRY BURNT.

The Post Deserted and Fifteen Thousand Stand of Arms Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 19—11 A. M.

Harper's Ferry was burnt last night, and abandoned by the United States troops.

CARLISLE, Penn., Friday, April 19.

Lieut. JONES, late in command at Harper's Ferry, arrived here with his command of 43 men at 3 P. M., to-day.

Lieut. JONAS, having been advised that a force of 2,500 troops had been ordered by Gov. LETCHER to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position untenable, under directions of the War Department, destroyed all the munitions of war, Armory, Arsenal and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under the cover of night, and almost in the presence of 2,500 troops. He lost three men.

Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed.

The command made a forced march of thirty miles, last night, from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Md. Lieut. JONAS and command look much worn and fatigued They were most enthusiastically received by our entire population.

THE CUMBERLAND AT HAMPTON ROADS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 19.

The United States corvette *Cumberland* is at Hampton Roads, and not inside Norfolk harbor. She is cankled anew. It is said she got up anchor last night.

The *Illinois*, from Charleston, is due at Norfolk, with troops for Fort Monroe. Attempts may be made to prevent her from landing them, which the *Cumberland* can effectually oppose. Her presence is most opportune. Everything is quiet at Norfolk to-day.

STARTLING FROM BALTIMORE.

The Northern Troops Mobbed and Fired upon—The Troops Return the Fire—Four Massachusetts Volunteers Killed and Several Wounded—Several of the Rioters Killed.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 19.

There was a horrible scene on Pratt-street, today. The railroad track was taken up, and the troops attempted to march through. They were attacked by a mob with bricks and stones, and were fired upon. The fire was returned. Two of the Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania were killed and several wounded.

It is impossible to say what portion of the troops have been attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched up Pratt-street and were greeted with showers of paving-stones. The Mayor of the city went ahead of them with the police. An immense crowd blocked up the streets. The soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob. Several of the wounded have just gone up the street in carts.

At the Washington dépôt, an immense crowd assembled. The rioters attacked the soldiers, who fired into the mob. Several were wounded, and some fatally. It is said that four of the military and four rioters are killed. The city is in great excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed. The military are rushing to the armories.

Civil war has commenced. The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city. Parties threaten to destroy the Pratt-street bridge.

As the troops passed along Pratt-street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their heads.

The cars have left for Washington, and were stoned as they left.

It was the Seventh Regiment of Massachusetts which broke through the mob. Three of the mob are known to be dead and three soldiers. Many were wounded. Stores are closing, and the military rapidly forming. The Minute Men are turning out.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 19—2:30 P. M.

Affairs are getting serious. Before all the cars got through, great crowds assembled at various points and commenced obstructing the road.

Reports are now arriving that the mob are tearing up the track.

It is understood the principal portion of the troops have got through.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 19—4 P. M.

A town meeting has been called for 4 o'clock.

It is said there have been 12 lives lost.

Several are mortally wounded.

Parties of men half frantic are rossming the streets armed with guns, pistols and muskets.

The stores are closed.

Business is suspended.

A general state of dread prevails.

Parties a short time ago rushed into the telegroph office, armed with hatchets, and cut the wires. Not much damage was done.

BALTIMORE, April 19—7 P. M.

R. W. DAVIS, of the firm of PEGRAM, PAYNTER & DAVIS, was shot dead during the riot, near Camden Station.

It is reported that the Philadelphians are now at the outer depôt.

The President of the Road has ordered the train back, at the urgent request of the Mayor and Governor. They are already off.

The citizens who were mortally wounded are, JOHN MCCAN, P. GRIFFIN and G. NAGHAM.

Four of the Massachusetts troops were killed and several wounded, but it is impossible to learn their names.

As far as ascertained, only two of the Massachusetts soldiers were killed, belonging to Company C. Their bodies are now at the Police Station.

At the same Station are the following wounded:

Sergeant AMES, of the Lowell City Guard, wounded in the head, slightly.

Private COLUM, of the same place, shot in the head, not serious.

Private MICHAEL GREEN, of Lawrence, Mass., wounded in the head, by stones.

H. W. DANFORTH, Company C, Sixth Regiment, of Massachusetts, slightly wounded.

So far as known at present, seven citizens were killed, including Mr. DAVIS, before mentioned, and JAMES CLARK.

Half a dozen or so are seriously wounded, though it is believed not fatally.

Comparative quiet now prevails. The military are under arms and the police are out in full force.

There is a large mass meeting here to-night, addressed by the Mayor. The Governor was present.

PHILADELPHIA VOLUNTEERS SENT BACK.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 19.

The Philadelphia Volunteers have been turned back, because without arms or equipments.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 19.

A special dispatch from Washington says that the Massachusetts Regiment, except 120 men, arrived there at 5 o'clock. They report that three of their members were killed.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

WARLIKE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—VIRGINIA SECEDED—ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY—GOV. HICKS—EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE—RESIGNATION OF COL. HUGER, U. S. A., &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The news from the South is of the most warlike character. Every effort at preparation is being made for the anticipated conflict; and private dispatches, from unprejudiced sources, represent the feeling of resistance as unanimously extreme.

I have reason to believe, on reliable authority, that the Virginia Convention have, in secret session, by a large majority, repealed the ordinance by which she became a member of the Confederation; that it has not been made public, because of the desire first to mature some plan of prompt and general action; that some fifteen hundred or two thousand troops are now *en route* for Harper's Ferry, and that ere this reaches you that post will be in their possession.

Serious fears are entertained by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in consequence of information imparted from different sources, that their bridge over the Potomac will be destroyed. The President, Mr. GARRETT, has this moment, by special engine, sent an influential agent there with a view to the protection of the Company's property.

The Norfolk boat of this morning also brings intelligence that the Navy-yard there had been seized, and that vessels had been sunk in the channel, to prevent the men-of-war, lying under the guns of Fortress Monroe, from leaving.

Gov. HICKS has not yet responded, either affirmatively or negatively, to the requirements of the Secretary of War, in regard to the quota of troops from Maryland. The statement in the papers of yesterday that he had done so, are not true.

There is great excitement in this city. A serious disposition is manifested in certain quarters to obstruct the passage of Northern troops through the State. Public opinion is, as yet, too equally divided to permit any open demonstration, and the Mayor and Board of Police are determined on preserving order. The Police force is a well disciplined and efficient one, but has no general authority beyond the Municipal limits.

Col. B. F. HUGER, commandant at the Pikesville Arsenal, near this City, on Monday resigned his commission in the United States service.

The clouds deepen, and all who seriously regard the political atmosphere, are trembling at the impending crash. CECIL.

THE CITY MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

The Seventh Regiment off for Washington.

The Seventy-first, Twelfth and Sixth Regiments Ordered to Leave To-morrow.

The Metropolis Alive with Military Excitement—The People Bid the Seventh God Speed—The Union and its Flag to be Upheld—The Rhode Island Troops En Route.

Yesterday was a sad, and yet triumphant day for New-York. It was sad that a thousand of our noblest citizens should be so suddenly called away from their homes—perhaps to death—to defend the Constitution and the laws. It was a triumphant vindication of the loyalty of our citizens' thus promptly volunteering to the hardships of a soldier's life. Never before were the people roused to such a pitch of patriotic enthusiasm. There have been gala days, and funeral pageants, and military shows, and complimentary receptions, and triumphal processions that filled the streets with crowds of curious, wondering, sympathetic people, but never has there been developed such a universal, heart-felt, deep-rooted, genuine enthusiasm. The American colors were prominent everywhere—on housetops, on flagstaffs, on horses attached to all kinds of vehicles, on ropes stretched across the streets, on the masts of shipping in the harbor, on breastpins, on the lappels of coats, on the fronts of men's hats—on all sides the glorious old red, white and blue waved in the joyous breeze and dazzled the eye with their bright colors. The awful solemnity of civil war came pressing home to our people who had sons and brothers and fathers just departing, perhaps never to return. The news of the difficulties in Baltimore, the struggle of the troops with the rabble, the reported death of many, the rumors of an attack on the Capital, the tearing up of railroad tracks, and all the attendant horrors of internecine warfare, struck terror into many a stout heart, while the tears of kind-hearted women flowed copiously as a rain-storm. The excitement was heightened to a great degree by the announcement of the fact that the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments had likewise been ordered to leave for the seat of war this afternoon. Appended are the details of the various movements:

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM—EXCITING AND IMPRESSIVE SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The intelligence that the Seventh Regiment, the "crack" Regiment, the almost adored military body, of this City, would leave for Washington yesterday afternoon, created an excitement scarcely surpassed by anything that has transpired since the first news of the attack on Fort Sumter. Though it was announced that 3 P. M. was the time for the assembling of the Regiment at their Armory, over Tompkins Market, Broadway was the scene of gathering for hundreds of people long before noon. The march of the second installment of Massachusetts troops, early in the forenoon, was but an incentive to their patriotism. If they had to wait many hours, as indeed they had, they were prepared to stand on the up toe of expectation till their favorite Regiment passed, even if nightfall came. The aspect of Broadway was very gay indeed. Minus the firing of pistols and the explosion of Chinese crackers, it was many Fourth of Julys rolled into one. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere, from the costliest silk, twenty, thirty, forty feet in length, to the homelier bunting, down to the few inches of painted calico that a baby's hand might wave. It would be invidious to say from what buildings the National flag was displayed, because it would be almost impossible to tell from what buildings it did not wave, and never, if flags can be supposed to be animated with any of the feelings of their owners, with a purer devotion to the Union. Evidently, all politics partisanship was cast aside. But the gayest, and in this respect the most remarkable thoroughfare, was Cortlandt-street. Lafayette place, where the Regiment was to form previous to marching, was very attractively dressed—a huge flag being displayed from the Astor Library, among numerous others from private buildings. But Cortlandt-street showed a gathering of flags, a perfect army of them. They were not, in that comparatively brief space from Broadway to the Jersey City Ferry, to be numbered by dozens or by scores, every building seemed like "Captains of Fifties." It was flag, flag, from every window from the first floor to the roof, from every doorway—in short, it was flag, flag,—and of quite large sizes, too, till the wearied eye refused the task of counting them. Such was the display along the route of the "Seventh." Such is and will be the route for all noble troops entering our City from the New-England States.

Around the Armory of the Seventh Regiment crowds gathered at an early period of the day, and moved on, only to be replaced by other crowds. So the excitement was kept up, till towards three o'clock the throng became stationary. It was, by no means, an ordinary crowd. Well-dressed ladies, men whose checks can be honored at the best Banks for as many dollars as would build a church of excellent architecture, were among them. They were about to witness the departure of the Seventh Regiment, too probably, to the battle-field. Though the flags waved gaily over them, their faces wore a grave look—not sad exactly, but it was no time for mirth.

From all quarters the members of the Regiment, in full fatigue dress, with their knapsacks and blankets, kept pouring into the Armory. Guards at the doors kept the crowd, who had no business inside, from entering; but the building was filled to its utmost, notwithstanding, by the members, their relatives and friends. There were many touching scenes of farewell-taking, but these were merely episodes. Mothers, wives, sisters, will weep on such occasions, but there was no faltering among the men. A heartier shake of the hand than usual, to a friend,—a warmer kiss—let it be accidentally said—to a wife or mother, and the manhood of the soldier grew the greater, and he trussed his knapsack the tighter to his back as he gave the last adieu.

They formed in Lafayette-place about 4 P. M., in the presence of an immense crowd, each window of each building being filled with such fair applauders as might cheer the heart of the fortunest bachelor, if there was any such among these noble soldiers. Once in line, they proceeded through Fourth street to Broadway, down that great thoroughfare to Cortlandt-street, and across the ferry, in boats provided for the purpose, to Jersey City. The line of march was a perfect ovation. Thousands upon thousands lined the sidewalks. It will be remembered as long as any of those who witnessed it live to talk of it, and beyond that, it will pass into the recorded history of this fearful struggle. The Regiment was escorted by a band of Zouaves, who volunteered for the occasion. Their gay uniform and peculiar step revived the excitement that had begun somewhat to droop among the crowd that had waited for hours, the regiment not reaching the Park till 5½ o'clock. After the Zouaves came a strong body of police, and after the police, THE RIOT MART. Not as on festival days, not as on the reception of the Prince of Wales, but, noble and sternly, as men who were going to the war. Hurried was their step not so regular as on less important occasions. We saw women, we saw men shed tears as they passed. Amidst the deafening cheers that rose, we heard cries of "God bless them." And so along Broadway, and through Cortlandt-street under its almost countless flags, the gallant Seventh Regiment left the City.

The excitement in Jersey City, long before they had crossed the ferry, was scarcely less intense, and when they landed there, they found they were by no means in a foreign State. It seemed that all the people of the sister city had turned out. It was a reënaction of what their fellow townsmen and townswomen had done for them. White handkerchiefs, waved by the ladies' hands, were as numerous as the dog-wood blossoms in Spring, and it was proved that a Jerseyman can raise as hearty a cheer as the best New-Yorker. And so it was till all were fairly disposed of in the cars, and the cars moved off.

We regret to have to record an accident in this connection. One of the Medical Staff accompanying them, a German gentleman, was crushed in Jersey City between an express wagon and a car. He was so injured that he was unable to give his name. He was duly taken care of.

Two or three incidents connected with the occasion of this departure of the Seventh may be properly taken notice of. While at the Armery, before starting, news was brought of the attack at Baltimore on the Pennsylvania troops, and the subsequent bloodshed. It was at first disbelieved, but afterwards became credited. Of course there was not the first indication on the part of any member of backing down. On the contrary, it seemed to inspirit them the more. One old gentleman, a veteran of the Regiment, earnestly begged, on hearing it, that he might be supplied with a regimental suit, knapsack and appurtenances, and as he could not be accommodated, he left for home, vowing that he would supply himself, and follow on to-day. By the way, we learn that about 100 more members of the Regiment intend to leave here on Monday. The Twelfth, Ninth and Seventy-first Regiments leave to-day.

Another incident was, that previous to the departure of the Regiment a splendid American flag was presented to them by E. H. SIMON, Esq., of Company A, Seventy first Regiment. An appropriate expression of sentiment accompanied the presentation, which was feelingly responded to by Col. LAFFERTS.

One of the members of the Regiment was to have been married on Monday, and the cards of invitation had been issued. But he went yesterday, all the same, to serve his country. The ardent wishes, not only of his friends, but of thousands who never saw his face, will be that he may return at no distant period, unhurt, and with his due share of honor, to fulfill the happy contract.

A false report was spread, and gained credence by its being published in some of the evening papers, and announced on their bulletins, that, owing to the exciting news from Baltimore, the track having been torn up and a fight progressing, the Seventh would march down Canal-street and embark on board the *Baltic* for Washington. This, of course, was not true.

While the Regiment was passing down Broadway, opposite the store of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., Major ANDERSON appeared on the front balcony, and was immediately greeted with prolonged shouts of applause. Each company of the Regiment, with their officers, Col. LAFFERTS and Col. SHUMWAY, stopped, took off their caps, and cheered with the heartiest will. The crowd of spectators, learning the occasion, shouted with all their power, till the gallant Major, after bowing several times, had to retire. He had afterwards to leave the building by a side door, to escape the enthusiastic attentions which the people were prepared to bestow upon him.

On the Corn Exchange, as on the Merchants' Exchange, at the Stock Exchange, and in commercial circles generally, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. As the gallant Seventh Regiment was under marching orders for the National Capital, several young merchants, serving in its ranks, hade adieu to their associates at the Corn Exchange. No words of regret were heard, but many an earnest "Good-bye," and "God bless you my brave fellows." Offers of money to defray expenses were freely made. Assurances to those who were leaving young families behind that these should not be neglected were generously given. The sentiments interchanged were truly inspiriting. The Government should be supported, rebellion should be suppressed, the public property defended and the laws enforced. The Corn Exchange is thoroughly satisfied that its representatives—the MALLORYS, the ILLMANCKS, and others—in the ranks of the glorious "Seventh" will do their duty, faithfully and well.

On the railroads between this and Washington, it is intended that the Seventh Regiment shall be preceded by a Pilot Engine, to insure safety. The Engineer Corps have howitzers loaded with grape and canister. Probably the troubles at Baltimore will interfere with the Pilot Engine.

The great meeting to be held to-morrow was also a leading topic at the Merchants' Exchange. All the members and subscribers not absent on military duty, decided to attend,—adopting the following resolution unanimously, and amidst vociferous cheering:

Resolved, That the members of the New York Corn Exchange close their places of business to-morrow, Saturday April 20, at 2 P. M., and attend the meeting to be convened at Union Square at 3 P. M., in support of the General Government of the United States of America.

We are requested by Quartermaster WINCHESTER, of the National Guards to say that packages, or letters, in stamped envelopes, for members of the Seventh Regiment, while on duty in Washington, will be received by Mr. HOEY, Superintendent of Adams Express Company, and forwarded *free of charge*. They should be addressed, care of Quartermaster WINCHESTER, and delivered at the office of Adams Express Company previous to 4½ P. M.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Friday, April 19.

The Seventh Regiment of New-York, numbering nine hundred and ninety-one men by actual count, reached New-Brunswick at 8½ P. M. The route thus far has been one continued ovation, and at every station on their route they have been greeted with the booming of cannon and the shouts of thousands of the patriotic citizens of New-Jersey, who have almost lined the road, and houses at a distance of half a mile from the road were seen to be illuminated.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 19—11 P. M.

The Seventh Regiment has not arrived yet, though expected more than an hour since. It is reported they will go on board the *Keystone State*, and be taken to Washington via Perryville, Md. The streets are thronged to witness them march. They were at New-Brunswick at 9 o'clock, but it will be 12 ere they reach here.

THE VOLUNTEERING EXCITEMENT.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

At the Head-quarters of this Regiment, in Centre Market, there was a great rush of members, volunteers and friends, on the announcement of the arrival of orders to leave for Washington. In Company E alone there are 250 recruits, although only that number was required for the whole corps. It is supposed that at least 500 men will be ready to obey the summons. There was much chagrin, however, that the order had not come earlier, and many complaints were made that the Seventh Regiment had more notice, better equipments and a subscription fund to help them pay expenses, while the other regiments ordered out had short notice, imperfect equipments and no pecuniary aid. In view of these facts, a Committee was deputized to wait upon the other regiments and together apply to Gen. SANDFORD for an extension of time, if only for twenty-four hours. Many of the members are dependent upon daily labor for the support of their families, and require time to make the necessary domestic arrangements. The recruiting, however, proceeded rapidly. Much gratification was expressed at the fact of Col. VOSBURG being the senior Colonel, and therefore commander of the battalion ordered to go to-day.

We are requested to state that volunteers for the Seventy-first Regiment, to leave for Washington on Sunday morning, will be received at the Armory, Centre Market, all day Saturday.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The arrival of Col. BUTTERFIELD from Washington, with the orders for the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first to depart for Washington to-day, set the City in a fever of excitement. At the various drill-rooms of the Twelfth Regiment, the crowds that poured in continually kept the rooms filled to overflowing. There were no less than 600 recruits enrolled during the day. At least 400 men of the regular Regiment, ready uniformed and equipped, will be ready to leave to-day. The Old Guard, except and honorary members of the Regiment, met promptly, and took measures to help that force going, and keeping the organization here, and be prepared to go in a few days if necessary. The Regiment joined in the request for an extension of the time—having every confidence in being better able to be properly equipped at longer notice. The volunteers will not go until they can be better equipped and partially drilled. A semi-Zouave uniform is to be furnished by the Government for the entire corps. Col. BUTTERFIELD is using every effort to have the Regiment do credit to the City and the State.

The members of the Old Guard, also the exempt members of the Twelfth Regiment, are requested to meet, in citizens dress at No. 594 Broadway, this Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, for the purpose of acting as a guard of escort to the Twelfth Regiment on their departure from this City.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The head-quarters of this Regiment presented a lively scene last evening, on the occasion of the preparations for leaving for Washington to-day. Col. PINCKNEY was surrounded by his wondering officers, who bothered him with endless questions as to the minutiæ of the trip. The utmost chagrin was evinced that no longer notice could be given, and many officers avowed that their commands could not turn out at so slight warning. The armorers' room, the company quarters and the crowded drill room resounded with the busy hum of preparation, the buzz of conversation among the visitors and the continued administering of the oath of allegiance to volunteers.

SACRIFICES OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Some of the most remarkable instances of patriotic sacrifice of self interests ever known were developed among the instances of volunteers. In the Seventh Regiment many men of fortune and high social and political positions turned out in the ranks. In the Sixth, Seventy-first and Twelfth the same scenes were presented. In all, lovers left their sweethearts, sons their parents, fathers their families; and many a pillow was wet last night with the tears of those who sorrowed in all the sadness of bereavement. But the women of New-York came bravely to the work. They put courage into the hearts of the young soldiers, and even with fair hands helped to arrange uniforms, and to screw cartridges. We might give numberless instances of the most noble self denial ever known under similar circumstances.

THE SCENE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

The Astor House, Barnum's Museum, and all the buildings in the vicinity, were crowded to excess to witness the passage of the military. A respectable mass meeting gathered in front at the Astor House, and listened to speeches which were extemporized by various gentlemen. Loud cheers continually rent the air in response to every patriotic sentiment.

A SCRAMBLE FOR FLAGS.

At the corner of Broadway and Duane streets, an amusing scene occured, on the occasion of some one from the top of a building throwing a quantity of flags into the air, which were borne by the breeze for some distance, and excited a *furore* of patriotic enthusiasm from a vast crowd.

THE TWELFTH, SEVENTY-FIRST AND SIXTH REGIMENTS TO LEAVE ON SUNDAY.

The efforts of the Colonels and other officers of the above regiments to procure an extension of time were successful, and Gen. SANDFORD extended the time to Sunday. The battalion, under command of Col. VOSBURG, who is the senior Colonel, will assemble at 7 A. M., and proceed to the National Capital.

THE RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

The Providence Marine Artillery arrived in the steamer *Empire State* yesterday, at 6 A. M., and anchored off the Battery, to await orders. These were duly received and the troop proceeded to Jersey City and were transferred to the steamer *Kill von Kull*. They left at noon for Elizabethport, intending to proceed thence *viâ* rail by Easton, Penn. The following is the list of officers: Capt. C. H. Tompkins; Lieuts. W. H. Reynolds, B. F. Remington, J. Henry, C. Barstow, Augustus M. Power. The steamer brought 155 men, and a full battery of six pieces, four six-pounders, and two howitzers, which are to be replaced very soon by a full battery of James' rifled cannon.

There were thirty men sent back this afternoon by the *Empire State* to Providence, these being in advance of the number required to man a battery. They were greatly disappointed, and will probably unite with another battery of artillery now in course of formation in Providence. Sergeant HARKNESS was compelled to return on account of sickness.

Gen. CYRUS E. DYER, Commissary and Quartermaster of the Rhode Island Regiment, is stopping at the Astor House.

Col. ARNOLD and Gov. SPRAGUE'S staff passed through the City yesterday, *en route* for Washington. The infantry belonging to the Rhode Island Regiment will probably arrive off the Battery this evening, in the steamer *Empire State*, accompanied by Gov. SPRAGUE, and the aids and officers of the regiment.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S VOLUNTEER REGIMENT OF FIREMEN.

The preliminary arrangements for the organization of a Regiment of Zuaves from the ranks of the New-York firemen having been completed on Thursday, yesterday was actively spent in recruiting, and by nightfall the roll at each rendezvous was well filled. Indeed, the firemen are so enthusiastic in the matter, appreciating so highly the complement which the Administration has paid them in inviting their aid, that Col. ELLSWORTH would find no difficulty in obtaining a corps 2,000 strong instead of 800, which is the limit. To-night the companies will meet at their respective head-quarters, and afterwards assemble either at the Arsenal or Palace Gardeo, as may be designated, and their perfect their organization into companies. They will be formed into squads of four each, who will act as comrades during the campaign, marching, drilling, tenting and messing together. The rolls of the different companies will then be open for the reception of signatures at the General Head-quarters, where the election for officers of the regiment will take place.

The financial affairs of the organization promise to be placed in a flourishing condition, as several wealthy gentlemen of the City, who feel deeply interested in the success of the movement, have volunteered their services and material aid, to put the Regimental exchequer in good condition. It is also proposed to raise sufficient funds in this way to uniform the Regiment before it shall leave the State, and thus relieve the Federal Government of the expense.

It was decided yesterday that the uniform should consist of a grey felt hat, skull fatigue cap, red shirt, (firemen's) grey jacket, grey flowing pants, (Zouave,) gaiters and blue overcoat. A firm of merchant tailors have contracted to have the requisite number of these uniforms ready by Wednesday night next, and the Regiment will be ready to muster 12 o'clock to-night. We understand that a very fine stand of colors is to be presented to the corps by the Fire Department before it departs from the City. Col. ELLSWORTH has received several letters from prominent merchants, and also from two or three of the City Banks, offering material aid to assist him in the enterprise, and the fact nobly attests their patriotism.

THE NEW REGIMENT.

A recruiting-station, for the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, has been opened by Acting Major J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, on the southwest corner of Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue, for the new Regiment about being organized, under the command of Ex-Col. DURYEA, late of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. Maj. DAVIS is just the man for the work, and the young men of those Wards who desire to render their country a service cannot find a better place to enroll their names.

MORE TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Yesterday morning the military spirit of the City was cheered by the arrival of the Eighth Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia, following close upon the heels of the Sixth Regiment, which passed through our streets on Thursday. They numbered nine hundred men, filling eighteen cars, which left Boston on Thursday night at 6 P. M. Their list of officers is as follows: Colonel, Timothy Moore; Lieutenant-Colonel, E. W. Hincks; Major, Andrew Ellwell; Adjutant, G. W. Creesy; Paymaster, R. G. Asher; Quartermaster, A. A. Ingalls; Surgeons, B. Breed and W. W. Tapley. The companies are from Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Newburyport and Pittsfield, Alighting at the depôt at Twenty-Seventh-street, they proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel where four companies took breakfast. Three companies breakfasted at the Lafarge House, and three at the Astor. As the entire Regiment passed the Brevoort House on Fifth-avenue, Major ANDERSON was loudly cheered. They left, at noon, yesterday, for Washington.

The Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments left Boston *via* Fall River, on Wednesday, where they embarked on the *State of Maine* for Fort Monroe.

An Irish Regiment is in course of formation at Boston.

The Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts will march immediately.

THE OLD CITIZENS AROUSED.

A meeting of the old citizens upwards of fifty years will be held at Palace Garden, Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avennes, on Monday, the 22d day of April, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of organizing a volunteer regiment for the defence of our City, in the absence of our sons and young men, who may be called away for the defence of the General Government in perpetuating our beloved nation, founded by our immortal WASHINGTON and his associates under the Providence of God.

LIFE INSURANCE AND VOLUNTEERING.

At a meeting of delegates from sixteen Life Companies doing business in this City and elsewhere, held this day, April 19, 1861 the following resolution was pass

THE REBELS.

Designs of the Conspirators—Interesting Developements.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

During a sojourn of several months in the Gulf States, and more particularly in the very hot-bed of secessionism, South Carolina, and at its very fountain head, Charleston, I obtained possession of several very important facts, which it is absolutely necessary the North should know at this particular time.

While in Charleston I was thrown into constant communication with the leading spirits of the Southern Confederacy from all the seceded States, and having had superior facilities of information, I propose to lay down *four* distinct *facts*, which, as they were plainly and openly stated to me as a part of the programme of the new Confederacy, it is important that the North should know them, as forewarned, they will be forearmed.

Firstly, JEFF. DAVIS, his coadjutors and abettors, have laid down on their political chess-board, from the very outset, that the Capital of the nation, Washington, is to be seized. For this purpose, that dangerous fellow and arch-traitor, BEN. MCCULLOCH, was sent to Virginia, after he had accomplished his infamous work in Texas.

It was assumed that if the conspirators could seize Harper's Ferry, with the 90,000 stand of arms, and could get hold of Fortress Monroe, by a *coup de main*, that Virginia would have to secede whether she wished to or not. Thus sure of Virginia's strong points, they would march on Washington, fortify the heights that command the city, and force MR. LINCOLN and his entire Cabinet into an ignominious flight. This done, they would raise the Confederate Flag on the National Capitol, and bid defiance to all the Free States. The Capital of the nation seized, and the *prestige* of the Republic gone, they would find it an easy matter to dictate terms to the representatives of the *ex* Stars and Stripes. This part of the programme was all arranged, and I was permitted to see every detail of it. There was no pledge of secrecy, and therefore I have no hesitation in openly stating it.

Secondly, as part and parcel of the first, agents *have* been and are *still* sent to every Northern arsenal and establishment for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, for the purpose of gauging accurately the exact amount of warlike material each establishment can turn out daily. The Agents of the C. S. A. are specifically instructed to try and overoid any offers made by the Federal Government for cannon, guns, etc., furnished at these establishments. If they could not offer cash for orders, they were authorized to proffer munificent grants of land, and payment by notes at some future time, with interest allowed, at compound rates. This it was, and still is supposed, would tempt Northern cupidity and the assumed love of the "Almighty Dollar."

Thirdly—A careful list has been prepared of all the officers of the *Army* and *Navy*, with tabular columns, as follows: "*Reliable, Unreliable Doubtful.*" The reliable were supposed to be those who were born South, and had married South, and therefore had Southern affiliations. The "Unreliable" covered those who were born North, had married North, and from their previous antecedents, were supposed to be positively and unmistakably for the North, and the North only. The "Doubtful" covered that class who had no special affiliations either way, but who simply adopted war as a profession, and who would be very apt to adopt either side, just according as there was a chance of promotion or of superior emolaments. These men were to be seduced by offers of superior pay and grants of land, which were to be so proffered as to dazzle the imaginations of those who were likely to be affected by such magnificent promises.

Fourthly—The C. S. A. wish the moral support of England and France, and earnestly hope that their agents will obtain a recognition, and therefore they have in the Conventions that have ratified the Constitution, passed over the *Slave-trade* prohibition. But *when* they obtain this hoped-for recognition, and feel sure and safe in their Southern Confederate seats, they will gradually relax their assumed hostility to the open Slave-trade, and, first commencing with *private* importations of negroes from *Cuba*, they will after a while throw off the mask and openly and avowedly advocate the reopening of the African Slave-trade as a political necessity. In this connection, South Carolinians have openly assured me, within the past month, that if they did not import direct from Africa within a few years, that they could not carry on their peculiar system of Government; that there were vast tracts all through the Gulf States lying idle, simply because white men could not work there, and they had no surplus of the black race to occupy and till the soil; and that as "Cotton was king," and England must have it—if they could import direct and cultivate their now unused fields, they would have all the world completely at their mercy.

The above are *facts, absolute facts*, and your readers may rely on them implicitly. Let me add, in connection with the above, that where there is *one* spy sent South from the North, there are *a hundred* employed North working for the South. I have all the details of this infamous movement, and *know* that these spies and traitors still hold office in *Washington*. They fill high places in New-York and other cities; and while assuming to be *Union* men, they are daily and hourly striking at the very vitals of the National heart.

Let the North arouse itself, and let it understand that all who cannot swear positively that they are for us, are positively against us. Let them see to it, that the sacred porticos of the National Capitol are protected from the attacks of an unscrupulous foe, who openly proclaim that the only true Republic is an absolute Slave Republic; and let them concentrate at once such an overwhelming force close to the grave of the great Father of his Country, that JEFF. DAVIS and his insolent myrmidons dare not lift a finger against it.

JASPER.

FROM MARYLAND.

Public Excitement—Division in General Sentiment—Charleston Expedition—Gov. Hicks and Federal Appointments—Hon. Henry Winter Davis, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

Never since the commencement of the Mexican war, when the news came of the critical position of Fort Brown, and the gallant command of Gen. TAYLOR, struggling through the everglades and chaparral towards Point Isabel, has there been anything to compare with the painful anxiety and excitement that has prevailed in this city for the last five days. The throngs about the newspaper and telegraph offices—the eagerness with which the "extras" were caught up—the earnest inquiries and emphatic gestures—recalled forcibly to mind the period alluded to—save that the anxiety is more intense, and the excitement seems burdened with a consciousness of a great impending evil—showing how fully our citizens appreciate the difference between a foreign and domestic war.

Public opinion in this State has been too equally divided for us to regard the present national troubles as they are regarded elsewhere. That unanimity of sentiment which appears to exist at the South, and seems also to be prevailing at the North, is not here found; and, in addition to the national troubles, we are met with the sad embarrassment of discord and division among ourselves. I think, however, I can truly say that the expedition to Charleston was here almost universally regarded as inexpedient and unwise. It is one thing to express one's own views of a policy, and another to report correctly those of the public; and whatever may be my own, individually, this certainly seems to be the opinion of those even whose allegiance to the National Government is most unquestioned and sincere. Too late! too late! was the conclusion of every mind; and during the three days of uncertainty that elapsed between the news of the firing of the first gun and of the surrender of Fort Sumter, there was throughout this State a decided condemnation of the course adopted. With the news of the surrender, however, there was a reaction, and feeling has subsided to the old lines that have all along marked the division of public sentiment—except, perhaps, in this city and the Potomac counties, where the sympathy with the South and the opposition to the General Government seem to have gained strength. The question, however, of the popular position of Maryland will be settled at the election to be called in view of the Congress to meet in July, when it will be submitted to the vote of the people.

Gov. HICKS was in this city last night. He has been a good deal in Washington lately, and it is supposed that the appointments here were made on the dictation of himself and Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, who, simultaneously with their publication in the papers, announced himself as a candidate for the next Congress, "*on the basis of the unconditional maintenance of the Union.*" There are a great many worm national men here, who are not pleased with the Know-Nothing predominance in the Presidential appointments; they remember the frauds and outrages charged upon that party, and they regret any measure that is calculated to restore it to power from the disfavor into which it had fallen. Notwithstanding this, the appointments are, as a general thing, strong ones. Had they been all Republicans, they would have at once been seized upon by the Secessionists, and used to promote the cause they advocate.

The Governor has shown his appreciation of the proper object of words, in managing to confound the many inquirers as to what he will do in reply to the requirements of the Secretary of War, for the quota of troops from this State. I have heard it stated, as what, under ordinary circumstances, would be considered as good authority, and as coming directly from himself, that he will refuse to comply with the demand; and, with equal claims to credibility, I have heard it as positively asserted that he will.

Without regard to his course, however, there are a large number of the restless and unemployed in this city and State who will volunteer their services. Clothes, the prospect of comfortable quarters in and about Washington, a soldier's pay and rations, will induce them. Besides which, there is a larger and more respectable class, at present constituting, in my opinion, a majority of the State, who are in favor of sustaining the Federal Government.

How long this will continue to be the case it is impossible to say. If Virginia goes out, such action on her part will produce great changes here. Men who have refused heretofore to admit it, will in that event be forced to believe that the Union is effectually broken. You hear them already declare that in such a contingency Maryland must commit only her material interests.

If you have ever seen a horse tied to a post work at his bridle until he gets it off, you will probably remember that when lose his first operation was to snort, and doubtfully smell his way for some distance, until his walk turns to a trot, which, increasing gradually into the *crescendo* of a gallop, away he at last goes, ending his course in a general smash. Prophets of evil are not wanting who declare that Maryland and Virginia are now without a headstall, and engaged in the preliminary process of picking their way.

CHEIL.

An Appeal for the Helpless.

The nerve-brain and heart of the American people are quivering with patriotic ardor, not unmixed with dire apprehensions of the horrors of war. We have prayed much that the cup might pass by—but God rules, and it is inevitable. Over all our dear, blessed land, hangs the portentious war-cloud, with its lurid lining, which has been rent but to burst upon us—but as surely as the sun dispels the morning mist, so surely will the darkened sky be cleared again; and from out the din and smoke of battle will be revealed to the whole world the glorious form of *Liberty*, with Justice and Peace in her right hand. Then let us meet it right, *earnestly, courageously, manfully*—if we would have *success* crowned with *glory*. This is not the land of *conscription*, but of *Freemen*.

Men, Brothers, Soldiers! You are soon to go out from those your hearts hold most dear, but you leave a protector with them, and by the love you bear them—by your country's good name—by the Liberty you fight for—by the God you serve—remember the women and children of our misguided, traitorous brethren, who are eager for our blood. Let every hearthstone, however humble, dead or free, be a sacred altar, for it is an *American home*! Forget not the weakness of women and the tenderness of childhood! Let your *bravery* be mixed with *gentleness*, your *order* with *sobriety*! Let no dastardly act taint the honor of a single man! But let the influence of a Christian soldiery be felt by our bitterest enemies, so, when the self-waged war is done, they will be elevated in every virtue, rather than degraded. Everywhere carry with you that magnanimity that shall ever characterize the *American soldier*!

Women of the North, you little know of the bitter chalice which is so often pressed to the lips of Southern wives by the cruel license of Slavery! Think kindly of our sisters, for there are many whom our souls love there; and when our husbands, fathers or brothers go forth in this war of Vice against Virtue, with the zeal, though willing good bye, let us enjoin them to protect those who are like us and our little ones!

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

—Quite an exciting affair transpired in Boston on March 3. Albert Dittmer, a young German who has worked in Adams' sugar-house, has for some months been paying attention to Margaret Rodrs, a girl not quite 16 years of age. A few days since she rejected his addresses, and on Wednesday, going to her father's house, he requested to see her alone, as he had something to give her. As she went with him into an adjoining room, he drew a double-barrelled pistol, and placing the muzzle against her neck, fired. The poor girl's father saw what Dittmer was at just too late to check him, but he wrested the pistol from him just as he was trying to shoot himself with the other barrel. Foiled in this, Dittmer rushed from the house and plunged into a stream near by with the design of drowning himself, but the bystanders rescued him. The pistol was loaded with powder and a gravel-stone, which it is feared passed into the girl's head. There is little hope of her recovery.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

FORFEITURE OF SEAMEN'S WAGES—MUTINY.

Albert Blackman and twenty-three others vs. *The ship Stag hound.*—This was a libel filed to recover wages alleged to be due the libelants as seamen on the ship. They shipped at Hong Kong for a voyage thence to a port or ports in China, and thence to Cuba. The vessel set sail about Dec. 1, 1859, from Hong Kong, and went to Swatow, and there took on board a cargo of some 400 coolies, with which she sailed for Cuba. She is a vessel of about 1,600 tons, and had a crew of thirty-four men, with three mates and two quarter-masters and a carpenter. On the 31st of March she arrived in Angier Roads, and on that day a difficulty occurred on board. For some fifty hours, while working up the Roads the men had been kept at work without much sleep, but the evidence showed that this was necessary in the working of the ship. During the 21st, however, the men had rested. About 5 o'clock P. M. the first mate who had been ashore, was below. The third mate had had his shoulder dislocated, and the Captain was in feeble health. The mate was called on by a noise of the men, and found all the crew standing on or near the starboard bridge. He ordered them forward, and Hussey, the second mate, a son of the Captain, stepped forward to enforce the order, when he was stabbed by Morris, one of the crew, with a sheath-knife, in the abdomen, from which wound he died some days after. The first mate stepped up to Morris also, but was also stabbed by him in the breast, though not dangerously. He then went to the cabin and got a pistol, and coming out told the men that he would shoot the first one who came aft. Morris stepped out and told him to "fire and be d—d," on which the mate fired, but missed Morris, hitting one of the crew. The Captain by this time had crawled on deck and threatened to shoot any man who should try to come aft. He was greeted with a storm of abuse from Morris. He then ordered a boat to be manned to go for a surgeon. None of the crew obeyed, or answered to a subsequent call for volunteers to man the boat, and the carpenter and quarter-masters with the third mate to steer, with his one arm, went to the British man-of-war *Odin* for a surgeon and for assistance. Nothing further was done with the crew that night. Next morning they were ordered to wash the decks, but refused to do any duty. They were reasoned with by their officers and by the officers of the *Odin*, who came on board, but still refused duty, and with the assistance of marines from the *Odin* they were put in irons. On the 3d of April, a Dutch man-of-war came up from Batavia and the men were mustered and again urged to return to their duty, but would not, even refusing to help get up the anchor. It was weighed, however, with the help of the Coolies, and the ship towed to Batavia, where she arrived on April 8, and on the next day the second mate died of his wound.

At Batavia the American Consul used all his influence to get the men to return to duty. Ten of them did so, and were received back again; the rest persistently refused, and were sent home in irons. They were indicted for revolt and mutiny, and having pleaded guilty they endeavor to make a revolt, were sentenced, one to five years' imprisonment, four for four years and a half, seventeen to eighteen months, and two for thirty days. The ship was detained at Batavia nearly fifty days, at an expense and loss of more than $100 per day. This libel was filed to recover their wages up to the time of the affray, amounting to about $1,700.

Held by the Court—That seamen as a class are entitled to and do receive from Admiralty tribunals peculiar indulgence. Their foibles and frailties are lightly passed over, and in passing upon their offences even the Courts gladly seize upon every mitigating circumstance that can palliate charges of wrong against them. But their own welfare, as well as a just regard for the lives and property that are committed to their charge, demand that they shall not be absolved from the obligations of their contract, and he left to set all its terms at defiance with impunity.

That if seamen abandon a voyage without any just cause, or even colorable excuse, engage in mutinous combinations to destroy the discipline of the ship, defy the authority of the officers, and destroy or peril their lives, by inflicting bodily harm, and greatly damage the owners, they justly forfeit all claim to wages antecedently earned.

That there are three grounds on which it is claimed that these wages are exempt from forfeiture and the libelants exoused from the fulfillment of their contract: 1. Ill usage of the men by the officers after they left Hong Kong. 2. The severe duty required of them for two or three days before reaching Angier. 3. Harsh language on the part of the second mate just before the difficulty.

That the evidence of ill usage is too vague and indefinite for the Court to be influenced by it, while it is proved by the libelants' own witness that there was no difficulty between Capt. Hussey and any of the crew.

That the severe duty complained of was shared by the officers and was nothing more than is frequently performed on shipboard, and was clearly within the libelants' contract.

That though the language of the second mate was inexcusable and ought not to have been used, but that it excuses the taking of life, the injuries inflicted on the first mate, the refusal to man a boat and go for medical aid, and the abandonment of the ship in the China seas, with a sick and afflicted captain, who, according to their own admission, had never done harm to the crew, cannot for a moment be admitted.

That as to the claim that the men have been punished and forfeiting their wages would be a double punishment, which is contrary to the policy of the maritime law, it would be enough to say that the libelants are suing upon their contract, which they have utterly failed to perform, and without any plausible excuse for such failure. But even the reluctance of Courts of Admiralty to inflict double punishment may be overcome by the circumstances of the particular case, (the *Mentor*, 4 Mason, 84,) and the Court is constrained to say that, after a careful consideration of this whole case, it believes the punishment is merited by the libelants.

Libel dismissed.

For libelants, Judge Beebe and Mr. Ridgway; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

The Hart-Dillaye Case—The Jury Disagree.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Wells.

Stephen A. Dillaye vs. *Emanuel B. Hart.*—This action is brought to recover damages for an assault made by the defendant upon the plaintiff, by striking him on the head with a cane at the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, on the 28th of July, 1858.

The case has been heretofore published in the TIMES, and is quite familiar to the public.

The defendant having failed to appear when the cause was reached on the calendar his default was taken, and the damages were ordered to be assessed by a jury at the Circuit.

The cause now came on for this purpose, but the jury were unable to agree as to the amount of damages which would compensate the plaintiff for his injuries, and they were, therefore, discharged.

Court of Appeals.

We publish a statement of the following case by request of the counsel for appellants:

Monltres vs. *Hunt.*—This was an appeal from the General Term of the Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the Surrogate, admitting the will of Col. S. F. Hunt, of Charleston, S. C., to probate as a will of personal estate. The will was duly executed according to law, in Charleston, where the testator was then domiciled. He subsequently removed to, and became domiciled in the City of New-York. The present question is as to the effect of a change of domicil, after a will is made of personal property; if it is valid by the law of the place where the party was domiciled when it was made, and not valid by the law of his domicil at the time of his death. It was admitted that the will was not executed in conformity with the laws of New-York. Decision reserved. Wm. Monltrie for appellants. D. D. Field for respondent.

Court of General Session.

J. C. HEENAN IN COURT.

In this Court yesterday, Joseph C. Heenan, indicted for burglary, was next tried, Mr. Koehanowitsi testified that he lived, and had a tobacco store in Pearl-street. The place was entered by a rear window in the night time, and about $20 worth of tobacco stolen therefrom.

Mary Welker, a colored girl testified that the prisoner brought to her some snuff and tobacco to sell for him. She sold it as directed, but received no compensation.

Officer Welsh, testified to having arrested both the prisoner and the last witness. There were no other witnesses and a jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The prisoner was then discharged.

As there was no other business ready, the whole calendar, prison and bail being nearly cleared, the Court adjourned to this morning, to listen to motions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Barnard J. Williams vs. *Harman.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, without costs.

Petition of John Williams, &c.—Order granted.

Baker et al. vs. Cost et al.—Motion denied, costs to abide events.

Black vs. *Mansfield.*—Default opened on defendant paying, within five days, trial fee, disbursements, and $10 costs of motion. Judgment to stand as security.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 19.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	97	1415	Erie Railroad	20
5,000	do	97½	50	do	s30 20
5,000	do	s10 97	100	do	s10 20
3,000	Ken. 6s	75	50	do	20¼
5,000	do	82	250	do	20¾
10,000	do	80	200	Hud. River R.	36
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.	47	550	do	36½
30,000	do	48	100	Harlem Railroad	12¼
5,000	Vir. State 6s	40	100	do	12¼
10,000	do	s10 40	650	do	12
7,000	do	43	700	Harlem R. Pref	30
10,000	do	42¾	100	do	31
13,000	do	s10, 42½	50	Reading R. R.	25½
11,000	do	44	400	do	25¾
2,000	do	44¼	100	do	25¾
3,000	do	44¾	340	Michigan Cen. R	44
2,000	N. Car. State 6's.	51	100	do	43¾
4,000	do	53	100	do	43¾
5,000	Missouri State 6s	45	250	Mich. S & N. Ind. R.	13
85,000	do	44	600	do	13¼
5,000	do	s30 43	75	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	29
3,500	Cali. State 7s	95	100	do	28
1,000	Erie 2d M. Ex. 7s	93½	100	do	28½
2,000	do	94	60	Panama Railroad	103
2,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs.	83½	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip	s30 60
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	m	775	do	60¼
5,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	90½	100	do	s15 60¾
500	Harlem R 3d M. B.	80	500	do	61
2,000	M. So. & N. R. Bs.	80	300	do	s15 61
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86	100	do	s10 61
4,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	75	200	do	b3 61½
30	Manica' Bank.	105	300	do	61¾
30	Merchants' Ex. Bk	85	1150	Gal. & Chi. R	s10 59¾
16	Am. Exchange Bk.	90	750	do	60
150	Canton Company.	10	100	do	s10 60
75	Pacific Mail Ss. Co.	67½	50	do	60¼
55	do	67	50	do	s10 60½
60	do	66	100	do	60¾
850	New York Cen. R.	69¼	100	do	s10 60¾
50	do	s10 69¾	10	do	61
50	do	s10 69¾	1150	Clev. & Tol. R.	25
550	do	69¾	100	do	s10 25
100	do	s10 69¾	100	do	s30 25
50	do	69¾	300	do	25¼
150	do	s10 80¾	300	do	s10 25¾
50	ds.	b60 70	100	do	25¾
341	do	70	200	Chic. & R. Island R	40
50	do	s10 70	400	Chic., Bor. & Q. R.	62
100	do	70½	150	do	s15 61¾
100	do	70¾	100	do	61¾
200	do	70¾	50	Cl. Col. & Cinn. R	95

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia St. 6's.	41	100	Erie Railroad	19¼
5,000	do	40	100	do	19
20,000	do	37¾	50	do	19¼
2,000	do	38	100	Hudson River R.	36
5,000	do	37	100	do	35
17,000	Mo. State 6s	40	50	do	34¾
2,000	Ken. 6s, '90.	70	100	do	35
1,000	Tenn. St. 6's. '90.	42	150	Har. R. Pref	30
29,000	do	41½	100	do	29¾
5,000	N. C. State 6s	55	50	do	29¾
1,000	Brk City W. Ln.	101¾	1000	Reading Railroad	39
500	do	101½	350	Mich. Cen. R.	42
3,000	M. C. & R. 1st M.		25	do	42¾
	R. F. C. Bds.	95	300	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	13
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	69	150	Panama Railroad	102½
100	ds.	s30 68½	100	do	101
100	do	s10 69	325	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59¼
200	do	69¾	200	do	59¼
500	do	s30 68	200	do	58¾
200	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	38	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	58½
300	Chi. Bor. & Q. R.	60	700	Cleve. & Toledo R.	24

FRIDAY, April 19—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues greatly excited by the Civil War news, and the continued heavy fall in the stocks of the Southern Border States has a damaging influence upon the whole list. These Stocks fell to 37 ₱ cent. for Virginias, 41¼ for Tennessees, 70 for Kentuckys, and 40 for Missouris. Nearly *three hundred thousand dollars* in the various descriptions were forced on sale, nearly all for Cash, and the eagerness to realize upon them was more decided than at any time since the fresh panic of Monday set in. Most of the purchases were said to have been made to fulfill *short* contracts, but some few other orders were undoubtedly sent into the Board to buy Virginias, Missouris, &c., as a speculation on the very low figures established yesterday. The pressure to sell is principally from holders for Western Banking account. The discredit and return of the currency for which the Stocks are in pledge in Illinois and Wisconsin, and the cash advances made upon Missouri Stock in St. Louis, all demand productive sales, without reference to the precipitate fall which has taken place, and thus we have financial and political panic combining at the same instant to depress prices. The position and probable course of the Border States since the proclamation of the President on Monday last, are still watched with much interest, but the public confidence in their adherence to the Government, under the present trial, is weakened every day by the tone of the telegraphic dispatches which appear in the morning papers. While the prevailing feeling is that these States will not readily consent to join the Montgomery Confederacy, the fear is that nearly all of them may be forced, by the secession or disloyal element within their respective borders, to assume, for the time, an attitude equally antagonistic to the Federal Government. The New-York and Western Railway shares were again much agitated by the War dispatches from hour to hour, and the heavy decline referred to in the Border States Stocks. The news of the first blood drawn in the streets of Baltimore this afternoon, created a gloomy feeling, and the disposition was to sell at a decline of 1@2 ₱ cent. from the morning prices. At a late hour, there was a partial improvement, though not sufficient, even on the assurance that the Baltimore mob had been suppressed, and the City placed under martial law, to establish any decided rally. At 70 ₱ cent. and under, New-York Central attracted a demand at the early Board, and the point is one which, in past fluctuations of this active and favorite stock, has seldom failed to bring about a sudden upward turn. But at the afternoon Board sales were made at 69@69½ ₱ cent. cash, and 68, seller 30 days, about the lowest figure made since the panic of 1857. The other Railways, both of New-York and the West, sympathized, and in some instances the fall was to unusually low figures, Rock Island being done at 38@37 ₱ cent., and Hudson at 34 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail and Panama Shares both fell off 6@8 ₱ cent., mainly on account of the apprehension of privateering and the interruption of business across the Isthmus. The Railway mortgages were generally lower, when pressed on sale, but in this department of the list there is less eagerness to press sales than in any other.

Soon after the adjournment of the Second Board, the Stock Brokers all deserted the Street to witness the departure of the Seventh Regiment. The following quotations were made up at 3½ o'clock:

Central	69	Galena	57¾
Erie	18¾	Toledo	24
Hudson	35	Illinois Central	58¾
Harlem Preferred	30	Rock Island	37
Michigan Central	42	Virginias	37¼
Michigan Guaranteed	29	Missouris	40
Panama	101½	Tennessees	41¾
Pacific	60	Federal Loan '81	97¾

The receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, from the 1st of January to April 17, for three years past, were:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, barrels	11,734	34,910	54,910
Wheat, bushels	50,860	135,608	82,282
Corn, bushels	123,663	1,830	1,830
Oats, bushels	5,733		
Rye, bushels	3,041		
Barley, bushels	2,674	2,104	

The amount of Flour and Grain in store at Chicago on the 15th inst. was as follows:

Flour, bbls	37,274
Wheat, bush	1,644,528
Corn, bush	1,991,726
Oats, bush	528,636
Rye, bush	116,282
Barley, bush	78,905

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are very quiet, including new at 16c.@24c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—All descriptions are dull and heavy. Quotations are generally nominal. Some Banca Tin has been sold as low as 25c., cash, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request at 37½@39c. ₱ gallon, the market closing in favor of sellers. Resin has been moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 32½@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

OILS—Have been generally quiet at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for at rising prices. Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at $18 50 @$18 75 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 8¼@9c. for Hams and 6¾c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is less active; sales, 350 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef salable and buoyant. There were 300 bbls. disposed of at $10 50 @$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 560 bbls., at 19¾c.@20c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10d. Corn, 8d@9¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10¾d.@11¾d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 35s.@27s. 6d., Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 44; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-18 ₱ cent. discount.

The War excitement completely overshadows the Discount and Foreign Exchange operations of the Street. The latter, for Saturday's steamer, closes 107 ₱ cent. for standard Bankers', and 106@106¼ for transient Bank signatures, while some good Merchant bills have been done at 105@105½ ₱ cent. In Money rates there is no change. The Domestic Exchanges south of Philadelphia, and all northwest of Ohio, are completely upset by the political and currency troubles in these quarters. Telegraphic advice from St. Louis is to the effect that Exchange on New-York is up to 10 ₱ cent. The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, April 13.	$123,108,965	$31,936,078	$41,761,748	$7,801,428
Boston, April 15.	67,734,597	18,676,462	5,875,622	6,999,123
Phila., April 13.	38,415,142	18,458,533	8,678,177	2,710,518
N. Orleans, April 13.	14,143,716	21,747,857	16,697,855	8,654,096
Total	$225,402,684	152,330,011	70,943,348	27,307,161
Last week	214,509,036	143,076,744	71,036,706	27,133,975
Last year	240,975,437	140,698,718	67,813,301	32,993,747

As compared with the New-Orleans Bank statement of the previous week the results, April 18, are as follows:

Increase in short loans	$23,213
Decrease in specie	461,775
Decrease in circulation	93,139
Decrease in deposits	513,827
Decrease in exchange	489,928
Decrease in distant balances	75,872
Increase in total loans	426,467

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

		Premium.
April 18.	Philadelphia	par
April 18.	Boston	par.
April 12.	New Orleans	⅛@¼
April 13.	Mobile	⅛@¼
April 18.	Baltimore	2 @ 3
April 18.	Washington	3 @ 3½
April 16.	Charleston	Unsettled.
April 17.	Richmond	10 @12
April 17.	Petersburgh	7 @ 8
April 17.	Norfolk	5 @ 9
April 16.	Augusta	3 @ 4-2
April 15.	Savannah	4 @ 5
April 16.	Chicago	10 @11
April 16.	Milwaukee	7 @ 9
April 16.	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
April 15.	St. Louis	5 @ 5¾
April 15.	Louisville	¾ @ ⅞
April 17.	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
April 16.	Cincinnati	1 @ 1¼
April 16.	Pittsburgh	3 @ 3½
April 10.	Houston, Texas	1 @ 2
April 15.	Macon, Ga	2 @ 3½
April 15.	Racine, Wis	7 @ 8
April 15.	Davenport Iowa	7 @ 8
April 16.	Newark, Ohio	1 @ 2
April 17.	Canada	⅛@ ¾
April 16.	Niles, Mich	8 @ 9
April 17.	Erie, Pa	⅛@ ¾
April 15.	Columbus, Ga	3 @ 4

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port	$1,345,834	$655,059	$629,374
Thrown on Market	1,324,441	782,939	675,264
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$36,462,599	$36,990,245	$25,455,315
Thrown on market	37,615,476	37,664,533	25,896,587

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	366	$89,656		190	$67,673		322	$91,928
Mf. of Cot'n.	398	66,914		394	74,164		684	163,036
Mf. of Silk.	118	116,492		62	71,617		118	99,576
Mf. of Flax.	98	16,837		424	82,346		154	34,208
Miscellan's.	89	40,179		128	13,156		1,198	9,283
Total	993	$330,078		1,198	$296,956		2,226	$344,796
		290						330,468
Total entered		$629,374	Total warehoused			Total marketed		$675,264

Lake Champlain is open. Navigation has been resumed for the season, the regular boats having commenced running to-day.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 19, 1861—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $5 56½ for Pearls, and $5 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Business has been very light to-day; prices have not varied extensively.

COPPER—Is inactive at old figures.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 12¼c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 4,900 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in demand at from $2 75 @$4 12½, chiefly within the range, ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are inactive at unchanged quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, though prices have favored buyers, decidedly. The reported transactions add up 10,350 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 00 @$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@ $5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 00@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$5 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 20; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 40@ $5 55

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel; can give four years' references from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 31st-st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply, from 10 till 3, at No. 227 E. 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; she speaks English, and knows her business very well; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 259 10th st., near 1st-av., 4th floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Welsh girl as chambermaid or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st. Best of City references can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and to do washing; understands all kinds of embroidery; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 27th st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the wire-mills.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 41 West 11th-st., on Saturday and Monday. The best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or is competent of taking care of children; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to character, integrity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young women desires a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a young women with three years' recommendation from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No 427 26th-st, corner 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wants a situation for two respectable Protestant girls as chambermaids and waitresses. Inquire at the corner of Grand-av. and Hickory-st., East Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl desires employment as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 174 East 14th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding house or a hotel; the best of City reference. Also, a laundress who has lived in first-class families in New York, understands fluting; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call at 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of soups, game and pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who is a first rate cook and baker, and has no objection to go to the country, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., front room, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; no objection to go in the country; best of City references from her last place, would take care of a house for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No 114 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her station, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as soups, jellies, blancmanges, cakes, hot suit, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 West 17th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can furnish the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman as first-class cook, perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 5.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, a good bread and biscuit baker, also understands soups, meats, desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 20th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, in a small private family, as good plain cook and baker. Is a first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as cook and washer and ironer in a private family. Or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City references from her last family; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No 213 6th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to assist in plain washing; understands her business in all its branches, has no objection to the country. Best of City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman will take a situation as plain cook, and would do housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. A steady place preferred. Call at No. 122 Fifth-st., front room No. 10.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respect able woman, as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing or take charge of the laundry; has the best of City reference from her last place; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; also a good baker. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young girl as cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No 2 Ferris-st., two doors from Greenwich-av., in Jackson-square.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as first class cook; would assist in washing; good references. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 West 17th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can furnish the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman as first-class cook, perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 5.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first class cook, a good bread and biscuit baker, also understands soups, meats, desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 20th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, in a small private family, as good plain cook and baker. Is a first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 173 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, the other as chambermaid and waiter, city or country; best of city reference, can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-av's, second floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation by two sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress in a private family. Good City references. Apply at No. 195 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY a respectable Scotch woman, a situation in City or country, as first class cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes superior bread and pies, &c.; has the best of reference from her late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does no hard work; understands pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8. Also, a chambermaid and waitress; does up their work in style; does washing; wages $7; country preferred. Call at No. 210 E. 21st-st., between 2d and 3d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl, competent to do the duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes the best of bread and pies, &c., uses gas, and the management of milk and butter well. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, and gives the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 228 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objections to children. Best of City reference. Call at No 133 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker would like to go out by the day or week in families of private families, best of City reference as to competency and ability. Call at No 381 6th-av., near 21st st., second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman in a small private family, to do general housework. Can be seen at corner of Front and Washington sts. Brooklyn, over grocery store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable widow lady, as housekeeper, in an hotel or boarding-house, in the town or country, or as traveling companion; best City reference given. Address for one week Mrs GORDON, box No. 159 Times Office, New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; will be found willing and obliging in all respects. Call or address No. 104 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear; is a Protestant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking, hair dressing, and all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse; can take in her care a baby from its birth; is good at plain sewing and all kind of embroideries; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, who speaks English as nurse, and to take care of children to go with a private family to San Francisco. The payment of passage will be considered sufficient compensation. Address S. W., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—I HAVE HAD IN MY EMployment for two years past an excellent woman, as nurse, who is no longer needed by me and wants more active employment; she is intelligent, neat, obliging, strong and healthy; is a very superior laundress; can sew and do chamberwork, and is a Protestant. Any person who can offer her a first-class place, chiefly as laundress, will call at No. 15th West-35th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant German young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; can do fine sewing; no objection to City or country; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 242 38th st., two doors from the corner of 9th av., in the shoe store.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to take care of children and sew, or to do waiting and chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do general housework, by a young woman; best references furnished. Apply at present employer's, No. 146 West 26th st., yellow house, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and do light chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 169 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good reference from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at 142 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESSES.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as waitress, who has lived for years in the above capacity; can come well recommended from her last place, for five years. Call at No. 132 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—WANTED, situations for a large number of excellent servants of every description, highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies, whom they have served, many of which are desirous of going into the country. Employers who favor us with their patronage will find our business conducted on honorable principles, and in every instance where there is any disappointment, or no servant is supplied no charge will be made. MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS AL-ways ready for City or country—Germon, English Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single man as coachman in a private family; would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objections to the country; has the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 220 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIrous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, very industrious and obliging, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to J. B. M., No 111 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days, his single man.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a good groom and careful driver; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 264 5th-av., with his last employer, is not afraid of work; has good City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN the above capacity, by a married man, who has unincumbrances, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce most satisfactory references from his last and present employer. Has no objections to the country. Address J. W., No. 215 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, coachman; will assist in the garden if required; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and gardener, he understands his business—flower and vegetable garden—and is willing to take care of one or two horses; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address L. M., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as above by a respectable single young man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; understands his business in all its branches, is perfectly temperate, and willing and obliging; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 264 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM, FARMER OR GARDENER.—A Protestant young man, active, honest, and sober, uses neither tobacco nor rum, is a careful and judicious driver, is also an excellent groom has no objections to help run a farm; is a good vegetable gardener; is not afraid to work. Call, or address JOHN, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a competent and reliable single man, (English,) aged 36, in city or country. City references. Address T. F., Box No. 205 Times Office, or to Mr. Cosher, saddler, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE young man desires a coachman's situation in a nice private family; is good groom and very careful driver; has good references from his two last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 26th-st.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—A Protestant German young man wishes a situation; is a very good and judicious driver; is also an excellent groom, and a good vegetable gardener; is not afraid to take a hand at anything. Has reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway up stairs

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY one who thoroughly understands his business, green-house grapery, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of gentleman's pleasure, can give satisfactory references, charges below received first class prices. Can be seen or by writing to No 71 Liberty-st., E. S., care A. Smith, Seedsman.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a place in order; can take care of all kinds of stock; is not afraid to work; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. B., Box No. 205, Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, understands green house grapes flowers and vegetables their cultivation in general; good reference for the last six years; can speak to gentlemen to that effect if desired; also understands the care of horses. Address ROBART, Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A PLACE; REFerence from last employer and others for 15 years to date; is also a practical farmer and can manage all kinds of farm stock; understands glass and flower management. Address G., Box 211 Times Office, until Wednesday next.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, aged 40 from Scotland as light porter, assistant to a gardener or in a provision-store; has had ten years' experience behind counter, with full charge. Address A. G., Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable single young man; he can take care of a horse and wagon; can milk cows and work in a vegetable garden; can mow, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note for T. S., No. 26 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Good reference will be given.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as line as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Address E. W. GELLESPIE, upholsterer, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A man who has lived in some of the best families in the City; can produce the best of testimonials as regards capacity sobriety and good conduct; no objections to country. Call or, or address, till engaged, No. 150 7th-av., second door, front room, or inquire for B. L.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has got the best of City references. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Freeman's, No. 877 Broadway, 3d door above 16th-st.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY a respectable man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman is an excellent cook, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 294 4th-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A RESPECTAble single young man wants employment; is well acquainted with gardening, driving, grooming, carriage and harness cleaning the care of stock and milking; can produce good reference from last and former employers; wages not so much an object as a good and respectable home in any part of the country. Address M. J., Box No. 212 Times Office.

IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE.—A WELL-EDUcated young man, English, conversant with the dry-saltery and general produce business in all its branches, desires a situation in a wholesale house. No objection to make himself generally useful.
R. D. WILSON, No. 170 Christopher-st.

FAMILY SEWING.—THE USE OF A WHEELER & Wilson sewing machine, operator and master, may be had on reasonable terms on application at No. 329 Cherry st., or by note addressed SEWING MACHINE, Box No. 105, New-York Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of

MANTILLAS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,

in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable

SPRING SHAWLS,

from auction, at extremely low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351

LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

VESTIBULE LACE AND ROBE,

GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,

REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,

now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW 351
SHADES,

WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,

GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,

of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th-st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of

Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, SASHES, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKERS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our

LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,

at CURTIS'S FAIR.

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide. SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Hdkfs, Crapes. PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors. PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c. ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

AT CUSHRIAN'S, 4TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of New RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas Linen BOSOMS, Linen HOAR's, all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, Hoop SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We do sell above goods very cheap.

AT MRS. ELGER'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS, just received, Cases real Paris Ascley Corsets, at reduced prices; also, nice fitting Corsets at $1. Watch-Spring Skirts from 75 cents. Corsets and Skirts made to order. Ladies waited upon at home. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, just received. No. 862 Broadway, near 16th-st., east side.

SHIRTS.—SIX SHIRTS FOR $9. OF VERY SUperior quality and make, are made to order, and fitting guaranteed, by J. PARRISH, No. 321 Canal-st., near Broadway.
Specimen shirts on hand for inspection.

MILLINERY

MRS. MEIN RESPECTFULLY BEGS LEAVE to solicit the attention of the public to his varied assortment of ladies' and children's straw bonnets and hats, which are now open for inspection at No. 11 Le Roy place, Bleecker-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., sheep.
W. A. KWAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 19 and 21 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

A BLACKSMITH.—WANTED, AN ENGINEER that is a blacksmith and can shoe horses, to go in the country, about 30 miles from the City. Apply to GEO. UNDERHILL & CO., No 53 Warren-st., up stairs.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A RAILroad ticket office, 2 boys for trades, 3 porters. Apply at No 7 Chatham square.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST RATE coachman. German, Swiss or French preferred; best of references required. Call at No. 14 West 31st-st., before 11 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL as cook, washer and ironer, in a family of five persons; must bring first-class references as to thoroughly good cook and laundress, and as of excellent character as to honesty, prudence, industry and good disposition. Apply at No 191 24 av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A GOOD AS COOK, and to do general housework. Reference required. Protestant preferred. Apply this day at 141 West 34th st.

WANTED A PROTESTANT GERMAN ONE who understands cooking in all its branches for a first-class engagement. Add ss, Box No. 182 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE, AN IRON-GRAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS high, 6 years old, long mane and tail, and warranted a good Admirably adapted for a military or parade horse; has a good figure, strong nerve and afraid of nothing. Has been in training for two months by Disbrow, where she can be seen, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., ask for Nelly Ely. Price $300

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES 15 hands high, aged 7 and 10 years; also, one open barouche and three riding ponies, one pair of three matches, either for riding or driving, long tails, 7 and 10 years old; one of the riding horses the finest in the country. Inquire at No. 196 Fulton-st., third floor, rear office.

FOR SALE—SEVEN HORSES, FRESH FROM St. Lawrence County. One fine pair carriage horses; two excellent saddle horses, which would make fine cavalry chargers. Apply to R. K. JACKSON, at Totter-ville, corner 39th-st. and 5th-av.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—ONE NEW LIGHT Coupé-seat Rockaway carriage, and one new style nearest Germantown, made by first class maker, and will be sold a bargain to close an account. A. E. VAN NEST & CO., No. 50 Warren-st., and No. 120 Chambers-st.

PONIES.—ONE HUNDRED SHETLAND, SCOTCH, and Welch ponies, just arrived from Europe; also, wagons and harness to match. For sale in 41st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ponies to let by the hour.
GEO. T. HALL.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID PAIR OF LARGE bay horses, suitable for carriage, single harness or the saddle; from the country. Can be seen at No. 211 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUPE, SUITABLE for one or two horses. Price $150. Apply to WM. FLANDEAU No. 138 Elizabeth-st., New-York.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PRICE'S WATER PROOF

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

Best color for villas, cottages barns, decks of vessels Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BEERS, General agent Dépôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale or retail. JOHN H. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Washstands, spring beds, &c. Suits from $22 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 500 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors, warranted. Also solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Worster.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS 706, 61 AND 68 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK.
Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 185 E. 27th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYE.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. S. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAS. FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens the second term of its eighteenth school year April 22, 1861.

It is a thoroughly organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best maintained in the City, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments*, *two hundred pupils*, (from seven years old and upwards,) and *twelve professors*, the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for business or college, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the *large, well-ventilated, light* and *admirably constructed rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for the accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article on worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, JUNIORS at *reduced prices*, and all charged only from the time of entering.

REFERENCES of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT PATRONS:

CLERGYMEN.	J. O. Fowler,	Jonas M. Tilford
A. D. Gilbert,	J. D. C. Hossenberg,	J. an Castree,
Jas. Porter, D. D.	John B. Hillyer,	H. Powell,
R. S. Foster, D. D.	P. H. Tiltus,	Samuel Price,
John Miley, D. D.	Geo. W. Brainerd,	J. C. Withington,
Chas. Fletcher,	E. O. Lemson,	Josiah Richards,
Chas. E. Lindley,	Matthias Clark,	Thomas Wilson,
MERCHANTS.	Jeho W. Lewis,	P. S. Halstead,
F. A. Conkling,	Nelson Sherwood,	Geo. M. Harpell,
Gideon J. Tucker,	Chas. A. Whitney,	C. L. Herson,
John Livingston,	M. O. Trowbridge,	James H. Nes,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	Geo. W. Tuttle,	Isaac Odell,
J. Cholwell,	Thos J. Townsend,	Benj. Eskerson,
PHYSICIANS,	Nath. T. Hubbard,	Benj. Newhouse,
S. T. Hubbard,	Christopher Gwyer,	Miles S. Charlock,
Edw. Vanderpool,	John N. Genin,	N. F. Palmer,
Geo. Conrley,	W. K. Cornwell,	A. M. Chace,
S. J. Tobias,	John B. Cornell,	James S. Elmore,
LAWYERS.	D. Quackenbush,	Benj C. Gale.
D. A. Baldwin,	E. J. Hamilton,	Henry A. Morgan,
B. F. Dunning,	J. T. C. Conover,	John Bessen,
C. R. Robert,	Geo. E. Jenkins,	Helman M. Wells,
F. C. Huvemeyer,	John Waters,	Jeremiah Lambert,
F. L. Telcott,	Daniel Starr,	E. Benediction,
Chas. Bilcen,	Samuel Tribet,	G. W. Delevergne,
H. B. Prall,	James Hardley,	Chas. Ferrere,
P. H. N Whiting,	George Jones,	E Gelibrand,
	&c.,	Samuel Woodward,
	&c.	&c.

The following unsolicited communication (among a multitude of similar ones in possession of the Principals) we have the author's permission to use:

NEW-YORK, BROADWAY, March 11, 1861.

G. W. CLARKE, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: In the pressure of professional engagements, I forgot to excuse the withdrawal of my two sons last November. I desire now to say to you that a change of residence to the country rendered it necessary, and that at an early day they will, I trust, return to your excellent institution, to remain until fitted for College. Of the unsurpassed advantages of your School I can bear witness, for the progress of my sons under your care was *all and more* than I could have expected. Their residence in the country has led me to believe that *New-York City is the best place for the instruction and training of youth*—as I doubt not that your school is one of the best in the City. Yours truly,

P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the school, where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr CLARKE (the resident Principal) may be conferred with at all hours of the day or evening.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with his family on a pleasant and healthy country zone and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park, having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars Mrs. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

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R. S. Foster, D. D.	P. H. Tiltus,	Samuel Price,
John Miley, D. D.	Geo. W. Brainerd,	J. C. Withington,
Chas. Fletcher,	E. O. Lemson,	Josiah Richards,
Chas E. Lindley,	Matthias Clark,	Thomas Wilson,
MERCHANTS.	Jeho W. Lewis,	P. S. Halstead,
F. A. Conkling,	Nelson Sherwood,	Geo. M. Harpell,
Gideon J. Tucker,	Chas. A. Whitney,	C. L. Herson,
John Livingston,	M. O. Trowbridge,	James H. Nes,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	Geo. W. Tuttle,	Isaac Odell,
J. Cholwell,	Thos J. Townsend,	Benj. Eskerson,
PHYSICIANS,	Nath. T. Hubbard,	Benj. Newhouse,
S. T. Hubbard,	Christopher Gwyer,	Miles S. Charlock,
Edw. Vanderpool,	John N. Genin,	N. F. Palmer,
Geo. Conrley,	W. K. Cornwell,	A. M. Chace,
S. J. Tobias,	John B. Cornell,	James S. Elmore,
LAWYERS.	D. Quackenbush,	Benj C. Gale.
D. A. Baldwin,	E. J. Hamilton,	Henry A. Morgan,
B. F. Dunning,	J. T. C. Conover,	John Bessen,
C. R. Robert,	Geo. E. Jenkins,	Helman M. Wells,
F. C. Huvemeyer,	John Waters,	Jeremiah Lambert,
F. L. Telcott,	Daniel Starr,	E. Benediction,
Chas. Bilcen,	Samuel Tribet,	G. W. Delevergne,
H. B. Prall,	James Hardley,	Chas. Ferrere,
P. H. N Whiting,	George Jones,	E Gelibrand,
	&c.,	Samuel Woodward,
	&c.	&c.

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P. S.—Parents are invited to visit the school, where catalogues of particulars may be obtained. Mr CLARKE (the resident Principal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of the intense anxiety of the whole community to receive prompt and reliable intelligence of the Progress and Events of the War, we shall publish an Edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning.

It will be served to subscribers in the City at the usual hour and on the usual terms.

Carriers and News Agents will please procure their tickets for to-morrow and Monday morning, at the Publication Office to-day.

No Advertisements will be inserted in the TIMES of Sunday morning, without special and explicit orders.

The TIMES publication office will not be open after 7 A. M. to-morrow, until 7 P. M.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—A REGULAR FIX.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BLAKE—THE RED CHIEF—THE BRIGAND.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Evening—RUTH OAKLEY, CURIOSITIES ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The gratifying news reaches us from Washington that the President has issued a Proclamation announcing a blockade of the Southern ports. This important movement effectually disposes of JEFF. DAVIS' letters of marque and reprisal.

Blood was spilled yesterday in the streets of Baltimore—the first blood of the real struggle between Secession and Union; and, as in the Revolution, Massachusetts blood has been the first to flow. It was intimated in our Washington dispatches yesterday morning that a desperate combination had been formed in Baltimore to resist the passage through that place of Northern troops, and the events of yesterday prove such to have been the case. The Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts volunteers reached there at about the same time; and, on attempting to pass through to the Washington depôt, were opposed by a mob, armed with guns and paving-stones. The struggle appears to have been a most desperate one, the police, headed by the Mayor, being apparently utterly powerless to aid the passage of the troops. The Pennsylvanians were unprepared for any such demonstrations, but eventually succeeded in crossing the City; but the Massachusetts men were opposed with such fierceness that they were obliged in self-defence to fire upon the mob, and killed and wounded a number of them,—not, however, before the mob had fired upon them, and killed two of their number. They then forced their way through, reached the depôt, and left for Washington amid a volly of firearms and paving-stones. They reached Washington last evening. The latest dispatches from Baltimore, state that comparative quiet has been restored. The military were under arms, and the police were out in full force. A large Union mass meeting was held last night, at which the Mayor made a speech, and at which Gov. HICKS was also present.

The Secessionists are happily circumvented in their designs against Harper's Ferry. Lieut. JONES, in command at that post, having been advised that a force of 2,500 Virginians, by order of Gov. LETCHER, were on the march to take possession, destroyed all the arms and munitions of war, and burnt the buildings down. He then withdrew his command under cover of the night, just in time to escape a collision with the Virginia force, which were close at hand. The command made a forced march of thirty miles, and reached Carlisle Barracks, in Pennsylvania, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

There seems to be no room to doubt that the Virginia Convention have voted to secede, but as the Ordinance was passed in secret session, its exact terms are not yet known. There is little doubt, from the movements which have recently taken place in the State, that the Secessionists of Virginia, like those of the other recreant States, think it necessary to accompany the act of Secession with the theft of all the Federal property within her borders.

The departure of the Seventh Regiment for Washington was the great feature of City excitement yesterday. At a comparatively early hour, large numbers of people commenced to assemble in Broadwey. The passing of the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts militia fed the fire of their patriotic ardor, and hour by hour, they continued to pour into that general thoroughfare, till it was completely filled. The Regiment left their Armory shortly before 4 P. M., formed in Lafayette-place, and proceeded on their way to the Jersey City Ferry. The enthusiasm of the citizens was almost unparalleled. It was participated in by both sexes and all classes. At BALL & BLACK'S store Major ANDERSON witnessed the march, and, on being recognized by the Regiment and the crowd, was saluted with military honors and true military cheers on the one hand, and vociferous demonstrations of popular applause on the other. To escape a too manifest approbation from the multitude, he had to be passed out by a side door. The occasion, altogether, from the time the Seventh quitted their Armory till their entering the cars at Jersey City, was one of the most exciting ever known, and cannot fail to be remembered during the lifetime of all who witnessed it. Military movements throughout the country continue with even increased activity and enthusiasm.

The Boston Banks have authorized the Treasurer of the State, under the authority of Gov. ANDREWS, to draw upon them to the amount of ten per cent. of their capitals as a loan to meet the requirements of the present emergency. The sum thus proferred amounts to over *three and a half millions of dollars!*

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City* we have advices from Havana to the 15th inst. The intentions of the Spanish authorities relative to San Domingo has been rendered sufficiently apparent by the continued departure of war steamers and transports for that Island, with troops and all the military paraphernalia. One of the latest departures was that of the screw-steam-frigate *Princessa de Asturias*, on the evening of the 13th, with a Spanish regiment on board. It was thought in Havana, that in consequence of the death of his grandmother, Prince ALFRED would decline to visit that city, and would return immediately to England.

Advices received here from Aspinwall, New-Granada, state that the British steamer *Conway*, with dates from Carthagena to April 2, arrived at Aspinwall just as the *North Star* was leaving on April 4. It was reported that MOSQUERA had been routed by Gen. POSADA, of the Government Army; that the Government had reoccupied the City of Ocana; that the whole State of Antioquia had returned to its allegiance to the Government, and that the Government forces had reoccupied the port of Nare, the key to Antioquia. It is best to wait for a confirmation of this news, however, before receiving it with implicit reliance.

The steamship *Niagara*, which has been due at Halifax for a day or two, reached that port yesterday. Her detention was caused by running aground in a fog, off Queenstown harbor. Her news is fully anticipated by the steamship *Kedar*.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, there was only one trial. The prisoner was charged with larceny, but was acquitted. The activity which has prevailed for the past three weeks in this Court has cleared off nearly all the business before it.

There was increased excitement yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and a further considerable fall of 8@10 ₩ cent. on the Stocks of the Border Southern States. The New-York and Northwestern Railways fell off 1@2 ₩ cent. from the lowest sales of the day before. Exchange on London closed 106@107 ₩ cent.; a wide range of quotation under a dull demand for this day's steamer.

Business operations were partially suspended yesterday. The departure of the Seventh Regiment, the pride of New-York, for the National Capital, was the all-engrossing topic. Transactions in Breadstuffs were restricted; Flour and Wheat were lower; Corn was firmer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton and Provisions. Pork advanced. The principal sales of Coffee were 1,300 bags Rio, by auction. Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco, Metals, Fish, Hides, Leather, Seeds, Spices, Hemp, and Hops were quiet. The changes in other branches of business were not important.

The Great Conflict—Where shall the First Blows Fall?

The secession of Virginia has closed the skies. A treacherous enemy has deserted our ranks, who, while she remained, was incessant in her efforts to encourage the rebellion, to shield its outrages, and to arm the traitors, with an assurance that she would join them at the right moment in overthrowing a Government which she has been embarrassing to the utmost of her power by a feigned loyalty. She has now elected to make her soil the battle field. She could not have done us a better service.

If secession was incomplete without Virginia, we can crush it in its great leader, who brings it directly within reach of our blows. In dictating terms to Virginia, we can do it to the whole Union. *We can dictate these at Richmond in sixty days, if we will.* We can now make the war a short one. It should be ended in one campaign. A column of 25,000 men should, at the earliest moment possible, march from Washington on Richmond. Another, equally strong, should proceed from James River to Fort Monroe. Resistance to two well-appointed armies would be impossible. Once at Richmond, we should hold 500,000 slaves, rated in Virginia to be worth $100,000,000, as hostages for the good conduct of the enemy. Should we be forced to extreme measures, all the other States would take warning by the example made of their great leader. If Mr. LINCOLN does not now strike an effectual blow, upon him will rest the responsibility of a prolonged and cruel war. If Mr. BUCHANAN had, at the right moment, seized and hung a half dozen of the traitors, treason would have been quelled, and thousands of innocent lives, and the waste of hundreds of millions of property, would have been saved. Let Mr. LINCOLN take warning by the criminal neglect of his predecessor, and learn that in a great emergency, prompt action, which may involve 10,000 lives, will be the certain means of saving ten-fold that number, and the horrors of a prolonged civil war.

In Virginia, as the head and front of secession, we have a position the most vulnerable to attack. We hold complete control of all her outlets to the seas. With Maryland remaining loyal, we command her on every side but one. From Fort Monroe expeditions can penetrate by water far into her interior. Washington will soon be an immense fortified camp. Expeditions can penetrate the State from Pennsylvania, at numerous points on the North, and on the West from the Ohio, should not that section prove loyal, as we firmly believe and hope it will. Threatened on every side, she can concentrate no large bodies of troops, if she had them. If she had such, she could not keep them in the field, for want of means. She has no money in her treasury. She cannot borrow a dollar, nor can she raise any considerable sums by taxation.

At the very moment we are striking a blow at Virginia, we should fit out a large naval and military force to operate against the Cotton States. Both Charleston and Savannah might be threatened and captured by a force landed at Port Royal, a deep estuary about equi-distant from these two cities. The capture of the City of Mobile, which is almost entirely unprotected, would be an easy matter. New-Orleans might be threatened or assailed at the same time. Such an expedition would keep President DAVIS and all the forces he could raise at home, and constantly on the look-out for his winged enemy, which, beyond reach of attack, could select its own time and place to deal a decisive blow. Such a force would compel Virginia to fight out her own battles single-handed, and with probably half of her people loyal, against the overwhelming force of the United States.

In this contest two issues of the deepest moment are involved; the supremacy of the laws, and the moral and political superiority of the North. We cannot admit the right of secession, because we cannot admit a proposition that involves our own destruction. If the will of a particular community, or individual, is paramount, then we accept anarchy as our necessary condition. We will never admit such a proposition. We will fight to the last man and the last musket first. Neither will we admit Slavery to be equally desirable as freedom. We will live up to our compact, and protect it as property in every loyal State, as we have done without complaint for seventy years. But when Slavery assumes a hostile attitude, and is fighting to put a chain round our necks, we will put forth all our power to confine it within its present area, and if no other resort is left us, we will proclaim *freedom* in its place. Mr DAVIS has taken the initiative, and invites pirates and privateers to prey upon our private property. We will show him that we can retaliate with thousand-fold force, and remove from our system an element which has brought upon us our present misfortunes, which has always been a source of discord, and which must always continue to be so while it exists.

Another point of great strategical importance is Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. This commands completely the States of Missouri and Kentucky, and a portion of Tennessee, and would be an admirable base of operations for a force sent down the Mississippi. Upon this point a large force should be immediately concentrated, amply supplied with materials and munitions of war.

Now that we are in for a fight, let us finish it at a blow. The first thing is to know where we stand, to learn who are our friends, and who our foes. We want no relations that can embarrass the unity of our purposes or plans. We are infinitely stronger with Virginia an open enemy, than a treacherous ally. If Kentucky, or Maryland, or Tennessee, are not heartily with us, let them follow the example of Virginia. We want no friends who will be holding one of our hands while we are striking with the other. We not only want to have the issue squarely presented, but we want the battle fought with the antagonists ranged under the appropriate banners.

The Pirate Flag.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his proclamation inviting applications for letters of marque and reprisal against Northern commerce, has hung out the true flag of the Confederates. Nothing more was needed to secure for the Southern movement the scorn and indignation of the civilized world. If there had been any doubt before of the attitude of commercial men in this country and of the commercial interest throughout the world towards the new Confederacy, this proclamation would have ended it. Under any circumstances, privateering has become an odious, indeed an infamous weapon of warfare. The whole tendency of modern civilization has been towards an amelioration of the laws of war. It is universally felt that the destruction of private property, in case of war, is a relic of barbarism, and that hostilities ought to be restricted to the public forces of the hostile powers. And although this principle has not yet secured recognition as part of the code of international law, the practice of nations has been towards its adoption. During the Crimean war each nation prohibited its subjects from accepting letters of marque, and privateering was formally discarded by Great Britain as a weapon of war.

The United States have recognized the salutary character of this principle more than once in their legislation. An act of Congress still stands upon the statute book, by which all American citizens are prohibited from fitting out privateers against friendly powers; and all the other nations of the world have enacted similar laws. Indeed, we have at the present time, treaties with France, Holland, Sweden, Prussia, Great Britain, Spain, and other Powers, by which it is agreed that no subject or citizen of either shall accept a commission or letter-of-marque to assist an enemy in hostilities against the other, under pain of being treated as a pirate. These treaties put an extinguisher at once upon any hope which JEFF. DAVIS may entertain of enlisting in his service privateers from any of the Powers of Europe,—or of securing the toleration of any European nation for his letters of marque and reprisal. Suppose that vessels were to be captured under authority of his letters:—into what port on the face of the earth could they be taken with the slightest hope of being recognized as lawful prize? Even if JEFF. DAVIS' kingdom were a legitimate nation, duly recognized by the world as an established and independent power, the treaties to which we have already alluded would shut him out from all the ports of the civilized nations of Europe. There is not one in which he would not instantly be condemned as a pirate. And if any man, in this country or any other, permits himself to be enticed into accepting one of these letters and acting upon it, he may rely upon meeting the fate which his crimes deserve. Privateering, under the most favorable circumstances, is but one degree removed from piracy. It is only the positive law and usage of nations that establishes any difference. And in this case international law, treaty stipulations, and every consideration which nations hold sacred in their dealings with each other, brand the proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS as a formal sanction of piracy.

We have already alluded to the bearing of this document upon the general principles on which the pending contest is to be waged. President LINCOLN has already proclaimed to the South his purpose not in any way to interfere with the rights *of property*. JEFF. DAVIS responds by letting loose every pirate he can hire, to attack and plunder the private property of citizens of the United States. He may rely upon *it he will not be permitted to play this one-sided game for any length of time.* The great mass of the people of the Union are conservative on the subject of Slavery. They have not the slightest desire to meddle with it in any way,—nor would they tolerate, under ordinary circumstances, any interference with it from any quarter. It would be perfectly easy to-day, hostile and intolerable as has been the conduct of the Southern States, to raise a force in the North to put down a slave insurrection in any one of the Southern States except South Carolina. But this temper will not endure the tests to which Mr. DAVIS and his fellow-conspirators are inclined to put it. *The first seizure of an American vessel by one of his privateers will let loose upon the South more John Browns than he can hire pirates in a year.* And if he doubts the effect of such an invasion upon the people of the Southern States, Gov. WISE can enlighten his mind upon that subject.

JEFFERSON DAVIS might as well have thrown a lighted match into a powder magazine, as menace the commerce of the North with privateers. The effect of his proclamation upon our community has been only to deepen and make tenfold more intense the hatred and indignation of the public. Our people begin to realize the real character of the foe with whom they have to deal. All the illusions they have hitherto cherished about fraternity and kindly feeling towards their sister States have been rudely dispelled. Those whom they had looked upon as brothers prove to be pirates. The men whom we have associated with ourselves, as sharing with us the glories and blessings of our common country, turn out to be the assassins of the Republic. They cannot even make war in the spirit of a civilized nation, but go back to the habits and practices of the barbarism of a hundred years ago.

There is but one way of dealing with such people. We are to measure our strength with theirs,—and may GOD defend the right!

A GRATIFYING ANNOUNCEMENT.—The following dispatch is published in the Richmond papers:

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, April 13.

To Hon. H. A. Wise:

By authority of Hon. L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War, I have to inform you, for general publicity, that on last night reinforcements were thrown into Fort Pickens, by the Government at Washington, *in violation of the Convention existing between that Government and this Confederacy.* JOHN TYLER, Jr.

We are greatly obliged to JOHN TYLER, Jr., for the valuable and most gratifying information which this dispatch conveys. His object in sending it is apparent from the glaring falsehood which he appends to it. His purpose was to make the people of Virginia believe that the Government of the United States had agreed *not* to reinforce Fort Pickens,—and that in doing so they had violated that pledge. It is scarcely necessary to say that the story was a sheer fabrication, since the Government has never as yet recognized in any way, by word or act, the Confederacy which Mr. TYLER represents. In this part of the country we forgive Mr. TYLER's falsehood for the sake of the gratifying information which he has coupled with it. We trust that Fort Pickens has been so thoroughly reinforced as to defy the attacks of the piratical rebels who are investing it.

The War Spirit Rising Higher.

Yesterday was presented in our streets a spectacle that must continue memorable through generations yet unborn—the 19th of April, a day already famous in our history, having acquired a new and stronger claim on national recollection and gratitude. Amidst unparalleled enthusiasm the volunteer soldiers of New-England and New-York struck hands in our streets on their march to the rescue of the National Capital. And beautiful the streets looked, with hannered parapets, peopled roofs, windows thronged with sympathetic beauty, and sidewalks densely packed with multitudes of excited and applauding citizens.

But it required only a single glance at the faces of this great multitude, to become convinced that no mere gala or festive purpose had called out this magnificent demonstration. In every eye burned the unquenchable fire of patriotic ardor, and in every heart was the aspiration to join in defence of one common country. Old men, who must have seen the earlier struggles of our history, came forth to bless the young soldiers on their march to take share in a grande and more noble struggle than any the American continent has yet witnessed. Mothers, with tears of joyous pride half blinding them, helped to buckle on the accoutrements of their sons, and kissed them as they went forth to battle. Sisters and sweethearts, fathers and wives, friends and relatives,—all were represented, and had their individual characteristics in the immense concourse of life which yesterday held possession of Broadway.

Perhaps if there could have risen from the dead one of the old Girondists, after being bloodily put away to repose during the great French Revolution, and if he had been dropped down here in New-York,—by allowing a little for advance in costumes and architecture, he might have seen many curious points of resemblance between the scenes and the impressions here yesterday and those of seventy years ago in Paris. Then the inspiration of Liberty ran through the people, and the most powerful aristocracy of Europe was destroyed. The result of the struggle which cropped out here yesterday and bore its first fatal fruits in the streets of Baltimore, some future historian must record.

It was with pride that our City saw her first quota of soldiers departing *en route* for Washington, to take their share with the troops of other loyal States in the contest now inaugurated. It was such a spectacle as only New-York could exhibit—the spectacle, instead of being a great pageant merely, having all the grandeur and solemnity of a step in one of those crises of events which involve individual and national life—engraving new names and new dynasties upon the tablets of History.

The children of New-York, the Seventh Regiment, our pets and pride—eight hundred of our chosen young men with threads woven to hold them, wherever they go, to the million hearts they leave behind—moved down Broadway and started for the Capital. Eight hundred young citizens, each with musket and knapsack, borne along calmly and impassively on a tide of vocal patriotism, making the air resonant with shouts and warm with the breath of prayer. Our reporters elsewhere give their report of this magnificent spectacle. But the dreadful and significant meaning which lay within it all, who can give?

The Events of Yesterday.

Yesterday was an important day in the history of the impending conflict. The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops, on their way to defend the capital of the Republic against the threatened attack of traitors, were assailed by a mob in Baltimore, and were compelled to fight their way through that city. They did it gallantly, however, and are now at the capital.

The American troops at Harper's Ferry, only 43 in number, finding that they were to be assailed by an overwhelming force of 2,500 Virginians, burned the armory and the arsenal, destroying 15,000 stand of arms, together with the machinery for manufacturing arms, and reached Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, after a forced night march of thirty miles. This snatches from the traitors an important supply of arms, and what is of still more importance, deprives them of the facilities for making more. It was an admirable step, and will go very far towards thwarting the plans of the Virginia Secessionists.

A portion of the Rhode Island Regiment, under command of Gov. SPRAGUE, passed through this City yesterday, and were due at Baltimore at an early hour this morning. If their march is obstructed, the traitors who impede it will go home with thinner ranks than they had when they came. The Rhode Islanders had with them a battery of JAMES' rifled cannon, in the use of which they have been drilled by Gov. SPRAGUE for several years; and they will have not the slightest difficulty in opening a passage wide enough for all practical purposes. Our Seventh Regiment, which went yesterday, had also artillery, with them, and will give a good account of themselves, no matter what opposition they may encounter. We have not the slightest apprehensions about their reaching Washington.

If there are any UNION men in Baltimore, now is the time for them to show their mettle. If they cannot render their City safe for the transit of troops, marching with no other object than to save the Capital of the Nation from seizure,—that Capital which WASHINGTON planned, and gave with his name as an eternal possession to the great Republic they may as well join the ranks of the Secessionists at once. It is important that the friends of the Union should cease to rely upon false friends. If the friends of the Constitution in Baltimore can restrain the mad violence of the traitors in their midst, let them do so at once. If they cannot, their brethren from other States will do it for them. If troops on their way to Washington are to have a fight for transit at less than it regularly, it would be well to put that city at once under the absolute control of Union men, from other parts of the country. Maryland and Virginia have played the game of fast and loose long enough. Their citizens must now take their stand, on one side or the other, and be prepared *to fight for it.*

Mexico and the Crisis.

The New-Orleans papers profess to have information from Vera Cruz to the effect that the Mexican Government is disposed to cease diplomatic relations with the United States, substituting intimate and friendly arrangements with the rebel leaders at Montgomery. To this end, we are told, the present vacant mission at Washington will not be filled; and we are invited to believe that an envoy with offers of recognition will soon visit the Confederate capital. Not content with stating the facts, assuming them to be such, these correspondents oblige us with a synopsis of the reasoning which has decided this preference. The Liberal Government, they assert, was so profoundly disgusted with the vote of Northern Senators against the McLane Treaty that they naturally regard the Administration at Washington as unfriendly; and turn for sympathy to that of Montgomery, whose members on the occasion of the same vote, behaved as entirely to the satisfaction of Señor JUAREZ and his Cabinet. And therefore this new aspect of Mexican diplomacy.

Readers of this paper will be obliging enough to remember how warmly its columns advocated the ratification of the treaty, and, in deploring the error which defeated it, how we urged the risk so incurred of forfeiting the regard of a people whose friendship can, in no circumstances, be a matter of indifference to us. The vanity of fulfilled prophecy might therefore tempt us to accept the New-Orleans story as a realization of our prognostication; but unfortunately, the case is so grossly overstated as to merit nothing but ridicule.

We have reason to know the truth with regard to Mexico to be, that the rebellion in the Southern States is regarded there with unmingled alarm, and the Goverment is anxiously casting about for some foreign alliance which shall protect it against the well-understood designs of the Secessionists. The arrival of Mr. COBWIN is anticipated with eagerness, because it will give some assurances on this momentous subject. No one knows better than the advisers of President JUAREZ that the principal motive of the insurgents is to make the Gulf of Mexico a "secession pond," surrounded by slave territory, with ports accessible to the Slave-trade. The programme was impudently avowed by the traitor SLIDELL, when, like another Catiline, he bade farewell to the Senate in a speech full of defiance and menace. To seek shelter in the friendship of these declared enemies, who only voted for the treaty, because it facilitated their ambitious plans of territorial acquisition, and who found in the resistance of the North an additional provocation and outrage, would be much the same degree of political prudence as that of the sheep in choosing the wolf for their shepherd. No such determination is in the least probable; and if no appointment be for the moment made—an envoy at Washington—the mission is doubtless declared by a desire to await the coming of the new American Minister, and from an acquaintance with his views and instructions ascertain the most judicious course to be pursued by their own representative.

The Position of Maryland—Military Necessities.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland, who is one of the largest landowners in the State. His suggestions merit prompt attention on the part of the authorities.

MARYLAND, Sunday, April 15, 1861.

"I wish it could be distinctly given out that there is a *settled determination* that in *no event* shall secession be permitted to cross the Potomac River that the honor and dignity of the nation require that it should never relinquish its present seat of Government; and that whatever Virginia may do, (and I believe she will secede,) Maryland shall always *nolens volens*, be kept under the authority of the Government at Washington. A timely and distinct announcement of such a determination, as a thing *settled*, on the part of those who are supposed to understand and represent the views of the Administration, will, I am pretty sure, do much to prevent trouble in that quarter in future. The Secessionists are working in the dark with us: but, they are making Herculean efforts to take Maryland with Virginia out of the Union. A distinct understanding that the Administration regards it as indispensable in a *military point of view* that there shall be no secession north of the river on which the Federal city stands, will do more to head off the conspirators amongst us than anything else. Such an idea impressed upon the popular mind in Maryland would help our public virtue mightily.

Certainly, if the Administration do intend to keep (and I shall consider them crazy if they do not) the City of Washington, they cannot *permit* any enemy to be stationed *in the rear* of that position. Maryland will be indispensable (especially if Virginia secedes) as a *military base*, for operations against all foes south of the Potomac. The sooner that thing can be *distinctly understood*, the less trouble we shall have on the subject, and the better it will be for all parties.

Maryland will also be indispensable as a general rendezvous, or *point d'appui* for the army of the Republic. If some 25,000 or 50,000 troops were at this moment 'waiting orders' at Washington, Annapolis, Baltimore and Wilmington, the fact would, I think, help greatly the 'easy virtue' of a few grumbling politicians amongst us. Not that I doubt in the least the fidelity to the Union, at present, of a large majority in these cities; but if Virginia does secede, they are destined to have trouble with a few secession conspirators amongst them, unless some such demonstration shall take place to show the futility of their designs. But if it is distinctly understood that even if they succeed in inspiring the people of their State with a wish to go out of the Union, there are *military reasons* why she cannot be permitted to do so, (reasons which apply *especially* to her,) then it certainly will save much trouble."

OUR ZOUAVE CORPS OF FIREMEN.—The zeal and enthusiasm with which the New-York Firemen have responded to the appeal made them by the Federal Government to organize a Regiment from their ranks, does honor to their bravery and patriotism. Already the number called for have enrolled their names, and the formation of the Regiment, even in its minutest details, will have have been completed before to-morrow morning. The gallant fellows are ready at once to enter upon any duties which the emergency of affairs may present, and we cordially approve of a suggestion which has been made to equip them completely ere they depart from the City. This can only be done through the bounty of our citizens, who should be as prompt in subscribing the sinews of war in the way of funds for this object, as the banks of this and other Free States, to say nothing of private citizens, have been in offering immense sums of money for the use of the Federal Government.

Might not the Common Council think it worth their while, now that they are decorating their chambers with the Stars and Stripes, and singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," after the adjournment of their meetings, and seem to be imbued with a universal fervor of patriotism—might they not turn their attention to this matter, and vote a little of the public money, of which they are usually so lavish, for this good end. A thousand men might be equipped for the round sum of $20,000, and the expenditure of money in this way would be willingly sanctioned by the public if the desired result should not be accomplished by private munificence. At all events the suggestion is worthy their immediate consideration.

It behooves the Government to see that this efficient corps, whose ordinary duties have already fitted it for the most arduous undertakings incident to a soldier's life, shall be fully equipped and furnished with the means to provide against any such emergency as would appear to have overtaken some of the troops which have already passed on to Washington. There should be no lack of accoutrements and of the earnest material which constitutes, outside of his personal bravery, a soldier's best defence. Arms of the best kind and plenty of ammunition should be included, and placed in their possession before they leave the City.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The Movements at Norfolk—How the Revolutionists Proposed to get a Navy—The Debt of Virginia and her Prospects for the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

Virginia has cast her sword in the scales, and it is on the side of the Revolutionists! I do not say that the Convention has passed an Ordinance of Secession, though that may be already true. Many believe it, but the Convention has been two days in secret session, and nothing of their acts is yet positively known. Whatever may occupy them, however, is simply matter of detail. Secession is a foregone conclusion. If the Convention willed it otherwise, it could not now prevent it. The State is even at this moment in open revolt against the Government of the United States, and men on the march to seize the Federal property within its borders.

It was announced this morning, that *the people* at Norfolk had sunk three vessels in the mouth of Elizabeth River, thus effectually closing in the harbor three war vessels of the United States—the *Merrimac*, the *Cumberland*, and a third, name not recollected. It was whispered in my hearing, (where I could not help but hear it,) as a great secret, that the military of Richmond were under orders to march to certain points not mentioned. I went on the street shortly after and found the liveliest movement there. Men, mostly young men, with slick, glazed caps and juvenile attempts at moustaches, dashing up and down, and fairly dancing for joy, and proclaiming to acquaintances that they chanced to meet, that the "First Regiment was ordered to Norfolk;" and the object was stated by those who were quiet enough to stop and talk about it, to be to take the United States men-of-war that had been entrapped in a Virginia harbor, as above described.

No doubt there will be a large force concentrated immediately at Norfolk, the Gosport Navy-yard will be seized, and if a favorable opportunity he thought to exist, Fort Monroe will be captured.

Instructions—perhaps not official—but undoubtedly instructions from Revolutionists, have gone forward to Jefferson and surrounding counties to seize and occupy Harper's Ferry. And the attempt will be made, and it is boasted publicly here that it will be successful. It has been proposed to Gov. LETCHER to throw the entire organized volunteer force of the State, about 16,000 strong, forward to the northern line of the State; and especially to seize and fortify the heights south of the Potomac and opposite to Washington City. All these movements are doubtless at this moment in progress of execution.

By such rapid strides do revolutions move! Two days ago there was a lingering hope of averting general war. *Now* Virginia is rushing frantically into the fight, while her Convention in sealed silence consults on her destiny. There is a madness in the movement which devils alone could prompt.

By her insane action Virginia transfers the war from South Carolina to her own soil. And she will have little help from the Confederate States in waging the war she invites. In the long extended and defenceless coast of the South and on the Mississippi River, there will be occupation for all the men that the Confederate States can keep in the field. Virginia will be left comparatively alone and with one hand tied by Slavery, to resist the overwhelming numbers of the United States Government.

I showed you in a previous letter how poorly Virginia is prepared for any contest at arms at the present time. She has $45,000,000 of liabilities, and her people are already fleeing from taxation. She has only about 140,000 men capable of bearing arms, and she has very few guns or other implements of war. In her volunteer force there are only about 2,547 sabres and pistols, not over 20 field pieces, 5,500 muskets and 1,650 rifles. Under the appropriations of last year and the present of $1,500,000 to arm the State and prepare it for defence, not much, I think, has yet been done, except to put in order the armory located at Richmond for the manufacture of cannon, shot and shells. The Colonel of Ordnance is now advertising for "sealed proposals" (to be opened 10th of May) for 5,000 rifle-muskets, 2,000 revolver-pistols, 1,000 cavalry carbines, 1,000 cavalry sabres, 1,000 artillery sabres, 8 12-pounder howitzers, 3 24-pounder howitzers, together with about 12,000 shot and shells, from 6 pounds up to 24 pounds. And besides these, a great multitude of other articles needful in war. The instant commencement of hostilities will prevent the State from getting these munitions and arms from abroad, and Virginia will have to rely on her own workshops for her defence. The Tredegar Works, located here, manufactured a number of cannon for the South Carolinians and also several tons of shot and shell. Richmond is admirably situated for manufacturing. There is large and valuable water power in the rapids of James River, right in front of the city. The flouring mills of Richmond are surpassed by none in the United States. If the New-Englanders were allowed to own this water power they would build here one of the finest cities of America. The Secessionists of Richmond have based many strong arguments in favor of their cause, on the supposed greatness that this city would acquire as the manufacturing point of the whole South. Their idea is to secede and exclude Northern manufacturers from the Southern Confederacy by a tariff, and obtain all the work for Richmond that is now done in New-England for the South. Thus Virginia denounces a tariff while it helps New-England, but is quite willing to avail herself of the wages of iniquity.

If the war is long protracted and Richmond is allowed to pursue her career undisturbed, there is no doubt the work-shops will soon learn to turn out here any number of guns they want. And if Harper's Ferry also be wrested from the Federal Government, there will be a goodly number made there for Southern use.

But where will Virginia get the money? She has no money now, and no credit. Her $45,000,000 of debt will be repudiated. Who will lend her $1,500,000 more, with which to arm and equip her warriors?

Of the holders of Virginia's present bonds, I find these interesting facts stated in an official report: $2,306,509 are held abroad—mostly in England; $3,000,000 in other states for banking purposes; $9,000,000 *by capitalists, and the estates of minors, in Virginia*; $886,067 by the Virginia Literary Fund; $13,000 by United States Government (Indian Trust bonds). The millions of residue are scattered among New-York and other Eastern capitalists. The loss of so large an amount of money will be severely felt, and it is questionable whether Virginia does not lose infinitely more of honor than she will gain by throwing herself into the gulf of revolution.

MONTICELLO.

THE CONFLICT.

BE IT PEACE, BE IT WAR.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

It is over!—you rude rebel gun
Has passed all the patience of years;
Its smoke veils the face of the sun
And the red brow of Battle appears.

Is it well?—ask the dark brooding night,
When its mists from the hills roll away,
If the calm that enshrouded the light
Should thus rudely be broken by day?

There's a mystical horror in blood;—
Though the crimson tide chafe on its shores,
We fear the advance of the flood,
And dam up the course where it pours.

Now the veil of that Horror is rent
And its tide surges broadly in view:—
Well; the power of all patience was spent;
Let our manhood but prove itself true.

Yet the boldest may pause for his breath
When an atmosphere thickens with death
That shall dabble the lips of the heath and the gale;
Sure the tongue may well tremble to speak
Of the curse which this war-bolt shall wreak,
And the maid's and the matron's soft cheek
May well pale.

It hings not that thrill of delight
As when home fire burns ruddy and bright,
And our armies rise fiercely to smite foreign foes,
For the blood that shall feed yon fair plain,
Which the last year but reddened with grain,
Must be spilled from a warm kindred vein,
Where it flows.

None would juggle with swords as with straws,
And the bravest is he who last draws—
Civil war! long a nation may pause on its brink;
But when traitors, foul, reckless, forsworn,
Would bring our traditions to scorn,
Though they were in good sooth brothers born,
Should we shrink?

Better far let the red torrent sweep
Over valleys and plains fathoms deep—
When the last traitor sleeps his last sleep it will cease,
If a peace must be purchased by crimes,
Let the cannon ring out their loud chimes!
Better war; better war, a thousand times,
Than, than peace.

Lo, the Flag that our fathers loved well!
Shall *our* sons have to blushingly tell
That in trust of *their* sires shame befell its bright bars?
Has it swept o'er an Empire of seas
And defied both the battle and breeze,
To be robbed now by traitors like these
Of its Stars?

God forbid! let us nerve for the shock,
That this wild wave but beat on a rock,—
Float the Flag that the traitors would mock, heaven high—
And then courage, my hearts brave and bold,
For we rally beneath that Flag's fold,
And while two shreds together may hold,
It shall fly!

C. H. WEBB.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—The Seizure of San Domingo.

The United States Mail steamship *Quaker City*, WILLIAM D. COOPER, Esq., Commander, left Havana on the 15th inst., and arrived here yesterday afternoon.

She brings 125 passengers and a cargo of assorted indigo.

The excitement with regard to the annexation of San Domingo was still kept up by the constant departure of war steamers and transports with troops, field artillery and military stores and munitions for that island. The large screw-steam frigate *Princessa de Asturias* sailed on the evening of the 13th for the same destination, having on board a crack Spanish regiment.

It was rumored in Havana that, in consequence of the death of his grandmother, Prince ALFRED would not visit Havana, but return to England.

Freights were declining in consequence of the arrival of a large number of vessels in ballast. Stock of Sugars on hand at Havana and Matanzas, 323,000 boxes. Money was still scarce.

Exchange on London 8¾@9¼ per cent. premium, on New-York and Boston, 2¾@1 per cent. discount.

The *Quaker City* experienced very heavy weather during the 16th and 17th inst.

Among the passengers per *Quaker City* is Major C. J. HELM, the late United States Consul General to Cuba.

The British screw steamer *Karnak* left Havana for New-York *via* Nassau at the same time as the *Quaker City*.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Ningara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 19.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara*, from Queenstown 7th inst., arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning. She has 48 passengers for Boston and £36,000 in specie.

The *Niagara* was detained ten hours by getting aground in a fog off Queenstown.

The steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th.

The *Niagara* reports passing on the 9th, the ship *Paris*; and the steamship *Vigo*, from New-York, on the 11th inst.

The commercial advices, per *Niagara*, are fully anticipated by those per steamship *Kedar*, which arrived yesterday.

The only item of news by the *Niagara*, is that the National Diats of Hungary, Bohemia, Syria and Salzberg were opened on the 6th.

Terrible Disaster Among the Pennsylvania Oil Wells.

ERIE, N. Y., Thursday, April 18.

An awful catastrophe happened last night on the "Buchanan Farm," in the oil regions. The gas from a spouting well took fire and exploded, killing seven men. Among them was Mr. ROUSE, an ex-member of the Legislature. The Buchanan Farm, on which over one hundred wells are yielding oil, is now in flames, as all the wells are now on fire. The loss in oil, derricks, &c., is immense.

Large Fire at Macon, Ga.

MACON, Ga., Friday, April 19.

The Granite Hall Hotel, in the old Washington block, was burnt yesterday, resulting in a loss of about $30 000, which, however, is covered by insurance. The goods in the stores below were mostly saved.

ANOTHER SUICIDE IN CONSEQUENCE OF DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 260 East Houston street, upon the body of ANNA LOEFFLER, a German woman, 23 years of age, who poisoned herself by taking oil of bitter almonds. She had lived unhappily with her husband for some time, and yesterday morning some words passed between them, when he accused her of being false to her marriage vows. She immediately repaired to another room and drank the poison, then called to her husband to know if she should take the life of her child also. He ran to the room and took the babe away, after which he called a physician, but the poison was too rapid in its effects, and she was a corpse in fifteen minutes. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Use

A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

TOMATO CATSUP,

Prepared from the

FRESH TOMATO,

and free from all

IMPURITIES.

Sold by all grocers.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

Dr. Halsted and his Practice.—OUR READERS and the public are not unfamiliar with the name of Dr. HALSTED, the proprietor of the famous Round Hill Water-Cure, in Northampton, Mass. The Doctor's treatment of disease, known as the 'Moterpathic System,' has produced wonderful and gratifying success where all others signally failed. This is especially efficient where the body is debilitated and 'run down.' It is also of marked merit in the cure of diseases incident to females, as many in this City can testify. We are knowing to many surprising cures effected by the Doctor, and in case where other physicians confessed themselves unable to accomplish any good. Being a physician of professional and scientific attainment, and having had the benefit of large experience and extensive practice, he can be consulted by all with entire confidence. His specialty, we should state, is the treatment of female diseases."—*Boston Daily Atlas and Bee.*

Flowers and Plants.
Comprising everything useful and ornamental for the GARDEN.
Descriptive catalogues and fresh samples daily.
PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Bilious PILLS, No. 34.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, No. 34.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, No. 34.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING.
These Pills, like all pure Homeopathic remedies, produce no pain, sickness of stomach, or any uneasiness whatever, but cure disease by acting directly upon the organs affected, thereby gently and promptly restoring them to the normal conditions, and their effect is perceptible only as they commence to cure; nor is any other effect ever desirable than an immediate restoration of the system to a perfect condition of health.
They are prepared with special reference to the various BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, so well known in all communities; INACTIVE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, DEPRAVED APPETITE, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, JAUNDICE, &c. Two pills, night and morning, will generally remove all difficulties of this kind in a few days—continue, however, until cured.
Twenty-five cents per box or five boxes for $1, with book, sent by mail free of charge.
Address PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-st., N. Y.
Sold at BURNHAM'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 429 Broadway, and by JOHN MARAIS, No. 579 Broadway; also in Brooklyn, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st.; and by Druggists and dealers generally.

Purify the Blood.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS
Cure Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Bilious and Liver complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs yield to their curative properties. Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway; at his branch office, No. 186 Church-st., and by druggists generally.

In the Midst of Universal Excitement, Personal appearance, convenience and comfort are still matters of moment. Above all, money was never of more value than now. Therefore, those who desire to save it in the purchase of Hats are advised to call at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 113 Nassau-st., whose splendid dress styles for Spring, and infinite variety of exquisite Soft Felt Hats, all manufactured by himself, are, in our opinion, the very finest, as well as the cheapest, in the market, on account of the long time they wear without becoming soiled or disfigured.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder,
The original and genuine article, will exterminate Roaches, Bugs, Ants and all vermin. Free from poison.
LYONS' MAGNETIC PILLS
Are sure death to Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, everywhere. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Volunteers! Volunteers!! Volunteers!!!
Shirts, Traveling Shirts and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description, sold to all VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNION, AT COST, at the TROY SHIRT DEPOT, No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

Kellogg's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
For Gents and Youths to all their variety. Just opened RICH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO. 381 CANAL-ST.

Military Wool Shirts,
And Under Shirts and Drawers,
At retail, low prices, by
IRA PAREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.,
Or No. 381 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—McGEORGE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, by Rev. D. Dunbar, ALLEN H. ADAMS to Miss MARY McGEORGE, all of New-York.

SNOWDEN—VAN NOSTWICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 17, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, MARTIN SNOWDEN, of this City, to JULIA AMANDA, daughter of the late Wm. B. Van Nostwick.

HAGOOD—JACKSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, by Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Prest A. HAGOOD, Jr., to Miss ANTONINA L. JACKSON, daughter of O. P. Jackson, Esq., of this City.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

KING—PISASON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Mr. JACOB S. KING to CARRIE D., only daughter of Ira C. Pierson, Esq., all of this City.

WALTON—MAXWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, at Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Dr. W. J. Budington, ROBERT WALTON to JENNIE M. BURRILL, daughter of the late Capt. Anthony Maxwell, U. S. A.

WIEBUSH—CRUSH.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Geo. Howard, of Catskill, N. Y., OTTO C. WIEBUSH, of New York, to ANNA HOWARD, daughter of John R. Crush, Esq., of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

HEWINS—In this City, on Friday, April 19, after a short and severe illness, MARY C., wife of Wm. W. Hewins, and youngest daughter of the late Geo. Bassett.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 233 7th st.

BLAIR.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, at her residence, No. 339 8th-av., ELIZABETH BLAIR, in the 75th year of her age.
Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M.

DA NOTTBECK.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, Mr. JOHN DA NOTTBECK, of St. Petersburgh, Russia, Russian Consul to the United States.
His funeral will take place at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock. His friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

BUNGAY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 18, ERSK H. BUNGAY, in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 71 East 27th-st.

HILLMAN.—In this City, on Friday, April 19, G. W. HILLMAN, Jr., infant son of G. W. and M. A. Hillman.
Funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 288 Broome st.

FARRAR.—In this City, on Friday, April 19, ELLIOTT WHITING, son of George C. and Annie Farrar.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his father's residence, No. 132 West 24th-st., this day, (Saturday,) April 20, at 2 o'clock.

AXTELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, of consumption, Miss MARGARET ELIZA AXTELL, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Axtell.
The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 20th, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Thomas D. Mitchell, No. 125 Charles st., corner of Greenwich.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 18, FLAVIA D., wife of Lafayette Young, in the 34th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 54 Horatio-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, of consumption, JAMES A. BROOKS, aged 48 years.
He was for many years connected in business with Booth & Tuthill, of New York. His friends, and those of his brother, Thomas Brooks, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 191 Clinton-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MCCHESNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 19, ALFRED V. MCCHESNEY, son of the late Nicholas L. McChesney, in the 18th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his uncle, Robert D. McChesney, No. 393½ Carlton av., on Sunday, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HULL.—In Cornwall, Orange County, on Wednesday, April 17, at the residence of Nathaniel Adams, KEZIAH HULL, relict of the late Wager Hull, Jr., of Milton, Ulster County, in the 88th year of her age.
The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence.

CRANE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, April 18, NOAH, only son of Jacob G. Crane, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 3 P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church.

WALLER.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, April 15, Mr. SAMUEL WALLER, in the 62d year of his age.
His remains were taken to New-Preston for interment.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

CLOTHES MANGLE FOR SALE CHEAP—As the owner is about breaking up housekeeping. For particulars inquire at No. 152 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, of Mrs. JANE DE PEAR.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE
KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:
EXTRA CLASS, No. 237, April 19, 1861.
45, 18, 35, 51, 28, 69, 3, 15, 31, 65, 30, 64.
CLASS No. 238, April 19, 1861.
72, 33, 3, 20, 41, 60, 56, 9, 4, 48, 47, 67, 53.
Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Friday, April 19, 1861.
Commissioners, { J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.
NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.
W. E. & CO., Managers.

Letter from
THE WIFE OF THE GALLANT ANDERSON.
GLORIOUS MAJOR ANDERSON!
Mr. E. ANTHONY:
SIR: Allow me to thank you for the photogram which you have been kind enough to send me.
It is the best likeness I have of Major Anderson, is a very fine specimen of the Art, and is beautifully and tastefully mounted. Need I say how very highly I shall value it? Very respectfully yours,
E. B. ANDERSON.
BARNWOOD HOUSE, Feb. 26, 1861.
This portrait was taken at Fort Sumpter, Feb. 2, 1861, at request of E. ANTHONY, by special permission of Gov. Pickens.
EVERY PATRIOTIC AMERICAN SHOULD OWN THIS PORTRAIT.
Twenty-five cents in postage stamps will bring it by return mail.
Also, at same price, portraits of President Lincoln, Gen. Scott, Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, W. H. Seward, Lewis Cass, Cassius M. Clay, Washington Irving, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Henry Ward Beecher, John J. Crittenden, John Bell, Edward Everett, John C. Breckinridge, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Commodore Perry, Dr. E. K. Kane, Salmon P. Chase, Montgomery Blair, Sam Houston, John Q. Adams, and 300 other eminent Americans. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS for above style of portraits in great variety.
Card Portraits of eminent Europeans, Emperors, Kings, Queens, Dukes, Lords, Marshals, Actors, Actresses, &c.—500 different persons.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
TO USE
TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
UNION BADGE.
UNION BADGE.
UNION BADGE.
UNION BADGE.
UNION BADGE.
UNION BADGE.
Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "COMPOUNDS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and became a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALTRHEUM, &c.
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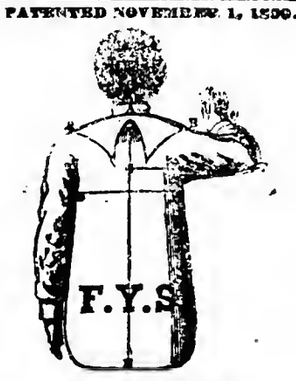
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The present number completes the *Twenty-second Volume* of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The Publishers renew their thanks for the cordial approbation and liberal support which the Magazine has received during the eleven years of its publication.
A regular monthly circulation of more than *One Hundred Thousand*, and a constant demand for back numbers, volumes, and complete sets, evince that the Magazine meets the wants of the great body of American readers. All the features which have given it its distinctive character will be retained. In object will still be to present to the American public the choicest literature of the day, with abundant Pictorial Illustrations of every subject in which the artist can aid the writer. The Publishers confidently anticipate a continuance of the favor which the Magazine has heretofore received from the Press and the Public.
The author of "*Adam Bede*" wishing to publish her New Novel in England, complete, at an early day, it will not appear, as usual, in the Magazine, but has been issued in a volume by the Publishers, in advance of its publication in England. In its place will appear "*Orley Farm*," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, the most brilliant Novelist of the day. The first part is contained in the present Number of the Magazine. It will be regularly continued until its completion, the Publishers having secured from the author the advance sheets, and the original Engravings, from Drawings by MILLAIS, the founder of the "Pre-Raphaelite School," and the most eminent painter of the age.
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HEAD-QUARTERS REGIMENT, SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
No. 442 Broadway.
THIS REGIMENT WILL ASSEMBLE AT their Head-quarters, at the above-named place, at 11 o'clock A. M., THIS DAY, 20th inst., to join in the Union demonstration. By order,
E. MCK. HUDSON, Col. Commanding.
THOS. A. GLOVER, Acting Adjutant.

ATTENTION! WALLACE AND BRUCE GUARD.—A special meeting of this Company, and those wishing to enroll themselves as members, will be held at their Head-quarters, Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance to make arrangements to attach ourselves to the 79th Regiment Highland Guard. By order,
JOSEPH LAING, Commandant.
Lieut. J. L. DICK, Secretary.

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☞ *Particular attention is requested to names of reference near the close of this

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF THE STOCK OF THOROUGH-BRED AND TROTTING STOCK OF

Messrs. WM. H. GIBBONS and FRANK LATHROP, By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Barnay Harter farm, Madison, N. J., the following celebrated stock, viz.:

MANNIE LEWIS, by imported Glencoe, out of MOMO, by imported Barefoot, also colt by her side

PASTA, by Revenue, out of Emmie Thomas; also, colt by her side, by Two Eagles

CORNELIO, by Cossack, out of Rosebud.

ALDABARAN, by Cassius M., out of Nancie Lewis.

MALAKOFF, Trotting stallion, by Peter Dorlon.

Also, several other very valuable thorough bred and trotting horses, both single and in pairs. Catalogues, with full particulars, are now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 141 Broadway. The Morris and Essex car starts from foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30 A. M., Railroad trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 9:30 A. M., and return, leaving Madison at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, (postponed from the 16th, on account of the storm), at No. 24 East 7th st., between 1st and 2d ave., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites pier glasses and cornices Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood wardrobe, centre and pier tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oil cloths, carpets, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
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E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 72 West 11th-st., near 6th av., all the furniture, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in plush, pier glasses, oval mirror, mahogany side board, rosewood and mahogany bed room furniture, rosewood and oak extension tables, marble-top tables etageres, rosewood cabinets, beds, bedding, velvet and druggets carpets, oil cloths, handsome China and glass ware, etc.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ o'clock.
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E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 22, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 Hamilton-place, Caymer-st., Williamsburgh

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, black walnut extension table, black walnut dining room chairs, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil cloth, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, &c.; also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEADMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, APRIL 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 65 Nassau-st., will be sold a large and valuable assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor and marble top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., walnut extension table, Brussels three ply carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c.

SAME DAY—At 10 o'clock, P. M., at No. 31 St. Felix-st., between Hudson and Lafayette-ave., household furniture, mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm and parlor chairs, center tables, pier glasses, rich damask curtains, chandeliers, brackets, gilt mantel, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, wash stands, bedsteads, mattresses, spring, hair and excelsior mattresses, walnut extension table, chairs, rhino, cottery Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c.

ERNST H. LEROS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEROS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture removed for convenience of sale consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suits, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top wash stand, rosewood bedstead mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame pier and cheval mirrors, mahogany rockers and chairs covered in hair cloth, mahogany arm chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, mahogany side and pier tables, rosewood billiard table, oak office furniture, oak marble top sideboard, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus plated ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE AND NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at their salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a very large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads and lace window curtains, brussels and tapestry carpets, parlor suites in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, sideboard, dining room suites oak buffets and extension tables, corner cupboards, oak, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, lounges, easy chairs, feather beds, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, French china dinner and tea sets, glass ware and kitchen furniture. Also, pier and mantel glasses of best French plate.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-RAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

A New-Hamburgh on Hudson River.—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, consisting of 100 acres near Hilton Ferry depot, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other buildings, there is a dock on the premises, stone quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

C. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—C. W. KELSEY WILL sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house No. 4 31st-st., between South 10th and South 11th sts., Williamsburgh, consisting in tête-à-tête, common chairs, pier glasses, carpets, tables, bedsteads, beds and bedding; also, kitchen furniture. For full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 123 Grand st. Sale positive.

WARD MCILVAIN, Auctioneers.
FIELD & McILVAIN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nicholas Bushnell, Esq., Referee, No. 721 Broadway, the 4 story and 10th st. two four story brick st. record dwelling on the southwest corner of 8th-av. and 50th st.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 9 Pine-st.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney, No. 111 Broadway.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, No. 96 James-st., 25x100 feet 6 ins., frame building, No. 98 James-st., 20x75, 3 story brick building; No. 100 James-st., 20x75, 3 story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Journey Collins. SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' tools, office furniture, safes, fixtures, &c., by JOSEPH BRIGHAM, at No. 16 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

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C. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
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TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUNT, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE modern house, No. 214 West 14th st.; 3-story plain house, No. 204 West 14th-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 91 East 29th-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 95 East 13th-st; 3-story plain house and 2 lots, 100, &c., East 13th-st.; 3-story plain house, No. 125 East 30th-st.; 2-story and attic house, No. 172 Thompson-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 132 Thompson-st.; 3-story modern house, No. 79 Greenwich-st., store No. 249 Front-st.; Tent on Broadway and 55th st.; house and 7 lots on 30th-st. and 1st-av.; stable, rear No. 25 Broad-st.; house, rear No. 193 Chrystie-st. Also, money to loan. Apply at No. 191 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of

PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET IN MORRISANIA—THE PART OF a first-class house, comprising six rooms as the owner has more room than he requires, in a very respectable neighborhood, corner of 6th st. and Boston road. Will rent it low to a small respectable family, or would sell the house, with one acre of land, on very liberal terms. Apply on the premises for one week. There are two lines of stages which pass the door every hour, connecting with the Harlem steamboat, and it is within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, THE FOLLOWing houses, with modern improvements: Jon Lexington av. $420; East 33d-st., $700; East 34th st., $750; 34th st., $600; 37th-st., $500; 39th-st., $380, 48th-st., near 3d av., $575; 49th st., $550; 49th-st., $450; 51st-st., $450; 40th-st., $450; 51st st., $550. Also others in good locations. Apply to JOHN PETTREICH, No. 415 3d-av., or No. 315 4th-av.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the most desirable English basement houses in the City. The house has a depth of 100 feet, and half of the adjoining lot. Price, furnished, $2,500 without furniture, $2,000. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 36th-st.; or L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., No. 62 South-st.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERson, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, with gas chandeliers, &c., No. 68 East 37th-st. Rent $800. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 110 east 38th-st—rent $500; and the three-story house, No. 224 Elizabeth-st., will be let very cheap, in floors or apartments. Apply to P. McCAFFERTY, N. 110 East 38th st.

TO LET—FOR A LARGE PRIVATE FAMILY, OR a Summer boarding-house, with about 50 rooms, beautifully located within a fine park of trees and about 3 acres of ground, known as the Le Roy-place, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York. For further particulars inquire of DAVID ALLEN, New-Rochelle Flouring Mills. Terms easy.

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TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FIRST CLASS dwelling-house No. 166 2d-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Also the new three-story brown stone-front dwelling-house on the southside of West 39th st., first house east from Broadway. Possession of both houses given at once. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, 124 Broadway.

TO LET—ON 34TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 137 FEET east of 8th av. and west of Broadway, a new white marble-front house, 18.9x50, with modern improvements. Rent $750. Seen from 1 to 4 o'clock. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1 128 Broadway, or A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building 26½ by 100 feet, No. 722 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel to lease. Rebuilt throughout in the most thorough manner; plate glass windows, cast iron fronts, &c. Terms and references unexceptionable. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 36 Warren-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER—IN BROADway, near 35th-st., also, marble rubbing bed, polishing apparatus, saw mill, show-room, packing and store; the whole to let together, or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTIN-AIR, No. 161 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—NO. 808 BROADWAY, IN THE BUILding next above Grace Church, basement, first and second cellar, in size each 25 feet by 110, suitable for house-furnishing store, piano or cabinet furniture warerooms, or carriage repository. Rent $1,650. Apply in the store, from 2 to 2½ P. M.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 205 BRIDGE-ST., near Concord, 5 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a three-story and basement brick and brown stone house, in perfect order; gas and water; rent $190. Apply at the house, or at No. 58 Liberty-st., New York up stairs.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, the lower part of a house in 7th-st., consisting of back basement, first floor, (these rooms deep) and two rooms on third floor, has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 112 1st-av.

165 CHARLES-ST.—TO LET TO A SMALL family, from the 1st of May, the second floor, three rooms, back basement, five pantries, water, gas, separate cistern, wash-house, coal yard, &c. The other part is occupied by four adults.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, are rent taken in board, the 3-story brick dwelling No. 181 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, first class water, gas and range, in which 2 families do all the family work. For terms, apply on the premises

TO LET LOW AND IN SEPARATE PARTS, store and lofts on rear of Tontine, 120 Chambers st. 19.2x67 feet, extra strong, and has fine light for manufacturing, &c. Apply to H. J. OVERMAN, No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LET AT A BARGAIN FOR THE NEXT 17th st., opposite Stuyvesant square. For house it is to go from unfurnished story and basement, and contains every convenience. Can be seen by card from D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR SOLD IN BROOKLYN CHEAP—THE factory brick house No. 43 ranging with the entire improvements; rent $550. The furniture of this house will be sold or rent'd. Apply on the premises, from 3 to 6 P. M., or at No. 53 Walker-st., New York.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Astoria and Ridge sts., between Delaney and Bronte, now occupied as an iron foundry by John B. Platt, to be vacated on May 1. Apply to C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS 10 and 11 on south side, between 10th av. and river, also, brick buildings on table for machine or carpenter. Apply to H. J. OVERMAN, No. 15 Broad-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class house, pretty furnished, the owner's family boarding with the occupant; possession immediate. Apply to Mr. PINCKNEY, No. 25 Park-row, or at No. 45 West 30th-st., between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—THE WEST THREE-story brick house, front cellar, back building with peculiar cellar, good location, with all modern improvements, 81st st., first house west of 3d-av., north side of the street. Apply at the house adjoining.

TO LET—155 DWELLING HOUSE NO. 219 Madison-st., in good order, and will be rented low to good tenant. For further particulars apply to ANDREW LOCKLY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—HALF OF A SMALL THREE STORY, English clapboarded house, to an unincumbered family. Rent $200. Apply at No. 16 West 54th st., or at No. 195 Lexington-av.

TO LET—AT CORNWALLVILLE, STATEN-AVENUE (station No. 3), two handsome 2-story brick houses, rent $250 each. Inquire of E. F. CANNAN, No. 1,264 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A BOARD WITH THE privilege of preparing food in the dwelling of a private family pleasantly situated. Apply at No. 61 West 40th-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE AND HANDsomely shaded lots of ground situated near the corner of Broadway and 54th st. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises. W. J. STEWARD.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS MARble front store, No. 805 Broadway six stories high, with cellar and yard. Rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of Lynch's Hotel.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE AND CENtrally situated house No. 159 10th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., will be put in complete order and let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 49 Warren-st.

TO LET—THREE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, Nos. 229 West 34 h st., and 59 East 28th st. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—THREE STORY DWELLING NO. 50 Woodhull-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, has gas, water, &c. Rent $440. Apply at No 1 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the Ferry.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER MILLER & CO.'S store, No. 387 Canal-st.; five rooms, chandeliers, water, &c. Inquire in the store.
MILLER & CO.

TO LET.—BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—The large house No. 13 Bond-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The first floor furnished if required. Apply to R. C. KOOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 93 Prince-st., 2 doors above Spring; has 6 rooms on the floor, with Croton water. None but a small family without children need apply. Inquire at 92 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE HOUSE No. 127 4th av., containing ranges, gas, bath, &c. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 294 6th av., from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 to 9 P. M.

TO LET—THE STORE WITH FOUR LOFTS AND dry cellar, No. 206 Pearl-st. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome-st., or at front office on second story over Fulton Bank, corner Pearl and Fulton sts.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS TO LET, with or without steam power. Apply to Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE SILK-Dyeing Works, foot of East 34th-st.; rooms 40x200.
SAMUEL LIGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—(Large and small). Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEWEST BUILDing, No. 238 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 4.

TO LET—ON THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, THE new four-story brown stone front house No. 111 East 34th-st. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 68 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Washington-st.; store No. 70 Cortlandt-st. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

$150.—TO LET.—THREE ROOMS IN A PRIvate house to a small American family, No. 107 East 29th st. Possession immediately, if desired.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 60 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x86 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 21x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

$600.—TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house, on 42d st., near Broadway, in fine order, walls frescoed and papered; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fixtures; court-yard, with shrubbery; furnace, bath room, three water closets; situation unexceptionable; will be let to a small, careful family only, at the above low rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 78 New-st., or morning and evening at No. 146 West 42d-st.

RENT $700.—TO LET, ON THE CORNER OF Broadway and 26th-st., a very large room on second floor, suitable for a tailor, milliner, or any business purpose; has five windows. Also connected with this on the third floor, the same space, divided into two rooms, but could be again divided, and arranged for very convenient apartments for a small family. One private entrance to both floors. Gas and water.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 192 West 28th-st., opposite Lamartine-row; is in good order, and has all the modern improvements; would prefer letting it furnished for six months or a year; or, if desired, would board out the rent with a small genteel family. Inquire of ROOME & WELLS, 167 9th-av., or on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE FIVE new three-story houses on 55th-st., just east of 3d-av. House replete with every modern convenience. Rent very low to a good tenant. The street is to be paved with Belgian pavement and other improvements soon to be made. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, from 10 to 12.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the second story of a modern built house, in an excellent neighborhood, opposite grounds of Blind Institute and convenient to cars and stages; hot and cold water, gas, &c., and in every way suitable for housekeeping. Apply at No. 11 Boorman-place, West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSES TO LET ON LEASE.—NO. 1214 West 26th-st., four stories English basement, rent $500; also No. 146 West 39th-st., rent $455; also three story high stoop house No. 140 West 43d st., near Broadway, rent $600; all the modern improvements are in these houses. Apply to WILLIAM R. STAFFORD No. 62 William-st. or No. 141 West 18th-st.

TO LET—NO. 36 MORTON-STREET, WILLIAMSburgh—Three story and basement, with gas, hot and cold water in the bath room with bath-room, range in kitchen; is handsomely painted throughout, and has all the modern improvements. For terms apply to S. W. DISBROW, Land Agent, No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET OR LEASE IN A BEAUtiful neighborhood, uptown, three doors from Broadway, a 20 by 75 feet, new, four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house, having all the late improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent lower than any other of its class and location. Apply to Mrs. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway, or JOHN S. AMES, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A MODERATE-SIZED double house, corner of 133d st. and 5th-av., with 2 lots, piazza and court yard, bath room &c., it has the advantages of City and country, being near toe cars and boat; let it, $350; immediate possession. Apply to STAMMERS & MANN, 3d av., between 126th and 128th sts., or to ALEX. MILN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, Sheriff-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal, and in Carlton-pl-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700
F. W. TALLMADGE, No. 91 Macdougal-st., or No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, tee stair cases; situate corner of 4th st and Washington square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of F. A. PFOEN, 72 East 28th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 345 4th-st.

$475.—CHEAP RENT—TO LET IF TAKEN immediately, a three-story brick house on Murray Hill, containing 11 rooms, all the modern improvements. Gas fixtures in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 102 East 40th-st., next to Lexington-av. Will sell for $5,500.

TO LET—ON VERY MODERATE TERMS, A suite of handsome offices, with fire-proof safes, on the first floor of the building No. 52 Nassau-st., suitable for a banking house, insurance offices, wholesale jewelry store, or any other respectable business. Apply on the premises, Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone front house No. 14 9th-st., newly done all the modern improvements, with mantel and pier glasses and cornices, conservatory in the rear. The house is in perfect order, and will be rented low to a small family. Inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, having all the modern improvements, three-story brick houses, Nos. 80, 82 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av. and Broadway. Also No. 239 West 31st-st., near 9th-av. Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NORRIS, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, between Madison square and 4th av., to a nice family, with one child or without. Rent $400 a year, or $50, if convenient to have room and partial board for a single gentleman. Inquire on the premises, No. 26 East 24 h st.

TO LET—THE TWO HOUSES, NOS. 150 AND 152 West 39th-st., 3 story and basement, with all the modern improvements, rent low, and beautiful location; also a house standing in the rear of the adjoining lot, with gas and water, if required, to be let to one family; rent very low, and now ready for tenants.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, No. 75 Madison-st., Jersey City, fronting the bay, and with fine view of the harbor and shipping; suitable for a gentleman doing business in the city. Rent, $300. Will put the house in good order on 1st of May. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 316 Washington-st.

TO LET IN A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, THE upper part of house No. 149 Wansley-place; rent $225, water and gas in the house; reference required. Inquire of A. M. EAGLES, in the Citizens' Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal st., before 10 A. M., and after 3 P. M.

TO LET—IN ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th aves., near Central Park two well-finished cottage houses, 8 rooms and fine yards each; facilities good for getting down town; rent $300 a year. Inquire at No. 269 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY-FURnished house; has gas, range and water will be introduced; large yard, &c., near Wall and Fulton Ferries; possession given at once. Call, from 10 till 5 o'clock, at No. 249 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on 61st-st., containing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures. Rent $450. Apply to GEO. E. BENDIX No. 263 36th-av., or to WM. C. CONNER, corner of Bende and Centre-sts.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement brick house No. 69 East 24th-st., with modern improvements, in good order, and location very desirable. Gas fixtures, carpets, oil-cloths &c., for sale cheap if desired. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, 293 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED—DESIRABLE FIRST-class house in 9th-st., near 4th av., containing eight chambers, furniture all first-class, with library. Rent $75 by 53. To rent low to a desirable party. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—SINGLE OR TOGETHER, THE TWO three story basement and attic houses, lots, 25x100 each, Nos. 7 and 9 Jones-st. If desired, will be leased, with alterations to suit. Apply to M. B. TAYLOR, in the store of Meyer Bros., No. 83 Walker-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business, store and basement, No. 42 Jahn st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau st.; workshops in rear of building No. 2 6 William st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, THE first or a cond floor, with two bedrooms and basement of house No. 493 Greenwich st. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 24 feet front, No. 8 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 846 Broadway will be let to a single society, or for business purposes to suit the applicant. Apply in the dry-goods store, No. 844 Broadway

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of ground; 2 minutes walk from depôt. Rent, $200, $250 and $350. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 281 Pearl st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one half the rent. Offices secured. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the 2d floor of a house having all the modern improvements; rent moderate. Apply at No. 149 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND PARLOR, OR 2d and 3d stories of house No. 65 3d-st. Rent $350.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A family, who are going into the country, would like to rent their house, furnished or unfurnished. Has all the modern improvements, is large in perfect order is handsomely furnished, and the situation unsurpassed. Will be rented to a private select family only for the Summer, summer, or for a longer period. Address, with references, B x 1,151 Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WESTchester County, 20 miles from the city by Harlem Railroad, near the depôt. The house has six bedrooms, and is very prettily situated. On the grounds are stable, coach-house ice-house and plenty of fruit and shade trees a good garden, &c. For further particulars apply to H. A. MEAD, No. 25 Merchants' Exchange.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR SIX MONTHS, A first-class, four-story, high-stoop dwelling completely furnished, located on 27th st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and opposite the Friends' Meeting house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR SIX months, on Brooklyn Heights; contains ten rooms, modern improvements, nicely furnished, and a most comfortable house; rent low to a good responsible tenant. Apply at No. 1 Garden-st., between State and Jerolemon-sts., five minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz.: Pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing vinery, green-house, grapery, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 52 by 70 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing fine billiard-room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET ON MURRAY HILL.—A four-story brown-stone house, furnished throughout, will be let for one year, and perhaps longer at $1,200 per annum, to a gentleman and wife, (without children preferred.) It will be agreeable for the owner to make arrangements for two of the present occupants (young men) to continue to the house as boarders. Please see the premises before to be accompanied by references. Address W. B. L., Box No 3,986 P. O.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—For six months from May 1st; everything complete for housekeeping, except silver. Location healthy, with nice garden of fruit and vegetable; one hour's ride on the Harlem road easy of access to the City by cars and boat. Address No. 180 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A MODern, genteel, three-story and attic house, neatly furnished, in the immediate vicinity of Washington-square, will be let to a respectable private family on reasonable terms. Apply to J. C. ANGELL, No. 23 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR COZZENS', West Point, a cottage with 15 rooms furnished; flower, fruit and vegetable garden attached. Inquire of G. W. READ, No. 128 Chambers-st., or to B. F. KILEY, upon the premises

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—FOUR stories, brown-stone, 20 feet front 40 feet deep, dining-room extension. Situated No. 58 West 23d-st., first house East of 6th-av. Rent $1,500. Apply at No. 16 West 24th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. E. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED cottage at Astoria, L. I. Inquire of M. WILLSON, at Harper & Brothers.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house No. 38 East 29

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 3, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 00 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
B. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
E. S. Comes, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco and California State Interest Coupons.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation has been obtained from the several States, and the deed of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposits of bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be required by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 54 Wall-st.
J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT No. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST., to which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 373 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and providing the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1895.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the name of the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND WILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS, Nos. 1 to 2,500.—Holders of these Bonds desirous of availing of their mutual protection, who have not yet done so, should send in their address and the number of their Bonds.
Holders of Bonds issued under the subsequent Trust Deed, Nos. 2,500 to 3,950 for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100 for $500 each, desirous of being protected, in accordance with the decision of the Courts, should also send their address and the numbers of their Bonds to F. RANDALL, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.
HORACE GALPEN, FRANCIS VOSE,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS RANDALL, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.
New-York, April 13, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.
NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to J. T. Souther, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New-York, one dollar per share on the amount of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Shareholders failing to comply will have their present stock sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued for the instalment.
T. K. STEVENSON, President.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, dated March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
MAIN GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 163 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to May 1.
By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Bank-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and end at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. BEEKER, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 44 V. A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 5 to 6 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
BENSON A. BUSEN, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for three years, at 7 per cent., eight thousand dollars, on unincumbered property at Elizabeth, N. J., worth $25,000. Apply at No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 12, or CHETWOOD & MAGIE, Attorneys, Elizabeth, N. J.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, OLIVE & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

$5,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ON improved property near the City, worth at least $40,000; the only incumbrance. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 134 Times Office.

$7,000 WANTED ON LOTS IN HARLEM, near 3d-av., being half their value. Address LOAN, Box No. 2,466 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single. In health or disease DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS, No. 192 Grand-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 78 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET (OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $5 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. M. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. M. COX No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 100 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. M. MARICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 120 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 14 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Badger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chulingugue—$1 50. Dealer's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm of Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and EFFECTIVE ENERGY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been saved of life-long pain and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES,
Price of Single Boxes. Cents.
1..Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness.....25
2..Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite.....25
3..Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants.....25
4..Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints.....25
5..Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery.....25
6..Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing.....25
7..Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat.....25
8 Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and The Doloureux.....25
9..Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head.....25
10..Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint.....25
11..Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness.....25
12..Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses.....25
13..Cures Croup, Hoarse or Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing.....25
14..Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch.....25
15..Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs.....50
16..Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues.....50
17..Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate.....50
18..Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight.....50
19..Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza.....50
20..Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough.....50
21..Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration.....50
22..Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache.....50
23..Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers.....50
24..Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness.....50
25..Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions.....50
26..Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit.....50
27..Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination.....50
28..Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility.....1 00
29..Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-sche, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children.....50
30..Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination.....50
31..Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis.....50
32..Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart.....1 00
PRICE OF CASES.
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$9 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book.....7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions, &c., to $1.
☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address
F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THIS IS TO certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York.
The partnership is to be conducted under the firm name of COLGATE & HOFFMAN.
The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dealing in Exchange and Bullion.
JAMES B. COLGATE, who resides in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, is a general partner.
CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN, who resides in the City of New-York, is a general partner.
JOHN B. TREVOR, who resides in the City of New-York, is a special partner.
JOHN B. TREVOR contributes the sum of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of capital to the common stock.
The partnership is to commence on the 2d day of April, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st day of May, 1864.
JAMES B. COLGATE.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
JOHN B. TREVOR.
New-York, April 3, 1861.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICING!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICING! AWFUL SACRIFICING!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE. DEATH!
SHRIEK AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 15 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—cease will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. E. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—omitting the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25,
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$150
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations).....75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SHERMAN, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Lyndikins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. H. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 23,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$75 and $100
First cabin to St. John's, N. F.....$50
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 20
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....35
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60
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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE first American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamships will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on following days, at 4 P. M.:
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER, THURSDAY, April 18
Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $27; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, Geo., $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including unlimited fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida, at low rates.
Insurance at lowest rates premium.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Bills of lading must be taken up, to insure despatch, and none will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 86 West-st. and 328 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WEGENER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JOKINS, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 24th inst. A steamboat will run between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 8th May.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

election of Capt. James L. Wayne, who, being informed of his nomination, made a stirring and patriotic speech, in which he promised that he would pledge himself to elect Lincoln by the electoral vote, if possible, or to the last man. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Democracy of Delaware, in the present crisis, deem it their imperative duty to stand by the Government and the Constitution, and to use every effort in their power to maintain the Union.

Resolved, That we recognize in the present Administration the true exponent of the principles of the Democratic party, and that we will support it in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the present rebellion, and for the restoration of the Union, and that we will support it in all constitutional measures for the accomplishment of these objects.

Resolved, That we will support the Administration in the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and in all measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, and that we will support it in all measures for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and for the arming of the blacks, if necessary to the accomplishment of these objects.

Resolved, That we will support the Administration in all measures for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and for the liberation of their slaves, if necessary to the accomplishment of the same objects.

Resolved, That we will support the Administration in all measures for the arrest and punishment of traitors, and for the suppression of all disloyal publications and sympathizers.

Resolved, That we will support the Administration in all measures for the speedy and vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the restoration of the Union, and that we will support it in all measures for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and for the liberation of their slaves, if necessary to the accomplishment of these

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2990. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UNION FOREVER!

Immense Demonstration in this City.

THE ENTIRE POPULATION IN THE STREETS.

Over One Hundred Thousand People at Union-square.

The Metropolis Streaming with Banners and Streamers.

Processions, Speeches and Resolutions.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Addresses by John A. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Wm. M. Evarts, Senator Baker, Henry J. Raymond, Moses H. Grinnell Wm. F. Havemeyer, Fernando Wood, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Richd O'Gorman, D. D. Field, Hiram Ketchum, John Cochrane, and Others.

The Empire City, yesterday, spoke in tones of thunder for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. The largest meeting, without exception, that was ever held on this continent, and the most enthusiastic, was that which came together at Union-square and in the vicinity yesterday—for the hundred thousand and unnumbered thousands more who responded to the call were too numerous to find standing room within the limits of the Square itself. Into the adjoining thoroughfares the crowds overflowed, and Broadway from Fourteenth-street almost to the Battery was a surging mass of human beings all the afternoon. The stores were closed, and everywhere, on house-tops and mastheads, and on men's hats and next their hearts, and even in ladies' bonnets were the Stars and Stripes,—the emblem of a Union which the people have declared "first and shall be preserved." They who of late, and not without some show of reason, have upbraided Americans for the seeming apathy with which they first heard how that flag had been dishonored, should have seen the demonstration of yesterday. Union-square was a red, white and blue wonder Countless little flags were hung from windows or waved by ladies and children who looked forth from them. Not only the adjacent hotels,—the Clarendon, the Everett, the Union Place, the Monument House,—displayed national colors in profusion, but from nearly every private house from Spingler Institute and from the Church of the Puritans, the flag of our Union waved proudly.

STAND NO. 1.

The happy possessors of green tickets, to the number of several hundreds, were admitted to the main stand of the meeting fronting on the statue of Washington—on the site of the memorable spot where the dedicatory ceremonies of the statue took place. Among these present were some of the most distinguished of New-York's merchants, jurists and literati. The stand was crowded to excess with the wealth and talent of the City. Dodworth's band furnished music, a stout corps of police guarded approaches from unwarranted intruders, flags waved from all points, and the glorious colors of Old Sumter flash floated from a stately tree, where they were placed by the identical Hart, who nailed it to the flagstaff of Major Anderson's fortress, after it was shot away from the enemy. As Hart ascended the tree to adjust the flag, Superintendent Kennedy shouted to the people of his name, and as it was echoed from mouth to mouth through the vast concourse, cheer upon cheer rent the air, and finally Hart was obliged to come forward and speak.

SPEECH OF POLICEMAN HART, OF FORT SUMTER.

Mr. Hart, who, it will be recollected, is the Metropolitan policeman who went to Fort Sumter as escort to Mrs. Anderson, advanced to the front platform, and spoke as follows:

I see many patriotic hearts around me, which would have rejoiced to have had with us at Fort Sumter. This (pointing to the flag) is the flag that we nailed to the flagstaff of Fort Sumter, and under we defended it until the last. I want you of New-York to volunteer to nail that flag again to Fort Sumter. [Thunders of applause.]

The time previous to the arrival of the speakers was occupied in the elevation of the staring crowd, the raising of a time-honored American flag on the statue of Washington, and the display of a huge American Eagle. Soon the swaying of the outskirts of the mass announced

THE APPROACH OF MAJOR ANDERSON,

who seemed to be borne almost upon the shoulders of the people through the crush mass. In vain did the well meaning policemen endeavor to keep back the tide—their task was as fruitless as that of Mrs. Partington; for the eager populace pressed closer and closer to view the hero of the last battle in the pending war. The enthusiasm ran to the highest pitch, as the object of it all rose to view on the stand, and was plainly in sight of the multitude. Nervous and agitated as he never was in the face of the enemy, he acknowledged the homage, and returned greetings were given from the assembled thousands as far as the eye could reach—from Fourteenth-street and Broadway round to the corner of Fifteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. In like manner were Surgeon Crawford, Capt. Doubleday and Capt. Foster greeted, and it was long before the tumult of their welcome could be subdued.

At last, R. H. McCurdy, Esq., mounted a prominent point, and amid the din announced that Dr. Spring, the venerable pastor of the Brick Church, would invoke the Divine blessing. The sight of Dr. Spring's white hairs streaming in the breeze tended greatly to allay the storm, but it was in vain that he endeavored to make himself heard twenty feet from the stand. In feeble and trembling tones he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. SPRING.

Mr. President: I feel myself very happy, as a native born American and a son of one of the Revolutionary officers, and as a member of Christ's Church, and one of his ambassadors, to be permitted to bear my testimony in favor of this noble cause. My past views on the agitated questions of the country are well known to those of you who are familiar with the Press. I have seen no occasion to alter them. I adhere to them now. But the question now is, not between Slavery and Anti-Slavery—not between Republicanism and Democracy, but between law and anarchy, between Government and no Government. And permit me to say that all the other questions are evanescent, they are mere phantoms; they shrink into nothingness compared with the grand question of Government and no Government in this country. It is with high pleasure that I lift my voice on behalf of that Church which I represent, and I cheerfully accept the invitation to open this meeting with prayer.

Dr. Spring then uttered an impressive prayer appropriate to the occasion.

RECEPTION OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

Mr. McCurdy then said: I have now the honor of presenting to you, as Chairman of this meeting, Hon. John A. Dix. All who are in favor of that will say "Aye." An universal shout greeted Mr. Dix as he advanced to the front of the stand, and put the question on the adoption of the following list of officers, likewise proposed by Mr. McCeany. The list was adopted, and the meeting stood organized as follows:

President—John A. Dix.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Peter Cooper,	Greene C Bronson,	W. B. Astor,
W. M. Evarts,	W. C. Bryant,	Pelatiah Perit,
George Bancroft,	John A. King,	James Boorman,
Stewart Brown,	John J. Phelps,	R. S. Mastarn,
Barzy Grinnell,	Moses Taylor	D. D. F. Grant,
W. E. Dodge,	Watts Sherman,	Edwin Croswell,
L. C. B. Cannon.	Jno. D. Wolfe,	Seth B. Hunt,
Frederk Bronson,	F. A. Conkling,	A. J. Williamson,
D. H. Arnold,	Edwin Dobbs,	Joseph Stuart,
R. H. McCurdy,	Joseph W. Alsop,	E. B. Morgan,
Willis Blackstone,	Nels. Hayden,	John Lloyd,
Chas H. Russell,	Robt. Ray,	Benj. L. Swan,
Jno. C. Jones,	David Hoadley,	Robt J. Taylor,
Jos. N. Phelps,	James Low,	John Ewen,
Jas. A. Briggs,	John D. Jones,	Wm. C. Bryce,
Henry F. Vail,	A. B. Baylis,	Etnathan Thorne,
W. B. Maclay,	Fred. Kapp,	Alex. Duncan,
George Folsom,	Andrew Carrigan,	A. C. Kingsland,
Isaac Ferris,	J. Anchincloss,	M. Vrankin,
D. R. Martin,	Wm. Channing,	H. B. Chapin,
William Bryce,	A. S. Hewitt,	S. B. Arnhaud,
Peter Lorillard,	Erastus Brooks,	Joseph Seligman,
S. Livingston,	W. H. Osborn,	A. A. Vanderpool,
W. W. De Forest,	Anson Herrick,	Theodore Fowler,
Daniel Leroy,	S. L. Mitchill,	Augustus Schell,
Chas. Christmas,	A. B. Varnum,	William Hall,
Charles A. Secor,	John T. Hoffman,	Hamilton Fish,
Lather Bradish,	Fernando Wood,	A. T. Stewart,
Morris Ketchum,	Jonathan Sturges,	J. J. Astor.
John Cochrane.		

SECRETARIES.

J. Smith Homans,	J. T. Johnston,	D. D. Lord,
George A. Nugent,	Chas. B. Norton,	John Bigelow,
Shepard Gandy,	C. H. Marshall, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
Jas. G. De Forest.		

SPEECH OF HON JOHN A DIX.

Mr. Dix on taking the Chair, said:

Fellow-Citizens: We have come together to express our determination to uphold the authority of the Government, and to maintain inviolate the honor of the country. The circumstances under which we are assembled are calculated to fill any patriotic heart with the deepest concern. For the first time in our day civil strife has broken out in the bosom of our prosperous and happy country, and has been pushed by unscrupulous men to the extremity of war and bloodshed. With no provocation whatever, from the Federal Government, they have turned their arms in fraternal hatred against it, even when it was administered by those who were actuated by the most friendly dispositions towards them. But I do not doubt, when the present excitement shall have passed away, when those who have thus arrayed themselves against the Government of the country, shall have learned from a disastrous experience that their true interest lies in peace, all will concede, on a review of the past, in a spirit of fairness and moderation, that there was no just ground for alienation. [Applause.] But, fellow-citizens, I feel that all such considerations are inappropriate to the hour. The time for action has come. Peaceful issues of the past, to be dealt with under a just sense of the responsibilities they have brought with them, the Constitution of the United States has been spurned and trampled on. The authority of the Government has been resisted by military force. The flag of the Union has been insulted, in more than one instance torn down and even trampled under foot. Most of us were born, and all of us have lived, in prosperity and peace under the protection of the Constitution, we have regarded our allegiance to the Union as second only to our religion in the sanctity of its obligations: and we have venerated the national character, under which Washington and Jackson, and the host of gallant men who were associated with them, or who followed in their footsteps, achieved our glorious deeds for the common defence and their country. [Unbounded applause.] We should regret that term if we could look with indifference on the outrages on and we hold most dear. There is only one object for the course of the Confederate States in overturning within their limits the authority of the United States Government. They have not even put forth the slightest pretext for such action. [Cries of "Never; never; they can't do it."] Against this usurpation and fraud, if it shall be attempted, I trust we shall contend with all the strength God has given us. [Cries of "We will."] I am for supporting the Government. I do not ask who administers it. It is the Government of my country, and as such I shall give it in this extremity all the support in my power. I regard the pending contest with the Secessionists as a death-struggle for Constitutional Liberty and law—a contest, which, if successful on their part, would only end in the establishment of a despotic Government, and blot out, wherever they were in the ascendant, every vestige of National Freedom. You know fellow-citizens, that I have always been in favor of adjusting controversies between the States by conciliation, by compromise, by mutual concessions—in a word, in the spirit in which the Constitution was formed. Whenever the times shall be propitious for calm consultation, they will find me so still. But, until then, let us remember that nothing could be so disastrous, so humiliating, and so disreputable to us all as to see the common Government overthrown or its legitimate authority successfully resisted. Let us, then, rally, with one heart, to its support. I believe it will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the preservation of the great interests confided to it. There is no choice left out to acquiesce in its surrender to revolutionary leaders, or to give it the means it needs for defence, for self-preservation, and for the assertion of its authority, holding it responsible for their legitimate use. Fellow-citizens, we stand before the statue of the Father of his Country. The flag of the Union, which floats over it, hung above him when he presided over the Convention by which the Constitution was framed. The great work of his life has been rejected, and the banner by which his labors were consecrated has been trampled in the dust. If the inanimate bronze in which the sculptor has shaped his image could be changed to the living form which led the armies of the Revolution to victory, he would command us in the name of the hosts of patriots and political martyrs who have gone before, to strike for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. McCurdy read the resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The Union of the States, under the guidance of Divine Providence, has been the gratifying source of prosperity and domestic peace to the country for nearly three quarters of a century; and,

Whereas, The Constitution, framed by our Revolutionary fathers, contains within itself all needful provisions for the exigencies of the Government, and, in the progress of events, for such amendments as are necessary to meet new contingencies; and,

Whereas, An armed combination has been formed to break up the Union by throwing off the obligations of the Constitution and has, to several of the States carried on its criminal purpose by seizing forts, arsenals, revenue vessels, and public treasure, and, finally by assaulting Fort Sumter, a fortress of the United States occupied by a feeble but heroic garrison, and capturing it by an overwhelming force after a gallant defence, thus striking the authority of the Government at defiance, and insulting the National Flag; and,

Whereas, The Government of the United States, with no earnest desire to avert the evils of civil war, has silently submitted to these aggressions and is unwilling to appeal to the people of the Union for the means of maintaining its authority by enforcing the execution of the laws and of saving the country from dismemberment, and our political institutions from destruction; therefore,

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence, the Work of the Revolution, and the Constitution of the United States, have given origin to the most free, the most equal and the most perfect Republic known among men; that under its protection the wide expansion of our territory, the vast development of our wealth, our population, and our power have built up a nation able to maintain and defend, before the world the principles of liberty and, civil order; that it was founded, that by every sentiment of interest, of honor, of affection, and of duty we are called upon to preserve it unbroken for our children, and to hand it down to future generations, as the great inheritance we have received from our fathers; that to the maintenance of this sacred trust we devote whatever we possess, and whatever we can do, and in support of the Government, under which we live, we are prepared to shed our blood and to lay down our lives.

Resolved, That the members of the Government of the United States who, on the 4th of March, took the oath of the Supreme Court, a Constitutional Republican, to support the Constitution and laws, that they should perform the duties incumbent upon them faithfully and impartially, and that they would, to the best of their ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, are bound by their oaths, their honor, and their allegiance to the country, to use all the means which the Constitution has placed in their hands to maintain the authority of the Government and the integrity of the Union, and that we will support them in the performance of this sacred trust we devote whatever we possess, and whatever we can do, and are prepared to shed our blood and to lay down our lives.

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Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, the basis and the safeguard of the federal Union, having been framed and established by the people, for the people, and for the perpetuity of their liberties, it belongs to the people to maintain it, and to see that it is not violated by unconstitutional acts of any of the departments of the Government.

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of the Federal Government to enforce the laws, collect the revenue, and protect the public property, we deprecate the policy of any attempt to subjugate the Seceding States, or to conquer a people who are struggling for what they believe to be their liberties, and we are opposed to any war not waged solely for the purpose of preserving the Federal Union, and maintaining the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the patriotism of the people of the City of New-York, and we pledge to the Government the support of our citizens, and we call upon them to rally to the standard of the Union, and to aid in the speedy suppression of the present unnatural rebellion.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens, of whatever political opinions or party associations, to stand by the Government in this hour of its trial, and to support it in the exercise of all its constitutional powers, and that we will support the Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers, and that we will support the Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers, and that we will support the Government

THE GREAT REBELLION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Affairs at Charleston—Jeff. Davis and Repudiation—Insubordination in the South—A Vigorous Policy Necessary—Designs on Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 19, 1861.

An intelligent printer of this City, went to Charleston some six or eight weeks ago, and returned on account of the death of his child. He states that the people of that city are living in great luxury—that money and provisions of all kinds are abundant, and that the shipment of cotton going forward with unwonted activity. The account differs from others which I have seen from that quarter, but apart from my confidence in the veracity of the man—who, by the way, has gone back—I can conceive that it is so.

The exciting scenes which have transpired there during the last four months, has naturally brought to the city nearly every man of fortune in the State, in one capacity or other. They have their cotton, rice, indigo, and, at the worst, their negroes to sell, with which to raise the wind for the extraordinary occasion. They are living in the first throes of a revolution, and buoyant with hopes of achieving independence, and they are living fast. The consequence is, that the little City of Charleston enjoys an unwonted harvest, in feeding the whole chivalry of the State at one time, and for several months together. No doubt the country is suffering in consequence of this drain of capital and energy, and the effect will be seriously felt in the short crops of the current year. The South Carolinians are spending more every month than they could afford to spend in the year, and bankruptcy will be the consequence.

Mr. DAVIS is in many respects the most capable and respectable man in the Southern Confederacy; and but for one little circumstance his selection for the Presidency would be regarded as eminently judicious. But unluckily, the circumstance referred to will affect the success of the rebellion in a vital point. I allude to his advocacy of repudiation. He was not merely a repudiator, but the great leader and champion of that knavish policy. The consequence will be that no capitalist in Europe or America will lend a dollar to the Government under his control, although it should be acknowledged by the United States. This point you have clearly pointed out in the TIMES, but I believe that you fail to note the fact that the Confederate State Government will have the identical plea to set up as an offset to the demands of its creditors with which Mr. DAVIS nonsuited the Mississippi bondholders. It will be perfectly safe to declare, five years hence, that the whole secession movement was illegal and unconstitutional; that there existed no right to overthrow the United States Government; and that the pretended Confederate State Constitution was never ratified by the people. In the face of such facts the Mississippians would scorn to pay tribute to the moneyed aristocracy, and especially to a foreign aristocracy. The idea will be hooted out of court.

These considerations cannot fail to suggest themselves to the men of capital, and they will be far too shrewd to put faith in the honor of the cotton lords a second time.

The insubordination and impatience of the Confederate State troops at Fort Pickens, of which we have heard frequent accounts, reminds me of a remark of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the Senate, some eight or ten years ago. I cannot now refer to the date, but I remember well that he admitted the unfitness of "our chivalry" for the defence of fortifications. The same reproach applies in the case of maintaining a siege. Mr. DAVIS would have us to believe that the chivalry are the people to carry cities and fortresses by storm, and rifle rough shod over squadrons, but they lack the patience and self control which are essential in laying siege to a fortress. The latter part of the eulogy, as it regards their contempt for routine duties, has been verified by the event; and it remains to be seen how much truth there is in the tribute he pays to their more active virtues. It seems to be conceded, however, that the people in the vicinity of Fort Pickens are getting sick of the *prestige* afforded by the presence of the chivalry.

The impression gains ground here that if the nuisances of Pro Slavery fanaticism shall persist in forcing a collision of arms with the Federal Government, the result will be the destruction of Slavery. A protracted war would constrain the rulers of the Southern movement themselves to call the slaves into the field; and this, of course, could only be done on condition of their becoming free. Necessity knows no law, and these negro propagandists may, after all, become abolitionists, in order to maintain their secession movement. In that event, KEITT and GARRISON, YANCEY and PHILLIPS, will join in celebrating the glorious results of secession.

An intelligent gentleman, writing from a Secession county in North Carolina, says that the secession feeling is strongest among the more intelligent classes, while the masses are unable to understand the grievances complained of, and like poor Stephen in "Hard Times," regard it as "all a muddle." Great numbers on this ground refused to go to the polls. The people, he says, are sound. The secession spirit which is so prevalent among the would-be wise, he regards as an illustration of the evils of half knowledge. The couplet of Pope, in this connection, obviously suggests itself.

OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

Every day's reflection and observation inspires confidence in the policy of vigorously maintaining the Government and enforcing the laws against the efforts to overthrow them. Northern men, Republicans everywhere, have wavered in opinion on this point; and I confess that, for one, I have leant decidedly to the idea of patient tolerance of secession as the best and readiest means of curing the evil. But the attack on Fort Sumter, and the prompt response of the Administration in the call for 75,000 men, have as it did all patriotic minds that while forbearance only serves to encourage the rebels firmness and determination in the Government will be sustained by a brave and generous people. The patriotic response of the entire people of the North to the call for troops astonishes and delights all true Union men in this city; for it was lack of confidence in this unanimity and determination which caused thousands to favor an abandonment of the Southern forts, as a necessity under existing circumstances. The folly of this timid policy is now apparent to all in this community, and whatever may be the temporary effect of recent events upon the public mind of the South, I predict that on sober second thoughts the Union men in that section will sustain the vigorous policy of the Administration.

Notwithstanding the secession clamor raised over the President's proclamation, and the *éclat* attached to the victory of 8,000 Secessionists over 80 United States troops, the Virginia Convention has hesitated long before deciding in favor of disunion. It was taken for granted that the Secession Ordinance would have been adopted on Monday and behold, four days have been consumed before the fatal resolution is taken. It may be, that while I write the secedere may be rejoicing over their triumph, and at any rate, I apprehend that they will carry the day in the Convention. But they are bound to submit their decision to the people, and whatever may be the course of Eastern Virginia, there is strong reason to believe that the Western portion of the State will decide in favor of adhering to the Union.

The egotism and recklessness which rules the secession leaders may blind them to the dangers which impend over Virginia, in the event of her revolt from the Government, but the people will have time to reflect on, if not to experience, the consequences which will speedily follow the rash act. It is obvious that the pecuniary affairs of the Confederate States are now nearly desperate, and that their Government must speedily break down unless they can enlist the whole South in their cause. It is said that the traitors of Virginia have invited the Montgomery Government to come to Richmond, on their way to Washington, and nothing is more probable than that the invitation will be accepted if the Convention shall adopt the ordinance of Secession. The Confederates and their Virginia allies are equally interested in this Northern movement—the former as a ready means of bringing the whole South into their plans, and of strengthening themselves financially as well as numerically, and the letter with the hope of intimidating the Union people of Virginia into acquiescence. It is therefore the obvious policy of the Secessionists to bring their Government to Richmond, and to escort it with an army, which would gain recruits throughout its course.

If the Secessionists fail to adopt this aggressive policy, their Confederate Government must necessarily fail, for went of the means to support large forces. We must give them credit for the possession of the requisite intelligence to see this obvious truth, and we are therefore warranted in believing the current reports which represent them as preparing for an expedition through Virginia to Washington. It is for Virginia to determine whether she is to become the seat of the war which has begun at Charleston. If she believes that her rights will be vindicated by the process, she should not hesitate to invite the Confederate army to pass through her borders on its way to the Federal Metropolis; but if, on the other hand, she declines the sanguinary honor, she will treat her Southern invaders as enemies, and repel them at their first approach.

The article in the TIMES of Tuesday, and a similar one in the *Tribune* of Wednesday, upon the consequences to Virginia and to the South, of an attempt to seize the Capital, are producing a profound impression. They cannot fail to awaken the people of the Border Slave States to a full perception of the dangers that threaten them, and the certain ruin to their favorite institution, which the Secessionists desire to precipitate. Mr. LINCOLN, in his proclamation, clearly indicates his firm purpose not to make war upon Slavery; but that purpose was founded in the supposition that the efforts of the Secessionists would be confined to the defence of their assumed independence. If, however, they shall have the audacity to attempt the overthrow of the Government itself, and expel the President from the Capital, the affair will have assumed a wholly different aspect, and the Government in its repressive efforts will be controlled by nothing short of impossibilities. A Government is bound to maintain its existence at whatever sacrifice to the opposing force, and in the case supposed, it would be apparent to all, that there could be no safety so long as Slavery exists. It would not hesitate, therefore, to attack Slavery, or to overthrow it, as an indispensable means of restoring peace and obedience to law.

It is well that these ulterior consequences of the audacious attempt to overthrow the Government have been brought to the attention of the Southern people. They cannot fail to make the rebels quail, and to pause in their bold enterprise.

An intelligent Virginian remarked to me to-day that the unanimity and determination of the North in standing by the Government would very much abate the ardor of the Secessionists, since they leave no doubt as to the terrible consequences which secession must bring upon them. There can be no doubt that the Union sentiment in the South will be strengthened and encouraged by this undaunted attitude of the Free States, and that a firm trust in the support of the Federal authorities, thus sustained, will embolden Southern Unionists to rally, and recover the ground they have lost under the pressure of recent events.

You who reside securely in the great and powerful City of New York, can have no idea of the state of feeling which exists in this community, situated between two Slave States. For several days rumors have been rife to the effect that we are to be invaded by an army of 2,500 men from Richmond, and I believe that a majority of the people would not be surprised to see the secession banners waving over serried ranks of enemies at any moment. I confess to a good deal of incredulity as to such reports myself, but it would be unwise in the Government to disregard them. If the rebels should get possession of Custis' Hill, they might play the mischief with Washington. No doubt Gen SCOTT has provided against a surprise, but the public begins to feel the need of batteries on the high grounds on the Virginia side of the river.

OBSERVER.

The Law of Treason.

The law of treason is very important to the American people. *Gardner's Institutes* a law work published by VOORHIES in January, 1860, pp 2, 3, 24 to 35, 323, 342, 669, 695, 382, 383, furnishes the law on this subject. On these pages the following principles and the authorities supporting them are found:

1. That the President and Congress have the whole of the political, national and inter-state power of the Union, a perpetual Government making the people of the United States one nation, with the States municipal bodies with mere local sovereignty, and having no power to make compacts or agreements of any kind without the consent of Congress.

2. That the States have no power to form a Confederacy within the Union composed of any of its States.

3. That no State or Confederacy has a right to organize an army or navy, or to make war, or to invade any other State by military power, or to seek to divide and disrupt the Union of our thirty-four States, or to change our Government, except by an amendment of the National Constitution in the mode pointed out by it. Any such act is rebellion.—it is treason.

4. That all attempts to defeat, by force or menace, the execution of any act of Congress in any of our thirty-four States, or to seize, for the use of any State, or the Southern Confederacy, any fort, Custom house, mint, or vessel of the Union, or to collect duties, except for the national treasury, and in pursuance of any act of Congress, and all efforts to break up the Union by menace or force, all those acts are, by our law, treason, whether done by private persons, or armed men, or officers of a Southern Confederacy, State Legislatures or State Conventions.

5 That all the above unlawful acts are not only illegal and subject the wrong-doers to the penalties of treason, but all persons who aid the existing Southern conspiracy in the disruption of our Union, by making, selling, or transporting arms, munitions of war, clothing or supplies of men, money, or anything for the rebel armies, are traitors, if done with knowledge.

6. That any persons who, by newspaper articles, or Governors' or Mayors' proclamations or messages, or by recommending the doing of any acts of treason, shall advise a rebellion, or any act of treason which shall be carried out by levying war upon the Union, is a traitor, as any aid given, or participation by parties remote from the place of the armed meeting, makes the same treasonable, if in the smallest degree it aids and encourages the treason by levying war at a remote point.

7. That the selling of vessels, or furnishing supplies or acting as an agent to buy them, or to borrow money for the Southern Confederacy, is an act of treason in every person knowing the object.

8 That the President is authorized to call out the whole Militia, Military and Naval power of the United States, to put down insurrection and rebellion in any State and Territory of the Union.

9. That, as Supreme Executive, he has the power, and it is his duty to put down rebellion and preserve in full force the national Constitution and the Union.

10. That secession is treason, and that all who uphold it by menace or force, or by giving aid in any degree, or in any manner, are traitors, and legally subject to capital punishment.

11. That in a representative Republic like ours no right of revolution exists, as the essence of republicanism is that the constitutional majority of votes shall rule, and not force. That in monarchies the right of rebellion in extreme cases may exist, but not in republics, where the ballot-box effects all changes the majority desire peaceably. Abandoning this doctrine, despotism or anarchy must prevail.

12. The loaning of money to the Southern Confederacy is an act of treason.

The above abstract of the principles of our law, and their application to existing facts, are furnished to guard men against treason, and capital punishment, its legal penalty. There are men in our midst who have already incurred the penalties of treason, and are now enjoying a temporary immunity by the forbearance of the Government.

A LAWYER.

SECESSION AS PAINTED BY A SECEDER.

Extracts from a Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, Delivered Nov. 14, 1860.

On the 14th of November last, Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President, and now a leading spirit genius of the Southern Confederacy, delivered a speech in the Hall of Representatives, at the seat of Government in Georgia, in favor of the maintenance of the Union. This speech, so truthful and appropriate, and delivered in a spirit so earnest and sincere, elicited universal admiration, and was published by us in full. We now return to it for the purpose, now that the crisis of a civil war is upon us, of justifying to ourselves and before the world, the righteousness of our cause, and our duty to maintain it, and proving from the lips of its very chief wantonness of the rebellion unprovoked by a single act of Government. We want no more eloquent advocate of our cause, which is worthy of the sacrifice of a hundred thousand lives in its defence. Mr. STEPHENS' speech was a reply to one of Mr. TOOMBS, delivered the day previous, in favor of secession. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. STEPHENS proceeded as follows:

The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency of the United States? My countrymen, *I tell you frankly, candidly and earnestly, that I do not think they ought. In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. It ought to stand by and aid still in maintaining the Constitution of the country. To make a point of resistance to the Government, to withdraw from it because a man has been constitutionally elected puts us in the wrong.* We are pledged to maintain the Constitution. Many of us have sworn to support it. Can we, therefore, for the mere election of a man to the Presidency, and that, too, in accordance with the prescribed forms of the Constitution, make a point of resistance to the Government *without becoming the breakers of that sacred instrument ourselves, withdraw ourselves from it?*

Would we not be in the wrong? Whatever fate is to befall this country, let it never be laid to the charge of the people of the South, and especially to the people of Georgia, that we were untrue to our national engagements. Let the fault and the wrong rest upon others. If all our hopes are to be blasted, if the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck with the Constitution of the United States waving over our heads. [Applause.] Let the fanatics of the North break the Constitution, if such is their fell purpose. Let the responsibility be upon them. I shall speak practically more of their acts; but let not the South, let us not be the ones to commit the aggression. We went into the election with this people. The result was different from what we wished; but the election has been constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the Government and go out of the Union on that account, the record would be made up hereafter against us.

But it is said Mr. LINCOLN's policy and principles are against the Constitution, and that if he carries them out it will be destructive of our rights. Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. If he violates the Constitution, then will come our time to act. Do not let us break it because, it is said, he may. If he does that is the time for us to strike. [Applause.] I think it would be injudicious and unwise to do this sooner. *I do not anticipate that Mr. Lincoln will do anything to suspend our safeguards or security, whatever may be his secret intents at; but we are bound by the constitutional checks as we are through, which at the same time renders him powerless to do any great mischief.* This shows the wisdom of our system. The President of the United States is no Emperor. No Dictator. He is clothed with no absolute power. He can do nothing or less is backed by power in Congress. The House of Representatives is largely in the majority against him.

In the Senate he will also be powerless. There will be a majority of four against him. Toombs, after the formal Rhetts, Fitzpatrick and others, by the unfortunate dissensions in the National Democratic Party in the North, Mr. LINCOLN cannot appoint an officer without the concurrence of the Senate—I do not form a single one of the Cabinet. He will be in the condition of General Jackson, (the embodiment of Democracy) who had to ask the Whigs to appoint his Ministers, and was compelled to receive a Cabinet entirely opposed to his views. And so Mr. LINCOLN will be compelled, if he has a Senate to choose for him, a Cabinet from the Democracy of that body, or else to put him in open terms. He will be compelled to do this or let the Government stop. If the National Democratic party—for that is their name in the North—the conservative men in the Senate, shall not determine, they, I say, can. Mr. LINCOLN obtain a Cabinet which will obtain him or allow him to vacate the Chief Magistracy. Why, then, I say, should we disrupt the ties of this Union, when his hands are tied, when he can do nothing against us? No man will be suffered to be appointed by him to do it, who is not true to the Constitution. If Southern Senators are true to their trusts, as I can not permit myself to doubt that they will be.

Mr. TOOMBS, in his speech the day previous, urged the cessation of Government upon three grounds. For the first, mostly to New-England, of the existing bounties, second, the existing Tariff, third, the navigation laws. To these several issues Mr. STEPHENS replies, justifying the policy of granting bounties in certain cases, as laying the foundation of our navy, but agreeing with Mr. TOOMBS that having accomplished the object, they should and would be speedily repealed. With regard to the Tariff of 1857, Mr. STEPHENS showed what was well known, that it was the joint product of Massachusetts and South Carolina—the entire delegations in both Houses of Congress voting for it; and that the South could not justify secession on account of a law for which her representatives unanimously voted. With regard to the Navigation laws, Mr. STEPHENS maintained the necessity for them at the time they were enacted, and he thought they should now be repealed. But he did not think the neglect to repeal them a cause for breaking up the Government. After replying at length to Mr. TOOMBS on these points he went on to say: "These, then, were the true main grievances or grounds of complaint against the general system of our Government and its workings—I mean the administration of the Federal Government. As to the acts of the Federal States, I shall speak presently, *but these here are the mainsprings used against the common head.* Now suppose it be admitted that all of these are evils in the system, do they overbalance and outweigh the advantages and great good which this same Government affords in a thousand innumerable ways that cannot be estimated? Have we not at the South, as well as the North, grown great, prosperous and happy under its operation? Has any part of the world ever shown such rapid progress in the development of wealth and all the material resources of national power and greatness as the Southern States have under the General Government, notwithstanding all its defects?

* * * * * * *

What we would have lost in border wars without the Union, or what we have gained simply by the peace it has secured, no estimate can be made of. Our foreign trade, which is the foundation of all our prosperity, has the protection of the navy, which drove the pirates from the waters near our coast, where they had been buccaneering for centuries before, and might have been still had it not been for the American Navy under the command of such spirits as Commodore PORTER. Now that the coast is clear that our commerce flows freely outwardly, we cannot well estimate how it would have been under other circumstances. *The influence of the Government on us is like that of the atmosphere around us. Its benefits are so silent and unseen that they are seldom thought of or appreciated.*

We seldom think of the single element of oxygen in the air we breathe, and yet let this simple unseen and unfelt agent be withdrawn, this life-giving element be taken away from this all-pervading fluid around us, and what instant and appalling changes would take place in all organic creation!

It may be that we are all that we are in "spite of the General Government" but it may be that without it we should have been far different from what we are now. It is true, there is no equal part of the earth with natural resources superior, perhaps, to ours. That portion of this country known as the Southern States, stretching from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, is fully equal to the picture drawn by the honorable and eloquent Senator last night in all natural capabilities. But how many ages and centuries passed before these capacities were developed to reach this advanced stage of civilization? There these same hills, rich in ores, same rivers, same valleys and plains, are as they have been since they came from the hand of the Creator; uncreated and uncivilized man loomed over them, for how long no history informs us. *It was only under our institutions that they could be developed. Their development is the result of the enterprise of our people under operations of the Government and institutions under which we have lived. Even our people without these never would have done it.*

Mr. STEPHENS then pointed a most vivid picture of the decay of Greece and Rome, and asking what has caused their downfall, he replies:

It is the destruction of their institutions "that has caused it; and, my countrymen, *if we shall in an evil hour rashly pull down and destroy those institutions which the patriotic hand of our forefathers labored so long and so hard to build up, and which have done so much for us and the world, who can venture the prediction that similar results will not ensue?* Let us avoid it if we can. I trust the spirit is amongst us that will enable us to do it. Let us not rashly try the experiment, for if it fails as it did in Greece and Italy, and in the South American Republics, and in every other place, wherever liberty is once destroyed, it may never be restored to us again.

There were many amongst us in 1850 zealous to go out once out of the Union, to disrupt every tie that binds us together. Now do you believe, had that policy been carried out that time, we would have been the same great people that we are to-day? It may be that we would, but have you any assurance of that fact? Would you have made the same advancement, improvement and progress in all that constitutes material wealth and prosperity that we have?

I notice in the Comptroller-General's report that the taxable property of Georgia is $670,000,000 and upwards, an amount not far from double that it was in 1850. I think I may venture to say that for the last ten years the material wealth of the people of Georgia has been nearly, if not quite, doubled. The same may be said of our education, and everything that marks our civilization. Have we any assurance that bad we regarded the earnest but misguided patriotic advice, as I think, of some of that day, and disrupted the ties which bind us to the Union, we would have advanced as we have? *I think not.* Well, then, let us be careful before we attempt any rash experiment of this sort. I know that there are friends whose patriotism I do not intend to question, who think this Union a curse, and that we would be better off without it. I do not so think; if we can bring about a correction of these evils which threaten—and I am not without hope that this may yet be done—this appeal to go out, with all the provisions for good that accompany it, I look upon as a great, and, I fear, a fatal temptation.

When I look around and see our prosperity in everything, agriculture, commerce, art, science and every department of education, physical and mental, as well as moral advancement, and our colleges, I think, in the face of such an exhibition if we can, without the loss of power, or any essential right or interest, to remain in the Union, it is our duty to ourselves and to posterity to—let us no too readily yield to this temptation—do so. *Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race, were not without a like temptation when in the garden of Eden. They were led to believe that their condition would be bettered—that their eyes would be opened—and that they would become as gods. They, in an evil hour, yielded—instead of becoming gods, they only saw their own nakedness.*

I look upon this country with its institutions as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear if we rashly evince passion, and without sufficient cause shall take that step, that instead of becoming greater or more peaceful, prosperous and happy—INSTEAD OF BECOMING GODS, WE WILL BECOME DEMONS, AND AT NO DISTANT DAY COMMENCE CUTTING ONE ANOTHER'S THROATS. This is my apprehension. Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficulties, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our action. Let us see first clearly where the path of duty leads, and then we may not fear to tread there in.

Look at what has already been done by them for their advancement in all that ennobles man. There is nothing like it in the history of the world. Look abroad from one extent of the country to the other, contemplate our greatness. We are now among the first nations of the earth. Shall it be said, then, that our institutions, founded upon principles of self-government, are a failure?

Thus far, it is a noble example, worthy of imitation. The gentleman, Mr. COBB, the other night, said it had proved a failure. A failure in what? In growth? Look at our expanse in national power. Look at our population and increase in all that makes a people great. A failure? Why we are the admiration of the civilized world, and present the brightest hopes of mankind.

Some of our public men have failed in their aspirations; that is true, and from that comes a great part of our troubles. [Prolonged applause.]

No, there is no failure of this Government yet. We have made great advancement under the Constitution, and I cannot but hope that we shall advance higher still. Let us be true to our cause.

* * * * * * *

I am for exhausting all that patriotism can demand before taking the last step. I would invite, therefore, South Carolina to a conference. I would ask the same of all the other Southern States, so that if the evil has got beyond our control, which God, in his mercy, grant may not be the case, let us not be divided among ourselves—[cheers.]—but, if possible, secure the united cooperation of all the Southern States; and then, in the face of the civilized world, we may justify our action; and, with the wrong all on the other side, we can appeal to the God of battles to aid us in our cause. [Loud applause.] But let us not do anything in which any portion of our people may charge us with rash or hasty action. It is certainly a matter of great importance to tear this Government asunder. You were not sent here for that purpose. I would wish the whole South to be united if this is to be done; and I believe if we pursue the policy which I have indicated, this can be effected.

In this way our sister Southern States can be induced to act with us, and I have but little doubt that the States of New-York and Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the other Western States will compel their Legislatures to recede from their hostile attitude if the others do not. Then with these we should go on without New-England if she chose to stay out.

A VOICE IN THE ASSEMBLY.—We will kick them out.

Mr. STEPHENS.—I would not kick them out. But if they chose to stay out they might. I think, moreover, that these Northern States being principally engaged in manufactures would find that they had as much interest in the Union under the Constitution as we, and that they would return to their constitutional duty—this would be my hope. If they should not, and if the Middle States and Western States do not join us, we should at least have an undivided South. I am as devotedly for the maintaining the Union as it is, if possible. I will exhaust every means this to us consistent with an honorable spirit. My principles are there.

First, the maintenance of the honor, the rights, the equality, the security and the glory of my native State in the Union, but if these cannot be maintained in the Union, then I am for the next best chance, of all Georgia controlled. Next to the honor and glory of Georgia, the land of my birth, I hold the honor and glory of our common country. I would never let my rights and that of the Southern States suffer if I could help it with respect to the Northern States. Now I would not do but one additional mark to that platform, which I have stated and one which the time has come to be necessary.

If all this fails, then we shall at least have the consolation of knowing that we have done our duty, and all that patriotism could require.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Condition of Affairs in the Confederate States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 9, 1861.

You will receive by this mail an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that Commissioners have been appointed in the Confederate States to receive bids for the fifteen million loan, only five millions of which, however, is proposed to be taken up in this way. Now you cannot fail to remember that it was announced by clear implication, if not by direct statement, several weeks ago, that this loan was all taken up. The fact is, in everything in reference to this Government *only the best* side is presented. The whole body politic seems bound, by an oath, to conceal the unfavorable and exhibit the favorable. Public sentiment nurses a kind of self-deception, which, in private conversation, does not always succeed in concealing itself. There is now unquestionably more latitude of sentiment and expression allowed than three months ago, but he who should speak in disapprobation of the Government would render himself liable to be called a traitor, whatever his antecedents. This principle, that only the best side is shown, has always to be taken into account in considering the state of feeling here, and in estimating the effect of given movements. There is only one thing perfect, that is the Southern Confederacy; only one thing absolutely bad, that is the North.

The application of the new laws of tariff are now engaging considerable attention. The great sea ports does not seem to have been taken to make the action of these laws easy and flexible. The general land port of entry for all this section of the country is Augusta.

At this point, goods are detained. If a bill of invoice accompanies the goods, some time is saved, for otherwise word is sent to New-York or elsewhere for this bill: this received, a note is dispatched to the owner, informing him of the arrival of the goods at Augusta. He is informed that he must go to a Justice and swear to the ownership of the goods, forwarding the same to the agents at Augusta, who there kindly transmit the amount due the Government. If the owner has sufficient interest left in his property to remit in gold or silver the sum necessary to meet this tariff he may begin to look forward to the arrival of his goods. But the trouble and loss of time is not the worst, for there on the books is the inexorable tariff.

A man is not in the best mood for swallowing this inconvenience who finds himself in possession of butter which, at New-York, cost him $69, but which, on its passage, has drawn to itself a taste and odor of value which costs him nearly $50 additional. The immediate effect of this is dissatisfaction, but what will be its governmental significance I cannot tell.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

To speak, or write, or think about anything else just now but war, is a thing out of the question. Since Setuaday, when news arrived of that mysterious activity in the Navy-yards at Brooklyn and Boston, nothing else has been talked of. It was currently reported last week, that Mr. DAVIS declared that if Fort Sumter was not delivered up before the close of this week, he should give orders to have it taken. This week the excitement is with Fort Pickens. The fear that some of the vast military preparations going on in the North are intended for the reinforcement of this fort make many press its immediate attack.

Great efforts are made to increase the force now collected there. Word came yesterday that this State would be expected to send on as soon as possible three thousand additional men. To-day new posters are about the streets, inviting soldiers to join the army of the Confederate States. It has been roughly stated, I see, that there are already five thousand men stationed at Fort Pickens. Last week, I learn from reliable sources, there were only sixteen hundred men on hand. Five hundred more were daily expected from Louisiana, to which must be added about nine hundred others who have in the interval passed through here for that point.

Just now, money matters do not seem to be in the most flourishing condition down there. The soldiers are unpaid, and last week the dissatisfaction among the mechanics, who have been working on reduced wages, and these not regularly paid, became so great that they refused to work. It is stated that BRAGG has repeatedly sent up requests to the President for orders to commence the attack on the fort, and we are now assured, on pretty reliable authority, that *it is the intention of Mr. Davis to delay this permission but a few days longer.* These things have the authority of rumor, but come with a directness that gives them some other claims to confidence.

In the general dearth of outside news which followed the adjournment of Congress, our citizens have been compelled to turn their attention upon themselves for amusement. Within a few weeks there have been quite an unusual number of street encounters, several men have been stabbed and shot, and one prominent citizen was shot dead. Last week a passing interest was excited by a duel which took place between the local editor of the *Confederation* and the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* stationed here. The cause of the honorable strife was, I believe, a newspaper article. The encounter took place at Pensacola, and proved entirely harmless, if we except the vest of the gentleman from South Carolina, which was grazed by the ball of his opponent. His own pistol failed to go off.

All the streets now-a-days are thronged with cotton wagons. The capital state of the roads and unusual prices is calling in all the remnants of last year's crop. It was thought that this might have a tendency to add to the briskness of trade, but as nearly every wagon-load of cotton is caught up by the Jews, the effect is almost imperceptible. It would prove a source of continual delight to one inclined to take pleasure in viewing the amiable side of humanity, to watch this kind-hearted sect hasten out of the city to meet these wagoners, in order to inquire after their families and tell them the price of cotton. I told you in my last of the very awkward system which has been adopted for collecting the tariff on goods coming from the North. This is undoubtedly a difficulty incident only to a new system, and will in time be corrected; but the tariff itself is a stubborn fact, which admits it is thought, of no improvement short of entire removal. Some merchants, who were accustomed to purchase their goods in New-York, have in consequence of the tariff, this Spring, turned their steps to New-Orleans, where it is thought that certain classes of goods can now be purchased more advantageously. I see that it has been reported that ten miles square in the vicinity of this city has been presented to the General Government for the erection of capitol buildings. Such a section, situated just south of the city, has been talked of, but in the present unsettled state of governmental questions, the matter has excited no attention here, and is altogether unworthy of the notice taken of it in the papers. While I am in this region of myths, I should like to ask for a "fine span of horses and carriage," said to have been presented to Mr. YANCEY. Whatever may have been the qualities of these "fine" horses, fast traveling cannot be held as one of them, as the fair representative of the absent ambassador is left to complain that they have not reached here yet.

The Washington Artillery, of Augusta, Ga., with six pieces is expected to arrive this evening *en route* to Pensacola, their service having been accepted by the Secretary of War. The Oglethorpe Infantry, of the same place left Montgomery this morning. They are the last of the first requisition on the State of Georgia.

I am informed on reliable authority that our Commissioners left Washington to-day.

It is stated that the second Alabama Regiment, Col. KENNETT LOMAX have tendered their services to the Governor of Alabama to participate in the attack on Fort Pickens.

The people here are delighted that the unconstitutional act of Congress, and that we are now entirely justified in driving the invaders from our soil. No one feels a particle of doubt as to the result, and the only regret is that President LINCOLN does not head the expedition.

The only arrivals at the hotels from New-York are CHARLES E. FORMAN, F. SAUNDERS, Jr., H. BOYNTON and lady.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, April 15, 1861.

This has been a week of excitement. On Thursday afternoon, a rumor crept through the town that the President had telegraphed orders to Charleston that the guns should be immediately opened on Fort Sumter. Early Friday morning intelligence was received that the thing had begun. A great throng assembled in front of the telegraph office, and received the announcement with every sign of enthusiasm. The great flag just brought up from Mobile was hung out from the Government buildings, cannons were fired, the crowd ran eagerly from place to place scarcely knowing how to express the excitement which all felt. As the day advanced no additional news was received, or at least more was given public, as the excitement grew hourly deeper. Men could not go to bed. Some who went to bed got up again, and were out in the streets. Crowds, whose curiosity baffled all day, would hold out no longer, hung about the hotels, catching at every rumor. Finally after two o'clock at night the windows of the President were besieged. The Secretary of War, Mr. WALKER, came out, and announced the last intelligence—that the firing had continued all day, that our guns on Fort Sumter had been dismounted, that a few hours more of cannonade would complete the work, and that in a few months more the flag of the Confederate States would wave over the Capitol at Washington, and, if necessary, Faneuil Hall, at Boston. These facts seemed, in part, to satisfy the throng, which, after many shouts, slowly dispersed. All Saturday the interest increased, but was baited with no further news. The city was in one condition to go through the ordinary forms of business. The least noise was listened to with nervous attention. It had been agreed that the event of the taking of the fort should be published by the firing of seven guns.

About 2 o'clock a cannon was fired—slowly and with breathless interest the seven reports were counted—then came two others, and what was before a certainty became, now a matter of question. Persons were running in all directions, negroes and children sent out by those at home to get the news, hurried back to carry the glad intelligence. A man in a coach declares that in less than a month he will drive President DAVIS up to the Capitol at Washington. No other event during the year has caused such general joy or raised such high hopes. The report soon extended to the country. Deep in the night the air was startled by the heavy peal of a cannon in some distant village rejoicing in the news which had just reached there, as the trains advance further in the country, the sounds grow fainter, and finally, toward morning, they cease altogether. On Sunday morning, the public joy was somewhat abated by the intelligence that while all eyes had been turned to Sumter, Fort Pickens had been quietly reinforced. The large force (1,200 men) said to be introduced into this fort, seemed to render it, even to those elated by the easy victory at Sumter, almost impregnable. Before the arrival of this news, it was generally affirmed that orders had been sent for the immediate bombardment of this fort, but these rumors are now, I notice, crying out, and some postponement and preparation is looked for. There exists here, in consequence perhaps, of the reports brought back by the soldiers from this city, who have been stationed at Pensacola, a very high opinion of the strength of Fort Pickens. It is not unusual to hear men here familiar with the works, declare the fort, if properly garrisoned, impossible to be taken by any force. In the strength of Fort McCrea, just opposite, there is no confidence, and it is freely declared that in case of an attempt upon Pickens, this fort would serve no other purpose than to divide the attention of the enemy. Troops are daily passing through the city to Pensacola, and there will soon be collected there, if this work of concentration continues, many of the best companies of the South. The young officer (WARREN) who was the bearer of dispatches from Mr. LINCOLN to Fort Pickens, had proceeded on his return as far as Greenville, where he was met by a guard from this city, and is now detained as a prisoner, while the Attorney General has his case under consideration. In view of the blockading of Charleston, it is thought that letters of marque and reprisal will soon be given out by Mr. DAVIS. To day, the news came of the call of Mr. LINCOLN for troops, and the prompt replies of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. *It cannot be disguised that this is unexpected,* more so indeed than the rejection of the Commissioners by which so many were startled a few days ago, for if there is any one thing which is thought to claim for itself pre-eminence as an axiomatic truth, it is that Yankees want pluck. "They won't fight." "Why, I could march an army right through those States," are expressions repeated so often that they can be taken as representing, in a general way, the opinion of the multitude. With all the preparations for war here, the hope has very naturally been very strong that no war would take place, and these immense preparations of Mr. LINCOLN are looked upon with deep concern. Even the joy which for two days has filled every face, in view of the victory at Sumter, has been blotted out by this ominous news of 75,000 men arming against them in the North. "What can it be for but invasion?" they say; and 75,000 men, even if they be a good part cowards, cannot be turned aside by a puff of breath, even the most boastful admit. Those who are wise enough to see that no invasion is meditated, see in these preparations that Mr. LINCOLN has decided on carrying out a strong policy, and will be sustained by the North, and this is not in all respects a grateful discovery.

FROM INDIANA.

Public Sentiment on the Reception of the News of War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, April 14, 1861.

The news that war has already begun creates an excitement beggaring anything ever before known amongst us; while the circumstances under which the terrible game opens unite all classes of men in the determination to sustain the Government. For the occasion, party is dropped and a zeal to stand for order and the honor of the country is the absorbing sentiment. The idea that when the authorities seek, by means of an unarmed vessel, to furnish food to their starving soldiers, this errand of humanity should be seized upon by traitors as a pretext for assailing Fort Sumter, fills every man with indignant resolution. Yesterday a call was circulated, for a meeting of those who stood by the Government, to be held at the Court House, in the evening. When evening came so great a multitude assembled that they did not attempt to occupy the Court-house, but at once adjourned to the theatre. The crowd filled all the open space in front of that building in such numbers as made it necessary to seek other quarters. The result was a division of the multitude into two meetings, one of which found shelter in the theatre, and the other was accommodated in Masonic Hall immediately opposite. Addresses were made at both, and the same resolutions successively passed unanimously by each, declaring their devotion to the Government, advising, in the struggle for self-preservation, the employment of all possible resources, and avowing the determination to go to the last extremity in furnishing supplies to the Administration.

This was a spontaneous gathering of at least five thousand men. It was composed of all classes—rich and poor, young and old, native and foreign-born—Democrat and Republican, forgetting the past, abandoning party watch words, and embracing one another in enthusiastic devotion to their country. I have never seen a feeling so prompt, so universal and so encouraging. It assures us that we have a Government, to which the hearts of the people are loyal.

If our whole population had for the last week been careful readers of the TIMES they could not more exactly reflect the opinions of that journal. With a few exceptions, too insignificant for anything but derision, you may hear everywhere the avowal that the patience of the country has been sufficiently **tried** with. Plans of conciliation have been discussed *ad nauseam.* The Border Slave States have been indulged in an irritating *laissez faire

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS: A DICTIONARY OF DATES. Edited by Spencer F. Putnam, Esq., A. M. New-York: Putnam, No. 661 Broadway. 1861.

There is good sense in the old Roman maxim that we should read much and not many things, but we can both read many things in Mr. PUTNAM'S book, and read it much to great profit and advantage. The eras between which this volume is intended to embrace every date of interest in the the history of civilization and progress, are those of the creation of the world and the inauguration of LINCOLN; and, from the high character of the work which Mr. PUTNAM has made the basis of his own, and the evident diligence and care which he has bestowed in adapting it to the use of the American public, we have no doubt that *The World's Progress* is as reliable in its statement of facts as it is clear and systematic in their arrangement.

The work of HAYDN known as the *Dictionary of Dates*, is one of standard value, and has passed through many large editions in England. So highly was it esteemed that the author received a pension from the Government—which was small enough to show that it was bestowed for literary and not political merit. All that is useful and important in this valuable work Mr. PUTNAM has incorporated in the volume before us, with much matter of more immediate interest to the American public under the heads of "Sewing machines," "Rebellions," "Secession," "Pistols," "Kansas," &c. In stirring times like the present, the most convenient and useful of all books is a companion to the newspaper, for newspapers will now be bought and read to an extent little dreamed of in the piping times of peace; and a manual like this, which refers briefly to the dates and the facts of all important events in the world's history, is the book of books for reference and consultation. It is, therefore, very opportunely published, and if there is a slow demand now-a-days for miscellaneous and fancy literature, a work so abounding in facts, and meeting so obvious a want of the public as Mr. PUTNAM'S does, must find a hearty reception with the largest of all congregations—the newspaper-reading public.

The Autobiography, Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, furnishes some very interesting details of the Lexicographer with whose name her own has become so intimately associated. Of BOSWELL, MACAULAY has declared, that he is as decidedly the first of biographers as HOMER is the first of heroic poets, SHAKESPEARE the first of dramatists, or DEMOSTHENES the first of orators; yet, to our thinking, BOSWELL lacked the one great essential of a biographer, impartiality. He was better fitted to fawn than to chronicle, to admire than to discriminate. In his hands the bearishness of JOHNSON becomes humor—his dirtiness assumes the proportions of a gigantic virtue. The memoirs of Mrs. PIOZZI are more to be relied upon than the chroniclings of the eyeophantic Scotchman. At the hands of JOHNSON she deserved nothing but kindness and consideration; she made her house his home, her servants his servants, and placed even her hours of recreation at his disposal. This treatment was ill requited by the lexicographer, when he writes, in answer to a letter from her announcing her second marriage: "Madame—If I interpret your letter right you are unmanlously married." The conclusion that forces itself upon the candid sifter of motives in this matter is that JOHNSON chiefly objected to this marriage because he foresaw that it would interfere materially with his creature comforts, that he would have been much better contant to marry the brewer's widow himself. Mrs. THRALE, however, made another choice, and, great as the intellectual disparity between the two might be, the man of song and the man of letters, it is indisputable that she made the better one. With his rollings, his puffings, his gesticulations, his mutterings, and his garmandizings, JOHNSON would have made anything but a pleasant headband for a woman of refinement. He was more fitted to reform society than to adorn it; to admonish civilization than to charm it. Lord MACAULAY says that the THRALES petted JOHNSON because of his leonine attributes, that they felt flattered because he preferred their house to any other in London. If the memoirs of Mrs. PIOZZI are to be credited, they inclined to him from compassion, and harbored him because of sympathy for his lonely condition. It was not a compliment that he preferred their home, when none other was open to him; or that he drank their wine and eat their dinners when no others were willing to perform the doubly disagreeable task of feeding him. A careful survey of the ground occupied by Mrs. PIOZZI'S memoirs confirms the general belief that, however eminent the great lexicographer was in morals, he was by no means unexceptionable in manners, and not altogether a pleasant thing to have in a family. As for making a parlor-pet of such a genius, a lady of the present day would as soon think of exchanging her poodle for a bear. JOHNSON was peculiarly fortunate in finding a Thrale; he was blest in the matter of a Boswell.

The Sable Cloud, also published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, as the title would indicate, is a book devoted to the negro question. It is written by the author of *A South Side View of Slavery*, and of course, inclines to view the subject in its sunniest aspects. It is attempted to show that even this cloud has its silver lining. The sable cloud that at present overhangs the country will materially interfere with the prospects of this one.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. publish an edition in blue and gold of WOODWORTH'S Poems, with an introductory memoir of the author by Gen. MORRIS. Had WOODWORTH never written another line, his "Old Oaken Bucket" would have secured him grateful remembrance as a poet.

E. H. BUTLER & Co., of Philadelphia, publish *The American Child's Pictorial History of the United States*. By SAMUEL G. GOODRICH. It is not carried down to a very late date. Full particulars of the revolution of 1776 are given, but no mention is made of the one of 1861. President WASHINGTON'S rule is commented on, but not that of President DAVIS. A postscript must be added or youthful will be minds misled.

One of the most remarkable instances of literary larceny ever exposed, has just been detected by the critics. It relates to the new poem by "Owen Meredith," (as Mr. E. R. BULWER pleases to be known,) of *Lucile*, published last Spring, and received with general favor. It turns out that this poem—put forward as an original work—is, in so far as regards part one, nothing more than *Lavinia*, by GEORGE SAND, (published in 1844,) to a great extent literally translated, or carefully and neatly paraphrased and converted into English metre. The extracts given in juxtaposition show a fidelity to the original quite remarkable, if they are considered as specimens of close yet spirited translation; sometimes indeed the rendering is so literal as to be attended with the sacrifice of the English idiom. Another long portion is traced to ALFRED DE MUSSET'S *Namouna*, and it seems likely that there is scarcely a passage in the work but what may be referred to some foreign prototype. This is the more noticeable, as in his preface, "Owen Meredith" says he has "endeavored to follow a path in which he *could discern no footsteps before him, either to guide or to warn.*" Some curiosity is felt in awaiting the explanation which he must offer of this most extraordinary plagiarism.

Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, one of the most industrious delvers in antiquarian mines, has brought out a new and greatly enlarged edition of his work, *The Celt, the Roman and the Saxon; a History of the Early Inhabitants of Britain down to the Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity*; illustrated by ancient remains brought to light by recent research. The larger generalizations now deduced from antiquarian studies show the existence of such strong analogies between the primeval remains of civilization all over the world, that a book like this of Mr. WRIGHT'S is studied with interest by those to whom the excavation of our Western mounds and earthworks is a prevailing pursuit. If the scattered facts now constantly ascertained in these investigations were combined in one manual work for the Western World, a great service would be rendered to historical science.

The edition of Shakespeare published by Messrs. APPLETON, and prepared, through their enterprise, by Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE, is being introduced to the London market by Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. As a genuine, readable and trustworthy text of the author, free from the polemical squabbles which disfigure most editions, it can safely be recommended.

An Episcopal visitation of Japan would have seemed a few years since one of those improbable events that could *not* be expected. The march of time has, however, rendered it practicable, and we have announced by Messrs. LONGMANS, as shortly to appear, *Ten Weeks in Japan*, by GEORGE SMITH, D D., the Colonial Bishop of the English Church of Hong Kong, or Victoria.

The friends of Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS will be glad to learn that one who so loved and honored Literature and Science, will not be allowed to pass away without an enduring memorial—the most appropriate, indeed, that could be desired—an edition of his collected writings, with a Biographical Memoir and a selection from his correspondence. It is intended to form five handsomely printed volumes—the first devoted to the "Life and Letters," followed by his "Public Addresses," "Old New-York," "Personal Reminiscences of Public Characters and Events," and "Medical Papers," each occupying one volume. Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN will be connected with the Editorial supervision of the edition, for which his long and intimate friendship with Dr. FRANCIS naturally qualify him. The edition will be limited to the number subscribed for, and will be issued as soon as the subscription list is properly filled.

The farce of brutality in the guise of "sport" can scarcely go further than the picture presented to the world, without the least sense of its real character, by Mr. LAMONT, in his *Seasons with the Sea Horses, or Sporting Adventures in the Northern Seas*, a handsome volume, just published by Messrs. HURST & BLACKETT. It details how he and a sporting friend, scorning the mild delights of civilization, set sail for Spitzbergen, in "a clumsy little tub of a sloop," in which they could scarcely lie or stand, and braved the Arctic seas—all for the delirious excitement of stabbing inoffensive walruses and shooting half-human seals, with mild imploring eyes, till the relation of the butchery becomes quite sickening, because unaccompanied by the sense of peril which attends the hunter of the Gordon Cumming species. As an indictment to others, the sportsmen who, like Mrs. Gilpin, when "though on pleasure she was bent," "she had a frugal mind," triumphantly announce that the sale of the oil, blubber, ivory, &c., which they had captured, "*went along way towards paying the expenses of the trip.*" In spite of humanitarian considerations, such books are always popular; so it is not surprising that Messrs. HARPERS will reissue the book for the American market.

When the names of JOHN HUNTER and RICHARD OWEN are found united on one title-page, it is pretty safe to assume that they herald a work of real importance to science; and Prof. OWEN'S recent edition of HUNTER'S *Essays and Observations on Natural History, Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology and Geology*—in two volumes, published by Mr. VAN VOORST—will undoubtedly preserve that character. It contains the whole of the extant MSS. of JOHN HUNTER since the wanton destruction of the great mass of his papers by Sir EVERARD HOME, and includes the memoranda relating to his vast anatomical museum, made during its progress. Many of the best years of Prof. OWEN'S life were devoted to the making known the riches of this collection for the College of Surgeons, and the present work is a fitting conclusion to his labors. The physiological views of HUNTER were so far in advance of his own day, that it is only now that their peculiar force and significance is apprehended. They are elucidated by Prof. OWEN'S notes, and his lectures on the Fossil Remains of the Hunterian Collection are now printed, in connection with HUNTER'S papers, for the first time.

Sir HENRY RAWLINSON is pursuing with his wonted zeal the study of the synchronisms of ancient Assyrian and Egyptian History, as developed in their monumental records—so wonderfully restored to light of late years. Occasional discrepances of course occur, as each nation was naturally influenced by the desire to give greater prominance to events redounding to its own glory; but in the main the two classes of documents—Hieroglyphics and Arrow-headed inscriptions—confirm each other satisfactorily. The first clear account of a conflict between the Egyptians and the Assyrians occurs in the reign of Sargon, (B. C. 721-702,) who was, as we know from the Bible, the King who carried away the Jews captives from Samaria. For a long subsequent period the relations of the two countries were hostile, and the Assyrians were the conquering nation, having established a permanent dominion over Egypt which they ruled by Viceroys, who figure among the dynasties of Kings, given by MANETHO, though their true position was never till now understood. Sir H. RAWLINSON has communicated to the Royal Society of Literature many of the results of his investigations, and they will probably appear in the new Revised Edition of his brother's Annotated Translation of HERODOTUS, shortly to come out in London.

Mr. HENRY DIACKS, a well-known Civil Engineer, has just published a book of curious yet painful interest, if the fruitless labors it records are considered, though to many of the laborers the search itself may have proved its own ample reward. It is illustrative of one of the great fallacies that still flit through the toil-worn brains of imaginative men of science—Perpetual Motion. It is entitled *Primum Mobile*,—three centuries of perpetual motion, or search for self-motive power in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Illustrated from authentic sources—papers letters, essays, paragraphs, and patent specifications—with numerous engravings of machinery, and forms 1 vol. crown 8vo.

A work on *Representative Government* is now in press by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, and will shortly be issued by his publishers, Messrs. J. W. PARKER & Co. The former voluminous works of Mr. MILL were produced when he was engaged in the duties of a most responsible office. As the extinction of the East India Company has placed him at leisure, in the enjoyment of a liberal pension, (£1,000 per annum,) while he is yet in the prime of life, further contributions of equal value may occasionally be expected from him.

About one hundred pages of Mr. BUCKLE'S new volume has been received in this country, and command the admiration of all who have read them. They explain the curious concatenation of *Spain* and *Scotland*, as the subject matter of volume 2 of the *History of Civilization*—these two countries *serving* to exemplify the extremes and results of the intolerant and restrictive system, Papal Spain being contrasted with Presbyterian Scotland.

FRANCES BROWNE, the blind poetess, whose literary efforts continued from earliest childhood through destitution, suffering and total loss of sight, have won her universal sympathy, is about advantaging in a new field, and will shortly issue *My Share of the World—An Autobiography*, in 3 vols., post 8vo., comprising a detail of her interesting story.

The recent accident to Chichester Cathedral, which occasioned the fall of its tower and spire, show, the importance of securing full records of these historical monuments, which must sooner or later submit to the common lot which awaits the works of man. Mr. MURRAY'S last enterprise, *Hand-Book to the Cathedrals of England*, the first division of which, for the "Southern Counties," is just published in two volumes, seems eminently calculated to supply the want, as it abounds with illustrations from original drawings and photographs, and gives ample descriptive accounts of the buildings, besides a history of each See and its most prominent occupants. The scale of the work rather belies the title of *Hand-Book*, similar instalments being promised for the Eastern, Northern, Western and Welsh Cathedrals, of less than an abridgment will be necessary for tourists' use.

The catalogue of the books of ZELOTES HOSMER, Esq., which are to be sold in May next by LEONARD & Co., of Boston, describes incomparably the finest collection of book gems ever offered for sale in America. In this day of magnificent appellations, when every one calls his book-case a "library," the size of the collection is not remarkable, comprising less than 1,200 lots. But among these are probably more books that could not be duplicated on this side the Atlantic than in any library yet dispersed. English literature is the main feature of it, and besides fine copies, mostly on large paper, and in the best condition, of the standard editions of the British poets, historians, &c., the unique feature of the library is the assemblage of original editions of the old Elizabethan authors and dramatists, in many cases the identical copies that have lent lustre to the Roxburgh, Heber, Bright, and other renowned libraries, including copies of the works or rare pieces of Sir Thomas More, Nic Breton, Thos. Heywood, R. Brailthwait, Geo. Chapman, Thos. Decker, Geo. Gascoyne, R. Green, John Heiwood, Thos. Nash, Saml. Rowland, George Witter, &c., &c., many of the best old chroniclers, as Fabyan, Holinshed, Hardyng, and others, Dr. Dibden's and Sir Egerton Brydges' Bibliographical works, &c., &c. A library like this is worth chronicling, because its existence in the possession of a gentlemen still engaged in commerce, shows the possession of a degree of liberal taste and spirit in expenditure, worthy of all commendation. W.

NATIONAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The Landscapes of the Present Year.

For a long time after "the Swedish Nightingale's" visit to the United States, numbers of would-be refined musical *cognoscenti* withheld their admiration and patronage from every new vocal candidate, because she could not sing like JENNY LIND. In like manner we hear of numbers wailing and refusing to be comforted because the present exhibition is not as the others have been—quite forgetting that all *that* may be very true, and yet a very wide margin indeed be left to give visitors their full two shillings' worth. It is only the most vulgar of minds which require that any given work or collection of art be everything or nothing. As regards the claim of this year's exhibition to patronage, we can only say that there is probably not one who reads us who has not scores of times paid the usual twenty-five cents to see one-twenty-fifth part of as much attractiveness, and yet departed perfectly satisfied. The *real* trouble is not so much the want of merit as the amiable admission of a heavy proportion of crude trash not worth the canvas which it covers. Here is the absurdity. Why fill six galleries with nearly six hundred pictures, when three hundred would have attracted more admiration? When we hear that numbers were actually refused a place among the scarecrow *canaille* of the latter three hundred, we tremble at the audacity which must inspire some of the white-washing candidates for a place in the temple of American art. Hanging Committees should remember that in this country their judgments involve great responsibility—more than is determined by popular pen "criticism," and inconceivably more than is established by the very fluctuating and unreliable standard of market rates. If they will not hold quackery and impudent ignorance in check who *can* do it? And when an institution which boasts among its Members, Academicians and Council, the first artnames in the country, suffers a single wretched effort to find place on its walls, that effort will always be a permanent blemish on its fame and judgment.

The landscapes of the present exhibition share, as regards merit, the general characteristics of the whole. They have, however, a high claim to interest, as fully illustrating, at least, the influences, motives, manners, methods and tendencies which inspire landscape-painting in this country at the present day. Let it be remembered that, as in every other branch of art, landscape-painting progresses collectively and not individually. The very first landscape artists—the old Paradise-painters of the school of Brabant, all moved on together in family likeness, though they doubtless, held themselves to be vastly different. Their pleasant old pictures, in which native vigor struggled with mannerism, ripened bravely through a series of artists of four nations, until it culminated in the Ruysdaels, Cuyp, Van Neer, the Carecci, Poussin, Claude and others, each of whom introduced startling novelties and new subjects, yet all of whom united in expressing a peculiar thought in each picture. So late as the days of VERNET and GAINSBOROUGH, few artists ever painted a landscape without having some poetic figure or *idea* symbolized in it, as has been forcibly demonstrated by modern writers in the landscapes of SALVATOR and RUYSDAEL. It is worth while to bear this in mind as characterizing all old landscape-works. The "out-of-door artist" of the present day seldom does this. Sometimes a COLE directly allegorises with the old of *genre*, but the real landscape-painter endeavors to put himself directly in communication with nature, as the best pictures in this exhibition abundantly testify. *Composition* even, once so common, is losing ground rapidly in favor of those direct copies, which a false and preposterous "popular taste," till within a few years, condemned as lacking "originality." The result is a healthy tendency towards a sound naturalism, which must in a very few years develop a thoroughly natural school of great vigor, merit and originality.

No. 59, in the First Gallery, "A Study from Nature," by HIRAM FERGUSON, is the first work of any approach to merit among its more than mediocre neighbors of this *genre*. It is a study of rocks with a forest back-ground, deserving praise as a conscientious effort to reproduce a difficult fact. Its defect is the one very common to such studies, of being almost a monochrome, or "gray in gray," as VASARI calls cameo paintings. A single material is apt to make the eye forget such differences of color and tone, and even of shade as do exist. Even a sand waste has its coloring. The front rocks seem too naively "mannered," as if studied, boy-like, bit by bit, and not if forgetful in each detail of the whole. The dim broken vista of foliage in the back-ground gives, however, a very pleasant impression, and we are far more inclined to like the work as being in the right direction than decry it for negative defects.

In No. 107, "A Study from the stile at Sunny Side," by G. Q. THORNNIKA, we have another literal transcript from Nature, on a more ambitious scale, with defects of a different description. In this Hudson view, we trace a fer better appreciation in the mind of the artist of the effects of light and air, than skill in setting them forth on canvas, a drawback heightened by want of care. The aerial perspective exhibits a good intention badly carried out; that is to say, the light is well harmonized with the distances, and, with the sky and clouds end especially the sun reflection on the central water, exhibit a degree of merit contrasting strongly with the general crudity, we might say coarseness, of other portions. In its good conception and indifferent finish, this work might be compared to a carelessly copied photograph.

This combination of good and bad qualities is strikingly marked in Nos. 167 and 173, "Shewangunk Mountain Scenery, and Seco River Scenery," by D. HUNTINGTON, an artist whose fame is hardly upheld by the pictures in question. That they are of the elder school, which prefers general effect to detailed study, is a misfortune, but that they should have so much of the expression of what French critics call *manufacture*, is a decided fault. While both are good illustrations of happy selection of subject and incident, they also convey the impression of indoor composition. In studying them we find abundant indications of depth and spirit, badly expressed. There is in rock and tree and water a want of variety in *application*—there is something woolly or pasty in the *material*, as though it were a wax-work scene, producing an impression of a want of care and contrast. These defects are the more to be regretted since they are of the kind specially avoided by landscape-painters of the latest day, and consequently will conceal from many the real merits and happy conceptions in the mind of the artist, and expressed, though in a writ ten language *not* generally intelligible, in these pictures.

The landscape attraction of the present exhibition is, beyond question, the "Twilight in the Catskills," No. 225, by S. R. GIFFORD. The time has been when nobody—and least of all critics—would have believed there was one flush of nature in such a picture as this. There was a time, indeed, when Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE could complacently assert that "there are skies which no artist would dare to put into his paintings." Now, however, the artist, quite as complacently informs the world that he would like to see the sky he wouldn't put into a picture, even though it were the famed mythical one which rained cats and dogs, or that still more celebrated in German legend, which is hung full of base-viols! And yet there is not, from the deep plum-color *foncée* of the mountain ridge, to the richest orange and crimson of the late Summer-glory, a single effect, aerial or atmospheric, which the student has not seen in mountain lands of quiet evenings, when every tree and rock rose neutral-black against the warm orange sun-down sea. We have seen exactly this sunset, over such mountains, gradually light into a premature Aurora Borealis, until the "extravagancies," as some may possibly regard them, of Mr. GIFFORD'S picture, seemed commonplace and tame. It is a pleasant thing when an artist, as in this instance, seizes a subject fully in his own peculiar and highly developed style, and is moreover blessed by happy ideas during its completion. Thus the treatment of the waterfall, and the peculiarly striking management of the stream in this picture, may be regarded as heightening to an extraordinary degree the merit of the other portions, though they have but little direct share in the predominant color-characteristics of the whole. In a picture of real merit, as in every real landscape, there are however effects of light and shade so subtle as to defy the most careful analysis—nay, they even defy direct observation—although the greater part of the impression of the whole is due to them. The artist, while painting, puts them down, sometimes owing it to the "happy accident" or *chique*, but far more frequently to the creative instinct which grows upon him, as upon all artisans, of making results they know not exactly how. It is in this Debatable Land, between ability with self-consciousness and ebility without it, that the sphere of sentiment in Art lies, and it is in this land that GIFFORD is peculiarly at home. Golden haze, aerial sheen, rich mists and dreams of "cloud-land, gorgeous-land," fall like dim curtains over his forests and fields, the whole abounding for more in poetic feeling than in developed thought. Thus far Mr. GIFFORD has culminated in this picture—but we anticipate from him other works in which he will grapple with more difficult problems of color, and be less indebted to startling or peculiar phenomena, however congenial, to aid him.

Of congenial mysticism and remarkable in many respects, we have No. 334, "The Star in the West," by T. E. CHURCH, a work deficient neither in depth or expression, and inspired by a very earnest sentiment of Oriental poetry refined by Christian feeling. The scarcely-defined parting of the rays of the Star into a cross, as it gleams over the Land of Palms, is very beautiful—the elements seem to bend to miracle.

"Through wood and stream, and field and hill and ocean,
A quickening life from the Earth's heart has burst,
As it has ever done with change and motion,
From the great morning of the world when first
God dawned on chaos; in its stream immersed,
The lamps of Heaven flash with softer light;
All baser things pant with life's sacred thirst;
Diffuse themselves, and speed in love's delight
The beauty and the joy of their renewed might."

This painting is emphatically one appealing to sentiment, and one of the few of this kind which challenge study.

We have spoken in the first picture described of the temptation, which the artist is made to yield to *monochrome*—to let himself be subdued by a single color, and communicate it in excess to the whole picture. A peculiar instance of this may be observed in two otherwise very beautiful and highly attractive pictures. We refer to No. 184, "Genesee Oaks," and No. 475, "A Landscape," by A. B. DURAND. In the former, especially, we have a fine pleasant picture in all the freshest time of green leaves, grass and herbage. Oak openings suggest long, cool rambles in one direction, a winding distance of level wooded country spreads broad and wide and calm in another, while the quiet brook, which should always form the life artery of such a view, is not wanting. "The tangled wood-walk and the tufted green," and a thousand passages in the good old moral poets, are recalled by this natural park where cattle graze, where all is unaffected and agreeable and kindly. But there is one drawback—an overpowering excess of *green* which overcomes depth and *chiaroscuro* and many other happy effects to which we would gladly yield. Nature never allows color to conquer shade to this extent, even in water, much less in solid substances. Mr. RUSKIN more than once rushes into monochromatic mysticism, dwelling with wild joy on its effects, but it is only a power so far as it is checked by shadow. Not that the verdure in these pictures goes by any means to this excess. But there is just so much of it as to weaken many fine points, and especially some which—judging from the effect on memory—would have been but for it, vigorous and strongly impressive.

A peculiar mixture of good and bad effects is presented by No. 148, "The White Mountains from Mount Cester," by E. W. NICHOLAS. Like Christien's ascent to the Blessed City, the view rises from a dateable valley—of the cheap fire-board painting school—to very pleasant mountain heights, from which a slender brook winds its way down the middle distance, over sunny slopes, to the front. Very excellent conceptions of distance, color and perspective gradation here contrast strangely with some utter deuhing; what is popularly regarded as being the easier portion, being inconceivably the worst.

What Madison Thought of Secession.

It may be averred, without the hazard of contradiction, that no individual in his day and generation devoted more time, whether as a deputy in the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, as a member of the State Convention that ratified it, as a member of the Congress that organized the Government, and took action on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, to say nothing of the contributions of his pen with HAMILTON and JAY, in those celebrated letters styled "The Federalist." I say let it be remembered by the rising generation especially that that individual was JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

In the course of the debates in the House of Representatives on the amendments to the Constitution an interrogatory was put, which Mr. MADISON answered in the following words:

"The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. GERRY) asks if the sovereignty is not with the people at large; does he infer that the people can in detached bodies contravene an act established by the whole people? My idea of the sovereignty of the people is, that the people can change the Constitution if they please, but while the Constitution exists, they must conform themselves to its dictates. But I do not believe that the inhabitants of any district can speak the voice of the people: so far from it, their ideas may contradict the sense of the whole people."

The soundness of Mr. MADISON'S views on this point in particular were well understood by the State Conventions, hence the House on a subsequent day passed the ninth article: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny, or disparage others retained by the people." G. B. B.

—Hon. James O. Putnam has signified his acceptance of the Consulship to Havre, and has accordingly disposed of his residence in Fredonia.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Count Cavour's Speech on the Roman Question.

The following is the full text of the speech of Count CAVOUR on the Roman question, delivered in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies on the 25th ult., as reported in the Turin journal *L'Italie*:

"The honorable member, in interrogating the Ministry, has accurately stated the question. He asks why the principle of non-intervention is not applied to Rome, and claims from the Ministry an explanation of the line of conduct which it intends to follow. The Roman question ought to be thoroughly considered. I shall not content myself with replying to the question of the honorable member, but I shall state fully my own opinion with regard to this problem, the solution of which interests 300,000,000 Catholics, and will exercise an immense influence upon the world. Oratorical artifices would be here entirely out of place. When this question was still a remote one, and did not demand an immediate solution, prudence dictated that the Ministry should treat it with reserve; but now, although immense difficulties still surround him who has the honor to address you, he will endeavor to satisfy your expectations. The first truth to be proclaimed is that it is impossible to conceive a constituted Italian kingdom without Rome for its capital. If we have a right—if it is our duty to wish to possess Rome, it is because of this impossibility. The honorable member justly said that this truth is instinctively felt and unhesitatingly proclaimed by all who judge with candor our affairs. Italy has, indeed, much yet left to do to organize herself—to solve the problem of her internal administration, and to overthrow the secular obstacles erected within her own bosom against political order. In order to arrive at these results she has need of a union—a concord which the Roman question will render unattainable so long as it remains unsettled. Eminent and sincere men may feel a preference for one town or another, but it is incontestable that if Rome were once our capital all discussion on this point would thenceforth be impossible. The fact alone would bring about an absolute and universal agreement. I see, therefore, with regret that eminent men—patriots who have rendered great service to the country, and to whom Hon. M. AUDINOT has alluded—attribute the necessary choice which we have made of our natural capital to futile or trivial motives. This choice has been determined by history, and by the elements of the civilization of a people. What is the history of Rome but the history of a capital—more than that, of a capital of the world? It will become now that of a great nation. I appeal to the patriotism of all Italians. Let our unanimity make manifest to Europe the necessity which these facts impose upon us. I avow that personally I perhaps prefer the simple and plain streets of my native city to the ancient and modern monuments of the Eternal City. But my resolution is taken like that of my countrymen, like that—and I speak now as the representative of Turin—of the noble city which is resigned to that sacrifice which the country demands of it. We must go to Rome, but without trenching upon the independence of the Pope, without bringing the Church under the domination of the State. If—though I believe that to be impossible—France found herself powerless to oppose our entry into Rome, we would not, in order to effect that entry, use violence towards her. Let us not imitate Austria in the ingratitude avowed with a deplorable courage by the lips of one of her statesmen. This sort of courage she has always displayed. At the Congress of Paris no Power was so hostile to Russia, so obstinately opposed to peace, as Austria, which had been saved by her but a few years before. As for us, bound as we are to Russia by a friendship which is passing cloud obscured, I hope only for a moment, let us show by our conduct towards France that we do not resemble the Power which we have fought against with the aid of the French armies. When, in 1859, we asked for the support of France, the Emperor did not dissemble to himself the difficulties of the situation in which this war would place him with respect to the Court of Rome. We cannot, after having accepted this boon, aggravate the embarrassment in which it may involve the benefactor. If we can succeed in convincing Catholics that the reunion of Rome with the rest of Italy cannot place the Church in a position of dependence, the question will have made a great step towards solution. Many conscientious people think, indeed, that if the Parliament were in Rome and the King at the Quirinal the Pope would lose much of his independence, and would be nothing more than the grand almoner or the chaplain of the King. If these fears were well founded I should not hesitate to say that this reunion would be fatal, not only to Catholicism, but to Italy. No greater calamity can befall a people than the concentration in the hands of the Government of spiritual and temporal power. When these powers are united liberty disappears—the rule of caliphs prevails. It will never be so in Italy. Let us examine under all its aspects this question of the influence of the union of Rome with Italy upon the independence of the spiritual power. Now, in the first instance, does the temporal power render the Pontiff really independent? If it were so, I would hesitate to solve the problem. But no person can maintain such a view. In the times when sovereigns resting upon the Divine right, reigned their domination as a right of absolute property over men and things, I can understand that the power of this nature was a guarantee for the Pope. The authority was at least submitted to, if not accepted. But since 1789 Governments have reposed upon the consent, expressed or tacit, of the people. France, England, Prussia, proclaim this principle. Russia approaches it, or at least no longer repulses it as the Emperor NICHOLAS did. A Power which does not rest upon this basis, which maintains an absolute antagonism between the people which it governs and itself, has no longer the possibility of existence. Now this antagonism appears in the Papal States and appears as an evil without remedy. I appeal to the testimony of a man who devoted himself to an impossible task at Rome, whose death was one of the greatest misfortunes Italy has experienced. The people, exhausted by the struggles of the Empire, supported for some time a *régime* which was rendered less harsh by the goodness of the Pontiff and the enlightenment of Cardinal CONSALVI. In 1821 antagonism broke out. In 1831 it showed itself more violently. From Bologna to Ancona it openly blazed out. Now, for nearly two years the Romagna is free, is united to us, has a free Press, free Associations. There is one clerical journal at Bologna—it is more violent than the *Armonia* of Turin. Has there been manifested among these populations any regret whatsoever for the ancient Government? They have criticized certain Ministers and the Ministry itself. No one that I know has demanded of me the restoration of the former authorities. A fact more remarkable still, the Marches and Umbria have been, owing to causes dependent on military and political circumstances, evacuated by the armed forces. Not a soldier remains there. They remain intrusted to the patriotism of the National Guards, exposed to the attempts of a party installed quite near, at some leagues off, at Rome; the conduct of these people has been pure from all excess, and admirable in wisdom, although they were menaced by Catholics travestied as Zouaves. I am not the defender of the temporal power, but I must be just towards it. I hold neither the Pope nor his Minister, to be responsible for the atrocious acts to which, at certain points, the reaction tended. These acts only prove the deplorable influence which such a *régime* exercises over human character. I believe I have sufficiently established the antagonism which exists between the Holy See and the populations. If that be so, this power is not for the Pope a guarantee of independence. It is said to be necessary for Catholic society, and that it ought to be guaranteed by the Catholic Powers. Are human sacrifices still necessary to render the gods propitious? Is it in the name of Him who gave his life for the world the sacrifice of a nation should be demanded for his representative? It is said: But the Pope may conciliate the people by reforms; and those who think thus make efforts to obtain from the Pope such concessions, never suffering themselves to be discouraged by refusals; but this is asking what the Pope cannot grant; for his position as a political Sovereign is subordinate to his rank as head of the Church, since his temporal power ought to be to him no more than a guarantee, a safeguard for his spiritual power, which latter must stand supreme. By making concessions he would violate his duties as a Pontiff. He may accept and tolerate certain institutions, but he may not consecrate them. Thus, for example, he tolerates civil marriage in France, but he cannot proclaim it in his own dominions. It is the same with a host of other institutions which are opposed to Catholic precepts, but of which it is, nevertheless, necessary to admit the existence. The Pope should not be reproached for that which is in reality not obstinacy but firmness, and for which I hold that Catholics ought to be grateful to him as a meritorious fidelity to his duty. I have often combated the opinion of those who have insisted that the Pope should grant reforms, and have blamed him for not conceding them. At the Congress of Paris, I was asked which might be exacted of him. I refused to indicate any. I professed openly the opinions which I am upholding here; and, in conjunction with M. MINGHETTI, who took an important part in these negotiations, I declared that the only means of governing those countries without military occupation was the absolute separation of the spiritual from the temporal power. All these efforts will be defeated by the radical impossibilities which result from the confusion of the two Powers. Europe has long been laboring to invent reforms for Turkey; there is not an effort which has not been made for this purpose. It has been sought to reconcile there the rights of civil life with the Government such as it is there constituted. The attempt has not succeeded, and never will succeed; the union of the two powers renders its failure inevitable. Thus the temporal power does not make the Pope independent. Can it be said that in losing it he will only change the form of his subjection? No; we can give him the independence of which he stands so much in need. It is precisely the separation of the powers which will give it to him. When the Church is once emancipated from all connexion with the temporal authority, and separated from the State by distinctly marked limits, the liberty of the Holy See will no longer have to suffer from the shackles imposed upon it by concordats and the prerogatives of the civil power, which the temporal power of the Court of Rome has alone rendered necessary up to the present time. I believe that every sincere Catholic desires above all things such an enfranchisement. The only difficulty is to discover by what guarantees this liberty of the Church will be assured. We will give it ample guarantees; we will inscribe the principle of the reciprocal independence of the Church and of the State in the fundamental statute of the kingdom, and we will insure by all possible means its complete realization. But the surest guarantee is the thoroughly Catholic character of the Italian people. Italy has often made great efforts for the reform of ecclesiastical discipline; but she has never raised her hand against the religion with which it is connected. The country of ARNOLD of Brescia, of DANTE, of SAVANAROLA, of SARPI, of GIANNONE, has ever, like them, sought only the reform of the Church; that ardent desire has always been accompanied by the firm determination that the Church, purified, should subsist and become more free. That freedom will be better insured by the love of 26,000,000 of citizens than by a few mercenaries. It is said, "These hopes are fallacious; all your proposals and negotiations are repulsed." I shall not enter into any detail upon this delicate point. I admit that up to this time none of our efforts have succeeded; but I also declare that heretofore we have never explained our intentions openly and fully, as we explain them now. We may, therefore, still cherish some hope. History shows us that Rome, invaded by the Spaniards of CHARLES V., saw the Pope some time afterwards crown CHARLES V., and ally himself with him. Why may we not see the same change wrought upon PIUS IX. at the present day? But if the Pope should repulse us, as he has hitherto done, we shall not cease to remain faithful to the same principles. Arrived at Rome, we shall proclaim the separation of the Church from the State, and consecrated by the representatives of the nation, and whose the veritable tendencies of Italians and their sympathy for the religion of their fathers have been made evident in the face of Europe, the great majority of Catholics will approve, and will cause to fall upon the right head the responsibility of the struggle into which the Court of Rome would have sought to enter with the nation. At the risk of being deemed Utopian, I avow my belief that when these principles have been proclaimed and consecrated by you, the soul of PIUS IX., speaking itself anew to the generous sentiments which earned for him such hearty approval some years ago, will stimulate him to seek to acquire the immortal glory of having reconciled the Italian nation with the Church, and religion with liberty."

The discussion on the Roman question was continued on the 27th. Count CAVOUR maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately declared the capital of Italy. "The transfer will," he said, "take place in consequence of a law adopted by the Chambers, and without any disturbances. The time for it will be fixed by law. We offer to the spiritual power of the Pope all the guarantees for its liberty and moral force which a friendly Government can ever give to the Papacy. I hope that public opinion will very soon be disposed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with us in the matter." Count CAVOUR supported Signor BONCOMPAGNI'S proposal, which was almost unanimously agreed to by the Chamber.

The proposition is as follows:

"The Chamber having heard the declaration of the Ministry, and being confident that after having insured the dignity and the independence of the Pope and the complete freedom of the Church, the principle of non-intervention will, in concert with France, be applied to Rome, and that Rome will be made the capital of Italy, passes to the order of the day."

The debate was then closed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Vessels Going into Commission, and Preparing for Sea.

It has been already remarked that the utmost activity is perceptible in the different Navy-yards. This is not surprising, when we consider that every vessel in the Navy that could be made speedily available for active duty is in process of preparation for immediate sea service. Annexed is the list:

AT NEW-YORK.

The *Perry*, *Savannah* and *Wabash*, (whose state of forwardness will be found elsewhere) and the *Roanoke*, are preparing here. The latter is like the *Wabash* in all respects.

AT BOSTON.

The *Mississippi*, *Vincennes* and *Minnesota* are under instructions for immediate commission; and the *Colorado*, rankieg with the *Minnesota*, has been for months in the ready state.

The Mississippi—This is a second-class side-wheel steamer, 1,622 tons burden, was built at Philadelphia, in 1841, and carries four guns. She made her last cruise in the Chinese seas, and conveyed Minister WARE between several East India ports, while out there. The *Mississippi*

The New-York Times.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Empire City never before saw such an immense concourse of people as gethered yesterday at Union-square, to respond to the call for a Union meeting. Our most experienced reporters have never had occasion to estimate the numbers of so large an assemblage, and the lightning calculator could hardly do justice to the subject. To say that there were e hundred thousand people there is to fall far below the mark. The Square and the streets edjoining were thronged, and the whole City was alive with people all the afternoon. Nearly every house wes decked with national emblems, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Five stands had been erected, and from them stirring speeches were made by Gen. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Meyor Wood, Wm. M. Evarts, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Henry J. Raymond, Ex-Governor Hunt, Senetor Baker, Ex-Governor Fish, Richard O'Gorman, John Cochrane, D. D. Field, Judge Pierrepont, Theodore Tilton, Chancey Schaffer, and a host of others. A letter from Archbishop HUGHES, breathing fervent Union sentiments, wes reed, and all the speakers were for susteining the Government fully. The Volunteer Companies were perading in great force all day. Major ANDERSON was present at the great meeting, and the wildest cheering greeted him wherever he appeared. The occasion was one to mark an era in the history of New-York.

A dispatch from Philadelphie informs us thet the Government has taken possession of the Beltimore road; and we are reliably informed thet the telegraph lines are now under Government *surveillance*,—this last movement being rendered necessary, in order to prevent the transmission of intelligence to the Southern traitors.

That en attack upon Washington wes to have been one of the contingencies consequent upon the secession of Virginie, no one can doubt for a moment; hut whether, in view of the precautions of the Government, it will now be attempted, is to be questioned. The presence of several thousand determined troops, under the command of Gen. SCOTT, will probably prevent it. A gentleman who arrived from Weshington yesterday informs us that on Thursday night a large number of empty cars—ell in fact that could be hed—with the unemployed engines, were run down from Alexandria into Virginia, undoubtedly with the intention of bringing up troops for en ettack.

From the fuller and more relieble accounts of the Baltimore affair which have reeched us, it is evident thet men less determined than were the Massachusetts Volunteers on thet occasion, would have been overwhelmed end probebly massacred hy the brutal moh which surrounded them. It eppears thst only about *one hundred* of the Massachusetts men were opposed to some *ten thousand* of the Baltimore despersdoes, but notwithstanding this fearful odds, they forced their way through amid showers of paving-stones and other missiles, interspersed with shots from revolvers end other firearms. They forebore to meke any hostile demonstration in return until they had horne more than men can be expected to bear; and even then there was no concerted firing, but only single shots,—which, however, appeer to have told with fatel effect, as some eleven of the rioters are reported killed. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, who has been appointed to the command of the Messachusetts Brigade, was in Baltimore at the time of the occurrence, and has telegraphed officially to Gov. ANDREW, informing him that only two of the Messachusetts Volunteers were killed. The effect of this outrage in Massachusetts has been to inflame tenfold the puolic mind, and a terrible retribution upon the Secessionists is vowed.

The Secessionists in Maryland followed up their outrage in Baltimore by destroying or rendering useless all the railroad bridges between Havre de Grace end Baltimore, so that no more Northern troops could be sent through that city to Washington. The Seventh Regiment of New-York, and the Fourth Regiment of Messechusetts, were consequently detained in Philadelphie until yesterdey afternoon, when they left hy rail for Havre de Grace, et which point they took a steamer for Annapolis. As that city is only aboul one dey's march from Washington, they will have no difficulty in reaching the latter point, even should the railroad be obstructed.

A privete dispatch from Baltimore says, in reference to the position of the Union men, "Our only hope is that the Governmeat will occupy the city with an overpowering force."

The latest accounts of the burning of Harper's Ferry state thal two of tha Federal troops were killed while retiring across the bridge, after setting the buildings on fire. This was done by citizens of the place, who were in league with the edvancing Secessionists. As various trains were laid through the huildings, connecting with quantities of powder, it is thonght prehable that some lives were lost by the explosions which took place.

Major ANDERSON was yesterday presented with an elegant dress sword, the gift of the citizens of Tannton, Mass. Capt. WM. G. LOVERING, one of the Military Staff nf Massachusetts, was the bearer of the sword, with a letter of presentation from Ex-Gov. MORTON, of Massachusetts. The ceremony of presentation took place in the parlor of the Brevoort House.

The steamship *Columbia*, with three deys later advices from Europe, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Friday, but her news did not reach us until last night, owing to a disarrangement of the telegraph. There had been an advance of fully one-eighth penny per pound on all grades of Cotton in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were dull and Provisions steady. Consols were quoted at 91¼@91¾ for account. It was reported that a French frigate had been sent to Charleston at the suggestion of JEFF. DAVIS, hut the story is extremely improbable. It probably grows out of tha fact that an Anglo-French fleet of observation has been dispatched to the waters of the United States.

The General markets were very quiet on Saturday. Cotton was in limited demand at former rates. Breadstuffs were inactive, though prices were quoted steady. Light sales of Groceries, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Lard, Beef, Tallow, Tobacco, and Whisky were reported. An active inquiry prevailed for Pork, Resin, and Spirits Turpentine. Freights were dull, with four hundred and ninety vessels of all classes in port.

A HEARTLESS HOAX.—A most cruel rumor was put in circulation last evening that the Seventh Regiment had lost *fifty* men in attempting to force their way through Baltimore. No one can tell how many hearts were wrung with anguish on reading this utterly unfounded and cruel invention. We know the difficulty of avoiding error in the confusion and uncertainty of the Telegraph, but it is certainly due to the feelings of our citizens not to torture them by the hasty and reckless publication of such reports.

New-York to the Rescue!

The meeting held yesterday in snpport of the Government and the Laws, was the largest and most influential popular demonstration ever known in this City. The vast area around Union-squars was crowded with the citizens of New-York,—men of all ranks and professions,—assembled to proclaim their unanimous and unalterable determination to resist, at all hazards and to the last extremity, the attempt made hy traitors and rsbels to overthrow the Government under which we live. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

Ths vast mass of people wsre unanimously in favor of *the strongest possible measures*. Their only fear was of half-way work on the part of the Governmeat. The universal feeling was that the time for argument had passed,—that there was no longer any use in attempting to evade the dreadful issue,—that the traitors have resolved upon war, and that the more rapid and the more terrible the war can be made to them, the hetter for the country.

Nothing could demonstrate to ths world better than this meeting, the *unanimity* ot the people of New-Yerk in supporting the Government. Men of every party, of all shades of opinion, as well as of all professions, joinsd heartily in these declarations of loyalty. No man made a more frank and straightforward speech than FERNANNO WOOD. It indicates and proclaims a determination on his part to stand by ths Stars and Stripes against traitors and rebels from whatever quarter they may come. Archbishop HUGHES wrote an eloquent letter embodying the same sentiments. Clergymen of all denominations,—among them many who have been foremost in vindicating the rights of the South,—raised their voices in behalf of the Government, and gave the sanctions of religion to the war we are called on to wage in defence of our common country.

This great demonstration of public sentiment here cannot fail to produce an effect upon the people of the Southern States. It will prove to them that New-York is loyal to tbe Constitution and the Union,—and that the utmost of her resources will he used in crushing the rebellion that threatens them with destruction.

Where Shall We Commence the War?

Whenever we meet resistance to tbe vindication of the law. If in Maryland, then Maryland must pay the penalty. We may accept the act at Baltimore as that of a mob, for which neither the city nor the State authorities should be censured. But if they are found in league with traitors, then they must share their fate. If they are incapable of preserving order, we must supply the necessary force. If they refuse us a passage through the State, we will carve one for ourselves. *The American Flag is its own warrant to march wherever it will.* It symbolizes order, law and might; and the man who assails it, or obstructs its march in the vindication of law, must pay the instant forfeit of his life.

We must strike where we are resisted, and with fearful force. Action! action! is the watchword. A pause for an instant is a crime. One life sacrificed to-day will save a hundred to-morrow. The war with all it horrors is the result of *inaction*. Mr. BUCHANAN temporized till the rebellion acquired colossal proportions, and great strength. Mr. LINCOLN temporized till the storm burst upon him in all its fury. The North are arming with wondrous haste and zeal, contrasting most strikingly with the inertness and indecision of the Government. This has had to be constantly urged forward by the sentiment of the country. It still lags far behind it. It must do so no longer. It must now direct and guide the power it has evoked, or the moral prestige of the North will be weakened and lost, and defeat follow where success might have been certain. Virginia has thrown herself into the scale against us. She has shielded and encouraged Secession, and only throws off the mask when compelled. We have now the start of her. It is impossible that she can now prepare herself for the thunderbolt we can launch.

In a fortnight's time we can place 30,000 men on her soil with such military appointments as will render resistance hopeless. We should strike while she is intoxicated with the delirium of secession, and before she can collect and organize her forces, or receive aid from the seceded States. Virginia is the battle-ground, and either our capital or hers must fall. Let us strike for humanity and for right, while success is comparatively easy, and win at the sacrifice of a thousand lives what otherwise might cost us ten thousand.

The latest news from Maryland renders it probable that the railroads of the State have been rendered impassable, by the destruction hy the Secessionists of the bridges on their lines. If this is so, the roads should be instantly seized and held by Government, and repaired as speedily as possible, for which purpose the appropriate corps should be organized. If we would hold Washington, we must hold the avenues of approach to it. The danger to which the former is exposed, shows the importanee of controlling the latter.

Government has done well hy declaring Southern ports under blockade. Such a course has been repeatedly urged by the TIMES. The blockade should be maintained at every point by a competent force. Such force exists in the greatest abundance in our commercial marine, of which Government can readily avail itself. We must henceforth throw the entire trade of the South upon our interior routes, which will swell the commerce of Northern cities. We can hy the same means render piracy and privateering impossible.

The only obstacle to the speedy termination of the war will be the tardy and procrastinatory policy of Government. It was such a policy made secession a power. All eyes are now anxiously turned to Washington. We have had so much of a shuffling and dilatory policy, with all its dreadful results, that we hardly dare hope for a more positive one. Can the Administration appreciate the crisis, and respond to the energy, zeal and promptness with which the people are arming?

THE NEW VIRGINIA—"A NEGRO ASTRIDE THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON!"—A telegram of yesterday from Richmond told us that "*the Secessionists celebrated the passage of the Act of Secession by the Convention, by placing a negro astride the statue of Washington in the Capitol,*" as a type of the new order of things. A more appropriate emblem could not have been devised. "A negro astride the statue of WASHINGTON" exactly expresses *modern* Virginia, where the breeding of slaves for sale engrosses the greater part of the capital, and is the chief source of revenue of the people. WASHINGTON, who, with all the political Fathers, bore testimony against the brutalities of the institution, has had his memory insulted and his effigy subjected to the most disgusting indignities. Think of "a negro astride the statue of the venerated WASHINGTON!" This exceeds the malice of those who oast the ashes of WICKLIFFE into the Severn. The alleged custom of the Japanese, of trampling under their fest the *cross*, which symbolizes our religion, is not half so shocking. In this they are true to their education and traditions. But the rite at Richmond shews the depth of infamy to which in two short generations the countrymen of WASHINGTON, his own flesh and blood almost, have fallen. "A negro astride the statue of WASHINGTON!" Let this be engraved on her escutcheon, for it is the epitome of her new life.

Union Men in the South.

The attitude which the Government of the United States holds towards the traitorous combination that seeks its destruction is now thoroughly understood. It is the majesty of Law dealing with the foulest crime in History. Nothing is now more obvious than that the question of Slavery is wholly detached from the issue. On this head there is a phrase in the Presidential Proclamation which merits attention. The President states that, in repossessing the forts, places and property of the Union, "*the utmost care will be observed to avoid any destruction of or interference with the rights of property.*" There can be no mistaking the purpose of this paragraph. It is intended to assure the great mass of the people in the South that Slavery has nothing to do with this controversy,—that it is no part of the purpose of the Government to interfere with it in any way, or to disturb the existing social relations of the Southern States.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the cry of *Abolitionism* has had more effect in arraying the South against the Government, than any other cause. The people of the Southern States have been taught and have been made to believe, that the Government has hostile designs against Slavery; and thousands in every Southern State who still love the Union, who look to it as the only source of security, and the sole condition of national prosperity and national greatness, feel impelled to take ground against it in the pending contest, because they think the fate of *Slavery* is involved in its issue. That impression will prove true, if they decide to make it true. Slavery may and will be exterminated in the impending war, if they make that war a war of sections.

If, on the other hand, they stand by the Government of the United States, as entitled to their supreme allegiance, and present a bold front to the treason upon their own soil which threatens its destruction, they change the whole character of the contest, and save their domestic institutions from the destruction which will otherwise overwhelm them. They have the solemn assurance of the Government of the United States that, even in waging war for the vindication of its supremacy, their "*rights of property* shall not be interfered with." No attempt will be made or tolerated,—except in necessary self-defence, to excite servile insurrections—to arouse the slaves against their owners—or to disturb, in any degree, the social institutions of the Southern States. The war is not waged for any such object, or with any such purpose. The aim of the Government is merely to vindicate its own authority—to preserve the supremacy and integrity of that glorious Constitution which makes us a nation, and to which every citizen of the United States owes full and entire allegiance. It is a war in support of Law against Anarchy—in defence of settled and supreme authority, against ths uprising of selfish and lawless passion. There is no portion of the people of the United States more deeply interested in such a cause than the people of the Southern States.

The Union men of the South can determine the character and the issues of the impending contest. If they will stand by the Government, they can bring the rebellion to a speedy end, avert from their institutions the disturbance and destruction which otherwise await them, and restore the Union to its old integrity. If they yield to the political heresy of JOHN C. CALHOUN, that the first allegiance of the American citizen is due to the State in which he lives, instead of the National Constitution, which covers all the States and all the citizens of this great Republic, they convert the contest into a war of sections, and insure the ruin of their domestic institutions.

It has been proclaimed on high authority that the Southern Confederacy rests upon *negro Slavery* as its basis and corner-stone. If the whole South rallies to that issue, the utter destruction of Slavery is a foregone conclusion, no matter hy what horrors it may he attended. It is idle to blink the fact that there is already a growing conviction in the public mind that the fate of Slavery, though unconnected with the present contest, as far as the Government authorities can control it, is nevertheless involved in the result. One of the results of the events that have crowded the past ten days is the growth of a new public opinion on Slavery. The Abolitionists find their ranks swelled by an element which assuredly they could never have hoped to be able to use. Not that they approach the subject from any of the usual theoretical or moral considerations which influence the distinctively Anti-Slavery class; it is simply a hot desire to have done with what is felt to be the cause of all their woes—a fierce struggle in the body politic to free itself from the poison which is gnawing its vitals! This feeling—singularly blunt, at times, in its expression—has penetrated to the very substratum of society. The burning light reflected on it by recent events, has caused the whole question to assume an entirely new aspect. A touch of terrible reality has swept away the sophisms of generations.

All historic analogies go to show that revolutions invariably work out results very different from those aimed at. In all organic national movements there is, beneath the conscious purposes which animate a people, a deep, unconscious tendency which hears them on to results of which they never dreamed. Social changes are not effected hy men who set out to make them: they rather get themselves done. The issues of national life are strangely bound together and joined hy secret and providential links. In other words, there is a Providence in History—a fact, the negation of which is required for any triumph of a cause based on the theory which those infatuated men proclaim as underlying their society. If, indeed, events obeyed the programme which human wit devises for them, it might he given to man to prediot the issues of the struggle which is now upon us. But it is not in human power to mark limits to an upheaval of popnlar life, such as now stirs the American people to its profonndest deeps. It is difficult to conceive how the infatuated men who aim to found a Government based on human bondage, can avoid seeing the inevitable contingencies that threaten their society. Snbterranean upheavals, with all the ghastly horrors of servile insurrection—ths inevitable contagion of slave-flights now spreading so rapidly throughout the Border States—or the swooping down of avenging hordes to blot out forever the monstrous anomaly of modern civilization!

The inevitable result of the impending contest, if it takes the shape which the dominant authorities of the new Confederacy seek to give it—if the whole South unites in this warfare upon the Government—will he to terminate the existence of Slavery and overwhelm all who are connected with it in one common ruin. The *Union men* of the South can avert this catastrophe by rallying to ths standard of the Government, which declares its purpose to protect their property. The issue remains with them.

Two Words to Maryland!

Ths first word the nation has to say to Maryland, (for it is not too late yet,) is, *We want to be your friends.* We want you to be true to us, and, as there is a God in heavsn, we will be true to you. Some, claiming to represent you, talk of an "armed neutrality." We spit upon the term! There is no "armed neutrality" written on our programme, fellow-citizens of Maryland! We know that you, by the oldest, sacredest moral and political obligations ever binding men together, are bound to us, in behalf of our common right of way to the Capital of the nation. We want first, in continuing the exercise of this right, to speak to you as one brother speaks to another, in friendship, in confidence, mutually dependent, mutually obligated. Our first word, even after yesterday's proceedings, and even after Friday's corpses in the streets of Baltimore—the corpses of Northern young men treacherously murdered hy sneaking cowards—is a heartfelt wish for fraternal love.

The second word—for the hour has arrived to speak it with unmistakable tone—is without love as without fear. The statue of peace is removed from the temple. A sterner deity is put up. We see losses enough contingent on the National side—but what are they to the losses of Maryland and Marylanders? If the faction of Disunionists now rampant there, are permitted by the State to beat back a regiment, marching under the National flag, on its way to the National Capital, for no other object than its protection,—we shall send a brigade. If that should be worsted, we shall send an army. *We shall preserve our right of way intact through Maryland, keep the Stars and Stripes flying there, and extirpate the leaven of Disunionism there, if the task needs half the men of the North, and all the artillery and missiles of death to do it.*

We hold the fate of your State in our hands. We hold the key of the door that enters to horrors we dare hardly yet name nor think about. Permit not a faction among you to compel us to throw open those gates!

Secession as Painted by A. H. Stephens.

We give elsewhere copious extracts from the speech of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederated States, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 14th of November last, and after the result of the Presidential election was fully known. It is for the perpetuation of that Government—that model of political mechanism, under whose fostering protection a progress unexampled in the world's history has been achieved, that ths whole North are rushing to arms. Its blessings could have been painted by no more masterly hand. It is to society, says Mr. STEPHENS, what the vital air is to human life. It is our political Eden. The crime and the penalty of raising our hand against it, Mr. STEPHENS matches to the Temptation and the Fall, "whence came death into the world, and all our woe."

Mr. STEPHENS also tells his people that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was no cause for secession; that he was powerless for harm, if disposed; that the present Government has proved most beneficent to the South as well as the North; that it is the best Government that man ever designed. He paints with prophetic eye the dreadful evils of its overthrow, which will end, he tells his people, in cutting each other's throats. We are exactly where he was five short months ago. We are seeking to avert the calamity he foresaw. And what has changed this earnest and apparently sincere man? Some one has tempted him to take and eat of the fatal tree.

The conduct of such men is to us inexplicable. But it should warn us that our only safety is in implicit obedience to law. Let us not seek to be gods, by preferring our own will to the constituted authority of the land. If we do, our destruction is certain.

We commend Mr. STEPHENS' speech to the careful attention of every reader of our paper. It is not inappropriate to this Holy Day. It is a full vindication of our moral position in the contest, by a great leader in the rebellion.

Barbarism of the Chivalry.

It is shocking to hear from our blood-thirsty cotemporaries in Richmond and Montgomery, and particularly in South Carolina, that the "vagabonds, fools and cowards, who are being scraped up by LINCOLN in the purlieus of Wall-street and the Five Points," for the defence of the liberties of the country, are to he cut off from all the ordinary amenities of war, and all the chivalrous courtesies of the modern battle-field; they are to he hutchered, it seems, (when caught,) after the manner of wild beasts, and tortured after the style of insurrectionary slaves. No quarter is to be given them in defeat; no pity shown them in death; and even when they shall have fought their last battle, and slept their last sleep, the chivalry will hack their flesh from their bones, and the ghouls will devour it.

The soldierly gallantry so often sung and celebrated in the contests of Spaniard with Moor, Italian with German, Frenchman with Englishman, or Cavalier with Roundhead, is to have no place, on their side, at least, in the contest of Carolina and the Gulf, with their whilom compatriots of New-York, New-England, and the West. The conspirators seem to gloat over the prospect of scenes which would blanch the cheek and unnerve the arm even of the red-mouthed pirates who, half a century ago, held bloody revel on their coasts. The ghost of LAFITTE again seems to rage in the Gulf; hnr it has come thither from a region where even the modicum of humanity it once had has been brimstoned over and burnt out.

It is melancholy to say that we fear the conspirators, in these horrid threats, do not paint themselves in colors any blacker than their intentions. The brutal and cowardly bombardment of half a hundred starving men in Sumter with red-hot shot, has prepared the public for any atrocities in the future.

On behalf of every gallant Soldier of the Union, however, who from this town has buckled on his sword to fight for the Constitution of his fathers, we would say to these would-be butchers that this kind of warfare is something they will have entirely on their own side of the field. Conspirators against God and Liberty though they he, their humanity will be respected by those they now force reluctantly to be their foes; their property (as the President has told them) shall be protected; and their honor in defeat shall be sacred as that of their victors. The wounds which the Freeman's sword inflicts shall he stanched by the hand that wielded it; and the iron poured into their ranks as the last argument of honor, will be sent by the hands of men who will never disgrace their manhood or their flag, by such cowardly atrocities as the chivalry are not ashamed to proclaim beforehand.

Preparing for Privateers.

The pirates directed by JEFFERSON DAVIS at Northern commerce will naturally pounce on the richest prize within their reach; and that unquestionably is the treasure which thrice-monthly passes from San Francisco to New-York. The Companies to whom this wealth is intrusted have no intention of letting the golden fleece fall into piratical hands without a struggle. They are, accordingly, taking all necessary defensive measures, so as to render the chances of success sufficiently desperate to discourage the attempt. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, besides supplying their vessels abundantly with small arms, including revolvers, muskets and cutlasses, and ammunition, each steamer will carry at least two heavy carronade or twelve-pound cannon. Instructions have also been dispatched some time since to thoroughly sheath the bows of each ship with iron, so as to enable them, without injury to themselves, to run down and sink any pirate or privateer which might attempt their capture. As they are all fast vessels, they would prove in this way most formidable in an encounter on the usually calm Pacific, where sailing vessels could not so well manage to escape. Their engines are also provided with hot water, pipe and hose, which, with the large number of well-armed California and Oregon passengers always on board, would enable them to repel any boarding party.

The commanders, who are well-known as true, intelligent and able men, have likewise been instructed not to permit the near approach of any suspicious vessel, and all their officers are well known to be staunch and true to their owners and to the American flag. Their crews and firemen are composed of men, many of whom have fought in the Mexican war, and are consequently well versed in the use arms.

Geo. N. Sanders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning, (April 17,) headed, "The Dispatches of GEORGE N. SANDERS," impels me, in my father's absence, to ask if, under the popular clamor raised by the Administration "blunder" at Fort Sumter, it be now considered chivalric in New-York to attack and traduce Southern men? Whatever opinions may be held by the Administration Party on my father's course in regard to our unhappy national quarrel, no just man will fail to give him credit for having always walked true to the line of patriotic and liberal principle, under all the varying circumstances of political life. In Europe or America, in office or out, whether genuine Republicanism were high on the wheel of fortune, or crushed beneath its weight, your own columns even have borne witness to his courageous constancy. The love and enthusiasm with which he is regarded by the great leaders of European citizenship, kindled, not in the sunshine of their prosperity, but in the darkest hours of their national and individual gloom, will ever be a precious memory and incentive to his sons.

In to-day's American politics, earnestly warning Mr. BUCHANAN, although holding a lucrative office under him, against the Lecompton error, and afterwards against the division of the Democratic Party—in the Fall of 1860, in his letters "To the Republicans who are for the Republic," prophetically declaring the sequences of a sectional triumph—the grandson of GEORGE NICHOLAS, the leading defender of the Constitution against PATRICK HENRY, in the Virginia debates, and first mover of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. My father is a Democrat and States' Rights man, by every claim of descent, education and conduct.

For the slanderous fling in the last paragraph, I distinctly demand of the TIMES a clear accusation or retraction. Respectfully,

REID SANDERS, of Kentucky.

We publish Mr. SANDERS' eulogy of his father's political course very cheerfully. As he states, we have more than once commended his conduct in regard both to foreign and domestic politics. But that was before he turned his back upon the Flag of the Union, and joined the gang of conspirators and traitors who are now waging war upon the Government of the country. For him, as for any man in the same position, we have no worde but those of scorn and indignation. His patriotic descent, and his past labors in the cause of Freedom, only make his treachery the more conspicuous and the less excusable.

What Mr. SANDERS means hy our "slanderous fling" we are not aware. That his father was an intimate and influential friend of Mr. FLOYD—and that his influence with him was used to secure payments or acceptances in advance of service, to Government contractors, we supposed to be well enough known to render a public allusion to it intelligible. Nor do we see any occasion either for retraction or further accusation;—we shall certainly make none upon the demand of any other person than Mr. SANDERS himself.

THE BEGINNING OF HORRORS.—The telegraph this morning announces that the negroes of Kent County, Maryland, have already commenced the work of insurrection in that State by "burning the houses of the whites;" while the local journals, both in North and South Carolina, and elsewhere, have lately given accounts of innumerable instances of dangerous insubordination, manifested both in this and other even more ominous ways. To expect that the heat of the conflagration that now enwraps the South would not pierce even through the thick skull of the Blacks, is of a peace with the inconceivable delusions that possess those madmen. It may be that these are but the fiery initials of a chapter of horrors from whose contemplation the mind shrinks aghast.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following dispatch was received yesterday morning by EVERETT CLAPP, Esq., the Treasurer of the Western Transportation Company:

BUFFALO, Friday, April 19, 1861.

Everett Clapp, Cashier, No. 1 Coenties Slip New-York: Give $500 to assist in the rapid movement of troops from your City in aid of the United States Government. We have given $500 here, besides tendering free passage to Michigan regiments of volunteers from Detroit to Buffalo. When the future calls, as it will, we will respond again. JOHN ALLEN, JR.,

President Western Transportation Co.

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

The Passage of the Secession Ordinance—Secrecy Observed—Raising the State Flag Over the Federal Buildings, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The impenetrable veil of secrecy continued this morning to shroud the action of the two Conventions in session at Richmond—the regular State Convention and the irregular Secession Convention. Nevertheless the very atmosphere was laden with secession, and no one failed to feel the influence. About 12 o'clock I went forth to the Telegraph office, to send you a brief editorial from this morning's *Examiner*. It was to my mind reliable and conclusive evidence that a secession ordinance had already been passed. There was just enough affected ignorance, along with secession exultation, to leave no room to doubt.

While I was standing at the desk in the Telegraph office, preparing my dispatch, in rushed a member of the State Convention, with flushed face and almost breathless, and handed a message to the clerk, requesting him to forward it instantly. The clerk looked at it, and quietly returned it, saying he had orders from the Governor of the State to send off no such dispatches, and none bearing on the subject.

"But," said the member, "the State has seceded, and the injunction of secrecy is removed."

"Can't help it," replied the clerk; "I must obey instructions."

"Keep the dispatch, till I bring the Governor's permission to send it," asked the member.

"No," responded the clerk, "I prefer not. Keep it yourself."

Before this rapid colloquy was ended, another member rushed in with a like dispatch, and he, too, was refused. I then offered mine, supposing that as I only quoted the language of a public print, mine would be taken. But na:—nothing was allowed to go forward.

As I turned to leave, a loud shout was heard on the street and a general running in the direction of the Post Office was observed. I followed, and found the cause. The Post Office is a federal building, of handsome grey stone, in which, also, the U. S. District Courts are held. On the top of that building a half score of persons were seen, unfolding and holding up to view a flag of the Commonwealth of Virginia; and hundreds were rushing to the adjoining streets, waving their hats and wildly cheering. The cry resounded everywhere "the State is out"—"the State is out"—and by this token of the flag displayed from a United States building, the resumption of sovereignty by the State, and the removal of Federal jurisdiction from her soil, was announced and heralded to the world. The United States Custom-house was at the same hour occupied by a military company.

From the crowded and boisterous streets I passed on to the Capitol to hear particulars. I met the gentleman that I saw so disappointed by the refusal of his message at the telegraph office, and inquired into the facts. He said only the mere fact of the passage of the ordinance was allowed to be known. It was passed yesterday, (Wednesday) but the vote he was not permitted to give me. I asked if the ordinance was absolute or conditional and was told that it was subject to ratification by the people of the State, in a vote to be given on the 4th Thursday in May! This was rather surprising news, taken in connection with the tumultuous seizing and appropriation of the United States property in the City. After learning so much, I proceeded to Metropolitan Hall, where the Secession Convention is sitting. I found what I expected—that the glorious news abroad had burst the seals of their secrecy. I walked in without interference, and found the body in the full enjoyment of their sensation.

A speaker from the far Northwest was promising the fidelity of his people, and his pledges were received with loud and prolonged cheers. He was stopped in the midst of his declamation by a gentleman on the floor, who desired to communicate to the Convention a startling piece of news that had just reached him. It was to the effect that a member of the State Convention had just received a dispatch from Washington that "Gen. SCOTT had resigned his position at the head of the army, and was detained in that city under arrest!" Heavens, what a yell this brought forth. "We will rescue him," shouted an enthusiastic young man from the platform; and the assembly rose to its feet, and for a moment it looked as if the one hundred and fifty men there together would rush from the Hall and go helter-skelter on foot to Washington after their venerated chieftain.

A more thoughtful gentleman on the platform, who, I think, desired to make a speech, suggested that this Washington news might not be true, and this calmed the audience. And in this milder mood I left them.

There is little more to write about here. The State Convention will remain in session, but entirely secret henceforth, for reasons of State. So it is generally supposed. It will not be possible to know intended future movements. Only a spy could obtain facts now, and that is a part which I cannot play. I leave the Old Dominion with a heavy heart—mourning most of all that so many noble, generous and lovely spirits as are contained in her borders are to pass under a cloud of sorrow and affliction, for so many months and years, and, perhaps, to them, forever!

The *Examiner* of to-day, contains the following advertisement. No doubt it is entirely superfluous, but it will serve to stimulate others to go and do likewise:

We, the undersigned, obligate ourselves not to pay, *for the present*, any debt to any citizen of any State that furnishes men or money on the call of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to *coerce or subjugate* the Southern States.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.

Are your New-Yorkers large creditors of CLARKSON, ANDERSON & Co.? MONTICELLO.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Columbia at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, April 20.

The steamship *Columbia*, with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday, but the wires not being in working order, we were unable to transmit her news until this evening.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th inst.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Portland, arrived at Galway on the 8th inst.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market on Monday, the 8th inst., were 20,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and for export. All qualities had advanced fully ⅛d., market closing [illegible]

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was [illegible] Provisions were steady.

Consols were at 91⅛@91⅛ for money, and 91⅛@91⅝ for account.

It was reported that France had sent a frigate to Charleston at the suggestion of President DAVIS.

The Austrian Diets all opened on the 6th.

The Explosion at Erie, Pa.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The number of persons killed and fatally burned at the oil-well explosion on the "Bochanan dam," night before last, as far as learned, are 15. Hon. H. E. Rouse, of Warren County; Wesley Skinner, of Wattsburgh, Pa.; Judson Mason, of North East, Pa.; a boy named Kent, from Westfield, New-York; three men, named Walker, Gardner and Stevens. Their names are unknown.

The following were fatally burned:

J. Lloyd, J. Perry, H. Pastman, and J. M. Buel, all of Utica, N. Y.; Orson Woodworth, of Waltsburgh, Pa.; John Halderman, of Cincinnati; Thomas Page, residence unknown.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 19.

The President has appointed WINGATE KEYS, Attorney for Rhode Island.

CHAS. CLARK, Marshal for Maine.

The following named gentlemen have been commissioned for Philadelphia: William B. Thomas, Collector; Ed. Wallace, Naval Officer; E. Reed Myer, Surveyor; B. Rush Plumly, Appraiser General; Jas. Pollock, Director of the Mint.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Telegraph and Railroad South Held by the Government.

NO DISPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Further Details of the Battle of Baltimore.

Railroad Bridges in Maryland Destroyed.

The Seventh Regiment Gone by Water from Havre de Grace to Annapolis.

The Masses of the North in Motion.

Jeff. Davis' Privateersmen to be Hung at the Yard-arm.

The fact that the Government now has possession of the telegraph lines leading out of Washington will be a sufficient reason for the non-appearance of our usual dispatches from the Capital this morning.

THE BALTIMORE ROAD IN POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore Road. No trains are leaving here for Wilmington.

DISPATCH FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The excitement and enthusiasm here is intense.

A telegram has been received stating that Secretary CAMERON threatens to bombard Baltimore, unless the bridges in Maryland are restored.

It is rumored that Washington is to be attacked to-morrow.

Philadelphia is full of regiments, but they have been furnished neither clothes nor arms. Red tape rules.

The wires between Philadelphia and Baltimore are down, as well as the bridges, and all communication is cut off. Maryland has learnt the first letter in the alphabet of secession, and by the assistance of JEFF DAVIS and the devil, will soon be able to spell out "Destruction." C. H. W.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Union men in Delaware are in a bad fix. Though the population is largely for the Union, all state arms are in the possession of the Secessionists, transferred by the Governor, who has not responded to the requisition of the President, and will not. The Union men hope that the Government will take possession of the upper part of the State, in order to secure the powder-mills at Brandywine, at which the Secessionists evidently aim.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Railroad Bridges Destroyed Between Havre de Grace and Baltimore—The Seventh gone by Water to Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 20—1 A. M.

The bridges on the Northern Central, and on the Philadelphia roads are gone.

The bridge between Woodbury and Mount Washington has been sent down.

The Northern soldiers are reported to be at the Relay House.

BALTIMORE Saturday, April 20—Noon.

The Melville bridge, on the Northern Central Railroad, and between Woodbury and Mount Washington has been burned down. It is reported that the Northern soldiers are at the Relay House, on that Road. A bridge on the Northern Central Railroad, and one on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad is gone.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Railroad bridges three miles North of Baltimore, are reported to be burning. All the bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace have been destroyed or rendered useless.

The Southern train, due in Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTH IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Seventh Regiment, of New-York, arrived here this morning, at 4 o'clock. The members generally express a desire to go through Baltimore.

The Seventh Regiment, of New-York, and the Massachusetts men, are at the Baltimore Railroad depôt.

It is reported that they will go by railroad to Havre de Grace thence by water to Annapolis, Maryland.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH.

JOHN HOAR, of Adams' Express, last evening received a dispatch from Philadelphia that the Seventh Regiment left there at 4 P. M., precisely, for Annapolis, per steamer *Boston*. This is the latest.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, AND OF THE U. S. MARSHAL.

The undersigned solicit information as to any attempt to transmit, by sea or land, to any Southern port or place, arms or munitions of war; or any facts tending to implicate any person or persons in recruiting for, or in any manner aiding the rebellion against the United States Government; or in relation to the fitting out of privateers, or other unlawful enterprise. Communications will be treated, when desired, with the strictest confidence. Those who furnish reliable information will receive immunity and protection.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
United States District-Attorney.
ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

THE WAY TO DEAL WITH PIRATES.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department at Washington, by the officers of the various United States vessels, that all persons found sailing under JEFFERSON DAVIS' letters of marque and reprisal be treated as pirates.

That the contumacious be *immediately hung from the yard-arms*, and the crew and the more penitent officers be placed in irons to await their trial as ocean brigands.

GOV. MORGAN IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 20.

Gov. MORGAN leaves in to-night's train for New-York, and will be at the Astor House at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday.)

NEGROES BURNING HOUSES IN KENT COUNTY, MD.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

A resident of Kent County, Md., has received information that the negroes are burning the houses of the whites. Two of his buildings here already been destroyed.

A letter has been received from Gov. LETCHER, offering $3,000 to the patentee of the bullet mould. The reply was "No money can purchase it against the country."

THE BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 19.

The following is the best account I can give you of the riot here to-day:

At the President-street depôt of the Philadelphia Railroad a large crowd assembled, in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of troops from New-York and Massachusetts. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the train from Philadelphia, comprising twenty-nine cars, arrived at the depôt without disembarking the soldiers from the train. The several cars had horses attached, and about nine were drawn along Pratt-street to Camden Station—the first six without creating any marked objection. For some reason the horses attached to the seventh car became restive, and were taken out from the car at the Pratt-street bridge, and the car moved without their aid to within a short distance of Gay-street. Between Gay and Frederick-streets a number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street, and just at the moment when the car reached Gay-street, were engaged in removing cobble stones from the principal portion of the street. Some thirty or forty men assembled at this point, having followed the car from the depôt, and, with cheers for DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy, hurled bitter taunts at the Northern Black Republicans as they termed them. This continued for several minutes, when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty-yards, almost every window therein was broken to pieces, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance, hurling paving stones. Those persons not in uniform, who were standing on the platform, hastily jumped off to avoid the shower of stones.

The eighth car was treated in the same manner, but the ninth car, apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, escaped with only one stone.

The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that the Black Republicans should not pass through Maryland.

A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track.

After the first train had passed, one was observed on Pratt-street Bridge, when anchors were dragged on the track at the corner of Gay-street and a part of the track was taken up. Observing this, the cars were turned back to the President-street depot, and the men disembarked and prepared to march through the city.

Mayor BROWN, with a number of police, appeared at this time and led the way. They came along at a brisk pace, and when they reached Cetero Market-place, an immense concourse of people closed in behind them and commenced stoning them. When they reached Gay-street, where the track had been taken up, a large crowd of men, armed with paving-stones showered them on their heads with such force that several of them were knocked down in the ranks. After having gone a few minutes, they crowded into stores on Pratt-street. At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired up on their assailants, and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized, and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect in two or three instances. After they reached Calvert-street they succeeded in checking their pursuers by a rapid fire which brought down two or three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard-street, where another large crowd was assembled. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded, and they passed on through the dense crowd down Howard-street towards the depôt.

The scene on Pratt-st. was of the most startling character. The wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully and carried to places of safety by citizens along the street.

At Camden station, where the trains leave for Washington, was assembled a large detachment of police, under the direction of Marshal KANE. It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the tracks near the main depot building. This was done and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, came up at a rapid rate, filled with the soldiers. This car was soon followed by about sixteen more, all of which were also occupied by the military. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that they consisted of a regiment of Massachusetts infantry, the Sixth commanded by Col. E. F. JONES, and Lieut.-Col. SUMNER, in all eleven companies, with an aggregate of 800 men. As soon as the train arrived some of the troops were compelled to change cars, as they were fronted in the opposite direction, but no violence was committed. Several young men jumped upon the cars and displayed revolvers, were cried out by the Captain of one of the companies drew his sword and said he would protect his men.

Just after the train was ready to start for the depot of Washington, and as Col. RICHARD ARNOLD, Navy Examiner, was of the train would start immediately, but it did not move until about 12½, the delay being occasioned by the fact that President GARRETT had not been informed that a mob crowd of desperadoes had torn up the track and thereby prevented the passage of the train. In a few minutes after the train left a dispatch of this fact was received at the office of the Board in the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, when a body of infantry from one of the Northern states, about 150 strong, was seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars. The excitement now was beyond description, and a man hoisted the flag of the Confederate States seemed to be the rallying point of the people. Some assaulted the command with stones when a number of the latter discharged their muskets. At least twenty shots were fired, but as far as we could learn no person was injured.

There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed along pell-mell. Whilst they were entering the cars, a crowd of young men gave them several volleys of bricks and stones, some of which demolished the windows of the cars, whereupon three or four pointed their muskets through the car windows and fired. They aimed deliberately at the crowd, but no one was injured. Whilst this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, they got into a collision with the crowd, and one of the soldiers named ROBBINS, of a company from Stonington, Conn., is supposed to be mortally wounded. He was wounded in the back part of the head and fell to the ground.

The train with the second detachment left at 1¼ o'clock.

All is quiet to-night. The military and police are combined in guarding the city. The streets are comparatively deserted; here and there, however, small knots of people are discussing the events of the day.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded, as far as known at this hour: The military wounded are Sergeant AMES of the Lowell City Guards, slightly; private COLLUM, of the same place, shot in the head, but not fatal; private MICHAEL GREEN, of Lawrence, very slightly. S. H. NEEDHAM, of Mass., skull fractured, and now at the Infirmary. Another, whose name is unknown is at the Infirmary badly wounded. Sergeant AMES and private COLLUM were to-night taken to a private house, and will receive the best attentions.

H. M. DANFORTH and ED. COOPER, of the same Regiment, were shot in the thigh.

The name of the two Massachusetts men dead, and before mentioned, have not been ascertained.

The citizens killed are John McGinan, Sebastian Gies, Patrick Clark, P. Thomas Miles, Wm. C. Mahoney, W. Reed and Mr. Davis—in all nine dead, including two soldiers.

Patrick Griffin was fatally wounded; others not known.

The Philadelphians, who were unequipped and unarmed, remained in the last cars at the station, where they were assaulted with stones and other missiles. Some were slightly wounded. The train was taken back, but quite a number escaped to the city, and having no uniforms, were not recognized.

The report of difficulty on the road between here and Washington proves to be incorrect.

It is now certain that all reached Washington safely except the Philadelphians, who were taken back.

A crowd broke into the warehouse of PATTERSON & WALKER, on Long Dock, this evening, and took therefrom some 400 rifles and swords. Squads are parading the streets fully armed, on the lookout for the militia from the North, who are expected to arrive to night.

SATURDAY, 1 o'clock, A. M.

All the city military have been ordered to meet at Monument square, and are now assembling. It can scarcely be true that any of the railroad bridges are to be blown up, to prevent the passage of trains.

All sorts of reports are afloat, and it is impossible to discern the false from the true.

There are rumors of an intended attack on Fort McHenry.

RETURN OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

Col. SMALL'S regiment arrived back here to-night. Six men were wounded by the stones thrown

DISPOSITION OF THE NEWS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BUTLER.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 20.

This City was terribly excited last night and this morning, at the attack on the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore. A bloody retribution is threatened, but it will be on a fair battle-field.

Gov. ANDREW was at the Executive Department nearly all night. At 11 o'clock he received the following dispatch, dated Philadelphia:

To Gov. ANDREW—I have reason to believe that Col. JONES has gone through to Washington. Two killed only of the Massachusetts men. We shall go through at once.

The road is torn up through Baltimore. Will telegraph again. (Signed)

B. F. BUTLER, Brigadier-General.

At midnight another dispatch was received, as follows:

To Gov. Andrew:

Col. JONES has gone through to Washington. The Pennsylvania troops have been driven back. These were unarmed. Eight are killed and four wounded. Only four of them are Massachusetts troops. I will telegraph again, but shall not be able to get ready as soon as I had hoped. (Signed)

B. F. BUTLER, Brigadier-General.

In a proclamation Gov. ANDREW says

"No direct information has been obtained at Headquarters from Col. JONES personally, but under the intelligence received, no doubt is entertained that his command will gallantly force a passage through Baltimore, nor of its arrival in good order and fine spirits in the Advance Guard of the National Militia, at the Capital of the Union. Cordially and deeply sympathizing with the families of the bereaved by the loss of the brave men fallen in this heroic expedition, the Governor recognizes the parallel, the day and event suggested with the 19th of April, 1775, and the immortal memories which cluster around the men of Lexington and Concord. At 12 o'clock this morning, the Governor received a dispatch from Brigadier-General BUTLER, confirming the previous report, that but two of the Massachusetts soldiers were killed—one of them by a piece of iron thrown from a foundry, and it states that most of the wounded have arrived at Washington with their comrades, from which the inference must be that their wounds are not dangerous. General BUTLER also telegraphs of our men that they fought gallantly. No man offered to run. They bore the attack with the utmost patience, until prominent citizens of Baltimore told them to fire. They did so. Part of the mob responded with fire; the rest scattered. All have arrived at Washington except the six injured, who are well cared for at Baltimore."

The Governor has sent the following dispatch to the Mayor of Baltimore:

I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers dead in Baltimore to be immediately laid out, preserved in ice, and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this Commonwealth.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

At Fall River, last night, there was an immense meeting of citizens called on the reception of the news. Patriotic speeches were made, and the City Government instructed to appropriate $10,000 to fit out volunteers, and to pay each volunteer $20 per month in addition to the Government pay.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 20—P. M.

The news from Baltimore stimulates the war feeling to a high pitch all over New-England.

Dispatches pour in announcing mass meetings in every direction.

At Newburyport three full companies enlisted to-day, and will be ready at one hour's notice.

Salem has voted $15,000 and sent two companies, numbering 150 men, who arrived in Boston to-day.

The Irish, German and French citizens are offering the services to-day.

The greatest activity is exhibited in preparing uniforms and war equipments.

One Concord sends 64 men.

The 5th Regiment and Boston Flying Artillery are in readiness, and anxiously awaiting orders to move.

Boston looks like a military camp.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 20.

There was a town meeting at Monument Square yesterday. An immense crowd was present. The State flag was hoisted. Mayor BROWN said he was opposed to the call of the President in spirit and letter, but as Maryland was still in the Union he had exerted himself to the utmost ability to put down the troops in their passage through the city. He however, felt that this should not be, and sent a dispatch to the President, urging that no more troops be sent through. He announced that the President of the road had promised that they would bring no more troops this way.

Gov. HICKS was sent for. He said he was opposed to Secession, but the right of revolution could not be crushed. It was folly to attempt to subjugate the South, and he hoped the North and the Administration would see the impracticability of doing so. He was devoted to the Union, and he hoped to see a restoration of it. [Cries of "No, never."] The Governor replied that he should bow to the decision of the people of Maryland.

Several speeches were made by S. TEAKLE WALLIS, W. T. PARSHMAN, and others, justifying the determination of the people of Baltimore that no more Northern troops should invade her soil to subjugate and make war on her brethren of the South.

The speakers counselled peace, and urged that the laws should be respected and obeyed.

NO MORE TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 20.

The city is in great excitement, and armed men are moving in every direction.

The Mayor and Governor have notified the President that no more troops can pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way.

The bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have all been destroyed.

The number killed yesterday, were 11 Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers, and the wounded four citizens and eight soldiers.

The President replies that no more troops will be brought through Baltimore provided that they are allowed to pass around the City without molestation.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS SENT BY WATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

The Massachusetts Regiment which arrived here yesterday have gone direct to Washington per the steamer *Keystone State*.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN IN HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20.

About fifteen of the Massachusetts soldiery are in the hospital, doing well and in good spirits.

AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE BALTIMORE BATTLE.

DESPERATE CHARGE OF ONE HUNDRED MEN AGAINST TEN THOUSAND RIOTERS.

Through the courtesy of an eye-witness of the disturbance in Baltimore, upon the occasion of the passage of the Massachusetts Volunteers, we are enabled to give a reliable account of what actually occurred, and at the same time correct a false impression in regard to the number of troops engaged in conflict with the secession mob.

It appears that the Massachusetts Regiment occupied eleven cars, and arrived safely and in excellent spirits at Baltimore. There was no demonstration made upon their arrival, and the cars were permitted to leave the depôt with the troops still on board. The cars proceeded quietly through the streets of Baltimore, on their way to the depôt, at the other side of the town, and the fears expressed by some of the citizens that an attack would be made were somewhat allayed. But they had not proceeded more than a couple of blocks before the crowd became so dense that the horses attached to each car were scarcely able to push their way through.

At this point the mob began hooting and yelling frightfully, and loud threats were uttered against the military. The troops, however, maintained a strict reserve, neither showing themselves nor replying to the insults so plentifully heaped upon them. The crowd finding that they could not thus exasperate the volunteers, commenced throwing stones, brick-bats, and other missiles, and eventually tearing up the pavements, and hurling them in a perfect shower against the cars, smashing the windows, and severely wounding many of the troops. However, the first nine cars succeeded in reaching the depôt, and departed for Washington.

The remaining two cars of the train, containing about 100 men, were cut off from the main body, and the men found themselves encompassed by an infuriated mob of over 8,000. These isolated cars were immediately attacked, and several of the soldiers had their muskets snatched from them. At this moment the Massachusetts men, finding the cars surrounded, alighted and formed a solid square advancing with fixed bayonets upon all sides in double-quick time, all the while surrounded by the mob—now swelled to the number of at least 10 000—yelling and hooting. The military behaved admirably, and still abstained from firing upon their assailants.

The mob now commenced throwing a perfect shower of missiles, occasionally varied by a random shot from a revolver or one of the muskets taken from the soldiers. The poor fellows suffered severely from the immense quantity of stones, oysters, brickbats, paving-stones, &c., the shots fired also wounding several. When two of the soldiers had been killed, and the wounded had been conveyed to the centre of the column, the troops at last, exasperated and maddened by the treatment they had received, commenced returning the fire singly, killing several, and wounding a large number of the rioters; but at no one time did a single platoon fire like a volley. Our informant is positive upon this point.

The volunteers, after a protracted and severe struggle, at last succeeded in reaching the depôt, bearing with them in triumph their killed and wounded, and immediately embarked. The scene is described as glowing terms by our informant, who says that the calm courage and heroic bearing of the troops spoke volumes for the sons of Massachusetts, who, though marching under a fire of the most embarrassing description, and opposed by overwhelming odds, nevertheless succeeded in accomplishing their purpose, and effected a passage through crowded streets a distance of over a mile—a feat not easily accomplished by a body of less than one hundred men when opposed to such terrific odds.

BURNING OF THE ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, April 19.

Lieut. JONES is now at the Carlisle Barracks.

He states that hearing yesterday that 600 Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road to seize the arsenal, they put piles of powder in front of all the buildings, and waited quietly the approach of the picket guard, who gave the alarm, when the garrison set on fire the engine-houses, carpenter shop, and powder-house, and then began to retreat.

The citizens of Harper's Ferry, who were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the arsenal, were instantly in arms, pursued, fired, and killed two Lieutenants. Two others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, missed the railroad train at Hagerstown, and took omnibuses to Chambersburgh to-day. The are much exhausted by the night march. They were fed by the people of Chambersburgh, and were received with loud cheers along the route to Carlisle.

Lieut. JONES is a son of the late Assistant Gen. JONES of the United States Army. He says as the Federal troops pushed across the Potomac Bridge at Harper's Ferry, the people rushed in the arsenal. He believes that large numbers perished by the explosion. Repeated explosions occurred, and he saw a light burning in the buildings for many miles.

The report of the assault on the Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore occasions intense excitement among the troops in camp, at Camp Curtin, they swear terrible vengeance.

Three thousand men are here. Two Ohio Regiments reached here last night, and stay over until the Pennsylvanians are ready to march. An abundance of arms for the Pennsylvania troops will reach here to-morrow morning.

Major SYMINGTON, commander of the Pittsburgh Arsenal, is suspected of infidelity to the Union, and is watched by a Committee of Safety.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, declines, by telegraph, to let any more armed troops pass through Baltimore.

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20.

The steamer *Pawnee* left last night with Government troops on board.

The *St. Nicholas*, a steamer plying between Washington and Baltimore, was seized this morning for peculiar purposes.

There is no violent excitement here, but a deep feeling of anxiety and painful suspense. There are watchfires among the military that martial law will soon be proclaimed.

There are about 5,000 men under arms in Washington and vicinity, and additional measures to guard the entrance of the city have been adopted, including the railroad terminus.

Mayor BERRETT has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, April 20.

In the present unhappy condition of our National affairs it is hoped and believed that the citizens at Washington will constantly feel and cordially respect the obligations of those orders which call for the especial manner incumbent on them. The presence of large bodies of troops, though it has given to the city an unaccustomed aspect, in no manner suspends or obstructs the regular and efficient action of the Municipal Government. It is not apprehended that any disturbance will occur unless introduced and evident political discussion and harangues in public places upon topics, the agitation of which at this time and in this community, cannot be productive of nothing but unmitigated harm. Therefore, I, JAMES G. BERRETT, Mayor of Washington, do hereby earnestly exhort and point citizens and sojourners to be careful so to conduct themselves as neither by word or deed, to give occasion for any breach of the peace.

Given under my hand at the City Hall, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1861.

Signed, JAS G. BERRETT, Mayor.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

LARGE NUMBER OF STEAMERS UNDER CHARTER.

A Commissioner of the Federal Government is now in this City making arrangements for the transportation by water of all the New-York troops ordered to Washington and intermediate stations.

Fourteen ocean steamers have already been conditionally chartered to sail to night if required.

STEAMERS CHARTERED.

The steamer *Monticello*, one of the line of CROMWELL & Co. for Washington, was yesterday loaded with provisions for the Government, and will sail at once for Washington.

The steamer *Mercury* has been chartered by the Government, and suitable ordnance placed on board, to act as a guard-boat, to be stationed at the Narrows, for the purpose of examining the clearances of outward-bound vessels, and to prevent the departure of suspicious vessels. She will be in command of Capt. JAMES C. DOWNER, of the U. S. Revenue.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FOR FORT McHENRY.

The steamship *Chesapeake*, CROWELL, will sail this afternoon for Norfolk with 250 seamen for the Navy yard. She will probably stop at Fort McHenry.

The steamship *Monticello* GAGER, will also sail this afternoon for the same destination with 100 Marines, from thence to Washington.

The steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, which was partly loaded for Savannah, is discharging her cargo, and has been chartered by the Government.

THE PROVIDENCE MARINE ARTILLERY.

EASTON, Penn., Saturday, April 20.

The Providence, R. I., Marine Artillery, one hundred men, under command of Capt. D. H. TOMPKINS, with horses, wagons, cannon, &c., arrived here last night. They are ordered to remain for further orders. This morning Capt. BALL, with ninety-seven men, and Capt. DACHNEDY, with eighty men, left for Harrisburgh.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 20.

The *Globe* of this morning has a long article on the relations between England and the United States, advocating a sincere and firm alliance, forgetting all past differences, and says the North has a just cause, that the permanent good will of the American people is worth striving for, and that it hopes to see the rebellion put down, and the traitors dealt with as they deserve.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 19.

The steamship *Magnolia*, from Key West, has arrived. The *Crusader* was the only United States vessel there.

One hundred and fifty troops are in Fort Taylor and three hundred in the barracks.

The steamship *Magnolia* was advised at Apalachicola not to enter Pensacola harbor as she would be taken by the military authorities.

The Texas authorities have fitted out the steamer *Matagorda* as a war steamer to intercept the *Star of the West*.

Brashear City has seized two schooners laden with ship timber, valued at $20,000, destined for the Brooklyn and Charlestown Navy-yards.

NO MORE ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes the following paragraph:

"We announced the other morning that the Sharp's Rifle Company had refused to sell their weapons to

THE STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST TAKEN AS A PRIZE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 20.

The steamship *Star of the West* has just arrived at the bar from Indianola. She has been taken there as a prize to the Confederate States.

A SWORD TO MAJOR ANDERSON FROM THE CITIZENS OF TAUNTON, MASS.

The day intelligence was received that Major ANDERSON had departed from Fort Moultrie and taken possession with his command of Sumter, the citizens of Taunton Mass., conceived the purpose of presenting him with a sword as a testimonial of their admiration. The order was at once sent to Mr. AMES, of Chicopee, Mass. Yesterday, Capt. WM. C. LOVERING, one of the military staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, arrived at the Brevoort House bearing the sword, with a letter of presentation from Ex-Governor MARCUS MORTON, of Massachusetts.

The presentation was made in one of the parlors, and was without ceremony, it being known that that would be the most in consonance with the Major's feelings.

When Major ANDERSON arrived, having been out to meet an appointment, Senator FOOTE and other distinguished gentlemen were in waiting. After a brief interview with these, Senator FOOTE introduced Capt. LOVERING, who said:

MAJOR ANDERSON: I have the honor to be the bearer to you of this sword, with a letter of presentation from Gov. MARCUS MORTON, on behalf of the citizens of Taunton, Mass. The gift, Sir, is a spontaneous offering of our citizens to you, as an expression of their admiration of your courage, your loyalty and devotion to the country.

Major ANDERSON, bowing, and taking Capt. LOVERING's hand, said: "I am most deeply grateful to the noble citizens of Taunton, Mass., for this beautiful gift. I accept it as an evidence and a testimonial of the humble services which, by accident, or providentially I have been called upon to perform. In receiving it, may I express the hope, the fervent hope, that it may never be drawn except in defence of our country from a *foreign foe*; for I still hope that we may be spared from the dire alternative of civil war."

He then referred to the situation of his command during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and said: "It is one of the most painful recollections of that event, that when our barracks were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs, and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation instead of sending a white flag, with assistance to extinguish the flames, then threatening us with destruction, they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery, in total disregard of every feeling of humanity.

He again thanked Capt. LOVERING and the patriotic citizens of Massachusetts for their gift.

It is a plain cross sword, with an elaborate gold scabbard, and gold mountings. The head of Liberty, in gold forms the end of the handle. The following are the inscriptions: "Et Deo ex Et Pectum, Recti."

The citizens of Taunton, Mass., to Major ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A. A tribute to his courage and his fidelity. "Acquiret qui Tuetur." On the scabbard was—"Deo Duce, Ferro Comitante."

THE PEOPLE IN ARMS.

Military and other Movements in This Locality.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S REGIMENT.

Colonel ELLSWORTH, at half-past ten o'clock last (Saturday) evening, received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

The Secretary of War directs me to telegraph the following orders:

The officer in command at Fort Hamilton will receive Colonel ELLSWORTH's regiment.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.
YOURS, NICOLAY.

Col. ELLSWORTH's Regiment, Fire Zouaves, at the muster Saturday evening, numbered over twelve hundred names. Such is the desire to join this department of the army by the firemen of New-York, that it is believed at least another regiment of the same character will have to be formed.

Orders have been issued to the Colonel Zouave uniforms have been given, for they are contracted for to be finished on Wednesday morning.

Col. ELLSWORTH's Regiment will repair to Fort Hamilton on Monday morning next.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD.

FIRST REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK ZOUAVES,
HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH WARD HOTEL,
To the Firemen, Officers, &c., now or late connected with the Fire Department of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The Colonel of this regiment, one of the oldest firemen in the service, has consented to take command of the Fire Department Zouaves. The regiment will be paid by the New-York Fire Department, and pledged for the full term of your enlistment. The Firemen of New-York may rest assured that the reputation of the Colonel, that will reflect honor upon the same corps. The ranks are filling up very rapidly, and we appeal to you to come on, and give ELLSWORTH and the Fire Department, which you have so long honored, a regiment that can sustain the honor and good name of the New-York Fire Department, under which it has existed.

Yours truly,
JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.
PETER CROSWELL, Assistant Engineer.
WILLIAM HACKETT, Assistant Engineer.
GEORGE RIGGS, Assistant Engineer.
JOHN A. CRESSY, Assistant Engineer.
OWEN BRENNAN, Assistant Engineer.
JOHN SCOTT, and many others.

The following general orders are issued to the 1st Regiment of Fire Zouaves:

ORGANIZATION.—The Regiment is to consist of 10 companies of eight hundred men each. Each company will be divided into squads of four men each, who will run and fight together as one family.

The company officers consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants and four Corporals.

UNIFORM.—Precisely similar to the United States Army Regulation Uniform, except that the red shirt will be retained. The uniform furnished by Government.

ARMS.—Musket, sabre-bayonet and revolver and cartridge box, by the Government.

PAY.—Each soldier will receive his clothing, subsistence, transportation and medical attendance, and $11 to $14 per month.

MUSTERING IN.—The Regiment, as soon as formed, will be mustered into the service of the United States, and from that moment will receive pay and rations. They will probably be sent, at first, to Washington. As long as the Regiment remains in the City, after the organization, the men will have an opportunity to drill every night. Men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five, at least five feet two and a half inches and under five feet ten inches, are preferred.

The Regiment will have a band and drum corps of twenty pieces. The men will have everything furnished by the Government from the time they are mustered in to service.

The following is a list of the officers:

Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, late of the Chicago Zouaves.
Lieut.-Col. N. L. FARNHAM, Ex-Assistant Engineer New-York Fire Department.
Major JOHN A. CRESSY.
Adjutant J. C. HAYDON, Captain Chicago Zouaves.
Quartermaster ALEXANDER STEVENS.
Surgeon C. A. DE WILLIERS, late Surgeon Zouaves of the French Army.
First Fire District, Company A, Rendezvous, corner Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.
Second Fire District, Company B, Capt. ED. BUANS, Rendezvous, MELLIMAN's, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
Third Fire District, Company C, Capt. M. MURPHY, Rendezvous, No. 128 West Broadway.
Fourth Fire District, Company D, Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, Rendezvous, Greene-street, near Bleecker.
Fifth Fire District, Company E, Capt. JEAN B. LAVERICK, Rendezvous, Gotham, No. 296 Bowery.
Sixth Fire District, Company F, Capt. WM. BURNS, Rendezvous, Ferris's, corner Essex and Grand.
Seventh Fire District, Company G, Capt. MICHAEL TAGEN, Rendezvous, Shakespeare Hotel.
Eighth Fire District, Company H, Capt. WM. HACKETT, Rendezvous, Fifth Ward Hotel.
At Large, Company I, Capt. WM. PAUL, Rendezvous, No. 431 Broadway.
At Large, Company J, Capt. ANDREW D. PUARILL, Rendezvous, Fifth Ward Hotel.
Regimental Head-quarters, Fifth Ward Hotel. HOURS—11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 7 to 11, Evening.

E. E. ELLSWORTH, Colonel Commanding.

THE SCOTT LIFE-GUARD.

The Scott Life-Guard have decided to raise two regiments—Lieut. HUDSON, U. S. A., will be chosen Commander. Names are rapidly being enrolled. The sum of $1,401 has been contributed in cash to aid the Regiment.

The National Union Volunteers, First Regiment, Capt. GOODWIN, have been honored the use of the large building, No. 350 Pearl street, for drill purposes. They have also received donations of provisions.

The Tenth Warders are on the move for the Union—a company being recruited by Capt. DONALSON, at Military Hall, No. 195 Bowery. They are to join the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS TO THE FIRST DIVISION.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

(*Special Orders, No. 8.*)

In pursuance of special orders from General Head-quarters, the Eighth Regiment, Col. LYON, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, are hereby detailed for immediate service at the National Capitol.

The several officers above detailed will assemble their Regiments at their Regimental Armories, on Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped for embarkation; each man supplied with provisions for twenty-four hours. They will direct their Quartermasters to make requisition upon the Commissary-General for transportation for their Regiments.

Commandants of Regiments upon arrival at Washington, will report for orders to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Brig.-Gens. HALL and EVANS will promulgate this order. By order of

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Major-Gen. Com'g.
GEO. W. MORELL, Div. Maj., Act. Div. Insp't.

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

The above order is hereby promulgated. By order of WILLIAM HALL,
Brig. Gen. Third Brigade, N. Y. S. M.

The above order is hereby promulgated. By order of GEO. LYONS, Col. Eighth Reg't, N. Y. S. M.
DAVID B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

CALL UPON THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

General Order No. 7.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.
HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

The officers and members of this regiment are directed to provide themselves with all necessary equipments, and hold themselves in readiness to move at twenty-four hours' notice.

Lieut. CARR will assume command of Company G, and order an election for commissioned officers, to be held at the Regimental Armory, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

By order of
Col. GEORGE LYONS.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST COL. CORCORAN QUASHED

It is confidently stated that Gov. MORGAN, as Commander-in-Chief, has this day suspended and quashed all proceedings pending against Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. This will have a good effect on all our adopted fellow-citizens of Irish birth.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Three of the City Regiments—the Sixth, Col. PINCKNEY, Twelfth, Col. BUTTERFIELD, and Seventy-first, Col. BOSWICK, have orders to proceed on board the steamship *Baltic* at 7½ o'clock A. M. The vessel will leave at 10 o'clock, and up to that time volunteers armed or unarmed will be received. The *Baltic* is at the foot of Canal-street. Four more Regiments—two from Brooklyn and two from New-York—are under orders, (making seven in all,) and will probably leave to-day.

MATERIAL AID FOR VOLUNTEERS.

We learn that the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Bank have unanimously passed a resolution to allow any of their clerks who wish to volunteer their services in support of the Government, that their salaries will be continued during their absence, and their situations reserved for them until their return. The Flag of the Union also floats from their Banking House.

STATE OF FEELING THROUGHOUT THE NORTH.

IN NEW-YORK.

DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR MORGAN

ALBANY, April 20—10 M.

To ELLIOTT F. SHEPPARD: You and other friends in New-York, telegraph me, requesting more troops sent from New-York, but the authorities at Washington ask me to wait for further directions.

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FROM HONG-KONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Voyage of the Mary Whitridge, with a Cargo of Chinese—An Error in the American Nautical Almanac—Regulations for Chinese Passenger Ships, &c.

From Our Own Correspondents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861.

I sailed in the good ship *Mary Whitridge*, W. A. CRUSY, Commander, from Hong-Kong on the 18th of January, and arrived here yesterday, after an unprecedented passage of 39½ days. We bring but two days' later dates than those transmitted by the English Overland mail which left on the 15th, and which I forward, though the papers contain no additional news of importance.

The ship *Edwin Forrest*, from New-York, for whose safety considerable apprehension was felt in Hong-Kong on account of her long passage, we believe to have seen beating into the roadstead, in the dusk of the evening, as we sailed away.

With the northwest monsoon egeinst us, and heavy weather, we made but little progress in working across the China Sea, until a favorable slant enabled us to cross under the south side of the green hills of Formosa on the 8th day from Hong-Kong. Then, with moderate winds from S. E. to N. W., we pushed on, passing about a degree to the northward of the Bonin group, and so ont into the broad expanse of the Pacific. On the 7th of February we detected an error in the American Nautical Almanac—typographical of course, but none the less remarkable on that account—of one minute in the sun's equation of time—it being printed 15m. 26s. 14, instead of 14m. 24s. 14, end which error, as it would make a variation of 15 miles in a ship's position, might place a score or more of vessels navigating close and dengerous seas in a very critical plight. There is another matter in connection with our National Almanac, which I beve heard severely commented upon by several intelligent shipmasters, who, withal, take great pride in the book itself. I allude to the fact of the almanac being in some degree used as an advertising medium for Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT'S nautical publications, compasses, chronometers, and whist not Now if the able and distinguished naval gentlemen and astronomers at the head of this work would exclude Messrs. BLUNTS' advertisement in en almanac printed expressly by the Government, and in lieu thereof insert a catalogue of the charts issued by the United States Coast Survey, with the prices attached, and the names of the agents from whom they can be procured, as well at home as abroad, it would be valuable information, and of far greater interest to our commercial marine than the somewhat heavy productions of the house referred to.

To return to our voyage in the *Mary Whitridge* We held strong winds from the south of west, with a mean range of barometer of 29.90, going up to 30.30 as the wind veered to the north, with high following sea—the ship making great speed for weeks together. On the 14th of February we crossed the meridian of 180°, in lat 39° 30', and from thence striding along between the parallels of 39° and 40°, we rushed on with a gale behind us as we flew towards California. On the 23d and 24th the barometer dropped down to 29.20, accompanied by a fearful gale and tremendous sea, mingled with hurricane-like squalls of rain and sleet from W. S. W., which compelled us to lay to for four hours. During this tempest for 6 hours 35 minutes, we ran, by MASSY'S patent log, 107 knots - an average of 16½ knots, or 19 statute miles, per hour. And thus we drove on until we passed the *Golden Gate*, at en average speed of 200 miles per day since leaving Formosa, and finally let go our anchor in the harbor, without having parted strand or canvas in what proved to be a very rough and boisterous voyage. I have ventured to dwell somewhat on the foregoing nautical details, as I heve thonght they might prove of interest to ships making the passage by the route we did.

The *Mary Whitridge* was duly chartered to carry Chinese passengers to San Francisco, of which living freight we had about two hundred meles on board. From whence they came, or for what special purpose or object they had in view in leaving Cathay, I have been sorely puzzled, after much talk in "pigeon" English with the most intelligent, tndivine, but the result of my inquiries are these Some "first chop" men pay down $25 for each passenger, and by private and individual arrangement, this sum is to be worked out in California at the rate of 300 per cent. interest, by the original parties or their surviving relatives, within three years. Most of them seemed to be of the lowest class, filthy in their habits, covered with vermin, and with no more baggage than a couple of hamboos, and the slight raiment they stood in. A few, however, appeared people of some substance, whose property was stowed in huge berkets, and who smoked their opium pipes with all the *dolce far niente* gusto of a Turkish Bey on the Bosphorus. Nearly all came from the interior of Southern China and the tea districts, and very few from Canton or the sea-ports. They proved to be a very tractable lot of Celestial animals, when properly managed, and though at all times and on all occasions they practiced lying as an elegant accomplishment, as they are taught in the schools, and moreover did all that ingenuity could devise to pilfer wood, water and provisions, and to evade the necessary regulations of the ship, yet n dus exercise of vigilance and tact on the part of the officers soon put them within wholesome bounds of restraint. Among themselves, however, there was perpetual discord, and it was only by prompt end severe measures that serious mischief did not ensue. On one occesion, in the earliest part of the voyage, a fearful tumult began on the upper deck: which arose, as their brawls usually did, over their cooking. A crowd of some fifty men and boys were indulging in what seemed to be a free fight, which went on for a spece without much damage, until some of the excitable mob plucked the belaying pins from the racks, and then began to hammer each other in downright earnest. At this stage of the battle the officers of the ship interposed, disarmed the contestants, and placed several of the ringleaders in irons. Soon, however, the faction on the side of the culprits interceded in their cause, and they were released under the most positive "chin-chin-ning" pledges that everlasting peace should reign for the future in their midst. But herdly had these pugilistic liars had time to get below, than another frightful uproar broke forth, and the mete nung out that there was bloody work in hand. Being a passenger myself, and not a belligerent one, though taking an interest in the welfare of my fellow-passengers, I repeired to the open afterhatch for a chance view of the fray, while at the same time the officers of the ship and the stalwart batch of sailors leaped down below, whore with their brawny arms, they soon cleared a furrow through the frantic mass of Celestials. Then striking sledge-hammer blows right and left, like breakers on a shattered wreck, they deshed the long-tailed bullies from side to side in striving to allay the storm. This effort for the first few minutes was beyond the power of man, for the whole hive of Chinamen were yelling, screeching, fighting, scratching and biting like so many wild animals. Some had heavy bamboos trying to split each other's skulls open; others, with similar weapons, were punching and pounding each other in the region of the umbilicus, until the decks were flowing crimson with blood. But Anglo-Saxon muscle finally prevailed, and finding a more vigorous enemy had taken the field, the original combatante yielded and again the ringleadere were knotted together, back to back, by their hirsute appendages—a most vulnerable point for an assailant, since, with proper skill, an experienced person can not only render them helpless by seizing hold of their long tails, but scourge and secure them by a rope of their own culture; and, accordingly, by this process the brutes were once more dragged to the upper deck and manacled. The wounded and bruised were then cared for by their own doctors, and though we thought that two of the most serious cases would shortly "make a hole in the water," yet in a week or two they "came round," and the matter ended.

And here I desire to say a few words with respect to to the employment of American ships for bringing Chinese passengers to and from Californie end China—e traffic which, if not now, will assuredly become a mesne of certain profit to shipowners if properly conducted; and will no longer be, as it has been heretofore, a precarious or chanee risk of securing a charter for a vessel with e roving commission in the Eastern Seas. I inclose you a printed copy of the Regulations of the British Emigration Office of Hong-Kong, which, if you deem advisable to repraduce, it will, I think, be of service to say who care to inquire into the chances of success in the enterprise I allude to. It will be remarked that these regulations are liberal in the dietary scale for the omigrants, and likewise as to the cubic space allotted to them on ship-board. And it should also be borne in mind that these regulations at Hong-Kong are rigidly enforced by Governmient Surveyors and Inspectors. The next point to be considered is the class of vessel and the interaal economy of her build, so as not to cripple her in regard to cargo and other considerations, so that she may yield a fair and certain profit to her owners. As regards capacity, a fast-sailing, well-found half-clipper, with a spacious and high between-decks, properly ventilated, and capable of berthing 350 to 400 adults, according to Englisb measurement, with a bold stowage of 900 tons cargo, exclusive of iron water-tanks and provisions; the upper deck to be fitted with a spacious galley, with large kettles for boiling rice, roomy water-closets, and all protected by a light spar deck for working the ship—would be, perhaps, of sufficient size and tonnage for the purpose indicated. Then, since the English port regulations in China do not prescribe rules for the disciplins and order of emigrant ships, when they leave Chinese waters under other than the English flag, there should be printed in Chinese and English, and read to the passengers on coming on board, the following orders, predicated more especially against the danger of fire among a mass of reckless, careless people, surrounded as they are by mats, baskets, and other inflammable materials

1. No matches of any description to be permitted on board.

2. The berth deck to be inspected every half hour, day and night; a watch set there in heavy weather, and should any open lights or lighted pipes be found, the offenders to be put in irons.

3. Lights in large reflecting locked lanterns to be kept burning fore end aft from sunset to sunrise.

4. No smoking of opium or tobacco allowed, under any circumstances, below the upper deck, and all to cease at 8 P. M.

5. One-tenth of the whole number of passengers to be detailed by turns for the cleansing and order of the berth deck.

6. Should any fighting occur, the persons engaged to be placed in irons and fed on rice and water for twenty-four hours.

7. Passengers to assist in getting up from below their provisions and water.

8. The cooking arrangements on deck to be carefully guarded, and certain hours he stated when the fires are to be lit and when quenched.

I offer the foregoing views with all deference to those who may be interested in the subject, and especially to the Intelligent commanders of our noble clipper ships, as I have done to the captain of the *Mary Whitridge*, whom I most sincerely believe to combine as much good judgment and ability united to sound discretion and skill as a navigator, as any of his compeers, and whose views, I am happy to say, coincide with my own.

TRUE BLUE

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

FORGERY OF LAND WARRANTS

Sobieh Praynard was put to trial charged with forging a consideration for the purpose of obtaining a bounty land-warrant. The declaration purported to have been made on Feb. 1, 1850, by one William Gallop Bostwaine's mate of the United States ship of war *Raritan*, in the presence of R. Metlaw and Augustus Mourse as witnesses, by whom the declaration was proved before the Joseph C. Lawrence, as Notary Public.

The evidence for the prosecution tended to show that the declaration and the signatures was in the handwriting of Braynard. It was also proved by the testimony of the ship's wife, that he left her to go to California in 1852 and was a mate of a steamboat, which blew up there, by which he was killed. That she had, in 1855, obtained a land warrant for the services of her husband, and had since married again. It was also proved that there was but one man named Cockpen on board the *Raritan*.

The defence proved that Braynard was very old and infirm, and his mind affected in some measure.

Lawrence, the Notary, was called and said he was in the habit of taking the papers acknowledged before him, but declined to answer for fear it might criminate himself.

Mr. Upson appeared for the defendant, and summed up the case on his behalf.

Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, appeared for the Government, it being the first case which he had tried, and summed up the case in favor of and conclusive argument.

The jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

Braynard was thereupon sentenced by the Court, in consideration of his age and infirmities, to the lowest punishment allowed by the law, viz: one year's imprisonment and one dollar fine.

Three other indictments for offences of the same character had been found against Braynard, and by suggestion of the Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered on each of them.

Calendar. This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 97, 307, 319, 195, 300, 240, 202, 243, 241, 265, 256, 247, 328, 331, 332, 333, 334, 280, 311.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1107, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149. *Part II.*—Nos. 808, 855, 788, 798, 591, 116, 802, 386, 810, 818, 104, 822, 826, 828, 831, 840, 844, 578, 570, 780 ½.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1-65, 1105, 1309, 1379, 757, 1063, 1163, 1177, 813, 1355, 537, 947, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1725, 627. *Part II.*—Nos. 1265, 1270, 1278, 1282, 1302, 1118, 502, 826, 298, 986, 1194, 1247 ½, 928, 410

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court, on Saturday, Recorder BARNARD sentenced Henry Meyers, convicted of grand larceny, to State Prison for two years, and Louis Agosto, convicted of felonious assault, to the same retreat for three years and six months. Patrick Flood, for a simple assault, was fined a sixpence. Edwin Forrest and William D. Thornton, who had pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, were sent to State Prison, the latter for two years and five months, and the former for two years and six months.

MOUNTJOY KEPT CLOSE.

Sheriff Kelly and Jailor Cloud were yesterday before the Grand Jury, and testified that George Mountjoy has not at any time since his commitment for contempt been outside of the Jail, except when he was brought out by order of the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The District-Attorney is engaged in following up the street-clearing contract. Most of his time is given in that behalf; and, consequently, until the conclusion of the investigation, he will be able to prosecute no cases in the Over and Terminer.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John Brannigan.

For Felonious Assault—William N. Pierrepont, Thomas Flynn.

For Perjury—Henrietta Campbell, Julia Barrett.

For Seduction—Dominick Eitenburger.

For Larceny—Bernhard Wasmurd, Manuel Porada, Richard C. Dean, Leander Knapp, Thomas Kidd, Thomas McCabe, Michael McGuire, William Hoffman, John Meyers, Lewis Brown, Frederick Vogel, Frederick Strohmeyer, James McLaughlin, John Riley,

For Burglary—William Corning, James W. Brady.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff, Monnier, Robertson and White.

Fershaw vs. *Drost.*—Judgment affirmed.

Wicklemansen vs. *Willet.*—Judgment affirmed.

Arnoux vs. *Collandre.*—Judgment affirmed.

Arnoux vs. *Phelon* —Judgment affirmed.

Nesbit vs. *McDermot.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Squiers vs. *Prown.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Deshon vs. *The Merchants' Bank* —Default opened on terms.

The Parker Mills vs. *Jacob et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Merchants' Bank of New-Haven vs. *Bliss.*—Judgment partly reversed, partly affirmed.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Shaw vs. *Struc et al.*—New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

Poweleon vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Draper vs. *Strousenel.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Winterhoff et al vs. *Sergent*—Order reversed, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 20.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90	4	3/4
5,000	do	s10	40
3,000	do	s5	40 1/2
6,000	do	41	
1,000	do	s10	41
5,000	do	s10	40 3/4
6,000	Vir. St. 6s	37	
5,000	do	36	
10,000	do	s10	35
6,000	do	36	3/4
7,000	N. C. State 6s	45	
45,000	Missouri State 6s	40	
1,000	do	39	1/4
3,000	do	39	3/4
5,000	do	s10	40
18,000	Brooklyn C. W. L. 7s	95	
1,000	L. I. R. R. 2d m. Ex '64	98	
5,000	Erie 2d m. ex. '78	90	1/2
5,000	Erie R. 3 m. b. '83	80	
1,000	Hud Riv. 3d m. b.	85	
4,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	58	
6,000	do	56	
5,000	do	55	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. D.	70	
2,000	L. S. & W. R. 1st M.	97	
15	Bank of Commerce	87	
50	Niemragua T. Co.	2	
10	Pac. M. St. Co.	58	
115	do	55	
265	do	54	
100	do	s30	53 1/2
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	68	3/4
350	do	68	3/4
1650	ro	68	
50	do	s30	67 1/4
200	do	s10	67 1/2
50	do	b30	68 3/4
500	do		68 1/8
100	do	s5	68
450	Erie Railroad		17
60	do		17 1/4
125	do		17 3/4
13	do		18
10	Hudson River R.		35
250	do		34
200	do		33 3/4
10	do		33
50	Harlem R.		11 3/4
300	Harlem R. Pref.		25
50	do	s10	28
100	Reading Railroad		30
900	do		29 3/8
500	do	s10	29 3/4
100	do		29 3/4
200	Mich. Cen. R.		41
350	do		40 1/2
25	do		40
50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S		27
280	do		26 3/8
50	do		26
70	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		12 3/8
500	do		12 3/4
50	Panama R.		100
55	do		98
100	do		98
100	do		97 1/2
200	do	s10	96 1/4
1,750	Ill. C. R. Scrip		56
370	do		56 3/8
100	do	h10	56
50	do	s10	56
200	do	s10	55 1/2
100	do	s30	55
17	do		55 1/8
66	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R		82
850	Gal. & Chic. R.		65
50	do	c	55 1/2
50	do	b60	55 1/2
50	do	b10	55
700	do	s10	55
100	Clev. & Tol R.		23
860	do		24 1/2
50	do		27 1/2
100	do		22 3/4
100	do	b10	24 1/2
350	Chic. & R. Isl. Rd.		35 1/2
100	do		35 3/4
150	do		35
75	do		31 1/2
100	do	s60	31
100	do		34
10	Chic., Bur & Q. R		56
25	do		55
225	do		54

SATURDAY, April 20—P. M.

We report another forenoon of war excitement in Wall-street end on the Stock Exchange. Business was formally adjourned at the Stock Board after 12½ o'clock, but some few sales were subsequently made on the Street, of New-York Central, Illinois Central, &c., at about the figures of the last printed sales. The last cash sale of Central was at 67⅞ ₩ cent. The other Railway Shares were much depressed in price, end lower, by comparison, by 2@3 ₩ cent. than on Friday. On the other hand, the heavy end rapid decline in the Border State Stocks was partially checked, Tennessees and Missouris selling at nearly the same figures as on Friday afternoon, and Virginias for cash ½@1 ₩ cent. lower. Pacific Mail and Panama shares suller severely on the present panic; the latter selling below par for the first time in several years. At an early hour in the afternoon most of the Brokers were making their way up town in the direction of the great Union-square meeting.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 20, 1861—6 P. M.

Business has been partially suspended to-day. At 2 o'clock P. M merchants were generally closing their stores, with a view to a full attendance of the commercial classes at the great Union meeting At the Corn Exchange, as at the Merchants' Exchange, and elsewhere, this meeting was the chief topic. Even the news from the South was apparently of secondary interest.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 70 bbls. Ashes, 17,353 bols. Flour, 753 bbls Corn Meal, 13,902 bushels Wheat, 21,067 bushels Corn, 735 bushels Rye, 530 bushels Barley, 1,835 bushels Oats, 912 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,231 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES Have been in request at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75@ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 307 tons, having 231 bbls. Pots and 76 bbls. Pearls

COTTON Has been quiet, to day, including Middling Upland at 12 cents 1/8, and other grades a proportionate rates. Sales have been reported of only a few hundred bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A very moderate business was transacted in State and Western flour, today, prices of which exhibited no important change. The reported transactions and over 6,500 bbls, including Superfine State at $5 @ $5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15 @ $5 35, mail; at $5 20 @ $5 25 Superfine Western at $5 00 @ $5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15 @ $5 40; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25 @ $5 35 for Extra Ohio Superfine State at $5 @ $5 35 Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brs $5 40 @ $5 55 Extra Ohio trade brands $5 60 @ $7 10 Fancy Genesee $5 10 @ $5 30 Extra Cerese $5 60 @ $7 25 Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri $5 00 @ $5 25 for Southern Flour is in less demand, but is fairly brisk, sales 1,650 bbls., at $5 35@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine State; Brandywine, Baltimore &c., and $5 75@$6 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is also in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ₩ bbl., sales 370 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 80@$4 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN Theinquiry for Wheat to-day was quite limited. Prices however, were quoted steady. We have heard of sales of 42,500 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 30, White Western at $1 10@ $1 15, Red Western, at $1 32, Amber Wisconsin at $1 30, Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 29. No Iowa or Western Corn, at $1 25 for State, at $1 30@$1 32, and choice white Southern at $1 05 ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales 31,000 bushels, at 62c.@62½c. for new Mixed Western, 63c. @63½c. for old do do., 64c.@65c. for new Yellow Western; 66c@67c. for Yellow Southern, and 69c@70c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 68c. @69c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been inactive. Sales 1,800 bushels State at 60c.@62c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 35c.@36c., Western at 31½c.@33½c., and State at 36c.@36½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 75c @ 80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including new at 15c. @ 24c according to quality, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been more freely offered, and have been very quiet Week's receipts, 29,122 hides and 500 bales do. Week's sales, 6,750 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HILL & Co., 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 2c.; 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 20c.; 6 mos., usual selection; 800 dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 lbs., 19c., 6 mos., less duty; 900 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughters, 50 lbs., 6½c., cash, for export; 400 Western Slaughters, 55 lbs., 6½c., cash; 250 Country Slaughters, 65 lbs., 6½c., cash; 200 Association Slaughters, 75 lbs., 7½c., cash. The stock on hand of Oxard Cow Hides is 344,400 (same time last year, 261,100—year before, 222,200), and 901 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 1,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after, including Common, which has advanced to $1 10@$1 50 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine were unchanged. Spirits Turpentine was in active request at from 40c.@45c., holders at the close generally claiming even higher rates ₩ gallon, and the market being very unsettled.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole, there is little business doing; buyers and sellers are content to rest and look on for the present. Oak Sole in moderate demand, at quoted rates. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 35,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—From the East we learn that very few orders are received, and the manufacturers are reducing the number of employes, and preparing to rest on their oars for a season. In the meantime the workmen are looking up other sources of support, and we notice that numbers of them have entered, or made application to enter, the service of the Government."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, chiefly for future delivery, at $20 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, before 15th of June; $18 75 for Mess, here, and $13 25@$13 50 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is inactive; sales, 225 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in demand. There were 200 bbls. disposed of at $10 50 @$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$9 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ₩ obl. Butter is salable and steady at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 16c. @19c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet. Buyers offer 19¾c.; holders ask 20c. ₩ gallon. Small sales, amounting in all to 200 bbls., were reported at 19¾c. @19¾c., mainly at 19¾c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day were very light. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10d. Corn, 9d@9¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 3-16 1.@7-32d ; ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 4s. ₩ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 35s @27s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s@32s. 6d ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: a ship, 650 tons, from Bangor to Callao, lumber, at $20; a schooner, 300 tons, hence to Sicily and back, $3,600; a brig, 168 tons, to Greenock, 2,000 bbls. tar, 4s.; a barque, 437 tons, to Londonderry, 22,000 bush. corn, 12d.; a barque, 406 tons, 16,000 bush. corn, to Sligo, 12d.; a barque, 16,000, and a brig, 6,000, corn, to Dublin, 12d.; a brig, 12,000 corn, to a direct port in Ireland, (Sligo, Dundin, Galway or Cork), 12½d.; a Port. brig, 153 tons, 8,000 wheat, to Caernarthen, Wales, 13d.; a brig, 264 tons, and two schooners, 225 and 300 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, coal, $5 50; a brig, 197 tons, to Havana, $9.0; a barque, 300 tons, to North side Cuba end beck, (out in ballast), Sugar $6 ₩ hhd. and Molasses, $2 50; a schooner, 100 tons, to the windward and back, $900

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 6
Columbia	Galway	Boston	April 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	April 11
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Adin	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

De Soto	New-York	Havana	April 22
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	April 23
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	April 28
Star	New-York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	April 27
Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Aes	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Pacific mails by the steamship *North Star*, for Aspinwall, will close at the Post office to-day, (Monday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letter for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

THE ENCHANTED CATALOGUE.

A HYMN OF MODERN ART.

BY TERESA J. NEWCOMBS.

While Civil War, 'mid lurid smoke,
With dented helm and sanguine cloak,
Pervades our Southern borders,
For cloaks of quite a different kind,
Such as on Fashion's form we find,
Friend ROBERTS takes our orders.

The sweetest colors of the Spring,
Rivaling all hues of bud and wing,
His windows are displaying;
Mantles and sacques, the richest known,
And linked with names of gentlest tone,
Each radiant form arraying.

"Venitiennes," that a queen might wear,
Superb "Americains," bright and rare,
"Napolitaine" Marbles chaste and sparkling,
Rich "Polonaise" of costliest style,
And "Syrienne," with a liquid smile,
Hall snooy and half darkling.

"Merinoes" mottled with all shades
Of color found in vales and glades,
Courtly and proud "Alhambras,"
"Corinnas" riveting the gaze,
And every hue of "Molanaise,"
In grays, and browns, and ambers.

There are the garments, bright and rare,
Now exposed daily to the fair,
Garments that mock at malice.
"By ROBERTS in the Bowery sold,
For resting bills or tickling gold—
Has stole the CRYSTAL PALACE!"

W. B. ROBERTS,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of

MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,

in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable

SPRING SHAWLS,

from auction, at extremely low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW YORK WILL FIND AT

R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 16th-st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, latest styles, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, FANCY HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always on hand a assortment of our

LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, 87 CENTS A PAIR.

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

A GREAT EXHIBITION OF NEW PATTERNS

SPRING SALES, 1861.

W. & T. LEWIS,

No 12 4th av.,

Have purchased largely at auction Carpets and Oil-cloths of late importations, which are now offered to the public at very low rates.

Their stock consisting in part of Crossley's and other well known English manufacturers of Tapestry and Brussels, is imported expressly for this market, at prices that will give satisfaction to purchasers.

Three-ply and superfine Ingrains of newest styles, which they can with confidence recommend.

All wool Ingrains from 40c. to 50c. per yard, and low price Carpets from 31c. per yard.

Oil-cloth in a variety of new patterns and styles, combining durability of material and neatness of finish, from 28 .50, and upwards.

Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., at very reasonable prices.

Please call and judge for yourselves, at No. 12 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, (NOT TAPESTRY.)

Now in store and for sale at

REDUCED PRICES.

NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS AT

$1,

$1 12½,

$1 20 and

$1 20

per yard.

Also a large stock of Tapestry Brussels, at 80 and 90 cents per yard.

GEO. B. L. HYATT,

No 273 Canal-st. through to No 31 Howard st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

FINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SEMI-SILK Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide. SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Foulards, Habit, Crapes. FLY APRONS for Summer Bonnets, all colors PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses &c. ALSO, silk GIMPS not to be procured elsewhere. French and China FANS. American Indian Curiosities.

CARPETING.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS MATTINGS, &c.,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,

In quantities to suit purchasers by

A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,

No. 373 Broadway.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of New PERFUMES, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, DRESS LININGS, Embroideries, LACES Hosiery, GLOVES. PARASOLS. SUN Umbrellas Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKF'S, all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, Hoop SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing Goods. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RESPECTFULLY BEGS LEAVE to solicit the attention of the public to his varied assortment of ladies' and children's straw bonnets and hats, which are now open for inspection at No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., New-York.

BOOTS & SHOES.

GO SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE for Spring, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF Furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.
four doors east of Broadway

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 80 DURING THE PAST 22 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
FITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, and No. 35 Pine-st.
J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST., To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Office 4 hours and 27th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.
NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
J. R. BUCKLEY, President.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to J. L. Souther, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New-York city, the further share on the amount of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Stockholders failing to comply will have their present shares sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued for the installment.
W. K. STEVENSON, President.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 26, by the Governor of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 26d day of April inst.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on M. NDAY, the 8th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1.
By order,
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLders of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. BEEKER Cashier

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 72 West 11th st., near 6th av., all the furniture, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in plain, pier glasses, oval mirror, mahogany side board, rosewood and mahogany bed room furniture, rosewood and oak extension tables, marble-top tables etageres, rosewood cabinets, beds, bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, handsome China and glass ware, etc.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 22, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 Hamilton-place, Clymer st., Williamsburgh:
HANDSOME FURNITURE.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, black walnut extension table, black walnut dining room chairs, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloth, pier glasses, bedroom furniture, &c., also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York,
A NEW-HAMBURGH ON HUDSON RIVER.—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, consisting of 100 acres near Milton Ferry depot, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other buildings; there is a dock on the premises, stone quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine st.

WARD MCLEAN, Auctioneers.
FIELD & McLEAN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Erasmus Bushnell, Esq., Referee, No. 721 6th-av., and No. 184 West 50th-st., two four story brick at rear and dwellings on the southwest corner of 8th-av and 50th st.
Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway.

P. C. BULKLEY Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, No. 96 James-st., 25x100 feet 5 inches, frame building; No. 98 James-st., 20x75, 3 story brick building; No. 100 James-st., 20x76, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, at No. 10 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BARTA, General agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 21x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN MORRISANIA.—THE PART OF a first-class house, comprising six rooms as the owner has more room than he requires, in a very respectable neighborhood, corner of 6th st. and Boston road. Will rent it low to a small respectable family, or would sell the house, with one acre of land, on very liberal terms. Apply on the premises for one week. There are two lines of stages which pass the door every hour, connecting with the Harlem steamboat, and it is within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, THE FOLLOWing houses, with modern improvements; 100 Lexington av $350; East 33d-st., $700; East 33d st. $750; 34th-st., $660; 37th-st., $500; 30th-st., $980, 48th-st., near 3d av., $875; 49th st., $550; 49th-st; $450; 51st-st, $450; 40th-st $450; 51st st., $550. Also others in good locations. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av., or No. 315 4th-av.

$600.—TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, on 43d st., near Broadway, in fine order, walls frescoed and papered; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fixtures; court-yard, with shrubbery; furnace, bath room, three water closets, situation unexceptionable; will be let to a small, genteel family only, at the above low rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st., or morning and evening at No. 145 West 42d-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, with gas chandeliers, &c., No. 60 East 35th-st., near 5th-av. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 110 East 36th-st.—rent $500; and the three-story house, No. 224 Elizabeth st., will be let very cheap, in doors or apartments. Apply to P. McCAFFERTY, No. 110 East 36th-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 192 West 29th st., opposite Lamartine row; is in good order, and has all the modern improvements; would prefer letting it furnished for six months or a year; or, if desired, would board out the rent with a small genteel family. Inquire of ROOME & WELLS, 667 9th-av., or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, near Degraw, two 2-story, attic and basement houses, in good order, with large dry cellars and fine yards, lots 25x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate; good possession given immediately. Apply at No. 252 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 51 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FIRST CLASS dwelling-house No. 106 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts. Also the three-story brown-stone-fronted dwelling house on the south side of West 125th st., first house east from Broadway. Possession of both houses given at once. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, 125 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE Bergs' new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 130 feet, No. 624 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, fitted throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 38 Warren-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 8 inches by 61, handsomely frescoed, has rosewood parlor doors, mantelpieces; situate corner of 11th st. and Washington square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of P. A. SEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. HICKELL, 305 10th st.

TO LET—AT MOUT HAVEN, THREE MINUTES' walk from Third-avenue Railroad and steamboat at Harlem Bridge—Rent $200 a year—A cottage house containing 7 rooms, with an extra large lot filled with flowers and fruits. Apply between 10 A. M and 4 P. M., to W. H. DE LANCEY, JR., Nos. 5 and 10 Pine st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWNstone front house No. 14 9th-st., containing all the modern improvements, with mantel and pier glasses and cornices; conservatory in the rear. The house is in perfect order, and will be rented low to a small family. Inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS HAVing all the modern improvements, three-story brick houses, Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av. and Broadway. Also No. 239 West 31st-st., near 8th-av. Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 264 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO HOUSES, NOS. 150 AND 152 East 129th-st., 3 story and basement, with all the modern improvements, rent low, and beautiful location; also a house standing in the rear of the adjoining lot, with gas and water, 11 rooms, to be let to one family, rent very low; all now ready for tenants.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, No. 75 Hudson-st., Jersey City, fronting the bay, and with fine view of the harbor and suitable for a gentleman doing business in the city. Rent, $300. Will put the house in good order on first of May. Apply to E. D. TAINTER, No. 26 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS LOT 19 18 feet on 9th street, 100 feet on Bay and river, also, brick buildings on the lot for manufacturing purposes. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 44 West-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRSTclass house, partly furnished, the rooms a family boarding will be content to rent without furniture. Apply to Mr. BINCKLEY, No. 2 Park-row, or at No. 44 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE.—THE NEW THREEstory brick house, first east of Lexington Academy, with good order, all papered low in it, with all modern improvements, first house west of Gilsey, on the south side of the street. Also, at the second house adjoining.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on 61st-st., containing all the modern improvements, heating, &c.; gas fixtures. Rent $350. Apply to GEO. E. LENNIX, No. 253 3d-av., or to WM. C. CONNER corner of Goode and Centre sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED—DESIRABLE FIRSTclass house in 30th-st., near 6th-av., containing eight chambers, furniture all first-class, with library. House 25 by 53. To rent low to a desirable party. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWOstory and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 72 Jacob-st., three in house No. 1 3 Nassau-st., work Topsails rear of building No. 28 William st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with the modern improvements and in good order, 28 feet front, No. 6 Varick-place. Apply at office No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO STEPS. Building Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE TENTH-AVENUE and 152d-st., three handsome 3-story brick houses. Rent, $250 each. Inquire of R. F. CANNAN, No. 1,264 Broadway.

TO LET THE COTTAGE HOUSE AND 6 HANDsomely shaded lots of ground, situated near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises. W. J. STEWART.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER MILLER & CO.'S shoe store, No. 367 Canal-st.; five rooms, gas, chandeliers, water, &c. Inquire in the store.
MILLER & CO.

TO LET.—BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—The large house No. 13 Bond-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The first floor furnished if required. Apply to R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York

TO LET—THE STORE WITH FOUR LOFTS AND dry cellar, No. 206 Pearl-st. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome st., or at front office on second story over Felton Bank, corner Pearl and Fulton sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.—rooms 45x200
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 120 and 122 Centre-st

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 68 CORTLANDT-ST., cor. of Washington-st.; store No. 70 Cortlandt-st. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

$150.—TO LET.—THREE ROOMS IN A PRIvate house to a small American family, No. 107 East 29th st. Possession immediately, if desired.

FARMS.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE IN THIS City or vicinity, (or to let for the Summer,) a beautiful tidal farm, about 10 acres of land, cottage house and stable, all situated within 1½ miles of the State House, in Concord, N. H. On the above is a beautiful white pine grove; also, a natural trout brook. For further particulars, inquire of the proprietor, J. W. WORTHEN No. 847 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in or near this City, a farm near Kalamazoo, Mich.; said farm consisting of 176 acres, including 11 acr sof a beautiful sheet of water, with first-rate buildings, and under a high state of cultivation. Apply to W. L. COCKCROFT, Bowery Insurance Company, 8 Pine st.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New-York, in exchange for fine first-class tenant-houses, yielding a handsome income
S. COOKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Messrs. W. S. KIRKLAND & CO., of No. 23 Salisbury-st., Strand, London, England, Agents to some of the Continental Governments, and principal Booksellers on the Continent, finding the greatest difficulty in obtaining or ascertaining the prices of noh-scribing or advertising in the "American Press," are compelled thus to appeal to them to request that they will be good enough to supply Messrs. W. S. K. with their terms for Europe, or direct their agents in England to do so.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 65 acres of land, two hours' ride by railroad from this City, beautifully situated. The house is large and commodious with good out buildings, grounds handsomely laid out, abounding with forest trees and evergreens, and abundance of choice fruit of every variety. The house is lighted with gas, is convenient to churches, schools, stores and post-office; mails twice a day. Society good and location very healthy. On the premises are two neat cottages, suitable to rent. The house and improvements would be sold separate, if desired. Terms of payment accommodating, and possession given to suit the purchaser. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, TWO miles from Englewood Station, 17 from New-York, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The dwelling is a cow, commodious, two-story brick house, out-houses, barn, &c., in good repair; a beautiful spring of water by the door; with ten acres of land, and a choice variety of fruits. Rent, $375. Also, a small new house and lot, near said station. Rent $150. Inquire of C. BUTLER, at the station, or W. H. MELICK, No. 407 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in New-Market, New-Jersey, 28 miles from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 6 miles beyond Plainfield, five-eighths of a mile from depôt, beautiful cottage, with barn and out-buildings, and one acre of ground, stocked with fine fruits and berries. Apply to O. F. BLAKE, No. 207 Chambers st., N. Y.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE HOTEL property situated at Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J., consisting of four acres of land, a large and commodious hotel, containing forty rooms and furnished throughout. Also a two-story dwelling, together with out-buildings, will be sold at great sacrifice. For particulars, inquire at No. 67 Market-st., BRYON & MILLER, or of J. FRY, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR—A small neat cottage, containing 3 rooms on the first floor and the same on the second floor; cellar under the whole; situated on Harlem River, 3/4 mile above the High Bridge (20 minutes' walk from Morris' landing, where the Harlem River steamboats touch frequently. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon row.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With 4 or 8 acres; 5 minutes' walk from Annadale Station, on Staten Island Railroad, 1 hour from Whitehall; house has 11 rooms, supola and piazza; shade trees, fine view, facilities for bathing and fishing; rent, $200 from April 15 to Nov. 15. Apply at No. 119 John-st., wic store.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED OR house for sale or to let, at Morristown, N. J., corner of South and Elm sts.; house furnished with water and gas; 2½ acres of land, with outbuildings
H. H. STAATSBURY, Nos. 75 to 83 Duane-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE D. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 85 Cedar st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz: Pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing the finest view, green house, greatory, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 52 by 40 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all the appointments, containing gas, billiard room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET ON MURRAY HILL.—A four story brown-stone house, furnished throughout, will be let for one year, and perhaps longer at $2,000 per annum, to a gentleman and wife, without children preferred. It will be agreeable for the owner to make arrangements for two of the present occupants (young men) to continue in the house as boarders. Please refer to this and accompanied by references. Address W. B. L., Box No. 3,600 P. O.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR COZZENS', West Point, a cottage with 16 rooms, furnished; flower, fruit and vegetable garden attached. Inquire of E. W. READ, No. 120 Chambers-st., or to B. F. RILEY, upon the premises

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., 18 A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED cottage at Astoria, L. I. Inquire 6PM. WILLSON, at Harper & Brothers

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house No. 38 East 13th st., near University place. Address Box No. 1 006 Post-office.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and EFFICIENCY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the evils of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

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No.	Prices of Single cases.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat Pain, Restlessness	25
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3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Sour Growth, and Sleeplessness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhea of Children or Adults. Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia Pains, Neuralgia and The Blues	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	2
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Impotency	50
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Canker, Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Peesmenes, Crams or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 0

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Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$5 00
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Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifty-an boxes, (Nos. 1 to 16,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address
F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

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WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK.
Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 155 E. 27th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed,) J. L. BARLEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 128 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

NO. 734 BROADWAY.
JONES HOUSE.
Opposite Waverley-place.
Parlors and bedrooms attached, and single rooms to let to single gentlemen only, with or without board.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms to let, with good board, to small families, or single gentlemen, with every modern convenience; references exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Hammond-st., near Waverley-place. Convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH full board, in a new house, with every convenience, delightfully located in South Brooklyn, near Court-st. cars. Family is small. Would like to arrange with a small family of adult persons. Call at No. 324 Bridge-st., or address W. B. B., Box No. 171 Times Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 26th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 152 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING.—FOR A GENTLEMAN, IN A PLEAsant location, at Bedford, near Fulton-av. cars, Brooklyn, in a private English family. No other boarders. Large garden and good accommodation for horses, wagon &c. Address A. B, 66 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILIES, OR SINGLE gentlemen, who desire really neat and genteel board at moderate rates, can be well accommodated at No. 13 Asylum-place, (Perry, between Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.

BOARDING.—THREE ROOMS TO LET ON THE third floor, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 34 6th-st., first floor, east of 3d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR two families, can secure pleasant rooms on second floor; location unsurpassed. Also, two single rooms, situated near Broadway, No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 91 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with bedroom and large pantry attached; also a few single gentlemen can obtain board, at No. 10 Carrol-place, Bleecker st.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished to let to families, single gentlemen or ladies, at 46 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very handsome location, with modern improvements and pleasant rooms both large and small, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 28 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant location, with modern improvements and fine rooms, both large and small, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 28 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms for families or for single gentlemen, also a handsome front parlor on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Bounce-place. Refereoce exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large furnished room in second story, with good board can be engaged by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 13 Poplar st.; location good and near Fulton ferry.

BOARD AND LODGING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A few young gentlemen, of good habits, or two gentlemen and their wives in want of the real comforts of a home, can be accommodated by a strictly private, social and respectable family on very reasonable terms, in a magnificent locality, and near the New-York ferries. Address MELBOURNE, with particulars, Box No. 786 Times Office, for three days.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO RENT—IN A very desirable location; two full suites of rooms on second or third floors; also

[*Continued from First Page.*]

and am thus enabled to act in accordance with the views of the Federal authorities.

It is very natural that the citizens of New-York should be deeply moved upon this subject.

But I trust that calm councils and energetic action will carry us safely through the present crisis.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. RUSSELL read the following:

Orders have been issued for four additional organized Regiments, and two of Volunteers, to proceed without delay.

Gen. SANDFORD has authority to charter the necessary steamers for that purpose. E. D. MORGAN.

A VOICE—I move that the meeting advise Gov. Morgan to hurry up, and do something.

Mr. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN was next introduced, and made an appropriate speech in support of the resolution, that New-York will take charge of the widows and orphans of this war. He pledged the merchants to give material aid to carry on the work, and expressed his willingness to contribute the fruit of his own seventeen years' labor among us.

SPEECH OF CALEB LYON, OF LYONSDALE.

Mr. LYON said: Fellow-citizens—Before me I see stalwart arms and hooves and patriotic hearts, and behind me the merchant princes of the proudest City over which bunting waves. [Applause.] We are assembled here for the purpose of laying our all upon the altar of our country. You come from the workshop and from stores, and from the farm. You have heard how of old there was an effort to wrest the sepulchre of the Saviour from the hands of the Infidels—but, oh, Peter preached two years before he got such an audience as this. And now you are to wrest the sepulchre of Washington from desecration. [Thunders of applause.]

Mr. LYON'S stirring address was received with enthusiastic cheers, and the most interesting scene closed with the sonorous echoes of the speakers, and the welcome notes of the "Star Spangled Banner."

THE SECOND STAND.

SPEECHES BY EX-GOV. FISH, HON. JOHN COCHRANE, HIRAM KETCHUM, ESQ., HON. H. J. RAYMOND, RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ., IRA P. DAVIS, ESQ., PROF. MITCHELL AND OTHERS.

The second stand was erected opposite the Everett House, facing the Fourth-avenue side of the square. A multitude gathered around it long before the appearance of the speakers, and when they ascended the steps, a general rush from all directions was the consequence. Many thousands were soon on the spot. Cannon boomed away in front, while the universal Stars and Stripes drooped from the overhanging trees, were festooned from their boughs, were waved in all directions by the crowd, while cheer upon cheer almost drowned the voice of the exploding gunpowder.

The proceedings at this stand were opened by the following prayer by Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church:

O, Almighty God, Creator of all men, high and mighty, whose Kingdom ruleth over all—whose power no creature is able to resist; these are the prerogatives of those who trust in Thee. We come before Thee to confess our own sins and the sins of our nations, and to declare our confidence in Thee, as our Light and our salvation. O, God, we have heard with our ears and our fathers have declared unto us the noble works thou didst in their days and in the old time before them. Let the shield of thy Omnipotence be extended over the United States of America, to defend the Constitution and to perfect the Union of the people. Be the ruler of our rulers and the counselor of our legislators, so that they may guide our feet into the ways of peace; inspire the people with a spirit to think and to do that which is right. Thou hast proclaimed through the land, "Prepare for war, wake up the mighty men; let all the men of war draw near; let them come up. "Beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears; let the weak say, I am strong." A loving patriotism has yielded the pride and treasures of the family to protect the State; a plight as loyalty has animated and served unanimity to do all that ever is called in social desire, to uphold the Government of the United States as a divine institution ordained of God for good. Bless and prosper the courage and piety that has thus been displayed; defend them who with their lives in their hands stand to die the cause of our country. O God, strength of our life, cover their heads in the day of battle. Be Thou the Ruler and Guide of all, that they may consecrate even the things temporal that they serve to the things eternal. O God, bring about peace in our time, and by all passion, prejudice and pride. May Thy spirit descend upon this great congregation of Thy people, inspire the orators to speak the truth in love, and bow our hearts in obedience to duty and to the Gospel of fellow citizens, as loyal to and patriotic as they are saved in a common salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be praise now and forever. Amen.

Mr. SAMUEL SLOANE, from behind Ex-Governor Hamilton Fish as presiding officer, who made a brief introductory address. Mr. SLOANE then read the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and was followed by Mr. WM. E. DODGE, who read the resolutions, which were the same as those read at the Cast Iron. They were received by the attentive crowd with rapturous cheers. Before the reading was concluded Major ANDERSON was announced to the stand, and the greatest excitement by Superintendent KENNARD. The band played "Hail to the Chief." The road on the stand, as well as the two roads leading to it around in the square——well, it would be enough to say that they cheered, but that expression is too commonplace to be used for such an outburst of popular applause and enthusiasm as the appearance of the gallant Major, standing there bareheaded——before Sumter,——evoked. When he had received the appropriate plaudits of the assemblage, and the Prayer of Thanksgiving was finished, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, who, after being warmly received by the crowd, proceeded to speak as follows:

HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The emblem of the power to which you have assembled to-day has appeared here before you, in the person of our Major ANDERSON. When you applauded him you applauded the principle of the integrity of the Union, and the vindication of its honor.

[At this point two officers of Major ANDERSON'S Staff, who shared with him the cheers and honors of Fort Sumter, were conducted to the platform and introduced to the assembly. They were Capt. FOSTER, of the Engineers, and Dr. CRAWFORD. Again the air rang with cheers, renewed and repeated; when they had retired, Mr. COCHRANE proceeded.] He said: Happy are those gentlemen whom you have just admitted. They have left upon them the duty of sustaining the American character, and well did they perform it. More powerful than they than the deepest mines are they were preserved when they held the destiny of our nation and liberty within the walls of Fort Sumter. Mr. COCHRANE continued:

Fellow-citizens: No ordinary events have mothed you to assemble, nor ordinary circumstances have convened you upon this spot. Another of the periods in human affairs which constitute the epochs of history has transpired, and summoned by the emergency from their usual vocations, the people have congregated here to-day to take order upon that which so intimately affects them. Since the construction of our Government hitherto has its controlling policy been determined and applied through the instrumentality of political parties. But to day party zeal has subsided, and party animosities ceased, for to-day our country demands the efforts of all her children. To-day the people, and the whole people, have cast aside the attributes of the political partisan and in an unbroken array have assembled to express their unanimous condemnation of the practices by which the public peace has been violated and the public weal endangered. [Cheers.] I need not direct your attention to those acts which seem necessarily to constitute the preliminaries to the bloody arbitrament that is upon us, and the consideration of which, however brief, cannot fail to manifest the patience and forbearance with which conflict has been shunned, and the evils of war sought to be averted. Nearly all that need be submitted upon this point is directly pertinent to the recent and coercive attitude of the citizens very generally of the City of New-York. Upon the revolutionary action of the seven Gulf States, there occurred here an access of desire that every honorable means should be employed to induce their retention to the Confederation of the Union. If this could not be attained, it was still hoped that a conservate policy might retain the Border Slave States, and thus possesses of the means of an ultimate restoration of its former integrity to the Union. Thus, though the property of the United States had been seized, its jurisdiction violated and its flag assailed, yet it was by very many still thought wise to refrain from hostility and to court renewed rational harmony through the milder methods of conciliation and compromise. I believe that a very large portion of our fellow citizens entertained similar views, and were quite willing to advance towards any settlement of our sectional difficulties, not so much in the sense of remedial justice to the South as in that of an effectual method of restoring the Union. Whatever the Constitution has secured to the South there has been an abiding wish throughout the North to confirm; and although there have been and are differences of opinion as to the extent of Southern constitutional rights, yet I have never understood the disciples of any Northern political school to pronounce those that were not affirmed, by its party platform to be strictly of a constitutional character. But secession as were the efforts to disembarrass by coercion—even for the execution of the laws—the friendly intervention of the Border Slave States in behalf of a dismembered Confederacy, their authors have been baffled, and their dearest hopes extinguished, by the active hostility of South Carolina. Her attack upon Fort Sumter was imply an act of war. The right of property, and the jurisdiction thereof, enhanced in the United States, and its flag declared sovereignty perfect and unimpaired. [Applause.] The cannon ball which first visited those battlements in hostile career violated the sovereignty and insulted that flag. It was the coercion which, at the North, had been deprecated for the sake of the Union and suspended, that was thus commenced by the South to the North. The ensigns of Government, and the emblems of national honor were systematically assailed and the adhering States were reduced to the attitude and compelled to the humiliation of an outraged nationality. Nor was this all. Menaces so authentic as to merit the attention accorded to facts marked the national capital for attack. Hostilities, with this object, were concerted against the Government and received the open appropriation of the revolutionary leaders. In truth, the scene of war against the States represented by the Government at Washington, which opened with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, has gradually developed into the fearful proportions of an organized invasion of their integral sovereignty. Such has been the gradual, nay, the almost imperceptible progress from initiatory violence to Federal rights in the levying of war upon the Federal Government. And now, fellow-citizens, it seems to me that no profound reflection is necessary to perceive that the posture of affairs which united so many of the Union-loving men of the North against the policy of a coercion, supposed to be fraught with the danger of permanent dissolution, is not the same with that which represents the seceded States in open war to the Constitution and the Government. The considerations which deprecated the coercion of the South, address themselves with equal force against the coercion of the North. That which was opposed because of its anticipated injury to efforts at a settlement, becomes far more objectionable in its positive institution of hostilities against the Constitution and laws. The tramp of war is heard in our streets. The fearful note of preparation rises above the din of daily life, and mingles with our busy thoughts the solemnities of approaching conflict. Let us not deceive ourselves. It is no gala occasion—that which receives our attention. Conflict as we are, many are the sad experiences which we press for those subjected to its stern necessities, and ere the strife ceases, terminate as it may, we must expect the reverses which necessarily characterized the experience of all belligerents. But turning all the gloomy scenes, there will expand the pervading sense of the rectitude of those who strive for the rights of Government and of country—the comforting reflection that in a war which calls to so many of our dearest affections, we, at least, were not the aggressors.

Should final separation prove inevitable, notwithstanding every effort for a return to the primeval repose of an undivided Republic, we shall at least have enabled ourselves to the invaluable self-respect, founded in the consciousness of laws maintained and a honor vindicated. [Cheers.] The summons which the Chief Executive has proclaimed for military aid has appealed to the patriotism of the entire North. As an eagle bound thousands await the stall which shall require them also to arm in the common cause. [Cheers.]

But it is needless, fellow citizens, to pursue this theme further. The hour bears its events and is fraught with its lessons. We are in the midst of revolution—the revolution of facts, the revolution of war. We have assembled to resist its wild career, and, if possible, to restore a distracted country once more to the authority of law, and to the peace of orderly and constitutional Government. Attributed to Bunker Hill, another Bunker Hill, said Mr. COCHRANE, is before us, and you, (pointing to the assembled multitude,) are the men who are to participate in that struggle. [Cries of "We will."] Virginia should be the mother of Freedom, but she writhes in the grasp of the Disunionists and Secessionists. Let her save done with that legion of which she is surrounded. The eyes of the world beyond yonder blue waters are directed towards us, and absolutism contemplates with anxiety the position of American citizens here to-day. As you shall maintain principle and support order and law, so hereafter will the student in his solitary cell, by the light of his midnight lamp, trace the infancy of your nation, to its inception in its cradle to its glorious maturity. If you do not do your duty, you will live to be spurned. The question is a simple one. It is between freedom and oppression. It is a question of support to your Government, and the vindication of your laws. You are not to be engaged in the subjugation of the South, but you will not permit the South to subjugate you.

Mr. COCHRANE resumed his seat amid the loudest applause.

At the conclusion of the "Star Spangled Banner," the Chairman introduced HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., who was received with cheers. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HIRAM KETCHUM.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Rebellion cannot claim that song you have sung, it belongs to Union, it is ours. [Cheers.] Wherever attempts to address his fellow-citizens at this time, should, in my judgment, weigh and consider well the words he utters. They should not be words of irritation, or of anger, but they should rise above mere words indicative of a settled purpose and a resolute determination. Our first duty, fellow citizens, on this occasion, should be to banish all thoughts of difference between ourselves, to forget that we ever had any controversies. [Voices: We are all united here.] We have come up here as one united people. And for what should we be united? Why the great principle lying at the foundation of our Government is that the people are the source of all government, and that a majority of the people must rule. [Three cheers were then given for the people.] That will constitutionally expires on the 4th of March next. The traitors in control of the Government which was born by the aspirations of the people as were never known before—a Government that has established more freedom for the education of all, and which affords an opportunity for the poor man to rise in the world more than in any other country—all these things are now to be crushed. And why? Because we didn't succeed at the last election. What would they say if we had said if his friends had told us that if he (Lincoln) was elected they would not recognize it, would break up the Government? He would have said to them, "Traitors" get out of my sight." [Cheers.] What would they have said to such men. He would have annihilated them on the spot. ["That's so."]

No, my friends, this doctrine will never do; we must not permit this glorious Government to be broken up for such causes, and by such means. We must stand by the flag of our country,—that flag which is honored the world over, and which was never disgraced until it was done by those rebels. And now, fellow citizens, what I want is that every man should this day take an oath, in his own silence, that he will maintain and preserve our Republican liberty—maintain that star which is the emblem of Republican liberty. [Voices—"We will do it!"] You, citizens of foreign birth, and you who were born on the soil, I want you to stand up for the principles of the Government, and prove that man is capable of self government, and that the majority shall rule. [Immense cheering.] They tell you they have the right of revolution. Every people have, indeed, that right when oppressed beyond endurance. We exercised that right in the Revolution; but what did our fathers do first? They first proved that there was no way of redressing their grievances without revolution. Were the Southern people under any such necessity? [Voices—"No."] For gracious sake, in every people that elected Mr. LINCOLN President of the United States put a majority in Congress against him. The opposition to the Administration had a majority of thirty in the House, and also a large majority in the Senate. They also had the Supreme Court on their side. And many of us believed that four years hence we would have a majority against the party that elected him. But they couldn't wait; they must break away from the Union, and destroy the Government. And what has come to pass? We now find that this work is the result of a conspiracy which has been forming for years, by designing politicians, for the overthrow of this Government. What is the evidence of this? They have attempted to form a new Government; they have made a new Constitution. Have they submitted it to the people? [Voices—"No."] The speaker then recited the manner in which the Constitution of the United States was formed—that it was a deliberate act, formed after a full and free discussion, deliberate consideration, and was accepted by the free consent of the people of all the States. "Ours," said he, "is the Constitution of the people, made for the people, and the whole people, and ratified by them. How is it with them? They rush into a passion, after a heated contest, send delegates to a Convention, and then make a Constitution, and all efforts to have it submitted to the people are frowned down. They dared not submit it to the people. [Voices—"That's so."] The truth is, fellow citizens, they meant to have a military despotism. It is not the people's Government. They never meant to have a Government of the people. They meant to have a military despotism which should rule the people. There are tens of thousands in the South who are opposed to these high-handed measures, but who dare not utter their sentiments, for they would be hanged if they did. And it is for their sakes as well as ours; it is for the sake of liberty, liberty all over the United States, liberty for man, liberty for the people, that we contend this day. [Great cheering, clapping of hands, and waving of hats followed this sentiment.] We have not been the aggressors; we stand by the Constitution and the principles of our fathers. We stand by public liberty, by the right of the people to make their own laws by the majority of their votes. And that is the liberty which they have attacked, and which they mean to destroy, and which, by the blessing of God, we mean to defend—[cheers]—defend with our lives. [Renewed cheering.] I leave the subject. I leave you to decide whether this Government shall stand for the benefit of mankind. [Great cheering.]

At the conclusion of Mr. KETCHUM'S speech, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung from the platform by Mr. W. B BRADBURY, accompanied by numerous voices, especially among the crowd below, and more particularly in the chorus. Not only Americans, but Irish and Germans, determined with good effect that "Our Flag is still there" and that it "in triumph shall wave," &c. Perhaps it has been better sung on particular occasions, but never to finer effect, under the bright blue sky, with loyal hearts beating time to every word of it.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND was then introduced by the President, and was received with three cheers and loud applause. Addressing the audience as fellow Americans, he said he never before felt the poverty of language so much as now. But what need of words, said he, when the occasion speaks trumpet-tongued to the heart of every American? When rebellion roars in thunder tones against the Constitution and the Union,—when men, our brethren, from this City, are murdered in cold blood for no other crime than for going to defend the Capital of the nation from rebels and traitors,—when their blood cries to us so loudly,—what need of words or of speech at all? [Applause.] There is but one sentiment among us,—one impulse animates every man of the tens of thousands assembled here to-day. We love the Constitution of the United States,—the freedom it secures to us—the nation it has created, and the Government which the people have elected under it; and we are met here to proclaim, in the hearing of the world and in the sight of heaven, our determination that they shall not be overthrown. [Applause.] We live, fellow-citizens, in an age of revolutions; but never before have we seen such a revolution as that which threatens with destruction our fair Republic. We have seen revolutions in Europe and have heard the tread of armed men fighting for human rights against those despots who tred liberty under foot. But in this country what is the spectacle which we see to-day? An armed rebellion organized for the purpose of overthrowing the liberties of the people, and the Government they have established. But liberty cannot be overthrown when it dwells and rests in the hearts of the people. What is our duty to-day? We want to hear nothing of parties,—a thing of the partisan contests of the past—nothing but our common duty as Americans to the Constitution and the country. Remember our motto: its watchwords are "Liberty and Union." Inseparable, one and inseparable. Let us remember that the Union and the Constitution are one. Without the Union the Constitution would be a dead letter. Without the Constitution the Union would be worthless

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2901. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Rapid Concentration of Troops at the National Capital.

EXCITING REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Fort McHenry Said to be Shelling the City.

FORT MONROE REINFORCED.

Troops Coming Forward from All Points.

Departure of Four Steamers from This Port with Three Thousand Troops.

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS POPULAR OVATION.

AN ARRIVAL FROM WASHINGTON.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THERE AND IN BALTIMORE.

A gentleman who left Washington at half past four o'clock on Saturday morning, informs us that the general belief in that city in the best informed circlee, was that JEFFERSON DAVIS was on his way North—at the head of a considerable force, which he was augmenting on the way. As all communication by telegraph with the South has been cut off, it was impossible to procure any positive information on this subject; but it was considered beyond dispute that he was *en route* for the Capital and not very far from it at the present time.

Our informant states that the railroad bridge at Canton, two or three miles out of Baltimore, on the road to Washington, was burning as he came through, and that the telegraph wires were also destroyed at that place. Baltimore, he states, seemed to be in a perfect whirlwind of excitement. Thousands of people thronged the streets, who appeared to have lost all control of themselves, and were more like fiends than human beings. At that time the military and police had not, apparently, established any authority over the city. At 1 o'clock our informant left Baltimore by a propeller through the Elkton Canal. He met two barges, which seemed to be filled with troops, though not many were visible, as they were all housed. The captains of the barges, on being hailed, denied that they had troops on board, but the gentlemen on the propeller were confident from what they heard that there were not less than 1,700, and that they were of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The road from Philadelphia to Baltimore is completely interrupted, no trains passing over it at all. The long bridge over Gunpowder Creek—a mile long—is burned, and the smaller bridges on each side are also destroyed. It was reported at Baltimore, and generally believed, that a hundred men had gone to Havre de Grace to scuttle the ferry boats by which railroad passengers cross the Susquehannah.

The Seventh Regiment of this City left Philadelphia at 4 P. M. on Saturday afternoon, in the steamer Boston, for Annapolis.

There were a great many strangers in Washington, and it is very difficult to get away. Among the New-Yorkers who came were Capt. SCHULTZ, A. J. BLEECKER and others. The mass of the residents are for the Union.

CONDITION OF THE CAPITAL.

We learn, from the best authority, that on Friday last there were in Washington 8,000 troops, whom the Commanding Officer considered perfectly reliable for any emergency. It was also stated that the officers of the Government expected by Tuesday evening next, to have 25,000 American troops under arms at the Capital. It is believed that this force will be ample to keep in check, until further reinforcements can arrive, any force that can be brought against them.

LATEST FROM BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

We have recived authentic intelligence by passengers from Washington up to 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. Rev. H. M. FIELD, of this City, went from Wilmington yesterday morning to Havre da Grace, on a special train which the Superintendent of the road had run, in order to attend to the rebuilding of the bridges between Havre de Grace and Baltimore. On reaching Havre de Grace they were met by two gentlemen, friends of the Superintendent, who had come to warn him not to cross the river, as his life would be in peril. They stated that bands of armed men were stationed at the points where the bridge had been burned, for the purpose of preventing their being repaired, and that no one would be allowed to make any attempt to rebuild them. Some laborers had been down on the road towards Baltimore, but had been compelled to return.

These gentlemen lived twelve miles beyond Havre de Grace, and said *they heard cannonading in the direction of Baltimore on Saturday night.*

A son of Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City, left Washington at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. He left Baltimore by water, and reports that a perfect reign of terror prevails in that city. No stranger could enter the city without being watched and followed. Nothing but secessian flags are to be seen, and no man dare proclaim himself in favor of the Union. The secession mob seems to have complete possession of the city, and the police and military are either acting with them or are overawed by them. A Vigilance Committee of sixty holds permanent session at Barnum's Hotel and spots every stranger who makes his appearance.

It was declared at Baltimore that no more boats would be permitted to leave, so that *all communication* with Washington is now cut off by way of Baltimore.

The feeling at Washington on Saturday afternoon was one of intense anxiety. Cannon had been planted on the heights overlooking the city, and it was generally believed that there were not far from 10,000 men under arms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 21.

A passenger, who left Washington yesterday, reports all quiet, but it was rumored that the President was about to call for additional troops from the faithful States, to make up the deficiency caused by States refusing to furnish their quota.

Partly armed men will leave to-morrow to repair the bridge of the Baltimore Railroad. It is reported that Mr. TRIMBLE, formerly Superintendent of the road, was shot dead by one of the armed men who attempted to defend the property of the road on Saturday morning.

The vacant Girard House has been converted into a vast tailoring establishment for making uniforms for the troops. Hundreds of girls are employed with sewing-machines. Thirty thousand suits are to be made up.

The police have seized large quantities of contraband goods, about being shipped to the South. The parties will be arrested and tried for treason. Among the articles are four tons of sheet lead, directed to Jackson, Miss., *via* Memphis. It is supposed that this lead was for bullets.

The passengers, who left Baltimore last evening, have arrived here. They report the particulars of the burning of bridges on the Baltimore Road. The train of Friday night went safely through to the bridge at Canton, where a crowd, lying in wait, fired a pistol at the engineer, who stopped the train. The crowd compelled the passengers to leave the cars. The crowd then occupied the cars, and forced the engineer to take them back to Gunpowder Bridge. Here the train was stopped, and the crowd set fire to the draw of the bridge, and waited till that portion was burned; returning to Bush River Bridge, the draw was likewise burned. The crowd then returned to Canton Bridge and burned that. The train conveyed the mob to the President-street Station.

A passenger also reports that the Baltimoreans had demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry, threatening to attack it. The reply of the commander was, that if attacked, he *should be compelled to defend the fort and fire on the city.*

Gen. CADWALLADER'S mansion is reported to have been burned. It was located nineteen miles from Baltimore, and cost $100,000.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MARYLAND.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, April 21.

A body of 2,000 men were thrown forward by the midnight train to the first bridge on the way to Baltimore, which has been destroyed on the Northern Central Railroad. They are to be followed by 300 regulars from Carlisle and SHERMAN'S battery of flying artillery, and 1,000 more volunteers.

Gentlemen have arrived here to-day who left Baltimore at 8 o'clock this morning. There was no unusual excitement at that hour. They reached Ashland, twelve miles distant, at 10 o'clock, and remained till nearly 12.

There is no news to indicate any unusual proceedings at Baltimore.

EXCITING NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, April 21—P. M.

Passengers who left Washington at 4 o'clock this morning reached this point by the Northern Central Railroad at 6 this evening. They report intense excitement at Baltimore.

Prominent Philadelphians are watched closely. One was arrested and released on the intercession of prominent Secessionists. The whole city is a military camp.

The Lafayette Guards, Dayton Light Guards, and Steubenville Guards, each 100 strong, have arrived here. The State Administration will ship munitions suitable to a small howitzer and field piece to Chambersburgh Tuesday.

Rumors, not traceable to a reliable source, prevail that Fort McHenry is shelling Baltimore.

Some carpenters, who went to repair the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad, have returned with a report that the designs to repair are all abandoned at present.

Sherman's Battery, 65 men strong, have arrived, and are lying at the outer depôt.

Lieut. POARSE, and other military officers of the Quartermaster's Department, arrived to-day in Washington to organize the troops. Three thousand men were under drill at the camp the whole day.

THE SHELLING OF BALTIMORE PARTIALLY CONFIRMED.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Sunday, April 21.

There is nothing new from Baltimore, but it is generally believed that a *rencontre* between the fort and the city had taken place, but to what extent is not known.

A message has been received here to the effect that prominent men of the Border States have asked for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a plan of compromise.

THE LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, April 21.

On the night of the destruction of the buildings at Harper's Ferry, four men were on guard and could not leave with Lieut. JONES. They were, as supposed, taken prisoners by the Virginians, and held till yesterday afternoon, when two escaped by crossing the bridge, and one by swimming the River and canal. The other remains at the Ferry. The three arrived here this morning. They report that *the destruction of the buildings and arms was complete.*

Six or seven thousand Virginians were there, and five thousand more were expected last night, from Richmond, under Col. LEE. They design invading Maryland and making Mason's and Dixon's Line the line of warfare.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 20.

The steamship *Star of the West* was boarded off Indianola by the Galveston Volunteers, on Wednesday night, who captured her without resistance. She has on board eight to nine hundred barrels of provisions.

The steamer *Habana* has been purchased by the Confederacy, and will be transformed into a war steamer. She will carry eight guns and one pivot gun. Troops continue to arrive from the upper parishes.

THE "SEVENTH" AT ANNAPOLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 21.

We are reliably informed that the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, has reached Annapolis safely.

A LETTER FROM THE SEVENTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

Our train is detained. We passed the night at the depôt in the cars. The report is that the rails have been torn up for 40 miles round Baltimore, and that that city is in the hands of the Secessionists. The Regiment is determined, even eager to get into action. The Superintendent of the railroad refuses to take us on. It is probable that Col. LEFFERTS is waiting dispatches from Gen. SCOTT. We may, owing to the necessity of our getting to Washington with full ranks, return to New-York and ship for Washington. I do not think this probable.

I never saw more carelessness as to peril than the Regiment exhibits. The night in the cars was passed in all the rollicking fun of school boys; and in the morning the men sallied out into the town as fresh as the morning itself, although none of us slept.

The inhabitants of Philadelphia behaved with the utmost hospitality. The Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum organized, at 6 o'clock A. M., an impromptu breakfast for such of the boys as chose to go in. Most of us breakfasted at the Continental.

The Massachusetts Regiment was refused permission to pass through Baltimore, and returned here to wait for us.

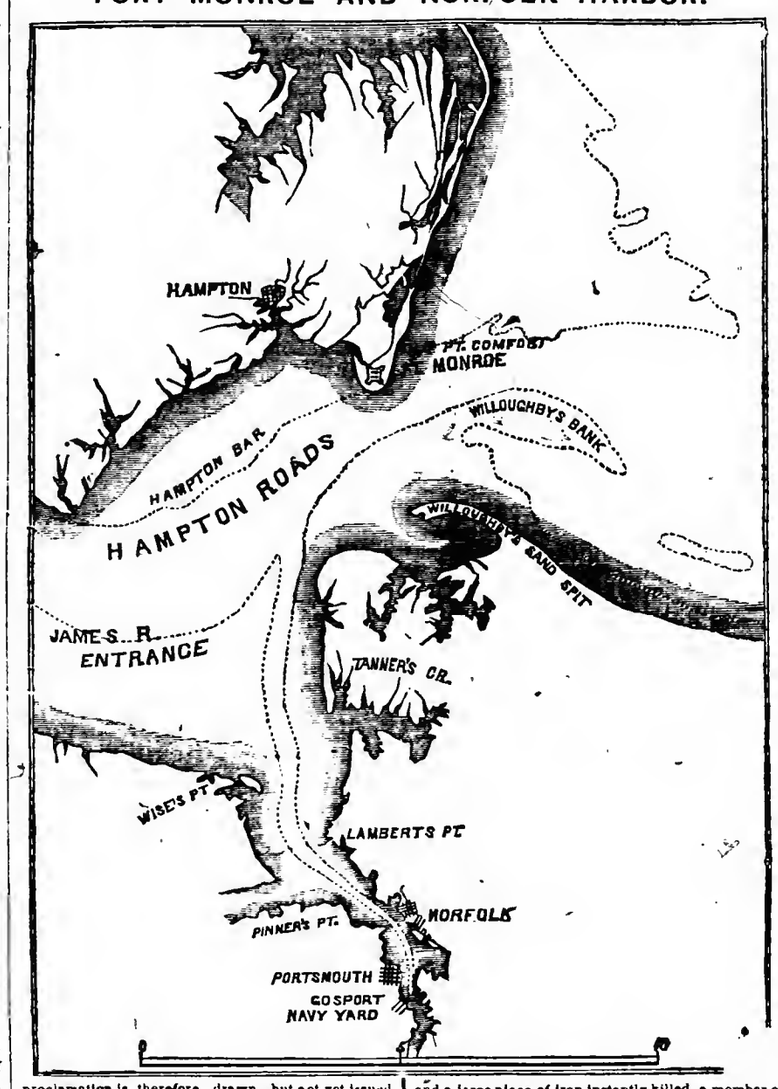
THE POSITION OF SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, April 20.

Senator BRECKINRIDGE addressed a large audience at the Court-house this afternoon, denouncing President LINCOLN's proclamation as illegal, and saying that he could not make his 75,000 men efficient until after the meeting of Congress. He proposed that Kentucky present herself to Congress on the Fourth of July through her Senators and Representatives, and protest against the settlement of the present difficulties of the country by the sword—meanwhile that Kentucky call a State Convention to aid her Congressmen in presenting such a protest. Should that fail, however, it was the duty and the interest of Kentucky to unite her fortunes with the South.

Gov. MAGOFFIN did call the Legislature to assemble on the 27th inst., as reported in our newspapers. The

FORT MONROE AND NORFOLK HARBOR.



proclamation is, therefore, drawn, but not yet issued to the authorities.

OLD MASSACHUSETTS.

WHAT SHE CONTRIBUTES TO THE CAUSE

BOSTON, Sunday, April 21.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. LAWRENCE, with the Boston Flying Artillery, Major COOK, left for New-York, at 7 o'clock this morning. The Third Battalion of Rifles, Major STEVENS, left Worcester last night for New-York. Massachusetts has within six days responded to the President's proclamation, with five full Regiments of Infantry, a Battalion of Rifles, and a splendid corps of Flying Artillery. The Artillery take six brass 6-pounders, with horses fully equipped.

CORRESPONDANCE BETWEEN THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE AND GOV. ANDREW.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 20.

Hon. John A Andrew, Gov. of Massachusetts.

SIR: No one deplores the sad events of yesterday in this city more deeply than myself, but they were inevitable. Our people viewed the passage of armed troops to another State through the streets as an invasion of our soil, and could not be restrained. The authorities exerted themselves to the best of their ability, but with only partial success. Gov. HICKS was present, and concurs in all my views as to the proceedings now necessary for our protection. When are these scenes to cease? Are we to have a war of sections? God forbid. The bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers could not be sent out to Boston, as you requested, all communication between this city and Philadelphia by railroad, and with Boston by steamers, having ceased; but they have been placed in cemented coffins, and will be placed with proper funeral ceremonies in the mausoleum of Green Mount Cemetery, where they shall be retained until further directions are received from you. The wounded are tenderly cared for. I appreciate your offer, but Baltimore will claim it as her right to pay all expenses incurred. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. M. BROWN,
Mayor of Baltimora.

To this the following reply was returned by the Governor:

To his Honor Geo. M. Brown, Mayor of Baltimore:

DEAR SIR: I appreciate your kind attention to our wounded and our dead, and trust that at the earliest moment the remains of our fallen will return to us. I am overwhelmed with surprise that a peaceful march of American citizens over the highway to the defence of our common Capital, should be deemed aggressive to Baltimoreans. Through New-York the march was triumphal. (Signed,)

JOHN A ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

FLETCHER WEBSTER'S REGIMENT.

A mass meeting of citizens, numbering many thousands, was held in State-street this forenoon, and was addressed by FLETCHER WEBSTER, CHARLES L. WOODSWARD and many distinguished citizens. The meeting was to raise a regiment for FLETCHER WEBSTER, and was completely successful. The most intense enthusiasm pervaded the crowd.

The Mass Meeting in State-street continued from 10 o'clock A. M. till nearly night. It was a remarkable expression of the entire voice of our people. Beacon-street and North End leading merchants and leaders of the Roughs fraternized with entire unanimity of sentiment. The speakers embraced Scotchmen, Irishmen and Germans as well as Americans. It is impossible to convey in words more than an idea of the patriotic enthusiasm of the thousands present. It was altogether an unparalleled demonstration.

The momentous national crisis was the prominent topic in nearly all our pulpits to-day. The clergymen earnestly and eloquently expressed sympathy with the Government.

A MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT HOLDING THE ROAD FROM ANNAPOLIS TO WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 21.

The Massachusetts Regiment that left here Friday night, (the 8th) have reached Annapolis Junction by way of the Susquehannah River and Chesapeake Bay. They are stationed there and hold the junction of the road communicating with Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN IN FORT MONROE.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Massachusetts is first in the field. The Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts State Militia was landed at Fort Monroe, Virginia, by the steamer *State of Maine*, on Saturday, April 20. The steamer *S. Spaulding*, from Boston, was landing troops when the *State of Maine*, left for home. The garrison was anxiously waiting for reinforcements, as an attack upon the fort was expected at any moment. The fort is now sufficiently strong to resist any attack.

J. B. B., Purser of the *State of Maine.*

THE MASSACHUSETTS MEN IN BALTIMORE.

Col. BYRN, attached to one of the Massachusetts Regiments, accompanying sixteen of the men engaged in the Baltimore riot, were at the Irving House on Saturday night and yesterday, and took the train last evening for Boston. From one of the men engaged in the *mêlée* we gather the following particulars:

When the Regiment reached Baltimore the main body were immediately carried through the City by horse-power, leaving two Companies—Capt. DYER'S and Capt. FROST'S, the band, and the 600 Philadelphia volunteers, to be carried on upon the return of the horses. While awaiting them, the mob, which the Mayor and Police in vain attempted to restrain, attacked the cars. The two Companies were immediately formed in the street, intending to march on and escort the Band and Philadelphia recruits, who were entirely unarmed, and the latter without uniform or badge to designate them.

Missiles were hurled from the street and house-tops and a large piece of iron instantly killed a member of Captain DYER'S company. The order was at last given to fire by platoon, and this was continued for *two and a half hours*—each discharge making *a clean sweep through the mob.*

Owing to several howitzers being placed in such a position as to rake the cars in which the advanced companies were, no effort was made, as far as could be learnt, to aid the companies of Captain DYER and Captain FROST, which, however, finally succeeded in forcing the advanced body, taking their wounded with them. Four were known to be killed.

The mob, thus repulsed in their fiendish assault, returned and attacked with fury the defenceless band and Philadelphia recruits, none of whom had even side arms. The sympathy of the citizens of the lower city appears to have been aroused, and they flew to the rescue, thus enabling the band to find shelter. Even the women aided them as well as the Philadelphia recruits.

The members of the band, sixteen in number, were protected until Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, when, under cover of the darkness, they were escorted by the police to a car on the outskirts of the city, which was attached to the first train which left for Philadelphia. Reaching that city in safety, they were hoplitably entertained, and in the afternoon sent on to this city, in charge of Col. BOYD, by Gen. BUTLER.

Col. BOYD left Col. LEFFERTS and the Seventh in fine health and spirits, at 3 P. M. Saturday about to embark on board the steamer *Boston*, accompanied by another steamer, in which were 800 Massachusetts men and other, making the force destined for Annapolis about 2,200 men.

MEETING OF CALIFORNIANS.

A CALIFORNIA REGIMENT TO BE FORMED.

SPEECHES OF COL. BAKER, EX-GOV. GILPIN, AND OTHERS.

Yesterday morning, amidst the prevailing excitement attending the departure of the City Regiments, the Californians temporarily residing here were summoned to the Metropolitan Hotel, by a huge placard posted in the streets, of which the following is a copy:

"Californians—to Arms. California Steamers in Danger. Rally, Californians—the Federal Capital is in Danger. First California Regiment, to the Rescue. Californians, Oregonians, Coast men, and men who have seen service, attention. A meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 1 o'clock to day, (Sunday,) in order to form a California Regiment. None but men accustomed to work are requested to attend. Over $25,000 is on hand to equip the Regiment and sustain them."

Accordingly, shortly after the hour named, nearly 200 Californians—on a stay in the City, but, previous to the present war crisis, shortly intending to return to the Golden State—assembled in the large room of the Metropolitan Hotel. The meeting was organized by the call of J. C. BIRDSEYE, Esq., to the Chair. The following gentlemen were nominated Vice Presidents: William T. Coleman, C. K. Garrison, J. Y. Hallett, D. L. Ross, Capt. Folger, E. Leonard, Eugene Kelly, J. P. H. Wentworth, S. W. Bryant, Minor Frink, W. S. Denio, Col. E. D. BAKER, Charles Watrous, D. W. Cheeseman, Samuel Gamage, Col. Keutzer, Capt. F. Martin, Ira P. Rankin, S. P. Parker, Hon. Jas. Satterlee. These gentlemen are all resident Californians, on a temporary visit to this City. The Secretaries appointed were MILLARD B. FARROLL, J. J. ARRINGTON and ROSS FISH, Esqs.

The President, Mr. BIRDSEYE, stated that the object of the meeting was to enable Californians to do their duty, equally with the men of other States, in response to the call of the Chief of the Nation. It was the duty of Californians to show what the popular response of California would be when, as a State, she answers the appeal of the country in its hour of danger. The proposition now was to raise here in New-York a Californian Regiment to aid the Government. There were a number of Californians in New-York, who would contribute large sums of money for that purpose. What Californians would do in their own State was one thing, what they should do here was another. But California would ever be true to the Union.

Col. BAKER was called upon to address the meeting. He said he had had the honor to address an enthusiastic meeting on Saturday at Union-square, that he was quite hoarse and could not do much talking. It was the time for action, and not for talking. The country demanded fighting men. The question alone was, how many men and how much money could be provided. For his part, he (the speaker) would do his duty. It had been represented that California was not true to the Union. If she is not, we (said the Colonel) will make her so. What are wanted are fighting men—men who can handle a knapsack and dig an entrenchment, and defend it when it is dug. He (the speaker) thought that 800 men might be raised in this City to form a California Regiment. Old as he was, there were some red drops in his heart which would not, if necessary, be spared on such an occasion.

Dr. GILPIN, Ex-Governor of Nevada Territory, followed. The present war, he said, was a war for human rights, and for posterity in all time. It was to establish the great principle that labor shall be free. Never in the history of the human race had a more sacred opportunity offered itself to draw the sword in behalf of human freedom. He was about to depart beyond the Rocky Mountains, but he would delay his departure while the Capital of his country was in danger, hoping to find a place, even as a private, in the ranks of those who were prepared to defend the American flag.

Mr. PARKER, the recently-appointed Postmaster of San Francisco, was the next speaker. The Administration, he said, had given him an office, but he was willing to stay here to sustain the Administration. If danger threatened steamers from California, as it undoubtedly did—steamers coming here with specie, and with the wives and children of Californians—they must be protected. He knew that the captains of those vessels, rather than let that specie fall into the hands of enemies, would cast it overboard. He thought, in the present crisis, that all California steamers ought to be armed.

A Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. An Executive Committee of five was also appointed to raise a California Regiment.

Mr. ROSS FISH, of Maryland, made a most patriotic speech. Col. BAKER was appointed commander of the regiment; after which the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The integrity and perpetuity of the Government of the United States has been, and is seriously threatened and assailed by the open revolt of a large portion of the people of several States of the Union, and

Whereas, There has been no just cause for this action either on the part of the Government itself or the people, and

Whereas, The Government and the people have borne and forborne, until such a period has been reached that longer forbearance will inevitably result in the total disruption and destruction of our Republican form of government, and now the Government sustained by the people, proposes to quell the unjust and unholy rebellion, and restore peace and property to the country once more: therefore,

Resolved, That we, as residents of the American States and Territories of the Pacific coast, have a common interest with the people of the other sections of our country in the defence and preservation of the Government of our Fathers.

Resolved, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to do all that in us lies, to maintain the dignity of the Government and uphold the flag of our country all over this broad land, and all over the world, wherever it may be legitimately unfurled.

Resolved, That we will use our best efforts to raise a regiment, or as large a body of troops as can be called together in New York, to be composed of men from the Pacific coast, and others who choose to join them, whose services shall be offered to the Government for the maintenance of the majesty and supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and the suppression of rebellion wherever it may exist.

Resolved, That the Californians on the Atlantic coast form themselves into a regiment for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and with reference to carrying out the objects of this meeting, and maintaining the inviolability of the Stars and Stripes.

The meeting then adjourned, after giving three enthusiastic cheers "and a tiger" for the Union.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJ.-GEN. WOOL.

TROY, Sunday, April 21.

Maj.-Gen WOOL leaves this city Monday morning for New York, to make that City the head-quarters of the Department of the East. There was considerable activity at the Watervliet arsenal to-day.

MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN WESTERN CITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, April 20.

This city, and New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., are forming a military alliance to preserve a peaceable status between the three cities, and sustain amicable relations in any event. A Home Guard for this city organized this evening.

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Saturday, April 20.

Hon. DAVID WALKER, President of the Arkansas State Convention, to-day, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, issued his call requiring the Convention to reassemble on the 6th of May.

POLICE OPERATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 20.

This afternoon the Police took charge of the steamer *Virginia*, and a steamer on the Ericsson line was subsequently taken possession of and chartered by the Government, and is now fitting out for a transport. The steamer *Virginia* is capable of carrying a thousand troops.

A case of arms was seized this morning, disguised as a case of whips.

The Police are keeping a vigilant inspection on the wharves.

STATE OF FEELING THROUGHOUT THE NORTH.

IN NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, April 20.

A special meeting of the Common Council of this City was held this afternoon for the purpose of taking action with reference to the comfort of volunteers assembled here before they are accepted by the Governor. It was agreed to fit up Centre Market for a barrack, and $10,000 was voted to supply them with provisions and necessaries. The Regiment of Volunteers which Prof. ISAAC F. QUIMBY is raising, is being rapidly filled up. Three Companies are ready to forward their rolls. Intense excitement exists. Over $20,000 have been subscribed to the Volunteers Family Fund.

SENECA FALLS, Saturday, April 20.

The Jackson Guards and Zouave Cadets, of Seneca Falls, each numbering one hundred men, will leave in a day or two for the seat of war. The citizens raised $3 000 to support the families of those who volunteer, during their absence. The village is decorated with hundreds of American flags, from the public places, manufactories, stores and dwellings.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 20.

The Directors of the Capitol have adopted resolutions, allowing their employes, who are desirous of serving the Government, to resume their respective situations upon their return.

AUBURN, Saturday, April 20.

At a conference of all the Banks of this city this morning, a unanimous willingness was expressed to aid the Government to the utmost of their ability whenever called upon.

TROY, Saturday, April 20.

The students of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute raised and saluted an American flag yesterday. Speeches were made by Prof. DAOWN and Mr. CORNWELL, at the Institute, and others. There was a large concourse of spectators in attendance.

EAGLE BRIDGE, Saturday, April 20.

A large enthusiastic meeting of all parties was held here last night. Capt. E. SMITH, a veteran of 1812 was called to the chair and JOEL H. PITNEY, Secretary.

Gen. VIELE and Hon. H. W. BARNAS addressed the meeting and were loudly applauded.

J. A. LAMAN headed a list for the support of the volunteers' families.

A volunteer company is forming.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, April 20.

An immense Union Meeting was held in this city this evening, which was addressed by Hon. A. C. PAIGE, Hon. C. B. COCHRANE, A. J. THOMSON, and several others.

Resolutions were offered in support of the Stars and Stripes, the Constitution, the Laws, and the Union, which were unanimously adopted amid hearty cheers.

Two thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and the City Council were requested to appropriate a like sum, for the benefit of the families of those who volunteer their services in support of the Federal Government.

HUDSON, Saturday, April 20.

A large and enthusiastic meeting is now assembled at the City Hall. Upwards of $3,500 have already been subscribed for the families of Volunteers, and measures have been adopted to raise a regiment in this County. Old Columbia is fully aroused.

UTICA, Saturday, April 20.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held here to-night, for the support of the Government. Mayor GROVE presided, and speeches were made by Judge DARIO, Messrs. ROSCOE CONKLING, FRANCIS KERNAN, Judge SMITH and others. Over $8,000 were subscribed for the families of Volunteers. A deep feeling was exhibited and a general determination, regardless of party ties, to sustain the Government in the most effective measures.

WAVERLEY, Sunday, April 21.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this place was held last evening, composed of all parties. But one sentiment prevailed, "The Government must and shall be preserved." A large company of volunteers enrolled their names, pledging to defend the Stars and Stripes at all hazards. Provisions were made for the support of the families of those volunteering requiring aid.

DUNKIRK, Sunday, April 21.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this village last evening to adopt measures for the support of the families of the men who have volunteered to go and defend the Stars and Stripes. All party feeling was ignored, and but one spontaneous burst of patriotism from the assembled crowd. Several speeches were made by prominent citizens. The amount subscribed on the spot was, cash $5,200; amount of pledged subscription, $2,635, which will be increased to over $10,000. The Sixty-eighth Regiment are ordered to muster here on Monday, when they expect to receive marching orders. The young men are volunteering freely, and some of our best ladies have volunteered their services as hospital nurses. The Stars and Stripes are flying from all our public buildings and a large number of private residences.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, April 20.

Great excitement exists here. Gen. RUNYON has received orders for one Regiment. He will send the first Regiment from this city, 1,000 strong, to Washington on Tuesday next. Recruiting is going on rapidly. The Common Council last night unanimously adopted patriotic resolutions, and expressed an intention to provide for the families of volunteers. About 1 500 military stand ready to march in Newark alone. The State Bank has offered the State $50,000. Other Banks offered as much money as required.

TRENTON, Sunday, April 21.

We have seven recruiting stations open in this city in full blast. The excitement is intense.

Lieut. TOWNSEND is here to muster in the New-Jersey troops. A number will arrive to-morrow.

Capt. YARD'S Company is already full, and others will be filled during to-morrow.

IN VERMONT.

MIDDLEBURY, Sunday, April 21.

Our whole community are aroused. The ladies are making clothes for the Union Guards, who are ready to march. The surrounding towns are in a blaze of excitement, our citizens contributing money, and the young men are rallying for the Union. The students in the College have formed themselves in a Company, and are daily drilling in the armory. They are ready to march at a moments notice.

BENNINGTON, Sunday, April 21.

A full company of Volunteers was raised here yesterday, and another can be raised immediately if required. The fires of the revolution are rekindling upon the field of Bennington.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, April 21.

Much warlike enthusiasm prevails in Vermont. Fifty-seven men were enlisted here yesterday, for the Allen Greys, of Brandon. A large flag was raised in front of the *Courier* office last evening, when speeches were made by men of all parties. The Rutland Light Guards, Capt. REPLEY, are ready for marching orders. The other Vermont companies rendezvous here in a day or two.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, April 20.

Gen. KEIM and Staff have been ordered here from Washington, to take charge of the troops here. He left Washington this morning, and arrived to-night, traveling eighteen miles from Baltimore in a carriage; Judge WILMOT accompanying him. He found five bridges destroyed on the Northern Central Road, ten miles from Baltimore. Intense excitement prevails in that city. SHERMAN'S battery, also the battery of the Reading Artillery, (four pieces,) reached here at midnight.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, April 20.

Twenty-five hundred and fifty men were in Camp Curtin last night,—thirty companies in all.

Six thousand stand of arms reached here from Pittsburgh this morning.

Three Ohio companies,—the State Fencibles, from Columbus, 79 men; Kinney Light Guards, from Portsmouth, 100 men, and the Zouaves, from Springfield, 80 men,—reached here and marched to the camp, to remain for further orders; 500 more will come this afternoon. The Washington Rifles, 60 men, arrived here to day. All companies here are armed. Four new companies were formed at Camp Curtin from the excess of other companies. Two companies from Scranton, 200 men, and one from Sunbury, 50 men, arrived. The troops at the Camp are drilling constantly. The encampment has assumed a spirited military appearance.

Three thousand stand of arms more were shipped from Pittsburgh, and reached here to night; two thousand more will arrive to-morrow, 10,000 altogether.

The order of Gov. DENNISON, recalling the Ohio troops, has been countermanded. 1,100 men more will arrive here to-night or to-morrow. The men will receive arms from Gov. CURTIN.

Fears are entertained that Marylanders will make a demonstration at Chambersburgh, and orders have been sent to the people of Franklin County to collect all arms and that the County prepare to defend Chambersburgh. Three hundred more Regulars are coming from Carlisle to-night.

Virginia is concentrating forces rapidly at Harper's Ferry. Five thousand men are to assemble there, and it is supposed that their destination is Washington.

Three railroad bridges between Harrisburgh and Baltimore were torn up or burnt.

The State Administration is in possession of important information relative to the plans of the Secessionists of Virginia and Maryland, but refuse to communicate it, deeming the publication inconsistent with the public welfare. No troops will move hence until six thousand men are assembled. Five hundred United States troops arrived here to-night.

WILLIAMS, Brigadier commanding, issued orders to-day, placing the camp under strict military discipline.

A full Regiment arrived from Montgomery County to-day, Col HAMPTRANDT commanding.

Another Ohio Company of Columbus Videttes, 85 men, arrived here.

The Ohio troops are without arms and uniforms.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, April 21.

Thirteen hundred volunteers have arrived since midnight, including six hundred from Ohio.

Private accounts from Chambersburgh state that the people, fearing an attack, are throwing up a battery to repel invasion.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 21.

The detectives have discovered packages of arms consigned to the South, and are about to arrest the parties concerned for high treason.

Two thousand arms from Harrisburgh reached Philadelphia to day.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21.

Five hundred soldiers left here this morning for Harrisburgh.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Saturday, April 20.

A mass meeting of the citizens of this town was held here to day. Patriotic speeches were made by CHARLES E. BUTLER, Hon. J. E. FIELD, Rev. Mr. PARKER, and others, all offering their services to their country. Over $3,000 were raised to aid the volunteers and their families. A military company is being formed. The meeting was presided over by Hon. G. M. OWEN.

IN CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, April 20.

One of the largest meetings ever held in this town took place this evening, in the glorious cause of the Country, the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. Hon. D H. STARLING, Mayor of the City, presided. Grand and patriotic resolutions were adopted, pledging our honor, lives and fortunes to the cause. $2,500 were subscribed to equip the three Companies organizing for the Connecticut Regiment, and $6,000 for the support of the families of the soldiers who volunteer.

IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Saturday, April 20.

The six Regiments asked for from Illinois, are full, and will probably be in camp by Tuesday. Double the number required have been offered, and those not accepted, will be held as a reserve.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 20.

Another immense mass-meeting was held at the Wigwam to-night. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a large crowd was unable to gain admission. The number in attendance is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 persons. During the proceedings, at the suggestion of Judge MANNIERRE, the whole audience raised their right hands and took the oath of allegiance to the Union, repeating the oath after the Judge. The feeling grows more intense daily for the Union. Over 5,000 men have already volunteered, and recruiting-offices have been opened all over the city.

Governor RAMSEY, of Minnesota, arrived in this city to-night. He reports the war feeling there as indescribable, and the regiments throughout that State are full.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 20th.

The dispatch from Mr. DOUGLASS to the Union men of St. Louis has completely squelched the secession feeling in Egypt. In almost every town of Southern Illinois, companies are organizing to fight for the Union.

IN OHIO.

TOLEDO, Saturday, April 20.

The war excitement is very high here. Ten companies are ready to leave next week. $5,000 were subscribed to support the families of the volunteers.

IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 20.

Governor WASHBURN has telegraphed to know

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurl'd her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumpings loud
And see the lightning lances driven,
When strive the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder drum of heaven;
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle-stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high,
When speaks the signal trumpet-tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on.
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimm'd the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance.
And when the cannon-mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall;
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave;
When death careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given;
The stars have lit the welkin dome
And all thy hues were born in heaven,

FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET!
Where breathee the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Mortality of New-York—Quarterly Summary.

During the first quarter of the year 1861, ending on the 1st inst, the City Inspector has reported 5,167 deaths in New-York. The weekly average has been, in January, 397; in February, 392; in March, 403. For the whole 13 weeks, there has been an average of 567 deaths each day. The mortality for the quarter shows a decrease of 1,038, or 16 7 per cent as compared with the first quarter of the year 1860.

Of the whole number, 2,722 were males, and 2,445 were females, the males being in excess every week with one exception. This is in accordance with the usual rule of mortality in this City. Of the whole number who died in 1860, there were 52 4 males, and 47 6 females in each 100.

There were 3,484 deaths of persons born in the United States, and 1,673 born in foreign countries; but a large portion of those born in this country were children of foreign parents. During the last seven weeks, the City Inspector has given us the number of children of foreign parents who have died. The figures already show the origin of a very large share of our mortality, and illustrate the importence of this classification. During the last seven weeks the deaths were, according to nativity:

Born in the United States	1,922
Born in foreign countries	893

But these same deaths were, according to *parentage*:

Of American parentage	1,216
Of foreign parentage	1,599

This shows that a large excess of the deaths in this City are now of foreigners and their children, and this excess will be largely increased, during the next six months, by the greater mortality of the children of foreigners, from cholera infantum and other Summer complaints. If the City Inspector will carry out this classification so as to show the ages, and the number from different diseases, according to parentage, we shall obtain most valuable information relating to the causes of mortality in this City.

Of the whole number of deaths (5,167) during the first quarter of the present year, 2,651, or 51.3 in each 100 were under five years of age. This is less than the usual proportion for the whole year, in this City. During the last 5ve years the proportion of deaths in New-York, under 5 years of age, to the whole number, has been as follows:

Under 5 years.	1856.	1857.	1858	1859.	1860.
In each 100	...57.97	61 08	57.30	55.12	53.42

The proportion of deaths under 5 years of age indicates, to some extent, the sanitary condition of cities, and the fact that more than half of all who die in New-York, are of this class, is not very flattering or pleasing. But New-York is by no means the most destructive place for children in this country. The percentage of deaths under 5 years, in 1860, in a few of the cities, was as follows:

New-York	53.42 per cent.	Brooklyn	57.42 per cent.
Philadel'a	45.95 per cent.	Providence	40.66 per cent.
Baltimore	48.95 per cent.	Newark	60.98 per cent.

The stillborn are not included in these per centages.

Of the whole number of deaths during the first quarter of the year, 1,300, or a little more than one-fourth of all, were from contagious, infectious, or epidemic diseases. This proportion is large for the season. The number of deaths, in 13 weeks, from several important diseases of this class was as follows: croup, 173; diphtheria, 158; erysipelas, 41; fevers, 112; puerperal fever, 55; hooping cough, 47; measles, 62; scarlatina, 423; small-pox and varioloid, 143. Diphtheria has averaged about 12 each week; but was slightly less in February than in January or March. Scarlatina showed a weekly average of 30 deaths in January, 31 in February, and 37 5 in March. The mortality from this disease will decrease as the weather grows warmer. The weekly average of deaths from small-pox was 10 in January, 11 in February, and 13 in March.

One hundred and forty-three persons died of small-pox in the City of New-York during the first quarter of the year of our Lord 1861, and sixty-five years after an absolutely certain and easily applied preventive had been made known to the world. The average of various estimates upon the subject is, that for every death there exists five cases of unmodified, and twelve cases of modified small-pox in the community. If this be so, there have been during the last three months two thousand four hundred and thirty-one (2,431) cases of the disease in this City. This is an average of 187 each week, and 26.7 each day, or more than one new case of small-pox or varioloid every hour since the beginning of the year. The City Inspector said, in his annual report in January: "Small-pox is raging in two or more of our cities, and we have to announce, at an early day, its existence among us." Is it not time he made the announcement?

The mortality returns for the last three months indicate a favorable condition of the public health in this City, as compared with the first quarter of the year 1860; but not so favorable as compared with other cities. It is not well "to compare ourselves with ourselves" altogether; but much may be learned by comparisons of our mortality with that of other cities, or even with rural populations. We therefore offer the following comparisons:

Whole number of deaths during the first quarter of the present year: New-York, 5,167; Philadelphia, 3,584; Boston, 936; Providence, 237.

Proportion of deaths in three months, to the population, by the census of 1860: New-York, one in 157; Philadelphia, one in 158; Boston, one in 190; Providence, one in 213.

Proportion of deaths under 5 years to whole number of deaths: New-York, per cent., 51.3; Philadelphia, 48.9; Boston, 40.5; Providence, 38.4.

Proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases to whole number: New-York, per cent., 25 1; Philadelphia, 26 7; Boston, 12.1; Providence, 12.6.

Boston and Providence show a remarkable exemption from infectious and contagious diseases at the present time. The number of deaths, from several important diseases, during the first three months of the present year, was as follows:

	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Provid'ce.
Croup	173	102	19	7
Diphtheria	158	150	13	4
Fevers	112	76	12	3
Puerperal Fever	55	2	0	2
Whooping Cough	47	12	6	4
Measles	62	14	0	0
Scarlatina	426	329	44	5
Small-pox	142	218	4	0
Pneumonia	468	299	59	31
Consumption	805	495	173	48
Convulsions	364	162	28	17
Diseases of the Heart	103	106	28	10
Apoplexy	76	43	21	1

The population of these cities, in 1860, was: New-York, 814,277; Philadelphia, 568,034; Boston, 177,902; Providence, 50,666.

In proportion to the population, diphtheria, scarlatina and small pox are much more prevalent and fatal, at the present time, in Philadelphia than in this city.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POST-OFFICE AT PENSACOLA.

Postmaster General BLAIR has received a very interesting letter from Mr. WM. A. BAYAN, the special agent of the Department, who was sent hence to reopen the Post office at Pensacola, closed some months ago by order of Mr. HOLT, in consequence of the violation of Lieut SLEMMER'S dispatches. Mr. BRYAN having business at Montgomery, Ala., stopped there, and had an interview with Mr. REAGAN, the Postmaster-General of the "Confederate States," to whom he frankly stated the purpose of his journey to Pensacola, and asked his assistance and coöperation in the business in hand.

At first, Mr. REAGAN, as well as H. ST. GEORGE OFFUTT, his assistant, seemed very favorably inclined,—but finally he concluded to refer the subject to JEFFERSON DAVIS. The letter, after taking half a day to reflect upon the matter, not only refused to permit him to reopen the Pensacola Post-office, but declared that he must oppose it if attempted. The news of the rejection of the Commissioners at Washington had been received on the same day, and Mr. DAVIS said he would not permit the presence of any agent of an Administration which had already deceived him twice at Washington.

Mr. REAGAN having communicated this decision to Mr. BRYAN, remarked that the people at Pensacola were very much exasperated by the discontinuance of their mail facilities. Mr. BRYAN responded that that was done by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and was an act for which Mr. LINCOLN could not be held responsible. He added that Mr. BLAIR'S proposition to reopen the Pensacola office was the most effectual repudiation of the act of his predecessor in closing it. This was evidently unanswerable, and Mr. REAGAN changed the subject.

Mr. REAGAN said further that Mr. DAVIS foresaw that if the Pensacola office should be reopened he would be held responsible by the people for receiving an agent of Mr. LINCOLN'S just on the eve of a conflict.

Mr. BRYAN suggested that he had not supposed any military question of that character would induce the "Confederate States" to deviate from the policy defined in Mr. REAGAN'S proclamation, announcing that the Federal mails would not be discontinued until the happening of a certain contingency named. But all argument was useless with a people who had submitted passion for reason and were mad, so Mr. BRYAN abandoned the effort made by him in behalf of the Post-office Department, to show the people of Florida that the Government of the United States is their friend, and disposed to be their benefactor.

SECESSION OUTRAGES IN ALABAMA.

STATE OF FEELING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

THOMAS F. SCOTT, a person recently from Montgomery, Ala., where he had resided since September 1859, acting as steward of the Madison House, and who comes well attested, communicated the following facts touching the outrages perpetrated thereupon private citizens, some of which he witnessed, and also concerning public feeling toward the Secessionists:

He says that himself and wife were compelled to leave for simply remarking, to private conversation, that if BRECKINRIDGE had been elected, the North would not have acted as the South had done, seizing on public property in violation of law. That as the North men could say and do what they liked, so long as they did not violate the laws. The fact that he had known Mr. LINCOLN in Springfield, Ill., and spoke well of him, was also an aggravating circumstance, and he was ordered away with twenty-four hours' notice, all that was due to himself and wife being withheld.

A man named WARE, from Philadelphia, was twice incarcerated, charged with writing letters to Northern papers. He was released after his trunks had been searched and diligent inquiries had been made at the Post-office, without finding aught against him. He has respectable connections in Baltimore.

When on his way to Montgomery in September last, at Vicksburgh, Mississippi, a corn doctor, who visited the place for the purpose of selling his medicines, was drawn into conversation in a store opposite the Washington Hotel. He remarked that if he had been at home he would have voted for LINCOLN. Here upon some fifty ruffians assembled and seized him. He was conveyed to the ferry-boat and carried over to the Louisiana shore, where they held a consultation and decided to hang him. He begged hard for life, and through the interposition of some, escaped that fate. He was finally stripped naked, half his head was shaved, a coat of coal tar was applied to his person, $20 (all the money he had) was taken from him, with part of which a skiff was bought, and then, with his hands tied behind him, he was thrust into the boat and sent adrift down the Mississippi. He was picked up twenty miles below in an exhausted condition by a boat from Cincinnati. Mr. SCOTT was an eye witness of this outrage, and several others of a kindred description.

The feeling towards foreigners, particularly the Irish, has recently undergone a great change. Seven years ago, CHARLES GUNTER, a wealthy planter, headed a party of a dozen men who drove seven poor Irishmen in search of work out of the town, upon threat of hanging. He is now the loudest to praise of the same class. Know-Nothingism there is dead. The Irishmen, however, understand the shallowness of this sudden friendship, and the mass of them are strongly opposed to the secession movement. *Not more than one-half of the people exhibit the least interest, directly or indirectly, in the secession programme, and many openly condemn it.* Senators COCK and MCSPADON, and Representatives SMITH, CUNNINGHAM, and several others, spoke in the strongest terms against the anarchists. Such citizens as Comptroller GREEN, Col. SEARLES, Mr. LLOYD, proprietor of Montgomery Hall, and WATT & LANNIER, of the Exchange Hotel, all strongly denounce the schemes of the Disunionists. SCOTT says he has heard many persons say that if the Government would only show its determination to maintain itself and they could be protected, *they would organize against the traitors*; and if it ever came to war, YANCEY'S head would be cut off very quick. The same sentiments were utte ed concerning COBB, who delivered an address there last month. Mr. SCOTT has left his address with us.

GOV. LETCHER'S PROCLAMATION.

HIS REPLY TO SECRETARY CAMERON—STATE OF AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

The following is the proclamation of Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia:

Whereas, Seven of the States formerly composing a part of the United States have, by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a Constitution and organized a Government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have so notified the President of the United States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a separate, independent and foreign power; and whereas, the Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power "to declare war," and until such declaration is made, the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign Power; and whereas, on the 15th inst., the President of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, issued a proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, declared at its last session that the State of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia; and subsequently the Convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, with almost equal unanimity; and whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed; and having made earnest efforts peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and having failed in that attempt, through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the seceded States will be brought to bear upon this Commonwealth, if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to the honor of Virginia that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled: Therefore I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within this State forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this proclamation to report to the Adjutant-General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies as are not armed and equipped will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 17th day of April, 1861, and in the eighty fifth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

To the dispatch from the War Department, Gov. LETCHER made this reply:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., April 16, 1861.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: I received your telegram of the 15th, the genuineness of which I doubted. Since that time I have received your communication, mailed the same day, in which I am requested to detach from the militia of the State of Virginia "the quota designated in a table," which you append, "to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged."

In reply to this communication, I have only to say that the militia of Virginia will not be furnished to the powers at Washington for any such use or purpose as they have in view. Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object—an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution or the act of 1795—will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the Administration has exhibited towards the South. Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes the appended extracts from a private letter received in that city:

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Tuesday April 16, 1861.

We are imperiled here. There have been traitors detected in Old Point Fortress, who have arranged to betray it when on night guard. Were I not fearful of interception of the letter, I should like to communicate the facts to Gen. CAMARON, Secretary of War.

Our river channel is to be blocked up just below the Navy yard, to prevent any more Government vessels leaving. Old hulks have been bought for the purpose. There is no Government force here to prevent it. Virginia will secede, that is, *revolutionize*; I have no question of it. Force was last night openly threatened to secure it.

My arrangements are progressing for a prolonged absence from this place, unless some blessed change occurs. Look out for a bloody battle before Washington D. C., or between that city and Philadelphia. JEFF. DAVIS desires to revenge the South on Northern cities, in view of their blockaded ports. Swiftness of concentration is the success of the war. The South are more ready than the North. They are all trained to fighting, and they love it. May Heaven avert the strife!

P. S.—The attempt to sink a vessel, last night, in the Navy-Yard channel, failed. The Government are now informed of these traitorous projects, it is supposed, and will prevent them.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

We have intelligence from Pensacola to April 8. The number of State troops then concentrated there was 3,000, and more were rapidly arriving. Six batteries bearing on Fort Pickens were completed, and others were in progress. Five sloops-of-war lay near by Pickens—the *Sabine, Brooklyn, Wyandotte* and *St. Louis*. Another arrived Saturday night, the 7th, name not known. The troops anticipated a fight in fifteen or twenty days.

It is a suspicious circumstance that the correspondents of the Southern papers who write from Montgomery agree in the assertion that the attack on Forts Sumter and Pickens were to be simultaneous.

A correspondent of the Selma, (Ala.) *Reporter*, writing on April 12 from Fort Barrancas says:

"Fort Pickens lies in the lap of a crescent-shaped shore, that sweeps around it, and is exposed to the concentric fire of a chain of batteries that stretches from shore to shore of the crescent a distance of over two miles. This is too extensive a line of defence to support, and in the presence of a large hostile force would be exceedingly hazardous. In the opinion of your correspondent, *Sumter has it in its power to create the most formidable battery on our side of any size, and render useless the huge Columbiads mounted on it.* But for the anomalous state of affairs, which is believed to exist, of war, as we are, and non-recognition as to both, or if positive war existed, our General would not 'spread himself' over so much territory with so small a force as if he had a force from Pickens would teach him the folly of so doing. The Confederate forces now in number between three and four thousand men, to be augmented to five thousand as soon as they can be assembled. Alabama has now here twelve Companies. A regiment has been organized, and field officers appointed. Major Gen. CLEMENS was down for that purpose.

I saw the General, and his bowed form, loose and shackling gait, was but poorly suggestive of martial qualities. He seems broken and listless, and better suited for the cloister of an anchorite than the business of meeting squadrons in the field.'

Gen. BRAGG in command of the Confederate Army, is a tall, gaunt, cadaverous son of Mars, about fifty years of age, and when too game of bowling iron balls across the inlet begins, he will show himself as accurate at the art. His bravery and skill as an artillerist all admit, but whether he has calibre for grand strategic combinations remains to be tested. His being called to this position by JEFF DAVIS is good assurance that the right man is in the right place."

The Pensacola *Observer* has letters from Warrington as late as April 12, and they show that the landing of United States troops at Fort Pickens was effected not a day too soon. Every preparation was making for a speedy attack upon the Fort. Martial law was rigorously enforced. The inhabitants of Warrington were leaving the town as rapidly as they could get away, and the Confederate troops were just about to attempt the erection of fortifications upon Santa Rosa Island. Nearly seven thousand troops were concentrated about the fort.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

JEFF. DAVIS' PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, an extraordinary occasion has occurred, rendering it necessary and proper that the Congress of the Confederate States shall convene to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation, convoking the Congress of the Confederate States for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, on the twenty-ninth day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act, as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the [L. S.] Confederate States, at Montgomery, this twelfth day of April, Anno Domini, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President, R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The Texas papers bring us the message of Gov. HOUSTON'S successor, Mr. EDWARD CLARK. He shows that after paying her more pressing debts, the State will have on hand but $170,000 with which to provide for frontier defence. The School Fund itself, he says, should be regarded as part of their religion, and should not be touched, but the one-tenth revenue which accrues annually to the fund might be "borrowed." Then, too, a tax should be laid upon money and every species of pecuniary obligation. Gov. CLARK regrets that the agent was not allowed to leave for Washington earlier, so as to have secured the whole of the sum due the State from the General Government. As it was, the secession of the State occurred just in time to prevent this desirable consummation. Gov. CLARK calls attention to the claims of those who incurred expense in seizing Government property. Gen. NICHOLS comes in for $60 000 on this score. In conclusion, Gov. CLARK repudiates all plans looking toward a reconstruction of the Union.

POSITION OF KENTUCKY.

The Union Committee of Kentucky, headed by J. H. HARNEY and Geo. D. PRENTICE, issue an address urging that it is the policy of that State in this crisis to keep from her soil both the troops of the C. S. A. and United States. They argue strongly against the invasion of any Southern State, and say that it will be time to take up arms against the Government when there are signs of such a course being adopted.

Ex-Gov. DIXON publishes a card denying that he ever said that in the event of war, the rich would leave the State and let the poor fight the battles. He writes:

"This is what I did say: That in the event of war with the Federal Government, the rich would have the means to send their families away from the scene of war and carnage; but the families of poor men, who had no means to take them away, would have to suffer. I said I would send mine away, but that I would remain and defend the soil of Kentucky and the honor of her people, and if you would lead in opposition to Mr. LINCOLN and his Black Republican army, I would follow you to the death, and if you fell fighting for Kentucky's soil, Kentucky's people, and Kentucky's honor and rights, I would stand as a rampart over your dead body and avenge your death, or make with you a common and glorious grave; but if you would not lead I would, if you would follow, and we would drive the enemy back or perish in the attempt. I said the true policy of Kentucky was to stand in the Union and fight for her rights—that she could do this better in the Union than out of it; that war having commenced between the Government and the Southern Confederacy, it would be a declaration of war on the part of Kentucky against the United States, if she seceded and joined the Southern Confederacy; that she would at once place herself in hostility to her sister States—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—and it was her true interest to cultivate friendly relations with them, and that the safety of the people of the Border States, on both sides of the Ohio River, depended upon this."

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *American*, the official paper, gives this explanation of Gov. HICKS' position:

"Gov. HICKS has as yet taken no final action on the call for troops, and probably will not for some days to come. If the militia are called out in Maryland it will be under the written pledge of the Government at Washington, that they are to be held for the special preservation of the peace and quiet of the State of Maryland, and are not, in any event, to be employed beyond its borders except in the defence of the National Capital, which is part and parcel of the original territory of the State. If they are taken into the service of the Government under this agreement, they will remain on duty in Baltimore, and not be removed hence unless their services are imperatively required at Washington, whither they can be transported in a few hours. We have reason to believe that this is the extent of the action as yet taken by the Governor, he reserving for future consideration the decision of the question as to whether he will give a favorable or unfavorable response to the requisition of the War Department."

Mayor BROWN has issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 17, 1861.

Whereas, in the present excited state of the public mind, and in the great division of opinion which exists in relation to the subjects of the gravest political importance, apprehensions have arisen in the minds of many citizens that violations of the peace may occur; and whereas, our character and welfare as a community are deeply involved in the absolute preservation, at all times and under all circumstances, of public order, which can be maintained by the public authorities only through the aid of the people themselves, I hereby earnestly invoke all good citizens to refrain from every act which could lead to any outbreak or violence of any kind; to refrain from overheatedness of speech, and to render in all cases prompt and efficient aid, as by law they are required to do, to the public authorities, whose constant efforts will be exerted to maintain unbroken the peace and order of the city, and to administer the laws with fidelity and impartiality.

GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

Our First-Class Steam Frigates.

For the first time since their construction, there is a prospect of all our first-class steam frigates, except one being in commission at once, and at home. They have all done some duty, but at different times. The *Niagara* first went to sea on the Atlantic cable expedition; the *Roanoke* and *Colorado* as alternate flag ships of the Home Fleet; the *Merrimack* to the Pacific; the *Minnesota* to China, and the *Wabash* to the Mediterranean. The *Niagara* is now almost due here from the East. Of course, under existing circumstances, she will not be put out of commission. The *Wabash* is rapidly fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard; the *Minnesota* at Boston, (where the *Colorado* has been to a state of readiness for months,) and the *Merrimack* at Norfolk. The latter, however, needs more repairs than could be completed in a short time. The *Roanoke* would only require a few weeks to put her in seagoing trim.

These vessels have challenged the admiration of the world. No sooner had the *Wabash* arrived in the Mediterranean Sea, than a Board of British Officers was convened, by the Admiral of Her Majesty's fleet, to examine and report on the characteristics of the frigate. They did so, in so flattering a manner, that the imitative skill of Britons was immediately called into requisition, and the *Mersey* was built, after the *Wabash's* model. But the "copy" did not equal the original. The *Mersey* is a failure, comparatively. She has been for a long time attached to the Channel Fleet, where several imperfections have developed themselves in her. She was near going down during the storm which, a few months ago, nearly wrecked every craft of the squadron, except the *Edgar*.

The men-of-war built in England, after American models, have not succeeded, thus far. The *Ariadne* was constructed in imitation of our sailing corvette *Constellation*, which was the first sloop-of-war that ever carried a whole gun deck battery of frigate's guns. The *Ariadne*, however, is a steamer, but the idea of her builder was to make her strong enough to resist the recoil of such an armament as the *Constellation* can fire without "a shiver." She cannot do it. When the Prince of Wales' salute was returned at Portland, and elsewhere, the *Ariadne* rarely fired and when she did, her light pieces only were used. The *Niagara* is not as efficient a craft for general duty as people hoped she would be. The *Wabash* and *Merrimack* are the best of the lot.

The *Colorado* and *Roanoke* often got out of repairs in their machinery and otherwise, while doing their military services, and the *Minnesota* came home from China perfectly rotten, or nearly so. But all these defects are now remedied, and when cruising off the coast in a few weeks the ships named will present the following truly formidable aspect:

Vessels.	Tonnage	Guns.	Officers and Men.
Niagara	4,580	50	12
Wabash	3,200	100	41
Minnesota	3 200	420	40
Colorado	3 400	400	40
Roanoke	3 400	410	40
Merrimack	3,200	400	40
Total	20,980	2,530	2.6

As already stated, the *Merrimac* could not speedily be prepared for commission, but we print her name to show how all our first-class steam frigates would muster for public service. Of the 2 530 men put down, fully 1,500 could be drafted for shore duty. As men for working guns are the chief part of the *personnel* of a fleet like this, the naval rendezvous in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston could enlist their crews in three weeks without touching a man now in the Navy.

Progress of Patriotism.

Ex Judge JAMES R. WHITING, who, until recently, has been an ultra advocate of Southern rights, and who is one of the wealthy citizens of this City, thus declares himself: "I have just given an outfit to a young man who is desirous of fighting for his country, and will do the same by others; and if I were not myself crippled by rheumatism, I would enlist in any regiment that would accept me. *I will go yet, if the worst comes to the worst, and fight as long as I can go.* I have worked for the South for years, and been hooted for so doing on many a public occasion. I was with them in sympathy now, until I read of their trampling my country's flag in the dust; then my blood rose. The first gun against Sumter made it boil. I will give every cent of my property to aid the Government: for what do I want of property—what, In the name of God, is the value of property without a country." Such are the exact words of the Judge, who is a white-headed man of 60, and whose property comprises some of the most extensive buildings and valuable lots in Broadway, and such is the universal sentiment of our people.

What Can Women do?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 19, 1861.

I am but a woman, and, during these war times, while our gallant sons are flocking to the standard of their country, should be satisfied to stay at home, and take care of the "babies." But still, is there nothing for woman to do—is there nothing she can do more than this? Although I have done much for my country in this line, cannot some of us volunteer—not to shoulder a musket—but to nurse the sick, bind up the wounded, and render all those little attentions and mercies, which a woman loves to do? Suppose a number of us offer our services to attend such and such a regiment, will they accept us, or will we be in the way. We are not afraid of being shot, for Southern chivalry don't harm women, do they? Please call attention to us, and we will respond.

Yours, &c., NIGHTINGALE.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Emigration.

A meeting of the above Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. The subjoined is the weekly statement sent in by the various institutions under the control of the Board:

Number remaining April 6, 1861		8,672
Admitted		2 062
Total		10,734
Died	53	
Discharged	1,886	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	389	
Sent to State's Prison	10	2 338
Remaining April 13, 1861		8,396
Decrease		276
Bellevue Hospital		877
Lunatic Asylum		778
Almshouse		1,821
Penitentiary		865
Work-house		1,189
Small-pox Hospital		59
Randall's Island		851
Randall's Hospital		282
City Prison		250
Second District Prison		19
Third District Prison		17
Island Hospital from Workhouse		436
Island Hospital from Almshouse		393
Colored Home		328
Colored Orphan Asylum		180
Children at nurse		27
City Cemetery		24
Total		8,396

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ST. NICHOLAS.

Messrs. BOYD & HINCKEN, of this City, have received the following dispatch:

ARICHAT, Friday, April 19.

The ship *St. Nicholas*, BRAGDON, from Havre March 14, and Portsmouth 24, was totally lost on Sable Island 16th inst. Crew left in the boats. Second mate and four men have arrived here.

Another dispatch, dated, Plaster Cove, April 19, says: Fourteen men are safe. The Captain and eight men not heard from.

The *St. Nicholas* was built in New-York City, in 1841, by WESTERVELT & Co.; of 797 tons; rated A 2, and valued at $30,000. She was in ballast.

The Croton Water Stock.

List of proposals received by ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller, April 20, 1861, for $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1883:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
Howard Lodge	$3 000	100 05	$3,000
Francis G Blanchard	8.500	100.10	8.500
Weston, Dortic & Co.	8.000	100 01	8,000
Read, Drexel & Co...	12.000	100	12,000
Wm. J. Willis	5,000	100.25	5,000
C. Sinn	800	100.26	800
R. P. Dunn	1,000	101	1,000
N Cantor	4,000	100	4,000
Julia DeForest	1,200	100.11	1,200
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	375,000	100	229,000
Joseph Dagless	2,500	100.56	2,500
Total	$421,000		$375,000

A Prize Fight in a Bar-room.

The parties, whom we mentioned in Friday's issue as having been detected in their purpose on Staten Island, managed to bring the matter to an issue on Saturday morning at 3½ o'clock. Finding it almost impossible to, select a place in the vicinity of this City, where they would be undisturbed by the police, the parties concluded the best way to settle the controversy was to go into a room and finish it. Consequently a select few assembled at a well-known sporting house in the east side of the town at the hour named, when the belligerents TOUCHEY and LEAHAN soon took the floor. The battle was for $100 aside. The seconds, referee and other necessary parties having been chosen, "Time" was called, and the men went at it. Upon the start, TOUCHEY, who is the tallest, but the lightest of the two, exhibited extraordinary skill, not only as a sparrer but as a tactician. His hits were well planned and most resolutely delivered. The superior strength and prowess of his adversary was however against him, and in every round TOUCHEY was thrown heavily on the board flooring. After fighting for one hour and a half the seconds of TOUCHEY gave in for him. The fight was what is termed a game one, and both men were badly battered. It is thought a renewal of the battle will be had on turf at an early day.

STEAMER ON FIRE.—The propeller *Petrie*, which left this City on Friday evening for Providence, when off Throgg's Point, took fire in her deck load of cotton, which, but for the timely assistance rendered by the steam tug *E. Griffen*, which was on her way from Mamaroneck to this City with two barges in tow, would no doubt have been entirely destroyed. The tug was ran alongside the steamer and all hands set to work with a will, throwing overboard some of the burning cotton and placing a portion on the barges, thus removing the fire. The *Petrie* was then taken in tow and brought back to the City.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—This is the title of a valuable and interesting article, just published, containing a series of exhaustive pamphlet that have appeared recently in the New-York TIMES, and which have attracted much attention. They prove secession from the commerce, or industries, or the influence of the North, to be an impossibility—that in every point of view the South must be the loser, and if successful in dividing the country, it must accept a condition of hopeless infelicity—that division upon any political boundery is impossible, as in at least one-half of Southern territory the slave is not the predominant interest. The article on the Geographical question of Secession is illustrated by a very instructive map, elegantly drawn in crayon, showing by different degrees of shade, and also by figures, the proportion of slaves to whites in every county in the Southern States. The whole question of Secession—its locality, climate, soil—with its different degrees of intensity, which always correspond to the depth of shading, is thus shown at a glance.—*Buffalo Express.*

—AON R. BILANSKY was executed at St. Paul (Min.) some weeks ago for the murder of her husband, by administering arsenic, and it is now believed that she was the same person who, on the 8th of November, 1849, poisoned Alex. D. Simpson, her husband, in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. In that case arsenic was the agent employed, and after the death of Simpson his wife was arrested, but succeeded in escaping to Charleston, and thence to Havana, where she remained until May, 1850. She returned to Fayetteville on the 7th of November following, surrendering herself for trial, and was acquitted. On the trial of Mrs. Bilansky at St. Paul she stated that she had resided at Fayetteville, N. C., where her husband died. The Christian names of the two women were identical, and many circumstances in St Paul subsequent to her execution, have been called to mind, which tend to the belief that she and Mrs. Simpson were the same person.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 22—A. M.

The trade of the past week was, of course, much interrupted by the War excitement. The export movement continues on a liberal scale, and there is some speculation in Cotton and Provisions, growing out of the blockade of the Southern ports and the prospective demand for Pork and other Provisions for Army supplies. The advance in Cotton is fully half a cent the pound, and in Mess Pork $1@$1 25 the bbl. In Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods and German Foreign Merchandise, the business of the week was light. Financial confidence is much less disturbed by the event of Civil War than might have been apprehended from a state of things so entirely new to the country; and the unanimity of the real capitalists of this City in the generous material support of the Government, and their prompt and almost princely contributions to the Volunteer Military, enlisted for the defence of the National Capital, are among the most gratifying signs of the overwhelming popular sentiment of the great crisis. The private munificence of the merchants and rich property-holders of New-York was never more spontaneous, while their Banks and other moneyed Corporations are only waiting the occasion to supply the sinews of war to any amount that the Government may require. Just now the Treasury holds in its New-York Office over eleven million dollars in Gold, and to this will be added, whenever called for by the Administration, nine million dollars, the remainder of the Loan authorized for the service of the current fiscal year, in a Funded Stock or Convertible Treasury paper, under the acts of February 8 and March 2. A Committee of Merchants and Bankers is already constituted on this subject, ready to confer with the Secretary, backed by the known purpose of the whole moneyed interest of this City to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the honor of the flag. The rates of interest remain as quoted in our last weekly review; but the increasing difficulties in Southern collections, and the rapid depreciation of Border State and other values on the Stock Exchange, have naturally induced a stricter discrimination in the selection of mercantile paper, and wider margins in lending money at call on Stock security. The further material advance in the Domestic Exchanges at the North-West, and the ruin of a large share of the Free Bank currency of Illinois and Wisconsin, based upon the Border State stocks of the South, have also added to the caution of Money lenders. But thus far we hear of no new or serious defaults or embarrassments among our own merchants from either cause. The rates of interest range, on approved credits, from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange on London, which under any decided alarm or distrust of the stability of the Government, would naturally stiffen up, have again declined, the quotation for Bank

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
A beautiful assortment of
STRIPED CASHMERE SHAWLS,
in entirely new designs.
ALSO
Great bargains in real
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
BOTH
SQUARE AND LONG.
CANAL, corner of MERCER.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 395 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, APRIL 22,
FOR CASH,
AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST,
the entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING
A very extensive and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT MUCH LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL COST
OF MANUFACTURING,
VIZ:
800 Pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOES best quality, at 8 cts. per yard.
500 Pieces yard wide FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, from 12½ to 20c. per yard.
PRINTED DELAINES CHALLIES LAMA CLOTHS, from 12½ to 25c. per yard.
350 Pieces CANTON POPLINS, for Traveling Dresses, at 30 cents per yard—worth 50 per yard.
250 Pieces Fleces SUMMER POPLINS, at 10 cents per yard.
LINENS MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c.,
At a Great Sacrifice.
200 Rich Printed and Plain Cloth TABLE and PIANO COVERS, at less than half-price.
COTTON AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL FLANNELS, At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
PARIS KID GLOVES, best quality, at 75c. per pair.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
In Great Variety,
At a GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At Less than Half the Cost of Importation.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At greatly Reduced Prices.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, and other SHAWLS, in great variety, at a Great Reduction on Cost of Importation.
FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS at less than half price.
MOURNING GOODS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
10,000 yards Printed Lawn, from 10c. per yard and upwards.
6,000 yards Printed French Organdies, from 12½c. per yard.
750 French Organdie Robes, including the latest and most elegant styles, from $t 50 to $5 per Robe—worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.
GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, in great variety, At almost one third their origina value.
500 pieces Plaid French Barege, and Barege Anglais, from 10 cents per yard
200 pieces Plaid French Crepes, at 25 cents per yard. Very desirable.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, DOESKINS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.
Also, an UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT of SILK, LISLE THREAD, COTTON and MERINO HOSIERY and UNDER GARMENTS at less than cost of importation. Also, in addition to the above will be offered a GREAT VARIETY of CHOICE AND DESIRABLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS not before exhibited.
N. B.—The Public is respectfully invited to examine their Stock, and compare their prices before purchasing elsewhere.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 395 BROADWAY.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of Mortsons and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selection from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

AT KINZEY'S
GREAT PANIC SALE,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS,
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
At Kinzey's, 6,000 yards Silk Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. 8c.
At Kinzey's, 8,000 yards Silk Bonnet Ribbons 10c.
At Kinzey's, 8,000 yards Silk Plaid Bonnet Ribbons, 10c.
At Kinzey's, 15,000 yards Rich Plaid Striped, Figured, Plain and Corded edged Bonnet Ribbons, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, 12,000 yards Extra Quality, at 15c., 18c.
At Kinzey's, 15,000 yards Trimming Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c.
Kinzey's Fine French Flowers.
Kinzey's Fine French Flowers.
Kinzey's Fine French Flowers.
Flowers—300 different varieties and styles, cheap.
STRAW BONNETS,
At Kinzey's Job lot straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c.
At Kinzey's, Job lot Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c.
At Kinzey's, Job lot Shaker Bonnets, 18c., 25c.
At Kinzey's, Scotch and Readys, 31c.; Split straws, 44c.
At Kinzey's, New Bonnets, 37c.; Pretty Bonnets, 31c.
At Kinzey's, Pearl Bonnets, Pearl Bonnets.
At Kinzey's, Neapolitan Bonnets, Dunstable Bonnets.
At Kinzey's, Fine Straw Bonnets all styles.
At Kinzey's all the new styles in Bloomers.
At Kinzey's, Millinery Goods of all descriptions.
KINZEY
Has a splendid assortment of made Bonnets of the best material and the latest styles.
EMBROIDERIES VERY LOW.
6,000 Collars from auction, from 6c. to $1.
2,650 Collars from auction from $1.25 to $3.
1,350 Fine Sets from auction, 25c. to $5.
2,500 Worked Bands from auction, 8c. to 50c.
3,000 Worked Handkerchiefs, from 18c. to $150.
5,000 Hem-stitch Linen Handkerchiefs, from 10c. to 25c.
KINZEY IS OPENING A JOB LOT
of Dress Trimmings Silk Fringes, Braids, Gimps, Velvets and other styles, in 12 yard pieces, 12½c. piece.
LARGE SALE OF HOSIERY.
2,000 pairs Ladies' Hose, all kinds, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
3,000 pairs Misses' Hose, all kinds, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
7,000 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
LARGE SALE OF GLOVES.
5,000 pairs Fine Lisle Gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
4,500 pairs Fine Lisle Fancy Tops, 10c., 12c.
8,000 pairs Lisle Gauntlets, fancy tops, 12c., 16c.
1,500 WORKED SKIRTS, $1.
2,500 Parasols, new styles, very low
750 Parasols, flounced, selling at 75c.
Opening 30 000 yards new Dress Trimmings.
Kinzey is selling Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 6c. to 25c.
Kinzey sells best Spool Cottons at 3c.
Kinzey sells Spool Cotton, dozen, at 6c.
Kinzey sells best Pins and Needles at 3c. paper.
All other Fancy Goods at equally low prices. Dressmakers milliners and storekeepers supplied.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

A CONTINUATION OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Removed
To our Premises for Convenience of Sale.
THE WHOLE ARE TO BE SOLD
AT HALF PRICES.
In order to convert them into Cash at once.
Regular prices.....$2 00—will be sold at $1 00
Regular prices..... 2 50—will be sold at 1 25
Regular prices..... 3 00—will be sold at 1 50
Regular prices..... 4 00—will be sold at 2 00
Regular prices..... 4 50—will be sold at 2 50
Ladies wanting these goods for MANTILLAS or TRIMMINGS will have a grand chance to secure some splandid goods at very moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

300 MOHAIR POINTS
AND MANTILLAS,
Of the latest PARIS DESIGNS
FROM $12 TO $30 EACH.
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
We offer from this day forward until sold our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

POPULAR STOCKS.
Large additions will be made of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, PRINTS, &c., &c.,
On MONDAY, April 22.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 PIECES ELEGANT PARIS
PRINTED BAREGES,
IN NEW AND CHOICE STYLES,
ONLY 25 CENTS PER YARD, (value 50 cents,)
Purchased at the large auction sale of last week.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 PIECES 4-4 PRINTED
FOULARDINE DELAINES,
an entirely new and beautiful article,
at 50 cents per yard (value $1.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES BROCHE MOZAMBIQUES.
In new and choice designs,
JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS FROM $2 50 and upwards.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces (new styles.)
Together with a large stock of Laces and Embroideries. All at a marked reduction from former prices.
N. B.—Black Lace Mitts. Just opened.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts) No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE
MOUSLAINE DE LAINES,
FOR FLAGS,
FOR SALE BY
BOOTH & TUTTLE
Corner Chamber, Church and Warren sts.

THE ENCHANTED CATALOGUE.
A HYMN OF MODERN ART.
BY THARSA J. NEWCOMOS.

While Civil War, 'mid Inrid smoke,
With dented helm and sabouline cloak,
Pervades our Southern borders,
For cloaks of quite a different kind,
Such as on Fashion's form we find,
Friend Roberts takes our orders.

The sweetest colors of the Spring,
Rivaling all hues of bud and wing,
His windows are displaying;
Mantles and sacques, the richest known,
And linked with names of gentlest tone,
Each radiant form arraying.

"Veritiennes," that e queen might wear,
Superb "Americaine," bright and rare,
"Napolitaine" Mantles, chaste and sparkling,
Rich "Polonaise" of costliest style,
And "Syriennes," with a liquid smile,
Half sunny and half darkling.

"Merinoes," mottled with all shades
Of color found in vales and glades,
Courtly and proud "Alhambras;"
"Corinnes" rivet ing the gaze,
And every hue of "Millaraise,"
In grays, and browns, and ambers.

These are the garments, bright and rare,
Now opened daily to the fair,
Garments that mock at mallee;
By Roberts in the Bowery sold,
For rustling bills or tinkling gold—
His store the CRYSTAL PALACE!

W. R. ROBERTS,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $t PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS AT $5 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

100 ELEGANT EMBROIDERED
JUPONS
at $3 and $3 50 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

J. A. BLANCHE,
1,117 BROADWAY, CORNER OF TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., opposite Madison Park,
Will open on MONDAY, the 22d inst.,
6,000 Linen Hem stitched Handkerchiefs at 1s.
6,000 Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 2s., worth 4s.
500 yards Cambric Flouncing at 25c., worth 50c.
500 yards Cambric Flouncing at 33c., worth 75c.
500 yards Cambric Flouncing at 38c., worth 75c.
FANCY BONNET RIBBON.
—— yards at 1s., worth 2s.
—— yards at 18c., worth 30c.
—— yards at 25c., worth 50c.
—— yards at 33c., worth 63c.
N. B.—A lot of REMNANTS closing out at half price.
INFANTS' MEDALLION CAPS.
50 New Styles at very low prices.
ALSO
9,000 yards Black Thread Guipure Edging—new patterns.
CLOSING OUT
A lot of KID GLOVES at 38c. per pair.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av., and 14th-st.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, latest styles, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESS, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
86 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

A GREAT EXHIBITION OF NEW PATTERNS.
SPRING SALES, 1861.
W. & T. LEWIS,
No. 12 4th-av.,
Have purchased largely at auction Carpets and Oilcloths of late importations, which are now offered to the public at very low rates.
Their stock, consisting in part of Crossley's and other well-known English manufacturers of Tapestry and Brussels, is imported expressly for this market, at prices that will give satisfaction to purchasers.
Three-ply and superfine Ingrains of newest styles, which they can with confidence recommend.
All wool Ingrains, from 40c. to 58c. per yard, and low price carpets from 31c. per yard.
Oil-cloth in a variety of new patterns and styles, combined with durability of material and neatness of finish, from 2s 6d. and upwards per yard.
Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., at very reasonable prices.
Please call and judge for yourselves, at No. 12 4th av., or posite Cooper institute.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, (NOT TAPESTRY,)
New in store, and for sale at
REDUCED PRICES.
NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS AT
$1, $1 12½, $1 20 and $1 30
per yard.
Also a large stock of Tapestry Brussels, at 80 and 90 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. through to No 21 Howard-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide. SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Hdkfs, Grapes. PINE APPLE for Summer Bannets, all colors. PLAID and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c. ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS:
A full assortment of all
THE FASHIONABLE STYLES,
At unprecedentedly LOW PRICES,
At PEYTON'S
Popular Cloak Store,
No. 264 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

CARPETING.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS MATTINGS, &c.,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
In quantities to suit purchasers by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, EDGINGS, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKF'S, all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing Goods. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HEIN RESPECTFULLY BEGS LEAVE to solicit the attention of the public to his varied assortment of ladies' and children's straw bonnets and hats, which are now open for inspection at No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., New-York.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

UNION FLAGS.
For sale, two large new American flags, 16x20, with the full complement of stars. Apply at No. 100 Division-st., near Allen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A GIRL, WHO HAS five years' recommendation from her last place, is desirous of a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go as waitress and chambermaid in a small family. Can be seen at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel; can give four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 21st-st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart active young woman a situation as first-class chambermaid and excellent fine washer and ironer; understands plaiting; or would act as waitress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., one door from 6th-av., second floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 562 2d-av., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; four years' references from her two last places; is a good quiet ironer. Call at No. 264 16th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one as chambermaid or laundress, the other to do washing and chamber-work or as waitress; both can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at 171 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in taking care of children; everything satisfactory can be said in her behalf. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, with City references, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or as nurse and chambermaid. Inquire at M. C. Gaillard's, 51 6 h-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing; understands all kinds of embroidery; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the wire mills.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 41 West 17th-st., on Saturday and Monday. The best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young, neat, tidy girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse and good plain seamstress and a good embroiderer; does willingly what is required of her; has the best of reference; no objection to the country; call at No. 110 East 22d-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a capable young woman, a situation as chamberm id and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with children or plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 227 East [illegible] floor, front room.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking to be first style, as, also, jellies, blanc mesges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 464 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; understands meats, soups and deserts, is also a good baker of bread and biscuit, has good reference, no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 210 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; understands meats, soups and deserts, is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good reference, no objection to the country. Call at No. 264 16th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, Protestant, who will have no objection to assist in the washing if required; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry; has the best of reference from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 478 West 16th-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family as cook, understands soups and meats, game and jellies, creams and pastry, good bread and cake baker; good reference given; country preferred; can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class cook, in a hotel or boarding-house; understands all branches of cooking, soups, meats, pastries and jellies, and is an expert pastry-baker; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 75 West 28th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 13th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands meats, pastry, and all kinds of desserts, and is also a good baker of bread; good City reference given from her employers. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who speaks English, as nurse, and to take care of children to go with a private family to San Francisco. The payment of passage will be considered sufficient compensation. Address B. W., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart active young woman a situation as first-class chambermaid and excellent fine washer and ironer; understands plaiting; or would act as waitress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., one door from 6th-av., second floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 562 2d-av., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; four years' references from her two last places; is a good quiet ironer. Call at No. 264 16th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one as chambermaid or laundress, the other to do washing and chamberwork or as waitress; both can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at 171 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in taking care of children; everything satisfactory can be said in her behalf. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, with City references, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or as nurse and chambermaid. Inquire at M. C. Gaillard's, 51 6 h-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 41 West 17th-st., on Saturday and Monday. The best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young, neat, tidy girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse and good plain seamstress and a good embroiderer; does willingly what is required of her; has the best of reference; no objection to the country; call at No. 110 East 22d-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a capable young woman, a situation as chamberm id and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 227 East [illegible] floor, front room.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking to be first style, as, also, jellies, blanc mesges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 464 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; can be seen for two days.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, with City references, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or as nurse and chambermaid. Inquire at M. C. Gaillard's, 51 6 h-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing; understands all kinds of embroidery; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the wire mills.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on Monday Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bohemian Girl.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Matamora.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love for Love.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—The Frisky Cobbler—Black eyed Susan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' New-Orleans Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Den Cæsar de Baran. Evening—Capitola. Curiosities at all Hours.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Direct communication with Baltimore and Washington being cut off, it is impossible to state with certainty the condition of affairs at either point; but with regard to Baltimore, the most exciting rumors reach us. Persons who arrived at Harrisburgh yesterday, having left Baltimore at 8 o'clock in the morning, report that at that hour nothing unusual was going on; but others, who came through later, represent the most alarming condition of affairs as existing there. All law and order were set at defiance, and the city appeared to be altogether in the hands of the Secessionists. It was rumored, among other things, that a demand had been made for the surrender of Fort McHenry, coupled with a threat to attack it, and that the commander of the fort replied that he should, if attacked, defend the fort and fire upon the city. A gentleman who reached this City last evening reports that *cannonading had been heard in the direction of Baltimore*; and still later dispatches from Harrisburgh state that rumors prevailed there to the effect that *Fort McHenry was shelling the city*. How much truth there may be in these rumors it is impossible now to determine.

The latest reports from Washington, brought by persons arrived in this City yesterday, and received by telegraph from Harrisburgh and other points, indicate that no fears need now be entertained for the safety of the Capital. There are now probably concentrated there some ten thousand troops, which, with cannon commanding at the approaches, will be amply sufficient for defence; and the number of troops there is being daily augmented.

Four steamers of the largest capacity yesterday left this port with troops, viz: the *Baltic*, with the Twelfth Regiment; the *Columbia*, Capt. Whiting, with the Sixth; the *R. R. Cuyler*, with the Seventy-first, and the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, with part of the Rhode Island Regiment and Gov. Sprague's suite. Another Massachusetts Regiment also arrived and was received on board the *Ariel*, which will probably leave to-day. The *Harris' Line* conveyed the fleet.

The United States Marshal in this City seized 800 barrels of gun-powder yesterday, destined for New-Orleans.

The condition of the country, and the necessity of rallying to the support of the Constitution and the Union, formed prominent topics in the sermons of most of the divines yesterday. We had prepared reports of a number of the most important discourses, but the pressure of news is too great to admit of their publication this morning.

The Seventh Regiment, of this City, at last accounts, had arrived at Annapolis safely, and are probably now in Washington.

Further important particulars relative to the raid on Harper's Ferry are received, through the arrival at Chambersburgh of three of the United States soldiers who were stationed there, but who, being on guard at the time of the retreat of their companions, fell into the hands of the Virginians as prisoners, but who subsequently escaped. They report that the destruction of the buildings and arms was complete. They also report that the number of Virginians there was six or seven thousand, and that five thousand more were expected on Saturday night from Richmond—the object being to invade Maryland and operate on Mason and Dixon's line.

Old Massachusetts is certainly doing her duty in the present emergency. She has within six days furnished five full regiments of infantry, a battalion of rifles and a most effective corps of flying artillery; and on Saturday night a tremendous mass meeting was held in Boston, at which arrangements were made for raising another regiment, to be commanded by Fletcher Webster. Two of the Massachusetts regiments now form a part of the garrison at Fortress Monroe, rendering that position impregnable against all the forces which Jeff. Davis can bring against it, and a third regiment is performing the necessary service of keeping the railroad open and unobstructed between Annapolis and Washington. Good for Old Massachusetts!

A meeting of Californians, temporarily resident in New-York, took place yesterday, on a very sudden summons, at the Metropolitan Hotel, for the purpose of organizing a California Regiment, to go to Washington in defence of the Capital, and to adopt measures for the protection of California steamships, both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, against attacks from the Secessionists. The meeting was well attended and the enthusiasm was fully equal to the occasion. Col. Baker was appointed to the command of the Regiment, which will be formed immediately. No less a sum than $25,000 has already been subscribed for the purpose.

The arrival of the steamship *Columbia* at St. John's, N. F., with European news to the 9th inst., was briefly noticed in the Times of yesterday. The British Parliament reassembled on the 8th. Matters were much agitated on the continent, and lead to the conclusion that a war, in which several of the leading Powers will be involved, can hardly be avoided during the coming Summer. The French Army at Lyons was to be increased to 100,000 men.

By the steamship *Zulu*, we have Kingston, Jamaica, papers to April 4. Prince Albert had arrived, and landed on the 2d, receiving a magnificent ovation from the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country. An address was delivered to him by the Justice and the Vestry of the Parish of St. Catherines, to which he replied in terms of gratification. Addresses had also been delivered by the Assembly of Jamaica, by the Spanish Bishops and Clergy, and by the graduates of the University of Cambridge, to all of which the Prince appropriately responded. There is no other news of interest.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard discharged Mr. Hackley from his confinement, in pursuance of Recorder Hoffman's commitment. The discharge was made on the ground that it did not appear that Mr. Hackley could legally testify in the matter pending before the Grand Jury.

The Stock Exchange adjourned early on Saturday, and only half a day's business was done, owing to the universal anxiety to attend the Union-square meeting. There was less eagerness to follow down prices on the Border State Stocks, while the Western Railways fell lower than they have rated for several months. New-York Central closed 67¾ @ csnt. Exchange on London and rates for Money ths sams as on Tussdsy.

Latest of the Rebellion.

It is almost impossible to get reliable information from any point below Philadelphia. All telegraphic and railroad communication with Baltimore has been cut off, and what intelligence does reach us comes by roundabout channels and through suspicious authorities. It is necessary, therefore, in reading the newspaper reports from the seat of war, to make due allowance for the very great difficulties which the journalist encounters, and to weigh with caution and consideration the accounts that may be published.

We have startling rumors from Baltimore—but it must be added they are only rumors. It is reported that on Saturday the commander of Fort McHenry received a message from Baltimore that he must surrender or that he would be attacked. He replied that he should not surrender, and that if attacked he should defend himself *by shelling the city*. We have further reports, coming by way of Harrisburgh, that the attack had been made and resisted. We hear the same thing from Wilmington,—and we have also the statement of two gentlemen living 12 miles beyond Havre de Grace, towards Baltimore, that cannonading was heard during Saturday night in that direction. These rumors render it probable that a battle has occurred in Baltimore;—but they are open to doubt. The city seems to be entirely in the hands of the rebels, and so far as our information goes the city and State authorities seem to be utterly powerless against them. The city seems to be under a perfect reign of terror. No man dare avow himself a Union man, and every stranger is regarded with hostile suspicion. Fort McHenry commands the city, and will unquestionably bombard it if compelled to do so in self-defence. It is said that one of the Massachusetts regiments was thrown into the Fort on Saturday. If so, it may be deemed impregnable to any force which the rebels can bring against it.

From Washington our information is equally unsatisfactory. A rumor was in town last evening of an attack upon it, but we believe it to be without foundation. Certainly we have no reliable information either of an attack, or of the near approach of any force sufficient to make an attack. We have the statement of a soldier from Harper's Ferry, that 5,000 men were collected there, and that 5,000 more were expected *from Richmond*; and that their plan was to march into Maryland, and thence upon Washington. But they have not had time to carry any such plan into execution. But it is doubtless the intention of the rebels to attack Washington from both sides at once,—this force having been sent round to operate in the rear, while the main body, with Davis at their head, should approach on the other side.

We think, however, that the military authorities at the Capital feel secure. They had on Friday 8,000 men under arms, and this number has been increased since. They have planted batteries on the heights which surround and command the City,—and also upon both banks of the Potomac. It is believed that the route by way of Annapolis can be kept open. It seems to us that Pennsylvania should make it her business at once to *seize both banks of the Susquehannah at Havre de Grace*, and to plant batteries there sufficient to protect the embarkation of troops for Annapolis. With the road from Annapolis to Washington in the hands of the Government, and defended by troops, as it should be, we should then have steady communication with the Capital from the North. This *we must have* at whatever cost.

Of the troops that have gone on, we have no reports entirely reliable. We believe that one Massachusetts regiment has been thrown into Fort Monroe; one has reached Washington;—it is said that one has reached Fort McHenry,—and that still another is protecting the road from Annapolis to Washington. Two more Massachusetts regiments passed through this City last night, and still others are on the way. We may well envy the old Bay State the gallant style in which she has entered upon the defence of the glorious Republic which she did so much to found. Our own Seventh Regiment, we hear, had reached Annapolis yesterday morning;—if so, it is doubtless in Washington now. Other troops were reported to be gathering from the West, and it was believed at the Capital, that by Tuesday night 25,000 men would be there for its defence.

The one thing needful now is HASTE. Our State authorities should lose not a moment in idle form and technicalities. Let them send on the men, and then prepare, with whatever deliberation the case will admit, to send their quota of the additional *Hundred Thousand* which the President ought instantly to summon.

No More Partisanship.

Mr. Lincoln was elected as a *partisan*. On taking office the country was divided into two great political factions. He commenced his official duties by following the precedent of rewarding his friends and punishing his foes. We admit that numerous changes were required, and that Secessionists, who had foisted themselves in great numbers into every department of service, as spies upon Government, and traitors, should be expelled from their places. Still, notwithstanding the extraordinary number of unfaithful officers, and the consequent changes required, it must be confessed that the Administration has presented the lamentable spectacle of wasting precious days and weeks, in deciding upon partisan claims to office, at the very moment that all its energies should have been directed to the state of the country, and to meet the unexampled efforts of the Secessionists and traitors plotting its destruction.

But Mr. Lincoln is no longer the President of a party. The North is an unit of patriots against traitors, and will remain so till law is vindicated, treason put down, and order restored. Mr. Lincoln must recognize this unity and not provoke dissensions, or sow the seeds of discord by recognizing previous party affiliations as a ground of superior favor. *We are all Republicans and all Democrats till the great battle is fought and victory won.* Henceforward no removals should be made but for cause; and should the President or his Cabinet continue to waste precious hours in listening to, or deciding upon rival claims to insignificant places, under Government, it will show how feebly they comprehend the crisis, and the peril in which the country is involved. All the office-seekers should at once be told to form a regiment, or rather a division of the army, and earn a title to office by a display of bravery and merit. To make a single partisan appointment after the events of the past week, is an insult to one of the holiest and loftiest sentiments ever evoked.

The Argument for the Hour.

It is time now to stop, for the present at least, all wordy argument about the relative power or courage of antagonistic States and sections—of patriots or their foes. The events of the last three months laugh to scorn all reason; while the very omnipotence of our proofs and arguments tends to weaken us in the vigor of our action. It was abundantly proved during the late Italian Revolution, that things were not being conducted according to Vattel, nor with a proper respect to the inalienable rights of Kings; but the Garibaldian volcano swept out the most potent constitutional arguments, and the revolution succeeded in spite of the most unanswerable arguments of the impossibility of its success. The issue here, also, is now brought to a field where words, and rhetoric, and chop logic, and statistics, are of but little avail; and where victory will assuredly ultimately be to that side (whichever it may be) which has the most accomplished leaders and generals, the largest and best disciplined army, the most scientific enginery of destruction, and which can bring its force to bear most rapidly and effectively on the weak points of the enemy; which has the sinews of war in the greatest abundance, which is inspired by the noblest motives, and which has justice (always in the end triumphant) on its side.

If the levies of South Carolina and the other seceding States count up the untold myriads they are represented to do—if every one of these sons of chivalry is, as we are told, a fellow of such terrific aspect and iron pluck as to make a regiment of Northerners quail and flee before him—and if every soul of them will perish in the last ditch rather than submit to the Constitution and the laws—if cash flows into the Montgomery Treasury as freely as water, and if the most approved weapons of war are everywhere plentier even than heroes to wield them—if the negro slavery, for the universal propagation of whose name and glory these serried hosts do battle, is the highest embodiment of all moral, philosophical, scientific and Christian verities; and if those whom they denounce as "long-hated foes," are the poor, snivelling, dastardly, and altogether and in every way contemptible poltroons which they represent them to be, then the conflict of arms can neither last long nor can its issue be for a moment doubtful.

The chivalry have not, it is true, exhibited in any very remarkable degree, the God-like attributes and powers which they superciliously claim that they only of all mankind possess, in any of the warlike achievements of the campaign thus far—certainly not in what they call the "unparalleled victories" of South Carolina, in the cowardly assault on the *Star of the West*, or in the brutal and cowardly bombardment of the three-score half-starved soldiers in Charleston bay. Neither has it been common with conquering peoples of the world to boast quite so bombastically of their unapproachable prowess as these Bobadils do. Your invincible Macedonian—your iron-sinewed Roman—your Hun, Hungarian or Highlander, spends but little of his breath in bombast; his spirit is in his sword rather than in his epiglottis, and the annals of the field rather than of fustian attest his qualities.

But still it is folly to underrate the real strength of even these bragging fellows. Though in their vanity they magnify their greatness to the point of the ridiculous, the peaceable man must not regard it altogether with the contempt which bluster is apt to breed. The Southern heart is now thoroughly fired by ambition, by passion, by whisky, and by what they call victory. The aristocracy and the demogogues, on the one hand, are inflamed by the uncontrollable lust of power; they have visions of conquered peoples on their North, and to their South, dreams of territorial aggrandizement, of countless hosts of slaves, and of a continent subject to their arms and tributary to their wealth. The poorer whites, and the numerous desperadoes who congregate in the Gulf States, on the other hand, have been stimulated to sedition by promises of the reopening of the African Slave-trade, when negroes could be bought at ten dollars a head, and every man should have a horde of them—while latterly there has been held out to recruits the glittering prospects of plunder in Northern cities, and even now they talk hopefully of the sack of Cincinnatti, New-York and Boston. The leaders have told them that a triumph over the debauched North would be easy, and that they could then revel in an endless carnival of lust and booty. Such prospects have drawn to Davis' standard thousands of brigands, all inspired by the most powerful motives which stir bad men to deeds of desperation. The sacred flame of freedom that inspires the soldiers of the Union has no inspiration to them; the traditional devotion to the Constitution, so potent with good men, they know nothing of; but the gospel of Capt. Kidd, which has been assiduously preached, both practically and theoretically, in Charleston and New-Orleans, and which is now officially promulgated by Davis himself, wakes the echoes of hell in a thousand souls, which nothing but piracy could stir. It is horrible, indeed, to think that such an element should have an organized existence in this Christian Republic, and that even now it can control the action of States which once were great.

It is of no avail to prove that such men have no true courage, and can have no permanent political life. They possess the desperation of brigands, and every day now consolidates their power. It is useless to show that they lack the sinews of war, or the moral power which springs from a just cause. The plunder of the past, the pirate prospect of plunder in the future, link them in a league of thuggery which (as is abundantly shown in Mexico, and some of the States of Central America) may long hold together without the legitimate revenues of civilized States; and if it do not enjoy the smiles of Heaven, has in lieu thereof the constant incitement of the Old Anarch, who now, as of old, laughs at his doings, and triumphs over the destruction he has wrought. With such an adversary the Flaming Sword is the ultimate argument of God and the American people.

Work at Home.

In a conflict like the present, wherein the entire community has deep and common interest, all classes are ready to make sacrifices. The desire to do so takes a variety of forms, some practical, and others merely significant; but nothing save proper guidance is needed to bring the patriotism of every class to the aid of the country. Hundreds of thousands, with whom the course is practicable, will join the army, and assist sword in hand in the national defence. This is the service of honor and the service of danger. The immediate rewards of victory will inure to these. But the great bulk of the people find it less easy to forsake family and business, or to enter upon a course in which vigorous health and bodily strength are indispensable; and this class must content itself by promoting the enlistment of those in whose way no such obstacles interpose. How can this be done?

1. By contributing generously the sinews of war.

Money is needed to equip and provide the men; to ensure those upon whom families are dependent to leave for the seat of war, without anxiety as to those behind them. The patriotic instincts of our citizens have already sought this direction. Merchants, bankers and manufacturers have united in encouraging volunteering, by permitting their employes to absent themselves on full pay. They have started subscriptions for money to clothe and provision the troops; to furnish means of transportation; to create a fund for necessitous households, and for those whom the chances of war may leave without protectors. All of these objects are of capital importance. They remove the main obstacles in the way of enlistments. Courage is abundant, and patriotism inexhaustible, but the most courageous and patriotic pause at the risk of sacrificing friends and welfare on the altar of the country. Against this risk let ample provision be made. The necessity of lending perfect system to this desirable movement, so that the contributions shall pass into one trustworthy treasury, to be administered by a committee of recognized prudence and judgment, must be apparent to every one. The mischief of conflicting and competing organizations has been suffered quite too frequently. And in this connection we have pleasure in calling attention to the programme, in another column, of a corporation formed with a view to all the objects we have alluded to, under the title of the "Volunteers' Home Fund Society." The plan and motives of this Association are judicious, and in all respects commendable.

2. Life Insurance Companies should do their part by indorsing on all policies the privilege of entering active service, without any considerable augmentation of the premiums.

3. All able-bodied men who stay at home, should hasten to organize military companies, regiments and brigades, for the protection of the City against disorder. It is well known that spies and correspondents of the rebels abound in the North—men who watch eagerly for an opportunity to create popular disturbance, and expose persons to violence and property to plunder. Money is freely offered or promised to purchase the worst classes of society for this villainous service; and designs which, in this City, had nearly reached realization when the great patriotic awakening rebuked them to silence, we have reason to believe still exist, and their framers are not hopeless of yet sweeping the city with mob-law. Every consideration of honor and safety requires us to insure not only our lives and homes against outrage, but to protect those whom these gallant fellows who are daily leaving to do our fighting for us have intrusted to our keeping. And should the war by any calamity be brought into the Free States, these home volunteers will be found marshaled, drilled and skilled to do fighting on their own account.

4. Subsidiary to this obligation, is the instant duty of all men capable of military service, to acquaint themselves with books on the organization, drill and discipline of the army. We have happily been a pacific people, with small need of martial knowledge beyond the requirements of citizen soldiery in a period of peace. At the South, on the contrary, military topics have been studied by all men, to the neglect of other pursuits, so that every one is more or less educated in the practice of arms in the field or the fortress. For several years the publishers of military works have found their market almost exclusively in the Southern States. It is only within a few days that any demand for such publications has arisen at the North. The exigency requires that we should transform ourselves from a peaceful to a martial people at the shortest notice.

5. The women of our City have duties which none will perform with more alacrity. Let them organize companies of nurses; let them prepare lint, and bandages, blankets and quilts for the relief and comfort of the wounded. These offices best befit their sex, and none are more needed.

6. And to complete the harmony of Northern sentiment, upon the unity of which the strength of the Government in this conflict is dependent, all who sympathize with its enemies should be indignantly frowned upon by their neighbors; and if noisy and seditious in the utterance of their treason, they should be brought to punishment. If we wage this holy war with the earnestness the cause authorizes, we shall battle treason wherever we meet it. It is nowhere more dangerous than where it defiantly parades itself within our own limits.

A Check to Treason.—Marshall Murray yesterday seized a vessel just starting from this City for New Orleans with *one thousand barrels of powder* on board. The powder was taken to the Navy-yard, and will be removed this morning to the United States magazine on Ellis' Island.

The Marshal also made a descent upon the lithographic establishment of Julius Bien, No. 188 Broadway, and seized the engraved plate of registry for the *privateering service* of Jeff. Davis' gang of rebels and pirates. The plate was taken into custody, as the proprietor of it will doubtless be if he makes his appearance.

Thorough preparations have been made for watching the departure of auspicious vessels, or the shipment by land of contraband goods, for the Southern States. The *Vixen*, fitted out with an armament and with boats for boarding, is to be stationed at Throgg's Neck,—and the steam-cutter *Bibb*, off the Narrows, with orders to board every vessel leaving this port, and examine their cargo if anything appears suspicious about them. These precautions are abundantly justified by the condition of public affairs. Our authorities of all classes cannot be too vigilant in detecting, or too severe in punishing, every attempt that may be made to give aid and comfort to the rebels and traitors who are seeking to destroy the Government of our beloved country.

The Opening of the War.

The great campaign is fairly opened; and everything now depends on the vigor and energy with which we strike the first blows. The next sixty days should break the backbone of Secession by crushing it in Virginia. We have fortunately secured Fort Monroe beyond the possibility of capture. It is an admirable point as a base of operations, and a large force should be concentrated within it. Another large army should be concentrated at Washington, and the two should, at the earliest moment, form a junction at Richmond. At that point we can dictate terms to Secession as well as if we were at Montgomery. If we are forced to extreme measures, the example made of Virginia would strike terror into every Southern State. An overpowering force at Washington would completely overawe secession in Maryland, which probably infests only a small portion of the population. With Washington properly reinforced, we should at once open a path through Baltimore, and aid the local authorities with a sufficient force to keep it open. As we stated yesterday, the law should be felt wherever it is resisted. The issue presented is to test the strength of the law against rebellion.

There is a double necessity for dispatch. The next sixty days are admirably suited to a campaign. It is the healthy season in Virginia. The State is unprepared, and cannot get prepared for an immediate contest. Neither can she receive present assistance from her associates in rebellion.

The superiority of the North in the campaign is already seen. With the route by land closed against us we can pour troops by thousands daily into Washington. "*To command the sea is to command the land.*" We think the rebels will soon experience the truth of this maxim. In our commercial marine we can dispatch at will 50,000 troops in a body against any point to be attacked. In the lack of any vessels of war by the Confederated States, merchant steamers can be safely employed in blockading their ports. This blockade to be legal must be thorough and effectual, and to accomplish its object it must suspend the commerce of every Southern port.

But we have a great deal to do yet before we can crush this rebellion. The contest is one for superiority between men of the same race, and it will be desperate. We can have no peace till we have established our superiority. One of the two combatants must remain master of the field, and master of the continent. For such an end, we must instantly put forth all our power.

We think Government should take measures to call a larger force into the field. Twice the number could be enlisted that are called for. The machinery for enlistment is in active operation. The spirit of the people is up. Money in the greatest abundance can be had, and it should be the policy of Government to spend within the next sixty days all that is needful to restore peace. We must not allow the contest to be prolonged, and thus to become a chronic one. Let us finish it by a decisive blow.

Work for the Ladies.

There are thousands of women in the City eager to do something in aid of the great cause which fills all hearts and enlists all thought. Something should be done at once to enable them to organize their efforts. We know of several who are anxious to go to the seat of the impending war, to act as nurses of the sick and wounded. If proper hospital arrangements can be made at Washington, scores and hundreds of the noblest of our women will gladly offer their services in this work of humanity and patriotism. The Committee of Twenty-one, appointed at the great Union meeting on Saturday, will do well to give this matter their immediate attention. Let them appoint a sub-committee to take the subject in hand at once.

Money, moreover, should be raised without delay to defray their expenses and enable them to perform their work of mercy in the most efficient manner. This can be done at once, without waiting for the organization of the corps.

There is another work which should be entered upon without delay—the preparation of *lint and bandages for the wounded*. This is one of the most important and indispensable incidents of war, and yet it is the one most likely to be neglected until the actual shock of battle renders its necessity painfully apparent. The ladies of our City can enter upon this work at once, without waiting for any general organization, provided they take care to inform themselves accurately as to the precise nature of the preparations required. In Paris, during the revolution of 1848, thousands of ladies went to work at once in preparations of this kind; but being entirely unaccustomed to matters of the sort, a great part of their labor was thrown away. This led the Government to take the matter in hand, and to organize it themselves; and it is now one of the regular branches of the military service.

There are French ladies in this City who were at the head of organizations of this kind in '48, and who would gladly give their aid now to anything that may be undertaken here. We suggest that ladies in the several Wards, or in connection with the different Churches of the City, form small organizations among themselves for the purpose of preparing bandages, lint and other articles of indispensable necessity for the wounded. All that is necessary is to secure the services of some one who has had practical experience in the matter to give them needed information. There can be no reasonable doubt that funds in abundance will be promptly provided to supply material.

We shall very cheerfully receive contributions that may be intended for either of these objects, and see that they are properly applied. And we are also authorized to say that ladies living in that part of the town, who are disposed to take this matter in hand at once, may meet at the residence of Mrs. Raymond, No. 56 Ninth-street, at *to-day* 12 o'clock.

Southern Chivalry.

On the occasion of the presentation, on Friday last, of a sword to Major Anderson, by the citizens of Taunton, he spoke of the conduct of the *chivalry* at the bombardment of Fort Sumter in the following terms:

"It is one of the most painful recollections of that event, that when our barracks were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs, and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation, instead of sending a white flag, with assistance to extinguish the flames, then threatening us with destruction, *they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery, in total disregard of every feeling of humanity.*"

All remember the intelligence sent North by the rebels during the progress of the bombardment, that "*the batteries were firing upon the rafts from which Major Anderson's men were passing up water to extinguish the flames.*" Here is a specimen of Southern chivalry, which is about on a par with Southern patriotism, which in Virginia "places the negro astride the statue of Washington."

Foreign Legions—En Avant!

Among the manifestations of devotion to the cause of the Republic, none is more gratifying than the formation, now rapidly going on, of volunteer legions by foreign-born citizens. We hear of Latin, French, German, Polish and Scotch legions being enrolled! The effectiveness of these corps will be at once seen when it is understood that the majority of these soldiers have, in the various European revolutions, already experienced all the terrors and dread realities of war.

The earnest, deep-feeling German race—devoted to the cause of liberty with deathless devotion—contributes many bands to the defense of the country. Harbingers of individual freedom, far back in the twilight of the middle ages, as that race was, could they fail, when the ark of the covenant of freedom is imperiled?

Children of that France, which, seventy years ago, in the travail pangs of her great Revolution, gave birth to Democracy—never, when the Republic is assailed by assassin hands, could they be wanting!

A Polish Legion, too, is being enrolled! The people for whose freedom Kosciusko and Pulaski bled in the Revolution, receives with open arms the descendants of those brave heroes!

The Latin Phalanx—name of glorious associations!—is receiving the natives of Southern Europe—Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese. America has, for two years, looked on with admiring sympathy and applause, while Italy, through a war which History will record as an epic steeped in splendors, won for her herself that richest jewel of a nation's life—Constitutional freedom. Constitutional freedom is now assailed by traitors, and America claims the aid of her sons. The tartan of the Highlanders, too, the gallant Seventy-ninth, will be there! "All loyal Britons must feel as I do—that it is for the honor and safety of Great Britain to support their cousins of the United States, to maintain the Stars and Stripes as an emblem of true freedom on this continent." Such are the noble words of one of the volunteers in that corps, and they no doubt echo the feeling of every heart. Race of the grandest traditions! America knows what to expect of them in her hour of need!

These legions—cherishing their national traditions, but united in devotion to the Constitution and Laws of the land of their adoption—the nation accepts their services with gratitude and love. Here, hitherto, they have found the living practical realization of all their aspirations, and these aspirations they will not see crushed. It is their cause because it is humanity's cause.

Note from Richard Lathers, Esq.

Sunday Evening, April 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I return to-day, after an absence of over two months from the City, on the business of the Company over which I preside. To my surprise, I hear that my somewhat active efforts last Winter to bring about a reconciliation in our Federal relations, in cooperation with leading citizens of our State, have been misinterpreted, as favoring secession. I am, and always have been, a devoted lover of our glorious Union, and as such, shall continue to support the Government under which I live, and sustain and defend the flag which protects my property and the lives of myself and my family.

In these times of public danger, perhaps the position of every citizen should be known, and I take the earliest opportunity to declare mine, which I understand has been called for by a respectable public journal, during my absence.

Very respectfully, RICHARD LATHERS.

We publish the above with very great pleasure. It cannot fail to be gratifying, not only to the friends of Mr. L., but to the public at large. If his position has been misunderstood, it is due probably to a phrase in the letter which he issued some months since in regard to the Pine-street meeting, in which he was supposed to have promised to stand with the South in any conflict which might arise. Mr. Lathers, however, could scarcely have anticipated at that early day, as no one else did, that the demagogues of the South would have dared to make so direct an assault upon the Government of the country as that into which they have entered. We are rejoiced at his declaration of loyalty to the Union, and his determination to stand by the Government in its contest with treason and rebellion. It will go very far to dispel the delusion under which the traitors to our Government have labored hitherto, that they would find in New-York *any* sympathy with their hellish designs.

The Pulpit on the Rebellion.

Nearly all the clergymen in this City yesterday preached more or less directly upon the great Rebellion which threatens the land with bloodshed and the Government with destruction. We have reports of a very large number of their sermons, but find it utterly impossible to publish them without excluding important news from our columns.

We must content ourselves, therefore, with saying that, as might be expected, they are all on the side of Law and Order, and in support of the Government, which is the only safeguard and guarantee of either. The history of the world records no more just and holy war than that which we are called upon to wage in defence of the laws and institutions of our beloved country. Religion lends her sanction to the contest which, in defence of everything dear to man, we are called upon to wage. The voice of her ministers yesterday gave forth no uncertain teachings on this great subject. Without a solitary exception so far as we are aware, the clergy of all denominations proclaimed the righteousness of our cause and the solemn duty of maintaining it to the last extremity.

Our State Authorities.

We trust that Gov. Morgan properly appreciates the importance of having the best available *military* assistance in his arduous and responsible task of bringing New-York properly into line with her sister States in support of the Government.

The hearts of our people already murmur at the delays that have taken place. New-York expected to be first in the van of the great battle of Constitutional liberty. She will yield to Massachusetts, but she must not be asked to stand behind any other State in this awful emergency. She has the power and the wealth of an Empire, and she pants to

throw it all into the scale of the American Republic.

Let the Governor see to it that *not a man is delayed an hour*, by any lack of vigor or of instructed and effective force in the military departments of the Executive. If he needs assistance he has only to say so. There are plenty of West Point men in the City,—skilled and accomplished soldiers, though out of service, able and experienced in the organization of armies for the field, who hold themselves obedient to his command. Let us have no delay from ignorance in high place, or from the red-tape propensities of men unequal to the positions they are required to fill. The Government needs MEN, and no technicalities must be allowed to delay their departure.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—CHARLES MURPHY, a dirt-carman, while racing his horse through Spring-street, on Saturday afternoon, ran over and killed CATHARINE LACE, a child four years of age, whose parents reside at No. 347 Rivingtoo-street. MURPHY whipped up his horse and attempted to escape, but was pursued by a number of enraged citizens, and finally captured and taken to the 8 ctionhouse, where he was locked up. Coroner JACKMAN was notified and will hold an inquest upon the body of the child to-day.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, found drowned in the river near the foot of Whitehall-street. Deceased had dark hair, and was dressed in a black coat, gray vest and striped pants. Verdict, "Death by drowning." The body of an unknown man about 40 years of age, was found in the dock at pier No. 28, East River. Deceased had light hair, and was dressed as a longshoreman. An inquest will be held to day.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Two young men, named ELIAS LOMAX and ALEX. ROBERTSON, got into a fight together, on Saturday evening, in Elm-street, near Worth-street, during which ROBERTSON drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the side and shoulder. He was pursued and arrested by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward. LOMAX, who lives at No. 482 Pearl-street, was taken to the New-York Hospital, and is thought to be dangerously injured.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—JEREMIAH MURPHY, a child one year of age, whose parents reside at No. 76 Morton-street, died on Saturday from scalds received the evening previous by falling into a tub of hot water.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—The new Produce Exchange is to be formally opened to day. The daily business hours are to be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

Hackley at Large Again.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Andrew J. Hockley.—The prisoner was brought up on a *habeas corpus*, asking to be discharged from imprisonment, he having been committed by Recorder Hoffman for refusing to testify before the Grand Jury.

Counsel urged that as the commitment did not show that there was any examination or matter pending before the Grand Jury in which Mr. Hackley could be legally called upon to testify, he should be discharged. It was ordered that the prisoner be discharged.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, April 20.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday, amounts to $8,500, being an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $4,000.

Non-Arrival of the Jura.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., Sunday, April 21.

There are no signs as yet of the steamship *Jura*, now due at this point, with European dates to the 12th inst.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 20.

The royal mail steamship *Niagara* arrived here from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock to-night.

(Advertisement.)

PIECES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 5-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salerooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowary. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized frou—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

To News Agents.

Having perfected our arrangements for duplicating all the forms of THE TRIBUNE, by the Stereotype process, we can now supply all orders from Newsmen by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of the DAILY TRIBUNE has rendered this improvement absolutely necessary. Send along your orders, either through the wholesale News dealers, or direct to

THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st.,
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Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Catarrh Pills.
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DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.

For CATARRH, ACUTE or CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medication. To do this take two pills night and morning without omission, until a marked impression is made on the disease after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.

Twenty five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail free of charge. Address

PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-st., New-York.

Sold at KUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 and 489 Broadway, and by JOHN MARKIN No 679 Broadway, also in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

In the Midst of Universal Excitement, Personal appearance, convenience and comfort are still matters of moment. Above all, money was never of more value than now. Therefore, those who desire to save it in the purchase of Hats are advised to call at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st., whose splendid dress styles for Spring, and infinite variety of exquisite Soft Felt Hats all manufactured by himself, are, in our opinion, the very finest, as well as the cheapest, in the market, on account of the long time they wear without becoming soiled or disfigured.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Paul & Curtis,
IMPORTERS,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.
No. 594 Broadway, New-York, (old stand.)
One of our house being constantly in Europe, we are in receipt, weekly, of new and selected goods.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Military and Camp Utensils,
Tin Plates and Cups, Knives, Forks, Spoons &c.; Camp Kettles, complete, Flasks, Canteens, &c., &c., at wholesale prices, at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden lane.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Camp Utensils.—Tin Cups and Plates, Forks, Knives, Spoons, Flasks, &c., for sale in any required quantity, at wholesale prices, by WINDLE & CO., No. 66 Maiden-lane.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., 2d floor, a few doors east.

MARRIED.

HAMMER—TREDWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 16, by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, JAMES W. HAMMER to Miss ELMIRA TREDWELL, all of New-York.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

RODMAN—DASHWOOD.—At Embrook, Fordham, on Wednesday April 17, by Rev. Washington Reimon, THOMAS M. RODMAN to MARIA, daughter of the late Ludlow Dashwood.

DIED.

WHITTEMORE.—In this City, on Sunday, April 21, at 8½ o'clock P. M., after a long and severe illness, Mrs. ROSANA WHITTEMORE, aged 30 years, 11 months and 21 days.

Her remains will be taken to Nassau, Rensselaer County, for interment.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

SLIDELL.—In this City, on Saturday April 20, NICHOLAS M. SLIDELL aged 78 years, for many years sergeant at-Arms of the Board of Assistant Aldermen and Councilmen.

The members of the Board of Councilmen, of the Masonic Fraternity, his Lodge, and relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 155 Prince st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 21, WILLIAM ENOAS, Infant son of John E. and Fanny E. Johnson and grandson of Rev. W. A. Hallock, aged 5 months and 7 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 108 West 13th-st.

KILLEEN.—In this City, on Saturday, April 20, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN KILLEEN, aged 25 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 218 Spring-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Cortland County papers please copy.

RIGGS.—In the City, on Saturday April 20 of dropsy, Miss MARY ELIZABETH RIGGS, only daughter of Daniel and Hannah Riggs aged 24 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends, and members of Amaranthus Lodge, No. 352, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 195 3d-av., this day, (Monday,) April 22, at 2½ o'clock.

Fold her delicate hand across the breast,
For on only child has hope with Christ,
To rest free from sorrow and pain
In Heaven we hope to meet again.

WHITLOCK.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, April 20, of heart disease LESTER, only son of James A. and the late Kate A. Whitlock, aged 4 years, 8 months and 20 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 21 suddenly, of inflammation of the stomach ROBERT T DOUGLAS, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., at his late residence, corner Lafayette and Carlton ave., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Newport R. I., for interment

TALLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday April 21, CORNELIA G., wife of WILLIAM TALLMAN, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 285 Carlton-av.

NAGLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 20, after a short illness, WILLIAM NAGLE, formerly of the Race Course, Mallow, County Cork Ireland, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 158 Front st., Brooklyn.

☞ Cork papers please copy.

BROWN.—At his residence, in Peekskill, on Seventh Day afternoon, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES BROWN in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BISHOP.—On Sunday, April 20, EDWIN L. BISHOP, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, Leader Bishop Bound Brook N. J., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Jersey City (Cortlandt st. Ferry) at 12 o'clock M., and return at 4 P. M.

EDWARDS.—At Rydal Mount Morris, on Wednesday, April 3, ROBERT B. EDWARDS, formerly of this City, aged 49 years. Also, at the same place, on Tuesday, April 16, MARY, wife of Robert D. Edwards, in the 44th year of her age.

TOBIN.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday, April 15, of consumption, THOMAS F. TOBIN, aged 22 years and 4 months.

His remains were interred in St. Mary's Cemetery, Dartmouth, Bristol County, Mass.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

EXTRA CLASS, No. 239, April 20, 1861.
27, 9, 16, 52, 25, 40, 47, 42, 54, 34, 48, 45.

CLASS No. 240, April 20, 1861.
23, 54, 58, 29, 6, 2, 38, 47, 58, 59, 53, 36, 69.

Witness our hands at Covington Ky., this Saturday April 20, 1861.

Commissioners, { J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.

W. E. & CO., Managers.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 9s to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s to 4s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

MILITARY CLOTHING
OF ALL
DESCRIPTIONS.
Large orders executed at the
shortest notice, and at the
Lowest prices, by
DEVLIN HUDSON & CO.,
Broadway and Grand and
Broadway and Warren sts.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEDEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c. and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

Letter from
THE WIFE OF THE GALLANT ANDERSON.
GLORIOUS MAJOR ANDERSON!

Mr. E. ANTHONY:

SIR: Allow me to thank you for the photogram which you have been kind enough to send me.

It is the best likeness I have of Major Anderson, is a very fine specimen of the Art, and is beautifully and tastefully mounted. Need I say how very highly I shall value it? Very respectfully yours,

E. B. ANDERSON.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, Feb. 26, 1861.

This portrait was taken at Fort Sumpter, Feb. 8, 1861, at request of E. ANTHONY, by special permission of Gov. Pickens.

EVERY PATRIOTIC AMERICAN SHOULD OWN THIS PORTRAIT.

Twenty-five cents in postage stamps will bring it by return mail.

Also, at same price, portraits of President Lincoln, Gen. Scott, Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, W. H. Seward, Lewis Cass, Cassius M. Clay, Washington Irving, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Henry Ward Beecher, John J. Crittenden, John Bell, Edward Everett, John C. Breckinridge, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Commodore Perry, Dr. E. K. Kane, Salmon P. Chase, Montgomary Blair, Sam Houston, John Q. Adams, and 300 other eminent Americans. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

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Card Portraits of eminent Europeans, Emperors, Kings, Queens, Dukes, Lords, Marshals, Actors, Actresses, &c.—500 different persons.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 499 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired gentleman, having been restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free,) on the receipt of a post-paid, directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Address JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE depôt in the City of New-York, has been established at the Division Armory, at the corner of White and Elm-sts., until further orders. Upon application to the Assistant Quartermaster General, quarters will be designated, and all necessary supplies furnished for all companies, the commandants of which have reported themselves to the Brigadier commanding the depôt, pursuant to General Orders No. 13, from General Headquarters.

C. A. ARTHUR, Eogineer in Chief,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 22d inst., for the following articles of subsistance stores, to be furnished to the Volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia, which must be delivered three times a day, at 7 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M., at such places as the Assistant Quartermaster-General may direct; all the food to be well cooked, clean and of good quality, and to consist of the following articles:

For Breakfast, at 7 A. M., there will be furnished for each man provisions in the following quantities:

1 quart good Coffee.
8 ounces of Bread.
½ of lb of Beef.

At 12 M., for Dinner:

½ of a lb. of Beef or Mutton, well cooked, with Potatoes.

1 quart baked Beans to every ten men, and every other day in lieu of baked beans, rice, bean or vegetable soup, will be furnished at the rate of one pint per man.

At 5 P. M. for Supper:

8 ounces of Bread.
3 pints of Coffee.
½ lb. of cold Beef or Mutton.

The Coffee to be furnished will be properly sweetened and milk in due proportion will also be provided.

Each bid shall state the price per day at which the above mentioned stores for the troops will be furnished per man.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same hour, for furnishing Mackinaw or good quality Blankets, Iron Knives Iron Forks, Iron Table Spoons, quart Tin Cups, deep Tin Plates, and Single Bed Ticks, filled with straw; all to be of the most substantial make and good quality.

All bidders will meet at this office of the Assistant Quartermaster General at 12 o'clock at noon, on Monday the 22d inst., to see their sealed proposals opened, and the name of the successful bidder or bidders, as the case may be, announced, who must be able at once to give full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract. The successful bidder or bidders must be ready to begin the performance of his or their contract within six hours after the award is made.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-chief,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

THE OFFICE FOR THE COMMANDANT OF THE *Depôt of Volunteers* and of the *Assistant-Quartermaster General* has been established at the *City Armory*, corner of *White* and *Elm streets* until further orders.

The provisions of the following Sections of General Orders No. 13, from *General Headquarters*, will be observed

SECTION III. The force volunteering under the provisions of the said act *will be enrolled for the term of two years*, unless sooner discharged.

IV. Privates and non-commissioned officers below the age of 18 years, or above the age of 45 years, will not be enrolled as volunteers, nor will any person of any age who is not "in physical strength and vigor."

V. Company rolls, in the form prescribed by the Adjutant General, (who upon application will furnish the same) must be signed by those volunteering, who shall indicate upon these rolls the names of the persons they shall desire to be commissioned as captains, lieutenants and ensigns of their respective companies. The persons thus indicated for the several company offices will, in like manner, specify upon the same rolls the names of the persons as field-officers under whom they desire to serve. Whenever any such roll shall have been signed by at least thirty-two persons, and not more than seventy seven, inclusive of the indicated commissioned officers of the company, it shall be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, who, upon its approval by the Commander-in-Chief, will direct some proper officer to inspect the company making the return, and to preside at an election, to be determined by written ballot, for the choice of persons to fill the offices of captain, lieutenant, ensign, four sergeants and four corporals. Upon the return of such inspection and election, the Adjutant-General will transmit to the officers so elected their commissions and warrants, with a notification that the company has been accepted into the service of the State, pursuant to the above mentioned act, and will also direct the commandant of the company to report himself and his command to such Brigadier-General as he may designate in charge of a depôt of volunteers.

VI. Upon the assembling at any designated depôt, of six or more companies, thus organized, who shall have indicated the same persons as their choice for the field officers of the regiment to which they desire to be attached the Brigadier-General in charge will direct the assembling of their commissioned officers for an election, at which he shall preside, to determine, by written ballot, the choice of persons to fill such field-offices. Should it so happen that companies assembled at any depôt without having indicated a preference for their field-officers, on the reporting of at least six of such companies, the Brigadier-General in charge will, in like manner, direct the assembling of their commissioned officers for an election to fill the field-offices of such regiment, and make return of these elections to the Adjutant-General, for the commissions of the officers elected, who will at once be assigned to their respective regiments.

Commandants of Companies which have been organized and accepted, according to the foregoing provisions of General Orders, will report themselves forthwith, with a copy of their company rolls and the commissions of their Officers.

The Adjutant-General requires that names and dates be written distinctly and alphabetically on the muster rolls—the first name in full—and triplicate rolls.

CHARLES YATES,
Brig.-Gen. Com. Depôt for the City of New-York.
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

"THE FLAG ENVELOPE,"

Manufactured and for sale by
CHARLES O. JONES,
Stationer,
No. 76 Cedar st, New-York.

Motto "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

A CARD.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO. have now ready for inspection the largest and most elegant assortment of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
ever offered, manufactured from goods purchased at the recent great decline, and cut in their celebrated style, which they offer at very low prices.

The public are invited to call and examine the novelties.

Nos 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st., Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

THE ZOUAVE REGIMENT—ENLIST FOR THE WAR.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

A Regiment of Volunteers, composed of members of the New-York Fire Department, to be commanded by Col. ELLSWORTH, late of the Chicago Zouaves, is now forming, to aid the General Government in the suppression of rebellion, and the citizens of New-York are earnestly requested to aid, by advancing the necessary funds, to complete the arrangements, and provide the necessary uniforms, equipments, &c.

A meeting was held on Friday evening at the house of J. Kelly, No. 21 Irving-place, for the purpose of raising funds. Many well-known friends of the Fire Department were present. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions for that object.

Subscriptions will be received by any of the following named gentlemen:

John Decker, Chief Engineer, No 21 Elizabeth-st.
W. H. Wickham, Pres't F. D., Wharf foot of Canal-st., or No. 51 South-st.
A. J. Delatour, Vice-Pres't. F. D., No. 25½ Wall-st.
John B. Platt, Secretary F. D., No. 79 Murray-st.
John S. Giles, Treasurer F. D., No. 34 Elizabeth st.
Henry A. Burr, President Board Trustees, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
Geo. F. Nesbitt, Secretary Board Trustees, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.
Zopher Mills, Trustee, No. 144 Front-st.
A. F. Ockershausen, Trustee, No. 21 Rose st.
Jas. Y. Watkins, Trustee, No. 16 Catherine-st.
David Milliken, Ex-President.
Henry B. Venn, No. 384 Bowery.
James Kelly, No. 32 Chambers-st., and No. 21 Irving-place.
William Wright, of Maitland & Co., Beaver-st.
John A. Cregier, No. 65 Wall-st.
O. W. Brennan, No. 88 Elm-st.

At a meeting held at the same place, on Saturday evening, A. F. Ockershausen was chosen Chairman, Geo. F. Nesbitt, Secretary, and James Kelly, Treasurer. Over three thousand dollars was subscribed. It was also resolved, to meet every evening, until a sufficient amount is raised to pay for the uniforms, which are to be made up and furnished the regiment without delay. A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Chairman,
No. 25 Rose-st.

GEO. F. NESBITT, Secretary, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

MILLS & RAY,
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Having purchased during the past week, at the extensive auction sales, a large stock of
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS,
(at not more than 50 cents on the dollar on the cost of importation,) are now prepared to offer the same to the trade at a small advance from cost, among which may be found
MOZAMBIQUES, BERGE ANGLAIS, POPLINS,
CHALLIES, PINEAPPLE CLOTHS, &c.,
together with a general stock of dry goods, adapted to the Spring trade. Buyers looking for bargains, call at No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl st.
MILLS & RAY.

CLOTHES MANGLE FOR SALE CHEAP—As the owner is about breaking up housekeeping. For particulars inquire at No. 149 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, of Mrs. JANE DE PEAR.

NEW BOOKS.

TO VOLUNTEERS.
HALLECK'S MILITARY SCIENCE.
ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE: Or, COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN STRATEGY, FORTIFICATION, TACTICS OF BATTLES, ETC., embracing the Duties of Staff, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers. Adapted to the use of Volunteers and Militia. Second Edition, with Critical Notes on the Mexican and Crimean Wars. By B. WADE HALLECK, A. M., late Captain, Engineers, U. S. Army. One thick vol., 12 mo., numerous engravings. Cloth, $1 50.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

HOPES AND FEARS.—CHEAP EDITION.—FIFTY CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
HOPES AND FEARS;
OR,
SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF A SPINSTER.
By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
One volume. 365 pages 50 cents.
Sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

MOTHERS!
MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.

No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
TO USE
TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yea, absolutely sure—to follow the use of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
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IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT TO
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS
AND
DEALERS.

You are hereby notified that I own LETTERS PATENT of the United States for the "METHOD OF MAKING HOOP-SKIRTS BY MEANS OF FORMS OR FRAMES." All Hoop-Skirts not properly marked, with the date (April 2, 1861) of my Frame Patent, by authority from me, will be considered infringements. I also own Letters Patent of the United States for EXTENSION-SKIRTS. All infringers of these patents will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law. LICENSES GRANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
At either of our three stores: No. 37 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 163 Chatham-st., at retail; No. 141 Bowery, at retail.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES.
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.
No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
For sale also at RUSHTON'S NEW STORE, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CONTRIBUTION
TO A FUND

For the benefit of the families of those who may fall *in defence of the Flag* of the United States.

The entire profits of the sale of PORTRAIT of MAJOR ANDERSON, which was taken at Fort Sumter, will hereafter be deposited in Bank for the benefit of the families of those who may fall in the present contest in defence of the Flag of the United States, and paid over to the Committee authorized to take charge of such contributions by the great Union meeting of April 20.

Price 25 cents. Remittance may be made in postage stamps.
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR ANDERSON.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
NOW READY
TWO PORTRAITS OF MAJOR ANDERSON:
1. A STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, suitable for framing. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and India Proofs, $1.
II. A "CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT," for Albums. Price 25 cents.
Either of them sent by mail free on receipt of price. A liberal discount to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.

"UNION TIE,"
RED WHITE AND BLUE.
SMITH & BROUWER, manufacturers.
No. 36 Warren st., New-York.
At wholesale only.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BETTS, General Agent, Depôt No. 74 Malden-lane.

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS—The great medicine for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Humors, disordered Bowels, bad Blood, and all Spring and Summer Complaints. Sold everywhere at 25 and 38 cents.

MILITARY.

2,000 DOZEN FLANNEL SHIRTS
OF ALL STYLES.
JOHN DAVIS & SONS,
No. 55 Warren-st.

NO. 89 MERCER STREET,
Headquarters of the Company to be attached to Fearnelce Townsend's Regiment. The roll is now open and company drilling. Thirty-two names will complete the roll, and the company will proceed to Albany, New-York (where the regiment will rendezvous), in forty-eight hours after the completion of the roll. The men who enrolled their names on Saturday night, will report themselves at Headquarters without delay. E. S. ALLAN and J. W. EVANS will report at 9 o'clock this A. M.
W. E. BLAKE.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
At a large meeting of the citizens of the XVIth Ward, irrespective of party, held at the Court room, corner of 7th-av. and 22d st., on Saturday evening, April 20, 61., ISAAC DAYTON was called to the Chair, and Charles P. Johnson appointed Secretary.

Addresses were then made by the Chairmen and Messrs. P. J. Joachimssen, A. J. Dugannc, Henry Morrison and Wm. Orton, Esq., in which the duties of American citizens were eloquently urged during the present crisis of our history; after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair to solicit funds and make all suitable arrangements, for equipping residents of this Ward belonging to the regiments of regular militia now starting for the seat of war, and to provide for the support of the families of such volunteers as may need aid.

The following Committee were named:

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PARLOR,
CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

The undersigned will sell, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture, and bronze and marble works of art contained in the five-story residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., all of which is in perfect order, and to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine consisting of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, three solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel, with slip covers; mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, tapestry and Wilton carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, artistic bronzed etagery, etageres, clocks and vases; contains, with elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, in oak, rosewood and mahogany of every description; mattresses, bedding &c., rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 277 Henry-st., between Baltic and Harrison sts.,

Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, lace curtains, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, enamelled marble-top chamber furniture, mahogany marble-top do., feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, bedding, pier glasses, mahogany nut-stand, walnut extension table, Whitney & Sandford's parlor-heater, &c.

SAME DAY,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 311 Bendy-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts.,

Two handsome rosewood parlor suites, one in green reps, the other green plush, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. centre tables, mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads bureaus, washstands, sofas, extension tables, chairs, &c.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Monday) at 10½ o'clock a. m., No. 48 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Consisting of rosewood mahogany, black walnut and oak dining room furniture, mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, artistic bronzes, statuary, oil paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, tables, chairs, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery; magnificent 7 octave rosewood piano forte, drawing-room suites &c.

The property of a family relinquishing housekeeping. Sale peremptory.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 72 West 11th st., near 5th av., all the furniture, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in plush, pier glasses, oval mirror mahogany side-board, rosewood and mahogany bed room furniture, rosewood and oak extension tables, marble-top tables etageres, rosewood cabinets, beds, bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, handsome China and glass ware, etc.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 22, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 8 Hamilton-place, Clymer st., Williamsburgh:

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, black walnut extension table, black walnut dining room chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, tables, sofas, lounges, divans and couches, large gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany wardrobes, sofa beds, best curled hair mattresses, all of which were made to order, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, mahogany centre, side and card tables, mahogany dinner tables oak chairs, dining and bedroom crockery, &c., large hat cocoa-matting, glass front, black walnut and mahogany office desks and chairs, patent ammunitors cost $250; mahogany pianos made by Nunns & Clark; also all the copper kitchen utensils, tin, iron and woodware, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve

HENRY P. LEERS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE,
AT OAK NEWBURGH, IN SPECIAL ORDER, WITH ABOUT 14 ACRES LAND.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, the beautiful gothic residence of D. M. Clarkson, Esq., together with about 14 acres of ground, situated about 1½ miles above Newburgh, in full view of the North River. The house was substantially built, with brick fronts, tore and partitions, in 1858, (recently painted,) has 14 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms and water-closets; is supplied with gas pipes throughout, hot and cold water, hot air furnace and other modern improvements.

The library is finished with black walnut and oak, the floor beautifully inlaid with the same. marble hall and vestibule; the doors upon the first story are solid black walnut and oak; ornamental cellars under the entire building; the house is 37x76 feet, exclusive of a spacious piazza fronting the river. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with fountain, gravelled walk &c. There is a fine stream of water, with lake and waterfall skirted with trees and shrubbery; outhouses are of brick, comprising stable, shed, and ice-house filled with ice. Almost every description of fruit, including the choicest varieties of grapes, strawberries, &c., all in their full bearing. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years, and possession given on the 1st of May.

Can be examined at any time previous to the sale with the ticket of admission from the auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 East 15th-st., near Irving-place, elegant household furniture, consisting of heavy velvet carpets, large size mantel and pier mirrors, extra heavy French plates, with cornices and piers to match, elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite covered in rich brocatel, satin de Utrecht suits of sofa and ottomans, &c., en suite covered in orange satin brocade; elegant rosewood carved etagere, do. centre and card tables, brocatel and ormolu chandeliers; library etagere, bookcases, splendid rosewood 7 octave grand piano, fine tone and finish; Driggs' patent dining room furniture, of oil-finished black walnut; buffet extension dining table en suite, with chairs upholstered in morocco; bedroom furniture of the best quality, in mahogany, bedroom wardrobes, cedar chest; Brussels carpets; first quality hair mattresses pillows, &c.; dinner and tea sets, glassware, and a very complete batterie de cuisine) for French cooking, with which the sale will commence, all of which will be sold without reserve, as the present owner is leaving for Europe.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Washington Hotel, corner of Broadway and Battery place, all the furniture, bar fixtures and pianos contained in said hotel, consisting, in part as follows: Brussels and ingrain carpets oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, tables, sofas, lounges, divans and couches, large gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany wardrobes, sofa beds, best curled hair mattresses, all of which were made to order, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, mahogany centre, side and card tables, mahogany dinner tables oak chairs, dining and bedroom crockery, &c., large hat cocoa-matting, glass front, black walnut and mahogany office desks and chairs, patent ammunitors cost $250; mahogany pianos made by Nunns & Clark; also all the copper kitchen utensils, tin, iron and woodware, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
all made to order, and in complete condition, the property of a gentleman removing to the country.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 98 West 39th st., near Broadway—Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood carved etagere, plate glass doors; fine rosewood 6¾ octave pianoforte; rosewood parlor stands, parlor suites and chairs covered in hair cloth; spring-seat French do. do.; mahogany chamber furniture, pier glasses, marble vases, fine water-colored drawings, oil paintings and engravings, new oil-cloths, fine china and glassware, tea set, plated ware, mahogany extension dining table, fine cutlery and table ware. Bed rooms—complete mahogany and black walnut suites; mattresses, superior feather beds, 10 lbs.; worsted delains curtains, and other desirable furniture—without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, April 22 1861, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st., under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, a pair of dark bay Morgan mares, 16½ hands high, 5 and 7 years old, half-sisters, style and free drivers, in single or double harness, can trot together in about four minutes, and are perfectly gentle; an open Brett nearly new, lined with linn in perfect order, built by Quimby & Co., of New-York; caleche coach, in perfect order lined with red, built to order by Quimby & Co., of New York; coach in first-rate order, drab cloth lined, by Gould of Albany; and one coach, in good running order, built by J. C. Ham, of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York,

A NEW-HAMBURGH ON HUDSON RIVER—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 100 acres near Milton Ferry depot, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other buildings; there is a dock on the premises, stone quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 1 O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 38 Nassau-st., sale of Wagons, Harness &c., &c.

Two rockaways.
Three shifting-top wagons.
Five no-top wagons
Three Concord wagons.
Two skeleton buggy wagons.
One carryall wagon.
One six-seat Germantown wagon.
Double and single harness.
Horse Blankets.
Saddles, bridles, halters, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Leeling Wall, Esq., Referee, No. 96 James-st., 25x100 feet 5 in., frame building; No. 98 James-st., 20x75, 3 story brick building; No. 100 James-st., 20x74, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauney Court.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
AT AUCTION—COAL. COAL CARTS, COAL-tubs, 2 horses worth $150 each, harness, screens shovels, office furniture, &c.; also, a set of Fairbank's best fu l iron-steel painted 14 feet platform scales, suitable for a depôt; has double beam, is complete in every respect, cost $140, and has been in use but a short time. Sale WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 89 Stanton-st., corner Orchard-st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY & Co., Auctioneers.
AT AUCTION.—RECEIVER'S SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, by order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court, by JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO., Hamilton Sales-room, No. 16 Court-st., corner of Joralemon st., Brooklyn, for the benefit of the creditors late firm of Cooper & Atherton. Sale positive on TUESDAY, April 23.

JOHN MCDONALD, Receiver.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jewelers' safes, office furniture, tools, mirrors, &c., by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, at No. 10 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

WALLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 143 Beach-st., for account of whom it may concern, to pay freight and storage expenses, a quantity of unclaimed freight, baggage, furniture, vinegar, rags, &c., from the Troy line of steamers. Deposite required.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at sale rooms No. 38 Nassau-st., sale of Second-hand Household Furniture. Particulars in time.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. SCHENCK, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale-room, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinetmakers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood marble-top mirror, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do. in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work-tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library book cases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. S. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF THE STOCK OF THOROUGH-BRED AND TROTTING STOCK OF

Messrs. WM. H. GIBBONS and FRANK LATHROP, By E. & F. B. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Bunney farm, Madison, N. J., the following celebrated stock, viz.:

NANNIE LEWIS, by imported Glencoe, out of Motto, by imported Sure foot; also in foal by her sire.

FANNY, by Revenue, out of Emilie Thomas; also, colt by her side, by Trustee.

CONSTELLO, by Commodore, out of Rosebud.

ALDABARAN, by Commodore, out of Nannie Lewis.

MALAKOFF, Trotting stallion, by Peter Dorlan.

Also, several other very valuable thoroughbred and trotting horses, both single and in pairs. Catalogues, with full particulars, are now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 141 Broadway. The Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave foot of Cortlandt st at 8:30 A. M., and return, leaving Madison at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at their sale-room, No. 141 Broadway, at 1 o'clock, a light bay mare, 16 hands high, five years old, of fine style and action, and believed to be perfectly sound.

ALSO,

One second-hand top wagon one do. no top, one set of light double harness, made by Trainor; two sets of single do., one saddle and bridle, one sleigh, shifting seat, robes blankets, whips, &c.; also, several new light road and rockaway wagons To be sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
MONDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 38 Nassau-st.,
STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES,
from the well-known Nursery of J. W. Paulson, Weehawken, N. J.

500 of the finest standard and dwarf Roses ever offered at auction—every one will be warranted according to catalogue, together with Moss Roses, Bunnior Roses, Wrigenes, Honey Suckles, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

WARD MCLEAN, Auctioneers.
FIELD & MCLEAN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., Referee, No. 721 8th-av., and No. 184 West 50th-st., two fine story brick stores and dwellings on the southwest corner of 8th-av and 50th st.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 9 Pine-st

CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway.

JOHN LAVISON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—AT NO. 133 WEST HOUSTON-st., near Sullivan. JOHN LAVISON will sell on TUESDAY 23d, at 10 A. M., this entire stock of furniture, mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., contained in above house. Sale over promptly, rain or shine, as the family are breaking up housekeeping.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—H. WILSON will sell about 1,000 cases, at the late store of A. D. GALE, No 49 Dey-st, on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M., adapted to Spring trade.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST finely located sites on the Hudson River, half an hour by Railroad from 31st-st., three minutes from depôt, fifteen minutes to steamboat on Harlem River, and about one hour's drive to the City on Bloomingdale Road and through the Central Park. The house is beautifully situated on eminence commanding an extensive view of both rivers. It is of modern construction, having full-sized rooms, ample closets and pantries, store room, bath room, water closet hot and cold water, range, furnace, and large eastern bay in the kitchen. The house is lighted with gas manufactured on the premises. The grounds contain about five acres in order super or cultivation, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, large garden, grapery, stable carriage-house and ice-house filled. Also, a bathing house attached to the premises. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz: Pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished and embracing vistas, green house, grapery, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New York. The house, built by Wolfe, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing fine billiard-room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or S. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET ON MURRAY HILL.—A four story brown-stone house, furnished throughout, will be let for one year, and perhaps longer at $1,200 per annum, to a gentleman and wife, (without children preferred.) It will be agreeable for the owner to make arrangements for two of the present occupants (young men) to continue in the house as boarders. Please note the replies to this be accompanied by references. Address W. B. L., Box No 3,800 P. O.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, FROM May 1.—A first-class, four-story, brown stone house in West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be rented to a desirable tenant, at a reasonable price, from May 1. Address D. M. B., Box No. 1,132 Post-office, with full name and reference and an order to examine the premises will be given.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR COZZENS', West Point, a cottage with 15 rooms furnished; flower, fruit and vegetable garden attached. Inquire at G. W. READ, No. 129 Chambers st., or to B. F. RILEY, upon the premises

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to let for one year, to a private family only. It is delightfully located in 34th-st., near Broadway. Rent $2,000 to a desirable tenant. Inquire at No. 111 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., 14 a good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No 6 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A SMALL elegantly-furnished house, with all modern improvements, on 26th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only. Apply to R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED cottage at Astoria, L. I. Inquire of M. WILLSON, at Harper & Brothers.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house, No. 38 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE A TRUST—The three-story brick house and lot No. 142 South 9th st., Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn,) is in first-rate order; rooms are half handsomely papered; contains 9 rooms, besides closets and pantries; marble mantels in first and second stories, grates, folding doors, gas and gas fixtures, Ridgewood water, range in kitchen and good cellar; iron railing in front, grass plot, &c. Apply immediately, to FRANCIS T. WHITAKER & BRO., No. 45 Pine st., New-York, where permits can be had to see the house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—19TH WARD, ONE of those elegant, new, two-story, basement and subcellar brick houses, on Rodney-street, near Lee-avenue, finished with modern improvements, gas, range and water. Apply on the premises, to

WILLIAM LAMB, Builder.

Eight minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS house on 2d-av., near 51st-st., with furniture or without furniture; three-story and basement high stoop house, with all the extra modern improvements. Also, a first-class brown stone house in Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FEITRET, No. 415 3d-av., or No. 315 4th-av.

EXCHANGE.—PART CASH AND LANDS IN Morrison and Ramsey Counties, Minnesota, and in Adair and Montgomery Counties, Iowa, will be exchanged for all kinds of merchandize. Also, lots in the town of Glencoe, McCleod County, Minnesota. Apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 8th and 9th sts., at very low prices. Also, 600 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first class, three-story, high-basement brown-stone houses with modern improvements on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

TO LET.—RENT $500. A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 137 West 35th st., with all the modern improvements. Inquire next door, No. 135, and apartments in the neighborhood.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements rents $450 to $800. C. COCKCROFT, No. 6 Pine-st

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONIES.—ONE HUNDRED SHETLAND, SCOTCH, and Welch ponies, just arrived from Europe; also, wagons and harness to match For sale in 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ponies to let by the hour. GEO T. HALL.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID PAIR OF LARGE bay horses, suitable for carriage, single harness or the saddle; from the country. Can be seen at No. 212 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—PRICE $450—A VERY VALUABLE horse coupé and harness; horse bright bay color 16 hands high, kind and sound, eight years old Address A. Z., Box No 1,864 Post office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUPE, SUITABLE for one or two horses. Price $350. Apply to WM. FRANDEAU, No. 138 Elizabeth-st., New-York

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER desire a few rooms, convenient for housekeeping, where there is but a single family; location must be agreeable; house quiet; rent moderate. Address, (stating terms, &c.,) M. N. D., Box No. 147 Times Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE WINER BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 8, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 150 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 11 and 2 o'clock, or to MR. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 473 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN MORRISANIA—THE PART OF a first-class house, comprising six rooms as the owner has more room than he requires, in a very respectable neighborhood, corner of 5th st. and Boston road. Will rent it low to a small respectable family, or would sell the house, with one acre of land, on very liberal terms. Apply on the premises for one week. There are two lines of stages which pass the door every hour, connecting with the Harlem steamboat, and it is within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depôt

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, THE FOLLOWing houses, with modern improvements; 420 Lexington av. $850; east 33d-st., $700, east 34d st. $750; 34th-st., $600; 37th-st., $500; 39th-st., $680, 48th st., near 3d av., $575; 49th st., $550; 49th-st., $550; 51st-st. $450 40th-st. $450; 51st st., $550. Also others in good locations. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av., or No. 315 4th-av.

$600.—TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, on 42d st., near Broadway, in fine order, walls frescoed and papered; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fixtures; court-yard, with shrubbery; furnace, bath room, three water closets; situation unexceptionable; will be let to a small, genteel family only, at the above low rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st., or morning and evening at No. 148 West 42d-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with gas, pendants, &c., No. 60 East 37th-st. Rent $800. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 110 East 36th-st.—rent $500; and the three-story house, No. 224 Elizabeth st., will be let very cheap in floors or apartments. Apply to P. MCCAFFERTY, No. 110 East 36th-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 192 West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-row; is in good order, and has all the modern improvements; would prefer letting it furnished for six months or a year; or, if desired, would board out the rent with a small genteel family. Inquire of ROOME & WELLS, 167 9th-av., or on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON south side of 125th-st., 125 feet east of 6th-av., Harlem, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Adams. It has 10 rooms, besides basement, cellar, and pantries. Rent $300. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, Commissioner for all the States and Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, near Degraw, two 2-story, attic and basement houses, in good order, with large dry cellars and fine yards; lots, 25x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 252 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND HIGH-BASEment house No. 247 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has all the modern improvements; 3 rooms deep; gas fixtures, &c. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Rent $700. Apply to A. REIFF, No. 201 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE PRINCIPAL part of the three-story brick house No. 149 Duffield-st., consisting of ten rooms, gas and gas fixtures, and Ridgewood water; family of but two persons in upper part. Inquire of J. A. BARKER, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LET—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR AND basement in a three story brick house, suitable for a small family; water and gas in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 1 Washington-place, William-burgh, near the ferry. A small family will be boarded if they prefer it.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, two houses situated No. 149 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., and No. 198 East 10th-st., 2d-av., with all the modern improvements and all necessary repairs. Rent reasonable to a first-rate tenant. Inquire at Fountaine's India Store, No. 658 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME, LARGE NEW STORE, elegant plate-glass windows &c. No. 37 6th av., near 8th-st., also the lofts of the same; also the second and third floors of Nos. 93 and 95, each 45x90 feet, also the fourth and fifth stories Metropolitan Gymnasium, fixtures and apparatus complete.

TO LET.—THE SMALL, NEW, THREE-STORY brick house No. 160 Waverley place, $450; the large 3 story and attic house No. 56 West Washington-place, the attic story and attic dwelling No. 24 West Washington-place, with the furniture, which is genteel and in excellent order.

TO LET—FOR PRIVATE STABLE, FEED STORE, or other unexceptionable business, the new building just completed in 24th-st., a few doors from the N. E. corner of 9th av., will be arranged to suit a desirable tenant; rent $720. Apply to JAMES BRAIT, No. 561 6th av., near 34th-st.

A SPLENDID HOUSE IN TWENTY-ninth street, near 6th-av., with 100 others, furnished and unfurnished, well situated, all over the City, also 100 stores and lofts from Wall to 14th sts., a large number of them in Broadway.

W. C. BISHOP,
No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

TO LET—AT HARLEM—A LARGE HOUSE, plenty of fruit; ten lots in garden. $375. Large floors and six lots, modern improvements; $500; large horse and nine lots at Tremont, $300. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 123d-st.

TO LET—NO. 8 BEACH-ST.—A LARGE AND convenient brick house, three story and basement with all modern improvements, in perfect order and at a reduced rent. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND attic house, containing 20 rooms, and all the modern improvements, No. 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; the premises throughout to be painted and repaired this week. Rent $950. Apply at No. 158.

TO LET—CHEAP—THREE THREE-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, with all modern improvements, Nos. 136, 138 and 140 East 35th st. Rent, $440. Will put the house in good order on 1st of May. Apply to E. D. TUCKERMAN, No. 376 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS IN 14th-st., south side, between 10th-av and river, also, brick buildings suitable for mechanical purposes; apply to R. H. RUDDY, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class house, partly furnished the owner's family boarding with the occupant; possession immediate. Apply to Mr. HINCKLEY, No. 25 Park-row, or at No. 48 West 36th-st., between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—THE NEW THREE-story brick house, front courtyard and balcony, with good under-cellar, good lock in with all modern improvements; 81st st., first house west of 3d-av. north side of the street. Apply at the second house adjoining.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on 51st-st., containing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures. Rent $480. Apply to GEO. E. BENDIX, No. 863 3d-av., or to WM. C. CONNER, corner of Reade and Centre sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED—DESIRABLE FIRST-class house in 19th-st., near 8th av., containing eight chambers, furniture all first-class, with history. House 25 by 53. To rent low to a desirable party. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st.; first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Kidder sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—A STORE AND GOOD LARGE BASEment, together or singly; a second floor, 6 rooms $12; a large basement, 24x84 feet; rent, $300. Lower part of a first-class house, cheap. Apply to H. MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone front house, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at No. 146 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with the modern improvements and in good order, 26 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, TENTH-AVENUE and 152d-st., three handsome 3-story brick houses. Rent, $260 each. Inquire of R. F. CANNAN, No. 1,864 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE AND 6 HANDsomely shaded lots of ground, situated near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises. W. J. STEWART.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER MILLER & CO.'S shoe store, No. 387 Canal-st.; five rooms, gas, chandeliers, water, &c. Inquire in the store.

MILLER & CO.

TO LET.—BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—The large house No. 13 Bond-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The first floor furnished if required. Apply to R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, COCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE STORY AND basement house No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures &c. Rent $450. Immediate possession given. Apply at 287 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE WITH FOUR LOFTS AND dry cellar, No. 26 Pearl-st. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome st., or at front office on second story over Fulton Bank, corner Pearl and Fulton sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. B. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 8.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 68 CORTLANDT-ST. cor. of Washington-st.; store No. 70 Cortlandt-st. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 12 Broadway.

TO LET.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.

The owners of houses, which we advertise to-day, appreciating the present condition of affairs, and realizing the importance of having their houses rented to good tenants, have instructed us to offer them at the following reductions:

On West 22d-st., 4-story Eng. base., from $825 to $500.
On West 22d-st., 4 story Eng. base., from $700 to $550.
On West 30th-st., 3-story Eng. base., from $700 to $550.
On West 33d-st., 3-story high-stoop brown-stone, from $850 to $750.
On West 20th-st., 3 story high-stoop, from $600 to $500.
On West 44th-st., 4 story high-stoop brown-stone, from $1,200 to $900.
On West 31st-st., 3-story high stoop brown-stone, from $1,000 to $800

This is a partial list only, of what we have, all of which will be rented low

We have too, a number of very desirable parts of houses and suites of rooms, at very moderate rents.

For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at our office.

JAMES K. EDWARDS,
No. 277 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, CONTAINing the modern improvements:

No. 188 West 26th-st., three story, high stoop, brick..$650
No. 185 West 24th-st., three-story, with extension, gas fixtures, &c. ... 700
No. 176 West 39th-st., three-story, low stoop, brick... 450
No. 225 West 26th-st., three-story, brick, high stoop, gas fixtures..... 525
No. 56 President-st., Brooklyn, English basement..... 250

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 680 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 3, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,160 00 DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
M. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 36 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for trade to EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby gives notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the terms of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 25 Pine-st.
J. P. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DEV PEARSON, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.
KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE LOAN.
Bids will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th April inst., at the office of the County Treasurer, Court-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, for a loan of $100 000, for the purpose of building a Court-house for the County of Kings; the bonds to be of $1,000 each, bearing six per cent. interest, with coupons payable on the first day of May and November respectively.
The security offered for the proposed loan is equal, if not superior, to anything in the country; not only the moral faith, but the obligatory force of the laws compelling the County authorities to provide means for its prompt payment and pledging the entire property of the City of Brooklyn and the five towns of Kings County as security therefor.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
to which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 55 Wall-st., New-York,
Have letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE U. S. CONTINENT
AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-St., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY BONDS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT
of a Receiver of the property, &c., of the Cataract Bank.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking associat on which has heretofore carried on business and had its principal place of business at Lockport, in the County of Niagara and State of New York, and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said The Cataract Bank to exhibit to establish their demands against the Cataract Bank before the undersigned at his office in Lockport aforesaid, within thirty days from the date hereof.
And all persons indebted to said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned within said thirty days from the date hereof an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said The Cataract Bank and to pay the same to the undersigned. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said The Cataract Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days from the date hereof, and all persons holding any open accounts or running contracts of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at his said office in Lockport, on the 15th day of May, 1861.
Dated at Lockport, the 15th day of April, 1861.
GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—A DECLARATION OF THE GENUINE from the approving stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
J. E. BULKLEY, President.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to J. T. Souder, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New York, one dollar per share on the amount of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Shareholders failing to comply will have their present stock sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued for the assessment.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND Grant Bonds, Nos. 1,691 to 3,950, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 500, for $500 each.
Holders of these bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection will please call at the office of J. L. JERKMAN, Esq., No. 54 William-st. bringing their bonds with them, between this date and May 1.
NATH'L ROSS, H. M. SAVERY, JONA RANSOM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, passed March 30, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
BANK GARRISON, R. I., March 20, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 163 Bowery, New-York, April 15, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. Everybody.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and be at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th day.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, April 20, 1861.

MR. G. B. LAMAR HAVING RESIGNED, JOHN F. CRANE was this day elected President by unanimous vote of the Board.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

THE PROPOSALS FOR THE JERSEY City Water Loan of $250,000 will close at the Office of James G. King's Sons, on Tuesday, April 23, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of $1,000 each, for sale by
W. ERMER, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron.
SIDNEY COAL at $6 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Depot, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

FOR ADOPTION.—A FINE HEALTHY FEMALE orphan, one year old. Ladies wishing to adopt her call at the corner of 11th-st. and North 9th st., Brooklyn, in the grocery.

MEDICAL.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A radical cure is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our Female Supporters on the same principle. Braces for men, women, and children unsurpassed.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBREAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 189th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholegogue—$1 50. Doshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture. $1 each.
Scrotula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Bonofactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-ST., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain cases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. It is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and EFFICACIOUS ENERGY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Warm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Indigenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse, Crampy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	2
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Invaterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Coughs and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumids, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramps or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation, Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Paleitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 0

PRICE OF CASES.
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book..... $8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, SAFE BY GUARD, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereto ore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.
A. J. WILLAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cts.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDINGS CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them as well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few ont of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPARTA CABIN, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte Co., Ohio.

BAYERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin, Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, ($5,) for which send a box of "Capbalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. O. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instantly.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills, is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are vile counterfeits*

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$150
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Andersen, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO
IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND,
VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
Jerr. Masay, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the ocean of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Master Lewis, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$78 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$55
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland or a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Loading and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ERIN, W.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
VIGO.....SATURDAY, May 11,
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage to London.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....35
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office, 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Model sex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Judkins, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 24th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go on board at the last moment, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 8th May.
E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL SELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., on TUESDAY, April 23, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.
The UNITED STATES will sail TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 noon. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[Continued from First Page.]

how many Companies will be ready to start at twenty-four hours' notice, and has been answered—All.

IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Saturday, April 20.

BUYUS HOSMER, lately appointed Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, died at Lansing to-day.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company offers to carry the Michigan Volunteers over its road free of charge, and the Western Transportation Company offer free transportation on the lakes for the Michigan troops during the war.

Ten thousand people assembled in front of the Post-office building to-day to witness the administration of the oath of allegiance to all National, State, County and City officials here. After prayer by Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, the oath was administered by the venerable Judge WILKINS. The Star-Spangled Banner was sung by the Nelson sisters.

IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, April 20.

Two thousand stand of arms have been furnished the citizens of Leavenworth from the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and the commander at that post has accepted the services of 300 volunteers of this city to guard the arsenal pending the arrival of troops from Fort Kearney. All is quiet here, save preparations for possible contingencies.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Saturday, April 20.

The Missourians seized the United States Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., at 10 o'clock this morning, and garrisoned it with 100 men. An immense secession meeting was held here to-day. Thousands from the adjoining counties in this State and Kansas were present. The prominent places were decorated with secession flags.

IN MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Saturday, April 20.

At an early hour this morning the arms and munitions of war held at the arsenal at Liberty County were at the demand of the citizens of that County given up. It is stated that 1,300 stand of arms, ten or twelve pieces of cannon, and quite an amount of powder was seized, which will be distributed in Clay and adjoining Counties. Ninety stand of arms and some cannon have been brought to this place.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Saturday, April 20.

To-day the Secession flag was unfurled and carried through the streets by a mounted company. After which it was raised on Market square without disturbance or enthusiasm. Considerable excitement is manifested, and secession is the prevailing sentiment.

MOVING OF THE MASSES.

The Grand Rally for the Defence of the Union.

THREE THOUSAND TROOPS EMBARKED—RHODE ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK REGIMENTS MOVING—IMMENSE MILITARY OVATION.

The grand military ovation which attended the departure of the Seventh Regiment on Friday, was repeated yesterday, with greatly added enthusiasm, on the occasion of the sailing of the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments, New-York State Militia, and the Massachusetts and Rhode Island troops. Early in the morning the people were astir, and from 8 to 12 o'clock, continued to pour in a continuous stream towards Broadway. By 10 o'clock every available spot where a human being could stand, was occupied, throughout its entire length, and from near Canal-street to Grace Church, not only the sidewalks, but the whole of the street, was densely thronged. Every window, door, stoop, balcony and house-top, were alive with human beings, of every age, sex and condition, awaiting the marching of the Regiments, which, it was known, would depart during the day for the seat of Government, or other destination where their services might be required.

It was some time after the bells had summoned the worshipers to their respective churches before the troops made their appearance in Broadway, the Sixth Regiment, containing, besides a full Regiment, a large number of volunteers, leading the way. They were preceded by a Corps of Engineers, dressed as Zouaves, and MANAHAN'S Band. As they marched along, no language can do justice to the enthusiasm with which the assembled multitude greeted them. Cheers from ten thousand voices swelling in prolonged chorus, the waving of handkerchiefs by fair hands, the display of flags and streamers throughout the route of march, made the scene one of the most animated and exciting ever witnessed in this City.

The Twelfth Regiment soon followed through the same route, Col. BUTTERFIELD leading his command on a beautiful black charger, when the same exciting scenes were repeated and continued with increased enthusiasm until the troops reached the foot of Canal-street. All along the route the crowd had fairly blocked up the passage, with the exception of the middle of the street, and the owners of eligible windows made a handsome speculation by hiring them out as places from which good views of the troops could be obtained. The display of the American flag was everywhere the prominent feature.

The steamer *Baltic* had steam up at an early hour, and was in readiness to start by noon, The Sixth Regiment, arriving first at the pier, went on board, the multitude upon the dock, the adjoining pier, and on board of vessels in the neighborhood, greeting them with repeated cheers.

When Col. BUTTERFIELD arrived, it turned out that the *Baltic* had been chartered to convey the Twelfth Regiment instead of the Sixth.

After some delay the matter was arranged by sending the Sixth on board of the *Columbia*, at Pier No. 4, and the Twelfth taking possession of the *Baltic*, according to the original understanding.

The *Baltic* left her pier at 5 o'clock P. M., and as she passed down the North River she was saluted with a general outburst of steam-whistles, the ringing of bells, and the applauding shouts of the multitudes who lined the pier heads. The Twelfth Regiment consisted of ten companies of about one hundred each, say.....1,000

Band	25
Drummers	22
Artillery and Engineers	50
Officers 36, Sergeants 48	81
Staff	11
Total	1,192

They will find very comfortable accommodations on the *Baltic*, but there will be no room or berths to spare. The recruits were very good-looking men, strong, active and determined in appearance. The haste in which they have been organized precluded the possibility of drilling. Judging from their appearance, however, they will soon be rendered effective troops. The Bible Society presented each man with a Bible.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. VOSBURGH, went on board the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, and, at 3½ o'clock, she steamed out into the North River and anchored opposite Pier No. 11. Thousands followed the regiment to their place of embarkation, and there were many hurried farewells and moistened eyes in the crowd as they took leave. The crowd lined the heads of all the adjacent wharves, and climed into the rigging of vessels, and on to houses and other elevations, to obtain a better view of the scene.

The *Empire State*, Capt. BRAYTON, of the Fall River line, arrived at an early hour, and anchored opposite Warren-street. She had on board half of the Rhode Island Regiment, with Gov. SPRAGUE and *suite*, constituting about 700 men. This Regiment has been evidently made up from the very best men the State can turn out, and embraces all ranks and conditions of society. The large proportion are mechanics and tradesmen, whose sturdy, well-knit frames give assurance that they are well able to endure the fatigues of the campaign. Among them are some of the wealthiest men in the State, some who are in the ranks are said to be worth half a million of dollars, and others being possessed of princely fortunes. Five thousand men offered their services to the cause in Rhode Island, from whom the present Regiment has been made up. Gov. SPRAGUE purchased 96 horses for the Regiment, 17 of which arrived yesterday. The ladies of Rhode Island presented them Burnside's rifles and gave every sixth man a Colt's revolver. Col. BURNSIDE, late of the U. S. A., and now the commander of the Regiment, resigned a lucrative post as treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad to take command of the troops. Gov. SPRAGUE will take the chief command of the entire Rhode Island force as soon as it is concentrated. The other officers are as follows: Lieut.-Col., J. S. Pitman; Major, J. S. Slocum; Quartermaster and Commissary, C. G. Dyer; Surgeon, F. L. Wheaton; Assistant do., Dr. H. W. Rivers; Chaplain, A. M. Woodbury. Green's Providence Brass Band accompany the Regiment.

During the forenoon interesting religious services were held on board of the *Empire State* by the Chaplain, Gov. SPRAGUE and suite attending. They were afterwards transferred to the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, and just previous to their departure, the band, which took its station upon the saloon-deck aft, played a number of airs, patriotic, lively and grave, which greatly delighted the thousands who assembled to see them off. Gov. SPRAGUE being called for, appeared and spoke briefly of the holy cause in which they had embarked. Several of the staff officers also made brief speeches. Col. BURNSIDE, on being pressed to speak, said he would make them a speech when he returned. Cheers were given for Gov. SPRAGUE, for the Rhode Island Regiment, &c. Six hundred more will follow on Wednesday.

The *Coatzacoalcos* left the dock about 6 o'clock amid the firing of cannon and every possible demonstration of enthusiasm. It was remarked that a more noble company of military men were never seen here before. As the steamer left the pier, the regiment were gathered upon the upper deck, and each with his red blanket on his shoulders presented a most picturesque appearance.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

The Worcester Third Battalion of Rifles, Major CHAS. DEVENS in command, arrived yesterday morning, and were quartered at the Seventh Regiment Armory during the day. They numbered 266 men, including 18 officers. In the evening they marched by companies to the Howard House and took supper. After which they formed and marched on board of the steamer *Ariel*, at pier No. 3 North River, which had been lying with steam up ready to start all day. This body of troops are most efficient looking men. They comprise the following companies:

Company A, Worcester City Guard, Capt. A. B. R. PRAGUE; First Lieut., J. PICKET; Second Lieut, O. MOULTON; Third Lieut., GEO. EGRA.

Company C, Emmet Guard, Capt. McCONVILLE; First Lieut., F. McAFFARRY. Second Lieut., M. O. DRISCOLL; Third Lieut, T. O'NEILL; Fourth Lieut., — NELVIN.

The following steamers left yesterday: *Baltic*, with Twelfth Regiment; *R. R. Cuyler*, with Seventy-first Regiment; *Columbia*, with Sixth Regiment, (all conveyed by the United States steamer *Harriet Lane*;) *Coatzacoalcos*, with Rhode Island Regiment. The steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Ariel*, *Marion* and *James Adger*, are also coaled, and ready to start at an hour's notice.

Among the Massachusetts troops are five Englishmen, volunteers, who were through the Crimean war, and who distinguished themselves at the battle of Inkermann. They are in Col. LAWRENCE's command.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.

Col. DURYEA, the accomplished disciplinarian to whom the Seventh Regiment is so largely indebted for the efficiency of its organization, is placing in the field a splendid band of chosen men. His regiment is about ready to go into quarters on one of the Government Islands. Gen. SANFORD has written to the Secretary of War on the subject, and the order from head-quarters is expected speedily. A great many old members of the Seventh Regiment are attached to the command, forming a nucleus of the best drilled men in the world, around which the volunteers who appreciate the advantage of entering the school of the soldier with men who have been soldiers, and of going into action under commanders who have been tried, are gathering in great numbers. In the Regiment there are such men as Major MANSFIELD DAVIES, Capt. ROSSAR S. DUMONT, Capt. YOUNG, Capt. JAS L. WARDS, Capt. H. D. HILL and Capt. H. E. DAVIES. Many gentlemen of this City have contributed largely for the support of the Regiment, and Col. DURYEA is constantly receiving sums appropriated to the object. Yesterday JAS. K. PAUL sent him $500. Judge DAVIES has presented $100 to the commands, and others smaller amounts. Capt YOUNG has collected $950 for the corps. The men and their families will be well cared for. The drill-rooms are at No 632 Broadway, and the head quarters of the Regiment at Lafayette Hall. The uniform is that of the Imperial French Zouaves.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE N. Y. S. M.

The services of the Surgeons that are now attached to Regiments and others that are to receive commissions, will without doubt be required very soon after their departure, and so long as there are plenty of surgeons patriotic and willing, none but first class men, in every way fully qualified and prepared for every emergency, should be permitted to have the medical and surgical charge of a regiment. The success of an army depends very greatly upon the manner in which the sick and wounded are cared for, the arrangement and direction of its hospitals.

The Medical Department of the Militia should at once be reorganized upon the plan of the United States army, or if possible, a better one, and none but skillful men should be allowed to retain their commissions. A board of medical officers should be appointed, of acknowledged ability, to test the claims and merits of all applicants, and whose approval it would be necessary to obtain before receiving appointments. This would at once raise the character of the medical corps, as well as render it efficient. This important matter has been so long neglected that unless some immediate action is taken by the proper authorities there will be great suffering. Instruments, splints, medicines, bandages, lint—and here is something for our patriotic women to do—should be provided, ready to be dispensed as they may be required to the Surgeons of regiments, under the direction of the heads of the Department. That there will be numerous Florence Nightingales when the time comes, no one doubts, but we must be ready for the worst before it comes, and when it does, promptly to act.

Like a steel spring, the North has been bending, giving, yielding, for the sake of peace, until it could bear no more, and it has sprung back with a terrific force that vibrates through every patriot heart, and makes every tingling blood-corpuscle reader and more active. Let not *one* be wasted in the coming struggle from poor medical attendance.

When the Assistant-Surgeons of the Seventh Regiment resigned, just before their departure, Prof. JNO. C. DALTON, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, one of the most eminent physiologists and surgeons in America, with but a moment's notice, announced to his home-mates his desire to serve his country, and sprung to the vacant position in the ranks with the same spirit that took ISRAEL PUTNAM from the field he was plowing, or that sent Dr. JOSEPH WARREN, with a Major General's commission in his pocket, as a private into the patriot ranks of Bunker Hill. Such a noble example is worthy of emulation, and will be followed by others. Let them have room.

RUFUS H. GILBERT, M. D., Brig.-Surg.,
Col. Adam Duryea's Head-quarters.

THE NINTH REGIMENT ON A WAR FOOTING.

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. T.,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1861.

Special Order No 10.

The members of this command having voted unanimously to tender their services to their country in this hour of its need, it becomes necessary to immediately take steps to place the Regiment upon a war footing and recruit it to a war compliment.

A regimental recruiting station will, therefore, be forthwith opened at the Armory of Company A, (Capt. JOHNSON,) No. 481 Broadway.

Commandants of Companies will each detail two men from their respective commands daily until further orders, who will report for duty to the officer in command of said recruiting station, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

An officer will be detailed to remain in command of said station daily, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M., as follows:

From Company A on Saturday, 20th inst.
From Company C on Monday, 22d inst.
From Company D on Tuesday, 23d inst.
From Company F on Wednesday, 24th inst.
From Company B on Thursday, 25th inst.
From Company E on Friday, 26th inst.
From Company G on Saturday, 27th inst.

And repeat for subsequent days in the same order.

Adjutant COPPINGER, Capt. DAVIS, Quarter-Master HENRIQUES, and Lieut. BANKS are appointed to solicit and collect subscriptions to assist in defraying the expenses of equipping recruits.

By order of Col. M. M. VAN BUREN.
J. B. COPPINGER, Adjutant.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

The members of First Regiment, National Guards, are required to appear at the Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, on Monday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. By order of COL. ALLEN.

SECOND REGIMENT STATE GUARD.

Patriots, arouse! Able-bodied men wanted as Volunteers, to whom an outfit will be given. Apply to W. HORACE SMITH, Lieut.-Commanding Company C, at No. 12 Pine-street, (up stairs,) between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or at the Armory, corner Hall-place and Seventh-street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment, which leaves for Washington to-morrow, has already received volunteers and recruits, raising it to nearly 1,800 strong. It is rumored that THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and County Clerk JOHN CLANCY mean to join it whenever there is serious danger of collision. The restoration of Col. CAGORAN to command has given universal satisfaction—TAMALOW WARD and Col. BOWEN receiving the thanks of the Regiment. The statement that Mr. HALPINE, of the *Leader*, had joined the *Sixty-ninth*, as a volunteer, is not correct. He is attached to the Staff, and goes on with his Regiment to-morrow.

A REGIMENT FROM WESTCHESTER.

Hon. BAYARD CLARK, formerly Member of Congress from the Westchester District, has offered to raise a regiment, and has tendered his services to the Government in any capacity, or in any rank which they may choose to give him. Mr. CLARK is a man of splendid military training, full of enthusiasm in this cause, and very popular among the military of his section of the State. We understand that a corps of over a hundred Frenchmen have volunteered to serve under him. He spent considerable time in the prosecution of his military studies in Paris.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

The members of all the companies forming this Regiment are requested to meet at Mercer House this Monday morning at 10½ o'clock for transaction of important business. Captains of companies will please report their command *promptly* at that hour. By order of Lieut.-Col. W. W. McGHESNEY.

WHO WANTS A CAVALRY REGIMENT?

The strengthening of our cavalry force is something that at this time should be specially looked to. With this idea several gentlemen of this City have taken the preliminary steps towards the formation of a Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. Two of the gentlemen in question have offered to supply thirty horses with equipments and uniforms. Others will, no doubt, follow the example these set. All that is wanted to effect the organization is a competent leader. To any one sufficiently well versed in cavalry tactics to take charge of such a regiment a superb black horse—a half-brother of the celebrated *Patchen*—and full Colonel's outfit, will be gladly given. Those interested in the colonelcy, as well as those desirous of joining the troop, will please call upon G. W. RICHARDSON, of the firm of WOOD & RICHARDSON, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

A CLERGYMAN ENLISTING.

Rev. Mr. S., a minister of the Newark, N. J., Conference, left his congregation on Sunday morning to enlist as a volunteer. Mr. S. was boarding with Mr. F., an employe of the New-Jersey Railroad Company. Saturday evening he remarked, "Brother F., I must do something. If you will furnish me lead, I will cast bullets." Sunday morning he got up, having evidently passed an anxious night, but with a determined air he said, "Brother F., I am going; I can't stay here in my study while men with families, looking to them for support and protection, are going forth to fight for their country. I will go." Mr. F., in astonishment, replied, "Pray consider what you are doing." He answered, "Don't say one word; no one shall restrain me. You are going down with an extra train this morning; will you let me ride? If you will not, I will walk." Mr. F. would not, of course, refuse, and down he did come. He is a man of rare courage and decision of character. He prefers the Zouave corps, and will doubtless enlist either in that or some other corps, to-morrow, to battle in the cause of his country under the glorious stars and stripes of our Union.

ATTENTION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Notice is hereby given that the ex-members of the National Guard are now enrolling themselves for home duty during the absence of the Regiment. All who have been members of the Third Company, Twenty-seventh or Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are requested to meet at the Armory of the Company, in Tompkins Market, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The Armory will be open every evening for sign-ups.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. FRANK YANOON, of the Seventh Regiment, returned on Saturday, on some private business which demanded his attention. He rejoins the regiment immediately. It appears that when he left, he had a policy of insurance on his life, in a company which it is not necessary to name, for $10,000; and that as the regiment was on its way to the depôt, he received notice from the Company, demanding payment of $300 for the continuance of the policy for two weeks longer. He did not permit this to arrest his march, but on reaching Philadelphia, after it had been decided that the regiment would not go through Baltimore, upon consultation with Col. LEFFERTS and Capt. SUMWAY, he decided to return and adjust this matter. He leaves to-day to rejoin the regiment.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTISM.

WILLIAM CROCKE, who has served seven years as private in the Second Artillery, his term covering a participation in every battle of the Mexican War, is desirous to engage in the campaign against rebellion, and is only deterred by want of provision for his family. He brings the highest possible recommendations from Gen. SCOTT, from Major ARNOLD, of the Second Artillery, and from Capt. BARRY the successor of the famous RINGGOLD, as to his courage, capacity and good conduct. Any person disposed to assist his laudable desire will be enabled to do so by applying to Mr. CROCKE, at No. 391 Cherry street.

OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

Hon. W. J. MCDERMOTT, member of the Assembly from Westchester County, was among those who left for the seat of war yesterday. Mr. MCDERMOTT is Brigade-Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment. On Saturday he was presented with a handsome sword and belt from the employes in the Surrogate's Office in this City, where he has many personal friends. The sword was presented by the Surrogate, in an appropriate speech, and responded to by Mr. MCDERMOTT.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

There was a meeting of the officers of the Seventy-fifth Regiment held yesterday (Sunday) at No. 62 Prince-street, Col. JOHN H. MCCUNN in the Chair. It was unanimously resolved to raise the Regiment to serve as a Zouave Corps, forthwith, and tender their services to the Governor of the State.

The following places were designated as recruiting offices: Capt. BUSBY'S, No. 62 Prince-street; Capt. DONNOLLY'S, No. 62 Prince street; Capt. MCDERMOTT'S, No. 73 Nassau street; Capt. MAGUIRE'S, corner of Third-avenue and Ninth street; Lieut. O'CONNOR, No. 91 Mulberry street; J. M. DILLON, corner of Pike and Monroe streets.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. SPRAGUE, of RHODE ISLAND—INTERVIEW WITH GOV. MORGAN.

The *Empire State* arrived here yesterday morning with Gov. SPRAGUE and staff, and a regiment of Rhode Island troops. During the day the Governor, with two members of his staff, called at the Astor House, and was introduced to Gov. MORGAN, by Mr. JONES, the law partner of Gen. NYE. After a short interview, he returned to his carriage in waiting at the door, on entering which, he was greeted by a large assembly of bystanders, with "three cheers for Gov. SPRAGUE." The Governor acknowledged the salute, and said that all his officers had seen service, and every man in his command would do his duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Rhode Island Regiment did not land to day, for the reason that Gov. SPRAGUE decided not to march the Rhode Island troops through New-York, until after their *return* from the contest in which they mean to part cipate.

I am induced to make this simple explanation, as I learn that some disappointment was expressed at not seeing them on Broadway. Yours respectfully,

C. G. DYER,
Quartermaster First Regiment R. I. Militia.
ASTOR HOUSE, April 21, 1861.

FREE DRILL-ROOM.

A Mr. WATERMAN, of No. 76 Varick-street, has, with his usual patriotic spirit, offered the use of his room, gratis, to the Island Guards, the Cuban Company, now being formed, for a recruiting office. It has been accepted. All wishing to connect themselves with this Company are advised to report at Head quarters, No. 76 Varick, instead of No. 372 Canal, immediately.

MILITARY CAPS OFFERED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to offer through the columns of your valuable paper, to the Commanders of a Brigade of the Volunteers of the City of New York, all such cap trimmings as I manufacture, consisting of military fronts, straps, swelts and buttoes, to the number of five thousand sets, for 5,000 men, free of charge, as a small contribution to sustain our Star-Spangled Banner.

Yours, very respectfully,
M. STERN, No. 59 Broadway,
In the Adams Express Building.

EXEMPT FIREMEN.

A meeting of *Exempt Firemen* is called for this evening at Firemen's Hall, at 8 P. M., to take measures required by the emergency, for the protection of City property.

PRAISEWORTHY LIBERALITY.

The Directors of the Standard Fire Insurance Company have unanimously agreed that the salary of their Secretary, W. M. St. JOHN, Esq., who has gone with the Seventh Regiment to Washington, shall be continued during his absence.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.

We understand that A. A. LOW, Esq., of Brooklyn, has contributed $500 to the equipment and supply of the Thirteenth Regiment.

ARMS TO ARRIVE.

Ten thousand stand of arms are on their way from the Springfield (Mass.,) Armory, and will arrive this morning.

THIRD WARD GUARD.

This body will hold a meeting at 7½ o'clock this evening, at No. 272 Greenwich-street, where it is expected that every member will be present.

DEFENCE OF THE CAPITAL.

A meeting of citizens willing to join a battalion for the defence of the capital, is called for this evening in parlor No. 17 of the Metropolitan Hotel.

NO MORE COLT'S REVOLVERS FOR TRAITORS.

NEW-YORK AGENCY COLT'S PATENT F. A. M. CO.,
April 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As many absurd and unfounded statements are going the rounds of the public Press with reference to the business of this Company, I beg leave to submit a copy of a letter received at this Agency from the President of the Company, on the 18th January inst, and would state that the instructions therein contained have been strictly complied with.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
WM. B. HARTLEY,
Sec'y Colt's Arms Co.

HARTFORD, Jan. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter with inclosure, relating to the troubles in South Carolina, and agree with you as to the impropriety of making any contracts to supply that State with arms. I therefore hasten to instruct you not to sell to them or any other State which you know to be in open hostility to the Federal Government. Yours truly,

SAM. COLT, President.

To Major HARTLEY,
Sec'y Colt's Arms Co., New-York.

ONE THOUSAND MILITARY SHIRTS VOLUNTEERED.

NOS. 74 AND 76 MURRAY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

To COL. WM. WILSON: Noticing your communication in this morning's TIMES, proposing the service of 2,000 men—if necessary clothing and equipments are provided for them by the public—and naming amongst other articles required "gray shirts," we hereby offer for your acceptance, on behalf of the Enfield Manufacturing Company and ourselves, 1,000 heavy gray shirts, which we trust may answer the purpose required and be accepted as a proof of our interest in the good cause you propose to serve, and we remain your obedient servants,

STURGES, SHAW & CO.

NEWBURGH ON HAND.

Three hundred men enrolled at Newburgh, N. Y. The Parmenter Rifles have enlisted above 100 men. The Fullerton Guards have also about 100. The militia are parading all day, with banners flying, and a general burst of feeling is found everywhere. They all seem to have come to the determination to put down party feeling and sustain the Government.

COL. WILSON'S VOLUNTEERS ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Col. WILSON'S Volunteers start for Washington to-day.

The Colonel yesterday received the following telegram:

Col. Wm. Wilson, No. 618 Broadway:

Special orders, No 61.—Col. WILLIAM WILSON, of New-York, is hereby appointed temporarily Colonel of the regiment he has raised, his appointment to date on the 19th of April 1861. He will report himself and his command forthwith to the President of the United States, at Washington City.

The Colonel is appointed temporarily, simply because the Governor, under the law, has no power to make a permanent appointment. The office is elective and Col. WILSON will undoubtedly be chosen by his Captains as soon as they can have an election.

The following order has been issued:

FIRST REGIMENT UNION VOLUNTEERS,
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 618 Broadway.

All who have signed the Roll will report themselves at Head-quarters at 9 o'clock this A. M. Citizens, we have orders to march at once for the Seat of War. All who wish to join the First Regiment New-York Union Volunteers must be on hand and be prepared to march. WM. WILSON, Colonel.

The Regiment is in want of clothes, and the following appeal to our citizens will doubtless be responded to with alacrity:

UNION VOLUNTEERS, No. 618 BROADWAY,
Sunday, April 21, 1861.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: We have orders to march this, (Monday,) April 22, at 10 o'clock. We want uniforms. Will you allow men who have volunteered—and marching to the battle field to fight the battles of your country, and sacrifice themselves on the altar of Freedom—want necessary clothing? Men cannot fight or march without clothing. We want 700 grey or blue army shirts; 700 dark cloth pantaloons; 700 pair of shoes; 700 pair stocks; 700 black felt hats, 700 sashes to hold up the pants, and 700 blankets. WM. WILSON, Colonel.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE ARMY.

A prominent member of one of the Life Insurance Companies of this City writes to us as follows:

"The Life Insurance Companies of the country are responding nobly to the exigencies of the times. The Companies in this City have met and decided to permit those insured with them to enter the military or naval service of the United States upon payment of a war rate. The rate has not yet been decided upon.

The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the oldest and strongest of the Life Insurance Companies in the country, has declined upon 2 per cent as their war rate. This Company has also loaned to the State of Massachusetts $100,000 toward the war fund. Thus it will be seen every branch of business responds with a loyal will to the call of the country."

A CHANCE FOR THE BETTER.

The boats of Messrs. COFFIN & Co., five in number, after carrying the "Palmetto" flag as a private signal for six years, have, by the unanimous vote of the owners and captains, hurled the "green trees," and now carry, from the 17th inst., the "Stars and Stripes" as the only color in future to be worn.

ANOTHER RECRUITING STATION.

Mr. F. G. YOUNG is forming a Militia Company for a City Regiment for the service of the Federal Government. The roll may be signed at his office in Trinity building, Broadway.

CHELSEA HALL FOR A FREE DRILL-ROOM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to offer, through the columns of your journal, to the Volunteer Regiments of our City now organizing in support of the Constitution and the laws, the free use of Chelsea Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty second street, as a place of rendezvous. Apply as above. CHAS. JOHNSON.

OFF FOR THE WAR.

Among the many well-known citizens who are now responding to their country's call, we are pleased to add that of Mr. GEO. WILKES, editor of *Wilkes' Spirit*. The gentleman starts this morning at 9 o'clock, with the view of joining the Regiment of CASSIUS M. CLAY in Washington.

ENGINE NO. 42 FOR THE UNION.

At a meeting of Engine Company No. 42, held at their house last evening, it was unanimously resolved to offer the services of the active and honorary members to the Governor as a Home Guard, to protect the City of New-York against all traitors.

"THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER."

On Saturday afternoon a beautiful flagstaff, 65 feet in height, was raised on the building No. 15 Vandewater-street, occupied by C. A. ALVORD, printer and bookbinder, MCGREA & MILLER, stereotypers, and LOVEJOY & SON, stereotypers, and on Monday, at 12 o'clock, the Stars and Stripes will be thrown to the breeze from it, with appropriate ceremonies. The flag was made by the patriotic young ladies attached to the bookbindery, and the whole is an offering from the employes in the above-named establishments to the patriotic sentiment of the country in the present crisis.

"The star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FAMILY OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following is a report of additional contributions for Regiments leaving New-York, and in support of their families:

H. B. Bowling	$500	A. Hall	250
Lozada Cuban	250	Gabriel Mead	250
Morgan Grinnell	1,000	John D. Wolfe	2,000
Rigney Bros & Co	2,000	Capt. John Brittan	100
Daniel S. Miller	100	Samuel Wetmore	1,000
J. Boorman, Johnston & Co	1,000	J. C. Whitmore & Co	300
James Lenox	2,000	Jacob Harsen	250
Wood Lee & Co	1,000	John L. Jones	200
Wm. C. Booth	100	Emil Heineman & Co	100
T. N. Dale & Co	500	W. H. Moore	50
A. E. Elliot & Co	500	Battelle & Renwick	100
Archer & Bull	250	Jas. Gordon Bennett	3,000
George Forrester	125		
Total			$15,650
Previously subscribed			22,450
Aggregate subscriptions thus far			$37,850

THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, 10 Wall street.

Immediate subscriptions are requested by the Committee, consisting of Wm. E. Dodge, Royal Phelps, Prosper M. Wetmore, Chas. H. Marshall, R. H. McCurdy, A. C. Richards, Theodore Dehon, Horace Greeley, Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

SATURDAY, April 20, 1861.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The war excitment had a new impulse given to it yesterday by a general reference to the subject in all the Churches and in most of the Sabbath Schools. The Ministers and Superintendents are unanimous that the Government should be promptly and efficiently sustained.

Most of the recruiting offices were kept open yesterday and a great many names were added to the different rolls.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ASAC SMITH, and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. BENNETT, will leave for the seat of war at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. These Regiments have their full complement of men—some 1,500 in all.

Major ANDERSON made a private visit to this City Saturday evening, and attended a party at the house of HENRY F. VAIL, No. 50 Clinton-street. Notwithstanding the private character of his visit, and the short stay he made, his presence became known and hundreds of citizens surrounded the house and insisted upon seeing him. In obedience to the call he came to the door, when there was a long scene of hand-shaking—interspersed with blessings. One man was so affected, as he grasped the Major's hand, that he could only say, "God bless you, Major ANDERSON," and turned away to hide the tears that involuntary rushed to his eyes.

There will be a grand mass meeting this evening at Musical Hall, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, to take proper measures to thoroughly organize a "Home Guard." There are hundreds who are not yet ready to go forth to the battle, but would like to become proficient in the drill, &c., &c., and should there be another requisition of men called they will be ready at a moment's notice. Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. M. F. O'Neil, Hon. Geo. Hall, H. C. Bowen, Esq., and Gen. H. B. Duryea and others will address the meeting.

The mass meeting will be held in Fort Greene Park to-morrow afternoon.

Messrs. TUTTLE & BAILEY (Eastern District) have offered their employes, who wish to volunteer, $15 per month each during their absence.

The Williamsburgh City Bank continues the salaries of their employes who volunteer.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Gas Light Company, on Saturday afternoon, raised the national colors at their works, with appropriate ceremony. A large crowd of people assembled, and the meeting was called to order by EFFINGHAM NICHOLS. WM. P. LITBY was called to preside. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. THOMAS T. GEIGN, after which Mr. J. H. STRAHINS, in behalf of Mrs. STRAHINS, presented the flag, with appropriate remarks, and at the firing of a signal gun, the flag was raised to its place by Mrs. STRAHINS. It was saluted by the firing of 54 guns, the band playing national airs.

Mr. EFFINGHAM NICHOLS, in behalf of the Gas Company responded to the remarks of Mr. STRAHINS, he thanked Mrs. STRAHINS for the appropriate gift, and made a stirring appeal in behalf of the Union.

Remarks appropriate to the occasion were also made by R. M. CLOCK, F. P. BUNTLER, and J. W. GILMAN.

THE LONG ISLAND REGIMENT.

A meeting to make final arrangements for organizing a Regiment to be composed of residents on Long Island, will be held at room No. 13, No. 166 Orange street, at 6 o'clock this evening.

AUX ARMES CITOYENS!

Par la voix du Canon d'Alarmes—L'Union appelle ses Enfants!

Authorisé par le Gouvernement, le soussigné forme en ce moment une compagnie qui doit porter le nom de "Garde Murat" et faire partie d'un Régiment de Cavalerie, qui va bientôt se mettre en campagne. Il s'adresse aux Français de New-York, a ceux surtout qui ont combattu sous le glorieux drapeau tricolore. Venez, braves soldats! Et vous, hommes de résolution, vous tous qui amez votre patrie adoptive aussi bien que la mère-patrie, venez vous enroller! Venez maintenir l'Union Américaine et prouver que la valeur Française ne s'amollit pas dans ces climats!

P. NARCISSE LEGENDRE,
Fifth Ward Hotel.
West Broadway, au coin de Franklin.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE COLUMBIA AT ST. JOHNS.

Reassembling of the British Parliament.

Warlike Aspect of Affairs on the Continent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, April 19, *via*
SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, April 20.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. LEITCH, from Galway, 9th inst., has arrived at this port.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New York, *via* St. Johns, N. F., with American telegraphic advices to March 30, arrived at Galway on the 6th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th.

The Austrian Diets were all opened on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament re-assembled on the 8th.

It is denied that the *Great Eastern* takes 1,200 Mormons to New York.

Some leading Greeks were proposing Prince ALFRED, of England, for King of Greece, as the best means of settling the present dynasty difficulties.

FRANCE.

It was reported that Prince NAPOLEON intends to make a rapid incursion into Syria.

The reported departure of French naval forces and provisions for Syria is denied.

It was rumored that a French frigate has been dispatched to South Carolina, a measure adopted at the suggestion of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It was asserted that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and France, and the *Opinione Nationale* says that, in the event of a collision, France has secured the support of Russia, and Austria that of England.

Warlike rumors were prevalent in Paris.

It was stated that the army at Lyons is to be increased to 100,000 men, and that Marshal CANROBERT is to have 60,000 men along the Eastern frontier.

ITALY.

The letters from Italy are warlike.

It is denied that GARIBALDI went to Turin on invitation of Count CAVOUR, and asserted that he is opposed to CAVOUR'S policy.

An address had been presented to GARIBALDI from the Magyars, inviting him to action, and stating that at his bidding the half million of men he calls for will all be ready. GARIBALDI'S reply is vague, and the genuineness of the document is doubtful.

The Duke of CATASILLA had been arrested at Naples, in consequence of two letters received by him from FRANCIS II.

The general members of a Bourbon Committee and two priests were also arrested.

It was announced that a conspiracy had been discovered in which five bishops are implicated.

The Pope had recovered his health.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet opened at Vienna on the 6th. A motion was pending for an address to the Emperor, thanking him for the commencement of constitutional principles, and the maintenance of the unity of the States.

The Diets of Hungary, Bohemia, Styria and Salzburg were also opened on the 6th.

In the Hungarian Diet a Hungarian Count made the opening speech, announcing the abdication of FERDINAND and the accession of FRANCIS JOSEPH. He said it was the sincere wish of the King that the rights of Hungary be maintained.

Count SZECHEN'S

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2992. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR NEWS.

The National Capital Considered Safe.

Reinforcements Thrown Into Fort McHenry.

BALTIMORE MENACED BY ITS GUNS.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE FROM VIRGINIA

The City of Norfolk and the Gosport Navy-Yard on Fire.

Rapid Movement of Troops Towards the South.

Seventeen More Regiments from New-York.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER FROM WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

A special messenger arrived here last night, bearer of dispatchee from the President to Gen. PATTERSON. He says the Capital is safe from any attack that can be made. The assailants can be baffled until the city is reinforced by the troops now on the way.

The messenger communicated with Fort McHenry. He travelled on, at times on horseback, in a wagon, and on foot, and passed off as a Methodist Preacher to scouting secession parties, until he reached Havre de Grace, where he crossed the Susquehanna in a skiff, and came to this City by special train.

Baltimore was quiet early Sunday morning, and no cannonading had been heard. There was a perfect reign of terror, and the Union men were obliged to succumb to the mob.

EXPERIENCES OF HON. MORROW LOURY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

Hon. MORROW LOWRY, speciel messenger from Washington, gives the following, his first experience in the war of races:

I left Erie, Penn., midnight of Thursday, and came to Harrisburgh. After an interview with Gov. CURTIN, I proceeded to Baltimore. I did not witness the fight, but did the scenes which followed. History will record it that the Massachusetts troops, although more than a hundred of their men were leveled with bricks, and their arms wrested from them, did not fire until commanded by the Mayor of Baltimore. I telegraphed Gov. CURTIN the state of things in Baltimore, and thet no troops must come through either railroads. I took the cars et 3 o'clock Saturday morning for Washington. I communicated personally with Secretary CAMARON, Gen. SCOTT and the President what had happened. They were not prepared for such intelligence. A Cabinet meeting was instantly called. I told the President that Gov. HICKS was in the hands of the mob; that the bridges an all the roads leading into Baltimore were destroyed by fire, and that every man was armed. I received a communication from Secretary CAMERON to Gen. PATTERSON, and left on the 3 o'clock train."

He is careful lest he should implicate those who have not the power of escaping from Maryland. He went through Baltimore and proceeded north. He was in communicating distance with Fort McHenry. I staid at a farm-house in the neighborhood. I was satisfied there was no safety in leaving during the night. I left on horseback at three in the morning, and rode seven miles. I went to a house the inmates of which (eight men) were armed to the teeth. I knew they were Union men. I remained two hours and proceeded with the horse. The rig in the North would be a curiosity. I was met and stopped frequently, but let off on professing to be a minister of the Gospel. I got near Havre de Grace at 1 o'clock Sunday. I found four men fleeing for their lives—one a respectable merchant of Baltimore. I entered the telegraph office and found the operator communicating with Philadelphia. I telegraphed the President of the Road my mission. He replied that a special train would be sent immediately. I took measures to get strangers over from the other side. The train arrived, and conveyed us to Wilmington. I came through, and had an interview with Gen. PATTERSON. Many incidents occurred, which it would not be proper to communicate now. I lost my cane and spectacles.

Mr. LOWRY says the Government will be sustained, that Secretary CAMARON puts the right man in the right place, and that the Cabinet is a host. He thinks Virginia and Maryland will become a common graveyard; that the poor mean man, and the chivalry, will occupy a common grave.

He experienced no personal injury, but was greatly fatigued by the hardships encountered.

From the Philadelphia Press of yesterday.

Hon. THOMAS B. LOWRY, a prominent citizen of this State, returned last evening from Washington City. He arrived as a bearer of dispatches from President LINCOLN to Gen. PATTERSON, of this city. He left Harrisburgh on Friday, and got to Baltimore in the midst of the excitement consequent on the arrival of the Massachusetts troops; he was a witness of the terrible scenes of Friday. It was expected that troops would arrive by the Philadelphia and Wilmington road, as well as by the Northern Central. He telegraphed to Gov. CURTIN to prevent their departure from Philadelphia, and resorted to other means to prevent their arrival, as he saw from five to seven thousand people, with arms in their hands, ready to destroy them when they arrived. No train came to Baltimore on Friday night. He took the cars for Washington city, and arrived there at daylight. He communicated the intelligence to Secretary CAMERON, Gen. SCOTT, and had a personal interview with President LINCOLN. Mr. LOWRY assured the President that Baltimore was in the hands of the mob, and that all communication with the North was cut off by burning the Railroad bridges.

The President was very much astonished, and said that Gov. HICKS had assured him, the day before, that the troops would have no trouble in passing through Baltimore, and that if they wanted any troops from Washington he (Gov. HICKS) would telegraph. The President had also received a dispatch from the Governor, saying: "Send no more troops." He supposed that meant, he wished no help from Washington, and that he would take care and see that the troops passed safely.

The President directed a Cabinet meeting on Saturday morning. After the meeting was adjourned, Mr. LOWRY was requested to deliver a verbal communication from the President to Gen. PATTERSON, of this city, and accordingly left Washington on Saturday afternoon, and arrived in Baltimore in the evening. He then proceeded on foot to a point opposite Fort McHenry, and within speaking distance of the fort. He [illegible] upon a [illegible] upon a signal

yesterday morning, when he took a horse and rode rapidly for seven miles without being molested, and stopped at another farm-house, where he left his horse. He then got into a farm-wagon and started north. They had not proceeded far, when they were met by a number of men with rifles in their hands, and stopped. This was about nine miles north of Baltimore. They wished to know who Mr LOWRY was, and were informed that he was a Methodist preacher. They told him "to go to h—l," to which he replied, "Brethren, I can pray for you, but I cannot go there." He was suffered to pass unmolested.

He was stopped several times on his journey, but was always permitted to pass. He found sentinels and armed men at all points in the State of Maryland, whose business appeared to be the detention and examination of wayfarers. Finally, about half past four o'clock, he arrived at Havre-de-Grace, and crossed the Susquehanna in a skiff. After a good deal of trouble he succeeded in reaching the telegraph office, and telegraphed to Wilmington for a special train. At this point there were four merchants who had arrived from Baltimore. They were Union men, who had been compelled to leave the city in consequence of the troubles. The special train arrived, and they came on to Philadelphia, where they arrived about 7 o'clock last evening. Mr. LOWRY at once called on Gen. PATTERSON, and delivered the message with which he had been charged.

We learn from Mr. LOWRY that the Government is well provided with arms, and competent to sustain itself, at least until succor is obtained. In one of the farm houses at which he stopped he saw two badly wounded men of Gen. SMALL'S brigade. One of them had his arms broken, and was otherwise injured. His name was FERNANDO RUHN, and he belonged to the second company. He said that he had been wounded with brick-bats, had no arms to defend himself, was knocked down, and made his way to the house of this man, who took care of him. The other man was unknown.

It is the universal opinion in Baltimore that the Massachusetts men behaved towards the mob with the greatest forbearance, and only fired when to fire was a necessity. Governor HICKS was still firm to the Union, but he was held in awe by the mob, who neutralized and nullified his efforts.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

FORT McHENRY MENACING THE CITY.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, April 22.

It is stated by officers of the Army, who arrived Sunday evening from Baltimore, that the guns of Fort McHenry were turned toward Baltimore, but there had been no firing yet.

An officer of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, who returned to night, says he saw, on Saturday, in Baltimore, twelve brass field pieces parade the streets, and two troops of horse and a regiment of infantry; the latter seemed to be composed of merchants' clerks. Baltimore was threatening the fort with artillery on the neighboring heights.

A rumor was prevallant in Baltimore on Sunday that the New-York Seventh and Massachusetts Eighth Regiment reached Annapolis that morning in safety.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sunday, April 21.

A train is in from Baltimore by way of the Susquehannah River. Baltimore was quiet last night at 6 o'clock, but active preparations were making to take Fort McHenry. The Fort was prepared to resist, and its guns pointed on the city

EXPERIENCES OF THE MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

Mayor ALLSAMOER, of Buffalo, who has been spending some months in Baltimore, where his relatives reside, arrived in this City this morning. He left Baltimore in a Canal-boat. Six gentlemen, who chartered a Canal-boat there, on Friday, for $200, also arrived at the Astor House to-day. They report the condition of the city as most fearful. Armed mobs parade the streets, compelling all persons to unite with them in imprecations against the North, the Government and the Union. The principal streets are all barricaded, and many of the houses furnished with shutters in which loop-holes are cut for the purpose of pouring a deadly fire on to any troops that might attempt to march through the city. Mr. ALLSAMAN, who had just risen from a sick bed, was surrounded by a mob of a dozen half drunkee ruffians at the Eutaw House, before he left, who endeavored, by abusive language, to provoke a word of reply from him, intending, no doubt, to shoot him on the spot had he afforded them a pretext. He could not procure a revolver in the city, every store having been emptied of arms by the mob. A prominent citizen, who was known as a Union man, was compelled to leave the city at six hours' notice, taking with him a family of eight children. It is believed that no Northern man's life will be worth an hour's purchase there when the next gun is fired in the war.

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD BRIDGES.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, April 22.

One hundred and fifty carpenters, protected by detachments of Pennsylvania troops, have been dispatched to repair the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad; three hundred regulars have been dispatched to Cockeysville, Md., to hold that position. A regiment of Pennsylvania and the Rhode Island Marine Battery proceed this morning in the same direction. Cockeysville is only fifteen miles from Baltimore, and if the army is assailed Fort McHenry can act in concert.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS IN MARYLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

A prominent Philadelphian has arrived who left Washington Saturday afternoon. At Baltimore he was arrested as a spy. He escaped by referring to Baltimoreans. He went in a carriage. He reports passing Cockeysville, where 3,500 Pennsylvanians were encamped. The rest of the route was effected over the Northern Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

It is understood, from reliable authority, that the troops at Cockeysville have been ordered back to Harrisburgh, and will go by transports hence South.

FORT McHENRY REIEFORCED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, April 22.

A naval officer arrived at Wilmington this afternoon.

He says the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* landed a portion of her troops and reinforced Fort McHenry very quietly. The Baltimoreans were waiting for her arrival to seize her, but she started down the bay and frustrated their designs.

Annapolis is in charge of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts.

ALL QUIET IN BALTIMORE.

WILMINGTON, Monday, April 22.

Passengers from the South, on the train just passed here, say that all is quiet in Baltimore, and the turnpike is clear of Secessionists.

BALTIMORE TO RESTORE THE BRIDGES.

A gentleman connected with the Government at Washington arrived in this City yesterday, bringing satisfactory intelligence. He states that an official correspondence had been going on between the President and the authorities of the City of Baltimore, and that the latter had agreed to undertake the repairing of the Railroad bridges and telegraph lines, and to keep open communication for passengers, mails, dispatches, and troops. The Capital was considered safe for the present against any attack.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, April 22.

Information was received by Gov. CURTIN today that Lieut. SIMMONS, late of the United States Army, stationed at Carlisle Barracks, fled from that place this morning. Gov. CURTIN, by aid of the telegraph facilities in his possession, succeeded in having him arrested to-day at [illegible], in York County, Pennsylvania. It is said that Simmons has large and interesting information to the rebels on the start, condition of things at Carlisle, and of the movements of Gov. CURTIN'S troops. He will probably be taken immediately to Carlisle and delivered to the officers at the barracks.

STARTLING NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

Reported Burning of the City of Norfolk and the Portsmouth Navy-Yard.

The ship *Julia E. Tyler*, Capt. LAURY, twenty-one hours from Hampton Roads, arrived here last evening about 6 o'clock. Capt. LAURY reports that the pilot who came down from Norfolk to take the ship to sea, told him *that Norfolk and the Portsmouth Navy-yard were on fire.* Capt. LAURY had seen the flames in that direction distinctly before the pilot arrived. The Captain could tell nothing further. The *Tyler* left the Capes on Sunday afternoon.

CONFIRMATORY INTELLIGENCE.

The following, which had been previously received, gives strong reason to believe the report of the Captain of the *J. E. Tyler* is reliable:

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that passengers who had arrived in Baltimore from Norfolk, by the steamer *Louisiana*, reported that the Federal officers were destroying all the United States property at the Navy-yard, and that the United States steamers *Germantown*, *Merrimac*, and other United States vessels, had been scuttled and sunk by order of the United States Government. Orders had been issued for burning the Navy-yard *on Saturday night.* There is reason to believe that a large portion of the stores, &c., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, have been brought to this City, (Philadelphia.) The affair has been quietly managed, but not the less effectually.

Putting these two reports, from different sources, together, there is good ground to believe that the startling news, in part at least, may be true. It is doubtful, however, whether any other Government vessels have been scuttled and sunk except the old *Pennsylvanian*, which for years has been the receiving-ship at that station, and which is useless for any other purpose.

If Norfolk has been burned, either wholly or in part, it has not of course been done through any action of the United States authorities.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS TO THE CAPITAL.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, April 22.

Four hundred regulers end eight hundred volunteers arrived here this morning.

THE WOUNDED MASSACHUSETTS MEN.

BOSTON, Monday, April 22.

Several Massachusetts men, wounded at Baltimore, reached here this morning, among them Mr. STEVENS, of Lowell, who was reported dead. He had three ribs broken by paving-stones. Mr. STEVENS states that fifteen wounded Baltimoreans were taken to the station house with him. He intends to rejoin his Regiment as soon as he is able to do so.

THE MISSING PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

Several of the Pennsylvania troops, who have been missing since the Baltimore riot, have returned here, and report as having been confined in jail in Baltimore. Thirty-five others, who have been wandering in the woods near the Conowingo, were taken to neighboring houses and treated kindly. The latter have not returned home yet.

PRUDENTIAL MOVE IN MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sunday, April 21.

There were only 160 muskets, nearly 200 rifles and three cannon taken from the Arsenal in Clay County, and they were only taken to protect the citizens from any roving bands of desperadoes that may attack the county. A bond was given for them and they will be returned when demanded by the proper authorities. Other cannon and guns were not taken.

WHAT DELAWARE IS DOING.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, April 22.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held here this afternoon, embracing every party creed. The Union feeling was intense, and strong resolutions were adopted

WHAT NEW-YORK IS DOING.

ALBANY, Monday, April 22.

Eighty-three companies have applied for inspection. Six New York regiments are complete under Cols. Benedict, Allen, Wilson, Duryee, Hawkins and Blankier. Townsend's Regiment at Albany and Willard's at Troy, are almost complete. The Forty-eighth Regiment at Oswego, the Fifty-first at Syracuse, the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth from the Seventh Division are ready for service and await orders.

The order on the Springfield Armory has been increased to 10,000 stand of arms for New-York, 6,000 for Albany, and 5 000 for Elmira.

The Twenty fifth Regiment leave Albany at 3 P. M. to-day for Washington. The Fire Department and military turn out as escort. Flags and banners decorate all the principal streets. The populace send cheer upon cheer after the Regiment.

The members of the Commission under the law for organizing militia, met this afternoon at the Executive Chamber. All members were present except the Lieutenant Governor, and issued the following notice:

"Proposals are invited for the immediate furnishing of uniforms and clothing for 12 000 New-York Volunteers, to be made at the Capitol on the 23d inst, at 1 o'clock P. M. Specifications on the articles required can be found at the Quartermaster General's Office in Albany"

The Banks in this city have tendered to the Governor their share of the $3,500,000 loan for war purposes.

ALBANY, Monday, April 22.

The State authorities have decided to muster into immediate service the balance of the quota of militia authorized by the act to enroll a volunteer militia. This gives 17,000 troops in addition to the seventeen regiments previously ordered in conformity to the call of the President. Another New-York Regiment, under Col. MORGAN, have just applied for a Commission. Volunteer companies are coming in rapidly. Ninety companies have already handed in their company rolls.

AUBURN, Monday, April 22.

The war excitement in this city is intense. Yesterday (Sunday) was one of the most busy days the city has ever seen. A company, under the command of Captain BAKER, also an Irish Company under Captain GARRIGAN were enrolled, and the papers forwarded to Albany. The Irish Company marched from the Catholic Church after the services in a body to the Armory and enrolled their names. Enlistments are still going on rapidly. CHARLES RICHARDSON, son of the late Judge RICHARDSON, of this city, who has served as a commissioned officer in the Navy, offers his services to the Government.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 22.

The Common Council this evening voted an appropriation of $50,000 to equip volunteers and support their families. A resolution was also adopted that any employe of the city volunteering should draw his salary while absent, and resume his position on his return. The citizens' subscription for the aid of volunteers' families has reached $20,000. The enthusiasm in the city is unprecedented.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, April 22.

The Banks of Poughkeepsie tender the Government a loan of $100,000, and to our city $10,000.

WHAT NEW-JERSEY IS DOING.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, April 22.

An immense Union meeting was held here today. Mayor BRADLOW presided. It is estimated that 50,000 people were present. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the American flag was displayed in profusion. The First Regiment paraded the streets, and leave here Wednesday next for Washington. The city has the appearance of a military camp, and recruiting goes forward rapidly.

WHAT VERMONT IS DOING.

BURLINGTON, Monday, April 22.

Two hundred men have volunteered here for active service. Recruits are continually coming from the back towns. Vermont will not be found wanting. The Legislature assembles to-morrow at Montpelier. An appropriation of $500,000 will unquestionably be made.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING.

BOSTON, Monday, April 22.

At a public meeting held in the Exchange, today, a large sum was contributed to equip FLETCHER WEBSTER'S new Regiment, which is now nearly full. The first Bosion Regiment, one of the finest in the State, is anxiously hoping for marching orders. Old Plymouth County offers a full regiment. A similar spirit is exhibited in all parts of the State.

The city and town authorities continue to vote liberal sums for the maintenance of the soldiers families.

WHAT RHODE ISLAND IS DOING.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, April 22.

Four times the amount advertised for by the General Treasurer, as the first installment of the loan authorized by the State, was offered to-day, at five per cent.

WHAT CONNECTICUT IS DOING.

DANBURY, Conn., Monday, April 22.

The Directors of the Danbury Bank held a meeting Saturday and voted unanimously to offer $75,000 to the Governor, making the total amount offered by our two banks $125,000.

Another Rifle Company of 75 men, leaves in a few days.

WHAT KENTUCKY IS DOING.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 22.

Seven companies of the State Guard to the aggregate number of 650 men, under the command of Col. TILGHMAN, have been organized at Padncah, Ky.

THE BAR AND THE UNION.

LAW AND LOYALTY.

$26,750 SUBSCRIBED BY MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF NEW-YORK.

Pursuant to the call for the meeting of the members of the Bar of this City, the rooms of the Superior Court, at an early hour, were crowded to repletion. The meeting were unanimous in a display of red, white and blue rosettes, as well as in their financial liberality.

Exactly at 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Judge EMMONDS, who nominated as Chairman Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM. Judge INGRAHAM took the Chair without making any remark, suggesting that business should forthwith be proceeded with.

The following gentlemen were chosen Vice-Presidents:

Hon. S. R. Betts,	Daniel Lord, Esq.,
Hon. T. W. Clarke,	Hon. Chas. P. Daly,
Hon. J. S. Bosworth,	Hon. Greene C. Bronson.

The following named gentlemen were then chosen Secretaries:

Gilbert Dean,	E. W. Stoughton,
C. A. Peabody,	Richard O'Gorman.

The meeting then being regularly organized, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., arose, and with hat raised high in air, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I move before we proceed further to business, we give three cheers for our flag and our Union.

Deafening cheers followed this motion.

The following resolutions were then read by Judge EMMONDS:

In all periods of the history of our people, the lawyer has been preeminently true to the cause of civil liberty, the supremacy of the law, and the integrity of constitutions; and it becomes the members of the profession, whether occupants of the Bench, practitioners at the Bar, or our students and clerks, to rally in the defence of our dearly cherished institutions, against the felonious assaults now made upon them.

And the members of the profession in the City of New-York, and those connected with them in the administration of justice, acknowledging the high obligations of fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, in every emergency and against every assault and feeling the imperative call upon them in the impending Crisis to take immediate and effective action, as a profession,

It is by them

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of fifteen be appointed to collect and receive subscriptions from the members of the profession and all connected with them, to be applied by them for the purposes of national defence, and in aid of those of our brethren who are or may be called into active service, or the families of those who fall or may be disabled in the service, and generally to do every act in behalf of the Bar that may be necessary to carry into effect the general purposes of this meeting.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves in readiness whenever requested, in behalf of any member of this Bar, who may be in service in the Army or Navy of the United States, to assume and perform for his benefit any professional business he may have in charge and without expense to him.

Resolved, That the members of the profession in the City of New York will stand by the Union, the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws in every and any emergency, and to that they pledge their means and personal efforts, as well against aggression from abroad as against efforts at home, and they hold it to be their solemn duty in this emergency to coöperate with the public authorities, State or National, civil and military, in preserving peace and good order, in maintaining good government, in sustaining the Constitution and the legal authorities of the land in protecting the homes and the firesides of our people.

Resolved, That we recognize in the contest in which we are engaged no parallel in the history of the world. Aiming at no acquisition of territory, prompted by no ambition for distinction or power, and impelled by no angry passions, the people of the United States are waging for freedom only against wanton aggressions upon all the institutions which have secured that freedom to us.

In such a contest, where the wisdom of the past can afford us no adequate guide, it becomes the lawyer, regardless of the obscurity which so often settles upon moral courage, amid the blaze of material renown, to be firm, true, calm and active in every emergency, and by a generous self-sacrifice evince at once the ardor and the purity of his patriotism.

To such a line of conduct we dedicate ourselves, and invite our brethren throughout the State to associate and coöperate with us.

On motion of D. D. FIELD, Esq., the resolutions were adopted with three times three. The following named gentlemen were then chosen as an Executive Committee.

John W. Edmonds,	Wm. Allen Butler,
Wm. H. Leonard,	Wm. Fullerton,
Joseph S. Bosworth,	J. C. T. Schmidt,
Henry Hilton,	R. O'Gorman,
Daniel Lord,	Luther R. Marsh,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Alexander Hamilton, Jr.,
Henry Nicholl,	Gilbert Dean,
D. B. Eaton,	D. P. Ingraham.

Blank subscription lists were then passed around, and soon came into the hands of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, filled with some for $500, some for $250, and some for $100.

C. P. KIRKLAND announced that he had two sons, whom he had fitted out and supported at his own expense. They yesterday marched out for Washington with the Seventy-first Regiment, and he now desired to enter his name upon the subscription list for $500.

D. D. FIELD, Esq., announced that one of the clerks in his office, Mr. CATLIN VAN RENSALLAS, desired him to subscribe in his name $100, as he had gone to the war, and could not be present in person. Mr. FIELD himself, in addition, subscribed $500.

By this time the $500 subscribers became quite lively. Judge EMMONDS announced that the subscription among the Judges alone amounted to $2,500. The general subscription list was then footed up, and announced at $13,000.

Judge HILTON remarked that we could not stop at that, we must raise more.

Mr. BOSTAAD suggested that His Honor make an *ex parte* order, while the subscription lists were yet circulating.

Judge EMMONDS announced that as Judge MCCUNN was about leaving with his regiment for the scene of conflict, Recorder HOFFMAN had agreed to attend to the duties of the Judge's office during his absence. The Judge then announced that he was himself once a Colonel, and although over 65 years old, he still felt the fire of youthful blood running through his veins, and was still able to take charge of any military organization the members of the Bar might honor him with the command of. [Vociferous cheers were given for Col. EMMONDS.]

THOMAS BENNETT, Esq., Clerk of the Judges of the Superior Court, arose and said that he was an Englishman; that he desired admission into a Regiment of his own country[illegible] that at present it was full, and desired immediately to be enlisted in Col. EMMONDS' Regiment. [Vociferous cheers were given for TOM BENNETT.]

Mr. CHOATE then announced that Mr. WILLIAM FULLERTON had given [illegible], and had equipped two of his nephews for the [illegible] one of whom was now in command of a company of one hundred men whom he had raised for the [illegible] of his country. [Vociferous cheers.]

ALEXANDER HAM, Esq., of the Bar, sent up the following:

JUDGE EMMONDS—[illegible] having issued an execution in my case and the Sheriff finding *nulla bona*, has attached my person for the benefit of the New-York Zouaves

The amount of the subscriptions was then announced at $20,000.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

VOICES—"No, no, no; we wont adjourn until we have made it $25,000."

Viva voce subscribing soon began as brisk as bidding at an auction sale of valuable jewelry, and the amount was soon made up to $25,250, after which the meeting, in a high state of excitement, adjourned.

The Executive Committee will meet to-morrow morning at the General Term room of the Superior Court for further action.

While the meeting was proceeding in part 1, an impromptu meeting was organized in the long room adjoining. Ex-Judge WHITING presided, and Ex-Judge BIRDSEYE, HENRY J. WAITNEY, CHAUNCEY SHOEFFER and JOSEPH S. YORK were appointed Vice-Presidents.

Stirring addresses were many by CHAUNCAY SCHAFFER, J. T. WILLIAMS, Mr. BROWN, Judges BIRDSEY and WHITING.

Mr. SCHAFFER said that as matters now stood there was no lawyer but that had rather fight until the day arrived when our flag should again float over every harbor and every fortress, from New-York to Mexico, from which it has been so ignominiously lowered. He deplored the necessity of the contest, but the fight was forced upon us. Slavery had been the great disturber of the public peace, and while the abolition of Slavery was not the object of the war, it could not be doubted that it might result in the abolition of that which was the cause of the war. With the South out of the Union, he ventured to predict that throughout the Northern States there would arise no cause of war for five hundred years to come. And he never believed that until this day he would have an opportunity of emulating the virtuous deeds of our fathers.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that the crisis presented was one of peculiar interest to lawyers; it was a war upon the Government and *the laws* of the land. The Union must and should be preserved, though the bayonet pierced every heart in the rebel States.

Other speeches, breathing equal fervor and devotion to the Union, were made. Some had fitted out brothers, others sons, and others were about leaving themselves for the field of conflict.

While the excitement was at its height, one JOHN J. JACKSON presented himself and desired to enlist in the regiment of lawyers, which he understood was to be formed.

This announcement was received with rounds of applause. A motion was immediately made and unanimously carried, that JOHN J. JACKSON, of Cayuga County, be admitted a member of the New-York Bar. The President then, in a short and appropriate address, notified Mr. JACKSON that he was a member of the New-York Bar, and admonished him to stand by the flag of his country.

Mr. JACKSON replied that he would stand by the flag as long as he or it did stand upon his feet.

The sum of $1,500 was subscribed in this meeting to be devoted to the common cause.

The following resolution, offered by J. T. WILLIAMS, was then carried amid cheers:

Resolved That it is the duty of the proper legal authorities to arrest without delay all persons who openly avow sentiments hostile to the Government in the great struggle in which it is now engaged, and declare their intention to join the army of the rebels, or otherwise give aid and comfort to the enemy.

At the close of the meeting three terrific cheers were given for President LINCOLN, the Stars and Stripes, Major ANDERSON, the Chairman of the meeting and others.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Executive Committee:

John Keyton,	Chauncy Schaffer,
George N. Titus,	Elijah H. Kimball,
	Isaiah T. Williams.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

To-day New-York City, besides being the headquarters of the regular Army of the United States, will be also the head quarters of the Department of the East. Major General JOHN E. WOOL, of the staff, the next in rank to General SCOTT himself, arrived here yesterday, will remove his quarters to this City from Troy. Hence forward, therefore, all orders and instructions directing the movements of regulars located in the country east of the Mississippi River, will be issued from Major WOOL'S office here. The following are the present forts and barracks in this Department, and the regiments of which detachments garrison them:

Fort Mackinac, Mich.—Second Artillery.
Pittsburgh Barracks, Penn.—Second Artillery.
Fort Independence, Boston, Mass.—Second Artillery.
Bedloe's Island, N. Y.—Recruits
West Point, N. Y.—U. S Engineers.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.—First Artillery and Third Infantry.
Carlisle Barracks, Penn.—Second Cavalry and mounted recruits.
Fort Columbus, (Governor's Island,) N. Y.—Recruits.
Newport Barracks, Ky.—Recruits
Fort Monroe, Va.—First, Second, Third and Fourth Artillery.
Fayetteville, N. C.—Second Artillery.
Key West Barracks, Fla.—Artillery.

The following, having been captured by the Secessionists, are for the present blotted off Gen. WOOL'S books: Fort Sumter, S. C; Fort Moultrie, S. C.; Barrancos Barracks, Fla.; and Baton Rouge Barracks, La.

CAVALRY.

The Government has now at its disposal, at Carlisle, nearly 450 well mounted cavalry soldiers, who could do more in opening the streets of Baltimore than 1,500 foot men. The lance could be speedily attached to their boots, for temporary use, especially when no regular mounted troops would be encountered. There are nearly 400 cavalry at the National Capital also. There men are not recruits. The most of them have returned from the field, where they were incessantly employed for six months. Texas is the best cavalry school in the world.

The arming of the light draft fleet for the coming blockade, commenced yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy yard. Guns from the *North Carolina* were put on board the *Conyn*; and the *Bibb* will, it is said, be also provided with a battery. The *Varina* and *Cratford* are still in the stream, waiting recruits.

The United States brig-of-war *Perry* was reported ready for sea on Friday, and is to go in commission immediately. She is rigged, equipped and armed. The *Wabash* got steam up yesterday, and her engines were kept working for some hours, with satisfactory results. The *Savannah* has been hauled alongside the wharf.

The United States frigate *Potomac*, which has been lying at the yard for years, is to be prepared for service. The *Savannah* having been taken out of dock, the *Potomac* will soon be floated in. She is a splendid vessel, 1,726 tons burden, rates 50 guns, and carries 500 men. She, too, will be one of the blockade fleet.

All the hand of the *North Carolina* have volunteered. Wives, families and friends are behind country in their estimation. Their pay will run on. The 200 sailors ordered from the "*North*" on Saturday, returned that night; went on board two steamers next day, and back again to their vessel.

Yesterday was pay-day at the Navy-yard. There being over 1,200 men employed, the semi-monthly disbursements must have been nearly $25,000.

Recruiting was comparatively brisk yesterday. At Chatham street, 15 were enlisted; at Hudson-street, 4; at the Navy rendezvous in Cherry street, 40. No more landsmen or boys will be taken at the latter.

Troops that were under orders to leave Governor's Island have been detained until further notice.

AMMUNITION SEIZED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

PROVIDENTIAL INTERFERENCE WITH SECESSION POWDER.

The brigantine *Toronto*, the vessel on board of which the 8,000 kegs of gunpowder was seized on Sunday, by Surveyor HART, it seems cleared from this port in December last, for New-Orleans. In a gale of wind she lost her mast, and was obliged to put into St. Thomas in distress, where she was refitted as best she could be, the Captain not having the means to repair, and she returned to this City. The peculiar circumstances of the case led to the discovery of the nature of her cargo, and to its seizure. In December last no particular notice would have been taken of the shipment. The vessel is in quatody, and the powder was sent to the Naval Magazine.

A TIMELY MOVEMENT.

ORGANIZATION OF A CORPORATION TO MAINTAIN A NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

A Corporation has been formed under the laws of this State, by some of our leading citizens, to create and maintain a permanent National Patriotic Fund for the care and support of the wives and children and other dependents of those who go for the defence of the country. Among the Trustees are Wm. Curtis Noyes, Andrew V. Stout, Senator Benjamin, F. Maierre, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, Austin Abbott, Col. Elliott, F. Shepard, Mr. G. Lambert, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Charles H. Marshall, George W. Blunt, Rev. Drs. Thompson and Hutton, and many others.

It is intended to make a complete provision for those who volunteer by a large fund like the English Patriotic Fund in the time of the Crimean war, which reached $7,000,000.

THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE UNION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A MILLION DOLLARS TO BE RAISED TO CARRY ON THE WAR—THE VOLUNTEERS TO BE UNIFORMED—THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS TO BE CARED FOR—DEBATE ON SECESSION NEWSPAPERS—MEMBERS GOING TO THE WARS, &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman BOOLE presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Seven of the States composing the American Union have renounced the Constitution and Government of the United States, which were established with their consent, and have confederated together for the purpose of organizing a Government of their own; and

Whereas, In the prosecution of this design, they have chosen certain civil officers, and have raised and equipped armies, and are now engaged in open war against the authority and possessions of the United States; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, and in the fulfillment of his duty to defend, protect and preserve the Union, has issued his proclamation, calling upon the State of New-York, among others, for the means to repel aggression, to resist invasion, and to restore the authority of the Government over the places within its rightful and exclusive jurisdiction; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, that we tender to the President of the United States the assurance of the unqualified support of the people of this City in all needful measures which have for their object the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, the enforcement of the laws, and the vindication of the just authority of the Government; and be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all our fellow-citizens, to unite in the most cordial and effective manner to promote the organization and equipment of the troops to be raised in obedience to the requisition made by the President; that the money, credit and resources of this Municipality will at all times be forthcoming, whenever the same may be necessary in aid of the Government; and that the sum of $—— be appropriated for the purpose of furnishing to each regiment mustered into service from this City a stand of colors and suitable outfit for active service; the same to be expended by and under the direction of a Board to be composed of the Mayor and the Heads of the several Departments of Finance, Streets and City Inspector; and be it further

Resolved, That we invoke in this crisis the unselfish patriotism and the unfaltering loyalty which have been uniformly manifested in all periods of national peril by the population of the City of New-York; and while we reiterate our undiminished affection for the friends of the Union who have gallantly and faithfully labored in the Southern States for the preservation of peace and the restoration of fraternal relations among the people, and our readiness to coöperate with them in all honorable measures of reconciliation, yet we only give expression to the convictions of our constituents when we declare it to be their unalterable purpose, as it is their solemn duty, to do all in their power to uphold and defend the integrity of the Union, to vindicate the honor of our flag, and to crush the power of those who are enemies in war, as in peace they were friends.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and to the Governor of the State of New-York.

Alderman BOOLE also offered the following:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five be appointed to ascertain and report to this Board at its next meeting the cost of equipping each regiment of volunteers mustered into service from the city.

Alderman DAYTON—I very heartily second the resolution of the Alderman of the Twelfth upon this occasion, and, Sir, I return him my thanks and the thanks of the constituency I represent for the resolutions which he has offered upon this occasion. I feel, and I think every member of this Board feels, that they truly represent the cordial sentiments of the mass of the people of the City, in view of the present crisis in our history. I know that the people of the City stand ready to support the Star-Spangled Banner, the Constitution and the Union of these States, and I feel that he has embodied in those resolutions a proper expression of the sentiments of the people of the City at the present time. I am glad, Sir, and I know that the heart of this people will rejoice—will dance with gladness that the Common Council of this City stands ready in this emergency, irrespective of past political differences, to sustain the honor and vindicate our National Union, and flag and Constitution of our country.

Alderman BARRY wanted to have the name of Alderman RUSSELL, who was sick, recorded in the affirmative on this question.

The Chair ruled that it could not be done.

Alderman DAYTON made a similar suggestion with regard to Alderman CORNELL, who, he said, was absent, necessarily engaged in military duties.

Mr. BOOLE'S second resolution was then adopted, and the Chair appointed, as the Committee, Aldermen BOOLE, FROMENT, CHIPP, FARLEY and SMITH.

Alderman SMITH offered the following, which was laid over, under the rule:

Whereas, A due regard to the welfare and comfort of the families of many of the valiant sons of the Empire City who have volunteered, or may hereafter volunteer, in the service of the general Government in its determination to crush rebellion and sedition in the seceded States of the Union, imperatively demands that the City authorities should make ample provision for the maintenance of the above-mentioned class of our people, thereby giving the assurance to our volunteers that, in defence of the flag of the nation those in a measure depending upon them for support will receive, as they deserve, the fostering care of our municipal authorities; be

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 22.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,'71, Reg	96	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, New	100	
2,500	Ohio St 6s,'86	86	
1,400	Kentucky 6s, 6s	65	
5,000	do	s10	60
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	61	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	33	
8,000	N C. States 6s	s16	45
15,000	Missouri States	41	
2,000	do		40½
10,000	do		40
2,000	do		40¼
5,000	do	s10	40
1,000	E.R 2d M B.E.'64		99
1,000	Erie 2d M.Ex.'79		97
2,000	E. R. 6th M. Bs.		78
2,000	do		79
2,000	Gal. & C. 2 M. B.		97
100	Mich. Central R.		42
300	do	s30	41⅜
200	do		41⅞
100	Pacific M. S. Co		50
50	do		51
50	do		52
75	do		54
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	87
	do	s3	88¼
150	do		88¾
250	do	s16	88¾
100	do	s30	88
700	do		88¾
100	do	s10	88¾
300	do		88⅞
200	do	c	89
500	Erie Railroad	s30	16¾
100	do		19
100	Clev., Col. & C. R.		90

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	U.S.6s,'81, Con.		84
10,000	U S 6s,'81, Reg	s10	96⅛
2,500	Ohio St. 6s, '86		95
10,000	Ma. State 6s	s30	49
10,000	do		41
10,000	do		41⅛
10,000	do	s30	40¼
10,000	do	s30	41
11,000	do		42
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		86
3,000	M.C. 6 Pc. 1st M. B.F C Bds		92
$50	Mich. Cen. R.		43⅜
50	do	s10	43
50	do	s60	43
50	do		43¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10	70
100	do	s15	70
50	do	s10	70⅛
50	do	s30	70
50	do		71
100	do		71¼
100	Erie Railroad		20
100	do	s15	19¾
200	Hnd. River R.		35
150	do	s30	35
150	do		35½
200	do		35¼
30	Harlem Railroad		11½
100	do		11⅜
50	Harlem R. Pref		29⅛
350	Chic. & Rock I. R.		36
50	do		34⅛
200	do	s60	34⅜
300	do		34⅜
150	do	b30	35
10	M. S. & N. Ia. R.		12⅛
10	Panama Railroad		98
107	do	s3	96
100	do	s10	94
50	do	s15	94
50	do	s30	91
50	do	s3	87
$10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		59
50	do		58⅛
300	do		58
50	do	s30	58
50	do	s15	58
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30	56⅛
150	do	s30	56
25	do		56⅛
45	do		56⅛
250	do		56¼
50	do	s15	56¼
300	Clev. & Toledo R.		23
400	do		23¼
16	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.		84
25	do		85
50	do		84¾
150	do	s30	85

Monday, April 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 20, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 13:

Increase in Loans	$1,592 374
Decrease in Specie	1,144 478
Increase in Circulation	23,628
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	678,684

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 21, 1860	April 20, 1861.	April 13, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	128 448,868	124,701,259	123,108,885
Specie	23,233 304	40,620,270	41,764,748
Circulation	8,790,456	8,825,057	8,801,429
Gross Deposits	108,295 380	117,974,776	119,306,794
Exchanged	25 908 882	20 670,914	22,680,717
Undrawn	82,386 498	97,304,762	96,926,078
In Sub-Treas'ry	7,531,483	11,101,905	10,441,278

The Bank return shows a moderate change in favor of the Disceunt line and against the Specie average, as compared with the previous statement. The difference grows out of the recent transactions in Treasury paper and Government Stock. The Sub-Treasury gains in Specie nearly as much as the Banks lose. The deficit line is the heaviest known for three years past. The return altogether excites little movement on the street, and in the present War excitement has ne ether bearing than to assure the country of the immediate ability of New-York to supply the Government with all the means necessary to maintain its supremacy. This is the mere readily convenient to our Bank movement from the circumstance that the Foreign Exchanges to-day are more decidedly in our favor by ot least 1 ₱ cent. than before our Civil War became an established influence against the Money market. Fer Wednesday's steamer, London is quoted at 106@106¼ ₱ cent., with very little doing thus for, and Paris 15 35@5.32½. The mail of Wednesday goes by the *Persia*, which steamer sails late in the day. The market for money to-day is the same es at the close of last week. The quotation ranges 5@7 ₱ cent. on afternoon security.

New-York Exchange improved to-day to the average extent of three per cent as compared with the sales of Saturday, and the market for both Railway shares and Southern Border State Stocks manifested much firmness on the reaction. The impression seems to be that the fall at the close of last week was too precipitate, and that a very large share of the business then done was en *short* contracts. The cash sales to-day were at firm rates and generally at a difference of ½@1 per cent. from the figures made on 3@10 days time. The deliveries of the forenoon of New-York Central were not made without putting up the cash Stock to 70¾@71 per cent., and oster these were threugh with the price went up te 71½ ₱ cent. for delivery to-morrow, at the Second Board. On Missouri state Stock the advance from Saturday was 2@3 ₱ cent., and the same rise was shown on the ether State Stocks on the cash bids. On the North Western Railways and en Hudson, Harlem and Erie the rise was abeat 3 ₱ cent., and the same advance wae estoblished on Panama and Pacific Shares, althoegh lower intermediate sales were made. The regular California steamer sailed to-day with a large manifest of both freight and passengers, and thus far the calculation of a serieus diminution of huoiness over the Isthmus of Panama, in censequence of eur political troubles, is by no means justified. The reaction in the Mail steamship and Railway Stocks dependent upon this trade ought, therefore, to create no surprise. Pacific had fallen 25@30 ₱ cent., and Panama 20@25 ₱ cent en the mere suspicion that our California mevement is to be frightened eff the usual highway to and from the Pacific by the threatened letters of marque and reprisal of the Montgomery usurpation. The experience to-day is in the epposite direction, and the fear of interruptien will prebably centinue to decrease. The bid for Pecific Mail at the close was 61 ₱ cent., although the first calls this morning were as low as 50 ₱ cent. Panama was wanted at 98 ₱ cent., as against 93 ₱ cent., seller 30, in the forenoon. The general advance ef the day as compared with Saturday is thus marked at 3½ o'clock this afternoon: New-York Central 3½ ₱ cent.; Erie 2½; Illineis Central 5; Hudsen 2½; Harlem Preferred 4; Reading 3; Michigan Centtral, 3½; Michigan Guaranteed, 3½; Panama, 4; Galena, 4; Toledo, 3; Rock Island, 4; Burlington, 6; Missouris, 3; Virginias, 4; Tenneesees, 2@3, and Kentucky's 5 ₱ cent. The market late in the afternoen closed steady, and there was much less feverishness on the subject ef Civil War, although continued anxiety prevailed to hear the latest news from the army sent to the defence of the Capital.

The announcement made in the morning papers that the New-Yerk and New-Haven Railroad corporation have determined te pay a partia dividend on their etock, as they recognize it, caused the Stock Exchange Board this merning to strike from the official list both the Stock and Bonds of this repudiating and rascally concern. Henceforth neither can be dealt in by the Brekera of the Exchange.

The steamer *State of Maine*, whose prompt service on Saturday in landing the Maseachusetts reinforcement at Old Peint Comfort, (Fortress Monroe,) was commanded on this expeditien by Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, formerly of the Collins' steamer *Atlantic*.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Bread-street:

April.	Premiums.	April.	Premiums.
20..Philadelphia	Par.	19..Detroit	1 @ 1¼
20..Boston	Par.	18..Cincinnati	3 @ 4
15..New-Orleans	⅜@ ½	19..Pittsburgh	3⅛@ 4
18..Mobile	⅜@ ½	15..Memphis	3 @ 4
17..Savannah	—@ —	19..Plymouth, O.	1⅜@ 2
19..Chicago	10 @11	19..Rockford, Ill.	10½@11
19..Milwaukee	9 @11	19..Lexingt'n, Ky.	1 @ 1⅜
19..Cleveland	1 @ 1¼	20..Canada	⅛@ ¼
16..St Louis	9 @11	19..Peoria, Ill.	10 @11
17..Louisville	⅛@ ¼		

The proposals for $375,000 of New-York City Croton Water Sixes, redeemable Nov. 1, 1883, were opened on Saturday be R. T. HAWS, Esq., Comptroller. They ware as follows:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted
Howard Lodge	$3,000	100 05	$3,000
Francis G. Blanchard	5,500	100.10	5,500
Weston, Dortie & Co.	5,000	100.01	5,000
Read, Drexel & Co.	12,000	100	12,000
Wm. J. Wallis	5,000	100.26	5,000
C. Sing	500	100.26	500
R. P. Dunn	1,000	101	1,000
N Canter	4,000	100	4,000
Julia DeForest	1,200	100.11	1,200
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	375,000	100	329,000
Joseph Dugless	2,500	100.56	2,500
Total	$421,000		$375,000

Holders of La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grand Bonds, numbered from 1991 to 4,000, who wish their intereet protected, are requested to call at the office of J. L. JERUIGAN, Esq., No. 54 William street.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. April 20.	Loans. April 13	Specie. April 20.	Specie. April 13
Bk. of New-York	4,801,489	4,749,873	1,501,722	1,554,487
Manhattan Co	5,080,134	5,132,208	1,106,586	1,160,764
Marchants' Bank	5,828,236	5,834,122	1,386,435	1,393,503
Mechanics' Bank	3,901,058	3,719,408	1,169 627	1,322 714
Union Bank	2,490 452	2,466,699	1,026,780	979,061
Bank of America	3,408,730	5,203,272	4,, 55 040	4,266,696
Phenix Bank	3,264,403	3,130 227	960 660	945,573
City Bank	2,162,186	2,173,033	886,185	827 837
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,6.3,628	1,598,336	265 044	268,791
Fulton Bank	1,372,607	1,323,330	562,572	605 089
Chemical Bank	2,088,136	2,085,369	1,547,534	1,472,595
March. Exch. Bk.	2,083,113	2,026,406	525,573	537,114
National Bank	2,176,728	2,145,768	395,964	431,324
Bntch.&Drov.Bk.	1,475,904	1,454,972	493,555	502,243
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	916,366	948,986	309,871	309,722
Greenwich Bank	694,425	694,596	159,847	144 723
Leather Man. Bk.	1,746 904	1,746,,20	585,112	597,438
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,043,394	3,812,535	4c9,990	465,505
Bk. St. New-York	5,473,325	3,614,535	1,479,654	1,278,966
Am. Exchange Bk	7,893,157	6,547 267	1,765,324	2,911,347
Bk. of Commerce	14,110,546	13,725 496	2,690,703	2,541,029
Broadway Bank	3,651,633	3,570.441	1,257,343	1,361,234
Ocean Bank	1,123,548	1,653 778	391 640	380,100
Mercantile Bank	2,564,122	2,520,291	620,790	684,323
Pacific Bank	945,928	935,628	285,321	290,972
Bank of Republic	3,657 120	3,765,747	1,722,995	1,651,611
Chatham Bank	753,436	763,661	179 160	174 883
People's Bank	631,457	636,141	165,612	154,830
Bank of N. Am.	1,816,865	1,757,134	434,635	425,783
Hanover Bank	1,515,682	1,530,903	362,753	339,978
Irving Bank	776 182	813 380	218,031	198,109
Metropolitan Bk.	7,118,334	7,067.335	2,471,952	2,606 878
Citizens' Bank	775,871	759,010	242 257	263,460
Nassau Bank	1,598,.06	1,602,212	620,128	576,995
Market Bank	1,560,687	1,537,645	400,244	367,201
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,033,128	1,042 539	284,719	296,731
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,265,664	2,275,151	471 611	435,962
Corn Exch. Bank	1,544,834	1,509 751	329,220	338,501
Continental Bank	2,737,324	2,706,475	1,202 863	1,026,756
Bk. of Commw'lth	948,348	943 042	353 521	399,401
Oriental Bank	486,035	476,489	124 087	118,883
Marine Bank	1,043,545	985,144	180,381	177,334
Atlantic Bank	826,498	830,069	81,687	78,094
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,446 376	2,413,926	685,111	744,786
Park Bank	4,213 312	4,843,657	2,607.308	2,847,115
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	738,169	773,084	284,639	207,068
Grocers' Bank	548,048	504 283	124,066	130,586
North River Bk.	598 396	608,809	131 158	138,192
East River Bank	328 890	332 698	80,956	68,374
Manuf.& Mer. Bk.	779,263	786,857	214 324	208 113
M.Y. Dry Dock Co.	405,813	410 148	44,975	46,078
N.Y. Exch. Bank	308,595	320,483	24,142	22,990
Bull's Head Bank	509,382	513,368	60,691	79,624
N. Y. County Bk.	345,657	353 068	116,714	118,401
Total	134,701,259	133,108,985	40,620,270	41,764,384
Increase	$1,592,374	Decrease	$1,144,478	

Banks.	Circulation. April 20.	Circulation. April 13.	Deposits—Net. April 20.	Deposits—Net. April 13.
Bk. of New-York	412,326	417,366	3,540,375	3,880,18
Manhattan Co	396,049	396,377	4,230,506	4,274,961
Marchants' Bank	166,631	172,857	4,962,551	4,169,04
Mechanics' Bank	283,853	289,651	3,112,3.6	3,134 86
Union Bank	214,923	215,275	2,729,893	2,497,700
Bk. of America	120,508	125,613	9,781,218	6,744,797
Phenix Bank	127,879	138,882	2,372,038	2,309,49
City Bank			1,953,868	1,966,308
Tradesman's Bk.	319,689	307,699	741,999	717 799
Fulton Bank	193,475	195,279	1,213 534	1,225,,78
Chemical Bank	384,723	384,723	3,057 573	2,877,757
Merch. Exch. Bk.	119,517	117,873	1,296,134	1,400 558
National Bank	148 320	160,560	1,150,610	1 137,423
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	266 196	258,903	1,188,016	1,195 419
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	163,228	155 049	794,681	815,101
Greenwich Bank	184,186	182,262	509,866	488,817
Leather Man. Bk.	292 561	287,186	1,238 311	1,298 747
Seventh Ward Bk.	195,471	204 332	731,871	718,205
Bk. St. New-York	215,897	221,183	2,700,634	2,634,925
Am. Exchange Bk.	181,698	192 447	5 000,078	5,057 044
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,654 147	7,217,087
Broadway Bank	279,820	268 819	3 569,517	3,315,265
Ocean Bank	99,767	99,294	1,022 340	1,014,642
Mercantile Bank	23,394	24,736	2 074 369	2,071,215
Pacific Bank	141 967	137,261	817 956	817 935
Bk. of Republic	205,790	209 549	3,358 328	3,410 964
Chatham Bank	115,817	109 773	5 4.8,331	5 50,170
People's Bank	96,159	96,401	511,,63	511,153
Bank of N. Am.	97,406	96 495	1,199 766	1,175,743
Hanover Bank	81,965	78 716	819,454	836,963
Irving Bank	122,151	121,710	625,475	615,,97
Metropolitan Bk	233,815	215 189	5,631,031	5,621,211
Citizens' Bank	154,590	151,951	695,,41	7 4,270
Nassau Bank	136,410	125,618	1,215,471	1,220,620
Market Bank	209,243	214 300	1,050 071	1,092,667
St. Nicholas Bank	94 021	87 429	642,578	704,496
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	261,856	265,269	1,376,060	1,357,915
Corn Exch. Bank	225,412	226,756	1,,6.8	1,264,747
Continental Bank	18 600	188,152	1,561 661	1,710,693
Bk. of Commw'lth	215 116	214,494	952 014	980,057
Oriental Bank	102,285	99,101	349,260	371,685
Marine Bank	145,763	114,419	576,728	577,908
Atlantic Bank	85,098	84,094	260,829	250,288
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	147,962	147 696	1,,48 862	1,,64 935
Park Bank	169,295	170,008	3,,70 444	5,675,699
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	85,581	85,580	555,064	524,847
Grocers' Bank	48 173	47 418	360,571	354,756
North River Bank	75,586	75,961	427,102	471,240
East River Bank	80,980	87,689	252,357	249,209
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	130 108	131,702	556,535	547 305
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	141,062	137,,58	156,792	175 284
N. Y. Exch. Bk	74 298	70,667	251,102	263,452
Bull's Head Bank	114 464	122 516	467,577	495 766
N. Y. County Bk	75,711	75,,79	201,696	203,,83
Total	8,825,057	8,801,429	87,304,767	86,626,078
Increase	$23,628	Increase	$678,684	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fivos, 83; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37. Sight Exchange en New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The new Produce Exchange was formally opened to-day. Large numbers of buyers and sellers of Produce were present, and a very good commencement, in the way of business operations, was made. The attendance at the Corn Exchange under the circumstances, was also fair.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 78 bols. Ashes, 11,061 bbls. Flour, 11,470 bushels Wheat, 1,4•2 bushels Corn, 1,088 bushels Barley, 750 bushels Oats, 1,624 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,010 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 1e0 lbs.

COTTON—Is brisker and dearer to-day, including Middling Upland at 13¾c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour was more active, but holders were eager to sell, and, at each Exchange prices were a shade lower. The reported transactions add only 18,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 00@$5 10, Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17¾@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 20; Interior Extra Ohio at $5 25@$6 35; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17¾	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brs.	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in lively demand, and is dearer; sales 3,900 bbls., at $5 35@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Fleur is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 30@$4 16 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, but at irregular prices. We have heard of sales of 61,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 25@$1 28; White Western at $1 40@$1 58; Red Western, at $1 32@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin at $1 29@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 28; Northwestern Club, at $1 25; Chicago Spring, part at $1 24; Red State, at $1 27@$1 30; and choice Amber Long Island at $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand, but is unsettled. Sales 85,000 bushels, 63c. @64c. for new mixed Western; 67c.@68¾c. for old do, do.; 67¾c.@68 cents for Yellow Southern, and 70c.@72c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is salable at 68c.@68¾c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been inactive. Sales 4,500 bushels, including State at 60c. and Canada at 65c, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada at 35c.@36c.; Western at 34¾a.@35¾c.; and State at 36c.@36¾c. bushel.

HAY—Sales 700 bales Nerth River, at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in slack request, including new at 16c. @24c. according to quality, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 450 bbls., in lots, at $18 75 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is inquired for; sales, 300 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾a. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand, at steady rates. There were 225 bbls. disposed of at $10 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c @19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 600 trcs., in lots, at $4 37@$5 ₱ 100 lbs

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 19c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker, but at easier rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Fleur, 2s. 7d. @2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 9d.@9½d. Corn, 6d@6¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Fleur, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Fleur, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. @3s. 9d.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 9s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton.

THE UNION MEETING.

Speech of David S. Coddington.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The iron hail at Fort Sumter rattles on every Northern breast. It has shot away the last vestige of national and personal forbearance. A loaf of bread on its way to a starving man was split in two by a shot from his brother. You might saturate the Cotton States with all the turpentine of North Carolina; you might throw upon them the vast pine forests of Georgia, then bury the Gulf storms' sharpest lightening into the combustible mass, and you would not redden the Southern horizon with so angry a glow as flashed along the Northern heart when the flames of Fort Sumter reached it. To-day, he widered America, with her torn flag and her broken charter, looks for you to guard the one and restore the other. How Europe stares and liberty shudders, as from State after State that flag falls, and the dream breaks. Hereafter Southern history will be as bare as the pole from which the anndered pennant sinks, and treason parts with the last rag that conceal ed its hideousness.

This old ghost of disunion is at last a verity. For years it has been skulking semi-officially about the Capitol. Through the whole range of our parliamentary history every great question, from a tariff to a Territory, has felt its clammy touch. Did it not drop its death's head into the tariff scales of '32, hoping to weigh the duties down to a cocciliation level; did it not shoot its ghastly logic into the storm of '20, and frighten our soundest statesmonship into that crude calm called the Missouri Compromise; did it not sit grinning upon the deck of all our naval battles, hoping to get a turn at the wheel, that it might run the war of 1812 upon a rock; did it not stand up upen the floor of the first Cengress and shake its bony fingers in the calm face of WASHINGTON; and did not our fathers, who stood unmoved the shock of Gronos the Third's cannon, shudder in the presence of this spectre, when they theught hew the infant Rapublic might be cast away upon its bleak and mikkless breast. Then it was a thin, skulking, hatchet faced ghost; at last, fed upon the granaries of Northern and Southern fanaticism, it has come to be a rotund, well fed, corpulent disaster. Southern passion may put or the war paint; Southern statesmanship may attempt te organize a pique into an empire, to elevate a sulk into a sacramont, by marrying disappointment to revolution and reducing a temporary constitutional miscnlity into a hopeless organic political disaster. They may evan propose in solemn convention to abolish the 4th of July, and throw all its patriotic powder into the murderous arsenal of fratricidal conflict, but they cannot, except through self-destruction, permanently disrupt our nationality. Talk of the wise statesmanship of the South! had they allowed Kansas to become a free State, they would have been in possession of the National Government at this moment. Although the repeal of the Missouri Compromise awoke the North from its deep sleep upon the slave question, yet the most economical outlay of prudence would have continued them in possession of the Government for an indefinite future. Then Mexico would have been possible without the awful leap which cepies her morals without the possibility of possessing her territories. South Carolina once lived upon a potatoe to rout a king, and she is last going back to that immortal vegotable in order to crown a tallacy. Our Republicanism means the whole nation, or it means nothing. Together the parts temper each other, and under the aristocracy of this slave power mokes equality a myth and the free radical North less safely Democratic.

If ABRAHAM LINCELN has inaugurated a crash; if GEORGE WASHINGTON is to be no longer kaown as the successful contender for a combined and self-regulating nationality; if Bishop BARKALAY'e star of empire hos crumbled away into belligerent asteroids, and we are to fall, like CÆSAR, at the base of this black Pompey's pillar—we shall at least go into this holy battle for the Constitutioe with no law broken and no national duty unfulfilled. We have not stolen a single ship, or a pound of powder, or a dollar af coin to sully the sacred tramp with which patriotism pursues rabbery and rebellion. All the ills of the South could have been remedied within the Constitutien—all their wrongs righted by the victory of future votes. Shall I tell you what secession means?

It means ambition in the Southern leaders and misapprehension in the Southern people. Its policy is to imperialize Slavery, and to degrade and destroy the only free Republic in the world. It is a fog of the brain and a poison ot the heart. Dodging the halter,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A GIRL, WHO HAS five years' recommendation from her last place, is desirous of a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go as waitress and chambermaid in a small family. Can be seen at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing, or to assist with the washing. Has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman, in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; good references can be given from her last place, where she has lived 18 months. Call, for two days, at No. 60 6th-av., in the dressmaker's, from 10 to 5 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant German young woman, as chambermaid in a private family; would do fine washing or sewing, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Also, a professed cook in a private family; understands all the branches of cooking; jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds, and bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City references can be given; would prefer a situation together. Call at No. 93 6th-av., first floor, front room. Can be seen during the week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, active young woman a situation as first-class chambermaid and excellent fine washer and ironer; understands finding; or would act as waitress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and excellent plain seamstress; is an excellent embroiderer; or as children's nurse and excellent washer and ironer; does whatever is required of her willingly; has the best of reference. Call at No. 110 East 22d st., for 3 days; no objection to the country; would prefer to travel with a lady.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with washing, or would go as waitress in a private family; no objections to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 512 6th-av., between 30th and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing to assist to the care of children and make herself generally useful, or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a nice private family; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 179 7th ., near 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or laundress; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 3 days, at No. 105 East 25th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Address No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; four years' reference from her two last places; is a good shirt ironer. Call at No. 354 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children, or would go out to sew in private families by the day; no objection to travel; can give 4 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 21st-st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress or to mind children; can get the most unexceptionable recommendation from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Call at No. 105 East 26th-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one as chamber maid or laundress, the other to do waiting and chamber-work, or as waitress; both can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at 171 East 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in taking care of children; everything satisfactory can be said in her behalf. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; has several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 155 East 22d-st., between 2d and 1st avs., next house to the wire mills.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman thoroughly competent for the duties; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some years. Call at No. 166 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork or waiting in a small family; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young, neat, tidy girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse and good plain seamstress, and a good embroiderer; does willingly what is required of her; has the best of reference; no objection to the country; call at No. 110 East 22d-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1134 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 227 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; can give good reference. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 155 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the wire mills.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman thoroughly competent for the duties; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 269 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable, neat girl desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; no objection to chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and plain sewing; she possesses an amiable disposition; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; wages moderate.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook; Protestant; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry; has the best of reference from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a respectable private family, in the City; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game and desserts; is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; no objection to a large family; can furnish best of City reference. Inquire at No. 291 1st-av., near 18th-st., in the drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RE-spectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, creams and pastry; good bread and cake baker; good reference given; country preferred; can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class cook, in a hotel or boarding-house; understands all branches of cookies, soups, meats, pastries and jellies, and is an experienced baker; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 75 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will do part of the washing, if required; no objection to the country; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No 1 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as good cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and six months. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastries; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; has good city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation; is a first-class cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 247 Mulberry-st., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family either in City or country. Apply for two days at No. 196 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; has good City reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking charge of a kitchen; she understands meats and all kinds of bread and pastry. Call at No. 65 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands meats, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; and is also a good baker of bread; good City reference given from her employers. Apply at No. 65 4th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION; ONE who has five years City reference; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook, who understands her business; can produce good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 377 2d-av., near 24th-st., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., a few doors off the 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, boiling and larding, and pastry; anything requisite in a private family. can come well recommended from her last employer. Call, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 West 15th-st., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first rate plain cook; understands all kinds of baking; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th av., near 22d st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to ass at in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 212 7th-av., one door from 21th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced woman as cook, who understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No 135 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family either in City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 237 Gold-st., Brooklyn, in the rear

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook in a respectable family; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 661 Hudson st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family, or would have no objections to a first-class boarding-house, where there would be no washing required; understands jellies, game and pastry, is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 240 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs., over the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation to do the cooking and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker. Best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 226 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family, no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 West 18th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; understands pastry and poultry, and making butter, if required; no objection to the country; her employer can be seen. Call at No. 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, first floor, front entrance in Hicks-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family as a good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can be seen for two days at No. 175 32d-st., near 8th av., third floor, front room. Best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble widow woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 8 years; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 119 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference will be given from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, game, poultry and jellies; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 18 Minetta-st., near Bleecker-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do the general housework in a small, private family; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 1st-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, 152 West 39th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as cook, and to wash and iron; good references can be given. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st., in the rear, Room No 12.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY, WHO IS GIVING UP housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation, in a private family, for her girl, as plain cook, good washer and ironer. Call at No. 125 West 45th st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 6 Leroy-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUAtion, by a Protestant Englishwoman and her daughter; the former as good cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter; the latter as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; is a good sewer; is fond of children; have City reference Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs Can be seen for two days; no objection to the country.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED by two Protestant Scotch girls, sisters, the one as cook; would assist in washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid; would assist in washing and ironing; prefers going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Gansevoort-st., near 8th av., and West 13th st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls; one to do cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; has the best of City reference from their last place for three years. Can be seen at No. 111 Smith st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two women; one as cook, understands baking; is willing to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or chamberwork and sewing; are willing to go in the country; good references given. Call for two days at No. 53 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED by two respectable girls, situations, one as good plain cook washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress or house-work; have the best of City references from their last place Can be seen at No. 265 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO sisters wish situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and take care of children. Address No. 270 Atlantic-st., between Smith and Boerrum sts., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—A FAMily giving up housekeeping wish to find situations for their cook and also for their chambermaid or waitress, both of whom they can recommend. Apply at No. 224 Madison av

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A TRUSTworthy woman, fully competent for her duties desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacities; is a good cook and baker; a thorough laundress; can produce the best references for honesty, sobriety and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations by two sisters, who wish to live together; one as cook and the other as chambermaid; they have excellent City reference. Apply in person, or by note, at No. 148 East 41st-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable women, one as cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Also, one as waitress, by a respectable young woman, who perfectly understands her business; is capable of taking charge of the silver and dining-room. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, SITuations by two Protestant young women—one as cook and to assist in washing; the other to do waiting and assist in chamberwork if required; has no objections to go in the country for the summer; would prefer to be in one house if convenient. Call, for two days, at No. 275 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A clean, civil and capable woman, with excellent City references, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; is also a good cake and pastry baker, and an excellent laundress; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 372 6th-av, over the drug-store.

AS DAY DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wants to make engagements by the day or week; superior reference. Apply at No. 635 8th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., in the millinery store

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts., top floor, front room. Good City reference from her last place.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A VERY tidy, respectable and well recommended girl wants a situation in the City or country to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, economical and an obliging servant. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, STEWARDESS OR COMPANION.—A situation wanted by a respectable widow woman; best of City reference. Address Mrs. GORDON, for one week, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant woman; understands hair-dressing, French fluting, and making up embroideries; is a good trimmer and sewer, and can produce first-class City reference; no objection to travel. Address for 2 days, A. F., No. 84 Hammond st., corner of Bleecker.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; or would go as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business perfectly. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 16 East 31st st., New-York, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; would be willing to do light chamberwork. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 399 6th-av., third floor front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as laundress; who thoroughly understands her business; has lived three years in her last place where good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a girl who thoroughly understands her business and can do French fluting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 230 West 36th-st., near 10th-av., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS NURSE by a very steady, competent person; she can take the entire charge of a young infant or grown children, can do plain sewing, if necessary; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for many years; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, has the best of City reference, can be seen, for two days, at No. 76 4th av., corner of 10th-st. in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent young woman, a situation as nurse in a respectable private family; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 408 5th-av., near 38th st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 32d st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children and to do plain sewing, the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Address K. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; would have no objections to the country for the Summer, is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for one day at her present employer's, No. 133 East 18th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as child's nurse and seamstress; no objection to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a respectable married woman in a private family. Can be seen for two days at 99 West 19th st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable American Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid in a small, private family, to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 122 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; or would be willing to wait on an aged lady; no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a young infant, or as chambermaid and seamstress, is fully competent to fill any of the above capacities; has the best of City reference from where she has lived in the highest families. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A; can be seen for two day.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes the above situation in City or country, has the best of City reference; is of kind disposition and very fond of children. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine best City reference given. Call at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to go out by the day or week to sew; understands all kinds of family sewing and children's clothing and dressmaking; no objection to travel with a lady to Europe; unexceptional reference given as to capability and integrity. Call for two days, or address a note, No. 122 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can operate Wheeler's machine, or as chambermaid and waiter; would like the country for the Summer; has four year's reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 217 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av., first floor, front room, over grocery-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION As seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to grown children or to do light chamber work. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 2d-av., in the dry goods store; would like to get with a lady traveling.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would also assist in taking care of children, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 218 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, take charge of growing children; would board with the lady. Apply at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Good reference can be given; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and to wait upon grown-up children, or to wait upon an elderly lady; lived seven years and eight months in her last place. Can be seen at No 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by an English Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 10th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress; understands her work thoroughly; or chamberwork and sew; can fill either situation to give entire satisfaction; has got the best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 119 West 14th-st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at 90 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No 25 West 25th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Situation wanted by a young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good reference from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 20 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—WANTED, situations for a large number of excellent servants of every description, highly recommended by Brooklyn Ladies whom they have served many of which are desirous of going in the country. Employers who favor us with their patronage will find our business conducted on honorable principles, and in every instance where there is a disappointment or no servant supplied, no fee will be charged.

MANNING & CO.,
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in the linen department of a hotel or institution, or any situation where the services of a trustworthy person would be required and valued; the very best reference will be given. Call or address No. 92 24th-st., near 6th-av., for one week.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics, to every department, can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

A RESPECTABAE COUPLE WISH TO take charge of a public building, with offices, or a private house. They will be well recommended by their present employer. Call at Pennemen's Building, No. 42 East 14th-st. Can be heard next engaged.

TO TRAVEL.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO travel to Europe with a family; would take care of children, and is willing to return, if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 89 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

HOME WANTED—FOR A SMART, INTELLIgent American girl, 14 years of age. Wages no object as she is desirous of obtaining a comfortable home. Address, A. B., Box 176 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALWAYS ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c, at the Intelligence Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL 18 YEARS of age, wishes a situation with a good family in Jersey City; best of references. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER, &c.—THE ADVERTISER is desirous of obtaining a situation in a store or office in any capacity where he could make himself useful; understands bookkeeping by double entry, and would be glad to take the situation of some one, while they are absent in the service of their country. Best of references given. Address LALOR, Box No. 552, Post-office.

AS BUTLER.—THE ADVERTISER, A STEADY, respectable man, wants employment in the above capacity; has a thorough knowledge of his business, with the best City reference; satisfactory cause given for leaving. Can be seen for one week at present employer's, No. 18 Washington-square, New-York City.

AS CLERK, OR ASSISTANT SALESMAN.—Wanted, by the son of a late British Consul, a situation in any wholesale store, as junior clerk or assistant salesman; he writes a very good hand, and has a thorough knowledge of German, having studied that language in Germany. Address Messrs. CAMP & PHILIPS, No 61 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work. Has the best of City reference. Address or call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or a note addressed to L. D., Box No. 41 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman, one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references Address A. B., at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, corner 6th-av. and 39th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman; has the best of City references; knows his business in all its branches; reason for leaving his present place the family is going to Europe. Can be seen at his employer's, No. 39 Union square, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man as coachman in a private family; is a good groomsman and a careful driver; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 264 5th-av., with his last employer; is not afraid of work; has good City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant single man who has lived in some of the best families in this City for twelve years, can be well recommended by any of them. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., opposite the Bible House, or at No. 301 Broadway, corner 24th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, as coachman and gardener; he understands his business in all its branches, the best of reference given from his last employer. Address P. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young man fully competent and willing to work, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener, has excellent City reference. Address T. D., Box No 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; will do it until willing and obliging, and can bring the very best City reference; would be willing to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 309 Hudson-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, BY A married couple without encumbrances, situations; one as coachman to the other as cook. The man has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, and can furnish most satisfactory references from his last and former employers; the woman is a good plain cook; they have no objection to go into the country. Can be seen for two days by applying at P. Stilling's, No. 1,022 Broadway, or a note addressed to J. W., at the same place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good farmer; understands his business thoroughly, can take charge of a gentleman's place; the very best of City and country references. Address M. D., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, or Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener wanted by a respectable single young man, understands his business perfectly in both branches; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and flowers, and everything connected with the care and management of a gentleman's place, can come well recommended from his last place. Address P. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single young man, English, a situation as coachman or plain gardener. Address J. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a single young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly, has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; understands plain gardening if required. Address M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man of temperate habits and good moral character as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and carriages, plain gardening, farming, &c. Can give good references. Address J. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German single man, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a young man as coachman; is a good groom and a careful driver; six years and a half good reference given; no objections of taking care of a vegetable garden. Address, for two days, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; is willing to assist in a garden; can give good reference from last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a young man who can show the most satisfactory recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; is willing and obliging; has lived in a small garden in order if required. Address M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable man, as farmer; he thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; can get first-class reference from his last employers as to capability and integrity. Address H. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days, or B. R. Bidle, No. 35 Wall-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man who understands farming well, to go into the country with a good farmer Call at or address, for two days, P. C., No. 116 West 19th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a place in order; can take care of all kinds of stock; is not afraid to work; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, perfectly understands the management of green-houses, graneries, hot and cold, as also, all branches connected with the business, laying-out new places in first-class style, &c. The best of testimonials can be given. Address S. L. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS gardener, by a single man; understands greenhouse culture, vegetables, grapes, flowers, &c. Also, understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk, and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended; has lived in the last place 4½ years; can get gentlemen to recommend him verbally if requested. Address F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A PLACE; REFerence from last employer and others for 16 years to date; is also a practical farmer and can manage all kinds of farm stock; understands glass and flowar management. Address G., Box 211 *Times* Office, until Wednesday next.

AS GARDENER AND FLORIST.—WANTED A situation by a single man, who understands the laying out of grounds on the latest plans, and is well experienced in the cultivation of vegetables, budding and grafting grape-vines, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a respectable man, a situation as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; will have no objection to making himself useful around a small place; can produce the best of City reference

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon's Royal Circus.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rivals.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—The Queen of the Arruzzi—The Golden Ax—The Death Token.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Don Cæsar de Bazan. Evening—Capitola.—Curiosities at all Hours.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Telegraphic communication with Washington is still an impossibility, but we receive gratifying assurances through other channels that the Capital may now be considered safe against the assault of any force which is likely to be brought against it. The number of troops now there must be at least ten thousand, and will probably be twenty thousand within twenty-four hours.

The report relative to the bombardment of Baltimore by Fort McHenry is not confirmed, though it is stated, on the authority of persons who have recently passed through there, that it is menaced by its guns. From all accounts which reach us, Baltimore must be in a condition of almost utter anarchy, from which the efforts of the authorities are insufficient to wrest it. That an attack on Fort McHenry is contemplated there is not the slightest doubt, and that the commander of the fort will retaliate by opening upon the city is considered certain.

Among the startling reports which reach us from the South is one to the effect that the City of Norfolk and the Gosport Navy-yard at Portsmouth have been burned, and that all the United States vessels there have been sunk by order of the Government. Passengers from Norfolk who arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, by the steamer *Louisiana*, state that the officers had destroyed or removed all the Government property, and it was understood that the place would be be destroyed by fire *on Saturday*. They reported the Government ships, the *Merrimac* and *Germantown*, as already scuttled. To give credibility to these rumors, the ship *Julia E. Tyler*, at this port, in twenty-one hours from Hampton Roads, having sailed on Saturday afternoon, reports, on the authority of a pilot, that both Norfolk and the Navy-yard were in flames. No explanation was given. Captain Lowry had distinctly noticed the flames before the pilot arrived to take the ship to sea. Among those who are best informed as to the designs of the Government, the destruction of the Navy yard is considered probable, while the sinking of two valuable naval ships is seriously doubted, and if Norfolk has been burned, it is referred to a rising of the slave population, which is known to have been in a very uneasy state for years.

The Board of Aldermen last night concurred with the Councilmen in passing the ordinance raising $1,000,000 by City bonds, to be appropriated to the prosecution of the war. A resolution was offered appropriating $500,000 for the use of the Union-square Committee, and another was adopted appointing a Committee to report as to the probable cost of uniforming and equipping the volunteers. The salaries of City employes existing were continued. The Mayor sent a message recommending the million war loan, but the Aldermen transacted all their war business first, and then sent the message to a Committee afterwards. In the Board of Councilmen, besides the $1,000,000 appropriated for the equipment of soldiers and for the support of their families, $500 were voted for a stand of colors for the Firemen's Brigade, and $1,000 for a full-length portrait of Major Anderson. A Committee was appointed to receive, on their arrival in this City, the remains of the Massachusetts soldiers who were murdered by the Baltimore mob. The death of Mr. Slidell, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board, was announced, and resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted.

The promptness with which the State of New-York is responding to the call for volunteers is parallel with that of Massachusetts. A dispatch from Albany informs us that eighty-three companies have already applied for inspection—that six regiments are complete, and seven more will soon be awaiting orders. There have been forwarded to the Springfield Armory orders for twenty-three thousands stands of arms.

A monstrous meeting of the New-York Bar was holden in the new City Hall yesterday afternoon, to take measures and raise means for the benefit of the families of those who have enlisted in the defense of their country. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and $25,000 were subscribed for the purposes mentioned.

The Exempt Firemen held an enthusiastic meeting at Firemen's Hall last night, and, with acclamation, adopted resolutions binding them to hold themselves in readiness to do the duties of active firemen during the absence of the Zouave Fire Brigade Regiment from the City.

Whatever may be the strength of the secession sentiment in Maryland, it is evident that it pervades but a very small portion of the population of Delaware. At Wilmington, yesterday afternoon, a most enthusiastic Union meeting was held, embracing men of all parties, at which strong resolutions in favor of sustaining the Government were passed.

Fort Monroe being now garrisoned by a sufficient number of "good men and true," may bid defiance to all attempts the Secessionists may make against it. It is one of the strongest forts in the United States, and constitutes the north point of the entrance to Jamee River, and, with Fort Calhoun, which is one mile distant, commands the entrance to that river. The fort itself is very large. The walls are more than a mile in circuit, very thick and high, surrounded by a moat which is from sixty to one hundred feet wide, with eight feet of water, drawbridge and outer batteries. It mounts some three hundred heavy guns, has mortars for throwing shells, furnaces for heating balls, &c. Nothing could approach within three miles, except under the fire of all these batteries. The walls inclose seventy-five acres, in the centre of which is a vast parade ground—the quarters of the troops facing the latter on all sides.

We are authorized to say that the steamship *Fulton* will positively sail as advertised, for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, 27th inst., at noon. Among her passengers are many of the American Ministers and other officials going to Europe.

The Mail steamship *Bienville*, J. D. Bullock, Commanding, from Havana on the 18th inst. at 1 P. M., with the mails and passengers, arrived last evening. She left at Havana the steamsr *Cahawba*, to sail on the same day for New-Orleans. Also, the steamer *Empire City*, from Indianola, with United States troops, which would sail on the 19th at 4 P. M. for New-York. On the 22d inst., at 9 A. M., the *Bienville* passed the steamers *R. R. Cuyler*, *Columbia* and *Harriet Lane*, bound south. The health of Havana still remains good. The last received intelligence from England *vid* New-York, having been of a favorable character, holders of sugar increased their pretensions to 6¼@6¼ reals per arrobe for D. S. No. 12, upon which basis considerable activity existed. Molasses continued without any improvement, and Freights without any alteration in rates, the continued influx of tonnage preventing any advance. Sterling Exchange (60-day bills) 8@9 per cent. premium; New-York (60-day bills) par to 1¼ per cent. discount; New-Orleans (short) par to 2 per cent. premium.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, there was only one trial. The prisoner was convicted of seduction. Two or three pleas were taken, and the Court adjourned to attend the war meeting of the lawyers.

There was an average recovery of *three per cent.* on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and less feverishness on the influence of the Civil War, at the close of business. Exchange on London is ¼ per cent. lower, quoted for the *Persia's* mail of Wednesday at 106@106¼ per cent. No change in Money rates.

Business in Cotton was active and prices were higher. A better demand prevailed for Breadstuffs at, however, irregular prices. The movements in Coffee, Rice and Whisky were more extensive. Provisions, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides and Leather were inactive. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The People Demand Action.

Measured by intensity of feeling and a proper appreciation of the crisis, the President and the Cabinet at Washington are far behind the people. They are like a person just aroused from sleep, and in a state of dreamy half-consciousness. They have not yet, for the first time, accepted the logic of facts as palpable as noonday. From the first, Mr. Jefferson Davis has been aiming at the capture of Washington, when he would very likely bang the whole of them could he catch them, while they have been deluding themselves that he was only playing a part, and would some day, perhaps, form one of their number, as he did of the Cabinet of Mr. Pierce.

The class of people they come in contact with, unfortunately, are office-seekers. These men could never come to a realizing sense that the traitors were in earnest. No events could impress them with this conviction. The seizure of the Mint at New Orleans, and the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and the great treason of Twiggs, seemed to be looked at as the frisk of some wild fellows, but as indicating nothing like a deliberate and well-conceived plan. Take the case of Virginia. A majority of the Convention never thought of proposing terms of reconciliation that did not strike at the root of all Government. Its ultimatum was an insult to common sense. The whole drift and tendency of things was towards *secession*. This was the inevitable result. Yet Government, blind to this fact, left a large quantity of arms at Harper's Ferry, which would have been seized by the traitors but for the forethought and gallantry of Lieut. Jones.

This case may be taken as an example of the uniform dilatory action of the Government from the start. The trade between the North and the rebels, whereby the latter have been supplied with tons of powder and vast quantities of arms and munitions of war, has been prosecuted with the utmost energy up to the present day, without an effort of Government to put a stop to it. The loss of thousands, and probably tens of thousands, and the waste and destruction of millions of property must be the consequence. We showed a long time ago that the South could not carry on a single campaign unless the North supplied their munitions of war, and filled their commissariat. This we have done for a pretty tough campaign, at least, with the entire consent and approbation of the Government. This want of appreciation of the contest, has really given the enemy all the strength it possesses. But for what the North has supplied to it within the past three months, it could not have ventured upon a single pitched battle. The South had been arming with tremendous vigor, from our own workshops, while our Government has had almost its entire thoughts occupied in the distribution of offices.

The past cannot now be remedied, and we would not complain could we see any symptoms of improvement for the future. But we fear that precious hours and days may still be frittered away by red-tapeism on the one hand, and inertness on the other. We are repeating the experience of England in the Crimean war, when all was ardor and action on one side, and incompetence and indifference on the other. Who does not remember the fearful penalty paid both in life and money? These blunders lost England her prestige in the eyes of the whole world. But for the people the Government would have been everlastingly disgraced. We must take care, or we shall fall in the same way. Let every one consider the present popular feeling, and ask himself whether the Administration adequately represents and embodies it. The men to incarnate this feeling and to stand forth as its type, the occasion is yet to bring forth.

But subordination is natural to the North. We must act according to precedent and law. Those who are at present wielding the power must continue to guide events. The people consequently must act upon them, and infuse into them something of their life and order. They must be fused by being mixed with the molten mass of humanity. Their duties can be suggested in a manner which cannot be disregarded. Let them consider that we are in a contest of life and death. One of the combatants must go down. An instinct of self-preservation should teach them to stop supplies of all kinds. Starve the enemy out. Seal up instantly every Southern port. Close the Mississippi and the railroads. Concentrate 100,000 at the most important strategetical points. If 100,000 are not enough, call for 200,000. The temper of the North is up. A half a million of men and a hundred millions of dollars can be had for the asking. Deal a blow that shall strike terror into every traitor's heart. Any day now wasted in inaction will cost a thousand lives. In war no policy is so cruel for a strong Power as a temporizing one. A great battle is to be fought. Fight it with the enemy half prepared. Let those who stand as the legal representatives of our power reflect and embody the spirit of the nation, and all will be well. If they do not all will be lost.

The Massachusetts Dead.—We think few men read Gov. Andrew's dispatch to the Mayor of Baltimore, requesting him to care for the Massacusetts dead "tenderly," and to send on their remains for honored burial by the Commonwealth, without tears. Yes, those bodies battered and bruised by the brutal mob, are sacred. "Tenderness" is not too gentle a word to be used for the care of them. From the plow and the fishing-boat, those hardy men, hearing the names and the memories of Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill, came forth, as their fathers did of old, to offer their lives for Liberty's dear sake. Foremost in the Second War of Independence, as their forefathers were in the First, the very day on which the men of Lexington stained the green sward with the first blood of this Revolution, saw the men of this generation stain the streets of Baltimore with the first blood of this greater struggle.

All honor, then, to those humble men of Massachusetts, the first victims in the new war of Liberty. Unlike their ancestors, they died far from home and native soil, but like them, they died for their country. The whole nation owns them. Their names shall be preserved in the country's roll of honor.

Yes, bear the battered bodies "tenderly;" they are more sacred than the relics of the saints. Wherever they pass, let the nation's flag, which they died to defend, wave over them; let cannon thunder the martial honor, and let women and children come to drop a tear over the Massachusetts dead, who died for Country and Liberty.

The American Question in Europe—Prospects of Secession There.

The tone of the English and French journals, brought by yesterday's steamer, furnishes a curious reflex of the aspect of American affairs a month ago. That period—which was the date of their latest American advices—has, by the events of the past ten days, become so separated from the "situation" which the drama has now assumed, that it is difficult to realize how narrow is the chronologic interval between us and then. It is quite a mental experience to be transported back to the time when Mr. Lincoln was laboring under "embarrasments" as to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, troubled respecting what to do next, and unconsciously permitting the clutch of the midnight murderer to approach nearer and nearer the throat of the nation, while he valiantly pursued the Utopian theory of Presidential duty.

It is evident that the American question had reached that condition at which, without further light, it was insoluble to the European mind. "Matters are no doubt tending to a solution," says the London *Times*; "but so languidly and so darkly, that it is impossible with any confidence to predict what will next ensue." Many of the speculations in which the European journals indulge have, of course, been rendered wholly obsolete by the progress of what one of them, with prophetic forecast, designates as the "Great American Revolution." A peaceful solution was ardently hoped for—and, indeed, if we remember the confidence with which Mr. Seward predicted "sixty days" as the lease of life of secession, such expectations are no way surprising. "It is difficult," declares the London *Post*, "to suppose that the secession dispute will not end amicably. It is so irrational, unprofitable, and so undignified and impolitic, that sane men are not likely to shun the opportunity of reconciliation." "Sane men!" quoths; it is not with sane men, but with men insane with ambition, that the Government of these States has had to deal!

There are some passages which sharply recall the mind to the condition of coma in which the Administration seemed plunged a month ago. If, indeed, it be taken into consideration that the following utterances bear the very date of the enunciation by this journal of the necessity of a decided policy on the part of the Government, it must be evident how imperative was the demand for active treatment:

"Thus the critical days and weeks fly by," says the *Times*, "and we know no more of the plans of the American Government, and, for aught we can see, the *American Government knows no more of its plans* than on the first day when it acceded to office with a manifesto, the interpretation of which has exercised all the controversial talent of the country, and hitherto without leading to any conclusion. * * * *While the Councils of the North are thus vacillating and undecided*, the men of the South are working out the problem they have undertaken with every appearance of calmness and deliberation."

The London *News* is still more emphatic:

"In Europe we cannot understand how it is that a Chief Magistrate is without what may be called an Executive; he is in authority, but has no authority to act promptly and energetically. *With us it would have been a word and a blow. Rebellion would have encountered opposition from the first moment of its raising its head, and the struggle would not terminate until the insurrection had been put down or had achieved a revolution.* In America it is different. There are so many Sovereign States that there appears to be no compact with the measure of the law. The Republic is divided, outraged, insulted, but no action has been taken."

The "three eminent citizens, the agents of a dissatisfied people," had not reached Europe, so that their reception is yet to chronicle. The *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, however, in anticipation of their mission to France, discusses the question of the "recognition by Europe of the Slave States," in an article not greatly encouraging to any fantasies cherished by the Slave-Secessionists. After showing up the contemptible fallacy on which secession rests, affirming that "the rebellion of those States against the Federal Government has no right to be regarded in the character of a struggle between two hostile nations," and that "their recognition by the United States is an indispensable condition of foreign recognition," it proceeds thus to state their chances of moral support on the part of European nations:

"Those Slave States, whose past is so deplorable and whose present situation is so false, are coming to implore the moral support of England and France. They forget that both France and England have assumed enormous sacrifices in order to abolish Slavery in their Colonial possessions. They forget that England boasts of being the freest nation in the world, and that France gives its blood and its treasure to aid enslaved peoples to recover their liberty. We can understand that the liberal Powers of Europe preserve friendly relations with certain countries, even though Slavery exist there, as was the case with the United States, and as is the case with Brazil; *but a retrograde faction which in the name of Slavery throws a country into confusion can neither claim nor receive the esteem or sympathy of the free nations of the world.*"

It is, in fact, not permitted for a moment to doubt what must be the attitude of the European Powers towards the Confederacy of traitors, in view of the events of the past week. No Ministry could withstand the storm of indignation which the recognition of that Slave Power would evoke. But there is no disposition on the part of Ministries to do any such thing. There is strong evidence to conclude that even the class whom the rebels hoped to cajole by commercial bribes now unmistakably see that it is but a lure and would turn to ashes. There were articles marked by a low morality on this score in the leading English journal some time since; but it is plain that even that commercial class whose sympathies those articles were supposed to express is now disenthralled of that delusion, and England is able to give practical proof of the boast which it has long been her glory to be able to make, that, with her, material interests have never stood in the way of Principle.

But if these things were so a month since, what will be the effect of the intelligence soon to reach them of the cannonading in Charleston Harbor and all the echoes it has awaked? How will the "Southern Confederacy" then appear? There can be but one result. All sophisme must then be blown away. The tide of Patriotism surging across the Atlantic will bring a return tide that will cover the traitors with the scorn and indignation of the world.

Massachusetts Prompt in all Things.—We learned last night from Boston, that as soon as news was received by Gov. Andrew of the break in communication with Washington, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining immediate supplies of food for a garrison, he made arrangements to send on at once ten days' rations for the six thousand men that Massachusetts now has in the field.

A barrel of biscuit at the right moment has been said to be as good as twenty men; and we trust the wise forethought of Massachusetts will stimulate others to action.

England and America.

The British Press has swung round again. At the outset of the secession movement, its sympathies, (if such cold-blooded speculations deserve the name,) were with the American Government. It saw no good reason for destroying a Union which had made the American people so prosperous, and purchased so largely of British goods. British trade had increased largely under the stimulus of good government in the United States,—therefore these organs of British opinion were opposed to its destruction.

Presently came a nipping frost to all these sympathies. It came in the shape of the Morril tariff. The American Government proposed to tax British iron, British cloth, and various other British goods,—and it was even suspected that this was done for the benefit of American manufactures. The Negro Confederacy, on the other hand, talked about Free Trade. They proposed to form an alliance with Great Britain, and admit the products of her labor free of duty. Here was a revelation. What a chance for British iron-makers and cotton-spinners! What golden visions of wealth dazzled the eyes of John Bull. Forthwith the British Press began to consider the other side of the question. England, after all, in spite of her sympathy with law and order and government,—in spite of her hatred of negro slavery, must consult her interests. She must sell her goods, and she had no right to inquire into the moral character of her customers. Slavery was very bad to be sure,—but then, you know, we must have cotton. National relations cannot be regulated by the code of morals. There were a great many reasons against the recognition of this new Government,—but, then, the prospect of Free-trade was a powerful lure, and the British Press thought that, on the whole, England must look at things as they are and not as she would have them, and recognize the *fact* that the American Union was utterly, finally and hopelessly dissolved.

But the wind shifts again—and the British Press shifts with it. The new Confederacy puts an *export* duty on cotton! British goods may *come in* free,—but the material out of which they are made goes out burdened by a heavy duty. This is a new revelation of human depravity, and the British Press is shocked accordingly. It visits upon Jeff. Davis and his gang of rebels the choicest epithets in its copious vocabulary. John Bull could have forgiven rebellion, Slavery, the Slave-trade, piracy, plunder, anything and everything but an export duty on cotton. That enormity transcends his patience, and he seems quite inclined to throw his own-found nation overboard. The British Press is quite in despair at the prospect. It cannot put money in the British pocket either way. The Government of the Union swindles the British nation by the Morrill Tariff on the one hand, and the Negro Confederacy plunders it by the export cotton duty on the other. The British Press is thoroughly puzzled by this extraordinary state of things, and sees only one thing clearly,—namely, that whatever may be the issue of the secession movement, England must foot the bill. Both parties to the controversy are agreed upon this point,—if upon no other.

Just at present, therefore, the British Press seems to be neutral in the great conflict for Freedom and Civilization and Constitutional law which convulses the Western Continent. How long it will remain so depends upon the next turn of the tariff. Half a penny a pound either way decides the question. Not a thought for the great principles involved,—not a word of sympathy for the great Republic of the West,—the great Republic of History, struggling in the slimy coils of a gigantic conspiracy, which aims at the overthrow of Liberty, and the destruction of everything which freemen hold dear. All this is utterly discarded,—all thought of it repudiated, for the chance of selling goods a farthing higher! If the British Press accurately represents the British nation, in its views concerning the revolution now in progress here, it is a matter of little consequence whether we have its sympathy or not.

Letters-of-Marque and Reprisal.

The Slave Confederation could not have possibly taken a more direct road to cut themselves off from the sympathy of mankind, than by their new crusade against private property on the seas. Nothing could more thoroughly unite the commercial cities of the North against them. They will undoubtedly do us some damage, but it will be a damage far outbalanced by the loss they will occasion themselves. They will raise up by this one act a new swarm of fearless and untiring enemies. It is not improbable that adventurous John Browns will land on the Southern coasts, and arouse and arm the negroes, or furnish them with facilities of escape. This, as a strategical move, detaining the local Militia in their own territories, would be of the highest importance, and as a means of summarily ending the war, nothing more decisive could possibly be invented. In the meantime, as soon as our commerce begins to suffer, it is not at all improbable that private expeditions will be fitted out from Northern ports for these purposes. There are innumerable men, daring and skillful enough, to be able to carry through such enterprises, and there will be no want of money to fit them out.

To guard against privateers, it is absolutely necessary that the greatest precautions should be used in all our Northern ports. Committees should be formed or officers appointed in every seaboard town, to look after and examine every suspicious vessel, and whenever a craft is taking arms on board, she should be summarily arrested, until her character is fully cleared.

Permission will no doubt be given by the proper authorities for our own vessels to be fully armed. We are assured that the California steamships have for some time been well provided with a light armament, and with a crowd of well-armed hardy Californians on board, they would no doubt give a good account of themselves.

Our Government ought beside to have a number of small steamers—such as the iron-steamers on the Clyde—capable of enduring rough weather, but of light draft and able to run up into creeks and bays, where pirates might take refuge. By these various means, and by a summary *hanging* of every man caught in the business, this miserable robbery on the high seas might be effectually checked.

Show Your Colors!

It has been our duty heretofore to call public attention to the condition and reliability of the Army and Navy, and to point out the fatal consequences to be apprehended from infidelity and treachery on the part of those intrusted with command. The country has already bad sad experience in this respect, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of circumspection. For not only numerous Southern officers of distinction, but three or four who were born north of Mason and Dixon's line have proven faithless, in consequence of having formed matrimonial alliances in the South.

These instances of treachery or desertion of duty are of daily occurrence. We understand that an officer sent from Fort Pickens, as a bearer of dispatches to Washington, took Montgomery on his way, and was closeted for two days with the heads of the rebel Government; after which he came on to Washington, delivered his charge, and forthwith tendered his resignation, which was accepted! This we conceive to be almost as bad as the course of the Navy Department, under the late Administration, in permitting such traitors as Farrand and Hamilton to resign. Why was he not tried as a traitor, or dropped, after the manner of Twiggs?

We also learn that two officers declined to leave this City on a late expedition under sealed orders, and that one of them, at least, was permitted to go to Washington and explain. It is about time that these squeamish gentlemen should be disposed of in one of two ways. They should be compelled to choose between unconditional obedience to orders, and resignation. The country, at a time like this, cannot afford to trust the fate of the country to officers whose scruples will not permit them to perform the duties assigned them. These sensitive sympathizers with treason, like the abstractionists of Virginia, are for preserving the *status* of the 4th of March; but it is all on one side. The "Confederate States" may raise troops, erect batteries and ship tons of guns and projectiles, and the *status* is not changed; but if the United States sends a provision ship to supply a long-established military post, the cry of "coercion" goes along the lightning wires, and the wails of the Virginia Press are as loud as if the enemy were at their doors. So with these scrupulous gentlemen. The reciprocity must all be on one side. They could not fight against their countrymen if ordered by the Government of the United States, but are ready enough to take service with the traitors, and then their love of their countrymen oozes out faster than Bob Acre's courage. What is so very criminal in one case becomes patriotic in the other.

We propose to bring this matter to a test; and we ask the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments to order every man whose position, in view of the conduct of others, may suggest the suspicion of a doubtful allegiance, upon such duty as shall compel him to make his election. We understand that there are many such officers now about Washington; and we suggest that of these every army officer be ordered to his company or regiment, and every navy officer to sea. Care should however be taken that no man of doubtful fidelity be placed in any responsible command by sea or land, where he could follow the example set by Twiggs, Farrand, and others. The test here proposed might become a dangerous experiment, without this precaution.

Let the Secretaries call on the chiefs of Bureaus for the names of all officers in Washington, and where their companies call for their presence; and let there be no more winking at pretended scruples, the hypocrisy of which may be thus easily demonstrated. Further inaction in this matter may be fatal. We happen to know that the Administration is besieged in behalf of this class of Army and Navy officers, whose nice sense of honor will not allow them to serve against their countrymen in rebellion, because their hearts are with the rebels, but who are nevertheless willing to live at ease on the Government which they can despise.

We can respect the man who in consequence of the prejudices of education, or even the politico-sectional passions of the hour, resigns high and lucrative office under a Government with which he has no sympathy, and to which his heart is no longer loyal. But traitors at heart, who still cling to the pay and perquisites of a service which they mean to desert when their services are most needed, or to betray when they have opportunity, cannot be respected, nor should they be spared the application of the touch-stone of patriotism.

In what other country under the sun would Army and Navy officers be permitted to shield themselves from the discharge of duty in times of civil commotion, on the plens now set up in America? What would be some of the Governments of Europe if the Army officers would not aid in the suppression of rebellion? It will not be pretended that the American officers have more honor or courage than those of England and France; neither can it be said that the dynasties which rule these countries are better entitled to the loyalty of their subjects than are the Constitution and Government of the American Union to the allegiance of its citizens.

Blockade! Blockade!

The most imperative step now to be taken is the *instant* blockade of Southern ports. Unless this be done, in a month's time swarms of pirates will issue from them directed against our Commercial Marine. Such a course has been held *in terrorem* over us from the outset. The rebels well know what we have at stake, and for a long time believed the fear of loss would keep us perfectly quiet and inactive. They forgot that patriotism was still alive in the human heart. No class of men have more heartily responded to the great call than merchants, and Government should take effective measures that they be not harmed.

We have a large number of coast-wise seagoing steamers, admirably adapted to the work of blockading. These should be instantly fitted up for active service. Any lack of men in the regular service could at once be made up from our mercantile marine. We cannot conceive why Government does not instantly set about this matter. All it has to do is to detail a competent officer to this work. The means for the blockade exist in the greatest profusion. All that is wanted is some one to organize and put them in motion. Let Government confide this duty to some experienced shipmaster, and in a week's time a force would be under weigh sufficient to effectually blockade every Southern port. The routine of Government red-tapeism consumes months in doing what could be accomplished in weeks. Will not Government arouse itself to this duty, and not be dragged to it after infinite loss shall be suffered. Thus far it has busied itself in fastening the door after the horse has been stolen. Shall the manner in which Southern ports are to be blockaded furnish another striking illustration of the kind?

The Position of Maryland.

We are unwilling to believe that Maryland is given over hopelessly to the rebellion, or that Gov. Hicks has abandoned his devotion to the Union and the Constitution. He has done too much for both,—he stood up too boldly against the tremendous pressure which the conspirators brought to bear upon him; and his noble fidelity to his own convictions of duty was of too much service to the Union to permit us hastily to denounce him for having apparently yielded to the domination of a Baltimore mob. There is, beyond all question, a very strong element of rebellion in Maryland and Baltimore. It embraces the whole of that immense body of vagabonds and lawless scoundrels who have kept that city in terror so long. The attack upon the Massachusetts troops was, in our opinion, the act of the mob,—not the prearranged action of a party. The passions it aroused swept the city like a whirlwind, and the Union sentiment disappeared before it. But we do not consider this by any means decisive of the position which Maryland will finally assume in this great contest. We cannot believe that she will be so blind to her own interest as to plant herself in the path of the mighty North, rushing to the rescue of the Union. At present her attitude is that of rebellion. But she does not in the least diminish the certainty that the Union will be triumphant against rebellion. Her accession to the rebels, while it widens the field, narrows the issue. The nearer the contest comes to us, the better can we deal with it, and the more certain is our success.

We now hold, beyond question, the two great strategical points in the campaign—Washington, and Fort Monroe, at the mouth of the Chesapeake. With the command of the sea and abundant means of transportation, we can pour upon these two points all the soldiers we can raise. With 50,000 men in Washington, we shall see whether we cannot carve a way through Baltimore. Threatened on both sides by overwhelming forces, she must take the alternative of opening and keeping open the route, or allow Government to do it with a strong hand. Expostulation is out of place in a life and death struggle. We shall make very short work with Maryland, when we have power sufficient to enforce our just demands, if she refuses to concede them. We can better make our issue with her than with Virginia. We shall treat her as a part of the Union. If she assumes not to be, we shall treat her as a rebel. We intend to test the question, wherever presented, whether law or a mob is to be the stronger. We are no longer to be bamboozled by this shielding of traitors and thieves under the plea of State sovereignty.

But Maryland cannot resist our march if she would. We can, in spite of her, and while she is hesitating and inactive, accumulate forces that would crush any resistance she can put forth. We still hold the fort that commands her great city. She will soon be in a dilemma in which submission will be the only alternative to disastrous defeat.

Public Opinion in the City.

The events of the last week have brought forth manifestations of public opinion and public sympathy in this City, which have startled those who had not taken into account the deep currents which flow strong and perpetual far beneath the superficial storms of party and faction which ordinarily meet the eye. As long as New-York saw in the political contests of the day only the constitutional strife of Democrat, American and Republican—as long as all parties maintained their allegiance to the Union and their devotion to law, one party might achieve a victory to-day and another party to-morrow; and the loyalty of the defeated was no more in question than that of the victors. Even when, within the last half year, party began to trench indirectly upon loyalty, so undoubting was the confidence of the people in the speedy triumph of the old forces of the Constitution, that the very depth of their devotion rendered them heedless of its assertion, till short-sighted persons even doubted its existence.

But now that the question has fairly shaped itself as one of Union against Disunion, of the Constitution against Revolution, of Law against Anarchy, the voice of the Metropolis is heard in no doubtful tones, and all parties of the past melt away into the universal and perpetual American party of Constitutional Freedom and National Unity.

The fact that these principles are now to be submitted to a test heretofore unknown in the solution of our political problems, and that we are challenged to a struggle for them on the same field on which they were originally won, has no effect in making us shrink from their solution in this or any other way.

The universal voice is that *the Republic must not be destroyed*, and that the supremacy of the Constitution must be maintained. It finds expression through the Legislature, through the Press, in Wall-street, in the Church, and through the citizen-soldiers of the Republic. There was not half as much unanimity in Seventy-six, when the first blow was struck for Freedom, as there is now in defending Freedom when the first blow is struck against it. The feeling consolidates with the hours; it has already swallowed up or swept away every contending interest and every opposing traitor. It is not too much to say that had President Lincoln been understood in last November to stand distinctively as the representative of the principles he now so manfully upholds, and had it been foreseen that the issue would be made, the Metropolis would have chosen him President by acclamation.

The organs of the conspirators here, who stimulated the South to treason by promises of unlimited aid, finding that all their incitements to sedition have been without effect, and that all their prophecies have been reversed, are now themselves swept from their mooring by the irresistible force of public opinion; and treason can now hardly find any so poor as to do it reverence.

All this is startling enough to those who had contemplated and hoped for an exactly opposite state of public feeling and opinion among us. It was argued that New-York was so besotted by the lust of gain, that she would blindly submit to—ay, even assist in—the destruction of the Union from which have come all her riches and power. It was believed that her patriotic instincts, and her historic name, and her imperial future were all in the

market; and that because she had permitted a truculent demagogue, under plea of Democracy, to become Municipal chief, she would also follow his lead when he should attempt to plunge her into fore-ordered anarchy. The conspirators built their hopes upon the rottenness and the pusillanimity of the City; and now, to their dismay, she proves herself as loyal as she is courageous.

In this loyalty to the Union, New-York, we hope, reflects and symbolizes the sentiment and action of at least twenty-seven of the States of the Union. Her fraternal feelings are as wide as the Union,—as wide as Democracy and Freedom. In this supreme crisis of the Republic, she gathers up and concentrates in grand expression the undying hopes of the men of every clime who have found peace and liberty under its shadow; and with the help of God, proclaims her determination to uphold, till all hope is lost, that flag around which have been entwined so many of the noblest aspirations of the world.

[Advertisement.]

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Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 16 Bond-st.

Make a Quiet Comparison between the elegant, highly finished Self Seals, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 18 Nassau st., and those retailed by mere dealers, and see whether in style, quality and cheapness, the Espenscheid fabrics do not bear away the palm.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Military Shirts
At McLAUGHLIN'S,
Corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 300 Broadway.

Soldiers, Attention.—Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., Barnum's Museum.

Use
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
TOMATO CATSUP,
Prepared from the
FRESH TOMATO,
and free from all
IMPURITIES.
Sold by all grocers.

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Bilious PILLS, No. 34.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, No. 34.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, No. 34.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING.
These Pills, like all pure Homeopathic remedies, produce no pain, sickness of stomach, or any uneasiness whatever, but cure disease by acting directly upon the organs affected, thereby gently and promptly restoring them to the normal condition, and their effect is perceptible only as they commence to cure; nor is any other effect ever desirable than an immediate restoration of the system to a perfect condition of health.
They are prepared with special reference to the various BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS so well known in all communities: INACTIVE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, DEPRAVED APPETITE, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, JAUNDICE, &c. Two pills, night and morning, will generally remove all difficulties of this kind in a few days—continue, however, until cured.
Twenty-five cents per box or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail free of charge.
Address PHILIP LEE, No. 138 William-st., N. Y.
Sold at BUSHNELL'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 469 Broadway, and by JOHN MARTIN, No. 679 Broadway; also in Brooklyn, by Mrs. HAVES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st.; and by Druggists and dealers generally.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—VULTE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 18, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, assisted by Rev. J. W. Diller, CHARLES B. COFFIN to EVELINA THOMPSON, daughter of Frederick L. Vulté, all of this City.

BALL—POTVIN.—In this City, on Monday, April 22, at the Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk st., near Grand, by Rev. J. D. Rogers, Mr. WILLIAM G. BALL to Miss SARAH J. POTVIN, both of this City.

WALTON—DONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, at Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Dr. W. I. Rennington ROBERT WALTON to Mrs. JENNIE M. SUTHILL, daughter of the late Capt. Anthony Maxwell, U. S. A.

RAINSLMANN—HOOBES.—In Lawrenceville, N. J., on Thursday, March 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Gosman, Mr. O TOMLEY RAINSLMANN, of New York City, to Miss JULIA P. HUGHES.

☞ Trenton and Princeton, N. J., papers please copy.

SUPPER—VAN SHAICK.—In Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday April 17 by Rev Dr. H. N Pohlman, of Albany, Mr. CHARLES EUGENE SUPPERN youngest son of Judge Edward Suppern of Suppern, to Miss HARRIETTA, second daughter of Benjamin Van Schaick, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ROBINSON—In this City, on Monday, April 22, of consumption, WM. M. ROBINSON aged 49 years. The deceased had some years employed as a compositor in the office of the Times.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral.

The members of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, are hereby requested to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Fitzgerald, No. 14 West 36th st.

JOHN L. BROWN, President.

D. W. FLYNN, Rec. Sec.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

BELLOWS.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, April 22 ELIZA DELANO, wife of Charles B Bellows and daughter of the late Joel Jones in the 33d year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon 24th inst., at 2 o'clock from her late residence, No. 190 West 29th-st., without further invitation.

NEALS.—In this City, on Friday, April 19, at his residence No 23 Cannon st., of pleurisy, CHARLES NEALS, aged 67 years

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens on Sunday, 21st inst

SIDDLE.—In this City on Monday morning, April 22 at 1½ o'clock EDDIE, infant son of Charles and Alice Biddle, aged 2 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day (Tuesday) April 23, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 230 York-st.

☞ Beloit Wis. papers please copy.

BENEDICT.—In this City on Monday morning, April 22, HENRY D. BENEDICT aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Samuel Beekwood, No. 27 Sumner st., Brooklyn, this day (Tuesday) at 2 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FRANIS—In this City, THOMAS T. FRANIS, aged 24 years 6 months and 14 days

The friends of the family and those of his sons, Edwin, John, Read and William, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 197 West 23d st., corner of 8th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DAVEAU—In this City, on Monday, April 22, HENRY D., youngest daughter of Elijah and Caroline Deveau, aged 2 years, 6 months and 6 days.

CONKLIN—In this City, on Saturday, April 20, GEORGE CONKLIN, aged 80 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 London terrace, corner 23d st. and 9th av. this (Tuesday) morning, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.

JOHNSON—In this City, on Sunday morning April 21, WILLIAM EDGAR, infant son of John K. and Fanny E. Johnson, and grandson of Rev. W. A. Bullock, aged 5 months and 7 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 104 West 130th-st.

SAMPSON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, John Wyman, 51st Division, on Sunday, 21st inst., MARY widow of Joseph Hampton Sampson, of Rahway, N. J., aged 73 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from Friends' Meeting House, 25th-st., near 6th av., without further invitation

TALLMAN—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 21, CORNELIA G., wife of Daniel S. Tallman, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 23 inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence No. 285 Carlton-av.

SCUDDER.—On Saturday, April 20, JOHN H. SCUDDER, of this City, aged 63 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, 23d st., near 9th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, April 21 GRACE, only daughter of Theron O. and Marie E. Wright, aged 1 month and 25 days.

BISHOP.—On Sunday, April 20, EDWIN L. BISHOP, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, Leander Bishop Bound Brook N. J., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Jersey City (Cortlandt st Ferry) at 12 o'clock M., and return at 4 P. M.

BUSHNELL.—On Wednesday morning, April 17, of consumption, GEO. W. BUSHNELL of Rahway, N. J., eldest son of HARRY BUSHNELL, aged 34 years.

TIEBOUT.—In Westfield N. J., on Monday, April 22, MARY, daughter of John W. and Julia A. Tiebout, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 24 inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the ferry foot of Cortlandt st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CORNELIUS.—In Salem, Mass., on Thursday, April 18, MARGARETTA CORNELIUS, of New-York City, aged 83 years and 7 months

☞ Westchester County, N. Y., papers please copy.

ANABLE.—At St Bartholomew, W. I., on Thursday, March 28, VIRGINIA DENERY, wife of Rev. Cortland W. Anable, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 28 years and 3 months.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorised by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:
EXTRA CLASS. No. 241, April 22, 1861.
50, 36, 45, 75, 32, 78, 38, 63, 48, 47, 60, 55, 61, 26, 3.
CLASS No. 242. April 22, 1861.
27, 23, 13, 25, 59, 8, 6, 42, 35, 41, 65, 18, 31.
Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Monday, April 22, 1861.
Commissioners, { J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.
NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.
W. E. & CO., Managers.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND OAK FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.
Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Warerooms and Manufactory, Nos. 98 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors east from Bowery.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BETTS, General Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FLAG-STAFFS AND POLES COMPLETE on hand at INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest boat and oar bazaar in the world, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st. One hundred ship and pleasure boats of all kinds and description on hand.

CLOTHES MANGLE FOR SALE CHEAP—As the owner is about breaking up housekeeping. For particulars inquire at No. 169 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, of Mrs. JANE DE PEAR.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PEBKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
TO USE
TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lired but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.
Having leased our up-town show-rooms at No. 42 East 14th st., and being now engaged in removing the fine stock of goods to our main store, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock at No. 458 Broadway, and shall at once offer,
FOR CASH,
$100,000 WORTH OF THE FINEST GOODS IN OUR LINE AT
AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The goods are displayed on our first floor for the convenience of the public, and comprise in part,
REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, VASES, SILVER PLATED WARE, DECORATED DINING SETS, DECORATED TEA SETS, PLAIN AND CUT GLASS WARE.
And a splendid
GALLERY OF OIL AND PASTEL PAINTINGS,
By Culverhouse and other well-known artists.
Also,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
At extremely low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome st.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTS.
For the Benefit of the Families of those who may fall IN DEFENCE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.
The entire profits of the sale of the PORTRAIT OF MAJOR ANDERSON, *such as was taken at Fort Sumpter*, will hereafter be deposited in Bank for the benefit of the families of those who may fall in the present contest in defense of the Flag of the United States, and paid over to the Committee authorized to take charge of such contributions by the great Union Meeting of April 20.
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 BROADWAY, New-York.
NOBLE MEMORIES GLISTEN ROUND THIS PORTRAIT! TWENTY MILLIONS OF FREEMEN CAN WITHOUT FEELING IT, SOON ROLL UP A FUND THAT WILL GLADDEN THE HEARTS OF THE WIDOWS AND THE FATHERLESS AND DO HONOR AT THE SAME TIME TO THE BRAVE ANDERSON.
The Press throughout the United States will serve their country well by giving the above as wide publicity as possible.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.
Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate, through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in the second stage of consumption by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 165 Court st., Boston; in New-York by J. MILHAU & CO., No. 183 Broadway, and by BARNES & PARK.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR ANDERSON.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
NOW READY
TWO PORTRAITS OF MAJOR ANDERSON:
I. A STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, suitable for framing. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and India Proofs, $1.
II. A "CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT," for Albums. Price 25 cents.
Either of them sent by mail free on receipt of price.
A liberal discount to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK
KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 29 Cooper Institute.


"UNION TIE."
RED, WHITE AND BLUE.
SMITH & BROUWER, Manufacturers.
No. 36 Warren st., New-York.
At wholesale only.

NOTICE.
By order of Commodore EDWIN A. STEVENS, a special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration what action should be taken by owners of yachts and members of the Club in the present crisis of public affairs.
By order of the Commodore.
H. MORTON, Secretary.
Dinner will be provided by the Steward for members requiring the same, provided the usual notice is left at No. 5 Pine-st., at or before 5 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the New-York County Medical Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st and 4th av., on TUESDAY, April 23, 1861, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing scientific reports, and electing Delegates to the American Medical Association at Chicago, in June next, and to the National Sanitary Convention in Cincinnati, in May. H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

MILITARY.

2,000 DOZEN FLANNEL SHIRTS
OF ALL STYLES.
JOHN DAVIS & SONS,
No. 55 Warren-st.

MILITARY CLOTHING
OF ALL
DESCRIPTIONS.
Large orders executed at the shortest notice, and at the Lowest prices, by
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Broadway and Grand st.
Broadway and Warren sts.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS—DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, AND ADJUTANT-QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—DIVISION ARMORY, CORNER WHITE AND ELM STS.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOLLOWING Sections of General Orders No. 13, from *General Head quarters*, will be observed:
SECTION III. The force volunteering under the provisions of the said act *will be enrolled for the term of two years*, unless sooner discharged.
IV. Privates and non-commissioned officers below the age of 18 years, or above the age of 45 years, will not be enrolled as volunteers, nor will any person of any age who is not "in physical strength and vigor."
V. Company rolls, in the form prescribed by the Adjutant-General, (who upon application will furnish the same,) must be signed by those volunteering, who shall indicate upon these rolls the names of the persons they shall desire to be commissioned as captains, lieutenants and ensigns of their respective companies. The persons thus indicated for the several company offices will, in like manner, specify upon the same rolls the names of the persons as field-officers under whom they desire to serve. Whenever any such roll shall have been signed by at least thirty-two persons, and not more than seventy seven, inclusive of the indicated commissioned officers of the company, it shall be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, who, upon its approval by the Commander-in-Chief, will direct some proper officer to inspect the company making the return, and to preside at an election, to be determined by written ballot, for the choice of persons to fill the offices of captain, lieutenant, ensign, four sergeants and four corporals. Upon the return of such inspection and election, the Adjutant-General will transmit to the officers so elected their commissions and warrants, with a notification that the company has been accepted into the service of the State, pursuant to the above-mentioned act, and will also direct the commandant of the company to report himself and his command to such Brigadier-General as he may designate in charge of a depôt of volunteers.
VI. Upon the assembling at any designated depôt, of six or more companies, thus organized who shall have indicated the same persons as their choice for the field officers of the regiment to which they desire to be attached, the Brigadier-General in charge will direct the assembling of their commissioned officers for an election, at which he shall preside, to determine, by written ballot, the choice of persons to fill such field-offices. Should it so happen that companies assembled at any depôt without having indicated a preference for their field-officers, on the reporting of at least six of such companies, the Brigadier-General in charge will, in like manner, direct the assembling of their commissioned officers for an election to fill the field-offices of such regiment, and make return of these elections to the Adjutant-General, for the commissions of the officers elected, who will at once be assigned to their respective regiments.
Commandants of Companies which have been organized and accepted, according to the foregoing provisions of General Orders, will report themselves forthwith, with a copy of their commissary rolls and the commissions of their Officers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!
TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
All persons having large halls or vacant buildings, suitable for such, are urgently requested to offer the same at once to the Assistant Quartermaster-General, at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm sts.
CHARLES YATES,
Brig.-Gen. Com. Dépôt for the City of New-York.
NEW YORK, April 20, 1861.

EXEMPT FIREMEN GO IN.
An actual service in the Fire Department of this City for over thirty years is my apology for taking the liberty of inviting the Exempt Firemen of Brooklyn to meet at the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company's office, No. 9 Court-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Company of Home Guard. Come one, come all! Brothers, your country calls to duty. GEO. HALL.
BROOKLYN, April 22, 1861.

IRISH ZOUAVES!!!
One hundred Young Irishmen—healthy, intelligent and active—wanted at once to form a Company under the command of
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
to be attached to the
69th REGT. N. Y. S. M.
No applicant under 5 feet above 35 years of age will be enrolled in his Company.
Application to be made at No. 36 Beekman st., corner of William-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

ARMY AND NAVY
BLANKETS
BY THE PAIR OR BALE,
ALL SIZES, COLORS, WEIGHTS
AND
PRICES,
The largest assortment in the City.
PATTON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DICKEL'S HUSSARS.
The ex members of Dickel's Hussars and of Troop E, Fire Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend a meeting of the present members of Troop E, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 7 P. M., at Dickel's Riding Academy, 13th st., near 8th-av. W. WALLACH,
Second Lieutenant Troop E, 1st Regiment.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!
All persons volunteering their services to sustain the Government in this great emergency will be supplied with a perfect case of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS free of charge, by calling at No. 648 Broadway.

HOME GUARDS!!!
A company of mechanics is being formed, under the command of an able and experienced officer, for the purpose of drill and actual service if necessary, to be organized immediately. Address, with name and place of business, Box No. 1,886 Post-office.

MILITARY SHIRTS.
RED, BLUE AND GRAY.
GEO. A. BUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Sowery.

COMPANY, HALT!!
ROWYER'S SPIKNARD OINTMENT.
Invaluable for cuts, bruises and blistered feet. No recruit should go to the war without it. For sale at No. 612 Broadway, and at the druggists generally.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION.
Get your knife, fork and spoon, and cup and plate from HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John st.

OLD MEN FOR COUNCIL—YOUNG MEN FOR ACTION.—At a meeting held on the 21st inst., at the residence of George Sibell, Franklin-av., East Brooklyn, RENJ. S. VAN TUYL was called to the Chair, and GEORGE SIBELL appointed Secretary, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the old men of Brooklyn, over fifty years of age, who have served their country in time of war as well as peace will assemble in the school-room in Stillman st., near Park-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary for the protection of the Stars and Stripes from the hands of traitors, and that we recommend to the ladies of the several churches in the city that they assemble daily at such time and place as they shall designate, to implore our Heavenly Father to aid our glorious cause.

RENJ. S. VAN TUYL,	ROBT. M. WEBB,
HENRY MARTIN,	GEORGE SIBELL,
J. E. DANELSON,	JOHN VAN BEUREN,
FRED. GLOVER,	JOHN MASON,
JAMES TURNBULL,	EZRA MERRIAM,
WILLIAM FENNER.	

AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE Members and ex-members of the Seventy-first Regiment, held at the Armory, Monday evening, April 22, J. W. T. VAN RIPER was called to the Chair, F. A. RAY, Secretary. It was resolved that a Committee of one from each Company be appointed to call a meeting of the members and ex members on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, at the Armory.
COMMITTEE—J. W. Ogden, Co. G; Henry L. Buswell, Co. F; J. W. Jarboe, Co. E; Leonard Ring, Co. H; J. P. Staudenburgh, Co. C; Wm. T. Jennings, Co. A.; Geo. J. Leslie, Co. B.

HEAD-QUARTERS SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
April 22, 1861.
THE MEMBERS OF THIS REGIMENT, not mustered into service to-day, will report at No. 442 Broadway at 9 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, 23d inst., for muster. Per order.
E McK. HUDSON, U. S. A., Col. Com.
WM. H. HENRIQUES, Adjutant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TEMPORARY quarters for the Volunteers of the State of New-York. All persons having large halls or vacant buildings suitable for such, are urgently requested to offer the same at once to the Assistant Quartermaster General at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm sts.

NEW-ENGLAND BATALLION.—GENTLEmen wishing to join one of the finest Regiments in the City, and receive a complete uniform, will address PATRIOT, station D, Post-office, immediately. Those who have already signed the roll will be notified of a meeting on Tuesday.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS!—THE FIRST COMpany is complete, and will commence drill on WEDNESDAY. Due notice will be given of the time and place of meeting. Young men desirous of joining the Regiment are requested to call at the head-quarters, No. 17 Broadway.

ASTOR COMPANY E, NINTH REGIMENT, University-place, corner 13th-st. Recruits for this Company will apply to Lieut. JOHN MEEKS, Jr., at the Armory, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M., or to HENRY S. BROOKS, corner Broadway and Grand-st.

WANTED—1,000 ABLE BODIED YOUNG MEN TO serve in the country and the Union, under command of JAMES W. TRUMMOND, Captain; WM. H. FASH, First Lieut. Apply at No. 15 2d av., corner of 34th-st., in the basement.

MILITARY SPY GLASSES IN LARGE assortment. For sale at SEMMONS & CO.'S, No. 669½ Broadway.

WAR, WAR, WAR.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS prepared to make all kinds of uniforms at the shortest notice. A. BERNDT, No. 87 White-st.

FOR SALE—NATIONAL GUARD, SEVENTH Regiment, uniform, with extra dress coat, belts, &c. Apply to A. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery.

MILITARY.

MILITARY CLOTHS.
ARMY AND NAVY BLUE AND CADET MIXTURE
—ALSO—
BLUE FLANNELS.
FOR SALE BY
STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS,
No. 20 Park-place.

CAMP BLANKETS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72
BEEKMAN-ST.

MILITARY CLOTHS AND BLANKETS.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STANDAR

AUCTION SALES.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & BRO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION POSTPONED.
EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West [illegible] st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak [illegible] furniture, mirrors, brocatelle and lace curtains, elastic brussels, etc. very rich oil paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, tables, chairs, china glass, silver-ware, table cutlery; magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, dressing-room suites, &c.
The property of a family relinquishing housekeeping Sale peremptory.

S. & G. SOGAST, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 93 St. Mark's place, 8th-st., near 1st-av. Household furniture—fine rosewood Erard's grand-action pianos; mahogany chairs, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, cottage suits, cottage bedsteads, feather beds, feather pillows, counterpanes, hair and straw mattresses, dressing bureaus, inlaid wash-stands, French plate mirrors, tapestry Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, gas chandeliers, mahogany book-cases, mantel ornaments, gilt frames of engravings, marble top centre tables, stoves, dinner-tables, quartette tables, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils &c. Deposits required. The goods positively to be removed the same day.

GILBERT G. HEATON, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
G. G. HORTON will sell THIS DAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 214 West 23th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., also No. 392 Hudson-st., the entire furniture in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, centre and other tables, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, cribs, children's bedsteads and mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, 20 hair and spring mattresses, curtains, cornices, sofas, book-cases, hat-racks, crockery and glassware, lounges, also kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No 72 West 11th-st., near 5th av., all the furniture, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in plush, pier glasses, oval mirror, mahogany side board, rosewood and mahogany bed room furniture, rosewood and oak extension tables, marble-top tables, etageres, rosewood cabinets, beds bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, hand some China and glass ware, etc.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer
BY JOSEPH HAGEMAN.—WEDNESDAY, April 24.—at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 226 Liverpool-st., opposite Hanover place, one of Phelan's best billiard tables, cost $500; splendid French plate pier glasses, with tables to match; rosewood etagere, mirror front and back; walnut parlor furniture, in hair cloth centre tables, mahogany and enameled marble-top bedroom furniture, feather beds hair mattresses lace curtains da. in green rags, oak dining-room furniture, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, china, glassware, &c.
SAME DAY.
At 12 o'clock, M., at No 334 Atlantic-st, near Hoyt Rosewood tête-à-têtes, chairs tables lace curtains walnut hatstand, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, walnut extension table, china, &c.; heater and fixtures, Brussels carpets, oil cloths.
SAME DAY,
At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 185 Duffield-st., near Fulton-av.,
Furniture in good order; walnut parlor suite, in hair cloth; rosewood marble-top centre tables, walnut marble-top bedroom furniture, hair mattress-e bedding, walnut hat-stand, walnut dining-room furniture, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, china, &c.
SAME DAY,
At 3½ o'clock P. M., at No 193 Duffield-st., near Fulton av.,
A general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mattresses, &c.; lace curtains, oak extension table, chairs crockery, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, elegant household furniture, consisting of heavy velvet carpets, large size mantel and pier mirrors, extra heavy French plates, with cornices and vases to match, elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite covered in rich crimson; satin de; Turkish suite of sofa and ottomans, do, en suite, covered in orange satin brocade; elegant rosewood carved etagere; do. centre and card tables; brouse and ormolu chandeliers; library etagere, bookcases, splendid rosewood 7 octave Erard piano, fine tone and finish; Driggs' patent dining-room furniture, of oiled black walnut; buffet extension dining table en suite, with chairs upholstered in morocco; bedroom furniture of the best quality, in mahogany; bedroom wardrobes; cedar chest; Brussels carpets; first quality hair mattresses pillows, &c; dinner and tea sets; glassware, and a very complete [batterri de cuisine] for French cooking, with which the sale will commence, all of which will be sold without reserve, as the present owner is leaving for Europe.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at Maple Cottage, on 4th-st., New Brighton, S. I., the residence of J. Currell, esq., all the elegant furniture, consisting of no 11 rosewood centre tables, pier console, with marble tops, all the elegant furniture contained in said cottage, made by Hutchings & Co., carved in Louis XIV. style; ditto secretary bookcase, library table, lounges, &c.; solid rosewood etageres richly carved; superb parlor suite in figured satin, rosewood jardineers; artists' proof, engravings, bronzes, ormolu, Louis XIV.; clock and candelabras, article of virtu, bijouterie &c.; lace curtains; brocatel ditto, suite; rosewood hanging bookcase, vases, brackets, &c., oak dining table and buffets; ditto arm chairs and cerb stone-forte, stool and cover, music, Canterbury, lounges; French China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware, cutlery, &c.; rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, dressing bureaus, washstands, commode, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, beds, bedding, bolsters, pillows, table linen and kitchenware; also three superior cows and one heifer, garden utensils, &c.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer—Office No 107 Macdougal-st.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 23, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 266 Greene-st., between Washington and Clinton places, the entire contents of a superbly furnished house, embracing velvet and brussels carpets, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood parlor suites, rich carved rosewood centre and side tables, marble clocks, China vases, lace and brocatel curtains, fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, oil-cloths, stair carpets, splendid carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, pure hair mattresses and feather beds, bedding, &c., enameled chamber suites, fine cut-glass and silver-plated table ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. &c., with which the sale will commence. Also, a mahogany buffet and extension table and chairs to match. Catalogues at the house on morning of the sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 23, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No 38 Nassau-st. a splendid coupé horse, black mare 16 hands high, eight years old sound, kind and gentle; a very stylish driver and a splendid traveler. Also, a depot wagon, in good order, together with silver plated harness, saddle and bridle.
ALSO,
One four-seated rockaway.
One second wagon.
Two light trotting wagons.
Four-seat no-top buggies.
Three top buggies.
Double and single harness in great variety.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-RAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.
A NEW-HAMBURGH ON HUDSON RIVER—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 180 acres near Milton Ferry depot, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other buildings; there is in the premises, stone quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—M. DOUGHTY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 184 Chatham-st., near 13th-st., household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, têtes à têtes, mirrors, tables, carpets bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, lounges, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Loffing Hall, Esq., Referee, No. 26 James-st., 25x100 feet 8 in., frame building; No. 26 James-st., 25x16, 3 story brick building; No 28 James-st., 20x74, 2-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey Court. SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 14 Wall-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
AT AUCTION—COAL. COAL CARTS, COAL-sheds, 3 horses worth $150 each, harness, carmans chevalls, office furniture, &c.; also, a set of Fairbank's best fe 1 iron-steel pointed 14 feet platform scales suitable for a depot; has double beam, is complete in every respect, cost $400, and has been in use but a short time. Sale WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 47 Stanton-st., corner Orchard-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms No. 38 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and library furniture, gilt frame mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Also, rich China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO., Auctioneers.
AT AUCTION.—RECEIVER'S SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, by order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court.—By JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO., Hamilton Salesroom, No. 10 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for the benefit of the creditors, late firm of Cooper & Atherton. Sale positive on TUESDAY, April 23.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

WARD MCLEAN, Auctioneers.
FIELD & MCLEAN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., Referee, No. 731 6th-av., and No. 134 West 16th-st., two four-story brick st. res and dwellings on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 56th-st.
Maps, &c., at the office, No. 9 Pine-st.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 43 Dey st., the entire stock of Messrs. B. ULLMAN & CO., all in good season, and will be sold without reserve, by order of N. K. ROSENFIELD, Assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 24 at 10½ o'clock at store No. 43 Cortlandt-st., being a full assortment of Spring goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

M. C. EGAN, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell this day, at No. 68 Amity-st., (corner of Amity-place), at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in said house—parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

CALVIN T. HAGEN, Auctioneer.
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Crash, &c., at auction, TUESDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock precisely, by order of a carpet-store, No. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—H. WILSON will sell about 1,000 cases, at the late store of A. D. GALE, No 49 Dey-st., on TUESDAY, April 23, at 10 A. M., adapted to Spring trade.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinetmakers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armwardrobe, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do in black walnut, varnished and in full; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work-tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library book cases, elegant rosewood stag-res, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, the above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture and will be positively sold by order of the assignees. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first class furniture that has taken place in this City
J. S. FREEMAN Assignee
NOTICE—As we will remove to our new sales-rooms, Nos. 48 and 50 Broadway, on the 1st of May next, this will positively be the last sale of this elegant furniture.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
GREAT SALE OF THE STOCK OF THOROUGH BRED AND TROTTING STOCK OF
Messrs. WM. H. GIBBONS and FRANK LATHROP.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Barney Carter farm, Madison, N. J., the following celebrated stock, viz.:
NANNIE LEE, by imported Glencoe, out of Motte, by imported Barefoot; also colt by her side.
PASTA, by Revenue, out of Emilie Thomas; also colt by her side, by Two Bits
CORNELIUS, by Commodore, out of Woschad.
ALDOBARAN, by Commodore, out of Nannie Lewis.
MALAKOFF, Trotting stallion, by Peter Derlan
Also, several other very valuable thorough bred and trotting horses, both single and in pairs. Catalogues, with full particulars, are now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 141 Broadway. The Morris and Essex Railroad trains leave foot of Cortlandt st at 8:30 A. M., and return, leaving Madison at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 257 Clinton-st., between Degraw and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting, in part, of rosewood plate forte, rosewood parlor suites, marble-top etageres, centre tables, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; sofas and chairs, hair mattresses, crockery and glassware, &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock at No. 2 West Houston-st., corner Mercer st., all the genteel household furniture contained in the above house consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, Brussels carpets, centre table, bookcases, mirrors, curtains, sofa tings &c; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture beds and bedding, hair mattresses, crockery and glassware, &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, precious stones, jeweller's safes, office furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, at No. 10 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—AT NO. 133 WEST HOUSTON-st., near Sullivan, JOHN LEVISON will sell on TUESDAY 23d, at 10 A. M., the entire stock of furniture, mirrors, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., contained in the above house. Sale peremptory, rain or shine, as the family are breaking up housekeeping.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST finely located sites on the Hudson River, half an hour by Railroad from 31st-st., three minutes from depôt, fifteen minutes to steamboat on Harlem River, and about one hour's drive to the City on Bloomingdale Road and through the Central Park. The house is beautifully situated on an unequaled commanding and extensive view of both rivers. It is of modern construction, having full sized rooms, ample closets and pantries, store room, bath room, water closet hot and cold water, range, furnace, and large cistern near the kitchen. The house is lighted with gas manufactured on the premises. The grounds contain about five acres under superior cultivation, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, large garden, grapery, stable, carriage-house han houses and ice-house, filled. Also a bathing-house attached to the premises. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Block Building.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET FOR six months, on Brooklyn Heights; contains 9 rooms, modern improvements, nicely furnished, and a most comfortable house. Rent one to a good, respons ble tenant. Apply at No. 1 Hardenbut., between State and Joralemon sts., five minutes' walk from Wall st. Ferry.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN WEST-CHESTER COUNTY—10 miles on the Harlem Railroad, one near a depôt. The house is in excellent order, is very furnished; and pleasantly located, with plenty of choice fruit &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. B. HARRIOTT, No. 139 West 25th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A MODERN genteel three-story and at le house, with a few doors of Washington Park will be let, neatly furnished to a respectable family on reasonable terms. Apply to Mr. J. C. ANGELL, No. 29 William-st., or to Z. L. D., box No. 171 Times office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLAND Heights, the beautiful residence known as Forest Cottage, having 16 rooms; splendid views; best of water, garden, stables, &c. Inquire of J. P. SMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at Dr. WINSLOW, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR COZZENS' West Point, a cottage with 15 rooms furnished, flower, fruit and vegetable garden attached. Inquire of G. W. READ, No. 120 Chambers-st., or to B. F. RILEY, upon the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—FOUR stories, brown-stone, 20 feet front 40 feet deep, dining-room extension. Situated No. 58 West 25th-st., first house East of 6th-av. Rent $1,500. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—DESIRABLE FIRST-class house in 19th-st., near 5th av., containing eight chambers, furniture all first-class, with library. House 25 by 53. To rent low to a desirable party. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to let for one year, to a private family only. It is delightfully located in 34th-st., near Broadway. Rent $2,000 to a desirable tenant. Inquire at No. 114 West 34th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to let, for six months from 1st May, for $500, to a private family only. Apply to WOODBURY & SMITH No. 14 Water-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED cottage at Astoria, L. I. Inquire of M. WILLSON, at Harper & Brothers.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house, No. 38 East 12th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 1,088 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE A TRUST—The three-story brick house and lot No. 142 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, (new Brooklyn,) is in first-rate order; rooms and hall handsomely papered; contains 9 rooms, besides closets and pantries; marble mantels in 1st and second stories, gas fixtures, folding doors, gas and gas fixtures, Ridgewood water, range in kitchen and good cellar; iron railing in front grass plot, &c. Apply immediately, to FRANCIS T. WALKER & BRO., No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, where permits can be had to see the house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—9TH WARD, ONE of those elegant, new, two-story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, on Rodney-street, near Lee-avenue, finished with modern improvements, gas, range and water. Apply on the premises, to
WILLIAM LAMB, Builder.
Eight minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS house on 2d-av., near 51st-st., with furniture or without furniture; three-story and basement high stoop house, with all the extra modern improvements. Also, a first-class brown stone house in Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FEITRET, No. 415 2d-av., or No. 315 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 6th and 9th sts., at very low prices. Also, 600 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD PLACE, 45th st., between 3d and Lexington avs., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 50th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire on the premises 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR LEASE—AN elegantly furnished first class, brown-stone front house, substantially built, with or without furniture. Apply to J. B. ELENTWORTH, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements. Rents $425 to $600. C. COCKCROFT, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER desire a few rooms, convenient for housekeeping, where there is but a single family; location must be agreeable; house quiet; rent moderate. Address, (stating terms, &c.) M. N. D. Box No. 147 Times Office

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—To suit for sitting room, three bedrooms and a kitchen. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, Z. X, Box No. 117 Times Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in or near this City, a farm near Kalamazoo, Mich.; said farm consisting of 176 acres, including 11 acres of a beautiful sheet of water, with first-rate buildings, and under a high state of cultivation. Apply to W. L. CORTELYOU, Bowery Insurance Company, 8 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New-York, in exchange for fine first class tenant-houses, yielding a handsome income.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 6 Pine-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK,
Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 105 E. 27th-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or 43 Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH

TO LET ON LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 60 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 13 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 26x96 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st 100 feet west of Broadway
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO., between 9 and 11 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 173 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three story and basement, high-stoop brown-stone house, in complete order; modern improvements, and gas fixtures, corner Court-st., and 2d place; large lot, 25x100 feet. A very cheerful house and excellent neighborhood. Possession immediately. Rent moderate. Inquire of GEO. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York

TO RENT OR MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the most desirable English basement houses in the City. The house has a depth of 100 feet and half of the adjoining lot. Price, furnished, $2,500 without furniture, $2,000. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 36th-st.; or L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., No. 62 Seneca-st.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL PARADISON, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Pale son N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR A LARGE PRIVATE FAMILY, OR a summer boarding-house, with about 50 rooms, beautifully located within a few parts of town and about 5 acres of ground, known as the Le Roy place, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New York. For further particulars inquire of DAVID ALLEN, New-Rochelle Flouring Mills Terms easy.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with gas and all the fixtures, No. 44 East 37th-st. Rent $800. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 119 East 28th-st.—rent $500; and the three story house, No. 224 Elizabeth-st., will be let very cheap, in floors or apartments. Apply to P. McCAFFERTY, No. 110 East 38th-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 182 West 28th-st., opposite Lamartine-row; is in good order, and has all the modern improvements; would prefer letting it furnished for six months or a year, or, if desired, would board out the rent with a small genteel family. Inquire of ROOME & WELLS, 467 9th-av., or on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, four degrees, two 2-story, attic and basement houses, in good order, with large dry cellars and fine yards; lots 25x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 252 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 84 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SANDSOME COTTAGE, CARRIAGE-house and garden of 8 lots, corner of 84th-st. and 11th avenue. Stage from the corner of 32d st. and Broadway every 20 minutes, fare 6 cents. Rent $400. Apply on the premises, to J. W. ANDREAS, No. 15 West 11th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock, or to A. ANDREAS, coal yard, corner 8th-av. and 49th-st.

TO LET.—THE FIRST FLOOR, CONTAINING four pleasant rooms, with basement, also the second floor containing five rooms in that fine building northwest corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.; has range, gas, bath, &c., to be also let. Also, large yard No. 9 roof, which will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to C. DUNCE, No. 25 West 56th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story attic basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 98 Pacific-st., second door east of Henry-st., nine minutes walk from South Ferry, has modern improvements; is a very desirable residence, and will be out low to a good tenant. J. A. ROTHWEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE HAVING a high basement with large front and back rooms and the between; also, two large pantries, with front and back parlor on first floor above; also, 1 room on 3d floor. Rent $450 to 500. Apply at house No. 174 1st av., between 10th and 11th sts.

TO LET—ON 54TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 130 FEET east of 8th av. and west of Broadway, a new white marble-front house, 18.9x50, with modern improvements Rent $750. Seen from 1 to 4 o'clock. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1 120 Broadway, or A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house No. 106 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts. Also the new three-story brown-stone-front dwelling house on the south side of West 38th st., first house east from Broadway. Possession of both houses given at once. Apply to EDWARD F. CLARK, 128 Broadway

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place (Honston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two marble mantels; situate corner of 4th st. and Washington square late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. EGER, 72 East 29th-st., or A. J. MILNER, 305 4th-st.

TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, THREE MINUTES' walk from Third-avenue Railroad and steamboat at Harlem Bridge—Rent $200 a year—A cottage house containing 9 rooms, with a large lot filled with fine trees and fruits. Apply between 10 A. M and 4 P. M., to W. H. DE LANCEY, JR., Nos 9 and 10 Pine st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, HAVing all the modern improvements, three-story brick houses, Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 239 West 31st-st., near 8th-av Rents moderate. Apply to J. H. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, No. 75 Hudson-st., Jersey City, fronting the bay, and with fine view of the harbor and suitable for a gentleman doing business in the city. Rent, $400 Will put the house in good order on 1st of May. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS IN 14th-st., south side, between 10th-av. and river; also, brick buildings, suitable for mechanical purposes Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av, adjoining Skillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 221 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st.; first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET—IN 12TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AV. AND Broadway, a pleasant place, near westerly entrance of Central Park, a two story house, barn, fruit, &c.; 8th av cars and Bloomingdale stages near; rent low. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 20 West 28th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone front house, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at No 110 East 34th-st near Lexington av Inquire of JAMES OWENS Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with all modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Gas fixtures let with house No. 100 East 31st-st. Rent low. Inquire of E. L. & B. S. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, 24x84, SUITED to upholstery or manufacturing purposes, cheap Also large second floor. Rent $340. A large cheap basement. Also lower part of house in first-class location. Apply No 342 3d-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 6 TIMES Building Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, TENTH-AVENUE and 152d-st., three handsome 2-story brick houses. Rent, $250 each. Inquire of E. F. CANNAN, No. 1,264 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE AND 6 HANDsomely shaded lots of ground, situated near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises. W. J. STEWART.

TO LET—A NEAT AND CONVENIENT THREE-story brick house, No. 309 West 30th-st; rent $325; would be let in apartments to small families. F. CURRY, No 89 West 33d st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—IN CLERMONT-av., near Lafayette-av., a brown stone front English house, 3 stories. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—The large house No. 13 Bond-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The first floor furnished if required. Apply to R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 221 Washington-st., New-York

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of ground; 2 minutes' walk from depôt. Rent, $200, $260 and $264. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 261 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY STONE-front house, No 114 East 34th-st. House is in fine order, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply to J. H. BILL, No. 185 6th-av., corner 33d-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE STORY AND basement house No. 289 West 19th-st, replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $650. Immediate possession given. Apply at 287 West 19th-st.

$150.—TO LET.—UPPER PART OF HOUSE No. 116 Lafayette-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of six rooms, with gas and water; 12 minutes' ride by Grand st., railroad; fare three cents.

TO LET—THE STORE WITH FOUR LOFTS AND dry cellar, No. 206 Pearl-st. Apply to D. FIELD, No. 131 Broome st., or at front office on second story over Fulton Bank, corner Pearl and Fulton sts.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brick house, with the modern improvements, in 22d-st., near 3d-av. Rent $400.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st.

TO LET,—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—DWELLING IN West 18th st.—old No. 116, new No. 152. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, THE new four-story brown-stone front house No. 111 East 34th-st. Inquire of E. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND PARLOR, OR 2d and 3d stories of house No. 66 3d-st. Rent $350.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 108 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY MODERN HOUSE, No. 344 West 14th-st.; 3-story plain house, No. 345 East 14th-st.; 3-story plain house, No. 91 East 29th-st.; small modern house, No. 105 East 27th-st., No 172 Thompson-st.; 3-story modern house No 172 Thompson-st., store, No. 249 Front-st.; 3-story house, No. 79 Greene-st.; house and vacant lot 100 ft. East 130th-st; stable (rear) No. 26 Sumpter-st. vacant lots 55 and Broadway; lots on 67th-st. and 1st av. house and 7 lots, 30th-st. and 1st-av. Apply at No 192 Broadway from 11 to 12; 1 to 4 at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENTS, TO SMALL families, a few rooms, with fire-proof safes, in the front building, on Nassau-st., between Fulton and Ann sts. Rent $6 50; also, three rooms, kitchen and cellar, in the rear building. Apply at No. 153 Nassau-st.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET OR LEASE, IN A BEAUtiful neighborhood up town, three doors from Broadway, a 20 by 50 feet new four story high stoop, brown-stone house having all the late improvements and gas fixtures. Rent lower than any other of the class and location. Apply to Dr. A. HEATH, No. 617 Broadway, or JOHN S. AMES, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-stone front house No. 149 5th-st., containing all the modern improvements, with mantel and pier glasses and cornices, conservatory in the rear. Also, house No. 109 1-st. The houses are in perfect order, and will be rented low to small families. Inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 341

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 49 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $470,150 00 DURING THE P[illegible] 18 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDINER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 32 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, the West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposit of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 36 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 8 Pine-st.
J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.
KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE LOAN.
Bids will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th April inst., at the office of the County Treasurer, Court-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, for a loan of $100,000, for the purpose of building a Court-house for the County of Kings; the bonds to be of $1,000 each, bearing six per cent interest, with coupons payable on the first day of May and November respectively.
The security offered for the proposed loan is equal, if not superior to anything in the country; not only like good faith, but the obligatory force of the laws compelling the County authorities to provide means for its prompt payment and pledging the entire property of the City of Brooklyn and the five towns of Kings County as security therefor.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST., to which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 378 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and enlarging the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1880.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for certificates of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.
NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the general election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 163 Bowery,
New-York, April 16 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, April 20, 1861.
MR. G. B. LAMAR HAVING RESIGNED, Mr. JOHN F. CRANE was this day elected President by unanimous vote of the Board.
A. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of JAMES CALLENDER, for the purpose of transacting business in merchandise on their own account and on commission.
That JAMES CALLENDER resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and is the general partner; that ALLAN HAY resides in the City and County of New-York, and is the special partner, and as such has contributed in cash to the common stock as capital the sum of $25,000.
That the said partnership is to commence on the 16th day of April, 1861, and to terminate on the 15th day of April, 1866. ALLAN HAY.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861 JAMES CALLENDER.

THE TURF.

TROTTING STALLION "JUPITER," WINner of the first premium at the great National Horse Show, Springfield, Mass., last September, will stand this season at LUFF & CROCHERON'S, corner of 110th-st. and Harlem lane, at $50, payable in advance.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricturare, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; Enropean hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their tricks and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st. N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; R. Johnson, No. 76 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUNCEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

CATARRH.—THE VICTIMS OF THIS MALADY must remember that the only positive cure for it is prepared by Dr HOODALE, and to be had, with directions for using, at No. 612 Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE were disappointed of a cure by not sailing on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Humboldian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without loss of constitution in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE ARTISANS' BANK, Plaintiff, against LOUIS HIRSHFELD and JACOB HIRSHFELD, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, State of New-York on the 13th day of March 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with interest from the 4th day of July 1858, on Nine Hundred and Fifty Dollars thereof, and from the 4th day of September, 1858, on Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars the residue thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1861.
WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
ap8-law6w Tu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

UNITED STATES COURT-ROOM, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the Act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1861, I order a panel of Grand Jurors consisting of thirty six names, to be drawn and summoned forthwith, according to law, and to be returned to the Circuit Court of the United States for this District on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M. of that day, to inquire and find whether acts of piracy, treason, or other offences against the laws of the United States, have been committed by any person or persons in the District, or will be in the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court thereof.—New-York, April 22, 1861, 9 A. M.
SAMUEL R. BETTS.
To KENNETH G. WHITE, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1860.
ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix,
o8-law6m Tu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6m Tu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBARTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6m Tu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6m Tu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6m Tu*

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
AS THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, EDWARD MALVAINE,
LEONARD AFFLEBY, GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
FREDERICK B. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr., JAMES G. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBT C. RATHBONE, Asst Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOBOKEN FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of the authority vested in me, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of so much of the bulkhead at the foot of Hoboken-st. as is owned by the Corporation, and now used for ferry purposes, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the City of Hoboken, N. J., (the landing at Hoboken to be selected by the lessee at his own cost,) for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May next. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation.
The conditions and terms of sale can be obtained on application at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, March 23, 1861.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SYDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE MEN,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Being about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering illumanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
PEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cobebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Dépôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$150
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Heckley. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Andersen, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD. No 4 Bowling green

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
Jerry Lazier, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of change of navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates
For passage or further information apply to
WM B. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-enginns under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Roncar Lauch Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F..... $45
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway..... $30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New York on TUESDAY May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Leaving and embarking passengers at Queenstown. The first class Liverpool New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
VIGO.....SATURDAY May 11,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....86 Steerage to London.....38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through rates.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 52 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Judkins, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 24th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 8th May.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CAIRO, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Warren-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.
The UNITED STATES will sail TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 noon. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..... 20th March.
SATURDAY..... 27th April,
SATURDAY..... 4th May.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau.....$45
To Havana..... 60
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 15, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimms will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point or this 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring and Cozzen's Dock, on and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER SAXTON, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson-st. EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8:

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Alderman KROMELY's suggestion—to which all war resolutions, hereafter submitted, must be referred. Messrs. FROMENT, FARLEY and BOOLE were appointed on that Committee.

On motion of Alderman GENET, a resolution was adopted granting the Chamber of the Board to the Committee appointed by the Union meeting of Saturday, during the pleasure of the Board.

TEMPORARY MILITARY QUARTERS IN THE PARK.

On motion of Alderman CHIPP, a resolution was adopted authorizing the erection by the State of a temporary building in the Park, to be used as a meeting place for volunteers.

Mayor Woon's message was then read, as follows:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 22, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Events of a most extraordinary character have been precipitated upon the country. Military aggressions have been commenced against the Federal authorities within the borders of the American Union, which threaten in their extent and character to subvert our institutions, destroy our commerce, and lay waste our homes and firesides. It is a war apparently not of self protection upon the side of the belligerent, but of active hostilities against the property, the honor, and the continuance of the Government under which we live. This City is the metropolis of the American Union. It is the great centre of all that constitutes the might and power and strength of the nation.

It is distinguished not only for the supremacy of numbers, but for wealth, intelligence, patriotism and liberality; and it has been peculiarly distinguished for its unfaltering adherence to the local institutions and constitutional rights of our brethren of the South.

It is our interest, therefore, as it is our duty and our right, to speak out boldly, and to act promptly at this critical emergency in the affairs of the country.

Representing the Corporation of the City, it devolves upon us to make proper provision for the public. It is true our opulent classes are coming forward with characteristic liberality, but no one class should bear this burden. Every man among us is willing to participate not only in the fighting but in the expense. To make it equal, therefore, that all may share in the honor of the conflict, the Corporation should raise by tax a sum sufficient to cover the whole expenditure. The extent of this sum, of course, cannot now be ascertained, but that sufficient means may be provided at once, I recommend the immediate appropriation of one million dollars. I am aware that the Tax levy, as adopted by the Legislature, contemplates no expenditure on this account, but what of that? A noble people, who are willing to give up their blood for such a cause, should be allowed to tax themselves without permission, and I have no fear that a responsibility now assumed for such an object will not meet with the hearty approval of the next Legislature. At any rate, this is not a time to give heed to technical difficulties. Let us vote the required funds, and trust to the patriotism of the people to sustain us. If the sum is not now in the Treasury, the Banks will doubtless prefer the amount upon the credit of the City. These institutions are in the hands of patriotic men, who will be ready to make common cause with the people in a cause so dear to us all. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

VALENTINE'S MANUAL.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of D. F Valentine for the sum of $3,500, as compensation for compiling the Corporation manual.

THE MILLION LOAN ORDINANCE.

The ordinance of the Councilmen providing for the raising of $1,000,000 for war purposes, after sundry objections as to irregularity, was concurred in unanimously.

Alderman DARTON suggested that Alderman BAGLEY, who was absent, was engaged in his duties with his regiment, (the Sixty-ninth.) The lobby, upon the announcement of the vote of concurrence, headed by Ex-Alderman Starr, gave three lusty cheers for the Common Council of New-York.

Sundry papers from the Councilmen, relating to the war, were received and laid over.

The Clerk was directed to make the customary compilation of the laws of the last Legislature relating to this City.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The act passed by the last Legislature providing for a Commission to form a new City Charter, to be submitted to the people and the Legislature, was read for information, and referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to its legality.

IS THE DAY-BOOK A SECESSION ORGAN?

Alderman BOOLE offered a series of resolutions denouncing the *Day-Book* as a secession organ, and taking away the Corporation printing.

Alderman GENET—I am sorry to see any desire on the part of any member to create difficulty at the present time, and that without any specific knowledge as to the action of the *Day-Book*, the contents of the paper, or the principles it advocates. I think that, at this time, it comes with an ill grace from any member of this Common Council Now, Sir, we have in our midst, probably, many men whose minds are wavering on this question—men with different opinions from those which the gentleman of the Twelfth (Alderman BOOLE) wishes to promulgate. The gentleman down stairs (Mayor WOOD) has changed his opinions, and so it is that the editor of the *Herald*, for instance, has just taken a ground exactly different from those he formerly held—what was called, in fact, in favor of secession. He turned a very short corner in only 24 hours. Now, Sir, I want to take, not only the *Day Book* and *Herald*, but the *Tribune*—the foundation of all this secession. If the gentleman will state to me in what articles the *Day Book* has advocated secession, I will vote for withdrawing the Corporation advertising.

Alderman BOOLE—Well, I will take the gentleman at his word.

HONOR TO THE MASSACHUSETTS BRAVES.

The resolution of the Councilmen, providing for a Committee to take measures to do honor to the remains of the Massachusetts soldiers on their return from Baltimore, were unanimously concurred in, and a Committee appointed to carry them into effect.

RECEPTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Alderman TOMEY announced that Major ANDERSON would be welcomed at the City Hall to-day, and receive his friends from 11 to 1 o'clock.

EXPENSES OF ENTERTAINING MR. LINCOLN.

The bill, of $2,500, for expenses of receiving Mr. LINCOLN in his transit through the City, came up.

Alderman DAYTON opposed it because the items were not forthcoming, as promised.

Alderman CORNELL was willing that the bill should pass, with the understanding that items should be submitted in future. The bill passed.

Alderman CORNELL thereupon took an affectionate farewell of his Aldermanic friends, he being about to depart with the Eighth Regiment in the service of his country.

PAYING PATRIOTIC CITY EMPLOYES.

The resolution from the Councilmen authorizing the continuance of the salaries of employes of the City enlisting in the war, came up for consideration.

Alderman DAYTON wanted it more explicit, and the resolution was amended so as to include only those City employes who had been regularly employed during the past month.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

APPROPRIATION OF $1,000,000 FOR THE WAR—THE MURDERED MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS—STAND OF COLORS FOR THE FIREMEN'S BRIGADE—DEATH OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—A PORTRAIT OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

When, in calling the roll, the Clerk came to the name of Councilman OTTIWELL, of the Eighteenth Ward, his colleague, Mr. STEVENSON, arose and announced that Mr. OTTIWELL had left the City as one of the officers in command of the Twelfth Regiment. This announcement was received with clapping of hands by all the members present.

The President presented an ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 for procuring the necessary outfit and equipments for and to provide for the families of the military force of this City, now engaged, or hereafter to be engaged in the service of the General Government—the money to be paid from time to time by the Comptroller upon vouchers to be approved by a Committee to be known as the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York," and to consist of the the Mayor, Comptroller, Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council, and the gentlemen comprising the Committee appointed at the mass meeting in Union-square. The ordinance authorizes the issuing of City Bonds to the amount appropriated, at the legal rate of interest, and redeemable in one year from date.

After some discussion, in which all agreed on the propriety of the appropriation, the ordinance was unanimously adopted.

Mr. LENT offered a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, setting forth that in the opinion of the Board it was an auspicious omen that the first blood in this second revolution should be shed by the descendants of those brave men who inaugurated the revolution that achieved our Independence, and that it occurred on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington; and appointing a Committee of three to receive and take charge of the remains of the two Massachusetts soldiers killed in Baltimore, on their passage through this City.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $500 for a stand of colors for the Firemen's Brigade raised by Col. ELLSWORTH.

Wm. H. Maloney, assistant clerk of the Board and a volunteer in the Firemen's Brigade, was granted leave of absence, with pay.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Nicholas M. Sidell, the Sergeant at-Arms of the Board, were adopted, and Mr. PINCKNEY pronounced a feeling eulogy upon the deceased.

One thousand dollars was appropriated for a full-length portrait of Major Anderson, to be placed in the Governor's Room. Adjourned.

THE VESSELS UNDER CHARTER.

The steamers *James Adger, Marion, Roanoke, Chesapeake, Monticello and Parkersburgh*, yesterday still remained at the Pier with steam up, so as to be ready at any moment's notice. The steamship *Montgomery*, which arrived Sunday evening from Savannah, has also been chartered by the United States Government. The steamship *Jno. P. King* is also to be put in order for service at once, in anticipation of Government employment. This vessel has been rebuilt, and is every way as strong and serviceable as any steamer in port. She is capable of carrying 12 guns on deck. She proved herself very fast on her trial trip, and would no doubt make an excellent man-of-war for blockading purposes.

THE MILITARY FURORE.

THE SIXTY-NINTH OFF TO THE WAR.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN MORE THAN REQUIRED.

Col. CORCORAN received orders yesterday to embark his regiment, the Sixty ninth, on board the *James Adger* at 11 A. M. to-day. The order also indicated that the regiment should not number more than 1,000 men. This instruction caused great disappointment to more than 5 000 men, who had signed the roll of the Sixty-ninth in the hope of being able to fight under its banner, many of whom came from Boston, Hartford and New Haven. The following order was issued yesterday:

HEAD-QUARTERS 69TH REGT. N. Y. S. M. }
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1861. }

SPECIAL ORDERS.—The troop attached to this Regiment, not being required for service at Washington are hereby detailed to take charge of the Regimental Armory and perform such other duties as they may be directed to by Major JAMES BAGLEY, who, together with Capt. JAMES B. KISKER, are hereby detailed to forward supplies which cannot be procured at present.

Major BAGLEY will report to the Major-General for orders immediately after the departure of the Regiment.

A leave of absence for two weeks is hereby granted to Chaplain DENIS F. SULLIVAN and Lieut. SULLIVAN, A Company, this Regimeot. By order of

Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

AID FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

There have been over $1,500 contributed for the relief of the families of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, including a subscription of $500 from W. and J. O'BRIEN, Bankers and Brokers, Wall-street, and $250 from the members of the Stock Exchange Such contributions are very much needed, as a majority of the soldiers of this Regiment leave large families in very poor circumstances.

THE WASHINGTON ORDERS OFF.

The following general orders have been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS, EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. T. }
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—In pursuance of Division and Brigade orders, this Regiment will parade, in full fatigue, with overcoats, knapsacks, and one day's rations, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., to proceed to the National Capital. The Troop will parade with the full battery. Line will be formed on Seventeenth street, right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M. The Band, Drum Corps and Non-Commissioned Staff will report to the Adjutant at 7½ o'clock A. M., on the Parade Ground.

Each man will provide himself with a blanket, (to be rolled on knapsack,) change of under-clothes, an extra pair of boots or shoes, a cup, spoon, knife and fork. Two servants will be allowed each company. The Quartermaster will report to Major-General SANDFORD, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 22d inst., for orders for transportation and ammunition. Each officer will be allowed a small trunk, marked with name and number of Regiment, to be sent to the Regimental Armory before 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 23d inst. By order of

COL. GEORGE LYONS.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Adjutant.

COL. DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.

Col. DURYEA's men mustered in great force, yesterday, at the head-quarters of the Regiment, No. 632 Broadway, and marched down by companies to the splendid new marble building just erected for DEVLIN, HUGSON & Co., in Canal-street, near Broadway. There the afternoon was spent in drilling, and the men exhibited considerable proficiency. The command is composed of men carefully chosen, and they look as if they were able to do their country good service. The spacious building will be the barracks of the Regiment for the present. The troops were quartered there last night. On Wednesday or Thursday, if not before, they will start for the seat of war.

CERRO GORDO LEGION.

Under the auspices of Col. E. D. BAKER, U. S. Senator from Oregon, as Brigadier-General, who led the Second Illinois and New-York Regiments at Cerro Gordo, after the fall of the gallant SHIELDS. This Regiment will be composed of experienced Field and Line Officers from those who served with distinction in the volunteer and regular service during the war in Mexico. This Regiment will be organized under the direction of the gallant Lieut. JAS. DECATUR POTTER, who served under Gen. TAYLOR on the Rio Grande, and also in the New-York Volunteers under the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and was transferred from the Volunteer Infantry to the Third Regiment U. S. Dragoons for his gallantry at the famous battle of Cherubusco, where he was severely wounded.

From the officers who are to lead this Legion, the people may rest assured that the honor of the Federal Government will be maintained.

The motto of the Cerro Gordo Legion is "The Stars and Stripes on every flag-staff from Maine to Texas."

By order, Lieut. JAS. DECATUR POTTER.

NURSES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A meeting of American women will be held in the Chapel of the New York University on Wednesday evening next, April 24, (not Thursday, which was stated by mistake,) to arrange the preliminaries for sending nurses to attend the soldiers who may be wounded in the coming conflict. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.

Ladies who are anxious to do something for the cause may prepare bandages, lint, &c., and send bottles of old wine, medicinal wines, or anything else that a suffering soldier may need. Any of the above articles may be sent to the Woman's Library, Room No. 2, adjoining the Chapel, directed to the care of Miss POWELL, or to HENRY J. RAYMOND, President of the Board of Trustees of the Woman's Library.

ANOTHER CALL UPON THE WOMEN.

The ladies of the Church of Ascension are requested to meet on Tuesday, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Sunday-school house, No. 68 Eleventh-street, to organize themselves into an association for preparing lint and bandages for the use of the United States Army.

A CAVALRY REGIMENT

Gen. J. J. CHAMBERS has raised a company of cavalry, of which he is Captain, in Westchester County. He joins Col. BAYARD CLARKE's Regiment, which is ready for service, and only waiting to be called.

BARRACKS IN THE PARK FOR SOLDIERS.

The Quartermaster-General wrote to Comptroller HAWS yesterday morning, asking him if he would give the right, in the name of the State, to use a plot of ground in the Park upon which to place a temporary building for feeding 1,500 New-York Volunteers. The favor was granted, and yesterday morning the Comptroller immediately measured off a plot of ground for the desired purpose on the west side of the new Court-house, known as the old Almshouse site, 235 feet on Chambers-street, and 120 feet deep. The temporary building, one story high, will be put up this afternoon. A part of it will be partitioned off for kitchen uses.

STEAMER SENT AFTER A VESSEL WITH ARMS.

A three-masted schooner sailed on Sunday night from Perth Amboy, loaded with arms, and Surveyor HART yesterday morning sent an armed tug after her.

TRANSPORTS FOR THE SOUTH.

There had been no steamers sailed from the seat of war up to 9 P. M. last evening. The *Chesapeake* has on board 3,500 bbls. of provisions, and a Company of United States Riflemen, from Governor's Island, as an escort. She will probably sail in the morning. The steamer *Parkersburgh* has steam on, waiting for the Albany Regiment, which consist of 700 men. The other steamers, being the *Monticello, Roanoke, James Adger*, and *Marion*, are also ready.

THE MEN OF MUSCLE.

Col. WILSON's volunteers were inspected yesterday afternoon by Lieut.-Col. WEAKES, who expressed himself well pleased with the fine, able-bodied appearance of the men. The medical examination takes place to-morrow.

Mr. J. R. FORD, of No. 10 Pine-street, contributed $500 towards the expenses of the Regiment. Five clergymen also called upon Col. WILSON, and left with him $100 for contingent expenses.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES.

This Regiment was mustered into service yesterday morning, and will march to Fort Hamilton to perform garrison duty and complete their drilling to-day.

THE NATIONAL MINUTE MEN.

A special meeting of the National Minute Men was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 599 Broadway, when resolutions were unanimously adopted to organize a regiment for the defence of the City, and recommending all those who can, to go into active service.

THE FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD ENROLLED.

The First Regiment National Guard, Col. W. H. ALLEN, was duly mustered and received into service yesterday by Major HUBBAL, and the medical examination was conducted by Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT. Out of the entire regiment, there were but seven men rejected by the inspecting officers.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment has its quarters in this City, under the auspices of late Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, at No. 82 Mercer-street. Wm. E. BLAKE is named as Captain. THOMAS J. FAYE, a well-known patriot, will be Lieutenant.

THE IRISH ZOUAVES.

A company under this designation, thoroughly drilled, equipped, and supplied, is now being formed as an auxiliary corps to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and will be commanded by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq. It is specially provided that it shall not be composed of any but young, strong and hearty men. Recruits may apply for enrollment at No. 36 Beekman-st., corner of William.

N. Y. S. M. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE NEW-YORK DEPOT OF N. Y. S. VOLUNTEERS, Corner of White and Elm streets. }

General Orders:

1. All requisitions for medical supplies for Regiments in the State Volunteer service, must be made upon the Medical Director.

2. Colonels of Regiments will report to the above office the names of candidates for Regimental Medical Posts, previous to their appointment.

3. Inasmuch as a portion of the New-York Hospital has been arranged for State use, hospital accommodations will be provided for officers or privates in the service of the State, upon the order of the Medical Director. Colonels of Regiments or Surgeons of Regiments will send to the Medical Director for Hospital permits. C. R. AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.

FOOD FOR VOLUNTEERS.

All parties volunteering for the service of their country will be provided with food, free of expense, from 6 P. M. till midnight, by applying and showing their certificats at No. 47 Ludlow-street.

JOHN W. FARMER.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

More than one hundred members have already been enrolled for the Cavalry Regiment that was proposed by Mr. G. W. RICHARDSON, of No. 21 Maiden-lane. To-night, at 8 o'clock, a meeting will be held at No. 765 Broadway, to receive recruits.

SEIZURE OF UNIFORMS INTENDED FOR THE SOUTH.

Information having been received at the Police head-quarters that a clothing house No. 4 Dey-street under the firm of M. NEUBAIK & BRO., had been in the habit of sending arms and clothing to the support of the Southern army, Sergeant BARYOORT, with a guard of men, was sent to the establishment this morning, when they found 2 000 uniforms, all packed and ready to be shipped South. It is said the same firm, on Saturday, sent a consignment of army caps, and had been in the habit of stowing away muskets in the boxes of clothing which they shipped. We do not know on what authority the statement is made. M. NEUBAIK & BRO were not to be found and the clerks in the establishment professed entire ignorance in relation to the matter. The Police took possession of the store, which they now hold. A large crowd collected around the establishment, and threats were made to lynch NEUBAIK & BRO., if they dared show themselves.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.

City Judge JOHN H. MCCUNN has resumed the command of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, (Rifles,) and the Regiment is rapidly preparing for service. Judge MCCUNN, who has never been suspected of sympathy with Republicanism, declares that "in so sacred a cause he is not only ready to spend his blood, but a half-million of dollars, if it be needed."

FUNDS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the close of an eloquent discourse, preached by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Sunday evening last, a collection was taken up in behalf of the families of the volunteers who are now enlisting in their country's cause. The sum total amounted to $425.

AN INCIDENT.

As the Volunteers were passing down Canal-street, on Sunday, one of the recruits who was scantily clad for a sea voyage, was hailed by a citizen in the crowd, who took his coat from his back and gave it to him. The citizen who performed this benevolent act was ROBERT DENT, a Sandy Hook pilot, of the *G. W. Blunt*, No. 11.

NOTE FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF PACKER INSTITUTE

SOMERVILLE COTTAGE, Westchester Co., }
Sunday, April 21, 1861. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just been informed, by a messenger from Brooklyn, that some of its patriotic citizens paid a visit to the Packer Institute, and to my residence last evening, to inquire in relation to my loyalty to the Flag of our country.

I am greatly surprised that my sympathies are not known to a very large portion of our citizens, as I have uniformly, in private and in public, counseled unity of feeling and energy of action, in suppressing, by the whole force of the Government, the rebellion now threatening the dearest interests of humanity.

Last Friday morning I recommended every young lady belonging to the Packer Collegiate Institute, to encourage her father or her brother to raise at once the Stars and Stripes upon the house tops of every one of their residences, and I expressed a willingness to join the force myself, if it should be necessary to crush this most wicked rebellion.

A. CRITTENDEN,

Principal Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.

BEWARE OF POISONED LIQUOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The captain of the *State of Maine* represents that poisoned liquor and poisoned tobacco was sold to the soldiers of the Massachusetts Regiment which he took to Fort Monroe, while the regiment was in New-York, that every effort was made by the officers to prevent the purchase, although no reason existed for foul play, but several men got it and these men died in consequence. This statement will be made by the captain if called upon by your reporter, and is too important not to be published.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE HEAT.

As the heat of a Southern sun is one of the hardships our boys will have to encounter, permit an old soldier to state in what way the French army in Algiers guard themselves during the day when on the march or standing sentry. Take a yard of *thin, white flannel*, fold it together once and sew up one end, a ribbon or tape may be inserted to draw and tie it around the neck. This can be worn over the cap or shako, and falling behind, completely shields the head and shoulders from the rays of the sun. Woolen is preferable to linen or cotton, is equally light, costs less than the former, and is easier washed and kept clean.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MARINE SERVICE.

To capitalists, or whom it may concern: We, the undersigned, having resigned the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Navy several years since, now tender our services to the Government, or parties who may be allowed to fit out an armed vessel for the protection of our commerce to any Northern port.

JOHN H. LONG, E. F. BROWN.

HOME DEFENCE.

A meeting of citizens who are able and willing to bear arms in defence of the City, is to be held at the Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening next. The application is to able-bodied men whose business prevents them from leaving the City.

A STUDENT'S REGIMENT.

NEW YORK, Monday, April 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through your columns we wish to make a proposition to the students of the various Colleges, Universities, Theological Seminaries, Medical Colleges, Law Schools, etc., that they, at their several localities, organize companies and secure military drill, in order that, as soon as possible, they may be ready to organize a *Student's Regiment*, subject to the call of the Governor.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

BANDAGES, LINT AND LINEN FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY.

Donations will be received at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for the above purpose, after 11 o'clock A. M. Monday, April 22, 1861. Good strong cotton drilling for bandages, by the piece, is what is wanted. Contributors will leave their names and the amount, when it will be sent for as directed. Surgeons and medical students are requested to volunteer to roll the bandages, &c. Regimental surgeons will be supplied upon application at No. 744 Broadway.

WM. HENRY CHURCH.

A PATRIOTIC BONNET.

We have seen a lady's hat from WM. BROWN & Co.'s, No. 603 Broadway, elegantly and tastefully trimmed with the national colors and silver stars. The heart that beats under that bonnet must ever be true to the Union.

THE STATE GUARD.

The State Guard, Second Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. TOMPKINS, is rapidly being filled to a war complement; and expect to be ordered out within a few days. A few men are wanted for Company C, Capt. JOSEPH BRANX, at No. 240 Pearl-st., corner of Burling-slip, or at the Armory near Tompkins Market.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALBANY REGIMENT.

Six Companies of Infantry and Riflemen, in command of Col. E. M. BAYAN, came down from Albany by the last evening train, arriving about 10 o'clock P. M. They are six hundred strong, and are almost wholly from among the business men and mechanics of Albany. They were escorted from the depôt by a detachment of Police, and were headed by a company of Albany firemen. They did not receive the order to march until Sunday. An excellent supper awaited them at the Astor House, when, about 12 o'clock, they re-formed and marched on board of the steamer *James Adger*. They sail early this morning.

MEETING OF THE EXEMPT FIREMEN.

A meeting of the Exempt Firemen took place last night at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street. It was a crowded meeting of the most enthusiastic stamp. The principal speakers were Messrs. P. W. ENOS, MORRIS FRANKLIN, ZOPHAR MILLS, J. W. PUSSER, and WILSON SMALL. They aroused the patriotism of their hearers to a pitch that could not find its vent without frequent starting to the feet, and the raising of cheer upon cheer for the Union. CARLISLE NORWOOD was the President. JOHN T. ROLLINS the Secretary. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation which pledge the Exempts to do active duty during the absence of the members of the Department.

THE WAR FEELING IN BROOKLYN.

A large meeting was held last night in Music Hall, at which Ex-Mayor HALL presided, to organize a Home Guard.

The Brooklyn Common Council last night authorized the proper officers to borrow $100,000, and expend it for patriotic purposes.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments leave for the Seat of War this morning.

THE EXCITEMENT IN JERSEY CITY.

The war excitement in Jersey City continues unabated, and every effort to get the Second Regiment in readiness at the earliest possible moment is made.

The Governor has tendered three additional regiments to the General Government which has been accepted, and another regiment is to be raised immediately in Hudson County.

The Company of Zouaves received an accession of ten members, fully uniformed, from the Company at Paterson.

The Independence Guards enrolled 86 new members yesterday. WM. BUNNING was promoted to First Lieutenant, and J. H. HUGHAS from Orderly Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

AN ORGANIZATION OF LADIES.

In consequence of the notice in the TIMES of yesterday morning, a very large number of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. H. J. RAYMOND, No. 56 Ninth-street, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an association to prepare *lint and bandages* for the wounded in the coming war. Not less than two or three hundred ladies were present, all of them deeply interested in the object of the meeting, and many of them from out of the City. Dr. ROSAAT NELSON and Dr. HORACE GREAN, who were present, made some interesting and valuable explanations as to the proper method of preparing the desired articles.

It was then decided to form an association to embrace all the ladies who are willing to engage in this work, especially those living in that part of the City. It is presumed that similar associations will be formed in other Wards, and throughout the country. Mrs. WILLIAM PARKER was elected President of the Association; Mrs. H. J. RAYMOND Treasurer, and Mrs. RAYMOND Secretary.

An Executive Committee of *seven* was then appointed, consisting of Mrs. BACON, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. Dr. WOOSTER Mrs. W. H. ASPINWALL, Mrs. Dr. BUCK, Miss ANNIE POTTS, and Miss MURRAY. This Committee propose to *purchase material* for making bandages, lint, &c., to give it out to ladies who are disposed to make it up—to receive the articles when made, and send them forward to the place where they may be required. The Committee will hold frequent meetings for the purpose of arranging the proposed work. Ladies who prefer to provide the material the Ecserves, can receive from the Committee all needed instructions. The Committee *hold their first meeting tomorrow, at 12 o'clock*, at the chapel of Rev. Dr. PORTS' Church, corner of University-place and Tenth street, where they will be glad to meet all ladies who desire to cooperate with them, and to receive articles that may have been prepared.

It was announced that money would be needed for the purchase of materials,—whereupon the following subscriptions were handed in:

Mrs. Beadelston	$50	Mrs. H. J. Raymond	$100
Mrs H N Camp	10	Mrs. Griffin	10
Miss Blatchford	20	Dr H. Green	25
Mrs. Wooster	20	Mrs. Parkin	5
Mrs. L. W. Jerome	20	Mrs Russel	10
Mis E. L. Cornlog	5	Mrs. L. Frisbie	10
Mrs. D. Smith	10	Mrs. C Darling	20
Mrs. Bishop	25	Mrs. J. Hoey	20
Mrs J Mc Pinckney	50	Cash	19
Miss Fellows	10	Total	$429

It was announced that a meeting will be held today, at 12 o'clock, at the Infirmary, No. 126 Second-avenue, to organize a corps of Nurses for the Hospitals. All who are willing to serve in that capacity are invited to attend.

The meeting then adjourned.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE ON THE CRISIS.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, April 21.

Ex-President PIERCE made the following speech from the balcony of the Eagle Hotel to a mass meeting last night:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS:—If I had been apprized of your meeting last night seasonably, I should have been present. But the notice did not reach me till this morning. I wish to say in advance that since my arrival here the resolutions which you have passed have been read to me, and have my cordial approval. You call for me, my friends, as lovers of our country and of the blessed Union which our forefathers transmitted to us, on an occasion more grave, more momentous and more deeply fraught with painful emotion than any under which I have ever addressed you. But I rejoice that that flag, (pointing to the flag of the United States) floats there. (cheers.) Love for the flag of our country is a sentiment common to us all, at least to my heart it is no new emotion. My father followed it from the battle of Bunker Hill uninterruptedly till the enemy evacuated New York in 1783. My brothers were with the gallant men who upheld it in the war of 1812. Can I, can you, fail to remember how proudly it floated at a more recent date, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, on our line of operation from the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa to the City of Mexico on another. Never can we forget that the gallant men of the North and of the South moved together like a band of brothers and mingled their blood on many a field in the common cause. Can I, if I would, feel other than the proudest sadness when I see that those who so often stood shoulder to shoulder in the face of foreign foes, and now in imminent danger of shedding fare to face as the foes of each other. But they should have thought of this as well as we. At all events there is no time now to consult our feelings. The question has resolved itself into one of patriotism and security. We cannot fail to see what the nature of the contest is to be, and to some limited extent the fearfulness of the progress and consequences. We must not, however, turn our face from them, because the true way to meet danger is to see it clearly and to encounter it on the advance. (Applause.) I for one will never cease to oppose as long as the fratricidal strife is not more fully developed than at the present time, that some event, some power, may yet intervene to save us from the worst calamity that ever deped ded over a nation. The opinions of many of the vast crowd before me, with regard to the cause which has produced the present condition of public affairs, are known to me, and mine are well known to you. I do not believe aggression by arms is a suitable or possible remedy for the existing evils; still, neither of these matters ought to be considered now; they may be well waved, may, they must be, until we have seen each other through our present trials and future dangers. Should the hope which I have expressed not be realized, which, may a beneficent Providence forbid, and a war of aggression is to be waged against the National Capital and the North, then there is no way for us, as citizens of the old Thirteen States, but to stand together and uphold the flag to the last, with all the rights which pertain to it, and with the fidelity and endurance of brave men, I would counsel you to stand together with one mind and one heart, calm, faithful, and determined. But give no countenance to passion and violence, which are really unjust, and often in periods like these are the harbingers of domestic strife. Be just to yourselves, just to others, true to your country, and may God, who has so greatly blessed our fathers, graciously interpose in this hour of clouds and darkness, and save both extremities of the country, and to cause the old flag to be upheld by all hands and all hearts Born in the State of New Hampshire, I intend, that here shall repose my bones. I would not live in a State the rights and honor of which I was not prepared to defend at all hazards, and at the last extremity. [Cheers and applause.]

The State Legislature.

In the State Assembly on the 15th, when the vote was taken on the bill providing military aid to the Government at Washington, Mr. KERNAN, of Oneida County, declared his purpose to vote for it, though he proceeded to apologise for his vote and to protest against the troops of this State being used to coerce the South.

Mr. CAMP, of Westchester, replied to his remarks in the following vigorous and patriotic language:

"Mr. Speaker, I regret to hear the language which has fallen from the gentleman from Oneida. (Mr. KERNAN.) It appears to me that his heart is right, but his judgment is sadly at fault. When traitors are banded together to overthrow our Government by violence, and to strike down the flag of our country, it is not the time to speak of fraternal feelings, especially when we hear of such a wretch as WIGFALL making a demand for an unconditional surrender of a United States garrison. Sir, we have parleyed long enough. As for me, I have brothers and sisters, not politically only, but after the flesh, in whose veins flows the same blood as in my own, who dwell in those Southern States, and are the owners of slaves; and yet, if in defending our National flag, I found them arrayed against it, I would strike them down without hesitation and without remorse. (Immense applause.)

It is our country, Sir, that is invaded by traitors and by those whose first duty it is to sustain it—those whom we have trusted with the Treasury, with the Army, with the Navy, and who have proved recreant to their trusts, not only by laying stealthy hands on the Government property committed to their charge, but for the last eighteen months by steadily plotting to turn them against the Government and the laws to which they had solemnly sworn allegiance. There is but one question now before us, and in the decision of that question, I, Sir, am for my country, and my whole country, *first*, LAST, and FOREVER." [Tremendous applause.]

Postponement of the National Typographical Convention.

In consequence of the present distracted state of political affairs throughout the country, the Board of Officers of the National Typographical Union have decided to postpone the Convention of delegates, which was to have been held in this City in May.

THOS. J. WALSH, Secretary.

THE LATE HOMICIDE IN BAXTER-STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, on Sunday, at the New-York Hospital, in the case of JOSEPH JUSTA, the Italian, who was stabbed last Wednesday night, in the yard of No. 19 Baxter-street, during an affray with JOSEPH GEORGI, and subsequently died of his injuries. It was in evidence that the deceased commenced the fight, by knocking GEORGI down with a brickbat; GEORGI retaliated by stabbing him in the breast. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from a stab with a dagger, in the hands of JOSEPH GEORGI." The prisoner, who is an Italian, 64 years of age, is in prison, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

—Rev. W. H. MILBURN has been appointed the Pastor of the Old John-street Methodist Church—the homestead of Methodism in America. The Church has thus secured a most excellent preacher.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

FLOUR dull at $5 31@$5 50 for superfine. WHEAT steady; red, $1 31; white, $1 40@$1 50. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels at 62c. WHISKY firm at 18c.@18½c.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 09 | Sun sets..... 6 47 | Moon sets.. 3 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 00 | Gov. Island.. 6 45 | Hell Gate... 8 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 22.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships A. Gibson, (Prus.,) ——, Falmouth, Funch & Meincke; American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks D. Chapman, Tinker, Bilgo, Moore & Henry; Cordelia, Farrell, Cardenas, J. R. Rae; Geo. Dirker, Dirker, Cork and a market, Thos. James & Co.

Brigs Isadora, Read, St. John, N. B., Miller & Houghton; N. Stetson, Phinney Nuevitas, E. A. Bull; Elmo, Rice, Port-au-Prince, Delafield & Wilson; Elsinore, Partridge, Sagua, Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schooners Clara Merrick, Montgomery, J. W. McKee; Rio Grande, Alleo, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co., D. H. Billow, ——, Elisabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; F. Pierce, Jackson, Gloucester.

Sloop Phenix, Shepherd, New-Haven, H. B. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Little, Liverpool April 7, via Halifax 20th, with mdse. to A. Cunard. 10th inst., lat. 50 32, lon. 23, passed brig Ella Gladstone, (Br.) bound W.; 12th, lat 48 07, lon. 34 34, passed bark Pocotah, bd. E. 16th, lat. 43 25, lon. 54 05, passed ship Ellen Austin, from Liverpool for New-York. 22d, at 11 A. M., lat. 40 41, lon. 72, passed Ponjanb, bound W; same day passed a ship Medallon, bound W. Was boarded 22 miles E. of Sandy Hook by the Edwin Sluut, No. 2, who reports speaking ship Guy Mannering, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Blenville, Bulloch, Havana 16th inst., at 1 P. M., with mails and passengers to Livingston, Crosby-ros & Co.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B Cromwell & Co.

Steamer H. Barden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Julia E. Tyler, Lawry, Antwerp, via New-Orleans Bar and Hampton Roads, in ballast to master.

Ship Indiana Heprone, New-Orleans 13 ds., with cotton and 61 passengers to W. T Frost.

Barkanotice, Ilva, Enric, Maracaibo March 30, with coffee, hides, &c., to

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2993. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR NEWS.

Virginia Troops Threatening Washington.

THE CAPITAL CONSIDERED SAFE.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN BALTIMORE.

The Business of the City Entirely Ruined.

THE BURNING OF GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

Immense Amount of Government Property Destroyed.

Departure of Over Three Thousand Troops from New-York.

ADVICES BY GOVERNMENT MESSENGERS.

GEN. SCOTT ORDERS A DEMONSTRATION UPON BALTIMORE—ARMSTRONG GUNS COMING FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of two Government messengers, who left Washington late on Saturday night, we have intelligence from the National Capital. At that time they report that no fears were felt for the safety of the city, but the authorities were anxious regarding Fort Monroe, of the reinforcement of which they had not heard. The messengers came on to Baltimore as rapidly as possible, reaching there early Sunday morning; but deeming it imprudent to put themselves within reach of the mob which now reigns there, they did not enter the city. The Railroad authorities took them in charge, however, and dispatched them by carriage to Cockeysville, a point 13 miles from Baltimore, as has already been stated. While waiting here they heard the whistle of a locomotive engine, and asked the landlord of the hotel where they were stopping if a train had lately reached that point from the North. He replied that it had, and that there were 3,500 men just over the hill. Apprehensive that this might be a force of Secessionists, the messengers were about changing their course, when they learned that the troops were from Pennsylvania. As the messengers were entrusted with instructions *from Gen. Scott to Gov. Curtin ordering a demonstration upon Baltimore, in view of the disturbances there*, they enthorized the officer in command of this force to push ahead, and taking an engine hastened forward to Chambershurgh, where they found 3,500 more Pennsylvanians making their way to Philadelphia. These troops were ordered to join the detachment at Cockeysville, and in all probability by the present time the force which was thus augmented has been further increased to 10,000 or 12,000, for these messengers report that the Pennsylvania border wes thoroughly alive with enthusiasm, and a determination to revenge those who had been stricken down by the mob in the streets of Baltimore. Almost every male in the smaller towns had enlisted, and all were determined to march directly on Baltimore. These facts and the positive orders of Gen. SCOTT to Gov. CURTIN to make a demonstration in force upon Baltimore render the telegram received this morning to the effect thet the troops at Cockeysville had been ordered back to Harrisburg, exceedingly improbable.

We also learn through the same channel by which we receive this information, that *orders have been dispatched to England by the Government for twenty Armstrong guns*, which may be expected to arrive here at an early day.

FROM WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

LACK OF PROVISIONS AT THE CAPITAL—THE CONDITION OF BALTIMORE—CAPTURE OF 24,000 STAND OF ARMS BY FOURTEEN BOYS FROM WASHINGTON.

A gentleman who left Washington at 3 o'clock on Sunday last has just given us important information regarding the state of affairs at the Capital. At the time he left the number of military, including volunteers, was not more than 5,000 or 6,000. The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Regiments, to the number of 1,500, which arrived in Washington on Friday and Saturday, were quartered in the Capitol—the former being situated in the Old Hall of Representatives and the Senate Chamber, and the latter in the New House of Representatives. Troops had been quartered in the different Departments, and business generally was suspended. On Sunday it was rumored that martial law was to be proclaimed on the succeeding day, and, as confirmation of the statement, it may be stated that the clerks in the different departments had all been armed, and notified to be ready for service at a moment's notice.

The Georgetown Heights were held by troops of the regular army. Great anxiety was felt with regard to a want of provisions. All supplies were cut off by the Secessionists, and a drove of cattle had been intercepted at the Long Bridge across the Potomac. Our informant arrived at Annapolis junction, fifteen miles from Annapolis, where he learned that the Seventh Regiment from New-York, with a detachment of 160 Massachusetts soldiers, and a portion of unarmed troops from Pennsylvania had reached Annapolis on a ferry-boat from Ferryville, opposite Havre de Grace. The railroad from Annapolis junction to Washington was open, but he could not say whether it was open from Annapolis to the junction. There were rumors that the track had been torn up. He arrived at Baltimore at 5½ P. M. Sunday. He found the city in possession of the mob and military, who acted in concert. Armed men were moving in every direction, and yelling like enraged devils. Carts, carrying munitions of war, were in motion constantly. Gov. HICKS was acting with the military, whether from choice or on compulsion he could not say. The men in arms appeared to be mostly Americans, and were all young men from 16 to 20, scarcely any being over 30 years of age. The mob seized arms wherever they could find them, and had broken open many stores where arms were to be had. On Monday it was reported that the Pennsylvania troops who had been sent to Cockeysville, Md., had been ordered back to Harrisburgh. This caused the excitement to abate, as there was a design to send down 2,000 men from Baltimore to intercept them. There was a general talk in the streets of attacking Fort McHenry, but no demonstrations had been made in that direction when he left. He left Baltimore at 11 A. M. Monday, in a covered hutcher's wagon for Havre de Grace. The wagon contained five passengers, one of whom was a Northern member of Congress. They took the old turnpike road, and were closely watched, but not otherwise molested. They found the telegraph poles cut down for ten miles this side of Baltimore. They arrived at Havre de Grace, and were conveyed across the Susquehanah in ferry boats in time to take the evening train for Philadelphia. Twelve hundred Pennsylvania troops were waiting at Ferryville, opposite Havre de Grace, to be taken in a boat to Annapolis. A strong police force is stationed on the line from Ferryville to the Delaware State line, to keep the route open. An attempt had been made to blow up a stone bridge on this line, but it was frustrated. They passed a Government train going to Ferryville with more Pennsylvania troops.

On Friday night last, fourteen boys from Washington, went down to Alexandria and boarded a steamboat lying at the dock; awoke the captain, told him that he was superceded in command, ordered the firemen to fire up, and before they knew what was the meaning of the surprise, the steamboat was on its way to Washington. On arriving at Washington, it was found that 24,000 stand of arms were stowed away in the boat, intended for the Secessionist Army.

Lieut. MAURY, of the National Observatory at Washington, disappeared on Friday last, and has left for parts unknown. Capt. SCOTT has been placed in command of the Observatory. Many families were leaving Washington in anticipation of an attack upon the City.

From the gentleman who gives us this information, we learn that Mr. WINANS, the Baltimore millionaire, has advanced $500,000 to the Confederate authorities, $500,000 to the State of Maryland, and that he has his whole force of workmen at present, engaged in the manufacture of pikes, which may be designed for service in the streets of Baltimore.

VIRGINIA TROOPS THREATENING WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 23.

CALEB CUSHING arrived here yesterday and left for Washington on Sunday. He says that Gen. LEE with 5,000 Virginia troops was covering Arlington Heights.

The camp at Cockeysville had broken up, and the troops were returning here to go South *vid* the Susquehanaa River.

Lieut. JENIFER, reported as having deserted the Carlise Barracks, had a full knowledge of the plans of the Government. Dispatches for his arrest have been sent in every direction.

CALEB CUSHING narrowly escaped injury from the people of Carlisle and Chambersburg. He stated that he was on his way to Massachusetts to join a regiment for the defence of the Union.

He left last evening.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, with his family of five children, has just come in from Washington. He left on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. There was great excitement in the city.

When the Secessionists found they were bluffed at Harper's Ferry, they started for Alexandria, where four thousand men are encamped. The number of Secessionists near Washington is estimated at six thousand, of whom four thousand are at Long Bridge, and two thousand near Arlington Heights.

Heavy cannonading was heard on Saturday night, and crowds were at the Washington Navy-yard without ascertaining anything definite before Mr. WENDELL left.

Ladies and children are being sent away rapidly from Washington. The Secessionists declare their intention of seeing the Capital this week, and Mr. WENDELL says that they seem determined to try it. He went by railroad to Baltimore, and found that city in the hands of a mob. No churches have been burned or property injured, but tremendous excitement prevailed, and no man was safe who did not agree with the mob. He paid $300 to get from Baltimore to New-York, with five children, all under 13 years old.

The appearance along the road was funereal. Long lines of carriages and other vehicles, filled with people, were flying from Baltimore, and so great was the crowd that quick travel was impossible.

Washington is well guarded by 8,000 troops, and Lieut. Gen. SCOTT feels confident that no force can be brought to bear sufficient to capture it.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 23.

A merchant of Baltimore has arrived here, *vid* Frederick and Hagerstown. He left Baltimore yesterday afternoon. There were no Union flags flying, and but few secession flags. No attack had been made on Fort McHenry. He thinks there were no more than 200 Federal troops there. He believes the Federal troops can now pass through the city unassailed.

Military drilling, and marching to the sound of music, were alone to be seen. Business was entirely suspended, and there will not be a solvent house to Baltimore within a week. Virginia money was at 30 per cent discount yesterday.

The same gentleman was at Washington on Sunday evening. There were no Virginia troops on Arlington Heights. This is one day later than CALEB CUSHING's report.

He says the Baltimoreans will not attack Washington.

He reports the Eighth Massachusetts and Seventh New York Regiments at Annapolis. Some fighting had occurred, but he is unable to give any particulars, save that they are able to protect themselves.

Maryland money was refused entirely by the Banks of Harrisburgh, yesterday, at any price. The brokers buy it at a heavy discount.

STILL LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, April 23.

The Baltimore papers of this morning received here say that the excitement of Sunday had been succeeded by comparative quiet and good order, and that the people were tired of startling rumors.

In every direction scouts had been sent to guard the approach of any bodies of men.

Nearly all the bar-rooms in the city were closed on Monday.

During the morning (Monday) several messengers from the Cockeysville camp brought information of the movements of the Northern troops. It is reported that a number of from 2,000 to 3,000 troops were there, and short of provisions. They permitted no citizen of Maryland to pass over any bridges without a strict examination.

By order of Marshal KANE, several wagon loads of bread and meat were sent to the camp of the Pennsylvanian troops, a number being sick and suffering. Three of them died, and were buried within the encampment.

The troops had abandoned their encampment and were supposed to be waiting for the cars to return to Harrisburgh or within the borders of Pennsylvania.

Only about one half of them were armed.

The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation, convoking the Legislature to meet on the 26th.

A special election will be held in Baltimore to-morrow for delegates to fill vacancies.

On Monday afternoon the excitement in the city had abated somewhat.

A mail had been dispatched North by a wagon to the Susquehannah River, and thence by railroad.

The Baltimoreans complain greatly for the want of mail and telegraph facilities.

The steamer *Locust Point*, from Boston, for Little Rock, Ark., has been seized, also a large quantity of saltpetre and brimstone, from Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, at Canton station.

No provisions of any kind are allowed to be transferred from Baltimore.

Violence has been offered to HENRY W. HOFFMAN, the newly appointed Collector of Baltimore, at Harper's Ferry, as he was about coming to the city to take possession of the office.

Several Northerners have been arrested as suspected spies, but discharged.

The city is now well supplied with arms. The City Volunteers are largely increasing. Fresh arrivals are constantly coming in from the country. Between three and four hundred colored residents have offered their services.

The Southern Rights Convention have nominated the following candidates for delegates: JOHN C. BAUNA, ROSS WINANS, HENRY M. WARFIELD, Dr. J. HANSON, THOS. F. PARKIN, SCOTT H. M. MORFETT, S. TRAGLE WALLIS, C. H. PITTS, W. G. HARRISON, LAWRENCE SANGSTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON MAILS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

The letter mail from Baltimore and Washington arrived here this afternoon, having left Baltimore yesterday afternoon.

Our advices from Washington on Sunday night say that Capt. ELSEY, of the United States Army, had resigned. He is a Merylander, and was in command of the Augusta Arsenal when it was surrendered, since which he was ordered to Fortress Monroe.

It was rumored also that Col. MAY, of Maryland, had also resigned.

Alexandria, Va., was in great commotion, and secession flags were flying in every direction. The people were preparing for war, and recruiting was progressing quite rapidly. Three Union men were required to leave.

The Government had been strengthening the positions of the public buildings in Washington.

The Capitol is surrounded with hastily thrown up defences, and barricades were erected around the Treasury Department. Precautionary movements were made in every direction.

A number of Secession Washingtonians had left for Virginia.

The local trade at Alexandria and down the river was entirely suspended. Provisions and flour have advanced in price.

An express from Baltimore is to be started at 3 o'clock A. M.

THE VERY LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

It is reported by arrivals from Baltimore at 6 o'clock this morning, that martial law was proclaimed, and all the citizens ordered in their houses.

All the places of amusement, &c., have been closed.

A gentleman who arrived from Baltimore this evening, leaving there at 9 o'clock this morning, states that when he left, the report was current in the hotels that news had reached there, *vid* Annapolis, that Fort Pickens was captured with serious loss of life. It is only given as a rumor. He also says that Baltimore had been put under regular militia law when he left. Although strong guards were on duty, the city is quiet.

From Annapolis the very latest private dispatches received in this city last night, at 8 o'clock, state that the Northern troops, from the steamers *Maryland* and *Boston*, had landed at Annapolis without obstruction, and intended to march immediately to Annapolis junction. The citizens of the town and neighborhood were preparing to give them a Guerilla fight in their march.

The Northern troops had taken horses for the purpose of transporting artillery and baggage.

TROOPS TO PASS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 23.

A private dispatch to Messrs SPRAGUE & Co., from Philadelphia, states that the Government has released the steamer *P. Sprague* from her charter to convey troops from Philadelphia, in consequence of Maryland having guaranteed the safe transit of 5,000 troops through Baltimore daily.

A letter from a member of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, dated on board the steamer *State of Maine*, confirms the attempt to poison the Regiment when off New-York, by prussic acid mixed with brandy.

A member of the Easton company had died.

THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT PURCHASE PROVISIONS IN BALTIMORE.

A gentleman, who left Baltimore last Friday afternoon, says that he had an interview with the Collector of Baltimore just before starting, who informed him that he had received instructions from the Government to purchase and forward provisions, and although there was plenty in the city, no one would sell to the Government for fear of the mob.

GEN. BEAUREGARD ADVISES LADIER TO LEAVE WASHINGTON.

A lady here received a letter yesterday from her sister in Washington who is an intimate acquaintance of the sister of Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is now visiting Washington. Gen. BEAUREGARD's sister has urged this lady in Washington to leave with all her effects at once, but why or on what account is not stated.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

MOVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS WITH TROOPS.

The schooner *S. B. Wheeler*, of Wilmington, Del., from Galveston in 14 days passage, arrived this morning, reports that on the 22d inst., 20 miles south of Absecomb, saw three steamers with troops on board; on the same day, off Barnegat, saw two others—all bound South.

Nothing unusual was going on in Galveston when the *Wheeler* left.

FROM SAVANNAH.

ARRIVAL OF LARGE NUMBERS FROM THE SOUTH—WHAT THEY ARE DOING DOWN THERE.

The steamer *Florida*, which arrived from Savannah this forenoon, brought a large number of passengers, among them many business men and families, who were but too glad to escape from the place. All business is said to be at an end both there and in Charleston. They were throwing up sand batteries at Tybee, evidently expecting an attack from the sea. Troops in large numbers continued to occupy Charleston, and there was a general belief that a fleet would soon appear off the port to attack the place. The steamer *Isabel* has been taken and fitted up as a man-of-war. The old tugboat *Huntress* had been converted into an armed revenue cutter; they also have a small steamer called the *Everglade* running about the harbor. The *Nashville* had been detained at Charleston, and the *Florida* only escaped by adopting a *ruse*.

The news of the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, and the reported killing of 130 of them, set the town wild with excitement and rejoicing. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, had made a requisition on BEAUREGARD for two Regiments. The vessels going in past forts Pulaski and Johnson are always fired at, and compelled to dip the Stars and Stripes to the Confederate flag.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A gentleman from Charleston who left last Thursday, says that the Southern troops were in most excellent condition and discipline. It was the intention of the Southern Confederacy to march North an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and they expect an addition of at least 50,000 men in going through Virginia.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, was in Charleston when our informant left.

FROM FORT TAYLOR AND KEY WEST.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans from Havana on the 16th, we learn that the *Mohawk* had arrived at the latter port. The *Cahawba* left the *Empire City* from Texas at Havana with 600 troops for Key West on the 15th.

The *Atlantic* from New-York with troops, was anchored near Triangle Shoals; on the 13th communicated with Fort Taylor. She left the 14th for Sand Key.

The *Powhatan* appeared off the harbor of Key West on the 14th and exchanged signals with the *Crusader*.

The garrison at the Fort Taylor and Key West barracks are engaged drilling at the guns.

The *Atlantic* brought commissions for some of the Federal appointees.

The commanding officer of Fort Taylor was appointed Postmaster of Key West.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 22.

The free colored population, at a meeting, have resolved to tender their services to the Government for the defence of the State.

A meeting was called to-night to adopt measures to clear the city of Abolitionists. Several have been arrested already.

FAMILIES LEAVING VIRGINIA.

Capt. COLLINS, of the schooner *O. H. Lee*, from York River, arrived this morning, bringing as passengers Mr. E. W. EVANS, lady and family, G. F. SCOTTWELL and lady, JAMES CROSS and family, and several others, who were compelled to leave Williamsburgh for expressing themselves favorable to the Union. They were given but few hours to get ready to leave, the feeling was so bitter against them. The schooner was boarded by Lieut. COSHAMAN and Sergeant TALIAFERRO, with a boat's crew of six men, for the purpose of seizing her, but finding her papers all right, and the Captain being a favorite man, she was given a passport and allowed to proceed.

BURNING OF GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

Eleven Vessels Scuttled and Burned—The Steam Tug Yankee Tows the Cumberland to Sea—Norfolk Not on Fire.

We have already noticed the fact that the steamtug *Yankee*, which went to Charleston with the fleet of relief, was obliged to put into Norfolk in distress on the 14th, her smoke-stack having been carried away in a severe storm. She has just arrived at this port, and a gentleman who returns in her gives us particulars of her further experience.

The *Yankee* lay at the Navy-yard until Friday, the 18th, when the Virginia Custom-house officers came over in a tug and demanded the surrender of the *Yankee*. Commodore MCAULEY, who was in command of the Navy-yard, refused to comply with this demand, saying that if they attempted to take her from the yard he would sink them where they lay. The *Cumberland* immediately beat to quarters, and brought her 11-inch pivot gun which was charged with shell to bear upon their tug, and they deemed it advisable to leave forthwith.

On Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, the *Pawnee*, arrived from Washington, with 200 volunteers and 100 marines, besides her own crew, and at once the officers and crew of the *Pawnee* and *Cumberland* went to the Navy-yard and spiked and disabled the guns, and threw the shot and small arms into the river. At 10 o'clock, the marines, who had been quartered in the barracks, fired them, and came on board the *Pawnee*. This movement was premature, for it was the intention to fire all the buildings simultaneously. A party of officers, meantime, were going through the different buildings and ships, distributing waste and turpentine, and laying a train so as to blow up the Dry Dock. The were engaged in this work until 2 o'clock, when the train was fired. At 3 o'clock, the *Yankee*, to the Captain of which, CHARLES GERMAIN, much credit is due, came along and took the *Cumberland* in tow, the *Pawnee* taking the lead. All the vessels beat to quarters, the guns were manned, and everything was in readiness to carry out the threat of Commodore MCAULEY, that if a gun was fired from either shore he would level both Portsmouth and Norfolk. At this time the scene was indescribably magnificent, all the buildings being in a blaze, and explosions here and there scattering the cinders in all directions.

The Government vessels had been scuttled in the afternoon before the *Pawnee* arrived, to prevent their being seized by the Secessionists, who had been in arms in both Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the command of Gen. TALIAFERRO. Their number is estimated at some 1,400 men. The scuttling was done between 12 and 2 o'clock on Saturday. Last this mode of destruction should not be complete, however, trains were laid on them and the vessels were fired with the buildings.

The following are the names of the vessels which were destroyed: *Pennsylvania*, 74 gun-ship; steam-frigate *Merrimac*, 44 guns; sloop-of-war *Germantown*, 22 guns; sloop *Plymouth*, 22 guns; frigate *Raritan*, 45 guns; frigate *Columbia*, 44 guns; *Delaware*, 74 gun-ship; *Columbus*, 74 gun ship; *United States*, in ordinary; brig *Dolphin*, 8 guns; and the powder-boat.

Of these the *Merrimac*, *Plymouth* and *Germantown* were ready for sea, but the *Pawnee* made her appearance at the yard too late to save them. The *Merrimac*, in fact, had had steam on only a few hours previously.

The *Yankee*, as we have already said, left the yard with the *Cumberland* in tow about 3 o'clock. The fleet proceeded down the river until 9 o'clock, when it came to anchor within a mile of the point where wrecks were known to have been sunk for the purpose of obstructing the navigation. Boats were sent out to take soundings in order to ascertain whether some other passage than the regular channel could not be found. All efforts proved unsuccessful, so the fleet raised anchor and forced their way directly through the wrecks. The *Cumberland* caught one of the sunken vessels and carried it along with her, and apprehensions were at first entertained that she might be carried on to Sewell's Point, where it was supposed that the rebels had erected batteries. Meantime the *Keystone State* came up from Washington with marines, and by her help and that of the *Yankee*, the *Cumberland* was towed into deep water and the wreck was disentangled. She then went up under protection of the guns of Fort Monroe and came to anchor. While the vessels lay there, four men, who had been employed in the Navy-yard, succeeded in making their way down the river, and reported that they left everything in flames, and the smoke and flames could easily be seen from the *Cumberland*. The rebels, too, they reported were fearful of attempting to arrest the flames, because they apprehended that a train was laid to blow up the buildings.

The *Yankee* left on Tuesday morning for New-York. She reports that the *Pawnee* and *Keystone State* had got the crew of the *Pennsylvania*, and the Marines who occupied the barracks, on board, to carry them to Washington. Both left for the Capital at 9 o'clock, where they probably arrived early this morning.

Our informant states that the value of the property destroyed was estimated at $50,000,000.

Yesterday morning the *Yankee* spoke the *Baltic* and *Coatzocalcos*, both bound for Washington, with troops, who cheered most lustily as they passed. They probably reached their destination at noon to-day.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

The steaming *Yankee*, Capt. GERMAIN, from Charleston Bar on the 15th, *via* Norfolk 21st, P. M., arrived here this morning, bringing three passengers from the Navy-yard at Gosport. She has had very heavy weather, both on the outer and home passage, having lost her smoke-stack, and received considerable other damage. On arriving at Charleston bar, and finding the fleet had gone, she put back for Norfolk, where she arrived on 17th, at 4 P. M., and finding a movement on foot to seize the boat, proceeded to the Navy-yard, and placed the steamer under the guns of the vessels there. On the 18th, the Custom-house officers came to seize her, when the Commodore of the yard refused to give her up, saying if they attempted to take her by force, he would blow her out of water before they could reach Norfolk. This quieted the mob who had congregated.

The *Yankee* took the *Cumberland* in tow to Fortress Monroe. On the way she grounded on Orris Island, and it took two hours to get her off.

The Secessionists observing the escape of the *Cumberland*, commenced obstructing the channel below her.

After towing the frigate down, the *Yankee* proceeded to New-York.

The *Pawnee* left Washington last Friday night, with an extra detachment of officers, men and marines, with Flag-officer PAULDING on board, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where she received the Third Massachusetts Regiment, just arrived hence for the Navy-yard at Gosport. At this place it was found that the officers in charge had commenced destroying the public property, finding it would fall into the hands of the enemy. They had scuttled all the ships, (the *Cumberland*, being the only ship in commission,) cut down the shears, and rendered most of the other property useless. The object of the rioters having been partly frustrated by the scuttling of the ships, it was determined that the Federal forces should leave, and preparations were made to complete the demolition of the property. The *Pawnee*, with the *Cumberland* in tow, assisted by the *Yankee*, started out, and after passing the Navy-yard sent up a rocket—a preconcerted signal to apply the match—and in an instant, ships, ship-houses and store-houses were in flames, and so rapid were they that Commodore ROGERS, of the Navy, and Capt. WRIGHT, of the Engineers, were unable to reach the point of rendezvous, where the boat was in waiting, and were necessarily left behind. Among the most valuable property destroyed were the line-of-battle ship *New-York*, on the stocks; *Merrimac*, first-class screw; *Germantown*, sloop-of-war just ready for sea; *Plymouth* and *Dolphin*, brigs; also the *Pennsylvania*, *Columbia* and *Potomac*, frigates; *Columbus* and *Delaware*, liners; all of the last named being hulks and nearly worthless. Large quantities of provisions, cordage and machinery were also destroyed—besides buildings of great value—but it is not positively known that the dock was blown up.

The burning of the Navy-yard at Norfolk was done by the Union men, who are in a majority, but comparatively unarmed.

The *Cumberland* was 60 short of her complement. When the *Pawnee* came up to the Navy-yard, both the *Cumberland* and *Merrimac* lay broadside to her, with guns loaded, thinking she was in the hands of the Secessionists. On board the *Pawnee* an opinion prevailed that a similar state of affairs existed on board those ships, and was ready accordingly. When the *Cumberland* hailed, "What steamer is that?" the answer was, "The *United States* steamer *Pawnee*." The cheering on board the vessels and on shore told how satisfactory this reply was.

The Union men employed in the Navy-yard cut down the flag-staff, so that it could not be used by the enemy.

The guns in the Navy-yard and at St. Helena were spiked.

The *Yankee* has gone to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

GLIMPSES OF WAR.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

The telegraph has told you of the leading incidents that are weaving themselves through the warp of time, and shaping the figures of History. But the magnetic chord vibrates only to the harsh strokes of great events, and, like History, records but massive movements. Shall I trace, in a few of the details of the hour—the trifles of the moment—the waifs that float by almost unnoticed on the rushing tide of revolution?

It is a warm, sunny day, this 20th day of April. The air is redolent of bursting buds, and the Capital Park is jubilant with the gushing songs of the birds and the humming of the honey-bees. The Northern air that has "aggressed" upon us for a week past has been driven back by the rebellious South wind, that comes, fresh from the fair faces it has caressed, and the waving tresses through which it has wantoned, to enchant the soul with its balmy breath, and entrance the mind with its dreamy sweetness. Shall we not go where its fullness shall be drank in—where we shall be intoxicated with its soft and lingering embrace? In the pleasure grounds of the Capitol—as nowhere else—can we realize the luxury of this warm sunshine and this flower-perfumed air.

But it is the Capitol no more—for the Capitol signifies order. It should be the temple of legislation—the abode of the oracle that gives us just and wise law—the soil in which peace, and commerce and enterprise and civilization should have their chief and sure foundations. But the Capitol is not now the symbol of advancement. It has become the temple of Mars—it has been re-dedicated to the God of War—it is crowded with armed men.

It needs password and countersign now to cross its porch, and to gain admittance. I must have safe passage from an "officer of the day," and give proper token of my loyalty to a sentinel marching to and fro, with a bronzed face that betokens service and the resolution which grows out of service—backed by a fixed bayonet on a musket that looks as though, if occasion required, it could throw bullets with a penetrating force that might leave an unsightly orifice, through which the breath of life would be diverted to the great detriment of the human system. Thanking fortune that I have successfully run the gauntlet of the gentleman with the unsightly combination of steel, powder and lead, let me jot down some of the strange scenes by which I found myself surrounded.

In the House wing of the Capitol I found the quarters of the Pennsylvania Regiments—the first command to reach Washington in response to the call of the Government. The troops were billeted through the various retiring rooms and offices of the House—the Representative Hall being reserved for the Seventh Regiment. Armed men and the rude implements of carnage massed in these marble corridors and gorgeous rooms, awakens me to a deep sense of the power and the *abandon* of military rule. I realize the desolation now which war brings in its train. On the luxurious damask and brocatel covered sofas lay stretched men who probably never before reposed in such magnificence. Over the tapestrial carpet of the floor are strewn in profusion and disorder, the suddenly accumulated stores of the Commissary's Department—here a slab of bacon, there a quarter of beef, or a saddle of mutton, or a Virginia ham—a sea biscuit, tin drinking cups, papers of pepper, bags of salt and cans of vinegar filling up the interstices, and rounding up the pyramid. Upon the rich and costly bronze ornaments—upon the gas chandeliers, and upon the gilt brackets that hold back the silk and lace curtains, were festooned knapsack and belt, cartridge-box and bayonet-scabbard—the smaller implements and surroundings of a soldier.

In the halls and corridors the men were being drilled and taught the experiences of carnage. In broad contrast to the dark and polished Tennessee marble wainscoting, are the blue uniforms and rough bearing of the men. Upon the tiled pavement ring falls with a dull, heavy sound the iron-shod butts of musket and rifle. The arched and frescoed ceiling echoes and re-echoes the ringing clatter of the ramrod, as the recruits perfect themselves in the manual of loading their pieces.

In the Senate Chamber are quartered the Massachusetts regiments—the cool and brave men who endured insults and threats from the mob at Baltimore, yesterday, until they could endure no longer, and then resolutely fought their way through the rebel city, and continued their journey to the Capital. Upon the cushioned sofas of the galleries of the Senate Chamber, the men found excellent couches. When I visited them this morning, they had concluded breakfast, and the guard for the day being detailed, the remainder of the command were at their ease. In the Vice-President's chair, sat Col. JONES, the commandant of the force—a frank, free hearted, soldierly-looking man. The Clerk's desk was occupied by the Adjutant and his assistants, engaged in making up the muster-roll, returns and requisitions incident to active service. The privates were engaged at the Senators' desks, writing letters. I had a woman's curiosity, almost, to know what were the varying shades in which these new heroes were painting, with pen and ink, the pictures of their first battle. You will recollect that the passage through Baltimore was on the Anniversary of the battle of Lexington—and that yesterday, as on that memorable occasion, the first shock of the conflict fell upon the stout hearts of New-England men. Were they thinking, as they wrote this morning, of the concurrence of these events? were they repeating, as did their grandsires after the triumph of Concord, the oath that consecrated their lives and their property to avenging the blood of the martyrs who fell on the opening battle field of the Revolution.

It was a novelty to see how suddenly these men had adapted themselves to the position in which they are placed. They occupied the Senate Chamber with as much repose of manner as they could have exhibited in the workshops and fields from which they were enlisted. It was a kind of poetic justice that filled WIGFALL's abandoned seat with a stalwart man fresh from his forge, while MASON and HUNTER were succeeded by operatives from the factories of Lowell. The stationery in use was the residuum of the last Session, having the usual engraved headings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Some of these Massachusetts men have the tokens—the scars and casualties of yesterday's combat. One showed me a bruise on the forehead, where a paving stone had grazed him. An inch more to the right, and he would have been instantly killed, as was his companion, young STEVENS. Another one showed me a battered button—the upper one of his great coat—upon which a ball had struck, and left a deep indenture. Narrow chances, those, were they not?

All the statuary in the halls of the Capitol, and in the old Rotunda, has been boxed, to preserve it from injury through carelessness. The pictures in the panels have also been faced over with heavy planking, which secures them from harm. I almost regret that some of them have been the object of such precaution. A brief campaign might be stoned for, if a few of the exaggerations in marble, some of the burlesques on canvas, and a goodly portion of the Capitol extension could be subjected to the rude shock of the contending armies.

The portico of the Capitol building are barricaded to the height of about eight feet. The iron plates for the new dome are used for the breastworks between the marble columns. Behind these are placed barrels of cement, piles of stone and timber, forming an impenetrable barrier, in the rear of which the troops could take shelter in case of an attack. It seemed a strange contradiction to see the workmen, engaged in the construction of the portico, going on with their labor of laying the foundations amid thousands of armed men; the click of the chisel, the stroke of the hammer and the ring of the trowel blending with the word of command, the challenge of the guard and the tramp of the battalions drilling in the corridors. So reluctant is civilization to recede before the advancing desolation of war, that the artizan lingers to enrich with his skill the parapet and dome that the morrow may see leveled to their foundations. Within musket range of the outposts of the troops are even now a score of men chiseling in marble the flowers and clusters of grape and ivy wreaths, with which the finished portions of the Capitol are so profusely decorated.

The cooking for the troops is done in the basement of the building, which is said to afford ample accommodations for the culinary department. A most accessible portion has been reserved for the Seventh Regiment. I did not penetrate below the first floor—but I could judge by the vast quantities of supplies that were being transported "down below," that the Commissary's department might laugh a siege to scorn.

Have I given the readers of the TIMES a glimpse of the realities through which we are passing at the Capital of the nation? Between the outlines, let them fill in a few bruised and battered men—let them see the ghastly forms of the dead that were slaughtered at Baltimore, yesterday, and they will have a sketch that bears to the imagination the semblance of war. Let them look through the history of the past, and realize the fiendish purposes that have prompted the desolation that seems to be impending, and let them swear, that be that desolation what it may, the sun of peace shall never rise again upon the living cause of all our present tribulations. LEE.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 21, 1861.

I came over from Washington last night to watch the progress of events, and see the condition of the city and the drift of the popular sentiment.

At every depôt the train from the Capital was besieged by crowds anxious to hear particulars of the combat in Baltimore, and the prospect at Washington. At three stations, we found military companies mustered—the officers of which came with us to Baltimore, to offer the aid of their commands to the City authorities. They all seemed to concur in the opinion that we were in the midst of great events, to which they were destined to give shape, and that there be no excessive disasters, except to the unfortunate mortals and munitions of war (whisky and Jamaica) with which they might come in contact.

We reached the Baltimore depôt without any interruption to the train, and the hotel unmolested. In the office there was a little talk, but not as much as is usual when an important election is pending. I noticed as very apparent, a general disposition to refrain from expressing opinions. All were anxious for news—and my budget of Washington gossip was readily accepted—but nobody knew what was going on about them here in Baltimore—nobody was willing to utter sentiments.

In the streets of the lower part of the city, however, there were immense crowds, warm discussions, and the high pitch of excitement which discussion engenders. The mob—for Baltimore street was one vast mob—was surging to and fro, uncertain in what direction to move, and apparently without any special purpose. Many had small secession cards pinned on their coat collars, and not a few were armed with guns, pistols and knives, of which they made the most display.

I found the greatest crowd surging around the telegraph office, waiting anxiously, of course, for news. The most inquiry was as to the whereabouts of the New-York troops—the most frequent topic, the probable results of an attempt on the part of the Seventh Regiment to force a passage through Baltimore. All agreed that the force could never go through—all agreed that it would make the attempt if ordered to do so, and none seemed to entertain a doubt that it would leave a winrow of the dead bodies of those who assailed it in the streets through which it might attempt to pass.

As the wires of the telegraph leading to New York had been cut, there was no news to be had for the crowd from that direction. Of course, too, I could not telegraph any information for your Sunday issue.

I found the police force entirely in sympathy with the Secessionists and indisposed to act against the mob. Marshal KANE and the Commissioners do not make any concealment of their proclivities for the Southern Confederacy. Mayor BROWN, upon whom

Continued on Eighth Page.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura at Father Point.

Reconstitution of the French National Guards.

The Roman Question in the Italian Parliament.

DESIGNS OF AUSTRIA AGAINST ITALY.

RENEWAL OF DISTURBANCES AT WARSAW.

Cotton Advancing---Breadstuffs Declining.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Tuesday, April 23.

The steamship *Jura*, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M., of the 11th inst., and Londonderry on the evening of the 12th, has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

Her advices are three days later than previously received.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 12th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th, Mr. BARNES' motion extending the suffrage in boroughs from £10 to £6 occupiers, was debated and rejected, by 245 to 193, amid great cheering from the Conservatives.

The Preston old Bank, owned by Pedesa & Co., has suspended; liabilities not under half a million sterling, but a large dividend is expected.

The Farrington and Wantangues Bank, owned by BARNES, MEDLEY & Co., also suspended: liabilities supposed small.

FRANCE.

It was reported that the National Guards were to be reconstituted on a grand scale. Marshal CANROBERT being Commander-in-Chief.

The *Paix* gives a rumor that England intends an expeditionary corps to to Syria, and will occupy the point of territory between Upper Syria and Egypt.

The Bourse on the 10th opened flat, but closed firmer. Rentes 67f. 60c.

ITALY.

In reply to an interpolation in the Chamber on the Roman question, Count CAVOUR said the Italian Government could only employ moral measures, and cannot act against Rome as a conqueror. He admitted that the solution of the Neapolitan difficulty was bound up in the Roman question, and hoped the antagonism of the Church would soon cease. He said the Government would energetically suppress any disturbances in Naples, and the most efficacious means would be taken for the solution of the Roman question. The Chamber finally adopted the following almost unanimously:

The Chamber having confidence in the Government, and acknowledging the necessity for the union of Rome to Italy, in accomplishing which, however, the grandeur and independence of the Church and the Pope will be guaranteed, passes to the order of the day.

Count CAVOUR in reply to a question, denied the rumors of an intended cession of the Island of Sardinia to France.

Arrests continued to be made in Naples of parties implicated in the recently discovered conspiracy, and a searching investigation was progressing.

Reactionary attempts had been suppressed at numerous places.

Portugal had acknowledged the new Italian Kingdom.

The health of the Pope was unsatisfactory.

There were rumors of an intended Italian loan of eight millions sterling.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Diet had unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the Emperor for the new law relative to Protestants.

Another law which is published grants to women the right of voting at elections for members of the Diet.

A well-known correspondent of the *Times* points out the temptation to immediate hostilities. He says it is ruinous to Austria to wait until the Italian Kingdom is consolidated. A bold attack with 200,000 men would soon bring the Austrians to Milan and Turin. A pretext must be found, otherwise the French would again cross the Alps. This is the pretext: Austrian agents all over Lombardy are buying up the *congés* of Garibaldians, the price being about £12 each. Once a sufficient number of these *congés* bought up, a corresponding number of men can be easily put in red shirts, and be made to attack. Thus Austria will have a right to retaliate, and the Austrian Army will reënter Italy.

POLAND.

The *Journal St. Petersburgh* gives the following version of the renewal of disturbance at Warsaw: Great crowds of people having assembled before the castle were dispersed by force. The conflict was renewed several times. Ten persons were killed, and as many wounded. Five soldiers were killed, and forty-five persons were arrested. Other accounts say the number of victims was larger even than stated in the original telegram. Renewal of disturbances expected. The troops at Warsaw number 32,000 men.

SPAIN.

Warlike preparations on the largest scale are spoken of, and the expenditure of twenty millions sterling rumored.

DENMARK.

The Cabinet Council on the 8th resolved that the whole infantry force be doubled. It is said that the whole army is to be placed on a war footing.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Calcutta mail dates of March 9, and telegrams of 18. News unimportant. Private dispatches report the market for cotton goods flat.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Yangtsee expedition had started.

SARKOLEHEIN has been defeated by the Stantung insurgents.

Business is slowly improving.

Advices from Japan confirm the reported murder of Mr. HUSSKIN, Secretary of the American Legation at Jeddo.

Trade was interrupted.

The French and Spanish troops in Cochin China captured five forts on the 24th of February, after an obstinate resistance.

There had been immense damage and loss of life in Java by floods.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The gold shipments since the last mail amount to about 120,000 ounces.

Unprecedented rains have fallen.

New Zealand advices say the Moores had boldly attacked the British troops twice, but were defeated.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

TOON, Friday, April 12.

The number of persons who fell at Warsaw amounted to at least thirty. There were at least several hundred wounded.

The corpses of victims were carried to the citadel and buried within the fortifications.

The individuals who have been arrested are to pass their term of imprisonment within the Kingdom. Last night numerous arrests were made, and the municipality has been dissolved.

PRAGUE—Friday.

The Bohemian Diet has sent a deputation to the Emperor to request him to come to Prague for the purpose of being crowned King of Bohemia.

VIENNA, Thursday.

The conflict in Herzegovina still continues. Several places have proclaimed for the Prince of Montenegro.

BELGRADE, Monday, April 15.

Yesterday ninety-nine Belgradian families, numbering 565 persons, emigrated to Servia with numerous flocks. The Turks stopped their passage and inflicted punishment on 160 of them. The alienation is increasing on the frontiers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday, April 23.

The *Tagus*, with the Peninsular mails, has brought the master, mate and twelve seamen of the *Mari*, No. 5,633, of South Shields, which had been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. They were landed at Lisbon by a Dutch galliot.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

The Arabia, with the West India and Pacific mails, was off the Needles at 10:30 this A. M.

At Lisbon, on the 7th, Exchange was 54½.

FRANCE.—The Emperor yesterday reviewed the Second Division of the First *Corps d'Armée*. Eight thousand troops were on the ground.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 11.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton for the three days, including to-day, (Wednesday,) were 45,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. report that the market opened buoyant and active, and prices advanced 3 16d @ ⅛d., but closed quieter, yet firm.

They quote Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 5-16d.; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. A slight advance in all descriptions of goods had taken place, which, however, checked business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 28s. @31s. WHEAT dull and slightly lower, owing to the favorable weather for the crops; Red, fls. 3d.@12s. 10d.; white, 12s. 2d.@16s. CORN dull and 6d lower; mixed, 36s. 6d.; yellow, 37s.@37s. 6d.; white, 38s.@39s.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR declined 3@6d., and CORN firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF steady. PORK steady. BACON dull and quotations barely maintained. LARD firm. TALLOW quiet at 55s.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. ASHES firm, at 31s 6d. for Pots, and 33s for Pearls. RESIN dull, at 4s. 6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and fs.@2s. lower. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE heavy and 3s. lower. TALLOW quiet at 58s. 9d. LINSEED OIL at 28s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares 26@24 discount. Erie shares 28@29.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds were materially firmer on the 10th, and Consols advanced ¼. Continental affairs caused less uneasiness. Money was easy. Best bills were taken at 5¼. The demand at the Bank was rather more active, but the belief prevailed in some quarters that a further reduction of the Bank minimum was imminent. A rise of ¼ per cent. in United States Fives took place.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY

COTTON—The Broker's circular reports the sales of the week at 95,000, of which 17,000 bales were to speculators, and 17,5000 to exporters. The market opened active and advanced ⅛@¼, but subsequently became quiet, and at the close on Thursday, quotations were barely maintained. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady.

The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8	Middling Orleans	7⅛
Fair Mobile	7⅞	Middling Mobile	7 5-16
Fair Uplands	7¾	Middling Uplands	7⅛

The stock in port was estimated at 885,000 bales, of which 714,500 were American.

BREADSTUFFS dull, with a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday—afternoon.

Consols closed at 91⅝@91⅞ for Money, and 92@92⅛ for account.

Illinois Central shares 25⅛@24, discount; Erie shares 29; New-York Central shares 72.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Information of a Gentleman from Savannah.

We have seen a gentleman who left Savannah on Thursday last, in the steamer *Montgomery*, after having spent several weeks in that city. He says that the public feeling there is excited to the fetsest pitch. It was the universal expectation that JEFFERSON DAVIS would place himself immediately at the head of the Southern Army and march for Washington. It was the universal belief that Washington would be in the hands of the Secessionists *within twenty days*. Troops were constantly drilled in the city, and a regiment was expected from the interior.

Our informant says that it was the universal belief in Savannah that *New-York City would take up arms against the Government*. It was currently reported that FERNANDO WOOD was raising a regiment for the Southern service, and they counted confidently upon the support of all the men of wealth and of influence here. This impression led them to make a very broad distinction in the treatment of strangers between New-Yorkers and others. The news of the Union demonstration had not reached them with sufficient fulness to make any decided impression,—but there is no doubt that it would create very great disappointment and alarm. Still, our informant thinks, it would not change the purpose of the people.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction at the dilatory movements of Gov. BROWN. They had begun to arm, organize and discipline their negroes, who were expected to fight the Government. We presume, however, they do not intend to march their slave regiments to Washington or towards the North at all.

FROM BALTIMORE!

Major Brown's Interview with President Lincoln.

The Baltimore *American* of April 22, publishes the following card from Mayor BROWN:

BALTIMORE, April 21, 7½ o'clock P. M.

Mayor BROWN received a dispatch from the President of the United States, at 3 o'clock, A. M., this morning, directed to himself and Gov. HICKS, requesting them to go to Washington by special train in order to consult with Mr. LINCOLN for the preservation of the peace of Maryland. The Mayor replied that Gov. HICKS was not in the city, and inquired if he should go alone. Receiving an answer by telegraph in the affirmative, His Honor, accompanied by GEORGE W. DOBBIN, JOHN C. BRUNE and S. T. WALLACE, Esqrs., whom he had summoned to attend him, proceeded at once to the station.

After a series of delays they were enabled to procure a special train about 7½ o'clock, in which they arrived at Washington about 10. They repaired at once to the President's house, where they were admitted to an immediate interview, to which the Cabinet and GEN SCOTT were summoned. A long conversation and discussion ensued. The President, upon his part, recognized the good faith of the city and State authorities, and insisted upon his own. He admitted the excited state of feeling in Baltimore, and his desire and duty to avoid the fatal consequences of a collision with the people.

He urged, on the other hand, the absolute, irresistible necessity of having a transit through the State for such troops as might be necessary for the protection of the Federal Capital. The protection of Washington, he asseverated with great earnestness, was the sole object of concentrating troops there, and he protested that none of the troops brought through Maryland were intended for any purpose hostile to the State, or aggressive as against the Southern States.

Being now unable to bring them up the Potomac in security, the Government must either bring them through Maryland, or abandon the capital. He called on Gen. SCOTT for his opinion, which the General gave at length, to the effect that troops might be brought through Maryland, without going through Baltimore, by either carrying them from Perryville to Annapolis, and thence by rail to Washington or by bringing them to the Relay House, on the Northern Central Railroad, and marching them to the Relay House on the Washington Railroad, and thence by rail to the Capital.

If the people would permit them to go by either of these routes uninterruptedly, the necessity of their passing through Baltimore would be avoided. If the people would not permit them a transit thus remote from the city, they must select their own best route, and, if need be, fight their way through Baltimore, a result which the General earnestly deprecated.

The President expressed his hearty concurrence in the desire to avoid a collision, and said that no more troops should be ordered through Baltimore if they were permitted to go uninterrupted by either of the other routes suggested. In this disposition the Secretary of War expressed his participation. Mayor BROWN assured the President that the city authorities would use all lawful means to prevent their citizens from leaving Baltimore to attack the troops in passing at a distance; but he urged at the same time, the impossibility of their being able to promise anything more than their best efforts in that direction. The excitement was great, he told the President; the people of all classes were fully aroused, and it was impossible for any one to answer for the consequences of the presence of Northern troops anywhere within our borders.

He reminded the President also that the jurisdiction of the city authorities was confined to their own population, and that he could give no promises for the people elsewhere, because he would be unable to keep them if given. The President frankly acknowledged this difficulty, and said that the Government will only ask the city authorities to use their best efforts with respect to those under their jurisdiction.

The interview terminated with the distinct assurance on the part of the President that no more troops would be sent through Baltimore unless obstructed in their transit in other directions, and with the understanding that the city authorities should do their best to restrain their own people.

The Mayor and his companions availed themselves of the President's full discussion of the questions of the day to urge upon him respectfully, but in the most earnest manner, a course of policy which would give peace to the country, and especially the withdrawal of all orders contemplating the passage of troops through any part of Maryland.

On returning to the cars, and just about to leave, about 2 P. M., the Mayor received a dispatch from Mr. GARRETT, announcing the approach of troops to Cockeysville, and the excitement consequent upon it to the city. Mr. BROWN and his companions returned at once to the President, and asked an immediate audience, which was promptly given. The Mayor exhibited Mr. GARRETT's dispatch, which gave the President great surprise. He immediately summoned the Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT, who soon appeared, with other members of the Cabinet. The dispatch was submitted.

The President at once, in the most decided way, urged the recall of the troops, saying that he had no idea they would be here to-day, and last there should be the slightest suspicion of bad faith on his part in summoning the Mayor to Washington and allowing troops to march on the city during his absence, he desired that the troops should, if it were practicable, be sent back at once, to York or Harrisburg. Gen. SCOTT adopted the President's views fully, and an order was accordingly prepared by the Lieut.-General to that effect and forwarded by Major BELLEN of the army, who accompanied the Mayor to this city.

The troops at Cockeysville, the Mayor was assured, were not brought there for transit through the city, but were intended to be marched to the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They will proceed to Harrisburgh, from there to Philadelphia, and thence by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, or by Perrysville, as Major General PATTERSON may direct.

This statement is made by the authority of the Mayor, and Messrs. GEORGE W. DOBBIN, JOHN C. BRUNE and S. T. WALLIS who accompanied Mr. BROWN, and who concurred with him in all particulars in the course adopted by him in the two interviews with Mr. LINCOLN.

GEORGE WM. BROWN, Mayor.

CAMP AT COCKEYSVILLE.

The *American* notices the formation of a camp at Cockeysville, and says that 500 men, one hearing of the presence of the force, started for the camp, to wage a guerilla warfare on the troops in case they attempted to advance. The excitement regarding them kept increasing until it was officially ascertained that President LINCOLN had given a pledge that no more troops should pass through or around Baltimore, and that he had ordered back the detachment from Cockeysville to Harrisburgh.

Conversations, which it is reported were held with the officers in charge of the Cockeysville camp, show that they were ignorant of the state of affairs at Baltimore, and that their movement was not designed to be a hostile demonstration.

SCENES IN BALTIMORE.

The columns of the *American* furnish abundant proof that the mob ruled Baltimore with a high hand. Stores, especially those known to contain arms, had been sacked in all parts of the city. The mob broke into the establishment of Messrs. PATTISON & WOLROSS, where there were some three or four thousand muskets belonging to the State, and helped themselves before the Police could interfere. The establishment of Messrs. SCHAFFER & LORBY narrowly escaped destruction, and pistols were surrendered by Messrs. MCCONKAS, PASSANO, ELLENBROOK and others, to avoid violent treatment, which they would have inevitably received had they resisted. The German Turner Hall was sacked because two of the Turner companies had volunteered to defend Washington. In short the columns of the papers last received are filled with nothing else than details of rioting and disturbances.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The *American* has the following paragraph regarding the movements of the Seventh Regiment, and the Massachusetts troops:

The New-York Seventh Regiment left New-York at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, and was expected to reach Baltimore at 4 o'clock on Saturday. We learn from a gentleman who left Philadelphia at 11 o'clock on Friday, that Broad-street was crowded with people waiting to see them start for Baltimore, which he was understood they were to start in a special train at 12 o'clock. A dispatch from Philadelphia on Saturday, said they had not let the Broad street depôt. This, however, must have been intended as a blind, as it is now ascertained that they arrived at Perrymansville on Saturday afternoon, and having seized the ferry steamer *Maryland*, and all the other Susquehanna ah steamers, crossed the bay to Annapolis, where they arrived on Sunday morning.

They are said to be accompanied by a large force of Pennsylvanians, and expected to reach Washington from Annapolis by railroad. It was, however, announced yesterday that the track on the Annapolis Branch was being torn up, and the further progress of the troops impeded. At a later hour we received the following dispatch from our correspondent at Annapolis:

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, April 21, 1861—2 P. M.

This morning the steamer *Maryland* (the Immense Railroad ferry-boat at Havre de Grace came to this port, having on board eight hundred Massachusetts troops, commanded by Col. BUTLER, *en route* for Washington.

The steamer landed her troops at the Naval Academy, and the frigate *Constitution* is now being towed out of the river for the purpose of taking the troops to Washington.

Another steamer with troops is lying off the harbor, supposed to be the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

The most intense excitement prevails in the city, and messengers have been sent throughout the country for troops to concentrate here.

We received the following last evening from our Annapolis correspondent:

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, April 21, 1861.

The steamer *Maryland* arrived here this morning, having on board Col. BUTLER and 500 Massachusetts troops, *en route* for Washington. The steamer is now lying alongside of the United States ship *Constitution*, at the Naval Academy, and all the gates leading from the city to the yard are locked, and additional watchmen guarding the entrances. The *Constitution* will convey the troops to Washington.

ANNAPOLIS TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Sunday, April 21—10½ o'clock

The telegraph office at the Annapolis junction has been taken possession of by the Government, and the above dispatch is sent by pony express.

Another steamer with troops is now coming in the harbor.

We learn that Gov. HICKS sent to Col. BUTLER a protest against the landing of troops at Annapolis. He accordingly proceeded to the Naval Academy and landed them there, over which the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *American*, of Saturday, publishes the following list of the killed and wounded in the terrible struggle of that city on Friday:

The Killed and Wounded.

The following is a recapitulation of the killed and wounded during the collision yesterday:

Soldiers Killed.

Andrew Rollins, Two unknown.

Soldiers Wounded.

Asa Needham, Michael Green,
D. B. Tyler, Edward Colwell,
H. W. Danforth, Wm. Patco,
Three unknown,

Citizens Killed.

Robert W. Davis, Phillip S Miles,
John McGann, Wm R Clark,
James Carr, Francis Maloney,
Sebastian Gill, Wm. Maloney,
Michael Murphy, Patrick Griffith.

Citizens Wounded.

James Myers, mortally, —— Coney.
Wm. Reed, Boy unknown.

The total killed is three soldiers and eleven citizens. Wounded—eight soldiers and three citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY NEWS.

BANDAGES FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let the ladies make bandages for the Medical Department of the Army.

Bandages should be made of soft, pliable, unglazed muslin, such as is sold at 6 to 10 cents per yard. The muslin should be *torn*, not *cut*, into strips and these strips sewed together at the ends with a soft flat seam. When long enough the bandage should be rolled *as tightly and compactly* as possible, and when rolled, the loose threads should be removed from the ends of the roll. The length of the bandage should be marked with a pencil on each roll.

Bandages of the following lengths and widths are most useful:

12 yards long and 4 inches wide.
8 yards long and 3 inches wide.
8 yards long and 2½ inches wide.
5 yards long and 2 inches wide.
3 yards long and 2 inches wide. C. D.

NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATION—RELIEF FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

At the first meeting of the Nightingale Association connected with the Church of the Messiah, whose object is to furnish nurses, supply lint and bandages, and whatever may be needful for the comfort of the sick and wounded in the present contest, the following articles were suggested as being especially useful: woolen socks, China medicine cups, linen towels, scissors, sponges, small cans of tea, small paper packages of tobacco, white wine vinegar, and preserved fruits in cans. Donations of the above articles, or money, may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. SAM. OSGOOD, No. 154 West Eleventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

ANGELINA POST Secretary.

SUGGESTIONS FROM AN OLD SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Allow an old soldier who has seen service to offer a few practical suggestions to our men who are marching South.

Avoid drinking water as much as possible while marching. When you feel dry rinse your mouth with water, but do not swallow it. Water alone should not be drank, but mixed with vinegar; or a little cold coffee is the only wholesome beverage in a campaign.

While marching or on sentry never sit down for a second—bear up! The change of posture will affect your powers more than the actual marching.

Have plenty of buttons, needle and thread, rags of linen and some strong twine in your knapsack—you will all want it.

White linen gaiters over brogans are the best, boots offering too much reflection to the sun's rays. The gaiters are made white and shiny again by applying a mixture of common chalk and water with a rag or sponge, and let the gaiter get dry under the air or sun.

If you have a long march in warm weather before you, cut off the body of your pantaloons to the middle of the thigh and sew the legs to your drawers, fastening the suspenders to the drawers, it will relieve you greatly. Drawers are essential.

Keep a vial of sweet oil and every night rub your gun with a rag dipped in oil. In the morning, or when starting, rub it clean, it is the best way to preserve it from rust and keep it in working order. When not using it put a piece of cork or something else in the mouth of your gun to keep out the dust, rain, &c.

When marching, put some of the weight you have to carry on your breast—for instance, part of the cartridges, so as to relieve and counterpoise the weight to be carried.

Have some lard in a small tin box to grease your boots or shoes with, to keep them smooth and soft, particularly in wet weather or passing through a swampy country.

When on the march never let a weak comrade get behind the company—assist him in carrying or load. When once left behind he is at questionable mercies of the rear guard, and may perish before the ambulance comes up.

Finally, avoid spirituous liquors as you would poison.

A LITERARY MAN IN THE FIELD.

Col. O. W. WIGHT is raising a regiment (headquarters at Rye,) to be called the "Garibaldeans," with uniform *à la Garibaldi*—red shirt, black pantaloons, black belt, felt hat and feather. The *corps* is to be armed with rifles, Colt's pistols and Bowie knife. These men are mechanics and farmers, and will no doubt make a fine appearance and do noble service in the good cause. Col. WIGHT has given considerable attention to military tactics and will be heard from in case his regiment gets into active service.

A CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The exigencies of a campaign invariably requires the services of a class of skilled men, known to our army as Engineer Soldiers, to lay out, construct, repair or destroy temporary works of offense and defense, as well as to remove impediments to the passage of troops over the theatre of war. The Federal Army possesses at the present time but one such company.

I propose to raise a company, or more, of *picked men*, to serve in this special capacity during the Rebellion, and solicit, through your columns, contributions from those of our citizens who may appreciate the suggestions herein thrown out. The cost of clothing, equipping (arms and tools), &c., is estimated at $70 per man.

The command, when organized, will be tendered to a competent West Point graduate. Y. F.

A CONNECTICUT PATRIOT.

ELI WHITNEY, Esq., of New-Haven, the proprietor of the large armory at Whitneyville, received by telegraph an order from Virginia for $9,000 worth of small arms. He had $3,000 worth packed when news came of the secession of that State. He at once not only detained those already prepared, but refused to send any others, and declares his intention of filling no orders from the rebels.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

The Manhattan Express Company give notice that they will take pleasure in transporting, free of charge, all baggage from any armory in the City of New-York to such lines of railroads and steamboats as our Federal and Volunteer troops may be ordered; also, to carry free through New-York the baggage of any Military Company from sister States *en route* for the defence of our glorious Union. They say:

"Quarter-masters of any Regiment have only to command them, by a notice to their General Office, No. 4½ Broadway."

WAR RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You suggest in an editorial this morning that Life Insurance Companies should indorse on all policies the privilege of entering into active service, "without any considerable augmentation of the premiums."

It must be obvious that any Company which accepts war risks at a less premium than the general experience of life insurance on military lives in active service would justify, incurs the danger of utterly annihilating the interests of the assured. The failure of a Life Insurance Company to meet its engagements would inflict a terrible calamity on the community.

Let the Insurance Companies do exactly what they think proper towards the expenses of the gallant army now going forth to battle for the Union, but do not advise them to jeopardize the interests of the assured.

ONE OF THE ASSURED.

POSITION OF COMMODORE STOCKTON.

Commodore STOCKTON writes as follows to Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey:

"This is no time to palter about past differences of opinion, or to criticise the administration of public affairs. We are in the presence of an awful danger. We feel those old political convulsions, which threaten to bring down to ruins the noblest fabric of Government ever constructed for the purposes of civilization and humanity. Every citizen should feel that any sacrifice which he is called upon to make in such a crisis is as nothing. I am ready to do all I can to maintain our own rights and to preserve peace. I will hoist the Star Spangled Banner at Morven, the former residence of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. That flag, which, when a boy, I nailed to the mast-head of the frigate *President*—that flag, whose honor I have maintained in more than one personal combat—that flag which I have carried, honored and respected in every clime—which I hoisted on Cape Measurado in Africa, and carried through the Territory of California—that identical flag which I bore across the Rio San Gabriel and over the plains of Mesa and hoisted in triumph in the City De Los Angels, in the face of a despotic foe—that flag which the *immortal Washington, in the name of our Country, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, planted on the ramparts of Liberty*."

WHAT THE WOMEN OF NEW-YORK THINK OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The following dispatch was sent, a few days ago, to JAMES BUCHANAN, late President of the United States:

Resolved, By a few of the women of New-York that we have read with feelings of great indignation the dispatch sent to Mr. LINCOLN by JAMES BUCHANAN, late President of the United States, saying that he will "sustain the administration;" and are determined, though abhorring this type of Southern civilization, unless said JAMES BUCHANAN keeps quiet and silent, hereafter in the cupboard at Wheatland to provide the necessary weight of feathers and other accompaniments for the single ladies of Wheatland, who we hear, have threatened to make a "coat" for the man who has, by his imbecility, invited upon one of the most dreadful wars the world has ever seen—the man who now refers to "sustain," yet sustained nothing but the designs of the rebels when he could have sustained the majesty of LAW—who said that if States wished to secede, no one could prevent it, while knowing that the Constitution distinctly says "The Union of these States is PERPETUAL"—the man who permitted the laws to be defied and the flag of his country to be disgraced without raising a hand to rebuke or prevent either outrage.

OLD LINEN FOR LINT—THE CITY HOTELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We learn that the meeting of ladies at your house this morning, adjourned to meet again in the vestry of Dr. PETTS' Church, corner of Tenth-street and University-place, on Wednesday. It occurred to us that if notice was given, through the papers to-morrow morning, for the hotels in the City to contribute their *old linen* to make *lint*, a large quantity could be gathered of the best material for that purpose.

We will contribute all we have, and deliver it at the vestry on that day. We are, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants, CLARK & MOSELEY.

BRANDRETH HOUSE, Tuesday, April 22.

LIFE INSURANCE DURING THE WAR.

We are informed by the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, that at their meeting this morning the Trustees decided to assume the war risk for all their assured who have entered into the service of the United States at their call.

They adopted the extra rates recommended by the Committee from Life Insurance Companies which lately met in this City, but the Company will not require this extra to be paid at present, but the amount charged will be adjusted on the policies of those who survive and belong to the Company at the next quinquennial dividend in 1863, and from those policies which become claims the extra will be deducted when the policies are paid.

Col. E. D. Baker—Note from One who Knows Him.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in this morning's TIMES a card very complimentary to Col. E. D. BAKER, formerly of the Illinois Volunteers, and can readily indorse anything that may be said in regard to his bravery and gallant conduct as an officer. Col. BAKER has borne the Stars and Stripes where none but brave men dare go, and the honor of the flag can only be in better hands. It is the purpose of several regiments to offer him a Division command.

For the flattering manner in which my friends mention my name, I give them my sincere thanks; but the appearance of my name at the foot of the card is evidently an oversight of the person who wrote the notice of the Cerro Gordo Legion, and by correcting the same you will confer a favor on one who never writes of himself up, but who wishes to be judged by his acts only. Very respectfully,

JAMES D. POTTER.

From Nassau.

NON-ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALFRED.

The *Karnak* from Nassau arrived at this port this morning.

There was great disappointment at Nassau in consequence of the non-arrival of Prince ALFRED.

Sir A. MILNE, Admiral of the W. I. fleet, was in Nassau when the *Karnak* left with H. M. S. *Nile*.

Triumphal arches and various preparations had been made to receive his Royal Highness, but all this of course was labor in vain.

LAW REPORTS.

Calendar.....THIS DAY.

SPECIAL TERM—SUPREME COURT.—Adjourned to 7th of May.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1189 1191, 1193 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1415, 1217, 1219.

Part II.—Nos. 594 602, 386 610, 404, 622, 626, 628, 630 640, 376, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 804, 692, 642, 380½, 7-6.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos 889, 1369 1379, 1053, 1163, 1177 1505 1543, 947, 1717, 1719, 1731, 1725, 427.

Part II.—Nos. 1382, 1148, 802, 826, 298, 686, 1102, 1306 1310, 1314, 1318.

The Discharge of Hackley—The Commitment Defective.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Motion of Andrew J. Hackley.—The particulars of this case have already appeared in the TIMES. The following is the opinion of the Court:

BARNARD, J.—A commitment of a person for refusing to answer a question, to be valid, must, among other things, show on its face that the Court or body propounding the question was properly organized, and also that some action or matter was pending before that Court or body, in relation to which the person was sworn as a witness, and that the Court or body had jurisdiction over the subject matter relative to which the question was propounded.

In these particulars the commitment in question is defective.

Though we are bound to take judicial notice of the various Courts established by law, and of the Judges presiding over them, yet it is different in the case of bodies not continuous in their nature, but summoned from time to time, who are to be summoned in a manner specifically provided, and after being summoned are to be organized and sworn before they can proceed with their duties. In the case of such bodies, judicial notice cannot be taken that all the prerequisites have been complied with. The commitment simply states that the Grand Jury came in Court. I should have gone further, and set forth that the Jury of the People of the State of New-York, etc., had been duly impaneled and sworn, etc. For aught that appears on the commitment, the question (though it may be a legal and proper one) was propounded by a body illegal and improper in its organization, or some other cause, was not a Grand Jury or a body authorized to propound the question. As before stated, the proper organization will not be presumed, but must affirmatively appear in the commitment, when the statute uses the words: "Any contempt specially and plainly charged to the commitment by some Court, officer or body having authority to commit for the contempt as charged" the intention is to guard against the person being kept in custody under a commitment for an alleged contempt where there was no authority to commit for such contempt, or where no contempt is charged. The question then, whether or not the commitment does, on its face, charge that there was a contempt by the prisoner, or show that the prisoner is in custody on a charge of contempt, for which the Court or body issuing the commitment must necessarily, on a *habeas corpus*, be open for a judicial examination and decision. Were it otherwise, the statute would have read "For any cause charged in the commitment by some Court, officer or body, as being a contempt." If then these questions are to be passed on by the Court on *habeas corpus*, it necessarily follows that there must be sufficient on the face of the commitment to enable the Court to see that the commitment does charge a contempt, and that the contempt charged was one for which the committing Court or body had authority to commit. The mere refusal to answer a question is not a contempt. The Statutory provisions respecting contempts for a refusal to answer, are found in part 3, chapter 8, title 12; and part 3, chapter 3, title 2, article 1 of the Rev. Stat. Part 3, chapter 8, title 12, provides that "every Court of Record shall have power to punish.....any neglect or violation of duty, or any misconduct by which the rights or remedies of a party to a cause or matter depending in such Court may be delected, impaired, impeded or prejudiced to the following cases: 1st, 2d.....3d.....4th and 5th, all persons summoned as witnesses for refusing or neglecting to obey such summons or to attend or be sworn or answer as such witness."

Thus the Statute makes the contempt of a refusal to answer hinge upon the fact of their being depending in the Court a cause or matter, the relations or remedies to the parties to which might be impaired by the misconduct or refusal. Unless such a commitment states both the charge to be a contempt, and that the matter or cause in which the refusal to answer was had, was pending before the Court or body, and that the refusal to answer was calculated to impair the rights or remedies of the parties to such cause or matter, the commitment is defective. A Court has no power to commit for a refusal to answer, unless there is some cause or matter depending therein, the rights or remedies of parties to which might be impaired by the misconduct or refusal. A commitment must state sufficient facts to show affirmatively the jurisdiction and authority to commit. When a Court of limited jurisdiction commits a person, the process should not only state that there was a cause or matter pending, but should also state its nature. It will not be presumed that the subject matter of the cause &c., fell within its jurisdiction. It is a rule well established that all process, out of a Court of limited jurisdiction (especially such process as is designed to abridge personal liberty) must clearly show affirmatively that the Court had jurisdiction. In my view the Court of Sessions, having cognizance of crime only, is a Court of limited jurisdiction, and that consequently the commitment in question is defective in not showing the cause or matter depending, to be of a civil nature; for if the cause or matter were of a civil nature, the proceedings were *coram non judice*, and the Court had no authority to commit for the contempt charged. I am aware it has been held that the correctness of this decision as to the pertinency of the question propounded and of the privilege of the witness to refuse to answer will not be inquired into on a *habeas corpus*. That is not the question here. Upon the facts that appeared before the Court below the decision may be correct. These facts are not before me. The only question is whether the committing Court has embodied in its process sufficient facts to sustain it. Those facts may all exist (yet if they are not to the committal it is void. Even were I disposed to inquire into the legality and propriety of the question, I could not do so, as nothing appears on the commitment upon which I could form an opinion. The question simply states that the following question was asked and answer refused: "What did you do with the forty thousand dollars which you received from Thomas Hope, on the 11th of February, for the purposes of the street cleaning contract?"

Without knowing whether there was a criminal charge pending, and what it was, it will be impossible for me to say whether the question was legal and proper; useless, indeed, it is to be assumed that the Grand Jury is a species of inquisitorial body, with full unlimited power to send for any and all persons to the community, and institute an inquiry into their business and social affairs or the disposition of their property.

I am of opinion that it does not appear that the prisoner is in custody for any contempt, plainly and specially charged in the commitment by any Court, officer or body having authority to commit for the contempt charged.

The petitioner is therefore entitled to his discharge.

Laura Keene and Her Theatre—Mare Trouble absent "Parts."

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Theodore Ritter vs. *Laura L ene.*—The plaintiff in this case is the assignee of Mrs. Ernestine Schlobaum, *alias* Ada Clifton.

The action is brought upon a contract made between Miss Clifton and the defendant, whereby the defendant agreed to employ Miss Clifton as artist, to act le characters at her theatre secondary to herself, for the season of 1859 and 1860, and was to pay the sum of $36 per week and give to her one benefit.

Pursuant to this agreement, Miss Clifton entered upon the fulfilment of this engagement; but she now alleges that characters were assigned to her which were beneath her as an artiste, and which, by the terms of her contract, she was not bound to perform. She accordingly refused to act them, but offered her services and was ready at all times to fulfill her part, according to the terms of the contract, but the defendant would not allow her to do so, and refused to pay her the money which was due for the twenty weeks ending Feb. 27 1860, amounting to the sum of $720. The plaintiff, therefore, as her assignee, demands judgment against the defendant for this amount.

The defendant denies the facts stated in the complaint, and alleges that Miss Clifton refused to act the characters assigned to her, and which she was bound to act according to the terms of the contract. The case is still on.

E. Blackman and J. R. Furlong, for plaintiff; Wm. D. Booth for defendant.

Responsibility for Carelessness of Servants.

SUPERIOR COURT—

ral, with good margins, both at Bank and outside of Bank. The market is quite easy to approved borrowers, but the scrutiny of credits is unusually close and discriminating. The partial recovery in Border State Stocks, and the probability that the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin will not force them on sale on the recent heavy fall, have somewhat reassured the confidence, not only of buyers of these Stocks, but Money lenders accustomed to accept them in pledge. There is not much doing in Treasury paper or United States Stocks; holders of the former are indisposed to accept less than par, while the amount of the latter held on mere speculation is much reduced.

A ridiculous rumor was started to-day, that the Southern Bank balances in New-York, were about to be drawn out in Specie, and that our State officials would justify the Banks in refusing to pay them over. There is no truth or semblance of authority for this. In the first place, the New-Orleans and other Southern Banks are drawing on New-York, at a premium, and don't want the specie at home; and in the second place, if they were to draw for the whole of their balances at once, the specie could and would be paid over without the slightest inconvenience to the Banks here, and without, perhaps, being known, much less felt in our general Money Market. On inquiry at one of the leading establishments corresponding with New-Orleans, we find the transactions for a day or two, even in the way of ordinary checks on New-York, less than usual of late. We agree with the *Commercial* in saying for our Banks here, that the very "suggestion that they should appear to favor a repudiation of their engagements to any party whatever, is received with a general feeling of indignation, by all with whom we have conversed."

The Union Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable on the 1st of May.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad street:

April.	Premium.	April.	Premium.
23. Philadelphia..	¼@Par.	18..St. Louis.....	9 @16
22..Boston.....	Par.	18..Louisville....	1 @1¼
18..New-Orleans..	¾@ 1	20..Detroit.....	½@ 1
19..Mobile.....	¾@ ¾	20..Cincinnati....	¾@ 1¼
19..Chicago.....	10 @11	20..Pittsburgh....	3½@ 4
20..Milwaukee....	9 @11	17..Alton, Ill.....	16 @11
20..Cleveland.....	1 @ 1¼	18..Springfield....	0 @12

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week, and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,184,760	$1 536,424	$2 082,470
Previously reported...	17,764,112	24,863,543	38,317,277
Since January 1....	$18,948,872	$26,129 937	$40,399,747

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 52 pkgs. Ashes, 16 284 bbls. Flour, 166 bbls. Corn Meal, 49,010 bushels Wheat, 36,720 bushels Corn, 2,464 bushels Rye, 21 664 bushels Barley, 18,765 bushels Oats, 1,614 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,510 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more sought after, at $5 66¼ @$5 62½ for Pearls, and $5 50@$5 62½ for Pots, per 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in good demand, and was some what firmer to-day. Sales 16,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5@ $5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 10@ $5 25, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 00@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$5 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 40@ $5 55 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in lively demand, at buoyant prices; sales 3,106 bbls., at $5 70@$6 15 for very good to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 570 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 90@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

IRON—Has been sparingly sought after, including Scotch Pig at $20 50@$21 50 ₩ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—No important movements took place in this line to-day. Prices were nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and prices have declined. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 45; Canada Club, part at $1 28; White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 28; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 27; Northwestern Club, at $1 24; Chicago Spring $1 18@$1 22; choice Red Southern at $1 40; and White California at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is declining, being less sought after. Sales 58,000 bushels, 62½c. @64c. for new mixed Western; 67c @68c. for old do. do.; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 7-c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at 68c.@68½c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues inactive. Oats are in rather quiet demand, including Canada at 35c.@36c.; Western at 34½c.@35½c.; and State at 35½c@36½c. bushel.

HAY—Sales 575 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack request, including new at 16c.@24c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The principal sales were of 350 bbls. New-Orleans, at auction, at 29c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Were generally inactive; prices were somewhat unsettled. Crude Whale, 40c.@44c.; Crude Sperm, $1 32@$1 45; Linseed, 60c.@61c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in fair demand, chiefly for future delivery, but at lower rates, sales were reported of 2,300 bbls., including Mess, here, at $18 37½c.; do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, before June 1, at $19; and before July 1, at $20; also Prime, here, at $13 25@$13 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 8½c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. @7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is dearer, and sales 675 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in demand, at steady rates. There were 250 bbls. disposed of at $10 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is quoted at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 400 tierces, in lots, at $4 4 50@$ 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "Owing to the decline of Sterling Exchange and the depressing effect of the war news, prices have further fallen, and with large receipts of Rough Fat, melters have been pressing their stock upon the market at low rates. Country Tallow in barrels is freely offered, principally for home use, but without transactions of moment. To-day the market is inactive, at 9c.@9¼c. Price, this day, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,750 bbls. at 18¼c.@18¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day, though rates have favored shippers. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7d. @2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d. Corn, 6d@6½d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. @3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. @3s. 9d.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For.	
Hedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 5
Columbia	Galway	Boston	April 9
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Mammoth	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 20
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Anglo	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Canada	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	April 27
Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 1 P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 5 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at...5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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Wilcox's Rifle and Rifle Practice, cloth..... 1 75
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☞ WE ARE WHOLLY UNABLE TO SUPPLY THE demand for the EVENING EXPRESS with two Lightning Presses, even driven as rapidly as possible. We can but produce 30,000 Copies of the EVENING EXPRESS after 2 P. M., with our present presses, which do not supply one-third of the demand.

Next week we shall commence to put in a new Press, which will enable us to print

60,000 COPIES EVERY AFTERNOON.

THE MORNING EXPRESS,

WHICH GOES TO PRESS AT 3 A. M., CAN BE SUPPLIED to Newsmen. It contains all the details of the War News, with the entire Telegraphic News of the Associated Press.

Newsmen can have any number at an early hour, by giving proper notice.

STAND BY THE FLAG!

Wendell Phillips under the Stars and Stripes! Long may it wave! A verbatim report of Wendell Phillips' magnificent oration in support of the War Policy of President Lincoln (which the Republican papers of Boston were afraid to publish) will appear, unabridged, printed from the orator's notes, in the ANGLO-AMERICAN of this week. For sale by the News Dealers everywhere on THURSDAY MORNING, 25th inst.

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Rich Lace Sets, from $1 50 to $6,
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For one half the original cost,
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do. CHENE do. 1 00 do. do. 2 00.
FOULARD SILKS, PLAIN AND CHINTZ COLORS.
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SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains
IN DRESS GOODS
Of every description.

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LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
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A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and prices.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c. LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKF'S, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
62 CENTS A PAIR,
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
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FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 652 BROADWAY.
FINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide. SKEERUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Ecrus, Grapes. FINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors. PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c. ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LINENS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SILK Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKF'S, all kinds White GOODS, Bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Small Notions and Laces by Bulk, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' requisites, under Linen, all kinds small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We do SELL choice goods very cheap.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—By powers vested in me, I will sell at a fair valuation the lease, of eight to eighteen years, fixtures, good will, &c., of that splendid business stand corner Broadway and 29th-st. The proprietor has gone with the Seventh Regiment, in defence of the country, and I cannot attend to it. Apply to PAUL B. BROWN, 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY FITted up in modern style, and in a good location; low rent, and will be sold cheap. Possession given immediately. Apply to WILLIAM J. WATSON, corner of Broadway and 4th-st, Williamsburgh.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (please inclose,) J. L. BARLEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
M. A. KNAPP, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK NO. 221,797.—BANK FOR SAVings, Bleecker-st., of no use to any person, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the above book to JAMES W. TRASK & CO., No. 238 Front-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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EMPORIUM FOR COOPER'S TOOLS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant German young woman, as chambermaid in a private family; would do fine washing or sewing, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Also, a good cook in a private family; understands all the branches of cooking; jellies, ice creams and desserts of all kinds, and dress and plain in the best manner; best of City reference can be given; would prefer a situation together. Call at No. 86 6th-av., first floor, front room. Can be seen this and next week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable Welsh girls, situations; one as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing, or as child's nurse and to assist in plain sewing; the other to take care of children and teach them in the plain English branches, or as nurse and seamstress; good references given; Jersey City preferred. Call at, or address by note, for two days, G. A. J., No. 233 Grove st., corner of Provost, Jersey City.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging and can bring the very best City reference; would be willing to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an experienced and competent girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; or as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 97 East 17th-st., for two days. The best of reference given from her present employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of grown-up children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; can furnish the best City reference from her last place, where she lived 3½ years. Apply at No. 252 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waiting on lady or children; or would take a dressmaking place; is a good washer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 311 East 10th-st., between avenues A and B, for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and wet ress, or fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 358 2d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., an the first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; also understands the use of a sewing-machine, and would assist in the care of children; good reference given. Can be seen at 352 1st-av., near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or laundress; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 3 days, at No. 105 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as cook, washer, &c. City reference. Call at No. 61 West 28th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 143 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle aged English Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country, or would go to Europe with a lady and take care of children if required; good City reference from her last situation may be had. Apply at No. 51 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging, would assist in the care of children and make herself generally useful; has best of City references. May be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 304 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business, and can give good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 142 East 2d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 142 East 2d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork, or as a good waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 105 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats soups and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry; anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 West 18th-st., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as pro'essed cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, ices, desserts, pastry, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady person, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, including bread, pastry, meats and fowl of all kinds; has City reference to that effect. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 25th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av., and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do the kitchen work of a small family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 226 6th-av, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business. Apply for two days at No. 91 West 16th-st., rear building; has the best of City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, and no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 182 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 149 West 41st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook, a situation in an American private family; has very good City recommendations. Inquire at No. 25 Desbrosses-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE country, by a Protestant girl; is a good plain cook, or would take charge of a dairy; has good City reference. Apply at No. 35 Bedford-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 263 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 West 18th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, a short distance in the country, to do plain cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take charge of a dairy; would assist in taking charge of children; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at 35 Bedford-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands her business well; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABle Protestant, a situation; understands all kinds of plain cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 79 West 19th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED by two Protestant Scotch girls, sisters, the one as cook; would assist in washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid; would assist in washing and ironing; prefers going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Gansevort st., near 8th-av., and West 13th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls; one to do cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference from their last place for three years. Can be seen at No. 111 Smith-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED by two respectable girls, situations, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or house-work; have the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen at No. 268 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—A FAMily giving up housekeeping wish to find situations for their cook, and also for their chambermaid or waitress, both of whom they can recommend. Apply at No. 254 Madison-av.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—Sites-Seekers are invited to call at the Intelligence Office, 659 Broadway, where can be had promise, tidy, sober, honest, temperate, capable and obliging girls: 9 first-class cooks, 15 cooks and laundresses, 24 chambermaids and waiters, 15 nurses and seamstresses, 8 fine seamstresses, 6 fine dresses 20 general housework'rs. Also, several men and boys for city and country. First-class Agency, No. 294 4th-av.
D. ELMORE.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, one as cook; the other as waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended by the family in which they have lived for the last ten years, and where they may be seen during the present week, at No. 118 West 44th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid; no objection to help with the washing. Call for two days at No 48 West 13 h st., between 6th and 5th ave.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl a situation to do housework in a small, private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 West 16th-st.; has good City reference from her last place.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, or would take care of growing up children and seamstress; long experience in either or both; the very best City reference given. Call at No. 89 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable English woman, some washing, either lady's or gentleman's, and understands getting up and understands starching and French fluting; she would go out to wash, iron or house cleaning; she would take washing to do at moderate terms. Call at No. 85 15th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, washing to do in her own house, at the rate of 6s. per dozen; also fluting and crimping done in the neatest manner; can give five years' City reference; or would go out one or two days in the week to wash by the day, or do house-cleaning. Call or address No. 100 West 28th st, between 6th and 7th ave.

AS LAUNDRESS—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls, one as laundress and the other as child's nurse and plain sewer; the best of City references can be given; no objections to the country. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th ave.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG women wishes a situation as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; the best of City testimonials. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 105 West 34th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, in a private family, as laundress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 East 13th st., near 4th-av.; has no objection to travel.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY COMPEtent person, a situation as nurse, who perfectly understands the care of children from their birth, or would take charge of grown children; is willing to go in the country or travel with a lady; can be highly recommended from her present employer. Apply at No. 47 London Terrace, 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent young woman, a situation as nurse in a respectable private family; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 408 3d-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 124 east 37th st, between 2d and 3d ave. Apply for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; will take charge of an infant from birth, or will take care of an invalid lady; best of reference from last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN ENGLISH PERSON OF many years experience in the care of children wishes to obtain a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut out and make all kinds of clothing for children; first-class testimonials. Call, for two days, at No. 210 East 34th st., second floor, back.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to travel with a family. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 142 West 38th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; is a neat plain sewer, understands the care of children perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 East 24th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a smart Protestant girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing; has just come from the West. Apply, for two days, at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 5th and 7th ave.

AS NURSE—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO Protestant young women, situations—one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as cook washer and ironer; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 214 Atlantic-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a first-class nurse and seamstress, who understands dressmaking and operating on the machine; or chamberwork and waiting; four years reference from the last place. Inquire for two days at No. 11 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as dry nurse and as seamstress; or operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has the best of City reference; belongs to the Episcopal Church. Address C. N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference can be given, if required. Call for two days at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—TWO RESpectable Protestant girls wish situations as nurse and seamstress. Address J. J. C., Station C, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, to go into the country, by a Protestant Scotch woman, and to take care of children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of plain sewing; good City references. Apply at No. 602 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., front room, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; no objection to go in the country, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 360 West 23d-st., any time this week, where she can get the best of recommendations

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine; best of City reference. Address, for one week, SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; understands her work thoroughly; or chamberwork and sew; can fill either situation to give entire satisfaction; has got the best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 111 West 14th-st., near 7th av., for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, is a competent waitress; best city reference, from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; good City reference from her last place, where she lived 5 years. Can be seen, for two days, at 204 West 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Situation wanted by a young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good reference from her last situation; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MEDAMORA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE QUEEN OF THE ARENA—THE GOLDEN AX—THE DEATH TOKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CETTOLA. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES" at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By gentlemen who have arrived in this City, having left Washington as late as Sunday morning, and through dispatches from Havre de Grace, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia, we arrive at a tolerable idea of the condition of affairs at the National Capital. There are now stationed there, it is believed, a sufficient number of troops to defend it against any attacks possibly to be made. A body of Virginia troops was said to be threatening it from the vicinity of Arlington Heights, but not in sufficient force to create any alarm. The Seventh Regiment of New-York is now probably there, as a dispatch states that they had left Annapolis, at which point they were last previously heard from. The reports which were flying about yesterday, to the effect that the Seventh had had a terrible battle with the Secessionist forces at Annapolis, were the sheerest *canards*.

The latest reports from Baltimore state that the city has been placed under Martial law by the authorities, and that citizens were warned to keep within doors. Mob rule had been carried to such an extent that it could no longer be tolerated. The business of the city is entirely ruined, and probably every merchant there will have to suspend. No demonstration against Fort McHenry had been attempted, and probably there will be none, as it is now well known there that the Fort had been reinforced. One of our dispatches states that Governor HICKS has assured the President that a way for troops can now be kept open through the city; but the statement is not confirmed. The Pennsylvania troops, which were encamped at Cockeysville, a few miles from Baltimore, it is understood have returned over the Pennsylvania line, and will be sent forward by some other conveyance.

Four New-York Regiments left this City yesterday for the seat of war, viz.: the Sixty-ninth, 1,200 men, by the steamer *James Adger*; the Twenty-fifth Albany Regiment, 600, by the same vessel; the Eighth Regiment, 1,000 strong, by the steamer *Alabama*; and the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn by the steamer *Marion*; total, 3,100 men. The Eighth carried 36 horses and 5 pieces of artillery. They all departed with sealed orders.

An immense mass meeting was held at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, at which Mayor POWELL presided, and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Senator BAKER, of Oregon, Mr. VAN WYCK, M. C., Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, and others. It was estimated that over 50,000 people were present, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, and all appeared anxious to join the legions of armed men now on their march to the protection of the Capital.

The day of the patron saint of England, St. George, was celebrated yesterday by our English residents and several invited Americans. The occasion was one of unusual interest, in the present state of the country. Of course, the meeting was loyal to the Queen, but the prominent topic of the speakers was the American Union. There was but one feeling on this subject. Fidelity and devotion to the Union, and sympathy with our present troubles were paramount in all breasts. All the national airs of America were sung, and several of them repeated. Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, an invited guest, and Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE made stirring speeches. Two British Regiments of volunteers are in course of formation.

By the steam-tug *Yankee* and other arrivals at this port, we receive a confirmation of the report that the Government forces on the morning of the 21st deserted the Navy-yard at Norfolk, after destroying all the property and setting the buildings on fire. They also fired the old ship-of-the-line *Pennsylvania* and the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, besides scuttling some three or four other vessels which were out of commission. The *Cumberland*, however, was towed down to Fort Monroe in safety. The report that the City of Norfolk was on fire is incorrect. The people at Norfolk had sunk the schooner *Commander-in-Chief*, of Staten Island, for what purpose is not known.

The first war vessel of the blockading fleet from the Brooklyn Navy-yard set sail yesterday, her destination said to be Mobile, though this is not certain. She is known as the brig-of-war *Perry*, and takes out a very heavy armament. She is commanded by Capt. GLASSON.

The first indication of the fate of Virginia, consequent upon the passage of the ordinance of secession by her State Convention, is to be found in a dispatch from Wheeling, which we publish this morning. A representation of the Union sentiment in Brooke, Hancock and Marshall Counties, had been sent to Wheeling, to hear what action the Union men there intended to take, and to concert with them some proper measures. No special action had yet been determined upon, but it was considered certain that a convention of the Western Counties would soon be called, to take into consideration the propriety of a division of the State.

The reception of Major ANDERSON at the City Hall, yesterday, was a popular ovation worthy of the occasion. In spite of the shortness of the notice, the attendance was large. After being welcomed by Mayor WOOD, responding briefly, and receiving the people for over an hour, Major ANDERSON repaired to Columbia College, and participated in the ceremony of raising an American flag.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Comptroller's report for the last two weeks was read, reporting a balance of $356,804 in favor of the City. By resolution, offered by Supervisor BLUNT, a furlough was granted to all persons receiving salaries out of the County Treasury, who enlist in the service of their country to defend the American flag, till January 1, 1862, their salaries to be paid during their absence. A Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the legality of issuing County Revenue Bonds to the amount of $250,000, towards providing for the wants of the families of volunteers. A resolution was immediately adopted, authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds for that amount and pay it, as soon as possible, into the Treasury. The Board adjourned—the business being urgent—till 11 A. M.

By the arrival of the steamship *Jura* off Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec, we receive advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 12th. A still further advance on Cotton had taken place in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs, under the favorable crop weather, exhibited a declining tendency. Consols were quoted at 92@92¼ for account. The most important news by this arrival is from the Continent. In France a rumor prevailed that the old National Guard was to be reconstructed on a more effective footing than ever before, and that Marshal CANROBERT was to have chief command. The Roman question was being debated in the Italian Parliament, and Count CAVOUR had expressed the hope that an amicable understanding with the Pope would yet be established. It was stated that Portugal has recognized the new Kingdom of Italy. At last advices all was quiet at Warsaw. We have, however, some particulars of the latest disturbances there, in which it appears some ten or more citizens were killed. The news generally is quite interesting.

In the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, an action against LAURA KEENE was yesterday tried, which was brought to recover for the services of Miss ANA CLIFTON, who was employed by Miss KEENE as "second young lady." Verdict for defendant. The opinion of Justice BARNARD, in the Hackley case is elsewhere published. It will be seen, however, by reference to our report of the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions, that the opinion has done Mr. HACKLEY but little good, as he is again in prison for refusing to answer the same question which was before put to him.

The Stock Market was much excited yesterday, and higher than the day before by from 2 to 5 per cent. on State Securities and some of the Railway Shares the day before. At the Second Board part of the recovery of the morning was lost. New-York Central closed at 72¾, and Missouri Sixes 44. Exchange fell to 105½@106 per cent.

The Market was moderately active, yesterday, for Cotton and Breadstuffs—the former at buoyant prices, and the latter at irregular rates. Groceries were rather quiet. Provisions were in fair demand. Hog Products were somewhat cheaper. Whisky was freely purchased, but at reduced figures. Rice was in good request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Cattle trade at Forty-fourth-street was dull yesterday. Many of the butchers have either joined the military companies, or are too much engaged in such matters, to think of buying cattle. Others laid in a surplus last week. Only 2,660 bullocks were on sale until 4 o'clock P. M., when 250 more came in over the Southern route *via* Harrisburgh, Penn. They were detained on account of the passage of troops over the road, and only arrived after the day's transactions were over. Prices averaged from ½c. to ¼c. ₱ lb. higher than last week. Although the market was slow, quite a proportion of the cattle were sold, and unless there are considerable accessions to-day—hardly looked for—prices will continue unchanged to the close. A few of the best bullocks sold at 9c., but most of the good cattle went at 8c.@8½c.

Jeff. Davis on his Way to Richmond—Virginia to be the Battle-ground.

True to the programme marked out by us some days ago, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has transferred his head-quarters to Richmond. Virginia is his chosen battle-ground. He is either there or soon will be. The celerity of his movements proves how well-concerted are his plans, and how prompt he is in their execution. Richmond is 1,000 miles from Montgomery. So far North, by magic, almost, has the Confederated Government transported itself. We do not complain. In Virginia we can deal a hundred blows at once at the hydra-headed monster.

But it would be folly in us, under any circumstances, to undervalue the talents of the great leader in the conspiracy against Constitutional Government. He has displayed the greatest of all qualities in a general,—action. The rapidity with which he has matured and consolidated secession shows that he is not wanting in high qualities as a civilian. The promptness with which he seizes upon the property and places held by an irresolute and confiding foe, shows how desperate are his purposes, and that he neither expects to give nor receive quarter. Of all foes, the man without scruples is the most to be dreaded. His mission is destruction. Every fool can be swift in the work of ruin, while conservation requires long and deliberate reflection, which, with the best qualities brought to its aid, often disastrously fails.

Still, with all his celerity, we think Mr. DAVIS will find himself checkmated in his new theatre. His plans already must have suffered a severe check. He is not in Washington, as he undoubtedly expected to be by this time. The bombardment of Fort Sumter came a week too soon. Virginia could not be brought up quickly enough to the scratch. The time required to overcome the large Union majority elected to her Convention, defeated the plans of the Secessionists. It was intended that the attacks upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter, should have been simultaneous. The capture of the arsenal was to have furnished means for a dash upon Washington. The Navy-yard with the captured vessels, would have furnished an abundant supply of heavy guns and of privateers. The Fort Sumter affair put the Government on their guard, and though it did not, or could not remove the arms at Harper's Ferry, or the ships, they were prevented by their destruction from falling into the hands of the enemy. The troops that were poured into Washington on the first alarm, have saved it. Mr. DAVIS, even if he is at Richmond, is like a tiger at bay. His prey has escaped him. He must for the present be without any considerable body of troops, while Government will soon concentrate 30,000 men at Washington. By holding Fort Monroe it has its hand in the throat of the enemy. With these important points as a basis of operation, it will soon be in its power to deal the decisive blow.

For this purpose 50,000 men should at once be accumulated at the points named. From Fort Monroe several strong columns should move at the same instant for the interior. One should move up York River, which is navigable for ships of the largest burden, to a point within forty miles of Richmond. The intervening distance is over an open country. Another should move up James River, and, dividing at the month of the Appomatox, should threaten Richmond and Petersburgh at the same time. The possession of Petersburgh would cut off all communication with the South. Another column should move by land along the line of the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and seize and control the railroads leading into North Carolina. These columns would render any considerable concentration of the enemy's troops impossible, securing a triumphal march of the grand army from Washington southward. The larger the force accumulated by ourselves, the less the probability of bloodshed. We must not by the feebleness of our demonstration encourage attack. We can with overwhelming odds threaten the enemies in front, flank and rear at the same moment, while the base of our operations, from which to receive reinforcements and supplies, will always be readily accessible.

There is no doubt Mr. DAVIS will attempt to match every force we may bring into the field. We know such to be his plans. Hence he transfers the contest to Virginia for the purpose of obtaining supplies of food, which cannot be had in any of the Southern States for a large army. Virginia being the most populous Southern State, he expects her to furnish a large quota of men. But Virginia cannot, for any length of time, support a large army. The whole State has a population of 1,100,000 whites, more than one-half of which are west of the Blue Ridge. A very large portion of these are loyal to Government. The whole white population in the State, available for the contest, will not equal one-half that of the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, assuming that no portion will be requisite to watch the negroes, which in Eastern Virginia constitute about one-half the population. With a proper policy pursued by ourselves, Virginia, single-handed, would have to bear the brunt of our attack. By threatening and attacking the vulnerable points on both the Atlantic and Gulf coast, every Southern State would have to keep its own troops at home for self-defence. The great weakness of the enemy consists in the vast extent of line it has to guard. For the proper protection of the Cotton States alone, it should constantly have 100,000 men under arms. It is liable to attack at any point in a coast line of more than 3,000 miles, and be defeated, unless each point be well defended. All its movements of troops must be by land, while, having command of the sea, we can concentrate all our power upon a single point, and overwhelm all resistance by mere force of numbers.

We are by no means averse to making Virginia the battle-field, as she, of all the seceding States, has performed the most sneaking and contemptible *rôle*. This has been to screen treason till it became a power, and then to join it. The show of presenting propositions for reconciliation was only a blind to gain time, and to make her work more effectual. Her conduct throughout shows how little we have to expect from the vaunted conservatism of the Border States. All demand impossible terms, which, if not granted, secession is to follow, as a matter of course. The only terms we intend to grant is *submission to law*, and these are what we intend very speedily to propose to Virginia.

Shot-proof Mail for Ships.

There is a popular impression, traceable wholly to the report of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, as a representative of the British Admiralty, that mailed war vessels are a failure, if, indeed, iron hulls of any kind are not abortive for war purposes.

As a matter of fact, however, iron hulls are far superior to wood; of this we shall show proof, in detail, in due time; and we shall further show the manner in which the Admiralty have purposely arrived at a *predetermined* conclusion against iron.

The matter obviously divides itself, as far as we are concerned, especially, into two problems: 1st, the construction and efficacy of shot-proof batteries for such ships as we may have and may shortly build. 2d, the use and comparative value of iron instead of wood for the entire fabric of all Government ships, mailed or otherwise. The first question involves the leading inquiry: can the sides of ships be made practically shot-proof? While the Admiralty were busy contriving experiments in which iron must and should come out second best, they luckily went too far, for among their experiments a few in which iron had a fair chance, and was subjected to the treatment it would get *in war*, the immense superiority of that material was established. The *Trusty* was mailed with 4½-inch plates, and although these were injured in time by the terrible steel bolts of the *Armstrong gun*, at short range, they were proved practically impregnable. The joints of the plates were proved weak, but this only showed that they should be made stronger. "To have seen," says an eye-witness of that trial, "a long steel bolt fired as an elongated missile from ARMSTRONG'S gun, *squashed up endways like a bit of clay on the armor of the Trusty*, was to be convinced that iron vessels, mailed like the *Trusty*, were too strong for even the Armstrong artillery." Again, the Admiralty proved—absolutely took pains to prove—that by firing *long enough* at a plate of iron, however thick, it would ultimately be broken, just as if a mailed ship must be anchored within short range of the heaviest artillery, with a spot on her side chalked out as a mark, and then be blazed away at by the day till she was ultimately sunk; just as if three shots in a naval action were likely to strike in the same place; just as if a mailed ship was going to fire paper wads from pop-guns *at the wooden enemy*. In the case of two wooden vessels, armed with the ordinary guns we have, the battle would be decided by the skill and personal courage of the respective combatants. The terrible artillery of modern times, however, the best of which we do not possess in any abundance, will render the destruction of two wooden ships, equally armed with them, a matter of five minutes' work. There is a small chance for any real victory on either side. But when we remember that *our* enemy has at this time, we know not how many Armstrong guns, time and percussion shells, and shells to be filled with molten iron, one of which is certain to set any wooden vessel hopelessly on fire, we may well conclude our chances for easy victory in wooden ships at sea to be very limited. So much for a fair sea fight. But what possible chance have we in wooden ships against the enemy's *forts*? Stone walls shed shells and molten metal as they would shed rain, and are only destroyed by long-continued hammering. But if the enemy have shells and molten metal to cast into the bowels of wooden ships, not to speak of Armstrong projectiles to riddle them through and through, engines, boilers and all, at long ranges, what insane folly it would be to attempt assaulting Charleston, for instance, in such tinder-boxes as the *Harriet Lane*. All authorities agree that a wooden ship assaulted at short range, by a large battery of modern projectiles—and that is just our case in attempting to take any forts we may lose—would not float long enough to sail a mile under the enemy's fire. Of course, fast steamers and skillful manœuvres can accomplish very brilliant things under an old-fashioned fire, but *nothing wooden can stand hot shot, time shells and molten metal*. These the enemy have, without doubt, and it will use them behind stone fortresses. A hundred gun-boats, with a gun apiece, especially for shallow water, would distract the enemy's fire, assail them at many points, and gain a victory—even if each one *hit* were burned or sunk. But have we the gun-boats, and if we are to have them, must they necessarily be as surely fired or sunk as they are hit? In the meantime do not the perils of modern projectiles menace such ships as we now have, are building, and must soon bring into service?

If wood then is perfectly inadequate before the modern projectiles invented and perfected for the special purpose of destroying it, what course have we left? We may say, indeed, that the enemy has no ships; we had better not be too sure about that. We only wish they *had* ships in place of *forts*. But we have work enough and perils enough for all the vessels we can muster. We must then look to iron sides; they are our only hope. Here we shall meet with two knock-down objections; 1st. The old salt declares that 4-inch plates on the bow and stern of a ship render her unseaworthy. We have not the most positive evidence that NAPOLEON'S mailed ships are unseaworthy, but we are willing to admit the objection. 2d. That their expense is too enormous to render any number of them possible. Granted. These are most excellent reasons for not mailing the bows and sterns of war vessels. The English are not doing it, the necessities of the case do not require it, and the vessels would be better without it. There is nothing gained by protecting a space in which there need be nothing worth protecting. A mailed battery, inclosing the engines, boilers, heavy fighting guns, *men* and magazines, situated amidships, may be six inches thick where this is necessary, and thus *protect every vital organ* of a fighting and manœuvring ship, *during action*. The ends of this mailed compartment would, of course, be impregnable and form water-proof as well as fire-proof bulkheads. The vessel would be further divided by water-tight bulkheads. Now, let her be riddled fore and aft, the central compartment has buoyancy enough to make up for breaches elsewhere—and the heart beats, the ship moves, the guns are served and the men shielded till the fort is passed or the wooden enemy sent to the bottom. Perhaps the mailed vessel would not stand a heavy fire all day—wooden walls would not stand it at all. If a man's coat will not keep him warm, shall he go naked? If a mailed battery is not positively impregnable, shall we say that, like a wooden wall, it is destructible, and therefore no better? If the iron will remain in fighting condition five minutes longer than the wood, will not that generally secure the victory? If the iron will resist projectiles long enough to sail out of gun-shot of a fort, while the first bolt fired at a wooden ship may penetrate some vital locomotive organ, or the first shell set her on fire, is not the iron, practically, a perfect success?

This refers more particularly to iron ships with mailed batteries. But if we must use wooden ships, it by no means follows that every part of them must be vulnerable. Protecting the gunners only, may secure victory, though the *ship* is disabled. The time for facing old-fashioned shot out of old-fashioned guns is past. To fight against shells, molten metal and hot shot, inside of wooden walls, with any hope of success, is physically impossible. If we must have wooden walls, let us at least protect the gunners by batteries proof against shells, if not against solid shot.

An Historical Contrast.

Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, the ablest exponent of its principles, in his recent speech published by us on the 27th ult., tells us that the basis of Southern civilization is negro Slavery—that to confirm its *status* was the immediate cause of the recent rupture and the present revolution. He goes on to trace the change in the public sentiment of the South from the conviction universally entertained by the founders of our Government, who looked confidently forward to the final disappearance of Slavery under the workings of the benign principles which they inaugurated. All their notions about the evils or false economy of the system, he further tells us, were due either to ignorance or mistaken philanthropy, and have been fully exploded by the material prosperity and moral elevation of the South. All who adhere to the doctrines of JEFFERSON and his compeers, are fanatics with whom the South for the future desire neither part nor lot. For the purpose of testing the correctness of his assumption of the superior value of Slavery to freedom, we propose to institute a brief historical parallel between the progress of the two sections whose institutions so widely differ as to have parted them asunder, confining ourselves in this article to the relative increase in numbers and political power.

At the enumeration following immediately upon the formation of the Government, the population of the country was equally divided between the two sections—that of the Northern States being 1,968,455; of the Southern, 1,961,372. Their respective areas were 166,-385 square miles for the former, and 296,345 for the latter. Never was a race commenced between parties more equally matched. Slavery existed in every State but one. If there was any advantage it was on the side of the South, which had a much greater area, and a more genial climate. As the population of this section expanded, further room was secured by the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. For the first thirty years the two sections were neck and neck. In the meantime their respective tendencies began to manifest themselves. The Northern States, true to the doctrines of the fathers, one after another abolished Slavery. This kind of labor was no longer suited to their industry, in which labor was valuable just in proportion to the intelligence with which it was guided. As population increases in ratio to the productiveness of industry, in other words, to the abundance of the means of subsistence supplied, the advantage of the Northern States soon became apparent, showing the superiority of their social organization. The following is a table of the population of each section at the several enumerations, with the excess in the Northern States at the close of each decade:

Decades.	Population North'n States	Population South'n States.	Excess in North States.
1790	1,968,455	1,961,372	7,083
1800	2,683,652	2,621,906	62,356
1810	3,738 065	3,501,759	236 316
1820	5 152,292	4.485,839	666 443
1830	7,018-627	5.848,292	1,170 334
1840	9,726,922	7,334,431	2,394,491
1850	13,527,220	9,654,656	3,872,564
1860	19,124,768	12 305,123	6,919,645

The ratio of increase of *whites* in the Northern and Southern States for each decade, is shown in the following tables:

NORTHERN STATES.

Decades.	Total Number.	Increase each Ten Years.	Per Centage of Increase.
1790	1,968,455		
1800	2 683,652	715,197	36.3
1810	3,738 065	1,054,413	40.4
1820	5,152,292	1,414,227	37.7
1830	7,018,627	1,858,335	36.6
1840	9,728,922	2,710,295	39.1
1850	13,527,320	3,798,398	39.4
1860	19,124,768	5 597,448	41.5

SOUTHERN STATES.

Decades.	Total Number.	Increase each Ten Years.	Rate of Increase.
1790	1,271,488		
1800	1,702,960	431,492	33.9
1810	2,208,785	505,805	29 7
1820	2,831,560	622,775	28.2
1830	3,662,606	831,046	29.3
1840	4,609,096	1,146,491	26.8
1850	6,412,606	1,803,508	34.3
1860	8,355,866	1,943,961	30.3

The rate of increase of population in the Northern States the past decade, was 41¼ per cent on a population of 13,527,220. In the Southern, 27¼ on a population of 9,654,656. At a similar ratio, the North in 1870 will have a population of 27,060,466—the South 15,688,-269. In 1880 the North will have 37,752,710 inhabitants; the South 19,375,347. In 1890 the North will have 53,042,642, the South 25,-381,379. In other words, the North, by the superior character of its industries, will in one hundred years from the formation of the Government have more than double the population of the South, although both started from the same premises.

The influence of intelligence upon increase in numbers is most perfectly illustrated at the South. That of the more ignorant class, the slaves, increases the slowest. The number of this class at each enumeration, with the percentage of the same for each decade, is shown in the following table:

Decades.	Total No. of Slaves.	Inc. in each ten years.	Rate of increase.
1790	697 897		
1800	893,041	195,144	27.9
1810	1,191 364	298 323	33.4
1820	1,538,038	346,674	29.0
1830	2,009,043	471 005	30.6
1840	2 487,455	478,412	23.8
1850	3,200,364	716,858	28 8
1860	3,949,557	749,193	23.4

The ratio of increase of whites in the two sections, and of slaves, since 1790, have been as follows:

Decades.	Northern States. Per cent. of In. of Whites.	Southern States. Per cent. of In. of Whites.	Per cent. of In. of Slaves.
1800	36 3	33 9	27.9
1810	40.4	29.7	33 4
1820	37.7	28.2	29 0
1830	36 6	29.3	30 6
1840	39 1	26.5	23 8
1850	39.4	34 2	28 8
1860	41 5	30.3	23 4

The dead weight at the South is Slavery. It cannot carry forward its part of the load. The ratio of increase in the Northern States the past decade was nearly twice as great as that of slaves. Now, if the South accept such an institution, it must be at the sacrifice of political power, which, according to the genius of our Institutions, must be wielded by the majority. They will not take the first steps to compete with the North, and being distanced in the race by their own fault, they now seek to break up a Government which, as a minority, they can no longer control. While they could rule as a minority, the Government was good enough for them; as soon as it becomes a Government of the majority, it must be destroyed.

The impotence of the Southern States is well illustrated by the feeble progress of Virginia, the most favored State in the Union in position, climate, soil and mineral wealth. We look to England for snail-like progress, but in 40 years, from 1811 to 1851, the population of that country (including Wales) went from 11,970,120 to 20,816,354, or at the rate of nearly 80 per cent. That of Virginia, in the same time, went from 74,622 to 1,421,662, or at the rate of only 45 per cent.! If Virginia had increased at the rate of New-York or Pennsylvania, she would now have had a population of 8,412,000, or five and a half times her present number. She has resources enough for a population of 20,000,000, without being overstocked. Yet she cannot even commence their development, because she enacts by law that all labor shall be blind!

Such is the contrast between the civilization of the South, of which Mr. STEPHENS so loudly boasts, and that of the North. One is strength, the other weakness. What compromise can there be between them? None, but for the South to repose, as they have done in times past, with perfect safety, upon the strength of the North, instead of defying it. If they seek to provoke its hostility, they court their own destruction.

How to End the War.

South Carolina has shown a great deal of pluck in her efforts to prepare for war. She has sent to Europe, according to report, and bought rifled cannon. The North are at least her equal in will and courage. We have one thousand fold her money and means to buy in Europe the best munitions of war. The nation that brings into the field the most destructive artillery and rifles will win the day. Witness the campaign of LOUIS NAPOLEON in Italy.

The Minié rifles of the French saved the English army at Inkerman.

Now, it is absolutely in the power of the North to overwhelm and crush the South in the field at once and forever. Let the great Northern States send agents and ships to Europe, to buy at any cost 500 rifled cannon, and 200,000 Minié rifles, and the hour of bitter discomfiture of the South in battle, is at hand, and thousands of our brave sons are saved from death.

This may be reduced almost to a matter of infallible calculation.

But it should be accompanied by another act, which commends itself to the merchants of New-York and Boston as a matter of preservation and common sense, as well as the most enlightened patriotism.

We cannot wait to build a Navy, in order to make the President's blockade *complete and effectual*. Yet it must be PERFECT, or we lose millions afloat upon the seas, as well as enable the Rebels to protect this wicked and cruel war.

Let the merchants of New-York and Boston then, vie with each other in buying in Europe a fleet of strong and swift small war steamers, and hermetically seal the Southern coast.

The certain result of these two measures will be to drive the Rebels from the battle-field, and starve and reduce them speedily to reason. IT WILL SAVE THOUSANDS OF NORTHERN LIVES; MILLIONS OF NORTHERN MONEY, AND EFFECT A SPEEDY PEACE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIPS AND NAVY-YARD AT NORFOLK.—The destruction of the ships and Navy-yard at Norfolk is a great loss, and a national disgrace. It is inconceivable to us, if an attack was anticipated, why a suitable tow-boat, with steam always up, had not been maintained constantly in readiness for the emergency. Neither can we see why the ships were not defended, even at the cost of the destruction of the towns of Portsmouth and Norfolk. We are told, that on application of the inhabitants to the Commander, as to what he intended to do, he replied that he should act simply on the defensive.

This must have been very agreeable intelligence to a set of ruffians and thieves, as it secured to them entire immunity in carrying out their plans. The reply should have been that, upon the first demonstration, the ships would fire upon and burn the towns. Such an answer would have cooled the frantic ardor of the mob to perfect submission. But they were encouraged with an assurance of not being harmed, and eight ships mounting 400 guns, besides a ship on the stocks, with immense buildings, and probably a very large quantity of naval stores, to save them from falling into their hands, were consigned to the flames. We know no reason whatever why these ships were not seasonably moved, and moored under the guns of Fort Monroe. We know that several of the ships burned were pretty nearly worn out, and unfit for active service, but still their loss will be regarded as a great defeat, both at home and abroad.

The only consolation we can derive from the fact is, that it is no worse, and that such disasters may serve as warnings for the future, and give us something better than red-lapism. It is not so bad as the loss of a great battle, and it may be the means of saving one. It shows us too what kind of men the Border States are made up of. We presume that Fort McHenry may be soon attacked, and will allow itself to be knocked to pieces without opening a gun upon the City of Baltimore. So we shall go till we lose all we had, and win success by creating it entirely out of new cloth.

A Startling Report.

It is stated on the authority of Mayor BROWN, of Baltimore, that the President has consented that no more troops shall pass through Maryland, and that a regiment from Pennsylvania has been turned back pursuant to this arrangement. Our correspondent gives a very different account of the decision of the President. It is possible the Mayor's account may not be entirely reliable.

Under this belief we abstain from such comments as such an agreement on the part of the President would naturally provoke. We will simply remark that the President runs no small risk of being *superseded* in his office, if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a Revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some *representative* leader, if the forms of law do not happen to have given them one. It would be well for Mr. LINCOLN to bear in mind the possibility of such an event.

Lincoln and the Country.

A correspondent sends us an extract from a speech made by ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1840, during the great political campaign of that year. He had been holding a debate with Messrs. DOUGLAS and LAMBORN, and in reply to a remark of the latter that they were sure of victory, Mr. LINCOLN said:

"The probability that we may fall in the struggle, ought not to deter us from the support of a cause which we deem to be just; it shall not deter me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty Architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world besides, and I standing up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors. Here, without contemplating consequences, before high Heaven, and in the face of the world, *I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love.* And who, that thinks with me, will not fearlessly adopt the oath that I take. Let none falter, who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But, if after all we shall fall, be it so. We shall have the proud consolation of saying to our conscience, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the course approved by our judgment and adored by our hearts in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we never faltered in defending."

This was language worthy even of the present emergency. It indicates a patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country, which should inspire confidence in the man who uttered it, and who is now the leader of the nation in its struggle for the preservation of its existence.

A Chivalric Threat.

The Richmond *Examiner*, which is edited by an ex-U. S. *Chargé*, publishes the following paragraph:

"We would call the attention of the authorities to the fact that Richmond contains at present a large number of secret enemies of the South in petticoats as well as pantaloons. Unless their actions are kept under strict *surveillance* it is very probable that they may render considerable service to the LINCOLN Government in the way of private information. When past experience tells us that the South cannot be too wide awake to every source of danger, this important subject should commend itself at once to the prompt consideration of the 'powers that be.'"

Gentlemen Sepoys, all the answer we have to make to the infamous hint contained in these lines, is to urge you to do your worst quickly. The Old Dominion contains in its boundaries many women married from Northern homes who have not yet forgotten their patriotic instincts. Doubtless they are looking anxiously for the answer which will be made to threats like these, and they need not wait long, for we tell you who utter them that the first act of violence done to any sister or daughter from any Free State will precipitate upon Richmond the fate which is already impending over Baltimore. No plea of temporary insanity can then be interposed to save you.

THE FIRST VICTORY.—The first victory of the war—the act of most importance thus far, and that to which Washington probably owes, and will owe, its safety—is undoubtedly the brilliant *coup* of Capt. JONES at Harper's Ferry. Treason was systematically at work in Virginia, incited, planned and carried out by such men as WISE, MASON and HUNTER, with the complicity of Gov. LETCHER, all the time that the decoy Convention was plotting over plans of adjustment, "ultimatums," and schemes to lull the suspicions and delay the preparations of the North to guard against danger. A leading feature of the conspiracy was the theft of Harper's Ferry, as a means of arming the ten thousand men who were to concentrate there, and by the Baltimore and Ohio railway, attack Washington in the rear. The masterly movement of Capt. JONES effectually defeated this well-laid scheme. The traitors are at Harper's Ferry, without arms, and consequently unable to carry out their part of the programme. Meantime the great North has "shaken the dew drops from its mane," and while the traitors are gnashing their teeth in disappointment, the Northern hosts are moving in a steady phalanx, to the defence of the Federal Capital. All honor to the wise foresight and decision of Capt. JONES, the first real hero of the war.

THE PUBLIC FEELING.—The old Roman poet declared that it was sweet and glorious to die for one's country, and described with metaphoric rapture the sublime spectacle of a Nation with all its sails spread for the Ocean of War. What poet or historian ever conceived or witnessed so mighty a spectacle as that which is now proceeding in our midst. The hurried partings with which the air reverberates, the "God-bless-yous" which hang on so many lips, the cheerful alacrity with which men forget themselves in the one perception of a patriotic duty, are in themselves the sufficient poem and glorious history of a brave, loyal and virtuous people. One cannot ride in a public conveyance, or visit a private friend, without suffocating at that which he hears and sees around him.

SEIZURE OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—We have entirely satisfactory information, in addition to the card of Mr. J. BIRD in yesterday's TIMES, that no engravings of letters of marque for the C. S. A. were ever undertaken at his establishment, and that the lithographic stone seized on Sunday night was a simple Custom-house certificate which was unfinished and had been abandoned for over two weeks, not a single proof having been furnished, and the

order for paper having been countermanded by him.

We have reliable information that Mr. BIEN is and has been a thorough Union man, and that this work was abandoned on that account at considerable pecuniary loss.

HOW TO AID VOLUNTEERS.—A correspondent suggests that the best possible way to aid officers and others who are volunteering for the War, is to *insure their lives*. The suggestion is a good one. The friends of those who are going could render them no better service than this, and it might not be amiss to raise a public fund for that purpose.

DEALERS IN FIRE-ARMS.—A correspondent writes us that many of the dealers in fire-arms have raised their prices from twenty-five to fifty per cent. This is not only very unpatriotic, but very dangerous. The temper of the public just now is not of a kind to brook anything like speculation in the calamities of the country.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.—There will be a meeting of ladies at the Woman's Library, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, to prepare for sending nurses, bandages, lint, medicines, wines, &c., &c., for the use of the wounded of the American soldiers. Donations of articles, especially of wines suitable for medicinal uses, of white vinegar, preserved fruits, &c., may be sent to the Library, to the care of Miss E. M. POWELL, Secretery of the Trustees, or of H. J RAYMOND, Presidest.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of Events at the National Capital up to Sunday Night.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sunday night, April 21, 1861.

We have been quite unable to get anything of much consequence over the telegraph wires since Friday morning last, and to-day the line is entirely unavailable, having been cut somewhere beyond Baltimore. The mails northward also have been cut off, and we have nothing from New York or Philadelphia later than Friday morning last; nor have we any certainty as to when the lines of communication will again be opened. Under these circumstances, I have concluded to group together such items of Washington news, returned me from the telegraph office, because of their inability to forward, as will "keep," to send by private express.

You will readily conceive that the Government here, and the people, have been very uneasy during the last two days about the condition of affairs in this neighborhood. It was know that while communication Northward had been cut off, the telegraph from Alexendria wes working Southward, notifying the rebels of our exposed condition, and inviting them consequently to the attack before the Government should be able to bring hither the troops necessary to defend the Capital.

On the other head, we could learn nothing definite in regard to the fate of the troope which had started from New-York and the East for our relief, but who had been turned back in consequence of the destruction of railroad bridgee. At one time we were sadly depressed by the story that the gallant Seventh New-York Regiment had arrived at Baltimore, and was fighting its way through the city with terrible loss of life. Then again we heard that they had not arrived at Baltimore, but had crossed the Susquehannah River, only to find themselves turned back by the destructioa of the railroad bridge across Gunpowder River, and that, returning to the Susquehannah, they found the ferry-boat scuttled and sunk, so thet they were unable to move in either direction.

We knew that the Government had been active, and that during the "lucid" intervals of the single telegraph wire, which continued to work until last night, they were sending off orders in every direction,—end we felt assured that at the earliest possible moment our friends at the North would hurry hither to save the Capital from the country's foes; but our anxiety waa intense lest many a breve spirit should ba sacrificed while moving hither, to the moh fury who had already laid low at least two members of the Maseachusetts Regiment.

And so to-day has been one of alarme. It was well ascertained that quite a number of the secession sympathizers resident in Washington had left town during the last day or two for eome rendezvous in Virginia,—and it wae feared that they might have gone to assist in holding works said to be erecting somewhere down the river to obstruct the pnesage of steamers with troops up the Potomac. The conspiracy which has et last been unmasked, had been so thoroughly organized before the Government undertook its suppression—that its breaking out found the authorities totally unprepared either to strike an effective blow, or to gather about the Capital the means for its defence, at brief notice.

But our feara in regard to the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, and the Rhode Island battalion were temporarily relieved to-night, by the announcement of their arrival; and some guns which were supposed to have been fired in honor of their arrival, found joyful echo in every heart. Half an hour later, we learned that the announcement was erroneous, and that neither of the regiments had yet been certainly heard from. There is a rumor that the Seventh is on the march hither from Annapolis—some forty milee from here—and their Commissary hae ordersd dinner for them at the National Hotel; but I can find no one who has any reliable intelligence on the subject.

I have just learned from a reliable source thet Gen. SCOTT to-day received intelligence thal a body of Virginians had erected a battery near a place known as the "White House," on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, several miles below Alexandria, for the purpose of preventing the passage of transports with troops. Gen. SCOTT hae accordingly sent dispatchee thie afternoon to Fort Washington, (eight miles below this city on the Maryland side,) by three different routes, instructing the officer in command to destroy the rebel battery at all hazards. The gune which we heard early in the evening, and supposed to be a salute to arriving troops, are now said to have been fired from Fort Washington, and it is presumed that they were directed against the battery aforeeaid, as an introduction of an attacking party landed below it.

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, arrived here to-day by special train, and proceeded to the White House. What transpired there we cannot learn with any certainty, hnt I understand, on what seems good authority, that the Governere of New-York, Pennsylvania, Maasachusetts and Ohio telegraphed to Mayor BROWN and to Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, notifying them that *they intend to send ten thousand troops through Maryland, for the protection of the Federal Capital*—that if they are not molested they will pass through without molesting or interfering with the rights of any private persons; that if their progress was obstructed, on the other and, *they will reduce the City of Baltimore to ashes*, for that the Government of the United States shall be maintained.

Mayor BROWN accordingly came over here and appealed to the President to save the City of Baltimore, hy countermanding the orders for the passage of troops through Maryland.

The President replied that if the Governors aforesaid found it aecessery to take such eteps in response to his call for troops, it was Maryland's qbeetion whether ehe would be loyal or not; that it was her question whether she had obeyed the law end supported the Government as she ought. As for himself *he should take no measures whatever to interfere with the progress of troops from the loyal States to the Federal Capitol, and issue no orders of countermand.*

We take it for granted that the line of communication *via* Baltimore must be reopened in a few days, and *kept* open—for without it, this City can never be safe. It is sincerely to be hoped that necessity will not have to be obtained by the ruin of Baltimore.

There is one startling fact which can no longer be disguised, to wit, that not the slightest dependence can be placed on the loyalty of the officers of either the Army or the Navy, appointed from the Slave States. Large numbers of them are resigning daily; and good and true men in the service, who know them well, say that scarce a Southern man will be found true to the flag when the hour for striking blows shall come. Many are holding in still in the hope that something will occur to stay the hand of civil strife; but the momont they find theee hopes dispelled, thoir Commissions will be returned to the President.

Among the resignations, yesterday, was that of Col. ROBERT E. LEE, of the Second Cavalry, a Virginian It is said that the President sent for him, and that when he called he found Mr. LINCOLN engaged in Cabinet Council. The President requested him to wait a little, and told him that he had sent for him to tell him that he desired him to take command of an army in the field. LEE responded with the declarstion that he could not, for any consideretion, fight against his native State, and so tendered his resignation, which is understood to have been accepted. The Calhoun dogma, so entirely at war with every sound principle, that a man owee allegiance to his State paramount to that due the Government, has infused its poison all through the Southern mind, end in thie hour of the country's need, is causing one of its moet serious embarrassments.

Among the Army officere who have resigned within a day or two are the following: Col. John B. Megruder, of Magruder's Battery, a netive of Virginia; Lieutenants Walter H. Jennifer, of Maryland; Geo. B. Cosby and John B. Hood, of Kentucky; Jno. Mallins, of Misciesippi; Lansford L. Lomax, of the District of Columbia, and Capt. Thomas Jordan, Quartermaster's Department, of Virginia.

There is a rumor in military circles to-dey that all officers resigning now to avoid service in accordance with their oaths, will be put under arrest and kept as prisoners or be released from parole. Certainly some measures should be adopted to prevent them from employing against the Government the military knowledge and skill acquired nt the expense of said Government in time of peace.

Thirty-five officers of the Navy also tendered their resignations yesterday. All the officers at the Norfolk Navy-yard are among them except Commodore McCAULEY and Paymasters JOHNSON and DORAN.

Among the other resigning officers are Commanders A. SINCLAIR, ROBERT G ROBB and R L. PAGE, of Virginia, and L. R. TUCKER, of District Columbia; Lieuts. SINCLAIR, SPOTTSWOOD, SIMMS. SHARP and BROOKE, all of Virginia, and Paymaster DEBREE. It is uncertain whether these resignations will be accepted, or the names of the resigning officers stricken from the rolls.

Mr. SEWARN recently addressed a note to Señor TESSARA, the Spanish Minister, protesting against the Spanish expedition to St. Domingo, and reminding him of the good faith of this Government in all its transactions with Spain. It is well understood here that the expedition was without the slightest knowledge on the part of Señor TESSARA, who has referred the protest of the Secretary of State to Madrid for consideration. Copies of the document have also been furnished the British and French Legations.

Lord LYONS sent a special messenger from here yesterday for New-York, with dispatches for the British Government, but he was compelled to return, being unable to pass beyond Baltimore. The dispatches contained a copy of the President's proclamation, ordering a blockade of the ports of the seceding States. This proclamation has been the subject of much discussion in diplomatic circles, where it is generally conceded that the blockade will be observed by the European Powers, if maintained by fleet adequate for its enforcement.

Government seized 2,000 barrels of flour to-night, which wae about to be shipped down the river from Georgetown,—and a long procession af draymen are carting it to the capital for storage. The price of flour has gone up twenty per cent. during the lest few days, and the same ratio of increase in ..... of all the necessaries of life seems about certain.

Later this evening the Government seized all the flour they could find in George'own,—soma 20,000 barrele. They will pay for it all.

As Government doa't proclaim martial law, some of our "martial men" are getting in a habit of furnishing a rough substitute therefor. J. H. HOBART WARD, of New-York, was standing, a day or two since, on the stapa of one of our hotele, while threa of the "chivalry" were engaged in noisy exhibitioae of their treasonable sentimente. They cheered first for "JEFF. DAVIS," and then for the "Southern Confederacy," and the bystanders took it good-naturedly. Encouraged and emboldened by their success, they proposed three groans for the Governmant of the United States. This Gen. WARN thought "unconstitutional," and he instantly knocked one fellow down, and started after the other two, who ran. So the story goes here, end I believe it is true.

Temporary barrecks are being mede up at the Treesury Department on the south side of the building, for accommodation of the troops.

Arrival af the City of Washington.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFRAY, which sailed from Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 10th, and from Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived here last night. Her newe is anticipated. She b.ings £13,035 of specie.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Gen. L. B. Swan, T. E. Murphy, B. Darling, E. W. Weech, Wm. J. Weech, C. M. Nniting, E. Gove E Dannis, Wm. Bryce, A. E. Douglas, F. Tanco and servant, B. A. Newlands, A. W. Langdon, R. W. Hutchinson, E. Fiske, Geo. Lawn, B. A. Onderdesk, W. Sellers, J. Buchanan, Mr. R. Wathinge and servant. Miss Watkinson, Mrs. Ballou and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Shaw, Misses Josephine and Ellen Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Coulier and son, Capt. C. G. Shepherd, Dr. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John Neilson, Miss Neilson, Miss E. Anthon, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whetten, Miss A. Whetten, H. C. Wood, Jr., Misses C. D, and E. H. Wood. Total, 45.

SUNDAY'S ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets.... 6 46 | Moon sets... 7 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 50 | Gov. Island.. 7 20 | Hell Gate... 9 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 23.

Cleared.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Creighton, Glasgow. F. McDonald.

Steamers I R. Thompson, Fowler, Baltimore, William Daizell: Bristol, Allee, Philadelphia. James Hand.

Ships Neptune's Car, Sprague, San Francisco; Star of the West Morrison, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Aurora, Baker. Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Hotspur Johnson, Hong Kong; Charleston, Cousins, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Cork. Edmiston Bros; N. R. Gasaco, Parmelee, Barbadoe, Bishop Gros.; B. Dorrance Smith, Galway. Walsh, Carver & Chase; Edward, McIntyre, Monrovia Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Silent, Smith, Toulon. Trask & Desrbera.

Brigs L. M. Merritt, Berry, Matanzas. Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Victoria, Brusch, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co; Surf, McIntyre, Cork and a market, Nesmith & Sons.

Schooners Roble, Wallace, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter: Merlon, Jordan. Millville, N. J.; Joseph, Watts, Boston, T. G. Benton & Sons; Alice, Beasley, Baltimore: M. Nickels, Sawyer, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Trojan. Shrover. Philadelphia; N. Doane, Hall. Lisbon and Oporto. S F. Small; F H. Thompson, Baker. Gloucester, A. Howes; Cyclone, Dale, Elizabethport. S. F. Small; Three Brothers, Heman, Seaford, Del., master.

Bloop John Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool April 10, and Queenstown 11th, at 4:50 P. M., with mdse. and 768 passengers in the steerage to John G. Dale, 12th inst. lat. 51 23, lon. 13 32, passed ship Lorenzo, bound E.; same day, passed steamship Europa, hence for Liverpool. 16th, lat. 48 07 lon. 37 37, passed Br. ship Margaret Pollock, bound W.; 19th, lat. 47 06, lon. passed ship Lizzie Drew bound E. 20th, lat. 42, lon. 57, passed Br. brig Belle, bound S.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Hevana 15th inst., and Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunerd.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Barsh. Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer I. R. Thompson, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Daizell.

Steamer Albatross, Joner, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Yankee, German, Charleston Bar April 15, and Norfolk afternoon of 21st.

Ship Rebecca, Martin, Glasgow and Greenock March 30, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Saw large quantities of ice on the northern edge of the gulf.

Ship Coesign meot. (of Brunswick.) Boyson. Liverpool, via Mobile, in ballast to Walsh. Carver & Chase.

Ship Rhine, (of Bath.) Starkey, Havee, via Mobile 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Huntingloe. (of Baltimore,) White, Buenos Ayres 53 ds. with hides, wool, &c., to Dowley, Corners & Co. Has had some heavy weather.

Bark John Howe, Kelton, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands 57 ds.

Brig Daniel Molony, (of Philadelphia.) Steelman, Savannah, via Norfolk 3 ds., where she put in for repairs. Is bound to New-Haven. Was roughly used by the Secessionists at Norfolk.

Brig Lisabel (of Boston,) Means. Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to C. E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with James Nurrie, for Europe; brigs Proteus, for New-York, and Sarah, for Portland.

Brig Spartan, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Bark Dawn, Chase. Buenos Ayres March 15, with dry hides and wool to Reynolds & Cushman.

Brig Proteus, Chipman, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Flying Eagle, Lord, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to C. & E. Peters.

Brig Matanzas, Reed, Sagua 9 ds, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Czar, (of Baltimore,) Hammond, Assabaw, Ga 4 ds., with live oak to Boosevelt & Joyce. Has 22 passengers. wood choppers, returned for the season.

Schr. San Jacinto, Anderson Trinidad de Cuba 30th ult., and St. Thomas April 10, in ballast to master.

Schr Sea Bird, Marston, Plymouth, N. C., 3 ds., with grain to Williams & Bee.

Schr. B. P. Wheeler, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Glanghlin, Galveston 14 ds, with cotton, &c., to D C. Murray.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Thompson, Plymouth, N. C., 2 ds., with grain to Williams & Bee.

Schr. Howard, Howard, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. E. Burritt, Salisbur, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. Selena Helen. Taylor, Swan Island April 9, with guano and fustic to Post & Small.

Schr. O. M. Petit, (of Harwich.) Burgess, Cardenas 8 ds, with molasses to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Rue, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to R M Blackwell.

Schr. T. I. Bill. (of Providence,) Humacos, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Amanda, Knewlton, Manhattanville, with iron for Providence.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse., bound to Harlem.

Schr. D. H. Bill, Brown, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Hendriok Hudson, Lincoln, Boston 3 ds., with fish to T. James.

Schr. Nathan Barrett, Stannard, Albany, with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Elizabethport, with coal for Cambridge.

Schr. George and Emily, Harris, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Marseppe, Davis, Elizabethport with coal for Augusta.

Schr. Harriet and Hannah, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Hastiegs, N. Y.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal for Cambridgeport.

Schr. J. R. Watson, Packer, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Lawrence, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. T. A. French, Newall, Suffolk 20th inst., with shingles.

Schr. Mary Jane, Liddell. Elizabethport, for Perth Amboy.

Schr. Matthew Bird, Johnson, Sand Shoal, 2 ds., wood.

Schr. G. S. Worthley, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. Jane Kinney, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Plum City, Michaels, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. Elba Brady, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr O. H. Lee, Collins, York River, Va., 2 ds., wood.

Schr. J. Redner, Clark Richmond 4 ds, with grain.

Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Bucklin, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Comet, Tilton. Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. N. Pegram, Tate, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Fuller, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. George E Walters, Haws, Boston 4 ds., fish.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Fall River 2 ds.

Sloop Gipsey, Saunders, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, Elizabethport, with coal for Mystic Bridge.

Sloop Ornament, Carter, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Sloop M. E. Bayles, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins. Fall River 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop Gen. Kossuth, Hayten, Bridgeport 2 ds.

BELOW—Bark R. A Ellems, from Cardenas.

Brig A. D. Torry, from Cardenas.

WIND—Sunrise, calm; Meridian, S. W.; Sunset, do.

Sailed.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) for Glasgow. Barks Sam Shepherd, Havana; Ozelia, Pernambuco; Edgar, Monrovia. Brigs Echo, Port-au-Prince; Isadora, St. John, P. R.; Richmond, Cadiz; Harriet Stetson, Nuevitas. Bark Express, Hevana. Schr. Chief, Matanzas, and others.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Richmond, for Cadiz, having run away from her pilot, went ashore on the West Bank this morning.

HOLMES HOLE, April 22.—Schr. E. P. Newcomb, of Wellfleet, from Boston, for Delaware Bay, arrived here on the 20th, with 192 bbls. flour. Schr. Abby E., of this place, has also arrived here, with 44 bbls. flour, which were picked up on the morning of the 19th, between Pollock Rip and Chatham. There were large quantities floating about at the time. It is reported that a Br. brig had struck on the Shoal, and gone to pieces. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Spoken, &c.

Ino—ship, from Valparaiso for Boston, April 2, lat. 3 20 S., lon. 38.

J. W. Allen—schr, from Galveston for Boston, April 22, lat. 37, lon. 73.

Resolute—ship, bound B., exchanged signals with, 27th ult., lat. 11 15 S., lon. 35 13 W.

Sea Eagle—bark, bound S., exchanged signals with, April 13, lat. 22 34, lon. 56 17.

Foreign Ports.

At Bagua, April 14, bark W. B. Dean, Hilton, for New-York in 8 ds.

At Buenos Ayres, March 15, bark J. C. Brune, from Baltimore, just arr.

Flag-staffs and Poles of all sizes put up complete, cheap. INGERBOLL'S Great American Boat Bazaar, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., near Pike st.

Paul & Curtis,
IMPORTERS,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.
No. 504 Broadway, New-York, (old stand.)
One of our house being constantly in Europe, we are in receipt, weekly, of new and selected goods.

Make a Quiet Comparison between the elegant, highly finished Soft Hats, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., and those retailed by mere dealers, and see whether in style, quality and cheapness, the Espenscheid fabrics do not bear away the palm.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Volunteers! Volunteers!! Volunteers!!! Shirts, Travelling Shirts and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description sold to all VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNION, AT COST, at the TROY SHIRT DEPOT, No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Military Shirts and Undershirts at Retail. Prices very low. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st., or No. 381 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and darker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 298 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new Invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Catarrh Pills, No. 19.
Dr. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
Dr. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING:
CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.
FOR CATARRH, ACURA OR CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medication. To do this take two pills night and morning without omission, until a marked impression is made on the disease, after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.
Twenty five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail free of charge. Address
PHILLIP LEE, No. 136 William-st, New-York.
Sold at Messrs.'s, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 469 Broadway, and by JOHN MAAKIN, No 679 Broadway; also in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYAS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

1861. Genin. 1861.
Whether a child shall look "like a fright" or a "love" in its out-door costume, depends in no small degree upon its head covering. The Hat, in its shape, its color, its set, its style of trimming, must be appropriate to the age, feature, size and figure of the child, or it will be a blemish, rather than an ornament; and entertaining the belief that in my new assortment will be found becoming head coverings for all "mothers' pets" and "fathers' darlings." I hope to see a large representation of these "little people," under the maternal escort.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. E. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters. Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Soldiers, Attention!—Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces Abdominal Supporters, Money Belts, The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhos, Seminal emissions, &c.
Drs. GLOVER & THORNE,
No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

MARRIED.

WILSON—HARRIS.—In this City, on Monday, April 22, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., HESAR B. WILSON to EMILY F. HARRIS, all of this City.

DELGADO—SALTSA.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 22, at the Church of St. Xavier, by H. De Lagnes, S. J., M. MA. DELGADO to CAROLINA W. SALTSA

CROUCH—CHARSTMAS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. G. Bass, Mr. WM. T. CROUCH to Miss BARAS F. CHRISTMAS, eldest daughter of William Christmas, all of Brooklyn.

HOOSE—PAINOTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 23, by Rev. H. Gaylord, of Brooklyn, FRANCAICK HOOSE, Jr., to Miss AMELIA PAINOTS, adopted daughter of C. F. Grosheim, Esq., of Staten Island.

BAIDELMANN—HUGHES.—In Lawrenceville, N. J., on Thursday, March 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Gosman, Mr. O. TURLEY BEIDELMANN, of New-York City, to Miss JULIA F. HUGHES.

☞ Trenton and Princeton, N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

BALLOWS.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, April 22, ELISA DELANO, wife of Charles Ballows, and daughter of Christopher Delano, in the 33d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 190 West 29th-st., without further invitation.

FARRIS.—In this City, THOMAS T. FARRIS, aged 84 years 8 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Edwin, John, Reed and William, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 197 West 22d st., corner of 8th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ELMENDORF.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 23 ELISABETH, widow of the late Edmund Elmendorf, Esq., of Tivoli, N. Y., in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CORSA.—In this City, on Monday, April 22, at 9¼ P. M., after a severe illness, ANNA, youngest child of Oliver H. and Eleanor W. Corsa, aged 2 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 121 East 33d-st.

PATTEN.—In Greenpoint, on Monday, April 21, after a long and painful illness, STEPHEN KANOS, son of Jefferson and Anna M. Patten, aged 9 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Service at the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint.

FISH.—At Mystic Bridge, Conn., on Saturday, April 20, ACA FISH, in the 81st year of his age.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorised by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:
EXTRA CLASS, No. 243, April 23, 1861.
1, 66, 84, 27, 49, 53, 59, 40, 10, 47, 30, 74, 60.
CLASS No. 244, April 23, 1861.
22, 64, 15, 45, 74, 68, 58, 70, 47, 69, 67, 52, 44.
Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Tuesday, April 23, 1861.
J. P. NOONAN,
Commissioners, JACKSON SPARROW,
THOMAS BIRD.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.
NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.
W. E. & CO., Managers.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
At either of our three stores: No. 37 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 168 Chatham-st., at retail; No. 142 Bowery, at retail.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

A CARD.
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO. have now ready for inspection the largest and most elegant assortment of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
ever offered, manufactured from goods purchased at the recent great decline, and cut in their celebrated style, which they offer at very low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine the novelties.
Nos 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st., Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

BEEBE'S COOKING RANGES
REDUCED IN PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
For durability, neatness of appearance and economy in the use of fuel the
"BEBEE RANGE"
has always stood unrivaled, and the reduction in price makes it the cheapest as well as the best.
A liberal discount to the trade, City and country.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway and
Corner Reade and Centre sts.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES.
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.
No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
For sale also at RUSHTON'S NEW STORE,
No. 490 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN,
OR SIX FOR $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of Shirts sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Up Stairs.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. REYNOLDS, General Agent, Depot No. 94 Maiden-lane.

MILITARY.

MILITARY CLOTHS.

WEST POINT INDIGO CADET CLOTHS,
COTTON WARP CADET CLOTHS, all qualities,
INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS,
Light Blue, Green, and Crimson Cloths,
With other Military Woolens,
For sale by
SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD,
Successors to Wilson G. Hunt & Co.,
Corner Park-place and Church st.

MILITARY LINEN GOODS.

72,000 Yards
Heavy Brown, Wire-threaded
LINEN DUCKS,
All of one quality and shade.
For Soldier's Fatigue Pants, or Suits,
In Hot Weather.
Also, indigo-blue French
COTTONADES for two Regiments.
And
BROWN FRENCH LINEN DRILLS.
For sale by
SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.

THE ZOUAVE REGIMENT—ENLIST FOR THE WAR.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
A Regiment of Volunteers, composed of members of the New-York Fire Department, to be commanded by Col. ELLSWORTH, late of the Chicago Zouaves, is now forming, to aid the General Government in the suppression of rebellion, and the citizens of New-York are earnestly requested to aid, by advancing the necessary funds, to complete the arrangements, and provide the necessary uniforms, equipments, &c.
A meeting was held on Friday evening at the house of J. Kelly, No. 21 Irving-place, for the purpose of raising funds. Many well-known friends of the Fire Department were present. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions for that object.
Subscriptions will be received by any of the following named gentlemen:
John Decker, Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
W. H. Wickham, Pres't F. D., Wharf foot of Canal-st., or No. 54 South-st.
A. J. Delatour, Vice-Pres't. F. D., No. 25½ Wall-st.
John B. Platt, Secretary F. D., No. 79 Murray-st.
John S. Giles, Treasurer F. D., No. 34 Elizabeth st.
Henry A. Burr, President Board Trustees, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
Geo. F. Nesbitt, Secretary Board Trustees, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.
Zophar Mills, Trustee, No. 144 Front-st.
A. F. Ockershausen, Trustee, No. 21 Rose-st.
Jas. W. Wallis, Trustee, No. 15 Catharine-st.
David Milliken, Ex-President.
Henry B. Venn, No. 384 Bowery.
James Kelly, No. 32 Chambers-st., and No. 21 Irving-place.
William Wright, of Maitland & Co., Beaver-st.
John A. Cregier, No. 55 Wall-st.
O. W. Brenan, No. 89 Elm-st.
At a meeting held at the same place, on Saturday evening, A. F. Ockershausen was chosen Chairman, Geo. F. Nesbitt, Secretary, and James Kelly, Treasurer. Over three thousand dollars was subscribed. It was also resolved, to meet every evening, until a sufficient amount is raised to pay for the uniforms, which are to be made up and furnished the regiment without delay.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Chairman.
GEO. F. NESBITT, Secretary, corner of Pearl and Pine sts. No. 25 Rose-st.

ALERT HOSE, NO. 41.

At a special meeting of Alert Hose, No. 41 held at the carriage-house Monday evening, April 22, 1861, on motion, Mr. JAMES BARMORE was unanimously elected Chairman. The Chairman stated that the meeting was called to present one of our late members,

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times office, to CHARLES JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES H. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASED.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT [illegible] store on the northeast corner of [illegible] with vaults on both streets, [illegible] of said block. Can be divided into two stores if required.

[illegible] and basement of the adjoining building, [illegible] feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with the finest [illegible] marble-front store, 21x62 feet, [illegible] 169 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., be ween 12 and 1 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 473 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 79 SUMMIT-ST. A continuation of First place, a new well finished three-story and basement house, suitable for a small genteel family; has the modern improvements; will be repainted, put in complete order, and rented cheap to a good tenant. apply to J. G PAYNTAR Clothier, No. 247 Greenwich st., or to JULIUS BROWN, Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in complete order; modern improvements, and gas fixtures, corner Court-st. and 2d-place; large lot, 21x[illegible] feet. A very cheerful house and excellent neighborhood. Possession immediately. Rent moderate. Inquire of GEO. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with gas chandeliers, &c., No. 6[illegible] East 27th-st. Rent $300. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 119 East 20th-st.—rent $260; and the three-story house, No. 224 Elizabeth st, will be let very cheap, in floors or apartments. Apply to P. McCAFFERTY, No. 119 East 18th-st

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, near Degraw, two 2-story, attic and basement houses, with large dry cellars and fine yards; lots, 21x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate. and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 200 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to OHAS. LENTMANN, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST FLOOR, CONTAINING four pleasant rooms, with basement, also the second floor, containing five rooms in that fine building north-west corner of 45th-st and 6th-av.; has range, gas, bath, speaking-tube, &c.; also a fine, large yard. For rent, which will be made low to a good tenant, apply to O. BUNCE, No. 26 West 54th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story attic basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 96 Pacific-st., second door east of Henry-st., south 60 minutes walk from South Ferry; has modern improvements; is a very desirable residence, and will be rented low to a good tenant. J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—DESIRABLE FOR a genteel family; brown stone front, and all modern improvements. No. 20 West 12th st., near 5th-av. Apply to C. PARTUD, Jr., No. 26 West 10th-st. Also to rent, part of factory with steam-power, No. 136 West 37th-st; apply as above.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700. F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal-st, or No. 96 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two staircases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire at T. A. BECKE, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MICKELL, 308 4th-st.

TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, THREE MINUTES' walk from Third-avenue Railroad and steamboat at Harlem Bridge—Rent $200 a year—A cottage house containing 7 rooms, with an extra large lot filled with flowers and fruits. Apply between 10 A. M and 4 P. M, to W. H. DE LENOSY, JR., Nos 8 and 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, HAVing all the modern improvements, three-story brick houses, Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also. No. 220 West 31st-st., near 8th-av Rents moderate. Apply to J. H. NOMES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, No. 75 Hudson-st, Jersey City, fronting the bay, and with fine view of the harbor and suitable for a gentleman doing business in the city. Rent, $400. Will put the house in good order on 1st of May. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 378 Washington-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement and under-cellar brick house in good order, and in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, corner of Putnam and Franklin avs. Water and gas in the house. Rent $225. Apply to J. S. RIDGWAY, No. 52 William-st, New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 101 Henry-st., Brooklyn; has every convenience, and is a first-class neighborhood. To a good tenant will be let to suit the times Apply to CHARLES JENKINS No. 22 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or at the East River Bank, New-York.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, to a small, quiet, responsible family, 4 or 5 small pleasant rooms, including basement; gas, croton water, flower garden, &c.; halls furnished; location first-class. Rent as low as $228. Apply at No. 67 East 20th-st, or upon Mr. Ball, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—THE NEW THREE-story brick house, front contryard and balcony, with good water-cellar, good location, with all modern improvements; 21st st., first house west of 3d-av., north side of the street. Apply at the second house adjoining.

TO LET—NO. 8 BEACH-ST.—A LARGE AND convenient brick house, three story and basement, with all modern improvements, in perfect order and at a reduced rent. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 21 Nassau-st.

A FLOOR TO LET IN A FIRST-CLASS House, with all the improvements, gas, bath and double parlor, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, wardrobes, closets and pantries. Rent $18 per month. Inquire on the premises, No. 687 3d-av., near 47th st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Rivington-sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR PRIVATE STABLE, FEED STORE, or other unexceptionable business, the new building just completed in 34th-st., a few doors from the North-west corner of 9th-av.; rent $250. Apply to JAMES BRETT, No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT FOUR-STORY AND cellar brick house, No. 61 East 31st st., next door west of Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements; this is a very snug and convenient house. Apply to J. M. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

$800—TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, No. 234 Union-st., 4-story house, with water, range, &c. Lot 25 feet front, running through to Sacket-st; garden attached. Inquire of VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 167 10TH-AV., CORNER OF 21ST-st., a first class house with gas fixtures and all modern improvements, three-story, high-stoop, with fountain in yard. Rent $550. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON No. 1,429 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TO LET—NOS. 327 AND 329 WEST 35TH-ST, near 8th-av, a four-story brick, English basement house, in good order, with all modern improvements. Rent $600. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON, No. 1,429 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP AND basement brick house, No. 69 Wes. 25th-st, with gas fixtures; has been newly painted; has all the modern improvements; is in perfect order. Apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 86 West 26th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS IN 14th-st., south side, between 10th-av. and river; also, brick buildings, suitable for mechanical purposes. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 237 Washington-st., New-York.

NO. 165 CHARLES-ST. TO LET—TO A small family, from first of May, the second floor, five rooms, and back basement, five pantries; water, gas, separate meter, wash-house, nice yard, &c. The other part is occupied by four adults. Rent low.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st.; first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 62 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 268 William st.

TO LET—IN 72D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH-AV. AND Broadway, a pleasant place, near westerly entrance of Central Park, a two story house, barn, fruit, &c; 8th av. cars and Bloomingdale stages near; rent low. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 20 West 28th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with all modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Gas fixtures let with house. No. 100 East 32d-st. Rent low. Inquire of E. L. & B. S. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are elegant. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS AT No. 13 6th-st., to one or two families; water and waste-pipe on each floor. Also a basement floor; a store at No. 10 6th-st., near the market. Inquire as above.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE AND A HANDsomely shaded lots of ground, situated near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises. W. J. STEWART.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 253 West 23d st., consisting of 6 rooms, with 1 attic bedroom; the floor has gas and croton and water closet. Inquire of H. McBRIDE, on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE STORY AND basement house No. 228 West 19th-st, replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $450. Immediate possession given. Apply at 267 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brick house with the modern improvements, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Rent $400.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. L. WALKER, Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises

TO LET OR FOR SALE—DWELLING IN 21st-st.—old No 116, new No. 152. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

SHOP TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR OF SHOP No. 76 West 29th st., 27 feet front by 26 feet deep. Apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 86 West 26th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, the lower part of a house, No. 125 Allen-. Inquire at 5 Rivington on Wednesday.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, 104 Duane-st., LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 104 Walker-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY MODERN HOUSE No. 216 West 14th-st.; 3-story plain house, No. 294 West 14th-st; 3-story plain house, No. 226 East 29th st.; 3-story modern house, No. 230 East 29th st.; small modern house, No. 154 East 27th-st.; No. 172 Thompson st.; 3-story modern house, No. 132 Thompson st; store, No. 249 Front-st.; 3 story house, No. 79 Greene-st.; house and vacant lot 100, &c., East 13th-st; stable (rear) No. 26 Bond-st; vacant lots 56 and Broadway; lots on 57th-st. and 1st-av; house and 7 lots, 30th-st. and 1st-av Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:
No. 169 East 15th st., near Stuyvesant-square; rent $1,100.
House and store, No. 64 Catherine-st.; rent $1,600,
No. 161 East 14th st.; rent $1,100.
No. 128 West 40th-st.; rent $800.
No. 31 Stuyvesant-st.; rent $750.
Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:
Nos. 144 146 and 152 East 13th-st., rent each..... $1,100
Nos. 194½ and 210 East 20th-st., rent each..... 550
No. 289 Second-av., rent..... 900
No. 210 Second-av., rent..... 900
No. 14 East 13th-st., rent..... 1,200
No. 192 East 15th-st., rent..... 700
Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 Tenth-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENTS TO SMALL families, grown persons preferred, two rooms, with fire-places, on the fourth floor front; rent, $6 50; also, room, kitchen, and two bed-rooms, front house, third floor, rear apartments; rent, $10 00; also, two rooms, kitchen and bedroom, on first floor, and large room in the attic, in Suffolk-st., near Grand. Apply at No. 143 Bowery.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET OR LEASE, IN A BEAUtiful neighborhood up town, three doors from Broadway, a 20 by 50 feet new four-story, high-steop, brown-stone house having all the late improvements and gas fixtures. Rent lower than any other of its class and location. Apply to Dr A. BEARS, No. 647 Broadway, or JOHN S. AMES, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-stone front house No. 14 9th-st., containing all the modern improvements, with mantel and pier glasses and cornices, conservatory in the rear. Also, house No 10 9th-st. The houses are in perfect order, and will be rented low to small families Inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL. No. 221 Washington st.

SHOP ROOM, WITH POWER.—A SMALL, neat shop, with power, (near lower part of Hudson-st.) may be had for the manufacture of any small article which may be in demand for Government purpose, and a moderate amount of capital would be furnished to facilitate the business. Address S. T. & CO., Box No. 117 Times Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Rapelye st, being the first house east of Hicks-st; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILLE, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house, with high stoop, and water and gas throughout; pleasantly located at No 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to let low to a good tenant Inquire of W. VENVILLE, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A GENTEEL HOUSE IN ST. MARK'S-place, near 2d-av.; finest location in the street; rent $650; possession immediately; the desirable house No. 66 East 27th-st; rent $800; and handsome dwelling No. 391 4th-av., near 28th-st., $460. Inquire of C. PITT & SON, No 60 Lafayette place.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND HIGH-BASEment house No. 247 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs; has all the modern improvements; 3 rooms deep; gas fixtures, &c. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Rent $760. Apply to A. REIFF, No. 261 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 60 East 26th st., with modern improvements, in good order, and location very desirable. Gas fixtures, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., for sale cheap if desired. Apply as above.

TO LET LOW—FOR BUSINESS, STORAGE OR manufacturing, in parts to suit tenants, the five-story extra strong store No 13 Thames st, corner of Trinity place. Dimensions 32 by 67 feet, and has fine light. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND counter cellar house; has all improvements all in fine order. Can be seen at any time. Situated between 6th and 6th avs., No. 36 West 11th-st. Inquire of E. S. & T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st., New York.

TO LET—$900 RENT—THE NEW FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements and the location very desirable, overlooking the Park, No. 167 East 16th st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

CORNER PROPERTY IN FULTON-ST. TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch; also 25x33 feet. Apply to F. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st., 2d floor, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, at No 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; will be let for about half the usual rent to a good tenant. Apply to R. WALSH, Nos. 60 and 61 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick stone front houses Nos. 69 71 and 73 West 16th-st., in good order and with modern improvements. Rent $750. Apply to ALBERT HORN, No. 451 Beaver st.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 68 CORTLANDT-ST., cor. of Washington-st.; store No. 70 Cortlandt-st. Inquire of ERNEST SIEDLER, No. 72 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 7 CARROLL-PLACE, Bleecker-st. Apply to JOHN ATTRIDGE & SON, No. 691 4th-st., from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—10 miles on the Harlem Railroad, and near a depôt. The house is in excellent order, also y furnished, and pleasantly located, with plenty of choice fruit &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J B. HARRIOTT, No. 139 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR SIX months from May 1, for $550, in a most desirable location, and everything ready for immediate occupancy. Will be rented only to a family of adults; no boarders allowed; security required. Address Box No. 3,062 Post-office.

HO! FOR THE DEFENCE OF OUR COUNTRY.—Furnished house to let for six months, the occupant desiring to go to do service for his country. The house is elegantly and completely furnished near Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., (the residence of the late Wm E. Wilmerding, Esq.,) finely furnished, in complete order, with all the modern improvements For terms and cards of admission apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st., or No 10 Pine-st., Room 11.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT, LARGE, FURNISHED house and four acres of ground, beautifully laid out, at Clifton, Staten Island; also, a fine house on Bergen Hill, near the horse railroad. Apply to P. G. VOUGHT, No. 4 Pine-st., New York.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR COZZENS', West Point, a cottage with 15 rooms furnished; flower, fruit and vegetable garden attached. Inquire of G. W. READ, No. 130 Chambers-st., or to R. F. RILEY, upon the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT.—TO rent a cottage near Llewelyn Park, North Orange, furnished or unfurnished; one acre of land attached; plenty of shade and fruit. Inquire of GEO. BROWN, Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to let for one year, to a private family only. It is delightfully located in 34th-st, near Broadway. Rent $2,000 to a desirable tenant. Inquire at No. 114 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED cottage at Astoria, L. I. Inquire of M. WILLSON, at Harper & Brothers.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house, No. 38 East 12th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 1,686 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—19TH WARD, ONE of those elegant, new, two-story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, on Rodney-street, near Lee-avenue, finished with modern improvements, gas, range and water. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM LAMB, Builder. Eight minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS house on 2d-av., near 51st-st., with furniture or without furniture; three-story and basement high stoop house, with all the extra modern improvements. Also, a first-class brown stone house on Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FEITRETCH, No. 415 3d-av., or No. 315 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 8th and 9th sts., at very low prices. Also, 600 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

WESTERN LANDS AND FARM MORTGAGES in Ohio, wish money, to exchange for good productive real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address J. M. W., Box No. 1,842, Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements rents $450 to $800. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This well-known Summer resort will be ready for the reception of visitors on 15th May. It is finely located with extensive grounds Trains leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—FROM forty to seventy miles on the Harlem or Hudson River Railroad; a good sized house. In a pleasant location, with a few acres of land, stable, &c Address, stating rent and full particulars, J. W. B. care Mrs. Webster, No 1 Depau-place, New-York.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SYDNEY COAL at $6 per ton. CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton, Screened and delivered to any part of the City. Coal Yard, No. 341 M-st., between 21st and 22d sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—[illegible] in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop and tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 15 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST FINELY LOcated sites on the Hudson River, half an hour by railroad from 31st-st., three minutes from depôt, fifteen minutes to steamboat on Harlem River, and about one hour's drive to the City on the Bloomingdale Road and through the Central Park. The house is beautifully situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of both rivers It is of modern construction, having finished rooms, ample closets and pantries, store-room, bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, range, furnace, and large cistern; also a kitchen. The house is lighted with gas manufactured on the premises The grounds contain about five acres under superior cultivation, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, large garden, grapery stable, carriage house, hen-house and ice house, filled. Also, a bathing house attached to the premises. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

A CARD.—THE ELEGANT ITALIAN VILLA, late the residence of J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., adjoining the country seats of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend and Fellows, will be prepared by its present occupant for the reception of three or four first-class families, who may require accommodations for the Summer. Those desiring to unite the comforts and luxuries of a city home with the retirement and simplicity of a rural life, will find this a desirable opportunity. Magnificent ocean view, private bathing ground, fine lawn, woodland hill and meadow; fresh milk and vegetables; stabling accommodations. Accessible every hour by steamboat to Clifton, Staten Island, from which it is a pleasant walk. Omnibus from depôt. Apply on the premises, or for references and cards of address to J. D. LANIER, Esq. No. 42 Wall-st.; JAS. F. WHITNEY, Esq., No. 2 Broadway; A. S. BARNES, Esq. 51 Jean-st

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY OR JUNE, for five or six months, a country residence in Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, 40 miles from the City, containing 16 large and well-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water, bath room, &c. The house is surrounded by a large and spacious lawn, well shaded by forest and fruit trees, a large garden well supplied with small fruit, orchard, &c.; large carriage house, with stables for horses attached, an ice-house well filled, and all other conveniences necessary for a gentleman's residence; good neighborhood; schools and churches within a short distance. For particulars address FARMER, Mount Kisco Post-office, Westchester County, and it will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Brook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad; with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 89 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—SITUated on the Wallkill River, 12 miles west of Newburgh, by first-rate road, near daily mail and two daily stages, and convenient to schools, stores and churches. For healthfulness, fine drives, and beautiful scenery in a rich valley with Shawangunk, Catskill and Fishkill mountains in the distance, this location is hardly surpassed. About half acre of ground, with fine garden, and privilege for horses, carriage and cow. The splendid farm, attached to mansion, is for sale, and consists of first quality, on same river, subject to present lease Each will pay 7 per cent., as an investment. Inquire of subscriber, at Shawangunk, N. Y

GEORGE G. GRAHAM

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Bellville, N. J., and about 10 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains 2 parlors, a library, and 6 principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants rooms; parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; rent, $600, or, with less land, $400. Apply at No. 156 West 14th-st

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat; the house contains 12 rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are hands-mely laid out, with flower and kitchen garden, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach-house stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 15 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE HOTEL property situated at Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J., consisting of four acres of land, a large and commodious hotel, containing forty rooms and furnished throughout. Also, a two-story dwelling, together with out-buildings, will be sold at a great sacrifice. For particulars, inquire at No. 57 Market-st., TRYON & MILLER, or of J. FRY, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR—A small neat cottage, containing 3 rooms on the first floor and the same on the second floor, cellar under the whole, situated on Harlem River, ¼ mile above the High Bridge; one minutes' walk from Morris' landing, where the Harlem River steamboats touch frequently. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 6 Tryon-row.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMfortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with plazas front and rear, grounds and garden tastefully laid out; lot 75x280, fine view of mountain; within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortlandt-st Rent $500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With 4 or 8 acres; 3 minutes walk from Annadale Station, on Staten Island Railroad 1 hour from Whitehall; house has 11 rooms, cupola and piazza; shade trees fine view, facilities for bathing and fishing; rent, $200 from April 15 to Nov. 15. Apply at No. 118 John-st., wie store.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TO RENT, FOR SALE or exchange, a beautiful country seat of four acres, near the Bay and depôt; fine mansion; fruits and flowers; only 36 miles from New-York.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1,241 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The Gothic cottage house situate on Clark's Hill, within seven minutes' walk of the depôt; contains 11 rooms gas, &c., with two acres of land, good orchard, shade and fruit trees, rent $350, to Apply to BURDETT, JONES & CO., No 149 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage, on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Tompkinsville landing; the present occupant a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO. D. DIX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS house, with modern improvements, garden and stable, situated on Broadway, corner of Prospect st., five minutes' walk from the depôt. Inquire of C. F. WARING, Yonkers, N. Y., or WM. TRUSLOW, No. 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A TWO STORY double house, in good order, in West Farms, Westchester County, pleasantly situated, with the garden and stable attached. To a purchaser the terms will be made easy, or to a good tenant low. Inquire of JOS. BUSSON, No. 18 Nassau-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $360. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—A brick Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, with two acres of land, situated on high grounds and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES A REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., or Box No. 451 Post-office.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN A PLEASant and picturesque location 20 miles from the City, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station at Hastings, with coach-house garden, orchard, grounds, &c. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich, corner of Dey-st.

TO LET.—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1¼ HOURS' ride from New-York, and within five minutes' walk from the depôt; a pleasant country residence, with from one to fifty acres of land. Terms moderate, Apply to MILLER, BROS., No. 205 8th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY house with large garden, &c., centrally located in the village of Newtown, L. I., convenient to stages and cars, churches and schools. Rent $200. Apply to J. G. PAYNTAR, clothier, No. 247 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FURNISHED cottages at Far-Rockaway, with hot-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BENJAMIN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY D. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED house for sale or to let, at Morristown, N. J., corner of South and Elm sts; house furnished with water and gas; 2¼ acres of land, with out buildings B. H. STATESBURY, Nos 75 to 83 Duane-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT STAPLETON, STATEN Island, situated on Wright st.; has a fine garden. Rent $225. Apply on premises, or to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 20 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT COTTAGE, NEAR the Hastings' Station of Hudson River Railroad Rent $150 per annum. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., near 34th st

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE AT TARRYTOWN; it is furnished with gas, bath-room, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 85 Cedar st.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville, L. I. B. SKIDMORE.

TO LET—A PLEASANT LITTLE COUNTRY house, near Green's farms, Connecticut. Fruit and garden. Address Box No. 34, Westport, Conn.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE HEALTHY FEMALE orphan, one year old. Ladies wishing to adopt her call at the corner of 4th-st. and North 8th-st., Brooklyn E. D., in the grocery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—[illegible] consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a first-class house, with all the improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Wall and Fulton Ferries; references exchanged; no moving in May.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SIN gle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house, 20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 253 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING.—THIRTY MINUTES' OF WALL and Canal sts., in a new house most healthily and pleasantly situated in Hoboken, 5 minutes' from Elysian fields. Partial board for two friends, with an educated English family, at $4 50 each Apply to J. HALL, No. 4 Wall-st., third floor. References

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentlemen and his wife, can be had, either furnished or unfurnished, or would be rented separately, with board; also a back room for a single gentleman. References given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen who desire really neat and genteel board, at moderate rates, can be well accommodated at No. 13 Ashland-place, Perry-st., between Waverly-place and Greenwich-av.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT Rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 10th-st., next to Irving-place. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDSOMEly furnished rooms on the second or third floor of a first-class house, and in a small private family, to let, with board. The house is pleasantly located in West 44th-st. Address X. C., Box No. 171 Times Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, in a house desirably located, containing all the modern improvements, and where but few boarders are taken. References exchanged. Apply at No. 44 West Washington-place.

BOARDING—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The entire 2d floor, separate or together, to a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR two families, can secure pleasant rooms on second floor; location unsurpassed. Also, two single rooms, situated near Broadway, No. 23 Clinton-place

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms on the second floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—

The New-York Times, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

AUCTION SALES.

FELS & COLE, Auctioneers.

CITY SALESROOM,
No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24,

At 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom No. 341 Fulton st.

TRUSTEES' SALE of real estate: Two vacant lots on Pacific-st., south side, between Bond and Hoyt sts., 25x90 each.

CUMBERLAND-ST.—West side, three-story and basement brown-stone house, between Atlantic av. and Hanson-place, with lot 25½x200 feet, running through to Fort-Greene-pl.; $6,500 can remain.

ATLANTIC-ST.—Three story brick tenement house, near Fulton and Catharine Ferries, with lot 26x58; $3,000 can remain.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 19 West 19th-st., near 5th av., household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in satin, brocatel and plush; mahogany extension table, mahogany dining room chairs, in plush; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Munns & Clark; rosewood and enamelled bedroom furniture, velvet tapestry carpet, china and glassware, rich satin brocatel window curtains lace curtains, all-wool mediums, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine st

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 101 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the furniture contained therein, comprising velvet, Brussels and other carpets, rosewood parlor suites piano, fine French plate mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, washstands, &c.; linen and damask curtains, mattresses, feather beds and pillows. China and glassware, and the usual variety of kitchen articles. Also, 2 elegant vases, about 3 feet high. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st.

SOLOMON DINEAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

BY DOGGE & HOLDEN,
MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
At No. 1,244 Broadway, one door above 31st-st.,
All the furniture, carpets, mirrors, bedding, &c., containing 1 in sale house.
Sale positive, rain or shine.
Catalogues on day of sale.

LOCKWOOD BROS. Auctioneers.
STORE No. 45 MURRAY-ST.
THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK,
300 CASES STRAW GOODS.
200 CARTONS RIBBONS.
200 CARTONS FRENCH FLOWERS.

HENRY G. LEES Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IMPORTED FROM PARIS, AND ALL OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of N. G. Cairns Esq., No 20 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all of the elegant furniture in said house, consisting of medallion Aubusson carpets, velvet do, hall and parquetry cabinets, tables and encoignares, pier and mantle glasses gilt pier tables, marble-top marquetry, sofas and chairs, covered in rich satin, silk velvet, reps, satin damask, curtains to match, suite re-wood, covered crimson silk, brocatel, curtains to match, lace do, band, rosewood centre table, mosaic marble-top superb vert. antique marble clock, bronze figures to match, white marble and ormulu do., China vases, ormolu chandeliers and brackets, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Ash ly carved French walnut extension table, chairs to match, covered with reps, rep curtains, large carved walnut bookcase, silver & do. muffs, &c., elegant China dinner set, Dresden China tea set, raised flowers, blue and gold do., glass ware, antique bronzes, &c.

BEDROOM.—Rosewood canopy bedstead, wardrobe, dressing bureau and glass, antique carved bois de rose chairs, blue reps, bed and window curtains, bois de rose and buhl bureaus, amour d glass, carved walnut sofas and chairs, tea work Canton pier tables, marble taps; engravings, oil paintings, delaines and chintz curtains, and other furniture. Commence with kitchen furniture. Can be examined one day before the sale, and it will be found the most elegant sale of the season.

HENRY G. LEES, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, NEAR NEWBURGH, IN ORANGE COUNTY, WITH ABOUT 14 ACRES LAND.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, the beautiful gothic residence of D. M. Clarkson, Esq., together with about 14 acres of ground, situated about 1½ miles above Newburgh, in full view of the North River. The house was substantially built, with brick fronts and tiled slate roof, and brick partitions, in 1858, recently painted,) has 15 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms and water-closets; is supplied with gas pipes throughout, hot and cold water, hot air furnace, and other modern improvements.

The library is finished with black walnut and oak, the floor beautifully inlaid with the same. marble hall and vestibule; the doors upon the first story are solid black walnut and oak; cemented cellars under the entire building; the house is 31x76 feet exclusive of the spacious piazza fronting the river. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with fountain, gravelled walk, &c. There is a fine stream of water, with lake and waterfall skirted with trees and shrubbery; outhouses are of brick, comprising stable, shed, and ice-house filled with ice. Almost every description of fruit, including the choicest varieties of grapes, strawberries &c., all in thrifty bearing. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years, and possession given on the 1st of May.

Can be examined at any time previous to the sale with the ticket of admission from the auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., at No 248 Pacific st., between Bond and Nevius sts., Bandarine family sideboard table, complete, music box, 12 tea, plated chamber set, 18 pieces, hair mattresses, pier glass, &c., fine engraving, mahogany parlor furniture carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SAME DAY

At 11 o'clock A. M., at No 72 Fleibush-av., near Fulton-av.

Household furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, lace curtains, cook stove, carpets, &c., &c.

Same day,

At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 41 Willoughby-st., near Jay-st.

An assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Same day,

At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 316 Sackett-st, between Court and Smith sts.

A small quantity of mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, feather beds, carpets, &c.

S. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

NEW-HAMBURGH ON HUDSON RIVER.—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, contains 109 acres near Milton Ferry depôt, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other buildings; also a dock on the premises, stone quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 3 story, basement, under-cellar and attic brick dwelling and lot, No. 155 Hicks-st., near Pierrepont-st., and between the Well-st. and Fulton Ferries The house was built by days' work, in the most substantial manner, and is admirably adapted for a good sized family; lot 24 by 100 feet; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No 56 Well st.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—G. W KELSEY WILL sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house No. 243 st., between 8th and 9th avs., William-sburgh, consisting of 6 tête à-tête sushions, chairs, bureaus, glasses, carpets, tables, bedsteads, beds and bedding, &c; also, kitchen furniture For full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 122 Grand-st. Sale positive.

M. DOOGHTY, Auctioneer.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C.—M. DOUGHTY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 184 6th-av., near 12th-st., household furniture consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, tête à têtes mirrors tables, carpets bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, &c., together with a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Loring Wall, Esq., Referee, No 96 James-st., 25x100 feet 6 in., brick building; No. 98 James-st., 20x76, 3 story brick building; No 100 James-st., 20x76, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court. SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

WARD MCLEAN, Auctioneers.

FIELD & McLEAN WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, April 20, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Orasmus Sunnell, Esq., Referee, No. 721 8th-av., acts. No. 134 West 46th-st. two four story brick stores and dwellings on the southwest corner of 8th-av and 46th st.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 9 Pine-st

CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 East 34th-st., near 5th-av. the Brussels and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures and bedroom furniture contained in said house. Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 25 and 26, a large and valuable stock of watches, jewelry, fine gold chains, spectacles, jewellers' safes, office furniture, tools, fixtures, &c., by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, at No. 19 Maiden-lane. Sale to commence at 9 A. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 23 Dey st., the entire stock of Messrs. SULLIVAN & CO., all in good order, and will be sold without reserve, by order of N. K. ROSENFIELD, Assignee.

DAVID H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock at No. 814 Broadway, N. Y., Rogers's, 6 billiard tables, &c., and 6 bowling alleys. Also, mirrors, counters, paintings, bar fixtures, &c. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Wall-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sale of household furniture, &c., at the residence of Hamilton, Will also hold regular sales at their auction-rooms, as above.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—Assignee's Sale of RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 23 Cortlandt-st., being a full assortment of Spring goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND Brogans at Auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 297 Clinton-av., between Degraw and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting, in part, of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, marble-top etageres, centre table, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets mirrors, curtains, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus washstands, &c.; sofas and chairs, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, chloe and glassware, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, this day (Wednesday), at 10½ o'clock, at No 21 West Houston-st., corner of Mercer, all the Furniture in the above house, consisting in part of Mahogany Parlor Furniture, Sofa, Bedsteads, Carpets, Mirrors, Tables, Chamber Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Oilcloths, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post office.

MINER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 394 West 23d-st., elegant household furniture, all of which was made to order by first-class houses and others, consisting in part as follows: Elegant carved rosewood parlor suits, in crimson, brocatel, with slip covers; rosewood 7½-octave piano-forte, full round corners, of superior tone and finish; carved rosewood etageres, mantel and etagere ornaments, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, elegant French plate pier mirrors, window curtains, cornices, &c; solid rosewood extension dining table, with polished leaves; do sideboard chairs to suit, &c; black walnut dining-table, dining-room crockery, knives forks, spoons, &c.; also, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c.; mahogany chairs, mahogany wardrobes, best curled-hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, &c.; velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, rosewood hall stand, hall chairs, &c., &c.; also gas chandeliers, brackets, &c.

BEAMAN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and library furniture, gilt frame mirrors, velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets Also, rich China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

BEAMAN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at Maple Cottage on 4th-st., New Brighton, S. I., the residences of J. Carroll, Esq., all the elegant furniture contained in said cottage, made by Hutchings & Bauenine, consisting of solid rosewood centre tables, carved in Louis XIV. style; ditto secretary bookcase, library table, lounges, &c.; solid rosewood etageres, richly carved; superb parlor suits in figured satin; rosewood jardineres; artists' proof engravings, bronzes, ormolu Louis XIV. clock and candelabras, articles of virtu, bijouterie, &c.; lace curtains, brocatel ditto; ingrain and Venetian carpets, stool and cover, &c., Canterbury, &c.; rosewood hanging bookshelves, brackets, &c.; oak dining table and buffet; ditto ditto chairs and lounges; French China dinner and tea sets; rich cut glass ware, cutlery, &c.; rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, dressing bureaus, washstands, commode, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, beds, bedding, bolsters, pillows, table linen and kitchenware; also three superior cows and one heifer, garden utensils, &c.

BEAMAN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private residence, No. 119 2d-st., all the furniture contained in said house. Particulars in time.

BEAMAN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private residence, No. 52 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany, black walnut and rosewood bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, oil cloths, sofas, lounges, centre tables, chairs, dining-room furniture, carpets, oil cloths, refrigerators, kitchen ware, &c.

BEAMAN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private residence, No. 378 4th st., between Broadway and the nursery, all the genteel furniture contained in said house—elegant parlor suit in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut do, dining-room furniture beds bedding, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, kitchen ware, &c.

M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, piano-forte suites, mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, bronzes, oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 27 President-st., near Columbia st., South Brooklyn, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, carpets, mirrors, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Full particulars to-morrow.

MEDICAL.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A trial can be had in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our Female supporters on the same principle. Appliances for men, women, and children unsurpassed.

Pamphlets gratis
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE R. C. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Chambers-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 5 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years of his present specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles N. B —As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B —Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York City.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE CONTEMPLATING OR THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family Price, $1 Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 15 Ann-st

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYHEW, Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest personified remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-St., corner Canal st.—Dr WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotency, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Ills disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New York City, established in 1854 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without disgusting restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one week, in less than six hours In case of the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used It is but a vial, and cannot be attained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; to prove the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary seal-dise and give the only safe and infallible remedy for stopping every wave of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
(all paid in, and securely invested.)
SURPLUS.....126,000 00
LIABILITIES.....30,647 26
HOUSES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE GENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE-QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained, with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not present in ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies The dividends to customers already declared are as follows

First division to Customers, July, 1857.....20% per cent
Second division to Customers, July, 1859...30 per cent
Third division to Customers, July, 1859.....40 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860...45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose changes of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Asst Sec'y.

BUNTING.

250 Pieces ENGLISH BUNTING for sale by
STURGIS, SEAW & CO.,
Nos. 74 and 76 Murray-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 35 Pine-street, April 19, 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid at the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.

By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase

Bonds of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 35 Pine-st. J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE LOAN.

Bids will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th April inst., at the office of the County Treasurer Court-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, for a loan of $100,000, for the purpose of building a Court-house for the County of Kings; the bonds to be of $1,000 each, bearing six per cent interest, with coupons payable on the first day of May and November respectively.

The security offered for the proposed loan is equal, if not superior to anything in the country; certainly the good faith, and the obligatory force of the laws compelling the County authorities to provide means for its prompt payment and pledging the entire property of the City of Brooklyn and the five towns of Kings County as security therefor.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 92 and 94 BROADWAY.—At an election for Trustees of the fourth class, held April 10, the following were elected:

WILLIAM C. APPLETON,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
RUSSELL DANT,
HENRY J. RAMAN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS.

The Board has directed to pay to full the Scrip of 1848-7-8-9 inclusive have now resolved to commence the redemption of *all dividends* declared from 1848 to 1856 inclusive by paying $20 per cent on presentation of certificates at their office, on the next settlement of premium, and 20 per cent. annually, hereafter on the first Monday in March. By order of the Board.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 44th-av and 27th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P M.

The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 163 Sowery, }
NEW-YORK, April 16 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent, payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND Grant Bonds, Nos. 1 991 to 3,950, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100 for $500 each.

Holders of these bonds desirous of exiting for their mutual protection will please call at the office of J. L. JARNAGAN, Esq., No. 54 William-st., bringing their bonds with them, between this date and May 1.

NATH'L ROBB, B. M. SAVARY, JONA RANSOM.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. Co OF 1859
SYRACUSE, Ill., April 18, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. W. S. CORNEAU, Sec'y.

WANTED—BONDS OF WESTERN OR ANY OF the Border States; also North Carolina and Virginia money to exchange for dry goods and desirable clothing, (suitable for this and the coming season,) at such prices as will in turn bring a large profit to Northern and Western dealers. Persons wishing to make the exchange will receive attention by addressing B. W., Box No. 116 Times Office.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, May 14, starting, to commence at 12 o'clock, and ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 8th May.

W. B. BEEKER Cashier

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New Haven on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. E. BULKLEY, President.

UNION BANK, New-York, April 23, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by this Bank payable on the 1st day of May next The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of May prox. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, April 20, 1861.

MR. C. B. LASHAM having RESIGNED, Mr. JOHN F CRANE was this day elected President by unanimous vote of the Board.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK.

Address, or apply to T. W DECKER, office 158 E. 27th-st

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No 4 Bible Buildings, Beekman-st. M A J. LYNCH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONIES.—ONE HUNDRED SHETLAND, SCOTCH, and Welch ponies, just arrived from Europe; also, wagons and harness to match. For sale in 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ponies to let by the month.

GEO. T. HALL.

FOR SALE—SEVEN HORSES FRESH FROM St. Lawrence County. One fine pair Carriage Horses, 2 excellent Saddle Horses, which would make fine CAVALRY HORSES. Apply to E. K. JACKSON, at Tattersall's, corner 26 h-st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUPE, SUITABLE for one or two horses. Price $160. Apply to WM. FLANDRAU, No. 128 Elizabeth-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
Capt. WM. Macay, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for those going to Europe, combining them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTH, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of coll

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

I called, deemed to be disputed to do his duty—providing he knew what it was, and could do it safely. The time is a high state of excitement when I mentioned my name and purpose. He manifested a disposition to be civil, and to give me information, but was evidently afraid that I was a Northern aggressor, with whom it was indiscreet for him to be in too close communication. Seeing his condition, I left him and went out in the crowd to gather public opinion again.

You have probably got over being astonished at the inventive genius of the Secessionists—for, contrary to popular tradition, they prove the inventors of the rumor—the inventors of canards. The crowd was feasted with such food. At one time Government had backed down—then it was going ahead; Virginia was coming—Virginia was not coming. The New-Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, the Massachusetts men and the Rhode Islanders, were at one time marching one hundred abreast over the State, looking neither to the right nor the left—at another, no "d—d Yankee" would dare thus to pollute the sacred soil of Maryland. One told that Fort McHenry had been blown up—another that it was going to "shell" the city—a third that it was only garrisoned by a handful, while a fourth was positive that at least a force double the full war allotment was within its walls. There was some talk that the fort would be attacked, but the opinion that there was a full garrison having generally obtained, the attacking part of the programme was postponed. Though large crowds remained in the streets until morning, there were no unusual events transpired. Curiosity to see what was going on appeared to be the prevailing motive with those who were tramping about.

This morning the Baltimore and Washington Company refused to send out the regular passenger train for the Capital, to the great dismay of a number of gentlemen who professed an intense anxiety to "join their regiments in Virginia." As they were all "officers," and as there was a large crowd, the regiments in Virginia must be sadly deficient in commanding material on account of the failure of the train.

About 6 o'clock, however, a special train was made ready to take the Mayor, and a Committee of citizens, over to Washington. Their mission was understood to be directed to an effort to induce the Government not to let any more troops from the North pass through or around Baltimore. Mr. DOBBIN, one of the Committee, and said to be a prominent man here, assured me *if that could be arranged*, there would be no further disturbance—as if after such a concession, it could make any odds what occurred to the Government that made it.

About 8 o'clock, the streets began again to be crowded. The bar-rooms and public resorts were closed, so that the incentive to precipitate action might not be too readily accessible. Nevertheless, there was much excitement, and among the crowds this morning there were many men from the country, who carried shot and duck guns, and old-fashioned horse-pistols, such as the "Maryland Line" might have carried from the first to the present war. The best weapons appeared to be in the hands of young men—boys of eighteen—with the physique and dress and style of deportment cultivated by the "Hook Boys" and "Dead Rabbits" of New-York—as villainous-looking compounds of reckless rascality as were ever produced in any community.

About 10 o'clock, a cry was raised that 3,000 Pennsylvania troops were at the Calvert-street depôt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and were about to take up their line of march *through* the city. With a portion of the crowd, I made my way to the depôt to find it by far the most quiet place in the city. There it was said that the 3,000 were at Pikesville, about fifteen miles from the city, and were going to fight their way *around* the city. The crowd did not seem disposed to interfere with a movement that required a preliminary tramp of fifteen miles through a heavy sand. But the city authorities, however, rapidly, organized and armed some three or four companies and sent them towards Pikesville. Ten of the Adams' Express wagons passed up Baltimore, loaded with armed men. In one or two there were a number of mattresses, as if wounded men were anticipated. A company of cavalry also started for Pikesville, I supposed to sustain the infantry that had been Expressed. Almost before the last of the expedition had left the city limits, word was telegraphed to Marshal KANE by Mayor BROWN, from Washington, *that the Government had ordered the Pennsylvania troops* BACK TO *Harrisburgh*. It seemed incredible, but, of course, satisfactory to the belligerents. How could they fail to feel their valor satisfied, when the Government had abandoned its purpose, at the significant nod and ominous outcryings of a mob?

All through the day, the accessions from the country were coming in. Sometimes a squad of infantry, sometimes a troop of horse, and once a small park of artillary. It was nothing extraordinary to see a "military horseman" riding in from the counties, with shot gun, powder-horn and flask. Some came with provender lashed to the saddle, prepared to picket out for the night. Boys came with their fathers, accoutred apparently with the war sword and holster-pistols that had done service a century ago. There were strange contrasts between the stern, solemn bearing of the father, and the buoyant, excited enthusiastic expressions of the boy's face. I had frequent talks with these people, and could not but be impressed with their devotion and patriotism; for, mistaken as they were, they were none the less actuated by the most unselfish spirit of loyalty. They hardly knew, any of them, for what they had so suddenly came to Baltimore. They had a vague idea, only, that Maryland had been invaded, and that it was the solemn duty of her sons to protect their soil from the encroachments of an invading force. With one of these young recruits—a noble, brave, and enthusiastic young fellow, I took the trouble to become intimate, to see what was the undercurrent carrying him and his companions into the vortex of disunion. Fancy one of our well-to-do farmer's sons suddenly transformed into a soldier, or, rather, volunteer. Equip him with the old-style sword and scabbard, and holster pistols—the latter, at least, eighteen inches long, and stuck under his sword-belt, very much as a pirate captain of the stage would arrange his private-battery. Upon his coat pin the last emblem of secession, two waving Confederate flags, held in the coils of a huge serpent, and you have the picture of a class. Not very inviting, you will think. Perhaps not: and yet if you will look a little closer, you will see beneath the excitement of the moment, a true though mistaken loyalty; you will see, too, that a strata of romance underlies this warlike demonstration, if you will notice, as our young recruit frequently does, the sprig of evergreen and the embedded rosebud on his heart, that is but half concealed by his single-breasted military coat. At first he talks warmly and with State pride of the cause in which he is enlisted, but in a short time he betrays his ignorance of the movements which preceded the action of Maryland. He is a son of the soil, and like a true son, is ready to die for the honor of his State. Upon such a man, it does not need much argument. If you talk earnestly with him, it will not be long before the old love will come back—for the Stars and Stripes to supplant the emblem of rebellion. It was pleasant, as we progressed in the discussion of events, to see his hand moving irresistibly up to the secession card on his breast, and to see that when he said good-day, with an expression of hope that the cloud of war would be dispelled, there was no vestige left of the twin-fanners of rebellion, nor of the serpent that entwined them in his folds. I presume this man was but a type of all his class.

MONDAY, April 22, 1861.

Sunday night passed off without any acts of violence, and with but little manifestations of excitement. The police authorities took possession of the telegraph, and were careful that no information should be transmitted northward.

I visited Fort McHenry yesterday. It was fully garrisoned and provisioned, and there was no indications of any feeling of danger. The steamer *Spaulding* lay off the fort, landing troops, which were said to be one of the Massachusetts Regiments that was ordered to protect the Navy-yard at Norfolk. The abandonment of that station rendered their presence there unnecessary.

The regular trains to the North have all been stopped. Passengers to that direction have to go [illegible] forty miles *by carriage*, either to Havre [illegible] Philadelphia road, or to York on the [illegible]

The [illegible] men of Baltimore are to be utterly [illegible] extraordinary position into which she has been precipitated through the action of the mob. Capital, [illegible] commercial advantages, [illegible] one enterprise can replace. Those engaged in trade have no part in exciting troubles, except to suffer. They talk readily enough with me of the forces and disasters of their position, but they are afraid to speak to anybody not known to be devoted to the National Government. The mob has them in complete subjection—and yet I have no doubt that by concerted and resolute action the business men of Baltimore would put down this revolution.

The State of Maryland is ill prepared to enter upon war. As near as I can ascertain, there are not to exceed seven thousand stand of arms and equipments of twenty pieces of artillary in the possession of the authorities. Many of them were taken from the stores by the mob, and all have been distributed. There are no large supplies of ammunition on hand, the powder manufacturers of the State having been engaged the last six months in supplying the South. Whatever munitions were in the city, the city authorities have taken.

The Legislature of the State is called to assemble in this city on the 25th inst. The call is not issued by the Governor, but is made by Mr. COLEMAN YELLOTT, a member from this city. It will doubtless be responded to, and probably be followed by a formal act of secession. Where niggers are nobodies, 87,188 who are in bondage on the soil of Maryland, will probably control the destinies of the 599,846 men and women who constitute her free population. The Government might stop this—if it would. But the Government has not yet realized fully its position. It respects State rights now, as interpreted by an irresponsible mob, that it must eventually trample upon, when they are backed by thousands of resolute, earnest and honest armed men. When the Government might arrest secession, by sustaining the wealth and enterprise of Maryland, it falters, for fear of aggression, and yet before this coming contest ends, the State of Maryland must be a tented field, and her soil one vast battle-ground, upon which will be obliterated law, public order and private rights. The ounce of preventive the Government will not administer, though it knows it must and will be required to effect a cure.

The Government will probably abandon a passage through Baltimore, and concentrate its strength upon the Annapolis route, as the one most easily to be maintained.

The hotels here are crowded with people from the Southern States *en route* for the North, where there is safety for freemen and property. I have conversed with several Virginians, who say their State is a powder magazine—is threatened with an explosion that will annihilate her population, and make desolate her territory. LEO.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

We learn from undoubted authority that the Seventh Regiment which left Philadelphia in the *Boston* and came up the Chesapeake, arrived at Annapolis on Tuesday. They were met there by a remonstrance from Gov. HICKS against their landing as was also the Massachusetts regiment which arrived at the same time. Both regiments landed upon the grounds belonging to the United States and remained there, awaiting orders from Washington, at the time the messenger left.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Monday, April 22.

The demonstrations along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were but slight.

At Harper's Ferry there were about 5,000 Virginia troops.

A representation of the Union sentiment of Brooke, Hancock and Marshall counties were sent to this city to-day, to learn what action the Union men of this County proposed taking, in view of the demonstrations in the eastern part of the State, and to concert some measures. No special action was taken but it is quite likely a Convention of the western counties will soon be called to take into consideration the propriety of a division of the State.

Late advices from Morgantown and Monongahela Counties represent the Union feeling as being very strong.

Nothing of special interest has occurred in this city to-day, and all has been quiet.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, April 23.

The city is without the least excitement. The Union sentiment is buoyant.

A large meeting was held at Clarksburgh, Harrison County, yesterday. Resolutions were adopted censuring severely the course being pursued by Gov. LETCHER and the Eastern Virginians. Eleven delegates were appointed to meet the delegates from the Northwestern Counties, in Wheeling, May 13, to determine what course should be taken in the present emergency.

The facilities for obtaining news are very meagre, but reports thus far received speak encouragingly of the Union sentiment of Western Virginia.

VIGILANCE OF THE COAST GUARD.

The Coast-guard steamer *Merbury*, Capt. LOWNES, yesterday took possession of the schooner *Hannah Martin*, from Boston for Baltimore; also, of the three-masted schooner *E. R. Bennett*, bound to Norfolk, with beef, pork, whisky, corn, clothing, &c. They were towed to the Navy-yard.

The steamer *Vixen* is on similar duty, at Throgg's Neck, the entrence of Long Island Sound.

A PRIVATEER.

The bark *Grapeshot*, laying at Wheeler Basin, is an object of suspicion to the authorities. The Captain, either through a spirit of braggadocio or weakness, asserts his determination to defend his flag (she belongs to New-Orleans) to the last; says she is bound privateering, and considers the fact of having the words New-Orleans on her stern as the only ornament about her. She will be taken good care of.

IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

A detachment of United States troops left Governor's Island on Monday night for some Southern destination. It is said they are intended to reinforce a large company under orders to join Fort Monroe. They belonged to the permanent party of Fort Columbus.

Yesterday was another busy day at the recruiting offices. Applicants began to apply as early as 9 o'clock, and some of them exhibited the most enthusiastic desire to join the service. The figures are: Army, Cedar-street, 3; Chatham-street, 5; for the Navy, Cherry-street, 35—Total, 43.

A SOUTHERN OFFICER ATTEMPTS TO TAKE HIS VESSEL FROM THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

One of the most startling instances of secession impudence yet attempted, was tried on at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday night. The Captain of the Surveying vessel *Varina* very quietly endeavored to move down the river with his vessel, having an idea, as is reported, to take her "down South to Dixie." Whatever his real intentions were, the crew suspected that something was going on wrong, and succeeded in communicating their feelings to the Commander of the Receiving-ship *North Carolina*. A "line" was thrown across the stream; the *Varina* unmanned, put out of commission very unceremoniously, and her ship's company transferred to "the Guards. She now lies empty in the stream. The men cheered lustily for the Union, and hooted down "treason" as they left the *Varina*.

THE FIRST SPECIAL MAN-OF-WAR COMMISSIONED FOR THE BLOCKADE

On Monday the brig-of-war *Perry* completed her readiness for sea; on yesterday her flag was hoisted from the peak. At 12 o'clock a crew from the receiving ship was put on board, and the little craft turned over by Capt. FOOTE, to her officers. The ensign was sent up at one, and the vessel declared, formally, in commission. The *Perry* is one of the three brigs on the Navy Register, is 230 tons burthen, and was built at Norfolk, in 1843. She last served in South America with the Paraguay fleet, of which Commodore SHUBRICK was commander-in-chief. She took on board a very heavy armament of six guns, over 480 rounds of shot and shell, and the usual allowance of muskets, carbines, swords, pistols, and boarding pikes. Her destination is one of the blockaded ports—Mobile, we heard, but this is not certain. The officers of the *Perry* are: Commander GLASSON, Lieuts. MCDERMOTT, WAITING, BOWERS, (volunteer,) Dr. GUION. The *Perry* sailed at 1 P. M.

The steamer *Monticello*, bought from CROMWELL by the Government, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday. Work commenced on her immediately.

The *Monticello* has gone around to the Navy-yard, to be altered into a gunboat.

Berths and stalls for horses are being put up on the *Montgomery*.

ACTIVITY AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 23.

Great activity continues at the Navy-yard.

The *Minnesota* has on board a large proportion of her stores and armament, they being put on board to-day.

The *Mississippi* is being got in readiness with the greatest rapidity.

The *Colorado* will be ready for sea in ten days.

The *Niagara* is reported off Cape Cod, and will probably arrive during the night.

Recruits for the Navy are continually arriving.

The "North End True Blues," 80 men, consisting of ship caulkers and hardy mechanics, have enlisted for the war and reported to the Governor to-day.

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 23.

The steam frigate *Niagara* is signaled off Hull.

A VESSEL FROM LIVERPOOL IN DANGER.

Capt. NEWALL, *of the schooner T. J. French*, arrived to-day from Suffolk, Va., informs us that the ship *Sally Reath*, from Liverpool and Tybee [illegible] for Hampton Roads for orders, [illegible] into Lynn Haven by a Norfolk pilot, and who had refused to take him to sea again. The captain expected to be taken as a prize to the Southern Confederacy.

PHILADELPHIA ICE-BOAT IN SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

The Philadelphia city ice-boat has been tendered the Government by the authorities. She is now under steam for special service.

ARMS ON OUTWARD-BOUND VESSELS.

Our outward-bound fleet do not go armed to any extent. Our fellow-citizen, Capt. RICE, of the brig *Echo*, of the Port-au-Prince trade, has extra men, a large pivot gun, and plenty of small arms. His consignees are not disposed to discontinue their trade.

OFF FOR THE WAR.

Departure of two New-York City Regiments.

The 8th and 69th off for the Seat of War—Tremendous outpouring of the People—Dangerous overcrowding of the Transport Steamers.

The City of New-York yesterday saw another of those days which are to be memorable in history. The Eighth Regiments, Col. LYON, and the Sixty-ninth, Col. CORCORAN, commanding, embarked for the seat of war, the two commands numbering nearly or quite three thousand men. As on previous occasions of the departure of troops, the whole City turned out to bid them Godspeed in defence of the Government, and rendered the whole line of their march through Broadway and the side streets through which they approached their respective steamers, a perfect ovation.

The Sixty-ninth formed in Great Jones-street, the right resting on Broadway. Long before the troops made their appearance, the neighboring thoroughfares were completely choked up with people, eager to catch a glance—perhaps a last one—of the familiar faces of friends before they should embark. The rush for positions in the regiment was tremendous, and thousands who have been enrolled, were left behind, in consequence of the orders of the Major-General, that not more than a thousand men, all told, should be taken from the City. The day was intensely warm, and the people who had assembled in such dense masses evidently suffered much from the heat and for the want of air. It is estimated that there were about 1,200 men in the Regiment, and the great difficulty was to separate the men, who applied in groups and all insisted on going.

Unexpected delay was occasioned in the formation of the line, by the lateness of the delivery of the muskets, blankets, &c., which had been ordered for the Regiment, but which the Colonel could not procure in season to enable him to have them distributed to his men in proper time. The Colonel and several members of his staff, and even the line officers, had been occupied almost throughout the entire twenty-four hours preceding the departure of the Regiment, endeavoring to secure the necessary equipments, but partially failed of success until a late hour in the morning. As soon as the blankets, caps, arms, &c., had been distributed, the men were ordered to proceed from the Colonel's head-quarters, in Spring-street, to the parade-ground in Great Jones street, where the Colonel made his appearance in full uniform, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. Col. CORCORAN had but just recovered from a severe illness, and seemed much worn and emaciated, but buoyed up by the enthusiasm of his officers and men, as well as by the gratification afforded him of first responding to the call of his country immediately after his release from the Court-martial. He moved along the line of the Regiment with an elastic step, and issued his orders with unwonted vigor and cheerfulness. As soon as he was enabled to get the recruits arranged in the Companies to which they belonged, he gave orders to form into columns, and shortly before 3 o'clock the Regiment took up the line of march.

The Phœnix Brigade performed escort duty. They numbered some six hundred men. They had a brass field-piece, belonging to the Engineer corps of the Regiment, which they continued to fire at intervals throughout the line of march. A large company of firemen, members of the Truck, who volunteered their services to the Colonel for special police duty, worked the gun under the directions of one of Capt. KIRKER'S Company of Engineers.

When Sergeant-Major MURPHY, bearing the magnificent national standard of the Regiment, and the Color Sergeant, with a splendid silk Star-Spangled Banner, also the property of the Regiment, appear in Great Jones-street and unfurled the united standards of Old Ireland and Young America, the enthusiasm of the soldiers and of the surrounding masses was wholly indescribable. All along Broadway the multitude shouted their huzzas, and from windows and house-tops waved flags and handkerchiefs; the members, as they recognized familiar faces, raising their hats and responding enthusiastically. So densely packed was the route that the regiment were obliged to march in file. Some five hundred persons who had been left out, determined to stick by their favorite regiment as long as possible, and accompanied them the whole way to the boat.

About 5 o'clock the regiment reached Pier No. 4, North River. Here a most interesting spectacle was exhibited. In every direction people had clambered into the rigging of the vessels; they covered the tops of the pier-sheds and houses, and every place where a view could be obtained.

Hon. JOHN MCCUNN, City Judge and Colonel of the Seventy-fifth Rifles, goes with the Sixty-ninth as acting Commandant of the Engineer Corps; and when his own regiment, which is now rapidly filling up its its ranks, chiefly from amongst the naturalized citizens, shall have received marching orders, the Colonel means to return and assume the command.

Capt. HAKER, of the Engineer Corps, and Major BAGLEY, remain behind for the present, to attend to the business arrangements of the regiment.

Having already received the Albany Regiment of 600 men on board, the addition of the 1,200 of the Sixty-ninth crowded the steamer almost to suffocation.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTH.

The Eighth Regiment, comprising the entire regiment and a large number of volunteers, embarked on board of the steamer *Alabama*, from the foot of North Moore-st. If possible, the enthusiasm and excitement which attended the march of the Sixty-ninth, was increased when this noble regiment passed from their armory to the steamer. They carry with them 36 horses, five field pieces, and ammunition wagons to match. They got away from the pier about 7 o'clock P. M., the neighboring steamers and vessels saluting the regiment with guns, steam whistles, bells and dipping of flags. Both regiments went with sealed orders as to their destination.

WHAT NEW-YORK IS DOING.

ITHACA, Tuesday, April 23.

The Tompkins County Bank have tendered the Governor $25,000.

A volunteer company was organized this morning, numbering 65 men.

A relief fund for the families of volunteers has just been started, headed with $1,000 from one man.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, N. Y., Tuesday, April 23.

A grand Union meeting was held in old Cambridge, Washington County, this A. M.

About one of the most enthusiastic Union meetings was held in the little white Church, in this place, last evening. B. F. MCNOTT was called to the Chair, and R. K. CROCKER appointed Secretary. Judge ALLEN and others addressed the meeting. The Salem Brass Band and a Glee Club enlivened the meeting. Thirty-five volunteers enrolled under Capt. JOHN MCKIE as Captain, and the citizens subscribed $2,500 for the support of the families.

ALBANY, Monday, April 22.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic Union meeting was held at the Capital this evening. E. CORNINE presided. Speeches were delivered by ex-Attorney General TRAMAINE, JOHN R. POSTER and Mr. NOTT, pledging the Democratic party to stand firm in the protection and preservation of the Union. About 8,000 people were present, and the remarks of the respective speakers were received with enthusiastic applause. A committee of twenty of the most influential citizens were appointed to obtain subscriptions for the aid of the families of the volunteers. A very large number of patriotic resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Common Council Committee have resolved upon appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the families of the volunteers.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 23.

The Military Department is full of activity this morning. Applications for uniforms and commissions are rushing in rapidly. Some difficulty is at present experienced in uniforming companies rapidly enough, [illegible] by which ample supplies will be on hand in a short time.

The Twentieth Regiment, of Ulster County, Capt. PRATT, received immediate marching orders this morning for Washington, *via* New-York.

The Board under the $3 000,000 bill are meeting at the present time.

Some activity has prevailed in the State Department all day. The meeting of the Board of State officers, under the $3 000,000 bill, was private, but it is understood that some to haical opposition was made to the orders issued by the Governor, allowing companies to be inspected and commissioned when 32 names have been enrolled, on the ground that it was contrary to the law. The Governor, however, seems to act with energy, even if compelled to depart from the strict letter of the bungling and inefficient law.

Secretary of State, JONES, introduced a resolution giving the Governor authority to act alone on all cases of emergency.

Applications come in so rapidly that before the end of the week they will probably reach 50,000. The further applications from Albany are refused till other parts of the State are heard from. Only 10,000 men will be received at present at the New-York dépôt, 3,500 in Albany, and 3,500 in Elmira.

The following United States officers have been detailed for duty:

Capt. W. L. ELLIOTT, from the Carlisle Barracks; Capt. TREDALL, from Buffalo to Elmira; and Major SYBERRAVE to Albany.

Since noon yesterday thirty-five Companies have made application for the necessary papers, making the entire number of enrollment one hundred and fourteen Companies.

The process of enrollment and muster is as follows: When a company of thirty-two or more has volunteered, the roll must be sent to the Adjutant-General. That officer, upon receipt of the roll, will request the inspector of the locality to review them. When accepted, the inspector sends the roll with the names of the officers selected by the company to the Adjutant-General who will mark out and forward commissions to officers. All this can be effected without personal attendance at the office in this city. The muster rolls are the authority of the Department in paying off men. They must therefore be sent separate from, and in addition to, the applications. The Inspectors cannot be too particular in making them complete. The muster roll must contain the name in full, age, nationality, residence of men, and the Inspector's certificate must be attached at the end of the roll.

The rolls of the Scott Life Guard, Col. E. M. HOBSON, are complete.

The United Turners' Rifle Company, of New-York, offer their services to the Governor, and will be accepted.

The Ogdensbergh Volunteers leave to morrow for Albany The Rensselaer Railroad Company tenders them a free passage.

The Ulster Citizens' Corps, Capt. MCQUADE, will be here to-morrow.

Capt. BUTLER'S company of Zouaves, eighty men, from Syracuse, arrived to-day.

POTSDAM, Tuesday, April 23.

A company of eighty volunteers, under the command of Capt. POMEROY, leave here immediately for the seat of war. This company volunteered, and was organized at once. Five thousand dollars have been subscribed by citizens to aid the families of volunteers. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm prevails here.

SAG HARBOR, Tuesday, April 23.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this place convened last night at Washington Hall, to take measures to provide for the families of those who enlist in defence of their country. Rev. EDWARD HOOPER, of the Presbyterian Church, presided. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. All persons pledged their lives in defence of the Constitution, the Union, and the Stars and Stripes.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Tuesday, April 23.

At a meeting of the citizens of all parties held here to-day, after brief remarks by E. E. DAVIS and JOSEPH POTTER, resolutions to support the Government were passed, and the sum of $5,000 was subscribed on the spot for the support of the families of those of our citizens who should enlist.

BATAVIA, Tuesday, April 23.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night in order to raise a fund for the families of the volunteers. Speeches were made by Hon. P. L. TRACY, Hon. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Rev. EVERARD DARGAN-BALL, and others. About $4,000 were raised at once.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, April 22.

The Citizens' Corps were inspected to-day, and mustered into the State service. Six other companies are already completed, and at least ten companies will respond to a call at the shortest notice.

AUBURN, Monday, April 22.

Companies of volunteers are rapidly forming. In Cayuga County a full regiment will be furnished. The volunteer fund has run up to over $5,000 in the county. The excitement among the people is increasing. A County mass-meeting is called for Wednesday next.

WHAT PENNSYLAVIA IN DOING.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

State Treasurer MOORE came to the City to-day in relation to the half million loan for the war. The Banks took it all at par. A double amount was offered.

WHAT NEW-HAMPSHIRE IS DOING.

NASHUA, Tuesday, April 23.

A rousing mass meeting was held here last night, at which Gen. STARK, late Democratic candidate for Governor, pledged to the support of the Government, the 30 000 free men who voted for him at the State election. A strong force from New-Hampshire, is nearly ready to march.

WHAT MASSACHUSETS IS DOING.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 23.

The whole number of companies now nearly filled up with volunteers, in Massachusetts, is eighty-five, and all are anxious to be called into service.

NEW JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, April 23.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this place was held last night. The roll of the Ocean Guard, Capt. BROWN, was opened and was all filled. The Excelsior Guard roll was also opened and will be filled in a few days.

WHAT MISSOURI IS DOING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, April 22.

Quite a number of editorials from prominent papers in the interior of the State express much indignation at the action of the Federal Government in calling so large a military force into the field, and especially for calling for volunteers from the Border Slave States; but not much ill temper is manifested, and there is less disposition to run the State into rash indefensible measures than in some other States. There is a good deal of secession feeling in some sections, but the prevailing sentiment is unanimous for conciliation and peace. There are many rumors here, but the city is quiet and orderly. No public demonstrations of any character have been made.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 23.

A Company of Secessionists, numbering 113 men, left Cynthiana, Ky., yesterday, to join the Southern Confederate army. When the train arrived at Frankfort, Ky., they were ordered to show their flag, which they did, by displaying a secession flag from a window of the cars. Several stones were thrown at it, when the Lieutenant of the Company fired into the crowd. Immediately the cars were attacked by the citizens, and boulders and paving stones rained upon them promiscuously.

They finally got off with but little personal injury. Great excitement prevailed during the remainder of the day, and threats were made to tear up the railroad track. The citizens declare that no more trains bearing secession troops shall pass through that place.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 22.

There is a movement on foot, and will probably be adopted in a day or two, between the civil and military authorities of Louisville, Jeffersonville and New-Albany, to prevent any invasion by hostile troops from the North or South, so long as Kentucky preserves her present states.

ATTENTION, MILITARY MEN.

Wanted, two active, intelligent men, with some military experience, to act as Lieutenants, and assist the subscriber in forming a company, to be attached to the Regiment of New-York Volunteers, now organizing by Col. C. H. INNES, and to be mustered forthwith into active service.

Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 17.

C. K. WHITNEY.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

Report of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York.

The Committee appointed by the mass meeting of citizens, on Saturday last, met on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and elected Gen. DIX Chairman and Mr. EVANS Secretary. A Committee was appointed to report proper standing Committees at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday evening.

Mr. THEODORE DEHON and Mr. A. C. RICHARDS, members of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and still acting in the collection and disbursement of funds for the same objects which the Committee of citizens had in charge, were added to the Committee, all the other members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce being included already in the Committee of citizens.

The Mayor and Comptroller of the City, and the President of each Board of the Common Council were also added to the Committee.

Mr. DEHON was appointed Treasurer of the Committee.

The Committee met at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, at the house of Gen. DIX, and the Committee on Organization reported the following standing Committees:

A Committee of Finance—Messrs. RUSSELL DEHON, LOW, TAYLOR and BOORMAN.

A Committee of Collections and Subscriptions—Messrs. STEWART, HAVEMEYER, MARSHALL, WILLIAMS, MCCURDY and PHELPS.

An Executive Committee—Messrs. DRAPER, WADSWORTH, GRINNELL, BELL, SLOAN, WETMORE, ASTOR, RICHARDS, BLATCHFORD and DODGE.

A Committee of Correspondence and Publication.—Mr. FISH, Mr. EVARTS, Mr. PIERREPONT, Mr. BRADY, Mr. CISCO.

It was referred to the Committee on Organization to consider and report the distribution of duties to these several Committees.

The Committee met at 1 o'clock on Tuesday at the Chamber of Commerce, and the Committee on Organization reported the duties of the several Committees as follows.

The duties of the Committee of Collections and Subscriptions shall be, to collect money and procure subscriptions in aid of the purposes of "The Union Defence Committee," and to organize such a system of collections and subscriptions in the community at large as shall promise to be most efficient and productive.

The duties of the Finance Committee shall be to supervise the disbursement of funds, as they shall be required for the expenditures directed by the Executive Committee, and to make such provision of funds in anticipation or in aid of receipts by collections as exigencies may require.

It shall also be their duty to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and of all committees disbursing funds.

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be, to carry out in every efficient and useful form that presents itself, the objects of "The Union Defence Committee," in aid of the Government in the present crisis, to accelerate and facilitate the organization of forces, the transportation of troops and provisions, and the cooperation of popular action in all loyal parts of the country.

They shall distribute these duties among Sub-Committees of their own number, as may seem to them expedient.

The duties of the Committee of Correspondence and Publication shall be, to conduct the necessary correspondence by letter or telegraph or messengers with the public authorities of the General and State Governments, and with other organizations of citizens throughout the country, and to direct such publications in the newspapers and otherwise, as they shall deem expedient.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. DODGE, Mr. MARSHALL was appointed, in his place on the Executive Committee, and Mr. DODGE took Mr. MARSHALL'S place on the Committee of Collections and Subscriptions.

A certified copy of the proceedings of the Common Council, appropriating $1 000.000, and directing its disbursement by the Comptroller upon the vouchers of the Committee, was received from the Common Council, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee were directed to acknowledge, in a suitable manner, the Committee's sense of the generous confidence shown by this action of the City Government.

The selection of a place of meeting for the Committee was referred to the Executive Committee, and the name of "The Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York," given to the Committee in the ordinance of the Common Council, was unanimously approved and adopted.

Many communications were received and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the existing emergency, it is advisable to communicate to the public such information in regard to the objects and purposes of this Committee as will serve to allay unnecessary excitement in the public mind, to stimulate the efforts of the judicious and patriotic, and generally to promote by seasonable publications the interests of the trust confided to the Committee.

It is the intention of the Committee to place before the public a general view of the measures they suppose best calculated to carry out the intentions of the citizens in the establishment of the Committee.

All contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-street, or to any member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions.

An Ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council coevened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of One Million Dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipment and outfit of the military force of the City of New-York, now engaged or which may hereafter be engaged in the service of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States, and to provide for the aid and support of the families of such of the officers and men so engaged as may require the same.

SEC. 2. The money so appropriated shall be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers to be approved by a Committee to be known as the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York," consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Councilmen and the following named citizens:

Moses Taylor,	Edwards Pierrepont,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Richard M. Blatchford,
Royal Phelps,	Alexander T. Stewart,
William E. Dodge,	Hamilton Fish,
Greene C. Bronson,	Samuel Sloan,
William M. Evarts,	John Jacob Astor,
John J. Cisco,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
James T. Brady,	Charles H. Russel,
Simeon Draper,	Rudolph A. Whitthaus,
James S. Wadsworth,	Charles H. Marshall,
Isaac Bell,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
James Boorman,	Robert H. McCurdy,
Ahiel A. Low,	

who were appointed at a public meeting held at Union-square, on Saturday, the 20th day of April instant, to collect funds and transact such other business in aid of the Government, as the public interests may require. The vouchers aforesaid shall be certified in writing by the Chairman of the said Committee.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the Corporation such sum and sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section and to issue Bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and known as the "Union Defence Fund Bonds of the City of New-York," and be at interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 4 The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. And the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the date thereof.

SEC. 5. For the payment of said Bonds and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this Ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and requested to redeem and cancel said Bonds at or before the maturity of the same.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, April 22, 1861.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, April 22, 1861.
Approved by the Mayor, April 23, 1861.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Speech of Mayor Wood and Major Anderson's Reply—A Great Crowd at the City Hall.

According to the official announcement, Major ANDERSON was formally welcomed to the City this morning. About 11 o'clock he made his appearance at the City Hall, escorted by members of the Common Council, and as he left his carriage the crowd which had assembled to receive him greeted him with hearty cheers. Upon entering the Governor's Room, Mayor WOOD welcomed Major ANDERSON in the following words:

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

Major ANDERSON: I have been requested by the members of both branches of the Common Council of the City of New-York to welcome you to the City Hall, and to tender you the hospitality of the City. In doing so I feel that I not only represent the Corporation, but every individual in the City,—aye, and the State. It is unnecessary for me to state the reasons for this municipal reception. Events in which you have taken so distinguished a part, are too recent, and have made too deep an impression on the American heart to render such an explanation necessary. You have represented the country faithfully. You have represented it successfully. The American flag, under your command so nobly defended, was never hauled down; although rent, not one of its stars was obliterated. I again tender you a hearty welcome, and tender you the hospitalities of the City, and would add that at some subsequent time I shall present to you on behalf of this Corporation, a gold snuff-box, emblematic of the freedom of the City.

REPLY OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Major ANDERSON replied as follows: It cannot be expected of me, a soldier, to talk as I would like to, and as I feel a desire. I have only to say I have tried to do my duty, humbly, faithfully and trustfully, in defencing the American flag. God grant that we may maintain the honor of that flag and of the country. [Cheers.] In Him let us put our trust.

After there brief addresses a multitude of the citizens were presented to Major ANDERSON, who left the Hall between 12 and 1 o'clock for the Free Academy.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and tufted carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2994. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

Condition of Affairs at the National Capital.

The New-York and Massachusetts Troops There.

GEN. BEAUREGARD RECONNOITERING.

Jeff. Davis Said to be at Richmond.

General Scott Offered Command of the Rebel Army.

The Virginians Threatening to Storm Fort Monroe.

Great Swelling of the Northern Torrent.

NARRATIVE OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

TIMES OFFICE, Wednesday, 10 o'clock A. M.

A special correspondent from Washington to the TIMES arrived at our office at 3½ o'clock this morning, bringing news from the Capital up to yesterday (Tuesday) morning, 7½ o'clock, at which hour he left that city. Our messenger came through Baltimore, where he spent an hour or two, and by private conveyance to Havre de Grace, Maryland, and the aid of a fisherman's skiff to cross the Susquehannah, he reached Perryville, on the east bank of that stream, in time to take the evening train for Philadelphia. We are enabled, through this means, to lay before our readers a good deal of valuable and highly interesting intelligence.

Baltimore was crowded with people from the country, and there was much excitement, but no violence Martial law prevails; suspected strangers are overhauled; the military throng the streets in small squads; the armories are filled with soldiers; the Maryland colors and the flag of the Southern Confederacy totally exclude the Stars and Stripes, and on every hand the strictest vigilance is exercised to guard against a surprise from any quarter, as well as to intercept bearers of dispatches for the Government.

During the hour and a half spent there by our correspondent, *he was unable to hear anything confirming the statement of the Baltimore American, that Gov. Hicks would to-day lead Maryland troops to drive out the Seventh (New-York) Regiment and Gen. Butler's Massachusetts men, who had landed at Annapolis.* Our correspondent says:

The New-York Seventh arrived safely at Annapolis on Monday morning, on board their steamer, and were joined there by Gen. BUTLER with his Massachusetts men, who came around from Perrysville on the Susquehannah River, having seized the railroad steam ferry-boat *Maryland* at that place for transportation purposes. This boat is the one in use on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad,—very strong, and capable of carrying twenty-four loaded freight cars on its upper deck.

The force thus concentrated at Annapolis is understood to number about twenty-five hundred men. The Seventh landed safely at the Naval School grounds, and were amply prepared to resist and resent any aggression towards them.

The troops were detained at Annapolis, it is believed, only for want of means of transportation for their baggage. I was told in the cars yesterday (Tuesday) morning, at the Annapolis Junction, by a Maryland Secessionist, that the *Maryland* was aground off Annapolis, which, perhaps, accounts for their not attempting to reach Washington *via* the Potomac. The more probable story is, that they were detained for want of transportation overland, and that they were *ordered* to open the road to the Capital in that direction, and not to leave it unguarded so that the Rebels can take possession of it to prevent the landing of further reinforcements. I am the more inclined to think this, because Mr. SEWARD'S letter, given below, assumes that the route overland *via* Annapolis has finally been decided upon by the Lieutenant-General as the one to be generally employed, notwithstanding the following order, issued several days ago, which I have not seen yet in any New-York paper:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 3.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

The Military Department of Washington is extended so as to include, in addition to the District of Columbia and Maryland, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and will be commanded by Major-Gen. PATTERSON, belonging to the volunteers of the latter State.

The Major-General will, as fast as they are mustered into service, post the volunteers of Pennsylvania all along the railroad from Wilmington, Del., to Washington City, in sufficient numbers and in such proximity as may give a reasonable protection to the lines of parallel wires, to the road, its rails, bridges, cars and stations. WINFIELD SCOTT.

By command:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

From another and confidential source, which I consider entirely reliable, I learn that on Monday the New-York Seventh made some arrangements to obviate the difficulty in regard to baggage transportation, and *I have good reason to believe that this gallant corps is now safe in Washington, having marched over there from Annapolis during Monday night.*

The road to Washington from Annapolis, *vid* the Patuxent, is little over twenty miles in length, but it is sandy, and for that reason hard traveling. The information leading me to the belief that the Seventh accomplished the march on Monday night, was given me yesterday morning by a highly respectable Marylander, who said his advices were positive and reliable; and it only confirmed what I learned from a semi-official source, (before leaving Washington,) as to the purposes of the Seventh. New-York may rest easy in regard to her pet Regiment.

It is true that the Marylanders threatened to harass their passage by a guerrilla warfare along the route, but a taste of the Seventh's Artillery, charged with grape, would speedily dispel any ambition of the traitors for distinction in that direction. It is scarcely possible that any organized force could have gone from Baltimore to obstruct their passage, and the population in the neighborhood of Annapolis is sparce and wretchedly poor.

The statement that the Railroad track from Annapolis to the Washington junction has been torn up, is erroneous. The cars are running; but the entire rolling stock of the concern would require a week's time to transport the New-York and Massachusetts troops now there.

Gen. BUTLER had taken the school-ship *Constitution* from the Naval School dock, and removed her beyond reach of assault from the shore. Among the rumors afloat, is one that the baggage and part of the troops would be taken on board the *Constitution*, and towed up to Washington.

The most intense anxiety to hear from the Seventh prevailed at Washington—everybody feeling that its arrival would add immensely to the capabilities of the Capital for defence from anticipated invasion. "Has the Seventh come?" "Where is the Seventh?" "When will the Seventh be here?" are the queries most frequently heard during several days past.

The excitement at the Capital has been very great since the riot at Baltimare, and the cuttiog off of all communication by mail and telegraph. The people generally, have been greatly alarmed, fearing the silence would prove to be ominous, and that each successive hour might bring in a horde of invaders, both from Maryland and Virginia.

Everybody who could get away has left town; and if the usual railroad routes were open, thousands more would follow. The hotels are nearly deserted, and some of them talk of closing.

The number of men under arms in the city is from four to five thousand, of whom only a few hundred are regulars. While a portion of the District Militia is undoubtedly composed of true men, there is great reason to fear that many of them are utterly unreliable in the event of the secession of Maryland.

The public buildings have all been prepared for barricading. The Capitol is guarded by the Massachusetts troops, who came through Baltimore, and a body of Pennsylvanians, who have erected barricades of barrels of cement, the iron-work designed for the new dome, and various other articles of building material.

At the Treasury Department, barricades of four-inch plank have been provided for the lower windows, ready to be put up at the first alarm. Sand-bag barricades for the long and splendid portico of this building are also prepared. The Treasury Department, with the force of regulars and volunteers which occupy it at night, could doubtless be maintained for a week against any invading force likely to be precipitated upon the city.

I should say here that good citizens both of Maryland and Virginia are positive in protestations that there is not the slightest design on the part of those States to invade the Federal Capital. I do not doubt that they fully believe this; but they are not responsible for, nor probably advised of, the purposes of JEFF. DAVIS and other Disunionist leaders.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is reported to have arrived at Richmond on Monday morning, and was believed to be reconnoitering in the neighborhood of Washington the same night.

Up to Tuesday morning *there was no evidence that any troops had taken possession of the heights of Virginia at Arlington, opposite Georgetown.* A rumor had announced the encampment there of of 5,000 men under Col. R. E. LEE, late of the U. S. A.

Little apprehension is entertained that the Secessionists can do any harm to the city by bombardment from Arlington, even should they attempt it. The distance is too great. They might, however, destroy Georgetown.

Several delegations of citizens of Maryland waited upon President LINCOLN on Monday, to endeavor to procure some countermand of the order for troops to march to Washington. One delegation of thirty, from five "Young Men's Christian Associations" of Baltimore, had a prolonged interview, but made no impression upon him. They profess to have been disgusted with his familiarity and want of dignity. The President told them that he must have the troops—and that as it was indispensable that they should come through Maryland, come that way *they must.*

On Monday Gov. HICKS presented to the President a communication again urging the withdrawal of troops from Maryland, a cessation of hostilities, and a reference of the national dispute to the arbitrament of Lord LYONS. To this the Secretary of State replied in the following able and eloquent terms:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.

His Excellency Thos. H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you inform me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops then off Annapolis, and also that no more may be sent through Maryland; and that you have further suggested that Lord LYONS be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets, as deeply as any magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude.

The force now sought to be brought through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this Capital. The President has accessarily confided the choice of the national highway, which that force shall take in coming to this city, to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity, than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant-General has been chosen by him, upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is furthest removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would, therefore, be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a General of the American Union, with forces designed for the defence of its Capital, was not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis, then, as now, the Capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the Capitals of the Union.

If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever, that may arise among the parties of this Republic, ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European monarchy.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Another set of Commissioners from Maryland and Virginia waited upon the President, and proposed an armistice, but obtained no satisfaction.

A rumor having reached Virginia to the effect that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was about to resign his commission as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, Judge ROBINSON, an old personal friend and classmate of his, came to Washington, on Sunday, from Richmond, to offer him a commission as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the "Confederate States." On learning the purport of Judge R.'s errand, Gen. SCOTT interrupted him with a declaration that *if he went any further in in making such a proposition to him, he (Judge R.) would not be permitted to get back to Richmond; adding, that having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, he realized all the honorable obligations of that oath, and should of course observe them.*

I have not seen any publication yet in New-York of the names of the men of the Massachusetts Regiment who were wounded in Baltimore, but who proceeded to Washington with their comrades. The seriously injured were:

JOHN FORTIER, wounded in the head by a stone.
GEO. W. SHOREY, wounded in the breast.
JAMES WINN, stabbed in the hand.
D. GINGRESS, ball through the arm.
GEORGE ALEXANDER.
ALONZO JAY, two fingers shot off.
WM. H. LAWSON, jaw broken.
VICTOR GINGROSS, shot in the arm.
HENRY DYKE, shot through the leg.

The following were slightly wounded:

Daniel Brown,	Stephen Flanders,
D. S. Mudge,	Wm. G. Butterfield,
Wm. G. Wittington,	S. S. Johnson,
John F. Sweet,	J. S. Rowe,
L. L. Craig,	C. H. Chandler,
Hugh Mehnn,	James Whitaker,
Sidley Collins,	Charles Stinson,
Daniel A. Hain,	Edward C. Heath,

Joseph W. Pennel.

The injured men were all well cared for at the Washington Infirmary, and are getting along finely.

The Regiment has paraded two or three times in Washington, attracting marked attention. They are much mortified at the loss of their Band, and tried hard to get their commander to let them form in Baltimore, after they reached the Washington dépôt, and countermarch through the city, despite the mob; but the Colonel replied that his orders were to bring them to Washington, and they could go nowhere else. When the troops were assailed by the mob the former were embarrassed in firing upon them, by the fact that there were Union men mingled in the crowd with the rioters, endeavoring to quiet them. Except for this fact, the loss of life would have been many times greater than it was.

Conversing with Baltimoreans yesterday, they were compelled to admit that the trouble of Saturday originated with the mob, who were the aggressors, the troops having passed along quietly, without the slightest offensive demonstration on their own part.

Governor HICKS has issued his proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, to meet on *Friday next*, notwithstanding the Constitution requires at least *ten days' notice* of an extra session.

There is scarcely a doubt that the Legislature will pass an unconditional act of secession by Saturday of the present week.

The people of Baltimore are evidently greatly depressed by forebodings of the terrible retribution in store for them; nevertheless they are arming as rapidly as they can obtain the arms, and declare that they will rather die than retire from the false attitude which they have assumed.

In the rural districts of Maryland which we passed through on our way to Havre de Grace, we found the people very anxious and gloomy—confident in opinion that "the North is coming down to whip us out," and anticipating absolute ruin as a consequence.

East of the Susquehannah we found the Union sentiment very strong. At Elkton, Cecil County, Md., a County Convention was yesterday held, at which the delegates declared themselves unanimously for the Union, in all emergencies, and protested that if Maryland secedes, Cecil County will appeal to the Federal Government for protection.

No steamers are allowed to leave Baltimore on any pretext. The authorities seem to be possessed with the idea, that by such trivial obstacles as these, they can repress the torrent of Northern humanity now pouring towards Washington for its defence. Their efforts seem to be specially directed to this point.

In furtherance of their plans, the secession authorities yesterday ordered Major General TILGMAN, Commander of the Militia of the Eastern Shore, to take possession of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This, doubtless, looks to the destruction of that work as a means of transit for troops. The Union men of Cecil County were endeavoring last night to effect measures to protect the Canal.

We found sixteen hundred Pennsylvania volunteers at Perryville, and five good-sized propellers of the Ericsson line, with steam up, ready to start with them. Among these transports were the *Weldon, John S. Shriver, Henry L. Gore* and *Richard Willing.*

Several hundred men left Perryville by steamer yesterday,—destined, it was supposed, for Annapolis.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 17th inst., received at Washington, has the following interesting news from Pensacola:

"We learn from Major-Gen. CLARKE, of the regular army of the State of Mississippi, who arrived here this morning from Pensacola, *vid* Mobile, that no change had taken place in the military *statu quo* of Pensacola. *Fort Pickens had been reinforced by all the men that could be spared from the ships of war composing the fleet off Pensacola.* It was not expected, however, that any attack would be made for the next ten days. The troops were all in fine condition, and anxious for the battle to commence.

LATER.—A gentleman who left Warrington (the locality of the Navy-yard, about eight miles from Pensacola,) where he has been residing, arrived in this morning by way of Mobile.

We learn from the same source that the report that Gen. BRAGG was constructing works on Santa Rosa Island was erroneous. On the contrary, *the United States troops were busily engaged in doing so, and at the time our informant left, had extended the works to a point nearly opposite Warrington.*"

The last paragraph discloses the destination of the *Atlantic*, with Capt. MAGGS, his sappers and miners, carpenters and light battery.

On Saturday last, the President, after reëxamination of the case, decided that the attitude assumed by Virginia renders no change in his policy necessary. It is understood, if Virginia remains neutral, no more troops will be called out. If she proceeds to hostile acts, the recent requisition will be doubled immediately. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday night, April 21.

One of the river boats, the *George Page*, was employed by the Virginians last night on secret service, some say for the transportation of troops and munitions of war.

Several prominent Secessionists from Virginia yesterday paid a hurried visit to Washington.

The Government has received a message from the Governor of Tennessee, in reply to the demand for a quota of troops from that State. He emphatically says he will not comply, but would rather furnish 50,000 men against the North.

Troops from the North were all day expected to arrive here. Much solicitude is expressed concerning them, but it is generally believed that they will be successful in their journey.

Whatever truth there may be in the report of a concentration of troops about twelve miles from Washington, or six from Alexandria, it is certain that the Secessionists are earnestly at work; but there is no public knowledge of their plans and purposes.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, April 24.

An intelligent New-York merchant has arrived, *via* Chambersburgh, having left Washington at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday. He thinks that there are more than 10,000 men in Washington, and provisions are becoming scarce. The Government is supplying the flour, seized at Georgetown on Sunday, to families at $8 per bbl. Military officers informed him that but little over 2,000 men are lying near Alexandria, and that not more than half of them were armed. Gen. BEAUREGARD, it is known by the Government, would be in Richmond on Tuesday.

The Seventh New-York Regiment is known to be at Annapolis; Baltimore had sent troops to intercept their march between Annapolis and the Washington junction. Gen. SCOTT'S pickets are gradually extending toward Annapolis junction from Washington. Gen. SCOTT will assist them if attacked, at all hazards. The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment will force their way up the Potomac, if they cannot return to Annapolis.

All families who can get away are leaving as soon as possible. The Avenue is almost deserted; on Tuesday sixteen strangers dined at 2 P. M. at the National, and nine at Brown's Hotel.

Two Pennsylvania Regiments have reached Chambersburgh and encamped there.

A part of the ten thousand arms shipped hither from the Springfield Arsenal, have arrived here, and at last the troops are ready to march.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Authentic and Important Information—The Regiment Still at Annapolis—Letters from Members—The Route to Washington Menaced.

The Editor of the TIMES has had an interview with a member of the Detective Police force, who went with the Seventh Regiment, and returned yesterday afternoon. He left Annapolis at 4 o'clock Tuesday, P. M.

The Seventh Regiment is still at Annapolis. It will not move for Washington until it is strong enough to force a passage, as resistance from 12,000 to 15,000 is expected.

The Seventh reached Annepolis on the steamer *Boston* on Sunday forenoon. The *Maryland*, with the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, was aground off that place, and the *Boston* tried to get her off.

Finding this impracticable, the Seventh Regiment landed and took possession of the grounds of the Naval School. Part of the *Maryland's* men went with them, and the *Maryland* being thus lightened, all the troops were landed.

No opposition whatever was offered to the landing.

The railroad track is destroyed for about five miles each way out of Annepolis, and a bridge about half way to Washington junction has also been broken down.

It was stated and believed that the rebels were collected in the vicinity of the road to the number of 12,000 or 15,000. Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who commands all the forces at Annapolis, did not deem it prudent to move forward until they had been reinforced.

By to-day it was believed that at least 6,000 troops would be there. Gen. BUTLER declared that he should go to Washington, no matter what obstacles were in the way.

The distance from Annepolis to Washington is thirty miles. It would be at least two hard days' march for raw troops. The weather is very warm.

Provisions had arrived, and eight boats seized at Annapolis had been pressed into the service of transporting them to Washington. When the Seventh formed on the School-grounds the Band played, and large numbers of the people came, by permission, to see them. They were vehement in their denunciations, and said they were prepared for resistance.

This intelligence is perfectly authentic and reliable. Our informant was introduced to us by President BOWEN, of the Police Commission, who guaranteed the perfect truth of the statement.

It was not known whether Gen. BUTLER would march the troops to Washington, or repair the bridge to go by railroad.

The route from New-York to Annapolis is open, and *guarded the whole distance.*

From Havre de Grace to Washington it is impossible to go, except by forcing a passage.

Armed men guard the telegraph wires from Philadelphia to Havre de Grace, and the landing there is protected by troops.

THE LANDING OF THE SEVENTH.

We learn from reliable authority that the Seventh Regiment landed on Sunday morning at Annepolis at the same time with the Massachusetts Regiment.

About two thousand rebels were collected partly armed, and having howitzers to oppose their landing.

The regiment formed in, connected with the Massachusetts regiment, and marched straight through the opposing force. *They were not molested!*

They started on the march for Washington, with flying colors, and in great spirits.

A LETTER FROM A MEMBER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

OFF ANNAPOLIS, ON BOARD RIVER STEAMER "BOSTON," Monday, A. M.

Finding the rails torn up between Philadelphia and Baltimore we embarked on this steamer on Saturday afternoon. We steamed all Sunday for the Potomac with the intention of forcing our way up the river; spoke several vessels, and about 4 P. M. bore up for Annapolis. We arrived there early this morning. We are about to land and march to Washington by force if necessary. We expect to fight.

LATER—We are about to *storm* Annapolis. Good bye.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, CHESAPEAKE BAY, Monday, 8¾ A. M.

Annapolis is reported to be in the hands of the mob. We are kept in ignorance of our future movements. It is rumored that we are to camp on the opposite shore to the town, repair the railroads and go to Washington. The regiment is parting for decisive measures. The greatest pluck and enthusiasm I ever saw prevails. We have gone through great hardships.

LETTER FROM ANOTHER MEMBER

TROOP-SHIP BOSTON, OFF ANNAPOLIS, Monday, April 22, 1861.

We left Philadelphia on Saturday at 4 P. M., the rails being torn up so that we could not go through to Baltimore. We are now going aboard a United States brig to make a landing, and, if need be, to fight our way to Washington.

The Boston Regiment are lying here on board the ferry boat *Massachusetts*, and will go with us. All are well and in good spirits, and we will give a good account of ourselves. The secession men have everything on the Potomac, and it is reported to us that Washington is in their hands. We are going there, at all events, or we will be heard of no more.

Tell the *Union boys* to come along in strength; there is work to do, and it must be done at once.

Thank God, this Regiment is a unit, and will do its duty.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE SEVENTH

LITTLE TO EAT AND LESS TO DRINK—CAPTURE OF A SECESSION CREW—ANNAPOLIS INVESTED—RAW PORK AND DUBIOUS COFFEE FOR A SHORT TIME—THE BOYS IN HIGH SPIRITS.

The following are extracts from a letter written by Private C. H. L., of Company A, Seventh Regiment, to CHARLES H. DOWAING, Esq., of this City, and which we have been permitted to make public for the benefit of the friends of the Regiment:

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Upon reaching Annapolis, we learned that the Massachusetts Regiment, upon their arrival, had found the man-of-war *Constitution* in the hands of the rebels, who were fitting her out. They captured her, *taking thirty of the rebels prisoners.* Their steamer took the *Constitution* in tow, out one hundred and fifty men on board of her and started down the river. They got but a short distance, however, when they ran aground, and there they stuck all day Sunday and Sunday night. They had raw pork to eat and nothing to drink.

When we (the Seventh) arrived we found them in a terrible condition—nothing to drink, and about two hundred men on a steamer not larger than a ferry-boat. Col. LEFFERTS put off to them in a small boat and remained some time.

We learned that batteries had been erected up the Potomac, and that it would be impossible for us to go on to Washington. We tried to get the other steamer off, but could not do so. We ran out of water and nearly out of provisions. We were allowed boiled potatoes, a small piece of meat, one cracker and a half a cup full of something they called coffee, innocent of sugar or milk. We did not get landed until Monday night, about 6 o'clock.

Annapolis is a small place of only 2,000 inhabitants, although the capital of the State. There is a Naval School here, one of the finest places of the kind I ever saw. Here we got plenty to drink but little to eat.

Last night the rebels surrounded the walls of the school which occupies about five acres of ground. We are quartered in the barracks, with ill substitutes for beds; but the weather is fortunately warm and pleasant.

We have several sick men under Surgeon DALTON'S care.

We have no idea when we shall go to Washington. We are 40 miles from there. The railroad track is torn up. *We intend to march the forty miles, or lay the track as we go along, and run the train ourselves.* The Massachusetts troops have a number of blacksmiths with them, and I believe that is what they intend to do—seeding some men ahead to lay the track for our own train.

We expect the *Baltic* soon, with the Twelfth, Seventy first and Sixth Regiments.

There is no mail from this point, and we are obliged to depend upon vessels running to Philadelphia or New-York. C. H. L., Co. A.

AN ARRIVAL FROM ANNAPOLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 24.

A member of the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, arrived here this evening, having in charge four sick comrades. He left Annapolis Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and thinks that it was impossible for them to reach Washington to-day.

The Massachusetts Regiment reached Annapolis on Sunday, and found the United States ship *Constitution* occupied by the Secessionists, they being engaged in converting her into a battery. The Secessionists were driven out of the ship and she was towed out into the stream by the *Maryland*, but after doing so she grounded.

Some guns were hoisted out of the *Constitution* and then she floated off, but the *Maryland* then grounded and was fast when the Seventh Regiment arrived, and remained so when our informant left.

Both regiments—the Massachusetts and New York Seventh—had suffered much for the want of provisions and water.

DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 24.

The Boston *Journal* has the following dispatch:

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 23.

There are 1,500 troops here, including the Massachusetts Eighth and the New-York Seventh Regiments. More are coming. We are all well. There is no force here to oppose us, and everything is lively. The troops are in fine spirits. We have the frigate *Constitution* moored safely at the mouth of the harbor, with a competent force on board.

THE SEVENTH IN WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF OPERATIONS AT ANNAPOLIS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 24.

The Executive Department furnishes the following abstract of the operations of the Massachusetts troops, under the command of Brig.-Gen. BUTLER:

On Saturday, the 13th inst., Capts. DEVEREUX and BEIGES were detailed with their companies to proceed from Philadelphia to the crossing of the Susquehanna River, at Havre de Grace, and occupy the ferry, which was done without opposition; the remainder of the troops having been advanced during the day. At 6 o'clock P. M. the whole body embarked with Gen. BUTLER upon a steamer there directly for Annapolis, and arrived off the Capital of Maryland at a late hour of the night to anticipate the treasonable intentions of an organization in the vicinity, which had formed a plot to seize the United States frigate *Constitution*, which lay moored at the wharf of the Naval Academy.

Capt. DEVEREUX, with his Company, was ordered to take possession of her, which was promptly done, and she was towed several miles out from the town. On Sunday morning, the 21st, the steamer grounded, and the troops were unable to effect a landing until the morning of Monday. They were joined during the interval by the Seventh (New-York) Regiment. Some evil-disposed people upon the shore made propositions at this time for erecting a battery to command the steamer, but were prevented from completing their work.

On Monday, the 22d, the troops disembarked, took complete and peaceful possession of the town, pushed forward parties in advance along the line of the railroad leading towards Washington, and seized and replaced the rails which had been torn from the tracks. They continued at the same labor yesterday, (Tuesday, the 23d,) and last evening were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Fifth (Massachusetts) Regiment, with its accompanying artillery battery and rifle battalion, upon the arrival of which, together with the New-York Regiments which departed from Annapolis on Sunday and Monday, they would be fully able to open and maintain communication between Annapolis and Washington.

The latest intelligence which has been received from them is, that they were on their march across the country to Washington, and the Commander-in-Chief does not doubt that before this time they have reached the National Capital. In the meanwhile Havre de Grace has been occupied by a Pennsylvania regiment, and large bodies of troops are being concentrated there from Harrisburgh. Steamers for their transportation have been sent around the Capes up the Chesapeake Bay from Philadelphia, and will doubtless commence to-day to convey them to Annapolis. The troops are in excellent health and spirits, and only one man in the whole Eighth Regiment is reported as being sick.

Gen. BUTLER telegraphs that the troops of Massachusetts have done good service and are worthy of all praise.

Major AMES, of the staff of Major-General ANDREWS, who is stationed at Philadelphia, in charge of arrangements for the transportation of subsistence for our troops, has been sent forward to Annapolis, and communicated personally with Gen. BUTLER there, and has now returned to Philadelphia to make provision for their welfare.

In contradiction of the rumors that the Commonwealth was short of firearms, the Governor officially states that he is at any moment prepared to arm 6,000 troops with the best rifles and sabre bayonets, whenever they shall be called into the field for active service.

The frigate *Niagara* has been ordered to repair to New-York. No sickness occurred on her long passage, and her officers and men return in good health.

BEARER OF DISPATCHES FROM THE SEVENTH.

NORTHEAST, Wednesday, April 24.

Officer MORTIMER THOMPSON, of the New-York Seventh Regiment, passed here to night, on his way to New York, bearing dispatches of the greatest importance. He crossed Chesapeake Bay last night in an open boat.

THE BRIDGES BETWEEN ANNAPOLIS AND WASHINGTON.

The transport *Kill Von Kull* left yesterday afternoon for Annapolis with Maj. JAS. S. WADSWORTH and Mr. WM. CUSHING, engineer, to repair the bridges destroyed between that place and Washington. A force of men and horses, sufficient to accomplish the work, went with them.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

MARTIAL LAW ENFORCED IN BALTIMORE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, April 23.

A passenger from Baltimore at 11 o'clock this morning, says that he heard nothing about Pensacola when he left. The city was quiet.

Martial law was enforced, and the troops arriving from the country had been sent back to hold themselves in readiness, there being sufficient force in the city.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, April 23—9 o'clock.

A gentleman just from Washington, at 7 o'clock this morning, *via* Baltimore 1 o'clock this afternoon, reports the affairs of both cities as *statu quo.*

A system of martial law exists in both cities, but it was not officially proclaimed.

A large Union Meeting was held at Elkton, Md., to-day. Eight hundred delegates were present. A resolution was passed to the effect that "Cecil County will not secede, let Maryland do what she will."

Gen. DIX established a camp at Perryville to-day. All the troops are in good condition, and are drilling.

MILITARY CAMP AT PERRYSVILLE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, April 23.

The camp at Perrysville contains 2,500 men. A party of Marines joined last night, with two pieces of artillery.

A sentinel was unfortunately killed last night, owing to a misunderstanding while on duty. An officer, with some friends, attempted to pass the latter through, but the sentinel not knowing him, refused. He was about firing, on advancing, when the officer hailed another sentinel, bidding him fire. This order was obeyed and the man fell dead. He belonged to Norristown.

FORT McHENRY CERTAINLY REINFORCED.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Wednesday, April 24.

A gentleman passed here from Baltimore this morning, on whom the utmost reliance can be placed, who states that Fort McHENRY was certainly reinforced with six hundred men. Also, that the Baltimoreans had planted cannon towards her. The Commander ordered its removal, which was complied with. Subsequently another cannon was pointed at her on another side, which was also removed.

It is stated that an agreement had been entered into between the authorities of Baltimore and the Government for rebuilding of bridges at the expense of Baltimore, and the road would be in good running order in ten days.

There was no news from Fort Pickens at Annapolis yesterday.

REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 24.

A gentleman has arrived in this city who left Annapolis yesterday. He heard a report there that a negro insurrection had occurred in Anne Arundel County. Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered the services of the Eighth (Mass.) Regiment to subdue the insurrection.

Major AMES, of Massachusetts, had left.

The Seventh Regiment of New-York, under Col. LEFFERTS, were at Annapolis on Tuesday afternoon.

Gen. BUTLER was taking measures to have the rails retaid on the Annapolis Road. They had been carefully taken up by the Railroad Company.

No difficulty was apprehended in again opening the road to Washington.

NO SUPPLIES TO BE PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN BALTIMORE.

The following order appears in the Baltimore papers of April 23:

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1861.

It is ordered by the Mayor and the Board of Police that *no provisions of any kind be transported from the City of Baltimore* to any point or place, from this time, until further orders, without special permission.

The execution of this order is intrusted to Col. I. R. TRIMBLE.

The Ericsson steamer for Philadelphia was about to depart yesterday, at noon, with the mails and passengers. On application to the Board of Police for permission to leave the port, we learn that a permit

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

HEAVY FAILURES IN VALPARAISO.

Arrest of General Echinique.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 15th, arrived at this port early this morning, with the California mails and passengers. She brought $884,-897 in specie.

The Pony Express has anticipated the California advices.

Our Panama correspondent, writing on the 15th, states that the excitement regarding the independence of the Isthmus had calmed down since the departure of the last steamer. Gov. GUARDIAS had replied to the representation and counter-representation of the citizens of the Department of Talrega with reference to o eoperation from the Granadian Confederation, refusing to convene the State Legislature in special session, to consider the proposition. His position had caused much surprise, as he was supposed to favor the movement. Notwithstanding the quietus thus given this project at Panama, petitions in favor of it continued to pour in from other Departments. One of the most noticeable of the papers was from the citizens of David, in Chiriqui.

Dates from Valparaiso are to March 19. Extensive commercial failures, chiefly among the natives of the country, had occurred. Among the more prominent we notice the names of Salas Hermanos, for $1,560,-000; Salas & Co., for $680 000—both houses in Valparaiso; Ovalli & Ce., for $700,000; seven of the Evrezares, for $1,300 000; four of the Sales, for $780,000; three of the Ovallis, for $660,000; J. D. Valdes, for $280,000; J. Gari. Ganadillas, for $200,000; and J. Francisco Nevil, for $140 000. Total, $5,090,000 The last-named houses are doing business in Santiago. It is said that the Government was the creditor of these establishments to upwards of $1,000,000.

The harvest throughout the Republic was said to promise badly.

From Callao dates are to March 29. Gen. ECHINIQUE, former President of Peru, had been arrested at Callao, whither he had come from Valparaiso. He came secretly, but CASTILLA heard of his movements and sent a guard to the steamer, who finally found the ex-President stowed away between bales and trunks. He was forthwith sent to the island of San Loreazo.

Business at Callao continued excessively dull.

By a decree of April 1, Señor JOSE MARIA VIRGO has again closed the port of Buenaventura. The 4th article says:

The persons who pay export or import duties during the time the port is closed, will be obliged to repay the sum to the National Treasury, without being exempt from the penalties established for those who defraud the public revenue.

PROBABLE FATE OF THE LEVANT.

From the *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu, February 14, we take the subjained opinion of its Marine Editor:

"There is every reason to believe that this vessel met with some serious disaster soon after leaving Hilo. It was Capt HUNT's intention to bava taken a northerly course from the Islands, till he judged he could fetch the port of Acapulco, where he purposed going first, to forwe d his dispatches to Washington. If this plan was followed, the *Levant* probably ran north to about lat. 34°, then tacked and headed for the Mexican coast. The brig *Consort* was dismasted in a gale about Oct. 15, according to one account, and Oct. 20, according to another. In looking back over our shipping memoranda, we find that the whaling barks *Emerald*, *Robert Morrison*, *Florence*, *Bragonza*, ships *Hesperides*, *Coral* and *Majestic*, each report severe gales in from 35° to 45° north latitude, from Oct. 3 to Oct. 10, wind S. W., S S. W. and N. W. in which they all received more or less damage. Had the *Levant* simply been disabled, she could have reached these islands under jury masts, or boats could have got here. The conclusion forces itself on us that, if she met disaster, it has proved fatal to the ship and all on board. Still, we hope that the mail, now due, will report her safe arrival at Panama."

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Census Returns of California—Excitement in St. Clara County—Flood at Sacramento &c.

FORT KEARNEY, April 21.

The Pony Express passed at 11.15 yesterday, bringing the following news from the Pacific Coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.

Arrived 8th, ships *Black Hawk*, *Grace Darling*, Boston; brig *Martha Washington* and ship *Spitfire*, Boston; ship *Emilie Pierce*, Bordeaux; spoke, March 29, 26° north, 128° west, ship *Peruvian*, New-York, for San Francisco; March 29, 26° north, 129° west, ship *Revenue*, Glasgow, for San Francisco.

Sailed 9th, ship *Anglo-Saxon*, Matanzas; bark *Marbs*, London; 9th, ship *Mary Whiteridge*, Hong Kong, carrying assorted merchandize, valued at $17,-000, and $18,000 in gold and silver; ships *Radient* and *Great Republic*, both chartered for England; the former, in beating out of harbor last evening, grounded on one of the islands in the Bay, and remained till this evening, when a tug boat hauled her off, probably without damage, although the examination was not completed; ships *Golconda*, chartered for breadstuffs for England; and *Eagle*, for New-York.

THEODORE PAYNE a prominent citizen of San Francisco, who returned from New-York by the last steamer, died yesterday of Typhus.

The official abstract of the census of California has been received from the Bureau at Washington, and the Legislature are considering a bill to reapportion the State, so that each county will be represented according to its population. By the new law the commercial and agricultural districts will elect a majority of the Legislature, whereas, heretofore, the mining districts have vastly preponderated. The opinion prevails here that an extra session of Congress must be called, but the Legislature does not seem inclined to order an election of Congressmen by special act, so that California can be represented in the lower House of such extra session.

There has been great excitement in St. Clara County during the week, in consequence of an attempt, by the Sheriff, to enforce the decree of Court ejecting settlers from the tract of land held under a Mexican title, known as the Chavolla Range. Yesterday was the day that the Sheriff's summons for a *posse comitatus* to assist in serving his writ of ejectment, was returnable and a large number of members of the Settlers' League had assembled on the ranch to assist the settlers in resisting the writ. Their numbers were variously reported at from five hundred to one thousand men, together with a large number of outside sympathizers. The settlers were all armed with guns, and had as many as four small cannon. The sheriff called the roll of those summoned to his assistance; 300 were called and about 200 answered to their names. The Sheriff asked the crowd if they were armed and ready to go and assist him; they returned an emphatic "No!" and were then dismissed. What course the State authorities will adopt to enforce the law is yet uncertain; the popular sympathy of the country is evidently with the settlers.

In the municipal election held yesterday in the town of San José, the Democrats triumphed by 120 majority. The Republicans carried the town last Fall.

Trade is almost totally interrupted by the condition of the roads and threatened overflows up the country. Money comes in scantily; coffee is the only article in demand, and this activity is owing to the anticipation that the principal holders are about to establish an advance in prices.

The steamship *St. Louis* sails for Panama to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Lady FRANKLIN and niece sailed yesterday for Honolulu, to proceed thence to Australia, India and home.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates, *via* Fort Kearney, will reach San Francisco to-night.

The Legislature has been very industrious this week, passing a great number of bills of local interest, the most important being for the reclamation of swamp lands of this State. The funds in the State Treasury are again very low. An act to prohibit lotteries and gift enterprises was passed.

There was great danger of an overflow at Sacramento City, and yesterday and day before the river had risen near 22 feet above low-water mark; the levee in the lower part of the city began to break away, the alarm-bells of the city were rung to call the people to the rescue, and hundreds of men went to work to stop up the breach, which they finally succeeded in doing by sinking a hulk and employing railway cars to carry cobble-stones in large quantities to fill up the crevasses. The river is now slowly falling and the danger less imminent. An overflow at Sacramento would surely damage millions of property.

The list of passengers for New-York, as far as it has been completed down to 2 P. M. to-day, is as follows:

Mrs. Robinson, Judge Coon and family, E. Moses, Mrs. Hopkins and family, Dr. J. D. Thompson and family, Rev. Mr. Gray and family, Mrs. O. Chase and two children, Mrs. Kohl, W. Foederick and wife, C. [illegible], Lieut. Lorrance, Gy. Rogers and family, [illegible], Mrs. Dunn, Mr. C. H. Bradford, Col. [illegible] to Hawaii and wife, [illegible]

Stebl, Chas. Hobbs, D. W. Bryant and wife, A. Boland, J. H. Pinkering and wife, H. T. White, Jas. S. Carrille, J. F. Van Sagen, J. D Landbert and wife, A. D. Gotham and wife, Mrs. Brooks, W. [illegible], Mrs. Kincaid and infant, H. Johnson and wife, Tom Ryder and wife, Ben. Hall and wife, Mrs. Dumon and child, A. [illegible], A. Dumont, Geo. Brook, C. Kaarse, W. [illegible], L. [illegible], H. Ashbaugh, M. C. Cowing, Wm. Bowen, Geo. Hinds, Jr., Adams, C. H. Whitaker, C. C. Fogg, C. W. [illegible], L. Meyer, Jos. Horrell, Paul Gardner, Jas. Tweedy and wife, H. Mann, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Thomas, J. F. Hotchkiss, J. Page, J. Hinch, Jas. Page, Geo. Brook, J. Steinbreck, Theo. McMaster, J. H. Vandevere, Wm. Thornton, Mr. Winter, T. Wage, E. Hawes, N. Brown, H. C. Pitman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 24.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	96	10 Harlem R. Pref	37
9,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. Notes	100½	50 do	31⅜
20,000 do	100	50 do	31⅝
9,000 Kentucky 6s	90	50 do	31⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90, 6s	80	50 Reading Railroad	32
3,000 Virginia 6s	46	750 Mich. Cen. R	43½
2,000 do	44	50 do	42⅝
3,000 Missouri 6s	44	50 do	42⅝
20,000 do	43¾	50 M. S & N. In. R	13
30,000 Brook. C. W. L	60	50 do	13⅝
500 N. Y. C. R 7s	100	250 do	13⅝
3,000 E. R. cons. m. bds.	80½	50 M. S. & N. In. C. S.	30⅝
2,000 M. S. & N. bds.	75	50 do	30⅝
5,000 C. B. & Q. R 8p. c.	93½	200 Panama R	130
10 Merchants Bank	60	70 do	131¼
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	84	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58½
10 Com. Bank	75	250 do	58¾
100 M. Y. Cen. R	73½	200 do	58
25 do	72⅜	200 do	57¾
100 do	72⅝	50 do	b60 58
325 do	73	200 do	s10 57½
100 do	71⅞	50 Clave Col. & Gla. R	61
250 do	71⅝	600 Cleve. & Tol. R	94
9 Erie Railroad	20	350 do	24½
500 do	19¾	40 do	24½
50 do	19⅝	230 Chic. & R. I. R	57
5 do	19⅜	150 do	57¼
50 Hudson R. R	34¾	50 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	56
50 do	36	5 do	56⅝
50 Harlem R	12¾	50 do	b10 57
150 Galena & Chicago R	87¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. Notes	100	50 Mar. R. Pref	30
3,000 Virginia 6s	44	100 do	s10 29¾
5,000 do	42	100 do	29¾
15,000 do	s10 40	200 Reading Railroad	31
23,000 Missouri 6s	43	100 do	s10 30¾
5,000 do	s10 42¾	100 Mil. So. & N. L. G. R	28
1,000 do	42¾	50 do	b15 28
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	90	200 do	28¾
9,000 Mich So & N I Rs	75	450 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
1,000 Ind. Bl'm. & Ft. W. R	106	200 do	57¾
400 Canton Company	8	200 Gal. & Chi. R	57
100 N. Y. Cen. R	s3 71½	50 do	s30 56
150 do	71¾	200 Cleve & Toledo R	94
50 do	s10 71	100 do	b15 94
250 do	71⅜	100 Chi. & Rock Is. R	64½
200 Erie Railroad	19	100 do	64¾
125 Harlem R. R'd	12	15 do	31
10 Panama Railroad	100		

WEDNESDAY, April 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, in these exciting war times, is not expected to be otherwise than feverish le temper and violent in the fluctuations of price. The dealings to-day reversed the order of yesterday. They were generally downward, and the latest printed sales reported hide this afternoon on the Share list, compare as follows with the closing prices yesterday afternoon:

New-York Central declined	72¾@71½
New York and Erie	20¾@19
Hudson River	36½@34½
Harlem Preferred	32 @29¾
Philadelphia and Reading	33 @31
Michigan Central	44 @42
Michigan Guaranteed	30 @28¾
Panama Railway	101 @99¾
Illinois Central	59 @56¼
Galena and Chicago	58¾@57
Cleveland and Toledo	24½@24
Chicago and Rock Island	38¼@36¼

The fall is about an average of 2 ₩ cent, though still leaving the market higher than on Monday. On the Federal Stocks funds were firmer, as it is understood that the Committee of Merchants on the next Money wants of the Government, recommend *a People's Loan*, in the shape of Convertible Treasury paper, bearing 6 ₩ cent, and having two years to run. This recommendation being already consistent with the understood views of the Secretary, (which are opposed to any large sacrifice in the Public Credit,) precludes the probability of the further issue even for wer purposes, of Funded Stock, unless it should be at par. The recommendations of Messrs. Stewart, Brown, James Gallatin, J. Campbell, Jr., and others composing the Committee referred to, is also consistent with the plain intent of the fourth section of the Act of March 2, drawn by Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, for the express purpose of allowing the whole people to participate in the loans of money to the Government, down to the sum of $50, and to avoid undue sacrifices upon the Funded Stocks. The following is the report of the Committee:

"The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce on Friday last assembled on Saturday, and elected PELATIAH PERIT Esq., Chairman, and CHARLES S. COE, Esq., Secretary. At an adjourned meeting held on Monday, the Chairman was requested to write to the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the balance of the stock authorized to be issued, amounting to about nine millions, recommending at the same time an issue of Treasury notes. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to correspond with parties in other cities in reference to taking said loan.

Messrs. James Gallatin, Stewart, Brown, and J. Campbell, Jr., were appointed said Committee, who issued the following circular letter:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS, NEW-YORK April 23, 1861.

SIR: At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called to consider the present alarming condition of the country, a Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen:

Pelatiah Perit,	James Gallatin,
Stewart Brown,	M. see Taylor,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Geo S. Coe,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,	F. A. Palmer,
Aug. Belmont,	John Q. Jones,
J. M Morrison,	D. R Martin,
A. T. Stewart,	Jacob Campbell Jr.

To procure subscriptions for the balance of the stock of the United States, authorized to be issued under the act of the 8th of February last, amounting to about nine millions dollars, and to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

And at a meeting of that Committee the undersigned were chosen to correspond with parties in other cities, and to ascertain how far they will participate in this subscription.

In accordance with the duty assigned to us, we beg leave, through you, to ask the cooperation of banks, institutions and individuals, in your city and vicinity, and we beg the favor to communicate to us, if possible, within one week, the amount which we can rely upon through your medium.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to receive bids for a six ₩ cent. stock, after ten days advertisement, and is authorized to reject all bids he may think best after which he may issue, *at par*, Treasury notes bearing interest at six ₩ cent, and convertible at any time with a two years, into a six ₩ cent. stock, reimbursable in twenty years.

The Committee have recommended Treasury notes as best both for the Government and for the subscribers.

It is useless for us to present to you any farther considerations to urge the utmost energy in this subscription, than that the Government require it.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES GALLATIN,
STEWART BROWN,
J. CAMPBELL, Jr. } Committee.

The Stock Stocks were much unsettled, Virginias falling back to 42 ₩ cent. cash, and 40 ₩ cent. seller 10 days. Missouris from 44 yesterday afternoon, fell back to 42½ ₩ cent. Tennessees were steadiest, selling at 48 ₩ cent an equiast 47 yesterday afternoon. Kentucky a rose to 80 ₩ cent. Treasury paper was steady at par. Brooklyn Water Loan fell off to 95 ₩ cent. The change in Railway mortgages are not important since yesterday. The business doing is not large, as holders generally of approved mortgages upon the leading lines of the country paying 7 ₩ cent. interest steadily, are indisposed to sell at a sacrifice. The general movement of the Stock Exchange amounts to a fair average in point of actual transactions, and with the reaction against prices to-day there is less excitement than on Monday or Tuesday. On the Street, among the Brokers, as with almost every other class of the community, the greatest anxiety was manifested for the whereabouts and security of the Seventh Regiment. The market, at a later hour, in the Street, closed without material change from the last printed sales; New-York Central, 71 ₩ cent.

The engagements for the *Persia's* mail, which closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon, closed with a firmer tone than was shown yesterday, and a large amount of transient Bank bills and of Bankers' bills drawn here were taken up at 105¼@105½ ₩ cent., and the market was also relieved of considerable sums of good Merchant at 104¼@105¼ ₩ cent. The rate on London for standard Bankers' is now called 106 ₩ cent. In Money affairs we hear of no change to-day.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT 1.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	61,000	9,202,000	80,000	23,000	11,000
1859-60..	43,000	4,171,000	114,000	9,000	14,000
1858-9...	50,000	3,450,000	97,000	5,000	13,000
1857-8...	71,000	3,685,000	82,000	13,000	14,000
1856-7...	27,000	2,734,000	40,000	15,000	8,000
1855-6...	75,000	2,142,000	66,000	15,000	12,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.			
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.
1860-61..	1,881,000	529,000	315,000	2,725,000

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York...April 19, '61.	1,177,832	12,681,107	4,320 374
New-Orleans, April 9, '61.	137,575	52,556	549 960
Philadelphia...April 11, '61.	136,731	890,127	296.5 0
Baltimore.... April 11, '61.	120,371	641,747	598,869
Boston..... April 12, '61.	65,854	13,632	800
Other ports... April 5, '61.	93,314	1,051,393	19,461
Total	1,725 767	15,650,532	6,879,780
To about same period, 1860..	208,048	561 334	134,011
To about same period, 1859..	85,758	414,889	819,452
To about same period, 1858..	784,378	3,468,976	2,818,243

To the Continent:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From N. York, to April 9, '61.	34,978	726,116	40,6 1
From other ports, to latest dates.	4,842	9,073	3,042

MAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 10c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs

HOPS—Are very quiet, including new at 36c.@24c., according to quality, ₩ lb

METALS—Have been quite dull to-day. No changes of any moment occurred in prices.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in fair request, including common, at $1 15@$1 85, chiefly within the range, ₩ 310 lbs Nothing new in Tar. Crude Turpentine is quoted up to $3 75@$4 ₩ 280 lbs., with an improved inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is in pretty brisk demand, at prices ranging from 95c.@70c. ₩ gallon, holders now claiming over higher rates. Mr. C. J. TURNER reports receipts this week of 2,176 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 2,799 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 26,646 bbls. Rosin, and 3,340 bbls. Tar. Stocks on hand at the close, 9,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 17,000 bbls. Common Rosin, and 8 000 bbls. Tar.

Naval Stores Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to April 23, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	21,200	13,539
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	32,894	15,335
Rosin, bbls	139,255	92,264
Tar, bbls	38,177	19,424

OILS—Transactions in all kinds have been quite limited to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

New-Bedford Market for the Week ending April 22.

SPERM—The transactions since our last have been principally for export, and the sales embrace 500 bbls. at $1 48; 529 do., fair, at $1 36, and 125 do. do., at $1 35 ₩ gallon—all for export, and 80 bbls. to the trade, at $1 46 ₩ gallon.

WHALE—Has been quiet since our last. The only sales for the week are 100 bbls. at 42c. ₩ gallon, and 70 do., at a price not transpired.

WHALEBONE—Sales 10,000 lbs. Arctic on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 22, 1861...	13,821	49,766	589,400
Same time last year	15,790	48,949	726,900

—Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, sales having been made of 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 37½ for Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been sparingly purchased, at 9¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard favors buyers. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@ [illegible] ₩ lb Beef has been in fair demand at former prices Sales 2,000 [illegible] for Mess, $8@$10 ₩ bbl for repacked Mess. and at 75@$8 25 for Prime Mess. Beef hams, $18 ₩ bbl. Tallow has been in request for export, at 10c.@10¼c. for Western, and 10¼c. for State, ₩ lb. Stearine is selling at 7½@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 700 tcs., in lots, at 6¾ 7¾@6 75@6 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls., part at 18½c. ₩ gal lon.

FREIGHTS—Have been much depressed to-day, and rates have been reduced We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s @2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7½d.@7¾d. Corn, 7½d@7¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-32d.@1-16d. ₩ lb.; Rosin, 2s. ₩ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Rosin, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d @3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10¾d. ₩ bushel; Rosin, 2s. 6d. Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s 6d @ 35s.; Cheese, 36s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 307 tons, to Melbourne, at 95 000; a ship, 999 tons, to Bristol, Corn and Wheat, about 9¾d.; and Flour, 3s.; a bark, 500 tons, to Cork and a market, Wheat, 13c., in bulk and bags; one, 995 tons, to Marseilles, about $3,000; a schooner, 199 tons, to Cadiz, thence to St. Johns N. F., $2,750; a British bark, 275 tons, from Port Hwan to Aspinwall, Coal, $5,000; a brig, 250 tons, from an Eastern port to south side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar 42c., and Molasses 2 50; one, 280 tons, hence to Xibara and back, Sugar 38c. Molasses 24c., and Molasses $2 25 under, and $3 on deck; a bark, 250 tons to Nuevitas and back, 38c., 34c and $3 00; a brig, 211 tons, same voyage, 40c., 35c. and $3 00; a brig, 253 tons from north side Cuba to New York, Sugar 38c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 150 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, $700; a brig, 199 tons, to Havana, $1,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Calendar.... THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1151, 1121, 1223, 1225, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249 1251, 1253 1255 1257, 1259. *Part II.*—Nos. 810, 822, 826, 828 834, 849, 370, 845, 850, 858, 854, 860, 796, 422, 182 756, 788, 578, 862, 864.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1265, 889, 1369 1579, 1053, 1163, 1177 1595 1543, 947, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1725, 497. *Part II.*—Nos. 1262, 502, 686, 298, 1102, 1380, 1314, 1318.

Andrew J. Hackley Again in Custody—Another Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the matter of Andrew J. Hackley.—It appears that Mr. HACKLEY is again in custody, upon an indictment for a criminal contempt of Court by the Oyer and Terminer, in refusing to answer the question as to what he did with the $40,000 given to him by Mr. HOPE, his answer to which was that an answer would disgrace and tend to criminate himself.

An application for his discharge from this second arrest is now made. The case stands adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

WM. FELLERTON for the prisoner; Mr. ANTHON opposed.

Arrest on Civil Process—Military Privileges.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Robert M. Wilson vs. *H. B. Foote et al.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, the action having been brought on a promissory note against both maker and indorser. The plaintiff alleges in his affidavit that he performed certain work and labor for the defendants, for which he took their note, the defendants, as alleged, at the time representing themselves to be men of means, whereas it is alleged, that they were wholly insolvent and carried on a quack business as doctors in this City. The defendant, Foote, however, was discharged on the ground of his exemption from arrest, being an alleged assistant surgeon in the Second Regiment, then awaiting marching orders. The motion, however, as to the other defendant was left over until Saturday, to enable him to put in further affidavits.

Wheeler & Armstrong for motion; J. M. Wilson, opposed.

Jury Disagree in the Transportation Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Burnham Benson vs. *The New-Jersey Transportation Company.*—This case was reported in the TIMES on the 23d inst. The action was brought to recover damages for not carrying the plaintiff to Philadelphia by the 12 o'clock train, at which time he presented himself at the depôt to go, but the defendants refused to carry him. He purchased his ticket with a view of going on this particular train, and by reason of his not going, he alleges that he suffered damages. The Jury, being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged.

L. E. Bulkley, for plaintiff; Edger S. Van Winkle, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

A DEADLY BLOW SEVERELY PUNISHED.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, Charles Herring was put to the bar on four indictments for rapes and one for robbery. The prisoner was charged with a series of most disgusting outrages on little girls, decoyed from Broadway into out-of-the-way halls and yards. From one of these girls it seems that the prisoner took a dollar bill by force. In order to avoid the publicity into which the misfortune of the little girls would be brought by the prisoner's trial on the charges of rape, his plea of guilty on the charge of robbery was taken, and he was sent to State Prison for ten years.

THE BELLUM AD HOMINUM.

John Johnson indicted for felonious assault, in pointing a loaded revolver at George N. Earle, with intent to kill, was next tried. The complainant testified that the prisoner came into his saloon, and being ordered to leave, refused. Mr. Earl then laid his hand on the prisoner's shoulder to remove him, when the latter presented a loaded pistol at his head, threatening to shoot him. Another witness who was present at the occurrance, testified to the same effect. The officer who made the arrest, testified that the pistol was loaded. The prisoner had no witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of simple assault, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

THE INDICTMENT OF HACKLEY REMOVED TO THE OYER AND TERMINER.

The case of Mr. Hackley, indicted in this Court for a criminal contempt, was removed by order of Judge BARNARD to the Oyer and Terminer, where the case will be tried.

William Crowning, who had pleaded guilty of attempt at burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the City Prison for one day, as it was his first offence, and he had borne a previous good character. He had already been some time in prison.

CAME DOWN WITHOUT A SHOT.

Frederick Vogel, indicted for grand larceny of $175 worth of clothing, was next tried.

Richard Evans testified that he lived in Walker-street. At this point the prisoner concluded to surrender on terms, and pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny.

STOOD THE FIRE.

William Haffman, John Meyers and Lewis Brown, who had been indicted with the last prisoner for the same offence, were then tried.

Mr. Evans continued his testimony. In April last, on Saturday evening, he missed a trunk containing all his property, consisting of clothes, deeds, and $40 in money. On returning from market, he saw the prisoners at his place, drinking and singing. In a few minutes they left, and immediately after, the witness missed the property. During the absence of the witness, he left his bar-leader in charge. The trunk was kept in a little closet behind the bar-room Next day the witness saw a part of his property at the station house. Subsequently, at a house in Park street, he found a part of his trunk which had been partially burned, and also a part of his clothing. Witness had occupied the house from which the goods were stolen only a week.

Sigfig Lewes, the complainant's bar keeper, testified to the same effect as the other witness. The trunk was not taken out through the bar-room. There was a rear door through which it might be taken. At the Station-house one of the prisoners said to the other, "the things have been found; why didn't you tell the officer that we found them; we shall be convicted." This was said in German. While all the prisoners were in the saloon, one of them went out a few minutes, and then returned. The testimony was not finished when the Court adjourned, and the case is still on.

HACKLEY AGAIN INDICTED.

At this time the Grand Jury came in, and presented, among other matters, another indictment against Andrew J. Hackley for the criminal contempt, committed on the day previous, in refusing to testify before the Grand Jury. This was the second indictment of this sort against the prisoner.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Drake.

For False Pretences—Klaus Torney *alias* Frederick Saunders, Abram Pierce.

For Burglary—Patrick O'Connor.

For Larceny—William C. Kirby, George Piscarat, Michael Keeny, John Murphy, Manuel Poradu, Thos. Kiel, Thomas McCabe, Michael McGuire.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Wright* vs. *Youle.*—Motion for a Receiver denied, with costs.

Black vs. *Black.*—Referred back to same Referee to take further testimony as to the fact that there was no cohabitation.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
[illegible]	Galway	Boston	April 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 10
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	April 20
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	April 20
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	April 20
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	May 4
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	May 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Persia	Southampton	New-York	May 11
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
Pontiac	Southampton	New-York	April 27
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	April 27
Niagara	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Arabia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Africa	Southampton	New-York	May 11
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Kansas	New-York	Havana	May 15

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M. [Letters for California, if headed "for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

South mails close at	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
North mails close at	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Steamable and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in those countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

APRIL 24. EXPRESSED TO-DAY. ALL right. HOWE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STAND BY THE FLAG!

Wendell Phillips under the Stars and Stripes! Long may it wave! A verbatim report of Wendell Phillips' magnificent oration in support of the War Policy of President Lincoln (which the Republican papers of Boston were afraid to publish) will appear, unabridged, printed from the orator's notes, in the ANGLO-AMERICAN of this week For sale by the News Dealers everywhere on THURSDAY MORNING, 25th inst.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1265, 889, 1369 1579, 1053, 1163, 1177 1595 1543, 947, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1725, 497. *Part II.*—Nos. 1262, 502, 686, 298, 1102, 1380, 1314, 1318.

A NEW RELIGIOUS BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS will be issued about the 20th of April, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, containing about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos 1 and 2" which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 60 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 38 cents. Liberal discount to the trade.

DRY GOODS.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

MOUSLAINE DE LAINES,

FOR FLAGS,

FOR SALE BY

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner Chamber, Church and Warren sts.

AT KELTY'S, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
New styles of Shade fixtures,
At KELTY'S, Broadway, No. 359.
LACED CURTAINS at reduced prices.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS at reduced prices.
CORNICES at reduced prices.
GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS.

$51 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. $51
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.
now offering at prices below the cost of importation.
Wholesale and retail.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, 351
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN American young woman a situation to do chamber-work and to do plain sewing and take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid; has no objections to City or country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 215 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 109 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress, or chamberwork or fine washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has no objections to go in the country. Good City reference given. Call at No. 55 Tillary-st., near Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable Welsh girls, situations; one as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing, or as child's nurse and to assist in plain sewing; the other to take care of children, and teach them in the plain English branches, or as nurse and seamstress; good references given; Jersey City preferred. Call at, or address by note, for two days, G. A. J., No. 288 Grove-st, corner of Bay, Jersey City.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 466 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., fourth floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamber-work and waiting; understands sticking of sewing; is willing to go to the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 30th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Scotch woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and waiting; best of City references. Call at No. 837 Broadway, near 11th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone. Good references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 7th-av., corner of 23d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 West 26th-st. for two days.

A CHAMBERMYID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or assist with washing and ironing or take care of children; is perfectly competent to fill either situation; has good City reference. Apply at No 436 6th-av., in the plumbing store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the very best of references from her last place for honesty and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 329 6th-av., east corner of 25th-st., in the hosiery store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Notes add essed to S. S., Box No. 288 Times Office, will be attended to for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer or waitress; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 243 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young women, a situation as first-class chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days; the best of City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable young woman, a situation to do the chamber-work and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing in a private family; thoroughly understands the business. No objections to the country. The best of city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 218 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go in the country for the season; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 190 West 20th-st

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do sewing or fine washing. Apply at No. 161 West 29th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or waiting in a private family; has excellent references. Can be seen Thursday and Friday, at No 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room, over the furniture-store.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or very neat plain sewer, and to mind children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 136½ West 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 20 East 13th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent young girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 60 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and light waiting; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, or to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 41 Spring-st., third floor, Room No. 6, in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 211 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid or cook, by a respectable young German woman; has the best of reference. Apply in the grocery-store. No. 396½ 1st-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, who can give the best of City references, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has had several years' experience to em-broidery. Inquire at No. 64 Greenwich av., opposite Perry-st., third floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 83 19th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do chamber-work and take care of growing children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can bring the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; would assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of taking care of children, and would make herself generally useful; has best of City references. May be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 204 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamber-work, or as a good waitress; is willing to assist in wash-ing and ironing. Call at No. 105 West 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young German girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. For information, inquire at No. 209 7th-av., near 29th-st., third floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; Protestant; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry; is an excellent butter maker; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of refer-ence from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at 276 1st-av., near 16th st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and has no objection to go in the country; five years of the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as good cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands soups, jellies and all kinds of desserts; she is a good baker of bread. Can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook, who thoroughly under-stands her business; is a good baker, and would assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short dis-tance in the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 111 West 30th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK OF MANY years' experience in this country, wishes a situation in a respectable family; has the best City reference as to capability and character; can be seen for two days at No. 86 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the shoe-store.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; is a good plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 19th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and would assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Stuyvesant-st.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in wash-ing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 West Washington-place, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl, as good cook; would have no objec-tion to assist in the washing if required; thoroughly understands her business; can produce good City refer-ence. Call at No. [illegible] place; can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible]-corner of 20th-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young girl, as cook, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; or as cham-bermaid; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at 192 7th-av., top floor, front room.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook and laundress; under-stands cows and the making of butter; is willing to go in the country; none but country folks need apply. Call at No. 27 President-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A TRUST-worthy woman, fully competent for her duties, de-sires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker; can thoroughly launderess; can produce the best references for honesty, sobriety and competency. Apply at No 378 6th av.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation as cook, laundress or chambermaid, by a respectable young woman, in a respectable private family. Reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 61 Eld-ridge-st., brick house.

A COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, one as cook; the other as waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended by the family in which they have lived for the last ten years, and where they may be seen during the present week, at No. 118 West 44th st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two young girls, as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to go together, or separate, or do general housework; no objection to city or coun-try; the best of City reference to be had. Apply at No. 133 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WO-man, a situation in the country; can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron well; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITuations wanted by two respectable Protestant girls in a small private family, one as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and seamstress. They can be seen and recommendations received at the house of their present employer, No. 56 5th av.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls; one as cook; un-derstands all kinds of meats and baking; is willing to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 59 6th-av, for two days.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted, by two young women, sisters; one as a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and take care of children; and do plain sewing; no objections to go to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 31st-st., corner of 6th av.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations for two respectable girls; one, an American as cook, the other, a German, as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for three days, at their present employer's, No 59 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, where they have lived nearly three years.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch girl, as cook; also by an Ameri-can girl, as chambermaid; the best of City references from their present place, where they can be seen this day from 10 to 4 o'clock. Call at No. 269 West 16th-st., near 9th av. Would prefer to go together.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for this week at their present employer's, No. 172 East 14th st.

A COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young girl, as cook, or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; or as cham-bermaid; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at 192 7th av., top floor, front room.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as thorough cook and laundress; understands cows and the making of butter; is willing to go in the country; none but country folks need apply. Call at No. 27 President-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A TRUST-worthy woman, fully competent for her duties, de-sires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker; can thoroughly launderess; can produce the best references for honesty, sobriety and competency. Apply at No 378 6th av.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation as cook, laundress or chambermaid, by a respectable young woman, in a respectable private family. Reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 61 Eld-ridge-st., brick house.

A COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, one as cook; the other as waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended by the family in which they have lived for the last ten years, and where they may be seen during the present week, at No. 118 West 44th st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker who perfectly understands her business wish-es an engagement with a family going in the country; would not object to travel; none but ladies of distinction need answer; satisfactory reference given. A note ad-dressed to G. M., station G, Broadway Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants employment by the day in families, to cut and fit ladies' dresses. A Wheeler & Wilson sew-ing-machine to hire out. Apply at No. 64 East 13th-st., one door from 4th-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman desires a situation as housekeeper. Can be seen at No. 174 West 17th-st., for two or three days. Wages not so much an object as a home in a Christian family; no objections to the country.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housemaid by a tidy and capable girl; also must be a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Apply, with reference, at No. 239 West 30th-st., after 9 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation in a private family to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 677 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as lady's maid, or would take charge of children from 6 to 12 years old, and in-struct them in English and music; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 222 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A LADY'S-MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as lady's-maid and seam-stress; would be willing to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 58, between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS—OR AS CHAMBERMAID AND Laundress, in a private family in the City or country, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 114 7th-av., near 18th-st., during two days

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as laundress. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 183 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laun-dress, in the City or country, by a very competent Eng-lish girl, with excellent City references; understands finishing, &c., thoroughly. Call, during two days, at No. 35 13th-st., west of 5th-av.

A LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation as laundress or cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 East 33d-st., top floor, front room. Best of City reference given.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as nurse; would take charge of a baby from its infancy; best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 Grand-st., between Elm and Centre sts.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent young girl, as nurse and chambermaid; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 Bank-st.

A NURSE, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A Wanted, by two competent, tidy girls, with excel-lent City references, situations in the City or country—one as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and wait-ress and take charge of the silver and dining room; wages $6; the other as regular laundress; does up lin-en in style; wages $7. Call at No. 214 East 32d-st.

A NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A by two young women, situations, one as competent nurse, and the other as chambermaid or to do fine wash-ing, or as laundress in a small family; understand their business perfectly. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 48 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear building.

A CHEAP FAMILY SEWING.—THE USE OF A Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, female operator and baster, may be had on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 238 Canal-st., or by note addressed SEWING MACHINE, Box No. 105 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid, willing to make herself generally use-ful and capable of taking care of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 71 Jerolemon-st., Brooklyn, near Henry st.

A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young wo-man as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go with a family to the country, or to travel. Apply for two days at No. 126 33d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG respectable American girl is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family; is a good plain sewer, understands dressmaking, can do chamberwork and would mind one or two children, and instruct a child in the first branches of education; would have no objection to go with a lady in the country during the Summer months; can give good reference. Call for two days, at No. 266 2d-st., between 9th and 10th ave., first floor, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby; or chamberwork and family seamstress; has unexcep-tionable City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse or seamstress; understands her business; can cut and fit; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children, and make ladies' plain dresses; willing to do other light work. If required; can give six years' City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 492 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the shoe store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress wishes a situation in a private family; no ob-jection to travel. Call for two days at No. 105 Avenue A, between 7th and 8th sts.; a German Protestant.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; un-derstands dressmaking; is a good plain sewer; oper-ates well on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist with light work; best City reference given. Call at 67 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; has five years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 117 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as waitress, and would assist in the chamberwork; would prefer going in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st., for two days.

A WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations are wanted by two respectable young women, one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid or laundress; the most unexceptionable City ref-erence given from their last employers. Apply for two days at No. 12 East 44th st., near 6th av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City references. No ob-jection to the country. Call at No. 89 West 21th-st., be-tween 6th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

A REMNANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS AL-WAYS ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home conducted by an American lady, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS, one as chambermaid and one to cook, wash and iron; will go to either City or country; good reference can be had; both wish to be employed in one place. Inquire at No. 349 Bowery, New-York.

MALES.

A BUTLER.—THE ADVERTISER, A STEADY, respectable man, wants employment in the above ca-pacity; has a thorough knowledge of his business, with the best City references; satisfactory cause given for leaving. Can be seen for one week at present employ-er's, No. 16 Washington-square, New-York City.

A BUTLER OR VALET.—WANTED, A SITUation as butler or valet, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with English noble families in each of these capacities; best of City reference; no objection to travel to any part. Address W. M., Box No. 267 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has has lived in some of the best families in Europe, as well as in New-York; can give the best City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 187 Times Office

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young North-of-Ireland man; uses neither brandy nor tobacco; able and willing to work—wishes a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly and is a steady driver; would assist in a gar-den or small farm, any distance in the country. Can be seen, for three days, 11th-av., corner of 36th-st., in the cottage house.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe, and has eight years of the best City reference. A gentleman want-ing a man to care his horses and carriages well will not be disappointed; he is a member of the Episcopal Church. Address H. P., No. 693 Broadway, in the fruit-store, or Box No. 189 Times Office, for one week.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man, who has lived with some of the most respectable families in this City for twelve years. Can refer to them for recommen-dation. Apply at No. 305 4th-av., near 23d-st., or at No. 911 Broadway, corner of 20th st

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; will assist in a garden if required, and make himself useful to his em-ployer. Has good reference. Address C. B. Box No. 206 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman; understands the care of horses and gardening; would make himself useful at anything; can give good reference. Address D. H., Box No. 191 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, to go in the country; can work in gar-den or farm, and make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at 61 Houston-st. Good reference.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN AND plain garden's situation wanted by a young man who perfectly understands his business; is sober, will-ing and obliging; would make himself, in any other way useful, where his services might be required; can show excellent recommendations from last employers. Address P. I., Box No 191 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, as coach-man and farmer; understands his business in all its branches; the best of reference given from his last em-ployer. Apply to No 9 John-st., in the seed store.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady young man, with the best of references, desires situation in City or country; is a first-class groom in every respect; a careful, good driver; willing to assist in the garden or farm on a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As situation as coachman and groom, by an English man, in a private family; can show testimonials from Eng-land; has unexceptionable references from London and this City; he is a good writer and would be found a competent man in any confidential and trustworthy ca-pacity; has no objection to travel or go to the seat of war. Call, or address JAMES DICKSON, Hofmann's Hotel, No. 19 Lispenard-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable, steady young man, with the best of references, desires a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOVE AND MONEY.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—HORSEMEN ROBINSON—A KISS IN THE DARK—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Evening—CAPITOLA. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have intelligence from the National Capital up to 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, through a New-York merchant who reached Harrisburgh, by way of Chambersburgh, yesterday. He says that there are now more than ten thousand troops in Washington, while the force of Virginia Secessionists previously reported at Alexandria, numbers only about two thousand, and that not more than one-half of the latter are armed. It was known to the Government that Gen. BEAUREGARD, lately commanding the secession forces at Charleston, was expected in Richmond on Tuesday, but nothing is said of JEFF. DAVIS' proximity to that point, though the statement that the secession Presidenthas already made Richmond his headquarters is positively made. Washington, however, may now be considered safe. Gen. SCOTT is rapidly extending his pickets into Maryland, and they will soon reach Annapolis, and thus the line of road will be kept open to the Capital for the transportation of troops going through Harrisburgh, and also by water from Havre de Grace and other points, until such time as a safe passage can be insured through Baltimore. For a highly interesting account of the condition of affairs at Washington up to Tuesday morning, we refer to the statement of our special correspondent.

From the most direct and reliable intelligence which has reached us, we are led to the gratifying conclusion that the Seventh Regiment, of this City, must now be safe in Washington. We publish an abstract of official reports made to the Executive Department of Massachusetts, giving in detail the operations of the Massachusetts troops, from the period of their embarkation at Hevre de Grace, in which our New-York regiment is mentioned as participating. The landing at Annapolis was effected without actual opposition, though under threats, and our troops immediately proceeded to the reconstruction of the railroad to Washington, the rails having been removed by the Railroad Company. This labor was concluded, probably, on Tuesday night, and the troops only await the arrival of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, with its accompanying artillery battery and rifle battalion, to march immediately and keep communication open.

The latest intelligence from Fort Monroe reaches us by way of Boston, the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* having arrived there yesterday morning, after successfully landing the troops sent on board her. The previous reports relative to the destruction of property at the Norfolk Navy-yard are confirmed. The Commander of the *Spaulding* states that about five thousand Virginia troops were concentrated at Norfolk, and that more were arriving. He also states that the Virginians talk of storming Fort Monroe, as that is the only way in which it would be possible to capture it; but as the land approach is a narrow rock, only about one hundred feet wide, and as the fort is surrounded by a moat nearly forty feet across, and containing eight feet of water at low tide, they will probably hesitate some time before attempting it. Nevertheless, the residents near the fortress had been notified that it was a dangerous locality, and they were hastening to leave. The Virginians were erecting batteries at Stowell's Point, overlooking Hampton Roads.

We hear of no further movements in Baltimore looking to an attack on Fort McHenry. Cannon have been put in position against it at two different points, but they have been removed at the order of the Commandant. The railroads, which have been destroyed on each approach to the city, are to be restored at the City's expense.

It is stated that Col. EDWIN A. STEVENS, the millionaire, of New-Jersey, has signified his intention of equipping an entire regiment of his own selection for the service of the country.

The steamship *Champion* reached this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst. She brought the California mails and passengers, and $887 000 in specie. There is nothing new relative to the revolution in New-Granada. The most important intelligence from the South Pacific is the announcement of a commercial crisis at Valparaiso. Failures had taken place for sums amounting in the aggregate to upwards of six millions of dollars. ECHENIQUE, the former President of Peru, had been arrested at Callao, whither he had gone in disguise. He was sent by President CASTILLA to the island of San Lorenzo as a prisoner.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday, with advices from San Francisco to the 10th inst. An excitement similar somewhat to the Anti-Rent excitements of New-York, existed in Santa Clara County. A Court decree having been issued to eject settlers from a tract of land held under a Mexican grant, the Sheriff had made an attempt to enforce the decree, but the resistance had been so formidable that he had been forced to desist. It had not yet been decided by the State authorities what course to pursue under these circumstances. The California Legislature had been quite industrious, and had passed a considerable number of bills for local improvements—among them one for reclaiming swamp lands. At Sacramento City, on account of a great rise in the river, there was danger of an overflow. The water was nearly twenty two feet above low water mark, and there was at one time danger that the levee would be swept away. Trade with the interior continued to be much interrupted.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, a writ of *habeas corpus* was again granted for the relief of ANDREW J. HACKLEY, who is once more in custody, for recusancy as a witness before the Grand Jury. The matter was adjourned until to-day. At Special Term of the Common Pleas Court, Judge DALY vacated an order of arrest against one Dr. FOOTE, on the ground that as an Assistant Surgeon, (in the Second Regiment,) and being under marching orders, he was not liable to arrest on civil process. In the General Sessions another indictment was found against ANDREW J. HACKLEY for criminal contempt of Court. The first indictment was removed, by order of Judge BARNARD, to the Oyer and Terminer. CHARLES HERRING was sent ten years to Sing Sing for robbery, and various petty pleas were taken.

The Stock Market reacted, yesterday, 2 per cent., as compared with the rise on Tuesday, and closed unsettled. New-York Central, 71 ₩ cent.; Missouris, 42 ₩ cent. Exchange on London, after some heavy sales for the *Persia*, at 106¼@106¾, closed 106 ₩ cent. No change in Money affairs.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which again advanced. Flour was in more demand, and prices, especially of Southern, were higher. The transactions in Grain were restricted, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries were quiet. Rice and Beef were actively sought after, at firmer rates. Pork was in less request, as were also Hay and Whisky. Lard was freely purchased, but at easier figures. Naval Stores were in lively demand, at buoyant prices. Freights were dull, and rates were much lower. Other branches of trade presented no really new features.

At the Live Stock market, the supply of animals is fully up to the demand. The receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,525 beef cattle; 73 milch cows; 1,163 veal calves; 8,843 sheep and lambs; 6,615 live hogs—total 20,209. The abundance of cheap fresh stock, the overplus of beef last week, and the unwillingness of buckers to give the usual credit to butchers, many of whom are "off for the war," depressed the sales, and prices closed at last week's low rates, or 8½c@9c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, for fine grade cattle, and from that down to 6½c. for inferior grades. There is beginning to be a demand for second class, not quite grades of bullocks, for pushing for army supplies. Milch cows sell slowly at former low rates, while calves can be bought at one's own price. Some of them were sold at 5c. ₩ lb., and good calves at that. Sheep are very plenty, and 50c. ₩ head lower. They were not all sold. Hogs are in fair supply at at a trifling advance.

Wanted—A Leader!

In every great crisis, the human heart demands a leader that incarnates its ideas, its emotions and its aims. Till such a leader appears, everything is disorder, disaster and defeat. The moment ha takes the helm, order, promptitude and confidence follow as the necessary result. When we see such results, we know that a hero leads. No such hero at present directs affairs. The experience of our Government for months past has been a series of defeats. It has been one continued retreat. Its path is marked by the wrecks of property destroyed. It has thus far only urged war upon itself. It confidingly enters into compacts with traitors who seek them merely to gain time better to strike a fatal blow. Stung to the quick by the disgraces we have suffered, by the disasters sustained, by the treachery which threatens the annihilation of all order, law, and property, and by the insults heaped upon our National banner, the people have sprung to arms, and demand satisfaction for wounded honor and for violation of laws, which must be vindicated, or we may at once bid farewell to society, to government, and to property, and sink into barbarism.

The spirit evoked within the last fortnight has no parallel since the day of Peter the Hermit. In the last ten days, 100,000 men have sprung to their feet, and, arming and provisioning themselves, are rushing to a contest which can never be quelled till they have triumphed. A holy zeal inspires every loyal heart. To sacrifice comfort, property and life even, is nothing, because if we fail, we must give up these for our children, for humanity, and for ourselves. Where is the leader of this sublime passion? Can the Administration furnish him? We do not question the entire patriotism of every member of it, nor their zeal for the public welfare. The President, in the selection of his Cabinet, very properly regarded the long and efficient services of men in the advocacy of the principles that triumphed in his election. To him the future was seen in the past. But in the few weeks of his official life all past political distinctions have been completely effaced. From a dream of profound peace we awake with our enemy at our throat. Who shall grapple with this foe? Men that can match his activity, quick instincts and physical force. A warrior—not a philosopher; a Cromwell—not a Bacon or a Locke.

Many of the Cabinet, having outlived the hot blood of youth, are vainly attempting to reason with this foe. As well might they oppose a feather to a whirlwind. JEFFERSON DAVIS has surrounded himself with spirits kindred to his own. Think of offering the olive-branch to such men as TOOMBS and WIGFALL. These men are seeking to put a chain about our necks, to secure our humiliation by the destruction of all our national interests, "*Our money, or our life, or both.*"

What are we called upon to defend. The welfare of 19,000,000 of freemen, with everything that render life desirable. Were the selection of the Cabinet to be made to-day, would not the past be entirely forgotten in the present? Would not all party ties be completely effaced?

Is not the Cabinet the representative of the past, instead of the present? Is it not exactly in the frame of mind it was in the day of its appointment? From the first its policy has been purely negative, and cooped up in Washington, surrounded on all sides by a hostile population, it still thinks only of self-defense, and yields to the demands of those seeking its destruction in the measured periods of diplomatic intercourse.

Well may the great heart of the North turn away sickened at such a spectacle. Is this a suitable response to the ardor of youth that rushes to the contest regardless of every consequence, and at the risk of severing every tie that can give grace or charm to life? The hope, and pride, and strength of the country is exposed without plan or forethought for the future, to an able, treacherous and relentless foe. We dread to get the news of the first encounter. We all know how England swayed to and fro under the loss of her best blood in the reckless charge of the light Brigade. How could our more mercurial natures bear up under a similar disaster to the gallant Seventh? It is the duty of the members of the Cabinet to look the thing squarely in the face and conscientiously ask themselves this question: "Are we disqualified from age, from inexperience in Executive action, from constitutional timidity, or from inate reluctance to face the horrors of war, to represent this people and country in this hour of travail?" If not, let them earn the gratitude of the people by giving way courteously to the exigencies of the hour, and laying their ambition on the alter of their country. By a timely act of self-sacrifice they may give relief to the anxious heart of this mighty host of earnest, patriotic men who are unselfishly exposing their lives and fortunes without any other object or motive than their country's honor and welfare,—the relief that follows the knowledge that they are directed by bold, strong and competent men, fitted by sterner natures for this revolutionary epoch of their country's history.

Treason in Baltimore.

We learn by private dispatches from Baltimore, dated on Saturday, that large numbers of the leading merchants, and others, are, by words, if not by example, leading on the mob to their assaults upon Union men and Federal troops. To the encouragement of first citizens may be traced the murder of the Massachusetts soldiers. Thus backed, the vilest and most desperate villains in the city rush through the streets crying for powder, shot and arms, that they may "kill somebody"—anybody. "I want to shoot"—"I want to shoot," is the cry of the rabble. The Governor and Mayor are much blamed for not preparing to repress the mob, as *they had positive indications of the coming row the day before.*

But the condemnation of the Union men may be premature. It is believed that the heart of Maryland, and Baltimore especially, are rotten and traitorous to the core, and that the majority of the first-classes have been waiting and preparing for months, under the guise of "Union" and "conciliation," to lead the mob against the real Union men and the Federal Government. Let no one *now* indulge in a regret at the probable destruction of Baltimore. Let us rather respect and give quarter to honest South Carolina. When Gov. HICKS, surrounded by an armed and desperate mob, and asked on their behalf by a prominent citizen if he would lead them against the invaders or leave them to act for themselves—when thus addressed, said that he stood ready "to exert all proper means to resent this indignity to the State, and to prevent its recurrence," we must not necessarily brand him as a traitor. Think of what he *has* done in keeping a band of traitors at bay so long. The fact is, he and a few loyal citizens do not appear to constitute a sufficient proportion of virtue to save their modern Sodom from destruction. Let it be destroyed, if it is necessary first to depose the Government at Washington that now defends it. No compromise with traitors.

The Administration's View of War.

We copied yesterday a very remarkable narrative which appeared in the Baltimore papers of Monday, purporting to be an account of a conversation between the President and the Mayor of Baltimore, and several gentlemen of that city—the interview having been invited by the President.

The account is signed by the names of the Mayor and several citizens, well known here as gentlemen of veracity. Allowing for the differences of understanding of conversational phrases, it must be supposed to be substantially correct and authentic. If so, we do not hesitate to say that it is the most discouraging event which has yet taken place, and that even a defeat on the field of battle would hardly be so demoralizing.

The following are some extracts from the narrative of these gentlemen:

"The protection of Washington, the President asseverated with great earnestness, was the sole object of concentrating troops there, and he protested that none of the troops brought through Maryland were intended for any purpose hostile to the State, or aggressive as against the Southern States.

The interview terminated with the distinct assurance on the part of the President that no more troops would be sent through Baltimore unless obstructed in their transit in other directions, and with the understanding that the City authorities should do their best to restrain their own people.

The Mayor and his companions availed themselves of the President's full discussion of the questions of the day to urge upon him respectfully, but in the most earnest manner, a course of policy which would give peace to the country, and especially the withdrawal of all orders contemplating the passage of troops through any part of Maryland."

Good Heavens! one is ready to say, is this the conception of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, of the existing state of affairs.

The Capital of our country is begirt with enemies; our foremost military position is cut off from all connection with its base, and from all direct supplies of men or provisions by an armed mob in a neighboring city. The life and death struggle for national existence has begun, and yet our General sends for the Mayor of this rabble, and instead of saying that communication *must* be kept up with his supplies at any cost, he negotiates with him. He discusses calmly where our armies may be "permitted" to march to save the Capital.

While New-York and New-England have been pouring forth their treasure and offering the bloom of their youth, without stint or measure, knowing that the robber's hand is at the throat of our Government, our philosophic President has leisure to discuss "all the questions of the day" with the Magistrate of the rascally crew who have been murdering our soldiers, and who seek now to cut us off from saving Washington! Does the President not know that we have passed all that long ago? The "questions of the day"—Crittenden Compromises or Republican platforms—are all dead and buried now. The only question now, is, *how to save our country.* We must remind these amiable and disputatory gentlemen in Washington, that we are in WAR. The question of a transit for our soldiers through Maryland is no longer a subject for debates and arguments. It is a military question, and should be left entirely to military men. Some route, and a direct one, we must have through that State, to Washington, for troops and *materiel* of war, or we must hold it with the armed hand. We can hardly believe it possible, that the President could have committed such a blunder as to pledge himself that the troops sent to Washington were not to be used in any aggressive act against the Southern States. He has no right to make any such pledge. We are at war. The direction in which our troops are to be employed must be decided entirely on strategical principles. The most humane and peaceful use of them may be at once to make an attack on Richmond. At any rate, no military or civil leader ought to tie his hands in such a way at a time like this. The people are not rising up like one man in this crisis of the country, merely to preserve an armed neutrality. They know that a short, vigorous and decisive war is what is most demanded now.

The withdrawal by the President, as stated in a subsequent part of this narrative—of the soldiers at Cockeysville, merely from a scruple that there was an appearance of bad faith in retaining them there, while he was negotiating with the Mayor, is a delicate straining of a point of honor which is almost incredible in such an emergency as this. Is Mayor Brown of Baltimore a public enemy of the United States, such that the presence of American volunteers within fifteen miles of his city breaks up his treaty of amity and peace with the General Government? Are the scrupulous sentiments of Baltimore Plug-Uglies and Blood-Tubs to be consulted to such a nice degree, that every United States soldier within twenty miles, must be withdrawn, while the President is disarming their civil officer that he must restrain them? Gen. SCOTT consents to this withdrawal, we are told, but Gen. SCOTT is seventy-six years old, and is generally understood not to enter into this struggle with much heartiness. The President ought never to have been led into such negotiations as would give the slightest appearance of justice, and a claim for the withdrawal of the United States soldiers from the soil of Maryland. He has no time for such pacific dealings. The batteries of the rebels are thundering at his gates. He needs every soldier he can get; and to send away three thousand men, under an experienced officer, merely because their presence is thought insulting to the dignity of Maryland, is the height of a Quixotic scrupulosity.

We sincerely hope that this conversation has been incorrectly reported by these gentlemen of Baltimore. If not, we fear the Administration will only understand the nature of the conflict when Col. LEE's batteries are playing on Washington.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A gentleman who arrived from Wheeling last night informs us that the Union feeling is decidedly predominant there. Over two thousand five hundred men are enrolled, ready to fight for the Government. At Morgantown, a few days since, a Union meeting was held, at which it was resolved to divide the State, in case a secession ordinance was passed.

In Wellsburgh, the Union feeling is very strong, and a volunteer force, for the preservation of the Government, will soon be offered.

At Parkersburgh, an incident occurred a few days since, which is thus described:

"It appears that the Secessionists had taken possession of small arms which had been stored at that place by the Government, with the intention of appropriating them to their own use. *The Union men, on learning this, armed themselves with stones, brickbats, &c., and made an attack on their opponents,* compelling them to make an inglorious retreat, not, however, before some twenty or thirty of them had been badly injured. The arms were taken from them, and placed in a warehouse, under a strong guard, where they will await the order of the Government."

It is refreshing to find that the whole population of Virginia is not hapelessly given over to believe the secession lie. It is incredible that any of its people should be so utterly and fatally blind to their interests;—but it is some satisfaction to know that Western Virginia can never be induced to cast her fortunes with South Carolina and Mississippi.

The Plan of the Campaign.

Every day that is wasted now will cost the nation a million of dollars and a thousand lives.

The military observer has been puzzled by what he has seen during the last week, but the news just received that the Pennsylvania troops have been recalled from Cockeysville, no longer puzzles, but amazes. There might have been some doubt what plan to adopt under the supposition that Maryland would prove loyal; but the instant her treasonable purposes were known, the plan of the campaign no longer presented an alternative. What a spectacle is now presented: twenty millions of people of the highest intelligence, courage and wealth, can only receive news from their Capital at intervals of many days, and then only through straggling travelers! Not a moment is to be lost. The entire force of Pennsylvania should at once be thrown into Maryland, for the twofold purpose of threatening Baltimore, and protecting the communication with Ohio and the West. By the unaccountable blunder of sending the Pennsylvania forces to swell unnecessarily the legions of New-York and the Eastern States, the rebels are left unmolested, and at liberty not only to cut off the great highway to the Capital, but also to interfere with the precarious route over Annapolis.

The Government must at once change its tactics and adopt a plan of campaign worthy of the power and resources of the Republic. Dispatch 3,000 Pennsylvanians instantly to Havre de Grace to hold that place firmly, and gradually re-establish the communication with Baltimore; march the remainder of the Pennsylvania contingent, say 10,000 men, on Baltimora and the extreme western part of Maryland, for the purpose before mentioned. This done, the rebels of Maryland will be obliged to desist from annoying the Annapolis road by any considerable force. The half-disciplined, but loyal, brave and willing men, that we have just seen pass through our streets, should be employed in guarding this indispensable communication with the Capital. Such a service these men could perform as well as troops of better discipline, and, whilst thus occupied, they would learn their duties as soldiers. Deplete our State armories, if necessary, of their artillery, to defend the most dangerous places on the Annapolis road, for now the honor of the country depends upon keeping this communication open. Of course, every regiment sufficiently drilled should pass on to the defence of the Capital. A telegraph between Annapolis and Washington should be established—and could be established—within 48 hours. A dozen of our swift river steamers, of light draft, should at once be sent to Chesapeake Bay, to keep up a constant communication between Havre de Grace and Annapolis. In this manner, we should, by means of the telegraph, be within seven hours' distance of the Capital. The present state of things is intolerable and disgraceful.

The report that Washington stands in need of provisions is of painful import. The want should be attended to by employing every available coasting steamer to carry provisions to Annapolis, and by dispatching a few hundred freight cars with locomotive engines to the Annapolis road. These preliminary measures admit not of a moment's delay. In good time Maryland will be in our hands, and the refractory rebels at Baltimore put down, and our forces from the West will pour into Washington by the line of the Potomac. The great question how to deal with our Southern foes may then be decided, and the battle-ground carried over the Potomac. But at this moment the nation's honor and safety demands our attention nearer home.

The People Will Not Wait.

Since the Davis rebellion has assumed its present threatening aspect, we have constantly urged the absolute necessity of the greatest promptness of action on the part of those who control the national campaign. We have based our urgent demands in this behalf chiefly on the ground that a decisive blow struck now, while the rebel forces are yet unorganized, will be the means of saving many thousands of lives, and will prevent the traitors from acquiring hereafter any strength by unity of action. Nor, in the pursuance of this course, have we given utterance simply to individual opinions. There is not a town or hamlet in any of the loyal States, which has not organized its military force, and asked, nay, entreated, that its active aid might be accepted in the support of the national flag.

Yet, even when it became clearly apparent that several of the States on which requisitions had been made, would refuse their quota of the force which the President's proclamation required, no steps were taken to make up the deficit from the thousands of eager patriots in this and other loyal States, whose hearts throbbed with the patriotic desire to face the common foe. Could the seven thousand Irishmen, who asked a place in the ranks of the Sixty-Ninth on the day of its departure, have been received and formed into regiments, they would have hurled themselves into the National Capital with a force which not a dozen intervening Marylands could check. But sluggish routine and cautious prudence rule the day, and the hammers that should be pounding rebel heads are driving nails in military barracks here, five hundred miles from the furthest Northern point which even the wildest rebels hope to reach.

Meantime the National Capital which should have been garrisoned a week ago, with a force that would make attack upon it an absurdity, is left with only a constable's guard, till a great thunder-cloud of war now hangs about it ready to burst with destructive fury on its head, before relief can possibly be sent.

Nor is this strengthening of the rebel forces the only or even the worst evil which results from our delay. A far more potent ally of the foe than all the vessels and forts and arms which they can capture or steal, or buy from traitors at our very doors, will soon be upon us in the *burning heat*, which annually drives from the South every white man who has not become, by original strength of constitution and subsequent habit, a perfect Salamandar. As Summer comes on, the malarious fevers which its heat induces, will compel our troops to retire North. Nor can we doubt for a moment that in their retreat they would be followed by the foe, who would be only too glad to transfer the field of battle to our peaceful Northern homes.

This must never be. The President must direct the great national arm, which only awaits his command to deliver a blow that will end the war at once, by its crushing weight on the heads of those who have evoked its wrath—or that arm, *fired with a public rage which will brook no control or guidance*, will deal out in its blind wrath a destruction more terrible and complete than ever a people suffered before. The *instincts of humanity will be forgotten*, and that will prove a war of *utter extermination*, which the President has now the power to control and limit to the punishment of those whose crimes have given it birth.

Wanted—Gun-Boats!

And there are in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and vicinity ten thousand skilled men, with tools and working drawings at hand, to make them. Gun-boats of all sizes, from 120 to 400 tons; corvettes, frigates, transports, everything, *anything*, are immediately demanded by the exigencies of the times. Why are they not demanded by Government? Up to yesterday afternoon the Government had invited no tenders, made no proposals, solicited no advice, and *given no orders*, not so much as for a donkey-engine, to either of the great engineering establishments of this City, nor, as it was believed, to those of Philadelphia.

No matter, with reference to impending danger, *why* the Government ships are being scuttled and disabled faster than they can be built. The remorseless *fact* is, that we must have as many guns afloat right away, at the mouths of Southern harbors, as all the artisans and founders of the Northern States can turn out, if this war is to be speedily and triumphantly closed, and this enemy subdued without the repeated repulse of our own forces and the risk of pirates among our shipping and along our unprotected seacoast.

A well ordered fleet should of course embrace many new, modern, fast, iron, screw ships-of-the-line, frigates and sloops. But because we cannot create them in ten days shall we have nothing? On the whole, there are no vessels so serviceable as gun-boats—a distributed fleet of heavy ordnance, too small to be easily hit, distracting the enemy's fire and attention, concentrating *their own* fire, dodging up creeks and over sand bars,—and if half of them are blown out of water, the other half are uninjured; while one well-planted shell in the bowels of a ship-of-the-line may send her hundred guns, crew and all, to Davy Jones in ten minutes. A man can stand up to a fair fight with an equal or a tiger, but when a swarm of humble-bees attack him he had better strike his colors and run. Gun-boats for blockading service, and for cruising after pirates, should of course be fast sailers and eminently seaworthy—200 to 300 tons, though 100 ton boats would be far from useless. Large ships have their advantages, but anything we can connect get under way, is infinitely better than nothing.

And here is the very great advantage we have—the wonderful facility with which we can turn out gun-boats in the large establishments of our seaboard cities. The first frigate cannot be put afloat in short of six months, while at least six 200 to 300-ton boats, to be taken right out of the merchant service, can be provided with engines and boilers for 8 to 10-knot, sailing and armed, *in sixty days from this time*, after which each of seven or eight large shops here and in Philadelphia can turn out two to three a month, iron hulls and all; so that while one frigate was building, we should have en armed and effective fleet of 75 to 100 gun-boats of all sizes.

The Novelty and the Morgan Works, of this City, together, are prepared to turn out eight first-class screw frigates every twelve months, in addition to which they could convert 300-ton ships into screw-steamers, with power for eight to ten knots, at the rate of five a month, after getting fairly started. In addition to which they could make the hulls of iron gun-boats of 150 tons at the rate of four to six per month. DELAMATER'S Works, the Neptune and the Fulton Works, are almost equal, together, to the Novelty and Morgan Works together, while in Philadelphia, the first-class establishments of J. P. MORRIS & Co., NEAFIE, LEVY & Co., and MERRICK & SONS, are each nearly equal to the largest New-York shops. Nor is this all.

The Corliss Steam-engine Company, of Providence, already have the tools, patterns and experience required for building, very rapidly, the very best class of gun-boats; the Boston shops and the Jersey City Locomotive Works could do a great deal of the same work at short notice, and WOODRUFF & BEACH, of Hartford, and other steam-engine builders, and all the locomotive builders at Paterson, Taunton and Philadelphia, and the immense machine-tool shops of SELLERS, and BEMENT & DOROHERTY, of Philadelphia, and CARPENTER & PLASS, of New-York, could build the whole or parts of engines, while shops having better facilities for making iron hulls could devote all their force to that.

In these days of photographed machine drawings and accurate workmanship, it is by no means necessary to have all parts of one engine even made in the same shop or city. Chalking on the floor and the "rule of thumb" are not the fashion at present. It is by no means unprecedented, when a steam-engine or machine is wanted at short notice, to send drawings of the parts required all over town and out of town, and when collected by special express, all parts fit as if they had been made by the same hand on the same bench. And now, to-day, were the order from Government put into the hands of a few competent engineers—not Washington Navy-yard men, but engineers who do work and are personally responsible, the drawings might be duplicated and distributed, and a fleet of staunch sailing vessels now in dock furnished with ten-knot steam power, before *this* Government would know what to do with them.

HOW RUMORS GROW.—The gathering force and expanding qualities of rumor in these exciting times was well illustrated yesterday. The TIMES' correspondent having arrived from Washington, announced in our noon extra, yesterday, that he had good reason to *believe* that the Seventh Regiment had marched over to the Capital from Annapolis, during Monday night. Within an hour, our correspondent was quoted by name, as having stated to various parties that he saw the Regiment in question a few miles out from Washington. Of course, there was no foundation for this exaggerated statement.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Governor Letcher the Willing Tool of Secession—Theft of Federal Property—Chivalric Exploits.

AFFAIRS AT THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

Incidents Preceding the Destruction of the Vessels—Reinforcement of Fort Monroe—Poisoning the Massachusetts Volunteers, &c.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April, 19, 1861.

As I predicted, Gov. LETCHER became the willing instrument of the Revolutionists, so soon as he found that they had control of the State. The secession ordinance was passed on Wednesday, and on that same day Gov. LETCHER telegraphed to Norfolk, and had the vessels sunk in the mouth of the Elizabeth River, so as to retain the three United States men-of-war in the harbor, and prevent approaches by water to the Gosport Navy-yard, which is doomed to be taken. He also sent dispatches west to Charlottesville and Staunton, and ordered all the volunteers in Albemarle and Augusta Counties to proceed to Harper's Ferry and capture it! On the same day, he ordered the steamship *Yorktown*, owned in New-York, but lying then at her dock below Richmond, to be seized and held in behalf of Virginia. All this was done before the people knew that their Government had been changed,—and before, really, it had been changed, for the ordinance of secession has to be submitted to a vote of the people, before it is constitutionally and legally effective.

But that vote is the absurdest of forms and farces. The State is revolutionized, is in open war upon the Federal Government, and any citizens who should dare, to-day, to assert his opposition to secession, would be chased from the country or hanged. The people everywhere, following Gov. LETCHER'S bad example, are seizing and "confiscating" every piece of private property of Northern men, and every piece of Federal property that they can lay hands on.

Petersburgh, lying 22 miles south of Richmond, was the scene of great excitement last night. Petersburgh is the second city in the State in population and wealth. It contains 18,000 inhabitants—is a large tobacco mart, and works usually about 2,500 negroes in its tobacco factories. It is a furious secession town. Yesterday the Captain (OWEN) of a Maine ship (the *Argo*) was reported to have uttered words of strong attachment to the old Union, and expressed confidence in its powers. This was a crime not to be tolerated by the secession patriots of Petersburgh. A volunteer force was at once organized, who elected a Captain, and proceeded to City Point, the landing, some miles below Petersburgh, where the *Argo* was lying, and, joined with some Richmond forces marched aboard, in warlike array, and captured the vessel. The Captain was powerless, and had to submit. The entire crew of the *Argo*, eighteen seamen, all black, were taken off the ship, marched to Petersburgh, and *lodged in jail*. Petersburgh was wild with delight at this capture. The Petersburgh *Express* of this morning calls the capture a "daring exploit," and relates it as follows. The pathos will certainly affect you:

"A brave little band of fifteen men from this city, headed by Col. BROCKETT, and a company of twenty men from Richmond, commanded by Capt. ALBERT ADAM, of Henrico County, *conceived the daring exploit* of proceeding to City Point, and capturing the vessels stationed there that might hail from the North, and accordingly faithfully executed and carried out their concerted plan of action, yesterday. The first seizure made was that of the fine ship *Argo*, Capt. OWEN, from Bath, now fifteen days at the Point, waiting for a cargo of tobacco. She is a first-class ship of 1,078 tons, and is capable, with a little alteration and strengthening, of doing valuable service. Col. BROCKETT drew up his command in line, and marched aboard the vessel, and on making known his intentions to the Captain, *expressed himself in an eloquent and feeling speech, which drew tears to the eyes of nearly all the brave hearts around him.* No resistance being offered by the crew of the ship, he was allowed, after further explanation, to take entire command."

The delight that filled Petersburgh when its brave burghers heard of this *bold exploit* was wonderfully mixed and marred in an hour or two, by reports that got abroad, that these imprisoned seamen were all *British subjects*, that they had shipped at Liverpool, that the *Argo* had brought over a cargo of salt, and was just about receiving a load of tobacco stems for Bremen. The probability of having a British Consul "making a note" of this rude treatment of British subjects—for Her Majesty's Government makes no distinction of color—was obviously not a pleasant reflection to the soberer men of Petersburgh.

But the Secessionists had got a taste of plunder, and they could not relinquish the pursuit. The Petersburgh *Express* continues the lively chronicle as follows:

"Immediately after the seizure of the *Argo*, the Company proceeded to a revenue cutter, now in the service of the United States Government, and took possession of her. She also is capable of doing much service, and when called into action will prove, undoubtedly, that she was a prize worth taking.

But the noblest Roman of them all was yet to be taken. About 3 o'clock, the splendid steamship *Jamestown*, Capt. SKINNER, hove in sight, with her flags gaily floating in the breeze. Expectation was on tiptoe, and the excitement reached its climax, as she gracefully neared the wharf. But everything was kept secret; no intimation was given: not even a look from the large gathering on the landing, could have betrayed to any one on board the beautiful ship the reception that awaited her. At length, when she had been securely fastened, and while she was discharging her Petersburgh freight, new hands appeared upon her deck, and in as quick a time as it takes us to relate it, the strength of chains bound her yet more effectually, and now, beyond all hazard, she was safely fixed.

Col. BROCKETT then informed Capt. SKINNER that he would be relieved of his command, as the *Jamestown* now belonged to the State of Virginia. Capt. S. demurred, and said he would put back to New-York, but was induced to forego this intention, as he was warned that he should not be allowed to leave the wharf. It was finally arranged, however, that the *Jamestown* should be allowed to proceed to Richmond in care of Col. BROCKETT and others who had aided him. She will be detained there until a proper disposal is made of her. Thus ended a work which will tell for good and evil, and which caused the most intense excitement in our midst it has been our fortune ever to witness. What the effect at the North will be, we leave the telegraph to communicate."

The two steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, built almost wholly by New-York capital for the convenience of the trade and travel of the Old Dominion, are, in the language of this morning's Richmond *Dispatch*, "confiscated."

The entire capital of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company is $300,000. The *Yorktown* cost $160,000. She is a splendid steamer, of 1,250 tons burden. Of the capital stock of the Steamship Company, one-seventh is owned in Virginia, all the rest in New-York. In speaking of these naval achievements, that smack so strongly of buccaneering, the *Dispatch* adds:

"It will soon be evident to our Northern neighbors (?) that they will have to clear out, bag and baggage from this part of the country. Like the ticketless passenger on the railroad, they will, ere long, be emptied by the wayside."

The citizens of New-York, not being aware at the time their ships sailed that they were *at war with Virginia*, must feel no little indignation at this action. I fear it will greatly intensify the heat of coming hostilities.

I endeavored to ascertain from some of the raving populace, who were sounding the glories of these achievements, on what principle the seizures were made, seeing that Virginia had not positively seceded, but only conditionally; and whether she had seceded or not, certainly she had issued no proclamation against the citizens and property of New-York or of Maine. The answer from some was, "If Virginia is not out she will be." Others said, "Gov. LETCHER thinks she is out." And still a further few, apparently ashamed of the brazen-faced robbery, said they had heard that certain ammunition and arms purchased for Virginia had been stopped in New-York, and prevented from shipment, and this was in retaliation! I felt sure this was a poor fabrication, but it is put to-day in the Richmond papers, and everybody here is satis-

God, and will die by the justice of the captures! What cannot be. Meanwhile.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

REINFORCEMENT OF FORT MONROE—MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS—DEATH IN THE FOURTH REGIMENT—THE POISONED LIQUOR—POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Saturday morning, April 20, 1861.

This morning, about 6 o'clock—a gloriously bright and beautiful morning it was—the steamer *State of Maine* hove up at the dock of Fort Monroe with the Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers aboard. At 8 o'clock, Col PACKARD debarked his command, and marched them around to the southwest entrance to the fort, all other entrances being now closed, and the bridges across the moat cut off. The regiment was halted in ranks of twelve in front of the entrance. The wide gates swung back on their hinges, and at the word of command the companies fell into double column and marched into the renowned fortress, amidst the cheers of the soldiers who had crowded the esplanade to welcome their comrades in their country's defence.

The Fourth Regiment reached here in good health and spirits, save one casualty. They touched at New-York and lay there one night. While they were at anchor, a number of small junketing boats came around the ship, selling nick-nacks and smuggling bottles of whisky aboard. The soldiers were warned by the police, it is said, not to buy any liquor from these boats, as they might meet with treachery. But the warning was unheeded in part. Several bottles of whisky were bought and the contents drank. Some time afterwards, several who had drank from one of the bottles were taken violently sick, but receiving prompt assistance from the Surgeon, were relieved. One poor young fellow was not so fortunate. He was heard to groan a great deal in his bunk during the night, but did not ask for assistance, and none was proffered. When daylight came he was found in a dying condition, and soon expired. The bottle from which he had drank was examined and a white sediment found in the bottom, which the Surgeon pronounced poison. It is supposed that he was the last who drank from the bottle and that he got a stronger and a fatal portion of the deadly drug. The name of the unfortunate young man was BELLOWS; and he was from Easton, Mass. His remains were brought here. I just now stood a sole mourner by the young stranger's coffin as it lay on the dock. The body will be honorably buried here by his brothers in arms.

The approach to Old Point by the *State of Maine* was attended with lively interest to those on board. A telegraphic dispatch at New-York warned them that they would be waylaid by armed steamers from Norfolk or the Chesapeake Bay, and their steamer sunk. They kept a sharp watch on board all night. Ten men were detailed from each company, making a squad of ninety, who were put under command of Capt. SHEPHERD, of Foxboro. With loaded rifles they paced the deck all night. A brass cannon that was on board was also shotted, and got in position for service. If an enemy had been met, the *State of Maine* would not have been unprepared for action. A steamer was seen lying off the mouth of the harbor, but she made no demonstration, and the *State of Maine* arrived unmolested.

But considerable anxiety was expressed for the *S. B. Spaulding*, that was known to be near at hand with another regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. It was regarded as almost certain that she would be assailed. Every one was intent, all morning, perusing the horizon seaward, watching for the first stain of smoke against the clear sky, and expecting perchance to be witnesses of a running sea-fight. About 10 o'clock, a faint trace of smoke was seen in the distance. It grew larger rapidly, and soon the steamer herself appeared to view. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the *Spaulding* made fast to the dock, and three thundering cheers from the Fourth Regiment, now assembled on the esplanade to see them land, welcomed their fellow-countrymen to their quarters. And three cheers equally hearty, from the deck of the *Spaulding*, answered back the greeting. In about an hour this other Regiment (the Third, Col. WARDREIP commanding.) debarked and was marched into the Fort. The gates closed, and *Fortress Monroe is impregnable*. There were about three hundred and twenty men in garrison before these arrivals to-day. These two Massachusetts Regiments add nearly one thousand, so that there are now fully thirteen hundred fighting men within.

All communications with civilians at Fort Monroe was cut off three days ago. The strictest watch within, and *surveillance* without, is observed. For several days the garrison has been in active employment, removing heavy guns and mortars, shot and shell, from the yard outside to the interior. The openings of the casemates give evidence of energetic work within. No doubt all the guns needed for any emergency of defence will soon be in position. It requires about three thousand men to garrison Fort Monroe fully; but the number now here can hold it against all comers.

The *State of Maine* is ready to leave, but there were some apprehensions from the hostile vessels reported to be hovering below to intercept her. Now that she is empty of soldiers, having only the crew and officers aboard, she would not be at all a formidable enemy, and Virginia had shown her *penchant* for Northern steamships.

We are all in deep suspense here, but now that these troops have arrived, it is not supposed that any immediate attack will be made on Fort Monroe. We are expecting hourly, however, to hear of a fight at Portsmouth for the Gosport Navy-yard. Yesterday afternoon Virginians from the interior had commenced arriving at Norfolk, and the excitement at Norfolk and Portsmouth was rising hourly.

The Navy-yard was defenceless of itself. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, it has an area of perhaps fifty acres, and there are only about twenty-five watchmen and about sixty marines within. But the men-of-war *Cumberland* and *Pennsylvania* are lying in the harbor broadside to the Navy-yard. Each ship has a terrible armament, and about six hundred men between them. If they were to open fire they could raze the Navy-yard on the one side and Norfolk on the other. The only way to begin operations is, therefore, to board and take the ships, *if they cannot be had by treachery*. The safest move will be tried first. After that, the attempt to board and take the *Pennsylvania* will be the first step. This enormous vessel is worthless for service. She is lying imbedded in mud, and is immovable. But she has immense and valuable stores in her, it is said. It is an object on the part of her assailants to secure those munitions of war.

Fort Monroe is eighteen miles below Norfolk and Portsmouth. And with the channel above impeded by the sunken vessels, there is not much chance for this garrison to succor the war vessels and Navy Yard above. The *Merrimac* is unarmed and undergoing repairs. The *Cumberland* is the only first class fighting ship in the harbor above. She can easily shift her position and elude the shots of sand batteries; but unless the sunken vessels can be removed by submarine batteries, she must, in the end, fall into the hands of her enemies. YORK.

P. S.—The *State of Maine*, retaining on board the launch gun, and making some other preparations for cruising, has put to sea, and will steam direct to Hell Gate, if she has not "sealed orders" to enter some nearer harbor and bring down to them another regiment of men. I think she will be needed, for, now that the railroads are broken up through Maryland, you can only reach Washington by water. And that place must be defended or it will be seized in a week. YORK.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Saturday afternoon, April 20, 1861.

We are about to have some stirring times here. Some hours since, the U. S. steamer *Pawnee*, which has been at Washington, came down the Roads and dropped her anchor in front of Fort Monroe. A few minutes ago, Commodore PAULDING, Capt. WILKES and several other officers of the Navy approached the dock, in one of the steamer's small boats, from a row in the waters above. A short consultation was had with the Captain and owner of the steamer *Spaulding*. The *Spaulding* had brought a heavy lot of provisions hither for the Government, as well as the Third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. She was about discharging the last of her freight, when the Naval officers arrived and the consultation with her owners was held. I was on the dock observing the movements around me, and directly saw the Commodore leave the Captain and owner of the *Paulding*, and hold a brief interview with Col. DIMICK, in command of Fort Monroe, and Col. WALDRUP, of the Third Massachusetts Volunteers. The Commodore soon left them and returned with an air of triumph to his little boat, and, attended by his brother officers, was pulled back to the *Pawnee*. Col. WALDRUP hastened back to Fort Monroe in high glee, saying he was "under orders," and a new energy was visible in clearing the *Pawnee* for service.

What does all this mean? Simply this, as I interpreted it: Com. PAULDING has been visiting and sounding about the sunken ships in the mouth of Elizabeth River, and is satisfied that he can bring the *Cumberland* and *Germantown* out from the Navy-yard in safety. He has chartered the *Paulding* to go up to-night, and tow them out, and has obtained the services of Col. WARDRUP and a hundred, or perhaps two or three hundred, of his men, to accompany the *Paulding*, and aid the expedition.

Am I not right? We shall see. Perhaps you will know before this reaches you. At all events, I shall cherish my present belief until better informed; and if the adventure takes place, I hope the *Paulding* may have on board, when she brings out the *Cumberland* and *Germantown*, your correspondent. YORK.

The Departure of the Varina—Note from Com. Breese.

The following note from Com. BREESE corrects a report published in the TIMES of yesterday. We give it in place very cheerfully:

NAVY-YARD, New-York, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I have seen an article in your paper, of this morning, which reflects most unjustly and unnecessarily on the honor and reputation of the Commander of the surveying vessel *Varina*, now lying at this yard, and preparing for a completion of the survey of the North River. He did not quietly, or without my knowledge, make preparations clandestinely to leave the yard, but made his orders and intentions known to me. I felt it my duty, however, during his brief absence, in view of the untoward shape of affairs, to order that she and her consort should be detained, and the men sent on board the Receiving Ship. They are again on board their respective vessels, but in all probability will be discharged, and surveying, for the present, discontinued. No doubt of the honor and loyalty of the *Commanders* of these vessels governed me in my action.

This statement, I think, is due to these gentlemen, and I trust you will give it place in your journal.

Very respectfully yours.
SAMUEL L. BREESE, Commandant.

Duty of Naval Officers—Opinion of one of them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with deep regret, that the occasion should call it forth, but, at the same time, with a full indorsement of the sentiments it contains, an article in your issue of yesterday entitled "Show your colors." It appears to me that the time has come when a straight line should be drawn between those who are ready and willing to sink or swim with the ship and those who feel disposed to walk ashore. I should suppose that every true sailor, in the emergency which is upon us would recall to his mind the dying words of the gallant LAWRENCE, "Don't give up the ship," and the sublime order issued by the immortal NELSON, at the commencement of the battle of Trafalgar, "England expects that every man will do his duty." The People now expect that every man of us will do his duty, and if, in this moment of its sore trial and peril, our good old craft cannot look to those whom she has sheltered from boyhood, who have been educated for the purpose of taking care of her in all winds and weathers, and who owe whatever of position they may hold to the honor of having been numbered amongst her crew, with a perfect feeling of trust and confidence, why, the sooner the list is weeded out the better. I believe the majority of the officers of the Navy are true to their flag. I know many noble fellows from the South who take the only true view of this matter, who know no allegiance but that they owe the Government, and who recognize the call of no State arrayed in arms against our common country; but there has been such frequent allusion to the question of our loyalty, that I think a response is necessary from one of our number, however humble his station, and that it is but fair to the "true blues," we should know where we stand, and that every one should be made to "show his colors."

I can make great allowance for the man who, with sincere conviction, feels unable to act against his own section of the country, and though I may think he takes a narrow view of his duties and responsibilities, yet, if he feels compelled to quit his post, he takes with him into his retirement my regrets at his loss; but the man who instantly turns round to fight against the flag that has floated over him in every sea and clime is a "traitor," and deserves to be shot.

I trust that when this sad business is settled—as it will be some day or other—the Government will remember those who have been true and those who have been false; and that the People will see to it that loyal officers are not given the pain and mortification of finding replaced in their ranks those who, when the ship was amongst the breakers, chose to desert and leave her to her fate.

I. M. WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. U. S. Navy.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24, 1861.

[Advertisement.]
THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway

GENTLEMEN: You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Mosoy Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre lining turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House in Greenwich, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy. S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

The public are invited to call and see the above Safe, which is now on exhibition at our store.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Boiler Iron, lined with HERRING & FLOYD'S new patent CRYSTALIZED IRON, (which cannot be drilled) and inside casing of bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank Robbers and expert thieves.

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HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
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[Advertisement.]

PATRIOTIC RELICS.—KEOX, the popular hatter, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, has stolen a patriotic march upon his brethren in trade. He has on exhibition in his window, a piece of the flag staff of Fort Sumter, a piece of the FLAG, and one of the broken CANNON balls fired against it. These are as interesting and sacred to the eyes of the crowd which throng there, as the relics of the saints were in those of the people of the Middle Ages.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 90 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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These Pills, like all pure Homœopathic remedies, produce no pain, sickness of stomach, or any necessities whatever, but cure disease by acting directly upon the organs affected, thereby gently and promptly restoring them to the normal condition, and their effect is perceptible only as they commence to cure, not in any other effect or more desirable than an immediate restoration of the system to a perfect condition of health.

They are prepared with special reference to the various BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, so well known to all communities; INACTIVE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, DEPRAVED APPETITE, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, JAUNDICE &c. Two Pills, night and morning, will generally remove all difficulties of this kind in a few days—costive, however, until cured.

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Purify the Blood.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
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Cure Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Bilious and Liver complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs yield to their genuine properties. Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway; at his branch office, No. 186 Chesnut-st., and by druggists generally.

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The original and genuine article, will exterminate Roaches, Bugs, Ants and all vermin. Free from poison. LYONS' MAGNETIC PILLS
Are sure death to Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, everywhere. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 434 Broadway.

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Introduce to day the new jewel,
The order of THE "STARS AND STRIPES,"
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The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 509 Broadway.

Dr. J. R. Newton, late of Boston, will locate in New-York, May 1, at No. 32 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

MARRIED.

BALLANTINE—CARMAN.—In this City, on Monday, April 22, by Rev. E. E. Rinke, Mr. GEORGE W. BALLANTINE to Miss LIZZIE W. CARMAN, daughter of Radcliff Carman, all of this City.

HOTCHKISS—KINSALL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 20, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. THOMPSON C. HOTCHKISS to Miss MARY C. KINSALL, all of this City.

SMITH—LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 24, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, Capt. WILLIAM F. SMITH, U. S. A., to SARAH W., daughter of Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., of this City.

HALL—LUDLOW.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 24, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, VALENTINE G. HALL, Jr., to MARY LIVINGSTON, daughter of Edward H. Ludlow, Esq.

KNOWLES—DAVIDSON.—On Monday, April 22, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, Mr. JAMES KNOWLES to Miss ELLE DAVIDSON, daughter of Roger Davidson.

MOILYAIES—SAVAGE.—On Monday, March 15, by Rev. O. C. Mader, J. L. MOILYAINE to Miss CAROLINE F. SAVAGE, daughter of Hon. Jos. W. Savage, of Rahway, N. J.

STONE—ROCKWOOD.—On Tuesday, April 23, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Edward F. STONE to MARY E., eldest daughter of Henry O. Rockwood, all of this City.

BILLERWILL—ROBISON.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Wednesday, April 17, by Rev. Mr. Edger, Mr. G. U. Billerwell, of New-York, to JASSIE, youngest daughter of the late John Robison, Esq.

FOLSOM—HARVEY.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, April 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. J. Newlin, J. FULTON FOLSOM, of New-York, to SOPHIA E., daughter of Joseph B. Harvey.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

TILLOTSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 24, after a short and severe illness, JAMES M., youngest son of Cornelia W. and Jacob N. Tillotson, aged 9 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 176 Mott-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Farewell, dear loved one, words cannot tell.
But the heart does feel for one we loved so well.

SWEENY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 23, ELIZA ANN, widow of Dr. Hugh Sweeny, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of her family, and of her brother, C. F. Grim, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 183 Mulberry-st. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 1 P. M.

ELMENDORF.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 23, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Edmund Elmendorf, Esq., of Tivoli, N. Y., in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PLUMMER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 24, GORDON PLUMMER, Esq., aged 47 years.

Funeral on Friday, April 26, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 136 Smith st.

☞ Boston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

WILDE.—On Wednesday morning, April 24, WILLIS L., only child of William L. and Louise Wilde, aged 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Isaac O. Thorp, No. 44 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FATTEN.—In Greenpoint, on Monday, April 22, after a long and painful illness, STEPHEN KNOX, son of Jefferson and Anna M. Patten, aged 9 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Service at the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint.

SQUIRES.—In Mott Haven, on Wednesday, April 24, LEWIS M. SQUIRES, son of the late Norman Squires, of Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, in Mott Haven, on Friday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Lansingburgh for interment.

BARLOW.—In Irvington, on Wednesday, April 24, RICHARD, only son of Richard H. and Columbia L. Bigelow, aged 6 years, 1 month and 25 days.

WEBSTER.—At Halifax N. S., on Thursday, April 4, of typhus fever, WILLIAM B. WEBSTER, Esq., an eminent physician, and a sterling-hearted Member of the Provincial Parliament in the 46th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Kentville for interment.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS No. 265—April 21, 1861.
41, 76, 63, 43, 5, 7, 3, 70, 38, 20, 77, 51, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS No. 246—April 24, 1861.
11, 16, 7, 43, 57, 59, 1, 15, 54, 50, 13, 39, 30, 42.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

J. P. NOONAN,
Commissioners, JACKSON SPARROW,
THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE INDEPENDENT,

For this week makes the following announcement:

THE NEWS OF THE DAY

The universal desire to hear and read the news, now that the news of every day is so important and exciting, has induced us to make *The Independent*, henceforth, a faithful and complete chronicler of the News of the Day. Many of our subscribers write to us: "We take no other paper; we want the current news; will you give it to us in your sheet?" Our reply is—*Yes, we will*. Our columns, after this, will bear record of all the important events of the day—and this record will be so complete and so well-digested as to preclude any necessity on the part of our country friends for looking to any other newspaper than *The Independent*, for a clear and ample statement of every important fact of history, as it occurs from week to week. And now that this journal has arrived at so high and gratifying a circulation, that even in a time when business is so generally suspended, there still continues to be a pressure of advertising upon our columns, we have to request anew of our advertising friends, that they will send us their favors as early in the week, as possible, in order that, towards the day of going to press, our printers may be busy only with the latest news.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE FLAG ENVELOPE.

Manufactured and for sale by
CHARLES G. JONES,
Stationer,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New York.

Motto: "If any one attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."—*John A. Dix.*

IMPORTANT TO
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS
AND
DEALERS.

You are hereby notified that I own LETTERS PATENT of the United States for the "METHOD OF MAKING HOOP-SKIRTS BY MEANS OF FORMS OR FRAMES." All Hoop-Skirts not properly marked, with the date (April 2, 1861) of my Frame Patent, by authority from me, will be considered infringements. I also own Letters Patent of the United States for EXTENSION-SKIRTS. All infringers of these patents *will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.* LICENSES GRANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Worren-st., New-York.

BEEBE'S COOKING RANGES
REDUCED IN PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

For durability, neatness of appearance and economy is the use of fuel the

"BEEBE RANGE"

has always stood unrivaled, and the reduction in price makes it the cheapest as well as the best.

A liberal discount to the trade, City and country.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway and
Corner Reade and Centre sts.

LIFE OR DEATH.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work by the late Dr. BRAMPTON, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant*," published for the benefit, and as a warning to, young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., &c.*, supplying the means of self-cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers,
DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & CO.,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND OAK FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.

Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Warerooms and Manufactory, Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors east from Bowery.

SPRING.

I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate, through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by J. MILHAU & CO., No. 108 Broadway, and by BARNES & PARK.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES,
AND ONE WITHOUT A MATE.

THE PAPER TIE. Patent applied for. "A new tie every day."

THE RELIEF TIE. Patented Jan. 29, '61. A perfect "Relief" from tying Bows.

THE "LACE EDGE" TIE (exquisitely beautiful.) SMITH & BROUWER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

N. B.—We sell to WHOLESALE JOBBERS ONLY. Country Merchants can order our goods of ANY JOBBER.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BETTS, General Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER WITH THE SPRING complaints, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Piles, Costiveness, while one 25-cent bottle of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS will purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and make you well? Sold by all druggists.

MILITARY.

CONTRACTORS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

CROBIN, BURNTHAL & SEARS,
Nos. 139 and 139 Duane-st.,
Opposite the Hospital.

Have on hand, ready for immediate delivery,
5,000 pairs Gray and White Blankets, made strong and heavy, expressly for army service, at Montpelier, France.

No American or English Blanket in the market to compare with them for service in the camp.

ALSO,

Blue and Gray Blankets in large assortments of weights and quantities.

GENUINE MACKINAC BLANKETS.

N. B.—Will contract for Uniforms in large quantities, on short time.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS—DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, AND ADJUTANT-QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—DIVISION ARMORY, CORNER WHITE AND ELM STS.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOLLOWING Sections of General Orders No. 13, from *General Head quarters*, will be observed:

SECTION III. The force volunteering under the provisions of the said act *will be enrolled for the term of two years*, unless sooner discharged.

IV. Privates and non-commissioned officers below the age of 18 years, or above the age of 45 years, will not be enrolled as volunteers, nor will any person of any age who is not "in physical strength and vigor."

V. Company rolls, in the form prescribed by the Adjutant-General, (who upon application will furnish the same,) must be signed by those volunteering, who shall indicate upon these rolls the names of the persons they shall desire to be commissioned as captains, lieutenants and ensigns of their respective companies. The persons thus indicated for the several company offices will, in like manner, specify upon the same rolls the names of the persons as field-officers under whom they desire to serve. Whenever any such roll shall have been signed by at least thirty-two persons, and not more than seventy seven, inclusive of the indicated commissioned officers of the company, it shall be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, who, upon its approval by the Commander-in-Chief, will direct some proper officer to inspect the company making the return, and to preside at an election, to be determined by written ballot, for the choice of persons to fill the offices of captain, lieutenant, ensign, four sergeants and four corporals. Upon the return of such inspection and election, the Adjutant-General will transmit to the officers so elected their commissions and warrants, with a notification that the company has been accepted into the service of the State, pursuant to the above-mentioned act, and will also direct the commandant of the company to report himself and his command to such Brigadier-General as he may designate in charge of a depôt of volunteers.

VI. Upon the assembling at any designated depôt, of six or more companies, thus organized, who shall have indicated the same persons as their choice for the field officers of the regiment to which they desire to be attached, the Brigadier-General in charge will direct the assembling of their commissioned officers for an election, at which he shall preside, to determine, by written ballot, the choice of persons to fill such field-offices. Should it so happen that companies assembled at any depôt without having indicated a preference for their field-officers, on the reporting of at least six of such companies, the Brigadier-General in charge will, in like manner, direct the assembling of their commissioned officers for an election to fill the field-offices of such regiment, and make return of these elections to the Adjutant-General, for the commissions of the officers elected, who will at once be assigned to their respective regiments.

Commandants of Companies which have been organized and accepted, according to the foregoing provisions of General Orders, will report themselves forthwith, with a copy of their company rolls and the commissions of their Officers.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!
TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

All persons having large halls or vacant buildings, suitable for such, are urgently requested to offer the same at once to the Assistant Quartermaster-General, at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm sts.

CHARLES YATES,
Brig.-Gen. Com. Dépôt for the City of New-York.
NEW YORK, April 20, 1861.

CERRO GORDO LEGION,
Under the auspices of Col. E. D. BAKER, United States Senator from Oregon.
VOLUNTEERS WANTED
FOR THE
CERRO GORDO LEGION.
Head-quarters No. 111 Prince-st., between Wooster and Greene sts.

This regiment will be officered by able and competent men—officers who served in the Mexican War.

Volunteers who wish to serve under experienced officers will please call and enroll their names.

The motto of the CERRO GORDO LEGION is, "The Stars and Stripes on every Flag-staff from Maine to Texas."

Boys not enlisted.

JAMES DECATUR POTTER,
Colonel Commanding.

"GARIBALDI GUARD"
FIRST REGIMENT FOREIGN RIFLES.

The undersigned, a Provisional Committee, seeing that the members of their respective countrymen, willing to enlist as volunteers, might perhaps not complete what is required for an independent organization, have agreed to unite the companies, composed of their separate nationalities, into one organization, and they hereby agree to join in the formation of a regiment of Riflemen, called the "Garibaldi Guard."

Residents of foreign origin, as Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Hungarians, Swiss, Spaniards and Portuguese, wishing to enlist in said Regiment, will please present themselves to Mr. FINELLI, No. 14 Chambers st., or at No. 2 Laurens-st., at No. 15 Howard-st., and at No. 229 Bowery.

G. D'UTASSY A. REPETTI,
Head-quarters Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. CHARLES B. NORTON,
Treasurer.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

There will be a meeting of the members and ex-members of Company E on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House.

The members of Lafayette Fusiliers, Tompkins Blues, Baxter Blues, and the late Continental Guard, are requested to be present for the purpose of forming a Home Guard. By order of Committee. Ex-Lieut. WM. H. VAN VALER, Orderly WM. PYE, Private JOHN A. RILEY.

HOME GUARD.

The ex-members of Company D President's Guard, and all others desirous of forming a company for home protection in the absence of our military from the City, are requested to meet at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the expediency of forming said company. F. BELYEA,
Ex-Lieut. Company D, President's Guard.

NINTH WARD, ATTENTION.

The citizens of the IXth Ward are now enrolling under A. G. BOGART, Commandant, for the purpose of protecting their homes. All business men and property-holders of the IXth Ward are requested to attend a meeting of the IXth Ward Protection Guards, at No. 105 Bank-st., on THURSDAY, April 25, 1861 at 8 P. M., for the purpose of enrolling themselves and completing the organization.

SCANDINAVIAN VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

Those Scandinavians who desire to join Company I (First Regiment National Guards), which is composed solely of Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, will please apply without delay, at the armory, corner White and Elm sts. The Regiment is now drilling on Staten Island, and will be off for active duty on Monday next, April 29th

C. T. CHRIST

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WHITNEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

R. W. WHITNEY will sell, THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture and bronzes and marble works of art contained in the 3 story residence No. 156 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which is in perfect order, and to be passed on DAY, rain or shine, consisting of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, 3 solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocatel, with side covers; mantel and pier tables in rich brocatel, with side covers; mantel and pier tables, tapestry and Willton carpets Turkish chairs and lounges, artistic bronzes, rare rosewood cornice and pier mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, &c. Also, the entire elegant rosewood chamber furniture, in oak, rosewood and mahogany, of every description; mattresses, bedding &c.; rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement

A. R. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

A. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 West 15th-st., near 5th av., household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in satin, brocatel and plush; mahogany extension table, mahogany dining room chairs, in plush; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Munns & Clark; rosewood and enameled bedroom furniture; velvet tapestry carpets, china and glassware, rich amber bronzed window curtains, lace curtains, oil-paintings, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogue at the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 151 West 14th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., the furniture contained therein, comprising velvet, Brussels and other carpets, rosewood parlor suites piano, fine French plate mirrors gas chandeliers and brackets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, washstands, &c.; lace and damask curtains, mattresses, feather beds and pillows, Chinacased glassware, and the usual variety of kitchen articles. Also, 2 elegant vases, about 3 feet high. Catalogues at No. 7 Pine-st.

ERNST B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, NEAR FLUSHING, IN ELMWOOD ORDER, WITH ABOUT 14 ACRES LAND.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, the beautiful gothic residence of D. M. Clarkson, Esq., together with about 14 acres of ground, situated about 1¼ miles above Newburgh, in full view of the North River. The house was substantially built, with brick, freestone and slate roof, and brick partitions, in 1858, (recently painted,) has 14 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms and water-closets; is supplied with gas pipes throughout, hot and cold water, hot air furnaces and other modern improvements.

The library is finished with black walnut and oak, the floor beautifully inlaid with the same, marble hall and vestibule; the doors upon the first story are solid black walnut and oak; cemented cellars under the entire building; the house is 37x76 feet exclusive of a spacious piazza fronting the river. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with fountains, graveled walks, &c. There is a fine stream of water, with lake and waterfall, skirted with trees and shrubbery; outhouses are of brick, comprising stable, shed, and ice-house filled with ice. Almost every description of fruit, including the choicest varieties of grapes, strawberries, &c., all in thrifty bearing. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a number of years, and possession given on the 1st of May.

Can be examined at any time previous to the sale with the badge of admission from the auctioneer, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 134 West 22d-st., elegant household furniture, all of which was made to order by Newhouse and others, consisting of in part as follows: Elegant carved rosewood parlor suits, in crimson, brocatel, with slip covers; rosewood 7½-octave piano-forte, full round corners, of the purest tone and finish; carved rosewood etagere, mantel and etagere ornaments, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, elegant French plate pier mirrors, window curtains, cornices, &c; solid rosewood extension dining table, with polished leaves; do dining chairs hatrack, &c.; black walnut dining-table, dining-room crockery, knives forks, spoons, &c.; ash, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top bureaus, washstands, commodes, mahogany chairs, mahogany wardrobes, hair-cloth mattresses, feather beds, pillows, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, rosewood hall stand, hall chairs, &c., &c.; also gas chandeliers brackets, &c.

HENRY & MINER, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No 187 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts., general household furniture, made to order by Meeks, Roux Roux, and others, consisting of as follows: English, Brussels, Persian and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, carved rosewood suit of 6 in quiet, reserve green, elegant silk covers; extra table, rosewood centre-table, bronze chandeliers and brackets, damask and lace curtains and cornices carved oak buffet, do. extension table, leaves and rack, solid oak chairs in green morocco, black walnut bedsteads and wardrobes, enameled marble-top bedroom suite, oak do., hair mattresses, holsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, window shades, kitchen and bedroom crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ERNST B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE SALE OF CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will call at auction on MONDAY EVENING, 29th, and TUESDAY EVENING, April 30 at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the International Gallery, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st.:

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES—A superb collection of oil paintings, comprising works of the greatest modern artists, in consequence of the new tariff which imposes a duty on foreign paintings. The importation for the above institution will be discontinued, and the present collection will be disposed of peremptorily. View 1 day of sales ever made in this City will exceed this in quality. They will be exhibited free on and after Monday, 22d inst.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 27, 1861, at 10½ o'clock at No. 60 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The attention of the public is particularly invited to this sale, as nearly all the furniture for sale was made to order by Alexander Roux, and comprises a full variety of parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture, in rosewood, black walnut and oak; also, chandeliers, brooze, clocks, carpets &c., &c. Parties about furnishing would do well to attend this sale, as everything is of first-rate quality, and all to be positively sold without reserve. Auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the Hotel No. 337 and 339 Sprung-st., all the furniture contained in said hotel, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, tables, bedsteads, chairs, feather beds, bedding, mattresses, oil-paintings, marble-top tables, bureaus, Cobb's range, (nearly new,) steam boilers, tanks, ranges, refrigerators, crockery, knives and forks, glassware, &c. Also, one business top wagon.

The above hotel can be leased for a term of five years, at a low rent. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 24-av., genteel household furniture, property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of tapestry carpets, parlor furniture, rosewood covered silk hair cloth settee, rosewood centre-table, rosewood piano-forte, mirrors, book-cases, fine iron chests, china and glass; a general assortment of mahogany bedroom furniture, black walnut do., curtains, fine mattresses, wash-stands, bureaus, kitchen-ware, refrigerators, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWHAMPTON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

A FIVE-HANDSOME ON HUDSON RIVER.—The farm of the late George Vanderbilt, containing 180 acres near Hilton Point depôt, Hudson River Railroad, in good condition, plenty of fruit and ornamental trees, good stone house, and other buildings; there is a dock on the premises, stone quarry, clay bed, &c. Further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for permanent and profitable investments. For full particulars see *Herald, Courier and Inquirer, Express, News, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Monday, April 29.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st.

A. M. GALVIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at private residence No. 42 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor, chamber and sal dining-room furniture, suites, piano-forte, mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, bronzes, oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

P. C. BRADLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Lestingwell, Esq., Referee, No. 92 James-st., 25x100 feet 5 in., 3-story brick building; No. 90 James-st., 22x75, 3-story brick building; No. 100 James-st., 22x75, 3-story brick building. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauney Court. SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

WARD MCALLAN, Auctioneer.

FIELD & McALLAN WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, April 26, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Ormsbee, Esq., Referee, No. 121 6th-av., and No. 124 West 20th-st., two four-story brick stores and dwellings on the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Attorney, No. 111 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 East 24th-st., near 6th-av., the Brussels and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures and bedroom furniture now contained in said house. Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. EDWARDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. EDWARDS & WHITING will sell on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 28 Dey st., by order of Messrs. S. ULLMAN & CO., all in store, and will be sold without reserve, by order of N. K. ROSENFIELD, Assignee.

A. J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction, on THURSDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 10 Spruce-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh city-made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. B. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY 26th inst, at 10½ o'clock, at No 218 East 23d-st, near 3d-av., all the elegant furniture in the house, consisting of

DINING ROOM.

Brussels carpet, superb carved oak buffet, oak extension table to match, oak dining room chairs, elegant china dinner and tea set, glass-ware, cutlery, &c.

PARLORS,

Superb medallion carpets, elegant rosewood parlor suites in hroscatel, rosewood piano forte, elegant French plate mirrors, cornices and curtains, rosewood etageres, centre and card tables, bronze mantel clocks and ornaments, secretary, oil paintings, engravings, &c.

CHAMBERS,

Rosewood and walnut bedsteads, and bureaus, Brussels carpets, easy chairs, commodes, &c.

HALL.

Oil cloths, hall stand and chairs, stair carpets &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF BLACK HORSES, PHAETONS, HARNESS, &c.

By E. & F. A. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 30, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, an elegant span of black horses; one of the teams is a Morgan horse, the most superior saddle horse, without exception either for lady or gentleman, in the State of New-York; kind, gentle and spirited in every kind of harness, and quite fast. The other is a Black-Hawk mare, very handsome, kind and gentle in all harness, and a very pleasant and easy saddle-beast for lady or gentleman. They are 16 hands high and match entirely in looks and action. The phaeton is nearly new, in perfect condition, and the harness not at all used, and equal to new. The establishment can be seen every fair day, from 12 till 12½ o'clock, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, or by calling at the stable, Nos. 23 and 24 West 13th st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, APRIL 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 18 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., two handsome oval mirrors, two handsome bronze and gilt chandeliers, very fine rosewood extension table, 18 feet; rosewood marble-top hat-stand, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths; also, bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, chairs, tables, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. A large and general assortment of household furniture. Also 1 grocer's wagon, to be sold for storage.

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 345 Bleecker-st, 2d house from 8th av. (Flatbush-av. and Greenwood cars pass near the house.)

The entire furniture of a cottage house, all as good as new, made by Redford, mahogany parlor furniture, marble-top chamber furniture, mattresses, oak dining-room furniture, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, linen window shades, china, cut-glass, toilet crockery, bronze, marble, China and Parisian ornaments, with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at Maple Cottage, on 4th-st., New Brighton, S. I., this residence of J. Carroll, Esq., all the elegant furniture contained in said cottage, made by Hutchings & Baudoine, consisting of solid rosewood centre tables, carved in Louis XIV. style; ditto secretary bookcase, library table, lounges, &c.; solid rosewood etagere richly carved; superb parlor suits in figured satin; rosewood jardineers; arabesque rosewood etagere, bronzes, armoir, Louis XIV. clock and candelabras, articles of virtu, tête-à-tête, &c.; lace curtains, brocatel ditto; sofa, mark piano-forte, stool and cover, music, Canterbury, &c.; rosewood hanging bookshelves, brackets, &c., oak dining-table and buffets; ditto arm chairs and lounges; French China dinner and tea sets; rich cut glassware, cutlery, &c.; rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, beds, bedding, bolsters, pillows, table linen and kitchenware; also three superior cows and one heifer, garden utensils, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, No. 278 4th st., between Broadway and the Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, on FRIDAY, April 26, all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of nice parlor suits, in hair-cloth; elegant carved rosewood alaine gilt frame mirrors, easy and arm chairs, rosewood marble top tables; Brussels velvet and 3-ply carpets; mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, pier and toilet mattresses, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, bureaus; together with all the crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, all the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the private residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany, black walnut and rosewood bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, oil-cloths, sofas, lounges, centre tables, chairs, dining-room furniture, carpets, oil cloths, refrigerators, kitchen ware, &c

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD AND mahogany furniture, rich carpets and curtains, bureaus, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 28th-st., near 9th-av., the entire new furniture, embracing every kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, silver plated ware curtains, marble-top buffets, dressing bureaus, French and mahogany bedsteads, beds, mattresses, &c., &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of household furniture, &c., at the residence of families. Will also hold regular sales at their auction-rooms, as above.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 170 Willoughby st., one door from Bridge-st., Brooklyn, genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suits, mahogany tête-à-tête, parlor rocking and easy chairs, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.

MOTHERS!

MOTHERS!!

MOTHERS!!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.

No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
TO USE
TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we may do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "Illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the southeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Greene-st., by 100 on Broome-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 10 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, 1862.

Apply to ALEXANDER CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to R. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 673 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE OLD ESTABLISHed Eating-house, No. 50 Chatham-st., formerly occupied by Oreskis, with boiler, ranges, &c., all ready to commence business immediately. This is a favorable opportunity for any person to commence the business; would be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEO. J. NEWBY, Bergen Point, N. J., or J. CROTHERS, No. 90 Chatham-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in complete order, modern improvements, and gas fixtures, corner Court-st. and 2d-place; large lot, 25x100½ feet. A very cheerful house and excellent neighborhood. Possession immediately. Rent moderate. Inquire of GEO. W. BLACKWELL, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, with gas chandeliers, &c., No. 69 East 27th-st. Rent $300. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 110 East 26th-st—rent $500; and the three-story house, No. 204 Elizabeth-st, will be let very cheap, in floors or apartments. Apply to P. McCAFFERTY, No. 118 East 26th-st.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, 16 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON 54TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 167 FEET east of 6th-av. and west of Broadway, a new white marble-front house, 18.6x50, with modern improvements. Rent $750. Keys from 1 to 4 o'clock. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,120 Broadway, or A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, THREE MINUTES' walk from Third-avenue Railroad and steamboat at Harlem Bridge—for $200 per year—a cottage house containing 7 rooms, with an extra large lot filled with fine grass and fruits. Apply between 10 A. M and 4 P. M., to W. H. DE LANCEY, JR., Nos 8 and 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, having all the modern improvements, three-story brick houses, Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 269 West 31st-st., near 8th-av—rents moderate. Apply to J. B. MORES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 101 Henry-st., Brooklyn; has every convenience, and is a first-class neighborhood. To a good tenant can be let to suit the times. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS No. 23 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or at the East River Bank, New-York.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and 2d (Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700

J. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 59 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 8 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SEGEE, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MILNELL, 305 4th-st.

TO LET—NO. 848 BROADWAY, IN THE BUILding next above Grace Church, the store, basement and sub-cellar, in size each 25 feet by 110, suitable for house-furnishing store, piano or cabinet furniture warerooms, or carriage repository. Rent $1,600. Apply in the store, from 2 to 3½ P. M.

$500.—TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS OR ONE YEAR—A three-story, high-stoop house, 26x50, in good order, with or without furniture, to 53d-st., near 8th av., six blocks from Central Park; gas fixtures and portable furnace. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st.

$800—TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, No. 284 Union-st., 4-story house, with water, range, &c. Lot 25 feet front, running through to Bachett-st., garden attached. Inquire of VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, 24x84, SUITED to upholstery or manufacturing purposes, cheap. Also large second floor. Rent $240. A large cheap basement. Also lower part of house in first-class location. Apply No 342 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 167 16TH-AV., CORNER OF 21ST-st., a first class house with gas fixtures and all modern improvements, three-story, basement, high stoop, with certain to rent. Rent $550. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON No. 1,429 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TO LET—NOS. 267 AND 329 WEST 35TH-ST., near 8th-av., a four-story brick, English basement house, in good order, with all modern improvements. Rent $600. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON, No. 1,429 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE, NO. 75 Charlton-st., consisting of two parlors, two basements, with two or three bedrooms; all large and in good order. The upper part occupied by a small family, no children; rent low to a good tenant.

TO RENT, ON UNUSUALLY LOW TERMS, the two handsome corner stone front houses, Nos. 321 and 323 Henry-st., between Degraw and Harrison sts., Brooklyn. Inquire of JAMES CAIN, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. G. PINCKNEY, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET LOW—FOR BUSINESS, STORAGE OR manufacturing, in parts to suit tenants, the five-story extra strong store No. 13 Thames-st., corner of Trinity place. Dimensions 32 by 67 feet, and has fine light. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 15 Broad st.

TO LET—FOR PRIVATE STABLE, FEED STORE or other unexceptionable business, the new building just completed in 54th-st., a few doors from the Northwest corner of 8th-av.; rent $230. Apply to JAMES BRETT, No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP AND basement brick house, No. 60 West 25th-st., with gas fixtures; has been new painted; has all the modern improvements; is in perfect order. Apply to W. GOODWIN, No. 56 West 28th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 281 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st.; first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 278 William st.

OUR COUNTRY!—ROOMS AND POWER offered, free of rent, for the manufacture of the American Flag, or for Tents for the Army of the Union. Also, two large rooms for drilling volunteers.

JOHN GAULD, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY OF NOT MORE THAN two adults of quiet habits, the second floor of the house No. 25 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park. Good neighborhood; rent moderate. Address H. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front house, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, builder, No 102 East 34th st.

TO LET—BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 62 East 38th-st., near Fourth-av., and nearly on the summit of Murray Hill. For further particulars inquire on the premises. The house will be put in good repair. Rent cheap.

TO LET—PART OF A THREE-STORY BROWNstone high-stoop house in 46th-st., near 6th-av., with usual privilege, to a good tenant with small family, at a moderate rent; gas fixtures in house, by HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with all modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Gas fixtures let with house. No. 109 East 32d-st. Rent low. Inquire of E. L. & B. B. BURNHAM, No. 911 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house, No. 118 West 44th-st., near Broadway; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 623 6th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 2 Tribune Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $260. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 281 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, TENTH-AVENUE and 162d-st., three handsome 3-story brick houses. Rent, $230 each. Inquire of E. F. CANNAN, No. 1,264 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE STORY AND basement house No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $600. Immediate possession given. Apply at 287 West 19th-st.

A LARGE ROOM, WITH SEVERAL SMALL ones attached, suitable for manufacturing or similar purposes, to let in Brooklyn, excellently located. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE HOUSE ON THE SOUTHWEST corner of University-place and 8th-st.; will be put in order and painted for a good tenant. Apply to WM. B. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall st.

TO LET—UPPER OR LOWER PART OF THE three-story, basement and sub-cellar house, No. 194 West 22th-st.; large yard, gas, bath, &c.; rent low to responsible tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brick house, with the modern improvements, in 42d-st., near 3d-av. Rent $460.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE RESERVE Works, foot of East 26th-st.: rooms dry and large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to R. HAWKE, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small, Possession immediately. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 120 and 122 Centre-st.

TO LET.—"HIGHLAND COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—DWELLING IN West 15th-st.—old No. 116, now No. 152. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

SHOP TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR OF SHOP No. 79 West 26th st., 27 feet front by 26 feet deep. Apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 56 West 26th-st.

TO LET—ON THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, THE new four-story brown-stone front house No. 111 East 34th-st. Inquire of E. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET,
LARGE FOUR-STORY STORAGE STORE,
No. 24 Maiden-lane.
Inquire of W. A. CARTER, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY MODERN HOUSE, No 210 West 14th-st.; 2-story plain house, No. 204 West 14th-st.; 2-story plain house, No. 126 East 30th st.; 2-story modern house, No. 91 East 29th st.; small modern house, No. 156 East 27th-st.; No 172 Thompson-st.; 3-story modern house, No 133 Wooster-st.; store, No. 249 Front-st.; 3-story house, No. 79 Greene-st.; house and vacant lot 100, &c., East 126th-st.; stable (rear) No. 26 Bond-st.; vacant lots 55 and Broadway; lots on 57th-st. and 1st-av.; house and 7 lots, 30th-st. and 1st-av. Apply at No 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. M. JACKSON.

TO LET.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWNstone front house No. 149th-st., containing all the modern improvements, with mantel and pier glasses and cornices, conservatory in the rear. Also, house No 159 9th-st. The houses are in perfect order, and will be rented low to small families. Inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 231 Washington st.

SHOP ROOM, WITH POWER.—A SMALL, neat shop, with power, near lower part of Bucksen-st., may be had for the manufacture of any small article which may be in demand for Government purposes and a moderate amount of capital would be furnished to facilitate the business. Address S. T. & CO., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Kapelje-st., being the first house east of Hicks-st; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILLE, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house, with high stoop, and water and gas throughout; pleasantly located at No. 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILLE, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDsome house, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first class neighborhood. Inquire of H. ROAG, No 78 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO new houses on Willoughby-av., near Yates-av; each contain all the modern improvements; gas throughout; water in kitchen; two lots with each house, near Myrtle-av. cars. Rent $350 each. Inquire of E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 160 West 45th-st.,

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] Company, }
No. 6 [illegible] April 24, 1861. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS [illegible] of the Company will be [illegible] and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, [illegible] SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for [illegible] CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

[illegible] of London, as agents of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Bankers, New-York, [illegible] which they will receive money on account of [illegible] or other notes of the Bank of England, [illegible] in small quantities at one and two per cent discount, and sovereigns, purchase at all the [illegible] towns in the United States, Canada, [illegible] American Exchange.

DOMICILIATION OF THE
[illegible]BURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible] of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, [illegible] Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, [illegible] has resolved that the necessary legislation [illegible] be obtained from the several States, and the [illegible] of sale of the said road being about to be effected, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite [illegible] arrangement for reorganization and to deposit their [illegible] either to become interested in the purchase [illegible] of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, [illegible]SON, No. 21 Pine-st. Signatures will be [illegible] by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. [illegible]

J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN MAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE LOAN.

[illegible] will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of April inst., at the office of the County Treasurer, Court-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, for a loan of $100,000, for the erection of a Court-house for the County of Kings; the [illegible] to be of $1,000 each, bearing six per cent interest, with coupons payable on the first day of May and November respectively.

The security offered for the proposed loan is equal, if not superior, to any other loan in the country; not only [illegible] faith and the obligatory force of the laws compelling the County authorities to provide means for its prompt payment, and pledging the entire property of the City of Brooklyn and the five towns of Kings County as security therefor.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
[illegible]NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
IRELAND BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
[illegible] from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 70 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, CANADIANS,
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 70 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in gold to suit on ALSOP & CO., [illegible], San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
And No. 70 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT of a Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking association which has heretofore carried on business and had its principal place of business at [illegible] in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York, [illegible] The undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said Cataract Bank to exhibit and establish their demands against said The Cataract Bank before the undersigned at his office in Lockport aforesaid, within thirty days from the date hereof.

And all persons indebted to said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned within said thirty days from the date hereof an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said The Cataract Bank and to pay the same to the undersigned. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days from the date hereof, and all persons holding any agency or submitting contracts of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to present the [illegible] in writing and in detail to the undersigned at his office in Lockport, on the 18th day of May, 1861, and at Lockport, the 18th day of April, 1861.

GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—IN SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE [illegible] the spurious stock in this Company having been [illegible] made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now open, and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 10 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

[illegible]GATION' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 158 Sewer, }
New-York, April 16 1861. }

A DIVIDEND OF [illegible] AND ONE-HALF per cent, payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1.

By order.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. Co., of 1859. }
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18, 61. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

W. B. CORNHAU, Sec'y.

New-York, April 4, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of [illegible] & BELL, for the transaction of a "General Stock Commission and Banking Business."

CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
WILLIAM J. BELL.

Office No. 18 William-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange on Moore-st) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The [illegible] will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

[illegible] OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 11 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May.

W. B. HEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., }
New-York, April 24, 1861 }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. KMBLOW, Treasurer.

UNION BANK, New-York, April 23, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of May prox.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

[illegible] OF THE BROADWAY, New-York, April 20, 1861.

[illegible] S. B. LAMAR HAVING RESIGNED, JOHN J. CHASE was this day elected President by the unanimous vote of the Board.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on good City or country property. Address W. ANTHES & LEROY, No. 38 Pine st.

$1,600 WANTED ON GOOD SECURITY. Address Box No. 1,786, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE NEWEST AND CHEAPEST ITEM.
[illegible] ENGLISH PAPER, for letter, draws freely and [illegible] Sold at No. 1 [illegible] Square, and [illegible] by
JAMES G. [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTY [illegible] of the New-York Society Library, will be held at the Library Building in University-place, on MONDAY, April 29, 1861, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., and the several meetings of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same hours [illegible] P. M.

WM. J. MARTIN, Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED BRONCHIAL SUFFERERS EXPOSE! FALSE AND WORTHLESS!
[illegible] IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO WISH [illegible] or diseases of the [illegible] and Throat, [illegible] DR. LARMONT, 74 Paris [illegible] and New York Medical Advisers and Magnetic Guide, (with Colored Plates, 100 pages, 150 Anatomical Illustrations), Inhaler, with the Spring, or 25 pages, Instructions, Directions, Hints and Advice Gratis, [illegible] Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Dizziness, Gout, Consumption, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Insanity and Sudden Death.

Among the constants in the anatomy of the several organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; three-score hospital practice; quacks, (advertising) their tricks and quackery; the author's unequaled Foods and Lenitive treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Iodoretum, Cantharidine, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; BOGGS & TOUSEY, No. 126 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; J. M. Johnson, No. 70 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

We append but other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Abbe, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the words of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, tetter ring, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal dépôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudalet & Gouré's, No. 32 Platt-st.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN MEDICINE OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Leddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced the most curious. Price of the Japan Secret $5 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. B. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a chart interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. B. COX No. 17 West Nineteenth-st. N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. HAUSHEAL, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

CATARRH.—THE VICTIMS OF THIS MALADY must remember that the only positive cure for it is prepared by Dr GOODALE, and to be had, with directions for using, at No. 612 Broadway, New York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. Patients consulting Dr. Hunter had for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of the other remedies; cures in one case, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Boss for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. Is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease, as seen by the fallacy of the ordinary mode adopted for the cure of it. Deal not with ignorant pretenders, and give the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, Plaintiff, *vs* WILLIAM A. BRUSLE and Elizabeth Brusle his wife, John M. Fenety and Eleanor, his wife, John L. Dean, Jobo Seryman, survivor of himself and William Seryman, deceased, Henry S. Billinge, Perrin Busdick, Benjamin A. Cook, Josiah Macy, William H. Macy, Francis M. Macy, John H. Macy, John M. Reilly, Miles O. Reilly, Albert L. Conklin, William Moore, William J. Williams, Francis Fenoerty, Gerrett W. Nyckan Junior, Margaret E. Jewett, administratrix, and Madison G. Harrington, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Jewett, deceased, Morits Veis, Abraham Valk, Jacob Valk, James W. Lavelle, Cyrus A. Rubbard, Alexander H. Mauvey, Betsey Gage, administratrix of the estate of Luke Gage, deceased, defendants. Summons (not served.) (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1861. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1861. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Mh 21-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALBERT L. PECK against THOMAS BURKE.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated March 26, 1861.

The cause plaintiff in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1861. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap11-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN C. NEWPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

n16-law6mTh*

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McELVAINE,
LEONARD A. PEABODY,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
FREDERICK B. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
BENJAMIN A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN PERKMAN,
MAYHEW BATES Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,
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EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Asst Secretary.
PERKMAN CONKEY, Surveyor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGONS, FIT FOR EVERY BUSINESS purpose, constantly on hand, or made to order, such as grocers, butchers, milk and express. Here you can get good article. You will find this place as favorable as any that can be found. STEWART'S wagon factory, corner of Broadway and 53d-st., near 8th-av.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—ONE NEW LIGHT six-seat Rockaway carriage, and one new style six-seat Germantown, made by first-class maker, and will be sold a bargain to close an account. A. E. VAN HORN & CO., No. 38 Warren-st., and No. 120 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LONG-TAIL BAY horses, about 15¾ hands high 7 and 8 years old, perfectly kind and sound. To be seen at the stable on the north side of 20th-st., just west of 1st-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO LARGE COOK STOVES, large enough to cook for 1,000 persons, each all complete; will be sold cheap for cash; will answer for house, ship or steamboat. JOHN MURPHY, No. 266 Water-st.

RAILWAYS, STEAMBOATS.

A WEEK in SACRAMENTO!
[illegible]
DEATH—DEATH.

AWFUL SACRIFICE! AWFUL SACRIFICE!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Recesses, Infringement in

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

Or abuse of those Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, HEREDITY FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Mental Hash, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 15 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, age, even the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And these be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.

All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

Bring about the same result

IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;

THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.

IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.

It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE BOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,

IT REANIMATES.

Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER,	KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,	DROPSY,

NON-RETENTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
By phlitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in

YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, hotel,

HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.

TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.

PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRASER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
D. S. BARNES, F. D. ORVIS,
T. S. WELLS & CO.,

And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits.

ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.

NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.

THIS KIND
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.

All communications confidential.

THE GENERAL
GREAT BAGGAGE
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin (With very superior accommodations) 70
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	ANGLIA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Scott.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
ANGLIA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
EUROPA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND,

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ARABIA,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JAMES MANLY, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 44, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. Westcott, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on

TUESDAY, April 30,

their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.

First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$25
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland or a railway.....$30

Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.

The steamer ARABIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New York on TUESDAY, May 14.

For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ire and.) The Liverpool New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
VIGO.....SATURDAY May 11,
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$36
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....65

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through rates.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wemsin, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $36.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS, KEUWEEN & HEINEKEN,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....20th March.
SATURDAY.....27th April.
SATURDAY.....20th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—SHIPPERS OF merchandise intended for steamer YORKTOWN, which was to have sailed on last Saturday, are requested to present their receipts and bills of lading for, and take away the same from Pier No. 13 North River. No clearances being allowed to Southern ports, our steamers have ceased running for the present.

LUDLAM & HENNIKEN, Agents.
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adapted to those must produce certificates

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY STORES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, on the corner of the Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, until 12 o'clock M. on the 26th of April, for furnishing the following Infantry accoutrements and equipments (army pattern,) to be furnished to the volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia:

2,000 of which must be delivered, (except of the non-commissioned sword belts) by the 30th of April, at such places as may from time to time be designated by the Commissary-General.

28,000 Cartridge Boxes.
28,000 Cartridge-box Belts and Plates.
28,000 Bayonet Scabbards and Frogs.
28,000 Waist Belts and Plates.
28,000 Cap Pouches and Picks.
28,000 Gun Slings.
28,000 Knapsacks (India-rubber, vulcanized.)
28,000 Haversacks.
2,500 Non-Commissioned Officers' and Musicians' Sword and Waist Belts, complete.

The bids will state the price at which each of the aforementioned articles will be furnished. All bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary-General's Office, on the 26th of April, at 12 o'clock, to learn who are the successful bidders who must be ready to give satisfactory and sufficient security for the faithful performance of their contract. BENJ. WELCH, Jr., Commissary-Gen'l.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, May 1, at 12 o'clock,

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

was denied them, for prudential reasons. The following order has been issued:

It being deemed necessary for the safety and protection of the city, that no steamboat be permitted to leave our harbor without the sanction of the city authorities, I hereby, by authority of the Mayor and Board of Police, direct that no steamboat shall leave the harbor without my permit.

I. R. TRIMBLE, Commanding.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT REPORT.

A. H. Stephens at Richmond—Jeff. Davis to be there Soon.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Wednesday, April 24.

The Baltimore *Sun* and *Exchange* arrived here at 2 o'clock this evening, having been detained by a storm. They contain the following item of news:

Gen. TRIMBLE had issued an order, stating that no absolute restrictions would be placed on steamship travel, but no persons will be allowed to leave the city without permits. Every one must exercise their own judgment as to leaving the city by private conveyance, as personal safety may be endangered.

Two thousand stadd of arms had arrived from Harper's Ferry.

Supplies of pork, flour and previsions for New-York have been stopped. Several cart loads of hinges from Providence, R. I., to Baltimore, had been allowed to pass.

Numerous seizures of arms and powder are recorded.

Eight hundred kegs of powder consigned to FISHER BROTHERS, Baltimore, from New-York, had been handed over.

The passenger train from the Camden station left for Washington on Tuesday afternoon. When nearing the Relay House, they were informed that a train from Washington had been taken possession of near Annapolis junction, and been impressed into the Government service, it was supposed, for the purpose of carrying troops from the junction to Annapolis. The conductor then turned back.

For the election in Baltimore there had been no other ticket but the "Southern Rights" nominated.

It was thought that the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal would be stopped, on account of the apprehension that cargoes would be seized.

The Washington train on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was running regularly yesterday, via Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

The light boats on the Potomac River were fired by Virginians, and consumed, in order to prevent Government vessels from carrying troops to Washington.

Heavy guns were heard the same morning in the vicinity of the White House, and the supposition was that some transport steamer had been fired into.

The mails between Washington and Annapolis had been stopped. The mails from Richmond had been detained by Government.

A messenger, late last evening from Anapolis junction, brings intelligence that 100 troops had arrived from Washington, and were stationed at the junction.

The road from Washington to Annapolis was in possession of the Federal troops, and the Annapolis road under guard. The road was but little damaged, and a train of cars passed over it yesterday. The rails, which had been removed from several places, had been easily replaced.

Military were dispatched from Baltimore, late last night, to proceed to the Relay House for the purpose of protecting the viaduct at that point. They took several pieces of artillery with them.

The Baltimore *Sun* makes humor of the special dispatches to the Northern papers about the shelling of Baltimore. It says that although Jeff. DAVIS is not at Richmond, he would be there in a few days with an advance guard of 5,000 Carolinians, and would rapidly reinforce, having ordered an enrolment of 20,000 men.

A BATCH OF CONTRADICTORY REPOBTS.

A gentleman just arrived in this City from Washington, having traveled from Baltimore in company with a gentleman direct from Richmond, assures us most positively that neither Jeff. DAVIS or Gen. BEAUREGARD had yet made their appearance in the latter city. The people were expecting both dignitaries, who, they said, were to lead them to the Capital.

A gentleman who left Montgomery on Saturday reports JEFFERSON DAVIS there, and that there were no unusual warlike preparations.

On the other hand, a gentleman reached this City last evening, who has come through Virginia, who states positively that Jeff. DAVIS was in his company, and that he is in Richmond at present.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

VIRGINIANS CONCENTRATING AT NORFOLK

RUMORED PROJECT TO STORM THE FORT.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, April 24.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this morning.

Capt. HOWES reports that he arrived at Fortress Monroe at 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon. There were 600 regulars in the Fort. The *State of Maine*, with the Fourth Regiment, arrived soon after. The troops were transferred to the United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, and dispatched to Norfolk to aid in the demolition of the Navy-yard. Commodore PAULDING had just returned from Washington, and expressed himself to Capt. HOWES in a determined manner relative to obeying his instructions. The *Pawnee* left Fortress Monroe Saturday night. The troops were in good spirits, all well, and eager to be at their post of duty.

It was reported that 5,000 Virginia troops were about Norfolk, and more were arriving. Capt. HOWES reports that the Virginians talk of storming Fortress Monroe, as that is the only possible way of taking it. That, however, will be no easy matter, as the fort, though large, is surrounded by a canal 36 feet wide, with 8 feet of water at low tide. The land approach is a narrow neck about 100 feet wide. The Government had given notification to the residents in the vicinity of impending dangers, and they were hastening away. The Virginians think the fort can be taken, but calculate upon a great loss of life.

The *S. R. Spaulding*, after leaving her troops, proceeded to Baltimore to take a return cargo, but did not come to her wharf. The Captain was informed that 200 men had been under arms all night to seize the steamer. There had been no reinforcement of Fort McHenry up to his leaving on Sunday. There were about 100 regulars in Fort McHenry.

On his return the frigate *Constitution* was being towed into the stream by a tug.

Below Annapolis, met the steamer *Boston* with a large body of troops on board, bound up the Bay.

The Virginians were erecting batteries at Stowell's Point, opposite Fort Monroe, and overlooking Hampton Roads.

Capt. HOWES reports the Light-house at Cape Henry not lighted at 4 A. M., on the morning of the 22d.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A mass meeting of laborers was held yesterday in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of affording the Commandant an opportunity of informing the workmen that such of them as chose to volunteer for service would receive some pocket-money from the Paymaster.

The *Huntsville*, another steamer chartered by the Government to augment the blockading fleet, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, and workmen commenced on her immediately. The *Monticello* is being rapidly fitted out. She was ordered off yesterday, but it was impossible to get her ready to leave at the hour ordered.

The *Savannah* and *Wabash* will be finished in a few days. Yesterday grape and canister, in large quantities, were put on board the former. Her machinery [illegible] and gave entire satisfaction. The batteries of all these vessels are being made as formidable as circumstances will permit. The 42 tremendous pieces of ordnance for the *Wabash* are nearly fixed in their proper places.

A detachment of U. S. troops arrived in this City yesterday from Buffalo, and was immediately sent over to Governor's Island. Recruits from other rendezvous were also sent to Fort Columbus. At the different offices, yesterday, applicants presented themselves for enlistment in considerable force.

The statement published yesterday about the *Verina* proves to be an error. A card from Com. BREESE, in regard to it, will be found elsewhere. It is right to say we printed it in good faith.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

HOW THE REINFORCEMENT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The Mobile *Mercury* of April 15 makes this interesting statement:

"On Friday evening, a little after dark, signal guns were heard out at sea—six distinct reports—seeming to be some dozen or fifteen miles away. It was surmised at first that they were signals of distress, but soon it was concluded to have some connection with a reinforcement of Pickens. About 9 o'clock there was discovered to be an unusual number about Fort Pickens, and unusual lights displayed. From various indications and circumstances, it was apparent that reinforcements were being landed and introduced into the fort. The guns heard out to sea were surmised, after that discovery, to be signals from the ships supposed to be on their way to Southern ports; but if any came in during the night, they were not observable, and no signs were seen of them Saturday morning.

During the day the *Wyandotte* had been cruising about the bay as usual. She went up to Pensacola, and was there about to take on board a person believed to be from Washington City. The citizens detained him and handed him over to Gen BRAGG. An examination elicited nothing to implicate him in any illicit undertaking, and he was released. He went over to Fort Pickens, and it is thought now that he may have carried the order to throw the men on the ships into the fort. The reinforcement is supposed to be the men who have been waiting on shipboard for that purpose for some weeks

There is another supposition of the reason of the reinforcement at that particular time. They may have obtained at Pickens some hints of an intended visit of 500 picked men at about the hour of midnight.

There can be no doubt that an assault on Fort Pickens was ordered for that night, at about the hour of midnight. The assaulting party was composed of five hundred picked men, two hundred and fifty of whom were picked men from the Mississippi Rifles, to be led by C. W. HARRIS, of the Home Guards; fifty from the Tenth Mississippi, and the others from other troops at Pensacola. All necessary preparations were made for moving at about 11 o'clock. The storming party were led down to the Navy-yard, from whence it would probably have embarked in boats. There are some other particulars about the preparations, as given to us, which we think had as well not yet have the publicity of a newspaper circulation.

It is surmised that FORNEY was to be the leader. There was no doubt entertained of its success, and if all be true as stated to us, we think Port Pickens would harm fallen that night, but for—what?

Fortune, or Chance, will have to bear the blame, and Delay, the real culpable party, will probably escape. Before the hour arrived, it was evident the fort had been reinforced, and all thought of the meditated assault was abandoned. The men picked for this special service lay on their arms all night at the Navy-yard without any protection from the chill air of the night, some of them not having so much as a blanket. They made no complaint.

Col FORNEY complimented them by saying they would do for anything Not a cap was distributed to them—the business was to be done with cold steel.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. BRAGG had a position on Santa Rosa Island with 1,500 men.

The *Wyandotte* is positively notified to stay outside in the future.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of April 22, makes this statement: "On Saturday, a gentleman direct from Memphis by railroad, passed through the city, on his way to New-York. He left Memphis on Friday, and says he saw a private dispatch there, stating that on Thursday Lieut. SLEMMER, of Fort Pickens, had ordered the Confederate troops to stop throwing up batteries with which to bombard him.

They declined obedience, and he opened fire upon them, and in the course of the first day's firing *three hundred of them were killed*. The dispatch was not permitted to be published in Memphis. It will be remembered that we have not had a word by telegraph from Fort Pickens for some time, while it is known that Fort Pickens has been reinforced, and its commanders directed to cause the building of sand batteries to cease. The chances are that there has been—and perhaps still is—a desperate struggle between Pickens and the hostile forts and batteries. The fact that we hear nothing of it from the South certainly does not indicate Southern success."

FORT PICKENS NO DOUBT REINFORCED.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 23.

The steamer *Hannah M. Johnson*, leaving Pensacola yesterday morning, reports eight war vessels off the harbor. It is supposed they contain reinforcements for Fort Pickens.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

MATTERS IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The navigation of the Potomac had not been obstructed to any way up to Monday evening last, and several vessels had passed in both directions. The commander at Fort Washington brought every vessel to, and examined into their character before allowing them to proceed. The Government steamer *Anacostra* came up on Monday night and reported all clear on the river.

The steamer *George Gage*—a ferry-boat plying usually between Washington and Alexandria—attempted to pass down on Sunday evening, *it is said, with a secession battery*, designed to be erected on the Virginia shore, at Indian Head—a point completely commanding the channel of the river. The report in Washington is that she was stopped and seized.

There is some apprehension felt lest, if the transport steamers go up to Washington with troops, obstructions may be placed in the channel, for the purpose of preventing their return seaward. It is probable that soon as the troops can be spared, steps will be taken to guard against the possibility of such a movement being made successful.

The four Potomac River mail steamers, *Powhatan*, *Baltimore*, *Mount Vernon* and *Philadelphia*, seized by the Government to prevent their being used for the transportation of secession troops, have been towed around to the Eastern Branch, and placed under the guns of the Navy-yard.

The *Mount Vernon* is being fitted up by the Government for the reception of an armament, probably for use upon the river.

Fort Washington has been put in complete repair. It was reinforced last week, and is in command of Major HASKINS, U. S. A. Guns have been mounted upon the summit of the walls, so as to command the hill on the east, which is as high as the fort, and which is only two or three hundred yards distant—a valley intervening. The fort is fourteen miles, only, below Washington, and nearly opposite Mount Vernon.

The volunteer troops in the Capitol are in good spirits, and spend much of their time in singing patriotic songs.

On Monday last over sixty clerks in the Departments refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government required by the Secretaries, and resigned. Most of them were persons whose removal would have been certain, as soon as the Departments had time to attend to their cases.

Gen. KEIM left Washington on Saturday to take charge of the Pennsylvania rendezvous at Harrisburgh.

The Long Bridge over the Potomac is guarded nightly by a force of regulars, with cannon, to take it if an invading force attempts to pass it.

Georgetown Heights are higher than any other point in the vicinity of Washington, and thoroughly command Arlington Heights.

Nearly all the officers at the Washington Navy-yard, except Capt. DAHLGREEN, had resigned—less, it is said, on account of secession sentiments than because of some misunderstanding as to the relative duties of the various officers.

The mails for the South now go from Washington by the Norfolk boats from Baltimore. The Department has arranged to send the Northern mails from Baltimore to Havre de Grace in wagons, and thence by rail. They will thus occupy about two days in getting through to New York.

The Government steamer *Pocahontas* arrived at Washington, on Monday night, with 120 marines and about 250 soldiers.

Among the recent resignations are those of Capt. WM. MCCLAIN, of the Navy; Lieut. J. W. SANNETT, of the National Observatory; Lieut. EDWARD L. WINNAN, of ditto; Lieuts. JOHN BROOKS, WM. L. POWELL, HENRY A. LEWIS, CHAS. C. SIMMS, all of the Navy, and Col. JOHNSON, Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

Twenty-two midshipmen at the Annapolis Naval School have also resigned.

The interruption of communication between New-York and Washington has seriously embarrassed some of the Warhington banks, which, having paid out all their specie for Northern checks and drafts, have no means of making exchange, and replenishing their coffers.

Flour at Washington has gone up from $12 50 to $20 per barrel. Government supplies the laboring classes from the stock seized at Georgetown at the rate of $7 50. Groceries of all descriptions have gone up 20 per cent., and in some cases still more, from the fear that the war will cut off supplies. Dealers will only sell such articles as flour and bacon to their regular customers, and these only in limited quantities.

Corn meal sells at $1 per bushel; hams from 16 to 20 cents per pound.

It is announced, on the authority of the Washington *Star*, that the Government has received a message from the Governor of Tennessee, in reply to the call for a quota of troops from that State. He emphatically says he will not comply, but would rather furnish fifty thousand men against the North.

The Baltimore papers announced that while H. W. HOFFMAN was on his way to that city, on Monday, to enter upon his duties as Collector of the Port, he, too, was intercepted at Harper's Ferry by the citizens of that place, who surrounded the car in which he was, and threatened to lynch him. The presence of his wife alone restrained them from carrying out their purpose. He was finally permitted to return to his home in Alleghany County, the car being locked to prevent his leaving it at any intermediate station.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 23.

The Government has received information that 1,500 Tennesseans are on their way to join the Confederate Army.

The steamer *Marquis de Habana* has been purchased by the Southern Confederacy, and will soon be fitted out as a war steamer.

Gov. HOUSTON spoke at Galveston, Texas, on Friday last, and he emphatically denied as having communicated with the Lincoln Government. He also denied that he claimed still to be Governor of Texas, and said that he had retired to private life, and should never leave it only for the defense of the country.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 22.

The Texas line of steamers has been suspended for the present.

Gen. HOUSTON, it is reported, is about to speak at Galveston, announcing his determination to oppose President LINCOLN'S preparations for war.

Warlike preparations are progressing in Texas on a large scale.

The remaining Federal troops at Indianola will probably be taken prisoners.

Six hundred dollars of the Confederate loan has been taken by the colored people of Mobile.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT CHARLESTON.

The brig *John H. Jones*, Capt. MILLS, from Charleston in four days, with cotton to DOLLNER, POTTER & Co., arrived this morning. Capt. MILLS reports everything quiet at Charleston

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALBANY REGIMENT.

The Twenty fifth Albany Regiment yesterday forenoon marched from the Battery, where they had been encamped for the night, to the Armery, corner of White and Elm streets, and took dinner. They were warmly cheered as they marched through Broadway. After refreshing themselves, the Regiment was again formed, and marched to Pier No. 1, North River, where a steamtug was provided to take them on board of the *Parkersburg*, which was anchored in the stream. They were loudly cheered as they embarked, and the neighboring steamers and vessels gave the usual salutes. The Regiment numbers some 600 men, and are composed of the picked military of Albany. The vessel goes provided with light artillery and howitzers for protection against attack by sea or on land. This Regiment will reach Annapolis in forty-eight hours from New-York. The *Chesapeake* carried large quantities of supplies to Fort Monroe. She also went under convoy of the United States brig *Perry*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IM THE CITY.

THE OLD MEN'S HOME GUARD.

A meeting was held at Palace Garden, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a guard of men over 45 years for home defence. The following Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting: Major A. M. BININGER, Col. CHARLES B. TAPPEN, Col. BUEL WAKEMAN, SAMUEL ILOTALINO, Esq., and Judge EDMONDS. Upwards of 300 names were enrolled on Monday evening, and the meeting adjourned to 7½ P. M. to-day, when further measures will be adopted for the organization of this "Old Men's Home Guard."

ANOTHER REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS ORGANIZED.

Brevet-Major GEO. B. HALL, who served with the New-York Volunteers during the Mexican war, has organized a regiment to serve during the present war in defence of the Stars and Stripes, to be called the Jackson Light Infantry. He has already enrolled upwards of 400 men, and expects to have his full complement within two days more. The head-quarters of the regiment are at NEAAR'S, No 113 Grand street, where those who wish to be enrolled are requested to call at any hour of the day or evening.

Experienced officers who have seen service in the field, are connected with this regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GAURD.

Col. ALLEN'S command were received and mustered into the service on Tuesday. Yesterday they embarked for Quarantine, Staten Island, where they will remain, to be drilled and equipped. The Board of Commerce have subscribed $2,000, and THURLOW WEED $150 for this Regiment. Messrs. LILLENTHAL have contributed 250 pounds of tobacco, and a number of ladies 1,000 flannel shirts and drawers.

COL ELLSWORTH'S ZOCAVES.

This Regiment, 1,000 strong, marched into quarters at Fort Hamiltoe yesterday afternoon.

ADVANCE GUARD.

400 of Col. DURYEA'S Zouaves went into quarters at Fort Schuyler yesterday. Before they leave for the seat of war they will be properly drilled and equipped. The remainder of the Regiment will follow to-day.

WILSON'S VOLUNTEERS

2 200 men have enrolled themselves under Col. WILSON. All are ready and anxious to have a brush with the traitors.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Mr. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY has opened an office for the recruiting of Sappers and Miners, at No. 600 Broadway.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Each company belonging to this Regiment has its full complement of men. They expect to start tomorrow for Washington.

THE SCANDINAVIAN COMPANY.

This Company, Capt. BALLING, attached itself yesterday morning to the First Regiment National Gnard.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Offices for recruiting are opened daily at Nos. 17 Broadway and 109 Grand-street. Already upwards of 400 men have joined. To-night a meeting takes place at Hope Chapel.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The First Regiment Col. HUDSON, has its full complement of men and is now quartered at the State Arsenal, Sixty-fifth street. The whole of the Regiment will be uniformed in a day or two.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Nearly a thousand men have already volunteered into this Regiment. To-day they will be inspected at the State Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. Donations of flannel shirts, drawers, &c., will be thankfully received.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

The officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment have been actively employed the last few days in recruiting and drilling. Nearly 1,500 men are on the roll. Baltimore is expected to be sailed for on Monday.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

Six hundred and thirty have already volunteered for this Regiment, and the "Cry is still they come." E. D. BAKER, late of California, is the Colonel.

THE KNICKERBOCKER HOME GUARD.

A meeting was held at Mr. JOHN GARLAND'S, No. 6 Centre-street, for the purpose of organizing a regiment to be known as the Home Guard. Col. STORMS and ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., addressed the meeting, which is adjourned to Friday.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, Col. HAWKINS, was accepted by the Governor last Monday. They are now quartered at Castle Garden.

FIELD OFFICERS FOR THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

An election for Field Officers of the Elevent Regiment was held at the Division Armory last evening, Gen. JOHN EWEN presiding. The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected: JOACHIM WARNBOT, Colonel; EDWARD FERRERAS, Lieutenant-Colonel; GEORGE A. RAYMOND, Major.

THOSE SECESSION UNIFORMS.

Yesterday afternoon the chief clerk of Police Commissioners inventoried and transferred to Quartermaster-Gen. ARTHUR, of the N. Y. S. M., all the military clothing and material seized by the Police of the City at No. 3 Dey-street, as it was about being shipped for the secession army. The uniforms will doubtless prove acceptable, as they can be appropriated towards the uniforming of our volunteers.

The goods seized were as follows: 769 coats and 266 pair pants, and cloth already cut ready for making, for 130 coats and 55 pair pants The material is a fine mixed satinett. The uniforms were trimmed with red cord. One lot of this cord was also seized.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, Sergeant MORTON, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, Drill Sergeant WARNER and Patrolmen JOHNSON and SATTONVILLE, of Brooklyn, resigned to go to the seat of war. The following appointments were made: THOS. P. STEPHENSON, Fourth Precinct, New-York; WM. H. MORTON, JOHN REA, WM. V. LANE, Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn.

ANOTHER REGIMENT.

Col. GOFF is now forming a new regiment to be called the Lincoln Guards. It is his intention to offer his command to do duty at the White House.

TIMELY LECTURES.

At the request of the Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Dr. T. H. HAMILTON will commence a course of lectures on Military Surgery on Thursday, at 12 M. The course will be free to all who may desire to attend.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

The Fifth took up its quarters at the Battery last evening. Men were busy all day in putting up tents for them, provisioning their Commissariat Department and otherwise attending to their military necessities and comforts. Each tent has a plank flooring, raised about three inches from the ground, and is furnished with straw pallets and stools, and other utensils for the accommodation of several men. Unfortunately, it rained last night, and the Battery was ventilated by a pretty stiff salt breeze from the Bay; but the Fifth seemed quite content, if not positively jolly.

MASS MEETING AT YORKVILLE.

The Union men of Yorkville and vicinity will hold a mass meeting, for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard, at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, to-night, under the auspices of the Irving Literary Association. FERNANDO WOOD, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Alderman DAYTON and Judge THOMPSON are among the speakers.

DRILL ROOMS.

Gen. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER offers to the military authorities the large rooms on the second story of the new brick building at the Southwest Armory, Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway, rent free. They are well adapted for drill rooms.

THE BARRACKS IN THE PARK.

The creation of these buildings is going on with marvelous rapidity. The appearance of the Park is completely transformed. To-day the roof on the Broadway front will be finished and the hoisting apparatus set in operation. The buildings fronting Park-Row will be ready to-morrow morning. Tents have already sprung up in the vicinity, and the Park, below the City Hall, will shortly present the appearance of a military encampment.

THE FEELING IN BROOKLYN.

Rev. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, in a card to the public, unites with his fellow-citizens in allegiance to the United States Government, and the earnest prayer that God will soon bless the country with an honorable and permanent peace.

The Stars and Stripes float from Mr. VAN DYKE'S Church.

THE MILITARY.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment did not leave yesterday, as was expected, as they were not fully equipped. They are quartered at the State Arsenal on Portland-avenue, and it is not definitely known now when they will get away.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WOOD, it is understood, will leave on Saturday next. The Seventy-second Regiment are getting ready so as to be able to march at one hour's notice.

A meeting was held in City Hall Park, Tuesday eight, to organize an Irish Brigade. Not less than 5,000 people were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Mayor POWELL occupied the chair, and addresses were made by Dr. J. H. COLGAN, Capt HOGAN, and others. More than 400 persons signed the roll. The headquarters of the Brigade are at the Emerald Cottage, on Jones-street.

A company of Light Infantry Volunteers is being organized by JOHN DUNN, a veteran who served in the Crimean War.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED—MOVEMENTS OF THE LADIES.

The ladies are preparing vigorously and in good season for the care of the wounded in the coming war. The Committee appointed on Monday at Mr. RAYMOND'S residence, met yesterday at the Chapel of Dr. POTTS' Church. Mr. WILLARD PARKER, the President, explained to the very large number of ladies present, the manner in which the Association proposed to labor for the accomplishment of its object, viz.: the preparation of lint, bandages, wrappers and other articles which will be needed by the wounded. A room in the Society Library has been offered for their use. At this room cotton and linen-cloth and other material will be given out to ladies who may desire to work in this cause. Some one will be present to explain the manner of making the articles needed, and when made they will be returned to this room, properly packed in boxes and placed at the disposal of the surgical and hospital authorities. The room at the Society Library will be ready to day.

Mr. KEIM, of Twenty-ninth-street, was appointed Assistant Secretary, and will be in attendance at the rooms. Additional contributions of money were received.

All donations for this Association may be sent to H. J. RAYMOND, the Treasurer, TIMES Office.

The New-York Ladies' Relief Union meet every afternoon, from 2 to 6 o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union square, for the purpose of preparing garments, &c. Contributions of all kinds are solicited, and may be left at the Church in care of the sexton. Money may be sent to Mrs. J. W. HALSTEN, No. 217 West Eighteenth-street, or to Mrs. JULIA RYAN DAVIS, No. 18 East Twenty-eighth-street.

A meeting of ladies is to be held at the *Woman's Library* room, in the University, this evening, to make arrangements for sending nurses, as well as garments, bandages and other necessaries of hospital and camp life. Contributions may be sent to the Library to the care of Miss E. M. POWELL.

The ladies in various parts of the City are organizing local associations for the purpose of prosecuting this work. A resolution was passed at the meeting in Dr. POTTS' Church, recommending the several associations to appoint each one delegate to a Central Committee, which shall act in concert with the association of surgeons already organized.

ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

DANIEL FISH, gunmaker, No. 66 Fulton-street, was arrested by the police yesterday, and to-day handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal on a charge of treason, and misprision of treason, in having sent off large quantities of arms for the use of the Southern traitors. The correspondence and bills of lading found in his possession abundantly sustain the charge. A man, calling himself Dr. SABO, was also arrested, and is now in the hands of the United States authorities for recruiting men for the Southern Navy. The papers which he used for the purpose were headed "United States of America," and purported to be authorized by the United States Collector and Naval Officer *of Charleston*. As there are no such officers at that port acting in behalf of the United States of America, it is evident that the detention was to enlist men under a false pretence, and, after getting them to Charleston, impress them into the service of the C. S. A.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.

Messrs. HOTCHKISS & SONS, of Sharon, Connecticut, have offered the Governor of their State a bronze rifled cannon. (16 pounder,) and all of their patent projectiles which can be fired from it during the war. Gov. BUCKINGHAM has accepted the gift. They have also offered to produce additional rifled cannon and projectiles at cost.

THE DESTRUCTION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT. JONES.

Lieut. JONES has sent a copy of his official report to a friend in this City, accompanied by a private note from which the following is an extract:

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Penn., April 20, 1861.

The people here were almost mad with joy at my baffling the rebels, as they call them, and want to make me a Colonel, but I have for obvious reasons no intention of accepting their offer. I lost everything except what was on me. The march jaded me, but is over now, except my feet are still sore.

Yours, R. JONES.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Penn., April 20. 1861.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Immediately after finishing my dispatch of the night of the 15th inst., I received positive and reliable information that 2,500 or 3,000 State troops would reach Harper's Ferry in two hours, from Winchester, and that the troops from Hallstown, increased to 300, were advancing, and even at that time—a few minutes after 10 o'clock—within 20 minutes' march of the Ferry. Under these circumstances, I decided the time had arrived to carry out my determination, as expressed in the dispatch above referred to, and accordingly gave the order to apply the torch. In three minutes, or less, both of the Arsenal buildings, containing nearly 15 000 stand of arms, together with the carpenters' shop, which was at the upper end of a long and connected series of workshops of the Armory proper, were in complete blaze.

There is every reason for believing the destruction was complete.

After firing the buildings, I withdrew my command, marching all night, and arrived here at 2½ P. M. yesterday, where I shall await orders.

Four men were missing on leaving the Armory, and two deserted during the night.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. JONES, First-Lieut. R. M Rifles,
Commanding Dept. Rect.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 24.

The Seventy-ninth (Scotch) Regiment, Col. MACLEAY, of New-York, have orders this morning, for immediate service.

Twenty new companies have been entered as inspected, this morning, making 134 companies new-enrolled.

CONNESAUGA, Wednesday, April 24.

The First Company of the Ogdensburgh Volunteers, 80 men strong, left for Albany at noon to-day. A salute was fired and a large crowd gathered at the depot as the train started.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, April 23.

A large Union meeting was held here to-day. Among the speakers was Hon. WM. KELLY, late Democratic candidate for Governor. Strong resolutions were passed, sustaining the Government and authorizing the Common Council to borrow $10,000 for volunteers and their families. All who were present took the oath to support the Constitution.

GENEVA, Tuesday, April 23.

Geneva is in arms. One company of volunteers has already been formed, and several others are forming. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night, and was addressed by Judge FOLGER and others. $6,000 was subscribed and guaranteed for the families of volunteers.

ADAMS, Tuesday, April 23.

A Union mass meeting, numbering over 2,000 persons, assembled here last evening. Many patriotic speeches were made, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Volunteer companies are rapidly forming throughout the country.

ALBION, Tuesday, April 23.

A great meeting of the citizens of Orleans County is now being held in the Court House Park, and addressed by Gov. SELDEN, Gov. CHURCH, and others.

Nearly $30 000 has already been subscribed for the families of volunteers, and more is coming.

Three companies have organized, and more are forming.

Orleans will do her part.

WHAT NEW-JERSEY IS DOING.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening last, to endeavor to fill up a company for the contingent which the State is required to furnish, and to raise money to provide for the families of those who volunteered. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. NEWLIN, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. GEO. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, Col. HENRY J. MILLS, and by Mr. AMZI DODD. The latter, as Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a series of exceedingly comprehensive resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. Within fifteen minutes after the adjournment of the meeting $1,000 were subscribed toward the volunteer fund, and pledges were given for the payment of any amount which might be called for. Quite a number enrolled their names as volunteers.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, April 24.

THEODORE RUNYON, of Essex, has been appointed Commander of the New-Jersey forces He will send one regiment to Trenton, thence to Washington, at once. The second regiment is nearly full, and recruiting rapidly. The excitement is great. New-Jersey will send 10 000 if called on.

WHAT MISSOURI IS DOING.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 23.

The *Democrat* of this morning says that Gen. HARNEY has received his necessary orders, and yesterday about 700 men were enlisted under the President's proclamation, received by and placed under the command of the officers of the United States Arsenal in this city.

It is understood that about 1,500 men have tendered their services, and will be accepted.

About 1,500 troops are now in the arsenal.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 22.

Gov. JACKSON has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet Thursday, May 2, for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be necessary for the more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of this State, and raise money, and such other means as may be required to place the State in a proper attitude of defence.

Adj.-Gen. HOUGH has issued orders to the commanding officers to assemble their respective commands on the 3d of May, and go to encampment for six days, as provided by law. The strength, organization and equipments of the several commands are to be reported at once to head-quarters, and the division inspectors are required to give all information respecting the condition of the State forces.

St. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 23.

Lieut. E. MERCHANT and Surgeon BREWER, of the United States Army, have resigned.

Gen. HARNEY left for Washington to night.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon rises.. 8 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 39 | Gov. Island.. 8 23 | Hell Gate.. 9 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 24

Cleared.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkin, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Barks Ulster, Keenedy, Cork; Market, Thos. Wallace; W. A. Banks, Sartlett, Sligo, Snow & Burgess

Brigs I. M. Denson, Bartoe, Para, Burdett & Everett; Ben Lunning, Havens, Machias; Miller & Hoogston, Herald, Grey Sippican; Essex, Smith; Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Clyde, Campbell, St. Johns, N. F.; J. S. Whitney & Co.; Valkylee, (Swed.,) Wyberg, Queenstown, Finch & Meincke; Alert, (Br.,) Cagley, Arthurstown, master.

Schs. Pioneer, Scrollne, Fox, Philadelphia. J. W. McKee; Arnon, Small, Eastport master; Corilla, Baker, Westfleet, master; Henry Castoff, Smithsham, Newport, R. J. Godwin; Mayflower, ——, Elizabethport; S. Bulkley, Bulkley, Hartford, master; C. O. Smith, Smith, Wilmington, master; John Roe, Smith, Tortuga, McCready, Mott & Co; Oxford, Tabor, New-Bedford; J. R. Dow, A. Baker, Miller, Providence, master; R. Griffiln, Smith, Wilmington, Del., master.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall April 15, with passengers, mails and specie to D. B. Alleo.

Steamer Factor, Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Madgie, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Yacht Edna C., Seaman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds.

Ship Chicago, Chase, Liverpool, via Mobile 14 ds., in ballast to Norman & Sons.

Bark John Ariles, (of Bangor,) Lee, St. John, P. R., April 9, with molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong of New-Haven. April 21 in the Gulf Stream, passed brig Wm Eagle, before reported, and took from her 100 bags coffee, a hoop skirt &c.

Bark Rambler, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Maragues, P. R., April 5, with sugar to Arthur Leary. Lost jib-boom &c.

Bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 15 ds., with coffee &c. to J. F. Joy

Bark R. A. Allen, Patten, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar &c. to Benner & Deake.

Brig Maria, Morgan, Para March 27, with rubber, &c., to E. L. Corning. April 21, lat 34 48, lon. 70 60, fell in with the wreck of Br. bark John, of Liverpool, dismasted, water-logged and abandoned, the sea making a complete breach over, sticks of timber, sailors' chests, &c., floating around her.

Brig May Flower, (of New-Haven, ——, Mayaguez, P. R. April 12, with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons of New-Haven. Sld. in co. with brig Rainbow, for New Haven.

Brig John H. Jones, Mills, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co. Capt. Mills reports everything quiet at Charleston.

Brig Ana D. Torrey, (of Boston,) Griffin, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co

Brig Gipsey, (Br., of Halifax,) Olson, Manzanilla April 11, with melado &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Matthews, (of Searsport,) Kelly, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Young Dorchester, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Dinsdale, Segua 10 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig H. Hinvelock (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alice, (Br., of Shelburne N. S.,) Atwood, Ponce, P. R., April 12, with sugar to master.

Brig P. R. Curtis, (of Portland,) Norwood, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Veteran, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Arecibo, P. R., April 13, with sugar to master.

Brig Jachim, Ro

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2995 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

A FLOOD OF TROOPS IN WASHINGTON

FOUR NEW-YORK REGIMENTS THERE.

Concentration of Secessionist Troops at Norfolk.

Neither Jeff. Davis nor General Beauregard in Virginia.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS AT RICHMOND.

The Avalanche of Men and Money from the North.

Princely Subscriptions from New-Yorkers.

Vigorous Military Preparations at Albany.

THIRTY-NINE REGIMENTS CALLED FOR.

A special messenger from the TIMES Office has just returned to this City from a tour of observation in the South. He left Norfolk on Monday night; was present at the burning of Gosport Navy-Yard; and visited the new defences erected by the Virginians below Norfolk and Portsmouth. He confirms the statements of our correspondent "York," that Gov. WISE was at Norfolk on Monday, and that as late as Tuesday neither DAVIS nor BEAUREGARD were in Richmond, nor had any formidable army been concentrated anywhere in Virginia.

He reached Baltimore yesterday morning and found the city unusually quiet. In company with a Major of the United States Army, who came from Old Point, he went to Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore, and made inquiries for the best route to New-York, but got nothing satisfactory. They were not followed, observed, nor in the least degree molested in Baltimore. They took a small steamer that runs down the Chesapeake and then up Chester River to Chestertown, in Kent County, on the eastern shore of Maryland. Thence by private conveyance 24 miles to Smyrna, on the Delaware railroad, 32 miles below Wilmington.

The eastern shore of Maryland appeared strongly Union. Chestertown, the home of Senator PEARCE, is intensely Union. They have the Stars and Stripes over the market-house, and swear it shall never come down except in blood. They are bitter against Baltimore, which, they say, has provoked ruin on the State. Our informant thinks there is a large, respectable, and powerful Union element in Maryland, and that *the presence of a military force in Maryland, adequate to their protection, would embolden them to crush out the intended movement of secession, and bring back the State to loyalty.*

There was no reason to believe that any force was concentrating to oppose the march of the Seventh New-York Regiment and other regiments from Annapolis to Washington. There were no forces besieging Fort McHenry, and the general opinion seemed to be that Maryland will make no further demonstration against the United States Government, unless the Legislature, that is to meet to-day, shall attempt to withdraw the State from the Union. In that event, if the Union men of the State can have good backing, they will forcibly resist the revolution.

In Virginia a perfect despotism reigns throughout the State. All non-residents had been warned to leave, but only permitted to leave with written passports from local military leaders.

NEW-YORK TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

The Associated Press have reliable information, just received, that the New-York Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth Regiments have safely arrived at Washington, and are now quartered at the Navy-yard in that city.

The Seventy-first Regiment is also at Washington.

We are informed that the *Baltic* reached Washington *via* the Potomac.

A FLOOD OF TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25.

The Baltimore *American* has been received by Express. It has a letter dated Annapolis, yesterday, announcing the arrival of the *Baltic*, *Coatzacoalca*, *Columbia*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Shriver*, *Ariel*, *Harriet Lane*, *Boston*, *Maryland*, and a brig from Havre de Grace, with 5,000 New-York and Pennsylvania troops. The Massachusetts and New-York Regiments marched for Washington Wednesday. A letter says the Constitution was to sail for the mouth of the Potomac, to blockade the port of Baltimore.

The Baltimore *American* says:

"The Federal Government is rapidly reinforcing Washington *via* Annapolis.

Officers of the Norfolk boat, which arrived yesterday, report passing five ships, supposed to contain United States troops.

We have also reports of several steamboats passing down the Bay from Perryville with troops.

The first detachment commenced passing the Annapolis junction at yesterday noon. It was about 2,500 strong, and composed in part of the New-York Seventh Regiment.

A second detachment of 3,000 men were about to move from Annapolis. The troops march from Annapolis to Washington, the railroad facilities in possession of the Government being used for the transportation of stores and provisions, of which large amounts are reported to be going forward.

So far, no armed opposition to the troops is reported.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday received dispatches per their line of telegraph at the Annapolis Junction, which announced that a large body of United States troops were on their way to Washington, and were passing along at an ordinary time step, without molestation from the Volunteer troops of the neighboring country.

The dispatch stated that the right column was just turning the junction and passing over the Washington Branch.

Scouting parties and a regular line of videttes had been thrown out, whilst a full battery was posted on the right.

The First Division, according to the eye of the operator, and the computation of others, was about 4,000 strong, and partially composed of the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, April 25.

The Bell and Everett Convention of this Congressional District met in this city to-day, and accepted the nominee of the Douglas Democrats, W. G. BROWN, of Preston County, as their candidate for Congress.

A resolution was adopted approving of the Harrisen County preamble and resolutions, which condemned the course of Eastern Virginia, and recommends all the Northwestern counties to send delegations to the Convention at Wheeling the 13th day of May.

Many strong Union speeches were made, and everything was transacted with perfect unanimity.

The prevalent opinion here is that there will be a division of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BALTIMOREANS.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Thursday, April 25.

The Baltimore *South*, of last evening, received here, speaks about the election yesterday as progressing quietly, and the number of votes being polled comparatively small. There was no opposition to the "Southern Rights" ticket and no contest manifested, the people voting or not, according to their convenience.

A heavy mail was sent to Washington at noon by express, railroad communication being stopped.

The reported burning of Mr. CADWALLADER'S residence is said to be incorrect.

A freight train at Slemmer's Run was seized, loaded with provisions, &c., supposed to belong to the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment.

Quartermaster COOK of the New-York Seventh Regiment had been arrested as a spy.

The authorities of Baltimore had seized the Bremen ship *Admiral*, loaded for Liverpool.

There is no Washington news, railroad travel being interrupted.

COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Thursday, April 25.

The communication between Washington, Annapolis and Baltimore is now in as precarious a condition as that north of the latter city. The papers contain much unreliable information regarding affairs at the Capital.

The Baltimore evening papers, yesterday, stated that the Federal troops marching across had reached the Annapolis junction, and that the roads were being repaired on the route. The news, however, brought by passengers dispelled the report.

The Seventh Regiment of New-York, and the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts, were being encamped eight miles above Annapolis.

The rest of the troops that arrived are still at Annapolis.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT ANNAPOLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25.

An arrival from Annapolis reports that five additional regiments had arrived there with the Sappers and Miners, and a corps of Flying Artillery, with twelve pieces, and the railroad and locomotive workmen to attend the repairs of the railroad and machinery.

THE ROAD OPEN TO WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25.

The latest intelligence from Annapolis states that the road is open to Washington, and that five regiments had arrived at Annapolis, including the Pennsylvanians.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, April 25.

Passengers who arrived here *via* the Northern Central Railroad, and also by the Chambersburg route report that all was quiet in Baltimore yesterday.

Guards are stationed at all the public buildings, and a strict surveillance is kept over strangers passing through that city.

The price of a conveyance by carriage to York, Pa., is sixty dollars.

A clerk of a wholesale house, from Baltimore, reports that all the wholesale houses are closed, and clerks and Northern men by birth were being ordered to enlist. Many on this account was escaping.

Five cars arrived this morning at Chambersburgh, filled with families flying from Baltimore. All persons above fourteen years of age are required to volunteer.

Baltimore money is ten per cent. below par there, and Pennsylvania money is being exchanged for gold and silver.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that the special election in Baltimore was a mere form, as there was no opposition to the "Southern States Rights" ticket. Only about 8,500 votes were cast, and they all on one side.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Thursday, April 25.

Gov. HICKS has issued a proclamation for the Legislature of Maryland to assemble in Frederick City to-morrow.

This course is deemed advisable in consequence of the presence of the Federal troops at Annapolis.

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following dispatch:

RELAY HOUSE, Washington Junction, Wednesday, April 24—11 P. M.

A courier has just arrived from near Annapolis Junction, and reports that no troops are now in that quarter. It is thought that they have gone by a shorter and more direct march near Upper Marlboro to Washington.

There is a probability of the reopening of travel to and from Washington by order of Gen. SCOTT. It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would send a train at 11 o'clock this morning, to return from Washington at a quarter of 3.

The *Sun* says that in Virginia the war spirit is fully aroused, and volunteering and arming is going on rapidly.

Capt. RUSSELL, of the Norfolk line of steamers, and in charge of the *Louisiana*, reports that over 7,000 troops from the South arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, and their destination was kept secret.

A gentleman who has just arrived here, says that Ex-President BARNAM, of the American Telegraph Company, had used every endeavor with the authorities of Baltimore, for a resumption of the telegraph, but unsuccessfully.

The business and intelligent part of the community favor it, but it receives much objection from the lower classes.

The *Sun* endeavors to relieve the country people from an apprehension of the seizure of their property.

All the wants of the Military are being now provided for by the State.

The *Sun* is also gratified to learn that many who were endeavoring to remove their families from the city had concluded to remain.

Respectable Baltimoreans say that the reports of the ordering out of the Union men are unfounded.

The Unionists keep very quiet, and are not interfered with.

FROM THE MARYLAND FRONTIER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PERRYVILLE, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

Strict military rule is maintained at this point, and the utmost vigilance exercised to prevent surprise. Bodies of Pennsylvania troops are kept constantly on the move in different points, and the railroad at each station and bridge is strongly guarded.

A gentleman from Washington, who passed through Belle-Air at 5 P. M. yesterday, reports everything quiet in that city except a constant movement of the State militia and a continued enlistment of recruits. No American flags were flying, but everything is secession. Near Belle-Air his party was stopped by a company of soldiers, and several times detained on the road and questioned by squads of armed men.

An order has been issued in Baltimore prohibiting the removal or sale of any provisions from the city. The inhabitants expect a siege, and this measure is taken to guard against famine. All wagons leaving the city were examined and any provisions they contained removed.

On Monday the steamer *Maryland* was run on shore by her crew (Secessionists) and deserted, that she might not be taken by the enemy. On Tuesday morning the *Wyoming*, with Capt. SYNMAN and a crew of marines, and carrying a 32-pound gun and a howitzer, went down and took possession of her. The *Maryland* formerly plied as ferry boat between Perryville and Havre de Grace.

The *Wyoming* had a narrow escape from annihilation when running down to the *Constitution*. The flag at the fore flopped in the sailor's faces, and it was lowered. The *Constitution* beat to quarters, run out their guns, and stood prepared to blow the boat out of water at the shortest notice.

Additional passengers from Baltimore report that their carriages were stopped and themselves examined at different points on the road. The company of soldiers before spoken of are stationed at a wood, and swoop out upon travelers to their no small terror and amusement.

One thousand troops were landed at Fort Monroe and in its vicinity on Monday morning.

The Virginia Governor has just taken six of Parrot's rifled cannon to Norfolk. The Virginians have taken possession of Fort Norfolk, and shipped the ammunition therein to Richmond. The Naval Hospital had been given up to Virginians.

On Monday, the *Pawnee* went to Washington, and the *Cumberland* was at Old Point. On Monday evening the *Baltic* arrived at North Point with 1,000 troops.

The *Sun* says the concentration of troops at Perryville has created great excitement at Baltimore. The United States troops are not held in much respect by the Marylanders. A correspondent of the *Sun* says: 200 good men could have taken the whole body at Cockeysville.

A bearer, with sealed dispatches from the United States Government to Capt. BLAKE, was seized and brought before Gov. HICKS. Gov. HICKS delivered the dispatches to Capt. BLAKE in person. It is said that they contain orders for the United States troops to return, but this is not likely.

One of the Morristown volunteers was found about three miles distant from the camp, lying under a tree, with his throat cut, and an open pen-knife lying beside him. Many of his comrades incline to the opinion that his throat was cut by "some bloody Secessionist;" but it is much more probable that he committed suicide. He had been addicting himself to a steady absorption of the compound strychnine dealt out in this region, and during the morning of the day showed unmistakable symptoms of delirium tremens.

A wagoner was arrested a few miles from here, with his wagon laden with Colt's pistols and other anti-agricultural implements. The load was confiscated, and the wagoner put into irons; he goes to Philadelphia with the same train that conveys this letter. It is thought that he is from Baltimore.

On the opposite side of the river there is no question about the feeling—it is secession. In Havre de Grace a few Union men are to be found, but they are in a sad minority. Throughout the State of Maryland secession prevails beyond a doubt. Armed squads of men detain passengers *in transitu*, and question them as to their destination and their proclivities. What reception they would accord to a Union man, I cannot say, not having heard of any one who has been hardy enough to venture upon the experiment of proclaiming himself one. It is probable, however, that their hospitalities would not be particularly agreeable to the recipient.

Has not our Government already seen enough to convince it that Gov. HICKS is neither of it nor for it? In this contest, all who are not openly and avowedly for the Union are against it. It is impossible to preserve neutrality, especially an armed neutrality, when the arms are in the hands of a disorganized and disorderly people. While Virginia was wavering, the arms and munitions within her borders might have been removed with perfect safety, which would have obviated the necessity for the late destruction of property, which would be particularly useful and valuable at this juncture. The plea that such energetic actions would precipitate secession, is a very lame one. It is in any event better to have an openly declared enemy than a doubtful friend; especially if there is reason to believe that this doubtful friend while professing neutrality is only standing with folded hands, waiting a favorable opportunity to strike. Maryland is a Cinderella-sister at best. Without attempting to pinch her feet with the Union slipper, or in any way interfering with her delicate sensibilities, would it not be well to stand sufficiently near her to pinion her arms when she manifests a disposition to secession.

I mentioned in a former letter that a recruit was shot while on guard. A mystery envelops the occurrence which I have no means of fathoming. One version of the affair states that after his lieutenant gave him the countersign twice, he fired, and then made a charge on him with his bayonet. It is also said that the man was "crazy drunk." Admitting the truth of this version, and it was still a most extraordinary proceeding to station a man as sentry while in such a condition that he could neither tell the password when it was given, nor distinguish his lieutenant from a stranger. I was talking with one of his comrades of the occurrence. "He was the best friend I had," said the poor fellow; "he brought me away from home, and I expected to go back with him. I saw his wife bid him good bye and cling around his neck the morning we left, sobbing and crying, and urging him to stay"—and here the narrator burst into tears, threw himself on the ground and wept like a child. It seems that by this unfortunate occurrence a wife has been made a widow, and eight children are orphans. The necessities of war are stern, but this summary shooting of men should be the last resource of an officer. The blood of all the opponents he may kill in battle will cling less closely to that lieutenant's skirts, lie less heavily on his soul, than this one poor fellow's blood, spilled in camp.

The complacency with which the Baltimoreans checked over the destruction of the ferry-boat at this place is rather amusing. A party was detached for the service; came to Havre de Grace, and returned, stating that they had performed it, and the next day the *Sun* assured its readers that the boat *Maryland* was scuttled and sunk. For a scuttled boat, she is doing the Union good service as a miniature man-of-war, commanded by a naval officer, and carrying one 32-pound gun and a howitzer. There be more exploits rumored in war than are actually achieved.

C. H. W.

MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

TROOPS GATHERING FOR THE NORTH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, April 25.

Two Massachusetts men, fleeing from Thomasville, North Carolina, arrived here this morning *via* Carlisle.

Last Sunday morning 500 South Carolinians passed Thomasville on their way North. All along their route North troops were getting in the cars, and they heard them talk freely, and said that their destination was a Southern camp, twenty-five miles south of Washington on Aquia Creek. The men left Baltimore *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and could not get out any other way. They passed Harper's Ferry, and saw a number of troops there, they judge from 3,000 to 4,000, and batteries were erected on the Heights overlooking the town. The arms the troops had looked new and bright, and their tents clean. They had no means of ascertaining the accurate number at Weiden, N. C., but saw one man pleading for his life with a mob, but are unable to state the result.

These men report that they had to volunteer or leave. They left, however, and quite suddenly.

They are both intelligent men, and bore interrogation well.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 24.

The Davis Guards of Louisville, Ky., arrived here this morning, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

Two companies of citizen-soldiery have volunteered to go to Virginia.

ERPORRS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, April 24.

Gov. MAGOFFIN to-morrow will issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 6th of May.

The Nashville (Tenn.) papers of yesterday contain a speech of Hon. JOHN BELL, advocating a strong military league between all the Southern States against the common invading foe.

REPORTS FROM VAN BUREN, ARK.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Thursday, April 24.

The Van Buren *Press*, the leading Union newspaper in Western Arkansas, to-day hoisted over its office the Confederate States flag.

The United States troops at Fort Smith evacuated the post last night and left for the Indian country. The State troops now occupy the fort.

NEGRO INCENDIARIES IN LOUISIANA.

A letter has been received within a day or two from the wife of Bishop POLK, of Louisiana. She, with her family of three daughters, was alone in their new house at Sewanee, Tennessee. On the night of the 12th of April their house was burned over *their heads by negroes*. At the same time the residence of Bishop ELLIOT was fired also. The ladies escaped with some few trifling injuries, but lost almost all their clothes. Books, jewelry, pictures, all were destroyed by the devouring flames. Their own family servants were faithful, the men aiding in extinguishing the fire, the women bringing their Sunday clothes to dress their mistresses. But although those immediately round them were loyal, they have no doubt of much dissatisfaction among the slaves.

The letter from which this was quoted, was written by Mrs. POLK to her sister, and is a touching description of their distress.

MORE EMIGRANTS.

Mr. W. F DONGE, who has been living in Charleston, has left that place and just arrived here. He found that he would be compelled to serve in the Army of the State, and preferred to emigrate. He left behind all his books, stock of goods, &c., bringing nothing but the clothing he had upon him. At Weldon, N. C., he met several others who were making their way to the North.

Two gentlemen arrived yesterday from the South, Mr. HORTON, of Washington, N. C., and Mr. H. F. BEARD, from Augusta, Ga. They report a very excited state of public feeling in their States. The people are arming everywhere, and even the ladies are practising with revolvers. A man had been hung in North Carolina and another thrown into prison for expressing Union sentiments.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

NEW-YORK MAKING VIGOROUS PREPARATIONS.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 25.

At a meeting of the State officers, under the three million bill, held yesterday, all being present, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That as soon as a sufficient number of companies of volunteers have their full complement, seventy men each, including officers, this Board will proceed to pass upon the acceptance of such companies, and that when a sufficient number of companies, fully organized, are accepted, this Board will proceed to divide them into regiments and designate the companies to compose each regiment, and that the companies accepted by the Governor since the last meeting of the Board, will, when filled, be distributed into regiments by resolution of the Board.

In consequence of the above resolution, the following circular has been issued to-day from Headquarters:

TO INSPECTORS: Muster rolls are the only authority which the Department will have of the number and names of men in the service. They must be made out with perfect accuracy, all the names being written legibly, in alphabetical order and numbered, place of nativity, place where mustered, according to army regulations, and the muster-roll must contain a full complement of seventy-seven men or they will not be received. The certificate of the muster-roll must be placed at the bottom of the roll.

(Signed,) J. MEREDITH READ, Jr.,
Adjutant-General.

PROCLAMATION BY EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Under the authority of an act entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence," passed by the Legislature of this State on the 16th day of April last, and in compliance with the formal determination of the officers named in the said act, I do hereby call for twenty one Regiments of Volunteer Militia, of 780 men each, in addition to the number already called for by my proclamation, under date of the 18th day of April, instant, and I do hereby require that the volunteer militia force shall hereafter be organized and accepted in conformity with, Section 2 of the Constitution of this State, and with the rules and regulations embraced in General Orders, No. 17, issued this day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed the privy seal of the State, this 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861. E. D. MORGAN.

By the Governor.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

Since last night eighteen new companies have been enrolled, making the total number of companies up to noon, one hundred and sixty-nine. Among those registered to-day are five from the City of New-York, under Capts. Charles G. Stone, H. W. Copcott, C. De La Verney, D. Wells and Hiram Duryea.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of State Officers to-day:

Resolved, That the provisions of General Orders No. 13, so far as it allows the acceptance of companies not full, be continued and allowed as applicable to the first seventeen regiments of said volunteers only, provided that the officers indicated for any company be not commissioned until the company is full, and in case the troops are required to march from the rendezvous for service before the companies are filled, the Board reserves the right to consolidate the respective companies, and in case of consolidation a new election of company officers shall be held under direction of the Governor, and officers so elected shall receive commissions.

THE SECOND REGIMENT ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 25.

An unfounded rumor obtained circulation, yesterday, that J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., had been superseded as Adjutant General by Major PATRICK. We are authorized from the Executive Department to deny the truth of the report.

Adjutant-General READ is busily discharging the duties of his office.

Since 1 P. M., ten companies have been enrolled at Head quarters.

The Second Regiment of New-York City, Col. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, have received notice to-day to hold themselves in readiness to proceed forthwith to Washington.

The Governor has received the resolutions from the Jews' Hospital of New-York, tendering the free use of a ward for the accommodation of wounded soldiers.

Four companies from Utica and two from Amsterdam reached here to-night. They are all fine looking companies.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, April 25.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last evening. Eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by Hon. G. C. SHERMAN and other prominent citizens.

Two companies of volunteers are reported ready to march, and others are filling up. About $3,000 have been subscribed to the cause.

SAG HARBOR, Thursday, April 25.

A volunteer company was organized here last night, and $3,000 subscribed by our citizens for the benefit of the families of the volunteers.

A LETTER FROM GEORGE LAW.

GEORGE LAW INSISTS ON A ROUTE THROUGH BALTIMORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Sir*: The people of the Free States have now been for some time cut off from communication with the Capital of their country by a mob in the City of Baltimore. The troops of the General Government have been attacked and shot down by the mob, in their passage through that city in pursuance to the orders of the Government. The lines of communication have been destroyed, and the authority of the General Government has been set at defiance. This state of things has been permitted to continue for nearly a week, and our troops going to the Capital have been delayed and have had to find their way by irregular and circuitous routes very much to their inconvenience. Citizens of the Free States have either been prevented altogether from visiting the capital or from returning thence to their homes, or have been compelled to run the gauntlet, been subjected to all sorts of insult and danger, and have had to resort to the most circuitous routes by private conveyance and at exorbitant expense. All facilities by mail and telegraph have been cut off by the same unlawful assemblage in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland, at a time when free communication is so much required between the Free States and Washington.

The public mind is already excited to the highest point that this state of things has been so long tolerated; and the people are determined that free and uninterrupted communication with the seat of Government shall be immediately established, not by circuitous routes, but by the direct lines of communication that they have heretofore traveled over. And it *is demanded of Government that they at once take measures to open and establish those lines of communication, and that they protect and preserve them from any further interruption. Unless this is done, the people will be compelled to take it into their own hands, let the consequences be what they may, and let them fall where they will.* It is certainly most desirable that this be done through the regularly constituted authorities at Washington; and the Government is earnestly desired to act without delay.

There is entire unanimity of feeling on the part of the people of the Free States to sustain the Government and maintain the Union.

I trust, Mr. President, that this letter will not be received unkindly, as in writing it I simply do what I feel it to be my duty as a citizen, to do in this extraordinary state of things. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, GEORGE LAW.

LATEST FROM FORT PICKENS.

REPORTS RECEIVED THROUGH BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25.

There is no confirmation of the reported attack on Fort Pickens, but the rumor continues to receive credence in some quarters.

The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript* of Tuesday, says: "Dispatches received last night give important and glorious news. Fort Pickens was taken by the South. The loss on our side is said to be heavy. One dispatch states the loss on the side of the South at 2,500 men, but the victory is ours."

Immediately after the above the *Sun* says that it is enabled to state "on the authority of a private dispatch, received in this city last night, that the report of the battle is incorrect."

The latest advices by mail from Pensacola are of the 17th.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS—FORT PICKENS NOT ATTACKED.

We are indebted to a gentleman who has just arrived from New-Orleans, for papers of the 21st., the day of his departure. He reports that the fifteen million loan was taken a New Orleans to a very limited extent, and under a *pressure* which could not be resisted or overcome.

A Mr. NATHAN had left that city two or three weeks previously on his way to Belgium, as agent for contracting for the delivery within a specified time of 75,000 muskets or rifles.

Gen. SCOTT was reported to have resigned his position as Lieutenant-General, and also to have been taken prisioner by the Confederate forces.

Fort Pickens had not been attacked, and 5,000 only were threatening it.

AN OPPOSITE REPORT.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 17.

For several days past reports have been circulated in this city that a fight took place at Fort Pickens on Wednesday or Thursday of last week, and that the rebels were defeated with a heavy loss. We have now a confirmation of the main feature of the above statement. Mr. J. J. CLARK, drum-major at Newport, has received a letter from his son, who is drum-major at Fort Pickens, which says that on the 17th inst. Fort Pickens was unsuccessfully attacked by the Secession forces, who were driven back with a loss of thirty-three men. Not a person in the garrison was injured.

A WOMAN TO BE HONORED.

It will be remembered that Lieut. ARNAU SMEAD, of the First Artillery, was sent, a few weeks since, by Lieut. SLEMMER, to Washington, to apprize the Government of the absolute necessity of supplies and reinforcements at Fort Pickens. Forgetful of all obligations of honor and duty, Lieut. SMEAD took Montgomery in his way Northward, and having submitted his dispatches to the perusal of the rebel authorities, proceeded to Washington, whither the news of his treason having anticipated him he was not shot, as he deserved to be, but simply struck from the roll of the army. The wife and children of Lieut. SMEAD, with the families of several officers on duty in the South, were at Fortress Monroe. The Lieutenant hastened from Washington to obtain his family, and remove them southward, but his movements were not so rapid but that his crime had been reported before him. When, therefore, he presented himself at the fort, he was refused admission, the officer on duty declining "to admit a traitor" within a Federal post; the only favor conceded being that he might have an interview with Mrs. SMEAD without the walls. That interview the unhappy miscreant is not likely to forget. Attended by a few female friends, one of whom furnished the account which we give of the scene, the lady met her husband, and in terms of scorching eloquence, reproached him with his shame.

"Go home with you!" she exclaimed. "Never! Our paths in this world are hereafter separate. I disown you. A coward and traitor, you are no husband of mine. Henceforth you are to me as if dead. As long as I live I shall wear mourning, and be as a widow; and rest assured I shall educate our children to execrate and despise your memory as that of a recreant and traitor."

Turning with these words, the noble and patriotic woman re-entered the fort, and gave way to her very natural feelings. We may add that Mrs. SMEAD is, like her discarded husband, a native of Georgia, and that while the latter went Southward to obtain the reward of his treason, the former, with her children, has come North, passing through this City on Tuesday, and is now at Morristown, N. J.

It is an illustration of the temper of the mob now ruling at Baltimore, that it seized upon the baggage of the party of unprotected wives of officers with which Mrs. SMEAD and our informant traveled; and but for the interference of an officer of Fort McHenry would have detained their persons. A greater part of the luggage of the party, with many articles of value, was taken away violently, and, of course, will never be recovered.

Our informant states that the garrison of Fort Monroe numbers 1,200 men, having ample provisions for a year, and that men and officers have united in a solemn oath not to surrender the fort, and believe they can hold it against the largest force that can be brought against it. The fortress is surrounded by a plain, so that the approaches will be extremely difficult.

LATE FROM NORFOLK.

SOME OF THE VESSELS BUT PARTIALLY DESTROYED —TWO UNITED STATES OFFICERS HELD AS PRISONERS.

A gentleman who left Norfolk last Monday night, reports that the excitement in that city consequent upon the destruction of the Navy-yard and United States vessels had by no means subsided. The citizens of the town were armed, and expressed a willingness and anxiety to fight, but it did not appear that their warlike inclinations were likely to be speedily gratified.

All the United States vessels at the Yard were scuttled, as has already been stated, but the attempt to burn them was not entirely successful. The *Delaware*, *Columbus*, *Plymouth* and *United States* were but partially burned. Of these, however, the *Plymouth* alone, which carries 22 guns, can be of any use to the rebels. She was nearly ready for sea when the attempt was made to destroy her. Before she can enter active service, now the *Plymouth* will have to pass under the guns of Fort Monroe and run the risk of being sunk.

Our informant states further that the authorities of Norfolk hold as prisoners, Capt. JOHN ROGERS, of the Navy, and Capt. WEITS, of the Topographical Engineers, both of whom were accidentally left behind when the Yard was deserted by the United States forces.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

SEIZURE OF FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Thursday, April 25.

Fort Smith is in possession of the State troops.

About 12 o'clock last night, a volunteer force under the command of Col. SOLON BORLAND, landed from the steamboats *Tahlequah* and *Frederic Notrebe*. The command numbered nearly 300 men.

About an hour before their arrival, Captain Sturgis left with his command, consisting of two cavalry companies. He took away the horses belonging to his command, and such supplies as he could transport. He is falling back on Fort Washita.

The post was formally surrendered by Captain A. Montgomery to General E. Burgevin, Adjutant General of the State, who place Colonel Borland in charge.

Capt. MONTGOMERY and Major GATLIN were taken prisoners, and afterwards released on parole. There were about 700 State troops here to-day. They were passed in review in the garrison parade-ground. The Confederate flag was raised on the fort at 12 o'clock, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the people. After the review, three cheers were given for the Arkansas citizen soldiery, three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS, and three cheers for Gov. H. M. RECTOR. The stock and property taken possession of is estimated to be of the value of $300,000.

INTERESTING FROM HARRISBURGH.

The Return of the Pennsylvania Troops from Cockeysville—Destruction of the Railroad Bridges by the Secessionists—Condition of Affairs in Baltimore, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, PENN., Thursday Morning, April 25, 1861.

The Pennsylvania troops who were dispatched hence to Cockeysville, Md., last Saturday morning, have come back and are now stationed at York. I had an interview last evening with Major KEIPP, a member of the staff, who accompanied the forces, and he furnished me particulars of the expedition. The object of sending these troops to Cockeysville was to afford protection to the workmen of the Northern Central Railroad in repairing the bridges between Cockeysville and Baltimore, which were destroyed on Friday night last, after the riot. The number sent was 2,350, the majority of whom were recruits, but partially equipped for service, and there were no regular troops among them, as has been stated.

This force arrived within a short distance of Cockeysville about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning and took position upon grounds belonging to Mr. COCKEYS, which formerly were owned by CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrolton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in honor of whose memory the camp was called "Camp Carroll." Information of the arrival of the "Pennsylvania Boys" was immediately conveyed to Baltimore by one of Mr. COCKEYS's sons, the only member of his family who sympathized with the Secessionists, and the news occasioned great excitement and indignation. The fact was also very surprising to the Baltimoreans, who were impressed with the idea that the mob had destroyed every railroad bridge within the territory of the State of Maryland.

Preparations were at once commenced for driving the Pennsylvanians away, and troops were gathered to the number of 5,000 to accomplish this object. A messenger was also dispatched by the State authorities to the Mayor of Baltimore, who was then at Washington in consultation with Mr. LINCOLN, resulting in an order from the President for the Pennsylvanians to retire. During the absence of their messenger, the Secessionists were not idle. Their forces concentrated in the neighborhood of Cockeysville, and among them were three batteries of flying artillery. The whole country in the vicinity was aroused, and it was decided to commence hostilities with an overwhelming force on Monday night. On Monday afternoon, however, Major BELCHER, U. S. A., reached Baltimore with the orders for the Pennsylvanians to retire. The Major's progress was arrested at that point by the Secessionists' troops, and he would doubtless have suffered violence had not Marshal KANE rescued his person and afforded him protection. The telegraph wires were then restored to operation by the city authorities, and a dispatch forwarded to Harrisburgh for trains in which to send back the troops; after which, the telegraph was again disconnected. Accompanied by Marshal KANE, Major BELCHER made his way to Cockeysville, reaching there about dusk, and the cars arrived at very nearly the same time.

A great delay occurred in placing the troops on the train, and it was one o'clock on Tuesday morning before the work of embarking them was accomplished. Meanwhile, the Secessionists, impatient at the delay and fearing a double game was going on, congregated within a stone's throw of the Pennsylvanians, and seemed eager to commence the fight, but Marshal KANE had influence sufficient to restrain them.

After the train left the Marylanders followed it, destroying all the bridges up to Hanover Junction, on the Pennsylvania State line, and the work was not accomplished until Tuesday night. The long bridge over Gunpowder Creek, which has been so often alluded to, was not destroyed until Tuesday. It is estimated by the President of the Northern Central Railroad that the cost of the burned bridges was between $30,000 and $40,000.

The troops reached York, Penn., about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, where they are now quartered. Yesterday they were joined, I understand, by five companies of regulars, comprising a portion of the force which recently returned from Texas.

During the time the Pennsylvanians were encamped at Cockeysville, several accidents occurred from the careless handling of firearms, and one of the recruits died.

Mr. KANE told Major KEIPP that a most sudden change had taken place in the sentiments of the people of Maryland since the riot of Friday, and that a Union man could not be found in the State. He avowed himself a strong Secessionist, and said that he had himself applied the torch to the railroad bridges.

A gentleman arrived here last night, who spent Tuesday in Baltimore, leaving there at seven o'clock in the evening, and traveling by carriage to York, Penn., a distance of 46 miles. He says there is no diminution of the excitement at Baltimore. Business is entirely suspended, and no notes issued by the Maryland Banks will pass current at all within the State, while the notes of almost all the Northern States are taken at a small discount. Provisions had greatly advanced in price and were scarce, in consequence of the large number of troops who were flocking to the city. The depôt of the Northern Central Railroad had been converted into barracks for the accommodation of the recruits. Armed rowdies parade the streets, and almost every man wears a badge, with the flag of the Southern Confederacy upon it, and the motto "Southern Rights—Don't Tread on Us." The only way in which my informant escaped from the city was by obtaining a quantity of these badges and pretending to be engaged in distributing them, whenever the troops intercepted him.

Several pieces of heavy ordnance have been cast and large quantities of spears—the former are probably to be placed upon the heights commanding Fort McHenry, where no batteries have as yet been erected, although a rumor to that effect is current. There is no doubt that the fort was reinforced. It was accomplished while the Baltimoreans were occupied with the Pennsylvania troops.

Great preparations have been made to give the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Southern Confederation in the British Parliament.

THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE

The Papal Army Routed by the United States Charge at Rome.

Illness of Garibaldi.

AFFAIRS IN WARSAW.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 14th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Bohemian* reached Londonderry on the morning of the 12th.

THE SECESSION QUESTION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GUARANTEES UPON THE SLAVE-TRADE REQUIRED

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., Mr. W. FORSTER gave notice that when Mr. GREGORY'S motion in favor of the recognition of the new American Confederation came up he should move the following: "That this House does not desire to express any opinion upon the subject, and the Government will not recognize such Confederation without taking security for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

Mr. LINDSAY moved resolutions against any further expenditure on wooden ships of war, and against any expenditure for adapting the national dockyards for the construction of iron vessels. The merits of the question were debated at length and finally Mr. LINDSAY withdrew his resolutions.

In the House of Commons on the following evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, in reply to Mr. GREGORY, that Government had received a copy of the new American Tariff, and would lay it on the table.

BATTLE IN THE STREETS OF ROME.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER VICTORIOUS.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Rome, in detailing the scenes at the various Easter festivities, relates the following incident which occurred at the grand annual display of fireworks on the evening of the 3d inst.:

"The only extraordinary incident of this evening was one in which the United States Minister, Mr. STOCKTON, played the most important part. Without the least fault on his part, that gentleman came into collision with the Papal dragoons, who got by no means the best of it. Mr. STOCKTON, it appears, drove down the Corso from his residence in that street to the Piazza del Popolo, where a stand had been erected for the accommodation of the Neapolitan Royal family, the Diplomatic Corps and other persons of distinction. On reaching the entrance to the Piazza he was informed he could not pass that way. He presented the ticket with which Foreign Ministers are furnished to secure them free passages on all occasions, but it did not produce the desired effect, and he was requested to go round by the Babuino-street. This he did, but with no better result; again his coachman was checked, and told he could not pass that way. I am not sure whether he did not try the only remaining avenue to the Piazza, the Via Repetta; but at last his patience was not unnaturally exhausted, and he insisted on his right to pass, and ordered his servants to drive on. Thereupon there was much excitement among the Papal Gendarmes and troops on duty, and three Pontifical dragoons pranced about his carriage, as it has been described, charged down upon it, brandishing naked swords, and displaying, as the Portuguese say, ferocious faces to the enemy. The misguided cavalry of the Flare and Keys were unprepared for the extent of Yankee resources. The undaunted representative of the model Republic drew from his pocket a repeater (a pistol, not a watch,) and leveling it at the dragoons, pledged himself to give them its contents if they further opposed him. The sight of the six-shooter was too much for the nerves of the Pope's cavalry, who rode rapidly from the spot, leaving the Stars and Stripes triumphant along the whole line. I am happy to say that the victorious force did not abuse its success, or even pursue the routed foe, but contented itself with repairing to its allotted place, and tranquilly contemplating the blazing sanctuary on the Pincio. But upon the following day Mr. STOCKTON called upon Mons. MASONS, and insisted on his at once issuing an order to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such misbehavior on the part of Papal soldiers to a foreign Minister. The Minister of Arms, who loves not concession, was disposed to demur, but he was told most positively that either he should give the order, or the American Minister would apply for his passport. Thus urged and threatened, Da MASONS ate the leek, the order was drawn up, a copy of it was supplied to Mr. STOCKTON, and so the matter ended. Owing to the change of the United States President, Mr. STOCKTON will, doubtless, in the ordinary course of things, shortly leave Rome, and it is rumored that the Papal Government is likely to put difficulties in the way of his being replaced. American Ministers are found to be too independent in their ways to suit the taste of the Pontifical Cabinet, and there is no real occasion for a United States representative here. There is a certain Marquis LOMBARDI, naturalized here, who represents several of the small South American States, and it is thought that he might also very well represent the Great Republic of the North. This opinion is not likely (unlikely?) to be shared on the other side of the Atlantic, and it would not be surprising if the United States establishment here were to dwindle down to a Consul.

GREAT BRITAN.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the 12th, explained the state of affairs between Denmark and Schleswig Holstein, and stated that the Governments of France, Sweden, Russia and England, were agreed upon the question, and as they desired a peaceable solution, he had strong hopes their efforts would be successful.

Sir JOHN TRELAWNAY drew attention, on the 12th, to the state of affairs in New Zealand and denounced the conduct of the Governor of that colony, as having, by acts of injustice, led to the prevailing trouble.

Ministers defended the Governor, and fully justified his course, but the debate was adjourned without result.

A new writ was ordered for MARYLEBONE, in the room of Mr. EDWIN JAMES, who has "accepted the Chiltern Hundreds"—*i. e.*, resigned.

In the House of Lords on the 12th Lord WODEHOUSE made some explanations relative to the trials of the Druses in Syria, and said the papers on the subject would be published on the following day.

Lord PALMERSTON was recovering from his recent attack of gout, but was still unable to give much attention to official duties.

The London *Post* denies the rumors propagated by a French journal, relative to an English expedition to Syria.

Another iron-cased frigate, *The Resistance*, had been launched in the Thames, and another ship of the same class was to be immediately commenced in the same yard.

Lord ELGIN arrived at Dover on the 11th inst., and met with a cordial reception. In a speech which he delivered, he said that his effort had been to lay the foundations of permanent peace and good understanding with the Empire of China.

The great majority of hands in the London Building Trade had accepted the terms which the masters had offered, and the strike was considered at an end.

FRANCE.

Lord CLYDE had arrived in Paris, and it was reported his mission was an official one.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over f 18,000,000. The changes in the other departments are slight.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: "The most sanguine begin to think that war is not only probable, but inevitable. The news from Warsaw makes still gloomier our speculations as to the future. The irritation of Austria, the prevocation of Piedmont, the unsettled state of the Syrian affairs, the difference between the Prussian and English Governments on the Eastern question, the machinations of the revolutionary party, the vast preparations on foot everywhere, all justify the darkest forebodings."

The Prefects had addressed a series of reports to Count PERSIGNY, strongly remonstrating against the dissolution of the Legislative body.

Paris letters state that the Directors of the Lyons Railway had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to transport from 50,000 to 60,000 men to the frontier, and they were engaged in the means for carrying out this operation.

Spain had ordered two large iron-cased ships in France.

The Emperor on the 11th reviewed the second division of the first *corps d'armée*; 8,000 men were on the ground.

Lord ELGIN, while in Paris, had an interview with the Emperor.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says Prince NAPOLEON'S contemplated visit to Syria is for the purpose of laying the basis of a permanent French occupation. He also says that sharp notes were almost daily exchanged between the Cabinets of Paris and London on the Syrian question.

The Paris Bourse on the 12th was heavy and lower. Rents closed at 67.55.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI continued unwell, and bulletins of his health were issued daily by his physicians. Letters from Turin say that he was confined to his bed by rheumatism, but at latest dates his health had improved.

The health of the Pope was also said to be very bad, and the Cardinals were speculating upon his death as an event not likely to be long delayed.

Gen BIXIO, one of GARIBALDI'S leading officers was in Paris, and GARIBALDI had recommended him to stay there for some time.

An order had been issued at Naples recalling all soldiers of the Ex-Neapolitan army who were absent from their communes, or who attempt to disturb public order.

Arrests continued to take place at Naples, but tranquility prevailed.

The garrison at Naples had been reinforced by ten thousand men.

Five hundred Italian volunteers are said to have disembarked and taken refuge in the mountains of Dalmatia.

The authorities of Sinigaglia had brought the Bishops before the tribunals for having instructed the Confessors to undermine the authority of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

Numerous Austrian emissaries are said to have crossed the frontier of Italy on the side of Lombardy.

AUSTRIA.

The Bohemian Diet had sent a deputation to the Emperor to request him to go to Pragus and be crowned King of Bohemia.

Gen. KLAPKA was represented as opposed to any rising in Hungary at present.

In the Venetian Communes, the first elections to the General Council of the Empire had commenced.

POLAND.

It is announced that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had been recalled from Warsaw and that Gen. MOURAVIEFF had been appointed Governor of Poland in his place. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in a proclamation, had stated that unless the populace maintained tranquility he would be compelled to proclaim a state of siege.

On the night of the 8th Russian troops were encamped in the squares of Warsaw. The public buildings were also occupied by military. All shops, workshops and offices were closed. Crowds of people assembled in the streets, but were forbidden to stand still. National costume and mourning were no longer to be seen. No newspapers were being published.

Among the persons killed and wounded in the recent disturbances were several women and children, and it is asserted that the killed amounted to at least thirty, while several hundreds were wounded. The bodies of the victims were buried within the fortifications.

The Municipality of Warsaw was dissolved. GORTSCHAKOFF, in one of his proclamations, charges the people with having thrown stones at the troops and thereby caused the death of two soldiers and wounding ten others.

PORTUGAL.

It is stated that the Portuguese Government had authorized the cultivation of cotton in their African possessions.

DENMARK.

The final settlement of the Holstein Estates took place on the 11th inst. The President in his speech showed tha the character of the Danish proposals was such as not to be acceptable to the Estates. The Royal Commissioner refused to recognize the objections offered by the Estates against the provisorium, and expressed his regret at the result of the discussion.

TURKEY.

The conflict in the Herzegovnia still continued. Several places had proclaimed the Prince of Montenegro. Agitation was increasing on the Servian frontiers.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails, already anticipated by telegraph, had reached England, and the American portion is received per *Asia*. There is no news of moment additional to that received by telegraph.

The expedition up the Yang tse was accompanied by eight British war vessels, and by a deputation from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Trade at Melbourne continued exceedingly dull. The gold yield was well maintained. An important new gold field had been discovered.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

TURIN, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the President read a letter from GARIBALDI, in which the latter declares that in his reply to the Deputation from the Workmen's Association of Milan he had no intention of offending the King or Parliament. Also, that his devotion to the King was too well known, and that consequently his conscience would not allow him to descend to justify himself against the charge of offending His Majesty. In the same letter he said, also, that his acts in favor of this country were too notorious to allow it to be supposed that he wished to insult it. He added that the manner in which the Southern Army had been treated had filled his soul with disdain, and concluded by proposing a project of law for a vast national armament. No sign of either approbation or disapprobation marked the reading of this letter.

SUNDAY, April, 14, 1861.

The *Official Gazette* of Turin publishes a decree, ordering the formation of a Volunteer Corps, to comprise three divisions, in which the Garibaldian officers will hold rank.

DECENTRALIZATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sunday, April 14.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a report from M. DE PERSIGNY, Minister of the Interior, to the Emperor, which is followed by an Imperial decree, ordering an Administrative decentralisation. Henceforth the prefects and sub-prefects are to decide on certain Departmental and Communal affairs, and on various other subjects, which, until now, were decided by the different Ministers.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 14.

The *Europa*, from New York on 30th ult., arrived here this morning.

The American Question in France.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

On account of the immense number of Americans inhabiting this city, the question of the secession which has taken place in the United States is, perhaps, more the subject of conversation and better understood than in any other part of Europe. In general, those from the Southern States are more carried away by passion and prejudice than their Northern neighbors. Indeed, the latter do not exhibit any desire to preserve an unnatural union of States governed by diametrically opposite principles. They always say the South has a right to a divorce, but that she should not take the law into her own hands in effecting it. They look upon the secession of the Slave States as a good riddance, and as relieving them from the imputation of monstrous inconsistency with which they were charged by all those who did not understand the nature of the Federal Constitution, which cannot be said to bear any analogy with those of Europe. There has been, however, great consternation felt by nearly all those from the United States residing here, whether from the South or from the North, with regard to the present state of affairs there, in consequence of which an immense number of them have precipitately left for America. The impression is, however, gaining ground that war would be next to impossible; that a general convention is useless, and that a recognition of secession, as a *fait accompli*, while at the same time protesting against its legality, and refusing it as a precedent, is the course Mr. LINCOLN should and will adopt.

It is also well to tell in what point of view the French regard the secession movement. When, say they, a revolution is accomplished in seven sovereign States, containing a population of from four to five million inhabitants, it is impossible that the expression of their will abonio not cause some hesitation to a Government which has itself issued from a revolution. In being even forced to recognize their claims of succession. Mr. LINCOLN renders homage to the dogma of popular sovereignty. In treating with the Southern States, the Cabinet of Washington will not alienate itself from those of the centre; and it may greatly do away with the evils of separation by a commercial treaty. Separated materially, the States would not, by adopting this line of action, undergo a moral separation. If all the inhabitants of the ancient Union can no longer be fellow-citizens, they will not cease to be brothers, nor to have the same blood, the same language, and many common associations. The trial of mutual independence is perhaps the best method of making them a more united family, by taking away the possibility of domestic jars, which often cause relations to become the most bitter enemies.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 12th opened steadily, but were subsequently depressed to the extent of ⅛@¼ per cent. by disquieting—but unconfirmed rumors from Paris. The chief allegations were that 50,000 French troops had been suddenly ordered to Marseilles, and that the French Government had notified, or was about to notify its intention to protract indefinitely the occupation of Syria. Consols finally closed dull at 91¾@⅞ for money and 91¾@⅞ for account. There was increased ease in the discount market under the reduction of the Bank minimum from 6 to 5 per cent. and good bills were done at 4⅛@4¼ per cent. The demand at the Bank was moderate.

The weekly Bank returns show an increase in the bullion of £123 302.

BARING BROS & Co., quote bar silver at 5s. 1d., dollars, 4s. 11¼d., eagles, 76s. 6d.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western of Canada, Railroad, a resolution adopting the Directors' report, declaring a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, was, after some opposition, carried.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 13—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market opened with a good demand from the trade and speculators, and an advance of ⅛d @¼d. per lb. was obtained on most descriptions of American. Since Tuesday the business has been on a more moderate scale, and prices barely support the full advance." The week's business has been 95,030 bales, including 18,850 taken for speculation, and 13,460 for export. There was a fair demand yesterday, (Friday,) the sales being computed at 10,000 bales, including 2 000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steadily, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair New-Orleans	8d.	Middling Orleans	7⅜d.
Fair Mobilla	7⅜d.	Middling Mobile	7 5 16d
Fair Upland	7⅜d.	Middling Upland	7⅛d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 884,860 bales, including 735,950 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was rather more inquiry yesterday, both for Yarns and Goods, and the tone of the market was stronger than on Tuesday last.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAREHOUSE, NASH & Co. report Flour in moderate request, at about last week's rates. Prices range from 28s.@30s. 6d. Wheat very slow, and to effect sales 1s. 2d. per canal decline would have to be submitted to. Red, 11s. 3d. @12s. 6d.; Whits, 12s. 6d. @14s. 9d. Corn in fair request for mixed and yellow, but 6d. @1s. cheaper for white; yellow 37s @37s. 3d.; white, 37s. 6d @38s. per quarter. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. call Flour 6d. per bbl. lower.

PROVISIONS—Beef, a large business has been done—over 3 600 tierces—but no improvement in prices. Pork, 82s. 6d. for new. Bacon very dull, and difficult to sell without making a slight concession. Lard in good demand, at 52s. @56s 6d as in quality. Tallow quiet; Butcher's, 55s., closing flat. Butter and Cheese in fair demand for good, but inferior of both unsalable except at low prices.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Sugars in fair demand and tending upward. Coffee firm. Rice quiet but unchanged; Carolina 22s. 3d. @23s. 6d. Ashes in moderate demand; Pots 31s. @31s. 6d.; Pearls 32s. @33s. Sales of Baltimore Bark at 6s. 6d. for pound Clover-seed—Sales of 150 tons American red at 37s @ 47s. for old and new. Fish Oils quiet but steady. Linseed Oil quiet at 28s. 6d. Resin dull and lower; sales at 4s. 8d. down to 4s 6d. for common; medium, 5s. 9d. @6s. 9d; fine, 13s. Spirits of Turpentine unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS & Co report: Wheet dull, and English Wheat 6d @1s. lower; white American 62s @68s.; Red 58s. @62. Flour 30s. @33s. Iron very dull, at £6@£5 2s. 6d. for bars and rails; Scotch Pigs, 47s 9d. Sugar firm at full prices. Coffee rather dearer. Rice very dull. Tallow quiet, Y. C. 57s 6d. Tea unchanged. Common Congou is. @1s. 1d. Spirits of Turpentine dull, with sales at 31s. Sperm Oil—Holders demand £107. Cod £37@£37 10s. Linseed Oil steady at 28s. @28s. 3d. Linseed Cakes in fair demand; best American in bags £9 15s. ex ship.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending 10th April, inclusive.

COTTON firm and 50c. higher; sales of the week, 9,500 bales; stock, 269 000. New Orleans, *Tres ordinaire*, 104; *Bas*, 99f. BREADSTUFFS continued dull. ASHES inactive. COFFEE quiet but firm. OILS unchanged. RICE dull. SUGARS tending upward. TALLOW and LARD quiet but well supported.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS & Co, say: "State Stocks are firmly held. Railroad bonds of the best description 1@2 per cent. higher."

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 14.

The sales of COTTON yesterday footed up 7.000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators and for export.

Messrs. HEWITT & Co. report: The market closed quiet and firm at previous quotations.

BREADSTUFFS closed dull at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS continued steady in prices, with more business doing.

The *Asia*, which sailed yesterday noon for New-York, took £7,000 in specie.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

Consols closed to-day at 91¾@91¾ for Money, and 91¾@91¾ for account.

Illinois Central Railroad shares sold to-day at 25⅜ @25¾ discount, Erie do. at 28¾@29¼.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Interesting Letter from the British Minister to the Government of Japan about the Assassination of Mr. Heusken.

We have received from our correspondant in Japan, the following interesting letter from the British Minister to the Japanese Government:

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, ESQ, HER B. M. ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY, ETC., ETC., TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

H. B. M. LEGATION,
YEDO, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

A long series of assassinations, both here and in Yokohama, in which foreigners have been the victims, preclude the possibility of the late renewed menaces of a general massacre, being regarded as a mere demonstration of ill-will. The recent murder of Mr. HEUSKEN, and the shameful conduct of the Yakonins, expressly appointed by the Japanese Government to accompany him for his defence, prove alike the reality of danger and the utter inadequacy of the means of protection.

When to these circumstances must be added the grave fact that of all the murderous cases of assassination and murderous assaults committed on foreigners during the last eighteen months, the offenders, in no one instance, having been seized or punished, it is sufficient to demonstrate that no value can be placed on the means hitherto taken by the Government to secure either the prevention of similar crimes in future, or the punishment of the guilty.

The past is over, and nothing the Japanese Government can do will bring back the dead to life, or repair the wrong done. But it is otherwise in regard to the future, and this assured immunity of crime is fatal to our own security. It is equivalent to a royal license to kill and slay, under which all who are capable for murder (and, according to the Japanese authorities, the number is large in this country) may attack and kill foreigners wherever they may find them, without fear or hesitation, so perfectly are they assured of escape without damage from the law.

This is in effect to *outlaw* every foreigner in the empire, and to place the representatives of sovereign States, no less than the rest, at the mercy of whomsoever may find pleasure or advantage in killing them. Under such a *régime* life is only held at the will and pleasure of every ruffian in the empire.

This may well seem too monstrous and too opprobrious to be possible in the least civilized States. Yet I have only stated in plain terms the exact truth—susceptible of proof which admits of no question—facts of monthly and weekly occurrence in the actual state of affairs. I need not ask the Japanese Government if this is a position which they think fitting for the Diplomatic agents of the Great Western Powers in treaty with Japan. I will not do them the injustice to assume for a moment that they can consider it possible for the Representatives to *accept* such a position.

I feel sure, on the contrary, that not only Your Excellency but the Government of the Tycoon, and I would fain hope the great body of the Daimios and governing classes in this country, regard such acts of murder and efforts to place the Ministers of Foreign Powers under a *régime* of intimidation with shame and indignation.

But granting this, as I willingly do, whence, then, comes the perfect impunity to criminals guilty of these acts—this continued perseverence in the same odious and disgraceful policy? It is for the Government to answer, for they are responsible by the law of nations. In the eyes of all the world they are responsible for the maintenance of order and that respect for the laws which protects life and property. If they fail in this, they cease to preserve the essential characters of a Government, and lose their best title to the respect of Foreign Powers—who can only treat with those who *govern de facto*, and not merely in name. This is indeed the very condition of their permanence as a Government, and they cannot forget it without peril.

The Government of Japan is menaced, therefore, in its own existence in such a state of misrule; and in their own interests I must urge the actual situation upon their most serious attention.

It is or should be unnecessary for me to recapitulate the leading facts which, during this eighteen months past, (ever since, indeed, the ports were opened by treaty,) have in continued sequence tended to the same end—namely, to render the position of a foreign representative intolerable and untenable, by continual menaces, restrictions to his free intercourse, and encroachments on his independence, by insult unredressed and unpunished, and finally by insecurity of life and a like series of events, had marked our relations at the post—exposing the foreign residents to similar grievances, with a systematic disregard of all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by treaty; official interference with the free sale and purchase of produce; obstructions, restrictions, exactions; in a word, all the machinery that authorities and subordinate officials, with absolute powers of control over Japanese subjects, could desire for their own profit and the injury of foreigners.

The assassination of Mr. HEUSKEN following close upon menaces of a general massacre, communicated to the Foreign Ministers by order of your Excellencies, followed up again by an intimation from the same quarter on the morning of the funeral, when the representatives of the Five Powers were all assembled to render the last honors to the murdered—that they themselves were in danger of being attacked on the way to the cemetery if they ventured to proceed, were more than sufficient to remove the last trace of doubt or hesitation in my mind, and I think in the minds of most of my colleagues, as to the necessity of instant and decided action on their part. But lest this should not have been enough, it would seem as if it had been determined to furnish even more conclusive evidence how little the Government could be relied upon for our defence and protection by leaving the whole line of road, more than a mile in length, to the cemetery, open to attack. There were no guards on the ground, or extraordinary means of precaution and protection.

I do not say to resist the attack it had sent, warning was to be feared, but to prevent the possibility of the most desperate men daring to attempt it. Here were the lives of all the foreign Ministers in Yedo, together with the whole of their representative legations, and the Consuls from Kanagawa, declared by the Government to be in imminent danger. They were all at one spot assembled, and yet it was not deemed worth while, apparently, to adopt a single measure for their defence and protection. This, indeed, was conclusive. That the Government should allow a member of one of the Foreign Legations to be murdered, while the whole Corps Diplomatic was under a menace of a similar fate, and yet consider it unnecessary, even a courtesy, to make any communications to Her Majesty's Minister at this Court, where our safety and that of the members of his legation were in question, could no longer be a subject of surprise. The two cases were perfectly consistent with each other.

Moved by these considerations, and perfectly convinced by all the experience of the past, of the hopelessness of any further effort by mere remonstrance on the spot to effect the changes which it was too plain could not be deferred without risk of the greatest complications, and it might be national calamity, if unfortunately further lives should be lost, I took immediate steps after the funeral to communicate with my colleagues and announce my resolution to avert, if possible, the danger which I foresaw in the continued supineness of the Government.

I determined, with this view, to withdraw temporarily from the Legation at Yedo, and I now write to acquaint you that I have carried this resolution into effect. I shall take up my residence for the present at Kanagawa or Yokohama, where I can not only command means of protection, if required, from Her Majesty's ships, but also take such steps as may be necessary for the security of my countrymen.

There I shall wait with calmness the result of further communication with the Government of the Tycoon,—free for the first time for eighteen months, if not from the menace of assassination, at least from any anxiety as to such threats being immediately carried into execution, to the peril and danger of Japan.

I trust your Excellencies and the Council of State, to whom I pray you to communicate this dispatch, will see in this decisive step an earnest desire to avoid to the utmost, and as long as possible, a cause of rupture or more serious complication, but also a firm resolution to insist upon such total change in the policy hitherto pursued towards the British subjects, in common with all other foreigners, as shall give that security to life and property, and full enjoyment of treaty rights, which they are entitled to demand. My long-continued personal relations with one of your Excellencies, and their uniformly friendly character, led me to hope that, sharing in the regret I feel for the untoward impediments to a good understanding, you will see the necessity for similar decided action with your colleagues in the Government, that this standing reproach may be removed. The faction of violent and unscrupulous advocates for a system of terrorism end assassination, who I must suppose to be the real authors of such troubles, must be controlled, whatever may be the rank or number of those concerned, or nothing but grievous consequences, from which Japan will be the first and greatest sufferer, can follow, in spite of the sacrifices and efforts I am now making to prevent such a catastrophe. The Government, in a word, must show that it has both the will and ability to enforce respect on all the disaffected or violent spirits who would seek for their own ends to disturb the good relations hitherto existing between the Treaty Powers and Japan, and which, on the part of Great Britain, the Government of Her Majesty is most anxious to maintain for the mutual advantage of both countries. They must no longer be permitted to take life with open immunity, and follow up a system of intimidation, in the vain hope of driving foreigners out of the country by intimidation and terrorism. Europe united would resist the attempt, render its success impossible, and punish the authors of such an outrage on law and the rights of nations. Could they even temporarily effect their object and murder every foreigner, Japan would be the most grievous sufferer. Were such a fiendish policy ever to be carried out, the whole country would fall under the ban of civilized nations, and be dealt with as a common enemy. I trust, for the interest of humanity, such deplorable contingencies may be rendered impossible, and that both the Government and people of Japan will be convinced that their best policy is to faithfully fulfill their engagements and to maintain friendly relations with a Power which has at its disposal ample means for obtaining in case of need full satisfaction for injuries done to its subjects.

I have only in conclusion to urge upon the Government the importance of putting a speedy end to the present exceptional state of affairs. I am anxious for a peaceable and satisfactory termination, and am ready to return to the Legation and assume my duties in Yede whenever I can see such material guaranty for redress in respect to past grievances, and security for the future as may warrant this step. I have in the meantime left all my property undisturbed in charge of officers in my house, and for the safety of which the Government will of course be responsible. Whether my return be prompt or tardy, therefore, depends entirely upon the Japanese Government. It is certain sooner or later that the Representative of Great Britain will return to Yedo, the place of residence assigned by treaty, but if speedily there will be less time for new complications to arrise—and affairs may be more easily arranged with mutual benefit (and on a better footing than hitherto to my regret has been found possible) if no time be lost.

With respect and consideration,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers—Camp Curtin—Soldiers from the West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH Penn., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

The accustomed quiet of this dusty little capital of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been disturbed very much during the past few days, and its population of 16,000 souls have tasted a novel and agreeable draught of excitement in consequence of its having been made the rendezvous of the State's quota of volunteers called for by the President. The recruits commenced arriving here on the 18th inst., and an encampment was made for them on the State Fair Grounds, an inclosure of considerable extent, situated about one mile from the Capitol, and christened Camp Curtin, in honor of the Governor of the State. Every day brings large accessions to the number of the troops, and they press to the rendezvous with such alacrity, that the State authorities are somewhat embarrassed in their efforts to provide them with accommodation, and the commissariat with necessary supplies.

The aggregate number which have thus far reported at headquarters is about 7 000, the majority of whom are sturdy youths from the Lehanon and Cumberland Valleies, who know almost as well how to use the weapons of war, as they do the implements of agriculture in the cultivation of their fruitful vales.

Gov. CURTIN and the officers of the State Department are exerting the utmost diligence to provide the arms and accoutrements for these patriotic lads, and eight regiments had last night been fully organized and equipped. A portion of this force, in connection with a few hundred regulars, went down the latter part of last week to Cockeysville, a small town in Maryland, fifteen miles from Baltimore, where they acted as a guard to the carpenters who have succeeded in rebuilding the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad, within the limits of Pennsylvania, which had been destroyed by the Secessionists of Maryland. The remainder of the troops have been forwarded by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia, whence they proceed by rail to Havre de Grace, and thence by boat to Annapolis, which is garrisoned by a Massachusetts regiment.

Camp Curtin, yesterday, presented a scene of great bustle and activity. The Harrisburghians appeared to have turned out *en masse* to witness the manœuvres of the military. As soon as the troops arrive they are furnished with quartere, after which they report to Capt. SIMMONS, U. S. A., who administers the oath and musters them into service. Next they report to the Adjutant-General, who furnishes them with arms, and then they make a part and parcel of the camp.

The raw recruits are portioned off into squads and first instructed in the marching evolutions, after which they are drilled with muskets, and in a few days they are drafted for active service.

The Government, yesterday, received an invoice of 300 barrels of beef, 150 barrels of bacon, 10 tons of beans, and an immense quantity of ship-bread, all of which was transferred to the custody of the Quartermaster-General of the State for the use of the volunteers. Cartloads of blankets and uniforms were also received.

VOLUNTEERS FROM OHIO.

On Sunday two full Regiments from Ohio reached here, helping to swell the host to such an extent that three of the city churches—one Lutheran and two Dutch Reformed—were appropriated to accommodate them. The Buckeye Boys retained these improvised quarters two days, and then were sent forward to Lancaster, where they are at present encamped.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

On Tuesday a report was circulated which occasioned for a time a profound alarm. It was stated that the Reservoir whence the city is supplied with water, had been poisoned by Southern spies, whom the municipal authorities have reason to suppose are in the city. Happily there proved to be no foundation for the panic, but it has been deemed prudent to place a permanent guard around the basin, and no person is permitted to approach it. Upon the call of the Mayor in the evening a meeting was held at the Court-house, and a Vigilance Committee was organized by the citizens, whose duty it will be to assist in the maintenance of the laws and in preserving the peace.

EXCITING NEWS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

The people of Chambersburgh, Penn., a town near the Virginia line, it is rumored, are in fear of a raid of Virginians from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, in retaliation for the splendid *ruse de guerre* of Lieut. JONES, who burned the Arsenal, and thus defeated the cherished designs of the Secessionists in that State. Batteries have been erected, and the citizens are organized to protect their homes. Scouts are stationed to give warning of the approach of the incursionists. Thirteen cars left Harrisburgh last evening, filled with troops, destined, it is said, for the point which is threatened.

THE TELEGRAPH IN THE HANDS OF THE STATE.

All the telegraph lines from this city, and in fact from all points in proximity to the border, are under the control of the Pennsylvania State authorities, and are used almost exclusively for the transmission of the State and Government dispatches. The operators are not permitted to send messages in any way relating to military movements, except they have been first supervised and sanctioned by Gov. CURTIN, and consequently I am unable to forward anything. Indeed, it is very difficult to obtain information with reference to affairs at Washington or Baltimore which may be relied upon. I had two interviews yesterday with Secretary of State SLIFER, and he stated that by the express request of the Federal authorities every military movement made at this point was to be kept secret. I learned from him, however, what probably by this time you already know, that communication with the Federal Capital is uninterrupted by way of Annapolis, and that it is likely to remain in that condition. The Seventh Regiment, of New-York, is stationed at the Relay House, about fifteen miles south of Baltimore, the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and Washington Branch Railroad.

SUSPECTING THE WRONG MAN.

Ex-Mayor WEAVER, of Pittsburgh, who is here visiting, received a dispatch from that city on Monday night, asking him to stop and examine Lieut. F. A. PARKER, U. S. A., from Fortress Monroe, who would pass through Harrisburgh yesterday morning, escorting six ladies. The Lieutenant was accused of uttering secession sentiments. The Mayor was notified of this fact, and when the train arrived at 7 o'clock the Lieutenant was taken into custody. Upon a hearing, however, the officer established his innocence, and avowed himself a zealous supporter of the Union. It appeared that he had been cautioned with his brother, who held a commission in the Army, which he resigned in order to accept a similar position in the forces of the Secessionists. H. J. W.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning while the steamer *Kill von Kull* was entering her slip, Pier No. 2, North River, a number of persons gathered on the bridge, causing the bridge to break down, throwing several of them in the water. A man named JOHN BARRY, employed on the dock, is missing—supposed to be drowned.

LAW REPORTS.

Calendar.... THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos 3285, 3317, 3757, 3830, 6059. *Part II.*—Nos. 3014, 3260, 3310, 3166, 3484, 3736 3338, 3506, 3852, 3868, 3870, 2162, 2165, 2400, 2410, 3036, 3114, 3266.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1163, 889, 1579, 1053, 1177 1595 1543, 1717, 1719 427, 749, 1183. *Part II.*—Nos. 296, 1836, 1240, 1342, 1344, 1348, 1350, 1354, 1358, 1362.

THE LAW OF TREASON AND PIRACY.

Charge of Judge Betts to the Grand Jury—Names of the Grand Jurors.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 24.

Before Hon. samuel R. Betts.

At the opening of the Court the Bench was occupied by Judge BETTS, of this District, and Hon WM. SHIPMAN, Judge of the Connecticut District. A Grand Jury having been impanneled, the Clerk called their names, and the following named gentlemen answered:

CHARLES GOULD, Foreman.

Robert Page,	John H. Browning, Andrew Dickson
Benj. H. Day,	Manrice Bilger, Jas B Johnson,
Samuel Reeve,	Saml T. Skidmore, Hubbard e. Stone,
Wm. Underhill,	John Bockler, Jr., Gilbert C Deane,
Jas. L. Dannant,	Francis P Furnald, Moses H. Hopson,
Joseph Leggett,	Nathan A. Sutton, John F Seaman,
Saml Thompson,	Geo. B. Whitfield.

The Grand Jury were then addressed by Judge BETTS, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You are not called together at this time for the discharge of the ordinary routine of the duty of grand jurors. It will, therefore, be unnecessary that the Court should address you on those topics. You are convened in a solemn crisis of our national affairs as an important element of the public force, to render aid in preventing the Republic receiving harm from open enemies or persons practising in secret against the safety and peace of the Government. Your fellow-citizens, called from all avocations of life, neighbors, friends, brothers and sons, at the national appeal, are rapidly mustering and hastening to the battle-field as bravely and freely to peril their lives in support and vindication of the Constitution and laws of our common country, openly assailed by hostile armies. Your ministry, gentlemen, although necessarily of a calm and peaceful character, is only second in importance to military power, in checking and counteracting these heinous crimes set on foot against the peace and existence of Government and the property and lives of the people. The most atrocious of national offences are *treason* and *piracy*, (the latter inviting war against all mankind, equally with hostility against the country to which the offenders owe allegiance) and concomitant to treason, the lesser but yet heinous crime of misprision of treason. The latter is only second to treason in being negative in its character, in wilfully omitting to do what the duty of a faithful citizen requires he should do for the safety of his country. Our Constitution declares treason to "consist in levying war against the United States or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort." The law pronounces the penalty of death against every one convicted of the offence in any particular of its definition or description. *Piracy* consists in a forcible capture or robbery on the high seas of any vessel or her lading, by a vessel or her company, not an horized or by a lawful commission from our Government, and organized and acting under the law of nations, and is punishable by death in any tribunal of all countries, where the offence is triable.

Two witnesses to overt acts of treason are necessary to convict of the high crime; or a confession by the accused in open Court. His admission of acts done by him, made in writing or verbally, are legal evidence, and become, in judgment of law, tantamount to the testimony of two witnesses. Giving aid or comfort to the enemies of the country, consists in furnishing the military supplies, food, clothing, harbor or concealment, or communicating information to them, helping their hostilities against the country and its Government.

It is most probable that complaints

preferred by, so that practically, through the present political troubles and for the prompt accommodation of the Government, the Associated Banks of the City of New-York will move as a single and controlling financial power. The public spirit which has dictated this league, and the assurance it affords that the Money demands of the Government will be promptly afforded to any *reasonable amount required*, without prejudice to the ordinary dealers at Bank or the facilities of trade, are equally commendable.

The Exchange market, since the sailing of the *Persia*, and the receipt of news from England of an easier market for Money, on that side, is again fixt, and it is difficult to name a correct quotation for the mail of Saturday next; the range for Bank and Bankers, 105@106 ℔ cent. on London, and this irregularity in turn depresses Merchant bills, which may be called 104@105 ℔ cent. No change in the rates for Money, but we notice increased caution and discrimination in the selection of mercantile paper.

The *Asia*, at this port from England, April 14, brings advice of the further reduction of interest by the Bank of England to *five* ℔ cent., making altogether a change of 3 ℔ cent. in favor of the borrower in a few weeks. The market for Money in London is reported easy, and loans made on the Stock Exchange at 3@4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Cotton market at Liverpool was firm at the extreme prices previously quoted, and at the close of the week trade at Manchester, which had been partially depressed, was looking steady again. Breadstuffs generally dull, without material alteration in prices. Provisions steady. The English Funds are about the same as before the reduction of the Bank rate of interest, this influence being qualified by a somewhat uneasy political feeling; the War signs from the Continent being deemed threatening. In American Stocks the quotations improved; State Securities held firmly, according to Baring's Circular, and Railway Bonds advanced 1@2 ℔ cent. Erie and Illinois Central shares are quoted higher, and we learn that orders come to this market by the present mail for both Stocks at easy limits compared with the present currency here. Of course they were readily filled to-day. The following are the latest London figures for American Stocks, April 13:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Gain or loss.
New-York 6 ℔ cent.	96 @ 98	
United States 6 ℔ cent. red. 1874	89 @ 90	
Virginia State, 6 ℔ cent.	72 @ 75	
Do. 5 ℔ cent.	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent. red. 1875	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. do 1875	89 @ 90	89¼ ¼
Do. 6100 shares, 6100 paid dn.	25¾ @ 26¼	dis. ¼ dis.
Do. do. all paid	72 @ 75	
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ cent., 1869	87 @ 89	
Do. (s. fd.) do. do.	88 @ 90	
Do. 6100 shares	88 @ 95	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent (sinking fund) 1875	72 @ 75	
Do. 6100 shares	13 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	87 @ 90	
Do. 6 ℔ cent. 1904	83 @ 84	
Do. 6 ℔ cent. (s. fd.) 1876	88 @ 90	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. do. 1876	93 @ 94	
Do. 8 ℔ cent.	71 @ 73	
Erie 1st m., 7 ℔ cent. 1877	93 @ 94	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1859, 1871, 72, &c.	88 @ 91	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1875, convert.	88 @ 90	94
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1871, 72, &c.	88 @ 90	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. consol.	20¾ @ 20¾	
Do. 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent.	100 @ 103	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1875	90 @ 93	
Illinois Central Bonds, 7 ℔ cent., convert.	88 @ 91	
Do. 1st mort., 7 ℔ cent., sterling	97 @ 98	
Do. 6100 shares	88 @ 90	
Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. 6100 shares	88 @ 90	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th of April gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,197,563	Decrease £491,840
Public deposits	4,903,567	Decrease 2,981,142
Other deposits	13,201,781	Increase 1,546,311
Government securities	10 238 938	Decrease 385 026
Other securities	15 815 065	Decrease 1,462,657
Notes unemployed	6,890 260	Decrease 154,133

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,158,-840, being an increase of £234 370, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,122,439, showing an increase of £122,502 when compared with the preceding term.

The following is a list of the Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, elected at Toledo on the 24th inst.: R. M. Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y; M. L. Sykes, of Chicago, Ill; John S. Barry, of Constantine, Mich.; Philo Morchins, of Elkhart, Ind; Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm Keep, of Lockport, N. Y.; Hamilton White, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Nelson Beardsley, of Auburn, N. Y.; Milton Cartwright, of New York; Albert Havemeyer, of New-York; Henry Keep, of New-York; Allan Campbell, of New-York. All of the last year's Board, except Wm. Keep, who fills a vacancy. All the last year's officers were reelected.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
April 24	Philadelphia	par.
April 24	Boston	par.
April 18	New Orleans	¼ @ 1
April 18	Mobile	1½ @ 2
April 23	Chicago	15 @ 16
April 23	Milwaukee	10 @ 13
April 23	Cleveland	1½ @ 2
April 20	St. Louis	10 @ 11
April 21	Louisville	3 @ 4
April 22	Detroit	1½ @ 1¾
April 22	Cincinnati	3 @ 3½
April 23	Pittsburgh	5 @ 6
April 19	Memphis	4 @ 5
April 14	Quincy	13 @ 14
April 23	Indianapolis	3 @ 4
April 20	Milwaukee	10 @ 12
April 23	Canada	¼ @ ¾
April 20	St. Paul, Min	16 @ 11
April 22	Aurora, Ill	12 @ 13
April 22	Cincinnati, Ohio	3 @ 4

Important Bank Meeting.

At the request of a number of Bank officers, a meeting of Bank officers, members of the Clearing-house Association, was called at the American Exchange Bank, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at which the following forty-one Banks were represented, viz.: Bank of New-York, Manhattan Company, Merchants' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Union Bank, Bank of America, Phœnix Bank, City Bank, Tradesmens' Bank, Fulton Bank, Merchants' Exchange Bank, National Bank, Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, Greenwich Bank, Seventh Ward Bank, Bank of the State of New-York, American Exchange Bank, Bank of Commerce, Broadway Bank, Ocean Bank, Mercantile Bank, Bank of the Republic, People's Bank, Bank of North America, Hanover Bank, Irving Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Market Bank, St. Nicholas Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Continental Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth, Marine Bank, Atlantic Bank, Importers' and Traders' Bank, Park Bank, Mechanics' Banking Association, Grocers' Bank, North River Bank, East River Bank, and Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

On motion of MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and GEORGE S. COE was chosen Secretary.

On motion of GEORGE S. COE, seconded by JAMES GALLATIN, the following preamble and resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, The agreement between the Banks, entered into on the 21st of November last, was predoconra of very beneficial results, in enabling them to extend needed facilities to the community, and to aid the credit of the Government at a critical moment and whereas, in the present unsettled political condition of the country, exigencies may arise which will require our united efforts; therefore,

Resolved, That any Bank in the Clearing-House Association may, at the option, deposit with a Committee of five persons, appointed for that purpose an amount of its Bills Receivable, United States Stocks, Treasury Notes, or Stocks of the State and city of New-York, to be approved by said Committee, who shall be authorized to issue thereupon to said depositing Bank, certificates of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. per annum, in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 each, as may be desired, to an amount equal to 75 ℔ cent. of such deposit. These certificates may be used in settlement of balances at the Clearing-House for a period of 60 days from the date hereof, and they shall be received by Creditor Banks during that period daily. In the same proportion as they bear to the aggregate amount of the debtor balances paid at the Clearing-House. The interest which may accrue upon these certificates shall, at the expiration of 30 days, be proportioned among the Banks which shall have held them during that time.

The securities deposited with said Loan Committee shall be held by them in trust as a special deposit, pledged for the redemption of the certificates issued therupon.

The Committee shall be authorized to exchange any portion of said Securities for an equal amount of others, to be approved by them, at the request of the depositing Bank, and shall have power to demand additional security either by an exchange or an increased amount, at their discretion.

The amount of certificates which this Committee may issue as above, shall not exceed ten million dollars.

Resolved, That in order to accomplish the purposes set forth in this agreement, the Loan Committee shall have power to apportion the specie belonging to the Associated Banks, so far as may be necessary to provide for each of them an amount of specie, equal to one-fourth of its net liabilities, not including circulation, and that for this purpose statements shall be made to the Committee, of the condition of each Bank, on the morning of every day before the commencement of business, which shall be sent with the exchanges to the Manager of the Clearing House, specifying the following items, viz.:

1. Loans and Discounts.
2. Deposits.
3. Loan Certificates.
4. Specie.

Resolved, That any loss caused by the non-payment of Loan Certificates be assessed upon all the Banks, in the ratio of capital.

Resolved, That the expenses incurred by the Association be assessed upon the Banks in equal proportion to their respective capital.

Resolved, That the late Loan Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Moses Taylor, James Punnett, R. W. Howes, A. S. Frazer and C. P. Leverich, be earnestly and respectfully requested to resume the duties of this Committee.

Resolved, That this agreement shall take effect immediately, and three days' notice be given to all the Banks composing the Clearing House Association.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Banks not represented at this meeting, and request them to unite with us.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. D. H. ARNELL, THOMAS TILLSTON and STEPHEN KNAPP as such Committee.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the American Exchange Bank, at 3 o'clock to-morrow, 25th inst.

GEORGE S. COE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1861.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25.

Stock heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 80; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 45; Long Island Railroad 0; Pennsylvan a Railroad, 35. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal staple of Produce since our last have been: 24 obls. ashes, 11,554 bbls. Flour, 16,434 bushels Wheat, 31,373 bushels Corn, 1,496 bushels Malt, 250 bushels Oats, 1,287 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,361 bols. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request, at 65 62½ for Pearls and Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in less demand, but is very stiffly held, including Middling Upland at 13¾c. @14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales 106 bags Laguayra, at 14¾c. @ 14¾c.; 150 bags Maracaibo part at 14c., and 500 bags Rio (shimming,) at 11c @11¾c ₩ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in lively request for home use and for shipment, at rising prices. We have heard of sales of 19,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20 @$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25 @$5 20; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 45@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	@ $5	@ $5
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is advancing, being in good demand. The reported sales add up 2,800 bbls, at $5 95@$6 25 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 00 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $2 65 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, at firmer and rising prices. We have heard of sales of 132,-000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 48; Canada Club, at $1 36; White Western at $1 40@$1 55; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 28, the latter rate for choice; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 23; and choice White Kentucky, at $1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and firm; sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, at 63c. @ 64c. for new mixed Western; 67c @68c. for old do.; 63c. for new round Yellow; 67c. @69c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in request, at 87c. @88c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues unaltered. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 35c. @36½c.; Western at 34½c. @36½c.; and State at 35½c @36c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 70c. @75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand, yet are reported steady, including new at 16c @24c., according to quality ₩ lb.

LEAD—No sales transpired to-day; prices nominal.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork was purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., including Mess at $18 50@$18 75, mainly within the range; and prime in part, at $13 25@$13 50 per bbl. Cut Meats have been in slack demand at 8¾ @ 8¾ for Hams, and 8¾ @ 9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is declining. Sales 900 tcs. and bbls. at 8¾c. @ 10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in fair demand, at rising prices. Sales 2,600 bbls, at @11@$12 for extra Mess, $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess and $7 @$8 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at 10c @15c for Western and 15c @20c for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is saleable and steady at 7c. @10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 600 tcs. in lots, at $4 87@$5 75 ₩ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Have been depressed, sales having been reported since our last, of 900 hhds., entirely at 4c. @5¾c., mainly within the range ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime, at 9c @10c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—The reported sales amount to 1,100 bbls., at 18½c. @19c., ₩ gallon, indicating an improvement in prices.

FREIGHTS.—The engagements have been rather more extensive, but all to rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2½s @2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d. @7¾d. Corn, 7d @ ₩ bushel; Cotton, ⅛c @5-32d. ₩ lb; Rosin 2s. ₩ 310 lbs; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 25s. @27s. 6d.; Tallow 22s 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, Flour 2s. 9d. @3s ₩ bbl.; Grain 8¾d. @10d., ₩ bushel; Rosin, 3s. 3d. @3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Salters and Lard, 30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d @3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8@9¾d. ₩ bushel; Rosin, 3s. 6d. Pork, 3, 9d. ₩ bbl., Bacon and Lard 32s. 6d @ 35s., Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d @30s. ₩ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For.	
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Columbia	Galway	Boston	April 9
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 10
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
Hermon	Southampton	New-York	April 10
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 10
Ava	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Silverwin	Galway	Boston	May 7
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April 20
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27
Karnak	New-York	Mexico	April 27
Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 11
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South mails close at	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at	8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

APRIL 24. EXPRESSED TO-DAY. All right. HOWE

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as chamber-maid. Can be seen at her late employer's, No 65 Lexington-av

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a strong woman to do privately to do chamber work and assist with the washing; or as regular laundress; will be found willing and obliging, and can leave from 9 o'clock Friday and Saturday, at her present employer's, No. 7 east 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—BY A NATIVE, A PROtestant girl, with good references. Can be seen until May 1, at her present employer's, 31 Cherom-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation as chamberwoman and to do fine washing; or as chamberwoman and to do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Call at No. 42 9th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., for two days

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; she lived in the best of places, and can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 214 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 64 West 9th st. given-place, 3d floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by an experienced and capable girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or will do very plain dresses &c. will be found a most competent and obliging person, and very highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 40 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamber work and waiting, and would assist with washing and ironing, if required. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 264 Sixth-av., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, who is thoroughly competent for her duties desires a situation in city or country in the above capacity; will assist in washing, and be found first-rate help; will go and obligingly has very excellent references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; call for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 21 West 19th-st.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH the best of City references wishes a situation as cook, understands all kinds of meats, gravies, game and poultry in every style, is also a good pastry cook; gets up side dishes and desserts in good style. Is willing to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway up stairs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; she is a first-rate baker and good laundress; can get the best of City references; can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 22 Gordon-st., Brooklyn; she is willing to assist with housework.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; understands cookery in all its branches in an excellent baker; wants a set with the above working; has most exceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., third floor.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman, who understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and deserts; can give the best City references. Apply at No. 106 7th-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing; is willing to go in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 81 West 13th st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, with the best of City references; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen on the corner of 53d-st. and 7th-av., third floor, front

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman a situation as cook; can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 111 West 14th st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RE spectable Protestant young woman as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do home-work in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City references, and has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOman a place to cook or would do general housework in a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 174 East 26th st., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging, and can be found a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best City references, and has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging, and is capable of her business in either of the above places. Good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable young girl; is a good cook, and has lived in the best City families; can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging, and is capable of her business in either of the above places. Good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn

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A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City references, and has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family in this City or Brooklyn; the best of City reference. Address B. M., No. 34 Renwick-st.

A COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing or as laundress, a situation is wanted by a young woman. Good City references. Apply at No. 29 West 11th-st., for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker who perfectly understands her business with an engagement with a family going in the country; would not object to travel; some intelligent ladies of distinction need answer; satisfactory reference given. A note addressed to "M.," station G Broadway Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., second floor, back room. Good City references given.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN keeper from New England coast and filling any situation of responsibility, would take the entire charge of a house-hold, either private family or public institution. Can be seen for a few days at No. 1,145 Broadway, near 26th st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman desires a situation as housekeeper. Can be seen at No. 174 West 17th-st., for two or three days. Wages not so much an object as a home in a Christian family; no objections to the country.

A HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamber work; is willing and obliging to her employer; can give reference. Call at No. 111 26th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

A HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy, English servant a situation as housemaid, and to do plain cooking, will do the washing and ironing of a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 Duane-st. Call at No. 97 Duane-st.

A LADY'S COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A well lady of correct with the English French German and Italian languages, wishes to obtain a position either as a lady's companion or as a governess and nurse, to teach the elementary branches of the above named languages she also plays. Is perfectly at ease South. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway upstairs.

A LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted to work at washing and ironing, or to do chamber work and fine washing, the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 16 20th-st., corner of Waverly-place.

A NURSE, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two competent, tidy girls with excellent City references, situations in the City or country—one as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and waiting; the other as laundress; the above can be seen at No. 67 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen, or will send; she is a good nurse; only has one child; wages $7; Call at No. 26 Cherry-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 264 Sixth-av., first floor, back room.

A NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse, and is a good sewer; would do some chamber work; has good City reference from her last place; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 84 West 30th st., second floor, back room. The best of City references given.

A WAITRESS.—A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; understands setting table to the best style, cleaning silver, and takes a pride in keeping the dining-room in good order; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 278 6th-av

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent waitress; exception: City ref ranee from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a good situation for a nice girl as waitress and chambermaid, who has lived with her two years and a half. To be seen at No. 167 East 18th st

A WAITRESS AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women sisters, situations; one as good plain washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 26 East 41st-st., till Monday.

SALES.

A BAR-KEEPER, GROCERY CLERK OR light carter.—A middle-aged man, who has been in the business for some years, and can produce the best of references as to character, &c., would like a situation as above named. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man who has lived with some of the most respectable families in this City for twelve years. Can refer to them for recommendations. Apply at No. 205 4th-av., near 23d-st., or at No. 1 Broadway, corner of Battery.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Apply or address, at his present employer's, No. 182 6th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by one who understands the care of coaches and horses; would have no objection to take charge of a vegetable garden if required; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. for two days

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 27 Prince-st.

A COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two sisters, situations; one as a respectable cook, and would assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do the work in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 64 West 9th st. given-place, 3d floor.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two young women sisters; one as good cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 31st-st. near 6th-av.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUations wanted by two respectable girls; one as cook, the other as chamberwork and washing, or to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for this week at their present employer's, No. 172 East 16th st

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable young woman, with unexceptionable references, desires a situation in City or country, as first-class cook—meats, game, fish and pastry; is good at laundressing if required. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging, and is capable of her business in either of the above capacity; will assist in washing, and be found first-rate help; will go and obligingly has excellent references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; call for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress by a Protestant woman, who is a most excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City references, and has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOman a place to cook or would do general housework in a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 174 East 26th st., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

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A LADY'S COMPANION OR GOVERN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Five Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—METAMORA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE HEIR AT LAW.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—HAROLD HAWKE—CHARLES THE SECOND—THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Evening—CAPITOLA. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Italian Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Jeralemon streets, Brooklyn.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There seems now to be no longer any necessity for fearing for the safety of Washington. From information furnished to us from apparently authentic sources, we have no doubt that the Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and Seventy-first New York Regiments are now there, and prepared, with the troops from other States which have also reached there, to oppose successfully any demonstration which the Secessionists may see fit to make against the place. It is reported that the latter are rapidly concentrating at some point in the vicinity; but the report that JEFF. DAVIS has already arrived in Richmond is now positively denied. It is also denied that Gen. BEAUREGARD is there, or anywhere else in Virginia. It is a fact, however, that ALEX. H. STEPHENS, the Secessionist Vice-President, is there, and we publish, this morning, a report of a speech made there by him only two nights ago.

The latest accounts from Baltimore represent matters there as comparatively quiet. The business of the place is entirely ruined, the wholesale houses all being closed, and the clerks ordered to enlist. There was no distinction made between men of Northern and those of Southern birth, but all were required to take up arms alike, in consequence of which great numbers of the former were making their escape from the city. Five car loads of flying families arrived at Chambersburgh, Penn., yesterday morning. The idea of a demonstration against Fort McHenry seems to have been abandoned.

Gov. MORGAN has issued a Proclamation, calling for twenty-one regiments of volunteers, of 780 men each, in addition to seventeen regiments previously called for—thirty-eight regiments in all. The number of companies enrolled at Albany, up to yesterday morning, was one hundred and sixty. The Board of State Officers have passed several important resolutions relative to the manner of organizing the volunteers, which we publish elsewhere.

The excitement at Norfolk, consequent upon the destruction of the Navy-yard there, ran very high at last accounts. All the vessels which were set on fire, it appears, were not entirely destroyed, but so nearly so that probably but one of them could be made available for some time to come, even if it were possible to take them out under the guns of Fort Monroe. Capt. JOHN ROGERS, of the Navy, and Capt WHITE, of the Topographical Engineers, both of whom were accidentally left behind when the United States forces evacuated the yard, are held as prisoners at Norfolk.

The ominous silence of the Southerners relative to their threatened attack upon Fort Pickens, is perhaps the best proof which could be adduced that the attack has already been made, and that it has proved unsuccessful. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Wednesday, states, on the authority of a letter received by the drum major at Newport Barracks, from his son, who is stationed at Fort Pickens, that on the 17th inst. the Fort was unsuccessfully attacked by the Secession forces, who were driven back with the loss of thirty-three men, while not a person in the garrison was injured. It is impossible of course, in these days of exaggerated and false reports, to know exactly how much faith to put in this story.

The large light-draft steamer *Kill Von Kull*, of the Elizabethport Ferry Company, has been chartered for the purpose of conveying provisions to Annapolis, and was yesterday loaded with a large and miscellaneous assortment for that purpose. She also took an immense quantity of timber, railroad spikes, &c., and a number of laborers to effect the repairs of the bridges and railroads in the vicinity of Annapolis.

The Rhode Island Regiment, 548 strong, in command of Col. JAS. W. FITMAN, arrived here yesterday, in the steamer *Empire State*, and were transferred to the *Bienville*, which was chartered to convey them South. They are perfectly equipped, have 12 horses, and have provisions for 30 days. They will join the detachment now supposed to be in Washington, making about 1,200 men, all under Gov. SPRAGUE'S command.

An additional subscription of $73,000, by merchants and others, for the use of the Regiments leaving the City for the war, is announced to-day. Mr. WM. B. ASTOR'S subscription is $15,000.

We publish this morning a confirmation of the report of the seizure of Fort Smith in Arkansas. SOLON BORLAND led the Arkansas State troops. They met with no opposition—as the United States troops had been withdrawn.

An important Committee meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, on the subject of the equipment of New-York regiments of volunteers. Alderman BOOLE stated that he had had an interview with the Union Defence Committee, but could obtain nothing satisfactory from them as to their purposes in the matter. He wished it to be remembered that there were no arms of consequence to be procured either in the City or the State. He thought it imperative that an officer should be immediately dispatched to England to purchase 250,000 stand of arms, which could be brought here within a month. Alderman FROMENT thought the Union Committee and not the Common Council should do this. He opposed any more appropriations. Hon DANIEL E. SICKLES, who was present, made some remarks, and said that it had been suggested that at least 5,000 stand of arms might be immediately purchased in Canada. A resolution was agreed upon, to be presented to the Board of Aldermen in the evening.

The Board of Alderman met last night. Hon. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, member of Congress elect of the Fourth District, sent in a communication stating that he was recruiting a regiment, that he had used every effort towards supporting his recruits, and applying for quarters and means of equipping them. He had applied to the Union Defence Committee, but their reply was unsatisfactory. Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution calling on the Union Defence Committee to communicate what provision they were making, if any, out of the $1,000,000 voted them by the Common Council for recruiting, organizing, uniforming and equipping the several regiments of volunteers now being formed and to be formed in the City, and when the uniforms, arms, and equipments would be ready. A letter was received from the Defence Committee, acknowledging the appropriation of $1,000,000, and promising that it should be faithfully and economically appropriated. KERRIGAN'S application was laid over till 5 P. M. this day. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted directing the Croton Board to cease for the present advertising for proposals to lay down Belgian pavement, where the same is payable from the Belgian pavement appropriation. The Union Safety Committee acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the ordinance placing the appropriation of $1,000 000 for military purposes, at their disposal. The vacant chair of Councilman OTTENDELL, absent as Captain of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, was draped with the Stars and Stripes.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. After some ordinary business, Mr. DEHON, Treasurer of the Committee appointed to raise subscriptions to uphold the Government, stated that he was authorized by the Committee to say that they had procured large subscriptions, the details and disbursements of which they would submit at the next meeting. The amount subscribed was over $100.000. On motion, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was merged into the Citizens' Committee. On motion of Mr. CORNELIUS, the Committee were authorized to pay over the balance in their hands to the Citizens' Committee.

The arrival of the *Asia* at New-York supplies Liverpool dates to the 13th and Queenstown dispatches to the 14th inst. The news is of interest. Mr. GREGORY had recalled the attention of the House of Commons to the propriety of recognizing at once the Southern Confederacy; and Mr FORSTER had introduced a resolution declaring that should that measure be determined upon, it must be preceded by the most explicit engagements on the part of the South against the reopening of the Slave-trade. An incident which occurred at Rome, during the Easter festivities, was exciting much attention in Paris and London. Mr. JOHN F. STOCKTON, the *Chargé* at the Imperial City, was interrupted rudely in his passage to a place reserved for diplomatic personages to witness the usual exhibition of fireworks, by the Papal dragoons; and when they urged their resistance to the point of preparing to charge his carriage, sabre in hand, Mr. STOCKTON presented his revolver, and by his determination put his assailants to flight. Having carried his point, and witnessed the display, the victorious diplomatist next day constrained the reluctant authorities to rebuke and admonish the soldiery. The news from the Continent is extremely warlike. Not only are preparations for a conflict in Italy proceeding with always increasing haste, but a serious misunderstanding exists between the French and English Governments in reference to the Syrian question. The former is said to have determined upon making its occupation of Syria perpetual, to which England not only objects, but proposes to send an expedition at its own to prevent such act of annexation. In the meantime, the Imperial Government had been making contracts for transporting large bodies of troops to the Italian frontier. GARIBALDI had been seriously ill, but his health was improving. The spirit of insubordination had become so daring at Warsaw, that the City had been fully occupied by Russian troops, and martial law proclaimed. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had been superseded as Governor of Poland by Gen. MOURAVIEFF.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, HACKLEY'S case was partially argued, and further postponed. In the same Court, before Justice INGRAHAM, the ordinary indorsement by the Court was given to a certificate for the incorporation of the "Volunteer's Home Fund Society." In the General Sessions there was one trial for larceny, in which the jury disagreed. There were also some petty pleas and light sentences. In the Oyer and Terminer a writ of error was allowed in the Mulligen case, to take the decision of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals. The decision of Judge BARNARD in the *habeas corpus* case of HACKLEY was also *certiorarsed* to the Supreme Court for review. On the indictment for contempt HACKLEY refused to plead, and a plea of not guilty was, therefore, entered, by order of the Court.

The Stock Market advanced 2 ₩ cent. yesterday on the Share list, but was lower on most of the Southern State Stocks. New-York Central, 73; Missouris, 40 ₩ cent. The Associated Banks of this City have renewed the common league entered into on 21st November last, with the purpose to be ready, through the present troubles, to accommodate the Government, and at the same time meet the ordinary demands of trade. Exchange on London is easier again and unsettled for Saturday's mail, 105 to 106 ₩ cent.

The transactions in Cotton were moderate; prices favored sellers decidedly. Breadstuffs were more sought after; Flour and Wheat advanced a shade; Corn was firm. A fair business was reported in Provisions; while the movements in Groceries Hay, Hops, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Tobacco were restricted. Whisky was in more demand and was dearer. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier.

The Steel and Gunpowder.

The Administration have not yet begun to comprehend that the conspiracy with which they are dealing is one of more than ten years' growth, and that the leaders in it are men of great experience, boldness and capacity, animated by a fanatical hatred of the North, and the non-slaveholding portions of the Union. So far from being a consequence of LINCOLN'S election, this armed outbreak would have taken place on the admission of California as a State, had it not been that the simultaneous passage of the measures of compromise, and the admitted prudence, forbearance and firmness of President FILLMORE furnished a ground for the conservatives of the Southern States to rally upon, and drive back the hordes of secession. The Browns, Thompsons, Quitmans and Davises, of Mississippi, were ready at that time to proclaim, with the Convention of the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina, that, "with or without coöperation, they were for a dissolution of the Union." At the Nashville Convention of 1850, the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia were all in favor of a Congress of Slaveholding States to expedite and accomplish this dissolution. The treason was staggered by the defection of Tennessee, and soon afterwards the adoption of resolutions of acquiescence in the Compromise measures in the Convention of Georgia, by the overwhelming vote of 237 to 19, arrested the current of rebellion, and brought back all the malcontent States, except South Carolina, to a seeming, but delusive loyalty.

Ten years of secret but active and energetic preparation have matured and consolidated the conspiracy of the six States, that were so deeply implicated in the embryo treason of Nashville, and have brought others into the vortex. During this period its leaders have been engaged in demoralizing the political and personal sentiment of the South, still more deeply sapping its loyalty and allegiance, tampering with the honor of the Army and Navy, and using the high places and powers of the Government to effect its overthrow. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the people are paralyzed, or are hostile to the Union. Through the whole of this region JEFFERSON DAVIS may levy his recruits and march his armies without fear of the slightest opposition; and *down to the Potomac, the same liberty must be secured to the States still loyal to the Government, at the expense of any amount of treasure, and the loss of any number of lives.*

Nothing in the history of recent Governmental disasters has fallen with such a knell on the public mind of the North as the parley of the Administration with the Mayor of Baltimore, and the order for the retrograde movement of the Pennsylvania troops from Cockeysville. Peace we must have in Maryland, if it can be secured only by making the State a solitude. Communication must be opened and kept open between the Capital and the loyal States, in spite not only of Baltimore mobs, but in spite of the adverse legislation of Maryland, in spite of her organized and official remonstrances and protests, and in spite of her whole population, in arms to resist the transit of United States troops. The Provisional Government at Montgomery intend at all hazards and under any circumstances to obtain possession of Washington, and make it the Capital of their Slaveholding Confederacy. This intention we have seen exposed in a private letter dated from the "Department of Justice," at Montgomery, and written by the Israelite of Egyptian principles who figures as the Attorney-General of the new Government. The same intention was proclaimed on the fall of Fort Sumter, by the Head of the War Department, coupled by the modest intimation that it would be followed, at a reasonable interval, by running up the flag of the Confederacy over Fansuil Hall. These men speak, of course, only as they are inspired by the master-spirit of this great treason. There is no doubt that JEFFERSON DAVIS proposes to establish his head-quarters in Washington City, and with Virginia and Maryland in his interest, he will sooner or later succeed in doing so, unless the Administration are fully roused to a sense of their condition, and respond earnestly and instantaneously to the overwhelming ardor and determination of the Northern States.

The man they are to meet is to the last degree unscrupulous and remorseless. He is consumed by a lust of military glory. The peaceful assumption of a Southern sceptre would never have satisfied his guilty ambition. His is the most superb egotist this country ever saw. Even the domineering insolence of TOOMBS quails before the august arrogance of DAVIS. If he could have seen his way clear to the Presidency of the United States, he might have been the most loyal and devoted of patriots. Knowing that to be impossible, the next greatest prize for his ambition was the chieftainship of a Conspiracy, with the prospect of becoming the ruler of a mutilated empire. But he does not mean to appear on the page of history as a CATALINE—and he will at any cost legitimatize his conspiracy if he can, and give it the semblance of an honorable revolution, by securing the governmental *hebitet* of the old Republic, as the seat of the military despotism which he means shall succeed it.

It is for a man of this temper, and for a policy such as a man of this temper will pursue, that our peace-loving Administration at Washington must prepare. Robbery, arson, piracy, murder—such are the weapons this repudiator, conspirator and traitor will wield in the best manner he knows how. And if our friends in the Administration imagine that he is to be successfully bound with fetters of red tape, they had better appeal to the men of Baltimore for permission to make, while they may, a peaceful escape from the "steel and gunpowder" with which JEFFERSON DAVIS has menaced them.

Machinists Volunteering.

Does the Secretary of the Navy see the point? In twenty days, when the Government may perhaps have waked up to the fact that it wants gun-boats by the dozen, and wonders why the great shops cannot turn them out like sewing machines or cockades, *there will be but a half or a quarter of the usual complement of artisans to build them.* We were yesterday informed at the large shops in this City, that the men generally preferred leaving regular work for the excitement of military service, and that large numbers declared their willingness to sacrifice regular pay to serve the Government *gratis.* Some of the managers, knowing the Government's necessity for ships, boilers and engines, are making an effort to keep their men within reach, hoping for orders by every courier. In a week it will be too late to act with maximum effect.

Where are the six war-steamers ordered by the last session of Congress, all of which by this time might have been one-third completed? Have proposals been sent out? Have the leading builders been consulted? Have orders been given? Up to yesterday, the Morgan and the Novelty Works, the leading establishments of this country, had not heard a syllable directly or indirectly about them. Who are to build them, when the machinists and boiler makers are all in the army? A thousand ton frigate cannot be had by return telegram. These two establishments, with their united force, could not turn out the first one inside of four months. Is the blockade to be commenced four months from date, and if so, what date?

We do not accuse the Government of absolute inertness. We are informed that eleven good merchant steamers have been purchased or secured, and that a large force is now strengthening their decks, razeeing them, arming them, and fitting them for immediate service. So far good, but this is but a fraction of the force necessary to make an effective blockade, an efficient ocean police, and a short and decisive war. The Government very well understands that an ocean police will be required long after hostilities may have ceased; that a shortened navy will never do, after this, even for a peace establishment, since—it is plain enough *now*—there may be at any time a demand for an immense force at short notice; the men can be raised in a week, but the ships must be on hand. If, then, we require a formidable navy, is it not wise to construct it, when the artisans who must remain, and can just as well remain at home, have nothing else to do? Could the public heart be better sustained than by instantly setting ten thousand skillful men at work, and creating business among all classes in these loyal cities? The Government may not have *time*, it is true, to devote to such outside matters as ships and arms, and we will grant that an intelligible specification would be beyond its capacity; but it need not wait for specifications; let it order *ships*—our engineers can make what is wanted.

From Virginia.

We have late and reliable information from Norfolk and Richmond, which we publish in another column. Our correspondent gives a graphic description of the destruction of Government property at the Navy Yard, together with interesting information concerning political affairs in Virginia.

He thinks the North is needlessly alarmed about an attack upon Washington *from that direction.* In his opinion the Secessionists of the State had no purpose of seizing the Capital until the demonstration in Baltimore led them to believe that they could make a successful attempt upon it, with the aid of Maryland, from the rear. JEFFERSON DAVIS is still at Montgomery, nor has BEAUREGARD been in Richmond. Our correspondent is of opinion that DAVIS will not attack Washington, nor make any hostile military demonstration towards the North, until after Virginia shall have *joined the Southern Confederacy.* Her secession from the Union does not answer his purpose.

STEPHENS has been sent to Virginia for the purpose of inducing her to join the South. He has been making speeches all the way,—and made one on Monday at Richmond, of which we publish a sketch in another column. His mission is *political,*—and its specific object is to persuade Virginia to unite her fate with the Gulf States.

We trust the Government at Washington will at once accumulate such a force within striking distance of Richmond, as will have a very decided effect on the sentiment and action of the State. In our extremity there is no argument half so persuasive as heavy batteries and plenty of them.

Rushing to Ruin.

The Union men in Kentucky and Tennessee insist on remaining *neutral* in the contest between the Government, and the rebels who would destroy it. Mr. CRITTENDEN made a speech in Lexington, on the 19th, in which he said:

"That he saw no *safety* to the State, but in a position of neutrality—saying to both that, while she should hold herself in readiness at all times to act as a mediator between the parties, in order to restore peace, neither should cross her limits for hostile purposes, and that she was ready *to defend herself against all who might attack her, or endeavor to thwart her purposes of peace.*"

Hon. JOHN BELL, N. S. BROWN and ANDREW EWING and others in Tennessee, urge a similar course for that State. The Secessionists, on the other hand, with BRECKINRIDGE at their head, are zealous and energetic in urging a union with the South. The Louisville *Journal* says that Gov. MAGOFFIN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE telegraphed to TOOMBS recently that 7,000 men were under arms and ready to move to their assistance. The rebels recruit largely in Kentucky,—men and arms are furnished them in abundance there,—the Government of the State throws its influence into that scale,—and all the Union men propose to do is to stand still. They insist upon remaining neutral.

Such neutrality as this will not answer. It is all on one side. It strengthens the rebels and weakens the Government. It is a treacherous, hollow, false neutrality. It will never be accepted by the people as a discharge of the duty which Kentucky or Tennessee owe the Union. They will not be permitted to give aid and comfort to the rebels, and yet escape all the hardens and evils of the war. They will be compelled to fight on one side or the other. There can be no such thing as neutrality in a contest for the existence of the Government. *The Union men must fight for the Union or for South Carolina.* They have the power of choosing, but not of evading a choice.

The blindness of the Border States in this controversy surpasses the ordinary bounds of human stupidity. They had it in their power to prevent this war, and dictate terms to the General Government. If they had acted for themselves, instead of submitting to the dictation of South Carolina—if they had consulted their own interests, instead of pandering to the passions and mad ambition of the Slave-trade conspirators—if they had stood by the Union, and proclaimed their determination to resist any attempt to overthrow it,—not a soldier could have marched across their soil to capture Washington, and not one would have traversed it to invade the Gulf States. Whatever war the Government might have waged would have been a war at sea. Not a single Border State would have had its peace disturbed. Slavery would have remained entrenched,—because half the Slave States would have remained in the Union, and could claim a potential voice in deciding its policy. In the Union and with the Union, the Border States would have preserved peace, protected their honor, augmented their influence, built up their prosperity, and fortified their domestic institutions against violence.

Providence has decreed otherwise. With a blindness that seems judicial, and in a mood which seems the madness that precedes and portends destruction, these States have rushed headlong into the burning hell that yawns before them. They have taken a position which will inevitably bring down upon them the fierce and swarming hordes of the multitudinous North. Their soil will be the battle-ground of the coming conflict. Their harvests will be blasted,—their people will be scourged,—their ruin sealed, by the whirlwind of war that will sweep over them. They will defend themselves,—they will fight bravely,—they will perish rather than yield—but all to no purpose. Providence, numbers, wealth, everything that gives strength and decides the fate of nations, is against them.

For whatever woes may come upon them, the civilized world and the voice of impartial history will hold themselves responsible.

Volunteers.

We would not for the world throw any cold water on the glowing enthusiasm which is driving the whole mass of our people into arms. It is well and noble that workman and master, mechanic and scholar should come forward in this crisis of the country, and offer to do battle for her independence. This will be a war not of classes, but of the nation.

Still, it by no means follows, because the whole population offers for the war, therefore they should all be accepted.

Our recruiting officers and the formers of the new regiments are by far too enthusiastic in the matter. We have ourselves known of men who have been drafted into some of the companies that will not be able march five miles. Men are accepted who are just recovering from sickness, who are lame, or near-sighted, or defective in various ways.

The truth is, there ought to be a close examination, by a medical man, of every volunteer. None should be taken with half-healed sores, or with diseases on them, which will soon render them unfit for active duty. For it should be remembered that the loss, after the campaign is begun, is not merely that of the one sick or disabled soldier, but of half a dozen others, who must take care of him. When there are so many sound and vigorous men, willing and glad to serve, it is a shame to be enlisting cripples and hospital patients.

We trust these hints to the recruiting officers will produce more caution.

And there is another matter, on which we would like to speak more plainly than we think it expedient at present to do. We know that a large proportion of a certain class of recruits are mere "food for powder." And it may be that some of the officers feel they are doing the public a service, in sending some of their recruits to the wars, and well ridding us of them. Yet to the many respectable and patriotic citizens who are pledging lives and honor in this sacred cause, it is at least due that they should not be compelled to fight side by side with ragamuffins and jail-birds. Among some few of the new companies there are men serving who will do no honor to any cause, and who will have to be very strictly watched in Washington by both police and the guard. An army recruiting officer is allowed much latitude in taking his men, so that they be able-bodied, because it is presumed that the strict rules of the regular line can hold in check bad passions and habits, but in a volunteer corps there must of necessity be much less discipline, and accordingly the general character of the soldiers should be more closely considered. At least no man ought to be accepted who has been under public sentence for crime.

Let our regiments be like our cause—sound, noble and pure.

Clear the Track!

GEORGE LAW only speaks the universal sentiment of the whole community, without reference to party or to class, when he tells President LINCOLN that the Government must clear the path to Washington, *or the people will do it for them.* There is a perfect unanimity among the people on this subject.

If any man of position, as a military leader, or as a strong, resolute commander,—would offer to lead a force through Baltimore, with or without orders, he could have 50,000 followers, as soon as they could rush to his standard. We believe GEORGE LAW himself could raise, in three days, volunteers enough to clear the track, even if it should leave Baltimore an ash-heap.

This is not a spirit to be ignored or thwarted. It must be represented and directed.

Stocks of Seceding States.

Secession in such a State as Virginia is certain repudiation. She has seceded, and will of necessity repudiate; yet Virginia can to-day raise a million in Wall-street, (but nowhere else,) by the sale of her already depreciated bonds. These are as current, at a price, as are New-York securities. It is no matter at what price the State gets off a security it never intends to *pay.* It would be a crowning triumph for the people of Virginia to take a million dollars out of New-York, in exchange for worthless bonds, to be expended in arming and equipping themselves to attack our own citizens. Yet this can be done without the least difficulty. We see no other mode by which Virginia can raise money. She can sell bonds in no other market but our own. We know that the operation described has already suggested itself to the astute compatriots of FLOYD, who took more than a million of clean money out of the North for similar objects, by his fraudulent acceptances, and he is one of the honored men of the State, and quite recently its Governor.

Another mode by which a great fraud could be committed upon the North, is the issue of immense quantities of bills of their Banks, which neither possess or pretend to pay *specie.* The North may be flooded with these bills, which are now purchased by our brokers at a discount of from 25 to 30 per cent. These bills may be issued to the extent of our *continental* money, without any present means of detecting the fact. Suppose the Banks of Charleston wanted to raise $500,000 in *specie*, to pay their levy to the Confederated States. All they have to do is to send a million of their bills North, and sell them for what they will bring. It is the plainest dictate of safety, as well as duty, for our brokers to strike from their list the bonds of every *Seceding State.* Such an act would be one of the severest blows that could be dealt. It would completely cripple their finances, and protect the public against the danger of a great fraud, which will certainly be perpetrated if the door to it be left open. All our bank-note brokers should at once throw out the bills of the non-specie-paying Banks of the Seceding States. This would instantly drive their bills back upon them, and destroy their credit, even in the Seceding States. Wall-street has shown itself not behind the most zealous in the present crisis. Let it put this crowning work upon their patriotism, and it will have exerted a power in the contest equal to that of twenty thousand men under arms.

A Revolving Patriot.

Mr. SAMUEL COLT has, within a few days, published a card declaring himself in favor of the Union, and promising to manufacture revolvers for the Government. As he has been for a long time making them for the rebels, it is time he did something for the United States. The following letter, which he yesterday telegraphed to his agents and commission houses here, shows on what terms he proposes to do it:

HARTFORD, April 24.

Hereafter all arms and cartridges will be invoiced to your house at the list prices, *without discount or commission*, you to sell for what price you please. Telegraph and write us at once how many arms you want on these terms. SAML. COLT, President.

Mr. COLT has sold hundreds of thousands of his weapons to the South *with* a large discount. To the friends of the Government he is less liberal. In other words, he sells to the rebels *cheaper* than to the authorities of the Republic. If he could devise any safe way of more effectually aiding the rebellion, Mr. COLT would probably embrace it.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—At the great demonstration at Union-square for the defence of the Union, a Committee was appointed, which has been sub-divided into other Committees, and among them a Committee to obtain subscriptions in aid of the fund to be provided. Mr. A. T. STEWART, who is one of the latter, has headed his own subscription list with the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars!*

CARE FOR THE SICK.—The preparation of lint and bandages and similar articles has been organized on a large scale and is carried forward efficiently. But there may be quite as much suffering from sickness as from wounds. Many of the members of our regiments are unused to a hard and irregular life; all of them undergo a change of habit, climate and diet, which would be trying to any constitution. It is important, therefore, that the requisite garments and other articles of hospital use, should be provided, in addition to those of lint and bandage which are now being so liberally supplied. In order to meet these wants some ladies in the upper part of the City have secured the large social parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, which the trustees of the building have gladly given use of, and invite a meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to organize for the purpose.

HONOR STILL DUE TO BALTIMORE MERCHANTS.—One of our leading mercantile houses held the note of a Baltimore firm, due on Monday; it was not paid. Yesterday the holders received a check on New-York, which the Baltimore firm sent forward forty miles by a messenger on horseback to be mailed. They state the impossibility of attending to this, or to any business in the last two days of last week, and add, "We pray you not to judge harshly of all of us who live in the midst of the unhappy scenes of the present moment. Give us your kind wishes and sympathies, and suspend your judgment upon our unfortunate position."

A NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Gov. MORGAN has appointed Major PATRICK to the office of Adjutant-General. He is a man of experience and great energy; has served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and possesses ample qualifications for the post. He has occupied for several years the post of President of the Agricultural College at Orkl, but gladly vacates it to take part in the war.—*Evening Post.*

We have Major PATRICK'S authority for saying that this is entirely unfounded. He has received no such appointment, and has no intention of leaving his present position. The present Adjutant-General has the assistance of one of the ablest and best military men in the State, and probably there will be no change in the office.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Full Details of the Destruction of the Navy-Yard.

NO PREPARATION FOR ATTACKING WASHINGTON

Stephens on a Political Mission—His Speech at Richmond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEDESCOWN, Va., Sunday Morning, April 21, 1861.

The *Pawnee*, with the Commodore's flag at her peak, and about six hundred trusty men aboard, cast off from the dock of Fort Monroe, about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The crowded parapets of the Fort sent a loud and hearty cheer to the departing ship, which was answered with an exulting bursh from her populous deck. The night was bright and still, and the moon, at half-full, shed abundant light on land and sea. The *Pawnee* steamed up the Roads toward Norfolk, easily passing between the sunken vessels with which the channel was intended to be blocked, and about 8½ entered the Gosport Harbor. Her coming was not unexpected, and as she glided to her place at the dock, the men on the *Pennsylvania* and the *Cumberland*, several hundred in number, greeted her with a volley of cheers that echoed and reëchoed, till all of Norfolk and Portsmouth must have heard the hail. The men of the *Pennsylvania* fairly outdid themselves, in their enthusiasm on this occasion. They clambered into the shrouds, and not only answered to the "three cheers," but volunteered "three times three," and gave them with a hurricane of heartiness. This intense feeling on their part is easily explicable. They have been a long time almost imprisoned on shipboard, on a ship imbedded in the river, motionless and helpless, and subject to *promises* from the Secessionists of speedy demolition. In the advent of the *Pawnee* they saw deliverance from such durance, and they exulted with tremendous compass.

All Portsmouth and Norfolk were thoroughly aroused by the arrival of the *Pawnee*. They did not expect her and were not prepared for her. They were seized with trepidation, thinking, perhaps, she had come, and along with the *Cumberland* and *Pennsylvania*, meant to bombard the towns for having obstructed the channel, and for having, the night before, rifled the United States magazine, just below Norfolk, of about 4,000 kegs of powder. Being utterly defenseless and quite terrified, the Secessionists made no protest against the *Pawnee's* presence, nor did they venture too near the Navy-yard.

The *Pawnee* made fast to the dock, and Col. WAGNER marched out his regiment, and stationed them at the several gates of the Navy-yard to oppose the entrance of any forces from without, in case any attempt to enter should be made. Having adopted this precaution, the Commodore set the marines on the *Pennsylvania*, the *Cumberland*, the *Pawnee*, and in the Yard, to work. All the books and papers, the archives of the establishment, were transferred to the *Pawnee*.

Everything of interest to the Government to preserve on the *Pennsylvania*, was transferred to the *Cumberland*. On this latter, it was also said, a large amount of gold from the Custom-house at Norfolk, had been in good time placed. Having made safe everything that was to be brought away, the marines were next set to work to destroy everything on the *Pennsylvania*, on the *Cumberland* and in the yard, that might be of immediate use in waging war upon the Government. Many thousand stands of arms were destroyed. Carbines had their stocks broken by a blow from the barrels, and were thrown overboard. A large lot of revolvers shared the like fate. Shot and shell by thousands went with hurried plunge to the bottom. Most of the cannon had been spiked the day and night before. There were at least 1,500 pieces in the yard—some elegant Dahlgren guns, and Columbiads of all sizes.

It is impossible to describe the scene of destruction that was exhibited. Unweariedly it was continued from 9 o'clock until about 12, during which time the moon gave light to direct the operations. But when the moon sank behind the western horizon, the barracks near the centre of the yard were set on fire, that by its illumination the work might be continued. The crackling flames and the glare of light inspired with new energies the destroying marines, and havoc was carried every where, within the limits of orders. But time was not left to complete the work. Four o'clock of Sunday morning came, and the *Pawnee* was passing down from Gosport harbor with the *Cumberland*, the coveted prize of the Secessionists, in tow—every soul from the other ships and the yard being aboard of them save two. Just as they left their moorings, a rocket was sent up from the deck of the *Pawnee*. It sped high in air, paused a second, and burst in shivers of many-colored lights. And as it did so, the well-set trains at the ship-houses, and on decks of the fated vessels left behind, went off as if lit simultaneously by the rocket. One of the ship-houses contained the old *New York*, a ship thirty years on the stocks, and yet unfinished. The other was vacant; but both houses and the old *New-York* burst like tinder. The vessels fired were the *Pennsylvania*, the *Merrimac*, the *Germantown*, the *Plymouth*, the *Raritan*, the *Columbia*, the *Dolphin*. The old *Delaware* and *Columbus*, worn out and dismantled seventy-fours, were scuttled and sunk at the upper docks on Friday.

I need not try to picture the scene of the grand conflagration that now burst like the day of judgment, on the startled citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all the surrounding country. Any one who has seen a ship burn, and knows how like a fiery serpent the flame leaps from pitchy deck to smoking shrouds, and writhes to their very top, around the masts that stand like martyrs doomed, can form some idea of the wonderful display that followed. It was not 20 minutes from the time the trains were fired till the conflagration roared like a hurricane, and the flames from land and water swayed, and met, and mingled together, and darted high and fell, and leaped up again, and by their very motion showed their sympathy with the crackling, crashing roar of destruction beneath. But in all this magnificent scene, the old ship *Pennsylvania* was the centre-piece. She was a very giant in death, as she had been in life. She was a sea of flame, and when "the iron had entered into her soul," and her bowels were consuming, then did she spout from every porthole of every deck, torrents and cataracts of fire that to the mind of MILTON would have represented her a frigate of hell pouring out unremitting broadsides of infernal fire. Several of her guns were left loaded, but not shotted, and as the fire reached them, they sent out on the startled and morning air minute guns of fearful peal, that added greatly to the alarm that the light of the conflagration had spread through the surrounding country. The *Pennsylvania* burnt like a volcano for five hours and a half before her mainmast fell. I stood watching the proud, but perishing old leviathan as this sign of her manhood was about to come down. At precisely 9½ o'clock, by my watch, the tall tree that stood in her centre tottered and fell, and crushed deep into her burning sides, whilst a storm of sparks flooded the sky.

As soon as the *Pawnee* and *Cumberland* had fairly left the waters, and were known to be gone, the gathering crowds of Portsmouth and Norfolk burst open the gates of the navy yard and rushed in. They could do nothing, however, but gaze upon the ruin wrought. The Commodore's residence, left locked but unharmed, was burst open, and a pillage commenced, which was summarily stopped. As early as six o'clock, a Volunteer Company had taken formal possession in the name of Virginia, and run up her flag from the flag staff. In another hour, several companies were on hand, and men were at work unspiking cannon, and by 9 o'clock they were moving them to the dock, whence they were begun to be transferred, on keels, to points below, where sand batteries were to be built. Notwithstanding the effort to keep out persons from the yard, hundreds found their way in, and spent hours in wandering over its spacious area, and inspecting its yet stupendous works, and comparing the value of that saved with that lost.

There was general surprise expressed, that so much that was valuable was spared. The Secessionists forgot that it was only the *immediate agencies* of war that it was worth while to destroy. Long before the workshops and armories, the foundries, and shipwood left unharmed, can bring forth new weapons of offence, this war will be ended. And may be, as of yore, the Stars and Stripes will float over Gosport Navy-yard. All that is now spared will then be so much gained!

The Secessionists are excessively chagrined by this movement. The vessels were sunk in the entrance of the harbor expressly to catch the *Cumberland* and other valuable ships of war. The act was done by Gov. LETCHER'S order; and the dispatch to Richmond, announcing the execution of the scheme, exultingly proclaimed: "Thus have we secured for Virginia three of the best ships of the Navy"—alluding to the *Cumberland*, *Merrimac* and *Pennsylvania*.

But they have lost all, and ten millions of dollars' worth of property besides. The *Cumberland* has been piloted successfully between the seven sunken ves-

ents, and now floats proudly in front of Fort Monroe, with her great war guns thrust far out of her sides, as if hungering and hunting for prey. It will be a sad thing for Norfolk and Portsmouth to fill their harbors with ships while she lies here in the gateway.

As usual when a set of people are foiled, the officer in command gets heaps of censure. It is so in this case. Gen. TALIAFERRO, who was put in command at Norfolk by Gov. LETCHER is riddled by sarcasm and ridicule. He is charged with being imbecile and a drunkard. It is said that he was dead asleep (or dead drunk) at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, and with difficulty was aroused at that hour to be told that the Navy yard was sacked and on fire! Gen. T. will be superseded immediately, or the Virginians here will revolt.

I will send you, in this letter, as there is no mail leaving here this evening, such accounts as the Norfolk papers of the morning may contain of this burning. It only remains to say that by 8 o'clock Sunday morning the *Pawnee* lay off comfortably near Fort Monroe, where to once night she was joined by the *Cumberland*, who took more time to get out. Your correspondent waited to see the dying embers of Gosport Navy yard.

Much excitement has prevailed in Norfolk and Portsmouth all day long for the following cause: two officers from the *Pawnee*—one a son of Com. ROGERS and the other a Capt WRIGHT of the Massachusetts volunteers—were left in the Navy-yard, and were to come to the ship in a small boat. From the quickness and fierceness of the fire they were cut off and bewildered, and made to the Norfolk shore. It was broad daylight when they landed, and being in uniform they were instantly arrested as prisoners. It was with difficulty their lives were saved from the populace. It was stated during the day that Com. PAULDING had sent up word if they were not released he would come up and blow the towns to pieces. This appalled the timid, and many fled to the woods; but the mass remained and went bravely to work planting cannon below the towns to oppose the ships. The prisoners are not surrendered.

Gov. WISE is in Norfolk, and six or seven hundred troops from the interior are ordered hither.

YORK.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Monday Evening, April 22, 1861.

The Baltimore papers of this morning bring me most startling and incredible intelligence. I learn from them that Gov. WISE, at the head of a formidable army, is hovering over the City of Washington and just about to pounce on it. I know that a few hours since I crossed over the ferry from Norfolk to Portsmouth, in company with Gov. WISE, and that he had no army—not so much as an aid-de-camp—with him, so far as I could see. About an hour later, as I strolled around the Navy-yard, I again met the same gentleman, with only two or three companions, coming out of the Yard. And a short time afterwards he proceeded down to Hospital Point, a half mile below Portsmouth, where the Secessionists are throwing up a sand battery and planting cannon taken from the Navy yard. You may rely upon it that Gov. WISE has not yet taken the field as a military leader. Nor will he.

It is amazing how the people of the North and South allow themselves to be mutually frightened by the terrible tales told of each other. While Washington is in dread of Gov. WISE and his army invading that city, the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth are working hundreds of men, night and day, with Gov. WISE in their midst, to fortify themselves against an expected invasion of these points by the forces of the North. Norfolk and Portsmouth are, if anything, in greater dread of invasion than Washington; and both Petersburgh and Richmond, and several counties adjacent, are sending volunteers to protect Norfolk and Portsmouth—the very points that are supposed to be furnishing men to invade Washington.

The truth is, the idea of taking Washington, while long cherished by the Secessionists, has been sprung upon them as a practicable achievement much before they were ready for it. The proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN was unexpected. The sudden rebellion and rioting in Maryland were unlooked for; and it was only when the action of Maryland, taken last Friday, became known in the South, that the thought of an immediate descent upon Washington seized the popular mind. Jeff. DAVIS was at that time at Montgomery, and not a soldier was enlisted for such a service, nor rations provided anywhere between Montgomery and Alexandria, for five hundred men; nor one piece of siege cannon nearer to Washington than Richmond. All through the South the mails are deranged. The telegraph only runs through the populous towns. The bulk of the army to be gathered and brought to Washington would be distant from that city an average of not less than two hundred miles. With these data, what is the probability that within one, two, or three weeks even, an army could be gathered near Washington sufficient to force a way across the Potomac, by extemporized rafts, and seize the Capital, with even five thousand men to defend it, in the hands of such a chieftain as Gen. SCOTT? Let military men determine.

Washington must be defended. But it was in no immediate danger till the mob took control of Baltimore and then of Maryland. And now, with *Maryland quelled*, Washington is in no danger whatever. Gen. SCOTT with only ten thousand men could hold it sixty days against any force that can be gathered, transported, armed and fed by Jeff. DAVIS. The present danger to Washington *does not lie south of the Potomac, but north of it.* It is in Maryland. The United States Government must manacle Maryland and do it instantly, hand and foot, and then the Capital will be safe against the most extensive and the most desperate assault that Jeff. DAVIS may make. I speak what I do know, that it is only through Maryland's defection that DAVIS and BEAUREGARD would be tempted to make an early attack on Washington City. And when you overrun and silence the rebels in the rear, the Potomac will not soon be crossed by forces from the South.

Troops continue to pass by these waters to Washington. The *De Soto* and another vessel passed up yesterday. We have just got news of the change of the military route to Washington, so as to make Annapolis the point of concentration. This plan takes the Secessionists here very much aback, but they have hopes that the Marylanders will oppose the progress of the troops from Annapolis to Washington as earnestly as they did their passage through Baltimore. They are already talking of sending up volunteers from Virginia to help harass and defeat the march of the troops through any part of Maryland. You have no idea of the enthusiasm with which the Baltimore boat was received at Norfolk and Portsmouth—the first one that came down after the riots in Baltimore. Hundreds came out on the docks and cheered her—cheered Maryland, the Confederate States and Jeff. DAVIS.

We have here reports every day of the most extravagant and fabulous character. One is that Col. LEE has possession of Arlington Heights, and is bombarding Washington. Another is that Fort Pickens is taken, with a loss of 2,500 lives. Another, that Jeff DAVIS and BEAUREGARD are both in Richmond, and both expected at Norfolk. Up to this date neither of these Southern leaders have touched Virginia soil, and *neither will do so till Virginia has formally joined the Confederate States.* Virginia has not won the gratitude nor confidence of Jeff DAVIS' Government, and until her Convention formally rejects the idea of a Border State Confederacy and adheres to Jeff DAVIS, he will not stake his name and military prowess in her defence. Mark the prediction.

Go on protecting your Capitol, promptly, deliberately and securely; but not in a panicky and frightened manner demoralizing your men with absurd fears. You will see nothing of JEFFERSON DAVIS near Washington, or anywhere in Virginia, till Virginia has definitely and forever cast her lot with the Confederate States.

YORK.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE—MR. STEPHENS IN RICHMOND.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Tuesday afternoon, April 23.

This is the evening of the 23d, and I find from the Baltimore papers (the New-York papers no longer come here) that "Jeff. DAVIS is in Virginia." I tell you it is not so. In my previous letter, I predicted that he would not come to Virginia, nor would BEAUREGARD, nor any other Southern military leader, *until Virginia has openly submitted her neck to the yoke of the Southern Confederacy.* Jeff. DAVIS will not waste his powder in behalf of *foreign States.*

But ALEX. H. STEPHENS is in Virginia. He is now in Richmond, was serenaded there last night, and made a speech. I send you a full report of his speech, taken from the *Dispatch*. Now, STEPHENS is no warrior, but a *diplomatist.* Jeff. DAVIS does not come, but sends his most skillful and able negotiator. This is my prediction fulfilled. And what is most significant and conclusive, the Richmond *Dispatch*, which announces Mr. STEPHENS' arrival and reports his speech, contains a leading editorial, the object of which is to persuade, beg, bully and drive Virginia into *immediate annexation to the Confederate States.* I send you the entire editorial. You can publish all or part, as you choose.

You need not hurry about Washington, until Virginia joins the Confederates. *Then* look out for Jeff. DAVIS. But look out *now* for Maryland! *Put her in a straight jacket*—she is mad enough for one—for Virginia alone will feel competent to take Washington, if Maryland is allowed to stand in an attitude of dangerous mutiny in the rear.

You have time (after Maryland is silenced) to do your work well. Do it decisively, promptly and effectively, but not with any such precipitation as may embarrass *the unity and momentum of the blow.*

Messrs. ROGERS and WRIGHT, the two officers who were taken prisoners at Norfolk, have been sent to Richmond. The Secessionists feared an attempt at rescue, or revenge by burning Norfolk if they were kept here.

The ship *Argo*, that was seized near Petersburgh, was ordered by Gov. LETCHER to be released. Her captain (BARLAND, not OWEN as at first given,) went to Richmond, and on his representations Gov. LETCHER gave him a permit to resume the command of his vessel and clear from Virginia. But when he presented his paper, the authorities of Petersburgh declined to obey it, saying that they thought Gov. LETCHER was in error and ought to reconsider the matter! But I believe the Governor finally prevailed over the mob.

We had a terrible excitement here to-day. It was reported that the commander of Fort Monroe (Col. DIMICK) had seized certain Virginia citizens and had them in the Fort in irons! Everybody believed it—they believe anything and everything that can be started—and immediately Gen. GWYN, the new officer in charge here, sent a deputation down to Fort Monroe on the little steamer *West Point*, with a white flag at her peak, to demand on what grounds these Virginians were incarcerated. The deputation was kindly received, taken into the Fort and satisfied that the whole story was false. It was thought afterwards, by shrewd men, that the whole mission was a ruse, to ascertain whether Monroe was fully manned or not, as there are now fully fifteen hundred men under arms at Norfolk and Portsmouth, (not more,) and in the absence of other work they might conceive the Quixotic enterprise of storming Fort Monroe. It is generally thought here that Col. DIMICK treats these Norfolk and Portsmouth people with too much courtesy. They assuredly show none to him or his Government.

They are, and have been for two days, daily, and almost hourly arresting citizens of the United States, treating them with great indignity, merely because they are strangers passing through here. I have not been interfered with, but mainly, I think, because I am a Southern man, and go about quietly with a paper in my hand, as if I was one of them and clothed with authority. By this simple process, I gain admittance everywhere, and see all that is going on.

YORK.

SPEECH OF A. H. STEPHENS AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Dispatch, of Tuesday.

Last night, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a large number of citizens congregated in front of the Exchange Hotel, when the First Regiment Band, and serenaded Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice President of the Confederate States of America. The distinguished gentlemen was introduced to the throng by Mayor MAYO, and received with hearty cheers. In response Mr. STEPHENS returned his acknowledgments for the warmth of the personal greeting, and his most profound thanks for it as the representative of the Confederate States. He spoke of the rejoicing the secession of Virginia had caused among her Southern sisters. Her people would feel justified if they could hear it as he had. He would not speak of the States who were out, but those who were in. North Carolina was out, and did not know exactly how she got out. The fires that were blazing here he had seen all along his track from Montgomery to Richmond. At Wilmington, N. C., he had counted, on one street, twenty flags of the Confederate States.

The news from Tennessee was equally cheering—there the mountains were on fire. Some of the States still unsettled, but soon all would be in. Tennessee was no longer in the late Union. She was out by resolutions of her popular assemblies, in Memphis and other cities. Kentucky would soon be out. Her people were moving. Missouri—who could doubt the stand she would take, when her Governor, in reply to LINCOLN'S insolent proclamation, had said, "You shall have no troops for the furtherance of your illegal unchristian and diabolical schemes?" Missouri will soon add another star to the Southern galaxy. *Where Maryland is, you all know. The first Southern blood had been shed on her soil, and Virginia would never stand idly by and see her citizens shot down. The cause of Baltimore was the cause of the whole South.* He said the cause we were engaged in was that which attached people to the old Constitution of the late United States—it was the cause of civil, religious and constitutional liberty. Many of us looked at that Constitution as the ancestor of safety. In Georgia, the people had been attacked in the previous Union, but the Constitution which governed it was framed by Southern talent and understanding. Assaults had been made on it ever since it was established—lately a latitudinous construction had been made by the North, while we, in the South sought to interpret it as it was—advocating strict construction, State rights, the right of the people to rule, &c. He spoke of all the fifteen Southern States as advocating this construction. To violate the principles of the Constitution was to initiate revolution—and the Northern States had done this.

The Constitution framed at Montgomery discarded the obsolete ideas of the old Constitution, but had preserved its better portion, with some modifications, suggested by the experience of the past, and it had been adopted by the Confederated States, who would stand to it. The old Constitution had been made an engine of power to crush out liberty; that of the Confederated States, to preserve it. The old Constitution was improved in our hands, and these living under it had, like the Phœnix, risen from the ashes. The revolution lately begun did not affect alone property, but liberty. He alluded to LINCOLN'S call for 75,000 volunteers, and said he could find no authority in the old Constitution for such a flagrant abuse of power. His second proclamation had stigmatized as pirates all who sailed in letters of marque; *this was also in violation of the Constitution, which alone gave Congress that power.* What had the friends of liberty to hope for? Beginning in usurpation, where would he end? You were, however, said he, no longer under the rule of this tyrant. With strong arms and stout hearts, you have now resolved to stand in defence of liberty. The Confederate States had but asserted their rights. They believed that their rulers derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. No one had a right to deny the existence of the sovereign right of secession. Our people did not want to meddle with the Northern States—only wanted the latter to let them alone. When did Virginia ever ask the assistance of the General Government?

If there is sin in our institutions, we bear the blame—*and will stand acquitted by natural law, and the higher law of the Creator.* We stand upon the law of God and Nature. The Southern States did not wish a resort to arms after secession. Mr. STEPHENS alluded to the negotiations between Major ANDERSON and the authorities of the Confederate States, to demonstrate the proposition. History, he said, if rightly written, would acquit us of a desire to shed our brothers' blood.

The law of necessity and of right compelled us to act as we did. *He had reason to believe that the Creator smiled on it.* The Federal flag was taken down without the loss of a single life. He believed that Providence would be with us and bless us to the end. *We had appealed to the God of Battles for the justness of our cause.* Maidens and fully ruled at Washington. Had it not have been so, several of the States would have been in the old Union for a year to come. The gods first made mad those they would destroy. Maryland would join us, and may be, ere long, the principles that WASHINGTON fought for might be again administered in the city last bore his name. Every son of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, should rally to the support of Maryland. *If Lincoln quits Washington as ignominiously as he entered it, God's will will have been accomplished.* The argument was now exhausted. Be prepared; stand to your arms; defend your wives and firesides. He alluded to the momentous consequences of the issue involved. Rather than be conquered, let every second man rally to drive back the invader. The conflict may be terrible, but the victory will be ours. Virginians, said he, you fight for the preservation of your sacred rights—the land of PATRICK HENRY—to keep from desecration the tomb of WASHINGTON, the graves of MADISON, JEFFERSON, and all you hold most dear.

Three cheers were given for Mr. STEPHENS, and three for JEFFERSON DAVIS. The citizens repaired to the Spotswood House to serenade Col. LEE. Mayor MAYO appeared, and regretted that gentleman's absence; but having been appointed General of all the land forces of Virginia, he was then consulting with the Executive as to the proper measures to be pursued.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, April 20, 1861.

In obedience to a resolution of the Convention, the injunction of secrecy having been removed, the following section of an Ordinance passed by the Convention, is published for the information of the public:

"*Be it ordained*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to call into the service of the State as many volunteers as may be necessary to repel invasion and protect the citizens of the State in the present emergency, which volunteers he will receive in companies and organize into regiments, brigades and divisions, according to the force required, and the Governor shall appoint and commission the General, field and staff officers of said volunteers, and proceed to have them organized and instructed. And that he shall immediately invite all efficient and worthy Virginians, and residents of Virginia, in the Army and Navy of the United States, to retire therefrom and to enter the service of Virginia, assigning to them such rank as will not reverse the relative rank held by them in the United States service, and will at least be equivalent thereto." By order of the Governor,

GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE WAY THEY TALK OF GEN. SCOTT.

From the Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20.

On Friday, a Virginian here, in company with Rector OULD, the District Attorney, called on Gen. SCOTT. The Virginian said:

"General, I have here in my hand the evidence of Virginia's secession, do you intend to support your State?"

Gen. SCOTT, looking up, very petulantly replied: "No, Sir; I intend to support the Stars and Stripes of my country." D.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20—P. M.

Gen. SCOTT, it is said, is not on friendly terms, or even holds verbal communication, with three members of the Cabinet, viz: SEWARD, CHASE and CAMERON.

No Cause for Wonder.—It is not marvelous that ESPENSCHEID'S Silk Dress and Soft Felt Hats have become proverbial for fineness, beauty, excellence and cheapness. He is a manufacturer of many years' standing. He sees to every department of his business personally. He is more careful about the quality of his hats than the splendor of his fixtures, and his circle of custom is constantly expanding. No hat store in the City "draws" better than No. 118 Nassau-st.

D. S. Warner,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 302 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention invited to the retail department.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Volunteers! Volunteers!! Volunteers!!!
Shirts, Traveling Shirts and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description, sold to all VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNION, AT COST, at the TROY SHIRT DEPOT, No. 366 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Catarrh Pills,
No 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No 19.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.

For CATARRH, ACUTE or CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medication. To do this take two pills night and morning without eating, until a marked improvement is made on the disease after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.

Twenty-five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, will be sent by mail, free of charge. Address

PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-st., New-York.

Sold at RUSSTON'S, No. 10 Astor-House, Nos. 417 and 489 Broadway, and by JOHN MARIN, No. 379 Broadway; also, in Brooklyn, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 116 Fulton-st., and MILNE, No. 317 Fulton st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss, also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway,
Introduce to day the new jewel,
The order of THE "STARS AND STRIPES,"
A pin or badge for the scarf or lapel, beautifully enameled in fine gold. Price $5.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and private rooms applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent Hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 536 Broadway.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Dr. J. E. Newton, late of Boston, will locate in New-York, May 1, at No. 32 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

Melodia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

MARRIED.

WAINWRIGHT—STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Thursday, April 25, at St. George's Church by Rev. Dr. TYNG, J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT to MARGARET LIVINGSTON, daughter of N. W. Stuyvesant.

MUNDS—KISSAM.—In this City, on Thursday, April 25 at the Memorial Church, by Rev. Edwin H. T. Cook, D., RICKFORD MUNDS to Mrs. LUCY A. KISSAM.

SPENCE—MOSES.—In this city, on Wednesday, April 24, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., CHARLES JAMES SPENCE of this City to ELIZABETH, daughter of CLARENDON MORSE, Esq., of Geneva, N. Y.

WOOLLEY—WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 23, by Rev. Mr. LOWRY, Mr. GEO. W. WOOLLEY to Miss SARAH WHITEHEAD, all of this City.

BUTLER—FABDON.—On Thursday, April 25, by Rev. Thomas Vermilyea, HENRY W. BUTLER, of New-Haven, to PHOEBE J. FABDON of this City.

MARSHALL—RUSSELL.—On Wednesday evening, April 24, by Rev. R. G. Dickson, JOHN W. MARSHALL to AGNES JANE RUSSELL, all of this City.

MURRAY—HILL.—On Thursday, April 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., WILLIAM S. MURRAY to ANNIE F., daughter of the late Capt. Alfred Hill.

☞ Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., and British Province papers please copy.

DIED.

TILLOTSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 24, after a short and severe illness, JACOB M., youngest son of Cornelia W. and Jacob N. TILLOTSON, aged 9 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 176 Motta-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Farewell, dear loved one, words cannot tell.
But the heart does feel for one we loved so well.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 21, J. FLAVIUS ADAMS, M. D., aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 4 Abingdon-square, west side. The funeral arrangements will be under the supervision of Corner and Naval Lodges, F. A. M. Ceremonies by M. W. G. M. John W. Simons.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Wednesday April 24, after a lingering illness, CELESTINA R. FAIRCHILD.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Broadway, this day, (Friday,) 26th inst., at 2½ P. M.

WHITMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 25, after a lingering illness, DIANA wife of Thomas C. Whitman, Sr., in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of James Pyle, No. 87 North Moore-st., this Friday) morning, at 8½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ATKIN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 25, WILLIAM ROBSEY eldest son of Samuel W. and Elizabeth Atkin, aged 4 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents No. 145 Eldridge st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, CLARA AUGUSTA, twin daughter of Chas. W. and Augusta Childs, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 14 West 20th st.

KOETER.—In this City, on Thursday April 25, SARAH W., wife of Fred D. Koeter in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 166 West 20th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

WHITLOCK.—In Harlem, on Saturday morning, April 20, LESTER, son of James A. and the late Kate A. Whitlock, aged 4 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) April 26, from the residence of his grandfather, James C. Whitlock, corner of 120th-st. and Avenue A, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 25, ANSLAN HEGEMAN, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church on the Heights, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday April 25, SARAH REBECCA, wife of Edward Davis, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father in law, No. 14 Noble-st., Greenpoint, on Friday, 26th inst., without further notice.

THORNLEY.—In Morristown, N. J., on Monday, April 20, MAY, wife of Dr. John Thornley, U. S. N., and daughter of Nathaniel Pearce, of this City, aged 27 years.

WILLIAMS.—In New-London, on Sunday morning, April 21, Miss ELLEN PERKINS WILLIAMS, daughter of Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of that City.

BROWN.—At Clarinda, Iowa, on Friday, April 19, Mrs. AGNES, widow of James Brown, formerly of this City, aged 79 years.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS No. 247—April 25, 1861.
10, 37, 68, 41, 5, 40, 30, 38, 8, 74, 22, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS No. 248—April 26, 1861.
25, 46, 9, 65, 43, 57, 52, 61, 63, 58, 67, 35, 19.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Thursday, April 25, 1861.

Commissioners. { J. P. NOONAN. JACKSON SPARROW. THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A CARD.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO. have now ready for inspection the largest and most elegant assortment of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
ever offered, manufactured from goods purchased at the present great decline, and cut in their celebrated style, which they offer at very low prices.

The public are invited to call and examine the novelties.

Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, corner Warren-st., Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY
Of all descriptions, at
LOW PRICES,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

PORTRAITS
OF
MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON,
First Regiment of Artillery.
Fine engraving, on steel, for framing, 25 cents.
Fine engraving, on steel; proofs, large paper 50 cents.
Fine engraving, on steel, India proofs, large paper, $1.
Any of the above may be had in neat Passe-Partout.
Cartes de Visite, bust, 25 cents.
Cartes de Visite, full length, 25 cents.
Sent free, by mail, to address.
A liberal discount to dealers.
Wholesale orders should be sent in immediately.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.

BRIDGEWATER PAINTS.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. BETTS, General Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

STAND BY THE FLAG.

Will be read early on

SATURDAY MORNING,

And for sale by every News Agent throughout the Union.

THE BOLD SOLDIER BOY,
THE BOLD SOLDIER BOY,
THE BOLD SOLDIER BOY,
THE BOLD SOLDIER BOY,
THE BOLD SOLDIER BOY,
THE BOLD SOLDIER BOY,
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This is the title of a NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL, the first number of which will be issued on SATURDAY.

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will be devoted to the interest of those gallant citizens who, fired with patriotic ardor, are flocking to the standard of their country in her hour of trial—determined to sustain the Stars and Stripes at ever hazard.

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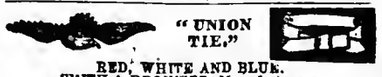
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BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No 139 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or three or four single per ons, can have board with pleasant rooms at No. 44 East 16th-st., near Union square; the house is finely located, has gas, both hot and cold water &c.; dinner at 6½ o'clock; terms for two persons $8 to $10 per week, according to rooms.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a first-class house, with all the improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Wall and Fulton Ferries; references exchanged; as moving in May.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 108 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated in a small private family with pleasant rooms and board, from first of May. Location 33d-st.; terms reasonable. Reference required. Address E. M. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen who desire really neat and genteel board, at moderate rates, can be well accommodated at No. 13 Ashland-place, Perry-st., between Waverly-place and Greenwich-av.

BOARDING.—THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS ARE now vacant, suitable for families or single gentlemen. To parties wishing to form permanent engagements terms will be offered. Apply at No. 26 West 29th-st. between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDSOMEly furnished rooms on the second or third floor of a first-class house, and in a small private family, to let, with board. The house is pleasantly located in West 16th-st. Address X. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH Board, gas and cold water, &c., may be had in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs; unexceptionable reference required and given. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH Board may be obtained at No. 171 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for gentlemen and their families or for single gentlemen. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at No 37 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rooms and location very desirable; reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. E. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has a few vacancies for gentlemen and their wives, or three or four single persons, with board in a large furnished room on the third floor, and a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with comfortable rooms in a convenient location, together or with partial board, by applying at No. 105 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with neat and pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 342 East Broadway, near Clinton-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished or will be let in suites, each room for a single gentleman. At No. 126 East 13th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be had at No 81 East 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or a few single gentlemen, desiring well furnished rooms on second story and good board in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av. The location is very pleasant, and within 15 minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let, with board, a front parlor and bedroom adjoining, on the second floor, and two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 176 WASHINGton-st.—A large room on second floor for a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT, UNfurnished front room; also two bed rooms, unfurnished to rent with board; the house is situated not 5 minutes' walk from three ferries. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room with pantry and a bedroom adjoining may be obtained, with board, at No. 64 West Warren-st., convenient to the cars and to the Wall-st. and South Ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms on second and third floor to let with full or partial board; the gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 122 Pierrepont-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Parties or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large and handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or single in a first-class house; the location being very desirable for the Summer. The rooms will be vacated by the 1st of May. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant location, with modern improvements and one rooms, both large and small, furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 262 Hicks-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, which is new and has all the modern improvements, with a large garden, would like to take one lady and gentleman or quiet suite to board with them. The location is delightful and near the Fulton-av., Brooklyn, within three miles of the Ferry. Address L. M., Brooklyn Post office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED FOR INSTRUCTION.—A lady who is occupied as visiting governess and as teacher of languages, desires to find a home in a quiet private family where more or less instruction would be taken as full or part payment for board; she converses fluently in French and German, and will give the best of references. Address H. T., 22 Ingraham-st., Mr. Gin. smith.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN will accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms on second floor with board, upon reasonable terms. No other boarders. Apply at No. 382 Fulton-av., (brown front) between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of good habits and very respectable family, board in a small and quiet private family, where the comforts of a home can be had. Locality between 4th and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C. B. x, No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVEN desires for his family, consisting of three persons, for one month in Brooklyn, and for four months in the country, (Connecticut preferred,) to exchange for furniture, &c. part cash. Address LAWYER, No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, or call at same place from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 14th-st., near 8th-av., wishes to rent a very pleasant suite of rooms on second floor, with or without board; also a very fine room on first floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. S., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS IN THE HOtel St. Germain 5th-av., Broadway and 23d-st. Now present a suite of four communicating rooms, suitable for a large family. Also, small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths attached. Board at table d'hote, private tables, or meals a la carte.

A FINE SUIT & OF ROOMS AND SEVERAL single rooms, very handsomely furnished, in 14th-st., near 5th-av., and Union-square, may be had, with board, from May 1, at moderate terms. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 61 East 14th-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—TWO LARGE, WELLfurnished rooms on second floor, and hall room on third floor, can be had in a house with modern improvements; good location and no boarders; 3 minutes' walk of Wall-st. and South Ferries. No. 248 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED IN THE VICINITY OF West 42d-st., with two rooms unfurnished, for a gentleman, wife and child 6 years old in a house with modern improvements. Address H. A. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, with terms.

A FEW VERY BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, FOR parties of gentlemen or families, the entire second and part of the third and fourth floors furnished or unfurnished with the very best New-England board, at No. 38 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs. A French family have a handsomely-furnished front parlor and bedroom, also a single room, to let, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast; house first-class; references exchanged.

51 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A GENtlemen and wife, or gentleman only, may find a pleasant suite of rooms with board at the above house. Location highly desirable, between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS without board or with private table for gentlemen only, or a small family, may be had at No. 45 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET BACK A parlor on first floor furnished with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; house has gas; also an attic room with board for young gentlemen, at No. 543 Greenwich-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FIRST floor, three rooms communicating together or separately, without board; also a few single rooms; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER 9th-st.—Handsomely furnished apartments en suite, with full board, to let; location convenient to all of the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN find a pleasant front room and bedroom, with board, in a small, quiet family, No. 206 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Rooms unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS and board for gentlemen, in the delightful location No. 36 Garden-st., within three minutes' of Wall or South Ferries. References required.

ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, may be had, with or with out board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. Gas bath, &c., in the house. No moving on the 1st of May.

NO. 20 WEST 28TH-ST., CORNER OF Broadway and 28th st. Furnished rooms to let, with board, to families and single gentlemen. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—VACANCIES FOR single gentlemen at No 6 Willow-st. a few minutes to the ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a few well furnished rooms, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., in second floor to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. Satisfactory reference required. Address, with name, J. P. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET.—A gentleman and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single suites of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

BOARDING WANTED, FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family. Will require common dining room on the second floor, and location to be within 30th-st. Address S. D., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD OR BACHELOR'S RESIDENCE.—Pleasant suites of rooms for families or for single gentlemen, also a handsome front parlor on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET. Suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 67 Perry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE very pleasant, large, furnished room in second story, and one small bedroom, either in connection or separate, with good board, can be engaged by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, also two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms on second floor, unfurnished, in a small private family. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkins-place.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, to single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 34 8th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. Apply at No. 90 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET, A PARLOR and room on the first floor, with privilege of kitchen also bedroom for one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 172 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen, without board. References given and required. Apply at No. 4 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. —Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

Arrangements have been completed whereby from 100 to 300 suits a day can be turned out at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at the very lowest cash prices.

MILITARY CLOTHS.

ARMY AND NAVY BLUE AND CADET MIXTURE
—ALSO—
BLUE FLANNELS.
FOR SALE BY
STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS,
No. 20 Park-place.

MILITARY CLOTHS.
WEST POINT INDIGO CADET CLOTHS,
COTTON WARP CADET CLOTHS, all qualities,
INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS,
Light Blue, Green, and Crimson Cloths,
With other Military Woolens,
For sale by
SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD,
Successors to Wilson G. Hunt & Co.,
Corner Park-place and Church-st.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.
THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, CATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

MILITARY LINEN GOODS.
72,000 Yards
Heavy Brown, Wire-threaded
LINEN DUCKS,
All of one quality and shade,
For Soldier's Fatigue Pants, or Suits,
In Hot Weather.
Also, Indigo-blue Frenah
COTTONADES for two Regiments.
And
BROWN FRENCH LINEN DRILLS.
For sale by
SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.

MILITARY CONTRACTS.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS, Nos. 81 and 66 Broadway, Call the attention of all REGIMENTS forming in aid of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT to their extensive facilities for filling CONTRACTS PROMPTLY. Being the LARGEST CAP HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES, they will guarantee an enormous supply at the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates.

LEATHER FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
All kinds of leather for military equipments, both patent and oil-dressed, furnished at short notice by J. P. HOWELL & Co., Manufacturers, Newark, N. J.

CAMP KNIVES! CAMP KNIVES!!
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE ARMY.
Knife and fork in the form of a large pocket-knife. Also, knife, fork and spoon. A most complete arrangement. Regiments supplied at short notice. Orders solicited. WM. S. WATKINS, No. 30 Warren-st., up stairs.

REVOLVERS! REVOLVERS!!
500 SIX SHOOTERS
A job lot at low prices. A superior article.
WM. B. WATKINS, No. 30 Warren-st., up stairs.

MILITARY COMPANIES
Can be fitted out by us with CAPS at very short notice.
ROLL & HEIN, No. 60 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY BLANKETS.
Red, White, Blue, Gray and Brown.
For sale at low prices. A. T. STEWART & CO.

KNAPSACKS! KNAPSACKS!!
Military Knapsacks made to order with dispatch, by
EDWARD GUMBS, No. 6 Murray-st.

GOVERNMENT KNAPSACKS AND HAVERSACKS FOR SALE.—1,000 rejected Government Knapsacks with straps complete. This article will answer well for the emergency. HORACE H. DAY No. 81 Liberty-st.

ARMY CLOTHS.—O. W. & F. MORROW & CO., Woolen Manufacturers, No. 81 Warren-st., are prepared to make grey cloths and blankets, for army use, at the shortest notice.
Also, on hand 1,000 army blanket shawls.

ARMY AND NAVY COTS AND CAMP Chairs of every kind constantly on hand, at the lowest prices. S. HARRISON & SON, manufacturers, No 346 and 350 West 14th-st.

MILITARY CAPS ON HAND OR MADE TO order, with great dispatch, for Companies or regiments. CHAS. BACKSTAR, Jr., No. 45 Broadway.

SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS.—THREE DOLLAR SHOES AND GAITERS, SUITABLE FOR MARCHING, at JONES' Nos 10 and 12 ANN-ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—8TH WARD, ONE of those elegant, new, two-story, basement and cellar brick houses, on Rodney-street, near Lee-avenue, finished with modern improvements, gas, range and water. Apply on the premises, to
WILLIAM LAMB, Builder.
Eight minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 8th and 9th sts., at very low prices. Also, 200 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

TO EXCHANGE.—HOUSES AND LOTS AND VAcant lots in the City of Brooklyn, for goods; also vacant lots to exchange for New-York or Brooklyn improved property; 20 acres in Chicago, Ill., to exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property. Apply to W. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

WESTERN LANDS AND FARM MORTGAGES in Ohio, with money, to exchange for good productive real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address J. M. W., Box No. 1,842, Post-office.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT West Hoboken, facing the City of New-York. Possession given 1st of May. Apply at A. ANDERSON'S Land Office, Paterson-av., West Hoboken, N. J.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements rents 6 to 8 per cent. C. COOKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 422 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrances,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds embrace about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,104 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST FINELY LOcated sites on the Hudson River, half an hour by railroad from 33d-st., three minutes from depot, fifteen minutes to steamboat on Harlem River, and about one hour's drive to the City on the Bloomingdale Road and through the Central Park. The house is beautifully situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of both rivers. It is of modern construction, having handsomed rooms, ample closets and pantries, store-room, bath-room, water closet, hot and cold water, range, furnace, and large cisterns near the kitchen. The house is lighted with gas manufactured on the premises. The grounds contain about five acres under superior cultivation, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, large garden, grapery, stable, carriage house, hen-house and ice house, filled. Also, a bathing house attached to the premises. Inquire of EGMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson.—Within 300 yards of the railway station at Riverdale, commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls and contains on the principal story a large billiard-room, besides parlor library and dining-room of full size. There are 16 bedrooms and dressing-rooms, and ample closets and pantries. The basement and attic are finished throughout. Gas fitted and plumbing on all the stories done in the most thorough manner by days' work. Either 6 or 12 acres of land can be had with the house. Plans can be seen and further information obtained by applying to BABCOCK, BROTHERS & CO., No 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE C—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a headsome water front, near North Bellville, N. J., and about 10 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains 2 parlors, a library and 6 principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants rooms parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; rent, $700, or, with less land, $600. Apply at No. 156 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad; with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 20 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat; the house containing 13 rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen garden, a fine lawn and good orchard; coolest and best bathing and fishing; ice-house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 45 minutes of the cars, 5 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMfortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with plazzas front and rear; grounds and garden tastefully laid

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. Kent, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on FRIDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Rutherford-place, (Stuyvesant-square) all the handsome household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of Brussels carpets, rich mahogany parlor suites in hair cloth mersile top centre tables, elegant zebra wood fire screens, quartette table, Parian mantel ornaments, black walnut and rosewood chamber furniture, book racks, mirrors, lounges, easy chairs, &c.; bedding and bed linen; also some fine oil paintings and engravings, and some 300 volumes of miscellaneous works, including 20 vols. N. Y. State Geological works; also dining-room furniture, large black walnut extension table, oak chairs, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c.; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 West 16th-st, near 5th av., household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in satin, brocatel and plush; black walnut extension table, black walnut dining-room chairs, in Hore co; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Hazelton & Church; rosewood and enameled bedroom furniture, velvet tapestry carpets, chairs and glassware, gilt satin brocatel window curtains, lace curtains, oil-paintings, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1361 Broadway, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome parlor suite in crimson brocatel; elegant pier and mantel glasses, lace and brocatel window curtains, rosewood carved side board, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut bedroom furniture, armoir à glace, wardrobes, bureaus, velvet and tapestry carpets &c. Also, kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

A. M. Griffin & Co., Auctioneers.

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. M. GRIFFIN & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday) April 26, at 10 o'clock, at No 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the furniture contained therein, containing velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, rosewood parlor suite, superb piano, fine French plate mirrors, chandeliers, gas brackets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, washstands, &c; lace and damask curtains, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, &c.; buffet and extension table, china, glass, &c.; bedding and bed linen; also some fine oil paintings and engravings, and some 300 volumes of miscellaneous works, including 20 vols. N. Y. State Geological works; also dining-room furniture, large black walnut extension table, oak chairs, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Solomon Dingee, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By DINGEE & HOLDEN,
MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At No. 1,34t Broadway,
One door above 31st-st.

All the furniture, carpets, mirrors, bedding, &c., &c., contained in sale house.
Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues on day of sale.

A. M. Griffin & Co., Auctioneers.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

At 3 o'clock, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON,
At the elegant private residence No. 70 West 25th-st, near 6th-av., viz: rosewood drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano-forte, steel and cane; bookcase, etageres, brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, shades, clocks, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, vases, buffets, extension tables, chairs, couch, engravings, bedstead, bedsteads, bureaus, bedding, &c. Also, large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

To purchase rich and costly household furniture,
Elegant rosewood pianoforte,
Rose wood parlor suites, in brocatel;
Valuable paintings, artistic bronzes, marble groups, &c.
By J. W. PORTER.
FRIDAY, April 26, at the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., a few doors from 8th av.,
Commencing at 2 o'clock precisely.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood and satin brocatel. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is new, having all been made within four months.

Elegant rosewood 7½-octave pianoforte, with solid pearl keys; cost $800.

Marble cabinet stool and embroidered cover.

Three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and velvet; rosewood etageres, splendid bronzes, paintings, rich vases, marble pedestals, silk and lace curtains, Turkish lounges, with armchairs to match; centre sofa and pier tables, Florentine mantel and pier mirrors; etruscan and love ornaments; rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, chamber suites, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, loungers, bronze and marble clocks, rosewood and cottage chairs, two and three bedsteads, extension table, all vervure, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, with elegant ruby glass of every description, forming a valuable collection of household furniture, and unique and recherché works of art

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY, 27th April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 22 East 15th st., near Union-square. Large and valuable sale of household furniture, made by Weeks and others, being the entire furniture of two large four-story houses comprising upwards of 50 rooms and parlors. The furniture is unusually elegant and in fine condition, viz.: Velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets; many large pier, mantel and oval mirrors; marble statuary and bronzes; picture &c., cornices; several elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in medallion reps, crimson and damask; rosewood and plush hall clock; ottos, various sizes; centre tables, marble top; large assortment of value le chandeliers, mantel and gas fixtures, brasses, rosewood etageres, rosewood piano-forte, by Worcester, velvet covers, reps, curtains with borders, silk and delaine ditto, solid rosewood dining chairs, embroidered fire screens, clocks, oil cloth, card stands, three mahogany extension tables, very heavy Sheffield plated ware, china, glass, &c.; handsome dining room chairs, extension tables, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, complete suites, wardrobes, cottage suits, curtains, lounges, spring-back chairs, rosewood bookcase and a large quantity of other valuable furniture, commencing with kitchen furniture

Henry & Mines, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, April 26, 1861, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence No 187 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts., genteel household furniture, made to order by Weeks, Bonn, Reed, and others, consisting as follows: Axminster, Brussels, Persian and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, carved rosewood suite in maroon, rosewood encrusted, elegant gilt console table and centre-table, bronze chandeliers and brackets, damask and lace curtains and cornices carved oak buffet, dining extension table leaves and rack, solid oak sheirs in green morocco, black walnut bedsteads and wardrobes, enameled marble-top bedroom suite, oak do., hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, window shades, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware, silver plated ware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 27, 1861, at 10½ o'clock at No. 60 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The attention of the public is particularly invited to this sale, as nearly all the furniture for sale was made to order by Alexander Roux, and comprises a full variety of parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture, in rosewood, black walnut and oak; also chandeliers bronzes, clocks, carpets &c. &c. Parties about furnishing would do well to attend this sale, as everything is of first-rate quality, and all to be positively sold without reserve. Auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Nassau-st. handsome household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite, covered in hair-cloth; mahogany rockers and chairs, covered in hair cloth; mahogany arm-chairs, in ditto; mahogany wardrobe, carved; rosewood marble-top sideboard, rosewood marble top centre tables, oil cloths, sofas, lounges, centre tables, chairs dining-room furniture, carpets, oil cloths, refrigerators, kitchen ware, &c.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 119 2d-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany and half-cloth furniture; beds, bedding, bureaus, washstands, kitchenware, oil-cloth, crockery, glassware, &c.

Brown & Nichols, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK. at our salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st., large assortment of elegant household furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst, at 10½ o'clock, at No 218 West 23d-st, near 8th-av., all the elegant furniture in the house, consisting of

DINING ROOM.

Brussels carpet, superb carved oak buffet, oak extension table to match, oak dining-room chairs, elegant china dinner and tea set, glass-ware, cutlery, &c.

PARLORS.

Superb medallion carpets, elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, elegant French plate mirrors, cornices and curtains, rosewood etageres, centre and card tables, bronze mantel clocks and ornaments, secretary, oil paintings, engravings, &c.

CHAMBERS.

Rosewood and walnut bedsteads, and bureaus, Brussels carpets, easy chairs, commodes, &c.

HALL.

Oil cloths, hall stand and chairs, stair carpets &c.; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF BLACK HORSES, PHAETONS, HARNESS, &c.

By E. & F. A. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 30, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, an elegant span of black horses; one of the team is a Morgan horse. The most superior saddle-horse, without exception, either for lady or gentleman, in the State of New-York; kind, gentle and spirited in every kind of harness, and quite fast. The other is a Black Hawk mare, very handsome, kind and gentle in all harness, and a very pleasant and easy saddle-beast for lady or gentleman. They are 16 hands high and match entirely in looks and action. The phaeton is nearly new, in perfect condition, and the harness met at all used, and equal to new. The establishment can be seen every day, from 12 til 12½ o'clock, in front of the Mercantile Exchange, or by calling at the stable, Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th st.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 264 Degraw st., opposite Hamilton-place, handsome rosewood marble top secretary, bookcase, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, centre tables, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, handsome enameled chamber set, 16 pieces, with marble tops; walnut extension table, crockery, glassware, silver plated ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 11½ o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Streng-place, near Degraw st., handsome rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel; English velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, with a variety of other furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 36 Willow-st., between Cranberry and Orange sts., a large and general assortment of furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, pier glass, mahogany sofas, marble-top dressing bureaus, chairs, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, beddings, &c.; oak extension tables, chairs, dinner sets, glassware, Heedenburg heaters and fixtures, &c.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 165 6th st., near Broadway:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Pier glasses, mahogany divans, mahogany rockers, mahogany chairs, mahogany sofas, cane-seat chairs, bedsteads and bedding, feather beds, vases, oil paintings, engravings, bureaus, book racks, tables, hat stand, lot of crockery and glassware, chamber furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 22 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of household furniture, &c., at the residence of families. Will also hold regular sales at their auction-rooms, as above.

Calvin T. Hagen, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Rugs, &c., at auction, FRIDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of a carpet-store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations)	70

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line.)
Jos. Macey, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Howland & Aspinwall, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. Wotton, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on

TUESDAY, April 30,

their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Samuel Lecock, Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.

First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.$75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$25
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30

Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.

The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the Columbia, sailing from New-York on TUESDAY, May 14.

For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
VIGO.....SATURDAY, May 11
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,

for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 52 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—SHIPPERS OF merchandize intended for steamer YORKTOWN, which wants to have sailed on last Saturday, are request ed to present their receipts and bills of lading for, and take away the same from Pier No 13 North River. No clearances being allowed to Southern ports, our steamers have ceased running for the present
LUDLAM & HANNIKEN, Agents.
No. 115 Broadway

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock.
All letters, both for Havana and Nassau, must pass through the Post-office.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 27 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

FINANCIAL.

Great Western Insurance Office,
No. 25 Pine-street, April 11 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 20th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

[illegible] CHARGES AND CANADA.

[illegible] of [illegible] Capital [illegible] Dollars, [illegible] Dollars [illegible] Dollars [illegible] Dollars

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

Northern troops attempting to pass through the city a murderous reception. Projectiles of various kinds have been placed upon the roofs of the houses to shower upon them.

There is no truth whatever in the report that information of the fall of Fort Pickens had reached Baltimore. The extra of the Baltimore *Sun* on Tuesday morning did not refer to that matter at all, but to the destruction of the Norfolk Navy-yard and the war vessels. The *Sun* characterized this affair as an outrageous and unchristian mode of warfare, because it was on the principle of the "dog in the manger."

H. J. W.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, April 25.

It is currently rumored here that Ex-President BUCHANAN has hurriedly disposed of his farm at Wheatland, and fled to Canada in consequence of threatening remarks made against him by the Ohio troops, two thousand strong, who are quartered at Lancaster. Mr. BUCHANAN feared that his place would be burned.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, member of Congress from Ohio, arrived at Lancaster to-day, and joined one of the regiments there as a private.

Thus far 29,000 Pennsylvanians have responded to the call for volunteers, and Gov. CURTIN states that he is literally mobbed with offers of more. He has accepted 19,000. Two regiments, well drilled and equipped, reached here this morning from Pittsburgh, part of whom are quartered in churches here, and the remainder have gone on to York.

Large numbers of persons arrived at York yesterday from Baltimore, whence they fled by private conveyance. Matters there have not improved.

H. J. W.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY WITH TROOPS FROM TEXAS.

The chartered steamer *Empire City* arrived at this port yesterday, from Indianola, Texas, *via* Havana, where she put in for coal and provisions. At the time the *Empire City* left, the steamer *Star of the West*, which has since been seized by the authorities of Louisiana, was anchored in the harbor, awaiting the arrival of more troops from Forts Lancaster, Bliss, Davis, and other posts. The soldiers that reached here yesterday embarked on the 12th inst., and belong exclusively to the Third Infantry and Second Cavalry—277 of the latter, and 316 of the former—593 men, all told.

The officers report the depredations committed by the Comanche Indians to have become perfectly unendurable, and think the people of Texas will have to seek protection from some foreign Power, now the United States soldiers are gone, as the militia and volunteers of the State have neither the inclination nor the ability to secure it.

The following officers and passengers accompany the troops: Major Sheppard, Capt. Shroeder, Capt. Brooke, Lieut. Ball, Capt. Sykes, Capt. Whiting, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Royal, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Lowe, (Adjutant;) Mrs. Sheppard and niece; Madames Johnson, Lowe, Bell and Whipple.

The United States steam gun-boat *Mohawk* was provisioning at Havana to sail for Texas.

THE CAVALRY JUST IN TIME.

These troops return at a very opportune moment. The Cavalry, especially, was never more needed than it is now. If a road be forced through Baltimore, mounted soldiers are the ones to do it. The Second Cavalry is one of the finest Regiments in the service. It was organized by Secretary DAVIS in the Summer of 1845, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and in the Autumn of that year started for Texas. After a painful Winter march through the Indian nations, it arrived in Texas in January, 1856, and since that time has been constantly engaged upon the frontiers in a warfare against the Comanche, Lipan and Apecha Indians, with whom it has had over forty fights. A portion of the Regiment was mainly instrumental in putting to flight the hordes of the Mexican bandit COSVINAS, on the Rio Grande frontier, and in restoring peace to that portion of our country.

The companies on board the *Empire City* were: Companies B, D, G, H, K, of the Third Infantry, and four companies of Cavalry.

They remained on board the steamer until 8 P. M., and did not expect to leave for the night.

Many Indians were killed and captured in the fights before alluded to, and the regiment was called upon to deplore the loss of one officer and several men, killed on the fields, and six officers and many men won ded. From the Red River to the Rio Grande many a gallant soldier of this regiment has found his resting-place beneath the green sods of the prairies. For these actions the regiment has received frequent compliments from the Head-quarters of the Department and of the Army.

At the time Gen. TWIGGS surrendered the Federal property to the State of Texas the regiment was stationed on the extreme frontier from the Brazos River to the Rio Grande, in detachments of one and two companies, and stationed over a line of more than 1,600 miles.

At the organization of the regiment there were twenty-six officers appointed from the Southern States and nine from the North. Since the secession movement nine of the Southern officers have resigned and been advanced to higher grades in the army of the Confederate States. All the officers were invited to resign by President DAVIS, and certain promotion guaranteed to them. Notwithstanding this the regiment left Texas, or rather the six companies that arrived in the *Guatzncoalcos* and the four on board the *Empire City*, in excellent order and fine discipline, and cast aside all offers which had been held out to them to desert the flag which they have learned to love so well. The inducements held out to incite the enlisted men to desert were disregarded by them, though the authorities at Montgomery and of the State of Texas had expressly declared that their allegiance to the United States Government was at an end.

THE NIAGARA ORDERED TO NEW-YORK, AND THE MINNESOTA INTO IMMEDIATE COMMISSION.

At Boston, on Thursday evening, the Captain of the *Niagara* steam-frigate, which has returned from Japan, was ordered to fill up with stores and provisions, and proceed immediately to this City. Accordingly the invalids brought from the East India Squadron were transferred to Chelsea Hospital, a tug taking them over. The *Niagara* than commenced to take in provisions and stores, and will leave for this City to-day, and arrive here to-morrow evening. The *Niagara* will then be temporarily converted into a transport, for which she is better adapted than any other ship in America.

Commodore STRINGHAM left Brooklyn for Boston on Thursday, and immediately ordered all the officers of this new flag-ship *Minnesota* to report on board at once.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Additional precautions for the protection of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard have been taken. On yesterday the force of watchmen was increased, *and all its members armed.* The marines have their muskets loaded, on guard, and several rounds of cartridges are in their boxes. The entire premises are as safely secured as the means at the disposal of the commandant will admit of.

A large load of provisions and stores, rescued from the Norfolk yard, arrived here yesterday in the schooner *David Hale*, from Norfolk. It was sent off some weeks since, but as matters looked rather suspicious in Virginia, the officers at the Gosport station prudently prevented its debarkation. The skipper of the *Hale* reports that the burning of the line-of-battle ship *New-York*, on the stocks, was perfectly terrific. People thought the flames would spread for miles. The schooner *Sam Mitchell* is loading with stores and ammunition for Philadelphia.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke* is to be fitted out for sea. Workmen commenced to remove her decking yesterday, and by Monday she will be ready to take the *Savannah's* berth at the wharf. The *Roanoke* rates with the *Wabash, Colorado, &c.*

The chartered steamer *Monticello*, which was only two days at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, left yesterday for rendezvous of the blockade fleet. A crew of thirty men from the *North Carolina* and three heavy guns (these being no suitable ones available) were put on board. The steamer *Huntsville*, also chartered, was taken into dock, and will receive a similar armament to-morrow or Monday. The steamer *Yankee* came up to the yard, and was taken in hands at once by the workmen. The following vessels now lie in the stream:

Wabash, str—Fitting out rapidly	Gales.
Savannah—Almost finished	32
Pawnee, do—Preparing for service	40
Dale—In ordinary	10
Brandywine—In ordinary	50
Vandalia—In commission, but immovable	30
Vestal, Surveyor—In commission.	
Crawford—In commission.	
Yankee (chartered)—Preparing for sea.	
Huntsville (chartered)—Preparing for sea.	

Of these, the *Wabash, Savannah, Roanoke, Potomac, Yankee* and *Huntsville* can be speedily made available for blockading. There is a lack of light ordnance at the Yard to arm the light draft craft properly.

Recruiting for the Army was comparatively dull yesterday. It figures up thus: Cedar-street, 4; Hudson-street, 2; Chatham-street, 5. Navy—Cherry-street, 30. Total, 41.

OFFICERS OF THE NIAGARA RESIGNING.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 25.

The oath of allegiance to the United States was administered anew to the officers and crew of the *Niagara*, and all but four subscribed to it. Their names will be stricken from the roll.

The following officers attached to the *Niagara* have resigned:

First Lieutenant J. H. BROWN, of Mississippi; Fourth Lieutenant D. D. MCCARGLE, District of Columbia; Midshipman EN. D. READ, Virginia; Chief Engineer WM. P. WILLIAMSON, Virginia; First Lieutenant of Marines, ISRAEL GREEN, Virginia; Second Lieutenant of Marines, H. GEO. BUTLER, Virginia; Purser, THOS. WARE, Virginia; Assistant Engineer, HY. A. RAMSAY, District of Columbia.

Midshipmen SWAN and SCHLEY telegraphed their friends last night for instructions as to their course.

The *Niagara* will sail to-day for New York.

SUPPLIES FOR GOVERNMENT FORCES.

EXPEDITION TO REPAIR BRIDGES, ETC.

The new steamer *Kill Von Kull*, of about 1,200 tons burthen, and owned by the Elizabethport Ferry Company, has been turned over to Mr. VANDERBILT, and yesterday she took aboard a large assortment of stores and provisions. She took forty horses, wagons, six pieces of artillery, an immense quantity of railroad spikes, tools and timber to repair bridges and railroads. She also took a full freight of flour, beef, codfish, cheese, bread and provisions generally. She left yesterday afternoon for Annapolis. A number of laborers were carried for the purpose of restoring the broken bridges and other railroad connections near Annapolis.

The steamship *Quaker City*, which was advertised to sail for Havana yesterday, was discharged of her cargo, and she was loaded with provisions and stores for Annapolis or Washington. She will go armed and under convoy.

MORE STEAMERS CHARTERED.

TAUNTON, N. J., Thursday, April 25.

All the propellers of the Franklin and Merchants' Transportation Line have been chartered by the Government, to convey the New-Jersey troops.

Gen. RENTON intends to move the troops without delay, probably on Monday or Tuesday.

Troops continued to arrive here for muster.

THE TRANSPORT FLEET SEEN.

The Secretary Commerce from Virginia arrived yesterday morning, reports seeing four steamers off Smith's island, on Tuesday, 23d inst., supposed to be the fleet that left this port on Sunday (*Baltic, Harriet Lane, R. R. Cuyler Columbia.*) One of them they are certain, was *R. R. Cuyler*, as she hailed them to show their colors. It would be but a few hours' run to Annapolis from where they were seen.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE WAR FEELING IN THE COMMON COUNCIL—APPLICATION OF HON. J. A. KERRIGAN FOR AN APPROPRIATION FOR HIS REGIMENT—THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 P. M. yesterday, the President in the Chair. The front of the President's and Clerk's desks were draped with the American flag. Festoons of the "red, white and blue," hung in huge folds around the Chamber, and the eight large pillars had been painted with the same colors. Ten American flags were displayed. The canopy over the President's seat was also tastefully draped with the American flag.

A communication was received from Hon. James H. Kerrigan, stating that he was recruiting a Regiment, that he had been using every effort towards that end, supporting the recruits at his own expense, and asking for quarters for them and such means as would equip them for the field. He had called on the Union Safety Committee, but could get no satisfactory information from them as to their purposes.

Alderman BOOLE remarked that there were several cases of the kind. A great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed regarding the action of the Union Safety Committee. He offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to the members of this Board for information with reference to the provision to be made for the volunteers to be raised in this City; and,

Whereas, The sum of $1,000 000 has been appropriated for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipments and outfits of the military force of the City, to be disbursed by the Union Defence Committee, therefore,

Resolved, That the Union Defence Committee be requested to communicate to the President of the Board of Aldermen, stating what provision, if any, they have made for recruiting, organizing, uniforming and equipping the several Regiments of volunteers now being formed, and to be formed in the City, and when the uniforms, arms and equipments of said Regiments will be ready, and also what portion of said sum is to be appropriated for the relief of families of volunteers, and such other information as will acquaint the Committee with these objects.

Alderman GRAST was of opinion that this resolution did not cover the whole ground. He hoped the application of Mr. Kerrigan would be granted, and moved that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated at once for his regiment. This was not seconded.

Alderman FARRELY said he would like to see the matter referred, until they understood from the Union Committee what they intended to do.

A letter was received from the Union Defence Committee, acknowledging the appropriation of $1,000,000, granted by the Common Council and giving the assurance of the Committee that it should be faithfully and economically applied to the patriotic purpose for which it was devoted. It was signed by John A. Dix, Chairman, and Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of the Committee.

After some further debate, the whole subject was laid over till this day at 5 P. M., when the Board will sit again. Some other business was transacted relative to the Croton Aqueduct Board and the opening of streets, which, in the present state of public affairs, was scarcely of average importance.

COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN ON THE EQUIPPING OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS—ALDERMAN BOOLE PROPOSES TO OBTAIN 250,000 STAND OF ARMS FROM ENGLAND AND CANADA.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the subject of equipping a Brigade of Volunteers from this City, met yesterday afternoon. Alderman BOOLE, the Chairman, stated that he had waited upon the Union Defence Committee, in whose hands they were to place the $1,000,000 appropriated for military purposes. He was present at their meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Wednesday evening, to ascertain what course they intended to pursue. With respect to the equipping of regiments, they said that they had referred the subject to a Committee. They had taken the matter into their own hands. The Aldermanic Committee were therefore exonerated in the matter. He asked them how they were going to manage regarding the relief of the families of volunteers who might be in want. On this point, they had come to no conclusion. The Committee were honorable men, doubtless, and determined to do their best, but it was to be feared that they were not acting quick enough. The Common Council had put into their hands a million dollars for the purpose of equipping regiments of volunteers, and affording relief to the wives and children of those who might be in need. If the money was not spent to the satisfaction of the community, the Common Council would be held responsible. He called the attention of the Committee *to the important fact that there were no arms of consequence to be procured either in the City or the State.* The necessity was imperative for the immediate dispatch of an ordnance officer to England, to purchase a large supply of the latest improved rifles and other arms. They could be sent here within a month. He had talked with men of experience on this subject, and it met with the views of all. If prompt action was taken a supply of 250,000 stand of the best arms to be found in Europe, could be procured. New-York could not act too quickly and arms could be obtained from England sooner than they could be obtained here. The Committee at least might recommend the dispatch of an experienced officer to purchase arms.

Alderman FROMENT thought the Union Committee should do this.

Hon. SAMUEL E. SICKLES said he had called on several members of the Union Committee, and could not learn anything satisfactory concerning arms or uniforms. The Common Council had done itself injustice, in not managing the matter themselves. There were plenty of men willing to go to the war, but they must be equipped and supplied with arms.

Alderman FROMENT opposed any more appropriations. The City had given $1,000,000, and the State $3,500,000. He wished the Common Council to call on the Union Committee to act immediately in the fitting out of regiments.

Hon. DAN. E. SICKLES observed it had been suggested by a gentleman present, that at least 5,000 stand of arms might be immediately purchased in Canada.

Finally, the Committee agreed on a resolution to be presented in the evening to the Board of Alderman, which was accordingly offered by Alderman BOOLE, in that Board, the report of which will be found elsewhere.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE UNION SAFETY COMMITTEE—BELGIAN PAVEMENT APPROPRIATION—COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening. The vacant chair of Councilman OTTIWELL, who has gone to Washington as Captain of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, was tastefully decorated with the national colors surmounted with two miniature flags, presenting a striking contrast to the vacant chair of the late Sergeant-at-arms, which was draped in mourning.

A communication was received from the Union Safety Committee acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the ordinance constituting them the distributers of the fund of $1,000,000, authorized by the audience, and thanking the Common Council for this mark of their confidence.

Councilman PINCKNEY offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, directing the Croton Board not to advertise for proposals for paving streets or avenues with Belgian pavement, where the same is to be paid for from the Belgian pavement appropriation ($250,000) until further orders.

A communication was received from Col. Wm. Wilson, dated 22d inst., asking for uniforms for his regiment. Councilman STEVENSON stated that the uniforms had already been furnished, and, on motion, the paper was referred to the Union Safety Committee.

After finishing up a large amount of routine business, of no general interest, the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

THE WAR FEVER PREVALENT.

The semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, in Bond-street. SIMEON DRAPER, President, in the chair. The weekly statement is as follows: Number of inmates in the various Institutions under control of the Board, 8,316, which is a decrease of 110 since the last report; 1,938 have been admitted; 2,048 were discharged, sent to Blackwell's Island, State Prison, or have died.

After transacting some ordinary business, the penal report of the Committee of the Whole was read, and adopted without any debate. From the 12th to the 25th April, inclusive, 551 persons—253 men and 298 females—were transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Bleckwell's Island, as vagrants and disorderly persons.

Bellevue Hospital Medical Board has been increased by the appointment of Dr. FANNA H. HAMILTON, M. D., Visiting Surgeon, and AUSTIN FLINT, Sr., M. D., Visiting Physician. The gentlemen whose names are annexed have tendered their resignations in order to join the Army. Mr. J. DE RUPERT, M. D., House Physician, Walter Cole, M. D., House Surgeon, J. P. P. White, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, and George Gaines, Clerk, of Bellevue Hospital; Alexander Fairfax, M. D., Assistant Physician, and Eugene Peugnet, M. D., Assistant Physician at Randall's Island; Thomas McGuire, Keeper at the Workhouse; James Mooney and Mathew Daly, Keepers at the City Prison; and Charles Mehrer, Attendant at the Lunatic Asylum, the full salaries of these men will be paid to their families for sixty days and their situations kept open for them until honorably discharged. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board will report to the Committee of Twenty-five citizens having the subject in charge, of which Hon. JOHN A. DIX is Chairman, in such an amount as may be deemed necessary, and at their disposal, towards the support of soldiers who serve their country as true patriots and in support of the Union.

Resolved, That the Warden of Bellevue Hospital be instructed to fit up one or two wards for the special accommodation of such soldiers who may be unfortunately injured in the service, and under the direction of Drs. A. B. MORTIMER and B. W. MCCREADY, of Committee of Inspection of Bellevue Hospital.

Resolved, That the Warden of Bellevue Hospital be instructed to furnish to the Recruits of the Second Regiment, such quantity of beds and bedding for their accommodation in the Hospital until their departure, as may be deemed necessary.

Forty-two recruits belonging to the Second Regiment and twenty-five members of the National Zouaves are now being provided with food and lodgings, until their embarkation, at Bellevue Hospital.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

BUILDINGS GRANTED FOR TROOPS.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held on Wednesday, the President, VALENTINE, in the Chair.

In reply to an inquiry by Commissioner SILLIMAN as to who had granted the use of the building as a temporary rendezvous for troops, the General Agent reported that he had, with the concurrence of Commissioner CORTES.

To this Mr. SILLIMAN said he objected, and that the State had no right to ask the use of the building for such purpose, and the General Agent ought not to have assented to it.

The other Commissioners present unanimously approved of the course of the General Agent, whereupon Mr. SILLIMAN said he protested against it.

The following resolutions were offered by Commissioner CARRIGAN, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration hereby tender to the Governor of the State the grounds and buildings under their control at Castleton, for the use and accommodation of troops.

Resolved, That the General Agent be instructed to communicate the above resolutions to the Governor, or in case of his absence from the City, to Assistant Quarter-Master ASTURA; and that he also inform the Governor or Mr. ASTURA of the size and number of the buildings, and the probable number of men they are capable of accommodating, with such general information in regard to the grounds and conveniences there as may be considered serviceable.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BALTIMOREANS

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* contains the following, concerning the interview with the President, of which a very different interview has been published in Baltimore:—

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from Washington, the particulars of the interview, last Monday, between the President and the Baltimore Committee. He thus reports the precise nature of Mr. LINCOLN'S expression on that occasion.

The Committee presented themselves before the President, and entered upon their mission.

After some preliminary remarks, Mr. LINCOLN said: "Gentlemen, you have come here to ask peace on any terms. Such a desire, on such terms, is not like the course of WASHINGTON or JACKSON. They (the rebels) attacked Fort Sumter. You attack troops sent to the Federal Government for the protection of the same, and for the defence of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this city. My intention never was to attack Maryland, but to have those troops, as I said before, for the protection of Washington.

"Now, gentleman, go home and tell you people that if they will not attack us, we will not attack them. But if they do attack us, we will return it, and that severely. These troops must come to Washington, and that through Maryland; they can neither go under it, nor can they fly over it, and THEY SHALL COME THROUGH IT."

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 25.

A full company to form another corps of flying artillery, enlisted in two hours, yesterday, under Hon. MOSES G. COAT. They are a fine and hearty looking set of men, and will be furnished with six rifled cannon, and all other equipments.

The steamers *Massachusetts* and *South Carolina* have gone to the Navy-yard to be razeed and converted into war vessels.

The second batallion of infantry now occupy Fort Independence in Boston harbor.

The private subscriptions to equip FLETCHER WARREN'S Regiment now amounts to $12,500. The Regiment will soon be in a fighting condition.

Some excitement was caused to-day by seditious language used by Lieut. BROWN, one of the resigned officers of the *Niagara*. He was arrested by the police authorities, but subsequently conveyed to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

WHAT NEW-HAMPSHIRE IS DOING.

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday, April 25.

Fort Constitution and the other fortifications in our harbor are being put in a state of defence.

There is great activity at the Navy-yard, and the U. S. War vessels *Dale, Marion* and *Sumter* are being fitted out for service.

From the White Mountains to the ocean, New-Hampshire is ready to do her full duty for the Union.

WHAT VERMONT IS DOING.

MONTPELIER, Thursday April 25.

The House of Representatives promptly and unanimously passed a bill on Tuesday, the day of their convening, appropriating a million dollars for military purposes. On Wednesday the Senate concurred. To day the Governor approved of the bill.

Thus promptly and liberally have the sinews of war been provided by the State. Meanwhile the work of enlisting and organizing volunteers goes bravely on all over the State.

The First Regiment will be ready to march in three days.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAYOR WOOD AND GENERAL WOOL—THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM TENDERED AS MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS, AND DECLINED.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1861.

Major General John E. Wool:

DEAR SIR: As Mayor of this City, in behalf of the Municipal authorities, I have the honor to tender you the use of the Governor's room in the City Hall as your Head-quarters during your stay in the City.

I am, with great respect,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To this Gen. WOOL replied as follows:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Thursday, April 25.

DEAR SIR: Your note of this morning tendering me the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall for my head-quarters, has been received.

Please accept for yourself and the Municipal authorities in whose behalf this tender is made, my sincere acknowledgments for the kind offer, of which I am not prepared to avail myself at present. I shall take an early occasion, should I present pressure upon my time has been somewhat relieved, to pay my respects to you officially.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, &c.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

All those who have signed the roll are ordered to report to the officers in command at Staten Island. Young men wishing to volunteer can do so by applying at the recruiting depôts, No. 618 Broadway or Tammany Hall. None but good men who feel like fighting are wanted.

WEST POINT ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Two hundred able-bodied men, who have had experience in artillery service, are wanted to volunteer for a battalion of rifled cannon and howitzers, now being raised by experienced West Point graduates. As this will be an important arm of the service, and the men mounted, they must be of suitable size and weight. West Point graduates to fill some of the offices are also needed. Applications may be made at No. 632 Broadway, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

ANOTHER NEW COMPANY.

A company of 77 men, consisting of lawyers, merchants and merchants' clerks, is now nearly organized by Col. CHAS. W. DARLING, recently of Gov. MORGAN'S staff. The company is designed for one of the regular regiments of the First Division, N. Y. S. M., and will probably receive orders to march this week.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARDS.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of this Regiment, yesterday, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: ENWARD MCR. HOUSEN, Colonel; JOHN D. MCGREGOR, Lieutenant-Colonel; ALFRED W. TAYLOR, Major. CHAS. B. YATES, Brigadier General, presiding officer. Col. HOUSEN went down with the squadron to relieve Fort Sumter, and a large proportion of the other officers saw service in the Mexican war.

THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

This regiment, formerly known as the battalion of the same name, and now commanded by Col. WM. H. BROWNE, is rapidly recruiting, and now nearly full. All its officers are old Mexican campaigners. A few more men of the right stamp are wanted to fill it to its right complement. The head-quarters are at No. 429 Broadway.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, Col. MCCREADY, was inspected yesterday by Major HOBBIE.

FIRST GERMAN RIFLES.

Seven hundred and eighty men of this regiment were inspected by Major TAYLOR yesterday. Col. BLENCKER is in command.

FOUGHABOLLOUGH GUARD.

A recruiting office has been opened by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, at No 105 Walker-street, to enroll volunteers for this guard.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

Col. DUSTAN is at Fort Schuyler, busily drilling his men. A few more men are wanted. The recruiting office is at No. 152 Broadway.

A FIGHTING REGIMENT.

ANDREW SHEARAN, WILLIAM MOLLIGAN and JAMES HUGHES, are forming a regiment, to be called the Empire City Regiment. The headquarters are at No. 15 Houston-street (west).

GARIBALDI GUARD.

This regiment is composed entirely of foreigners. Headquarters, No. 581 and 596 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Seven hundred men have already volunteered; today it is expected that the rolls will be quite full.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Volunteers for the Second Regiment of this Guard are being received at the head-quarters, No. 497 Broadway.

THE EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

This regiment, formed under the auspices of Hon. DANIEL E SICKLES and Capt. WILLIAM E. WILEY, has its head-quarters in the basement of the City Hall. 250 able-bodied men are needed to complete it. The members will be equipped in the uniform of our State troops.

A BRITISH VOLUNTEER IN TROUBLE.

A recruiting officer, Mr. WALTER DAWSON, was arrested yesterday, at the complaint of some unknown person, who stated that he was recruiting men for the Confederate States. The British Consul was sent for, matters were explained and DAWSON was liberated.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH LEGION.

A meeting was held last evening, at Hope Chapel, for the purpose of organizing this Regiment, Mr. SARAZEAS in the Chair. The British Consul, through the Chairman, stated that he had nothing to do with the meeting or its object. An officer of the English army, who has seen active service, will be offered the command.

NOTICE FROM GEN. WOOL.

Gen. WOOL notifies his friends, that owing to the pressure of official business, all communications on private or personal affairs, must remain unanswered for the present.

LETTERS FOR THE REGIMENTS.

Adams Express Company carried yesterday nearly fifteen hundred letters to the Seventh Regiment, and parcels *ad libitum*.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment, commanded by Col. CHARLES IRWIN, is being rapidly recruited. It will be composed of picked men and the honorable career of Col. IRWIN during the Mexican war is sufficient guarantee that his Regiment will be a credit to the State.

FIVE REGIMENTS TO BE OFF.

The Seventy-ninth, Eleventh, Second, Ninth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, have all received orders to hold themselves in readiness to depart at any moment.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders are expected to be received daily, commanding this regiment to start for Washington.

THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

A meeting of the Board of Foremen, Chief Engineer DECASA in the chair, was also held last night at Firemen's Hall, when it was resolved that the firemen escort Col. ELLSWORTH'S Firemen Zouaves when they depart for the seat of war. Complimentary resolutions were passed to Ex-Engineer DECASA, on his retirement from office, and to those firemen who have enlisted for the war.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The "statue" of the military has not been materially changed since the last issue of this paper. The members of the Thirteenth Regiment who could not get ready to leave with their command, will be ready to join their corps the first opportunity that offers.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment yet remains mustered in the State arsenal, and will be fully equipped to-day. The Fourteenth Regiment will be ready to leave by Saturday next. The different regiments throughout the City are rapidly filling up.

The City authorities have appointed Judge JOHN Q. ADAMS to distribute the clothing to be furnished by the City to the militia. Judge ADAMS has taken a store at No. 166 Fulton-street, in which to transact the business.

The City will not furnish Volunteer Companies, as they will be supplied by the State.

The Irish Brigade has now 500 men enrolled, and it is expected will be full and ready for duty by Saturday next. Col. JESSE C. SMITH, formerly commander of the Fourteenth Regiment, it is said, will be tendered the command.

Major-Gen. DOMAS has authorized Surgeon COCHRAN to receive contributions of bandages and lint at No 298 Fulton-street.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT TO-DAY.

Brigadier-General HATFIELD has ordered the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, to assemble in full uniform, (fatigue cap.) at 9 o'clock A. M. this morning, to take transportation for Trenton. The regimental line will be formed on Washington-street, right resting on Grand-street. The regiment consists of ten full companies of good hardy men.

The Messrs. BROOKS, of New-York, were unable to fulfill their contract for uniforms, and a portion of the volunteers will probably not be uniformed until they go into quarters at Trenton.

Three regular and three special policemen, yesterday, took leave of absence and joined the regiment. Policeman, JOHN A. VAN VOORHIES, was elected Captain of the Second Company, Hudson Guards. For two days past the propeller *Keyar*, of the Cunard Line, has been loading with provisions, having been chartered by the United States Government, and it is also stated that she is to take out 1,000 soldiers. The New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, have tendered their roads to the Government. The New Jersey Company have tendered a loan of $20,000, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company $10,000 to the Governor.

TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1861.

All vessels leaving port will be required to exhibit their clearances to the revenue vessels stationed at the Narrows, the Hills or at Throg's Neck.

Outward bound vessels will approach the revenue vessels and heave-to until boarded by the revenue officers.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

[Advertisement.]

"SHOW YOUR COLORS."—That is what is expected of every man in these stirring times, just as a man of taste will show it by always purchasing his hat of KEOX—the KEOX whose elegant Unique Hat, just issued, is the admiration of every one, and attracts instant attention to his beautiful and magnificent temple of fashion, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. All Union-loving men should wear one.

[Advertisement.]

THE MILITARY DISPLAYS IN BROADWAY are daily attracting thousands to Barnum's Museum, as his windows and balconies afford the best view that can be obtained, and visitors see all his living curiosities and dramatic performances all for 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH OR HOUSEHOLD CHAMBERS REMOVED.—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new spring carpeting, English moquettes and velvet carpets, 4-4 white; brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods. Dutch carpetting, &c., displayed to the seasons advantage, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 90 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

Absolute and efficacious cures of corns and bunions, without immediate or subsequent pain. Messrs. RADDALL, No 365 Broome-street. Thousands of the most conclusive and satisfactory testimonials can be seen at the office.

[Advertisement.]

PAIN IN THE SIDE, COSTIVE BOWELS, DIZZINESS—and other disagreeable symptoms, arise from a disordered Liver. To cure the Liver there is but one safe medicine, viz., HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They are a certain remedy, purely vegetable, and safe for the most delicate.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY dull and unsettled at 12¾c., and offered at the close at 12c., without buyers. MESS PORK dull at $17. Sight Exchange on New-York at 3@3½ ₱ cent. premium for Kentucky currency and ½ ₱ cent for Ohio and Indiana State.

LOUISVILLE KY., Wednesday, April 24.

The PORK market is greatly excited. Leading merchants complain that they cannot get Provisions from Cincinnati, nor telegrams through. They are explaining the reasons.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 25

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer—red $1 30@$1 36; white $1 38@$1 50. CORN active at 62c. BEEF $15. PORK $20 for Government. WHISKY 18c @18¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 24.

COTTON—Prices irregular; sales 1,250 bales. FLOUR, $5 20@$5 25.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon rises.. 9 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 8 35 | Gov. Island... 9 24 | Hell Gate...10 46

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 25—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Miss A. Slade, Miss L. S. Jarvis, Lieut.-Col. McDonald and lady and child, Miss Bilyard, Miss L. Gillet, Dr. O'Reilly and lady, Mr. T. S. Shepherd and lady, Lieut. Barron and servant, John McLaren, Geo. Wellman, Wm. H. E. Hare, John Jardine, James Bontine, Edward R. Wood, B. J. Ibbetson, Samuel Hill, R. J. King, Samuel Wass, Joseph Pigott, R. W. Siebert, H. Walker, S. Kahnweitzer, J. T. Cashman, J. H. Buchanan, Mr. Benjamin, Henry Botchuiss, F. Curtis, Rev. Dr. Seybert, Mr. Calhoun, F. Strange, lady and 2 children, Mr. Taylor, Chas. Weber, L. G. Weber, John Askham, J. Needham, Mr. Elson, W. Lerin, C. Geoard, L. C. Harris, Capt. Shaw, J. W. Hart, Rev. T. McCagne, lady and 2 children, Mr. J. J. Power, Mrs. M. Schofield, Geo. Reid, Mr. Ramon Garcia, Mr. Morris.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia. James Hand.

Ships D. Webster, Spencer, London, Morgan & Wiley; Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co; B. Crocker, Williams, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion; Coronet, Hardeu, St. Johns, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Swordfish, Crandall, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Cornelia, Barton, Havens, Moses Taylor & Co.; Elizabeth, Wilkins, Montevideo, Burdett & Noble; S. Colcord, Colcord, Sagua, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ophelia, Darlelson, Cork, Holmes and Tetens.

Brigs J. Park, Park, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; M. Matthews, Lampher, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Mary Price, Blizzard, Philadelphia, Kemble & Warner; J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton, master; C. Alston, Quinn, Elizabethport, J. R. Dow; Planet, Harding, St. John, N. B., C. Johnson; St. George, Pendleton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co; S. A. Johnson, Hawkins, Matthews, Elizabethport, J. M. Smull; Ann and Susan, Pearson, Lisbon; John Nelson, Nelson, Maitland, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Montezuma, Gross, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ella, Marston, Boston; Hunter, Beckett, Providence; W. Smith, Munson, Montevideo, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, (U. S. transport,) Brown, Indianola April 13, via Havana 20th, where she stopped for water and fuel, with U. S. troops.

Steamship Asia

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2996. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Arrival of the Seventh from New-York and the Massachusetts Troops.

The Road from Annapolis Now Open.

THE SECESSION FORCES IN VIRGINIA

Baltimore Coming to her Senses Once More.

A RISE IN THE UNION SENTIMENT.

Our Special Correspondence from the Seat of War.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. B. E. HUTCHINSON, of Wisconsin, who left Washington on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, kindly called upon us yesterday, with details of the latest news.

The Seventh Regiment of New York, arrived in Washington on Thursday noon, having marched twenty miles to the Junction, and that without escort. They were, in fact, the pioneers of the route, and went because they had made up their minds to go any way.

The Eigoth Massachusetts Regiment, meanwhile, had been at work repairing the railroad and engines, and arrived at Annapolis soon after the Seventh, having laid the rails, repaired the engine, and run the train.

The Seventy-first Regiment of New-York also marched 20 miles from Annapolis to the Junction. The road was, however, open from Annapolis to Washington, and troops were going as rapidly as possible.

Col. LAWRENCE's regiment had 15 minutes' notice to leave Annapolis, and were ready within the specified time.

The conduct of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment is deserving of the greatest praise. When Gen. BUTLER asked if any of them could sail the *Constitution*, *fifty-four men stepped from the ranks, one of whom was the son of the man who built her!*

A similar incident occurred when the General called for mechanics to put the dislocated engine together. One stalwart Yankee stepped from the ranks and said, "*Well, General, I rather think I can—I made that engine;*" and in two hours the engine was at work drawing trains with the troops toward Washington. The efficacy of the stalwart six-footers with which the regiment abounds, was a most fortunate thing for the vast body of troops concentrating there.

Mr. HUTCHINSON saw the Seventh Regiment marching to the White House, amid the unbounded enthusiasm of the people. He also saw the Eighth Massachusetts, the Seventy-first of New-York, and Gov. SPRAGUE's Rhode Island troops, *en route* for the Capital. He left Washington on Thursday at 3 o'clock, and says the delay is only from four to six hours from going round Baltimore—the boat occupying that time in going from Annapolis to Perryville, opposite Havre de Grace.

Mr. HUTCHINSON denies *in toto* the statement that Southern troops are in the vicinity of Washington. He has seen numbers of men who had been at Alexandria, and did not see any Secessionist troops there.

Gen. BUTLER, commanding the forces at Annapolis, says that if the Maryland Legislature passes an ordinance of secession, he will *arrest the entire body*.

THE LATETT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, April 26.

Large numbers of Virginians arrived here to-night *via* Chambersburgh. They were required to take a test oath to take up arms or be imprisoned. They took the oath, and were compelled then to escape.

Others had escaped without taking the oath; one of whom were from Fairfax County.

JOHN MCELHENY, a well known Congressional reporter, arrived here to-night from Washington, as bearer of Government dispatches. He left Washington yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and reports that Washington is safe for the present.

Communication with Annapolis has been perfectly opened.

He confirms the recent advices that the Seventh Regiment of New-York and other forces have safely arrived.

Large quantities of flour are deposited at the Capitol.

Virginians here say that fully 15,000 troops in that State are under arms.

LATEST OFFICIAL ADVICES.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 26.

Official advices received to-night from Washington, show that 4,000 Northern troops entered the city before 4 o'clock yesterday. There was an abundance of provisions following.

Perfect security is felt relative to defence.

The *Keystone State*, escorted by the *Pawnee*, passed up the Potomac without molestation, and reached Washington on Wednesday night, landed 250 marines and soldiers, and left Wednesday night, destination unknown. No attempt was made to interrupt her progress.

One of the arrivals here to-night is that of a native of Virginia, formerly an officer in the Federal House of Representatives. He is a Democrat of the Breckinridge school, and brought the title deeds of his estate with him. He expects his property, which is worth $40,000, to be confiscated.

He reports that every man is compelled to serve or leave.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE STEAMERS CARRYING THE SIXTY-NINTH, EIGHTH AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENTS, AND THE WASHINGTON GRAYS AND ARTILLERY.

The steamer *Keystone State*, direct from Washington, arrived here at noon, yesterday, bringing as passengers, Col. BONNEVILLE, of the United States Army, and Gen. TWITCHELL and SETH BAYANT, Esq., both of Boston, and Mr. PARROTT, member of Congress from Kansas, bound home. The *Keystone State* left Washington on Wednesday, afternoon at 4 o'clock, and brings some forty or fifty bags of mail matter for the North and East, all of which is in charge of Gen. TWITCHELL. She also brings the dispatches and instructions from Government to Mr. ADAMS, our newly appointed Minister to London. The *Keystone State* has two Companies of United States marines on board, and is well armed and was well provided to resist any attack that might be made on her, but she met with no interruption on her passage down the Potomac.

Mr. BAYARD has gone to Philadelphia on business connected with the War Department.

The *Keystone State* met with no interruption on her passage down the Potomac. She brought as passengers Col. BONNEVILLE, U. S. Army, Gen TWITCHELL, SETH BAYANT, Esq. and Mr. PARROT, the member of Congress from Kansas, on his way home. The *Keystone State* is now at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

Mr. BAYANT states that when on his way to Washington on Friday night last, the train stopped on reaching the first burning bridge. He jumped from the car and walked across the country to the next station beyond, though the night was quite dark; on arriving there he found a party of men with a carmen, with which they said they intended to kill off the New-York Regiment. He told them the regiment (the Seventh) was the pet of the New-Yorkers and that any injury to it would straightway bring one hundred thousand armed men down them; but they paid little heed to his remarks, only saying they had twenty thousand men in Baltimore.

Mr. BRYANT obtained a carriage which conveyed him to the Camden Street Station, Baltimore. Being too late for the morning train to Washington, he went about the city to some extent, and incidentally heard of the killing of the two Massachusetts soldiers. Being a Bostonian, he naturally inquired the particulars and where the bodies were. On receiving the answer that they were at the Guard-house, he desired to know if he could see or get them.

He was then told if he said any more about the matter he would be likely to leave his body with them, and in deference to their numbers he kept his tongue still. He took the next train to Washington.

Mr BRYANT says the feeling in Washington was, that on the arrival of the New-York Regiments the Capital would be safe beyond a doubt. Not a man of them had reached Washington when he left.

Federal troops were reported to have occupied Arlington Heights, opposite Georgetown.

The *Keystone State* left Washington at 4 P. M. of Wednesday. Many people were seen on the wharves at Alexandria, but they made no demonstration.

No guns were to be seen on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and it is probable that the rumors about batteries at the White House (below Mount Vernon) and at Indian Head are unfounded.

In reference to the Mr. DAVIS who was killed at Baltimore, Mr. BRYANT says he himself heard from the lips of Baltimoreans that Mr. DAVIS threw a stone striking the very soldier who subsequently shot him.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

A deputation of sixteen Virginians and eight Marylanders visited the President on Monday, and demanded *a cessation of hostilities* until after the session of Congress. *Mr. LINCOLN of course declined the proposition.* One of the deputation said that 75,000 Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil; *to which the President replied that he presumed there was room enough on her soil to bury 75,000 men.* The answer was prompt and decided.

There are 5,000 men at Annapolis, including the Seventh Regiment. The Government has possession of the railroads to Annapolis, and the troops occupy the city. It is said that 2,000 Maryland troops are mustered to oppose the passage of the Seventh.

Their will be no march toward this city from Annapolis until sufficient force is congregated there to make their passage over Maryland perfectly safe.

CAMERON, the Banker, to-day, offered a large amount of gold to the Government, if the latter would give him drafts on New York. Treasurer SKINNER told him if he had any gold, he must fight for its protection. The Government would not do it for him.

Dr. GARNETT, *a son-in-law* of HENRY A. WISE, has sent his wife and family to the North for safety.

A large number of Virginians are in this city, who have been driven out of the State because they would not take the oath of allegiance to the State.

The coolest thing yet proposed to Government was that made by Gov. HICKS and Gov. LETCHER, *that they would jointly guarantee the safety of the Capital. The Government declined such protection*, probably very much to the disgust of the twin rebels of Virginia and Maryland.

I met to night a gentleman who was compelled to flee from North Carolina. He says the Secessionists are carrying all before them, without reference to law or order. They have driven all many people who do not sympathize in the movement, and had threatened loudly to mob and hang Ex-Gov. GILMER, who is persistently resisting the tide of passion.

There are several hundred workmen at work at Richmond in the manufacture of arms, &c., for the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

The news of the general uprising of the people in the North to defend the Government, has had a good effect here to-day.

The New-York Saturday papers reached here to-day, and were eagerly caught up.

The *Keystone State* arrived here to-day, accompanied by the *Pawnee* with 400 marines on board, and some artillery. The tops of the buildings were covered by people anxiously looking for the arrival of the expected fleet with a large number of reinforcements.

The news of the approach of so many troops has been greeted with general rejoicing and enthusiasm throughout the city,—very many people will watch for their approach through the night.

The most extravagant reports of the collection of an army of Secessionists in Virginia, who are expected to attack Washington, are current on the streets to night. No one knows the facts, however, concerning their movements.

There has been less excitement and apprehension to-day than at any time since Friday. This is occasioned by favorable reports concerning Federal troops, and the general impression that Virginia is not yet ready, and does not intend, at present, to attack the Capital.

Very many people have left the city during the past few days, and this afternoon a large company had assembled at the depôt for the purpose of leaving town, but were stopped by the Government, which has seized all the cars and engines for the conveyance of troops, and taken possession of all the railroads approaching the city. This is done both as a matter of precaution and convenience.

The people who expected to leave to-day for West and North, were much surprised to find the depôt, even, closed against them. A guard is now stationed about it and along the line of the road as far as Annapolis Junction.

The Government intends, soon as possible, to take possession as far as Havre de Grace, and if necessary, beyond that point.

A report reached the Government to-day, that the Seventh New York Regiment and Massachusetts Eighth were near the Junction, and a squad of twenty-five men, under Capt. SHAND, of the National Rifles, were dispatched to the Junction by special train to guard the road and escort the troops.

They arrived at the Junction and examined the track about half a mile beyond, which they found torn up in several places. They took possession of the Junction depôt, and stationed a guard. A messenger soon arrived, who told them that Col. BUTLER and Col. LEFFARTS, with 5,500 men, including parks of artillery and companies of cavalry and dragoons, were at Annapolis, awaiting the advice of the Government whether they should come by water or land march.

A messenger to Annapolis has been sent by the Government three successive days, two of whom have been unable to reach the place, and have been driven back by the Secessionists, and one of whom has not yet been heard from. It is hoped that he has reached the point of destination and executed his orders. One additional was sent this morning—not yet heard from.

Upon the return of the National Rifle Guard from the Junction, another messenger was dispatched. His orders are, of course, not publicly known.

The Commissary of the Seventh New-York Regiment was sent back last night, but has gone again to-night to attempt the passage again.

The troops are confidently expected some time to-night or to-morrow morning.

The troops now in the city are in fine spirits, and amply provided for by the Government.

Several volunteer associations have been formed to aid in their comfort and relief.

Capt. CUMMINGS, captain of the Capitol Police, resigned to-day for political reasons. Had he failed to do so, he would have been discharged.

Beef advanced to-day three cents per pound. There is no fear of a scarcity of flour, as so much has been seized by the Government that it can be purchased in limited quantities by each at cost to Government. This was done to prevent speculation and oppression of the poor. Teams are employed in large force day and night carrying it to the Capitol, where most of it is stored.

There is beginning to be much trouble with District money on account of the suspension of communication and exchange with New-York.

Owing to the combined difficulties of exchanges and transportation, many of the most responsible citizens are prevented from sending their families out of the city. Very few loyal men desire to leave the District, but the presence of the women and children is a great obstacle to those who desire to fight and are willing to die for the Government.

In consequence of the large supply of flour held by the Government market, rates have declined to $10 per barrel.

There is a reported riot at Alexandria to-day. A large company of Union men, women and children, arrived here to-day from that place, driven out by the merciless Secessionists. Some of them came away without even clothing sufficient to cover them, the women and children without bonnets, shawls, &c. The excitement at the time they left had ran very high there.

A large number of Union men have arrived here, being compelled to flee hither for personal safety.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S BATTALION.

The following is the Muster Roll of the Washington Clay Battalion, under command of Major CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, quartered at Willard's Hotel, Washington:

First Company, Capt. James W. Nye, of New-York; Second Company, Capt. David Webb of New-York; First Company, 1st Lieut J. E. Vinton, of Wisconsin; Second Company, 1st Lieut. H. J. Dixon, of Virginia; First Company, 2d Lieut. James Curtis, of Illinois; Second Company, 2d Lieut. F. Meare, of Illinois; Adjutant, James Millward, Jr., of New-York; Surgeons, R. J. Thomas of Ohio, and C. W. Kimball of Massachusetts; Chaplain, Rev. W. E. Hoben, of Maine; 1st Sergeant, G. V. Boutelle, of N. Y.; 2d do., W. W. Peck, of Illinois; 3d do., R. O. Mussey, of Ohio; 4th do., E. V. Sumner, Jr., of Washington; 1st Corporal, O. D. Jewett, of New-York; 2d do., J. G. Stephenson of Indiana; 3d do., F. A. Littlejohn, of New-York; 4th do., G. P. Edgar, of Illinois; 5th do., E. Rors, of Washington Territory.

PRIVATES.

D. C. Littlejohn	N. Y.	E. White	Ark.
Wm. H. Hale	N. H.	L. C. Gury	Wis.
E. C. Medderwell	Ohio	J. H. Rowan	N. Y.
S. Ellis	N. Y	W. Porter	N. Y.
G. H. Baldwin	N. J.	W. H. Wagnor	Washton
J. L. Forrest	Ill	G. Thorndike	Maine
P. Carolbell	N. Y	E. O'Conner	Washington
J. P. Ash	Penn.	J. C. Dicky	Pene.
F. A. Ryan	Wis	J. H. Hawe	Iowa
D. N. Stewart	N. Y	S. D. Dodge	Iowa
H. Brentanna	Cal	T. W. J. Long	Iowa
J. C. Hinckley	Cal.	M. D. Field	Mass.
M. D. Landon	N. Y	P. G. Washington	Wash.
G. E. Copperthwaite	Ct	J. W. Fitzhugh	Va
A. B. Jackson	Wis.	J. H. Campbell	Penn
C. W. Canfield	N. J.	W. T. Ward	N. Y.
J. R. S. Todd	Dakota	E. Clark	Kansas
W. S. Wood	N. Y.	E. Hatch	Iowa
J. P. Edgar	Ill.	J. W. Boorough	Wash.
Dudley Currie	Ky.	G. Marsten	N. H.
T. Gray	Cal.	H. A. Webster	W. T.
N. Cornell	Colorado	C. A. Pitcher	Cal.
R. H. Morris	Ill	Louis L. Scoville	N. Y.
John E. Newport	Penn.	M. C. Grinzman	Wash.
John Jones	Del.	C. H. Foster	N. C.
R. L. Wilson	Ill.	S. P. Dinmore	N. Y.
R. Mewis	Penn	J. Underwood	Va.
G. S. Bishop	Washington	A. J. Decker	Va.
G. D. Denio	Ill.	C. Lent	Washington
J. Smith	Penn.	W. F. Collins	Washington
O. D. Barrett	N. Y.	John Wright	Virginia
W. Reed	N. J.	H. Schruner	Penn.
E. White	Cal.	G. L. Rice	Mass.
S. T. Brooks	Ohio	J. P. Craig	Illinois
G. M. O'Brien	Wis	Anson Mills	Texas
E. W. Carpenter	Wis.	J. M. Kellum	Ohio
N. Eastman	Wis.	E. B. Taylor	Ohio
S. C. Greer	N. Y.	R. L. Rogerson	Mexico
S. H. Lathrop	N. M	R. J. Thomas	Iowa
Cramer Bust	Miss.		

And 150 others from all parts of the Union.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 26.

I have just arrived from Annapolis, which place I left at 8 o'clock last evening. Most of the middies at the Naval Academy have been sent to New-York in the *Constitution*, which sailed for New-York last night. Their quarters are occupied by the troops.

The grounds of the Academy are now a military camp. Gen. BUTLER is in command for which he is eminently qualified, as his conduct has already proved. He has seized upon the railroad between Annapolis and Washington, and it is guarded with troops. The track has been relaid, and communication is now open with the Capital.

Owing to the blockade of the Port and the seizure of the railroad, no provisions can be brought into Annapolis, and the inhabitants apprehend famine. The leading hotel was unable, yesterday morning, to furnish breakfast for myself and a friend, and we were obliged to scent around town for a meal. Flour has been sold at $20 per barrel. The troops have provisions in plenty, and this irritates the inhabitants. Not a Union flag is to be seen, nor did I hear one loyal sentiment uttered in the City. They blame the North for all their troubles, and express intense hatred towards the troops.

The troops arriving are moved on as fast as possible. The New-York Seventh Regiment, at last accounts, was *en route* for Washington, with several other Regiments. It was reported that the Secessionists would give them a running fight on the march, but this is not probable.

The list of troops landed at Annapolis, and their whereabouts, given below, is taken from Gen. BUTLER's official dispatch to Gen. PATTERSON, and may be relied upon as correct:

EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

Seventh Regiment, of New-York,
Twelfth Regiment, of New-York.
Seventy-first Regiment, of New-York,
Fifth Regiment, of Massachusetts.
Eighth Regiment, of Massachusetts.
Fourth and fifth Regiments, or Pennsylvania.
First Battalion of Rifles, of Rhode Island.
Tenth Regiment of Rhode Island.

RETAINED AT ANNAPOLIS.

First Massachusetts Company of Light Artillery, numbering 100 men.

Third Company of the Massachusetts Rifle Battalion, numbering 246 men.

Sixth Regiment, of New-York, 750 strong.

This gives an aggregate of 7,750 men who have reported at Annapolis, to Gen. BUTLER. The body of them are at Washington, or soon will be, as the railroad communication is open and guarded.

Gen. BUTLER has left no steps untaken to secure the safety of his position. Last night he took possession of the Heights opposite Annapolis, and commanding the city. With the battery there that to-morrow's sun will see, he can destroy the city at an hour's notice.

Gen. SCOTT expresses himself perfectly secure of holding the Capital. The troops will encounter no danger on their transit, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our Seventh have forced admiration even from the Secessionists.

Mr. T. RAWLINGS, formerly of your City, informs me that he was obliged to fly with his family, leaving even his baggage behind him. Another gentleman, Mr. J. B. SCHONMAKER, states that he was dragged from his bed at midnight by armed men, who presented guns at his head and drove him out of the city.

The Maryland Legislature meets to-day, at Frederick, instead of at Annapolis, owing to the latter place being occupied by troops.

It is reported in Baltimore that the New-York Seventh say they will never fire on the Baltimore City Guard, whatever the provocation. The boys of the Seventh say this is a mistake.

The Seventh and other Regiments, five thousand strong, were near Annapolis Junction at noon yesterday. They marched on the railroad track with cannon and howitzers in regular columns, extending over one mile in length. The Marylanders are much excited by the event, but confess that the march of the troops is quiet and orderly, and that no insults are offered to individuals, nor violence to property.

No obstacles of any moment were thrown in the way of the advance of the troops.

The few facts given above may be relied on as authentic. Military movements at present are kept so secret that even the Colonels of the Regiments know neither when nor where they are to march until the order comes. In this dearth of information the busy reporters button-hole the recruits and telegraph their crude speculations as official intelligence. Thus the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, has been repeatedly reported as being at Washington, while it was holding the railroad seven or eight miles out of Annapolis. It is probably in Washington by this time, but the fact is not certainly known. C. H. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 26.

A gentlemen, just arrived from Annapolis, states that the Seventh Regiment of New-York positively reached Washington on Wednesday evening. The Seventy-first, Sixth and Twelfth Regiments of New-York left Annapolis for the Capital on the same day. The Massachusetts Eighth hold the railroad open.

An imperative necessity exists for concentrating a strong force this side of Baltimore. A number of transports on the Chesapeake Bay have 32-pounders mounted, and are commanded by naval officers. The dispatch in the *Herald* of this morning, stating that an immediate attack upon Washington was anticipated, is all false.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Friday, April 26.

The steamer *Maryland* arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning from Annapolis, bringing several naval officers *en route* for Wilmington. They report that at least four thousand troops arrived at Annapolis day before yesterday, including some who left New-York on Sunday.

The Seventh Regiment had gone on up the road towards Annapolis Junction, repairing the railroads as it advanced, and it is believed got to Washington yesterday. The Twelfth Regiment followed.

The officers say that Gen. BUTLER is still at Annapolis in command.

No Rebel force were in sight anywhere on the road.

Nothing had been seen or heard of any piratical craft. S.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Friday, April 26.

The Baltimore *Sun* says a train started for Washington yesterday afternoon. When it reached Annapolis Junction, the Federal troops were found lining the road, and put back, apprehending seizure.

The Seventh Regiment, of New-York, and part of the Massachusetts Volunteers, took up the line of march from Annapolis early on Wednesday morning, and arrived at the Junction at 10 yesterday morning. They left for Washington, and the train returned. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the train again left with the Massachusetts regiment. On the arrival of the Seventh Regiment at Washington they marched up the Avenue to the President's house, and thence to the War Department.

Six thousand volunteers are in Richmond ready for service.

A State battery is being erected at Yorktown, and another three miles above Richmond.

The steamship *Jamestown* has been fitted up at Richmond for war purposes.

Four thousand troops are at Harper's Ferry, and 3,500 at Norfolk.

There will be 25,000 volunteers at Richmond by the close of the week.

The schooner *Annie J. Russell*, with wheat, at Richmond, for a Massachusetts port, has been seized.

It is reported that the troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered to some other point, supposed to be near the capital.

The Baltimore *Sun* has a leader which seems to indicate that the conservative influence is gaining ground in that city. It emphatically declares that it is not a secession paper. It says that the passage of an ordinance of secession by the Legislature would be an arrogation of power not vested in it. It favors calling a State Convention, the Delegates to be elected directly from the people. It denies the stories of violence to Union men at Baltimore.

There is very little news.

The *Sun's* leader of to-day is regarded as a most favorable index of future events.

A gentleman declared publicly in the parlor of Barnum's Hotel that the secession flag will not be allowed to remain in that city many days.

Most indisputable evidences have been received to-night of a reaction in the public sentiment of Baltimore.

A gentleman, whose veracity cannot be doubted, states that, before he left this morning, he was gratified to see the "Stars and Stripes" flying over the "Minute Men's Head-quarters," and on "Butchers' Hill."

The silence of the Union men seems to have been more powerful than clamor, and the rabid Secessionists have defeated their own purposes.

There is a great feeling among business men for the reëstablishment of trade, and silent conservatism is changing gradually to open Unionism. There is no doubt as to this state of affairs.

At the time the train left Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, all was quiet.

There was not much news of importance.

A passenger reports that he had heard nothing of the rumors of Lord LYONS appealing to President LINCOLN for sixty days' armistice.

He saw the arrival of the Seventh Regiment, at one o'clock in the afternoon of his departure. All well.

The Seventh built the bridge on the road and repaired the rails.

While the Massachusetts Eighth were moving to Washington, orders were received to stop at the junction and guard that point.

PERRYVILLE, Friday, April 26.

Among the passengers going North in to-night's train are five Maine lumber-men, ordered out of Virginia. They report that three schooners—the *General Knox*, *Victory* and *Georgia*, of Maine—were seized in Pakumpka River, Va. Cannon were placed aboard the *General Knox*, and the secession flag hoisted. The Maine men were ordered to leave by Col. LEE on Saturday, and placed under guard. They obtained a pass from Gov. LETCHER out of the State. They were interrupted frequently, being intercepted by troops at Baltimore. They appealed to Gen. TRIMBLE personally, who expressed regret that the travelers were interfered with, and protected their departure. Intelligent men from Baltimore express their confidence that the secession rule will soon be overruled.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Friday, April 26

The statement is current here that on Tuesday Gen. SCOTT wrote to Gov. HICKS, declaring the route to Annapolis a military road, and that upon any resistance he would make Annapolis a desert. Orders were at once given by the State authorities to change the place of holding the Legislature to Frederick, and it was expected to assemble to-day.

[] From the difficulties in Baltimore, the secession of Maryland was supposed to be inevitable; but the news of the rapid swarming of Northern troops upon the Maryland line has mollified public sentiment in the past two days, and many Secessionists of three days since now advocate the armed neutrality of the State, and Union men are more hopeful in the belief of being sustained by Northern troops, and are speaking more boldly.

Alleghany and Washington Counties are believed to be strong for the Union. I have even seen one old gentleman who had the boldness to announce himself a Republican in a crowd, but these instances are very rare. Caution seems to be the rule at action on the part of Union men, though there are but few Secessionists here.

Baltimore money is at ten per cent. discount here.

No flags of any kind are flying here.

A special messenger has just arrived from Hughes' Ferry, stating that Gen. HARNEY, of Missouri, was last night arrested at that point and carried to Richmond in irons. I have no confidence in this, but the messenger states that he was thus informed last night.

E. F. M.

THE CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENT RISING.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 26.

A private letter from Baltimore says that the city is quiet again; that troops are passing from Annapolis to Washington without interruption; that there seems to be no desire or intention to interfere; that the conservative sentiment is predominating again, and that all feel more hopeful of peace to-day.

The *Evening American*, of Baltimore, has been received.

It is rumored that the Government has a detachment of troops protecting the workmen who are repairing the bridges on the Philadelphia Railroad east of the Susquehanna. It will be open for mails and travel only.

It is believed that a quorum of the Legislature cannot assemble at Frederick on Friday.

The Banks are preparing to issue small notes to be authorized by the Legislature.

A large schooner from New-York, towed by a tug, was brought to by a shot from Fortress Monroe, which passed through the tug. The cargo was seized. It consisted of military stores for Virginia, and a full Light Artillery battery.

The Petersburgh *Express* says there are 10,000 troops at Richmond; 4,000 at Harper's Ferry, and 3,500 at Norfolk, including 216 from Georgia.

It is stated that JEFF. DAVIS will issue no letters of marque until after the meeting of Congress, (29th.)

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEAR ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

As the *Harriet Lane* approaches the roadstead at Annapolis, escorting the *Columbia*, *Cuyler*, *Baltic* and *Coatzacoalcos*, let "Jasper" once more take up his pen, and endeavor to paint the superb scene of three thousand soldiers, the pride of New York City, marching to defend the National Capital, animated by but one heroic impulse. To make the picture complete, let me detail it from the moment of departure, at 7 P. M. on Sunday last. At that hour the noble *Columbia*, under the command of Capt. SAM WHITING, having effaced from her bow the useless emblem, motto of a State which has been a fearful curse to the Union, raised at her peak a new flag, resplendent in starry beauty, and, with the "S. and T." at the main, and the blue and white of the Union Jack at the fore, proudly sailed forth, amid a perfect ovation of cheers, ringing of bells, rockets, &c. The Sixth Regiment, under command of Col. PINCKNEY, responded with throbbing hearts; and thus departing, each man a host in himself, we sailed down the Bay. A tug hastened after us, with instructions to wait for two brass howitzers and the Naval Brigade. They also brought the welcome tidings of the safe arrival of the Seventh in Washington, and the opening of the route to the capital by the Massachusetts troops stationed at Annapolis. The *Baltic* with the Twelfth Regiment, under Col. BUTTERFIELD, have preceded us by several hours; but the *Cuyler*, with the Seventy-first, and the *Coatzacoalcos*, with the men of Rhode Island, kept company during the night and the greater part of the next day. The German element is strong in the Sixth, and, as every one knows, the Germans are among the most cheerful people on the face of the earth. Although many a heart was heaving with perhaps an eternal parting with all most dear to them, yet they bore it bravely, and yon only saw the steel outside. It is no easy matter to feed 600 men at a table which will only hold fifty, but it was attempted the first night with most ludicrous accompaniments. Many a gentleman that night, wearied of waiting, returned to first principles, and pitched in, as though knives and forks had never been invented. As too, there were comparatively few beds, the major part bivouacked on deck under a mellow moon which threw into brilliant relief their polished muskets, all well bayoneted. Those who feared the night air, laid down on the floor of the cabins—in fact, laid down everywhere, so that when I took a look at the horizontal mass at midnight, it seemed as though legs were as thick as ants.

To fill up the Regiment, a number of recruits, very fresh men, were taken, and these have been incessantly drilled on the voyage. A general sea-sickness pervaded the troops on Monday, yet they bore up manfully against it, with very pale faces, yet firm hearts. This day, Tuesday, every one is well, and the scene has been a most stirring one. As we sailed without specific instructions from Washington, we expected to meet the *Pawnee* at Hampton Roads, with directions to proceed either direct to Washington or up the Chesapeake to Annapolis. As we made Cape Henry the *Harriet Lane* opened her ports and beat to quarters. Finding no barrier there, we sailed along until at 10½ A. M., the entire fleet came together mid-way between Old and New Point Comfort. The scene that ensued cannot be described; the morning was delicious, and as the *Baltic* neared us, the hand of the Twelfth struck up "Hail Columbia." The *Coatzacoalcos* caught the soul inspiring air, and the Rhode Island band sent forth on the balmy air, the "Star Spangled Banner." Amid the most enthusiastic cheers, and the wildest throbbings of three thousand soldiers' hearts, the Colonel of our Regiment addressed his men. He alluded very forcibly and feelingly to the anticipated danger that they might be called upon to meet at any moment. He urged them under every circumstance to stand by the flag presented to them by the Corporation of the City of New-York. "If any of you falter," said the Colonel, "you will be instantly shot down, and if *I* falter, I hope you will put a thousand bullets through my heart at once." Every officer and soldier responded with a most enthusiastic "aye" to these remarks, which were delivered in a calm, inflexible and determined way. Col. PINCKNEY evidently meant all he said, and at each telling point every soldier's heart throbbed audibly beneath his cross-belts.

During the entire afternoon, there have been apprehensions of an attack, and the most ample preparations have been made to meet it. The men have been drilled constantly, and the Engineers have been repeatedly worked at the howitzers. These brass pieces throw canister shot, each one containing one hundred and fifty bullets. For a close encounter, or a street fight, they will do terrible execution.

At 2 P. M., the NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE were sworn in on the forecastle. These men are being recruited by WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT. There are twenty-two of them on board. The following is the oath:

The undersigned hereby enroll themselves as members in Company A of the N. Y. V. N. B., and swear to support the Constitution of the United States, the laws and the Union, and also swear to obey all orders issued by the same, and hold themselves in readiness for service as *minute men* afloat or ashore.

The uniform of these men is a blue shirt and trowsers, soft hat with Nations cockade.

The *Pawnee* has failed to meet us either at the Roads or at the mouth of the Potomac. The lightship at the mouth of the Rappahannock has been taken up, and we expect at any moment to have a brush. Ten rounds have been given out to each man, and if a fight comes, the Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, are perfectly ready to meet it. The men are all sturdy fellows, accustomed to physical labor, and think but little of privations. The Staff is composed of Americans, and it would be difficult to find a more gentlemanly set of men. New-York may rest assured that the men of the Sixth have gone into service fully alive to what is expected of them, and when the battle does come, they will be found in the thickest of the fray. Let the Empire City, whose arms they bear on their Regimental Flag, remember the helpless ones they have left behind, and let the City respond to their wants as promptly as the Sixth have to their country's call to arms.

My next will be from Washington, from the headquarters of the pets of our City, the *Seventh* Regiment. JASPER.

ANNAPOLIS ROADS, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

At 10 o'clock last evening the *Harriet Lane* gave orders for the fleet to anchor. Shortly after Capt. FARNUM came on board, and brought the startling intelligence that Capt. PENDERGAST had saved the *Cumberland*, and escaped from Norfolk, after another Harper's Ferry *coup de main*. We were also startled by the intelligence that the gallant Seventh were not in Washington, as positively stated in New-York just as we left, but that they were still at Annapolis, where the track was torn up for eighteen miles. We learned that they, with the Massachusetts troops, were determined to relay the entire track at once. The Seventh can do anything they are determined to do, and with such men as those from the old Bay State they will carry it through. All last night rockets were going up on the Virginia shore of the Chesapeake, and the mad Secessionists there are doubtless fully posted up on our movements. This morning we were called up early to greet another detachment from Massachusetts in the *Ariel*, and shortly after the *De Soto* made her appearance, and received another warm reception. We learn this morning that Gen. BEAUREGARD is at Richmond with 19,000 men, ready to precipitate the attack on Washington that I warned the Cabinet against last week. The rumor seems incredible. If it is circulated to terrify us, they have mistaken altogether the game. With the arrival of the *Ariel* and *De Soto* this morning and also of three screw-propellers, filled with men, the force is now increased to nearly 10,000 determined fellows, who will fight their way to Washington at any and every hazard. "*Old Ironsides*" is in arms, with her ports thrown open, and her heavy brass pieces gleaming in the brilliant sunshine. The scene is inspiring and glorious in the extreme. Not a shadow of fear rests on a single heart. Only one purpose moves the 10,000—Victory! absolute and positive, which must and will crown our flag.

I will here to thank Capt. SAM. WHITING and Mr. MATHER, the Purser, for their many courtesies. Ready to rough it, I have improvised a couch in the office on the regimental ammunition boxes. They insisted, however, upon my accepting one of the reserved state rooms, and have done everything to make the TIMES Correspondent's stay agreeable. Let me recommend them warmly to the representatives of the Press.

LATER.—Two officers of the *Constitution* have just come on board. They inform me that there was great alarm felt on the *Constitution*, after they heard of the attack of the "Ping-Uglies" at Baltimore. They were fast aground, and feared that before they could get their guns out, they would be attacked. They had arranged to burn the glorious "*Old Ironsides*" rather than to have her fall into the hands of the traitors; but, fortunately, they have had her tugged out, and she is now safe, four miles from the city. Four companies of the Massachusetts detachment are quartered on her—two of Zouaves, one of sappers and miners and one of Grays. Lieut. ROGERS, of the *Constitution*, has been made Commander for bringing out the ships safely. Twenty-five of the middies at the Naval Academy resigned yesterday. There are about two hundred still there.

LATER STILL.—Another officer of the *Constitution* has just greeted me. He states that batteries have been erected all along the Potomac by the Virginians, and that there is one planted just below Washington. If we had attempted to go direct to Washington he thinks we would have had a terrible fight. The revenue cutter of Annapolis seized a powder ship yesterday, intended for the Secessionists. Martial law will shortly be declared at Annapolis. The men there were Union, but now they are wavering, and the presence of so many troops there *alone* keeps them from new acts of violence. Provisions are becoming very scarce, as Baltimore has stopped sending them supplies, and they will have to rely on New York hereafter. JASPER.

WEDNESDAY MIDNIGHT, April 24, 1861.

We have been delayed off Annapolis as we were at New-York. After waiting the entire day for orders Col. PINCKNEY went ashore and consulted Col. KEYES, who has control of the military movements at Annapolis. He returned at 7 P. M., informing the regiment that the Seventh, of New-York, and the Massachusetts Regiment, in partial detachments, started for Washington on foot this forenoon; that the Seventy-first and the Rhode Islanders would leave to-morrow at 8 A. M., while our own, the Sixth, with the Twelfth, would remain and garrison the city for the present. Annapolis, it is determined, shall be held at any cost, and open communication kept up with New-York. The railroad hence to Washington, a distance of some forty miles, is still broken in places, and the present arrangement is that only the necessary baggage and regimental stores shall be sent by rail. The Naval Academy is closely guarded and no communication is allowed with the city. In fact Annapolis itself is nominally under martial law, and the city will soon present the appearance of a vast camp.

Our regiment go ashore at 4 A. M. While in barracks I will endeavor to give you some accurate accounts of the state of feeling in the capital of Maryland. Detailed accounts of the voyage left this evening per the cutter of the *Harriet Lane*, to be sent by propeller to Havre de Grace. JASPER

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

By the courtesy of Capt. STEDMAN I obtained passage in the Susquehanna war steamer *Maryland*, from Perryville to this port, and am thus enabled to give you the latest and most authentic intelligence relative to the movements and whereabouts of troops. You may rely upon the intelligence, since it is copied from Gen BUTLER's official dispatches to Gen. PATTERSON. Before proceeding further, however, it may be well to explain that the *Maryland* war steamer is improvised from the railroad ferry boat which formerly plied between Perryville and Havre de Grace. She is not a very swift vessel, and was evidently built with more direct reference to strength than to beauty—nevertheless she answers the purpose of an armed transport m

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

How the Secession Flag is Treated by the Spanish Authorities.

From Our Own Correspondant.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

On our arrival here, in the *Cahawba*, on the morning of the 18th, we found the steamer *Empire City*, with troops from Texas, in port, *en route* to New-York, and by her departure this morning I send this.

It is *whispered* that some of the Southerners among the officers are already *talking* of their disinclination to fight their *brothers*, &c. Those we have *seen* are thoroughly loyal.

The *Mohawk*, Capt. STRONG, (U. S. steamer,) which came in on the morning of the 18th, also leaves this morning. Her destination is Key West, and her commander, Capt. STRONG, will, under any circumstances, give a good account of himself.

With emotions of indignation and shame, that we could with difficulty suppress, and mortifying especially to Gov. COWDIN, one of the first sights that met our eye, as we entered the harbor, was the flag called that of the Confederate States flaueting in the breeze from an American schooner, which, by-the-way, looked as if she was fit for a slaver, if she was not destined to be one; and, further along, another met our eyes. Neither were hoisted in the peak, but they flaunted out quite as disgracefully.

A vessel from a Florida port came in this other day with the Confederate flag flying as her nationality. The boat of the Captain General immediately came alongside, and required that it should be at once lowered, as it represented no known nation, and the master, who had an American flag ready at hand, hoisted that in place. He then went to the Vice-Consul, Mr. SAVAGE, acting since the departure of Major HELMS, and presented a register from the Confederated States. The Consul replied he could recognize no such papers; but on the Captain representing that he was innocent in the matter, having taken command at the last moment, and the register having been taken out in the name of a previous master the Consul said that if he would make oath that the vessel was owned wholly by *citizens of the United States* he would give him a sea letter, which would enable him to return to any port in the United States, but that he should retain his register and forward it to Washington.

The case was an anomalous one: the owners *might be really* loyal citizens, but forced, in absence of regular United States officers, to take out Confederate States papers, and in the *absence of any instructions* from Washington, Mr SAVAGE hardly felt willing to take the responsibility of entirely refusing to have anything to do with the vessel, after she had hoisted the United States flag, and thus of condemning her to lie here, unable to leave, an indefinite time. Perhaps it would have been better to have assumed the responsibility, and have declined any connection with a vessel that could not *prove* her right to fly the United States flag by her papers. But for a Vice-Consul, and so near home, errors are easily within reach of instructions, to assume to decide in so grave a case, is a thing that could hardly be expected. *It would certainly seem, however, as if it were very desirable that immediate instructions be issued by our Government, in regard to such cases.*

The feeling here, among the Cubans, and especially in official circles, is strongly against the Southern movement, and is sympathy with the North. The majority of Americans here, however, I think, sympathize with the South. The feeling of the Captain General has been strongly manifested in his marked attentions to Gov. COWDIN. On the morning of our arrival, he sent off his barge, with his compliments and placed it at our disposal to land. On the following day we called upon him, in company with the Vice-Consul, and in the evening the Captain-General returned the visit, by calling on Gov. COWDIN at our hotel and added to the courtesy by a personal invitation to dine with him on Sunday (to-morrow.)

In the conversation both at his house and at the hotel yesterday, he expressed himself strongly as of the conviction that the South must join this attempt against the Government of the Union—that they had neither the men nor the money to maintain their position, and more than all they had the difficulty of Slavery, which, in place of being an institution which in this age of the world could be extended, was one which only with difficulty could be maintained in those countries where it was already located; and in general terms he appeared in every way liberal in his views, and sympathetic with the North, and that on the philosophic principle that it was not in the nature of things, in the present age, that the South could succeed.

I learn generally with regard to the St. Domingo affair that the annexation, or protectorate, or more properly resumption, is considered a *fait accompli*.

On the surface, at least, it appears the people of St. Domingo, represented by their President, SANTANA have asked the mother country to retake them to her bosom, and the Union Government acting for the Queen has accepted the same promptly, and referred the matter to the Home Government for approval.

The force dispatched was of some 5,000 men and five large men of war. This Island is so near that it is almost part of Cuba, and if the people wish to return to their former allegiance, certainly it will not be the worse for its commerce, and probably cannot, in any sense, injure us. We cannot now *enforce* any remonstrance and bad purpose, and had perhaps, therefore, better make a virtue of necessity, and cordially approve and *accept* the act.

We leave probably on Monday, 22d, for Vera Cruz.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, P.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

CIVILIZATION IN MARYLAND.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* publishes a card from Mr. SAMUEL BAKER, detailing his experiences in Maryland after getting separated from Gen. SMALL'S regiment, in company with twenty seven other Pennsylvanians. He says:

"After fleeing about twenty-two miles from Baltimore, we were arrested by a number of Secessionists, with revolvers pointed at our heads, calling us names which would not be fit for publication. We were marched across the country to a place called Selair, Hartford County, there put in a prison, and the people of this place threatened to shoot or hang us. It was announced to us that we were to be hung. We requested the sheriff (whose name was WALLACE) to write to J. S. P., of the sixteenth Ward, informing him of our fate; and some of the boys, whose courage did not fail them, wanted to know whether their ropes were hemp or flax. After remaining in prison over night, the sheriff turned us, about 9 o'clock in the morning, that we would be decided in a short time, as the people were holding a Court-martial in regard to us, and that we would do all he could to save us."

Same insisted we must enlist in the Secessionists's army, others were for sending us back to the "Baltimore *Rowdys*," and others determined to hang us. Finally, the Sheriff (God bless him for his kind treatment,) informed us that we were saved, as we would be marched home. We were then placed in the centre of a body of troops, and compelled to march over a hilly country, and if any of us did not keep pace with the troop, their bayonets prodded us, and with feet blistered, hungry and no water you may imagine our condition. Oh! it tries our souls. All along the road one of the troop we had arrested at the main body blowing a horn, when the people collected to see us, taunting and hooting and calling us no endearing names. After travelling many miles, and being driven like beasts of burden or slaves to market, we were then told we were near Pennsylvania shore, and before passing a bridge, the name of which I do not know, they gave the keeper orders to move his family away, their intention being to blow up the bridge with powder. After resting a few hours some slept in the woods, others by the wayside, we came across a gentleman by the name of ROBERT MAXWELL, of Cecil County, Maryland, whose family had moved into Pennsylvania, and many more of the people were preparing to go to Pennsylvania. Mr MAXWELL provided at a place for us some meat and bread to eat and drink; then our treatment became quite different, and all along in the old Pennsylvania warm hearts greeted us, and for miles about the country people came to us and sympathized with our distressed and worn-out condition. Sunday morning went to church to Oxford, and were kindly treated by the pastor of the congregation. Arrived in Philadelphia at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. When we were first arrested $190 was offered to any one of us who would tell them where Gen SMALL was, but he was not with us, and if he had been with us none would have been so base as to bet as a General who did all he could at Baltimore to protect us; and one miscreant villain that I saw was out in the head by his sword. I am prepared to go again with him, let the consequences be what they may."

MR. LINCOLN AND THE MARYLANDERS.

The following account of an interview of Maryland Congressmen with President LINCOLN, is from the Baltimore *Exchange*:

It will be remembered that, on Saturday last, Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY and J. MORRISON HARRIS had an interview with President LINCOLN, when the following conversation took place between them: Mr. HARRIS having announced the object of the visit to be to prevent further blood-shed, and to obtain a recall of the orders issued for the movement of the troops, Mr. LINCOLN referred to the visit of Messrs. BRADY, GREEN and BOND, and the answer which he had made to their representations, added, "My God, Mr. HARRIS, I don't know what to make of your people. You have sent me one Commissioner already and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with what I said to them." Mr. HARRIS replied, that he knew nothing about that; he came as a citizen and a representative, to state facts as they actually existed, and to say that the attempt to send any more troops through Maryland would only lead to a battle, and a very sanguinary battle. Mr. LINCOLN answered: "My God Sir, what am I to do? I had better go out and hang myself on the first tree I come to than to give up the power of the Federal Government in this way. I don't want to go through your town, or near it, if I can help it, but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves, or we shall die like rats in a trap." He further expressed as much surprise at the action of Mr. HARRIS, and was dispossed to fall him with abandonment of his Union principles. Mr HARRIS answered the President that he was still a Union man, but he had come to state facts, and to represent to the President the sentiments of the people, and it was one of universal opposition to the passage of any Northern troops across the soil of Maryland. Mr. SAWARD, interposing, drew Mr. HARRIS aside to a window, and pointing to the bluffs of Arlington, asked Mr. HARRIS if he knew that on the top of that hill the Virginians might plant a battery, and they would not know at what moment a shell might burst in that very room. Gen. SCOTT, who was present, also expressed the opinion that it might be absolutely necessary for the troops to cut their way through Maryland, for the relief of the Federal Capital.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Marshal KANE has issued the following order:

OFFICE OF THE MARSHALL OF POLICE, BALTIMORE, April 22, 1861.

The Police Board have directed that the city be reduced to a state of quiet and repose. It is, therefore, my duty to see that all disorderly persons be arrested and removed from the streets. Parents are advised to keep their minor children at home as much as possible. Those found lole on the street after the hour of 5 P. M., will be arrested and confined in the Station house. Proprietors of places of amusement are requested to close them for the present, and until quiet be resumed. Bands of music are peremptorily prohibited from playing in the streets, or at any points where crowds will be attracted. The commanding officers of the several stations will see that these directions are complied with.

GEO. P. KANE, Marshal.

Gen. TAIMBLE, who is in command of the troops, has given notice that no steamers can leave the city without special permit; that they can take with them no supplies but such as the immediate necessities of the passengers may demand. This latter restriction is laid upon railroads, and no droves of horses are allowed to leave the city. Private persons may come and go as they please.

At the election which took place in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, to fill vacancies in the State Legislature, but 9,249 votes were cast, all in favor of the Immediate Secession candidates. Last November there were 30,148 votes cast.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of April 22d, is troubled by two facts: the presence of spies in that City, and the necessity which exists for an armory and powder-mill.

The *Courier* has rumors of a few companies going through Augusta, and a statement that General M. L. BONHAM was to start with his staff and regiment for Richmond on the 22d. With these exceptions, all the remarks about the South Carolina troops look as though they had got tired of campaigning, and were inclined to repose on their past exertions.

From Montgomery, we are informed that the Secession Cabinet are well posted as to passing events and that DAVIS was to issue a proclamation last Monday. There are telegrams from Charleston, N. C., and from Richmond, to the effect that the Branch Mint at the former place and the arsenal at Fayetteville, had been seized by the North Carolina banditti. Compared with some of the plundering achievements of Cotton States, this seizure of the Charlotte Mint is a petty larceny, for in January last the sub-Treasurer of there was but about $32 000. The capture of the arsenal is a more important affair, for it was well stored with arms taken from the North by the traitor FLOYD last Summer. It is said there were seventy thousand stand in the arsenal.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina has issued an order for the immediate enrolment of 30 000 men, to resist the attempt to subjugate the South. The Adjutant General has issued an order directing the entire volunteer forces of the State to hold themselves ready to march at an hour's notice. He adds:

"The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the slow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards."

FROM NORFOLK.

The channel to the port of Norfolk has been still further blocked up by sinking the old ship *United States*, in which DECATUR captured the *Macedonian*. The Federal troops at Fortress Monroe are supposed to be fortifying the Rip Raps, an unfinished fortification nearly opposite, and in the mouth of the entrance to Hampton Roads. The lights on the Virginia shore of the Chesapeake Bay are being removed or extinguished, it is supposed by order of the authorities of that State.

HARPER'S FERRY.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Harper's Ferry under date of April 23, says 5 800 Virginians are stationed there. The writer states, further, that the only buildings destroyed by the United States forces were the two brick structures which were used as arsenals, and the roof of one of the shops in the armory yard. Of unproved arms 4 000 were saved, and the machinery, which is to a great extent uninjured, was all or nearly boxed up and sent to the interior of the State. Gov. KENTON HARPER, of Staunton, and Brig.-Gen. CARSON, of Winchester, have control of operations at Harper's Ferry.

ARMS FROM CANADA.

The Boston *Transcript* understands that Gov. ANDREW received from Canada on Thursday six thousand rifle muskets, with the sword bayonet, a most efficient weapon in the hands of a skilled soldier. They will probably be used to arm some of the volunteer companies now recruiting in Massachusetts.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

HOME GUARD AT PALACE GARDEN.

On Monday last a meeting of citizens was held at Palace Garden to organize a Home Guard out of exempts and men of advanced years. HIRAM KETCHAM, Esq., in the Chair. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of

Ab. M. Bininger, No. 19 Broad-street.
Burr Wakeman, No. 76 Nassau-street.
Samuel Hotaling, No. 6 Front-street.
Charles B Tappen, No. 4 Pine-street.
John W. Edmonds, No. 111 Broadway.
Hiram Ketcham, No. 29 William-street.
Frederick A. Tallmadge, No. 23 Chambers street.
Charles Tracy, No 18 William-st eet.

Two hundred and fifty-three members were enrolled that evening.

On Wednesday evening another meeting was held at the same place, and about 250 more enrolled themselves. Gen. DIX was appointed Commandant, with power to appoint all the officers, and the Committee were instructed to open communication with other similar institutions in the City, in view of concert of action. On Thursday evening another meeting was held, at which Gen. DIX's acceptance of the command was announced, and he appointed Col. OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, and Col. ANDREW WARNER as his assistants. Col. WARNER being present immediately proceeded to organization. A line was formed of those present, numbering some two hundred, and the drill began. It was an interesting sight. The enrolment was, up to this time, confined to men over 45 years old. At one end of the line, in the ranks, was EDMONDS, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and at the other end MAYNARD, Justice of the Marine Court, and along the line were Cols. WARNER and TAPPEN, the Vermonter BININGER, Major-General SALTSBURY, the Honorable Recorder, and active men of all classes. The corps consists already of over 500 men, and more are joining daily. It is the intention, and indeed the condition on which Gen. DIX accepted, that at least 4,000 should be raised in the City for a civic guard in the absence of our accustomed military corps. Enrolment papers, we understand, are to be found at BININGER'S No. 19 Broad street: at the Mechanics' Exchange, Pine-street; at GREEN'S, Druggist, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street; at the Palace Garden, and in the Rotunda of the Exchange. The corps is to be self-supporting. Every member furnishes his own equipments. The selection of Gen. DIX for the command is an excellent one. He enter the Army of the United States in December, 1812, at the early age of fifteen, being then commissioned as cadet. He served during the whole of that war, and was a Lieutenant of the Third Artillery at the close of it. He was afterwards able to Gen. BROWN for about six years, and was a Captain of Artillery at Fortress Monroe when Major ANDERSON graduated at West Point, and was attached to his company as a Lieutenant. After 16 years service, he left the Army in 1828, and was afterwards appointed Adjutant-General of this State. Such has been his military experience. His civil career is known to us all. There can be no doubt of his getting up a corps of 4 000 men, as he designs, for the first thing he did was to open the enrollment to men of all ages.

AID FOR THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The undersigned, detailed by Col. J. C. PINCKNEY, Sixth Regiment New-York State Troops, to collect funds for the immediate relief of the families of the rank and file, many of which are left wholly destitute, acknowledge with much gratitude the following liberal contributions, and solicit further aid, as it will be some time before the funds given by the City can be made available.

Contributions may be sent to either of the following Committee:

HUGH N CAMP, No. 149 Pearl-street.
GEORGE DIXON, Jr., No. 149 Coambers-street.
CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, No. 178½ Water-street.
EDWARD B. KINNEY, No. 149 Chambers-street.

Francis Skiddy	$10	William Voller & Co...	$100
Robert & Williams	100	Skell & Reynolds	100
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100	Whitman, Bros. & Co...	100
Booth & Edgar	100	Dixon, Frazer & Hallett	100
Peter Moller	100	William Baker	100
Camp Brunsen & Sherry	100	Silas wade, Jr.	100
John Caswell & Co.	100	Thomas H. Faile	100
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	100	Moses Lazarus	50
Geo. S. Stephenson	50	John A. Hardenbergh	51
Lemuel S. Smith	50	McCready & Armour	50
G. H. Phillips	50	Shanklin, Bros. & Co.	50
Ward, Close & Co.	50	McKesson & Robbins	50
Chas. W. Beebe	50	Geo. S. Spencer	25
E. W. T. & Co.	50	G. C. Gunther & Son	25
Albert Havemeyer	25	C. W. Cnoeminga	25
Friend	25	Adam Knott	25
Friend	25	Friend	15
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	2	H. S & Co.	10
G. N. L.	10	Alma	5
Friend	5		
Total			$2,305

THE LADIES AT WORK.

The ladies of the Astor House are busily engaged preparing lint bandages for the wounded in the coming war. The ladies parlor looks like a temporary hospital. Meanwhile the same ladies have found time to prepare an elegant silk flag for Col. ELLSWORTH'S Regiment, which will so presented to-day.

PATRIOTIC CLERKS.

The wholesale dry goods houses of New-York have turned out a large number of effective young men for the war. In nearly every case the salaries of these clerks are guaranteed to them until their return, another provision is made for their dependents in case they fall in the contest. The following is a list From Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., 18; Fanshawe; Milliken & Townsend, 6; Benkard & Hutton, 5; Bailey & Southward, 4; Sturges, Shaw & Co., 4; Morton, Grinnell & Co., 4; Jenckens & Huntington, 3; and nearly every other establishment in the City one to two. The large proportion belong to the Seventh, Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments.

The Committee have already aided, financially, Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves, Col. DURYEA'S Zouaves, Col. ALLAN'S First Regiment National Guards, all of which are ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The Committee have applications under consideration to uniform and otherwise aid the Scott Life Guard, the new regiment being organized by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the Ninth Regiment of the First Division, and other organizations desirous of being placed immediately on a war footing. Not a cent of the money voted by the Common Council has yet been received, and yet the Committee has made appropriations amounting to $100,000.

The Committee is busily engaged in sending forward provisions and other necessary supplies for the use of the New-York regiments, and for the general benefit of the Government. For this purpose all the available vessels have been chartered.

The utmost care is taken that the appropriations for various purposes are properly applied. The requisite receipts and vouchers are in all cases required. This has occasioned some dissatisfaction among the applicants for relief, but is not allowed to delay action more than is positively necessary.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the Seventh, Fifth, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments of this City, with proper cooking-stoves to cook their food, the Committee being well aware of the great loss attendant upon the eating of raw food by troops unaccustomed to it.

The Committee is coöperating with Gen. WOOL in rendering such aid as can be given to the prompt forwarding of troops.

A prominent Secessionist has been spotted in this City through the agency of the Committee, and is now under the surveillance of the police. He is a man of intelligence, and heretofore of high respectability.

THE CITY GUARD AND THE DEFENCE OF THE HARBOR—LETTER FROM MERCHANTS AND OTHERS TO GOV MORGAN.

To His Excellency, Hon. Edwin Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, merchants and property owners of the City of New York, respectfully represent that, inasmuch as the emergencies of the Government may and probably will require all the available forces of the regular service to be engaged in active operations, and that our harbors and forts may consequently be left with a force insufficient for its protection, it is deemed imperative that a local artillery battalion, competent to drill by experienced officers, should be organized at once; and as the undersigned are informed that competent officers are available for such service, and that one company (the City Guard) of experienced men is already formed, and capable of performing this service, which would form a nucleus for the organization, we respectfully request that such a battalion may be organized and equipped at once

Peletiah Perit,	Goodhue & Co.,
Howland & Aspinwall,	Wm. Whitlock, Jr.,
Fabbri & Chauncey,	Theodore W. Riley,
Albion & Chauncey,	George S. Hobson,
A. A. Lowe & Bros.,	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,
N. L. Griswold,	George Griswold,
Moses Taylor & Co.,	Brown, Sims, & Co.,

And all the Presidents of the Marine Insurance Companies.

We are requested to state that several companies will recruit to-day at the City Guard Armory, No 654 Broadway. None but men mentally and physically competent for this important service will be received.

MASONIC COMPLIMENTARY VISIT UPON MAJOR ANDERSON.

The Grand Officers resident in the City, of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, by appointment called upon Major ANDERSON at the Brevoort House, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The officers present were M. W. John W. Simons, G. M.; Henry C. Banks, D. D. G. M.; R. D. Holmes, D. D. G. M.; Chas. L. Church, Grand Treasurer; James M. Austin, Grand Secretary; J. T. Cauenhoven and C. D. Brown, Grand Stewards; J. Council, Grand Standard Bearer; and George W. Ray, Junior Grand Deacon, who were introduced by R. W. Henry C. Bank. The Grand Master, in a few feeling remarks of welcome to the distinguished brother, assured him of the deep sympathy of the craft in the patriotic efforts in defence of the flag of this country, and for Fort Sumter. Bro. ANDERSON, in reply, stated that this complimentary visit, and assurance of the sympathy of his brethren of the "mystic tie," he esteemed more highly than any ovation tendered him since his return from Fort Sumter.

THE BARRACKS IN THE PARK.

The extensive barracks in the City Park will be ready, it is expected, for occupancy to-day. The main building is 400 feet long, and is provided with seats and tables for feeding 1,500 men at once. The cook-house adjoining is fitted up with three immense ranges and will be provided with all the requisite utensils. The Croton has already been introduced. The smaller building is 200 feet long, and is intended as a wash-house, for stacking arms in wet weather, and a portion of it for sleeping in. There will be about 400 bunks. It was intended to have a long trough for washing purposes, but from sanitary reasons, fifty separate iron basins were substituted. MORGAN JONES does the plumbing. There will also be erected officers' quarters, and, if necessary more bunk-rooms. The barracks are erected by the State, and are intended for the accommodation of troops passing through this City, whether attached to the regular Army, or the militia of our own or other States. Paymaster General T. B. VAN BUREN, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, is superintending the work.

THE ZOUAVES AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Col. DURYEA'S Regiment, which proceeded in two steamers, on Wednesday, to Fort Schuyler, had an ovation all the way up the East River. The passengers on the large Sound steamers assembled on deck *en masse*, cheering and waving handkerchiefs, while the colors were dipped and the whistles blown. The men of the Regiment were particularly hearty in their salutations to the vessels named after the old *Bay State* and *Plymouth Rock*. The countless ferry-boats and tugs flying on the Sound, in like manner, exchanged greetings with the transports, and along the shores the people assembled, and made all manner of applauding demonstrations. At the fort the men paraded and marched to their quarters, and the command was immediately placed under military regulations. The soldiers are in fine spirits, and enter into the routine of military discipline with that alacrity which volunteer troops, more than any other are wont to evince. They are men of intelligence, and will speedily be ready for action.

THE LADIES AND THE SECOND REGIMENT.

A number of the Fourteenth-street ladies met on Monday evening, April 22, at the house of Mrs. JOSEPH D BEERS, No. 11 East Fourteenth street, for the purpose of making an expression of their sympathy for the cause in which our country is involved in civil war, and contributing something to aid and comfort the troops of the City who are so suddenly called into the service of their country, and who have so promptly responded to it. They have selected the Second Regiment as the object of their immediate interest, and are engaged in making a sufficient number of haversacks, to supply one to each member of the Regiment.

This Regiment is ordered off, and is expected to leave on Monday, the 29th inst.

THE FLAG AT RUTGERS.

Rutgers Institute was the scene of presentation of a very beautiful flag, by the young ladies of the institute, to the Trustees. Rev. Dr. FARRIS presided. The exercises commenced by singing "Amonia," which was followed by prayer, and singing the "Red, White and Blue" and "Star Spangled Banner." Major ANDERSON was expected, but owing to illness, could not attend. His lady was there, and received a very beautiful bouquet from the hands of Judge HOXEY, who, at the same time made some very feeling and appropriate remarks.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS FORMING.

Several Cavalry regiments are in course of formation. The New-York Regiment have their headquarters at Palace Garden. The *Garde Murat*, composed principally of Frenchmen, who have seen active service in France. A Westchester cavalry regiment is also forming. Cols. BAY and CLARKE, of the United States Army, will form these regiments into a brigade, and command them.

A PATRIOTIC OFFER TO BE IMITATED.

Messrs. HAINES & BROTHERS, piano-forte manufacturers, offer the use of their building, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, with a front of 113 feet, to any one forming a volunteer company in defence of our nation's flag, or to any regiment or company from the City or country, to be used as a drill, eating or sleeping rooms, as they may desire. The rooms are all well lighted and ventilated, and have gas and water throughout.

THE BURNHAM ZOUAVES.

This is the name of a volunteer corps just organized in Brooklyn, composed of the members of BURNHAM'S gymnasium and their friends. The citizens of that city and New-York are liberally subscribing towards its equipments.

TEN THOUSAND STAND OF ARMS NOW IN THE CITY.

On Thursday ten thousand stand of arms were received in this city from New-Haven, consigned to Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania. Superintendent KENNEDY detailed a body of the Police to escort the arms to the pier on North River, at which the Camden and Amboy steamers land, but subsequently, by order of Gen. WOOL, the arms were detained. It is supposed, for the purpose of arming the volunteers.

THE SARSFIELD BRIGADE.

The organization of the above Regiment has been delayed for prudential reasons, in order to have the men fully armed and equipped. The roll was, however, opened yesterday morning for the admission of members, at the Merchants' House, and at No. 431 Broome st. Other depôts for recruiting will be soon opened.

THE EXEMPT FIREMEN.

A meeting of the Exempt Firemen of New-York was held Thursday, at Firemen's Hall, P. W. EVANS in the chair, when it was resolved that the Exempt Firemen should perform active fire duty during the absence of the firemen who have joined the Zouave Regiment, and that, under the direction of the officers, $700 be appropriated to the needy families of absent firemen.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

A fund is now being raised to be used exclusively for the benefit of the families of the members of the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) now on its way to the National Capital. The following subscriptions have been made, viz: M. H. & D. Cashman, $500; Josiah M. Fiske & Co., $100; John H. Rikor, $100; Schenck, Rutherford & Co., $25. Contributions will be received by D. CASHMAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 5 Beaver-street.

LOOKING OUT FOR PIRATES.

The Panama Railroad Company have sent to Aspinwall a pack of artillery and some heavy guns to be used in the protection of that place against any possible descent. Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL, it is understood, has been applied to by the Government to equip a steamer for the protection of the approaches to the Chesapeake. The two most serviceable vessels in possession of the Secessionists are the steamers *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, both in the James River. They can communicate with Norfolk, but cannot pass out to sea, or up the Chesepeake without permission of Fort Monroe.

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES.

We regret to hear that Col. ELLSWORTH'S Regiment of Zouaves, taken from the flower of the City Firemen, are still short of funds to equip them. Money, materials for under clothes, shoes, towels, &c., may be sent to JOHN DODGE Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth street, or ZOPHAR MILLS, Trustee, No. 144 Front-street. Clothing, &c, may also be left at DAVLIN'S new building in Canel-street.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.

The Fifth remain in their tents upon the Battery another day, arrangements not having been perfected for their departure Thursday, as anticipated. Col. SCHWARZWAELDER and his men look well, and take kindly to their discipline. They will most likely go to day.

FLAG RAISING ON STEEPLES.

Within the past two days the dangerous feets of hanging out Star Spangled Banners from the steeples of Trinity and Grace Church have been performed. The colors of Trinity are displayed about 40 feet from the top. The flag of Grace Church waves from the very summit of the spire.

CLERICAL SOLDIERS.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER'S Church in Brooklyn, (Presbyterian,) have hoisted the Stars and Stripes on their roof, appointed a hospital committee of ladies, and their pastor has enlisted in the "Home Guard."

HELP THE VOLUNTEERS.

Hundreds who have nobly volunteered to fight for the Union are embarrassed for the want of the necessary equipments. Contributions, in any sums, for his purpose, may be left with Mr. STEELE, cassier of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE CARPENTERS AND THE WAR.

At a meeting Thursday, of the Carpenters' Union, resolutions were passed exonerating all members enlisting for the war from all fines and dues, and placing them in good standing on returning. The Carpenters will also support the families of their volunteers.

ALDERMAN BARRY'S REGIMENT.

A new regiment is being organized, under the command of Alderman BARRY. Over 500 men have already volunteered—men that were left behind when the Sixty-ninth Regiment went away. The headquarters are at No. 17 Centre street.

UNION VOLUNTEERS OF NEW-BRITAIN, CONN.

In the village adjoining New-Britain, Conn., where there were only twenty-five young men, all told, fourteen joined the Union Volunteers. The wealthy citizens engaged to provide for their families, and the ladies made them handsome presents for equipments, &c.

MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

Col. WM. H. BROWNE has appointed Rev. E. S. PALMER to the Chaplaincy of the Montezuma Regiment.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

A body of Irish Volunteers will meet at No. 42 Prince-street to day, at 7 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice BETTS.

PRIVATE SALE—DUTY OF ASSIGNEE—PRACTICE.

In the Matter of Jordan Mott and Jacob H Mott.—This was an application to set aside a conveyance made by the general assignee in bankruptcy.

Decrees of bankruptcy were rendered against both parties on Jan. 27, 1843, and certificates of bankruptcy were granted to Jacob H Mott on May 23, 1843, and to Jordan Mott on May 27, 1843. On Feb. 25, 1860, the general assignee, to whom their estate had been assigned, filed a report in each case, setting forth that application had been made to him to procure at private sale all the interest which the bankrupts had in the estate of their grandfather, John Hopper, who died in August, 1819, that he had carefully examined the subject, and moved for an order authorizing him so to sell that property. The order was entered, and the Assignee sold the property at private sale to Isaac C. Delaplaine, for the sum of $810 for the principle, and $20 to the Assignee for his costs and expenses. Before the order authorizing the sale, Mr. FOOT, as counsel of the Union Bank of this City, applied to the Assignee to sell the property to the Bank for a nominal consideration and his costs; and he certifies that the Assignee agreed to make such conveyance, and received $25 as his costs, and made the arrangement with Delaplaine in violation of that agreement. The Bank thereupon filed a petition setting up these facts, and that they were creditors of both bankrupts to a large amount, and prayed that the conveyance to Delaplaine should be rescinded, and that the Assignee be compelled to fulfill his agreement with the Bank.

This motion on the petition and the opposing affidavits came on to be heard before Judge HALL on April 21, 1860, and he denied the motion, but "without prejudice to the rights of the parties, or to any other motion, suit, action or proceeding in respect thereto."

Held by the Court—That the leave granted by Judge HALL gives no authority to repeat the motion on the same facts, and the additional papers do not touch the merits of the controversy, or tend to impeach the integrity or validity of the sale to Delaplaine, or to strengthen the legal or equitable right set up by the petitioners in their original motion.

That it is doubtful whether the petitioners are competent to prosecute any motion or proceedings in equity without having proved debts in their favor under the bankrupt law, or whether they show any matter triable in this Court under that law, which provides that no suits at law or in equity shall, in any case, be maintained by or against the assignee, unless the same shall be brought within two years after the declaration and decree of bankruptcy or after the cause of action shall have first accrued.

That the interest of the bankrupts under the Hopper will was not mentioned in their schedules, nor indicated to the assignee by any of their creditors. No duty was imposed upon him by law to institute a search, or even an inquiry, in respect to an object so occult. When the matter was first brought to his notice by the counsel for the petitioners, it was asserted that it was of no value, and its transfer was asked, therefore, on a nominal consideration. Instead of enforcing a specific performance the Court would have held it a high dereliction of duty on the part of the assignee if he had so transferred it, having learned that it was of value to the estate.

That the proceedings out of which the sale arose were conducted in unusual haste, although the sale was not conducted with such diligence and inquiry into the salable value of the interest as the Court was entitled to expect from the assignee.

That the petitioners establish no right to the interference of the Court to cause a transfer of the property to them; but it appearing that there is color in the case for a more authoritative decision upon points of law of a general character, affecting the limitations of the bankrupt act and rights of parties under it, the case may be motion, within ten days, be adjourned to the Circuit Court for adjudication upon such points, at the expense of the petitioners, otherwise the motion is denied, with costs.

Huckley Discharged on Bail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of A. J. Huckley.—This matter came up again pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Huckley gave bail in the sum of $500, to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, and was discharged from custody. District-Attorney ANTHON for prosecution; Wm. Fullerton for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this court, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr GARVIN prosecuting for the people, there was but one case, that of Strohmeyer for larceny; the prisoner was indicted with the three prisoners, Meyers, Hoffman and Brown, in whose case on the day previous the jury had disagreed. The same testimony was produced again to the present prisoner as in the other case, and the jury, as then failing to agree, were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded.

The Court then adjourned to the morning at 10 o'clock. The May term will begin a week from next Monday, till which time there will be no trials; but the Court will adjourn from day to day, for the purposes of the Grand Jury.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Van Dine vs. James C. Willett.*—Sheriff case, settled; all the amendments allowed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 26

$6,000 U.S. 6s,'81, Regst.	97	525	Erie Railroad	20
5,000 U S 6s,'81, Coupn	98	125	do	19⅛
6,000 7 3-10 Treas. Notes	100	50	do	19⅛
11,000 Tr. 10¾ Dec Notes	99	250	do	19⅛
11,000 Virginia State 6s	43	2	Har. R. Pref	2⅛
500 do	42	100	do	2⅛
11,000 do	42¾	100	do	2⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s	56	50	Mich. Cent. R. R.	42⅛
15,000 Mo. State 6s	40	50	do	42⅛
50,000 do	39	25	do	42⅛
5,000 do	38⅜	100	Mic So. & N. I. Os.	27⅛
10 000 do	38¾	20	do	28
3 000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	96	25	Ill. Cent. R. R. Scrip	67¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7's, b o	90	50	do	67⅛
1,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. 7's	91⅛	50	do	67⅛
1,000 H. R. R. 1st M.	106	345	do	67
1 000 Har. 1st M. B's.	99¼	50	do	67
100 Harlem Railroad	12¼	100	do	56⅞
200 do	12¾	100	do	56⅞
1 000 Har. R. 3d Mt. Rs.	77	50	do	55⅛
1,500 Ill Cen R Rds.	69¾	350	do	56⅜
5 000 C B & Q R R Bs.	92	400	do	56⅜
16 Mer. Ex. Bank	95	50	do	56⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	84	210	Gal. and Chic. R.	56⅛
50 Del & Hud. Can Co.	82	100	do	56⅛
100 Pacific Mail S Co.	63	650	Cleve. & Tol. R.	23
25 N. Y. Central R.	73	200	do	21
850 do	72⅝	400	do	21⅜
500 do	72⅝	350	do	27½
450 do	72¼	575	Chi. & R. I. R.	35⅛
100 do	72⅛	30	do	35⅜
50 Reading Railroad	32	25	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	56⅜
100 do	31⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'74, Comp	75	50	Harlem R. Pref

State at $1 17@$1 M ₱ bushel. Corn is in active request at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 56 000 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for new mixed Western; 67½c @68c. for old do do.; 66c.@66½c. for new Yellow Western; 63c @64c for new round Yellow; 70½c for choice old do do; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 65c @66c ₱ bushel. Sales 8 000 bushels. Barley is inactive, at old figures. Sales 4,500 bushels State, at 55c.@56c ₱ bushel. Oats are selling rather more freely, including Canada, at 35c @35½c; Western, at 34½c.@35½c.; and State at 35½c.@36c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending April 23.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	16,024	13 616
Wheat, bushels	72 918	272 574
Corn, bushels	305,812	347,134
Oats, bushels	941	—
Rye, bushels	582	—
Barley, bushels	2,054	843

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 23.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	332,614	124 231	98,918
Wheat, bush	1,740,218	326,280	597 310
Corn, bush	2,655 833	1,658 849	775,184
Oats, bush	134,425	269,452	137,141
Rye, bush	100,107	5 880	14 603
Barley, bush	167,813	40,462	86,631

The following table shows the amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats in store in Chicago:

Flour, bbls	47,906
Wheat, bush	1,420 326
Corn bush	1,938 752
Oats, bush	529,477

BAY—Sales 700 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand, including new at 16c @24c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been very quiet, to-day, at previous prices.

LEAD—Is dull and nominal, as previously represented.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day have been unimportant, with the exception of 150 bbls, New-Orleans, (by auction,) at 25½c.@30c.; and 39 hhds more Porto Rico, (also by auction,) at 19c @20½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good request, especially common, which is quoted at from $1 80@$1 85 ₱ 3 0 lbs. Tar has not varied. Turpentine has been more sought after, including Crude, at $4 ₱ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine, at 70c.@72½c ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are generally inactive at unaltered prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, though prices have favored buyers. The reported sales all up 900 bbls., including Mess, here, at $18 37@$18 50; do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, before the 1st of August, at $20; and Prime, here, at $ 3 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack demand at 8½c.@8¾c for Hams, and 6¾c @7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is depressed and declining. Sales 800 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c @10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at rising prices. Sales 650 bbls., at $11@$12 for extra Mess, $9 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 10c. @15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 700 tcs. in lots, at $5 25@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—All descriptions are quiet; prices are somewhat nominal

SUGARS—The market has been quiet, to day, and prices have been tending downward. Sales have been confined to 466 hhds. Cuba, part at 4½c. ₱ lb., but chiefly on private terms; also 171 hhds. Porto Rico, by by auction, at $5 06½c.@$6 12½c. ₱ 100 lbs., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 9,000 lbs. prime, part at 87½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been less active, but prices have not varied materially.

TIN—All descriptions have been quiet; prices nominal.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 barrels, at 16½c.@18½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been spiritless, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d. Corn, 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ⅝d@5-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 7½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8@9¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. Pork, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@ 35s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

For.	Leaves.	For.	Arrives.
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES

Fulton	New-York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	April 27
Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 29
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 28
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Fulton* will close at the New-York Post office this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M
South mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M
Eastern mails close at..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 30 P. M
On Sunday all mails close at 1 30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

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PERSONAL

APRIL 24. EXPRESSED TO-DAY. ALL right. HOWE.

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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS will be issued about the 25th of April, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, containing about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for Semi-naries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 38 cents. Liberal discount to the trade.

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COCKADES—COCKADES—COCKADES.—New style, with a beautiful medallion likeness of the father of our country; tri-colors, with Union, Constitution and Stars, an red, white and blue streamers. Price, $2 per dozen. Patriotic badges, $4 per 100. Sample cockades sent by mail on receipt of 8 postage stamps. One agent wanted in every city. A. W. SPIES & CO., only manufacturers, No. 157 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BLIND ASSISTING THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Rev Mr. GILBORNE will deliver a lecture at the Presbyterian Church, 4 h-av and 21st-st., by SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in aid of the Home for Young Deaf Mutes. A class of three unfortunate children of silence will be present, and give, in their beautiful sign language, various recitations from the Bible. The public are respectfully invited to attend. At the close a collection will be taken for this noble work of charity.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—YOU are respectfully invited to attend Divine Service at the Reformed Dutch Church in Washington-square, in a body, on SUNDAY NEXT April 28, at 3 o'clock P M Sermon by Rev. Dr. BUTTON. Let every Veteran attend, and meet at the corner of Washington square and 4th-st. Let us all attend

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DAILY, C. I.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK Young Men's Christian Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, 28th inst., at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av. at 7½ o'clock. Reports of the President and Treasurer will be read and a sermon to young men will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D. The public are cordially invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.—Rev. ROBT. G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock the right of Confirmation will be administered by the Bishop. Service also on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

PATRIOTISM WILL BE THE SUBJECT of the fifth lecture of the course to Young Men, at the State-st. Congregational Church, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*What are the Duty of the Church in Relation to the War?* A meeting for the promotion of Godliness at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

COMMEMORATIVE DISCOURSE.—REV. CHETES W. CLARK will preach on SABBATH EVENING, at the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, corner of Court and Pierrepont sts., a sermon in memory of the gallant Massachusetts soldiers who fell at Baltimore on the 19th inst., in defence of liberty and their country. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—Rev. CHAS. ELLS. Robinson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will preach before the young men of New York, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Workingmen's meeting, corner of Mott and Houston sts., Tuesday and Friday evenings

SPECIAL PRAYER MEETING—SUNDAY EVENING, to commence at 7½ o'clock, in the Attorney-st. M. P. Church, the object of which is to pray for the Government and those engaged and about to engage in defending it. All are invited to take part. Preaching morning and afternoon by the Pastor, Rev. W. HAMMOND.

"GOD A REFUGE IN OUR NATIONAL CALAMITIES," and "*God in the War of 1861 as in 1776*" will be discussed, respectively, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. A. H. BUSHNELL, in the South Baptist Church, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BEHOLD THE DAY OF GOD!—AND HIS messenger will proclaim the advent of the Universal Monarchy of the King of kings, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Daily, Christians, to the standard of your God!

SECOND UNITARIAN CONG. SOCIETY, Brooklyn. Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE of Boston, will preach at the Chapel, Clinton, corner of Congress-st., SUNDAY, April 28—Subject, MORNING—*The State of the Nation.* EVENING—*Vesper Service.*

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Exhibition Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the MORNING—*The Baptism of the Spirit and of Fire.* Subject for the EVENING—*The Sullenness of Power.*

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—SOLDIERS WHO love their country, leave home and offer their lives a sacrifice. They live on bread, beef and potatoes. Shall not we who remain at home join them in self-denying economy, that we may sustain their families and our country? Christian ministers, lead on in this example.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, NOW Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, has resigned this City, from Annapolis, with dispatches, and will preach in the Chapel, corner Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the evening, having matters of importance to communicate

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. EDWARD BECK, and in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH—Corner of Houston and Thompson-sts. Rev. W. Ferrie, pastor elect of this congregation, will preach in this church at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY, OF NEW-YORK, will preach in the Hanson place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, corner of Hanson-place and Portland-av., on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 30 A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN. At 3½ P. M., by Rev. F. E. GARRETSON, Presiding Elder. Union Prayer Meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cortlandt-st., near Broome-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. SPENCER FISHER, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH—Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HUTTON may be expected to preach TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MADISON-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHRONICLE MAY, Missionary pastor of the Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, morning at 10½ o'clock. Also in the EVENING, services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, Bedford-st., near Gold-st.—Services conducted by LOUIS DAY, April 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, ELIAS S. BREWER. Subjects: Morning—*The Good Fight.* Evening—*The Pearl of Price.*

THE CONFLICT AND DUTY OF THE HOUR" is the subject on which discourses TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at the 2d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., by Rev. C. S. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Between Court and Smith sts. Free. Preaching on the SABBATH by Rev. JAMES M. MITCHELL, Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Love-Feast at 3 P. M. Seats Free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, SANDS-st., between Sands and Nesbitt sts., opened at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.; seats free. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach next Sunday evening.

ORDINANCE OF BAPTISM WILL BE ADMINISTERED to-morrow (SABBATH) evening, service commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the Free will Baptist Church, 29th-st., near Broadway. Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in Fulton-av., three blocks east of the City Hall. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—The Rev. Dr. Dyer, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, THE PASTOR, will preach in Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and 7½ in the EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECture at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.000—FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, a very profitable manufacturing business; $1,000 will purchase the mills, machinery and stock of a first-rate business, where $5,000 to $6,000 per annum net, can be made with the usual attention to business; steam-power now in the factory. A note addressed S. W. P., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had, will receive attention.

A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—By powers vested in me, I will sell at a fair valuation the lease of eight to eighteen years, fixtures, good will, &c., of that splendid business stand corner Broadway and 29th-st. The proprietor has gone with the Seventh Regiment, in defence of the country, and I cannot attend to it. Apply to PAUL S. BROWN, 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING CHECKS AND DRAFTS: One Check on the Irving Bank, New-York, for, $14 00
One Check, drawn by Woodruff & Robinson, on Metropolitan Bank, for..... 141 78
One Check, drawn by E. T. Bond, on Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, for..... 49 00
One Check, drawn on Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, New-York, for..... 18 00
One Draft, on Park Bank, New-York, for..... 150 00
One Draft, on Park Bank, New-York, for..... 57 61
One Draft, on Bank State of New-York, for..... 25 00
One Draft, not recollected on what Bank, for..... 17 01
Also, $27 in bank bills.

All indorsed by E. Woodward. Payment on all the above has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to H. F. CLARK, No. 95 Chambers st., or to E. WOODWARD, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, IN 5TH-AV., OR BROADway, between 4th-st. and Tiffany's, a worked CARD CASE, containing cards. The finder will be liberally rewarded on restoring it to No. 41 6th-av.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
M. A. KNAPP, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

MOUSLAINE DE LAINES,

FOR FLAGS,

FOR SALE BY

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,
now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, 351
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
of our own manufacture now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (the latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESS, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA COMPRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c. LINEN GOODS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR,
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
FINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Edkts, Crapes
FINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of Naw Ribbons, Paris Flowers, Rooms, Dress Linings, Embroideries, Laces Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Linen Scarfs, Linen Hdkf's, all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw Bonnets and Lining Silks, Canezas, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' ready made under Linens, all kinds small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We do sell choice goods very cheap.

AT MRS. ELGER'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS, just received, 4 cases real Paris Wersley Corsets, at reduced prices; also, nice fitting Corsets at $1. Watch-Spring Skirts from 75 cents. Corsets and Skirts made to order. Ladies waited upon at home. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, just received. No. 923 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

Arrangements have been completed whereby from 100 to 300 suits a day can be turned out at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at the very lowest cash prices.

MILITARY CLOTHS.

ARMY AND NAVY BLUE AND CADET MIXTURE
—ALSO—
BLUE FLANNELS,
FOR SALE BY
STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS,
No. 20 Park-place.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

CAMP EQUIPMENTS.
CUPS, PLATES, SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS, &c.
AT LITTLE'S
Hardware Store,
No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold sts.,
East of Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY COMPANIES
Can be fitted out by us with CAPS at very short notice.
ROLL & HEIN, No. 60 Broadway, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT KNAPSACKS AND HAVERSACKS FOR SALE.—1,000 rejected Government Knapsacks with straps complete. This article will answer well for the emergency. HORACE H. DAY No. 91 Liberty-st.

ARMY CLOTHS.—C. W. & F. MORROW & CO., Woolen Manufacturers, No. 61 Warren-st., are prepared to make grey cloths and blankets, for army use, at the shortest notice.
Also, on hand 1,000 army blanket shawls.

MILITARY BELTS AND EQUIPMENTS manufactured by H. S. HEWSON, No. 94 Reade-st. New-York.

MILITARY CAPS ON HAND OR MADE TO order, with great dispatch, for Companies or regiments. CHAS. BACKSTER, Jr., No. 45 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAGS,
AT NO. 106 SOUTH-ST.
TERRY & DELLA TORRY.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Collections and Subscriptions formed from the General Committee appointed at the great Mass Meeting at Union-square, have prepared books of subscription, which are in the hands of the several members thereof, viz.:

ALEX. T. STEWART,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
E. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS,

To either of whom subscriptions and payments may be made.

All those who desire to uphold the Constitution and Government of the United States are earnestly requested to make liberal subscriptions immediately to the Committee, or to Theodore Behen, Treasurer, No. 38 Pine-st. ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.
R. H. McCURDY, Secretary.

FLAGS, FLAGS.
Every description of
SILK FLAGS,
suitable for military purposes,
Made, at a few hours' notice, complete and ready for use. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS, TO AID in the equipment, &c. of the First Regiment of "The New-York Legion," are open at the following places:
John N. Haywood's, corner Delancey and Chrystie sts.
Andrew Hood'e, No. 4 William-st.
J. B. Bond & Co's., No. 89 Beaver-st.
To all who feel patriotic and benevolent, the above is a sufficient notice.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Fifteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library, will be held at the Library Building in University-place, on TUESDAY, April 30, 1861, between the hours of 8 and 10½ o'clock P. M.; and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M. W. J. HOPPIN, Sec'y.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUNTING.—800 PIECES RED, WHITE AND BLUE Silk Bunting for flags, for sale by O. H. GORDON & CO., No. 165 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 55 Lexington-av

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A clean, civil and capable young woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands dressing and the care of silver thoroughly, is also an excellent nurse, being very fond of children, and takes great care of them; will make herself useful; can refer her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and fine washing; the best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 4 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; can get no linen well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, or two days at No. 182 Mott-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at 36 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4 h-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country. Will be found a good cook and excellent laundress; willing and obliging; has excellent references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE AS good plain cook, and waiter and dresser; the other as can be made and waitress; have no objection to go short distance in the country; both can be seen at their present employers, No. 125 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

AS COPYIST OR TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—An experienced penswoman desires a situation in the above capacity for a Lawyer, Real Estate Agent or Insurance Company. Address SCRIBE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants to engage by the month as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit perfectly. Call at No. 36 8th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can well recommended by her former employer, with whom she has had charge of. Apply at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., until 4 o'clock Saturday.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by one having six years' experience. Inquire this day (Saturday) at No. 38 Grove-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable English woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and family sewing, and cutting; would have no objection to do light chamber-work in a small family, or assist in care of grown children; has the most of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 24th-st., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman, understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 West 14th st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALWAYS ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; call at Institute and Home conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR VALET.—WANTED—A SITuation, by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has lived with English noble families in each of these capacities; best City reference; no objection to travel to any part. Address W. B., No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Apply, or address, at his present employer's, No. 182 5th-av.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young man who fully understands the care and management of horses and farming business generally. Advertiser has a written and sealed character from his last situation in the old country. Address B. C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young man, as gardener for nursery, in the city or country; has been nine years in the business; good country reference given; can be seen for two days. Address B. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH A good reference, active clean and capable, wishes a situation; understands the business thoroughly, also the care of plate; is willing to make himself useful in all respects. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway up stairs.

AS WAITER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUAtions as waiter and cook or chamberman, by an English man and wife; can produce first-rate recommendations in this city or the country; just leaving their present situations. Address T. W., Station G, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF 10 years' experience in the mercantile business, a situation either in an office or as salesman; would be willing to work for a moderate salary; best of reference given. Address H. W., Box No. 2,819 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, FOR SIX MONTHS in the country, a Scotch or German girl, neat and obliging, to cook, wash and iron. Apply before 10 or after 3 at No. 79 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE boy, as waiter in a dining-saloon; one who understands the business preferred. Apply at Tammany Hall this morning

WANTED—THREE SMART INTELLIGENT MEN immediately, to act as salesmen for a Map of the Central Seat of War. It includes all the Forts, Railroads, Coach Roads, Rivers, Lakes, Cities, Towns, and everything that is really useful to the Citizen and Soldier. This is not an old Map, altered to suit the times, but one gotten up expressly by the most scientific artists in the country, and can be had for 10 cents a copy. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE
Published by GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer,
No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO SOlicit some more subscribers for a fine colored Photographic likeness of Major Anderson; terms very liberal; can make much money; also, two ladies to learn the coloring of photographs; after learning, good wages—from $7 00 to $12 a week. Apply at the artists, MRS. DE LANK, No. 456

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers* may receive *an extra copy for himself*, or return *Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clubs, at the lowest club rates. Specimen number forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—MIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE—KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE VAN PIERLE OF NEW-YORK: RAISING THE WIND—HAROLD HAWKE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER AT ALL HOURS.

GOTTH S, No. 752 Broadway—Church and Artist—"The North"—Forth to Battle—Before the Flood.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Leeds Building, cor. of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

The Times on Sunday.

The NEW-YORK TIMES will be issued to-morrow, and will be published daily, Sundays included, during the war excitement.

The price of the Sunday issue will only be THREE CENTS, instead of the usual TWO DOLLARS per annum.

Special trains will be run over the Hudson River and New-Haven Railroads on Sunday next, for the newsmen and agents of the TIMES, and other papers along the line.

To Advertisers.

Those advertisements for the TIMES received before 12 o'clock P. M., will be inserted in the Sunday issue, under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The active progress in the struggle of the people to show their devotion to the Union in favor of the Government. The troops now in Washington, including the Seventh of this City, which has so effectively served the enemy,—are amply sufficient to hold the city against any force which is likely to be brought against it for some time to come. But activity is not to cease with the present safety of the Capital, and troops will continue to be concentrated there until they reach a number which shall render any ultimate attempt against it impossible. The Secessionists have now collected, or are trying to collect, to number some 15,000, but this is nothing. Recruits are coming in, that the whole force is more than trebled. Meantime, from every point in the North and West the news of preparation and determination is received, and it may be depended upon that the Government will be furnished with overwhelming force.

Despatches from Baltimore, leave no doubt that the secession movement is confined to a very small portion of the community, chiefly to the rabble among the unemployed mechanics, who have come to the full belief in consequence of the suspension of business, the change of administration, and the condition of terror into which the disunionists have been thrown by the steps taken by the Union men. The Union men are now coming out, and the Secessionists are [illegible] Persons who have been in Baltimore during the Union demonstrations of the last few days, and who have had opportunities of observing the feeling of the people, state that the secession movement is insignificant as compared with the Union feeling exhibited. The statement published in the Baltimore Secession papers, that the Secession movement was supported by a majority of the people, is denied by Gov. HICKS, who says that it has the support of a majority of Secessionists.

The Associated Press agency will commence to-day its dispatches from Washington this morning. The wires reach there at 6 o'clock A. M. (No. 21 Wall-street) before 7 o'clock of each day, will reach Washington at the same evening. Arrangements are in progress to have them reach Washington by the Pony Express, which starts to-day. The public may, therefore, look to receive more reliable accounts of the state of affairs at Washington than they have had for several days past.

The steamship *Baltic*, which conveyed the Twelfth Regiment, and the *Columbia*, which carried the Sixth to Annapolis, returned to this port yesterday afternoon, and report the safe arrival and disembarkation of the troops at that point. They left Annapolis at 10 o'clock Thursday, at which time the two regiments named, and the Rhode Island regiment under Gov. SPRAGUE, were making arrangements to start for Washington. The Seventh Regiment, it was supposed, had proceeded about 10 miles on the road to Washington, and some firing of musketry had been heard in the direction they had gone. The light-boats in the Potomac were burned, and the light at Cape Henry extinguished. The Potomac pilot reported that batteries had been erected on both shores of that river; but as the steamer *Keystone State*, which left Washington on Wednesday, saw nothing of them and met with no obstruction the story is believed to be incorrect. The *Marion*, *James Adger*, *Ariel* and *Monticello* were met near the mouth of the Potomac, bound to Annapolis. The troops were all well and very enthusiastic. Capt. WHITING furnishes an interesting account of the voyage of the *Columbia*.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, which left this port on Tuesday last for Glasgow, will call off Cape Race this afternoon or to-morrow, for the latest news and dispatches. The line to Cape Race has been down for some days, in consequence of a terrific storm throughout Newfoundland, but may possibly be in order to-day, in which case dispatches will be transmitted to the *United Kingdom*.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney, on Thursday, with advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 13th inst. The sailing of the steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, with three hundred passengers and $850,000 in treasure, for New York, is announced. The California Legislature had been occupied in considering a Catholic School bill, which proposes to divide the school moneys of the State, and allow the Catholics to establish separate schools. It was expected that the question would assume considerable political importance. The accounts from Oregon relative to the Nez Perces gold mines are of the most attractive character. Later advices are received from Washington and British Columbia, but there is nothing of special importance.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, ANDREW J. HACKLEY gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the next term of the Court of Over and Terminer, to answer the bill of indictment presented by the Grand Jury. In the General Sessions there was one trial for larceny; the jury failed to agree. There will be no more trials till a week from Monday.

The Stock market was lower on some of the State stocks and most of the Railway shares yesterday, though without marked excitement. New-York closed 72¼, Missouri Sixes 37¾. Exchange 105¼@106 for Bankers' bills on London.

An active business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, at firmer prices for the principal articles. Cotton was quiet, but very firm. Light sales of Groceries were reported. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, but at irregular quotations. Rice, Whisky, common Resin, and Spirits Turpentine, were in good demand at buoyant rates. Hay and Tallow were moderately dealt in. The movements in other branches of trade were limited.

The Government and the People.

We have held some very plain talk with the Government, lately, on behalf of the People. We have told them that, so far as we could judge from their acts, they did not at all comprehend the real nature of the struggle that awaits the country; that while the people regard it as a struggle for life, as a contest on the issue of which hangs the existence of this Republic, with the preservation of its liberties and rights, to all appearance the Government took upon it as merely a temporary exhibition of passion, involving nothing more important than the safety of the Capital at Washington. The apparent inactivity of the Government,—its repeated and disastrous defeats in its contests with the Rebellion—its loss of Sumter, its waste of arms at Harper's Ferry, the needless destruction of its ships-of-war and of the vast amount of munitions of war collected at the Navy-yard at Gosport, the apparent surrender of the right of way for the Flag of the Republic through the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland,—these and other mishaps scarcely less serious, infused into the public mind a feeling of profound sorrow, which threatened the most perilous consequences, unless it should be removed by the revived energy and intelligent activity of the Government.

No one who has observed carefully the development of public sentiment at the North, and especially in the City during the last ten days, can doubt for a moment that our warning was perfectly justified by the condition of affairs and absolutely demanded for the preservation of the public peace. We did not hesitate to say to the President that unless he acted with more vigor, with more energy, with a more thorough comprehension of public exigencies and of public sentiment than had then been displayed, he ran the risk of plunging the Government into embarrassments from which it could only be rescued by some one who should more accurately represent the sentiments and purposes of the American people. We are not in the least surprised that the warning has shocked the sensibilities of sundry mercenary sycophants of the Administration, as well as startled the apprehensions of the lovers of law and order. But that is a risk which one always incurs in telling the truth. That the warning was needed—that it only embodied in a distinct and articulate form the thoughts and feelings of that great body of the people, who are cut off from access to the Capital of their country by the brutal and rebellious hosts of Baltimore, we need no better proof than the letter of GIDEON LAW, which was published in the Times of yesterday morning. That one and private citizen only uttered the voice of the great mass of the people, which here and there, if the Government did not clear the track, *must* trample to their ruin.

It must be borne in mind that we are in a period of Revolution, when the minds of men are excited, when their profoundest passions are aroused, and when the tremendous and omnipotent energies of a mighty nation stand ready to precipitate themselves upon the achievement of any purpose which the public welfare, in their judgment, may prescribe. The heart of the American people are stirred at this present moment to a degree unexampled in the history of modern times. And if those scenes of insult, of degradation, of humiliations and outrages the insistent wish an honorable and prosperous national career, rankles in the public heart. The people not only stand ready to encounter the horrors of war to redress these wrongs, but they demand the co-operation of the most vigorous efforts for the accomplishment of the object. And when, as they believe, the Government in its country seems insensible to their demands, or unable to the immediate urgency of the impending crisis, they fall back instinctively upon their own power and assert the right to redress their wrongs. There are questions and impulses which must not be trifled with. They may be guided, but they cannot be ignored. They may, by patriotic and firm leadership, be worked for the achievement of the highest and noblest results which great nations can ever reach. But if they are disregarded or treated with contempt, as impertinent and troublesome obtrusions in public affairs, they will work out for themselves a path, even if they have to override the Government, which ought to guide them to the accomplishment of its own wise and just ends.

By arrivals from Washington yesterday, we receive a very natural explanation of the comparative inactivity of the Government. *For five days*, they have been without advices from New-York. They have had no mails from the Northern States for nearly a week. They have thus been cut off from all contact with the public heart,—from all the impulses of popular inspiration. They have known nothing of that great uprising of the American people,—the grandest and noblest spectacle of this age,—that instant and simultaneous rush of twenty millions of freemen to the rescue of the flag which symbolizes all their devotion,—all their faith, all their hopes and aspirations for themselves and their posterity. They have been surrounded on every side by deadly foes, without the means of communicating with their friends, or knowing anything of the temper of the world without. They s'nood in the immediate presence of an apprehended danger,—and naturally enough, their earliest thought was, how they should themselves escape.

But all this is changed. A route is now open between Washington and the Great North. The beat of the popular heart can now be felt at the Seat of Government. The men who stand at the head of affairs, can now know what the people expect at their hands. The man who holds the helm, can now feel the gale that sweeps from the aroused and resistless North, and fills the sails and sweeps toward her destined port the Ship of State. No man will know better than ABRAHAM LINCOLN the meaning of this roar and swell of public sentiment,—no man will more promptly respond to the duty which it imposes, or carry the nation more steadily and safely through the howling tempest which it announces. He will have no difficulty in perceiving that in the view of the mighty mass of the American people, the Government is launched upon one of those great conflicts with passionate and reckless ambition,—those tremendous contests with conspiracy and rebellion,—which every great nation, at some period of its existence, has been doomed to encounter, and from which, if met with true appreciation and heroic courage, every nation has emerged purer and nobler, and capable of more lofty deeds than ever before. It is not merely a contest for possession of a Capital,—for resistance to a party,—or for the redress of real or of fancied wrongs. A mighty conspiracy, wielding prodigious ability, political experience and military skill, and prompted by the towering ambition of gifted men who know no aim but the gratification of their own aspirations,—and no law but that of their own desires,—has undertaken deliberately the destruction and annihilation of the American Republic. It aims distinctly at the extinction of Popular Government. It rebels, not against any particular law or any specific Administration, but against the principle which lies at the base of free government, without which a government of the people is impossible,—the principle that the majority must rule. It seeks to override and overthrow this principle by destroying the Government which embodies it,—and to erect upon its ruins a Military Despotism, embracing no more of the *forms* of Freedom than may be necessary to command the assent of its subjects.

This conspiracy must not only be checked—it must be *killed*. It is not enough that the Government *defend* itself for the moment from its murderous assault; it is not enough that Washington is safe—that the President can sit unmolested in the White House—or even that, by the tolerance and permission of Maryland, American citizens and American soldiers can have access to the Capital. The rightful authority of the Government must be established. The conspiracy itself must be crushed out of existence. Whether it be met at Baltimore, at Washington, at Richmond, or at Charleston, its head must be bruised by the heel of power,—it must be trampled out of existence,—or the Government will never be worth preserving.

We have confidence that, when he is once again put into full and free communication with the heart of the American people,—when he can once more breathe their air, and think their thoughts, and share their aspirations,—the President will rise to the height of this great duty, and meet the crisis, in the spirit and with the temper which alone can carry the nation in safety through its perils.

The Free Portions of Maryland and Virginia.

One effect of the ordinance of *Secession*, passed by the Convention of Virginia, to be followed immediately by a similar one by Maryland, will be to transfer this question from the broad field of National to that of State politics. The territories comprising these two States are as dissimilar in soil, climate and material features and productions as are New-York and South Carolina. As a necessary consequence, a dissimilarity nearly as striking exists in the industrial and social organization of the people, occupying what may be termed the Highland and Lowland portions of them. Those of the former being composed almost entirely of freemen, while upon the Lowlands of each State the negro composes nearly one-half of the population. These people consequently are irreconcilably opposed to each other, and the moment they dissolve their ties with the Federal Government, the question of secession of one section from the other arises with fearful force, and will, unless these States return to their allegiance, divide each of them into several distinct communities.

The eastern portions of each of these States are low and comparatively unhealthy, and unfitted for the development of the mechanic arts. Their industries are of the rudest kind, carried on chiefly by slaves. The western portions are elevated some 1,500 or 2,000 feet above the sea, giving a bracing climate, while the soil, which is fertile, is underlaid with immense deposits of all the most valuable minerals—coal, iron, copper, lead, gypsum and salt. They are grain growing and pastoral regions, upon which the slave has made little or no impression. They are peopled by a race more like those which populate the Northern States or Canada. The few that are found there exist only by accident. In Western Virginia, and upon one half of the whole area of the State, there are less than 25,000 slaves, to 450,000 whites, or only about six per cent. of the whole population. The slave interest is so small that it does not control the minds of the people to every object, industry or pursuit than the breeding and rearing of negroes. These people will understand that their resources can be developed only by free labor—that slaves are a clog upon their progress. They did not increase them for the last decade, while the increase of the white population was fully twenty-five per cent.

In the differences described, every one will see that secession in Virginia is only just commenced. If the State secedes from the General Government on the ground of irreconcilable differences, the different sections must immediately commence seceding from each other, on account of differences far more striking and irreconcilable. The first division will be the West from the East, upon the line dividing the waters flowing into the Ohio from those flowing into the Atlantic. Then will come up the minor divisions of district from district, of county from county, and town from town. The logical result of secession on a grand scale was well put by Mr. DOUGLAS in his speech at Wheeling a few days ago. "Admit the premises, and where are we to end?" asks Mr. DOUGLAS. "Nowhere short of anarchy, in which each man secedes from his neighbor, and from all law and order," was his reply. It is from its necessary results that Mr. DOUGLAS denounced the hydra-headed monster in the most unmeasured terms.

If Western Virginia secedes from Eastern, as she is sure to do, with her secedes the strength of the State, which is to be found among her hardy highland population. Eastern Virginia has a population of one-half negroes. As a necessary corollary, the greater portion of the whites are a poor, ignorant and useless population. In every point of view such a population is of very little account, either in peace or war, and can, by no means, furnish a militia at all a match for the hardy, energetic, and high-minded volunteers of the North.

The first act of the General Government should be to display a proper sympathy, and afford a suitable protection for the non-slaveholding portions both of Maryland and Virginia. They are now loyal, but care should be taken that they do not become tainted with the secession *virus*. Let both Union men and Secessionists see the strong arm of Government, and the former would have their loyalty confirmed beyond question, and the latter awed into silence and submission. In this way, should the secession of Eastern Virginia or Maryland be accomplished, we can annex one-half of their territory to the Free States, and by far the better portions of them. Under the *régime* of free labor, their vast resources would immediately come into use, adding, in a few years, a greater population and wealth to the Union than that lost by the withdrawal of the sections wedded to Slavery.

A War for the Flag.

To what extent it may be necessary to make the war with the rebels aggressive will depend upon how the rebels may behave: but parents yield up their children now to fight the battles of the country—and fathers take the field, leaving behind them their wives and children—without a regret or misgiving, because they feel that they are going to a war of self-defence. The issue is no longer one of Slavery and Anti-Slavery opinion—of dissolution of the Union by consent of the People, or dismemberment at the will of an Oligarchy; but it is between the Supremacy of the Law and the Rule of a Mob—between Order and Anarchy—between a Constitutional Republic and a Military Despotism. It is indeed a war of self-defence that the loyal States are now waging for the maintenance of their Government. It is a question with them of life or death—a choice between upholding their flag and their Government, or being disgraced in the eyes of the world and blotted forever from the catalogue of nations.

In this view of the case, it is with sincere pain and regret that we have read the reports of the speeches of Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, on his journey, from Montgomery, and his harangue to the mob after his arrival at Richmond. No man in the country is more thoroughly compromitted by his antecedents to the cause of the Union than the Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy. To say nothing of his earnest and successful labors in crushing the secession rebellion in Georgia in 1850, it is but six months since he made one of the most noble and eloquent speeches of his life in favor of the maintenance of the Union. In that speech, he plucked out the heart of this controversy. After establishing the point that there was nothing in the election of LINCOLN, and nothing to be apprehended from his Administration, to justify Georgia in secession—he hinted as delicately as he could at the true cause of the existing commotions. "*Some of our public men*," he said—"*have failed in their aspirations; that is true, and from that comes a great part of our troubles.*"

If Mr. STEPHENS had spoken the whole truth at that time, he would have said "from that source proceeds *all* our troubles." Even after the Convention of Nashville had dispersed in such ill odor with the inhabitants of that loyal City, that it would not have been difficult to have expelled them from it by a mob—after QUITMAN had failed ignominiously in his attempt to bring up Mississippi to the point of rebellion—after secession had been put down decidedly in Alabama and overwhelmingly in Georgia—the secession idea was kept up through the whole winter of a small fraction of President FILLMORE'S votes to the force of the election of President PIERCE. Then the aspirations of the Secessionists could not to some extent gratified—and the plaything was quiet, by the possession of all the offices they wanted, and all the power they could attain under a Constitutional Republic. We heard no menaces of secession on the Administration of PIERCE. The traitors were content then with wielding power, and with laying their plans [illegible] the time when [illegible] Fo [illegible] session in the event [illegible] power; but FRANK [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. DOUGLAS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Catholic School Question in the California Legislature—The Oregon Gold Mines, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, April 25.

The Pony Express passed here at 12:30 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 13—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 13th, steamer *Golden Gate*, Panama. Sailed 14th, steamer *St. Louis* for Panama, with 300 passengers, and $850,000 in treasure for New-York. The following cabin passengers sailed in addition to the list forwarded by the last Express:

Mrs. Fould and infant, C. F. McClune, J. W. Freely and wife, Mrs. Col. Baker, Mrs. Barnes, A. Lancey, J. H. Brown, Dr. Moore, H. L. Tucker, G. L. White, and S. Fitzgerald.

The ship *Great Republic* sailed for Liverpool on the 12th. The *Radiant*, reported grounded in San Francisco harbor, was got off unharmed, and will sail soon for England.

The ship *Mary Robinson* has been chartered for a general cargo for New-York.

Since the last express the trade have made free purchases of coffee, prices continuing firm and the stock well controlled at the close. Cane goods, candles, spirits, wines and French goods have also received somewhat more than usual attention, and markets generally at the close of the week were in a more satisfactory condition than since the commencement of the late rains.

The weather is fine, and the roads are improving rapidly. The rivers are slowly falling. There are still considerable sales of wheat, flour and barley at the recently declared rates.

There has been but little State news since the last express started.

The Legislature has been considering the Catholic School bill, which proposes to divide the public school moneys of the State, allowing the Catholics to use a portion to establish separate schools of their own, on the ground that the present school system is essentially Protestant. 140,000 people petition for the passage of such a law, and the subject is very warmly canvassed, but it can hardly pass. The prospects are this question is to assume much importance in our State politics.

The last Pony Express dated April 1, brings accounts of the secession movements in New-Mexico and Arizona. Californians take a lively interest in these adjoining territories, and if the General Government makes an effort to maintain authority over them, plenty of volunteers, of various political views, favorable to each section of the Union, will be ready to emigrate South and participate in the chances for another Kansas turmoil.

The Supreme Court has decided the act changing the trial of HORACE SMITH for murdering the prisoner NEWELL, from San Francisco to Placer County, to be constitutional; so the accused will be allowed virtually to choose his own Judge and Jury.

The first of a new line of steamers to be established between San Francisco and the western ports of Mexico, is advertised to sail May 1. Several of the steamers recently sold by the Pacific Mail Company to HOLLIDAY & FLINT, are to be employed on this line alternately, if trade with Mexico opens as auspiciously as was anticipated.

Oregon dates, received per steamer, are to the 8th inst., and Victoria 4th.

The Oregon papers are filled with exciting accounts from the Nez Perce gold mines, where, it is said, there is room for 5,000 miners to make $8 to $20 per day.

About eight hundred men have passed through Portland this season for these mines.

The papers express much indignation because Congress cut down the Oregon war claim from six to less than three millions.

There is nothing of importance from Washington Territory.

The accounts from the British Columbia mines report that the miners are doing well, particularly on Rock Creek.

The Oregon pack trains were arriving every day.

Collector Cox has not yet enforced the Southern Boundary Act, and allows goods to cross the line at the same rate of duty as at New-Westminster.

The exploring party sent out to discover a pass across the Cascades south of Mount Ranier, had returned without having accomplished their object.

Destructive Fire at Havana, N. Y.

ELMIRA, Friday, April 26.

A destructive fire occurred at Havana last night. The Observatory Block, owned by CHAS. COOKE, valued at $10,000, being destroyed. The printing office, two drug stores, one grocery store, a saloon and several offices, were also in the flames consumed. The library of the People's College, valued at $20,000, was also destroyed. White loss, $25,000; about $6,000 covered by insurance.

The Straits of Mackinac.

DETROIT, Thursday, April 25.

The Straits of Mackinac are open. The propellers *Prairie State*, *Granite State* and *Michigan*, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, and the propeller *Montgomery*, of Ashley's line, passed down this morning from Chicago, with ladies and grain, the first boats through the ice, except one encountering a mere ice in the straits, but now navigation may now be considered open for the season.

Lake Navigation.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 26.

The propeller *Buckeye* arrived this morning from the Lower Lakes, the first boat of the season through the straits.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, April 26.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of the business changes gives 16 failures reported in New-York 12 in Boston and 7 in other places, being a total of 47 for the week.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 26.

FLOUR advanced; superfine at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT advanced 2 cents, at 130@135, white at 140@$1 50. CORN advance 1 cent; sales 4,000 bush. at 62@63c. WHEAT steady at 105@110.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 26.

STOCKS dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 80; Reading Railroad, 12¾; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 30. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₰ cent. premium.

SEIZURE OF PLATES AND TREASURY NOTES OF THE C. S. A.—United States Deputy Marshals BOAST and HEETON, yesterday seized a large quantity of engraved plates of treasury notes and bonds of the Confederated States of America, some of which were completed, and others in process of manufacture, at the American Bank Note Company and the National Bank Note Company. The plates were of the denomination of $1 000, $500, $100 and $50. The officers of the Bank Note Company stated that they stopped printing the notes, and ceased work on the plates not yet completed, as soon as the President's proclamation was issued; but the United States authorities have positive proof that they were engaged in striking off the notes as late as Sunday last.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway

GENTLEMEN: You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Mosoy Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre lining turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one they which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House in Greenwich-st., and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy. S. VAN DUZER,

President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

The public are invited to call and see the above Safe, which is now on exhibition at our store.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Boiler Iron, lined with HERRING & FLOYD'S new patent CRYSTALIZED IRON, (which cannot be drilled) and inside casing of hard Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank Robbers and expert thieves.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—the best security from fire now known.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway
FARREL HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

A PURELY VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS are good for all who use them, because they are congenial with life and in full harmony with all its laws. They are in fact the medicine of health, and a sacred shield and refuge in sickness.

Office—No. 241 Canal st., and No. 1 Union square.

[Advertisement.]

NOT IN DIXIE.—The place to buy Hats is not in Dixie but in KNOX'S splendid establishment, 128 Broadway. Every day in the week gentlemen of taste by gentlemen who are not extravagant to pay $5 for a Hat can be accommodated with one of the splendid Hats, and every afternoon the principal part of the fashionable business Hats that are sold are purchased by their way and hats of this description elegant to be seen anywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family holiday tableau at Barnum's Museum with that splendid new drama, entitled The Hebrew, or the Hidden House, on the stage of the Lecture Room, afternoon and evening at 2½ o'clock. All the attractions at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes lined with patent crystalized iron—the only safes that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Look in at the great magnificent Gas Fixture depot of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

A First-Class Physician always at Hand.

DR. GEYFORD'S Homœopathic Curatives, consisting of Forty Different Remedies, have been long known before the public and thoroughly tested. They are the prescriptions of an experienced practitioner.

These curatives are carefully prepared, and put up in neat form at 25 cents each, so that every one can suit the wants of every family. They will cure all the diseases represented, and will be sent free of charge to any part of the country where they are not kept for sale. Full directions for use are given in Manual accompanying medicines.

LIST OF

DR. GEYFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CURATIVES

For Sale, No. 145 Chatham-st., New-York.

No.
1—Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation, Pain, Nervousness.
2—Cures Worms in Children or Adults.
3—Cures Colic, Infantile Disorders, Wakefulness.
4—Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels.
5—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
6—Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
7—Cures Neuralgia, Headache, Face-ache, Toothache.
8—Cures Nervous Affections, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
9—Cures Croup, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Difficult Breathing.
10—Cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples.
11—Cures Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Hips.
12—Cures Painful, Suppressed or Too Frequent Menstruation.
13—Cures Leucorrhœa, Whites, Too Profuse Menstruation.
14—Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Affections.
15—Cures Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Convulsions.
16—Cures Scarlet Fever, Canker, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat.
17—Cures Mumps, Inflammation of the Testicles, Metastasis.
18—Cures Urinary Diseases, Incontinence, Retention, Wetting Bed.
19—Cures Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Scanty Urine.
20—Cures Constitutional Debility.
21—Cures Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges.
22—Cures Sore Eyes, Weak Eyes, Inflammation, Running of the Eyes.
23—Cures Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart.
24—Cures Constitutional Debility, Loss of Vital Energy, Prostration.
25—Cures Chronic Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gravel.
26—Cures Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head, Acute Nasal Affections.

Twenty-six vials, with book of directions, in neat morocco case, $10. Twenty-four vials, with book of directions, in neat morocco case, $10. Single boxes with book of directions, $1. Twelve boxes, with book of directions, $10. Case of twenty-six vials, with book of directions, $5. Single boxes, with book of directions, $2. Two boxes, with book of directions, $3

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 29,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., at No 96 Remsen-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, As good as new made by Roux & Belter.

PARLORS.

Rosewood parlor suites in maroon plush, Turkish and Voltaire arm chairs; splendid rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and back; two very rich rosewood card tables, Louis XVIth; two splendid French plate pier glasses, with richly carved cornices to match; two splendid French plate mantel mirrors, rich crimson and maroon satin brocade window curtains rich embroidered lace do. royal wilton carpets velvet library book-case and table, and rich bronze gas chandeliers.

CHAMBERS.

Rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands and tables, velvet tapestry, Brussels and 3 ply carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also, china and glass ware Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A GENERAL ASSORTment of very elegant rosewood parlor furniture superbly carved rosewood chamber sets, mattresses, beds &c.; also velvet, tapestry, Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rich window drapery, marble clock and decorations choice oil paintings, oak dining room suite, fine cut glass, china, dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, &c. &c. Can be had at private sale for three days, at one-half its value for cash, at No. 15 Chatham-place, fourth-st., near Broadway. Doors open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Persons desiring anything for housekeeping will find it to their pecuniary benefit to call before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—One superb rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, at a great sacrifice.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of household furniture, &c., at the residence of families. Will also hold regular sales at their auction rooms, as above.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required

Also, the lower and basement of the adjoining store on Broome st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also a five-story marble-front store, 25x75 feet, on north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway The above stores will be ready for occupation by 1st of April, or before.

Apply to A. RHOAD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS—THE LARGE 3-story and attic dwelling house No. 50 West Washington place, recently known as the two houses Nos. 146 and 148 Waverley-place, each 20 rooms, now being put in good repair painted and papered. The Gymnasium, apparatus and fixtures, complete. Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av. Two large lecture rooms, each about 45x90 feet, in same building. The handsome new large store, with plate glass windows, No. 97 6th av., near Jefferson market. Also, the lofty, 24x90 feet. Apply at No 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE OLD ESTABLISHed Eating-house, No. 80 Chatham-st., formerly occupied by Crooks with boiler ranges, &c., all ready to commence business immediately. This is a favorable opportunity for any person to commence the business, and will be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars apply to GEO. JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or J. CROTHERS, No. 90 Chatham-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in complete order; modern improvements and gas fixtures, corner Court-st. and 2d-place; large lot, 25x123½ feet. A very cheerful house and excellent neighborhood. Possession immediately. Rent moderate. Inquire of GEO. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY, A SUITE of five rooms, well ventilated front and rear, with every convenience, on the second floor, in the brown-stone front house No. 158 9th-av. Also, a suite of five rooms, well ventilated front and rear, with every convenience on the third floor, No. 160 9th-av. Inquire on the premises. Rent low to good tenants.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with gas chandeliers, &c., No. 60 East 37th-st. Rent $800. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 10 East 38th-st. rent $500; and the three-story house, No. 52 Elizabeth-st. will be let very cheap, in floors or apartments. Apply to P. McCAFFERTY, No. 110 East 38th-st.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, 16 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET, 2nd fleet west of 6th av., a three story high stoop house; has all modern improvements, fixtures, &c., large yard. One of the upper floors will be occupied by the owner (of two) for $475 and will be put in order. Inquire of L. F. D. ENRICI, Architect, No. 955 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 615 BROADWAY, IN THE BUILDing next above Grace Church, the store, basement and cellar in size each 25 feet by 110, suitable for business or lithographic store, piano or cabinet furniture warerooms or carriage repository. Rent, $1,600. Apply in the store, from 2 to 4½ P. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A 30 FOOT front house, consisting of seven large rooms and two rooms in the attic, with Croton water and gas, none but an American family need apply. Inquire at No 58 Washington Market, or No. 764 6th-av., of W. H. VALENTINE. Rent, $250.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, 128th-st., near Broadway (No 64), with every convenience, newly painted and papered throughout, and in perfect order. The carpets and mantel ornaments (if any) will be sold if desired. WM. H. DUKE, Auctioneer, No. 65 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—TWO new and handsome houses on Willoughby-av., near Vanderveer-st., each containing 13 rooms and bath, hot and cold water in kitchen, near Myrtle-av. cars, with vaults each. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE AND CELLAR WITH GAS FIXtures, suitable for a liquor store, with dwelling above, if required. Also, a large cellar, suitable for a wine store, with gas fixtures, &c. Apply to JOHN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No 127 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business, store and basement, No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William-st.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY OF NOT MORE THAN two adults of quiet habits, the second floor of the house No. 25 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park. Good neighborhood; rent moderate. Address H. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front house, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at No. 410 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, builder, No 102 East 34th-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—NO. 10 HORATIO-st., between Greenwich and 8th ave.; has bath gas, range, &c. complete. Rent $400 per year. Apply on premises, or to A. P. STORTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 62 East 38th-st., near Fourth-av., and nearly on the summit of Murray Hill. For further particulars inquire on the premises. The house will be put in good repair. Rent cheap.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with all modern improvements, and in first rate order. Gas fixtures let with house. No. 100 East 32d st. Rent low. Inquire of E. L. & B. S. BURNHAM, No. 511 Hudson-st.

TO LET—PART OF A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high stoop house in 46th-st., near 6th-av., with usual privileges, to a good tenant with small family, at a moderate rent; gas fixtures in house, by HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY NEAT frame house, No. 40 East 30th st., near Madison-av., first rate neighborhood; has water and gas, and large fruit tree in the yard. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, drug-store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 5 Times Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house, No. 114 4th-st., between West 10th and Charles sts. Rent $550. Apply to W. POST, St Mark's Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 253 West 37th-st., with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 243 West 34th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Dean-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & Co., No. 27 Washington-st., New York

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE STORY AND basement house No. 289 West 19th-st replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $650 Immediate possession given. Apply at 287 West 19th st.

A LARGE ROOM, WITH SEVERAL SMALL rooms attached, suitable for manufacturing or similar purposes, to let in Brooklyn, excellently located. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN—AT LOW RENTS—The genteel, factory and basement house No. 79 Sands-st., near Myrtle-av., with gas, water, bath, &c.; rent $ 50.

The basement house No 82 Carlton-av., near Myrtle-av., with gas and water; rent $300

The lower half of house No. 82½ Carlton-av., near Myrtle-av.; rent $160.

The half of house No. 179 Hudson-av., near Sands-st.; rent $200

The upper half of houses Nos. 241 and 243 Navy-st., near De Kalb-av., with gas and water; rent, $150.

The upper half of the three 3-story and basement brick buildings Nos. 160 and 164 Post-st. and No. 166 Fulton-st. near Hoyt-st., with gas and water rent, $150 The five 2 story and attic frame houses on both sides Rutledge-st., between Hoyt and Road-sts., with gas and water; rent $200.

The six new, genteel cottage houses, to be finished on 15th May on Sands-st., near Gold-st.; rent, $36.

The eight new 4 story brick houses one row of Myrtle-av and Ryerson-st. (east front) all finished for genteel private families; rents, $15 to $10 monthly. Apply at office No 1, over Fulton Bank, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—Premises to let in a very eligible location to Brooklyn, suitable for the above business. Any one or more persons who have the means and the skill to conduct either or both of the above trades, in the best style, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves in the right place, and none but persons who can give the best of references need apply. Rent moderate, and possession given immediately. Address MILLINERY, Box No. 360 New-York Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story attic basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No 98 Pacific-st., second door east of Henry st., and three minutes walk from South Ferry; has modern improvements; is a very desirable residence, and will be rented low to a good tenant. J. A. RUPHYEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Rapelye-st., being the first house east of Hicks-st.; high-stoop; all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, near Degraw, one 2-story, attic and basement house, in good order, with large dry cellar and back yard, lot 25x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 252 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to CHAS. LEWIZAHN, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 150 Thompson-st., with all the modern improvements; rent $550; possession of all but one room given immediately. Inquire between 10 and 2 and 4 and 7 P. M., or at No. 443 Broadway.

THOMAS G. BAKER.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house with high stoop, and water and gas through out; pleasantly located at No 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

CITY COTTAGE TO LET.—ONE OF THE Upleasant brick some front cottages in 54th and 55th sts., between Broadway and 8th-av., with Croton, gas, marble mantels &c., very desirable for a small family; furnished $450, unfurnished $300 per annum. Inquire on the premises, or at No 112 William-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO LET, 4 or 5 rooms, to a small, quiet, responsible family; gas Croton, flower garden, &c.; location first class; rent about $300. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT HOUSES on Murray hill, contains every modern improvement. A desire to move to the country, on account of ill health induces the owner to offer the premises very low. Call and see, at No. 105 East 38th-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING THREE-STORY brick dwellings, having all the modern improvements, and contiguous to several car and stage routes, viz: Nos. 63 and 81 Macdougal-st., and No. 6 Varick-place. Apply to JOHN CARR, No. 1 Cottage-place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND counter cellar house; has all improvements all in one order. Can be seen at any time Situated between 5th and 6th sts., No. 96 West 11th-st. Inquire of E. S. & B. T. BURNHAM No. 511 Hudson-st., New York.

TO LET—A 3-STORY HOUSE, NO. 125 WEST 21st-st., with modern improvements; nearly new; rent, $750. Inquire of T. S. MOUNT, No. 111 Broadway Room No. 14, third floor, or Major THOMPSON, No. 23 Worcester-st.

A PART OF A HOUSE TO RENT—AT NO 830 Greenwich-st.; rent $350 to a genteel family two parlors on first floor, with two basements, and two rooms on third floor. Range, gas and water. Or the second and third stories. P. A. ANNER, No. 36 8 hav.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE 3-STORY house No. 6 1st st. has range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c., and under-cellar. Apply to W. C. V ANLEESON, No. 90 Bayard-st., 10 to 11 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT TO A GOOD tenant, a 3-story and basement brick house in East 33d-st., near 2d-av. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON No. 83 Nassau-st., or C. E. MACKAY, No. 120 East 30th-st

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, TENTH AVENUE and 152d-st., three handsome 3-story brick houses. Rent, $250 each. Inquire of R. F. CANNAN, No. 1,324 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF AN ENGLISH basement house, No. 96 East 32d-st., 6 rooms, pantries, bath-room &c.; rent $300. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 329 Bowery.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS (NOS. 5 AND 6), on the second floor at No. 9?3 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., rent low. Apply to Dolbear's Bookkeeping Academy.

TO LET—RENT TAKEN IN BOARD, IF DESIRed, with the privilege of receiving other boarders, the dwelling part of house No. 68 West 34th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite the Broadway Tabernacle

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 215 Front-st., near Peck-slip, from 1st May next, rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. W. DERBIGNY, No. 215 South-st.

TO LET AT HARLEM—HOUSES ON GOOD streets and avenues, containing from 4 to 12 rooms, and varying in rent from $200 to $700, and stores and lots. Apply to H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 11 to 1 P. M.

TO LET—A LOW RENT, TO A SAFE FACTORY tenant, five rooms and cellar, in house No. 202 Division-st., between the 2d and 3d sts., and in the best part of the fish market. Apply in the store No. 6?6 Grand, or 76 East South-st., or A. J. MOXLEY, 36 Dey-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.—TWO splendid four-story brown-stone front houses (in complete order), and handsome marble mantels, with the most modern improvements, situated on the north side of 38th-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Inquire of JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 62 Murray-st., or on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEVERAL lots together, four lots on Attorney and Lodge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (have an open as an iron foundry by John R. Stutt,) to be vacated on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, 21x94, SUITED to quite any or manufacturing purposes, cheap; also large second floor. Rent $240. A large cheap basement. Also lower part of house in first-class location. Apply No 342 3d-av.

TO RENT, ON UNUSUALLY LOW TERMS, the two handsome brown stone front houses, Nos. 324 and 326 Henry-st., between Degraw and Hamilton sts., Brooklyn. Inquire of JAMES CAIN, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 6 BEACH-ST.—A LARGE AND convenient brick house, three story and basement with all modern improvements, in perfect order and at a reduced rent. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No 127 Washington-st., New-York.

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A LARGE ROOM, WITH SEVERAL SMALL rooms attached, suitable for manufacturing or similar purposes, to let in Brooklyn, excellently located. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

A handsome 4 story brick house, well furnished, having all modern improvements and being pleasantly located on 30th-st., near 8th-av. A very desirable arrangement may be made by a good tenant applying to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 8th-av

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT THROGG'S NECK.—A large stone dwelling, lately-house, ice house, garden, stable, &c., and a great abundance of small and large fruits. The house has 20 rooms; it is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat dock. The boat will make several trips a day to and from the City. The above place is near the residences of Messrs. Geo. Robbins, Ferris, Waring, Zerega, Wolf Wilkins, &c., &c. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depot, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also a small house and 7½ acres for sale Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. BEANE, on the premises.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE City, on 146th-st., near Union square, for the Summer months, to a private family of unexceptionable character. Also, a furnished cottage in Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., near a railway station of the Harlem road; pleasantly situated, and suitable for a small family, with carriage-house and stable accommodations, and garden vegetables. Inquire of CHARLES BUTLER, No. 12 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., (the residence of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq.,) finely furnished, in complete order, with all the modern improvements For terms and cards of admission apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room 11.

TO LET—A SMALL, FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR the Summer months, at New-Brighton, S. I.; the ground is well laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery and vegetable garden; rent moderate. Apply to J. A. PARTRIDGE, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR FROM May 1, a pleasantly situated house in 2 st st., a few doors west of 6th-av. To a responsible party the rent will be made low. Address Box No. 1,088 General Post-office with name and references.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A MODERN and genteel three-story and attic house, neatly furnished, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Par; will be let to a respectable private family for about $1 800 a year. Apply to J. C. ANGELI, 24 Williams-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house, No. 38 East 19th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 1,068 Post-office.

A SMALL HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED. Rent $75 a month. Inquire at No. 155 East 19th st.

WOOD'S FIELD SEDAN OR AMBULANCE to be met with general approval. Manufactured by WADE & FORD, Surgical Instrument-makers, No. 85 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or three or four single persons, can have board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 44 East 16th-st., near Union square; the house is finely located, has gas, bath hot and cold water, &c.; dinner at 6½ o'clock; terms for two persons $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 183 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING—CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY and Bowery, No. 388 and 401 4th st.—Three single rooms and also a gentle first floor can now be had together or separately in these spacious, pleasantly situated houses, so well known for the excellence of their table and accommodations. No removal in May.

BOARDING.—IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, ABOVE 6th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on second floor, and single room on third floor, in a first-class house and table. A pleasant Summer residence. Address H. E., Box No. 606 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, will be to room together, can be accommodated with a well furnished room with board, in a private family. Inquire at No 59 West 27th st

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board may be obtained at No. 171 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for gentlemen and their families or for single gentlemen. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND 2 single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at No. 37 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Rooms and location very desirable; reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large furnished room on the third floor, and a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with neat and pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 242 East Broadway, near Clinton-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished or will be let in suites. A 3d, a room for a single gentleman. At No. 125 East 12th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or a few single gentlemen, desiring well furnished rooms on second story and good board in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av. The location is very pleasant, and within 15 minutes walk of Wall or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a large second-story front room in a very pleasant location, only 5 minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries; table good and terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-a., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second floor, also a suite of good and pleasant rooms on third floor; the house has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 102 Degroy-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT, UNfurnished front room; also two half rooms, furnished to rent with board; the house is situated not 5 minutes' walk from the ferries. Apply at No 77 Clinton-st., a few doors from Livingston. Terms moderate

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 87 Perry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FAMILIES and gentlemen can be accommodated with large and handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or single, in a first-class house; the location being very desirable for the Summer. The rooms will be vacated by the last of May. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE very pleasant, large, furnished room in second story, and one bedroom, either in connection or separate, with good board, can be engaged by applying at No. 16 Willow-pl., near Fulton ferry.

HOME COMFORTS.—A GENT AND WIFE OR two gents can be accommodated in a private family of four adults with pleasant rooms and board, in a first-class house in 22d-st.; first class applicants only desired; pleasant, agreeable society of more object than gain; rooms on floor over the parlors, consisting of sitting room and bedroom. Terms $15. Address for two days, S., Box 1 598 Post-office.

PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, which is new and has all the modern improvements, with a large garden, &c., would like to take a lady and gentleman of quiet habits to board with them. The location is delightful and near the Fulton av., Brooklyn, within three miles of the Ferry. Address L. M., Brooklyn Post office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED FOR INSTRUCTION.—A lady who is occupied as visiting governess and as teacher of languages, desires to find a house in a quiet private family where music or the Italian would be taken as full equivalent for board; she converses fluently in French and German, and will give the best of references. Address H. T., 22 Degraw-st. care Mr. Gould

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Man of good habits and very respectable family, board in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a home can be had. Locality between 4th and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th ave. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO BOARDERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two or three young gentlemen, can be accommodated in a genteel three-story brick house, with Brooklyn water, in the most central part of Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the Brooklyn Academy and Atlantic-av., with a rich private family, where no other boarders are taken; gas, bath, &c.; as we live but a block to a 1 the ferries. Address W. T., *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS NOW READY—IN SUITE or single rooms with board. Those specially desiring and favorably known. Nos. 22 and 24 East, 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University place, to a first-class university period. By immediate application, parties can have choice of apartments for 1st of May.

TO LET—A BRIGHT AND AIRY ROOM IN THE attic of a private dwelling, suitable to rent to any business of room requiring light, with or without board. Very pleasantly situated on west front, in one of the most desirable portions of the city. Unexceptionable references required. Address A. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with large and handsomely furnished rooms, in a private family, with board, in a first-class house, in a quiet and pleasant locality, only 5 minutes from the ferry. Address Box No. 2,?? Post-office.

A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET, NO. 172 Varick-st., between 11th and 12th sts., (other portion of house occupied by owner,) rent moderate. Apply to LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th-st.

TO LET, OUT OF A LEASE—THE UPPER PART of house No. 26 Washington-st. and 34 Stone-st., suitable for a manufacturing business, with steam power and counting-house and offices if required. Apply to A. FIELD, No. 5 Tryon-row.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 7 Jones-st., near Broadway. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 7 Jones-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR AND BASEMENT of house, at a low rent, to a small genteel family. Apply on the premises No. 45 Dominick-st., near Hudson.

TO LET—HALF OF A SMALL THREE-STORY and basement brick house to a small family; rent $180. Apply at No. 20 West 50th-st., or No. 195 West-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT WEST SIDE SAW Works, foot of East 24th-st., running 45x22 ft. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"SILVERLOCK COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

WORK BENCHES TO LET.—FROM AN EIGHTH of a floor of rear of No. 29 Spruce-st. Inquire in the office of the type foundry.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a few well furnished rooms, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., in second floor to a single gentleman. No other persons need apply. Satisfactory reference required. Address, with name, J. S. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms for families or for single gentlemen, also a handsome front parlor on first floor to let. Apply at No 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FOR those visiting beautiful scenery, fine air, high and open grounds, with abundance of vegetables, fruit and milk produced upon the premises, an excellent opportunity is offered; favorable terms will be given to those making a long season. The subscriber has several large and airy rooms not engaged; has had several years' experience in the business, and is disposed to spare no pains to give satisfaction. The house is half a mile from Cornwall landing, and has an extended river view. Churches convenient. Apply to H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Refers to G. H. Coggeshall, Bowers Saving Bank; Walter Cogeshall, do.; W. M. Franklin, 149 Broadway; David A. Stephens, No. 11 Pine-st. Circulars can be obtained of P. A. H. Hasbrouck & Co., No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 7.

BOARD ON THE ROUND—2½ HOURS FROM the City, at Southport Conn. Mr. TAYLOR will receive boarders at his well-known boarding-house, at Saugatuck depot, Southport, Conn.

ALSO, TO LET—Furnished, at Green's Farms, a new and comfortable house, stable, garden, &c., on high ground, overlooking the Sound, and convenient to bathing.

For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two ladies who are desirous of securing the comforts of a quiet home during the warm season, in a strictly private and respectable family, with Croton water, &c., may obtain such at Newburgh, on the Hudson. For particulars, address immediately, QUASSAIC, Box No. 1,527 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR 12 OR MORE PERsons, in a pleasant situation on New Jersey shore, one mile from the landing at Keyport; salt-water bathing and good fishing. Apply to Mr. John Cantrell, sexton of St Bartholomew's Church, No. 393 4th-av., or to W. H. Luh No. 292 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MR. RICHMOND'S country seat on Rahway Road, 1½ miles from Elizabeth, N. J., two or three families may be accommodated, and several single persons. Address Mr. RICHMOND, Eliza eth, or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney-at-law, No. 229 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable family, residing on a farm 1½ hours' ride from New York, near the Hudson River, can accommodate eight persons for the Summer. References required. Ample stabling. Address Mrs. C. BLANHEIM, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES OR single persons can be accommodated with board and furnished or unfurnished rooms, at a good-size cottage, in a pleasant country village twenty-five miles from New-York by railroad. For particulars, address H. S., Box No. 2,299 Post-office.

YONKERS.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD for his family, consisting of four persons, at Yonkers or within one-quarter of a mile of depot where good accommodation can be had and house situated pleasantly, with shade trees. Address Box No. 648 Post office, New-York, giving particulars as to location and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL FAMILIES can be accommodated with good country board at moderate prices in a healthy locality, nine miles from the City on the Long Island Railroad, three minutes' walk from the depot, and 45 minutes from Brooklyn. Address Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—PARTIES wishing boarders will please call and register their rooms, at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway, as we have first class families now waiting. PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMILIES AND SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Dinner at 6. For any coat 10 cents. References exchanged. Mrs. HASTINGS, Glenelg-st., Prospect Hill.

A FAMILY LIVING EIGHT MILES FROM the City accessible several times a day by omnibus would like one or two small families to board for the Summer. The advertiser can be seen at No 20 Vesey-st., New-York, between the hours of 12 and 1.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAME BRETTAY is now prepared to take a limited number of boarders, for the Summer months. References J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT ROSEVILLE, BET

FINANCIAL.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in most extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
buy at current rates in sums to suit or. ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

TO CAPITALISTS.
KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE LOAN.
Bids will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th April inst., at the office of the County Treasurer, Court-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, for a loan of $10,000, for the purpose of building a Court-house for the County of Kings; the bonds to be of $1,000 each, bearing six per cent interest, with coupons payable on the first day of May and November respectively.
The security offered for the proposed loan is equal, if not superior, to any other in the country; not only the good faith, but the obligatory force of the law compelling the County authorities to provide means for its prompt payment, and pledging the entire property of the City of Brooklyn and the five towns of Kings County as security therefor.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED the Bull's Head and New-York City Railroads at the sale under the foreclosure of the first mortgage, give notice that they are purchasing the bonds and attached coupons secured by that mortgage, at their office, No. 11 Pine-st., in the City of New-York.
Holders of bonds with all the matured coupons attached may receive, at their option, a like sum of cash or in a new bond of the below Railway Company for 50 per cent. of the par value of the bonds, secured by a mortgage of the property purchased.
The bondholders are requested to present their bonds and coupons immediately, as the option to take bonds will expire on the 20th of May.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 42d-st. and 2d-ave.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1861.
NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying the spurious stock dissolved, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders in cash.
J. K. RAWLE, V. President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier

MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S BANK, No. 151 Chatham-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to May 1. By order,
GEO. W. FIDDLE, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO., OF 1859
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. W. B. CORNEAU, Secy

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND Grant Bonds, Nos. 1,951 to 3,950, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100, for $500 each.
Holders of these bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection will please call at the office of J. L. JERNEGAN, Esq., No. 54 William-st., bringing their bonds with them, between this date and May 1.
NATH'L ROSS, E. M. SAVARY, JONA RANSOM

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, from one o'clock at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th day.
W. B. MESEREAU, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-ave. and 27th-st.,
NEW YORK, April 21, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1837, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1861.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of MERRIAM & BELL, for the transaction of a "General Stock Commission and Banking business."
CLINTON L. MERRIAM.
WILLIAM J. BELL.
Office No. 18 William-st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 23, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, May 6. Transfer books to be closed from this date to May 7.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
—New-York, April 23, 1861.—A Dividend of three and a Half per Cent., (3½) was this day declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on or after May 1 prox. The transfer books are closed in accordance with the same. By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of May prox. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on good City or country property. Address W. ANDRES & LELOY, No. 24 Pine st

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of I. C. SILLECK & CO. was dissolved on the 30th of March by the death of Mr. ISAAC V. SILLECK.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the name and style of SILLECK & CO., for the transaction of a general gentlemen's furnishing business at the old established stand, corner of Fulton and William sts.
MRS. I. U. SILLECK,
SIMEON L. FOWLER,
LEOPOLD W. WALZ,
ERNEST L. WALZ, Jr.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1861.

THE TURF.

TROTTING STALLION "JUPITER," WINner of the first premium at the great National Horse Show, Springfield, Mass., last September, will stand this season at LUFF & CROCHERON'S, corner of 119th-st. and Harlem lane, at $50, payable in advance.

MEDICAL.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,
Prepared by LEBAS, Chemist, Doctor-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the blood and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than oils, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing constipation, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. Depots—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, CAUDELET & GOURD, No. 32 Platt-st.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jedso from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort. 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take Incla Cholegogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st

ATTENTION COMPANY!—THOUSANDS ARE now leaving our midst to fight under the good old "Stars and Stripes," who absolutely require TRUSSES. We are therefore induced to reduce the price of our PATENT LEVER TRUSSES 25 per cent. to Volunteers who require them. These Trusses are now used in the French and British Armies with the most satisfaction. They are light, durable and easy; can be worn lying down as well as standing. GREGORY & CO., sole proprietors of "White's Patent Lever Trusses," No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Beneficator, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures Impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

CATARRH.—THE VICTIMS OF THIS MALADY must remember that the only positive cure for it is prepared by Dr. GOODALE, and to be had, with directions for using, at No. 612 Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, and as this remedy is used in $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the long and experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and COMPLETE EFFICACY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. No others have ever been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them the best and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of the Cases	Cents
1.	Fevers, Congestion, and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Great Thirst	25
2.	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Worms, Worm Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness—Soothes the Child, and Relieves the Mother	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Bad Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Sea-sickness, Nausea and Vomiting, Averts the Tendency	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Pain in the Head	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Quick Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	2
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fevers and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Irregular Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Reading or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Spasmodic and paliative, or Spasmodic Croup	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Sore Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretion	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Brick Dust or Mucous Deposits	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Sick Headache, Cankered Mouth, Aphthæ or Chalky Deposits	50
30.	Cures Scanty and Painful, or Wetting the Bed, Too Frequent, Fatiguing or Difficult Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Too Early, Too Late, Scanty, at the Time, or Itching and Irritation, Final Is	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Exhaustion, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.
Case of Thirty-five Vials in mahogany and Rose.....$4 00
Case of Twenty-four Vials, Morocco and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty Vials, plain, and Book of Directions.....4 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book.....2 00
Case of any six Boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with silver Lock, 25c. or $1.
☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as per No. 81.
☞ I have removed from the 404 and 1 No. 852, and have no connection with or debt of those said there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS M.D.
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE TIFFANY AS INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—Take notice of application for the discharge of GEORGE TIFFANY as insolvent, from his debts pursuant to the provisions of Article 1st, Title 3d, Chapter 5th, part Second of the Revised Statutes, upon schedules and accounts having been presented to and filed with me by the said George, Dunnberry, County Judge of Orange County, N. Y. The creditors of said GEORGE TIFFANY are ordered to appear before said Judge at his office in the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on the 25 th day of June, 1861, at which time the aforesaid debtor shows cause, if any they have, why said petitioner should not be discharged from his debts. Dated the first published March 30, 1861.
JOHN ——, Attorney for Insolvent Debtor, Goshen, N. Y.
mh30-law10w5

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.
JOEL D. CONNELL,
Administrator.
n17-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.
JOEL D. CONNELL,
Administrator.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KNYS.

HELMBOLDS' REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Blek Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not miscenstrue their meaning. It has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIGMA GRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects in the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved a most successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted opposition to business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business"
Little or No Change in Diet,
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure"
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE, *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE, *TRY ONE BOTTLE*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU. EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make a secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., below Chestnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
BCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS.
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depôt, &c. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared, if necessary*—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY,
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$150
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forward, a starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO
IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND.
VIA GALWAY
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JAMES MATHER, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 4, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers on this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the lines on the main lines of rail way in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expense at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and double-engined under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free of work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Captain LEITCH, Commander, touching at St. John's to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $95 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$45
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland or by railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at very low rates.
The steamer ATLANTIC will follow the Columbia, sailing from New-York TUESDAY, May 14
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
ALFRED ROBB, NAZRO, ROBB & CO., N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company's Line of Steamers, sailing between New-York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor, to land mails and passengers, and carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..... SATURDAY, March 2.
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA..... SATURDAY, March 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..... SATURDAY, March 30.
And every Saturday thereafter, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 43, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin Tickets good for sixty days, $75.
Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship line, for Bremen, Havre, Southampton, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
SATURDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for London, Paris, &c.
HERMANN, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
DELMONICO, KRETGEN & ANCHUTZ,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE Bremen and North American Royal Mail steamship SAXON, Capt. L. Wessels, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..... 20th March.
SATURDAY..... 27th April.
SATURDAY..... 25th May.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau.....$15
To Havana.....50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—SHIPPERS OF Merchandise intended for steamer YORKTOWN, whose name has been changed to the PARAGUAY, are requested to forward their receipts and bills of lading for, and take away the same from Pier No. 43 North River. No clearances being allowed to Southern ports, all steamers have ceased running for the present.
LUDLAM & HENNIGAN, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP KEARSAGE, for Havana (touching at Nassau, N. P., if required), will be forwarded SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock.
All letters, both for Havana and Nassau, must pass through the Post-office.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 252 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broadway, April 26, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Superintendent of the Police of the said Metropolitan district will receive sealed proposals, until the hour of 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, the 3d day of May next, for the supply of the Police Department with such articles of clothing, boots and shoes for one, two and three years, as may be required during the said period, and for such articles of uniform as may be required for the Police Force, during the year 1861, and for such articles of clothing, boots and shoes for one, two and three years, and for such articles of uniform as may be required for the Police Force, during the year 1862, and for such articles of clothing, boots and shoes for one, two and three years, and for such articles of uniform as may be required for the Police Force, during the year 1863, and for such articles of clothing, boots and shoes for one, two and three years, and for such articles of uniform as may be required for the Police Force, during the year 1864, and for such articles of clothing, boots and shoes for one, two and three years, and for such articles of uniform as may be required for the Police Force, during the year 1865, and for such articles of clothing, bo

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

marching, and counter marching; nothing is heard but the shrill voice of command, the jingling of swords and the rattling of bayonets. This is the drill-ground, and it is admirably calculated for that purpose. The parade-ground in front of the buildings, is fringed with a ragged edge of houses, mounted cannon, pyramids of muskets, and luxurious recruits who here enjoy their *siesta*. Negroes of both sexes and of all shades, lounge around with baskets temptingly laden with Maryland biscuits, gingerbread, herrings, crackers and cheese. The unpampered appetites of the recruits soon deplete these baskets of their stores. But the chief luxury of the soldier here is oysters. At Perryville, you perhaps remember, they cleted on shad. Here they confine themselves wholly to oysters. The low quay is surrounded with oyster boats. Each oysterman keeps a reasonable supply of pepper, salt and vinegar on hand; he is dexterous in the use of his knife, and the dripping bivalves are stripped of their shells to be tenderly enwrapped beneath the regimental vest. I may perhaps gratify the economical mothers of the recruits to know that their sons are not extravagant—ten cents will purchase enough oysters to stuff the body of a cannon, let alone the less capacious bore of a Christian soldier.

The glory of the Naval Academy has departed for an indefinite time, I fear. The middies are driven from their quarters, and the great body of them go to New York in the *Constitution*, which sails this afternoon or to-morrow morning. From New-York they will be distributed on different ships of the Navy. The youngsters have been brought into active duty much sooner than they anticipated on entering the Academy. Nearly 70 middies and several officers of the Academy have resigned since the secession movement began. I am told that one from Vermont and another from Pennsylvania resigned for political reasons. They could only have been moved by the "sympathies of youth," since neither of their mother States has seceded.

The troops are lucky in being provided for within camp, since famine shrinks her gaunt finger threateningly at people on the exterior. At the "City Hotel" the leading hostel of Annapolis, we were informed by the landlord that he could not muster enough edibles to furnish us with breakfast. After a pedestrian tour through the city we succeeded in finding a little cold liver and some very questionable hash.

You should have heard our landlady declaim against the Northerners the while that we ate. She hoped that our fleets would sink and the soldiers die. She only wished she was a man, that she could lead on the Southern army to the demolition of those long-legged cowards. Her negress went down to carry some meat ordered by the soldier—which the good lady took care should be well nigh raw—and was gone rather longer than comported with her mistress' ideas of necessity. She attempted to excuse herself by saying she had to wait for the dishes. "Get up stairs, you black slut!" shouted the virago, "I'll give you something to remember for six months, I'll whip you for four hours by the clock."

I've not seen crinoline in such a commotion for a long while. But our landlady only expressed the prevailing sentiment of Annapolis. The inhabitants are short of provisions and they lay all the fault at the door of the Northerners—the founding cause and effect. Not a Union flag can be seen in Annapolis, and I have not found a man who dare express himself as opposed to secession. As an instance of the feeling, a negro was selling pies to some soldiers on guard at the railroad depot—a couple of men approached and threatened him with the jail if he ever sold the troops another mouthful outside of their camp. Maryland is as certainly committed to secession as the water at present flowing down the Hudson River is to the ocean, and as surely will it find its way thither. It will do very well for men safe at home to talk of the strong loyal feeling in Maryland, let them travel through Maryland and express Union sentiments if they dare.

You have of course learned by telegraph that the communication with Washington is opened from this point, and that the Railroad is in the hands of the Government. All travel and freight is now subject to military dictation. This licenses the Annapolis people beyond measure, but they have only their wn folly to blame for it. Had they not torn up the tracks, cut the telegraph wires, and otherwise made the seizure necessary it would not have been attempted.

I have remarked upon the scarcity of provisions in this City. Will it surprise you to know that a barrel of flour has been sold as high as $20, and that the store of a fortunate provision dealer, who has just received a dozen barrels, has been besieged by a crowd who wish to secure it in advance of his receiving the invoice thereof, offering to pay him any price that he chooses to demand. Other provisions are proportionately high. The blockade of the harbor, and the possession of the railroad by the Government, seems destined eventually to bring the people of Annapolis to a compulsory fasting, if not prayer.

The troops are to be moved on from here as fast as possible. Gen. BUTLER keeps his proposed movements discreetly muffled, but below is an accurate list of the troops received at this point, and their whereabouts.

AT WASHINGTON OR EN ROUTE THEREFOR.

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, 780 men, Col. **MONROE** commanding, the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, 780 men, Col. LAWANCE; Seventh New-York Regiment, 791 men, Col. LEFFERTS; Twelfth New-York Regiment, 780 men, Col. BUTTERFIELD. Seventy-first New-York Regiment, 780 men, Col. VOSBURGH. Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, 780 men, Col. HARTRANFT; Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, 780 men, C l **MCDOWELL**; Tenth Rhode Island Regiment, 750 men, Col. BOARDMAN; First Rhode Island Battalion of Rifles, 1,000 men, Col. BURNSIDE.

RETAINED AT ANNAPOLIS.

First Massachusetts Company Light Artillery, 160 man, Major COOK; Third Massachusetts Battalion of Rifles, 246 men, Major DEVONS, Sixth New-York Regiment, 750 men, Col. PINCKNEY.

This gives an aggregate of 7,550 men who have reported here to Gen. BUTLER. This does not include several companies from Pennsylvania, which have just arrived. Nor is the end of this stream of soldiers yet. It is quite probable that it will continue to pour for a week—indeed, it will not at all surprise me to see the whole North move on to Washington, and still further South, with their families and household gods.

To illustrate to your readers the courtesy which governs naval officers, Capt. STRINGHAM last night gave up his stateroom to a lady desirous of reaching Washington; this night I see he is preparing to turn himself out of house and home to benefit a lady who is desirous of reaching New-York. Lieuts. CROSBY and WHITE would be only too happy to prove their gallantry in this way, but, unfortunately, in this ill-appointed ship of theirs, they have no state-room to give up—neither has your correspondent.

While the *Maryland* is steaming away from the wharf, a transport is landing a park of artillery, with a detachment of men to occupy the heights opposite, which command the city of Annapolis, and whence it could be knocked into several cocked hats at an hour's notice. An iron rod will thus be held over the Secessionists to insure their good behavior. C. H. W.

TROOP STEAMERS RETURNED.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

PARTICULARS OF THEIR TRIP TO ANNAPOLIS—NARRATIVE OF CAPT. WHITING, OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. WHITING, arrived yesterday in 29¼ hours from Annapolis. Left at Annapolis the United States cutter *Harriet Lane*, also steamers *Coatzocoalcos*, *Boston* and the *R. R. Cuyler*—the latter discharging stores. Thursday, 2 P. M., off mouth of the Potomac River, passed steamers *Marion*, *Alabama* and *James Adger*, the latter having in tow the United States brig *Perry*. Off the mouth of the Rappannock River, passed a three-masted propeller, bound to Annapolis.

The large ferry-boat *Maryland*, from Havre de Grace, arrived at Annapolis on Thursday, 7 A. M., with naval officers and men and a good supply of guns, for the purpose, doubtless, of fortifying Annapolis.

As the *Columbia* was leaving, at 10 A. M., two volleye of musketry were heard. Several were also heard about three hours previous.

THE TRIP TO THE CHESAPEAKE.

The *Columbia*, on which our informant embarked, having taken on board Col. PINCKNEY's Division of the New-York Sixth, had been ready for sea all day, but owing to some mistake, it was not until 7 P. M. that she got under way. She had a quick run till 4 A. M. Monday, 22d, when she overhauled the *Cuyler* and the cutter *Harriet Lane*, (which last was to act as the convoy,) off Absecomb, when, according to his written instructions, Capt. WARING slowed his engine to keep in her wake. The *Baltic* and *Coatzacoalcos* had gone on ahead to Hampton Roads. On Tuesday morning, April 23, at 8 o'clock, we entered the Chesapeake, and soon saw the *Baltic* and her companion, running out from the Roads, to join us. Signals to close were made from the entter, and the five steamers were soon together, while as they approached the *Baltic*, the engines were all stopped, and the air was rent with cheer after cheer, and tiger after tiger, the splendid band of the *Baltic* playing "Hail Columbia" and "Dixie," and that of the *Coatzacoalcos* (which had the Rhode Islanders) making the hearts of all mercurial with the welcome strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean." The day was delightful; the waters of the bay were lulled to sleep, and the ships were gaily dressed in all the hunting that could be mustered, while the regimental colors were prominently displayed: and thus we came up the noble Chesapeake, following the lead of the cutter until 10 P. M., when we anchored near the frigate *Constitution*, in Annapolis Roads.

The New-York Seventh and a Massachusetts Regiment were still detained here, as the railroad had been destroyed, and there was no reliable communication from Washington nor to it.

Wednesday, April 24, the fleet steamed into the River Severn and anchored abreast of the town, when the disembarkation of the troops and military stores was carried on throughout the day, the men forming a line on the shore and presenting a most martial appearance, while every successive reinforcement was greeted with cheers of wild enthusiasm. The Seventh marched out ten miles toward Washington. A heavy rain squall passed over in the afternoon. In the morning three propellers loaded with Eastern troops, the Havre de Grace came in, and as one of them with a Massachusetts Company passed the *Columbia*, a solitary lit king man at their head asked, "Is the Railroad open," and being answered "No" he replied in a determined tone, "*Then we'll open it.*" I do not know what tone was remarkable in this, but the look of the man and the tone of his voice gave to that little sentence a power and a charm, which I shall long remember, and I called from the wheelhouse for three cheers for gallant Massachusetts. The call met a hearty response.

The troops embarked in the New-York steamers were as follows:

United States Militia, Sixth Regiment, on board the *Columbia*.

United States Militia, Seventy-first Regiment, on board the *R. R. Cuyler*.

United States Militia, Twelfth Regiment, on board the *Baltic*.

Rhode Island Militia, on board the *Coatzacoalcos*.

On the passage up the bay was discovered that the night-shipboat had been removed from her station off the mouth of the Potomac, and this fact, together with our not meeting the *Pawnee*, gave rise to the report that she had been surprised on the river and taken. It seems strange that a point so geographically important as Annapolis, should not long ago have been strongly fortified, and no time should be lost in doing so at once, for it must be our military thoroughfare to the Capital.

On Thursday morning, April 25, at 7 o'clock, the *Boston* came alongside of the *Columbia*, and having taken off the gallant Sixth, the *C.* got under way for New-York, preceded by the *Baltic* and *Ariel*. Just as we left Annapolis, several sharp volleys of musketry were distinctly heard, and I have no doubt that the communication to be kept open must be forced. At 1 P. M., April 25, off the mouth of the Potomac, met the steamer *James Adger*, with the brig *Perry* in tow, followed by the *Alabama* and *Marion*, on their way to Annapolis with troops and supplies. At 2 P. M passed a large three-masted propeller off the mouth of the Rappahannock, bound up the bay with troops, and at same time saw the *De Soto* ahead, standing in shore to communicate with two small boats pulling out from shore, one of which had a large American flag flying. In a few minutes we discovered the boats rust acting their crews having got on board that steamer, probably they were the crews of the captured light ships, or Union men, fleeing for their lives from "Old Virginia Shore." It is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to protect our transports by some heavy armed vessel of war in the Chesapeake.

On Thursday morning, just before we left Annapolis, the ferry-boat *Maryland* arrived with Several naval officers and seamen, and some guns, to be used in fortifying Annapolis. The lights on Cape Henry and Charles have been extinguished, and Virginia will take her rank among the secession States as second only to South Carolina in her commodore ding zeal. The *Columbia* reached there about at 4 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC FROM ANNAPOLIS.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE EVER MADE.—INVALIDS FROM THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Government dispatch steamship *Baltic* has just arrived from Annapolis, in the short run of twenty-nine hours, being the quickest passage ever made. She brings as passengers, Senators FOSTER and WILSON, several families who quit the place from apprehensions of an attack, and the following list of officers and soldiers of the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments, invalids and sent home

Capt. Wm. P. Beard, First Company, Seventh, on leave.

C. Price, Eighth Company, Seventh, privately.

Wm. C. Jackson, Eighth Company, Seventh, sunstroke.

N. C. Platt, Jr., Fourth Company, Seventh, on leave.

J. K. Giddings, Second Company, Seventh, on leave.

H. M. Fairchild, Seventh Company, Seventh, pleurisy.

Chas. Hallett, Fourth Company, Seventh, overfatigue.

J. Leavenworth, Six h Company, Seventh, general debility.

E. Bowdish, Sixth Company, Seventh, rupture.

Alg. Howe, Eighth Company, Seventh, rupture.

F. D. Shaver, Eighth Company, Seventh, in jured.

W. C. Barnes, Third Company, Seventh, dysentery.

L. H. Dennison, Eighth Company, Seventh, inflammatory rheumatism.

E. L. Wetherby, Eighth Company, Seventh, injured on the march.

Lieut. F. C. Latham, Company C, Twelfth, on leave at his own request.

Private Evans, Company D, Twelfth: Insane.

Private Vincent, Company A, Twelfth, rheumatism.

Private Hemmer, Company G, Twelfth, sunstroke.

A NEW INCIDENT IN THE PASSAGE OF THE BALTIC.

When the boats from the *Baltic* landed at Fort Monroe, one of them was left at the fort under the command of Lieut. SNYDER, U. S. A., who was a passenger in the *Baltic*. Soon afterwards he started from the fort, having in his boat a howitzer, with two boxes of ammunition and 16 boxes of rifle cartridges. The current was so strong that the heavy-laden boat could not make the ship, and was only brought up about five miles away from her by making an anchor of a box of rifle cartridges, and she drifted into shallow water, awaiting either a change of tide or succor from the *Baltic*. While lying there, two horsemen came down to the beach, and after surveying the boat for a few minutes, retired and reported to a company of soldiers, who were concealed in the bushes at some distance from the beach. The horsemen returned in about half and hour, and riding into the water, flourishing their swords, hailed the boat and asked who she was and what was her business there. Lieut. SNYDER replied that it was a boat from the *Baltic*, with a howitzer and ammunition for that vessel. The horsemen rode off without further question, the word howitzer probably conveying the idea of sharper work than they were prepared to encounter, and Lieut. S. was unmolested during the remainder of the night. At the change of tide he made his way to the *Baltic*, reaching her about daylight, with the loss of one box of rifle cartridges.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSTON, arrived last night from Annapolis, Md., where she has been to convey troops for the defence of Washington. The *De Soto* left New-York on Monday morning, April 22d, with 650 troops of the Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts, and 120 of the Flying Artillery of Boston, and 72 horses. She went to Fort Monroe, and from there to Annapolis. The *De Soto* left on her return for New-York on Thursday, in company with the *Baltic* and *Columbia*. Passed the *Florida*, *Augusta* and *Marion*, with the brig *Perry* in tow, within six hours' sail of Annapolis, and at 3 P. M same day passed the steamship *Montgomery*, off Smith's Point, with the Eighth Regiment of New-York on board. We found all lights out on the Virginia and Maryland shores.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, April 26—10.15 P. M.

The steamer *Ariel* is now passing this point, bound in.

THE STEAMER YANKEE CONE TO HAVRE DE GRACE.

MR. WM. B. ASTOR, on Thursday, placed $5,000 in the hands of WM. H. ASPINWALL, to appropriate for the purpose of keeping open communication between Havre de Grace and Annapolis. In twenty-four hours' time the steamer *Yankee* was chartered, equipped, and dispatched upon this mission. She sailed at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, in command of Capt. FOX. The *Yankee* will convoy vessels from the Capes up the Chesapeake, and run as a dispatch steamer between Havre de Grace and Annapolis, *until the route through Baltimore is reëstablished.* She is armed with two long 32-pounder guns, small arms, &c.

STEAMERS CHARTERED, AND OTHERS DUE.

The steamships *Augusta*, *Woodhull*, *Star of the South*, *Kearney*, *Florida*, *Crowell*, of S. L. MITCHILL'S line of Savannah steamers, are chartered by the United States and are ready. The *Roanoke* took on board 800 barrels bread. The *Thomas Swann*, *Patapsco* and *Locust Point* lay at the foot of Vesby-street, and probably will be chartered.

The steamships *R R. Cuyler* and *Ariel* will probably be here to-night or early in the morning. The latter stopped at Fort Monroe for orders.

VESSELS UNDER CHARTER FOR THE SOUTH

The steam gun-boat *Monticello*, Capt. GAGER, left the Navy yard Thursday, as an escort to steamers *Parkersburgh* and *Daylight*. The latter will lay off Cape May to await the appearance of the *Monticello*.

The steamship *Mount Vernon*, which arrived Thursday evening from Portland, has been chartered by the Government, and will immediately proceed to the Navy yard, Brooklyn, and be fitted out as a gun-boat.

The steamship *Roanoke* has also been fitted up to accommodate about 1,500 men. She has fires banked and ready to proceed at any moment.

The schooner *Mary Brewer*, of Rockland, Capt. WOOD, from Wilmington, N. C., five days, with naval stores to C. B. DIMMIE, arrived this morning. Capt. W. reports a fleet of thirty sail lying at anchor at Wilmington and would not be permitted to leave. He (Capt. W.) was obliged to stand away.

THE WATCH AT THE NARROWS.

The U. S. steamer *Corwin*, under the command of Lieut. CHAUNCEY, has been ordered to the Narrows, and will hereafter be stationed there. The Revenue vessels outward bound are boarded by her officers, and if the vessels papers are found correct, they are allowed to proceed. Occasionally it is necessary to throw a shot across the bows of a vessel, which speedily has the effect to bring them to. Officers MCMANUS and MORRIS are stationed on this service.

EFFORTS TO EVADE THE BLOCKADE.

Several parties in this City have been trying hard, within a few days or two, to obtain clearances for vessels from our Custom-house, for other ports, but under circumstances which strongly suggest that they intend to run provisions into Southern ports. Mr. BARNEY is looking sharply after them.

STEAMERS ON THEIR WAY

MR. G. SWIRLE, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, arrived from Cincinnati yesterday morning, having been engaged by the Government Loan in forwarding the mails. He came through the Potomac and by sea,—in the *Keystone State*. He states that the Potomac does not seem to be obstructed,—as he saw no evidence of hostile batteries at any point. On Thursday, at 11 A. M., they met off Ramahannock Point, about 175 miles from Washington, the *James Adger* with the Sixty-ninth N. Y. Regiment, together with the *Alabama* and *Marion*, and the United States brig *Perry*. They stopped, and the *Keystone State* gave them notice of the destruction of the lights at the entrance of the Potomac. At 1 P. M., on the same day, they met the propeller *Montgomery*, going with the Eighth New-York Regiment to Annapolis. They stopped, and boarded her off Wolf-Trap Bank. At 4½ o'clock they met the Philadelphia steamers, loaded with troops. No mails had been received at Washington from north of Baltimore since Friday of last week.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

A dispatch received by Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, states that the Seventh Regiment arrived at the Washington navy-yard on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Massachusetts Regiment arrived at 6 o'clock P. M. The Rhode Island Regiment, and the Seventy-first, New-York, were also on duty in Washington on the 25th and 26th. The Seventy-first, New-York, were the first that arrived at Annapolis. Communication is complete between Annapolis and Washington. The arrival of these troops at Washington was the first positive information that the North was preparing to defend herself in behalf of the Government, and produced great rejoicing.

WHAT GEN SCOTT SAYS.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, April 26.

Gen SCOTT assured a gentleman to-day that Washington was safe against all present attacks.

Other forces confirm the arrival here of three New York and the Eighth Connecticut Regiments.

THE MAILS FOR WASHINGTON

The following telegram was received at the New York Post-office at 1.10 P. M., yesterday:

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1-61.

W. P. TAYLOR, Esq., P. Master New-York:

The route to Washington via Annapolis is now open, and we shall despatch a mail to-day at the usual hour, 11½ A. M., and a line will be started daily from Annapolis to connect with our night line, which will arrive here at about 9½ P. M. To-morrow we shall be taken by the route.

S. M. FELTON,
Pres. & Ch'n. W. P. R. R. Co.

LATE FROM MONTGOMERY

Gentlemen have arrived in this City from Montgomery, whence they took their departure on Sunday last. The utmost dismay was caused by the announcement of the fact that New-York City was furnishing troops to support the Federal Government. On Sunday a telegraphic dispatch was published in which the statement was made that about a hundred of the New-York Seventh Regiment had been killed at Baltimore, and the remainder taken prisoners. This piece of forgery excited the Secessionists to the highest pitch of intoxication, demonstrated by wild shouts and other evidences of excitement. Every Northern man was in peril and New Yorkers were particularly denounced. Jeff. Davis was in Montgomery on Sunday evening.

MOVEMENTS IN THE NORTH.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, April 26.

The Board of State Officers held a meeting this morning, but nothing of general interest transpired.

Two hundred and fifty boxes of muskets were received to-day from Springfield, containing 5,020 arms, and were forwarded to the Elmira dépôt.

Thirteen additional companies were enrolled at Head-quarters to-day, making a total of 194 companies registered up to 1 o'clock to day.

Among those entered to day are ten full companies of the United Turners' Regiment of New-York. FRANZ SIGEL, an officer of experience and service in Europe, will probably be Colonel of the regiment.

Maj. PATRICK, of Sickles's Regiment, resigned actively aiding the Department by experience and labor.

Lieut. BALLARD, Instructor of Infantry tactics at West Point, has been tendered the position of Major in Col. FRED. TOWNSEND'S regiment. He will accept if he can obtain leave from West Point.

Col. DELAFIELD, of the Corps of Engineers, and Ex-Superintendent at West Point, has been assigned to duty on Gov. MORGAN'S staff.

ALBANY, Friday, April 26.

Seven additional companies have been enrolled since 1 P. M. The terms of service required of volunteer militia is two years, unless sooner discharged. Following is the pay of volunteers: Sergeant Major, Quartermaster, Sergeant, principal musicians, Chief Bugler, $21 per month; First Sergeant of Company, $20; Corporals, $13; Buglers and Musicians, $12, Privates, $11.

The Mayor, Common Council and citizens of Buffalo have solicited the Governor to order the Sixty-fifth Regiment out for immediate service, and the Governor will comply with the request.

Judge RANSOM BALCOM, of the Supreme Court, is raising a company of volunteers, each to be six feet high and no less than one hundred and fifty pounds weight. They intend offering their services to the President for such duty as he may designate.

Binghampton appropriates $10 000 to support the families of volunteers.

BENFORD, Friday, April 26.

A Union meeting at Bedford station this afternoon, on the occasion of raising the flag, was addressed by Senator HALL, JOHN JAY, Rev. M. BEGG, of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. FERRIS, Dr. WOODCOCK, Dr. SHORES, Mr. HART, Captain of the Bedford Company, Mr. BROWN, of the Croton Falls Company, and others.

On motion of Mr. JAY, a Committee was appointed to raise a volunteer fund, to which he subscribed $1,000. The Committee were directed to report at an adjourned meeting at Bedford Village next week. Arrangements were made for a meeting of ladies, to act in concert with those of New-York to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

A large meeting will be held at Mount Kisco, also, in the town of Bedford.

OSWEGO, Friday, April 26.

Captain O'BRIEN'S Company started for Elmira this morning. They are the first from here, and are sturdy working men. Thousands assembled to see them off. Three other companies are ready to leave.

At a small gathering of citizens this afternoon, $1,600 was subscribed on the spot to equip and furnish side arms for officers.

WHAT NEW-JERSEY IS DOING.

TRENTON, Friday, April 26.

A portion of the Hudson Brigade arrived here to-day, and were quartered in tents near the State Arsenal. The troops are now being furnished with clothing, and it is thought a portion will be sent off on Monday.

WHAT VERMONT IS DOING.

CASTLETON, Vt., Friday, April 26.

A great Union Meeting was held here last night. Over 10,000 persons were present. Speeches were made by P. W. HYDE, C. M. WILLARD, WILLARD CHILDE, and others. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Forty-one men enrolled themselves as members of our volunteer company. The officers of the company are as follows: Captain, JAMES HOPE; First Lieutenant, JOHN HOWE; Second Lieutenant, HENRY D. NOBLE.

DISPATCH FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Friday, April 26

Three regiments of State troops are here, fully armed and equipped. Others are expected to-day. It is believed that should Maryland or Virginia commence hostilities, sufficient will be sent to retake Harper's Ferry.

E. F. U.

REGIMENTS AT THE SOUTH.

WHAT MISSOURI IS DOING.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Thursday, April 25.

There is but little sympathy in North-e Missouri with the Secession movements, and reports in our railroads and other public conveyances have been, or that they are likely to be interfered with, are wholly unfounded.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 25.

Considerable excitement prevailed among the members of the Legislature on account of a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Surveyor of this port, instructing him to grant no more clearances to boats for Mississippi, Southern and Louisiana. As Mississippians can ship their cotton River never take out clearances, the dispatch is not understood. The Surveyor has taken no action in the matter and ship masters south can obtain clearances.

The Committee of Safety of Palmyra, Mo., have made an appropriation for a Home Guard for defence of the city.

WHAT KENTUCKY IS DOING.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 25.

A proposition has been made by the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of Ohio, that the Governors of the Border States propose to the United States Government to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties.

WHAT TENNESSEE IS DOING.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, April 25.

The Legislature has convened in secret session. Results are expected. The contents of the Governor's message are unknown.

WHAT DELAWARE IS DOING.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, April 26

GOV. "TON has issued a proclamation calling out troops for the State.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, April 26.

The steamer *C. C. Huffman*, from St. Louis to New-Orleans was stopped by its officers and crew when it reached this place, to-day. The vessel and cargo was seized by Capt. SCOTT, of the steamer *Swan*, who found on board 1,000 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of other contraband goods. It is supposed that the Captain and crew of the *Huffman* intended her for forcible consequences, if caught by the troops at this point.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON CAIRO, ILL

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, April 26.

Passengers from the South report that troops are being raised at Memphis, Randolph and other Southern points. Their plan is to proceed by railroad to Columbus, Ky., and from there march to Cairo, attacking it from the opposite side of the river.

The steamer *J. D. Perry*, from St. Louis to Memphis, was brought too last night, but no contraband goods were found on her, and she was allowed to proceed.

REMOVAL OF ARMS FROM MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 26.

Twenty-one thousand stand of arms was removed from the arsenal, at St. Louis, last night, and taken to Springfield, in this State.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES FROM MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, Friday, April 26.

It was reported that an attack was made by Maryland secessionists on Hoover's Furnace, York County on Tuesday last, to capture Hoover's slaves. A great stampede of negroes is reported, so much so that whole families are crossing into Adams, York and Franklin Counties, in this State. A report places the fugitives of slaves by Maryland, since the troubles began, at two hundred. Great fears are entertained in the Border Counties of Maryland, of the departure of the entire slave population.

RESCUE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE PRESS GANG—BRITISH SAILORS IN JAIL.

The following are the names of two boats' crew picked up at sea by steamship *De Soto*, off Dividing Creek, Va., Thursday, April 25, 1861, belonging to schooner *T. O. Thompson*, wrecked on Bluff Point, Va., April 9. They were notified to leave within two hours, or take the oath to fight for the South. They escaped in open boats, and were only on a few hours when discovered by Capt. JOHNSTON, of the *De Soto*. Two of their men are in jail at Lancaster, Va., and were told that they should be starved to death unless they took the *oath* to fight for the South. They are British subjects, belonging in Nova Scotia:

The names of the men are Isaac Adams, Captain; John Segeerly, Mate; Wm. Hammond, Steward; H. Small, Seaman; A. Colest, do.; D. Selley, do.; D. E. Davis, do., all of schooner *T. O. Thompson*, bound in to Milford.

The rest of the men were from Maine and were chopping wood in Virginia, and escaped in a small boat, as follows: D. Purrington, J. Brady, Thomas Neil, Charles Higgins, M. Mooney, C. Hunt, L. Jewett, H. Dodge, W. Fuller. The men in jail are William Beedy and Walter Scott.

LIBERALITY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. HOLT, Superintendent of Adams Express, has called, in behalf of the Company he represents, to carry all the lint and bandages made by the Ladies' Associations of New-York, to the different regiments stationed at Washington. A note addressed to Mr. HOLT, at Adams Express Company Office, will cause a wagon to be sent to any residence or place where lint is prepared.

The Adams Express Company are in receipt of fifteen or fifteen hundred letters daily for the regiments stationed in Washington, which, in all cases, are delivered, as usual, *ahead of the mail*—and free at that. What more can be desired by the many friends and relatives of the men stationed in Washington.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Annapolis.—Hon. Senator HOOPER, of Vermont; Hon. Sens or WILSON, of Mass.; Chaplain Matthew Dale Smith; the 19th Regiment, bearer of dispatches; C. VANDERBILT, Jr., bearer of dispatches; Wm. Allen, do., Capt. John Marstown, do.; Mr. WILCOX and family, Lieut. SIMMONS and family, Prof. SMITH and family, Prof. WOODHEAD and family, Rev. J. E. DAVENPORT and family, Prof. ROGERS and family, Capt. H. D. BENGEL, First Co., Seventh Reg't; A. C. BARNES, Third Company; S. D. MAYER, Eighth Company; Gus. PFEIL, Eighth Company; J. K. GRIFFING, Jr., Eighth Company; A. HOWE, Eighth Company; H. D. HARRISON, Sixth Company; T. HALLETT, Seventh Company; E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Seventh Company; W. C. JACOBSON, H. M. FAIRCHILD and D. VANDERPORTLY, Seventh Regiment; CHARLES SPIES, C. H. CORNELIUS and others; also, Lieut. FRANCIS C. LATHAM, Company C; ISAACS, Company D; ZWEIG, Company D; D. WANSALER, Company D; VINCENT, Company A; HEENAN, Company G; Jos. GARRETT, Company Second, Rhode Island Regiment; Chas. D. DAYTON and Lewis LEWIS, bearers of dispatches.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets..... 6 51 | Moon rises..10 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 24 | Gov. Island..10 17 | Hell Gate...11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre, New-York & Havre Steam-ship Co.; Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Thompson, Cliffes, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; King Philip, Bickford, Arapulco, Tappan & Starbuck; Industry Ryan, Wexford, J. N. Gaston.

Barks Osprey, Nash, Marseilles. ——; Helvetia, (Brem.,) Brauderff, Bremen, C. Luling; Maury, Paul, Hong Kong, ——.

Brigs Australia, Wylee, Amboy. Metcalf & Duncan; Brothers, Merris, Wexford. H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Experiment, Washburne, Havre, I. S. Gager; Franconia, Wallace, St. Jago, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Glove, (Ital.,) Corselli Belfast, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schooners J. P. Cake, Endicott, Great Egg Harbor, M. T. Bunyon; Vermillion, Avary, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; Baltic, Brooks, Boston, A. Howes; Newport, Turner, Newcastle, Del., B. N. Fox & Co.; E. Mayo, Mayo, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Viola, Haskell, Marcellus, Moore & Henry; Spray, Munroe St John, W. B., D. R. De Wolf; Judge Harrington, Shaw, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Watson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Transport steamship Keystone State, Marshman, Washington City.

Transport steamship Arial Wilson, Fort Monroe.

Transport steamship Columbia, Whiting, Annapolis.

Transport steamship Baltic, Flet her, Annapolis.

Transport steamship De Soto, Johnson, Annapolis.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool April 1, with mdse. and 542 passengers to David Ogden. Experienced fine weather the Winter passage. April 13 the weather was fine and clear, was struck by a white squall, which lasted 3 minutes, during which split a part of sails and carried away main mast, lines and fixtures. April 16 lat. 44 06, lon 56 26 spoke ship Arnold, Bennett, 25 ds from Liverpool for New York.

Ship Young America, Carlisle, London March 18 and the Downs 25th—passed the Lizard 27th, in ballast to A. Bell's Sons. Had head gales and calms the entire passage. April 18 lat 42 10, lon. 59 30 exchange signals with ships Eastern Star and Anamlale both bound W., 22d, lon 67 20, took a pilot from boat W. H. Aspinwall; had light head winds and calms since.

Ship Splendid, Trimble, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c. to E. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Olio, Hartley, Liverpool via Savannah 5 ds., in ballast to A. Bell's Sons. 21st inst., off Savannah, saw ship Delhi, seven hours N.

Ship Delhi, Haven, (of Bangor,) Fleese, Liverpool via Savannah Bar, 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark K. H. Spaldin, (of Rockland,) Barker, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to R. W. Trundy. April 11, Tortugas, sailing N. W. 25 miles, saw ship City of Brooklyn, bound W. 22d, lat. 32 lon 40, spoke brig Mary, of Dighty, from Catanzas for Charleston, that lost deck load, and in search of provisions; supplied her.

Bark Lucy Trowbridge, (New-Haven,) Frisby, St. Kitts 15 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven. 17th inst., lat. 26, lon. 68, saw an Am. ship-of-war, steering E.

Brig Mathias, Shoppy, Trinidad, Cuba, April 11, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. April 17, lat. 214°, lon. 80 0. N., Hawthorn seaman, of Hamburg, fell from shrouds overboard, and was lost.

Brig Thomas Royal, Bell, Newbold, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes to Smith Jones & Co.

Brig Colt, Jasper, Machias 6 ds., with spars to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Gen. Pierce, Hunter, Elizabethport, with coal, for Aspinwall.

Brig J. N. King, (Br.,) Coffin, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with deals to D. E. De Wolf.

Brig Lincoln Folsom, Manhattanville, with iron for Pembroke.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Hartford,) Crane, Nassau P. P., 12 ds., via New-London 3 ds., with mdse.

Brig Harrison, Hall, Rockport, with lime.

Brig Linda, Lewis, New-London 3 ds.

Sloop Sea Bird, Munson, Providence 2 ds.

Sch. Westover, Eldredge, Richmond 3 ds., with 8 mdse. Master. After having come out of the river, was ordered by the steamer "Towns," and made to go back to City Point, but was subsequently released by order of the Governor.

Schr. Sea Ranger, (of Orland,) Turner, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to J. V. Dnatiza & Co. 20th inst., off Hatteras, in gale upon the S. W., carried away mainmast close by the deck and lost foretopmast.

Schr. Kate Brigham, Fenner, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Lenham & Dimon.

Schr. Mary Brewer, (of Rockland,) Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dimmie.

Schr. Wm. Pitts, Wyatt, Berlin 2 ds., with grain to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Frances, Cottell, Virginia, for New-Haven with oysters.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, Elizabethport, with coal, for Cambridge.

Schr. Dolphin, Keller, Elizabethport, with coal, for Charlestown.

Schr. Highland Chief, Mellotire, Elizabethport, with coal for Newburyport.

Schr. H. Boynton, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Mobile.

Schr. Clio, Norcutt, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Arrow Hammond, Kelley, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Ann Mary, Brown, Warren 3 ds., with bricks.

Schr. Char

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2997. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

Twenty-one Thousand Troops There.

How the New-Yorkers are Enjoying Themselves.

Great Revulsion in the Feeling of Maryland.

Meeting of the Legislature, and Message of Governor Hicks.

Arrest of General Harney by the Virginians.

FLIGHT OF UNION MEN FROM THE SOUTH.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27.

I arrived here this evening, after a tedious trip *via* Annapolis.

Everything is going on well. Troops are arriving rapidly, though unable to get hold of cars enough to bring them all the way from Annapolis. The regiments all march to the Junction, eighteen miles, where they take the train for this city. A small train brings the baggage and supplies to the Junction.

One Regiment is kept constantly at the Junction—each succeeding one relieving its predecessor, in order to keep possession of the road. Guards are stationed all along both roads, to protect the bridges and tracks. Parties of workmen are being detailed to put the roads in the best repair.

Another party left here to-day, to repair the telegraph line between here and Annapolis—the military authorities having agreed to protect it.

I visited the New-York Seventh this evening at their quarters in the new Hall of Representatives, and found them in excellent spirits, singing patriotic songs and calling for speeches. Among the speakers were Orderly HALSTEAD and Mr. SIMONTON, of the TIMES. HALSTEAD congratulated the members of the Regiment at being in the receipt of a regular income since yesterday, when they were mustered into the service.

Members of the Regiment had been much concerned, because of the false reports sent North, relative to their having been opposed in their march hither. They complain of no privation, except their inability to get the *Times*.

Our advices from Baltimore show marked moderation of tone there, and the sun of this morning makes an ungracious, yet decided apology for the ruffianism of last week. I learn that the United States flag is again tolerated, and has been raised in several cases. When we hear from the Legislature we shall know better whether the Unionists or the Secessionists predominate. If the former, of course they will at once proceed to open direct communication for all travelers towards the Capital at the earliest moment.

Many of the late secession members of the National Rifle Corps have been recognized at Alexandria, under Capt. SCHAEFFER, and are preparing to join the Southern army.

J. C. PICKETT, late secretary of the South Carolina Commissioners, who is supposed to have remained as a spy, has left the city stating that he found the atmosphere getting rather unhealthy. S.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Saturday, April 27.

J. S. POTTER, of Massachusetts, just from Washington, and who left last night, fearing important dispatches from Gen. SCOTT, furnishes the following news of interest:

"Gen. HARPER, Commander of the forces at Harper's Ferry, had given the assurance that Virginia would allow no attack on the Capitol from her soil."

The authority for the above assertion is confirmed by a gentleman just from Richmond as being the sentiment expressed by Gov. LETCHER.

There was a grand flag demonstration in the City of Baltimore last evening, which threatened a serious difficulty between the police, under Marshal KANE, and the Unionists, but the latter kept up the flag. To-day no flags of any description are allowed.

The Eighth Regiment, of Massachusetts, arrived at Washington, yesterday, at noon.

The Rhode Island troops, six companies of the Fifth Regiment, of Massachusetts, and the Seventy-First Regiment, of New York, passed Annapolis Junction last night, in first-rate condition.

The Sixth, Twelfth and Sixty-Ninth Regiments, of New York, are at Annapolis.

Thirteen thousand troops are now at the Capital, and eight thousand more are on their way from Annapolis.

The Captial is considered perfectly safe.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

TROOPS IN WASHINGTON OR MOVING TOWARDS IT.

Troops in Washington Monday A. M., from Quartermaster's Ration List	8,200
12th Reg't N. Y. sailed 21st in Baltic	1,300
6th Reg't N. Y. sailed 21st in Columbia	500
71st Reg't N. Y. sailed 21st in R. R. Cuyler	1,000
5th Reg't Mass. sailed 21st in De Soto	1,000
3d bat. Mass sailed 21st in April	600
1st det. R. I. sailed 21st in Costzacalcos	300
69th Reg't N. Y. sailed 23 in Adjar	1,000
8th Reg't. N. Y. sailed 23d in Alabama	1,000
13th Reg't Brooklyn, sailed 23d in Marion	1,000
25th Reg't Albany, sailed 23d in Parkersburg	1,000
7th Regiment, New-York, now in Washington	1,000
8th Regiment, Mass., now in Washington	1,000
1st Regiment, Penn., now in Washington	1,000
Pennsylvania troops in Perrysville, 23d	2,500
Pennsylvania troops in Harrisburgh and Philadelphia	10,000
Pennsylvania troops in steamer Daylight	250
Norfolk Marines, &c., in Pocahontas for Washington	370
1st Regiment Indiana troops, *en route*	1,000
2d detachment Rhode Island troops in Bienville	500
Boston Flying Artillery, 6 pieces, 90 horses, in steamer April 21	100
Rhode Island Marina Artillery, 6 pieces, 90 horses, at Eastern	150
New-York Battery, 6 pieces, in steamer Montgomery, 23d	100
Sherman's Battery	75
In round numbers	35,000

REGIMENTS REPORTED READY FOR TRANSPORTATION AND AWAITING ORDERS.

Ninth Regiment, New-York	1,000
Third Regiment, New-York, Chasseurs	1,200
Fifth Regiment, New-York	1,000
—— New-York Zouaves	700
Twenth-eighth Regiment, New-York	1,000
First Regiment, New-Jersey	1,000
First Regiment, Hartford	1,000
First Regiment, Maine	1,000
Illinois troops now at Cairo	4,000
Indiana troops at Camp Morton	2,000
Missouri troops at St. Louis Arsenal	1,000
Ohio troops at Columbus	2,000
New-Hampshire and Vermont	2,000
Total	18,900
In all under orders and awaiting orders	54,000

LORD LYON'S DISPATCHES.

The *Persia* was delayed until Thursday morning to afford time for the messenger of the British Minister, at Washington, to arrive with dispatches. As he did not arrive, and as there was no intelligence of his being on the way, the British Consul decided not to detain the steamer any longer. Mr. ASHBURTON, however, sent out full details of all matters which have transpired since the sailing of the previous steamer, including the President's proclamation decreeing a blockade of all the Southern ports. The English Government, therefore, will be fully apprised of everything of importance touching the interests of the two countries.

FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW-YORK.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE WAY—SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE IN MARYLAND.

I have been about ten days in Washington. My business was not urgent, but my curiosity was intense; and for the first week it had ample food in watching the coolness with which a great Government participated in squabbles about spoils, while the thunders of armed rebellion were rousing the echoes of the Capital. But the best three days were spent in the midst of panic. The City of Baltimore had interposed between the Government and its military succors a mob power, backed by an overwhelming public sentiment, and had shed in its streets the first blood of the new Revolution; and the great question at Washington was whether an Administration, strong in resources and popular support, but having permitted its officers to be hemmed in by foes, could indeed draw to itself in time the needful succors to prevent the capture of the Capital and the possible extinction of the Government, by one bold stroke on the part of the conspirators.

I had been for day or two studying the possibilities of an easy departure for New-York, where I had some business that could not be longer delayed; and on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1861, I joined the great caravan of flight, and took the train for the North.

Through Baltimore it was known to be impossible to pass without great trouble and delay; and a review of the whole ground had determined my mind in favor of the route by Frederic, Hagerstown and Harrisburgh, as the quickest, cheapest and safest. I was with friends, too, whose destination was Chambersburgh; and thus a social argument was added to the others.

We left Washington at 7 o'clock, and arrived about 9½, at the Relay House, six miles from Baltimore, to learn that the morning Western train had been discontinued, and that we should be detained there till 4 or 5 o'clock P. M. But the day was fine and the company good; and the secession feeling in the neighborhood just enough evident to give piquancy to the tone of conversation. The train for Washington, too, brought copies of the first New-York papers I have seen since the Baltimore *émeute*; and I derived decided comfort from the evidence they furnished of a North, not only united, but resolute and powerful in defence of the Government and the punishment of its foes. I was amused also by an amicable argument with mine hostess of the Relay House, whose *cuisine* is incomparably better than her logic; and I must question gravely, too, the integrity of her facts, since she asserted and insisted, with a resolution and persistency that no proofs could affect, that the Mayor of Baltimore was not present in the city during the riot. I mention this as a fair illustration, showing the astounding capacity of Southern people for misconception and error.

The train for Frederic was large, and the passengers mainly fugitives from the land of Dixie. The conversation, during our two hours' ride, was kept studiously down to the level of the political zero; except in the case of a youngster or two who were setting up as apostles of secession. I noticed two or three persons with secession emblems; one gentleman, whose political faith was strikingly symbolized by a cord in his hat, on which were pictured two of JEFFERSON DAVIS's new flags. On the whole, however, the ride was marked by great quiet, as well at the stations as on the train.

We arrived at Frederic about sunset—an old and subs antial city of several thousand people, and deriving a great share of its business from the iron interest. We found a crowd at the station, all quiet, however, and well behaved, and drawn together apparently by the novelty of the sudden growth of travel on their somewhat obscure route. I do not recollect to have heard in Frederic a single political remark, except from one person: but hotel keepers, stage owners and livery men were thoroughly interested in the exigencies of the occasion. Carriages were leaving constantly for Hagerstown.

During my stay in the place, which was till about 8 o'clock, two military companies marched through the streets, both dressed in shawy uniforms, and bearing aloft the national flag. They were evidently independent companies, of no recent origin, and drilling for service—on which side it was impossible to determine. On entering the ladies' parlor, while its inmates were mainly at tea, I was somewhat surprised to receive from an elderly lady seated there, a pantomimic invitation to approach her, which, with some trepidation, I obeyed. She requested me to be seated, and this done, inquired, with the greatest apparent anxiety, if I was not from Washington, and whether or no the city was likely to be destroyed, and the Government broken up,—at the thought of which catastrophies she seemed greatly affected. Having given my opinion, and learned that she lived in the vicinity of Frederic, I made inquiries as to the state of feeling there among the people. She professed to be, herself, very strongly for the Union, as indeed the people of that section had generally always been; but she said that defections were beaoming so common that she feared for the result. She even apprehended that Frederic County might secede. I thought her patriotism a little suspicious, and so directed the conversation as to touch the key note of secession—namely, coercion; whereat she seemed to manifest much feeling in favor of the notion that an attempt to execute the laws would be an attack on the *rights* of the South. I inquired about the companies I had seen marching in the streets; she shook her head and feared that they were for secession. "But," said I, "they march under the Union flag." "Oh!" she replied with evident warmth, "that is because the captains are for Union; but the men are *all right*." I set the old lady down for a spy, and went to look after my baggage; and my suspicions were certainly confirmed on learning afterwards that she had drawn several strangers into conversation, and that her profession of faith varied in accordance with those of the persons whom she addressed.

I left Frederic about 8 o'clock. The carriage was a large omnibus, and drawn by four horses; the load consisted of twelve persons, all ladies but four. The accompaniment of baggage was frightful. It was loaded on the top of the vehicle, and gave to it a waving motion that kept up a constant fear of upsetting. The road—twenty-six miles—was mountainous, but well graded, and our progress was so slow that we did not reach Hagerstown till past 4 o'clock. The night was brilliant with moonlight and as balmy as June, and the discomfort of the ride could not repress our admiration of the beautiful scenery through which we passed, and just enough of which was revealed to make us long for intervals of sun-light to illuminate the whole.

Hagerstown has a large and very well-appointed hotel; but we found it filled to overflowing. As the train was not to start till seven o'clock, I was thinking of sleep. As I had a lady in charge, I placed her in the care of the landlady, who gave her a pillow on the carpet, in a private parlor, while I was forced to be content with a snooze on the settee.

From 5½ o'clock till 7, the activity of the guests was wonderful—breakfast and baggage seemed equally to divide their attention. The cars were insufficient to contain them, and freight cars, with board seats, were added to the train. The whole city was astir to see us off, and a good deal of interest was manifest in the crowd. I did not catch the popular tone very distinctly, though I think it was Southern. The clerk of the hotel thought that matters had gone too far for a peaceful solution, and that nothing would end the trouble, till the North should march an army South, *and get a good whipping*.

Nine mules brought us to the State lines between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The change in tone, as well as in the appearance of the people, was striking. The stars and stripes were everywhere flying, and crowds of people inquiring about the progress of the treason. The honest yeomen of Pennsylvania go to the pith of the matter at once, and call things squarely by their right names. The tone of our travelers changed equally; contact with free institutions seemed to relieve all from a great load of anxiety. Women were ready to hurrah for free-soil; and children seemed to recognize some protective power of which they had before been deprived.

We arrived at Harrisburgh in time for dinner; and at Philadelphia a little too late for the evening train. Everywhere in the free States the Union feeling was not only dominant, but apparently unanimous; but in no place have I seen the patriotism of the people assume so enthusiastic, so devoted, so heroic a character, as in the great city of the continent—New-York.

Had I left Washington in the afternoon train, the time consumed would have been about thirty-six hours nearly six of which were lost in Philadelphia. The fare through is about fourteen dollars, and the incidental expenses not heavy. I should apprehend no difficulty in returning by the same road, as I think the people of Maryland not disposed, in that section, to molest quiet travelers.

One word as to Washington. The feeling among Northern people there is, that the Administration is, in general, *a little behind* the events which it should influence by its energy. We were amazed at its inertia. There is no question that millions of dollars are being lost, in arms, ammunition and other property, by a negligence that no good government should manifest. That the property recently destroyed at Norfolk could have been saved, is certain; but the Government, rather than offend Virginia, persisted in neglecting the precautions that common sense would dictate. A number of the officers left in charge there were Southerners, *who resigned at the critical moment*. By the blow at Norfolk, we lose several ships; the rebels gain from us a large store of powder, and *several hundred cannon!* They get, too, the dock, mainly uninjured.

Nor are the people of Washington thoroughly loyal. Treason is infectious; it is an epidemic, tainting the air like the plague, and communicated by contact. The people of Washington are strongly Southern in sympathy, and they have for years been ruled and fed by embryo traitors. They are for *Washington*, and whichever Government proves strongest. They don't want the city destroyed, and will fight for its defence; but when the struggle comes for its possession they will divide, and I shall be surprised if the traitors do not get the larger moiety. W.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 26.

The Baltimore *American*, of this morning, says that Washington is represented to be quiet, and now that reinforcements are freely arriving, the fears of the people of an attack are abating. Great numbers, however, are leaving the city and coming towards Baltimore. The road is lined with vehicles of all descriptions, filled with people, trunks and furniture.

A large number of men are under arms, but they are mostly on duty at various remote parts of the city, so that but few are seen on the avenue. A casual visitor would suppose that nothing unusual was transpiring at the Federal Capital.

From a gentleman who left Annapolis yesterday morning we learn that there had been a great increase in the number of troops, landed Wednesday and yesterday. The inclosure of the Naval Academy is literally filled with them. The privates were not generally allowed to enter the city, but the officers were moving about in every direction, and making purchases to such an extent as to cause quite a brisk business among the shopkeepers. They were also purchasing horses and vehicles and paying large prices for them. Horses not worth $100 had been sold them as high as $250 and $300. Our informant said that there was scarcely a horse left within six miles of the city.

By information gleaned from those who accompanied the train, it would appear that reinforcements are rapidly being thrown into Washington. One train which passed the Junction, was said to have contained 861 men. Up to the latest arrivals, 3,000 troops had passed the Junction, going towards the Capital, and 6,000 more were on the march between Annapolis and the Junction, leaving 1,000 at Annapolis.

It is said that the Government has in use on the road other cars than those seized at Washington and Annapolis, and it is supposed the cars have been transported from the Philadelphia road by the steamer *Maryland*, now plying regularly between the Susquehanna and Annapolis.

There is but little evidence of ill-feeling on the part of the inhabitants along the line of road towards the troops. Many incidents are related as showing their avoidance of everything calculated to offend or in any way trespassing on private rights.

The soldiers were buying freely of the inhabitants, and striking bargains for poultry and Spring chickens, and paying whatever price was asked. In one instance a squad of New-Yorkers, being bountifully entertained with substantial Maryland fare at the nominal price of a quarter ahead, they paid their host a dollar each, as a mark of their appreciation of the quantity and quality of the viands.

We learn from Alexandria that its unusually quiet aspect is gone, and the town is bristling with bayonets and cannons, and the churches are all occupied by troops from the surrounding country.

Preparations were making for the erection of a battery at the White House Fishery near Mount Vernon. It was rumored, however, that Gov. LETCHER has refused to allow any interruption of the navigation of the Potomac by the Government.

The United States steamer *Pawnee* was cruising up and down the River to watch the movements of Virginia, and to convoy any vessels that might appear with troops on board. Definite information has been received here through a reliable source that Gov. LETCHER has issued instructions to Gen. HOOPER, directing that the troops on the Border act on the defensive, and make no aggressive movements either against the Federal forces, or to aid Maryland.

It is understood that as soon as the Government has accomplished its present designs in transporting sufficient reinforcements to Washington, which will probably be by the end of the week, that the regular travel between this city and the Capital will be resumed.

THE REBELS STILL CONTROL THE WIRES.

Telegraphic communication with Baltimore is re-established.

The office at Baltimore is under State surveillance, and no messages for Washington are permitted to pass except those of a private or mercantile character.

A daily passenger line is in operation between Philadelphia and Washington *via* Annapolis, leaving Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 26.

Houston (Texas) advices say that a courier had arrived from Indianola, stating that the Federal troops had encamped at Green Lake, taken Indianola and commenced fortifying themselves. The troops number 600, and an additional six hundred were expected from San Antonio.

Judge HAYS, with a party of Texans and two pieces of artillery, is fortifying himself with cotton bales and sand bags on Dog Island. He feared that he would be attacked by the Federal forces.

A letter from Brownsville says that news had been received that COSTINAS, with 600 Mexicans, had crossed the Rio Grande at Roma, laid the town in ashes, and killed eighteen Americans. Two companies at Ringgold Barracks have started in pursuit.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, April 27.

A confidential agent arrived here this morning from Harper's Ferry, and reports that there are 2400 men at that place, and one thousand men marched to Alexandria on Thursday.

Officers of the Harper's Ferry forces believe that General Beauregard is at present at Richmond with 7,000 troops.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is still carrying provisions to Baltimore.

Much quiet debate has been heard among persons here relative to tapping the Columbia dam on the Susquehannah River, thus cutting off the water from the Tide-water Canal, to stop the supply of coal and provisions from reaching Baltimore by that route.

The feasibility of tapping the artificial lake for supplying Baltimore, is openly spoken of.

A requisition is expected to be made in the State Administration, early next week for not less than 10,000, and possibly may reach 25,000 men.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, April 27, *Via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa.

Over a dozen American flags were raised in Baltimore on Friday. The Chief of Police has ordered all flags to be taken down during the session of the General Assembly here. In some instances there was refusal to obey, and arrests were made. The Police in some cases refused to take down the flags where the people would not. By 5 o'clock yesterday no flags were flying, either Federal, Secession or Southern.

Northwestern Maryland is strong for the Union. If the State secedes, Washington, Allegheny, Frederick and Carroll Counties will secede from the State. The strength in this city is about equally divided. Of four hundred enrolled and armed, three hundred and fifty, including the officers, are for the Union. The Union men have control of the barracks and arms.

No trains are running from the Relay House and Annapolis Junction. The *Telegraph* of Friday states that a steamer had left Baltimore for Havre de Grace.

A Government courier from New-York to Washington arrived last night, and took private conveyance to Georgetown. Large numbers from Washington are passing through here daily for the North *via* Hagerstown.

No New-York papers have arrived here since the 19th instant. E. F. M.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 26—3:30 P. M.

Governor HICKS, and most of the members for the Eastern Section of the State started for Frederick this morning, where the Legislature met at noon.

The Governor's message will be sent in to-morrow, and an advance copy of it will be forwarded if possible.

The indications here are a reaction in public sentiment. The Union men appear to be more hopeful.

From an eye-witness we learn that the Bush River bridge was fired last evening about sundown, and totally destroyed. Parties spread turpentine on it, and it burnt till after daylight. This morning it was one vast sheet of flame. The tide was low and it burnt to the water's edge.

It is expected that Gunpowder Bridge will share the same fate to-night.

Gen. HARNER, on his way to Washington *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was arrested last night by the Virginia authorities at Harper's Ferry. Doubts are expressed as to the correctness of the information, but the party who brought the news, claims to have witnessed it. He says that Gen. HARNAR was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry by a detachment of Virginia troops, at about 2½ o'clock this morning.

Gen. HARNAR left Wheeling for the purpose of reporting himself at the head-quarters at Washington. Before the train reached Harper's Ferry it was stopped, and a number of troops mounted the platforms and, whilst the train was moving slowly on, the troops passed through the cars, and the General being pointed out, he was immediately taken into custody. He was in citizen's dress, and was treated very courteously.

There is no doubt that as soon as the Executive of Virginia is made acquainted with the fact, Gen. HARNAR will be released, as was the case with an officer of the United States Army, who was seized a few days since in Richmond.

In the western section of this city, (Baltimore,) four large American flags were raised this morning; also one on Federal Hill, also one in the eastern section of the city. The city authorities say that the act was committed without their knowledge or authority.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived this morning from Norfolk, with a small number of passengers and the United States mail. The mail brings no news of an exciting character.

The fortifications on the coast of Virginia, especially the approaches to Norfolk and Portsmouth, were advancing rapidly, and it was estimated that nearly 600 men were hard at work at the various points. Particularly was this the case at Fort Norfolk, Craney Island, and at the Naval Hospital. The obstructions near the entrance to the Port of Norfolk remained, though vessels drawing eight to ten feet of water passed freely in and out.

At the wharf of Fortress Monroe was the propeller *Chesapeake*, of the Parker Vein or Cromwell line.

Efforts were making to raise the steam frigate *Merrimac*, the sloop-of war *Plymouth*, and another war vessel, which, it was supposed, would be successful.

Passing the steamer *Georgiana* in the Bay, Capt. RUSSELL learned that the steamer had passed three steamers coming up the Bay from the Capes, probably with United States troops on board.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 27.

On Friday evening, about 5 o'clock, the propeller *Essex* landed at Fort Carroll, on Sellers Flats, six miles down the Patapsco River, a number of troops and munitions of war. The propeller then steamed up, and proceeding up to Fort McHenry, also landed troops and munitions there.

The United States receiving ship *Alleghany*, which has been stationed near Canton, was taken in tow and conveyed down the river, and is now at Fort McHenry.

Several vessels, without the necessary pass from Col. TAINTOR, were overhauled, on Thursday last, on attempting to leave the harbor by the guard boats, under Capt. LEVY, and detained for examination.

The Howard County troops, commanded by Major GEO R. GAITHER, Jr., were called out on Friday by the Commandant, and after assembling, proceeded at a brisk trot for Jessop's Cut, for the porpose, it is said, of reconnoitering. The Cut is three or four miles from the Annapolis Junction, where the United States troops are passing.

Private S. H. NEEDHAM, of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, died about 5 o'clock this morning, at the Lombard-street Infirmary. He was one of those who were wounded on Friday of last week on Pratt-street. He was struck by a paving-stone on the back part of the head with such violence as to fracture his skull. He spoke but a single word, and this was in reply to a question whether he had a family or not. He answered "No," but a gentleman residing in this city stated that he had a wife living. The deceased did not comprehend the question when he spoke. The operation of trepanning the skull was performed on Friday, and the patient made but little resistance. He received every possible attention from the Faculty and the Sisters of Charity. The funeral, it is supposed, will take place to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HICKS.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, April 27.

The Governor's message briefly details the startling events which induced him to assemble the Legislature. He labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose of passing troops through Maryland, but the reply was that "military necessity rendered it unavoidable." He refused to give Gen. BUTLER consent to lend his forces—he protested against his taking possession of the Annapolis Railroad. Notwithstanding our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the Government to transport its troops over the State by rail, it is evident that a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed to the exercise of the right. His own convictions are that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and South. Maryland has violated no rights of either section, and we have done all that we can to avert the impending war. He hoped that Maryland might have acted as a mediator. He cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government until it shall commit outrages upon it, which would justify us in resisting its authority. Our geographical position alone forces us to this. This has been all the while, the ground-work of his policy, and he is convinced that his policy has been maintained by a large majority of the people. He appeals to the Legislature not to be swayed by passion, but to act with prudence and Christian-like temper.

All the Governor's correspondence accompanies the Message.

Ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate has just passed a bill to repeal the nineteenth section of article 12 of the Code of Public General Laws, and enacting the following as a substitute:

"No Bank shall issue any note, certificate or other device, to circulate as currency, of a less denomination than one dollar, under the penalty prescribed in the article on currency."

The act is to take effect from the date of its passage.

The House has referred the bill to a Committee consisting of Messrs. PITTS, HARRISON and BRIDE.

On motion of Mr. WALLIS, the above Committee were instructed to consider and report in regard to the legalization of the existing suspension of specie payment by the Banks.

The Senate has adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the Legislature will not pass an Act of Secession; but if they believe the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The House has not acted on it.

The House has appointed a Committee to report an act for the call of a Convention of the people, of which Mr. SCOTT, of Baltimore, is Chairman.

Following is the Message of Gov. HICKS in full:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The extraordinary condition of affairs in Maryland has induced me to exercise the constitutional prerogative vested in the Governor, to summon the Legislature in special session, in the hope that your wisdom may enable you to devise prompt and effective means to restore peace and safety to our State. I shall detail briefly the startling events which have induced me to summon you together, and which have so suddenly placed us in the state of anarchy, confusion and danger, from which I sincerely trust you may be able to extricate us. Believing it to be the design of the Administration to pass over our soil troops for the defence of the City of Washington, and fearing that the passage of such troops would excite our people and provoke a collision, I labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose. I waited upon him in person, and urged the importance of my request. I subsequently communicated with him and his Cabinet by special dispatches, entreating an abandonment of his designs. To all my requests I could get but the reply that Washington was threatened with attack; that the Government had resolved to defend it; that there was no other way of obtaining troops than by passing them over the soil of Maryland, and that the military necessity of the case rendered it impossible for the Government to abandon its plans, much as it desired to avoid the dangers of a collision. My correspondence with the authorities at Washington is herewith submitted. The consequences are known to you. On Friday last a detachment of troops from Massachusetts reached Baltimore, and was attacked by an irresponsible mob, and several persons on both sides were killed. The Mayor and Police Board gave to the Massachusetts soldiers all the protection they could afford acting with the utmost promptness and bravery. But they were powerless to restrain the mob. Being in Baltimore at the time, I cooperated with the Mayor to the fullest extent of my power in his efforts. The military of the city were ordered out to assist in the preservation of the peace. The railroad companies were requested by the Mayor and myself to transport no more troops to Baltimore city, and they promptly acceded to our request. Hearing of the attack upon the soldiers, the War Department issued orders that no more troop would pass through Baltimore City, provided they were allowed to pass outside its limits. Subsequently a detachment of troops were ascertained to be encamped at or near Cockeysville, in Baltimore County. On being informed of this, the War Department ordered them back. Before leaving Baltimore, Col. HOUSE, who was in command of the United States Arsenal at Pikesville, informed me that he had resigned his commission. Being advised of the probability that the mob might attempt the destruction of this property, and thereby complicated our difficulties with the authorities at Washington, I ordered Col. PETHERBRIDGE to proceed with sufficient force and occupy the premises in the name of the United States Government, of which proceeding I immediately notified the War Department. On Sunday morning last I discovered that a detachment of troops, under command of Brigadier-General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, had reached Annapolis in a steamer, and had taken possession of the practice-ship *Constitution*, which, during that day, succeeded in getting outside of the harbor of Annapolis, where she now lies. After getting the ship off, the steamer laid outside the harbor, and was soon joined by another steamer having on board the Seventh Regiment, from New-York City. Brigadier-General BUTLER addressed me, asking for permission to land his forces. It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted, that I refused my consent. The Mayor of Annapolis also protested. But both steamers soon afterwards landed and put off with the troops. Subsequently other large bodies of troops reached here in transports, and were landed. I was notified that the troops were to be marched to Washington. They desired to go without obstruction from our people, but they had orders to go to Washington, and were determined to obey those orders. In furtherance of their designs they took military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, in regard to which act I forwarded to Brigadier-General BUTLER the protest, and see the reply herewith submitted. On Wednesday morning the two detachments landed took up the line of march for Washington. The people of Annapolis, though greatly exasperated, acting under counsel of the most prudent citizens, refrained from molesting or obstructing the passage of troops through the city. Seriously impressed with the condition of affairs and anxious to avoid a repetition of events similar to those which had transpired in Baltimore, I deemed it my duty to make another appeal at Washington. Accordingly I sent a special messenger to Washington, with a dispatch to the Administration, advising that no more troops be sent through Maryland; that the troops at Annapolis be sent elsewhere, and urging that a truce be offered, with a view of a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties by mediation. I suggested that Lord LYONS, the British Minister, be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties. The result of the mission will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted. These events have satisfied me that the War Department has concluded to make Annapolis the point for landing troops, and has resolved to open and maintain communication between this place and Washington. In the brief time allowed it is impossible for me to go more into detail. The documents accompanying this message place before you all the information possessed by me. I shall promptly communicate such other information as may reach me. Notwithstanding the fact our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the Government to transport its troops across our soil, it is evident that a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed the exercise of the right. I have done all in my power to protect the citizens of Maryland and to preserve peace within our borders. Lawless occurrences will be repeated, I fear, unless prompt action be taken by you. It is my duty to advise you of my own convictions of the proper course to be pursued by Maryland in the emergency which is upon us. It is of no consequence now to discuss the causes which have induced our troubles. Let us look to our distressing present and to our portentous future. The fate of Maryland, and perhaps of her sister Border Slave States, will undoubtedly be seriously affected by the action of your honorable body. Therefore should every good citizen bend all his energies to the task before us, and therefore should the animosities and bickerings of the past be forgotten and all strike hands in the bold cause of restoring peace to our State and to our country. I honestly and most earnestly entertain the conviction that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and of the South. We have violated no right of either section. We have been loyal to the Union. The unhappy contest between the two sections has not been commenced or encouraged by us although we have suffered from it in the part. The impending war has not come by any act or any wish of ours. We have done all we could to avert it. We have hoped that Maryland and other Border Slave States by their conservative position and love for the Union, might have acted as mediators between the extremes of both sections, and thus have prevented the terrible evils of a prolonged civil war. Entertaining these views, I cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government until it shall commit outrages on us which would justify us in resisting its authority. As a consequence, I can give no other counsel than that we shall array ourselves for Union and peace, and thus preserve our soil from being polluted with the blood of brethren. Thus, if war must be between the North and South, we may force the contending parties to transfer the field of battle from our soil, so that our lives and property may be secure. It seems to me that, independently of all other considerations, our geographical position forces us to this, unless we are willing to see our State the theatre of a long and bloody civil war, and the consequent utter destruction of every material interest of our people, to say nothing of the blood of brave men and innocent woman and children, which will cry out from our soil for vengeance upon us, if we fail to do all that in us lies to avert the impending calamity. The course I suggest has all the while been the sole ground-work of my policy; and but for the excitement prevailing among our people during the past few days, I believe the object I have kept steadily in view during my administration would have been consummated. If it has failed, I have the full consciousness that throughout the whole of my harrassing and painful incumbency of the gubernatorial chair, I have labored honestly and faithfully for the peace, the safety and the interests of Maryland, and of our common country. This consciousness has fully sustained me in all my troubles, and has enabled me to endure patiently all the cruel, unmerited and heartless attacks that have been made upon my integrity. I have also comfort in the conviction that my policy has been sustained by a large majority of the people, and nothing that has transpired since the recent lamentable occurrences within our State has shaken that conviction. A momentary frantic excitement took the place of reason and good judgment, and men for the time threw aside all prudent thoughts of the future in the burning desire to avenge what they considered wrongs. I submit my suggestions to your wisdom, and I appeal to you not only as devoted citizens of Maryland, but as husbands and fathers, to allow that prudence and christian-like temper, so honorable to all men to guide your counsels, and I implore you not to be swayed by the passions which seem to be so fully aroused in our midst to do what the generations to come after us will ever deplore. In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask your indulgence if I have omitted to present to you any other matter of interest in connection with the important subject which you are summoned to consider. The short time I have had in which to prepare this communication, and the turmoil and excitement around me, may have caused omissions; but, if so, they will be promptly supplied when indicated by you. T. HALLIDAY HICKS.

A REVULSION OF FEELING IN THE STATE.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Md., Saturday, April 27.

Passengers from Hagerstown report a sudden and most wonderful change in the sentiment of Maryland.

The Stars and Stripes are to be raised at Hagerstown to-day, and extensive preparations are being made for further Union demonstrations.

The election, next week, for representatives will probably result in favor of LEWIS P. FISAT, a Union man.

Alleghany County has instructed its representatives that, if they vote for secession, they will be hung on their return home.

The Stars and Stripes are waving all over Frederick City. The Home Guard refuse to parade unless under its folds and to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

At the Clear Spring House the Stars and Stripes are waving, and the miners have sworn to resist secession to the death.

At this time next week no sympathizer with Southern traitors will dare to avow his sentiments at Hagerstown, Frederick or Cumberland.

Another passenger reports the Eastern shore country, except Winchester, Union to the core.

The Unionists will raise a military corps in Hagerstown at once.

BETTER FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, April 27.

Reports by travelers from Baltimore this morning indicate a strong disposition on the part of the conservative citizens to rise and take the power from the mob.

The restoration of Federal allegiance is confidently predicted by Baltimoreans.

The reinforcements at Washington have cooled the mobocratic ardor much.

OUR MARYLAND BORDER CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP DARE, PERRYVILLE, (opposite Havre de Grace,) Md., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

Places are like people. Some are great by natural advantages; some achieve greatness by the aid of capitalists, and others have greatness thrust upon them. The present site of Camp Dare belongs to the latter category. Perryville is located on the northern bank of the Susquehanna, sixty-six miles from Philadelphia, and thirty-six from Baltimore. Of the population of the town it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty,—the census book is not very clear on this point, and I did not have time to stroll around before breakfast this morning, and count the inhabitants. The houses are few in number, but all are of eminent utility. Two hotels, two little stores, a shoemaker's shop, and a post-office, constitute the town proper. One Philadelphia *Inquirer* and one *Ledger* are taken at the Post-office. By the daily reception of the latter paper the inhabitants probably consider themselves well posted. The town is famous for nothing except the worst whisky and the finest shad that the known world produces. With both of these luxuries the soldiers have made an early and familiar acquaintance, and may be seen at all hours of the day wending their way to the hotels where they are dispersed. The price at which "the finest shad in the world are sold," would move the hearts of your metropolitan fish-mongers with fishy emotion—at $8 the hundred, equivalent to about 2½ cents per pound, as the fish will average three pounds in weight each. The prices generally rule much higher, but the wagoners are all frightened away by the wars and rumors of wars—consequently the poor shad-catchers have scarcely the shadow of a chance to dispose of their gigantic hauls—home consumption is all they have to rely upon.

Your readers will remember that this point was intimated by the President in his reply to Gov. HICKS, as one of the routes by which he intended to transport troops to Washington, without chafing the delicate souls of Secessionists by marching respectable but raw recruits, through Baltimore. This, bestows upon Perryville an adventitious importance, and makes it the centre of a notoriety that it would never have achieved otherwise. Hence to Annapolis the distance is about seventy miles, and transports in plenty are provided for moving troops to the latter point, thence to Washington the march is neither very long nor very difficult. Already several Pennsylvania regiments have been taken down, and more are constantly arriving and departing. The Fifth went down last night.

THE CAMP.

The camp, which, from compliment to the commanding officer, Col. DARE, I have christened Camp Dare, embraces a large square of of ground which has hitherto been used for the purpose of the railroad companies. The depôts, sheds and store-houses make excellent barracks, and the trans

THE REBELLION.

What the Abolitionists think of the War.

Discourse of Wendell Phillips at Boston, Sunday, April 4.

"Therefore, thus saith the Lord: Ye have no hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother and every man to his neighbor: behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine."—JER. XXXIV: 17.

Many times this Winter, here and elsewhere, I have counseled peace—urged, as well as I knew how, the expediency of acknowledging a Southern Confederacy, and the peaceful separation of these thirty-four States. One of the journals announces to you that I come here this morning to retract these opinions No, not one of them! [Applause] I need them all—every word I have spoken this Winter—every act of twenty-five years of my life, to make the welcome I give this war hearty and hot. Civil war is a momentous evil. It needs the soundest, most solemn justification. I rejoice before God to-day for every word that I have spoken counseling peace; and I rejoice with an especially profound gratitude, that for the first time in my anti-Slavery life, I speak under the stars and stripes, and welcome the tread of Massachusetts men marshaled for war. [Enthusiastic cheering] No matter what the past has been or said; to-day the slave asks God for a sight of this banner, and counts it the pledge of his redemption [Applause] Hitherto it may have meant what you thought, or what I did; to day, it represents Sovereignty and Justice. [Renewed applause.] The only mistake that I made, was in supposing Massachusetts wholly choked with cotton dust and cankered with gold. [Loud cheering.] The South thought her patience and generous willingness for peace were cowardice; to-day shows the mistake She has been sleeping on her arms since '76 and the first cannon shot brings her to her feet with the war-cry of the Revolution on her lips. [Loud cheers] Any man who loves either liberty or manhood, must rejoice at such an hour. [Applause]

Let me tell you the path by which I, at least, have trod my way up to this conclusion. I do not acknowledge the motto, in its full significance, "Our country, right or wrong." If you let it trespass on the domain of morals, it is knavish and atheistic. But there is a full, broad sphere for loyalty; and no war-cry ever stirred a generous people that had not in it much of truth and right. It is sublime, this rally of a great people to the defence of what they think their national honor! A "nobla and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man from sleep, and shaking her invincible locks." Just now, we saw her "reposing, peaceful and motionless; but at the call of patriotism, she ruffles, as it were, her swelling plumage, collects her scattered elements of strength, and awakens her dormant thunders"

But how do we justify this last appeal to the God of Battles? Let me tell you how I do I have always believed in the sincerity of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. You have heard me express my confidence in it every time I have spoken from this desk. I only doubted sometimes whether or not he were really the head of the Government. To-day he is at any rate Commander-in-chief.

The delay to the action of Government has doubtless been necessity, but policy also Traitors within and without made it unsafe to move till it had tried the machine of the Government just given it But delay was wise, as it matured a public opinion definite, decisive, and ready to keep step to the music of the Government march The very postponement of another session of Congress till July 4, probably invites discussion—evidently contemplates the ripening of public opinion in the interval. Fairly to examine public affairs, and prepare a community wise to cooperate with the Government, is the duty of every pulpit and every press

Plain words, therefore, now, before the nation goes mad with excitement, is every man's duty. Every public meeting in Athens was opened with a curse on any one who should not speak what he really thought. "I have never defiled my conscience from fear or favor to my superiors," was part of the oath every Egyptian soul was supposed to utter in the Judgment Hall of Osiris, before admission to Heaven. Let us show, to day, a Christian spirit as sincere and fearless. No mood in this hour of victory, to silence those whom events have not converted. We are strong enough to tolerate dissent That flag which floats over prison or mansion at the bidding of a mob, disgraces both victor and victim.

All Winter long, I have acted with that party which cried for peace. The anti-slavery enterprise to which I belong, started with peace written on its banner. We imagined that the age of bullets was over; that the age of ideas had come; that thirty millions of people were able to take a great question, and decide it by the conflict of opinions; and without letting the ship of State flounder, lift four millions of man into Liberty and Justice We thought that if your statesmen would throw away personal ambition and party watchwords, and devote themselves to the great issue, this might be accomplished. To a certain extent, it has been. The North has answered to the call. Year after year, event by event, has indicated the rising education of the people,—the readiness for a higher moral life, the patience that waits a neighbor's conversion The North has responded to the call of that peaceful, moral, intellectual agitation which the anti-slavery idea has initiated Our mistake, if any, has been that we counted too much on the investigations of the masses, on the honesty and wisdom of statesmen as a class. Perhaps we did not give weight enough to the fact we saw, that this nation is made up of different ages; not homogeneous, but a mixed mass of different centuries The North *think*—can appreciate arguments—is the Nineteenth Century—hardly any struggle left in it but that between the working class and the money kings. The South *dreams*—it is the thirteenth and fourteenth century—baron and serf—owner and slave. JACK CADE and WAT TYLER loom over the horizon and the serf rising calls for another THEBERY to record his struggle There the lago still burns which the Doctors of the Sorbonne called, ages ago, "the best light to guide the erring." There men are tortured for opinion's, the only punishment the Jesuits were willing their pupils should look on. This is, perhaps, too flattering a picture of the South. Better call her, as SUMNER does, "the Barbarous States" Our struggle, therefore, is no struggle between different ideas, but between barbarism and civilization. Such can only be settled by arms. [Prolonged cheering] The Government has waited until its best friends almost suspected its courage or its integrity; but the cannon shot against Fort Sumter has opened the only door out of this hour. There were but two. One was Compromise; the other was Battle. The integrity of the North closed the first; the generous forbearance of nineteen States closed the other. The South opened this with cannon shot, and LINCOLN shows himself at the door. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering] The war, then, is not aggressive, but in self-defence, and Washington has become the Thermopylæ of Liberty and Justice. [Applause.] *Rather than surrender it, cover every square foot of it with a living body*, [loud cheers;] *crowd it with a million of men, and empty every bank vault at the North to pay the cost* [Renewed cheering] Teach the world once for all, that North America belongs to the Stars and Stripes, and under them no man shall wear a chain. [Enthusiastic cheering.] In the whole of this conflict, I have looked only at Liberty—only at the slave PERRY entered the battle of the Lakes, with "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP," floating from the masthead of the *Lawrence*. When with his fighting flag he left her crippled, heading north, and mounting the deck of the *Niagara*, turned her bows due west, he did all for one purpose,—to rake the decks of the foe.. Acknowledge secession, or cannonade it, I care not which; but "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." [Loud cheers.]

I said, civil war needs momentous and solemn justification. Europe, the world, may claim of us, that before we blot the nineteenth century by an appeal to arms, we shall exhaust every means to keep the peace; otherwise, an appeal to the God of Battles is an insult to the civilization of our age; it is a confession that our culture and our religion are superficial, if not a failure. I think that the history of the nation and of the Government both, is an ample justification to our own times and to history for this appeal to arms. I think the South is all wrong, and the Administration is all right. [Prolonged cheering.) Let me tell you why. For thirty years, the North has exhausted conciliation and compromise. They have tried every expedient, they have relinquished every right, they have sacrificed every interest, they have smothered keen sensibility to national honor, and Northern weight and supremacy in the Union; have forgotten they were the majority in numbers and in wealth, in education and strength; have left the helm of Government and the dictation of policy to the Southern States. For all this, the conflict waxed closer and hotter. The Administration that preceded this was full of traitors and thieves. It allow the arms, ships, money, military stores of the North to be stolen with impunity. Mr. LINCOLN took office robbed of all the means to defend the constitutional rights of the Government. He offered to withdraw from the walls of Sumter everything but the flag He allowed secession to surround it with the strongest force which military science could build. The North offered to meet in Convention her sister States, and arrange the terms of peaceful separation Strength and right yielded everything—they folded their hands—watted the returning reason of the mad insurgents. Week after week elapsed, month after month went by, waiting for the sober second-thought of two millions and a half of people. The world saw the sublime sight of nineteen millions of wealthy, powerful, united citizens allowing their flag to be insulted, their rights assailed, their sovereignty defied and broken in pieces, and yet waiting with patient brotherly, magnanimous kindness, until insurrection, having spent its fury, should reach out its hand for a peaceful arrangement. Men began to call it cowardice, on the one hand; and we, who watched closely the crisis, feared that this effort to be magnanimous would demoralize the conscience and the courage of the North We were afraid that, as the hour went by, the virtue of the people, white-heat as it stood on the 4th day of March, would be cooled by the temptations, by the suspense, by the want and suffering that were stalking from the Atlantic to the Valley of the Mississippi We were afraid the Government would wait too long, and find, at last, that instead of a united people, they were deserted, and left alone to meet the foe.

At this time, the South knew, recognized, by her own knowledge of Constitutional questions, that the Government could not advance one inch towards acknowledging secession; that when ABRAHAM LINCOLN swore to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, he was bound to die under the flag of Fort Sumter, if necessary. [Loud applause] They knew, therefore, that the call on the Administration to acknowledge the Commissioners of the Confederacy was a delusion and a swindle. I know the whole argument for secession. Up to a certain extent, I accede to it. But no Administration that is not traitor, can ever acknowledge secession. [Cheers] The right of a State to secede, under the Constitution of the United States—it is an absurdity; and ABRAHAM LINCOLN knows nothing, lives a right to know nothing, but the Constitution of the United States [Loud cheers] The right of a State to secede, as a revolutionary right, is undeniable; but it is the action that is to recognize that; and the nation offered, in broad Convention, at the suggestion of Kentucky, to meet the question. The offer was declined The Government and the nation, therefore, are all right. [Applause] They are right on Constitutional law; they are right on the principles of the Declaration of Independence [Cheers]

Let me explain this more fully, for this reason: because—and I thank God for it, every American should be proud of it—you cannot maintain a war in the United States of America against a constitutional or a revolutionary right. The people of these States have too large brains and too many ideas to fight blindly—to lock horns like a couple of beasts in the sight of the world [Applause.] Can men think in this Nineteenth Century; and you must put the North in the right—wholly, undeniably, inside of the Constitution and out of it—before you can justify her in the face of the world; before you can pour Massachusetts like an avalanche through the streets of Baltimore, [great cheering,] and carry Lexington and the 19th of April south of Mason and Dixon's Line. [Renewed cheering] Let us take an honest pride in the fact that our Sixth Regiment made a way for itself through Baltimore, and were the first to reach the threatened Capital. In the war of opinions, Massachusetts has a right to be the first in the field.

I said I knew the whole argument for secession. Very briefly let me state the points No Government provides for its own death; therefore there can be no constitutional right to secede. But there is a revolutionary right. The Declaration of Independence establishes what the heart of every American acknowledges, that the people—mark you! THE PEOPLE!—have always an inherent, paramount, inalienable right to change their Governments, whenever they think—whenever *they* think—that it will minister to their happiness. That is a revolutionary right. Now, how did South Carolina and Massachusetts come into the Union? They came into it by a Convention representing the people. South Carolina alleges that she has gone out by Convention. So far, right. She says that when the *people* take the State rightfully out of the Union, the right to forts and national property goes with it. Granted. She says, also, that it is no matter that we bought Louisiana of France, and Florida of Spain. No bargain made, no money paid between us and France or Spain, could rob Florida or Louisiana of her right to remodel her Government whenever the people found it would be for their happiness. So far, right. THE PEOPLE—mark you! South Carolina presents herself to the Administration at Washington, and says, "There is a vote of my Convention, that I go out of the Union" "I cannot see you," says ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Loud cheers.] "As President, I have no eyes but constitutional eyes; I cannot see you" [Renewed cheers.] He was right. But MADISON said HAMILTON said, the Fathers said, in 1789, "No man but an enemy of liberty will ever stand on technicalities and forms, when the essence is in question." ABRAHAM LINCOLN could not see the Commissioners of South Carolina, but the North could; the nation could; and the nation responded, "If you want a Constitutional Secession, such as you claim, but which I repudiate I will waive forms—let us meet in Convention, and we will arrange it." [Applause] Surely, while one claims a right within the Constitution, it may without dishonor or incousistency meet in Convention—even if finally refusing to be bound by it To decline doing so is only evidence of intention to provoke war. Everything under that instrument may be changed by a National Convention. The South says, "No!" She says, 'I lynq don't allow me the constitutional right. I claim the revolutionary right" The North responds—"When you have torn the Constitution into tatters, I recognize the right of the people of South Carolina to model their Government Yes, I recognize the right of the three hundred and eighty-four thousand white men, and four hundred and eighty-four thousand black men to model their Constitution. Show me one that they have scratched, and I will recognize the revolution. [Cheers] But the amendment you tread under in the Constitution, the black man is not three-fifths of a man—he is a whole one." [Loud cheering.] Yes, he only has a right to secede; the South has a right to model her government; but the moment she will show us four million of black votes thrown even against it, I will acknowledge the Declaration of Independence is complied with, [loud applause]—that the people, south of Mason and Dixon's line, have remodeled their government to suit themselves: and our function is only to recognize it. I say, the North had a right to assume this position. She did not. She had a right to ignore revolution until this condition was complied with; and she did not. She waived it. In obedience to the advice of MADISON, to the long history of her country's forbearance, to the manifestations of nineteen States she waited; she advised the Government to wait. Mr LINCOLN, in his inaugural, indicated that this would be the wise course. Mr. SEWARD hinted it in his speech, in New York. The London *Times* bids us remember the useless war of 1776, and take warning against resisting the principles of Popular Sovereignty. The *Times*, whose unflinching fidelity and matchless ability, make it, in this fight, "the white plume of Navarre," has again and again avowed its readiness to waive forms and go into Convention We have waited. We said, "anything for peace." We obeyed the magnanimous statesmanship of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Let me read you his advice, given at the "Jubilee of the Constitution," to the New-York Historical Society, in the year 1839, he says: Recognizing this right of the *people* of a State—mark you, not a State, the Constitution knows no States; it knows only THE PEOPLE. Mr. ADAMS says: "The PEOPLE of each State in the Union have a right to secede from the Confederated Union itself.

Thus stands the RIGHT. But the indissoluble link of union between the people of the several States of this Confederated Nation is, after all, not in the *right*, but in the *heart*.

If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other—when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedent which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Consitution, to form again a more perfect Union, by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the seperated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the centre."

The North said "Amen" to every word of it. They waited. They begged the States to meet them. They were silent when the cannon-shot pierced the flag of the *Star of the West*. They said "Amen," when the Government offered to let nothing but the bunting cover Fort Sumpter. They said "Amen," when LINCOLN stood alone, without arms, in a defenceless Capital, and trusted himself to the loyalty and forbearance of thirty four States.

The South, if the truth be told, *cannot* wait Like all usurpers, they dare not give time for the people to criticise their title to power War and insult must conceal the irregularity of their civil course, and smother discontent and criticism at the same time. Besides, bankruptcy at home can live out its short term of possible existence only by conquest on land and piracy at sea. And, further, only by war, by appeal to popular frenzy, can they hope to decide the Border States to join them. War is the breath of their life.

To-day, therefore, the question is, by the voice of the South, "Shall Washington or Montgomery own the continent?" And the North says, "From the gulf to the pole, the Stars and Stripes shall alone in four millions of negroes whom we have forgotten for seventy years; and before you break the Union, we will see that justice is done to the slave." [Enthusiastic and long continued cheers.]

There is only one thing that those cannon shot in the harbor of Charleston settled, and that is, that there never can be a compromise. [Loud applause] We Abolitionists have doubted whether this Union really meant Justice and Liberty. We have doubted the honest intention of nineteen millions of people. They have said, in answer to our criticism,—"We believe that the Fathers meant to establish justice. We believe that there are hidden in the Armory of the Constitution weapons strong enough to secure it. We are waiting yet to try the experiment Grant us time" We have counted, decided the pretence, as we supposed. During these long and weary weeks, we have waited to hear the Northern conscience assert its purposes. It comes at last. [An impressive pause.] Massachusetts blood has consecrated the pavements of Baltimore, and those stones are now too sacred to be trodden by slaves. [Loud cheers]

You and I owe it to those young martyrs, you and I owe it, that their blood shall be the seed of no mere empty triumph, but that the aggression shall teach his children to bless them for centuries to come [Applause] When Massachusetts goes down to that Carolina fort to put the Stars and Stripes again over its blackened walls, [enthusiasm,] she will sweep from its neighborhood every institution that hazards their ever having again to the Palmetto. [Loud cheers] All of you may not mean it now. Our fathers did not think in 1776 of the Declaration of Independence The Long Parliament never thought of the scaffold of CHARLES the First, when they entered on the struggle; but having begun, they made thorough work. [Cheers] It is an attribute of the Yankee blood—Slow to fight, and fight once [Renewed cheers] It was a holy war, that for Independence: this is holier and the last—that for Liberty. [Loud applause.]

I hear a great deal about Constitutional liberty. The mouths of the Concord and Lexington guns have room for only one word, and that is LIBERTY. You might as well ask Niagara to chaunt the Coriolanus Platform, as to ask how far war shall go. Wind and Niagara thunder to a music of their own. God alone can launch the lightnings that they may go and say, Here we are The thunder-bolts of His throne abase the proud, lift up the lowly, and execute justice between man and man.

Now, let me turn one moment to another consideration. What should the Government do? I said "thorough" should be its maxim When we fight, we are fighting for Justice and an Idea. A short war and a rigid one, is the maxim. Ten thousand men in Washington! It is only a bloody fight Five hundred thousand men in Washington, and none dare come there but from the North. [Loud cheers] Occupy St Louis, with the millions of the West, and say to Missouri, "You cannot go out!" [Applause.] Cover Maryland with a million of the friends of the Administration, and say, "We must have our Capital within reach. [Cheers.] If you need compensation for slaves taken from you in the convulsion of battle, here it is. [Cheers] Government is engaged in the fearful struggle to show that '89 meant Justice, and there is something better than life in such an hour as this" And, again, we must remember another thing—the complication of such a struggle as this. Bear with me a moment. We not five hundred thousand men on the banks of the Potomac. Virginia is held by two races, white and black. Suppose those black mountaineers on our faces the Declaration of Independence What are we to say? Are we to send Northern bayonets to keep slaves under the feet of JEFFERSON DAVIS? [Many voices—"No," "never."] In 1852, Gov WISE, of Virginia, the symbol of the South, entered into agreement with QUINCY ADAMS, who carried Plymouth Rock to Washington [Applause] It was when JOSHUA GIDDINGS offered his resolution stating his Constitutional doctrine that Congress had no right to interfere, in any event, in any way, with the Slavery of the Southern States. Plymouth Rock refused to vote for it. Mr. ADAMS said, (sonstantly,) "If foreign war comes, if civil war comes if insurrection comes, is this beleaguered Capital, is this besieged Government to see millions of its subjects in arms, and have no right to break the letters which they are forging into swords? No, the war power of the Government can sweep this institution into the Gulf." [Cheers.] Ever since 1842, that statesman-like claim and warning of the North has been on record, spoken by the lips of her most moderate, wisest, coolest, most patriotic son. [Applause]

When the South cannonaded Fort Sumter, the bones of ADAMS stirred in his coffin. [Cheers] And you might have heard him, from that granite grave, at Quincy, proclaim to the nation. "The hour has struck! Seize the thunderbolt God has forged for you, and annihilate the system which has troubled peace for seventy years!" [Cheers] Do not say that it is a cold-blooded suggestion I hardly ever knew Slavery go down in any other circumstances Only once, in the broad sweep of the world's history, was any nation lifted so high that one could stretch her imperial hand across the Atlantic, and lift, by one peaceful word, a million of slaves into liberty. God granted that glory only to our mother land.

How did French Slavery go down? How did the French slave trade go down? When Napoleon the First knew Elba, when his fame hung trembling in the balance and he wished to gather around him the sympathies of the liberals of Europe, he could secure no support in the Tuileries than he signed the edict abolishing the slave trade, against which the governments of England and France had protested for many years in vain. And the trade was down, because Napoleon felt that he must do something in the darkening hour of his second attempt to clutch the sceptre of France. How did the slave system go down? When, in 1848, the Provisional Government found itself in the Hotel de Ville, obliged to do something to draw to it the sympathy and liberal feeling of the French nation, they signed an edict—it was the first from the rising republic—abolishing the death penalty and Slavery. The storm which rocked the vessel of State almost to foundering, snapped forever the chain of the French slave. Look, too, at the history of Mexican and South American emancipation; you will find that it was, in every instance, I think, the child of convulsion.

That hour has come to us So stand we to-day. The Abolitionist who will not now cry when the moment serves, "Up boys, and at them," is false to liberty. [Great cheering.] [A voice—"So is every other man."] Say not it is a hard lesson. Let him who fully knows his own heart and strength, and feels, as he looks down into his child's cradle, that he could stand and see that little nestling borne to Slavery, and submit—let him cast the first stone But all you, whose blood is wont to stir over Naseby and Bunker Hill, will hold your peace, unless you are ready to cry with me—*Sic Semper Tyrannis!* So may it ever be with Tyrants! [Loud applause]

Why, Americans I believe in the might of nineteen millions of people Yes, I know that what e wing-machines, and reaping-machines, and ideas, and types, and school-houses cannot do, the muskets of Illinois and Massachusetts can finish up. [Cheers] Blame me not that I make everything turn on liberty and the slave. I believe in Massachusetts. I know that free speech, free soil, school-houses and ballot-boxes are a pyramid on its broadest base. Nothing that does not sunder the solid globe can disturb it. We defy the world to disturb us. [Cheers.] The little errors that dwell upon our surface, we have medicine in our institutions to cure them all. [Applause.]

Therefore there is nothing left for a New-England man, nothing but that he shall wipe away the stain that hangs about the toleration of human bondage. As WEBSTER said at Rochester, years and years ago, "If I thought that there was a stain upon the remotest hem of the garment of my country, I would devote my utmost labor to wipe it off." [Cheers.] To-day that call is made upon Massachusetts. That is the reason why I dwell so much on the Slavery question. I said I believed in the power of the North to conquer; but where does she get it? I do not believe in the power of the North to subdue two million and a half of Southern men, unless she summons justice, God, and the negro to her side; [cheers.] and is that battle we are sure of this—we are sure to rebuild the Union down to the Gulf. [Renewed cheering] In that battle, with that watchword, with those allies, the thirteen States and their children will survive—in the light of the world, a nation which has vindicated the sincerity of the Fathers of '87 that they bore children, and not peddlers, to represent them in the nineteenth century. [Repeated cheers.] But without that—without that, I know also, we shall conquer. Sumter annihilated compromise. Nothing but victory will blot from history that sight of the Stars and Stripes giving place to the Palmetto. But without justice for inspiration, without God for our ally, we shall break the Union asunder; we shall be a Confederacy, and so will they. This should be celebrated as a national jubilee. Tyrants will cease to predict the downfall of the American Union, for it will stand firm and unbroken, a rock of adamant, imperishable though social storms have beat upon its brow, though mad ambition's rocks below have burst around it, yet no human power could move it from the ever-during basis of the affections of a free, united and happy people.

Mr. WALKER said so long that was it to sustain these great principles that he begged leave to quote much higher authority than his own in favor of these great doctrines. On the 21st of May, 1836, Hon. CHARLES J INGERSOL member of Congress from Philadelphia, visited the venerable JAMES MADISON, then Ex-President of the United States. On his return to the Federal city, Mr. INGERSOL published the result of this interview in the *Daily Washington Globe* On reference to that publication, it will be found that Mr. MADISON fully incensed this speech of mine against nullification and secession; and further declared that it contained the only true representation, not only of his own opinions, but those of Mr. JEFFERSON, on these great questions [Enthusiastic applause.] Mr. WALKER said this is a death struggle in which we are engaged. If the doctrine of secession prevails, we never can have any Government, any Union, any flag, or any country, but anarchy will be inaugurated, to be succeeded by despotism. If, however, as he (Mr. WALKER) said he fully believed, this doctrine of secession shall be forever squelched by our success in this contest, we will emerge stronger than ever from the trial, and our Government more respected than ever, at home and abroad, and retaining every State and Territory intact [Loud applause.]

Mr WALKER said his second campaign in defence of the Union was in Kansas, as the Governor of that Territory. He said that he went there upon the urgent and oft repeated solicitation of the President, upon the expressed condition that the Lecompton Constitution, so called, should be submitted to the prior vote of the people for ratification or rejection. But for that pledge which he (Mr. WALKER) gave to the people of Kansas, civil war would have been inaugurated in Kansas early in June, 1857. This principle was right in itself in all cases; but it was indispensably necessary in Kansas because a large majority of the council and of the Territory had been actually disfranchised in electing delegates to the Convention assembled to frame the Constitution, not one of which counties had given or could give a single ballot in the election of delegates. This vital defect in the organization of the Convention could be secured only by submitting their action to the ratification or rejection of the people of Kansas in every county of the Territory. And it was the rejection of that principle, the great principle of popular liberty, that has caused our present disasters. [Loud cheers]

Mr. WALKER said that all previous elections in Kansas before his arrival there had been wretched mockeries. Large armies from an adjacent State had marched into the Territory, and seized the polls and the ballot boxes, displaced the regular Judges, placed their sergeants and corporals in their stead, and elected their satellites to the Legislature. They had failed to accomplish the same result in the election in October, 1857, by military force But he (Mr. WALKER) as Governor of the Territory, had then assembled a large army composed of the forces of the United States in Kansas He (Mr. W) had accompanied this army to the frontiers. He posted it at all important points on the line dividing Kansas from Missouri, and announced his determination to defend the ballot-boxes of Kansas from external aggression by the whole force of the army of the United States. This movement was successful. The ballot-box was thus defended from aggression, and the first peaceable election was held in Kansas. But those who had thus been defeated by the voice of the people were not satisfied with the result. Having failed to seize the polls again by force, they resorted to frauds and forgeries unparalleled in the history of the world. You have seen, fellow citizens, the substituted clandestine Directory for the returns of the vote of the people. You have seen the pretended returns at Oxford, where the names of the clerks and judges were forged, substituting 1,900 votes, when nineteen only were given. You have seen the pretended returns from Mc-Gee County, a vile forgery upon their face, where no election was holden, and not a vote given, and yet where more than 1,200 fictitious ballots were returned to me. These forgeries were all transparent. They were clear upon their face. They were not returned. they were not sworn to by the Judges and clerks of the election as required by law. They were so perfect a nullity as a mere newspaper had no right to aid me for my adoption. These forgeries were rejected by me; and the result was that the party opposed to Slavery in Kansas, constituting nine-tenths of the people, succeeded, and elected their Territorial Legislature—the first which ever represented the voice of the people of Kansas. [Loud cheers]

For thus insisting that the Lecompton Constitution, so called, should be submitted to the prior vote of the people and for thus rejecting those forged and simulated, so called, returns, I was bitterly denounced in the South by the very men who have organized the present rebellion. But, fellow-citizens, though the President and Cabinet fell from their positions, and deserted the pledges which they had given—though the South was apparently united in a unit against me, and recreant slaves, from the North were united with them, I maintained my position to the last, and never ceased to denounce this unparalleled outrage upon the rights of a free people. I felt, gentlemen, and so declared, that the promulgation of such fortunes was calculated to destroy the Union, and opposed them at all times to the utmost extent of my humble abilities. If the course I then adopted by me in Kansas had been pursued, this disunion project could never have been successfully inaugurated. [Loud cheers.] Thus ended my second campaign in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

And now, gentlemen, I have entered upon the third campaign in defence of the same great principles This campaign, gentlemen, I feel, will be the last, for the people are united as one man, and are all prepared to pour out their life blood as freely as water from a gushet in defence of the flag of our country. This contest I believe will be of short duration; but whether or long continued or not, it will never terminate until the flag of the Union waves in triumph over Fort Sumter, and all our other fortifications and harbors, and over every other acre of our soil and every drop of all our waters from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes of the North and the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, throughout every State and Territory of the Union.

FROM THE SECESSION FRONTIER.

Affairs at Havre de Grace—Arrival of Troops—News from Baltimore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP SOLITAIRE, OPPOSITE HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Your readers will be gratified to learn that the exaggerated rumors from Baltimore of late have a very slight foundation to rest upon. The city has not been shelled; neither has any attack been made on Fort McHenry, though it was reported on Saturday night that one was intended, and the report kept the citizens in the streets until a very late hour. Mayor BROWN promptly ordered the Maryland Guard and a strong detachment of Police to the vicinity of the fort, for its protection, but no trouble occurred, and it is now occupied by a force that can maintain it without extraneous aid from the Maryland authorities. There is not much probability of its being attacked at the present.

Baltimore is now comparatively quiet, though it has been of late the scene of much excitement. On Saturday the sentiment of secession ran high, and those suspected of opposing views were not quite as safe as they would have been in a Northern city. A raid was made on Turner's Hall, the head-quarters of the Turner Rifles a German company, and the place sacked. The Turners were accused of having sent, on Friday, a large portion of their arms to Washington, and of having tendered their services to the Federal Government A German newspaper came very near being the recipient of Baltimorean emotions, but was spared by the miraculous intervention of the Police. On Sunday the drums beat, the bells tolled, and there was a loud cry "To arms!" The citizens obeyed it with great alacrity—the greater, perhaps, that the largest portion of them were without arms, and resolved on making the call an excuse for a raid upon the gun shops that should furnish them with a supply. The "Bummer's Club," a genteel association springing from the Fourth Ward, tendered its patriotic services instantly, and was enrolled for the defence of the city. A rumor was rife that Northern troops were on their way to march through Baltimore, and to prevent this consummation, citizens, both young and old, might be seen on all hands, rushing to the depôt at which they were expected to arrive. It proved, however, that the troops had been recalled and sent by another route,—on become aware of this fact, the enthusiastic populace departed to their homes in peace.

The *Sun* in its leader of yesterday deprecates the idea of a battle for the possession of Washington. It is mournfully sad because there is no prospect of its being evacuated by the Administration, and ominously urges that, though it be occupied by the Federal Government for a time, it can never be permanently held, as fortifications frowning upon it will be erected on the heights opposite by the Virginians; and that thus its occupancy will prove the cause of an unending civil war. The eyes of the *Sun* are not in this matter very clear.

Late reports from Annapolis indicate that the secession feeling there predominates, and that mass was hitherto have battled for the Union now demand the immediate secession of the State. The reason of this change is alleged to be "the unjustifiable shooting of peaceable citizens by hireling mercenaries." Northern men will probably view the resistance offered by the Massachusetts men to the murderous attack of a lawless mob in a different light. Whether this intelligence from Annapolis be true or not, it is very certain that secession is rampant in Baltimore since Friday. On Thursday many national banners were to be seen floating in the City; on Sunday not one was visible, nor would the exhibition of one have been safe. Cards were in extensive circulation, bearing the flag of the Confederate States, with a rattlesnake wreathed among its folds, sibilantly couchant, and hissing out the warning, "Don't tread on me." At present there are no certain indications that that card will be the trump one.

One proclamation of Mayor BROWN'S does credit to his shrewdness. He calls upon all citizens, having arms *that can be made useful in defence of the city*, to deposit them in the office of the Marshal of Police. A better and milder way of disarming people to the prevention of mischief could not well be devised, though it is questionable whether it will succeed. In addition to the Mayor's measures, the Special Committee of the City Council of Baltimore has appropriated $800 000 to preserve the peace of the city, and it is thought the appropriation will pass immediately. *Apropos* of unlawful demonstrations, I may mention in this connection that a gentleman in Baltimore has received a letter from his son, who was in Fort Moultrie during the shelling of Sumter, stating that no one in the former fortress was even wounded "on the glorious occasion." The zeal and complacency with which the Carolinians fought would rather confirm this assertion.

In this interregnum of mails, Virginia items may be of interest. The Norfolk papers say that the bridges at Fort Monroe have been taken up, and all communication between the fort and citizens cut off. The garrison numbers 300, rank and file, all the officers except three, who are Virginians by birth, "*Black Republicans.*"

The citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth have for several days been in a state of excitement. Gen. TALIAFERRO and staff arrived at Norfolk on Friday. Gen. T. has command of all the Virginia troops in that section. An order was issued on Friday by the commanding General prohibiting the Collector of the port of Norfolk from accepting any draft from the United States Government, or allowing the removal of deposits or anything else from the Custom-House. The Collector, being notified that in event of his refusal a force of men would occupy the premises, and arrest him from all jurisdiction, very sagely vacated to obey.

Now for Camp Solitaire. This is to be made the general depôt of troops and the transit point. A Pennsylvania regiment came down last night, which, in companies of 100, has been stationed along the line of road to guard the bridges and telegraph wires. A regiment has just this moment arrived to be transported, probably, to Annapolis, and thence to Washington. One large 24 pounder and a howitzer goes with the company. Nothing definite in regard to their destination can be state, as Gov. CURTIN effectually conceals all his plans from public view, "and moves in a mysterious way, as wonders to perform." Thus, it is stated in the papers, that no troops will be moved from Camp Curtin until the middle of this week, and, lo! they have been on the move all the while.

Your correspondent has endured some of the pleasurable pecularities of a military life. By a special favor on the part of the gentlemanly Mr. STEARNS, at Wilmington, he got himself transported to this point with the troops. We arrived at about the hour of night. Martial law was instantly proclaimed, and villainous picquets—or pickets—were stationed in every direction. On the penalty of receiving a shot in the diaphragm in the event of disobedience, your correspondent and several other gentlemen of the fourth estate were kept passing up and down a platform until daybreak. If we attempted to move beyond bounds, a sentinel threatened us with instant *harri karri* at the bayonet's point. It required as little dodging, withal, to prevent the raw recruits from innocently sticking their bayonets in our eyes during their evolutions, and treat without *malice prepense*. At daybreak we were kindly permitted to take quarters in an unoccupied barn-yard; by shutting the gates we slept quite comfortably, and avoided taking cold.

One incident of military life broke the monotony of our initiation to camp life. The deep voice of a sentry crying "Back! back! back!" several times, rang out in the night; a musket shot followed the last cry. This was instantly succeeded by several revolver shots, and then several straggling shots from the guards could be seen flashing into the shadow of a black figure extended on the ground. The cry was "To arms!" and some one shouted "the Baltimoreans!" With an instinctive horror of the "Plug-Uglies," your correspondent drew his revolver and stood on the defensive. But all was quiet, whispers were passed around, but nothing definite was seen until this morning, and soon the following facts leaked out: An officer—a captain, I believe—went to pass a guard; he gave the countersign twice, but the soldier, by some strange confusion, misunderstood him, and cried "back" at the same time presenting his musket. The officer struck it up, and he guard fired. Drawing his revolver, the officer fired, shot the sentry down at the first shot, and still continued to deliver him the other balls of the pistol. In a kind of nightmare the other guards rushed up and fired at the body which lay writhing on the ground. The men who had hurried from the guard-house were ordered back to quarters, a blanket was thrown down, veiling the shadow, and all was still. This is military law, I suppose, and all as it should be, but I pray God that the poor fellow has neither mother, wife, nor other near and dear kin.

It would seem that after he had fired his solitary musket shot, doing as he thought his duty, the regiment might have been called to arrest him, and spared the officer the trouble of shooting him But Colonels know best. An inquest is now being held, but the verdict may easily be read. A tribute to military discipline.

G. H. W.

FROM KENTUCKY.

John C. Breckinridge in Louisville—What he says Kentucky Should Do.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for an hour and a half addressed a large audience here this afternoon, with his customary fluency, graceful delivery, and melodious utterance He was listened to with marked respect, but with little show of enthusiasm, and no general applause. The majority of his audience was evidently by no means prepared to indorse him. The staple of his speech was laudation of the South and abuse of the North. The South has always in its every act done right, and stood on the defensive! The North and the Republican Party have done all the wrong and committed all the aggression, and history will so declare! He casts upon the Republican Party and Administration all the blame for the tragic scenes now enacting! No seceded State has done anything meriting his censure. South Carolina did right when she bombarded Sumter! The President's Proclamation of the 15th inst. was infamous—it was the declaration of a deliberate sectional war, deliberately inaugurated by a sectional President. His attempted blockade of Southern ports is illegal and unjust to boot.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE advises Kentucky to out herself immediately in a position of self-defence, so as to be prepared, in all events, to take care of herself. An armed neutrality may do as a temporary contrivance, but not as a permanent policy. It is utterly impossible for her long to maintain it. To hold a perfect neutrality, Kentucky should furnish not a man nor a dollar to either Government If she did, she would cut off her communications with both. She can't hold such a position now. While in the Union, she pays revenue, and helps to furnish Mr. LINCOLN with the sinews of war, for the conquest and subjugation of the South. This will not do. Kentucky must play her part to prevent civil war, and must throw her moral power and whole weight against Mr. LINCOLN'S atrocious policy. She should have a State Convention before the 4th of July, and consult with every sister State in the Union for opposition to the attempted solution of the controversy by arms. If Kentucky and her Southern sisters fail to avert civil war, no earthly power can keep her out of that war, and she will have to take a large part in it. For united protest and the united front of fifteen States and thirteen millions of people against the folly of Mr. LINCOLN'S war appeal, can keep the public peace and save the Union, if it can be saved. While he BRECKINRIDGE has never uttered a word or entertained a thought hostile to the Constitution and the Union, his loyalty to his noble Commonwealth is paramount Whatever her position, whether in accordance with his judgment or not, he will stand by her. Kentucky must be a unit, and allow no party rancor or intestine strife Her action should be prompt and quick. A State Convention of her people before the meeting of Congress should be held, and take ground for a peaceful solution and a reconstruction of the Union. But if, as Mr. B. says he greatly fears, the Union is past recovery and the separation of the seceded States is permanent, then, in his judgment, every consideration of geography, of commerce, of

se, and already begin to warn us to be careful how we talk. Several of my friends have been warned by K. G. C. that the lives were in danger if they continued obnoxious to their Order and to "Southern Rights." It is in their programme to mob the *Journal*, so soon as they have the power to do it. MAGOFFIN is here, trying to borrow $500,000 from the Bank of Kentucky to "arm the State." MCKNIGHT, the Bank President, says he will loan it if MAGOFFIN will guarantee that it shall not be used for Secession purposes. But MAGOFFIN will not guarantee this—if he does he can't be trusted. The Secessionists are worthy—they privately threaten to seize and rob the Bank. MAGOFFIN is a dangerous man. He is a conspirator, in the hands of BRECKINRIDGE, and BRECKINRIDGE is in the hands of JEFF DAVIS.

Louisville is greatly excited. Military companies are forming daily. Men are going South. "Home Guards" are forming to protect the city, and patrol every night. If things go on as they tend, we shall soon be an armed camp, under martial law. The city is raising $200,000 for its own defence, and has made an arrangement with New Albany and Jeffersonville that will secure the continued good-fellowship and the common protection of the three cities by joint means.

Everything is uncertain. I have been hopeful through all this crisis, and I won't despair yet. But the peculiar mind is fickle. Union to-day, it may be Disunion to-morrow. Who can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth? However, the determination of the United North astounds the Disunionists, tends to check them, and to encourage the Unionists. I hope so. I think the Union only here this week has determined the present position of Kentucky.

Very truly, yours.

THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

Destruction of the Vessels at Norfolk—Letter from a Lady.

ON BOARD THE LOUISIANA, FROM NORFOLK, VA., Saturday, April 20, 1861.

There never was a more exciting week than last, in Norfolk. Monday afternoon the fall of Fort Sumter was celebrated by the firing of one hundred guns. Tuesday, the city was a city of *injured* and *insulted* people! The United States ship *Cumberland* had sent messengers to the Custom-house, who had removed all the funds therein contained! *The audacity of the thing!* Every Southern heart was fired at it, and denunciations of the act were upon every lip. Forthwith parties went down the channel, taking old hulks and various kinds of worn-out craft, and blockaded the port preparatory to the seizure of that same redoubtable *Cumberland*. The Captain said, "Beware! I have material on board for blowing up the two cities, and if you drive me to extremities I will do it." His guns were said to be *double-shotted*. (I do not know as I am right in the word; somebody said double-spiked; at any rate all admitted that he had abundant power to accomplish his threat.) The whole city was in arms at once. Old men and young were out with muskets. Men poured in in multitudes from the country, and meantime the story went that every officer except the Captain, deserted from the ill-fated ship. The Captain did not give up, but I heard a gentleman whose word I have no reason to doubt, tha he told him he would not give up his ship to a mob, but if Gov. LETCHER demanded it, he would yield. Meantime, she was towed by her own boats down to the Navy yard, where she took on a quantity of stores. On Thursday cannon were planted along the principal streets of the city. The men on duty had augmented to a perfect swarm. They were too busy to greet even the intelligence of the secession of the State by the demonstration they desired. "Gov. LETCHER is coming in the next train, with five thousand troops; ten thousand Carolinians are expected to-morrow!" were some of the rumors. Northern men, temporarily in the city, hastened away to avoid being impressed into the service. Friday night the mob broke open the stores of Fort Norfolk, and stole, or, as they say—seized the powder magazine.

Gov. LETCHER, meantime, had not come, neither had the Carolinians. It was almost death now to speak for the Union, though a woman could do such things, allowance being made, even there, for womanly tragues. Norfolk put on a gala dress of disunion flags, but in one window I noticed, even on Saturday, the Stars and Stripes. Meantime, the Navy-yard laborers were in the utmost distress. The last year has been a hard one—beyond precedent. They were just beginning to hope under the new state of things; and the secrecy of the putting them out of the Union made them unwilling to believe the fact. Up to Friday morning, I heard doubts expressed. Saturday, the teachers of the Public Schools, institutions for the last two years the pride of the disomed city, learned that desks and seats were to be taken up, and the buildings used for barracks. Of course, it was time for teachers to leave. And how about money? The Norfolk Institute for savings is opened every day, from 9 to 3—at 9¼ I called for my deposit. The little office was crowded, and I was told that there was plenty of money, but the clerk could not settle with me until the President (TASWELL TAYLOR) came—I must return at 11. I kept my appointment, received my small savings, and came away to obtain exchange. Lo, it was not bankable! Forthwith I returned, on another bill of the same bank as those I deposited. Mr. TAYLOR was in a pet. Why did I want it exchanged? that was current there! I explained that I was going to leave town. Where was I going? To Baltimore! To Baltimore! an, indeed? "Well, that money will pass better there than here! It is all humbug about not bankable!" A gentleman who was in the crowd here interfered. He was a friend of mine, and he assisted me in my claim.

A party of panic-stricken people joined me on board the *Louisiana*. They were all Secessionists though evidently of the warmest kind, chatting hurriedly with a group of rosy young men who came to see them off, and to watch the signs about the navy yard. Oh! how they raised!

"We did a good day's work for Old Abe last night. We'll have the navy yard before the sun goes down, also Fortress Monroe in less than one week's time. Yes, and before the end of one week JEFFERSON DAVIS will surround Washington with a hundred thousand men, and Old Abe and Seward will both be hung there." I cannot repeat the language entire. It made my blood run cold to hear it. One of them said that the Commodore at the yard had told him he would give up the whole to Gov. LARCADA as soon as demanded, but not to the clamors of a mob. After leaving, every body was surprised to find the boat drawing up at a wharf where she never before was known to touch. This was to take on a large quantity of powder, many barrels, plunder from Fort Norfolk, which was rapidly rolled in to be conveyed to Baltimore.

Gov. WISE was said to be in Norfolk, addressing an immense crowd at this time.

Near Old Point we met the *Pawnee* making towards Norfolk. Bees could not have been more plentiful about a hive than the men upon her deck. The walls of the fort were densely covered with men. They cheered loudly as we went up,—it is a stopping point of the Baltimore boat. No one responded, either by voice or gesture, only I observed one man covertly wave his handkerchief. A man in gray clothes got off there. I wonder if he knew how carefully he was watched. I could paint his portrait now by the minute descriptions I heard. Nobody talked Secession or Union, however, very largely on the journey. We had heard Baltimore was under martial law and invested by United States troops; therefore, we were somewhat surprised to see no Union flags in the harbor. Inadvertently expressing my astonishment at the hotel, I was told decidedly that no Union flag would ever wave again in Baltimore. We stopped at the Fountain House, the people of which did not seem to mind us like such very rabid Secessionists. They talked generally of the occurrences of Friday; but, it being Sunday, and few vehicles on the street, I was more enlightened as to the condition of affairs in Baltimore by sitting at the window. "Yes, meet them on the border!" was the cry of one group; "let them know they are not to step on a foot on Southern soil!" "Ten thousand men have gone to arrest the troops, and ten thousand more are starting!" "By ——, I killed one of 'em with a brickbat!"

Certainly no people could be kinder or more courteous than the people of the Fountain House. We left at 8 o'clock on Monday by the little Chester steamer. There were some 200 passengers, all flying to a land of safety like ourselves. Col. MAY was of the company,—not *flying*, of course, though. He was in citizen's dress, and when we stopped, which we did for supper, after landing at a little town called Millington, half way between Chester and Smyrna, where we took the cars, he was at our table. He was quite genial and chatty, speaking of being in Washington, which he said was the most quiet place he had seen, as it was under martial law. He spoke of the condition of the country with seeming sorrow, expressing a hope that the North would be willing to adjust matters when they learned how determined and desperate were the people of the South. I asked if he thought we should ever be one country again, and he said "No; that would never be possible." It was rumored in the hotel, and I had the impression that he had said so there, that he had resigned.

The hotel people were in a fever of anxiety for news. All disappointed, only the landlord borrowed my paper—Monday's *Sun*—which I chanced to have preserved, which, I believe, was read out to the crowd in the bar-room. I heard loud huzzas occasionally during the absence of my paper; but they report themselves as strong Union people. Good it was to see the American flag at last. W.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMS AT HARPER'S FERRY NOT ALL DESTROYED.

CHAMBERSBURGH Pa., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

Being a daily reader of the NEW-YORK TIMES, I see it stated in your valuable journal, as well as in a number of others, to the effect that Lieut. JONES has most effectually thwarted the designs of the secession traitors of Virginia, by destroying the United States arms and works at Harper's Ferry. But I have just been informed by two particular friends, who left Harper's Ferry on Sunday, the 21st inst., that Lieut. JONES did not succeed as well as could have been wished by the friends of the Union. The gentlemen who gave me this information, and who, by the way, are staunch friends of the Union, say that the works are only partially destroyed, and that there was at least 10,000 stand of arms, of the most approved pattern, left in good condition, all of which the rebels captured. This is but another instance of the military action of the Government. The insane agitators and traitors of the South never meant anything but a total destruction of our Government from the beginning. And it is amazing to me that Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet do not see it and act, at least with the same vigor the rebels do.

As a confirmation of the above, in relation to matters at Harper's Ferry, one of the gentlemen, who gave the information, *captured two of the Sharpe rifles* from the Secessionists, and brought them off in triumph. From the same source I learn that about 6,000 Virginia troops encamped at Harper's Ferry, threatening a raid upon Maryland to aid the Secessionists, there to overawe the Union men in that State.

The Government at Washington is concentrating troops at this point; 2,000 arrived last night at 12 o'clock, and more are hourly expected. A number of volunteer companies are forming in this country, and are ready at a moment's warning. What the troops are being concentrated at this point for, I am unable to learn.

Fears are entertained by the Franklin Railroad that the end of their road, lying in Maryland, will be torn up by a mob.

I do hope that Government will not let Maryland secede. If it does, it may as well evacuate Washington.

The great lever upon which secession rests now, is to force Maryland into the arms of the rebels, and wrest Washington from the Government.

A gentlemen, just arrived from Washington, informs me that there are at least 25 000 Southern troops at Alexandria, Va., ready for an attack on the Capital, and it is his opinion that unless Government secures the safe arrival of a very large force at Washington in *forty eight hours*, an attack is inevitable.

Government may as well crush rebellion in Maryland at once, without waiting until the rebels are fully organized and with arms in their hands, are prepared to resist. She will have to do so at last.

A detachment of fierce looking Union Rifles are just passing my window, armed with Minie rifles and sword bayonets. Yours.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDITION OF THE SOLDIERS AT COLUMBIA AND AT CHARLESTON—A TRIP TO NEW-YORK VIA NORFOLK.

A gentleman who left Columbia, S. C., on Monday, April 22, and who came by railroad *via* Wilmington and Weldon, N. C., has given us the following facts touching the state of affairs in those regions:

At Columbia, all business has been closed for two weeks past and every person who can bear arms is a soldier. Besides the citizens of Columbia, there are 2 300 militia from the mountain regions in that place. They are of all ages, sizes and characters, without uniforms, except blankets, and are unarmed, except about 400. The Butler Guards, a rifle corps, numbering 108 men, are well-conditioned troops, and make a fine appearance.

These troops have been accumulating since about the time Fort Sumter was evacuated. At the same time 1,400 unarmed men passed down to Charleston. Their provisions consisted of bread and bacon. In Charleston they have had nothing for three weeks past except hard biscuits and bacon. Much complaint was made by the soldiers on account of the treatment they received from the commanding officers. Col. GREGG was particularly obnoxious to the troops, and they refused to move toward Virginia under his (GREGG's) command.

To return to Columbia: the soldiers are quartered in the unoccupied buildings in the upper part of the town. Their homespun clothing and coarse shoes indicate that they were recruits from the poorest class of the population. Each mess is provided with a can , which is kept well filled with whisky, and it is no uncommon sight to see them lying about intoxicated. The citizens contribute liberally towards their support, buying food and cooking it for them. Notwithstanding this, on account of the absence of a proper Commissariat, the men are often unprovided with suitable food, and may be seen at the bakers and stores buying cakes with their own money. They said they had volunteered for the State, and the State had seized its point, and now they wanted to go home. They had been asked to go out of the State, as they supposed towards Virginia, but they had refused. The report that there was to be a 'draft' created much dissatisfaction. They appeared to be ignorant but well intentioned people, and implicitly believed what was told them by their leaders. They knew nothing of matters out of South Carolina, and cared less.

On Tuesday morning last, at 5 o'clock, about two hundred of these men were hustled like sheep into cattle cars and sent southward. It was supposed they were bound to Pensacola. The same day troops were to leave Charleston and Savannah in the same direction. The railroads there carry the troops for half the usual fare, the State paying the transportation. There had been no arrival of troops at Columbia for a week previous to Monday.

The work on the Capital was suspended about six weeks ago for the want of funds, as they could not sell the State bonds. The workmen returned North. Only two workmen, a German and a Scotchman joined the volunteers. Every citizen is out on patrol duty one night in each week to guard against insurrection of the slaves. This has been kept up since January. All slaves have to be in at bell-ringing—a quarter to nine o'clock—on penalty of going to the guard house, and receiving a whipping in the morning. Since secession they are required to be in an hour earlier than before.

Provisions of all kinds, clothing, and everything else, has advanced 25 per cent. in price. The people seem to appreciate the difficulties likely to arise from a scarcity of provisions; but they speak with great confidence of receiving all they want from the North and West, for, as one of them remarked, "wherever one of the Yankee sons of b—s could get a dime they would send their provender, for they need our money and we have got it."

All Northern persons who have gone to South Carolina within a year have to keep their mouths shut about political matters. Persons suspected are seized a night by a mob, taken over the bridge and whipped. They are then released, to escape the best way they can. One man, who came down from Virginia last Fall, who let drop an imprudent remark, was taken up and whipped with 270 lashes. In the evening he was taken to the guard house, where he was confined during the night, and in the morning he was shipped off. A rumor prevailed, and was generally believed that the man died from the effects of the flagellation More than a dozen persons have been thus whipped inside of a month.

These people confidently predicted that New-York would furnish 50,000 to fight on their side. It was believed that no troops would be allowed to go from Massachusetts through New York to defend Washington. They learned this idea from the *Herald*.

On the route Northward, our informant passed through Kingsville, S. C., where they changed cars. There were 84 men under arms there, who had left Georgia the day before and accompanied the train as far as Portsmouth, Va. One car-load of volunteers, unarmed, was hitched to the train on the route. They were left at Wilmington to garrison a fort.

There was great excitement at all the stations along the road, and cheering for JEFF. DAVIS and South Carolina. Between Wilmington and Weldon volunteers were seen at several stations, waiting for the down train.

On passing the arsenal at Portsmouth, large crowds were noticed around the building, very busy at work. Along the shore, trenches were being dug, and several large guns had been mounted. Four vessels had been sunk in the channel way, two on each side.

After running the usual gauntlet at Baltimore, during which he was in the hands of the soldiers, our informant escaped and took a steamer to Havre de Grace, from which he came by railroad, arriving here yesterday, glad enough to reach a free country once more.

INSULTS TO ANDREW JOHNSON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 22.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sunday, April 21.

ANDY JOHNSON, late United States Senator from Tennessee, passed through here to-day on his way from Washington to Tennessee. A large crowd assembled and groaned him, and offered every indignity he deserved, refusing pelting his nose. Every effort was made to take him off the cars.

The demonstrations were first suggested by Tennesseans. Great difficulty was experienced in restraining the populace. JOHNSON was protected by the police and others, who begged that he might be permitted to proceed home and let his own people deal with him.

He denies sending a messiere asserting that Tennessee should furnish her quota of men. B.

CITIZENS FLEEING FROM BALTIMORE.

NARRATIVE OF MR. RAWLINGS.

Mr. T. RAWLINGS, formerly of this City, but lately of Baltimore, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning. He was taking a compulsory journey with his family northward. It seems that Mr. RAWLINGS was suspected of favoring the Administration from the fact that he had been an applicant for the Consulship at Southampton. After the late outbreak in Baltimore he received several anonymous letters warning him to leave the city, the alternative offered being death. On applying to the Mayor for protection he was informed that he was in no danger, that the police would protect him. He was admonished, however, by sundry demonstrations made to several other parties, which elicited no protective interference on the part of the police, that safety could only be secured by complying with the suggestions of his anonymous friends.

He informs us that not long before his departure his little son, a boy of eight years of age, erected a little flag in the back part of the garden where he was accustomed to play. The next morning a gentleman called on him, and requested the removal of the "thing," as it was offensive to the neighbors. Not wishing to precipitate trouble, Mr. R. removed it. Next day his little boy appeared with a secession cockade stuck in his hat. On being asked where he got it, the boy stated that this gentleman gave it to him, and told him he must wear it. Not choosing to remain in an atmosphere where his children were dictated to and educated in this manner, and not caring to encounter a mob single-handed, Mr. R. left Baltimore with his family, leaving all his baggage behind him, and arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning.

NARRATIVE OF MR. SCHOONMAKER.

Mr. JOHN B. SCHOONMAKER states that he was not so fortunate even as Mr. RAWLINGS, as he was obliged to leave everything behind him. Mr. SCHOONMAKER says that he made himself obnoxious to the secession element in Bolt more lately, by avowing at a public dinner table that he would not desert the stars and stripes so long as a shred of it stood enough to hang the rebels who would betray it remained.

Shortly thereafter he was awakened in the middle of the night by a deputation of armed men, eleven in number, he states, each of whom presented a cocked carbine at his head. The leader of the band asked him if his trowsers were convenient. In answer, Mr. S. pointed to the chair where they were laid. He was then directed to invest himself in them, and depart instantly beyond the limits of the State. His nocturnal visitors were kind enough to accompany him to the boundaries. He left with nothing but the suit of clothes he had in use, and without a penny in his pocket. Mr. S. says that in complying with the order in regard to leaving, he has acquitted himself of all duty to the Baltimoreans, and stands absolved from his promise of not returning. He threatens to return at the head of a thousand men, and wreak vengeance on his improvised *valets de chambre*.

AND YET ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another gentleman, who came on the same train with the other two mentioned, declares that there is no danger in visiting Baltimore, or traveling through Baltimore, provided *the traveler says nothing*. He says that the sentiment of secession prevails there as strongly as the one of Union at the North, and that as a Secessionist would be pretty certain of rough treatment if he avowed himself in this latitude, so would a Union man be certain of the same if he declared his convictions in the parallel of Baltimore.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The troops that came here on the steamship *Empire City*, disembarked, on Friday, and proceeded to their destination, as follows:

For Hamilton.	Men.
Company B, Third Infantry	50
Company D, Third Infantry	50
Company G, Third Infantry	83
Company K, Third Infantry	54
Company H, Third Infantry	62
Band	26
Total	305
For Carlisle, Penn.	**Men.**
Company A, Second Cavalry	63
Company C, Second Cavalry	60
Company F, Second Cavalry	65
Company K, Second Cavalry	65
Band	20
Total	273

Major (not Captain, as reported,) BROOKS commands the troops that went down to Fort Hamilton. His lady and family accompany him.

The Navy yard folk were considerably astonished yesterday by a rumor that the Vice-President of the United States was in the premises. He is said to have visited the Commandant and inspected the different works going on.

Recruiting, for some unexplained reason, is rapidly falling off. Each of the offices averaged, until Thursday, from 5 to 15 men every day. Yesterday there was only 1 enlisted at Chatham-st; 2 were accepted in Hudson-st; and 4 in Cedar. The Cherry-st Naval rendezvous got 45. The ensign of the Chatham-st rendezvous is put out "Union down," which may account in a measure, for its failing fortunes.

A detachment of United States troops left Governor's Island, yesterday, for Fort Delaware, accompanied by a commissioned officer. Two new officers reported for duty at Fort Columbus last evening. Fact expect to be ordered away very soon. Troops are also preparing for the road.

The chartered steamer *Yankee*, which came over to the Brooklyn Navy yard on Thursday afternoon, having been so much improved as time and circumstances rendered possible left this port yesterday, to join the blockade fleet, it is supposed. She took on board two guns and twenty two men. Three propellers from the City anchored in the stream near the receiving-ship, but only one—the *Dawn*—was retained for service.

The chartered steamer *Keystone State* came up to the Navy-yard yesterday from Boston. She arrived from Washington, which port she left on Wednesday, and reports that no obstacles were thrown in her way on the voyage. Her decks was crowded when she sailed with huge mail-bags, for the North and East, which she is charged on Gen. TWITCHELL. Lieut. TRENCARD who commands the *Keystone State*, delivered packages of voluminous dispatches to the commandant of the Yard, among which were the credentials of Mr. ADAMS, our newly appointed Ambassador to the Court of St James. The following passengers came in the steamer: Gen. TWITCHELL and SAM HOUART, of Boston; Mr. PARROTT, member of Congress for Kansas, bound home. She has also a large guard of marines.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT—20,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

The Second Regiment of the Hudson County Brigade took their departure, on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock from the Jersey City Depôt for their rendezvous at Trenton. At an early hour in the morning men, women and children gathered around the quarters of the different companies, and by 10 or 11 o'clock the number had swelled to many thousands, and at the time of the departure of the soldiers there could not have been less than 20 000 persons in the Depôt, and for half a mile or more along the line of the Railroad.

The entire apparatus of the Fire Department was drawn up the line along Montgomery-street, and was profusely decorated with flags and bunting.

The order to march was given about 12 o'clock, and as the companies passed down Montgomery-street they were greeted with cheer upon cheer from the vast assemblage. At 1½ o'clock all was in readiness, and the cars, nineteen in number, moved slowly away, while the welkin rung with cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and giving a parting salute.

The staff officers that accompanied the regiment are as follows:

Colonel—(Lieut. W. Webb, U. S. A.,) Brig.-Gen. Hatfield acting.
Adjutant—Capt. Van Houten, (acting.)
Quartermaster—Henry Brinkerhoff.
Assistant Quartermaster— — Sewell.
Commissary—Archibald Brown.
Surgeon—John A. Quldor.
Assistant—E. C. Woodruff, (Mr. Longstaff acting.)

The companies, with the number of muskets, were as follows:

	Men.
Company A—Capt. Speer	90
Company B—Capt. Hopper	68
Company C—Capt. Grain	66
Company D—Capt. Lilliendahl	68
Company E—Capt. Tonnetly	82
Company F—Capt. Vanbuskirk	56
Company G—Capt. Baker	68
Company H—(Zouaves.) Capt. Babcock	60
Company I—Capt. Van Voorhies	64
Second Company—Independence, Guards, Lieut. Dunning, Commander	40
Total number of muskets	596

Nearly all of them are provided with revolvers and bowie-knives. Upon arriving at Trenton they will be furnished by the General Government with the improved patent musket. The Regiment was entirely uniformed by the citizens of Jersey City, at an expense of $26,000. Gen. RUNYAN has received the appointment of Brigadier-General of the New-Jersey forces.

Brigadier-Gen. HATFIELD will immediately send make every effort to place the First Regiment in a condition.

Mr. ERWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, who was a Breckinridge man, now announces that he is no longer a party man and has informed Gov. WOOD that he will devote his influence and means in support of the Federal Government.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY FROM TEXAS.

From an officer of the Second Cavalry, which arrived in the City yesterday from Texas by the *Empire City*, we have obtained some interesting facts relative to the attempts made by the recruiting rebels in Texas, to seduce the Federal troops from their loyalty. When Maj. VAN DORN, of Mississippi, who commanded the Second Cavalry, resigned, and returned to New-Orleans, he made his boasts that he would bring the entire regiment of the Second Cavalry into the service of the Secessionists, and recently he made his appearance in Texas to carry out his purpose, but he met with a signal failure. The officers, to a man, refused to accompany him, though each was offered a promotion. His disgust was so great that he left without making efforts to effect his purpose.

The deserters among the men, however were not unfrequent, our informant thinks as average as a corps to a Company. This, however, he thinks resulted more from the fact that the men had become attached to the country many having married there, than from any liking for the secession movement.

The Second Cavalry left Friday for Carlisle Barracks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday—11 P. M.

I have just met a leading citizen of Missouri who arrived here last night, and I have obtained some valuable information relative to the attitude of that State. At Fort Leavenworth, which place he left a week since, the Union feeling was so strong that at the secession element on the inhabitants had left and gone to Missouri. About 8 000 stand of arms were at the fort, and, fearing an attack from Missouri, the citizens had armed themselves to the number of several hundred to repel any attack, and nearly all of the muskets had been removed to the interior of Kansas. The artillery, however, remains at the Fort, and upon the slightest evidence of hostilities these will be also removed, except what is required for the defence of the place.

From the Arsenal at Liberty, the Secessionists of the river counties took all the arms there were—some 400 stand though the telegraph paraded a statement that the were only a portion, and that they were taken only for purposes of defence—they magnanimously leaving the remainder untouched, and giving bonds for the few taken.

Along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad there is a strong Union feeling, and an expressed determination to keep the road open. No secession flags were visible west of Hannibal, and the citizens of St. Joseph though strongly Pro Slavery in their tendencies, were unanimous in their determination that the road should not be obstructed. The rabble only uttering the contrary sentiment. At Hannibal the same feeling was manifested, though the sentiment of the people on the question of Union or secession was about equally divided. Eight secession and nine Union flags were displayed in the streets, and in close proximity to each other. As yet no boisterous demonstrations had taken place, each party contenting to await the action of the State Legislature, and in the meantime see city authorities refusing to hoist either flag on the public buildings.

Of the quota of Illinois required by the President, double the number had been offered, and already three thousand troops has been concentrated at Cairo, with the purpose, at an early day, of cutting off supplies for the Lower Mississippi; and it was the purpose of the Government to have two thousand troops concentrate at Quincy, 20 miles above Hannibal, as soon as Northern Missouri should make a hostile demonstration against the Union, to cooperate with troops from Iowa, Minnesota Wisconsin and Kansas.

A bearer of dispatches arrived here to-night from New-York, and proceeded to Havre de Grace *en route* for Washington. E. F. A.

AN APPEAL FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Men of Massachusetts! The Advanced Guard of your glorious contingent are without baggage or hand, charge of clothing or munition.

Honor main aimed, all else lost, while they forced their way through Baltimore. Yet never was a more magnificent sight displayed to no dier's eye than their march up Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday evening last even without

"The shrill trump,
The spirit stirring drum, the ear piercing fife."

Rely on it, those earnest, determined men, will unfalteringly do their duty in the hour of their country's trial. See to it quickly that your brave standard-bearers are relieved. Respectfully,

JAMES W. POWELL.

MILITARY AND OTHER MOVEMENTS.

THE CADETS OF WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

If not inconvenient, I wish you would notice in your columns the following suggestion in regard to the present Third Class at the United States Military Academy:

If, instead of wasting time during the ensuing encampment in parades, drills, &c., in which they have had three years' practice, they were placed at proper points, for the drill of recruits and volunteers in the schools of the soldier, and company, for which posts they are fully competent, they would, without doubt, render themselves useful in the cause they so heartily wish success and not suffer the charm of lying at ease to prevail upon the women of the land are considered reliable at giving assistance. Behould, perhaps, a rule that there is no theoretical instructions during the encampment—no hops but drills, they have already thoroughly acquired. I trust this may meet and insure an expression of your approbation. CADET.

MOVEMENT AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

This lovely village of Chattanooga is giving itself up to that military enthusiasm, and wide-spreading those chivalric echoes, which have so justly been awakened to behold of that golden bond of Union which our fathers hammered out with iron hands and resolute hearts—climbing cheerfully those sacrificial heights on which alone is reared Liberty's altar. "Hallowed be their memory!"

Quite a number of persons have gone hence to Syracuse to enter the regular army. A young lawyer here, Mr. COBLE, is raising a volunteer company, while our new representative to Congress, Mr. W. E. LANSING, has enlisted in Mr. CLAY's patriotic band at Washington. This is not all. From the tops of our hotels and private establishments the Stars and Stripes flag sportively. Dr. OAKES Messrs. WALLACE, RATHBONE, HARRINGTON, all others, raised theirs amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of a joyful and enthusiastic multitude.

We have had, also, Mr. DIXON, the author, lecturing here to crowded houses.

Your paper is much read here, and the energetic course you advocate for the Government is received with much favor. VERITAS.

A LAWYER'S OFFER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To those of our citizens, who, prompted by a determination to maintain inviolate the Union, its honor, its strength and the Constitution, which the sacred memory of its patriot-framers commends us to defend and protect have volunteered or may volunteer, under the call of our Federal and State Government, I desire to offer my services as attorney, Notary, and Commissioner of Deeds, for the different States, and shall be happy to render them, gratuitously, my professional assistance, either during their absence or previous to their departure, at No. 1,147 Broadway, between 28th and 27th sts., daily, from 7 to 8½ o'clock A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Yours, &c.,

J. SOLIS RITTERBAND,
Counselor at Law, Commissioner, &c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have observed the patriotic devotion of the ladies of New-York, in the manufacture of bandages and lint for the wounded of our army. The example thus set in our great City, and the admirable directions given in the TIMES, have induced and enabled multitudes to proceed in the manufacture of these indispensable articles.

Each company of ladies, intent on its own doings, little thinks of the hundreds, even thousands of other ladies similarly engaged. I have therefore come seriously to the conclusion, that from the length and breadth of our Northern States, the quantities sent forward may and will, far exceed the necessity, (God grant that no little, if any, be required,) and not only so, but may prove almost a burden, and the great bulk of the material used, and the labor employed, be a total loss. We may with profit, refer to letters written from the Crimea, during the Anglo-French and Russian war, and published in *Wilmer & Smith*, which told of the "lint and bandages" prepared by England's fair, and sent out in quantities so large, that notwithstanding the terrible slaughter on that narrow field, a part only was required for the army, some sent to the steamers, to be used as "waste," and the residue cast on the sea-beach.

I would not, however, have the ladies desist from their kind and truly patriotic labors in behalf of our brave fellows.

I would, through your columns, rather direct the efforts of some of them, in every city and village, into another channel. I would indicate them to commence making flannel shirts: not white flannel, but striped, blue, or both as may happen, of three or four different sizes—with buttons, three-quarters of an inch in diameter well secured. Patterns may be obtained of our firemen in the cities, of the different sizes required.

Nothing will be a more complete a gift of the members of our gallant regiments; nothing so great a comfort inside to preserve the health of young soldiers exposed to exposure on the tented field.

To the manufacture of such admirable garments in any quantities, there can be no objection. Every household may have one such shirt, and days, if they can be had. We want in the ranks of 100 000 men—waits we may hope and pray that not 10,000, and even 5 000 men will be wounded or requiring flannel shirts and bandages. Should the war sudden cease, flannel shirts will be at all times an acceptable gift to every poor working man; and they will always sell for about their cost. None will, therefore be lost.

Dear ladies! go to work at the red and blue flannel shirts. HEALTH

BROOKLYN, April 26, 1861.

As you, Mr. Editor, started the good work by calling a meeting at your own residence will you please to mend the above suggestions by a word from your own pen.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

Our Southern exchanges bring us intelligence from Fort Pickens to April 15. The correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser*, writing on that day, relates his experience while acting as a spy on Santa Rosa Island. He saw eight boat loads of troops landed by the United States vessels off the fort, and very narrowly escaped arrest by the scouts. A battery of Flying Artillery, probably that taken hence by the *Atlantic*, had been thrown upon the island. While the correspondent considers different reports regarding the exact number which had been thrown into the fort, they all agree that it had its full complement for defensive operations. Rumors were in circulation that Col. BARNS, the officer in command, had demanded the surrender of the Navy-yard, and that it had been refused by Gen. BRAGG. Possibly the conflict of which we have received indefinite rumors originated in this demand. Other rumors are that Col. BROWN had rounded Gen. BRAGG that he should act on the defensive. One to their Postmaster at Warrington, WM. LAMBERTON, has been arrested by order of Gen. BRAGG, under the charge of holding intercourse and giving information to the fleet outside. He had been bound to leave Pensacola for his or her disobedience.

The *Mobile Register* has these paragraphs regarding affairs at Pensacola:

"On Friday Gen. BRAGG had all the plans necessary for taking Pickens. Sentinels of STEAMER are said to have been stationed to shoot at sight. "Nemo," alias MATTHEWS, correspondent of the Pensacola *Observer*, betrayed the plan informed the fleet and fort, and frustrated the movement. The fort was reinforced that night. Gen. BRAGG's spy stood upon the beach and counted 85 men as they dashed from the sand-boats of the *Brooklyn* into the fort. It was officially announced at the head quarters of the troops of each Regiment on Saturday that Gen. BRAGG would have taken Pickens the night before—perhaps an hour the less of a man or the firing of a gun—had it not been for the treachery of a friend in whom he had placed confidence for years—(a loud groan from the crowd, for Capt ADAMS, in command of the fleet.) MATTHEWS was arrested last Saturday upon suspicion of being a spy, and sent to Montgomery for investigation. On Thursday a messenger from LINCOLN (Lieut. WEEDEN, U. S. N.) arrived at the Navy-yard with verbal dispatches for the fort and fleet. He was suffered to pass over. It is supposed he instructed the fleet to throw reinforcements in at once. Five signal guns were fired at 9 o'clock in the fleet, at which time the movement took place. BRAGG's spy was arrested and retained until morning.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. OLDEN, Governor of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of maintaining the Federal Government, and to preserve untarnished the honor of this State, do hereby command all persons holding official position by authority of this State, and all the citizens of this State to be on the alert for the detection of any violation of the laws of this State against treason or misprision of treason, and to take measures to bring to justice any person who shall be concerned in assisting men, or providing arms or munitions for the enemy, or in any manner giving aid or comfort to the enemies of the country; and I call on all good citizens to their own strict observance of the laws, and by their discouraging any violation thereof in others, to maintain the peace and dignity of this State.

Done in Trenton, this 24th day of April, 1861.

CHARLES S. OLDEN.

RAISING OF A FLAG AT THE POST-OFFICE—SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

The National Flag was raised at the Post-office, yesterday, at 10 A. M., on the south side of the building, in the presence of a large crowd of enthusiastic persons. It was a fine silk banner, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide. The flag-staff is surmounted by a gold eagle of large dimensions.

The Postmaster and his clerks accompanied the visitor of the occasion, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, who made the following speech after the flag was raised:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regretted to see it announced in the morning papers that I was to come here to make a speech. I assure you that I have no such intention. This time for speeches has passed—the time for action has come!—(loud applause)—prompt, earnest, vigorous action. I came here at the request of my old associates, on an occasion alike honorable to their patriotism and their spirit; and I throw myself on your indulgence, while I carry out my purpose in the briefest manner. When my connection with you was dissolved, nine three months since, that beautiful flag had been insulted by one of the States of the Union, and some time after, six more followed her example. If I may judge others by my own feelings, I can say that this indifference to the painful memories connected with one of the most glorious banners that ever floated over a free people has only had the effect to endear it still more to our hearts. (Loud applause.) I rejoice to see this earlier flinching of our late venerable editor, which was as eloquent in its use of all the great events in the history of our country from the Declaration of Independence to the time when the hostile tramp of the last departing soldier was heard in our streets. I speak from personal knowledge when I say it will float over the new and cultivated land as it may we not hope, gentlemen that under the favor of Providence the blessings which so many years were invoked within these once consecrated walls upon our before country, will be inherited upon her time-honored banner, and never our hearts while it shall float over this sacred house of prayer, to defend and uphold it as the living emblem of our national Union.

Gen DIX was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address. Mr. TAYLOR and other gentlemen were called for, but as they did not appear, the crowd soon dispersed.

THE VIRGINIANS THWARTED.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following incident:

"When the *State of Maine* arrived at Fort Monroe with the Massachusetts troops, the Virginia residents around the Fort, who were all Secessionists, were very much surprised, enraged and mortified. They collected around the Captain of the steamer, who is a good and intelligent specimen of a Yankee as New-England contains, and told him significantly that the troops would never go back to Massachusetts. He replied that was the last thing they thought of; that the country was so fine they intended to settle, and send for their friends as he was going to New-York to get another load. Another set, belonging to an armed schooner engaged in enforcing the local laws of Virginia impudently claimed the right of searching the State of Maine for stores. The captain told them they should not go aboard to take out anybody, black or white. They replied that, by the laws of Virginia, they had the right of search. He retorted, that they knew nothing about the laws of Virginia, but sailed by the laws and under the flag of the United States. He also warned them, if there were any negroes there who were desirous of a voyage to New-York, he should be very happy to accommodate them; and closed the conversation by saying—'You have been preaching all your lives that the Yankees are a pack of misers and cowards, who won't fight; now you'll have a favorable opportunity to test the accuracy of your opinions on that point!'"

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

Over 5,000 men have applied, from all parts of the country, to join this, the Seventy-ninth Regiment. One thousand of the best men have been

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington are of the most important and gratifying character. Telegraphic communication has at last been reestablished, and we are enabled to give, from our special correspondent, a reliable account of affairs there. The number of troops now at the Capital cannot number less than 20,000. 13,000 were there on Friday night, and yesterday 8,000 men were on the road from Annapolis, and most ers this have reached there. This condition of affairs is having a calming effect upon the Secessionists on each side, in Virginia and Maryland, which has exhibited itself in assurances from the former that no attack upon the Capital from her soil would be permitted. This assurance comes both from Gen. HARNEY, commanding the Virginia forces at Harper's Ferry, and from Gov. LETCHER himself. Probably by the time a few more thousand more troops arrive in Washington, it will be made to appear that no attack was ever intended.

In Maryland, as noted yesterday, the Union feeling is again cropping out, and is apparently becoming stronger every day. In the Northwestern counties, in fact, this feeling is entirely predominant, and threats are freely made that if the State secedes, these counties will secede from the State, as is proposed in Western Virginia.

The Legislature of Maryland convened in special session, yesterday, at Frederick, and Gov. HICKS sent in a Message, in which he briefly details events which have recently transpired, and explains the cause which he has seen fit to pursue. He states that he labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose of transporting troops through Maryland, and seems, in fact, to have thrown every obstacle possible in the way of the Government. He concludes by stating that he cannot counsel the State to take sides against the General Government, as her geographical position will not allow her to do so, and appeals to the Legislature not to be swayed in its deliberations by passion. The matter which will most immediately occupy the attention of the Legislature is the currency question.

The exodus from the South of people who dare to have opinions of their own, continues, and every day their numbers seem to increase. Five car-loads of these fugitives reached Harrisburgh yesterday. An idea of the peculiar indignities and outrages from which these people have fled may be gathered from a narrative, which we publish elsewhere, furnished us by a gentleman who has recently left Columbia, S. C.

Our friends at the South have recently suffered spasms of delight over bogus dispatches announcing the resignation of Gen. SCOTT. At Vicksburg, Miss., the whole town was in a furious state of excitement, cannon we fired, bells were rung, and people even hugged each other in the streets in their unbounded joy. In New-Orleans, also, the news was credited, and by order of Gov. MOORE, a "royal salute" of twenty one guns was fired. The subsequent dispatches announcing the loyalty of the old hero, must have acted like a "nipping frost" upon their heated ardor.

It is reported that Gen HARNEY, while on his way to Washington to report himself at head quarters, was taken prisoner on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry by Virginia troops. The occurrence is said to have taken place about 2½ o'clock on Friday morning. Some doubts are thrown upon the report, but there is no reason why it should not be thus. There seems to be no doubt, however, that he will be immediately released by Gov. LETCHER.

The latest reports from Texas, indicate that the United States troops still there, finding themselves unable to get away on account of the theft of the *Star of the West*, had determined to make good their position against the Secessionists. They had accordingly encamped at Green Lake, taken possession of the town of Indianola, and commenced fortifying themselves. The troops there at last accounts, numbered six hundred, and six hundred more were expected from San Antonio. After all, therefore, the theft of the *Star of the West* is likely to do the gallant Southerners more harm than good.

Another of the Massachusetts Volunteers, wounded in the outrageous riot in Baltimore, died yesterday morning in that city, in the Lombard-street Infirmary. The cause of his death was a fracture of the skull by a blow from a paving-stone.

The Executive Committee of the Home Guard have appointed several prominent gentlemen from each Ward of the City, to act as Committees for the enrollment of citizens. The places where the enrollments are made, may be learned from advertisements, and from Messrs. CHARLES STETSON, at the Astor House, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, No. 5 Beekman-street.

Thirteen of the City Banks, yesterday, subscribed $465,000 for carrying on the war. The other Banks yet to report, will doubtless distinguish themselves equally well.

At the Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a call was made upon the Comptroller to report on Monday next the amount of money on hand unappropriated, the object being to grant immediate relief to the volunteers. Alderman FAOMENT and his associates, seven in number, presented an explanation of their absence on Friday, which was ordered on the minutes, but which brought out a long debate, which was terminated by a threat from Alderman TUOMEY to Alderman DAYTON that if he ever addressed him outside of the Board, he would pull his nose. Mr. TUOMEY must not forget that it costs one thousand dollars to pull an Alderman's nose.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Staten Island was held at Tompkinsville, adjoining the old Quarantine grounds, yesterday afternoon, when speeches were made by ROBERT J. WALKER, HORACE F. CLARK, HENRY J. RAYMOND, GEO. W. CURTIS and Mr. BRADLEY. Resolutions were adopted appropriate to the times, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions to carry on the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner *Euphemia*, Capt. R. A BAYLEY, we have advices from Porto Rico to the 14th inst. The market for provisions was abundantly supplied; lumber and coopers' stuff also. Produce was in much demand and prices had slightly advanced. Planters were anticipating more favorable news from the United States. Sugars may be quoted at $3 37½ @$4 25; Molasses, $24 @ 110 gallons; Coffee, $12 [illegible]. Freights for the United States, dull; for Europe, in great demand, £4 having been paid for the last charter. Exchange as per last advices. Five hundred troops had been taken from Ponce, per war steamer *Herman Cortez*, on the 10th, for St. John, P. R., to replace those sent to St. Domingo. But little enthusiasm was manifested.

Business was less active, yesterday, in all kinds of Produce. A fair demand prevailed for Breadstuffs which were quoted higher. Moderate sales of Cotton were reported at previous rates. The principal movements in Provisions were in Pork and Beef,—the former at reduced, and the latter at advanced prices. Rice was dearer, but not freely purchased. The public sale of Rio Coffee was spiritless. Sugars and Whisky were in moderate request. Naval Stores were held with more firmness, but sales were restricted. Fish, Hemp, Hides, Rice, Seeds, Oils, Tallow, and Tobacco were inactive. The freight engagements were light, [illegible] were 150 vessels of all classes in port.

Importance of Prompt Action.

Mr. FORSYTH, one of the rebel Commissioners to treat with the United States, made a speech a few days ago, on his return to Mobile from Washington, in which he boasted that though the Commissioners did not procure a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, *they succeeded in the main object of their mission*, which was to gain time to arm, which had been accomplished, and the seceding States were now INVINCIBLE."

Ma. FORSYTH'S confession gives us, in a word, the whole policy of the South, from the moment secession became a fixed fact—the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. FLOYD, Secretary of War under Mr. BUCHANAN, had then four months of official existence before him. He instantly took his line of action, which was to corrupt the army, to place his tools in all the Southern forts and arsenals, and to fill these with arms and stores quietly removed from their places of deposit in the North. His plans were so well laid, that every arsenal in all the Southern States, except in Missouri, and nearly every fort, fell an easy prey to the rebels. In several States in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina, the United States have been completely cleaned out. In Florida they seized the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and compelled the United States to burn that at Norfolk, Virginia, and the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. All these seizures with the single exception of Fort Sumter, were made with entire impunity; partly from the insbility of government for defence, and partly from the theory upon which it has acted, that the Southern States were still portions of the Confederacy, and were not *de jure* in hostile attitude to it. Its forces consequently were instructed to act only on the defensive, and were either incapable of resistance, or, in cases like that of TWIGGS, were betrayed by their officers.

The successes of the rebels, though almost uninterrupted, did not give them all they wanted. It was vital that they should have more time. We now see the drift of the speeches of Messrs. DAVIS, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, and others in the Senate of the United States, all deprecating war. It was a matter of necessity to continue to temporize with the United States, and postpone an actual collision till their Government should be fairly put in motion, and the cooperation of the Border States secured. This object may now be considered as nearly effected. Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas have virtually seceded, to be followed probably by Kentucky, and perhaps by Maryland and Missouri. There was a time when an order for provisioning a garrison in the Southern Forts, would have crushed secession. It has acquired its present proportions simply by permission of the United States. But it is still in our power to crush it with comparative ease. The example we could in sixty days make of Maryland and Virginia, would strike terror into, and secure the submission of every Southern State. We could have collected 50,000 men in Washington in thirty days from the calling out of the militia. In thirty days more, a portion of this force could have captured Richmond. With its capital taken, the whole South would fall. Richmond commands the routes both to North Carolina and Tennessee, and its possession by ourselves will render the concentration of any Confederate body of troops at any one point impossible. But in three months more Tennessee will be in arms against us. If we allow the enemy to hold Richmond six months longer, we shall have to fight a very different class of men from those composing the forces of the Atlantic States—men of the very best physique and trained from boyhood to the use of arms—men who, under Gen. JACKSON, defeated the English at New-Orleans, and the warlike Indian tribes of Alabama and Florida.

A campaign upon a colossal scale, involving a vast effusion of blood, can only be averted by prompt and decisive action. The temper of the North is fully aroused. The machinery for enlistment is in full action. It is just as easy to enroll 150,000 men as 75,000. Abundant military stores can be provided in the next thirty days. The North is full of food. The rebels cannot possibly adequately prepare themselves for a sudden attack. This is imperatively called for by every principle of safety as well as humanity. Will not our Government earnestly consider the necessity of striking an instant and effective blow, and terminating in six months a war which, with the policy we have been pursuing, will never be ended but by the exhaustion of both parties.

Redemption of Virginia.

It is about time, now, that Virginia, magnificent Virginia, with her glorious climate, her exuberantly fertile soil, her infinite mineral resources, and her splendid commercial and manufacturing facilities, *should be opened up for the occupation and settlement of free white men.* In all the advantages which generous Nature can bestow, Virginia is unequaled by any State of the Union; she has within herself all the resources for an imperial realm unsurpassed by any other portion of the globe. The early explorers described her wealth and beauty in language so rapturous that it would seem absurd, did not every man who has traversed her surface know that it does not half come up to the reality. Yet the fertile mother is now shriveled up into a premature hag; and her untilled and deteriorated soil, her wretched negro shanties, and her squalid mongrel population, actually seem like a burlesque on the magnificent surroundings of Nature.

Now that by her own action Virginia has abnegated her position and rights as a sovereign State of the Union, and lapsed into a condition of anarchy and political chaos, and when, by the chances of war, she is in danger of reverting to a condition of savagery worse even than she was in when Capt. JOHN SMITH saved his head and won POCAHONTAS, it is the imperative duty, as it is within the power of the constitutional authorities of the Republic, to rescue her from the awful and destructive effects of her political madness, by throwing open her vast, unoccupied lands for settlement by industrious freemen, and by inviting emigration to her towns and cities, and by guaranteeing and protecting the homesteads of all who will manfully and loyally labor for her regeneration.

Were the rich lands of Virginia thus thrown open to free emigration, and the rights of person and speech secured by just laws, before this year closes she would be filled by an industrious, intelligent democratic white population, capable of out-voting, out-fighting and keeping in loyalty and good order forever the howling, cadaverous plantocracy who have now plunged her into ruin all but irretrievable. Tens of thousands of the best farmers in the world would pour thither from the bleak and unproductive hills of New-England; tens of thousands of enterprising merchants and ingenious mechanics would rush in from the populous cities of the North; capital would flow in in abundance; her hills, valleys and firesides would be vocal with the songs of freemen; her splendid but now deserted harbors would be crowded with ships from all nations; schools would supplant slave-pens, warehouses barracoons; her traffic would be in the products of earth and sea, rather than in the product of the human womb; and even WISE and PRYOR, and the "venerable RUFFIN," would speedily be forced to confess that there is a power in freedom and virtue capable of regenerating a State which has gone to chaos under Slavery and ignorance.

Eastern Virginia must, at all hazards, be saved from becoming the second San Domingo she will now certainly and rapidly become, if some such plan of regeneration be not soon practically carried out. Only new blood and new vitality can save her from decay. Besides, three hundred years is quite long enough to have permitted such a natural Paradise to be the demesne merely of slaves and their masters, negro-traders, negro-breeders, and the ignorant and debauched mongrels who there eke out an existence little superior to the lazzaroni of Naples. She must be redeemed; and the multitudinous free white population of the North must speedily be permitted to enter upon the work; and, before ten years are over, the Old Dominion, regenerated and disenthralled, will have gotten over and forgotten her days of madness, and will rise to the glory and the dignity dreamed of by the illustrious children she has produced.

Wendell Phillips on the War.

We publish this morning a Discourse delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS a week ago to-day, in Boston, on the great Rebellion. A fortnight previous he made a speech deprecating, in the most emphatic manner, any appeal to arms, as certain to result in the renewed and permanent triumph of Slavery. The people of the North, he said, would not fight, and the first result of a military demonstration would be the complete surrender of the North, and the concession of everything that might be demanded at their hands.

Mr. PHILLIPS has his opinion. He now thinks the North *will* fight,—and that they have a cause worth fighting for. With his usual clear and vigorous emphasis he sets forth the development of the issues which have brought the two sections of the Union into armed hostility. We do not concur in all his views of the movement. We do not concede that the rebellious States have the right to secede, or to revolutionize the Government, which he asserts on their behalf. In despotic Governments, where the people have no voice or share in making their own laws or in choosing their own rulers, the right of revolution exists, because it is the only mode in which the people can assert their rights or protect themselves against intolerable oppression. But in a Republic, where the People are the rulers, where no law is made and no ruler placed in power but by their own free choice, there is no such thing as a right of revolution. Any such right would simply be a right to overturn all Government—to resist any and every law, and to dissolve society into its original elements. The Constitution of the United States has provided an equivalent for the right of revolution; it has provided the means of reforming abuses, of redressing wrongs, and of so changing the Government as to obviate every cause of complaint on the part of any portion of the people. Bad laws may be repealed,—new laws may be enacted,—the Constitution itself may be amended, whenever the people require it. The ballot can correct every error, redress every wrong, and remove every cause of complaint.

What need is there of revolution under such a form of Government? What sense would there be in recognizing the *right* of revolution when every possible cause of revolution has been provided for? The right of revolution finds no place in our Government. There can be no such thing as a right to overthrow a Government of the people,—a Government where the people rule,—where every law that can affect their interests in any way is made by the men whom they have chosen.

Mr. PHILLIPS makes a fatal error when he concedes this right. But his speech contains so much that is just, and true, and timely, that we are confident it will be read with general interest and satisfaction.

The Scalpel and the Sword.

The medical men of this City, of all classes and schools, veterans and students, have rushed forward at the present crisis to offer their services to their country with an enthusiasm with which the Faculty would hardly be credited. Professors, such as the noble DALTON and others have forsaken their luxurious chairs to join in the hardships of a soldier's life; some of the most distinguished practitioners have left a practice worth tens of thousands, that they may go to alleviate the sufferings of the camp; and now the medical Head-quarters of the army are daily crowded with the most brilliant surgeons offering themselves for service in the field; while others, unable to get appointments on account of the number offering, have volunteered as privates, in hopes that their science and skill might somehow be made available to their country.

The most illustrious surgeons now living, also,—men such as BRADFORD R. WOOD, FRANK B. HAMILTON and others, give their services gratuitously in preparing under-graduates for the duties of assistant surgeons and aids on the field. The latter gentleman commenced a practical course on military surgery at Bellevue Hospital, on Thursday, free to all, and the amphitheatre was crowded with eager aspirants. The first-mentioned gentleman not only offers his whole time for the practical instruction of all who will enter the service, but freely furnishes material for practice and facilities for its use. It would be well, indeed, for surgeons all over the country who propose to accompany the troops, and young men everywhere who expect to act as assistants, to avail themselves of these extraordinary opportunities. Gentlemen are welcomed from all parts of the country.

A body of patriotic young Esculapians in town have also formed themselves into a Volunteer Medical Corps, and gallantly offer themselves to their country to practice on its enemies with ball and sabre, or on its wounded sons with bandage and scalpel.

At an improvised meeting of students and others also, held in the Amphitheatre of Bellevue, the illustrious ex-President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the most venerable STEPHENS, burst forth into exclamations of patriotic devotion that brought fountains of waters to the eyes of men quite unused to tears. "O that I were a young man again!" shouted he, and the grand old doctor actually seemed for a moment to be carried back three-quarters of a century, and his countenance seemed glorious with the ever-youthful heroism that can be aroused only by such a cause as this. But the words cannot be reported, nor the impression described.

Among medical men cowardice is the one unpardonable sin. They are trained under a code of ethics which allows no man, under any circumstances, to turn his back upon danger. The same God-like courage which made them rush into the deadly atmosphere of Norfolk and Chicago at the call of suffering, and which fills every hospital and city where the plague rages fiercest with hosts of recruits, now also draws to the most dangerous branch even of army service, (as statistics show,) the finest intellect and the highest skill and science of an unselfish profession. *Hæc mea ornamenta sunt.*

The Military Mob at Richmond.

We learn from sources that we cannot altogether discredit, that there are already near 10,000 volunteers assembled at Richmond, and that by the end of this week there will be fully 25,000 there. Some persons will ask why there is such a gathering of troops at Richmond, if, according to the theory of our Virginia correspondent, there is no organized plan on the part of the authorities of Virginia to seize the City of Washington? We can easily explain the presence of the military mob at Richmond, by republishing one of the editorials of the Richmond *Examiner*, of about ten days ago, which is a specimen of many of like tenor, not only from it, but from all the secession papers of Richmond:

"Washington is the weak point which our enemies—their fears and their preparations prove that they feel and know it. It is to Washington that the Northern rabble is summoned. Cannot Virginians and other Southerners reach Washington ere this multitudinous and heterogeneous rabble arrives? *Let not individuals, or Companies, or Regiments wait for orders, but proceed to Alexandria*, where they are sure of a hearty welcome; *not wait for arms; 'furor arma ministrat,'*—brave men will always find something to fight with—or, that failing, find useful occupation in aiding those who are properly equipped for fight. If Companies, and Regiments, and individuals from Richmond, and Petersburgh, and Charlottesville, and Warrenton, and from the counties between the James River and the Blue Ridge and Potomac, will *hurry on to Alexandria*, they will soon be joined by large forces from the Southern Confederacy. Soon—very soon, DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and LEE of Virginia, will be there to lead them on. And *Scott, too, with his towering form and world wide fame*, unless the report be true that SCOTT has been *arrested and imprisoned* by the base and treacherous powers at Washington."

In response to such exciting appeals, Companies were formed throughout the State, and have been, ever since, pouring into Richmond uncalled for and unprovided for. Nearly all of the Companies have taken Richmond in their route, supposing they could obtain arms there, for they are almost wholly unarmed. They find themselves disappointed. The State has no arms to give them, and so they remain in Richmond, not caring to trust themselves near Washington with only such arms as the foolish editor of the *Examiner* tells them their blind rage will minister.

In the midst of this military mob the *Examiner*, of a later date, having heard where Gen SCOTT stands, *ceases to threaten invasion and begins to fear one.* Here is a sign of its altered tone and trepidation:

"A single day's hesitation might prove fatally disastrous to the Commonwealth, and do deep and serious injury to the cause of the South. It must be borne in mind that we are almost entirely without organization; and, therefore, *something akin to chaotic confusion would possess the country, if Lincoln's cutthroats were to invade our State in her present condition.* It must also be borne in mind, that the bloody campaign against the South planned by WINFIELD SCOTT, and now in process of execution under his orders and especial supervision, *contemplates the invasion of Virginia*; and LINCOLN has repeatedly expressed his determination to carry out the plan, so far as it may be necessary to possess himself of the property and places of the late Union. The Custom-house, *in this city*, will afford SCOTT and LINCOLN ample excuse for *sending their forces up James' River, and of bombarding the city.*"

Our Weak Spot—Let us be Warned in Time.

The last five or six days in New-York City and New York State show where we are lacking, and likely to be. Not in the People. But those in power—our Governors, State Major-Generals and Generals, the high militia officers generally, the Mayors, Common Councils, and a pretty long list beside. The great directing officers of New-York, both civil and military, are, so far, miserably unfit for the duties of the times. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at. They gained, or were put in their positions, with reference to other sets of circumstances—the circumstances of peace, peaceful contests, political parties, dress parades, personal supremacy, &c. There are too many old fogies among them. And as to political parties, we have all, as in the twinkling of an eye, passed beyond them, and almost forgotten their names.

Our weak spot is in our directing military officials. Last Saturday, Sunday, and all the present week, in all the movements of the New-York and Brooklyn regiments, there has been a sad want of system, promptness, and of that dove-tailing of one part with another part, indispensable in large movements. In short, there has been a lack of executive talent, which, unless remedied somehow and soon, prophecies more trouble to us than we are willing to patiently contemplate.

The glory of the military art is system—but here we have, at the very outset, little or no system. We have the most tedious delays, one regiment running in the way of another regiment—and nothing done anyways near the hour appointed. Three thousand soldiers are more exhausted standing all day in the sun waiting, than they would be by a battle. Then we have men sent off without arms when plenty of arms can be procured.

The mischief of all this is not so much in the facts themselves, so far, as what they indicate in the crises to come. Remember the red-tape of England in the Crimean War.

New-York, we say, needs persons in the direction of her military affairs worthy her splendid material. But now there are too many incompetent ones in the way, in high offices. Let some stand out of the way altogether, and some put their power in matters they do not understand themselves, in the hands of alert and fully competent men.

THE PATRIOTISM OF OUR ADOPTED CITIZENS.—No portion of our population better understand the nature of the controversy between the North and South, or have responded more promptly to the call of Government for men and money, than our adopted citizens, and foreigners who have chosen this country as their residence. A vast proportion of them are from States where the *workingman* has few privileges, and is a *subject* rather than a citizen, and must accept, without hope of rising above it, the condition in which he was born. They know by experience the value of the blessings which our form of government has secured to them, and they are prepared to sustain them with as much alacrity as our most gallant native-born citizens. They see that where Slavery exists there must be a despotism infinitely more intolerable than those from which they have fled. They rush to arms to meet its first approach. The Irish and Germans already compose their full proportion of our forces. Every people of Europe will be represented in the great contest. This fact speaks volumes for the justice of a cause, that it enlists the hearty coöperation of those differing as widely as the poles in their nationalities, habits, education, and training. Each of these nationalities will be emulous of excelling the other, so that an engagement on the field will be a contest to see who shall display the highest gallantry and conduct.

Another cause that has completely identified the foreign element with Government is the utter contempt and loathing in which this is held by the seceding States. Its Constitution, if we mistake not, extends the time of naturalization back for twenty years. Foreigners escaping from domestic tyranny naturally are emphatic in their expressions of love of freedom of action and speech, which are now an abomination at the South, and is one of the principal alleged causes of secession. They speak of naturalized citizens and foreigners as ungovernable mobs, and as one of the most objectionable elements of Northern society, which they propose to secede from and never tolerate among themselves. Foreigners very well know that should the South succeed they must yield to a military despotism, and to a censorship of the tongue twice as rigid as under the severest despotism of the Old World. In the present contest, consequently, we can count upon our foreign element to a man.

Locomotive Artillery.

In the year 1861 we do not travel by stage-coach and sail, nor put out fires by hand-pumps, nor back manufactories up to mountain sides for water-power, nor make things out of wood and metal with jack-knives, breast-drills and hand-tools, as a general rule. Steam, the incarnation of power, grapples the ship's crank, the car coupling, the fire-engine break, the machine-tool, with its ten thousand iron fists, and stands ready to produce any finite dynamical result that it hath entered into the brain of man to conceive. Steam traction engines are this day dragging artillery and stores for the British Government over swamps where animals cannot walk, and steam-wagons are in service here and in Europe which can run with men and artillery twenty miles an hour through such places as Pratt-street, Baltimore, anchors and paving-stones to the contrary, notwithstanding, especially if the grand objection to steam in the streets—that it may run over somebody—is valid.

Now is there any ancient and mysterious precedent which *must* be followed in military matters, to the exclusion of modern light and improvement? Were not the old lumbering gun-carts of the past superceded by the flying artillery of the present day, without trouble and with wonderful success? Has not NAPOLEON greatly changed the construction and use of heavy arms within a decade? And cannot steam be as well adapted to transporting troops and arms by highway as by water? The mere idea of steam-frigates was the very *acme* of lunacy in the eyes of the Admiralty, till enterprising builders forced them into service. Already officers in India have reported that steam traction-engines, for transporting troops, arms and stores, would save half the number of men. Why have not gun carriages, in some localities, at least, been propelled by steam, in the very country of all others where inventors and mechanicians are most capable of just this order of construction—where the almost perfect steam fire-engine, the most difficult work of the day—has grown right up at the first call? Simply because, in this very country the arts of peace have monopolized the almost exclusive attention of this ingenious element. In time of peace we have *not* prepared for war. True, some rifled guns have been brought out and some very good projectiles got as far as the report of a Committee, but not enough have been *made* to defend one city.

Now a revolving three or four pound rifle-gun—an exaggerated COLT'S pistol—or even the common howitzer, mounted on a carriage consisting of a light and efficient locomotive engine with all parts low down, compact and shielded by the framing from any damage from rifle-shot; a steam wagon weighing not more than a ton, that could carry water and feed, three times longer than horses could go without it, and having power to steam ten or twelve miles an hour with the completement of men and stores on good roads, can certainly be produced. It has been triumphantly urged against steam carriages, without proof, however, that they will be abortive on bad roads and steep grades. Is that the only defect? We have heard of no other. Then it is not valid against locomotive artillery. Soldiers do not pay fare and demand time-table speed, but get off and pull in bad places. Nor is the wagon an inert mass; every ounce of its power is effective, though it be up to the hubs in a slough. Nor is the battery ineffective if the machinery is disabled, for it can be so arranged that the boiler and all parts adding materially to the weight, may be removed in ten minutes and pitched overboard, if necessary.

We are perfectly well aware that the Government and the majority of the people will scout the idea of steam-propelled artillery, just as steam war vessels were condemned, positively and absolutely, *before* trial; but just give some of our steam fire engine builders a chance, offer $10,000 for a steam gun-wagon, capable of carrying a certain load at a certain speed over any country road of certain grades, and of mounting any hills of certain inclination by the auxiliary power of the attendant artillerists, and we will warrant a success. Nor will such engines cost more than half this sum, when furnished by the quantity. The Government has no leisure to attend to the details of this matter, but it could give the order; and if the contract is fulfilled, no money is wasted. There are men in this City ready for this work. Give them a chance.

Long ago, Mr. BRINGES ADAMS, and others, in London, suggested the usefulness of Railway Artillery—of guns too heavy and hence serviceable, to be easily transhipped, to be either permanently mounted on proper railway locomotives, or arranged for running over all railways, and so rapidly concentrated at a given point. This would be specially important in our case, where long lines of border, well traversed by railways, may only be held by facilities for rapidly transporting heavy guns. Will the Government write an order, submit its feasibility, and confide its faithful execution to some well-known, loyal and competent engineers, and thus, without any waste of its own time, or the Government's money, *test* the feasibility of improvement in the transportation of artillery and stores?

The Peril of Privateering.

The Vanderbilt line of steamers between New-York and Aspinwall have been armed against assault by privateers. Howitzers have been placed on board, with an adequate supply of the most approved arms. The crews, it is argued, supported by the large number of passengers always in transit, and amply provided with weapons and munitions, will be able to defend the several vessels against any force which Southern piracy may send for their capture. The officers in command are instructed, as an additional precaution, to give a wide berth to any suspiciously "long, low, black schooner" which may exhibit a desire to seek closer quarters than the exigencies of sea-room may require. This is all very well, and very wise. So far as the treasure-ships are concerned, the lines on both sides of the Isthmus—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company having previously completed similar arrangements—are thus upon a war footing, and perhaps able to resist the attack of any single vessel which may venture to dispute their safe passage.

The security, however, is very far from perfect, for the Companies have obviously omitted to estimate probabilities, which are as likely to happen as those they have arranged for. *Is it by any means certain that the assault will be made by detached privateers only? Is there not a strong probability of a flotilla being dispatched to waylay these magnificent prizes?* The Southern Press has been busy for months past in tempting the cupidity of the people, with representation of the wealth to be secured to the impoverished exchequer of the South, and of mortal damage inflicted upon the commerce of the North, by the interception of the California mail steamers. Buccaneering has been exalted as more meritorious and more splendidly remunerative than the tamer routine of land service. Lessons like these find eager learners among a population apt at treason, covetous enough to crave the floating gold, and daring enough to attempt its capture; and in the effort to secure the prize, competition will be active enough to prepare fleets such as MORGAN commanded in the days when Spanish plate argosies enriched the plunderer. Are these steamers, with their small guns and small arms, capable of withstanding a combined attack of a piratical squadron?

The directors also assume that the passengers may be relied upon as a unit in defence of the vessels. The assurance upon this point is imperfect. Of those whom the war will call home from the Pacific, large numbers will be Southern men, hastening to fight on the side of the rebels, and ready to unite in any act that will bring the Federal cause to grief and loss. These cannot be safely counted upon to aid in the protection of the vessels; while their unfriendly presence will certainly demoralize the remainder, and in case of an attack will expose the crew to the danger of having to fight at once the pirate and the traitors upon their own deck. The directors, moreover, forget how easily passage-tickets may be bought up by bands of bad men, with the design of obtaining possession of the ship. There is no sort of perfidy, however ingenious and malevolent, of which the Southern people have not proved themselves abundantly capable, and against which provision should not be made.

The danger to be apprehended from privateers cannot, let us add, be exaggerated. From Southern journals we obtain knowledge of various enterprises of this character already afloat; while private channels indicate a general seizure of shipping in Southern ports with a view to the prosecution of a relentless warfare upon our commerce. A gentleman, who left Galveston ten days since, reaching this City yesterday, informs us that on the day of his departure, twenty vessels belonging to Northern owners, had been taken possession of in that harbor, unquestionably with piratical designs. As the circumstance only comes to our knowledge through this private source, we are justified in the belief that the act formed part of a comprehensive scheme, involving not only these vessels and the *Star of the West*, but all the steamers plying between New-Orleans, Texas, and Mexico, which belong to owners in New-York; a scheme in regard to which the rebel press has been silent. There is no doubt whatever, not only of the ability of the South to obtain all the shipping they want for the purpose, but of their ability to man and arm them immediately. Too much energy, therefore, cannot be displayed in establishing a strict blockade elsewhere than on paper; and too much caution cannot be employed by ship-owners in strengthening and providing their crews against hostile contingencies. No vessel now entering the waters of the Gulf is safe, unless in its own means of defence.

LATE FROM ILLINOIS—VOLUNTARY WAR MEASURES.—We learn from the St. Louis papers that the occupation of Cairo, Ill., by one thousand troops, was ordered by Gov. YATES. The troops are of the Illinois State Militia. A battery has been planted on the levee at the Point, commanding both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The Mayor of Cairo protested against the presence of the troops, and many of the citizens, who sympathize with the Secessionists, were indignant. About two hundred of the troops were stationed along the Illinois Central Railroad above the town, where the pile-work and bridge cross Cache Creek, to prevent the same from being burnt. Every part of Illinois except Cairo is loyal.

The people on the upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers are stopping the shipments of grain and provisions to Southern ports. The steamer *Cambridge* went up the Illinois to buy a load of corn for the Tennessee River, but was stopped at Peoria; and it was resolved that one boat then above Peoria, on a similar mission, should be stopped and unloaded on her return.

A movement similar to this seems about to be inaugurated in Iowa.

PATRIOTIC AND LIBERAL.—MOSES Y. BEACH, former proprietor of the New-York *Sun*, sends a patriotic letter to a meeting in his native town, Wallingford, Conn., offering to assist the Government to the extent of $100,000. He also provides for a flag and liberty pole, and equips a Company of volunteers. Over 50 men enrolled at once. After the meeting adjourned, they visited Mr BEACH'S house and serenaded him. He is a Breckinridge Democrat.

Later from Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

The Mail steamship *Matanzas*, WM. LIBBEGAWS, master, from Matanzas on the 22d inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

We are indebted to the Purser, JOHN E. HURSTAS, Esq., for valued favors.

There was nothing of interest at Matanzas.

The sugar market showed a declining tendency. Brown clayed sugars were quoted at $5 50 @ [illegible] arroba. [illegible] were dull; common [illegible]

LATE FROM VIRGINIA.

Disappointment of Volunteers—Ardor Cooling—Military Slaughter at Norfolk—Disorganized Councils at Richmond—Ambition of Virginia Leaders—Danger of Division of the State.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Thursday, April 25, 1861.

The excitement occasioned by the sacking of the Navy-yard was well sustained for several subsequent days by the irruption of hundreds of volunteers from the interior of the State, by the erection of sand batteries and planting of cannon below the towns and by the stirring reports of the Baltimore riots, the secession tendencies of Maryland, and *the cutting to pieces of the Seventh Regiment of New-York*. It was a brave time we had here. Every Secessionist wore a high feather in his cap, and walked the earth a hero. There was abundant ability and plenty of will to put the whole planet under martial law. The prohibition for "playing soldier" was gratified without stint by the beardless boys in uniform, who, with matchlocks in their hands, were stationed at every street crossing, with orders to arrest all "suspicious persons," —an order of the widest latitude, enabling the young braves to arrest every person whom they did not know, and to have, now and then, a "devilish good lark," by arresting some that they *did* know, as "suspicious characters" deserving of discipline.

The idea these young fellows have of courage and daring is peculiar, and is well illustrated by the remark I just now heard one of them make to a young man, member of another company: "Why," said he, "these young fellows of my company are the most dare devil set you ever saw. Last night there was a man brought into our room *gagged and tied, and they were on drinking and playing cards just like nothing had happened.*"

Yesterday, a gentleman who was born and reared near Norfolk,—almost in the town,—but who now resides in Washington, returned to Norfolk to look after some property he has here. He was arrested by some of the unfledged warriors who are present from the rural districts, and not permitted to leave for home till he had furnished evidence of his identity and obtained a written "pass" from Gen GWYNN! The gentleman showed me his pass, and was indignant at the petty despotism. I sympathized with him heartily and told him it would not be surprising if *even I* were next arrested!

Norfolk and Portsmouth are completely under martial law. Handbills are stuck up requiring every man subject to militia duty to hold himself in readiness to answer any call. Negro men found in the streets are impressed and led off, without leave, to work at the batteries. Over a hundred bales of cotton have been taken from Norfolk warehouses and removed to the batteries for breastworks.

Two amusing military blunders were made here by Gen. TALIAFERRO (since superceded by Gen GWYNN) that deserve mention. The United States Magazine for gunpowder was built on the shore of Elizabeth river about a mile below Norfolk. This was rifled of 3,200 kegs of powder on Friday night before the Navy-yard was evacuated. After the yard was evacuated, the powder was ordered to be returned to the magazine, and a sandbattery commenced within fifty feet of the storehouse, where cannon were to be planted to defend it. I believe it has occurred to Gen. GWYNN that in case a ship should approach and begin to shell the magazine, it would be difficult to obtain men willing to work guns in the battery. Accordingly, this "strategic point" has been abandoned by Gen. GWYNN, and a defence decided on further down the river.

The other brilliant action of Gen. TALIAFERRO was the following: There was in the Gosport harbor at the time of the burning, the dismantled hulk of the old *United States*, man-of-war. Whether from sentiment or accident she was not harmed by Com. PAULDING. She was far enough out in the harbor to escape the conflagration. The Secessionists determined to make a floating battery of the old *States*, as they call her, and by Gen. TALIAFERRO'S orders she was, on Sunday, towed down to a point in the river about four miles below Norfolk, and anchored in tee stream. Carpenters were theo sent down to prepare derricks and to fit her for the new service, and vessels were to be used in taking down to her from the Navy-yard a lot of splendid guns for her armament, which were to be hoisted on board by the derricks. At this juncture Gen. GWYNN assumed tha command, and concluded that it would be a more expeditious and sensible plan to tow the old *States* back to the Navy-yard, put on the guns directly from the dock where they lay, and afterwards float her down to her chosen position. Who shall now say that there is any lack of geoius among the Virginia Generals?

But to go back to the beginning of this letter. The excitement csused by the burning of the Navy-yard, the arrival of troops, the building of batteries, and the Baltimore mobs, is beginning to wane. The later news from the Chesapeake, giving assurance that such large reinforcements are pouring into Washington by the Annapolis route, has damped the ardor of expected conquest. And worst of all, there is *a hitch at Richmond* which these people do not understand, but which I do. The Volunteers here have been looking daily for Gen. BEAUREGARD, and he does not come. It was promised that when Virginia seceded, JEFF DAVIS would make his military head quarters at Richmond, and leave his government at Montgomery in the hands of Vice-President STEPHENS. This order of things is precisely reversed. JEFF DAVIS stays at home, and STEPHENS comes to Richmond. So the ardent volunteers, of whom there are now about two thousand here, find Washington reinforced, Maryland quiet, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD away down South, and nobody to lead them on to glory—in fact, *no glory to lead them to!*

What is the cause of this trouble—why this delay in marching on Washington and driving the "Northern barbarians" from its soil? I have already given you the reason. The following extracts from the Richmond *Examiner* will more fully explain it:

"The Convention ought, without another day's delay, to secure the efficiency of our troops by securing for them a complete organization. This is so simple and easy that we may look with a confident expectation that it will be done at once. The Convention should, by a public ordinance, *ally herself for military purposes, and all objects of defence, with the Confederate States*, whose military system is perfectly complete, and in the best possible working order. It has quite a large number of troops extremely efficient, both from their familiarity in military exercises and their use to the hardships of a camp life. *The moment this arrangement shall be made, a sufficient number of thoroughly disciplined troops will be moved up to our line of defence and serve as a rolying point for our hosts of volunteers*, now holding themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice into the field from every part of the Commonwealth."

So, Messieurs Volunteers, if you want JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD to lead you, you must bring your potential influence to bear on the State Convention. But what is the State Convention to do? There is a difference just here in the counsels of the Secessionists. The Richmond *Dispatch*, which is not political or cliquish, but the hearty, volunteer organ of the secession people, says the Convention should immediately unite Virginia with the Confederate States. But the *Examiner* which is the organ of certain ambitious families and aspiring men of the State, says the Convention should form "a *military alliance* with the Confederate States."

The difference between these policies it most significant. The *Dispatch* honestly wants DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. The *Examiner* wants neither. It will be observed that in the extract above given all mention of Southern Generals is studiously avoided, and the *Examiner* only proposes to borrow Confederate "troops," thoroughly disciplined, and "used to the hardships of a camp life." Col. LEE is a great favorite with the Virginians. He is regarded as the ablest military man, next to Gen. SCOTT, in the United States. The Gwynns, Marguders, Taliaferroes, Randolphs, Wises and scores of other controlling families have their pet military members that are thirsting for martial renown. These men wish to lead the armies of Virginia and to choose their own positions, which they could not do if under the absolute rule of JEFF DAVIS.

There is one other motive that no doubt influences the *Examiner*. Its editor knows that nearly fifty members of the State Convention voted against secession. But a very large number of them were afterwards brought to acquiesce in it, and were allowed to escape from the embarrassment of a pledge by the purpose that dropped it: and these go overs on the heads of the deceased who so fell, helped to carry his body to the Spring-house, and feeling his pulse told the fact; the story was then the last car with troops.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the jurors find, from the evidence, that Robert W. Davis was in a locality murdered while enjoying the privilege of a peaceable and quiet citizen by a musket ball penetrating his offside, from from the third from the last car that left the train passing from Baltimore to Washington that left the Camden Station at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst. They further find that the said was fired by one of the military."

The funeral of Mr. Davis took place yesterday afternoon, at Patterson-park or St. Paul's burying ground. The services being conducted by Rev. D. A. Sessford and Dr. Wash, of Emanuel Church. A large procession of sympathizing friends, including many mechanics, followed the cortege which followed the remains to the grave.

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Resolved, That in his all we have sustained the loss of a cultivated portion of Virginia, justly endeared to us by its manly character, its unblemished honor, and his kindly affection of heart.

Resolved, That in the reddening of our hearthstones by the spilling of our citizen's blood the earliest fruits of that unholy crusade against our rights which has been commenced by the Government at Washington, and that we fairly believe from this gin fighting that we yet stand in greater need to be followed by the tears and lamentations of widows and orphans.

Resolved, That in token of our sorrow for our lamented brother we will attend his funeral in a body, from Pearre Church, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting communicate to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, accompanied by the expression of our heartfelt condolence and sympathy in this sad bereavement.

[It may be as well to state, in connection with the above, that later reports in relation to Mr Davis as having been personally engaged in the riot.—ED. TIMES.]

THE VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

The following is the ordinance of secession of Virginia, passed on the 17th inst., and which has just been made public. Accompanying the document is a long accessible, setting forth the time and manner of holding a poll for ratification by the people, &c. A poll will be opened in each military camp of Virginia volunteers, whether in or out of the State, and the voters there suffered to vote; this will be besides the regular election precincts. The election for members of Congress for Virginia to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May next is suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

To repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States and might be resumed whenever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern Slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain that the Ordinance adopted by the people of this State, in Convention on the 23rd day of June, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified—and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution—are here by repealed and abrogated; that the Union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that the said Constitution of the United States of America no longer binds any of the citizens of this State.

This ordinance shall take effect and be an act of the day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken therein on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention, in the City of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A true copy. JOHN L. EUBANK, Secretary of the Convention.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

Inquest in the Case of Robert W. Davis, and the Verdict of the Jury—Funeral of the Deceased—Meeting of Virginians.

From the Baltimore Sun

The Jury of Inquest over the body of Mr. R. W. Davis met on Saturday morning at the Southern District Police Station, at 9 o'clock. The first witness examined was Mr. T. W. Hall, Jr., who being sworn testified that he was on Pratt-street attending to some business about 11 o'clock A. M., when he saw the first car containing troops from the President-street station pass through; hearing that the troops were the Seventh Regiment from New-York, and wishing to verify that fact by personal observation, started for the Camden street station to see the soldiers change cars; on the way was overtaken by Mr. Davis, who joined him, and with him passed through the station on to the track beyond; being told by a reporter that a crowd of people had gone up the road to destroy the track, Mr. Davis and witness determined to walk out a short distance in advance of the main to see if such was really the case, they went as far out as the intersection of the Washington turnpike, and finding but few people and little excitement on the road, started to return, on the way back, overtook Mr. Buckler, of the firm of Buckler, Schley & Co, and two others, also returning to the City, had just turned up the first paved street on the outskirts of city, when they saw the train approaching, and unhappily stopped to gratify their curiosity by seeing the troops pass; took a position for the purpose by the roadside, on some cross ties thrown across a ditch, the windows of the first car were closed, and witness and Mr Davis were speculating as to whether the troops were really on the train, when they all observed the windows of the rear car open, and several muskets protruded through, and pointed at them, in reply to what they considered a mere piece of bravado on the part of the troops—being ignorant at the time of any disposition, or hostile collision with the people but three days—the party raised a cheer for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy, instantly several shots were fired—five or six in all, witness thinks—though there may not have been more than three or four; the report scattered instantly, Mr. Davis falling; witness, thinking that Mr. Davis had slipped upon the cross ties, walked to him, and asked if very insecure; Davis asked him if he was hurt, his reply was "I am killed." Witness called to Col. Smyth who on he recognized, standing on the rear platform of the train, to stop the cars, that there were murderers on board. The occupants of the party sta ed up missiles to hold after proceeding train; witness assisted to raise Mr. Davis; saw the wound in his left shoulder, and that he was dead; placing the body in the hands of the police, who came up at the moment had been told down to carry the terrible news to Mr. Davis' partners and friends.

Mr. Hall called the attention of the jury particularly to the fact that there were but five or six balls; that there was no person near or to them than another group to larger and two of whom were police men, at the corner of the paved street already mentioned, two hundred yards off, that they were unarmed and had made no demonstration of violence, and intended none, that no missiles were thrown by any of the party, and that when they cheered they were in ignorance of the fact that the troops had met with resistance in town, and were exasperated by the loss of their comrades.

In reply to a question by the foreman, Mr Hall stated that the gloves of the deceased were on his hands when he fell; also that the looting of the whole party upon the cross-ties was so secure that none of them could have thrown a missile without losing his balance. At the moment Mr. Davis fell witness was standing himself by leaning on Mr. D.'s shoulder.

In reply to the Foreman—Thinks he could identify the murderer; saw a brick strike he side of the last car, after Mr. D. was fell; went out from curiosity merely; a suggestion was previously made, by whom with success not recollect to stone the train but was promptly met with disapprobation by Mr. Davis, Mr. Buckler and witness.

Mr Leslie Buckler sworn—Corroborated the testimony of Mr. Hall; had gone out to the Washington turnpike from curiosity with Mr. Bally and Mr Wagner; were returning was joined by Mr. Davis and Mr. Hall; at the intersection of the first paved street saw the cars coming around a curve, and stopped to see them pass; recognized Mr. Arms long on the top of one of the cars, and called to him; heard Mr. Hall cheer; saw the muskets pointed, and called out "you will not shoot;" Mr. Davis' hat was at his moment knocked off, witness thought by a stone aimed by Mr. Bailey at the train; did not see the stone; saw no missile thrown at the train; Mr. D's hat may have been knocked off by Mr. Bailey's hand; simultaneously the troops fired and Mr. Davis fell.

Mr Wagner sworn.—Corroborated Mr. Buckler's testimony in every particular; had nothing to add to or take from it; it is certain that no missile was thrown by any one of the party; saw none thrown by anybody.

Mr Edward Warren sworn.—Was the intimate friend of the deceased; boarded in the same house with him, received his body; undressed it, and dressed it again for burial; there was one wound in the left shoulder, the ball penetrating the lungs and some of the large vessels of the heart; must have caused almost instant death.

John Deiger sworn—Was standing on the corner of Ridgely-street; saw the party of five gentlemen pass; turned to cross the commons, and then turned back to see the train; saw guns pointed out of the windows of the cars, saw the firing, and saw deceased fall; saw no missile thrown, but heard the gentleman give a cheer for the South; after the firing, saw a brick strike one of the cars, but did not see who threw it; thought the gentlemen had their hands in their pockets.

——— *Wright* sworn—Knew nothing about the shooting; was watching the track, but was on the other side of the track.

Mrs. ——— Ryder sworn—Saw the gentleman standing by the hill-side on a pile of cross ties; witness lives in a house on the hill directly opposite where they were standing; saw no one else in the neighborhood except a small lad; thinks the firing was from the third car from the end of the train; it was from the last car but one which contained troops; saw no missiles thrown; saw the hands of the deceased the whole time; could not have helped seeing if either of the gentlemen had thrown anything.

Miss Ryder sworn—Corroborated the testimony of her mother in every particular.

Mr J. P. Bailey sworn—Was at the Camden-street Station; walked out on the road with Mr. Buckler; on returning, met Mr. Davis and Mr. Hall; they came in together; were crossing some commons when they heard the whistle, and stopped to see the train pass; witness proposed three cheers for Jeff Davis; does not know whether Mr. Davis joined in; Dr. Davis' hat fell off; witness picked it up and handed it to him; at that moment the troops fired and Mr. Davis fell; is positive that no missile was thrown by any of the party; witness had proposed a volley of stones, and Mr. Davis said: "No; if the people choose to let the troops pass through, no insult should be offered to them;" witness had picked up a stone for the purpose but dropped it; saw two gloves on the hands of the deceased when he fell, helped to carry his body to the Station-house, and felt no life; told the fact; the story was from the last car with troops.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the jurors find, from the evidence, that Robert W. Davis was in a locality murdered while enjoying the privilege of a peaceable and quiet citizen by a musket ball penetrating his offside, from from the third from the last car that left the train passing from Baltimore to Washington that left the Camden Station at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst. They further find that the said was fired by one of the military."

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A BALTIMORE VIEW OF THE OUTBREAK

From the Baltimore Patriot.

It is due to our unfortunate city, as well as to the State of Maryland, that an explanation should be given in relation to the events of Friday, the 19th of April, that occasioned the mingling of the blood of our citizens with that of citizens of Massachusetts upon our soil. As a city, Baltimore was not guilty of the deed and it is not just that she should be charged with it. On Thursday, the 18th, the passage of some of the unarmed troops from Pennsylvania over our streets on their way to Washington, attracted a very large crowd of spectators, who followed them with shouts and sneers of derision to the Camden station. The Police, however, prevented any attack on them. From this circumstance it became apparent on Friday morning that there was a disposition to interrupt the passage of the troops from Massachusetts through the city, which were to proceed by the Philadelphia road, the parties in the purpose doubtless imagining that they were composed of the same sort of material that had attracted the crowd of Thursday.

On Thursday afternoon the Marshal of Police issued a bulletin that the Federal troops would not be molested in passing through the city, and this was posted on the various newspaper boards and published in the papers. The announcement of this gave confidence to our law-abiding citizens, and no apprehension was felt—especially as the Police had to safely escorted the Pennsylvania troops from the Bolton depot to the Mount Clare station. The bitterness of feeling, however, indulged by the lawless did not find out but was slaughtered during the night, and on Friday morning when the Massachusetts troops arrived at the President-street depôt, the Police, not fearing an attack, were too out in the strength as they would otherwise have been.

The rebels, seeing this, watched an opportunity, when those cars approached that were unguarded by the police, when they rushed in and made the attack, and threw several car-loads back. Mayor Brown then ordered them to leave the cars, and march through with the cars to the depot; but very soon the missiles were thrown at those in the rear, who made no resistance till they reached Commerce-street, when Mayor Brown gave the order for the soldiers to defend themselves—and this not till two of the soldiers had been shot.

That the city is not chargeable with this outrage, is clear from the fact that she was represented in her Chief Magistrate her highest official on every effort to secure the troops a safe transit, and to protect the other, and he occupied the position at the most imminent hazard of his life.

While the exploding the unfortunate circumstances which led to the shedding of blood in our streets, we may be permitted to express our opinion that, if a proper understanding had been effected by an amicable arrangement between the authorities of Washington and those of our city, the outbreak would not have taken place. In the absence of such an arrangement, the only information on that was communicated to our citizens upon the subject was by means of rumors occasioned by previous newspaper issues. Eye witnesses of the recontre estimate the number of persons that commenced the attack as between thirty and forty. They were armed only with stones and brickbats, and rushed with desperation upon the troops, subsequently seizing arms, and using them in the accomplishment of their purpose. The number was very soon greatly augmented.

The shedding of the blood of our citizens in our streets, notwithstanding its having been done in self-defence by the Massachusetts Regiment, so exasperated the feeling of the populace that they became unfit with reason; for a time the popular mob was controlled by no restraint. The Police could not control them, but joined the way for the assault and with success equal to the sanguinary event of the day, resulted in unleashing a spirit of resentment unparalleled in the history of our State. It became at once apparent that the authorities of the city and Police force should direct their energies into the channel of protection. Hence the precautions that were made for a common defence, in which a large proportion of the people participated. Until the then existing state of Baltimore and Maryland again may shall every sort of opposition, impelled by this feeling the flags of Maryland and the Southern Confederacy were thrown out, and the secession fever raged to its utmost, obscuring every other idea and purpose. But the calmness of intervening thought has since settled and the force of Marvin of both parties can join with any sectional interest, but in the Union, or in a mediator ship for its restoration and preservation.

The Attack on the Troops—Sentiment of the People—Col. Huger.

BALTIMORE Friday, April 26, 1861.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

A cheerful reading of the TIMES of Wednesday, 24th, he came over this morning suggests to me the propriety of giving you a few facts which may be relied upon.

First, concerning the attack of the mob upon the troops. It was utterly deplored and condemned by the whole community. If exceptions exist, they are only a few men insane with passion. Nothing can excuse the suddenness and fierceness of the outbreak. The crowd were totally unarmed, and after a volley of stones ushed upon the leveled muskets with utter naked hands. The possibility of such a thing could not have been anticipated. The last victim of the affray was one of our most elegant, brilliant and popular gentlemen. He must be well known in New-York. ROBERT W. DAVIS approached the depôt when the troops were departing from the side opposite the town. He knew nothing of the fierce attack that had been made upon them. As the cars moved off he laughed, and standing in a small party of gentlemen, a conspicuous mark six feet four inches tall, he laughed and shook his gloved hand at the soldiers. A parting shot of vengeance, a minie ball fired from the rear car, pierced the large artery of his heart and he fell dead. Massachusetts need not desire to burn our City. Surely, such a life so taken, is ample vengeance for her dead.

The Washington correspondent says of Mayor BROWN, that he is "disposed to do his duty if he could do it safely." There does not breathe a man of more dauntless courage, moral or physical, than GEORGE W. BROWN, nor a man of purer character. It was these qualities that called him to "reform" the city, and he has done it. When your correspondent saw him, he had been over fifty hours on duty without relief. The city was at no time "in the hands of the mob." Universal horror reigned for some hours after the Pratt street fight, but soon the reign of discipline began. The loose unemployed of the city are being corolled and led. *The whole governing spirit of the city is most decidedly orderly and conservative.* Sunday was a quiet day—excepting for the alarm of the morning from the approach of Pennsylvania troops. On Thursday I passed through Howard street a few moments after their *first* detachment of troops had passed from Pennsylvania. The groups at the corners of the streets were still in roars of laughter and mirthful gesticulation. Palmiffi's regiment had gone through the Country. We fed the Pennsylvania troops before they returned to York.

The report that the city was *shelled*, probably arose from the arrival by the Reisterstown Road, (the Pennsylvania highway,) on Saturday afternoon, of four wagons, carrying seventy barrels of eggs.

There has never been either a gun or a redoubt on Arlington Heights, nor likely to be.

Col. HUGER will probably command all the Maryland forces. A humane and honorable man and patriot, although he has given up his commission, because he could not draw his sword on his country. He does not despair of peace.

Maryland is a LOYAL STATE. So are Kentucky and Tennessee, and Virginia, in her sane moments. There are four millions of men here between you and the Gulf who are as *loyal* in sentiment as the best men of New-York or Boston. And yet if this war goes on, we are to meet you in deadly conflict. We see why we can't help it. If the North would pause to let passion subside it might see the reason also. The sentiment to name of which they will crush us *don't fit the case.* HARPER.

MASS MEETING AT STATEN ISLAND.

Speeches by Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon Horace F. Clark, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Geo. W. Curtis and Mr. Bradley.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Staten Island was held at Tompkinsville, yesterday afternoon, at which speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was held in the public square adjoining the old Quarantine Ground, and was organized about 3 P. M. by the election of NATHAN BARRETT, Chairman, and a large number of the prominent residents of the Island, Vice Presidents.

After a few remarks from the Chairman, the meeting was opened by prayer from Rev. JAS. BROWNLEE.

The following resolutions were then read by GEO WM. CURTIS, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLANDERS.

Whereas, The people of the United States within the Union, and under their own Government, have for three-quarters of a century enjoyed an unparalleled prosperity and progress, for the continuance of which the Constitution of the United States is the perpetual guarantee; and

Whereas, That Constitution provides for a constant reference of every disputed political question to the people themselves, and that which, instead of so doing, they took up arms and organized resistance to the Government of the country, they struck at the very heart of organized civil society.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has properly sought, by every kind of forbearance, to avoid the sad necessity of asserting its authority by force of arms; but that it is at length manifest to the whole civilized world that force must now subdue or be submitted to.

Resolved, That in forcibly maintaining its authority everywhere within its constitutions, and at every cost, the government engages no war of invasion or conquest, but simply discharges its duty, exacting merely from every citizen to do the same, and to take care that those who seek to aid traitors who would ruin a the most beneficent Government in the world and sodden roy to impose of tyrannical principles forever, shall be cast, as odious and overwhelming.

Resolved, That when the supreme authority of the Government of the people of the United States shall have been constitutionally established, with all loyal good citizens, willingly cooperating in the measures that may be necessary, secondsuch with the constitution, fully to consider and assembly to redress all grievances that may anywhere be shown to exist, yielding ourselves, and expecting all others to yield to the will of the whole people constitutionally expressed.

Resolved, That we, Freeholders of Richmond County, hereby tender our hand and pledge our faith to the stars and stripes of our country, and to the cause of popular liberty and constitutional Government which that flag represents, pledging ourselves to each other, that, by the love we bear, our native land, and our unfeigned devotion to the principles of our Government, we will transmit to our children unimpaired, the great heritage of blessings we have received from our fathers.

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each town in the county be appointed by the Chair, to solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the families of residents of the county who may be absent upon actual service and for the equipment of volunteers; and that this fund shall be distributed by a committee consisting of the Supervisors of the county.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to form camp meetings in their various neighborhoods for their common protection, and drill regularly, and to hold themselves ready to answer the call of their country.

Resolved, That knowing the readiness of the women of this country to take their part in the coming struggle, we invite them, by the same fidelity to their homes and families, to prepare bandages and lint for their husbands, sons, brothers and lovers that all hands may work, as all hearts are beating, for God and our native land.

The Chair then announced the following Committee which had been appointed to collect subscriptions in accordance with the resolutions:

Castleton—W. S. Pendleton, Wm. Crabtree, J. W. Smucker.

Middletown—Jacob Vanderbilt, Jacob B. Wood, H. Mendell.

Northfield—Charles E. Raney, Michael Van Name, Horace J. Corsa.

Southfield—W. H. Vanderbilt, John B. Simonson, M. B. Bryant.

Westfield—Albert Journay, Jr., Samuel L. Hopkins, Nathan Mills.

HON. R. J. WALKER'S REMARKS

The Chairman introduced Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, who made a brief but eloquent address. He said this was no gala occasion; it was no holiday or *fete* to which they were invited. no Fourth of July meeting, where they were to celebrate the birthday of their country,—but rather a meeting to prevent the destruction and death of their country. They were about to enter upon a death-struggle for the life of the nation—to decide whether the flag of the Republic should yet wave over their heads, or whether they would allow anarchy and military despotism to take the place of that Government founded by our fathers, and which for eighty years had lifted us to a height of prosperity and glory unexampled in history. The question now was, should that flag be surrendered, and the flag of secession wave in its place. (Cries of "No," "No," "Never.") There could be but one of two terminations to this crisis—the Government must either triumph or ingloriously fall. If secession be acknowledged, this great experiment of popular liberty is a failure. In this land was the greatest, and he would warn them that it was also the last experiment of self-government. Let every man, therefore, lift his soul to the height of this great issue, and from its lofty pinnacle determine the course he should pursue. They were no longer a divided people—there were no two parties now; they were American citizens only—as one and adopted. [Cheers.] They must all rally, with one heart and one soul, around the flag that floated over the armies of Washington—the flag of our common country. [Prolonged cheers.] There must be no hesitation, no truce. The time for compromise has passed. [Cheers.] There was no longer any compromise with traitors. [Renewed cheers.] This rebellion *must be suppressed by the strong arm of the people of the United States.* [Great sensation and prolonged applause.] Our flag must float at least six months ago, over the *entire Union.* [Immense cheering.] We never could acknowledge the Independence of the self-called Confederate States. [Continued cheers.] To do so would be to acknowledge the doctrine of secession, which would be fatal to the continuance of any Government whatever. [Voices—"That's so."] The result would be anarchy. We must fight it out to the last, powerfully, energetically, and with an overwhelming force. [Applause.] We must replace the flag of the Republic up in every fort from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande. [Vociferous applause.] It must float in every State and in every harbor of the Republic. [Cheers.] He deplored the necessity that led to this contest. We were compelled to fight our brethren, but it had been commenced by them; they began the aggression; [A voice—"Yes, and they've got to pay for it too."] They attacked a fort belonging to us. [Voice—"It shall be ours again. We'll take it back again."] This attack of the rebel army on Fort Sumter has united the entire North. This had united all in a determination to uphold the flag on every foot of soil in the United States, and it would be done. [Cries of three cheers for ROBERT J. WALKER, which were heartily given.] The Band then played the Star Spangled Banner, after which the Chairman introduced Hon. HORACE F. CLARK.

HON H. F. CLARK'S REMARKS.

Mr. CLARK said he never spoke with so much sadness as he felt on that occasion. The American people had been educated to think that their country could take care of itself; they had suffered politicians and public men to manage the country in their behalf; but now they had woke up, and found, (he hoped not too late) that the Government was well nigh cashed upon the rocks. Politicians could no more serve them. On the people themselves—such men as he saw before him—devolved the protection of the Government. They, and they alone, could preserve it. If they did not do it, it would inevitably be destroyed. After the Revolution our fathers founded a Government for their defence against the rest of the world, and they hoped and prayed that it might be perpetual. They believed their descendants would hazard their lives and fortunes for its preservation, as they had done before them. [The speaker here gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the rebellion since the November election, and showed the utter causelessness of the revolt. His remarks were interrupted by the approach of a body of 900 Volunteers, belonging to Col. ALLEN'S Regiment, who, preceded by a band, marched up and took their positions in front of the stand. Lieut.-Col. DICKMAN, who led the men, mounted the stand, and called for "three cheers for the Union and the Constitution," which were given with deafening shouts from all the men under his command.

Mr. CLARK then resumed his remarks, and spoke for some time, alluting continued cheers from his hearers, and inspiring the utmost enthusiasm among the volunteers, to whom he addressed a large portion of his speech. We are unable, for want of space, to give the remainder of his eloquent address.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is scarcely necessary for me to say anything at a moment when so much has been said—and especially when the occasion speaks so much more eloquently than words can speak. You are assembled—as multitudes of the American people are assembled throughout the land—to sustain the honor and to defend the flag of our common country. It is less than a hundred years since our forefathers laid the foundation of the Government that has given us so much happiness and prosperity. What was the fundamental principle on which they rested that splendid fabric? It was the right of the people to rule—the right of the people to choose their own rulers and to make their own laws. And, as a necessary foundation stone of that fabric they decided that a majority of the people should make the laws for the land. The issue is now made, gentlemen, whether that principle, and the liberties which it embodies—that Constitution, and the rights and blessings which it guarantees—shall be sustained; or whether the bastard Constitution adopted in another Confederacy, shall go down in war by waged upon the real authorities of the land.

A Voice—"The Union forever." [Cheers.]

Have there ever submitted their Constitution to the people [No, no.] Was their pretended President ever elected as the representative of the people? [Never.] Have they asked the people's consent in a solitary instance? [No.] A band of conspirators and traitors, they are making war upon the Government. One of two things only can. Either we must surrender our liberties [No, no,] to which, I know by your looks, you will not consent; or we must meet this rebellion and crush it. [Voices—"We will."] There is no half way about it. You are in earnest, and so are the American people, from the Penobscot to the Mississippi—aye, beyond that mighty river, the people stand ready to throw aside former distinctions of party and all differences of opinion and standing in battle array ready to come and to die for that glorious flag which has waved over us through so many successful battles. [Enthusiastic applause.] We must not delude our eyes into the belief that this is an ordinary political contest. We have met here to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to preserve the Union from degradation and disgrace. [Cheers.]

They tell us the South has the right of revolution. They *have not* that right, because they live under a Government that guarantees them a form of red ess if every grievance. But has the Government oppressed them in any one way? In what particular in what sense may it be said was the Government driven the rebels to resist? wage the war upon it? Not one has been specified. The question is as to their right to repudiate a Government which they have sworn to support. If they can recede, there is no end to secession. We may as well resolve ourselves into a town or county from the State; Staten Island might secede, and each man secede for himself. [Laughter and applause.] We cannot concede the right of secession, we must maintain law and order, the Constitution, rights and liberties of the American people. There never has been a spectacle in the history of modern times—in the history of the civilized world, so sublime as the uprising of the American people in defence of the American flag. [Great applause.]

This rebellion has not just started. For thirty years it has been at work undermining the foundations of the American Republic. In the Convention that passed the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, Mr. RHETT boldly avowed that slavery had nothing to do with it. It was the culmination of the conspiracy of JOHN C. CALHOUN, which failed only through the efforts of JOSEPH JACKSON. [Applause.] The leaders in this conspiracy—the greatest the world ever saw, even greater than CATILINE'S, or any that have disgraced the British realm—have deluded the people with the absurd doctrine of State Rights. What flag of any Southern State is known to any foreign nation? South Carolina and Mississippi—what do foreign nations know of them except that they reconducted their debts? [Long tremendous applause.] What do they know but the great American Republic, that has sent its influence and principles over the whole world? Is a man's allegiance to a single State to supercede his allegiance to all the States together?

That flag protects a foreign born citizen of this nation far off in the Mediterranean, and on whatever part of the earth an American citizen may stand, that flag will protect him. The question is, is that flag worth sustaining? [Yes, yes.] We are shut off from our National Capital by the State of Maryland. A mob in the streets of Baltimore takes upon itself to say that American troops shall not march to the rescue of our National Capital. Baltimore is not the only city that has anything to say about that subject. It has been proclaimed that if Baltimore persists in standing between the great North and West and their Capital, Baltimore shall lie in ashes. [Great applause.] If we cannot go through her streets we will go over her roofs. [Applause.]

This Government was put in power by a Constitutional majority of the American people. It holds the power of the American Nation, and we must rally round it in vindication of American rights. I, for one, did help to put this Administration to power, but, if it hesitates one instant to vindicate the rights of the American people, or to sustain the American Constitution, I pledge myself to bombard this Administration as hard as I did its opponents during the last election. [Loud cheers.] I know no party, I will lean to no party. I know only my country and its interests, and the flag that symbolizes them both. [Cheers.] The position that the people have taken in this struggle will command for us the respect of nations of the Old World that have heretofore sneered at us since our existence as a people. It will inspire respect for us by showing that we have respect for ourselves: that we have the manhood to defend ourselves from the threat

FROM PARIS.

Probabilities of a General European War—The Turn of Events in Poland—Gortschakoff Plings at the Emperor Napoleon—Austria and Italy—Another French Minister, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday Evening.

In my opinion the probabilities of a general war are greatly increased by the events of Warsaw. They very much perplex the calculations of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and will very likely reduce him to give up all hopes of the Russian alliance, (with which he has long been coqueting,) and to declare himself frankly and openly in favor of "nationalities" all over Europe. In that case we may expect to see Poland and Hungary up, France creating a diversion in their favor on the Rhine, Venice conquered in a jiffey, the Pope out of Rome, and England looking on neutral and watching for an opportunity to cut in and play a part in the game. On the other hand, if NAPOLEON III. should attempt to continue the shilly-shally policy which he has so long followed, his position will be very different. He may tease the Italians by keeping his hold upon Rome, and thwart England by prolonging his occupation of Syria, but, he is too far committed to the liberal cause to crush Italy by force or to make an alliance with Russia based upon the Warsaw massacres. Cousin PLON PLON has been working very hard for the Poles, as the absolutist sovereigns well know, and they see that, in spite of halt measures and much ambiguous conduct the general tendency of the recent acts of NAPOLEON III. is hostile to their interests. There is very strong evidence that a new "Holy Alliance" is in process of reconstruction. At least, I am enabled to assure you that, but a few days previously to the bloodshed at Warsaw, and subsequently to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S explanatory circular, simultaneous representations of a most urgent nature were made by the Austrian and Prussian Governments to that of Russia, that it was most essential in the interest of the three countries to put down the national movement in Poland. It was in consequence of that representation that the Agricultural Society, presided over by Count ZAMOYSKI, was dissolved, and, as you will see by the European papers, the dissolution of that society was the immediate cause of the slaughter in the streets of Warsaw of an unarmed populace by the garrison, which had been gradually reinforced for that particular service. I see that the London *Daily Telegraph* of the 11th, professes to have received from its "own correspondent," at St. Petersburg, a telegram from that capital, dated April 10, stating that the Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, of Warsaw, (a different person from the foreign minister of that name,) has been superseded in the government of Poland by Gen. MOURAVIEFF. Up to 6 o'clock this evening there was no confirmation, in Paris, of this important news, which I must therefore consider as very doubtful, although I happened to know that the *Daily Telegraph* has a correspondent in St. Petersburg, which the *Times* and other leading London journals have not. But even if the news should be true, it by no means implies, as the *Telegraph* insinuates in a leader, that the Russian Government repents of the Warsaw massacre. On the contrary, MOURAVIEFF is notoriously one of the deadliest enemies of Poland, and his appointment *vice* GORTSCHAKOFF, would signify that the latter was considered blameable for having allowed the national movement in Warsaw to get such a head as it did.

The *Opinion Nationale* of this day has an article signed by GUEROULT, which, I am enabled to tell you, was, in reality, written by Prince NAPOLEON. This article betrays the uneasiness and vexation which, as I have above said, is felt at the Tuileries in consequence of the turn which events have taken in Poland. The gist of it is a bitter reproach to England for standing aloof, "thinking of nothing but cotton spinning," and not joining heartily with France to remodel Europe according to the ideas of the two most civilized nations. No doubt if England would agree to second the Tuileries in every *casus belli* which the latter might please to propound, very extensive changes might be wrought in Europe, and that, as the *Opinion Nationale* suggests, without actual war. But I need not tell you that England, whether rightly or wrongly, has not sufficient confidence in her proposed partner, to join him in any such gigantic enterprises, and fears that when the time comes for winding up the accounts, his ideas will hers might not precisely coincide.

While writing, I am told that the Emperor has written an autograph letter to the Czar, expressing his regret at the events of Warsaw.

Lord CLYDE (Sir COLIN CAMPBELL) has been here for the last two or three days. It was reported here by a semi-official lithographed correspondence that he was here on a mission to the Emperor, but there is not a word of truth in that story. On the contrary, he has not seen His Majesty, and purposely avoided a review of Gen. VINOY'S division at the Tuileries, yesterday, in order not to attract the notice of the Emperor. Lord CLYDE is here for recreation; wishes to be quiet, and will absolutely deny it the newspapers take much notice of him. I happen, by the merest accident, to know that this patient general is going to drive to-day with a French spy. There is in Paris an English officer, a half pay Colonel,—whose name, of course, would be of no interest to your readers—who, some years ago, figured in a court of justice as the seducer of his wife's sister, under most revolting circumstances. He would not be received in any decent society in England, and he consequently resides in France—where, being a man of gentlemanly manners, he has for some time received a salary as a first-class spy. This man happened to have served under Lord CLYDE many years ago, and upon the strength of this claim he at once called upon him and was asked to dinner. It is quite possible that the Colonel, independant of the exercise of his peculiar vocation, may be glad to dine with Lord CLYDE—but the incident is curious. I believe that if Lord CLYDE be in possession of any Government secrets, he is by this time sufficiently aware of the character of his guest of the evening, to be more than usually careful not to betray them.

At the fashionable church of St. Thomas of Aquinas, in the Faubourg St. Germain, a Dominican Monk preached an ultramontane sermon a few days ago, in which he made the most palpable allusions to the Emperor as Pontius Pilate, Anti Christ, &c., and excited his fashionable congregation to such an extent that audible applause was murmured, and the ladies wept and waved their pocket handkerchiefs. This demonstration was the immediate cause of M. DELANGLE'S circular, desiring the Procureurs-General to prosecute every priest who presumes to criticize the Government or any of its agents. There is war to the knife between NAPOLEON III. and the ultramontane clergy. I do not see how it is possible for him to hold the candle to the devil much longer by maintaining the Pope in Rome.

You will see in the French legal journals a report of a *thoroughly French* murder and attempted suicide, which reads like a highly-spiced novel. The hard facts are simply these: A corporal of the Sixth Regiment, named ROUARD, a well-conducted soldier, having received the premium of 1,000 francs for reenlisting after seven years' service, resolved, as unfortunately most soldiers under such circumstances do, to have a great lark with the money. At the ball of the Grand Salon in the Faubourg Poissonniere, he made the acquaintance of a pretty *fleuriste*, named DENISE HERBIN, only 17 years of age, and proposed to make her his mistress. DENISE, though certainly a girl of easy virtue, was not far sunk in corruption, and after a decent hesitation she consented. The couple led a joyous life in Paris together for six weeks, and then the money being nearly all spent, the soldier discovered that he was seriously in love with the girl whom he had merely meant to take as a temporary companion. DENISE was also in love with him. Thereupon, and it being impossible, as the money was gone and the soldier obliged to join his regiment, that they could any longer live together, they resolved to die together. They went to the restaurant, where they had first enjoyed a *tete a tete*, determined in every respect to enact the first scene of their loves, and then die. They asked for a private room, and ordered supper. After supper, and the lapse of a considerable interval for the agreed homage to cherished recollections, the couple, without any flinching for so much as a moment on either side, agreed to consummate the tragedy for which they had met. DENISE undid the upper part of her dress, bared her bosom, and laid herself on a sofa. Her lover then raised up with his left hand one of her breasts, in order, as he thought, to make clear the spot which covered the heart, and plunged a dagger to the depth of several inches into her body. She uttered not a cry, said not a word, but pressed with all her force against the deadly weapon, in order to assist its action. He, believing her to be dead, drew out the dagger, and, all reeking and bloody as it was, plunged it into his own breast. Wonderful to relate, the dagger, which in each case was aimed at the heart, in each case touched the lungs, and yet neither of the lovers were dead. They were removed to a hospital, where DENISE lingered for twenty days before she died, and the man is cured and yesterday appeared before a court martial to take his trial for murder. The trial is going on to-day, and is not yet over. Before a Paris jury, ROUARD, on account of the romantic circumstances of the case, would, beyond all doubt, be acquitted with flying colors, but I apprehend that the sterner jurisdiction of a court-martial will inflict some punishment upon him. The letters of the lovers, both before the fatal act and while they were lying in the hospital, are most curious. They both told precisely the same story when separately examined, and there is not the least reason to suppose that ROUARD had any ignoble or unavowed motive for his crime. The style of his letters is that of a man far above his station in life.

PARIS Friday, April 12.

For many weeks, as you know, Austria and Piedmont have been making faces at each other across the Po, just as they did two years ago across the Ticino, to see which can provoke the other to become the aggressor in commencing the impending war. Austria, it seems, as before, has first grown tired of this fatiguing exercise, but recollecting, no doubt, how much her impatience cost her then, she has invented a *ruse de guerre* which she imagines to be sublime. This consists in buying up, through the medium of agents in Italy, the Garibaldi *congés*—certificates of furlough; and then she intends to dress up a battalion of her own soldiers as Garibaldians, with these certificates in their pockets, and make them attack the Venetian outposts of the Austrian army. The false Garibaldians will be captured, the *congés* found in their pockets, and war at once declared against Piedmont. If the Austrian War-office can invent a better *ruse* than this, their diplomatic talent must be exhausted.

Rome has grown more than ever the nest of legitimist reactionists. FRANCIS II., regularly installed in the Eternal City, coins money, sends emissaries to Naples, to the Abruzzes, distributes decorations to the officers of the French army of occupation, names Chamberlains, and attends reviews which the French General, Count GOYON, gives in his honor. All these manifestations, in total opposition to the sentiments of the majority of the French people, take place under the protection of the French flag. England naturally profits by this to extend her influence in the Peninsula. The French Government, which acts vigorously on the offensive against reaction at home, supports reaction at Rome. It defends itself vigorously at Paris, and allows itself to be menaced and insulted at the capital of Italy.

But this is not all of the ingenious invention of the Austrians. It seems that they have just invented, for the defence of the shores of the Adriatic an infernal machine, so frightful that it gives one chicken-flesh only to hear talk of it. It is a submarine arrangement, which they plunge to the bottom of the water like a simple electric cable, and when the hostile ship arrives over it, its worldly career comes to a sudden end. The experiment has been tried at Trieste, and the vessel sacrificed on the occasion was thrown so high in the air by the explosion that at the moment of dispatching the news it had not yet come down. It is thought that it will only fall in Invisible splinters. This dodge of the Austrians resembles, strikingly, that of the Chinese, who paint horned dragons on their standards, in order to frighten their enemies. We have lately seen how little success attended this manœuvre in the case of the English and French; we suspect that the Austrian infernal machine is destined to the same fate.

The Emperor is sadly exercised over his abdominable cousin, LUCIEN MURAT. The public attributes to His Majesty all sorts of projects in regard to him: among the rest, that of withdrawing from him his position as member of the Imperial family, while those who are disposed to give a greater expression to His Majesty's displeasure, see the Prince MURAT exiled to his old home in America again. The fact ought to be stated, however, that some persons believe that the Emperor was cognizant of the Prince's letter claiming the throne of Naples before it was published, and that he favors the project; but the number who hold such a faith must be small indeed, since the circumstances and all the evidence point the other way. A letter, or letters, are in circulation, claiming to be copies of that sent by the Emperor to his cousin, but these vary so much in their character that we may safely set them down as apocryphal.

The railway bridge across the Rhine, just finished, was inaugurated a few days ago by a sort of international banquet at Strasburg, which seems to have been only internationel in name. The Germans received the French officials on their side of the river with such coldness, there was such a complete absence of enthusiasm on the part of the Baden Baden people, that the French took offence. To make matters worse, not only did the Grand Duke and most of his officials refuse to attend the celebration, but several toasts were given at the banquet, before some German, more forgiving than the rest, offered a toast to the Emperor NAPOLEON. And yet they were on French soil. The *Moniteur* seeks to excuse the matter by saying that it is not the habit to toast the Emperor first at a banquet in honor of industry. But the truth of the whole matter is, every German from the bridge of Strasburg to that of Cologne, looks upon the Emperor as his natural enemy, and hates him with the hate which fear engenders. Every German over that whole extent of frontier, firmly believes that the present year will not pass without a struggle for that part of Germany which lies on the French side of the Rhine, and for a German to drink the health of the French Emperor over the completion of a bridge which may possibly serve for the passage of a hostile army, must be a bitter draught indeed.

Here is another amusing slice from a late number of *Charivari*, headed

"THE IDYLS OF MR. LINCOLN."

"The statesmen of Young America, it must be admitted, have a manner of doing things which completely puts to rout the traditions of our old Europe. Recently, it was Mr. BUCHANAN who, in order to remedy the disunion of the Union, recommended to his fellow-citizens to tighten the buckle of their vests and to content themselves for entire nourishment with a sparkling egg.

This gastronomic expedient having only served to excite the stomach without satisfying the heart, we now see Mr. LINCOLN, the new President, inaugurating his magistrature by a programme of the most fanciful order.

Mr. LINCOLN, for his part, reveals in sentiment. He is not a man, he is an idyl.

A determined Abolitionist, before assuming his present functions, it was thought that he was going to carry into office an energetic zeal in favor of the cause he was supposed to represent. Instead of that he falls into an abuse of bucolics to which Mr. DE FLORIAN, if he still lived, would find great pleasure in adding rhymes à la Watteau.

Since he announced his discourse of installation the Republican ices of the Presidency passes his time while waiting for the divine grace to operate miracles. In making *cocottes* (paper roosters.)

Mr. President, I bring you news from the Southern Confederacy. (*Charivari* has it from South America, but that is only a detail.)

Very well, put the papers in this drawer.

But, Mr. President this news announces that the rebellion is making progress!

What a melancholy thing that rebellion! The poor fellows don't know what they are about.

In the meantime the trouble increases, and if you do not put it down—

Put it down? Heavan preserve me!

Then you abandon the Union?

I am soon settling! Look at me. I watch over the safety of the Union.

In making *cocottes*!

These *cocottes* are an innocent distraction which secures me an entire liberty of mind. While I arrange them in pacific platoons and battalions, my eyes are turned toward that open window where I swim in the azure of the firmament.

What connection between the azure and—

I see very well that you are not gifted with the grand policy I have invented. Follow my argument. In contemplating the azure I collect my thoughts and say to myself: We are in the Spring time—the birds are going to warble their first songs of love on the leafy branches, the butterfly is going to flirt through the warm air, the buds are opening under the eye of heaven; every living thing is going to sing the hymn of the renovation of nature. At such a spectacle, under the influence of these songs, the souls of my fellow-citizens of the South cannot remain closed to conciliation. The soft caresses of the Spring breezes will soften their obstinacy. Very soon, to-morrow, perhaps, a deputation of slave-holders are going to come in throw themselves at my feet, bringing me a token of reconciliation—twelve lambs dressed in ribbons, and four heifers of snowy white. This is the manner in which I watch over the safety of the State, without having the appearance of it; this is way I make *cocottes*, while waiting for the grace from on high to illuminate the minds of these misguided rebels.

But if they do not come—

I will continue to make *cocottes* while waiting for the arrival of Summer, the season blessed by the Creator. In seeing the yellow harvests bending their blond heads to the winds, our dear and sorrowful fellow citizens will chaunt a hymn of gratitude toward the Supreme Maker, and will abhor to give him the sorry spectacle of civil discords.

And if they persist—

If they persist, my *cocottes* will give me patience till Autumn. Ah! the Autumn, with its beautiful and dreamy gray heavens, with its dying leaves, and its sentimental melancholy. How can such an aspect fail to bring reflection to their minds? How will my dear Carolinians refuse to listen to their consciences when everything thus incites them to meditation?

And if they still refuse to come back?

Oh then my plan is already traced. While continuing to make *cocottes*, I will allow the Winter to arrive—the Winter with its cortege of hoar-frost and its leafless trees, looking like skeletons! When the wind whistles without, or e feels the need of drawing close around the family fireside. The family fireside, and the fireside of the country are the same. It is then that our well-loved mourners will be happy to come and warm themselves in my bosom, at the sight of this mourning of nature they will not come to add the mourning of their dissensions. The Winter will bring them back to me, I will warrant it.

But if my hopes are deceived?

The return of a new year will find me faithful at my post, recommencing a new series of *cocottes* through the Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

And this second year passed?

I shall continue to implore Heaven and to hope to cheer time by my favorite occupation during a third year.

After which?

After which I shall commence the fourth year with the serenity which belongs to duty accomplished and to the impossibility of hope.

And then?

Then, my four years finished, I shall carry with me into retirement the satisfaction of my conscience, and my *cocottes*, witnesses of the purity of my sentiments. The rest will concern my successor.

But, Mr. President, all that is simply a defection.

Defection! Ah, yes, alas, a misguided soul. I am going to make, on your account, eight *cocottes*, while praying Heaven to enlighten your on the real interests of our idolized country!" MALAKOFF.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Alarming Poverty of our Rich Men—The City finds Friends—Horace Smith can't get a Change of Venue—Judge Hardy arrested for Murder—A Rare Limo Pelo Decision—Fire Insurance Matters—The Equinoctial—A Mortified Orator Kills Himself—Chinese Funeral Frolics—Judas Iscariot Hanged—Coal, Divorces, and the United States Senatorship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 1, 1861.

The *Bulletin* created a sensation last Friday evening by publishing a list of the tax-payers who have made sworn statements of the amount of their personal property, with the figures annexed at which they estimate themselves. It is interesting, first, to know what our fellow-citizens are worth, and then, in the second place, it is delightful to see how modest our monied men are. It is a statutory requirement that every citizen shall hand in to the County Assessor, before the second Monday in March, a statement, verified by oath, of the value of his personal property in the County; but the only penalty for neglect to do so is that the Assessor shall take care that the revenue is not diminished on account of the neglect. Hence no one gives in such a statement who does not believe that the Assessor will rate him too highly. "Personal property" includes all that makes one man hold his head higher than another except houses, lands, mortgages and stock in incorporated companies. In this view of the definition of the term, it caused real grief in San Francisco that some who had always been reputed rich were called so poor; and proposals are already made to pass around the hat in behalf of some, and to get STARR KING to lecture for the benefit of others, while on Friday morning, were held to be as good as "pretty well off." From the published list I only extract a few names that are well known, and that have a fine credit in your parts as well as here:

Mich'l Reese	$7,000	John & Frohling	8,000
Philena Ioull	950	A. T. Leas et	2,000
Wm. Alvord & Co	35,000	Treadwell & Co	3,000
Barron & Co	5,000	R. A. Swain	10,000
Smith & Powell	10,000	San Francisco Sugar	
M. Bruer	10,000	Refinery	32,000
H. Cohn & Co	15,000	John Sandrier & Co	45,000
Coleman Brothers	5,000	A. T. Rosenbaum &	
Dupuy Faulkner & Co	5,000	Co	10,000
Palmer, Bell & Co	24,000	Pioche, Bayerque & Co	25,000
J. Genella	10,000	J. S. Patrick & Co	60,000
Acad Guy	50,000	Moore & Sprague	1,000
Bel mont Brothers		Garzin V. & Co	20,000
Carrigued goods	21,000	Enoch Luckie	1,000
Henry Hentsch	25,000	A. J. King	750

Of course these are all true statements, for they are sworn to. It shows that investments in real estate and in incorporated companies are very popular—consequently that the country is in a good stable condition, and that the money lenders are very fond of taking mortgages as security. But this does not abate the general surprise on reading how miserably poor in cash, goods on hand, merchandize, money on deposit, machinery and vessels some are, whose names at the conclusion of a cheque are good for amounts that to men of moderate means seem fabulous. The "A. J. KING," whose name figures as the very tail of the select list above, is the famous "KING, the miser," whose greasy vest is currently believed to be padded with certificates of stock and all sorts of evidences of profound wealth.

To defend themselves against the machinations of thieves who sit by the fountain-head of law and direct the course of enactments: to see that the City has a friend whenever a suit is commenced against her, and to introduce to the Grand Jury wealthy people who perjure themselves in their anxiety to shirk their share of the expenses of the Government, a Tax-payers' Protective Union has lately been formed. Its original founders are all owners of property, heads of families or actual occupants of homesteads. Members, on admission, pay a fee of $5, and quarterly thereafter $10, if they have property of the assessed value of $5,000, or $5 quarterly if their property is assessed at less than $5,000. The direct stimulant to the formation of the Union was the discovery that the city was on the edge of being swindled out of about a million of dollars by virtue of an old sale of slip lots, the suits for which have been defended for years with great show of assiduity, and which at last are "stipulated" away before a referee. On looking into the matter, the conclusion was reached that the city never could gain a suit,—that something constitutional forbade it,—that the only way to save her from utter bankruptcy was for leading tax-payers to assume a guardianship over her affairs, to hire lawyers to plead for her, to pay them out of their own pockets, and so doing to save the patrimony. "The movement is in right hands."

HORACE SMITH was no vulgar murderer, but a gentleman and a politician, and of course he must have been tried by special laws and acquitted by virtue of statutes created for the purpose. You remember his story. He followed down from Placer County to San Francisco, SAMUEL T. NEWELL, publisher of a Placer County paper, and for words of dishonor that the printer was alleged to have used before and concerning his (SMITH'S) wife, the injured husband stuck him in the throat so that NEWELL rolled over and died. Then SMITH wiped his dirk on his sleeve, took the arm of his brother-in-law, Judge HARDY, and together they walked up to the Station-house and surrendered. SMITH'S counsel asked for a change of venue on the double ground that the San Francisco's were prejudiced against such bloody methods of wiping out words of disrespect, and that both parties resided in another county. As the fact of the killing was not denied, counsel argued that it was but fair to take the case where the witnesses to the provocation resided. Judge CAMPBELL refused to change the venue, however, to the rights of the defendant to renew the motion if on trial it should be found difficult to obtain a jury. Suddenly the State was startled by the passage of an act requiring the venue to be changed. Gov. DOWNEY, who is a little bundle of pluck that it is pleasant to contemplate in this era of shilly shally, vetoed the bill, and so deepened the already profound obligations under which all good citizens have been laid by him. But the bill for the relief of HORACE SMITH was a settled thing. Every railroad and wharf franchise, every appointment in the power of the Legislature, had been rolled into just the position that made it an argument for the passage of the bill, and a vote against the latter was understood to be an insuperable obstacle to the passage of anything whatever that any member wants or must have put through. So, in spite of and over the veto, the Horace Smith Relief bill was enacted. Again, the motion to change the venue was made before Judge CAMPBELL, and ably argued by well-fed counsel. The Judge listened respectfully, rummaged the authorities and denied the motion, in spite of the law, taking the same ground with Gov. DOWNEY, that it was quite and doubly an unconstitutional act. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and it is to be understood hereafter that a wealthy, well connected politician may murder his man at pleasure, it will be because the Supreme Court reverses the decision of the people's Judge, CAMPBELL.

Meanwhile, during the past week, our Grand Jury have indicted Judge HARDY as an accessory before the fact to NEWELL'S murder. His indictment is for murder. He was arrested on Thursday night at Sacramento, where he is spending the Winter as a lobby member of the Legislature. Judge BALDWIN, of the Supreme Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was made returnable Saturday before the County Court of Sacramento. But when the case came up, Judge ROBINSON refused to interfere, and even his writ was issued, returnable to-day, before Judge MCKINSTRY. Judge HARDY is Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of California, which includes Calaveras and Amador Counties, a District that was created for his special benefit in 1859. He was appointed to the Bench by Gov WALLER, now our Minister to Mexico. He tried the famous Stone case. He tried, too, or rather presided, when Judge TERRY was not tried for the killing of BRODERICK. These cases came before him, not because Justice took them there, nor because Justice was blind and could not see what she was about, but because the prisoners understood and manipulated aright that princely dodge—a change of venue.

Judge MCKINSTRY, who has the Hardy *habeas corpus* before him to-day, in a late decision has immortalized himself for his absurdity. Our Legislature, in 1859, by enactment provided that if the United States should desire to purchase any piece of land for the erection of a Government building, or for military or naval purposes, should there be a disagreement about the price, the Government might apply to the District Court for a Jury to assess the value of the property, and the Sheriff must make a deed to the land on the payment of the price. Under the act, United States District-Attorney BENHAM formally applied to the District Court of Marin County for the condemnation of Lime Point for a fort. Judge MCKINSTRY has not vouchsafed to the eager world his written opinion, which is a great pity, for his opinion must have been rich, considering the decision that has grown out of it. He concludes that private property can be condemned only for the benefit of the people of this State; that the public works of the Federal Government are not for the benefit of the people of California—(there's States rights for you!)—consequently, that you can't condemn private property for Uncle Sam. If Judges were ever open to such venal arguments as affect private citizens, and even Jurors, we should wonder if the Judges did not like GWIN'S bargain for Lime Point better than any that a sworn Jury would be apt to arrange. The suit will, of course, be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Saturday was in no way a notable day in the courts,—yet our two District Courts on that day considered eleven suits for divorce. They granted four applications, denied one, reserved decision in one, referred four to have judgment reported, and received the report of the referee in one case. Our wise laws afford wonderful facilities for getting rid of a wife, and the blessed privilege lacks no appreciation.

The failure of two more of your Philadelphia Insurance Companies, which had agencies established here—the Washington and Neptune—created no excitement, but it damaged the insurance "cause" generally, of course. The agents having had returned to them dishonored a draft on the Washington, and having found in an Eastern paper that the Neptune had made an assignment, notified the policy-holders to "get out from under," and naturally the losses in this community beyond the premiums paid will be very small. The Fire Department of this city, finding its Charitable Fund growing inadequate to meet the demands upon it, have drafted a bill which would compel all foreign Insurance Companies to pay over two per cent. on the premiums received to said Fire Department Fund. The underwriters are conferring on the subject with the firemen, and it is probable that they will beguile the time until the Legislature has adjourned, without allowing anything to be done.

But the movement and the failure of three Philadelphia companies have made a favorable opportunity for the incorporation of a Home Company under excellent auspices, with such Directors as E. W. BURR, JOHN ASCHRALD, W. F. HERRICK and C. O. GREBERDING. The personal liability clause of our Constitution has hitherto kept our own citizens out of all such lines of business.

Has anybody lost a ship? The *Rapid*, which arrived on Saturday from Hong Kong, reports that, on the 7th of February, she saw a large ship, that she took to be English, lying on her beam-ends ashore on Lai cet Island.

Of course, no sensible men will ever commit suicide. Still, if one is going to do it, he makes a point with his survivors by selecting some novel cause. CONRAD KNUZ, President of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, and two or three more musical societies, a week last Saturday night, in behalf of the Harmonic, received a beautiful flag, from the hands of a very pretty girl, who represented a circle of admiring ladies. KNUZ, as in duty bound, attempted a reception speech, but in the midst of it he fell to humming and hawing, and nearly broke down. A ball followed, but KNUZ stole out, went to his bachelor chamber, drank a solution of cyanuret of potash; next day the coroner held an inquest on his body, and the Public Administrator took out letters of administration on his estate. The men would have gone off with the credit of an original motive for committing suicide, but then on the inquest a common-place witness testified that it was not the mortification of his friend over a breakdown in his speech, but the sight of the woman that he loved present on the occasion with a rival, though he had pleaded illness when he invited her, that caused the loss of self-possession and provoked the foolish fellow to throw away his life.

The Chinese have made a good deal of noise during the past week. A vessel about to sail to Hong Kong takes back the dust of some 175 deceased Celestials that had been gathered to the Lone Mountain receiving vault from all parts of the State, *en route* to a celestial burying-ground. The living friends stop work, bring great stores of roast pig, sweetmeats, cigarettes, sugar and wines to the country to refresh their dead with before embarking as freight on the homeward voyage. As the dead only relish the savor and sight of these offerings, the living can afford to be generous, for when the mute sojourners have done with it, the living fall to and consume what is left. Then to make the week still more marked, AH CHAG, section of the See Yup Asylum, died and was buried with considerable barbarian pomp, which involved some roast pig, a long procession and march, eating good drinking. To wind up all, last (Sunday) evening they had fireworks in the Chinese quarters and a grand theatrical performance.

On the day following Good Friday Judas Iscariot was hung, as is the annual custom, amidst demonstrations of great joy by the Mexican residents. As effigy dressed peculiarly well, with a dandy's glistening beaver on his head, lavender kid gloves, silk stockings, and altogether a gentlemen in appearance, but labeled with the name of the disciple who betrayed his Master with a kiss, was suspended by the neck from a rope that stretched across Kearney-street until noon; was pelted by the boys with stones and mud-balls; was jeered at, made fun of, and really very unhandsomely treated. Then he was wet down with camphene and the match applied. Before being consumed the rope was cut, the flames extinguished, and Judas was dragged off the dock and drowned. With great delicacy no allusion was made on the spot to TWIGGS or FLOYD, or any of the modern traitors, who have, for a season, eclipsed the burning shame of the once honored Treasurer of the Twelve.

The Equinoctial storm ushered in the latter rains so abruptly this year that a good deal of damage has been done by the rising of rivers, the sweeping away of bridges, the flooding of bottoms, and the delaying of planted fields. The bridge spanning the Cosumnes, between Stockton and Sacramento, was broken down, so that all communication was cut off between those cities. The telegraphic wires were down, of course, so for twenty-four hours we did not know what mischief had been perpetrated at the Capital. The yellow Yuba seemed its banks, and spread like a lake over the flats, unseasonably irrigating the orchards and gardens. The Feather is a heavy stream, that rises slowly, and perhaps has not begun to report its worst work yet. The American, at Folsom, has not been as high since 1850. It swept down Lisle's bridge on the night of the 27th—damage $25,000. The low lands lying within the levee at Sacramento, were submerged—but on the whole, less damage was done here than was feared. In San Francisco, the storm amounted to two or three days of steady, heavy rain, that washed the face of the city till its planking looked as clean as a farmer's kitchen floor on Monday evenings, choked the sewers, overflowed the cellars in parts of the town where pumping out the basements is a regular semi-annual item, laid the dust, and prepared the way for some beautiful Summer weather that immediately followed.

A Company has been incorporated, with $5,000,000 capital, to work the Mount Diablo coal mines. The Barrows' names figure among the directors. The coal in this district is not a new discovery; the Cumberland vein was found about a year since, and the Black Diamond was first spoken of a month ago. The first specimens brought to market were rather hard burning; but as they get deeper it proves a better article. Some 800 tons of it have been used on our steamers, who speak well of it—at least, there is no trouble in getting for it $12 a ton. It is estimated that the consumption of coal in California last year was 80,000 tons, of which not over 15,000 was the product of our own coast. The average price was $20 and over. Mount Diablo promises to furnish a fair article for $10, and, if the universal wish could insure the matter, it would be done, for fuel is a serious item in these parts.

The San Joachim *Republican* says that a valuable vein of coal has been recently discovered in the coast range, near Livermore's Pass—the site being rather vaguely named, for fear that Mr. FREMONT'S claim might be stretched to include it, unless some preliminary steps be taken to prevent that operation. While boring for coal, they say the discoverer ran through a rich lode of Galena.

On Thursday next the Legislature is to go into Joint Convention again, to elect a United States Senator—it being conceded all around that McDOUGALL was not elected, though so declared by the President of the former Convention. The issue of the new trial is all unguessable. Some things have happened lately that look as if the Democracy were mining—in which event McDOUGALL is gone. For instance, after everything was fixed so that J. C. MCKIBBIN, the Broderick partisan, was sure to be elected, in Joint Convention, Boundary Commissioner, to the horror of the Doug as Democrats, and the amazement of the Republicans, he got but 34 votes, while Col. FOREMAN, Post-master at Sacramento under FRANK PIERCE, got 60, and was elected. This sign bodes no good to the McDougall men, and they are decidedly handled just now.

GRACCHUS.

FROM UTAH.

Silver Mines in the Las Vegas Mountains—Two United States District Court—The Butterfield Overland Mail, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, March 29, 1861.

Several years ago, a number of Mormons, from this Territory, found their way to the Las Vegas Mountains, and built one or two hundred miles distant from the most southerly Utah settlement, and set to work to get from which existed there. But the Indians and the Mormons could not agree, and after a little skirmishing, the latter party withdrew. After a time, lead ore was discovered near home; in fact, adjacent to the Sink of the Sevier. But it appears that the lead mines of the Vegas, or at least the Vegas country, is now proved to be very rich in silver, and the mining population attracted there is inducing a profitable trade for provisions—flour, bacon, eggs and butter—with the southern Mormon settlements. In these settlements flour can be tolerably well relied upon in considerable quantities, at about $4 per hundred, wheat $1 25 per bushel, butter 20 cents per pound, and eggs at 15 cents per dozen, though, of course, if a very great demand arises the prices rise too. This new market, should it continue and increase, will throw a considerable amount of cash into those settlements of this Territory which have not seen much of that commodity since the mail and the emigration for California repudiated the Southern, or San Bernardino, route in favor of a more direct one.

The United States District Court, for that portion of the Territory south of this County, assembled in Bullock's Hotel, Provo, on Tuesday last. Judge CROSBY seems to follow in the wake of Judge KINNEY, as to putting business through in double quick time; for a very short time, indeed, sufficed for him to open Court, impannel a Grand Jury, give them their charge, and adjourn for the day. The session will probably be brief and unimportant.

Most of the Federal officers for this Territory are, doubtless, eagerly waiting news from Washington, as to what extent the usual quadrennial decapitation is likely to reach, now Mr. LINCOLN is fairly installed. Postmaster MORRELL left here last week, and is now on his way to the States, perhaps not to return. If another is appointed, Judge KINNEY and a small party were to leave with this week's mail. I suppose the Governor will wait till he hears further, though, being a Democrat and a Georgian, he can scarcely expect to remain in power very long, even according to Democratic rule.

The recent action of Congress, abolishing the Butterfield or Southern Overland Mail contract, appears to give considerable satisfaction to all parties here, as it will insure more rapid, frequent, and effective mail facilities between this place and the extreme East and West, and also tend to increase travel through this isolated Territory, and thus bring in means, and open up a market, to a greater or less extent, for some of the productions of this Territory, a thing which many were eagerly wishing for; as the diminished garrison at Fort Crittendan (Camp Floyd,) and the comparatively very little gold now to be gleaned in that quarter, hardly seem to satisfy the trading portion of the community.

It appears that the Butterfield Company have made arrangements with the old contractors on the Central route, to take hold of the stock and employés, and adopt and increase the facilities at present on this route, so that, with little earthquake or mundane convulsion of any kind, the speed of the "Pony" will be increased next month, and the number and rapidity of the mails by-and-by.

The sale of condemned stores last week at Fort Crittendan was well attended, and good prices were realized—Mr. NIXON, merchant of this city, being a principal purchaser. Another sale, of provisions, has been talked of, but has not been advertised, as it has long been well known that large stores of grain and flour have been accumulated at said Fort, at high prices; indeed much higher prices than will ever be raised back in Utah, except in case of famine or in the event of some extraordinary and unforeseen demand. The army in Utah has been a costly and losing concern from the beginning.

It is reported that on the day of the sale two soldiers managed to quit the fort unceremoniously, though not without taking the precaution of securing the services of two good horses each, one of them belonging to the commander of the post. Whether the misdemeanors were Southernere and considered they had a right to withdraw their allegiance at will, or whether they were weary of a soldier's life, or too previously apprehensive of the "pomp, and pride, and circumstance," and horrors of a prospective civil war, rumor does not say.

A new lattice bridge, of considerable dimensions and costing about $6,000, has been thrown across the Weber river, near Ogden, where it has long been needed.

During the past week the "equinoctial storms" have been pouring out their vials, more or less nearly every day and night, in the form of wind, hail, rain, sleet and snow, with a little thunder, the rain, however, predominating. The cold has not been severe; a few sharp nights, but altogether very favorable for the future crops. Even in coal enable snow has fallen in the neighboring mountains, which will add to the water for irrigating in the Summer, the great dependence in this arid region for the successful maturity of even the wheat crop.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Discovery of Rich Gold Mines—Expected Emigration from California—Free Colored Emigration to the Mosquito Coast.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, Tuesday, March 27, 1861.

Exceedingly rich gold mines have lately been discovered in the the department of Chontales in this State, and great numbers of persons have gone thither. During the past week, in this State alone, over six hundred ounces have been sold. It is calculated that the mines are very extensive, reaching through the entire mountain range of Chontales and Segovia. The gold is, on an average, from 16 to 18 carats fine.

The mines are situated on the head waters of the Rio Grande, Escondido River, about seventy miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and can be approached via Bluefield, but more easily via the River St. Juan.

The Government of this State is opposed to emigration, but the masses of the people favor it, so it is thought that there will be no obstacle placed in the way of the hardy adventurers from the United States and elsewhere, who will be enticed hither by the rich prospect of acquiring fortune.

Since the discovery in question, an American company, with considerable capital, has been organized, for the purpose of working the mines, and after diligent and careful examination, they have been satisfied of the truth of the reports, and have gone to California to bring out machinery and miners. It is their calculation to bring out about two hundred men, who are expected to Realejo, on the Pacific Coast, early in June, whence they will proceed overland, via Leon and Granada, a distance of about two hundred miles, to the mines. There is every probability that there will be a large exodus of miners from the United States to this region presently.

We have just received news of the arrival of a body of free colored emigrants, one hundred and fifty in number, on the Mosquito shore. They came from New Orleans, and are duly provided with army implements and provisions. They are located in the neighborhood of Bluefield River, and have already got in a large crop of corn on one of the fertile prairies which abound in that vicinity. They are expecting accessions to their number from New-Orleans and New-York very soon.

The Government of this country refuses to permit them to locate, but its title to the Mosquito Territory is so extremely doubtful, it is a question if they will be disturbed. Aside from this, the Government is powerless to send soldiers into this distant region to expel them.

There is no reason that free colored people from the United States, if properly directed, should not prosper in this region. The climate, notwithstanding the popular opinion of this coast, is healthy, the soil fertile in the extreme, the forests are filled with valuable woods, and further inland the mountains abound in gold and silver. Certainly, if the free Africans of the United States could emigrate to this country in numbers and form a Government for themselves, their condition would be better than it is in the United States. Among the productions of

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Delicated to Major Anderson, on leaving the Marion, for Saluting his Flag at Sumter.

BY CAPT. SAM WHITING.

What, shall our Ensign trail the ground?
The flag for which our fathers died;
Can one base dastard soil be found,
That would abuse that banner's pride?
Our loving hearts new turn to him,
Who raised that flag in Freedom's war;
Shame on the traitor who would dim
The lustre of one single Star.

Must this proud Nation now become
A jest and by-word through the world?
A power whose voice henceforth is dumb—
Whose greatness to the dust is hurled?
No! Let each Union-loving son—
From sunny South to frozen North—
Utter the name of WASHINGTON,
And send the stirring watchword forth:

Rise! fellow-countrymen, arise!
Be this our boast through good or ill—
"Our Country's Flag," where'er it flies;
Columbia's sons are patriots still.
High be our Starry Flag unfurled,
Long, long to wave in Freedom's breeze—
The envy of the enlightened world,
Respected on all lands and seas.

A Word of Caution.

The world is witnessing a new revelation; Northern men are developing the ardor of the tropics. The attack upon the flag of the nation—the fall of Sumter, and the audacious barbarism which has evoked and is conducting a war against the Federal Government—which has struck a blow at Constitutional liberty, and by that blow has made an assault upon the rights of man, and the integrity of nations throughout the world, has thrilled the electric nerve which unites man with man, and startled the slumbering masses into one common life, and one common purpose.

I think I can even now feel its returning vibrations from every race and every nation of the globe which has been blessed with Christian civilization—and that the common heart of humanity will echo back from every valley and every mountain the indignant scorn which has so suddenly called sleeping millions into action, and is arming them for vengeance.

The spirit thus aroused is as honorable as it is remarkable, and its very energy is its only danger.

This rampant spirit needs restraint, and will be the more effective under wise direction.

I have seen something of military life, but have outlived the period when I can hope to be of use to mankind in any sphere of active military service; but I am ready to serve my country in this her hour of need, whenever I am called to act, and whenever an occasion arises in which I can step into a post of duty.

In the meantime, let me utter the caution of experience, and make a few suggestions which I think are worthy of consideration.

In this great City there is a large class of active young men, full of spirit and ambition, who have sprung at a single bound into the front rank of volunteers, some of whom are now on their way to the defence of the capital, and others panting for the hour or the chance to strike a blow for liberty and their country.

Of this large class, some are prepared by previous labor and exposure for the hardships of the camp, and others are utterly unfit for the serious duties of the field, and should be held back for a few weeks of discipline and preparation for the stern work which lies in the path of military success.

Let us send forward first the men of healthy and trained muscles, who have been engaged in the laborious pursuits of life, and are endured to hardships and capable of endurance. Of this latter class the firemen of New York are a representative specimen, and I am glad to know that this class of useful and hardy men are preparing to move forward to posts of honor and danger.

Let the hardy and robust be allowed the first honor, and the first post in the field of duty, because they are the best prepared, and therefore by them the country can be best served, and I let us hold back, if we can, and as far as possible, the young men of untutored muscles, for a week or two of training in manual exercise and camp or fort duty, and thus prepare, with a just solicitude, these high spirited, noble and generous young men, for the stern duty to which they are rushing with such honorable zeal.

I would not say one word to dissuade any class from any necessary sacrifice of life in this great emergency; but let us join wisdom and prudence with zeal and patriotism, and then the victory will be doubly won with no needless sacrifice. I remember a criticism of the great soldier of our country upon a certain General of the Mexican war, that he was "reckless of his men," and therefore, with all his merits, a bad commander.

Let us, Mr. Editor, not be "reckless of our men," but let the executive officers of the hour act upon this caution, and, if possible, devise a mode of preparation for those who, with a glorious ardor, are rushing with a desperate daring into posts of desperate peril.

We know not when this victory will be won—as we must be; and therefore let us guard the zeal of these young soldiers with a wise economy, so as to waste no life, and thus husband our resources for a well-developed result. W. H. E.

FROM SONORA.

Revolutionary Feeling—Papal War—Apache Depredations—The Atlantic Route—Opening for American Enterprise and Trade, etc., etc.

HERMOSILLO, SONORA, FRIDAY, March 1, 1861.

Although the existing Government of Sonora is professedly Liberal, it is not such ought, in fact, to represent the sentiments of the people. It is unjust, selfish and oppressive. Had the *people* one good leader and a good and speedy relief would soon come. The present Governor, Ignacio Pesqueira, is a man of considerable ability, but disposed to do nothing for the progress and good of the State. Therefore these exists through all Sonora a strong revolutionary feeling, which with difficulty is kept down.

The Apache Indians, who live on the American side of the line continually rob and devastate Sonora, and have, in fact, conquered about one-half of the State, and now exercise their depredations even to Alamos and Guaymas, on the sea coast—being a terror and curse to the people. In the northern part of Sonora towns have been destroyed and cattle ranches broken up by these "Arabs of North America," as they have been aptly termed, and the United States Government does nothing to check their inroads upon a people with whom we are at peace. Gov. Pesqueira, acting under severe pressure from the principal people of the country, has lately granted what the American Government has long been striving to obtain, namely, a right of transit across Sonora from Guaymas to Arizona. Goods may now be imported by paying a nominal duty of ten per cent. for all charges at Guaymas, and sent through to American territory without hindrance. This is a great privilege, and the only redeeming feature in the present Governor's administration.

New-York merchants ought to take advantage of this grant, and send their goods through from Guaymas, instead of employing trains of wagoos, at great risk and expense, across the plains. Goods sold in Sonora are chiefly bought in San Francisco and Europe, and are retailed here at prices which would absolutely astonish the merchants of the Atlantic cities. As near as I can ascertain, the profits of the Hermosille merchants are from 150 to 200 per cent.

Lately there arrived at Guaymas twenty men from California, who design prospecting in Sonora for mines of gold, silver and copper. Although there is a constant and severe war with the Yaqui Indians, these men are not to be deterred from their purpose. The Yaquis are a powerful tribe, inhabiting the valley of the Yaqui River—the most beautiful and fertile portion of Sonora. They are now at war with the Mexicans, and thus far have the advantage—having committed many depredations and suffered very little loss.

In the Valley of the Yaqui is capable of sustaining a population of at least three millions of people. Cotton, sugar, indigo, cocoa, all sorts of tropical fruits, grow luxuriantly, and the soil does not require irrigating.

There are quite a number of Americans in Guaymas engaged in business, and doing well. Also, in Hermosille, there are now four or fifteen Americans, permanent residents. Col. Edward E. Cross, of Arizona, has been in this section for some weeks, negotiating with the Governor for important commercial advantages. He was of great service in securing the transit route, and is in high favor with the authorities and principal merchants. He is now with the Governor on a campaign against the Yaquis.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar... MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II*—Nos 810, 840, 376, 854, 442, 376, 804, 842, 868, 870, 872, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 894, 896, 902, 266.

Legal Notice.

The May Special Term of the Superior Court will be held by Judge ROSSEVELT. A regular calendar will be made up, and the first ten causes will be called and disposed of on the first day of the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Deval* vs. *Brown*. Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff, Monell, Robertson and White.

James Henry et al. vs. *John Kerr.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Chase vs *Hazen*.—Order of reference granted agreeably to memorandum left with clerk.

City vs. *The Connecticut and Schuylkill Coal and Iron Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Form of judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

McGuy vs. *Reid et al.*—Demurrer overruled. Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to answer within 20 days.

AT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Reckineoge vs. *Smith*.—Motion for receiver granted. Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Loy vs. *Freetner*.—Application denied.

Banks et al. vs. *Potter et al.*—Exceptions to referee's report sustained.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 27.

$7 000 U S. 6s '81, Reg.	87⅛	100 Erie Railroad	21⅝
8 000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	85	100 do	21⅝
25,000 do	84⅜	100 do	21⅝
2,000 Treas 12 ₱c. Notes	100⅜	385 do	21
3 000 Virginia 6s, '66	44	100 do	b6l 21
11 000 Missouri State 6s	38⅝	300 Harlem R. Preferred	12⅜
2 000 do	38⅜	100 do	12⅜
12,000 do	39	100 Harlem R. Pref	31
5,000 F. R 3d mt. R.	80	100 Reading R	s15 32⅛
4 000 Erie R 1st mt	75	100 do	32⅝
4 000 Mich. So. S. F.	75½	100 Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	29⅜
2 000 do	75	6 Mil. Jeff. R. Scrip	s10 58⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs	75	50 do	58⅛
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	68	50 do	58
155 do	70	100 do	s17 58
10 do	71	100 do	b30 58
150 Hudson River R.	36⅜	100 do	57⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 73	100 do	s5 57⅝
500 do	c 73½	In Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91
500 do	c 73⅜	500 Gal. & Chic. R.	57⅛
250 do	c 73½	200 do	57⅛
250 do	c 73⅜	50 do	s5 57⅛
210 do	s3 73⅛	100 do	57⅜
100 do	s10 73	100 do	b20 57⅝
50 do	s3 73	1650 Clev. & Tol. R.	21
150 do	s5 71	300 do	21⅛
50 do	s4 73⅛	50 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	34⅛
530 Mich. Central R.	41	350 do	36⅛
100 do	b60 44	100 do	b10 37
25 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	73⅜	200 do	b10 36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s. '81, Cou	81⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	73
2,000 Treas 12 ₱c. N'ts.	101	50 do	s30 72⅝
2 000 Missouri St. 6s	39	10 do	72⅞
3,000 do	40	100 do	73⅛
3,000 Ken. St. 5s	70	200 do	73⅜
5 000 Virginia St. 6's	45	50 Erie Railroad	21
1,000 Brook. G. W. L.	95	50 do	20⅜
4,000 Ala. & R. R. 8th mgbs	84	100 do	28⅞
10,000 do	83½	110 Chi. & R. I. R.	37
1,000 do	83	20 do	37⅜
1,000 Erie R. 2d mg. bs ex '64	97⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
1,000 Har. R. 1st m. bs	108	100 Reading Railroad	31⅝
9 Bank of Commerce,	83	27 Mich. Cen. R	41⅜
650 Canton Company	8	28 M. S. & N. Ia. R. S.	29
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	70	16 Panama R.	140
50 do	s15 70	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
50 do	70	50 do	b18 54⅜
50 Gal. & Chic. R.	54⅜	50 do	s30 58
240 Cle. & Tol. R.	24	200 do	59
150 do	24⅞		

SATURDAY, April 27—P. M.

The Stock market was firmer to-day than on Friday, and higher by 1@2 ₱ cent on the Railway Share list, and 2@3 ₱ cent on the Southern State Stocks. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were also firm. The general market was influenced by the belief that present quiet and security are assured at Washington, and to some extent by the telegraphic dispatches of a more loyal feeling in Maryland. The following were the closing rates at 3½ P. M.:

	Ofd.	Asd		Ofd.	Asd
Tennessee 6s	48	—	Mich. Central R.	42½	43
Virginia 6s	44½	45	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	29½	30
Missouri 6s	39½	40	Mich. So. guaranteed	24	30
Illinois Central	58½	59	Panama R.	139	140
N. Y. Central R.	73½	73⅝	Ill. Central R.	58½	58⅝
Erie R.	21⅝	21¾	Galena & Chic. R.	54	55
Hudson River R.	36	37	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	34½	35
Harlem R.	12⅝	13	Chicago & R. I. R.	37⅜	37⅝
Harlem R. Pref.	31	32	C., R. & Quincy R.	57½	60
Read'g R. Railroad	32⅜	32⅝			

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandize at New-York for the week and since Jan 1:

For the week	1858.	1860.	1861.
Dry Goods	$1,745 473	$1,773 148	$801,031
General Merchandize	1 080 774	2 446 765	1,7 1426
Total for the week	$2,826,247	$4,150,913	$2 601,457
Reported	72 506 888	$74,993 567	$56 186,519
Since Jan 1	$17,396,105	$79,143,580	$58,470,396

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts at the principal cities of Produce since our last have been: 103 bbls. Ashes, 4,161 bbls. Flour, 3,805 bushels Wheat, 54,467 bushels Corn, 2,247 bushels Rye, 472 bushels Barley, 3,120 bushels Oats, 60 bushels Malt, 357 pkgs. Provisions, and 710 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stocs in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 417 bols., including 349 bols. Pots and 68 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The public sale of Rio, to day, was spiritless, having resulted in the disposal of only 2,910 bags, at from 10¾c. @13¾c. ₱ lb, averaging $11 71 ₱ 100 lbs., and indicating a decline of ¼c. @½c. ₱ lb, according to quality, the low grades having been most depressed. The sales in private amounted to 150 mats Java at 18¾c. @17½; 100 bags Rio, part at 14¾c., and 1,000 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at buoyant prices, including Middling Uplands at 14¼c. mild sorts, and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,900 cases.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request to-day, and prices have again advanced 5c. @10c ₱ bbl. The receipts have been light, and receivers have been less eager to sell. The reported transactions add up 15,800 bbls. including Superfine State at $5 15@$5 25 ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 30@$5 35. Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 35; Interior Extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 50, round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Superfine state.....$5 15 @ 5 25
Extra State..... 5 30 @ 5 45
Superfine Western..... 5 10 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois 5 30 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 5 35 @ 6 35
Superfine Extra Ohio..... 5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd. 5 55 @ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 70 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee..... 5 50 @ 6 65
Extra Genesee..... 5 75 @ 7 10
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri... 5 75 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is less abundant and in good demand at rising prices. The exported sales add up 2 200 bbls., at $5@$6 50 for very poor to good shipping; Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including interior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl., sales 1 150 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, but at prices which have not been satisfactory to holders, who claim decidedly higher rates than even those current yesterday; hence, this week has been somewhat restricted. We have heard of sales of 67,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 45@$1 55; Canada Club at $1 25; White Western at $1 40@$1 58; choice Amber Western at $1 35; Red Western at $1 32@$1 33. Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 29. Chicago Spring, part at $1 24 Red State, part at $1 30, and White California, at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has had a good request, and a dearer. Sales have been reported of 65 100 bushels, at 66c. @67c. for new unlimited Western, 68½c @69c. for old do., 70c. for Yellow Southern, and 72c @73c (cost afloat) for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is saleable and firm, at 67c. @68c ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at all figures. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 33c. @35½c.; Western, at 34½c. @35½c.; and State at 35½c. @36½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 70c. @75c ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Trade in this line has been quite spiritless during the past week. Receipts have been heavy, and sales light, though at reduced prices, especially for domestic hides the current arrivals of which are liberal. The total receipts this week have been 47,424 hides; and the total sales only 7,947 hides, including, according to Messrs Weissel and Wainwright, 1 500 Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 lbs., 20½c. @21½c., 1,000 dry, six months, usual selection; 900 Texas, 24 lbs., 12½c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Western, 22 lbs., 13¾c @14c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Western Slaughter for Europe, 72 lbs., 6c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 277 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 6c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 City Slaughter, 72 lbs., 6¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, for Europe, 70@80 lbs., 6c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 386 800 dry Hides, 16,500 wet salted do., 6,800 Horse Hides, and 600 Calfskins.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice this: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been extremely dull throughout the week, and the sales are lighter than for months past, being confined almost exclusively to small parcels of choice heavy leather, suitable for the retail trade. The numerous failures constantly occurring among Eastern boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers, have a tendency to make the trade indifferent about selling to any but cash customers; while the few purchases of Hides for tanning, and the anticipation of an improved demand, induced by the war, make them firmer in their views than for some time past. In the absence of sales, to establish prices, quotations must be considered entirely nominal. For Oak Tanned there is a rather better demand, especially for the lighter weights, and prices are firm. Upper, in the Rough, is also more called for."

SKINS—A limited inquiry prevails for all descriptions, at our quotations: Deer—San Juan, 42c. @43c; Rejivar, 31c @33c; Sisal, 42c. @43c; Vera Cruz, 42c. @43c; Chagres, 42c. @43c; Porto Cabello and Barcelona; 32c @35c.; Missouri 27c. @30c.; Texas and Arkansas, 21c @24c.; Florida, 29c @22c.. Goat—Tampico, 35c @36c.; Vera Cruz, 32c. @35c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c @28c ₱ lb; Curacoa, No. 1, 45c. @54c.; Curacoa, No. 2, 25c @30c; Madras, 22c @26c.; West Indies 30c. @30c.; Cawapore, 25c. @30.; Maracaibo, 25c @40c., each 6 mos.

HOPS—Are inactive, yet steady, including new at 16c @24c, according to quality, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is in fair demand at $4 25@$4 50 for Crude, ₱ 280 lbs., and 74c @76c. for Spirits, ₱ gallon. Tar is in request, chiefly at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl. Resin is moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 82½@$1 85 ₱ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, at, however, irregular prices, the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 4,250 bbls., including Mess, here, at $18 25@$18 37½; Mess, for Government use, (1,000 bbls. sold last evening,) at $18 50; Mess, deliverable in July, on private terms; Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, before the 1st of August, at $20; end Prime, here, at $13 25@$13 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 8½c. @8¾c for Hams, and 6¾c. @7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c @ 10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1 650 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10 @$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues to request at 10c @15c. for Western, and 15c. @20c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c. @10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 375 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand was moderate, and prices were tending downward; sales 940 hhds, mainly Cuba at 4c @5c., with 140 hoxes Havana at 4¾c. @6¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 18¾c. @19c., chiefly at 18¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited, and rates have favored buyers. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. @2s 3d ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 6½d @7½d.; Corn, 6d @6¾. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. @7 32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s ₱ 3 70 lbs.; Pork 3s ₱ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon 25. per ton; Provisions generally, 22s 6d ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s 3d ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 6½d @7½d.; Corn, 6d @6¾. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. @7 32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s @3s 3d ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; Hops, 2½d. ₱ lb. The late charters, according to *Shipping List*, has been: a ship, 723 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Valparaiso, Lumber, at 82l.; one, 1 367 tons, from St John, N. B., to Liverpool Deals, 76s. 3d.; a bark, 357 tons, 16 000 bushels Wheat to Gloucester, Eng., 10½d. in ship's bags; a brig, 245 tons, to Westport, W. C. Ireland, 13,000 Corn, 11d., in ship's bags; a British brig, 161 tons, to Genoa, 82,000; a brig, 200 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, 85 25; one, 245 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 38c. and Molasses $3; a schooner, 298 tons, same voyage, $5 under and $3 on deck, or if to Falmouth, E. for orders, £3 10s.; a brig 245 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; one 269 tons, to Cette, and clipper ship *Charmer*, 1,055 tons, by Government to Hampton Roads for orders, on private terms, to take a cargo of Coal hence, say from Fortress Monroe to Key West or some Gulf Port, for the supply of the United States blockading fleet in those waters.

Sales of Real Estate...APRIL 27.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No 3 Pine street.
House and lot No. 161 Franklin street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Leave	For	
United States.....Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hermonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Edinburgh	Galway	New-York	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Pontonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 18

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 4
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 28

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. (Letters for California, if inscribed for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."

North mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Easter mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8 30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1 30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, April 15, 1861. For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. Also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

Three fast Express Trains daily.

Leave City Hall. Leave 26th-st.
7, 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. 7:20, 11:25 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains see Time Table. An Express Train will leave Albany every Sunday morning at 9 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:35 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 a. M., and 12:40 and 4:35 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:00 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M. and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M. and 4:10 and 5:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 7 P. M.	7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—Freight intended for points south of Philadelphia, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, can not be forwarded at present over this road, the existing state of things to that section of the country rendering it impracticable to forward freight either by canal or rail from Philadelphia in that direction.

ALFRED DECKER,
Freight Agent, Pier No. 1 N. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave, via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st.: Dunkirk Express at 9 A. M. Mail, at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning (Sun. days excepted) at 8 A. M., 3:30, 6:30 and 8:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M. Tourists on Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITANAND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Dock daily, at 7¾ A. M., connecting with steamboat RARITAN for New York, returning, the RARITAN will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport, 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. L. PAVER, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New York and all stations south of and including Fishkill sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days, sold at Ticket Office only.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 8:15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4:25 and 4:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

E. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, May 1, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs in Primary School-house No. 25 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings No 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No 68 South-st., New York, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. of the 17th day of May, 1861 for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same,) of the brig, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R. said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in part by Chapter 726 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

COAL.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., until May 15, for the delivery of eight hundred tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each, for the use of the Department. Specifications may be examined at the office of the Chief Clerk on and after the 25th inst.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALDRON. CANNEL COAL at $6 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $13 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25
PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations).....70

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

WEST BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collins line,)
JAMES MOORE, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. R. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON
J. A. WORTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments which besides other results tend in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Josiah Lucas Commander touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.

First cabin to Galway, Liverpool or Liverpool $75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$ 30
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30

Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New York to Boston.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.

The steamer ARABIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New York on TUESDAY May 14.

For passage or further information, apply to
WM. R. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Sailing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

and all within the circle of sentries. Dropping in at the camp at any hour of the day, the soldiers may be seen disposed about their impromptu barracks in various picturesque attitudes; some cleaning shad, some frying shad, and some eating shad. The latter employment is evidently the favorite one. The recruits seem much delighted with the novelties of haversacks, canteens and blankets, and, although the weather is most unpleasantly warm, seldom move around without beating their whole equipment about their persons. They are not a bad-looking set of men, and, when they learn the proper use of their bayonets and the proper end of the musket to point at a foe, will, undoubtedly make good and formidable soldiers. I would by no means speak disparagingly of their discipline and drill, but—I've seen the Seventh. A few regular army officers and drill sergeants interspersed among the militia, would much add to the efficiency of the latter during the campaign. With the best disposition to fight in the world, armed cap-a-pie, and uniformed like the Coldstream Guards, with, without drill and a family affray with military evolutions, a body of men under such circumstances are no better than an armed mob, and a thousand could ill withstand the charge of one hundred disciplined soldiers. The chances are, that in a general battle their awe-struck guess would deal more destruction among their own friends than among their foes. The officers in command of new recruits should not for an instant lose sight of this fact, but should endeavor to perfect their men by constant drill. If allowed to make another suggestion, I would say that too much attention cannot be paid to the Quartermaster's Department. The food that the soldiers have should be of sufficient quantity and of the best quality. Nothing so tends to make the soldier discontented and disgusted with his duties, as short or poor rations. England is as much indebted to the good qualities of her beef for the efficiency of her armies, as to the good qualities of her men. It is potent that something is wrong in the feeding department at Camp Dare. One of the Lieutenants informed me that last night there was served out to his company for two meals, (supper and breakfast,) but two hams, weighing about 12 pounds each and 160 small loaves of bread. This was scarcely adequate fighting food for 77 men!

The strictest military discipline prevails in Camp Dare. The lines are guarded by chosen sentries, and not a soul is suffered to pass without the countersign. At night the vigilance is doubled. Of this your correspondent had an experience last night. Having, in company with an *attaché* of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, penetrated within the lines by the skill of a friendly Captain, we found it impossible to get out again, and were informed that we must quarter ourselves among the men. As an excuse for this strictness we were informed that an attack on the camp was apprehended that night. This was particularly pleasant intelligence to men of pacific disposition, who expected to pass the night within its limits. To tell the truth, however, we were less afraid of foes than of fleas. The reporters and recruits were expected to realize the pastoral pleasure of the lamb and lion, by lying down together, and a short tour through the quarters of our prospective sleeping partners revealed the fact that some of them were scratching themselves most suspiciously. By great good fortune, and the kind offices of the Colonel of the Pennsylvania Fifth, we at last got out, but even his epaulettes had to plead hard with the obdurate sentry, who was as persistent in his demands for the word, as was OTHELLO of old for the handkerchief. There was no attack last night, and despite all apprehensions to the contrary, I do not think that any will be attempted. The worst foe that the troops have to encounter in this vicinity is the villainous whisky—if they escape from that with their lives, they are certainly bullet-proof, and will have little to fear from the Minie muskets of the Confederated forces. Fire drinkers should prove an adequate match for fire-eaters.

OUR HAVRE DE GRACE CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Friday April 26, 1861.

The trains run through regularly on the Baltimore and Wilmington Road as far as Perryville, opposite Havre de Grace; here all direct connection ceases with Baltimore and Washington. And we forewarn travelers that a strict martial law prevails all along this part of the route. Everyone must have passes to any point beyond, and if he leaves the line of the sentinels, he needs an officer of the guard to help him back. The officers and men are very active, but extremely glad to show their brief authority by requiring little formalities. The road is held and guarded by the Government. At every little bridge, as we passed, we saw the glitter of the bayonets in the moonlight of sentinels stationed there. At Elkton there was a little encampment of tents, and SHERMAN'S battery resting very quietly before them in the moonlight. Perryville, which had some 2,000 men a few days ago, has only some four hundred now. They were lying about stretched on the floor of the long ferry-house leading to the boat as we entered from the cars.

There was no going any further, and no sleeping place anywhere; so we all returned to the cars, and spent the night there—some new recruits making it hideous for a good while with shouting. The next morning our party waited to see what conveyance we could get further, and found ourselves in a good deal of perplexity. Nothing would serve but a pass from Gen. PATTERSON, whom none of us knew, and the Colonel was rigid.

The troops that were here have evidently been moved off towards Annapolis. There is no indication on the route of any movement on Baltimore in project. The most striking evidence of the state of things was given in the numbers of passengers fleeing from Baltimore: whole families with children driven out without warning or time for preparation. One gentleman told me that he was waked by half a dozen men, who stood at his bedside with muskets presented at his breast; and he was forced to leave with only a few shillings in his pocket—though possessing a large property—walking to Havre de Grace.

The mob rules everything, they say. They vow the bitterest vengeance at the Secessionist rowdies, provided the Northern men will help them. Chance-travelers can pass through without danger, especially if they have a pass from Gen. TAINBLE, who is Commander-in-chief of the mob.

The Union feeling in Delaware is still strong. Flags were flaunting in Wilmington just as in our own villages, and Union Volunteers were drilling.

There is an anxious suspense in all minds, as if waiting for some terrible blow on Baltimore and Maryland.

Here in Havre de Grace the Unionists do not dare show themselves. FEDERALIST.

A SUGGESTIVE ARTICLE.

From the Baltimore Sun of Friday.

The special session of the Legislature, convened by the Governor at a period in the fearful crisis of the day, when almost all hope is banished, and legislative action can be at best only remedial, demands the exercise of the utmost wisdom and prudence. We are unwilling to fling reproach against any man in official position, and we can only say that the accountability which the Governor of Maryland has incurred in deferring to this eleventh hour the act he has now authorized, can be best relieved by the wise and discreet deliberations of those upon whom the aggravated burden of responsibility is now devolved. It is impossible to say what has conduced to the sad procrastination which seems to have been fruitful only of perplexity and disaster; but accepting it as an error of judgment, or an unfortunate subordination to the opinions of others, or to the strong prejudices of party, it remains now for the Legislature to make the best of the condition.

We find in certain quarters a disposition to urge the immediate passage of a secession ordinance by the Legislature, in others the expectation of such a measure. These propositions take us by surprise, and we cannot, of course, maintain the consistency of the *Sun* and assent to them. Some of our citizens who have been willing to believe what others have said of us, rather than what we have said ourselves, will now perhaps accept the fact that the *Sun* is *not a secession paper*.

In one word, it is not and never has been *for* or *against secession*: and it has never contained a line to justify the imputation one way or the other. It has been slandered in this as it has with regard to almost every other thing in which it is supposed that misrepresentation can impair its influence. We have insisted, that, with the secession of the Confederate States an accomplished fact, and Virginia in alliance with them, the interests of Baltimore, commercial and manufacturing, would also identify her with them. This is our opinion, but this, with the actual question of secession is for the people themselves to pass upon. The *Sun* has been through all the early phases of our present troubles a staunch Southern Rights paper, earnest and zealous for the salvation of the Union, and by the only means we believed possible. We urged, with all the sincerity of our love and devotion to the Union, some sort of concert of action on the part of all the Slave States, not for secession—never for secession, only as an inexorable alternative—but for the maintenance and protection of the equal rights of the States. To this end we pressed the necessity of, and pleaded for, some action on the part of the Governor of Maryland by which the sentiment of the people could be brought out one way or the other. Pending the inactivity and apathy of the Border States, South Carolina seceded, and one after another the seven States which now constitute the Southern Confederacy.

Upon the formation of this Southern Confederacy, we realized the hope even less of reunion or reconstruction; but the necessity for decisive popular action in Maryland still existed, and we still hoped from day to day that the Governor would elicit such action before Mr. LINCOLN reached Washington, that the difficulties which now surround us might have been avoided. An honest, unrestricted exhibition of the sentiment of Maryland would have contributed to the adjustment of difficulties which only became more complicated by the processes resorted to at Washington during the session of Congress.

With these sentiments we enter now upon a new phase of the trouble, but with the complications aggravated and doubled. The question of State and Southern rights is now totally ignored in the North. The very idea of "rights" as pertaining to any Southern State is obliterated in the Free States by passion and malignity; and even men, leaders of the Democracy, are in arms against the South. Here is a new position to be realized, but it is one which, like every other affecting the well-being of the people, should be directly referred to them and with the least possible delay. For the Legislature to pass an ordinance of secession would be an usurpation, to arrogate powers not vested in it. Moreover, it consists in the main of a body of men who were elected under circumstances so widely different to those which now exist and which had no reference to the special subject of this called session, that they cannot by any conceivable fiction, be said to represent the people of the State. Hence we infer that the Legislature, with a due regard to the right of the people to be consulted upon the momentous issue of the day, will have no means to present it to their consideration and action.

How this shall be done with the best regard for the welfare of the States is an important inquiry. With some, the idea seems to prevail that the passage of a secession ordinance, to be submitted to a popular vote at a given day, would be best. In our view there are very great and very serious objections to this mode of proceeding. And we are brought to the conclusion that the most practicable and most consistent plan to adopt, is to provide for the election of a sovereign convention by the people of the State. Such an election we believe, would result in the choice of a body of men to whom the interests of the State might be confided with perfect safety, and it could continue in session as long as it should be necessary, with the exercise of the most salutary influence upon the public mind, and maintain a provisionary relation to the current events.

THE EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, April 27.

Five car loads of fugitives arrived to-day from the South.

Twenty-two Philadelphians, headed by Isaac DOBAN, have arrived here from Richmond. They left there on Wednesday. All had been workmen at the shot and shell manufactory in that city. They went there five weeks since, and returned here under a pass signed "J. LETCHER, Governor of Virginia."

They report that a Philadelphian is engaged modernizing 3,000 old flint lock muskets for the Government of Virginia.

Mr. EATON, editor of the Pittsburgh *Journal*, says that CHARLES A. PERKINS, and an Ex-Sheriff of Oswego County, New-York, came in a stage from Washington to Frederick.

Col. ATCHISON, Commander of the Secessionists at Rockville, Md., arrested Mr. PERKINS, because the latter said the mob in possession of Baltimore had gone off. No more passengers can come North by that route.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN VIRGINIA.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, April 27.

A number of residents of Virginia have passed through here *en route* for the North in the last twenty-four hours. Many of them have left everything behind, and are obliged to depend upon the charities of the people to continue their journey.

All who come from as far south as Richmond, could get out of the State only by a special permit from Gov. LETCHER. Their statements show that a reign of terror exists in the interior of Virginia. The mob everywhere appropriate to their own use what ever they may fancy, farmers are stopped on the road, their horses taken from them under the plea that they are for the defence of the South, granaries are searched, and everything convertible for food for either man or beast carried off.

This has been carried to such an extent that along the Northern border of Virginia a reaction is taking place, and insurrections are being sent from Western Maryland to the sea-coast at Annapolis, that if they vote for secession the people will hang them on their return home. The news of the unanimous sentiment of the North the prompt and decisive action on the part of the State governments in enlisting men has strengthened the Union men of Western Maryland and the border counties of Virginia.

A number have found their way here, and joined the Federal army to fight against JEFFERSON DAVIS' troops.

The Mayor of Hagerstown was here this morning, and states that the Stars and Stripes were this morning hoisted in that place. There is but a handful of secessionists there, and he says these will be driven out of town.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 23.

Six hundred troops from South Carolina arrived here this evening. They met with an enthusiastic reception. A salute was fired, and there was great cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, hats, etc. Some 7,000 are expected here soon.

A REGIMENT OF FREE COLORED MEN FOR VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Friday, April 26—10 A. M.

In a letter from Harrisburgh I stated that I had obtained information to the effect that a movement was on foot to organize a regiment of free colored men for the purpose of turning the attention of Eastern Virginia to her domestic enemies. I have just conversed with a gentleman from Canada who has made statements which go to confirm the information I had previously received, and with further particulars. At Chatham, Canada West, there was an intense excitement among the colored population, growing out of the present hostile attitude of the South towards the Federal Union, and measures were being taken to organize a force there, fully armed and equipped, to come to the States, and, securing recruits among the colored men in the Free States, to complete their organization here, and at once move to their scene of offensive operations. JOHN BROWN, Jr., had consented to take command of the regiment, and other white men of influence among the colored population were cooperating in the movement. Recruiting has already commenced in Ohio and Pennsylvania, to be ready to join the Canadians, when they shall arrive. They have no confidence that the movement will receive the sanction of the State authorities in the North, and hence the attempt will be made upon their own responsibility, they taking all the risks. The purpose as announced is to await a hostile demonstration on the part of Eastern Virginia against the Union, and immediately upon this to proceed to the mountains to commence an insurrectionary movement among the slaves, and carry on a system of guerilla warfare against the villages and farms of those known to favor secession. Anderson, a mulatto, who was with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, but who escaped, was the active recruiting agent in Canada. E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 26.

The Municipal authorities have returned from yesterday's conference with the citizens of Madison and Cincinnati, expressing confidence that amicable relations will be preserved between the three cities during the status of affairs.

The troops which left for the Southern Confederacy yesterday went unarmed and against the advice of the Governor.

The report that arms belonging to this Commonwealth went forward for their use, is denied by the highest official authority.

MILITARY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 26.

The city presents a most military and warlike appearance. The streets are crowded with volunteers, and the beat of the drum and the heavy tramp of armed men are heard day and night.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Mr. BUTLER, formerly Purser in SPOFFORD & TILESTON'S Charleston line, arrived here Friday evening from Charleston, which place he left on the 23d. He reports the *Nashville* lying at Charleston. Everything quiet.

BRIGHT ANTICIPATIONS OF THE SOUTH.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

We have positive information that on Tuesday, the 23d, a dispatch was received by Gen. PILLOW and Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, at Nashville, from the Jeff Davis organization, in reply to one from them inquiring where they should send the Tennessee volunteers. The reply was that no more troops should be sent South, as from the attitude taken by the Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky towards the President's requisition, it was supposed that those States were with the Confederates, and the next fighting would be in the North.

The dispatch also mentioned the threatened scarcity of provisions in the South, which made it difficult to subsist troops there, and made it necessary to carry the war North.

ZOLLICOFFER was recently a "strong Union man."

AN EXCITING CHASE.

BALTIMORE Saturday, April 27.

A gentleman, who arrived here this evening per steamer from Havre de Grace, reports that about 4 o'clock this afternoon he saw a small light-colored steamer in pursuit of a steam tug, or what appeared to be a tug, about five miles off, going in the direction of Annapolis, off Bodkin Point. The steamer in pursuit fired some twenty times at the tug, which steamed rapidly on, and was finally lost sight of. The gentleman could not tell if the shot took effect.

PRIZE CAPTURED AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 27.

A steaming pursued to see the tug *Wm. B. Kinsey*, and captured her in the Delaware Bay. She had recently been purchased here—supposed for the Southern Confederacy. The prize was handed over to the Navy-yard authorities.

THE CHARTERED STEAMERS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE WITH THEM.

The various steamers which have just returned from the Chesapeake, whither they were dispatched last week with troops, came home in good condition for immediate service; he reduced number of passengers on the return trip affording the crew "scope and verge enough" to clean up the ships, and have them in readiness for use. The *Columbia, Baltic, Ariel, De Soto* and *R. R. Cuyler*, are each receiving their coal for another voyage. Army-stores and provisions have been sent down, and there are indications that all these vessels will be ready by Monday to receive fresh regiments of troops. The *Augusta*, Capt. WOODHULL, of Samuel L. Mitchell's line, has been ready for a week. The *Florida*, of the same line, the last which arrived from Charleston, and the Star of the South, a fine screw-steamer, commanded by Capt LYON, owned by MITCHELL & SON, has been taken up. She is about 1,000 tons burden, and will make an excellent transport. These vessels are receiving their coal and provisions, and are getting ready to sail at an hour's notice.

The last-named vessel will be employed probably in sending provisions to Annapolis or Washington direct.

They are each to be provided with light cannon and howitzers, and to have an artillery corps trained to use them in self-defence.

The steamer *Roanoke*, of the Richmond and Norfolk line, is deeply loaded, and has her fires ready lighted, so as to have steam at a few minutes' notice.

The screw-steamer *Kedar*, of Cunard's line, is to receive and transport the Thirteenth. (Brooklyn Regiment.) The extremely warm weather yesterday admonished the troops of the necessity of providing light clothing, and of going as lightly equipped as possible.

The Steamers *F. H. Brune, Fanny Cadwallader* and *Wm. Bloodgood*, of the Baltimore line, have been chartered to the United States Government. They left this port yesterday morning, for Trenton, N. J., to take on troops for Washington. The steamers *Osceola* and *Locknorth* have also been chartered, and will take provisions to Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. WILSON, arrived Friday night from Fort Monroe, which place she left on the 25th inst., at 7 30 P. M. Several prizes had been taken at Fort Monroe one of them a schooner, loaded with artillery and ammunition; the other a propeller steamer, which was towing the schooner from under the guns of the *Cumberland* frigate. The Capt. of the schooner was supposed to be the commander of the Revenue Cutter surrendered to the Southern Confederacy some time since. He was to be tried by Court-martial the next day, and would, undoubtedly, be sentenced to be shot or hung. Supplies had been cut off from the Fort by the people living near, and all the lights in the Capes and the Chesapeake Bay had been extinguished with the exception of Willoughby Light Ship which is lighted by the crew of the U. S. ship *Cumberland*, and this has been put out several times by the people from the shore after it had been lighted by the crew of the frigate. On the 25th inst., a guard was detailed from the frigate to prevent similar proceedings.

On Thursday, the 25th ult., off Rappahanock, the *Ariel* passed steamers *Alabama, James Adger, Marion*, United States brig *Perry* and steamer *Montgomery*, all having troops on board.

The *Ariel* brings as passengers Capts. SANDLING, Knowlton, C. H. Palmer & Bros., N. D. Parker, H. D. Diggen, A. Stone, returned troops from Fort Monroe. Mrs A. Scot', Miss Scott, Mrs. Averill Mrs. Maj. Sudley, daughter and servant, Mrs. Maj. Williams, three children and two servants, Miss Banks, Mrs. Melton, Wm. Holbrook, Jr., F. A. Hebart, S. H. Venus, U. S. Navy, C. B. Cutter.

PIRACY AND MARINE INSURANCE.

In view of possible danger to vessels in the West India trade from attack by piratical cruisers equipped by the Southern Confederates, all the Marine Insurance Companies of this City, have, within a few days, decided upon an advance of one per cent. upon the ordinary rates. Captains of merchantman are generally excited at the prospect of having to defend the property confided to them, and go to sea, in the majority of instances, well prepared for a stout resistance in case of a chance encounter with the men of the "black flag, raw head and bloody bones." We are cognizant of several instances wherein owners of "American bottoms" have deemed it policy to hoist the British flag upon their vessels until the present troubles are over. The transfer of the vessel from the American to the British flag is very easily accomplished. All the American owner has to do is to find a nominal purchaser for his vessel, and a dollar paid is sufficient to make the sale lawful. The purchaser applies to the British Consul for a British charter, which that official furnishes, and the vessel may sail under colors which Southern pirates will not dare to insult. The merchants who have adopted this *ruse* are engaged in supplying the West India Islands with cattle, and a prize of fat beef would be especially valuable to a people whose madness in time will probably bring them to starvation.

SECESSIONISTS IN THE NAVY.

Common rumor has it that there are several officers of the Navy, on this Station, who entertain secession sentiments. Some of them suspected are actually on duty. For the sake of the loyal, and to acquit those who may be unjustly the object of doubt or suspicion, the Commandant of the Station is urged to have the oath of allegiance administered to every officer and man in that service under his command or attached to the Station.

WHAT NEW-YORK IS DOING.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 26.

The Common Council yesterday appropriated $35,000 to equip the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments. This is in addition to the $50,000 previously appropriated, and together with the citizens' subscription makes the total amount for these objects $110 000.

SYRACUSE, Friday, April 26.

A large meeting of the ladies of this city was held to-night, to organize for providing supplies for the Volunteers. Mrs. E. W. LEAVENWORTH was made President, Mrs. H. W. CUITTENDAN, Vice-President, and Mrs. J. B. BURNET, Treasurer.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 27.

The Nautical School ship *Massachusetts* is being armed and fitted out as the pioneer in the coast guard service. Boston harbor is to be closed against the shipment of any article for the aid and comfort of the rebels.

CALEB CUSHING has tendered his services to the Government, to act in any capacity in defence of the Union.

The First Boston Regiment of Infantry, Col. COWDEN, has been notified to be in readiness to leave for the seat of war on Tuesday next.

The report that two more regiments of Massachusetts troops will be called for renewe the enthusiasm of our military. They can be put in marching order within three days.

The town of Taunton to-day voted $40,000 for war purposes.

Dispatches from Concord, N. H., say that Ex-resident PIERCE, in obedience to a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. Mr. INGERSOLL of Pennsylvania, has gone to Philadelphia and Baltimore on a mission of mediation between the rebels and the Government.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 27.

There was an enthusiastic meeting under the Washington Elm, at Old Cambridge, this afternoon, when speeches were made by JOHN G. PALFREY, Ex-Gov. BANKS and others.

Gov. BANKS spoke for the Great West, and said that she was alive with patriotism. He expressed confidence in the result, and said that the arts and sciences and the industrial pursuits are at the foundation of all else, and that where these prevail in time of peace, victory will come in time of war.

At the raising of a flag in Chester-square this afternoon, EDWARD EVERETT and BENJAMIN F. HALLETT made strong Union speeches. Mr. EVERETT was very eloquent. He said: "We set up this standard, not as a matter of idle display, but as an expression indicative that in the mighty struggle which has been forced upon us, we are of one heart and one mind—that the Government of the Country must be sustained. All former differences of opinion are swept away. We forget that we have ever been partisans; we remember only that we are Americans."

Our volunteers go into our forts on Monday.

On Thursday another thousand men leave Boston for the South.

There are now forty companies formed and organized in this State.

WHAT MISSOURI IS DOING

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 26.

Twenty-two thousand stand of arms, with ammunition, were sent from the United States Arsenal, in this city, to Alton, last night, whence they were forwarded to the Springfield armory, for the Illinois troops.

Rumors being current yesterday, that the powder magazine of Messrs. LAFLIN, SMITH & BOISS, five miles above the city, would be seized by irresponsible parties, Mr. LAFLIN called on the Police Commissioners to protect it, and a detachment of the State militia was ordered out to guard it, last night. To-day all the powder was bought by the State Government.

The *Evening Journal* learns by letter and private sources that two Germans were arrested at Wentzville, Mo., who confessed that a plan had been laid to burn the bridges on the North Missouri, Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad, to prevent the concentrating troops in St Louis from the interior.

Volunteers continue to enter the Arsenal under the President's Proclamation, and there are now about 3,000 troops there undergoing rigorous drilling.

Several companies of State militia are recruiting, and a strict guard are kept over their armories every night.

KENNETH MCKENZIE, one of the oldest merchants of St Louis died this morning.

WARSAW, Mo., April 26.

A large Southern Rights meeting was held at Clinton, Henry County, and resolutions were passed, condemning the course of the Delegates from this District to the State Convention, and favoring immediate secession; also, recommending the Legislature to pass a secession ordinance.

A resolution requesting the Governor to repel by military force any attempt by a Republican Administration to march troops through the limits of this State for the purpose of making war upon the Southern States, or for the purpose of reinforcing the forts or arsenals in this State, was adopted.

Another resolution compliments Gov. JACKSON'S reply to LINCOLN'S demand for troops, as the proudest and noblest act of his life.

A Company of Cavalry has been raised.

At a meeting at Belmont, Henry County last Wednesday, the Southern flag was hoisted by fifteen young ladies, assisted by four others.

The feeling is overwhelming in Benton, Henry and St. Clair Counties for secession, and meetings are held daily.

ST LOUIS, Saturday, April 27.

The *Republican* states that Gov. JACKSON, in an unreserved conversation with a gentleman of this city, has declared that his policy is a peace policy—that he convened the Legislature for the purpose of organizing more perfectly the militia, and putting the State in a proper attitude of defence—that he told STERLING PRICE, the President of the State Convention, that that body ought not to be called together for the passage of a secession ordinance—that he is in favor of retaining the present *status* of the State, leaving it to circumstances, as they may arise, to determine the best course for Missouri to pursue.

The *Republican* also gives assurance that the funds which may be paid into the Treasury by the Banks under the act legalizing specie payments, will not be diverted from their legitimate purpose, but appropriated to the payment of the July State Interest.

Four regiments of volunteers are nearly organized, and another is being formed. HENRY BOORNSTEIN has been elected Colonel of the Regiment.

Exchange in New York is at 12@15 ₰ cent. premium for Missouri funds, and very scarce.

FROM PENSACOLA.

We have intelligence from Fort Pickens to April 20. A letter written to the Mobile *Advertiser*, under that date, states that the United States forces continued to land provisions and stores on the Island, in sight of the Confederate troops. The *St Louis* sailed from Pensacola on the 19th, and as she was commanded by Capt. POOR, a Virginian, the rebels entertained hopes that she was to be surrendered to the C. S. A.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

A meeting was held at the Astor House, yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard, thus. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER in the chair. It is proposed that 20,000 men be enrolled for this guard, 10,000 of whom will be armed with the Minié rifle. Many of our most influential business men have already enrolled their names in this corps, and it is expected that the majority of our leading merchants will become members of the Metropolitan Home Guard. Mr. GEORGE LAW was present and was offered the command of the Legion, but declined, stating that his sympathies were with the movement, but that his many engagements would not allow him to accept the honor. He was then offered the chairmanship of the Association, which he refused on the same grounds. Finally he was elected a member of the Committee for the further and better organization of this movement. Mr. LAW also said that he would assist the movement with all his might, and that his aid would be given just as freely, and to as great an extent, as though he were at the head of the organization.

The following gentlemen have been elected as Committees in the various Wards for the enrolment of Volunteers:

First Ward—Henry Smith, No. 64 Whitehall-street; Thomas W. Johnson, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Second Ward—Capt. E. Simms, Lorin Palmer, United States Hotel.

Third Ward—J. L. Chamberlain, No. 121 Chambers street and Pacific Hotel; S. Snook, No. 112 Warren-street and Patten's Hotel; Charles Stetson, Astor House.

Fifth Ward—John F. Galley, No. 31 Beach-street; H. Matteson, No. 125 Franklin-street.

Sixth Ward—Gen. Henry Storms, No. 13 Chatham-street; Wm. D. Scally, No. 6 Centre-street; Capt. John Garland, No. 6 Centre street.

Seventh Ward—J. P. Jardine, No. 304 Madison-street and No. 110 White street.

Eighth Ward—Spencer W. Cone, No. 165 Broome-street.

Ninth Ward—Henry Levy, No. 7 Ashland place; H. J. Irving.

Tenth Ward—J. H. Johnston, No. 150 Bowery; Capt. A. M. Copeland, No. 65 Chatham-street.

Eleventh Ward—Jacob A. Westervelt, No. 493 East Houston-street; Wm. Bowerman, foot of Eighth-street, East River, No. 235 East Broadway and No. 265 Tenth-street; Charles Curtis.

Twelfth Ward—T. L. Fields, Bloomingdale Road, corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, and No. 4 Pine street; Daniel Devlin, Manhattanville and No 256 Broadway; Wm. H. Hayes, Fubby Hook and Dry Dock Bank.

Fourteenth Ward—James W. Lawrence, No. 373 Broome-street.

Fifteenth Ward—N. P. Husick; James C. Rice, No. 62 Clinton-place and No 44 Wall-street; Iverson W. Knapp, No. 46 West Ninth-street.

Sixteenth Ward—Jacob Clute, No. 272 West Seventeenth-street and No. 119 Ninth avenue; A. J. H. Duganne, No. 172 West Twenty-first-street and No. 13 Frankfort street; George T. Stedman, No. 155 West Nineteenth-street and No. 96 Reed street.

Seventeenth Ward—John Cochrane, No. 123 West Twelfth-street and No. 68 William street; Chauncey Shaffer, No. 71 East Twelfth-street and No 5 Beekman street; Daniel Mann, No. 108 East Fourteenth-street.

Eighteenth Ward—Charlee Partridge, No. 26 West Fifteenth-street and No. 229 Pearl street; H. A. Hurlbut, No. 65 Broadway and No. 11 West Twentieth-street; Col. James Mackay.

Nineteenth Ward—Walter G. Mackay, No. 120 East Fiftieth-street; Wm. H. Sparks, No. 718 Third-avenue; John Worre, Third-avenue, Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Twentieth Ward—Col. John Luckey, No. 146 Forty-first street and No. 16 Nassau street; Henry S. Hart, No. 214 Chambers street; E. P. Mabby, Nos 96 and 98 Reade street.

Twenty first Ward—James Dennis, No 136 East Thirty-second-street; George Law, No. 213 Fifty-second street; T. H. Kinkaer, Third-avenue and Thirty-first street.

Twenty-second Ward—C. J. Dobbin, No 89 West Forty-eighth street and No. 111 Broadway; George W. Rose, No. 112 Wall-street, Fifty-fourth street and Broadway; John W. Stevens, east of Forty-eighth-street, N. R.

Wards not fully represented will please send delegates to the Head-quarters, Room No 41 Astor House.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Chairman.

J. P. JARDINE, Secretary.

A meeting will be held at the Odeon, in Brooklyn, on Monday night at 8 o'clock, in order to raise an auxiliary corps to join this organization.

THE FIRST REGIMENT EAGER FOR THE FRAY—LETTER TO BRIG.-GEN. SPICER.

THE COLONELCY OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

My dear General:

The Court of Appeals having (as you will perceive from the enclosed certified copy order,) given judgment in my client's (WALTER W PRICE'S) favor, and ousting SPENCER H. SMITH, and declaring that the judgment of the Supreme Court, General PECK, should be affirmed in all respects, and that SPENCER H SMITH unlawfully usurped, held and exercised the office of Colonel of the First Regiment of the New York State Militia, since the seventeenth day of March, 1859, there is now no legal doubt but that Colonel PRICE is entitled to his commission.

Even of our judges have ruled that there was a vacancy in the office of Colonel of the First Regiment since the resignation of Col. RYER, in 1859, and that Lieut.-Col. SMITH was never, legally, in the office. Thus, the election of Col PRICE on the 31st January, 1860, was a valid one, and with a view to prevent further litigation, by way of mandamus and injunction, I now apply to you, as Brigadier-General, to see that Col. PRICE be commissioned forthwith.

You know him to be a collected, skilled and brave officer, and as he is wealthy and liberal, he will prove a vast service to the Regiment in this emergency.

In the present unhappy state of affairs, when rebels and traitors are threatening our Capital, and fratricidal war, bloody and protracted, will inevitably result, I think that you will agree with me, that to keep the Regiment without a Colonel, until it be obtained by mandamus, will be productive of the worst results; and that this is no time to *squabble in Courts of Law when the fighting ought to be on the battle field.*

As the Court of Appeals has decided that the vacancy existed at the time of Col. PRICE'S election, I pray you, for our country's sake, send him his commission; when he will, at his own expense, equip a full number of his Regiment, and lead the "First" to "Victory or Death." I am, dear General, your's very faithfully,

WILLIAM F. HOWE,

Counsel for Col. PRICE, No. 12 Centre st. N. Y.

To Brig.-Gen. SPICER, First Division New-York State Militia.

MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1861.

To Carlisle Norwood, Esq., Chairman of Meeting of Exempt Firemen.

The undersigned Committee of five, appointed at the meeting held April 22, inst., request that you will call a meeting of the Exempt members for Monday evening next, April 29, at 8 o'clock, to hear and take action upon a report of said Committee.

(Signed,) JNO. G. STORM,
WM. A. WOODRUFF,
CHAS. MCDOUGAL,
JOHN LYNES,
JOHN GARCIA,
Committee.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

In accordance with the foregoing letter, the Exempt Firemen of the City of New-York are requested to meet at Firemen's Hall on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Chairman.

MEETING OF RESIDENTS OF SEVENTEENTH WARD AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A numerous meeting was held Friday night at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of making provision for the families of those who have gone to the war. Mr. BENJAMIN WINTHROP was in the chair, who, with Hon. GEO. FOLSOM, Treasurer, Hon. J. Winthrop Chandler, Cyrus W. Loder, Dr. Arch. Maclay, Henry A. Burr, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Joseph P. Cooper, Henry A. Pohamus, William Lalor, S. Andrew Mecll, William A. Smalley, Harvey A. Woods, Benjamin R. Winthrop, John S. Giles, George A. Jarvis, Isaac McGay, Frederick Olmstead, Wm. Tuslaw, Thomas Little, Jonathan Sandy, Philip J. Cozans and Robert B. Boyd, were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions, &c.

The Glee Club having sung the "Star Spangled Banner," Hon. FRED. A. CONKLIN was introduced by the Chairman, and made a most eloquent speech. He was followed by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, and others. At the close, subscriptions to the amount of several hundred dollars were received.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE—PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

A special meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held Friday evening, ELIJAH F. PURDY in the Chair, and JOHN HARDY, Secretary, at Tammany Hall. The following Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions relative to the present difficulties of the country, viz: Nelson J. Waterbury, C. L. Monell, John T. Hoffman, F. A. Boole and Wm. Burns. The Committee reported a preamble and resolutions, which, after an eloquent speech in their support by Mr. WATERBURY were unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. MINES, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs MINES, KENNEDY and HART, was appointed to prepare a banner, bearing conspicuously the memorable words of ANDREW JACKSON,—"The Union must and shall be preserved;" and that it be suspended in front of Tammany Hall until the war is over. It was then resolved, on motion of Mr. WATERBURY, that a certified copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the President, Major ANDERSON, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, JAMES GUTHRIE and ANDREW JOHNSON. The Committee then rising to their feet, on motion of Recorder HOFFMAN, gave three hearty cheers for the Union, and adjourned.

LET IT BE DONE AT ONCE.

NEW YORK, Friday, April 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I call your attention to the First Regiment National Zouaves, who were yesterday mustered into service at the corner of Centre and White streets, Lieut. Col. MCCHESNEY commanding. The arms allowed by Government *are not sufficient for the work this class of our soldiery are called upon to do.* Each man *must have* one or two good revolvers, for *close work* with the enemy, and they are not all able to supply themselves. They number about 1 000. Gentlemen, *it must be done.* Do not let such a company of brave young men go into the death struggle *for us* to be needlessly sacrificed to the insane fury of the thoroughly-equipped rebels of the South. Send in your gifts at once, to Lieut.-Col. MCCHESNEY, or Capt. E. JACKSON, at the Armory, corner Centre and White streets.

CHAPLAIN OF THE REGIMENT.

WEST POINT VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of gentlemen, graduates of the West Point Academy, was held Friday night at the Cooper Institute, Capt. GEO. S. GREENE in the Chair, and Prof. R. S SMITH acting as Secretary. It was recommended that an Infantry Regiment of ten Companies be raised and officered by West Point graduates, and that a corps of four Companies of Artillery and two Companies of Engineers be raised, also officered by West Point graduates. The latter are being enrolled at No. 632 Broadway, by Col. THOMAS A. DAVIES, formerly of the United States Army.

A CAVALRY REGIMENT WANTED.

To the Patriotic Citizens of New-York:

I have just returned from Washington. I offered to raise a regiment of mounted men to fight for the Flag of the Union, to be called the "First Regiment of New York Dragoon Guards." The Secretary of War informed me that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT had not yet made a requisition for cavalry, but suggested that I should recruit my men and be prepared. A riding school, drill ground, &c., will be requisite. Will you aid me with men, money, horses or accoutrements?

JAMES W. POWELL, No. 832 Broadway.

AN IRISH REGIMENT FOR HOME SERVICE.

There will be a meeting of Irish adopted citizens who have served in the British Army, Irish Constabulary, Dublin City and Revenue Police, held at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an Irish regiment for defending their homes and the country or their adoption in the absence of their friends and brothers who have gone to battle.

UNION COCKADES.

The most beautiful type of this new badge of fidelity is the Union Cockade, manufactured by A. W. S

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2998. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29. 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

Disposition of the Troops at the Capital.

HOW THEY SPENT THE SABBATH.

Communication Between Annapolis and Washington Fully Open.

EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS OF GEN. BUTLER.

The Receiving Ship Alleghany Out Out of Baltimore Harbor.

Cannonading Heard at Old Point Comfort.

Virginia in Full Communion with Jeff. Davis.

Speech of Senator Mason, at Frederick, Md.

Desperate Condition of the Secession Troops at Pensacola.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27.

The Massachusetts Fifth Regiment, which arrived yesterday, report that the advance guard were three or four times fired upon by a small party of horsemen, who were stationed in a ravine beyond Bladensburgh. None of the shots took effect, and the assault was presumed to be the unauthorized act of rowdies. The officers of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment are at Willard's for the present, and the Regiment are at the Treasury Department and at the Capitol.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment, which arrived this morning, report no trouble on the line. They are stationed at the ball-room.

The Seventh (New-York) Regiment are at the Capitol, in the Representatives Hall. They take their meals at the hotels until Monday, when they expect to go into Camp at Arlington, on the Virginia side, with a full park of artillery and a corps of engineers.

The Sixth (Massachusetts) Regiment are at the Capitol, in the Senate Chamber. One man from Beverly last night had his foot shattered by the accidental discharge of a gun. The leg was amputated to save his life.

Gov. SPRAGUE'S Rhode Island troops were sent to the Patent Office. Only half his corps have arrived.

Dispatches received here state Hon. THOS. CORWIN had reached Cuba, and awaited the arrival of an English steamer to convey him to Mexico. The statement, so zealously circulated, that Mexico sympathizes with the South in the present crisis, I am informed by one of the *attachés* of the MEXICAN Legation here, is wholly incorrect. He says that Mexico has the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to control its present difficulties, and that his country fears nothing so much as the dissolution of the Federal Union.

The Government has supplies now for 30,000 men ninety days, upon the regular army rations.

Gen. BUTLER reports from Annapolis that he can keep that line of communication open as long as desirable. He has with him two full parks of artillery and eighty horses, which were brought on by the Massachusetts and Rhode Island troops, and from 8,000 to 12,000 men, with troops constantly arriving.

The whole line between Annapolis and the Junction is now guarded very strongly and closely. Notwithstanding this, the rails are frequently torn up, and in one or two cases carried off.

The twelve deserters from the returned Texan troops were tried yesterday and acquitted. They had enlisting for twelve months in the regular United States service.

Several scouts from Virginia returned to-day, and report the most intense excitement and every avenue guarded by mounted pickets.

A member of the Rhode Island Regiment fell from a fence to-day and broke both legs. He was very seriously injured.

The Rhode Island Regiment report that as they came along the road on the march from Annapolis during the night fires were lighted on the surrounding hills by spies, who were evidently reconnoitering and watching the movements of the troops. S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 28.

The President's proclamation is actually issued, including the ports of North Carolina and Virginia in the Blockade of the Southern ports. The President has positively determined to increase the force of the regular army to twenty-five thousand rank and file; also to increase the navy from its present force of seven thousand to twenty-five thousand. The necessary orders for this augmentation of force have been issued. S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 28—P. M.

Col. C. F. SMITH has been superceded in command of the military of the District by his superior officer, Inspector-General JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD, who arrived here yesterday.

Capt. JOHN G. FOSTER, of the Engineer Corps, and Lieut. MEADE, both of the recent Fort Sumter garrison, have arrived here. FOSTER's experience at Sumter has not inspired him with very tender regards for the Secessionists, who redoubled their fire when Sumter was in flames.

Those in the army who know Gen. HARNEY best, do not hesitate to express the opinion that he purposely had himself arrested at Harper's Ferry, to avoid the necessity either of losing his chances for future promotion in the regular army by resignation, or of being compelled to participate in the support of the Government against the Southern disunionists.

C. M. CLAY's battalion of volunteers had divine service to-day,—preaching by Rev. Mr. HOBAN, one of their members. The pulpit consisted of a platform decorated with stacked muskets and other war insignia. The desk was draped with stars and stripes. Service began with the singing of "Our Country, 'tis of Thee," and closed with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Gen. NYE and Speaker LITTLEJOHN, of the Clay Guards, last night arrested a man named PIERSON, *alias* WEBB, as a spy. He is an Irishman, and supposing he was in good secession company, boasted freely of his operations in tearing up railroad tracks and otherwise obstructing the passage of troops hitherto. He said he was one of a party about to obstruct the track to stop Col. COSCORAN's Sixty-ninth at a certain point, where a party of Irish Secessionists from Maryland were to give battle to their Union-loving countrymen from New-York. He was lodged in jail by order of Col. MANSFIELD.

Gen. NYE expects to leave for the North to-morrow, to prepare for his journey to the Pacific to assume the duties of Governor of Nevada Territory.

Passing the Patent Office to-day, I heard the Rhode Island Boys singing the glorious strains of "Old Hundred," led by the full regimental band.

A temporary arrangement has been made for the transmission of all the mails Northward *via* Baltimore. A train left this morning, carrying all the accumulated matter here, and another came in with all that had been detained at Baltimore.

A gentleman just in from the latter city confirms the fact that there is a decided reaction there in favor of law and order.

Can't you send the New-York papers here by some means? A few copies here to-day were selling readily at a quarter of a dollar each. We have had none by mail since Friday, the 19th. I just heard that the propeller *Daylight* has come up the Potomac to Washington, and landed the remainder of the New-York Seventh, with their stores. S.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, April 27—6 P. M.

About 12,000 troops in all have arrived at Annapolis. Three thousand from New-York are expected to-night. I learn from good authority that no more troops will be ordered without complete preparation for service.

The continued mild weather only saves great suffering. One thousand slept in the open air last night. There is plenty of provisions, but the Commissariat is badly organized. Some of the troops were twenty-four hours without food. The supplies by the *Kill Van Kull* were timely, especially the tent-cloth. Teams are in great demand for transport of medical stores.

The brig-of-war *Perry* is stationed at the entrance of the harbor, and a fine park of artillery on the right.

The Tenth Company of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Capt. BARGES, in a steamtog last night, cut out the Receiving-ship *Alleghany* in Baltimore harbor, and anchored her under Fort McHenry.

Gen. BUTLER says there is a musket guarding every rail between here and Washington. It is now the plan to place large bodies at intermediate stations.

The Superintendent of the road was yesterday under arrest for taking up the rails.

The Maryland Legislature is discussing the proposition to adjourn to Annapolis. It is expected to assemble here by Tuesday.

The Legislature will not pass the ordinance of Secession, but only arm the State.

The Professors of the Naval Academy await orders to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Steamers begin to ply to the neighboring places.

Travellers from Washington and Baltimore report all quiet in those cities.

Half the population of Annapolis have left the city.

OUR DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Sunday, April 28.

Senator MASON, of Virginia, who is the guest of Col. KUNKEL, the Representative of this district in the late Congress, was serenaded last night.

Mr. MASON responded by saying that he was here accidentally and he could not with propriety speak of Maryland politics, but he could speak only of Virginia. He could say, however, that the reconstruction of the Union was an impossibility. Virginia sympathized with Maryland, and he intimated that Virginia was disposed to exhibit it practically.

Col. KUNKEL said that the North denied Christian fellowship to the South, and there was no social or political sympathy between the people of the two sections, and the people of Maryland would submit to be governed by the action of her legal representatives.

Mr. BROOKS, President of the Senate, Speaker KILGORE and others were serenaded, and responded thereto.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is here, and he has in his possession a letter from President LINCOLN, suggesting that Maryland, through its Legislature, should agree to an armistice with the General Government for six days.

A courier arrived here from Virginia yesterday, communicating the fact that Virginia had united herself with the Southern Confederacy, under President DAVIS.

The Senate has hitherto acted as a unit, and will probably continue to do so.

In the House there is considerable diversity of opinion.

It is urged that it is necessary for Maryland to secede before she can claim the aid and protection of the Southern Confederacy.

Among the measures suggested is the appointment of a Committee of Safety, with powers similar to those exercised by the Committee of Safety in Maryland at the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

Gov. HICKS appointed, yesterday, GRAYSON EICHELBERGER, Esq., a member of the bar of this city, Secretary of State.

The Governor attended the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day in company with the resident Senator.

The citizens of Frederick are extending all social courtesies to the members of the Legislature.

The Senate Committee, consisting of Messrs. YALLOTT, MCKAIG, WHITAKER, WATKINS, and H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, appointed to consider and report measures most important for immediate action, and to whom the Governor's message and all other important matters have thus far been referred, are considering and maturing further measures for the action of the Senate.

The address to the people of Maryland, unanimously adopted and published by the Senate, has been received in Western Maryland, and relieved the public mind of much anxiety from the apprehension of rash measures on the part of the Legislature.

Reports of a very large accumulation of Government troops at Annapolis have reached here, but there is at present a disposition on the part of the Legislature to offer them no molestation. The troops are reported to have exercised very arbitrary powers by dispossessing the citizens of their farms and property, which has created much indignation.

THE REACTION AT BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 27.

There is no doubt about the reaction at Baltimore. Many intelligent gentlemen express confidence that a bold movement of the Government to sustain the Federal Officers who have been prevented from taking their seats in that City, would receive the earnest support of Union men, and be eventually sustained if properly conducted. A thousand well disciplined troops might be sufficient.

The statement of Gen. HARPER, regarding the security of the Capital, that Virginia would never suffer an attack from her soil, was made to officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while endeavoring to obtain their consent to transport provisions to his camp. Gen. SCOTT is reported to have said, on receiving the intelligence, that he would be most happy to have it confirmed, but he would not advise the Government to desist from its present course in providing for its safety.

A man just arrived from the South was detained at Camp Susquehannah this afternoon. He is from North Carolina, and is charged with having approached a powder magazine with a lighted cigar. He was stopped by a sentinel, and his conduct being suspicious, he was conducted to the commander. Subsequently, three slow matches were found in the vicinity, in all about ten feet in length. He is charged with having drawn a pistol on the sentinel, but he denies having done more than place his hand on it. The accused earnestly denies that he had any infamous purpose, and says, being entirely unacquainted with the condition of the camp, he approached the magazine unawares, which is very probable in the present confused condition of things there. He is a native of Brooklyn, New-York, but a citizen of North Carolina.

MORE DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 27.

The remainder of Gunpowder Bridge was destroyed last night.

The report of the destruction of the Bush River Bridge is confirmed.

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, April 27, 1861.

There are now here, in the Naval Academy, nearly eight thousand troops, made up of the Sixty-ninth, Twenty-fifth, Eighth Thirteenth, and parts of the Seventy first, Twelfth and Sixth Regiments, to which number constant additions are being made, by arrivals almost hourly of Regiments from Philadelphia and the East. Strict military law prevails, and private citizens, as well as soldiers, are obliged to get a pass from Gen. BUTLER to go in and out of the Academy, no matter how great their haste may be. The steamers *Alabama*, *James Adger* and *Marion* were all ordered, at 12 o'clock last night, to proceed immediately to Havre de Grace, for what purpose is not known, but supposed to bring back coal and troops.

Parts of the Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiment's marched through to Washington yesterday, and the Sixty-ninth leaves to-day to take charge of the road, being ordered by Gen. BUTLER to be placed in detachments of sixteen men—five hundred feet apart—the whole length of the line—and to shoot on the spot the first man found tampering with the rails. It is expected the road will be in complete working order by to morrow, (Sunday) after which trains will run through regularly. Hardly any of the baggage belonging to the different regiments has yet been moved from Annapolis. The whole of that belonging to *our* noble Seventh still remains at the dépôt, under charge of Sergeant CLEARMAN and half a dozen privates. It is expected most of it will be got through on Monday, however.

All the Academy buildings are filled with troops and carpenters are busily engaged in erecting extra barracks for those men that have no shelter. The Eighth of New-York, slept last night on the parade ground, with no other protection from the weather than was afforded by their blankets, and they awoke this morning very little refreshed, and not very well satisfied with their (really) first night's experience of a soldier's life.

The *Parkersburgh* arrived this morning with the Twenty-fifth Regiment from Albany, and there is two steamers now coming up the Bay, it is supposed with still more troops. What will be done with them I cannot imagine, and the troops already here say they can (with no more assistance,) sweep the whole South.

I close in haste. BUCKMAN.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N.Y. S. M.,
ON BOARD STEAMER ALABAMA,
ANNAPOLIS HARBOR, Friday, April 26, 1861.

The morning broke cloudless and warm, and found the troops on board the *Alabama* in the finest spirits and condition, notwithstanding hundreds bivouacked upon the upper deck, wrapped in their blankets, with a chill, heavy dew falling upon them. At early dawn we moved up the harbor and joined our fleet, which had preceded us during the night to Annapolis harbor.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment are seen manœuvering upon the shore, and who still hold secure this terminus of the Washington Railroad. The men throughout the fleet, comprising the Eighth and Sixty-ninth, of New-York, and the Thirteenth, of Brooklyn, have received orders to prepare for instant march to Washington. The men, consequently are bustling hither and thither upon the crowded decks, collecting their scattered accoutrements and slinging their knapsacks preparatory to marching. A gentleman from the shore has just been on board and says the town has been cleared of the women and children and they are daily and hourly expecting an attack from the Secessionists of the State. There is no communication between Annapolis and Washington, but the informant says the able-bodied men of the former place will defend it to the last.

The health generally of the Regiment has been exceedingly good, and I have but few cases of sickness to report.

Mr. WM. H. HALSEY has been assigned the Second Lieutenancy of Company H, Capt. GREGORY.

Every man is able to disembark and march with the Regiment. S. A. W.

GOV. HICKS AND GEN. BUTLER.

The following correspondence between the Governor of Maryland and the commander of the Massachusetts troops needs no explanation:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS,
Friday, April 23, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR: Having by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution of Maryland, summoned the Legislature of the State to assemble on Friday, the 26th instant, and Annapolis being the place, in which, according to law, it must assemble; and having been credibly informed that you have taken military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, I deem it my duty to protest against this step; because, without at present assigning any other reason, I am informed that such occupation of said road will prevent the members of the Legislature from reaching this city. Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed.) THOMAS H. HICKS.

To which Gen. BUTLER replied as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. MILITIA,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 23, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

You are credibly informed that I have taken possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad. It might have escaped your notice, but at the official meeting which was had, between your Excellency and the Mayor of Annapolis and the Committee of the Government and myself, as to the landing of my troops it was expressly stated as the reason why I should not land, that my troops could not pass the railroad because the company had taken up the rails, and they were private property. It is difficult to see how it can be, that if my troops could not pass over the railroad one way, the members of the Legislature could pass the other way. I have taken possession for the purpose of preventing the execution of the threats of the mob, as officially reorepresented to me by the Master of Transportation of the railroad in this city, "that if my troops passed over the railroad, the railroad should be destroyed."

If the Government of the State had taken possession of the road in any emergency, I should have long hesitated before entering upon it; but as I had the honor to inform your Excellency in regard to another insurrection against the laws of Maryland, I am here armed to maintain those laws, if your Excellency desires, and the peace of the United States, against all disorderly persons whatsoever. I am endeavoring to save and not to destroy; to obtain means of transportation, so that I can evacuate the Capital prior to the sitting of the Legislature and not be under the painful necessity of incumbering your beautiful city while the Legislature is in session.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER, Brig. Gen.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, April 28.

The Governor's Message to the Legislature will recommend the passage of a Stay law. The declaratory part will say Pennsylvania will open the route leading from the North to Washington essential to trade and transit. Whether Maryland stays in or out of the Union, no hostile sail will be permitted to be between the National Capital and the States loyal to the Union. Rebellion must be crushed, and the nation restored to its entirety, and the national property seized and possessed by the rebels retaken at every expense of treasure and blood. He will recommend the appropriation of not less than $3,000,000 and perhaps $5,000,000.

There was a requisition of the General Government to-day, through the hands of Gen. PATTERSON for 21 more regiments 20 of infantry, and one cavalry. This makes the total of Pennsylvania, 38 regiments; a total of 29 500 men. Applications for filling all this contingent are already filed in the Adjutant-General's office save four regiments, which leaves a chance for Philadelphians.

The Governor will also recommend in his message the requiring of 10 000 men to be brought in, encamped, drilled and armed, beyond the present requisition of the General Government, in order to form a reserve to be marched anywhere required, to fill up the losses occasioned by battle or disease. Thus, Pennsylvania will have 40,000 men altogether in the field.

PROPOSED COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 28.

C. J. INGERSOLL has invited ex-Presidents BUCHANAN, PIERCE, FILLMORE, TYLER and VAN BUREN to become arbitrators to settle the differences between the North and South. There is little expectation here of any good resulting from this.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

CHICAGO, Sunday, April 28.

A gentleman has just returned to this city from a business tour through Alabama and Mississippi, leaving Mobile on Tuesday last.

He reports that hundreds of men who had gone to Pensacola to take Fort Pickens, are returning home, daily disgusted, and satisfied that it is impossible for the Confederate States to capture the fort. Large numbers of the troops at Pensacola were sick and dying, and in hospitals from the effects of fatigue, exposure and hunger.

Our informant reports the people of Alabama and Mississippi almost crazy with excitement, and that the mob spirit is rampant everywhere, and threatened daily more desperate in some localities, by threatened famine and starvation.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 28.

A gentleman who left New Orleans on Friday, furnishes the following:

"The whole country between Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans is in arms. At every station along the road companies were seen drilling. They appeared destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot-guns and rifles. The telegraph lines are in the hands of the Secessionists, and not permitted to give information as to the movement of troops. The leading Secessionists at New-Orleans are in hourly expectation of news of the capture of Washington. Our informant was told the North should have no more news until the Treasury at Washington was in the hands of the Confederate troops, and President LINCOLN and Cabinet prisoners. All the troops except those at Fort Pickens, were being rapidly moved North.

The best of those, originally destined for the reduction of that fortress, have been withdrawn.

It is not believed at New-Orleans that any attack on Fort Pickens will be made for weeks to come.

A passenger from Memphis reports that a secret meeting of volunteer companies was held in that city last night. From hints thrown out, it is believed that their purpose is to march at once upon Cairo, cut the levee, and then make an attack. The troops were all in good health and spirits.

AN ARRIVAL FROM SAVANNAH.

PRIVATEERS WAITING FOR COMMISSIONS.

Capt. TASSA, of the ship *Samuel Robertson*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that it was generally believed that commissions for privateers were preparing, and would be issued at the first convening of the Southern Congress on the 29th inst. It was well known that three vessels, at least, are prepared, and are now only waiting at Savannah for the letters of-marque and reprisal promised them by the President of the Southern Confederacy. They were expecting them in a few days. These parties are said to have their bonds ready and handed in. Capt. T. says Northern shipping on this coast must be on the alert, as skilful seamen are waiting to take command of these piratical craft, and that among them will be found some rebel Yankees. Excitement was never greater than it is now. Recruits were pouring in from the back counties, ready, as they say, to sacrifice their lives in the cause of the South. For three days before the sailing of Capt. TASSA, companies were preparing to join their army in the Border States for the overthrow of the Federal Capital. What few Union men there are remaining are overawed, and there was but one cry: "Down with the Lincoln Administration, and death to all who shall attempt in any way to support it."

CANONADING AT OLD POINT.

Captain SMITH, of the schooner *Orrin Cool*, arrived yesterday from Baltimore, reports that on Friday, the 26th he heard heavy canonading in the direction of Old Point Comfort, which continued all the afternoon.

AMERICAN AGENTS IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, Saturday, April 27.

The agents of the Federal Government, and others, said to be connected with Com. VANDERBILT, have been trying to buy the Gulf steamers *Victoria* and *Lady Head*; also, the Enfield rifles and ammunition from our Government, which refuses unconditionally.

HON. JOHN A. DIX A MAJOR GENERAL.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 28.

It is understood here that Hon. JOHN A DIX will be one of the Major Generals of the New-York forces appointed by Gov MORGAN.

WHAT ILLINOIS IS DOING.

CHICAGO, Sunday, *April 28.*

In view of events at St. Louis, a regiment was sent from Springfield yesterday to occupy Alton.

A bill for a loan of $3,000 000 for war purposes, and another to send 10 000 men into camp to answer the next call of the Government, are before the Legislature. Both bills will probably pass to-morrow.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING.

BOSTON Saturday, April 27.

Forty rifled cannon, contracted for by the State, are expected in a few days.

The Boston Collector has received orders not to grant clearances for any port south of Delaware Bay.

The First and Tenth Regiments expect to leave early next week; the Crescent Brigade, also FLETCHER WEBSTER's Regiment, and a Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, under Major DODD, are anxiously waiting for a call.

The Citizens' Committee of one hundred, appointed to collect and distribute funds to families of soldiers, met to-day in the Senate Chamber, with Chief Justice BIGELOW as Chairman. Eloquent addresses were made by Gov. ANDREWS, Ex-Gov. BANKS Ex-Gov. LINCOLN, Ex Gov. CLIFFORD, EDWARD EVERETT and others. The proceedings were deeply interesting, and Massachusetts soldiers may rest assured that their families will be well and kindly cared for.

WHAT MICHIGAN IS DOING.

ADRIAN, Mich., Saturday, April 27.

At a special meeting of the Common Council $2,500 was appropriated to equip and outfit volunteers enlisting. The same amount was previously raised by private subscriptions for the same purpose.

WHAT NEW-HAMPSHIRE IS DOING.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, April 28.

Our City Council has appropriated $10,000 to aid the volunteers from this city.

At Great Falls, to-day, the churches were closed, and a mass religious meeting was held in Market square.

The Granite State Guard is under orders for the war. Each member has been presented with a revolver, bowie knife and blanket. The citizens have subscribed over $10,000 in aid of the volunteers.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE MIDSHIPMEN ON BOARD.

The United States frigate *Constitution*, from Annapolis, arrived last night in tow of the screw-steamer *Constitution*, bringing 151 midshipmen from the Naval Academy, and 25 seamen. Sailed on Friday A. M. Has had strong southerly winds in the bay. After the secession of Virginia, the demonstrations of the Secessionists became so apparent that it was deemed of the greatest importance to get her out over the bar. Her crew of 25 men and officers had been at their quarters with shotted guns night and day for four days. Troops were drilling on the shore; signals between them were constantly made; large parties were around the ship to find out her assailable point. She had four anchors and seven chains out, when the order came at 7 A. M. to get her over the bar. The steamer *Maryland*, in Gen. BUTLER's charge, came alongside, one anchor was hove up, for use, all the other chains were slipped, and the ship started at 9 A. M., drawing 20½ feet. There was then but 19 feet on the bar, and for some time it was doubtful if she would go, but by great exertion—by lighting and careening her, she was forced over. The captain, pilot and engineers of the *Maryland*, which had been seized by Gen. BUTLER, were very averse to do their duty, and it was only by putting them under guard with revolvers, that they would proceed with the vessel. After dragging her over the bar, the vessel grounded on the outer spit. About 10 P. M., information having been brought off shortly after that the channel outside the ship would be obstructed, kedges were laid out, and it was endeavored to warp the ship over the spit, part of the men being at the guns. The *Maryland* having been run aground by her officers during the warping, a squall came up and drove the ship ashore again. At daylight a steam tug from Havre de Grace came in sight and was taken to tow the ship out. She was then taken in tow by the *R. R. Cuyler* and brought to this port.

Two companies of Gen. BUTLER's regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, the Salem Zouaves and part of the Sappers are on board to protect the ship—100 men in all.

LIST OF SHIP'S OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. ROGERS, Lieutenant Commanding.
J. H. Upsher, R. W. Scott, B. B. Taylor, E. O. Matthews, F. B Blake, Lieutenants.
E. Kerny, Boat wain.
T. P. Venable, Gunner.

The Naval Academy being closed, and the *Constitution* being the School-ship, she brings to this port 151 midshipmen, of the first, second, third and fourth classes. We will give their names to-morrow.

The steamship *Augusta* was ashore at Annapolis Bar.

The *Alabama* and *Marion* had arrived.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Montgomery*, BARRY, from Annapolis, arrived last night, bringing Mrs. Capt ROGERS, Mrs. Lieut. UPSHUR, and several of the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts, returned as a guard to the steamer. Passed the steamships *Bienville* and *Montecello* going up the Chesapeake, at 3 P. M., 27th.

The *Mount Vernon* is at the Navy Yard, and has her supply of coal on board.

The *Roanoke* has steam on, and is ready at any moment.

The United States surveying schooner *Howell Cobb* arrived yesterday from Baltimore. On her way she landed at Fort Carroll some eight miles below Baltimore a reinforcement of twenty troops and two cannon.

The U. S. Steamer *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, arrived from Annapolis and anchored off the Battery. The H L passed by Quarantine, as usual. She never stops for a visit from the Health officer.

The *Baltic* is coaling at her wharf.

The steamer *Montgomery*, BARRY, from Annapolis, arrived last night, having taken out the 6th regiment of N. Y. The health generally of the men was exceedingly good, every man being able to disembark and march with the regiment. Mr. WM. H. HALSEY, has been assigned as 2d Lieut. of Co. H., Capt. GREGORY.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO MASSACHUSETTS

The following document (says the Boston *Traveller*,) was received at this office by mail, this morning. The envelope bore the post mark of Charleston, S. C., and we therefore have no doubt that it is genuine:

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19, 1861.

To the Editors of the Boston Traveller:

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the South Carolina Volunteers, I am deputed to request Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, through you, that the military contingent of your State be sent to South Carolina. In making this request, I assure you I but express the wish of every man, woman and child in our State. We number about 10,000 men, well armed and accoutred, and anxious for a fight, and cordially invite *any number* from your section to give us a meeting. Do not, however, send them in the fleet that appeared off Charleston harbor during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, for fear their timidity will interfere with their landing. Send all Massachusetts men—none from Pennsylvania, for the regiment of that State *flunked* at Cerro Gordo; nor from New-York, for at Churubusco, (a though they claimed and received the right from the Pennsylvania Regiment,) for at the first fire the gallant New-Yorkers fell back and hid behind a barn; nor from Indiana—for at Palo Alto the *amble* regiment from that State fled in inglorious confusion. Send your Sumners, your Wilsons, your Burlingames, and a host of similar notables, and we pledge our honors, our lives, and all that we hold sacred, that none others but the Palmetto boys shall interfere with them. We want them exclusively for our own use.

This request is made in good faith, and on signifying your acceptance of our offer, every arrangement will be made to give you a safe passport to our shores.

ON BEHALF OF THE S. C. VOLUNTEERS.

THE STAR OF THE WEST CAPTURE.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT—TREACHERY OF THE TEXAN TRAITORS.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* contains the following account of the seizure of the steamer *Star of the West*, which has already been announced by telegraph:

"The expedition, composed of about 80 men, under command of Col. VAN DORN, was hurriedly organized in Galveston, and was made up of men from the Galveston Artillery, the Island City Rifles; the Gnards are Irish, and the Rifles are a German company. The party arrived at Indianola on Wednesday, and kept all ready, apparently in no manner interested in the active preparations going on for the consultation of the United States soldiers, which was effected by the aid of the steamship *Fashion*, acting as a lighter to remove the men to the *Star of the West*, which lay outside.

About 9½ o'clock at night, Col. VAN DORN and his band quietly got on board the *Gen. Rusk*, and made out to the *Star of the West*.

When the *Rusk* got within hailing distance, the captain of the United States vessel sang out to know who was approaching. VAN DORN replied:

"The *Gen. Rusk*, with troops on board."

The answer was correct to the letter, and very readily impressed the captain of the *Star of the West* that he was about taking on board his own men. His blissful ignorance of his visitors' identity and designs was not suffered to remain long.

The vessels were made fast, without any suspicion on one side or any demonstration on the other. Then swift as lightning the Texan band was over the bulwarks and in virtual possession of the vessel. No effort was made at resistance, for it would have been absurd; and, comprehending in an instant how matters were, the commander "gave up the ship" with the best grace he could muster.

The vessel put about for Galveston, and left Col. VAN DORN there.

The next news we may have of that enterprising officer will be that he has taken the United States troops prisoners, or else that there has been a fight. The last information about him was that he was organizing an expedition to start back again to Indianola, to look after the soldiers that should have been left by the *Star of the West*. The compact with them, to be allowed to leave Texas unmolested, was fulfilled when they got on board the *Fashion*. But as this vessel is not deemed particularly seaworthy, they will most probably determine to land again, and that will be as getting from the frying pan into the fire.

SEIZURE OF EQUIPMENTS BOUND SOUTH

On Saturday Sergeant BRACKETT, of the Second Ward Police, seized on the premises of JAMES SPEED & Sons, No. 15 Dutch-street, 2,000 brass belt-plates, marked with the letters, "S. C.," and 2,000 stamped with the coat-of-arms of Virginia, together with a costly set of dies intended for making such plates. They were conveyed to the Second Ward Station-house to await the action of the General Superintendent.

The Messrs. SMITH assert that since the hostilities have commenced they have shipped no goods for the South, but do not deny that they may have done so previously.

OUR CITIZEN MILITARY.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

PARTICULARS OF THE MARCH FROM ANNAPOLIS TO THE BROKEN BRIDGES—THE SEVENTH AND THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS—SEIZURE OF THE LOCOMOTIVE—INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS—HOW THE LOCOMOTIVE WAS OBTAINED.

On the passage home in the *Baltic*, arrived last week, our reporter had the good fortune to fall in with a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guards, who was with the regiment on the march from Annapolis, and who was sent home invalided in consequence of a sun-stroke, which rendered the present performance of duty impossible. From him,—and he is a very intelligent gentleman, clerk in one of the largest houses in the City,—much interesting intelligence was obtained, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

"We arrived," he says, "on Monday afternoon at Annapolis, after a very unpleasant passage of two days from Philadelphia, having been sadly crowded for room, and deficient in food. The boys however laughed at their troubles, their only anxiety being to get at work.

Immediately on landing we camped on the beach in front of the Naval Academy, and having stacked arms, and made all necessary arrangements, set guard, and the Regiment strolled into the inclosed grounds of the Academy, where we threw ourselves upon the grass, and had a good rest after our fatigue. We expected to lay there all night, but about 6 o'clock we were invited to take up our quarters in the Academy, which we gladly accepted, and passed a quiet night's rest. On Tuesday Col. LEFFERTS made every effort to get off, but finding it impossible, ordered a dress parade and drill for the morning. It was given in the presence of thousands, who cheered us heartily, and the army officers paid us the highest compliments.

On Tuesday evening an incident occurred, which showed how prompt the regiment was to respond to any call. About 9 o'clock the lights of the *Baltic*, as she came up the Bay, were sighted, followed soon by those of the fleet, and they were hailed with joy, for apprehensions of an assault had been entertained for several days. Soon after the lights were discovered, a thick haze settled down on the horizon, concealing the lights, and the impression was at once conveyed that they had been put out purposely, with some evil designs. This was confirmed almost immediately by a signal displayed from the *Constitution*, denoting "danger," which had been sent up by mistake. The cry was at once "turn out," and the "call" was beaten. In seven minutes from the first tap of the drum, the line of the regiment was formed, howitzers manned, and the regiment reported for duty. The same must be said of the corps of acting-midshipmen, who in the same time were formed on the camp ground, with their howitzer. The regiment for this was most highly and deservedly praised. As this mistake on board the ship was soon discovered, by the lifting of the breeze the troops were dismissed and returned to their quarters.

During Tuesday, Col. LEFFERTS had made the necessary arrangements for moving his column forward, and at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, two companies, who had been detailed as skirmishers, started, with orders to report any obstructions by a certain fixed time, and if no report was received, the column would move at the expiration of that time. Accordingly, at 8 o'clock, no word having been received from the advanced guard, the column was put in motion, following the railroad track. It should be mentioned here that this advanced guard took with them two small baggage cars, which the men dragged by ropes; and to understand the nature of their work, a few words as to the construction of the road. It runs through a deep cut nearly all the way to the first bridge, which tends to exclude the air, and affords no shelter from the rays of the sun. The track is laid on sleepers raised from the ground which is a sandy clay soil, and it is easy to understand how difficult it must be to march under such circumstances.

The Seventh, however, started off in good order, and in high spirits, the rear being brought up by the officers' wagons. Baggage-wagons and ambulance and the locomotive, with three cars, were to follow soon afterwards. After marching about four miles, the sun began to pour down in the gorge of the road with terrible power, the day being the hottest this part of the season. The Colonel commanding, seeing that the men were likely to suffer very much if compelled to carry their knapsacks, ordered a halt, and gave the order to "Unsling," which was gladly complied with. The knapsacks were piled alongside the road, and a guard placed over them, with directions to have them brought forward by the locomotive. This done, the column was again pushed forward. During the next two or three miles, the heat was more intensified and many were compelled to throw themselves on the bank of the road, and obtain a few minutes rest. This done, they would push forward with renewed vigor, and join the main column. In some cases, those most exhausted were put in the baggage wagons, and resting there, would resume the line of march. After walking nine miles and a half, our informant was struck down as if dead, by a *coup de soleil*, and was carried to the road side, where his comrades paid him every attention; and by the time the cars came up, he was sufficiently restored to be put into them, and although they were filled with half exhausted stragglers, they cheerfully made room so that he could lie down. In about half an hour, the whole column was reached, and it was discovered that the cause of their stoppage was the breaking of a bridge which crossed a small stream, and it would be impossible to advance until that was repaired, which was already in course of progress by a portion of the Massachusetts Regiment, which had been sent on on Tuesday to examine the state of the road. The regiment was, therefore, halted and encamped for the night, and until such time as the bridge should be repaired, while the cars were sent back to give information of the condition of things, and to carry the disabled, one of whom was our informant, the other a member of the advance guard, who accidentally shot himself in the knee, causing a wound which, though slight, disabled him from walking. Throughout the entire line of the road, as far as traveled, not only was no opposition offered, but not a single white man was seen, and only a few negro huts. At 4 o'clock, on Wednesday P. M., when the cars left, all had recovered their spirits, and were anxious to get at their rations, which consists of a biscuit and raw pork or beef—each man carrying water in his canteen.

As to the road and bridges a few interesting facts were gathered. On Monday, Gen B. F. BUTLER, Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts troops, went with a body of his stalwart men, who are Nantucket, Lynn and Boston boys, to the store-house of the Railroad Company, and asked to see what was inside. The keeper replied "Nothing," but the General persisted in his curiosity, and the man replied that he had not the keys, and did not know where they were. "Boys," said the General, turning to his men, "do you think you could raise those gates?" "We guess we can." "Let me see you try." They *tried*, and in a few minutes free access was had to the building, where they found a small locomotive. "Does anybody here know anything about this machine?" "I helped build it, and know every portion of her," said one of his men. "See if she is fit for service;" and after a brief examination it was reported that she required a few slight repairs. "Go to work and make them," and in the course of a few hours she was fired up, and duly reported to the General, who ordered an examination of the road. It was found in a sad condition, but was repaired so far as their limited stock of tools and spikes would allow, and without proceeding as far as the bridge, they returned with the locomotive and their report, and it was then turned over to Col. LEFFERTS for service on Wednesday. The Massachusetts troops undertook the repairs of the bridge and track, they being familiar with such work, and would not allow the Seventh to lay their hands to any work, "for," they said, "you are not used to this kind of work, and we are. You can do the open-field fighting, and we

Continued on Eighth Page.]

OUR NATIONAL FLAG.

BY EMELINE S. SMITH.

Who said that the stars on our banner were dim—
That their glory had faded away?
Look up, and behold! how bright, thro' each fold,
They are flashing and smiling to-day.
A few wand'ring meteors only have paled—
They shot from their places on high;
But the *fixed* and the *true* still illumine the bine,
And will, while old Agas go by!

Who said the fair temple, so patiently reared
By heroes, at Liberty's call,
Was built insecure—that it could not endure—
And was tottering e'en now to its fall?
False, false, every word,—for that fame is upheld
By the stoutest of hearts and of hands;
Some columns unsound may have gone to the ground,
But proudly the temple yet stands.

Who said there were murmurs of grief in our midst
When loved ones departed to-day?*
Ah! no—'twas not so—every heart hushed its woe,
And gave them "God speed" on their way.
With their banner above—loving glances around,
And blessings and prayers as a shield;
We trusted this band, the fair flower of the land,
To the perilous risks of the field.

Who said the good name of our country was gone—
That her flag would be hoaored no more?
Over valley and plain, over mountain and main,
Rolls an answer like Thunder's deep roar.
A million brave spirits all shout, with one voice,
"We will die for the rights we demand!
Let traitors beware—by their dark plots we swear
That no shadow shall rest on our land!"

Who questions the promise? Not we who behold
This love and this national pride
Sweeping on thro' the clime, in a torrent sublime,
And bearing all hearts on its tide.
Who fears for the issue? Ah, that must be left
To the Mightiest Leader of all;
While He holds the scale, Truth and Right will prevail,
And Error and Treason will fall.

A stain on our banner? Oh! shame to the heart
Or the lip that could breathe such a thought!
Every hue is as clear, every fold is as dear,
As when first the bright symbol was bought.
With the blood of brave men it was purchased, and we
Pledge our own lives to keep it unstained;
On the land or the sea, where e'er it may be,
Its honor shall still be maintained.

Heaven's blessings upon it! Its stars never shone
With a lustre so pure and so warm;
Like a beacon's calm ray, pointing out the safe wey,
They gleam through this gathering storm.
Their heart cheering light led our fathers aright,
Through all the dark perils they knew;
The same magic glow shall lead us to the foe,
And guide us to Victory too!

*Alluding to the departure of the Seventh Regiment.

FROM WISCONSIN.

State of Public Feeling—Prompt Response to the Call of the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 19, 1861.

The best vindication of the patriotic sentiments that animate the entire community, is, perhaps, the liberal display of bunting. The air is literally filled with Stars and Stripes. From all our leading business houses and all the public buildings, the glorious flag of our country floats in the breeze. Men are rallying, irrespective of party, beneath its folds, resolved to sacrifice treasure and life, if need be, on the alter of our country. An invading army could not awaken more enthusiasm, or deeper indignation, than has the insult offered by the rebels of secession.

Public resentment was aroused to a high pitch on the announcement of the firing of the first gun at Charleston, and each succeeding telegram but deepened and intensified it, and the news of the final surrender of Sumter to the rebels excited the wildest rage in every bosom. The city was thoroughly aroused. There were no half-smothered mutterings of anger, but when in ignation became audible there were shrieks and yells of tumultous wrath. Throughout Saturday, Sunday and Monday the streets were thronged with excited crowds, eagerly catching at every rumor, and regardless of the storm that poured its merciless waters upon their heads. Every kind of business was forsaken—men of all ranks and conditions, merchants, bankers, lawyers and draymen flocked to the various news offices to learn the latest tidings, and to nurse their wrath by repeating to each other what had already been heard.

On Monday evening a meeting of the citizens was called, at the Chamber of Commerce. By this time the war feeling had become irrepressible, and the tone of the meeting was "war to the end—war of extermination, if need be—but condign punishment to the dastards that had dared to raise their rebellious hand against the Government." Speeches were made by the most prominent citizens, and the most perfect unanimity of sentiment pervaded the entire mass. A leading citizen, high in public office, and, therefore, a rabid Democrat, remarked, in the course of a short speech "The cause of all our troubles is the *nigger*; now, let us march, with musket, bayonet and cannon, and exterminate the black disturber of our peace: so alone can harmony again prevail."

The proclamation of Gov. RANDALL was first published on Wednesday, but the enrollment in the several military Companies of the city had anticipated it. Five Companies, of eighty men each, have already been formed, and the work of enlistment goes actively forword. A half-muttered curse occasionally goes out against "Old Abe," that he did not ask more aid from Wisconsin. To-day, the Light Guard inspection takes place, and many a patriot will be compelled to remain at home, because the ranks will be full. None but the best men will be selected. It is announced that the destination of the Wisconsin Regiment is the Mississippi, in the vicinity of St. Louis, to prevent supplies going South through that channel whereat there is much dissatisfaction. *Our men want to fight*

From all parts of the State the news is cheering. Our citizens, foreign born and native, are all eager for the fray. It is currently reported that ex-Representative LARRABEE has enlisted in the ranks, and is actively engaged in forming a company in his own district. The legislature has voted $260 000 for the war, and there is a generous rivalry between the several City banks to obtain the loan. Prominent among the bidders are the Juneau Bank and the Fire and Marine Insurance Company Bank, both of which have bid for the entire loan, at par. The Farmers' and Millers' Bank has also offered the Governor $50,000 in addition.

We are cursed with now and then a Secessionist, but such are very quiet. A scene occurred yesterday in which a prominent citizen was silenced "*pugnis et calcibus*," for uttering treasonable sentiments too publicly. A difficulty was anticipated in regard to the *People's Press and News*, the leading Douglas paper in the State, but the public mind was satisfied by seeing the Stars and Stripes floating from the windows of its office yesterday. It is said the *Sec-Bote* (German) has apolied to the police for protection, fearing a mob. A change in its published sentiments is, however, its only protection. A mob is careless of policemen.

A meeting has just been held at the Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of the presentation of the American Flag, by a member of the Chamber. A large concourse of the citizens was present, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was addressed by the leading citizens of the city. The band played the National airs, and a salute of thirty-four guns was fired. The citizens then marched in procession to the Newhall House, when, after being addressed in a pithy and patriotic speech by Gov. SAYMOUR, of New-York, they dispersed amid loud and hearty cheers for the Union. A meeting will be held this evening to obtain subscriptions for the support of the families of those who go to the wars. A liberal sum will be raised. ALISON.

What is Thought of National Affairs at Montgomery.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 17, 1861.

We are at last landed from the misty ocean of doubt and suspense, on which we have heretofore sailed. In o the blood, broody sea of war and battle.

The cowaio, LINCOLN, has been trembling in unde termined timidity upon the brink, until he has finally plunged headlong into the stream, exhibiting suddenly the false strength of a delirium and the enervated languor of a consumption, by making a frightened call for 75 000 (recent rumors say 150 000) men.

The "Spread eagle" proclamation of the hen hearted, chicken-hearted, tender-hearted ABRAHAM to his "dissatisfied countrymen," whose "memories, when touched by the better impulses of their nature, will yet swell the chorus of the Union," came duly to Montgomery, and afforded much amusement to the boys in the Government, who have been calculating the exact time when the "obstacles that obstruct the execution of the laws" will be removed, and the "persons composing the powerful combinations" will, according to his command, "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes."

The Cabinet was in session for some time yesterday evening. During the sitting the Proclamation of LINCOLN, calling out the militia to subjugate the South, was laid before them, whereupon it was decided to call for 32,000 additional troops to whip back the mercenary vagabonds—*the famished stragglers and beggars that starving fanaticism will vomit forth for the desperate exploit.*

Five thousand troops will be required of six of the Confederate States, and two thousand of gallant little Florida, which, with those already at command, will make a "Waterloo army" of 75 000 brave and chivalrous men with a second Napoleon to lead them to battle. That the requisition resolved to be made for the 32,000 men will be responded to in an almost incredibly short space of time, no man, who has had an opportunity to witness the intense, but deep and serious determination of the people to be "ever ready and faithful to the last," can for even a moment doabt.

To say that the people of the Confederate States will be able to pass through the fiery trial of war and bloodshed unscathed, would exhibit a woeful ignorance of the effects of domestic fury and fierce civil strife. The rude breath of war will shake many of the golden apples from their richly-laden trees, and the lightning scar will remain upon their agricultural and commercial interests for years. But if their enemies believe that they are not prepared to lay their very Summer's dust with the blood of the mercenary brats that are to be sent to do the work of subjugation, or that they are unprepared to wage a terrible aggressive war upon the Northern Abolitionists, they are as blind as moccasins and dumb as the dead ass to the dreadful acts of preparation that reverberate throughout the length and breadth of the new Confederacy.

To such an extent does the war feeling now rage in what was termed the coöperation District of Alabama, and which gave 2,000 majority against immediate secession, that the *Lincoln appointee to a Federal Judgeship, G. W. Lane, has been forced to resign the office, and now stands with musket and sabre gleaming, a volunteer private in the army of the Confederate States.* He is the last of the race of Submissionists in that District upon whom the inexorable logic of recent events has fallen like the warning to Lot, fleeing from Sodom: "Escape for thy life; look not behind thee; neither stay thou in all the plain; escape to the mountain."

But not only is the war fever raging throughout the Confederate States but even from the Border States offers of the services of troops are continually pouring in. The brave Gen. PILLOW arrived here a day or two ago, and has tendered to President DAVIS a division of 5,000 men from Tennessee.

Vice-President STEPHENS arrived in this City on Monday night, and it is *authoritatively understood that he is to assume the administration of the Government, while President Davis, ready to die upon his country's war fields, is to go as Commander in Chief of the army of the South, and will make Richmond his head-quarters in the event of the secession of Virginia.*

"Neno," alias MATTHEWS, the Warrington correspondent of the Pensecola *Observer*, was arrested by order of Gen BRAGG and Brought to Montgomery on Monday, charged with having communicated, whilst on duty, intelligence through one of his letters which gave the enemy notice of Gen. BRAGG's preparation for an attack on Fort Pickens on last Friday night. He was released from custody, the Cabinet regarding his act as one of indiscretion. Gen. BRAGG has laid an embergo upon all the vessels in Pensecola Harbor. There were about twenty at the time the embargo was laid.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIOT IN BATIMORE.

The Lowell *Courier* publishes a letter from Capt. FOLLANSBEE, of the Lowell Phalanx, who commanded the companies exposed to the fury of the Baltimore mob. He says:

"We arrived in Baltimore about 10 o'clock A. M. The cars are drawn through the city by horses. There were about thirty cars in our train, there being in addition to Col. JONES' command, about 1,200 troops from Philadelphia, without uniforms or arms, they intending to get them here. After we arrived, the cars were taken, two at a time, and drawn to the depôt at the lower part of the city, a mob assailing them all the way. The Lowell Mechanic Phalanx car was the ninth; and we waited till after the rest had left for our turn, till two men came to me and informed me that I had better tear my command and march to the other depôt, as the mob had taken up the track to prevent the passage of the cars. Immediately informed Capt. PICKERING, of the Lawrence Light Infantry, and we filed out of the cars in regular order. Capt HALEY's company, of Lowell, and Capt. DIXY's, of Stoneham, did the same, and formed in a line on the sidewalk. The captains consulted together, and decided that the command should devolve upon me. I immediately took my position at the right, wheeled into column of sections, and requested them to march in close order. Before we had started the mob was upon us, with a secession flag attached to a pole, and told us we never could march through that city. They would kill every "white nigger" of us before we could reach the other depôt. I paid no attention to them, but after I had wheeled the battalion, gave the order to march.

As soon as the order was given, the brickbats began to fly into our ranks from the mob. I called a policeman and requested him to lead the way to the other depôt. He did so. After we had marched about a hundred yards we came to a bridge. The rebels had torn up most of the planks. We had to play "Scotch hop," to get over it. As soon as we had crossed the bridge, they commenced to bre upon us from the streets and houses. We were loaded but not capped. I ordered the men to cap their rifles and protect themselves, and then we returned their fire and fell a great many of them away. I saw four fall on the sidewalk at one time. They followed us up, and we fought our way to the other depôt—about one mile. They kept at us till the cars started. Quite a number of the rascals were shot after we entered the cars. We went very slow, for we expected the rails were torn up on the road.

I do not know how much damage we did. Report says about forty were killed, but I think that is exaggerated. Still, it may be so. There is any quantity of them wounded. Quite a number of horses were killed. The Mayor of the city met us almost half way. He said that there would be no trouble, and that we could get through, and kept with me for about a hundred yards, *but the stones and bolts whistled too near his head, and he left, took a gun from one of my company, fired, and brought his man down. That was the last I saw of him.* We fought our way to the cars and joined Col. JONES and the seven companies that left us at the other end of the city, and now we are here, every man of the old Phalanx, safe and sound, with the exception of a few marks made by brickbats, and all we want now is a chance to go to Baltimore and clean out all the roughs there. If Col. JONES would march his command there, we would do it. There are five or six of the regiment missing, and all of the band. I am in hopes that most if not all of them, are alive. Where a man in Baltimore showed his pistols, ax, or Palmetto flag, he was about sure to drop. Capt. DIKE, of Stoneham, is wounded badly, but is better. A corporal of Capt. PICKERING's (Lawrence Light Infantry) company was killed. What men are left alive will be well taken care of by the Union men of Baltimore."

A letter from Mr BRENT JOHNSON, a member of the Phalanx, confirms the statement that Mayor BROWN himself fired a shot among the rioters, killing a man who had thrown a stone at the soldiers.

GEN. CASS ON THE REBELLION.

On the evening of April 24, there was an immense Union meeting at Detroit, Michigan. Gen. CASS presided, and spoke as follows

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am sorry you have not selected a chairman to preside over your assemblage more accustomed to such a task and more competent to fulfill it than I can. But while feeling my incompetency, I am encouraged by the hope that I shall find in your kind regard an excuse for any errors I may commit—believing it is my duty, while I can do out little, to call and manifest the deep interest I feel in the restoration to peace and good order and submission to the law of every portion of this glorious Republic.

I cannot take this seat without contresting the situation in which I now find myself with that in which I was placed on this very spot almost fifty years ago.

Then, in the days of our weakness, we were subjected to dishonorable capitulation brought about by the imbecility of the leader; while now, in the days of our strength, neither treason nor weakness can permanently affect the holy cause to which all hands and hearts are pledged. [Applause.] Then our contest was a legitimate war waged with a foreign foe; our war to-day is a domestic one, commenced by and bringing in its train acts which no right feeling man can contemplate without most painful regret. But a few short months since, and we were the first and happiest nation on the face of the globe. In the midst of this prosperity, without a single foe to assail us, without a single injury at home caused by the operations of the Government to affect us, this glorious Union, acquired by the blood and sacrifices of our fathers, has been disowned and rejected by a portion of the States composing it,—Union which has given us more blessings than any previous Government ever conferred upon man.

Here, thank God! its ensign floats proudly and safely—[applause]—and no American can see its folds spread out to the breeze without feeling a thrill of pride at his heart, and without recalling the splendid deeds it has witnessed in many a bloody contest, from the day of Bunker's Hill to our time. [Applause.] And that flag, your worthy Mayor has, by the direction of the municipal authority, hung out upon the dome above us. The loyal American people can defend it, and the deafening cheers which meet us to-day are a sure pledge that they *will* defend it. [Applause.] A stern determination to do so is evinced by the preparations and patriotic devotion which are witnessed around us, and in the echoes which are brought here by every wind that blows.

You need no one to tell you what are the dangers of your country, nor what are your duties to meet and avert them. There is but one path for every true men to travel, and that is broad and plain. It will conduct us, not indeed without trials and sufferings, to peace and to the restoration of the Union. He who is not for his country is *against* her. [Applause.] *There is no neutral position to be occupied.* It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in its efforts to bring this unhappy civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, by the restoration, to its integrity, of that great charter of freedom bequeathed to us by WASHINGTON and his compatriots. His ashes, I humbly trust, will ever continue to repose in the lowly tomb at Mt. Vernon, and in the United States of America. [Applause,] which he loved so well, and did so much to found and build up. Manifest your regard for his memory by following, each with the compass of his power, his noble example, and restore his work as he left it, by devoting heart, mind and deed to the cause. [Long-continued cheering.]

A CURIOUS STORY.

It will be remembered that the Charleston rebels, some time since, fired into the schooner *G. D. and R. F. Shannon*, of Philadelphia. Capt. BOWEN gives some information to the Philadelphia *North American* which will be interesting. The adveature befel the *Shannon* at the time when the relief fleet was off the harbor, and it apoears, according to Capt. BOWEN'S statement, that the United States vessels all remained outside the bar because they could not get over, and pass through the tortuous chanael of six or seven miles requisite to reach Fort Moultrie on the south side. But Capt. BOWAN paid a visit to the *Paunee*, and while there the commander of that vessel asked him the draft of his schooner, and on finding it but six feet, and that it could be bought for $12,000, bought it at once, and struck a bargain with the captain to load it with provisions and stores for Fort Sumter. Every arrangement was made to carry this plan into effect on Saturday night, and had Major ANDERSON been able to hold out, he would have got the requisite aid then. But unfortunately he surrendered on Saturday, and the enterprise had to be given up as abortive. Of course, Capt. BOWAN did not tell this little incident to the Secessionists, who, after his arrival at Charleston, boarded his ship, and compelled him to make the statement which appeared in the *Courier*. He kept it to himself, and cleared for Georgetown, for which port he had a freight; but once out at sea he thought he had seen enough of Southern trade, and made a straight course for home. When on board the *Pawnee*, the Captain voluntarily teedered to the commander of that vessel any aid that he or his schooner could render to the country, and it was in consequence of this offer that the schooner was purchased.

DEFECTION OF HON. JOHN BELL, E. H. AND ANDREW EWING.

The Nashville *Patriot and Union* of April 24 has the following report of speeches delivered at that place on the preceding evening:

"Hon. JOHN BELL spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, stating, in effect, that so far as present duties and responsibilities are concerned the past is a sealed book. The time for action and unity of action in the South had arrived, and he was for standing by the South and defending the South, all the South, against the unnecessary, cruel, unjust and wanton war which is being forced upon us. He recounted, at some length, the efforts which he had made in the past, and especially with the present Administration, to avert this war, and the hopes he had cherished for the preservation of peace; but those hopes had now vanished, and our duty was to defend ourselves and to make common cause with all our sister slaveholding States of the South against a common invading foe. He advocated a strong and effective military league or union among all the slaveholding States for the successful prosecution of the war. He declared that Tennessee had, in effect, dissolved her relations with the Federal Union and though he had hoped and labored to the last to preserve the Union first, and second, if separation was inevitable, to make it peaceable, he now abandoned all such hope, and his voice was clear and loud to every Tennessean—to arms! to arms! He counseled the most effective and energetic public and private measures to secure the best organization possible of the military strength of the State.

Mr. BELL was followed by Hon. EDWIN H. EWING, who declared that in his opinion the Union between the North and the South was at an end forever, and he had no hope of its restoration. He regarded this as a war of subjugation, and he would never consent to such a combination as was attempted to be established over us. He was for a most vigorous prosecution of the war. He resented that the Federal Administration is the United States of America, or that Washington was their rightful seat of Government. The District of Columbia was carved out of Southern Territory, and they ought not to be permitted to hold an island in our own country. He was therefore for taking it. He was for unity of action among all the States of the South under any military leader who was best qualified to lead them. He said that though Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS had not been a favorite with him as a politician, he believed him to be as able and competent a military commender as there is in the South, and he was for marching under him or any other man against the invaders of Southern soil. His cry was, 'To arms! to arms!' not only to resist the invasion of our own soil, but that of any of the Southern States. He had no thought of accepting the poor privilege of being swallowed up at last.

Hon. ANDREW EWING followed, declaring in the strongest and most emphatic terms for resistance to the attempted subjugation of the South. He was for the whole South standing as a unit."

TENNESSEE AND THE REBELLION.

The following is a private dispatch from the Mayor of Nashville:

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, April 23.

We are forming regiments here for service. Gov. LATCHER, of Virginia, calls on Tennessee for three regiments.

Tenneesee is in a blaze, and united.

Hon. JOHN BELL is now speaking boldly for the South.

Should Kentucky need aid, you can rely upon Tennessee for thousands

Two regiments, under command of BATES and TURNEY, will start from here in a few days for the Southern Confederacy. R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

FAIR WARNING TO TRAITORS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, has issued the following significant proclamation:

Whereas, An extened rebellion exists against the Government of the United States, making it imperative that all the people of this State be vigilant to do all in their power to suppress and destroy the same; and whereas, from constantly accumulating evidence, it is manifest that the rebellion has been deliberately planned, and is most insidious in its workings, and may even attempt to obtain strength by endeavoring to obtain means, or men, or munitions, within the borders of New-Jersey

MESSAGE OF GOV. YATES, OF ILLINOIS.

On April 23, Gov. YATES, of Illinois, sent in a message to the Legislature, now convened in extra session. After reviewing the progress of events thus far, claiming that the General Government has done all in its power for conciliation and peaceable settlement of our differences, Gov YATES declares that "the time has now come to crush treason wherever it raises its unholy head, or perish ourselves." He urges the Legislature to pass a well-digested military bill to appropriate $3,000,000 to prepare for the war, and to take promptly every other step which it deems advisable to put the State in a position to act energetically.

HOW THEY DO IN NEW-MEXICO.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writing from Barclay's Fort, (New-Mexico,) on March 22, says:

"It is currently reported here that Major RUFFY, Pay master of this department, has left for the Southern Confederacy, and in the hurry of a sudden departure, forgot to leave Uncle Sam's purse behind, the small change in which is estimated at about $70 000. If so, this furnishes an additional proof that blood *will* tell. He is said to hail from South Carolina.

PROMPT AND DECIDED.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Three of the leading citizens of New-York, yesterday, passed through this city, on their way to Washington, who were formally authorized to tender to Mr LINCOLN, on behalf of the States of New York and Massachusetts, *seventy-five thousand men and thirty million dollars, to aid him in at once opening a clear and unbroken* communication with the capital in a direct route through the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore.

SISTERLY.

The people of Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago, having become oppressed with a sense of their unprotected condition, sent a Committee to Little Rock, to ask for cannon. Four were immediately sent over to them—two six-pounders, one brass six-pounder of Bragg's Battery,—the whole of which are at Little Rock, and one nine-pounder howitzer.

A Destructive Weapon.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 22.

THE CENTRIFUGAL GUN.

The centrifugal steam gun of Mr. DICKINSON, on exhibition in this city for some time past, has been purchased by the city, and will be used in its defence. The gun is something like a steam fire engine, and will throw three hundred balls per minute. It is the intention of the authorities to *plant the gun at the head of the street up which the invading troops attempt to march, and by signals to clear the streets of citizens and sweep the ranks.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is the existence of an implement like the above in Baltimore, generally known? I have not seen it commented upon by any of our Journals. It shows how well prepared the Baltimoreans are for an attack, and the fact should be known. My sister, just arrived from Baltimore, informs me that it is the general talk of the town, and that another of a similar character is in process of manufacture. She also informs me of a "Guerilla Band," composed of men from the mountains, well skilled in fire-arms, taught to fight "Indian" fashion, and who are reported to be a very formidable body. These facts show that we must not attempt the desperate feat of marching an army through Baltimore, until Fort McHenry has first made itself heard.

O.

Presentation Meeting.

On Thursday night a presentation meeting was held at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of presenting an address, and a purse of $500, to the worthy Pastor, Rev. W. ROBERTS, in consideration of his indefatigable exertions in collecting funds for the removal of the debt on the Church. W. MILES, Esq., was called to preside. He made some beautiful and pithy remarks in reference to the Pastor's noble efforts to sweep off the debt on the Church, and hoped he would also raise his voice in order to stir up the honest and loyal hearts of his countrymen for the vindication of the honor of that flag, (pointing to the Star Spangled Banner extended over the singers' gallery.) After some appropriate remarks from Rev. A. D SMITH, D. D., the address was read and purse presented. In course of the Pastor's response, he referred in very eloquent terms to the present important and all-absorbing crisis on the country. He liked the American character, admired the American institutions, loved the Government of the United States, and honored the Star Spangled Banner of the Union. He said that silence now was a crime. He was conscious of the sacredness of the place they met. He felt he was in the immediate presence of the Great Arbiter of all human affairs; that he would take his stand by the sacred altar of his sanctuary-place, his hand on his Divinely-inspired Book, and most solemnly swear unflinching allegiance to the Union, Constitution and flag of the United States. (Tremendous cheers.) Rev. J. M. KAAS, D. D., in closing his remarks, said he was glad to find symptoms of true loyalty in the honest Welsh people to the flag of the Union. The flag, he said, was the coat of arms of WASHINGTON—our land is the land of WASHINGTON, and our Church is the Church of WASHINGTON; for he was a Christian. [Immense applause.] He would now appeal to his Welsh brethren, whether they would defend that flag at the hezard of their life. "Ah!" said he, "it is a thousand shames that men who had been bred and born under the protection of the flag should precipitately insult it, while adopted citizens are willing and ready to lay down their life in its defence. Rev. R. LITTLES and Mr. R. ROGERS took part in the proceedings, and the choir, conducted by E. DAVIES, Esq., added greatly to the interest of the meeting. It was concluded by singing the "Star Spangled Banner," the whole congregation standing and joining in the chorus, while the Stars and Stripes were waved in a masterly style over the gallery. The benediction being pronounced by Dr. KEBBS, the congregation departed.

The Fort Sumter Correspondence.

The following is the official correspondence, in full, between Gen. BEAUREGARD and Major ANDERSON previous to the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Only a telegraphic abstract has been previously published:

[Copy.]

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C. S. A.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1861.

SIR: The Government of the Confederate States has hitherto forborne from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the Government of the United States, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all questions between the two Governments, and to avert the calamities of war, would voluntarily evacuate it. There was reason at one time to believe that such would be the course pursued by the Government of the United States, and under that impression my Government has refrained from making any demand for the surrender of the fort.

But the Confederate States can no longer delay assuming actual possession of a fortification commanding the entrance of one of their harbors, and necessary to its defence and security.

I am ordered by the Government of the Confederate States to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter. My aids, Col. CHESNUT and Capt LEE, are authorized to make such demand on you. All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of yourself and command, together with company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States you may select. The flag which you have upheld so long and with so much fortitude, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by you on taking it down. Col. CHESNUT and Capt. LEE will, for a reasonable time, await your answer. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) P. G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Major ROBERT ANDERSON, commanding at Fort Sumter, Charlestoa Harbor, S. C.

[Copy.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SUMTER, S. C.,
April 11, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this Fort; and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my Government, prevent my compliance.

Thanking you for the fair, manly and courteous terms proposed, and for the high compliment paid me,

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major United States Army, Commanding.

To Brigadier General P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, commanding Provisional Army, C. S. A.

[Copy.]

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C. S. A.,
Charleston, April 11, 1861—11 P. M.

MAJOR: In consequence of the verbal observations made by you to my aids, Messrs. CHESNUT and LEE, in relation to the condition of your supplies, and that you would, in a few days, be starved out if our guns did not batter you to pieces—or words to that effect—and desiring no useless effusion of blood, I communicated both the verbal observation and your written answer in my communication to my Government.

If you will state the time at which you will evacuate Fort Sumter, and agree that, in the meanwhile, you will not use your guns against us, unless ours shall be employed against Fort Sumter, we will abstain from opening fire upon you. Col. CHESNUT and Capt. LEE are authorized by me to enter into such an agreement with you. You are therefore requested to communicate to them an open answer.

I remain, Major, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Major ROBERT ANDERSON, Commanding at Fort Sumpter, Charlestou Harbor, S. C.

[Copy.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SUMPTER, S. C.,
2 30 A M., April 12, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your second communication of the 11th inst, by Col. CHESNUT, and to state, in reply, that cordially uniting with you in the desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, I will, if provided with the proper and necessary means of transportation, evacuate Fort Sumpter by noon on the 15th inst., should I not receive, prior to that time, controlling instructions from my Government or additional supplies; and that I will not, in the meantime, open my fire upon your forces, unless compelled to do so by some hostile act against this fort or the flag of my Government by the forces under your command, or by some portion of them, or by the perpetration of some act showing a hostile intention on your part against this fort or the flag it bears.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major United States Army, Commanding.

To Brig Gen. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Provisional Army C. S. A.

[Copy.]

FORT SUMTER, S. C.,
April 12, 1861, 3 20 A. M.

SIR: By the authority of Brigadier General BEAUREGARD, commanding the Provisional forces of the Confederate States, we have the honor to notify you that he will open the fire of his batteries on Fort Sumter, in one hour from this time.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.,
Aid-de-Camp.
STEPHEN D. LEE,
Captain S. C Army and Aid-de-Camp.

Major ROBERT ANDERSON, United States Army Commanding Fort Sumter.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 27.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	97⅛	100 Erie Railroad	21⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	98	100 do	21⅞
25,000 do	98⅛	300 do	21⅝
2,000 Tres. 12 P.c. Nts	100⅜	385 do	21
3,000 Virginia St. 6s..c	44	100 do b60	21
11,000 Missouri State 6s	38⅜	200 Harlem R. Broad	12⅛
2,000 do	38¾	100 do	12¼
12,100 do	39	100 Harlem R. Pref	31
5,000 E. R. 3d mt. B.'83	80	100 Reading R s15	32⅛
4,000 Erie R. bds '75	55	100 do	32⅜
4 000 Mich So. S. F. bs	75½	100 Mich So. & N. I. G. S	29⅛
2 000 do	75	200 Ill. Cen. R Scrip. s10	58⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs	75	50 do	58⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	68	450 do	58
155 do	70	100 do s18	58
10 do	71	600 do b30	58
150 Hudson River R.	36½	100 do	57⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. R. s30	73	100 do s5	57⅜
500 do c	73¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	92
500 do c	73¾	540 Gal. & Chic. R.	57⅛
250 do c	73⅞	200 do	57⅜
250 do c	73⅞	60 do s5	57⅜
210 do s3	73¾	200 do	57⅛
100 do s10	73	100 do b20	57⅜
50 do s3	73	1650 Clev. & Tol. R.	29
150 do s5	73	350 do	29¼
50 do s3	73⅛	50 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	38⅛
530 Mich. Central R	44	350 do	36¼
100 do b60	44	100 do b10	37
25 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	13¾	200 do b10	36¼

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	84⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	73
2,000 Tres. 12 P.Ct. N'ts.	101	50 do s30	72⅝
2 000 Missouri St. 6s	39	10 do	72⅞
3,000 do	40	100 do	73¼
3,000 Ken. St. 6s	70	200 do	73¼
5 000 Virginia St. 6's	45	50 Erie Railroad	21
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	95	50 do	20⅜
4,000 Erie R. R 4th mgbs	82	100 do	20⅞
10.000 do	83¼	110 Chi. & R. I. R.	37
1,000 do ex '64	83	200 do	37¼
1,000 Erie R. 2d mg. bs	97⅛	100 Harlem Railroad	12⅜
1 000 Har R. 1st m. bs.	100	100 Reading Railroad	31⅜
9 Bank of Commerce,	83	20 M. S. & N. Ia. R. S	49
650 Canton Company	8	16 Panama R.	160
160 Pac. Mail St. Co.	70	10 Ill. Cen. R Scrip.	58
50 do s15	70	50 do b10	58⅜
50 Gal. & Chic. R.	58⅜	50 do s30	58
240 Cle. & Tol. R.	24	300 do	59
150 do	23⅞		

MONDAY, April 29—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week was interfered with by the Civil War excitement, but in all the departments or branches of business connected with army supplies, fitting out recruits and dispatching steam and other transports, there was extraordinary activity; involving the employment of a large amount of labor as well as shipping, and thus distributing a considerable amount of money through the community. The Provision Market feels the sudden demand for Army supplies, and is again higher. The Dry Goods Jobbers (with some few exceptions connected with army clothing, &c.,) and the Grocery houses, are but indifferently employed. The former are more seriously embarrassed by bad collections from the South and West than by dull sales, and we regret to say that out and out failures are occurring, where it was hoped a few months since that a liberal extension of time by the Importers, would carry the houses through. Some very hard cases for both the struggling debtors and the suffering creditors are mentioned, which show that no mercantile prudence and no want of what would have been deemed, a few weeks ago, actual means to two or three fold the liabilities, led to the disaster. The effect upon good and solvent houses, which meet their obligations promptly, is to discredit nearly all single-name paper, in the open market, so that the Importers and Domestic Commission people are compelled to negotiate their Receivables through Bank on their indorsement, or else hold them for collection at maturity. A dull time is therefore reported by the private Discount houses, and to employ their Money satisfactorily, lenders, outside of Banks, are generally placing it subject to call on Stock collateral, or in Treasury paper. The latter is selling at par, and confidence in the Government and its credit is rather increased than diminished by the present large and vigorous expenditure of money for the maintainance of the integrity of the Flag and of the Constitution,—insomuch that arrangements are progressing among our Bankers to place nine millions of new Treasury paper, at par, whenever the money is needed by the Department. At present the balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury is $10,773,000; a reduction for the week of only $328 000. It will be borne in mind that most of the civil and territorial expenditures of the Government, including the costly defeace of the Indian border of Texas, are partially or wholly suspended during the present troubles, and that a studied economy prevails wherever the object is not immediately connected with the public defence or the suppression of civil commotion. And these expenditures, more immediately than almost any other, redistribute the Money at and through this commercial centre, mostly for supplies and tonnage of domestic make and ownership. Only one or two English charters have yet been taken up for transport service. The Import entries of the week are very moderate, especially of Dry Goods. The total is $2,103,987, against $3,381,866 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $2,082,470 against $1,536,424 same week last year. The receipts of Gold during the week are, from California, $884,577, and from England $105,000. The outgo is inconsiderable for Exchange or commercial purposes, but a portion of the Money used by Government in the Army and Treasport service is no doubt in Gold Coin, which may not find its way into the Banks again for some weeks to come. An impression obtains that further considerable imports of English Gold will follow the present low Exchange on London, the rates for Merchant bills being down to 103¼@ 104¼, and for Banker's 105@105¾ ℔ cent., on actual sales. The whole range of quotations for Bankers is called at 105@106 ℔ cent. And as the Discount on 60 day bills, when sent to London for returns in Gold, is now only 5 ℔ cent., in place of 8 ℔ cent, per annum some weeks ago, the facility for the importation is greatly increased.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, which we published a few days ago, for nine months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries, from July 1, 1860, to 31st of March, 1861, exclusive of Specie, were.....$158 667,000
Add four weeks in April..... 12,918 119
Total since July 1 to date.....$171,585 119
Same time last year..... 194 540,582

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,

Will offer

On MONDAY, April 29, at retail,

the following

CHEAP DRESS GOODS:

800 pieces CREPE DE CAPUA,

36 inches wide, at 20 cents per yard.

40 inches wide at 25 cents per yard.

800 pieces PLAID GRENADINE BAREGE, at 18¾ cents.

Also, at Stores Nos 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CONTINUATION

OF THE GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 29

FOR CASH,

AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST,

the entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING

A very extensive and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT MUCH LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL COST

OF MANUFACTURING.

VIZ:

800 Pieces MERIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOES, best quality, at 8 cts per yard.

300 Piece yard wide French CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, from 12½c. to 20c. per yard.

PRINTED DELAINES, CHALLIES, LAMA CLOTHS, from 12½c. to 25c. per yard.

380 Pieces CANTON POPLINS, for Traveling Dresses, at 30 cents per yard—worth 50c. per yard.

250 Pieces SUMMER POPLINS at 10 cents per yard.

LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c.,

At a Great Sacrifice.

200 Rich Printed and Plain Cloth TABLE and PIANO COVERS at less than half-price.

COTTON AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL FLANNELS, At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.

PARIS KID GLOVES, best quality at 75c. per pair.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

In Great Variety.

At a GREAT SACRIFICE on COST OF IMPORTATION.

SILK AND VELVET ROBES,

At Less than Half the Cost of Importation.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR and other SHAWLS,

In great variety, at a Great Reduction on Cost of Importation.

FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half-price.

MOURNING GOODS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

10,000 yards Printed Lawn, from 10c. per yard and upwards.

8,000 yards Printed French Organdies, from 12½c. per yard.

760 French Organdie Robes, including the latest and most elegant styles, from $1 50 to $5 per Robe—worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.

GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, in great variety, At almost one-third their original value.

500 pieces Plaid French Barege, and Barege Anglais, from 10 cents per yard.

200 pieces Plaid French Crepes, at 25 cents per yard. Very desirable.

CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, DOESKINS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.

Also, an UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT of SILK, LISLE THREAD, COTTON and MERINO HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, at less than cost of importation. Also, in addition to the above, will be offered a GREAT VARIETY of CHOICE AND DESIRABLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, not before exhibited.

N. B.—The Public is respectfully invited to examine their Stock, and compare their prices before purchasing elsewhere.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

No. 355 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring

TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS

AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Their stock of

PANEL DECORATIONS,

ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,

LEATHER AND GOLD and FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,

CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,

Of Moreeque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS

SELLING AT HALF PRICE.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

Having made extensive purchases,

At great depreciation in prices,

Are enabled to offer

Astonishing bargains to purchasers.

AT KINZEY'S

CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND MILLINERY STORE,

Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF SPRING GOODS,

MONDAY MORNING, April 29,

JUST OPENING IN PIECES,

At Kinzey's, for Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c.

At Kinzey's, for Ribbons, 8c., 10c.

At Kinzey's, for Rich Ribbons, 12½c.

At Kinzey's, for wide Ribbons, 16c., 20c., 30c.

At Kinzey's, for Rich Pieces Trimmings.

At Kinzey's, for Rich Dress Buttons.

BONNETS' BONNETS!

At Kinzey's, for straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 25c.

At Kinzey's, for Fine Split Straw Bonnets, 50c., 75c., $1.

At Kinzey's, for Silk, Crape and Fancy Bonnets.

At Kinsey's, for Shakers, 25c.

At Kinsey's for new shape Hats and Bloomers.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS.

Bargains in Collars, 6c., 12c.

Bargains in Collars, 25c., 37c.

Bargains in new style Collars, 50c., 75c., $1

Bargains in new style Collars, 50c., 75c., $1

PRICE LIST OF YANKEE NOTIONS.

Kinzey's Spool Cotton, 3c., Clark's Spool Cotton, 3c., Best Pins, 3c.; Best Needles, 3c.; Hooks and Eyes, 2c., Twilled Tape, 1c., Working Tape, 1c.; Working Cotton 2c.; Sewing Silk, 9c. dozen; Skirt Braid, 2c., Best Pearl Buttons, 4c. dozen. Fancy Goods of all kinds.

Kinzey sells Flounced Parasols 75c.

Kinzey sells Large Sun Umbrellas $1 75.

Kinzey sells New Styles Parasols cheap.

At Kinzey's for Silk Mitts, 12c., 18c.

At Kinzey's for Silk Mitts, 25c., 31c.

At Kinzey's for Silk Mitts, 38c., 50c.

JOB LOT HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Ladies' Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.

Ladies' Hose, 10c., 12c., 15c.

Misses' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.

Misses' English Hose, 12c., 15c., 18c.

Gents' Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.

Gents' Hose, 10c., 12c., 15c.

Fine Lisle Gloves, 6c., 8c.

Fine Lisle Gloves, 12., 15c.

Fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12., 15c., 18c.

Extra Lisle Gauntlets, 25c., 31c.

Best Paris Kids, 63c.

Heavy Silk Gloves, 25c.

also EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, JOB, $1, $1 25.

At Kinzey's for Rich French Flowers.

At Kinzey's for Ruches, 3c., 4c., 6c.

At Kinzey's for Millinery Goods of all kinds.

Goods at Wholesale, less than Jobbers' prices.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,

between 21st and 22d sts.

SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW OPEN,

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

IN ALL

THE LEADING STYLES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON,

AND

AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.

W. K. PEYTON,

Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufacturer,

No. 264 Bowery, near Houston st.

MILITARY

CLOTHS,

BLUES and MIXTURES.

Also,

BLUE, SCARLET and MIXED

FLANNELS.

For sale by

A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILITARY

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

Wholesale and retail,

At popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 PIECES RICH CHINTZ PRINTED

JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

At 12½ cents per yard,—value 25 cents.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE DELAINES,

FOR FLAGS.

Wholesale and retail,

At low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

COLORED SHIRTS,

FOR MILITARY PURPOSES,

Fine and extra fine quality, wholesale and retail.

For sale by

A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW STYLES SILK AND CLOTH

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS

Received daily,

AND SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES,

By BEEKMAN & Co., No. 473 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirt at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, at $1; nice fitting corsets, $1; rich embroidered busk fronts, $1 25; real French patent corsets, very cheap. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, new colors, at No. 343 Broadway, near 19th-st. Corsets and skirts made to order.

DRY GOODS.

A JOBBER'S STOCK FOR SALE,

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Having removed our entire Wholesale Stock from

No. 94 Duane Street, to our premises at No. 140 6th-av.,

we are now prepared to offer to the public over

$100,000 WORTH OF

POPULAR FANCY GOODS,

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

ARMSTRONG AND BUTTERLY,

No. 140 Sixth-av.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! SILKS!!!

GREAT SALE

OF

RICH NEW SILKS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES!

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

WILL

Continue the sale

OF

RICH HEAVY SILKS,

At the following prices:

RICH CHENE SILKS, invoiced at $1 95,

At $1 per yard;

RICH CHENE and STRIPE SILK ¾ WIDE,

Invoiced at $1 95, at $1 per yard;

NEW STYLES OF PARISIAN SILKS,

AT ONE HALF

THEIR INVOICE COST;

ALL OF WHICH MUST BE CLOSED OUT

WITHOUT DELAY.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,

No. 301 Grand-st.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

DE LAINES and SILKS,

FOR FLAGS.

ALSO,

MILITARY BLANKETS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

At 25 per cent. less than cost.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—

HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.

RICH LACE CURTAINS AT $6 PER PAIR.

VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS AT $10 PER PAIR.

And a large assortment of

VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,

At proportionately low prices.

WINDOW SHADES,

AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade have determined to offer

THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,

CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of

MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,

in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable

SPRING SHAWLS,

from auction, at extremely low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

FOR THE SEASON,

AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Housekeepers furnishing or replenishing their stores will save time and money by calling at the store

Nos. 108 and 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,

where they will find the most desirable articles at the lowest prices.

C. G. HOOK,

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,

Opposite Jefferson Market.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT

R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th-st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, latest styles, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, PASS HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CANTEEN, LACE MANTILLAS and SCARFS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of

LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,

63 CENTS A PAIR,

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

AT DAILEY'S

White French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for $3 75

Gold Band French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for 5 50

Fancy French China tea sets 44 pieces, for 6 25

White French China dinner sets, 119 pieces, for 28 00

Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 191 pieces, for 49 00

Fancy French China Dinner sets 167 pieces, for 55 00

Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, for 6 00

Silver-plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces, for 15 50

Cut Glass Goblets the dozen 1 75

Ivory handled Cable Knives, the dozen 4 50

Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen 4 00

Also, the largest assortment of

GAS FIXTURES

In New-York, at equally low prices.

Complete outfits for dwelling houses.

Complete outfits for stores

Complete outfits for public buildings.

Complete outfits for hotels.

Complete outfits for all establishments

REQUIRING GAS FIXTURES.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

No. 631 Broadway.

A GREAT EXHIBITION OF NEW PATTERNS.

SPRING SALES, 1861.

W. & T. LEWIS,

No. 124 4th-av.,

have purchased largely at auction Carpets and Oilcloths, of late importations, which are now offered to the public at very low rates

Their stock consisting in part of Crossley's and other well-known English manufacturers of Tapestry Brussels, is imported expressly for this market, at prices that will give satisfaction to purchasers.

Three-ply and superfine Ingrains of newest styles, which they can with confidence recommend.

All-wool Ingrains, from 40c. to 50c. per yard, and low price Carpets from 31c. per yard.

Oilcloth in a variety of new patterns and styles, combined with durability of material and neatness of finish, from 2s. 6d. and upwards per yard.

Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., at very reasonable prices.

Please call and judge for yourselves at No. 124 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.

SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Ecklis, Crapes. PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.

PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.

ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

ARMY AND NAVY BLANKETS,

RED,

WHITE,

BLUE,

GRAY

and BROWN,

At Popular Prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.

HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF

DRESS GOODS

Have had the usual weekly attention.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen Bosoms, Linen HDKF'S, all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, Hoop SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing Goods. WE NE SELL choice goods very cheap.

DRESS TRIMMINGS SELLING OFF from 3c. to 12c. per yard, worth from 12c. to 50c.; zephyr worsted from 12½c.; thread and needle goods, floings, and small wares in great variety, at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,169 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

5 CASES RICH BROCHE GRENADINES and BAREGE ANGLAIS,

In New and Elegant Designs, just received per steamer *Persia*, will be offered on MONDAY, April 29

A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

THE BANKRUPT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT NO. 289 GRAND-ST.,

WILL CONTINUE FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

Great Bargains may be expected, as the Goods are all marked down to insure a ready sale.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

NEW PARIS SHAPES

MANTILLAS.

FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

NOW READY.

Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

BANNER SILKS,

RED,

WHITE

AND BLUE,

In 20, 22, 24, 40, 48 60 and 72 inches wide.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 PIECES 4-4 PARIS PRINTED

FOULARDS,

Fresh Goods, and full Counts Colors,

At 6 shillings per yard, (value $1)

Will be offered MONDAY, April 29.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st of May next.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st. or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.

For circulars, &c., address

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 15 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the last tuition, or to O. L. STEWART, esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st-st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Bull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country home and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park, having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C. Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th-av., corner of 23d st., office of J. Howland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF MONSON ACADEMY, will receive into his family, to prepare for College or for business, not over six or eight private pupils. Parents who wish for their sons a safe and genial Christian home, in a pleasant village, where they will receive the daily care and instruction of an experienced teacher, may address, for references and further particulars, Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Fourth term begins April 17, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, IN STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STEBBINS and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st.; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, A FIRST-CLASS English teacher of experience, wishes a pleasant room and board, with a private family who will consider instruction in English an equivalent for the same. A family on the North River with easy access to railroad depôt preferred. Address A. J., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for three days.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments under strictly family influence, is secured at Ravenswood Institute, L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

PARENTS MAY FIND A PLEASANT AND safe retreat in a Christian boarding school for their children. Circulars and reference had. A. A. GOULD, No. 187 Bowery; Spelman Gibbs, No. 191 Grand-st.; Henry Coe, No. 2 Stone-st., Chas. V. Clark, No. 5 Coenties-slip, House No. 271 Colon-st., Brooklyn.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding-school for Boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal or Circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

ARMY.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 689 BROADWAY, has twenty desks vacated by students joining the army. Terms of lessons be secured by new pupils; low terms for a full commercial course in bookkeeping, writing and arithmetic.

WEST HARLEM SELECT SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children is about to be removed from 124 st., to south side of 126th st., first house east of railway. Said will commence its summer term Wednesday, May 1. Miss WELLSTOOD, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in May. For circulars, address the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL, Classical and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Special attention to modern languages and commercial branches. Terms $200 per annum.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, Bergen Co., N. J., 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad. Terms from $237 to $337 per quarter. For Circulars address A. B. WINANT

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For circulars address Z. B. HIGHOLS, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Gen M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N JOHNSON, 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—NO SALARY REQUIRED.—A young lady, fully capable of instructing in English, French and music, is desirous of procuring the situation of resident governess in some family residing in New-York or Brooklyn, or in the vicinity; a comfortable home will be received as entire compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address M., Station D, Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, FOR A number of years principal of a collegiate school, offers his services as a tutor or assistant in a school. He teaches, besides the usual English branches, French, German, Spanish and Latin; the former two languages he speaks with the fluency and accent of an educated native. Unexceptionable references and testimonials. Address M. L. D., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher on the piano, French, which she speaks, Latin and English branches, including Belles-lettres, desires a situation in a seminary; with proper security, would furnish several hundred dollars, if necessary to the institution. Address "TUITION," station E, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY—WANTED IN A STATIONERY AND fancy goods store; must be strong and active, strictly honest, a good penman, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with references, Box No. 1,978 Post-office.

A BOY—WANTED IN AN OFFICE. WAGES ONE dollar a week. Apply personally, with handwriting, at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

A PROTESTANT COOK WANTED—TO GO in the country; one who perfectly understands her business, can make bread and cake, and is a good washer and ironer, with good City references, can apply at No. 87 East 19th-st., to 12 o'clock; wages, $7.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN who understands plain gardening and care of horses. Apply at No. 29 West-st.

WANTED—THREE SMART INTELLIGENT MEN immediately, to act as salesmen for a Map of the Central Seat of War. It includes all the Forts, Railroads, Coach Roads, Rivers, Lakes, Cities, Towns, and everything that is really useful to the Citizen and Soldier. This is not an old Map, altered to suit the times, but one gotten up expressly by the most scientific artists in the country, and can be had for 10 cents a copy. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Published by GEO. HAYWARD, Lithographer, No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS—ON DEMANDE une bonne de française, Protestante. Il faut avoir de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser entre neuf heures et midi au numero 15 East 26th-st

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF BURTON ALE at the Rainbow; also, a small lot of Alsop's London Porter, &c; English Mutton in abundance. English Beef, a few pieces; Turtle Soup every day, Ox Tail, Mutton Broth, &c.; all of the varieties of the day and season.

A. SMITH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chamber maid in a private family; understands washing, ironing, French fluting and sewing; refers going with a family to the country; the best of City references given. Call at No 19 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by an English girl; she is competent to do light chamberwork; can make herself useful among children. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address at No 36 East 18th-st, between Broadway and 4th av., in the rear, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best of City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, OR nurse and seamstress; will assist in the washing. A young woman, with six years' reference wishes a situation; is clean and active at her work; has no followers, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway upstairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED—A SITuation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a first class private family. Refers to her present employer, at No 119 Henry st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family; the best of reference given. Apply at her present employer's, No 135 West 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—GENERAL HOUSE work—wanted, by two Protestant German girls situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as general housework. Both have good city reference, can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av. near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant girl, to do light chamberwork and sewing; has eight years' City reference. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No 262 2d-av., Room No. 5

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, at chamber work and sewing; can be seen for two days at St Mark's-place, No. 31.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl desires a situation in a private family; would assist with washing and ironing if required; or would do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; will make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 256 Sixth-st., between 6th and 7th ave., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a most respectable, neat and very competent waitress and up stairs girl; thoroughly served in some of the best families in Brooklyn, and thoroughly understanding her business, is willing to hire at moderate wages, and no objection to the country. Apply for ROSE, at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable competent servant girl, having the best of references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Any family in City or country requiring such help, will be pleased by calling at No. 113 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can be seen for 2 days at No. 221 Varick st, rear building.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WISHes a situation as first-class cook; she understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and poultry, is a good pastry cook and bread baker; would like to meet with a family going to Newport for the summer; would not object to going for the season to a hotel or summer house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 East 23d-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups and desserts, &c. Has excellent city references—no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking—jellies, ice-creams, desserts of all kinds, baking and pastry, in the best manner; has lived in the City for the last 18 years, in the best families; satisfactory City references given. Apply at No. 29 12th-st

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a neat plain cook and an first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference from her last place as to honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 243 Mulberry-st., near Prince-st., Room No. 6, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as perfect cook; understands game and soup, baking and all kinds of pastry and desserts and ice cream. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 217 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS AN immediate situation as cook in a respectable small private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No 61 West 29th-st., basement, back room. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; understands baking in all its branches; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 222 Hicks st., corner of Congress, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker; a first-class laundress; perfectly willing to do all in her power to please. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good place,

AS COPYIST OR TRANSCRIBING CLERK—An experienced penswoman desires a situation in the above capacity for a Lawyer, Real Estate Agent, or Insurance Company. Address SCRIBE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, IN the City or country, in want of a steady, smart, capable servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, for moderate wages, can be suited with one well recommended by calling at No. 113 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country in want of an efficient neat and respectable girl, who thoroughly understands all kinds of general housework, and can be highly recommended from last employers can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., fifth door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted as housekeeper or seamstress; no objection to make herself generally useful; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No 19 11th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A GERMAN LADY'S MAID wants a situation; would also take charge of children, and is a very good seamstress. And a young lady would like to instruct children in the German language, music, and rudiments of French. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls situations; one as laundress; the other as chambermaid or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 7th-av., third floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 251 42d st., between 10th and 11th ave.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; or would take care of growing children, and seamstress; perfectly understands both duties. The very best City references given. Call at or address No 58 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A WIDOW WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is fully competent of taking care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has no objection to do the washing for the baby; is a neat sewer if required; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can produce the best of City reference or be recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at the corner of Classon-av., in Fulton st., Brooklyn. Inquire in the drug-store.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; also, assist in the care of older children, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the very best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A situation by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a young infant, or as chambermaid and do family sewing. Is fully competent to fill any of the above capacities; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 31 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid and plain sewing; has excellent city recommendations from her former place. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 7th-av. No. 24, 3d floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; is well recommended by her former employer, whose house she has had charge of. Apply at No 213 West 16th-st, near 7th-av., until 12 o'clock Saturday.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Speech of Wendell Phillips.

We publsbed in yesterday's TIMES the very able and eloquent discourse of WENDELL PHILLIPS on the great Rebellion. It is one of the most interesting and admirable of his speeches. Copies may still be procured at this office.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M, it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LOAN AND MONEY.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE STARS AND STRIPES—A DAY IN FRANCE—THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE HIDDEN HAND. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Washington this morning are interesting and important. The city is without doubt secure from any attack—indeed we bear no more of any intention to attack it. On the contrary, we have repeated assurances from Virginia that no invasion of the Capital would ever be permitted from her soil. Notwithstanding these assurances, however, it is not the intention of the Government to desist from its preparations for any emergency which may be precipitated upon it by the Secessionists, but under the direction of the veteran Gen SCOTT everything is being put in the most complete order. Our dispatches give interesting accounts of the manner in which the Sabbath was spent by the troops at the capital. Divine services were had in several of the regiments. Nothing is heard of the movements of the Secessionist forces in Virginia; but from a report which reaches us by a vessel which arrived here yesterday, we think it probable that something of a secession character has been going on in the vicinity of Fort Monroe. The Captain of the vessel states that he heard cannonading on Friday in the direction of Old Point Comfort, and that it continued the entire afternoon.

The regular Army and Navy forces being found inadequate for present and prospective emergencies, it has been determined by the Administration to increase each arm of the service to an aggregate of twenty five thousand. It is understood that the necessary orders for this increase have already been issued.

The President has very properly decided that the ports of Virginia and North Carolina shall be included in the blockade of the southern ports, and his Proclamation has been issued to that effect.

There seems to be no doubt that there has been a decided reaction in the sentiment of Baltimore. It is even thought, so marked has been the change, that the Government would find no difficulty in sustaining the Federal officers recently appointed, but who have not been allowed to take their place.

Pennsylvania will soon have an effective force of *forty thousand men* in the field. In addition to those already called for by the President, a requisition has been made upon the Governor, through Gen PATTERSON, for twenty-one more regiments, making about thirty thousand in all; and Gov. CURTIN will recommend, in his Message to the Legislature, soon to convene, the calling out of ten thousand men, to be armed, encamped and drilled, and held in reserve for any service which may be required of them. The new contingent of twenty-one thousand is already nearly full. It is understood that Gov CURTIN'S Message will advocate the most decisive measures against secession, and recommend the appropriation of at least $3,000,000 by the State for war purposes.

A dispatch from Philadelphia informs us that CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, of that city, has invited all the living Ex-Presidents—BUCHANAN, PIERCE, FILLMORE, TYLER and VAN BUREN—to become arbitrators to settle the differences between the North and the South. The Ex-Presidents aforesaid will undoubtedly be very much obliged to Mr CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL for the invitation, but will, perhaps, be desirous at the same time to know upon what authority they are desired to act. The dispatch adds that there was little expectation that any good could be affected by the movement. Probably.

Gen. BUTLER, by the efficient manner in which he is conducting affairs at and near Annapolis, and between that point and Washington, is fast establishing an enviable reputation for efficiency. The railroad is now fully in possession of the troops under his command, and the rails will not be allowed to be removed with impunity. The Superintendent of the road was on Friday arrested for attempting it. But Gen BUTLER does not confine his attention to keeping communication open. Under his direction, the tenth company of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment on Friday night embarked on board a steam-tug, and proceeding to Baltimore harbor, "cut out" the Receiving-ship *Alleghany*, stationed there, and anchored her under the guns of Fort McHENRY.

Capt. TABER, of the ship *Samuel Robertson*, who arrived yesterday from Savannah, reports that three vessels are lying in that port waiting for their commissions from the President of the C. S. A. as privateers. The excitement continued unabated, and troops were pouring in from the interior ready to embark for the army that was said to be concentrating in the Border States for an attack on the Federal Capital.

The British steamer *Kedar*, of the Cunard line, chartered by this Government, sailed from the city at 1 P. M. yesterday, with the Fifth New-York Regiment, who had been encamped on the Battery. In consequence of the fog which set in, she anchored in Quarantine, and got under way again at 5 P. M., and crossed the bar at 6:30, with a fresh and fair wind from N. W. She left some 200 volunteers for the Regiment, to be thoroughly drilled. The *Columbia*, it is said, will sail on Tuesday. The *Baltic* will sail to-day with the firemen.

The steamship *Quaker City* sailed yesterday under sealed orders, and passed out the Hook about noon, and headed to southward.

[illegible] loan of the Southern Confederacy, notwithstanding the continued asseverations of the Southern Press that it was subscribed for with avidity, and to an amount far above the sum required, seems to hang fire. Charleston was [illegible] with a great flourish to have taken [illegible] millions,—but it was only on paper. At [illegible] Orleans, the people were represented to have been so greedy after it that they fairly overran the [illegible] in their demands for it. This, however, was [illegible] The New Orleans papers tell a [illegible] different story. The *Picayune* makes [illegible] appeal to capitalists to come forward with an instalment that they had better come down with their dollars or leave the State. The *Crescent*, also, has a similar appeal, closing with a similar threat.

LAST NIGHT, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached an exciting sermon to one of the largest congregations that have ever assembled to hear him, including about fifty volunteers in their uniforms. The reverend gentleman was thoroughly animated with the prevailing war-spirit, and carried his audience with him. He was often greeted with loud applause, which at length he had to check. He was for having all Northern troops to march through Baltimore at all hazards, and not take a circuitous route to Washington.

The Stock Market was firm at the close of business on Saturday; New-York Central 73¾ per cent. The average rise of the week on most of the list was *five per cent*. Exchange closed dull, 105@106. No deviation in the rates of Money on strictly approved security; but some recent failures in trade have rendered the discrimination in credits unusually severe. Treasury paper is at par.

How to Deal With Treason.

The altered tone of Maryland in the presence of a strong military force, shows what may be effected by a similar demonstration in every refractory State. The moment protection is offered, loyalty and reason return. With a power adequate to crush out any resistance, there would not in ten days be found an avowed Secessionist in the State. The only resistance to the passage of troops through has been from an irrepressible mob. We are confident that a body of 5,000 men could now pass through Baltimore without molestation. Order once restored, the city could hereafter take care of itself. The taste that people have had of secession is enough. With three months more of anarchy the city would be ruined. Secession is not such a desirable condition to be purchased at the cost of annihilation. The masses yielded to the great conspiracy as people flee before the cry of *mad dog*. The moment the infuriate beast is muzzled and harmless, sense and courage assert themselves. In the next ten days the State can be either liberated from the domination of the conspirators, or if disloyal, can be reduced to complete subjection.

As soon as Maryland is restored to order and duty the same wholesome regimen should be applied to Virginia. This State has been swayed from her allegiance by a set of conspirators and thieves of the Wise and Floyd school, aided by emissaries from the Cotton States. We know that there is no reason why one-half of Virginia should be disloyal. It has no slaves to poison the public mind. We will not believe its people will, any more than the people of Western Maryland, consent to be ruined for the maintenance of an institution which they themselves reject. We do not believe that a reign of terror, as relentless as in the worst days of the French Revolution, will be long willingly tolerated even by the people of Eastern Virginia. If this be imposed and maintained against their will, then the tyranny should instantly be broken. If they are capable of nothing better, then it would be a blessing to subject them to a well-ordered *military rule*. Not an instant should be lost in interposing the strong hand of Government. Secession is simply a growth of our own negative policy, continued almost to the present moment. We know that there was very strong opposition in the Cabinet to the recent garrisoning of Fort Monroe, on the ground that it would "*irritate Virginia*." On the 24th instant, and probably up to the present moment, the instructions to the commanding officer at that fort were to act only on the *defensive*. The guns left at the Navy-yard at Norfolk are now being removed for distribution over the State. A portion of them are now being placed in a battery to attack Fort Monroe, without the least effort on our part to put a stop to such proceedings.

Government should instantly abandon this negative policy, which is the source of all our misfortunes, and assume a vigorous and offensive one. The premise we start with is the enforcement of the laws. If the reason and necessity of this appeals to ourselves with irresistible force, we ought to take it for granted that the justice of our cause will more than half fight the battle by destroying the *morale* of those found in open resistance to Government. The traitors well know that not the slightest excuse or apology can be urged on their behalf. By no person has the illegality, wickedness, and inexpediency of secession been more strikingly demonstrative than by the very leaders in the rebellion. They have painted in the most glaring colors the ruin that would certainly follow it. That ruin already stares the seceding States in the face. Will not the deliverer for this reason be hailed with joy and sustained when it is certain his interference will be effectual?

Government can know but one duty. The odds against it should not weigh a feather. But the odds are not against it. Its military arm can crush all opposition. But its civil arm should not be idle. It should immediately issue a proclamation that all parties taken in arms against it would be dealt with as traitors, and subjected to all the pains and penalties of *treason*. If there be not such a law, the first act of Congress should be to enact that the property of every traitor should be confiscated. We should treat rebels conspiring to overthrow the Government, as our fathers did the Tories of the Revolution. Were it well understood in Baltimore that every traitor was liable to have his neck stretched and his property sold for the benefit of the public purse, we should hear no more of secession in that quarter. These may appear harsh remedies, but they are really humane. If secession is to be the order of the day, it is an end of all property and all individual security. Government secures property and preserves life. Those who conspire to its overthrow should pay the penalty of the loss of both.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS CONDEMNED.—One of the City papers that has been exceedingly zealous in denouncing the TIMES for its efforts to arouse the Administration and bring them up to the standard of popular feeling in regard to the war, unwittingly condemns itself and sustains the TIMES, by publishing on Saturday the following fair hit in its Washington correspondence:

"I cannot better exemplify the feeling most prevalent here than by writing you a few remarks to which the humorous and popular Major BEN PERLEY POORE gave utterance this morning. 'You see,' said he, 'that this Administration is engaged in deeply momentous business. This question of reinforcing Washington, and marching the Seventh Regiment across the seven-by-nine State of Maryland, is of no comparative importance. I don't believe there is a Seventh Regiment. It's a myth. It has been marching from Annapolis for four days, *and even at that moves faster than Mr. Lincoln.* I'll tell you, confidentially, what the Cabinet is doing. [Here the Major's voice fell to a whisper.] You see, there's a great fight over the Post-office in West Franklin, Lumber County, Me. Jones and Smith both want it. Jones furnished the lamps for the Wide-Awakes and Smith furnished the oil. Jones asks, of what service would the oil have been without the lamps? But Smith very pointedly claims that the lamps were of no use without the oil. Now the Cabinet is very much perplexed. The President is studying into the case, and can tell you all about it. *This* is what the Administration are occupied with. I think Smith will win!'"

We wish it distinctly understood that the Pharisaically virtuous *World* parades that joke—the sarcasm of which cuts a little deeper than aught we have said, or been disposed to say.

The Way to Get Out of the Union.

We have referred more than once to the recent speech of Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, claiming to be the Vice President of a Southern Confederacy, because Mr. STEPHENS is supposed to represent a large portion of the brains of the rebel Government, and because he may, therefore, be esteemed a fair exponent of its plans and policy. He is a good debater, a popular orator, and has enjoyed the reputation of a statesman. It is interesting, therefore, to know in what manner he explains the philosophy of secession, and reconciles the doctrine in any degree with the idea of organized and practical Government. At first blush, nothing could seem more preposterous than a Government providing for its own disintegration, by giving free license to its members to sever from the body politic at pleasure. By what ingenious device—by what instrumentality or absence of all instrumentality—this process may be accomplished, Mr. STEPHENS explains in his speech, at Richmond, in a manner that could have been entirely satisfactory only to an audience drunk with bad enthusiasm and worse whisky.

By the showing of Mr. STEPHENS on this occasion, North Carolina was out of the Union. How? North Carolina was out, and did not know exactly how she got out. He had seen fires blazing all along his path from Montgomery to Richmond, and at Wilmington, in the old North State, he had counted twenty flags of the Confederate States in a single street. Burning tar-barrels and the display of rebel flags, in Mr. STEPHENS' judgment, were proof conclusive that North Carolina was out of the Union, without knowing exactly how she got out. Can ties that have been so strongly knit for half a century be so easily severed that no one can tell how they were severed?

So with Tennessee. There, too, the mountains were all on fire. Tennessee was no longer in the Union. She was out by the resolution of her popular assemblies in Memphis and other cities.

Kentucky was not out of the Union exactly, but she would soon be out because her people were moving; and nobody could doubt that Missouri would shortly follow after reading the message of the Governor denouncing the proclamation of the President as unchristian and diabolical. Maryland, every one would know where to find, after Virginia should proclaim that she would not stand idly by and see Southern blood shed on her soil. She too would be out of the Union, and nobody knows how it was done.

This speech of Mr. STEPHENS furnishes in this regard a key to the whole Southern rebellion of 1861. In the attempted insurrection of 1850 the traitors sought to accomplish their object through the medium of Conventions and Congresses, called by the Governors of States, with due notice to the voters, and with time and opportunity allowed for discussion and reflection. The result was that the Revolutionists were everywhere routed. Their own machinery was turned against them. The Union men called their meetings, and found means to make themselves heard in council and felt at the ballot box. When the Convention met, the rebels found themselves in a minority everywhere, except in the State of South Carolina alone. Such a disastrous rout, following such a fierce and triumphant onslaught, has never, perhaps, been seen in political warfare; and as "some public men" of the South found means for the two succeeding Presidential terms to gratify their aspirations in the Union, we heard little more for that period of their conspiracy to get *out* of it.

Like the result of 1850 would have been that of the present rebellion, if the leader of it had intended to give the People the privilege of exercising any intelligent volition on the question of going out of the Union or the mode of getting out of it. It was indispensable that the people should be got out of it, without knowing how. They were to be led out of it. They were to be telegraphed out of it. They were to be huzzaed out of it. They were to be blazed out of it with bonfires. They were to be fooled out of it by the waving of flags, the glitter of steel, the booming of cannon, and the smoke of gunpowder. True it is, as Mr. STEPHENS says, that the people of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Tennessee, do not know how they got out of the Union, and the people of Louisiana, of Georgia, of Texas, of Arkansas, of Mississippi, know as little.

All they know is, that "some of the public men of the South," with "aspirations"—and disappointed aspirations—finding that they could not be Presidents and Vice-Presidents, or Heads of Departments at Washington, left their places in the Senate of the United States, and turned up a short time afterwards at Montgomery. Mr. Senator DAVIS, the so-called President; Mr. Senator TOOMBS, Secretary of State; Mr. Senator MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Senator BENJAMIN, Attorney-General, occupying the Department of Justice of an extemporized Southern Confederacy. One or two outsiders were permitted to participate in the spoils. To keep him quiet, and prevent his exposing further the "public men" with disappointed aspirations, Mr. STEPHENS was elevated to the empty honors of the Vice-Presidency; and to gratify South Carolina, Mr. MEMMINGER was permitted, as Secretary of the Treasury, to ventilate his experience in "money articles," in the forlorn hope of commending the bonds of the repudiators and traitors to the moneyed men of London and Amsterdam.

Now the lawful Government of the United States of America, and the States still loyal to that Government, understand as little as the rebellious States themselves how they got out of the Union. In the absence of any such understanding, they even venture to doubt if they are out of the Union at all—or can manage to get out of it by the process of robbing the mints of the United States, seizing her forts, firing on her flag, butchering her loyal soldiers, and seducing her disloyal officers into the service of a confederacy of traitors. They intend to try the issue before the PEOPLE of the *whole country*, in a lawful and constitutional way—and as a preliminary to the trial they mean to concentrate a sufficient force about the Government of the nation to maintain her laws, to support her Constitution, to protect her flag, to redeem her honor, and take care that no State, north or south, shall get out of the Union until the people of the United States freely admit that she is out of the Union, and the people of the State itself perfectly comprehend why and how she gets out of the Union.

No Confidence in Traitors.

Already we hear of the returning reason of Maryland and Virginia. God grant that their repentance may not prove another *ruse* to satisfy timid patriotism—to disarm suspicion, if not soldiers—to gain time, position and victory. Already it is whispered that the olive branch should supplant bristling bayonets—that the soft accents of conciliation should hush the leaden tramp of armed men—that concession should stay the flow of fraternal blood.

Fraternal blood! The grass is not green ever furrows plowed by "fraternal" cannon-shot, aimed at the defenders of our flag; the shattered standard of our ensign bears in this day's breeze the piratical colors of traitors on the ramparts of Sumter; millions of stolen Federal property are prostituted to the service of a despotism which threatens death to human freedom, and by whose license ships black with pirates cruise for the blood and treasure of the men and women of the North—a despotism which threatens with a war of extermination the freest and happiest Government on earth—the inheritance sealed to us by the blood of our fathers—the legacy we are bound to transfer untarnished to generations yet unborn—the hope of all Christendom. Hundreds of men and women are this day hunted like slaves by the armed chivalry, out of the land of their adoption, for the crime of Northern birth; the blood of the New-England dead cries from the streets of Baltimore for righteous vengeance; rebel troops at this moment whet their swords for Northern blood, as they have done, without cessation, during the disastrous period of conciliation, and as they will do without interruption, till the Stars and Stripes are finally planted on the high places of the nation, and defended by cannon and bayonet. And are we asked to lay down our arms, embrace our brethren, and concede and conciliate till they are satisfied? While Virginia was "meditating," the presence of Federal troops in her forts might question the patriotism of her sons, and could not be allowed! Suppose we now withdraw all obstacles to her noble work of reconstruction! We do not compromise with a murderer on the gallows because he regrets his unhappy position, and asks for time. We do not place our keys in the hands of armed robbers who promise reconsideration at the sight of our pistols.

Does any one doubt that this infernal plot to destroy our government and our liberties, is the mature and deliberate work of years—the forlorn hope of a band of traitors who have already plunged the South into revolution, and who will leave no expedient untried which knowledge, money, arms, villainy and desperation can prompt? And are they to be brought to their knees by the mere show of bayonets over the border? Will anything short of the gallows terminate the treason of JEFFERSON DAVIS?

Is it possible that this great people can be deceived again and again till they are bound hand and foot? We have been bullied for years by a horde of slave-drivers—but that we can bear; we have been duped into disarming, by the promises of conciliation—but that we can brook; they have insulted our flag, threatened our Capital, and slaughtered our soldiers marching to its defence—and that we are prepared to resist, and now the enemy, appalled at our quick, zeal patriotism, and it expedient to resort to new methods of disaffection and delay!

In the name of civilization; in the name of all the traditions of this great people, and all the hopes of Christendom, let us not dishonor the trust we are called upon to defend. In God's Providence, the issue has arisen for our day; let us be thankful that we have it in our power, to hand down, unfarnished, the glorious escutcheon of our fathers. Our daughters been shot down, the blood of our citizens has been shed, armed rebellion is rampant, the desperate character of its leaders is beyond dispute, and they have already earned the gallows. Let them suffer for their crimes, as a warning to all coming time. We are armed, strong and ready; it is simply our *duty* to ourselves and to posterity, to remove the cause of this nation's calamities, once for all, at the cannon's mouth.

A Gratuitous Interposition.

When the Fool-killer goes his rounds, we have a special favor to ask of him. We beg him to deal gently with our neighbors of the *World*. Appearances are against them;—but they are not such hopeless idiots as their recent senseless gabble would indicate. The fact is, they have an object to accomplish, and have become somewhat desperate and reckless in their endeavors to reach it. They began life under the delusion that they had a character to sustain—and the hopeless effort to sustain it cost them a good deal of trouble, and other people a good deal of money. They have abandoned the undertaking in despair—and their only concern now is, to prolong their precarious and unprofitable existence by whatever shifts their limited ingenuity can devise. Something must be pardoned to a journal which began by trading on its affectation of religious principle. It is naturally compelled to resort to lying for a livelihood.

The *World* affects to believe that the TIMES is in favor of "superseding" the President. It knows better—but this affectation is "part of its system." The truth is, it is in the market and is touting for a customer. The Domine Sampson who edits it, and the Philadelphia bankrupt who publishes it, having failed in their religious speculation and sunk the money of a good many very simple, but very worthy people, not including their own, are now endeavoring to procure its conversion into an *organ* of somebody—they are not particular whom. It is some six months now, that they have been dogging the footsteps, and haunting the chambers of the eminent New York politician, whom they suppose to be omnipotent in matters of this kind. Their excited assaults upon the TIMES are only part of the machinery by which they seek to accomplish their object. It is merely the "Going, Going" of the auctioneer. We haven't the slightest objection to their keeping it up. But for their sakes we desire simply to warn the Fool-killer against being deceived by appearances. What seems to be idiocy is simply a very selfish and not very cunning bit of policy. They hope to sell their newspaper by abusing whatever appears to be displeasing to the taste of their expected purchaser. For their sakes we hope they may succeed;—for his sake we trust they may fail.

The *World* people are not fools enough to believe that we have ever urged the policy which arouses their wrath. The TIMES has never advocated any interference with the regular course of law, or any departure from the legitimate course of orderly government. On the contrary, we have done everything in our power to avert the possibility of such perils, by warning the Government against them. We have frankly done everything in our power to arouse the Government to the existence of these dangers. The *World* may not know that movements have been for some time on foot in this city to originate military measures without the authority or the knowledge of the Government, which should respond to the burning and impatient patriotism of the public heart. But we do know it,—and we have called on the Government to thwart them by itself taking the lead of the public mind,—by showing a vigor and energy adequate to the great emergency,—and by giving to the nation the statesmanlike leadership which in every revolution the people demand. If it refuses to do this, it may rely upon it the people will find a leader for themselves.

The innocents of the *World* may not understand this, or they may possibly sell their concern by ignoring it. It is only fair that they should be allowed a trial. It is barely possible that they may drum up a purchaser by appropriating the discarded blackguardism of the *Herald*.—by vigorous and reckless mendacity about individuals, and by grinning and dancing like a ghoul in a graveyard, over the calamities and distresses of their country. If they can, their object will have been accomplished. Their sorrows will be alleviated, whatever may happen to the nation, if they can flatter somebody into assuming the payment of their weekly bills. We have not the slightest personal objection to the grimaces and tricks by which it seeks to promote its object. On the contrary, we volunteer our mediation and beg the Fool-killer not to interrupt them.

A Lesson from Maryland.

If it would be premature to regard the recoil of Maryland as in itself a material fact of much moment, but the lesson taught by the change of sentiment in that State is really a very valuable one, and furnishes an important piece of practical metaphysics.

Six days ago Maryland seemed wholly given over to the secession delirium. Suddenly, by one of those swift veerings of popular feeling which resemble nothing so much as the capricious shiftings of the wind, unmistakable indications of a change of mind made their appearance. The Stars and Stripes became visible. The same Gov. HICKS who advised the Secretary of State to send no more troops through Maryland, considers it necessary, in his message of Saturday to the Legislature, to construe the atrocities of Baltimore as a "momentary frantic excitement which took the place of reason and good judgment!" And instead of a secret ordinance of rebellion, *à la* Virginia, followed up by the stealing of all the government property within their reach, the Maryland conspirators at Frederick hasten to declare that they do not intend to secede!

There is no need of accounting for this change by any very recondite reasons. It is all owing to a little stern showing of the tusks of Power. Maryland, willing or unwilling, has been compelled to look in the face of the bitter dilemma forced upon her by an indignant nation—the free right of way for Northern troops through her territory to the National capital, or—her speedy annihilation! From impotent and treacherous shame—that is all that its rejection could be called—Just Maryland knows as well understand that we take them at their own estimate, for just what it is worth. "Of the secret, but he prove it by an active and unequivocal loyalty. As for the "neutrality" which Gov. HICKS recommends to the Legislature—that notion must be utterly dismissed. It is a deadly delusion, and will turn to ashes in her hand. There is but one course for that State. She must open up the free communication of the Capital, maintain the passage of troops from the North, and guarantee that no maimed corpses of the United States shall be murdered on her highways, while in the discharge of their duty to the Government. Peaceably or forcibly these privileges we must have. Late events indicate that she is disposed to grant them peaceably; but her faith will be greatly strengthened when she thoroughly understands the nature of the alternative.

The reaction of Maryland, under the proper stimulus, brings out, in the most forcible manner, the weakness and criminality of the *laissez faire* policy. These things are thus, because human nature is thus. There was, in the early stages of the present rebellion, much weight given by the journals to the fact that secession had not been submitted to the vote of the people of the Cotton States, and it was confidently asserted that the popular voice of the South would have gone clean against the conspirators. This confidence was probably unfounded. There is very little doubt that, had the conspiracy been allowed to continue the gala-day affair it had become, the people would have sided with conspirators and ratified any extremity of insanity to which they might have gone. It is Utopian to suppose that the mass of men are, in the midst of revolutions, guided by any clear conscious principles of duty. They are forced into the current set in motion by more powerful spirits, and soon come to accept accomplished facts as inevitable.

It is thus clear that the Government has here positive social functions of a high remedial character to perform. States so poisoned as are now several of the American Confederacy, should not be left to the agony of throwing off the vile stuff by their normal action: they should be aided. For the open rebels there is no argument half so persuasive as heavy batteries and plenty of them. But in the case of States still partially loyal—for the Border States—the Government has first other duties to perform. Well-known principles of human nature will not be thwarted but utilized by wise rulers. In every State, then, which has not yet abandoned its allegiance, there should, as soon as practicable, be formed a material nucleus round which loyalty may centre and crystallize. Spread over them the visible protecting ægis of the Republic. Foster returning patriotism. In many cases material necessities—which, of course, make the ultimate decision in all such matters—will speedily come in aid; and those States which may, otherwise, be allowed to drift or be sucked into the maelstrom of rebellion, be saved to bless the benignant hand that aided them to cast off the perilous stuff that now weighs upon their brains.

FORT MONROE TO BE ATTACKED—RIFLE CANNON AT HAND.—Our correspondent at Portsmouth, Va., in a letter published some days since, called attention to the fact that the Government had not prohibited the running of the little secession steamer between the towns of Norfolk and Hampton, although its track lies right under the guns of Fort Monroe, and the *Cumberland* could easily move up so as to prevent any communication of the kind whatever. Hampton lies about three miles west of Fort Monroe, and from Hampton guns can be advanced within breaching distance of the Fort on the west side where there are no casemates, no embrasures, only barbette guns, that are of no use against siege approaches. Our correspondent suggested that some of the rifle cannon that were so efficient at Charleston against Fort Sumpter could, within three days, if the Government did not change its policy, be landed at Hampton and brought to bear against Fort Monroe!

What will not be the alarm of the country when we now publish that a gentleman direct from Charleston, having left that city on the 23d, states that before he came away "*fourteen heavy rifle cannon were shipped from Charleston to Norfolk.*" If the Government has not been on the alert these guns are probably already at Hampton; and once landed at Hampton, the Secessionists are *masters of the position!* They can blow the *Cumberland* out of the water, or any vessel that might approach, and reduce Fort Monroe to ruins at their leisure!

We sincerely trust that the Administration has heeded the cautions given in the TIMES. There has been an accuracy, almost amounting to prescience, in all that our Portsmouth correspondent has indicated of Virginia movements, that has rarely been manifested by one forced to form quick judgments amid such tumultuous events as have surrounded him; and it will be a deplorable misfortune if the facts be brought out shall be lost in value to the country.

Gov. Letcher Turns Tail!

The news from Washington yesterday contained the following announcement:

"Gen. HARPER, commander of the forces at Harper's Ferry, had given the assurance that *Virginia would allow no attack on the Capital from her soil.* The authority for the above assertion is confirmed by a gentleman just from Richmond as being *the sentiment expressed by Gov. Letcher.*"

This information is perfectly reliable. But to what are we indebted for this new-born magnanimity? Simply to the spontaneous chivalry of the North, which overcame every obstacle and pushed twenty thousand brave men forward to Washington, making it impregnable to the traitorous designs of LETCHER.

Does this unworthy head of the Virginia Commonwealth, whose courage, like that of Bob Acres, has oozed out at his fingers' ends, suppose that he can impose upon the people of this country by this late expression of pacific purposes? Gov. LETCHER does not *now* really think of seizing Washington. He and Gen. HARPER "won't allow it to be done." O, no! Ou no account! As an evidence of his *present* indisposition for war he puts forth the following proclamation:

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Whereas, volunteers are simultaneously tendering their services, in person, from all parts of the State, without waiting for orders, as they were required to do by a former proclamation, and are repairing to Richmond, without previous notice, at great expense to the Commonwealth, and before suitable provision has been made for their accommodation, and *before their services are required*; therefore, this proclamation is to require all companies not now in Richmond, and not ordered here or elsewhere, to remain at their homes, holding themselves simply in readiness for service, when ordered by competent authority.

Given under my hand, &c., JOHN LETCHER.

In this document is again incarnated the thorough contempt in which the Times of the conspirators of Virginia. Twelve hours before this official paper reached us, we had already prepared our article of yesterday, declaring that Richmond was overrun by a "military host" of Virginia volunteers, uncalled for, unarmed and wholly unprovided for! There are over 10,000 of them in Richmond: the State is supporting them, and must continue to do so, or send them home disgusted, and the expense to the treasury and the needless consumption of provisions is enormous. The most trying feature in the whole case is, that among the 10,000 volunteers in Richmond, there are not 5,000 muskets; so it is the most harmless army that ever a State was compelled to support.

The telegraph (veracious medium!) brought us the news from Richmond, on Saturday, that Secretary CAMERON had asked Gov. LETCHER if he might go to Richmond in safety, because he wanted to arrange for an armistice of sixty days! We know well that this pretended application of Mr. CAMERON was published in Richmond by the authorities, probably by LETCHER himself, though knowing it to be a huge and infamous lie. But why publish it? Just because he was in a tight place—he had 10,000 men to feed, and did not know how to do it—he had no guns for them, and therefore could not send them out to fight—and fully 10,000 more, equally unfit for service, would shortly be in upon him unless he could stop them. How was he to do it? By hatching up some reason that would satisfy them, without too much shocking their war spirit. An armistice is the thing! But *he* would not ask it. Of course not! But if Secretary CAMERON asks it—if Gen. SCOTT asks it—why, as the unarmed Virginia Volunteers are not ready to fight, he can grant it, gain time to arm his men, prevent others from rushing in to be supported, and make them all believe that he, the sharp Governor, has done a prodigiously fine thing and completely outwitted the "greatest Captain" of the age!

Governor LETCHER undoubtedly thinks that while he fools his own unsuspecting and simple-minded people, he also deceives the outside world by his declarations and his proclamations. You "will not allow" the Federal Capital to be attacked from the soil of Virginia! Why not? Because you dare not do it! You had the will. You telegraphed to Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, to send you three regiments. And they are now on the way to Richmond. The Mayor of Nashville (lately a Union man, now a sad backslider,) sent a copy of your dispatch to Louisville, Ky., and four companies there formed for JEFF. DAVIS, took up the line of march to Richmond. You sent dispatches to South Carolina and Georgia for men, and the news is that several hundreds of volunteers from those States have arrived in Richmond, in answer to your call!

And with all these facts before the world, you now deny that you called for volunteers, and declare you have no idea of attacking Washington—in fact, you "won't allow" it to be done!

The truth is, LETCHER is a sneak and a liar by the record. He went to robbing and plundering the Federal Government by stealth the moment Virginia seceded. When the Baltimore riots occurred, he thought Washington was in his grasp, and in the self-same hour when he heard the news of those riots, he telegraphed to the Governor of Tennessee, and to the Confederate States, for men to help him seize Washington! Before he could get them, Gen. SCOTT had all the men he wanted

to hold Washington, and wipe out Maryland besides, if necessary; and instantly LETCHER turns tail, and lies to his own people and to the rest of mankind as to what his intentions have been!

If these be thy leaders, O Virginia, then are thy days numbered, and thy inheritance will soon be divided among strangers!

The Misunderstanding between the Government and the People.

There is, without doubt, a wide difference between the ideas and purposes of the Administration and those of the people, which should be reconciled with the least possible delay. Without wishing to trespass in any degree upon the legitimate functions of Government, we take it that where the aims and wishes of the people are unmistakably expressed, they should become the law of the Government. In the present instance, we believe, the people have the most correct idea of the true nature and significance of the contest. They see a succession of outrages, one following fast upon the heels of the other, all perpetrated by the same spirit, and directed to the same end—the subversion of all law, the destruction of all our material interests, and finally the subjugation of ourselves to the worst of all forms of despotism. The seizure of nearly every fort in the South; of the Navy-yard at Pensacola; of the Mint at New-Orleans; the attack upon Fort Sumter; the treason of TWIGGS; the burning of the Navy-yard at Norfolk and the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, to prevent their seizure by the enemy; and, finally, the threatened attack upon Washington, mean, to the unsophisticated, a war upon law, order, and upon property, which, unless met and defeated, will cost us our civilization and our liberty.

The people feel that such outrages should be chastised; that our property should be reclaimed, and that the offenders should be brought to justice. They see but one mode in which this can be done—by the exercise of physical force. No felon accepts punishment, but resists it to the extent of his power. The people are prepared to put forth this power, and to place at the disposal of Government an abundant supply of men and money, and demand instantly to be led against the traitors and disorganizers.

The Government take a very different view of the emergency. Constantly narrowing the ground to be defended, it acts simply on the defensive. To appease Maryland, it assures the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Baltimore, that the forces marching toward Washington are designed to act solely for the defence of that city, and not for offensive operations against any rebelling State. Such a declaration struck our people with amazement and dismay. The very guns that battered down Fort Sumter were east at Richmond. We are told in the papers of yesterday that the final attack upon Fort Pickens was delayed till the heavy breaching guns were received from the same place. The extensive works there have for months been most actively engaged in fabricating arms for the Southern army. If a battle is fought, it will be by these very guns. If Washington is bombarded, it will be by cannon manufactured in Virginia since Mr LINCOLN took his seat. To save it from the hands of the enemy, property to the value of $5,000,000 was consigned to the flames at Norfolk. A large amount was destroyed with the same object at Harper's Ferry. The arms, had they been seized, were to have been used in the capture of Washington. Yet in all this, the Government does not recognize a single cause for any other than defensive action, which may lead it in a few days to learn and abandon Washington.

Now it is certain that the people mean a great deal more than this. If the only object were to hold the Capital, then that object should be instantly abandoned; for why should we have our National Capital in an enemy's country, surrounded by communities intensely hostile, with all approaches to it destroyed, and whose inhabitants are thoroughly disloyal, a city that is unsafe for a residence, and where no Northern man can visit without the risk of personal violence, and which cannot be held by a force of less than 50,000 men, permanently maintained in it, unless the neighboring States now in full revolt can be reduced to subjection? Is it desirable to locate our Capital where it will cost us $50,000,000 a year to defend it? If we are not to restore order in Maryland, recapture the Navy-yard at Norfolk, nor put an end to the manufacture of weapons at Richmond, which are to be used for our own destruction, and if we have given up all idea of demanding satisfaction for the $5,000,000 of property just destroyed in Virginia, then the first step of Government should be to blow up every public edifice in Washington, including the unfinished monument to the Father of the Country, and retire, bag and baggage, to the Free States, again to retreat further North on the approach of a triumphant, insolent and implacable foe.

Now what we must have, and that instantly, is a reconciliation between the ideas of the Government and the people. There will soon be in Washington a force that will secure it even from fear of attack. Why not, in such a case, put an end to further enlistment, and the vast charities and humanities already set on foot? Myriads of fair hands are to-day at work in the manufacture of *lint*, that,—if the policy of the Government is to prevail,—will, in six months, be carted to a paper-mill. Why not instantly take measures to repress the exuberance of patriotism that will soon turn to gall and bitterness? Why drag thousands away from their families, and from lucrative occupations that can never be recovered? Why expose the flower of our youth to the diseases and chances of camp life, which destroy an infinitely larger number than the sword? If the blood of no Virginian or Marylander is to be spilled, then the laws are *not* he enforced, nor our property recovered, but our soldiers are soon to be returned to us, thinned in number, many of them ruined in health, and bankrupt in property, stung to the quick with a sense of wounded honor, and with a loss of self-respect, without which all is lost.

We shall not yield to such forebodings. The PEOPLE demand a result adequate to the mighty preparations they have made, and the vast sacrifices they are ready to meet. We shall not yet abandon our faith in the disposition of the Government to respond to their demands.

Fortress Monroe.

"The Virginians think the fort can be taken, but calculate upon a great loss of life."

Why taken? If 3,000 men are required to fully garrison it, why cannot 3,000 men be at once furnished, or 4,000, or 5,000, even? In contingencies like the present, if the Government will not do its duty, or knows not how to do it, we, whose interests and whose honor are at stake, must do it for her. The requisite reinforcement to make a storm of such a fortress impossible can be yet sent, and from New-York. The steamer carrying the troops and provisions, &c., can, itself armed, be protected by the guns of the *Cumberland*.

For God's sake, and it is for God's own sake, where honor, liberty, and all that is worth preserving are at stake—for the sake of everything we love! and sane man of the North deem worth preserving, let us not wait for orders from a timid, hesitating, if not imbecile Government! 2,000 men can be sent off, at six hours' warning, from this very port. Shall we do it, or shall we have a new disgrace, and a new and irretrievable loss to bewail and to blush for?

Again: "There were about 100 regulars in Fort McHenry." Are we, too, traitors to ourselves? or does Gen. SCOTT really wish to see Virginia take and hold possession of what is not, and should not be if it were, her own?

Lastly: "The Virginians were erecting batteries at Stewell's Point, opposite Fort Monroe, and overlooking Hampton Roads." Why not destroy them instantly, before they can be completed? Is the folly, the madness, the wickedness of Fort Sumpter, and, I dread to think, of Fort Pickens, to be repeated here—here under our very eyes—within reach of our very arms? For woe, O, my countrymen, for what are we waiting?

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

What the Government Must Do—Letter from a Western Member of Congress.

STOCKWELL, Ind., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in receipt of the first number of the DAILY TIMES (the 21st) on my subscription. As a pulsating organ in our commercial metropolis it beats right. One consequence of the dreadful pressure on the time of our Executive Government is, they have no leisure to read, or even to acquaint themselves with those popular sympathies that lend a Briareus power to their counsels. The danger is they will be too professional, too technical. We know the value of science, and that none of the arts of war or polity will be overlooked by the Cabinet and their professional advisers. Just now two leading ideas should be enforced upon the President and his counselors, through such journals as yours.

First—During the struggle no section of the country can be neutral. Society, when its elements are upheaved, like nature, can have no neutral forces. We are now in the hottest crucible in which human virtue can be tried. In the free States every political discord has been in a moment hushed, as by a voice from heaven, and politics has been fused into patriotism. This instant and universal consentaneousness is the most sublime phenomenon the world has ever witnessed. Above the black and surging wave of civil discord which threatened national annihilation, the halcyon bird of Union has arisen to conduct the true-born sons of freedom to the haven of safety. While we are on so perilous a voyage, armed neutrality is but the synonyme of treason.

Secondly—Let no terms be made with the rebel States until every Government fort, dockyard and other property has been re-surrendered. Any other course would crush the majestic spirit of the North and West, now so indignantly aroused to the rescue of our national honor. In this anomalous war, the President has no power to treat with the rebels. Everything must be referred to Congress, or a national Convention. It is impossible but that the South will be paralyzed and panic-stricken when our uplifted terrors are ready to fall upon them. We shall soon hear propositions for an armistice and mediation from the Border States. Let no such delusion control our councils. They 'don't dare to betray,' and hatred still lurks behind hate. Until the rebel States are humiliated, until they have laid down their arms, the voice of the free West demands that the sword of justice shall remain unsheathed, and that no expedient short of the *ultima ratio*, so wickedly provoked, shall be listened to. Does the North realize that one thousand ships have entered and cleared from our three principal cities for what the largest ever employed in their foreign commerce? Does it realize that the whole of our foreign commerce, from the Who[illegible] it is not [illegible] would never [illegible] the [illegible] judging [illegible] upon the part of our rulers [illegible] upon the [illegible] part [illegible] which the world now sees, in spite of long years of corruption and crime, its still light with the old fire of the days of the Revolution? Rejoice. The South must back down, or be scotched. There are times and [illegible] recognize [illegible] when [illegible] should be [illegible] to the [illegible] justice. What are a few [illegible] when the raw [illegible] beyond may expand on the [illegible] progress of events.

Had the United States [illegible] when we could have nipped this rebellion with a touch and shed no blood. A military cordon of regulars could have been drawn around the [illegible] and whose inhabitants are thoroughly disloyal, a city that is unsafe for a residence, and where no Northern man can visit without the risk of personal violence, and which cannot be held by a force of less than 50,000 men, permanently maintained in it, unless the neighboring States now in full revolt can be reduced to subjection? Is it desirable to locate our Capital where it will cost us $50,000,000 a year to defend it? If we are not to restore order in Maryland, recapture the Navy-yard at Norfolk, nor put an end to the manufacture of weapons at Richmond, which are to be used for our own destruction, and if we have given up all idea of demanding satisfaction for the $5,000,000 of property just destroyed in Virginia, then the first step of Government should be to blow up every public edifice in Washington, including the unfinished monument to the Father of the Country, and retire, bag and baggage, to the Free States, again to retreat further North on the approach of a triumphant, insolent and implacable foe.

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Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Catarrh Pills, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.

For CATARRH, ACUTE or CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medication. To do this take two pills night and morning without omission, until a marked impression is made on the disease after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.

Twenty-five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail, free of charge. Address

PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William st., New-York.

Sold at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 488 Broadway, and by JOHN MEARIN, No. 679 Broadway; also, in Brooklyn, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and MILNE, No. 247 Fulton st., and by druggists and dealers generally.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusses. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check new style Hemmer, Binder, Gorder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Melanvia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. J. W. Newton, late of Boston, will locate in New-York, May 1, at No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly exact specimens of nature. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

MARRIED.

LENT—OAKLEY.—In this City on Saturday, April 27, at the Bleecker-st. Church, by the Rev. Moses Sutton, Mr. EDWARD LENTO to Miss VIRGINIA M. OAKLEY, all of this City.

CORHAM—BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, April 25 by Rev. John A. Paddock, GEORGE S. CORHAM to LOUISE, eldest daughter of Montgomery J. Bailey, M. D., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Western and Long Island papers please copy.

MILLER—SEARS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 25, by the Rev. Dr. Duffield, St. Luke's Church, CHARLES W. JOHN to ROSETTA E. SEARS, only daughter of B. Sears, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

VINCENT—BAXTER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, April 25 by Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, of Clavarack, N. Y., STRONG VINCENT, of Erie, Penn., and ELIZABETH H., youngest daughter of the late ANDREW K. CARTER, of Newark, N. J.

WHEELER—HOTCHKISS.—In Watertown, Conn., on Thursday, April 25, at Christ's Church, by Rev. Dr. Lewis Hickman, Rev. Mr. WHEELER, of Troy, N. Y. to MARY A., daughter of Gen. M. Hotchkiss, of Watertown.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Saturday, April 27, after a short illness, Mr. SEABORN MOORE, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice will be given of the day the funeral will take place.

BARNES.—In this City on Saturday 27th inst., WALTER, only son of John M. and Mary A. Barnes, aged 10 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, No. 81 West 22d-st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

VAN VOORHIS.—In this City on the morning of the 28th inst., DENNY VAN VOORHIS, M. D., age 63 years.

His remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

BLISS.—In this City on Sunday morning, 28th inst., FLY SA, only child of Horace and Adaline Maya, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Rhoade, No. 37 Eighth-st. Her remains will be removed to Fishkill Cemetery for interment.

HOLLAHAN.—In this City, on Saturday, April 27, BRIDGET, second daughter of John Donegan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on Tuesday April 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRIEN.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 28, ELLEN, wife of Thomas Brien, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 100 Sullivan-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SEARS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 28th inst., CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, second child of Sterling and Lucy J. Sears.

DEGRAAF.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning 27th inst., of Malignant Scarlet Fever, MARY ANN, daughter of Wm. G. and MARY A. DEGRAAF, aged 4 months and 7 days.

[illegible]—On Friday evening, 26th inst., at Manhasset, Westchester County, [illegible], aged 7 years 1 month and 26 days.

[illegible]—On Saturday, 27th inst., at Manhasset, Long Island, [illegible], aged 2 years 6 months and 7 days.

[illegible]—On Saturday, 27th inst., after a short illness, [illegible], aged 63 years.

[illegible]—On Saturday, April 27,

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—NO. 185 WEST 34TH-ST., THREE STORY, basement and high stoop, brown stone front house, with gas fixtures, &c., $700; No. 253 West 39th-st., 3-story, high stoop, brown stone front house; No. 176 West 39th-st., 3-story, gas, bath, &c., low stoop, $450; No. 235 West 26th-st., 3-story, bath, gas-fixtures &c., high-stoop, $600; No. 193 West 31st-st., 3-story, brown-stone high-stoop, $800; No. 104 West 25th-st., 3-story, bath, gas, &c., English basement, $350; No. 245 West 31st-st., 4-story, gas, bath, English basement, $450; No. 174 West 21st-st., large 3-story and attic, with gas and gas fixtures, $350; No. 30 Grove-st., modern improvements, 3-story, high stoop, $400; No. 315 West 22d-st., 4-story, gas, bath, &c., English basement, $550; No. 171 West 37th-st., 4-story, bath, gas, &c., English basement, $550; No. 80 West 45th-st., 3-story, bath, gas, &c., high stoop, $750; No. — 44th-st., near Broadway, large 4 story, stone front $1,100; No. — Christopher-st. near Bedford, 3 story, brick house, $450. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 412 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:

No. 169 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; rent $1 100.

House and store, No. 64 Catherine-st.; rent $1 600.

No. 161 East 14th st.; rent $1,100.

No. 179 West 40th-st.; rent $600.

No. 31 Stuyvesant-st.; rent $750.

Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses.

Nos. 144 116 and 152 East 13th-st., rent each	$1,100
Nos. 194½ and 210 East 20th-st., rent each	550
No. 208 second-av., rent	900
No. 210 Second-av., rent	900
No. 148 East 13th-st., rent	1,200
No. 192 East 15th-st., rent	700

Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 Tenth st., near 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHed Eating-house, No. 80 Chatham-st., formerly occupied by Crotta, with boiler, ranges, &c., all ready to commence business immediately. This is a favorable opportunity for any person to commence the business; would be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEO. JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or J. CROTHERS, No. 90 Chatham-st.

A LARGE, FOUR STORY, BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, on West 47th-st.—a splendid house, which formerly rented for $1,400, will be rented for—we don't like to put a price'—at a war-rate anyhow—and a number of other houses—some as low as $400; and some very desirable apartments, second floors &c., &c., ranging from $150 to $400.

JAMES R. EDWARDS No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A 30 FOOT front house, consisting of seven large rooms and two rooms in the attic, with Croton water and gas; none but an american family need apply. Inquire at No. 50 Washington Market, or No. 764 6th-av., of W. H. VALENTINE. Rent, $250.

TO LET OR LEASE.—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house in 28th-st., near Broadway, 24x60, with every convenience; newly painted and frescoed throughout, and in perfect order. The carpets and mirrors in the principal story will be sold, if desired. WM. S. DUKE, Auctioneer, No. 48 Cedar-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION AT ONCE—THE DESIRable first and second floors of new stone front house No. 256 9th av., with 5 and 6 rooms in each, in fine order. Also the store to let, of the same house 3 rooms deep counters and gas fixtures. Rents all reduced and bills up.

ONE HUNDRED SPLENDID HOUSES TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished; well situated all over the City and country. Also, one hundred stores and lofts, from Wall to 14th sts., many of them in Broadway. Bargains in stores and houses this week. N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

TO RENT—A FINE THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone front house, on West 31st-st; has all the modern improvements—heater, gas fixtures, bay window in rear. Will be rented to an undoubtedly good tenant at a bargain. Given an offer.

J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE SECOND FLOOR and kitchen, with every convenience in perfect order; pantries, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c., neighborhood unexceptionable; few doors east of Stuyvesant-park No. 190 East 15th-st.; to a small family without children only.

COTTAGE TO LET—ON 74TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Bloomingdale, pleasantly located and consisting of nine rooms (garden attached, containing flowers and fruit. Rent low to a good tenant. For further particulars apply at No. 145 West 24th-st., or on the premises.

$1,000 HOUSE TO LET FOR $800.—A moderate-desirable location, house 4 story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front new, with all the modern improvements, No. 167 East 15th-st., one block from Dr. Tyng's Church. Apply at No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63, handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two sash cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 336 4th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE STORY BASEMENT and under cellar Brick House, No. 134 East 41st-st., near 3d av., with gas and fixtures, range, hot and cold water bath, &c., all in good order—rent $375. Apply on the premises

TO LET—PART OF THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 645 4th av., consisting of front room, front parlor and front room in fourth floor, with bedroom adjoining. House has all the modern improvements. Rent $425.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, 21x84, SUITED to upholstery or manufacturing purposes, cheap. Also large second floor. Rent $240. A large cheap storage. Also lower part of house in first-class location. Apply No 342 3d-av.

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES on West 22d st., nearly completed, in front and rear, which have been held at from $700 to $800, will be rented now for $600, and $650. They can be had.

J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house on West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in good order, modern conveniences, will be rented $400 less than the ordinary rent.

J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 118 Franklin-st. First floor suitable for any business, store and basement, No. 32 John-st., office in house No. 113 Nassau-st., workshops in rear of building No. 208 William-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement brick house, No. 60 East 24th-st., with modern improvements in good order and location very desirable. Gas fixtures, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., for sale cheap if desired. Apply as above.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—NO. 10 HORATIO-st., between Greenwich and 4th avs.; has bath, gas, range, &c., complete. Rent $400 per year. Apply on premises, or to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with all modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Gas fixtures let with house. No. 100 East 31st st. Rent low. Inquire of E. L. & B. S. BURNHAM, No. 611 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high stoop house in 46th-st., near 6th-av., with genal privileges to a good tenant with small family, at a moderate rent; gas fixtures in house, by HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE large cottage, carriage house and six handsome y shaded lots of ground, situated on high ground, near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt, to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO RENT.—A SMALL BUT MODERN THREE story, high stoop house on West 20th-st.—One of the best arranged and most convenient small houses in the city—frescoed parlor, gas fixtures, &c. Reduced from $450 to $500. J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE STORY BRICK STORE, front houses Nos. 69, 71 and 73 West 45th-st., in good order, and with all modern improvements. Rent $700. For particulars, apply to ALBERT HORN, 45 Beaver st.

THE BEST LOCATION IN THE BOWERY.—To let or lease, the store, basement and sub-cellar of marble front building No. 9½ Bowery. Apply to PERKINS & BROTHER, No. 9a Bowery.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on West 31st-st., fine location, all conveniences; will be rented for $600; price has been $750.

J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house, No. 114 4th st., between West 10th and Charles sts. Rent $500. Apply to W. POST, St Mark's Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st

TO LET—ON SECOND FLOOR, AT NO 193 10TH-av., near 23d-st., a suite of 5 rooms and a bath-room, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 185 10th-av., first floor.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250 Apply at BADGLEY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished house, with all the modern improvements; the owner wishing to board in the family. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 253 West 34th-st., with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 243 West 34th-st.

WAR PROFITS.—TO RENT, FOR SIX MONTHS or two years, within 1½ hours of the City, by river or rail, a commodious house, with land and stock as may be desired. Inquire at No. 69 Chatham-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS marble front store No 654 Broadway; six stories high, with sub-cellar; rent, $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of FRENCH'S HOTEL.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FLOORS, WITH GAS, and hot water for washing, in house No 173 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire on the premises

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR OF dwelling-house No. 134 East 27th-st., with 2 families. Rent $6 per month.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUNT, No. 169 Walker-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No 98 Pacific-st., second door east of Henry-st., and three minutes walk from South Ferry; has modern improvements; is a very desirable residence, and will be rented low to a good tenant. J. A. RUTHVEN, No 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Kosciusko-st., being the first house east of Hicks-st.; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, near Degraw, one 2-story, attic and basement house, in good order, with large dry cellar and fine yard; lot 25x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 252 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house with high stoop, and water and gas throughout; pleasantly located at No 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT HOUSES on Murray hill, contains every modern improvement. A desire to move to the country, on account of ill health, induces the owner to offer the premises very low. Call and see, at No 165 East 38th-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING THREE-STORY brick dwellings, having all the modern improvements, and contiguous to several car and stage routes, viz: Nos 69 and 81 Macdougal-st., and No. 6 Varick-place. Apply to JOHN CARR No. 1 Cottage-place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND counter cellar house; has all improvements all in fine order. Can be seen at any time. Situated between 5th and 6th avs., No. 95 West 14th-st. Inquire of E. S. & S. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st., New York.

TO LET—A 3-STORY HOUSE, NO. 125 WEST 21st-st., with modern improvements; nearly new; rent, $750. Inquire of T. S. MOUNT, No 111 Broadway, Room No. 14, third floor, or Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Worster-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x90, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Tressurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE 3-STORY house No. 6 1st st., has range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c., and under-cellar. Apply to W. V. ANDERSON, No. 93 Bayard st., 10 to 11 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT A VERY LOW RENT TO A GOOD tenant, a 3-story and basement brick house in East 40th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to JOANNA KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or C. E. MACKAY, No. 120 East 59th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 215 Front-st., near Peck-slip, from 1st May next; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to W. W. DEFOREST, No. 82 South st.

TO LET AT HARLEM—HOUSES ON GOOD streets and avenues; some with gas and water, and extra sized lots. Rent $200, $300, $400, $500 and $800. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, TO A SATISFACTORY tenant, five rooms on one floor, in house No. 526 6th-av. Also, to let the stab and vegetable stands in a first-class family market. Apply in the store No. 526 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADJOINING LOTS Nos. 458 Washington and 33 Desbrosses-sts., a first-rate location for a lumber yard. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 493 Broome-st. Apply to P. & H. LEWIS & BRO., No. 119 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE ENSPIRE works foot of East 24th-st.; room 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

BARGAINS—LOW RENTS.—LOFTS, OFFICES and basements to let, with or without steam power. OAK HALL, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

A handsome 4 story brick house, well furnished, having all modern improvements and being pleasantly located on 36th-st., near 9th-av. A very desirable arrangement may be made by a good tenant applying to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT THROG'S NECK.—A large stone dwelling, bath-house, ice house, garden, stable, &c., and a great abundance of small and large fruits. The house has 20 rooms; it is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat dock. The boat will make several trips a day to and from the City. The above place is near the residences of Messrs. Geo. Robbins, Ferris, Waring, Zerega, Wolf, Wilkins, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 28 WEST 22d-st., at a moderate rent; or, if preferred, the owner, a widow lady, would take a few genteel boarders who would be willing to pay a fair price for real home comforts. Has all the modern improvements, and neighborhood pleasant and of undoubted respectability. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; reference given and required. Inquire of JNO D. LIN, No. 109 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED COUNTRY house, situated at Summit, N. J., with four acres of land, stables, &c., one hour's ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from New-York house finished and cold water throughout and all modern improvements. Apply to E. & F. FOWLER No. 224 Pearl-st.

TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY—FOR THE SUMmer or year, a very large and beautiful house furnished. For beauty of situation and grounds, is unsurpassed. Rare carriage house, &c. &c. Inquire of SAMUEL BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR FROM May 1, a pleasantly situated house in 2-st. st., a few doors west of Broadway. To a responsible party the rent will be moderate. Address Box No 1,000 New-York, Astor-place Post-office, with name and reference.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT.—TO rent a cottage near Lefferts Park, North Orange, furnished or unfurnished, containing 7 rooms, with acre of shed and fruit. Inquire of ORLO BREAN, Nos. 51 and 51 Park-place.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE finished house No. 32 Amity-st., near Greenwich-st. Address Box No. 1,064 Post-office.

A SMALL HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED for $25 a month. Inquire at No. 154 Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The dwelling house No. 75 Hudson-st., Jersey City, three story brick pleasantly situated, near the ferry, and well worthy the residence of a gentleman doing business in this City. Will take good unincumbered city property in exchange. Apply at No. 276 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—THE three story and basement brick house and lot No. 270 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, near Nevins-st. In good order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York; or to T. BALLANTINE & SONS, No. 124 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 5th and 8th sts., at very low prices. Also, 600 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

TO EXCHANGE.—100 ACRES OF EXCELLENT land on the Eastchester Railroad, in the town of Pelham, worth $250 an acre, will take a house in town worth $25 000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WESTERN LANDS AND FARM MORTGAGES in Ohio, with money, to exchange for good productive real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address J. M. W., Box No. 1,842, Post-office,

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT West Hoboken, facing the City of New-York. Possession given 1st of May. Apply at A. ANDERSON'S Land Office, Paterson-av., West Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HIGH-STOOP AND 4 story house in 38th-st., near 4th av., containing all the improvements; will be sold very low. Inquire on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements; rents $450 to $800. C COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washingtonville, about 22 acres 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through, build ings nearly new; the house has 9 rooms; a wagon house, a large barn, with cellar and sheds, 100 rods from the depôt on the branch railroad from Newburgh to Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

FOR EXCHANGE.—FARM OF 30 ACRES, IN Cranbury, near Mecford Station, L. I.; fruit of all kinds; small house; exchange for real estate or personal property, at a fair valuation. J. O. HAYT, Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New-York, in exchange for fine first-class tenant-houses, yielding a handsome income. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH 20 to 30 acres of good land, fruit, shade and running water. Building modern ample and substantial; location healthy and accessible to the city daily. Price about $15 000. Address, giving full particulars, (none other will be noticed,) BENJAMIN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This well-known Summer resort will be ready for the reception of visitors on 15th May. It is finely located with extensive grounds. Trains leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:30 and 4:40 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF RUFUS WATTLES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr AUGUSTUS MILLER their successor, is alone authorized to settle all outstanding matters, and collect all debts of the late firm, at No. 19 Broad-st. Signed,

Dated NEW-YORK, April 27, 1861. L. C. SANGER, RUFUS WATTLES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

AT GREENWICH, CONN.,

Twenty-nine miles from New-York, 1 hour and 10 minutes from 27th-st. depôt. An elegant place, completely furnished, including stock, tools, &c.; elevated position, splendid land and water view, abundance of the choicest fruit, highly ornamental shrubbery, fine garden convenient to churches, schools, market, &c. Seven acres of land. For particulars, description and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Block, No 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-houses, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, seed house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. The property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE IN ROCKLAND COUNTY—A country store and dwelling, with or without goods, in the thriving village of Spring Valley, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, situated on the corner of Main and Church sts.; lot is 72 feet front, by 157 deep with room in rear; house is 33x36 feet on ground, with extension of 6 feet included in the store, 2½ stories and basement, and contains 17 rooms besides store; hall through centre of house, with one stoop on rear two on front and one over the extension; location desirable and healthy; well adapted for Summer boarders; buildings new and built by day's work. Also, a very desirable country residence, containing 8 rooms, with outbuildings, and 2 acres of ground, well stocked with young fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley; 30 acres of land can be had in connection if desired. For further particulars, inquire of AARON D. BLAUVELT, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUDSON Farm, a bull mile from the depôt at Spuyten Duyvil (12 miles from New-York), a so Italian villa situated on the bank of the Hudson River; the grounds, gently rising, are highly improved and laid out in the most tasteful manner. There is a coach-house and stable, gas-house, ice-house &c.; the dwelling is large and roomy, and has every modern improvement, and is about 35 feet by 50 feet, two-story, attic and basement and situated in one of the most healthy and delightful places in the vicinity of New-York, and has cost over $7,000. It will be sold low, or rented to a good tenant at $1,200 per annum. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 62 William-st., to D. D. MORGAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the bank of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Bellville, N. J., and about 10 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains 2 parlors, a library, and 6 principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants rooms; parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad, boat, or, with less land, $600. Apply at No. 70 West 38th-st.

NEW, HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE country residence for sale, nearly finished, value about $8,000, including large garden; locality elevated and remarkably healthy, near the advertiser's house seven years a resident of Flushing; five minutes' from delightful walk, and fifty minutes from Fulton ferry; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired. This house is intended as a model for a hero to be built on adjoining property, and is adapted for the modern conveniences of water, &c. Apply to S. G. WALKER, No. 75 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMfortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with piazzas front and rear; grounds and garden tastefully laid out, lot 15x280; fine view of mountain; within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortlandt-st. Rent $500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With 4 or 8 acres; 3 minutes' walk from Annadale Station, on Staten Island Railroad 1 hour from Whitehall; house has 11 rooms, cupola and piazza; shade trees fine view, facilities for bathing and fishing; rent, $200 from April 15 to Nov. 15. Apply at No. 119 John-st., wholesale store.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, FINely situated on the East River; house contains eleven rooms; furnace and range; grounds 100 feet front on the river, by about 400 feet deep; well stocked with fine pear trees and grape vines in full bearing; will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to H. WHITEMORE, Astoria or at No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden a fine young orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE STONE RESIDENCE at Roseville, Newark, the finest situation in the place, overlooking the City and surrounding country, gas, &c., all round, 12 rooms, lot 75x200, railroad depot and stages convenient. Rent, $450. Apply to CYPRIAN KICK, No. 1 Wall-st., N. Y., office Continental Ins. Co.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE two-story house with all the modern gas throughout, also, a large garden with fruit; also, a stable for two horses and carriage; about two minutes' walk from depot; train leaves hourly; rent, $400. Address W. J. WAGER, Esq., City Hall, N. J.

TO LET AT THE VILLAGE OF BEDFORD, (Mount Kisco station,) a pleasantly situated cottage, containing eight rooms, with all conveniences, and a large garden and fruit of various kinds. Apply to P. B. SKIDMORE, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.

TO LET—AT NEW-CANAAN, CONN., A HOUSE containing 10 rooms, with all conveniences, and 2 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the main street, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt. Apply to B. SKIDMORE, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., THE FINE dwelling house No. 336 Washington-st., containing large dining-room and kitchen on the rear; hot and cold water, flue larger kitchen and other conveniences. Apply at No. 338 Broad-st., Newark. Possession immediately. Five minutes from depôt.

TO LET OR SOLD—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A very fine Gothic cottage, containing 10 rooms, with two acres of land, situated on the Flushing Bay road, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River, Fort Lafayette, and the City of New-York. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES & SLOAN, No. 16 Beekman-st., or Box No. 450 Post-office.

TO LET—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1¼ HOURS' ride from New-York, and within five minutes' walk from the depôt, a pleasant country residence, with from one to fifty acres of land. Terms moderate. Apply to MILLER, BROS., No. 205 8th-av.

TO LET—IN SOUTHPORT, CONN., TWO HOURS' ride from New-Haven Road, a cottage unfurnished, suitable for a small family, pleasantly situated directly on the Sound with about an acre of land. Rent for the Summer low. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton st.

TO LET—A FRENCH COTTAGE, 11 ROOMS, AND 25 acres of land fronting on the Sound at Byram Point, Portchester depôt, N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & WARING, 21 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 217 East Broadway, or BENJ. MOTT, Far Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL FINISHED two story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $250. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville L. I. B. SKIDMORE.

TO LET—A PLEASANT LITTLE COUNTRY house, near Green's farms, Connecticut. Fruit and garden. Address Box No. 33, Westport, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D 1861. JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY CRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.

R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

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FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and pillows.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors, warranted. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st, opposite Wooster.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No 126 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, ON the first floor either furnished or unfurnished, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms to let, with board in a house having all conveniences; would have merely accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen; references given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, No. 134 West 46th st., four story English basement house will let a handsome room, modern improvements, to a gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished; a truly desirable home. Call as above or address GRAIN GROWER, No. 67 South-st.

BOARDING—CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY and Bowery, No. 399 and 401 4th st.—Three single rooms and an entire first floor can now be had together or separately in these spacious, pleasantly-situated houses, so well known for the excellence of their table and accommodations. No removal in May.

BOARDING—IN A GENTEEL HOUSE, WHERE all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or families. Also, two single rooms, at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARDING—IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, ABOVE 6th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on second floor, and single room on third floor, in a first-class house and table. A pleasant Summer residence. Address H. E., Box No. 666 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with rooms adjoining, to let, with board, in the first-class house No. 76 East 26th st., between Lexington and 4th ave. A private table is attached to the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board may be obtained at No. 171 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for gentlemen and their families or for single gentlemen. References given and required.

BOARDING.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOMS to let, handsomely furnished, with modern improvements, sufficient for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 81 Henry-st.

BOARDING.—TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS to let with or without board, by a private family, to single gentlemen or a married couple. Inquire on the premises No. 1 Washington-place, Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated at No. 37 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rooms and location very desirable; reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large furnished room on the third floor, and a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or a few single gentlemen, desiring well furnished rooms on second story and good board in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av. The location is very pleasant, and within 15 minutes walk of Wall or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second floor, also a suite of good and pleasant rooms on third floor; the house has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 132 Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET desirable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Families and gentlemen can be accommodated with large and handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or single, in a first-class house; the location being very desirable for the Summer. The rooms will be vacated by the 1st of May. Apply

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 29, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 36 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th ave., all the furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suite, in crimson, satin brocatelle; handsome side and reception chairs, in do.; Turkish easy chair, carved rosewood etageres, marble-top centre tables, marble-top fancy stand rosewood piano stool, handsome lace curtains, bronze chandeliers, bronze clocks and statues, gilt cornices, oak sideboard, in morocco; oak extension-table, green reps curtains, carved black-walnut bedstead, mattresses, marble-top commodes, black-walnut lounges, black-walnut easy-chairs and book-case, enamelled marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and tables, velvet tapestry, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also, china and glass ware. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 383 6th-av: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome suite in crimson brocatel; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel window curtains, rosewood side-board, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut bedroom furniture, armoir à glace, bureaus, velvet and tapestry carpets &c. Also, kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,

THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M., At No. 1 244 Broadway,

One door above 31st-st.,

All the furniture, carpets, mirrors, bedding, &c., &c., contained in said house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Catalogues on day of sale.

GEORGE HOLGOOD, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY AT AUCTION.

GEORGE SOLBROOK will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 29th and 30th inst., at No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., to close the concern, the entire balance of stock of the manufacturer's sale of fine gold and plated jewelry. This immense stock, consisting of a general assortment of jewelry of all kinds, will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 19 Wyckoff st., between Court and Smith sts., handsome furniture in excellent order.

"Prize Model" German piano, by "Overbeck," two French plate pier glasses, rosewood sofas in hair cloth, centre tables, writing desk face curtains, two chandeliers and gas brackets, walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, walnut and iron bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, oak dining-room furniture, white china dinner and tea-sets, cut glass-ware, Heden's heater and fixtures, refrigerator, &c., &c.

SAME DAY—At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 275 Henry st., between Scammel and Harrison sts., a general assortment of good furniture, viz.: Hall case, rosewood mahogany, walnut and enamelled marble top parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, rich curtains, shades mahogany hat-stand, china, dinner and tea-sets, ingrain carpets all of the best, heater and fixtures, &c., &c.

SAME DAY—At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 141 Montague st., between Clinton and Fulton sts., the balance of the furniture and all the carpets in the house.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU ST. OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.—MINER & THORP will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 407 Waverley-place, a large and general assortment of household furniture, mirrors, &c., consisting of in part as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood parlor suits in brocatel and hair cloth large gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood commode and side-tables, mahoghny extension table forty five feet long, dining-room chairs, mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, mahogany sofas, tête-à-tête lounges divans and chairs, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, enamelled cottage suits, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofa bedsteads, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY H. LANE, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 Cottage-row, Ravenswood, (opposite the church,) Brussels and ingrain carpets, window curtains and fixtures, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood parlor suits, covered in plush; hall stand, music stand, sofa, secretary, mirrors, fire screen, rosewood secretary, work-table extension dining table, mahogany sideboard, high-back chairs, oil-cloths, lace window curtains, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, kitchen furniture, &c.

Steamboat *Maitland* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock A. M. Ferry at Hell-Gate, 86th-st., crosses every ten minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. SELL AT AUCTION on MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 156 Atlantic-st. elegant household furniture, all made to order, by a No. 1 cabinet-maker, in the best manner, consisting of two parlor suites of rosewood, covered in rich orange and white satin damask, in the most perfect order, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, embossed piano cover, Brussels carpets, centre tables, sewing chairs, covered satin damask mahogany buffet, extension table, lady's rosewood secretary, worsted de laine curtains, beautiful marble mantel mirror, rosewood hall-stand and chairs, &c. The above are all nearly new and in good order

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 East Houston st., near Broadway, household furniture, contained in the well known boarding-house kept by Mrs. Medhurst who retires from the business, consisting of good substantial parlor furniture in mahogany and hair-cloth, velvet carpets, mirrors, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c., rosewood piano-forte, china, glass and table ware, &c. Also, 24 bed-rooms, all completely furnished with usual articles, 50 bedsteads, 30 comfortables, with usual articles, including mattresses, beds, &c. Also, several cases of stuffed birds, reptiles, &c. Sale begins with the kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood piano-forte rosewood etagere and music cabinet, rosewood parlor suite, covered plush, oval mirror, vases, curtains, draperies, gas chandeliers, centre tables, marble-top, &c. Also bedroom furniture, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, &c., in mahogany and black walnut, cottage suit, china and glass, oil-cloths, pier glasses, iron bedsteads, and other articles not enumerated, including kitchen ware Also, one of Chickering's grand action pianos in perfect order

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock at No. 136 West 38th st. Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany piano, mahogany armchairs, parlor chairs, rocking, &c., all covered in hair-cloth; mahogany secretary, bookcase, corner etagers, enamelled cottage suite, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany bureaus, washstands; lounge, in delaine; oak extension dining-table, sewing chairs, mahogany bedsteads, spring mattresses, &c. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SUNDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 West 14th st., all the furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets; rosewood parlor suits covered in plush and silk brocatel; elegant rosewood piano, piano cover, rosewood etagere, statuets, chandeliers, gas brackets, chamber suits of black walnut and mahogany; mahogany extension dining tables, glass and China ware; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c.; also, a general assortment of kitchen ware.

ADRIAN H. MOLTZA, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 13TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN B. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 29, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the lot of land, with the 4-story brick House on the fro t and brick house on the rear thereof. No. 279 East 13th-st., north side, between Avenues A and B. The front house is about 38 feet deep, and the rear house 20 feet deep; lot 25 by 103 3 feet. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF OVER 6,000 GREENHOUSE PLANTS AND HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.—A. J. BLEECKER'S SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the nurseries of Mr. C. Moré on 3d-av., between 97th and 98th sts., by order of the proprietor, his large collection of plants, bulbs, &c., including camellias, teas and monthly roses, magnolias, exelsas, tree peonies, flowering and ornamental trees, bronze tree in bloom, &c., &c.

Catalogues can be had at No. 7 Pine-st. Sale without reserve.

A. M. DERBWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS,

April 29 and 30, at 4 o'clock,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS, &c.,

Comprising many that are scarce and valuable, including proof, uncirculated and very fine pieces. Also, a few choice autographs, &c. For particulars, see catalogue.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) April 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock sales-room, No. 23 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other miscellaneous securities, public for permanent and profitable investment. For full particulars see *Herald, Courier and Inquirer, Express, News, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Thursday, May 2d.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, on the premises, No. 143 9th-st., near Broadway, household furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, divans, ottomans and lounges, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, mahogany rockers, extension dining and other tables, pier glasses, brussels carpet and oil cloth, oil paintings and engravings, hooks, feather-beds and pillasters, mattresses, beds and washstands, crockery and glass ware, also a quantity of cooking and kitchen utensils

A. M. GALPIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD Furniture at public Auction THIS DAY, Monday at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., at 11 o'clock precisely, consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, drawing-room suite, brocade and lace curtains, mirrors, velvet, Brussels and Wilton carpets, bronzes, statuary, china, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, &c. Also, general assortment basement and kitchen furniture.

A. M. GALPIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 71 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., comprising rosewood, mahogany and enameled parlor, chamber and oak dining room furniture, oil paintings, statuary, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china, glass, silver-ware, table cutlery, &c. Also, large assortment basement and kitchen furniture. Sale commencing this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 169 Pearl-st.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, APRIL 29, at 10 o'clock, at the coal-yard, No. 66 Attorney st., all the stock contained therein, consisting of horses, harness coal-cart sleighs, 1 wagon, tubs, screens, office furniture, &c., &c., without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

CENTRAL SALESROOMS,
Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
Established March, 1841.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer.

REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

FRIDAY, May 10.

Families moving into houses where their oil carpets cannot be fitted without waste, or who have carpets that begin to look rather shabby, will find it to their advantage to send them to our salesrooms in time for this sale, and by attending the sale they may be replaced by carpets which will fit, at auction prices. We usually have a very large assortment of velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, besides any quantity of oil-cloths, rugs, door mats, &c., &c. Many of these are as good as new, and we publish a catalogue on the day before the sale, in which the length and number of the breadths in each carpet is stated, and on the day of sale each carpet is spread out on the main floor of our capacious salesrooms, giving purchasers a good opportunity for examination. The number of contributions from New-York City to our last annual sale leads us to hope that many more may be induced to try the experiment of sending over not only their carpets, but any other furniture, as there is an auction-room in the City of New-York so well arranged for the proper exhibition, without the risk of damaging, handsome furniture, to be sold at auction. The location is the most central—near the City Hall and the junction of all the railroad lines—and we say, without fear of contradiction, that so large a crowd of respectable purchasers, both ladies and gentlemen, as usually attend our sales, is seldom gathered in an auction room The additional expense of sending the ferry to our salesrooms is only about 20 cents per load.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT CABINET FURNITURE,

THE MANUFACTURE AND IMPORTATION OF ALEXIS POTTIER.

By E. & F. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 662 Broadway, the entire stock of elegant cabinet furniture consisting of black-wood and gilt parlor suites, rosewood ditto, elegant black-wood and gilt etageres, inlaid with porcelains; elegantly-carved rosewood ditto; rosewood and black and gilt centre and pier tables; stannery, marble-tops, ladies' elegant black and gilt work-tables, and other elegant parlor furniture; rosewood and oiled walnut chamber furniture; elegantly-carved round-cornered bedsteads; elegant marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; elegant oiled walnut library furniture, consisting of secretary and library bookcases, tables, reclining and extension chairs, upholstered chairs, engraving racks, &c.; and a large assortment of other elegant furniture. The above will be on exhibition on Monday, and the public are respectfully invited to examine it, as it will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF BLACK HORSES.

PHAETONS, HARNESS, &c.

By E. & F. A. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, April 30, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, an elegant span of black horses: one of the teams is a Morgan horse, the most superior saddle-horse, without exception either for lady or gentleman, in the State of New-York; kind, gentle and spirited in every kind of harness, and quite fast. The other is a Black Hawk mare, very handsome, kind and gentle in all harness, and a very pleasant and easy saddle-beast for lady or gentleman. They are 15 hands high and match entirely in looks and action The phaeton is nearly new, in perfect condition, and the harness not at all used, and equal to new. The establishment can be seen every fair day, from 12 till 12½ o'clock, in front of the Mercantile Exchange, or by calling at the stable, Nos. 23 and 24 West 13th st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Monday,) 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 210 West 20th-st., all the elegant household furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, French plate mirrors, elegant brocatel and lace curtains, rosewood marble top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood and red chairs, tapestry and Brussels carpets, &c., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mattresses, beds and bedding, curtains, &c., elegant dining-room furniture, and china dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, china and glassware, &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell on TUESDAY, 30th inst. at No. 97 9th-st., near University-place, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant household furniture contained in said house; rosewood piano-forte, covered rosewood suits in rich brocatel, rosewood bookcase, rosewood marble top etagere, centre and pier tables, French plate mantel and pier glasses, rich gilt frames, elegant lace curtains, oil-paintings, bronzes, China and Parian figures, rich carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, hair mattresses, extension dining table, sofa and chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood hatstand, dinner and tea sets, glassware, oil cloths, stair-carpets rods, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, at No. 21 Clinton place near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant household furniture contained in said house, consisting of 12 rosewood piano forte, seven-octave carved rosewood suites in rich brocatel, rosewood bookcase, rosewood marble top etagere, centre and pier tables, French plate mantel and pier glasses, rich gilt frames, elegant oil paintings, bronzes, clocks, china and Parian figures, rich carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, extension dining tables and chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood hatstand, dinner and tea sets, glassware, oil-cloths, stair carpet rods, &c.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

DINGER & HOLDEN will sell at Auction on MONDAY, MAY 6, at 10 A. M., at No. 29 EAST 15TH-ST.,

Near Union-square the residence of DION BOURCICAULT, ESQ.,

Whose present success in London will prevent his return to this country for some years.

We now offer his large assortment of household furniture, comprising in part "Erard" grand action piano-forte, rosewood parlor suits in red and green reps, lounges, book cases and writing desks, reclining, Turkish and easy chairs, bedsteads, carpets and oil-cloths, clocks, vases and window curtains, extension mantel and pier glasses. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1 244 Broadway.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF H. P. DUNCAN, ESQ., 6TH-AV.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 166 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., a large and valuable assortment of elegant first-class furniture, consisting of Wilton and Brussels carpets, boudoir centre table, ladies' cylinder carved secretary and other furniture, made by Belter; suite parlor spring seats covered in blue satin, do. in orange satin damask, curtains to match, large pier and mantel glasses vases or molu chandeliers and brackets, grand action piano-forte, richly carved centre table, clocks, &c. Dining room—Carved rosewood table, buffet and chairs covered in reps, curtains, china and glass, gas fixtures, paintings, engravings, carved rosewood bedsteads emoir à glace, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, rosewood canopy, fine mattresses, rosewood suite, orange plush, rosewood bookcase, rosewood crimson suite, French delaine suite, and curtains to match, cottage suite and other fine furniture, all made to order, without reserve.

WM. N. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the said 4-story house, consisting of Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, rosewood suite covered in brocatel, etagere, elegant rosewood piano-forte, cost $500; mahogany suite covered in hair-cloth, do sofas and chairs, rockers, lounges, marble top centre and side-tables, mahogany wardrobe, carved gilt frame mirrors, walnut bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, straw do., dressing bureaus, marble-top and other washstands toilet sets; also, a gilt-band china tea-set, Hederberg heater, and kitchen utensils with which the sale will commence.

PEKO & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, Jewelry, &c., being the entire contents of the Metropolitan Gift Book concern, on TUESDAY, April 30, at 10 A. M., on the premises, No. 326 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of standard and miscellaneous works, in various styles of binding, bibles prayer-books. Also, 1 large jeweler's safe, 1 Lillies' chilled iron do., show-cases, store and office furniture, fixtures, gold and plated jewelry, &c. By order

ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff,
J. W. HIGGINS, Deputy.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.—Store No. 444 Canal-st.,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 170 West 37th-st. near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture in the five-story house, consisting of three rosewood suites, bureaus, bedsteads, carpets, hair mattresses, oil cloths, rosewood piano, pillows and bolsters, gas chandeliers and gas fixtures—everything contained in a first class house—large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. A good chance for dealers and housekeepers.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of household furniture, &c., at the residence of families. Will also hold regular sales at their auction-rooms, as above.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, May 1, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 28 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WEBERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward
WILLIAM F. EGAN Secretary

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 68 South-st. New York April 17 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. on the 17th day of May, 1861 for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same,) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R. said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in accordance with by Chapter 760 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

COAL.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st. until May 16, for the delivery of eight hundred tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each, for the use of the Department. Specifications may be examined at the office of the Chief Clerk on and after the 24th inst.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

UNDER THE HEAD OF RELIGIOUS NOTICES, in Saturday morning's issue of the *Times*, appears the following:

"The Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., Rev. W. FERRIS, pastor elect of this congregation, will preach in this church at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M."

The statement therein contained that Mr. Ferris is the pastor-elect of said congregation, is untrue, an election having taken place at the moderation of a call for a pastor. JOSEPH THOMSON, No. 118 Front-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-st., April 11, 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 upwards.

Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,

No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT **NO. 247 BROADWAY,** corner MURRAY-ST., To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.

The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.

ALL THE SIZES.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 78 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal he redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT of a Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking association which has been incorporated on business and had its principal place of business at Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York, and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said The Cataract Bank to exhibit and establish their demands against said The Cataract Bank before the undersigned at his office in Lockport aforesaid within thirty days from the date hereof.

And all persons indebted to said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to deliver to the undersigned within said thirty days from the date hereof an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said The Cataract Bank and to pay the same to the undersigned. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days from the date here of. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to present the sums in writing and in detail to the undersigned at his said office in Lockport, on the 15th day of May, 1861, Dated at Lockport, the 15th day of April, 1861.

GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad at the sale under the foreclosure of the First Mortgage, give notice that they are purchasing the bonds and dedicated coupons secured by the mortgage, at the office, No. 11 Pine-st., in the City of New-York.

Holders of bonds with all the matured coupons attached may receive, at their option, in lieu of cash scrip for a new bond of the Erie Railway Company, for 21 per cent. of the par value of the principal, secured by a mortgage of the property purchased.

The bondholders are requested to present their bonds and coupons immediately, as the option to take bonds will expire on the 20th of May.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.—At an election for five Trustees of the fourth class, held April 10, the following were elected

WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
RUSSELL DART,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS.

The Board having heretofore decided to pay in full the Scrip of 1846-7-8-9 inclusive, have now resolved to commence the redemption of *all dividends* declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, by paying 20 per cent on presentation of certificates at their office or in next settlement of premium and 20 per cent. annually thereafter on the first Monday in March By order of the Board.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av and 25th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, April 16 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. W. B. CORNEAU, Sec'y.

WANTED—BONDS OF WESTERN OR ANY OF the Border States; also North Carolina and Virginia money in exchange for dry goods and desirable clothing, (suitable for this and the coming season,) at such prices as will insure a large profit to Northern and Western dealers. Persons wishing to make the exchange will receive attention by addressing B. W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND Grant Bonds, Nos. 1 991 to 3,950, for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100 for $500 each.

Holders of these bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection will please call at the office of J. L. JERNEGAN, Esq., No. 54 William-st., bringing their bonds with them, between this date and May 1.

NATH'L ROSS, B. M. SAVERY, JONA RANSOM

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st on MONDAY, May 6 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-av and 26th-st., April 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, May 6. Transfer books to be closed from this date to May 7.

B. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, April 26 1861.—A Dividend of three and a Half per Cent. (3½) was this day declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on or after May 1 prox. The transfer books are closed in accordance with the same. By order of the Board

J. H FONDA, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 16th May. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

SAFE LOANS.—MONEY WANTED IN SMALL sums, of from one to five thousand dollars on landed property, near New-York: the safest loans that can be made in these times. Call on J. STEVENS at the office of B & MEGIE, No. 105 Nassau-st., third floor, on Tuesday, April 30 from 10 to 4 o'clock.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New Haven on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. R. BULKLEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of May prox. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

REMOVAL

OF

BOSTON STEAMERS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the steamers of the

NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE

Will leave their new Pier,

NO. 39, NORTH RIVER,

Foot Vestry-st.

The new and magnificent steamers

CITY OF BOSTON

AND

CITY OF NEW-YORK

Now being finished, will take their place on this Line early in June next.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April, 1861.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS CON "EVIDENCE."

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, engine 36 inch cylinder 8 feet stroke in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND

No 122 Broadway, New-York

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,

tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons.

Apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y

**FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND N

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

will do the hard work, and when it comes to a rough-and-tumble fight, you will find us there."

The warmest friendship has sprung up between these two regiments from the moment they met, and it was cemented by a little incident which was narrated to our reporter by an eye-witness. Some of the Massachusetts troops were passing a squad of the Seventh, who were seated by the roadside eating their rations of biscuit, and, of course, they stopped to speak to each other; and in course of conversation, one of the Massachusetts boys chanced to remark that they hadn't had their rations yet. Instantly every one of the Seventh sprang to his feet, and a thrngh each man had only one biscuit, that was halved with their friends, as well as their salt pork; and it was gladly accepted, for they had been out all day without a morsel of food to eat or drink. It was not long before this incident became known in the Massachusetts Regiment, and from that time forward the Seventh have almost been worshiped. Not a man in the Massachusetts Regiment but would go through fire and water to serve the Seventh. Of the twenty who came home in the *Baltic*, eighteen were invalided at Annapolis by reason of sickness or physical inability to perform the arduous duties required of them. The other two were McSpras, sunstruck, and D. V. Poatley, of the Second, accidentally shot in the leg. The telegraph has, before this was written, informed our readers that the bridge had been repaired, and communication opened to the Junction.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder, which has been for some days encamped on the Battery, left for Washington yesterday, on board the steamer *Baltic*. The regiment mustered 800 men, and about 200 were left behind, owing to a lack of equipments. A large crowd visited the camp during Saturday and yesterday, and the departure of the volunteers was attended by the plaudits of many thousand well-wishers. The following are the officers of the regiment:

Colonel—Schwarzwaelder; Lieutenant-Colonel—L. Burger, Major—Van Aushurg; Adjutant—Paul Frank; Engineer—J. Dodge; Quartermaster—M. Fearing; Assistant-Quartermaster——— Corrie Paymaster—— Steinway; Assistant Paymaster—— Fleider; Surgeon—Dr. Hasse; Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. Rosa. Company A—Captain, Gerdes; First Lieutenant, Neander; Second do., Brettmann. Company B—Captain, Heitmann; First Lieutenant, Held; Second do., Manver. Company C—Captain, Bergeman; First Lieutenant, Waale; Second do., Brunjes. Company D—Captain, Mayer; First Lieutenant, Sackersdoff; Second do., ——. Company E—Captain, Nickel; First Lieuteeant, Lensifer; Second do., Maun. Company F—Captain, Happendelmer; First Lieutenant, Aberle; Second do., Bungert. Company G—Captain, Luks; First Lieutenant, Janer; Second do., Kele. Company H—Captain, Berlock; First Lieotenant, Kaltenparr; Second do., Leonpard. Company K—Engineer Corps—Captain, Dodge, First Lieutenant, Schioemer; Orderly Sergeant, Kimuel; Non-Commissioned Staff—Colour, Beanesi, Ernst and Acker; Regh: Guide, Leonard; Lef. Guide, Mienaelle; Drum Major, Berchet.

The steamship *Kedar* is at anchor in the stream off Jersey City awaiting troops and orders to sail. She has on board rations for 10,000 men, or 1 000 tons measurement of army stores. It was all put on board in 16 hours. A large number of beef cattle are also on board.

THE TROOPS ON STATEN ISLAND.

In consequence of the rain there was less activity, yesterday, among the troops stationed at the Quarantine Greund, Staten Island, than on Saturday. Col. Allen's Regiment nombe ing 900 men, have already become quite proficient in drill, and go through with the movements like old soldiers. They are as fine a body of men as have yet been called into service. They expect to receive their uniforms by Tuesday, when, the officers say, they will be prepared to show themselves with credit. Col. Wilson's Regiment are doing as well as could be expected, considering the material of which they are made. Their subordination is not of the most perfect kind, and in their anxiety for a fight they sometimes get into a mass among themselves, but they are improving rapidly, and, in due time, will be prepared for efficient service. One or their number, a member of Company C, was accidentally shot on Saturday evening, but not seriously injured.

Lieut.-Col. Dickman, of Col. Allen's Regiment, received the following note from the physician at Quarantine.

Maine Hospital, Saturday, April 27th, 1861.

Lieut. Col. G. Dickman, Quarantine Encampment.

Dear Sir—It will afford me the greatest pleasure to render your command any professional service which may be required during their stay with us. You are, therefore at liberty to command the same at pleasure.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

J. H. JEROME,
Physician of Marine Hospital.

The above offer was accepted.

Some eighteen or twenty cases on the sick list were examined. There was one case of epilepsy, one wounded. The rest of such cases as he remnants of old complaints, some of which, such as sore legs, will disqualify them from duty. One man who joined a squad of three or four others in a scouting party on Saturday evening, fell in with some of the "Sepoys," and a pitched battle occurred. The Islanders were too much for the new volunteers, and one of them received five stabs in the breast and arms. They were not dangerous. There has been some complaint of the insufficiency of food, and of irregularity in serving it up. There are said to be only seventy cups for the use of the entire force.

GOV. MORGAN AND THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The following correspondence has passed between Gov. Morgan and the Medical and Surgical Staff of the New-York Hospital:

To E. D. Morgan, Esq., Governor of the State of New-York.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Medical and Surgical Staff of the New-York Hospital, held on the 22d inst., the following resolution was presented by Dr. Valentine Mott, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to address the Governor of the state, tender our services by delegation, from time to time, in aid of the surgeons of the volunteer forces of this State, in organizing temporary hospitals, or other similar services.

In accordance with the foregoing, the undersigned have been appointed a Committee to inform you of its adoption, and to proffer the services of themselves and their colleagues whenever they may be called for.

We desire it to be understood, however, by your Excellency, that in thus tendering their professional services in the prospective exigencies of the country, the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital have no intention or desire to conflict in any manner with the ordinary duties of the regular army surgeons, but from a belief that their experience in the proper arrangements of hospitals might prove advantageous, and conduce to the comfort and relief of the sick and wounded. (Signed,) VALENTINE MOTT,
JOSEPH M. SMITH.

New-York, April 23, 1861.

State of New-York, Executive Department,
Albany, April 24, 1861.

Dear Sirs: Your letter of the 23d inst., transmitting a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Medical and Surgical Staff of the New-York Hospital, tendering their services in "aid of the Surgeons of the Volunteer forces of the State," has been received by the Governor. In acknowledging its receipt I am directed to express to you his thanks for your kindness.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. LINSLY, Military Secretary.

Dr. Valentine Mott and James M. Smith, New York.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies of this Association for making lint, bandages, shirts, clothing, &c., for the use of the soldiers in hospital, have received the following donations:

Mrs. L. W. Jerome	$20 00	Mrs. Bull	3 00
Mrs. D Smith	10 00	Mrs. E. L. Elder	5 00
Mrs. H. J. Raymond	100 00	Mrs. H. A. Sands	10 00
Mrs. E. L. Corning	5 00	Mrs. Arnold	1 00
Miss Fellows	10 00	Mrs. I. G Pearson	25 00
Mrs. Griffin	10 00	Mrs. Col. Minell	20 00
Mrs. L. Frisbie	10 00	Mrs. Dr. Quackenboss	6 00
Mrs. Beadenten	50 00	Mrs. John Hoey	20 00
Mrs. S. F. Russell	10 00	Mrs. Eels Chartier	50 00
Mrs. H. N. Camp	10 00	Dr. Horace Green	25 00
Mrs. C. Darling	20 00	Mrs. Pinckney	50 00
Miss Tallman	10 00	Mrs. Dr. Parkin	5 00
Miss Kitty Tallman	10 00	Miss Blatchford	20 00
Mrs. J. B. Johnston	25 00	Mrs. Wooster	10 00
Mrs. E. J. Woolsey	50 00	The Young Ladies of Misses Grac'g School	15 50
Mrs. Dr. Noyes	3 00		
Mrs. N. C. Bishop	25 00		
Cash	37 00		
Mrs. Emhury	1 00		
Total			$581 50

2 pieces Cotton from Gasherie & Davis.

Nearly the whole of this amount has already been expended in material for bandages, sheets, pillow-cases, flannel shirts, calico wrappers, &c., which have been made by the ladies of the association. *Additional funds are solicited.* Donations of money or goods, flannels, onbleached muslins, prints, socks, slippers, &c., sent to the rooms of the Association, in the Society Library, University-place, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-streets, or to the undersigned at the Times Office, will be properly applied and cheerfully acknowledged.

H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

New-York, April 27, 1861.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT REV. H. W. BEECHER'S CHURCH.

Rev. H. W. Beecher preached to an overflowing congregation last evening, in Plymouth Church, his subject being the "Stars and Stripes." The occasion was rendered the more interesting by the presence of some fifty soldiers in uniform, who occupied seats in the gallery. They attracted much attention, and seemed to be much interested in the services. Mr. Beecher alluded to the solemn duty of all people for the time typical of their nationality. Particularly was this the case where their flags were those of freedom.

The "Stars and Stripes" were then made the subject of glowing eulogy. They were the emblem of all that was free and great, of liberty, of right, of justice. The American flag was typical of freedom, and of the great principle that "all men are born free and equal, with certain inalienable rights." It was intended to protect freemen, and it would protect them. Some had need it to do the devil's work with; we were now using it in the cause of God. [applause.] It was our flag, and he hoped it would wave from the lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean. [Loud applause, which Mr. Beecher checked.] He believed in moderation of feeling, but the time was his, and he ought not to be interrupted, and thus lose it. Our flag, he said, must float from the Capitol in the broad daylight, and if men were needed to keep it there, they should not be taken to Washington by a circuitous route, but right through Baltimore, which was the proper way. [Loud applause.] It should be raised in Mobile, Richmond, Savannah and Charleston, an emblem of freedom to all men. It should float from every fort and every battlement, and be made respected. He was in favor of compromise; but of that kind which gave him as much protection in Mobile as the citizen of that place had in New-York.

He concluded by quoting part of Webster's reply to Hayne and encouraged the soldiers to go to battle with firm hearts, determined to protect the honor of their standard.

THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES AND MRS. JNO. J. ASTOR'S STAND OF COLORS.

In consequence of the non-arrival of arms and uniforms, this Regiment did not parade yesterday to receive the stand of colors prepared for them by Mrs. Astor. Having been favored with a private view of this magnificent testimonial to gallant men, we append a brief description of them: The regimental flag is about 6 by 10 feet, of rich crimson satin, lined with heavy white satin, with yellow silk fringes and tassels. On it are embroidered in white silk the words, "U. S. National Guards, First Regiment Zouaves, New-York." The staff is of black oak, mounted with a silver spear-head. The other is an American flag of heavy white, red and blue silk, with the 34 stars sewed on the blue ground. The staff is also of black oak but is mounted by a silver eagle.

Until their departure, the Regiment will continue to occupy the large and commodious store of Messrs. Davis, Hudson & Co., in Canal street, where they are comfortably housed, and constantly drilled.

In compensation for this disappointment, the Regiment was the recipient from the officers and men of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, of a magnificent silk standard, the stars being embroidered in gold on a blue satin ground. The presentation was made with a few patriotic remarks by Capt. Caffrey, and received by Capt John B Levarick, of Company E, (whose command was present,) who responded eloquently and appropriately.

WHAT THE CITY BANKS ARE DOING.

Our citizens will be glad to learn that the City Banks are promptly responding to the call of the authorities for the million loan to be expended for national purposes. The result of an hour spent yesterday by Mr. Comptroller Haws, among the Banks, was the following subscription. He found none who refused and but for lack of time, would have visited other Banks. Opportunity will be given to all to show their patriotism:

Bank of Commerce, by J. A. Stevens, Pres.	$100,000
New-York Ex. Bk., by S. Van Duzer, Pres.	10,000
Mechanics' Bank, by S. Knapp, President	25,000
National Bank, oy James Gallatin, President	25 000
Merchants' Bank, by A. E. Silliman, Pres.	25,000
Manhattan Bank, by J. M. Morrison, Pres.	25,000
Bank of the Republic, by R. H. Lowry, Cash.	50,000
Phenix Bank, by P. M. Bryson, Cashier	25 000
Bank of New-York, by A. P. Halsey, Pres	50,000
Bank of North America, by J. Seymour, Pres.	20,000
Bank of America, by J. Punnett, President	50 000
Bank of the State of N. Y., by R. Withers, Pr.	25,000
Shoe and Leather Bk., by A. V. Stout, Pres	25 000
Total	$465,000

A NOTE FROM GEN. DE PEYSTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Tivoli, Friday, April 26, 1861.

I saw a notice in your yesterday's paper that I had placed rooms at the disposal of the military authorities for *drill*.

This I suppose you got from some friend who was only half informed.

I was finishing a building eminently adapted for barrack purposes. Having heard that the authorities were in want of quarters, I ordered my architect to finish the building sufficiently to serve as quarters; and before I left town I gave an order upon him to the Engineer-in-Chief, Gen. Arthur, Acting Second Major-General of the State, to turn the building over to him as soon as it was ready. It is promised next Monday. It will quarter, at a pinch, over five hundred men and has a drill-room 40x65.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. WATTS De PEYSTER.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES STILL IN THE CITY.

Thousands of citizens were disappointed yesterday at the non departure of Col. Ellsworth's Fire Brigade. The streets were crowded with men, women and children, anxious to witness the first parade in their new uniforms. The muskets, however, were not forthcoming, and the expected escort of firemen did not make their appearance. Should the arms arrive, the regiment will leave to-day, receiving *en route* a present of a stand of colors from the ladies of the Astor House and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of Thirty-third-street. The demonstration will be imposing. But it is useless to conceal the fact that great dissatisfaction exists among our gallant volunteer firemen, that no arms have been furnished them. They will never desert—no firemen would do thet—but they declare they will not go on till they have something better than their bare fists to fight with.

PATRIOTISM AT THE THEATRES.

Two of our most popular places of amusement—Laura Keene's and Niblo's Garden—devote this evening and its proceeds to patriotic purposes. At the first-named establishment the still popular burletta of the "Seven Sistrs" will be performed. At the second, Mr. Forrest—one of the stannohest Union men our City can boast—will make his last appearance, playing his great part of *Damon*, in "Damon and Pythias." Mr. J. M. Nixon, the Manager of Niblo's, has come forward in the most handsome way and proferred on the part of himself and company the entire proceeds of the evening, without any deduction whatever, to the Volunteer Relief Fund. Miss Laura Keene is equally liberal and patriotic. If the public will but do its part, there can be a handsome sum placed in the hands of the Committee by to-morrow morning.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee, of the citizens of New-York—office, No. 30 Pine-street—has made the following arrangement of Sub-Committees:

On Purchase of Arms and Ammunition—Messrs. Astor, Sloan and Richards. On Applications for Provisions and Supplies—Messrs. Glenall, Marsha l and Sloan. On Aid to Regiments—Messrs. Richards, Wetmore, Sloan, Fernando Wood, Mayor, Henry W. Genet, President Board of Aldermen. On Applications for Relief to Families of Soldiers—Messrs Bell, Marshall, Grinnell, Morgen Jones, President Board of Councilmen. On Applications for Transport of Troops and Provisions—Messrs. Marshall, Wadsworth, Grinnell. On Correspondence—Messrs. Wetmore, Wadsworth, Blatchford. On Funds—Messrs. Blatchford, Astor, Bell, Robert T. Hawe, Comptroller. On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Marshall, Grinnell, Wadsworth.

THE NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

This regiment, now quartered in Castle Garden, is one of the finest-lookin, best drilled, and most handsomely uniformed corps of volunteers yet organized in the City. A company, formed nine months ago, on the model of Ellsworth's Chicago Zouaves, is the nucleus around which recruits to the regiment have rallied; and from this company the subordinate officers will most probably be chosen. Col. R. C. Hawkins, formerly of the United States Army, is in command; Geo. F. Betts, long and favorably known in the militia service of the State, being Lieutenant-Colonel, with E. A. Kimball, an old Mexican soldier, as Major. The New-York Zouaves had a short service in their barracks yesterday morning, when they were briefly and appropriately addressed by their chaplain, Mr. Conway, after which most of them were granted a holiday until evening.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—LADIES MAKING GARMENTS.

At a meeting held by the ladies of this Church on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Hague in the Chair, it was resolved that, as a great many persons were making lint and bandages for the wounded, and they having a large quantity already prepared, that they confine their efforts to making up flannel garments and wrappers. This Society will meet again this morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the church corner of Thirty-first street and Madison-aveoue, where all those who are inclined to aid their praiseworthy exertions will please send their contributions, or to the residence of the Treasurer, Mrs. Warre, No. 58 West Sixteenth-street.

SEIZURE OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF POWDER.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. Babcock, of Jersey City, and Capt. McDonough, of Hoboken, with Capt. Rose and Constable Gerae, went down on the "Jersey flats," on board the steamboat *Newark*, to overhaul some sloops which were laden with contraband articles. The sloop *Fox* was boarded at 11 o'clock. She had on board 2,860 kegs of powder, and 3 barrels of powder, containing 150 pounds each. The sloop *Time* was also boarded. She had 1,700 kegs of powder, 60 boxes of ball cartridges, and 3 boxes of cannon cartridges. The sloops were taken to Pier No. 2, N. R., and from there to Bedloe's Island.

OUR ADOPTED CITIZENS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the time of need, adopted citizens are fleeing by thousands to rescue the nation and the Star Spangled Banner from dishonor.

No class are more enthusiastic than our adopted citizens, and none will be found more true in the battle-field. Mr. D. M. Nagle, an old and respected Irish citizen, made forth at the call of the nation four sons—Wm. J., Raymond S., John D., and Edward B., their ages varying from 20 to 12 years. Let others follow such glorious example. J. B. F.

PATRIOTIC MATTERS.

A matronly lady, accompanied by her son, a fine youth of about nineteen years, entered a gun store on Broadway, on Saturday, and purchased a full outfit for him. Selecting the best weapons and other articles for a soldier's use, that could be found in the store, she paid the bill, remarking, with evident emotion, "This, my son, is all that I can do. I have given you up to serve your country, and may God go with you—it is all a mother can do." The incident attracted considerable attention, and tearful eyes followed this patriotic mother and her son, as they departed from the place.

THE TROOPS AT FORT SCHUYLER.

The First Regiment of Advance Guards, Col. Abram Duryea, are reported to be getting along comfortably at their new quarters at Fort Schuyler. They are progressing very rapidly in their drill and are in an excellent state of discipline. The officers state that they are under obligations to the public for the prompt manner in which they have come forward with the necessary supplies for the regiment. They are amply provided for, and are anxiously waiting for marching orders. about 100 more men of unquestioned qualifications will be received to make the full regiment.

SEIZURES OF POWDER AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The Herbor Police, on Saturday afternoon, seized six sloops in the harbor, laden with powder, which it was supposed, was intended for the use of Secessionists. The United States Marshal is making inquiries. On the same day, Capt. Squibas, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, seized several pairs of military pantaloons at the shop of a tailor in Ridge-street, who was recently in the employ of Newbook & Co., No. 4 Dey-street, where 1,000 uniforms intended for the South were recently seized. The tailor in Ridge-street could not be found.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

The Ward Committees of the Metropolitan Home Guard are requested to meet at the Astor House, at 10 o'clock this morning, by order of the Chairman, Chauncey Shaffer. The citizens of the Eleventh Ward are invited to meet this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall, over Phelan's billiard saloon, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, to enroll their names, and organized the Fifteenth Ward Regiment of the Metropolitan Home Guard.

GENEROUS AID FROM CITIZENS.

Dr. Norval, Surgeon of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has received from Messrs. Ward, Closs & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 130 William-street, the sum of $1,300: also, $100 from Bronk's cloak and mantilla store, Canal-street, and $100 each from Mr. Brown, tailor, No. 130 Bleecker-street, and Mr. McLean, No. 39 Park-place. These sums are intended for aid to the gallant Scotchmen who march to the preservation of the Union.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Statements having appeered that the public authorities have supplied this regiment with quarters and food, the Captain desires to state that, with the exception of 40 blankets contributed by Mr. A. T. Stewart, and 150 mattresses donated by Mr. W. Witters, of Canal-street, all equipments and materials of comfort have been paid for by the members themselves. They have also paid for their own rations, and have aided other volunteer associations.

MASS MEETING OF WOMEN.

A public meeting of the women of New-York, and especially of those already interested in preparing aid for the sick and wounded, will be held in the principal Hall of the Cooper Institute, this morning, at 11 o'clock. Addresses conveying valuable information, and suggestions of immediate importance may be expected from distinguished speaker.

THE STARS AND STRIPES TO BE RAISED AT THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH IN FULTON STREET.

The National Flag will be raised this afternoon from the summit of the steeple of the Old North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets. This church is left us as one of the monuments of the Revolution, and during that war was for a considerable time occupied by the British forces. Interesting exercises will take place at the raising of the flag to-day.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

The ranks of this Brigade are steadily filling up at the barracks on Staten Island. Divine service was held at the barracks yesterday morning. The Chaplain of the Brigade, Rev. C. W. Denison, preached on "Enduring hardships as good soldiers." Several ladies were present who have volunteered to serve as nurses to the sick and wounded. The head-quarters are at No. 349 Pearl-street.

THE SIXTY-NINTH AUXILIARY REGIMENT.

A new regiment has been organized by Alderman Barry, in order to give those Irish citizens who could not get away with the Sixty-ninth, an opportunity to protect the flag of their adopted country. The rolls were opened on Saturday evening. To show the eagerness men come forward to join this corps, it may be stated that up to last evening over 600 men were enrolled.

POWDER VESSELS PLACED UNDER GOVERNMENT SURVEILLANCE.

Yesterday Sergeant Holland, of the Harbor Police, placed under Government surveillence the powder vessels which usually are found lying on the Jersey Flats, which are in the habit of supplying vessels with powder. The names of the vessels are the schooners *Fox*, *Chief*, *Times*, *Louisiana*, *Sallie* and *Sophia*. This is a mere precautionary act, to prevent their supplying any vessels intended for the South.

THE CHILD OF A VOLUNTEER.

A young man who has lately volunteered in the Second Regiment National Volunteers, is desirous of finding some person willing to adopt his son, a child eight years of age, whose mother has been dead for some years. The boy is handsome and intelligent. Any person desirous of adopting him can obtain further information by applying to Capt. Frank J. White, at his residence, No. 341 Fifth-avenue.

SECOND REGIMENT GERMAN RIFLES.

Our brave German citizens are about to organize another regiment of rifles. Most of those who have already joined have seen active service in Baden, Schleswig, Holstein, and the Crimea. Their head-quarters are at Palace Garden. As many of the men are without means, subscriptions sent thither will be very desirable.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

By invitation, the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 were in attendance at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, yesterday afternoon. They were the objects of special attention and interest. The Doctor delivered an impressive sermon, urging upon them and all present love for their country and the Constitution.

THE CAVALRY REGIMENT AT PALACE GARDEN.

The Cavalry Regiment, now drilling at Palace Garden, was visited last evening by an officer the United States cavalry service, who offered to detach some competent men from his command to assist in the drilling. He said the men composing the Regiment were of the right material. More of the same sort are wanted.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. LIGHT INFANTRY.

This regiment comprises ten companies, numbering 800 men, and with its engineer, howitzer and pioneer corps, will altogether turn out 1,000 well-drilled and disciplined defenders of the Union. They are all uniformed and equipped, and every man has passed an examination by the surgeon.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment is fast filling up, and Col. John W. Lawson is doing all in his power to secure the comfort of all those volunteers who have enrolled their names. Their Head-quarters have been moved to the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

SECOND REGIMENT—STATE GUARD.

Col. G. W. B. Tompkins has now his full complement of men, all of whom will be fully armed and equipped by Tuesday, and fully prepared to march to Washington or anywhere else it may please the Government to send them.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—ORDERS COUNTERMANDED.

The orders for the departure of the Highland Guard have been countermanded, so they will not leave the City at present. Col. McLean is still confined to his bed; Lieut. Col. Elliott is in command.

NINTH REGIMENT.

All the members of this Regiment are ready and anxious to go to the support of the Union. No definite orders have been received, but it is generally supposed that to-morrow is the day fixed for their departure.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers are being received daily at the recruiting offices, No. 17 Broadway and No. 109 Grand-street. The drill-room is at No. 398 Bowery.

THE CHASSEUR CADETS.

A new regiment, under the above designation, is about to be started. The head-quarters will be at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-street.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—WASHINGTON RIFLES.

Great activity prevails in this regiment, as orders from Head-quarters are expected to day, commanding their immediate embarkation for Washington.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

Military preparations were actively carried on yesterday in the churches, barracks, and elsewhere. Business at the clothing depôt, No. 166 Fulton-street, of which Judge Adams has charge, was particularly active. The clothing for the detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment (left behind) was given out, and also the clothing and accoutrements of the Twenty-eighth and Fourteenth Regiments. Aldermen Dayton, Scholes and Van Brunt, of the Common Council Committee, were at the depôt up to 1 o'clock yesterday morning, attending to their arduous duties.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment had services in the State Arsenal, where Rev. Mr. Hones officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Belden. At the close of the services Mrs Henry Hill sang the Star Spangled banner, the chorus of which was sang by the whole Regiment, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Members of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments attended Divine service, last evening, in Plymouth Church, by especial invitation. The house was filled at a very early hour, and thousands were unable to obtain admittance. A liberal collection was taken up for the benefit of the troops. Rev. Ross W. Clark, at his church, corner of Court and President streets, delivered a discourse to the memory of the Massachusetts men who fell in Baltimore. The Church was filled to overflowing. Collections were taken up in several Churches for the volunteers. The vestries of many of the Churches have been turned into workshops for ladies to manufacture lint and underclothing for the soldiers. In a few days Brooklyn will be able to fit out and equip whole Regiments as fast as required, and at very short notice.

MILITARY SURGERY AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton delivered, on Saturday, the second lecture of his course on Military Surgery, to a large number of physicians, surgeons and medical students. After describing a number of disqualifications for active service, with the reasons for inefficiency in each case, the lecturer stated that from 25 to 50 per cent. of those persons who usually offer themselves as recruits ought to be rejected. An army, to be of use, ought to be composed of picked men. Hence a grave responsibility rested on the medical examiner. For the consequence of want of care and sound judgment on his part, would be to crowd prematurely the ambulances or army hospitals, to overwhelm with labor the Regimental Surgeons, and seriously to impair the effectiveness of the army in the field. Among the disabilities mentioned were hernia, strabismus, loss or maiming of certain fingers, and various injuries of the knee or foot. In regard to the effects of wounds, many interesting facts and principles were stated. Thus, while injury of the knee-joint often caused the loss of the limb, a dislocation of the thigh frequently left the man able to march as well as before. This was sometimes the case even where there was a shortening of the limb. The test was, did the man limp? It was not enough to measure the length of the two limbs. For it was notorious that while some men would limp if a leg was shortened half an inch, it required 1½ inches shortening to produce limping in others. The difference probably arose in part from the ability conferred by nature on certain persons of lowering the pelvis and exercising more perfect control for the coördination of the parts, so as to compensate for the deficiency in the length of the leg; while this faculty of adaptation was not enjoyed to the same extent by others. The custom of the Indians was to turn their toes inward while walking, as experience had taught these children of Nature that swiftness and endurance in war or in hunting were thus obtained with the least expenditure of muscular force. Experience showed that those persons who were splay-footed were unable to walk long distances or to endure forced marches. It was also remarked that those who had the foot well arched, walked better than flat-footed persons; and that while by nature, the two arches of the foot were defective in some persons, there were habits, such for instance as that of dancing, which had a tendency to injure both these arches, and to impair the walking power of men to whom nature has given a well shaped foot. Many other interesting facts were pointed out and illustrated in an extremely lucid and felicitous manner. At the close of the lecture, specimens of shot and shell were exhibited, which had been supplied by Dr. Ganasvoar, of the United States Navy; also, various sedans for carrying the wounded from the field. A miniature model was also shown, of a temporary tent, which could be reared in a few moments, by the union of four knapsacks. Although the sun-shades thus extemporized, were black, and thus absorbed the rays of heat, still, as they were open at the ends, it was stated that they did not become so hot as might have been expected. On the contrary, they had been found in practice to afford a refreshing and grateful protection, even under a tropical sun.

Dr. Alcock, of the United States Navy, then offered some observations respecting the examination of recruits. He especially urged the necessity of inquiring whether the man had had fumbago or chronic rheumatism. If so, he would be unfit for service. The recruit should also be perfectly sober when examined; for if excited by liquor he would probably appear more robust and in better condition than he really was.

Dr. Hamilton then presented a specimen of condensed soup, containing, in a very small compass, enough, when boiled with a proper quantity of water, to feed 100 men.

Dr. Sayre then invited all who were about to join the army service to avail themselves of Dr. Woon's daily lectures on Practical Military Surgery in the Pathological Theatre of the College, when material would be furnished free of charge.

Dr. Woon stated that the object was for each gentleman to have the opportunity of performing with his own hands the various operations, and that any army surgeons from other States, who might be passing through the City, would be welcome to attend. He then delivered a lecture on gunshot and other wounds in the neck, illustrated by several operations, and the meeting adjourned till to-day at 12½ P. M.

THE ROUTE THROUGH BALTIMORE.

A RESPONSE TO GEORGE LAW'S LETTER.

No. 30 Pine-street, New-York,
Saturday, April 27, 1861.

George Law, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have read your letter to the President in the New-York Times of yesterday, and it coincides so entirely with my own feelings that, in case the Government does not speedily restore the railroads between this City and Washington to their former usefulness, and keep them open to the public, as well as for the passage of troops and munitions of war that may be required for the defence of our National Capital, I will volunteer my services to aid you in any effort you may make for the accomplishment of that object.

I have no doubt that I can muster, at very short notice, a sufficient number of resolute and capable railroad and bridge builders to rebuild the bridges and put the roads in running order in a very short time, provided the workmen are not too often obliged to exchange their tools for muskets and revolvers in self-defence; and after the route shall be opened, these men will be very glad to keep it open.

The most humiliating circumstance connected with the present deplorable state of things, is the fact that our national Capital is surrounded by States hostile to the Government, and that soldiers under arms for its protection are obliged to *steal* their way on foot through bye-ways and burning sands, or be *murdered* in cold blood by rebels in arms against the Government.

Will our rulers ever awake to a realizing sense of the awful crisis that is upon us, and respond with alacrity to the wishes and patriotic impulses of twenty millions of loyal freemen? or must we expect that, in pursuance of what appears to have been their past policy, they will blow up the Capitol and destroy all the Government property at Washington; and then, if the Governors of Maryland and Delaware will consent, (as they probably will, if they will agree to *go around Baltimore* and not hurt anybody,) retreat into Pennsylvania: or, for more perfect safety, perhaps into New-York, taking the precaution to destroy all the Government property as they go along, and to burn the Jersey ferry boats after them.

Let us, if possible, rather hope that beneath all this apparent inactivity there are plans maturing, if not being actually carried out, that will speedily vindicate the honor of our Government, and avenge the burning insults to our flag. Yours, very respectfully,

S. SEYMOUR.

THE NORTHER NUPRISING.

New-York, Friday, April 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are just beginning to hear from the South concerning the necessarily crushing effects of the unanimity of sentiment shown throughout the North, in favor of sustaining the Government.

From a subjoined extract, your readers will glean the fact, that in California, among a considerable proportion of its population, a similar wonder is to be excited.

In the debate on what were called the "Union Resolutions," in the Assembly of California, on the 11th of February last, Z. Montgomery, the leader of the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy in that body, said:

"The moment it is proposed to send a Northern army to battle against their Southern brethren, that moment there will arise in the North a counter army. and believe me, the Federal army that proposes to cross the line will never be permitted to do so without a protest coming from Northern men—a *protest written in characters of blood.* [Applause.] Let not gentlemen suppose that this is going to be a unanimous thing in the Northern States."

Other prominent members of the Breckinridge Democracy, both in the Senate and Assembly of California, expressed similar opinions.

Thank God! they are doomed to a grievous disappointment.

Still, I am sure there will be serious difficulties in California. The coming extra Session of Congress ought to pass a Pacific Railroad bill as a military necessity. *That* would squash the Pacific Republic plan most effectually. CALIFORNIAN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FORGERY ON THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—

Fontaine S. Pettis was arrested on Saturday, charged with conspiring with D. G Chapman to defraud the New-York County Bank out of $460 by means of a forged check. Pettis presented the check at the bank and was arrested. Chapman is yet at large. Justice Quackenbush held the prisoner to answer a charge of forgery.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Frank Goff, a French sailor, and Frank Thompson, also a sailor, quarreled on Saturday, in Franklin-square, during which Goff drew a knife and attempted the life of his adversary, but succeeded only in severing three of his fingers. Goff was arrested and held to trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Frederica Musken, a German woman, 46 years of age, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon, while in the act of waiting upon a customer at her grocery, No. 395 East Houston-street. She fell to the floor and expired almost immediately.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Eli Perry, of Albany; Dr. Atwater and family, of Pennsylvania; J. E. Cole, of Woodstock; Capt. J. M. Williams, of New-London, and C. H. McCormick, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

J. P Potter and Dr Schim r, of the United States Navy; S. S. Elder, of the United States Army, J. K. McDowell, of California, and Mayor T. G. Galbraith, of St. Paul's, Minn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H Gardner and Ex-Gov. N. P. Banks of Mass.; Dr. Parker of Nova Scotia; Dwight Foster, Attorney-General for the State of Massachusetts, and J M. Cooper and lady, of Pittsburgh, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville; G. S Little, of St. Louis, and S. Downer, of Boston, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

E. Molyneux, of the British Army T. A. Jacobs, of Providence, and L D. Trenchard, of the United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. J. M. Jeffrey, of the steam-ship *City of Washington*, L. Titzer, of the United States Army, and Frank Foster, of Calcutta, are at the New-York Hotel.

Madame Bowritz and daughter, and Frank Loyenoz, of Havana, are at the Union-place Hotel.

New-Jersey.

Another Home Guard.—Company B, Home Guard, of Jersey City, met at the Mayor's office on Friday evening, and perfected the organization by the election of the following officers: Captain, A. H. Wallace; First Lieutenant, A J Bixby; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Earle; Third Lieutenant, B. C. Neibuhr; Fourth Lieutenant, M. C. Morgan, Orderly, Wm. Piersen.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Gaffney, of Jersey City, held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of a man named Lawrence Donohue, found floating in the Morris Canal basin. Deceased had been missing since the night of the 9th inst., and it is supposed he fell into the canal while intoxicated. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a family.

More Volunteers.—Twenty-seven more recruits for the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, enlisted in Jersey City on Saturday, and left in the afternoon for the rendezvous at Trenton. The New-Jersey regiments will leave Trenton for Washington to-day.

Passengers Sailed.

April 27—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre*—W. L. Dayton, United States Minister to Paris, Mrs. and Miss Dayton and servant, W. L. Dayton, jr., Assistant Secretary of

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2999. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

The Augmentation of the Army and Navy.

The Proposed Blockade of the Southern Ports.

Great Reaction of Public Sentiment in Maryland.

Strong Vote Against Secession in the Legislature.

VIRGINIA GONE BAG AND BAGGAGE.

Gen. Harney Released by Gov. Letcher.

SECESSION PIRACY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 28.

Government has determined on the immediate establishment of a National Armory at Rock Island, Ill., to supply the loss of that destroyed at Harper's Ferry.

Five employes of the Navy-yard at this city were discovered yesterday filling shells with sand and sawdust. They were arrested, and are now under guard of the Seventh Regiment at the Capitol. They will probably be tried by Court-martial, and, if convicted, shot.

The propeller *Daylight* came up the Potomac without the slightest difficulty. She had no armament except one little howitzer. All on board are well. The *Burnside* also arrived with horses, battery, &c.

The troops arriving on the *Daylight* are camped to-night at the Arsenal.

Flour has declined again here to moderate prices.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 29.

Gen. HARNEY arrived here to-night from Richmond, whither he was conveyed by the Secessionist militia of Virginia who arrested him at Harper's Ferry. He was promptly released by Gov. LETCHER, who apologized freely for the arrest and detention, declaring it was entirely the result of mistake on the part of a newly-appointed and over-zealous militia General.

HARNEY is very guarded in his expressions as to his future course, giving not the slightest indication as to whether he contemplates resigning or to maintain his loyalty to the Government. He says he saw very few troops at Richmond, and thus confirms other statements from that quarter, showing the Confederate forces assembled there thus far to be very limited in number.

The orders issued to-day by the President call for forty thousand volunteers for the Army, to serve three years, and to receive $100 boonty at honorable discharge. They also provide for the addition of twenty-five regiments, of a thousand men each, to the regular ARMY; and an increase of the Navy from the present complement of seven thousand five hundred to twenty-five thousand. This increase of the regular force is made in anticipaton that Congress will ratify and legalize the step, as indispensable in the present emergency.

Commodore STRINGHAM, on the first of May, assumes command as Admiral of the entire blockading squadron, and will proceed to a rigid enforcement of his duties.

Mr. WEED is here, and it is supposed the remaining New York appointments will be announced to-morrow. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27.

Some excitement has been produced in diplomatic circles, growing out of the proclamation of the President directing a blockade of the Southern ports. It appears that e blockade, to be respected by foreign Powers, must not only be effective but thet duc notice must be given of such intention to their representatives. With Brazil and all South American Governments, a notice of ninety days is required under treaty. But this has not been given by our Government. Hence, cosignments of coffee and other natural products designed for Southern ports are delayed in their transportation to that portion of the country, the merchants not being satisfied of the effects of immediate blockade. It has therefore become necessary that specific inquiries be made of the Federal Government in relation to this subject, so that treaty rights and privileges be not damaged. The Foreign Ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed, otherwise naval forces will be dispatched hither as a means of Foreign protection. The delicacy of the question is apparent, and, from what is known, may involve serious consequences to all concerned; it all events prodnce tronble now as well as in the future.

Among the letters recently received at the Post-office Department, was one from a South Carolina Postmaster, countermanding orders for stamps, eod refusing to make his returns, saying he will attend to this business when Postmaster-General REAGAN shall reach Washington. Many of the official letters sent hither bear on the corner a representation of the Confederate flag.

Gentlemen from Virginia give as their opinioo that the ordinance of secesion will be affirmed by over one hundred thousand majority.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 28.

Northern troops continue unobstructedly to arrive both by river and railroad. An order will be issued to-morrow, prohibiting the soldiers from wearing side arms, unless on duty.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 29.

The troops called out by the order of to-day are all additional to the 75,000 already required, so that the whole number called for by the Government thus far is: Volunteers by proclamation, 75,000; volunteers for three years' service, 40,090; regulars for five years' service, 25,000; seamen ditto, 18,000, being a total of 158,000 men; that is, 75,000 the week before last and 83,000 to-day. Even this falls short of the real number, as several States sent double the number of regiments asked for.

A large number of additional volunteers arrived from Annapolis yesterday and to day.

A rumor having started that a battery has been thrown up by the Virginians on the heights at the White House, below Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, an actual examination was yesterday made of the grounds there and for a mile or two all around, and nothing of the kind was anywhere discoverable.

The Charleston *Mercury* earnestly protests against the advice of certain Southern journals which urge an immediate assault on Washington, and its occupation as the Capital of the Confederate States.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says that Gen. LEE has ordered the release of Gen. HARNEY, who was stopped at Harper's Ferry on his way to Washington, and mentions as rumor that JEFFERSON DAVIS is to come to Richmond this week, and that Vice-President STEPHENS has returned to Montgomery.

There is good reason for stating that the Naval Academy is to be removed, at least temporarily, from Annapolis to Newport, R. I.

It was ascertained at the State Department to-day that no more diplomatic and consular appointments will be made, and no consideration given to the subject until all the avenues leading to the Capital are opened for the passage of citizens and United States troops.

Col. MANSFIELD, of the United States Engineers, is now in command of the troops here, his predecessor, Col. C. F. SMITH, having been ordered to New-York.

The NAVY Department has issued an order similar to that from the War Department, that amounts due to the recent officers from the States claiming to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to, or deposited in, those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct.

ARTEUR H. GRIMSHAW has been appointed Postmaster at Wilmington, Del.

The Montgomery *Mail* of Thursday says that a portion of the crew of the steamer *Star of the West*, recently taken by the Confedsrete States as prisoners of war, have arrived at Montgomery for trial.

A Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

The Attorney-General, Mr. BENJAMIN, authorizes me to say that the commissions for privateers are being prepared, and will be issued as soon as Congress shall declare war, which it will undoubtedly do. Those intending to apply for them, had better be preparing their bonds, &c. The instructions will contain a prohibition on the seizure of cotton from Southern ports, whether in British or American bottoms. The applications for letters of marque are numerous at New Orleans. I understand the blockade of our Southern ports, ordered by President LINCOLN, does not include cotton vessels.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SECESSION KILLED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, VIA CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, April 29.

A direct vote was taken in the House of Delegates, on the secession question, this morning. The vote stood fifty three against secession and thirteen for secession.

Secession is killed "dead." Nothing else was done to-day.

The Senate has published an address, signed by all its members, denying the intention to pass an ordinance of secession. If it is believed by them to be desired by the people, they might give the people an opportunity of deciding for themselves, but would go no further. The address is believed to be the result of the popular clamor against disunion.

Senator MASON, of Virginia, is here. He was serenaded last night, and made a characteristic disunion speech, asserting Virginia to be a sovereign power, and, if Maryland seceded, pledging Virginia's money, men and arms to sustain her.

Violent secession speeches were also made by three members of the House at the serenade, but no direct action dare be taken in the General Assembly to that end.

Terrorism is existing in Eastern Virginia, and all Union men are leaving who can. Heavy depredations are made upon private property to sustain an armed rabble.

The Union strength is increasing west of Martinsburgh. The same is the case in Maryland, and no fears are expressed that she will secede.

By order of the State Judge, the armed company of Secessionists here is pronounced to be an illegal organization, and the Sheriff is directed to take their arms from them. No secession flags are yet raised here.

The statement is made in the Baltimore papers that the Federal troops possess Arlington Heights, and have seventeen guns planted upon it; also, that the Virginia Convention has passed an act of provisional annexation to the Confederate States. E. F. U.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, April 27.

The route is open to Washington, but passes by rail are hard to get. Several of the New-York troops are in the hospital. One German cut his throat, and another drowned himself.

The *Constitution*, with about 100 naval cadets, has sailed for New-York, in tow of the *R. R. Cuyler*. The first class of cadets goes to Washington.

Annapolis is strong for secession, but keeps quiet.

The fortifications across the river were, yesterday, reinforced with Federal troops and cannon.

Hon. JAMES S. WADSWORTH arrived last night, *via* Perryville, and will remain some days, to establish a commissariat, &c.

The *Kill Von Kull* is now steaming up the harbor.

There was a report here yesterday of the loss of Fort Pickens, at which 1,000 Secessionists were killed.

A number of transports leave for Perryville this morning.

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, April 28—10 A. M.

Two hundred and fifty men of the Eighth (New-York) Regiment were just ordered to Annapolis Junction, where travelers just arrived from Washington report the Twelfth now stationed.

The current report that two men were hung yesterday on the brig *Perry*, is false.

The troops expected last night have not arrived.

An immense mail, just from Washington, goes to Perryville by transport *Commerce*.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Monday, April 29.

Four Companiee of Morristown Rifles have just arrived, from Perryville, by steamers *H. L. Gaw* and *Maryland*.

The steamers *Monticello* and *Coatzacoalcos* are in the herbor. The brig *Perry* left last night. Troops are hourly expected from New-York. The Albany Regiment marched this morning in the direction of Annapolis Junction.

Fortifications commanding the railroad and country some two miles from Annapolis, were thrown up yesterday. Annapolis was made a military department yesterday.

Gen BUTLER will remain here. All movements are as secret as possible.

From an *attaché* of Mr. DAYTON, Minister to Paris, just arrived from Washington, I have reliable information that 10,000 troops from the Southern Confederacy are now in Virginia, and more pouring in. The Administration have notified Gov. LETCHER that one step of advance from Richmond will cause a speedy invasion of Virginia from the West. Farmers from Virginia have forced the secession lines, and report a strong Union feeling a few miles from the Capital.

The Seventh (New-York) Regiment occupy the Hall of the House of Representatives, and meals at the National. They have just made up $1,000 for a lieutenant of the Massachusetts Regiment, who was accidentally wounded so as to have the leg amputated.

Teams run from Baltimore to Wheeling, but are searched at Harper's Ferry by Secessionists, who are all along the route.

I learn from a private source that the Secessionists managed to save 5,000 muskets at Harper's Ferry, not all destroyed.

Saturday night the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went to Washington in a special train to get the road from Baltimore to Washington opened, but met with no success.

The weather to-day is warm and sunny.

Information has just arrived that the Maryland Legislature has refused to pass the ordinance of secession by a two-thirds vote.

OUR DISPATCH FROM PERRYVILLE

PERRYVILLE, Sunday, April 28.

The steamer *Maryland* left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Annapolis, taking several regiments of Pennsylvania country troops.

The steamer *Commerce* arrived this evening with a few passengers and a very large Washington mail. The *Commerce* fired into a suspicious bark on her down trip, but failed to bring her to. On the up trip, the same bark was brought to and found all right. She was from Baltimore.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Monday, April 29.

Senator MASON has not been arrested as reported, but some other parties were arrested for an examination merely.

The steamer *Adelaine*, of the Norfolk line, arrived at Baltimore, Saturday morning, from Norfolk, reports being fired into off Old Point Comfort by the *Harriet Lane*. The *Adelaine* was brought to and then allowed to pass on.

OUR DISPATCH FROM HAVRE DE GRACE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sunday, April 28.

The *Portsmouth*, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Baltimore, reports that, when seven miles below, she was intercepted by a small steamer, bearing instructions to the Captain to put back to Baltimore, as the *Lancaster*, of the same line, had been seized by the Federal authorities at this point. The passengers united in a protest, and the Captain continued on for a short time, when they met the *Lancaster* coming down, reporting that all had been arranged.

UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

COMMUNICATION WITH PHILADELPHIA RE-ESTABLISHED.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 29.

A spontaneous Union meeting was held to-night in East Baltimore—1,500 to 2,000 persons were present and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Strong straight out Union resolutions were adopted and the National Banner was unfurled.

Regular daily communication with Philadelphia is now reestablished.

Steamers will run regularly between this city and Perryville, connecting with all trains on the Philadelphia Railroad.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

A private telegram dated Baltimore, April 29, says: "Secession is defunct in Baltimore, and the Union sentiment again triumphant. But few men are willing to-day to announce themselves secessionists. One weeks experience of the deadly contagion has overwhelmed the conspirators and the Union sentiment is now stronger and deeper than ever. The day of reconing has come, and those who last week, sustained by the police disgraced our city, shrink from the public gaze. The reaction is overwhelming in all parts of the State, and we are prepared to meet the issue at the ballot-box. Sad as were the doings of the past few days, they have forever settled the question of secession in Maryland. On Wednesday, our Custom-house, which has been the den in which most of this treason has been hatched, will be cleared of its traitors, and the new appointees will take their places. The American flag will be hoisted over the Custom-house and responded to throughout the city despite the prohibition of our dictators. The boys are selling miniature flags on the streets. The secession flags has disappeared, it being regarded as the emblem of our terrible wrongs.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by one of the first merchants in Baltimore to his correspondents in this City:

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 27, 1861.

I do not apprehend any immediate danger to our city—the *mob element* are now generally enrolled and under military discipline—where God grant they may stay, as the troubles of our city and State have been brought upon us by their uncalled for and brutal attack of the 19th. The writer was an eye-witness to what the troops had to submit to before firing—and they did what any of us would have done under similar circumstances—protected themselves by the weapons in their hands. There is now a reaction going on, and, I think, by to morrow the "Flag of our Union," that has been for six or seven days past entirely out of sight, will be again thrown to the breeze without fear. Our Legislature meets to-day, and will, no doubt, commit mischief of some kind. As yet we have suffered only from alarm and excitement. The accounts from Baltimore have been gross exaggerations. We do not expect any bombardment by Fort McHenry—in fact they have not got guns of sufficient calibre to do us any great damage. What I dread and fear most is that we are to be the battle ground in the approaching contest. I hear this morning that JEFF DAVIS told Col. MAY he was determined to attack Washington.

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

EX-NAVAL ACADEMY,
NOW UNITED STATES BARRACKS,
ANNAPOLIS, Friday, April 26, 1861.

The readers of the TIMES will please bear in mind thet if my ideas are loosely put together, it is because I am taking it tough, and writing on a friend's trunk on the reeu of the EX-NAVAL Academy, surrounded by about five thousand soldiers, who are indulging in various hilarities consequent upon arrival.

The *Columbia* transport discharged her men yesterday morning, at 8 A. M. We had only one coward on board, out of over 600. He salveled and trembled, and was afraid of being shot. The Naval Brigade cried out to "push him overboard, and drown the d——d fool." He was pushed into the tug by main force. Another who had had delirium on the voyage leaped into the water, but was quickly rescued. With these *contretemps*, everything went right with the Sixth N. Y. S. M. On arriving they were immediately assigned by Col. KEYS, of the United States Army, the post of honor to garrison Annapolis, and hold the heights opposite which command the city. They were sent over for this purpose last night, and probably bivouacked on the grass. I am informed by reliable men that this city was strongly Union until the Massachusetts troops, Eighth Regiment, arrived on Sunday—the first instalment of Northern men. Reports spread that they came to free the negroes, and the timid men in this little city of 4,000 became immensely frightened and lukewarm. The glorious Seventh of New-York arrived Monday, having been cooped up in a little tug for 48 hours. They suffered for provisions and water, but bore it like heroes. The Massachusetts boys, under the lead of Gen. BUTLER, can do a little of everything. They found the engine had been tampered with, and the track torn up. They rebuilt the engine, one of the Lieutenants acting as Engineer. Officers relaid the track, and they pushed on at imminent daoger. It was discovered that the most dangerous embankments had been selected to throw off the train, and bridges sawn in the most dangerous spots. The Seventh have won golden opinions here. They have paid liberally for everything, and are a perfect God-send to the traders. When they started, they threw forward 200 as an advance guard, who stripped to shirt and trowsers. Light skirmishers were also thrown forward, who found the farmers perfectly terrified, but the name of the Seventh National Guard seemed to act like magic, and they were hospitably treated, at latest dates, having passed the Junction. One company has five brothers in it. Another company has two men whose "cards were out" for Tuesday of this week. Unwilling to hesitate for a moment, they were both married on the very eve of departure. Another specimen of the "kid glove with the iron heart." Let the Empire State be proud of the Seventh, who have borne every privation thus far without a murmur, and let the Bay State throw laurels around the homes of their Eighth Regiment, who have performed herculean labors here, and opened the track for 20 miles. The *James Adger* has just arrived with the Sixty-ninth, and several other steamers are, I hear, in the road. It was a sad sight last evening to see the breaking up of the Naval Academy. The eldest boys are ordered to report to Washington, while the rest are indefinitely furloughed. The scene at parting was touching in the extreme. Capt. ROGERS tried to address them, but his heart was too full. The gallant little middies were affected to tears on seeing the emotion of their Commandant. All he could say was: "God bless you, boys, and stand by the flag."

This post is a most important one, and the Government must strengthen it in the most positive manner. There has been an extraordinary amount of red tapeism thus far, and the most inexcusable delay in sending troops to Washington. The facilities from here by rail only consist of two passenger cars and a few dirt boxes. Government ought to send at once from New-York at least an hundred cars, and send with them the very best railroad mechanics. If the Government, too, wish to save the men from disease, which in the Crimea killed far more than the sword, they should have the most thorough system in the *cuisine*. The Seventh left here for Washington with a little *raw* pork and a pound and a half of biscuit to each man. The Eighth, Massachusetts, fared even worse; a piece of pork, two inches square, as a ration—trusting to luck for water. The Sixth, with whom I came, had to content themselves last evening with the merest pittance in the shape of food. I turned in with the staff, (ten,) in a little room, with a little bread and cheese for men who can command their thousands at home. If Government wants men to fight, let them feed them well. Some of the regiments have no cooking utensils. The officers are full of bravery. The men, almost to a man, have but one resolve; they cannot be conquered unless they are starved. In fact, the men throughout the entire North, East and West, are far ahead of the powers that are at Washington.

This war is destined to create an entire revolution in uniforms. What looks very pretty on parade, is very absurd when men have to cut their way through. The Rhode Islanders, under SPRAGUE, are perfect in this respect. They wear a simple blue flannel shirt, with soft hat and plume, and a red blanket. It is picturesque in the extreme, and eminently easy and good for a fight. The men are all ploked. Some of the lady friends of the National Guard would be slightly shocked if they should see their pets with locks reduced to regular shingle style. They went into the razee system strong when they reached here. As I continue my writing, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of New-York march by me with their beautiful *shamrock* flag spread to the breeze. The men all look cool and determined. The first Pennsylvania Regiment that has come *via* Annapolis, started on foot this morning. The entire body were ununiformed militia, dressed in the most heterogeneous style, but each having a good musket. The Twelfth Regiment, (New York,) Col. BUTTERFIELD, will follow this afternoon. Everything has to give way to the military, so that it is very uncertain when the TIMES Correspondent can get on, unless he walks. One of the regiments has carried off his trunk, so that he is reduced to a small bag. "Take it easy" is the motto; those who care for trifles, had better not come to the wars. Some of the gentlemen soldiers of our City have not had a change of linen since they left. The entire officers' baggage of the Seventh is still here.

JASPER.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

THE STATE GOES OVER TO THE CONFEDERATES.

The following important documents are published in the Richmond papers:

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Convention of this Commonwealth has, on this, the 25th day of April, 1861, adopted an ordinance "for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederated States of America," and has agreed to a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America," which it is proper should be made known to the people of this Commonwealth and to the world:

Therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby publish and proclaim that the following are authentic copies of the one matter and Convention aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this [L. S.] 25th of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround the Commonwealth, and appealing to the Searcher of hearts, for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the grave responsibilities of this act, do, by this ordinance, *adopt and ratify* the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; provided that this ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect, if the people of this Commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the ordinance of secession passed by this Convention on the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall reject the same. A true copy,

JOHN L. EUBANK, Secretary.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, looking to a speedy union of said Commonwealth and the other slave States with the Confederate States of America, according to the provisions of the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention and agreement with the said States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests, and safety of said Commonwealth and said Confederacy.

First—Until the union of said Commonwealth with said Confederecy shall be perfected, and said Commonwealth shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both Powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said Commonwealth, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of said Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if said Commonwealth were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confedereoy.

Second—The Commonwealth of Virginia will, after the consummation of the Union contemplated by this Convention, and her adoption of the Constitution for a permanent Government of said Confederate States, and she shall become a member of said Confederacy under said permanent Constitution, if the same occur, turn over to said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores and munitions of war, etc., she may then be in possession of acquired from the United States on the same terms and in like manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

3. Whatever expenditure of money, if any, said Commonwealth of Virginia shall make before the Union, under the Provisional Government, as above contemplated, shall be consummated shall be met and provided for by said Confederate States.

This Convention entered into and agreed to in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on the 24th day of April, 1861, by Alexander H. Stevens, the duly authorized Commissioner to act in the matter for the said Confederate States, and John Tyler, Wm. Ballare Preston, Sam'l McD. Moore, James P. Holcombe, James C. Bruce and Lewis E. Harvie, parties duly authorized to act in like manner for said Commonwealth of Virginia—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments respectively.

In testimony whereof the parties aforesaid have hereto set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid and at the place aforesaid—in duplicate originals. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, [Seal,]
Commissioner for Confederate States.

JOHN TYLER, [Seal,]
WM BALLARD PRESTON, [Seal,] } Commissioners
S. MCD. MOORE, [Seal,] } for
JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, [Seal,]
JAMES C. BRUCE, [Seal] } Virginia.
LEWIS E. HARVIE, [Seal,]

Approved and ratified by the Convention of Virginia, on the 25th of April, 1861.

JOHN JANNEY, President.
JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary.

GEORGIA TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

We have just seen a letter received by a gentleman in this City from a member of the Columbus (Ga.) Light Guard, who writes from Portsmouth Barracks, Virginia, under date of April 26, where, he says, the company to which he belongs is now on duty. This may be regarded as proof positive that not only South Carolina but Georgia, also, is coming to the rescue of Virginia.

LATE REPORTS FROM MONTGOMERY.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, April 28.

A gentleman, entirely reliable, has just arrived in this City, who left Montgomery, Ala., on Tuesday last. He says that JEFF. DAVIS, on that day, issued an order for the troops of that State to concentrate at Opelika, Ala., from whence they were to start to-day, (28th,) for Lynchburgh, Va. Those from Georgia were to move for the same point. As he passed Nashville, on Thursday, the talk was strong for secession. He reports great disappointment among the rebels at the reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

REPORTED ADOPTION OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE IN TENNESSEE.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 29.

We learn from Mr. E. A. HUNTLEY, formerly of this city, who passed through Nashville Saturday afternoon, that he was informed by a member of the Tennessee Convention that the ordinance of secession was passed that afternoon in secret session.

The fact was not to be publicly proclaimed until the result of the attack upon Washington, which was expected to take place on Saturday, was known.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Monday, April 29.

Gen. SMALL received his commission this morning; also, Col. RUSH VAN DYKE and Lieut.-Col. CASPAR BETTY.

An old-school Presbyterian clergyman, who left Eastern Mississippi, near Mobile, last Monday, arrived here to day. He came through by the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. He reports that there were one hundred and fifty passengers with him from the Gulf States, fleeing North. They left him at Chattanooga, sacrificing their through tickets rather than come through Washington and Baltimore, believing both cities to be under martial law. He says he saw troops at every station, and that their destination was all Northward. He heard them avow that they were going on to attack and burn Washington.

A Maryland planter who left Frederick yesterday, reports that he had a full conference with the members of the Legislature of that State, and that they will not pass a secession ordinance, but submit that question to the people. He saw no flags flying at Frederick but secession.

A clergyman says he saw numbers of troops at Alexandria, Va., shipped back to the interior of Virginie because there were no arms for them.

A passenger saw Gen. HARNEY, after his capture at Harper's Ferry, at Winchester. The General was then on his way to Richmond, and seemed in the best terms with his escort, and in high spirits.

All the passengers of the extreme South say that the people are universally of the opinion that LINCOLN has been drunk continually since his inauguration, and that when he goes out of Washington he is disguised for fear of assassination by the Republicans. A thousand other such extravagant statements are flying in every direction.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, April 29.

The Senators and Representatives are arriving. All will be here at noon to-morrow, when the Legislature assemules. The Governor will apportion the troops under the new requisition according to number of population, and the soldiers already in the field in order to prevent a too great depopulation of the agricultural and mining counties.

S. A. MERRITH has been appointed Colonel of the Tenth Regiment in place of Col. MCCALL, declined.

PIRACY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, April 29.

The people of Helena, Ark., seized the steamer *Mars* and a Cincinnati packet on Friday, and took from her 480 barrels of molasses, a large quantity of sugar, resin and turpentine, all for Cincinnati. The boat is tied up here, with a cannon placed on the shore directly opposite her. The Helena folks say the Cincinnati people can have the boat when they take her, and dot until theo.

A most outjustifiable attack was made on the steamer *Westmoreland*, a New Orleans packet, at Napoleon, Ark., on Thursday night. It appears, from the statement of the Captain, that he rounded to at that place for the purpose of taking in freight. As soon as the boat was tied up the clerk went on shore. In a moment he returned, and said the wharf master informed him that the mob was going to take the boat. This information was immediately followed by a volley from the guns and pistols of a crowd of fifty or sixty persons. The boat was crowded with passengers, many of them were ladies. A passenger named HENRY HAMMER, of Memphis, was shot through the heart and died instantly. One fireman was wounded. The Captain had the wheels set going, breaking the line and go off. A straggling fire was kept up for some time.

The boat arrived here last night. The holes in her look as if made by grape-shot fired from a cannon.

CONNECTICUT TROOPS ON THE WAY.

NOAWICH, Monday, April 29.

I leave here with a company of volunteers this morning. We shall carry the Stars and Stripes through Baltimore or die.

JAMES TYRRELL, Captain.

THE ADDITIONAL NEW-YORK TROOPS.

ALBANY, Monday, April 29.

The State officers are now discussing the propriety of countermanding the last order, calling out twenty-one more regiments. Gov. MORGAN and Mr. DORSHEIMER are against it, but the others favor it.

WHAT NEW-YORK IS DOING.

KATONAH, Monday, April 29.

A large crowd, including many ladies, assembled at the station on Saturday afternoon to witness the raising of the flag on a tall hemlock from the old Jay Farm. Spirited speeches from Rev. Dr. HENRY, of the Episcopal Church, Judge ROBERTSON and others were received with great applause.

Notice was given in the Episcopal Church yesterday, by Rev. Mr. BOGGS, of a meeting of ladies at the Jay Homestead on Tuesday, to prepare hospital supplies. On Saturday next, at 2 P. M., a general gathering is expected at the Bedford Court-house to aid the enlistment of Volunteers, the establishment of a Union Fund, and the formation of a Home Guard. Among the gentlemen on the Committee to solicit subscriptions, &c., are Wm. P. Woodcock, Benjamin F. Ambler, A. F. Dickinson, Wm. H. Robertson, Capt. Gardiner, Dr. Shovey, James Lounsberry.

The second Katonah Market Fair takes place this week, on Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. CAMPBELL, the President of the Harlem Railroad, obligingly consents to carry agricultural implements and machinery to and from the Fair without charge.

AUBURN, Monday, April 29,

Four full volunteer companies left this city at 2½ o'clock, this afternoon, for Elmira. They were escorted to the depôt by the Old Guard and Willard Guard. An immense concourse of our citizens turned out to see the companies take their departure. They left amid the roar of cannon, the waving of handkerchiefs, and the huzzas of the multitude. The companies are commanded by Capts. BAKER, KANNADY, SCHENCK and GARIONAN.

BATAVIA, Monday, April 29.

At Warsaw, Wyoming County, a meeting has been held. A company was formed at once, and $3,000 subscribed for the families of the volunteers. Two more companies will be raised immediately. At Perry, in the same county, a company has been formed, and others are about to be in the remaining towns. The most intense feeling exists.

A company of volunteers, numbering 80 men, under command of Capt. AUGUSTUS J. ROOT, left here for their place of rendezvous at Syracuse to-day. They belong to the Fifty-first Regiment. Three other companies are organized and nearly ready to leave this place. An immense crowd gathered at the depôt to witness the departure of the volunteers. Among the crowd were many of the relatives of the Company, a number of whom seemed in very high spirits.

WHAT NEW-JERSEY IS DOING.

TRENTON, Monday, April 29.

The Legislature of our State assembles in extra session to-morrow, to make provision to meet the emergences of recruiting the volunteers. Gov. OLDEN will send in a message recommending that an appropriation be made to meet the exigencies of the case. Petitions will be presented asking that the pay of the volunteers be increased. The Legislature will, no doubt, come up to the work promptly. They will remain in session but a few days.

The shipment of the Jersey troops will commence to-morrow. The fourth division will be sent off first, composed of regiments from Hudson, Passaic and Essex Counties. The third division, and probably all others, will be sent off on Wednesday. Their destination is not yet known—some say Fort Monroe.

OUR CITIZEN MILITARY.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

It was generally supposed that this regiment would have left on Sunday, but owing to the non-arrival of rifles for this corps, the departure was indefinitely postponed. However, the anxiously looked-for arms came to hand this morning, and orders were immediately issued for the embarkation. The following is a list of officers of the regiment: Colonel, E. ELMER ELLSWORTH; Lieutenant-Colonel, NOAH L. FARNHAM; Major, JOHN A. CREGIER. Companies and captains: A, JOHN COYLE; B, EDWARD BURNS; C, MICHAEL C. MURPHY; D, JOHN DOWNING; E, JOSH B. LAVERICK; F, WILLIAM H. BURNS; G, MICHAEL A. TAGAN; H, WILLIAM HACKETT; I, JOHN WILDEY; J, ANDREW D. PURTELL.

SCENE AT THE BARRACKS.

The head-quarters, DEVLIN'S new store, Canal-street, previous to their departure, presented a scene of extraordinary activity and excitement. The men were in the highest animal spirits, and all seemed happy at the prospect of soon having a set-to with the Secessionists. The men were marched by companies into the basement. Each man was there armed with a Sharpe's rifle. When on board the *Baltic* they will have presented to them a bowie-knife about sixteen inches long, which can be fastened to the rifle and used as a bayonet, and a revolver.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

At 1 o'clock the men had formed into line in Canal-street. A stand of colors was there presented to the regiment by Mr. W. H. WICKHAM, on behalf of the New-York Fire Department. Col. ELLSWORTH was surrounded by his staff; they all remained uncovered while Mr. WICKHAM made the following speech:

Col. ELLSWORTH: The Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department of this City have caused to be prepared this stand of colors to present to your regiment, composed of the firemen of New-York and our associates. As President of the Fire Department, I now perform that duty. Take them, place them in the midst of your gallant band, and wherever the fight is the thickest, and the bullets fly the fastest, let these banners be borne, and may you and your comrades, in the hour of trial and battle, remember the proud motto emblazoned upon them: "The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave."

Let this be your war-cry as you rush to the onset. Let it nerve your arms and fire your ranks. Wave it in triumph only, and do you bring it back, Sir, though it be tattered and torn in the fight.

Old associates, remember, on every battle-field and in every trial that the thousands have around you, have placed in your hands a mighty charge. Go forth from this hour, and swear by that flag to live, for that flag to die!

The people have high hopes of you. You have established a character for noble daring which has received the admiration and tribute of the people.

When the fire-bell rings in the night the citizen rests securely, for he knows that the New-York Firemen are omnipotent to arrest the progress of destruction. You are now to exhibit your gallantry, your energies, in another field.

You are called to quench the flames of rebellion, and we know that whether in the midst of burning cities or in the tented field, you will sustain your own high character, and these banners will ever wave in triumph, even though it be in the midst of ruins.

Our hearts are with you, at all times and in every place. Spring with the same alacrity to the performance of your duty, at the call of the bugle, as though the old familiar note of the fire-trumpet fell upon your ear. Do this, and you will succeed. Let no man's heart fail him; be firm, be united, be true to each other, have confidence in your commanders and yourselves, and when you return we will rejoice with you over the glories you have won, and weep with you over those that may have fallen.

Col. ELLSWORTH said in reply, that his acquaintance with the men had been brief, but he thoroughly understood their feelings, and he was sure that as long as one of them lived, that flag would never be disgraced. He was taking his command away without any drill, and he might almost say unformed; nevertheless, they were determined to do their duty, and he hoped to return with those colors as pure and unstained as they are now.

Col. ELLSWORTH then took the flags from the hands of Mr. W. H. WICKHAM, who handed them to the color-sergeant, who in his turn placed them in the charge of the regiment.

PRESENTATION OF MRS. ASTOR'S COLORS.

Mrs. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr., then stepped from a carriage and took up a position in front of the regiment. She was accompanied by Gen. DIX, bearing the colors, who, on Mrs. ASTOR'S behalf, said: "Colonel ELLSWORTH: I have been requested by the donor of the colors about to be presented to you to read to you her letter of presentation. I have accepted the service with the greatest of pleasure, and I regard it as an honor second only to that of commanding such a regiment as I see before me, and of marshaling it under a flag presented by so graceful and patriotic a donor." The General then read the following letter from Mrs. ASTOR:

COL. ELLSWORTH—*Sir*: I have the honor of presenting the accompanying colors to the First Regiment New-York Zouaves. In delivering the ensign of our nation into the charge of the brave men under your command, I am happy in the confidence that I intrust it to men whose heads are moved by a generous patriotism to defend it, and whose hearts feel now more deeply than they have ever done that the honor of their country's flag is sacred and precious to them as their own.

Accustomed as we are to think of them in the discharge of their ordinary duties with grateful sympathy and a well-founded pride, these feelings grow stronger the solemn moment when they are going from us to engage in a new and still more perilous service. I pray, Sir, that Heaven's gracious protection may be over you and over these, to preserve and bring you back in safety those whose hearts will follow you each day with prayer, and with a hopeful expectation of being gladdened through your success.

Believe me yours, with much respect and true regard, AUGUSTA ASTOR.

Col. ELLSWORTH made a suitable reply.

Three cheers were then given for the presentations, three for the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, and three more for the Chief Engineer.

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Every available window and loop-hole in this hotel that commanded a view of Broadway, was crowded with human beings, anxious to catch a glimpse of the New-York Firemen Zouaves, as they marched up Broadway. Gen. WOOL, who is staying at the St. Nicholas, reviewed the men as they passed. Each man, as he went by the veteran General, cheered him most lustily. The Regiment was escorted to the boat by about 5,000 firemen, many of whom carried banners. Upon the one carried by Company 39 was inscribed,

"If our Country calls, the rest are ready."

THE LINE OF MARCH.

The Regiment, after leaving Canal-street, marched up Broadway to Bond-street, then down the Bowery to the Astor House, from thence up Broadway, and down Canal, at the foot of which street the steamer *Baltic* was lying.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Calling a halt at the Astor House, Col. ELLSWORTH'S Regiment had another stand of colors presented to them

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 29.

	U.S.6s,'81,Reg.. 99	100	Rud. R. R. P. 29½
	U.S.6s,'81,Coup. 99½	200	do.... 30
	U.S.6s,'74,Coup 75	100	do.... s30 30½
	do 75½	50	do.... s30 30½
	Tenn 6's o Nts.101	100	Harlem R. R 12½
	Kentucky 6s 5s. 70	100	Har. R. R. Pref.... 32
	Tenn. State 6s.'90 50	200	do.... b30 34
	Va. State 6s..... 48	150	do.... s10 34
	do 48½	400	Reading Railroad.... 39½
	do 48	100	do.... b30 39½
	do.... s30 47	100	do.... b30 39½
	do.... s30 47	50	Panama R. R.... s30 129½
	Illinois 6s..... 85	25	do.... b30 129½
	do 86	50	Mich. Cent. R.... s30 44½
	Tenn. 6s..... 61½	200	do.... 44½
	do 61¾	200	do.... 44½
	do 61¾	50	do.... s10 45
	Cal. State 7s..... 13½	200	do.... s10 44½
	Miss. 6s '62, '63. 82	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.... 13½
	Ohio 6s, C. W. L.... 98	50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. G. S.... 29½
	do 6th M. Bo.. 88	750	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.. 68
	do S. Fd. '62 93	100	do.... b10 69
	do Div. R. 1st M.100	200	do.... s10 69½
	do 100½	100	do.... 69½
	do J. & R. B. 99	200	do.... 69½
	do J. & J. F. Bo. 79	200	do.... 69½
	do Penn. 5 p.c.b. 94	100	do.... s10 69½
	do Company.... 9	75	do.... b30 69
	do 63½	100	do.... s15 69½
	do 63½	200	do.... s15 69
	do 6	11	Cle., Col. & Cin. R. 92
	Ohio Red. Can Co. 63½	6000	Gal. & Chicago R.. 88
	Panama R. R. Co.s30 129½	100	do.... s10 88
	do 129½	100	do.... s10 88
	do 129½	50	do.... b30 88½
	do 129	100	do.... b10 88
	N. Y. Central R.. 73½	50	do.... 88½
	do.... s15 73	25	do.... 88½
	do 73½	100	Clov. & Tol. R 24
	do.... h10 73½	650	do.... 24½
	do.... s6 73	900	do.... 24½
	do 73½	100	do.... b10 24½
	do.... s10 73	100	do.... b30 24½
	Erie Railroad.. s15 21½	100	do.... s15 24½
	do.... b30 21½	950	Chic. & Rk. I. R.... 38
	do 21½	250	do 38½
	do 21¾	45	do 38¼
	do 21½	200	do.... b30 38
	do 21½	80	do.... b15 38
	do 21	100	do.... b10 38½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con 85	30	Peon. Coal Co.... 73
1,000	Treas. 12% Oct N'ts.101	150	Erie Railroad.... b10 21
4,000	Tenn. st. 6s '90 .. 50	150	Har. R. Pref..... 32
1,000	Ten. 6s '68..... 50	90	Mich. Cen. R. 45
5,000	N. C. State 6s..... 55	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. .b30 13½
5,000	Ken. State 5s 70	100	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S. 29½
5,000	Virginia St. 6's. 48	50	Panama Railroad . 102
30,000	Missouri St. 6s .. 41	210	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 68
2,000	N. Y. State 6s '65 101	150	do.... s10 69
5,000	Brook. C. W. L. 95	50	do.... 69½
1,000	K. R. 2d mort. '78c 100	20	Gal. & Chic. R.... 88
10,000	N. R. 4th mg. bs. 86	50	do.... b30 88
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B 75½	150	do.... 87¾
20	Bank of Commerce. 93½	600	Cle. & Tol. R.... 24
20	N. Y. Cen. R.... 73	100	do.... b30 24½
100	do.... b'0 73	100	do.... b30 24½
25	do.... b60 73½	110	Chi. & R. I. R.... 38

MONDAY, April 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 27, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 20:

Increase in Loans	$115,895
Decrease in Specie	1,628,587
Increase in Circulation	15,419
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	515,603

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 20, 1861.	April 27, 1861.	April 30, 1860.
Capital	$49 433,000	$49,307,000	$49,307,000
Loans	127 665,667	124,817,154	124,701,259
Specie	23 279 809	38,991,683	40,020,270
Circulation	6,749,048	6,840,476	8,825,057
Gross Deposits	106 540 057	114,613 562	117,974,776
Exchanged	24,724 624	17,824 803	20,670,914
Undrawn	81,815 433	96 788,759	97,304,762
In Sub-Treasury	7,568,723	10,773,000	11,101,905

The Bank return shows a comparatively steady movement in Loans and Discounts, and also in Deposits, while the Specie line is partially reduced, leaving the Bank average $38,991,000 and the total stock of Bullion in Bank and Sub-Treasury $49,764,000. As after this statement the Bank movement is to be practically consolidated under the renewal of the arrangement of the 21st November, the return excites little remark. The Money Market to-day reflects increased caution in Mercantile Discounts, and the business outside of Bank is almost brought to a stand by the suspensions of last week and the distrust which they create in nearly all single name paper. The same cause reduces the ability of the Importers to remit ahead, and the trade demand for Exchange for Wednesday's mail is likely to be very moderate. Bankers' 105@106 on London; good Merchant bills 104@105 ℔ cent. This condition of the Exchange here and the reduced price of Money in London will probably give New-York 5,000,000 of English Gold in all the month of May. Such is the opinion of some of the Bankers and Bullion Brokers to-day.

There was a liberal amount of business done at the Stock Exchange to-day, with a further improvement of five ℔ cent. on some of the Border State Stocks, and a demand at the early Board for nearly all the Railway shares at the full prices of Saturday afternoon. At the Second Board the feeling in the latter was less strong, and prices partially off. The Government Stocks hold firm, and Treasury peper is at par. Virginia 6 ℔ cents sold at 50@48 ℔ cent., and Tennessees at 50 ℔ cent. In reference to the continued prompt payment, in New-York, upon the Public Debt of Tennessee, we have to state that the standing order to the Merchants' Bank in this City, to pay all coupons as presented, has not been revoked by the Bank of Tennessee, the fiscal agent of the State, and a corperation of $3,600,000, owned exclusively by the State. And it is certain that both the order and funds are here in hand to pay the half-yearly interest which falls due on a portion of the Public Debt, on the 1st of May. It may also be mentioned that the Bank of Tennessee holds in reserve $700,000 in Gold, any part of which may be required to make up the $360,000 July interest on the Railway Debt of the State, will unquestionably be applied, unless Tennessee is hurried into Civil revolution against the Federal Government. It will be understood that the July and January interest is provided by the Railways, most of them finished and productive lines, upon which the State holds a mortgage of $10,000 ℔ mile. The whole default in January was less than $40,000, which was advanced by the Bank of Tennessee, and the Roads in default proceeded against at once. Touching the political course of the State, while there is much doubt and a painful anxiety on the subject, our information to-day, through a merchant of this City who was at Nashville on Thursday last, and in the Capital when the Message of Gov. HARRIS, (a known Secessionist in sentiment or sympathy,) was read, is that the radical and precipitate recommendations of the Governor were received with much distaste—amounting as they do to wresting the power of pushing through an ordinance of Secession from a Convention of the People—and a motion made by one of his friends to print seventy-five *thousand* copies, was amended to reduce the number to *seventy-five*, and these not to be printed, nor the message published in the newspapers, until the injunction of non-publication be removed. The session of the Legislature was confidential the first day, when our informant was present, only to this extent. The secresy reported by telegraph must have taken place afterwards. The political excitement or alarm was wide-spread through the State, on the representation that the Lincoln proclamation, which had been telegraphed in advance of the official copy, meant invasion and subjugation, but the sentiment of a precipitate coalition with the Gulf Confederacy, was not, as our informant construed, the situation at the close of last week, at all predominant. A few days more may throw more light upon the real purpose of the Legislature. From Missouri there is no later news about the July interest than the opinion heretofore thrown out on St. Louis authority, that the provision of Money to this object herestofore made will not be diverted to arm the State, if indeed arming at her own expense or for any other object than to send her contingent to the support of the Federal Government, should be found needful. From Virginia we have no financial news, relating to the Public Debt or the payment of interest due in July. The probabilities would seem to be against the latter, if the civil revolution is not averted by the people by popular vote on the 23d May.

Late in the afternoon, there was not much done in Stocks, on the street, the market closing dulls about as follows:

Central	73¼	Michigan Central	44⅛
Erie	20¾	Michigan Guaranteed	28⅝
Hudson	35⅛	Panama	101
Reading	39¼	Illinois Central	56⅝
Missouri 6s	41	Galena	57⅛
Michigan Southern	21	Toledo	23⅛
Illinois Central	68¼	Rock Island	37⅛

The attention of the first Bondholders of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad to the notice which expires on 20th May, in our advertising columns.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. April 27.	Loans. April 20.	Specie. April 27.	Specie. April 20.
Bk. of New-York	4,701,131	4,801,459	1,494,812	1,501,727
Manhattan Co.	4,967,799	5,060,134	1,334,814	1,766,586
Merchants' Bank	5,618 612	6,528,290	1,157,960	1,396,435
Mechanics' Bank	3,295,586	3,901,068	1,196,109	1,160 627
Union Bank	2,588,504	2,490 452	1,202,865	1,026,780
Bk. of America	5,949,994	5,408,730	3 728,156	4, 06 999
Phenix Bank	3,302,026	3,204,463	1 008 623	969 169
City Bank	2,137,418	2,163,196	811,685	865,044
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,626,973	1,643,232	809,158	865,044
Fulton Bank	1,322,241	1,372,407	613 867	862,572
Chemical Bank	2,114,639	2,178,728	1,896,770	1,547,594
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,073,631	2,063,113	419,872	528,673
National Bank	1,043,396	2,088,136	381 072	396,964
Bank of Com. & Drov. Bk.	1,513 606	1,475,904	356 004	433,546
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	860,966	916,396	308 621	359,877
Greenwich Bank	693 446	694,428	163,015	159,847
Leather Man. Bk.	1,708,747	1,746,904	805 308	535,123
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,017,447	1,043,394	475,049	469,990
Bk. of New-York	5,427,392	5,473,326	1,414,911	1,479,654
Am. Exchange Bk	7,476,913	7,592,157	1,675 739	1,765,394
Bk. of Commerce	13,856,477	14,110,646	3,196,363	2,690,703
Broadway Bank	3,463,299	3,561,633	871,614	1,257,343
Ocean Bank	1,606,114	1,623,508	391,724	381 640
Mercantile Bank	2,610,012	2,584,122	685,698	630,790
Pacific Bank	921,762	945,928	209,191	265,321
Republic Bank	3,898,749	3,857,120	1,603,336	1,773,996
Chatham Bank	747 969	753,436	170,871	179.166
People's Bank	643,456	631,457	174.186	165,812
Bank of N. Am.	1,868 445	1,818,885	355 383	434,635
Hanover Bank	1,549,873	1,515,682	369,015	362,751
Irving Bank	780,647	775,182	170,721	216,051
Metropolitan Bk.	7,196 947	7,118,334	2,226,347	2,471,952
Citizens' Bank	781 662	775,271	221,034	242,257
Nassau Bank	1,644,148	1,598,106	543,975	630,128
Market Bank	1,539,696	1,550,587	399,816	400,224
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,061,109	1,033,128	177,887	288,719
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,373,366	2,265,484	478,130	471,611
Corn Exch. Bank	1,599,864	1,544,934	348 476	339,220
Continental Bank	2,815,043	2,747,324	1,083,748	1,202 863
Bk. of Commw'lth	968,779	945,246	238,894	353 521
Oriental Bank	492,338	496,035	97,171	122,087
Marine Bank	991,611	1,003,548	141 366	180,361
Atlantic Bank	513,193	528,408	78,782	81,687
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,415,010	2,446 376	538 822	695,111
Park Bank	5,178,808	4,213 342	2,288,854	2,607,309
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	750,959	738,169	260,613	283,639
Grocers' Bank	538,834	5 8,086	111,148	121,066
North River Bk.	592,696	599 376	116,877	131 150
East River Bank	322,408	326 490	95 854	81,956
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	775,473	779,283	231,816	214 521
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	397,723	4 5,813	47 755	44,978
N.Y. Exch. Bank	310,869	308,595	22 934	24,112
Bull's Head Bank	491 992	509,362	68,041	60,691
N. Y. County Bk.	341 725	346,657	122,899	118,741
Total	134,817,154	134,701,259	38,991,683	40,520,270
	Increase..... $115,895		Decrease... $1,628,587	

Banks.	Circulation. April 27.	Circulation. April 20.	Deposits—Net. April 27.	Deposits—Net. April 20.
Bk. of New-York	437,310	412,316	3 506,925	3,540,376
Manhattan Co.	388,207	396,049	4,414,105	4,293,596
Merchants' Bank	175,101	166,531	3 991,651	4,962,551
Mechanics' Bank	288,898	283,853	3,105,039	3,112,316
Union Bank	216,534	214, 23	2,954,473	2,729,593
Bk. of America	923 798	920,898	7,053,357	6,941,236
Phenix Bank	122,778	127,879	2,581 491	2,374 038
City Bank	.....	.....	1,796,308	1,953 868
Tradesmen's Bk.	328,048	316,689	760 465	741,999
Fulton Bank	197,326	193,475	1,309,556	1,313 534
Chemical Bank	363,016	368,723	3,193,182	3,057 573
Merch. Exch. Bk.	126 079	119,517	1,220 314	1,296,124
National Bank	148,093	148,300	1 031,127	1,150,610
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	264 476	260,193	1,116,423	1,188,016
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	147,137	153,228	765,774	791,681
Greenwich Bank	169,139	164,168	499,586	519,556
Leather Man. Bk.	289 447	292 561	1,191,534	1,251 341
Seventh Ward Bk.	198 593	195,871	710,733	731,531
Bk. St. New-York	230 528	215,897	2,557,543	2,700,638
Am. Exchange Bk.	176,731	181,698	4,879 745	5 010,078
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,949 439	7,654 147
Broadway Bank	286 160	279,670	3,436,510	3,869,517
Ocean Bank	97,451	98,767	1,017 674	1,022 340
Mercantile Bank	23,594	23,794	2,110 282	2,074,389
Pacific Bank	141,703	141 967	820,672	817 856
Bk. of Republic	204,749	205,790	3,425,969	3,358 328
Chatham Bank	104,042	105,817	498 996	544,533
People's Bank	97 923	98 189	505,262	481,188
Bank of N. Am.	96,544	97,405	1,218,296	1,199,706
Hanover Bank	83,094	81,265	854,517	819,854
Irving Bank	125,103	123,161	566 374	625,476
Metropolitan Bk.	270 014	273,417	5,455 913	5,439,031
Citizens' Bank	150,199	151,090	688,721	670,881
Nassau Bank	134 306	133,440	1,189,845	1,295,471
Market Bank	212 649	209,243	1,057,151	1,051 071
St. Nicholas Bank	84 680	84 690	611 569	642 578
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	261 185	261 856	1,598,464	1,576 080
Corn Exch. Bank	131 631	225,412	917 808	5 5,626
Continental Bank	194 295	188 668	1,850 137	1,841,163
Bk. of Commw'lth	216,997	215 116	906,487	852 014
Oriental Bank	98 397	102 255	340,736	340,250
Marine Bank	142 851	145,763	554,986	578,728
Atlantic Bank	83 957	85,099	254,399	260 529
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	192 115	147 962	1 650 329	1 5 962
Park Bank	169 877	169,295	5,579 814	5,738 444
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	86 899	85 36	51 686	515 064
Grocers' Bank	49,404	48 457	371 904	350,857
North River Bank	77,566	75 506	396,149	437,102
East River Bank	87,240	86,200	286,412	254,357
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	135 672	130,108	557,112	556,535
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	140 867	141,672	167,574	156,702
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	74 191	74 251	245 683	251,102
Bull's Head Bank	110 671	111 641	466 431	467,557
N. Y. County Bk.	79,843	85,711	286 503	291 606
Total	5,940,476	5,825,057	96,672,949	97,504,736
	Increase..... $115,419		Decrease..... $515,603	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 65 bbls. Ashes, 20,127 bbls. Flour, 30 880 bushels Wheat, 23,231 bushels Corn, 5,040 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1,120 pkgs. Provisions, and 569 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand, at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet to-day. Rio (of which 47,000 bags are in first hands) was neglected; 200 bags Maracaibo were sold at 13½c. per lb. No important sales of other kinds transpired.

COTTON—Is rather quiet, yet is firm, including Middling Upland at 13¾c @13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less animation, to-day. The principal holders are reluctant to sell round lots at Saturday's prices, while buyers are not disposed to pay asking rates. The receipts have been fair. The day's sales comprise 12,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 25, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 32½@$5 35; Superfine Western at $5 15 @$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40 @$6 35; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 20 @$5 25
Extra State..... 5 30 @ 5 45
Superfine Western..... 5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.. 5 35 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 5 40 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd. 5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 70 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee..... 5 50 @ 6 65
Extra Genesee..... 5 75 @ 7 40
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.... 5 75 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. The reported sales add up 1,600 bbls., at $6 05@$6 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request. Including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 20@ $4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 15 for Marsh's Calcric, and 400 bbls. were sold, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active, as holders of desirable lots generally claim prices which the principal buyers are not willing to pay. We have heard of sales of only 48,500 bushels including White Canada, part at $1 47; Canada Club at $1 27; White Western at $1 43@$1 60; Amber Western at $1 35; Red Western at $1 32@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin at $1 30; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 28; North-western Club at $1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 20 @$1 25; Red State, part at $1 30@$1 31; and White Kentucky at $1 65 ℔ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and is in fair request at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 55 000 bushels, at 65c. @66c. for new mixed Western, 68c @69c. for old do do.; 64c.@66c. for damaged do; 67c.@68c. for Jersey Yellow; 65c @70c. for Yellow Southern; 68c.@72c. for White Southern, and a trifle under 61c. for damaged do., ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 67c.@68c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at old figures. Sales 6,500 bushels, including California part at 70c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canada, at 35c.@35½c.; Western, at 34½c.@ 35½c.; and State at 35½c.@36½c ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand, including new, at 15c @23c. ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms; 47 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c., and, by auction, 40 hhds. do., do., at 19c.@24c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A fair inquiry prevails for Turpentine, at $4 50 for Crude, ℔ 280 lbs., and within a range of from 75c.@85c. for Spirits, ℔ gallon. Tar has been more sought after, mainly at $3@$3 12½ ℔ bbl. Resin has been in good request, mainly at $1 82½@$1 85 for Common, ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—A limited business has been transacted in Linseed, at 58c @60c., chiefly at 58c.@59c., ℔ gallon. Other kinds have been inactive

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prime have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., including Mess, at $18 20@$18 37½ chiefly at $18 25; and Prime at $13 25@$13 37½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 8½c.@8½c for Hams, and 6¾c @7c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is in demand at former figures; sales 470 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and buoyant; sales, 600 bbls. at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for country Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams. $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 10c.@15c. for Western and 15c.@20c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 350 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been more sought after, and sales have been made to-day of 400 bags, in lots, at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,040 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4c.@5¾c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales; 25,800 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., at 18¾c.@18½c., chiefly at 18¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s.3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@7¾d.; Corn, 6¾d.@ 6¾d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Tallow, 22s 6d. ℔ ton. Oil, 25s. @27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s 9d. ℔ bbl; Grain, 7¾d.@9d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d. @9d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s.@3s.3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s.3d. @3s.6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s.6d.@30s.; Cheese, 28s.6d.@30s.; Tallow, 27s.6d. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℔ lb. Oil, 25s. ℔ tun; Molasses, 22s.6d. ℔ ton.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

OVER HEAD EXHAUSTED!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *New Cases or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Mental ecbs* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDINGS CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
Sir,
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them very well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few ont of the first box I got from you.
Send this pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERSTRAW, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
Sir:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
Sir,
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your pills and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly *the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte Co., Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. R. WILDES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin, Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantly.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his marivals Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and sure method for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

HENRY C SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off a worthless article under the name of the PREPARED GLUE, which is sold by me, I hereby caution the public against purchasing any article of the kind unless my name appears on the outside wrapper. HENRY C. SPALDING.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,
Will offer
On MONDAY, April 29, at retail,
the following
CHEAP DRESS GOODS:
500 pieces CREPE DE CAPUA,
36 inches wide, at 20 cents per yard.
40 inches wide, at 25 cents per yard.
500 pieces PLAID GRENADINE BAREGE, at 18¾ cents.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE
DE LAINES and SILKS,
FOR FLAGS.
ALSO,
MILITARY BLANKETS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
NEW PARIS SHAPES
MANTILLAS.
FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
NOW READY.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! SILKS!!!
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH NEW SILKS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES!
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL
Continue the sale
OF
RICH HEAVY SILKS,
At the following prices:
RICH CHENE SILKS, invoiced at $1 95,
At $1 per yard;
RICH CHENE and STRIPE SILK, ¾ WIDE,
Invoiced at $1 95, at $1 per yard;
NEW STYLES OF PARISIAN SILKS,
AT ONE HALF
THEIR INVOICE COST;
ALL OF WHICH MUST BE CLOSED OUT
WITHOUT DELAY.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DA

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; understands washing, ironing, French fluting, and sewing; prefers going with a family to the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 20 11th st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by an English girl; she is competent to do light chamberwork; can make herself useful among children. Call at No. 63 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A WELL-recommended girl, a situation as chambermaid; will act as nurse, or assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 46 West 36th st., where she is employed.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and take care of growing-up children, or would assist with the washing if required. Can bring the best City reference, and has no objection to a short distance in the country. Wages $4 a month. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address at No 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th av., in the rear, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best of City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse. Is a good washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Has good City reference. Please call for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., second floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, OR nurse and seamstress; will assist in the washing. A young woman, with six years' reference, wishes a situation; is clean and active at her work; has no followers, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing or chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 142 East 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; has five years' City reference; willing to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 65 West 19th-st. near 6th av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid, or assist in washing and ironing, or cooking, washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 348 Hammond-st., third floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; also, a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference from their present employer. Call at No. 4 West 14th st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 67 West 28th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED—A SITuation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a first-class private family. Refers to her present employer, at No. 119 Henry st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, wishes a situation in a private family, for the City or country. Inquire at No. 47 Allen-st., 3d floor, at Mr. Heilfeld's.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family; the best of reference given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 136 West 34th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID—GENERAL HOUSE work.—Wanted, by two Protestant German girls situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as general housework. Both have good city reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business, has good City reference, can be seen for two days, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 26 Union square, 4th-av side.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has four years' reference from her two last places; is an excellent shirt ironer. Call for two days at No. 354 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted for a most reliable and capable servant; is a very superior washer and ironer; steady and truthful; does not object to do the housework of a private family, which she is perfectly able to do. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City references; can be seen for 2 days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—TWO respectable young girls wish situations; one as chambermaid and an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the other as nurse and seamstress; the best of City references given. Call or address No. 6 East 31st-st. Can be seen until suited.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, who can procure good reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has several years' experience in all kinds of embroidery; has no objection to take care of a grown-up child. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 Greenwich-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant girl, to do light chamberwork and sewing; has eight years' City reference. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 5

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, at chamber work and sewing; can be seen for two days at St. Mark's-place, No. 31.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl desires a situation in a private family; would assist with washing and ironing if required; or would do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; will make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 266 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back room. No objection to the country.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a most respectable, neat and very competent waitress and up-stairs girl; has been having served in some of the best families in Brooklyn, and thoroughly understanding her business, is willing to hire at moderate wages, and no objection to the country. Apply for ROSE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in plain washing, ironing and sewing; is a Protestant. Can be seen, for two days, at the residence of her former employer; has also other City references. Call at No. 449 5th-av., east side, second door above 42d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the Store No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by a respectable young woman; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has two years' references from last employer. Call at No. 91 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable competent servant girl, having the best of references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities. Any family in City or country requiring such help, will be pleased by calling at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat girl, competent for her duties, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; can do chamberwork well; a good waitress; would take a place as nurse—do plain sewing; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., first floor front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 294 9th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 116 47th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; will do the housework of a small family; City reference. Apply at No. 353 East 15th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do light waiting. She can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 49 West 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 174 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference; can be seen for 2 days at 73 19th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 211 Varick-st., rear building.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of city references. Call at No. 218 West 13th-st., front room, second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, in a small family; will make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 294 9th-av.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Correspondents.

The very heavy pressure of advertisements and of important news upon our columns, rendsrs it impossible to insert a hundredth part of the interesting communications with which we are favored, and which, under other circumstsnces, we should gladly puhlish.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JASSIE BROWN.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR—THE STARS AND STRIPES—KATHEGINE AND PETRUCHIO STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CAPITOLA—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Jeralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Ths Administration, it will be seen from our dispstches this morning, has decided upon a policy which will he likely to impress our eecession friends with the idea that they have undertaken a hsrd task. Troops in addition to those already called for, will be immediately required—swelling ths whole number to *one hundred and fifty-eight thousand men*, as follows: 75,000 militia already called for; 40,000 to be called for for three years' service; 25,000 regulars for five years' service, and 18,000 seamen for the sams period. Even this large number falls short of the actual offerings of troops already made.

It is now a settled question that Maryland will not secede. The reaction in fsvor of the Union throughout the State has been so complete, that even if ths Legislature should take the responsihility of adopting the first step looking to a separation, it is more than prohehle that the members would be driven out of the State House. But the Legislature will do no suen thing. A test vote upon ths secession question was taksn in the House of Delegates yesterday and resulted in only *thirteen* members voting in its favor, while *fifty-three* voted against it. So Maryland may hereafter be counted on the side of the Government.

In Baltimore the revolution in sentiment appears to have been most complete. A week's experience of mob rule has been quite sufficient, and now the Union feeling is represented to be more deeply seated than ever before. The new appointees to the Custom-house offices are expected to take their places to-morrow.

Gen. HARNEY, it is reported, has been released from arrest hy order of Gen. LEE, the commander of the Virginia forces. If all that is hinted against him is true, Gen. LEE might heve kept him, and welcome. Among other things, it is hinted that he procured his own errest at Harper's Ferry.

Among the countless losses to which Virginia has subjected herself by her defection, is the Government establishment at Harper's Ferry. The Government, our Washington correspondent informs us, has decided on Rock Island, Ill., as a point more snitable for a National Armory, and operations will be commenced there immediately.

Straggling reports continue to reach us to the effect that an attack upon Fort Pickens has been made—that the Fort has been captured, though at the sacrifice of a thousand lives, at least, on the part of the Secessionists. These reports, however, are not worthy of the slighest credence. Indeed, the probability of eny attack upon the fort lessens with the expiration of every day. The supply of powder in the Southern States cannot be very great; and with their supplies of this article cut off, and no mills to manufacture it, the necessity of being very sparing of it is quite apparent. A bombardment of Fort Pickens, under these circumstances, is hardly to he expected.

The most ridiculous reports are circulated throughout the South in reference to the condition of affairs at the North—the object being to keep the great mass of the people in ignorance of the unanimity of Northern sentiment, and to inflame their passions to that extent necessery to induce them to embark in the crusade against the Government. Passengers recently from the extreme South state that it is now the commonly-received opinion there that President LINCOLN has been continually drunk since his inauguration, and that whenever he ventures out it is in disguise, for fear of assassination hy the Republicans. This is but one specimen.

The Secessionists of Arkansas seem to be nowhit behind their compeers elsewhere, in their disregard for decency or the rights of private property. The steamer *Mary*, a Cincinnati packet, was seized at Helena, Ark., on Friday last, and a large quantity of molasses, sugar, resin and turpentine belonging in Cincinnati, was taken out of her. She was then tied up to the wharf, and a cannon was planted opposite her, with the intimation that if the owners wanted her they could come and get her. The steamer *Westmoreland*, a New-Orleans packet, was fired into at Napoleon, Ark., on Thursday night by a party of forty or fifty Secessionists, who intended to seize her, and several persons were wounded. The boat got off, however, and reached Cairo, Ill., on Sunday night.

The meeting of the ladies of New-York, to form a Central Relief Association, to aid the wounded and sick in the coming war, was signalized by the attendance of between two and three thousand ladies at the Cooper Institute yesterday morning. Addresses were made hy Vice-President HAMLIN, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Surgeon CRAWFORD, of Fort Sumter, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, Dr MOTT, Dr. STEPHENS, Dr. WOOD and other gentlemen equally prominent. A board of twenty-four managers was chosen, and a plan adopted calculated to centralize and properly direct all movements of the kind.

By the arrival at this port of the *Bremen*, and at Halifax of the *Arabia*, we receive European advices to April 21. The intelligence is of interest. On April 15, Mr. GLADSTONE introduced into the House of Commons the Annual Budget, the terms of which he proceeded to discuss at great length. The prominent trait of the measure was its repeal of the paper duty, and its reestablishment of the tea and sugar duties. It had been well received. The London *Times* had an article on the Spanish grab at Santo Domingo, generally disapproving of the step, and strongly so, if ths restoration of Slavsry were to result. The Spanish Government, through its semi-official organ, asserts that Spain will accept the sovereignty of the late republic, provided ite people, by a popular vote, declares in favor of the change, and none of the great Powers protest. In France, some interest had been excited by a pamphlet written by the Duc D'AUMALE in reply to some recent remarks of Prince NAPOLEON. Government had seized all the copies unsold. GARIBALDI had assumed his seat in the Italian Parliament, signalizing the event by uttering a violent philippic against the Ministry, with especial reference to its treatment of his volunteers. He subsequently moderated his tone, and acknowledged the patriotism of Count CAVOUR. A *corps d'armée* had been created as a provision for his followers. The various legislative assemblies in the Austrian States had met, and organized. A disposition to demand further concessions was exhibited by all of them. Disturbances had occurred at Vienna. In Poland the tendency to revolution was on the increase, requiring great military energy and much vigor on the part of the Russian authorities. The excitement had extended to Gallicia. The Emperor of Russia had made these convulsions the apology for declining, in a formal note addressed to the French Government, any participation in the pacification of the East. From Asia we learn of the spread of the frightful famine in India; of the occurrence of destructive inundations in Java; and of a victory earned hy a serious loss of life of the French and Spanish over the Anamese army.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Saturday night, with advices from San Francisco to the 17th inst. The Federal appointments for Collector of San Francisco, and other offices, gave general sstisfaction, with the exception of that of Mr. STEVENS as Superintendent of the Mint. This was distasteful to many Republicans, as he had held the office under the previous Administration as a Democrat. The San Francisco street railroad bills passed by the Legislature, has been signed by Governor DOWNEY, who had also sent in a message relative to the boundary between California and Nevada.

The Board of Aldermen held a long but unimportant meeting last evening. The ordinance making the annual appropriations was amended hy inserting the amount for salaries of members of the Common Council, and as amended adopted. This will enable the Comptroller to inform the Board how much unappropriated money is in the Treasury. Alderman DAYTON endeavored get up a Committee to investigate charges of corruption against the Common Council, but be was voted down, and his resolutions returned to him. Every paper on the table was cleared off, so that the Board may commence afresh on Thursday. Three thousand five hundred additional copies of VALENTINE'S Manual were ordered printed. The Board of Councilmen also directed the printing of 3,500 copies of VALENTINE'S Manual, and concurred with the other Board in the appropriation of $98,400 to pay the salaries of members of the Common Council for the years 1858 and 1859. A petition from ex-officers of the Fifth Regiment asking for arms and ammunition for a Home Guard about to be organized, was referred.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs held a meeting yesterday afternoon, the object being to discuss and arrange the best mode for affording relief to the families of those volunteers who might be left destitute, but they adjourned until Thursday, without deciding upon any definite action. Much complaint was made relative to the slow movements of the Union Defence Committee, to whom had been intrusted the expenditure of $1,000,000 for equipping volunteers.

At a Special Term of the Superior Court of Fairfield County, Conn, before Justice PARK, the Schuyler frauds have been further investigated, and for the first time in that State. The plaintiff is the Bridgeport Bank. Decision was reserved. A great number of counsel were retained in the case, among whom were two Ex-Governors.

A good business was done at the Stock Exchange yesterday, with a rise in Virginia and Tennessee State Stocks, and a good demand for the New-York and Western Railroads. At the close prices were dull—New-York Central 72¾ ₩ cent. Exchange 105@106. Money easy at call, while lenders show increased distrust of single-name paper.

Less activity was discernible in the General Markets yesterday. A moderate business was transacted in Breadstuffs and Provisions, at somewhat irregular prices. Cotton was quiet, but firm. Light sales of Coffee, Molasses, Metals, Hops, Oils, Fish, Tobacco, Hides and Leather were reported. Sugars were purchased to a fair extent, as were also Rice, Hay, Clover-Seed and Tallow. Whisky was cheaper. The freight engagements were quite limited.

Our Honor on the Seas—The Destruction at Norfolk.

The public mind has been so stunned by a succession of public dishonors and disasters, that it can hardly comprehend them as they come along. A little time must elapse before the latest is appreciated—and it may he so much time that it would seem we had forgotten how to be astonished at anything. But the European world will he amazed to learn of the recent catastrophe at Norfolk; and posterity will marvel over it and mourn over it, more than over the treason of TWIGGS, or the fate of Fort Sumter.

It is difficult to believe the extraordinary facts of this catastrophe, and impossible to explain them. In the middle of the month of April, 1861, hy the direction, as some say of the rebel Governor of Virginia, or by other accounts on the mere motion of individuals acting without official authority,—light-boats and old hulks were floated to the shallowest point at the mouth of the harbor of Norfolk, and there scuttled to prevent the removal of the vessels of war from the United States Navy-yard. The marines and Government troops at the Navy-yard at the time, are reported at about 700. The receiving-ship *Pennsylvania*, of 120 guns, had 350 men. The flag-ship *Cumberland*, in commission, had 300 men; and there were 70 marines at the barracks. Within little more than one hour's steaming distance of the yard is Fortress Monroe, and, besides the ships we have named, there were in the same waters the ships-of-the-line *Columbus*, *Delaware* and *New-York*, of 84 guns; the frigates *United States*, *Columbia* and *Raritan*, of 50 guns each; the sloops-of-war *Plymouth* and *Germantown*, of 22 guns; the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, of 40 guns, and the brig *Dolphin*, of 4 guns. The liners are represented as being useless; the frigates were out of order; the steamer *Merrimac* was in need of repairs, and the corvette *Germantown* nearly ready for sea.

On Saturday, the 20th April, the contingent Ordinance of Secession having passed the Convention of Virginia, sitting with closed doors, on the Wednesday previous, there was no little commotion excited at Norfolk by the rumor that the *Cumberland* was about to sail from the Navy-yard. At noon on that fatal Saturday, an officer was sent from the yard to a gentleman of the Virginia line at Norfolk, styling himself Gen. TALIAFERRO, and the result of their conference is said (hy the Norfolk *Herald* of the 22d) to have been a promise from Com. MACAULAY, the Commandant of the Yard, that none of the vessels should be removed, nor a shot fired except in self-defence. Meanwhile, the 700 men in charge of the ships and the Yard were employed in the destruction of the Government property at the station—spiking cannon, and throwing overboard chronometers, side and small arms and munitions of war of every description. At about half-past eight in the evening the U. S. steamer *Pawnee*, fresh from Washington and Fortress Monroe, with a Commodore's flag at her peak, entered Goaport Harbor, made fast to the dock at the Navy-yard, with six hundred truaty men on board. A Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. WARDROP, was landed and posted to defend the gates of the Navy-yard. Here there was a force of at least 1,300 men, with ships in position to have annihilated Norfolk and Portsmouth, and any rebel force that could have been mustered.

The *Pennsylvania* was a floating fortress, though immovable. The *Pawnee* and the steam-tug *Yankee* could run to and from Fortress Monroe in an hour and a half's time, to transport cannon, stores or troops. Under these circumstances, between dark on Saturday and daylight on Sunday morning, ten men-of-war above named were scuttled or burned, and about ten millions worth of public property destroyed by fire or water in and about the Navy-yard; and at dawn on Sunday the *Cumberland*, *Pawnee* and *Yankee* were to be seen making tracks for Fortress Monroe, with some 1,300 men on board, and in such an abominable hurry that they abandoned two officers who had been left on shore to complete the work of destruction! These officers were captured by the mob, it seems, and nothing is now known of their whereabouts.

Such are the incredible circumstances of this act of new-fangled heroism, which looks as much like old-fashioned treason as can be well imagined.

With the four-gun brig *Dolphin* at hand and an abundance of small boats, why was not due watch kept of the channel to prevent any obstruction? Why did not the *Cumberland*, commanding as she did, Norfolk and Portsmouth, compel the rebels to remove the obstructions, or lay the town in ashes? Why were not the cannon and the arms and munitions of war put on board the vessels instead of being destroyed? Why was it not easy for the *Pawnee* and the *Yankee* to carry down all those vessels duly laden with the Government property, and place them at anchor under the guns of Fort Monroe? Why such panic-fear of a Virginia mob, when that same mob did not dare to fire a gun or lift a finger against ship or yard, but were trembling with apprehension lest the *Pawnee*, *Cumberland* and *Pennsylvania* should open their batteries, to punish them as they deserved for their insolent menaces. There was a panic on the shore, as well as a panic on the ships. The mob were almost as badly frightened as the Commodores; but the mob, unfortunately, had the best of it, for after the Commodores had run away, the mob extinguished the fire where they could, and took peaceable possession of an armament of cannon, sufficient, in Senator MASON'S judgment, to protect every exposed point in the Commonwealth.

Where lies the responsibility of this monstrous act of stupidity, cowardice or treason? The Administration—six weeks in power—knowing that the Senators and leading politicians of Virginia were talking rank treason everywhere, and waiting only some moment of madness to hurry the State out of the Union without the people's "knowing how"—aware, if they were aware of anything, that there was no act of duplicity or meanness which would not he natural and easy to JOHN LETCHER; and yet the Secretary of the Navy permits a state of things to exist at the Norfolk Navy-yard, within twenty-four hours' steaming of Washington City, which enahlea their subordinates to say that they are aurprised into the "military necessity" of committing an act that has no parallel for its stupendous folly in military history. If a STEWART or a STOCKTON had been in command of the Navy-yard, the *Pawnee* or the *Cumberland*, we should have been spared this disgraceful calamity. They would have spurned the orders of a Secretary involving any discretionary power to fly ignominiously before the threats of a cowardly, unarmed mob. And yet such orders the Commodores of the Norfolk station have acted on; for they could not have taken the responsihility without orders, of such wanton destruction of property, and of such a dastardly and panic-stricken retreat.

Virginia Gone to Her Place.

Mr. Vice-President and Vicegerent STEPHENS has finished his work at Richmond, and carries home to JEFF. DAVIS the title deed to the Old Dominion! This is the first really great and substantial triumph that the Montgomery Government has achieved. Let us give Mr. STEPHENS due credit for his diplomacy.

Virginia has united herself to the Confederate States. The revolution which commenced in South Carolina amid Virginia's scorn—that grew up into insolence, and extended its ravages over all the Gulf States under the withering rebuke of Virginia's contemptuous silence—has at last rolled back and reduced the haughty old Commonwealth to that pitiable isolation and distress that she seeks comfort, safety and protection under the wings of the despised Confederacy!

We know well how this necessity galled the proud old State. She who has led all the States and ruled the nation for eighty years, is at last led by the feebleat of all her children! If Kentucky, or Tennessee, or even Missouri, had led the way, there would have been no loss of honor in following after, for these are all great States, whose fame and faith are known of all the world. But that the amphibious rice growers of Carolina, the oyster-eating loungers of Florida, the repudiating cotton-growers of Mississippi—that these people, who have no honorable place in the world's history, should "put a hook in leviathan's nose," or, to change the simile, which should drag the "crowned virgin" at their chariot wheels, is an event that marks an epoch in American history. The long "decline" has been followed hy the "fall," and Virginia, as a first-rate power, has ceased to exist!

We refer the reader to the deed, published in to-day's TIMES, by which poor old Virginia yielded her humble allegiance to JEFF. DAVIS. It is absolutely touching in its unspoken sorrow. The members of the Convention felt, in sealing it, that they were surrendering the diadem of power—that they were denying the autocracy of the Old Dominion; and, like Peter when he denied his Lord, they curse and swear in the act! They call God to witness that they do what they think is for the best—and sign the death-warrant of the proudest State that ever carried an ensign on this continent. Well, farewell—a long farewell to slave-ridden Virginia. But from her grave we look for a mighty resurrection. Already the throes of the Easter morn are seen beyond the Alleghanies, and who shall say that before the dead Virginia is cold in death, the *new and redeemed Virginia* will not burst from her mountain cerements and shine again to the joy of all lands, with "*Sic semper tyrannis*," a living motto, representing a living principle of human freedom, as in the better days of her purity and youth the other Virginia did!

But what has Virginia gained hy her fatal alliance with the Gulf States? She has gained a war raging, ports blockaded, credit crippled, allies unarmed, and a Dictator in the person of JEFF. DAVIS. And what have the Confederate States gained hy the acquisition? A hankrupt member, a State divided against itself, a proud, self-willed people to govern, without army, navy, purse, port, art or arms, to aid the fight that already is fiercely raging!

NO PRIVATEERS FROM RICHMOND.—The agent of the Associated Press sent forward yesterday from Philadelphia, a lot of rather stale and also of rather marvelous news. The stale news was that Gov. LETCHER was seizing all the light vessels on the James and York rivers. This seizure occurred near *two weeks ago*, and the slow mail has brought us a proclamation from Gov. LETCHER, which we publish elsewhere, showing that the Old Dominion has become ashamed of her petty buccaneering, and ordered all the vessels seized to be released, excepting, perhaps, the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. Virginia wants these steamers, and probably will keep them; but we apprehend that now, since the State has began to feel her "horror grip," an offer will be made to pay the New-York owners for them, if it should only be in *Virginia State Bonds*.

The marvelous news sent along with the dispatches yesterday, from Philadelphia, is, that these steamers are fitting up, with "privateering armaments," and that "hy a week hence thirty [privateering] vessels will go out from Richmond alone!" This information is rather stunning to read, but it loses much of its effect when we remember, as all good geographers must do, that all the privateering of these thirty vessels must be confined to Virginia waters, and that the oyster-sloops of the royal old State must hs the principal sufferers, seeing that Fort Monroe and the *Cumberland* man-of-war guard fully the entrance of the river that Richmond employs, and not ons of the Richmond privateers can ever in any cass get to sea!

Our telegraphers now-a-days have need to be men of ordinary intelligence. They would then spare the excited people many a needless sensation.

A New Duty of the Government—Virginia Not Lost.

Within two weeks time from to-day we shall have a new phase of the secession question, of deep interest to the Federal Government and to the State of Virginia. A very large meeting was held at the Court-house in Harrison County, Northwestern Virginia, on the 22d inst. The number present was from one thousand to twelve hundred—all good and lawful citizens, not only of Virginia, but *of the United States*. The meeting adopted with entire unanimity—not one dissenting voice being heard—a set of resolutions utterly condemning and repudiating the action of the Virginia State Convention in passing a Secession Ordinance. They denounce Gov. LETCHER for issuing a proclamation calling on the volunteer soldiery of the State to hold themselves in readiness to make war upon the Federal Government. They denounce the glaring inconsistency of the Convention's passing an ordinance of secession which is to he voted for by the people before it is valid, and in advance of its ratification hy the people, committing acts of violence against the Federal Government hy obstructing rivers, seizing Custom Houses, and marching upon the National Armory at Harper's Ferry. They pronounce that Northwestern Virginia is separated by natural harriers from the rest of the State, which precludes all hope, if they were assailed, that they should receive succor from other portions of the State; and therefore they declare that they should look *to their own safety* in the present fearful emergency.

In accordance with these positions, they appointed a committee of nine of the most distinguished and trusted of their citizens to meet the delegates of other Counties of Northwestern Virginia, in Convention, at Wheeling, on the 13th of May, then and there to determine upon such action as the safety and welfare of their people demand.

This call is meeting a cordial response in Wheeling and in other influential quarters in Northwest Virginia, where there is heavy population and great wealth; and there can be no doubt that forcible resistance will he made to the attempt to detach those people from the Government they love, and attach them to one that they detest. Then what will he the action of Eastern Virginia? Will the slaveholders in that region try to *coerce* the free people of the West, and compel that section to yield up its sons to fight the battles of the Gulf State slaveocracy? Will Gov. LETCHER be moved to hang for treason the loyal sons of old Virginia who refuse to be traitors to the flag of their fathers? The rulers must make this issue—for if they do not, they will lose one-half of the State by the natural process of disintegration commenced in this movement, for it is an easy mode of escaping from the burden of taxes and the horrors of war. But when the seceding portion of Virginia shall attempt to crush those citizens of the gallant West that remain true to the flag of the Union, the latter have only to ask, and they will receive the strong arm of Federal protection. An army will quickly he raised for their defence and sent among them; and, uniting shields, the joint forces will drive every Secessionist beyond the Allegheny Mountains, and *a new Virginia*, bright and fresh as the evening star, will rise among the mountains and vales of the West, to shine with luatre and glory for generations to come in the Constellation of the Union!

The 13th day of May will he the beginning of grief to the revolutionists of Richmond; for then will their kingdom be parted, and the mangled remnant of a once proud State be all that will be left to them to carry as their offering to the selfish hierarchs of Montgomery.

Western Virginia has many brave and eloquent sons to lead her in the present effort to maintain a place in the great American Union. With GEO. W. SUMMERS, JOHN S. CAALISLE, SHERRARD CLEMENS, and JOHN J. JACKSON to direct her fortunes, a brilliant future is ahead.

THE BLOCKADE — DIPLOMATIC PROTESTS.—We have news of some little excitement at Washington, in ministerial circles, in regard to the blockade of Southern ports. It is alleged that, by treaty stipulations with other nations, the President is obliged to give ninety days' notice of an intended blockade, before he can claim an observance of it hy the ships of other Powers.

We are not aware that the rights of any nation have been violated so far hy the enforcement of the blockade. Nor will the blockade he enforced against any parties that hy treaty are entitled to exemption. But a blockade was needed, and is proper to he enforced against American bottoms engaged in home and foreign trade, and the exception of foreign ships entitled to freedom for ninety days is necessarily implied, and need not be expressed.

The chief object of the blockade, as proclaimed hy the President, was to prevent the issue of privateers upon the high seas from Southern ports, and to this end it will certainly be enforced.

PRIVATEERS AND PIRATES.—We understand that our Insurance Companies are convinced from information in their possession, that the dangers to our commerce from Southern pirates are much more serious than is generally supposed. They have undertaken, therefore, the fitting up of an armed steamer to cruise for the protection of our merchant vessels. They propose to furnish half the money required, and look to the shipping merchants who have property exposed to depredation, for the other half.

This seems to us, under the circumstances, a wise precaution, and we trust our merchants will readily see the propriety of doing everything in their power to render it effectual. There can be no doubt that the sea will speedily swarm with Southern pirates, and until a terrible example has been made of some of them, they will give serious annoyance to the peaceful commerce of the country. Vigorous measures should at once be adopted against them.

The Crisis and the Responsibility.

The apparent inaction of the Administration is accounted for in some quarters, on the supposition that Mr. LINCOLN desires the authority of Congress, at its extra session, for decided military measures. The fact that the troops now in Washiogton have been mustered for a term which will expire about the period fixed for the meeting of Congress seems to lend color to this conjecture; and it acquires additional probability from the determination of the Government to restrict itself for the present to the protection of the Capital.

It is needless to repeat our condemnation of this dilatory policy. We have only now to say, that ths Administration either believes, as the whole mass of the people at the North and at the South belisve, that the present is the decisive struggle which is to settle the fate of the country, or it believes that pacific measures may still ward off such final adjudication. If the former assumption he correct, it is mere madness to defer. During the next two months, with the resources furnished by the patriotism of the loyal States, blows might he struck that would settle the question forever, and restore the country, its trade and industry, to their usual prosperous condition. The exceeding promptitude with which the Northern States have responded to the appeal of Government, resulted from a conviction that promptness would bring the business to an early settlement; and all delay is disheartoning and demoralizing.

The time named for the meeting of Congress is too late for military operations in the Southern States. Mooths will have to pass before it will he safe to accomplish what is now within our power, and during these months the enemy will he busy strengthening itself, and preparing to destroy ten of the national soldiers, where they now lack the ability to destroy one. For the troops now departing southward, intermixed, as they largely are, with men who have seen service not only in Mexico but in the grander contests in Europe, are, at the start, more than a match for the raw levies of the Southern States, whose experience is restricted to the annual militia muster. Now we have the start of the South in men, and in the fact that at this period their climate is as endurable as our own. Two months hence, they will have all such advantages on their side. They know this better than we do; and if hy deceptive demonstrations they can induce the Washington leaders to procrastinate, they turn the chances of the conflict in their own favor.

But if, as there seems too much reason to believe, the Administration fails to realize the desperate nature of the struggle which has begun, and still indulges the hope of peaceful accommodation, the wisest step it can take is to hasten the meeting of Congress hy naming an earlier day than that now fixed. The attitude assumed by the Border States, for whose elections the delay is presumed to have been determined upon, renders such postponement needless. They have chosen to abandon their fidelity to law and the Constitution by a variety of acts as inconsistent with the security and perpetuity of our institutions, as open secession itself. To refuse obedience to any constitutional requirement of Federal authority is nullification. Nullification thirty-two years ago was deemed such an open defiance of national power as to authorize the application of military compulsion to the recusants; and we know of nothing in the present state of affairs to discriminate between the guilt of rebelling against all authority of the National Government, or against so much as involves its very existence. How the Border States have responded to the constitutional demand of the President for troops to repress rebellion and insurrection, we have seen. Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, have not only refused, but added the most insulting language to their nullification. Maryland has replied by murdering our noble soldiery in the streets of her metropolis. Delaware responds by ordering the organization of her militia for self-defence; while the Governor declines in terms to comply with the Presidential requirement.

There is no difference save in degree, between nullification and secession; and in results they are precisely the same. To wait, therefore, for the participation of the Border States in our counsels upon this tremendous crisis, is to wait for treason to adviae loyalty, and for declared hostility to strengthen our power to subdue it; and the sooner we clear the Executive Departments, the Army, the Navy and the Legislative halls of traitors and enemies, the sooner will this dark war cloud give way to calm and peaceful skies. We demand that the Government bring peace at the earliest possible moment. We know peace can only be had by conqueat. If the Administration has not the wisdom and courage to proceed at once to this conquest, shrinking fearfully from the responsibility, let it summon Congress at once; and the people in Congress assembled will have the glory of saving the Union.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.—We copy from the Charleston *Courier*, the following account telegraphed to it of the state of affairs in New-York:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 13.

The city is in the hands of an Abolition mob, protected and urged on by a Black Republican police force. No man's life or property is safe who happens to be born at the South.

The liberty of speech and of the Press are suppressed. The reign of terrorism is inaugurated as effectually as ROBESPIERRE did in France.

The universal burst of feeling against the South, though exaggerated by the Press, nevertheless contains a most malignant and persistent element and hellish hatred. They expect and intend to expend $100.000,000 in the war against the South, and then compel it to pay a part of the debt.

With all its falsehood there is some truth in this. The *Courier's* news from Washington is equally distressing. It says:

Abe Lincoln and Old Scott have been frightened out of seven years' growth. They are hourly expecting that the White House and other public buildings will be blown to pieces.

A band of seventy-five border ruffians are quartered in the east room of the White House at Washington, and great indignation is expressed at such a desecration.

What remarkable reverence for the White House the *Courier* exhibits. It is almost as striking as the argument which Mr. STEPHENS made, in Richmond to prove that it was *unconstitutional* for the President to call out troops to defend the Government against destruction. This new-born reverence for the Constitution is edifying.

FOUND ADRIFT.—The Harbor Police, yesterday, discovered the schooner *E. Hedly* drifting down the North River, abandoned. They took charge of and anchored her.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

Troops for the North—The Condition of Fort Sumter—Its Capabilities for Resistance—Wigfall's Exploit—What is Thought of the War.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 21, 1861.

The telegraph, though friendly to impulse, is the foe of deliberation, and the events of to-day will have become as insignificant, if not stale, when my letter reaches you, as the position last occupied by a comet which should unexpectedly appear in your meridian. The revolution was flaming here a week ago, and in a few days will break out in Norfolk, where you may expect the first severe struggle, to be followed by a supreme contest in Washington, which is the key to your moral as well as strategical position.

The battle of Fort Sumter is already as remote as the siege of Gaeta. The siege batteries have been transferred to the lines of coast defences, on Morris and Sullivan's Islands, and the four thousand men on the former and twenty-five hundred on the latter have now a stock of artillery which must render a landing extremely disagreeable.

Fresh volunteers are continually coming in from the country, and two regiments of the drilled forces, detailed from the scene of the late siege for service at Norfolk and Washington, will be replaced by new comers, who can hardly find cloth for uniforms.

Several companies are engaged in repairing the damage done at Fort Sumter, the interior of which is about as ugly a standing ruin as can be well conceived. In a military point of view, the injury can hardly be said to have impaired its defensive strength. Not a casemate has been laid open, and a sufficient force, provided with mortars and the other necessaries of retaliatory resistance, would, even from its present dilapidated recesses, give a very different account of themselves from the brave but hopeless and ineffectual performance of Major ANDERSON and his gallant sixty-three, working five 32-pounders against seven batteries, manned by 2,300 men, all perfectly protected by the same engingering skill which had converted 17 mortars, 22 pieces of artillery, and a Blakely rifled cannon, into so many sharpshooters concentrating their fire upon a target which proved to be as innocuous as the "little man with the flag," rung up by the bell of a pistol gallery.

It is folly to dwell upon "spilt milk," save where it admonishes us to look well to the handle of the next pitcher. Had the *Star of the West* been supported by our smallest four-gun war steamer, the Morris Island battery would have been silenced in ten minutes. It had not a dozen rounds of ammunition, and was manned by a parcel of boys—cadets of the Military Academy. Had Major ANDERSON been directed as late as a month ago to interfere with the construction of the various batteries growing around him, they could not have been established. Had a collision occurred a month earlier, the large stock of ammunition, *on which the siege has scarcely made a hole*, would not have been available, as it had not then arrived.

The incomprehensible inaction of the fleet, which was the chief food for conjecture a week ago, is a bone that curiosity still preys upon, and the knawing ones now confess that 2,500 men of mixed arms—soldiers, seamen and marines—protected by the 11-inch shells of the *Pawnee*, and landing with Dahlgren boat howitzers, would have tried Southern mettle to its utmost capacity. The most sanguine of them expect bloody work at Fort Pickens, as Santa Rosa Island, through its fortifications, are much inferior to those of Sumter, affords access to steamers and men of-war in positions from which the besieging batteries can be enfiladed.

But, to revert to Sumter and its heroic defence, you will bear in mind that it was hardly occupied in a single night, and without time or opportunity to make it ready for a land siege. The heavy barbette guns were without elevating screws, the place of which was supplied by wedges of wood. Nor had its defenders any proper fuse for their shells had they been able to use that missile.

The orders of Gen. BEAUREGARD were to confine the fire of the attack from every quarter to the parapet, which became thus untenable. From sunrise to sunset of Friday the 12th inst., there was an average of a shell in the air every two minutes, and part of the time the mortar batteries were issuing sixty shells an hour.

It is not improbable that Maj. ANDERSON over-estimated his own and under-rated his adversaries' powers of mischief. The resistance of the floating battery at Sullivan's and the iron battery at Morris' Island to his sharp and precise deliveries, surprised and must have disheartened him.

I observed on the *pons coupe* facing Cummings'-point, Morris island, a huge columbiad keeled over on its back, like a stranded turtle, and found that at its first discharge the neglect to clap on its preventer gear, had suffered the piece to follow up its recoil with a back somerset. Its neighbor stood adjusted with pencil-marks upon the carriage to guide the artillerist, but could not have been discharged without severe loss of gunners.

On the angle facing Fort Moultrie a large columbiad was entirely dismounted, and its companion so indented by a ball at some three feet from the muzzle, that it was impossible to force down the charge, which was still visible in the barrel.

Beyond doubt, but for the conflagration of the barracks, effected by a shell to the first instance, and kept up by hot shot discharged from Fort Moultrie by young Mitchell, son of the Irish patriot, the fort would have held out a week longer, although the provisions of the garrison already on one-third rations, must have been exhausted by Saturday night, (13th inst.) But the cinders of the barracks, scattered in every direction by the well aimed shot and shell, were successively igniting not only piles of shell and of hand grenades upon the ramparts, but were exploding all the smaller magazines, whilst the burning ruins menaced the larger ones, (inaccessible for this reason,) and were fast eating their way to the mines which had been skillfully laid to resist assault. In one of the latter, near the gateway, there were 7,000 pounds of powder.

Notwithstanding the oppressive heat and suffocating smoke, which drove the besieged to throw themselves upon their faces to catch breath in the casemates, they continued their fire upon Fort Moultrie and the floating battery for two hours after the conflagration burst forth. It is said that this gallantry was responded to by frequent cheers from the admiring assailants. It was observed that towards the last the fire became languid. The increased intervals between the shots arose from the exhaustion of the cartridges of the besieged, who had to extemporize them out of flannel shirts and other wearing apparel.

Imagine the Tipton Slasher beset by not less than five Tom Sayers', or a South African elephant attacked, not by the puny arrows of a swarm of Bechuanas, but by half-a-dozen Gordon Cummings; imagine the poor handful of half-stifled besiegers in peril at every moment from the explosion of the piles of ammunition spread out for their own defence; imagine two simultaneous conflagrations, cinders flying and walls falling; imagine a shell bursting into the Fort every minute after the fire broke out: and, finally, imagine all these horrors surrounding and impending over a knot of brave fellows who had been thirty-two hours under fire without a glass of grog or anything to eat, save a scant monthful of pork and biscuit, and then confess that the imputations cast upon Major ANDERSON'S loyalty and courage by some of your rabid journals, are as unworthy as they are undeserved.

Mr. WIGFALL'S exploit was as gallant and chivalrous as any deed of modern times. Stationed on Morris Island, where he had been on foot or in the saddle since the commencement of the attack, he no sooner saw the second barracks in flames and the flag staff shot away, than he resolved to make his way to the Fort and persuade Major ANDERSON to desist from a resistance manifestly so unavailing.

Despite the remonstrances of those around him, he embarked in a skiff, and with three negro oarsmen and a coxswain, pulled over to the Fort. He was scarce a hundred yards from shore when they hailed to him to return, "The Stars and Stripes were again flying." He literally turned "a deaf ear" to this call and pushed on, brandishing his sword, to which he had tied his white handkerchief as a flag of truce. From the batteries at Fort Moultrie balls and shell were aimed at the skiff. The white flag was invisible at that distance, and the boat, only noticed when nearing the Fort, if not carrying reinforcements, had no business there. A thirty-two pound ball struck the water within five yards of her, and was followed by a shell which came near proving fatal. The Africans strained every nerve to get under the lee of the fort, and the officers at the batteries observing that the boat never swerved from her course, inferred that *Wigfall must have been in it*, thereby acknowledging his more than Palmetto recklessness and daring.

On touching the wharf, the eccentric volunteer sprang ashore, and finding the gate burst open by the flames, made his way round to an open port-hole on the town side of the fort, through which, with the aid of a loose piece of timber which he placed beneath it, he swung himself from a protruding gun into the

embrasure. He stumbled unchallenged upon one of the gunners, who did not know where Major ANDERSON was. The fire was still raging, the heat intense, and the smoke insufferable. Shells were still exploding above, and from time to time within the fort, from the mortars on Sullivan's Island. He worked his way up to a group of officers and men standing near a casemate—"Was Major ANDERSON there?" "No!" Before the party had recovered their surprise at the apparition, Major ANDERSON came up from the quarter WIGFALL had just left. He saw the sword and white handkerchief—

"Whom have I the honor of addressing?"

"Col. WIGFALL, of Gen. BEAUREGARD's staff."

"May I inquire your business with me?"

"I have come to say that you must strike your colors. Your position is untenable. You have defended it gallantly. It's madness to persevere in useless resistance. You cannot be reinforced. You have no provisions. Your ammunition is nearly exhausted, and your fort is on fire."

"On what terms do you summon me to surrender?"

"Unconditional. Gen. BEAUREGARD is an officer and a gentleman. He will, doubtless, grant you all the honors of war, but *speciali gratia*."

"Well, I have done all that was possible to defend this fort."

"You have. Haul down your flag!"

"But your people are still firing into me."

"Hoist a white one. If you won't, I will, on my own responsibility."

A shell burst in the ground within ten paces of them as they were speaking. Major ANDERSON invited the Ex-Senator into a casemate; a white flag was hoisted, the firing ceased, and what is called the "battle of Fort Sumter," was over.

All parties concur that WIGFALL's performance was an act of heroism and high humanity. There can be no doubt that Major ANDERSON and the garrison were in that state of morbid exaltation which is the forerunner of martyrdom. They were ready to see their magazines explode and "die in their tracks."

You know all the details of the capitulation and have, doubtless, done justice to the delicacy and generosity of the rebel general in requiring no parole, besides according all the honors of war to the gallant defenders of Sumter.

Newspaper correspondents have generally exaggerated the jubilation in this city at the evacuation of Fort Sumter. There were no hoofires, no illuminations, and far less exuberances of conviviality than I have often witnessed during a race week. On the contrary, there were manifestations of thankfulness—of the relief afforded by the removal of a great anxiety.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

We have no news from the North since the rumored butchery of the New-York Seventh Regiment, which, according to a message in the papers from Gov. LETCHER, was effected by a body of Maryland troops between Annapolis and Washington. A few days ago we had them cut to pieces in Baltimore, and as that report proved a bloody *canard*, let me hope this last story is equally untrue.

The warlike enthusiasm which has so suddenly arisen in the apathetic North, is considered an evidence of bad taste, and Mr. LINCOLN's blockade proclamation is highly unpopular here. There be men of sense who begin to see that a united North may render even a united South deuced uncomfortable. But they also ask *cui bono?* and deprecate a vindictive retaliation of which they hardly anticipated the possibility.

Others shake their heads, and say it will be a long fight. Against a Southern army officered by the cream of the military genius and wisdom of ours, and in possession of every resource and devilry of war, the North, without suitable commanders, will suffer like the Russians at Sebastopol, or the Austrians at Austerlitz. They calculate that it might have been in the power of the Administration to govern decently after a year's experience of peace, but that it takes a life to learn the art of modern warfare. They, on the contrary, have a leader who is a statesman and a great Captain, while no member of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration possesses the smallest familiarity with military business, or has seen a broadside fired, or the explosion of a shell.

They therefore reason that it will take the North a long time to learn a lesson which must cost thousands of lives and millions of money.

The Blakely rifled cannon was by far the most terrible arm used against Fort Sumter—a present to the State from Mr. PRIOLEAU, who purchased it in England. It arrived here only a few days before the bombardment. In size it is a long six-pounder, but delivers a conical ball of twelve pounds' weight, steel pointed and shod with lead. I hear they are casting and turning some similar ones in the Southern country. In weight it does not greatly exceed that of a twelve-pound howitzer. It is as well to know that all the experience of our late War Department, under Gen. FLOYD, in rifled cannon and breech loading rifles, &c., will be turned to account by the officers of the C. S. A.

Richmond appears destined to become the nucleus of the army of invasion. All the new levies are converging to Washington, excepting a couple of regiments from Louisiana, for the protection of Memphis.

If Washington be held, which can only be done by the military occupation of Maryland, the North is safe. If taken, the C. S. A. expect recognition by the European Governments.

There is less enthusiasm here to march North than there was to attack Sumter. Pickens will not be attacked until BRAGG feels that he has a *sure* thing.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

How the California Appointments are Received—Railroads in San Francisco—The Nevada Boundary.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, April 28.

The Pony Express passed this point as 11½ P M., yesterday, with dates from San Francisco of April 17, 3:40 P M.

Arrived 13th, ships *Romance of the Sea*, Boston; *Talisman*, New-York; *Peruvian*, New-York; 15th, *Result*, Greenock.

Sailed 13th, ships *Sky Lark*, New-York, *Radiant*, Cork.

Ship *Talisman* is chartered to carry Breadstuffs to Europe; ship *Romance of the Sea*, of 1,782 tons register, has been chartered to load Breadstuffs for Great Britain.

The principal feature of the market, this week, is, that there are more sellers than buyers, without changes in the price of leading articles. Trade with the country is slowly reviving. WHEAT steady, at $1 80 for export. BARLEY, 90c.@95c.

The Pony Express arrived at Carson Valley on the 15th instant from Fort Kearney, with dates of the 5th. By this Express news was received of the appointment of six Federal officers for California. The parties designated as Collector of the port of San Francisco and Sub-Treasurer are very acceptable to the Republican Party and the public generally. No particular complaints are made concerning the other appointments, except that of STEVENS for Superintendent of the Mint.

The Republicans generally denounce this appointment, on the ground that STEVENS held the office constantly under the last Administration, as an undoubted Democrat. The *Times*, Republican, says that the appointment of Democrats to office under the Administration is not a cause for general rejoicing among men who worked for and attained its success.

Gov. DOWNEY has signed the three San Francisco Railroad bills.

Mrs. EMILY J. FARNHAM, formerly matron of the Sing-Sing (New-York) Prison, has been chosen matron of the California State Insane Asylum.

Gov. DOWNEY has sent in a message concerning the question of boundary between California and the new Territory of Nevada. He takes the ground that the boundaries of California being established by the Constitution, can only be uttered by the action of the people of the State.

A number of petitions are before the Legislature from the inhabitants of the disputed districts, praying for the establishment of the line according to the boundaries laid down in the Nevada territorial bill.

H. L. MINOR, a resident in California since 1839, committed suicide at Red Bluffs, Shasta County, on the 15th inst. He was the leading merchant of the town and a man of wealth and respectability.

The C. O. C. and P. F. Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, April 29.

The coach of the C. O. C. and P. P. Express passed here at noon yesterday.

DENVER, Thursday, April 25.

Serious apprehensions of Indian difficulties are entertained. They can easily cut off all the Plains travel and trade. Col. BOON, Indian Agent, sent a courier to Fort Wise yesterday with a requisition for two companies of cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to march hither at an hour's notice. Should indications continue unfavorable, they will be ordered up very soon.

There is intense feeling respecting the war in the States. A small secession flag was displayed by a business house here yesterday evening, but it was so insignificant that no notice was taken of it. Union flags are waving in many parts of the city, and the Union feeling is almost unanimous.

The military express to the New Mexican forts has been clean taned.

Destructive Fire.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Sunday, April 28.

A fire at noon, yesterday, broke out in the cellar at EDDY, ARNOLD & Co.'s drug-store on, Maine and Delaware streets, and spread with such extraordinary rapidity that it was impossible to save any of the stock. The following is a list of the losses: Eddy, Arnold & Co., drugs, loss $7,000, insured $6,000; Drake Brothers, wholesale paper dealers, stock mostly saved; J. H. Sneeder, cigars and tobacco, stock partially saved, loss $700, insured; D. K. Anthony, banker and insurance agent; Stone, McDowell & Co., real estate agents; M. W. Delahay, law library, no insurance; C. A. Logan, valuable medical library and cabinet, a total loss; Stinson & Havens, attorneys, valuable library and furniture, loss $2,500, insured for $6,000; A. F. Callahan, E. C. Jacobs, M. J. Parrott, each lost furniture and books; telegraph office, instruments and books saved; furniture and fixtures saved; loss on building about $120,000; insured for $45,000. The block was one of the finest in the city.

Desperate Row in Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, April 29.

There was a desperate row at the Adams' House, one of the dépôts for the volunteers, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day. The men have been complaining of the food furnished them for some time, and to-day an officer of one company knocked down a waiter. A general row followed. Chairs, tables, dishes and windows were all smashed to pieces. One of the Delevan House waiters was thrown from a window and had his leg badly broken. Pistols were fired, knives drawn, and several men were badly cut. The row seemed nothing more than a drunken frenzy, and the men were injured indiscriminately. The Governor repaired to the scene, and the Police were called out before the disgraceful fight could be quelled.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the morning papers that the *Baltic* claims twenty-nine hours as the shortest passage on record from Annapolis to New York by water. The *Columbia* left the anchorage at Annapolis one hour and twenty minutes behind the *Baltic*, and when we got out of the River Severn the latter vessel was not in sight. The ships reached their respective docks in New-York within twenty minutes of each other, and I claim the *Columbia's* passage of twenty-eight hours as the shortest on record. Yours, &c.,

Capt. SAM. WHITING, steamer *Columbia*.

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting: English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

CAPITOLA, THE NEW DRAMA—Just brought out at Barnum's Museum, is the most thrilling, interesting, and exciting play the public have seen this season, and with all the living curiosities to be seen there, and the facilities for seeing the military from the windows and balconies, is drawing crowds of visitors.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK IN THIS CITY.—Instantaneous and efficacious cures of Corns and Bunions, without cutting, pain or bleeding. Messrs. RENNELL, No. 365 Broome street. Thousands of the most conclusive and satisfactory testimonials can be seen at the office.

FOR DELICATE FEMALES suffering with indigestion, dyspepsia headache, nausea and dizziness, HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING PILLS are a certain cure. They will give you vigorous health, a good appetite and a fine complexion. Only 25 cents per box, with full directions.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

GAS, GAS.—Look in at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

Star-Spangled Hat,
STAR-SPANGLED HAT,
A NEW DESIGN,
APPROPRIATE FOR THE TIMES,
INTRODUCED MONDAY, APRIL 29,
BY GENIN, NO 513 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Zouave Fez Caps
In any quantity and at short notice.
WARNOCK & CO.,
Army Hatters,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Bilious Pills, No. 34
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, No. 34,
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, No. 34.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING:
These Pills, like all pure Homœopathic remedies, produce no pain, sickness of stomach, or any unpleasant whatever, but cure disease by acting directly upon the organs affected, thereby gently and promptly restoring them to the normal condition, and their effect is perceptible only as they commence to cure nor is any other effect ever desirable than an immediate restoration of the system to a perfect condition of health.
They are prepared with special reference to the various BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS so well known in all communities; INACTIVE LIVER, CONSTIPATION, DEPRAVED APPETITE, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, JAUNDICE, &c. Two Pills, night and morning, will generally remove all difficulties of this kind in a few days—continue, however, until cured.
Twenty-five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail free of charge. Address
PHILLIP LEE, No. 138 William-st., New-York.
Sold at RESHEN'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 489 Broadway, and by JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway; also in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., and MILNE, No. 277 Fulton-st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder,
The original and genuine article, will exterminate Roaches, Bugs, Ants and all vermin. Free from poison. LYONS' MAGNETIC PILLS
Are sure death to Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, everywhere. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, No. 208 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts., and No. 434 Broadway.

D. S. Barnes'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 202 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention invited to the retail department.

Military Suits.
Goods can be supplied and from 200 to 300 suits per day manufactured, agreeable to the dress of any Regiment.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; so staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 638 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamps.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. J. R. Newton, late of Boston, will locate in New-York, May 1, at No. 33 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

Batcheler's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 292 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCGREGOR—LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 25, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. Dr. J. Thompson, Mr. CHARLES MCGREGOR to Miss LIZZIE F. LAWRENCE, all of this City.

BURDOCK—ISNELL.—On Thursday, April 25, by Rev. George Dickson, PETER BURDOCK to Miss EMMA ISNELL, all of this City.

QUEREAU—DENNY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 25, at St. John's Church, by Rev. T. T. Guion, D. D., Rev. EUGENE U. QUEREAU, of Brooklyn, to ROSANNA, second daughter of Miss DENNY, Esq., of Ulster Co., N. Y.

WOOD—BARCOCK.—In Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, April 25, by Rev S. D. Denison, of this City, SAMUEL WOOD, of Albany, to ANNA D., daughter of Giles Babcock, Esq., of this City.

STREAWAY—ROOS.—In Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Otto Rupert, Mr. WILLIAM STREAWAY, of New-York, to Miss REGINA, only daughter of Jacob Roos, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y.

DIED.

CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, MINNIE ELOISE, only daughter of W. R. W. and Mary A. Chambers, aged 2 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Rivington-st., without further invitation.
Farewell, sweet babe—our only girl, farewell;
The angels have borne you to Heaven, to dwell.
Oh! bless our dear boy—he's now our only one;
Our loss we'll bear with grace—oh God, thy will be done.

LANGDON.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, JANE W., widow of THOMAS W. Langdon, in the 72d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her brother, Isaac J. Greenwood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 51 West 32d-st., on Wednesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GRAY.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, of consumption, Mrs. GRAY, in the 59th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Alexander McDonald, No. 58 East 31st-st., on Wednesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHAW.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, AMELIA E., wife of Alfred Starr, aged 33 years and 8 months.
Relatives and friends of the family, also Puritan Lodge, F. and A. M., and Putnam Lodge, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 432 Grand-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment, on Wednesday morning.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, April 28, after a short and painful illness, EDWARD SMITH, in the 27th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of D. A. Richters, No. 215 Delancey-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

BOMMELL.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, INA BOMMELL, youngest child of Adonijah H. and Louisa Bommell.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 418 Grand-st. Her remains will be taken to the Evergreens for interment.

PEAR.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, SARAH STUART DEAN, wife of M. W. Dean.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 142 East 40th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BAIRN.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, 28th inst. ELLEN, wife of Thomas Brien, in the 59th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 146 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

ROSENFELD.—On Sunday, April 28, ELLA FRANCES, daughter of Lazarus and Henriette Rosenfeld, aged 16 months and 19 days.
The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) April 30, at 9 A. M., without further notice.

HOFFMAN.—In the 62d year of her age, JULIA, daughter of the late Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of New-York.

MYERS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 29, at 7 o'clock, after a short illness, JULIE BYRNSON MYERS, wife of James Suydam Myers, and only daughter of Dr. M. Van Buren, aged 23 years, 6 months and 1 day.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 107 State-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the families are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 28th inst., of scarlet fever, SHALLEN, youngest child of Sterling and Lucy J. Smith.

PRANKARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, 27th inst., LILLIE M., daughter of Wm. C. and Mary A. Prankard aged 1 year 8 months and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday afternoon, April 30 at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 251 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, April 29 ADA WILSON, only child of Richard W. and Mary E. Brewster, aged 3 years and 3 months.
Funeral from St. George's Church, Newburgh, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BUSH.—In Fortchester, Westchester County, on Monday, April 29, FRANCES BUSH, daughter of the late William Bush.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church.

BRADNEAN.—In Clermont on Saturday, April 27, Dr. THOMAS BROADHEAD, in the 36th year of his age.

FOSS.—In Millerton, Conn., on Sunday, April 28, Hon. CHARLES H. FOSS, aged 60 years.
His funeral will be attended from his late residence, on Wednesday, May 1, at 3 P. M.

BIXBY.—The funeral of GERTRUDE BIXBY, infant daughter of Abraham P. and C. Amain, will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 32 West 27th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS No. 253—April 29, 1861.
68, 15, 14, 53, 51, 67, 40, 9, 24, 4, 46, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS No. 254—April 29, 1861.
20, 65, 36, 38, 9, 1, 10, 18, 26, 67, 61, 19, 62.
Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Monday, April 29, 1861.
Commissioners. J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

READY MAY 1,
THE
MILITARY CAMPAIGN CHART
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
and its neighborhood, compiled from official data, by
EGBERT L. VIELE,
MILITARY AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
AND
CHARLES HASKINS, ARCHITECT.
Late in the service of the U. S. Engineers' Bureau.
Showing the position of ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ALEXANDRIA, and all other points of interest in the vicinity of WASHINGTON.
LIBERAL TERMS ARE GIVEN TO AGENTS.
Mailed, postage prepaid, for 15 cents.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

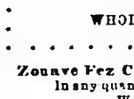
THE GALLANT SEVENTH!
A MEMENTO
of this
CELEBRATED REGIMENT;
Being
A VIEW OF THE NEW ARMORY,
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED IN COLORS.
Orders received at
No. 81 Nassau st.,
Room No. 4.
LEGGATT BROTHERS, Fulton-st.
D. APPLETON & CO., Broadway.
Price, in beautiful frame, $1 50.
Every friend of the National Guards should have one.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND OAK FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices.
Every article warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Warerooms and Manufactory, Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors east from Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.
Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set, usual price, $10.
Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set, usual price, $6.
Ear-rings and Pins, $1 and $2 a set, usual price, $3 and $4. At C O ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
A sure cure for Bleeding, Blind, and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Diseases of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price, $1 per bottle.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES,
AND ONE WITHOUT A MATE.
THE PAPER TIE. Patent applied for. "A new the every day."  THE RELIEF TIE. Patented Jan. 29, '61. A perfect "Relief" from tying Bows.
THE "LACE EDGE" TIE (exquisitely beautiful.) SMITH & BROUWER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.
N. B.—We sell to WHOLESALE Jobbers only. Country Merchants can order our goods of ANY Jobber.

APPLETONS'
MAP OF THE
SEAT OF WAR.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
TO USE
TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
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ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of Lint, Bandages, &c., to the Army, SPINGLER INSTITUTE BUILDING, Union-square, April 29, 1861.
The Ladies and Societies who have undertaken the preparation of the necessary supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers of our army in the field or in hospitals, are respectfully informed that the Association of Medical men which proposes to receive and distribute these supplies to the army, has located itself permanently, in the Spingler Institute Building, on Union square, which the owner has generously placed at their disposal as long as it may be required.
All contributions of articles mentioned in the following list will be received at the Rooms of the Association, where they will be properly assorted and packed, and whence they will be distributed to the Medical Officers of the different Regiments for field-service or to the general hospitals established for the accommodation of the army.
It is desirable that the lint should be packed in boxes of uniform size, and the Association will supply such boxes at the cost price to all who apply for them on the written requisition of any member of the Executive Committee.
Models and patterns of all the articles mentioned in the appended list will be kept on exhibition for examination and reference at the rooms of the Association, and all necessary instructions will be given for their preparation.
A number of articles will be found in the list of hospital supplies that must be purchased from the manufacturers, such as field-stretchers, for removing the wounded from the field of battle, hospital knapsacks, lanterns, wax tapers, bed-pans, urinals, &c. The purchase of these articles, it is recommended, should be confided as far as possible to the Association.
Contributions in money for this purpose are earnestly solicited, and may be inclosed to the Treasurer, Dr. Jacob Hansen.
LIST OF HOSPITAL AND FIELD SUPPLIES FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.
1—BANDAGES—Assortment and proportionate numbers of each variety required:
1 dozen 1 inch wide, 1 yard long.
2 dozen 2 inches wide, 3 yards long.
2 dozen 2½ inches wide, 3 yards long.
1 dozen 3 inches wide, 4 yards long.
½ dozen 3½ inches wide, 5 yards long.
½ dozen 4 inches wide, 6 yards long.
2—Lint, scraped and raveled, in equal proportions.
3—Old linen and cotton cloth, without selvedge or seams, for compresses.
4—Ring pads and cushions.
5—Cotton batting and cotton wadding—fine flax and sponges.
6—Red flannel, in the piece.
7—Sockbinder's board for splints—pieces 18 by 4 inches.
8—Saddlers' silk for ligatures, wax, pins, and small pin-cushions.
9—Sewing needles, assorted in cases; linen thread, tape, and scissors.
10—Adhesive plaster, Camel-hair pencils, oiled silk, oiled muslin, India-rubber and gutta-percha cloths in the piece.
11—Wrapping-paper.
12—Cotton shirts, drawers, and slippers.
13—Sheets, 4 feet wide and 6 feet long.
14—Bed sacks, 3 feet wide and 6 feet long.
15—Pillow-sacks and towels.
16—Hospital knapsacks.
17—Field-stretchers.
18—Eye shades of green silk.
19—Lanterns.
20—Bed-pans and urinals—metallic ones preferred.
21—Dressed sheep skins.
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D., President, No. 1 Gramercy-park.
John W. Green, M. D., Secretary, 13th-st. and 7th-av.
Jacob Marsen, M. D., Treasurer, No. 72 9th st.
E. L. Beadle, M. D., Chairman Ex. Com., No. 28 Union-square.
W. H. Draper, M. D., Sec'y Ex. Com., 33 East 12th-st.
John O. Stone, M. D., No. 27 West 23d-st.
W. H. Church, M. D., No. 32 West 23d-st.
— Crawford, M. D., U. S. A., Brevoort House.
J. J. Crane, M. D., No. 31 West 21st-st.
G. Buck, M. D., No. 121 10th st.
C. D. Smith, M. D., Clarendon Hotel.
Jared Linsley, M. D., Lafayette-place.
W. H. Van Buren, M. D., corner 22d-st. and 4th-av.
Geo. A. Peters, M. D., No. 270 5th av.
J. Thebaud, M. D., No. 9 East 13th-st.
S. P. White, M. D., No. 1,175 Broadway.
Samuel Hall, M. D., No. 14 Charlton-st.
E. Krackowizer, M. D., No. 49 Amity-st.
Robert Watts, M. D., No. 42 East 12th-st.
W. M. Hudson, M. D., No. 161 West 22d-st.
Robert Stone, M. D., No. 169 West 22d-st.
— Boeram, M. D., No. 204 West 22d st.
J. H. Hinton, M. D., No. 41 West 33d-st.
H. B. Sands, M. D., No. 67 East 12th-st.
— Loomis, M. D., No. 244 West 23d-st.
T. Cook, Jr., M. D., No. 68 East 15th-st.
T. Markhoe, M. D., No. 4 East 17th-st.
S. S. Purple, M. D., No. 183 Hudson st.
George T. Elliott, M. D., No. 18 West 29th-st.
Van Alan Anderson, M. D., No. 54 West 20th-st.
E. Harris, M. D., No. 253 4th-av.
H. D. Noyes, M. D., No. 278 4th-av.
W. H. Leaming, M. D.
H. W. Holmes, M. D., No. 50 9th-st.
W. W. Jones, M. D., No. 43 West 29th-st.
S. C. Foster, M. D., No. 24 East 21st-st.
Jas. R. Wood, M. D., No. 2 Irving place.
J. E. Taylor, M. D., No. 13 West 20th-st.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Secretary.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor-house, Barclay-st.

MILITARY SPY GLASSES.
A large assortment for sale at
SIMMONS & CO.,
No. 699½ Broadway,
Under the Lafarge Hotel.

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MILITARY BOOKS.
VERGE'S Hand-Book for Active Service, 2d edition, cloth.....$1 25
ROBERTS' Hand-Book of Artillery, 2d ed., clo..... 75
GRIBEAUVAL Artillerist's Manual, ha. mor..... 5 00
BENTON'S Ordnance and Gunnery, ha. mor..... 5 00
ANDERSON'S Evolutions of Field Batteries, 2d edition, cloth..... 1 00
BARNARD'S Sea Coast Defence and 15-inch Gun..... 1 50
WILCOX'S Rifle and Rifle Practice, clo..... 1 75
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A large stock of the best American, English and French Military Books on hand.
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher and Importer,
No. 192 Broadway

MEDIC

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 5, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 56 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 22x56 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 473 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 214 WEST 14th-st; modern house No. 91 East 29th-st.; 3 story house No. 138 Thompson-st.; 2-story house No. 171 Thompson-st.; small modern house N. 105 East 27th-st; 3-story house No 294 West 14th-st.; 3-story house No 99 Greene-st.; part of 3-story house No. 125 East 39th-st; store No. 249 Front-st.; 3-story house and two lots No. 109 &c. East 13th-st; stable (rear) No. 25 Bond-st.; 2-story, &c., house No. 482 Broome st; modern house No. 208 2d-av.; house and seven lots 30th. st. and 1st-av.; new modern house, 38th st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 138 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. JACKSON.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—IN A CENtral position in this City, very suitable for a carriage-factory or any other kind of manufacturing business. The main building is 107 by 22 feet, three stories and basement with plenty of light. There is a large yard, well paved, a portion of which is covered by a brick shed, the roof of 82 by 45 feet. Also, a stable on the premises, with stalls for four horses, carriage-house and hay-loft. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 76 and 78 Sullivan-st. ROBERT O. EVANS

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick cottage No. 191 East 31st-st, near 2d-av., containing 10 rooms, with Croton water, bath-room, range in kitchen, &c.; has large front door yard, grass, flowers, grape-vine, &c. To a good tenant a pleasant arrangement would be made. Could have it from year to year if mutually agreeable. Inquire at No. 252 Broadway, of E. W. WHITNEY.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE OLD ESTABLISHed Eating-house, No. 80 Chatham-st., formerly occupied by Crooks, with boiler, ranges, &c., all ready to commence business immediately. This is a favorable opportunity for any person to commence the business; would be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEO. JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or J. CROTHERS, No. 90 Chatham-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, near Degraw, one 2-story, attic and basement house, in good order, with large dry cellar and fine yard; lot, 25x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 252 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 84 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN A HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE, No. 1 West 26th-st., first door from 5th-av., apartments on the third and fourth floors, to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife without children; the owner of the house, who lives in it, will be present from 3½ to 5½ P. M., and after 7 o'clock in the evening, to answer inquiries.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, ON WILloughby-av., near Yates-av., a new and handsome house, with plot of ground attached; house contains thirteen rooms and sub-cellar; gas throughout; water in kitchen; very pleasantly located; near Myrtle-av. cars. Rent $350. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Rapelye-st., being the first house east of Hicks-st; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

$1,000 HOUSE TO LET FOR $800.—A most desirable location, house 4-story basement and rain-water, brown-stone front; newly, with all the modern improvements, No. 167 East 15th-st., one block from Dr. Tyng's Church. Apply at No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, nine 37 feet 6 inches by 60; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair gases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. BEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 206 4th-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house, with high stoop, and water and gas throughout; pleasantly located at No. 63 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-STORY and basement brick house, on the corner of Clinton and Schermerhorn-sts. All the modern improvements in the house. Rent $600. Apply to GEO. W. UHLER, No. 130½ Atlantic-st.

TO LET.—TO DRESSMAKERS.—DESIRABLE rooms at No. 1½ Clinton-place, having been occupied by a dressmaker for several years; there is a first-class millinery establishment in the house. Apply at 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st., second door from Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 94 EAST BROADWAY, A WELLbuilt 2 story and attic brick house, with basement; all the modern improvements, with Croton water, baths, gas with chandeliers, all in complete order. Inquire at No. 78 Division-st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE STORY BASEMENT Brick house and under cellar Brick House, No. 134 East 41st-st., near 3d Av., with gas and fixtures, range, hot and cold water bath, &c., all in good order—rent $675. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement brick house, No. 60 East 28th-st., with modern improvements, in good order, and location very desirable. Gas fixtures, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., for sale cheap if desired. Apply as above.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements, and in excellent order, situate at No. 102 East 34th-st., next to the corner of Lexington-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 62 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., and nearly on the summit of Murray Hill. For further particulars inquire on the premises. The house will be put in good repair. Rent cheap.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET — THE FOLLOWING THREE-STORY brick dwellings, having all the modern improvements, and contiguous to several car and stage routes, viz: Nos. 69 and 61 Macdonald-st., and No. 6 Varick-place. Apply to JOHN CARR, No. 1 Cottage-place.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—ON SECOND FLOOR, AT NO 193 10TH-av., near 20th-st., a suite of 5 rooms and a bath-room, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 196 10th-av., first floor.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $260. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—VERY EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st.; they are well lighted and ventilated, and very suitable for military drill-rooms. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 208 West 34th-st., with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 208 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FLOORS, WITH GAS, and hot water for washing, in house No. 172 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A BASEMENT IN A CENTRAL PART of the City; suitable for a physician or lawyer's office. For particulars, apply to A. B., No. 187 West 30th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE 3-STORY house No. 6 1st-st.; has range, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c., and under-cellar. Apply to W. C. V. ANDERSON, No. 80 Bayard-st., 10 to 11 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADJOINING LOTS Nos. 428 Washington and 33 Desbrosses sts.; a first-rate location for a lumber yard. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row.

TO LET—A NICELY-SITUATED FRAME HOUSE, filled in with brick, No. 40 East 30th-st., near Madison-av. Situation first-class; has water and gas; will be repainted. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, drug store.

TO LET—ALL OR A PART OF THE NEW STORE, No. 261 Canal st., near Broadway; Albert stone front; finished up in best manner; arranged for three tenants. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HALF OF THE VERY DESIRABLE first-class dwelling-house No. 328 West 22d-st.; modern conveniences. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. DURKEN.

A CHANCE FOR A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS.—To let apartments—two or six rooms; grates, pantries, croton basins, bath, water-closet, &c., gas included; $10 to $20 per month. No. 616 2d-av.

TO LET—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house No. 160 West 48th-st., near 8th-av., in good order; has the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS marble-front store, No. 644 Broadway; six stories high, with sub-cellar; rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 3 full front 2-story brick house No. 71 West 21st-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply on the premises, or at 78 Murray st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT 3 STORY BRICK HOUSE in West 54th-st., near Broadway. Apply to AARON J. MIXSELL, No. 26 East 13th-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 31 West 45th-st., near 6th-av. Rent low. Open from 8 to 11 A. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 223 6TH-av., near 22d-st.; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Apply to J. HOPKINS.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 493 Broome-st. Apply to P. & H. LEWIS & BRO., No. 119 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

BARGAINS—LOW RENTS.—LOFTS, OFFICES and basements to let, with or without steam power. OAK HALL, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 86 Franklin-st.; first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 83 John-st.; offices in house No. 119 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 269 William st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE large cottage, carriage house and six handsomely shaded lots of ground, situated on high ground, near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., now occupied as iron foundry by John R. Platt, to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

A handsome 4 story brick house, well furnished, having all modern improvements and being pleasantly located on 30th-st., near 8th-av. A very desirable arrangement may be made by a good tenant applying to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 8th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river, 5 minutes' walk from Riverdale Station and one hour from the City by cars. The house is 50x50, two stories with attic; there are, besides, all other suitable outbuildings two graperies, yielding annually 1,500 pounds choice fruit; the grounds contain ten acres highly-cultivated land, on which is produced about $1,000 worth choice fruit, mostly grapes; if desired, horses, carriages, boat, &c., will be let with the premises. Apply at ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS', No. 7 Cocoties slip, corner of Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT THROG'S NECK.—A large stone dwelling, bath-house, ice-house, garden, stable, &c., and a great abundance of small and large trouts. The house has 20 rooms; it is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat dock. The boat will make several trips a day to and from the City. The above place is near the residences of Messrs. Geo. Robbins, Ferris, Waring, Zerega, Wolt, Wilkins, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE City, on 14th st., near Union square, for the Summer months, to a private family of unexceptionable character. Also, a furnished cottage, in Scarsdale, Westchester County, one hour from 26th-st., near a railway station of the Harlem road; pleasantly situated, and suitable for a small family, with carriage-house and stable accommodations, and garden vegetables. Inquire of CHARLES BUTLER, No. 12 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS MODern built high stoop 3 story house, with every convenience for housekeeping; pleasantly situated in Broadway-square, between 46th and 47th sts. Inquire of B. JONES, corner of Broadway and 43d-st., or A. HOOD, No. 4 William st. Rent $1,200.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO. D. LIX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily, a second floor back room, furnished, hot and cold water, gas, baths in the house, large pastries. Rent $12 per month, in advance. Has a hall bed room. Apply at No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 11 rooms, with bathing, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, &c., on Prospect Hill Farm, commanding an extensive view of the Bay, Fort Schuyler, &c. BLOODGOOD CUTTER, Little Neck, L. I.

TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, ONE HOUR FROM New-York, the whole or part of a well-furnished house. A desirable opportunity for a small family to make an economical arrangement for the Summer. Address Box No 2 863 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE.—AN EXTRA sized basement house, newly furnished with elegance, in a desirable location; to be devoted to an acceptable tenant on favorable terms. Address Box No. 71 lower Post-office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT small children, the neatly furnished house, beautifully situated on the Hudson, 1 mile from the City. Rent taken in board. Address Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house, No. 35 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 212 Post-office.

FURNISHED [illegible] TO RENT, NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at second floor, parlor and [illegible]rtment, at $475.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house, No. 35 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 212 Post-office.

A SMALL HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED. Rent $75 a month. Inquire at No. 156 East 19th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—The dwelling house No. 75 Hudson-st., Jersey City, three story brick, pleasantly situated, near the ferry, and well suited for the residence of a gentleman doing business in this City. Will take groceries, oils, provisions, &c., in exchange. Apply at No. 376 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—THE three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 270 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, near Nevins-st., in good order. Apply to A. BLEECKER, BON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York; or to T. BALLANTINE & SONS, No. 134 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 8th and 9th sts., at very low prices. Also, 600 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

TO EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW and handsome houses with plot of ground attached; each contains 13 rooms and sub-cellar; gas throughout; water in kitchen; near Myrtle-av cars; desirable property for an unincumbered farm. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO EXCHANGE.—100 ACRES OF EXCELLENT land on the Eastchester Railroad, in the town of Pelham, worth $250 an acre, will take a house in town, worth $25,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT West Hoboken, being the City of New-York. Possession given 1st of May. Apply at A. ANDERSON'S Land Office, Paterson-av., West Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HIGH-STOOP AND 4 story house in 38th-st., near 4th-av., containing all the improvements, will be sold very low. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH 20 to 30 acres of good land, fruit, shade and running water. Building modern, ample and substantial; location healthy and accessible to the City daily. Price about $15,000. Address, giving full particulars, (none other will be noticed,) BENJAMIN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, IN A RESPECTable location, for a family of two persons, without children, west of Lexington-av. Rent not to exceed $300. Address HOUSE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED House in the country large enough to accommodate two adults, four children and four servants. Address stating terms, &c., Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET ASSOCIATION, for Hospital Aid, meet EVERY AFTERNOON, from 1 to 6 o'clock, in the Social Parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, on 34th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. All are invited to attend. Contributions of money or material may be sent to the rooms, or to Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT, the Treasurer, at No. 41 Park-row, or No. 318 West 35th-st

AN ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN FORMED called the Ladies' Hospital Association of the Brick Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Sprieg's,) corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., for the purpose of furnishing hospital material to our troops. The next meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 1, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., in the chapel in the rear of the church. Ladies connected with this church or congregation, and all others in the vicinity, are cordially invited to coöperate in this good work.

THE LADIES' HOME SAMARITAN ASSOCIATION meets at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, in Clinton Hall, Room No. 5. Ladies who stand ready to offer such sympathy and aid as may be required by the families of absent soldiers, are invited to attend.

ABBY BARTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE LADIES of the parish of St. Thomas' Church, and ladies from other parishes so disposed, are invited to meet at the Church on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., to organize a Relief Circle, and prepare for any work which may be required at their hands in aid of the United States Army.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library, will be held at the Library Building in University-place, on TUESDAY, April 30, 1861, between the hours of 3 and 10½ o'clock P. M.; and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M. W. J. ROPPIN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK MARBLE CEMETERY.—An election for officers of the New-York Marble Cemetery, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. G. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

SONGS FOR THE TIMES.

The "Star Spangled Banner," with music; "Red, White and Blue," "Flag of our Union," &c., on cards and sheets. Wholesale ($1 per 100) and retail. Address C. HAIRS, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS and English Mutton for dinner TO-DAY. English Roast Beef and Plum-pudding TO-MORROW. Also, boiled leg of English Mutton and trimmings. For sale; English Mutton, Yarmouth Bloaters, Pickled Salmon, Bacon, Hams, Cheese, &c. Dunlop's Ale, in fine condition, on draught. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—AN excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 663 Pearl-st., New-York.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, decorating of fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual prices, by an experienced workman and out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, AT GREENWICH, CONN.,

Twenty-nine miles from New-York, 1 hour and 16 minutes from 27th st. depôt. An elegant place, completely furnished, including stock, tools, &c.; elevated position; splendid land and water view; abundance of the choicest fruit, highly ornamental shrubbery, fine garden, convenient to churches, schools, market, &c. Seven acres of land. For particulars, description and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Block, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN ROCKLAND COUNTY—A country store and dwelling, with or without goods, in the thriving village at Spring Valley, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, situated on the corner of Main and Church sts.; lot is 72 feet front, by 167 deep with barn on rear; house is 32x36 feet on ground, with extension of 6 feet looloaded in the store. 2½ stories and basement, and contains 17 rooms besides store; hall through centre of house, with one stoop on rear, two on front, and one over the extension; location desirable and healthy; well adapted for Summer boarders; buildings new and built by day's work. Also, a very desirable country residence, containing 8 rooms, with outbuildings, and 2 acres of ground, well stocked with young fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley; 30 acres of land can be had in connection if desired. For further particulars, inquire of AARON D. BLAUVELT, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—On Throg's Neck, Westchester County, fronting and extending to the water, and of easy access from the City. The house is well built, well furnished in every particular, and in excellent order. The garden is extensive, already planted with vegetables and filled with flowers. Fruit trees of every description are on the place insuring an abundant supply of cherries, strawberries, peaches, pears, etc. Neighborhood unexceptionable and perfectly healthy. Ample stable room is provided, and a cow goes with the premises. To any person wanting a fine place for the Summer, this offers unusual inducements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUDSON PARK, half mile from the depôt at Spuyten Duyvil (12 miles from New-York,) an Italian villa situated on the bank of the Hudson River; the grounds, about three acres, are highly improved and laid out in the most tasteful manner. There is a coach-house and stable, gas-house, ice-house &c.; the dwelling is large and roomy, containing every modern improvement, and is about 35 feet by 80 feet, two-story attic and basement, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful places in the vicinity of New-York, and has cost over $35,000. It will be sold low, or rented to a good tenant at $1,200 per annum. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 62 William-st., to J. D MORGAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad; with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also, a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat; the house containing 12 rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen garden, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 15 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 76 Duane-street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—On the Post road, one mile south of the railroad depôt, a convenient cottage, barn and stable, one acre of land, an abundance of fruit, water in the house (hot and cold.) Price $4 500. Rent $400. Inquire of A. T. GOURLIE, Warburton-av., Yonkers, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER County, a house containing 12 good rooms; on the premises are a barn and carriage-house; 12 acres of good land, and a general assortment of fruit. Rent $500 per year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, FINEly situated on the East River; house contains eleven rooms; furnace and range; grounds 100 feet front on the river, by about 400 feet deep; well stocked with fine pear trees and grape vines in full bearing; will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to H. WHITEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 96 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine young orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 96 Broad-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—THE SECOND story of a first-class brick house; four fire places, hack-stairs, &c., to a small family without servant; rent $12 per month; on Palmetto-st, between Broadway and Bushwick av. Inquire on the premises, only 25 minutes' ride from South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE two story house with kitchen and gas throughout; also, a large garden with fruit; also, a stable for two horses and carriage; about two minutes' walk from depôt; trains leave hourly; rent, $400. Address W. J. MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSE TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN. The double cottage house situate on Church hill, within seven minutes' walk of the depôt; containing 11 rooms, gas, &c., with two acres of land, good outbuildings and fruit trees; rent $300. Apply to BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 120 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH SEVEN ROOMS and garden, in Passaic, New-Jersey, 11 miles from New-York; three minutes' walk to depôt. Rent $125; commutation $46, by Erie Railroad; 40 minutes to City. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—IN SOUTHPORT, CONN., TWO HOURS' ride by New-Haven Road, a cottage, unfurnished, suitable for a small family, pleasantly situated directly on the Sound, with about an acre of land. Rent for the Summer low. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton st

TO LET—A FRENCH COTTAGE, 11 ROOMS, AND 25 acres of land fronting on the Sound at Byram Point, Portchester depôt, N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & WARING, 24 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour at Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACK & SON, No. 69 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$150—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE conveniently to the City, in a pleasant and healthy location, with out-buildings, fruit and vegetable gardens a la bed. Apply to W. P. PECK, No. 11 Exchange place, Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Maurao, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS with one or more acres of ground; 2 minutes' walk from depôt. Rent, $200, $250 and $350. Apply to A. D BALDWIN, No. 261 Pearl-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL FINISHED two-story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $250. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FAIRFIELD HAS FOR many years been a favorite Summer resort. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shores of Long Island Sound and two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. With its attractive scenery, foliage, broad avenues and its unrivaled facilities for sea-bathing, Fairfield is one of the most delightful Summer residences in the country. The Fairfield House is a new family hotel, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas,) and is specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country, where they will find all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class quiet hotel. The house will be ready for company on May 1, 1861. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders. 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This well-known Summer resort will be ready for the reception of visitors on 15th May. It is finely located with extensive grounds. Trains leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:30 and 4:40 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, 60 Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—TO let, partially furnished a boarding house at Clifton, Staten Island. Rent moderate, part of which would be taken in board; one or two parties now waiting to engage board. Apply to D. C. GEWSON, No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., Room No. 3.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN A CONVENIENT distance of New-York, in exchange for fine first-class tenant-houses, yielding a handsome income. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.—TO FAMILIES GIVING UP housekeeping, furniture dealers, &c. An unincumbered farm in Illinois will be exchanged for a piano, mirrors, curtains &c Address A. R., Box No. 1754, P. O

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full descriptions and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and dealer, Nos. 189 Fulton and 1 Dutch-sts., warehouse in New-York Nos. 160 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

COCKADES—COCKADES—COCKADES.—New style, with a beautiful medallion likeness of the father of our country; tri-colors, with Union, Constitution and Stars, on red, white and blue streamers. Price, 25 per dozen. Patriotic badges 25 per 100. Sample cockades sent by mail on receipt of 5 postage stamps. One agent wanted in every city. A. W. SPLINT & CO., only manufacturers, No. 167 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT CABINET FURNITURE, THE MANUFACTURE AND IMPORTATION OF ALEXIS POTTIER.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No 662 Broadway, the entire stock of elegant cabinet furniture consisting of blackwood and gilt parlor suites, rosewood ditto, elegant blackwood and gilt etageres, inlaid with porcelains; elegantly-carved rosewood ditto; rosewood and black and gilt centre and pier tables; statuary, marble-tops, ladi-s' elegant black and gilt work-tables, and other elegant parlor furniture; rosewood and oiled-walnut chamber furniture; elegantly-carved round-cornered bedsteads; elegant marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; elegant oiled walnut library furniture, consisting of secretary and library bookcases, tables, reclining and extension chairs, upholstered chairs, engraving racks, &c.; and a large assortment of other elegant furniture. The above will be on exhibition on Monday, and the public are respectfully invited to examine it, as it will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF BLACK HORSES, PHAETONS, HARNESS, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, April 30, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, an elegant span of black horses; one of the team is a Morgan horse, the most superior saddle-horse, without exception, either for lady or gentleman, in the State of New-York; kind, gentle and spirited in every kind of harness, and perfectly sound. The other is a Black Hawk mare, very handsome, kind and gentle in all harness, and a very pleasant and easy saddle-beast for lady or gentlemen. They are 15 hands high and match entirely in looks and action. The phaeton is nearly new, in perfect condition, and the harness not at all used, and equal to new. The establishment can be seen every fair day, from 12 till 12½ o'clock, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, or by calling at the stable, Nos. 23 and 24 West 13th-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) 30th inst., at No. 97 9th-st., near University-place, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant household furniture contained in said house: rosewood piano-forte, covered rosewood suites in rich brocatel, rosewood hookcase rosewood marble top etagere, centre and pier tables, French plate mantel and pier glasses, rich gilt frames; elegant lace curtains, oil-paintings brooze, China and Parian figures, rich carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hureaus, washstands and commodes, hair mattresses, extension dining table, sofa and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood hatstand, dinner and tea sets, glassware, oil-cloths, stair-carpets, rods, &c.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell this day, (TUESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No 317 West 23d-st., (between 6th and 9th-avs.,) all the handsome household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood and mahogany Parlor Furniture, Elegant French plate Pier Glasses

FINANCIAL.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 32 Pine-st., April 12, 1861.

THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Subscription Books will be closed after the 30th of April. By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 28th April, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, on the sale under the foreclosure of the First Mortgage, [illegible] they are possessing the bonds and debts [illegible] secured by the mortgage, at their office, No. 11 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.
They therefore invite all the holders of the coupons attached [illegible] to present the same, at their option, in lieu of cash, scrip for a new bond of the Erie Railway Company, for 23 per cent. of the par value of the principal, secured by a mortgage of the property purchased.
The bondholders are requested to present their bonds and coupons immediately, as the option to take bonds will expire on the 20th of May.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.
NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
J. R. BURLEY, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, }
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., payable on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to May 1. By order,
GEO. W. YOCLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO., OF 1859. }
SPRINGFIELD, Ill, April 18, 1861. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. W. B. COBNEAU, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREAS-URER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-st. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMMONS, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, May 6. Transfer books to be closed from this date to May 7.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, April 26, 1861.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent, (3½) was this day declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on or after May 1 prox. The transfer books are closed in accordance with the same. By order of the Board,
J. H FONDA, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and ir of 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by this Bank payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of May prox. JAS.M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ASTORIANS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.
CHARLES L FROST, Vice-President.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

$80.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on good City or country property. Address W. ANTHES & LEROY, No. 38 Pine st

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE STOCK wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., 52 William-St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of JAMES CALLENDER, for the purpose of transacting business in merchandise on their own account and on commission.
That JAMES CALLENDER resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and is the general partner; that ALLAN HAY resides in the City and County of New-York, and is the special partner, and has contributed in cash to the common stock as his part of the sum of $25,000.
That the said partnership is to commence on the 15th day of April, 1861, and to terminate on the 15th day of April, 1866. ALLAN HAY.
New-York, April 15, 1861 JAMES CALLENDER.

New-York, April 4, 1861.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of CHRISTIAN & BELL, for the transaction of a "General Stock Commission and Banking Business."
CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
WILLIAM J. BELL.
Office No. 16 William-st.

THE FIRM OF RUFUS WATTLES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. AUGUSTUS MILLER, their successor, is alone authorized to settle all outstanding matter, and collect all debts due the late firm, at No. 15 Broad-st. Signed,
L. C. SANGER.
New-York, April 27, 1861. RUFUS WATTLES.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 Sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPER, No. 61 Cliff-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ARMY BOOTS AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE. Call at JOHN'S, Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, DOWNE R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY, GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
FREDCK H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM E. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON R. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
THAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company, having a cash capital and surplus of $300,000, safely invested, continue to issue policies on the most favorable terms.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in, and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.
2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested, forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers, out of the profits thereby lessening the cost of insurance.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No personal liability whatever incurred by the assured. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE ARTISANS' BANK, Plaintiff, against LOUIS HIRSHFELD and JACOB HIRSHFELD, Defendants—Summons for a money demand on contract—[Com. not ser.] To the defendant above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 13th day of March 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with interest from the 4th day of July, 1854, on Nine Hundred and Fifty Dollars, parcel thereof; and from the 4th day of September, 1854, on Ten Hundred and Fifty Dollars, the residue thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1861.
WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
ap2-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8 1860.
ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix,
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next —Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER C. ROBARTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEYWARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1 1861.
at4-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaibe, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Anaidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON. No. 1 Vesey-st.; BOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, by address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N.Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sex, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany N.Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition and the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,724 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC—IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach, has no offensive odor; and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., and at No. 36 John-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benetactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-St., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the only failing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, with unvarying success of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is but a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Beoh for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!

DEATH—DEATH.

AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.

Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 15 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to alley the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.

All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

Bring about the same result

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the mere advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.

IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.

It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,

IT REANIMATES.

Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually, of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,

NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in

YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,

HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE,

TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.

PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
Nos. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZEE,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. WELLS & CO.,

And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—omitting the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25,
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$190
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moanley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 17.
PARSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to F. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.
This steamship, unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck enclosed by water-tight compartments. Besides other results, indeed, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JOHN MANAY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates
For passage or further information apply to
WM H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH Commander touching at St Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON:
First cabin to Galway, Liverpool or Glasgow.....$75 and $100
First cabin to St John's, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New York for the above ships will receive a pass, free on the New York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
Those not liking the Columbia will follow the Columbia, sailing from New-York on the 14th of May.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY.

STEAM & WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Leading and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 9.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, March 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, March 23,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$85 Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin to London, $80 Steerage to London.....33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.....60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRETGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....5th March.
SATURDAY.....27th April.
SATURDAY.....25th May.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. S. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates

RAILROADS.

NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.
Owing to the distracted state of the country, and in consequence of notices from the regular authorities, the Railroad Companies, represented by the undersigned, will require the observance of the following rule in relation to goods destined for the States of
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS,
TENNESSEE,
KENTUCKY, and
WESTERN VIRGINIA
Each package must be distinctly marked "Not Contraband," and underneath these words the name of the shippers of the packages. The shipper's receipt, accompanying said shipments, must be marked as above.
MASON & LENNING, President N. Y. C. Railroad.
NATHANIEL MARSH, President N. Y. & Erie R.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President Pa. Central R.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, April 15, 1861. For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. Also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point Ogdensburgh and Montreal.
Three fast Express Trains daily.
Leave City Hall. Leave 26th-st.
7, 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. 7:20, 11:25 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
Williamsbridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains are time Table. An Express Train will leave Albany every Sunday morning at 9 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. 7

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

upon this flag. They would remember the fair donors with a great deal of gratitude, and he hoped that it would not be long before his regiment paraded again before them in front of the Astor House.

AT THE DOCK.

The *Baltic* was lying at the foot of Canal-street. The friends and acquaintances of the men who were going off crowded the dock. The Regiment marched on board the boat to the tune of "The Red, White and Blue." Many of the men joined in chorus as they marched along the gangway. All seemed elated at the prospect of a speedy departure. At last the order was given for all those who were not going to go on shore. Hurried adieus were made; women were weeping, and strong stern men were embracing one another with an affection absolutely touching. A few revolutions of the paddle-wheels brought the *Baltic* into the middle of the stream, and amidst the firing of salutes from the various steamers in port, and the cheers of an immense concourse of persons, steamed quietly away seawards.

A BIT OF RED TAPEISM.

When the Regiment was in front of the Astor House an order was handed to Col. Ellsworth from Gen. Sandford, who made an objection to the departure of the Regiment on account of their being more than 770 men. It appears that there are about 101 men in every Company of this Regiment; by law there ought only to be 77, so Gen. Sandford put his veto on the departure of this Regiment. Messrs. Kelly, Stetson and Delafour formed themselves into a Committee, and waited on Gen. Sanford, to get him to remove his veto. He could do nothing, but referred them to Gen. Wool, who, upon the case being represented to him, immediately took the responsibility on his own shoulders, and allowed the Firemen Zouaves to start for Annapolis.

A few members of the Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth Regiments have also gone in the *Baltic* to join their respective corps.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Bennett, paraded yesterday with about 800 men, and were reviewed by the City authorities in the City Hall Square. Patriotic speeches were made to the command by Gen. Crook, Mayor Powell, Mr. Kalbfleisch, Mayor elect, and others. The Regiment will leave for the Seat of War at 9 o'clock this morning. They take a ferry-boat at the foot of Fulton-street, and proceed directly to the steamer in which they will take their departure.

This Regiment is thoroughly armed and equipped, and elicited many complimentary remarks from military men for their excellent appearance as they passed through the streets. The remaining portion of the Thirteenth will also leave to-day with the Twenty-eighth.

The Fourteenth Regimeot, it is expected, will leave on Thursday next.

Ex-Judge Cornwell yesterday commenced recruiting a new regiment, and new recruiting offices are opened every day in different parts of the city.

THE GOVERNMENT CHARTERED AND OTHER STEAMERS.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. Schenck, arrived yesterday from Annapolis, having landed her troops in good health. On Friday morniog, at 6 o'clock, off the Delaware, passed the steamship *Quaker City* and a propeller (probably the *Kedar*) bound South.

The steamer *Kill von Kull* was engaged transporting troops between Annapolis and Havre de Grace.

The schooner *West Wind*, Capt. Burnett, from Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst., reports the steamer *Uncle Ben* had been taken as a prize, her crew thrown into prison on the charge of being spies of the Federal Government. The Secessionist authorities had sunk vessels in New Inlet, blocking up the channel.

The steamer *Marion*, with the United States brig *Perry* in tow, will be due this morning.

Among those returning in the various transports from Annapolis, there is no difference of opinion as to the stamina, perseverance and pluck of New-York and Eastern Regiments.

Many anecdotes are told of their adapting themselves to the occasion—for instance, that of our Seventh pushing railroad cars twelve miles on a track, and rebuilding the railroad from Annapolis to the Junction. We have it from a person conversant with such affairs, that it is in better running order now than it ever was before.

Gen. Butler, of the Massachusetts Regiment, is perfectly at home on land or water. He seizes steamers; forces the engineers captains to do his bidding; cuts out frigates; and, in fact, is generally around when anything is to be done. This is the meterial of our Northern army.

The *Baltic* sailed yesterday afternoon with Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves.

The *Keystone State* also sailed, under sealed orders.

The steamship *James Adger*, Capt. Phillips, arrived from Annapolis yesterday, having landed the Sixty-ninth Regiment, numbering 1,486 men. She brings home several invalids of the Regiment. Capt. Phillips says of the gallant Sixty-ninth, he deems it his duty to express his high gratification of the manner in which they condocted themselves during the passage. Although there were nearly fifteen hundred of them on board, there was the same order and discipline as when making a voyage with the ordinary number of passengers. When it is remembered that this vessel is calculated to accommodate but 300 men, it speaks well for the Sixty-ninth. We regret to say that two of the number were drowned in the Chesapeake.

Passengers—Mrs. Capt. Lynch, of Sixty-ninth; J. P. K. Mygatt, of the U. S. brig *Perry*; Capt. Joseph Sprague, of Thirteenth Regiment, and Robt. J. Law, bearers of dispatches.

The following persons return home sick: John O. Mahony, Thomas Halbert, Dennis Hennin, James Crofts, E. McLaughlin, Wm. Manning, P. Golden, James McCaffray, John Burke, all of the Sixty-ninth.

Capt. Horace Sprague, of Thirteenth; A. B. Price, P. G. Wyckoff, W. F. Sherwin, Wm. Pardee, T. H. Schultz, S. S. McCarmach, C. Atwood, Wm. Welsh, all of the Twelfth; John Howell, First, R. I.; James Kirwin, came on board by mistake.

On the 28th, at 11 A. M., passed the steamers *Alabama* and *Parkersburgh* for New-York.

The *Marion* was to sail on the 28th for New-York, with the United States brig *Perry* in tow.

The steamship *Montgomery* came over for coal, and will return to the Navy-yard in the morning.

The *R. R. Cuyler* was towed to the Navy-yard, to be made into a gun-boat.

The iron screw-steamer *Matanzas*, heretofore plying between this port and Matanzas has been chartered by the Government.

The *Columbia* will sail at 10 A. M. to-day, with the Twenty-eight Regiment, Brooklyn.

The *Ariel* has coaled and is ready.

The *Roanoke* has had steam on, and been ready at a moment's notice since Tuesday.

THE LADIES' MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

About two thousand ladies met at Cooper Institute this morning and organized a Central Association, under the subjoined resolutions. D. D. Field presided, and speeches were made by Vice-President Hamlin, Surgeon Crawford of Fort Sumpter, Dr. Mott, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Bethune and others.

RESOLUTIONS FORMING THE LADIES' CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.

Resolved, That it is highly expedient to concentrate and methodize the spontaneous and varied efforts now making by the women of New-York in behalf of the sick and wounded of the approaching campaign, the better to secure proportion, economy and efficiency in their benevolent labors.

Resolved That to accomplish this end it is desirable to form a "Woman's Central Association of Relief;" and that a Committee of three ladies and three gentlemen be appointed by the Chair, to report a plan of organization to this meeting.

TENDER MERCIES OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

The schooner *B. D. Pitts*, Capt. Carson, from Charleston, arrived yesterday at this port, with 21 passengers, among whom were the crew of the steamship *Nashville*. An Irishman, named John Tracy, was also on board, with his wife and five children. He was possessor of a small farm of twenty acres, well stocked, which was confiscated by the South Carolina authorities, for his refusal to fight against the flag he had sworn to protect. He was seized and tied up to a fence, with his hands fastened over his head. In this position 500 lashes were given him. His wife was kicked, beaten, and otherwise brutally ill-treated. Mr. Tracy fought in the Mexican war under Gen. Hall. As he is entirely destitute, Capt. Carson kindly allows him to remain for a few days on board the schooner *B. D. Pitts*, at Pier No. 10 North River. His back presents a fearful appearance.

WHAT ILLINOIS IS DOING.

Cairo, Ill., Monday, April 29.

One thousand additional troops arrived here at 2 P. M. yesterday. All is quiet.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part II.*—Nos. 378, 286, 732, 360½, 794, 804, 806, 808, 812, 814, 818, 820, 822, 824, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 840.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

THE BREMEN AT NEW-YORK.

Submission of the Budget to the House of Commons.

Its Provisions Generally Satisfactory.

The Terms on which Spain will Accept Santo Domingo.

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Victory of the French and Spantah in Asia.

FEARFUL INUNDATIONS IN JAVA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 20th, *via* Queenstown evening of the 21st., arrived at Halifax at 2:30 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on April 17, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Arabia* has 50 passengers for Boston, and brings £13 500 in specie.

The news by these arrivals is one week later.

The *Arago* arrived at Cowes on Sunday, April 14.

The *Vigo* arrived at Queenstown April 14.

The *Canada* arrived at Queenstown on Monday, 15th, at 5 A. M.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at midnight of the 18th.

The steamship *North American* from Portland, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 19th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 18th.

The *Koora Moorta*, from Melbourne with £80,000, has arrived at Plymouth.

The *Wave of Life* had also arrived,

Sydney, Australia, advices report the massacre of twenty-six of the crew of the American whaler *Superior* by the natives of Solomon's Islands.

The *Tubal Cain*, (American) from Adeleide, has put into Plymouth short of provisions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, April 15, the Lunacy Regulation bill having passed through committee, and the other orders of the day disposed of, the House adjourned.

The House of Commons, on Monday, April 15, having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement. He prefaced it by observing that the retrospect was unfavorable. He then proceeded to give an estimate of the finances for the year 1861-62.

The total expenditure for the year he estimated at £69,900,000. The revenue, including the duplication of the duties on chicory, certain alterations and modifications of the stamp duties, and the duties on licenses, and £750,000 he expected to receive from China, he estimated at £71 823,000, assuming the continuance of the tea and sugar duties and an income tax. Comparing it with the estimated expenditure of £69,900,000, there would appear an estimated surplus of £1,923,000, and he then stated how the Government proposed to dispose of this balance. The Government could not be expected to keep in hand this balance, and they proposed to apply a portion to the remission of taxation by the reduction of the tenth penny of the income tax, and the repeal of the paper duty. He would not altogether abandon the hope of getting rid of the income tax altogether, but he considered this a question of expenditure. The remission of one penny of the income-tax, reducing the 10d. to 9d., and the 7d. and 6d. would cost for three quarters of a year £850,000. With respect to the paper duty, the Government believed that this proposal would receive the approval of the Committee. The financial result for the year would be as follows: the balance of revenue would be £1,923,000; the 1d. taken off the income tax would reduce the amount of the tax to £850,000; the repeal of the paper duty would occasion a cost loss in the year of £665 000, making together £1,515,000. So that there would still remain a moderate surplus of £408 000. He proposed to reenact the tea and sugar duties for one year, and he explained the form of proceeding by which it was intended to bring the several questions before the House by a series of resolutions, one as the income tax, another for the continuence of the tea and sugar duties, and a third for the repeal of the paper duty. Mr. Gladstone then placed the first resolution in the hands of the Chairman.

The budget shows the expenditures of the past year to be over £800,000 less than estimated. The expenditure of next year is estimated at £69,900,000, and the receipts at £71 823 000.

The tax on tea comes over £150 is to be reduced from 10 to 9 pence; income under £150 pay 8 pence. The paper duty is to be repealed from the 1st of October next. The duty on foreign chicory is to be doubled. The tea and sugar duties are reenacted for another year. The other provisions are unimportant.

Cursory remarks were made by several members, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave replies and explanations. The resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the House. The budget was generally satisfactory.

In the House of Commons on the 18th, in reply to inquiries, Lord John Russell said the Government was without official information reletive to the alleged annexation of St. Domingo to Spain. He also stated that indemnity was claimed by British merchants at Canton, for property destroyed, which amounted to £450,000.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord Ellenborough asked if the Government was doing anything towards reconciling the question between toe King of Italy and the Pope.

Lord Wodehouse said that the Government was engaged in no negotiations whatever, their policy being not to interfere in Romao Catholic questions.

The Italian question in general was debated.

The French occupetion of Rome wes deplored, and the prospect of a collision between Austria and Italy deprecated by all the speakers.

In the House of Commons, Harvey Lewis, the newly-elected member for Marylebone, in the place of Erwin James, took his seat.

Various matters were debated. Lord John Russell stated that the British Consul-General of Japan, and the other foreign Ministers, with the exception of the American Consul, had left Jeddo to be protected by ships-of-war, in consequence of an intimation having been used towards them, whichthe Japanese Government had not endeavored to check.

A report that Presideot Lincoln wes dead was extensively circulated in England.

American news is anxiously looked for.

The *London Times* editorially reiterates hopes for the maintenance of peace, and thinks it is still possible thet the warlike intention of President Lincoln may not be carried out into civil war. One of its articles concludes as follows:—

"We would rather hope that the good sense of the Americans and the peaceful counsels of this country may bring about a reconciliation before the dispute has been too far carried. As long as the two sections of the Union refrain from hostilities it would be the heighth of arrogance and folly to interfere, but when the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in the cause of humanity."

SPAIN.

The *Correspondence Autographa* says the Government will accept the annexation of St. Domingo as soon as it is confirmed by a vote of the people, if no foreign Power protest against it.

FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Russia has informed France that, in consequence of the events at Warsaw, it will be impossible to join the French in any measure for the settlement of the Eastern question. The alleged reason for this is, that Russia regards France as an accomplice in the Polish disturbances.

Several heavy failures are reported in Marseilles, with extensive liabilities.

The Bourse was animated and higher. Rentes closed on the 19th at 68f. 20c.

Veli Pasha, the new Turkish Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, has arrived in Paris.

The Duc d' Aumale has published a pamphlet of about thirty pages, entitled "A Letter on the History of France," and is addressed to Prince Napoleon. It has been provoked by the speech in which the Orleans family were alluded to, and the Princes of that House compared disparagingly with those whom the Imperial Speaker called "the Napoleons." The pamphlet was seized, but many thousand copies were circulated before the seizure took place.

ITALY.

President Ratazzi of the Lower House of the Italian Parliament read, at the opening of the sitting on the 15th instant, the following letter of Gen. Garibaldi. This letter, it is said, was written at the suggestion of the Deputy Mauro Macchi, a Lombard friend of the General, and belonging to the Extreme Left. It was received by the Chamber with silent attention, and made, if one may judge from appearances, an unfavorable impression. The very galleries remained cold, and did not applaud:

Signor Presidente: Some words of mine, malignantly interpreted, have given rise to the supposition that I harbored ideas hostile to the Parliament and the person of the King. My devotion to and friendship for Victor Emanuel are proverbial in Italy. My conscience forbids my stooping to self justification. As to the National Parliament, my whole life, dedicated to the independence and freedom of the country, equally dispenses me from descending to exculpate myself from any irreverence towards the majestic assembly of the Representatives of a free people called together to reconstitute Italy, and to secure for her a worthy place beside the greatest nations of the world.

The deplorable state of Southern Italy, and the abandonment in which my brave companions in arms are left, have indeed roused my indignation towards those who were the cause of so many disorders and of so great an injustice. I, however, bow before the holy national cause, and spurn any personal contention, that I may consecrate myself exclusively and indefatigably to the said cause. To contribute, as far as I may be able, to this great end, I avail myself of the right of initiative belonging to Parliament, and send you a bill for the national armament, and beg you to communicate it to the Chamber, agreeably to the rules of the House. I cherish a hope that all parties in the Chamber will agree upon the desirableness of welding all superfluous discussion, and that the Italian Parliament will bring all the weight of its authority to bear upon the furtherance of those measures which are most urgently necessary to the safety of the country. G. GARIBALDI.

April, 1861.

The bill, or *Disegno di Legge*, is passed over for consideration to the offices or *bureaux*, without whose consent it cannot be brought in or admitted to its first reading.

The *Diritto* publishes a letter from Garibaldi, addressed to M. Herzen, the celebrated Russian refugee, now residing in London. He says:

"The emancipation of the serfs in Russia has been recently saluted by Europe with thankfulness. This deed has placed the Czar among the most illustrious benefactors of humanity. But now that the work of goodness has been stained by the blood of an innocent people, it is the duty of those who applauded the generous act of emancipation to raise the voice of malediction against the consummation of the most detestable of crimes."

The *Official Gazette*, of Turin, publishes a decree ordering the formation of a volunteer corps, to comprise three divisions, in which the Garibaldian officers will hold rank.

Gen. Fanti presented in the Chamber of Deputies a project of law for levying 18,000 men in the Neapolitan provinces.

A dispatch from Turin, of the 14th April says: The Marquis de Montezemolo having tendered his resignation, has been replaced in the Lieutenancy of Sicily by Signor Dallasorea.

Signor Guerazzi, opposition candidate, has been elected member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Opinione* announces that the Pope has been restored to health.

Garibaldi had taken his seat in the Italian Parliament, and business was temporarily suspended by applause.

The action of the Ministry in disbanding the Southern army, and the measures taken for its reorganization, were debated. Garibaldi made a speech so violent that it excited tumult in the Chamber. He made offensive allusions to the Ministry, against which Count Cavour protested. The President of the Chamber put on his hat, and the sitting was suspended for a brief interval.

Garibaldi, in resuming, spoke with more moderation. He defended his comrades in arms, and said the formation of three divisions of volunteers, as decreed, was not sufficient for the national armament.

Gen. Bixio made a conciliatory speech.

Count Cavour said he accepted the words of conciliation.

Garibaldi explained the several facts alluded to by Count Cavour, and expressed his belief that Count Cavour loved Italy. He designated the French army as the enemy of Italy, because it occupied Rome.

On the 19th Garibaldi was again received in the Chamber with loud applause.

A discussion took place on the organization of the Ministry.

The war excitement of the previous day had subsided. Words of concord between Count Cavour and Gen. Bixio were applauded by all, and Garibaldi expressed himself satisfied.

An attempted reaction had broken out in Calabrie, whither the troops had been dispatched.

The town of Vunasa had been delivered from the Bourbonians.

Continued Austrian movements on the Po, near Ferrera, are recorded.

An attack on Sardinia was considered possible, commencing with the invasion of the Duchy of Modene, which would not be an infraction of the Villafranche treaty.

AUSTRIA.

The Oesterreichische *Zeitung* denies, in the most positive terms, the news published by the Vienna papers of April 13, that the Government intends to grant an independent ministry to Hungary, and that it no longer requires the Hungerians to send deputies to the Council of the Empire.

A dispatch from Pesth, of April 13, says: The majority of the Upper House desire the reestablishment of the Hungarian laws which were in existence before 1848. The Liberal Party of the country demand the maintenance of the laws adopted in lois to the Hungarian Diet.

The Hungarian Chemoer of Deputies had been definitely constituted, and held its first sitting.

The President, in his opening speech, laid stress on the equality of rights of all citizens and nationalities in Hungary.

A telegram from Vienne, of the 15th, says: A riotous demonstration took place to day in the square of St. Stephen's Cathedral, and ended in the arrest of several.

The Diet of Istria has refused to send Deputies to the Council of the Empire. Fears are entertained that the Diet will be dissolved.

The Emperer received the deputation with the address of the Morevian Diet. He said that he had imposed upon himself the mission of securing at the same time the necessary independence of his provinces, and the power end strength of the whole monarchy of Austria.

A dispatch from Agram of the 15th says: "The Diet has been opened to day. The Ban was honored with a popular ovation on the occasion. A Conference of Magoetes was held at Pesth on the 15th, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter addressed by Geo. Benedek, the commander of the troops in Hungary, to the President of the Upper House.

A resolution was adopted stigmatizing the letter as an insult to the magnates, and ordering the publication of a reply thereto.

The *Moniteur* has the following: "The coasts of Albania, from Durazzo to the neighboring coasts of Austria, have been placed in a state of blockade, and the Turkish naval forces are charged with carrying out regularly the said blockade, which commences April 13."

POLAND.

Three Generals had arrived at Warsew, to assist Prince Coerschakoff.

The Council of Municipality of Warsaw had not been dissolved, but its functinne had been restricted.

Troops are continually arriving at Warsaw. Arrests continue to be made at Wareaw. Two members of the former Delegation of citizens heve also been arrested.

It is said that Count Zamorski has been ordered to leave Warsaw. The Governor hes refused to grant an audience to citizens of high standing.

The energetic attitude of Prince Gortschakoff is attributed to the influence of Gen. Chaulieff.

In consequence of the recent events at Warsew, popular demonstrations daily take place at Cracow.

Public processions likewise are held. The Czar publishes an article, earnestly exhorting the people to remain quiet, and thereby avert the misfortune with which the city is threatened.

A rumor is current that two popular Poles will be called upon to enter office, viz.: Count Zamoyski as member of the Council of State, and Michael Lewinski as Curator of Poland, which office was formerly held by M. Muhkanhoff.

A dispatch from Breslau of April 15, says:

"Communication with Warsaw is becoming more difficult.

Arrests continue to take place.

M. Nicolas Epstein, son of a banker of that name, and director of a railroad, has been arrested.

A semi-official article endeavors to justify the dissolution of the Agricultural Society.

The Galician Diet has been opened. It demands the self-government of this part of Poland.

Disturbances have broken out at Kiew. A bloody conflict took place between the inhabitants and the Russian troops—150 killed and wounded.

All dealers in arms are to deliver their stock to the Citadel in Warsaw.

Gen. Chuilieff is marching upon Lublin.

THE LATEST.

Warsaw advices say that matters are daily growing worse, and it was feared the exasperation of the people would lead to fresh disturbances. The vigorous measures taken had not intimidated them.

Prince Gortschakoff had announced that official communications would be made explaining the extent of the concessions granted.

Troops were bivouacked in the public squares.

The Russian force in Poland is to be raised to 100,000 men.

TURKEY.

Turkish vessels blockading Albania had captured a brig under the Ionian flag, loaded with munitions of war.

Omer Pacha was appointed Generalissimo of the Army.

INDIA.

Bombay letters to March 27 are received. News generally anticipated.

The whole of the Madras Presidency is now hordering on famine.

Freights were tolerably firm.

COCHIN CHINA.

The *Times* says: Letters from Sagon, up to Feb 28, announce that on Feb. 24 an attack was made on the French and Spanish forces on the Asamese, and although the allies came off victorious, it was a much more serious affair than was expected.

Five forts were taken, and also a fortified camp, with a large quantity of ammunition and arms.

The loss of the Annamites cannot be ascertained, 20 prisoners only were made. The loss of the French was two officers killed, the General and five officers wounded, and 300 rank and file killed and wounded. The Spanish loss was 5 killed and 35 wounded.

JAVA.

Great floods have taken place in this island, causing calamities only inferior to those in Holland. Hundreds neve lost their lives, and many thousands have been ruined. Several villages have been completely submerged. The destruction of horses, crops, stores, roads, &c., have been such that many millions will not commensate for it. The Government has sent 800,000 florins for the relief of the sufferers. The commercial community of Batavia has already subscribed 150 000 florins.

On the 22d February the water rose thirty feet above the ground. The number of lives lost has not been ascertained. All toe horses and cattle had been drowned. The whole Valley of Banquinas was covered with a layer of mud, after the subsiding of the waters, some four to five feet deep.

The numerous carcases and corpses hed begun to decompose, and 1,000 men from different districts had been sent to bury them. The best spirits prevailed among the inhabitants and Europeans. The Government hed distributed food to 6,845 persons. Two vessels had been dispatched from Batavia to Tzilatjap with food.

The Spanish Acquisition of St. Domingo in England.

From the London Times, April 18.

This annexation gives room for numerous reflections and speculations. Had it been a real and voluntary return of a colony to the mother country, after trying and experiencing the evils of a turbulent independence for forty years, it might well have deserved to be ranked among the most curious events in history. Our intelligence, however, from Cuba seems to discredit this view of the subject, and to tend to the conclusion that it is rather to be considered as a carefully prepared and deeply concerted scheme on the part of Spain to recover the first of her colonial possessions. Even if this he so, the event is hardly less curious. It was but a little while ago that the North American States were threatening Spain with an invasion of Cuba unless she could be prevailed upon to sell them the island, and now we find Spain herself becoming the aggressor, and, instead of surrendering one colony, actually undertaking the conquest of another. Those who have felt—and there are very few who have not—the enchantmeot of the old romantic literature of Spain, will feel a certain instinctive pleasure in seeing a nation with whose name are connected so many glorious and romantic associations rousing itself from the ignominious slumber of two hundred and fifty years, and coming forwerd once more to play a distinguished part on that theatre of the New World which was once almost exclusively her own. We know too little to speculate very deeply as to the motives of this singular step. *It is very possible that we see in them the first result of what is assuming every day a more decided import—the dissolution of that great Confederacy which has exercised hitherto so vast an influence over the destinies of the Western World. Spain acts decisively because she no longer fears the projects of the United States, and also probably with a view to anticipate any enterprise on St. Domingo which might be devised by the new Southern Confederation.* The United States are tasting the first fruits of the policy of disintegration, and we cannot doubt that they are bitter enough. The glory is departed indeed when Spain takes up the policy of Lopez and of Walker, and acts without reference or regard to the feelings and policy of the Union.

For ourselves, we have every reesoo to wish well to any enterprise which will raise the power and influence of Spain, and thus restore an important element to the balance of power in Europe. But in this case the feeling is mixed with very considerable allay. In the first place, in our capacity of creditors, it is rather mortifying to see that Spain can find money for iron-clad ships, for wars with Morocco, and for the conquest of St. Domingo—for everything in fact, except the payment of her debts. We know that it is very rude and ill bred to mention such a thing at such a time, but we must nevertheless positively insist that the victor shall carry this slave with him in his triumphal car to the Capitol. Then we cannot conceal from ourselves that this proceeding, as far as we know anything of it, has somewhat of a filibustering or at least irregular aspect. It is better to consult the wishes of people before you enroll them under your banner, even though that banner be the glorious Castles and Lions of Castile. This little preliminary has been omitted, and we cannot help suspecting it has been omitted for a very sufficient reason. It may probably have occurred to the natives of St. Domingo, just as it occurs to us, to ask what will be the policy of Spain when she has obtained possession of the island. The channel between Cuba and St. Domingo is only 60 miles wide. How will the mother State treet the two neighboring Islands? Is St. Domingo to be dealt with after the fashion of Cuba, or is Cuba to be raised to the position of St. Domingo? At present it seems as if Spain could have but one object in reannexing St. Domingo to her Crown. Nobody can believe that she has the slightest intention of giving freedom to the slaves in Cuba, from whom she draws so large an amount of revenue. Still less, one would think, can she contemplate the governing, side by side, two islands placed by nature in exactly the same circumstances, and only differing in this, that in the one the black population are free Republicans, and in the other, slaves in the lowest state of misery and degradation. The alternative is thet *Spain must mean to reduce the free negroes of St. Domingo to the same level as the black population of Cuba. If this be the meaning of the enterprise, it is one abhorred alike by God and man, and we shall not have to wait long before we see it recoil upon the heads of its contrivers.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BY THE BREMEN.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Monday Evening, April 15.

Pending the introduction of the Budget, the Stock Market has been without the slightest fluctuation, but the tone has been rather favorable.

Consols opened and closed at 91¾@¾ for Money, and 91¾@⅞ for account. An advance of ⅛ from Saturday.

In the Discount Market to-day there has been increased ease, and short bills were taken at 4¼ ₱ cent.

In the Stock Exchange the rate was only 3¾@4 ₱ cent.

The increased rate of 15 guineas ₱ cent. insurance was paid to-day at Lloyd's on the steamer *John Bell*, by the last accounts 33 days out from the Clyde to New-York.

The small amount of Bar Silver brought by the West India steamer has been sold at 61½d., showing an advance of ¼ on the last price.

Tuesday Evening, April 16.

The funds opened this morning at an improvement of ¼, and remained without alteration. Consols being quoted 91¾@⅞ for money, and 91⅞@92 for account.

In the Discount market the demand has been moderate, and the general rate is about 4¼@4½ ₱ cent. In the Stock Exchange Loans can be had at from 3@3½ ₱ cent. American Securities continue firm. Illinois Central especially advanced.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 15 AND 16.

There has been a fair demand for Cotton, and the sales for the two days amount to 20,000 beles; 7,000 on speculation and for export. Prices firm.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

London, Monday, April 15.

The market was without alteration.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, April 16.

Wheat and Flour were somewhat firmer, and the prices of this day week were fully supported. Indian Corn had a very limited demand, at 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ qr. decline.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

London, Tuesday, April 16.

Sugar firmer. Coffee steady. Tea flat. Saltpetre firm. Tallow steady, at 58s. 6d.

BY THE ARABIA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 68,600 bales, including 15,500 to speculators, and 5,500 bales to exporters. The advices from America per steamship *City of Baltimore*, caused an advance here of 1-16d@⅛d., principally on the clean useful qualities, which are scarce. The sales on Friday amounted to 15 000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8¼	Middling Orleans	7 9-10
Fair Mobile	7¾	Middling Mobile	7 3-8
Fair Uplands	7¾	Middling Uplands	7 5-16

The total stock in port reached 873,000 bales, including 712,500 bales of American.

Advices from Manchester are favorable, but the advance checks business.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of the week, including 17th, 5,000 bales. Orleans *très ordinaire*, 104f.; *bas*, 99f. The market is dull but steady. The stock in port amounts to 209,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is dull, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield & Nash report: Flour dull and quotations nominal, at 28s.@30s. 6d. Wheat quiet but steady; Red Western, at 11s. 9d.@12s. 9d.; White, 12s. 3d.@14s. 6d. Corn dull, and quotations barely maintained; mixed, at 36s. 6d.; Yellow, 36s. 6d.@37s.; White, 37s.@37s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally steady. Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report: Beef is steady, with considerable sales at low prices. Pork, steady. Bacon, dull; Cumberland 48s., long middles 49s. Lard quiet, at easier but unchanged quotations, viz.: 54s.@56s. Tallow slightly declined, with more inquiry; Butchers' Association, 54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Pots steady at 31s 6d@34s.; Pearls dull. Sugar firm at an advance of 6d. Coffee quiet. Rice active and slightly easier; Carolina, 19s 6d.@24s. Rosin dull; Common, 4s 1d@4s 6d.; medium, 5s. 9d@7s.; fine, 13s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 30s., closing firm at 31s. Fish Oils unaltered. Linseed—More doing at 28s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull, owing to favorable crops. Wheat—White American, 62s.@68s.; red, 58s @62s. Flour 31s. 6d @32s. Iron dull; Rails and Bars, £5@£5 2s. 6d. Scotch Pig dull at 46s. 9d. Sugar firm and advanced 6d. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Spirits Turpentine firm, with considerable sales at 31s.@31s. 6d. Tea firm; common Congou, 1s.@1s. 1d. Tallow slightly advanced; quoted 52s. Linseed Cakes in better demand; best American in kegs, £9 15s. ex ship. Fish Oils generally unchanged. Linseed quiet at 28s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

[Week including 17th.] Wheat firm, with an advancing tendency. Ashes firm. Coffee dull. Oils drooping. Rice heavy. Sugar firm. Lard heavy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—FRIDAY.

The Money Market was generally unchanged. Consols closed at 91½@92 for money, and 92@92⅛ for account. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £10,000. Baring Brothers quote bar silver, 5s. 1¾d., dollars, 4s. 11¾d.; eagles nominal, at 76s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Baring Bros. report business checked by the advices from the United States. Quotations are: United States Fives, 84; Erie Shares, 28¾; do. Third Mortgage 84; Illinois Cent al shares, 26½ dis.; do. Sevens, 89¾; New-York Central Shares, 72¾; Michigan Central Eights of '69, 90.

Ball, Son & Co. report the market firm and slightly dearer. United States Fives, 81@85; Kentucky Sixes, '56-'72, 84@86; Maryland Five Bonds, 85@90; Massachusetts Fives Bonds 97@99; Ohio Sixes, '61-'76, 90@92; Pennsylvania Fives, 71@81; do. Bonds of '77, 82@83; Virginia Sixes of '66, 70@72; do. of '88, 72@75; Illinois Central Shares, 26@25 dis; do. Sevens, 89@90; do. Sixes, 85@88; Michigan Central Eights, of '69, 87@89; do. Shares, 50@52; New-York Central Sixes, 87@89; do. do. Sevens, 92@94; do. Shares, 70@72; Erie Sevens, first mortgage, 92@94; do., second do., 89@91; do., third do., 83@85; Erie Shares, 27¾@28¾; Panama Convertible, 9s; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, first mortgage, 89@90.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.]

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

Cotton—The sales to-day reach 8 000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Jas. Hewitt & Co., report the market quiet but firm at the advance.

Breadstuffs quiet, with unimporteot transactions. Provisions steady.

London, Saturday Afternoon.

Consols closed at 91½@92 for Money, and 92 for account.

American Stocks—The latest sales were Illinois Central Shares 27¾ discount; Erie Shares 26½@27.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post office to-day (Tuesday) at 5½ o'clock, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 6 54 | Moon rises 12 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 12 | Gov. Island.. 1 01 | Hell Gate.... 2 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, April 29.

Cleared.

Ship Charter Oak, Witham, Glasgow, Nesmith & Sons.
Barks William, Lord, Richmond, C. & E. J. Peters; J. Axilles, Lee, Bangor.
Brigs J. E. Ward, Tibbetts, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Juliette, (Ital.) Manesca, Rotterdam. W. Schmidt; Circassian, Hagan, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Princeton, Wells, Boston. C. & E. J. Peters.
Schooners J. Darling, Percival, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Colt; Republic, Ham, Cuba. Metcalf & Duncan; Bulana Vista, Phillips, Elizabethport, master; Alma, Curry, Carysville, D. R. De Wolf; Restless, Evarts, Madison, Conn.
Sloop W. D. Mangum, Kesler, Taunton, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, Wessels, Bremen, and from Southampton April 17, with mdse. and 459 passengers to Geilpcke, Kentgen & Reichelt. 29th inst., at 9 P. M., went ashore on the eastern edge of the East Bank, where she still lies.

Steam Transport James Adger, Phillips, from Annapolis, having landed the Sixty-ninth Regiment at that place.

Steam Transport Alabama, Schenck, Annapolis 36 hours.

Steamer B. Burden, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lauer & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Andover, (of Boston,) Doane, San Francisco Jan 17 passed Cape Horn March 6, with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Ship B. F. Hoxie, (of Mystic,) Gray, Calloa 81 ds., via Cape Henry 24 hours, with guano to Barrill & Bros.

Bark Virginian, (of Richmond, Va.,) Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Brig J. M. Sawyer, (of Damariscotta,) Bradley, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar, &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co. 26th inst., off Hatteras, spoke schr. Chief, of Harwich, from Portland for Matanzas.

Brig Ganges, (of Boston,) Dearborn, St. Marks 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig Victorine Ursula, (Br., of Arichat) Lenoir, Picton, N. S., 14 ds., with coal to Arthur Leary.

Brig Samuel G. Adams, (of Boston,) Carver, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Hidalgo (of Machias,) Whitmore

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3009. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

Highly Interesting from the Federal Capital.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS THERE

A Government Censorship of Telegraphic Dispatches.

Martial Law to be Partially Established.

Preparations for Repairing the Railroads.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT DUMFRIES.

Delegates Appointed to the Southern Congress.

The Continuous Tide of Men and Money from the North.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Senator HUNTER, W. C. RIVES, W. D. PRESTON, Judges CAMDEN and BRECKENRIDGE have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as delegates to the Southern Congress.

The report of the release of Gen. HARNEY by the Gov. of Virginia, is verified This, however, is a matter of indifference in Administration circles. He has arrived in Washington.

The Virginia Convention has passed an ordinance establishing the Navy of Virginia and authorizing the banks to issue one and two dollar notes.

The Navy Department is to put sea-going vessels on their guard.

The light-houses at Cape Henry and Charles show no lights.

A schooner is sunk in five fathoms of water about six miles north of the Wolf Trap light-ship in the Chesapeake Bay.

The light-boat off Windmill Point has been removed.

Also the light-boat at Smith's Point.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Notwithstanding the large number of troops now in Washington, and although many of them are permitted to have full range of the streets during the day, nothing whatever approaching to even a slight disturbance of the peace, has occurred in any locality They all seem to be united in a common object, namely, the protection of the Government and the Capital, irrespective of the political views by which, at their homes, they may be divided.

Ladies of the city have tendered their services as hospital nurses should such services be necessary, while some of them are preparing lint, in the possible contingency that it may be needed, although there is no present apprehension on that point.

So far as can be ascertained, all the troops cheerfully perform every duty imposed upon them. With the large number now here, and those constantly arriving, our citizens feel perfectly secure from outside or disunion attack, and therefore they are comparatively free from disquieting excitement.

As might be expected, we hear of but little, if any, private or public expression of secession sentiments, those among us of such views now practising the philosophy of silence.

Contrary to many assertions which have found their way into the newspapers, none are restricted or interfered with in legitimate pursuits, and the civil administration, as heretofore, is unimpaired.

The merchants and traders, as a class, have been suffering in their business, but are now experiencing some relief.

The fear of being "starved out" is dissipated. Supplies of cattle and other necessaries are constantly received.

Great improvement has taken place in our streets. Some time back military were moved on our great thoroughfare, ostentatiously, and light artillery and flying dragoons noisily, and often at the top of their horses' speed. Military couriers were constantly riding or racing their horses, in companies of from two to six, from one end of the avenue to the other. By all this, excitement was created among citizens, and apprehensions were stirred, on the part of women and others, not probably appreciating those movements. The fear was constantly excited that some dread event was happening at one point or another, to which the military was directed.

It is creditable to the Administration that upon having its attention called to this subject, it at once appreciated the propriety of making arrangements for more quiet in the conduct of the military and other movements therewith connected. Under the reform no needless military displays or unnecessary exhaustion of horse-flesh appear on our streets. The result is, comparative quiet and apparent freedom on the part of the peculiarly sensitive from the needless alarm which heretofore prevailed.

The friends of the Northern troops now here, may be assured that the latter are sedulously cared for by the Government, and are welcomed and cordially appreciated by our citizens at large.

The operations of the Treasury for the past few days have been considerably embarrassed on account of the scarcity of coin. It is supposed that there are now more than eight millions of dollars subject to the Government draft in the different cities, but owing to the obstruction of the roads by the Disunionists, the Secretary of the Treasury has not deemed it advisable to order its transportation hither. The inconvenience will, however, only be temporary.

Col. HENRY K. CRAIG, the Head of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved, and ordered to other duty. Lieut.-Col. JAMES W. RIPLEY is appointed in his place.

H. BERRIEN, Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

A general order from the Adjutant-General's office says First-Lieut. CHARLES H. OGLE, First Dragoons, having failed to render his accounts as required by the Act "concerning the disbursement of public money," approved JAN. 31, 1823, the President directs that he be dismissed from the Army of the United States. He is accordingly hereby dropped from the rolls of the Army.

Some Virginia papers quietly hint at the formation of a large military camp in the vicinity of the ancient town of Dumfries, near the Potomac, and about twenty-five miles below Alexandria. Many of the military companies, which have recently arrived at Alexandria from the interior, are believed to have been transferred thither. This location is below Fort Washington, but on the Virginia shore.

The following significant article appears in the Virginia *Sentinel* of Saturday:

"Our people must rest quiet upon the fact that the military preparations for our defence are under the direction of shrewd, skilful, indefatigable, experienced and patriotic officers. Our commanding General, ROBERT E. LEE, has long been the pride of the service, and he is supported by subordinates of acknowledged capacity and large experience.

The plans of our Government are, of course, not suitable matter of public proclamation. Our military boards keep their own counsels, as it is obviously proper they should do. The people should patriotically abstain from even the attempt to unriddle them, for the wisest plans are often baffled by disclosure, however made. Let us trust with a generous confidence those to whose hands we have committed the conduct of affairs, and prepare ourselves to sustain them with all the power of a united and courageous people."

Capt RICHARD CHENEY has been appointed Navy Agent at San Francisco, Cal.

The Navy Department has intelligence that rebel batteries are being erected on the Potomac, at or near Aquia Creek. A force will be sent down to shell them out.

Arrangements are making for stationing a large military force and armed vessels at Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, to cut off supplies of all kinds for the South.

The Washington Common Council has unanimously adopted resolutions strongly declaratory of a Union preservation sentiment, and gratefully tendering thanks to the volunteers of the several States, who have so promptly and patriotically responded to the call of the President for the defence of the National Capital.

The President has appointed RICHARD CHENEY, Navy Agent at San Francisco; MARK BALLANY, Surgeon-General for Kansas; JAMES M. CHAMBUT, Navy Agent; and WM. IRVIN, Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27 1861.

We have now been six days without a newspaper mail from New-York. Letters of the 22d are the latest dates received. Communication even with Baltimore is not permitted—the Railroad Company refusing to run trains out of that city, upon the belief that the rolling stock would be seized by the Government, and used for the transportation of troops from Annapolis.

Isolated as we are, and having no means for acquiring information, the suspense we endure is more irritating than the minor misfortunes of a fight. Like bears, we have been obliged to suck our paws, and be content with a lunch of a few local incidents, instead of the feast of news which the New-York papers spread.

That provisions are growing scarce—that the troops already here have not been provided for—that there is no order, no system, no efficiency in the Commissary's department, will be a surprise to your readers, who could not but expect that the Government would have made necessary arrangements for the proper support of the troops that have been ordered to concentrate here. Yet such is the fact, and fears are already entertained that the men now here will be suffering from absolute want before the Government provides for their necessities.

I have reason to believe that the Government has at last entertained favorably the project of opening a route through Baltimore. Individual assurances were given last Monday, that the mob which had possession of the streets did not constitute nor reflect the political opinions of a majority of the people of Baltimore. The Government was incredulous, although these assurances were given from actual observation and from actual intercourse and association with the ringleaders of the rioters, and the police, who were aiding and prompting the mob. At the election on Thursday, the Union men refrained from voting—leaving the polls entirely in the hands of the Secessionists. Yet they only polled 9,000 votes, when the poll of last Fall showed there are over 25 000 in the city. This demonstration of the truth that only one-third of the voting population are with the Secessionists, has determined the Administration to attempt what should now be an accomplished fact, viz: the making of Baltimore the head quarters of the army and the depot for its provisions.

The troops are beginning to reach the city in numbers.

The Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments came in yesterday morning, followed immediately by the Rhode Island forces.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, the Seventy-first New-York marched in from Annapolis Junction. The Twelfth will be here at noon.

The Seventy-first made a magnificent appearance as it swept down the Avenue, with its full bands playing. The men looked less fatigued than those of either of the other regiments, and were warmly commended by the citizens as they passed, and by the officers and men of the other regiments who were out to witness their entrance into the city. Next to the Massachusetts men, they showed the greatest capacity to endure fatigue.

The Virginians, since the ordinance of secession, are manifesting the most hellish spirit. No Northern man is to be permitted to stay within the borders, or pollute the sacred soil of that State. To their other exalted attributes, the first families are now making for themselves a reputation for murder and stealing. Men are hung, or driven from their homes without a trial or a notification, and invariably robbed of their property. A family of Northerners reached this city yesterday afternoon, utterly destitute, who in the morning were surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Two men from Putnam County, New-York, who have been living in Charlotte, were here last evening, having been forced to leave; and a gentleman, named BOLES, from Massachusetts, called on me yesterday afternoon, who had but one hour allowed him to depart from a home that he had occupied for eleven years. His wife was absent at the time, and he was not allowed even the privilege of writing a word to her, to tell why he had left or where he had gone. Is not there a refinement of cruelty that no Northern desperado could ever hope to accomplish?

I met a gentleman from Richmond this morning, who gives me some information of the feeling prevalent there. He represents it as a perfect reign of terror, and an excitement that he never saw paralleled. The troops in the city, he thinks a fine, hardy body of men, but ignorant beyond belief. It is upon the ignorance of these men that the leaders play. Some of the statements he heard made, would hardly be credited as the assertions of sane men. He listened to one man who publicly stated that the Seventh Regiment had been cut to pieces in the streets of Annapolis, and *that he himself saw* more than 100 of their dead bodies lying in the streets of that city. Another man he heard assure the crowd that the Massachusetts vagabonds (her glorious volunteers) had been quartered in the Capital at Washington, and had amused themselves by running their bayonets through the pictures which adorned it, and that the rich hangings of the different rooms have been pulled down and made into blankets and wrappers for the use of the troops.

Another man, who was organizing a corps of infantry, told them they had nothing to do but to march to glory and wealth. "What," said he, "could a Northern army do on our sterile hills—they would starve to death. But you," he continued, have but to march to Washington, and lay that in ashes—then to Philadelphia, which is rich in all kinds of wealth—from that through all the North; there is a village every five miles, and every village has a bank, and every bank has a vault of specie, and you have but to help yourselves."

This was a sample of the speeches made daily to the troops at Richmond.

The Convention of Virginia in secret session, yesterday, ratified a treaty with the Southern Confederacy, offensive and defensive, in which it is stipulated that Virginia shall furnish her quota of men and money to conquer the United States.

JEFF. DAVIS was expected at Richmond on Friday night.

The Seventh paraded this afternoon in full dress, making a grand appearance. It is quartered in the Representative Hall.

The Seventy-first is quartered in the building erected for the Inauguration Ball.

The Rhode Island men are in the Patent Office.

The Fifth Massachusetts are in the Treasury Department.

A serious accident occurred to Lieut. MOSES G. HERRICK, of Beverly, Mass., attached to Company E, Eighth Regiment. His command stacked arms in the old Representative Hall, one stack fell, and one of the muskets was discharged. The ball struck Lieut. H. in the ancle, completely shattering the joint, and rendering amputation necessary. The operation was skilfully performed by Surgeon SMITH, of the Sixth Massachusetts, and the wounded man is now doing well. He bore his affliction as a hero, expressing only a regret that he should not have been permitted to lose his limb in defence of his flag.

The Government do not feel the least anxiety about the Capital. It would take 30,000 to capture it now. The regular flying artillery is in full force—six batteries being in service at the different approaches to the city.

All the troops are in most excellent spirits, and they are fast recovering from the fatigues of the march from Annapolis. I was at the head-quarters of each regiment to day, and among the men. They seem already to have the patience and steadiness of veterans.

The Government this evening is beginning to get regular and reliable information of the movements of the Secessionists, and will be therefore enabled to act more with reference to the movements of its opponents. It still lacks facilities for safely and surely communicating with its friends, and the commanders of the troops now advancing to the defence of the Capital.

The Seventh Regiment hold service in Representative Hall to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. Rev. Mr. WIXON, the Chaplain of the Regiment, officiating.

The President will issue a proclamation on Monday, blockading the ports of North Carolina and Virginia.

The naval force is to be increased to 25,000 men. The present maximum is 7,000.

The regular army is also to be increased to 25,000, rank and file. LEO.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

Your correspondent arrived here yesterday, on his return from New-York, *via* Annapolis, after a tedious and tiresome trip, occupying nearly forty-four hours. I came by the cars as far as Perryville, on the Susquehannah, and thence, after waiting full twelve hours for a steamer to Annapolis, we obtained passage in one of the four transports laying there. Something of the character for efficiency (or the want of it) which marks the management of public affairs in the hands of *some* of the voluntary militia commanders may be judged from the fact that Mr. DAVIS, a bearer of important dispatches to the Government from Gen. WOOL, Gen. PATTERSON, and the New-York "Public Defence" Committee, with whom I traveled from Philadelphia, was compelled to wait at Perryville from 2 o'clock in the morning until 3 the next afternoon before he could get conveyance forward. On our arrival at Perryville, also, we found a train there containing horses and drays, greatly needed at Annapolis, and destined to that point, for the transportation of supplies from the wharf to the cars for Washington. These must have been detained full eighteen hours before shipment, during all which time the animals were allowed to suffer for want of water. The excuse given for not forwarding immediately one of the four steamers lying at the wharf, with fires constantly burning, was that they might be needed for transporting troops. At last, after the long detention, a boat was dispatched *without troops*, but with the horses, drays, &c., just as might have been done twelve hours earlier. And this, be it remembered, with a telegraph line in operation, by which the commander at Perryville was enabled to be in instant communication with Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and New York, and should be able to know precisely what troops were on the way, when they might be expected, and what amount of transportation they would require!

The fact is that the camp at Perryville is clearly under shocking bad command. It is an important post at present, and should be in charge of an active, energetic man, who has something of the qualities both of soldier and gentleman. God save the Republic, if its fortunes are to depend upon such management as at present marks the camp in question. Whoever is responsible for this condition of affairs may depend upon it, that unless more care is exercised in the selection of commanders, and in providing the commonest necessaries of decent life for the volunteer troops, they will speedily be demoralized and disheartened. The squalidness, poverty and absence of discipline which mark the camp at Perryville, are disgraceful to the country. The men are without camp equipage, and equally without any respectable substitute for it. They have no quarters except the open sheds of the rail road depot, and not even the luxury of clean straw to lie upon, while their food at a point only three hours by rail from Philadelphia, would hardly be tolerable in the coal pits of England. Unless more attention is paid to the diet and comfort of the troops, we may expect soon to hear of disease among them more fatal than the worst fortune of war.

Arrived at Annapolis, we found the buildings and grounds of the Naval School crowded and crammed with soldiery, awaiting transportation to Washington. Here, too there was much lack of discipline, although matters were far better managed than at Perryville. These important distributing posts should be under the command either of officers of the regular army, or of civilians of more than usual military sagacity and executive ability—such a man, for instance, as Hon. N. P. BANKS, or some of the Colonels of our crack volunteer regiments of long standing and high reputation.

Leaving Annapolis sometime after midnight with a party of railroad men selected from the volunteers to repair the track, we arrived, at about 4 o'clock yesterday, at a point on the Annapolis road where a train had been thrown off the track the previous evening and badly wrecked. It is supposed that some enemy had drawn the spikes fastening a rail to the ties, for the purpose of causing a wreck. The track is now guarded by soldiers to prevent such mischief, but it is to be feared that the men are not posted in sufficient numbers to insure security at night.

Leaving the cars at the break, we pushed on about three miles to the Junction, and a walk of three or four miles more on the Washington branch road brought us to a hand car, on board of which our party worked their passage to the Capital.

Seven miles out from Annapolis we passed the Twelfth Regiment of New-York, under command of Col. BUTTERFIELD, bivouacking in the open field, under as bright and beautiful a moonlight as ever inspired the poet's muse. They were all very well, but shockingly borgry, having been without food since early morning. Our train carried them an abundant supply for the march. Last night they bivouacked again at Annapolis Junction, relieving a Pennsylvania regiment, and we are looking for them in town now every hour,—to be followed next by the Sixty-ninth.

Yesterday afternoon, I paid a visit to the Seventh at the Capitol. The scene was an animated and lively one, you may be sure. The members of the corps filled the chairs occupied during a session of Congress by the members of the House—and as those would not accommodate half their number, the remainder occupied the sofas and the galleries. As I entered the Hall, I found the regiment engaged in chorussing the "Star Spangled Banner," led by one of their number. After this, speech-making was the "order of the day." Orderly HALSTEAD, of the Seventh, was called out, and in response to the persistent efforts made to get him up, declared that he owed no allegiance to the United States, and could not be "coerced,"—which palpable hit at the folly of certain "statesmen" of the day, was received with shouts of applause. Mr. HALSTEAD begged to be excused, as he was engaged in making out some military report, failure in which might subject him to trial and execution; but he could not refrain from expressing the easy peace and rest of mind which he had experienced since the previous day, when he had come into the receipt of a "regular income" (the $13 per month paid by Government to the Volunteers).

Mr. SIMONTON, of the New-York *Times*, was next called out, and responded with a description of the scenes transpiring in New-York during last week, and some general remarks upon the political crisis and the relations borne to it by the citizen soldiery. After the speaking was over, your correspondent was surrounded by an eager crowd, anxious to learn of their friends in New-York, and the effect upon them of the cruel hoaxes which reported that the Seventh had been attacked and many of its members killed. The Seventh, I am happy to assure you, are in the best health and finest spirits. Soon as their camp equipage arrives they will go into camp on Georgetown Heights. It is supposed they will be able to carry out this design by Tuesday next,—as we hear that their tents, etc., are at Annapolis Junction, and are looked for to-night or to-morrow. They will be supplied with two heavy field pieces besides the two howitzers which they brought on with them.

Many other troops will go into camp soon as Government can procure the necessary equipments. The greater portion of those which ought to be at command of the WAR Department were stolen by the rebels, towards the close of the late Administration, or are in distant parts of the country at the army posts.

As near as can be ascertained at present, the following statement shows the number and position of the military force in this city to-night, and the location of their respective quarters. The authorities will give no information on the subject, but our list is approximately correct.

REGULARS IN WASHINGTON.

Two full batteries of artillery.
Two companies of dragoons.
Two companies of light infantry.
Four squads of marines.
Total men, 1,000

These are distributed in different parts of the city, and may assigned to special duty.

Volunteers, District Militia, citizens and strangers, stationed at their several armories, about.	4,000
Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, at Capitol, in Senate Chamber.....	750
Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, at Capitol..	650
New-York Seventh Regiment, at Capitol, Representative Hall.....	1 250
Rhode Island Regiment, Patent Office.....	1,100
Massachusetts Eighth Regiment, Capitol Rotunda.....	800
New-York Seventy-first Regiment, Navy-yard.	1,000
Small's Pennsylvania Brigade, 2 Regiments, at Capitol and the Inauguration Ball Room.....	1,500
Massachusetts Fifth Regiment, at Treasury....	1,000
New-York Twelfth Regt. (arrived to-night)....	1,000
Total troops in the District to-night	13 850

At last advices, there were at Annapolis, *en route* for Washington, upwards of 7,500 men, one full battery of artillery, 80 horses, and a large amount of baggage and equipage. These are expected to arrive by Tuesday night, and will swell the army of Washington to upwards of 21,000 men. To these should be added the artillery which arrived to-day on the *Boston*.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Night, April 28, 1861

The telegraph wire continues in operation between here and New-York, but the system of espionage and censorship established by the Secessionists at Baltimore, *and executed by the War Department here*, renders it practically of little value to the Press. A more stupidly, ill-judged proceeding than the censorship of the Press, as it is exercised here at present by the Government, could scarcely be devised,—and if persisted in, it will surely reap a rich crop of public contempt for all who have any responsibility in the matter. There are some military movements which, if they took out from their proper depositories, ought to be suppressed, and that would be cheerfully consented to by any sensible editor or correspondent who has the slightest regard for the public interest. Scarce a day passes that your correspondent does not refrain from the use of such material voluntarily; but when the Secretary of War undertakes by himself or his agents to suppress reflections upon the administration of the Government by himself and his associates, he is guilty of conduct which the despot of France or Russia may venture with impunity, but which England will not tolerate and which the people of free America will visit with sternest condemnation. The weakness of this proceeding is only equaled by its stupidity,—for the correspondents will find other means of getting their missives to their destination, and the attempt to suppress them will result only in delaying their publication for a day or two. If strictures upon public policy are to be suppressed, because not agreeable to the Administration, we may expect the same rule to be applied to strictures upon contracts let through political brokers or nefarious lobbyists, whose names are as rank in the nostrils of honorable men; and thus we might have CAMERON and FLOYD and THOMAS reprinced in the new Administration, without even the poor privilege of calling public attention to the facts, and of exercising its effect needed reforms.

Until to day we were permitted to have our dispatches, after revision, and to know what had been stricken out by the Censor; but the War Department appear to be ashamed to shoulder its responsibility in the premises, by letting us know *what* it eliminates, and has issued an order prohibiting us from sending our dispatches at all after the eliminations by the Government, could scarcely be devised,—and if persisted in, it will surely reap a rich crop of public contempt for all who have any responsibility in the matter. There are some military movements which, if they took out from their proper depositories, ought to be suppressed, and that would be cheerfully consented to by any sensible editor or correspondent who has the slightest regard for the public interest. Scarce a day passes that your correspondent does not refrain from the use of such material voluntarily; but when the Secretary of War undertakes by himself or his agents to suppress reflections upon the administration of the Government by himself and his associates, he is guilty of conduct which the despot of France or Russia may venture with impunity, but which England will not tolerate and which the people of free America will visit with sternest condemnation. The weakness of this proceeding is only equaled by its stupidity,—for the correspondents will find other means of getting their missives to their destination, and the attempt to suppress them will result only in delaying their publication for a day or two. If strictures upon public policy are to be suppressed, because not agreeable to the Administration, we may expect the same rule to be applied to strictures upon contracts let through political brokers or nefarious lobbyists, whose names are as rank in the nostrils of honorable men; and thus we might have CAMERON and FLOYD and THOMAS reprinced in the new Administration, without even the poor privilege of calling public attention to the facts, and of exercising its effect needed reforms.

Until to day we were permitted to have our dispatches, after revision, and to know *what*

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The Change of Sentiment in Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 25.

The long-looked-for Seventh Regiment, of New-York, have come at last. They arrived about noon by Government train over the railway from Annapolis Junction, having marched from Annapolis to that point, making bridges and laying railroad track as they advanced.

The Seventh have been here several times before, but never have they received such a greeting. At the depôt they were received with the utmost enthusiasm. But their march down and up Pennsylvania-avenue, past the hotels, the Treasury and State Departments, was a triumphal procession. The steps and balconies of the hotels, the windows of the private houses, the doorways of the stores, and even the roofs of many houses were crowded with men, women and children, shouting, and waving handkerchiefs and flags. Many and brilliant have been the greetings they have received at home and abroad, but never have they been welcomed before with such heartfelt and grateful plaudits.

The Regiment had been looked for day after day and hour after hour, until many had almost adopted the conclusion that the rumor was a hoax, and their existance a very shadowy one. But their appearance at last cheered every heart, and filled many an eye with warm tears of joy. Marylanders. Thus men who had hung their heads low with shame, and the few Secessionists still found who had been silent but insolent in their sneers at the northern men who were invincible in peace and invisible in war, now slunk away, lest their very presence should excite the loyal men to give them the punishment their treason deserved. Every honor the citizens could devise at the moment was accorded to them. On their return from the Capitol, they met many ladies with rosettes in their bonnets and gentlemen with rosettes in their button-holes, and many persons with small flags in their hands.

The Regiment marched past the White House, and then wheeling, passed through the west gate, and in front of the President's house. The gateway was thronged with ladies and gentlemen. Mrs LINCOLN sat at one of the open windows, accompanied by several other ladies. The President accompanied by the Secretaries of State and of War, and surrounded by uniformed United States Army officers, stood upon the sidewalk near the steps, in the burning sun, with his hat off, towering above the crowd, and there received the marching salute of the Seventh. There was to be speech making. The Quartermaster reported the presence of the Regiment, and the Colonel was presented to the President, but beyond this no further ceremony was used.

After passing through the President's grounds, the Regiment marched down the Avenue to the various hotels where dinner had been ordered for them by their Commissary. About 300 stopped at WILLARD'S, about the same number at BROWN'S, and the remainder at the National—and here they had the first regular dinner they had tasted since leaving New-York.

About 7 o'clock, the various companies arrived at the National, and formed in front of the hotel in a hollow square. The colors were then advanced to the centre, and the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," the Regiment saluted the Stars and Stripes, and the crowd again cheered themselves hoarse. They then marched to the Capitol, where they were quartered, in the old Hall of Representatives which has been fitted up for their reception. Citizens tendered their houses as quarters for the men, and many pressing invitations were given to the officers, but they preferred accepting the quarters provided by the Government, and, as they expressed it, "roughing it from the start."

The Government seized the horses and omnibuses of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Secessionists in Virginia.

The Virginians are busily engaged in erecting batteries upon the river.

It is reported that about 7,000 armed but unorganized men are at Alexandria, and that their numbers are rapidly increasing.

It is also reported that about 15,000 men have left Harper's Ferry by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for some point in Maryland, where they will be joined by the Baltimoreans, and make a descent on this city. Although the story is in everybody's mouth, no one attaches to it the slightest importance.

We are promised telegraphic communication with the North to-morrow—the line running to Annapolis, thence by boat to Havre de Grace, and the rest by telegraph to New-York. The Government have instructed its instructions to Mr. TALCOTT, and he will be sure to make it successful.

While the Seventh were forming in front of the National, a large two-horse wagon, accompanied by an armed guard and filled with a dozen men in uniform, was driven through the crowd to the guard-house. The prisoners in the wagon were captured near the Maryland line, by a detachment of the Massachusetts Sixth, on charge of stealing arms and equipments from them at the Capitol. The arms were found in their hands.

It is reported that among the District militia that has been mustered into service, are many secessionists who have taken the oath for the purpose of obtaining possession of muskets and accoutrements, and some have already deserted, and that others will follow their example on the first opportunity.

The Massachusetts Sixth are in good spirits and eager for service. They were on parade in the East Capitol grounds this afternoon and received much praise for their soldierly appearance. They have been mustered into the service with exception of two sick men.

A small portion of the Northern mail arrived this evening.

A number of couriers have been dispatched to various quarters by the Government, and by the representatives of the Press. As they have not been heard from, it is supposed they have reached their destination.

The President has suspended for the present all appointments out of immediate importance, except those pertaining to the Army and Navy. The various Secretaries are taking the same course.

Mr. HALL, the Baltimore Mail Agent, arrived here this evening, completely exhausted—so much so that he was forced to go to bed. He will return with the mail in the course of to-morrow forenoon.

The banks of the city tried to obtain some specie from Government on their paper, but were unsuccessful. They then refused to redeem their own paper. It is supposed they will resume payment to-morrow.

There are now about 10,000 troops in the city, and between 3,000 and 4,000 at the Capitol.

The Massachusetts troops were drilling in the Capitol grounds when the New York Seventh marched past the Capitol, and cheered them tremendously.

The troops are well provided for, and well satisfied with their treatment by Government.

The families of the Cabinet officers and of the President were out to witness the drill of the various divisions. As the President's carriage passed them, the Seventh cheered its inmates heartily.

Provisions are becoming scarce and of course dear. All the luxuries are gradually disappearing from the hotel "Bills of Fare," and even the supply of liquor is said to be too low for a protracted siege.

The *States and Union* (Secession) newspaper went dead a week ago. For the last four days the *Republican* and the *Star* have been issued on small slips—it being impossible to procure paper for a full-sized edition.

There is much complaint that the Secessionists of Maryland and Virginia are taking advantage of the revolution to deal ill Northern residents of their property. I saw two families yesterday, who were driven away from their homes, stripped of their entire property. They had been residents of Virginia for more than fifteen years, having moved thence from Westchester County. They were induced to go there at the time when the worn-out lands of Virginia were attracting the attention of Northern agriculturists.

A man named WATSON was hung at Fairfax Court House, in Virginia, on Tuesday. His crime was a refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the State, and the fact that he declared for the Union. LEO.

STATEMENT OF COL. LEFFERTS.

Although greatly occupied, Col. LEFFERTS granted a few moments to make a brief statement of the trip of the Seventh Regiment. When they left New York they were well provided with all the comforts of camp life. The soldiers were all in good spirits, and were highly complimented by the Colonel for their excellent conduct and bravery during the time that they were undergoing all the hardships which they suffered. They arrived at Fort Monroe on Monday, where they put off 400 United States marines, who came on from Philadelphia and New-York under their escort.

They were informed that there were then upwards of 1,100 men in the fort, with all they needed at present, and that no force could take the fortress under the present condition of the enemy.

From Fort Monroe they proceeded to Annapolis, passing along the coast but beyond hailing distance. As they passed along several miles out they were signaled by a vessel; and were told that the town had been filled by secession troops some fifteen thousand in numbers, who would prevent their landing at all hazards. The officers held a consultation. The men insisted upon making a landing, as they were almost out of provisions, having been out three days without fresh supplies, and it was decided to make a landing. As they were preparing for debarkation, the vessels transporting Gen. BUTLER'S command, made their appearance. The New-Yorkers did not recognize the character and mission of the vessels until the Federal flag and the State flag of Massachusetts were displayed. BUTLER'S command was upon short rations. The New-Yorkers divided their stores with them, and after a conference, it was mutually agreed to land. Scouts were sent out, and it was discovered that the landing could be effected without serious difficulty, which was done. The New York Seventh are filled with admiration of the Massachusetts men. All hands were ready and eager to debark, at all hazards, and there was a rivalry as to who should first face what ever danger was to be encountered, but that privilege was accorded, as a matter of courtesy, to Col. LEFFERTS' gallant regiment.

The landing was made on Tuesday night. During that night other transports arrived, and when Col. LEFFERTS left Annapolis, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, upwards of eight thousand troops had arrived, among them were the New-York Sixty-ninth, Eighth, Seventy-first, and Spinola's Rifle-Shooters. As they left, other vessels were in the offing supposed to bring reinforcements from New-York and Eastern ports.

While in Annapolis, the Seventh Regiment itself captured about five thousand rounds of rifle and pistol cartridges, also an extravagant piece of [illegible] with the Governor of the State, with whom they [illegible] to the Washington [illegible] in motion, in the cars as fast as waiting, to bring them instantly. The men from Annapolis to the Junction were [illegible] with cheers all along, and two bridges had been destroyed. The track was torn up, and the bridges burned. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had given over the use of all their rolling stock to the Secessionists, except one locomotive which had been secreted by the [illegible] and pursuing of the track was assigned to the Massachusetts troops. It was done with alacrity. When Gen. BUTLER asked for railroad track-layers, three hundred experts stepped out of the ranks, and when mechanics were called for to repair the locomotive there was found in the ranks one of the best in the world, with the aid of sixteen other machinists, soon had the disabled engine in working order. The Massachusetts Eighth then went to work mending bridges. They pushed them rapidly ready at almost all hours, starting from Annapolis to meeting boats. The New York Seventh put in the [illegible] of march after a trading sail for those who were left behind. They had to lay the track for two miles of the nineteen miles. In many places the rails had been taken up and destroyed. These repairs were made, and at 8 A. M. on Thursday morning they reached the junction and took the cars for Washington, where they arrived at 12 o'clock, noon. They were met at the junction by a guard of the District Volunteers. The arrival of the Regiment in Washington was hailed with enthusiastic delight by the citizens, and amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and the dazzle of the mail they passed in review by the White House, and after dinner, in spite of the various [illegible] proceeded to quarters similar to those of Representatives.

Out of the last gas which on the new [illegible] a certain [illegible] While engaged in the R[illegible] in Washington [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] them after the 1st day of September [illegible] the scrip issued for these payments is as follows:

[illegible] ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSESSMENT RECEIPT.

NEW YORK, ——— 1861.

Received of ——— the sum of ——— dollars, being the assessment of two and one-half (2½) [illegible] ——— shares of the (Preferred) (Common) [illegible] stock of the Erie Railway Company, at the par value of one hundred dollars each.

This assessment is a charge upon the net earnings of the Road, *to be paid to the holder hereof, with interest from this date, before the payment of dividends on the Preferred Stock.*

———, Secretary.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
April 26	Philadelphia	par.
April 26	Boston	par.
April 26	New-Orleans	⅛@ ¼
April 26	Mobile	⅛@ ¼
April 27	Baltimore	5 @ 6
April 27	Washington	5 @ 5½
April 26	Richmond	11 @13
April 26	Petersburgh	10 @11
April 27	Chicago	15 @16
April 27	Milwaukee	14 @15
April 27	Cleveland	1⅝@ 2
April 26	St. Louis	13 @14
April 26	Louisville	3 @ 4
April 26	Detroit	1 @ 1⅜
April 26	Cincinnati	4 @ 4⅛
April 27	Pittsburgh	5 @ 6
April 25	McGregor	15 @16
April 28	Canada	⅛@ ¼

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec. at P'ts.	3,358,000	4,211,000	3,465,000	2,711,000	2,759,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,997,000	2,258,000	1,542,000	1,293,000	1,179,000
Ex. to France	543,000	629,000	357,000	314,000	333,000
Ex. other F.P.	320,000	400,000	469,000	263,000	348,000
Total Export.	785,000	3,187,000	2,398,000	1,850,000	1,860,000
Stk on hand	286,000	648,000	559,000	630,000	360,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts.	47,000	40,000	45,000	56,000	25,000
Ex. to G. B.	43,000	76,000	82,000	47,000	30,000
Ex. to France.	8,000	11,000	1,000	5,000	6,000
Ex. other F.P.	9,000	13,600	15,000	14,000	14,000
Total Exports	60,000	99,000	99,000	66,000	50,000

Of the crop prospects, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & CO, in their circular of this date, remark:

"All interest in the result of the present crop is merged into the more important question of what may be the extent of the next. The excited state of the country at this moment makes it certain that the planting and cultivation of cotton will be neglected, and the result of the impending conflict may work a material change in the quantity grown for some years to come.

"The figures for receipts have ceased to be of interest. Planters finding no sale at the ports, will retain what little they have on the plantations. The quantity is trifling, as great efforts have been used during the past season to hurry the crop to market, in anticipation of political troubles."

And Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. observe:

"The war excitement continues and preparations are already on a formidable scale. The hostile forces are rapidly gathering, and the movement of troops for the present overshadows the movements of trade. The cotton season of the present year has fortunately been brought near its close before the commencement of hostilities, and, as we have before remarked, the bulk of the crop has left this country at a very early period, leaving the stocks at all the Southern ports unusually small. The effect of actual war upon the Southern markets has been a decline of two to three cents in the price of cotton, a decline of 10 to 12 ₱ cent. in Sterling Exchange, an advance of three farthings in freight to Liverpool in British vessels, and an almost total cessation of business. It has become almost impossible to negotiate Sterling Exchange at the South, and transactions can only be done on a cash basis. Planters and factors, not being able to sell, are shipping on own account rather than hold cotton at the South in the present disturbed condition of the country.

"The planting for the next crop has been generally energized, and the new growth will shortly demand attention. It would be mere conjecture to say how this will be performed with the war feeling now abroad throughout the country. Only one opinion exists as to the result upon next crop, which is that it must certainly suffer to a greater or less extent, according to the developments of the war."

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,714,827	$1 556,690	$2,185,294
Previously reported	18,948 672	26,129,937	40,399,747
Since Jan. 1	$20,662 899	$27,686,627	$42 585,631

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the third week of April were:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$35 644 00	$24,048 00	Dec.	$11,596 00
Passengers	11,783 66	9,700 29	Dec.	2,083 37
Total	$47,427 66	$33,748 29	Dec.	$13,679 37

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending April 30, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$4,330,000	
Foreign Bullion	70,000	
United States Bullion	2,650,000—$7,050.000	00

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$109,000	
Foreign Bullion	63,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	40,000	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	19.000	
Washoe	11,000	
Cal. Bars	8,000— $250.000	00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	215,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	7 085,000—7 300,000	00
Gold Bars stamped	$756,270	69
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	$2,345,709	58

The following is a statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, during the month of April

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

April 1, 1861, by balance		$3,048,668 00
Receipts during the month		
On account of Customs	$1,644,002 80	
On account of Patent Fees	4,457 16	
On account of Post-Office Department	316,490 27	
On account of Miscellaneous	64.197 70	
On account of Loans	6,723,114 60—	8,652,261 93
Total		$11,700,367 93
Payments		
Treasury Drafts	5,671.822 16	
Post-office do	333,729 45—	6 205,551 61
April 30, 1861, balance		$5,494,806 32
By Balance, Cr. Disbursing Accounts	$2,786,552 02	
By receipts during the month	4,284,663 79—	$7,071,234 81
Te payments		2,037,508 15
Balance		$5,033,726 66
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$55,305 96
To Payments		3,756 39
Balance		$51,549 57
By Receipts for Customs in April, 1861		$1,644,002 80
By Receipts for Customs in April, 1860		2.481,264 01
Decrease in April, 1861		$837,261 21
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$199,629 67
By Coin Received during the Month	4,727,292 59	
By Fine Bars Received during the month	126,606 86—	4,853,899 45
Total		$5,053,899 45
Te Payments in Coin	$4,824,929 64	
Te Payments in Fine Bars	142,123 88—	4,967.053 52
Balance		$86,475 60
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$10,560,062 50	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	1,183,381 97—	$11,763,464 47
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	51,930 47	
By Unparied Bullion in Assay Office	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	1,861,000 00—	$2,135,443 47
Total		$13,898,907 94
Less due Depositors		3,111,976 56
Balance		$10,786,931 38

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 16; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 6¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 129 bbls. Ashes, 14,286 bbls. Flour, 66 bbls. Corn Meal, 13,912 bushels Barley, 1,965 bushels Oats, 2,198 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,940 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls., in lots, at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 150 mats Java, at 17c.; 300 bags Laguayra, at 14c.@14¾c., and 200 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c.@14c., ₱ lb., usual terms. The receipts of Rio, during the past week, amounted to 14,734 bags, and the sales of the same description, to 3,353 bags. The stock of all kinds on hand this evening comprises 1,160 mats and 73,000 bags, including 1,100 mats and 800 bags Java, 58,836 bags Rio, 6,633 bags Maracaibo, 2,988 bags Laguayra, 3,200 bags St. Domingo and 525 bags Costa Rica. The commencement of a public sale of 5,000 bags Rio, for the 2d of May, checks operations. The following are the closing quotations: Java, 16¼c.@17½c.; Rio, 10¾s @14c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14¾c.; Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14¾c., and St. Domingo, 12c.@12¾c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
April 23—New-Orleans	5,000
April 27—Baltimore	13,000
April 27—Philadelphia	6,500
April 30—New-York	58,836
Grand total	83,336

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day, though prices have not varied materially. We quote Middling Upland at 13¾c @13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 508 Bales. Reviewing the week's business, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & CO. remark: "The war and preparations therefor continue to absorb the public mind, to the detriment of business in many branches. The Government has ordered the blockade of the ports in Virginia and North Carolina, in addition to those further South. The Southern Cotton markets are almost nominal under the uncertainty of getting the articles ent ort, and we must consider the season as virtually ended. There is no sale for exchange, foreign or domestic, in any Southern port. This is now the only market in the country where Cotton can be bought and shipped to foreign ports, and our stock is being gradually absorbed. We hear of the detention at the mouth of the Mississippi river of some vessels Cotton-loaded, in consequence of the low state of the water on the bar. There have been numerous failures here during the past week, chiefly in the dry goods jobbing trade. We have had an active Cotton market in this city during the past week, at a further advance of ½c. ₱ lb. The business has been chiefly speculative for holding here and shipment. Foreign orders are out of the question, except where no limits have been given. Holders are firm, and only sell when full outside prices can be had. The sales for the week are reported at 10,000 bales, but we think they have been much larger, some business not having been reported. The exports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 3 087; Antwerp, 689; Bremen, 255; Hamburgh, 197; Glasgow, 59; Havre, 3. Total, 4,290. *Transit Cotton*—The sales have been 3,000 bales, at steady prices. The demand is limited, owing to the difficulty in getting a fair rate of exchange for bills on England. Our stock is being gradually reduced, and will soon be exhausted."

DYEWOODS—All kinds have been in limited request at irregular prices. 60 tons Honduras Fustic changed hands at $22, cash; and 125 tons West India Logwood at $13 cash, per ton.

FISH—Transactions has been quite light, to-day, though the changes in prices have not been important.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and as holders have been generally eager to sell low and medium brands, prices have declined. The inquiry for trade brands has been moderate, and as the available supply of these is limited, they are comparatively firm in price. The day's sales add up 11,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 40, mainly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5;35	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade branda	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Geneses	5 75	@ 7 10
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues in demand at buoyant prices. The reported sales add up 1,500 bbls., at $5 00@$6 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$9 00 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales have been confined to 43,500 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 25; White Western at $1 40@$1 65; Amber Western on private terms; Red Western at $1 31@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin $1 29; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Northwestern Club at $1 24@$1 25; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 23; Red State, part at $1 30; White Kentucky at $1 62@$1 65; and White California at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled; New is in fair request and desirable lots, especially of mixed Western, are quoted firmer; Old is heavy and drooping, being less sought after. Sales have been reported of 46,000 bushels, at 66c.@68c. for new mixed Western; 67½c.@68c. for old do, do.; 66c. for damaged do.; 66½c.@68c. for Jersey Yellow; 69c. for Yellow Southern; 68c.@70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand 67c.@68c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at $4½c.@35c.; Western, at 34c.@35c., and State at 35c.@35½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased, including new, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

LARDS—Eastern are down to $1 20@$1 25 ₱ thousand.

METALS—Continue inactive at previous nominal quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 179 bbls. New-Orleans at 32c.@35c., 15 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c., and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in request at $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at prices ranging from 36c.@38c. ₱ gallon. Tar has attracted considerable attention, at $3 12½@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Rosin finds ready buyers, including Common and Strained, at $1 85@$2; No. 2 at $2@$2 25, ₱ 310 lbs., with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2 50@$5, and Virgin at $6@$7, ₱ 280 lbs. Mr. C. J. TURNER reports the receipts, during the week, as 4,788 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 1,780 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 16,846 bbls. Rosin and 1,767 bbls. Tar, and estimates the stock on hand at the close, as 10,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 3 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 35 000 bbls. Common Resin, and 8,000 bbls. Tar.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered to-day, and prices have declined. The demand, however, has not been active, even at the reduced rates. Sales have been made of 1,800 bbls., including Mess, at $17 75@$18, closing heavily at $17 75; and Prime at $13 25@$13 37½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 6½c. for Hams, and 6½c@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at former prices; sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, 470 bbls. at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for country Mess ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is less active at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. have prepared the following statement of the *Stock of Rice in New-York, April 30.*

	1860. Leaves.	1861. For.
Carolina, tcs	12,332	6,871
East India, bags	—	3,100

SEEDS—Clover has been in pretty fair request, and sales have been made to-day of 530 bags, in lots, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Other kinds continue quiet.

SPICES—Sales, 300 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 1,630 hhds., including Cuba at 4¼c.@5c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5¾c.; also 1,112 boxes Havana at 4¾c., and by auction 122 hhds. Porto Rico at 4 13-16c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "There has been more activity in the market during the past week, although the demand is confined to a few exporters, and with a fair stock chiefly on hand and a continued duliness in exchange, prices remain unaltered. The home trade continues light. To-day the market is steady at 9c.@9¼c. Prices this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c."

TOBACCO—Is very quiet; only 19 hhds. Kentucky changed hands, to-day, at 6c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April:

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Bagua. Bales.
Stock on hand April 1, 1861	3,232	251	300
Received since	94	—	—
Total	3,326	251	300
Sales to April 30, 1861	590	150	240
Stock on hand April, 1861	2,736	101	60

WHISKY—Sales 440 bbls., at 18c.@18¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite heavy, and rates have declined. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@7d.; Corn, 6d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7 32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 22s.6d.@23s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 7½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s.9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s.6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s.6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampt'n.	May 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
City of Washton	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n.	May 11
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Bammonia	New-York	Southampt'n.	May 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n.	May 25
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,

Will offer

On MONDAY, April 29, at retail,

the following

CHEAP DRESS GOODS:

500 pieces CREPE DE CAPUA,

36 inches wide, at 20 cents per yard.

40 inches wide, at 25 cents per yard.

500 pieces PLAID GRENADINE BAREGE, at 18¾ cents.

Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

DE LAINES and SILKS,

FOR FLAGS.

ALSO,

MILITARY BLANKETS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

NEW PARIS SHAPES

MANTILLAS,

FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

NOW READY.

Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

359 LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION,

HALF-PRICE.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,

NEW STYLES.

BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.

BEST QUALITY.

KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW OPEN,

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

IN ALL

THE LEADING STYLES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON,

AND

AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.

W. K. PEYTON,

Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufactuer,

No. 261 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT

R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th-st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles.) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of BRAD and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our

LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,

63 CENTS A PAIR.

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

AT DAILEY'S

White French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for	$6 75
Gold Band French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for	5 80
Fancy French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for	9 25
White French China Dinner sets, 249 pieces, for	28 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 191 pieces, for	49 00
Fancy French China Dinner sets, 161 pieces, for	55 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, for	6 00
Silver-plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces, for	15 50
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

Also, the largest assortment of

GAS FIXTURES

in New-York, at equally low prices.

Complete outfits for dwelling houses.

Complete outfits for stores.

Complete outfits for public buildings.

Sample outfits for hotels.

Complete outfits for all establishments

REQUIRING GAS FIXTURES.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

No. 681 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SUMMER Wash Silks. Plaid and Checked, Wide. BERSERCKERS, Naokeens, Pongees, Hdkfs., Crapes. PINEAPPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors. PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c. ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.

HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received, an invoice of RAW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LINENS, Embroideries, Laces, Collars, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HOSES, all kinds WHITE GOODS, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirt at Mrs. BLEECKER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, at $1; nice fitting corsets, $1; rich embroidered book fronts, $1 25; real French patent corsets, very cheap. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, new colors, at No. 843 Broadway, near 19th-st. Corsets and skirts made to order.

DRESS TRIMMINGS SELLING OFF from 3c. to 12c. per yard, worth from 12c. to 50c.; zephyr worsted from 12½c.; thread and needle goods, linings, and small wares in great variety, at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

FLAGS.

FLAGS,

AT NO. 106 SOUTH-ST.

TERRY & DELLA TORRE.

FLAGS!

BUNTING AND SILK,

Made to order at shortest possible notice by

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

Also—Blue-grey, brown-grey and blue

BLANKETS,

Regular military styles,

by bale or otherwise, at lowest

CASH PRICES.

FLAGS

of all descriptions for sale and made to order at short notice, at No. 76 Greenwich-av., and No. 80 West-st., by A. G. SUNDSTROM, Manufacturer.

FLAGS, FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, ALL sizes, constantly on hand, and Flags of every description made to order at short notice, by

CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st

BUNTING.—200 PIECES RED, WHITE AND BLUE Silk Bunting for flags, for sale by O. H. GORDON & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD HUNTING-CASED WATCH, patent lever. R. & G. Beasly, Liverpool, makers. No. 26,871; the name of the owner inside of case. Any person returning the same to the office of the Manhattan Gas-Works, foot of West 19th-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Pawnbrokers are requested to stop it.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—the will of the late Richard Sands dated in January, 1858. One thousand dollars reward will be paid for its delivery to the undersigned, or for such evidence as will lead to its recovery.

FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FIREMAN'S BADGE LOST.—EXEMPT badge, Hose Company No 51, No 1. The finder will please return it to the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth st., or to No. 21 Rose-st.

FOUND—A PORTE-MONNAIE IN THE STORE OF LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS. It will be restored to the owner on a description being given. No. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 28, a parent lever silver watch; R. & C. Beasley, makers; No. 16,716. P. WARD, No. 693 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, nearly one hundred engravings of the latest Paris fashions, including Bonnets, Mantles, Capes, Sleeves, Trimmings, Children's Garments, &c. Only five cents; sold everywhere; sent postpaid on receipt of six cents. The most useful and complete Fashion Magazine ever issued. Summer No. now ready. No. 473 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt st.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant German girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; understands sewing and chamberwork; prefers going into the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 91 19th-st. To be seen two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid in a respectable family. Inquire No. 571 3d-av., in the cigar store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NATIVE BORN American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist as seamstress or in the laundry; is capable and industrious; will study the interest of her employer; has served three years in her last place, where she can refer; would prefer to have a place where the other help are Protestant. Apply at No. 205 West 26 b-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; can give good references if required. Call at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; will go to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City references. Call at No. 417 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter or seamstress in a respectable family; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 199 Elizabeth-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young womae as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children. No objection to travel. Can give four years reference. Call at No. 196 East 21st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or as chamber maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call, for two days at No. 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT German young woman, with the best of City references, wishes a situation; is a good chambermaid and understands waiting thoroughly; is also a good plain seamstress, is an active, clean and obliging young women. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable Protestant young woman; no objection to assist with the children. Apply, for two days, at No. 145 East 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a small, private family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 137 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing and plain sewing. Apply at No. 195 Prince-st., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—TWO respectable young girls wish situations; one as chambermaid and an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the other as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 6 East 31st-st. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse. Inquire for two days at No. 432 Broome-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, to assist in the fine washing and ironing; is a competent hand. Can give the best of references. Apply at No. 30 8th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a small, private family. Call at No. 68 North-Moore-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in plain washing, ironing and sewing; is a Protestant. Can be seen, for two days, at the residence of her former employer; has also other City references. Call at No. 449 8th av., east side, second door above 42d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook; good City reference from her last place, No. 206 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 46, corner of West 10th-st. and Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Correspondents.

The very heavy pressure of advertisements and of important news upon our columns, renders it impossible to insert a hundredth part of the interesting communications with which we are favored, and which, under other circumstances, we should gladly publish.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER—THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN—THE STARS AND STRIPES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CAPITOLA—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches and correspondence this morning give the most complete and comprehensible accounts of events transpiring there which has reached us for some time. A feeling of security has now taken the place of the continued depression under which loyal citizens labored a week ago, and as an expression of that feeling the City Councils yesterday passed a series of resolutions, expressing the strongest devotion to the Union, and thanking the citizen soldiery of the North now there, for coming forward so promptly at the call of the Government. Gen. SCOTT, it is understood, is about to proclaim partial martial-law in the District of Columbia and along these lines of railroad which it is necessary for the Government to keep open.

It is stated on reliable authority that the actual vote against secession in the Virginia Convention has not yet been publicly announced—that instead of its being but sixteen, it was *fifty*. This information was derived from a member of the Convention, who stated that no paper in Virginia dares to publish it. Accounts differ as to the number of troops now in Richmond, but they probably do not number more than six or seven thousand. It is reported that a large military company is being formed at Dumfries, near the Potomac, and about twenty-five miles below Alexandria—of course on the Virginia shore. It is supposed that all the secession troops in Virginia will be concentrated there.

So far from passing an ordinance of secession, it is now not even probable that the Legislature of Maryland will pass a bill authorizing the election of delegates to a State Convention. The vote on Monday, which was regarded as a test, was upon a report of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom had been submitted a petition from citizens of Prince George's County, praying for the immediate passage of a secession ordinance. The majority of the Committee reported that the Legislature did not possess the power, and the minority simply reported unfavorably to the prayers of the petition. The question was upon the substitution of the minority for the majority report; but it will be perceived that the Committee was unanimous against the policy of secession.

The improved condition of affairs at Baltimore is inducing the return of large numbers of citizens, who were compelled to abandon their houses and fly for their lives, under the reign of terror to which the city was subjected for a few days. This is perhaps the best indication which can be given that the reaction in that city in favor of law and order is complete and will be lasting.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh describes the preparations which have been made for repairing the railroad bridges destroyed by the Secessionists on the Northern Central Road. A number of frames for iron bridges have been procured by the Government, and two hundred and fifty skillful workmen have been quietly concentrated at York, who will immediately go to work, under the protection of a sufficient number of troops. It is the intention of the Government to guard every bridge on the road to Baltimore, and also to take possession at the Relay House, at the junction of the Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads; after which troops can be sent forward without being subjected to interruption.

The Secessionists have, it appears, given up all idea of attacking Fort Pickens at present—and, probably, forever. The editor of a Memphis Secession journal, who has just reached home from Pensacola, says it will not be attacked, unless provocation should be given by aggressive movements on the part of the garrison. Similar statements reach us from other sources. The fact is,—and these veracious gentlemen might as well acknowledge it at once,—the day has gone by in which the Confederate forces could hope to make a successful attack.

The New-Jersey Legislature met yesterday, and Gov. OLDEN delivered his Message, which is described as a very forcible and eloquent document. The Governor recommends a loan of $2,000,000, for war purposes, and a State tax of $100,000 per annum; the thorough arming of the State, and the raising of four regiments additional to those called for, to be held subject to the call of the Government. He also recommends that provision be made for the defence of the Southern part of the State, either by fortified posts or by an entrenched camp.

The steamship *Adriatic* arrived at St. John's, N. F., on Monday afternoon, on her way to this port. She left Galway on the 23d inst., and her news is consequently two days later than by the *Arabia* at Halifax. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported as quite active, and some factors quote a still further advance. Breadstuffs continued dull, and Provisions steady. Consols were quoted at 91¼@91. The most important political news by this arrival is from Poland. The Russian Army, in anticipation of coming trouble, was being concentrated at Warsaw. The debate in the Italian Parliament relative to the reorganization of the Southern Army—a measure insisted upon by GARIBALDI—had been brought to a close, by the adoption of a motion altogether indefinite in its character. At Marseilles, numerous failures among the most prominent merchants had taken place, in consequence of the failure of the Turkish Government to meet its obligations, and through the refusal of the Bank of France to grant further extensions. The *Great Eastern* had become involved in another difficulty—Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL having issued a writ of execution against her.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice WELLES, an action against Col. SAML. COLT, for services of an amanuensis, bookkeeper, &c., was tried for the second time. Verdict not in.

The Stock Market was generally dull yesterday, and prices on the Railway Shares ¼@1¼ ₱ cent. lower. The Border State Stocks were firmer on Virginias and Tennessees, and steady for Missouris. Exchange on London closed 105@106 ₱ cent.

Cotton was dull, though prices were nominally unchanged, yesterday. Breadstuffs attracted less attention, and the market for Flour and Wheat, as well as for Oats and Old Corn favored buyers. New Corn was quoted somewhat firmer. The transactions in Sugars were more extensive; and in Rice, Hay, Coffee, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions, moderate. Hog products were generally cheaper. Fish, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Tobacco, Candles, Hemp and Spices, were lightly dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Naval Stores. The Freight Market was quite heavy, and rates were lower.

The cattle trade was quite brisk yesterday. About 3,150 bullocks were offered at ALLERTON'S, and as the previous stock had been well cleaned up, and but few more expected for to-day, sales were lively at an advance of ¼c.@¼c. ₱ lb. The fact that buyers for the army at Washington were in the yards caused additional activity. About 100 head were brought here, and 100 more are to be sent from the West to feed the troops now quartered at the National Capital. Prices of good cattle ranged from 8¼c. to 9c. A large proportion of the stock was sold before eight.

The Relations of Virginia to the Union.

Virginia has placed herself in a position that calls for the immediate and very decided action of the Federal Government. During the last week two officers of the United States Navy were arrested by the mob at Norfolk, carried to Richmond, kept in durance three days by Gov. LETCHER, and then dismissed by him with great politeness, and, no doubt, with assurances of his most distinguished consideration. Within the same period a high officer of the Army of the United States, Gen. HARNEY, was taken prisoner from a railroad car in Virginia and detained several days, till he was released, we are told, by the orders of Gen. LEE, of the Virginia army. In the same manner, Lieut. WATERS, of the United States Navy, while escorting a party of ladies from Norfolk to Washington, was arrested in Petersburgh, and carried before an examining magistrate, but discharged. He was again arrested in Richmond by a file of military under command of Capt. WISE. While in their custody, he was threatened with death by an infuriated mob, but on an appeal to Governor LETCHER, he received a permit that relieved him from further molestation during his journey. Now, if Virginia is at war with the United States, it may be very well for her to indulge in these practices, subject, of course, always to the law of retaliation, and to all the other laws of war. Conduct of this description, in times like the present, is, in fact, a declaration of war, and should be so recognized and so punished.

Another hostile act of Virginia is the enlistment in her service of all the resigning and seceding traitors from the army and navy of the United States. We have seen numerous instances cited in the papers of late, of deserters from the Federal flag, who have been transferred to the same relative rank in the army of Virginia, and in the navy of Virginia. What army or navy Virginia maintains, or can maintain in the Union, we do not exactly understand. Perhaps the Lees and Magruders have been elevated to positions in the militia, with the privilege of hearing their own expenses, or receiving their pay and rations in the bonds of the Old Dominion, that will be at once dishonored, and inevitably repudiated, if they join the Confederacy of JEFFERSON DAVIS. But we do not understand what naval militia the Mother of Presidents can present as a refuge for the runaway Maurys and the other renegades who owe all that they have and all that they are to the Union they seek to betray, and the flag they so shamelessly abandon, in the first hour of doubt and peril. Virginia has no ships-of-war or of commerce, and for every ship that she steals for the laudable purpose of providing employment for these honorable deserters, the Union will levy ample indemnity on her chattels, personal and savoring of the realty. It requires no prophet to foretell the future of these military and naval traitors. Those few of them who are so fortunate as to possess estates of their own, will enjoy that portion of them which may be spared by the tax-gatherers of the Confederated States; the mass, who are dependent upon their commissions, will be suffered to serve without pay, and to become at last beggarly suppliants for the charity of their new masters. This fate they richly merit—this fate they will beyond any peradventure realize. If the secession of a State is treason, as the leading State-Rights men of Virginia, SPENCER ROANE included, proclaimed in the time of the Hartford Convention, the individual secession of military officers, in the face of an enemy, is no less treason, and should be so denounced and punished.

While her authorities have been arresting our loyal officers, and receiving our traitorous officers into the service of Virginia, they have been engaged in forming with the self-styled Commissioner of the rebel Confederacy the most infamous Convention on record; infamous as a gross fraud on the people of Virginia; infamous as a still grosser outrage on the people and Government of the United States. By this Convention, Virginia has officially absodoned all pretence of neutrality, and repudiated all disposition to remain at peace. She has declared flagrant war against the United States, subject to the authority of her popular Convention to make peace on the third Thursday of May. This is the substance of the Convention made by that subtle and perfidious traitor, STEPHENS, with the traitorous Commissioners of the Old Dominion. Never before in the world's history have a Republican people been so insulted and betrayed by their rulers, as the people of Virginia have been insulted and betrayed by the conditions of this degrading Convention.

Down to the moment when the people of Virginia are to declare their will in the matter—to say whether or not they will join the rebellious Confederacy of JEFFERSON DAVIS—the whole military force of Virginia, and all her military operations, are to be placed under the absolute control of this repudiating rebel. Virginia surrenders her arms, her strongholds, her munitions of war, the command of her forces, the conduct of her military operations, her loyal no less than her disaffected and disloyal citizens, in disgraceful submission to the commands of a foreign DICTATOR, who is a traitor to the Government from which the People of Virginia have not yet withdrawn their allegiance. The whole Convention is framed on the philosophy broached by Mr. STEPHENS in the speech to his Richmond serenaders, that it is easy for a State to get out of the Union without knowing how—and on the lesson which these same traitors learned in the baffled insurrection of 1850, that in these cases it is not safe to suffer the people to have anything to say. The Government of the State is placed practically in the hands of a military despot, and then only the people are called upon to determine at the ballot-box whether or not they will submit to his authority.

In this state of things, it is obvious that every officer of the Army or Navy who henceforth tenders his resignation should be court-martialed and shot. To meet the martial law of JEFFERSON DAVIS, martial law should be proclaimed by the United States in Virginia. Richmond should be forthwith occupied by forces that can be readily sent in there from Pennsylvania and the West—to protect the loyal people in the exercise of the elective franchise. The Commissioners who signed the infamous Convention with the Southern rebels, by which the State has been made over to a foreign military despot, should be handed over to the first loyal company of Virginians that can be met with west of the mountains, to be summarily dealt with. Harper's Ferry and the Norfolk Navy-yard should be forthwith repossessed,—and the world given to know that the people who framed this Confederacy are alone competent to dissolve it, and that it is too firm and too compact a structure to crumble to pieces at the first shock of conspiracy and treason.

How the War Shall be Waged.

The guage of war having been offered by the Confederate States, and promptly accepted by the United States Government, it only remains to end the contest by the most desperate and fatal agencies of destruction that the respective parties can command. It is one of the triumphs of art and civilization, that, while they have not the power to change the nature of man and eradicate his passions, they give to his passions such formidable instruments of destruction that wars cannot be lingering.

We are now at war with the Confederate States. They have seized the Federal property; they have defied the Federal laws; they have attacked the National forts; pillaged the arsenals and treasuries; insulted the Nation's flag; stoned and murdered its soldiers, and are now seeking to capture the Federal Capital and depose the constitutionally elected officers of the Government. Not stopping at attacks on Federal property, they have set the example of the seizure and confiscation of private property, under circumstances of wrong not recognized by rules of honorable war, for no proclamation of hostilities preceded the seizure and confiscation. And as the crowning act of injury, the persons in revolt against government and society have seized and now hold as prisoners citizens of the United States, and next propose to arm lawless corsairs, and turn them out upon the high seas to plunder and kill as only pirates do.

So far, the United States Government have been submissive and apologetic only. They have carried the mails for those who rifled them at will. They have paid salaries to those who were seeking the Government's overthrow. They have parleyed and expostulated with rebels in arms, and shunned the national highway with their troops, marching under the nation's ensign, as if it were a pirate's hunting or a rebel's disgraceful rag, that needed to hide itself in the corners and by-ways of the land.

But now, with God's help, the tables will be turned, and war must become a game for two to play at. How shall the United States Government wage the war? In mercy, both to winner and loser, let it be short. If it is to cost one or two hundred millions of dollars, let every dollar be spent in ninety days. Whoever has to die, it is better to die by the guillotine than by a cancer. Then up with the axe, and down with the head, and let the slide fall.

How stands the combat? Washington is secure from the South. But it is not secure from the West nor from the North. Virginia has 7,000 troops gathered at Harper's Ferry, and she can, in two weeks, gather there 20,000 men from the Valley of Virginia, and throw them forward to Annapolis Junction, there to join the mob of Baltimore, and threaten Washington in the rear. Virginia also has the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, following down the Potomac Valley, and on that line of transportation can gather and bring forward a formidable force, to assail the capital from the West. This attack, and the one from the North, will be more than Gen. SCOTT can attend to, in addition to his main work of beating off Gen. (late Col.) LEE, who will threaten him from the South.

What then? Gen. SCOTT must be left with 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers, to keep Washington. Gen PATTERSON must have 10,000 men, with which to advance upon Frederick, and take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so as to prevent the advance of troops from Harper's Ferry upon Washington. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal might be cut, and the waters permitted to escape. Gen. BUTLER might remain at Annapolis with 10,000 men, to keep open that communication with the Capital, and to hold the Baltimore mob in check, if they should attempt to march upon Washington. And Fort McHenry should be directed to bombard and burn down Baltimore and its shipping, the moment a demonstration shall be made by its population against the Federal Constitution and laws of the land.

Thus we have occupied 35,000 men, made Washington safe and put Maryland in chains. Mr. LINCOLN has still 40,000 volunteers at his command. Let him divide these into two armies of 20,000 each, charter ships in Boston and New-York, and embark them to such points on the Southern Coast as may be selected as the scene of operation.

If 75,000 volunteers already called out be not sufficient for this programme of war, let the number be doubled; and if 150,000 be not sufficient, let it be doubled again. And if 300,000 be not enough, let 500,000 be called, and they will come, and the work will be done, and "nobody hurt."

ARMS FOR THE REBELS.—It is well known to numerous parties in this City, that some two or three months since, a contract was made with the Consul-General of Belgium, at New-Orleans, by the seceding States, for a supply of arms of the most approved pattern. These arms were to be manufactured at *Leige*, at at one of the most celebrated establishments in Europe. The contract was for a *million dollars'* worth. It is now very nearly, if not quite time for these weapons to be received at the Southern ports. Hence the greater necessity for their *immediate* and thorough *blockade*.

To disarm an enemy is to place him wholly in our power. The Southern States can arm only in Europe and in the North. We must not, hereafter, suffer them to get a single weapon from either quarter. The gun that did the work at Sumter was a *rifled* cannon imported from England. In three months more, if we are not on the alert, the rebels will have hundreds of them. Will not our Government immediately look after this matter, and not let a still greater catastrophe than Fort Sumter be enacted through its own negligence.

A New Method of Warfare.

The savage and bloodthirsty manner in which the traitors have begun this war, and the fiendish resorts which their organs already threaten in its prosecution, demands the closest watchfulness on the part of the Government as to the novel methods of destruction which modern engineering has put into the hands of any one who knows enough to use them. Of the loyalty of the engineers of locomotives and steamers it should be particularly certain. While it may be in the power of one loyal man to hopelessly disable an enemy's steamer, without running any unusual personal risk, or to utterly paralyze a locomotive at any moment, without a chance of detection, prevention or remedy, and thus disconcert all plans of attack and retreat; or to sink a steam vessel or blow up its boilers; or to throw a troop train off an embankment, and still have a tolerable chance of personal safety—while all this is more feasible in the hands of one or two wise and daring engineers, than the unprofessional public can credit or imagine, we do not counsel this method of offensive warfare, however richly the enemy may deserve any irregular manner of destruction. But we earnestly beg of the officers of regiments that they make sure of their defence against it. Already we hear of the weakening of a bridge in Ohio, a little too late, fortunately, to let the *intended* train through. But guarded bridges and a track police by no means insure safety. It is a very simple matter for an engine-driver to withdraw some part absolutely essential to locomotion, which cannot be replaced, pitch this vital part into a river while the train is running, and bring a reinforcing regiment, upon whose promptness a victory may depend, to an ignominious halt in the wilderness at midnight—all without much fear of detection, and with ample chance for escape. Nothing is more easily done by a daring engineer, than to dispose of his fireman, by a pistol-shot or otherwise, arrange an infernal machine to pitch the train over an embankment, reach the rear car with the fatal line, alight without much risk, at a twenty-five mile speed, in a well-known soft spot, and send the doomed train reeling to death and destruction. A locomotive, in good order, may be deserted by the driver, after ten minutes' opportunity to tamper with it, under pretence of repairing or readjusting a part, and left in such a state that the first attempt to start it will be the violent and irreparable rupture of some of the machinery. A locomotive may be backed out of a yard where there are facilities, and half an hour's time for getting it in trim, attached to its train, and started again by its own power, without a drop of water or a coal of fire in its boiler, and with such adjustment that no steam can be generated in it. There are plenty of ways known to engineers to delay—hopelessly delay—trains upon which the issue of a battle may depend. We do not propose to publish them for the benefit of any one who can read a newspaper, but they are none the less absolute for all that, and any one whose business it is to guard against them can readily find them out.

We do not wish to question the fidelity of our locomotive and marine engineers as a class—they are usually engaged on the basis of trustworthiness—their occupation tends less than most others to plant the seeds of dishonesty and treachery, but it is by no means improbable that artful traitors can contrive to get an engine into their hands long enough to precipitate mischief. Accidents are common enough, truly, but if any disastrous detentions of troop-trains should occur under the management of new engineers, it would be well enough to look for moral as well as physical cause.

Steamers, too, are quite as likely to be tampered with. To blow up their boilers is not a difficult task for a desperate villain. But to disable the machinery in a dozen different ways is an easy matter for one, and especially for an organized gang of traitors; the ships' officers, meanwhile, being faithful and vigilant in their *accustomed* spheres.

The remedy for all this is to put a soldier or two who knows something of steam machinery—there would certainly be enough within reach at all times—upon the foot-board of the locomotive and in the engine-room of the steamer. Loyal engineers could not object to some outside vigilance which would as greatly benefit them as any one else, and the Government may rest assured that there are numerous ways in which treacherous employes and treacherous outsiders, smuggled aboard for the purpose, can disable trains and vessels, and thus indirectly destroy armies, and play into the hands of the enemy. And there is every probability that such things will be attempted because the personal risk of the destroyer is often so slight. To thrust a torch into a magazine is to go to glory *with* the enemy, and it is not a common amusement. But to loosen a key, or a nut, or to place an obstruction in the way of some vital part of engineery, at midnight, is rather less risky. Let no one imagine that this peril is imaginary. We know it to be too real. No time, nor money, nor convenience will be sacrificed, however, and Heaven only knows what may be saved by a little precaution in this matter.

A Word to Volunteers.

The first reply to a call to arms brings patriotism and enthusiasm to the service; but not experience and not skill. Our young men eagerly take the field, with some knowledge of military tatics and evolutions, but none of active duty in actual warefare, none of the startling terrors of battle; very little practice in marksmanship and in the use of the bayonet. In the hands of the officer the sword is often of no more value than a rattan in a conflict with the expert swordsman—it would simply invite a speedy death. Nor in such sudden demands for troops is attention apt to be paid to the composition of a perfect army. To such an organization go various departments of service, each auxiliary to the other, and each rendering the other doubly effective. A force which includes no artillery, or omits sappers and miners, for rendering streams and roads passible, or throwing up entrenchments, or which possessed no cavalry for scouting or skirmishing parties, is entirely at the mercy of an enemy employing those indispensable aids. So with regard to a defective commissariat or quartermaster's department. A defect in either is fatal to all.

It is time to apply some remedy to these defects of system. The tardiness of the Administration supplies leisure for adapting our military organizations to the needs of the service. Officers of the regular army, and those who saw service in Mexico, can be found to instruct such as muster in special departments of duty; and the various manuals of the science of War, prepared by Major ANDERSON, the traitor HARDEE, and others, will inform the inexperienced subaltern in the principles of his profession. Especially should attention be paid to sharp-shooting. By target-firing, men should be brought to such perfection in the use of the musket, and of that infinitely more useful weapon, the rifle, as should insure every bullet discharged in battle its victim. The musket is principally valuable as the handle of the bayonet; the rifle in the hands of the marksman, is a bayonet that stabs at a long range, and cannot be grasped by the adversary. At the South, skill in sharp-shooting is almost universal. At the North it is extremely uncommon. If our raw recruits, instead of wasting time in clamoring after equipments and learning needless evolutions, will consume every hour in target practice, they will be able to give a better account of themselves. The soldiers of GARIBALDI, they will remember, wore red shirts and slouched hats, and were as incapable of the evolutions which distinguish our crack regiments, as of the feats of BLONDIN; and yet they never suffered defeat. Their success lay in courage and the mastery of the rifle. The campaign in Sicily has, in fact, many lessons for our soldiers at this crisis.

Volunteer Uniforms.

All through the loyal States our able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and fifty are springing to arms. The turtle is silent, and the voice of the drill-sergeant is heard in the land. Of the volunteers who are flocking to the support of the Constitution and the laws, and to the defence of our national existence, a part only will be absorbed by the organized and uniformed regiments which are already subject to the orders of the Governor of each State. There remains a vast, enthusiastic, determined multitude of men, in the prime and vigor of life, eager to be converted by drill, discipline, organization, and uniform into a great army. To these we propose to say a timely word.

And first of uniform, mistakes as to which will seriously impair advantages in all other respects. A soldier improperly dressed is a soldier whose efficiency is thereby proportionately destroyed: he is crippled by the very means adopted to make him most serviceable; and yet hardly a regiment goes into the field now except from France the effective force of which is not diminished by radical mistakes in this regard. The uniforms of the British and Prussian armies, upon which those of our own regular and militia forces are more or less modeled, are almost all as bad as can be. They make a fine show upon parade; but there their merit ends. The soldiers fight well in spite of them, as men would fight with mill-stones around their necks and fetters up on their feet. They restrain action, they fail to afford protection against weather, and so promote disease. This has been discovered and well established by the investigations of military and medical men. Common sense, indeed, would have discovered it unaided by the skill of experts. The consequence is that the French, the most practical nation in the world, in practical affairs, are rapidly abandoning the old brass and buckram style of uniform; while in England the force of argument and ridicule is constantly brought to bear upon the old-fogyish conservatism and military dandyism which bear sway at the Horse Guards.

A good uniform should secure these ends; it should enable the officers and comrades of the wearer to distinguish him at a glance from members of other corps; it should protect him against the elements; it should be comfortable when he is at rest, and allow perfect freedom of action; it should be easy to put on even in haste and in the dark; and it should have no salient points which strike the eye at a distance.

To notice these points in reverse order: All bright colors or tints which do not blend with the color of ground and stone are ill-adapted to military purposes. The different shades of gray, light blue and brown, are best for uniforms. Red, black, dark green and dark blue are very unfit for soldiers' wear. Rifle shooting at long range is such an important and effective department of modern warfare, that all colors which make the wearer a clearly defined spot in the landscape, put his life in instant peril. Black and dark green are as bad in this respect as red; and the latter is therefore one of the worst possible colors for riflemen, to whom, from poetic associations of forest-life, it has been hitherto assigned. Bright buckles upon the breast, and metallic plates and white decorations upon the cap, are equally objectionable. Every man who has used a rifle or a pistol knows the value of some such kind of "bull's eye" in fixing the aim. All such glittering finery should be brushed aside as dangerous rubbish.

That a uniform which cannot be quickly put on is deficient in a most important point, it is almost needless to show. Complicated trappings are likely to add to the confusion of the soldier on a surprise, and to deprive him of the use of some part at least of his equipment when he most needs it. But perhaps the chief point to be insisted on, because, strangely enough, it is that upon which there has been thus far the gravest error, is the comfort and unrestrained movement of the uniformed soldier. The best fighting costume is mere shirt and trowsers, and in this costume the best fighting of modern days has been done. GARIBALDI's red shirts are not the only heroes of these two garments, as the battle fields of the Mexican war could well attest. A man goes into action to put every muscle of his body to the highest tension, and when he marches he should feel his accoutrements as little as possible, so that every strap, belt, band, pad, or other restraint upon freedom of action, which necessarily frets him, and diverts his attention to his own discomfort, gives traitorous aid and comfort to the enemy. Let padded breasts, high coat collars, stiff stocks, broad-shouldered straps, tight belts, trowser-straps and boots be consigned to the tomb of pigtails and powder. Let the knapsack be slung not by two straps from the side, which bind the wearer to it like a boarding-school miss to her back-board, but by straps from the middle, which make the carriage easy: and if it swings, why let it swing. Let the coat be as loose almost as a blouse or a shirt, so that the wearer, if he choose, can clap his hands high above his head, or strike straight from the shoulder, and not feel the least restraint. Have done with swallow tails, long or short, and bright brass buttons, and wear an easy short frock, confined by buttons which will not be marks at a hundred yards. Wear loose trousers; so loose as to accommodate pockets that will hold a small loaf of bread upon emergency; and let them taper toward the foot so as to be easily thrust under leather gaiters in wet weather. For boots, wear *broad-soled*, round-toed shoes. A man walking on a sole as broad as his foot can, other things being equal, march one quarter faster and one quarter longer than one who treads upon a sole of fashionable shape; and in war to march quickly and easily is to win battles.

Sun, and wind and rain, the soldier must encounter, and they sometimes are more harmful than the enemy. There is no protection against them like light woollen fabrics, without stuffing or buckram. Light limp caps of woollen, with broad visors, or broad-brimmed (but not too broad,) felt hats; double-breasted coats, so made that they can be worn open in warm weather, and will really protect the chest in a lower temperature; trowsers of the same, and under these, light flannel shirts and drawers; such are the proper materials for a soldier's dress, even in the Summer months. They secure him as far as possible that first requisite, health. Winter campaigns require overcoats, of course, but our volunteers will not need those now.

The point of distinction of different corps must be attained as heretofore, by variation in the color and shape of the uniform, and (as for the reasons given above, there should not be any great or striking variety in these) difference in the color and fashion of the trimmings, which should be as simple as possible. A little ingenuity and artistic skill will accomplish this easily. Uniforms designed upon these principles may not tickle the fancy of those who like to play at soldier, but they will gladden the eyes of every one who knows that war means work.

Mr. Russell's First Letter to the London Times.

The first letter of Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, has been received in this country, and as it has been looked for with considerable interest, it will be very generally read. We have little time to bestow on criticism in these stirring times, and no desire to treat Mr. RUSSELL unfairly by judging of his ability to comprehend the grand problem of the American Republic in its present crisis, from the first and sole letter that has reached us.

Mr. RUSSELL professes great surprise at the quietude he found prevailing in New-York when such a momentous event as the dissolution of the Union was supposed to be impending. "New-York," he says, "seems full of divine calm and human phlegm." And again, "an elegant refinement, which almost assumes the airs of procuranteism, reigns in society." Mr. RUSSELL makes the extraordinary mistake of attributing this state of feeling in the commercial metropolis of the country to a loss of faith by the people in their Government—not only in its existing organism and representatives, but in the very principles on which it is based! He compares the denizens of Fifth-avenue to NERO, who fiddled while Rome was burning. He says:

"They marry and are given in marriage; they attend their favorite theatres, dramatic or devotional as the case may be, in the very best coats or bonnets; they eat the largest oysters, drink the best wines, and enjoy the many goods the gods provide them, unmoved by the daily announcement that Fort Sumter is evacuated, that the South is arming, and the Morrill Tariff is ruining the trade of the country. And, as they say, '*What can we do*" '*We are*,' they insinuate, '*powerless to avert the march of events*. We think everybody is wrong."

Further along, he speaks of the "calm doubtfulness and indolent anticipation" of New-York, and repeats his conclusion that its citizens have surrendered all faith in their political institutions. His words are:

"The aristocracy of New-York has yielded itself unresistingly to a tyranny it hates. It cannot wield at will the fierce Democracy, and it abandons all efforts to control it, *forgetting the abundant proofs in every history of the power of genius, wealth and superior intelligence to control the heavier masses, however wild and difficult of approach*."

There is a valuable truth suggested in the latter part of the above paragraph, which we hope to see acted upon in the future history of our City. None understand better than our own people their entire ability to rule wisely and well the elements by which they are surrounded. The trouble is, that the pursuit of wealth, and the excitement of its rapid accumulation, have absorbed the thoughts, and energies, and genius of our citizens, and they have neglected the duties of Government. On occasion, the duty of resuming the control of their affairs has been felt by our substantial classes, and their efforts to that end uniformly crowned with success. But why shall we not hereafter make it the rule, instead of the exception, seeing that it is so easy to be done, and so beneficial to the material interests of the City, to the happiness of all classes of the population, and to our fame abroad?

Having adopted the false premises in regard to the political infidelity of New-York above indicated, Mr. RUSSELL draws a very natural, but very false conclusion. It is in such striking contrast with the events that have recently occurred around us, and with the spirit that still flames with undiminished fervor in our midst, that we must present it. Mr. RUSSELL says:

"*New-York would rather do anything than fight—her delight is to eat her bread and honey and count her dollars in peace.* The vigorous, determined hostility of the South to her commercial eminence, is met by a sort of maudlin sympathy *without action, or intention to act.* The only matter in which the great commercial aristocracy take any interest is the Morrill Tariff, which threatens to inflict on them the most serious losses and calamity."

Well, Mr. RUSSELL probably saw and heard enough while he was in the City to lead him to that conclusion. But before this he has no doubt learnt his error, and can correct it in future letters at his leisure.

The quiet and complacency that Mr. RUSSELL found in New-York was simply the result of the conviction of our people that the supremacy of this City can never be broken down while a population exists on the continent in the rear of it. The charity to the South was the result of incredulity that the people of that region could ever be mad enough to attempt seriously the destruction of the Union, which is the only safeguard of their "peculiar institution." The indifference to the political condition of the country, was not the result of loet faith, but of easy assurance that all would be right in the end, without their special effort out of the line of their daily avocation.

When New-York learned the contrary, did she not move? did she not speak? did she not act? was she not heard? Let Mr. RUSSELL return and see, and he will have advanced to a knowlege of the "recuperative powers" of American Government, which, in this present letter, he is obviously prepared to deny.

THE FOOD OF THE SOUTH.—The following paragraph, from the Norfolk *Herald*, of the 22d, shows the kind of information which is served up to the people of Virginia:

"It is rumored that LINCOLN has been *drunk for three days*, and that Capt. LEE has command at the Capitol and also that Col. LEE, of Va., who lately resigned, *bombarding Washington from Arlington heights*. so, it will account for his not having arrived here take command, as was expected."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ADRIATIC AT ST. JOHNS.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION IN SPAIN.

Concentration of Russian Troops at Warsaw.

Interesting Discussion in the Italian Parliament.

Cotton Active---Breadstuffs Dull---Provisions Steady.

Consols 91 7-8 a 92.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 29.

The steamship *Adriatic*, which left Galway on Tuesday, the 23d inst., arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to New-York.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

The dates per the *Adriatic* are two days later than per the *Arabia* at Halifax.

Madrid papers deny that the Spanish Government intend to reject the affar of reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain.

The Polish Provinces were being divested of Russian troops so as to be concentrated at Warsaw.

At Paris the rentes were firm and had advanced to 66f. 50c.

A writ of execution has been issued against the *Great Eastern* at the suit of SCOTT RUSSELL for satisfaction of his claims.

It is reported that the Conservatives of the British Parliament are preparing a strong opposition to GLADSTONE'S project, in the nose of a Ministerial crisis.

It is also reported that Prince NAPOLEON was about to leave Paris for London, to demand explanations from the Duke D'AUMALE for the latter's observations in a recent pamphlet injurious to the Prince's honor. The Emperor's private secretary had also published a contradiction of a passage in the pamphlet affecting the character of the Emperor.

All the great mercantile houses in Marseilles had suspended payment. Their liabilities, in some cases, were very heavy. The suspensions were caused by the Turkish Government not providing for its acceptances, and the refusal of the Bank of France to continue its advances.

The important debate in the Italian Parliament on the reorganization of the Southern army continued on the 20th inst. Count CAVOUR made various explanations.

He eulogized the Garribaldian Generals, but said that the Government was conforming to the wishes of the friendly Powers. He was not willing to take the initiative for Venice, and could not accept GARIBALDI'S proposition in favor of reconstructing the Southern army. In case of danger of war, however, the volunteers would be reorganized and GARIBALDI requested to take command of them.

GARIBALDI said that he was not satisfied with these declarations, as the prospects were alarming. He insisted, therefore, on the organization of the Southern army.

The Chambers finally adopted, by a vote of 197 against 75, the following order, proposed by RICASOLI

"The Chambers having heard the declaration of the Ministry, and being convinced that the decree for forming three divisions of volunteers will be faithfully executed; that the Government will suitably provide for the brave Southern army, that the Government will know how to increase and advance the forces in an efficacious manner, and, finally, being convinced that the Government will actively occupy itself with armaments for defence, which appertains to the Government alone, this is passed as the order of the day."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had said that the proposed Conference in regard to the Slave-trade had not been held because the American Government had refused to take part in it.

The reactionery movements in Italy had been completely suppressed.

Owing to ill health, GARIBALDI was not expected to attend the ItalianChambers for several days, and PAVLAVO, the President of the Chambers, had been unable to preside.

The affairs of Poland were without alteration. GORTSCHAKOFF had issued a proclamation, stating that assemblages for political discussion will be tolerated, but that order can only be maintained by the civil officers, with the assistance of the military. The choice of delegates by the citizens and public worship had been prohibited; also national prayers in the churches of Warsaw, under a threat of military interference.

All the Russian troops in Poland had been concentrated at Warsaw.

The Cossacks had fired the city of Chelm for the purpose of piundar, but the fires were extinguished.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 23—A. M.

All the markets open quiet, but steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23.

The Budget was opened in the House of Commons last night and debated. The opposition denounced it generally, but proposed no amendment.

The Paris Bourse closed buoyant last evening at 68f., 50c.

Consols this morning are at 91⅞ @92.

Commercial News per Adriatic.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Monday reached 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The extreme rates of last week were readily paid. Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. report the market active, with a slight advance, caused by the American advices per steamer *Africa*. Middling Orleans quoted at 7¾d., and Middling Mobile at 7⅝d.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market was dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and SIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report the market dull and nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull and quotations nominal. WHEAT quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is dull. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report. SUGAR steady. PORK steady. BACON dull. LARD steady, but quiet. TALLOW generally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. RICE firm. COFFEE quiet, with unimportant transactions. RESIN quiet but steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

LONDON MARKETS—MONDAY EVENING.

BREADSTUFFS dull, with a declining tendency. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet but steady. RICE dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were without any material change, and the market for discount unaltered.

Consols closed Monday evening at 91⅞ @92 for money and 92@92⅛ for discount.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Monday were Illinois Central shares, 29@28½ discount; Erie Railroad, 25⅛.

Sad Affair.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 29.

A quarrel ensued to-day between Capt. THOS. ROGERS, of the steamer *Diadem*, and THOMPSON VANMETRE, a steamboat runner, about a trifling pecuniary matter, during which ROGERS drew a knife, but did not inflict injury. Subsequently, ROGERS met VANDEGRIFT on the wharf, and, after a short colloquy, drew a pistol and shot the latter dead. He gave himself up to the police.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Mr. ADAMS, Minister to England, leaves in the *Niagara* to-morrow.

Gov. ANDREWS and Staff, with the members of the Executive Council, visited Mr. ADAMS this afternoon.

The following is the statement of the Boston Banks of the week.

Capital Stock	$36,238,700
Loans and Discounts	61,507,857
Specie	5,638,790
Due from other Banks	8,131,220
Due to other Banks	9,840,246
Deposits	18,571,856
Circulation	6,610,860

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 29.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company advertise that no more through freight will be received at their depot until further notice.

The Mails for Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 30.

The mails per *Niagara*, for Europe, *vid* Halifax and Liverpool, close at 9 o'clock. She sails for Europe about 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Navigation of the Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 30.

Water is being let into the Canal to-day, and reports from all quarters show that the Canal is in excellent condition throughout.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Secession of Virginia—The Intentions of Jeff. Davis—Washington to be Attacked —Volunteers from the Border States—Fort Pickens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sunday, April 21, 1861.

For three days the little cannon which acted as spokesman for all the stirring events of the last six months, stood loaded and primed, ready to announce the secession of Virginia. At length the news came, and there was a reason for the gun. The city was in a frenzy of joy, speeches were made and the whole city lighted up with bonfires. Virginian residents, who for some time have been rather quiet on the subject of the place of their nativity, regained confidence, exhibited flags from their dwelling-houses, and went up in a body on Caoltol Hill to fire a salute in honor of their native State. But still more tumultuous were the expressions of joy, when the news came in, next day, that the Seventh Regiment, of New-York had been defeated, many of them killed, and the rest taken prisoners. It is a pretty hard thing at any time to convince a Southerner that a Yankee has any courage. It is impossible; have they not been defeated twice already by the South? It is now decided to remove the seat of war to Virginia. All other plans are now rendered subservient to the one object, to take immediate possession of Washington. Troops, which a few weeks ago were ordered to Pensacola, are now directed to prepare themselves to start at a moment's notice to Virginia.

The intention of Mr. DAVIS is, to collect, as soon as possible, fifty thousand men in different parts of Virginia, in such a manner that they may be suddenly concentrated at Washington on a few days' notice. On Sunday next about three thousand troops will set out from this State for Linchburgh. Mr. DAVIS has assured the soldiers that he will place himself at their head, and he is known to be making personal preparations to leave the city as soon as a sufficient number of troops can be collected. The Cabinet are all here, and are in frequent session, and every day messengers are sent out to hasten the arming and preparation of companies for immediate departure. All nurture the hope that in less than a month Washington will have changed hands, and the whole border will be threatened with Confederate troops. For a man born in the North to express a doubt of the ready fulfillment of these expectations would be a needless exposure of life. The attention of the whole people is occupied with preparations for war. Funds are being raised to provide for those families which will be left without means of support by the departure of husbands and brothers to the war. What happens in most countries only after the resources of the State have been reduced by a long war, appears here at the beginning—large private benefices are made, individuals offer personal contributions to the Treasury, and take the responsibility of stated supplies. As the war advances, and the income derived from the tariff, which has been supplying the immediate wants of the Treasury, has been cut off by the obstruction of trade, this irregular but uncertain source of revenue will, to be sure, become more necessary, and will be replaced by a heavy direct taxation. Still the enthusiasm for war is very great. Commissioners from Missouri have waited on President DAVIS, and he has kindly accepted the services of troops from that State. Of Southern soldiers a good deal might be said which space will not allow me to say now. They are brave, reckless, accustomed to the use of arms, and generally capital horsemen, but all that I have seen lack *discipline*, and that in way that is almost impossible to remedy, and all are deficient in *muscle*—the power of endurance. In an attack which required spirit I should think they would be strong, but to meet an attack, or anywhere that strong and steady action is required, they are unreliable. Some begin to complain that they are obliged to expose the best blood of the country to the mere superfluous population of the North. "Why," said a captain to me, "my company represents more than ten million dollars' worth of property, and they have got to fight the Irish and Dutch of the North. Great excitement was caused by what seemed the enormous call of Mr. LINCOLN for troops, but all anxiety excited by this was allayed by the expected aid of the border States, whose military resources are thought to be without limit. In the general excitement caused by the border war, Fort Pickens has not been entirely forgotten. Several hundred shells, together with several six inch columbiads, have passed through the city on their way to Pensacola. It is thought that no immediate attack will be made, although the besiegers number about seven thousand men now. In the meanwhile, all the worst effects of war are beginning to manifest themselves in trade. The merchants who went to New-Orleans a few weeks ago to buy goods, have returned with the information that goods are higher there than they can be possibly sold here. Charleston merchants have no more than they immediately dispose of, and refuse to sell for anything but gold. Prices are rapidly rising on everything, and the future gives no promise of anything better. Merchants are unable to replenish their stocks, and look only to a safe disposal of what they have. One of the questions which is torturing the curiosity of some people here, is, what is GEORGE SANDERS doing. His daughter walks the streets in what the ladies call secession colors—black trimmed with white, while the father spends his time at the hotel, apparently on a good understanding with all the powers that be. The only explanation I have heard given is that he is making arrangements with Mr. DAVIS for the fitting out of Yankee ships for privateers, acting *on dit* in conjunction with his quondam friend Mayor WOOD. The air is growing warm, and how any Northern born man succeeds in remaining a single week here unscorched is a miracle to be accepted, not understood. My own breath begins to come short, and my skin grow dry—perhaps—perhaps I had better go.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—At the regular weekly meeting of this Club, last evening, Ex Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, made a stirring speech upon the present crisis, which fully compensated for the absence of Vice-President HAMLIN, who was advertised to address the Club. He said he was opposed to all reconstruction, and for maintaining the Government as it is, with all its guarantees to all sections of the country. The conspirators at the South were trying the experiment of founding a Republican Government, with a nigger for a corner-stone. This Government was made for white men, and while the result of this struggle might incidentally operate to the weakening of Slavery, and ultimately to its extinction, in a manner which would be safe to both races, yet he objected to the idea, frequently advanced in the excitement of the present hour, that we should enter the contest with a view to exterminate Slavery at whatever cost and sacrifice to innocent persons. He had been frequently asked what the Western people were going to do with the Mississippi River. Now he would inform them that the free navigation of the Mississippi River was of far less consequence to the West than to the South. It was a matter of little importance to the West whether this river was open or not, but to the South it was a matter of life and death. Nineteen-twentieths of the produce of the West now found its way to New-York and Boston Harbors by other routes than the Mississippi River, and it could all come by other routes, with very little detriment to Western interests.

CROTON DEPARTMENT—OPENING OF BIDS.—The following contracts were awarded yesterday by the Croton Board: Sewer in New-street, from Exchange place to Wall-street, awarded to J. DUFFY, at $1,121 60; sewer in Oak-street, from James to Chambers street, awarded to J. DUFFY, at $894 80; sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, awarded to O. FARLEY, at $4,712 50, out of 14 bidders; sewer in Fourth-avenue, 100 feet north of Thirty-fifth-street, to sewer in Thirty-fifth-street, awarded to L. RACE, at $811 25. These need not be submitted to the Common Council under the new State law, but work will be at once commenced, and when completed, if the assessment list is not confirmed within 15 days after presentation, it is considered as confirmed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the weekly balance of the county was sent in by the Comptroller, and amounted to $381,921 29. A communication was received from the Comptroller, with reference to the payment of county warrants. The use of the chamber of the Board was tendered to the Commission appointed by the Legislature to revise the City Charter and prepare a new one. The Superior Court was allowed, by report, an extra clerk for the trial term, at $1,000 per annum, and the Court of Common Pleas a "docket clerk," at the same rate. Some unimportant bills were ordered paid, and several petitions and requisitions appropriately referred; after which the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mr. HENRY VIEBROCK, of No. 39 Howard-street, who was thrown from his wagon, on the Bloomingdale-road, near Eighty-sixth-street, on last Friday night, died yesterday of his injuries. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts; O. B. Matteson, of Utica; A. B. Dickinson, of U. T., and S. G. Andrews, of Rochester; Hollis White, of Niagara Falls; Capt. Cole, of the United States Navy; Dr. McDougal, of the United States Army; and E. E. Potter, and D. B. Macomb, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Dr. W. J. Hoge, of New-York; E. Du Mont, of Mobile, Ala.; C. P. Thompson, of Richmond; J. French, of Boston, and Miguel Vintequel and lady, from Mexico are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. W. C. Kibbe, of California; Gen. C. Munroe, of Michigan; W. W. Ready, of Texas; W. Scott, of the U. S. Navy, and lady; U. Gilbert, of Troy; J. C. Gilmen, of Rochester; Prof. C. Heumer and lady, of New-Orleans; and G. Y. Lawrence, of Pittsfield, Mass., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. A. R. Corbin of Washington; Pedro V. Heretia, of Ecuador; and G. Smaley, of San Francisco, are at the La Farge House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of Delhi, N. Y.; Lieut Tweedy, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Fanny Kemble, of Massachusetts, are at the Albemarle House.

Col. Bellows, of New-York; JAS. O. Kane, of the U. S. Navy; S. Brigge, of England, and Col. Davenport, of Bath, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. E. F. Smith, of the U. S. A., and P. J. Goddard, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House."

DEAFNESS.—One of the latest instances of the professional skill of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of St. Mark's-place, in this City, is the complete cure of Mr. CHAS. SHELDON, of Troy, who has been deaf from infancy. The case is a remarkable one, and adds one more to the many proofs of the great success of Dr. LIGHTHILL in this specialty of his profession.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, with superb performances afternoon and evening, and all the other attractions and novelties at all hours.

Star-Spangled Hat,
STAR-SPANGLED HAT.
A NEW DESIGN,
APPROPRIATE FOR THE TIMES,
INTRODUCED MONDAY, APRIL 29,
BY GENIN, NO 513 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Zouave Fez Caps
In any quantity and at short notice.
WARNOCK & CO.,
Army Hatters,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Catarrh Pills, No 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No 19.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING.
CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.
For CATARRH, ACUTE or CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medication. To do this take two pills night and morning without omission, until a marked improvement is made on the disease after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.
Twenty-five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail, free of charge. Address
PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William st., New-York.
Sold at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House Nos. 417 and 488 Broadway, and by JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway; also, in Brooklyn, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

Trusses!—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Let the Hat-wearing Public of New-York bear in mind that while the retail trade in general purchase their stocks of soft hats ready made, ESPENSCHEID alone manufactures his in his own establishment, and therefore his fabrics are of a superior quality, whilst his prices are much less than those that buy to sell again. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

D. S. Barnes'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 202 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention is invited to the retail department.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.
With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN USE.
Under patents of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 469 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York

Cartes de Visite Portraits Executed equal to the Paris pictures. By D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OLNEY—BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 25, at Trinity Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Mr. CHARLES F. OLNEY to Miss SUSIE BROWN, daughter of Jameson D. Brown, Esq.

CLITZ—COHU.—On Tuesday, April 16, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, EDWARD M. CLITZ to SARAH COHU, second daughter of Wm. Cohu, all of this City.

DIED.

ONDERDONK.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 30, Right Rev. BENJAMIN TREADWELL ONDERDONK, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, in the 70th year of his age.

The clergy generally, and the friends and relatives of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 West 27th st., on Tuesday, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st.

REES.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, ANNABELLA, eldest daughter of James and Hannah Rees, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, Broadway.

LANGDON.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, JANE W., widow of Thomas W. Langdon, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her brother, Isaac J. Greenwood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 81 West 32d-st., on Wednesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation

GRAY.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, of consumption, Mrs. GRAY, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Alexander McDonald, No. 66 East 31st-st., on Wednesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EGGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 30, PETER EGGEN, in the 91st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral to morrow.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 30, AMASA WRIGHT, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 91 Montague-st., on Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

BOUGHTON.—On Monday evening, April 29, JOSEPH BOUGHTON, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 167 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HOFFMAN.—In the 8d year of her age, JULIA, daughter of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of New-York.

BUSH.—In Portchester, Westchester County on Monday, April 29, FRANCES BUSH, daughter of the late William Bush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church.

PREVOST.—In Pelham, Westchester County N. Y., on Monday, April 29, Miss CAROLINE S. PREVOST, eldest daughter of the late Major George W. Prevost, of the British Army.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—In Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, April 29, EMMA DE LONGUEVILLE, wife of Samuel W. Reynolds, and daughter of the late B. Cushman, of Portland, Me., aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEROY.—In Morristown, N. J., on Monday, April 29, LUCY ELLEN, daughter of James H. and Amelia W. Heroy, aged 4 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Morristown, on Thursday, May 2, at 11 A. M.

HOFFMAN.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 28, JULIA, daughter of the late Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of this City.

BUDD.—In Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, April 25, of heart disease, SARAH E., wife of Thomas G. Budd, of Charleston, S. C., and daughter of James S. and Rachel Hull, of New-York, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the late MICHAEL and MOONY are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 21st st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday.) The remains will be taken to Greenwood,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS No. 255—April 30, 1861.
16, 57, 69, 63, 36, 7, 46, 77, 67, 12, 8, 23, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS No. 256—April 30, 1861.
54, 46, 27, 11, 19, 14, 1, 56, 57, 36, 16, 59, 41.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Commissioners, { J. P. NOONAN. JACKSON SPARROW. THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOTHERS!
MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.

No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
to use
to use
to use
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT'S FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
IT'S FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
IT'S FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
IT'S FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
IT'S FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
IT'S FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
IT'S FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

A CARD.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO. have now ready for inspection the largest and most elegant assortment of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
ever offered, manufactured from goods purchased at the recent great decline, and cut in their celebrated style, which they offer at very low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine the novelties.
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.,
Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 5s. to 9s. per yard.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
AT
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
At either of our three stores: No. 37 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 163 Chatham-st., at retail; No. 143 Bowery, at retail.

LADIES' BRACELETS, AT BARGAINS.
Ladies' Band Bracelets, $1 and $2 each; usual price, $3 and $5 each.
Ladies' Link Bracelets, $2 and $3 each; usual price, $4 and $6 each.
Ladies' Chain Bracelets, $3 and $5 each; usual price, $6 and $9 each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—SUCH IS "THE INVALID'S MEDICAL CONFIDANT," published for the benefit of (and as a warning to) young persons who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, etc., supplying the means of cure. The price is only six cents, but it contains information that cannot be valued in money, and was never previously made public. Thousands of young people, and many who may be called middle-aged, have good reason to be desirous of saving some delicate question concerning the present state of their own organization. Those questions are of such a nature that privacy must be preserved. The unfortunate sufferers are unwilling to tell their troubles, face to face with any person, as is shown by the correspondence extracted from in this work, and their natural anxiety to learn the means of cure pointed out by us. We furnish copies free, when the inquirer sends an address, with a three cent stamp.
DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 66 John-st., New-York.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
WESTERN HOTEL,
NO. 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
A few doors from Broadway, in the centre of the business part of the City.
The subscriber most cheerfully informs his friends and patrons and the public generally, that this Hotel is in complete order, having been entirely refitted and refurnished since the late fire. A continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in past years is solicited.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER.

APPLETONS'
MAP OF THE
SEAT OF WAR.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount to dealers. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

MILITARY.

IMPORTANT TO
MILITARY SURGEONS, OFFICERS, ETC.

IN PRESS. WILL BE ISSUED IN A FEW DAYS.

A HAND-BOOK FOR THE MILITARY SURGEON.

Being a compendium of the duties of the Medical Officer in the field, including

MILITARY HYGIENE.

The Sanitary Management of the Camp, the Clothing of Troops, the PREPARATION OF FOOD for Health and Sickness, etc. With practical remarks on the treatment of Camp Dysentery and general diseases, and on the most important points in

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BY

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AND

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Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK:

RUDD & CARLETON, No. 130 Grand-st.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

MEDICAL BOARD.

A Medical Board will convene in the City of New-York on the 1st of May ensuing, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, in accordance with the following Order.
There are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble in New-York City on the 1st day of May next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment as may be invited to present themselves before the Board.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.
Surgeon CLEMENT A. FINLEY,
Surgeon CHARLES MCDOUGALL,
Surgeon W. J. SLOAN.
By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War, must state the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of birth. They must also be accompanied (references will receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his profession, the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age.
There are now five vacancies the Medical Staff.

ON TO THE SOUTH.

All able bodied men, especially those who have seen service, can enlist in the Garibaldi Guard, First Regiment of Foreign Riflemen, Americans, Italians, Hungarians, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Germans and Poles, come one, come all. Good rations and perfect drill. Call at once at the Armory, Irving Building, No. 536 Broadway. DE PASS, Colonel.
TAKATS, Adjt. CHARLES B. NORTON, Paymaster.

AROUSE, VOLUNTEERS!!!
Mechanics, laborers, and able-bodied men of every nation wanted, for the FIRST REGIMENT, NEW-YORK LEGION. Also, First Lieutenant, four Sergeants and four Corporals also four colored servants. At No. 122 and 662 Broadway and in Cortlandt st., between Front and Washington sts. MEN TAKEN INTO QUARTERS AS SOON AS ENLISTED. Apply early, as the Regiment is preparing to leave for Washington in a few days.

MEETING FRANCAIS.
Reunion générale a STEUBEN HOUSE, MERCRED prochain, 1er Mai, a 7½ heures du soir. Le Comite nomme par le Meeting Democratique pour l'UNION AMERICAINE, et de déterminer leur coöperation dans les mesures propres a assurer son maintien.
A. SUVIAN, A. ROLE,
V. FAIDEB, L. HEINRICH,
C. FROMONT.

NOTICE. NOTICE
READY FOR DELIVERY.
MILITARY CAPS in large quantities
ON HAND,
and for sale at the
LOWEST FIGURE by
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS,
Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
I. & A. BONER, manufacturers, No. 72 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, equip whole Companies and single parties, at the shortest notice and cheap

AUCTION SALES.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
DINGEE & HOLDEN will sell at Auction on
MONDAY, May 6 at 10 A. M., at
No. 30 East 15th st.,
Near Union-square, the residence of
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
whose present success in London will prevent his return to this country for some years.
We now offer his large assortment of household furniture, comprising in part Erard grand action piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, in red and green reps, lounges, bookcases and writing desks, reclining Turkish and easy chairs, bedsteads, carpets and oil-cloths, clocks, vases and window cornices, expensive mantel and pier glasses; also, the kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
STORE NO 45 MURRAY-ST, NEAR CHURCH ST.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.

JOSIAH RESSMAN Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, MAY 2, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 68 West Baltic-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, a very large and general assortment of handsome furniture in good order—Rosewood parlor suite, oloe pieces, in maroon and crimson brocatel; oak suite, in green-worsted damask, four pieces; R. W. secretary and book-case, splendid mantel clock, verd antique marble, with vases to match; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, excellent hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, rich lace, muslin and worsted damask window curtains and shades, walnut dining-room furniture, an excellent assortment of rich French china dinner and tea sets, Bohemian cut glass, French silver-plated ware, valuable oil-painting, "View of the natural pass through the Rock near Florence" cost $200 in Italy; a rare and valuable engraving from Overbeck's painting "Triumphs of Religion in the Arts," with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salerooms.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 3, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson damask; rosewood marble-top tables; crimson mohair curtains; lace draperies, gilt cornices, gilt chandeliers, elegant mirrors with marble bases; oak frame mirrors and cornices, rosewood extension dining table, oak desk, oak tables marble top; oak chairs, cane seats, rocking chair, bronze chandeliers; rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, bedding, &c., Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses; also kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY E. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2 Cottage-row, Ravenswood, foot of the church, Brussels and ingrain carpets, window curtains and fixtures, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood parlor suits, covered in plush; hall stand, music stand, sofas, rocking chairs, mirrors, fire screens, rosewood secretary, easy chairs, mahogany and oil-cloth clocks, mahogany sofa bedstead, dining table, mahogany sideboard, high-back chairs, oil-cloths, lace window curtains, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows; kitchen furniture, &c.
Steamboat *Montauk* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock A. M. Ferry at Hell-Gate, 86th-st., crosses every ten minutes.

HENRY E. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1861, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 28 Nassau-st., a dark bay horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness, well suited for a coupe horse, a fine bay horse, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, kind in all harness, and very stylish.
Also, black carriage horses, about 15 hands high, stylish drivers in single and double harness, warranted sound and kind in all harness; a set silver-plated double harness, in good order; road-way carriage, made by Lawrence, in good order.

M. C. EBST, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT RESTAURANT furniture fixtures, &c., and fine stock of wines, liquors and cigars. EZRA LEDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at the well-known restaurant No. 111 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts., all the furniture, fixtures, &c., and a very fine stock of wines, liquors and cigars.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fine and fresh lot of Spring goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
725 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., at No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) May 1, at 1 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., an assortment of City built top and no top wagons, one two seated rockaway, together with an assortment of single and double harness.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river, 5 minutes' walk from Riverdale Station and one hour from the City by cars. The house is 50x50, two stories with attic; there are, besides, all other suitable outbuildings, two graperies, yielding annually 1,500 pounds choice fruit; the grounds contain ten acres highly cultivated land, on which is produced about $1 000 worth choice fruit, mostly grapes; if desired, horses, carriages, boat, &c., will be let with the premises. Apply at ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS', No. 1 Coenties-slip, corner of Water-st.

A SPLENDID LOCATION.—FURNISHED country house to let, containing eleven rooms, handsomely furnished; stable and two acres of ground, well laid out, with choice flowers and fruit trees. The grounds are high and the air healthy. Situated ten minutes walk from the depôt, and half an hour's ride from the City by two different railroads and steamboats. Apply to F. HUERSTEL, No 633 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED COUNTRY house situated at Summit, N. J., with four acres of land, stables, &c.; one hour's ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from New-York; house has hot and cold water throughout and all modern improvements. Apply to F. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS MODern built high stoop story house, with every convenience for housekeeping; pleasantly situated in Broadway square between 46th and 47th sts. Inquire of B. JUNIS, corner of Broadway and 43d-st., or A. HOOD, No. 4 William st. Rent $1,200.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily, a second floor back room, furnished, hot and cold water, gas, baths in the house, large pantries. Rent $12 per month, in advance. Has a hall bed room. Apply at No. 166 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

$750.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A very handsome three story house, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn, rent taken to board by a family of three. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, WITHout small children, a furnished house, beautifully situated on the Hudson, one hour from the City. Rent taken in board. Address C., Box No 161 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house, No. 36 East 13th st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

A SMALL HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED. Rent $75 a month. Inquire at No. 155 East 19th st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—THE three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 270 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, near Nevins-st. in good order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York; or to T. BALLANTINE & SONS, No. 134 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 9th and 9th sts., at very low prices. Also, 800 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT West Hoboken, facing the City of New-York. Possession given 1st of May. Apply at A. ANDERSON'S Land Office, Paterson-av., West Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, water and gas introduced, built in best manner, in Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HIGH-STOOP AND 4 story house in 39th-st., near 4th-av., containing all the improvements; will be sold very low. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH 20 to 30 acres of good land, fruit, shade and running water. Buildings modern, ample and substantial; location healthy and accessible to the City daily. Price about $15,000. Address, giving full particulars, (none other will be noticed,) BENJAMIN, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED AT ONCE—A FURNISHED COTtage, 6 or 8 rooms, with garden, for six months; must be within one hour of City Hall; on the line of the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad preferred. Address M. J. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A WELL LOCATED TENement property, by a responsible party, who would take charge of it personally. Address stating full particulars, GERMAN, Box No. 171 *Times* Office. No agent need apply.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED house in the country large enough to accommodate two adults, four children and four servants. Address stating terms, &c., Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 456 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors, warranted. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental. at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st. opposite Wooster

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. BEMAREST, NO. 129 BROADWAY. Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 214 WEST 14th-st; modern house No. 91 East 29th-st.; 3 story house No. 132 Thompson-st.; 2-story house No. 172 Thompson-st.; small modern house N. 105 East 27th-st; 2 story house No. 294 West 14th-st.; 3-story house No. 78 Greene st.; part of 3-story house No. 125 East 39th-st; store No. 249 Front-st., 3-story house and two lots No. 160 &c. East 13th-st; stable (rear) No. 25 Bond-st.; 2-story, &c., house No. 482 Broome st; modern house No. 115 23d-av.; house and seven lots 33th. st. and 1st-av.; new modern house, 38th st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. JACKSON.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—IN A CENtral position in this City, very suitable for a carriage-factory or any other kind of manufacturing business. The main building is 107 by 22 feet, three stories and basement with plenty of light. There is a large yard, well paved, a portion of which is covered by a brick shed, tin roof, 82 by 45 feet. Also, a stable on the premises, with stalls for four horses, carriage-house and hay-loft. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 76 and 78 Sullivan-st. ROBERT C. EVANS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE OLD ESTABLISHed Eating-house, No. 80 Chatham-st., formerly occupied by Crocks, with boiler, ranges, &c., all ready to commence business immediately. This is a favorable opportunity for any person to commence the business; would be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEO. JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or J. CROTHERS, No. 90 Chatham-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Rapelye st, being the first house east of Hicks-st; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling, stable and 8 lots of ground on 64th-st., between 2d and 1st avs. The house is 3-story, with 2-story extension. The ground is beautifully shaded and fruit-ed, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

$1,000 HOUSE TO LET FOR $800.—A most desirable location, house 4-story basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front new, with all the modern improvements, No. 167 West 15th-st., one block from Dr. Tyng's Church. Apply at No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two mantel cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. ZEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 306 4th-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house, with high stoop, and water and gas throughout; pleasantly located at No. 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to RADDAL, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—HANDSOME BLOWN STONE HOUSE partially furnished rent moderate; secured by boarders now in the house, and who will remain. References required. Address JAMES, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, with real name and address. No other noticed.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARately or together 4 lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome, now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt, to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE large cottage, carriage house and six handsomely shaded lots of ground, situated on high ground, near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt, to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 5 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, near Court-st., three stories, 13 rooms, gas, range bath, hot and cold water, and furnace, house in good repair. Inquire of J. BROWN, or at No. 363 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x38, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at RADDAL, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—VERY EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal st.; they are well lighted and ventilated, and very suitable for military drill-rooms. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 253 West 34th-st., with all the modern improvements. will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 249 West 34th-st.

TO LET—ALL OR A PART OF THE NEW STORE, No. 262 Canal st., near Broadway; Almost stone front; finished up in best manner, arranged for three tenants. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS MARble front store, No. 554 Broadway, six stories high with sub-cellar; rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of Franklin Hotel.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A TWO story and basement house, No. 174 26th-st., with all the modern improvements in perfect order, and at a reduced rent. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 331 WEST 15TH-st., one setting of two large rooms, with folding doors and two bed rooms on the second floor and one on the third, and back basement, water and gas. Rent $250.

TO LET—HALF OF THE VERY DESIRABLE first-class dwelling house No. 328 West 22d st., modern conveniences. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. BURKEN.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, back parlor and inclosed piazza, with two bed parlors, use of bath, gas, chandeliers, &c. Inquire at No. 91 St. Mark's place.

A COSY LITTLE HOUSE FOR $300.—HAS all the modern improvements; small family and best of references required. A bargain for some one. Apply at No. 689 8th av., corner 48th-st.

PART OF A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house to let, at a low rent, to a good tenant, modern improvements, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c. Apply at No. 316 Lexington av.

TO LET—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house No. 160 West 49th-st., near 8th-av., in good order; has the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Manran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 299 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, etc. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, THE second story and one basement of the neat 2-story house No. 659 Greenwich-st. House is in good order; neighborhood good. Rent $200. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 282 4TH-AV., near 22d-st. Hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. Apply to J. HOPKINS.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT 3 STORY BRICK HOUSE in West 54th-st., rear Broadway. Apply to AARON J. MIXSEL, No. 96 East 13th-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 31 West 45th-st., near 5th-av. Rent low. Open from 8 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

BARGAINS—LOW RENTS.—LOFTS, OFFICES and basements to let, with or without steam power. OAK HALL, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 652 4th-st., with gas and water, in a good neighborhood.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF
SMALL WARES, DRESS TRIMMINGS
AND
RIBBONS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
Between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INFORM her friends and ladies generally that she has removed to No 160 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald, or becoming gray.

DR. BEALES HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 West 19th-st.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, and wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, boat house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing of all vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,354 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE IN ROCKLAND COUNTY—A country store and dwelling, with or without goods, in the thriving village of Spring Valley, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, situated on the corner of Main and Church sts.; lot is 72 feet front, by 157 deep, with barn on rear. The store is 32x36 feet on ground, with extension of 6 feet included in the store. 2½ stories and basement, and contains 17 rooms besides store; hall through centre of house, with one stoop on rear two on front, and one over the extension; location desirable and healthy; well adapted for Summer boarders; buildings new and built by day's work. Also, a very desirable country residence, containing 8 rooms, with outbuildings, and 2 acres of ground, well stocked with young fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley; 30 acres of land can be had in connection if desired. For further particulars, inquire of AARON D. BLAUVELT, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 20 acres of land highly cultivated, a fine assortment of fruit trees in full bearing, mansion 50 feet square, built in best manner; grapery, greenhouse, floe garden, handsome shrubbery, lawn, &c.; pure spring water carried to top of house; surface of the country is rolling, but not rough; scenery highly attractive, climate unsurpassed for health, and the neighborhood a desirable one; distant from New-York City by railroad 14 hours in New-Jersey. More land can be had if wanted. Persons wishing to buy an attractive and valuable property, may obtain particulars by addressing, with real name, J. G., Box No. 2 575 New-York City Post-office but the communications of irresponsible parties will not be noticed.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUDSON PARK, half mile from the depôt at Sonyten Duyvil, 12 miles from New-York, an Italian villa, situated on the banks of the Hudson River. The grounds, about three acres, are highly improved and laid out in the most tasteful manner. There is a coach-house and stable, gas-house, ice house, &c. The dwelling is large and roomy, every modern improvement and is about 35x80 feet, two-story and attic and basement, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful places in the vicinity of New-York, and has cost over $25,000. It will be sold low, or rented on reasonable terms. Apply to WM. LYELL, No. 34 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—SITUated on Wallkill River, 12 miles west of Newburgh, by first-rate road, near daily mail and two daily stages, and convenient to schools, stores and churches. For healthfulness, fine drives, and beautiful scenery, in a rich valley, with Shawangunk, Catskill and Fishkill mountains in the distance, this location is hardly surpassed. About half acre of ground, with fine garden, and privilege for horses, carriage and cow. The splendid farm, attached to mansion, is for sale; land mostly of first quality, on same river, subject to present lease. Each will pay 7 per cent., as an investment. Inquire of subscriber, at Shawangunk, N. Y.
GEORGE G. GRAHAM

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat; the house containing 12 rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 35 minutes of the cars, 5 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Bellville, N. J., and about 19 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains 2 parlors, a library, and 6 principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants rooms; parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communicates with Wall-st. within one hour by railroad. $5,000, or, with less land, $4,500. Apply at No. 79 West 38th-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let, with 6 or 12 acres of land, distant 580 yards from the station at Riverdale, and commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls, and contains parlor, dining room, library and sitting-room, all of full size, also 14 bedrooms and two dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout; gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of BARCLAY, BROS. & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New York and New Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 75 Jacob-street.

DWELLING TO LET—IN THE HEALTHY and beautiful City of Elizabeth, N. J., only 40 minutes' ride by railroad or steamboat from New-York, and one block from N. J. and C. Railroad depôts; a dwelling house containing 11 finished rooms, and supplied with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply to AMOS CLARK, Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Sowery, or on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, FINEly situated on the East River; house contains eleven rooms; furnace and range; grounds 100 feet front on the river, by about 400 feet deep; well stocked with fine pear trees and grape vines in full bearing, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to H. WHITEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden, and some orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Grand-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREEstory and basement house, corner of Nepperhan and Prospect sts., furnished with gas in every room, water work, stable &c. Rent $ 50 per annum. The house has been built only a few years, modern style. Apply to F. S. COZZENS, No 73 Warren-st., New-York or to B. A. STARR, next to Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE STONE RESIDENCE at Riverville, Newark, the finest situation in the State, overlooking the City and surrounding country; piazzas all round; 22 rooms, lot 75x200 feet; ready to drive and stables convenient. Rent, $460. Apply to CRISPEN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y. office Continental Ins. Co.

TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—45 MINUTES ride from 27th-st. depôt, a neat cottage, containing 7 rooms; a very pleasant location and ground is well shaded; parlor and dining room on first floor, four rooms on second floor, and a detached kitchen for Summer use. Rent, $125. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A LARGE RESIdence on Broad-st.; five minutes' walk from New-Jersey Railroad Depôt. Inquire of J. C. JACKSON, No. 48 Wall-st., or of J. P. JACKSON, Jr., No. 268 Broad-st., Newark. Also, a small three-story brick dwelling, same distance. Inquire as above.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT 8 acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the Post-road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the Railroad depôt and Steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—A HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED on the banks of the Hudson River, at Glenwood, three-quarters of a mile above Yonkers. Trains stop at suitable hours for persons doing business in new York. Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 120 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—AT THE VILLAGE OF BEDFORD, Westchester county, a very pleasantly situated cottage house, containing eight rooms, with stable, cow-house, garden and pasture for cows. Also, the use of a boat on the lake. Rent $150 per annum. Apply to A. SIMPSON, No. 366 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—THE SECOND story of a first-class brick house; four fire places, heck-steirs, &c., to a small family without servant; rent $12 per month; on Palmetto-st., between Broadway and Bushwick av. Inquire on the premises, only 25 minutes' ride from South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, delightfully situated, with eight acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit, grapes, &c. House either furnished or unfurnished. Distant one hour's ride by rail from City Hall. Inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE two story house with kitchen and gas throughout; also, a large garden with fruit; also, a stable for two horses and carriage; about two minutes' walk from depôt; trains leave hourly; rent, $400. Address W. J. MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH SEVEN ROOMS and garden, in Passaic, New-Jersey, 11 miles from New-York; three minutes' walk to depôt. Rent $125; commutation $45, by Erie Railroad; 40 minutes to City. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 60 Nassau-st., corner of John.

TO LET—A FRENCH COTTAGE, 11 ROOMS, AND 25 acres of land fronting on the Sound at Byram Point, Portchester depôt, N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & WARING, 24 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $750. Price $7 000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, 20 MILES FROM the City, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to L. H. PAGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. B. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL-FINISHED two story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $250. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville L. I. D. SKIDMORE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 20 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OWNING A large house, inclosed with six lots as a flower and fruit garden, could spare one or two rooms on second or third story, to two gentlemen of good moral character, with partial board, for the Summer months; no other boarders; location very pleasant; one minute from three lines of cars to different ferries; terms, $4 per week. Apply in 23d st., first house from 3d av., near 4th-av., South Brooklyn. N. B.—Saltwater bathing very near. Also, horse and carriage accommodations, if required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, have a fine, well-furnished room supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, J. L. C., Box No 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, ON the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms to let, with board, in a house having all convenience; would handsomely accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen; references given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT front rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, $9 and $14 per week, according to rooms.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, No. 134 West 40th st., four story English basement house, will let a handsome room, modern improvements, to a gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished; a truly desirable home. Call as above or address GRAIN BROKER, No. 67 South-st.

BOARDING—IN A GENTEEL HOUSE, WHERE all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or families. Also, two single rooms, at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARDING—IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, ABOVE 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on second floor, and single room on third floor, in a first-class house and table. A pleasant Summer residence. Address H. E., Box No. 666 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen who would room together, will be accommodated with a fine, well-furnished front room in a private family, where there are no children. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY would take a gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, (without children,) as boarders; first class house and pleasant location; large front room. Address J. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen, who desire really neat and genteel board, at moderate rates, can be well accommodated at No. 12 Ashland-place, (Perry-st.,) between Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms on second floor and good board, in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No. 49 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING—NO. 79 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR St. George's Church, in a private family; the entire second floor, together or separate, to a party of single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

BOARD

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
6, 6½ and 6 per cent
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1873 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE 6 PER CENT BONDS, Five Sixes.
NEW-YORK CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5⅔ and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.

For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 Wall st., New-York,
HAVE OPENED A NEW UPTOWN OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of MURRAY ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our uptown friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall st., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, and the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTONTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 32 Wall st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 26th April, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit and circular notes, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 Wall st., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall st.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 Wall st., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPON BONDS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1861.
PROPOSALS for $250,000 CENTRAL PARK 6 PER CENT STOCK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office, until 12 o'clock, on the 29th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS of One Thousand Dollars each of the "Central Park Improvement Stock," authorized by chapter 304 of the laws of 1859, and by ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in every year, and the principal will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Corporation after the expiration of twenty years from the 1st day of July, 1861.

Each proposal will be accompanied by the name of the person or persons making the same, and the place of residence and the post office address of such person or persons, and the amount of stock proposed for, and the price per cent thereof, which must be offered in lots of One Thousand Dollars each, and the person whose proposal is accepted will be required to pay the amount thereof to the Chamberlain within ten days after the acceptance of his proposal.

One-quarter of the amount of each bid must be deposited with the Chamberlain before the opening of the bids, as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which deposit will be returned to the bidder if his bid is not accepted, and will be applied to the payment of the stock if the bid is accepted.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids if he deems it necessary to protect or promote the interests of the Corporation in so doing.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
R. COMPTROLLER, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 124 AND 126 BROADWAY.—Attractive features of the Institution—Low rates—Large dividends—Undoubted security—Liberal and prompt settlements—Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
WILLIAM H. LEE, Secretary.
DANIEL MILLER, President.
ELISHA LEE, Vice-President.
HENRY L. SWAN, Actuary.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Counsel.

The Board have declared a semi-annual dividend payable on the 2d April, 1861, to the holders of certificates of the Company, entitled to participate in the profits of the year ending 31st December, 1860, and have resolved to increase the reserve fund by adding thereto fifty per cent of the net profits of the year, leaving seventy per cent to be applied to the payment of premiums and dividends, and to be otherwise disposed of as the Trustees may hereafter direct.
By order of the Board,
PLINY FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made and the fraudulent certificates of the Company from public circulation having been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.
J. H. BARLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 44th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, May 1st, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 14, 1861, at 12 o'clock, and the Transfer Books will be closed on the 7th day of May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. H. MORRIS, Treasurer and Secretary.

PARK BANK, New-York, April 16, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, also for three Inspectors of the said election, will be held at the Banking House No. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, by order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MAY, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. P. BULKLEY, President.

UNION BANK, New-York, April 23, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by this Bank payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of May prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Astor-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—WANTED A stock of goods suitable for retail trade, to the amount of $12,000, to pay half real estate (very desirable) and balance in mortgage equal to cash. Address GROCERIES, Box No. 136 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Carlton st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 2 City Hall-place, where he may be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of his qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MARRIED confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKICAN, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for the sex whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Lineriy-st. New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,231 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE OR DISPUTE but Dr. ANGLEY'S Root and Herb Jamaica Bitters is the very cheapest and best Spring Medicine, purifying, strengthening and cleansing the Blood, and will cure Piles, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Humors of all kinds, weakness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Colds. If you wish to feel well and look well use a bottle of these Bitters—only 25 and 37 cents large bottles. Sold by druggists.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC is a strong constitutional remedy. It does not purge, nause or sicken the stomach, has no offensive odor; and is never followed by sickness. It will cure any case from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WALLS & CO., No. 15 Franklin st., and at No. 36 Jhames.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY BODY.—DR. WARD'S great Renovator, the greatest medicinal remedy ever discovered. Infallible or the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight st., near Canal, west side. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal st.—DR. WARD'S fortune-telling friend and the great remedies are the unfailing relief in the following diseases:—FEMALES, whether single, married or about to be married, who are troubled with irregularities, obstructions, the motherless, &c. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 9 P. M.

HE DREDS OF THE UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS are daily handed in of a cure by me call or on Dr. HUNTER at 8 St. The Sanitarian Dispensary, No. 3 Bleecker-st., New York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to one class of a certain class, to which he has treated no less than sixty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His treatment is entirely HUNTER'S OWN, and cures certain in cases where regular treatment had failed. Other remedies fail, cures without fetting or restriction in the habits of the patient. In every form of disease, and all sickening effects of all other remedies cured in few cases in less than six hours. It costs not the person 185 cents to call or insure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. It is 51 a vial, and can not be convicted in nice and we are but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, are described with safe colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted in the cure of the diseases as well as the tertiary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. Sent to any address, free of charge, on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. HUNTER, Sanitarian Dispensary, No. 3 Bleecker-st., New York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of BRUNJES, LUERS & FINCH is dissolved. HERMAN H. BRUNJES and PETER BRUNJES will settle all the accounts of said firm.
New-York, May 1, 1861.
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY LUERS,
JACOB FINCH.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRUNJES & CO., for the purpose of transacting the business heretofore carried on by the late firm of BRUNJES, LUERS & CO., and will continue the Sugar Refining business at the same place.
New-York, May 1, 1861.
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY LUERS,
ADOLPHUS F. CROSBY,
JACOB FINCH.

THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN & TOWNSEND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to
WM. B. HOFFMAN,
ALEX. M. TOWNSEND,
L. M. MERSEREAU.

The undersigned will continue the business of Ocean Steamship Agency, Bonds, &c., on commission as heretofore at No. 2 Hanover-st.
JOHN TEN BROOK.

L. M. MERSEREAU, late of Jackson & Merchant, No. 15 Wall-st., will continue the Stock Commission business on his own account.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of M. MILLER & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the surviving partner.
New-York, April 30, 1861. D. P. W. MCMILLEN,
JOHN S. STANTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. C. B. LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES LITTLE,
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
New-York, May 1, 1861.

F. W. WORTH AND LOOMIS L. WHITE have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WORTH & WHITE, for the transaction of the stock commission business. Office, No. 15 William st.
New-York, May 1, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN F. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. HARRIS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next—dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.
L. KENNEDY CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SURROGATE C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. SNOW late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Messrs. Benjamin, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 10th day of September next—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. SNOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Lloyd Dale, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. COGGESHALL, No. 21 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM. KITCHEN,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SURROGATE C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON G. EGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.
Mh27-law6mW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN old established business, which has paid from $4,000 to $12,000 per annum for the last ten years, and will pay at least $10,000 per year in hard times. An active man, with this amount of capital, willing to devote his energies to business, will find this no investigation a chance seldom offered. References exchanged. All communications with real name will be treated strictly confidential. Address G ALLEN, Box No. 163 Times Office.

$3,000.—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, bakery confectionery, &c., on Broadway, beautifully fitted in marble mosaic and tables, cost $8,000, doing a business of $500 monthly; lease for 5 years; stock and fixtures complete. Apply to C. B. POWES & Co., No. 423 Broadway.

WANTED—A PER ON WITH SOME CAPITAL or unlimited credit to take the place of a retiring partner in a highly lucrative, permanent and respectable business, which is not affected by the times. Principals only need address X Y., Box No. 129 Times Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD LOcation, neatly fitted up, and doing a good prescription and family trade; rent low, with long lease. Will be sold cheap or cash if applied for immediately. Address W. J., Box No. 136 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF a button manufacturing establishment, in good order. Apply to GEO. W. ABBE, Assignee, No. 102 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with steady habits. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

STEAMBOATS.

1861—FOR ALBANY.
Connecting at Albany with the New York Central Railroad. Fare 25 cents.
The large and commodious steamer ESP VAN WINKLE, Capt. WM. H. MILLER, will leave steamboat pier, foot of Park-place and Robinson-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring, and Cozzens's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New York from foot of Robinson st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6:45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets, to or from New York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE MAUKORA, Capt. ANSON SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Ames and West 30th-sts.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., touching, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

MORNING LINE TO ALBANY—FROM Robinson-st., daily, to meet NORTH AMERICA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Fare, 25 cents. Steamer HERO every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Fare, 50 cents, connecting with New-York Central Railroad.
J. W. HANCOX, Agent.

FOR SAUNDERS, TARRYTOWN & SING SING.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave Jay-st. pier, foot of Chambers-st., daily (except Sunday), at 8 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., returning at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FOR ALBANY, TROY AND WAY LANDINGS.—The new and splendid steamer C. VIBBARD, Capt. CHARLES MILLER, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. This boat connects with the Troy and Albany, (with 10:15 P. M. Sundays morning) and Troy and Boston (with 10:30 P. M.) Peoples' line of steamers. Fare to Albany, $1 25; to Troy, $1 50; to Troy and Boston, $2 25. Excursion tickets, $2 25. Freight taken low.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Peoples' line of steamers, from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows: Express trains at 6 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. Fare to Albany, $1; to Troy, $1 25. Night boats, 5:30 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Fare to Albany, 75 cents; to Troy, $1. Sing Sing excursion, 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Freight taken low.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The passenger trains leave the Piermont Ferry and Long Dock, foot of Chambers-st., daily (except Sundays), at 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way at 9 A. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday's operations all Mail train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Resident.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, trains will leave Long Branch daily at 7½ A. M., connecting with steam boat SANDY HOOK for New-York. Returning, the SANDY HOOK will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS.—To and from New-York and all stations on the road including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Rhinebeck and intermediate to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Office only.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 8:15 and 10 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M., for Nyack, at 8:15 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performance by contract, of all the labor connected with the forwarding business of said companies, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills &c. Full employment, as in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that those desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
Bridgeport, April 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erecting upon the premises hereinafter built and now filling Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact without water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 91 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES SACKMAN,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, May 1, at 3 o'clock, at noon, for moving certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WASTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES, No. 66 Second-st., New-York, April 17, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless stones removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R. said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at this office of the Commissioners between 10 and 2 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
D. A. NASH, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25,
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. EDWARD MILLAR. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
M. Hockley.
SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. TINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.
The steamer is unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines and deck cabins, and every vessel comprising her fleet, besides other recommendations, is in the very front rank for seaworthiness, keeping close to work at all times the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
BRO. MA KENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND & SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collins line,)
JOHN MARVEL, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 44, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the lines on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and contrasting sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. VICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New York,
Forwards goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steam or sail twice every week. Special advices sent in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—mails and passengers by steamers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's intended dispatch boat full powered Clyde built Iron Steamship ETNA, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Canal-st., for Queenstown and Liverpool, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, including tender to Queenstown:
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$40
Steerage to or from Liverpool or Londonderry.....$30
Steerage to or from Queenstown.....$25
Through Tickets granted to all parts of Great Britain, France, Germany and the Continent at moderate rates.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR NORTH RIVER LANDINGS—The steamer ALBANY, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Beach st., at 5 P. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Athens, Coxsackie and Catskill. Returning will leave Catskill at 6 A. M., Hudson at 8 A. M., Rhinebeck at 9 A. M., Poughkeepsie at 11 A. M., and Newburgh at 1 P. M.
Through tickets to Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest, can be had at the office on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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Through tickets to Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, North and Northwest, can be had at the office on board.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. ——, will leave for the above ports from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Jay-st., as follows:
SATURDAY.....May 11
SATURDAY.....May 25
SATURDAY.....June 8
SATURDAY.....July 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....55
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 BROADWAY. Passports issued through B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS.
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL ST.
STOCK CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested)
SURPLUS.....525,000 00
LIABILITIES.....24,000 00
INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

lay, reported that in their judgment the Legislature does not possess the power to pass such an ordinance as is prayed, and that the prayer of the said memorialists cannot therefore be granted. This was signed by Messrs. Wallis, Lang, Dennis, Briscol and Compton.

Messrs. Gordon and Goldsborough, of the Committee on Federal Relations, offered a minority report, stating that they report unfavorable to the prayer of said memorialists. Mr. Denniston moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report. The motion was discussed by Messrs. Wallis, Gorden, Dennis, Compton, Pitts, Chaplain, Briscol, Lang and Denniston.

Mr. Wallis said the motion presented the direct question to the House of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass any act of secession. He was in favor of immediately taking the sense of the House on the subject, and settling the public mind as to the sentiment and action of the Legislature.

Mr Gordon said it presented only the question of the expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners. The vote was regarded by most of the members as indicating the views of members upon the Constitutional question. The motion was rejected—13 ayes to 53 nays. Messrs. Worthington, Dennison, Chaplain, Bryan, Wooton, Jones of Prince Georges, Jacobs, Keerter, Goldsborough, Griffith, Gordon, Bernard and Mills, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Bryan asked to be excused from voting, but the House refused.

The majority report was then adopted without a division being called.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, April 30.

The Senate took up the Small Note bill, as amended by the House, to limit the issue to 10 per cent. of the capital, and passed it.

The bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments to 1862 was passed.

Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, In the disturbed condition of the country, it is right and proper that the position of this State should be defined; and whereas, It is also right and proper that the people shall have an opportunity to exercise their right to determine what measures shall be adopted to restore its peace and prosperity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a law shall be passed authorizing the people to assemble in a Convention to consider and determine the political condition of the State, and what her duty and interests require shall be done in the present exigency.

Resolved, That such law as shall require the decision of such Convention, be submitted to the legal voters of the State for approval or rejection, and that the same shall have no legal obligation whatever unless the same shall be approved by a majority of such voters.

Resolved, That in the meantime the existing political relations of the State, as regulated by its own Government and by the Constitution of the United States, will remain as they now are.

Resolved, That, earnestly deprecating civil war, and though alive to disparing, and still hoping that the unhappy differences now alienating one section of the country from the other, may yet be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to both, we would earnestly entreat for a cessation of hostilities, whether by States or the Federal Government, at least until after the meeting of Congress.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senate received a Message from the Governor, inclosing the following communication, stating that he had written to the Chairman of the meeting referred to, disclaiming all knowledge of the matter, or having had any communication whatever with the said troops, and requesting the Senate to take such action in the premises as they may deem necessary.

WEVERTON, Frederick Co., Md., April 29.

To His Excellency:

At a meeting held in Weverton, by the citizens of Washington and Frederick Counties, the following memorial was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to your Excellency by a Committee appointed for that purpose:

Whereas, since the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the troops of Virginia, a number of soldiers have, at different times, crossed over in our State, and under pretense of obtaining arms, have disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, and outraged the feelings of citizens by searching private dwellings; and, whereas, the citizens of Sandy Hook, Weaverton and vicinity, protesting against the right of troops from Virginia invading our soil for such unfriendly purposes, do hereby beseech your Excellency to adopt such measures as in your good judgment will be sufficient to prevent any repetition of similar outrages. We furthermore would especially state, that troops making search, informed us that they had obtained permission from your Excellency to search the private dwellings above stated to the extent of twenty miles in the territory of this State. We mention this in order to get a refutation of such a slanderous report, as we believe it wholly without foundation.

HENRY MORTIMER, Chairman.
ALFRED SPENCER, Secretary.

The message was referred.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE STATE OF FEELING AS REPRESENTED BY PRIVATE PARTIES

A private letter, written by one thoroughly in the confidence of the secessionists in Maryland, has been handed us. It is dated Baltimore, April 25, and the following extracts will be of interest:

"Mr. Thomas Ross Winans is elected to the Legislature, and intends to do all he can to better affairs. He and his friends 'raised the devil' to make Baltimore appear friendly to the South, and now they want Uncle Sam's Majesty again, but they cannot get him down so easily.

I wish you all to declare everywhere that Baltimore and Maryland were largely in favor of Union until a few rich men in Baltimore, whisky distillers, ——, at their head, made this trouble.

On the afternoon of the riot, I told Winans plainly that I thought —— wanted to sell his whisky South, and accused him of hiring the roughs, and inciting them to make trouble. Winans acknowledged the imputation, and added that he wanted to sell his whisky too. Let me tell you plainly that the riot was got up by a few who were previously hired to do it, and then when the soldiers became exasperated, and shot citizens, the feeling became intense, for it was everywhere said that Northern troops had shot down our people in the streets; but the clouds of misrepresentation seem to be at last clearing up, and Union men are again declaring their sentiments. * * *

The impression here to day is that secession stock is down, but it has brought our beautiful city down with it. It cannot be denied that Mayor Brown did all in his power to reform Baltimore, and he had accomplished much. The anxiety and excitement of the last few days have proved too much for him, and he is now sick in bed. * * *

Only a few days ago Mr. Winans remarked to me, in the course of conversation, that if Baltimore took sides with the South property would be worth $10 where it is worth $1 now. As he is reported to own $10,000 of State bonds and $200,000 of city stock, it is easy to see why he should take the course which he has, but the results which have followed have been so different from those which he anticipated that it is said he is convinced of his error. His son Tom has not been seen on the streets much, but I know that he has been using his influence to urge on the mob to greater violence. Don't he deserve as hard a fate as that of John Brown? * * *

The streets are filled with soldiers. One of them with whom I am acquainted, told me to-day that 'one of the rich mobbers" said to him a day or two ago, "Why don't you go to Annapolis and try to stop the Seventh Regiment?" He replied, "You must be a —— fool to think that we want our heads blown off."

Tell it everywhere,—publish it in the Times,—that this whole trouble originated with a paid mob, and that the plans for the attack on the soldiers were laid by a few moneyed men and fire-eaters. There is talk of having a procession of Union men before the week is out, but probably no demonstration will be made until the mob spirit has subsided somewhat.

The following is an extract from a letter received in this City from a prominent business house in Baltimore. It is dated April 26:

"All of our firm are for the Union now and forever." The writer has sailed under the protection of the United States flag twenty-four years, and he never will desert it. We regret as much as you do the occurrence of last Friday, but we are under the government of a legalized mob since that day, led on by our Chief of Police, Geo. P. Kane, and the Police Commissioners, who have destroyed the fair fame of this City and run us into debt to the amount of millions for the purpose, as they say, of defending the City against whom? why our "fellow countrymen." There is a general suspension amongst our merchants; all communication is cut off, they are without remittances to pay their debts, therefore must succumb to the times, as they are unable to pay without their usual receipts to meet their liabilities. Within the last forty-eight hours there has been a reaction among the people, and they have been allowed to express their Union sentiments, and before long it will sweep the entire State like an avalanche, and woe to him who attempts to stop it. Those who raised the storm must quell it, we are the sufferers by it, as well as our fellow citizens." Yours truly.

A private letter dated Philadelphia, April 26, says: "You are correct about the rebels, they should be put down at once if 500,000 men are required. We have the men and money. Baltimore will be ruined as soon as the Government concentrates its troops, twenty thousand of which, will leave this State for Maryland to day, and are determined to do their duty."

RETURN HOME OF BALTIMOREANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

A large number of Baltimoreans who were driven from their homes, under mob rule, have returned to that city with their families, the Union majority being restored to power.

IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

REBUILDING THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

HARRISBURG, Monday, April 29.

Full preparations are being made here to put up the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. The Pennsylvania Central has loaned or presented to the Government a number of frames for iron bridges, which they have always ready to replace bridges destroyed or burnt on their road. Two hundred and fifty carpenters and other workingmen of approved skill, have been quietly concentrated at York since Saturday. They will be protected by the troops as they advance. Sills and heavy beams of timber have been forwarded. The whole of the civil engineering is under Thos. J. Power.

Five Regiments are now lying organized at Camp Curtin, and they will probably move to-morrow on York. The intention is to guard every bridge with troops clear to Baltimore. When the troops reach that point they will attempt to pass around Baltimore and reach the Relay House, at the junction of the Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. That point, should they reach it, will be held permanently.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

HARRISBURGH Tuesday, April 30.

Gov. Curtin's Message on the opening of the Extra Session, speaks of the unexampled prosperous and patriotism with which Pennsylvania and other loyal States have responded to the call of the President. It says that the slaughter of Northern troops in Baltimore for the pretended offence of marching at the call of the Federal Government peaceably over soil admittedly in the Union with the object of defending the common Capital, imposed new duties and responsibilities on the State and Administration. The state of feeling was calculated to subject to, whether Maryland may yet be kept to the Union or otherwise. There can be permitted on hostile soil, no obstruction to roadways between the States undoubtedly loyal and their National Seat of Government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people armed in the service of the Government, but we must be fully assured of this, ere uninterrupted enjoyment of the passage to the Capital by new and every route essential to the purposes of the Government must not be attended jeopardy, if possible, but by force of arms if necessary. The time for temporising and forbearing with the rebellion is past. On Saturday last an additional requisition was made for twenty five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. There have been more companies tendered than will make up the entire requisition. The Governor commends the fact that the Banks of the Union have with patriotic generosity advanced any amount of money they may be called upon before the meeting of the Legislature of the State of that nation. The loan of $50 000 to meet present need, as it is supposed, will have the amounts properly settled, but a much larger sum will be required. The Legislature has been convened not only to empower the reorganization of the military laws of the State, but to give the Governor authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow the means of money as may be necessary for the public safety and defence. In order to protect the borders, he commends the immediate organization of thirteen Regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. He recommends an act authorizing the authorizing of appropriations or Corporations for the families of volunteers. He also recommends the passage of a judiciary law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

Only eleven absentees answered to their names in the House to-day.

In the Senate, on motion of Senator Penney, a resolution was passed declaring that the objects of the Special Session before the Legislature in the Governor's Message and to-day's call, &c.

WESTERN VIRGINIA RECEIVES AID FROM PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Monday, April 29.

Four intelligent citizens from the Western part of Virginia called on the State Administration to-day, invoking its influence with the National Administration to protect them from invasion.

They say that west of the Blue Ridge the sentiment of the secessionists are given to time. They say they were induced by a peaceful sentiment of the portion of Virginia. They went west and from there, and the State Administration has come to their request.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

MORE TROOPS FROM NEW-ENGLAND

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Dispatches from Maine, Vermont and New-Hampshire report the regiments called for as fully equipped and eagerly waiting for orders to march. The town authorities and people have made most liberal provision for the soldiers and their families. Each of these States is ready to send South four times the number of troops assigned them. The orders to the Granite State Guards, of Great Falls, to come to-day were countermanded greatly to their disappointment and that of thousands of New-Hampshire citizens, including bodies of Free Masons and Firemen, who had gathered to cheer their departure. Orders are hourly expected for the New-England troops to move.

TROOPS FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 30.

A fine company of volunteers, eighty-two in number, left to-night to join the Twenty fifth Regiment. The new company is founded on the late Burgesses Corps eleven of whom go with them. Capt. Kingsley late of the Burgesses Corps, a commander, Capt. Jack Lawless and several of his best men are in the ranks, his projected company having been disbanded.

THE ONANDAGA COUNTY REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, April 30.

The Onondaga Regiment, consisting of ten complete companies of volunteers, is now full and ready to respond to the Governor's orders. It is understood from Albany that they have been accepted, and will proceed to the Elmira rendezvous in a few days. Field officers were elected yesterday. Col. Wadsworth, of the Fifty-first Regiment, State Militia, was elected Colonel unanimously. Steps are already taken here to organize another regiment.

THE NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

The whole force of the New-Jersey Volunteers, 3,000 men, will leave Trenton to-morrow for Washington. They will embark in twelve propellers, each armed with two guns, and go through the Canal to Bordentown, and thence down the Delaware to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and proceed to Annapolis.

PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

The Providence artillery company left Philadelphia, this morning, for the South.

EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND TROOPS FROM OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, April 30.

The Ohio *State Journal* says 81,000 troops have been offered by Ohio since the issue of the President's proclamation; 31,000 have been assured that they would be accepted.

THE RHODE ISLAND MARINE ARTILLERY.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Tuesday, April 30.

Capt. Tompkins, and the Rhode Island Marine Artillery, have just arrived here. Six pieces, ninety horses, and 150 men, will be shipped per the *Maryland* to Annapolis and Washington, this evening.

A heavy gale, to day, blew down the St. George's Church tent.

The steamer *Lancaster* is just in, from Baltimore, with a large number of passengers.

FIRST REGIMENT FROM VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, April 30.

The First Regiment from Vermont will be in camp at this place on Thursday next, and *en route* for Washington on Saturday next.

THE PHILADELPHIA SCOTT LEGION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

The Scott Legion Regiment was mustered into the service to-day. Its officers and many of the men were in the Mexican war.

Col. Patrick Conroy, of the Second Regiment, has resigned, and Robert E. Patterson has been elected in his stead.

It is probable that 700 or 800 Philadelphia troops will leave to-night for the South, *via* Perryville.

FOUR REGIMENTS FROM NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 30.

All four of the New-Jersey Regiments are now here, and are receiving their arms and equipments. A large number of vessels are ready in the Canal, and the troops will be sent off to morrow.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, April 29.

Official dispatches to the Executive represent the health of the Massachusetts regiments in service to be excellent, and that they are well clothed, provisioned and amply supplied with blankets.

The first Boston Regiment, Col. Cowdin, expects to leave at 5 P. M. to-morrow, by the New Haven Railroad route.

The Boston Board of Trade, at a meeting this afternoon, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a due regard to the protection of our mercantile commerce demands an immediate increase in the available naval force of the United States by the purchase by the Federal Government of ten or more first-class clipper ships and ocean steamers, to be equipped, armed and commissioned forthwith, and employed on our coast, and especially for the protection of merchant vessels from attacks of privateers or piratical crafts, and to cooperate with the blockading squadron.

They also voted to memorialize the President of the United States for speedy action. Also to confer with the New-York Chamber of Commerce and Philadelphia Board of Trade in relation to the matter.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 30.

The First Regiment will not leave to-day, but is ready and waiting orders. The Boston Volunteers, Chelsea Light Infantry, North End True Blues, and East Boston Infantry Corps, have been attached to the First Regiment.

The First Regiment of the United States Marine troops is expected to reach Boston to-morrow, and will be immediately ordered to New York.

The brig *St. Mary* was seized by the Collector to-day. She had on board 250 kegs of powder.

ANOTHER REGIMENT IN BOSTON.

The Secretary of War has given authority to Wilder Dwight and George L. Andrews, who arrive just from Washington to raise a regiment in Boston for the war. This regiment is to be one of the 25 just called for. It will be under the command of Major Gordon, a West Point officer, who served during the Mexican war. The force is to be thoroughly equipped and organized, a large fund having been subscribed by leading Boston capitalists for that purpose.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

BELLOWS FALLS, Tuesday, April 30.

The Vermont Regiment is to rendezvous at Burlington the present week. Its officers are as follows: Capt. J. W. Phelps, late of the United States Army, Colonel; Peter T. Washburn, of Woodstock, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Stevens, of St. Albans, Adjutant; Col. Wheeler, of Bradford, Major.

The Vermont Bank have tendered Gov. Fairbanks $210,000 for war purposes.

MOVEMENTS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, April 29.

The bill appropriating $500,000 for arming the State passed both Houses to-day.

Indiana's quota, six regiments, are now fully organized, and four regiments it is understood, will march to-morrow. One regiment will be mustered into the service of the State.

MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 29.

Seventy-five thousand volunteers have offered their services to Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, to fill the 13 regiments required.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

GOV. OLDEN'S MESSAGE

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 30.

The extra session of the Legislature convened to-day, at 12 o'clock. All the Senators were present, but seven members of the House were absent.

The Governor's message was received and read. He recommends a loan of $2 000,000 at seven per cent., and a State tax of $100,000, also the repeal of the State arms, the purchase of ten thousand stand of arms in the States, &c., in addition. He also commends the raising of four regiments for State service, to be held subject to the call of the General Government, also provision for the defence of the southern part of the State by mortar boats or an entrenched camp. The message is an able and elaborate document, and was received with loud applause from the members and spectators.

A bill has been commenced by the Senate and passed without delay.

CANADA PAPERS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

TORONTO, Tuesday, April 30.

The *Globe* of to day, in a long and able article on American affairs, says that the North by their impatience with foreign to President Lincoln's policy, forbearance, prudence and delicate task before him, and will drive the country to anarchy and chaos.

It only excites strengthening Mr. Lincoln's hands, and to obtain for him a purpose in his counsels.

The *Leader*, the Government organ, fears that Canada may become involved, but advocates no active measures, and suggests that the Canadian Government request to the Imperial authorities the expediency of sending six or eight regiments of the line for the protection of the frontier.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH

The United States transport *Parkersburgh*, Capt. Stannard, returned to this port yesterday from Annapolis, where she landed the Twenty fifth (Albany) Regiment, on the morning of the 23d, all well and in fine spirits. The *Marion* also arrived this morning having on board the United States brig *Perry*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

To-day the new flag-ship of the Home fleet, the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, will be put formally in commission at the Navy-yard, Charlestown. She is about to commence one of the most important cruises ever made by an American man-of-war. The Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, Flag-officer Stringham, is at present in Boston, waiting orders to sail. He is a native of New-York, and entered the Navy in 1809. He is credited with thirty six years' active service, of which over twenty-one were spent at sea. The other officers of the ship have also been selected on account of their efficiency.

Yesterday being mustering-day on Governor's Island, the entire garrison, consisting of over 500 soldiers, was under arms, and underwent a thorough general inspection, at the hands of Maj. Heintzelman. The troops were marched, countermarched and put through the tactics in good style. They are all ready, provided with ambulance and provisions, for a campaign. "Grub," however, is being economized, as it is never "wise to waste in war."

The United States brig of war *Perry*, which was put in commission at this port, a few days ago, and subsequently left for Annapolis, Md., returned yesterday, and came up to the Navy-yard. Her officers are: Commander Glasson, Lieuts. McDermott, Whiting, Bowers; Dr. Gleason. They are to be detached, and replaced by others. The *Perry's* next destination will be the rendezvous of the blockade fleet.

The steamer *Huntsville* came over again to the Navy-yard, yesterday, having coaled in New-York. She will be manned from the *North Carolina*, and armed by the Ordnance Department, previous to her departure. Mr Aspinwall's exertions in assisting to fit out these vessels are worthy of all praise. Every day the Navy-yard turns a chartered craft into a gunboat. There are nearly 1,500 men now on the roll.

A recruiting office for the Navy has been opened in New-Bedford, Mass., to afford the trained whalemen an opportunity to serve their country. Sailors hooked there by Capt. Adams, will be sent on to join the several receiving ships at the Navy-yard. The fact that, although there are over 9,500 men in the Navy now, recruiting continues, would seem to confirm the rumor that 18,000 will be the stipulated force of our naval marine, instead of 8,000.

The United States frigate *Santee*, and the corvettes *Dale* and *Marion*, now at Portsmouth, N. H., are to be fitted out for sea, with all possible dispatch. The *Santee* was commenced over twenty years ago, and launched in 1855; but has never yet been to sea. She is 1,726 tons burthen, and carries 50 guns. The *Dale* and *Marion* are not fit for fighting. They both served last on the Coast of Africa.

At Philadelphia, the *Jamestown*, *St. Lawrence*, and several steamtugs are rapidly preparing for sea.

The opening of the Naval rendezvous seems to have taken away all the candidates for enlistment from the Army. Recruiting in this City was dull yesterday. Army, none; Navy, Cherry-street, 40.

Two tow-boats the *Resolute* and *Release*, came up to the Navy-yard yesterday, and were chartered by the Government.

A detachment of United States troops arrived here from Boston yesterday, and were sent over to Governor's Island.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 30.

Commodore Thomas F. Craven has arrived here to recruit for the Naval service. Our first regiment of militia has been quartered some days in this city and awaits marching orders.

FORT PICKENS NOT TO BE ATTACKED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 30.

The junior editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, just from Mobile, says it is not the intention of the Confederate forces to attack Fort Pickens at present, unless provoked by aggressive movements on the part of the garrison.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* makes about the same statement.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* says, the County Court of Lafayette County has appropriated $30,000 to arm the county, conditioned upon the Legislature legalizing the act.

Col. Alvord, agent of the Overland Mail route, has made arrangements to start a daily stage, or more if necessary, from St. Joseph, the mails leaving St. Louis taking the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads to the latter point. This arrangements predicated, however, on the fact that Missouri don't secede.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MADISON.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday Night.

I have this moment returned from Fort Madison. A rumor prevails there that armed men have been seen in the neighborhood by some of the Sixth New-York Regiment. Two armed vessels have been placed in the Severn River, to prevent boats or troops passing that way. The hills back of the Fort will be taken possession of to-night, and 200 more men sent over. M.

EVENTS IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

DETENTION OF VESSELS—SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER UNCLE BEN—CAPTURE OF THE FORT—DESTRUCTION OF THE LAND-MARKS, BUOYS AND HARBOR RANGES, AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF COAST LIGHTS.

The schooner *S. B. Bailey*, Capt. Rogers, and several other vessels arrived yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., which port they left on the 25th. The secessionists have entire control of the place, and were carrying things with a high hand. Nineteen vessels lay at anchor at Smithville, all loaded and outward bound, except two which had cargoes of rice, and were towed back to be discharged: the rice was retained on account of scarcity of provisions. There was not over 20 days' provisions in the town for the regular inhabitants, yet troops were hourly arriving from the South and the interior.

The "Flying Pan" second light-ship was taken away from her moorings about the 20th, and carried to Smithville. "Bald Head," "Federal Point" and "Oak Island" lights have been extinguished, and the ranges of ship-channel at Cape Fear destroyed, and the hulk of an old vessel has been sunk in New Inlet to obstruct the channel and prevent vessels coming in. Col. Wilding issued an order that no vessel should leave the port without a permit. Some of the vessels obtained "permits," (the owners of the cargoes interceding,) and they were allowed to leave *after sending the permit to the Fort*. These were detained four or five days. The object of this detention was understood to be to prevent the vessels bound North from reporting the seizure and garrisoning of the Fort.

On the 15th, a party of 75 armed men, and a number of citizens went down to the old ferry-boat and "captured the fort." There was one old man in it, who has been the keeper for several years. He was ordered out, and the flag of the Confederate States was hoisted over the fort. The fortification is a simple earthwork structure, with guns in *barbette*. It commands the channel, being situated on the east end of Oak Island, and vessels entering have to pass within about 300 yards. A very heavy gun had been brought from Charleston.

None but secession flags have been flying in Wilmington since the 15th of April. The vessels there will probably be allowed to leave as soon as they think they are safe from attack. They all have cargoes of naval stores, except four or five which are bound to the West Indies with lumber.

The steamer *Uncle Ben*, of New-York, went into New Inlet on the 9th to obtain fuel. As soon as she reached the dock, she was seized by the mob, and the officers and crew were taken into custody and locked up. At last accounts they were in prison. The steamer was immediately employed in the transport of troops and provisions. The Secession flag was hoisted on board and the vessel "Uncle Ben, New-York," on her stern was painted out.

The great talk at Wilmington was that Jeff. Davis and Gen. "Blackenack" were on their way to take Washington, and "crush old Abe Lincoln." It is no longer safe for vessels to go to any ports of North Carolina, unless the vessel's cargo "grub and powder," as they say, is the only articles they are liable to get on board.

LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN

THE SIXTY NINTH ALL SAFE

HEAD QUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., ANNAPOLIS, April 27, 1861.

MAJOR BARRY AND CAPT. KIRKER—We are under orders to march at 8 o'clock this morning for Washington City.

We had a special order last evening which created much excitement. A report had reached Gen. Butler, at this station, that the baggage of the Twelfth Regiment was attacked, and, with its escort, cut off a little below the railroad depot. He then gave the Sixty-ninth the honor of going at once to the rescue, by the ordering a company to go down and retake the baggage, and overcome all opposition. On receipt of this order, almost every man in the Regiment wished to volunteer his services, but only a limited number could be taken, and in five minutes 125 rank and file were going off from here in double quick time, amid the cheers of over 3,000 soldiers. To say the least, it was really too bad that the row should turn out to be unfounded. And my brave fellows were disappointed, as they met no enemy to oppose them.

Do all your own best judgment may suggest for our best interests without any specific instructions. Our voyage here, under the circumstances, was a perfect success. Poor Father Mooney did infinite service, and was ever ready in his labors. I earnestly hope the Most Reverend Archbishop will allow him to remain. We were terribly annoyed by some bad men who smuggled themselves on board the steamship on our departure, and who, through stealing any liquor they could find, got frenzied, and two of them jumped overboard. One was lost; the others are in the hospital here. There is no sickness among the old veterans of the Regiment. One of our poor volunteers fell through two hatchways, and is in hospital, with good hopes of his recovery. Kind remembrance to all. Your friend,

M. CORCORAN, Colonel

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

The Union Defence Committee announce that they have expended for aid to various Regiments $125 000, for provisions, $200,000; and for arms and equipments, $100,000—making a total of $425,000. The additional subscriptions on Monday and yesterday amounted to nearly $11,000, to which the New-York Mutual Insurance Company contributed $2,000.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE AND THE WAR.

A benefit for the families of the New-York Volunteers took place at Laura Keene's Theatre on Monday night. The receipts amounted to $310, and were duly forwarded, yesterday, to Theodore Dehon, Esq., the Treasurer of the Union Defence Committee. The "Seven Sisters" never showed themselves to better advantage, in so good a cause.

OLD LINEN FOR BANDAGES.

The officers and surgeons of several regiments call upon the patriotic ladies of the City—and what lady is not patriotic?—through our columns, to supply old linen for bandages for the wounded soldiers in the ensuing campaign. The head-quarters of each regiment, and of almost each company, are daily advertised, and there can be no difficulty in finding the place where such contributions should be left.

THE GUNSMITH DISCHARGED.

Daniel Fish, charged with selling guns to the South, was yesterday examined before U. S. Commissioner Morton. Mr. Fish is an old resident, and has been long engaged in the gun business in Fulton-street. The arms furnished by him were sporting guns, and by agreement of the prosecution he was discharged, there being no evidence of wrong intention.

ANOTHER LADIES' MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the Ladies' Home Samaritan Association was held yesterday afternoon, at Room No. 5 Clinton Hall, Mrs. French in the chair, being auxiliary to the Cooper Institute meeting on Monday morning next. It was decided that the Secretary be instructed to address a note to the managers of the Central Association to cooperate with them in granting relief to the wives and families of absent soldiers.

CALL FOR SURGEONS.

The Surgical and Medical Relief Association will meet at their room, No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., to enrol a few more members to complete their camp. Application will be made for admission to Dr. Valentine Mott, No. 1 Gramercy Park.

THE UNION CLUB AND MAJOR ANDERSON.

A grand dinner was given last night to Major Anderson, by a select party of members of the Union Club. The gallant Major was entertained in the most generous and complimentary manner by the members, and patriotic speeches and sentiments were freely interchanged.

NINTH WARD WOMEN'S UNION ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of this charitable society held a meeting this day at the residence of the President, Mrs. DeCline, No. 31 Great Jones-street, for the purpose of cutting out and preparing flannel and other shirts for the use of the Army. They have quite a number that will soon be ready for use, and hope the public will aid their endeavors by contributions, which will be received and acknowledged by Mrs DeCline, No. 31 Great Jones-street.

THE SALEM ZOUAVES.

This is the appellation of a Company of Zouaves, formed in Salem, Mass., which arrived here yesterday, and who hope to get on by the first conveyance and join their comrades now at Washington. They are at present quartered in the barracks in the Park, and yesterday had their first drill, attracting an immense crowd, and challenged universal commendation by the rapidity, accuracy and precision of their movements.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT AND A DETACHMENT OF THE THIRTEENTH—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The old Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Bennett, mainly composed of the best class of our German-born citizens, took their departure yesterday for the seat of war.

At 11 o'clock the last farewell was said; the Regiment formed, about 800 men, and headed by Meyers' Band and a corps of drummers and fifers, they marched through Myrtle-avenue and Fulton-street to Fulton Ferry where they at once embarked on board the ferry-boat *Nassau*, and were taken direct to the steamer *Star of the South*, then lying at Pier No. 36 North River. The streets through which they marched were lined with enthusiastic citizens to bid the troops God-speed, and from nearly every house waved the Stars and Stripes and those other inspiring signals—white handkerchiefs. The troops were everywhere cordially received. At the foot of Fulton-street a few brief farewells were said, and amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the populace, the troops took their departure.

Fifty seven recruits for Company G, Capt. Thorne, and a number for Capt. Sprague's Company of the Thirteenth Regiment, went with the Twenty-eighth to join their Regiment at Annapolis.

The officers of the Regiment are as follows: Col. Bennett, (who will remain at home until he recovers from severe injuries received by being thrown from a wagon.) Lt.-Col. Burns, commanding. Surgeon Rice. Company A, Capt. Bruer, Lieuts. Waublet and Horn; Company B, Capt. Becke, Lieuts. Warmuth and Hoffman—(the last named has resigned;) Company C, Capt. Campbell—(Lieuts. vacant;) Company D, Capt. Brandenourg, Lieus. Beisier and Kramer; Company E, Capt Beadle, Lieuts. Attenbrand and Bergeneen; Company F, Capt. Schepper, Lieuts. Wenner and Breitesen; Company G, Capt. Reeger, Lieuts. Berger and Fox; Company H, Capt. Wills, Lieuts. Dowling and Schaeffer; Company I, Capt. Kicht, Lieuts. Marbet and Oberhier; Company K, Capt. Weber, Lieuts. Moring and Kinnw; Engineer Corps, Capt. Von Kameke. Capt. Thomas C Chies, of Company C, is detailed for the recruiting service.

Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Zart, of the Union avenue German Lutheran Church.

The Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward states that such companies have already been raised in his Ward, and left for the seat of war. There are several other companies now organizing there. The residents of the Sixteenth Ward are mostly Germans.

There was an interesting display of patriotism on Monday, by the young ladies of Brooklyn Heights Seminary. They unfurled a beautiful flag at their chapel, in Montague-street, where speeches were made by Dr Weed, the principal; Professor Washburne of Harvard Law School, and Rev. Dr. Storrs.

A pre liminary meeting, to make arrangements for providing for the families of volunteers, was held at the Brooklyn Institute on Monday evening, Mayor Hall presiding. $2 500 was subscribed on the spot. Committees, composed of the most wealthy and active citizens were appointed to further the objects of the meeting.

The Commission appointed by the Common Council to provide for the families of Volunteers, have appointed a Board, consisting of three residents of each Ward, to aid them in the discharge of their duties.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Woon, will take up their quarters at the Marine Barracks to day.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises, .. 4 59 | Sun sets, ... 6 55 | Moon rises 12 49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 12 58 | Gov. Island.. 1 57 | Hell Gate.. 3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK .. TUESDAY, April 30

Cleared.

Steamship Parkersburgh Stannard, Portland, H B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Ships E. Z., Hodges, Cork, Zerega & Co; D. Crockett, Burgess, San Francisco via W. T. Coleman & Co.; Henry Clay Cambles, Liverpool, Stafford, Tiebout & Co; F. W. Bunker, Landen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Asia, Tuck in St. Thomas, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Rhine, Starkey, Sandiac, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Harry of the West, Colton, Valparaiso.

Barks Brothers, Adams, Belfast, Beers, Brown & Co Publisher, Sherper, Leo, Snow & Burgess, William, Lord, Philadelphia; C & E. J. Peters, —, Von Beenhe, Shillig, Bremen, Rupprecht, M. E. Trout, Madrock, St. Pierre, Metcalf & Duncan, Rebecca, Kniebel, Mountsville, John Morton.

Brigs H. Hudgdon, Cold Spring, Cuba, Empire, Hinckley, Rio Janeiro, Williams and Mary, Guantanamo, Brett, Son & Co., West, Rogers, Fort Monroe, for orders, D. C. Murray.

Schooners Isabella, Bolton, J. W. McKee, Alabama, Hart, Providence, master, M. Pfeiffer, Blizzard, Wilmington, N. C., J. W. McKee Mosier, Avery, Philadelphia, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master.

Arrived.

U. S. brig of war Perry, from Annapolis, in tow of U. S. Steam transport Marion.

U. S. Steam Transport Marion, Coles, from Annapolis having U. S. brig Perry in tow.

U. S. Steam Transport Parkersburgh, Stannard, Annapolis 26 hours.

U. S. Steam Transport Chesapeake, Crowell, from Old Point Comfort.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.) Schwelson, Hamburg April 15, and Southampton 18th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 446 passengers to Kunhardt & Co., arrived off the Battery at 9 A. M. April 15, in Cowes Roads, spoke Lammtarn steamer Tuscan, hence. Had strong W. winds the latter part of the passage.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leger & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer S. Seymour, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leger & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Lesee Odell.

Ship Neptune's Favorite, Emmerton, Callao Feb. 5, with guano to H. A. Kelly April 27, sighted Cape Henry, and made signal for a pilot, but no one appearing, stood in and came to anchor in Lynn Haven Roads, and sailed again 28th. The Bremen bark Amaranth, arrived in Lynn Haven Roads 24th, and cleared next morning for Rotterdam. There was no pilot on Cape Henry on night the N. F. Jay at anchor. March 12, lat. 4° S., lon. 46, spoke ship Charles D. Marwin, from Callao for New-York. April 1, lat. 10 52 S., lon. 31 06, spoke Br. ship Langdale, steering S. W.; same time, spoke bark Orion, steering S. W. April 2, lat. 7 58 S., lon. 32 10, spoke bark Laura Campbell steering S. W.

Ship Constitution, Mutliner, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. and 243 passengers to Chas. Carow. April 13, lat. 49 45, lon. 25 45, exchanged signals with ship Constitution, bound W. April 15, lat. 40 52, lon. 33 40, passed ship Argo, bound W.

Ship Helen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool March 25 with mdse. and 66 passengers to Sporford, Tiedtman & Co. Has had light baffling winds from the Grand Banks; have been 21 ds. from thence. March 21, lat. 47 55, lon. 14 41. Henry Jackson, a colored seaman, of Brooklyn, died of consumption.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3001. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON

Proposals Invited for Fourteen Millions of United States Stock.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

The New Federal Officers Assume their Duties.

The American Flag Raised and the "Star-Spangled Banner" Sung by the Crowd.

ASSEMBLING OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

HOW FORT PICKENS WAS REINFORCED.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1.

A gentleman in the employ of the Government, for such purposes, went on Saturday into Maryland to obtain certain information and forward Government dispatches. Nothing was heard from him Monday morning, and it was thought advisable to dispatch another messenger to discover his fate. Accordingly the second messenger set out yesterday on a special engine to the Junction. The reporter of the TIMES was permitted to accompany him as far as the Junction. The messenger was then taken up some distance towards the Relay House. Here he procured a horse and rode on to Baltimore, where he discovered that the first gentleman had been locked up three times successively upon the charge that he was a spy—though what he would spy there, and who the enemy was, especially as Maryland is not yet ready to set at defiance the United States Government, he could not find out. All his traps, baggage, pistols, watch, &c., were taken from him, and, as he was informed, confiscated to the benefit of the State of Maryland. Marshal KANE was seen wearing his pistols—a pair of silver-mounted, valued by the owner at $100. By the efforts of some of the citizens he was released, and finding his horse at the hotel, left for Washington. Before he reached the Relay House a band of fellows, mounted and armed, arrested him, made him dismount, and placed a rope around his neck, telling him that they intended to hang him, as he looked like a d——d Northern Abolitionist, although he is a native of Maryland, and has, until quite recently, always resided there.

They, however, took him to the Relay House, and all went in to drink. While carousing there he stepped out of one of the windows, the house not being guarded outside, and leaving his horse, took the Railroad track and footed it to the Junction. Whether they attempted to pursue him he does not know, as he soon passed out of sight on the road. At the Junction he obtained conveyance on the Government train to Washington. His horse, left behind, is valued at $300, and the personal property taken in Baltimore, between $500 and $600.

The other gentleman returned during the night, coming down to the Junction and thence to this city. He reports apparent quiet, and growing Union sentiment in Baltimore.

At the Junction we found a squad of the National Rifles of this city, some of the New-York Sixty-ninth, a few of the New-York Seventh and Twelfth, and Massachusetts Eighth, in all about 200 men, busily engaged in arranging, loading and unloading baggage, such as trunks, equipments, cartridge-boxes, tents, medicine chests, provision sacks, and things innumerable and unmentionable. The track was reported all clear beyond the Junction to Annapolis, and well guarded. The day was unusually hot, but the poor fellows worked with a will and a heart.

We were fortunate enough to get a chance back to the city on the special engine. Either by peaceable negotiation or some other method, cars and engines for Frankfort will soon be on this line, from the Baltimore and Ohio road, for the use of the Government troops.

One of the same company, whose special duty it is to find out what is transpiring outside of the District, yesterday afternoon made a visit to Alexandria, and subsequently to Arlington Heights. He says the people of Alexandria are in a terrible state of excitement. They profess to have about 5,000 men there armed, but all he could see were the guards parading on the wharves, and a few pickets outside the town, with an occasional horseman in the streets. He discovered beyond the Heights of Arlington several pieces of artillery, guarded by mounted pickets, which undoubtedly were intended to plant on these heights, which overlook Washington, but Gov. LETCHER's proclamation, staying the movement of the troops in Virginia, has probably put a stop to these proceedings.

A dispatch was received in the city to-night, by a Virginian, that 8,000 Virginians are at Richmond, under arms.

I am certain, from personal observation, that there are twenty-two guns light artillery, 18 and 21 pounders, back of Arlington Heights.

It is not known how long they will retain their position, or whether they will take position on the Heights.

This I have from personal observation, and am sure that it is true.

Dr. BOWLES, of North Carolina, the gentleman who was forced to leave his wife and children and flee to Washington for safety, while on a visit last week to Virginia, made an ineffectual attempt, yesterday, to obtain permission from Gov. LETCHER to return through that State to his own, in order to get his family, and settle up his business. His reply was very short, and unnecessarily arbitrary. He was informed that "he was a Union man, and obnoxious, therefore, to the people of Virginia. They could not trust him within the limits of the State. His wife and child had gone home, where they could remain." He has left behind quite a large property, with no one but his wife and servants to care for it. He will appeal to Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, to interfere in his behalf.

A gentleman from Alexandria, arrived to-night, says that the people there are not half armed, and are badly frightened.

The Court for the trial of the fellows caught spoiling shells at the Navy-yard is to be arranged to-day completely. The trial will then proceed at once.

All citizens, without exception, even excluding reporters, are excluded from the quarters of the troops in the city.

At an informal meeting of the employes of the Senate to-day, the oath recently administered to the clerks of the several Departments was proposed and a number of them declined to take it. It is understood that Mr. DICKINS, the Secretary, Mr. THOS. DICKINS, his son, Messrs. BOEHM, PAIGE, NICHOLSON and some fifteen others declined. This I have upon good authority.

The Government is not attending to the wants of the troops as it should. The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which of all others should have been well provided for, have been compelled to live almost upon nothing. They have suffered terribly, but to-day the matter has been remedied and in future their fare will be the same as others.

A Regiment from Albany—the Seventy ninth of New-York—came in to-night, at 8 o'clock, and are stationed at the Capitol, about 800 men. They came by Annapolis.

The Seventh Regiment did their first guard duty yesterday and last night at the Capitol. There is one man of this Regiment at the Infirmary, but not dangerously ill. All the rest are well. There is some grumbling because so many of them have been permitted to go home. They arrested four men last night who were suspicious looking characters, prowling about the Capitol. One of them, upon whom suspicious letters and papers were found, will be treated as a spy.

Gov. SPRAGUE's Rhode Islanders, under command of Col. BURNSIDE, have the most comfortable arrangements, and are better provided for than any of the other Regiments. This is done by Gov. SPRAGUE, at his own expense. He pays nearly all the personal expenses of the men, supplies them with clothing, and gives them $10 per month additional pay from his own purse. Last night a man was arrested while trying to force his way into Gov. SPRAGUE's room. He refused to give any account of himself, and was placed under guard until this morning. There was nothing proven against him except that he stole past the guard. He will give his name this morning, and be discharged. The cry of spy created great excitement among the soldiers in the building. They have now no sick in the whole number.

The Adjutant of the Rhode Island Regiment was thrown from his horse while riding with the Regiment to the President's House, to be reviewed and mustered into service this morning. He was badly injured, but it is hoped not fatally. He was taken to a private house and thence to the quarters of the Regiment.

This Regiment was sworn in to-day for three months, no man declining to take the oath.

Early this morning Gov. SPRAGUE, with Col. BURNSIDE's Regiment, visited the Navy-yard, and brought up to the city the Rhode Island recruits from the steamer *Boston*. They paraded the streets, with Col. BURNSIDE's command as an escort, and reported to the President. The whole body made a very fine appearance.

The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment at the Capitol, have completed their ovens and furnaces for cooking. They will now do their own work. The sight of the operations of these men, when preparing for their meals, is extremely comical. The Regiment will be better provided in future than it has been.

The Twelfth New-York Regiment is stationed at the old Trinity Church, on Fifth-street. They are not well provided for and have not been at all. Last night they came in fatigued and hungry, but could obtain scarcely anything to eat, and slept in the pews of the church. This is all wrong and should not be permitted by the Government.

There are three sick, but not dangerously, in the Sixth (Rhode Island) Regiment. They have a sick room in the Patent-office, and are well provided for. Gov. SPRAGUE has agreed to pay all expenses extra for the comfort of the Regiment. He has already expended some thousands for this purpose.

There are two men in the Seventh slightly ill with measles, but they only affected by the change of diet and change of climate from cold to hot. They are in good condition and spirits.

In the Massachusetts Fifth only one is ill.

In the New-York Seventy first none are ill, and all in good spirits.

A member of one of the Pennsylvania corps attempted to run guard at the Capitol, last night, and was shot. He will recover, it was thought this morning, by the surgeon.

No steamers have come up the river to-day, and only one gone out.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Commodore STRINGHAM will be commander of the force to blockade the Southern ports.

Troops continue to arrive by way of Annapolis, and each arrival gives our citizens assurance of protection. A sense of security everywhere prevails.

It is ascertained that for every officer who has resigned on account of the troubles of the times, there are ten applications for their places, from retired officers, who resigned previous to the commencement of the secession fever.

The following intelligence is hereabout repeated: While the Rhode Island troops were coming towards the Annapolis Junction, their scouts arrested an armed Maryland observer. He feared for his life, and begged for mercy. The scouts took a vote whether or not they should hold him as a prisoner, and unanimously decided to set him at liberty.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 30th inst., unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for nearly fourteen millions of stock of the United States, under the act of June, 1860, authorizing a loan, and providing for the redemption of the Treasury Notes.

Contrary to often-repeated rumors, it is reliably ascertained that martial law will not be proclaimed here unless there shall be a reason for it, which certainly does not now exist.

Among the unfounded reports to-day, was one that the War Department had received a dispatch stating that the Confederate State troops were concentrating in Virginia, for an immediate raid on Washington. Military men have no fears on that subject. The Government is sedulously and promptly providing for the equipment and comfort of such volunteers, now here, as hastily left their various employments for the defence of the Capital.

But few of the Government employées have received their month's salaries to-day, the money for that purpose not yet having arrived from New-York.

The intelligence of a marked improvement in the affairs in Maryland in a peaceful aspect, imparts general gratification.

Orders have been issued to commanders of regiments and independent companies to make their reports to the head quarters of the Department at Washington, stating among other things the strength of their respective commands, character of their arms, supply of ammunition, degree of proficiency in their drills, and the character of the same; if they understand the drill as skirmishers; if they have practiced at the target, and the range and proficiency thereof; if they know the manuel of the bayonet exercise. They will also state their ability to take the field, as to camp and garrison equipage and organization of their commissary, quartermaster and medical departments. Commanders will be held accountable for a want of good discipline. The articles of war will be read to the respective commands, on the Sabbath, at the inspection, before going to Church, and they will be governed by the regulations for the Army of the United States.

Capt. NATHAN DARLING, of New-York, has been appointed Chief of the Capital Police.

A leave of absence for three months has been granted by the State Department to Col. KING, Minister to Rome, to enable him to command the Wisconsin Volunteers; also to CARL SCHURZ, Minister to Spain, who proposes to raise a Company of Cavalry.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

General Orders No 12.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1861.

1. The Military Department of Washington will include the District of Columbia, according to its original boundary, Fort Washington and the county adjacent, and the State of Maryland as far as Bladensburgh, inclusive. Col. J. K. F. MANSFIELD, Inspector-General, is assigned to the command, Head quarters Washington City.

2. A new Military Department, to be called the Department of Annapolis, Head-quarters at that city, will include the country for twenty miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the City of Washington, as far as Bladensburgh, Md. Brigadier-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Massachusetts Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

3. A third department, called the Department of Pennsylvania, will include that State, the State of Delaware, and all of Maryland not embraced in the foregoing Departments. Major-General PATTERSON to command, Head quarters at Philadelphia, or any other point he may temporarily occupy.

4. Brevet Col. C. P. SMITH, having been relieved by Col. MANSFIELD, will repair to Fort Columbus, N. Y., and assume the duties of Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, to which he was assigned in Special Orders No 80, of March 15. Major HEINTZELMAN, on being relieved at Fort Columbus, will repair to this city, and report for duty to the Department Commander.

5. Fort Adams, Rhode Island, is hereby placed temporarily under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purposes of the Naval Academy now at Annapolis, Md.

The necessary transfer of property will be made by the Departments interested. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

NEW FEDERAL OFFICERS AT BALTIMORE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 1.

Mr. HOFFMAN, Collector of this Port, Mr. PERNEL, Postmaster, and Mr. COCHRANE, Naval Officer, took possession of their respective offices to-day. No disturbance occurred. Federal flags were raised on the Custom-House at 12 o'clock amid loud cheers. Patriots are everywhere abundant.

Judge BOND, of the Criminal Court, charged the Grand Jury to inquire into the causes of the riot on the 19th, and to present such persons as attacked, or conspired to attack the troops; those who obstructed the railroads or telegraphs. Also, such persons as were irregular, and illegally arming bodies of men.

The city is quiet, and secession is crushed out.

LATER.—A Secessionist cut the rope of the flag-staff on the porch of the Custom-house. The flag fell, and intense excitement followed. The Union men at once rushed to the spot and nailed the flag to the staff amid loud cheers. The party offending, who is said to be the son of a prominent merchant, is now under arrest.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 1—P. M.

The person who cut the halliards on the flag-staff at the Custom-house was a young man named GEORGE LEMMON, a member of the Maryland Guards—a secession organization. He was pursued by the Union men into the Custom-house, and caught in one of the small recesses. Only by interference of the Deputy Sheriff, who arrested him, was he saved, so violent were the feelings against him. He was conveyed to jail, and this afternoon admitted to bail in $500 by the United States Commissioner.

The Union feeling is still gaining ground in the city, though considerable noise is made by the Secessionists ousted from Government employment, and who have, therefore, abundance of time to talk treason. My only fear is that Union men have not sufficient arms in case a conflict should by any chance now occur.

REVERDY JOHNSON who arrived to-day from Frederick, says that the Legislature are appalled at the strength of the Union sentiment in the State, and at the certainty of making Maryland the battle field if they throw her into the vortex of secession. He does not believe they will perform any act of legislation leading to such an end.

WALLIS, elected from Baltimore during the reign of terror, to-day moved to ratify the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress, that the Government shall not interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists. A week since he was all haste for secession.

Fort McHenry was to-day further reinforced by two companies of the Fourth Artillery, Major MORRIS, who takes command. E. F. U.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 1.

At noon the Star Spangled Banner was raised with great demonstrations of enthusiasm, from the Post-office and Custom house by order of the newly-appointed officials. A large crowd assembled in front of the Custom-house to witness the flag raising. A new flag-staff was erected over the portico, and at precisely 11¾ o'clock Capt. FRAZIER, a veteran sea captain of Fells Point, who was assigned the honor, drew up the flag, which, as it spread to the breeze was greeted with tremendous applause, waving of hats, cheers for the Union and the old flag. The crowd then joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

After the crowd had left the Custom-House to-day, a man named GEORGE LEMMON, in the uniform of the Maryland Guards, deliberately cut down the American flag, which fell into the arms of a bystander. He was immediately arrested by a Deputy Sheriff, and with some difficulty saved from the wrath of the few Union men present, and conveyed to the Police Station, where he awaits examination. The Guards, it is said, will expel the offender.

Judge BOND, of the Criminal Court, charged the Grand Jury this morning. He called attention particularly to the attack of the mob on the military on the 19th of April, that the guilty might be brought to punishment.

The following is Judge BOND's charge to the Grand Jury in reference to the attack of the mob on the military while passing through this city:

"A riot has occurred in our midst, and a state of things since continued to exist which demand a thorough investigation at your hands, for the punishment of the crime and the vindication of the good fame of this community.

On the 19th of April a body of United States troops, on their passage to the Federal Capital through our streets, in obedience to the call of the United States authorities, was assaulted by a riotous mob, their way blockaded and numbers of them killed or seriously wounded.

The escort and protection given by the Mayor of the city, aided by such force as the police authorities deemed sufficient, did not secure the safety of the troops. The mob overcame this, and the city authorities were powerless for their protection. Several of our citizens, innocent of evil intention, were killed on the spot, while others, both of our citizens and citizens of a sister State, then wounded, have since died. The excitement and alarm which have remained since has been appalling. The peaceful pursuits of trade have been almost entirely abandoned. The laborer no longer has his hire, and our citizens await in anxiety the re-establishment of law in our midst to assure them of the safety of their wives and children. It is your duty, gentlemen, under the solemn oathe you have taken, impartially to inquire into these occurrences, and to present such person who may be known to you, or shall be known before you, to have borne a part in this riot. The very existence of society depends upon your faithful discharge of the duty now devolved upon you. If either of you has any knowledge or means of discovering the truth you are bound to make it known, and to adopt every other lawful means of bringing to the bar of justice the authors of the present troubles, their aiders and abettors.

Your investigation is not to be confined to the occurrences of that day alone. You will inquire whether there was a preconcert and preparation, and by whom. You are bound to present those who aided in obstructing the railroad, prevented the safe march of the troops and assisted in impeding their passage. At the same time, it is your duty to inquire whether any of our own citizens were, without justification or provocation, fired upon by the troops and killed. We profess to live under a Government of law and order, improved by the people themselves, in a civilized age and country, and subject to the just restraints of Christian humanity. If such proceedings as have lately disturbed our city, invaded our peace and filled our homes with terror, are to be passed over without punishment, or accepted as lawful and pardoned as ex-

cuses for the life and property of no citizen is safe. Lawless deeds, loss of life, violence done to property, breaking into stores, assuming unlawful authority, preparing and illegal arming of troops without compliance with the militia laws of the State, and the attempt by organizations unknown to law to usurp lawful Government, also deserve your attention. In this connection, gentlemen, I call your attention to sections of the code of public general laws respecting the obstruction of railroads and to the laws respecting the injuring of telegraphs within this State.

The Court has now discharged its duty in laying before you what has occurred, and your duty under the law in consequence. The responsibility is now with you. To the fulfillment of duty you are sworn as well as myself. I have only to add that the tumult of popular passion should not disturb deliberations within the halls of justice. The potent voice of law should be heard above the din of jarring strife, else all security and stability are gone and there will be nothing left of our social fame worthy of effort to preserve.

STRENGTH OF THE UNION FEELING.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 1.

The following is being circulated here, and will be extensively signed:

To the United States Government at Washington:

The undersigned citizens of Baltimore respectfully represent that, in our opinion, United States troops or military forces or stores ought to pass through Baltimore without further hindrance or molestation, and that as loyal citizens we will use our best efforts to prevent any obstruction.

A memorial to the Legislature is also in circulation, asking that the bridges be rebuilt, and all line of communication be reopened to free and unrestricted travel.

The Police Commissioners have removed the restrictions on the exportation of breadstuffs, provisions, etc.

In the Legislature to-day, Mr. TUELL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to ratify the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States by the recent Congress.

In the Senate, Mr. STONE offered resolutions that the late deplorable events in Baltimore were caused by a misapprehension of the object of the passage of the troops; that as the object was for the protection of the National Capital, the passage of troops should not be considered an act of aggression, and that if any more troops than those now within the borders of the State should be necessary for the protection of our Capital, that we recommend they be transported by different railroad companies over their roads; that the Governor be requested to do what in his judgment may seem best calculated to promote harmony and restore travel on the different roads to and from Baltimore.

Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. LYNCH offered resolutions that a Joint Committee of the two Houses take into consideration the propriety of appointing a Committee to wait on the President of the United States and the President of the Southern Confederacy and the Governor of Virginia, with the view of bringing about some understanding whereby civil war may be averted. Adopted.

Preparations have been made for the presentation of a United States flag to the "Home Guard," by the ladies of Frederick, at the hands of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who has been at Frederick during the session.

Col. MAULSBY was to respond, but Mr. JOHNSON having been unexpectedly called to Washington this A. M., the presentation postponed to Tuesday next.

It is reported that the mission of Mr. JOHNSON to Washington is, to make some representations to the Federal Government, to induce it to forego or postpone its purpose of transporting troops through the State over the Northern Central Railroad.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has arrived here, and goes to Washington to-morrow.

Four Union meetings were held, to-night, in as many different sections of the city. Speeches, singing and other demonstrations were the order of the evening. The Union men held Ward meetings to-morrow night to elect delegates to the Union City Convention, to prepare for the Congressional election.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Monday, April 29.

Four companies of Norris City rifles have just arrived from Perryville by the steamers *H. G. Gise* and *Maryland*.

The steamers *Monticello* and *Coatzacoalcos* are in the harbor.

An Albany regiment marched this morning in the direction of Annapolis Junction.

Fortifications, commanding the Annapolis Railroad and the country road, some two miles from Annapolis, were thrown up yesterday.

Annapolis was made a military dépôt yesterday. Brigadier General B. F. BUTLER will remain here. All the movements are as secret as possible. Orders were given yesterday to arrest all newspaper correspondents. Something important is going on.

From an *attaché* of Mr. DAYTON, Minister to Paris, just from Washington, I have reliable information. 10,000 troops from the Southern Confederacy are now in Virginia, and more are pouring in. The Administration has notified Gov. LETCHER that one step of advance from Richmond will cause a speedy invasion of Virginia from the West. Farmers from Virginia have forced the secession lines, and report a strong Union feeling a few miles from the capital.

The Seventh Regiment, of New-York, have made up a purse of $1,000 for Lieut. MERRICK, of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, who was accidentally wounded and had to have his leg amputated.

Teams run from Baltimore to Wheeling, but are searched by Secessionists who are all along the route. I learn from a private source that the Secessionists managed to save 6,000 muskets at Harper's Ferry.

On Saturday the Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went to Washington in a special train, to get the road from Baltimore to Washington opened, but he had no success.

The weather here to-day is warm and sunny.

Information has just arrived that the Maryland Legislature has refused to pass a secession ordinance by two-thirds majority.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Tuesday, April 30—Evening.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night the garrison was called to arms in consequence of the discharge of rockets and the firing of cannon at Fort Madison, on the opposite side of the River Severn. The magazine here was opened and the men supplied with five rounds of cartridges. They slept on their arms all night. A demonstration was expected from the direction of Baltimore.

The camp is unusually quiet to-day, and there has been no arrival of troops.

The steamer *Coatzacoalcos* sailed last night for Washington. About 4,000 troops are now at Annapolis. There have been no disturbances between the soldiers and citizens. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, has taken charge of the military route. Order is beginning to take the place of confusion. Transports leave at least twice a day for Perryville. New-York papers are in great demand. Great preparations are being made to transport stores to Washington.

CECIL COUNTY FOR THE UNION.

A private letter from Chesapeake City, Cecil County, Maryland, dated April 29, says: "We are for the Union here. We might have had a few Secessionists here some time back, but, I think, *the sight of those troops* has changed their sentiments. It is thought here that in case Maryland secedes, Cecil County will annex herself to Pennsylvania. P. W. M."

FROM FORT MONROE.

CONDITION OF THE FORTRESS—LOYALTY OF THE GARRISON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT MONROE, Virginia, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

It may not be uninteresting to you and the numerous readers of the TIMES during these exciting and critical times to hear a voice convoying some true and reliable information from this, one of our safe and reliable Southern strongholds. Though being cut short for some time past of many of our necessary supplies since Virginia has seceded, there is yet an occasional chance of having a peep at a few papers, and inferring that a great many of them come out with some contradictory and false reports, I here with beg to be excused for making a few remarks. We learn here at one time, through some of our Confederate papers of course, that half the guns of Fortress Monroe are spiked by the soldiers, who are in a state of mutiny, and at another time we hear that the crew of our excellent man-of-war *Cumberland*, which is lying under the guns of the fort right across the channel, at the entrance to the roads, assisting me to overhaul all suspicious looking crafts that may come the way, are also in a state of mutiny. I presume to say a few facts will not be unpalatable to some who wish to hear the truth, and who are loud in their expressions to support the Government, as every patriot should, during these wretched times.

There are here seven companies of regulars, (artillery,) about 350 men, as well disciplined troops as there are are in the country, men who will not flinch from the post of danger at the hour of need; also, two Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, excellent men who are most eager and anxious to serve their distracted country, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, the whole commanded by Col. DIMICK Second Artillery, to whose untiring zeal and efficiency the old fortress (key to Virginia) as it looks, now, owes its military and defensive appearance. Our other officers are men of experience and intelligence, who have no other idea than that of supporting the Union and Constitution at all hazards, and as for the *Cumberland* men and officers, it is enough to say they are only remarkable for the eagerness and avidity with which they do their duty when called upon.

Nearly every day some crafts are seized by the *Cumberland*; a few contain some military stores, which Uncle Sam, of course, will convert to his own use. The health of the men is excellent and all rumors of disaffection amongst them are unfounded; on the contrary, they are determined to doing their duty and holding the key to the old Commonwealth at all risks, and woe be to those who should attempt to wrest it from them. There is one thing should be looked to by some of our Northern Union loving preachers, who are seemingly loth to give active support to the Government when needed, but will do a great deal of the talking necessary; that is, to send supplies of vegetables and beef to the troops here, as they can't get any since the State has left the Union. Some patriotic person ought take the matter in hand, and send us down some cargoes of necessary articles, such as potatoes and other vegetables, and along with relieving the wants of good and true soldiers, the sender will find an excellent market and tolerable profits in the undertaking.

Hoping, as we are shut out from all our former supplies from Baltimore, that some reader of the TIMES may be patriotically induced to send us a cargo of those most needed articles, and I can assure whoever does so, will not only be relieving the wants of good men, but will realize a greater profit than were he to ship it to any other Atlantic market at the present time. UNION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

JEFF DAVIS' MESSAGE

MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 29, and New-Orleans, April 30,

Congress met at noon.

President DAVIS' message announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and that it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of officers to administer the Government.

It says the declaration of war made against this Confederation, by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, rendered it necessary to convene Congress, to devise means to replenish the Treasury, and for the defence of the country.

The President then reviews the relations heretofore existing between the States, and the events which have resulted in the present warfare. Referring to the result of the mission of the Commissioners to Washington, he says the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, candor and directness as was the course of the United States Government towards the Commissioners. The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, and heroism during, and magnanimity after the bombardment.

Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Prussia, Belgium, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and make treaties of amity and commerce.

He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents. He says the Confederacy, through Mr. STEPHENS, has concluded a convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us. He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon stake their fortunes with ours.

He says the most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster-General can soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men of high official and social position and wealth are serving in the volunteer ranks. The Railway Companies propose liberal rates for the transportation of the mails, and to receive in compensation the bonds of the Confederacy.

He says a people thus united and resolved, cannot fail of final success. Our cause is just and holy, and we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession from the Free States. All we ask is to be let alone, that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasps, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce, mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained with a firm reliance on that Divine Power, which covers with His protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 1.

There is no news of general interest. Congress is in secret session.

The first batallion of the third Alabama regiment left this morning for Virginia. Two companies of dragoons are ready for Pensacola.

GOV. PICKENS TO THE RESCUE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Charleston papers received here contain an address of Gov. PICKENS to the volunteer regiments of South Carolina. He says he is informed by high authority that Virginia has adopted the Confederate Constitution, and is virtually a member of the Confederacy, and adds: "I called for volunteers because I did not consider Virginia under our Government; but when I am officially informed that she has joined our Confederacy, I shall consider her a part of our country and defend her or Maryland as I would defend South Carolina. Whatever troops may be ordered will be still considered volunteers from South Carolina, and there is no power to lengthen the term of service. They are still volunteers from South Carolina for twelve months; but if they leave the State they will be under the command of a General in the provisional army of the Confederate States."

The Governor exhorts the soldiers as follows:

Hold yourselves in readiness to march at the word, to the tomb of Washington, and swear that no Northern Goths and Vandals shall ever desecrate its sacred precincts, and that you will make of it an American Mecca, to which the votaries of freedom and independence from the South shall make pilgrimage through all time. Let the sons of Carolina answer the calls from the sons of Col. HOWARD, who led the Maryland line in triumph over the bloody battlefield of Cowpens. Let them know we will return that blood with full interest, and let them feel now as then, that we are their brothers, &c.

He concludes: I shall endeavor not to expose our own State, and shall only march you beyond our borders under a pressing emergency; but wherever the Confederate flag floats, there too is our country, now and forever.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, May 1.

A meeting of the merchants of this City was held to-day to determine what action should be taken in regard to a renewal of the State license which expired yesterday. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

The feeling was strongly in opposition to the renewal. Some expressed their determination to close their stores rather than pay tribute to the Southern Confederacy.

WANT IN THE SOUTH.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 30.

The *Evening Journal* learns from a gentleman just returned from Mississippi, that in many parts of that State actual famine prevails, and the people are suffering for want of enough to eat. Corn, which is the chief article of food, is very scarce in the towns and throughout the country. At one station there were 200 racks, and that was the only corn in that locality. There is but little money there, and those able to leave are fleeing the country, to escape starvation. Stations along the Ohio and Mobile Railroad are packed with freight, much of which has been there for months, those to whom it is consigned being too poor to pay the charges. The railroad company, to protect itself, has been obliged to adopt the rule to receive no more freight for towns in Mississippi, unless the charges are prepaid. The *Journal* vouches for the reliability of its informant.

MOVEMENTS IN LOUISIANA

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 27.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* from New-York, 16th, arrived at the bar yesterday morning and received on board the return commissioners for fear of seizure. The tug-boat *Tacony* came alongside and took four passengers off. The *Webster* left before the others could get aboard.

The steamers of the Texas line have been seized by order of the Governor.

NEW-ORLEANS Tuesday, April 30.

Troops are pouring in from the country, all Northward bound.

The Southern steamship line will resume trips with Southern troops aboard to guard movements.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN TEXAS.

The following is an extract of a letter from an Attorney in San Antonio, Texas, to a house in this City.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 20, 1861.

It is impossible to tell who of our merchants will survive the present crisis. The United States Government disbursed millions of money in this city. Their patronage has been driven away, and our merchants, *nearly all of whom are bitterly opposed to the suicidal and traitorous movement*, are left with large stocks on hand, with no purchasers and no money.

NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

DOINGS AT TALLAHASSEE AND FERNANDINA.

A gentleman just returned from Florida, whose business and family relations make it necessary that his name should not be mentioned, states that there is utter stagnation in business throughout the State, all the people being busy in drilling and arming for the war. Most of the cotton had been shipped, and they were turning their attention more to the planting of grain and roots.

A schooner was at Jacksonville with eight heavy guns taken from the fort at St. Augustine. They were shipping them to St. Mark's in charge of Col. WILLIAMS, of Tallahassee. At the latter places all the Government property had been seized, and it was fast disappearing, being distributed among the more prominent leaders of the rebellion. A large quantity of lead had been appropriated. Judge AMADON, now called Captain, had organized a company of 60 men in Tallahassee, and was constantly drilling. Lieut. BALL, an active Secessionist, was also organizing and drilling small detachments. Probably 500 men would be turned out from the vicinity of the town. Their motto was "secession to the death," and an attack on Washington and the subjugation of the North were the chief topics of conversation. An old office-holder, formerly from Boston, who has become wealthy, was one of the most blatant Secessionists in St. Mark's.

From Fernandina, vessels just arrived bring some interesting intelligence. Business was dead. There was very little merchandise to ship, and only two other Northern vessels remained. Of these, one or two escaped, hearing that they were to be seized. They brought only about $100 worth of freight. A close watch is kept up at the fort, and all vessels are compelled to dip their flags to the secession standard, which floats over the stolen fortress.

There is but a scanty supply of provisions at this place, and the people scout the idea that their ports can be blockaded, believing, as they pretend, that England and France will interfere. They execrate all Yankees, and assert that one Southerner is equal to five Northern men in any contest.

MATTERS AT RICHMOND.

THE TWO STOLEN STEAMERS—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, &C.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, a German, who has been employed on board of the steamer *Jamestown*, recently seized at Richmond, left that place last Friday. He was discharged the same day, and was paid off in Virginia money, which he paid 20 per cent. to get exchanged for New-York bills. The *Jamestown* lay at Rocketts, alongside the *Yorktown*. On Sunday week a party came down with eight 12-pounder brass pieces to put them on board the *Yorktown*, to fit her for a privateer. The movement was countermanded by Gov. LETCHER, on the ground that specific orders had not been received from Jeff DAVIS. Nothing has been done with the steamers, but soldiers are kept on board. A rumor prevailed in Richmond that the *Pawnee* was coming up with 4,000 troops (!) to demand the release of the stolen steamers, and there was immense excitement in the town. The Richmond troops went down the river fifteen miles to reconnoitre, but they returned again the next day at 5 o'clock P. M., much chagrined at their bootless march. The German Hussars, a military company about three hundred strong, who are strongly Union in sentiment, paraded on Tuesday week, all under arms, but they did not dare to carry the Stars and Stripes, which are only displayed in their head-quarters on Main-street. The Commander-in-Chief visited the quarters of the Hussars, and in order to prevent disturbance the American flag was quietly taken down, but no secession flag was substituted.

Troops were mustering with a view of marching to attack Washington. Mr. SCOTT, who is an old soldier, does not express any very high admiration for their appearance and discipline.

THE STAR OF THE WEST SEIZURE.

HOW IT WAS DONE—ARRIVAL OF THE OFFICERS—IMPRISONMENT OF THE CREW.

Mr. D. W. TOPHAM, the first officer of the *Star of the West*, on her late voyage to Texas, as a Government transport, has returned to New-York. He has furnished the following account of the seizure of that vessel by the Secessionists at Indianola.

The steamer was lying at anchor, at Indianola, expecting to receive troops on board. On the 17th of April the pilot came on board, and told Capt. HOWE that 700 *Federal* troops were coming on the *Fashion* and another steamer, and requested that he would be ready to receive them at any hour, day or night, that they might arrive alongside. Shortly after midnight, on the 19th, the steamer *Rusk* came out, and was hailed by Capt. HOWE. The Captain of the *Rusk* in answer said that he had 320 Federal troops which he wished to put on board. All hands were accordingly called out, and every assistance offered to receive the troops. As soon as they were fairly on board Capt. HOWE and his officers were surrounded and informed that the steamer was seized by the authorities of Texas, and that they were prisoners. Caught in this trap, resistance was useless, and Capt. HOWE reluctantly gave up his ship. The Texans were armed with Minie

Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

How it Got from New-York to Washington—Perils and Privations—The March from Annapolis to the Junction—Doings of the Massachusetts Eighth, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27, 1861.

We are here. Those three words sum up as much as NAPIER's "Peccavi," when he took Scinde, and we all feel somewhat as Mr. Cæsar Augustus must have felt when he had crossed the Rubicon.

It is almost unnecessary for me to detail to you the events of the day on which we left New-York. The indefatigable efforts of that ubiquitous and persevering individual, the Reporter, has left me little to do. Nevertheless, the scene at the armory on *Friday* was one to be commemorated. For the first time since its formation, the Seventh Regiment left its native City on active service. All day long, from an early hour in the morning, young men in uniforms or civilian's dress, might have been seen hurrying up and down Broadway, with anomalous looking bundles under their arms. Dealers, who were the pride of club windows, were cut above brown paper parcels; military tailors were stormed and taken with considerable loss—to the pocket. DELMONICO, calm and serene, superintended sandwiches which were destined for the canteen. People in the streets looked with a sort of regretful admiration at the gray coat-forms hurrying by. Hardware stores were ransacked of revolvers. A feverish excitement throbbed through the City—the beating of that big Northern pulse, so slow, so sure, and so steady.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., we mustered at the Armory, against which there beat a surge of human beings like waves against a rock. Within, all was commotion. Fitting of belts, wild lamentations over uniforms expected but not arrived. Hearty exchanges of comradeships between members of different companies, who felt that they were about to depart on a mission which might end in death. Here and there flickered Spring bonnets, which inclosed charming faces, as the calyx enfolds the flower; and, let me tell you, that on the faces of many of those dear blossoms there hung drops of mournful dew. At last the Regiment was formed in companies, and we marched. Was there ever such an ovation? When TRAJAN returned conqueror, dragging barbaric kings at his chariot wheels, Rome vomited its people into the streets, and that glorious column that will be ever immortal was raised. But what greeted the Emperor at his outset? The marble walls of Broadway were never before rent with such cheers as greeted us when we passed. The faces of the buildings were so thick with people that it seemed as if an army of black ants were marching, after their resistless fashion, through the City, and had scaled the houses. Handkerchiefs fluttered in the air like myriads of white butterflies. An avenue of brave, honest faces smiled upon us as we passed, and sent a sunshine into our hearts that lives there still. In a prominent position stood Major ANDERSON, who saluted us, and was welcomed as such a man should be welcomed. And so on to the ferry.

Swift through New-Jersey—against which no sneer be uttered evermore. All along the track shouting crowds, hoarse and valorous, sent to us as we passed their hopes and wishes. When we stopped at the different stations, rough hands came in through the windows, apparently unconnected with any one in particular until you shook them, and then the subtle magnetic thrill told that there were bold hearts beating at the end. This continued until night closed, and, indeed, until after midnight.

Within the cars the sight was strange. A thousand young men, the flower of the North, in whose welfare a million of friends and relatives were interested, were rushing along to conjectured hostilities with the same smiling faces that they would wear going to a "German" party in Fifth-avenue. It was more like a festivity than a march. Those fine old songs, the choruses of which were familiar to all, were sung with sweet voice. We were assured many times, in melodious accents, that "the whisky bottle was empty on the shelf," and several individuals of that prominent, but not respectable, class known as "bummers," were invited to "meet us on Canaan's happy shore." The brave old Hebrew song of "Up dee" was started, and, shameful to say, Mr. LONGFELLOW's "Excelsior" seemed naturally to adapt itself to the tune. I do not think that "the pious monks of St. Bernard" would have been edified, had they heard themselves alluded to in that profane music.

Our arrival at Philadelphia took place at 4 o'clock. We slept in the cars, awaiting orders from our Colonel, but at daylight hunger—and it may be thirst—becoming imperious, we sallied out and roamed about that cheerless neighborhood that surrounds the depôt. Close by there was a small wooden shanty—let us say an Irish palace—which was presently filled by cold soldiers. The prog in the larder of this sumptuous residence was, I regret to say, limited. I did not even see the traditional pig about, although heaven knows he would have been appropriate enough. Finding that we were likely to remain for some time in the city—although under the impression that we were to go straight through to Baltimore—we wandered away from the Desert of the Dépôt and descended on civilized quarters. The Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was a man for the emergency. He provided a handsome breakfast for all such members of the Seventh as chose to partake of it, and we commanded beefsteak on our fingers, and ordered tea by sign manual. Great numbers of our Regiment, being luxurious dogs, went down to the Continental and Girard hotels, where they campaigned on marble floors, and bivouacked on velvet couches. They are such delicate fellows, the Seventh Regiment! Further on you will see what those delicate hands have done.

We, *of* course, were entirely ignorant of our route, or how we were going. The general feeling of the Regiment was in favor of pushing our way *coute qui coute* straight through Baltimore. Rumors came along that the city was in arms. The Massachusetts troops had to fight their way through, killing eighteen and losing two men. This seemed only to stimulate our boys, and the universal word was Baltimore. But as it turned out afterwards, we were under a wise direction, and the policy of our Colonel, to whom we perhaps are altogether indebted for bringing us safe here, was, I presume, to avoid all unnecessary collision, and bring his Regiment intact into Washington. The rails were reported to have been torn up for forty miles about Baltimore, and as we were summoned for the defence of the Capital, it follows, according to reason, that if we could get there without loss we would better fulfil our duty. As it happened afterwards, we had to run through more peril than Baltimore could have offered.

There seemed but little enthusiasm in Philadelphia. A city that washes every morning with soap and water is not easily roused into excitement. The Quaker placidity still prevails, and when you add to this the majestic stolidity of the German element, it is not wonderful that the Capital of the Keystone State should not be uproarious. Still let me do Philadelphia justice. I understand that the people warm out in large numbers to see us enter, but our delay disappointed them and they went home. During our stay a lethargic decorum prevailed. The prim beavers of the citizens were glossy and self-possessed. We came and went without a reception or demonstration.

There was one peculiar difference that I noticed existing between the Massachusetts Regiments that we met in Philadelphia and our men. The Massachusetts men—to whom all honor be given for the splendid manner in which they afterwards acted in a most trying situation—presented a singular moral contrast to the members of the Seventh. They were earnest, grim, determined. Badly equipped, haggard, unshorn, they yet had a manhood in their look that hardships could not kill. They were evidently thinking all the time of the contest into which they were about to enter. Their grey, eager eyes seemed to be looking for the heights of Virginia. With us, it was somewhat different. Our men were gay and careless, confident of being at any moment capable of performing, and more than performing, their duty. They looked battle in the face with a smile, and were ready to hob-knob with an enemy and kill him afterwards. The one was courage in the rough; the other was courage burnished. The steel was the same in both, but the last was a little more polished.

On April 20, at 4.20 P. M., we left the Philadelphia dock, on board the steamer *Boston*. The Regiment was in entire ignorance of its destination. Some said we were going back to New-York, at which suggestion there was a howl of indignation. Others presumed that we were going to steam up the Potomac, a course which was not much approved of, inasmuch as that we were cooped up in a kind of river steamer that a shot from the fort at Alexandria might sink at any moment. We, however—to make use of a familiar expression—"went it blind," and the faces did not smile the less because our object was unknown.

It was on board of this steamer that "Joe" came out. You, of course, don't know who "Joe" is. Well, you may rest contented, because he will always remain "Joe" to you. I may without transgression, however, give you his typograph. I will put him in position, level the lens, and—here he is. Imagine a well built young fellow of about 21, with mercury instead of blood in his veins, ever on the move, with a sort of quaint, joyous humor seething from him, as if he was always at boiling point. Joe's two specialties, like a winnowing machine that I once saw, are work and chaff. During the evening on board the steamer he distributed himself generally about, with a merry word and a joke for every one. What number of bad puns he made, or what horrible conundrums he made, my exhausted and horrified memory refuses to recall; suffice it to say, that laughter and good humor followed in his wake, as the white foam smiles astern of some sharp little cutter going before the wind.

The first evening, April 20, on board the *Boston*, passed delightfully. We were all in first-rate spirits, and the calm, sweet loveliness that stole on us as we approached the South, diffused a soft and gentle influence over us. The scene on board the ship was exceedingly picturesque. Fellows fumbling in haversacks for rations, or extracting sandwiches from reluctant canteens; guards pacing up and down, with drawn bayonets; knapsacks piled in corners, bristling heaps of muskets, with sharp, shining teeth, crowded into every available nook; picturesque groups of men lolling on deck, pipe or cigar in mouth, indulged in the *dolce far niente*, as if they were on the blue shores of Capri rather than on their way to battle; unbuttoned jackets, crossed legs, heads leaning on knapsacks, blue uniforms everywhere, with here and there a glint of officers' red lighting up the foreground—all formed a scene that even painters as the English WARREN would have revelled in.

I regret to say that all was not rose-colored. The steamer that the Colonel chartered had to get ready at three or four hours' notice, he having changed his plans, in consequence of the tearing up of the rails around Baltimore. The result was that she was imperfectly provisioned. As the appetites of the men began to develop, the resources of this vessel began to appear. In the first place, she was far too small to accommodate a thousand men, and we were obliged to sleep in all sorts of impossible attitudes. There is an ingenious device known to carpenters as "dove-tailing," and we were so thick that we had positively to dove-tail; only that there was very little of the dove about it, for when perambulating soldiers stepped on the faces and stomachs of the sleepers, as they lay on deck, the greeting that they received had but little flavor of the olive branch.

Notwithstanding that we found very soon that the commissariat was in a bad way, the men were as jolly as sandboys. I never saw a more good-humored set of men in my life. Fellows who would at DELMONICO's have sent back a *turban de volaille aux truffes* because the truffles were tough, here cheerfully took their places in file between decks, tin plates and tin cup in hand, in order to get an insufficient piece of beef and a vision of coffee. But it was all merrily done. The scant fare was seasoned with hilarity: and I here say to those people in New-York who have sneered at the Seventh Regiment as being dandies and guilty of the unpardonable crimes of elaaaliness and kid gloves, that they would cease to scoff and remain to bless, had they beheld the square, honest, genial way in which these military Brummells roughed it. Further on you will see what they did in the way of endurance and activity.

April 21 was Sunday. A glorious, cloudless day. We had steamed all night, and about 10 o'clock was in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay. At 11 o'clock A. M., we had service read by our chaplain, and at 1 P. M., we were seven miles from the coast. The day was calm and delicious. In spite of our troubles with regard to food—troubles be it understood entirely unavoidable—we drank in with delight the serenity of the scene. A hazy tint of blue hung over our heads. On one side the dim thread of shore hemmed in the sea. Flights of loons and ducks skimmed along the ocean, rising lazily and spattering the waves with their wings as they flew against the wind, until they rose into air and, wheeling, swept into calmer feeding grounds. Now and then the calm of the hour was broken with the heavy tramp of men, and the metallic voice of the corporal of the guard relieving his comrades. At 5 o'clock P. M., we passed a light-ship and hailed her, our object being to discover whether any United States vessels were in the neighborhood waiting to convoy us up the Potomac river. We had heard that the forts at Alexandria were ready to open upon us if we attempted to pass up, and our steamer was of such a build that, had a shell or shot struck it, we would have been burned or drowned. It therefore behooved us to be cautious. The answers we got from the light-ship and other vessels that we hailed in this spot, were unsatisfactory, and although the feeling of the men was unanimous to wishing to force the Potomac, wiser counsels, as it proved, were behind us, and we kept on. About this time a curious phenomenon occurred. Some men in the regiment who have fine voices—and their name is legion—had been singing, with all that delicious effect that music at sea produces, several of the finest psalms in our liturgy. The ocean softens and delicately repeats sound, and those airs trembling and sliding along the almost ripples surface of the sea, were so melodious, that if the Southern Cerberi had heard them, they would have slumbered at the gates of their own hell. While we were singing, the moon swung clear into air, and round her white disc was seen three circles, clear and distinct—*red, white and blue*! The omen was caught by common instinct, and a thousand cheers went up to that Heaven that seemed in its visible signs to manifest its approval of the cause in which we were about to fight.

All this time we were entirely ignorant of where we were going. The officers kept all secret, and our conjectures drifted like a drifting boat. On the morning of the 22d we were in sight of Annapolis, off which the *Constitution* was lying, and there found the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, on board the *Maryland*. They were aground, owing, it is supposed, to the treachery of the captain, whom they put in irons, and wanted to hang. I regret to say that they did not do it. During the greater portion of that forenoon we were occupied in trying to get the *Maryland* off the sand-bar on which she was grounded. From our decks we could see the men in file trying to rock her, so as to facilitate our tugging. These men were without water, and without food, were well conducted and uncomplaining, and behaved, in all respects, like heroes. They were under the command of Col. BUTLER, and I regret that that gentleman did not care more for the comforts of men whose subsequent pluck proved that nothing was too good for them. During the endeavors to get the *Maryland* afloat, we had some idle time on our hands, and your humble servant employed some of it in "composing" a Seventh Regiment song, which is now in rehearsal by the vocalists of the corps. I give it to you, and you can print it or not as you choose. It is supposed to be sung with a mellifluous brogue, and in some portions represents the jolly spirit in which we took our short commons:

THE SEVENTH.

Air—Gilla Machree.

Och! we're the boys
That hearts destroys
Wid making love and fighting,
We take a fort,
The girls we court,
But meet the last delight in.
To fire a gun
Or raise some fun,
To us is no endeavor,
So let us hear
One hearty cheer,
The Seventh's lads for ever.

Chorus—

For we're the boys
That hearts destroys,
Wid making love and fighting,
We take a fort,
The girls we court,
But most the last delight in.

There's handsome Joe,
Whose constant flow
Of merriment unfailing,
Upon the tramp,
Or in the camp,
Will keep our hearts from ailing.
And B—— and Chet,
Who might have sat
For Pythias and Damon,
Och! while they get
Their heavy wet
They get as high as Haman.

Chorus—

For we're the boys
That hearts destroys, &c.

Like Jove above,
We're fond of love,
But feeder still of victuals,
Wid turtle steaks
An' codfish cakes
We always fills our kittles.
To chrowns each dish,
We drinks like fish,
And Mumm's the word we utther,
An' this we swill
Our Léoville,
That oils our throats like butther.

Chorus—

For we're the boys
That heart's destroys, &c.

We make from hay
A splendid tay,
From beans a gorgeous coffee,
Our crame is prime
Wid chalk and lime—

In fact, 'tis quite a trophy.
Our chickens roast
Wid butthered toast
I'm sure would tempt St. Pether,
Now you'll declare
Our bill of fare
It couldn't be complisther.

Chorus—

For we're the boys
That hearts destroys, &c.

Con Expressione.

Now silence all,
While I recall
A memory sweet and tender;
The maids and wives
That light our lives
With deep, enduring splendor.
We'll give co cheer
For those so dear,
But in our hearts we'll bless them,
And pray to-night,
That angels bright
May watch them and caress them.

Chorus—

For we're the boys
That hearts destroys,
Wid making love and fighting;
We take a fort,
The girls we court,
But most the last delight in.

Several cheers are supposed to follow this song. And if you man in New-York will sing it with the same *vim* that we do, why, you will pay the best compliment to the Regiment.

On the afternoon of the 22d we landed at the Annapolis dock, after having spent hours in trying to relieve the *Maryland*. For the first time in his life your correspondent was put to work to roll flour barrels. He was entrusted with the honorable and onerous duty of transporting stores from the steamer to the dock. Later still he descended to the position of mess-servant, when, in company with gentlemen well known in Broadway for immaculate kids, he had the honor of attending on his company with buckets of cooked meat and crackers. The only difference between him and Co. and the ordinary waiter being, that the former were civil.

After this I had the pleasing duty of performing three hours of guard duty on the dock, with a view to protect the baggage and stores. It was monotonous—being my first guard—but not unpleasant. The moon rose calm and white. A long dock next to the one on which I was stationed stretched away into the bay, resting on its numerous piles, until it looked in the clear moonlight like a centipede. All was still and calm, until at certain periods the guard challenged, persons attempting to pass. There was a holy influence in the hour, and somehow this hot fever of anxiety that had been over us for days seemed to pass away under the touch of the magnetic fingers of the night.

We were quartered in the buildings belonging to Naval School at Annapolis. I had a bunking place in what is there called a fort, which is a rickety structure, that a lucifer match would set on fire, but furnished with imposing guns. I suppose it was merely built to practice the cadets, because as a defence it is worthless. The same evening boots were sent off from the yard, and towards nightfall the Massachusetts men landed, fagged, hungry, thirsty, but indomitable. At an early hour there was a universal move through the Naval School of Annapolis.

The two days that we remained at Annapolis were welcome. We had been without a fair night's sleep since we left New-York, and even the hard quarters we had there were a luxury compared to the dirty decks of the *Boston*. Besides, there were natural attractions. The grounds are very prettily laid out, and in the course of my experience, I never saw a handsomer or better bred set of young men than the cadets. They number about ——, only twenty having left the school owing to political convictions. The remainder are sound Union fellows, eager to prove their devotion to the flag. After spending a delightful time in the Navy School, resting and amusing ourselves, our repose was disturbed, at 9 P. M., April 23, by rockets being thrown up in the bay. The men were scattered all over the grounds; some in bed, others walking or smoking, all more or less undressed. The rockets being of a suspicious character, it was conjectured that a Southern fleet was outside, and our drummer beat the roll call to arms. From the stroke of the drum until the time that every man, fully equipped and in fighting order, was in the ranks, was exactly, by watch, *seven minutes*. It is needless to say anything about such celerity. It speaks for itself. The alarm, however, proved to be false, the vessels in the offing proving to be laden with the Seventy-first and other New-York regiments; so that, after an unpremeditated trial of our readiness for action, we were permitted to retire to our virtuous couches, which means, permit me to say, a blanket on the floor, with a military overcoat over you, and a nasal concert all around you, that, in noise and number, outvies MUSARD's celebrated *concerts monstres*.

On the morning of the 24th of April we started on what afterwards proved to be one of the hardest marches on record. The Secessionists of Annapolis and the surrounding district had threatened to cut us off in our march, and even went so far as to say that they would attack our quarters. This of course, was the drunken Southern ebullition. A civilian told me that he met in the streets of Annapolis two cavalry soldiers who came to cut our throats without delay, but as each brave warrior was endeavoring to hold the other up, my friend did not apprehend much danger.

A curious revulsion of feeling took place at Annapolis, and indeed all through Maryland after our arrival.

The admirable good conduct which characterizes the regiment, the open liberality which it displays in all pecuniary transactions, and the courteous demeanor which it exhibits to all classes, took the narrow-minded population of this excessively wretched town by surprise. They were prepared for pillage. They thought we were going to sack the place. They found instead, that we were prepared and willing to pay liberal prices for everything, and that even patriotic presentations were steadily refused. While we were in the Navy School, of course all sorts of rumors as to our operations were floating about. It surprised me that no one suggested that we were to go off in a balloon; however, all surmises were put an end to by our receiving orders, the evening of the 23d, to assemble in marching order next morning. The dawn saw us up. Knapsacks, with our hiskets and overcoats strapped on them, were piled on the green. A brief and insufficient breakfast was taken, our canteens filled with vinegar and water, cartridges distributed to each man, and after mustering and loading, we started on our first march through a hostile country.

Gen. SCOTT has stated, as I have been informed, that the march that we performed from Annapolis to the Junction is one of the most remarkable on record. I know that I felt it the most fatiguing, and some of our officers have told me that it was the most perilous. We marched the first eight miles under a burning sun, in heavy marching order, in less than three hours; and it is well known that, placing all elementary considerations out of the way, marching on a railroad track is the most harassing. We started at about 8 o'clock A. M., and for the first time, saw the town of Annapolis, which, without any disrespect to that place, I may say, looked very much as if some celestial schoolboy, with a box of toys under his arm, had dropped a few houses and men as he was going home from school, and that the accidental settlement was called Annapolis. Through the town we marched, the people unsympathizing, but afraid. They saw the Seventh for the first time, and for the first time they realized the men that they had threatened.

The tracks had been torn up between Annapolis and the Junction, and here it was that the wonderful qualities of the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment came out. The locomotives had been taken to pieces by the inhabitants, in order to prevent our travel. In steps a Massachusetts volunteer, looks at the piecemeal engine, takes up a flange, and says coolly, "I made this engine, and I can put it together again." Engineers were wanted when the engine was ready. Nineteen stepped out of the ranks. The rails were torn up. Practical railroad-makers out of the Regiment laid them again, and all this, mind you, without care or food. These brave boys I say, were starving while they were doing all this good work. What their Colonel was doing I can't say. As we marched along the track that they had laid, they greeted us with cheers of smiling but hungry faces. One boy told me, with a laugh on his young lips, that he had not ate anything for thirty hours. There was not, thank God, a haversack in our Regiment that was not emptied into the hands of these ill-treated heroes, nor a flask that was not at their disposal. I am glad to pay them tribute here, and mentally doff my cap.

Our march lay through an arid, sandy, tobacco-growing country. The sun poured on our heads like hot lava. The Sixth and Second companies were sent on for skirmishing duty, under the command of Captains CLARKE and NEVERS, the latter commanding as senior officer. A car, on which was placed a howitzer, loaded with grape and canister, headed the column, manned by the engineer and artillery corps, commanded by Lieut. BUNTING. This was the rallying point of the skirmishing party, on which, in case of difficulty, they could fall back. In the centre of the column came the cars laden with medical stores, and bearing our sick and wounded, while the extreme rear was brought up with a second howitzer, loaded also with grape and canister. The engineer corps, of course, had to do the forwarding work. New-York dandies, sir—but they built bridges, laid rails, and headed the regiment through that terrible march. After marching about eight miles, during which time several men caved in from exhaustion, and one young gentleman was sunstruck and sent back to New-York, we halted, and instantly, with the Divine instinct which characterizes the hungry soldier, proceeded to forage. The worst of it was there was no foraging to be done. The only house within reach was inhabited by a lethargic person, who, like most Southern men, had no idea of gaining money by labor. We offered him extravagant prices to get us fresh water, and it was with the utmost reluctance we could get him to obtain us a few pailsfull. Over the mantel-piece of his miserable shanty I saw—a curious coincidence—the portrait of Col. DURYEA, of our regiment.

After a brief rest of about an hour, we again commenced our march; a march which lasted until the next morning—a march than which is history nothing but those marches in which defeated troops have fled from the enemy can equal. Our Colonel, it seems, determined to march by railroad, in preference to the common road, inasmuch as he had obtained such secret information as led him to suppose that we were waited for on the latter route. Events justified his judgment. There were cavalry troops posted in defiles to cut us off. They could not have done it, of course, but they could have harrassed us severely. As we went along the railroad we threw out skirmishing parties from the Second and Sixth Companies, to keep the road clear. I know not if I can describe that night's march. I have dim recollections of deep outs through which we passed, gloomy and treacherous-looking, with the muzzle shining full on our muskets, while the banks were wrapped in shade, and each moment expected to see the flash and hear the crack of the rifle of the Southern guerilla. The tree frogs and lizards made a monotonous music as we passed. The soil on which we traveled was soft and heavy. The sleepers lying at intervals across the track made the marching terribly fatiguing. On all sides dark, lonely pine woods stretched away, and high over the hooting of owls or the plaintive petition of the whip-poor-will rose the hoss commands of Halt! Forward, march!—and when we came to any ticklish spot the word would run from the head of the column along the line, "Holes," "Bridge, pass it along," &c.

As the night wore on the monotony of the march became oppressive. Owing to our having to explore every inch of the way, we did not make more than a mile or a mile and a half an hour. We ran out of stimulants, and almost out of water. Most of us had not slept for four nights, and as the night advanced our march was almost a stagger. This was not so much fatigue as want of excitement. Our fellows were spoiling for a fight, and when a dropping shot was heard in the distance, it was wonderful to see how the languid legs straightened, and the column braced itself for action. If we had had even the smallest kind of a skirmish the men would have been able to walk to Washington. As it was, we went sleepily on. I myself fell asleep walking in the ranks. Numbers, I find, followed my example; but never before was there shown such indomitable pluck and perseverance as the Seventh showed in that march of twenty miles. The country that we passed through seemed to have been entirely deserted. The inhabitants, who were going to kill us when they thought we dared't come through, now vamosed their respective ranches, and we saw them not. Houses were empty. The populace retired into the interior, burying their money, and carrying their families along with them. They, it seems, were under the impression that we came to ravage and pillage, and they fled as the Gauls must have fled when ATTILA and his Huns came down on them from the North. As we did at Annapolis, we did in Maryland State. We left an impression that cannot be forgotten. Everything was paid for. No discourtesy was offered to any inhabitant, and the sobriety of the Regiment should be an example to others. I have now to finish without bringing our journey up to here. But let that rest for my next letter. I wish, however, before I conclude, to state that nothing could have been more effective or energetic than the movements of the Engineer corps, to whom we were indebted for the rebuilding of a bridge in an incredibly short space of time.

The secret of this forced march, as well as our unexpected descent on Annapolis, was the result of Col. LEFFERTS' judgment, which has since been sustained by events. Finding that the line along the Potomac was closed, and the route to Washington by Baltimore equally impracticable, he came to the conclusion that Annapolis, commanding, as it did, the route to the Capital, must of necessity be made the basis of military operations. It was important to the Government to have a free channel through which to transport troops, and this post presented the readiest means. The fact that since then all the Northern troops have passed through the line that we thus opened, is a sufficient comment on the admirable judgment that decided on the movement. It secured the integrity of the regiment, and saved lives, the loss of which would have plunged New-York into mourning. Too much importance cannot be attached to this strategy. To it the Seventh Regiment is indebted for being here at present intact and sound. For the present, adieu.

F. J. O'B.

LAW REPORTS.

Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 906 908, 912, 918, 920, 924, 938, 940, 946, 950, 422, 870, 954, 958, 962, 964, 970, 974, 976.

Transportation of Hogs—Alleged Breach of Contract.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Wells.

James A. Dorman vs. *the New-York Central Railroad Company.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $2,700 for breach of an agreement made by the defendants with the plaintiff for the transportation of hogs from Buffalo to Albany.

The plaintiff alleges that on the 29th of June, 1855, the defendants, at the City of Buffalo, agreed to transport from that city to Albany 654 live hogs, of the value of $8,500, belonging to the plaintiff, and to provide them with the necessary water upon the journey. That the defendants neglected to provide any water at either Utica or Rochester, notwithstanding the weather was very warm; and by reason of this failure on the part of the defendants to comply with the provisions of their agreement, sixty-two of the hogs died, and the others suffered so much from heat that they became diseased, damaged, and greatly deteriorated in value, and the plaintiff suffered loss therefrom to the amount of $2,700.

The defendants deny that they agreed to provide water upon the journey. They set out the written contract under which the hogs were transported, and contend that they were only to transport five car loads of hogs, and the plaintiff was to assume the risks of heat, want of water, &c.

The case is still on.

Robert B. Potter, John H. Whiting, for plaintiff; David Thurston, Henry Nicoll, for defendant.

Verdict against Col. Colt.

Edward S. Boyd vs. *Col. Colt.*—This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES. The action was brought to recover for services rendered by the plaintiff to the defendant in England. The jury have now rendered a verdict for $755 20 for the plaintiff.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

HACKLEY PLEADS GUILTY.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, Andrew J. Hackley pleaded guilty on an indictment for criminal contempt of Court. This plea was put in in accordance with a stipulation between the prisoner and the District-Attorney that judgment should not be pronounced upon the plea until the Court of Appeals shall decide upon the constitutionality of the question propounded by the Grand Jury, for refusing to answer which the indictment had been found. If the question shall be pronounced constitutional the defendant stipulates to answer it, and the prosecution on the indictment will be withheld. If the question is pronounced unconstitutional, of course no sentence will be imposed. The matter is to be tested on an appeal from Judge Barnard's decision on a *habeas corpus*, in which an application is made for the discharge of Mr. Hackley from his second commitment for contempt.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sanworth.

Barnes vs. *Wood et al.*—Motion for new trial as to Wood and Lane denied, without costs. As to the others, new trial granted, with costs to abide event.

Winah et al. vs. *Dunn.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Journey, Jr., vs. *Dunn.*—Motion denied, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 1.

$18,000 U.S 6s,'81, Reg	88	10 Erie Railroad	20
4,000 U. S. 6s,'81, Cou	86¼	150 do	19⅞
8 000 Trea. 12 ⅌ c. N's	101	300 do	19¾
2,000 Tenn. 5s, '90	47¼	150 do	19⅜
5,000 do	46	300 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	13¾
5,000 N. Car. 6s	60	50 do	13⅝
19,000 Va. State 6s	66	10 N. J. Central R.	105
3 000 do	40	50 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip,	58
5.000 do	47¼	350 do	57⅝
1,000 do	48¾	550 do	57½
5.000 do	45	50 do	57⅞
23,000 Mo. State 6s	40	50 do	58⅝
8.000 Louisiana 6s	45	300 do	58½
6,000 Ill. Cen. R bds.	89¾	100 do	57
5 Park Bank	94	50 do	57⅝
20 Del. & H. Canal Co.	80	100 Ga. & Chi. Rd.	57
50 Canton Co.	9	70 do	57⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	72	100 do	57¾
100 do	72½	50 do	57⅝
100 do	72	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	23
100 do	72¾	700 do	23
100 do	72	450 do	23¼
431 do	72	20 do	23¾
100 do	71⅞	100 do	23½
200 do	71¾	50 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	36⅜
200 do	71¾	200 do	37
250 do	71½	50 do	36¾
100 do	71	50 do	37

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	98	25 M. Y. Cen. R.	71⅝
500 Tre 12 ⅌c. Notes	101	50 do	71⅝
1,000 U. S 6s, '81 Coup	98	50 do	71⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s	73	200 do	71¾
1,000 Cal. L'e Bds. 7s	70	50 do	71¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	43	25 Hud. River R.	36¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s	43	50 do	36
7,000 do	45⅝	200 Erie Railroad	19¾
3 000 Mo. State 6s	40	10 do	19¾
1,000 do	39¾	50 do	19⅝
5,000 do	40	50 do	19
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '65	100	50 Mich. Central R.	44¼
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '62	100	100 M. S. & N I. G. S.	38
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89¾	425 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
2,000 do	89¼	50 do	56¾
2,000 do	89	100 do	57
2,000 Cl & T. S. F. B.	75	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	57
1,000 Mich. C. & Ch. 1st		400 Cle. & Tol. R.	23
M. S. F. C. B.	96	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	36¾
2,000 I. L. & W. R. 1st M	95	50 do	36¾
5 Park Bank	96	25 Chi., B. & Q. R.	86
6 Pacific M. S. Co.	65½	10 Del., L. & W. R.	78

WEDNESDAY, May 1—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury, according to telegraphic advice this afternoon, "has advertised for proposals until the 30th inst., unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for nearly fourteen millions of stock of the United States, under the act of June, 1860, authorizing a loan, and proving for the redemption of the Treasury notes." In the absence of the advertisement or other official explanation, it is difficult to understand why the particular authority of June 22, 1860, is now to be availed of, as by the subsequent Act of Feb. 8, 1861, authorizing $25,000,000 New Loan, of which $11,000,000 in stock and $5,000,000 in Treasury Convertible paper has been issued, it was "further enacted that the remainder of the Loan authorized by the Act of June 22, 1860, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the redemption of the Treasury Notes issued under the Act of 17th December, 1860, *and for no other purpose*." As these Treasury Notes bear 10@12 ⅌ cent., and are not due nor likely to return upon the Government for seven or eight months yet, it is possible the Secretary has overlooked the restriction of Feb 8, or that he may construe a clause in the subsequent Act of March 2 as repealing the restriction, and leaving the President of the United States free, after advertising the Loan at par for 30 days, to issue Convertible Treasury paper "for the whole or any part of any of the Loans for which he is now authorized to contract and issue Bonds." The authority for the remaining $9,000,000 under the Act of Feb. 8, requires no more than 10 days advertisement, when if the offers for a Funded Stock, bearing 6 ⅌ cent. interest, are not acceptable, the President may then issue Convertible Treasury paper. The New-York Committee on the subject of the Money wants of the Government, have already taken steps on this part of the Secretary's negotiation, and have recommended the Convertible Treasury paper at par. Both the Government Stocks and Treasury paper of the late issues were firm to-day, and in good request.

The Stock Market of the day was one of the most quiet of the present warlike time. The absence of exciting news and rumors appears to create a dull and gradually lower range of prices on the speculative share-list, while the same cause, so far as it affects the Border-States, tends, on the other hand, to pretty free operations in Virginias, Tennessees, Missouris, &c, and the cash Stock of Virginia being scarce, speculative sales ahead, to be made at all, are put out at 3@5 ⅌ cent. below the price for immediate delivery. The belief gains ground that under the present distracted and revolutionary state of things in that State, the July interest will not be provided, in proper season, in New-York, where the coupons are made payable. There is a good request for Missouris, at about 40 ⅌ cent. Tennessees brought 47¼ cash, and 46 seller 3 days. North Carolinas have recovered to 60, and Louisianas to 45 ⅌ cent. The latter were offered a few days since at 40 ⅌ cent. New-York State Stocks are also in some demand, the short-date 6 ⅌ cents. at par; and there is a little more doing to-day in Railway Mortgages. Among the Railway Shares, Erie fell off to 19@19½ ⅌ cent., the order of assessment, accompanied by the intimation that $550,000 of the old Stock, heretofore supposed to have been held by the Company, is to participate in the reorganization: the same in whole or in part, having been used for purposes of the old corporation, or to free it from liens not included in the mortgages. The Western Shares and New-York Central fell off ¼@¾ ⅌ cent. as compared with Tuesday. The feeling at the close being one of dullness in speculation, rather than heaviness in prices. The following were about the latest figures:

Central	71½	Galena	57
Erie	19¾	Toledo	23¼
Rock Island	37	Michigan Guaranteed	28
Illinois Central	57½	Michigan Central	44⅜
Pacific	65	Reading	31¼
Panama	101	Missouris	39¾

There is nothing new in Money or Foreign Exchange to-day. Lenders outside of Bank are shy of Mercantile paper, though we hear of no important additional failures to-day. Bills on England are 105@106 for Bankers, and 104@105 for good Merchant signatures. The Chicago *Press and Tribune* says of the Illinois Currency:

The six millions of good currency has the following basis:

NORTHERN BONDS.

Illinois State Bonds	$1,993 258
Michigan State Bonds	459,000
Ohio State Bonds	236,905
United States Bonds	928,900
New-York State Bonds	265,500
Iowa State Bonds	75,000
Minnesota State Bonds	40,500
Total	$3,988.598

SOUTHERN BONDS.

Tennessee State Bonds	$1,779,000
Virginia State Bonds	468 000
Louisiana State Bonds	198 500
North Carolina State Bonds	553,550
Missouri State Bonds	278,000
Kentucky State Bonds	49 000
Georgia State Bonds	242 000
Total	$5,598,000

This certainly is a much better showing than most people expected. Of the Southern Stocks, Tennessees are much the largest, and in the judgment of all who know the people and the resources of that State, they are among the best of the Southern Securities. A small part of her debt was incurred, as we learn, for Stock in the State Bank, an institution which has always paid 15 ⅌ cent. dividends. The balance of it was made on account of her Railroads, and is secured by a prior lien upon them at the rate of $10,000 ⅌ mile. The Railways have always promptly paid this interest. These are the kind of Bonds, if we mistake not, which our Auditor holds. If they always do not pay the interest on the bonds promptly, on account of business being so prostrated during the war excitement that they cannot, the State, it is believed, will provide the money, to sustain her credit. Georgia and North Carolina are the next highest on the list, and come what will, confidence is felt that they, having but a small debt, will meet their engagements. Missouri shows but a small amount, and as to Virginia, in our judgment, the poorest and the meanest of the list, let the aggregate of the securities of the banks here can be ne

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICE OF TROW'S DIRECTORY—H. WILSON, COMPILER—NO. 50 GREENE-ST.—NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the canvass for this work will commence on the 2d of May.

Persons doing business down town and residing in the upper part of the City are solicited to leave at their homes full information respecting their business and places of business.

Where several individuals occupy one office, a list should be made out with full particulars, and left for the canvassers.

By this means the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising, both to the compiler and the public, from errors and omissions, may be in a great measure avoided.

The canvassers employed on this work are furnished with written authority, signed by Mr. H. Wilson. They are authorized to receive money for the insertion of names in capital letters, and for extra lines to be inserted in connection with the name, &c., but for no other purpose. They are instructed to leave receipts, with which they are furnished, for all amounts, however small, received by them.

Payment for the book to be made on its delivery; for advertisements in front or back, or colored leaves, after publication, and on presentation of the agreement signed by the advertiser.

JOHN F. TROW Publisher.

FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!
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PUBLISHED BY T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

A NEW SINGING BOOK for Day Schools will be issued about the 25th of April, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, containing about 200 pages of Choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 200,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 36 cents. Liberal discount to the trade.

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS nearly one hundred engravings of the latest Paris fashions, including Bonnets, Mantles, Capes, Sleeves, Trimmings, Children's Garments, &c. Only three cents; sold everywhere; sent postpaid on receipt of six cents. The most cheap and complete Fashion Magazine ever issued. Summer No. now ready. No. 473 Broadway.

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A banjo and twelve lessons
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Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
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What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

SONGS FOR THE TIMES.
The "Star Spangled Banner," with music; "Red White and Blue," "Flag of our Union," &c., on cards and sheets. Wholesale, $1 per 100, and retail. Address C. HARRIS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7 octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
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MR. G. W. F. NUGENT, PROFESSOR OF the piano forte, harmony and composition, has a few hours disengaged. Address No. 21 21-av. Terms $20 per quarter. Mr. Nugent visits Brooklyn Tuesdays and Fridays.] Mr. Nugent's last ballad "The Last Farewell," words by R. Burns, is just out and may be had of H. Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

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A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SECOND-hand pianos, some but little used, very cheap for cash; $40, $60, $90, $100 to $250; or will be rented, and rent applied if purchased. Melodeons cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 448 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

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A LADY OF EDUATION, QUIET DOMESTIC habits, wishes to obtain a situation in which her capabilities as teacher, (of English and music,) companion, or housekeeper might be made available at a moderate compensation; or she would act as copyist or amanuensis. Address, for one week, Miss MARY HOME, New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, A German, having gone through a thorough college education, and being well versed in the Greek, Latin and French languages, also competent to give lessons in mathematics, drawing and music, desires a situation as tutor in a private family. Best of City references will be given. Address C. E., Box No. 899 Post-office.

A LADY NOW TEACHING IN TOWN DESIRES a re-engagement, either in a school or family. can teach well Latin, French and German, and the various branches of English; would prefer an engagement to read English, French and German literature with ladies who have left school. References given. Address R. H., Union-square Post-office.

A CLERGYMAN WHO HAS VISITED Europe, will take charge of two or more young gentlemen in their travels, superintending their studies in such branches as they may desire to pursue during their absence. Best references given. Address S. E., Box No. 2,398 New-York Post-office.

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INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st. or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 yrs. of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st-st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Clyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 6th av., corner of 23d-st., office of J. Rowland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF the MORSON ACADEMY, will receive into his family, to prepare for College or for business, not over six or eight private pupils. Parents who wish for their sons a safe and genial Christian home, in a pleasant village, where they will receive the daily care and instruction of an experienced teacher, may address, for references and further particulars, Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE advertiser, who is pleasantly located in the City, and has a limited number of day pupils, would like to receive into her family two or three children to instruct in the English branches, French and music, if desired. The greatest care will be given to their health and comfort, and no pains will be spared to render them happy and contented. Address L., Box No. 1,732 Post-office

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Fourth term begins April 17, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, IRVINGTON, N.Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STABLINS and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st.; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, on the Palisades, 45 minutes from New-York, offers first class advantages for thorough education, in a healthy locality, near the City. Spring term opens May 1, 1861. Trains from foot Cortlandt-st., on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Address J. A. FOWLER, or WM. B. DWIGHT, Principals. Circulars at Firth, Pond & Co.'s, Broadway.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF 10 years and under at New-Rochelle, near the new Presbyterian Church. The subscriber will hereafter limit his school to lads of this class. For circulars, &c., inquire of A. A. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 17 Broadway, or at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
B. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments, under strictly family influence, is secured at Ravenswood Institute, L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr. BRDWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL—The summer term of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in May. For circulars and references, address the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

A CARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED his Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping to No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st. Brooklyn Academy No. 15 Court st. New pupils received day and evening. Call for circulars. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Coon.—The Twenty-second Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in May. For circulars apply at Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WILLIE, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL—FOR BOYS OR GIRLS, AT Woodbury, Connecticut; beautiful village; every advantage. For circulars, &c., inquire of W. B. HOTCHKISS, office Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For Circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—A first-class institution, in the open country, New-Haven, Conn. Session begins May 6.
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A full stock of NOTIONS, LACES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
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PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
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PINEAPPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
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AT EMBERSON'S, CORNER OF TWENTY-Second-st. and 6th av. from auction,
BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS, FOR LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
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Turbans and all kinds of Straw Goods, from auction, for less than half-price
Flowers and Fans, Infants Medallion Caps.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received, an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKFS, all kinds White Goods bleached and brown, Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Linings, SILKS, CORSETS, Hoop SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also a great variety of buttons, bindings, velvets, belt ribbons, laces, ribbons, dress linings, and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, cotton trimmings, &c. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves and English hosiery, at ELGER'S No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK MARBLE CEMETERY.—An election for officers of the New-York Marble Cemetery, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. G. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant German girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; understands sewing and chamberwork; prefers going into the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 91 19th-st. To be seen two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, where she has lived five years, No 50 West 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as chambermaid; good City reference. Inquire at No. 4 Jane-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid in a respectable family. Inquire No. 571 3d-av., in the cigar store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NATIVE BORN American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist as seamstress or in the laundry; is capable and industrious; will study the interest of her employer; has served three years in her last place, where she can refer; would prefer to have a place where the other help are Protestant. Apply at No. 235 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in the care of children; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 7th-av., near 30th st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Has lived four years in her last place. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; can give good references if required. Call at No. 218 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children. No objection to travel. Can give four years reference. Call at No. 196 East 21st, near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to take care of children or do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good recommendations. Apply at at No. 251 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as seamstress and to take care of children; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 557 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable Protestant young woman; no objection to assist with the children. Apply, for two days, at No. 145 East 29th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 17th st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation; would do chamberwork and sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has lived in good families and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation as chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and laundress; will be well recommended by her former employer, whose house she has had charge of. Apply at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a small, private family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing and plain sewing. Apply at No. 159 Prince-st., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 269 West 35th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference, as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse in a private family. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Has good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days No. 351 7th av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Best of reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at 118 Eldridge-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman: can do all kinds of plain sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen at her present place from 10 to 2, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 East 27th st., in the store near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiting on and doing fine washing, ironing and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 86 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting and to assist in the washing; has no objections to go in the country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 84 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situat on by a young woman, or as nurse and to do sewing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 13 Colon Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; has City reference. Apply at her present employers', No. 45 East 29 h-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wantsd, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook; good City reference from her last place. No. 205 East 21st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country; the best of reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Also a young girl wants a situation as seamstress and assist in chamberwork, or would take a waitress' situation; can fulfill either; has the best of City reference. Both would like to get together. Have no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 126 West 8th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND WOULD take a situation as cook, a steady middle-aged woman of long experience; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts of various kinds pickles and preserves, soups and jellies, boneing and larding; good reference from her last place; to save trouble, would do no washing; none requiring it need call. Can be seen at No. 2 Bowling green.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in best style; as also jellies, blanc manges, cakes, biscuit, pies and soups. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class meat and pastry cook, by one who thoroughly understands the business; no objection to a first class boarding-house in the City or country. The best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 39 5th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook, thoroughly competent in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; first-class references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 4th-av., corner of 8th-st., in the trunk store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS COOK, by an experienced woman; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who understands cooking all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 166 23d st., corner of 2d-av., for two days

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, NURSES, WAITERS GIRLS, HOUSEMAIDS AND LAUNDRESSES.—Situations are wanted for a very large number of excellent domestics, recommended by some of the first families in Brooklyn, many of them being Protestants and really most desirable servants. Gentlemen's family's, in the country can find a better class of servants here, and those more willing to go in the country, than at any other establishment, promptness being our motto. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Fillary-st., Brooklyn, 5th door from Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the best City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, deserts; also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 27th-st. Good City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Also, a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 235 East 20th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RE-spectable woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English and American cookery; has the best city references from her last place; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 13 Minnetta-st., near Bleecker-st, end 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing or would cook, wash and iron for a small private family; is a good baker; best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 180 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; is a good baker; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, pastry; wages $7 to $8; no objection to Staten Island. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; good City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., back room, first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as good plain cook; understands her business; good washer and ironer; good baker of bread; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; has no objection to washing and ironing, if required; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 West 14th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young Scotch woman as a good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 104 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook wash and iron, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a small private family. City references. Call for two days at No. 222 West 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as laundress, by a capable woman with best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 31 Marion-st., corner of Spring, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to go into the country. good City references. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable young girls, situations, one as competent cook and to do the washing and ironing of a small family; the other, as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist, if required, in the washing and ironing; both have lived for the last five years together, in the one family; the best of City reference for the last five years can be given from their last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., third floor. Room No. 13.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and fine washer; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 131 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID &c.—TWO young woman want situations, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both wish to live in one family. Call at No. 36 State st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted by a first class cook and housekeeper, and understands French cooking, pastry, creams and preserves. Inquire at No. 130 6th av., corner of 10th-st., one who has good city reference.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, the other as laundress or would do chamberwork and fine washing; have the best of City reference, and have no objections to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., between Prince and Spring.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—A LADY GIVing up housekeeping wishes to procure situations for two servants; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 43 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; has the best of reference from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 133 Reade-st., a few doors from Hudson-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, well disposed girl, with undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, or first-class laundress; an excellent hand over milk and butter, of obliging disposition. Apply at No. 358 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as a first-rate cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to going in the country; good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and to do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 16th st., between Avenues C and B, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, tidy girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best of City references; six years in one place

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER—THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN—THE STARS AND STRIPES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CAPITOLA—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to call for proposals, to be received until the 30th inst, unless the whole should be sooner taken at par, for about $14,000,000 United States Stock. This call is made under the act of June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. There is not the slightest doubt that this stock will be taken up immediately. Matters in and about Washington continue much the same as reported yesterday. The Government now feels itself entirely secure, and no more troops beside those now actually on their way, will probably be required there. This will account for the turning back of some of the Pennsylvania regiments, whose services can be rendered more effective in some other direction. Reports continue to reach the Capital that large bodies of Secessionists are gathering in Virginia preparatory to an attack, but military men express the opinion that there is very little danger of one being made immediately.

The "Congress" of the Confederate States, according to proclamation, met at Montgomery on Monday, and JEFF. DAVIS delivered his Message. He announces the ratification of the permanent Constitution by a sufficient number of States to render its adoption a matter of fact, and says it now only remains to elect officers under its provisions. President LINCOLN'S Proclamation calling for troops he characterizes as a declaration of war, and he comes to the conclusion that it will be necessary, in order to meet probable contingencies, to replenish the Southern treasury. He does not, however, suggest any method by which this highly desirable end can be accomplished. He states that Commissioners have been sent to **England, France,** Prussia and Belgium, to ask **recognition for the Confederacy as one of the family of nations, and recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents.** So far as France is concerned, a letter which we publish this morning, narrating an official conversation between the American Minister at Paris and M. THOUVENEL, will be calculated to dispel any hopes Mr. JEFF. DAVIS may have entertained in that direction. The defection of Virginia, through the efforts of Mr STEPHENS, is announced, with an intimation that other Border States will soon follow. The Message closes with a flourish over the bombardment of Fort Sumter, (not a word is said about Fort Pickens) a glorification of Southern patriotism and indignation of war, except to defend Southern homes and independence, which, however, they have not a shadow of hazards.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, arrived at the port yesterday, from the Tortugas, whither she was dispatched on Sunday, April 7, with troops, Government stores, ammunition, &c., for the relief of Fort Pickens. She brings the gratifying intelligence that that post was thoroughly reinforced on the 16th of April, three days after the evacuation of Fort Sumter, by throwing into it a large number of officers and men. The disembarkation of the troops from the *Atlantic* commenced late in the evening, under Col. BROWN and Capt. MEIGGS, who were the first to reach the fort and surprise Lieut. SLEMMER with freshly-arrived troops. The majority of the officers and soldiers were landed before midnight, and were safely in the fort. The remaining troops were landed on the morning of the 17th, excepting the artillery of Capt. BARRY'S company, who, with their horses, were landed on the beach on the afternoon of the 18th. Seven of the horses were lost, a part dying on the passage, and others being drowned in landing. Fort Pickens is now impregnable. Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* were Capts MEIGGS and WALKER, and Lieuts. RHEO, PARKER, GORDON and SAINT, United States Navy.

An important order from the War Department, a brief notice of which has heretofore been made, constitutes three new Military Departments, the first of which comprises the District of Columbia, according to its original boundary, Fort Washington and the country adjacent, and the State of Maryland as far as Bladensburgh, inclusive. The second is the Department of Annapolis, with the head quarters at that city, and including the country for twenty miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to Washington, as far as Bladensburgh; and the third is the Department of Pennsylvania, and includes that State, Delaware and all of Maryland not included in the other two. The same order transfers the Annapolis Naval School to Fort Adams.

The new Federal officers appointed for the port of Baltimore assumed their places yesterday, and no disturbance occurred. The Federal flag was raised on the Custom-house and the Post office at noon, amid demonstrations of enthusiasm on the part of a large crowd assembled to witness the ceremony, who joined with a will in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." After the crowd dispersed, a secession sympathizer cut the halyards of the flag, and it came down, but the man was immediately arrested, and the Police were forced to imprison him to save him from the wrath of the Union men. The flag was immediately raised again, and nailed to its place. Judge BOND, of the Criminal Court in Baltimore, yesterday charged the Grand Jury in reference to the late riot, and instructed them to inquire into the circumstances attending it, that the guilty may be punished.

A letter which we publish this morning, describing the condition of Fort McHenry at the time of the late disturbances in Baltimore, will attract attention. It will be seen from it that had the Secessionists at that time undertaken its capture, they would have found little difficulty in effecting their object. Now, however, the case is different. In addition to the reinforcements previously noticed, our Baltimore correspondent informs us that yesterday several companies of the Fourth Artillery were thrown into the Fort, under the command of Major MORRIS.

The steamship *Brenville*, Capt. GIFFORD, which was chartered to convey the Second Division of the Rhode Island Regiment to Washington, returned here yesterday, and reports that she landed the troops at the Washington Navy-yard, all in excellent health and spirits, on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. There were no fortifications on on either side of the Potomac or Chesapeake in Secessionist hands. Five thousand troops, it was reported, were to be thrown into Alexandria on Tuesday, by direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. J. L. MCDONALD brought the mails from the troops in Washington.

The mails by the *Arabia*, which arrived here last evening, furnish some additional matters of interest. The London *Times*, commenting upon the announcement of the departure of the *Atlantic* and other vessels from New York for the South, infers that the expedition was destined for the support of Gen HOUSTON and the Union party in Texas, a step which it approves; while it strongly deprecates a hostile repressive policy on the part of the Lincoln Administration. The Spanish seizure of Santo Domingo continues to attract the attention of English journalists, who think the great Powers will decline to sanction the annexation. A rumor of another Carlist attempt in Spain, headed by DON JUAN BOURBON, appears in the London *Advertizer*.

By the arrival of the brig *T. B. Watson*, Capt. MUNDAY, we have advices from Porto Cabello to April 16. Produce arrivals were small. Prices rule high. A new ministry has been formed at Caracas. Gen. PAEZ accepted the appointment of General-in-Chief of the armies, and will soon start for the Eastern provinces with the object of coming to some understanding with Gen LOTILLO, one of the most important chiefs of the Revolution Party.

The Convention for framing a new charter for the City, met yesterday at noon in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, and effected a temporary organization by the election of ANDRE FROMENT as Chairman, and Mr. A. BUTLER as Secretary. A Committee of six, headed by E. F. PURDY as Chairman, was appointed to present the names of permanent officers for the Convention, and also to draft rules and regulations for their government when in session. After some desultory conversation the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

In the action of BOYD *vs.* COLT, tried before Justice WELLS at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, and which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, the jury now rendered a verdict for $755 20 against the Colonel. Mr ANDREW J. HACKLEY pleaded guilty on the indictment for criminal contempt in the Court of Over and Terminer, by arrangement with the District-Attorney—it being understood that no judgment should be pronounced until the Court of Appeals shall have passed upon his case. If that Court should decide in his favor, of course there will be no sentence.

The Stock Market was unusually quiet for war times yesterday. Governments firm; State Stocks, in fair inquiry; Railway Shares, *last* ¾ cent. lower than on Tuesday. No change in Money or Bills on England.

Cotton was heavy and drooping yesterday. Light transactions were reported in Breadstuffs, prices of the principal kinds on which favored buyers. Provisions were less active, and Pork was decidedly lower. The demand for Groceries was restricted. Whisky declined 1c. per gallon. Hay was in fair request. Freights were dull and rates again reduced. The changes in other branches of business were not important.

At the Live Stock Market prices have favored sellers for a week past, and all kinds of animals have advanced except live hogs, which are in excess of the present demand and are selling at a decline of about 1c. ₱ lb. live weight. The receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,942 beef cattle; 81 milch cows, 507 veal calves; 6,051 sheep and lambs, and 7,900 live hogs. The increased consumption from the outgoing of large bodies of troops at this point, the opening of a demand for fresh beef at Washington, and at other points now cut off from the usual supplies from Virginia and other Western points, favorably affect the New-York markets, and still better demand is looked for as soon as the height of the shad season is past, and the lord supplies of beef are exhausted. Only about 500 head of cattle remained unsold at the opening of the second day of the cattle market yesterday. Prices were 1c. ₱ lb. better than at the previous market. Milch cows sell quicker. Veals are a trifle better in price. Sheep are 25c. ₱ head higher.

Jeff. Davis and How to Fight Him.

JEFF DAVIS, the arch-rebel of the South, is as wary as he is wicked. Let us be well assured of this. There is, for the moment, a lull in his war-notes. His poor tool, the Executive of Virginia, through whose territory alone the United States Government can be assailed in any vital point, ostentatiously declares that *he* "will not allow Washington City to be attacked from the soil of Virginia!" A mean, false varlet, this LETCHER! He and his adhering portion of Virginia belong to JEFF. DAVIS as completely as Faust belonged to the Devil. And JEFF. DAVIS has drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard.

We repeat, the arch-rebel is as wary as he is wicked. He wants time. He lacks arms. He has no provisions. His finances are feeble. But he has risked fortune, fame, honor and life upon his reckless election, and will he—can he—dare he turn back? But he is not yet ready to move forward.

JEFF. DAVIS lacks arms, lacks provisions, lacks money. He therefore is a disgraced and ruined man unless he can gain time to manufacture guns and gunpowder, gain time to collect sub-sist nce from afar, and be permitted *to choose his own ground for fighting.* This last is an overwhelming necessity for JEFF. DAVIS, and the moment it is denied him his heart is broken, and his Government will dissolve. It is therefore precisely the point in which the arch-rebel must and will be thwarted.

Mr. JEFF. DAVIS *wishes to be invaded from the North.* Why? Because the Border Slave States are full of fighting men. The people of these States are indeed the most formidable fighting men in the world. In case of their invasion, they will be fighting on their own soil, for their homes and firesides; while the United States forces will be fighting away from home. And every mile advanced into the Border States, will be increasing the number of enemies on flank and rear, who will harass and sting, like bees from a shaken hive. More; while the Border State forces are resisting, JEFF. DAVIS can be rolling upon all the railroads every disposable fighting man from all the Gulf States, so that the invading army must confront the military power *of the entire South*, while it is literally hewing its way through a hostile local population. And yet more: while the fighting men of the South are thus contesting every inch of advance across their northern border, their homes are quiet, their plantations unarmed only by the peaceful plow; and rice and bread, and sugar and cotton are grown in peace, to sub-ist the Southern army in its northern zone.

That the United States must invade Virginia and become possessed of Richmond, is most certain. That JEFF. DAVIS will be delighted to hear it, is also true, because we have sketched his programme of the campaign to the letter, just as he wants it. But while he thinks to offer battle on the Northern line of Virginia, and to make a feint of retreating towards Richmond and tempting on the elated army of the Union until he can flank it from Norfolk and York River on the east, and from Harper's Ferry and Winchester on the west, and then annihilate it, he forgets that his whole army, his people, his country, are *already flanked by the sea-coast and the Gulf*, and that no army will advance upon Richmond until every soldier of the Gulf States is fully employed at home, in saving from Union armies that will hang upon their coasts, the plantations and the *animate property* on whose products the South expects to live! Here is a flanking movement that ends the war, if we may so speak, before it has fairly begun. It serves the double purpose, too, of blockade and invasion. It forces the Secession Armies to gather and encamp in the lagoons and morasses of the coast, while the Union Armies *have good health on ship-board.* It transfers the theatre of war to a region that the Northern half of the Gulf States dare not risk their lives in; and yet if the invasion is unresisted there, the Confederate States must fall in remediless ruin. With a vigorous prosecution of the war in this direction, Mr. JEFF. DAVIS is a lost man—his petty despotism is doomed. England and France have failed him. His King Cotton has proved to be King Log. The navies of England and France will not keep his ports open. His cotton (what little may be grown,) will not be exported, and the first coupon on his recent loan, secured by the export duty on cotton will never be paid. The seas and the Gulf are still ruled by the glorious Stars and Stripes, and just where JEFF. DAVIS is merely a pirate, to be hung at the yard-arm, the Union is one of the mighty nations of the earth, ready to pour out on his exposed flank, among his helots and against his homes, armies great enough to appal and paralyze a half million of his swordsmen.

The world knows that any army that can be outflanked is lost. The only question in waging war against JEFF. DAVIS is this; shall we, by invading the territory that he controls, expose our armies to defeat, or to decimation at least; or shall we avail ourselves of our vast marine, capable of transferring *to his flank* a dozen thousand men if necessary, in two or three divisions, threatening him in quarters he will know not till too late to repel, and thus distracting and harassing his marauders to retreat to his Northern strongholds and seize them without danger and almost without resistance?

Let DAVIS collect his army in Virginia, and one gun from a Union fleet in Berwick's Bay or off Pensacola or Charleston, will send his men flying South in shuddering horror, to save shrieking families and scattering slaves! Western Virginia meanwhile lifts the banner of the Union, and cuts off the infatuated revolutionists of Richmond. And WINFIELD SCOTT, by popular acclaim and without the loss of a soldier, may march to that ancient city, and proclaim an amnesty to repentant treason, or what is better, freedom from military despotism to an over-awed and over-ridden, but ever loyal people. To this speedy solution of a disturbing problem, a wise Administration may soon conduct us.

How to Hold Virginia.

Not an instant should be lost in repeating upon the soil of Virginia the experiment so successfully tried upon Maryland—the presence of an armed force sufficient to put down the mob, now as rampant in the former State as it was a few days ago in the latter. Reason is returning to Maryland, simply by a demonstration of force, without ready menacing her metropolis, or without firing a gun. The recent election there showed how contemptible, in point of numbers, was the mob that seized upon Baltimore—but one quarter of its male population. Yet this miserable minority would have held the city indefinitely had not the strong arm of Government been seen coming to the aid of the law-and order loving citizens. In a week more reason will assume her sway in Maryland. Her public highways will be opened and safe for the unarmed traveler. Commerce and trade will resume their wonted operations. The mechanic and farmer will return to their avocations, while to all the experience of the past ten days will be a horrible dream never again to be repeated.

Secession in every State is just what it was in Maryland—a mob. This is the emphatic statement of the Union members of the Convention at Richmond. The army stationed at Washington should immediately advance South to act as a local police. The mob at Richmond would prove to be as cowardly and contemptible as at Baltimore. We are confident that a body of troops sufficient to crush opposition, would meet with no effective resistance, and perhaps none whatever. Eastern Virginia has only 500,000 whites. A considerable portion of these are loyal. A mob, existing in open violation of the laws, is always cowardly. A dozen policemen are enough to confront and subdue one composed of thousands, because they know the majesty of the law is against them, and must subdue them at last.

In the case of Virginia, another reason for prompt action on the part of Government is the gallant stand taken by the Western portion of the State, which is loyal to the core, and only wants a proper recognition of their loyalty to take care not only of itself, but assist in a demonstration against the Eastern, which is the seditious portion of it. The majority of the people of Virginia to-day are not disloyal. They may be overborne for the moment, but would earnestly hail and sustain an advance of Federal troops. We have evidence of this too direct and palpable to be doubted.

The saving of Virginia depends solely upon prompt action at Washington. There is not the slightest doubt of this. But there are other imperative reasons for a decisive movement. In Virginia we break the back of secession in every Southern State. This can be done in the next sixty days. Let these elapse without doing anything and no effectual movement can be made by land till October or November. By that time secession will have ten-fold its present strength. The great want of the enemy is further time for preparation, and to consolidate a mob into something like order. Our lethargy has made it what it is. We must not encourage its further progress, but deal with it henceforth as *treason.* Every man taken in open arms against the Government should be *hung.* The prompt punishment of a few traitors would save the lives of thousands of innocent men. A Government that has no power, or that will not put forth any, is not a Government. A Government holding intercourse, and maintaing amicable relations with those seeking to destroy it, courts its own destruction. We trust our own will instantly wake up to a sense of the emergency, and know for the future but one duty—the prompt and energetic enforcement of the laws irrespective of persons or consequences.

Is Tennessee in the Union.

It is generally supposed that Tennessee is yet one of the United States, but Messrs. SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE, of Memphis, seem to entertain a contrary opinion, as will be seen from the appended letter which they write to their creditors in this City:

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

Messrs. —— —— & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Our note due you to-day we have refused paying, *not for the want of means*, but you or your section are waging war upon us, and henceforth *we pay nothing to an one North, until this conflict ceases.* When over we are ready to remit every dollar with interest.

We would remark, that we have never before suffered our paper returned, nor have we ever in any commercial crisis failed to pay at maturity; but this is different from a monetary crisis. We are enemies in war, friends in peace. Yours respectfully,

SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE.

Messrs. SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE show a remarkable alacrity in seizing upon excuses to swindle their creditors. If their paper never has been unpaid before, it has probably been because they thought they could make more by waiting. In this instance, we understand, they took good care not to send the document until they had secured a large consignment of dry goods, which left this City only a few days ago. Merchants in the extreme South, we are assured, write generally regretting inability to pay, and promising to do so at the earliest possible moment. Messrs. SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE put their refusal to pay upon no such ground.

Mails in the Seceded States.

We shall be glad indeed when we hear that the Administration has concluded that hostilities exist, and that it has begun to *originate* measures of national defence. So far, everything has been done on the suggestion or compulsion of the enemy, or in appeasement of the constant clamor of the people. The Administration has been kept in the midst of surprises, by demands of the country that it move forward. Now let the Administration take its true place, and keep the people surprised by the rapidity and vigor of its actions.

Can any good reason be given why the mails should not be suspended instantly throughout the seceded States? As an aid of commerce, the mails between the United States and the Confederate States are now useless, for credit has perished and with it the agencies by which credit is sustained. As the medium of communication between families and friends, the continued running of the mails would be a convenience, but national exigencies must override individual benefits.

The Government at Washington cannot rely upon the Southern mails for knowledge of war movements, because letters coming North are subject to violation in the enemy's country, and thus most important information is liable to be betrayed to our injury. The Southern newspapers that reach us by the mails are irregular and unreliable in their arrival, and their important contents nearly always anticipated by travelers or by telegraphic dispatches. Besides, most of the State deliberations of the Southern Confederacy are now conducted in secrecy, and nothing reaches the light but what is entirely safe to be known, and therefore not of vital interest to us.

On the other hand, the mails now carried by the United States through the seceded States are of the highest importance to the people and Government of those States. By means of the mails they correspond rapidly with each other, effect all their military combinations, send abroad into remote counties their calls for volunteers, gather in supplies for their troops, keep up their own internal commerce,—for we are told they keep mercantile faith with each other,—and get from the Northern papers, so unlike their own, the fullest and minutest details of the purposes of the United States Government.

This is not all. The mails in the South are made the means of dogging the steps of Northern men retreating from that semi-barbarous land. Through the mails they obtain constant communications of traitors residing in Northern cities, where, from the toleration of the people, and the great difficulty of detection, they remain in comparative safety. And, finally, the stages that are kept running through extended and sparsely-settled districts of the Confederate States by help of the Federal bounty they receive, furnish cheap means of travel for the emissaries, commissioners and agents of the Confederate rebels, that they ought not to possess. The South, that so long held control of the Federal Government, always kept the Post office Department in the hands of Southern men, and, by this means, they annually squandered millions of dollars in keeping up profitless stage routes for the benefit of their own people. And they are still enjoying this bounty.

As a war measure, the immediate withdrawal of the mails from the seceded States would be a terrible blow to them. It would at once throw them into inextricable confusion, and involve them in endless embarrassments and expense. The shutting off the gas in a crowded hall at night, would aptly illustrate, in its effects, the dismay and confusion that would follow. Panic alarms would fill the land. Couriers galloping to and fro, to have orders, and dropping half-finished accounts of their mission and imperfect statements of the condition of the country, would excite to the highest pitch the popular tumult, and prepare the bewildered people for anything but the calm action and energy, that are necessary to render them available to their leaders.

It might be desirable to maintain two or three great through routes from New-York and Washington to the principal Southern cities. But that the entire network of mails now reaching every village, hamlet and cross-roads of the seceded States, and costing millions of dollars to the United States, should be instantly withdrawn, we have not the shadow of a doubt. The people of the United States, who are taxed to pay the cost of these mails to the rebels, demand that they be suspended. They have better uses for their money than to have it paid out for the benefit of those who are in arms against the Government, and seeking its absolute overthrow, who rob the mails at will, who prohibit them from answering their National object of conveying *all mail matter* that any citizen chooses to send, or another chooses to take and read; and who only use them to subvert the Government which through its munificence is paying the cost of them.

Fort Pickens.

We hope to hear very soon that Fort Pickens has dispersed the rebels who have been erecting fortifications in its vicinity, and retaken Fort Barrancas and the Pensacola Navy-yard. The *Atlantic* yesterday brought us news that forces have been thrown into the fort quite sufficient for the accomplishment of this object; and the recent reports of the condition of the besieging force encourage the belief that the Government property at that point might be retaken without any serious difficulty.

We take it for granted that the Commandor at Fort Pickens has not received orders to act solely on the defensive,—and to await an actual attack before firing a gun. The time for this policy has gone by. At the outset of our difficulties, and while there was room for hope that war might be averted, it was probably wise. It had the effects, at all events, of throwing the entire responsibility of the actual war upon the rebels, and that result was worth, perhaps, the very large price it cost. But this point is settled. They have commenced the war, and all that now remains is to see whether they are to have it all their own way or not.

Besides, it is a great mistake to suppose that a defensive policy requires us in every instance to await a blow. The blow has been struck,—the war has been commenced,—the rebels have evinced their determination to destroy the Government if it is in their power. All we have to do now is to defend ourselves by crippling our assailants. Let us strike wherever we can hit hardest. Washington may be best defended at Richmond. The Government would best protect itself by striking a deadly blow at the heart of JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy. Ten thousand troops thrown into the heart of Georgia, and as many more into Louisiana, would be a better guarantee for the safety of the Capital than 50,000 soldiers encamped around it. The seizure of Richmond, and the destruction or conversion to government purposes, of the enormous iron works and powder mills in that city, which are now making enormous quantities of arms and munitions for the Southern States, would be the best defensive measure which the President could adopt.

If Fort Pickens can possibly destroy the batteries that have been erected against it, we hope no time will be lost in doing it. Our people demand *some* positive, vigorous action on the part of the Government. They are tired of defeats. We have had so many, and in such quick succession, that they are becoming monotonous. Let us have a change.

A War for Defence.

To that point, where forbearance ceased to be possible, the great body of the loyal population of the country disbelieved in the approach of war. This disbelief was founded upon a just appreciation of the superior resources at the command of the Government, and its ability, by the easiest exercise of its powers, to repress insurrection and restore order, and a doubt whether the madness of the South had proceeded so far as to impel it to challenge the corrective faculties of the supreme authority. But the moment these grounds of doubt and hesitation were shown to be baseless, and war became plainly inevitable, public opinion with a unanimity unparalleled in history, swept to another conclusion, namely, that this war should be as short as the comparative resources of the loyal and rebel powers might authorize. Peace was primarily sought because it rendered practicable an early restoration of commerce, industry and enterprise to their customary channels. But when the hope of peace vanished, universal sense pointed to a short war as the most available path to the recovery of social order and prosperity.

Where a struggle between parties proportioned to each other as are the Government at Washington and the autocracy at Montgomery becomes inevitable, its duration is always determinable by the strongest of the two. It is on the battle-field as on the chess-board; the ablest player, if he restricts himself to the defensive, exposes himself to almost certain defeat. In refraining from the attack, he voluntarily abandons two-thirds of his strength. If in the present contest between the Government and the rebels, the former confine its energies to the establishment of defensive lines; to the protection of the Capital; to the retention of the forts; to measures, in short, which extend no further than the preservation of the *status quo*; the odds of the conflict at once transfer themselves to the side of the insurgents, and we have a war terminable only at the will of the weaker side. If, on the other hand, Government assumes the offensive; before the rebels rally their forces, if it breaks up their rendezvous, occupies the intended battle-ground, and strips them of the all-important strategical point formed by the junction of the Tennessee and North Carolina Railroads, whereby the insurgent armies of the Gulf States will else be united with those of the Atlantic States, their project of the campaign will be defeated, and defection punished. So long as the Federal troops in sufficient force hold the Valley of the James River, while the Federal fleets blockade Southern ports and threaten the rebel cities, we have the monster of secession by the throat, with power to end it at will. A war, therefore, to be short, must be sudden and must be offensive. The alternative is the reckless expense of loyal lives to save those of traitors; the needless exhaustion of our resources, and that permanent damage to every material interest of the law-abiding States which a protracted contest must inflict.

Let us have no misunderstanding about phrases. Whatever character this war may take—though it penetrate to the heart of the hostile country, though it omit to protect loyal rights of property, though it seize and retain wide districts necessary to guarantee our permanent military supremacy,—it is still in its very essence a defensive war. It is a war to defend the country from disintegration; the Constitution from overthrow; the laws from contempt; society from dissolution. It is a war of patriotism against rebellion; of government against anarchy; of the benignest idea against the hostility of despotism. If to describe advanced and energetic treatment of the national disease, we have referred to it as an offensive warfare, the expression is purely military. In the moral controversy there is no action on Government, in deference to the manifest will of the people can take, which in the sight of God and mankind will not be in the highest sense defensive. Humanity and interest are both best served by that decided policy, which shall soonest give us not merely a truce, but a permanent and wholesome peace.

An Enemy at their Doors.

The Mississippi River is now at its annual flood, and is threatening the low lands of the South. We learn from the St. Louis papers that the Mississippi at that point is very high and rising. Boats that have just reached St. Louis from New-Orleans report the Lower Mississippi very full, and a great many plantations below Cairo under water. The Lower Ohio is very high. The Illinois River is out of its banks. The Upper Mississippi is rising rapidly at Keokuk, and swelling slowly from St. Paul down. The "June rise" of the Missouri River has not commenced pouring out its mighty flood, but as the snows on the Great Plains were deep during the past Winter, the torrent will be great when it comes, and the danger of general overflow, when it is added to the already swollen Mississippi, will be imminent.

Inasmuch as the Mississippi River is one of the most dangerous agencies that may be employed against the welfare and wealth of the South, it is well to make a note of the coming flood.

HOW THE CHIVALRY PAY THEIR DEBTS.—The following is a paragraph from a letter received by WM. HALL & SON, from a debtor in South Carolina:

SOUTH CAROLINA, Friday, April 19, 1861.

I decline the payment, as hostilities exist between our Government and the United States. *I intend to invest in the stock of the Confederate States* until we get settled. On the restoration of peaceful relations, I will pay the principal and interest.

I am, truly yours.

This is in strict conformity with the progress of the secession movement from the beginning. It has been based on robbery from the very start. It could get no foothold at all until two or three of its secret agents in the Cabinet had placed within its reach the arms, money and vessels of the Government. The rebels stole these and were thus enabled to set up in business. The only strength their movement possesses is what it derives from the property it has stolen. They drill their troops with stolen muskets. They bombarded Fort Sumter with stolen cannon. It is not at all surprising that they should pay their soldiers with money stolen from Northern creditors.

LET THE DEAD BURY THE DEAD.—The *Tribune* of yesterday made a very energetic protest against the election of Mr. JAMES LAWTON, of New-Rochelle, to a vacant post in the in the American Institute, on the ground that he is a Secessionist. We are requested to state that this is entirely untrue. Mr. L. was, and is, a Democrat, and while this was a political question, he acted with those who believed the demands of the South to be just. But when the rebels put themselves in open hostility against the Government, Mr. LAWTON, with the great body of his party, came promptly to the support of the Government, and has done everything in his power to make that support effective.

We certainly do not see the justice of such a protest as the *Tribune* has felt called upon to make. There are but two parties in the country now—those who are for the Flag, and those who are against it; and it seems unjust to go back to the political contests of the past, to create new divisions.

THERE AND HERE.—The Boston *Courier* has the following paragraph.

"The demand for newspapers has never before been so great in the United States. The circulation of the Boston *Courier* has increased over *three hundred copies* within the past two weeks."

The same effect has been produced in New-York. The circulation of the TIMES has increased *forty thousand* within the same time,—and the only reason it has not increased more is because we have not machinery to print more.

FORT MCHENRY.—It is not necessary to call attention to the letter from Fort McHenry, which is published in another part of this morning's TIMES. The statements which it embodies are sufficiently startling to command attention. It is understood now that the fort has been reinforced, and that it is fully prepared to resist any attack that may be made upon it. This letter, however, shows the narrow escape we have had in saving it from the hands of the enemy.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We publish this morning a very full and picturesque description, from our correspondent with the Seventh Regiment, of their journey to the Capital. Although the leading incidents of the trip are already known, this letter will still be read with interest.

OHIO IN THE FIELD.—The *State Journal* states that *eighty-one thousand men* have offered their services to Gov. DENNISON, thirty-one thousand of whom have been assured that their services may be needed.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Official Declaration of the French Government in Regard to the Southern Confederacy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The American Minister at Paris, Mr. FAULKNER, has just had an official interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. THOUVENEL, on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. At this interview, if we are correctly informed, Mr. FAULKNER went in obedience to the State Department at Washington, to carry a copy of the President's Inaugural Address, to officially announce the accession of the new Government at Washington, and to represent to M. THOUVENEL the line of policy the new Government intended to adopt, so far as their policy was decided upon.

Mr. FAULKNER informed the Minister that he was instructed to say that the President's policy was to be found in the Inaugural Address in full, but in brief, on the question of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the President held that there was no *fait accompli* as yet, and that to recognize the Confederacy under the present state of things, would be not only illegal, but an act of bad faith to a friendly Power, desirous and anxious of settling its own internal affairs in its own way. Mr. FAULKNER also devolved before the Minister the able views of the question which he has before uttered, and which have been already published in the TIMES, and finished by protesting in the most solemn manner against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the new Minister, Mr. DAYTON, should arrive. Mr FAULKNER said, in substance:

"This is the last time, most probably, I shall have the honor of communicating officially with your Excellency on this or any other subject, as I leave for my home in a short time, and I wish now to protest most energetically, in the name of my Government, against any recognition of the new American Confederacy until at least my successor, a gentleman of great ability and of high personal worth, and who will naturally come fully prepared to present to you the views of the Government of Washington, shall have arrived."

M. THOUVENEL then demanded to know if the Cabinet at Washington were not divided in sentiment on this question of recognition? To which the American Minister replied, that under any circumstances the members of the American Cabinet were only advisory officers, and that with the President remained the initiative and the responsibility of public acts such as these. That these were the President's views, and that these alone were to be taken as guides in diplomatic transactions.

M. THOUVENEL then said that *the Government of the United States need not have any apprehension of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of France.* It was not the habit of the French Government to act hastily in questions of so delicate a nature. He pointed out the case of Italy, where apparently there could be no special objection to the recognition, and yet from prudential motives the recognition was withheld. The French Government, added M. THOUVENEL, sees the present dissension in America with pain, and not only would desire to see the broken elements reunited, but would never step in by any act whatever to widen the division or add fuel to the flames.

At the same time M. THOUVENEL said that the practice of France, as indeed of most of the European Powers, was now clearly understood in these cases of recognition of new Governments. A Government once clearly established beyond dispute was a Government *de facto*, and must be recognized; and when the new American Government arrived at that point, he presumed, although he had no right now to prejudice the future, it would be recognized.

M. THOUVENEL then demanded information on the subject of the new tariff, which he said so deeply affected French commerce. Mr. FAULKNER informed him that from indications from Washington he believed there would be an extra session of Congress, and that the tariff would be modified—a declaration which gave the Foreign Secretary great satisfaction, and induced him to say to Mr. FAULKNER that at the next meeting of the Cabinet he would be pleased to report this hope to the Emperor and his colleagues in the Government.

Mr. THOUVENEL assured Mr. FAULKNER that up to the present time he had not been spoken to by any one on the subject of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

We have thus the gratification of stating that

up to the last moment every step has been taken by Mr. FAULKNER which the occasion required, and that in all probability the manner of reception of DUDLEY MANN & Co. has already been decided on by the French Government. We think we have no reason for fear as to the nature of this reception. MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT McHENRY.

Curious Revelations of the Recent Defenceless Condition of Fort McHenry.

FORT MCHENRY, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

"The Star Spangled Banner" still waves over the parade ground of Fort McHenry. The safety of this fortification is due to good fortune and nothing else, for the murderous assault of the Baltimoreans on the Massachusetts Volunteers, last Friday week, took the officers here completely by surprise, and had the rabble extended their operations to embrace this fort, they could have taken it without the slightest trouble.

On the 19th inst. we had not a single mortar in position for firing, nor was there a single round of grape or canister for the heavy guns, although three months had elapsed since the preparations for defending the fort hao begun. In fact, while civil war was raging in Baltimore, not even our sentinels on post had their muskets loaded nor was there a field-piece to protect our flanks or curtains, nor a grenade to throw over our walls against the assailants. The telegraphic reports of our shelling the City of Baltimore were totally without foundation, such a step being physically impossible. The only pieces of ordnance here which can throw a shell into the city are two ten-inch sea-coast mortars, and for them there are neither carriages, platforms nor fuzes. We have neither carriages nor ammunition for our forty-two pounders, but we have six thousand *eighteen pound balls* and not a *gun of that calibre* at the post. For want of carriages two-thirds of our heavy guns are dismounted, and after *our* first discharge most of the other third are likely to be in the same condition.

On Saturday, the 20th, we were informed, both by official letters from the Baltimore Board of Police and by private messengers from Union men in the city, an assault would be attempted on the fort that night. Hasty preparations were made to repel an attack of that kind, but fortunately the night passed off without any hostile demonstration. A thousand determined men, with firemen's ladders, could have captured us.

On Monday, the 22d, a messenger was dispatched to Washington City to inform the authorities of our condition, and to endeavor to procure gun-carriages, tar-bees and ammunition, which ought to have been sent three months ago. The messenger found everybody at Washington completely absorbed in their own local affairs; nobody knew anything about us. Some supposed we were worsted by Maryland troops, others that we had been reinforced by Rhode Island volunteers. After a long search, the requisition which had been made in January for ordnance, and not filled, was found. Then the Chief of Staff inquired very innocently of the messenger where the articles could be got, and finally wound up by informing the messenger that it was very doubtful whether the articles could be furnished to us, and that we must get along the best way we could. Sure enough, we haven't got these articles, nor are we likely to, while the Confederate Army, by robbing our South-ern forts and arsenals, has supplied itself abundantly.

On Friday (the 26th inst.) a propeller from Annapolis brought up here Col. KEYES, of Gen. Scott's staff, accompanied by Lieut. SNYDER of the Engineers, and guarded by Capt. HADDOS' company of Massachusetts volunteers. Col. KEYES has a kind of roving commission from the Lieutenant-General, and came up to see how we were getting along. During his stay here his guard was cooped up on the boiler-deck of the propeller, with every aperture closed, for fear the Baltimore chivalry might discover there were Massachusetts soldiers in the harbor. This company would have been a very useful acquisition to our slender forces but the Colonel declined leaving them, on the ground that Massachusetts men would be peculiarly obnoxious to the patriotic citizens of Baltimore.

Dispairing of getting any mortar beds from the arsenals, tin carpenters were on Wednesday set to work making wooden ones, and some from boards being necessary, the Quartermaster in Baltimore was requested to supply them, but on being informed of the purpose for which they were intended, he declined, stating that the Ordnance Department ought to furnish them, and it was only by the messenger's declaiming any positive knowledge of the object that they could be obtained. The nearest ordnance officer is in Washington, and communication with that point is cut off. This is "red tape" with a vengeance.

Both the surgeon and the engineer officer on duty at this fort reside in the City of Baltimore, and in the case of an attack we should be deprived of the services of both of them. I believe they both think it would be a violation of all the rules of civilized warfare for us to fire on a city containing women and children; but we have women and children here who are as dear to their husbands and fathers as the ladies of Baltimore can be to their families.

If we are to have war with the South, we must have Generals who combine *activity* with military knowledge. If our present Generals are opposed to BEAUREGARD and BRAGG, "*effete* seniority" must yield to energetic youth. It is no reproach to our present crop of Generals to assert that age has disqualified them for active service. All the most successful chieftains the world has seen have been young men. ALEXANDER the Great conquered the world and died before he was thirty two; JULIUS CESAR died at fifty-six, the conqueror of five hundred battles; HANNIBAL won the battle of Cannae before he was thirty one. CHARLEMAGNE gained all his laurels before he was thirty-six. at forty HENRY IV. of Navarre, had overcome all his enemies and placed himself on the throne of France; FREDERICK the Great, at forty-three, with a population of five millions, sustained himself against a league of one hundred millions. NAPOLEON was Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy at twenty-six, and after he became Emperor the average age of his Marshals was only forty-four. The Generals opposed to NAPOLEON had been famous in their youth, but "their faculties were frozen by age." WELLINGTON was the same age as NAPOLEON.

In the war of 1812 we began with ARMSTRONG DEARBORN, HAMPTON, HULL, WILKINSON and WINCHESTER, (all exhumed from the war of the Revolution,) but after suffering terribly from defeat, we laid them aside for BROWN, HARRISON, MACOMB, MCRAE, RIPLEY, SCOTT, WOOLS and WOOL, all of them young men.

Our Staff Departments, also, need refitting badly, as much, at least, as those of the army of Italy did when NAPOLEON took command, or as WELLINGTON's first Staff in Portugal and Spain.

[Advertisement.]

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Never injure even when taken indiscreetly, nor can they be used without benefit, because they

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

For colds, sore throats and costiveness they have no equal.

By their timely use soldiers and persons subject to exposure to sudden changes of weather, prevent injury, and thus secure their health. Sold at

No. 294 Canal-street,
No. 4 Union-square,

And by all dealers.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM TURNS EVERY WIND that blows to good account, and by his generosity to the cause of patriotism has turned the hearts of the people to his Museum, where they can see the military parade the streets, see his unbounded collection of living and preserved wonders, and enjoy the performance of that superb drama, "Capitola," the Heiress of the Hidden House, both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway

GENTLEMEN: You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre lining turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong frame work apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House in Greenwich-st, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy. S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

The public are invited to call and see the above Safe, which is now on exhibition at our store.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Boiler Iron, lined with HERRING & FLOYD'S new patent CRYSTALIZED IRON, (which cannot be drilled) and inside casing of bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank Robbers and expert thieves.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—the best security from fire now known.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street New-York.

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Bilious Pills, No. 34
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, No. 34.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC BILIOUS PILLS, No. 34.

These Pills, like all pure Homeopathic remedies, produce no pain, sickness or disgust, but are agreeable to the organs affected, the only gentle way of purifying them to the normal condition, and thereby restoring the system to a perfect condition of health.

They are particularly recommended for the various BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, so well known to all as Sick Headache, Nervous Irritation, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, &c. They taken at night and morning, will generally remove all sickness of this kind in a few days—in nature, however, unfounded.

Only five cents each, and five boxes for $1, with full directions, sent free by mail. Address

PHILIP LEE, No. 16 William-st., New York.

The Pills are for sale by druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas, and by the Proprietor, No. 16 William-st., New York, and No. 274 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also for sale by Dr. Gifford, No. 34 Broadway, and by Dr. Gifford, No. 34 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, and is unrivalled in injury to the hair. The ladies of Broadway pronounce the best in the world. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the new and cheap article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Harvey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 448 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imitation.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—the celebrated prize with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop-Check New style Hemmer, Binder, Corder &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Felt Hats, of the finest quality, manufactured expressly by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

The Lade & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had on Forty Dollars.
LADE, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JACOBSON—KELLOGG.—On Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. Dr. Foster, Mr. WM. O. JACOBSON to Miss LIZZIE M., youngest daughter of S. Samuel Kellogg, Esq.

BUTLER—SNELL.—On the 30th inst., at Shelby, April 28, by Rev. John R. Williams, GEO. B. BUTLER, M. D., of New-York, and Miss MARY F. NASH, of Westport.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 1, Mrs. ANNA STARR, widow of Benjamin Brady.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SHELTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 30, FRANCES M. LUSE, wife of Henry Shelton, Esq., aged 24 years.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, May 3, at 11 A. M., at No. 193 2d av.

EATON.—On Tuesday evening, April 30, PETER EATON, in the 91st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Henry Mitchell and Peter, and of his sons in law, Thomas Hall and Dr John J. Rice, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, on Friday next, 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, May 1, EDWIN BURR, son of Samuel L. Mitchell.

SWING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 1, of scarlet fever, CAROLINE A., eldest child of Sterling and Mary J. Swing.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 20 Huntington-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 3, at 4 P. M.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 30, AMASA WRIGHT, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 91 Montague-st., on Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

PREVOST.—In Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, April 29, Miss CAROLINE S. PREVOST, eldest daughter of the late Major George W. Prevost, of the British Army.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, May 2 at 3 o'clock P. M.

WOODBRIDGE.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, May 1, CAROLINE, wife of Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Woodbridge in the 40th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

GRAHAM.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, April 27, ELIZA CARNEGIE, daughter of George and Dorothea Craig, formerly of this City, aged 14 years and 10 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 257.—MAY 1, 1861
37, 11, 56, 42, 5, 61, 18, 62, 14, 10, 1, 26, 33.

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1, 74, 12, 43, 35, 23, 19, 42, 7, 49, 53, 60, 45, 11.

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FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE LOTS OF PECIMENS of the Lawrence Gallery, consisting of Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes Photographs, Ivorytypes, &c., of prominent clergymen and notabilities, together with all the negatives from which to print Photographs made during the past ten years. Old customers wishing to possess their own negatives can purchase them at the Gallery, which will open this week for the above purpose. LAWRENCE GALLERY,
No. 381 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK.

Opens with a

NEW AND ORIGINAL POEM,

by

MRS ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING,

Which will touch the heart of every mother who has a son in the WAR.

"THE DUTY OF HATING EVIL,"

by

HORACE GREELEY.

"THE NATIONAL FLAG,"

Being a full and *verbatim* report of

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

Last Sunday evening sermon,

Addressed to

VOLUNTEERS.

All Volunteers should read it!

"AMONG THE ICEBERGS,"

BY

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

"THE CHESS-BOARD OF THE WAR;"

Or, a Complete History of the War, including all its preparations and movements, for the past week. It is believed that this history is more thorough and complete, and more carefully prepared than will be found in any other weekly paper.

It will be valuable to all readers, either for their own information, or for reference, or for sending away to their friends,

"FIVE RODS OF TERROR,"

AND HOW TO USE THEM.

"LITERARY WOMEN."

With personal references to Mrs. Sigourney, Francis Osgood, Fenny Fern, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Stowe, and many others.

"PRIVATEERS,"

From a Commercial Point of View.

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A FRIEND IN NEED.—SECOND EDITION OF "THE INVALIDS MEDICAL ASSISTANT," published for the benefit of and as a warning to young persons who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, etc., exposing the arts of quacks. The price is only six cents, but it contains a treasure of information that should be in the hands of every youth and man before marriage. Thousands of young people, and many who may be called middle-aged, have good reason to be desirous of solving some delicate question concerning the present state of their own organization. These questions are of such a nature that privacy must be preserved. The unfortunate sufferers are unwilling to tell their troubles, face to face with any person, as is shown by the extraordinary correspondence extracted from in this work, and their natural anxiety to learn the means of cure pointed out by us. We furnish copies free, when the inquirer sends an address, with a three cent stamp.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & CO.,
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STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 307 Broadway,
offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th st., and No. 3 Astor-house, Barclay-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.

Ear-rings and Pins, $6 a set, casual price, $10.
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Ear-rings and Pins, $1 and $2 a set, usual price, $3 and $5.
AUG. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

ARMENIA.

I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring Styles of clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most lately manner. Customers not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY,

And Other Affections of Importance to the Sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.*

The treatment laid down in this book on Nervous and Consumptive Diseases is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands.

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The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is also attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs and throat.

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A few doors from Broadway, in the centre of the business part of the City.

The subscriber most cheerfully informs his friends and patrons and the public generally, that this Hotel is in complete order, having been entirely refitted and refurnished since the late fire. A continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in past years is solicited.

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THE UNION BOUQUET.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
Same size and style as Lubin's.
Five bottles for One Dollar. No. 193 Broadway.

I HEREBY TAKE OCCASION TO INFORM my numerous friends and customers that, having taken the command of a volunteer company to join Col. Allen's First Regiment National Guard, that I cannot have the pleasure for the present of waiting upon them in person. My Photographic Academy, No. 251 Broadway, will, however, be kept open during my absence; and, while I hope that the business will be sufficient to support the wants of my family, I trust that, when by the time I shall return, that I may then meet many unabled friends, and prove myself worthy of their continued patronage. H. BALLIN
Captain of Company I, First Regiment National Guard.

MILITARY.

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THE MILITARY—Will find these articles indispensable for health and comfort during a campaign.
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A splendid assortment of the above goods, in addition to a fine selection of
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EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 156 West Houston-st, May 1, 1861.

ORDER No. 1.—The several companies of this regiment will assemble in citizen dress for parade and drill on THURSDAY, May 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Regimental line will be formed on West Houston-st., the right resting on Broadway, at 5 o'clock precisely. Capt. E. J. Riley has consented to act as adjutant on this occasion. By order, ANDREW SHERMAN,
Acting Colonel.

PEWTER PLATES FOR THE CAMP.

They are more expensive than tin plate, but very durable, and free from iron rust. The BEST kind of plates for our brave boys to take with them. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of Lint Bandages, &c., to the Army, SPINGLER INSTITUTE BUILDING, Union square, April 29, 1861.

The Ladies and Societies who have undertaken the preparation of the necessary supplies of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Federal Army in the field are respectfully informed that the Association of Medical men which proposes to receive and distribute these supplies to the army has located itself permanently in the Spingler Institute Building on Union square, which the owner has generously placed at their disposal as long as may be required.

All contributions of articles mentioned in the following list will be received at the rooms of the Association, where they will be carefully examined and marked, and whence they will be distributed to the Medical Officers of the different Regiments in the field, or else to the General Hospitals established for the accommodation of the army.

It is requested that the Lint also be packed in boxes of uniform size, and the Association will supply such boxes at the cost price to all who may apply for them on the written requisition of any member of the Executive committee.

Many kind persons of all the cities and towns in the United States will be desirous of assisting by contributing of their means to the purchase of the articles mentioned in the following list, and as many of these articles are not easily procured in small quantities, it will be convenient for their preparation.

A number of articles will be found in the list of hospital supplies that have been prescribed for the manufacturers, such as field stretcher for removing the wounded from the field of battle, bed sacks, kit sacks, haversacks, &c., specially adapted for the soldier. The purchase of these articles, it is presumed, will be considered by the persons to whom they are addressed.

Correspondence relative to the progress and the solicitation of funds may be inclosed to the Treasurer, Dr. JAMES HAMILTON.

LIST OF HOSPITAL AND EXTRA SUPPLIES FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

1—Bandages—assorted in about proportionate numbers of each variety required:
1 dozen 1 inch wide by 1 yard long.
2 dozen 2 inches wide by 2 yards long.
2 dozen 3 inches wide by 3 yards long.
1 dozen 4 inches wide by 4 yards long.
½ dozen 5½ inches wide by 5 yards long.
½ dozen 4 in check wide by 6 yards long.
2—Linen rag, lint and old cotton cloth, without selvedge or seams, for compresses.
4—Ring pads and cushions
5—Cotton batting and cotton wadding—also flax and sponge.
6—Red flannel in the piece.
7—Bed blanket and comfort for sick beds—pieces 18 by 6 inches.
8—Spool silk for ligatures wax, pins, and small pin-cushions.
9—Sewing needles, assorted, to cakes, linen thread, tape, and scissors.
10—A elastic plaster, Camel hair pencils, oiled silk, oiled muslin, India rubber and gutta-percha cloths in the piece.
11—Isinglass paper.
12—Cotton shirts, drawers, and slippers.
13—Sheets 4 feet wide and 6 feet long.
14—Bed sacks 3 feet wide and 6 feet long.
15—Pillow-cases and towels.
16—Ill spital knapsacks.
17—Field-stretchers
18—Eye shades of green silk,
19—Lotteries.
20—Blankets—woolen and quilts—most to ones preferred.
21—Pressed sheep skins.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Valentine Mott, M. D., LL. D., President, No. 1 Gramercy park.
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VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.—THE citizens of the XXIId Ward, including companies now organizing or about to be organized, are requested to meet at the Broadway and 47th st. Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, 1861, to complete the arrangement for a full regiment for said Ward, and transact such other business as the circumstances demand for the protection of our City.

The object of the Home Guard will be fully explained by distinguished speakers, including Chauncey Shafter, Hon. John Cochrane and others.

C. J. DOBBIN,
G. W. GAGE,
J. W. STEVENS,
} Committee.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD—Company L (Scandinavians.)—Relatives and friends of the members of this Company, now stationed at Quarantine, Staten Island, who wish to forward any articles, are requested to have each well packed and addressed to the undersigned, who will see the same properly delivered, H. BALLING, Captain.

MILITARY.

IMPORTANT TO

MILITARY SURGEONS, OFFICERS, ETC.

IN PRESS. WILL BE ISSUED IN A FEW DAYS.

A HAND-BOOK FOR THE MILITARY SURGEON.

Being a compendium of the duties of the Medical Officer in the field, including

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The Sanitary Management of the Camp the Clothing of Troops, the PREPARATION OF FOOD for Health and Sickness, etc. With practical remarks on the treatment of Camp Dysentery and generic diseases, and on the most important points in

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ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
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NEW-YORK:

RUDD & CARLETON, No. 130 Grand-st.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

MEDICAL BOARD.

A Medical Board will convene in the City of New-York on the 1st of May ensuing, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, in accordance with the following Order

There are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble in New-York City on the 1st day of May next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment as may be directed to present themselves before said Board.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.
Surgeon CLEMENT A. FINLEY,
Surgeon CHARLES McDOUGALL,
Surgeon WM. H. HAMMOND,
Recorder the Secretary [illegible]
By command of Lieut.-General SCOTT.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Applicants must be sent to the Secretary of War, post paid, by the Surgeon General of the State in which they reside. They must also accompany their letters with recommendations respectable testimonials of their professional, moral and social standing. Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age.

The Board now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

ARQUEBUSIERS, VOLUNTEER RIFLES!

Mechanics, laborers, and gentlemen of every station wanted for the FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G. Also, first lieutenancy for 10 Sergeants and four corporals, also four colored set vacancies, No. 272 and 274 Broadway, and 26 Cortlandt-st., corner Broadway and Washington-sts. OPEN AS ON INTO QUARTERS AS SOON AS ENLISTED. Apply early, as the Regiment is preparing to leave for Washington in a few days.

NOTICE. NOTICE

READY FOR DELIVERY.
MILITARY CAPS (large size)
ON HAND
and for sale at the
LOWEST FIGURE by
J. & J. L. PHILLIPS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Broadway.

MILITARY GROUP TENTS.

L. A. ROSER, manufacturer, 70 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, can furnish Companies and single parties, at the shortest notice and cheapest prices, Tents, Knapsacks, Cartridge Boxes, Pistol Holsters, Swords on hand.

FLAG STAFF DEPOT.

No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Flag staffs from 10 to 50 feet long, on hands, or made to order and painted and gilded if desired. Also, Flags, Spears, trucks and gilded balls for sale. Inspection and Rest, No. 70 Bleecker-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

A large assortment of Military Goods for sale by SIMMONS & CO.,
No. 669 Broadway,
Under the Lafarge House.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,
SCOTT LIFE GUARD, N. G.,
No. 156 West Houston-st.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE REGIMENT. Recruits, which is fast filling up, immediate and subsistence immediately furnished on joining the regiment; experienced officers drill the men as soon as enrolled.

The Regiment will have the advantage of being officered by competent gentlemen, who have seen service on the battle-fields of Mexico.

Wm. Tilden, Esq., Ex-President Pacific Bank Treasurer, Lieut. Chas. J. Murphy, Quartermaster and Acting Adjutant; Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Major Addison Farnsworth, Capt. Louis F. Bossard, Major James Heatter, Paller, J. Egbert Farnham, Capt. Michael Eyre Foy, Daniel H. Swift, Esq., Samuel J. Tilden and Rachel Grosvenor, Executive Committee.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
KATONAH, April 30, 1861.

HURRAH FOR THE UNION.—YESTERDAY at this place, four young men resolved to serve their country under Capt. Brown, of Croton Falls, and to-day take their departure, after having some $ 5 given by Wm. H. Robertson and others of the residents, expressing them in their undertaking. They leave to fight for the stars and stripes, resolved to do all in their power to sustain the Union. We give this to the public hoping others may follow in our footsteps.

KATONAH VOLUNTEER.

HOME GUARD, EIGHTH REGIMENT, WASHINGTON GRAYS.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at the Armory of the Regiment, Centre Market Rooms, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 2, at 7½ o'clock, All ex members of the Regiment are invited to attend.

Ex Col. JOHN W. AVERY, Chairman.
Ex-Paymaster D. V. FREEMAN, Secretary pro tem.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK LIGHT INFANTRY.—Head quarters of Companies D and I, No. 814 Broadway, 3d floor. All members of Companies D and I will report immediately at the Head-quarters, for inspection and muster, at No. 814 Broadway, third floor. By order of JULIUS G. HIGGS, Capt. Co. D.
GEO. W. WARNER, Capt. Co. I.
JOHN McLEOD MURPHY, Colonel.

CITIZEN'S GUARD, COMPANY D—SIXTH, XXIst, XIth st and XXIId Wards.—This Company will meet for drill, per order, corner of Broadway and 47th st., (basement,) THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, until further notice. Punctual attendance requested. Battalion drill TUESDAY EVENING next, (7th inst.) at Phelan's Building, corner of Broadway and 19th-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
GREAT SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising the entire elegant
ROSEWOOD FURNITURE OF A
Five-story residence,
MAGNIFICENT PIANO FORTE,
PARLOR SUITES, RICH CARPETS, &c.,
THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Positively peremptory sale of this furniture will be made THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock precisely, at No 158 West 23d st., near 7th-av., embracing the largest variety of parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture offered at auction this season; all of which is in perfect order, having been purchased within three months, consisting of over 600 yards of rich English tapestry and Ingrain carpets, three elegant full suites solid carved rosewood parlor furniture, in satin brocatelle. These suites are worths of special attention.

Splendid rosewood, 7-octave
PIANO-FORTE, CABINET &c.

Rosewood centre and pier tables; three elegant pier and mantel mirrors with base tables; silk and lace curtains, gold and landscape shades; Turkish chairs and lounges; reception chairs; bronze clocks, two beautiful rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and back; rich mantel ornaments; vases; artistic bronzes; oil paintings; velvet ottomans; chefiniers; corner etageres consoles, &c.

CHAMBERS AND DINING ROOM.

Elegant rosewood bureaux, bedsteads; 12 hair mattresses, beds, &c.; marble washstands; chamber suits in rosewood; French chairs, rockers, tête-à-tête, wardrobes, toilet tables, oval mirrors, flower vases, work-tables, chandeliers, &c.; extension table; oak dining chairs; oak marble top buffet; two fine sideboard-sideboards; lounges; rich French and Bohemian china, of every description, silver-ware casters, spoons, forks, dining and tea service, urns, &c.; ruby and crystal cut-glass oil-cloths marble hall-stands, &c.

HENRY H. LEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 13 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale from a private residence on 5th-av.: Elegant Axminster and Aubusson carpets, nearly new, cost from $350 to $500; elegant parlor furniture in rosewood, covered in satin, brocatelle and velvet etaceré; centre and side tables, bronzes and articles of virtu; beautiful covered library furniture en suite, covered in blue velvet dining room extension table, leather and chairs in carved black-walnut covered in morocco and gilt, bedroom furniture of carved rosewood en suite, as all which was made to order by Meeks, Roux and Marcotte, and other first class manufacturers; is in fine condition and but little used; can be seen as above to-day before the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND GOTHIC FURNITURE.—Rosewood Piano, Mantel and Pier Glasses &c. D. S. HOUGH will sell on FRIDAY next, at his large salesroom, No. 15 Clinton-place, near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock—Elegant carved rosewood suites, covered in different shades of rich brocatel; very handsome 7-octave carved rosewood piano, 1 elaborately carved rosewood etagere, a superb piece of workmanship, rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand made expressly to order forming a handsome chamber suite; rosewood glass door armoir, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, elegant French plate mantel and pier glasses, rich gilt frames, rich lace and satin brocatel window drapery, with cornices complete, very costly, rosewood Canterbury secretaire; an extensive assortment of mahogany, walnut and cottage suites, a large triple pier glass, Brussels tapestry and ingrain carpets, new and second hand, rich mantel and pier glasses, bronzes, china vases, hair and feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c., &c. Dining-room—oak, rosewood and walnut extension tables, very richly carved; handsomely finished buffets, silver-plated ware, glassware and cutlery.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, May 3, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut parlor and dining-room suites, in brocatel and reps; carved oak buffet, mahogany secretary bookcases and wardrobes, mahogany sofas and tête-à-tête in hair-cloth, mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands and chairs, enameled cottage suites, rosewood and oak hat stand, oak extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and black walnut office furniture, crockery, kitchen utensils &c. Also, a carved, nonright boudoir piano, of superior tone, made by Le Kotta, and cost $475.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 2, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st.—A very large and general assortment of good furniture: two mahogany secretary bookcases; two mahogany sofas, bedsteads, mahogany, rosewood and walnut parlor chairs; do sofas, tete-à-tete, rockers, rosewood, walnut and mahogany M T. centre tables; painted chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus; washstands and commodes; lounges in hair cloth and brocatelle; mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, extension tables, oak M T buffet and chairs, walnut dining-chairs, fine feather beds, bolster and pillows curled hair mattresses, white and gilt china dinner and tea sets, wh. gr. do. Also, at 12 o'clock noon, one grocers' top waggon, to pay storage.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 2, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of Insurance Stock, Bank Stocks, Bonds and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for permanent and profitable investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Inquirer, Express, News, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Monday, May 6.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, May 2, 1861, at 12 o'clock in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st.—Light gray horse, 14½ hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness; free and pleasant driver, stands without tying, suitable either for family or milkman's use; leather-top buggy, City built, in good order and but little used, set single harness, carved isonatings, made by Lowry of Broadway; lap robe, blankets, whip, &c. Sold only for want of use, the owner going South.

A. M GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY to purchase first-class household furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, china glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c., velvet and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood chamber furniture, bedding &c. Sale peremptory.

A. M GRIFFIN & CO.

M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and enameled parlor chamber and oak dining-room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, &c., carpeting, curtains, chairs, mirrors, china, glassware &c., also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

M. GRIFFIN.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 2, AT No. 88 West Eighth-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, at about 12 o'clock noon, valuable oil-paintings, view of natural passage through the mountains near Florence; view of Mount Carmel from the Mediterranean, from a sketch by a United States officer, painted by Oddie: Triumphs of Religion in the Arts.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.—SATURDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock fine modern oil paintings comprising warranted originals by Van Beest, Gifford Hopkins, Belch, Lancelot, Huet, Berghins, Manzoni and others. Also, a few exquisite drawings in water-colors pastel, aquis &c., &c. The pictures are now on exhibition and catalogues are ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers

FINE ARTS.—THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO examine the beautiful collection of pictures now on exhibition, free; at the old Dusseldorf, No. 548 Broadway. They are to be sold on the evenings of MONDAY, 6th, and TUESDAY, 7th, at 7½ o'clock each evening, without reserve.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

725 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., at No. 16 Cortlandt-st. comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer—Saleroom No 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE, a large and fine assortment of silk flags of various sizes, single or by the quantity.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—A GENTLEMAN LEFT HIS HOME at Morrisania on Friday morning; he is 72 years of age, gray hair, five feet six inches in height, dressed in black cloth overcoat and vest and striped pants; he is supposed to have become deranged. Any information addressed to Mrs. REUBEN HOLDEN, Westchester Co., N. Y., will be most thankfully received by his afflicted family

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD HUNTING-CASED WATCH, patent lever, R. & G. Beasly, Liverpool, makers. No. 26,871; the name of the owner inside of case. Any person returning the same to the office of the Manhattan Gas-Works, foot of West 18th-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Pawnbrokers are requested to stop it.

LOST—ON THE 20TH APRIL, IN ONE OF THE Madison-avenue omnibuses, between 37th-st. and Bond st., or in Broadway immediately after getting out of the omnibus at the latter street—A lady's gold watch, having a white face and a chased border around the back. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the owner, at No. 48 South st.

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the Ladies' Meeting. It may be had on application at the house, No. 56 9th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 28, a patent lever silver watch; R. & G. Beasley, makers; No. 16726. PAWAR, No. 603 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SONGS FOR THE TIMES.

The "Star Spangled Banner," with music; "Red, White and Blue," "Flag of our Union," &c., on cards and sheets. Wholesale ($1 per 100) and retail. Address C. HAIRS, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 328 Pearl-st., Hopper's Building. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April next or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 12 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 214 WEST 14th-st., modern house No. 91 East 29th-st.; 3 story house No. 132 Thompson-st.; 2-story house No. 174 Thompson-st., small modern house No. 165 East 27th-st.; 3 story house No. 224 West 14th-st.; 3-story house No. 19 Greene-st.; part of 3-story house No. 125 East 30th-st.; store No. 248 Front-st., 3-story house and two lots No. 160 &c. East 13th-st., stable (rear.) No. 25 Bond-st., 2-story, &c., house No. 482 Broome st.; modern house No. 105 2d-av.; house and seven lots 50th st. and 1st-av.; new modern house, 28th st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock M., or at No. 201 East 27th-st., of PETER A. JACKSON.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Bapelye st., being the first house east of Hicks-st.; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two-story brown-stone front house, with basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100. Gas, water and yard in good order, with gas and water. Rent low $450. Apply at No. 252 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 37 feet 6 inches by 63, handsomely frescoed, has rosewood parlor doors, 3 marble mantels, ornate corner of 44th-st. and Washington square, late residence of A. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. EGER, 72 East 44th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 1,054 4th-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house, with high stoop, and water and gas through out, pleasantly located at No. 82 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to be let to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDsome and convenient house, with plot of ground, near Myrtle-av., possession the highest. Also in Kingston, A very pleasant place for residence. Rent $150. Apply to E. S. TOUNEY, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 6 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, a four Courts-st., three stories, 11 rooms, gas, range bath, hot and cold water, and furnace; location and repair. Inquire of J. BROWN, or at No. 383 Broome st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED, 15 minutes from ferry by Myrtle av. cars, a pleasant house on Clinton av. Also, one on Washington-av, and the cottage No. 16 Ryer on st., key at No. 106. Apply to John BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATE lots together four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., now occupied as an iron foundry by John B. Platt; to be vacated this day, May 1. Apply to C. C. PICKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE WITH stable on 141st-st., near 11th av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, at Carmansville, two three-story brick houses on 10th av., near 152d-st. Rent low. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SMALL, VERY NEAT 2-STORY brick house No. 157 West 17th st., between 7th and 8th avs., has Croton and gas introduced, rent $300. Apply at No. 155 West 17th-st. The house is in perfect order.

TO LET—FOR MECHANICS OR MANUFACTURERS, or for storage the five-story building No. 36 Park-st., near Centre and Duane, on favorable terms, and immediate possession. WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., first floor, rear office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED THE large cottage house, carriage-house and six handsomely shaded lots of ground situated high, near the corner of Broadway and 54th st. Apply on the premises, or to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

SEVERAL FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to rent for six months or longer, if desired. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—VERY EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster st., near Broadway and Canal-st.; they are well lighted and ventilated, and very suitable for military drill-rooms. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 263 West 34th-st., with all the modern improvements will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 261 West 34th-st.

TO LET—HALF OF THE VERY DESIRABLE first-class dwelling house No. 328 West 22d st., modern conveniences. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. DURKEN.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE full front 3-story brick house No. 71 West 21st st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply on the premises, or at 78 Murray st.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 209 West Fifteenth street, replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, &c. Immediate possession can. Apply at No. 207 West 19th st.

TO LET—AT NO. 110 20 4TH., WILLIAMSBURGH the second floor, neatly furnished for housekeeping, to a small respectable family of adults. Good reference required. Gas and water.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING, NO. 48 ON the southwest corner of University Place and 8th st., with or without the adjoining store, on favorable terms. Apply at No. 50 8th-st.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT HOUSE NO. 6 WILLOUGHBY-st., Brooklyn, opposite of Fulton ferry, and one of the most desirable locations in the city, with water and gas. Inquire within

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front house No. 54 Bond-st., corner Lafayette-pl., with stable in rear. Rent $1,200 per annum. Apply at the office of Redmond & Hunt.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, IN STRAHAN Boarding-house, No. 119 Chatham-square, the present occupant going on to the country on account of his health, also, single rooms for gentlemen.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE in West 54th-st., near Broadway. Apply to AARON J. MINSEL, No. 46 East 14th st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—THE FIRST-class three-story brown stone house No. 31 West 45th st., near 5th-av. Rent low. Open from 8 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works foot of East 24th-st., rooms 45x20. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn. In perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 206 Broadway; rent low. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to WOOD BROTHERS.

TO LET LOW—PART OF A THREE-STORY, high basement house, No. 279 West 44th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE NO. 156 Eldridge-st., with gas, water &c. Rent low.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WACHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
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FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Are informed that the subscribers, who are stationers for the Military Department of the State of New York, and who have supplied Col. Duryea's Regiment of Advance Guard, Col. Vosburgh's American Rifles, Col. Hudson's Regiment of Scott's Life Guard, Col. Allen's Regiment of National Guards, Col. Ellsworth's Regiment of Firemen's First Zouaves, and other organizations with stationery, that they are fully prepared to fill all orders for military stationery, and know exactly what is required. GEORGE F. NESBIT & CO.,
corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS COMPLETE
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITS,
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No 89 William-st.

FOR SALE—NATIONAL GUARD OVERCOAT, belts, haversack, dresscoat, uniform cap, epaulettes and cap-pouch, in good order, made for a man 5 feet 8 inches in height. Address N. G., Box 133 *Times* Office.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

MILITARY CAPS MADE TO ORDER, BY J. D. WILLIAMS, No. 336 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
AT GREENWICH, CONN.,
Twenty-seven miles from New-York, 1 hour and 15 minutes from 27th st. depôt. An elegant place, completely furnished, including stock, tools, &c.; elevated position, splendid land and water view, abundance of the choicest fruit, highly ornamental shrubbery, fine garden, convenient to churches, schools, market, &c. Seven acres of land. For particulars, description and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Block, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUDSON PARK, half mile from the depot at S. Nyden Buyvil, 12 miles from New York, an Italian villa, situated on the banks of the Hudson River. The grounds about three acres, are highly improved and laid out in the most tasteful manner. There is a coach-house and stable, gas-house, ice house, &c. The dwelling is large and roomy, every modern improvement and is about 35x80 feet, two-story and attic and basement, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful places in the vicinity of New-York, and has cost over $35,000. It will be sold low, or rented to a good tenant on very reasonable terms. Apply to WM. LYELL, No. 34 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 40 per cent of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large and of brick, and finished in the best manner having all the modern improvements including gas from the Harlem company, also a brick carriage house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 9 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let with 6 or 12 acres of land, distant 5-9 yards from the station at Riverdale, and commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls, 9 cedar tailing border, dining room, library and billiard-room, all of full size, also 14 bedrooms and two dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout; gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of CARCOCK, BROS & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 10½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-street.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST CLASS HOUSE with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden & fine young orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 96 Fulton-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—On the Post road one mile south of the railroad depot, a convenient cottage, barn and stable, one acre of land, an abundance of fruit, water in the house (not good cold.) Price $4,000. Rent $400. Inquire of A. T. GOULD, Cedar-lee, Warburton av., Yonkers, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER County, a house containing 12 good rooms, on the premises are a barn and carriage house; 12 acres of good land, and a general assortment of fruit. Rent $200 per year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A LARGE RESIdence on Broad-st., five minutes' walk from New Jersey Railroad Depot. Inquire of C. JACKSON, No. 48 Wall-st., or of J. JACKSON, Jr., No. 267 Broad-st., Newark. Also, a small three-story brick dwelling, same distance. Inquire as above.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT 5 acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the Post-road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the Railroad depot and Steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—THE SECOND story of a first-class brick house, four fire places, back-stairs &c., to a small family without servant, rent $212 per month, on Valentine's, between Broadway and Bushwick av. Inquire on the premises, only 25 minutes' ride from South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees in full bearing, in Flatland L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry, rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, 20 MILES FROM the City, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Ley and Greenwich sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

WAR PROFITS.—TO RENT, FOR SIX MONTHS or two years, within 1½ hours of the City, by river or rail, a commodious house, with land and stock as may be desired. Inquire at No. 69 Chatham-st.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of ground; 2 minutes' walk from depot. Rent, $200, $250 and $350. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 241 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Maurian, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES R. MAHAN, No. 315 West 23d-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL FINISHED two story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $250. Apply at No. 98 Broad st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS and large garden, on the Sound, Long Island, 40 miles from New York. Rent cheap for the season. Address J. C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville L. I. R. SKIDMORE.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river, 5 minutes' walk from Tarrytown station and one hour from the city by cars. The house is 50x70, two stories with attic, three and four rooms. All necessary outbuildings, carriage-house, stable, &c. The grounds contain about 10 acres, tastefully laid out, and in a high state of cultivation, producing about $1,000 worth of choice fruits, including a variety of dwarfed, hothouse grapes. Apply to WM. H. HYCKMAN, on the premises. Apply at ARAWKNECHT & SONS', No. 7 Commerce-place, corner of Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT THE 3000'S RACK. A large three dwelling, bar room, dwelling house, garden, stable, &c., and a great abundance of small and large fruits. The house has 20 rooms, it is within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat dock. The town will make several trips a day to and from the City. The state prison is at the residences of Messrs. Goodhue, Perrin, Warner, Morgan, Wolf, Williams, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 6 Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depot, for a gentleman coming the country east or S. R. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH ABOUT three-quarters of an acre; $300 per year; and furnished mansion, with about four acres $700 per month, or $600 for the Summer, at Chatham, New-Jersey, within a few minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 107 West 14th-st., (the residence of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq., nicely furnished and in complete order, with all modern improvements. For terms and cards of admission, apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine st., Room No. 11.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO D. LIX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE.—AN EXTRA sized basement house, furnished with elegance in a desirable location; will be rented to an acceptable tenant on favorable terms. Address Box No. 71 lower Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE LOWER PART of a three-story house in Williamsburgh; has water and gas throughout, and situated in a pleasant neighborhood near the ferry; rent $14 per month. For particulars inquire at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 28.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A MODERN genteel three story high basement and attic house, neatly furnished, located within a few doors of Washington-park, will be let to a good tenant on very moderate terms. Apply to J. C. ANGELL, No. 29 William-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house, No. 26 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

A SMALL HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED. Rent $25 a month. Inquire at No. 155 East 19th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH 20 to 30 acres of good land, fruit, shade and running water. Buildings modern, ample and substantial; location healthy and accessible to the City daily. Price about $15,000. Address, giving full particulars, (none other will be noticed,) BENJAMIN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED AT ONCE—A FURNISHED COTtage, 6 or 8 rooms, with garden, for six months; must be within one hour of City Hall; on the line of the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad preferred. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED House in the country large enough to accommodate two adults, four children and four servants. Address stating terms, &c., Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburgh,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 8th and 9th sts., at very low prices. Also, 600 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No 138 East Broadway. Gentleman and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, have a fine, well-furnished room supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to let, to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, J. L. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, ON the second floor either furnished or unfurnished, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms to let, with board, in a house having all convenience, would handsomely accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen; references given and required. Apply at No. 164 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a modern built house in the vicinity of 27th st. and 6th-av., would like to meet with a couple of families, or single gentlemen, desiring the comforts of a home. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address J. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN A GENTEEL HOUSE, WHERE all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms no second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or families. Also, two single rooms, at No. 33 Clinton-place near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen who would room together, will be accommodated with a nice well-furnished front room in a private family, where there are no children. Apply at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY would take a gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, (without children,) as boarders; first-class house and pleasant location; large front room. Address J. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room with bedroom adjoining, to let with board in the first-class house, No. 78 East 26th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. References exchanged. Also, a private stable connected with the house to let.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms on second floor and good board in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No. 48 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, neatly furnished, on second floor, also rooms on first and second floors, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen to board with board in the first-class house, No. 36 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE CAN BE AC commodated with board in a private farm-house, on the line of the Harlem River Railroad. For cart cubes, inquire of D. T. MARSHALL, No. 349 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE accommodated in a private family with a pleasant front room, either with or without breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 212 East Broadway.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with parlors and bedrooms, or rooms separate, at No. 124 West 14th-st. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—NO. 54 EAST 16TH-ST.—THE ENtire second floor, with other fine rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board, by applying at No. 75 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., a few minutes' walk from Fulton or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 67

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
5, 5½ and 6 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1875 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5½ and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.

For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 7½ WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 26th April, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 80 Wall st.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT of a Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking association which has heretofore carried on business and had its principal place of business at Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New York, and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said The Cataract Bank to exhibit and establish their demands against said The Cataract Bank before the undersigned at his office in Lockport aforesaid, within thirty days from the date hereof.

And all persons indebted to said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned within said thirty days from the date hereof an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said The Cataract Bank and to pay the same to the undersigned. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said The Cataract Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days from the date hereof, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at his said office in Lockport, on the 18th day of May, 1861. Dated at Lockport, the 18th day of April, 1861.

GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, and the injunction restraining the Company from paying dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE Third Installment of assessment, Five Cents per Share on the Capital Stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before Monday, May 6.

Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock. By order,

JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. W. B. CORNEAU, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. SEYKS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW YORK, April 24, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PARK BANK NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House Nos 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

ARTISANS' BANK, No. 117 Nassau-st., May 11, 1861.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbid buying or negotiating the following checks on this Bank, as we have a legal offset for the same, viz:
Check made by John Diner, certified..... $300 00
Check made by J. C. Burnham, certified..... 1,000 00
Check made by J. C. Burnham uncertified..... 414 34

CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President.

ARTISANS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.

CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of May prox. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—WANTED, A stock of goods suitable for retail trade, to the amount of $12,000, to pay half real estate (very desirable) and balance in mortgage equal to cash. Address GROCER, Box No. 126 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impoteecy, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Oleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; BOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 68 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal dépôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gandolet & Gourd's, No. 32 Platt-st.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Letters will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patents. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC—IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor; and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price $1 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and at No. 36 John-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benetactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the infallible reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Here disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Dutchman Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures a certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 in vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing; that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for exounding every trace of the virus from the system

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM A. BRUSLE and Elizabeth Brusle, his wife, John M. Feney and Eleanor, his wife, John L. Dean, John Serymsar, survivor of himself and William Serymsar, deceased, Henry S. Billiege Perrin Burdisk, Benjamin A. Cook, Josiah Macy, William H. Macy, Francis H. Macy, John H. Macy, John M. Reilly, Miles O. Reilly, Albert L. Conoklin, William Moore, William J. Williams, Francis Fennarty, Garret W. Eyckman, Junior, Margaret E. Jewett, administratrix, and Madison G. Harrington, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Jewett, deceased, Morita Vals, Abraham Valk, Jacob Valk, James W. Lavelle, Cyrus A. Hubbard, Alexander H. Heavey, Betsey Gage, administratrix of the estate of Luke Gage, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1861. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1861.

Mh 21-law6wTh. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALBERT L. PECK against THOMAS BURKE.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 218 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated March 26, 1861.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1861. A. S. VAN DUZER,

ap11-law5wTh Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business No 420 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap25-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS, RICHARD D. WOOD. } Executors.

n15-law6mTh

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR SECURING a genteel business and making a fortune, with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, can be secured by purchasing the exclusive right to a valuable article recently patented, which costs 50 cents and sells for $3. It is a genteel business and requires but little office room. The advertiser is leaving the State and will sell or exchange for property. Address P. O. X., Box No 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH SOME CAPITAL or undoubted credit to take the place of a retiring partner in a highly lucrative, permanent and respectable business, which is not affected by the times. Principals only need address X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD LOcation, neatly fitted up, and doing a good prescription and family trade; rent low, with long lease. Will be sold cheap for cash if applied for immediately. Address W. J., Box No. 126 *Times* Office

$1,300—A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, an old-established trimming and fancy goods business, with lease, fixtures, &c., located in the best part of Broadway; a first-rate stand. Address immediately, BUSINESS, Station D.

$500—CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a light, genteel and very profitable office business, fully established and carried on without risk; will be associated with an unexceptionable party. Address OASHIER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF a button manufacturing establishment, in good order. Apply to GEO. W. ABBE, Assignee, No. 102 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 2,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. BROOKS, No. 67 Gold-st.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!

DEATH—DEATH.

AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.

Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flash, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD,

MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning, it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to your selves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.

All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

Bring about the same result

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Prepared according to

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;

THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.

IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.

It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA ORENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,

IT REANIMATES.

Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in

YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial, HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.

TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
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EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.

PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
B. E. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
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And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits.

ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.

NOTE.—Dépôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.

THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.

All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$199
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 73
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$100
Second Cabin Passage..... 76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
AMERICA, Capt. McAnley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (sow building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.

This steamship, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines undriven, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MANAY, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages sold to all ports of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Leading and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 4.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, March 11.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, March 18, and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$150	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	32
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, 11 Vessels, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. F. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on
SATURDAY..... May 25
SATURDAY..... June 22
SATURDAY..... July 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau.....$15
To Havana..... 50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 282 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of BRUNJES, LUERS & FINCK, is dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN H. BRUNJES and PETER BRUNJES will settle all the accounts of said firm.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY LUERS,
JACOB FINCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of BRUNJES, OCKERSHAUSEN & CO., and will continue the Steam Sugar Refining business at the same place.

New-York, May 1, 1861.

HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY J. OCKERSHAUSEN,
By his attorney
ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN.

THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861. WM. B. HOFFMAN,
JOHN TEN BROOK,
L. M. MEEKER.

The undersigned will continue the business of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, &c., on commission as heretofore, at No. 2 Hanover st.

JOHN TEN BROOK.

L. M. MEEKER having taken an office at No. 18 William-st., will continue the Stock Commission business on his own account.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1861

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the style and firm of MERRIAM & BELL, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission and Banking Business.

CLINTON L. MERRIAM,
WILLIAM J. BELL.

Office No. 18 William-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of McMULLEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. S. STANTON alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

New York, April 30, 1861. D. P. W. McMULLEN, JOHN S. STANTON.

**THE COP

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

rifles and swords. Capt. SMITH, of the *Rusk*, was installed as commander of the *Star of the West*, Capt. HOWE and his officers being put below under a guard. SMITH pretended that he was acting under orders from the owners of the *Rusk*, and of the other steamers of the lines between New-Orleans and Texan ports. All these vessels, however, have been seized by the Governor of Louisiana. The steamer was taken to Galveston, where Capt. SMITH resigned the command to Capt FARWELL, of the steamer *Merico*, and the *Star of the West* was started for New-Orleans. The old officers of the vessel were sent below and confined in their rooms the night before she reached the mouth of the Mississippi, and they were kept there under guard. After their arrival at New-Orleans, on the 21st, an officer boarded the steamer, and gave notice that all hands must decide in twenty minutes whether they would join the Southern army, or get ready to go home. No one enlisted. The second officer, second and third assistant engineers, quartermaster's crew and firemen, 20 in all, left the vessel under guard as prisoners of war, expecting to be sent home at the expense of the C. S. A. Capt. HOWE, the first and third officers, the chief engineer and the first-assistant engineer decided to stay by the ship, but they were taken, also, and detained until the 25th. On that day they were sent to Mobile with an escort, instead of going to Montgomery, as they were destined to do, they took the route via Cincinnati, having a free pass from the authorities. They paid their own passages from Cincinnati to New-York. Their thirty-nine companions were taken to *Montgomery*, where they are now in jail.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS.

Complete Reinforcement of the Post.

No Resistance Made by the Rebels.

At length we have reliable information regarding the manner in which the reinforcement of Fort Pickens was effected. The steamship *Atlantic*, one of the vessels chartered for that duty, returned to this port yesterday morning. The following is the

PURSER'S STATEMENT.

The steamship *Atlantic*, A. G. VEAZY, Commanding, left New York on Sunday April 7, under sealed orders from the Government. At 4 P. M. discharged Pilot, and at 10 A. M. shaped her course in accordance with orders. On Monday, the 8th, at 1 P. M., the wind ceased, shifting light airs from southeast, and so continued until midnight, when it increased to a heavy gale. In order to save the horses the ship was hove to with her head to southeast. After the gale had abated we proceeded on our course for Key West, having held for 36 hours.

We arrived and dropped our anchor in the outer roads at Key West, three miles from Fort Taylor, at 2 P. M. on Saturday the 13th, when one of our boats was sent to Fort Taylor conveying Col. BROWN and his staff, who had prolonged interviews with the United States officers, both military and civil. At 7 P. M. commenced receiving additional troops, ordnance, ordnance stores, shells, &c., &c., which were placed on a lighter and towed out to the *Atlantic* by the United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. CRAVEN. The service was continued without cessation until 4 A. M. of Sunday, the 14th, and at 6 A. M. we weighed anchor and steered for Tortugas, where we anchored close to Fort Jefferson at 2 P. M. same day. At this point we took on board more officers, troops, laborers, horses, gun carriages, materials, &c., and at 10 P. M. was under way for their destination, which was now known only to Col. BROWN and Capt. MEIGS of the army, and to Capt GRAY of the *Atlantic*. During that night and the next day great curiosity was manifested, and although the ship's course seemed to indicate Fort Pickens, yet it was not until the evening of Monday, the 15th, that the secret was disclosed and the reinforcement of Fort Pickens openly announced. Up to this time all was conjecture, but now the countenances of all on board betokened to the knowledge of an approaching event. Activity and preparation took the place of suspicion and inactivity, and the fact that Fort Pickens could be and would be reinforced was settled that night.

On Tuesday, the 16th, at 6, P. M., we sighted Fort Santa Rosa Island, (Fort Pickens being on its western extremity,) four miles from shore, close by the frigate *Sabine*, the flag ship of the squadron, Com. ADAMS. After communicating with the Commander and the Naval Captains present, we took in tow the boats of the fleet, some twenty in number, and after dark weighed anchor and stood in shore, all lights being extinguished, and came to anchor within a mile of Fort Pickens, and in direct range of the guns of Fort McRae and the water-batteries and three-quarters of a mile from the beach, in four fathoms of water. At 9½ the first boat pushed off for the beach, with Col. BROWN and Capt. MEIGS, who were the first to meet and surprise the intrepid SLEMMER and his command. During the embarkation of the troops in the boats, the signal from Fort Pickens for an apprehended attack was made by the sending up of rockets. This signal was repeated, and hastened the operations. Capt. VOGDES and other officers in the Fort were astonished at the rapidity of the reinforcement. Before midnight the majority of officers and soldiers were safely in the Fort, and although a heavy surf was running during the night, no accident of any kind occurred.

This successful landing took place three days after the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, a fact well known on the main land, but not known at Fort Pickens, nor by the forces afloat.

Early in the morning of the 17th the remaining troops were landed, excepting the artillery men of Capt. BARRY'S Company, who remained to land with their horses. At 8 A. M. we again weighed anchor and stood to the eastward, and anchored about 2½ miles from Fort Pickens and half a mile from the beach. This point was selected as the best place for landing the horses. This difficult work was commenced in the afternoon, continued during the night, and finished on the morning of the 18th.

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, commanded by Capt. DAVID D. PORTER, arrived on the afternoon of the 17th, and after communicating with the flag-ship, took position just ahead of us in order to cover the future landing. In this movement she was followed by the *Brooklyn*, Capt. POOR, which anchored under our stern. The *Wyandotte* was cruising about. The *Sabine*, *St. Louis* and *Supply*, being outside about three miles distant. The boats of all the ships of the squadron were actively engaged in landing troops and stores, &c., from the night of the 16th until the morning of the 20th. The *Illinois*, with reinforcements, arrived at midnight on Friday the 19th, and her troops were landed the next morning.

Seven of the horses were lost—four died on the passage; one was drowned alongside; one had his neck broken in the surf, and one died from exhaustion on reaching the shore. The forage and light artillery were landed simultaneously with the horses. On the 18th the landing of the general cargo of heavy and light ordnance, ammunition, provisions &c., &c., was fairly commenced, and continued, with but partial interruption, until the forenoon of Tuesday, 23d, when she was finally discharged, to the great gratification of all concerned.

The position of the *Powhatan* and *Brooklyn* was such that their guns could sweep Santa Rosa Island and prevent a landing from the main land, and at the same time shielded the hull of the *Atlantic*. At no time was our steam allowed to go down, so that in case of attack or gale, or any emergency, we were ready to go off shore. On Monday, Col. BROWN, the Commander of the United States forces in Florida, gave to Capt. GRAY, in Fort Pickens, the necessary certificates and orders and dispatches for Key West. On Tuesday, Capt. MEIGS, the indefatigable Engineer of the Expedition, came on board, and at noon we were passing through the fleet saluting and saluted on our way to Key West for coal. We arrived at Key West at 6 A. M. of the 25th, making the run in forty-two hours. We were here disappointed in procuring coal, as Mr. TIFFT, the only private owner of coal, refused to sell coal to this or any other steamer employed by the Government, he being, of course, a Secessionist. As the *Mohawk* and *Crusader* were ahead of us, to coal at the Government wharf, and to have walled would have caused great delay, we weighed anchor, and at 11 A. M. passed Sand Key light, and at sundown passed Moro Castle and into Havana harbor, making the run across in 7¼ hours.

Having completed coaling at 11.45 A. M., Saturday, 27th, we got under way, and at twenty minutes past noon we passed the Moro and shaped our course for New-York, and after a pleasant passage arrived off Sandy Hook on Wednesday morning, making the run in three days and eighteen and one half hours.

THE RELIEF SQUADRON.

VOYAGE OF THE FLEET TO FORT PICKENS—HOW THE REINFORCEMENT WAS ACCOMPLISHED—WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, AT SEA, Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

I promised you, on leaving your goodly City, to inform you, at the earliest opportunity, in regard to the mysterious movements of this expedition. Of course you know the exact time, to the fraction of a second, we left the Pier at the foot of Canal-street. Of course some vigilant reporter ascertained the fact that we anchored off Quarantine that night, and that we did not take on board any troops, or stores, either at the mouth of man or the mouth of the brazen cannon, save those we received at the docks. Add to these items the fact that we passed Sandy Hook early on the following morning, and then your knowledge of our movements ceases.

We were one of the late military expeditions toward the land of the South to cover the command of Col. PICKENS who has of some twenty battles in the fields of Mexico. We have also with us Capt. ALLEN, of the Light Artillery, who possessed through the entire Mexican war. Lieut. GILMER, of Pickens, who bore some what the brunt by continued labor at that fort—still determined and assuming that even with the force which was there when he left, the capture of Pickens will afford DAVIS a source of chronic amusement. He represents the fort in an excellent condition for defence. He, however, judges from conversation with me, he had with President LINCOLN, that ere no reinforcements his station. Pickens will have been relieved. We have also with us Quartermaster INGALLS, Major BROWN (Paymaster) and some ten Lieutenants, all of the newly appointed District-Attorney for the Southern District of Florida. Of soldiers we have on board the steamer Company K, numbering 85 men; Company M, 80; 100 recruits, 60 of whom will form a new company, and the balance will go to fill vacancies in companies already South. We sailed under sealed orders, and even up to this time with a few miles from Key West, the officers are in a state of ignorance as to their destination.

Under No. 1 was opened after we passed SANDY HOOK, and the ship's course was laid for Hatteras. At this point No. 2 came on board, and informed us that we must seek a reef called Matinilla. Here No. 3 hailed his navy, and Jupiter light seemed pleasing unto him. No. 3 being dazzled with the glare of Jupiter, No. 4 prevailed on us to make Carysfort Reef. At this juncture No. 5 took the floor, and directed us to steer to Key West, which we are now approaching. When we shall have reached Key West, the commanders will meet in council with a Government steamer (as we enter the harbor) and consult with the District Attorney in regard to order. If Col. BROWN, Commander in chief of the expedition, shall have left no orders, and the other ships shall have sailed, then Col. BROWN will repair to the steamer. The ships will proceed into deep water, and the ship of war, No. 6, will be ordered as to the time definite will be settled. Thus you can see that we have been enshrouded with a mantle of inscrutable secrecy, and we cannot but think, and the same secrecy retained among the power that were to attack the powers that be on this country would not present such a commendable aspect.

I intend on the back of Dr. SCOTT'S Patent Feather Fronts. I am informed by one both in and out that they work well in a position and reputably assist to beautifully adjusted mustachios. As yet we cannot speak of their practical propelling force, as we have not urged the ships. They make but little noise, and the air of the ships dodge them. OUTIS.

APRIL 17.—The pilot from Key West has boarded us, and we are now entering the harbor. He informs me that the *Atlantic* arrived on Saturday, and left on Sunday "together with the *Pocahontas*," but what more he knows not. The *Baltic* has not been seen.

FORT SANTA ROSA ISLAND, OFF PENSACOLA, Sunday, April 21, 1861.

Here we are safe and sound, and here we intend to stay, unless driven away. On Friday night, in the darkness of the night and the rebels, we moved the fleet of the most powerful of the Southern fleet—the only powerful piece of naval frigate in this whole country that is not in the hands of the rebels. We have over-hauled the night, and in the morning I perceived up the bay and anchored off Santa Rosa Island, about two miles from Fort Pickens and some three miles from Fort McRae, and are here leisurely viewing the outskirts of our region. Our progress thus far has been slow, owing to the fact that the Government is anxious to disembark the *Atlantic*, so that she may be ready for evacuation of troops and more. Fort Pickens was reinforced some 700 days ago, with men from the *Powhatan*, *Brooklyn* and *Sabine*, and directly to the wharf of the fort. Troops and provisions were landed, and a shot was fired from Fort McRae. The *Atlantic* is anchored some three miles from McRae, in better communication to provision our brethren of the South to our north. The following persons [illegible] to the fleet: Lieutenant [illegible] to be taken to by land to the [illegible] small launches, then the seamen from the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* row the launches to the beach, where it is landed amid the surf, it is then hauled on carts, hauled to the fort, (a distance of a mile through the sand knee deep) and there deposited.

When the *Powhatan* arrived she hoisted the English colors, for the purpose of obtaining a pilot, and would have proceeded to her usual anchorage at the Navy-yard, had she not been advised otherwise by the officers in command at the fort. As yet no opposition has been made to the unloading of the transport ships, and we do not even look for any, believing we anticipate an attack on the fort.

The rebels have let the golden opportunity slip. They should have attacked the fort when SLEMMER had only a force of eighty men, or in the interval between the landing of troops from the *Brooklyn* and the arrival of the *Atlantic* and *Illinois*.

In my opinion they relied too much on the hope of treachery among the United States soldiers. They supposed, too, that the Government would remain idle until they had entirely surrounded Pickens. That they essayed bribery there I no doubt. I have it from good authority that proposals were made to a sergeant—that money and commissions in the army of the Confederated States were offered to the men. For those rewards they were to spike the guns, and allow our friends of the South to enter the fort without a struggle, and thus all bloodshed would be avoided.

The sergeant now rests in ignoble ease, between the decks of the *Brooklyn*. Poor fellow! the Confederate States would have given him bracelets of gold and fine linen, he now sports a pair of iron handcuffs and dirty cotton fabric.

Yesterday, in company with others from the ship, I spent the day in Fort Pickens. Everything seems to be progressing finely there. The men are all in good health; the officers are in fine spirits, and are confident that in a week's time the arrangements will be so perfected that they will never be compelled to evacuate the fort.

The bearings of the guns are in course of accurate adjustment, and new columbiads are being mounted, which are to command the Navy-yard.

But while we are hard at work, BRAGG is not idle. New batteries are discovered every day, and there is no doubt but that, if the war shall commence, they will harass us considerably. Fort McRae is almost dismantled, the guns having been transferred to three sand batteries.

Yesterday, Gen. BRAGG sent to the fort paragraphs from the paper issued at Pensacola, stating the secession of Virginia, the evacuation of Sumter, and the fact that the President had called on the States to raise troops to defend themselves, and that all, except the Border States, had responded in the affirmative. How far these reports run parallel with truth, we know not; doubtless, they are sensation paragraphs; still this accounts for the salute from Barrancas on Saturday. By the way, we did think that the jig was up on that day. Barrancas fired eleven guns in quick succession, and we all rushed on the deck to hear the response of old Pickens. As she said naught, we concluded it was a salute or the child of some new guns. Since the news from Virginia the riddle is easily solved.

All communication with the North is cut off. We receive no papers from New York and Washington—customed to read the morning dailies, this is hard and inconvenient; still we hope for better days.

Could you but see how busily our forces are employed in crawling stores from the beach, through the deep sand, to the fort, you would easily understand why horses are necessary for this place as well as for Texas: and had DAVIS occupied the Island of Santa Rosa, our artillery would have come in play, as the soldiery would have been compelled to force their way into the fort.

The sailors of this bay present quite an animated appearance. Launches laden with stores are seen in all directions. Sailors are extemporised into soldiers, and soldiers into sailors. The *Atlantic* employed at Key West a gang of slaves to unload her cargo at Pickens—and what is singular, the most of them belong to MALLORY, the seceding Senator. I suppose it matters not to him who pays him for the labor of his blacks.

We expect to finish the unloading of the *Illinois* by Saturday next, and then in all probability we shall shape our course for New-York.

I have only to add that the health of the officers and crew of the *Illinois* is most excellent. This afternoon the *Sabine* has moved from her old position and is now anchored within half a mile's distance from the transports. OUTIS.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER RIENVILLE.

TROOPS ORDERED TO ALEXANDRIA.

The United States transport *Runville*, Capt. GIVORN, arrived yesterday afternoon from Washington City, D. C., which place she left on the 29th ult., making the following report. She left New-York April 25, having on board 532 officers and men of the Rhode Island Regiment, with 22 horses. She had smooth weather to the mouth of the Chesapeake, where she arrived on the 26th, at 9 P. M., and lay off all night, and then proceeded up to the Washington Arsenal yard, at which place she arrived on Sunday, at 10 A. M. She was towed up the River Potomac by the gun boat *Pocahontas*, and landed the troops, all in good order. She left on Monday, the 29th, at 6 P. M., and passed, in the Chesapeake going up, the steamers *Constantinople*, *Baltic*, *Keystone State* and British propeller *Kedar*—all having troops on board, and all the troops in good health and spirits. There were no fortifications on either side of the Chesapeake or Potomac in the hands of the Secessionists. Five thousand troops were to be thrown into Alexandria on Tuesday, April 30 by order of the Secretary of War. Two secession flag was flying in Alexandria when the *Runville* left Washington. Mr. J. L. MACDONOUGH, Express messenger, brings the mails from the troops to Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Massachusetts and other regiments that are reported to have garrisoned Fort Monroe will be at once initiated into the mysteries of regular military practice. The only school for skilful riots in the United States, and one of the best in the world, is at Old Point. The officers who superintend it have traveled all over Europe to complete their military education. On Wednesday of last week there was a grand turn out of all the regiments in the fort, and a general "heavy metal drill." With such teachers the Massachusetts soldiers, and the present garrison of the Point, may defy all Virginia.

Propositions are being made to the authorities to get the services of sergeants, corporals and privates of the regular troops to drill the volunteers who are necessarily so hastily sent away. At this station alone, there are, between the "permanent party" of Governor's Island, the marine barracks at Brooklyn, and the receiving ship *North Carolina* over a hundred non-commissioned and petty officers and privates, eminently qualified to impart every particle of a soldier's duty, to the volunteers, in a short time.

There is an understanding in naval circles that all the available men-of-war on foreign stations will be called home. It is said that the gunboats of steamers and African fleets are all ordered to the United States. These would make the blockade very formidable. The *Mohican*, *Mystic*, *Sumter*, *Iroquois*, gunboats, the steamers *Fulton*, *Water Witch*, *San Jacinto*, and the corvettes *Constitution*, *Portsmouth*, and others, added to those now employed by the Government, with the aid of other available craft, to stop all maritime communication with the Southern ports.

The United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*, now lying at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., will be ready for sea by or on Monday next. Her destination will not be declared, but where to is not known.

Many of the Army and Navy officers in this city have "all positions." At the Navy-yard, the Surgeon, Purser, Chief Engineer, Paymaster and Lieutenant command the Yards. The Yard has two [illegible] ships fitting out rapidly with crews.

The Marine barracks is guarded nightly by one eighty men, the command of Capt. FRANCIS, assisted by Sergeant MCINTOSH, who drills all the day. The workshops are busy, but efforts to send the fleet out of the Straits are prosecuted with vigor.

At Governor's Island and Brooklyn the usual solemnity of duty went on. Drills were called, and with no force. The Fort Sumter garrison, at Fort Hamilton are anxious to attract [illegible] visitors. The Light Brigade, [illegible] Rivers, [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Navy, yesterday [illegible] the troops [illegible] Navy Yard.

An [illegible] amount of three 64-pounder was yesterday put on board the steamer *Huntsville*, at the Brooklyn Yard. She is to take the troops [illegible] but the rumor for Dahlgren guns on the upper deck is unfounded. A three-masted steamer, with a full complement of guns, is also [illegible] Navy Yard.

Another of the 64-pounders was yesterday put on board the steamer *Hunterdon*, at the Brooklyn Yard. She is to take the troops [illegible] but the rumor for Dahlgren guns on the upper deck is unfounded. A three-masted steamer, with a full complement of guns, is also [illegible] Navy Yard.

The number of officers now in [illegible] is as follows: Army, Major Sumter, 1; Brigadier-General, 2; Chatham street, 3; New Cherry street, 41; Tenth, 50. Another naval rendezvous will be opened to-day at No. 55 South-street.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 1.

The Connecticut Legislature convened to-day. AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, of New London, was made Speaker of the House.

GOV. BUCKINGHAM, in his message, recommends an efficient State militia; says that 11 volunteer companies have already been accepted, and that the Fifth Regiment will be full in a few days. The regiments will not leave the State until they are fully equipped with camp and baggage train, and prepared to take care of themselves on all occasions.

The Legislature will make liberal appropriations for war purposes. All parties are acting in harmony on that question. The State is out of debt, and owns some $400 000 bank stock.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 30.

A bill will be introduced by Mr. BALLIN the House, proposing to confer power on the Governor to call out any and the forty regiments required by the President, fifteen more regiments, at least; with discretion in case of imminent peril, to call out thirty; and also power to appoint a Major-General and two Brigadiers, men educated and bred to arms; the Senate must confirm the appointments. The Major General to be Commander in Chief of all the forces raised or hereafter to be raised by Pennsylvania. The bill will propose an appropriation of $3,000.000; the other provisions relate to advertisements for supplies and the election of a Medical Staff. The fifteen or thirty regiments to be called out as the case may be, will be held as a contingent military reserve, to be sent anywhere they are needed. They can be cavalry, infantry, or artillery, as he may deem best.

A new camp is to be established, probably at Westchester.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, May 1.

The Fifty-first Regiment is entirely full, and will leave for the rendezvous at Elmira to-morrow. A new regiment has already commenced forming and the engagements with which volunteers urge themselves continues unabated.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Wednesday, May 1.

The second company of the Ogdensburgh Volunteers left for Albany at 11 o'clock to day.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, May 1.

Gen VAN VALKENBURG and Assistant Quartermaster General WALKER are busily at work day and night preparing accommodations for volunteer companies ordered to rendezvous at this military depot.

Four companies from Auburn, one from Oswego, and one from Seneca Falls are quartered here.

It is thought that by Monday or Tuesday the number of troops here will be increased to 3,000. Comfortable accommodations have been fitted up for the Seventy-fourth Regiment, of Buffalo, which is expected Friday. The extensive barracks for all additional troops will be commenced to-morrow, and finished in time for the Rochester and Syracuse Regiments expected within a few days. Three companies have been raised here and accepted. They will be mustered into service this week.

Ten thousand dollars has been raised for the families of volunteers.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 1.

The citizens' contribution to the Volunteer Relief Fund now amounts to $13,000. They have organized under the general law of the State for its proper distribution. The Common Council of the city has made an additional appropriation of $10,000 for the same purpose. The Onondaga Regiment, ten companies in full and ready for service, will leave to-morrow for Elmira, under the command of Col. E. L. WALRATH.

ERIE, Wednesday, May 1.

MCLANE'S Regiment, 800 strong, left this city at 2 o'clock this P. M. for Camp Wilkins, Pittsburgh, *via* Cleveland. Over 10,000 persons of both sexes assembled to witness their departure, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

OGDENSBURGH, Wednesday, May 1.

Our second Company of Volunteers left for Albany to-day. A third company is forming here.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Wednesday, May 1.

At 6:30 this evening, the Fourth Regiment, Col. M. MILLER, New-Jersey Volunteers, numbering 780 men, embarked in the steam propellers *F. W. Brune* and *Patroon*, at this city, *viâ* the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Delaware River, southwardly. The *F. W. Brune* carries two brass 6 pound guns. The Regiment will probably not proceed much below Bordentown, the outlet of the canal. If it does, the vessels will stop above Philadelphia.

The other regiments will follow to-morrow, or as rapidly as possible. Great indignation is shown by the First Regiment, Essex Brigade, with the wretched food furnished them by a Newark man, with whom they contracted for provisions during their stay here, at Camp Olden, and to-day several companies kicked over the tables, broke the dishes and came into the town to get dinner at the hotels and restaurants.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 1.

There is talk of calling an extra session of the Legislature to make an appropriation and authorize the Governor to establish a camp in Massachusetts, where all the newly organized volunteers can rendezvous until called into active service, the privates in the meantime to be paid $20 per month by the State.

WILLIAM GRAY has given $10,000 for the benefit of the volunteers' families.

Lieut. COLLIER, of the United States Marines attached to the *Minnesota*, raised the American flag to-day on the steeple of the old South Church. Lieut. COLLIER is a native of Maryland.

The *Minnesota* goes into commission to-morrow, and will probably sail on Saturday.

THE MURDERED MASSACHUSETTS MEN.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 1.

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, Minister to England; CASSIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Russia, and JACOB S. HALDEMAN, to Stockholm, were passengers per the *Niagara* which sailed to-day.

The remains of three of the Massachusetts soldiers who were killed in Baltimore, arrived in the 5 o'clock train in charge of private D. S. WRIGHT, of the Sixth Regiment, who was detailed by Col. JONES for the duty. The bodies were taken from the Receiving Tomb in Baltimore, under the supervision of Major BROWN, and left Tuesday morning. The fact was not generally known until this afternoon, but a large crowd gathered at the depot. The bodies were in metallic coffins, inclosed in five boxes.

GOV. ANDREW and Staff, the Executive Council, with the Provisionary corps of cadets as an escort, were present to receive the bodies. The coffins were covered with national flags, as were the hearses which bore them to Stone Chapel, under which they were deposited, to await final and more public obsequies. On the route to the chapel the bells played dirges, and the vast assembled crowds uncovered as the procession moved past.

Corporal SPRAGUE H. NEFFMAN, of Lawrence is one of the dead. The others as yet remain unknown.

The Granite State Guard, of Great Falls, N. H., proceeded to Fort Constitution at Portsmouth to-day.

MOVEMENTS IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 30.

The propeller *Wisconsin*, having on board the artillery company lately stationed at Mackinac, passed here for Buffalo to-day.

The two regiments of State volunteers authorized by the State Legislature last Winter are now full and are quartered in this city ready to be mustered into service.

The Legislature which will meet next Tuesday, it is believed, will authorize a loan of $2 000 000 for war purposes, and provide for raising troops sufficient for any contingency.

A company of flying artillery from Gold Water, Michigan, having a battery of four guns and a full complement of men and horses, arrived here to-night, having been accepted by the War Department in addition to the Michigan quota. The horses of this company are all contributions of the people of Gold Water and vicinity, and are pronounced the finest collection ever exhibited here. All the railroads in the State transport troops free of charge.

THE LAST REQUISITION ON PENNSYLVANIA COUNTERMANDED.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, May 1.

The last requisition for troops has been countermanded by the President. This is a terrible damper on those regiments on their way here from the interior.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, May 1—P. M.

We are just informed that the second requisition for Volunteers was misinterpreted. The total number of regiments asked for from Pennsylvania is 28, making only 10 for the second requisition. This is reliable.

GOV. SPRAGUE BRIGADIER GENERAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, May 1.

The Secretary of War has tendered to Gov. SPRAGUE the office of Brigadier General.

The Governor telegraphs that the second Rhode Island regiment is not needed at present.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DISSATISFACTION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Much dissatisfaction has been caused in the several Militia Regiments by the delay and uncertainty on the part of Gen. SANFORD and the other State authorities. The Seventy-ninth have passed a series of vigorous resolutions last evening denouncing the demoralizing influence of such a course, and declared their intention of applying for orders direct to the President, expressing their desire to be called into immediate service without further procrastination. It having been stated that they were not in a fit condition to leave, they beg to deny this, as they have been properly armed and equipped for some time past.

MEETING OF FRENCHMEN.

A number of French citizens and residents held a meeting at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, last evening. They passed resolutions indorsing *la Republique Americaine* and its flag, the Fifty-fifth Regiment and Democratic and military institutions generally. Their intention is to organize a regiment of French volunteers as speedily as possible.

A PROJECTILE AND BOMB FOR THE COAST-GUARD.

Mr. C. C. BRAND, of Norwich, Conn., has invented a projectile and bomb for the arming of vessels intended to cruise after the pirates and privateers of the South. It is a cylendrical bomb, steel plated, and shot from the gun in the ordinary way. It explodes after lodging in the bulwarks or deck of a ship, and is very destructive in its effects.

PREPARATIONS FOR PIRATES.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Champion* which left this port yesterday for Aspinwall, has ample preparations for pirates. She has two 32-pounders, a 12-pounder and a 6-pounder on deck, 100 muskets for the crew, and a quantity of small arms and ammunition. Besides all these defensive measures, the Chief-Engineer, Mr. SENTER KEYS, has made arrangements to squirt the contents of the boilers upon any boarding party, so that the pirates will find themselves literally "in hot water."

UNIFORMS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Gov. MORGAN has ordered that in future all Regiments shall be uniformed in one style of dress, viz., the regulation pattern of grey cloth. The fancy dress adopted by so many volunteer corps is looked upon with much disfavor at head quarters. Those Regiments which have already selected their style of dress will be allowed to wear it. This order will disappoint many of the new organizations, but it is generally approved among military men.

TWO NEW AIDS-DE-CAMP.

The annexed general orders have been issued by Major-Gen. WOOL:

NEW-YORK CITY, April 21, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, of New-York, are appointed volunteer Aids-de-Camp to Major Gen JOHN E. WOOL, United States Army, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of

Major Gen. WOOL.

RICHARD ARNOLD, 1st Lieut., 3d Art., Aid-de-Camp.

THE LAFAYETTE GUARD.

By Division Orders, issued yesterday, Companies F and H were commanded to relieve Companies E and A, who have been encamped at the Battery during the past few days. To-day they will be replaced by the Second Regiment.

THE FLAG RAISED AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

Yesterday morning, the flag—there is but one flag now—was raised in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd in Hanover-square. Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, made an impressive prayer, after which a hymn was sung by a large number of children, and patriotic airs were played by the band in attendance. A large number of ladies were present and much feeling was manifested.

A MEMBER OF THE SECOND REGIMENT KILLED BY HIMSELF.

LAWRENCE MOONEY, a Volunteer, who belonged to the Second Regiment, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from a bayonet wound, accidentally inflicted by himself.

OFFICERS WANTED FOR THE HOME GUARD.

Such exempt members of the different City Regiments as are willing to become officers, or to assist in drilling companies of the Metropolitan Home Guard, are invited to report themselves at Room No 41 Astor House. Ten thousand have already enrolled themselves as members of the Guard. Gen. SANFORD has kindly offered to give all the assistance in his power.

HOSPITAL GARMENTS.

The ladies of the Bethesda Baptist Church, Twenty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, meet every afternoon to make garments for hospital use. Donations and money are solicited. Mrs. S. J. KNAPP is the President of the Club.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Fourteenth Regiment did not go into the Marine Barracks yesterday morning to quarter, as was anticipated, because the contractor has not returned the building over to Government, and there was no one authorized to attend to the matter. The Regiment is now full and ready to march, and the officers and men are anxious to be sent off. To urge the matter forward, Adjutant GILL proceeded to Albany, last night, to see the Governor and obtain, if possible, immediate orders for marching.

The following are the officers of this Regiment:

FIELD—Col. Alfred M. Wood; Lieut.-Col., E. B. Fowler; Major, J. Jourdan. Staff—Adjutant, A. W. H. Gill; Engineer, Richard Butt; Surgeon, J. M. Honeston; First Assistant Surgeon, James L. Farley; Second Assistant Surgeon, F. Swalm; Chaplain, Rev. Wm. A. Bartlet; Paymaster, A. G. Gaston; Quartermaster, A. S. Cassidy; Commissary, H. L. Cranford; Company H—Capt., R. B. Jordan; First Lieut., J. D. McGlasson; Second Lieut., J. W. Sykes. Company B—Capt., George Mowry; First Lieut., J. Effendell; Second Lieut., E. H. Pierce. Company C—Capt., Wm. M Burdett; First Lieut., David Myers; Second Lieut., Wm. H. Burdett. Company D—Capt., C. F. Bielwin; First Lieut., E. Thornton; Second Lieut., J. Jones. Company E—Capt., Wm. L. B. Steers; First Lieut., Wm. B Milbert; Second Lieut. Geo. S. Silcock. Company F—Capt., A. F. Harnacke; First Lieut., S. Sauer; Second Lieut., James Jordan. Company G—Capt., Harwood Pass; First Lieut., L. L. Ludlow; Second Lieut., J. P. Goodenough. Total officers and privates 894.

The recruits of the Thirteenth Regiment are still at the armory, and are drilled every day by competent officers. They now expect to leave for Annapolis, where their regiment is stationed, by Saturday or Sunday next.

The Light Infantry Company being raised by Capt. JOHN DUNN, who served in the Crimean war, is nearly full, and will, it is said, be attached to the Auxiliary Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York. Capt. DUNN is an experienced soldier, and will doubtless produce one of the most efficient companies in the city.

On Thursday evening Dr. MUSELL presented each of the officers of Company C, Captain BURNETT, Fourteenth Regiment, with a revolver.

THE CITIZENS' PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting at the City Hall last evening to complete their organization. The different Wards were represented by the sub-Committees, and the general plan for proceeding was directed. Immediate arrangements will be made to provide for all the families of soldiers who need assistance.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I. is anxiously asked everywhere in our streets, is it intended to send this Regiment where duty calls them? They have made all the sacrifices that men can make, reaped all the troubles of preparation, loss of business, etc., and will never serve as a "*Home Guard.*" If they receive no orders now, let the responsibility of disorganizing the Regiment, ruining its fair name and disgracing our city, rest where it belongs, and may the people find out where it belongs. If they get no orders soon, we understand they intend to offer themselves as a Volunteer Regiment. MANY OF THE FOURTEENTH.

A CARD.

The Union Association of ladies, meeting at the Society Library Rooms, notify the public of some alterations in the names of their Committee.

The Board now consists of

MRS. W. PARKER, President.
MRS. H. J. RAYMOND, Secretary.
MR. H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Dr. Buck,	Miss Potts,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. David Smith,
Miss Murray,	Mrs. Dr. Wooster.

The public are particularly requested to send all contributions to the Rooms at the Society Library, or directly to the Treasurer, at the Times Office.

REMOVAL.—The American Telegraph Company and the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company have removed from No. 21 Wall-street to their new quarters, No. 145 Broadway, corner of Liberty-street.

CONCERT.—Mlle. SPEZANZA will give her grand concert to-night, at Irving Hall, assisted by several of the best Italian artists in the City, and by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMANN, the pianist. The entertainment promises to be one of the most meritorious of the season.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.—The canvassers for names for the *City Directory* commence this morning. An advertisement in relation to it will be found in another column.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 4 55 | Sun sets ... 6 56 | Moon rises 1 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 1 05 | Gov. Island... 2 54 | Hell Gate... 4 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, May 1

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Seymour, Palmer, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Mayflower, Duell, Barbadoes, R. Trowbridge.

Brigs Village Bell, Scott, Yaughal, Thos. James; Wappoo Wilkins, Matanzas, Welsh, Carver & Chase; Josephine, Barrows, Cienfuegos, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Lisabel, Colley, Elizabethport C. & E. J. Peters, Union, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Benson, Philadelphia; A. P. Willard, Egnor, & P. Buck & Co.; S. L. Tilley, Maxwell St. John, N. B.; P. L. Nevins & Son; Berger, Cole, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.; West Wind, ——, Milligan, Kee via St. Lawrence, master; S. Smith, Norden, Providence master; Artist, Preston, Providence, master; B. Flemmer Mass, Aspinwall, D. C. Murray; Maria Laura, Cummings, Fall River, master; Chief, Cropper, Matanzas, G. B. Eldridge; Triumph, (Br.,) Sullivan, Halifax, Whitman Bros.

Arrived.

U. S. Steam Transport Bienville Gifford, Washington, D. C., April 29.

Steamship Atlantic, Gray, Fort Pickens, April 23, via Havana 28th, with passengers.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Magpie, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. B. Rockwell.

Steamer Novelty, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Nickels, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Curlew, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Lizzie Harward, (of Bath,)

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3002. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Probable Plans of the Government.

The Campaign as Projected by General Scott.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING IN MARYLAND.

The Military Road Through Baltimore to be Opened.

Treasonable Legislation in the Maryland Legislature.

RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF THE BLOCKADE.

NORFOLK HARBOR CLOSED.

Depredations of the Secessionist Hordes in Virginia.

The Intentions of Jeff. Davis' Government.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

A train of cars left at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Annapolis, with passengers to connect by passenger steamer with railroad for Philadelphia at Perryville. Fare to Philadelphia $6. Tickets are headed "United States military route."

This arrangement is designed to be continued regularly. Time will be about fourteen hours to New-York if there is no delay at Philadelphia. No arrangements are made for checking baggage. The route is under supervision of the War Department, but not of the Army officers.

Gov. Hicks writes here that the conservative reaction at Baltimore has obtained complete possession of the city and State, and Baltimore and say that if the War Department here would allow it, there would be not the least obstacle in the way of immediately resuming travel on that city direct.

Why this is not permitted, has not transpired. The closing of the route has already resulted in vast injury to Baltimore, crippling her trade, and causing her people serious distress.

When they pay for the bridges they burned on the Northern Central Railroad—which is chiefly Pennsylvania property—CAMERON will probably allow travel through Baltimore to be reopened.

Messrs. EVARTS and WEED, of the New York Committee of Public Defence, who were sent on to confer with the President as to the policy to be pursued in the present crisis, started on their return last evening. They had a long interview with the President, and return well satisfied that the Administration is united, fully understands the impending crisis, and has determined upon a line of policy which will be sustained by the people, and will maintain the power and majesty of the Government.

Of course, the Committee do not disclose the details of the policy decided upon.

They also express unbounded confidence in Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who has laid a plan of campaign which adds new evidence of his remarkable military genius, and shows that the long life which has enfeebled his physical system, has brought him invaluable experience, and left him still with intellect as vigorous and as keen to active to the necessities of the hour as when in his prime maturity he led our victorious army to the gates of Mexico.

Without professing any knowledge on the subject, I am well satisfied that the Lieutenant-General's plans, which have been fully accepted and indorsed by the President, includes the capture of Charleston and of Norfolk and abandons the occupation of Baltimore if that city had continued to oppose obstacles to the quiet passage of troops toward the Capital. But the leading idea of the campaign is that of shutting the disloyal States in, and isolating them from the rest of the world until they have time for reflection upon their own folly, and to retrace their steps.

The recovery and occupation of all the public property seized by the seceding States is of course embraced in the plan of operations.

Every true friend of the Administration will forget to learn that a system of disgraceful jobbing has been commenced in connection with contracts for supplies for the troops. Some of these operations are too glaring for concealment.

The beef contract to which I referred last night, I understand is for twenty thousand head of cattle. The price to be paid, I am told, is eight cents gross equal to fourteen and a half cents net—a most extravagant rate, and which will yield a profit of several hundred thousand dollars. Bids would have procured contract on terms saving the Government a quarter a million dollars on this one item.

Another close contract made with JOHN F. COYLE, of Washington, for blankets and knapsacks. Price not transpired, but will surely be found largely in excess of the terms which responsible parties in the trade would find remunerative.

Another Pennsylvanian has received a contract for blue cloth; and Dr. MCMURPHY, of Pennsylvania late one of FORNEY's subordinates in the House of Representatives, has a heavy contract for forage.

Army officers express intense disgust at the evident jobbery. Close contracts for supplies for immediate use may be necessary—but contracts for these large amounts of supplies, to be furnished far in the future, ought to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. It is the duty of the Press promptly to expose these delinquencies, and it is to be hoped the President will find the remedy. The circumstances under which the jobs alluded to have been effected, and the very names of some of the parties concerned, constitute *prima facie* evidence of corruption. The country had enough of that under FLOYD's administration, and will hardly tolerate it again.

The Seventh Regiment have a dress parade every afternoon at 4 o'clock. To-morrow is the day set for them to go into camp, which they will do if the arrangements are complete and their camp equipage all arrived.

The Pennsylvania troops have gone to Fort Washington—for what purpose is not known.

There was a very fine display in the Park, rear of the Capitol, to-day. The Seventh New-York and Massachusetts Sixth Regiments paraded, full dress, this afternoon, in presence of a great crowd of people, President and family, Adj.-Gen. THOMAS, Gen. THOMAS, of this district, and two or three members of the Cabinet. They were highly complimented by the President.

The Seventh remained on the ground all the afternoon with their full band.

Several companies of the Massachusetts Eighth, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania volunteers, New-York Twelfth, and some local companies appeared there, went through with various drills, and were sworn into the United States service. Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS performed the service. It was one of the most imposing scenes the eye ever witnessed. Two or three thousand men formed in Hollow-square, with the United States flag in the centre, and the several State ensigns around it.

In the middle of the area thus formed was Gen. THOMAS and staff of officers. In a clear, loud voice he repeated the oath, which was responded to by all the troops, the bands played the national airs, and the officers waved the Stars and Stripes three times above their heads. They were then dismissed. The deepest solemnity prevailed, and very many were seen to weep throughout the scene. S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

You will notice that yesterday was begun a concerted movement of United States troops towards Baltimore, and columns are advancing as rapidly as possible in that direction, from the direction of Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Annapolis and Washington. There is no apprehension of any obstacle to their passage through Maryland, as the Union sentiment there seems thoroughly re-established; but the military road is to be opened there under all circumstances.

Orders have been issued for several other military movements of decided character and significance, the details of which cannot be disclosed at present; but they are already in progress, and will soon develop themselves to the public eye.

A portion of the blockading fleet has already started on its mission, and within a week it is believed the blockade will be effective at all points.

I learn from a perfectly reliable source that the 1,500 secession troops lately quartered at Alexandria yesterday started for Fairfax some 50 miles in the interior, having entirely exhausted the supplies they were able to obtain in that neighborhood. Only five secession troops are left in Alexandria. My informant states that the people of the adjacent counties in Virginia are beginning to be anxious for an invasion from Washington, to protect them from the Virginia troops, who are seizing their horses and cattle, and anything else which they want, and burning them in payment. The new reign of terror of these secession fiends, who devastate the land, is understood to be in Culpepper County.

The latest advices from Richmond in possession of the Government give seven thousand as the highest number of rebel troops at that point. More were constantly coming by single companies and not by regiments, as is the case with the defenders of the Union now swarming here.

The Rhode Island Regiment's Battery of Jarvis Rifled Cannon, left the navy-yard for the Potomac to-day. The river is being constantly reconnoitred for the purpose of preventing the construction of rebel batteries.

No anxiety about Fort Monroe is entertained by Gen. SCOTT. He has daily advices thence and is satisfied that it is impregnable now at every point.

Judge CAMPBELL of the Supreme Court has resigned. S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York hourly the *Tribune* arrived. You are aware, this day week at Annapolis. Your correspondent was taken sick on the evening while attempting to convey dispatches to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. He was removed, for some detention, and sends the following letter just from a officer of his regiment:

The Sixty-ninth N. Y. hourly the *Tribune* arrived, when they were received with cheers by the Capitol, his officers and the command. The discipline and order on board reflected great credit on Col. Cowdrey and his officers, who were most ably seconded by the unremitting attention of Rev. Father Mooney, their Chaplain. On arriving at Annapolis they were ordered the next day to take up their line of march to hold the railroad between that city and Annapolis Junction, on which duty they are still engaged. They have exercised the utmost vigilance, apprehending two spies, and no person can pass their pickets without undergoing the most searching investigation. Their Assistant Paymaster, LOUIS C. D'HOMERGUE, has proceeded in the most liberal manner, and nothing can equal the fragrance in letter for the comfortable quarters assigned to them. He stated that his Regiment feel exceedingly grateful for the courteous but respectful treatment shown them by Gen. J. E. SCANDER, the United States Treasurer. Some of the officers, on being approached by a rabid Abolitionist with the remark that forty thousand negroes would no doubt be in the field to help them, answered that they wanted no such help, further, that they would march with as much alacrity to Charleston, to put down a negro insurrection, as they would go to replace the Stars and Stripes over Sumter; adding, "If there are not white men enough North to do this without enacting over again the horrors of St. Domingo, by the butchery of women and children, then it would be better to let the Union fall. We fight to the last against traitors, but not against the defenceless." When actuated with such principles, our men cannot fail to win the respect of their enemies, and of such as described above is composed the material of the gallant Sixty-ninth. NOBODY.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

It is known that five hundred mechanics are to be employed repairing the damages to the Northern Central Railroad, with a sufficient number of troops to protect them while the work is progressing. Thus the way will be opened for the transit of troops and munitions of war, and for passenger travel.

The President has made the following appointments: James Harlan, Attorney, and Alexander H. Sneed, Marshal for the District of Kentucky; Hiram Wiley, Attorney, and D. H. Carr, Marshal for Connecticut; Albert Sanford, Marshal for Rhode Island; Levi J. Keithley, Marshal for New-Mexico, and Sydney H. Rudsell, Associate Justice for the same Territory.

Associate-Justice CAMPBELL has resigned his seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, he having heretofore announced that he would follow the fortunes of Alabama, though not approving of secession.

The National Flag was hoisted at noon to-day over the Interior Department, for the first time. It was enthusiastically greeted by the dense mass of spectators and by the Rhode Island regiment whose appearance and drill together with their music, elicited general praise. They were accompanied by Gov. SPRAGUE and suite in full uniform. The President and Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH were near the staff when the flag was raised, and having saluted it, they were in turn cheered. The regiment having re-entered the building where they are quartered, sung "Our Flag still Waves."

A recent dispatch respecting the proclamation of a blockade having excited invidious comment in several quarters, it is only necessary to repeat it was predicated on information obtained from sources at least as respectable and intelligent as, and certainly better advised, than those who have assumed to question its reliability.

The Diplomatic Corps have now been furnished with copies of the two proclamations of blockade, and it is impregnable now at every point.

The blockading force, under Capt. STRINGHAM, will consist of at least fifty war vessels, accompanied by a sufficient number of steam transports for the accommodation of a land force 20,000 strong. Thus it will be enough to make an efficient blockade of every inlet on the Southern coast, into which any vessel drawing six feet of water might otherwise enter.

The principal officers of the Military Department at Washington are, Col. MANSFIELD, Commanding; Major BARNARD, Chief Engineer; Major BUCKER, Chief of Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. BROOKS, Chief of Subsistence Department; Surgeon LAMB Medical Director.

It should have been stated to-day that the President himself was at the Interior Department, seized hold of the halyard to which the flag was attached, and hoisted it to the peak.

THE ARMISTICE STORY EXPLODED.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received yesterday morning by SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1.

Simeon Draper, Esq., Chairman Union Defence Committee:

There is not a word of truth in any of the newspaper reports of armistices made or proposed, that sort of business ended on the 4th of March.

F. W. SEWARD.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

TREASONABLE ATTITUDE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2.

The fears expressed that the address of the Maryland Senate, announcing that no act of secession would be passed, was not in good faith a proclamation that a majority of the Senate were not Secessionists, though intended to quiet public apprehension, have been justified by the proceedings of to-day. The report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on the subject of reopening communication between Baltimore and the North was passed. It is obnoxious hostile to the Federal Government and is carrying offensive in the extreme, and its passage was a direct forerunner to the climax of treasonable legislation which followed, to the act reported to a joint Committee of Safety, which provided a third reading on a vote of Continental eight after a severe struggle.

Of the six members of the proposed Committee only one—Gov. HICKS—is a Union man. Judge CHAMBERS, though a conservative is suspected of secession proclivities, and he has publicly announced that he shall go whichever way the State goes. The other four are avowed Secessionists, to a man, and a secessionist.

The powers granted to the Committee are equivalent to despot sway over the entire State, against which only the Federal Government or the rising of the people can prevail. The military are entirely within their control, together with the power of appointment and removal of its officers. In case a convention should be called, they could establish a reign of terror, and prevent the sentiment of the people from being heard in electing members, and the Convention, if it be called, as it will be, organized the power to remove any members of the Committee of Safety who, notwithstanding the precautions taken, may still object to a grant placing the State into revolution.

A fund, not fixed by the report, is at the disposal of the Committee, to be paid by the Treasurer upon a draft signed by any two members of the Committee.

The report is at 11 o'clock to-night, and will not doubt pass by 3 o'clock. If it does, the ordinance will be hastened, and civil war be inaugurated in the very heart of Maryland.

Among the Union men there is more anxiety than the predatory excitement. Every day has witnessed has been expecting the movement, and have been preparing his arrangements to meet it.

Two small flags, raised to-day on private dwellings, were taken down by the police, in one instance arrested. E. F. U.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, May 2.

In the Senate Mr ZOLLICOFFER reported a bill to provide for the safety and peace of the people of Maryland.

Whereas, The present extraordinary state of the country, and disturbed condition of the public mind, demand the prompt and efficient measures to be adopted by the General Assembly of the State for the peace and safety of the people and to avoid the revolts and horrors of civil war, therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Kent County; John V. L. McMahon and Thomas Swann, of Baltimore City; Thomas G. Pratt, of Anne Arundel County; Enoch Louis, of Frederick County, and Mark Richardson, of Charles County, together with the Governor of the State of Maryland for the time being in whom may be lawfully acting in his stead, be and they are hereby appointed a Board of Public Safety in and for the State of Maryland, a majority of whom may act in any case and the action of said Board may be authorized to act under the provisions of this, or any other supplemental act.

And be it enacted, That the Board of Public Safety so constituted and appointed, shall have full power and authority to provide for the better organization, arming and regulation of the militia of this State, and may remove or appoint any officer of the militia within the limits of the State, and may commission any such such appointee in the name and under the great seal of the State of Maryland; and the said Board of Public Safety shall have full power to provide for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State.

And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall occur in the said Board it may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of the said Board, and the person or persons so appointed shall hold his office until the month of the commencement of the next regular session of the General Assembly of Maryland, provided nevertheless, in the event of a sovereign Convention being elected by the voters of Maryland in pursuance of a call of the present or of any succeeding General Assembly, the said Board of Public Safety shall be subject to such sovereign Convention which Convention shall have power to remove any or all the members of said Board of Public Safety.

And be it enacted, That the said Board of Public Safety shall report any or all of their acts and proceedings to the General Assembly of Maryland, whenever required to do so by order or resolution adopted by a majority of all the members of each branch thereof, and the members of said Board of Public Safety, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe to the following oath of affirmation: That in any and every appointment, or any removal to be made by the Board of Public Safety, under the authority given to them by law, I will in no case, and under no pretext, appoint or remove any officer of the militia, or other person, for or on account of his political opinions, or for any other cause or reason than fitness or unfitness of such person, to my best judgment, for the place to which he shall be appointed, or from which he shall be removed.

And be it enacted, That the members of the said Board, except the Governor of the State, shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of —— dollars per month, payable monthly, and that the sum of —— dollars as contingent fund be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this law; and all orders drawn by the Board of Public Safety on the Treasurer of Maryland shall be paid out of the appropriation, such orders to be drawn to be attested by the signatures of at least two members of the Board.

This law shall take effect from the date of its passage. All laws relating to the militia in the code of public and general laws, as far as they are in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and are repealed.

The bill was strenuously opposed by Messrs. SMITH and KIMMEL. It was ordered to a second reading by Ayes 14, Nays 8.

The Senate then adjourned till 6 o'clock, when the bill, as indicated by the above vote, will probably pass the Senate.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Wednesday, May 1—4 P. M.

The steamship *Baltic* has arrived with the New-York Fire Zouaves on board. A great demonstration was made on their landing. The Purser of the *Baltic* reports they had a lively time on board. The Zouaves were greatly disappointed in not being permitted to visit Baltimore.

The Fifth Regiment from New-York, has not yet landed from the steamship *Kedar*.

The *Catoline* has just arrived from New-York with provisions.

The *Baltic* reports all quiet in the Bay. Gun-boats cruise up and down constantly.

The weather is clear and the wind north, blowing a gale.

The Rhode Island Artillery and the Fifth New-York Regiment are not yet landed.

The Rhode Island Artillery are under orders for important service below Washington.

The *Maryland* and *Kill von Kull* have just arrived from Perryville with locomotives, cars, etc.

The Sixty Ninth Regiment of New-York is stationed all along the road to Washington in squads, within hailing distance of each other.

A captain of the Sixty ninth arrested a spy the night before last at Annapolis Junction, just from Montgomery, with important papers. He gave his name as HENRY DE GRANVAL, a brother of the DE GRANVAL of Hoboken, N. J., killed by a Cuban some time ago. I am informed at head quarters that he will probably be hung.

A son of an influential family here is, also, under arrest as a spy. He opened dispatches delivered him at Washington.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has left, fearing arrest. The populace were almost ready to lynch him.

The alarm the night before last was doubtless a ruse to try the soldiers.

I learn at the State House that the Legislature will doubtless order a Convention. The time proposed for holding it is May 30.

A gentleman from the interior of Maryland says that the Union feeling is gaining ground daily. One week of secession rule has disgusted many of its former advocates.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2.

A steamer, of the Norfolk line, which left here on Tuesday with the mails and passengers, expecting to be permitted to enter Norfolk harbor, was not allowed to do so, and had to land the mails and passengers at Old Point. A steamer which left here yesterday afternoon, has also returned without going to Norfolk. The blockade is evidently being vigorously enforced against Virginia. The steamers say that the Norfolk Light could not be seen from the Government steamers lying off the harbor.

A meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, this morning, attended by merchants and others. Resolutions for the immediate reconstruction of the Legislature were adopted, and a petition to that effect to the Legislature was largely signed.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

INTENTIONS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 2.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Register* and *Advertiser*, dated April 24th, says several companies have been organized in Fort Pickens, but not what party it was determined. Nine companies had been organized to-day.

The Montgomery correspondent of the same paper says that the Confederate authorities refuse to the present time to say what the Government intends to do with Fort Pickens, but now it is understood that the ultimate purpose. It was said that they could get arms without them, but the latter sides are scarce.

The Legislature was sitting on Saturday, April 27, with closed doors, supposed to be passing a bill for secession.

The Union men denounced the course of South Carolina, expressed detestation of secession, and deprecated a civil war, but still—had volunteered. Washington and Memphis were the two points whither the volunteers were being sent. South Carolina opened fire upon Sumter to consolidate the South; could she have imagined the effect on the North she would have paused. Mistakes seem to be the order of events; the North never gave the South credit for any earnestness in its threats of secession, and the South thought the North's love of Union was forge; both are discovering their error.

In Kentucky the Union men are making a gallant fight, and, thus far, have saved the noble State. MAGOFFIN, the weak tool of that traitor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE—from whom the world had hoped better things—is utterly distrusted by all lovers of the Union, notwithstanding his protestations. Sumter and the proclamation gave the Secessionists an argument which they did not fail to use assiduously; but the disciples of HENRY CLAY were not so easily befogged as the followers of JOHN BELL, and still show unmitigated front to the enemy. Their courage and consistency deserves the commendation of all true patriots. ANDERSON's name is to them a tower of strength. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, JOSHUA BELL, JAMES and JOHN M. HARLAN, Gov. WICKLIFFE, LESLIE COOMBS, and a host of other true men, are opposing noble efforts against the treachery of BRECKINRIDGE, MAGOFFIN and that degenerate son of a noble sire, "JIM" CLAY. Many in the South like this made him by the Louisville Banks to money to arm the State, on the pretext that they would keep it with coalitions. The contract was written that the Legislature should be compelled with another for the legislature ordained. His nefarious excuses reveal his traitorous purpose. It was said he intended that he could get arms without them, but the latter sides are scarce. In these men design the Secession cause, though in common talk we are designated as d——d Yankees. A report that the Seventh Regiment of New-York had been "cut to pieces" near Annapolis, was current and generally rejoiced at, the morning our informant left. No conception of the unanimity of the North in defence of the Union had dawned upon them. Two large mortars and a large number of bombs were being taken as freight on the train in which our informant took passage.

Soldiers were everywhere in the cars—all looking to a speedy occupation of Washington—at every station troops were drilling, and that travesty of the glorious Stars and Stripes, the secession flag everywhere flying.

The troops who took part in the bombardment of Sumter—variously estimated from 7,000 to 10,000—were all from South Carolina, with notable individual exceptions from Virginia and Texas! This is a great muster of State pride. In Georgia the spirit of war alike prevailed—all were hurrying on to Washington. Not a doubt seemed to be entertained but that it would yield at their approach. That LINCOLN was constantly drunk, and so frightened as to have lost all sense of propriety, was commonly reported and believed.

The favorite plan among the car and depôt lounger was to get all the Yankees possible into Washington and then to bombard them from a safe distance, "*a la* Sumter."

In Tennessee—everywhere uniformed volunteers—still the same talk of Washington, the same prophecy of its speedy conquest and destruction.

The Unionists of Tennessee had a clear majority of 50,000, it is said; but the Secessionists used the argument that the sending the fleet to relieve Sumter was an invasion, and that LINCOLN's proclamations calling for 75,000 volunteers, "to retake the forts &c.," looked directly to the subjugation of the South. The Union men had not "backbone" enough to face the charge of being willing to cowardly submit to an invasion, and so wheeled into line, and Tennessee was radiant with uniforms and noisy with drums; it is said *arms*

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

A DESPAIRING LETTER FROM JOHN M. BOTTS.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Startling proofs are daily afforded of the complicity of the Police of this City with the scheme of Maryland Secession. Its Chief, KANE, is now known to have been a constant attendant of the secret meetings of the Secessionists, and to have announced to them that no troops should be allowed to pass through Baltimore. There were members of the Police force with their badges displayed, who went out on the Harford road and cut down the telegraph poles, and to such an extraordinary limit did they extend their powers, that ever since the riot until last night, every telegraphic dispatch received at the Baltimore office was sent over to the Board of Police for their inspection, and they permitted them to be sent on or ordered them not, as suited their pleasure. This was the case as late as yesterday afternoon, in the case of the dispatches of Gen. SCOTT to New-York. I understand, however, that this censorship has now ceased, but at any moment it may be resumed. So lawless have been the acts of this Board, and so terrible the effect of their treachery, that a leading Democrat, a man of influence, who was one of the main movers in getting the Police law passed, exclaimed yesterday afternoon in his despair of the city, "Oh, for TOM SWAN and his Plug Uglies again," alluding to the Native American rowdies charged to have been controlled and used by EX-Mayor SWAN.

Gov. HICKS is an excellent exemple of indecision. No man attacks his integrity, but to his sins of omission in months past the recent difficulty may in a good part be attributed. As far back as last August there were enrolled 3,500 minute men, of whom 2,500 were known to be for the Union, and many of them well drilled. They had repeatedly applied to Gov. HICKS for arms, and even did so two days before this outbreak, fearing that an attempt would be made to attack the troops; but they were put off from time to time under the mistaken belief that no necessity yet existed for it. And so little strength of mind had he that he readily submitted to the pressure brought to bear upon him here to call an extra session of the Legislature. His weakness has materially impaired the strength of the Union Party in the State.

Still the Union strength is daily gaining ground here. No secession badges are visible, while the Union badges are reappearing, and the boys are venturing to sell small flags in the streets. To give authority to the proclamation of the police against raising flags, the City Council last night passed an ordinance against it, and I am informed that to morrow the validity of the law will be tested. It is intended by several Union citizens to raise flags on their own houses, to suffer arrest and commitment, and then have the matter brought before a higher Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. But the principal demonstrations to be made by the Union men will be nightly meetings in different parts of the city. One immense gathering assembled last night at the Point, and another is called for to-night at Federal Hill. The Union sentiment is rapidly shaping itself to mean "Union without any qualification," and the Union men say that so long as the troops of the United States are at Washington, between Maryland and Virginia, to keep Virginians in their own limits, there will be no backing down from this position. But what I cannot understand is, how United States troops at Washington should sustain the Union cause in Maryland, and United States troops passing through Baltimore would injure it.

The Secessionists of Baltimore are made up of the highest and lowest of society. Three-quarters of the lawyers are identified with them, all the liquor merchants, and some few of the other mercantile men. Great efforts have been brought to bear upon the merchants to seduce them into the movement, and the prospect has been held out to them that Baltimore would become the great commercial centre of the Southern Confederacy, in the event of Maryland joining its fortunes with the seceding States. Thus far they have not succeeded well. The commercial community generally have advocated peace.

Ross WINANS, his son THOMAS, and WILLIAM T. WALTERS, a renegade Pennsylvanian, are said to have given large sums of money in aid of the treasonable movements.

Major TAYLOR, who has been appointed to the command of the military of this city by the Police, was formerly superintendent of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and was ousted from that position by reason of enormous frauds and peculations perpetrated by him. It was with a peculiar relish, therefore, that he was sent to burn the bridges of the Company, and so eager was he to accomplish the work of destruction that he burned the bridges going out, instead of returning, and the result was that he and his party were compelled to walk back to tha city.

Baltimore, I think, has had enough of secession rule. A well-known gentleman stated yesterday that he had lost $150,000 by reason of tha riot. I suppose by depreciation in securities. There is nothing doing in commerce. Nothing is sold except for home consumption, and by the acts of her mob the approaches to the city with supplies are cut off. One firm, WARRENDER & Co., have closed their business and gone to Rhode Island, taking with them a half million dollars capital. Others will follow, as no healthy commerce can exist in such an atmosphere of excitement and uncertainty as is liable at any moment to blow over the city.

E. F. U.

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP AT ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, April 27, 1861.

War has a pleasanter look here than in many small encampments along the road from Philadelphia. Our officers are many of them utterly ignorant of the art of taking care of soldiers. In the small camp at Perryville, the men were quartered—like animals I was going to say—but animals would generally receive much better care. They were stretched around in the Ferry house, right under the feet of the passengers, in tha midst of dirt and pieces of bread and meat, and every species of litter. I watched tha rations—they were bread and ham for breakfast, ditto for dinner, ditto for supper, with no coffee or tea; the consequence of which latter want was that every man who had a few pennies to spare was filling his canteen with whisky at the tavern. There was a very slip-shod, uncared-for appearance to everything, and the officers in command evidently had no skill or tact in taking charge of their soldiers. The result was a certain dispirited and discontented look to the men. They were ready enough to fight, but this dirty, miserable sort of camp life, with inefficient officers, was wearing on them. I fully believe that we shall lose ten times the number of lives from bad commissariat and carelessness in diet, and in regard to climate, than from any other cause.

The camp at Annapolis has a very different appearance. It is one of the most convenient and beautiful spots for such a purpose that ever was selected. As I came in at night the harbor was sparkling with lights in the fleet of vessels now assembled here, an armed brig—the *Perry*—being on the outside, and hailing us to bring us to as we came near. The scene was most enlivening on shore: the student's buildings, now turned into barracks, shining with lights; camp-fires were burning here and there on the greensward, with tall figures grouped or passing before them; crowds of soldiers were walking to and fro over the walks, or gathered around some singers, making the echoes ring to "The Red, White and Blue;" sentinels before every building, bustle and stir every where, and the greatest cheerfulness, good feeling and discipline.

On the water's edge, against the sea, sparkling under the moon's light, we could see tha outlines of the horses and guns of a considerable company of artillery.

A more lovely place for "camping," and more superb weather for it, could not be imagined.

The General's ante-rooms were perfectly thronged and it was exceedingly difficult to get any passes to go anywhere, or to find out anything. You cannot imagine how utterly changed everything is now, under the military *régime*. The "American citizen"—so important usually—is a nullity. Nobody cares for him, nobody minds him. The soldier is everything, and rules are despotic. One of my friends at Perryville was kept out on the dock all night because he had inadvertently passed one line of sentinels, and had no countersign or passport—the hotel all the time being within a stone's throw. The Government has taken possession of all vehicles, and food and house-shelter. Most of the passengers, I think, slept the first night on the floor of the barracks, and ate at the soldiers' messes.

Though inconvenient, one cannot but like it. It shows "we have a Government," and that the war has really begun. Discipline and unyielding routine and order, are the only things where you deal with masses of men.

Great credit is given here to Gen. BUTLER's management.

To him is said to be due mainly the opening of the route *vid* Havre de Grace and Annapolis, and to his Massachusetts Regiment, the lightening and saving of the *Constitution*. That corps has every trade and business in their ranks, and when the Colonel wanted the locomotive repaired on the broken road to Annapolis Junction, he found, to his surprise, that one of his own men was the maker of it, and the machinery was soon put in order.

According to all accounts, the best equipped regiment that has marched through here, was the Rhode Island. The Seventh is very highly spoken of, especially by the citizens, for its gentlemanly bearing; of course, some of the other corps laugh at them as the "Kid Glove" Regiment. Just as I am writing, the Sixty-ninth Regiment is marching out of the grounds *en route* for Washington, amid enthusiastic cheers. Col. COROORAN especially, receives tremendous applause, and the green flag. To my eye, it is the most *soldierly*-looking regiment I have seen; the men seeming generally hardy and powerful, and with a kind of fire about their expression, as if they were eager for a fight. Nearly all have white pieces of muslin under their caps to protect the head and neck from the sun, though the weather is cool and bracing. They are to march through, I hear, on foot.

The residents here speak very highly of the good conduct and discipline of the troops; and thus far, no damage of consequence has been inflicted on private property. They are in fear and terror, however, at the approach of BILLY WILSON'S "redoubtables," and many families are removing.

All the soldiers seem in capital spirits, and thirsting for a brush. They have become somewhat used to salt-beef and hard bread, and "the soft side of a plank," and are gaining in strength—and drill every day.

FEDERALIST.

RED TAPE, ETC.—SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md., Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, 18 miles in length, having one locomotive, two baggage and two passenger cars, constructed in primeval times, is the sole direct link of the United States Government with nineteen millions of people, with its army and navy, with its diplomatic corps in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America. The said railroad, under charge of the said vigorous Government, ran its one locomotive, with mails, couriers, dispatches, gentlemen on important public business, and army officers, the eighteen miles on Saturday night, in about six hours, then keeping them at the important station of Annapolis Junction for about ten hours, though a powerful locomotive of the Baltimore and Washington road lay there under steam all day, the train were finally landed in Washington at 9 o'clock Sunday evening. At the same time, the telegraphic wires which form the executive link of connection between the Government and the whole North and West, were suffered to lie unused, though only severed in two places. Compare the French campaign with this, where new wires were put up in the march of the armies, or the march of the New-York Seventh and the Massachusetts Sixth to Washington, where a railroad was rebuilt and bridges remade in their advance.

What the Government means by this inattention to its connections, I cannot say. I am sure our train brought its only mails, and you may judge of our rapidity of progress when I say that I was four days in getting to this point from New-York, not sleeping in a bed once. There ought to be no new rolling-stock at once put upon this little branch, and then two mails a day should be sent from Washington to Annapolis and Havre de Grace, and a telegraphic communication kept up through the same points. The fact is, there is a universal disorder and want of organization through the whole route. A perfect waste of provisions at one point, and a dearth at another—no regularity or system anywhere. The soldiers are fired with a noble enthusiasm, but even the most ideal patriotism cannot stand long against bad salt beef, sale bread and universal carelessness and want of order.

What a pity if this grand movement of patrician should all come to an end through bad commissariat and stupid routine. Thank Heaven! I said, when I saw the *Kill con Kull* appearing in the Annapolis harbor, laden with the bounty of our generous merchants—these are business men's arrangements for the emergency.

Mr. WADSWORTH was all ready to meet her, and a grand supply she had—tea, coffee, cheese, biscuit, hard bread, hams, &c., &c., with some light wagons, which will be very acceptable for sick and wounded.

I do not hesitate to say that it has been a good Providence rather than any wise arrangement, which has prevented some horrible disasters. Many of the volunteers are only half-equipped, and but ill-prepared for dangers. Take for instance, this very point.

The New-York Twelfth marched here on Friday under a hot sun, some 15 miles. It was their first march, and many were thoroughly knocked up. Numbers of them had no knapsacks or ammunition.

This place is thirty-eight miles from Baltimore, by railroad, and Baltimore is only eighty-one miles from Harper's Ferry, also by rail. What easier thing than for Gen. BRANCHARD or Col. LEE (who are both, withoubt doubt, first-rate soldiers,) to have brought down 4,000 men from both those points, and in a right attack to have utterly exterminated the brava Twelfth? It is true, the latter would have made a good fight, but in war, personal bravery is little, compared with numbers and position. Then the same attacking force could have made, on Saturday, a quick march on the gallant Sixty-ninth, ten miles beyond, and fallen on them with overwhelming force, and have returned to Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, before Gen. SCOTT could have heard of it, so defective are the communications. The only reason that this or similar things are not done by such good officers as serve in the enemy's ranks, is probably just the same as exposes us in them—their equal want of preparation, arms and discipline, and beside the growing fear of the terrible Northern storm which is impending over them.

The spirit and tone of the troops are excellent. This (Sunday) morning, I see a number of the privates sitting about reading their Testaments, though the Twelfth has some very "hard boys," and it was very inspiriting to hear at the barracks in Perryville, and in the Naval Academy Chapel at Annapolis (now turned into barracks and kitchen,) some grand old Psalm-tunes echoing out. I have great confidence in Psalm-singing troops. The tone of the men towards the enemy is just right—nothing bitter or revengeful (except towards the Plug-Uglies), but a calm and stern determination to do their duty by their country, and a manly desire for a fair fight to settle forever these unhappy difficulties. The Twelfth—who have very many Irish laboring men—accomplished their march better than any regiment has done, but with their heavy knapsacks (sometimes 50 lbs. in weight) and the hot sun and dusty road, as well as careless habits in drinking, whether whisky or water, they found the work very difficult. Their Colonel, (BUTTERFIELD,) who shows great tact in managing his men, marched on foot among them, and frequently reminded them that they were going through with this for their country's sake, and the old flag's, and said he was bearing just the same burdens, so that they were much encouraged. Many of the men are Democrats, but this feeling is that the very existence of the Government and country is at stake. Even the common men had a very intelligent and sensible view of the whole matter. One—a bricklayer—said he had had no work all Winter, and he didn't expect any till this matter was thoroughly settled. Another—a carpenter—said he had always been with the South, till they had fired on the American flag.

Still, with all the enthusiasm and patriotic feeling of the Army, there is going to be a most sad depravation of morals among those masses of our youth, unless speedy and judicious preventive measures be taken. Of these, more hereafter.

In the evening, the Twelfth was put aboard of a long train, (taken by the Government from the Baltimore and Washington Company,) and the first detachment of the Sixty-ninth took this place. As they came to each bridge on the road the train stopped, took up the pickets of the Twelfth, deposited a picket of the Sixty-ninth, and passed on under tremendous cheers.

The little body of sentinels thus dropped in an enemy's country at night, stood in line by the watch-fires as we swept by, not the least daunted.

On the train were Messrs. EVARTS, WEED and SHERMAN, going on to Washington on public affairs, and Mr. WORDSWORTH, of Geneseo.

There is no military news, except that the New-York Seventh is going into camp on Georgetown Heights, and that there are now about 12,000 men at Washington.

All fear of an attack is past. Not a word of importance from the South.

FEDERALIST.

INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH—EQUIPMENTS &C.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md., Monday, April 29, 1861.

An incident occurred on Saturday, in the march of the Twelfth, very characteristic of this whole Southern movement. As the Regiment—1,100 strong—was marching along the line of the railway, a gentleman, mounted on a powerful horse, galloped up near to one of the companies, and, shaking his gloved fist at them, said: "We are all Secessionists here, you d—d hell-hounds! We'll fight every inch of Maryland soil."

One of the men was about to strike him from his horse, but the officers restrained them, and the gentleman rode off. It was so thoroughly Southern; perfectly hair-brained valor, without preparation or means. So the South are now throwing themselves, as one man would on a regiment, upon our Government. Yet, at the bottom of this gasconade and fool-hardiness, there is some shrewd prudence and a truly practical regard for what "pays," and this must soon make itself appear in the Southern movements.

Upon this march, of which I am speaking, some other mounted gentlemen were summarily arrested, being in uniform, and were brought to the Colonel. On explenetion of their objects and a declaration of their loyalty, they were released. The country people in many parts of the way looked on very coolly and sullenly, in one case refusing even some water to the wearied soldiers. In others they were very good-natured and charged round prices for everything that was bought; sometimes they cheered the flag. Our men foraged all over the country, and the negroes and small farmers must have made a pretty penn by us. Occasionally (but very rarely) something was cribbaged, but whenever complaint was made to Col. BUTTERFIELD, he at once made the most handsome restitution from his own pocket. I witnessed on Sunday a number of the gallant Seventh (rejoining their Regiment) charging on an unfortunate cow, and milking her in the most awkward manner. The negroes seem in the most terror of our soldiers, and I think they devoutly believe they are all to be captured and to have their throats cut by the Northern "Bobolitioners." Generally they are lazy, fat house slaves, whom scarcely any consideration could make run any direction. The residents are much depressed and alarmed at this march of hostile armies by their doors. I overheard one of them say, with a sigh, "God only knows when we shall get rid of them!" I found one very amiable family, whom I knew, in bitter grief over the calamities impending. They were packing up everything to leave a beautiful home, not knowing when they could return.

Secession fever is abating rapidly, you may depend on that. Government has shown a little of its mighty power, and the people begin now to count the cost of anarchy. I came on with some of the Sixth, who were out purchasing horses for their artillery in Annapolis. They were a grand, powerful set of fellows—many of them butchers.

I believe no war ever showed such enthusiastic recruiting. One of these men—an express man—said he was just delivering a load of goods when the summons came, and he threw the reins on the horse's back and left the goods in the wagon. Numbers of the men never went home to their families. Another said he had gone over to see the Massachusetts Regiment, at the Astor House, and when he heard of such noble fellows as those being cut to pieces by the mob at Baltimore, he couldn't stop, but went right off and enlisted. One member of the Seventh, of a prominent family, had been married the day before, but left his newly-won bride for the campaign. Another separated from his bride on the wedding tour, and still another left his wife in severe illness, at the country's call. As you go around among the regiments, you are surprised to find what sacrifices have been made by these gallant fellows. Business has been absolutely, houses left half built; the lawyer's office closed, the physician's patients deserted; shops shut up; the plow literally left in the furrow, and the fishing-boat on the shore. Many a marriage has been postponed, and funeral hastily left, a thousand ties have been broken, and hard fare, bad quarters, exposure, danger and the chance of death have been chosen by these brave men, for the sake of country and liberty. God bless them and the cause!

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

P. S.—For a wonder, we have New-York papers of Sunday here to-day, though last week not a single Northern mail arrived—possibly these came by express.

You may judge of the isolation of the city, when I tell you that tho arrival and walking (there were no hacks) of half a dozen travelers through the streets made quite a sensation, and some scares of people asked us "How we got here?" Washington is blockaded, except through the grand channel of the "Elkridge Bridge Railroad," with one locomotive and an occasional vessel under armed convoy on the Potomac.

Alexandria and all the supplies from the region behind it are closed to the city. A Virginia dairyman told me he had a great quantity of milk and butter which he had expected to sell in the city, but they would not let him come over. Flour is still $15 a barrel, and I suppose we shall help pay for the stock of things in hotel bills.

I have reason to think that the number of troops here has been exaggerated. Of the United States militia there cannot be much more than 7,000 men. I have from a trustworthy Southern source that the Virginians *do not at all trust their slaves* as they pretend, and that a movement may at any time occur. JEFF. DAVIS' 25,000 men at Richmond are considered here a myth.

FEDERALIST.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, April 26, says:

"It is stated, by the best authority, that Lord LYONS, the British Minister, sent a special messenger to detain the steamer *Persia* at New-York until full dispatches could be forwarded by him to the Home Government. Lord LYONS is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the Slave-State rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the *Persia* he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minnie musket, and for a vast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the Rebel Government for arms, or ammunition, or ships-of-war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day to cooperate with the United States fleet in the blockade of Southern ports.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has joined with VICTORIA to suppress the Slave State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President LINCOLN are now on their way to Washington.

It is hoped here that YANCEY and his confederate traitors will be seized by France and England, and sent to the United States to be tried and hung under the extradition treaties.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor-General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms.

There are now 25,000 troops in this city. The Capitol and the Treasury are most effectually barricaded with barrels of cement, flour, and the cast-iron plates intended for the completion of the Great Dome of the Capitol. Martial-law has been proclaimed over the Capitol. Sixteen thousand barrels of flour are stored in the crypts, together with thousands of barrels of bacon, hogsheads of molasses, and tierces of rice."

A DESPAIRING PATRIOT.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM HON. J. M. BOTTS.

The following letter from Hon. J. M. BOTTS is published in the *National Intelligencer*:

RICHMOND, Friday, April 19, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has been received. Before this you will have learned through the Press all that has occurred at Norfolk and at this place. But I cannot begin to give you a just conception of the excitement created, not only here, but throughout the whole Southern country, by the proclamation of the 15th, which, in many respects, may be regarded as the most unfortunate document that ever issued from the Government. In the absence of that paper this State could not have been carried out of the Union; with it the Union Party and the Union feeling has been almost entirely swept out of existence. You cannot meet with one man in a thousand who is not inflamed with a *passion for war*, and every one seems to regard the proclamation as a declaration of war for the subjugation of the entire South and for the extermination of Slavery; reason (with them on this point) would as soon arrest the motion of the Atlantic as it would check the current of their passions.

When I saw you in Washington, some ten days since, I had the honor to lay before you and other members of the Cabinet, as well as before Mr. LINCOLN himself, a plan for the settlement of our troubles, through the medium of a National Convention, to give to the Seceded States *leave to withdraw*. I thought then, as I do now, that the plan then suggested was the only solution to the dreadful crisis which was upon us. Since that time matters have assumed a far more frightful aspect, and I now venture to make one more effort to save the unnecessary effusion of brothers' blood; and, in the name of liberty, humanity and Christianity, I implore you to give it your earnest and solemn deliberation.

I need hardly say that no man in this nation has held in higher appreciation the value of our blessed Union; no man has labored more constantly and earnestly for its perpetuation than I. No man's heart can bleed more freely for its loss than mine; no man can mourn more sorrowfully for its overthrow than I will. No man can condemn more severely the Immediate causes that have so unnecessarily led us into this awful and terrible catastrophe than I do. Yet, for the first time, after an entire night of sleepless reflection, when I prayed as I never prayed before for wisdom and strength to do my duty, my mind has been brought to the conclusion that a dissolution is an inevitable decree of fate.

I am satisfied that a contest on the part of the General Government, with its perfect military organization, powerful naval forces, its command of money, and its credit without limit, backed by eighteen or twenty millions of people, against eight millions, without military organization, without naval forces, without money or credit, is not likely to be of doubtful result in the end; but after that, what then? Can the Union be preserved on such terms, or would it be worth preserving if it could? After the best blood of the country has been shed in a war which has passion, prejudice, and unnatural mutual hate for its foundation, intensified by the conflict, could the two sections ever be brought together as one people again? And would it not require large standing armies, in constant active service, to conquer and maintain peace? And would not that end at last in a hateful, loathsome military despotism?

If I am right in all this, would not a peaceful separation, not as a military necessity, but as a triumph of reason, order, law, liberty, morality, and religion over passion, pride, prejudice, hatred, disorder, and the force of the mob, be a far wiser and more desirable solution of the problem than such scenes as will result from a purely sectional warfare, (result as it may,) and from which the heart sickens, and the soul recoils with horror?

You may cut, maim, kill, and destroy; you may sweep down battalions with your artillery; you may block up commerce with your fleets; you may starve out the thousands and tens of thousands of the enemies of the Government; you may overrun but you cannot subjugate the United South; and if you could not do it without inflicting an equal amount of misery upon those who are its best friends, and who have stood, so long as there was a plank to stand upon, by the side of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. Our streets may run red with blood; our dwellings may be levelled with the earth, our fields may be laid waste; our hearthstones may be made desolate; and then, at the last, what end has been gained? Why, the Government has exhibited its power, which has never been questioned but by the little, the ignorant, and the deluded, and for the display of which there will be abundant opportunities without an effort now, on either side, to cut each other's throats.

So far from its being regarded as a betrayal of weakness by the other Powers of the globe, will it not be looked upon in the present emergency as an act of magnanimity and heroism on the part of the more powerful party to propose terms of peace? Let me, then, as a strong, devoted, unalterable friend of the Union (*if it could be much more*),—let me, as a conscientious and unchangeable opponent, of the fatal heresy of secession urge upon this Administration the policy of issuing another proclamation *proposing a truce to hostilities*, and the immediate assembling of a National Convention to recognize the independence of such of the States as desire to withdraw from the Union, and make the experiment of separate Government, which it will not, as I think, take them long to discover is the most corrupt of error that man, in his hour of madness, ever committed.

In five years from this time the remaining United States would be stronger and more powerful than the thirty-four States were or ever can be, and you will have a Government permanent and enduring for all time to come, to which all who seek an asylum from oppression may resort hereafter.

I will not undertake to speculate on the government of a Southern Republic; my opinions on that subject are well defined, and too well understood to make it necessary that they should be enunciated here. Let it be tried, and let it work out its own salvation.

If this policy can be adopted, all I shall ask for myself will be the privilege of retiring to some secluded spot, where I can live in peace and mourn over the downfall of the best Government—wisely administered—with which man was ever blessed.

I could not willingly take up arms against a Union that I have been taught and accustomed to adore, as indispensable to my own liberties, and I never will raise my hand against my native State, although her arm has ever been against me and mine.

For God's sake, let me implore you to let wisdom, magnanimity, true courage and humanity prevail in your councils, and give peace to a distracted and dissevered country.

I write as one who feels that he is standing on the brink of the grave of all he has cherished on earth; my head is bowed down with grief over the madness that rules the hour, and I pray God to give me the wisdom to know and the strength to perform my duty, my whole duty to my country, my State and my friends. I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General, &c.

Will you grant me the favor to lay this last effort to serve my country before the Cabinet at its first meeting? I appeal to you as a native son of Virginia to do it.

J. M. B.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

SEIZURES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fayetteville arsenal has been surrendered by the garrison to 2,200 North Carolina troops, who had assembled to take it, if necessary, by force. The arms and munitions taken were 37,000 stand of arms, 6,000 pistols, 3,000 kegs of powder, and any quantity of cannon balls and shells. Fort Macon has also been seized.

ITEMS FROM MONTGOMERY.

A letter to the Charleston *Mercury*, dated Montgomery, April 17, says:

"I understand that negotiations are now pending, which, when concluded, will give us some vessels which can soon be made into men-of-war. Before many weeks longer the Confederate States will have a nucleus of a navy which will grow, of course, as the wants of the times demand. The applications for *letters of marque* are very numerous, and are granted every day. Privateering will soon become a profitable business to those who wish to engage in it. The last letters were given to a Boston man, who, finding the times hard in the way of peaceful trade, is about to fit out his schooner and try his fortune as a Corsair.

A telegram from Mr. HATCH, Collector at New-Orleans, says very many have applied in that city.

News of the fight at Baltimore has just reached this city and our people are collected in groups discussing the event. But one opinion is expressed, and that is the President ought at once to march upon the city of Washington."

KIND.

The following important notice appears in the Southern papers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, April 22.

No reason yet to change former instructions. Our policy is not to violate hospitality. Let vessels engaged in private commerce go until war is declared by Congress.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

ARREARAGES DUE RESIGNING OFFICERS.

The following letter has been addressed to the accounting officers of the Government:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 115.—The amounts found to be due resigned officers from the States which claim to have seceded will be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TRUE GRIT.

A correspondence, of which the following is the substance, is said to have passed between Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, and Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, on Friday or Saturday of last week, by telegraph:

Gov. HICKS to Gov. SPRAGUE—"I understand you are about to proceed to Washington with the Rhoda Island Regiment. I advise you not to take them through Baltimore, and thus save trouble."

Gov. SPRAGUE to Gov. HICKS—"The Rhoda Island Regiment are going to fight, and it matters not whether they fight in Baltimore or Washington."

A SUPPOSED SPY.

At Annapolis Junction, on Monday, a man calling himself DE GRANVILLE was arrested by Col. COROORAN as a spy. He was noticed hanging about the camp of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at that place, and asking questions, and was found in one of the officer's quarters. After being seized he attempted to destroy papers in his possession, but was prevented. The papers showed that he came to get information about the number of troops, their equipment and their feelings and opinions. He claimed to be a reporter for one of the Baltimore papers, but Col. COROORAN, after telegraphing to Gen. SCOTT, held him by his order, and on Monday night brought him down to Gen. BUTLER, who had not decided what to do with him when our reporter left.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

The mails from Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, at Boston, from Liverpool April 20, were received in this City Wednesday evening.

The London *Times* of April 20 has an article on American affairs, in which it continues to deprecate a martial solution of our troubles. Its argument is founded on the assumption that the Southern States, being the weaker party, will necessarily stand on the defensive; and that the act which might inaugurate hostilities will necessarily proceed from Washington. Later information will satisfy it of its error in this respect. It will find that so far from maintaining a defensive attitude, the South has chosen violent aggression; and that so far from waiting to repel invasion, it is hastening to invade the soil of the North. The *Times* closes its remarks by saying:

"Up to the beginning of April the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, though said to be in communication with Gen. HOUSTON, was, on the whole, against an appeal to force. But the party in Texas which is disposed to make a stand for the integrity of the Union was increasing in power and resolution. The Western States, too, are indignant that the mouth of the Mississippi should be in the power of a foreign Government, and do not believe in the plan by which goods would be forwarded in bond from New-Orleans, and vessels allowed to pass unsearched up the river. The Republican Press has been demanding indignantly why the Union party, which is notoriously strong in Louisiana and Texas, has not been assisted, and why the Montgomery Convention had been allowed to frame a Constitution, levy an army, and send Commissioners in Europe without opposition, or even remonstrance. Urged by the clamors and taunts of his party, Mr. LINCOLN has chosen the bolder course; the Southern Commissioners at Washington had at the last dates given up almost all hopes of a peaceful issue, and expected to present or receive an *ultimatum* immediately. For the events which have since occurred we must wait the arrival of the next mail."

In response to a question of Mr. GREGORY, in the House of Commons, April 18, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Government had not received any account of the occupation of any portion of San Domingo by the Spaniards. They had, however, received some proclamations which had been issued by Gen. SOLBANA, in which he declared that thenceforth the sovereignty of the Island should be in Spain, immediately after which he caused the Spanish flag to be hoisted. He had also received an account that a vessel-of-war had sailed with troops from Cuba to San Domingo but no account had been received of its arrival. He had heard from time to time from Madrid, to the effect that the Spanish Government would not accept that transfer of the Island; but no official information had reached the Government of what had been done. In the present state of affairs it would not be conducive to the interests of the public service to lay the papers on the table. As for the proclamations, copies of them had appeared in all the newspapers, and there was no objection to their production.

The London Press continues to discuss the Spanish act of annexation, in terms of vigorous condemnation. The *Saturday Review* says:

"The new form of manifest destiny, which consists in the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, is entitled to little sympathy. If Spain were the representative of freedom in tropical America, the good wishes of Englishmen might perhaps attend a Power which strove to counteract American ambition; but Cuba is not only the worst of slave countries, but the centre of the Slave trade, which even the Confederate States at present repudiate. An attempt to reestablish Slavery in San Domingo would meet with universal reprobation, and, on the other hand, a free colored population in the neighborhood of Cuba would present a puzzling anomaly. It is not impossible that Spain may contemplate further efforts to recover a portion of her former possessions. Unluckily, her civilizing influence in Mexico or in Central America would be combined with a propensity to repudiation and with a proclivity to Slavery."

And the London *Shipping Gazette* predicts that England, France and America, will look with the greatest jealousy and disapproval upon the attempt of Spain to play in St. Domingo the injurious and unprincipled game she has so long played in Cuba. We shall probably soon learn that all three Governments have taken steps, if not to vindicate the Independence of St. Domingo, at all events to prevent Spain extending her dominion over that island. It is rumored that the frigates and steamers which, according to the American advices by this mail, had left under sealed orders of the Federal Government, are destined, not for the south, but for St. Domingo, and this demonstration will, in all likelihood, be followed by the appearance of French and English squadrons of observation in the Haytian waters. The reserve exhibited last night by Lord JOHN RUSSELL leads to the belief that Her Majesty's Government incline to some course of action which it is not desirable at present to make public, and if so, we may fairly infer that such a course is only to involve a policy of repression.

The London *Advertiser* makes the following announcement:

"We are enabled to state that Prince DON JUAN, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Col. LAIZALL, and M. JACQUES, a French gentleman, left London a few days ago for Spain. As they could not pass through France, they proceeded to their destination by sea. Before the Prince departed, he was waited upon by many of the most distinguished Spanish friends of Constitutional Government, resident both in this country and in France, to ascertain whether his Royal Highness still adhered to those principles of Constitutional Government which he had lately avowed in his letter to VICTOR EMANUEL, when recognizing him as King of Italy, and also in his recent proclamation to the Spanish people; and we are gratified in being able to add that Prince DON JUAN not only renewed his protestations and pledges in favor of constitutional Government in Spain—including perfect religious toleration and the entire liberty of the Press—but that he did so with an explicitness and emphasis which left no doubt whatever of the sincerity with which his Royal Highness spoke. The moment of DON JUAN'S landing in Spain to hoist the constitutional flag, will depend on circumstances, though it is fully expected to be almost immediately. We are in possession of the name of the place at which he is, in the first instance, to take up his quarters, but do not think it expedient to mention it at present. Suffice it to say, that it is a most convenient spot whence at any moment to make a descent on the Spanish coast.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The New Butterfield Contract—Gold Discoveries in British Columbia—Mercantile Intelligence.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, May 1.

The Pony Express passed here last night, at 9 30 o'clock, bringing the following summary of news from the Pacific coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 20—3 30 P. M.

Arrived, 18th, ships *Flying Eagle*, New-York; 19th, *Belle of the Sea* and *Northern Light*, Boston; 20th, *Golden Gate*, Boston. The schooner *Ida*, of Philadelphia, was spoken per *Northern Light*, on the 25th ult., in lat. 23° 3' north, lon. 112° 48' west, signaled ship *Victor*, with loss of topgallant mast and jibboom. Feb. 6, lat. 57° 44' south, lon. 66° 50' west, saw whaling bark *Commerce*, bound west; March 17, lat. 53° 80' south, lon. 107° 22' west, spoke bark *Morning Star*, Morton, 42 months out, 1,000 barrels sperm.

Sailed, 17th, ship *Electra*, Sidney; 19th, bark *Carib*, on whaling voyage; 20th, *Galconda*, Liverpool, steamer *Golden Gate*, carrying 280 passengers and $826,000 in treasure, $750,000 of which was for New-York.

The excess of stocks generally, the late liberal arrival of goods, and the advices by every conveyance of continued heavy shipments in this direction, have united to force some activity in trade, with a general weakening effect on the market. The fullest demand of which the country is capable, is needed to keep the market where it now is. Buyers are enabled to obtain concessions from the extreme low rates quoted as current; sellers congratulate themselves on the completion of every bargain, and buyers doubt their prudence. Domestic liquors all lower. Wheat and Barley continue to arrive freely from the interior, and the export demand holds on longer than was expected.

The ships recently chartered are the *Grace Darling*, to London; *Romance of the Sea* and *Spitfire*, to Liverpool; and *Talisman*, to Cork. The *Mary Robinson* obtained a freight to New-York to load in Colemao's line. There is still a demand for tonnage, and rates promise to be sustained. The *Revenue*, *Peruvian*, and the *Flying Eagle* are the only disengaged vessels in port.

Messrs. J. W. DENVER and SAMUEL SMITH have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington with vouchers, and adjust the California war debt with the Federal Government.

A charge of bribery and corruption, involving the integrity of a portion of the Assembly Committee on Claims, is being investigated by a Special Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Senate has amended the act passed last year, offering a bonus of $50,000 to the company building the first telegraph between the Mississippi and the Pacific, extending the time for the completion of the work, without forfeiting the bonus, to six months. It is believed the Assembly will concur.

The stocking of the Western and the Overland route for the mail service, under the Butterfield contract, has been commenced. The company purpose establishing stations every twelve or eighteen miles, across the continent, each station to be well supplied with men, horses and coaches; the first coach to leave California between the 15th of June and 1st of July. The trip will be made probably overland in fifteen days.

A public dinner is proposed for Senator LATHAM on his arrival, by his friends in San Francisco.

The Legislature has changed the election laws, so that the Municipal elections for San Francisco shall hereafter be held in May instead of September, when the State election takes place.

Late accounts from the Mariposa Company state that the Fremont Dam will be repaired, so that all the Quartz mills can resume operation within two weeks.

A gold excitement is prevailing at Los Angeles, based on recent reported discoveries in the mountains to the south-east of that place.

The Assembly yesterday passed the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by a vote of Ayes 61, Noes 9; the members voting in the negative representing the ultra secession wing of the Assembly.

The Mariposa *Gazette* says that one-third of the population of that country will pass the Summer across the mountains at Moro Coro, Washoe, &c.

The steamer *Cortez* arrived this morning, bringing Victoria papers to the 15th, and Portland and Oregon to the 17th.

There is great excitement in all the Northern regions as to new gold fields in Nez Percez County.

The Portland *Advertiser*, of April 17th, says that the news received by the last trip of the *Julia* is confirmatory of the richness of the Nez

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 2.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	88	
3,000	do	88¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	86	
10,000	Tns 12 ₱c. Notes.	01	
10,000	Virginia 6s.	s3	43¾
5,000	do	s3	43¾
5,000	do	s10	43¾
5,000	do	s3	44
6,000	do	c	45
9,000	N. C. State 6s	c	60
5,000	do		59
50,000	Mn. State 6s		40
3,000	Louis. State 6s	c	46
4,000	Brok. City W. L		96¾
2,000	do		97
3,000	N Y C. bds '76.	100	
5	Bank of Commerce		80
14	do		83
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.		92
15	Park Bank		95
100	Fel & Hud. Ca Co		80
75	Cumb Coal Pref.		4
50	Pac M. St Co.	s30	65
80	M. Y. Cen. R.	s3	71¾
10	do	s30	71¾
600	do		71¾
100	do		71¾
100	do	s30	71¾
100	do		72

100	Erie Railroad		19¾
100	do		19¾
150	do		19¾
100	do	s30	19¾
140	Hudson River R.		39¾
300	Harlem Railroad		12¾
150	Mich. Central R.		45
50	Panama R		102
10	do	s30	98¾
260	Ill. Cen. R Scrip	s3	58
100	do	s10	57¾
250	do	s10	58
100	do		58¾
565	do	c	58¾
300	do	c	58¾
300	Galena & Chi. R.		57¾
220	do		57
50	do	s30	66¾
150	do	s10	57
50	do	s30	57
50	Clev. & Tol. R.		23¾
200	do		23¾
200	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.		37¾
350	do	s10	37¾
150	Chic. Bur & Qy R.		66
100	do		55¾
100	do	s30	55¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R.		9

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S 5s '71 Con.		76
1,000	U. S 6s, 81, Reg		88¾
50	Tns 12 ₱c Notes	10	
2,000	Ten St 6s, '90	s10	4m
2,000	do	c	47
18,000	Va. St. 6s	s3	45
1,000	do	s10	44
2,000	Mo. State 6s		40¾
1,000	Mich. C & R Ct. 1st		
	M. S. F. C. R.		94¾
2,000	S. P. 1 M. R 1st		89
3,000	E R 2M S F'd '64		98
2,000	C & N. W. S. F Rs.		73
5,000	Gal & Chic 1st M.		97
1,000	Mich So S. F Bs		74
50	Pacific M. S. C.		68

25	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3	72
50	do	s10	71¾
50	do		71¾
50	do		72
50	do	s30	71¾
5	do		33¾
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S		28¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		58¾
250	do	s30	57¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R		57¾
10	do		57¾
100	Cle. & Tol. R.	s15	24¾
100	do	b60	23¾
100	Chi, B. & Q. R.		55

THURSDAY, May 2—P. M.

The Stock Market, considering that the country is on the eve of great events south of the Potomac, displays unusual firmness to-day, and while speculation cannot be called active, there is a well distributed demand for Government, Railway, and State Securities at prices which are higher by ¼@1 ₱ cent. than on Wednesday. Late this afternoon there was a disposition to buy several of the speculative Western shares at the improvement, and 59¼ ₱ cent. was bid for Illinois Central. There was also a firm feeling in New-York Central, and a demand for several of the Border State Stocks. The Government registered Stock of 1881 sold at 88½ ₱ cent, the Coupons at 86, and Treasury paper of the 12 ₱ cent. issue at 101@101½ ₱ cent. Large differences are still made in selling Virginias, Tennessees, &c, on a few days' option and for cash. The feeling among the speculators is pretty strong that lower figures must be made for these Stocks after they are fairly involved in civil war; but the amount of cash Stock on the Street, with which to meet maturing contracts as they fall due, is quite inconsiderable, so we have frequent instances of 2@4 ₱ cent. for 3@10 days' time. North Carolinas sold at 59@60, and Louisinnes advanced to 46 ₱ cent. For Missouris at 40@40½ ₱ cent. the demand continues good. At the close of business on the Street this afternoon, the followiag figures were marked:

Central	72¼	Galena	57¾
Erie	20	Toledo	23¾
Rock Island	37¾	Michigan Guaranteed	28¾
Illinois Central	59¼	Michigan Central	45¾
Pacific	67¾	Reading	31¾
Panama	101¾	Missouris	40¾

The English mail by the *Arabia* this morning reports a fair demand for some of the American Stocks in London, though prices gave way, to correspond with the latest from this side. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"The market for American Securities remains very firm. There is a good demand for Federal Bonds, and we note inquiry for various State Stocks. First-class Railroad Bonds are much wanted, and very scarce. Transactions have taken place in Atlantic and Great Western Bonds (New-York section) from 77 to 77¾. The accounts from the Old Wells close to and in the vicinity of the line traversed by this Railroad, continue of the same extraordinary character, and the products promise to and largely to the traffic now awaiting its completion to Columbus and Warren. Erie, Illinois Central and New-York Central shares have been steady, with a fair demand until yesterday, when, on lower quotations being received from New-York, a fall of 1 ₱ cent. took place on each of them. Consols close 91¾ to ¾ for money, and 92 to ¼ for account, 9th of May."

The very latest letters from London, written on Saturday, April 20, P. M., advise more firmness in the Discount Market, which had been ruling below the Bank rate of 5 ₱ cent.

The thirty days' notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to yesterday, is now regarded as the preliminary step to the employment of Convertible Treasury Bills in substitution of the remainder of the Loan of June, 1860. These Bills cannot be used until the Funded Stock, authorized under that act, is advertised at par for thirty days. He reserves the remainder of the Loan of February 8, which he can sell under par or substitute Treasury paper, for further consideration, as the notice required in this case is only ten days. The *Commercial*, of this afternoon, remarks:

"We find that some of our leading financial authorities will probably recommend the Secretary to sell the $9,000,000 in a funded stock at a rate which would pay the lender about 7 ₱ cent. per annum, not only to make this amount secure in bullion at once, but to prevent the possible depreciation of Treasury notes, in case too many of them be forced upon the market, through the public disbursements at one time. While thus making $9,000,000 secure in gold at New-York, the more distant disbursements could be made in Treasury notes of small denomination, not only to the convenience of the Government creditors, but to the great satisfaction of the Western States, as a medium of exchange and traveling currency."

The Exchange market to-day is again quite heavy; the trade demand for Bills on London and Paris, for Saturday's mail, being unusually light for the season. It has been many years since Exchange ruled so low in the first week of May. Instead of being, as usual, one of the heaviest exporting months in Bullion, the present May is likely to witness the anomaly of an importation of a million sterling of English Gold. Merchant Bills are quoted to-day 103¾@104¼, Bank and Bankers' 101¾ @105½ per cent. No change in Money rates. They are quite easy on call loans.

Messrs. Seyton & Wainwright, of the Stock Exchange, have removed their office to the Insurance Building, No. 49 Wall-street, corner of William.

The Hudson River Road earned in

April, 1861	$136,756
April, 1860	131,605
Increase	$5,145

Annexed is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railroad for the last week:

	Week. Tons Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	4,068 17	65,111 10
Shipped South	18 618 15	218 048 15
Total	22 687 12	283,142 05

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	3,803 11	42,800 01
Shipped South	16 931 17	221 435 14
Total	20,735 08	264,235 15

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 16; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 8¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 161 bbls. Asons, 14 699 bbls Flour, 725 bbls. Corn Meal, 14,576 bushels Wheat, 1 865 bushels Corn, 75 bushels Rye, 3,165 bushels Oats, 1,147 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,052 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls, in lots, at $5 62¼ for Pearls and Pots chiefly the former, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The auction sale of Rio was satisfactory, and of about 5,000 bags offered, only 770 bags were disposed of at 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., indicating a decline of ¾c ₱ lb. The private sales were 400 bags Laguayra at 14c.@14¼c; 150 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c. @14c., and 500 bags Jamaica at 13¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely purchased to-day, but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 4,750 bales, including 3 000 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Uplands here, at 13¾c.@13¾c., chiefly within the range, and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed, to day, for State and Western Flour. Holders have been generally eager to sell, and, in many instances, disposed to make some concessions to buyers. The demand, however, has been restricted, both for home use and for export. Sales have been reported of 16,000 barrels, in lots, including Superfine State at $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, mainly at $5 25; Superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@ $6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 26
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 36	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 46	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 56	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 76	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is more freely offered and is cheaper. The demand is fair at the reduced prices. The reported sales add up 3 100 bbls., at $5 80@$6 45 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is more sought after, partly for export, at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 26 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, to-day, and as holders of desirable lots have been less eager to sell, prices have been quoted some what firmer, though not really higher. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 67, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50; Red Western at $1 31@$1 33, chiefly at $1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 27, mainly at $1 26; a small lot of choice, at railroad depôt, at $1 26; Northwestern Club at $1 24; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 22; Red State at $1 26@$1 27 for Spring, and $1 31 for Winter; and small lots of choice White Kentucky at $1 68@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active and is drooping. Sales have been reported of 42 000 bushels, at 58c.@66¾c. for new mixed Western; 67¾c. @68c. for old do. do.; 68c @69c. for Jersey Yellow; 69c. for Yellow Southern; 71c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Sales of 500 bushels Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 31c @31½c.; Western, at 34c.@34½c. and State at 35c.@35½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 850 bales North River, at 67½c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand mainly for local use, including new, at 15c @22½c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Continue quite dull and prices generally nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls. New-Orleans at 32c; 150 bbls. do (by auction,) at 25¾c.@29¾c., 22 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.; and 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 17c. a 19c ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses, May 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	4,889	1,412	8 138
Cuba Clayed, hhds	2,874	366	1,971
Porto Rico, hhds	1,293	558	3,864
Total hhds	9 056	2,366	14,023
New-Orleans, bbls	8,309	6,706	2,757
Cuba bbls	267	2,366	2,368

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly purchased, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, while most holders have refused to sell, unless at an advance on yesterday's closing rates. The market is undoubtedly firmer, though strong efforts are being made to depress it. We have heard of sales of only 500 bbls at $17@$17 25 (the latter rate for small lots,) for Mess, and $13 25@$13 37½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 8c.@8¾c for Hams, and 6¾c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales 550 tcs. and bbls. at 9c @9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand, and is steady. Sales 375 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 56 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@ 19c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 5c.@10c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 1st of May says: "The Provision market has been very dull. Hardly anything was done during the week, and prices are nominal at the close. There was some demand for Mess Pork in the fore part of the week, at $16 75@ $16 87, but this demand fell off at the close. Lard sold to the extent of 900 tierces, at 8¾c. @9c., in the early part of the week, but there was no demand at close. Butchers' Lard declined to 7c., buyers furnishing barrels; but even at this rate it is not salable at the close. Rough tallow has declined to 4c.@4¼c. and dull. Bacon has been neglected, and could have been bought to some extent at 6c.@8c. Bulk meats dull, no demand, though offered at 5c @ 7¾c. Holders have pretty generally arrived at the conclusion that all articles in the provision line must be held for some time, and are making their arrangements to do this, so that there is not much pressing on the market. Shipments to any of the Slave States are now out of the question, and the Southern river trade has been abandoned, and the boats all laid up, as regards this city and points above; but not so as regards any point west of this, and consequently large shipments of provisions have been made from thence to the South during the week. The shipments from Louisville were so large that the people there became alarmed lest enough was not left for city use, and in order to pacify the popular clamor, it seems an account of stock was taken there Thursday, when the stock was found to be 23,000 bbls mess pork, 4,500 000 lbs bacon shoulders, 1,000,000 do. sides and 3 000 000 do. hams, which we presume includes that in bulk. We notice, however, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has given notice that no more through freight will be received to go over that road. We presume the blockade proclaimed by the Government will be extended to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and commerce upon them be suspended."

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New York and Brooklyn.

PORK

	Total old and new	Last month.	This date last year.
Clear	1 950	1,295	1,131
Mess	19,169	9,983	31,192
Thin mess	700	510	913
Prime mess	456	820	2,166
Prime	35	36	33
Prime	17,240	13,103	19,709
Rumps	906	513	1,216
Refuse mess	350	231	122
Refuse prime	190	125	112
Other refuse	1 620	2,064	1,501
Unin-pected	14 451	23,571	16 811
Total	57,005	58,251	75,051

BEEF.

	Total old and new	Last month.	This date last year.
Repacked mess	10 184	9,882	6,381
Repacked Chicago mess	8,391	8 197	13,258
Repacked heef	84	133	402
Refine mess	721	281	988
Other refuse	227	1,281	1,717
Tes, prime mess	4,217	2,575	6 181
Country mess	2,317	214	5,009
Country prime	721	529	1,615
Uninspected tes	3,111	5,562	211
Unin pected beef	16 007	21 760	15 500
Total	47,513	55,317	51 963

RICE—Sales 300 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Toward the close holders claimed much higher rates, and some withdrew their supplies from market for the present.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and sales have been made of 1 850 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¾c. @5¾c., 166 hhds New-Orleans (by auction) at 4¾c. @5c., and 154 boxes Havana at 4½@6¼c ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, May 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	42,161	28,953	31 150
Porto Rico, hhds	6 421	6,459	6,454
New Orleans, hhds	6,417	2,695	5,622
Texas, hhds	141	117	
St. Croix			70
Eng. Island, hhds	349	665	789
Total hhds	54,434	49,809	44 815
Havana, boxes	19,888	11,737	21 611
Manila, bags		51,695	160,001
Siam, bags			13,311
China, bags	15,250		45,461
Brazil, bags	5,400	30 400	27,257
Penang, bags		3 058	4,357
Batavia, bags		188	600
Melado, hhds	2,115	5,462	8,116

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., including 200 bbls. Prison, at 17½c, and 550 bbls. Ohio, at 18c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in Wool, during the past month, Messrs. TALLMADGE & KITCHING review thus: "During the past month, the Wool market was rather quiet. An improved demand, however, has commenced, within the last two weeks, for all kinds of Wool suitable for Army and Navy goods, and our manufacturers are paying proper attention to it. Of Domestic Fleece Wools, the demand is principally for good medium and coarse qualities, and a similar inquiry for super pulled No. 1, and such descriptions as resemble them. Extra pulled has been slow of sale; the stock is better. Texas and California Wools have been sold at slightly advanced rates, and have commanded the attention of buyers. Fine Foreign Wools, Cape and Mestizo, have been neglected, and prices are nominal. We have a good stock and selection of both kinds, and the present low prices may lead to more transactions. Medium and low medium foreign Wools have been selling lately at firm rates, and, in some instances, with a slight advance, and the remaining stock fit for many goods, has become very light an insufficient. Low foreign Wools for carpet manufacture have been in less request since the war began. Orders pending during the early part of April, have since been countermanded. Prices are nominally the same, but a concession of about 5 ₱ cent., or even more, might be necessary to attract buyers again. During the existence of our international war, the imports of Wool will be much smaller than usual, as there is too great a risk for the prospects of remunerative returns. We shall want principally all good medium and low medium qualities. The issuing of letters-of-marque by the so-called seceeded or Southern Confederacy, will interfere with shipping interests as much as the blockade of the Southern ports—the latter is necessary, while the former is piratical. The foreign markets (in Europe) have improved since the Eng lish bank rate, the French, etc., have been reduced, and the prices of Wool in general are higher than they were a month ago. The uncertainty about a war on the Continent has had a depressing influence, in connection with the news from our own country, else prices would have risen to the former point. In relation to the new clip, commencing this month, the indications are for very low prices compared with those of last year. The buyers for a long time past have been paying too much, this they are convinced of, which when added to the uncertainty of the future order of the trade, must lead us to expect low prices for the Wool of this year's clip."

FREIGHTS—Though rates are now quite low, in consequence of the increased supply of vessels in port, shippers are not offering freight very freely, and the competition among shipowners to secure it tends strongly to depress the market. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5¼d @5¾d.; Corn, 6¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. @7 32d. ₱ lb.; Rosin, 2s. 6d @2s; 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@26s.; Tallow, 26s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 6d. @7½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d @3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. @2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d. @8d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d. @3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d. @30s.; Cheese, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of Wash'ton.	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n	May 11
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Panmonia	New-York	Southampt'n	May 15
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 26
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the Post-office on SATURDAY, May 4, at 16½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A M. and 3:30 P. M
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
Eastern Mails close at.. 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT
MILITARY SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.
HARDEE'S TACTICS
FOR THE MILLION
CONTAINING

In an eight page Supplement to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—embracing the school for the Soldier, School for the Company and Instructions for Skirmishers for Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics—illustrated with 24 engravings.

This valuable work for the rank and file of the Army will be ready for delivery to News Dealers and Periodical Agents, May 3.

Price for 100 copies	$3 00
Price for 50 copies	2 00
Price for 25 copies	1 50
Single copies 6 cents.	

Cash to accompany the order.

Three cent stamps will be received in payment for amounts under $1.

WM. W. HARDING,
Philadelphia *Inquirer*, No. 121 South 3d st.,
Philadelphia.

THE REBELLION RECORD.

NO. I. 10 CENTS.

Will be ready TO MORROW (Saturday,) at 12. it comprises:

DIARY OF VERIFIED EVENTS.
POETRY, ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.
DOCUMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS, SPEECHES, &c.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

No 2 will be ready on Saturday, May 11.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—A GENTLEMAN LEFT HIS HOME at Morrisania on Friday morning; he is 72 years of age, gray hair, five feet six inches in height, dressed in black cloth coat and vest and striped pants; he is supposed to have become deranged. Any information addressed to Mr. REUBEN HOLDEN, Westchester Co., N. Y., will be most thankfully received by his afflicted family.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD HUNTING-CASED WATCH, patent lever, R. & G. Beasly, Liverpool, makers. No. 26,871; the name of the owner inside of case. Any person returning the same to the office of the Manhattan Gas-Works, foot of West 15th-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Pawnbrokers are requested to stop it.

LOST—ON THE 29TH APRIL, IN ONE OF THE Madison-avenue omnibuses, between 37th-st. and Bond st., or in Broadway immediately after getting out of the omnibus at the latter street—A lady's gold watch, having a white face and a chased border around the back. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the owner, at No. 48 South st.

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the Ladies' Meeting. It may be had on application at the house, No. 56 9th-st.

$2 REWARD.—A BANK BOOK, NO. 169,015, HAS been lost. The finder will please deliver the same at No. 339 6th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO ATTEND a store and work at millinery and dress-making wishes a situation, at low wages, references given. Address MARY, Box No 115 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's where she has lived five years, No 50 West 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART, TIDY PROtestant girl, well recommended, wants a place as up stairs servant, in New York or Brooklyn. Apply from 2 till 6 o'clock, to her present employer, No. 215 Clinton-st

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, good City reference. Inquire at No. 4 Jaoe st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; would do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; has no objections to go to the country for the summer; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 7th-av., near 49th st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to take care of children or do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good recommendations. Apply at at No. 251 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and to sew in washing, or as seamstress and to take care of children; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 547 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity place in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable young woman, a situation to do the chamberwork and waiting, assist in washing and ironing in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 277 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing, is willing to make herself useful; lived two years in her last place; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 165 33-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do the fine washing; no objection to the country. Call at her present employer's No 4 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist in the general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a home. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 Ann st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation, would do chamberwork and sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has lived in good families and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 269 West 35th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is well recommended by her former employer, whose house she has had charge of. Apply at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., until o'clock Saturday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or the latter alone, by a young woman; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 842 6th st, near Lexington-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references, as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse in a private family. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Has good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days No. 361 7th av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Best of reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at 118 Eldridge-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young women can do all kinds of plain sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen at her present place from 10 to 2, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, as tuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; also thoroughly understands her business; has four years City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 7th-av., between 12 h and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting or housework in a small family; Yonkers preferred can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 West 27th-st., in the store, near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, and to assist with children, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's where she has lived five years, No 50 West 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART, TIDY PROtestant girl, well recommended, wants a place as up stairs servant, in New York or Brooklyn. Apply from 2 till 6 o'clock, to her present employer, No. 215 Clinton-st

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, good City reference. Inquire at No. 4 Jaoe st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; would do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; has no objections to go to the country for the summer; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 7th-av., near 49th st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to take care of children or do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good recommendations. Apply at at No. 251 1st-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and to sew in washing, or as seamstress and to take care of children; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 547 1st-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SIMPSON & Co.—LAST ACT OF JESSIE BROWN.

WINDSOR GARDEN—THE QUACK DOCTOR—JENNY LIND.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—THE STARS AND STRIPES—CONVICT'S REVENGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CAPITOLA—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPILS, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Fordelemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some idea of the intentions of the Government may be gathered from our Washington dispatches this morning—enough, in fact, to indicate that the policy to be pursued will not be a temporizing one. A concerted movement of troops towards Baltimore has been commenced, and columns are advancing from Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, Annapolis and Washington. Although it is not probable, under the change of sentiment which has taken place in Baltimore, that any further trouble would occur on the passage of troops from the North; yet the military road through the city must be opened under all circumstances, and it is deemed best to open it in the presence of a force sufficient to overawe any latent spirit of rebellion which may still exist. Still other movements, of a decided character are on foot, the details of which will soon be known to the public. They will, no doubt, be of sufficient importance to distract the attention of the rebels from Washington for some time to come. It is understood that the force of Secessionists stationed at Alexandria—in all about fifteen hundred—left, on Wednesday, for some point further in the interior, after having plundered the inhabitants in the vicinity of everything available. The latest Government advices from Richmond represent the rebel force there as numbering only about seven thousand.

The blockade of the Southern ports declared by the Government will soon be effective at all points. The fleet in the Gulf, having succeeded in placing Fort Pickens in a condition to withstand any attack, will be amply sufficient for all the ports on the southern line of the Cotton States, and such measures have been taken as will render the blockade on the Atlantic Coast one in fact as well as in name. At Norfolk the stoppage of trade is already complete, and all trading vessels, of whatever character, are prohibited from passing in or out.

A story has been going the rounds for several days, without any apparent paternity, to the effect that an armistice had been agreed upon for sixty days, between the authorities at Washington and the secession leaders in Virginia—it having been asked by the former. A note from the Assistant Secretary of State to SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., which we publish elsewhere, thoroughly explodes this secession canard.

A dispatch from Annapolis announces the arrival there of the steamship *Baltic*, with Col. ELLSWORTH's Fire Zouaves on board in good condition. They seem to have enjoyed the trip, but express disappointment at not being allowed to go through Baltimore. The Fifth New-York Regiment had not yet landed from the *Keystone State*, at Providence Island. Artillery were under orders for important points below Washington. Co. DEFOREST, Sixty-ninth, were holding the road from Annapolis to Washington, squads being stationed along the whole distance within hailing distance of each other. A captain of the regiment had succeeded in arresting a spy at the junction, who had in his possession important papers. It was thought he would be hung. Several other arrests are reported.

The occupation of Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, troubles the Secessionists along the latter amazingly, as it is an important strategic point commanding all the trade which flows down to Memphis and other points below. It is quite likely, therefore, that a demonstration may be made against the Illinois troops there, from the Kentucky shore, as cannon and small arms are already being collected at Columbus, twenty miles below, and at Paducah, which are supposed to be intended for that service. The three thousand troops encamped at Cairo, however, will probably give a good account of themselves in case of attack.

Col. COLT, of pistol notoriety, is now actively engaged in recruiting a full regiment, to be armed at his own expense with his latest improved breech-revolving rifles, with sabre bayonets. The arms necessary for this purpose are estimated to be worth at least $50,000. He also proposes to have the men drilled and perfected in the use of the arms at his own expense.

The steamer *Star of the South*, with the Twenty-eighth Regiment and a company of the Thirteenth Regiment, left this port yesterday probably for Annapolis. A gentleman, just arrived from the latter place, reports that while the Sixty-ninth Regiment were ordered out to guard the railroad, a person was discovered in the act of drawing spikes from the rail, who was immediately shot in accordance with orders received. Another person was arrested with letters containing information of the movements of the rebel forces in the neighborhood. The Sixty-ninth did most efficient service, and bore their privations and labors in the most creditable manner.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held its annual meeting. Mr. PERIT was reelected President, and, on accepting the office, made a patriotic address to the Chamber. A letter was received from Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt by the President of the United States, of the resolutions of the Chamber, pledging support to the Government.

Two of the officers of the screw-steamer *City of Norfolk*, named CRAWFORD and HORN, who landed 600 slaves on Cuba about a year ago, were arrested, on Wednesday, by two of the Deputy United States Marshals. HORN was released on bail, and CRAWFORD was committed for trial.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool at 11 A. M., on the 17th, and from Queenstown on the 18th April, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated. The steamship *Adriatic*, from Galway on the 23d ult., also reached this port last night. Her advices were fully telegraphed from St. Johns, N. F.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday night, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 20th ult. On the 17th the *Golden Gate*, with the mails and passengers and $750,000 in treasure for New-York, left for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer. The California Legislature was still in session, and, among other matters acted upon, had passed the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution in the Assembly by a vote of 61 to 9—the nine negative votes representing the secession element. A charge of corruption, involving the integrity of a majority of the Committee on Claims, was also being investigated in the Assembly. The accounts of gold discoveries in Oregon and British Columbia continue as glowing as ever. The Nez Perces diggings especially were found to be very rich, and an arrangement had been effected with the Nez Perces Indians to open a considerable portion of their country to mining operations.

The Board of Aldermen having no quorum last evening, adjourned to 5 P. M. on Thursday next.

The Stock Market was firmer by ¼@1 per cent, yesterday, and while speculation is not called active, the demand for Stocks is rather in advance of the supply on the Street. Exchange tends to weaker figures, particularly on merchant and transient Bank bills. No change in the rates for money, which are easy at call, but unsettled on mercantile paper.

Cotton was more active yesterday, sales having been reported of 4,750 bales, including 3,000 bales *in transitu*, at, however, reduced prices. Flour and Corn were depressed and tending downward, the demand having been restricted. Wheat was in fair request and was firmer. Provisions were moderately inquired for; Pork advanced. Sugars and Whisky were more sought after; the latter at reduced figures. Coffee was heavy; the auction sale of Rio resulted quite unsatisfactorily. Naval Stores, Hay and Tallow were in demand. Rice attracted more attention, and toward the close, holders claimed much higher rates. The movements in other branches of trade were limited.

For What are We Fighting?

France, said Louis NAPOLEON, at the close of the Italian campaign, is the only nation in Europe that fights for an *idea*. On this continent, we are now marshaling a host greater, perhaps, than he brought into the field, to fight, like France, for an *idea*—the paramount authority of the Federal Government; the seceding States denying this authority—the loyal States affirming it.

We have only to go back one step to come at the cause of this wide divergence, which has arrayed brother against brother, and threatens to deluge the country in blood. The Southern planter, a supreme despot within his own little domain, owning his laborers, and relieved of all sense of dependence upon others, has long felt it to be intolerable that a Congress, of which the members from his State comprise only one-fiftieth of the whole number, should have the power of prescribing the rule of his conduct. He feels that Government can do little for him, and his sense of obligation is measured by that of benefits received. He has no industry or enterprise off his own plantation. The sails of his ships whiten no sea. He does nothing to develop the resources of distant lands. The only thing he wants is personal protection, and for this he does not look beyond his own State; hence he views with distrust the Federal Government, which, reflecting the sentiments and interests of the whole country, the advancing spirit of the age, and a social organization entirely differing from his, he has long foreseen might some day be brought into direct collision with his fancied interests or ideas.

It was natural that this sentiment which is now arrayed in hostile attitude to the Federal Government should first take form and action in South Carolina, a State in which Slavery is the most thoroughly pronounced, and whose dominant white population are descendants of that turbulent race which so long ruled England and portions of Europe, and who have, through history, been incapable of that degree of subordination necessary to a stable and well-ordered Government, and who, turning their natural love of domination and discord against each other, luckily rid England and Europe of determined foes to human progress and order, and to the charities and amenities of a true Christian civilization.

Opposed to such a sentiment, which is purely negative and hostile, and which shuts a man up in a castle from which to sally only on predatory expeditions and to retire in seclusion, is that truly expansive and cosmopolitan spirit of the North which seeks aggregation, by a similarity of laws, pursuits and industries, and by that mutual dependence which a high degree of development of these is certain to produce. A New-York merchant naturally desires that all his customers should be subject to the same laws as himself. Under the Constitution of the United States, it was so. The State of South Carolina having seceded from this instrument, he is sadly surprised that his customers in it will not pay. He has no means whatever of enforcing his rights. So that, consequently, is the field of his operations curtailed. This is the reason why secession is so hateful to the Northern ear. New-York, to-day, has investments in other States to the amount of $1,000,000,000. Should all the States secede madly from their spheres, the greater part of this vast sum would be lost. A company of merchant princes constructed the Illinois Central Railroad, at a cost of $16,000,000, every cent of which was furnished from the Eastern States and from Europe. Not a penny would have been furnished under the doctrine of *State Rights*. This great enterprise, which has enriched Illinois to the amount of hundreds of millions, would be valueless to its owners, should Illinois follow the example of South Carolina. For this reason it is felt in all the Free States that secession is the destruction of property; that it is pure anarchy, threatening the subversion of society itself. This is the key-note of the great uprising, which has no parallel in history. It touches every man in his tenderest spot. It destroys not only the present, but all hope for the future. The fact that the prevailing sentiment has not yet fully articulated itself only adds to its intensity. It moves every class in society—the Billy Wilson Volunteers as keenly as the *habitués* in Fifth-avenue. What is the oath to which this regiment subscribes? "The preservation of the Union." What is the impression they utter? "Death to Secession."

Such is the attitude of the two sections that now confront each other in arms. It is based upon an idea—the construction of our national chart. It is a difference that must now be settled by the sword, and forever. It is not difficult to foresee which must triumph. The North is cosmopolitan, absorbing whatever is similar in kind. It is creative, infusing with its own faculty and genius whatever it touches. It is in peace what Rome was in arms. Its field is a continent. Its mission homogeneity; but this homogeneity must be of institutions, of industries, and of charities which realize our highest idea of what man is capable. South Carolina is large enough for a RIENZI or a WISE—types of despotism and violence—to whom the highest flight of humanity is the breeding and working of slaves; but for a WATT, or a STEPHENSON, or a FULTON—types of that civilization which enfranchises human labor by substituting natural agencies—the world itself is too contracted a sphere.

The issues presented in this contest are as wide as humanity itself. The South seek to destroy nationality by disintegration, completely reversing the motto on our national escutcheon—*one from many*. They propose to make *many* from *one*. For England, a unit, and consequently the mistress of the world, they propose to restore the *Heptarchy*, by which her resources were wasted and her power neutralized by miserable wars. The South deny the capacity of our people to constitute a great nation. Its fundamental principle is the essential condition of barbarism. Its bond of union is always at the mercy of wild gusts of passion. Savages form *tribes*, never Empires. Admit the principle embodied in the Constitution of the Confederate States, and the South will soon be made up of tribes, not of nations.

The North believes in a higher *destiny*. Its mission is not only to subdue a continent, but to make it homogeneous in its institutions and ideas, and to render it a fitting theatre upon which the highest drama of human life yet brought out is to be enacted. The contest in which we are engaged is not an American war, but a war of humanity, which enlists in our cause every noble sentiment and impulse. Every inventive brain and every lover of freedom range under our banner, rendering us as invincible as Truth and Justice themselves.

Forward!

Thank God! we have ceased to talk about defences. The mighty rising of the loyal States have rendered language unnecessary, and the people no longer brook it. While there was a prospect of peace, the North, the East and West were quiet. They deprecated war. They clung to the hope that secession was a madness of the hour, from which the Cotton States would recover after a brief experience of the evils which they were bringing upon themselves. From this delusion they were aroused by the thunder of hostile cannon and the tramp of armed men. The tide of rebellion came rolling up from the Gulf, seducing the integrity and corrupting the patriotism of the Border States. For a time the Capital itself was almost at the mercy of the traitors. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD promised it to their followers as a spoil, and the rebel States counted upon it as already their own. They saw in imagination their flag waving above the National halls, and their rebel chief installed in the Executive mansion. When Virginia cast her fortunes with secession, they were sure of their prey, and the slaughter of the volunteers in Baltimore removed the last doubt of its acquisition. They looked for hosts of armed men from the North and West to swell their invading legions, whose hatred to the Administration would hurry them into treason as black and damning as their own. The great City of New-York was, to their deluded senses, a second Charleston, waiting only the proper time to seize the National armories and fortifications, or a New-Orleans, to plunder the Treasury and the Mint, and, by a union of forces, establish the new Confederacy from the Canadas to the Gulf.

From this strange hallucination they have been awakened by the visible presence of a stern and terrible reality. At the sound of the cannon that opened upon Sumter, a hundred thousand men sprung into line as if by magic, armed and panoplied for defence of the Constitution. Behind these, but visible in the perspective, were a quarter of a million more ready to move, and above them all floated the banner of the Union. New-England sent forward her legions. The North, the Middle States, and the Great West, poured out their armed hosts. From the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, from the Lakes to the line of the Slave States, there was but one heart and one voice. Not one word of apology for treason was heard; not one pulsation of sympathy with secession was felt. Everywhere, in town and country, city and hamlet, a stern and fierce enthusiasm prevailed, and it was all for the Union. The great commercial Metropolis, on which secession had relied for aid, was a unit, solid upon the issue for the Union. From every steeple, every spire and mast, every tower and battlement, every house-top, floated the Star and Stripes. At the tap of the drum ten thousand soldiers sprung to their feet armed and ready for the battle, while thirty thousand more wait but the order to move. A call went out from Washington for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and a quarter of a million of men proffer their services, next us to be enrolled.

Not alone in men have the loyal States manifested their devotion to their country in this the hour of its first great peril. Their treasures are being poured out like water, without grudging and without stint. Every heart and every purse is open, and the sinews of war follow in abundance this outpouring of popular sympathy. By this outburst of patriotism all party lines have been obliterated, all party organizations annihilated, all party platforms annihilated, all party questions subverted. We have no Democratic party; no Republican party; no Radical, no Conservative parties. All have been swept away, or rather merged into one great, irresistible, overwhelming Union party, ignoring past associations and prejudices, and standing together in defence of the Constitution. In all the loyal States there is but one heart, one resolve, one purpose, and that is to uphold the Union in its integrity, as it was handed down to us from our fathers. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the great lakes, the flag of the Union must again float. Not a star must be stricken from its azure field, not a stripe from its flowing folds.

Once more we thank God that the talk about defence has ceased; that the backward movement has terminated. With an army of one hundred thousand men in the field, it will not do, nor will the spirit of the nation permit that we should recede or stand still. Henceforth "FORWARD!" will be the cry; "*En avant!*" the watchword; and woe to the Administration, the organization, or the State that shall brave the onward rush. Two million militia of the North, the East and the West, are thoroughly aroused. Their account with treason is made up, and the reckoning must be had now. They have resolved to meet rebellion, not on Northern soil, but on its own battle-ground, in its own strongholds. The question is no longer as to the defence of the Capital or fortifications, or of harbors, but wherever we have a country;—whether this great Republic, around which cluster so many glorious memories of the past and so much of hope for the future, shall be shivered, leaving in its pile of ruins another melancholy record of human wickedness, of national madness and folly.

RETURNING REASON.—Maryland is coming to her senses. The Stars and Stripes float again over the National buildings of Baltimore. They were run up on Wednesday with a great shout from patriotic citizens, and loyalty thus looms again in the Monumental City. To what extent the march of regiments of volunteers, and the army of reserve may have inspired this exhibition of patriotism, it is not now profitable to inquire.

But we respectfully suggest to Gov. HICKS, that there must be a passage through Baltimore to the National Capital, which will be safe for quiet citizens, and Government troops marching in the service of their country, to travel, and that it rests with his people to determine whether such passage shall be along the ordinary streets, or a *very broad Boulevard*. We suggest, too, deferentially, that the blood of patriotic men which stained the pavements on the 19th of April is unavenged, and that the murderers who shed it, walk the streets by daylight. The law's retribution, or a fiercer and sharper accounting to be had some day, will be the alternative. Brave men marching to the defence of their country can not be slaughtered with impunity.

Southern Exiles and American Citizenship.

Well-informed Southern loyalists, now in this City, who have recently fled from their native section, estimate that not less than twenty thousand loyal American citizens have fled or been driven from the revolutionary States during the last month, because they would not renounce their allegiance to the American Government and flag. From Virginia and North Carolina, as well as from the seven Confederate despotisms, there are daily arrivals here of companies, families and individuals, fleeing from the wrath of white savages more desperate and inhuman than the red savages they have superseded—many of whom have been subjected to barbarities that make us blush to believe they could be perpetrated by our country men. On only one day of last week five carloads of white fugitives were reported as having arrived at a single point in Pennsylvania; on the succeeding day a Presbyterian clergyman from Mississippi arrives with a hundred and fifty other refugees fleeing for life; on another, three hundred mechanics escape from Richmond, twice as many from Memphis and other towns in Tennessee, and so on; in fact, from almost every village of the far South come the reports of flights, or hangings, or floggings, or imprisonment or banishment of those who dare remain faithful to the Constitution, while of course of more than half the assassinations and persecutions that actually do occur, no report is ever published and no account ever reaches the civilized world. A gentleman who has just escaped the clutches of the half-Cannibal chivalry of South Carolina avers that in Columbia, (from which he hails,) Charleston, and other towns of that perfidious little despotism, the chronic reign of terror which has prevailed for the last dozen years has been intensified, till now it is more relentless than that which under Bomba and Bombalino has so lately called down the execration and the vengeance of mankind. Age is not regarded; sex is not spared; character or honorable repute are of no avail—whoever will not bow down before the black and infernal deities which they worship, is thrown into the den of wild beasts to be destroyed.

Men and women have been scourged, in many cases to death; scores have been hung; hundreds thrown into dungeons, where now they lie in solitariness, praying for the deliverer and avenger. *Black lists* of those true to their country have been made out in almost every town, and, in many cases, under the most terrible penalties, they have been notified to leave the homesteads where they were born, and deprived of the property they had inherited for generations. Some of these unfortunate exiles have made their way hither penniless and friendless, and with no hope of ever regaining their ancestral estates except by the sword. The only crime alleged against these men is, that they will not abjure the sacred Constitution on which was sealed by the blood of their fathers and ours, nor make war upon a Union consecrated by the tears and triumphs of near a hundred years.

Besides the thousands of loyal citizens who have been thus exiled, endungeoned and assassinated, there are of course tens of thousands of others equally loyal, who, unable to escape and unwilling to subject their helpless families to persecution and insult, have bowed their heads before the storm, and now seemingly acquiesce in what they hope will prove to be but a temporary condition of political intoxication. They think it vain to contend manned with a rabid beast, but they wait hopefully for the hour of help and deliverance. Maryland furnishes a notable and very striking instance of this. Ten days ago, when a rabid and bloody mob got temporary control of the State, it appeared for the moment to be almost as unanimous for disunion and revolution as South Carolina; now, when the presence of Federal troops renders loyalty safe, union is found to be the predominating sentiment in nearly every county of the State. There can be little doubt that the same state of things would be found in Virginia and most of the other rebel territories; with a strong protective military force stationed in Richmond, and with the rabid conspirators and assassins secured beyond danger of escape on Blackwell's Island, the sentiments of peace and union would spring up as rapidly and vigorously, and exhibit themselves as boldly, as they now do in Maryland.

Both the Constitution and the honor of the United States demand that these, our hapless fellow-citizens, be not left a prey to the howling conspirators who have now temporarily seized the reigns of power and stolen the weapons of defence, and who, unhappily, have succeeded by fraud, falsehood and fear, in enrolling so many ignorant and deluded men to their support. We cannot forsake these, our brethren, if we would; history will stamp us with eternal infamy if we even deliberate upon it for a moment, with a general disintegration and hopeless political ruin, and a permanent abnegation of all the rights and honors of American citizenship, will be the certain result of our so far neglecting our own duties as citizens as to fail to sustain, at whatever cost, the rights of every American citizen, wherever he may be, and however and by whomsoever those rights are menaced or destroyed.

How long shall it be before an invincible army of free citizens shall lead the van for the returning fugitives of Virginia, and furnish a shield for the multitude of loyal but humiliated citizens yet to be found in every State from the Potomac to the Rio Grande? How long shall it remain a capital crime in eight or ten of these United States to swear by the Declaration of Independence and to abide faithful to the Constitution?

The Government and the people must very soon teach the traitors of the Gulf what it has already taught foes more powerful than they, that while a star remains in the American flag, or a forlorn hope can be found to rally around it, woe to every audacious rebel who treads upon the humblest or feeblest citizen who seeks protection under its folds.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.—The President has appointed GEORGE F. DUNNING, Esq., Superintendent of the Assay Office in this City. Mr. D. is a man of excellent character, and though a Republican, has never been an active politician. The appointment is one which will commend itself to general favor.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, who resigned on the 5th of March, but has been discharging the duties of the office since that time, until the appointment of his successor, has proved himself an upright, efficient and popular officer. He has received and paid out enormous sums of money, amounting sometimes to twenty millions a month, and has never lost a dime. He is a man eminently "fit to handle bullion." We understand that he goes to California to take charge of the quicksilver mines.

A Member of the Peace Society.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is again attended by his Provisional Congress. He has assembled that body in extraordinary session, and the reason is thus set forth in the Message which he addresses to them:

"The declaration of war made against this Confederation, by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, rendered it necessary to convene Congress, to devise means to *replenish the Treasury*, and for the defence of the country."

This allusion to an empty treasury, so soon after the triumphant success of the Confederate Loan of $15,000,000, is a little surprising, and to our minds a little ominous. And it throws no inconsiderable light upon the subsequent development of tone and purpose contained in the Message. The following, for instance, brings before us JEFFERSON DAVIS in an entirely new character, and inclines us to regard him as one of the mildest members of the Peace Society, instead of the Coeur de Lion of Southern conquest.

"*We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession from the Free States.* All we ask is *to be let alone*, that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword *will drop from our grasp*, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of *amity and commerce, mutually beneficial*."

Our recollection is that Mr. DAVIS' War Minister, in a recent address to the mob at Montgomery, declared that the flag of the Confederate States should float over the City of Washington before the 1st of May. We know that we cannot take up a paper from any portion of the Confederate realm that does not glow with accounts of the uprising of Southern people, who are to be led by JEFFERSON DAVIS to Washington—to Philadelphia—to New-York—on a grand march of conquest. We know that already the emissaries of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS have appeared in New-Mexico and Arizona, territories regularly acquired and possessed by the United States, and that they have stirred up rebellion there. We know that Mr. DAVIS, by well-plied personal appeals, assails the official integrity of officers both of the Army and Navy of the United States, and in many cases that he has succeeded in seducing such from their loyalty. We know that his adherents have seized forts, dock yards, mints, arsenals, ordnance and treasures belonging to the United States, until the aggregate of spoliation amounts perhaps to fifty millions of dollars. All this looks to us like conquest, and a persistent purpose of conquest. But yet Mr. DAVIS says he "seeks no conquest!"

Again, have not Mr. DAVIS' emissaries approached every State with whose fidelity to the Union he thought he could tamper, and spread before the Governors and legislative bodies all the artful and glozing arguments that could be framed by a fertile ingenuity, to induce them to withdraw from their allegiance to the established Government and join him in his revolt? And yet he says that he "seeks no aggrandizement!"

And finally, has not Mr. DAVIS, in every instance of violence and war that has occurred between the United States Government and his Confederate States, been the aggressor? Did not his adherents fire on troops, encompass forts, erect hostile batteries, besiege garrisons, cut off their supplies, threaten them with starvation, and finally did they not open a murderous fire of shot and shell upon a handful of true-hearted soldiers of the Union, whose only offence was that they occupied a National fortification and floated over it their country's flag? And because this daring attack on the nation's honor is repelled, the innocent Mr. DAVIS declares that "Mr. LINCOLN has made war against him." *He* only "asks to be let alone!"

Truly, Mr. DAVIS is a bright and shining light of the Peace Society! But let us suggest to him that there is a mode of preserving the peace that even his great attainments have not yet reached. If he asks to be "let alone," then should he learn to *let others alone*. When he ceases to assail a Government that existed before he was born—that gave him a being, a home, an education, employment, wealth and honors far beyond his deserts—*then* may he be assured that he will be "let alone."

But until he does learn this modesty, this propriety, and this duty of a good citizen, he may rely on having all his assaults repelled; and at the end of all his efforts to "replenish" an exhausted Treasury, he may be made to feel the terrible and avenging arm of a much wronged country, putting him away, where he will be sure to let others alone and to be "let alone" himself.

The Gosport Dry Dock.

The following note from our late Virginia correspondent definitely settles a matter about which doubts have been entertained:

"The morning's *Tribune* contains, in its special telegraphic correspondence from Washington, the following:

'In spite the statement in the *Herald*, the dock at Norfolk was *blown up* in front of the Explosion fails not be saw the vessel designed to the dock. Artillerymen, which is true to the city, heard the consequent explosion.'

If it be of any moment for the public to have the exact truth in this matter, I am able to state that at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning after the Navy Yard had been evacuated and fired, I stood upon the side of the Gosport Dry Dock and knew that it was entirely unharmed. I converse with the man who took out from the culvert underneath the dock entrance the fifteen kegs of gunpowder placed there to blow to the work. I saw the water rushed into the dock through the culvert, and in a short time, might by possibility longer, feel any explosive compound other than what had been removed.

The officer of the expedition who expresses a contrary opinion, should remember that all the officers of the expedition left the scene too *expeditiously* to know the results. The explosion heard by the one hearing the present testimony was doubtless the firing of the guns discharged on the *Pennsylvania*." YORK.

GEN. WOOL.—This veteran officer, who has contributed so largely to the dispatch of troops from this City to Washington, has been "recommended" by the General-in-Chief to return to his head-quarters at Troy, for the recovery of his health, which is "known to be delicate." It is difficult to regard the assignment of this reason as sincere. Those who have seen Gen. WOOL in the performance of his duties in this City, would never have suspected that his health demanded his retirement.

The Union Defence Committee passed a series of resolutions commending, in the warmest and most emphatic manner, the aid received from Gen. WOOL in sending troops for the defence of the Capital. We believe Gen. WOOL came here without orders,—at a time, indeed, when it was impossible, owing to the interruption of communication, to receive any orders from head-quarters. Probably this was in violation of military etiquette, but it was a step of the utmost importance, and one which was warmly welcomed by the people.

A Very Great Outrage.

We have strong sympathies with our oppressed fellow-men, as all good citizens ought to have. It is therefore with immense indignation that we have read the account of an outrage lately perpetrated by one of the United States ote "war-dogs" down near Fort Monroe. The wrong-doer is no other than the United States man-of-war *Cumberland*, not long since ignominiously towed out of Gosport Navy-yard.

The story of this incredible wrong is told with stinging severity by that patriotic sheet, the Norfolk *Argus*, and as the indignant eloquence of that sheet far exceeds our own capacity to harrow up men's souls and make each particular hair stand on end, we shall accept much of its language in spreading the account before an interested and eager public. Here it is:

The steam tug *Young America*, (suggestive name) belongs to the citizens of Norfolk, a town that has lately thrown off "the galling yoke of slavery" to the United States and assumed the right of doing whatever she pleases. On Wednesday, a week or more ago, this tug was hired to go down to Hampton Roads and tow up to Norfolk the *Ann Colby*, laden with molasses and other sweet things from the West Indies. "*The consent of Commodore Forrest of the Virginia Navy*, was obtained to the use of the tug." On getting to the Roads, the tug could not find the schooner *Colby*; but being bent on an errand of mercy, she saw a schooner at anchor having her flag hoisted, Union down, "signal of distress." This pathetic appeal the tug could not resist, and started towards her to render assistance. Surprising to say, a boat from the *Cumberland* put out about the same time towards the same unhappy schooner that had her "Union down." Here were two good Samaritans; and unhappily "two of a trade can never agree." The tug getting a little the advantage in speed in its errand of mercy, the long-boat of the *Cumberland* uncivilly sent a shot whizzing over her head. The tug regarded this as an intimation to stop; and before she could do so the *Cumberland* repeated the admonition by a terrible shot of her own, which cut right through the tug's forward bulwarks! The *Cumberland's* boat then came up and took both tug and schooner in charge—the tug, because she was wounded through the nose, and the schooner, because she was in distress. This latter was soon relieved of divers *gun-carriages*, and other indigestible articles contraband of war, and her crew were locked up as indifferent citizens. The tug, at latest dates, was sufficiently recovered to do active service as a guard boat in the Hampton Roads, in the service of the United States!

The *Argus* does not fail to let Commodore PENDERGAST, of the *Cumberland*, know with what ineffable disgust Gen. GWYN and "Commodore FORREST" and all the big and little Generals and Commodores of Norfolk, regard his conduct. The *Argus* pointedly says:

"The capture and detention of these vessels is an outrageous act of war, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the State of North Carolina also, to which the vessel was bound with a large amount of property on board belonging to her citizens.

We trust that the 'Old North State' will promptly and worthily resent *this indignity offered to her invaded Sovereignty*."

In chronicling this wanton outrage upon the rights of two peaceful and loyal States, whose people never touched a gun in the Fayetteville Arsenal nor at Harper's Ferry, when they might as easily have plundered both, we are confident we shall concentrate the judgment of the civilized world as with a powerful lens, upon the wickedest Federal Government that ever blackened the eyes of a Virginian fugus. It may send to the Federal misery, of thankless it will to know that another Norfolk paper denounces the *Cumberland* roundly as an "Abolition fleet," which defiles Virginia waters.

PASSING AROUND THE HAT.—We are informed that circulars have been received by certain of our prominent inventors inviting them to register at the Patent Office in Montgomery, rights granted them by the United States Government. Neglect to take this step will be considered tantamount to a surrender of the patent so far as the C. S. A. are concerned. It is useless to abuse to the glaring dishonesty of such a course as this, or to urge the argument that every inventor who has taken out a patent at Washington, purchased rights from the seceded States which no act of theirs can invalidate or revoke. Of course all considerations of this kind are ignored by the rebels.

Our inventors, however, need not be alarmed at this threatening demonstration. Confederates have no facilities just at present for committing any very serious trespass upon their rights; and these for the next few weeks at least, they are likely to be occupied with other and more pressing business than constructing cotton gins or sewing-machines. As the rebels have failed to secure official recognition from England or France, this circular to which we have alluded may be considered as an humble petition to somebody to acknowledge the existence of the Confederacy; or more probably, in the sore pecuniar straits to which JEFF. DAVIS is reduced, it is passing around the hat, with a gentle admonition that the smallest favors will be thankfully received, even if they are only fees for registering patents.

When the Confederates will put a stop to this ceaseless trespassing on public and private rights it is impossible to tell. Perhaps they may next notify the Higher Powers that they will repeal the entire Decalogue unless special immunities are granted them during the coming Summer. Certainly they will need the direct interposition of Providence in their behalf should they be shut up in their Southern homes until next October, as they are likely to be.

GOV. PICKENS IN CHARACTER.—The fussy Governor of that fussy little State, South Carolina, seems bent on compelling Virginians to realize the deep humiliation of their present position. The dispatch to his worthy compatriots, LETCHER and WISE, announcing the result of the first day's bombardment of Sumter was only a guide-board to the pitfall which had been prepared for the proud old Commonwealth, and the conspirators themselves must have been surprised at the speedy response which the Convention made to the despairing inquiry with which the message ended: "What will Virginia do?"

Now that the State is fairly entangled in the toils which were so bunglingly spread for it, the recent address of Gov. PICKENS to the South Carolina volunteers must be particularly gratifying to all Virginians. The old gentleman who presides over the destinies of six hundred thousand subjects, more than

half of them blacks, is not officially informed whether Virginia with her population of a million and a half is yet a member of that happy family which is represented by the initials C. S. A.;—but what of that? "When I," quoth Kiag Pickens, "am officially informed that she has joined our Confederacy, I shall consider her a part of our country and defend her or Maryland, as I would defend South Carolina."

But a single parallel to such disinterested and well-directed philanthropy can be found in all history, sacred or profane, and for that we must turn to that memorable moment in the life of that immortal woman, Mrs. Micawber, when rising to such a sublime height of self-sacrificing devotion she declared with all the emphasis of an ardent nature, that she would "Never, never, desert Mr. Micawber." Poor old Virginia!

MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF OHIO.

Strategetic Points of the West—Ohio Camps—Cincinnati—Cairo—Memphis—Status of the Border States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE EMBOUCHURE, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Now that the first rude shock of war is past, and Washington is safe, although you would like a more accurate sketch of our Western camp than the telegraph gives you, for I must confess to have lost confidence in that instrument, as a criterion of truth. You have doubtless heard, what is true, that the West is one great martial camp, and no part more so than this state Ohio, which, if it had been necessary, would furnish an army equal to Napoleon's. Even in our quiet little village, we have companies enrolled, and one has already gone to the tented field, while the charity of women is engaged in preparing a indefinite amount of linen for the comfort of the volunteers. Such is the picture everywhere before our eyes. But let me give you a military *coup d'œil* of Ohio. Gov DENNISON has already received an offer of service from more than seventy thousand men. Of this number he may receive thirteen regiments for the General Government and ten for Ohio, making in all about 25,000. Of these, about two thirds are already in the field. Two regiments, you know marched at the first call, and are in Pennsylvania. About 8,000 are at Columbus, 4,000 at Cincinnati—and companies are continually reporting themselves. The whole body of 25,000 will soon be in camp, and put through an efficient drilling. Capt McCLELLAND, who has been in the army, in the Canadian War, and in Mexico, is appointed Major-General, and our people think it a most excellent appointment. The first step of the new General has been to select a new spot for a general Drill Camp. This is on the Miami River and Railroad, seventeen miles north of Cincinnati. It is below the junction of all the railroads East, so that the troops can be transported to or from, with the greatest ease. If the Government will give the order, the Ohio troops will encamp in Richmond (Va.) in four days—any vaporing to the contrary notwithstanding.

A good deal of talk has been had about attacking Cincinnati, and not a few timid people there are quite alarmed. But I have no more idea of Cincinnati being attacked than I have that the Furnaces will attack New-York. Why? First, because I have no faith that Kentucky will ever attack Ohio, or that she will go out of the Union, unless there is general agreement, by consent, for the Slave States to separate. Secondly, because Cincinnati is so perfectly defensible that no military man will make the attempt. In regard to the Border States, I remain of the opinion I have always expressed to you, that Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri will not go out of the Union, and I should say the same of Tennessee, but for the strange conduct of JOHN BELL—who if I understand him right, has behaved his part on as leader of the Conservative party. The truth is, no part of the country in the Ohio Valley generally sympathizes with the South, and only individuals or cities, so to speak, will only be carried the first part of the way. Even JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Governor of Kentucky, is compelled to say he is no fire-eater. Now the strategetic points to be held in Ohio are Steubenville, Marietta, Cincinnati, and Cairo. Steubenville and Marietta are Ohio River towns; Cincinnati the centre of the provision markets; Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, and Memphis on the Mississippi. Therefore Memphis, because in the whole Valley of the Mississippi, except Cairo, it is the most important point in a military aspect. The site of old Fort Gaines is a high, healthy, commanding situation, and the commerce at present of Memphis is almost without a rival in the South. It is the centre of the great railroads, which radiate to Mobile, Charleston, New-Orleans, and throughout the Southwest. At present Memphis and Cincinnati are connected in most perfect commercial intimacy possible to obtain. But if Tennessee insists upon going out of the Union—insists upon hostile relations as best friend—*then* we shall assume the offensive. The whole Lower Valley of the Mississippi can be effectually blocked up and sealed out by three decisive measures. The possession of Cairo, the blockade of the Mississippi, and the capture of Memphis. The two first are done, and, if the war is to be an aggressive one, the last will be. The great question now is, Shall we carry on an offensive war? or shall we be satisfied with imposing the South? I see that you, in the TIMES, have decided the matter by proposing to invade Virginia. I have been slowly and reluctantly compelled to agree with you. I say reluctantly, for nothing is to me more painful to contemplate than the invasion, followed with its train of blood and destruction, of those whom I have so long looked upon as compatriots with ourselves in the great cause of American Freedom. But I am afraid there is no escape from the *duty* of invasion. They propose no terms of peace, and they abate nothin, of that haughty insolence which the Scriptures tell us precedes a fall. The truth is, that the South will not understand its real situation until it has been thoroughly humbled, by means which will exhibit plainly its weakness and its folly. The South has been laboring under great delusions. They have believed that a large party in the North would help them—that the workingmen would get up an insurrection, and that the Northern people are cowards. But their greatest delusions are about themselves. They believe that the world can't do with out their cotton, and that they are invincible in military courage and strength. From some of these delusions they are already awaked. From the others, a thorough defeat and overthrow will awake them; and, till then, we have done nothing towards a final settlement. The invasion and capture of all the large towns of the South is quite as easy, and will cost no more, than to keep a large army inactive, and comparatively useless. Harper's Ferry, Richmond, Petersburgh, Wilmington and Charleston, all lie in a direct and natural line of military advance, and we already have quite enough men called out to accomplish it effectually, since we have now the grand advantage of possessing the whole line of tide-water. Since we have this controversy, let us end it effectually for the next five hundred years.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

THREE MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

About 11 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the express train which left Albany about 11 o'clock, was thrown from the track by the breakage of the front axle of the engine. The engine was thrown down an embankment nearly twenty feet in height, but the tender fortunately took the opposite direction, thus checking the train and saving the passengers from injury. The engineer went down the embankment with the locomotive, and received very serious wounds. The fireman escaped with comparatively slight injuries, and the brakesman on the baggage-car was severely badly, and it is feared, fatally bruised. The injured men, whose names we could not learn, were conveyed to their respective homes in this City.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting—Speech of Mr. Perit—The New Officers—Letter from the Secretary of State.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year. In accepting the office, Mr. P. [illegible] courtesy of the Chamber it had been his endeavor [illegible] the Chamber at the close from the office he had held [illegible] was continued that, of his present term. But [illegible] country, the board during the present trouble [illegible] senting the power and resource of the nation [illegible] our national arm a large and growing influence [illegible] certain great affairs. This Chamber represents [illegible] was well for that the interests of the country [illegible] respected by our Government [illegible] sary that the present national [illegible] and it is necessary that such [illegible] will be done. [illegible] efficient [illegible] taken.

The influence of the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] be deservedly attaching to [illegible] exhibited in the [illegible] efficient efforts since [illegible] among the business [illegible] In short the [illegible] to its standing [illegible] Chamber, and to [illegible] as Chairman [illegible] and his efforts to those of other members in carrying out that purpose.

The following are the other officers elected:

Royal Phelps and A. A. Low, Vice-Presidents; J. S. T. Hoffman, Secretary; Edward C. Hogert, Treasurer.

A system of amended By-Laws, reported by Mr. OGDEN, was adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee on Arbitration:

George Opdyke, Robert M. Minturn, Walter S. Griffith, Jonathan Sturges and C. D. Barnard.

For the services of the Inspectors in Survey of Merchandise during the following named months were elected: Moses H. Grinnell, Benj. R. Winthrop, Archibald G. King.

An Executive Committee and one on the Mercantile Library were appointed.

The following letter was received from Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and ordered to be spread at length on the minutes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 29th April, 1861.

To Pelatiah Perit, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

SIR: The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce enclosing the present and one of previous date, referring to the subject of postal facilities, were duly received. Copies of them have been submitted to the President of the United States.

Upon the occasion of the Chamber of Commerce having exercised the most influential and responsible function of the loyal citizens of the country, and to the end that they may find a place in the history of its, in one of important crises, such part that our country has been called upon to enact,

I have deposited the resolutions in the archives of the Government. I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE TROUBLES IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Meeting of the Ex-Parte Council.

Yesterday, at 2 P. M., a Convention of Clergymen from various churches in New-York Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, met in the rooms of the Congregational Society, Clinton Hall, in response to a call by the minority party of the Church of the Puritans, who were aggrieved by the action of the majority, and left the head of counsel in the adjustment of the difficulties which had therein arisen. About fifty ministers were present. Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD, D. D., of Jacksonville, Ill., was chosen Moderator, and Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, of New Haven, and Rev. H. ELLIOTT, of Bedford, Mass., were appointed Secretaries. The list of churches and delegates having been called, prayer was offered by the Moderator, and the business commenced. It will probably occupy some days. The complaints submitted to the Council by the Committee of seven members are

First—The course and action of the Church of the Puritans in seeking aid from Christians in Great Britain, thus making the Church dependent on the country of foreigners.

Second—The course of the Church in the trial of Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON.

Third—The proposed [illegible] Church respecting the formation of [illegible] By-Laws, the [illegible] amending the three Rules and By-Laws have been [illegible] by the Committee, and that the [illegible] of Trustees, has practically been [illegible] deprived of their rights.

[illegible] The [illegible] of the Council is through Hon. Mr. [illegible] Hall, Hon. Thomas [illegible] Esq., late Mayor of the Province [illegible] Committee [illegible] Committee [illegible] and Assistant Secretaries [illegible] the sides of the [illegible] questions [illegible] Both sides [illegible] of documents [illegible] of support [illegible] Each party [illegible] with the [illegible] Council [illegible] Each party [illegible] Council [illegible] Each party [illegible] Council [illegible] Each party

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND AND ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD and OTHER FURNITURE. Rosewood Piano, Mantel and Pier Glasses &c. D. S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his large sale-room, No. 16 Clinton-place, near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock—Elegant carved rosewood suites, covered in different shades of rich brocatel; a very handsome 7-octave carved rosewood piano, 1 elaborately carved rosewood etagere, a superb piece of work manship; rosewood bedstead, hureau and washstand made expressly to order, forming a handsome chamber suite; rosewood glass door armoir, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, elegant French plate mantel and pier glasses, rich gilt frames, rich lace and satin and brocatel window drapery, with cornices complete, very costly; rosewood Canterbury secretoires; an extensive assortment of mahogany, walnut and cottage suites; a large variety of velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, new and second hand; rich mantel and pier glasses bronzes, china vases, hair and feather beds bolsters, pillows, &c., &c. Dining-room—oak, rosewood and walnut extension tables, very richly carved; handsomely finished buffets, silver-plated ware, glass ware and cutlery; also, a good variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, &c., &c.—Having received for sale from families breaking up housekeeping more furniture than my sale-room will conveniently hold, I have been compelled to hire a store for the sale of same at No. 11 Bowery, and will sell, on FRIDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, one fine rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave and nearly new; one rosewood do., 6 octave and a large assortment of mahogany, rosewood and black walnut parlor and easy chairs, rockers, sofas, divans, couches, reps, à-lêtes and parlor suites, in hair-cloth, plush, damask and brocatel; secretary bookcase, wardrobes and sideboards; single, double and French bedsteads, bureaus and washstands; large assortment of centre, pier and card tables, mantel and pier mirrors and looking-glasses; a large lot of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil cloth and matting, office and standing desks, steel plate engravings, oil-paintings, large lot of kitchen furniture, counters, stoves, &c. The above sale is peremptory, and every article will positively be sold and will be found well worthy the attention of the trade and others. Deposits required. Store to let; immediate possession.

J. W. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT AND COSTLY household furniture, consisting of every description of fine furniture of every description, contents of the large five-story residence No. 106 14th-st., near 8th-av., by J. W. FOSTER, FRIDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock, without regard to weather, the entire valuable contents of the above residence, consisting of elegant velvet Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid carved rosewood parlor suite in hair cloth and velvet, richly carved rosewood centre and other tables, rosewood etageres, with plate glass doors and back; superb rosewood Piano Forte, 7-octave; oil paintings, rich lace and brocatel curtains, large pier and mantel mirrors, Turkish easy and reclining chairs, walnut dining room furniture splendid Crockery and glassware, rich cut glass ware solid silver ware of every description. Also, a large variety of bird cages, curled hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hureau and washstands, pure hair mattresses, fine wool blankets &c. The whole of the above furniture is of the best description, and will positively be sold without any reserve, on account of the family removing to the country.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, May 3, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut parlor and dining-room suites, in hair-cloth and reps, carved oak buffet, mahogany secretary bookcases and wardrobes, mahogany sofas and settees, chiffonier, hair-cloth mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands and chairs, enamelled cottage suites, rosewood and oak hat stand, seat extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and black walnut office furniture, crockery, kitchen utensils &c. Also, a carved, upright bonduir piano, of superior tone, made by La Motta, and cost $475.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE CATALOGUE SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD and mahogany furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, lace curtains, mirrors, pianos, pier slabs, suites, office furniture &c., &c.—Having received for sale from families breaking up housekeeping more furniture than my sale-room will conveniently hold, I have been compelled to hire a store for the sale of same at No. 11 Bowery, and will sell, on FRIDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, one fine rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave and nearly new; one rosewood do., 6 octave and a large assortment of mahogany, rosewood and black walnut parlor and easy chairs, rockers, sofas, divans, couches, reps, à-lêtes and parlor suites, in hair-cloth, plush, damask and brocatel; secretary bookcase, wardrobes and sideboards; single, double and French bedsteads, bureaus and washstands; large assortment of centre, pier and card tables, mantel and pier mirrors and looking-glasses; a large lot of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil cloth and matting, office and standing desks, steel plate engravings, oil-paintings, large lot of kitchen furniture, counters, stoves, &c. The above sale is peremptory, and every article will positively be sold and will be found well worthy the attention of the trade and others. Deposits required. Store to let; immediate possession.

F. COLTON will sell THIS (Friday) FRIDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau, a very large stock of good, new and second-hand furniture, including every article necessary for housekeeping, being the furniture of several families, all of which will be sold without reserve. There are several suites of parlor furniture, two pianos, lace curtains, sofas, marble-top furniture, office furniture, together with any quantity of second-hand goods. Sale peremptory and catalogues early in the morning.

A. M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY to purchase first class household furniture at public auction. THIS DAY (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; china, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood chamber furniture, bedding, &c. Sale peremptory.

M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 2 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of rosewood mahogany and enamelled parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, &c., carpetings, curtains, chairs, mirrors, china, glassware, &c., also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer; new salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture, removed for convenience of sale to our salesroom. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

DRY GOODS.

859 LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BEST QUALITY.

F. KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN made in the best manner 25 PER CENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies' Gents and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, 20 PER CENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, SCARFS, TIES &c., &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANILLA LACES, MANILLA CENTRES, LACE MANILLAS and SCARFS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, PATS, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR,
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

AT DAILEY'S

White French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for..... $3 75
Gold Band French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for..... 5 87
Fancy French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for..... 6 25
White French China Dinner sets, 149 pieces, for..... 24 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 191 pieces, for..... 49 00
Fancy French China Dinner sets, 157 pieces, for..... 55 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, for..... 6 00
Silver-plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces, for..... 15 00
Cut Glass Gobiets, the set, for..... 4 00
Ivory handled Table Knives, the dozen..... 4 00
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen..... 4 00
Also, the largest assortment of
GAS FIXTURES
In New-York, at equally low prices.
Complete outfits for dwelling houses.
Complete outfits for stores.
Complete outfits for public buildings.
Complete outfits for hotels.
Complete outfits for all establishments
REQUIRING GAS FIXTURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No 631 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
BARÈGE DE LAINE, Nankeens, Ponnees, Mohairs, Crapes.
PINEAPPLE for Summer Rooms at all prices.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S—8TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received, an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, DRESS LININGS, Error Heries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen Bosoms, Linen SKIRTS, all kinds White Goods bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirt at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, at $1; nice fitting corsets, $1, rich embroidered hook fronts, $1 25; real French patent corsets, very cheap. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, new colors, at No. 208 Broadway, near 19th-st. Corsets and skirts made to order.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH 20 to 30 acres of good land, fruit, shade and running water. Buildings modern, ample and substantial; location healthy and accessible to the City daily. Price about $16 000. Address, giving full particulars, (none other will be noticed,) BENJAMIN, Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED AT ONCE—A FURNISHED COTtage, 6 or 8 rooms, with garden, for six months; must be within one hour of City Hall; on the line of the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad preferred. Address M. J. B., Box No. 139 Times Office.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JANNEY, STEINMETZ & CO., No. 64 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 26x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Hayward st., 100 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 412 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling stable and lot of ground on 61st-st., between 2d and 1st avs. The house is 3-story, with 2-story extension. The ground is beautifully shaded and fruited, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two-story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low, $450. Apply at No. 252 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63, handsomely frescoed, has rosewood parlor doors, two marbles; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of P. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of P. A. SEGER, 77 East 20th-st., or A. J. MICKELS, 305 4th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE FOUR-STORY English basement house, No. 645 7th-av., consisting of large front parlor, and front room on fourth floor, with bedroom and dining. House has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of A. UPTON, No. 50 Warren-st. Rent $250.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all modern improvements, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent low to a responsible tenant. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE two-story house with kitchen and gas throughout; also, a large garden with fruit; also, a stable for two horses and carriage, only two minutes' walk from depot. Rent low, $350. Apply to MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—A FRENCH COTTAGE, 11 ROOMS, AND 7½ acres of land fronting on the Sound at Byram Point, Portchester depot, N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & WARING, 24 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7 000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Maurau, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES S. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL FINISHED two-story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $250. Apply at No. 88 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville, L. I. R. SKIDMORE.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MODernized house in 5th-av., near 33d-st., for 6 or 12 months.
To be furnished, a handsome three story and basement house in 5th-av., near Washington Parade Ground.
To be furnished, an extra large house on 5th-av., near 23d-st.
To rent furnished, a first-class house in Bleecker-st., near 6th-av. Price moderate.
To rent furnished, an extra large house in 9th-st., near Broadway.
Also, to rent, several other furnished houses well located. Apply to
C. H. DELAFIELD & CO.,
No. 1 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PLEASANTLY situated HOUSE, No. 5 Spring-st., one block west of Observatory, 2 minutes' walk from Bloomingdale road, 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depot, 20 minutes from the City, 6 minutes' walk from the Harlem River. The house is 50 feet by 30, contains 12 rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and is in complete order. The grounds contain between two and three acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, many grapes, if desired, horses can be kept, and carriage house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 9 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FAMILY furnished country seat, the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the New-Haven House. It is immediately open and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are tastefully laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, fine grapery and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and hothouse on the premises; within 5 minutes of the cars, 5 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let, with 6 or 12 acres of land, pleasantly situated from the station at Riverdale, and commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls, and contains parlor, dining room, library and billiard-room, all of full size, also 14 bedrooms and two dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout; gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of SABIN, EROS. & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound, with its fleet of sailers, and is abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this city. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Cedar-street.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine young orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story and basement house, corner of Riverdale av. and Prospect-st.; furnished with gas in every story; water well, stable &c. Rent, $750 per annum. The house has been built only a few years; modern style. Apply to F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York, or to B. A. STARR, next to Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF MEREdith, Delaware County, with four large front parlors, four large bedrooms, dining-hall, kitchen, &c., all necessary outbuildings, with five acres of good land adjoining; rent $100. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT 5 acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the Post-road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the Railroad depôt and Steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. M. LOVEKMAN, No. 32 Boorman place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent low to a responsible tenant. $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

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TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville, L. I. R. SKIDMORE.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (GATE DAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequalled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

MILITARY LINEN GOODS.
72,000 Yards
Heavy Brown Wire-threaded
LINEN DUCKS,
All of one quality and shade,
For Soldier's Fatigue Pants, or Suits,
In Hot Weather.
Also, Indigo-blue French
COTTONADES for two Regiments.
And
BROWN FRENCH LINEN DRILLS.
For sale by
SPALDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS
Are informed that the subscribers, who are stationers for the Military Department of the State of New-York, and who have supplied Col. Duryea's regiment of Advance Guard, Col. Vosburgh's American Rifles, Col Fiorori's regiment of Scott's Life Guard, Col. Allen's Regiment of National Guards, Col. Ellsworth's Regiment of Firemen's First Zouaves, and other organizations with stationery, that they are fully prepared to fill orders for military stationery, and know exactly what is required.
GEORGE F. NESBIT & CO.,
corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS COMPLETE
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITS.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by
FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 69 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS—At the shortest notice.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos 200 and 202 Bowery.

FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, CAMP CHAIRS, Club Seats and Walking Cane Seats, suitable for any encampments, for sale, wholesale and retail, at C. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 25 Fulton-st. and 209 Water-st.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials for sale at No 76 Duane-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE SHORE FRONT FARM of 300 acres, on Long Island, near Greenport and Sag Harbor with extensive water and manure privileges; near only communication with New-York by railway, steamboat and telegraph. Excellent soil, well watered, and in a capital trucking, sheep milk or cattle farm. It has half a mile of sea coast, with fishing, bathing and boating. Large house of 12 rooms, well adapted for a gentleman's residence or a Summer boarding house. Splendid walks and views, with picturesque scenery; climate mild and very healthy. Price $30 per acre; one-third cash. Apply to H. M. RUGGLES, No. 35 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, HAVING good conveniences for washing, would take the washing of four or five gentlemen, or family washing; is a first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 223 10th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a modern built house in the vicinity of 27th-st. and 6th-av., would like to meet with a couple of families, or single gentlemen, desiring the comforts of a home. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address J. M., Box No. 173 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESiding in a pleasant location, have a neatly furnished front room with large pantry, which they wish to let, with breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references given and required. Apply at No. 254 West 22d-st.

BOARDING—IN A GENTEEL HOUSE, WHERE all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or families. Also, two single rooms, at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen who would room together, will be accommodated with a fine, well-furnished front room in a private family, where there are no children. Apply at No. 69 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY would take a gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, (without children,) as boarders; first-class house and pleasant location; large front room. Address J. S., Box No. 167 Times Office.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR ST. George's Church in a private family. The entire second floor together or separate, to a party of single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room with bedroom adjoining, to let with board in the first-class house, No. 75 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. References exchanged. Also, a private stable connected with the house to let.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 25 STUYVESANT-STREET, a continuation of Astor place; a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, where the comforts of a home can be found; rooms newly furnished.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR an few single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms on second floor and good board, in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No. 48 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, newly furnished, on second floor; also rooms on first and second floors, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; two minutes' walk from the Fifth-av. cars; 5 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

BOARDING.—FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board, in a first class house, with a private family; terms per at 6; terms moderate. Apply for two days at No. 125 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SUNdry in suites, in a strictly first class house, No. 15 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 84 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with parlors and bedrooms, rooms separate, at No. 178 West 14th-st. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING—NO. 54 EAST 16TH-ST.—THE ENtire second floor, with other fine rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 59 TAITE-st., opposite Gardiner-st., within five minutes of South and Wall-st Ferries. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with superior rooms, in suite or single furnished or not furnished, with first class board. All modern improvements. Dinner o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board by applying at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., a few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with front parlor on second floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 220 State-st. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome front parlor on 1st floor; also, a suite of rooms, with bath-room connecting on 2d floor suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Montague and Fulton-st. Ferries. References required. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with a gas all family, or applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF BROADway and Twenty-eighth-street—Families and single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms by immediate application at the above number. The house is strictly private, with the comforts of a hotel. Citizens and strangers in quest of a home, can here find one on moderate terms. Unexceptionable reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A NICE house in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, would like to make an arrangement, either to lease the house furnished, in part or all of the family would remain as boarders, if desired, or would take a gentleman and his wife, without children, to board. Address D. S., Box No 157 Times Office.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 97 STATE-ST., CORNER of Clinton-st., one of the finest locations in the city, one or two rooms, in suite or singly, with first-class board, may be obtained at once. The house has just been painted throughout, and has the modern improvements.

24 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place, in a private family, where are no boarders—Bedroom, closet and parlor, on the second floor front, with gas and use of a bath-room, $7 a week, all included. Pre-kfast in the room, if required at $2 a week. Reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A PLEASANT room and pantry on second floor, which they will let with board to two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Room contains gas and water. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply to or address Mrs. M. FRANKLIN, No. 246 Bleecker-st., corner Charles.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 6th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom also, a single room with or without breakfast, to gentlemen only. References exchanged; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 21st-st., near 6th-av., in a first class house, can accommodate a few gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. H., Box No. 127 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private stable, to a first-class family; also, single gentlemen, two large parlors, with bed-rooms or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family, house and situation first-class, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-square. Address A. P. Z., Madison square Post-office, No. 845 Broadway.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A GOOD SIZED room on third floor and one ball bedroom on the second floor, with closets, gas, water, &c., in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily, a second floor back room, furnished, hot and cold water, gas, baths in the house, large pantries. Rent $12 per month, in advance. Has a ball bed room. Apply at No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNISHED ROOM—IN A SMALL HOUSE, OCcupied by a genteel French family, without children, with chance to learn the French language and music, $6 with breakfast, $8 with full board. Inquire at No. 26 East 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board, in either the second or third story in a private family, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. Ferries. No. 248 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Suite of rooms on second floor, front or rear, and front room on fourth floor; house and furniture new. Private table if desired. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, can accommodate one or two families with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1 Lenox-terrace, West 23d-st. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A COUPLE OR LARGE SQUARE ROOMS, handsomely furnished; also, two half bed-rooms to let with board, at No. 21 7th-av., near 12th-st. References required. Dinner at 6.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let. Also single rooms, unexceptionable. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—LARGE AND WELL furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; house and location one of the best in the City. Breakfast from 7 to 10; dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, IN A FIRST CLASS house with or without board, for gentlemen to a small private family, near 5th-av. and 34th-st. Address H. B. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, in suite or single, with unexceptionable board. Location pleasant; house first-class; references exchanged.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN and their wives can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a small family, at No. 213 West 27th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, to rent at No. 21 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

TWO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for single gentlemen, in a genteel private house, No. 26 10th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD—IN CLINTON-PLACE ROOMS IN SUITE or single, for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR ON the second floor, furnished, with or without a bedroom adjoining. Apply at No. 166 West 48th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen, without board, at 4 Bond-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH SMALL room attached, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with full or partial board and gas, in a private family; dinner at 6; terms $10 or $12 per week; location, 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., west side. Address M. D., Box No. 129 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY WISHING TO make their number social, offer a back parlor and two other large rooms (replete with conveniences) to appreciative parties seeking a desirable residence. Apply at No. 20 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, pleasantly located, convenient to Wall-st and Fulton ferries, wish to let a handsomely-furnished room, containing water and gas with both a looking to one or two gentlemen; dinner at 6½; terms moderate. Apply at No. 235 Jay-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, or gentleman and wife, can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at No. 193 Pierrepont-st., convenient to Fulton and Wall-st Ferries. The house is one with all the modern improvements and conveniencies.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry, and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman

FINANCIAL.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
5, 5½ and 6 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1875 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
6% and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.

For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND SELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 26th April, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND, &c.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Furnish Drafts for any amount, payable on demand throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1870."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1870, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for an amount of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 2d day of July next. No exchanges of stock to us, or claims of the said Company will be made after such day, or claims of the said Company will be made after that day. The undersigned have resolved to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or on fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in exchange.

Scrip will be issued for the assessment so receivable with interest at the office of the Company in New York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest from that day.

The Erie Railway Company will be organized on the 1st day of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 25, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.—At an election for the Trustees of the fourth class, held April 10, the following were elected:
WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
RUSSELL DART,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS.

The Board having determined to pay in full the Scrip of 1846-7-8-9 inclusive, have now resolved to commence the redemption of *all dividends* declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, by paying 20 per cent on presentation of certificates at their office or in next settlement of premium, and 20 per cent. annually hereafter on the first Monday in March. By order of the Board.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.

NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THE GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made, one of the injunctions restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand.

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will re closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE Third Instalment of Assessment, Five Cents per Share on the Capital Stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before Monday, May 6.

Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the Stock. By order,

JOSEPH LOUCH, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO., OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. W. S. CORNEAU, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. SKEYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREAS-URER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PARK BANK: NEW-YORK April 16, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House Nos 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MAGY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. —The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M. J. R. BULKLEY, President.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., April 30, 1861.

A SECOND DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER Cent. has been made on all certificates issued by me, payable upon presentation at the Greenwich Bank.

JOHN T KNOWLES,
Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to these in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been ruined by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Lisght-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in few cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint that all of us are to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beg for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. Avoid the shed with glaring red colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of the sick as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Built 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engines 32-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 15, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Way, will leave the foot of Peck-slip, running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M. Landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring, and Cozzens's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamb. at WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER SWEET, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6:45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets issued from New-York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANSON SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th-sts.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER SWEET, leaves foot of Robinson st., EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOOT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James' slip, East River for the present. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catherine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 20,—landing at the usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of BRUNJES, LUERS & FINCK is dissolved by mutual consent, HERMAN H. BRUNJES and PETER BRUNJES will settle all the accounts of said firm.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY LUERS,
JACOB FINCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of BRUNJES, OCKERSHAUSEN & CO., and will continue the Steam sugar Refining business at the same place.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY J. OCKERSHAUSEN,
By his attorney
ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN.

THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861. WM B HOFFMAN,
JOHN TEN BROOK.
L. M. MEEKER.

The undersigned will continue the business of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, &c., on commission as heretofore, at No. 2 Hanover st.

JOHN TEN BROOK.

L. M. MEEKER having taken an office at No. 18 William st., will continue the Stock Commission business on his own account.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of McMULLEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. S. STANTON alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

New-York, April 30, 1861. D. P. W. McMULLEN,
JOHN S. STANTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. A. OSBORN & CO., and will continue the business of manufacturing skirts, at No. 92 Warren st. LEWIS A. OSBORN,
NEW-YORK, May 1 1861. JULIUS IVES, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JACOB LITTLE.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.

New-York, May 1, 1861.

F. W. WORTH AND LOOMIS L. WHITE have this day formed a copartnership, under the title of WORTH & WHITE, for the transaction of a stock commission business. Office, No. 15 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SMALL STORES, CANDLES, &c., 1861-'62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
April 17, 1861.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED: "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard seed, Black Pepper," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving twenty days' notice) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made,) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, viz:

Boxes, shaving, India-rubber.	Combs, coarse, India-rubber or gutta percha.
Brushes, shaving.	Combs, fine, India-rubber or gutta percha.
Brushes, scrubbing.	Grass for hats.
Brushes, shoe.	Jack-knives.
Brushes, clothes.	Razors, in single cases.
Buttons, navy vest.	Razor straps.
Buttons, navy medium.	Scissors.
Buttons, navy coat.	Sponges.
Buttons, dress eye.	
Beeswax, in ¼ lb. cakes, pure.	

Cotton spools of Nos. 12 and 16,900 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts.

Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, textures 8 by 8 to ½ inch.

Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, drill-eyed betweens.

Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1½ inch.

Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 ounces.

Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to pound.

Thread, black and white, Marshall's or Barbour's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.

Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, ½ inch wide.

Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ½ inch wide.

Thimbles, 8 10 and 9-10 in diameter.

All the above articles must be included in the offer.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP.—*Separate bid for 80,000 pounds, and such additional quantity as may be required.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes, of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

STEARINE CANDLES.—*Separate bid for 60,000 pounds, and such further quantity as may be required.*

The candles must be "sixes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 10 to inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more than 16 ounces, at the paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be corded, and composed of 76 cotton threads of the best quality of No 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

PARAFFINE CANDLES.—This offer is separate and distinct for ten thousand pounds, according to sample, and such further quantity as may be required, for which sixty days' notice will be given.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.

Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New-York only.

Mustard seed, American brown.
Pepper, black, Malabar.
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
Corks for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy-yards and subject to such inspection at the Navy-yard where delivered as the Chief of the Bureau may direct; the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective place of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Four or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per centum of each bill will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with. Eight per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after delivery authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter inforcing a bid or the accompanying of his proposal, will be deemed a portion of the proof within the meaning of the act of 1823, and will be so filed and accepted in confounding with the understanding.

Every order made must be accompanied as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1862, approved 16th of August, 1861, by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or tenderer will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation with sureties, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obliged to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law. The competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the collector of the port.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, if the prices offered be deemed unreasonable.

Specification of articles required, as in the inquiry to order, to enable a just and rapid comparison, will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contracts governing same; that full notice thereof, and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of the 25th of March 1854, and to the act of the 19th of August 1848.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Company reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 16th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
M. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Mount St. Vincent, CENTRAL PARK, May 1 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the Central Park Commission, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, May 8, 1861, for providing one-horse vehicles and invalid chairs for hire on the Central Park.

The mode of construction and of management of the vehicles and the view by the Commission, may be learned at this office, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., daily.

The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for carriages," and addressed, "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park." FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No 34 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN M REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN old-established business, which has paid from $8 000 to $12,000 per annum for the past ten years, and will pay at least $10 000 per year in hard times. An active man, with this amount of capital, willing to devote his energies to business, will find this, upon investigation, a chance seldom offered. References exchanged. All communications with real name will be treated strictly confidential. Address G. ALLEN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR SECURING a genteel business and making a fortune, with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, can be secured by purchasing the exclusive right to a valuable article recently patented, which costs 50 cents and sells for $3. It is a genteel business and requires but little office room. The advertiser is leaving the State and will sell or exchange for property. Address P. G. X., Box No 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH SOME CAPITAL or undoubted credit to take the place of a retiring partner in a highly lucrative, permanent and respectable business, which is not affected by the times. Principals only need address X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF a button manufacturing establishment, in good order. Apply to GEO. W. ABBE, Assignee, No. 102 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with Stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Will leave New-York on
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$190
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAlney.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. PIXE,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line)
JEFF. MACEY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 4.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, March 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, March 16,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin to London.....$60 | Steerage to London.....32
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.....80

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Bremen-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50; steerage $35.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

efficient assistance, which has been gratefully acknowledged by the Government. The Seventh, Seventy-first and Twelfth Regiments of this City, have been specially aided with the necessaries of the campaign.

The following additional subscriptions were received to May 2:

J. P..... $5 Joseph Van Antw erp. $75
Eggleston, Buttell & Co..... 15 Joseph Bolgnan 100
Co..... 1,000 Robert Dillon..... 100
Benedict Stern..... 3

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No. 8. THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer;

LETTER FROM PENSACOLA.

A LAND-SIDE VIEW—COMMUNICATION WITH THE FLEET CUT OFF—CONFUSION AT WARRINGTON—THE COMING STRUGGLE, ETC.

PENSACOLA, Monday, April 22, 1861.

All communication with the fleet of war vessels outside of the harbor has been peremptorily forbidden by Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, and so successfully has this mandate been enforced by his bayonets and hirelings, it is impossible to transmit our friends in the squadron a single line. To-day, it is rumored, another order has been promulgated, appertaining exclusively to the steamer *Wyandotte*, and in effect it is, that if she is detected in carrying any communications to the vessels of the United States her capture and confiscation will be inevitable. Probably they conceive this easy to be accomplished, and long for an opportunity to display their bravery in this connection. It is a pity they forget the immediate presence of some courageous "boys" who, if the opportunity offers will make them swallow more lead-en bullets than will be palatable or pleasant.

Two gentlemen (named respectively LANGLEY and CHAMBERLIN, who have lived at Warrington nearly all their days, were recently arrested at that place, on suspicion of transmitting intelligence to the vessels of the harbor, without judge or jury. They have been commanded to leave the place forever, and if it were not done within a few hours after the notification being served, their necks would be stretched to an extent incompatible with a feeling of agreeableness. These men, of course, disappeared very suddenly, and in doing so, left behind them considerable valuable property, of which the rebels are now in the full enjoyment.

At Warrington excitement and confusion reign supreme. The troops stationed there promptly Federal property, and when in obedience to orders, every portable thing had left the place, their course was to the common barracks by the soldiers. During the uncontrollable sprees of these lawless fellows, many houses have suffered to a great extent at their hands; they do not seem to care whose property they are destroying, but allow their malicious feelings and bestial passions such a sway, that even Southerners are heard to call them them the "Devil's Gang."

About a beautiful promenade, called the "Green," within close proximity to the house in which I am hurriedly writing this letter, is the camping ground of a dozen Zouaves into ruffians and their peculiar pleasure consists in hoisting the rebel flag over every house, public or private, in those whose inmates were even suspected of entertaining feelings loyal to the Constitution and the Union.

Yesterday was a joyous day for the Confederate States. It was then they heard of the secession of Virginia, the people got drunk, women were seen weeping for joy, the bells were rung, cannon fired—in short, the news was received by the most vociferous demonstrations of applause. We have only the intelligence of the bare fact of Virginia leaving the Union, but while I heartily lament it, I cannot but look upon it as better for the United States to have an open enemy than one in disguise.

I am convinced there is to be a deadly struggle before these villains are conquered, but I implicitly believe they will be, as I think from what particulars I have been able to gather there is a unanimity of feeling prevailing throughout the Northern States against their hellish designs and I think no, no right-minded man will have any apprehension as to the ultimate issue of the contest. Justice and right will ever be victorious over anarchy.

I am constrained to believe the majority of the people here actually have been wholly deceived by the leaders in this rebellion, in relation to the feelings of the citizens of the Northern frontier of our country. They have been made to believe that our sympathy would be extended them without stint, when the real state of facts are known, and the eyes opened to the utter folly of every individual in this connection, woe be to their deceivers.

I am anxiously awaiting the development of the plans by the Administration. A Washington dispatch announces the forerunner of actions that will carry the war into Egypt," in other words, that all necessary force will speedily. I pray that this hope may not be chaff to the ground. NOUS VERRONS.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Government will do all that is necessary to protect themselves and save the Union, and will not call upon Rhode Island to exhaust resources until necessity compels it. The first and second detachments have arrived, and received the *unqualified* praise of both the President and General-in-chief. Our light battery of artillery will arrive to-morrow. As there is no immediate necessity for my presence here, I shall soon return to Rhode Island. Meantime, on further enlistments or expenditures are necessary. The Secretary of War desires my acceptance of the position of General but our Constitution prohibits it. I am desirous of being where I can best serve the country.

The officers and men of the Rhode Island Regiment have conducted themselves like true soldiers.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

nance has been forwarded to Pensacola and to North Carolina. Also, rifles to Tennessee.

There was great activity at the citadel in preparing bombs and other warlike stores.

Notwithstanding the number of troops sent away, Charleston still resembled a camp, and numbers of country troops arrived by each train. The number of troops and the stoppage of Northern supplies was causing something of a scarcity in the market; meats were scarce and poor; butter and flour rising rapidly—peas and early vegetables a drug in the market. This cessation of Northern trade cuts with a double edge.

The boarding-houses had all raised their prices. The general feeling was in favor of a raid upon Washington, and all were looking to its speedy occupation or destruction by the forces of the Southern Confederacy. Six hours' occupation was all they asked if it was not thought best to hold it. Such is the vandal spirit of secession. Last Saturday was the day of the anticipated attack.

It has been said that every privateer vessel was to be supplied with an eight or ten inch Columbiad, and with a picked crew. In case of an attempt at blockade, it was proposed to arm a number of steam tugs with one or two Columbiads each, and so, with a little fleet, drive off or sink any presumptious craft who should dare attempt to carry out LINCOLN'S threat. It was argued, too, that France and England would never permit a blockade. Cotton they must and would have, and so, when the coming crop is ready, they think these Powers will see that it is attainable. This is a common threat. A "divided North," too, was their great dependence, though in common talk we are designated as d——d Yankees. A report that the Seventh Regiment of New-York had been "cut to pieces" near Annapolis, was current and generally rejoiced at, the morning our informant left. No conception of the unanimity of the North in defence of the Union had dawned upon them. Two large mortars and a large number of bombs were being taken as freight on the train in which our informant took passage.

Soldiers were everywhere in the cars—all looking to a speedy occupation of Washington—at every station troops were drilling, and that travesty of the glorious Stars and Stripes, the secession flag, everywhere flying.

The troops who took part in the bombardment of Sumter—variously estimated from 7,000 to 10,000—were all from South Carolina, with notable individual exceptions from Virginia and Texas. This is a great matter of State pride. In Georgia the spirit of war alike prevailed—all were hurrying on to Washington. Not a doubt seemed to be entertained but that it would yield at their approach. That LINCOLN was constantly drunk, and so frightened as to have lost all sense of propriety, was commonly reported and believed.

The favorite plan among the car and depôt loungers was to get all the Yankees possible into Washington, and then to bombard them from a safe distance, "a la Sumter."

In Tennessee—everywhere uniformed volunteers—still the same talk of Washington, the same prophecy of its speedy conquest and destruction.

The Unionism of Tennessee had a clear majority of 50 000, it is said, but the Secessionists used the argument that the sending the fleet to relieve Sumter was an invasion, and that LINCOLN'S proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers, "to retake the forts, &c.," looked directly to the subjugation of the South. The Union men had not "backbone" enough to face the charge of being willing to cowardly submit to an invasion, and so wheeled into line, and Tennessee was radiant with uniforms and noisy with drums. It is said arms are scarce.

The Legislature was sitting on Saturday, April 27, with closed doors, supposed to be passing a bill for secession.

The Union men denounced the course of South Carolina, expressed detestation of secession, and deprecated a civil war, but still had volunteered. Washington and Memphis were the two points whither the volunteers were being sent. South Carolina opened fire upon Sumter to consolidate the South, could she have imagined the effect on the North she would have paused. Mistakes seem to be in the order of events, the North never gave the South credit for any earnestness in its threats of secession, and the South thought the North's love of Union was fudge, both are discovering their error.

In Kentucky the Union men are making a gallant fight, and, thus far, have saved the noble State. MAGOFFIN, the weak tool of that traitor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE—from whom the world had hoped better things—is utterly distrusted by all lovers of the Union, notwithstanding his protestations. Sumter and the proclamation gave the Secessionists an argument which they did not fail to use assiduously, but the disciples of HENRY CLAY were not so easily befogged as the followers of JOHN BELL, and still show a united front to the enemy. Their courage and consistency deserves the commendation of all true patriots. ANDERSON'S name is to them a tower of strength. CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, JOSHUA BELL, JAMES and JOHN M. HARLAN, Gov. WICKLIFFE, LESLIE COMBS, and a host of other true men, are opposing noble efforts against the treachery of BRECKINRIDGE, MAGOFFIN, and that degenerate son of a noble sire, "JIM" CLAY. MAGOFFIN refused the offers made him by the Louisville banks for money to arm the State, on the plea that they were hampered with conditions. The conditions were that the Constitution should be complied with and the vote of the Legislature obtained. His hollow excuses reveal his traitorous purpose. It was said he boasted that he could get arms without their help, and the lately stolen arsenal in Arkansas was supposed to be the probable source. If these men are the State "out," there is every indication of the State war, and a hopeful probability that BRECKINRIDGE & Co. may meet the fate of traitors.

The moral support of the North should be given to the rugging so nobly as are the Union men of Kentucky.

The Kentuckians do not relish the idea of being ruled by a band of South Carolina's revolution'

There are an element of weakness which the South seems strangely to have forgotten. Information as that in Louisiana and Mississippi serious fears are entertained. In Kentucky the apprehension is frequently that this is a war to free them, and that they will soon be as free as any one. Apropos to this, on the Pennsylvania Central Road, our informant was to Beaver River, that on last Tuesday, Joan Brown, Jr., with a horde of Canada runaways, was encamped in the vicinity—traveling by night and hiding by day. They were making their way to the mountains of Virginia, to seize HENRY A. WISE. This information is probably correct. The number—estimated at 500—is doubtless somewhat exaggerated. Our informant expressed himself perfectly amazed at the extent of the military movement North. Prevailing and fierce as it was at the South, it was there comparatively insignificant, and one of the nature of which the Southern people have not had, as yet, the slightest appreciation.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 2.

A meeting of the merchants of this city, to take adjourned meeting of the merchants of this into consideration the action necessary in regard to the State license, was held this afternoon. The Committee made a report, setting forth the law in reference to the matter, submitting resolves to the effect that we are good citizens of the State of Virginia, at the same time we hold ourselves loyal citizens of the United States, and will maintain allegiance to the same as heretofore; that we are willing to pay a license tax so long as Virginia is in the United States, but we are not willing to pay revenue to the present usurped Government at Richmond, which, without the consent of the people of Virginia, has assumed to absolve us from allegiance to the United States, recommending the merchants of Wheeling and Ohio County to withhold the payment of taxes for the present.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A German announced that the Commissioner of the Revenue resigned in forward the patriotic understanding.

The meeting was approved on all sides.

MOVEMENTS IN ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, May 1.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill to prevent the transportation of telegraph messages in cypher. It also passed a bill for sending ten regiments into camp of instruction to meet the future calls of the General Government.

Col. PRENTISS, the commanding officer at Cairo, has repaired to-day that 1,700 stand of arms were buried at Columbus, Ky., twenty miles from Cairo, last night, and that seven pieces of cannon were landed at Paducah yesterday.

All was quiet at Cairo. About 3,000 troops were in camp there.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Journal* writes as follows: "We have been able to ascertain the main points of the conversation between Gen. BUCKNER and Senator JOHNSON, of Kentucky, and Col. PRENTISS, which consists of additional guranties on the part of the former that Kentucky was determined to maintain a neutral position, and that she would not allow Confederate troops to cross her soil to invade any Northern State, nor countenance organizing any portion of her citizens for that purpose. In return, he required guarantees on the part of the authorities of this State that the Territory should suffer no invasion from the Illinois troops. They protested against the blockade of the river at this point, claiming that the jurisdiction of Kentucky extended to the Illinois shore. Nothing but munitions of war under the present status will be interfered with.

WAR NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

Pensacola advices of the 24th April say that the Confederate troops are working day and night in the batteries. Two companies had just arrived from New-Orleans, and were erecting three gun batteries for the defence of Pensacola.

Galveston (Texas) dates of the 26th of April say that active military preparations are going on throughout Texas. BEN MCCULLOCH'S regiments for the frontier were being mustered into service.

San Antonio dates are to the 25th of April. Batteries were being erected at Galveston, Forts Bissland Quitman, and soon were to be garrisoned by Texas troops.

Fifteen hundred volunteers had been enrolled at Galveston in four days, and 1 000 more from the country had offered their services.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says that about a dozen men belonging to a Chicago company refused to take the oath to support the Government, and left the ranks.

Major-Gen. BUCKNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky Militia, has had a conference with Col PRENTISS, commander of the forces at Cairo.

There is much excitement at Paducah, Ky., and military companies are constantly drilling. Four pieces of artillery had been received there from Nashville.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois for the arms and munitions taken from the steamer *Hillman*. The boat has since been given to the owners and taken to Paducah.

The war feeling is very high at Nashville. Several companies are drilling day and night.

Twenty four-pounders and a considerable number of troops are stationed as Columbus, Kentucky. The town is carefully guarded and strangers closely watched. The people fear an attack from the Cairo forces.

The steamer *Julius H. Smith* slipped by Cairo and landed four hundred and fifty Colt's rifles at Paducah.

D. H. DONAVAN, Collector at this Port, forwarded his resignation to Washington yesterday.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

GEN. WOOL ORDERED BACK TO TROY.

What the Committee has been Doing—Interesting Correspondence, &c., &c.

The Union Defence Committee has just held an interesting correspondence with Gen. WOOL, in consequence of the reception of orders from Gen. SCOTT for Gen. WOOL to return to the discharge of his routine duties at Troy. The Committee has received important aid in the discharge of their duties, from Gen. WOOL, and they believe that it has been mainly through his energetic efforts that the Committee has been enabled to carry out its plans in forwarding troops and keeping them well supplied.

Yesterday, however, to the great surprise of the Committee, orders were received from Gen. SCOTT directing Gen. WOOL to discontinue his efforts here, and to return to his post at Troy. The following is the correspondence

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.—Office No. 31 Pine-street.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

At a meeting held this day, the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. BLATCHFORD, were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That this Committee regard it as an incumbent duty to express their high appreciation of the wisdom, energy, and patriotism of Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, commanding this military district, evinced in moments of critical emergency in the affairs of the country.

Resolved, As the deliberate judgment of this Committee, that the activity and sagacity of Gen. WOOL have been eminently conspicuous in the arrangements made by him for expediting the transport of troops and supplies to the scene of action, and especially so in assuming the responsibility of dispatching the fine regiment of New-York Firemen Zouaves, commanded by Col. ELLSWORTH, thus avoiding the delay which might otherwise have detained them for days.

Resolved, That this Committee desire to express in these resolutions their grateful sense of these distinguished services rendered by Gen. WOOL since entering upon his duties in this City, and their acknowledgments to the War Department for affording this community the great advantage of his military skill and long experience in the service of his country.

Resolved, That while the organization of the Western Department of the United States, comprising within its limits the National Capital, under the able, judicious, and patriotic management of Lieutenant General SCOTT, Commanding-General of the Army, inspires public confidence and the protection of the national honor, the Committee deem it fortunate for the country that the President has exercised the sagacious discretion of placing the Eastern Department under the control of an officer worthy of all the confidence reposed in him.

Resolved, That this Committee desire most emphatically to express their gratitude to Major Gen. SCOTT for the promptness and readiness with which he has yielded to their wishes and requests, and assumed great and heavy responsibilities which the exigency of the case, and the difficulties of communicating with the Government, rendered necessary; and they most earnestly request the War Department and the President of the United States to ratify and approve the conduct and the action of Major Gen. WOOL in these particulars, and also that he may be continued in command in this City and of this Department.

Resolved, That copies of the preceding resolutions, properly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the United States, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Major-Gen. WOOL.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.
B. DRAPER, Vice-Chairman.
WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary.
THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CITY, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, &c.—SIR: I had the honor of receiving, through the Sub-Committee, composed of Messrs. DRAPER, GRINNELL and BLATCHFORD, your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing the resolutions of the Committee. It would be doing injustice to my own feelings if I did not express the great pleasure this communication afforded, as well as the deep sense of the gratitude I owe to the Committee for the kind and flattering expressions contained in these resolutions.

It is the most grateful reward I could receive for the efforts I have made to serve my country in this emergency, that those efforts have been appreciated by a Committee, of whom it is not too much to say, that for intelligence, activity and patriotic zeal in their country's service, it would be difficult to find their equals in the United States; of all shades of political opinions, and many heretofore prominent and active in supporting those opinions, at this crisis of their country's fate they have acted side by side, and I believe have contributed more to rescue the Capital of the Government from its late perilous position, than is at present known or understood by the country.

The "Union Defence Committee of New-York" will hereafter occupy an honorable and prominent place in the history of the country, and to have been one of its members will be a proud title to the gratitude of the nation.

For myself, I may truly say that I desire no other reward of any kind. I have come here to aid in this crisis, and to do everything in my power to put down the traitors to the Government. For one, I shall never consent to any compromise or submission until those who are in rebellion to the Government shall lay down their arms, restore the forts, arsenals, and property that have been stolen, and the flag of the United States—our Stars and Stripes, identified with all our renown and glory—to their proper places.

For yourselves, gentlemen of the Committee, accept my warmest thanks for the efficient aid you have already so cordially rendered to me, and upon which (if we are allowed to work together) I shall confidently rely in future, in our joint labors to protect and defend the Union. I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.
NEW-YORK CITY, May 2, 1861.

To the Union Defence Committee of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter received late last evening from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, by which you will perceive that the powers which I have exercised since my arrival in this City are suspended.

I shall, with as little delay as practicable, return to my head-quarters in Troy. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.
HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861.

Major-General John E. Wool, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the East, New-York City:

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to say, in reply, that the very great necessity which exists for carrying on the business of the several Staff Departments with system under their proper chiefs, compels him to request you will give no orders interfering with the purchase or issue of army supplies, such orders being in all cases dictated by the General-in-Chief himself.

The General regrets your infirm health does not permit him to assign you to an important command away from your head quarters, and he recommends that you return to Troy to conduct the ordinary routine duties of your Department and for the recovery of your health known by him to be feeble.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—To prevent waste of the exceedingly liberal means offered by the committees of private citizens, for the use of the United States, the General has begged that the purchase and forwarding of all *ordinary or regular* army supplies by such committees may be made in consultation with the several Staff Officers charged with those duties in the principal cities. This, of course, does not apply to extra stores not authorized by Army Regulations, which committees or friends may desire to provide for the voluntary troops. Respectfully,

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This course of the Department with, it is said, render the Committee cautious of volunteering their assistance further. They are, in fact, displeased with the removal of Gen. WOOL.

Since its organization, the Committee has rendered efficient assistence, which has been gratefully acknowledged by the Government. The Seventh, Seventy-first and Twelfth Regiments of this City, have been specially aided with the necessaries of the campaign.

The following additional subscriptions were received to May 2:

J. P.	$5	Joseph Van Antwerp	$75
Eggleston, Bat'ell & Co.	1,000	Joseph Bridgham	100
Benedict Stern	3	Robert Dillon	100

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No. 8. THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer;

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The General Superintendent of the New-York Rearming Stations, and Commandant at Governor's Island, Col. SMITH, was yesterday installed into his new office at Fort Columbus, vice Major HEINTZELMAN relieved. Col. SMITH takes post agreeably to the regular orders of the War Department. He was detailed to supersede Major HOLMES, whose resignation necessitated the temporary appointment of Major HEINTZELMAN. The latter officer has turned over all the documents and responsibilities of the station to his successor.

At Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island, there are now signs of repose. Everything being ready for the road, there is nothbut the regular routine duty to be done, until orders for troops arrive. The Fort Sumter garrison at Fort Hamilton having been thoroughly "rested," have been put on guard in their turn. There is no evidence about them of the privations they suffered. The fine band of the Third Infantry discourses sweet music daily for the amusement of the soldiers and citizens.

Detachments of recruits from neighboring rendezvous arrived in town yesterday, and were sent over to the Island. Buffalo, Rochester and Boston seems to have given all their candidates for military honors to the volunteers. The fact is, eight dollars a month more than a regular, with less rigid discipline and more privileges, are too much for even the oldest soldier reënlisting, let alone for a novice. It is thought that the regular and volunteer offices must be brought less prominently into competition than they are now, if 25 000 of the former be required.

A general report of the condition of all the vessels of the United States Navy preparing for sea, is to be submitted to the Department in a few days. Let us anticipate it. The following ships are now approaching the ready state

Vessels.	Guns.	Where.	Time required to finish.
St. Lawrence	50	Philadelphia	Three weeks.
Santee	50	Portsmouth	Five weeks.
Savannah	22	New-York	Eight days.
Jamestown	22	Philadelphia	Two weeks.
Vincennes	20	Boston	Four weeks.
Marion	16	Portsmouth	Six weeks.
Dale	16	Portsmouth	Eight weeks.
Preble, B	16	Boston	Two weeks.
Bainbridge	6	Boston	Ready.
Colorado	40	Boston	Nearly ready.
Minnesota	40	Boston	Ready.
Wabash	40	New-York	Ready.
Pensacola	19	Washington	Six months.
Mississippi	11	Boston	Ready.

Recruiting in this City was brisk yesterday. It sums up as follows: Army—Cedar-street, 2; Hudson-street, 1; Chatham-street, 4. Navy—Cherry-street, 35, and South-street 26. Total, 82.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TRANSPORTS.

Company G, of the Second Artillery (regulars,) numbering 53 men, under command of Capt. H. C. PRATT, arrived in this City this morning from Mackinaw, by the Hudson River Railroad, and will be quartered on Governor's Island.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* will probably sail to-day for Boston and Newport.

The steamer *Dawn* left the Navy-yard this morning, and proceeded to Pier No. 9 North River to receive coals. She has been thoroughly overhauled, breced, &c., and mounts two 32-pounders.

The steamships *Atlantic* and *Bienville*, arrived yesterday, are now coaling. The *Augusta*, *Florida*, *Alabama*, *De Soto*, *Marion*, *James Adger*, *Rodolph*, are all ready, with fires banked. The *Star of the South*, with the Twenty eighth (Brooklyn) Regiment, still remains in the stream. The *Columbia* has still got steam on.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, May 2.

To day is a gala one for Syracuse. The streets have scarcely ever been so full of people. The Onondaga Regiment, ten full companies, 909 men, under command of Col. WALRADEN, left at 1 P. M. for their rendezvous at Elmira. The Fire Department turned out as an escort, with full ranks, with banners, music, cannon, etc. The public enthusiasm is wrought up to the highest pitch. The regiment fills 10 passenger-cars, and go by special train to Canandaigua.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 2.

Two companies of Oswego Volunteers, Capts. E. M. PAINE and FRASE MILLER, will start from here at 8 o'clock to-morrow, for Elmira. The companies are chiefly composed of well-drilled and efficient men from our city military. Three additional companies are forming. An Oswego regiment will shortly be in the field.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Thursday, May 2.

A company of volunteers, ninety strong, from De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, left for Albany to-day.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 2.

The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment has left for Chambersburgh. The Ninth leaves to-morrow for Gettysburgh.

Families from the South are still flying North via Hagerstown, Chambersburgh and Harrisburgh. They won't trust the Baltimore route.

A message has been received by the Legislature from the Governor, explaining the misconception to the last requisition from the President. He recommends the forming of sixteen regiments, as a reserve for the protection of the border, to be held in readiness for a future requisition.

Col. KANE'S command, from Potter and McKean Counties, have arrived. They number 350 rugged back-woodsmen, and many are armed with rifles. Two hundred and thirty men have also arrived from Bradford County. They are a fine body of men. The Washington Rifles, of Mt. Joy, have also arrived, thus making nearly a regiment.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 2.

The steamer *Cambridge* left here to-day, with several volunteer companies, including Major DON'S battalion. Their supposed destination is Fort Monroe.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 2.

The two unknown soldiers killed at Baltimore have been identified by their relatives as ANNISON O. WHITNEY and LUTHER C. LAND, both members of the Lowell City Guard. The former was shot through the breast and the latter through the thigh, from which he probably bled to death at once. Both were quite young (LAND being only 18) and machinists by trade.

Mayor DONDS' battalion of rifles, which left in the steamer *Cambridge* to-day, will be landed at Annapolis. The other detachments are to join Col. WAINRIGHT'S regiment at Fort Monroe.

MOVEMENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Thursday, May 2.

The Governor's message to the Legislature yesterday contains the following:

Col. SAMUEL COLT, of Hartford, on the 25th of April last, offered to the Executive his services in promoting the enlistment of a regiment of able-bodied men from the State for the war, and to furnish a sufficient number of his revolving breech rifles for their equipment. To this noble proposition I have replied expressing my high appreciation of the patriotic offer, and assuring him that the tender of ten companies would at once be accepted, the troops organized into a regiment, the field officers appointed in harmony with the wishes of the regiment and the dignity of the State, and their services placed at the disposal of the Government.

These arms which are the very latest improvements, with sabre bayonets, would sell in market to-day for over $50,000 in cash. Col. COLT is now actively employed in enlisting a full regiment for the war, and also furnishes officers to drill and perfect the men in the use of the weapons at his own expense.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, May 2.

The Legislative Committees have been busily engaged in perfecting bills to carry into effect the recommendations of the Governor. This morning in the Assembly, the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for a loan of $1,000,000, bearing six per cent. interest, and appropriating it for purposes of defence, and to support the militia called into service. The bill was ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, joint resolutions were ordered to a third reading, declaring the unalterable purpose to stand by the Union and sustain the General Government.

The bill to authorize Newark to borrow $100 000 and Trenton to borrow $10,000 to aid the families of volunteers, have passed, and a bill enabling counties to borrow money for a like purpose was made the special order for Tuesday.

All the members of the House held a caucus to-day to agree upon the action necessary. The meeting was secret.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Thursday, May 2.

The Ransom Guard left this morning, at 10 o'clock, for Rutland, Vt., the place of the rendezvous of volunteers. The occasion of their departure will long be remembered by the citizens of this village. Appropriate prayers were offered for them at church. Patriotic songs were sung by a large crowd. An immense concourse of people were present at the depôt, cheering them enthusiastically as they departed, and wishing them God-speed.

THE UNION SPIRIT IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 1.

The election yesterday in Marion County to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, resulted in the triumph of Mr. LIPSCOMB, Union candidate, over THOMAS L. ANDERSON, Secessionist, formerly a member of Congress, by 146 majority.

G. M. B. MASONS, Secessionist, was elected in Jackson County, also to fill a vacancy.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, May 1.

A Union meeting was held here yesterday and addressed by ex-Gov. STEWART, who was received with acclamation. Resolutions in favor of neutrality were passed by an overwhelming majority. No disturbance was made. The city is quiet.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT AT ANNAPOLIS

THEY SHOOT A PERSON CAUGHT TAMPERING WITH THE RAILS AND ARRESTED A SPY.

A person who was personally cognizant of the doings of the Sixty-ninth Regimeot while at Annapolis, relates the following experience:

On Sunday afternoon, the 21st instant, the Sixty-ninth Regiment were ordered out to guard the railroad from Annapolis to Anuapolis Junction, and by 9 P. M. they were posted to companies of 18, 6 and 2. The officers had their quarters at the Junction, having with them a map of the surrounding country, showing the streams, roads, houses and farms throughout the entire line for twenty miles, and by midnight they had built their guard-houses of fence-rails and bushes. During the night they saw a man attempting to draw the spikes from one of the rails, when, in accordance with previous orders, he was immediately shot.

Later in the night a pistol was stolen by a man who crawled up through the bushes, and when discovered he disappeared from sight. A party of eighteen were immediately sent out in search of the thief, and to a short time they returned with the thief in charge, upon whom was found the stolen pistol and several letters, showing his connection with the rebel troops. Still later in the night a suspicious character was observed prowling around, whereupon he was immediately arrested, and upon searching him letters containing valuable information was found upon his person, respecting the movements of Secessionists to that quarter.

The Sixty ninth, in common with other Regiments, have borne the hardships of the march and campaign without a single murmur or expression of dissatisfaction, but have seemed determined to outdo their brethren in arms in their strict obedience to orders and their readiness to serve their adopted country in whatever duty they may be called upon to perform.

On Monday afternoon two trains from Baltimore arrived at Annepolis Junction, but were detained by Lieut. Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, until he could telegraph to Gen. SCOTT for orders respecting them, and upon receiving Gen. SCOTT'S reply they were immediately sent back to Baltimore

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CALL OF COL. ASBOTH UPON THE HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—Hungary is once more united stronger than ever, and the different nationalities that lent their assistance in 1848 and 1849 to the treacherous Austrian government in its efforts to crush Hungarian independence, are now firmly identified with the cause of liberty.

While under such auspices we are looking anxiously to our dear native land, hopefully awaiting the long longed-for moment for a renewed gigantic united outburst in behalf and in vindication of our ancient constitution and independence, we see with deep sorrow the glorious Republic of the United States, our adopted Country, upon the verge of dissolution, the realization of which would be a triumph for all despots and the doom of self-government.

In this distracted state of the country, it behooves us Hungarians to remember that we belong to that nation which struggled gallantly, but unsuccessfully, for *that same liberty*, which crowned the efforts of WASHINGTON; it behooves us to remember that, when after the disastrous termination of our national struggle, at the demand of Austria and Russia, Gov. KOSSUTH, our Chief, with others of us now here, were detained by the Sultan in Asia Minor, the generous intervention of the United States set us free, and the national steem-frigate *Mississippi*, under the glorious flag of Stars and Stripes, brought us safely from a gloomy prison to the free shores of America.

The sympathy and assistance thus bestowed upon down-trodden Hungary and its scattered exiled sons imbued me with a feeling of everlasting gratitude, and ten years of citizenship of this Republic, by virtue of which I have enjoyed the blessings of its institutions, render me douoly impressed with all its duties and obligations, as deeply and as earnestly as if I were native of the soil.

Thus actuated, I have already offered my military services to the Government. Many of you have done the same, and I feel confident that you all share my sense of incebtedness to the United States, and would feel equally gratified with myself in attesting it by substantial service.

You all know the value of the Union as it was, and will stand by it faithful and true, and defend it at all hazards, with that same firmness and gallantry displayed so emphatically in the defence of our own native land, the rights and Constitution of Hungary. To embody these sentiments in a practical form, we Hungarians in New-York and its vicinity must meet, conter, unite and organize.

I therefore request you to assemble to-morrow (Saturday) at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Astor House, Col. STETSON, the proprietor, having kindly offered one of his parlors for our use. The number of the room will be given at the office of tha Astor House.

A. ASBOTH.

THE GERMAN REGIMENT.

The Regiment of Infantry which Col. VON STEINWEHR is organizing for service in behalf of the United States Government, numbers at present three hundred and seventy enlisted man. Many of these are from the country, and depend for their support upon immediate assistance. Mr. G. M. MCLEAN, of the Citizens' Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-street, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions. The officers of the regiment have all received a military education in schools corresponding to our West Point Academy. They are: Von Steinwehr, formerly of the Brunswick service; Seidel, formerly of the Holstein service; Von Steinburg, formerly of the Austrian service; Urnan, formerly of the Austrian service; Schulz, formerly of the Austrian service; Von Fronvois, formerly of the Prussian service; Von Noertin, formerly of the Prussian service; Herzog, formerly of the Prussian service; Von Zachuschen, formerly of the Prussian service; Weinhoid, formerly of the Holstein service; Sas, formerly of the Brunswick service.

MUNICIPAL AID TO VOLUNTEERS.

At the meeting of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, yesterday afternoon, the Chairman reported that the Sub-Committee on "Aid to Regiments" of the Union Defence Committee were willing to give $500 to and provide rooms for each unorganized regiment desiring quarters and rations, and afford further aid as needed. As the Government are not speedily calling the volunteer regiments into service, it is deemed best to be cautious in undertaking their support, lest the million loan may run out too fast. The Sub-Committee of the U. D. C. on "Aid to Families," had adopted a plan to go into effect next Monday—that of each Aldermen hearing and acting upon applications, aided by two citizens of his district. These things were satisfactory to the Common Council Committee, and they adjourned till four o'clock on Monday.

THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT

The Montezuma Regimeot of this City, commanded by Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE, formerly of the Mexican War, has been accepted by the Government. Some of the corps here already been inspected and quartered. The patriotic are invited to contribute funds, or other necessaries for immediate use, and to deliver the same to Hon. JOHN W. EDMANDS, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) to Hon. FRANKLIN A. CONKLING, M. C., to STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., No. 16 Wall-street and U. S. Court Building, Adjutant GARNO L. STEWART, No. 16 Wall-street, or to Col. W. H. BROWNE, No. 84 Nassau-st.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

The Committee of Twenty-five sit in perpetual session at the Astor House, Room No. 41. Over 10 000 men have already joined the organization, and more are steadily pouring in. Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was prevented yesterday visiting this Committee, but will do so this morning at 10 o'clock. Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, and Gov. STANTON, of Kansas, will also be present. The various Ward Committees are requested to attend.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. DANIEL SICKLES visited the drill-room of this regiment and addressed the men in a patriotic speech. Three cheers were given for the Star Spangled Banner and three for the Queen of England. Lieut.-Col. TOSSAS, late of Her Britannic Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who has seen active service in the Crimea, is at present in command of this regiment. Donations in any shape or form will be very acceptable to this regiment.

MEETING OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The ex members of this Regiment have formed an association to be known as the "Home Guard of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Grays." Their object is to take charge of the Armory during the absence of the Regiment, and perfect themselves by drill to perform any duty that may be required in aid of the civic authorities.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

This, the Seventy-ninth Regiment, will not at present leave the City. Many of the men who volunteered here already left; those who wish it are transferred by their Captain to other regiments. All who remain will have their uniform presented to them free of expense. A dress parade will take place at the State Arsenal, Thirty fifth-street, next week.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.

The drill-room of this regiment will be after to-day at the Austach Theatre, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A. Col. FRASSY has nearly 600 able-bodied, active men enrolled. The uniform of this regiment will be of the most practical description, being made up from the Hungarian, French and Italian military costume.

A FIGHTING REGIMENT.

A regimental parade of the Empire City Guard took place last evening. They made a fine appearance as they marched down Broadway, preceded by Dodworth's Band. Mr. ANDREW SHEEHAN is the Acting-Colonel, and Mr. WM. MULLIGAN is the Acting Lieutenant-Colonel. They are at present 600 strong.

THE SALEM ZOUAVES.

This fine body of men, who were detached to bring the ship *Constitution* to this port, paraded yesterday, and went through many evolutions in the Park. The accuracy with which the most intricate manoeuvers were executed elicited loud applause. They were all done with the precision of clock work.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND THE DEAF AND DUMB MUTES.

Major ANDERSON, yesterday, visited the Home for Young Deaf Mutes. He was received by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, the Chaplain, and Mrs. DAVOL, the lady in charge of the Institution. It is difficult to say which derived most pleasure from the visit—the children or the Major.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The report that this Regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, are in a state of insubordination, and that they have had trouble with Col. ALLEN'S command, is totally unfounded. They are in a complete state of subordination, and obey their officers in all things.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment marched down Broadway to the Battery in order to encamp there, and to relieve the Lafayette Guard, who were already quartered there.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH, who has been at Albany for the last few days, returned last evening with the news that the Regiment was accepted, and was to be mustered into service immediately. Col. WARD is in command of the Regiment.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

Col. DURYEA'S command are still at Fort Schuyler, and are being drilled and equipped most rapidly. There has been a report that the men are not well fed. This the men themselves emphatically deny, stating that it is impossible for better rations to be served them.

THE ULSTER GUARD.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. G. W. PRATT, is still quartered at the barracks in the Park. They are being armed and equipped as rapidly as possible, and will be in full marching order in a few days.

EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

Colonel, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, has already enrolled 700 men for this regiment. It is expected that they will be mustered into service to-morrow. The barracks are at No. 444 Broadway.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S command go into encampment to-day, at Hamilton square, corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

FLAG RAISING.

The students of the University raise a national flag to-day, at 10½ o'clock. The exercises will take place in the large chapel of the University.

SPIRITUALISM AND THE WAR.

Judge EDMONDS will lecture to Spiritualists and others, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The *Star of the Sea*, with the Twenty-eighth Regiment on board, was yesterday in the Bay below the Narrows, awaiting a convoy, which will be furnished as soon as the Maine Regiment arrives.

The Napper Tandy Light Artillery, Capt. HOGAN, proposes to attach themselves to the Sixty ninth Auxiliary Regiment in New-York City.

At a meeting of the Common Council Relief Committee, held WEDNESDAY evening, a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the private Relief Association, so that there may be no clashing to their action. Another Committee was appointed to confer with the Relief Association of New-York, in regard to making provision for the families of Brooklyn men who have enlisted in New-York Regiments. The meeting, after the transaction of some unimportant business, edjourned to Saturday evening next.

NOTICE—HOME GUARD.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
BROOKLYN, April 30, 1861.

The various companies of citizens who propose to organize themselves as a Home Guard, are requested to make a roster of their members (not less than 32 and not more than 100) and to elect a Captain, a First Lieutenant and a Second Lieutenant, (or some one of each office,) and to report their organization to the Major-General without delay, at his office, No. 334 Fulton street, Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day.

Information in respect to the organization will be given to all who are interested and acting in this movement. H. B. DURYEA, Maj-Gen.

MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, Div. Insp.

Officers and men who have served in the Army or uniformed militia, and who are willing to act as instructors of the force to be organized, are also requested to report themselves to the Major-General.

The Relief Guard Association has been organized by the election of the following officers: *Civil Officers*—LUCIEN B. WYMAN, President; James How, Vice-President, C. H. H. Stoddard, Secretary, H. P. Morgan, Treasurer. *Military Officers*—W. Everdall, Jr., Captain; T. Brooks, First Lieutenant; L.

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Proclamation of the President.

The Additional Regulars and Volunteers.

Treacherous Action of the Maryland Legislature.

INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Union Feeling Fully Aroused Against it.

Condition of Affairs at the Federal Capital.

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED THERE.

Strict Blockade of the Virginia Ports.

THE SOUTH IN WANT OF PROVISIONS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in seven States for opposing the laws of the Union, and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary. Now, therefore, I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States, forty-two thousand and ninety-four volunteers, to serve for a period of three years unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War; and I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War. And I further direct the enlistment for not less than one nor more than three years of eighteen thousand seamen in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy. The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled. In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with those of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3.

The hopes of the last week, erected upon the assumption that Maryland was becoming conservative, have been rudely dispelled here by the vote of the Senate of that State yesterday, ordering to a third reading its bill to provide for the public safety. This bill places the entire military power of the State to the hands of Gov. HICKS and five avowed and well-known Secessionists, and removes every restriction and safeguard interposed by past legislation to save the people from the consequences of a rash and irresponsible employment of the military forces. The Senate is the most conservative branch of the Legislature, and yet it passed this dangerous measure to a third reading by eighteen to eleven.

If it becomes a law, it is useless to close our eyes to the fact that while during the last week the most strenuous efforts have been made to save Baltimore from destruction by creating the impression that the State is conservative, the Legislature has been engaged in perfecting arrangements which shall put the State practically and effectually into the hands of the Disunionists, whenever the hour comes.

These evidences have startled the Administration, I have reason to believe. It looks as though Maryland must of necessity be occupied by Federal forces.

That the rebel leaders will resort to the most desperate means to get control of Maryland there is every reason to believe. Her secession is the key to their designs against Washington.

JEFF. DAVIS tickles the ear of the South, and stimulates enlistments by holding out the idea of capturing Washington by a grand military movement. His followers believe in it religiously. I know one resident of this city who left his home some time since, and whose family expect him back soon, with the Southern army. I knew another, an intelligent man, but a rabid Secessionist, who is now in Virginia, and who only a day or two since gravely and sincerely announced that Washington would be captured by the Confederate forces, of whom he numbers one, but DAVIS never has had an idea of taking Washington by assault. He expected once to *steal* it by the aid of treachery and imbecility here, but the day of that hope has long since passed, and he relies now chiefly on the expectation that by the secession of Virginia and Maryland the city will become untenable for the Government, and will be abandoned. If Maryland puts herself in hostility to the Federal Government, and is not subjugated, of course Washington would be untenable, for it would continue as now to be cut off from prompt means of communication with the outer world. Hence the importance to the Secessionists to have Maryland in their hands.

The loyal States should not be deceived at this crisis, and it behooves every good citizen of Maryland also to resist their betrayal by the Legislature, for secession is to them subjugation, even though at the expense of desolation and extermination.

The columns of United States forces are now moving towards Baltimore. Their arrival will probably settle the question one way or the other. If resisted, everybody will know that it is war, and will act accordingly; and, if not resisted, they must occupy and hold the State, to protect its loyal citizens from ruin at the hands of the so-called Committee of Safety.

The Administration will not hesitate to let fall on Maryland's head what ever calamities she shall herself make a necessity.

Meanwhile Fort McHenry has been reinforced, and well supplied within the last few days, and the War Department feels quite easy on that score. Baltimore lies at the mercy of Fort McHenry. I state facts, and do not wish to be understood to fulminate threats.

Miss POWELL, and the other New-York ladies who came on to proffer their services to aid in attending the sick and wounded, arrived last night by coach from Baltimore, having passed through that city. They were treated with courtesy everywhere, although Miss POWELL'S "Union Bonnet" seems to have excited some feeling among the Secessionists. She confirms the statement that while there is some Union feeling in Baltimore, there is more of sullen hate, and that no reliance can be placed on the loyalty of the people at present.

The ladies conversed freely with Southern gentlemen while on the way hither, defending with spirit the position of the North. At Havre de Grace some graceless scoundrel endeavored to detain them by urging them to keep their seats in the cars until the steamer for Baltimore should arrive, which he said would not be for two hours. They declined his advice, and went at once aboard the steamer, which started in fifteen minutes. The brave spirit and patriotic devotion of these ladies do honor to the nation.

Capt. MEIGS arrived to-day, on his return from Fort Pickens, which he reports cannot be now reduced in six months stage.

We have official advices here, that Hamplon Roads and James River are already strictly blockaded by the *Cumberland*, the *Monticello*, the *Yankee* and some steam-tugs. S.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3—6 P. M.

The President's proclamation, calling out the 83,000 additional land and naval forces, of which you were advised on Monday last, was issued to-day.

Further advices from Baltimore to-night, announce numerous Union meetings there last evening, but unfortunately the Secessionists have the organizations and arms chiefly in their hands.

ROBERT MCLANE and two other Maryland Commissioners arrived to-night, with PARSCOTT SMITH, Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Their mission is to induce the Secretary of War to permit them to reopen the railroad between here and Baltimore for public accommodation. Great inconvenience is now experienced by the traveling public from the crossing of that route, without the provision of any substitute. Many parties having business here have been turned back from Philadelphia during the last day or two—among them members of Congress and others whose mission hither was to remove women and children from the District.

Letters from influential Bostonians indicate that five millions of the new loan will be taken there at par. Rhode Island will probably do equally well for her proportion, and we await with interest to see what New York will do. The question to be solved now is simply one as to whether the capitalists of the country are ready to sustain the Government practically by sustaining its credit, and those who bid for the loan it is hoped will have a patriotic eye to the moral effect to be produced, quite as much as to the value of the stock as an investment,—especially as nobody can doubt its safety.

The remainder of the Sixty-Ninth regiment came in to-day, about 500 strong—making in all now in town about 13,000. Although they have undergone great privations, they are in fine spirits, and ready for any emergency. They are quartered at present in some vacant buildings on Pennsylvania avenue, near Kirkwood's. The men are all well. They were compelled to camp out the nights on the road, and suffered much from cold, dampness, and privations. Many of them complain bitterly and justly that temporary barracks have not been provided on the road, which might be done in one day.

ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves, some of them, have been boisterous to-day, and are under arrest, but the great body of them behave very well. They are quartered now in the Representatives' Hall. They complain that the Government does not supply their physical wants. One said to me that he was perfectly willing to fight and be shot, but didn't know as he wanted to be starved to death. Upon being asked whether they were sick any coming down on the boat, one replied "No, he didn't know what they had to get sick on, as he hadn't had anything to eat since he left the engine house, six days ago." They bear their privations well, and manifest due respect for their officers, with an evident desire to appear well in the eyes of the people and the Government.

Gov. SPRAGUE and Staff, of Rhode Island, will return home, probably to-morrow. His official duties call him away for a few days, when he will return, bringing with him necessary provisions and comforts for his troops. When asked to draw a requisition on the Government for what was necessary, Col. BURNSIDE replied: "We need nothing, Sir, for their mouths, from the Government; Rhode Island and her Governor will attend to their wants." The artillery are now stationed in the basement of the Patent Office.

The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment received to-day the remainder of their baggage from Baltimore, which was lost there on the 19th of April, including the officers' regimentals and medicine chests, which were very much needed.

There are in the hospital at the Capital to-day only six inmates. This, out of a body of three thousand men, is remarkable, especially when the mode of life has been so suddenly changed from luxury and plenty to privation and want.

The President will probably order here the Massachusetts First and Tenth Regiments, and two additional from New-York.

Gen. BUTLER arrived to-day from Annapolis. His Aid says the men are nearly all well. Only about twenty-five hundred remained there, but three thousand were expected in steamers already reported, before morning. They have been hardly worked upon small provisions. The people there, after they found that it was useless to make resistance or show ill-temper, treated them kindly and respectfully, but charged most enormous and swindling prices for everything. The men took turns in transferring baggage, arms, and heavy artillery, laying railroad tracks, guarding the route, &c. In many instances they were without food upwards of thirty-two hours. Many of them fell down while at work, from hunger and exhaustion. The men divided their rations and money like brothers, without regard to rank or regiment. The best of good nature prevailed throughout, and, in every respect, the Government should feel proud of the men who have volunteered to its defence, and accomplished so much.

The Twelfth Regiment of New-York has been transferred from Trinity Church to Philharmonic Hall, on F-street, where they have good quarters, and are well cared for.

The Worchester, Mass., Battalion sailed from Annapolis this morning with sealed orders, for some point unknown. One idle rumor has it that they are ordered to Fort Pickens, and another that they are to come up the Potomac and reconnoitre the Virginia coast. It will be found that they have gone to some other point than either of these.

As the New-York Fire Zouaves approached the mouth of the Bay, they hailed two schooners with quite a body of men on board. For some time they did not show their colors, and the boys thought they had caught a secession prize, but the sight of a howitzer and the troops under arms soon brought the Stars and Stripes to the mast head of the schooner. The Zouaves gave them rousing cheers, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and allowed them to go on.

The State Department has received advices from Mr. COWIN, from Havana, by the same steamer as your correspondence. They contain little of interest except his views concerning home matters, and calling for some further instructions concerning our Mexican policy.

The Treasury will not pay the Clerks of the Departments until the end of the present month, making two months of arrearages. Most claims upon the Treasury for postal service, etc., are now paid by drafts on New-York and Boston, as the gold is needed here for army purposes.

It is surmised that an early move will be made to retake Harper's Ferry and invest Richmond with Federal troops, making that the headquarters of the regular army. This can be easily accomplished, with very little if any loss of life or treasure; will put a stop to JEFF. DAVIS' treasonable work under the very shadow of the Capital, and form a nucleus around which the Union men in Virginia, Maryland, and the other Border States can rally to overthrow the traitors who now wield for the most part the government of those States. A chief point to be gained is to secure Richmond. We shall then have Virginia sure, and from that point let all the movements for the suppression of JEFF. DAVIS radiate.

Three families arrived at the National to-day, from Richmond, having left because, being Northern people and for the Union, they were so much harrassed that they did not deem it safe to remain. The Union feeling there, they say, occasionally manifests itself, but is stifled at the first show of life. There are but few soldiers there, and those badly provided, ill-tempered and dissatisfied. A report had been received that BEAUREGARD and JEFF. DAVIS, with five thousand men, were on their way to Richmond. The people had waited five days for them, and had made up their minds that they did not intend to come.

Capt. GILBERT KNAPP has been restored to the revenue service.

G. W. COFF has been appointed Collector at Champlain, N. Y., PETER W MARTIN, Collector at Newark, N. J., and SYLVESTER HIRDSALL, Collector at Camden, S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3, 1861.

From private sources, believed to be entirely reliable, it is ascertained that Virginia herself does not meditate an advance on Washington. The Confederate States must act in the matter. Their throwing troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by the Southern Congress, as well as in consequence of the apprehension that the gathering of a large military force here is designed intimately to invade the South.

CHARLES TISDETS, a member of the Rhode Island Regiment, married SARAH BEARSLEY, one of the Daughters of the Regiment, last night.

Capt. MEIGS returned here to-day from a recent expedition to Fort Pickens, which he says is so reinforced and otherwise strengthened, as to make its reduction utterly impossible for six months, for which time it is well provisioned.

Despatches to-day received from the commandant of Fortress Monroe and the commander of the squadron in that vicinity, state that the mouth of James River and Hampton Roads are already under strict and impassible blockade.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived to-night, during a drenching rain.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STRICTURES OF THE PRESS UPON THE ADMINISTRATION—THE POSITION OF MARYLAND—INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

Members of the Administration complain of the course of a portion of the New-York Press, which they think has been unjust in some of its strictures based upon misinformation or want of information relative to the true condition of affairs here. There is more or less of ground for these complaints; but the Administration is itself to blame in some degree, because it has failed to give the respectable Press proper facilities for obtaining information for the public, such as would calm the popular mind.

In the absence of positive knowledge that the Administration were doing anything worthy of the occasion, both Press and public assumed that they were doing nothing,—and this assumption lashed the public mind of the North into an agony of apprehension, excitement and indignation. All this might be saved by a slight expenditure of time devoted to the representatives at Washington of the New-York Press.

I learn to-day that there is no truth in the rumor that there was any opposition in the Cabinet to the reinforcement of Fort Monroe. On that and all other points in relation to the pending crisis, the Cabinet have been a unit since the attack on Fort Sumter.

The Administration claim that the record will show in due time that they have fully appreciated the situation of public affairs, and have been constant and energetic in forwarding measures for the effectual suppression of the rebellion.

Fault has been found with the President for ordering back the Pennsylvania troops from Cockeysville, in Maryland; but it appears that originally Gen. SCOTT sent them the most emphatic order to come through Baltimore at every hazard. They replied that they were unarmed, and then the order to return to Pennsylvania was sent them.

It is true that the President said to the Baltimore Committee that he would send no more troops through that city for the present; but this was a military necessity, springing out of the fact that the Capital was then in imminent danger, and that it was of the first importance to get sufficient force here for the preservation of the public archives. It would have required a week to enable a sufficient body of troops to get to and fight their way through Baltimore, and in that time Washington might have been in the hands of a Virginia mob and irretrievable mischief accomplished. Now that the Federal City is safe, and there is force to spare for operations elsewhere, the people will learn in time that the Administration is ready to take a bold lead in vindicating the majesty of the Government.

It is due to Mr. SEWARD to say, that nothing could be more unjust than the doubts of him in the present emergency, which have been so freely expressed. Time will vindicate the wisdom of his policy of conciliation at the beginning. It was proper and necessary, not only in order that the rebellious States might have one more opportunity to return to reason and loyalty, but also in order that, if they persisted in disloyalty, they might be placed thoroughly in the wrong. It was necessary for them to disabuse the public mind of the idea that this is a partisan struggle—for, had LINCOLN at once, upon his inauguration, proceeded to measures of force, tens of thousands who to-day stand by him heartily, would have considered his movement as the initiation of a "Republican war." The policy of conciliation at the beginning has resulted in a thorough union of the people, and the forgetfulness of all party lines.

But since the hour when the policy of conciliation had completed its work, and sterner means of dealing with the rebels had arrived, and the new Administration had got the machinery of Government fairly under control, no man has been more decided, more active, or more advanced in shaping the war policy than has Mr. SEWARD. This his associates say freely, and the secret history of the day will establish the fact whenever it can be made public.

Let the war spirit of the people, then, keep up its heat. There will be occasion for it all; but let there be patience as well as courage. The movements of Government seem slow to those who are anxious for an instant fight; but SCOTT leads the army, and in the hour when his ripe judgment announces that the country is ready, the blow will be surely struck.

The reports that batteries were being erected on the Virginia bank of the Potomac proves untrue,—at least the scouting parties sent to search had been unable to find them. Whenever such works are attempted to be thrown up, a force will be sent immediately to destroy them.

There is no reason why all the transport steamers should not come directly up the river hereafter.

The Navy Department has authorized the charter of ten steamers at New-York, five at Philadelphia, and five at Boston, to be added to the Navy to aid in the Southern blockade. S.

BACKWARDNESS OF THE MAILS—THE SECESSIONIST FORCES IN VIRGINIA—WHISKY AND EXCITEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

No mails for the last ten days, but New-York papers of yesterday by express. Why our revered Government does not forward letters via the Potomac, if it cannot by Annapolis, is a mystery. There are un batteries on the banks, and nothing to prevent both provisions, troops and mails from being brought up the river. All the South is shut up by a thick cloud to us, and if to-morrow morning our ears should be greeted by the thunder of Secessionist cannon on the heights over the Potomac, scarcely any one would be surprised. I walked over to Georgetown yesterday. The heights manifestly command all the hills over the river, and though e mortar from Arlington Heights could shell the White House, the enemy could be soon driven out. As one strides the ground, it becomes clear the rebels never could have thought of attacking the city, without help from within. To cross a broad river in face of an enemy like Gen. SCOTT, with only a thousand men is a piece of foolhardiness which even Southern Secessionists never could have contemplated unless they expected aid from traitors within our lines. The residents here say that Sunday night week was the dangerous time. There was no doubt that a large number of Secessionists were in the city, either residents or strangers; the United States officers (since resigned,) though they might not all act against the Government, were not to be depended on and would demoralize the others. A detachment of the mob was expected from Baltimore to cooperate with the traitors inside, and the Secessionists from Alexandria. Probably one providential circumstance that defeated the plans, was the fact that the Baltimore mob had shut themselves in by burning the bridges and tearing up the rails, when the preparations by Gen. SCOTT and the patrol-guards, established by CASSIUS CLAY and others, alarmed the insurgents. It is a good thing to remember that some of our most peaceful citizens and literary men shouldered the musket and slept on the floors with arms in their hands during those trying times. All these things saved the city. Let us not forget them hereafter when Washington has become the ancient and honored Capital of a nation of one hundred millions of *freemen*. All danger has passed now. Even if fifty thousand men were encamped across the Potomac, they would not dare to pass the river in the face of the army posted here. Yet we are alarmingly near the points of concentration of their troops. Harper's Ferry, where they are said to have 4,000, can carcely be more than 50 miles distant, and a portion of that is traversed by a railway. Richmond, where their forces are rated from 5,000 to 25,000, is 130 miles by rail; and Lynchburgh, where they expect to concentrate 10,000 next week, is 170 miles by rail to Alexandria.

Intelligent Southern men here say that it is utterly impossible for Virginia to feed a large army; that her supplies—never very plentiful—are much cut off now, and she can get no food from the South and West. When you hear of her 145,000 militia, it must be remembered how small a portion of that can be spared from the farms and the slaves; and when we hear of large bodies of men being forwarded from the South, we must bear in mind how extremely difficult it is for the wealthiest and most powerful communities to support armies, and transport them over great distances. The South has no money and no spare food—how can she undertake such vast enterprises? It is significant in this connection, that the 2,000 South Carolina troops which passed through Wilmington, N. C., have dwindled down to 600 when they reach Richmond; and people here smile at Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation, sending back volunteers who are flocking to Richmond,—the fact being that he has neither arms nor supplies for them.

I heard yesterday, from persons who had just been in Richmond, that the town was perfectly wild with whisky and excitement. The immediate capture of Washington, however, was not considered certain. I could get no trustworthy information as to the number of troops. You may rely upon it, though, that they will be certainly *as slow* as we are in equipping regiments, and probably far slower. Union men—old residents from Fairfax County, and other places—come in here continually, driven out by the traitors.

The great advantage of the rebels is in their officers. Some of the best officers of both army and navy have deserted to them. Col. (now Gen.) LEE is worth a whole battalion of ordinary men. Our leading officers—and I believe Gen. SCOTT may fairly be included—are cautious or old, and unused or disinclined to bold, active measures. I doubt whether all of them would consent to taking part in an aggressive campaign in Virginia; still, in this I may be doing them injustice. There are some noble-minded Southern men who have continued loyal to the flag through all these difficult times. They are men whom, hereafter, a grateful country should remember. But what shall we say of such a man as MACAY, who, if any official anywhere, belonged especially to his country and not his State, who had drawn for full twenty years a generous support from this Government, and now, in her hour of peril, meanly abandoned her without even having the grace to explain or declare his resignation to the Department which supported him. Thank heaven! that the cause of Science, which never owned Mr. MACAY as one of her true sons, will bear none of the stain of this treachery.

In this time of need of good officers, it should surely be a point of honor with those civilians who have received their education at West Point, to offer their services either on the staffs or as drill officers.

I have been unable as yet to obtain any rightly drawn information, how the uprising of the North is received at the South. I think the masses never will know or care much about it, they are so besotted with whisky and self conceit; the well-informed regard it as another instance of the judicial blindness and madness which have seized on our people, and the leaders are spurred by it to more tremendous efforts to leap the gulf which yawns before them. It is war, war—war to the knife.

Your pointed and vigorous article of Tuesday on the destruction of the Norfolk Navy-yard has just reached the city, and as I had a conversation with the Secretary of the Navy on the very matter last night, I can give you perhaps some explanation of the unfortunate affair. The whole calamity, I believe, is a part of the legacy of treachery and incompetency bequeathed to us by the last Administration. The failure of the wide and skillful plan of FLOYD and his associates was to place our Navy-yards under old and timid men, who were loyal, while all their under-officers were to be Secessionists. This was the case at Pensacola and Norfolk. The Administration, remember, had only been in power six weeks when this occurred—all machinery disordered; traitors in every Department; an utterly anomalous state of things to be provided for, and the legal fiction to be preserved that the Border States were loyal, and the fear constantly of stirring up outbreaks by vigorous measures, (a fear since seen to be weak, but very pardonable then;) then, in addition, a Commodore at the Norfolk Station, loyal and honest, but whose timidity, or the treachery of whose under-officers, could not be known.

These were their difficulties. Norfolk Navy-yard is not a defensible position; accordingly, Commodore MACAULAY was ordered to scuttle the *Merrimac* into the steam, and to make preparations for getting so much of the *material* as was possible out, as well as the shipping, and, *in the last emergency*, to destroy all that he could not defend or save. He disobeyed the first order through timidity; he was bullied and frightened by his young Secessionist officers; did not threaten the town with the guns of the *Cumberland*, as he should have done; did nothing that was manly and courageous, and just as a steamer was on the way from Fort Monroe, by orders of the Department, with men and arms to help him, he, in his confusion and terror, scuttled all the ships, which at once were obliged to be burned to keep them out of the hands of the enemy. This, I think, is substantially the true account, though I may have misstated some minor circumstances, and if ever an officer deserved cashiering it is Commodore MACAULAY. The courts, however, must determine that.

The loss is enormous—I suspect even greater than the public is aware of. The number of cannon alone taken is *over one thousand*, though, of course, a large proportion are unserviceable.

Three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder were captured by the rebels at this point, before their destruction by the Commodore. The most valuable portion of the stores and shipping could have been saved, unquestionably, by a bold and skillful officer.

You will hear of other such disgraceful defeats—be sure of it—if some of these comfortable old gentlemen remain in their present places in army and navy. FEDERALIST.

THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT—WASHINGTON LIKE A EUROPEAN CITY—ELLSWORTH'S FIRE ZOUAVES, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, May 2.

Now that our fever has passed away, and Baltimore has returned to her senses, I think we must all admit that we were a little too hot. It shows how utterly new a thing war is to this country, that a comparatively small, unprotected city like Baltimore, should dare to throw herself before the march of advancing armies, such as were coming from the North, and equally that we should talk of burning and razing the city. Let us remember that burning cities where women and children live, and private property and works of art are preserved, is a thing of past and more uncivilized warfare, unless it occur in a battle, or where some imperative necessity demands it. Such reckless acts of destruction sow seeds of rancor and hate which never die. Bear in mind how many years it took for us to forget the burning of the Washington public buildings, though they were more fairly the object of an enemy's attack. Let us have a manly, humane, civilized warfare on our part—no Vandalism or ruthless revenge. Of course it will be a bitter struggle, and we shall be tempted to commit acts of violence which the victims will remember with hate forever. But humanity and civilization can restrain and direct our wrath.

It strikes me, moreover, when I am here on the ground, that our people are a great deal too impertinent with the Government. Remember our troops are mostly raw recruits; they need continual drill and the habits of camp life; they must be disciplined and hardened, and he like, many of them are but poorly armed and equipped. All these things should be remedied and considered before the Government makes the least move in advance. I have no doubt this delay, both here and in the camps is invaluable to us. The army will be far more ready for a campaign by the end of May, than it is now. There is every reason to believe that after the 5th of May, when the twenty days expire mentioned in the President's proclamation, he will be inclined and in part ready to make any aggressive campaign with Virginia to retake (preserving the legal fiction,) the property of the United States at Richmond and Norfolk. All private indications show that the Government are for strong measures, and there is nothing yet to disprove a vigorous plan on the part of the President. I believe the majority of the reported interviews with Mr. Lincoln, and his jokes and phrases, are "got up." Let us have faith in our leaders as long as we can, and not suppose that a new army can be put in the field in a week.

Washington seems now more like a European city than it ever did before, for every third man is a soldier. Another resemblance to the Continent is in its poor hotels. I am at Willard's. In its best estate it was never any too good, but now, what with inattentive, disagreeable waiters, uncivil clerks, bad cookery, noise, bustle, general confusion and extravagant prices, it is by no means an agreeable home for a traveler.

The soldiers conduct themselves wonderfully well. still the discipline will have to be made much stricter. This frequenting of bars and saloons by men fully armed, and under considerable excitement, will have soon to be checked, or there will be some sad occurrences. I doubt, too, whether the allowing the wealthier regiments to take their comfortable meals at the hotels, while the poorer ones have to content themselves with Government rations—bacon and hard bread—is a good practice.

Very many families have left here both for South and North. One lady, in her fright, hastened off with her ten trunks, and knowing where to go, and landed in Alexandria, where she is still! The hotels are full of Union men, and you never hear a secession principle avowed.

This grand levy *en masse*, which is filling Washington, will have the effect desired; it will save the capital from any mob attack, and will to some degree overawe the South. But, as a permanent means for carrying on a great war, not much can be hoped from it. The true provision for that, is the raising of the 40,000 three years' volunteers, and the increase of the regular army. Gen. BUTLER is spoken of among military people as the probable Commander-in-Chief of the army which shall occupy Virginia. Perhaps the choice is made merely because he has shown more of youthful energy and capacity than any other of the leading officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday Evening, May 2, 1861.

I finish my letter at Annapolis, where Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves have just started for Washington to the cars. They looked splendidly, and were in the highest spirits. Lieut. HAMILTON, who has been indefatigable here, addressed some of them before their departure, and told them they had only one thing to look after. No one doubted their bravery, but many feared about their order and discipline, and they must show now that they could be as good soldiers as they were brave men. They cheered their reply. The Sixty-ninth are still guarding the road to Washington, and have their centre at Annapolis Junction.

As I have said before, they will make the best regiment that has gone out from New-York. They are hardy, powerful fellows, used to soldiers' fare and quarters, amenable to discipline, and eager for the fight. I have not much faith in our New-York *gentlemen* holding out a rough campaign, though I have no doubt their courage and spirit are equal to that of any corps. The Sixty-ninth are evidently *au fait* in camping. The pickets had built capital camps of brush and dirt for themselves, with good stores of firewood near for these cold nights. They are said to have captured one spy, and to have shot one man detected in taking up the rails—but these may be mere rumors of their prowess.

There are about three thousand men now in Annapolis. The Eighth are apparently detailed as the permanent garrison of this point. The greatest confusion still prevails here in civil matters. The officers complain that they are mere emigrant runners and passenger agents, and that they can do nothing else but write passes for passengers. Gen. BUTLER intely expressed their feeling in an extinguisher, which he put on a traveler, who naturally enough asked, "Where he was to sleep?" "My dear Sir," said the General, "do you consider me the chambermaid of this post?" But the fact is, the trouble is all the fault of the military men. A good New-York business man would make it all right in a few moments. The General, of course, should have nothing personally to do with passes, except in the last resort. They should simply detail a secretary to give passes, look after passengers and examine into suspicious characters, and have an office opened for this purpose, with the name upon it in large letters. Then all this confusion might be avoided. So with innumerable other matters. These gentlemen have not the indispensable business habit of putting off details on subordinates.

The rumor is current here of a combined march of United States forces from every side on Baltimore. But, on this side, there is plainly no such movement. On the contrary, everything is being pressed towards Washington.

I fear yet for Maryland. The late debate in her Legislature looks squally. This absurd talk of an "invasion of her territory," in the march of her country's armies to protect her capital, has a very bad sound. Perhaps Providence destines her for the first warning of the terrible effects of secession. The Union men over the whole country are in no trifling humor now, and I tremble for the State or city that blocks their way. FEDERALIST.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., May 3, Via CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.

Great excitement was manifested here last night among the Union portion of the community, in regard to the bill constituting a Board of Public Safety, consisting of seven Commissioners who will take control of the military, arms and money from the hands of the Governor, and place them in the hands of the Secessionists, and disarm the Union men. A meeting was called, and with difficulty it was that rash measures were prevented.

Public opinion in the northern counties of the State is strong against the Legislature. The supposition is that the test vote in that body, last week, against secession, was only a blind.

Open threats of violent expulsion from the city, of the Baltimore delegation, should the bill be passed, are made.

Mr. YELLOTT, the author of the bill, is a violent Secessionist.

The Union men are stronger than ever, and will resist all such acts to the last. E. F. U.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 3.

The act to create a Committee of Safety will pass the Legislature, and the Governor has no veto power to interpose, provided he should have the inclination.

The Union men are without arms, and already feel that the reign of terror is upon them. Their only hope is in the Federal Government. E. F. U.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 3—P. M.

I have just received a dispatch from Frederick, stating that the most intense excitement prevailed there last night, growing out of the conspiracy of the Secessionists in the Legislature to plunge the State into revolution, but that the people were more calm to-day, waiting the action of the Senate. The minority are filibustering against the bill to prevent its immediate passage, in the hope that sufficient time may be gained to bring such a pressure to bear from all portions of the State as will intimidate the movers in the conspiracy.

From another source I learn that threats were made to mob YELLOT, Senator, and WALLIS, Delegate from Baltimore.

The dispatches from Frederick for the Associated Press are furnished by an *attache* of the *Sun*, and to be properly appreciated, the fact that he is a Secessionist should be known.

The Union men here have quit their passive attitude, and are beginning to show vitality.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the Ward meeting to-night. Many Breckinridge Democrats participated, and the indications are that prompt measures will be adopted to save the State from the anarchy threatened by the act to create a Committee of Safety.

A military occupation of the city and State by the Federal troops would be now hailed with approbation, and upon this the safety of Maryland depends. This is the sentiment of nearly all loyal citizens, so far as I can hear.

I learn from a citizen from Baltimore County that United States troops had reached Parkton, five miles this side of the Maryland line, repairing the bridges and track as they proceeded. They are now moving towards Cockeysville.

A gentleman from Eastern Virginia states that great discontent exists because of the prospect of war being waged on her soil, and that a counter feeling to secession is there gaining ground.

Large orders are being received here from South Carolina and Georgia, for flour and provisions, accompanied by statements that the people are almost destitute of breadstuffs. No orders are filled, because of the blockade of the Chesapeake and the Southern ports.

Two hundred more troops were put into Fort McHenry last night, increasing the garrison to near five hundred men.

Norfolk boats did not leave to day, but it is said will do so to-morrow, under permit of the Secretary of War. E. F. U.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 3.

Union Ward meetings were held to-night throughout the city. Delegates were elected to the City Convention to meet next Monday. The delegates meet to-morrow to take action relative to the Public Safety bill. Resolutions were adopted in all the Wards of the following purport: That we cherish the Constitution and laws of the United States, and will devote our fortunes and lives to defend their integrity against all revolutionary or violent assaults; that we regret the violent attack on the troops of the United States while peacefully marching through the city to protect the seat of Government, and indignantly repudiate making it a pretext to organize an armed mob, under the disguise of a special police, to place the city in a hostile attitude to the General Government, declaring abhorrence at the attempt of the Legislature to inaugurate a military despotism by the bill for the creation of a Board of Public Safety; that the persons named for said Board have not the confidence of the people, and we protest against the whole measure as an invasion on the prerogatives of the Governor, and a usurpation of the Executive power by the Legislature.

The meetings were largely attended, and very enthusiastic. A strong feeling of indignation was manifested against the proposed action of the Legislature.

Rumors are current that the United States troops have crossed the Maryland line, and are now moving towards the city.

The latest accounts from Frederick leave the Senate still on the Public Safety bill, which it omits last reading.

The Union men are battling it with various amendments and parliamentary tactics. There is a prospect of an all night Session. An intense feeling is aroused there.

The Senate adjourned without taking final action.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, May 3.

Pessengers from below continue to report the assembling of bodies of men. It is said they lack arms.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where disloyalty has been the most marked.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CAIRO AND THE WESTERN RIVERS.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

It is rumored that the Missourians are about planting a battery of heavy ordnance on the Mississippi River, opposite this point.

Gen. PILLOW has been appointed by Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, to supervise the erection of batteries and arrange other means of defence along the Mississippi River, at and above Memphis. A point just above Memphis; Randolph, 60 miles above, and Columbus, Ky., if it be allowed to be occupied, will be defended by batteries under Gen. PILLOW'S direction.

From St. Louis to Cairo there is ever twenty feet depth of water, and Cairo is much inconvenienced by

Continued on Eighth Page.]

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Treacherous Action of the Maryland Legislature.

INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Union Feeling Fully Aroused Against it.

Condition of Affairs at the Federal Capital.

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED THERE.

Strict Blockade of the Virginia Ports.

THE SOUTH IN WANT OF PROVISIONS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3.

The hopes of the last week, erected upon the assumption that Maryland was becoming conservative, have been rudely dispelled here by the vote of the Senate of that State yesterday, ordering to a third reading its bill to provide for the public safety. This bill places the entire military power of the State in the hands of Gov. Hicks and five avowed and well-known Secessionists, and removes every restriction and safeguard interposed by past legislation to save the people from the consequences of a rash and irresponsible employment of the military forces. The Senate is the most conservative branch of the Legislature, and yet it passed this dangerous measure to a third reading by eighteen to eleven.

If it becomes a law, it is useless to close our eyes to the fact that while during the last week the most strenuous efforts have been made to save Baltimore from destruction by creating the impression that the State is conservative, the Legislature has been engaged in perfecting arrangements which shall put the State practically and effectually into the hands of the Disunionists, whenever the hour comes.

These evidences have startled the Administration, I have reason to believe. It looks as though Maryland must of necessity be occupied by Federal forces.

That the rebel leaders will resort to the most desperate means to get control of Maryland there is every reason to believe. Her secession is the key to their designs against Washington.

JEFF. DAVIS tickles the ear of the South, and stimulates enlistments by holding out the idea of capturing Washington by a grand military movement. His followers believe in it religiously. I know one resident of this city who left his home some three since, and whose family expect him back soon, with the Southern army. I know another, an intelligent man, but a rabid Secessionist, who is now in Virginia, and who only a day or two since gravely and sincerely announced that Washington would be captured by the Confederate forces, of whom he numbers one, but DAVIS never has had an idea of taking Washington by assault. He expects once to *steal* it by the aid of treachery and imbecility here but the day of that hope has long since passed, and he relies now chiefly on the expectation that by the secession of Virginia and Maryland the city will become untenable for the Government, and will be abandoned. If Maryland puts herself in hostility to the Federal Government, and is not subjugated, of course Washington would be untenable, for it would continue as now cut off from prompt means of communication with the outer world. Hence the importance to the Secessionists to have Maryland in their hands.

The loyal States should not be deceived at this crisis, and it behooves every good citizen of Maryland also to resist their betrayal by the Legislature, for secession is to them subjugation, even though at the expense of desolation and extermination.

The columns of United States forces are now moving towards Baltimore. Their arrival will probably settle the question one way or the other. If resisted, everybody will know that it is war, and will act accordingly; and, if not resisted, they must occupy and hold the State, to protect its loyal citizens from ruin at the hands of the so called Committee of Safety.

The Administration will not hesitate to let fall on Maryland's head what ever calamities she shall herself make a necessity.

Meanwhile Fort McHenry has been reinforced, and well supplied with the last few days, and the War Department feels quite easy on that score. Baltimore lies at the mercy of Fort McHenry. I state facts, and do not wish to be understood to fulminate threats.

MISS POWELL, and the other New-York ladies who came on to proffer their services to aid to attending the sick and wounded, arrived last night by coach from Baltimore, having passed through that city. They were treated with courtesy everywhere, although Miss POWELL'S "Union Bonnet" seems to have excited some feeling among the Secessionists. She confirms the statement that while there is some Union feeling in Baltimore, there is more of sullen hate, and that no reliance can be placed on the loyalty of the people at present.

The ladies conversed freely with Southern gentlemen while on the way hither, defending with spirit the position of the North. At Havre de Grace some graceless scoundrel enneavored to detain them by urging them to keep their seats in the cars until the steamer for Baltimore should arrive, which he said would not be for two hours. They declined his advice, and went at once aboard the steamer, which started in fifteen minutes. The brave spirit and patriotic devotion of these ladies do honor to the nation.

Capt. MEIGS arrived to-day, on his return from Fort Pickens, which he reports cannot be now reduced dA six months siage.

We have official advices here, that Hampton Roads and James River are already strictly blockaded by the *Cumberland*, the *Monticello*, the *Yankee* and some steam-tugs. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3, 1861.

From private sources, believed to be entirely reliable, it is ascertained that Virginia herself does not meditate an advance on Washington. The Confederate States must act in the matter. Their throwing troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by the Southern Congress, as well as in consequence of the apprehension that the gathering of a large military force here is designed ultimately to invade the South.

CHARLES TIBBITS, a member of the Rhode Island Regiment, married SARAH BRADLEY, one of the Daughters of the Regiment, last night.

Capt. MEIGS returned here to-day from a recent expedition to Fort Pickens, which he says is so reinforced and otherwise strengthened, as to make its reduction utterly impossible for six months, for which time it is well provisioned.

Despatches to-day received from the commandant of Fortress Monroe and the commander of the squadron in that vicinity, state that the mouth of James River and Hampton Roads are already under strict and impassible blockade.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived to-night, during a drenching rain.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

THE STRICTURES OF THE PRESS UPON THE ADMINISTRATION—THE POSITION OF MARYLAND—INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

Members of the Administration complain of the course of a portion of the New-York Press, which they think has been unjust in some of its strictures based upon misinformation or want of information relative to the true condition of affairs here. There is more or less of ground for these complaints; but the Administration is itself to blame in some degree, because it has failed to give the respectable Press proper facilities for obtaining information for the public, such as would calm the popular mind.

In the absence of positive knowledge that the Administration were doing anything worthy of the occasion, both Press and public assumed that they were doing nothing,—and this assumption lashed the public mind of the North into an agony of apprehension, excitement and indignation. All this might be saved by a slight expenditure of time devoted to the representatives at Washington of the New-York Press.

I learn to-day that there is no truth in the rumor that there was any opposition in the Cabinet to the reinforcement of Fort Monroe. On that and all other points in relation to the pending crisis, the Cabinet have been a unit since the attack on Fort Sumter.

The Administration claim that the record will show in due time that they have fully appreciated the situation of public affairs, and have been constant and energetic in forwarding measures for the effectual suppression of the rebellion.

Fault has been found with the President for ordering back the Pennsylvania troops from Cockeysville, in Maryland; but it appears that originally Gen. SCOTT sent them the most emphatic order to come through Baltimore at every hazard. They replied that they were unarmed, and then the order to return to Pennsylvania was sent them.

It is true that the President said to the Baltimore Committee that he would send no more troops through that city for the present, but this was a military necessity, springing out of the fact that the Capital was then in imminent danger, and that it was of the first importance to get sufficient force here for the preservation of the public archives. It would have required a week to enable a sufficient body of troops to get to and fight their way through Baltimore, and in that time Washington might have been in the hands of a Virginia mob and irretrievable mischief accomplished. Now that the Federal City is safe, and there is force to spare for operations elsewhere, the people will learn in time that the Administration is ready to take a bold lead in vindicating the majesty of the Government.

It is due to Mr. SEWARD to say, that nothing could be more unjust than the doubts of him in the present emergency, which have been so freely expressed. Time will vindicate the wisdom of his policy of conciliation at the beginning. It was proper and necessary, not only in order that the rebellious States might have one more opportunity to return to reason and loyalty, but also in order that, if they persisted in disloyalty, they might be placed thoroughly in the wrong. It was necessary for them to disabuse the public mind of the idea that this is a partisan struggle—for, had LINCOLN at once, upon his inauguration, proceeded to measures of force, tens of thousands who to-day stand by him heartily, would have considered his movement as the initiation of a "Republican war." The policy of conciliation at the beginning has resulted in a thorough union of the people, and the forgetfulness of all party lines.

But since the hour when the policy of conciliation had completed its work, and sterner means of dealing with the rebels had arrived, and the new Administration had got the machinery of Government fairly under control, no man has been more decided, more active, or more advanced in shaping the war policy than has Mr. SEWARD. This his associates say freely, and the secret history of the day will establish the fact whenever it can be made public.

Let the war spirit of the people, then, keep up its heat. There will be occasion for it all; but let there be patience as well as courage. The movements of Government seem slow to those who are anxious for an instant fight; but SCOTT leads the army, and in the hour when his ripe judgment announces that the country is ready, the blow will be surely struck.

The reports that batteries were being erected on the Virginia bank of the Potomac proves untrue,—at least the scouting parties sent in search had been unable to find them. Whenever such works are attempted to be thrown up, a force will be sent immediately to destroy them.

There is no reason why all the transport steamers should not come directly up the river hereafter.

The Navy Department has authorized the charter of ten steamers at New-York, five at Philadelphia, and five at Boston, to be added to the Navy to aid in the Southern blockade. S.

THE EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS—NECESSITY OF A MOVE AGAINST RICHMOND—SECESSION ON ITS LAST LEGS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

The recent accounts from Richmond fully sustain me in the incredulity I have heretofore expressed as to the danger of an attack on Washington. It is probably well that my view of the matter was unheaded, and that preparations were made for meeting a formidable foe. The effect of these preparations has been to strengthen the loyalty of the people here, to break the back of Secession in Maryland, and to inspire confidence in the permanency of the Government, and I therefore rejoice at them. But the event has demonstrated that I was right in placing a very low estimate upon the military force of the Secessionists of Virginia. The truth is, they have not the means of arming and provisioning a strong force, even for a few weeks, and Gov. LETCHER has been compelled to discourage the assemblage of troops at Richmond, for want of means to subsist them, much less to pay and equip them. I nevertheless rejoice at the large assemblage of troops at this point. Its moral effect cannot be underrated. It has struck terror into the hearts of the Secessionists, and is inspiring hope in the breasts of the Southern friends of Union.

The universal and spontaneous outburst of patriotic ardor in the Free States, and the irrepressible military enthusiasm which has taken possession of all classes and parties, with the perfect unanimity of sentiment in favor of the Union which pervades every corner and neighborhood, seem little less than miraculous. It is as if the voice of God inspired the hearts of the people, and nerved their arms for the great duty of preserving the Union. All classes here are utterly astounded at it, and the opinion is general that there can be no serious or protracted opposition made to the united power and enthusiasm of the North. Secession must soon break down under it. The Union sentiment, backed by the overwhelming power of wealth and numbers, is contagious, and has already redeemed Maryland from the hands of the Secessionists. It has never died out in Western Virginia, and has only been smothered in the Eastern part of the State. The Government has only to act with vigor—only to give assurance of support to the friends of Union—to secure the overthrow of the traitors in that State. This is the natural course of events, and is as true of Virginia and the entire South as of Maryland. Men who have hitherto counseled an abandonment of the forts and arsenals in the Confederate States, as a means of preserving peace, are now firm in the conviction that the true policy is a vigorous and thorough preparation to meet the enemy at every point, and a readiness to sustain the friends of the Union in the South, by ample reinforcements of men and arms. The Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac should be kept open to the Government and its friends, and closed to its enemies; and if, as is alleged, JEFFERSON DAVIS is collecting a force at Richmond for the purpose of attacking the Capital, he should be saved the expense and trouble of a march to this city, and should be visited at the capital of Virginia. The most conservative men here now are in favor of such measures as these, and I have reason to believe that they constitute the policy of the Administration.

It is a singular and significant feature of the present times, that the North is firmly united, while the South is divided. Every shade of hostility to the Union in the Free States seems to have been silenced by the swelling diapason of popular patriotism. The truculent *Herald*, the caniling *Journal of Commerce*, the raving *Day Book*, and similar organs of treason, have been compelled to utter the language of loyalty, or to dissemble their sentiments. In the South, on the contrary, public opinion is far from being unanimous in favor of secession and there is reason to believe that in all the Middle and Border States the people, if sustained by the Government, will rise in rebellion against the oligarchs. The Secessionists have raised a great clamor over the proclamations of the President calling for troops, and the immediate effect of the cry is to frighten the Union men into silence or acquiescence; but the patriotism of the Southern people is by no means extinct. Let the Federal Government show a determination to protect its friends, and the first pause in the storm will be seized upon by the people to reassert their allegiance, and to point out the terrible evils which the Secessionists have brought upon the South.

The course of events in Maryland during the last fortnight furnishes a lesson which will not be lost upon the Administration. Ten days ago, no voice dared to pronounce the word Union, so overwhelming was the effect of the first attempt to pass troops from the North through the State.

The Baltimore *Sun*, the organ of the Secessionists, and a paper of immense circulation and influence, openly justified or excused the outrage, and urged immediate secession as an imperative duty. But the concentration of troops in this city, and all around Baltimore, has completely subdued the spirits of the Secessionists, and before the news of the outbreak has had time to reach Europe, we have seen a counter-revolution take place, in which the secession organ itself takes the lead.

The troops concentrated at this point are for the present quartered in all the public and many private buildings. They are to be seen at all hours roving about in all the principal thoroughfares, and are remarkable for the decorum of their manners. I have seen a good many soldiers, but never before any that would compare with the New-York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island Regiments, in respectability of appearance and propriety of conduct. Still, being crowded together in large numbers, they necessarily soil and injure the walls and floors, to some extent, while they are losing the opportunity of learning the duties and of becoming inured to the hardships of camp life. There may be reason for it, though it is not obvious, why they are not encamped this beautiful Spring weather upon the hill slopes which surround the city, where they could be convenient to water, and at the same time be in positions to act promptly, in the event of an attack upon the city, of which, by the way, there is now no probability.

OBSERVER.

BACKWARDNESS OF THE MAILS—THE SECESSIONIST FORCES IN VIRGINIA—WHISKY AND EXCITEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

No mails for the last ten days, but New-York papers of yesterday by express. Why our revered Government does not forward letters via the Potomac, if it cannot by Annapolis, is a mystery. There are no batteries on the banks, and nothing to prevent both provisions, troops and mails from being brought up the river. All the South is shut up by a thick cloud to us, and if to-morrow morning our ears should be greeted by the thunder of Secessionist cannon on the heights over the Potomac, scarcely any one would be surprised. I walked over to Georgetown yesterday. The heights manifestly command all the hills over the river, and though a mortar from Arlington Heights could shell the White House, the enemy could be soon driven out. As one strides the ground, it becomes clear the rebels never could have thought of attacking the city, without help from within. To cross a broad river in face of an enemy like Gen. SCOTT, with only a thousand men, is a piece of foolhardiness which even Southern Secessionists never could have contemplated unless they expected aid from traitors within our lines. The residents here say that Sunday night week was the dangerous time. There was no doubt that a large number of Secessionists were in the city, either residents or strangers; the United States officers (since resigned,) though they might not all act against the Government, were not to be depended on and would demoralize the others. A detachment of the mob was expected from Baltimore to cooperate with the traitors inside, and the Secessionists from Alexandria. Probably one providential circumstance that defeated the plans, was the fact that the Baltimore mob had shut themselves in by burning the bridges and tearing up the rails, when the preparations by Gen. SCOTT and the patrol-guards, established by CASSIUS CLAY and others, alarmed the insurgents. It is a good thing to remember that some of our most peaceful citizens and literary men shouldered the musket and slept on the floors with arms in their hands during those trying times. All these things saved the city. Let us not forget them hereafter when Washington has become the ancient and honored Capital of a nation of one hundred millions of *freemen*. All danger has passed now. Even if fifty thousand men were encamped across the Potomac, they would not dare to pass the river in the face of the army posted here. Yet we are alarmingly near the points of concentration of their troops. Harper's Ferry, where they are said to have 4,000, can scarcely be more than 50 miles distant, and a portion of that is traversed by a railway. Richmond, where their forces are rated from 5,000 to 25,000, is 130 miles by rail; and Lynchburgh, where they expect to concentrate 10,000 next week, is 170 miles by rail to Alexandria.

Intelligent Southern men here say that it is utterly impossible for Virginia to feed a large army; that her supplies—never very plentiful—are much cut off now, and she can get no food from the South and West. When you hear of her 145,000 militia, it must be remembered how small a portion of that can be spared from the farms and the slaves; and when we hear of large bodies of men being forwarded from the South, we must bear in mind how extremely difficult it is for the wealthiest and most powerful communities to support armies, and transport them over great distances. The South has no money and no spare food—how can she undertake such vast enterprises? It is significant in this connection, that the 2,000 South Carolina troops which passed through Wilmington, N. C., have dwindled down to 600 when they reach Richmond; and people here smile at Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation, sending back volunteers who are flocking to Richmond,—the fact being that he has neither arms nor supplies for them.

I heard yesterday, from persons who had just been in Richmond, that the town was perfectly wild with whisky and excitement. The immediate capture of Washington, however, was not considered certain. If could get no trustworthy information as to the number of troops. You may rely upon it, though, that they will be certainly as *slow* as we are in equipping regiments, and probably far slower, Union men—old residents from Fairfax County, and other places—come in here continually, driven out by the traitors.

The great advantage of the rebels is in their officers. Some of the best officers of both army and navy have deserted to them. Col. (now Gen.) LEE is worth a whole battalion of ordinary men. Our leading officers—and I believe Gen. SCOTT may fairly be included—are cautious or old, and unused or disinclined to bold, active measures. I doubt whether all of them would consent to taking part in an aggressive campaign in Virginia; still, in this I may be doing them injustice. There are some noble-minded Southern men who have continued loyal to the flag through all these difficult times. They are men whom, hereafter, a grateful country should remember. But what shall we say of such a man as MAURY, who, if any official anywhere, belonged especially to his country and not his State, who had drawn for full twenty years a generous support from this Government, and now, in her hour of peril, meanly abandoned her without even having the grace to explain or declare his resignation to the Department which supported him. Thank heaven! that the cause of science, which never owned Mr. MAURY as one of her true sons, will bear none of the stain of this treachery.

In this time of need of good officers, it should surely be a point of honor with those civilians who have received their education at West Point, to offer their services either on the staffs or as drill officers.

I have been unable as yet to obtain any rightly drawn information, how the uprising of the North is received at the South. I think the masses never will know or care much about it, they are so besotted with whisky and self conceit; the well-informed regard it as another instance of the judicial blindness and madness which have seized on our people, and the leaders are spurred by it to more tremendous efforts to leap the gulf which yawns before them. It is war, war—war to the knife.

Your pointed and vigorous article of Tuesday on the destruction of the Norfolk Navy-yard has just reached the city, and as I had a conversation with the Secretary of the Navy on the very matter last night, I can give you perhaps some explanation of the unfortunate affair. The whole calamity, I believe, is a part of the legacy of treachery and incompetency bequeathed to us by the last Administration. The failure of the wide and skillful plan of FLOYD and his associates was to place our Navy-yards under old and timid men, who were loyal, while all their under-officers were to be Secessionists. This was the case at Pensacola and Norfolk. The Administration, remember, had only been in power six weeks when this occurred—all machinery disordered; traitors in every Department, an utterly anomalous state of things to be provided for, and the legal fiction to be preserved that the Border States were loyal, and the fear constantly of stirring up outbreaks by vigorous measures, (a fear since seen to be weak, but very pardonable then;) then, in addition, a Commodore at the Norfolk Station, loyal and honest, but whose timidity, or the treachery of whose under-officers, could not be known.

These were their difficulties. Norfolk Navy-yard is not a defensible position; accordingly, Commodore MACAULAY was ordered to scuttle the *Merrimac* into the stream, and to make preparations for getting so much of the *material* as was possible out, as well as the shipping, and, *in the last emergency*, to destroy all that he could not defend or save. He disobeyed the first order through timidity, he was bullied and frightened by his young Secessionist officers; did not threaten the town with the guns of the *Cumberland*, as he should have done; did nothing that was manly and courageous, and just as a steamer was on the way from Fort Monroe, by orders of the Department, with men and arms to help him, he, in his confusion and terror, scuttled all the ships, which at once were obliged to be burned to keep them out of the hands of the enemy. This, I think, is substantially the true account, though I may have misstated some minor circumstances, and if ever an officer deserved cashiering it is Commodore MACAULAY. The courts, however, must determine that.

The loss is enormous—I suspect even greater than the public is aware of. The number of cannon alone taken is *over one thousand*, though, of course, a large proportion are unserviceable.

Three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder were captured by the rebels at this point, before their destruction by the Commodore. The most valuable portion of the stores and shipping could have been saved, unquestionably, by a bold and skillful officer.

You will hear of other such disgraceful defeats—be sure of it—if some of these comfortable old gentlemen remain in their present places in army and navy.

FEDERALIST.

THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT—WASHINGTON LIKE A EUROPEAN CITY—ELLSWORTH'S FIRE ZOUAVES, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, May 2.

Now that our fever has passed away, and Baltimore has returned to her senses, I think we must all admit that we were a little too hot. It shows how utterly new a thing war is to this country, that a comparatively small, unprotected city like Baltimore, should dare to throw herself before the march of advancing armies, such as were coming from the North, and equally that we should talk of burning and razing the city. Let us remember that burning cities where women and children live, and private property and works of art are preserved, is a thing of past and more uncivilized warfare, unless it occur in a battle, or where some imperative necessity demands it. Such reckless acts of destruction sow seeds of rancor and hate which never die. Bear in mind how many years it took for us to forget the burning of the Washington public buildings, though they were more fairly the object of an enemy's attack. Let us have a manly, humane, civilized warfare on our part—no Vandalism or ruthless revenge. Of course it will be a bitter struggle, and we shall be tempted to commit acts of violence which the victims will remember with hate forever. But humanity and civilization can restrain and direct our wrath.

It strikes me, moreover, when I am here on the ground, that our people are a great deal too impertinent with the Government. Remember our troops are mostly raw recruits; they need continual drill and the habits of camp life; they must be disciplined and hardened, and inside, many of them are but poorly armed and equipped. All these things should be remedied and considered before the Government makes the least move in advance. I have no doubt this delay, both here and in the camps is invaluable to us. The army will be far more ready for a campaign by the end of May, than it is now. There is every reason to believe that after the 5th of May, when the twenty days expire mentioned in the President's proclamation, he will be inclined and in part ready to make any aggressive campaign with Virginia to retake (preserving the legal fiction,) the property of the United States at Richmond and Norfolk. All private indications show that the Cabinet are for strong measures, and there is nothing yet to disprove a vigorous plan on the part of the President. I believe the majority of the reported interviews with Mr. LINCOLN, and his jokes and phrases, are "got up." Let us have faith in our leaders as long as we can, and not suppose that a new army can be put in the field in a week.

Washington seems now more like a European city than it ever did before, for every third man is a soldier. Another resemblance to the Continent is in its poor hotels. I am at Willard's. In its best estate it was never any too good, but now, what with inattentive, disagreeable waiters, uncivil clerks, bad cookery, noise, bustle, general confusion and extravagant prices, it is by no means an agreeable home for a traveler.

The soldiers conduct themselves wonderfully well; still the discipline will have to be made much stricter. This frequenting of bars and saloons by men fully armed, and under considerable excitement, will have soon to be checked, or there will be some sad occurrences. I doubt, too, whether the allowing the wealthier regiments to take their comfortable meals at the hotels, while the poorer ones have to content themselves with Government rations—bacon and hard bread—is a good practice.

Very many families have left here both for South and North. One lady, in her fright, hastened off with her ten trunks, not knowing where to go, and landed in Alexandria, where she is still! The hotels are full of Union men, and you never hear a secession principle avowed.

This grand levy *en masse*, which is filling Washington, will have the effect desired; it will save the capital from any mob attack, and will to some degree overawe the South. But, as a permanent means for carrying on a great war, not much can be hoped from it. The true provision for that, is the raising of the 40,000 three years' volunteers, and the increase of the regular army. Gen. BUTLER is spoken of among military people as the probable Commander-in-Chief of the army which shall occupy Virginia. Perhaps the choice is made merely because he has shown more of youthful energy and capacity than any other of the leading officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday Evening, May 2, 1861.

I finish my letter at Annapolis, where Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves have just started for Washington in the cars. They looked splendidly, and were in the highest spirits. Lieut. HAMILTON, who has been indefatigable here, addressed some of them before their departure, and told them they had only one thing to look after. No one doubted their bravery, but many feared about their order and discipline, and they must show now that they could be as good soldiers as they were brave men. They cheered their reply. The Sixty-ninth are still guarding the road to Washington, and have their centre at Annapolis Junction.

As I have said before, they will make the best regiment that has gone out from New-York. They are hardy, powerful fellows, used to soldiers' fare and quarters, amenable to discipline, and eager for the fight. I have not much faith in our New-York *gentlemen* holding out a rough campaign, though I have no doubt their courage and spirit are equal to that of any corps. The Sixty-ninth are evidently *au fait* in camping. The pickets had built capital camps of brush and dirt for themselves, with good stores of firewood near for these cold nights. They are said to have captured one spy, and to have shot one man detected in taking up the rails—but these may be mere rumors of their prowess.

There are about three thousand men now in Annapolis. The Eighth are apparently detailed as the permanent garrison of this point. The greatest confusion still prevails here in civil matters. The officers complain that they are mere emigrant runners and passenger agents, and that they can do nothing else but write passes for passengers. Gen. BUTLER lately expressed their feeling in an extinguisher, which he put on a traveler, who naturally enough asked, "Where he was to sleep?" "My dear Sir," said the General, "do you consider me the chamber-maid of this post?" But the fact is, the trouble is all the fault of the military men. A good New-York business man would make it all right in a few moments. The General, of course, should have nothing personally to do with passes, except in the last resort. They should simply detail a secretary to give passes, look after passengers and examine into suspicious characters, and have an office opened for this purpose, with the name upon it in large letters. Then all this confusion might be avoided. So with innumerable other matters. These gentlemen have not the indispensable business habit of putting off details to subordinates.

The rumor is current here of a combined march of United States forces from every side on Baltimore. But, on this side, there is plainly no such movement. On the contrary, everything is being pressed towards Washington.

I fear yet for Maryland. The late debate in her Legislature looks squally. This absurd talk of an "invasion of her territory," in the march of her country's armies to protect *her* capital, has a very bad sound. Perhaps Providence destines her for the first warning of the terrible effects of secession. The Union men over the whole country are in no trifling humor now. And I tremble for the State or city that blocks their way. FEDERALIST.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., May 3.
Via CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.

Great excitement was manifested here last night among the Union portion of the community, in regard to the bill constituting a Board of Public Safety, consisting of seven Commissioners who will take control of the military, arms and money from the hands of the Governor, and place them in the hands of the Secessionists, and disarm the Union men. A meeting was called, and with difficulty it was that rash measures were prevented.

Public opinion in the northern counties of the State is strong against the Legislature. The supposition is that the test vote in that body, last week, against secession, was only a blind.

Open threats of violent expulsion from the city, of the Baltimore delegation, should the bill be passed, are made.

Mr. YELLOTT, the author of the bill, is a violent Secessionist.

The Union men are stronger than ever, and will resist all such acts to the last. E. F. U.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 3.

The act to create a Committee of Safety will pass the Legislature, and the Governor has no veto power to interpose, provided he should have the inclination.

The Union men are without arms, and already feel that the reign of terror is upon them. Their only hope is in the Federal Government. E. F. U.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 30—11 P. M.

The *Sun* of this city has had a lying correspondent at Annapolis, who has daily chronicled a series of outrages alleged to have been committed at that place by Northern troops, upon the property of the people. He is a violent Secessionist, and as the reward of his blatting in behalf of treason and his falsehoods, he was ordered away from the place, and is now in this city.

I have just conversed with a citizen of Aon Arundel County, who arrived from Annapolis to day, and he informs me that the troops have conducted themselves in a creditable manner, in every case paying full price for everything purchased, and sometimes more. The people were at first in fear, but three days' experience among them sufficed to show that the troops did not come as invaders, and now persons from all parts of the country come to the Camp with provisions and always meet with a ready sale, at good rates and prompt payment. Of course land had to be taken for the quarters of the troops, but in no case has this been done without full remuneration.

Reports having gained currency that the horses of citizens had been taken without leave, the troops however paying for them, my informant stated the following circumstance, which he had heard at Annapolis this morning as illustrating how private rights were violated in this respect. A man with a fine four-horse team came to the place, and the commandant of one of the regiments expressed a desire to buy them. The owner objected to selling, when the officer said he must sell or lose them. If that be the case said the owner, I shall charge you $400 each for the horses. Done, said the officer, and the money was paid, the price being treble the value of the horses.

Another similar incident was also stated, and report was current that all the surplus horseflesh in the county was being offered for sale at the camp. Boys peddling apples and pies were making three and four dollars per day, and the Union cause was receiving large accessions from the seductive influence of Northern dimes.

One can scarcely comprehend the rapid change in public sentiment which is manifesting itself in this city since the terror created by the secession mob has died away. The increasing boldness of utterance in behalf of the Union is perceptible every few hours, and to-day the Union feeling is by far stronger than yesterday. People are losing their timidity, and accession seems to be put upon its good behavior. I have been circulating in crowds all day, and I have not heard a half dozen persons declare secession sentiments.

Following in the wake of the Government officials, who to-morrow are to raise the national flags over the Government buildings, I predict that gradually they will again appear in the streets until the bunting be displayed upon all sides, and that, too, despite the ordinance of last night, the order of the police, and the fact that the Secessionists have the greater portion of the arms in the city. Treason is cowed down here by reason of the slight sympathy it meets in the counties adjoining. Of course, without the support of the rural districts, the Secessionists are powerless to accomplish their ends, and their first attempt at inaugurating a terror over the city having been followed by so prompt a reaction, I hardly think they will have the temerity to try the game a second time.

In my letter of this morning, I alluded to the WINANS' and Mr. WALTER, as citizens who had given large amounts to sustain the secession movement. They are the only men of large wealth in this city who are strongly wedded to secession, and I have since learned that there is method in their madness. Ross WINANS is a heavy locomotive and car builder, and formerly supplied the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. When, four years since, the present President of that Company, Mr. GARRETT, was elected, he withdrew the patronage of the Company from the WINANS', and gave it to a firm in Taunton, Mass. The secession of Maryland, they think, will restore the patronage to them. Instead of giving it to what would then be called a foreign nation. As to WALTERS, he supplies the South with bad liquor, and he don't want to lose his customers.

E. F. U.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There would seem to be intense war excitement in North Carolina. Raleigh is to be the head-quarters of the troops which the State is mustering into service, and 5,000 will soon be gathered there. Money was freely advanced by all who had it.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

THE RESPONSE FROM OHIO.

TROOPS AT CAMP JACKSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, May 1 1861.

A "forced march" brought me to the capital of the Buckeye State this morning, and I have spent the day in looking through the camp and getting official information as to the present military condition of the State.

Camp Jackson is a sort of gathering place for the troops as fast as accepted, from which temporary point they are afterwards distributed as necessity requires. A day or two since it contained about 8,000 levies; but the present number is about 5,000. They are sturdy looking men, and seem inspired by a true military impatience to be sent forward to the field of action. As yet but few are uniformed, and fewer yet provided with arms. I am informed by the Adjotant-General that the number which the State has as yet been able to arm and equip is very small, an unpreparedness she for war. But orders of such magnitude have been made, not only in this country, but in England, that in *two weeks* from this time Ohio can put into the field, if necessary, 100 000 thoroughly armed men. This does not look much like the imbecility with which many charge the State Government.

The whole number of troops thus far offered to the State, is upwards of 81,000. The acceptance of 13 000 was authorized by the Legislature, which number will probably be increased to 30 000. If needed, the State can easily raise 150 000.

The troops already mustered, and their present locations, are nearly as follows: At Camp Jackson, Columbus, 5 000; at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, 4,500; at Camp Dennison, sixteen miles from Cincinnati, 2 000; and at Camp Harrison, six miles northwest of Cincinnati, a small force—how large I did not learn. This is exclusive of two regiments sent east in accordance with the President's Proclamation, and which are now stationed at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The arms intended to be used, are chiefly the English Enfield gun; a rifled musket, and Sharpe's rifles.

Besides these State troops, it is worthy of mention, that a regiment of Kentucky volunteers is being organized within the State limits, to be offered to the Federal Government; and that JOHN BROWN, Jr., is said to be raising 2 000 negro warriors to revenge at once the wrongs of his family, and their race, and "fire the hearts" of the black bondmen of the South.

The State Legislature is still in session. I spent a few moments in the House of Representatives, listening to remarks upon a resolution, asking the Governor to discharge the Commissary-General (proposed to be amended by adding the Quartermaster-General) for incompetency. I judged that the resolution did not find much favor. It seemed like an attempt to make political capital. Although the Democrats came nobly up to the work, and manifest in general, the most sterling patriotism, yet it is to be regretted that some still cannot forget that we are now in the presence of a new issue, which for the present demands forgetfulness of all old ones.

The intelligence of these volunteer troops is a remarkable feature of the movement. Gov. MEDARY says that there are a thousand recruits, each competent to be Governor of Ohio! ZOUAVE.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, May 3.

Gov. MORGAN has received communications from the War Department, expressing obligations for the promptness and dispatch with which the troops were sent from New-York for the defence of the Capital, but requesting that no more may be forwarded to that point until further advices are received from the Department, all being deemed now safe at Washington. Knowing the disappointment it this will occasion, the Governor earnestly desires that one or two Regiments of the present uniformed force, which have already been ordered to Washington, but have not yet left the State, may be received by the National authorities, with whom he has communicated on the subject; but unless the Department will consent, these Regiments will have to be discharged.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN is acting as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Volunteer Militia only. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who has been Assistant Adjutant-General of the New-York State Militia, under Gov. KING and succeeding administrations, retains his old position.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Nine companies of the Rochester regiment, under command of Col. QUIMBY, left this morning for Elmira via Canandaigua. An immense crowd of people turned out to see the volunteers depart, and the Fifty-fourth Regiment, the Fire Department and others gave them an escort to the depot. About 2000 spectators collected about the depot, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Companies were all full and a number more are ready to leave as soon as they get orders. One Regiment has been recruited here, and it is understood that Col. J. H. MARTINDALE intends to get another ready if the State wants their services. The city has appropriated 10,000 to fit out the Regiment which has gone, and the citizens have subscribed $40 000 for the family relief fund. There is but one feeling here, which is for vigorous war to put down secession, and to carry out this policy, Rochester will furnish her full share of men and means.

One full company left Dansville this morning for Elmira. A splendid banner was presented to the company by the ladies. Over 70 carriages accompanied the volunteers to the depot.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 3.

Four companies of volunteers left here this afternoon for the rendezvous at Elmira. They were escorted to the depot by the Home Guard, Major MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President, commanding in person. The Home Guard is composed of retired commissioned officers of the State Militia, and is being thoroughly drilled by Major FILLMORE. About 150 members are already enrolled.

ELMIRA, Friday, May 3.

These are stirring times here. The arrival of troops give quite a military appearance to the place. Gen. VANVALKENBURG, and Assistant Quartermaster-General WALKER, having all they can possibly do to provide for the large number of troops arriving. There are now 1,648 troops quartered at this rendezvous, 400 of which arrived to-day. The Onondaga Regiment, and a Company from Waterloo, arrived last night. Two companies from Utica, and one each from Bath, Dansville and Cuba, arrived to-day. The Canesaragas, Capt. STEPHENS, of Dansville, have just arrived. They will be temporarily quartered in the Central Baptist Church. Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER has tendered the use of his Church also.

Nine companies from Rochester, now in Canandaigua, are expected in the morning. The officers of the various companies unite in stating that their men, without a notable exception, are well satisfied with their quarters and fare. The health of the troops is excellent, and the men are in the best spirits, expressing anxiety to be ordered to the seat of war as soon as possible.

ITHACA, Friday, May 3.

The first company of Ithaca Volunteers, about 100 strong, left for New-York this evening, amid the huzzas of five thousand people. The second company is organized, and awaiting orders. $10,000 have been subscribed for the soldiers' families.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Friday, May 3.

The fleet of propellers, with the New Jersey volunteers, have passed through the canal, and will proceed no further this evening than Florence, where the fleet will anchor, and to-morrow leave in two detachments. One of the propellers will take ammunition aboard before it passes Philadelphia. It is very probable that four regiments of volunteers will be mustered into the State service within twenty days, armed, equipped and drilled, and placed on duty in the different sections of the State.

The First Regiment, Col. JOHNSON, the Second, Col. BAKER, the Third, Col. NAPTON, will embark here by mid-day, and, joining the Fourth, Col. MILLER,

Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Various Points.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The telegraph is "open" again between this city and the North—that is to say, the wires are up,—but between the Censorship nf the Government here, and of the Secessionists at Baltimore, it is utterly impossible to get over the line any full, just and true statement of affairs here. Your *corps* of Washington correspondents were promptly on hand last night, soon as the line was reported "open," and filed with the operators, very full and interesting reports of the state of affairs here, together with some reflections upon the policy of the Administration in connection with the war question. The Censor, in fulfillment of his instructions, struck nnt and refused to send nearly one-third of these dispatches, and Marshall KANE, representing the authorities of Baltimore, stopped nearly all nf the remaining two-thirds, As a consequence, your dispatches for this morning's TIMES must be accepted, not as the reports of your correspondents, bnt rather as the motley jumble effected by agreement between the Government on one band and the Baltimore rebels on the other. From another source you will be informed specifically es to the erasures made lrom your correspondence by order ol the Government in one case—and you will also be shown what were the facts and truths whish Marshall KANE would not or dared not let go to the people of the North,—end which, consequently As suppressed. Of course, this espionage and Censorship of the Press can only *delay*, but cannot prevent the ultimate publicellon of your correspondence from this point.

The Government, In striking out from dispatches anything relating to contemplated movemeats of troops, perhaps sxercises a proper caution, called out by a military necessity. It is a sort of "appropriation of private property to the public use," when the TIMES' dispatches ara suppressed and destroyed; but It will not contribute In the least to wards calming the public mind of the North, or tend to make your people any more patient under the evils inflicted upon the country by those who are attempting to prove the Republican Government a failure, and to subsilitute military despotism therefor.

Nor will the conduct of Baltimore in thus continuing to embarrass free communication between the people and the Federal Capital, allay the fever of excitement in the North, which already threatens the utter destruction of that city in consequeace of its outrageous violence towards troops and other passengers peacefully traversing the soil of Maryland. Mutterings of the fearful storm In the great North, which the acts of little more than a week ago had caused to gather, have reached the Monumental City, and filled the intelligent and thinking portion of the community with "a fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." Nobody doubts that the utterly unprovoked assault npon the Massachusetts men was initiated by the "roughs" alone; but, unfortunately for Baltimore, tha acts of her bullies were instantly indorsed by the masses, either positively or negatively—positively by rushing to arms to "repel the ruthless invaders" (!) end negatively by standing silently by and letting the Union sentiment be crushed out under the suddenly acquired power of the mobocracy. In this way the respectable men of Baltimore threw the City into the hands of the traitors to the Constitutinn and the flag. For more than a week now, by their connivance, our mails have been virtually suspended, the flag has been insulte l and degraded, the Government defied, travel by all the usual modes interrupted, and the lives of citizens of Northern States put in peril while passing through the Monumental City.

At last, *by permission* of Baltimore, the United States mails ara graciously to be allowed to pass through that city; and the telegraph wires ara again allowed to oparate, ou condition that the Chief of the Baltimore Police shall see everything which passes through for the North, that he may cut and carve at pleasure. And yet the Baltimore *Sun* whines about tha "vindictiveness" displayed by the North against Baltimore, and complains that it is unjust to hold that city to rigid accountability for the acts of a few "roughs," whose sudden outbreak could not be foreseen and controlled! If it had been only a temporary outbreak, not sanctioned by tha people, it would be readily overlooked by the people of the Free States, who, in their pride of wealth and power, can afford to be magnanimous. But no man who passed through Baltimore last week can doubt that the overwhelming sentiment—I might say the almost *unanimous* sentiment—there, was in favor of instant secession, and of bloody resistance to any further attempts to send troops to Washington via the natural and most direct route. What else than this, as by a common impulse, brought out the entire military force of that city—giving its every quarter the air of a military camp? Had the Governmeot or anybody else made the slightest demonstration of hostility against that city? Why, then, were the sons of the best families under arms, with secession cockades upon their breasts, parading the streets and prepering for war? Who was the foe to be met? The Federal Government and the gallant men of the North, who, responding to its call for defenders, were pushing on towards the National Capital to offer their lives in support of the Constitution—the supreme law for Maryland as well as for New-York.

It is nonsense for the Press and the people of Baltimore to endeavor to escape full and fearful responsibility for all these acts of violence, unless she proves her loyalty by at once abandoning all her illegal obstructions to railroads, mails, telegraphs and passenger transportation, and can insure the safety from insult or injury of every man or woman who passes quietly through the town. At present Baltimore stands in an attitude of hostility to the Government and to the Northern States, whose citizens she insults and wrongs. Her acts are acts of war. She occupies an attitude of war to all intents and purposes; and it is a well-settled rule of war to hold a city to strict accountability for the hostile acts of its people. It is full time that Baltimore should be made to understand that *she will assuredly be held to this accountability*. That the people of New-York and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio, and all the other loyal States are far in advance of the Government at Washington in this respect. He, citizens and authorities may as well know that the masses of the aforesaid States will turn back no troops from Cockeysville, or consent to any other movement subject to the slightest suspicion of a disposition to conciliate those who disregard the law, and their obligations as good citizens. *They intend to have the route to the capital open and free to all.* They will compel the Government up to that issue at an early day; and if they fail to force the Administration up to that position of right and sound policy, they will take the work in their own hands. The storm which impends over Baltimore is gathering increased volume the longer it is suspended. If she does not believe this, let her send a Committee of her most trusted citizens to the North to ascertain the sentiment there, and they will become satisfied that *Baltimore is a doomed city if her people do not at once fulfill their duty in restraining her rowdies*, and give evidence of their loyelty. The threatening storm, when it does burst, will prove e feerful one. These views and statements are not expressed as threats, but as statements of fact. It is for Maryland to say whether she will be *all* loyal or entirely disloyal. She must be one or the other. She can have peace and a restoration of her prosperity, if she will, by observing all her obligations towards the Government and her sister States; but if she refuses them on these terms, she ought to know that devastation, snbjugation, *extermination*, if need be, ere her certain portion, because her territory must, nf necessity, become the battle-field of the struggle, which nineteen millions of freemen, united as one man, will make to preserve the integrity of the Federal Governmant, and to preserve the integrity of the National Capital. This sad fate for Maryland is *not*, as some of her people seem to suppose, to be brought npon her in vindictive retaliation for her misdeeds, but will necessarily flow from the steps essential to a vindication of the Government. The patriotic sentiment of the North, in support of that Government, is moving forward relentlessly as the Car of Juggernaut, and if Maryland chooses to prostrate herself in its way she must be crushed beneath its wheels.

As I write, a friend, just returned from Baltimore, calls upon me to say that the conservative element really is in the ascendant again,—that the masses have no sympathy with the secession movement, but that the sympathies of the people are four to one in favor of the Union. If this is so, we shall speedily have some evidence of the fact stronger than mere words. Let us see if the telegraphs and railroads are freely opened, and the public allowed to pass through Baltimore with any safety to life and limb.

The impudence bf the Baltimore *Sun* in denying that travelers through that City have been molested is refreshing. Everybody knows that Senator SUMNER in passing on his way North the other day, was dilligently sought for by a "committee" of the mob, who were determined upon hanging him; and since then, man after man has been insulted publicly upon the streets in broad daylight, and compelled to hnrrah for the traitors as the price of immunity from personal violence. One respectable citizen nf Philadelphia, a personal acquaintance and friend, left here a week ago on Saturday, as bearer of dispatches for the Government to Harrisburgh, while halting at a Baltimore hotel for refreshment, some spy reported his mission Northward, and for two days the landlord of a public house was compelled to hide him from the mob who were on the watch for him, swearing that they would hang him on sight, and carrying in their hands the rope with which to do it. One nl the TIMES correspondents at about the same time, who was In Baltimore, was assured by the municipal authorities that they could not protect him, and was besought by them to leave the city before his presence was discovered. He did so, finally, and another person was quite roughly handled a few hours later hy one of the so-called "committees," upon suspicion of being the party employed in the terrible business of reporting facts to the TIMES. Another of your correspondents passing through on Tuesday last, was earnestly advised by a gentleman second to none among the citizens of Baltimore in public spirited jealousy of the good name of jthe city, to not expose himself to public sight nor register his name at any hotel, lest if his presence should be discovered, he might meet with trouble,—for no other reason except tbet he is connected with the TIMES. Your correspondent followed the advice, end escaped from the den; but it seems he was recognized nevertheless, and that a "Committee" started out on one of the roads leading towards the North, for the purpose of intercepting him; but, fortunately, he had gone by another road than the one generally pursued, and they missed him.

I might otte a score of instances in which Northern people have been maltreated In Baltimore during the last week, for no other reason than the fact that they *were* Northernere,—but the above will suffice. Even in the rural districts, lar away from the excitements and rowdy haunts of Baltimore, insult and imposition have been the hospitality extenned to strangers. S.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

DEAR SIR: The President has referred to me yonr letter of this day, and, in reply, I have the honor to say that the troops to be raised in Maryland will be needed for the defence of the Capital, and of the public property in that State and neighborhood. Thara is no intention of removing them beyond those points.

Very respectfully, SIMON CAMERON, Sec. of War.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1861.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: From the conversation I had yesterday, in Washiogton, with ths Secretary of War, and with Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, I understood thet the four regiments nl militia to be called for from Maryland were to be posted and retained within the limits of this State, for the defence of the United States Government, the maintenance of the Federal authority, and the protection of the Federal Capital. I also understand it was the intention of the United States Government not to require their services outside of Maryland, except in defence of the District of Columbia.

Will yuu do ma the favor to stata, in reply, whether I am right in the understanding, so that, in responding to the lawful demands of the United States Government, I may be able to give effective and reliable aid for the support and defence of this Union.

I have the honor to be yonr obedient servant.

THOS. H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: The President bas referred to me your communication of this date, in relation to our conversation of the previous day, and I have the honor to say, in reply, that your statement of it is correct.

The troops called for from Maryland are destined for the protection of the Federal Capital and the public property of the United States within the limits of the State of Maryland; and it is not intended to remove them beyond those limits except for the defence of this District.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

To His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: The President is informed that threats are made and measures taken, by unlawful combinations of misguided citizens of Maryland, to prevent by force the transit of United States troops, across Maryland, on their way pursuant to orders, for the defence of this Capital. The information is from such sources and in such shapes, that the President thinks it his duty to make it known to you, so that all loyal and patriotic citizens of our State may be warned in time, and that you may be prepared to take immediate and effective measures against it.

Such an attempt could have only the most deplorable consequences; and it would be agreeable to the President, as it would be to yourself, that it should be prevented, or overcome by the loyal authorities and citizens of Maryland, rather than averted by any other means. I am very respectfully, yours, &c.,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1861.

Hon. S. Cameron

SIR: Since I saw you in Washington last, I have been in Baltimore City, laboring in conjunction with the Mayor of that city to preserve peace and order, but I regret to say with little success. Up to yesterday these appeared promise, but the outbreak came, turbulent passions of the riotous element prevailed; fear for safety became reality; what they had endeavored to conceal, but what was known to us, was no longer concealed but made manifest, the rebellious element had the control of things. We are arranging and organizing forces for the protection of the city and to preserve order, but want of organization, and of arms, prevented success. They had arms, they had the principal part of the organized military forces with them, and for us to have made the effort, under the circumstances, would have had the effect to add the disorderly element. They took possession of the armories, have the arms and ammunition, and I therefore think it prudent to decline, (for the present,) responding affirmatively to the requisition made by President LINCOLN, for four regiments of Infantry.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant.

THOS. H. HICKS.

ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1861.

To Secretary of War:

I have understood that it is contemplated to send Northern troops to garrison Fort Madison.

I would earnestly advise that none be sent.

Respectfully, THOS. H. HICKS.

[Telegraphic Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

To Gov Hicks:

I desire to consult with you and tha Mayor of Baltimore relative to preserving the peace of Maryland. Please come immediately by special train, which you can take at Baltimore, or, if necessary, one can be sent from hence. Answer forthwith. LINCOLN.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1861.

To His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I feel it my duty, most respectfully, to advise you that no more troops be ordered or allowed to pass through Maryland, and that the troops now off Annapolis be sent elsewhere, and I most respectfully urge that a truce be offered by you, so that the effusion of blood may be prevented. I respectfully suggest, that Lord LYONS be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties of our country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. HICKS.

Here follows Mr. SEWARD'S reply, which has already been published.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

[Telegram from Mayor Brown.]

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1861.

To Gov. Hicks:

Letter from President and Gen. SCOTT. No troops to pass through Baltimore, if, as a military force, they can march around. I will answer that every effort will be made to prevent parties leaving the city to molest them; but cannot guarantee against acts of individuals not organized. Do you approve?

GEO. WM. BROWN.

[Telegram in Reply.]

ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1861.

To the Mayor of Baltimore:

Your dispatch is received. I hoped they would send no more troops through Maryland; but, as we have no right to demand this, I am glad no more are to be sent through Baltimore. I know you will do all in your power to preserve the peace.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

[Telegram to the Mayor of Baltimore.]

ANNAPOLIS, April 20.

I have received the following dispatch:

"I desire to consult with you and the Mayor of Baltimore relative to preserving tha peace of Maryland. Please come immediately by special train, which you can take at Baltimore; or, if necessary, one can be sent from here. LINCOLN."

Have you received a similar despatch? If so, do you intend going, and at what hour? My going depends upon you. Answer at once.

THOS. H. HICKS.

[Telegram in reply, without signature.]

To the Governor of Maryland:

The Mayor is in Washington. We have no knowledge of any such movement.

[Telegram to Mayor Brown.]

ANNAPOLIS, April 21, 1861.

To the Mayor of Baltimore:

It is rumored here that men have been sent for from Baltimore to come here to prevent the landing of troops. Do not let them come. The troops will not land here. TH. H. HICKS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRIGADIER-GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1861.

To the Commander of the Volunteer Troops on board the Steamer:

SIR: I would most earnestly advise that you do not land your men at Annapolis. The excitement here is very great, and I think that you should take your men elsewhere I have telegraphed to the Secretary of War, advising against your landing your men here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. H. HICKS, Governor nf Maryland.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFF ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

In reply to the communication from you on the 21st, I had the honor to inform you of the necessities of my command, which drew me into the harbor nf Annapolis My circumstances have not changed. To that communication I have received no reply. I cannot remain, if I desire so to do, without being furnished with some necessary supplies, for all which the money will be paid. I desire of your Excellency an immediate reply whether I have the permission of the State authorities of Maryland to land the men under my command, end of passing quickly through the State on my wey to Washington, respecting private property and paying for what I receive, and outraging the rights ol none—a duty which I am bound to do in obedience to the requisitions of the President of the United States.

I have received some copies of an informal correspondence between the Mayor of Baltimore and the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a copy ol a note from your Excellency, inclosing the same to Capt. BLAKE, Commandant nf the Naval School. These purport to show thet instructions have been issued by the War Department as to the disposition ol the United States militia, differing from what I had supposed to be my duty. If these instructions have been in fact issued, it would give me great pleasure to obey them. Have I your Excellency's permission, in consideration of these exigencies of the case, to land my men—to supply their wants, and to relieve them from the extreme and unhealthy confinement of a transport vessel not fitted to receive them? To convince your Excellency of the good faith towards the authorities of the State of Maryland, with which I am acting, and I am armed only against the disturbers of her peace and of the United States, I inclose a copy ol an order issued to my command before I had the honor of receiving the copy of your communication through Capt. BLAKE. I trust your Excellency will appreciate the necessities of my position and give me an immediate reply, which I await with anxiety.

I would do myself the honor to have a personal interview with your Excellency, if you so desire. I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to what I hope I may be pardoned for deeming an ill-advised designation of the men under my command. *They are not Northern troops; they are a part of the whole militia of the United States, obeying the call of the President.*

I have the honor of being your Excellency's obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Brig.-Gen. in the Militia of the United States.

P. S.—It occurs to me that our landing on the grounds at the Naval Academy would be entirely proper, and in accordance with your Excellency's wishes. B. F. B.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Brigade Order, No 37.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND DIV. MASS. VOL. MILITIA, ON BOARD STEAMER MARYLAND, OFF ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1861.

Col. MUNROE is charged with the execution of the following order: At 5 o'clock A. M. the troops will be peraded by company, and be drilled in the manuel of arms. Especially in loading at will, firing by file, and in the use of the bayonet, and these specialities will be observed in all subsequent drills in the manual. Such drill to continne until 7 o'clock, when all the arms will be stacked npon the upper deck—great care being taken to instruct the men as to the mode of stacking their arms, so that a firm stack, not easily overturned, shall be made. Being obliged to drill at times with the weapons loaded, great damage may be done by the overturning of the stack and the discharge of the pieces. This is important. Indeed, an accident has already occurred in the regiment from this cause, and although slight in its consequence, yet it warns us to increased diligence in this regard. The purpose which could only be hinted at in the orders of yesterday has been accomplished. The frigate *Constitution* has lain for a long time at this port substantially at the mercy of the armed mob, which sometimes paralyzes the otherwise loyal State of Maryland Deeds of daring, successful contests and glorious victories had rendered "Old Ironsides" so conspicuous in the naval history of the country, that she was fitly chosen as the school ship in which to train the future officers of the Navy to like heroic acts.

It was given to Massachusetts, and Essex County first to man her; it was reserved for Massachusetts to have the honor to retain her for the service of the Union and the laws.

This is a sufficient triumph of right, and a sufficient triumph for us. By this the blood of our friends shed by the Baltimore mob is in so far avenged. The Eighth Regiment may hereafter cheer lustily on all proper occasions, but never without orders. The old *Constitution*, by their efforts, aided unitringly by the United States officers having her in charge, is now safely "possessed, occupied and enjoyed" by the Government of the United States, and is safe from all her foes.

We have been joined by the Seventh Regiment of New-York, and together we propose peaceably, quickly and civilly, unless opposed by some mob, or other disorderly persons, to march to Washington, in obedience to the requisition of the President of the United States. If opposed we shall march steadily forward.

My next order I hardly know how to express. I cannot assume that any of the citizen soldiery of Massachusetts or New-York could under any circumstances whatever commit any outrages upon private property in a loyal and friendly State. But fearing that some improper person may have by stealth introduced himself among us, I deem it proper to state that any unauthorized interference with private property will be most signally punished, and full reparation therefore made to the injured party to the full extent of my power and ability. In so doing I but carry out the orders of the War Department. I should have done so without those orders.

Col. MUNROE will cause these orders to be read at the head of each company before we march.

Col. LAWRENCE'S command not having been originally included in this order, he will be furnished with a copy for his instruction. By order of

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER Brig.-General.

WM. H. CLEMENS, drig.-Major.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler

SIR: I am in receipt of your two communications of this date, informing me of your intention to land the men under your command at Annapolis, for the purpose of marching thence to the city of Washington. I content myself with protesting against this movement, which, in view of the excited condition of the people of this State, I cannot but consider an unwise step on the part of the Government. But I most earnestly urge upon you that there shall be no halt made by the troops in this city. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. TH. H. HICKS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 23, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR: Having, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by the Constitution of Maryland, summoned the Legislature of the State to assemble on Friday, the 26th inst.; and Annapolis being the place in which, according to law, it must assemble; and having been credibly informed that you have taken military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, I deem it my duty to protest against this step; because, without at present assigning any other reason, I am informed that such occupancy of said road will prevent some members of the Legislature from reaching this city. Very respectfully yours.

THOS. H. HICKS.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, UNITED STATES MILITIA, ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 23, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

You are credibly informed that I have taken possession of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad. It might have escaped your notice, but at the official meeting between your Excellency and the Mayor of Annapolis, and the authorities of the Government and myself, it was expressly stated as the reason why I should not land, that my troops could not pass the Railroad, because the Company had taken up the rails, and they were private property. It is difficult to see how it could be, that if my troops could not pass over the Railroad one way, the members of the Legislature could pass the other way. I have taken possession for the purpose of preventing tha carrying out of the threats of the mob, as officially represented to me by the Master of Transportation of this city, "that if my troops passed over the Railroad tha Railroad should be destroyed."

It the Government of the State had taken possession of the railroad in any emergency, I should have long waited before I entered upon it. But, as I had the honor to inform your Excellency, in regard to insurrection against the laws of Maryland, I am here armed to maintain those laws, if your Excellency desires, and the peace of the United States, against all disorderly persons whatever. I am endeavoring to save and not to destroy, to obtain means of transportation, so I can vacate the capital prior to the sitting of the Legislature, and not be under the painful necessity of occupying your beautiful city while the Legislature is in session. I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, MASS. V. M., ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 23, 1861.

To His Excellency, Thos. H. Hicks, Governor of the State of Maryland:

I did myself the honor, in my communication of yesterday, wherein I asked permission to land the portion of the militia of the United States under my command, to state that they were armed only against the disturbers of the peace of the State of Maryland and of the United States.

I have understood within the last hour, that some apprehensions were entertained of an insurrection of the negro population of this neighborhood. I am anxious to convince all classes of persons that the forces under my command are not here in any way to interfere with or countenance any interference with the laws of the State. I am, therefore, ready to coöperate with your Excellency in suppressing most promptly and effectively any insurrection against the laws of Maryland.

I beg, therefore, that you announce publicly that any portion of the forces under my command is at your Excellency's disposal, to act immediately for the preservation and quietness of the peace of this community.

And I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant, B. F. BUTLER,

General of Third Brigade.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 23, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning, tendering the force under your command to aid in suppressing a rumored insurrection of the slaves in this county.

I thank you most sincerely for the tender of your men; but I had, before the receipt of your letter, directed the Sheriff of the county to act in the matter, and am confident that the citizens of the county are fully able to suppress any insurrection of our slave population.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

TH. H. HICKS.

COPY OF DISPATCHES FROM BRIG.-GEN. BUTLER TO GOV. CURTIN.

To His Excellency Andrew Curtin, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of Pennsylvania:

SIR: Should this dispatch be forwarded to you, countersigned by His Excellency THOMAS H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland, you will please to understand that the insurgents have surrenoered Pikeville Arsenal, and that it therefore will not be necessary to advance your troops, as yon were yesterday requested by me.

B. F. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen.

ANNAPOLIS, April 24, 1861.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 24, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR:—A dispatch signed by you, addressed to Gov. A. CURTIN, has been received by me, with a verbal request that I countersign it, and have it forwarded to its address.

In reference to the arsenal at Pikeville, I have no official information. I do not know who is now in possession of it. I am cut off from all communication with other parts of the State, and have no means to forward your dispatch, if I were willing to countersign it.

I am compelled, therefore, to decline to accede to your request. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, TH. H. HICKS.

THE FLEET OFF FORT PICKENS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FROM THE SQUADRON OFF PENSACOLA, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

The squadron now here is composed of the *Sabine*, (sailing frigate,) commanded by Capt. HENRY A. ADAMS, the senior officer present, bnt he will probably be superceded in a few days by Capt. JAS. GLYNN, in the sailing-frigate *Macedonian*, which vessel is expected here from Vera Cruz: the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* is also here, commanded by Commander ALEXANDER GIBSON, the steamer *Brooklyn*, Commander CHARLES H. POOR, the steamer *Wyondotte*, Lieutenant Commanding J. C. WILLIAMSON, and the store ship *Supply*, Lieutenant Commanding J. R. M. MULLANY. The steamer *Powhatan* is also here, but what she came for, and whether she is to be attached to the squadron, nobody knows.

So much for the vessels composing the squadron. New for their operations. The boats of the squadron have been very busy for the last few days in landing the troops from the *Brooklyn*, and the horses, troops and artillery, stores, &c., which were brought here by the steamer *Atlantic*. The landing was effected on the outside of the Island of Santa Rosa, and about a mile and a half from Fort Pickens, from which point a hard and smooth beach leads to the fort. The boats of the squadron were taken in tow by the *Atlantic* and the *Brooklyn*, which vessels stood close in shore and anchored. The boats were then laden with troops, which were landed on the beach; then the horses were hoisted overboard and towed on shore, much to their disgust, (not at the going *on shore*, at which I have no doubt they were much rejoiced, but at the *towing* part of the business;) and lastly, the artillery and stores were placed on *terra firma*. This work, as you may imagine, was not accomplished without most severe and arduous labor on the part of both officers and men, for which they deserve great credit. The landing was effected in good style and without a particle of opposition on the part of the Rebellionists. Fort Pickens is now reinforced, and is in good substantial fighting condition, ready either to stand a siege or a bombardment, as the Southern Confederacy may elect.

This great work having been effected, I would most respectfully, and in most forcible terms, draw the attention of the Navy Department to the fact that *sailing vessels* are not the kind of craft needed for the work to be done here. This fact has been fully exemplified in the work which has already been done,—for while the steamers *Brooklyn* and *Wyandotte* have been busily plying back and furth along the shore of Santa Rosa, doing good service, the *sailing* frigate *Sabine* and the *sailing* sloop-of-war *St. Louis* have been lying idly at their anchors,—and that was all they could do; but if they had the motive power within themselves, and not been dependent solely on the fitful winds, they, too, might have been busy, and with their aid the work which has been done might have been accomplished in less than half the time.

In view of this fact, if I might make a suggestion, I should say withdraw these sailing ships by all means, and as to the poor old *St. Louis*, I might add, that it is quite time she was withdrawn and ordered home, for she has already been out nearly twenty-eight months. Her crew are now debilitated by constant and arduous service, both here and on the Musquito coast, and fears are now entertained that not many days will elapse before that dreadful scourge, the scurvy, will make its appearance on board of her, as the crew have not had a particle of fresh provisions for over eighty days.

Should there be anything further of interest to communicate and an opportunity ebould offer, you may hear from me. Please send a copy of your paper containing this communication to the Secretary of the Navy, that he may be enlightened somewhat as to the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels for such service as is to be performed here. A CONSTANT READER.

HOW THE ARMS WERE TAKEN FROM THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following exceedingly interesting account of the transfer of the arms from the St. Louis Arsenal:

Capt. JAS. H. STOKES, late of the Regular Army, volunteered to undertake the perilous mission, and Gov. YATES placed in his hands the requisition of the Secretary of War for *ten thousand* muskets. Capt. STOKES went to St. Louis, and made his way as rapidly as possible to the Arsenal. He found it surrounded by an immense mob, and the eastern gates all closed. His utmost efforts to penetrate the crowd were for a long time unavailing. The requisition was shown. Capt. LYON doubted the possibility of executing it. He said the Arsenal was surrounded by a thousand spies, and every movement was watched and reported to the head-quarters of the Secessionists, who could throw an overpowering force upon them at any moment. Capt. STOKES represented that every hour's delay was rendering the capture of the Arsenal more certain; and the arms must be removed to Illinois now or never. Major CALLENDER agreed with him, and told him to take them at his own time and in his own way. This was Wednesday night. Capt. STOKES had a spy in the camp, whom he met at intervals in a certain place in the city. On Thursday he received information that Gov. JACKSON had ordered two thousand armed men down from Jefferson City, whose movements could only contemplate a seizure of the Arsenal, by occupying the heights around it, and planting batteries thereon. The job would have been an easy one. They had already planted one battery on the St. Louis levee, and another at Powder Point, a short distance below the Arsenal. Capt. STOKES immediately telegraphed to Alton to have the steamer *City of Alton* drop down to the Arsenal landing about midnight. He then returned to the Arsenal and commenced moving the boxes of guns, weighing some three hundred pounds each, down to the lower floor. About seven hundred men were employed in the work. He then took five hundred Kentucky flint-lock muskets, which had been sent there to be altered, and sent them to be placed on a steamer as a blind to cover his real movements The Secessionists nabbed them at once, and raised a perfect hedlam over the capture. A large portion of the outside crowd left the Arsenal when this movement was executed, and Capt. LYON took the remainder, who were lying around as spies, and locked them up in his guard house. About 11 o'clock the steamer *City of Alton* came alongside, planks were shoved out from the windows to the main deck, and the boxes slid down. When the ten thousand were safely on board, Capt. STOKES went to Capt. LYON and Major CALLENDER, and urged them by the most pressing appeals to let him empty the Arsenal. They told him to go ahead and take whatever he wanted. Accordingly he took eleven thousand more muskets, five hundred new rifle carbines, five hundred revolvers, one hundred and ten thousand musket cartridges, to say nothing of the cannon and a large quantity of miscellaneous accoutrements, leaving only seven thousand muskets in the Arsenal to arm the St. Louis volunteers.

When the whole were on board, about 2 o'clock Friday morning, the order was given by the Captain of the steamer to cast off. Judge of the consternation of all hands, when it was found that she would not move. The arms had been piled in great quantities around the engines, to protect them against the battery on the levee, and the great weight had fastened the bows of the boat firmly on a rock, which was tearing a hole through the bottom at every turn of the wheels. A man of less nerve than Capt. STOKES would have gone crazy on the spot. He called the Arsenal men on board, and commenced moving the boxes to the stern. Fortunately, when about two hundred boxes had been shifted, the boat fell away from the shore, and floated in deep water. "Which way?" said Capt. MITCHELL, of the steamer. "Straight to Alton in the regular channel," replied Capt. STOKES. "What if we are attacked?" said Capt. MITCHELL. "Then we will fight!" said Capt. STOKES. "What if we are overpowered?" said Capt. M. "Run her to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Capt. S. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Capt. MITCHELL, and away they went past the secession battery, past the entire St. Louis levee, and on to Alton, in the regular channel, where they arrived at five o'clock in the morning.

When the boat touched the landing, Capt. STOKES, fearing pursuit by some two or three of the secession military companies, by which the City of St. Louis is disgraced, ran to the market-house and rang the fire-bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, in all sorts of habiliments. Capt. STOKES informed them of the situation of things, and pointed out the freight cars. Instantly, men, women and children boarded the steamer, seized the freight, and clambered up the levee to the cars. Rich and poor, tagged together with might and main for two hours, when the cargo was all deposited in the cars, and the train moved off, amid their enthusiastic cheers, for Springfield.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

On April 26, in the Canadian Parliament, Hon. T. S. MACDONALD called upon Attorney-General CARTER for information regarding the statement that the United States Government had applied to the Canadian authorities for muskets, either on loan nr purchase. After an animated colloqny the Attorney-General refused to give any information, unless due notice were given that the question would be asked. So the matter dropped.

The Toronto *Leader*, in discussing the relations of Canada with America, says:

"Canada will keep clear of this American difficulty. It will be her office to offer an asylum to fugitives of all classes, whether black or white, whether they hail from the North or the South. Here all may find protection and a home. Already a large number of persons have come from the States to Upper Canada. Among them are various classes and nationalities. Canadians who went there in peaceable times return—British subjects who have spent some years there, and even Americans. Politicians, hitherto active, who require a refuge from the mob violence which always accompanies civil war, may be expected to follow. Men of means, as well as those who have only their labor, will seek in Canada a tranquil asylum, where their capital will be safe and the fruit of their industry secure.

The Secessionists have made vain endeavors to obtain privateers, in Canada. The Federal Government has not fared better in its attempts to obtain nur vessels. Some arms have been purchased in Montreal by one of the belligerents; but these were obtained from private dealers, and in no way indicate the general feeling. In fact there was no feeling in the matter. It was an individual commercial transaction. The Province has preserved and will continue to preserve its neutrality, in good faith; and whatever may be the issue of the trigatful civil war that is raging in the Republic, it will have made no enemy, created no hostile feeling and will fear no retaliation ot hatred or revenge."

A COMMOTION IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of April 27 details the circumstances of the seizure of the powder magazines near that city, by order of the State authorities. These magazines, it says, three in number, are situated on the river bank, about three miles above the city, in an open field, half a mile east of the village of Lowell. They are compact, close structures, capable of containing about eighteen thousand kegs of powder. One of them belongs to Messrs. LAFLIN & SMITH, who obtain their powder at Saugerties, New-York. The others are the property of the Hazard Powder Company. The method of sale has been to convey the article to the city each morning, in spring wagons, and distribute to the retailers. Larger quantities are frequently received by boats. The amount of powder in the buildings Thursday night is stated at not less than twelve thousand kegs. This was yesterday in process of removal to a steamboat lying near. A vigilant guard of six soldiers was posted at the bridge, on the road from the village to the magazines, and no passage was allowed, except to those having passes from Capt. KELLEY. We understand that the combustible property is destined for Jefferson City.

The *Democrat* also gives the particulars of the enlistments which have been made thus far in St. Louis. The first regiment is under command of F. P. BLAIR, Jr.; the second is led by HENRY BOSARNSTEIN; the third by FRANZ SIGEL; the fourth by NICHOLAS SHETNER, and tha fifth regiment is rapidly forming. These troops are quartered in the United States Arsenal grounds, which are held by 2,600 men.

POSITION OF GEN. HOUSTON.

Gen. HOUSTON spoke in Galveston, Texas, on April 19. The *Civilian* sketches his remarks. He denied all intention of trying to regain the seat from which he had been ousted, counseled coolness, union, and courage among all classes of people. He gave a humorous account of the manner in which he had been superseded in the office of Governor, and said that his relief from the labors, cares and responsibilities of the office was rather a favor than a matter of regret to himself.

He briefly alluded to his labors and efforts to discharge the duties of the place, and thought he had committed no act with which he could be fairly reproached. He briefly reviewed his whole public career, and alluded to frequent instances in which he had, for the time, stood opposed to popular feeling, but been sustained by subsequent experience. He attributed the obstruption of the Union to the Kansas-Nebraska law, and said that, although he had been denounced and put down for his course on the question, no one now denied the correctness of his views and predictions when the question was raised. With reference to the recent reports of his complicity with LINCOLN in a plan for the reintroduction of troops from the United States into Texas, he pronounced them unmitigated falsehoods, and said that he had uniformly expressed the opinion that the Federal Government should evacuate the forts and withdraw the troops and all other sources of irritation from the seceded States.

POSITION OF ARKANSAS.

A large number of the conservative citizens of Arkansas, among them some of the Union Delegates to the State Convention, publish a card in the Little Rock *Gazette*, declaring it to be their purpose to resist to the last the coercion policy of Mr. LINCOLN, and to "embark their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" in the rebellion or revolution, as the result of the conflict, already begun, shall determine its character to be. The *Gazette* has been hitherto a firm Union paper. In its last issue it says "We fairly and deliberately, in the light of day, and in the exercise of our calm and cool judgment, take upon ourself the position of resistance to, and rebellion against, the present Government of the United States, and if there be any who wish to denounce us for this treason against LINCOLN'S Government, or war against LINCOLN, we are willing and ready to furnish them the testimony, by the commission of an over

patriots. We marched raw troops incumbered with ordinance, ammunition, &c., twenty miles through a hostile country by night and by day, without losing a man or firing a gun, always behaving with the utmost courtesy and kindness to the inhabitants, so that I consider that we have accomplished a great moral victory of which we have reason to be proud.

We received a most enthusiastic reception at Washington, and the joy of the people is heightened by the fact that alarming reports had been in circulation that we had been cut to pieces by the Secessionists.

We first passed through Pennsylvania-avenue and were reviewed by the President, and then marched to Willard's Hotel, where we had a fine breakfast. Everyone seems desirous of bestowing compliments and kindness on us; and in fact we are the lions of the day. Our march is considered a great feat, and all Washington seems to regard the presence of the Seventh as a benefit and pleasure. We hope earnestly, that our conduct, under all circumstances, will prove us worthy of this high esteem.

I am at present delighted with the expedition. There are some fine fellows who have joined from principle. I have already met with many of the hardships of a soldier's life, exposed yesterday to the extremes of heat and cold, with a few biscuit to eat and very little water to drink; working hard all the night without a moment's sleep, and marching this morning on what we supposed to be an overwhelming force of the enemy. My spirits never flagged once, my trust in Providence never faltered. I hope to be much improved by this work in every way; taking an uncommon amount of exercise, and eating plain food in moderate quantities; associating with many different men, and learning their character under all circumstances.

FROM UTAH.

Anniversary of the Organization of the Mormon Church—The U. S. Court at Provo—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, April 5, 1861.

To-morrow is the thirty-first anniversary of the organization of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Truly there is a little food for reflection in the fact that a generation ago that remarkable body consisted of just six members, and convened in a log house in Western New-York. Now that same body keeps the very important half-way house on the great national highway that connects the eastern and western slopes of this continent and the two oceans. During the interim, missionaries of the strange creed have compassed the civilized and much of the uncivilized portions of the globe, to make proselytes, and have probably so far succeeded as to increase the emigration from the Old World to the New by thirty thousand souls, and imbue another thirty thousand with the desire to follow, if the needful were more come-atable. What the end will be may be conjectured, but cannot be easily foretold.

To-morrow, too, commences the Mormon Semi-Annual Conference, when the "faithful" will appear in the "solemn assembly" from the uttermost parts of Mormondom. Already they are beginning to appear in this city; indeed, representatives ecclesiastical from the remote Iron county have been in the city for several days. The weather will change considerably, if it be propitious, for the equinoctial storms still continue at uncertain intervals. Snow, sleet, hail and rain, the last-named of the most perpendicular and business-like kind, we are not secure from, out of doors, scarcely from one hour to another, and our streets are in no enviable plight, for we have no paved or plank roads whatever.

I suppose the Conference services will consist in great part of fervent exhortations to "endure to the end," prophecies concerning the "manifest destiny" of all the world "and the rest of mankind," and preparations to send out missionaries and fetch home converts, "that Zion may arise and shine, and put on her strength."

Of this last matter, gathering together the converts, I may remark that the new system of operation seems to be fully decided upon and arranged for. As stated in a previous letter, the hand-cart system seems doomed to oblivion, that is, provided the ghostly relics of that system in '56, when so many hundred unfortunates were brought up standing by the snows end ice of a mountain Winter, at the last crossing of the upper Platte, obtrude not upon the scene. The favorite scheme now is to send cattle and wagons from this territory to the Missouri River in the Spring, to return with the converts in the Summer and Fall, instead of paying out cash to the "Gentiles" on the frontiers, as heretofore, for cattle, wagons and carts. This scheme was experimented upon in a small way last season, though sufficient, it is said, to demonstrate the practicability of the scheme on a more extended scale.

Judge CROSBY's Court at Provo, United States business, adjourned on the 28th ult., after a session of four days. A number of cases, not commenced according to the ruling of the present judges, were stricken off the docket. One indictment was found against a person for trading liquor to the red man. A number of patriotic Old World natives, who had made this continent their choice, came forth and boldly "declared their intention." And so the Court came to a close. The term of Court for Territorial business for that district is in the Summer, and will be held at Manti, San Pete Valley, 130 miles south of this city.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have obtained on lease, from the Council of this city, a plot of ground, on the block known as the "Old Fort," for an experimental garden, and have conferred the direction thereof on Mr. WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, a gardener from England.

FARNSWORTH & Co., an enterprising firm of traders and blacksmiths, have established a "station" in Wash Valley, Washington Territory, and about twenty-five miles west of the Soda Springs of Bear River, where the California emigrants on the Northern route are pressingly invited to call and trade, shoe, rest and recruit.

In the middle of March the Probate Court of Utah County held several days' session, and had quite a run of business in such matters as petty larceny and rowdyism.

PETESHEXT, the Utah Chief, and BEAR-HUNTER, the Shoshonee Chief, of the Cache Valley country, have been in town the past week, each with about twenty of his band. They, of course, visited Superintendent DAVIES, who presented them with blankets, bacon, flour, shirts, hats, cooking utensils and other things, which made the Indians "feel good," and return to their hunting grounds well pleased with white men in general.

The new boundaries of Utah, reducing her almost to a square, appear to give good satisfaction here. The only thing complained of is, the extension of Nebraska into the Northeast corner of this Territory, and reaching nearly to Fort Bridger. "Everybody" seems to be well pleased that Carson has been lawfully cut off from the Utah Territory, and organized as a Territory of itself.

It is stated here, that the new contract for the mail on the central route, is divided between the firms of BUTTERFIELD and ROSSATT, the former to take the western end, and the latter to run on the eastern end.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 3.

$1 000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	88¾	50 N. Y. Central R	72¾
16,600 U. S. 6s, 81 Coup.	86⅞	560 do	72⅝
7 000 do	87	100 do	839 72⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	75⅜	100 do	72
9 160 do	76⅛	100 Erie Railroad	20⅜
8,000 Tenn. St. 5s, '90, 47		450 do	21⅜
3 000 Virginia St. 6s	46	250 do	20⅜
1 000 N. C. State 6s	58	5 do	20⅜
19 000 Mo. State 6s	40¾	100 Reading Railroad	32
2 000 do	40⅛	2850 Ill. Cen. R Scrip	60
10,000 do	40¾	100 do	59⅛
10,000 do	40	275 do	59¾
32,000 do	40⅛	100 do	59¾
1 000 Cal. State 7s	71	200 do	59⅞
8 000 N. Y. St 6s, '65	100	20 do	60⅛
2,000 E. R. 1st M. B. s. in	99½	150 do	59⅝
6 000 do	100	300 do	60
6 000 E. R. 3d M. bds	83	100 do	60⅛
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M	101	50 do	60¾
1,000 H. 1st M. B. ex int.	95	50 Gal. & Chic. R	58
2,000 M. C. S. 1st M. S. F. Con Bds.	95	50 do	57⅛
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8%	94	200 do	57⅝
5 Bank of America	100	146 Clev. & Tol. R	23⅜
20 Bank of Commerce	83	100 do	23⅛
20 do	84	150 do	23⅛
20 do	84	1,000 do	23⅜
140 Cum. Coal Pref	34	50 Chic. & R. I. R	34
5 Mich Cen. R	46	250 do	34⅛
20 do	45⅞	160 do	34⅜
170 Mich. S. & N. I. R	13¾	25 do	34⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	76¾	210 N. Y. Cen. R	72½
1 000 Treas. 12 p c N'e	101¼	100 do	72
3 610 Cal. State 7s	71⅞	50 do	71¾
15 000 Tenn St 6s, '90, 46		100 do	72⅛
10,000 Va. State 6s	45⅜	100 Reading Railroad	32
1,000 do	44	10 do	31
2 000 Ky. State 6s	80	98 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	61
4,000 N. Y. State 6s, '62	100	50 do	60¾
2 000 N. Y. C. 6s, ex int.	92	100 do	60¾
46,000 Mo State 6s	40	100 do	61⅛
5 000 do	40	50 do	61⅜
150 Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	100 Gt. & Chi. Rd	58¾
50 do	70	150 do	58¾
100 do	69⅜	200 do	58¾
10 do	70¼	50 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R	38¾
100 Erie Railroad	20¾	100 do	38¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R	23¾	50 do	38¾

FRIDAY, May 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm and upward to-day, although there is no organized movement of a speculative nature, and a good many of the operators at the Exchange Board, and on the Street, are much surprised at the turn of prices. The Railway Share market was influenced in a good degree to day by a very heavy and somewhat unexpected demand for Illinois Central shares, part of which undoubtedly came from London, in the malle of the *Arabia* and *Adriatic*. The difference in price between the two markets, which is closely watched in panic seasons by a number of jobbers of London, and their branch houses and corrspondente here, is at present sufficient to justify a wide discretion in filling English orders, and the course of the cash Stock being in that direction for a week or two past, the *short* sellers on the Street are taken aback by this demand. The price left off firm at 59¼ yesterday, and opened this morning at 60 ₩ cent. The sales of the day were over 5,000 shares, the highest figure being paid between the sessions of the Board for immediate delivery, say 61¼ ₩ cent., from which the price returned to 61@61¼ at the Second Board. Some of the other Western roads strongly sympathized with Illinois Central, and were also strengthened by the April returns of traffic which, notwithstanding the Civil War excitement, are rather better than the same month last year. Now that navigation on the Upper Lakes and on the Erie Canal is fully resumed, the Grain warehouses at Chicago will soon be relieved of the immense stocks of Wheat and Corn stored in that city for a month or two past, and thus enable the farmers in the interior to send other supplies forward by rail. The belief is that the Galena, Rock Island, Illinois Central and other lines across the rich prairies of Illinois into Chicago, will soon show increased traffic from this source. And the two Michigan roads will participate at the same time in the advantage of the reopening of Lake Erie and the Erie Canal. There was a sudden advance after the arrival of the *Northern Light*, this afternoon, of 2¼@3 ₩ cent. in Pacific Mail Shares. It is understood that the steamers of the Company on the Pacific will have the protection of a Government war-vessel at Acapulco as well as at Panama. In Government Stocks and Treasury paper the demand continues firm, and business is large in Missouri State Stocks, at 40@40¼ ₩ cent, while Virginias and Tennessees this afternoon were not so good as at the early Board. Sales of the former at 45½ ₩ cent cash, and of the latter at 46 ₩ cent cash. The report that Tennessee has passed an ordinance of secession, current for several days past, was confirmed by private information to one of the afternoon papers. That this report, and also the withdrawal in some shape of North Carolina, are practically true, has been the received opinion for several days past. Late in the afternoon the general Market left off firm, at about the following figures

Central	72⅜	Galena	58⅜
Erie	20⅜	Toledo	23⅛
Rock Island	38¾	Michigan Guaranteed	29⅝
Illinois Central	61⅜	Michigan Central	45¾
Pacific	72	Reading	32
Panama	101⅜	Missouris	40

The Exchange market is reduced ¼@1 per cent. for Saturday's mail, and the quotation for Bank and Bankers' on London is 104¼@105 ₩ cent, and good Merchant bills 103@104 ₩ cent. The rates on Paris sympathize, and fair bills have been done at 5f. 45c.@5f. 40c. The demand from the Importers on all European points is extremely moderate, so that most of the transactions are among and between the Bankers themselves; some of whom are ordering Gold from England. In Money there is continued ease in Loans at call on approved Stock collateral at 5@6 ₩ cent., while lenders touch Mercantile paper with unusual caution, and there is nothing done under 7 per cent. The City Banks are distributing this week, as they did last, very considerable sums in gold, the demand being from Boston, Philadelphia, and the New York and New England country banks, and also for the outfit of our volunteer soldiery. The California steamer delivered $868,000 this afternoon, which will replace the outgo in part, and to this source of supplies will soon be added further importations from England.

Among other May 1 removals we notice that of Messrs. A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, of the Stock Exchange, to No. 43 Exchange-place.

The Galena and Chicago Road earned in April

1861	$103,475	1860	$93,253
Increase	$10,225.		

The Michigan and Southern Road earned in April:

1861	$159,444	1860	$170,841
Increase	$18 603.		

The following is the Specie List of the *Northern Light*, from California:

Howl'd & Aspinwall.	$17 572	J. Strauss, Bros & Co.	$31,500
Order	16 641	Wm Heller & Co	7 103
Ballin & Sanders	17,500	Am. Ex. Bank	35 000
Nunstedter Bros	20 600	P. Naylor	7,000
Fergner & Co	3,000	Baker & Morrill	15,300
J. Heller & Bros	10 000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	8,600
Schuil Bros	24,500	Kirby, Byrne & Co	6 500
Ballin & Rosenstock	7 000	Aug. Belmont & Co.	96,000
Frank Baker	10 000	Richard Patrick	42,000
Jas. Patrick & Co	15,000	L. Bircsein & Bro	15 000
Richard Patrick	40 000	Exc. Kelly & Co	40,000
J. G. Parker	5 000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	80,577
Wm T. Coleman & Co.	53 000	Am. Ex. Bank	30,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	40 000	Wells, Fargo & Co	154 000
Order	2,500	From Aspinwall	16,800
Total			$858 619

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860	1861.
Entered at the port	$1 484,115	$935 101	$195,478
Thrown on market	1 515 939	919,679	237,540
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	39 685 447	39,538 831	26,312 514
Thrown on market	40 829,713	40 264 393	26,55,119

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	308	$59,512	493	$142,679	261	$19,067
Mf. of Cott'n	117	21 008	485	100,153	54	9,651
Mf. of Silk	47	32 330	65	61,962	13	9,334
Mf. of Flax	29	7,454	116	25,071	28	4,117
Miscellan's	51	29 958	48	15 004	442	9,717
Total	552	$149 986	1,407	$345,172	529	$51 574
		348 172				149 966
Total entered		$498,158	Total marketed			$231 540

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	April 27.	April 20.	April 27.	April 20.
Citizens' Bank	$2,293 080	$2,420,396	$4,027,365	$4,021 5 9
Canal Bank	840,119	846 164	1,313,823	1,215,179
Louisiana	2,118 869	2,026 51	3,445 078	3,418,232
Louis'a State	3,54 612	3,480 582	2,588,869	3,621,302
Mec. & Trad	789 843	801,872	980,564	852 394
Bk. of N. O	1,696,797	1,097,632	1,334 140	1,507,406
Southern Bk	99 218	125,561	446,649	387 205
Union Bank	936,743	925 71	690,713	616 523
Merchants'	457,366	452,321	273,935	270,512
Crescent City	78 621	781,412	246,287	406 346
Bk. of Amer	807,469	672,309	764,642	809,283
Total	13,879,535	13,797,768	15,926,572	16 318 891
Increase	$81 787		Decrease	$818,340

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	April 27.	April 20.	April 27.	April 20.
Citizens' Bank	$2,652,710	$2,773 150	$4,012 970	$4,150,418
Canal Bank	674,708	935,858	1 1c8 896	1,130,649
Louisiana	961,886	918,976	4,389 677	4,301,567
Louis'na State	1,745,466	1,821 450	4,670,597	6,010 572
Mec. & Traders	341 380	331,275	1,604,395	1,098 218
Bank of N. O	525,865	5 5,478	1,227,656	1 5 9,778
Southern Bk	44,356	47,428	507,143	457,625
Union Bank	495,895	504,978	1,094,105	1 031,6 5
Merchants' Bk.	314,135	320 925	389,917	359 507
Crescent City	146,355	162,700	168,661	311 886
Bk. of America	151,775	165 170	1,234,520	1,195,128
Totals	8,170 161	8 5-9 286	19 698,131	20,854,925
Increase	$319 186		Decreasu	$962,794

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		NON DIST. BANKS.	
	April 27.	April 20.	April 27.	April 20
Citizens' Bank	$1,788,341	$1 978 292	$864,929	$330 926
Canal Bank	1,941 662	2,087 352	94 350	116 149
Louisiana	1 293,389	1,46 6,947	82,070	145,419
Louisiana St.	820,214	1,895 773	212 738	251 090
Mec. & Traders	341,686	312,98	32 194	28 564
Bank of N. O.	25,664	68,663	188 817	265,564
Southern Bank	718 474	727 018		
Union Bank	381,0 7	415,892	267,472	170 879
Merchants' Bk.	3 903	16 816	34 188	52,266
Crescent City	23,057	43 037	2,288	7,493
Bk. of America	1 000	1,000	1,510	3 844
Total	$7 328 354	$8 618,500	$1 208 676	$1,378,133
Decrease	$1,190,146		Decrease	$166,597

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 3

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 60; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par@1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York Friday, May 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 148 bbls. Asaes, 10,195 bbls Flour, 347 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,543 bushels Wheat, 3,112 bushels Corn, 1,809 pkgs. Provisions, and 240 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 obls., in lots, at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive to day; sales 100 bags Maracaibo, part at 14c., and 200 bags stained Laguayra on private terms ₩ lb.

COTTON—The inquiry has been less active; prices have been unsettled. Middling Upland is quoted at from 13½c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bales.

DYEWOODS—All kinds are inactive, and prices are nominal.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, but other descriptions are in limited request, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices, especially of low and medium brands, have favured buyers. The receipts have been moderate; but receivers have been eager to sell. The reported transactions add up 11,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 @$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50 @$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern is quiet to-day, and prices are tending downward. Sales have been confined to 1,570 bbls., at $5 75@$6 40 for very poor to good superfins Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, $3 10@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—All kinds are in slack demand, including Layer Raisins at $2 05@$2 10, and Bunch do. at $1 50@$1 52½ ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, especially by shippers, and the market has been somewhat depressed. Sales have been reported of 52,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 23; White Western at $1 40@$1 60; Red Western at $1 30@$1 32, chiefly at $1 31; Amber Wisconsin at $1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 26; Northwestern Club at $1 23@ $1 24; Chicago Spring, at $1 19@$1 21; Red State at $1 26@$1 31, the latter an extreme rate; and very choice White Kentucky at $1 70 ₩ bushel. Corn is in demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 38,500 bushels, at 66½c.@67½c. for new mixed Western; 67½c.@68½c, for old do. do.; 69c. for Jersey Yellow; 69c. for Yellow Southern; and 70c.@71c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 87c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy at 55c.@70c ₩ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including Canada, at 31c.@34½c.; Western, at 33½c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35½c. ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending April 30, 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	22,792	12,134
Wheat, bushels	151 550	167,834
Corn, bushels	321,607	170,488
Oats, bushels	31,875	450
Rye, bushels	3,913	542
Barley, bushels	5,540	810

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 30:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	355,406	159,850	107,255
Wheat, bush	1,871,768	938,927	639,736
Corn, bush	8,177 640	3,316,478	849,314
Oats, bush	165 300	383,922	157,358
Rye, bush	104 020	46,967	15,257
Barley, bush	273,353	166,077	89,045

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, April 29, 1861:

Flour, bbls	60,050
Wheat, bush	1,415,449
Corn, bush	2,024,256
Oats, bush	551,054

The Chicago *Tribune* of the last of May says, "During the past week the straits have been opened, and lake navigation is again resumed. A very large fleet of propellers and vessels arrived here within the past three days, and our overflowing grain warehouses are fast being depleted of their stocks. Business, however, though active, has been very materially embarrassed by the want of confidence in Illinois currency. But for this, our receipts of grain would be treble what they now are."

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, chiefly at 70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, including new, at 15c.@23c. ₩ lb.

METALS—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices continue nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, 25 hhds. Porto Rico, on private terms, and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 22c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quoted at $4 50 ₩ 280 lbs., but is quiet. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand within a range of from 75c.@85 ₩ gallon. Tar is in fair request at $3@$3 50 ₩ bbl. Resin has been more sought after, since our last, chiefly Common, at $1 85@$1 91, ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed, at 58c.@60c., ₩ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork, though not in active demand, is decidedly firmer in price; the principal holders do not appear to be eager to sell at present. The reported transactions amount to 650 bbls. at $17 25@ $17 50 for Mess, and $12 37½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request, at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard has not varied much. Sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is also unaltered. Sales 300 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 13c.@ 18c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The high prices claimed to-day have had the effect of checking operations. Sales, 200 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Other sales were effected, but we are not at liberty to publish details.

SEEDS—A very moderate demand prevails to day, for clover at 7¾c.@8½ c. ₩ lb. Rough Flax at $1 47½ @$1 55, and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 670 hhds., inclusive Cuba, at 4¾c.@4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5¼c., also, 153 hhds do., (by auction,) at 4 9-16c @5 11-16c; 120 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c., and 11,602 bags Manilla on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 12 500 lbs., part at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

TEA—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet, yet prices are well supported; sales, 200 hhds Kentucky at 6c.@12c., 40 bales Havana on private terms, and 132 cases Seedleaf at 4c.@7c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to 17½c.@17¾c. ₩ gallon. Sales 850 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Rates were quoted somewhat firmer, yet business was not active. For Liverpool—Flour 2s @2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5¾d @6d.; Corn, 5¼d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7 32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d. ₩ 310 lbs., Pork, 3s ₩ obl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s., Tallow, 22s 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s 6d.; Tallow, 25s. @27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Dublin, a bark, with Wheat, in vessel's bags, at 10d. per bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 14
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 11
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Ban monna	New-York	Southampton	May 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Europa	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampton	May 25
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the Post-office on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 4:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO DR. & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and druggists, and by JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 625 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. Rooms on first class

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER, (well acquainted with English,) teaching his own language, piano, drawing, writing, &c., is open to immediate employment, on moderate terms, as teacher in a school or tutor in a family. Address F. H., Box No. 2 240 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS been teaching for a number of years in one of the largest Female Institutes in this City, desires a reengagement to teach the English branches in a school in New-York or Brooklyn; best of City reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 2,963 New-York Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED.—A LADY WHO has had experience desires a situation as English governess or to take charge of a house; is willing to travel. Call or address J. K., No. 136 East 16th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The eighth anniversary Social Reunion will be held on THURSDAY EVENING May 9, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, will preside at this patriotic gathering of the sons of New-England. Speeches will be made appropriate to the times by distinguished clergymen from different parts of the country, representing several denominations. The exercises will be enlivened with music by Dodworth's Band, and religious and patriotic songs. Tickets, 25 cents; may be had at the Rooms of the Congregational Union, No 136 Grand-st., few doors east of Broadway; also, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A REGIMENTAL PRAYER-MEETING will be held at the Head-quarters of the Imperial Zouaves, No. 35 Bowery, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the cause are invited to attend. Col MERRITT and the other officers are men of religious and moral character, and are anxious to give a character to the Regiment which to serve God and their country.

L. C. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHing by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-st., on SABBATH MORNING; Communion at 3½ P. M. In the evening Monthly Concert of Prayer for Seamen. The Pastor will read letters from seamen giving an account of the precious and wonderful work of Grace on board the U. S. Frigate *Niagara*, and several vessels of war off Pensacola. All seats free. L. P. HUBBARD, Rec Sec

REV. DR. SAWYER WILL CLOSE HIS labors in this City for the present, TO-MORROW, by preaching at the corner of 2d-av. and 11th st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 3 o'clock P. M., interesting exercises will take place, several Ministers assisting in the dedication and baptism of a number of the children and young persons connected with the Society, and the admission of members, closing with a sermon in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

"PATRIOTISM AND RELIGIOUS CONSECRATION" will be the subject of discourse TO MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st Universalist Church, between 5th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G BROOKS, Pastor; to be followed by the ordination of Baptism, the admission of candidates to Church fellowship and the Communion. Services at 3½. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH. —In the *Times* of Saturday, April 27, under the head of Religious Notices, it was stated that Rev. W. FAHNESTOCK is pastor elect of the congregation of said church. That statement is untrue no election having taken place at the moderation of a call for a pastor.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1861.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, No. 118 Front-st.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Houston and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HANSEL, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Monthly meeting of the S. S. Missionary Society, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev R. S. MACLAY of the Church Mission, and others, will take part in the exercises. Seats free

THE JUDGMENT TERMINATING DISPENSATIONS; or, *Trial of People and Nations*. Preaching on the above subject by GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, at the Academy in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; also, preaching on the *Second Advent* every Wednesday evening.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY OF INQUIRY OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The anonal Sermon will be preached by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., of Mercersburgh, Penn., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 5 at the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st st., (Rev. Dr. Macaulay's.) Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOC

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Simpson & Co.—Last Act of Jessie Brown.

WINTER GARDEN—The Quack Doctor—Jenny Lind.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Tureese—The Stars and Stripes—Jack Sheppard.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Capitola—Curiosities at all Hours.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Maryland, after all the assurances recently given that she would remain loyal to the Union, appears likely to drift into the hands of the Secessionists, unless the Union men within her borders shall bestir themselves. The action of her Legislature in passing to a third reading what is called a bill to provide for the public safety, proposes to place the destinies of the State in the keeping of a rank Secession Committee, and to remove every restriction and safeguard which has heretofore existed against a rash employment of military force. It now appears that while the Union element in the State has been deluded with the idea that no further apprehension need be felt that the State would occupy a position hostile to the Federal Government, the Legislature has been engaged in perfecting arrangements which, at any appointed time, may precipitate the State into the arms of Jeff. Davis. We are glad to learn, however, that this action on the part of the Legislature is not likely to meet with the favor they desire. The Union feeling has gained such headway in the State, and especially in Baltimore, that a tremendous pressure has been brought to bear against the measure, which happily did not become a law, as at first announced. Our latest dispatch indicates a likelihood that the attempt to spring secession upon the State will be a failure.

The Government, deeming all now secure at Washington, and requiring no more troops at that point, has communicated with Gov. Morgan, desiring that no men shall be sent there from this State. The Governor, having already ordered several additional regiments to proceed there, and knowing the disappointment which a countermanding order would occasion, has addressed the Government on this subject, asking that they be received, but no reply has yet reached him. If they are not required at Washington, doubtless they will be made available for some other important point.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cotton States, and, more especially, Mississippi and parts of Louisiana, are even now actually short of the necessaries of life, and are rapidly merging into a condition of actual want. Indeed, in some localities want is already felt. A gentleman whose veracity is vouched for by the Cleveland *Leader*, who has recently traveled up the Mississippi from New-Orleans, stopping at all the principal points, reports the people as suffering from destitution of the common necessaries—corn meal, and that in small quantities, being about the only food to be had.

Little Delaware is going nobly in the cause of Liberty and the Union. The quota of troops called for in the State will soon be ready. Three companies were mustered and sworn in on Thursday, and the Governor has made a requisition for one thousand rifles, to put the State in a condition of defence. On Tuesday next a Union meeting is to be held at Georgetown, in what is considered the secession end of the State.

From Cairo, we still hear of the assembling of considerable bodies of men below in Kentucky, but it is stated that they lack arms. We receive the assurance, however, that the Union feeling is now gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where heretofore sympathy with secession has been most marked.

Connecticut is determined to be ready for all emergencies. The Legislature yesterday passed unanimously a bill appropriating two millions, to place the State in a condition of complete defence. Ten regiments of volunteers are provided for, who are to receive $10 per month additional to the pay of the Government.

A meeting of the Home Guard was held yesterday, at the Astor House in expectation of a visit from Vice President Hamlin. That gentleman, however, did not appear, being detained by important business connected with the Maine Regiments. Gov Stanton, of Kansas, was introduced, and made a strong Union speech. He was followed by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, who introduced Senator Foote, of Vermont. The Senator addressed the members of the Guard who were present, and when he had concluded, Mayor Wood, who had been escorted to the room by a Committee, in an earnest address, promised the movement all the support in his power. Hon. John Cochrane also addressed the meeting.

The Council of Congregational Pastors and Deacons met again yesterday to deliberate on the affairs in dispute among the members of Dr. Cheever's Church. The proceedings resulted in an almost unanimous condemnation of the course of conduct pursued by Dr. Cheever and his advisers, and in a determination to sustain the persecuted minority, who had appealed to the Council for countenance and support.

The steamship *Northern Light* reached this port yesterday morning, having left Aspinwall on the 25th ult. She brings $868,000 in treasure, and the mails and passengers from California. The news from California is anticipated as usual by the Pony Express. The advices from the South Pacific, however, are interesting. Mendoza, a town of the Argentine Confederation, situated on the eastern slope of the Andes, had been desolated by one of the most terrible earthquakes every experienced in South America. It occurred on the 20th of March, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Two distinct shocks were felt, the undulations being in contrary directions, and the consequence was that every dwelling and public edifice in the place was destroyed, although the commotion only lasted about five seconds. But the most terrible part of the calamity was the loss of life. Upwards of 8,000 of the inhabitants were killed, forming nearly the whole of the population, and the few who escaped were left homeless, naked and starving. It was reported that San Juan, a town of considerable importance, about thirty leagues from Mendoza, was also destroyed. Peru continued in an unsettled state. Ex-President Echenique, whose arrest has been previously announced, still continued a prisoner at San Lorenzo. Foreigners were treated with outrage, and affairs generally seemed going to ruin. The intelligence from Central America is unimportant.

By the *Adriatic*, which arrived at a late hour on Thursday night, we receive very imperfect files of English and French journals, a day later than those by the *Arabia*. They add nothing of moment to the telegraphic summary forwarded from St. Johns. A dispatch dated at Madrid, April 20, states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had had a protracted interview with the Haytian Ambassador, doubtless with reference to the annexation of Santo Domingo. The official *Correspondencia* denies the truth of a statement which was current that the Haytians are disposed, in imitation of the Dominicans, to annex themselves to Spain.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury made a communication to the Court implicating the Messrs. Hoff and Mr. Hackley in having employed money for procuring the award of the street-cleaning contract.

The Stock market continued firm yesterday, and another advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. was had on Erie and some of the Western shares, and a large business done in Illinois Central, at a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. The Southern State Stocks left off 1 ₱ cent. lower, except Missouris, which continue to find free buyers at about 40 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchange Market declined to 104½@105 for Bank and Bankers' on London, and 102½@104 for good Merchant bills.

The sales of Cotton were less extensive yesterday. Prices were irregular. Flour and Wheat were heavy, and drooping. A moderate demand prevailed for Corn, Hay, Linseed Oil, Tallow, Whisky, Grass seed, and most kinds of Provisions, including Pork, which was decidedly firmer. Rice was in good request, and was advancing. Common Rosin was actively sought after. Hemp, Fish, Hops, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Molasses, Metals, Spices, Teas, Coffee and Tobacco were quiet. Sugars were purchased to a fair extent. An improvement was discoverable in the freight market.

The Relations of Maryland to the Union.

We have never had entire faith in the conversion alleged to have been wrought—almost by miracle—among the Secessionists of Maryland. We attribute, justly, no doubt, very great efficacy to the presence of a superior force on her borders, and to the moral influence of the general uprising in the North, in restoring the reign of reason and moderation. All this strengthened the hands of the Unionists, and enabled them to make themselves heard and felt; but, though it might repress and stifle the outward demonstration of treason, it could not extinguish the rankling discontents and animosities which led to it. We have never believed that the men who shot down Federal soldiers yesterday, were prepared to look with complacency on the flaunting of the Federal flag in the breeze to-day.

Our worst apprehensions have been confirmed by the extraordinary proceedings in the Maryland Legislature, which we published yesterday. The bill which passed the Senate by a vote of 14 Yeas to 8 Nays, would have amazed us at any other time than a period of general madness and confusion. It substitutes for the lawful and constitutional Government of the State a revolutionary Board of six members, five of whom are desperate Secessionists, with absolute and despotic powers of peace and war throughout the Commonwealth. These powers are unlimited, and the men who wield them are irresponsible. They are subject to removal by a Convention that may be hereafter appointed—they are liable to account for their deeds or their misdeeds to the General Assembly of Maryland, whenever they may be called upon to do so by a majority of all the members of each branch; but meanwhile, until removed by a possible Convention, or called to account by an impossible concurrent majority in two branches of the Legislature, they are armed with "full power to provide for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State"—to organize and regulate her militia, and commission all her officers above the rank of Captain, in the name and under the great seal of the State. In other words, the Assembly of Maryland have followed the infamous example that has been set them by the Convention of Virginia. As the Commissioners of the Old Dominion have handed her over, bound hand and foot, to Jefferson Davis, and have authorized him to take military possession of her soil and the absolute command of her armies, without the previous consent of her once free and proud people—so the Legislature of Maryland have sought to withdraw from the people of Maryland the intelligent disposition of her future, and to place it within the power of a despotic Board, whose mission it is, no doubt, to hustle Maryland out of the Union—according to the latest manifesto of the conspirators—"without knowing how!"

This movement in the Maryland Legislature, is of a piece with all the movements of this diabolical treason from the commencement. The whole policy of the conspirators has been to exclude the people from any part or lot in the business—to manage it by committees and commissioners, and boards, and a military despot—to keep the entire disposition of affairs in the hands of the few ring leaders, who have staked their fortunes and honor on the result, and to prevent the possibility of a calm and intelligent popular vote upon the great issues of the controversy.

Simultaneously with the passage of the extraordinary bill to a second reading in the Senate, was the adoption, by both Houses, of an equally extraordinary report by the House and Senate. This report styles the passage of Federal troops over her soil for the defence of the Federal Capital, an "invasion of our rural and peaceful multitudes of Northern cities." It objects to the appropriation of any part of the soil of Maryland to Federal defence without asking the consent of Maryland, and recommends the appointment of a committee, whose office shall be to proceed to Washington, and demand of the President of the United States an explanation of his intentions with regard to Maryland, and ascertain if any "oncoming arrangements" can be made with him in the premises!

Such is the "blast from hell" that follows the "soft airs from heaven" with which the rebels and traitors of Maryland attempted to soothe and quiet our apprehensions of disloyalty but a few days since. We should hardly think it safe for this Board of Public Safety, or this Committee of Commissioners, to undertake a very brisk and heavy business in treason just at this time; and if they should do so, it is not impossible that the necessity of some striking and prompt examples will terminate the duties of the Board and of the Commissioners as soon as they fairly enter upon them. No more parleying with traitors!

Policy of the Administration.

The following memorandum, by C. M. Clay, is published by Mr. W. R. Hurley, Editor of the Nashville *Democrat*, who states that it was written after an interview with President Lincoln, held at his (Mr. Hurley's) request,—and for his special use. It is an important public document:

(MEMORANDUM.)

Washington, April 20, 1861.

The undersigned, on all the responsibilities of a Kentuckian, a patriot, and a man, desiring the perpetuation of the Union and the liberties of the people—opposed always to aggressive war, believing that civilization cannot be advanced by arms, but that only pre existing ideas can be so fixed—in favor of *peaceful* emancipation by the will of the sovereignties and against servile war and insurrections—asserts upon his own responsibility the policy of the Administration to be *peace*, if consistent with honor.

1. He reasserts the avowals of President Lincoln in his inaugural address and late proclamation, to make war upon no State, much less upon Virginia or the Border States, *whose Union men he would conciliate and save as friends.* For this reason he retires from Harper's Ferry as he did from Sumter, acting clearly on the defensive, that he might stand before mankind guiltless of this great fraternal suicide. For the same reason he refuses to avenge the blood of American citizens shed in Baltimore in the peaceful passage to the seat of the common Government.

2. But the President will not, when passed to the wall, fail to assert to his full ability the power and safety of the National Government, *unless the people, whose servant he is, shall otherwise decree.*

3. Any attack on the National forces or property in the District of Columbia will be regarded as a declaration of war and a fatal blow at all hope of peace.

4. He will not deceive Maryland or Virginia, or any State, by false professions; he will continue to strengthen his position in this place of National exclusive jurisdiction, at all hazards, and by all the defensive means in his power, and this he feels abundantly able to do.

5. Virginia and Maryland may keep the peace and give time for the passions of men to cool by avoiding invasion of the District or obstructing our movements. *Virginia must confine herself to her own soil.*

(Signed) C. M. CLAY.

This memorandum is dated the 20th of April. It represents Mr. Lincoln as determined to use force *only* for the defence of the Capital—leaving time and reflection to do their work upon the other States. It is scarcely necessary to say that this programme is by no means the one which *the people* have adopted as adequate to the occasion. We think, moreover, that the President has very decidedly changed his views since it was written.

Kentucky---Her Past and Present.

To understand thoroughly the position of Kentucky, and to form a probable conjecture of her ultimate action and destiny in this turmoil of States, one needs not only to understand how the present revolution affects her interests and feelings, but he should know, also, the political traditions of the State. Kentucky has had a peculiar experience in domestic discord, resulting, at one time, almost in civil war; and her people have, therefore, clearly marked precedents of action by which to direct their course in this revolutionary phrensy. They steer by well-known landmarks, which no other State now tempted to rebellion, possesses; and hence it is that her Union men yet hold the helm firmly, and make steadily for the haven which safety and honor present, while the best and wisest of their kind in other States—such as John Bell and the Ewings, of Tennessee, have dropped their arms in reckless despair, and are drifting onward to destruction. We shall prepare the readers of the Times for a thrilling drama, to be enacted ere long on the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, if they will attend a brief historical reminiscence of that State.

About the year 1824, the people of Kentucky, having been prostrated by the effects of the then recent war with England, were reduced to a state of very general bankruptcy. Property had scarcely any value—there was no money in the land—and suits, judgments and executions, were sweeping the possessions of the many into the hands of a few. A universal outcry for "relief" arose throughout the State; and a Legislature, elected under the excitement that prevailed, attempted to give relief by the enactment of laws that restricted the collection of debts by embarrassing means of delay, and by requiring a valuation of property levied on under execution, below which it should not be sold.

In due time the law was taken before the Court of Appeals, the Court of highest jurisdiction in the State, and was decided to be unconstitutional, in that it impaired the obligation of contracts. A cry of dismay arose, followed by an intense feeling of resentment and rebellion. Officers everywhere were openly resisted, or intimidated. In many cases they resigned rather than obey the law and encounter the popular odium. A party was at once formed in the State composed of these rebellious elements. They swept everything before them—elected the next Legislature, (the sessions then being annual,) with a large majority in favor of abolishing the old Court of Appeals, and establishing a new Court that would sustain their "relief laws." The Legislature quickly proceeded to carry out the popular will—the old Court were legislated out of office, and a new Court established by law and new Judges chosen. This was the foundation of the "Old Court" and the "New Court" Parties of Kentucky, the lines of which were distinctly visible in the politics of the State for twenty-five years subsequently. Indeed, they may be discovered still, as we shall presently see.

But the Old Court refused to succumb! It was composed of three of the firmest men and ablest jurists of Kentucky—Judges J. Boyle, Wm. Owsley and Ben. Mills. These Judges decided that the Court of Appeals was a Constitutional Court, and that it could not be reacted nor reorganized by mere legislative enactment. The New Court was therefore pronounced unconstitutional, as well as the "Relief laws," and all good citizens warned against obeying its decrees. The Executive Department of the Government had meanwhile fallen into the hands of the Revolutionists, or New Court party. They had, therefore, the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the State, and what was supposed to be an overwhelming majority of the people, on their side, turbulent and frenzied to the point of civil war. But the brave Old Court maintained its ground—held its sessions in Frankfort, heard and decided causes, and defied the mob that raged around it, threatening the lives of its members. At the same time the new Court, being fully organized, held its sessions also in Frankfort, backed by all the influence of the Governor and Legislature. Daily were the partisans of the two Courts in danger of coming in conflict. The arms of the State were seized and companies of soldiers, with muskets loaded and bayonets set, guarded the new Court, threatened the old Court, and were ready on the instant to plunge the State into one grand scene of carnage. The contention spread like a raging fire into every county. As the majority in each aided with one Court or the other, its litigated cases were appealed to Old or New Court; and thus to an extent unparalleled before in the history of any State, was society involved in strife and confusion.

The grand national controversy was about this time beginning between Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, and the Old and New Court conflict, by the law of necessity, was merged with that. Henry Clay, being of the old Court or Conservative Constitutional side, the New Court party joined the Jackson ranks. And thus with renewed energy, and increased intensity of bitterness and hate, the civil commotion raged. The Press as well as the Forum was filled with able and fiery champions. Newspapers, circulars and pamphlets were issued and scattered through the State in tens of thousands. F. P. Blair, Sr., then a young man in Frankfort, unpossessed of fortune and unknown to fame, became the editor of the *Argus*, a weekly paper established at Frankfort, to sustain the New Court cause. He was appointed Clerk of the New Court of Appeals, an office of great value under the Old Court system, for it was very profitable and its tenure for life. Amos Kendall also, who, if we remember rightly, had gone to Kentucky a young man, as tutor in Henry Clay's family, lapsed from his patron's politics, and became a Jackson man and New Court writer.

Wm. T. Barry, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster-General, was one of the New Court Judges; and it was through the agency of this tremendous civil convulsion, whereby Blair, Kendall and Barry were thrown in antagonism to Mr. Clay, and became supporters of Gen. Jackson, that the latter obtained his knowledge of the abilities of these men. On his election in 1828, he immediately transferred F. P. Blair to Washington to edit the *Globe*, and thus secured his fortune and National fame. Judge Barry he made Postmaster-General and afterwards a Foreign Minister, and he died abroad. Amos Kendall remained, in various capacities, at Washington City, always a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson; and when the old Hero died, he bequeathed to him all his papers and correspondence.

But this is an episode. Let us return to Kentucky. It is unnecessary to dwell on the protracted strife that we have so hastily outlined, and which rocked that State to its foundations. Suffice it to add, that after months and years of the fiercest and closest controversy, verging often on general bloody war, the old Court party triumphed. A new Legislature was chosen, of a decided conservative majority, who abrogated the New Court act and the "relief laws," and restored the Old Court filled by the same brave men, Judges Boyle, Owsley, and Mills, to its supremacy. The triumph was complete on the one side, and utterly disastrous on the other. The New Court party, so lately the victorious revolutionists were fatally demoralized by the defeat. Some of its ablest leaders were transferred by President Jackson to other fields of action, and the Old Court and Clay party, being one and the same, remained for twenty-five years following in undisturbed possession of the State Government.

Such is the first chapter of Kentucky politics that we wish our readers to understand. The second is much shorter, and as follows: About the year 1848 the Democratic (or old Jackson) Party, that had been extinguished in the Old and New Court struggle so many years before, first began to have hopes of disputing successfully the power of the Whig (or Clay and Old Court) Party in Kentucky. The schism in the Whig ranks that grew out of the competition of Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor for the nomination for the Presidency, increased that hope. But the dominancy of the Whig Party had become inveterate, from the fact that under the Constitution of Kentucky many of the county offices of influence and patronage were offices of life tenure, or tenure during good behavior, and they were mostly filled by Old Court men or Whigs. The Democratic leaders went to work, therefore, with much tact and wisdom, to secure the call of a State Convention to amend the Constitution. They made good use of some notorious instances of imbecility and venality in the administration of the life offices, and demanded that all county offices should be elective—always a popular cry in a republic. But their main strength was gained by a fierce agitation of the Slavery question. They alleged that Abolition sentiments were rapidly spreading in Kentucky, and that unless "new guarantees" were introduced in the Constitution, a call would soon come for a State Convention which would proceed to adopt some plan of gradual emancipation.

The movement for a State Convention was, under these influences, successful—the Whig leaders mostly opposing it, and in so doing they fatally injured their party, and lost their long held ascendency. The Convention was ordered and held in 1850, and it was a Democratic body. The Convention made all offices of State, as well as County, elective; and placed impediments in the way of again altering or amending the Constitution, by rendering the calling of another State Convention practically almost impossible! A call for a Convention must now be voted for by a majority, very difficult to obtain, (we are not sure it is not of two-thirds,) of two successive Legislatures, elected two years apart. And after the call has thus been decreed by the Legislature, it must be ratified by a vote of the people. It will take fully five years, the people of the State all the while agitating, before the Constitution of Kentucky can be in a regular and legitimate mode, changed or amended! Any change of the State's relation to the Union made sooner, must be *revolution ab initio*. And thus, as so often in life it occurs, the invention of demagogues return to plague the inventors.

Here, then, we have the Old and New Court controversy of 1824, which tried Kentucky as by fire, revived, with many of the same circumstances, and many of the same actors, and arranged precisely on similar sides. The descendants of the New Court leaders of 24, and the leaders themselves that survive, are now Secessionists and Revolutionists. On the other hand, Hons. James Guthrie, John J. Crittenden, Charles A. Wickliffe, Leslie Combs, the venerable Wm. Owsley, (an Old Court Judge, and since Governor of Kentucky, elected out of compliment to his heroism in the Old Court war,) J. T. Boyle, Esq., an able and bold advocate, son of Judge Boyle, another of the Old Court Judges, and hundreds of other leaders in all parts of Kentucky, now, as they or their fathers did in 1824, defend the Constitution, insist on its regular and lawful administration, and *oppose revolution.* And as in 1824, so now, they mean to *oppose it to the death!* Referring to the past, and to that illustrious struggle and its glorious result, in which they and their fathers were apparently overborne by a triumphant but unconstitutional majority—a majority that obtained control of the Executive and Legislative powers of the State, held its treasury and its arms, and threatened death to the minority as rebels—the gallant Constitutional (Union) men of to-day, of which Crittenden and Combs are leaders, and the Louisville *Journal* and Lexington *Observer*, Mr. Clay's old and valiant organs, are representatives, are preparing for another fight, as brave and uncompromising as that of thirty-seven years ago.

This is the gigantic opposition that secession meets in Kentucky! It will not triumph, we predict, except by bayonets, and through the best blood that Kentucky ever shed. Let Kentucky renew the noble past in her present and future.

The Maryland Quickstep.—The State of Maryland is said now to "keep step to the music of the Union." Her sudden return to the Union column is a marvelous conversion. We have seen so sudden a change but once before, and that occurred in a cognate case in our own City. But with a similar moving cause, how wondrously different the effect! For whereas a lively street crowd in New-York converted a hardened Secessionist into an emphatic Union man, in Baltimore the street rabble turned a Union people into rampant Secessionism.

But Maryland repents, and Baltimore excels even New-York in demonstrative love for the Union. Her people have run up the Stars and Stripes—nailed the flag to the mast—and, gathering around the standard, have sung in the street the "Star-Spangled Banner," with wild and patriotic joy! So say telegraph and letters.

All very well, but "fine words butter no parsnips." How about responding to the President's Proclamation, and helping to defend the Federal Capital?

We don't doubt the sincerity of Baltimore's conversion. She saw "*line* upon *line*" of good soldiers coming; and she had "here a little and there a"—great deal of persuasion; and she has drummed herself into the Union column.

Perhaps, after all, the world moves. But how long before Virginia and Jeff. Davis are taught the Maryland quickstep?

He Wants to be Let Alone.

Jefferson Davis, in his Message to the Rebel Congress, says: "All we ask is to be let alone." Nobody will doubt the truth of this assertion. The robber dislikes nothing so much as being disturbed in the possession of his plunder. He deprecates interference on the part of the police, and would gladly be relieved from the meddling propensities of the officers of the law. The thief wants to be quiet. What he desires most is to be "let alone" to enjoy the fruits of his larceny. He does not fancy the intrusion of the tipstaff nor the presence of the town constable. The misfortune, however, is that the world will meddle with the crimes of men, and justice will hunt the guilty to punishment. The further misfortune is, that that hunt will be energetic in proportion to the magnitude of the offence committed.

There is no such gigantic crime as that of a causeless attempt to overthrow Governmental institutions. Of all offences against society this is the worst—for it involves almost every other. It involves social upheavals, the carnage and slaughter of battle, and all the frightful sorrows of war. Murder, rapine, the plunder of houses, the burning and sacking of towns, are but the prominent landmarks which denote its progress—while desolation and tears are scattered all along its pathway, whether in triumph or defeat. There may be Governmental crimes which require the sharp remedy of revolution for their punishment, but the revolutionists, if they would escape the execration of men and the curse of God, must see to it that necessity warrants the application of the remedy. When the madness of the hour shall have passed away, and an impartial record shall have been made of this rebellion, at the head of which stands the name of Jeffreason Davis, the history of the whole world will not furnish a parallel to its atrocity. No treason so utterly without excuse, no war upon a Government so utterly unprovoked, has ever stained the annals of the past. Consider the astounding fact, that while professing to revolt in favor of freedom, the perpetrators of this stupendous villainy are attempting to obliterate from the world's creed every axiom looking to the protection of human rights, or the upholding of human liberty. To strike down institutions the truest, wisest and best in the whole world, for the propagandism of human Slavery, and the spread of a civilization based upon the maxim that man may rightfully make merchandise of man; in thus outraging the moral and political sense of the world, he must not expect, and need not hope, to be "let alone." The loyal millions of this country will not let him alone. The patriotic people of the States who are true in their allegiance to the Constitution, will not let him alone. This great Republic cost too much, is a legacy too holy, to be given over to destruction at his hands. The sequence of its perpetuity is too momentous to the generations of the future, to permit of its overthrow now, and the armed hosts rushing to its defence will not "let him alone." They will trouble him on the battle-field, and hunt him in his secret hiding-places. The navy of the country will not let him alone. It will telegraph the ports he has seduced from their allegiance, and cover with its guns the cities he has betrayed to rebellion. Whatever may be the final end of the struggle he has engaged in, to the close of his life he will not be "let alone." The execration of the world, the scorn of all good men, will follow him everywhere. The contempt of civilization and the anathema of Christianity will cling to him till he dies. When he shall be dead and sleeping in our cold marble, posterity will not "let him alone." Its curse will be upon him as the impersonation and embodiment of all that is disloyal to country, all that is false to humanity, all that is faithless to civilization. History will not "let him alone." It will hang his name down through long centuries of infamy as that of one who in the name of freedom warred against liberty, who in the name of justice warred against humanity, and who in the name of progress fought against civilization; whose political career was an epitome of villainy, and whose whole life was a lie.

Remarkable News from Virginia.

On the 1st of May, the Virginia State Convention rose, having taken a recess till June 12. The Richmond *Examiner*, of 24 inst., announces the departure of the members for home, and pours out a torrent of abuse upon them.

"So long," it says, "as that body was in session, no one knew what horrible transactions, what bargain and sale between Abolitionists at Washington and *Federalists at Richmond* might not suddenly come to the light of day. * * * * An incubus is gone, a heavy weight is taken off the public heart. Now the place is clear for Davis and the men of the South, *and they cannot come too soon.*"

Elsewhere, referring to the election of Members of the Legislature, soon to take place, it alludes again to the Convention, in these words: "It not only continues its own existence, but has gone out of its sphere to organize in every County in the State a party of its own creatures, with whom they hope to surprise the people, and create a Legislature, &c., &c. But this is not the last nor worst, for," continues the *Examiner*, "they will use it [their power] to *the reconstruction of the Northern Union*, to the submission and humiliation of the South."

Now, we confess we are astonished beyond expression. Will wonders *never* cease? The same copy of the *Examiner* containing the above, has a letter from Portsmouth, in which the following sentence appears:

"The ghost of Unionism still rears his horrid front in our midst. Men are still found to advance the idea of an armed neutrality—to complain of a transfer of the seat of war from Montgomery to Richmond"—but the objection is more after the feeble philosophy of the Norfolk *Examiner* than aught else. But, if the fourth Thursday in May discloses a large anti-secession poll here, you need feel no surprise."

How are to account for these extraordinary developments? We know but one way. The *Examiner* has heard fully from the North, and especially *New-York*, has heard the latest summerset of Maryland, has heard from Washington, and he is evidently sick at heart.

Such news as this, for instance, he publishes from Washington, derived from a gentleman who saw Gen. Scott and to whom Gen. Scott frankly communicated his purpose to take Charleston, (or Sumter) Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, &c. Isn't it all enough to make Old Virginia ponder?

"The same gentleman who saw Gen. Scott in Washington, reports that there are now 27,000 Federal troops there and thereabouts; that all are admirably armed and equipped, that their arms are of the very best character in modern use, and that the United States Government is augmenting its forces by two to three regiments each day. Our informant states that these troops are in good discipline, and in every respect a more formidable body of men than has been supposed at the South."

The Deserters of our Flag.

It is pleasant to observe the amiable and tender treatment extended by a portion of our newspaper Press to the military and naval deserters of the day. If an officer of the army, who has been educated, sustained and furnished with opportunities of honor and distinction by the Federal Government, desert his Flag in her hour of trial, and in the face of impending or rather flagrant hostilities, goes over to the enemy, he is sure to receive nothing but a "first-rate notice" from an habitually indulgent and eulogistic Press. We are assured that the delinquent and deserter attained very great distinction at West Point, and was a very meritorious and deserving and able officer; and that Gen. Scott shed tears on parting with him, and remarked that he had rather lose a battle or his right hand than lose such a marvelous good soldier at such a time. So with our naval deserters. Not a Captain, Commander or Lieutenant has disgraced himself forever by the surrender of his commission, but some tender-hearted scribe is at hand to record his innumerable merits, and to tell how great a favorite he was with Commodore Bainbridge or Commodore Morris.

It is quite time, we think, that a stop were put to this ill timed and indiscriminate puffery. The officers who have resigned from the service, have been about on an average with the officers they have left behind, for experience, ability and skill. We would not depreciate them in these regards. But they are deserters and traitors—dishonored and disgraced men. What can be more infamous than the conduct of Beauregard? What more detestable than the conduct of Gen. Lee—if it is true that he has not contented himself with neutrality after resigning his Federal commission, but has hurried to place himself in active hostility to the Government he has deserted? Before the people of Virginia have been permitted to say whether or not they will remain true to the Union and the Constitution of their fathers, we see it stated that Gen. Lee has assumed the chief command of her army, subject to the absolute control of a foreign military Dictator! He must understand the grievous wrong and insult which have been inflicted upon her people by the late unauthorized and degrading Convention of the Old Dominion with the Southern Confederacy—a Convention so base and humiliating, that it is difficult to find language to stigmatize it as it deserves to be stigmatized. He cannot but understand perfectly the object of this abominable bargain—to hurry the people of Virginia into rebellion without regard to their votes or voices. And yet he shows an indecent haste to stimulate the uprising of his native State against the Government he has betrayed—thus adding to the sin of passive desertion the sin of active rebellion—and duplicating the infamy of his great treason.

We hope to hear of no more maudlin sympathy with these deserters of the American flag. Resignation in the face of an army of rebels, is no less desertion and treason than resignation in the face of a foreign foe. It is idle to mince language in dealing with such cases, no matter what may have been the antecedents of the culprit officer. What fate awaits these men who have resigned, if they are taken prisoners in a hostile camp? The fate of deserters and traitors. How, then, should their resignations be received? Are they any more deserters and traitors when found in arms against their country, than when they steal from her service with the view of giving aid and comfort to her enemies?

A Border State Election.

To-day an election is held in the State of Kentucky for delegates to a Border Slave State Convention. This election is held in response to an invitation that Virginia gave, by her Legislature, about two months ago; but Virginia will not be present at the entertainment to which she invited others. Arkansas responded to the Virginia call, and her Convention appointed delegates. Missouri, by her State Convention, did the same. We are not aware whether Maryland and Delaware responded; but apprehend they may do so, if they have not.

The Convention is to be held at Frankfort, Ky., on the 20th of this month. It is probable now that only four States will have delegates present, viz.: Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware. But even these States, if directed in their actions by unanimous and wise counsels, may do much for their own safety, honor and welfare.

The Secessionists of Kentucky had a ticket in the field for delegates to be chosen to this Border State Convention; but on the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the issue of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and the secession of Virginia, their leaders withdrew their candidates, and have been trying to defeat the holding of the Convention, on the ground that it is "too late," and that Kentucky should now secede.

But the gallant Union men keep their ticket in the field, and to-day will elect it. We trust they will be rewarded for their firmness and fidelity by results favorable to the peace and preservation of the Union.

Comforting.—Gov. Letcher, a few days ago, announced to the world that there should be "no attack upon the Capital from the soil of Virginia." It is a great comfort to us of the North to be so assured, and we ought now to be able to sleep o'nights. Still we are anxious to know why so many troops are pouring into Richmond, and what the Southern legions are gathering there for.

There is another matter that is not entirely clear to us. When Virginia swung into secession, and joined the C. S. A., she surrendered her identity, and the Governor became the subject of Jefferson Davis. That gentleman has said, and may say again, that the Capital *shall* be attacked, and may order the Governor to forward his regiments to the onslaught "from the soil of Virginia." What will Gov. Letcher do then? If he refuses to obey, President Davis will furnish a rope to hang, or a drum head court-martial to shoot him. If he *does* obey, President Lincoln will be after him with a rope, or Gen. Scott with a court-martial. If he remains neutral, the C. S. A. and the U. S. A. will both be down on him, the one to hang and the other to shoot him; and what will Gov. Letcher do in that case we should like to know? On the whole, we see but one way out of the dilemma, and that is for Gov. Letcher to run for it.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT MENDOZA.

Discouraging Condition of Affairs in Peru.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on April 25, with 380 passengers and $868,6 9 in treasure, arrived at this port this morning.

The Pony Express has anticipated the advices which the *Northern Light* brings from California.

Dates from Valparaiso are to April 3, and from Callao to April 14

One of the most terrible earthquakes ever experienced in South America had desolated Mendoza, a town in the Argentine Confederation, situated on the eastern slope of the Andes, and the first one met with after crossing the Cordilleras from Calil. On the evening of the 20th of March, about 8:45, a shock was experienced running from north to south, and at the same time another from south to north, which lasted about five seconds, leaving in ruin every dwelling and public edifice in the place, not a single house being left standing, and destroying upwards of eight thousand of the population. The accounts of this dreadful affair are terrible; whole families have been swept into eternity in an instant, and the few who have escaped are left homeless, naked and starving. The catastrophe has thrown a gloom over the whole of Chili, as many of the leading families of Santiago who had gone to reside there on account of their politics, have perished. The commercial community of Valparaiso also are likely to suffer heavy losses, as a large trade was carried on between the two places.

It was reported that San Juan, a town of considerable importance, about 30 leagues from Mendoza, was also destroyed, and that the river, leaving its original bed, had completely inundated the place; but this, as well as the reported destruction of two other towns, requires confirmation.

The commerce of Valparaiso is recovering from the shock of the recent heavy failures; but confidence is still far from restored.

Peru is in an exceedingly unsettled state, and another revolution was apprehended at any moment. Echenique, whose arrest was announced by the last arrival, was still detained a prisoner at the Island of San Lorenzo. Much ill feeling had been created against the Government by its refusal to grant him an immediate trial. Castilla, the President of Peru has abandoned himself to a most dissolute life, and his neglect of his duties was most disastrously felt in every department of the Government.

Of late the most glaring outrages have been perpetrated on foreigners. The recent robbery attempted on the estate of an English gentleman named Capt. Carvell, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has created the greatest sensation in Lima.

A recent proposition brought forward in Congress to close the coasting trade to all foreign vessels, has been negatived by a vote of 32 against 28. The object was to throw the Pacific Steam Navigation Company out of the coast carrying trade in Peru, and substitute a Peruvian line of steamers.

At Lima a company is being formed again for the purpose of working the celebrated gold diggings of Carabaya.

Ship *John Watt*, of Bath, arrived at Callao April 11, from Melbourne.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

PRESENTMENT OF THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came in, yesterday morning, with a batch of indictments, and the following communication:

The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, at the conclusion of their labors, respectfully present that they have caused a large number of witnesses to be summoned before them and examined relative to corrupt practices believed to exist on the part of some of our local officers. Among others so examined, were Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope, from whose testimony it appears that in the month of February Thomas Hope drew from a bank forty thousand dollars, in bills of fifty and one hundred dollars each, and took the same immediately to the store of Anthony S Hope, where he met Andrew J. Hackley. Hackley had previously told each of the Hopes that he required that sum "to carry out the contract," and when he received the money Hackley said "that he thought there was no doubt he could get the contract." It was proved by the paying teller that the forty thousand dollars were drawn from the Bank on the 11th day of February. On the evening of that same day a resolution was passed by both Boards of the Common Council, awarding a contract for cleaning the streets to Andrew J. Hackley, for five years, at $279,000 a year, although there were twenty-two bidders at lesser rates, one being as low as $195,000. It further appeared that a contract was executed eleven days afterwards, in pursuance of that award, which contract the Messrs. Hope testified was owned in equal fourth parts by them, Andrew J. Hackley, and Benjamin Wood. Andrew J. Hackley was also sworn as a witness, but he blocked the progress of the investigation by refusing to state what he did with the money he received from Thomas Hope. It was clearly proved, however, that no part of the forty thousand dollars was used for or about the doing of work under the contract. The subsequent proceedings in respect to Mr. Hackley are already known, and while the inability to compel immediate answer by him has prevented a conclusion of the matter by this Grand Jury, it will be the duty of the District-Attorney to renew the investigation at the earliest practicable day.

The Grand Inquest were informed that one George Mountjoy was confined in the County Jail for a contempt of Court, in refusing to answer before the last previous Grand Jury this question: "From whom, if any one, during the last three years have you received money for the purpose of influencing action upon matters pending before the Common Council?" The present Grand Jury, believing that Mountjoy might, during his imprisonment, have realized his position, and be willing now to answer the question, caused him to be brought before them and thoroughly examined. He now testifies: "I have not received any money within the last three years for the purpose of influencing any matter pending in the Common Council, or in connection with any such matter, or any matter pending before any Committee of the Common Council. * * * I never, while holding the office of reader to the Board of Councilmen, received a sum of money of any amount whatever exceeding one hundred dollars from any person whatever, or for any purpose whatever, except my salary and three loans upon houses I was building."

R. A. REDDING, Foreman.

James S. Toin, Secretary.

The Recorder then expressed his thanks to the Grand Jury for the diligent and thorough manner in which they had discharged their duties, and dismissed them from further service.

HUNGER DROVE HIM TO THEFT.

Several prisoners were then arraigned, and their pleas taken. One of the prisoners, Parol Dambman, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and excused his crime by the plea of necessity. He had not been long in the country, and stole to keep himself from starvation. He was sent to State Prison for two years. The Court then adjourned to this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Marine Disasters in the British Provinces.

WRECKS OF STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES; SHIPS SPARTAN, MARION, POWERFUL, SALACIA, AND BRIG MINNIE DAWSON—LOSS OF LIFE.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 3.

There is nothing further concerning the wreck of the steamship *United States*. Two steamers have left to render assistance. The last accounts state that she was on Bird Rocks, surging over, her flag of distress at half mast; her high sails loose. No person to be seen on board, and the ship apparently going to pieces.

The brig *Minnie Dawson* is a total wreck, and one man was lost.

The ship *Spartan* is ashore on sandy beach. Crew saved.

The ship *Marion* is ashore; is hogged and thumping badly on the rocks. Her crew have left her.

The ship *Powerful* is among the rocks at Cork Point. She is at anchor, and her pumps have to be kept agoing.

The ship *Salacia* is hard on the rocks 12 miles below Father Point, and thumping badly.

The roads in all directions are blocked up with snow, which has drifted badly.

The bodies of three men have been recovered.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 3.

The passengers by the steamship *United States* have arrived at Quebec. Only one steerage passenger is missing.

Another ship is ashore at Sandy Bay, 36 miles below Father Point.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, May 3.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes in the United States, gives thirty-two failures and suspensions in New York, twelve in Boston, five in Cincinnati, three in Baltimore and seventeen in all other places—a total of sixty-nine for the week.

Death of a Navy Captain.

DETROIT, Friday, May 3.

Capt. Theodore Fink, United States Army, died of apoplexy this morning.

The Boston and Baltimore Steamers.

BOSTON, Friday, May 3.

By permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, the steamer *Ben Deford*, of the Boston and Baltimore line, will sail to-morrow with a full cargo for Baltimore. She is forbidden to call at Norfolk.

Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 2.

The Legislature met at Jeffersen City to-day, and the Senate organized by electing its old officers. The Governor's message will be read to-marrow.

[Advertisement]

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway

GENTLEMEN: You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the Interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its contents until discovery and exposure defeated, against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre baffled further the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong frame work apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House in Greenwich-st, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy. S. VAN DUZER,

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The public are invited to call and see the above Safe, which is now on exhibition at our store.

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Barnum's Museum will be overrun with visitors to-day. That new drama, "Capito'a," founded on Mrs. Southworth's great story, the "Hidden Hand," will be performed afternoon and evening, and all the living curiosities visible at all hours.

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RAGS,
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PAPER-MAKER'S STOCK,
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Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.
With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN USE.
Understands of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 439 Broadway.

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SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
For Gents and Youths in all their variety. Just opened RICH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO. 381 CANAL-ST.

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The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

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OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.
Dr. HALSTEAD'S success in the cure of woman's diseases and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the successful treatment of other complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see circular, sent gratis.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 508 Broadway New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 300 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HAWES—BEDFORD—In this City, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev D. Gunbar, HENRY S. HAWES to MARY E., eldest daughter of J. D. Bedford, Esq., all of this City.

MILLER—STEVENS—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, May 1 by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Mr. JAMES MILLER to Miss LIZZIE M. D. STEVENS, daughter of E. S. Stevens, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Springfield (Mass.) and Rockford (Ill.) papers please copy.

MCDONALD—HAINES.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, May 2 by Rev. S. Peters, WM. H. McDONALD, Jr., to REBECCA A. HAINES, both of Williamsburgh.

WATSON—STEWART—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 30, by Rev. Henry Darling, GARDNER WATSON, of this City, to LIZZIE STEWART of Philadelphia.

GRAY—BROWN.—In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. Dr. W. L. S. Thompson, GEORGE S. GRAY, of New-York to SARAH, only daughter of Robert Brown, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

SMITH—HAMLIN.—In Sheffield, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. Mr. Bull, Mr. GILBERT SMITH, Jr., to Miss LIZZIE G. HAMLIN, all of Sheffield, Mass.

DIED.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 1, Dr. JAMES O. PROUDFIT son of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, and grandson of the late Judge Ogden, of this City.

The remains will be taken from the residence of the deceased, No. 298 East Broadway, to the family vault in 2d-av., near 2d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday, May 5.

REINHICH.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 3, at No. 33 Bayard st, ANTHONY PHILIP HEINRICH, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday, May 5 at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LUFF.—In this City, on Friday, May 3, ABIGAIL T., widow of the late John N. Luff, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 East 13th-st., on Sunday May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 2 MARIA JANE youngest daughter of Martha and Thomas Lindsay, aged 1 year, 10 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 115 West 15th st.

EUSARTS.—In this City, on Friday, May 3, FRANCOIS EUSARTS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are; specially invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 251 Worcester pl., between Henry and Hicks, on Sunday, May 5, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

TRYON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 3, Capt. VINCENT TRYON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends and the New-York Board of Marine Underwriters are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 126 Livingston-st, Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WEEDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 3, after a severe and protracted illness, JAMES H. T. WEEDEN in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 20 Hanover-place, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WEART.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, May 3, of bilious pneumonia, STEPHEN WEART, formerly of the firm of Reynolds & Weart of this City in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law John C. Bates, No. 185 East 10th st., without further invitation.

MCGARIGLE.—In Jersey City on Thursday morning, May 2, JOHN G. MCGARIGLE, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Sunday, May 5, from the Hedding M. E. Church, situate on Montgomery st., between Grove and Sarrow sts. Jersey City.

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown,
A whole eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere.

PERRY.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, May 2, MRS. FRANCENIA P. PERRY, relict of the late Philip Perry, Jr., and daughter of the late Rev. Jas. V. C. Romeyn, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 6, at 12 M., at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack. Trains of the Hackensack Railroad Company leave Jersey City at 9:30 A. M., and returning leave Hackensack at 1:30 and 5:30 P. M.

MOORHEAD.—At Brownsville, Texas, on Thursday, March 28, WILLIAM JOHN MOORHEAD, late of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains have been deposited in the Cemetery at Brownsville, prior to their removal here for interment. We copy the following notice from the Rio Grande *Sentinel*:

"The deceased was well known to many of our citizens, and their absent relatives may be assured that although he died so far away from home, he did not want for kind offices in his last hours. The body was followed to the grave by a large concourse of our best inhabitants. The remaining will shortly be conveyed to New-York by his brother, Mr. Josiah Moorhead, who will carry with him the warmest sympathies of a large circle of sincere friends."

☞ The funeral of the Right Rev. BENJAMIN TREDWELL ISAACKS will be held at Trinity Church on Tuesday, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the clergy, parishioners and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF W. O. EDDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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30, 31, 38, 50, 11, 51, 46, 75, 63, 73, 48, 44, 70, 52.

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UNION ROSETTES. UNION ROSETTES.
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ALL SORTS, ALL STYLES, ALL PRICES, and in great variety.
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RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALIVATION, &c. Hyatt's Life Balsam is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of those diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, for ipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

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THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME
Has now been before the public for four years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Pure Oil of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor wholesale and retail. ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court st., Boston; by J. MILLER, Nos. 143 and 192 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia by I. W. Lyott & Son.

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Attention invited to the retail department.

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Don't fail to procure
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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
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No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

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To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to this period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand in the way of the relief that will be surely, absolutely sure—to follow the use of

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Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

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During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

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OF
THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

VOLUNTEERS HOME FUND SOCIETY.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in addition to those already received:

Dr. Jacob Harron	$500
Charles M. Valeot, Esq.	100
Gerard Esq.	50
S. Morley T. Gilbert, Esq.	4
One of the Cressy Mechanics	5
Total	$659

Contributions received by
BENJ. F. M

DRY GOODS.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND BOBS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,

now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW 351
SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,

of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) WIDE FRENCH FLOWERS, BUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH SELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete.
Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ingrain Cott Chain, 25c. and 3 ⅜.
Ingrain All Wool 4 c., 50c., 62½ c. and 75c.
Three Ply, 75c., 87½c., and $1.
Tapestry, 75c. and 90c.
Velvet, $1 00, $1 12½ and $1 25
Mattings, White, 16½c. to 20c. per yard.
Mattings, Check, 25c. to 32½c. per yard.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
BAREGE CRÊPE, Nankeens, Ponjees, Holks., Crapes.
PINEAPPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received, an invoice of New Risbons, Paris Flowers, Bouche, Dress Linings, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Linen Bosoms, Linen Hdkfs., all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw Bonnets and Lining Silks, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' ready-made under Linen, all kinds small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We do SELL choice goods very cheap.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also a great variety of buttons, bindings, velvets, belt ribbons, laces, ribbons, dress linings, and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, cotton trimmings, &c. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves and English hosiery, at ELGER'S No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.
E. B. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS
Are informed that the subscribers, who are stationers for the Military Department of the State of New-York, and who have supplied Col. Duryea's Regiment of Advance Guard, Col. Vosburgh's American Rifles, Col. Hudson's Regiment of Scott's Life Guard, Col. Allen's Regiment of National Guards, Col. Ailsworth's Regiment of Firemen's First Zouaves, and other organizations with stationery, that they are fully prepared to fill all orders for military stationery, and know exactly what is required. GEORGE F. NESBIT & CO.,
corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
The best place to buy the flag is at GERAU & CO.'S sail-loft, Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. ferry, where you will find a large assortment, including some very fine silk flags of large sizes, at low prices. Flags 8x13 feet 12.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS
COMPLETE
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITS.
V. W. SRINKERHOFF, No 88 William-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS—At the shortest notice.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos 290 and 292 Bowery.

FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, CAMP CHAIRS, Cloth Seats and Walking Cane Seats, suitable for army encampments, for sale, wholesale and retail, at C LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 25 Fulton-st. and 206 Water st.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.
$150. By the introduction of machinery $150.
in the manufacturing of Piano fortes, we are now able to offer to the public a 7-octave rosewood Piano, containing all the modern improvements, for $150 cash, of more perfect workmanship than has usually been sold for $200 to $400 by the old method of manufacturing. We respectfully invite all dealers and the public to call and examine these new instruments at
GROVESTEEN & HALE'S,
Corner of Canal and Hudson sts., New-York

A BANJO AND TWELVE LESSONS.
A banjo and twelve lessons
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
FOR $5. FOR $5. FOR $5.
Mr. G. C. DOBSON will give a banjo and twelve lessons at the pupil's residence, for $5. Each lesson guaranteed to be true tune perfection. Single lessons, 50 cts. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 220 Times Office.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway,

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDER ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SECOND-hand pianos, some but little used, very cheap for cash; $40, $50, $60, $100 to $200; or will be rented, and rent applied if purchased. Melodeons cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 448 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos in carved or plain cases for sale or rent, at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons of every style at bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 425 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest prices, at the manufactory, No. 128 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PARENTS EDUCATING CHILDREN CAN secure thorough instruction in music in exchange of a pleasant furnished room. Address J. A. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW pianos for $225. Call and see them at No. 48 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 412 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE, OR TO LET—DWELLINGS, MANufactories, armories, drill-rooms barracks, &c., the very extensive buildings Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st; a central location near Broadway and Canal st.; adapted for any of the above named uses. Also a modern dwelling-house, nearly new, No 125 West 21st-st., in good order; rent $750. Also a house fitted up as an English ale house and restaurant; an excellent location, near Broadway and Canal st.; rent $900. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, No. 26 or 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick cottage, No 191 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., containing 10 rooms; has Croton water, bath-room, range in kitchen, &c.; also large yard in front, with grass, flowers, grape-vine, &c. A good tenant is desired; can have the privilege from year to year, if agreeable. Enquire at No. 252 Broadway, of E. W. WHITNEY.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two-story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low. Apply at No. 252 Clinton-st; or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 51 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, the residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. EGGEN, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 305 4th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 645 7th-av., consisting of dining-room, front parlor, and front room on fourth floor, with bedroom adjoining. House has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of A. MURDOCH, No. 50 Warren-st. Rent $225.

TO LET.—AFIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with an acre lot, highly cultivated, on Gates-av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn. Will be let for the ensuing year at the low rent of $300. Apply to ALEX. KURSHEEDT, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x90, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 22x36 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jannoey-court.

TO LET FOR MANUFACTURING, STORAGE, &c., (in parts to suit tenants.)—The 5 story building, corner of Thames st. and Trinity-place. It is 32 feet wide, very strong and has fine light; terms low. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement. No. 52 John st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO RENT—A BULKHEAD ADJOINING HOBOken Ferry, North River, store No. 222 Hudson st. and No. 483 Washington-st. Also, house No. 62 Watts-st., and several apartments. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE WITH stable on 141st-st., near 11th-av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, at Carmansville, the three-story brick houses on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Rent low. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,251 Broadway.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE IN EAST TWENTY-fourth-st., near 4th-av. House in very convenient order, arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent only $650. For particulars inquire of JOHN FATTRETCH No. 315 4th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 410 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 9th-av., completely and elegantly furnished. Also house No. 205 West 22d-st., unfurnished. Apply to H. E. FARNSWORTH, No 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE fine front 3-story brick house No. 71 West 21st-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply on the premises, or at 78 Murray st.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE AND CHEAP SECond floor, with bath room and gas; rent $250 per annum; and a very large basement fitted for saloon or manufacturing purposes. Apply at No. 342 3d-av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO 462 Broadway. It is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 269 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, etc. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 247 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store No. 474 Broadway, six stories high, with sub-cellar, rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—TO DRESSMAKERS, DESIRABLE rooms, at No. 14½ Clinton-place; the present occupant giving up on account of ill health; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO 462 Broadway. Is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., No. 207 and 209 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 15x200
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS TO LET—With or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET LOW—PART OF A THREE STORY, high basement house, No. 279 West 44th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THAT FIRST PART OF BUILDING NO 266 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, suitable for a Hotel. Apply to GOLDMAN, No. 84 Varick-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE, NO. 232 4TH-AV., near 22d-st., hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply to J. HOPKINS.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARBER.—THE well established stand No. 84 Prince-st., is for rent. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river 5 minutes' walk from Riverdale Station and one hour from the City by cars. The house is 60x30, two stories with attic; there are, besides, all other suitable outbuildings two graperies yielding annually 1,500 pounds choice fruit; the grounds contain ten acres highly-cultivated land, on which is produced about $1,000 worth choice fruit, mostly grapes; if desired, horses carriages, boat, &c., will be let with the premises. Apply at ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS', No. 7 Coenties-slip, corner of Water-st.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depot, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO D. DIX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINing twelve rooms, with stabling for four horses, plenty of cherries, plums, grapes and currants &c.; one hours' ride from the City, two hourely steamboat Rent $500 a year. Call or address Mrs. MARFIN, No. 181 4th st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED COUNTRY SEATS FOR two or three families, on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City, either by steamboat or Railroad: fine bathing and boating. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE COTTAGE house, carriage-house and six hand-somely-shaded lots of ground, situated high, on the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises or to W. J. STEWART, No 157 South st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.—Twelve miles from the City, and near steamboat-landing. Apply to EDWARD WILLIS Grocers 78 & 80 Barclay-st, or to CHAS. R. SWOBDS, No. 31 St Mark's place

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT RYE, half mile from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 238 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH EIGHT acres of ground, stable and vegetable garden, in Clifton, south shore of Staten Island. Terms moderate. Apply to J. HESS, No. 19 Barclay st.

TO LET.—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 56 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 4-story English basement. Possession at once, and rent low. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Pine st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 26 East 12th st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861, A POCKETBOOK, containing three $10 bills on Metropolitan Bank, and eleven dollars in small bills—in all $41. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 46 West 11th-st.

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the ladies' meeting. It may be had on application at the house, No. 67 5th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres, and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large, two-story, rural Gothic 56x45 feet, built within the last five years, in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars, apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York, or to
JOHN HILL,
Proprietor of the Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
AT GREENWICH, CONN.,

Twenty-nine miles from New-York, 1 hour and 16 minutes from 27th-st. depôt. An elegant place, completely furnished, including stock, tools, &c., elevated poultoo, splendid land and water view, abundance of the choicest fruit, highly ornamental shrubbery, flos garden, convenient to churches, schools, market, &c. Seven acres of land. For particulars, description and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Block, No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUDSON PARK, half mile from the depôt at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from New York, an Italian villa, situated on the banks of the Hudson River. The grounds about three acres, are highly improved and laid out in the most tasteful manner. There is a coach-house and stable, gas-house, ice house, &c. The dwelling is large and roomy, every modern improvement, and is about 35x60 feet, two-story and attic and basement, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful places in the vicinity of New-York, and has cost over $35,000. It will be sold low, or rented to a good tenant on very reasonable terms. Apply to WM. LYELL, No. 34 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the east of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large built of brick, and finished in the best manner having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A PARTLY furnished country seat, the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine berry and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 15 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—To be let, a cottage containing eleven rooms, cellar, wood house, &c., pump, stone sink, cooking range, closets and fixtures. The house was papered and painted last year, and is ready for immediate occupation. There is a garden (cropped), plantation, walks, &c. The situation is in the village, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of the landing and railroad station. Rent, $270 for the year, or $150 to let November. For further information apply to the owner, W. H. SAUNDERS, near the premises

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let, with 6 or 12 acres of land, distant 500 yards from the station at Riverdale, and commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls, and contains parlor, dining room, library and billiard-room, all of full size, also 16 bed-rooms and two dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout, gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of BABCOCK, BROS & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, A LARGE HOUSE, nearly new, 40 by 45 feet; two parlors, dining room sitting-room and ten bedrooms, with modern improvements; a few acres of land will be rented with it if desired. The house is about 1¼ miles from the depôt. Immediate possession given. Apply to MONTGOMERY GRDNEY, on the premises, or to JOHN J. CLAPP, White Plains.

AT FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A LARGE double house, in the most commanding situation in the neighborhood, with spacious outbuildings, two cottages, and ten acres of land. Rent about $1,500. Also a good sized house with stable and barn, and about one acre of land, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent about $400. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 61 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-street.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine young orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—On the Post road one mile south of the railroad depôt, a convenient cottage, barn and stable, one acre of land, an abundance of fruit, water in the house (hot and cold.) Price $4,500. Rent $100. Inquire of A. T. GOURLIE, Warburton-av., Yonkers, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER County, a house containing 12 good rooms, on the premises are a barn and carriage house; 12 acres of good land, and a general assortment of fruit. Rent $500 per year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence delightfully situated, with eight acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit. Grapes, &c. House either furnished or unfurnished. Distant one hour's ride by rail from City Hall. Inquire of C. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF MIDdith, Delaware County, with four large front parlors, four large bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, &c., all necessary outbuildings, with five acres of good land adjoining, for $100. Address Rev. A. STACK, Principal Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fine fruit trees stable and out-houses, in Flatland L. I., 8 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 89 Nassau-st., corner of John.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williams-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS and large garden, on the Sound, Long Island 40 miles from New York. Rent cheap for the season. Address J. G., Box No. 145 Times Office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL FINISHED two story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $360. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome dwelling house, with garden, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable situated on Union-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., having a front of 137½ feet by 100 in depth. Will be exchanged for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York. Apply to R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF
SMALL WARES, DRESS TRIMMINGS
AND
RIBBONS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
Between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

SKYTON & WAINWRIGHT HAVE REMOVED from No. 17 William-st. to Insurance Buildings, No. 49 Wall-st.

DR. CHAS. D. SMITH HAS REMOVED to No. 31 West 19th-st., his former residence.

FLAGS.

FLAGS!
BUNTING AND SILK,
Made to order at shortest possible notice by
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.
Also—Blue-grey, brown-grey and blue
BLANKETS,
Regular military styles,
by sale or otherwise, at lowest
CASH PRICES.

AMERICAN FLAGS,
Of nine different sizes,
Brilliant colors, for sale in
Any quantity by the Manufacturers,
FALISBURY & CO., No. 66 Vesey-st.

FLAGS.
Just received a lot of Bunting, ready to be made into the best and cheapest Flags in the country. Orders received from any part of the Union.
A. G. STNDSTRON,
No. 78 Greenwich av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, 1st Mark, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Building, and all the stationers generally. JAMES C. KEYS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 166 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A LADY WITH A SMALL FAMILY, occupying a house with modern improvements, in an unexceptionable location, on Brooklyn Heights, wishes to let pleasant rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; those desiring real home comforts for a reasonable price, may apply for further particulars to GEO. W. MUNBY, No 54 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 68 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a pleasant locality, have a neatly-furnished front room, with large pantry, which they wish to let, with breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. References given and required. Apply at No. 284 West 12d st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY WISHING TO make their number social, offer a back parlor and two other large rooms (replete with convenience) to appreciative parties seeking a desirable residence. Apply at No. 20 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR ST. George's Church. In a private family. The entire second floor, together or separate, to a party of single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 25 STUYVESANT-STREET, continuation of Astor-place; a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, where the comforts of a home can be found; rooms newly furnished.

BOARDING.—FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board, in a first class house, with a private family; dinner at 6; terms moderate. Apply for two days at No. 128 West 25th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUDSON PARK, half mile from the depôt at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from New York, an Italian villa, situated on the banks of the Hudson River. The grounds about three acres, are highly improved and laid out in the most tasteful manner. There is a coach-house and stable, gas-house, ice house, &c. The dwelling is large and roomy, every modern improvement, and is about 35x60 feet, two-story and attic and basement, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful places in the vicinity of New-York, and has cost over $35,000. It will be sold low, or rented to a good tenant on very reasonable terms. Apply to WM. LYELL, No. 34 Cedar-st.

BOARDING.—WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let, with board, at the above delightful location; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 222 4th-st., Washington-square, south.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING—NO. 54 EAST 16TH-ST.—THE Entire second floor, with other fine rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 69 STATE-st., opposite Garden-st., within five minutes of South and Wall-st Ferries. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with superior rooms, in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with first class board. All modern improvements. Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly located, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, wish to let a handsomely-furnished room, containing water and gas, with bath adjoining to one or two gentlemen; dinner at 6½; terms moderate. Apply at No. 235 Jay-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, or gentleman and wife, can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a private family at No. 123 Pierrepont-st convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. The house is new with all the modern improvements and conveniencies

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board by applying at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., a few minutes' walk from Fulton or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with front parlor on second floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome front parlor on 1st floor; also, a suite of rooms, with bath-room connecting on 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Montague and Fulton-st Ferries. References required. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with a few all family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in a small private family; the house is beautifully located, a short distance from South Ferry. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkin's-place.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms, within a minute's walk of the ferry by applying at No. 62 South 2d-st., between 4th and 5th sts.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TO LET, A PARlor, with bedroom communicating, both elegantly furnished, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if required, in a strictly private family residing in an elegant house between 8th and 14th sts. and 4th and 5th avs. In the house is a superior billiard table, the free use of which will be given. For particulars, apply to Mr. BURTIS, No. 155 Broadway.

110 MACDOUGAL-ST.—RICHMOND HOUSE.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now opened as a private family hotel, for the reception of single gents or small families tired of the monotony of boarding. Parties desirous of housekeeping can find every convenience at the above establishment.

HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Families and single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms by immediate application at the above number. The house is strictly private, with the comforts of a hotel. Citizens and strangers in quest of a home, can here find one on moderate terms. Unexceptionable reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 67 STATE-ST., CORNER of Clinton-st., one of the finest locations in the city, one or two rooms, in suits or singly, with first-class board, may be obtained at once. The house has just been painted throughout, and has the modern improvements.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESI

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West-Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Money at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
6, 5½ and 6 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1875 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS, Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Canpon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5½ and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.

For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 26th April, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 25th day of July next. No exchange of stock, bonds, dents or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.
Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with interest at the office of the company in New York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest from that day.
The Railway Company will be organized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 18, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE Third Installment of Assessment, Five Cents per Share on the Capital Stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before Monday, May 6.
Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the Stock. By order,
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO., of 1859.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
W. S. CORNEAU, Secty.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Councilors and Directors; also, for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEXER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House Nos 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 427 Canal, corner Varick-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAMPIN, Secretary.

ARTISANS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.
CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company, having a cash capital and surplus of $200,000, safely invested, continue to issue policies on the most favorable terms.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in, and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.
2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested, forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers, out of the profits, thereby lessening the cost of insurance.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No personal liability whatever incurred by the assured. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
DINGEE & HOLDEN will sell at Auction on MONDAY, May 6, at 10 A. M., at
No. 39 East 15th-st.,
Near Union-square, the residence of
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
whose present success in London will prevent his return to this country for some years.
We now offer his large assortment of household furniture, comprising 10 part Erard grand action piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, in red and green reps, lounges, bookcases and writing desks, reclining Turkish and easy chairs, bedsteads, carpets and oil-cloths, clocks, vases and window curtains, expensive mantel and pier glasses; also, the kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at the house and at the offices of Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine st. and No. 1,244 Broadway. House will be open this day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for inspection of furniture, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 4,
At 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 36 Nassau-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.
Large sale of elegant household furniture, consisting of solid rosewood centre tables, carved in Louis XIV. style, de. secretary bookcase, library table, lounges, &c.; solid rosewood etagere, richly carved superb parlor suites in figured satin, rosewood jardiniers, artists' proofs, engravings, bronzes, ormolu, Louis XIV. clock and candelabras, articles of vertu, bijouterie &c.; lace curtains, brocatel do., superb piano-forte, stool and cover; music, canterbury, hanging bookshelves, brackets, &c.; oak dining table and buffet, do. arm chairs and lounges, French China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware cutlery, &c.; rosewood and black-walnut bedroom furniture, dressing bureaus washstands, commodes, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, beds, bedding, bolsters, pillows, table linen and kitchen ware.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) MAY 4, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms, No. 36 Nassau st., a splendid pair long-tailed bay horses, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle, prompt and stylish drivers; the gentleman who owns them sells only on account of his having no further use for them.
ALSO,
A first-class city built covered express wagon, suitable for dry goods peddlar or grocer; also, a chestnut horse 6 years old; will be warranted sound and kind, together with single harness for same.
ALSO,
A splendid large dark bay horse, long tail and mane, 16 hands high, 8 years old, elegant coupé or carriage horse, prompt driver, and warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A GENERAL ASSORTment of very elegant rosewood parlor furniture, superbly carved rosewood chamber sets, mattresses, beds, &c.; also velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rich window drapery, mantel clock, and decorations, choice oil paintings, oak dining-room suite, fine cut glass, china, and dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, &c., &c. Can be had at private sale for three days, at one-half its value for cash, at No. 15 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., near Broadway. Doors open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Persons desiring anything in housekeeping will find it to their pecuniary benefit to call before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—One superb rosewood seven-octave piano at a great sacrifice.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers
THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William st., household furniture—piano, carpets, consisting of parlor suites, hook-case, wardrobes, mahogany bureaus, marble-top centre and pier tables, mirrors, dining and tea tables, mahogany sofas, French bedstead, beds and bedding, office desks, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 37 Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets. N. B.—Ale posts will be required from all purchasers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MAY 6, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 44 Willoughby-st., between Jay and Lawrence sts., household furniture—handsome mahogany secretary hook case, mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables; mahogany dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, oak extension-table, oak dining-chairs, dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, &c.; Winship's refrigerator, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

A. M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPportunity to purchase first-class household furniture at public auction. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 52 West 16th-st., rear 6th-av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; chios, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood chamber furniture, bedding, &c. Sale peremptory.

M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. 12 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 3 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and enameled parlor chamber and oak dining-room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; carpeting carpets, chairs, mirrors, china, glassware, &c., also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway.—SATURDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock, fine modern oil paintings, comprising warranted originals by Van Beest, Oxford, Hocking, Reich, Lancelot, Huet, Berghiot, Manzoni and others. Also, a few exquisite drawings in water-colors pastel sepia, &c., &c. The pictures are now on exhibition, and catalogues are ready.

J. D. FULBROOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL and evergreen trees, roses, flowering shrubs, &c., on SATURDAY, May 4, at No. 111 Broadway, at 10¼ o'clock, by J. D. HOLBROOK.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the shifting of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

PROPOSALS.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Mount St. Vincent, CENTRAL PARK, May 1 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the Central Park Commission, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, May 8, 1861, for providing one-horse vehicles and invalid chairs, for hire on the Central Park. The mode of construction and of management of the vehicles had in view by the Commission, may be learned at this office, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., daily.
The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.
The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for carriages," and addressed, "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park." FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 27, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air to be heated by contact with hot water or steam applied to radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 91 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XVIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, JR., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st. NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861 for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No 1, N. R. said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.
By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The following order, issued by the Navy Department on the 26th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.
To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:
SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds hereto for rent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.
Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on applications, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ERMANDE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 169 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known; white, mealy and in season throughout the year; may be planted any time before the 20th of June. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

COAL.

COAL.—FRESH FROM THE MINES.—SUITABLE for Ranges, Stoves, Grates, and Furnaces; consisting of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White-Ash Schuylkill, newly mined and of the first qualities, at Summer prices; also, Liverpool, Orrel, and English Cannel, at greatly reduced rates. HENRY REEVE, cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE! DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indiscretions in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even the sins hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS.
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Being about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers.
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually, of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RETENTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet,
Little or No Change in Diet,
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE,
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Onbebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. G. WELLS & CO.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP 'GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CARNIHE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$190
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAnicy.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.
This steamship, unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
Capt. W. H. Mcrry, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, line delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships, as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 4.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, March 11.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, March 18,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin to London, $80 Steerage to London..... 33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months..... 60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, for Southampton and Bremen,
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broad-way.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. F. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on
SATURDAY..... May 25
SATURDAY..... June 22
SATURDAY..... July 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau.....$15
To Havana..... 50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris (London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (46th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSE & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Sermon Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Musical Review, &c.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND.—A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. COX'S practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. COX personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for g

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

water oozing through the levee. Threats are made by Secessionists to cut the invee, and overflow the place. Such an act would cause an immense loss of property and great loss of life.

Every boat landing at Cairo from Memphis has great numbers of passengers—every boat, *three hundred to four hundred*. The following from the Memphis *Bulletin* explains the reason:

"The *Glendale*, which left here Wednesday evening, arrived at Cairo last night about 8 o'clock, with no less than *two hundred abolitionists* from this city on board, *who have lived here for years*, and sent away every dollar they made.

We were informed, that all the way up to Hickman, they kept very silent, but as soon as the boat came in sight of Illinois *they commenced rejoicing & at they could then breathe freer and easier*. They heaped curses on Memphis, and wished it sunk."

Boats from New-Orleans to St. Louis have raised the price of deck passage to $25—former cabin fare. The purpose is to prevent men from escaping North and force them into the secession army.

The General Assembly of Tennessee has just passed the following resolution, which means something:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That, in view of the dearth of the past two years, and the probable extraordinary demand for cereals and forage, to supply the absolute wants of our State and of the entire South, that the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby requested to devote the breadth of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and grass.

At last accounts the river was three miles wide at St. Paul, while the Minnesota was never so high in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Chaska three thousand cords of wood had floated away, and the town was entirely under water.

Considerable numbers of troops are congregating at Memphis, and their purpose is, they say, when strong enough, to attack. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which run through the heart of Tennessee, and through Western Kentucky, emptying into the Ohio 50 and 60 miles above Cairo can float out a heavy flotilla for aloing the attack from the East.

WATCH.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

THE RESPONSE FROM OHIO.

TROOPS AT CAMP JACKSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

A "forced march" brought me to the capital of the Buckeye State this morning, and I have spent the day in looking through the camp and getting official information as to the present military condition of the State.

Camp Jackson is a sort of gatherigp place for the troops as fast as accepted, from which temporary point they are afterwards distributed as necessity requires. A day or two since it contained about 8,000 levies; but the present number is about 5,000. They are sturdy looking men, and seem inspired by a true military impatience to be sent forward to the field of action. As yet but few are uniformed, and fewer yet provided with arms. I am informed by the Adjutant-General that the number which the State has as yet been able to arm and equip is very small, so unprepared was she for war. But orders of such magnitude have been made, not only in this country, but in England, that in *two weeks* from this time Ohio can put into the field, if necessary, 100,000 thoroughly armed men. This does not look much like the imbecility with which many charge the State Government.

The whole number of troops thus far offered to the State, is upwards of 81,000. The acceptance of 13,000 was authorized by the Legislature, which number will probably be increased to 30,000. If needed, the State can easily raise 150,000.

The troops already mustered, and their present locations, are nearly as follows: At Camp Jackson, Columbus, 5,000; at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, 4,500, at Camp Dennison, sixteen miles from Cincinnati, 2,500; and at Camp Harrison, six miles northwest of Cincinnati, a small force—how large I did not learn. This is exclusive of two regiments sent east in accordance with the President's Proclemation, and which are now stationed at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The arms intended to be used, are chiefly the English Enfield gun, a rifled musket, and Sharpe's rifles.

Besides these State troops, it is worthy of mention, that a regiment of Kentucky volunteers is being organized within the State limits, to be offered to the Federal Government; and that JOHN BROWN, Jr., is said to be raising 2,000 negro warriors to revenge at once the wrongs of his family, and their race, and "fire the hearts" of the black bnudmen of the South.

The State Legislature is still in session. I spent a few moments in the House of Representatives, listening to remarks upon a resolution, asking the Governor to discharge the Commissary-General (proposed to be amended by adding the Quartermaster-General,) for incompetency. I judged that the resolution did not find much favor; it seemed like an attempt to make political capital. Although the Democrats same nobly up to the work, and manifest in general, the most sterling patriotism, yet it is to be regretted thet some still cannot forget that we are now in the presence of a new issue, widch for the present demands forgetfulness of all old bnss.

The intelligence of these volunteer troops is a remarkable feature of the movement. Gov. MADARY says that there are a thousand recruits, each competent to be Governor of Ohio.

ZOUAVE.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, May 3.

Gov. MORGAN has received communications from the War Department, expressing obligations for the promptness and dispatch with which the troops were sent from New-York for the defence of the Capital, but requesting that no more may be forwarded to that point until further advices are received from the Department, all being deemed now safe at Washington. Knowing the disappointment this will occasion, the Governor earnestly desires that one or two Regiments of the present uniformed force, which have already been ordered to Washington, but have not yet left the State, may be received by the National authorities, with whom he has communicated on the subject; but unless the Department will consent, these Regiments will have to be discharged.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTAN is acting as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Volunteer Militia only. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who has been Assistant Adjutant-General of the New-York State Militia, under Gov. KING and succeeding administrations, retains his old position.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Nine companies of the Rochester regiment, under command of Col. QUIMBY, left this morning for Elmira and Canandaigua. An immense crowd of people turned out to see the volunteers depart, and the Fifty-fourth Regiment, the Fire Department and others gave them an escort to the dépôt. About 2000 spectators collected about the dépôt, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Companies were all full and a number more are ready to leave as soon as they get orders. One Regiment has been recruited here, and it is understood that Col. J. H. MARTINDALE intends to get another ready if the State wants their services. The city has appropriated 10,000 to fit out the Regiment which has gone, and the citizens have subscribed $40,000 for the family relief fund. There is but one feeling here, which is for vigorous war to put down seceselon, and to carry out this policy, Rochester will furnish her full share of men and means.

One full company left Dansville this morning for Elmira. A splendid banner was presented to the company by the ladies. Over 70 carriages accompanied the volunteers to the dépôt.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 3.

Four companies of volunteers left here this afternoon for the rendezvous at Elmira. They were escorted to the dépôt by the Home Guard, Major MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President, commanding in person. The Home Guerd is composed of retired commissioned officers of the State Militia, and is being thoroughly drilled by Major FILLMORE. About 150 members are already enrolled.

ELMIRA, Friday, May 3.

These are stirring times here. The arrival of troops give quite a military appearance to the place. Gen. VANVALKENBURG, and Assistant Quartermaster-General WALKER, having all they can possibly do to provide for the large number of troops arriving. There are now 1,846 troops quartered at this rendezvous, 460 of which arrived to-day. The Onondaga Regiment, and a Company from Waterloo, arrived last night. Two companies from Utica, and one each from Bath, Dansville and Cuba, arrived today. The Canasaraga, Capt. STEPHENS, of Dansville, have just arrived. They will be temporarily quartered in the Central Baptist Church. Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER has tendered the use of his Church also.

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Nine companies from Rochester, now in Canandaigua, are expected in the morning. The officers of the various companies unite in stating that their men, without a notable exception, are well satisfied with their quarters and fare. The health of the troops is excellent, and the men are in the best spirits, expressing anxiety to be ordered to the seat of war as soon as possible.

ITHACA, Friday, May 3.

The first company of Ithaca Volunteers, about 100 strong, left for New-York this evening, amid the huzzas of five thousand people. The second company is organized, and awaiting orders. $10,000 have been subscribed for the soldiers' families.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Friday, May 3.

The fleet of propellers, with the New Jersey volunteers, have passed through the canal, and will proceed no further this evening than Florence, where the fleet will anchor, and to-morrow leave in two detachments. One of the propellers will take ammunition aboard before it passes Philadelphia. It is very probable that four regiments of volunteers will be mustered into the State service within twenty days, armed, equipped and drilled, and placed on duty in the different sections of the State.

The First Regiment, Col. JOHNSON, the Second, Col. BAKER, the Third, Col. NAPTON, will embark here by mid-day, and, joining the Fourth Col. MILLER, at Bordentown, will leave that place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with Brig.-Gen. RUNYON and Staff, proceeding down the Delaware, and *via* the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, to Anospolis and Washington. The troops and stores are in a fleet of fourteen steam-propellers—the *W. Woodward, Fanny Cadwalader, Octoroid, Delaware, Raritan, Trenton, Patroon, P. W. Brune Elizabeth, Franklin, Farmer, J B. Molleson, Eureka* and *Fanny Gardner*.

They will probably pass Philadelphia before 10 this evening. Col J. WALLACE, C. E., goes with the contingent as Quartermaster-General as far as Washington.

MOVEMENTS IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, May 3.

The Governor's proclamation, mustering the volunteers of this State, has given a new impetus to the war movement here. Three companies were sworn in yesterday. The Governor has made a requisition for 1,000 rifles. Eight or nine hundred rifles and muskets are now in Wilmington, which, when added to the 1,000 called for, will place the State in a condition of defence.

Knights of the Golden Circle are plentiful here, but are keeping very quiet.

A Union meeting will be held in Georgetown in the secession end of the State, Tuesday.

The Governor's proclamation was not signed by the Secretary of the State suggesting suspicions regarding the loyalty of the latter officer.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 3.

A cold rain, with some snow, prevails, making it very uncomfortable for the soldiers in the tents. The Governor left at 3 o'clock this morning. His destination is supposed to be Washington.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Friday, May 3.

The Legislature unanimously passed, this morning, a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the organization and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence. It provides for ten regiments of volunteers, and for the payment of $10 per month to each man in addition to the regular pay.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States steam transport *Chesapeake*, Capt. HALL, left last evening direct for Washington City, with 600 barrels provisions and 120 head live cattle. The steamship *Columbia* has now on board 32 men of the Seventy-first Regiment, who will go as escort to the uniforms for the volunteers that sailed in the *R. R. Cuyler*. She has also 12 men of the Twelfth Regiment as escort to 600 stand of arms. The *Columbia* is awaiting the Maine Regiment, which was expected yesterday, and should they arrive, will sail early this morning.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CORPORATION LOAN IN AID OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The subscriptions to this loan made by eighteen of the City Banks amount to $547,000. The Comptroller yesterday sent a circular to the several Banks which have not subscribed, of which the following is a copy:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1861.

SIR—The Common Council of this City having, by an ordinance, appropriated the sum of one million dollars "in aid of the defence of the National Union," and authorized the borrowing of that sum upon the bonds of the Corporation, payable on May 1, 1862, with interest at 6 per cent, the same to be expended under the direction of the "Union Defence Committee," a subscription list has been opened at this office for said bonds. Will you have the kindness to inform me, at your earliest convenience, how much we may count on from your Bank towards making up the amount desired for this patriotic purpose?

Very respectfully,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

UNIFORMS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Soon after the passage of the act of the Legislature appointing several men, previously in authority, to uniform and arm the volunteers, a contract was made through, as we understand, Mr. ROBERT FREEMAN, with BROOKS BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, for the immediate preparation of 12,000 suits of clothes for the volunteers, making, in all, 36,000 garments. The contract was signed a few days ago. On the day after, which goes very far to show the capacity of New-York firms, the cloth was ordered and furnished, although scarce in the market; 125 cutters were at work, and 5,000 hands were busy putting the cloth in shape for wear. Nearly 5,000 garments are now ready, and the entire contract will be completed in a few days. The overcoats, we learn, are furnished at one dollar less apiece than the same article was furnished in Boston to the Massachusetts troops. Nowhere else in the country could this same amount of work have been performed in the same space of time, and at the same time so satisfactory to the inspectors.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee, yesterday, received answers from the Governors of the 13 loyal States, as to the progress of raising volunteers. In these States 63 regiments are fully armed, equipped and ready for service, and it is believed that 100,000 troops can be placed in the field within two weeks—twenty-two other regiments being in the course of equipment. Constant applications are being received by the Committee for the supply of necessaries of life to our volunteers at Washington. The Committee is ready and anxious to forward them, but the War Department interferes with "the restrictions of the service." The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Committee from the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence:

"It is unnecessary that your Committee forward any subsistence stores composing the regular army rations; also, that if you forward any articles of subsistence, they should be potatoes and other green vegetables, and preserved do, fruits, &c.; and that the articles be forwarded direct to the regiment for which they are intended."

As the Committee desire to send many articles of clothing, and also to give the volunteers an opportunity to continue something like their regular mode of life, these petty restrictions of the Department are not received with favor.

An order has just been issued from the Ordnance Department provicing that all requisitions for ordnance stores must come through the ordnance officer. This will prevent the fulfillment of the order of Gen. WOOL for sixteen gun-carriages, to fit the guns bought of Mr. KANSIA.

The Committee has tendered Gen WOOL a complimentary dinner, which the General has modestly declined.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

This Brigade, WASHINGTON N. BARTLETT, Colonel Commandant, has been accepted by the State. All persons holding rolls of the Naval Brigade are requested to send them in immediately.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION INTENDED FOR THE REBELS, BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Mr. HOLLAND, of the American Express Company, informed Marshal MURRAY that a suspicious looking box, marked "Hannibal, Mo.," had been left in an unaccountable manner at that office to be forwarded. Deputies HOATON and BORST examined the box, and found it contained 24 first-class six-barreled revolvers and 500 percussion cartridges, to be used in the revolvers. The box and contents were seized and conveyed to the office of the Marshal. A short time since the schooner *Wide World*, bound for Savannah, being unable to get a clearance with her cargo, it was unloaded and placed in a storehouse on Pearl-street, between Wall-street and Coenties-slip. The Marshal yesterday seized two boxes of the cargo thus stored, containing 5,000,000 percussion caps for muskets.

RAISING OF A FLAG AT THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

A fine flag was raised yesterday on the roof of the New-York University, by Capt. JONES, of Harper's Ferry, the man who "spoiled" the arms the Secessionists expected to get at that famous Arsenal. He was introduced to the students by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Chancellor FERRIS having offered prayer. The "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and other National airs were sung. Dr. BETHUNE, and Senator BAKER, from Oregon, addressed the students, the former stating that Capt. JONES was a man more of action than of words. The gallant Captain, after some brief but appropriate remarks, sent the flag up the pole, amid the vociferous cheers of ladies as well as gentlemen, the students cheering louder than anybody, but not with a better will.

SEIZURE OF REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION AND PERCUSSION CAPS.

Yesterday a messenger from the American Express Company dispatched by Mr. HOLLAND, visited the United States Marshal's office, and informed the authorities there that a box, of suspicious appearance, had been left with them, directed to Hannibal, Mo. Messrs. HOATON and VOAST accordingly proceeded to investigate, and on opening the box, found that it contained 24 six barreled revolvers of the newest fashion, and 500 ball cartridge. From information received, the same officers proceeded to BAILEY & MILLAR'S, No. 92 Water street, and seized two boxes of percussion-caps, containing about 5,100,000, directed to Savannah. The whole were taken to the Mersnal's office. No arrests were made, none of the suspected parties being present.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

An appeal is made to the patriotic citizens of New-York in behalf of this corps. These men are now without the common necessaries of life. As the Government will furnish nothing until they are mustered into service, donations of blankets, money or provisions will be most thankfully received by the Quartermaster or any member of the Committee, who will acknowledge the same through the Press. J. H. Hobart Ward, Colonel; Addison Farnsworth, Lieutenant Colonel; James Decatur Potter, Major; Louis F. Minard, Daniel D. Conover, Daniel H. Gavitt, Executive Committee; William Tilden, Treasurer. Major HUBBLE will muster into service five companies of this Regiment to-day. The remainder will be mustered in on Tuesday.

THE EX-MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The ex-members of this corps are forming a Home Guard, for the protection of citizens and property during the absence of the regiment. The various companies are appointing Committees to wait upon and assist the families—many of whom are sadly in need of assistance—of those men belonging to this regiment who have gone to fight in defence of the Union.

JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Four Companies of this Regiment, Col. GEORGE B. HALL, will be mustered into service to-day. These men will be uniformed and equipped some time next week.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

A large military tent has been pitched in Union-square by Col. RIKER for the enrollment of volunteers. Rev. Mr. CUSS, of the Evangelical Alliance, will preach to the soldiers, in this tent, to-morrow, at 3½ P. M.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Many injurious reports have been circulated respecting the men under the command of this gentlemen, which are utterly without foundation. Col. WILSON says: "My privates are hard-working, honest men, a large portion of whom have seen active service, and will compare favorably with any body of men enlisted here or elsewhere for order and devotion to the cause in which they have pledged their services. Their only desire and anxiety is to be sent immediately to the scene of action."

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARDS.

Delegations from the different organizations of Home Guards are going to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of consolidating the various bodies.

A RIGHT SORT OF PRESENT.

Mr. RUTHERFORD, of this City, a late member of the Seventh Regiment, is sending by the *Niagara*, to-day, two twelve-pound howitzers, complete, as a present to that celebrated corps.

THE ALBANY BURGESS CORPS.

Eighty-eight men of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, known by the above name, will leave for Annapolis, to-day, at 12 M., in the steam-frigate *Niagara*.

SALEM SAPPERS AND MINERS.

A detachment of this corps, forty in number, will also leave to day in the *Niagara*.

SALEM ZOUAVES.

The *Niagara* will also take out the men of this Regiment who were detailed to bring the ship *Constitution* to this port. There are about sixty of them.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S command did not go into encampment to-day at Hamilton Square, on account of the want of tents. It is expected that they will go under canvass on the Eclipse Race Course, Long Island.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will be inspected in Washington Parade Ground on Tuesday next, 3 o'clock, by the Regimental officers. All the men will muster in full marching order.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The head-quarters of this regiment are at 800 Broadway. Nearly 800 men have been enrolled. To-day they will be mustered into service by Gen. DOWD. It is expected they will go into quarters on Bedloe's Island Monday.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.

One hundred and sixty men have enrolled their names to-day, making nearly a full complement. The Head-quarters are at Nos. 534 and 596 Broadway. Donations of blankets, shirts, &c., would be very acceptable to this Regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT OF FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

A meeting will be held at the Co hain, No. 298 Bowery, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a second regiment of Firemen Zouaves, with JOHN BALCH, Assistant Engineer, as Colonel, and GEORGE ALKEN, Assistant Engineer, as Lieutenant-Colonel. Firemen are invited to attend.

HOME GUARD OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

This company, organized by men who have served in the British Army, Irish Constabulary and Revenue Police, will meet at No. 76 Prince-street to morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, Col. HAWKINS, was inspected yesterday by Major HUBBLE, and will be mustered into service to-day. It is supposed they will go into quarters on Riker's Island.

MEETING OF HUNGARIANS.

A meeting of Hungarians will take place this evening, at the Astor House, at 7½ o'clock. Hungarians are requested to attend.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

A large quantity of supplies will be taken in the *Niagara* for the use of the army in Washington. A number of men will go in this ship, to be detached for special duty connected with the army.

THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE ARMING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 3, 1861.

The Common Council appropriated $200,000 for arming the city, subject to ratification by the citizens.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

EAST HAMPTON, Friday, May 3.

Five war vessels passed within two miles of our shore, bound South, about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening. They were probably the blockading fleet from Boston.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN FORT PICKENS.

We are permitted to publish the following letter received by a gentleman in this City from an officer in Fort Pickens:

FORT PICKENS, FLORIDA, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: You now know where we were going when we left New-York. We encountered a fearful storm on Monday, which continued until Wednesday night. We reached Key West on Saturday, reached Tortugas on Sunday, and sailed that night for Pensacola. Just before reaching here the cat jumped out of the bag. We had had much fun trying to worm something out of Col. BROWN—thought he wouldn't get sea-sick for fear of *letting something out*, and everybody had some stock—some Cuba, some Domingo, some Texas, and some Ship Island. We got here Tuesday evening, just before dark. The plan was for the war steamer *Powhatan* to go straight in when she arrived—go beyond the reach of the guns of Ferts McRae and Barrancas and come to anchor. Under cover of her guns we could land men and stores. But we got here first, fortunately. Soon after dark, after our arrival, unusual activity was observed on the other side, and they concluded that Fort Pickens was to be attacked, and they sent up their two rockets as a signal to the fleet to come to their aid. Great anxiety was felt for fear they would attack and thus prevent our landing, as the *Powhatan* had not arrived and gotten inside. The men were supplied with ammunition, one day's rations, and as many as could be carried went ashore in the navy boats, ready to fight their way up, and all expecting it of course. The artillery were to land after the infantry, so we had to wait, and we finally got off about daybreak. We rowed up under the guns of Fort McRae, and landed on the beach in fine range, and expected their shot and shells to be poured down upon us. But they were not ready, for some cause unknown to us. The next day they landed nearly all the horses, and have now all on shore, with the batteries. Great activity is manifest on the other shore.

But I think they will not attack us for some time, and perhaps not at all. I most certainly pray that civil war may be avoided, but fear it cannot. They have not dared attack the fort even when SLEMMER had only 80 men. Now we will soon have about 1,000, and Gen. BRAGG will be a long time in getting inside these walls. Everything is on a war footing, and when we get a few more 8-inch columbiads mounted, we can shell them out of every place around us. They offered $45 per month to the soldiers in Texas to join the Confederate army, and offered the officers increased rank and pay. They passed a law absolving any one from his oath of allegiance if he would join their army—but neither a soldier nor officer would go. They have offered large sums to cause treachery in SLEMMER'S company. But we'll fix them out yet.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 3.

Major Anderson passed through this city at noon to-day, *en route* to Washington. He was recognized in passing from dépôt to dépôt, and was greeted with intense enthusiasm.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A letter dated at Montgomery on the 18th inst., and published in the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"Vice President STEPHANS has returned to the city, and will fill the Presidential chair in the temporary absence of His Excellency, who is reported to be making arrangements for establishing his head-quarters at Richmond. This is of itself a significant fact. His army of fifty thousand men will be equipped and ready for the field in thirty days' time, and will be joined by as many more, if necessary, before he reaches head-quarters.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writing on the 25th of April, notices the arrival of the *Star of the West* at that place, and says that the wages of the seamen amounting to $1,800 were paid by the C. S. A.

Gov. MOORE has determined to confiscate 400 bags of cotton belonging to parties in this city as a reprisal for muskets seized here belonging to Alabama.

Hon. H. W. HILLIARD had been appointed Commissioner from the C. S. A. to Tennessee.

Arrangements were nearly perfected for carrying the mails independently of the United States.

Gen. BRAGG had called for 2,000 more men, fearing that the United States force on Santa Rosa Island would attack him in the rear.

UNION MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches of Gov. Stanton, of Kansas; Senator Foote, of Vermont; and Mayor Wood.—The Government to be Sustained at all Hazards.

About a hundred representative citizens gathered at the head-quarters of the Home Guard, Room No. 41 Astor House, yesterday morning, in expectation of the welcome of Vice-President HAMLIN by the Committee of the Guard. Mr. HAMLIN was, however, called away on important business connected with the Maine regiments, and could not be present. The Committee, however, succeeded in capturing Gov. C. B. STANTON, of Kansas, who was formally welcomed by Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, on behalf of the Committee.

Mr. STANTON replied in a lengthy and able speech, reviewing the causes, the present position and probable results of the difficulties now surrounding the administration of the Government. It had been charged that this was a fratricidal war, but, he believed that the Government could engage in none more justifiable. The South was totally unjustified in its attacks upon the Government. The doctrine of the right of secession was never countenanced by JEFFERSON, or MADISON, or JACKSON. He denied that the rebellion had its origin in any aggression of the North or the Federal Government, or in anything but the mad ambition of Southern leaders. The interests of the loyal States would not admit of the possibility of recognizing the right of secession. The rebels must be put down. The weakness of the South in the Union was the natural result of that Union, which, while it put a limit to the importation of slaves, put no limit upon the immigration of free whites. The rebellion really commenced with the planting of the batteries in Charleston harbor, before a gun was fired. The patience and forbearance of the Government and people, which had withstood so many treasonable acts of the South, was now all gone, and the people of the loyal States were roused to a man, absndoning all old party lines in the defence of the old flag, and for the preservation of the Government.

It was necessary to checkmate treason whenever it made a movement. *If it be necessary to march upon Richmond*, [applause] he believed the Government ought to do it, and to *take possession of New Orleans, too*; for that was the great reservoir of treason—the resources of the Southern Confederacy. [Thunders of applause.] When they cut off New-Orleans, they cut off the head of the rebellion. [Applause.] But this was not a war of subjugation. It was not to destroy Richmond and Charlestou and New Orleans, that he would have them taken, but to save them. He believed that the raising of the national flag in those cities, and throughout the Southern States, would furnish a rallying point for a great majority of Union men. [Applause.] Nor was this a war against Slavery. He believed that the North would be equally prompt to send their armies to put down servile insurrection. [Great applause, and a voice, "That's so."] But at all hazards the people must put down that idea that a citizen owes allegiance first to his State, paramount to that allegiance which he owes to the Federal Government. [Applause.] They must rather sustain the idea of the patriot CLAY, that the citizen owes his first allegiance to the General Government. He believed that this contest would not be concluded until either the leaders of the Southern Confederacy were driven from the land, or had met the reward of traitors. In reply to a question, Mr. STANTON expressed the opinion that the South would fight, and fight desperately.

Mr. SHAFFER then, in a humorous speech, welcomed Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, as a gentleman who, though accustomed to breathing pure mountain air, would have no objection to eating turtle soup in season on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. [Laughter.]

Senator FOOTE responded in a patriotic speech, indorsing the sentiments already uttered, and likewise expressing the opinion that the war, to be rendered completely defensive, should be prosecuted to the points where the traitors are assembled, and the laws vigorously enforced.

Mr. SHAFFER then briefly welcomed Mayor WOOD, (who had been escorted to the room by a Committee,) and explained to him the objects of the Home Guard.

MAYOR WOOD responded in an appropriate speech, expressing his doubts of the possibility of an attack on New-York, either from traitors at home, or foes from abroad. He however approved of the organization being ready for any emergency, and promised it all the support in his power. He warmly commended the general uprising to sustain the Government, and said the question was now to be decided in the face of an anxious world, whether a republican form of self-government could be sustained. The Mayor's excellent Union sentiments were warmly applauded,

The various gentlemen present were then formally introduced to Senator FOOTE and Gov. STANTON.

On motion of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, the various ward organizations of the Home Guard were requested to elect three delegates each to the meeting at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, said delegates to report at the Astor House on Saturday morning in person.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OLD KNICKERSOCKER GONE.—The funeral of PETER EGAN, aged 91, a native of this City, and the last but sixteen of the veritable Knickerbockers surviving, took place at Trinity Church yesterday, and was numerously attended by citizens, as well as by the officers and ministers of the Church, Rev. Dr. VINTON officiating. The venerable deceased was organist of Trinity Church for *fifty years*, and was succeded in 1850 by Dr. HODGES. He dined on Christmas last with his descendants of *five* generations, viz.: children, grandchildren, great grand and great great grandchildren, and only a few days since was walking the streets with the apparent vigor of a hale man of 70. His son, HENRY EGAN, is the well-known builder of the largest organs in the country. His grandson, H. EGAN, Jr., U. S. N., is now doing his duty to his country at Fort Pickens.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, about 240 transfers were made to form the forces of the new Precincts. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That honorable mention be made on the records of the Department of the gallant conduct of Patrolmen ROSS and FLINN, in the arrest of JOHN SCAMMAL, in the Fourth Ward, on the night of the 1st of May last.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW-UTRECHT.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in New-Utrecht on Thursday evening, for the purpose of raising a fund for the aid and support of volunteers and their families, and to organize a Home Guard. A considerable sum was subscribed on the spot, and several young men volunteered for the war. Speeches were made by Col. T. B. THORPE, W. J. A. FULLER, T. G. BRAGAN and ARCH. YOUNG.

EIGHTH WARD.—A Relief Association has been organized in this Ward, to provide hospital stores for the volunteers.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The last meeting of the present Board of Aldermen was held last evening, when nearly all of the business of the year was closed up, resolutions of thanks to the officers were adopted, and the Board adjourned. The new Aldermen take their seats on Monday next.

Obituary.

Anthony Philip Heinrich, the celebrated musical composer, died at an early hour yesterday morning, in the eighty-first year of his age, after a lingering illness of four months. He was well known, both in this country and in Europe. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 33 Bayard-street, at 2 P. M. to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 3, 1861.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT advancing; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 29@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN wanted; Yellow at 63c.@65c. WHISKY slow of sale at 17½c.@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, MAY 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 650 bales, at 10¼c @11c. for middling. Other articles unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—L. L. Robinson, Judge Coon, wife and family, E. Moses, Lieut. Lorain, Mrs. Mahew and infant, J. D. Thompson and family, Mrs. O. A. Chase and infant, Mrs. Archer and infant, M. Wedrick and wife, O. R. McLimore, Messrs. Rogers and family, Wm. Patterson, A. J. Thayer, A. Busch, Dr. C. H. Bradford, Col. Shiel, Charles Shiels, D. W. Bryant and wife, Mrs. Monkhouse and daughter, John Oxen and wife, J. B. Pickering and wife, H. Dorland, N. G. Mese, wife and infant, D. L. Tripp and wife, E. F. White, J. E. Coyle, Mrs. Sanborn, J. P. Van Hagan, J. D. Sanborn and wife, A. D. Gorham and wife, Mrs. Brooks, M. J. Hyeliff, Mrs. Kincaid and infant, Mrs. Damon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Young, H. Johnson and wife, Ten Eyck and wife, Peuhallow, D. Siemas, A. Lawellard, Mrs. Harkness and son, Mrs. Slavin and infant, Mrs. Fonik and infant, C. F. McClure, J. W. Treely and wife, Mrs. Col. Baker, Mrs. Barnet, L. Anthony, J. Authony, F. J. Asta Bumega and family, Minister from Chili, Pedro P. Ortiz, Edward Reigleu, J. P. Barsina, E. Schaber, S. Castenada, wife, sister and family, M. Serbie, M. Lissno, M. Mata, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Miss Joyce, Miss Bansey, L. C. Hecht, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Smith, J. W. Du Preé.

In ship Amazon, from London—James Croft, lady and child, Miss Frances Marks, Mrs. Francis Hewer, William Hewer, Alfred Hewer, all of Loudon; P. C. Gilbert, of Geneva, N. Y.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 2 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 42 | Gov. Island.. 4 31 | Hell Gate... 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 3.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool J. G Dale.

Steamer Mercedita, Bell, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Emilia, Bera, Cork and a market. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Herpswell, Stover, Rotterdam W. Isham; Bavaria, Wood, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.; Victoria, Anderson, London, E. C. Morgan & Wiley; Electric, Bell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Dora, Pierson Cork, Helmboe & Teteus; Lexington, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, Dollner & Potter; Nugett, Boddie, Aspinwall, Thos. James; Indiana Long, Glasgow, F. McDonald; N. Boyrton, Miller, Londonderry, W. Elwell & Co.; H. Trowbridge Dantze, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Beatrice, Drisko, St. John, W. I., B. F. Small; Crocus, Cowell, Elizabethport, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co., P. R. Curtis, Northwood, Portland, master; W. R. Kirby Smith, St. Domingo City, via Curacoa, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Amelia Maria, Pape Queenstown, Jackson & Neill.

Schooners Onelda, Ward, Barnegat, T. G. Benton & Sons; B. Bergen, Tilton, Barnegat, T. G. Benton & Sons, C. C. Steele, Garfield, Bathurst, Beckwith & Rochelle; D. Russell Butler, Hartford, H. S. Rockett; Georgia Morris, Leipsic, B. N. Fox & Co.; O. Matthews, Kelly Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.; W. Payson, St. Johnson, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee; M. Taylor, Nicerson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; W. Pettit, Douglass, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co.; S. B. Wheeler, Lonsbin, Philadelphia, ——, Tilton, Tuthill, St. John; I. B. Gager; O. M

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

at Bordentown, will leave that place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with Brig.-Gen. Runyon and Staff, proceeding down the Delaware, and *via* the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, to Annapolis and Washington. The troops and stores are in a fleet of fourteen steam-propellers—the *W. Woodward*, *Fanny Cadwalader*, *Orwood*, *Delaware*, *Raritan*, *Trenton*, *Patroon*, *P. W. Bruns*, *Elizabeth*, *Franklin*, *Farmer*, *J. B. Molleson*, *Eureka* and *Fanny Gardner*.

They will probably pass Philadelphia before 10 this evening. Col. J. Waller, C. E., goes with the contingent as Quartermaster-General as far as Washington.

MOVEMENTS IN DELAWARE

Wilmington, Del., Friday, May 3.

The Governor's proclamation, mustering the volunteers of the State, has given a new impetus to the war movement here. Three companies were sworn in yesterday. The Governor has made a requisition for 1,000 rifles. Eight or nine hundred rifles and muskets are now in Wilmington, which, when added to the 1,000 called for, will place the State in a condition of defence.

Knights of the Golden Circle are plentiful here, but are keeping very quiet.

A Union meeting will be held in Georgetown in the accession end of the State, Tuesday.

The Governor's proclamation was not signed by the Secretary of the State suggesting suspicions regarding the loyalty of the latter officer.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburgh, Friday, May 3.

A cold rain, with some snow, prevails, making it very uncomfortable for the soldiers in the tents. The Governor left at 3 o'clock this morning. His destination is supposed to be Washington.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Hartford, Friday, May 3

The Legislature unanimously passed, this morning, a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the organization and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence. It provides for ten regiments of volunteers, and for the payment of $10 per month to each man in addition to the regular pay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

FORT HAMILTON—THE MEN IN CAMP.

Yesterday was a grand gala day at Fort Hamilton. There was a dress parade in the afternoon to which hundreds from the adjoining neighborhood assembled. The Companies of the Third Infantry are in camp. Some sixty tents have been put up in the rear of the Fort, each accommodating from six to fifteen men. Between "the rows" the Companies are paraded and drilled. The quarters in the Fort have been turned over to the care of the Fort Sumter garrison, which mustered yesterday as follows:

	Men.
Company E, (First Artillery,).....	50
Company H.....	33
Band.....	10
Total, exclusive of officers.....	73

The soldiers were not paid on the 1st, as stated, and they seem very much disappointed thereat.

THE THIRD REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES INFANTRY

This Regiment, of which five companies are encamped at Fort Hamilton, has served for many years in New-Mexico and Texas. The men have not slept in a bed for forty months—the camp grass being their couch. They expected to be "housed" on their return to a "populated country," and are not at all pleased at being obliged to lie in the field in weather colder than they have been accustomed to of late, while good barracks are vacant in Lafayette. The Colonel of the Regiment (Bonnabitz) is a native of France. Of the other officers 14 were born North and 23 South. The companies at the fort returned from Texas in the *Empire City*. Three others, which had assembled at Indianola to embark for New-York, are reported to have been recaptured by Major Van Dorn. The regular garrison of Fort Pickens, before the addition of the *Atlantic*'s troops, consisted of two companies of the gallant Third. The following, then, are the stations of the Regiment: Head quarters, and five companies, Fort Hamilton; three companies in Texas, two companies at Pickens.

Capt. Mercer, who was detached from the *Powhatan*, has, it is reported, been ordered to assume command of the United States steam frigate *Wabash*, now nearly ready for sea at Brooklyn. This shows that the Government has confidence in the Captain's loyalty.

The U. S. sailing frigate *Potomac* was taken in hands yesterday, to be fitted out. The rigging of the *Roanoke* has commenced. Battery decks are being put on the propellers *Resolute* and *Reliance*. The *Mount Vernon* is almost complete. The *R. R. Cuyler* is in the dry dock. The steamer *Montgomery* came over to the Yard yesterday afternoon. The *Savannah* will be ready to sail in a day or two. The *Huntsville* and the *Dawn* are expected to sail to-day. The officers ordered to the former are Lieut. Commanding Lynch, Acting Master A. L. Clapp, and three Masters' Mates.

Recruiting in this city, yesterday, sums up as follows: Army—Cedar-st., 1, Hudson-st., 0, Chrystie-st., 1. Navy—Cherry-st., 37, South-st., 22. Total, 61.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States steam transport *Chesapeake*, Vail, left last evening direct for Washington City, with 600 barrels provisions and 120 head live cattle. The steamship *Columbia* has now on board 22 men of the Seventy-first Regiment, who will go as escort to the uniforms for the volunteers that sailed in the *R. R. Cuyler*. She has also 12 men of the Twelfth Regiment as escort to 600 stand of arms. The *Columbia* is awaiting the Maine Regiment, which was expected yesterday, and should they arrive, will sail early this morning.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CORPORATION LOAN IN AID OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The subscriptions to this loan made by eighteen of the City Banks amount to $547,000. The Comptroller yesterday sent a circular to the several Banks which have not subscribed, of which the following is a copy:

City of New-York, Department of Finance, / Comptroller's Office, May 3, 1861. /

Sir: The Common Council of this City having, by an ordinance, appropriated the sum of one million dollars "in aid of the defence of the National Union," and authorized the borrowing of that sum upon the bonds of the Corporation, payable on May 1, 1862, with interest at 6 per cent, the same to be expended under the direction of the "Union Defence Committee," a subscription list has been opened at this office for said bonds. Will you have the kindness to inform me, at your earliest convenience, how much we may count on from your Bank towards making up the amount desired for this patriotic purpose?

Very respectfully,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

UNIFORMS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Soon after the passage of the act of the Legislature appointing several men, previously in authority, to uniform and arm the volunteers, a contract was made through, as we understand, Mr. Robert Fabman, with Brooks Brothers, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, for the immediate preparation of 12,000 suits of clothes for the volunteers, making, in all, 36,000 garments. The contract was signed a few days ago. On the day after, which goes very far to show the capacity of New-York firms, the cloth was ordered and furnished, although scarce in the market; 125 cutters were at work, and 5,000 hands were busy putting the cloth in shape for wear. Nearly 5,000 garments are now ready, and the entire contract will be completed in a few days. The overcoats, we learn, are furnished at one dollar less apiece than the same article was furnished in Boston to the Massachusetts troops. Nowhere else in the country could the same amount of work have been performed in the same space of time, and at the same time so satisfactory to the inspectors.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee, yesterday, received answers from the Governors of the 13 loyal States, as to the progress of raising volunteers. In those States 63 regiments are fully armed, equipped and ready for service, and it is believed that 100,000 troops can be placed in the field within two weeks—twenty-two other regiments being in the course of equipment. Constant applications are being received by the Committee for the supply of necessaries of life to our volunteers at Washington. The Committee is ready and anxious to forward them, but the War Department interferes with "the restrictions of the service." The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Committee from the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence:

"It is unnecessary that your Committee forward any subsistence stores composing the regular army rations; also, that if you forward any articles of subsistence, they should be potatoes and other green vegetables, and preserved do, fruits, &c.; and that the articles be forwarded direct to the regiment for which they are intended."

As the Committee desire to send many articles of clothing, and also to give the volunteers an opportunity to continue something like their regular mode of life, these petty restrictions of the Department are not received with favor.

An order has just been issued from the Ordnance Department, providing that all requisitions for ordnance stores must come through the ordnance officer. This will prevent the fulfillment of the order of Gen. Wool for sixteen gun-carriages, to fit the guns bought of Mr. Kemble.

The Committee has tendered Gen. Wool a complimentary dinner, which the General has modestly declined.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

This Brigade, Washington N. Bartlett, Colonel Commandant, has been accepted by the State. All persons holding rolls of the Naval Brigade are requested to send them in immediately.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION INTENDED FOR THE REBELS, BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Mr. Holland, of the American Express Company, informed Marshal Murray that a suspicious looking box, marked "Hannibal, Mo," had been left in an unaccountable manner at that office to be forwarded. Deputies Hoxton and Doxat examined the box, and found it contained 24 first-class six-barreled revolvers and 500 percussion cartridges, to be used in the revolvers. The box and contents were seized and conveyed to the office of the Marshal. A shot-lock also shipped the schooner *Wide World*, bound for Savannah, being unable to get a clearance with her cargo, it was unloaded and placed in a storehouse on Pearl-street, between Wall-street and Coenties-slip. The Marshal yesterday seized two boxes of the cargo thus stored, containing 5,000,000 percussion caps for muskets.

RAISING OF A FLAG AT THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

A fine flag was raised yesterday on the roof of the New-York University, by Capt. Jones, of Harp's Ferry, the man who "spiked" the arms the Secessionists expected to get at that famous Arsenal. He was introduced to the students by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Chancellor Ferris having offered prayer. The "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia" and other National airs were sung. Dr. Bethune and Senator Baker, from Oregon, addressed the students, the former stating that Capt. Jones was a man more of action than of words. The gallant Captain after some brief but appropriate remarks, sent the flag up the pole, and the vociferous cheers of ladies as well as gentlemen, the students cheering louder than anybody, but not with a better will.

SEIZURE OF REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION AND PERCUSSION CAPS.

Yesterday a messenger from the American Express Company dispatched by Mr. Holland, visited the United States Marshal's office, and informed the authorities there that a box, of suspicious appearance, had been left with them, directed to Hannibal, Mo. Messrs. Hoxton and Voast accordingly proceeded to investigate, and on opening the box, found that it contained 24 six barreled revolvers of the newest fashion, and 500 ball cartridge. From information received, the same officers proceeded to Bailey & Miller's, No. 62 Water-street, and seized two boxes of percussion caps, containing about 5,000,000, directed to Savannah. The whole were taken to the Marshal's office. No arrests were made, none of the suspected parties being present.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

An appeal is made to the patriotic citizens of New-York in behalf of this corps. These men are now without the common necessaries of life. As the Government will furnish nothing until they are mustered into service, donations of blankets, money or provisions will be most thankfully received by the Quartermaster or any member of the Committee, who will acknowledge the same through the Press. J. H. Hobart Ward, Colonel; Addison Farnsworth, Lieutenant Colonel; James Decatur Potter, Major; Louis F. Minard, Daniel D. Conover, Darel H. Gavitt, Executive Committee; William Tilden, Treasurer. Major Hunter will muster into service five companies of this Regiment to-day. The remainder will be mustered in on Tuesday.

THE EX-MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The ex-members of this corps are forming a Home Guard, for the protection of citizens and property during the absence of the regiment. The various companies are appointing Committees to wait upon and assist the families—many of whom are sadly in need of assistance—of those men belonging to this regiment who have gone to fight in defence of the Union.

JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Four Companies of this Regiment, Col. George B. Hall, will be mustered into service to-day. These men will be uniformed and equipped some time next week.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

A large military tent has been pitched in Union-square by Col. Rizer for the enrollment of volunteers. Rev. Mr. Goss, of the Evangelical Alliance, will preach to the soldiers, in this tent, to-morrow, at 3½ P. M.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Many injurious reports have been circulated respecting the men under the command of this gentleman, which are utterly without foundation. Col. Wilson says: "My privates are hard-working, honest men, a large portion of whom have seen active service, and will compare favorably with any body of men enlisted hither or elsewhere for order and discipline in the cause in which they have pledged their services. Their only desire and anxiety is to be sent immediately to the scene of action."

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARDS.

Delegations from the different organizations of Home Guards are going to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of consolidating the various bodies.

A RIGHT SORT OF PRESENT.

Mr. Richardson, of this City, a late member of the Seventh Regiment, is sending by the *Niagara*, to-day, two twelve-pound howitzers, complete, as a present to that celebrated corps.

THE ALBANY BURGESS CORPS.

Eighty-eight men of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, known by the above name, will leave for Annapolis, to-day, at 12 M., in the steam-frigate *Niagara*.

SALEM SAPPERS AND MINERS.

A detachment of this corps, forty in number, will also leave to-day in the *Niagara*.

SALEM ZOUAVES.

The *Niagara* will also take out the men of this Regiment who were detailed to bring the ship *Constitution* to this port. There are about sixty of them.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. McCreesny's command did not go into encampment to-day at Hamilton Square, on account of the want of tents. It is expected that they will go under canvass on the Eclipse Race Course, Long Island.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will be inspected in Washington Parade Ground on Tuesday next, 3 o'clock, by the Regimental officers. All the men will muster in full marching order.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The head-quarters of this regiment are at 800 Broadway. Nearly 500 men have been enrolled. To-day they will be mustered into service by Gen. Dowd. It is expected they will go into quarters on Bedloe's Island Monday.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS,

One hundred and sixty men have enrolled their names to-day, making nearly a full complement. The Head-quarters are at Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Donations of blankets, shirts, &c., would be very acceptable to this Regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT OF FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

A meeting will be held at the Go ham, No. 298 Bowery, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a second regiment of Firemen Zouaves, with John Balch, Assistant Engineer, as Colonel, and George Alksa, Assistant Engineer, as Lieutenant-Colonel. Firemen are invited to attend.

HOME GUARD OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

This company, organized by men who have served in the British Army, Irish Constabulary and Revenue Police, will meet at No. 76 Prince-street to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, Col. Hawkins, was inspected yesterday by Major Hubble, and will be mustered into service to-day. It is supposed they will go into quarters on Riker's Island.

MEETING OF HUNGARIANS.

A meeting of Hungarians will take place this evening, at the Astor House, at 7½ o'clock. Hungarians are requested to attend.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

A large quantity of supplies will be taken in the *Niagara* for the use of the army in Washington. A number of men will go in this ship, to be detached for special duty connected with the army.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The following telegraphic correspondence has just been published:

Albany, April 30, 1861.

Hon. William H. Seward, Washington:

Will there be a requisition for more troops from this State? One hundred regiments can be mustered into the service easier than they can be repressed.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. Seward replied:

Washington, April 30, 1861.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, Albany:

Probably no more for three months' service; but forty thousand more volunteers are to be accepted for three years or during the war.

The Albany Regiment has arrived. All honor to New-York.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CALIFORNIA TRAVEL TO BE PROTECTED.

We have received the following note from the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, conveying the gratifying information that our California mail service is to be protected by the Government:

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, / New-York, May 3, 1861. /

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I have received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, advising me that he had ordered one of the steam sloops-of-war now in the Pacific to Acapulco, for the protection of our steamers while coaling at port. This, with other precautions, will insure their entire safety, with their passengers, mails and treasure.

Very respectfully,

ALLAN McLANE, President.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON CAIRO.

Cairo, Ill., Friday, May 3.

Passengers from below continue to report the assembling of bodies of men. It is said they lack arms.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where disloyalty has been the most marked.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CAIRO AND THE WESTERN RIVERS.

MISSOURI RESISTING—FORTIFICATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI BELOW—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION NORTHWARD—FLOOD IN THE RIVERS.

Cairo, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

It is rumored that the Missourians are about planting a battery of heavy ordnance on the Mississippi River, opposite this point.

Gen. Pillow has been appointed by Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, to supervise the erection of batteries and arrange other means of defence along the Mississippi River, at and above Memphis. A point just above Memphis; Randolph, 60 miles above, and Columbus, Ky., if it be allowed to be occupied, will be defended by batteries under Gen. Pillow's direction.

From St. Louis to Cairo there is over twenty feet depth of water, and Cairo is much inconvenienced by water oozing through the levee. Threats are made by Secessionists to cut the levee, and overflow the place. Such an act would cause an immense loss of property and great loss of life.

Every boat landing at Cairo from Memphis has great numbers of passengers—every boat, *three hundred to four hundred*. The following, from the Memphis *Bulletin* explains the reason:

"The *Glendale*, which left here Wednesday evening, arrived at Cairo last night about 8 o'clock, with no less than *two hundred abolitionists* from the city on board, *who have lived here for years*, and sent away every dollar they made.

We were informed, that all the way up from Hickman, they kept very silent, but as soon as the boat came in sight of Illinois *they commenced rejoicing that they could then breathe free and easy*. They heaped curses on Memphis, and wished it sunk."

Boats from New-Orleans to St. Louis have raised the price of deck passage to $25—former cabin fare. The purpose is to prevent men from escaping North and force them into the secession army.

The General Assembly of Tennessee has just passed the following resolution, which means something:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That, in view of the dearth of the past two years, and the probable extraordinary demand for cereals and forage, to supply the absolute wants of our State and of the entire South, that the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby requested to devote the breadth of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and grass.

At last accounts the river was three miles wide at St. Paul, while the Minnesota was never so high in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Chaska three thousand cords of wood had floated away, and the town was entirely under water.

Considerable numbers of troops are congregating at Memphis, and their purpose is, they say, when strong enough, to attack. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which run through the heart of Tennessee, and through Western Kentucky, emptying into the Ohio 50 and 60 miles above Cairo can float out a heavy flotilla for aiding the attack from the East.

WATCH.

THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE ARMING.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, May 3, 1861.

The Common Council appropriated $200,000 for arming the city, subject to ratification by the citizens.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

East Hampton, Friday, May 3.

Five war vessels passed within two miles of our shore, bound South, about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening. They were probably the Blockading fleet from Boston.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN FORT PICKENS.

We are permitted to publish the following letter received by a gentleman in this City from an officer in Fort Pickens:

Fort Pickens, Florida, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

My Dear ——. You know somewhere we were going when we left New-York. We encountered a fearful storm on Monday, which continued until Wednesday night. We reached Key West on Saturday, reached Tortugas on Sunday, and sailed that night for Pensacola. Just before reaching here the cat jumped out of the bag. We had had much fun trying to work something out of Col. Brown—thought he wouldn't get a look for fear of *letting something out*, and everybody had some stock—some Cuba, some Domingo, some Texas, and some Ship Island. We got here Tuesday evening, just before dark. The plan was for the war steamer *Pawnee* to go straight in when she arrived, go beyond the reach of the guns of Forts McRae and Barrancas and come to anchor. Under cover of her guns we could land men and stores. But we got here first, fortunately. Soon after dark, after our arrival, a mound actively was observed on the other side, and they concluded that Fort Pickens was to be attacked, and they sent up their two rockets as a signal to the fleet to come to their aid. Great anxiety was felt for fear they would attack and thus prevent our landing, as the *Powhatan* had not arrived and gotten inside. The men were supplied with ammunition, one day's rations, and as many as could be carried went ashore in the navy boats, ready to fight their way up, and all expecting it of course. The artillery were to land after the infantry, so we had to wait, and we finally got off about daybreak. We rowed up under the guns of Fort McRae, and landed on the beach in fine range, and expected their shot and shells to be poured down upon us. But they were not ready, for some cause unknown to us. The next day they fanned nearly all the horses, and have now all on shore, with the batteries. Great activity is manifested on the other shore.

But I think they will not attack us for some time, and perhaps not at all. I most cordially pray that civil war may be avoided, but fear it cannot. They have not dared attack the fort even when Slemmer had only 80 men. Now we will soon have about 1,000, and Gen. Bragg will be a long time in getting inside these walls. Everything is on a war footing, and when we get a few more 8-inch columbiads mounted, we can shell them out of every place around us. They offered $15 per month to the soldiers in Texas to join the Confederate army, and offered the officers increased rank and pay. They passed a law absolving any one from his oath of allegiance if he would join their army—but neither a soldier nor officer would go. They have offered large sums to cause treachery in Slemmer's company. But we'll flax them out yet.

LATE FROM PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Tribune.

The following are extracts of a letter received this morning, dated:

Pensacola, April 18—8 P. M.

I stated in my last letter that the Federalists had demanded that the Navy yard should be given up. That was a false report. It was contradicted last night, but too late to make the correction in my letter.

The commander of Fort Pickens had an interview with Gen. Bragg yesterday evening, and asked permission of him to send a messenger to Washington. Of course the request was not granted.

The Federalists say they will act entirely on the defensive, consequently there will not be any fighting for two weeks, if then. *Gen. Bragg will have ample time to prepare to make an attack on Fort Pickens.*

Wm. H. Lamberton was arrested last night at 8 o'clock, charged with communicating with the ships and Fort Pickens. He has been looked upon with an eye of suspicion for some time. I understand that he will be sent to Montgomery to-night, and if what is reported be true, he will stand a very good chance to follow Capt. Jones. Lamberton is ordered to leave on the cars to night. His family will also be sent up to night. I believe he deserves death, under the present circumstances.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 3.

Major Anderson passed through this city at noon to-day, *en route* to Washington. He was recognized in passing from depot to depot, and was greeted with intense enthusiasm.

TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Inquirer* publishes what it calls a full list of troops assembled there. Besides 600 South Carolina volunteers, there are 2,276 Virginia volunteers quartered in the city, and 61 Cavalry, making a total at that place of 2,937. Then it is reported that there are some 5,000 troops now stationed at Harper's Ferry; between 1,500 and 2,000 at Norfolk; between 3,000 and 4,000 at Alexandria; several companies at Fredericksburgh, and over two hundred companies now ready to leave for any point to which they may be ordered, at a moment's notice.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A letter dated at Montgomery on the 19th inst., and published in the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"Vice President Stephens has returned to the city, and will fill the Presidential chair in the temporary absence of His Excellency, who is reported to be making arrangements for establishing his head-quarters at Richmond. This is of itself a significant fact. His army of fifty thousand men will be equipped and ready for the field in thirty days' time, and will be joined by as many more, if necessary, before he reaches head-quarters.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writing on the 25th of April, notices the arrival of the *Star of the West* at that place, and says that the wages of the seamen amounting to $1,600 were paid by the C. S. A.

Gov. Moore has determined to confiscate 400 bags of cotton belonging to parties in this city as a reprisal for muskets seized here belonging to Alabama.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard had been appointed Commissioner from the C. S. A. to Tennessee.

Arrangements were nearly perfected for carrying the mails independently of the United States.

Gen. Beauregard had called for 2,000 more men, for that the United States force on Santa Rosa would attack him in the rear.

UNION MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches of Gov. Stanton, of Kentucky; Governor Foote, of Vermont; and Mayor Wood—The Government to be Sustained at all Hazards.

About a hundred representative citizens gathered at the head-quarters of the Home Guard, Room No. 41 Astor House, yesterday morning, in expectation of the welcome of Vice-President Hamlin by the Committee of the Guard. Mr. Hamlin was, however, called away on important business connected with the Maine regiments, and could not be present. The Committee, however, succeeded in capturing Gov. C. B. Stanton, of Kansas, who was formally welcomed by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, on behalf of the Committee.

Mr. Stanton replied in a lengthy and able speech, reviewing the causes, the present position and probable results of the difficulties now surrounding the administration of the Government. It had been charged that this was a fratricidal war, but, he believed that the Government could engage in none more justifiable. The South was totally unjustified in its attacks upon the Government. The doctrine of the right of secession was never countenanced by Jefferson, or Madison, or Jackson. He denied that the rebellion had its origin in any aggression of the North or the Federal Government, or in anything but the mad ambition of Southern leaders. The interests of the loyal States would not admit of the possibility of recognizing the right of secession. The rebels must be put down. The weakness of the South in the Union was the natural result of that Union, which, while it put a limit to the importation of slaves, put no limit upon the immigration of free whites. The rebellion really commenced with the preparing of the batteries in Charleston harbor, before a gun was fired. The patience and forbearance of the Government and people, which had withstood so many unreasonable acts of the South, was now all gone, and the people of the loyal States were roused to a man, abandoning all old party lines in the defence of the old flag, and for the preservation of the Government.

It was necessary to checkmate treason whenever it made a movement. *If it be necessary to march upon Richmond*, [applause] he believed the Government ought to do it, and to *take possession of New Orleans, too*; for that was the great reservoir of treason—the resources of the Southern Confederacy. [Thunders of applause.] When they cut off New-Orleans, they cut off the head of the rebellion. [Applause.] But this was not a war of suppression. It was not to destroy Richmond and Charleston and New Orleans, that he would have them taken, but to save them. He believed that the raising of the national flag in those cities, and throughout the Southern States, would furnish a rallying point for a great majority of Union men. [Applause.] Nor was this a war against Slavery. He believed that the North would be equally prompt to send their armies to put down servile insurrection. [Great applause, and a voice, "That's so."] But at all hazards the people must put down that idea that a citizen owes allegiance first to his State, paramount to that allegiance which he owes to the Federal Government. [Applause.] They must rather sustain the idea of the patriot Clay, that the citizen owes his first allegiance to the General Government. He believed that this contest would not be concluded until either the leaders of the Southern Confederacy were driven from the land, or had met the reward of traitors. In reply to a question, Mr. Stanton expressed the opinion that the South would fight and fight desperately.

Mr. Shaffer then, in a humorous speech, welcomed Senator Foote, of Vermont, as a gentleman who, though accustomed to breathing pure mountain air, would have no objection to eating turtle soup in season on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. [Laughter.]

Senator Foote responded in a patriotic speech, indorsing the sentiments already uttered, and likewise expressing the opinion that the war, to be rendered completely decisive, should be prosecuted to the points where the traitors are assembled, and the laws vigorously enforced.

Mr. Shaffer then briefly welcomed Mayor Wood, (who had been escorted to the room by a Committee,) and explained to him the objects of the Home Guard.

Mayor Wood responded in an appropriate speech, expressing his doubts of the possibility of an attack on New-York, either from traitors at home, or foes from abroad. He however approved of the organization being ready for any emergency, and promised it all the support in his power. He warmly commended the general uprising to sustain the Government, and said the question now was to be decided in the form of an anxious world, whether a republican form of self-government could be sustained. The Mayor's excellent Union sentiments were warmly applauded.

The various gentlemen present were then formally introduced to Senator Foote and Gov. Stanton.

On motion of Hon. John Cochrane, the various ward organizations of the Home Guard were requested to elect three delegates each to the meeting at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, said delegates to report at the Astor House on Saturday morning in person.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Old Knickerbocker Gone.—The funeral of Peter Erben, aged 91, a native of this City, and the last but sixteen of the veritable Knickerbockers surviving, took place at Trinity Church yesterday, and was numerously attended by citizens, as well as by the officers and ministers of the Church, Rev. Dr. Vinton officiating. The venerable deceased was organist of Trinity Church for *fifty years*, and was succeeded in 1850 by Dr. Hodges. He dined on Christmas last with his descendants of *five* generations, viz.: children, grandchildren, great grand and great great grandchildren, and only a few days since was walking the streets with the apparent vigor of a hale man of 70. His son, Henry Erben, is the well-known builder of the largest organs in the country. His grandson, H. Erben, Jr., U. S. N., is now doing his duty to his country at Fort Pickens.

Board of Police Commissioners.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, about 240 transfers were made to form the forces of the new Precincts. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That honorable mention be made on the records of the Department of the gallant conduct of Patrolmen Robb and Flinn, in the arrest of John Scammel, in the Fourth Ward, on the night of the 1st of May last.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

New-Utrecht.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in New-Utrecht on Thursday evening, for the purpose of raising a fund for the aid and support of volunteers and their families, and to organize a Home Guard. A considerable sum was subscribed on the spot, and several young men volunteered for the war. Speeches were made by Col. T. B. Thorpe, W. J. A. Fuller, T. G. Bergen and Aaron Young.

Eighth Ward.—A Relief Association has been organized in this Ward, to provide hospital stores for the volunteers.

Common Council.—The last meeting of the present Board of Aldermen was held last evening, when nearly all of the business of the year was closed up, resolutions of thanks to the officers were adopted, and the Board adjourned. The new Aldermen take their seats on Monday next.

Obituary.

Anthony Philip Heinrich, the celebrated musical composer died at an early hour yesterday morning, in the eighty first year of his age, after a lingering illness of four months. He was well known, both in this country and in Europe. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 33 Bayard-street, at 2 P. M. to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Flour firm but quiet. Wheat advancing; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 33@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 50. Corn wanted; Yellow at 63c.@65c. Whisky slow of sale at 17½c.@18c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 2.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 650 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for middling. Other articles unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—L. L. Robinson, Judge Coon, wife and family, E. Moses, Lieut. Lorain, Mrs. Mahew and infant, D. L. Triplett and family, Mrs. Q. A. Chase and infant, Mrs. Kohler and infant, M. Wedrick and wife, O. R. McKimore, Steph. Rogers and family, Wm. Patterson, A. J. Thayer, A. Bosch, Dr. C. H. Bradford, Col. Shiel, Charles Hubbs, D. W. Bryant and wife, Mrs. Monkhouse and daughter, John Oxen and wife, J. H. Pickering and wife, H. Dorland, N. G. Mese, wife and infant, D. L. Triplett and wife, E. F. White, J. E. Coyle, Mrs. Sanborn, O. P. Van Infant, M. Wedrick and wife, O. R. McKimore, Steph. Rogers and family, Wm. Patterson, A. J. Thayer, A. Bosch, Dr. C. H. Bradford, Col. Shiel, Charles Hubbs, D. W. Bryant and wife, Mrs. Monkhouse and daughter, John Oxen and wife, J. H. Pickering and wife, H. Dorland, N. G. Mese, wife and infant, D. L. Triplett and wife, E. F. White, J. E. Coyle, Mrs. Sanborn, O. P. Van Hagan, J. D. Sanborn and wife, A. D. Gorham and wife, Mrs. Brooks, M. J. Bydliff, Mrs. Kincaid and infant, Mrs. Damon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Young, H. Johnson and wife, Ten Eyck and wife, Penhallow, A. Pedus, A. Bowdlard, Mrs Harness and son, Mrs. Edwin and infant Mrs. Poulk and infant C. F. McClure, J. W. Treaty and wife, Mrs Col. Baker, Mrs. Barnet, L. Anthony J. Anthony, F. J. Asta Sunaga and family, Minister from Chili, Pedro P. Urtis, Edward Negten, F. Barsina, E. Schober, S. Caceuada, wife, sister and family, M. Serrills, M. Lisson, Mr. Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Miss Joyce, Miss Hanney, L. C. Hecht, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Smith J. W. Du Pree.

In ship Amazon, from London—James Croft, lady and child, Miss Frances Marks, Mrs. Francis Hewer, William Hewer, Alfred Hewer, all of London; P. C. Gilbert, of Geneva, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 2 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 42 | Gov. Island.. 4 31 | Hell Gate... 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 3.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool; J. G. Dale.

Steamer Madgie, Bell, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Gellis, Bara, Cork and a market, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Barnewall, Stover, Rotterdam, W. Sahm; Bavaria, Wood, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.; Victoria, Anderson, London, E. K. Morgan & Wiley; Electric Bell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Ionia, Pierson Cork, H. Imboe & Telens; Lexington, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, Dunbar & Foster; Nugent, Bodere, Aspinwall, Thos. James; Indiana Long, Glasgow, F. McDonald; N. Boynton, Miller, Londonderry, J. W. Elwell & Co.; H. Trowbridge, Beatze, Barkadas, H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Brigs Beatrice, Drisko, St. John, W. I., B. F. Small; Cheeks, Cowell, Elizabethport, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Princess Royal, Newhold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co., P. R. Curtis, Northwood, Portland, master; W. K. Kirby Smith, St. Domingo City, via Turks Isl., J. & N. Smith & Co.; Anna Maria, Page, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill.

Schooners Ocean Warrior, Bunnell, T. G. Berdan & Sons; R. Bryant, Tilton, Bennett, T. G. Berdan & Sons; G. G. Sickels, Garfield, Bathurst, Beckwith & Rochelle; D. Russell Butler, Hartford, H. S. Rockett; Georgia, Morris, Leipsic, B. N. Fox & Co.; A. Mathews, Kelly, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.; W. Payson, Stephenson, Wilmington, De., J. W. McRee; M. Taylor, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. W. McRee; W. Ellis, Somerton, Hollister, J. S. Whitney & Co.; S. B. Wheeler, Monteblio, Philadelphia, ——; Hilton, Turbill, St. John, I. B. Bager; O. M. Pettit, Clark, Lingan, B. N. Small; Tigris, Shaw, Greenock, ——.

Sloops Rhode Island, Remington, Providence; Jane Davis, Ware, Norwich, master; Exeron, Slade, Hartford, B. N. Small; Greaner, ——, Providence.

Arrived.

U. S. Transport Coatzacoalcos, Babcock, Washington City 30 hours, with passengers to D. Torrance. May 2, at 6:30 P. M. off Hampton Roads, spoke steamer Quaker City, on a cruise. May 3, at 4:30 P. M., off Cape May, saw two steamers supposed to be the Harriet Lane and Star of the South.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall April 25, with mdse. and 260 passengers, and $88,893 in specie to D. B. Allen & Co. April 24, lat. 19, lon. 75, exchanged pennants with steamship North Star, hence for Aspinwall. May 2, at 1:45 P. M., lat. 36 30, lon. 73 40, spoke Cassandra Champion.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Ubett.

Sloop of Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Pitcos.

Schooner Corsair, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leter & Kirkpatrick.

Steamship Portland, Garrett, New-London 18 hours, having ship Benjamin Morgan in tow.

Ship Columbiana, (of Boston,) Doane, London and the Downs April 1 in ballast to master. April 6, lat. 46 46, lon. 10 5, spoke bark Henry, from Dublin for Matanzas, had picked up same board with storm sails in gilt letters on it; April 25, lat. 41 lon. 67, spoke War Hawk from Liverpool for New York, 29th lat. 41 lon. 66 passed two masted schooner sailing and rigging attached, apparently by her sails in a wreck.

Ship Maria C. Hoyt, Chase, Liverpool March 27, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 17 days W. of the Banks with a succession of westerly winds.

Ship Glendaragh, (of Newburyport,) Emerton,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3001. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Expiration of the Twenty Days' Grace for the Rebels.

STARTLING MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

Rumor that New-York and Massachusetts Troops will Occupy Alexandria.

THREATENINGS FROM GOV. LETCHER.

All the Southern Ports to be Blockaded in a Week.

Great Triumph of the Unionists in Maryland.

The Safety Committee Bill Recommitted and Killed.

ANTICIPATED MOVEMENT ON CAIRO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

The policy of the Administration relative to the secession rebellion is beginning to crystallize in decisive acts. To day expires the twenty days' grace within which the President's proclamation warned the rebels to disperse, and we shall now immediately have practical demonstrations that his words are to be followed up by deeds.

The Virginia Secessionists, whose spies here are vigilant, have satisfied themselves that there is trouble abroad for them, and they are rushing about from point to point in evident panic, without organization, or any apparent and definite object in view, except to drink bad whisky and curse "ABE LINCOLN." At no one point have they concentrated any considerable body of well-armed and equipped troops.

Alexandria has become suddenly quiet. It is rumored, apparently on good authority, that the New-York Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments are soon sent down to occupy that city on Monday next. The prohibition of exportation of provisions to Washington has been rescinded, the Alexandrians already smelling a huge rat.

The Maryland news is better again to day. Official advices are that the Assembly will reject the bill putting the State into the hands of a Secessionist Committee of safety. The entire Baltimore delegation, elected especially and without opposition, for the very purpose of passing a secession ordinance oppose it unanimously. So much for exhibition of back bone on the part of the Government.

Respectable Baltimoreans arrived to-day, report the condition of affairs in that city as truly lamentable. Not a single guest had crossed the threshold of the Eutaw House in forty-eight hours.

Coal had risen to fourteen and fifteen dollars per ton, because the usual shipments have all been stopped by the secession excitement. Many other necessaries were advancing in anticipation of a short supply. The wharves are deserted, merchants are failing at the rate of a dozen per day, though their names are kept out of the newspapers. Other merchants, who keep their doors open, have discharged their clerks, keeping only a porter to watch the store, but with nothing doing inside. The only activity visible anywhere is that of families fleeing from the city, and the wrath which they fear is to come upon it.

Within forty-eight hours, probably, the troops will approach the City of Monuments—not to destroy or injure it, but to give protection to all loyal citizens, and save them from the desperadoes who have seemed to control its military organization of late to keep decent people in terror.

There is no foundation whatever for any of the statements that members of the Foreign Legations have complained of or objected to the blockade of ports of seceding States. On the contrary, they all recognize the blockade as a legitimate and proper proceeding under the law of nations, and one about which they have nothing to say or do. As to treaty stipulations on the subject, there are none directly or indirectly applying to the subject of a blockade by the United States Government of its own ports.

The improved arms obtained by the Government from Canada were not purchased, as has been stated, but were loaned at the request of Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, the agent who applied for them. The Canadian Government agreed to loan twenty-five thousand stands, and will probably loan sixty thousand in all. This may be taken as a slight token of the sort of "sympathy with secession" which the rebels have to expect from British freemen.

The President's proclamation of yesterday puzzles some who do not understand how it is that it calls for only ten new regiments of regulars, and yet that these embrace over twenty-two thousand men, when the old regiments consist of only about a thousand men each. The new regiments are to be organized on a new basis, with nearly double the number of men of the old system, each regiment being capable of subdivision into two battalions if desired—each battalion being about equal to one regiment under the old plan.

Large numbers of women are employed in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, making up tents for the army, with which they will be supplied as speedily as possible. The want of these renders delay for some designed military movements indispensable. It is intended to afford these necessary shelters to the entire forces who are not more comfortably provided for. As soon as tents can be procured, also, the entire body of troops will go into camp.

Senator WILSON called on the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. SCOTT to-day, to urge that a modified martial law be declared here, or some other means devised by which the numerous rum shops of of Washington may be closed, with a view to preventing the demoralization of the young men called here in defence of the flag. The parties applied to saw at once the value of the practical and philanthropic suggestion, and have it under consideration.

If the Government needs more vessels for the Navy than are at its command, it is suggested that favorable contracts can be made at once for the construction of any number, on whatever plans required by the Navy Department, the contractors agreeing to make their contracts subject to ratification by Congress when it meets. If this should be done, two months' valuable time would be saved. Why will not their enterprising ship-builders satisfy the Administration of their readiness to do this, by sending on such offers?

Notwithstanding many strong reasons urged for not dis-

continuing the mails in the seceded States, is this: It is evident that the Montgomery Government, if its leaders do not admit it to be all sham, must very soon themselves undertake to carry the mails, and discontinue the United States service, because that is an act of sovereignty which they must assume, and from which they must eject the United States. Of course, under the Confederate State system, all free circulation of newspapers within the respective counties must cease. That stops the circulation of said papers, and they die. Again, on the Southern plan of making the mail system self sustaining, horseback weekly mails must be substituted by the South for the daily coach service now enjoyed—thus cutting off traveling as well as mail facilities. It is act difficult to perceive that an assumption of mail carriage by the Confederate States, with such results, will disgust their own people with secession, and put the Montgomery Government fearfully in the wrong; whereas, if the Federal Government discontinues the mails, the effect will simply be to intensify the popular feeling South against it, while at the same time the discontinuance is an implied acknowledgement of secession, and a repudiation of the right of the Union people in the South to participate in the benefits of the Union Government. These and similar considerations have induced the Administration to forbear hitherto, and probably will, until they have tried somewhat the effect of military demonstrations to repress the rebellion.

The troops now here will probably remain as a garrison for the Capitol, with a reserve force to support, if occasion shall require, any movement which may be made hereafter in Virginia or Maryland. The additional forces soon to arrive can be spared for a demonstration elsewhere.

It is twenty days only now since the President issued his proclamation calling for volunteers. In that time twenty five thousand men have been concentrated here, forty thousand more are ready to start at a moment's notice, and two hundred thousand more are waiting impatiently for permission to share in the glory of sustaining their country's flag by bearing arms. This spectacle, springing in twenty days from a state of profound peace, has no parallel in history. In twenty days we have raised an army greater in numbers than NAPOLEON collected in the hundred days preceding Waterloo. This significant fact must startle the civilized world.

The blockade of the Chesapeake is already perfect, so will be that of Charleston by Tuesday, of New-Orleans by Friday, and by Saturday next the whole Southern coast will be sealed as tight as a drum. Each port will have its blockading force, proportioned to its importance. Commodore STRINGHAM, on board the frigate *Minnesota*, will constantly cruise along the entire coast, passing rapidly from one station to another communicating with the vessels serving their reports of captures, &c., seeing to it that they are properly supplied and relieved and issuing all necessary orders. In this way the efficiency of the squadron will be greatly promoted.

The highly interesting correspondence between Mr. FAULKNER, Minister to Paris, and the French Government, relative to the application for recognition by the Southern Confederacy, has been received, and will probably be made public soon. It will be found substantially to confirm the recent letter on that subject of the Times' Paris correspondent, "Malakoff."

Ten o'clock at night.—It is again asserted, with much definiteness, that the Seventh, Seventy first and Twelfth, of New-York, and the Rhode Island men are to march two hours after midnight to take possession of Alexandria City and Arlington Heights. While this is fully believed in subordinate military circles, it is positively denied in quarters where the facts should be known. Another reason for doubting the story is that many of the Rhode Island officers are strolling about town on leave, which would hardly be the case if they were to march so soon. Another rumor is that the Massachusetts Sixth proceed to-morrow morning to occupy the Relay House, seven miles from Baltimore, at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are under military orders for some point at 6 o'clock A. M. They are ambitious of service. S.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4—Midnight.

Orders were issued to-day for the *Niagara* to put to sea with sealed orders. It is supposed she goes to blockade the Mississippi River.

The articles of war are to be read to the troops at 9 o'clock to-morrow A. M.

Five thousand men under command of Gen. BUTLER, who may be joined by troops from Annapolis and the West, will probably be concentrated at the Relay House soon, in close proximity to both Baltimore and Harper's Ferry.

A large body of men, much larger than usual, are stationed at the Long Bridge to-night. The guards are being doubled at all the outer posts.

I saw to night a letter from Gov. LETCHER to a banker in Washington, in which he said that they would have in a week thirty thousand men in the field, with ten thousand cavalry, armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers. He expresses regret at the prospect of war, but says Virginia will repel invasion from either side.

Maj. ANDERSON arrived here to-day. He was much sought after and kindly received by the officials of the Government. He will be dined by the President and Gen. SCOTT.

CYRUS W. FIELD is in town.

Everything at the Departments and among the troops, indicates important movements on foot.

Col. ELLSWORTH has dismissed several of his men for misconduct. They were drummed out under the Rogue's March, and will be sent back to New York stripped of their uniforms. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

The Committee of the Maryland Legislature, in their interview with the President this morning, admitted both the right and the power of the Government to bring troops through Baltimore and the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded, either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies. They express their belief that no immediate effort at secession or resistance of the Federal authority would be attempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and asked that, in this view, the State should as long as possible be spared the evils of a military occupation, or a mere revengeful chastisement for former transactions. The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interest, and not any spirit of revenge, would actuate his measures.

The friends of the Administration, to demonstrate its activity, point to the fact that Fort Pickens and all the forts in the Gulf, and Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry are fully reinforced and supplied, a blockade actually organized, the Capital of the country securely guarded, and a formidable army ready for any emergency, and besides these things the strengthening of the Navy with the least possible delay.

The War Department, especially, keeps its officers employed night and day. An immense amount of business is transacted. The telegraphic wire leading directly to the room of the very efficient Chief Clerk, is both convenient and time saving, and is constantly employed in the transmission and receipt of messages.

Col. ELLSWORTH publishes a card stating that the New-York Firemen Zouaves were recruited in great haste, hence taking some men unknown to a majority of the regiment could not be avoided. A few of these men, he says, have been conducting themselves in a discreditable manner, and he will regard it as a favor if in future all persons, who have been in any wise wronged by any one claiming to be a member of the regiment, will present themselves for the purpose of identifying them. It is, he concludes, the intention of the regiment and my own determination to free ourselves by the most summary process of all such characters the moment we can identify them.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment will forthwith be located in the neighboring city of Georgetown.

The Government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French Court. The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. DAYTON, to explicitly make known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this Government, of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

Major ANDERSON, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, and CYRUS W. FIELD arrived here to-day.

The Post-office Department, after carrying into effect its past orders as to offices, will chiefly confine its action to supplying vacancies by death and resignation, and to removals for cause. This is deemed a proper tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the loyal States. In view of the new and controlling issues of Government.

Among the recent prominent arrivals is Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, who is assiduously caring and providing for the comfort of the troops from that Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 3—8 P. M., and CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4. }

The Senate has been in session all day, and will sit all night if there is any prospect of passing the Safety bill. They show determined to put it through to-night at all hazards.

Protests are sent in from every direction. Some threats are warned not to vote for it, one are even armed with hanging if they do so. Should the measure pass it will be resisted at the point of the bayonet.

The Union men of the Senate and other counties are preparing to oppose it. If pressed in the Senate, they will consult whether it can go through the House.

E. F. U.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 3—30 P. M., and CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The Senate adjourned at 10 o'clock, without passing the Safety bill out with a view to force it to-morrow at all hazards.

A memorial against the passage of the bill is signed by twenty thousand citizens of Baltimore will be presented to the House to-morrow.

The excitement regarding the bill continues to increase throughout the State. E. F. U.

FREDERICK and CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The triumph of the people is complete. The Police Safety bill was withdrawn this morning. The feeling of the people was too strong against it. Protests still continue to come in from Baltimore City and the State.

The opinion now is, that no Convention will be called. The populace are rejoiced, and have taken the destiny of Maryland into their own hands.

Declarations are made from all parts of the State, that troops must go through Maryland. The Union men in Baltimore and the whole State are up, and are rallying ground. Every where secession is at a discount. E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Saturday May 4.

The steamer *John Warner* has arrived from Annapolis. She left there this morning. There are thirty thousand troops in Washington, including some Pennsylvania regiments just arrived.

Our troops will take possession of Alexandria to-morrow. There is a small force of Secessionists there, but they keep concealed.

The Pennsylvania troops passed through Baltimore last night, and are now in Washington.

The American flag now floats over Harvre de Grace. The people there are friendly to Union.

The steamer *Maryland* left to-day for Annapolis, with eight cars loaded with coal and beams of lumber in her upper deck.

A transport, just arrived from Annapolis, reports passing a fleet of sixteen steamboats, loaded with New-Jersey troops.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, May 4.

Half a million in specie has just arrived, under convoy from Perryville, and been sent to Washington in charge of one hundred picked men, detailed by Col. SMITH, commandant, in the absence of Gen. BUTLER in Washington.

Major ANDERSON left for Washington in the same train.

A large number of troops are expected here. Trains are ready to convey them to Washington.

The steamship *Baltic* will sail to-day for Newport, with the families and Professors of the Naval Academy here.

A fleet of steamers will also sail for Washington under convoy.

The *Alleghany* was towed from Fort McHenry yesterday. She will be heavily armed as a guard ship for Annapolis Harbor.

The Fifth Regiment of New-York relieved the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night.

A cold rain storm has prevailed for thirty-six hours.

The secretary of Gov. HICKS says that the appointment of the Board of Safety must precipitate that State into civil war. The majority of the Board are sworn to secession, and men of desperate political fortunes. The Governor soon may have to resort to Washington on the Pennsylvania line.

The great seal of the State is in Annapolis, and will be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on the ordinance of secession. The absence of the seal is a veto.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 4.

The recommitment of the Safety Committee bill is regarded here as equivalent to killing it. Intelligence from the secession counties of the State indicate a strong revulsion in popular feeling against secession, and the members are urged not to press the measure at present.

The Union men in the city are jubilant.

McKAFF and GORDON, of Alleghany, and HECKERT, of Cecil County, leading Secessionists, have left Frederick for home, fearing violence from the Union men. They are believed to be in equal danger from their constituents. A mass meeting will be held here on Monday afternoon.

From PETER CECKET, of Cockeysville, I learn that this morning the Government employes, numbering nearly a hundred carpenters and laborers, had repaired the bridges on the Northern Central Road so far as Burns', and would have the road reopened to Cockeysville by Sunday, and all the bridges rebuilt by Tuesday or Wednesday. The workmen were unaccompanied by troops—the people of Baltimore County being all friendly, and aiding them all they can. The recession sentiment is killed out between this city and the Pennsylvania line.

The present indications are, that when the Pennsylvania troops arrive, they will leave the cars at the edge of the city and march round the outskirts, a distance of three miles, to cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Road and thence to Washington, unless prominent Union men here think it perfectly safe to march through the city.

But few vessels are arriving, and very few clearing for Northern ports. Three valuable cargoes arrived since Wednesday, and finding no market, left for New-York and Philadelphia without breaking bulk.

All except four companies of the State Militia in the city are discharged from duty by order of the Police, because it was believed that they could not now be made available to accomplish secession, and the cost is too great for purposes of show.

Two thousand rifles from Harper's Ferry, forwarded by the Virginia authorities to the secession leaders here a week since, are admitted by one member of the Police Board to be in their possession, but it is denied by the others. It is said they will be returned to the United States Government.

No New-York papers are received to-night. The liberal Pony Express states that Government has taken all steamers, so that there is no communication by water from Havre de Grace to here. The steamer *Lancaster* is lying at Port Deposit, and passengers are offering high rates to be carried to Baltimore, but refused.

Snow fell here for three hours this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, April 29.

Congress assembled to day at noon, in compliance with the proclamation of President DAVIS convening an extra session.

At 12 o'clock, the President of Congress, Hon. HOWELL COBB, took his chair, and Rev. BASIL MANLY offered a fervent invocation to the Throne of Grace.

The President then called Congress to order, and stated that they had been assembled at this time by a proclamation from the President.

The first business in order was the call of the roll, and few names were called which were not responded to.

The President stated that a quorum was present, and that Congress was now ready to transact business.

Mr. WALKER of Alabama, stated that there were two new members present from his State, who had been duly qualified, and moved that they now have an opportunity of doing so. He referred to Messrs. H. C. JONES and NAT. DAVIS, Jr., who had been elected to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of Messrs. DAVID P. LEWIS and THOMAS TEAVIS.

Mr. DOUGLASS, of Texas, said that Mr. LOUIS T. WIGFALL was present, and had not been qualified.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Mississippi, announced that Mr. J. A. ORR (the successor of Mr. W. S. WILSON) was also present, and moved that all these gentlemen be requested by the President to come forward and be qualified.

Messrs. DAVIS, JONES, WIGFALL and ORR came forward, took the oath, and subscribed to the Constitution.

Mr. T. R. R. COBB, of Georgia, said that as a quorum was present, and the Congress had been convened by the proclamation of the President, he moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that Congress was now ready to receive any communication from him.

The President appointed Messrs. T. R. R COBB, JAMES CHESNUT Jr., and JOHN PARKINS, Jr., that committee. The Committee retired, and in a few minutes returned and stated that the President would, in a few minutes, communicate in writing to Congress.

Mr. T. R. R. COBB offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of Congress be authorized to appoint an assistant in the place of A. B. CUTHBERALL, Esq. resigned.

The President presented to Congress the annexed communication from a portion of the people of New Mexico:

MESILLA, Monday, March 18.

To Hon. Howell Cobb, President of the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a Convention of the citizens of that portion of New Mexico known as Arizona, held at this place on the 16th inst., I have the honor herewith to transmit the inclosed preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted, with the hope that you will lay them before the Congress of the Confederate States of America for their consideration.

Signed by the President and Secretary.

On motion of Mr. CHESNUT, the reading of the preamble and resolutions referred to was postponed for the present, and the communication was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, requested to present to Congress a communication from the Governor of the Territory of Arizona, in transmitting a copy of the Provisional Constitution, with the request that it be presented to Congress. The communication was received and referred to the Territorial Committee.

Mr. J. SEBLIN, the President's private Secretary, then appeared in the hall and stated that he had a message from the President, with accompanying documents.

Mr. WITHERS asked the question whether there was anything in the message that should prevent its being read in public session.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that there was not.

The message was then read in a very distinct tone by Mr. DICKSON.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent Government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the Government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day, other States, identified in political principles and community of interests with those which you represent, will join this Confederacy: giving to its typical constellation increased splendor—to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness—and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the fifteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary in my judgment that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the Colonies, styling themselves States, entered severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever."

In order to guard against any misconstruction [of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this contract of alliance the war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized to be independent.

The Articles of Confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress; and, in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates, who attended a convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

It was by the delegates chosen by the several States, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shown by the seventh article, which is in the words:

"The ratification of the *Conventions of nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between *the States* so ratifying the same."

The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State was retaining its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest the commission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution placing beyond any pretence of doubt, the reservation by the States of all their sovereign rights and powers, not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

I have indicated certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common Government and nation, and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a compact between independent States.

Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth, in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a national Government, set up above and over the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs; the creature has risen and exalted above the creators; the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose whole existence depended upon their labor, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the others. And the danger of disunion arising from this cause was endangered by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Councils, selfish interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern minority without control; they learned to disregard with impatience the suggestion of any constitutional restraint to the exercise of their will, and so entirely have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President LINCOLN in March last, he asserts as a maxim which he publicly claims to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable case that the Chief Magistrate can not hesitate to choose between a State and the United

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Expiration of the Twenty Days' Grace for the Rebels.

STARTLING MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

Rumor that New-York and Massachusetts Troops will Occupy Alexandria.

THREATENINGS FROM GOV. LETCHER.

All the Southern Ports to be Blockaded in a Week.

Great Triumph of the Unionists in Maryland.

The Safety Committee Bill Recommitted and Killed.

ANTICIPATED MOVEMENT ON CAIRO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

The policy of the Administration relative to the secession rebellion is beginning to crystellize in definite acts. To-day expires the twenty days' grace within which the President's proclamation warned the rebels to disperse, and we shall now immediately have practical demonstrations that his words are to be followed up by deeds.

The Virginia Secessionists, whose spies here are vigilant, have satisfied themselves that there is trouble abroad for them, and they are racing about from point to point in evident panic, without organization, or any apparent and definite object in view, except to drink bad whisky and curse "ABE LINCOLN." At no one point have they concentrated any considerable body of well-armed and equipped troops.

Alexandria has become suddenly quiet. It is rumored, apparently on good authority, that the New-York Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments are to be sent down to occupy that city on Monday next. The prohibition of exportation of provisions to Washington has been rescinded, the Alexandrians already smelling a huge rat.

The Maryland news is better again to-day. Official advices are that the Assembly will reject the bill putting the State into the hands of a Secessionist Committee of safety. The entire Baltimore delegation, elected especially and without opposition, for the very purpose of passing a secession ordinance, oppose it unanimously. So much for exhibition of back bone on the part of the Government.

Respectable Baltimoreans arrived to-day, report the condition of affairs in that city as truly lamentable. Not a single guest had crossed the threshold of the Eutaw House in forty-eight hours.

Coal had risen to fourteen and fifteen dollars per ton, because the usual shipments have all been stopped by the secession excitement. Many other necessaries were advancing in anticipation of a short supply. The wharves are deserted, merchants are failing at the rate of a dozen per day, though their names are kept out of the newspapers. Other merchants, who keep their doors open, have discharged their clerks, keeping only a porter to watch the store, but with nothing doing inside. The only activity visible anywhere is that of families fleeing from the city, and the wrath which they fear is to come upon it.

Within forty-eight hours, probably, the troops will approach the City of Monuments—not to destroy or injure it, but to give protection to all loyal citizens, and save them from the desperadoes who have seemed to control its military organization of late to keep decent people in terror.

There is no foundation whatever for any of the statements that members of the Foreign Legations have complained of or objected to the blockade of ports of seceding States. On the cantrary, they all recognize the blockade as a legitimate and propar proceeding nnder the law of nations, and one about which they have nothing to say or do. As to treaty stipulations on the subject, there are none directly or indirectly applying to the subject of a blockade by the United States Goverment of its own ports.

The improved arms obtained by the Government from Canada were not purchased, as has been stated, but were loaned at the request of Hon. CHARLES ASHMUN, the agent who applied for them. The Canadian Government agreed to loan twenty-five thousand stands, and will probably loan sixty thousand in all. This may be taken as a slight token of the sort of "sympathy with secession" which the rebels have to expect from British freemen.

The President's proclamation of yesterday puzzles some who do not understand how it is that it calls for only ten new regiments of regulars, and yet that these embrace nver twenty-two thousand men, when the old regimeats consist of only about a thousand men each. The new regimants are to be organized on a new basis, with nearly double the number of men of the old system, each regiment being capable of subdivision into two battalions if desired—each battalion being about equal to one regiment under the old plan.

Large nnmbers of women are employed in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, making up tents for the army, with which they will be supplied as speedily as possible. The want of these renders delay for some designed military movements indispensable. It is intended to afford these necessary shelters to the entire forces who are not more comfortably provided for. As soon as tents can be procured, also, the entire body of troops will go into camp.

Senator WILSON called on the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. SCOTT to-day, to urge that a modified martial law be declared here, or some other means devised by which the numerous rum shops of of Washington may be closed, with a view to preventing the demoralization of the young men called here in defence of the flag. The parties applied to saw at once the value of the practical and philanthropic suggestion, and have it under consideration.

If the Government needs more vessels for the Navy than are at its command, it is suggested that favorable contracts can be made at once for the construction of any nnmber, on whatever plans required by the Navy Department, the contractors agreeing to make their contracts subject to ratification by Congress when it meets. If this should be done, two months' valuable time would be saved. Why will not your enterprising ship-builders satisfy the Administration of their readiness to do this, by sending on their offers?

One, among many strong reasons urged for not discontinuing the mails in the seceded States, is this: It is evident that the Montgomery Government, if its leaders do not admit it to be all sham, must very soon themselves undertake to carry the mails, and discontinue the United States service, because that is an act of sovereignty which they must assume, and from which they must eject the United States. Of course, under the Confederate State system, all free circulation of newspapers within the respective counties must cease. That stops the circulation of said papers, and they die. Again, on the Southern plan of making the mail system self sustaining, horseback weekly mails must be substituted by the South for the daily coach service now enjoyed—thus cutting off traveling as well as mail facilities. It is not difficult to perceive that an assumption of mail carriage by the Confederate States, with such results, will disgust their own people with secession, and put the Montgomery Government fearfully in the wrong; whereas, if the Federal Government discontinues the mails, the effect will simply be to intensify the popular feeling South against it, while at the same time the discontinuance is an implied acknowledgement of secession, and a repudiation of the right of the Union people in the South to participate in the benefits of the Union Government. These and similar considerations have induced the Administration to forbear hitherto, and probably will, until they have tried somewhat the effect of military demonstrations in repress the rebellion.

The troops now here will probably remain as a garrison for the Capitol, with a reserve force to support, if occasion shall require, any movement which may be made hereafter in Virginia or Maryland. The additional forces soon to arrive can be spared for a demonstration elsewhere.

It is twenty days only now since the President issued his proclamation calling for volunteers. In that time twenty-five thousand men have been concentrated here, forty thousand more are ready to start at a moment's notice, and two hundred thousand more are waiting impatiently for permission to share in the glory of sustaining their country's flag by bearing arms. This spectacle, springing in twenty days from a state of profound peace, has no parallel in history. In twenty days we have raised an army greater in numbers than NAPOLEON collected in the hundred days preceding Waterloo. This significant fact must startle the civilized world.

The blockade of the Chesapeake is already perfect so will be that of Charleston by Tuesday, of New-Orleans by Friday, and by Saturday next the whole Southern coast will be sealed as tight as a drum. Each port will have its blockading force, proportioned to its importance. Commodore STRINGHAM, on board the frigate *Minnesota*, will constantly cruise along the entire coast, passing rapidly from one station to another, communicating with the vessels, receiving their reports of captures, &c., seeing to it that they are properly supplied and relieved, and issuing all necessary orders. In this way the efficiency of the squadron will be greatly promoted.

The highly interesting correspondence between Mr. FAULKNER, Minister to Paris, and the French Government, relative to the application for recognition by the Southern Confederacy, has been received, and will probably be made public soon. It will be found substantially to confirm the recent letter on that subject of the TIMES' Paris correspondent, "Malakoff."

Ten o'clock at night.—It is again asserted, with much definiteness, that the Seventh, Seventy-first and Twelfth, of New-York, and the Rhode Island men are to march two hours after midnight to take possession of Alexandria City and Arlington Heights. While this is fully believed in subordinate military circles, it is positively denied in quarters where the facts should be known. Another reason for doubting the story is that many of the Rhode Island men are strolling about town on leave, which would hardly be the case if they were to march so soon. Another rumor is that the Massachusetts Sixth proceed to morrow morning to occupy the Relay House, seven miles from Baltimore, at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are under military orders for some point at 8 o'clock A. M. They are ambitious of service. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

The Committee of the Maryland Legislature, in their interview with the President this morning, admitted both the right and the power of the Government to bring troops through Baltimore and the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded, either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies. They express their belief that an immediate effort at secession or resistance of the Federal authority would be attempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and asked that, in this view, the State should as long as possible be spared the evils of a military occupation, or a mere revengeful chastisement for former transactions. The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interest, and not any spirit of revenge, would actuate his measures.

The friends of the Administration, to demonstrate its activity, point to the fact that Fort Pickens and all the forts in the Gulf, and Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry are fully reinforced and supplied, a blockade actually organized, the Capital of the conotry securely guarded, and a formidable army ready for any emergency, and besides these things the strengthening of the Navy with the least possible delay.

The War Department, especially, keeps its officers employed night and day. An immense amount of business is transacted. The telegraphic wire leading directly to the room of the very efficient Chief Clerk, is both convenient and time saving, and is constantly employed in the transmission and receipt of messages.

Col. ELLSWORTH publishes a card stating that the New-York Firemen Zouaves were recruited in great haste, hence taking some men unknown to a majority of the regiment could not be avoided. A few of these men, he says, have been conducting themselves in a discreditable manner, and he will regard it as a favor if in future all persons, who have been in any wise wronged by any one claiming to be a member of the regiment, will present themselves for the purpose of identifying them. It is, he concludes, the intention of the regiment and my own determination to free ourselves by the most summary process of all such characters the moment we can identify them.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment will forthwith be located in the neighboring city of Georgetown.

The Government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French Court. The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. DAYTON, to explicitly make known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this Government, of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

Major ANDERSON, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, and CYRUS W. FIELD arrived here to-day.

The Post-office Department, after carrying into effect its past orders as to offices, will chiefly confine its action to supplying vacancies by death and resignation, and to removals for cause. This is deemed a proper tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the loyal States, in view of the new and controlling issues of Government.

Among the recent prominent arrivals is Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, who is assiduously caring and providing for the comfort of the troops from that Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

PRIVATEERING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

RETURN OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER—HOW SHE ESCAPED CAPTURE.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, THOS. MINER commanding, arrived yesterday from the month of the Mississippi, *via* Havana, with passengers and her outward freight for New-Orleans, consigned to D. B. ALLEN.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at the month of the Mississippi on the morning of the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, and failing to secure a pilot, the Captain took her in over the bar. On reaching the telegraph station he received a telegram from her agents in New-Orleans to put to sea again immediately.

The steamboat *W. H. Webb* a few minutes afterwards made her appearance, armed with two thirty-two pounders, and with a crew of seventy-five men. The captain of the *Webb* announced his intention to take the *Daniel Webster*; but was obliged first to telegraph to New-Orleans for orders, although a pilot, who had just arrived from the city, stated that she had been expected, and it was determined to seize her on her arrival. He also informed the captain of the seizure of the *Star of the West* and *Cahawba*, though the latter had been subsequently released. Several Northern vessels had been seized, and it was thought the *Tuscarora*, a tug-boat owned at the North, would be taken. Pilots had been forbidden to bring in vessels without permission.

The *Daniel Webster* got under weigh immediately, without landing her passengers, and succeeded in crossing the bar before the authorities at New-Orleans had been notified of her arrival. Nothing but the early hour of the day saved her from being seized.

The crew of the *Star of the West* had been sent to Montgomery.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at Havana on the 25th inst., and left on the 29th inst.

The *Cahawba* was then in the harbor, and was to sail on the following morning.

The *Wanderer*, the noted slaver, then lying at Havana, had been bought up by the Southern Confederacy, for $20,000 and was to be fitted up immediately. The steamer *Havana* had also been bought, and was at New-Orleans fully armed. Letters-of-marque were issued on the 29th inst., and the *Calhoun*, *Webb* and *Metagorda* were ready for instant service, and are now probably cruizing in the Gulf. The *Webb* is to be commanded by one GLANDIN, who has acquired considerable notoriety as a slaver.

It was reported that a stock company had been formed in New Orleans, with a capital of six millions, for the purpose of privateering.

The *Crusader* (U. S. N.) sailed from Havana for Key West on the 28th. All well on board. She took on board at Havana some mules and 60 men as laborers, to be employed on the fortifications.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS SOUTH.

Two travelling agents of a prominent mercantile house in this city arrived here yesterday, having spent the last six months in the Southern States. They confirm the accounts received from other sources with regard to the utter anarchy that exists in the Gulf States. They say that there are large numbers of intelligent, solid men, scattered all through the South, who are Union men at heart, and who deplore the state of things around them, which they see must inevitably end in ruin, but who are powerless to arrest the tide of revolution, or to counteract the mob-law that everywhere prevails.

One of them, who left Southern Georgia about a week ago, says that Gov. BROWN, of that State, refused to accept volunteer companies raised in the vicinity of Albany, and gave as a reason that they would all be wanted at home to take charge of the negroes.

Another, spent a week in Memphis, which place he left on the 27th ult. He saw several reviews of the troops at that place, and says that at least one-half of the men are constantly intoxicated, and make night and day hideous with their demoniac yells, profanity and bluster. They had heard of the forces collected at Cairo and were constantly boasting of the manner in which they were going to annihilate them when they arrived there. They believed that the soldiers at Cairo were composed entirely of low Dutch and free negroes. When our informant passed through Cairo, he found 5,000 soldiers stationed there, and he says that the whole 5,000 did not make half the noise that one company of the Memphis soldiers did, and that he only saw two drunken men while he was there. The Memphis soldiers, he says, are a fair sample of the Southern army.

THE CASE OF JAMES TRACY.

HORRIBLE PERSECUTION OF AN IRISH PATRIOT BY THE CHIVALRY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—HOW A BISHOP WITH 500 SLAVES GAVE HIM CONSOLATION—A "GOOD SAMARITAN" CAPTAIN.

The case of Mr. TRACY, who was maltreated, and, with his wife and six children, forcibly expelled from Columbia, S. C., was briefly referred to a few days since in the TIMES. It is worthy of further notice. Mr. TRACY was for nearly eight years the sole trustee and custodian of the large property of Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston. It consisted of some 1,600 acres of land. It was cultivated exclusively by free labor. Bishop LYNCH had other plantations, and owned some five hundred slaves. Mr. TRACY was a favorite with the Bishop, and was intrusted with the most important business. He was also employed by the city in various contracts.

Mr. TRACY absolutely refused to take up arms under the "bastard flag," and was warned by a Vigilance Committee that he must leave in ten days or be expelled by force. HOFFMAN, NAUNIMACHER, Capt LAMAR, all prominent slaveholders, were concerned in the movement. They held a meeting at KINLEY'S meeting-house, and some 300 Secessionists voted to expel TRACY from the State at ten days' notice. Three days before the expiration of this time, he with his son, 21 years of age, was at Columbia, and while talking with a citizen they were taken prisoners by a mob and carried to the guard-house. Their horse and wagon were taken from them. Some one hundred and fifty persons then went out to Mr. TRACY'S place, six miles distant, after the family.

Mrs. TRACY and her little girl of seven years saw the troops approaching, and ran towards a swamp near by. After running half a mile, she was overtaken by the infuriated rabble who seized her by the hair of her head and dragged her back to the house. In the rush of the horses, the little girl was run over and badly injured. Mrs. TRACY'S clothes were nearly all torn from her person. In the house they acted more like savages than civilized beings, swearing and passing round whisky in great profusion. A son named JOHN, who was ploughing in the field, was ordered by HOFFMAN to take the horse to his (HOFFMAN'S) plantation, and Mrs. TRACY and all the children were placed in a wagon, where, seated on the bottom of the vehicle, they were driven, in a heavy rain storm, to the prison. This struggle with the human brutes in the swamp, and their treatment of her afterwards, caused a miscarriage, under which Mrs. TRACY came near losing her life. The next morning, at 5 o'clock, a company of some four hundred, acting as a guard, took Mr. TRACY and his son from the prison to the outskirts of the town, where they were both stripped of their clothing and thrown face downwards upon the ground. Four of the mob held each victim, by standing one upon each of their outstretched hands and feet, while a fifth pressed their faces into the earth to prevent any outcries. In this manner two of the mob stood over each man, and with hickory switches applied some five hundred lashes to their naked flesh. *The whipping continued until 6 o'clock.* Both father and son fainted under the terrible infliction, from pain and the loss of blood. Not content with this, they tied their hands together and continued the punishment of both their victims while hanging by the board fence which inclosed the grounds. The most horrible imprecations were uttered by the crowd, coupled with the coarsest and most obscene epithets continually heaped upon the head of "old LINCOLN."

Mr. TRACY and his son, more dead than alive, were then thrust into the cars and started for Charleston with the whole family. Here they were taken before the Mayor, who, notwithstanding he seemed shocked at the barbarous treatment of an old and hitherto respected resident of the State, and even wept at the narrative of their sufferings, could do nothing for them, except to advise them to leave the State as soon as possible. Bishop LYNCH was also present, being sent for by TRACY, but after learning that the charge against him was a refusal to take up arms, *he too turned away, and offered him no consolation.* Driven to distraction, and fearing that the mob would execute their threat to hang them, Mr. TRACY and his son looked along the wharfs in search of some means of escape. They found a good Samaritan in the person of Capt. DAVID COBSON, of the schooner *D. B. Pitts*, who promptly received Mr. TRACY and his entire family on board of his vessel and brought them to New-York. They have also a home on board at the foot of Perry-st, North River, until they can be better provided for.

Mr. TRACY and his sons are very anxious to find immediate employment, and being good farmers, and evidently sober, hard working men, they would be a valuable acquisition to any large farmer who requires efficient help. Mrs. TRACY is also an excellent seamstress and housekeeper. Further inquiry can be made of Mr. CHARLES WARNER, No. 299 Broadway, (up-stairs), and any money for this needy family sent to the above address, or to this office, will be handed to them immediately.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

Indications multiply that this State will hold back. She is hardly insane yet. A decided reaction in favor of the Union is apparent here and elsewhere. Reports from the interior look quite favorable. The Secessionists have withdrawn their ticket of delegates for a Southern Border Convention. They dare not meet Kentucky Unionists at the polls. Their only hope and means of precipitating this State is by getting up a fight at Cairo or some other point on the Border. The Unionists may not show their full strength on the 4th, but, I trust, enough (say 80,000 to 100,000 votes) to prove the utter impotency of their desperate antagonists, and to cut short off their infernal schemes.

Gov. CRITTENDEN heads the Union ticket, and is working nobly. If accounts are true, he appears to be now battling in Kentucky on the same basis with WINTER DAVIS in Maryland—"the unconditional maintenance of the Union." I infer this from what he is reported to have said in one of his most recent speeches, to wit: "I am for the Union, without ifs or ands, or conditions of any sort." He certainly combats, and will continue to combat, the Secessionists' cry about "Kentucky's imparative duty to arm herself, with the view of making common cause with her sister States of the South against their attempted subjugation by an Abolition Administration." Such is Major BRECKINRIDGE'S idea of "armed neutrality." Mr. CRITTENDEN will steadily oppose the arming of the State for any such one-sided and sectional object. Gov. DIXON, too, is laboring gallantly on and for the Union ticket. He says the forces of the Southern Rights Party pretty much all over the State, are yielding at every point. He swears he never will give up the Stars and Stripes. He prays the earth to open and swallow him if ever the flag of his country be stricken down upon Kentucky soil. And another of our ex-Governors, Mr OWSLEY, as also Mr. WICKLIFFE, says emphatically, "I will be the last man in Kentucky to leave the Union; and when every other man has done so, I will seize the flag of my country and claim it for my own." I know of many other Kentuckians who emulate the spirit of HENRY CLAY. They feel and speak as he did in 1850, when he proclaimed in the Senate of the United States, that "if Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance to the Union, I will never fight under that banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State."

It is well to look on the *bright* side even in these times, and I do so at the present writing. If Maryland and Western Virginia stand firm against secession, so will Kentucky and Missouri, I now incline to think they all will. Secessionists privately admit that Kentucky will not be *prepared* to secede for *six months*, for she has *no arms*. The same may be said of Missouri. A fortunate circumstance. If not ready to cut her own throat for six months, Kentucky never will be.

I don't believe she can get any arms. She hasn't enough to defend even Louisville and Frankfort. MAGOFFIN is in a terrible strait. He and his are "willing and ready for the fray," but they have nothing to fray with. They "long to flesh their maiden swords against the Vandals of the North," but they have no swords. "The harking dogs of the North would tuck their tails at the first shot from old Kentucky," but old Kentucky has nothing to shoot with. Col. DUNCAN'S Regiment of 550 Kentucky bloods has carried off to Richmond about all the guns the State has. So the Governor has dispatched several "accredited representatives of Kentucky" to Mississippi, Arkansas and the Pelican State, "to appeal for arms for the use of Kentucky"—with little success, I reckon. Vaporing Secessionists, without arms or with them, *can't* bring honor and victory to the cause of the South." PONTIAC.

LETTER FROM HON. GARRETT DAVIS—INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the Louisville Journal.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., *Dear Sir:* Early last week I determined, upon my own reflection and impulse, to make a hurried run to Washington, to take a view of public affairs there, and from there; and to talk with the President and some of the members of his Cabinet in relation to our national troubles, and how the Administration intended to treat them.

I found the President frank and calm, but decided and firm. He expressed deep concern and regret for the existing condition of public affairs, and his hope that there would yet be a restoration of the Union, and peace and amity among all the States. He remarked, that neither he, nor any other President, who had been elected by a party, could administer the Government in exact accordance with his own opinions and judgment; but must make some departure to satisfy those who had placed him in power. That, before the Carolinians had made their attack on Fort Sumter, he had decided not to reinforce or to attempt to reinforce its garrison, but, merely, and only, to supply its handful of famishing men with food; and that he had distinctly communicated these purposes to the authorities of the Southern Confederation. That he had also determined that, until the meeting of Congress, he would make no attempt to retake the forts, &c., belonging to the United States, which had been unlawfully seized and wrested from their possession, but would leave the then existing state of things to be considered and acted upon by Congress, unless he should be constrained to depart from that purpose by the continued military operations of the seceded States.

The President further said, that events now reached a point when it must be decided whether our system of federal government was only a league of sovereign and independent States, from which any State could withdraw at pleasure, or whether the Constitution formed a Government invested with strength and powers sufficient to uphold its own authority, and to enforce the execution of the laws of Congress. *That he had no doubt of the truth of the latter proposition, and he intended to make it good in the administration of the Government to the extent that he should be sustained by the people of the United States.*

He remarked, also, that he had expected all the States, upon which he had made a requisition for military aid, to enable him execute the laws, to respond to that call; and particularly the State of Kentucky, which had been so loyal to the Union, and faithful in the performance of all her duties. That he greatly regretted she had not acted up to the principle of her great statesmen now no more, and for which she cast her vote in the late Presidential election, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

That he *intended to make no attack, direct* or *indirect, upon the institutions or property of any State; but, on the contrary, would defend them to the full extent with which the Constitution and laws of Congress have vested the President with the power.* And that he did not intend to invade with an armed force, or make any military or naval movement against any State, unless she or her people should make it necessary by a formidable resistance of the authority and laws of the United States. That if Kentucky or her citizens should seize the port of Newport, it would become his duty and he might attempt to retake it; but he contemplated no military operations that would make it necessary to move any troops over her territories—though had the unquestioned right, at all times, to march the United States troops into and over any and every State. That if Kentucky made no demonstration of force against the United States, he would not molest her. That he regretted the necessity of marching troops across Maryland, but forces to protect the seat of the United States Government could not be concentrated there without doing so; and he intended to keep open a line of communication through that State to Washington City, at any risk, but in a manner least calculated to irritate and inflame her people.

In this time of gloom and danger, when the nation is being rocked in its base, and so many States are leaping headlong into the abyss of revolution, it is the paramount duty of every true son of Kentucky to give all his efforts to save her from the fatal plunge, and thus keep away from her borders the most terrible of all scourges, a civil and servile war. Let her not become a party to this most unnecessary, unnatural, and revolting sectional strife. She had neither part nor lot in bringing it on. It was precipitated by the arrogant authors without condescending to consult her, against her earnest remonstrances, and to put in peril all her interests, every hearthstone within her borders, and all her women and her children. Its flashes and thunders are gleaming and breaking in the Southern horizon over the guilty heads of those who cared it, would have it, and there let it rage and waste its fury. There is no call of interest, of honor, or of duty upon us to rush into it and thus avert it from the South, and bring down its fury upon ourselves. Will we permit our sympathies for those who had none for us or our reckless knight errantry, to intervene at the cost of having our fair and peaceful land ravaged with fire and sword? Let Kentucky look to herself and her own self preservation In this dread hour. Let her stand immovable as a rock peering above the tempest-tost ocean, and as the red waves of war, from North or South, beat against her firm base, let her roll them back with all their desolation. To enable her to perform this difficult and perilous duty, let her clothe herself in full panoply. Let all her men and all her youths procure for themselves the most effective arms, and then themselves form an independent organization of companies, regiments, and divisions. Let them drill thoroughly, and always be ready to defend their homes and their State from all enemies, within or without. Let them put themselves under the command of brave and faithful men who are known to have no object but the defence and preservation of our Commonwealth and the reconstruction of the Union. Let us husband all our resources and perfect our military organization, and when the contending parties become worn and wasted by a prolonged and bloody war, we can then effectively interfere to command a general peace. Faithfully yours,

GARRETT DAVIS.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 3—8 P. M., *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The Senate has been in session all day, and will sit all night if there is any prospect of passing the Safety bill. They since determined to put it through to-night at all hazards.

Protests are sent in from every direction. Senators are warned not to vote for it, and are threatened with hanging if they do so. Should the measure pass it will be resisted at the point of the bayonet.

The Union men of this and other counties are preparing to oppose it. If passed in the Senate, it is doubtful whether it can go through the House.

E. F. U.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 3—10:30 P. M., *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The Senate adjourned at 10½ to-night, without passing the Safety bill, but with a fixed determination to push it through to-morrow at all hazards.

A memorial against the passage of the measure, signed by twenty thousand citizens of Baltimore, will be presented to the House to-morrow.

The excitement regarding the bill continues to increase throughout the State. E. F. U.

FREDERICK *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The triumph of the people is complete. The Public Safety bill was withdrawn this morning. The feeling of the people was too strong against it. Protests still continue to come in from Baltimore City and the State.

The opinion now is, that no Convention will be called. The populace are roused, and have taken the destiny of Maryland into their own hands.

Declarations are made from all parts of the State, that troops must go through Maryland. The Union men in Baltimore and the whole State are up, and are gaining ground. Every where secession is at a discount. E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Saturday, May 4.

The steamer *John Warner* has arrived from Alexandria. She left there this morning. There are thirty thousand troops in Washington, including some Pennsylvania regiments just arrived.

Our troops will take possession of Alexandria to-morrow. There is a small force of Secessionists there, but they keep concealed.

The Pennsylvania troops passed through Baltimore last night, and are now in Washington.

The American flag now floats over Harve de Grace. The people there are friendly to Union.

The steamer *Maryland* left to-day for Annapolis, with eight cars loaded with coal and beams of lumber on her upper deck.

A transport, just arried from Annapolis, reports passing a fleet of sixteen steamboats, loaded with New-Jersey troops.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, May 4.

Half a million in specie has just arrived, under convoy from Perryville, and been sent to Washington in charge of one hundred picked men, detailed by Col. SMITH, commandant, in the absence of Gen. BUTLER in Washington.

Major ANDERSON left for Washington in the same train.

A large number of troops are expected here. Trains are ready to convey them to Washington.

The steamship *Baltic* will sail to-day for Newport, with the families and Professors of the Naval Academy here.

A fleet of steamers will also sail for Washington under convoy.

The *Alleghany* was towed from Fort McHenry yesterday. She will be heavily armed as a guard ship for Annapolis Harbor.

The Fifth Regiment of New-York relieved the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night.

A cold rain storm has prevailed for thirty-six hours.

The secretary of Gov. HICKS says that the appointment of the Board of Safety must precipitate that State into civil war. The majority of the Board are sworn to secession, and men of desperate political fortunes. The Governor soon may have to resort to Washington on the Pennsylvania line.

The great seal of the State is in Annapolis, and will be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on the ordinance of secession. The absence of the seal is a veto.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 4.

The recommitment of the Safety Committee bill is regarded here as equivalent to killing it. Intelligence from the secession counties of the State indicate a strong revulsion in popular feeling against secession, and the members are urged not to press the measure at present.

The Union men in the city are jubilant.

McKAIN and GRAHAM, of Alleghany, and HACKNEY, of Cecil County, leading Secessionists, have left Frederick for home, fearing violence from the Union men. They are believed to be in equal danger from their constituents. A mass meeting will be held here on Monday afternoon.

From PETER COCKEY, of Cockeysville, I learn that this morning the Government employes, numbering nearly a hundred carpenters and laborers, had repaired the bridges on the Northern Central Road as far as Burna', and would have the road reopened to Cockeysville by Sunday, and all the bridges rebuilt by Tuesday or Wednesday. The workmen were unaccompanied by troops—the people of Baltimore County being all friendly, and aiding them all they can. The secession sentiment is killed out between this city and the Pennsylvania line.

The present indications are, that when the Pennsylvania troops arrive, they will leave the cars at the edge of the city and march round the outskirts, a distance of three miles, to cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and thence to Washington, unless prominent Union men here think it perfectly safe to march through the city.

But few vessels are arriving, and very few clearing for Northern ports. Three valuable cargoes arrived since Wednesday, and finding no market, left for New-York and Philadelphia without breaking bulk.

All except four companies of the State Militia in the city are discharged from duty by order of the Police, because it was believed that they could not now be made available to accomplish secession, and the cost is too great for purposes of show.

Two thousand rifles from Harper's Ferry, forwarded by the Virginia authorities to the secession leaders here a week since, are admitted by one member of the Police Board to be in their possession, but it is denied by the others. It is said they will be returned to the United States Government.

No New-York papers are received to-night. The rider of the Pony Express states that Government has taken all steamers, so that there is no communication by water from Havre de Grace to here. The steamer *Lancaster* is lying at Port Deposit, and passengers are offering high rates to be carried to Baltimore, but refused.

Snow fell here for three hours this morning.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 4.

In the Maryland Senate to-day the bill providing for a Committee of Public Safety met with such resistance that it was finally recommitted. The Union men consider it as good as lost. The Union feeling is evidently gaining ground throughout the State.

Accounts from the Northern Central road say that workmen are actively engaged repairing the bridges, and meet with no opposition. The inhabitants on the contrary are rejoiced at the speedy reopening of communication.

A town Union meeting will be held on Monday.

The steamer *Lancaster*, which has been making the connection between Baltimore and Havre de Grace, has been seized on the Susquehannah, by the Government.

No mail has arrived here to night.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

I paid a visit this afternoon to Fort McHenry, in relation to which so much interest was felt when Baltimore threatened to throw herself into the arms of treason, and the attitude of Maryland was uncertain. I was courteously received by Capt ROBINSON, Fifth Infantry, the commandant, and I have rarely passed a couple of hours more pleasantly than in his company. Capt. ROBINSON is a New-Yorker—a native of Binghamton, where his family now reside. He is an experienced, skillful and energetic officer, and a staunch upholder of the Government of his country. I was made aware by the printed statements, and the current gossip, that his course had had an influence in repressing the rule of the mob in Baltimore, which was so rampant after the attack on the Massachusetts troops. But I did not learn until my visit to the fort, to-day, how little was known upon this subject, and how grossly the facts had been distorted by the parties through whom they were given to the press; and, further, I may add, that statements furnished me by Capt. ROBINSON give additional proof of the treasonable character of the Police Board of Baltimore.

Immediately after the attack on the 19th, Capt. ROBINSON received intimation that it was contemplated by the Secessionists to take the fort, and he made his preparations to receive them and maintain the honor of his flag. Mr. HOWARD, the President of the Police Board, sent a letter on the 20th to Capt. ROBINSON, in which he informed him in substance that as in the excited state of the public mind, the garrison might be annoyed by people outside, the Board proposed to send a force to remain outside the walls, to save them from any difficulty arising therefrom; and Mr. DAVIS, another member of the Board, came personally the same day on the same mission. Capt. ROBINSON replied, in effect, that, so far as mobs were concerned, the garrison was fully able to protect itself against all demonstrations, and if they sent a military force he should not permit them to approach. Pointing to a little Catholic chapel, about three-quarters of a mile distant, he said to Mr. DAVIS that if any troops came this side of that, he should consider it an act of hostility on the part of the authorities, and should take decisive measures against the city.

The Board did not think it advisable to press their kindly services further, and the military force did not make its appearance beyond the limit prescribed. As it was, the police authorities represented that the interview was one of a mutually gratifying character—that Capt. ROBINSON was pleased with the good feeling displayed by them, and that a perfect *entente cordiale* existed, and statements founded upon these representations were published. But enough of the truth did leak out to excite the greatest fears among many of the citizens, and over a dozen deputations visited the fort to ascertain from Capt. ROBINSON what his intentions were. He had but one reply, and that was that he intended to defend the post to the last extremity. To the inquiry whether he meant to open fire upon the City of Baltimore, he replied that that was for the City of Baltimore to say. When they expressed themselves horrified at the idea, and in some instances with tears in their eyes, that the city should be shelled, thereby slaughtering women and children, he said that they, too—the soldiers within the fort—had their wives and children with them, who would be at the mercy of the forces who should attempt to take it.

Capt. ROBINSON'S resolute conduct and words, and the pressure brought to bear by the citizens, caused the Secessionists to halt in their course, and no collision took place. Three days since, Capt. DAUSEY, of the Fourth Artillery, arrived at the fort, with one company, which added to the strength of the garrison, and upon this, at his own instance, Capt. ROBINSON sent down a force to hold Fort Carroll, six miles below, in case the Secessionists should attempt to take possession of that unoccupied and uncompleted work. It was not garrisoned from Annapolis, as was reported, but from Fort McHenry, and no orders had been received in regard to it.

To-day Major MORRIS, of the Fourth Artillery, arrived at Fort McHenry with another company, and will assume the command, and Capt. ROBINSON will soon be assigned to more active service. To himself and the officers of his command it is due to say, in view of their loyalty having been recently attacked by a correspondent of the *Herald*, that every officer is devoted to the cause of the country, and in no case would they dishonor their flag. Union citizens of Baltimore express the greatest confidence in their loyalty, bravery and patriotism.

Fort McHenry has been often described, and I need not repeat the details now. It has no casemates, and all its guns are consequently arranged for firing from the parapet. Its armament consists of long forty-two pounders, ten inch mortars and eight-inch howitzers. Capt. ROBINSON expressed great confidence in being able to throw shell to the Battle Monument.

Let me state a few more unpublished facts in reference to the doings of the Police. The revenue cutter at this station is a schooner, the *Philip Allen*, commanded by Capt. SLICER, a Baltimorean. The day following the riot, the *Allen* arrived in the Bay, and orders were at once conveyed to him to anchor under the guns of Fort McHenry. He did so, and proceeded ashore, where he was met by a file of policemen, one of whom informed him that they would escort him to any part of the city he pleased. He declined their offer, stating that he thought he knew the city well enough, and he immediately sent word to Lieut. MORSELL to stand down the Bay and keep a vigilant lookout lest the schooner be taken. The latter did so, and soon found two tugs in pursuit. She continued down, and anchored after dark in Curtis' Creek. Each day, for several days, she was thus engaged, changing her position, and lying to each night after dark to avoid being found.

In the meantime, Capt. SLICER was ashore, endeavoring to procure from the Government contractors some wood, coal and provisions, but both DENNISON &

Continued on Eighth Page.]

OUR REBELLION ABROAD.

Effect of the Rebellion on Public Sentiment in France—Loss of American Prestige—Spain—T. Butler King.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

The deplorable condition of affairs in the United States is giving birth in the minds of European Governments to all sorts of dreams of conquest on the Western Continent. The Monroe doctrine is hereafter a dead letter. In the European view of the question, self-government has proven itself a failure. The Government of Washington has shown itself so powerless, so near to no Government at all, that any fifth-rate European Government would now treat its menaces with scorn. The boasted cohesion of republican institutions is reduced to the inglorious cohesion of public plunder. The great and immortal Constitution which was to be a model and a beacon-light for the political regeneration of the world, turns out to be a sham, as flimsey and as fragile as tissue-paper. The solemn discussions of past times on strict construction are converted by the facts of to-day into a farce so stupendous that we may well rejoice that the greatest of the strict-construtionists is in his tomb. Those labored defences of a constitution and a form of government which now seem never to have existed, were a mighty farce indeed.

The cause of strong Governments has made an advance of a hundred years. It is published here, from day to day, that the Government at Washington has neither an army or a navy—that there is not force enough in the twenty seven loyal States to put down a rebellion in seven disloyal ones, saddled, in the bargain, with the institution of human Slavery—that the public men of the country are entirely devoted to the scramble after office, allowing public and political morality to look after themselves. What is worse, these evidences of a want of public and political morality follow after the eulogy of Father LACORDAIRE, and after our own continual boast, that being the most Christian, or at least the loudest-praying people in the world, we alone are capable of attaining that highest perfection of political integrity—the power to live peacably, and to prosper under a weak form of government. The shameless robbery of the public treasury, the scramble for office, the collusion with treason in high places, and the treason itself, the manner in which public man neglect the army and navy of the country in the race for personal advancement, the little care given to the foreign relations of the government—all these constitute a budget which give foreign nations but a low opinion of habits and institutions until now so highly vaunted. For the next six months all the preachers of the country ought to develop themselves on the texts: Are we a moral people, or a nation of superb hypocrites? Are we a pious people, or only a nation of sectarian enthusiasts? Have we been deceiving ourselves and foreign nations, or are we really a great people?

If the American Union were to be re-united to-morrow, it would require half a century of peace and prosperity to regain the reputation the country has lost by late events, in foreign eyes. They see the traitors of the South quietly consummating their treachery, while the great Government at Washington, that was wont to whip all creation, is peacably sitting still and avowing itself powerless; from which they naturally argue that all political virtue and morality have fled, and that weakness and corruption reign throughout. They laugh at that singular axiom of the Border State people, that "better a hundred Unions be broken than one life lost," as if it were not a thousand times greater crime for an American to raise his hand against his government than a foreigner, who has no interest either in its birth, its history, its *souvenirs*, or its perpetuity. Many Americans, obliged to take refuge in the last of all possible arguments, point out to foreigners the fact that no such division of any European nation could take place without a resort to arms—a fact which they are sure will never be controverted!—as if it were a virtue to collude with treason and with crimes against the most sacred of things.

The first fruits of this foreign appreciation of our political and moral condition are beginning to be seen in other ways than in the columns of journals. The United States, which had declared in the most decided way its absolute right to the island of San Juan, has backed out so far as to accept the arbitration of a small European Power, and will most probably back out so much farther as to accept an adverse decision.

Spain, treating the United States and the Monroe doctrine with contempt, has just gone into San Domingo, and backed by France, will soon spread over Hayti. Her guest gulf island must be strengthened and backed up. It is cheaper for France to allow Spain to strengthen herself by acquisitions in the Gulf, than to be obliged to assist her with ships and men when Cuba is attacked. Louis NAPOLEON has proved it in many ways and on many occasions, that he has as kindly feelings towards the American people, and takes as warm an interest in their prosperity and progress, as any man on or off the throne in Europe; but if the Americans do not respect their own Government, nor their own Monroe doctrine, it would be too much to ask him to respect them. France is now so strong that she has no fear of any foreign nation attacking any of her colonial possessions with the view of conquest; but Spain is not thus situated, and France, having no fear of war with the United States for an infringement of the Monroe doctrine, is willing to aid Spain in fortifying Cuba by acquisitions of territory. Who is to stop her?

These, however, are not the only acquisitions that are now dreamed of, and that will be accomplished, if the disruption of the American Union becomes definitive. The destiny of the Western Hemisphere will have passed out of the hands of the Government of Washington, and the way will be opened to all sorts of foreign aggression. What is America are called "the old and effete Governments of Europe" are now literally overloaded with money-seeking investments, and no investments are more sought after than Government loans. With a prosperity heretofore unknown—a prosperity due to the era of railroads, telegraphs and steamships—the nations of Europe have not yet changed the parsimonious habits of their fathers, and thus they find on their hands an immense surplus of money, of which the Government may dispose if it likes. The American spends up to his income; the European, especially of the poorer classes, and the agriculturalists, have not yet learned this habit. Thus the nations of Europe, instead of being worn out and effete, are both prosperous and full of money. In such a condition of things, it will not do to offer too many inducements to conquest. With the new steam frigates, the American Continent is only a fortnight from Europe, about the distance between Marseillas and Sebastopol, where the French transported an army of 300,000 men with all the necessary facility. It is very well for statesmen to provide for the difficulties of the moment, but in order to be statesmen, they should also provide for the difficulties of the future. The present disasters in our political system show how dangerous it is to look only at the present, allowing the future to take care of itself.

For the last two or three years Brussels appears to have become the rendezvous and the headquarters of the Southern Secessionists and direct traders. No sooner had Mr. T. BUTLER KING rested himself a little in Paris, than he hurried off to Brussels, (with a passport from the American Legation in Paris,) to confer with the American Minister there and the Belgian Government on the favorite Southern hobby of direct trade. With the encouragement which the French and Belgian Governments have always given these direct trade agents, and the little that has been accomplished, we would naturally suppose that any other agents would feel ashamed to present themselves. The preliminaries have been discussed, accepted, rediscussed and reaccepted, until the propositions of these direct trade agents must have become to the Governments of France and Belgium a regular *scie*.

Mr. KING, since his return to Paris, has been in communication with the French Government, but, we understand, only on the subject of commercial relations with the new Confederacy. The question of recognition is reserved for the arrival of the Southern Commissioners. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Political Affairs in Paris—Italian Affairs—The Government and the Priests—M. Mires.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

Although a good many alarmist—not to say alarming—rumors, have received their *quietus* within the last week, you must expect to hear fresh ones. Prince MURAT'S pretensions to the Throne of Naples are ignominiously snuffed out. There is no likelihood of a quarrel with England on the subject of the Orleans Princes being invited to the Duchess of Kent's funeral. There is no Ministerial crisis at the Tuileries; no Garibaldians have landed on the coast of Albania, and the Toulon fleet has not gone to Syria. But although all these particular grounds of apprehension which successively produce their effect upon the Bourse have been disposed of, the public mind is ill at ease, and there seems to be a settled purpose in the back slums of authority to keep rumors of war alive. BULLIER'S correspondence, which is in connection with the Home Office, and gives the tone to all the provincial papers, sands into the departments this evening the following paragraph, under the head of Vienna, April 5.

"Our journals very generally believe in a proximate rupture between France and England. Are these previsions well founded? I cannot say. But without affirming positively that the storm will burst out in this place or in that, I see that it must inevitably come."

In the same sheet a Turin letter says:

"We found great hopes here upon complications in the East as a means to put VICTOR EMANUEL in possession of Rome. This is the reason why Italy excites the Greeks and Sclaves to rise and overturn the throne of the Sultans. This is the reason why the National Committees have their agents at Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna and Rhones. It is calculated that a revolution in Turkey will draw away the French army from Rome."

There is no doubt that the Syrian question, although diplomatically speaking, it stands settled, is still likely to be a cause of serious difficulty between France and England. The ink was scarcely dry on the treaty, which stipulated that the evacuation of the French forces should be completed by June 5, when systematic efforts were set on foot to stimulate public opinion in France in favor of a further and indefinite prolongation of the occupation. The Emperor never meant to keep his engagement, and I doubt much whether he will—indeed, I feel sure that he will not, unless England make the matter a *casus belli*, and in that case it is far from certain that he would not take up the glove. "Christianity" and "Humanity" are *ad captandum* words which ring loudly in his favor. The petition to the Senate, setting forth that the throats of all the Christians in Syria will assuredly be cut on June 5, if the French Army leaves on that day, is being covered with signatures, and now that the debates in the Senate are public, we may expect a very exciting scene, when the petition is brought before that body.

You will have observed in the *Moniteur* of this morning, a highly important circular of M. DE LANGLE, the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, in which he roundly gives the priests to understand that the *saturnalia* which they have enjoyed for the last ten years is over. The law is now to be enforced against them, and the law says that they have no right to find fault, not only with the Emperor, but with any act of the least authority in the State, under the pain of fine and imprisonment. I mean of course that they cannot legally criticise the Government from the pulpit, or in their pastoral letters. If they like to write books, pamphlets, or newspaper articles, they may do so at their peril, just like any other authors. The ultramontane journals, the *Union Monde* and *Gazette de France* will raise a loud howl, and go in for martyrdom; but they will meet with no sympathy, because they advocate liberty for nobody but themselves. I am one of those who would like to see priests as free as any other citizens, but I would not give them one iota of privilege above the rest of the world. I have no doubt that, now that the French Government has made up its mind to put down the aggressions of the priests, it will do so with all that harshness and illegality which the present Constitution of France enables it to exercise against individuals of all classes whom it may find obnoxious. True Liberals in France will not blindly harry on the Government against the Church, but will go in for law and equality—reasonably hoping that the influence of the Church, now that it complains of persecution, may inure for the benefit of the great body of the people. It is rumored that a new law will shortly be proposed to the *Corps Legislatif*, for regulating religious houses. Meanwhile, those which, having had no regular authorization, have been merely tolerated, are to be dissolved, and the numerous members of them who are foreigners will be expelled the country, in pursuance of the power which the Government of France has always possessed, to turn out foreigners without cause assigned.

There are various extraordinary rumors as to the reasons which have induced the Government to remove Count de GERMINY from the direction of the winding up of M MIRES' affairs. The public are told that his position as Governor of the Bank of France was incompatible with his giving his attention for "any long time" to a private concern. That would have been a very good reason against his being mixed up with the matter at all, but is certainly not the true cause of his present removal. He was, beyond all doubt, sent to MIRES' Counting house in order to screen certain parties, and there is now a dispute in high quarters, as to who is to be held scathless. M. de PERSIGNY wants very much to lay bare to the public the position in the matter of Count DE MORNY, who, beyond all doubt, is the greatest jobber in France, but his influence is still great, and some think that GERMINY is sent to the right about, because his report would have compromised him. Others say just the contrary. M. GALPPE, a writer in the *Presse*, was arrested two days ago, and, it is said, that he is extensively mixed up in indefensible transactions between MIRES and Mr. GENERAL BAROCHE, who has been, as you perhaps know, sent to America by the Government under pretext of business. His father, the Minister, "without portfolio," and President of the Council of State, is likely to resign in consequence of the unfortunate business.

Appointments in the Regular Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to make a few remarks concerning appointments made by the President in the regular army.

First—"The President has the power of appointing officers into the regular army, by and with the consent of the Senate." This power for several years past has been used for *political ends*, with manifest injury to the service. For instance, a person procuring the influence of several political friends, applies for a *commission* in the regular army. He receives his appointment, and is commissioned as Second Lieutenant, or higher, as the case may be. He does not pass any examination, nor even is a single military qualification required, but he enters at once as a full commissioned officer, upon the recommendation of his friends.

Now, I wish to show the injustice of such appointments. The Government has established a Military Academy, the object of which is to educate young men, and prepare them for active military life, thus making them fully competent, both in *theory* and *practice*. This needs no confirmation. We have only to refer to the history of the Mexican War. There we see the results of the academy, not mentioning the remarks of different generals, after and during the war. But these young men are required to stay at the *academy* for five years, under *strict discipline*, together with *hard study* and severe *examinations*. After which they receive, if successful, a *diploma*, and in addition, each receives a *commission* as Brevet Second-Lieutenant in some corps of the army. Hence the encouragement and inducements thrown out for appointments and *graduating* at the academy. A soldier cannot apply for promotion even. Only after a close application to study, and a severe examination, if then successful, he is permitted to make application. Whereas, any *citizen* can apply and be appointed, ranking with those who graduate at the academy in the following June. Some of these appointments by the President, are persons who have received appointments at the academy, and failed to enter at their preliminary examination. Again, some persons who have received appointments at the *academy*, resigned them, finding they could get commissions in the army without staying five years at West Point. So on, year after year, it increases. I am authoritatively informed that many persons who have received appointments, were ignorant of military tactics, and trusted to get posted after entering their profession. Such being the case, the question naturally arises: Why is not any cadet, who has been at the academy a year, fit for service just as much? The difference between the two, is that one has a practical knowledge of infantry and artillery tactics, and the other has not. And in conclusion, after this plain statement of facts, I call upon every person who has or intends to send a son to the Military Academy, to open his eyes, and use his best efforts in trying to stop this methodical manner of palming off on the public a list of appointments under the head "as a matter of course." It is the duty which fathers owe to themselves, as well as to the welfare of their sons, and I hope our United States Senators will look to the *welfare* of our government institutions before they confirm any more such appointments. If they cannot turn out officers enough at West Point, let more appointments be made. The institution is not an experiment, and if it was, this would be the best way of testing its stability.

JUSTICE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

What Shall be Done with Rome?—Position of Hungary—Garibaldi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The question which continues to overtop all others, and absorb general attention, is that of the possible proximate acquisition of Roma. The National Parliament has already debated the subject in earnest, and has distinctly declared the policy which it has established, and is firmly resolved to pursue. The question of Naples is certainly at the moment a more serious one, and more pressing than that of Rome; but both are so intimately connected that they can hardly be separated in considering the prospects of an early completion and consolidation of the great scheme of National Union. It is a vital necessity that the seat of legislative authority should be as soon as possible transferred to a more central position. Once well established in the Eternal City, the Government would gain more strength in the whole Peninsula by the immense increase of its prestige, than it could hope to for a long time, by shifts of policy, personal influence, or the most successful use of arms. The illustrious memories of the city of the Cesars dazzle and captivate any Italian mind. Why should it not be so when the splendid triumphs and misfortunes of the once proud mistress of empire claim the admiring interest and sympathies, as well as pity, of enlightened communities all other the world. Count CAVOUR, speaking for Turin, the city which he represents, says that a large majority of the population are ready to make the sacrifice which is inseparable from a removal of the Government and Court to another and distant seat. The populous city of Milan, and Florence with all its brilliant historic recollections, with a noble generosity which does them honor, are also ready to waive their claims. With the general consent of liberated Italy, the King and his Parliament would go to Rome. The only serious obstacles that remain in the path of this great progress are the Pope and his ecclesiastical rubbish. Will France and Europe be sufficiently generous, or just, to allow the King to blow away this rubbish with a single breath, and establish himself in a place selected as the seat of political authority by the nation which has chosen him to be its ruler?

The pamphlet which the Marquis D'AZEGLIO the Italian Minister in England, has written, entitled *Questions Urgents*, recommending Florence as the most proper city to be made the Capital of Italy, has not been received with much favor even in Tuscany itself. The minds of most men are made up about which city should be the Capital, and the attention of the whole country is concentrated upon Rome. The solution of this question is only an affair of time, and that not measured by months even, but perhaps by weeks and days. But the indispensible condition is, that no unfavorable changes occur to cloud the present flattering prospect. The ultimate decision of the French Emperor is waited for with more impatience than anxiety. Confidence in the sincerity of his intentions is not impaired, but evidently grows stronger every day. This faith is confirmed by the information communicated, from time to time, by this Government, derived from the slow yielding of Imperial reticence. As the pressure applied grows stronger, it can hardly be doubted that the artificial props which remain must before long give way.

The stage on which is acted this great drama of the European revolution is becoming more extended, and the curtain is now rising upon the second act in Hungary. The people of that most important of all the provinces of the Austrian Empire are again in earnest making an effort for an independent existence. Italy has offered them a successful example of resistance, and their sympathies have been with her course from the beginning against a common oppressor. The people are everywhere preparing for opposition, and the Government is increasing its means for repression. Most naturally the Hungarians ask from the Italians all the assistance they are able to render, and this aid they are sufficiently ready to accord. There are many ardent enthusiasts and speculators upon this question of the Hungarian struggle, but there are also cool and sound reasoners, who are able to see the difficulties and perils with which it is surrounded. The issue of a war between Austria and Hungary, growing out of the revolution, is confidently considered, by those who mix a little romance with their political hopes, as a thing certain to be favorable to the latter country. And these optimists are not few in number. But whoever observes attentively the differences which exist between the Hungary of 1848 and that of 1861 will acknowledge the extreme uncertainties which another war must carry along with it. The Polish revolution of 1830 was one of possible success, because there existed a national army which was the energetic centre, as well as powerful sinew, so to speak, of the insurrection against Russia. Hungary had, in 1848, a similar ground of advantage, in the heroic war against Austria, in the Hungarian regiments. But this most powerful lever was taken away by the reorganization of the army in 1850. To the province of Croatia alone was left regiments composed entirely of natives of the country. All the other nationalities of the Empire, so that they might not be brought together in distinct bodies, were so mixed up and balanced against each other, as to render impossible any national good understanding. And this is the reason why Hungarian liberalism was so warm to promote the war against Austria in 1848, and is now inclined to dissuade the people from precipitating a new struggle, counseling them rather to wait for their more favorable opportunity. Austria seems to be politically undone, but as a military power she still exists, with her efficiency not greatly impaired. As a great state one can well say that the Empire stands near its moment of dissolution; but as an army, or military society, it is still equal to considerable enterprises. Of a sound political society it has only the exterior form. Substantially it is but a great army encamped in the middle of Europe.

But the three principal nationalities which form the Austrian Empire have not yet arrived at that degree of concord or preparation for concerted action, which would encourage belief in the possibility of a formidable demonstration. To the moderation and intelligence of the Magyar race—which must form the head of the political action—it may be left to gradually bring into accord the other races for the accomplishment of a common object.

The distinct expression which Gen. GARIBALDI has just given of his feelings and intentions, has had a most favorable effect. It has soothed alarm, which was beginning to exhibit itself, and cooled passion which was threatening to disturb the harmony, which, more than at any time before, it is most important should be preserved. The greatest peril to Italy at this moment of transition, is that which might come from divided opinions, and the resistance of obstinate passions. The enemies of the country wish most of all to see the advocates of extreme views insist upon the establishment of principles which the most intelligent and reasonable men know to be wholly impracticable. This certainly is not the time for those who have served the national cause, or who wish to serve it, to contend with those who govern for the time, for a share of the power and advantages of official place. Gen. GARIBALDI, whose patriotism is above suspicion, and whose glory is without a stain, will be the last to encourage any merely personal or selfish aims. If calamity should ever come to the liberal cause, his conscience, at least, will never be visited by the bitter reproof that it was injured or ruined by any act of his. And there is no true patriot but must wish to save himself from a similar cruel conviction and its attendant overwhelming regrets. Who that is familiar with the career of GARIBALDI, has ever doubted that he was possessed of a magnanimity capable of rising above the narrow influences which disturb ordinary men? Whatever reward the heroic General may receive from those upon whom he has bestowed power, or however he may fail to receive present recompense from the State, a real, and the noblest compensation, is sure. In the hearts of a people, as capable as any other of the sentiment of gratitude, the memory of his great deeds will live. And this sentiment will not remain a sterile one. When the great struggle is over, in which the best children of Italy are now engaged, if not before, some grand tangible proofs will be given, of the feeling which this people entertain towards their noblest champion and chief. The odor of his virtue already fills the whole world, and such a bracing atmosphere of moral excellance cannot fail to nourish the life of all good patriots and just men, and encourage hopes and efforts for the advancement of the human race.

As to Florence, it is just now as charming as the finest Spring atmosphere, with brightest sunshine, and a good many foreign visitors, can make it. The season is unusually favored. I actually saw them yesterday cutting hay in the meadows of the Cascine. Speaking of that pleasant park, reminds me that the usual annual races have been held there. They drew as great crowds as in former years, although the horses and the running were inferior to what I have seen there before. Yesterday was the last day. Whether the falling off was owing to the absence of Lord NORMANBY, or some other great guardian of the sports of the turf, must be left to some conspicuous member of the Jockey Club of Florence to answer. AP.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Gen. McDougall again Elected United States Senator—Judge Hardy Admitted to Bail—Suicide of William McNulty—Broderick's Will Once More—Personalities, Townalities and Arizona Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 5, 1861.

Few men in the States have received such an honor—twice elected United States Senator within a month. Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL is Dr GWIN'S successor in the United States Senate, for the next six years, and there can be no mistake about it. After his first election, a week or two since, you know, it was concluded to count the votes of two men who were outside of the bar when their names were called. This reduced his vote below the requisite number for a majority, and, though he had the certificate of election, it lacked the Governor's mark to make his seat easy or secure. After a bitter debate, both Houses agreed to go again into Joint Convention. This they did on Tuesday last. Preliminaries settled, the following epistle, directed to the President of the Convention, was read:

ORLEANS HOTEL SACRAMENTO, April 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me hereby to communicate to you, and through you to the honorable body over which you preside, the full relinquishment of whatever right or claim of right I may have under the proceedings of the Joint Convention of the 26th March last, requesting for myself only this—that the Convention may proceed to another election.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MCDOUGALL.

Cheers greeted the reading of this document, which the General's friends thought manly. The Nugent people professed to see in it an adroitly-worded and impudent evidence, that if MCDOUGALL were not elected, how he would contest hereafter. "Where was his 'certificate?' Why was not that returned? Then, what had this Convention to do with MCDOUGALL, anyhow? His note was impertinent." While the minority thus wrangled for three hours, varying the entertainment with motions to adjourn, calling the yeas and nays, wherever they had any show to come at call, a messenger who had been dispatched for the purpose, produced at the President's desk the innocent certificate, and thus MCDOUGALL was a private citizen again, beyond all question. During the balloting and explanation of votes, two or three Secessionists stated that MCDOUGALL had pledged himself that, in event of the Democratic party getting together next fall, he would act with the Republicans, and endeavor to build up the Republican organization in California. The first ballot ended the struggle. The resulting count stood, for MCDOUGALL, 57; for NUGENT, 39; for WELLER, 4; for EUGENE CASSERLY, 3; for Gen. SHIELDS, 1. This job over, the Joint Convention adjourned *sine die*.

All the Republicans having voted for the successful candidate, they claim a large share of the victory. They say, that as he will proceed to Washington at once, unless the California appointments have been given out before his arrival, the slate will have to be revised. Hurry up, gentlemen, if you would not have all your Spring work spoiled; the new Senator has hosts of Anti-Lecompton friends to reward, and as he sails "for Cowes and a market"—using the phrase in no obnoxious sense—can the Administration afford to neglect his suggestions? With a *quid* for their *quo* it will be wonderful if he cannot cause some new figuring on the slate—always providing the appointments are not hurried out of the way before he reaches the Capital.

When I wrote last, Judge HARDY—the Judge before whom the Judge TERRY farce was played—was at Sacramento in custody of a San Francisco policeman, on charge of having helped HORACE SMITH murder SAMUEL T. NEWELL. Judge BALDWIN had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for HARDY'S relief, returnable before Judge ROBINSON. As ROBINSON had been counsel for SMITH in the murder case, it was rather a steep step for him to take, so he declined to act, but named Judge MCKINSTRY, (illustrious for his late Lime-Point opinion,) of the Seventh District, as a proper man for the purpose of heading off justice. Judge MCKINSTRY would cheerfully attend to the matter, but his conscience would not permit him to sit on the case out of his own district. So another writ was obtained, made returnable before Judge MCKEENE of the Sixth District. By this time it began to look as if HARDY were going to keep the writs running through the several districts, until it should reach his own, where no silly scruples of conscience would be in the way of his riddance of the police officer, who hung closer to him than his shadow. But no such extreme measure was found necessary. Judge MCKEENE heard the argument, and established a precedent for which bloody men will thank him hereafter, of admitting a man accused of murder to bail in $10,000.

WILLIAM MCNULTY—no relation to our excellent Coroner—came to California in 1849, leaving his family at Mansfield, Ohio. As a merchant and real estate operator he made money rapidly, and returned on a visit to Ohio about 1852. The story here is, that when he proposed to come back his wife wanted to come with him, but he refused to fetch her. So, after proper threats, she blew out her brains with a pistol in his presence. Another version is, that the wife was insane, and, after he left, cut her own throat. Well, he returned, went into the banking business, made money, and in the great fire of November, 1853, in Sacramento, had his fortune all swept away. He kept up appearances for a little while, but sank lower and lower, until he was recognized as a poor man. Lately he was up to Washoe, and as one of the proprietors of a mill at Silver City was picking up again. But he had gone to drinking, and drink made him mad. His wife—he had married again—despairing of ever living happily with him, arranged to return to the States, and he had furnished her funds for the purpose. He came down to see her off, but she declined to meet him. So, after retiring to his room in the Tehama House last Friday, he shot himself through the heart with a little parlor revolver. He must have died instantly, and was taken up to Sacramento next day for honorable burial.

JOHN MCDONNELL and his two sisters, and their two husbands, are after GEORGE WILKES, REUB. MALONEY, M. E. FLANNEGAN and A. A. PHILLIPS, whom they charge with having forged the Broderick Will. This charge they bring in the body of a petition (to our Probata Court) that the probate may be revoked, and that JOHN MCDONNELL, whose mother was BRODERICK'S mother's sister, may be appointed administrator on the estate of "the man who never gave up a principle." The petitioners allege that the signature to the will is forged, and that the instrument was admitted to probate on the testimony of one witness—that of the other subscribing witness having been impeached. So, probably, the Broderick will matter will be sent before a jury, and Heaven help the right.

The venerable Lady FRANKLIN, and her niece, Miss CRAYCROFT, returned from their visit to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia on Wednesday, having seen a good deal on the trip, of British territory, and having gone up the Columbia River as high as the Cascades. I suppose she is anchored out in the harbor somewhere now, or alongside of some wharf, preferring, apparently, always to stay on shipboard rather than come up into the city and take any risks of being lionized.

The Oregonians who go to Washington to quarrel over the seat just vacated by LANSING STOUT, are in town, *en route*. They are GEORGE K. SHIEL and A. J. THAYER, both Colonels. The Legislature had forgotten to make any provision for Congressional elections, so the people did double duty in that direction. At the regular State election last June, Col. SHIEL was nominated and fairly elected over LOGAN, the Republican and Douglas nominee. Last Fall, when the Presidential election occurred, Col. THAYER got a Douglas nomination, and there being no other candidates, was elected, though by a smaller vote than SHIEL received six months before. They will fight it out amicably, no doubt, and whichever wins will owe more to the House than to the legality of his election, for his seat.

J. C. HUBBARD and others, have lately been trying to eject the United States from possession of the land whereon stands the Marine Hospital of this port. For lawyers they had EDWARD STANLEY and Col INGE, and for a show of claim, a preemption title received through one WHITE, who fenced in the property as early as 1849. The case occupied the attention of the 12th District Court for a full week, and then the parties that would have plucked Uncle Sam were routed incontinently by the verdict of the jury, who found that the plaintiffs never had continuous possession, and that for the Government the property was reserved by Gen. KEARNEY, in 1847, and to the Government the city authorities had, since then, finally conveyed it.

It won't be long before we have water enough and cheap enough, in all our houses. The Bensley Company has its reservoirs built, its pipes underlying every well-settled and graded street, and its water in all the lately built and most pretentious houses. Yesterday the Spring Valley, a rival company, let water into its reservoir on Potrero Hill, and it is ready, as soon as it gets permission from the city authorities, to run a sharp rivalry with the Bensley, up hill or down. Still the water carts go about the streets, furnishing to the ungraded elevations and the valleys where the highways are still in grass, the cool supplies from artesian wells.

The Napa *Reporter*, summing up the aspects of the broad and charming valley whence we get some of our finest fruit, concludes that during the year "piety has increased about 66 per cent., and temperance 12 per cent., while politics, litigation and sickness have declined from 20 to 50 per cent.

The damages by the recent equinoctial flood continue to be reported. Among its devastations, was the sweeping away of the dam which retains the water for the principal quartz mills of Col. FREMONT in Mariposa County. The dam cost over $30,000, but as it cannot be repaired before October, and as several of the mills cannot start again before December, the loss is to be estimated far beyond that figure.

The Arizonians groan over the death-blow to their hopes of a rapid growth that is inflicted by the change of route of the Overland Mail. They prophesy that when, by the Central route, the floods of Fall and Spring and the snows of Winter have hindered past any precedent the stages, all parties will revert with tender affection to the memory of the smooth, natural roadway over the dividing ridge of the Continent, of the perpetual verdure of the herbage, and the genial climate of the great bend of the much reviled horse-shoe route. These same Arizonians, whose delegate at Washington is NED MCGOWAN, say that fillibustering expeditions against Sonora are the rage of the year. They interpret the headlong haste of Texas to secede as simply an anxiety to carry out this programme: Secede, conquer and annex several Mexican States, and with these rich trophies as tokens that she knew what she was about, knock again for admission into the Union. This is refreshing, as it repeats along the palate the old taste, once so savory and so familiar in our better days, when we had a "manifest destiny."

GLAUCUS.

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1861.

We discovered about noon of Friday last, that the Overland Stages would, henceforth, go no further than Los Angeles,—that our letters must await the departure of the steamer—that until the 1st of June, there will be no more Overland Mails, which makes us seem a thousand miles further away from you than before. But it is only a temporary cessation, preparatory to a daily line; and they do say that by next fall, we shall have a telegraph wire stretched from California to Missouri. The next good news will be that John Bull will run a railroad from Canada to Frazer River, so that by simply taking steamer to Vancouver's Island, we may be whisked across the Continent. Of course, all sensible men have given up the thought that Uncle Sam will build a Pacific Railroad. His promises very fairly, but he cannot do it, you know, he has not the faculty, nor the friends, nor the honest men enough to handle the cash for the job. He is selling his soul to save a "negro issue" for future use. He is swapping his principles to keep the border States from going where they belong, so that we may be sure of always having a Slavery question to quarrel about. When he blows about a Pacific Railroad he is simply a humbug.

California office-seekers needn't worry about Senator MCDOUGALL. He has a criminal case to defend in the Court of Sessions, and is sure to stay here three weeks longer at least. The bilious correspondent of an evening paper speaks thus unamiably of a man whose talent none will deny: "His failings are many, and he is at such an age now that they bid fair to become permanent. His inveterate devotion to rye was never more painfully exhibited than on his attempt to reply to the deputation on his landing the other night from the Sacramento boat." I don't know the General well enough to contradict the first of these sentences—not fit to be written of a Senator—but the second I think I can plumply deny.

It was a lucky day for California when LATHAM resigned the Governorship of California to go into the Senate, for thereby we got a Senator of whom we have oftener had occasion to be proud than ashamed, and came in possession of a Governor of whose backbone I cannot but think it would be well to send on photographic pictures for general distribution in the North-East. Girdled by a lobby as persistent and corrupt (considering its tender age and inexperience) as that which swarms at Albany, he sinks a veto between the eyes of every bad bill that the legislature, in its venality or its carelessness, starts towards the Executive mansion. They have passed three Railroad bills for San Francisco, in the face of the protest of citizens generally, and of our Municipal Legislature's protest. All eyes are turned to see whether Governor DOWNEY will stab them. If he does, every corrupt politician in the State will curse him.

Mr. WHITNEY, State Geologist, reports briefly to the Senate. He proposes to complete the examination of the coal region, which he commenced about the middle of March, and then take up a portion of the gold-mining district, beginning in El Dorado and Placer Counties. He hopes during the Summer to visit the Washoe, Esmeralda and Mono Silver region. But as that is in Nevada, Gov. NYE'S beat, perhaps he will think again before starting.

THEODORE PAYNE, a native of New-York City, and a '49-er, who returned with his family from the East in the last steamer, died suddenly on Tuesday. He was well until Saturday, when he was taken down with Panama fever, contracted in crossing the Isthmus. He had returned here to enable his partner, S P. DEWEY, to visit Europe again, and with the purpose of settling here permanently. Mr PAYNE was one of the few males who escaped from the *Central America*, when she foundered at sea.

Lady FRANKLIN and her niece sailed for Honolulu yesterday. From the Sandwich Islands, she purposes to go to Australia.

The ship *Radiant*, for England, with a valuable cargo of breadstuffs, by attempting to beat out of the harbor day before yesterday, saved $150, that she would have had to pay a tug; but by running on to Angel Reef, she lost $5,000, which she had to pay the same rejected tug, for hauling her off, six hours afterwards. Otherwise she suffered no damage.

ROBERT F. MORRISON paid, in New-York, $525 ($75 beyond the regular ticket price for two persons,) that he might have a state-room all to himself and wife on their trip to California. At Panama the greedy agents proposed to put a gentleman into the third birth of their state-room. They consented finally, as the best they would do, to let two ladies go in with Mrs. M., while Mr. M. was thrust into a room with two other men. On arriving here, he brought a suit against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Judge HOFFMAN gave him $2,500 damages. So the shark for once was bitten.

HOLLADAY and FLINT have put up the steamer *Panama*, the first of a monthly line, for San Blaz, Mazatlan and Guaymas. The trade with Mexico—if that convalescent sister of ours will take heed by the sorry example of the once United States, and keep the peace—bids fair to grow more important every month.

GLAUCUS.

A Plea for the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst the requisition of the Chief Executive of the nation upon its loyal sons for an army for the defence of the National Capitol has met with a ready and generous response—whilst unparalleled exertions are being made to organize and transport these forces to the scene of action—let us remember that the final issue of this great conflict is to be decided not only upon the land, but upon the high seas.

If the disaffected States are suffered with impunity to betray and insult the flag of their country, if they are permitted to set its laws at open defiance, if they are allowed to commit piracy upon our commerce, and as soon as they become strong enough, to cripple, perhaps annihilate our naval force, (which they will assuredly do whenever they have the power,) where are we, and what are we, in our own eyes and in the eyes of foreign nations? Nations whose instinctive sense of honor and rectitude accord as a spontaneous and generous sympathy, even whilst their fancied interests may seem to incline them to an opposite direction. True, the protection of our Capitol is our immediate and paramount concern.

We cannot permit those old walls, so dear to every American heart, in which the citizen of Maine and of Oregon has an equal pride and claim with the citizen of Florida or Texas, to fall into the hands of renegades and desperadoes; but in order to secure this, our navy must be sustained in as ample and efficient manner, and we know not how soon all its strength may be called into requisition. "We must conquer peace."

"A short campaign and a decisive one." How is this to be effected? Let us appeal to history—the history of our country. Why was it the war of the Revolution was a seven years' struggle? Was it not because the noble army of our patriot fathers had to main ain a *one-hand'd* conflict, whilst Britain with her right, tightened her grasp upon our strongholds, and with her left swept our coasts—blockading our ports, cutting off our supplies, and whilst our troops pursued with bleeding feet their toilsome and protracted marches, transporting her larger forces with comparative ease and velocity from point to point, and hurling them upon our defenceless shores?

And who can tell how many more seven years might have been added to the weary struggle, had not our generous allies, the French, stepped timely in, in our hour of need, and supplied that which was lacking on our part, thus effectually securing the fruit of the great Northern campaign.

Again, during the War of 1812, after HULL had traitorously or cowardly surrendered, what was it that first revived the spirit of the nation, and almost consoled it for that burning disgrace? Was it not the gallant exploits of that little fleet, improvised upon the lakes, which speedily swept the invader from our Northern frontier?

The *first* war with England made us an *independent nation*; the *second* war with England made us a *great and powerful people*. It secured us protection at home and respect abroad, and, though we would be far from depreciating the efforts of our noble army in that war, its success was mainly owing to our gallant Navy. Though in its infancy, it grappled with a Power which was then the terror of the world, and came off victorious with her in a conflict upon that element on which no nation before or since has been able successfully to compete.

People of America, my heart is in this thing: we must not let this arm of our country's strength languish. The Navy is emphatically a *Northern institution*. It was created by Northern enterprise; its ships were built by Northern men, manned by Northern men, and officered by Northern men in the days of our country's peril and glory. In these piping times of peace, others have insinuated themselves in its high places, only to insult and to betray its flag.

There are no ships in the Slave Confederacy; she would give half her fighting men to be able to show a respectable force upon the seas. Hundreds of piratical hands are at this moment stretched forth, trembling with eagerness, to clutch any craft which she may convert to her nefarious purpose. She has not yet, notwithstanding her premiums for crime and blood, obtained *one sail by fair and honorable fight*, (and we doubt if she ever will;) but for every plank which she has treacherously and fraudulently seized, we must send a hundred swift messengers that shall be ready and eager to speed whenever and wherever *our country* gives the command. U. S. A.

Hoist the Stars!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the patriotism of the loyal States is displaying itself in the national symbol, flung to every breeze, would it not be well for the Government to restore the stars to the currency? On the half-dime of 1861 the wreath occupies the space around the denomination on one side, and the words "United States of America" are placed around the Goddess of Liberty on the other. This change was introduced last year, and is supposed to have indicated the intention of the Secessionists to blot out the glorious *thirteen*, but now that we have a Government that knows "no North, no South, nothing but the Union," let the stars again shine out as of yore.

A.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

Detailed and Graphic Description of the Scene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 15, 1861.

"Wake up, sir, they have been firing all night," were the words which effectually dispelled the morning dreams of your correspondent at an unseasonable hour on Friday, April 12, 1861. The low boom, boom, half-heard, half-doubted, confirmed the words, and sent a strange thrill through heart and brain. A hurried cup of coffee, a run to the station, where an excited crowd were comparing notes and placing the first sound of the guns at any hour from 7 o'clock of the preceding evening to 5 A. M. of that morning, an impatient ride behind the iron horse, which never before seemed such a laggard though doing over 20 miles an hour, and we are in Charleston. There is no doubting now. Steady and fast the reports of the guns come booming inward, and bear the news far inland, for the wind is due east. Here in the side street is a country company of volunteers mustering, there goes an orderly hurrying by as if the battle depended on the speed of his horse, here are the curiously equipped firemen grouped before the open engine houses (all ordered on duty for exigency), everywhere men in uniforms, singly or in groups hurrying hither and thither, as we approach the centre of the city. The stores are all found closed—every face looks sad, anxious, preoccupied.

Hurrying to a hotel we find sad faces, and are told by the proprietors in confidence that 200 are already reported killed, 42 of these in Fort Moultrie. An hour later it is said that sixty are killed at Moultrie. We learn that precisely at 4:30 fire was opened on Fort Sumter; that with the exception of two guns, Anderson gave no evidence till ten minutes before seven o'clock, that he knew that anything unusual was going on. On going to the roof of the building the grand scene burst upon us, and it was a splendid sight. The general effect of the appearance of Charleston Harbor is much like that of New-York, only that there are no heights, the land being almost level. The morning was dull and hazy, with a strong east wind. The harbor and bay were of course utterly devoid of shipping. In the centre towered the stern walls of Sumter, glorious in battle, thundering out its proud defiance and contending grandly with its circling foes. Above it, radiant amidst the smoke-clouds, floated that rainbow banner. And who are they who seek to defile it and bring it low—what enemy is this, and where are we? Tears—tears that could not be repressed silently answered our mental question. This then is the end of so much of sacrifice, so much of toil, so much of hope. Whoever conquers in this contest is of no real moment—*all are vanquished.*

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell,"

wrote the English poet when the gates of Warsaw opened to the victors. Darker, drearier, more desolate dawned this day upon the world, when the cannon of South Carolina pealed forth their volleys over the dead Freedom now buried in their bay. Fitting is it that such a scene should come on Friday—Hangman's day! But reflections are useless now—to the scene before us. Fort Sumpter lies at the mouth of the harbor, about midway between Sullivan's Island and James' Island, with Morris' Island beyond James' and nearest to the Fort—so that Sumter is three fourths encircled by batteries. Looking from the city, James' and Morris islands are on our right. On James' Island are two batteries—one at Fort Johnson, containing in all three 24-pounders and seventeen 10 inch mortars; the other, nearer the Fort, has four 10-inch mortars. Upon Morris Island are twelve batteries, besides the new rifled cannon, a present from an old Charlestonian now residing in England, which arrived in season for the fight and was planted near Stevens' famous iron battery. Upon our left lies Sullivan's Island. In a cove at the western extremity of this was placed the famous four gun floating battery; next is a battery mounting two heavy mortars, one Dahlgren and two 32-pounders. Then immediately opposite Sumter is Fort Moultrie, beyond it two more heavy batteries; while back on the mainland, at Mount Pleasant, is a battery of two heavy mortars. Upon our left thus fire was kept up on the Fort from six different points including Fort Moultrie, while upon our right it was kept up from six to ten different points. First would curl a white cloud from Stevens' battery, followed in rapid and regular succession by each of the batteries on Morris Island, so that before the first white cloud had been dissipated, there were 6 or 8 similar clouds rising from as many points—then on the left Mount Pleasant would send up a white cloud, followed promptly by the floating battery, emulous of distinction and seemingly worked *con amore*, followed by the other four points with an almost continuous flashing from Moultrie. Now balls would fly ricochetting over the water wide of the mark—now bombs intended for the fort, would fall far beyond, surging up the waves in fountains of flashing foam—now, high in the air, "puff puff," and a little balloon of vapor would float slowly upwards, showing where a bursting bomb filled its destination; these numerous little balloons, as they seemed in shape, added much to the beauty of the scene, but did not tell very well for the proficiency of the gunners. Many a dull cloud on the walls of the fort told where the shot rained like hail against its sides. Meantime Anderson and his men seemed omnipresent; when one thought of the less than four score there, opposed to the thousands about them, they seemed to fight like demigods. Now gun after gun thunders towards Morris Island, fired in even rapid succession as almost to give but a single reverberation; then before it would seem possible, Fort Moultrie was receiving some twenty or thirty guns—then back again to take care of Stevens' Battery—then flashing away from his parapets, he gave for a time at least, two shots for every one received—but alas! he has no mortars, or at least sees none, and see where that gun was just fired, from the parapets, a bomb from Stevens' Battery explodes upon the very spot, and before we can draw breath, another of those terrible missives drops in the same place. "Poor fellows who fired that last gun! they must all have been killed," was the shuddering remark with which I removed the glass from my eyes. This was at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, A. M., and was the last gun *en barbette* which I saw used. Now Stevens' Battery has got the range, and every bomb drops in the fort, or explodes directly over it, raining down destruction—but, nothing daunted, see how his heavy casemated columbiads flash out their hissing tongues of flame, vexing the echoes with their sullen muttering. Moultrie is receiving his especial attention, though Morris Island is not neglected. Gen. Beauregard told a friend of mine that from the manner of Anderson's firing all day on Friday, he must have not less than three hundred men within the fort—it was impossible for fewer to have done what they did! However, a soldier whom I saw early in the morning told me that he was one of the last persons in Sumter, working there as a mechanic, and that Anderson had drilled his men so that *three* of them would handle a gun with the same facility and speed as eight men over in Moultrie, where he had been since—a statement more than verified by Beauregard's assertion.

Beyond the bar there lay two steamers and a sailing vessel—immovable, passive, silent spectres—so silent and so shadowy in the mist, that one half doubted whether they *were* steamers or no; but see a schooner is working up under all sail, hugging in towards Moultrie; had a gun from one of the spectral ships brings her to, and she joins the rest, lying as silent and spectre-like under her bare masts. Before the close of the drama we were witnessing, Byron's account of the poets in hell seemed to me most applicable to these *brave* men-of-war, when he describes them as

"All silent and all damned!"

The solemnity of the occasion seemed to impress all who were with me on the building. More than one gentleman who avowed himself a Secessionist, deplored the event. All had thought that it had been so long deferred, the Government would not attempt a reinforcement. All felt it was the death-knell of the Union, and while they charged it upon the North, who they claimed have driven them to the wall, still the bitterness of the charges made showed that the fact was regretted. There was another feeling which seemed to add bitterness, in that the soldiers fighting them were "hirelings," while the best blood of the State was being, as they thought, poured out.

The Battery, the wharves, the steeples, the roofs and windows of houses commanding the bay, were thronged with anxious spectators, hardly one of whom but had some relative or friend exposed to the chances of war. The morning paper contained a call from the Surgeon-General for hundreds of yards of bandages, and quantities of lint, in addition to the large supplies long since furnished by the ladies. All things combined to add to their natural anxiety. Besides, for twelve hours, they had been waiting in anxious suspense, expecting every instant to hear the shot which commenced the fight. When it came, at 4:30 A. M., the whole population hurried *en masse* to the Battery, and there they remained during Friday. As it became evident the fort was sustaining little damage, and the defence was vigorous, darker shadows flitted over the face at the thought of the assault, and the hundreds of Charleston's noblest rushing to certain death. It was a sad day for mothers and wives, and many the tears that fell, the prayers that ascended from the City of Charleston during that eventful day. Still there was no flinching, no regrets uttered, or wishes expressed, that husband or son, or brother or lover had not gone. Courage and devotion and patriotism live in these hearts. It is country, fireside, freedom, for which they are fighting. They have been educated to believe that South Carolina is country—that she is oppressed—and that they are fully justified in defending her at every hazard. They indignantly repel the title of rebels, and claim that every State has the full right to secede; that they have exhausted all appliances for peaceable secession, and are only defending themselves from conquest and slavery. Every man, woman and child that I have seen seems ready to sacrifice all that men hold dear in this cause. Their sincerity is unquestionable—every act proves it. They are noble, brave, generous, impulsive and determined. What is to be done with such a people? They may be exterminated—not conquered. They are palpably, clearly *wrong*—yet they sincerely *believe* themselves right. They say the North *hate* them, which is a mistake; consequently they *hate* the North and every Northern person, *because* he or she is *Northern*, with a hatred which is real, and would be perfectly incredible, except to those who see and feel it. It is vain to argue with them—in vain to try to correct the false impressions which lying politicians have succeeded in causing them to believe. The Cadmus of the South, in his disappointed rage of baffled ambition, sowed this land with dragon's teeth, and they have sprung up armed men. If the shades of the departed, the hatreds and loves of earth, are of any import, Calhoun and Aaron Burr have high holiday this day, for they are avenged.

Joining the crowd at the Battery, I noticed Gov. Pickens sitting in the balcony of a house commanding the bay; upon his right sat one of his aids; upon his left, Col. Hayne. The Governor seemed to be absorbed in the scene—occasionally a pleased expression passed over his face as some bomb or shot from the batteries found their mark. He has been too moderate to please the populace; but I could detect in his face no expression of regret as he watched the scene before him.

Towards evening the clouds, gathered in dark and portentous masses over the city, sweeping in from sea, added another element of grandeur to the scene. Soon the rain began, and I sought shelter under the sheds on one of the wharfs, which were thronged with men and negroes. Here we had a little additional excitement, in watching the embarkation of troops on the steamer *Edisto*, which stole out through one of the cuts and went to Stono. Soon we had a boat up from Morris Island, which had braved the firing. Nothing, however, was to be got out of the officer who came in her, who was followed by a dense throng as he rode his way to report. A little later, I saw a long-haired, youthful-looking man, dressed in a suit of blue, and followed by a very great crowd; and learnt that it was the notorious Roger Pryor, of Virginia, a volunteer, and attached to Gen. Beauregard's staff. He also had braved the voyage up the harbor, and brought news that *no one, as yet, had been injured* in the batteries. It was soon ascertained that on the side of the South Carolinians no one had been killed up to 7 P. M. This produced a great change in the appearance of the people—faces grew less gloomy. An officer informed me that three of the port-hole doors of Stevens Battery were rendered useless by Anderson's shot, and the guns thus silenced till new doors or substitutes could be procured from the city. Soon the thickening mists and gathering darkness hid the combatants from view; and then the rain came in torrents. For two hours it poured as if for another deluge. An occasional shell would trace out its fiery path, or a gun, booming at long intervals, tell us that the contest was only delayed—not ended. It was a dark, gloomy night, favorable, if ever night was, for an attempt to reinforce by boats. Such, it was expected, would be made, and a great deal of anxiety was expressed lest it should succeed. Through all the rain and the darkness, anxious eyes were strained towards the sea. The night before, the appearance of the harbor was beautiful—three light boats, loaded with resinous pine, had been moored beyond the fort, towards the entrance of the harbor, in such a way as to light up the channel, and also to render indistinguishable the lights displayed by Anderson, intended, it was thought, as a guide. Sumter was brilliantly lighted up, and signal-rockets shot up from its walls all night. This night all was changed; for all the eye could distinguish, Sumter had disappeared, and no lights, save those of occasional bursting bombs, lit up the harbor. In the middle of the night I was waked by heavy and incessant firing, which continued for an hour or two. In the morning, which was as fair and bright as ever woke the world, all seemed still, and we thought the contest over, but it was only that the wind had changed and blew from the South, which bore the sound away from us, so that where the guns where heard fifty miles inland on Friday, they were hardly heard in the *city* on Saturday. Hurrying to the roof, a grander spectacle than that of yesterday presented itself—for Fort Sumpter was on fire, and the heavy smoke rolling up in angry clouds and borne by the wind directly across it—for it was on fire at the southern extremity—made it seem as if wrapped completely in flames, and, like some huge volcano, vomiting forth destruction. The light of the flames seemed to add fresh vigor to the besiegers, for the shot and shell poured in in a more continuous stream than ever before—and still Anderson and his heroes dauntlessly replied, and never flew the shot in fiercer volleys upon Moultrie and Morris Island than when the smoke from his burning barracks seemed to threaten suffocation to all within those fated walls.

Never seemed that flag so dear and glorious to me as when, with my glass, I could still see it waving proudly amid the storm. Would *all* at the North could have seen it thus and have witnessed how a few brave men could defend it against such odds and against *such* perils. After that scene they would have united as one man for its support. If any dare to whisper a suggestion against Major Anderson's courageous defence, remind them how, when the fire and smoke caused such distress to himself and men, that they were obliged to lay with faces to the ground to catch breath, he still thundered defiance to his foes. Alone, but undaunted, the brave soldier, like the boy Casabianca, would not desert his post.

At length, however, their firing was at longer intervals, for all their efforts seemed taken up in attempting to stop the ravages of the flames. Three times they seemed almost successful, but explosions would apparently scatter the flames again, and baffle their efforts. These, as we have since learned, were caused by stores of bombs which could not be removed from the burning buildings.

The fire was caused by hot shot from Moultrie. Anderson's men were forced to keep within the casemates, the fall of bombs was so incessant, and he could not afford to risk the loss of any of his scanty force. This prevented the use of his upper tier of guns—those which alone could be relied upon to silence the batteries, and also harrassed them in their efforts to extinguish the flames. A little before 1 o'clock, on Saturday, his flag disappeared (*shot down*). What an excitement was then felt. Some thought he had surrendered. Soon, however, he protested against any such assumption by a loud-mouthed gun, and within twenty minutes had rigged up a temporary flagstaff, and again flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze! During this time Gen. Beauregard had sent three of his Aids to go to the fort, with an offer of aid to extinguish the flames, and some other propositions. Before their boat reached the fort, however, the flag was up and his fire recommenced; seeing which, they returned, but had not reached the wharf when they were surprised to see the white flag floating at the same time with the Stars and Stripes. They turned again, but on reaching the fort were met by Ex-Senator Wigfall, with the remark that all was over, and their errand useless, as he had *surrendered*; indeed the glorious flag was lowered, and the fort stood without an ensign. Her last voice was in the shape of three heavy Columbiads fired at Moultrie. Wigfall, with something of that sort of officiousness which was often shown in his Senatorial exhibitions, had gone in "on his own hook," and taken the matter out of his commanding officer's hands—somewhat to the disgust of the latter, as may be imagined. When Anderson surrendered the walls of the magazine were so hot that there seemed imminent danger of an explosion, which would have destroyed the fort and all in it.

It was a truce, not a surrender, which Anderson intended, as you will probably see from the accounts telegraphed you of Wigfall's interview; and it was a truce Beauregard sent his Aids to propose *before* Anderson showed the white flag. However, it is of no moment. There was not the slightest hope of assistance from the fleet, whose vessels lay "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean," and it was only a question of a few hours, more or less. One who entered the fort described in my hearing the appearance of officers and men as indicative of great suffering—eyes bloodshot and protruding, from the effects of suffocation. The joyful excitement when the white flag was first seen beggars description. Men on horseback rode furiously through the streets, shouting "The white flag," "The white flag." Crowds rushed to the wharves to see if it was so. Men shook each others' hands and congratulated each other; women shrieked and wept, and the whole city went mad with joy.

The old negro who chimes the bells of St. Michael's being ordered to strike up some national air rung out the well-known notes of "Hail Columbia," but was stopped before it was finished, it being felt rather awkward! The day was delightful, the sky cloudless, and every object perfectly distinguishable through the clear atmosphere. Everybody seemed cheerful all day; "no one hurt" had given them quieter minds, and seeing the cheerful crowd and the smiling ladies on the Battery and in the boudoirs and balconies, it looked like some festal day, not like an assembly to behold a battle! When the white flag was seen, then it was a gala day indeed. However, as hour after hour passed, and no other flag was seen, they became impatient and doubtful. Anderson still held military possession of the Fort, and would allow no one to land. So Saturday night was not exactly an easy one. Sunday morning was clear and warm, but it saw the Stars and Stripes above the Fort. At noon, Beauregard and Pickens, with their Staffs, went down in the steamer *Charleston* to witness the formal surrender. The vessels at the wharves were all gay with flags; the harbor alive with steamers and boats—craft of every kind.

Anderson fired a salute of 100 guns to his flag, and then marched out his men to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Strange and sad to say, the only death, as it is believed, connected with Fort Sumter and its siege, took place during this salute. There was an explosion, which killed one man outright, wounded another mortally, and severely injured four others. The flags of Carolina and the Confederate States were run up at precisely 4 30, and the volleys from batteries and ships made one think the siege had recommenced. On a sail-boat we passed the batteries, went under the frowning walls of Sumter—took a nearer look at those ships beyond the bar—sailed around the Isabel lying there with Anderson's command on board—feasted our eyes on the gallant men who had fought so nobly, and washed them God-speed and better luck next time. The brick walls of the fort are well battered, and show any number of holes a foot or two in diameter and depth, but for all defensive purposes I think would have stood a month of firing. Inside, the ruins of the barracks give it a desolate appearance, but for all purposes of a fort it is in good condition. With plenty of troops and provisions, and without those inflammable barracks, Anderson could have defied them for weeks if not months. Was there ever an instance before in which two *forts*—regular forts of solid masonry, fought such a duel as this carried on between Moultrie and Sumter? The barracks and officers' quarters in Moultrie were destroyed by the guns of Sumter. Moultrie has been wonderfully strengthened since Anderson left it. It is said that Ripley has had a grudge against Anderson since the Mexican war; if so he had a fine opportunity of working it out, and it is to the hot shot from Moultrie that Anderson owes his defeat. Everybody considers the fleet to have been *most cowardly*. On Friday Anderson lowered his flag half-mast to them, and on Saturday he did the same. It is said he sent his men on the ramparts during the fire to make signals of distress. In vain the soldiers at the batteries cheered Anderson's last efforts and cursed the ships as cowards. All men here—sailors and landsmen—Northern and Southern men—unite in expressions of contempt for the conduct of the fleet. It could not have got in, but one at least of the ships might have engaged a battery and diverted some shots from Anderson in his distress. If all United States warriors are to show so much discretion in the face of the foe, they better be kept at home! A satisfactory explanation from the commander of the fleet is needed to save him from the charge of arrant cowardice.

On Sunday, in all the churches, thanksgiving and praise was heard for their glorious victory and for the apparently miraculous preservation of life. In old St. Philips' I listened to Bishop Davis, who spoke most feelingly. He is blind, and his sons were among the soldiers. "Your boys were there, and mine were there, *and it was right they should be there.* We have suffered, for the heart will suffer when its dearest treasures are thus endangered, but we had counted the cost and were firm. But now, how marvelous has been God's doings—all our children have passed through the fire unhurt!" He said the whole people were in this movement, and had gone into it prayerfully. To their trust in God he ascribed their victory, and the fact that no life had been lost. "Verily, the Lord of Hosts is with us—the God of Jacob is our refuge."

The people here seemed to feel that it was perfectly right for them to attempt to kill Anderson and his men, but it was ludicrous how they seemed to feel every shot of his a personal grievance—a ground of personal hostility—and this among intelligent gentlemen. They are a curious people in some respects. Many wanted him and all the soldiers killed, and grumble much at Beauregard's courtesy. Still there *are* true gentlemen here who appreciate courage and honor, even when shown by foes.

Early Friday morning I met a lady friend, who told me, as we walked the Battery, that some persons had been imprisoned for speaking their sentiments too freely, and one of them the correspondent of the *Tribune*, concluding with a kindly caution to me to exercise special care in saying nothing in any way calculated to offend. The people are wrought up to such a pitch that it is like standing in a powder magazine with a lighted torch, for a Northener to be here at all. I have received several kind suggestions to be very cautious. It was "Jasper" of the *Times* who was imprisoned.

Rumors of all kinds have been, and are rife, but it were foolish to repeat them, and I close my long letter with the assurance that Washington will be held by the Confederate States, unless amply protected by Northern bayonets and cannon *at once*. Let the North rally to the defence of that—but let them initiate or countenance no aggressive war upon this or any other State.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

Character of the War we are Engaged in—Effect of War on Civilization—Of the Dangers of Enthusiasm, and of the Necessity of a Thorough Organization—Of the Necessity of Armies of Reserve, and How they Ought to be Distributed Among Us.

CHARACTER OF THE WAR WE ARE ENGAGED IN.

The war in which we are engaged presents several characteristics, which it is necessary to define, in order to have a perfect understanding of its importance, and of its probable ultimate effects. It is national in this sense, that its object is to defend the Constitution and the laws; it is moral because there is in it a sentiment of revolt of the public conscience against Slavery; it is a civil war, because it divides into two hostile camps a people who, not long since lived under the same Constitution, acknowledged the same Government, and believed themselves happy in forming one and the same nation, strong by union, great by its strength.

The national and moral elements, and civil war, such are the three aspects of our intestine feud. The question then we have to solve is a complex one, and it needs all the sagacity, promptness and decision peculiar to our race to bring it to a happy issue. To secure the triumph of the two first elements, to shut the door against civil war by a series of successive victories, and to oblige the rebels to sue for peace by creating a reaction against them in their own States, which we can reduce by blockade, or by the sending of an invading army, such is the plan we must adopt forthwith and follow up with energy and vigor. Now that all conciliatory measures compatible with the honor and dignity of our country have been exhausted, nothing is left us but the sword. Let us hope that once out of its scabbard it shall not be sheathed, unless justice, right, humanity and law be fully vindicated.

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON CIVILIZATION.

Not long since, a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in Paris, said: "Civilization and the military art go hand to hand in their march towards progress," thus giving the idea that war and the progress of civilization were inseparable. This is an axiom which needs no demonstration. The instinctive feelings of the masses have decided this question, and we all know that the people which occupies the first place in the estimation of mankind, is also the one which occupies the first rank in the art of war. Taken in its highest sense, and regarded with reference to its ultimate effects, war is altogether beneficial to the conqueror and the conquered—to him who loses as well as to him who wins. The ten years just elapsed supply us with a striking example of this political axiom. The taking of the Malakoff, and the battle of Solferino, have done more for the progress of freedom and the rights of humanity, than twenty-five years of uninterrupted peace and prosperity. Who could deny that the late victories of France and England have, by exalting the prestige of these countries, enabled them to introduce in their internal affairs reforms calculated to intensify and elevate the moral tone of the people? Are not the establishment of equality in the English army, and the restoration of freedom in France, the fruits reaped by the late wars? If we study its effects upon the defeated nations—upon Russia and Austria—we have no trouble in discovering its benefits there also. It is generally conceded that, without her reverses in the Crimea, Russia would not so soon have felt the burden of serfdom, and that the emancipation of the serfs would have been postponed for an indefinite time. Is it not also manifest that Austria owes the liberal constitution just granted, to her defeat at Magenta and Solferino? On whichever side we look—whether on that of the victor or on that of the vanquished—we find war making the great principles of justice, humanity, right and freedom triumphant. When war is made in the name and for the sake of a moral principle, it is not a crime to fight, it is a duty. War is no more war, it is a sacrifice. Like that which took place eighteen centuries ago on Golgotha, it changes the face of the world by fertilizing the field of intelligence and morality with human blood, and out of this field, made prolific by the gift of our lives, our race grows wiser, stronger and greater.

Taken then, in its philosophical point of view, war has been as profitable to Christian society as it has been to the Pagans and to the society of the middle age. Alexander introduced Greek philosophy in the Western part of Europe and Africa. Cæsar established Roman colonies among Barbarians, Charlemagne compelled the Lombards and the Saxons to embrace the Christian faith, Cromwell secured the triumph of liberal institutions in England, and Napoleon infused the spirit of the French Revolution—a spirit of freedom and equality—among two hundred millions of people. All these beneficial results were produced by war.

An eminent French writer (Armand Carrel) said, twenty-five years ago, "*Une Société en paix perpetuelle tomberait en pourriture.*" A society enjoying perpetual peace would soon become rotten. This maxim is as just as it is profound. We need only look at the reigns of the last Stuart and of the last Bourbons, and especially of the Bourbons of Naples, to verify its accuracy. Considered in all its aspects, whether as a shock awakening a nation from a protracted and dangerous torpor, or as a means of securing the triumph of our nationality and of the moral code we are proud to profess, war cannot fail to have a healthy effect upon us.

OF THE DANGERS OF ENTHUSIASM, AND OF THE NECESSITY OF AN ORGANIZATION.

Wellington, when asked on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo, "What is your Lordship's plan for to-morrow?" answered, "I have no other plan than to hold on till my last man is dead." This response must have suggested itself to the memory of all those who have witnessed the spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising of the American people within the last two weeks. Certainly not one of all the soldiers and recruits we have seen knew what plan he was to pursue, but every one knew that to stand by the American flag till the last of them was dead, was the duty of the hour. This noble and courageous resolution, viewed in a national point of view, is the greatest possible eulogy on American character and honor. However, magnanimous character and high-toned honor alone do not make an army. Wellington and his men, who possessed them to a very high degree, would have been defeated without the timely assistance of the Prussians. In time of war, the problem is not to die faithfully, but to conquer gloriously. When to character and courage, an army adds organization and skill, that army is invincible. Without organization, and a certain degree of experience, an army may be composed of heroes, and still be defeated, at least in the beginning of the campaign. Undisciplined valor is as useless as disciplined cowardice. If ever the necessity of a thorough and systematic arrangement has been felt anywhere, it has been especially felt in the formation of armies.

All persons conversant with the military art will say that if a good soldier is the work of time, a good army is the work of time, money and skill. What is an army if it is not a government, all parts of which must be homogeneously adjusted, in such a way as to combine its various elements in their required proportions, without permitting any branch of service to suffer to the detriment of the other? Let any of its parts fail—let either the infantry, cavalry, artillery, the engineer corps, or the administration be deficient—and the whole army will be affected by it, and the most serious consequences will result. It is then urgent that the army we are organizing be as complete and as perfect as possible. At the same time we must guard against hurried enthusiasm and defiant bravery. Enthusiasm and gallantry are always in haste, and in time of war precipitation is injurious. On this point it is understood that we do not speak as citizens, but as soldiers. Whilst we will admire and try to imitate the patriotism of the first, we will never venture upon a battle without the experience and the skill of the second, unless urged to do so by the emergency of circumstances.

The first wars of the first French Revolution supply us with an illustration of the evil results attending an exaggerated outburst of enthusiasm and patriotism. It was in the year 1792. Prussia and Austria, supported by an army of French emigrants, were marching on the French frontiers, in order to crush the revolution in its nest. The French Republican army was then in a complete state of disorganization, and, except the artillery, which was excellent, there was not a regiment capable of coping with the veterans of Frederick II. Also, when the National Guard of France, and its voluntary recruits, poured their enthusiastic battalions into Belgium, confusion and insubordination introduced themselves into their ranks, and serious reverses were the consequence. This state of things was made worse by the withdrawal of Lafayette, who, threatened by the Jacobins, left the army in these critical circumstances. Fortunately for the French nation, a man of genius was found, who, at the head of twenty thousand men, whom he had attached to his person by exposing them to almost daily fights and skirmishes, undertook to stem the victorious progress of the Austro-Prussian army. This man was Dumouriez. With his small body of troops he thwarted the march of the Prussians, was surrounded and cut off by an overwhelming force, but retreated in good order till he effected a junction with another General at Valmy. There he succeeded in arresting the enemy, whose power he broke by his resistance and the admirable discipline of his soldiers. These glorious deeds raised the drooping spirits of the French, until the victory of Jemmapes, by giving the whole army experience, inaugurated that series of victories which made the revolution of 1789 so famous in history.

A great number of examples could be deduced proving that enthusiasm and patriotism without discipline and experience lead generally to defeat. Illence the necessity of having, before entering into war, well disciplined troops, kept in constant exercise and familiarized with the manœuvres of camps. This is so much the more necessary because war is not made to-day as it was half a century ago, and strategy has been modified and tactics thoroughly changed. If to the great advances in military art, we add the increase of our population, the existence of railroads and steam vessels allowing us to concentrate in a short space of time great masses upon a given point, and to strike at once a decisive blow upon the enemy, we will find it still more necessary to have an army thoroughly organized, well drilled soldiers, and the improved system of arms *de precision*, without which we cannot expect decisive and immediate success.

OF THE NECESSITY OF AN ARMY OF RESERVE.

Time and experience teaches that victories depend, in most instances, upon the rapidity, the concentration and the pliability of troops, and that, on the other hand, the art of war requires a special instruction, a great deal of practice, and daily experience with the various weapons of war recently discovered. It is clear that the formation of great centres in which soldiers might congregate and receive the essential notions of military art, is the only means of reaching promptly and surely that end.

It is to such centres that the name of camp has been given; and it is generally in those camps that armies of reserve are found trained, and since we have used the expression army of reserve, let us not forget the ideas of Napoleon the First on that subject. "*Le sont,*" said he, "*les reserves qui 'gayment les batailles.*" "It is the reserves which win the battle." Such an authority is sufficient to render all commentaries needless. Yes: it is the reserves which win the battles, and we must have as many of them as we can possibly establish and provide for.

In our opinion three camps, of fifty thousand men each, ought to be formed immediately, and divided in the following manner. One in the Upper Missouri, in the vicinity of the State of that name, to command the Great Western Valley. One somewhere in the centre of Ohio, which would act upon Western Virginia and the mouth of the Tennessee River; and one in New-York, to watch the ocean and to keep open communication with the Capital. These camps should be organized upon the model of field camps; the men should be disciplined in all the usual manœuvres, all the Divisions of the Army, the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, should be trained daily, in sham fights and other military exercises. At the same time the changes introduced in tactics during the wars of the Crimea and of Italy could be applied to our troops, and the newly-invented *arms de precision*, such as the Minie rifle, the rifled and Armstrong guns, could be tried.

We have no doubt that the establishment of such camps would have an immense influence upon the doubtful States, and supply us with excellent soldiers and officers, ready at any moment to take the field and to secure to our flag a long series of glorious victories.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Depots, Recruits and Discipline.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The education of a soldier should commence with the instant that he sets his foot in quarters and receives his supplies or pay. The germs of insubordination, if not eradicated at once, soon take too vigorous root for any but the most rigorous measures. If recruits are allowed to idle their time away, they soon lose their appetite for food and for work. We are incited to these remarks by what occurred at our State Capital on the 28th.

Walking through Albany yesterday morning, it was painful to see the windows of the recruiting dépôt filled with idle loungers, who with their legs dangling down outside, were gaping at the passers by and doubtless hatching mischief. A little while after one of the chiefs of the department, not a little moved, related that these recruits, dissatisfied with their meals, had kicked over the mess tables, strewing the floor with excellent provisions, smashing the crockery, &c. To-day it is stated in the papers that the Governor was necessitated to interfere and the police called out before the disgraceful scene was quieted.

This is just a type of the condition of our military preparations. The recruits, instead of being drilled into an appetite, are allowed to lose their appetite by indolence and then talked to when they should be brought under the influence of discipline by sterner measures.

People grown to manhood under free institutions require instant if not severe punishment to teach them that they must obey. Afterwards they submit more willingly by reason of their intelligence.

The dépôt is to the army what the stomach is to the body. Both receive and perform the primary processes which convert the raw material into that which supplies force and vitality. Those countries which have been best able to recuperate after defeat, were those whose dépôts had been so organized and systematized that the preparation of the *personnel* of the army went on with unremitting diligence and produced supplies adequate to the demand. In short, the dépôts should be machines for turning recruits into soldiers, not mere storehouses for living lumber. They should be preparatory schools for the army, not mere boarding houses.

It is the fashion of the present day to cry down Austria, yet, notwithstanding her military organization, she is a wonderful example of what a government can do, which while prodigal of her soldiers makes soldiers as fast as she wastes them. Like a man who is lavish in his expenditure, while he provides fresh means by close attention to business and the development of new sources of income. There is scarcely a government in the world, except our own, which does not maintain "nuclei," "cadres," "skeletons," or "staff corps," (nearly synonymous words, designating generally the officers and non-commissioned officers of a body of troops,) in order to enable the military authorities to expand forces upon occasion and to meet the occasion.

There was no country so completely and so often prostrated at the feet of the first Napoleon as Austria, and yet by keeping her nuclei intact, no government was enabled to send so magnificent an army into the field as that which issued forth from this apparently exhausted empire, and that more particularly in cavalry, which of all the arms requires the most patience, system and resources for its thorough organization.

In reading over the history of Austria, it is perfectly astounding to perceive the vast number of reverses to which her arms have been subjected; but it is still more marvelous to contemplate with what speed new armies made their appearance. Organization and attention to details, economy of time, men and material, were what enabled her to make up for the enormous stakes which Austria waged and lost in the game of war.

An army composed of men taken at random and sent at once into the field is not food for powder or cannon, but for the medicine chest and hospital. It was all well enough to hurry off every thing available to Washington, because it was then a question of time and numbers, not of quality and qualification. The crisis, however, being over, it now becomes a question of quality and qualifications alone, not only in regard to the enemy, but ourselves, for of all the dangers which can menace the peace of a country, there is none so perilous as an undisciplined, insubordinate and insolent military mob.

If, in reply to the question why the new levies are not drilling, the answer should be that their officers are not yet commissioned, that is not a sufficient reason; for, first, there are many capable men who might be commissioned as staff officers and detailed to serve as instructors at each dépôt, and the troops turned over to their proper officers afterwards; or else, second, numbers of officers can be found to go to work at once and drill the recruits, and run the risk of receiving commissions and commands afterwards—officers moved to action by patriotism and a sense of duty. To lose a moment is not only a loss of time, but a positive detriment to the troops, treasure, and nation.

And even if the new levies were not drilled to military evolutions, they should be subjected to military discipline as far as regards police in quarters. If this matter is not taken in hand speedily and firmly we shall find that in embodying troops we have obtained not a servant but a master which, with an excitable people like ours, will eventuate not in a Cromwell but a military despot.

ANCHOR.

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE WAR.

Speech at a Flag-raising in Boston.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: The great assemblage that I see around me, the simple but interesting ceremonial with which the flag of our country has been thrown to the breeze, the strain of inspiring music, the sweet concert of these youthful voices, the solemn supplication of the Reverend clergy, which still fills our ears,—all these proclaim the deep patriotic sentiment, of which that flag is the symbol and expression. Nay more, it speaks for itself. Its mute eloquence needs no aid from my lips, to interpret its significance. Fidelity to the Union blazes from its stars; allegiance to the Government, beneath which we live, is wrapped within its folds.

We set up this standard, my friends, not as matter of idle display—but as an expressive indication that, in the mighty struggle which has been forced upon us, we are of one heart and one mind that the Government of the country must be sustained. We are a law abiding, quiet-loving community. Our time, our thoughts, our energies, are habitually devoted to the peaceful arts by which States grow and prosper; but upon an issue in which the life of the country is involved we rally as one man to its defence. All former differences of opinion are swept away; we forget that we have ever been partisans; we remember only that we are Americans, and that our country is in peril.

ALL: what is it that has kindled this quiet and peace-loving community to the present unexampled excitement—a patriotic unanimity not witnessed in 1775? Why is it that the flag of our country, always honored, always beloved, is now all at once worshipped, I may say, with the passionate homage of this whole people? Why does it float, as never before, not merely from arsenal and masthead, but from tower and steeple—from the public edifices, the temple of science, and private dwellings, in magnificent display or miniature presentment? Let Fort Sumter give the answer. When on this day fortnight, the 13th of April, (a day forever to be held in insupicious remembrance, like the *dies Alliensis* in the annals of Rome) the tidings spread through the land that the standard of United America, the pledge of her Union, and the symbol of her power, which so many gallant hearts had poured out their life blood, on the ocean and the land, to uphold, had, in the harbor of Charleston been for a day and a half the target of eleven fratricidal batteries, one deep, unanimous, spontaneous feeling shot with the throbs through the bosom of twenty millions of freemen, that its outraged honor must be vindicated.

And, fellow-citizens, if—aloof, as we are, from the immediate danger of the conflict, sheltered in our constitutional homes, with the objects of our affection around us—we can refuse our support to the Constitution, the laws and the Government, in whose defence the heroic and brave men, for thirty frightful hours, without sleep, almost without food, compelled to draw the breath of heaven into their lungs through moistened handkerchiefs, stood faithful and undaunted beneath the iron storm bursting from above, and the raging fires around them, we shall deserve ourselves, on some disastrous day, to pass through a like fiery ordeal.

I speak, fellow citizens, in no spirit of unkindness to the South. I have been, through my public life, some of you have thought, too much her friend. To avert what I deemed the impending danger of a general convulsion, I have been more willing than some of you to pursue—always I hope through honorable paths—the policy of conciliation. Besides this, in my humble efforts to rescue the house and tomb of Washington from desecration, (and, oh, saddest desecration of all, that the sacred precincts should perhaps even now be trodden by armed bands, hastening to lay the city which bears his name in ashes,) I have traversed the South, everywhere received with the most flattering kindness, more than most Northern men. In no part of the Union have I more, or more valued friends; but as Heaven is my judge, it is my most profound and solemn conviction, that it is infinitely more desirable for the South than the North, that this suicidal attempt to break up the Union should be frustrated.

For consider, fellow-citizens, that that flag, which you have this day given to the breeze, is not merely the symbol of Union at home, but of peace safety and respect abroad. The unhallowed blow which has been struck at it has not only, as its first result, involved the country in what all history proclaims the direst of national calamities—a civil war, but it has at once placed the South at the mercy of every foreign power.

No Government on this continent can command the respect of Europe that does not possess a navy; and the North, from natural causes, must ever be the exclusive seat of the naval strength of the country. Our climate, our harbors, our fisheries, our commercial marine are the elements of this strength. The South has naval stores, brave officers, live-oak forests,—but what are live oak trees, without live-oak men to compact them into noble ships, and to launch their thunders? What would it avail the South to possess the whole English navy

The New-York Times.

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THE TIMES IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. P. KIMBALL, No. 4 North Main-street, is our agent for the sale of the TIMES, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning contain important and startling intelligence. The twenty days allowed to the Southern rebels in which to disperse have now expired, and indications are abundant that the Government intends now to assert its supremacy in the most emphatic manner. Of course, exactly what is to be done is known only to the proper authorities; but among the rumors at the Capital which seem to have some foundation, is one to the effect that early this morning the Seventh, Seventy-First and Twelfth New-York regiments, and the Rhode Island men, were to march upon Alexandria, dislodge the Secession forces there, and take possession. Another rumor says that the Sixth Massachusetts regiment will this morning proceed to the Relay House, seven miles from Baltimore. They were under orders last night for some point. It seems to be the general impression in Washington that some effective demonstration is to be made in Virginia. Meantime, the blockade is already perfect in Chesapeake Bay, it will be so at Charleston and all other points on the Atlantic coast soon. By next Saturday, it is believed, every port in the seceded States will be shut up; and this will be done with the full consent of the representative of the European Powers; the stories to the effect that they had protested against the blockade having been entirely without foundation.

A Committee of the Maryland Legislature waited upon the President yesterday, and during the interview they admitted the right and power of the Government to transport troops through Baltimore or any other portion of the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which exigencies might require. They expressed the belief that no immediate attempt at secession would be made, either by the Legislature or by the people, and in this view of the case deprecated a military occupation of the State, or a revengetul chastisement of past errors. The extent of the assurances given them by the President, however, was that no measures would be taken in a revengetul spirit.

The people have triumphed in Maryland and Secession is now probably effectually killed in that State. The pressure brought to bear upon the Legislature against the bill professing to establish a Committee of Safety was so tremendous, that the Senate concluded to recommit the measure to the Committee from which it emanated—which proceeding is looked upon as equivalent to its death. The probability is now strong that no Convention will be called.

The Union men in Baltimore were jubilant last night over the probable death of the Safety Committee bill. The revulsion throughout the State against Secession, is undoubtedly greater than its advocates counted upon. Some counties which have been looked upon as strongest in opposition to the General Government, have exhibited such decided Union proclivities, that it is hardly considered safe now to give utterance to disunion sentiments within their borders. Several members of the Legislature, from Alleghany and Cecil counties, are said to have left Frederick for home, fearing violence if they remained; and it is intimated that they may be in equal danger from their constituents.

Owing to the interruptions of travel over the routes leading to the Federal Capital, and the consequent risk in sending forward large sums of specie, there has been a scarcity of that commodity in Washington for a few days past. The difficulty of transportation, however, is now overcome, and hereafter there will be no want of funds with which to meet all ordinary as well as extraordinary demands. Yesterday half a million in specie reached Annapolis, under convoy from Perryville, and was immediately forwarded to Washington in charge of one hundred picked men.

We have important intelligence from New-Orleans, received by the steamship *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at this port last evening. She went out with a cargo consigned to parties in New-Orleans, but brought it all back, having barely escaped capture and confiscation by the Secessionists. While at the mouth of the Mississippi the captain of the *Daniel Webster* ascertained that extensive preparations had been made at New-Orleans for going into the privateering business—a joint stock company, with a capital of several millions, having been formed for that purpose. Letters-of-marque, it was stated, had already been issued for the *Calhoun*, the *N. N. Webb* and the *Matagorda*, and the steamer *Habana* had been purchased and fully armed. The notorious yacht *Wanderer* had also been purchased, and was at Havana when the *Daniel Webster* touched there. These vessels are all now probably cruising in the Gulf, unless they have been taken care of by the United States vessels there.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* left this port yesterday with sealed orders. She had on board a considerable number of marines, besides munitions of war and a large quantity of army stores. She was to have gone to Annapolis, but her destination was unexpectedly changed.

A conference of Governors took place at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday night, which was attended by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and ex-Gov. KŒRNER, of Illinois. The nature of their deliberations is not known, but it is quite probable they had reference to affairs in Western Virginia.

The delegations from the various organizations of the Home Guard met at Cooper Institute last evening, and organized under the laws and name of the Metropolitan Home Guard. Arms will be forthcoming to make the corps—now numbering nearly twenty thousand men—an effective defensive force to protect the city in any emergency.

The British steamer *City of Washington* left yesterday for Liverpool, with 120 cabin and 287 steerage passengers. The Hamburg Mail steamer *Bavaria*, Capt. MEYER, left at the same time for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, with 130 cabin passengers and 227 in the steerage.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, a motion was on Saturday made to discharge CHARLES JEFFERDS from confinement, he being charged with the WALTON-MATTHEWS murder. Decision reserved.

Transactions in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, were restricted, though the changes in prices were not important. Cotton was more active, chiefly *in transitu*, yet not higher. A fair demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions; Pork was firmer, Lard heavy, and Beef steady in price. Groceries were quiet, as were also Fish, Hops, Seeds, Metals, Hides, Leather, Oils, Tobacco, and Spices. Naval Stores, Hay, Tallow, and Whisky, were in request. Shipowners claimed advanced rates on freight, which circumstance tended to check engagements.

Conspiracy not Revolution.

Of all the States in the Southern Confederacy, there is but one which can pretend to have been revolutionized by the authority of her people. South Carolina was never much attached to the Union. Since 1832, a large majority of her inhabitants have been avowedly disloyal. They have been educated by Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. MCDUFFIE to believe that their rights and interests are antagonistic to the rights and interests of the North, and that the Union, instead of being a beneficent protector, has been to them an oppressor and a scourge. In 1850 there were State-rights associations formed in every neighborhood, the object of which was to foment and combine discontents, and to devise ways and means for safe secession. There have been hardly a score of Union men in the State, at any time for the last ten years, who have dared to avow their sentiments. It is said that the action by which South Carolina finally sought to accomplish her object was illegal and unconstitutional under her own laws—but it must be admitted, we apprehend, that the voters of the State, by an overwhelming majority, were disposed for Revolution under any circumstances and at all hazards.

In the State of Mississippi the same condition of things prevailed to a limited extent; but more than any other of her sisters she sympathised with South Carolina. The great influence of Gen. QUITMAN in the State was thrown entirely into the scales of rebellion. He was in very active correspondence with the Secessionists of South Carolina, and though he was signally defeated in his attempt to induce Mississippi to cooperate with them in 1850, he succeeded in poisoning the minds of her people, and in making them familiar with the idea of a practicable, peaceful secession. It is hardly possible that the traditions of QUITMAN'S views and purposes, coupled with the energetic operations of JEFFERSON DAVIS, may have so far disturbed the Union sentiment of 1850 as to have placed the people of Mississippi in a condition to accept a revolution in 1861.

But beyond the States of Mississippi and South Carolina, we see no evidence of popular revolution—though we see every evidence that the existing state of things in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Florida is the result of a conspiracy of disappointed politicians, who have sought to provide snug places of power and profit for themselves at the expense of the peace and prosperity of the people of their respective States. This is the view that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS himself took of it before he was seduced into the acceptance of an office under the rebel Government, and became himself a part of the conspiracy he had denounced. All these States have been taken possession of by a few leading men—just as we have seen a few leading men take possession of North Carolina and Virginia, and attempt to chain these self-styled sovereignties to the car of a military usurper. We verily believe that, if the forms of law had been observed in passing upon the measures of secession—the people of every State in the Southern Confederacy would have defeated them with the possible exception of Mississippi, and the certain exception of no State but South Carolina. Where we see such an unauthorized and degrading Convention as that of Virginia,—a Convention so utterly in defiance of all popular rights and of all Republican ideas—clamored by the Confederate States as the secession of the Old Dominion works before her people can have any opportunity to express their will in the premises—we can be at no loss to understand the machinery by which States whose majorities were true and loyal might have been "precipitated" into the disunion vortex with-out knowing how they got there.

The knot of Ex-Senators at Montgomery, who claim to be the Administration of the Southern Confederacy, are not a revolutionary government—they are merely a clique of desperate conspirators, who represent nothing but their own reckless ambition and the fears and passions of weaker and meaner men. It is shocking to think—and we will not believe—that the sovereignty of Louisiana is in any sense represented in the Montgomery Cabinet by Ex Senator BENJAMIN—whose recent achievements in the field of treason and rapine have brought out in such distinct relief the fading recollection of his juvenile "conveyances" and indiscretions. As little do we believe that TOOMBS represents the sovereignty of Georgia when he affixes the hand and seal to a proclamation of piracy, and advertises for applicants for piratical commissions. And we are in favor of giving the People of Georgia, and the People of Louisiana, as well as the People of Virginia, an opportunity to declare, in a legal and constitutional way, what their wishes and purposes may be with regard to the Union.

Especially is it at this time, the right and duty of the Federal Government to protect the loyal citizens of the Old Dominion against their transfer without their consent to a foreign military dictator. It is impossible that her people can be so slavish and besotted as to acquiesce in that humiliating Convention—and they are entitled, therefore, to the aid of their brethren of the West and of Pennsylvania, and we hope that they will receive it, if it is necessary to muster one hundred thousand men to their defence.

The Road to the Capital.

Government, having taken possession of the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, as a military thoroughfare, is about to commence the reconstruction of the bridges. The opportunity for an invaluable public improvement is not to be lost. For twenty years past the traveling public has protested indignantly against the ferry at Havre de Grace, and demanded the construction of a bridge. Travel has been delayed and rendered intolerably uncomfortable by the change of cars at that point; the mails have been kept back; and immorality and profanity largely encouraged by the gratuitous annoyance the public has been obliged to suffer. The Legislature of Maryland has persistently refused to authorize a bridge. If Government will add this to the other facilities it proposes to lend traffic between New-York and Washington, it will insure one blessing at least from the war. It will not have far to seek for a precedent. The Virginia railroads have been taken possession of by the Confederate Government as military routes. At Richmond the traveler will remember with disgust the omnibus connection between the termini of the Northern and Southern roads. In a spirit similar to that of Maryland, the Common Council of Richmond has always declined to permit a connection of the two dépôts by rail; and it is only now when the power has passed into despotic hands, that the nuisance is to be abated. The rails to unite the two roads are now being laid by the direction of the rebel Government. Let the example do the public a service at Havre de Grace.

The Progress of Population.

We gave a few days since some deductions from the Census of 1860, as to the relative increase or decrease of the sections in representative influence; and we now propose to make a brief analysis of the progress in population. The remarks upon this branch of the subject, made some four or five weeks ago, were based upon unauthorized and imperfect newspaper statements as to the results of the Census, but we now have the official summary of population for the whole Union and can speak with certainty.

It is to be regretted that the Superintendent of the Census has jumbled the States together alphabetically, in his tabular statements, instead of dividing them into sections. Sectionalism in politics, religion and social intercourse, is an evil; but in the arrangement of statistical tables, it is the very essence of perspicuity. It is a weak and silly feeling of "nationality," which compels every citizen who would compare section with section, whether as it regards population, representation, commerce, manufactures, or agriculture, to rearrange complicated tables of figures, and to spend a whole day in the ascertainment of facts which should stand out conspicuously upon the public records. There is a sense in which the statesman should "know no North, no South, no East, no West," but it is not in the literal sense. Any fool is up to the Websterian standard of patriotism, if it be taken to imply ignorance of the relative wealth, population, and resources of the sections. We respectfully call the attention of the Administration to this subject; for, undoubtedly, one great cause of the prevalent ignorance and misinformation as to these important matters, proceeds from the jumbled confusion of the official tabular reports.

We learn from Mr. KENNEDY'S recent official table of the population, that the whole number of inhabitants of the Union, last year, was 31,129,891. In 1850, the number was 23,191,876, and the gain was consequently 8,238,015, or at the rate of 35 52 per cent. This aggregate includes the territories. Within the limits of the thirty-four States there were 31,131,669 inhabitants, in 1860, and 23,067,262 in 1850, showing a gain of 8,067,404, or a ratio of 34.97 per cent.

The territories, including the District of Columbia, in 1850, contained 121,614 inhabitants, and in 1860, 295,225, showing a gain of 173,611, or a ratio of 137.09 per cent. During this period, Oregon and Kansas have become States, while Colorado, Dakotah, Nebraska, Nevada and Washington have been created and added to the list of Territories. There were but 26 slaves in the Territories in 1850, and only 29 in 1860.

The following tables, showing the relative increase of the sections, we have eliminated from the confused mass presented in the official report. We omit giving the population of the Free States in detail on the present occasion, but state in general terms that in 1850 it amounted to 13,154,205, and that in 1860 it has risen to 18,901,613, which was a gain of 5,450,408, or a ratio of 40.50 per cent.

During the same period the free population of the Slave States rose from 6,412,905 to 8,280,040, the gain being 1,867,885, or a ratio of 29.11 per cent. The total population of the South rose, in the meantime, from 9,612,060, to 12,530,053, which was a gain of 2,917,981, or a ratio of 27.21.

The slave population of the Southern States has increased from 3,200,600, in 1850, to 3,949,557, in 1860, the gain being 748,957, or at a ratio of 23 40 per cent.

The following Table exhibits the free population of the eight Slave States which adhere to the Union, together with the District of Columbia, for the years 1850 and 1860, and the ratio of increase:

FREE POPULATION.

	1850.	1860.	Per cent of increase.
Delaware	80,252	110,420	23 73
Maryland	417,906	599,846	21 76
District Columbia	43,000	71,895	49 78
Virginia	949,133	1,105,196	16 44
North Carolina	580,491	661,586	13 97
Tennessee	763,258	834,063	9 28
Kentucky	771,424	930,223	20 59
Missouri	591,022	1,058,352	79 09
Arkansas	162,797	324,323	99 22
Total	4,454,633	5,695,901	27 95

The following Table exhibits the slave population of the eight loyal States and District of Columbia, for the years 1850 and 1860, with the ratio of increase:

SLAVE POPULATION.

	1850.	1860.	Per cent of increase.
Delaware	2,290	1,798	loss 21,18
Maryland	90,368	87,188	loss 3 52
District Columbia	3,687	3,181	loss 13 72
Virginia	472,528	490,887	gain 3 88
North Carolina	288,548	331,081	gain 14 74
Tennessee	239,459	275,784	gain 15 17
Kentucky	210,981	225,490	gain 6 87
Missouri	87,422	114,965	gain 31 51
Arkansas	47,100	111 104	gain 135,80
Total	1,442,383	1,641,478	13.80

The following table exhibits the free population in the seven seceded States, in the years 1850 and 1860, with the ratio of increase:

FREE POPULATION.

	1850.	1860.	Ratio.
South Carolina	283,523	301,271	6.26
Georgia	524,503	595,097	13 46
Alabama	428 779	529,164	23 41
Mississippi	296,648	354,699	19.57
Florida	48,135	78,686	63.47
Louisiana	272,953	376,913	38.09
Texas	154 431	420 651	172.39
Total	2,008,972	2,656,481	32.22

The following table exhibits the slave population in 1850 and 1860, in the seceded States, with the ratio of increase:

SLAVE POPULATION.

	1850.	1860.	Ratio.
South Carolina	381,984	402,541	4.56
Georgia	381,682	462,230	21.10
Alabama	342,844	435,132	26 92
Mississippi	309,878	436,696	40 93
Florida	39,310	61,753	57.09
Louisiana	244,809	332,520	35.83
Texas	58,161	180,388	210.15
Total	1,761,668	2,311,260	31.11

The first two of these tables show that the white population in the Border States is increasing at the rate of 27.95 per cent. in ten years, or, in round numbers, 28. per cent.; while the slave population increases at less than half this rate. This is a healthy indication, and there is reason to believe that the next Census will exhibit a still greater disparity in the rates of increase of the two classes. There is now a strong tendency to supersede slave labor with white labor, as the above figures prove, and this tendency is on the increase. If we could suppose a return of the peaceful relations of the States to the Government, we should probably find at the end of ten years more, that the slaves in the border States had not increased in number, while the whites had gone beyond all former precedent.

The last two tables show that the whites have increased about one per cent. faster than the slaves in the Confederated States. But this preponderance is due to the stagnation and ruinous condition of South Carolina. Leaving that State out of view and the rate of increase of the free population in the six remaining States is 36.34 per cent., and that of the slaves, 38.66.

If Arkansas be taken from the column of loyal States, and added to that of the disloyal, the effect will be materially to lessen the rate of slave increase in the former, and enhance it in the latter. Thus, the seceded States, omitting South Carolina, and adding Arkansas, show an aggregate increase of 39.10 per cent. in the number of slaves; and the loyal States, omitting Arkansas, which is new and undeveloped, exhibit an increase of only 9.67 per cent.

It is vain to speculate upon the future of Slavery, upon the data of the census, while the present political commotions continue; but it is not uninteresting or useless to understand the exact condition of things as they exist. Whatever may become of Slavery, it is now evident that it is no match for freedom in the race of progress, and the struggle for supremacy in the Nation. It is now circumscribed by impassable barriers to the North and West; and if the Confederate States succeed in achieving independence, they will have cut off the last hope of extending Slavery into Mexico, or of augmentating the Slave Power by the acquisition of Cuba. Like Popery, Slavery is incompatible with the spirit of the age, or, in other words, with liberty and civilization. Their progress is at an end, and fate or Providence seems to have doomed them to speedy destruction by the folly of their devotees.

It is a noticeable fact, that there were but 26 slaves in the territories in 1850, and but 29 in 1860. The failure to extend the system into Kansas, in consequence of the voluntary resistance of the people, against the efforts of a corrupt and tyrannical Government, makes it evident that it can never be extended within the present limits of the Union. The most uncompromising Abolitionist would now be willing to leave the question to be determined by the laws of emigration, and the popular choice. Here there is ground for permanent compromise between the North and South, on the basis of non-intervention.

A Question to be Answered.

When the Cotton States swung off into secession, and Virginia refused to follow their example, the people of the North applauded what seemed to be her devotion to the Union. They leaped at once to the conclusion that the "Mother of Presidents" would be true to her former greatness, and strong in sustaining the Government she aided so largely in establishing. True, her loyalty to the Constitution was qualified. She upheld the *right* of secession, and while she professed to love the Union, deprecated all attempts to enforce obedience to Federal law as a violation of the rights of the States. The people of the loyal States were, however, rejoiced to find even so much of patriotism in a State where Slavery was a cherished institution, and they accepted it as a sign of possible adjustment without a resort to the arbitrament of the sword. Rebellion came surging up from the far South, and no steps were taken to arrest its progress, for fear of irritating the delicate nerves of Virginia and the Border States. The Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN was charmed into inertia by the attitude of Virginia. His Cabinet plundered the Government of its arms, and the Treasury of its funds, without rebuke. The seceding States took possession of forts, and arsenals, and mints, without effort of resistance. True, we had a "Peace Congress." We had plenty of negotiation, plenty of talk about reorganization, about the ultimate triumph of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union, to be effected through some mysterious agency of Virginia and the Border States.

When the present Administration came into power, that, too, was deluded into inactivity by the attitude of Virginia and the Border States. "Compromise," "peace," "concession," were the words;—retake no plundered forts;—reinforce no beleaguered garrison;—send out no naval force to blockade rebellious forts, or collect the national revenues;—take no steps to enforce the Federal law. Everybody, from the President to the door-keepers of the Departments at Washington, cried "Peace! Peace! Be still! Say nothing, do nothing! think nothing that may offend Virginia or the Border States. Not one extra dollar of money was called for; not an additional battalion raised, for fear of offending Virginia and the Border States, while treason, under the guise of secession, went right along plundering strong-holds, stealing fortifications, robbing mints, raising armies and preparing promptly, energetically, efficiently for an aggressive war against the Constitution and the Union.

The Southern Confederacy, having perfected its arrangements and consolidated its power, thrown its banner defiantly to the breeze, opened its batteries on Fort Sumter, and in two days was master of that stronghold of the Government. Then the Administration, startled from its dream of security by the thunder of hostile cannon, opened its eyes to the gigantic perils that assailed the Republic. It called on the States for soldiers, and coincident with its first requisition for the means of self-preservation, Virginia swung from her moorings, threw off all pretence of loyalty, drifted into secession, joined the rebellious States, and became at once the mightiest and the meanest traitor of them all. South Carolina, however we might execrate her treason, commanded our respect by her courage and her boldness. She took her stand defiantly, braving the hazards, and shouldering the responsibilities of her position. Virginia played the coward and the hypocrite, superadding to the gigantic guilt of her treason the despicable meanness of the spy.

And what shall the nineteen millions of the loyal States do, now that the treason of Virginia has become manifest? To this question there can be but one answer. Let Virginia be the first battle-field, and let her feel the mighty power of the North, as it sweeps down in support of the Constitution and the Union. Let tenderness for the feelings of the Border States, that has thus far fettered Administrations, be forgotten in the higher duty of preserving the country in this the hour of its first great peril. Let the call now be for *men enough* for the emergency. It will be promptly answered. Let it be for money enough to equip and sustain them. That call, too, will be answered. Let the march be right over Virginia, trampling down and stamping out its treason beneath the iron hoof of the war-horse and the heel of armed men.

But Virginia's treason is the fruit of her love of Slavery;—her rebellion the sequence of her slave codes. For the sake of Slavery she would overthrow the noblest, freest, best Government ever conceived by the patriotism or framed by the ingenuity of man. When this issue, thus forced upon the Free States, shall have been decided; when the battle shall have been fought and won; when the flag of the Union shall, by the might of free and loyal men, and at the cost of their blood, be made to wave again over Virginia, what, so far as she is concerned, shall be the fate of that institution which will have cost so many lives and so many millions of treasure?

No man can fail to see that this uprising of Loyalty has nothing whatever to do with Slavery—that the North would gladly see Virginia and Kentucky fighting by her side in defence of the Federal Constitution and its guarantees. But this is a matter they cannot control. The Border States must decide their own action—and in deciding *that*, they decide the fate of Slavery within their borders.

Light Cannon vs. Rifles.

Great results have followed the experiments of our own and European Governments in the range and accuracy of both small arms and rifled cannon. For the clumsy musket and rough ordnance of Revolutionary times, we have the rifle of 1,000 yards to a mile range, and the Armstrong and Whitworth artillery hurling their steel bolts, true to the mark, five miles away. But while this has magnified the plan of field operations, it has not intrinsically changed their nature. The same essential difference in the transport and fighting of cannon and small arms still obtains; as far as powder is concerned, its two distinct uses are in the heavy horse-propelled artillery and the mountain howitzer on the one hand, and the light infantry-carried rifle musket on the other. There is no standard intermediate arm to outreach the range of the hand arm, without impeding the operations of light infantry,—a revolving rifled gun on wheels, terrible in rapidity, accuracy and execution, but light enough to be jerked by three or four men through swamps and over stone walls, without impeding the regular order of march and manœuvre. A long rifled barrel, with an inch or a ¾-inch bore, carrying a ¾-pound to a pound projectile, and fed by a series of revolving chambers so that an incessant fire of a mile and a half to two miles range might be maintained—an exaggerated revolving pistol, mounted on a modification of the light but superlatively strong running gear of our best steam fire-engines, and capable of flying to new positions at a moment's notice—a battery of such metal in skilled hands would indeed break up the plans of present field operation, and in many circumstances, well known to military men, create havoc among an enemy not within the range of the rifle-musket, and quite too quick in its movements to be cut up by the present artillery. A half a mile advantage in *range* would give it every advantage over infantry arms, and its lightness and celerity would enable it, many times, to pick off artillerists before their heavy metal could be trained and served.

It is probable that such innovations would not meet the views of military men in general; they would complicate the operations of battle and disarrange all precedented plans and time-honored tactics—especially, we think, if these intermediate arms were in the hands of the enemy. But an improvement of this sort is not without the indorsement of high military and engineering authority, and what is better, it is already reduced to successful practice in some of its details, to matured and working plans in all of them, and now waits merely for the occasion and the pecuniary aid necessary to its development. More than one gun of the mentioned calibre and range, and light enough for one man to draw, though quite too heavy for two to carry, has been made, tested and proved. The other details have been the subject of years of study, here and in England, to our personal knowledge. The Government—the State authorities—patriotic citizens, by aiding the efforts of the right men, may bring about a revolution in infantry arms—the chances are ten to one in their favor. There are, indeed adventurers enough, and inventors by trade, not profession, following in the wake of every new demand for improvement; the engineers who have developed these plans, however, are already indorsed by their works. Their risk of failure is very small. And there are hundreds of locomotive builders, tool builders and machinists among us, whose achievements are to day the admiration of the mechanical world, all ready for these undertakings. They will not hang about Government officials nor dabble in patents for uncertain compensation—but a liberal *reward* would bring them and their talent and their skill into immediate service. Is it not worth a trial? Capitalists may well pause before putting whole fortunes into single ships—but a few hundreds of dollars will solve the light artillery problem.

While it may not be generally questioned that such guns would be of great service, if really as light and managable as described, there are, we dare say, grave doubts in the conservative mind on this latter point. As a matter of fact, however, there is the least risk in this quarter; how to use the machine with maximum success is a problem in first-class generalship. When we forget the accomplished fact of a steam fire-engine, and recall the time when we stood aghast at the hopeless prospect of making one—a steam-boiler, a steam-engine, a pump of three score man-power, and all the essential parts thereunto belonging, and such massiveness and strength, withal, as to withstand the jouncings of gutters, curb-stones and piles of rubbish—all this to be added to and fixed upon a carriage heavy enough to carry it at high speed, and the whole fabric *then* to be light enough to be literally jerked into the very presence of conflagration and ruin by an ordinary company of firemen,—when we remember the serious doubts of that day and their turn over to the remarkable feats of this, let us not call any finite thing impracticable in the hands of American Engineers. The gun and its carriage, light enough to be picked up by half a dozen men, at a pinch, and tumbled over a wall, and strong enough to stand such treatment, daily can be produced. An essential feature—a feature of all good vehicles of any kind—would be sensitive springs, so arranged, however, as to convert the whole mass into a rigid support, preventing recoil during action. The great feature of such guns would be their unerring accuracy—a rifle deliberately adjusted on a rest, so that every ball would tell, rather than a rifle-musket, held in the hands and fired, as in practice, at random, with but one in forty to sixty shots effective. Again, a rifle long and heavy enough to be thus accurately aimed at great range, cannot be carried in the hand. It must be on wheels—and since a man can draw many times more than he can carry, this mounted gun may just as well be a revolver, with two barrels if necessary, to avoid heating, and a capacity for almost incessant firing. And during marches ammunition and stores may be much more easily drawn on the same wheels, than carried on the back. There is no doubt about our ability to produce such arms, and we cannot see why a regiment with 200 of them could not generally keep out of the range of all the enemies' muskets, pick off its infantry by certain aim, and very much harrass any battery of full-sized artillery that could be brought into position.

With reference to steam-propelled artillery, which we have mentioned on another occasion, it is by no means necessary that the gun carriage and the traction engine should be the same machine. The English traction engines can drag men and artillery a hundred miles a day—the hotter the climate the better—while in Southern countries, 20 to 25 miles is a hard day's march. Even if artillery in the field were to be drawn, as usual, by horses, it would be well to let steam do all the preliminary *work*, so that the horses would be fresh for field service. There is a very well founded belief among engineers, at least, that artillery service can be vastly improved; first, by the use of much lighter artillery, and second, by the employment of steam as a motor for a still heavier class of field guns. Is not this the chosen time to settle this great question? Of one thing we may be certain—we cannot depend on railways, near the enemy's border, at least, for the safe conduct of troops and stores. With a man in sight of every rail, as recent experience shows, a determined enemy can tear up and keep up so much of the track that a locomotive is of as little use as a steamship ashore. Horses are not always to be had, nor is forage always to be obtained; wood and water, however, are everywhere sufficiently abundant. When railway transit cannot be depended upon, light artillery can march with the infantry, and traction engines can haul the heavy metal and stores.

Affairs in Maryland.

The movement to throw Maryland into the secession ranks by a *coup de main*, seems likely to be defeated. A more high-handed attempt to usurp supreme power, and plunge a great people into a bloody and unjust war without regard to their wishes, has never been known in the history of this or any other nation.

The people of Maryland protest against it, and their vigor and earnestness makes the conspirators pause. We have been informed by a gentleman from Baltimore, that if this bill passes, the Baltimore members who vote for it will be lynched on their return home. He says that *nine-tenths* of the people of Baltimore are Union men.

The people of Maryland will be brought to the test now. If they are really in favor of the Union they will have a chance to show it. If this bill should be passed by the Legislature, *it must be repudiated by the people*, and any Committee of Safety which attempts to act under it, and to dispose of the fortunes of Maryland without her consent, must be summarily squelched. The Union men of that State can need no better reason for taking up arms, than this infamous attempt to betray their liberties, and put them under the absolute control of a usurping Despotism. The people of the whole country will watch the action of Maryland with intense interest.

Whisky Brisk!

We clip the following from the market report of a New-Orleans paper of last week:

"Cotton drooping—Sales 800 bales, at a shade lower than our last report. Sugar dull and lower. Nothing doing in Coffee. Flour advanced 25c. to 30c per bbl. Pork and Bacon scarce and higher, from 1c. to 2c. for retail. Whisky brisk."

If juleps and cocktails would dissolve the Union, the Southern Confederacy would have been an accomplished fact long ago. Whisky was always "brisk" on the Lower Mississippi, but with the advent of secession its liveliness is said to have increased a thousand fold. We know a politician once who employed about eighteen hours out of the twenty-four in smoking cigars in honor of HENRY CLAY, and in support of Whig principles. It was justly said of him that he expended more cigars for the benefit of his party than any other ten men of the State.

So with the people of New-Orleans. Whisky is exceedingly brisk among them. They drink more of it in aid of the secession cause than all the other Confederate States together. Sack was meat, drink and sleep to SHAKESPEARE'S fat knight; but whisky is stacks of guns, barrels of powder, and great heaps of bombs and balls to the people of New-Orleans. Even in the "raw," whisky is an equivalent for common muskets; and when qualified with the smallest imaginable quantity of water, represents quantities of ammunition and magazines of ball cartridges. But "skins" are rifled cannon; "toddies," paixhan guns, and "juleps" whole parks of artillery. With this warlike spirit abroad, what wonder that sugar should be "dull," and whisky "brisk" in New-Orleans.

IT'S A WAY THEY HAVE.—Citizens of the United States have sometimes felt annoyed that their property should be seized and confiscated by the Secessionists, wherever the latter could lay hands on it. The Richmond *Enquirer*, now lying before us, contains the following official proclamations, which show that "holding, possessing and occupying" other people's property is a habit that Secessionists have, without much regard to ownership:

NOTICE.—All military officers, and other persons are hereby positively forbidden to interfere with the officers and employes of any railroads. The running and management of all trains will be entirely under the control of the railroad officers.

R. E. LEE, Maj.-Gen. Com in Chief.

Head-quarters, RICHMOND, 26th April, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER.—No authority has been given for the IMPRESSMENT of horses for the State, and no such impressment will be made without special instructions. All horses which have been impressed will be immediately returned to the owners.

JOHN LETCHER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.—We publish on another page a very interesting description of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, from a gentleman who witnessed the whole operation, and who remained in Charleston several days afterwards. Although all the leading incidents of the assault are already known, this letter will still be read with interest.

The writer states that from the best information he could gather at Charleston, and from his own observation, he is inclined to believe all the rumors current here, of a great loss of life, to be entirely unfounded.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—The Directors of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad of Virginia, at a meeting on the 28th, resolved that "owing to the disturbed condition of the country, provision could not be made to pay, in New-York, the coupons of its bonds, due May 1st." They add: "If circumstances should permit (!) and the arrangement can be effected satisfactorily, (!!) said coupons will be paid in

Virginia currency, at the office of the company, "at a time to be named" *hereafter!* Let bondholders be encouraged. Perhaps they'll go down to draw their interest.

ROBBING ON SYSTEM.—We have elsewhere called attention to individual cases of refusal to pay indebtedness to Northern merchants on the part of Southern dealers. We should perhaps do them the justice to say that they have, in some cases, the indorsement and examples of their States for the practice. On the 26th April, Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, issued a proclamation expressly "prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities, and directing the payment of the money into the State Treasury, to be refunded, with interest, at the end of the war, to *depositors*."

AMUSEMENTS.

Two of our principal places of amusement have brought their regular seasons to a close—Wallack's and Niblo's Garden. The former establishment, however, promises a supplemental season of six nights, and has provided for the same the now appropriate drama of "Jessie Brown." With the drums rolling around us, and a quick public ear for the tread of armed hosts, it will be strange, indeed, if the story of the heroine of Lucknow does not prove interesting at this moment. Mr. WALLACK devoted his last two nights (Friday and Saturday) to patriotic purposes, but beyond affording a couple of evenings' amusement to a number of volunteers, who availed themselves of the courtesy of the doorkeepers to obtain free admission to the house, the result was not what might have reasonably been expected. Patriotic entertainments, in truth, are seldom successful. If people are disposed to give—as they are at present—they prefer doing it in a direct way. An amalgam of patriotism and amusement does not pass current

In the musical world there is but little to excite attention. It would be barren indeed, but for the forthcoming concerts of Mr. GOTTSCHALK, which will, of course, excite a fever in the fashionable world. Mr. GOTTSCHALK is expected from Havana in the steamer which is now due at this port. His first concert will probably take place on the 20th of the present month. America has appreciated the rare and poetic genius of this gentleman so thoroughly, that there is not a doubt about the success of his concerts, whatever the state of the times.

In Operatic matters, we hear of a probable performance, next week, in aid of the Volunteer Fund. The associated artists who delighted us last season at the Academy of music have disbanded, after a sad reverse of fortune in Philadelphia, where they encountered war times, and an excitement which was, of course, superior to the consideration of the lyric muse. It is stated on good authority that the experiment of self-management was generally successful in a pecuniary point of view, and will be repeated next season. To make it prosperous, however, a new infusion of artistic blood is necessary, and whilst on one hand we hear of new engagements with distinguished artists, and thereby have our dauhis excited, on the other we read of the departure of old favorites, and conclude that material changes are really contemplated. There seems no reason for doubting that the Academy of Music will find a powerful opposition in Signor Musio and the company which he proposes to organize for the Fall campaign, and this without the cooperation of Signor TAMAGNIX, who, we perceive by European papers, is engaged for St. Petersburgh, and cannot visit us for three years, when, we may safely conclude, his voice will be gone. The only difficulty that besets Signor Musio's enterprise is the very important one of a house. The Academy of Music is, of course, not at his disposal. Mr. WALLACK's new theatre would suit his purpose perfectly, but there is some doubt whether the veteran Manager will allow an Italian company to gather the cream of an initial performance at that splendid establishment—for splendid it is. Neither London nor Paris can boast a theatre so elegant in its design, so thoroughly laid out for hearing and seeing, or so capacious for monetary purposes as Mr. WALLACK's new Thirteenth-street Theatre. Some idea of its spaciousness can be formed when we announce that, at ordinary musical prices, it will hold as much "money" as the Academy of Music; some notion of its admirable proportions, when we state that to the eye it does not seem larger than his present downtown establishment.

Miss ADELINA PATTI has already taken her departure for Europe, and will sing there in Italian, French or English opera as opportunity may offer. We venture to predict that her success will be unqualified. She is one of the few really gifted singers of the present day—one of that limited number that can be both criticized and admired—an old favorite of our New York public.

Signor STIGELLI took his departure for Europe on Saturday last. Mde. COLSON and Signor FERRI will soon follow in his wake, and cruel rumor states that even SIGNOR BALOSOFF, the pride of the Avenue—does not hesitate to desert us in this crisis of our musical history. Depend on it, we shall listen to many a worse tenor.

At the theatres the principal event of the week has been the return of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON to the boards of the Winter Garden. They made their *rentree* on Monday last, and despite the times, have played to magnificent houses. The bills have not presented any novelties, but the native talent of the artists made old pieces acceptable. Even the stern material of the moment is moulded into pleasant shape by the inimitable comicalities of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON.

At Laura Keene's Theatre, the "Seven Sisters" pursue their even tenor of their way. Several admirable tableaux have been added to the anti-political sermon of the second act. For the pictures we have the greatest amount of admiration, but for all the silly exhortations about Abolitionism, we beg to record our utter weariness. A few weeks ago, when there were Abolitionists, they were perhaps savory, but now they are stale, flat and decidedly unprofitable. The management should learn that it is necessary to go with the tide or against it. Nothing can be more useless than to preach to Niagara that it ought to go up instead of down. Apart from the stupidity of the talking part of the second act, the scenic splendors are really superb. It is a pity that one has to yawn over them. In connection with this theatre, we beg to state that Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, an admirable actress, and one of the most charming ladies on the stage, will take her benefit to morrow night.

At BARNUM's Museum, a new patriotic drama called "Anderson, or the Patriots at Sumter," will be brought out on Monday with a popular *caste* and appropriate scenic effects. At the New Bowery, several patriotic plocos will also be performed.

The friends of Negro Minstrelsy will find all they want at LLOYD's new hall in Niblo's Building. The company is one of the best we have ever had in this City.

HE TROUBLES IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

The *ex parte* Council of Congregationalist Pastors and Deacons, called together at the instance of the aggrieved minority of the members of tha Church of the Puritans, reassembled at Clinton Hall about 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

The history and consequances of Miss JOHNSON's Mission to England, to raise funds for Dr. CHEEVER's Church, was proceeded with, from the point of the previous evening's interruption. A long statement by Miss JOHNSON was read, (that lady being present,) giving many interesting details of the pecuniary adventure in question, and exonerating her from anything but the merest agency connection with the matter.

The second complaint to the Council—"The course of the Church in the trial of Mr. CHAS. ANDREWS"—was then taken up. Mr. ANDREWS gave a full account of the matter, as he had been affected by it, and was sustained in his view by many of the brethren present, who had sympathized with, or shared in, his persecution. Several Deacons of the Church of the Puritans averred that Dr. CHEEVER had said Mr. ANDREWS's schism should be punished for the promotion of his (Mr. A.'s) salvation; such schism being a disagreement with Dr. CHEEVER and certain of his advisers regarding the propriety of sending the Church begging to a foreign country.

The point was made that Mr. ANDREWS had been, at any rate, informally suspended, inasmuch as the suspension took place while the trial, which he himself had sought, was pending, and without any notice having been given to himself, either preliminary or subsequent.

It was then shown in support of the fourth complaint) that Mr. T. J. HALL had been forced upon the Society of the Church of the Puritans in an irregular and despotic manner; that (corroborative of complaints five and six) the blindest and most oppressive adhesion to the proceedings of Dr. CHEEVER was required from members of the Church, and that the present distracted and scandalous condition of the Church has reduced it from its former prosperous and popular position to one of absolute and unprofitable obscurity.

In regard to the eighth complaint, there was read a report of the meeting at which the resolution of suspension on Messrs. E. W. CHESTER, CHAS. ANDREWS, C. R. HARVEY, GEO. H. WHITE, THOS. RIONAY and JOEL BLACKMAN—the complainants to the Council in this case—was adopted; after which some of the leading men amongst the complainants spoke of the willingness of those with whom they acted to divide the property of the Church of the Puritans, and form themselves into an independent congregation, provided they could secure regular recognition from and communion with the connection at large.

Dr. BACON, advocate for the complainants, then proceeded to sum up. He called the attention of the Council to some leading points of religious faith and Church discipline directly bearing on the case; and spoke of the distinctive character of the secular and ecclesiastical authorities in all voluntary church associations; declaring this difficulty to be based on an endeavor to form a power which should override the power of the Financial Trustees of the Church of the Puritans, and eventually make Dr. CHEEVER independent of his congregation. Dr. BACON argued only on the question of schism and showed the fallacy of regarding as schism every difference of opinion that might occur between flocks and their pastors, or between members of the flocks themselves. Dr. BACON quoted CLYTON MATHEW, and other standard authorities, to prove the orthodoxy and justice of the position taken by his clients, and concluded by calling on the Council to grant them fellowship and full communion.

After a two hours' recess, the Council again met, when their nearly unanimous voice was given in confirmation of the English begging mission and the suspension of Mr. ANDREWS, and a general sentiment in favor of refusing further communion with the present tenants of power at Dr. CHEEVER's Church, and of establishing a branch of union with the seceding congregation. A Committee of five (Dr. STUARTVANT, the Moderator, Judge TAYLOR, and Dr. GULLIVER, Dr. BURROUGHS and Rev. S. WOLCOTT,) was appointed to draft resolutions and an argument was then taken to Saturday morning. On Saturday the Council did nothing but engage in further debate all the morning, and then readjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 5, 5½, 7, 9, 12, 18, 19, 26, 29, 33, 56, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72. Non-enumerated motions.

SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 439, 253, 787, 579, 170, 365, 371, 373, 411, 533, 537, 569, 597, 621, 631, 661, 671, 687

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I*—Nos 1685, 589, 1177, 1535, 1543, 1717, 417, 539, 1249, 537, 819, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737. *Part II*—Nos. 1166, 1148, 826, 298, 1314, 1318, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1374, 1376, 1378

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 721, 374, 780, 815, 864, 722, 849, 424, 542, 540, 823, 831, 820, 802, 3039. *Part II.*—Nos. 1158, 94, 108, 450, 482, 499, 503, 507, 529, 535, 636, 743, 341, 498, 843.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PRIVILEGED TACK MUST SOMETIMES GIVE WAY.

James Clark vs. *The Steamboat Plymouth Rock*.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Charter Oak* to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamboat in the East River, on April 12, 1860. The steamer had left her berth in the North River about 5 P. M., and came round the Battery, near the middle of the river, in her usual course under a speed of 10 or 11 knots an hour. At about opposite the South Ferry she slowed to let a Wall-street Ferry boat pass into her slip and then went on at speed to get out of the way of a vessel bearing across the river from the starboard side of the steamer. She then perceived the *Charter Oak* coming on the larboard side against the wind. In the judgment of the master and pilot of the steamer, if she had stopped and backed she would have fallen across the track of the vessel coming upon her starboard side. She therefore blew her whistle to warn the *Charter Oak* of her embarrassment, and sheered as far to starboard as she could. The schooner, which was coming close-hauled on the wind from about Wall-street Ferry, on the New-York side, did not change her course, but held on, and the two vessels came in collision.

Held by the Court—That the master of the schooner had no right to persist in acting upon a general rule of navigation as an inflexible legal privilege, to the hazard of the steamer, or other vessels, whose safety depended on the steamer's holding her course, while the schooner could have, without danger or delay, by a slight change of helm, relieved the steamer and the other vessels from the dangers to which they were exposed, and which he could readily have seen.

That his throwing the schooner thus, without necessity, and seemingly only in adherence to a mere punctilio of navigation, across the path of the steamer, was a highly blameable act

That on the facts, the libelant has not proved himself clear of blame, nor that the steamer committed any culpable act causing the collision.

Libel dismissed, without costs.

For libelant, Mr. Haskett; for claimants, Mr. Jones.

DAMAGES FOR COLLISION—MARKET VALUE.

David B. Wetmore vs. *The Steamboat Granite State*.—This case came up on exceptions to a commissioner's report. The action was for the damages occasioned to the barge *Rambler* by a collision with the steamboat, in which the Court gave a decree for the libelant. A reference was had and the commissioner reported the damages to the barge at $850 to which the claimant excepted, on the ground that this was based on evidence that, without regard to the intrinsic or saleable value of the barge, she had been prepared by the libelant for a particular employment, and was worth so much to him in that employment. This exception was allowed by the Court, and the case was referred back to the commissioner, to ascertain the value of the barge as property generally, or amount of the reasonable expense that must be incurred in reinstating her in as good a condition as when she was injured. On the second reference, the commissioner's report valued the barge at $1,300, which the claimant again excepted.

Held by the Court—That the Commissioner was bound to have accepted the former ruling of the Court as controlling the office he was called upon to perform.

That on the proofs, there was manifestly a value in the barge itself or the materials of which it was made, and that to that amount the libelant must ultimately recover—and it will be more for the interest of both parties to agree upon the matter. But if no such agreement is made, the case must be referred back to the Commissioner to report the value of the barge as marketable property, or the cost of the repairs necessary to restore her to the value she had when struck by the steamer.

For libelant, Messrs Benedict, Burt & Benedict; for claimant, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen

The Walton Mathews Murder—Motion to Be newed to Discharge Joffards.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of Charles Jefferds.—This case now came up an another *habeas corpus*. It will be remembered that a motion for the discharge of Chas. Jefferds was made some time since before Justice LEONARD, which was denied; but with a privilege of renewing the motion which is now made. The prisoner has been in custody for the last ten months under an indictment for the murder of John Walton.

The motion for the prisoner's discharge is made on the ground that the District-Attorney has been negligent in not having before brought the prisoner to trial; that the prisoner has a constitutional right to a speedy adjudication of the charge for which he stands committed; and notwithstanding the urgency of the prisoner to have a speedy trial, believing that it would result in his acquittal, he has been kept confined for ten months, and still there is no prospect of a final disposition of his case.

The motion was opposed by the District Attorney, on the ground that the statute provided that the application for the prisoner's discharge should be made to the Court committing him; and therefore the application should be made to the Court of Oyar and Terminer, to whom the District Attorney was required by tha statute to render his excuse for delay, if he had any. That His Honor was now sitting, not as a Court, but as a Commissioner, and as the District Attorney could not be compelled to answar for his conduct in every Court throughout the State to which a prisoner might apply for relief, much less to a Justice of the Supreme Court sitting as a Commissioner.

Counsel for the relator intimated, on the argument, that the friends of Mr. Walton, and those who were interested in his estate, were using their influense against the prisoner. His Honor reserved his decision.

A. O. Hall and Jas. T. Brady for prisoner.

District Attorney Anthon opposed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Neron vs. *Reid et al*—The Term having adjourned *sine die*, before motion made, it cannot now be entertained.

Dodge et al vs. *Porter*,—Ordered, that the Sheriff deposit with the New-York Life Insurance Company proceeds of sale, subject to the order of the Court.

Same vs. *same*.—Order as above.

Musgrove vs. *Porter*.—Order as above.

Lalonde vs. *same*.—Order as above.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Peugnet vs. *Rigney*; *Nones* vs. *Homer*; *Murgett* vs. *The Bay State Steamship Company*; *Fish* vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company*; *Barnes* vs. *Brooks*; *Adams* vs. *Cole*; *Thomas* vs. *Wickham*.—Judgments affirmed.

Barton vs. *Gladhill*.—Judgment reversed.

Bishop vs. *Swiffen*.—Judgment reversed so that interest shall be allowed since the commencement of the action with modification. Judgment affirmed.

In the Matter of John W. Mitchell—appeal dismissed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Hege et al vs. *Howlett et al*.—Application denied with costs.

Court of General Sessions.

MOTIONS TO FIX BAIL.

In this Court on Saturday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Sedgwick moved for the discharge upon bail, of Redman McManus, indicted for murder. Prisoner's counsel argued that the evidence on which the indictment had been found made out at most a case of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The District Attorney opposed the motion, and moved to send the case to the Oyer and Terminer. Decision on both motions was reserved.

Mr. Sedgwick then moved to discharge John McDowell on nominal bail. The prisoner was indicted for the forgery of some Indiana bank bills. The ground of the motion was that by the law of this State the prisoner could not be convicted; inasmuch as the signature of the Indiana State officials—which were the parts of the bills forged—did not constitute a part of the bill technically, for the forgery of which in this State a person could be convicted. The motion was not made to discharge on *nominal bail*, instead of *absolutely*, for the reason that the latter motion could only be made regularly at the end of next term. The Court then adjourned. On account of the absence of Judge McCUNN, who is with the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Washington, Recorder HOFFMAN has consented to hold the May term, which will open Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Charles Hill, Samuel Briggs

For Felonious Assault—Thomas Flynn.

For Bigamy—James Higgins.

For Homicide—Julia Murphy.

For Larceny—Manuel Parada, William Atkinson.

For Forgery—James Jones, Edward Patterson, William J. Voorhies, John W. Brown.

New-York Bible Society.

INTERESTING WORK AMONG THE MILITARY—DISTRIBUTION OF TESTAMENTS TO TWENTY-ONE REGIMENTS.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held on Thursday evening, May 2, at the Bible House, Astor-place, the President, WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, in the chair. The Committee for the supply of the destitute resident population, reported the visitation, by the agents in their employ, of the First, Eleventh and Twenty-second Wards, and a distribution of 880 volumes among families in those Wards during the month of April. The principal business of the meeting related to the active operations connected during the past month by the Committee on Military Posts and Naval Stations, in supplying the soldiers and sailors of the United States service, and the volunteer regiments with Testaments. Messrs. PIERSON, SMYTHE and GARDINER, agents of the Board, have been engaged in this important work, and have supplied the soldiers in the forts, the marines in the navy yard and on the vessels of war, and also *twenty one* of the volunteer regiments which have left this City or are now stationed in it. The Testament used in this supply is a neat pocket volume, easily carried in the knapsack, and having an appropriate declared design pasted on the inside of the cover, exhibiting the stars and stripes, with the inscription below—"To the defenders of their country. Presented by the New York Bible Society;" and also with reference to appropriate texts. The details of the distribution were given at length by the Agents, and were of great interest, the officers of the several regiments having cheerfully cooperated with the Agents of the Board in carrying out the arrangements for the supply of every man in the ranks who was without a Testament and was willing to accept it. Contributions for this special work were announced, and the Board, by a unanimous vote, authorized its further prosecution, so as to include every regiment of troops and every vessel of war passing through the City or leaving the harbor. The whole number of Testaments already distributed is over 14,000.

A Note from Prince Camille de Polignac.

PARIS, No. 3 Rue de Berry, Friday, April 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: I have read in the NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of Friday, March 15, an article from your correspondent at Paris, signed "Malakoff," on the subject of the arrest of M. MIRES. As I am interested, though indirectly, in this question, it does not belong to me to discuss the article of your correspondent and I only wish to allude to a passage in his letter—a complimentary passage—in which he represents the son in-law of M. Mires (my brother) as the youngest son of the Minister of CHARLES X., adding, "he is the same that went out to Nicaragua two years ago, and was charged with the military department of that celebrated expedition." Here your correspondent confounds me with my brother; and if the lines preceding and following, which are devoted to him, had been unfavorable, I should have allowed an error of so little importance to pass unnoticed; but as they are kind and complimentary, I think it my duty to reestablish our respective individualities; and not having the honor of knowing your correspondent, I address myself naturally to you, Sir, whose acquaintance I had the honor of making while in New-York. My brother, the son in law of M. MIRES, is the eldest son of the children of the Minister of CHARLES X., by his second marriage and I am the next to the last. I was in Nicaragua, a circumstance which procured me the pleasure of a visit to New York, where I received such a cordial welcome. As my numerous friends there may be interested in knowing something of me, you may, if you should meet them, say to them that I am not married and am ready to finish my proposed journey in your country.

As to the affair of M. MIRES in itself, if you knew how arbitrary are many of the French laws, you would not be surprised to see so many go to live in your country, where certainly (no more than in England) you would never see a minister throwing himself into political and commercial affairs for *political motives*. But I shall not depart from the object of my letter if I should speak at greater length on this topic. I will only say that I have confidence that the future will bring to light the integrity of the most generous of men, to whom so many owe their fortunes, and the ruin of Marseilles a part of its prosperity, and to whom in the misfortune which has befallen him the French Press have rendered a spontaneous and independent tribute.

I take advantage of this occasion, my dear Sir, to recall myself to your recollection, and to present to you the sincere expression of my warmest sympathies.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE POLIGNAC.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar Proof Safes, fitted with patent deafening iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

May 4—In steamship City of Wasington, for Liverpool—Mrs. Maycock and 3 children, Richard Brown, Miss Jane Conway, Capt. Sanders, F. Herman, P. Hermann and child, Dr. J. Rains Tryon, Dr. H. Clarke, Fanny Waterman, J. Mills, wife, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Costenza, John Dallace and wife, J. Magee, Mrs. Clarke, Geo. Schweidersky, Mr. Antoni, John F. Prager, Thos. C. Campbell, wife, child and infant, J. G. Parker, Martin Martinello, W. H. Palmer and wife, Geo. Wright and wife, J. G. Bishop, A. Bergeret, F. Brocas, Mrs. Hartman, J. Mostyn, W. Pelham, Rosa McLean, H. Watson, T. H. Van Reinhard, J. Luna, J. V. Smedley, wife, 3 children, infant and servant, J. Guerra and servant, R. Seymour Henway, J. B. Putnam and wife, Mr. Wallace, W. McFarlan and lady, James North, wife and infant, C. G. Linebarger, Joseph Durbridge, Thomas Nelson, J. Fitzpatrick, W. Longhan and servant, Edmund Vincent, W. Higgins, R. Pugh, Mr. Church and wife, M. H. Wood, Secretary Lord Lyons, Wm. Brown and wife, Chas. H. Edwards, Prof. E. G. Davis, wife and infant, James S. Erskine and daughter and child, J. Jones, Richard Scales, A. Kneemplatt, W. G. Mayhaw and lady—120, and 267 steerage.

May 4.—In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg, &c.—Capt. John Hoxie, Hamburg; P. A. Frigerio, New York; Dr. C. Precht, lady, child and infant, San Francisco, U. S. Consul at Cologne; Jaques Marquette and lady, Bordeaux; Mme. Ballin, Hoboken; J. Cohn, California; Miss Estelle Clement, Mrs. Hessels, New-York; Mrs. Schinzard and 3 children, St. Louis; W. Frank, Mexico; A. Shaa, St. Louis; Emil Block, New-York; L. Marquette, Bordeaux; A. Heyman, Sacramento; F. Hers, San Francisco; Mrs. Hirschfeld and child, Linz; M. Iturbide, L. Thienen, J. Suckert and lady, New-York; L. Lucassin, Philadelphia; E. Mallert, New-York; H. Krnakopf, lady, 2 children, 2 infants and servant, Warsaw, Ill.; P. Hoeg, Heinr Lippmann, New-York; Solomon Hess, Baltimore; A. Tonner, New-York; John Jager, Alabama; John Alb. Becker, Cincinnati; J. Eppinger, Jos. Richardson, New-York; E. Rether, Central America; Rud. Beckdorff, Chili; Geo. G. Schiffman, St. Louis; F. Lindemann New-York C. C. Rous, St. Louis; Arnold Aihere, New-York; Chas. Kaufmann, J. F. Specht and lady, Philadelphia; Wolf Simon and lady, Albany; Charles H. Ricke, William Krisker, F. Schnite, Louisville; E. T. Weeks, C. Lubrs, New-York; A. Ires Arts Hamburg; Mr. Hellier, Boston, Mrs. Kinzel, New-York; Miss Ida Heckey, New-Orleans, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Daniel Webster from Havana—Mr. Kitterman, wife and 2 children, Mr. Calqnhon, W. W. Nash, S. Fairbanks, S. E. McClellan, B. McClellan, J. S. Coolidge, J. Perkins, John A. Prince, Chas. Boardman, Francisco Cisnery, Thos. Davis, Miss M. A. O'Brien, and 10 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Daylight, from Washington—W. S. Harrison, of Seventh Regiment, New-York, bearer of dispatches.

In brig Alarro, from Kingston, Jam.—Mrs. MacDonald and son, Master Thos. Breakspenr.

In bark Francis Secor, from Palermo—Capt S. H. Cutter late of bark Fortune.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 55 | Sun sets..... 6 59 | Moon rises.. 2 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 28 | Gov. Island.. 5 17 | Hell Gate... 8 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 4.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ship Violet, Pilon, London, ——

Barks Gen. Cobb, Harkell, St. John, N. B., Hallett & Carman; James Smith, Brewer, Rotterdam, E. D. Harlhut & Co.

Brigs Mazatlan, Reed, Elizabethport, E. A. Ward & Co.; C. W. Ring, Corbet, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners T. S. Grier, Darberengh, Camden, Del.; Sarah, McKown, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Ninger, Harding, Boston, master; W. Lanecster, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Jago, Miller & Houghton; A. M. Giberson, Page, Tom's River, master; S. B. Bailey, Robinson, Great Egg Harbor; Queen of Clippers, Lockhart, Windsor, Merrill & Abbott; Blossom, Dayton, Providence; Vesta, Tomlin, Cape May, N. J.; J. W. McKee; Wm. Bennett, Parker, Philadelphia, master; Maria Elisabeth, Bowker, Barnegat, T. G. Benton & Sons; J. H. Smith, Moon, Philadelphia, T. G. Benton & Sons; C. Williams, Golding, Philadelphia, T. G. Benton & Sons; Shenandoah, Henderson, Philadelphia, T. G. Benton & Sons; Isabella, Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Mary, Rogers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Miner, from the mouth of the Mississippi River, via Havana, with passengers and her outward freight for New-Orleans, to D. B. Allen. Experienced very heavy weather above Cape Hatteras. At 6 o'clock A. M., May 4, passed a fore and aft schr. off Barnegat, bound southward, with foresail split, and foremast head carried away above the eyes of the riggirg.

U. S. Steam transport Daylight, Selew, Washington 36 hours.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs

Steamer E. Barden, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick

Steamer Curlew, Allrich, Providence, with mdse. to B. Bullom.

Ship Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool April 1 with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. April 13, in a gale from N shipped a sea which took away rail bulwarks and stanchions from the fore to the main rigging

Ship Uncle John, Sails, Havre 45 ds, in ballast to Welsh Carver & Chase.

Ship Havre Addins Havre March 28, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Samuel M. Fox & bros. Had 2 births and 2 deaths on the passage. 3d inst., Highlands bearing N. W. by W., took pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London 42 ds, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Francis Secor, Thompson, Palermo 60 ds., via Gibraltar March 23, with fruit to Lawrence Gilpin & Co. May 3, lat 39 56 lon. 71 45, was in co. with ship Zulikah and 4 other large ships.

Bark Cernecitta, (Nor.,) Gregorsen, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast to Montgomery Bros. April 26, lat 34 40 lon 63 41, passed brig War Eagle, abandoned, (previously reported.)

Brig Diederich, (Meck.,) Penljien, Voss, Malaga 48 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.) Morrison, Cornwallis, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nostus & Son.

Brig Alagon, (of Machias,) Foster, Kingston, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with clapboards to Central Park Co.

Brig Elizabeth, Colley, Elizabethport for East Boston

Schr. Dartmut, Thompson, Jacksonville 6 ds, with yellow pine to Van Brunt & Slecht.

Schr. Estelle, Pendleton, Barracoa 11 ds, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Eclipse, Cook, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Kneuth Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Peter B. Anderson, Brewer, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Narragansett, Leusher, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.

Schr. Narcissa, Woodbury Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Florence, Peckham Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. John Cox, Joy, Elizabethport, for Southport.

Schr. Capt. John Smith, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Helen, Babcock, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

WIND—Sunset S. E., very light.

Below.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London.

Ship Challenger, from Liverpool.

Ship War Hawk ——

Bark De Ruyle (Brem.,) Bremen March 18.

Bark Hersilia, Rost, Glasgow March 21

Bark Kosmos, ——

All at anchor in the lower Bay.

Sailed.

Steamships Bavaria, (Ham.,) for Hamburg, and passed the Battery at 1 P. M.; City of Washington, for Liverpool; Bavaria, for Hamburg; Columbia, for Washington City; Chesapeake, do; Roanoke, do.

Miscellaneous.

There is a small schooner ashore outside the Hook—name not known.

The reported arrival of Br. bark Conway, in this morning's edition, should have read "ship."

☞ Boston May 4.—The Gen. Howell has arrived at this port falling in with, on the 14th ultimo, ship Palestine, abandoned. The P. sailed hence April 1 for London, with the following cargo: 10,232 bbls flour, 7,458 bushels wheat, 500 tcs. beef, 250 bbls pork, 15 pipes wine, 6 half do. do., 50 lbs. cheese, 452 bbls resin, 45 kegs tobacco, 60 tcs. do., 134 boxes do., 72 bales sailcloth, 83,888 lbs. bacon, 79,658 do. middles, 27,658 do. hams, 15,528 do. tallow, 576,972 do. oil cake, 392 boxes clocks, 50 tcs. rice, 2 cases leather cloth, 100 boxes mazena, 26 bbls. shells, 5 cases do., 3 carboys coal oil, 10 bbls. guano, 3,950 staves.

The P. sailed from New-York April 1 for London; was built in New-York in 1854 by Jacob A. Westervelt; is 1,751 tons rates A 1, and was owned by E. E. Morgan, of New York; valued at $95,000, and is said to be fully insured.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Vannard—ship, bound to Australia, off Waterford, April 4.

Geo. Green—ship, bound E., exchange signals with, April 22, lat 41 20, lon. 52.

John Bunyan—ship, from Mobile, bound E., April 21, lat. 41 36, lon. 51.

Java—ship, bound E., was seen, May 1, lat 40 08, lon. 68 16.

Olinda—bark, strg. E., was passed, April 27, lat. 40 15, lon. 72 30.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware a counterfeit.

Bachelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair, its effects are not dyes nor colors, but the hair is only cured for life, by using this dye. Factory No. 16 Bond-st. Sold and privately applied at BACHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 16 Bond st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices with Gliss Cloth-Presser improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. No. 508 Broadway, New York.

DIED.

HEINRICH.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 3, at No. 33 Bayard-st, ANTHONY PHILIP HEINRICH, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Sunday, May 5, at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WARD.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 3, ELIJAH F. WARD, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 12 Eldridge-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock, at which time friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

BRETT.—In this City, on Saturday, May 4, of scarlet fever, CHARLES S. BRETT, son of James and Catherine Brett, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Sunday) May 5, at 3 P. M., from No. 56 North Moore-st., without further invitation.

TILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 3, Capt. VINCENT TILTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends and the New-York Board of Marine Underwriters are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SEAMAN.—At Marshland, Staten Island, on Friday, May 3, Hon. HENRY J. SEAMAN aged 56 years

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, New-York on Monday the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BEARY.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, May 2, Mrs. ELIZA BEARY, relict of the late Philip Beary, Jr., and daughter of the late Rev. Jas. V. C. Romeyn, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 6, at 12 M., at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack. Trains of the Hackensack Railroad Company leave Jersey City at 9 30 A. M., and returning leave Hackensack at 1:30 and 5 45 P. M.

☞ The funeral of the Right Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPANWELL ONDERDONK will be held at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., where the clergy generally and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 263.—MAY 4, 1861.

43, 15, 49, 22, 50, 7, 13, 6, 20, 30, 71, 45, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—MAY 4, 1861.

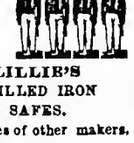
58, 21, 57, 10, 17, 23, 38, 72, 32, 70, 19, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION!



WAR PRICES.



HOWE'S BALL PROTECTING SCALES.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Forty Second-hand Scales and Safes of other makers, taken in exchange for the above, for sale cheap.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

WESTERN HOTEL,

NO. 8 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,

A few doors from Broadway, in the centre of the business part of the City.

The subscriber most cheerfully informs his friends and patrons and the public generally, that this Hotel is in complete order, having been entirely refitted and refurnished since the late fire. A continuance of the patronage so

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE UNION.

Speech of Senator Douglas before the Illinois Legislature, April 25.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am not insensible to the patriotic motives which have prompted you to do me the honor to invite me to address you on this occasion, upon the momentous issues now presented to the condition of our country. With a heart filled with sadness and grief, I comply with your request.

For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a wide spread conspiracy exists to destroy the best Government the sun of heaven ever shed its rays upon. [Applause.] Hostile armies are now marching upon the Federal Capital, with a view of planting a revolutionary flag upon its dome; seizing the National archives, taking captive the President elected by the votes of the people, in the hands of Secessionists and Disunionists. A war of aggression and extermination is being waged against the Government established by our fathers. The boast has gone forth by the Secretary of War of this revolutionary Government, that on the first day of May the revolutionary flag shall float from the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and that on the Fourth day of July, the revolutionery army shall hold possession of the Hall of Independence, in Philadelphia.

The simple question presented to us is whether we will wait for the enemy to carry out his boast of making war upon our soil, or whether we will rush as one man to the defence of the Government and its Capital—to defend it from the hands of all assailants who have threatened to destroy it. [Great enthusiasm.] Already the piratical flag has been unfurled against the commerce of the United States. Letters of marque have been issued, appealing to the pirates of the world to assemble under that revolutionary flag, and commit depredations on the commerce carried on under the Stars and Stripes. The navigation of our great river into the Gulf of Mexico is obstructed. Hostile batteries have been planted upon its banks; custom-houses have already been established; and we are required now to pay tribute and taxes without having a voice in making the laws imposing them, or having a share in the distribution of them after they have been collected. The question is whether this war of aggression shall proceed, and we remain with folded arms, inactive spectators, or whether we shall meet the aggressor at the threshold and turn back the tide.

So long as there was a hope of peaceful solution, I prayed and implored for compromise. I can appeal to my countrymen with confidence that I have spared no effort, omitted no opportunity to adopt a peaceful solution of all these troubles, and thus restore peace, happiness and fraternity in this country. When all propositions of peace fail, there is but one course left for the patriot, and that is to rally under that flag which has waved over that Capitol from the days of WASHINGTON, and around the Government established by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON and their compeers. [Great cheering.]

What is the alleged cause for this invasion of the rights and authority of the Government of the United States? The cause alleged is that the institutions of the Southern States are not safe under the Federal Government. What evidence has been presented that they are insecure? I appeal to every man within the sound of my voice to tell me at what period from the time that WASHINGTON was inaugurated, down to this hour, have the rights of the Southern States—the rights of the slaveholders been more secure than they are at this time? When in the whole history of this Government have they stood on so firm a basis? For the first time in the history of this Republic there is no restriction by act of Congress upon the institution of Slavery anywhere, within the limits of the United States. Then it cannot be the territorial question that has given a cause. When was the fugitive slave law executed with more fidelity than since the inauguration of the present incumbent of the Presidential office? [Much applause] Let the people of Chicago speak and tell us when were the laws of the land executed with as much firmness and fidelity, so far as the fugitives slaves are concerned, as they are now. Can any man tell me of any one act of aggression that has been committed or attempted since the last Presidential election, that justifies this disruption of the Federal Union?

I ask you to reflect and then point out any one act that has been done, any one duty that has been omitted to be done, of which any one of these Disunionists can justly complain. Yet we are told, simply because one party has succeeded in a Presidential election, therefore they choose to consider that their liberties are not safe, and therefore they will break up the Government!

I had supposed that it was a cardinal and fundamental principle of our system of Government that the decision of the people at the ballot box, without fraud, according to the forms of the Constitution, was to command the implicit obedience of every good citizen. [Loud applause.] If their defeat at a Presidential election is to justify the minority, or any portion of the minority, in raising the traitorous hand of rebellion against the constituted authorities, you will find the future history of the United States written in the history of Mexico. According to my reading of Mexican history there has never been a Presidential term from the time of the Revolution of 1820, down to this day, when the candidate elected by the people ever served his four years. In every instance, either the defeated candidate has seized upon the Presidential chair by the aid of the bayonet, or he has turned out the duly elected candidate before his term expired. Are we to inaugurate this Mexican system in the United States of America? [No, never.] Suppose the case to be reversed. Suppose the Disunion candidate had been elected by any means—I care not what, it by any means in accordance with the forms of the Constitution—at the last Presidential election. Then, suppose the Republicans had raised a rebellion against his authority. In that case you would have found me tendering my best efforts and energies to JOHN T. BRECKINRIDGE to put down the Rebublican rebels. [Tremendous applause.] And if you had attempted such a rebellion, I would have rallied forth all the power and energies of this country to have crushed you out. [Continued applause.]

The first duty of an American citizen, or of a citizen of any constitutional government, is obedience to the Constitution and laws of his country [Applause.] I have no apprehension that any man in Illinois or beyond the limits of our own beloved State, will misconstrue, or misunderstand my motive. So far as any of the partisan questions are concerned, I stand in equal, eternal and undying opposition, both to the Republicans and the Secessionists. [Applause.] You all know that I am a very good partisan fighter in partisan times. [Laughter and cheers.] And you will find me equally as good a patriot when the country is in danger. [Cheers.]

Now, permit me to say to the assembled Representatives and Senators of our good old State, composed of men of both political parties—in my opinion, it is your duty to lay aside your party organizations and partisan appeals; to forget that you were ever divided—until you have rescued the Government and the country from their assailants. Then resume your partisan positions, according to your own wishes. [Applause.] Give me a country first, that my children may live in peace, then we will have a theatre for our party organizations to operate upon.

We are called upon to fold our arms, allow the National Capital to be seized by a military force under a foreign revolutionary flag; to see the archives of the Government in the hands of a people who effect to despise the flag and Government of the United States. I am unwilling to fly from the Federal Capital. It has been my daily avocation, six months in the year, for eighteen years, to walk into that marble building, and from its portico to survey a country at the north and that lying south of the Potomac. I believe I may with confidence appeal to the people of every section of the country to bear testimony that I have been as thoroughly national as any man that has lived in my day. [Applause.] And I believe if I should make an appeal to the people of Illinois, or of the Northern States, to their impartial verdict, they would say that whatever errors I have committed have been in leaning too far to the Southern section of the Union against my own. [Applause.] I think I can appeal to friend and foe—I use it in a political sense, and I trust I use the word foe in a *past* tense. [Much applause.] I can appeal to them with confidence, that I have never pandered to the prejudice or passion of my section against the minority section of this Union, and I will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever, upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States. [Applause.] On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade those rights, to stir up servile insurrection among their people, I would rush to their rescue, and interpose with whatever of strength I might possess to defend them from such calamity. [Applause.] While I will never invade them; while I will never fail to defend and protect their rights to the full extent that a fair and liberal construction of the Constitution can give them, they must distinctly understand I will never acquiesce in their invasion of our constitutional rights.

It is a crime against the inalienable and indefeasible right of every American citizen to attempt to destroy the Government under which we were born. It is a crime against constitutional freedom, and the hopes of the friends of Freedom throughout the wide world, to attempt to blot out the United States from the map of Christendom. Yet this attempt is now being made. The Government of our fathers is to be overthrown and destroyed. The Capital that bears the name of the Father of his Country is to be bombarded and leveled to the earth among the rubbish and the dust of things that are past. The records of your Government are to be scattered to the four winds of Heaven. The constituted authorities, placed there by the same high authority that placed WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and MADISON and JACKSON in the chair, are to be captured and carried off, to become a by-word and a scorn to the nations of the world. ["Never!" "Never!"]

You may think that I am drawing a picture that is overwrought, and not describing a fact. No man who spent the last week in the City of Washington will believe that I have done justice to it. You have the elements of the French Revolution surrounding the Capital now, and threatening it with its terrors. Not only is its Constitutional Government to be striken down; not only is our flag to be blotted out, but the very foundations of social order are to be undermined and destroyed; the demon of destruction is to be let loose over the face of the land; a reign of terror and mob law is to prevail in each section of the Union, and the man who dares to plead for the cause of justice and moderation in either section is to be marked down as a traitor to his section. If this state of things is allowed to go on, how long before you will have the guillotine in active operation?

I appeal to you, my countrymen—men of all parties—not to allow your passions to get the better of your judgments. Do not allow your vengeance upon the authors of this great iniquity to lead you into rash, and cruel, and desperate acts upon those whose who may differ with you in opinion. Let the spirit of moderation and of justice prevail. You cannot expect within so few weeks after an excited political canvass that every man can rise to the level of forgetting his partisan prejudices and sacrifice everything upon the altar of his country, but allow me to say to you whom I have opposed and warred against with an energy you will respect, allow me to say to you, you will not be true to your country if you ever attempt to manufacture partisan capital out of the miseries of your country. [Much applause.] When calling upon Democrats to rally to the tented field, leaving wife, child, father and mother behind them, to rush to the rescue of the President that you elected, do not make war upon them and try to manufacture partisan capital out of a struggle in which they are engaged from the holiest and purest of motives. [Renewed applause.]

Then I appeal to you, my own Democratic friends—those men that have never failed to rally under the glorious banner of the country, whenever an enemy at home or abroad has dared to assail it—to you, who I believe to be the purest patriots that ever lived—do not allow the mortification growing out of defeat in a partisan struggle, and the elevation of a party to power that we firmly believed to be dangerous to the country—do not let that convert you from patriots into traitors to your native land. [Long continued applause.] Whenever our Government is assailed—when hostile armies are marching under new and odious banners against the Government of our country, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war. [Tremendous applause.] The greater the unanimity the less blood will be shed. [Much applause.] The more prompt and energetic the movement, and the more important it is in numbers, the shorter will be the struggle.

Every friend of freedom, every champion and advocate of constitutional liberty throughout the land must feel that this cause is his own, and that there is and should be nothing that ought to be disagreeable or humiliating to men who have differed in times of peace on every question that could divide fellow-men, to rally in union in defence of the country and against all assailants. While all the States of this Union, and every citizen of every State has a priceless legacy dependent upon the success of our efforts to maintain this Government, we in the great valley of the Mississippi have peculiar interests and inducements to the struggle.

What is the attempt now being made? Seven States of this Union choose to declare that they will no longer obey the behests of the United States, that they will withdraw from the Government established by our fathers; that they will dissolve, without our consent, the bonds that have united us together. But, not content with that, they proceed to invade and obstruct our dearest and most inalienable rights, secured by the Constitution. One of their first acts is to establish a battery of cannon upon the banks of the Mississippi, on the dividing line between tha States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and require every steamer that passes down the river to come to under a gun, to receive a Custom-house officer on board, to prescribe where the boat may land, and upon what terms it may put out a barrel of flour, or a sack of bacon—upon the river and upon the waters of those States, to cut off our freedom of trade.

We are called upon to sanction this policy. Before consenting to their right to commit such acts, I ask you to consider that the same principle which would give the Cotton States to exclude us from the ports of the Gulf, would authorize the New England States and New-York and Pennsylvania to exclude us from the Atlantic, and the Pacific States to exclude us from the ports of that ocean. Where or when can this doctrine of secession, that authorizes the South to close up the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to the boats from, and merchandize among themselves and exclude us from their markets of the world and from communication with all the rest of Christendom. Not only this, but there follows a tariff on imports—levying of taxes upon every pound of tea, coffee, and sugar, and every yard of cloth that we may import for consumption, the levying [illegible] an export duty upon every bushel of corn and every pound of meat we may choose to send to the markets of the world to pay for our imports.

Bear in mind that these very Cotton States, who in former times have been so bolder-up in their demands for free trade, have among their first acts established an export duty on cotton for the first time in American history.

It is a historical fact, well known to every man who has read the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, that the Southern States refused to become parties to the Constitution unless there was an express provision in the Constitution prohibiting Congress to levy an export duty on any product of the earth. No longer have these Cotton States seceded than an export duty is levied; and if they will levy it on their cotton, do you not think they will levy it on our pork, and our beef, and our corn, and our wheat, and our manufactured articles and all we have to sell? Then what is the proposition? It is to enable the tier of States bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific, and on the Gulf, surrounding us on all sides, to withdraw from our Union—form alliances among themselves, and then levy taxes on us without our consent, and collect revenue without giving us any just proportion or part at all of the amount collected. Can we submit to taxation without representation? [Several voices, "No."] Can we permit nations foreign to us to collect revenues off our products—the fruits of our industry? I ask the citizens of Illinois; I ask every citizen in the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleganies; in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, to tell me whether he is ever willing to sanction a line of policy that may isolate us from the markets of the world, and make us dependent provinces upon powers that thus choose to isolate us? [Many voices, "No," and "Never."]

I warn you, my countrymen, whenever you permit this to be done in the Southern States, New-York will very soon follow their example. New-York—that great port, where two-thirds of all our revenue is collected, and whence two thirds of our goods are exported, will not long be able to resist the temptation of taxing fifteen millions of people in the West, when she can monopolize the resources and release her own people thereby from any taxation whatsoever. Hence I say to you, my countrymen, from the best consideration I have been able to give to this subject, after the most mature reflection and thorough investigation, I have arrived at the conclusion that, come what may—war, it it must be, although I deplore it as a great calamity, yet, come what may, the people of the Mississippi Valley can never consent to be excluded from free access to the ports of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico. [Great applause.]

Hence, I repeat I am not prepared to take up arms, or to sanction a policy of our Government to take up arms to make any war upon the rights of the Southern States; upon their domestic institutions; upon their rights of person or property; but, on the contrary, would rush to their defence and protect them from assault; but, while that is the case, I will never cease to urge my countrymen to take up arms to fight to the death in defence of our indefeasible rights. [Long and continued applause.] Hence, it a war does come, it is a war of self defence on our part. It is a war in defence of our own just rights; in defence of the Government which we have inherited as a precious legacy from our patriotic fathers; in defence of those great rights of the freedom of trade, commerce, transit and intercourse from the centre to the circumference of our great continent. These are rights we must struggle for, and never surrender.

I have struggled almost against hope to avert the calamities of war, and to effect a reunion and reconciliation with our brethren of the South. I yet hope it may be done, but I am not able to point out to you how it may be. Nothing short of Providence can reveal to us the issue of this great struggle. Bloody—calamitous—I fear it will be. May we so conduct it, if a collision must come, that we will stand justified in the eyes of Him who knows our hearts, and who will judge our every act. We must not yield to resentments nor to the spirit of vengeance, much less to the desire for conquest or ambition.

I see no path of ambition open in a bloody struggle for triumph over my own countrymen. There is no path for ambition open for me in a divided country, after having so long served a united and glorious country. Hence, whatever we may do must be the result of duty, of conviction, of patriotic duty—the duty that we owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the friends of constitutional liberty and self government throughout the world. [Loud applause.]

My friends, I can say no more. To discuss these topics is the most painful duty of my life. It is with a sad heart—with a grief that I have never before experienced—that I have to contemplate this fearful struggle; but I believe in my conscience that it is a duty we owe to ourselves and our children, and our God, to protect this Government and that flag from every assailant, be he who he may. [Tremendous and prolonged applause.]

On motion of Mr. HACKER, the House adjourned.

Senator Douglas at Chicago—Splendid Reception—Patriotic Speech.

On reaching Chicago, Senator DOUGLAS had a magnificent public reception at National Hall, (the old wigwam). He was welcomed by THOMAS B. BRYAN, Esq., in the following address:

SENATOR DOUGLAS: Chicago turns, from parting with her brave volunteers, to extend her right hand to you in cordial welcome.

Their departure and your arrival are alike invested with peculiar interest, for both you and they enjoy the proud consciousness of fidelity to that flag, which, though now assailed by traitors hands, ever has been, and, with the blessing of God, *shall be*, the symbol of our Nation's glory.

Sir, when last you were welcomed to Chicago, it was by the hearty applause of party friends, anxious for your elevation to the highest office in the gift of the American people. *Now* this vast assembly convened, irrespective of party, in the very hall erected by your political opponents, does homage to your patriotism.

This (*then a Republican Wigwam, now* baptized anew as) "National Hall," greets you with the plaudits of ten thousand loyal spirits.

In the momentous issues of the *present*, the political strifes of the *past* sink into utter insignificance. Then the nation was at peace, and citizens turned aside from their daily avocations only to rally under the standard of this or that party candidate. Now we are startled by the beat of drum, and by the bugle's martial notes. The North unites as with one pulse, with one arm in the rally. THAT RALLY IS TO THE BATTLE-FIELD, THE WATCHWORD IS—"OUR COUNTRY!" The more vigorous the prosecution of the war, the speedier will be the restoration of peace. The North, sir, did not inaugurate hostilities; neither is this a war of sections, wherein men are at liberty, according to their nativity and residence, to exercise their option in choice of friends and foes. It is the struggle of patriots to uphold the majesty of the law, and maintain the integrity of that Government, which of all others on the face of the earth, is the *noblest*, the *proudest citadel of human liberty*. When rebels essay to undermine it, no patriot can falter between allegiance to his country and fellowship with those who would implant the envenomed fangs of treason in her very vitals.

In such a crisis as this, the people hold to strict account their public servants, whether in council or in camp. Hence execrated is MASON of Virginia; *honored* is DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

DAVIS basks for awhile in the sunshine of rebel favor, only to sink the deeper in eternal infamy. SCOTT, in all the wraith of an approving conscience—the right in the sight of God and man—adds new luster to his eventful life, and ere long he will be classed with WASHINGTON by the glad acclaim of exulting millions.

Sir, it is because of our prompt and gallant efforts to sustain the Government, casting off the shackles of the partisan, for the freedom of the patriot, that Chicago receives you tois night with open arms, and charges me in her name, and in her behalf to old you welcome.

REPLY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

When the cheering had in some measure subsided, Mr. DOUGLAS spoke as follows

MR CHAIRMAN. I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the Committee and citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe this magnificent ovation is personal homage to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag of our country. [Cheers.]

I will not conceal gratification at the uncontrovertible test this vast audience presents—that what political differences or party questions may have existed us, yet you all feel and realize that when the country should be in danger, my party and your party cease to exist. That test presents change—a sentiment no man can conceal. If war must come—if the Government must be used to maintain the Constitution—I am sure before God, my country is right. I have struggled hard for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have nobly tendered those states what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

The result we foresee is war and we address ourselves to Chicago, to whom we have a right to look in our negotiations, letters of inquiries to invite us to pray upon our conference, to counsel us how best to put the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is—are we to maintain, or destroy, the work of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?

What cause, what excuse do Disunionists give for breaking up the best Government on which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Do they never get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get defeated at the ballot box. I understand it that the voice of the people, expressed in the mode appointed by the Constitution, must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume, on the election of a particular candidate that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence do they produce of this? I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands that so far as the constitutional rights of the Southern States, I will say the constitutional rights of slaveholders, are concerned, nothing has been done, and nothing omitted, of which they can complain.

There has never been a time from the day that WASHINGTON was inaugurated first President of these United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do now; there was never a time when they had not as good a cause for disunion as they have to-day. What good cause have they now that has not existed under every Administration?

If they say the Territorial question—now for the first time there is no act of Congress prohibiting Slavery anywhere. If it be the non-enforcement of the laws, the only complaints that I have heard have been of the too vigorous and faithful fulfillment of the Fugitive Slave law. Then what reason have they?

The Slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of LINCOLN is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

They use the Slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate by a sectional vote in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton Charter down to the late Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections may not longer live together. If the Disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capitol last Spring, and by an united South and divided North, end it. The scheme was defeated in the defeat of the Disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, *only patriots—or traitors.*

Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. (Cheers.) I know they expected to present a united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern States, party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by *closing up the ranks.* War will thus be prevented on on our own soil. While there was a hope of peace I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton fields of the South or the cornfields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better.

We cannot close our eyes to the sad and solemn fact that war does exist. The Government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous our preparations, the less tha bloodshed, and the shorter the struggle. But we must remember certain restraints on our actions, even in time of war. We are a Christian people, and the war must be prosecuted in a manner recognized by Christian nations.

We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose. But while I sanction no war on the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down their arms until our own rights are recognized. [Cheers.]

The Constitution and its guarantees are our birthright, and I am ready to enforce that inalienable right to the last extent. We cannot recognize secession. Recognize it once, and you have not only dissolved government, but you have destroyed social order, unturned the foundations of society. You have inaugurated anarchy in its worst form, and will shortly experience all the horrors of the French Revolution.

Then we have a solemn duty—to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity, the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome, from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all criminations and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties. When we shall have again a country with the United States flag floating over it and respected on every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to ask who and what brought all this upon us.

I have said more than I intended to say. [Cries of "Go on."] It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war, but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of his country.

I thank you again for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show that you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position. United, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed. [Prolonged cheering.]

At the close of his address, nine cheers were given to Mr. DOUGLAS, who was escorted to his hotel by the Committee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 4.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	87	
16,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Coup	76	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	89	
1,000	Tress. 12 p. c. N	101¼	
1,000	do	101¼	
6,000	do	101	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	46½	
3,000	do	47	
5,000	Va. St. 6s	s30	40
5,000	do	s3	46
2,000	do	c	46
7,000	N. C. St. 6s		56½
6,000	Missouri Sc 6s		40
14,000	do		39½
5,000	do	s15	39
25,000	do		39
20,000	do	s30	38½
2,000	California St. 7s		71½
7,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s		100
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M		105
3,000	Har. 1M R ext		85
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bs		89
11,000	H. & St. J. R. bs		30
10,000	C. & T. S. F. bs		75
2,000	C. & R. I. bds		92
5	Bk. of America		100
5	Metropol'n Bank		85
5	Pacific M. S. Co		70½
100	Erie R.		21
100	Harlem R.		12½
200	Har. R. Pref.		31½
200	do		31½
100	Reading R	s30	31
50	Mich. Cen. R	c	48½
10	New-Jersey C. R		145

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Va. State 6s	c	46½
3,000	N. C. State 6s		56½
10,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	s10	46
7,000	Gosben B. Bds.		75
1,000	Har 1st M. Bs ex l.		96
15	Metropolitan Bank		85
400	Mich. S. & N. I. R		13¼
150	Pacific M. S. Co	s10	69
50	do	s10	69
100	do	b10	70
20	do		69½
150	Har'em R.		12¾
100	do		12¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R	b15	58½
50	Mich. Cen. R		45½
200	do		45¾
20	Clev. & Tol. R		24
200	do		23¼
275	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip		60
270	do		59¾
50	do	s10	59¼
100	do	anw	59¼
100	do	s10	59¾
100	do	b3	60
150	Chic. & Rk. I. R		38¾
50	do	s30	39
200	do		38

SATURDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Stock market at the early Board to-day manifested the same firmness in prices reported on Thursday and Friday, and a fair amount of business was done on the railway shares; the most active being Illinois Central which sold at 61c.@60½c. and again at 61c. ₱ cent. New-York Central 72½c ₱ 72½c. per cent; Galena 58½c., and Toledo 23½c.@23c. The Border State Stocks were about the same as yesterday. Government stocks and Treasury paper firm. At the afternoon Board, the Railway shares were a fraction lower, and later in the afternoon closed doll, almost as follows:

Virginia 6s		45	@46	Michigan Central	45 @45¾
Missouri 6s		39	@39½	Mich. So. & N. Ia.	13¼ @13¾
Canton Co.		9½	@10	Mich. So. & N. I. G	28 @29
Pacific Mail		69¾	@70	Panama	101 @102
N. Y. Centra l R.		72	@72½	Illinois Central	58½ @59½
Erie		20¾	@21	Gal & Chicago	58 @58¾
Hudson River		36	@35¾	Cleve. & Toledo	23½ @23¾
Harlem		12	@12¾	Chicago & Rk. Isl	37¾ @37¾
Harlem Preferred		31¼	@31½	Chic., Bur. & Qy	57 @59
Reading		31½	@32		

Failures and Suspensions during the Past Four Months.

We give the following statistics of the failures and suspensions reported during January, February, March and April, in our list of business changes, which will be found of general interest to the mercantile community. Our list includes all concerns of importance, of course, there are various retail establishments that are of little or no account, which pass out of sight, from time to time, without perceptibly affecting the current of trade, such we have not deemed it worth our while to report. The following table shows the *number* of failures the past four months, and also the States in which they occurred. The manners given in the States of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, are exclusive of those which occurred in their capital cities, the numbers in those cities being given by themselves.

N. England States	Jan	Feb	March	April
Boston	29	25	21	29
New-York City	60	50	47	50
Philadelphia	6	10	6	7
Baltimore	10	6	12	12
Cincinnati	11	11	4	8
Maine	1	2	3	1
New Hampshire	0	3	2	1
Vermont	2	3	2	0
Rhode Island	1	5	1	2
Connecticut	2	0	1	2
Massachusetts	19	21	25	28
New-York State	4	4	5	8
New Jersey	2	2	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	3	2	4
Delaware	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2	0	0	2
Virginia	1	0	1	3
North Carolina	0	0	1	1
Mississippi	0	0	0	1
Alabama	1	0	1	3
Louisiana	2	2	1	2
Texas	1	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	1	0	1
Kentucky	3	1	2	2
Ohio	5	4	1	0
Michigan	4	0	2	4
Indiana	1	2	2	2
Illinois	2	1	5	5
Missouri	2	3	5	2
Iowa	2	1	0	2
Wisconsin	1	1	4	1
California	1	3	0	0
Total	182	171	176	180

[*Boston Commercial Bulletin. May 4.*

The Fourteen Million Loan.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 22d June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the first day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States, or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above named, before the fifth day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of each deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock, with coupons of semi annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly. In sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 22d June, 1861" and addressed to tha Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C, or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New York, who will forward them to this Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposits of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposits of the principal.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 94 bbls. Ashes, 10,773 bbls Flour, 83 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,710 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 3 456 bushels Barley, 12,695 bushels Oats, 1,559 pkgs. Provisions, and 456 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more active, sales having been reported of 200 bbls in lots at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, this morning, 440 bhls., including 275 bbls. Pots, and 165 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 60 bags Laguayra, at 14½c @14¾c., and 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c @14½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been freely offered and purchased since our last, at essentially low prices. We quote Middling Upland here at from 13¾c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 4 900 bales, including about 3,000 bales *in transitu*. The bulk of the business was transacted last evening.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited inquiry prevails for all kinds of State and Western Flour to-day. Holders, however, are not disposed to make any concessions to buyers, and prices are quoted steady. The reported sales do not exceed 5,750 bbls., including superfine State at $5 @$5 12½; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at from $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 @$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@$5	12½
Extra State	5 15	@ 5	35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5	10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6	20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6	25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5	45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5	60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7	50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5	60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7	50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7	50

Southern is inactive at about previous prices. Sales have been confined to 1,600 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more sought after, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl; sales 1,050 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, $3 10@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ brl. Corn Meal is in request, $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very moderately inquired for, at essentially unaltered prices. The rise in freights tends to discourage shippers. Sales have been reported of only 36 000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 52; White Western, at $1 42@$1 68, the latter an extreme price for a small lot of very choice; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin, on private terms; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 26; Northwestern Club, at $1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 20; White Genesee, at $1 50; Red State, at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 31,500 bushels, at 67c.@67½c. for new mixed Western; 67½c.@68½c. for old do. do.; 62c.@64c. for unsound do. do., in store, 66c. for unsound round Yellow, 68c.@69c. for Jersey Yellow; 65c.@69c. for Yellow Southern; 70c.@72c. for White Southern; and 62c. for unsound do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited request at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Sales 800 bushels Barley continues dull and heavy at 55c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canada, at 31c @33½c. Western, at 33½c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 450 bales North River, chiefly at 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including new, at 16c @23c. ₱ lb.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The eighth anniversary Social Reunion will be held on THURSDAY EVENING May 9, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 548 Broadway. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will preside at this patriotic gathering of the sons of New England. Speeches will be made appropriate to the times by distinguished clergymen from different parts of the country, representing several denominations. The exercises will be enlivened with music by Dodworth's Band, and religious and patriotic songs. Tickets, 25 cents; may be had at the Rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 138 Grand-st., few doors east of Broadway; also, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A REGIMENTAL PRAYER-MEETING will be held at the Head-quarters of the Imperial Zouaves, No. 85 Bowery, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the cause are invited to attend. Col Merritt and the other officers are men of religious and moral character, and are anxious to give a character to the Regiment which will make it congenial to persons of principle who wish to serve God and their country.
L. G. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING by Rev. CHARLES J. JOWE at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-st., on SABBATH MORNING; Communion at 3¾ P. M. In the evening Monthly Concert of Prayer for Seamen. The Pastor will read letters from seamen giving an account of the precious and wonderful work of Grace on board the U. S. Frigate *Niagara*, and several vessels of war of Pensacola. All seats free. L. P. HUBBARD, Rec. Sec.

REV. DR. SAWYER WILL CLOSE HIS Labors in this City for the present, TO-MORROW, by preaching at the corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 3 o'clock P M., interesting exercises will take place, several Ministers assisting in the dedication and baptism of a number of the children and young persons connected with the Society, and the admission of members, closing with a sermon in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

"PATRIOTISM AND RELIGIOUS CONSECRATION" will be the subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th ars., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor; to be followed by the ordination of Baptism, the admission of candidates to Church fellowship, and the Communion. Services at 3½. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH, in the *Times* of Saturday, April 27, under the head of Religious Notices, it was stated that Rev. W. FAHNESTOCK is pastor elect of the congregation of said church. That statement is untrue no election having taken place at the moderation of a call for a pastor.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1861.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, No. 118 Front-st.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.. Monthly meeting of the S. S. Missionary Society, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev R. S. MACLAY of the Church Mission, and others, will take part in the exercises Seats free

THE JUDGMENT TERMINATING DISPENSATIONS; or, *Trial of People and Nations*. Preaching on the above subject by Geo. STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, at the Academy in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; also, preaching on the *Second Advent* every Wednesday evening.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY OF INQUIRY OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The annual Sermon will be preached by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., of Mercersburgh, Penn., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 5 at the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st st., (Rev. Dr. Macaulay's) Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at St. Peter's Church, 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., NEAR Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. VINTON, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SOUNDING OF THE SEVENTH TRUMPET AND RESURRECTION OF THE RIGHTEOUS DEAD.—Preaching on the above subject by Elder W. SHEPPARD, at the hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend.

SERMON TO THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—Rev. Mr. EMMINGTON will preach in the "Free Church of St. George's Chapel," Beekman-st., corner of Cliff-st., on Sunday afternoon; service to commence at 4 o'clock. After the sermon, *Books* will be given to the *Volunteers* for the war.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS HAVING RETURNED from Europe, and resumed the pastoral charge of the Church of the Good Shepherd, will preach TO-MORROW in the University, Washington Square, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects Morning, *The Crisis of Freedom*: Evening, *The Inspirations of Military Life.*

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 4TH AVS.—Rev. H. S. HPDE, from Western New-York, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the usual hours, and lecture on SUNDAY EVENING. All are invited to attend. Seats are free.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS AND THE DUTIES IT IMPOSES.—Providence permitting, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will repeat, by request, a sermon on the above subject, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Bldge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 5, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Renters upon his duties as Rector of St. Mark's Church, corner 10th-st and 2d av., on SUNDAY NEXT, 5th inst., and will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON. Divine service to commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services at the Chapel of Rutgers Institute 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev T. S. HASTINGS, and at 3½ P. M., by Rev. G. W. WOOD, D.D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sacramental service in connection with the morning service. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK may be expected to preach TO-MORROW, Sunday services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P.M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning; Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Hall of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church corner of Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, Morning theme—*Man's Destiny under the Control of a Higher Power*. Evening—*Retrospection should lead us to trust and rejoice in God as our refuge.*

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will preach to the young men at his own Church, Stuyvesant square, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Several Regiments will be addressed by Rev. E. O. GEES, before their departure, on Union square, at 3½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th ava.—Rev. ROBT. G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, IN 34TH-ST., between 8th and 9th-ave. The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., concerning *The Homelessness of Christ* and at 7½ P. M., about *The Christian Soldier going to Battle, and the Veteran returning from War.*

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-Av., services on LORD'S DAY, May 5, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URIAH G. BRAWSA. Subjects: Morning—*The Vineyard and the Laborers*. Evening—*The Providence of God in National Affairs.*

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—STATE-Street Congregational Church, near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will deliver a Lecture to Young Men in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN behalf of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (Dr. Potts',) on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., by WILLIAM H. GREEN, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st and Madison-av.—Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY will preach a sermon to young men, at the Church of the Incarnation, on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTY-THIRD-ST., west of 6th-av; preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. G. A. PELTZ, pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism after the morning service. Friends and strangers are welcome.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH (DUTCH Reformed,) Broadway, entrance on 35th st. Rev. HOWARD WINSLOW, D. D., of Boston, will preach tomorrow (Sunday) morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Orchard st., near Broome st. Preaching TO MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. SPEAR will preach a sermon to-morrow, on "*Obedience to the Civil Authority*," in the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Amity-sts; the service commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE ON FULTON-Av., near Hoyt-st. Communion services TO-MORROW MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING commencing at 7½ o'clock by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT.

REV. A. BLOOMER HART WILL PREACH before the St. Peter Young Men's Association, at St. Peter's Church, when a collection will be made in aid of the charitable fund of the Association. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH Meets EVERY SABBATH, at the Historical Library, corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st. TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., will dedicate several children of the Society. All are invited to attend

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY MD. MURRAY, pastor of the Market-st. Church, will preach TO MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning, services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—The regular "Children's Service" in the Chapel, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. Sunday School sessions at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.; services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.; seats free. Rev. E. F. RAMMONSON will preach next Sunday evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The annual Sermon will be preached in the Church of the Puritans THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, D. D., President of Wheaton College, Illinois. The Anniversary Meeting will be held in the same place on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses to be delivered by Rev. J. A. THOMA, of Cleveland; Rev. CHARLES B. SEWSTON, of Cincinnati, and Rev. C. H. A. BOLLEY, of Paterson, N. J. There will be a special meeting for Conference in the Lecture-room, in 15th-st., on MONDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

"THE WAR, AND WHAT THE NORTH HAS ALREADY GAINED BY IT."—Rev. N. M. GAYLORD will preach on the above subject, in the Chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society, Cumberland-st, near Lafayette av., Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

NAVAL BRIGADE—AT THE REVENUE BUILDings, Staten Island.—Divine service will be held at the Barracks, at the Quarantine, by the Chaplain of the Brigade, Rev. O. W. DENISON, at 11 o'clock A. M. Citizens interested in the Brigade are invited to be present. Ferry boat leaves Whitehall at 10 o'clock, returning hourly.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 2ND AV, between 50th and 51sts., entrance on 50th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, A.M., by Rev. E. THOMSON, D.D., and at 7½ o'clock, P.M., by CHAUNCEY BEAFFAR. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock, P. M. Bible class at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, MURRAY HILL, 5TH-AV., corner of 34th-st.—A Committee of the Vestry will be in attendance for the purpose of renting pews on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., and every MONDAY EVENING in May, from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NOYES HOP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st, between Myrtle and Park ars., on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Babbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—SAMUEL S. SNOW, called "The Prophet," has steadily predicted the present and approaching trouble to this nation and the world, for more than fifteen years. He will preach TOMORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, 163 Bowery.

REV. WM. FERRIER, PASTOR ELECT, of the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Honston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY will hold its Twenty-fourth Anniversary at the Mercer st. Presbyterian Church, MONDAY EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. At 3 P. M. by Rev. J. HARWARD.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st.—Rev. Dr. JOHN C. LOWRIE will preach SABBATH, May 5, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. A. C. LOCKE at 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching TO-DAY, at 4 P. M. Subject: *Spiritual Religion.*

REV. HENRY J. FOX WILL PREACH IN the M. E. Church, Hoboken, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Subject—*Patriotism and Righteousness*

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 60 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard st., 100 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 412 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick cottage, No. 191 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., containing 10 rooms; has Croton water, bath-room, range in kitchen, &c.; also large yard in front, with grass, flowers, grape-vine, &c. A good tenant is desired; can have the privilege from year to year, if agreeable. Enquire at No. 252 Broadway, of E. W. WHITNEY.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 37 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, 3 stair cases, situate corner of 4th st. and Washington-square, the residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. EGGER, 72 East 28th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 306 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 72x100, light and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company. Nos 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 22x34 feet, with extension 16x20 feet, 1 to 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement. No. 52 John st., offices in house No. 117 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE IN EAST TWENTY-fourth-st., near 4th-av. House is very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent only $650. For particulars inquire of JOHN FETTRETCH No. 316 4th av.

TO LET—TWO SMALL LIGHT FLOORS, TOgether or separate, for light business purposes, rent, $12 and $10 per month, or $20 for both; No. 37 Chatham-st., corner of North William.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store No. 554 Broadway, six stories high, with sub cellar, rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET IN 23D-ST.—A THREE-STORY AND basement house, beautifully located, near 6th-av., rent very low to a good tenant. Inquire of Dr. BLMSB, No. 36 West 23d st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO. D. DIX, No. 170 William st.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT RYE, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house, No. 36 East 13th st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 21 per cent of this Island, within fire minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements including gas from the Harlem Company. Also, a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE Residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 241 East Broadway, or BENJ. O. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS and large garden, on the Sound, Long Island, 49 miles from New York. Rent cheap for the season. Address J. G., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VACANT lot on Thirty-third-st, near Fifth-av.; only vacant lot on the block 20 by 98 feet 9. Lowest cash price, $12 000, subject to $6,000. Will exchange for improved or unimproved property in New York, Brooklyn, or elsewhere; for a small farm or country seat. Western land. Village property, merchandize, stocks, or bonds, or vessel property. Difference paid in cash. Address P. DAVISON, New York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A handsome dwelling house, with garden, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable, situated on Union-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., having a front of 137½ feet by 100 in depth. Will be exchanged for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York. Apply to R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS—AT the shortest notice.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

TENTS MADE IN EVERY STYLE, AT short notice, and at reasonable prices, by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall-st., New-York.

FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, CAMP CHAIRS, Club Seats and Walking Cane Seats, suitable for army encampments, for sale, wholesale and retail, at G. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 26 Fulton-st. and 205 Water st.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials, for sale at No. 79 Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MAY 6,
FOR CASH,
AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING
A VERY EXTENSIVE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At much less than the original cost of manufacturing.
VIZ:
800 pieces Merrimee and English Calicoes, best quality, at 8c. per yard.
500 pieces yard-wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½c. to 20c. per yard.
Printed Delaines, Challies, Lama Cloths, from 12½c. to 25c per yard.
380 pieces Canton Poplins, for Traveling Dresses, at 30c. per yard—worth 50c. per yard.
250 pieces Summer Poplins, at 10c, per yard.
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c.,
At a Great Sacrifice.
200 Rich Printed and Plain Cloth Table and Piano Covers, at less then half-price.
COTTON AND WOOL and ALL-WOOL FLANNELS,
At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
PARIS KID GLOVES, (best quality,) at 75 cents per pair.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At a great sacrifice on Cost of Importation.
BILK AND VELVET ROBES,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At greatly reduced prices.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, and other SHAWLS, in great variety, at a great Reduction on Cost of Importation.
FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half-price.
MOURNING GOODS, at GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES
10,000 yards Printed Lawns, from 10 cents per yard and upwards.
8,000 yards Printed French Organdies, from 12½ cents per yard.
750 French Organdie Robes, Including the latest and most elegant styles, from $1 50 to $6 per Robe—worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.
GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, in great variety, At almost one-third their original value.
500 pieces French Barege and Barege Anglais, from 10 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid French Grapes, at 25 cents per yard. Very desirable.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, DOESKINS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At a great Sacrifice on Cost.
ALSO,
AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
SILK, LISLE, THREAD, COTTON and MERINO HOSIERY and UNDER-GARMENTS,
At less than Cost of Importation.
ALSO, IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,
will be offered a
GREAT VARIETY OF CHOICE and DESIRABLE SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,
Not before exhibited.
N. B.—The Public is respectfully invited to examine their Stock, and compare their prices before purchasing elsewhere.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of Moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

WINDOW SHADES,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importer's stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

SPRING STYLES MANTILLAS, CLOAKS
And DUSTERS, in all the new and
Desirable fabrics, cheap.
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Straw, Leghorn and Neapolitan
BONNETS, BLOOMERS and BOULEVARD HATS,
Cheap from auction, at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
FOR THE SEASON,
AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Housekeepers furnishing or replenishing their stores will save time and money by calling at the store
Nos. 108 and 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
where they will find the most desirable articles at the lowest prices.
O. G. HOOK,
Nos 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

CANTON MATTING,
CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
50 pieces Bed Check, extra heavy, at 1s. 6d. per yard, 6-4 Bed Check, extra heavy, at 27c. per yard. White, all widths, at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Having added very largely
to their stock of Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Invite the attention of the Ladies
to the surprising bargains
they are now offering.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Greatly reduced in price.
CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

310 CANAL-ST. 310
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH MANTLES.
I have just received EIGHT NEW FRENCH
PATTERN MANTLES AND SACQUES,
Of the PRESENT FASHIONS, as now worn in Paris.
Please call and inspect them. JOHN J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
MANTLES! MANTLES! MANTLES!
In CLOTH, SILK and BAREGE.
An immense assortment.
Far below Broadway prices.
Crystal Palace Emporium,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

AT MACY'S,
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
8th-av. and 14th-st.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c. full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTERS, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
87 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 61 Cliff-st.

DRY GOODS.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303
NEW DEPARTMENT.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, CAPS, SLIPS,
AND NURSERY BASKETS, &c.
Complete Wardrobes on hand and made to order.
MISSES' CLOTH, SILK AND MARSEILLES SACQUES, DRESSES AND WALKING COATS.
BOYS' SUITS
IN
CLOTH, SILK, POPLIN AND MARSEILLES.
In beauty, tastefulness of style quality and economy of price, the superiority of the goods here announced will be evident on inspection.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL ST., 303
Three doors west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS IN MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS SILKS.
G. W. ISAACKS has removed to No. 71 Franklin-st., three doors west of Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon, where he will be pleased to see his customers, having received an entire new stock of Goods from the late Auction Sales, which he will offer at best prices ever known in this market. G. W. ISAACKS,
No. 71 Franklin-st., three doors west of Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 128 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A LADY WITH A SMALL FAMILY, occupying a house with modern improvements, is on unexceptionable location, on Brooklyn Heights, wishes to let pleasant rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; those desiring real home comforts for a reasonable price, may apply for further particulars to GEO. W. MUNBY, No 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 68 Beekman-st, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a pleasant locality, have a neatly-furnished front room, with large pantry, which they wish to let, with breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. References given and required. Apply at No. 284 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH. —Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let, with board at the above delightful location; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 223 4th-st., Washington-square, south.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGle or in suites, in a strictly first class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 84 West 27th st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Suite of rooms on second floor, front and rear, and suite of rooms on third floor, front. New four-story brown-stone house; furniture all new. Private table, if desired. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 59 STATE-St., opposite Garden-st., within five minutes of South and Wall-sts. Ferries. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with superior rooms, in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with first class board. All modern improvements. Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board, by applying at No. 73 State-st, between Henry and Clinton sts., a few minutes' walk from Fulton or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with front parlor on second floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State st. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome front parlor on 1st floor; also, a suite of rooms, with bath-room connecting on 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; within three minutes' walk of Montague and Fulton-st. Ferries. References required. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in a small private family; the house is beautifully located, a short distance from South Ferry. Apply at No. 20 Harrison st., nearly opposite Tompkin's-place.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, by applying at No. 82 South 2d-st., between 4th and 5th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, with board, in a convenient location, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOARDING.—A lady having a well-furnished house, with ample room, would like to board a genteel family, or a few persons, for the summer or year. The house is finely located in the outskirts of a small city, 2½ hours by railroad; boats run daily; best of public and private schools; references exchanged. Inquire at or address W. H. M. P., No 58 Broadway, in the store.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TO LET A PARlor, with bedroom communicating, both elegantly furnished, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if required, in a strictly private family residing in an elegant house between 8th and 10th sts. and 5th and 6th avs. In the house is a superior billiard table, the free use of which will be given. For particulars, apply at Mr. BURTIS, No. 165 Broadway.

NO. 201

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

KYLE, the previsinn dealers, and DENSON & BNCK. the ship-chandlers. stated that Marshal KANE, of the Police, had giveo them notice that *if they supplied either the cutter or the fort with anything he should arrest them*; and it was not uotil yesterday tbat aithar were ahle to get any nacessaries at all.

The cutter has nnt a sufficient armament or erew. The former coosists of only ooe 9-pounder pivot-gun, with thirty Maynard and Perry rifles, twenty pistols, and twenty cutlasses. Tha erew coosists of twelve men, including a cook and two boys, and nver this portentous number is a captain and four lieutenants. The schooner is ahle to carry three or four 24-pounder Dahlgren guns and a crew of twenty-five men, if required, an I I should think the present exigencies of the servica demanded that she have a full complemeot. I do oot know why this has not been given her, nnless it be that the Secretary of the Treasury does not fully confide in the loyalty of the officers, whn are from Maryland and the District of Columbia; and yet I am ont awara that any intimations have been thrown eut impugning their integrity nr patriotism. E. F. U.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO, ILL.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday May 4.

Gen PILLOW, Gen. ELY and other prominent officers of the Confederate army, with a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis, and heavy gnns are arriving there deily. Colonel PRENTISS, commanding officaer at this point, has just received tha fnllowing despatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati:—"General PILLOW has several steamers ready at Mamphis. He meditates on immediate attack on Cairo." Col. PRENTISS replied: "Let him come. We will learn to dig his dilch on the right side. I am ready."

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

CLEVELAND Saturday, May 4.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and Ex Gov. KOERNER, of Illinois, were in conference here last night. Their proceedinge are not known.

They were serenaded last night, and made speeches to the people.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 3.

The lower House of the Legislature completed its organization this morning hy re-electiog all tha old officers except the speaker, *pro tem*, Mr. HARRIS KENIO, elected over Mr. BOYD.

The Governor's Message was delivered to both Houses this morning, after which the House went into secret session.

Gov. JACKSON says the President, in calliog out the troops to subdue tha seceded States, has threatened civil war, and his act is uncooctitntional aad illegal, and tending toward consolidated despotism. While he evidently justifies the ection of the Confederate States in seceding, he does not recommend immediate secession, but holds the following language:

Our interests and sympathies are identical with those of the slaveholding States, and necessarily unite nur destiny with theirs. The similarity of our social and political institutioos, our industrial interests, our sympathies, habits and tastes, our common origin, territorial contiguity, all coneur in pointing out our duty in regard to the separation now taking place between the States of the old Federal Union. Ha further adds that Missouri has at this time no war to prosecuta. It is not his policy to make an aggression, hut in the present state of the country she would be faithless to her power, recreant to her duties, were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ampla preparation for the protection nf her people against the eggresaion of all assailants, I therefore recommend an appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State, at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defence.

In cnnclusion ha says. Permit me to appeal to you and through you to the whole people of the State, to whom we are all responsible to do nothing imprudently or precipitately. We have a most solemn duty to perform. Let us then calmly reason, one with another, aveid all passion and tendeocy to tumult and disorder. Obey implicitly the constituted authorities; eodeavor, ultimately, to nnite all our citizens in a cordial cooperation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property and the performance of all these high duties imposed upon us by our obligations to our families, our country and our God.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK HARBOR.

The follnwing is an official copy of the notice o blockade of Norfolk Harbor, served on Captains who attempt to enter

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP CUMBERLAND, OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 30, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

I hereby call attention to the proclamation of His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, under date of April 27, 1861, for an efficient b ockade of the ports of Virginia and North Caroline, and warn all persons interested that I have a sufficient oaval force here for the purpose of carrying out that proclamation.

All vessels passing the Capes of Virginia, coming from a distance, and ignorant of the proclamation, will be warned off, and those passing Fortress Monroe will be required to anchor under the guns of the Fort, and subject themselves to an examination.

G. J. PENDERGRAST, Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.

A Secessionist correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange*, writing from Hampton on April 30, thus expresses himself:

We are utterly cnt off from Fort Monroe and oow know very little of what is golog on there. The fort is well garrisoned and it is believed fully provisioned. The supplies nf milk, however, have been entirely cut off since the communication with this place has been stopped, and there will probably be serious suffering from the want of an adequate snpply of water. There are as yet no signs of any approaches by the State troops on the Western side nearest the land, which is the nearest point.

Col. DIMICK narrowly escaped being shot a few nights ago by a sentinel as he was returning to the fort in a boat. He neglected to give the pass-word, and a shot was immediately fired, which severely wounded one nf the men alongside of him.

There are now twelve vessels of war in the Roads, and Norfolk and the James River boats are for the present effectually blockaded. Commodore PENDERGAST, who is in command, is universally detested by the inhabitants of this place.

MATTERS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

The seizure of the *C. E. Hillman* has naturally ea cited great consternation among the dwellers below Cairo. The President of the Board of Underwriters at St. Louis on the 26th of April addressed Gov. YATES of Illinois, a letter, urging that the goods seized were shipped in the regular course of business, not supposing that intercourse between two States in the Union could be obstructed, and urging the Governor to release the goods, or if that were not possible, to furnish snch evidence as would afford basis for an action for indemnity against Illinois or the United States Government. To this letter Gov. YATES made the following important reply, from which it will appear that the occupation of Cairo is part of the campaign against the South:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30, 1861.

Geo. K. McGunnegle, Esq., President Board of Underwriters, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR: Herewith is an inventory of the arms and munitions of war taken from the steamer *C. E. Hillman*, by the commanding officer at Cairo, on the 26th day of April, instant. The steamer, with the baisnce of the cargo, were yesterday turned over to the owners, who took possession of them. If, on investigation, it shall appear that the boat's manifest disclosed the character of the articles seized; that they were shipped in the ordinary way, by loyal citizens, from one loyal State to another, and not intended for the use of the enemies of the country, I have no doubt they will be restored or paid for, either hy the General Government or the State of Illinois.

The forces at Cairo was placed there in pursuance of an order from the War Department, and are now in the service of the United S ates, to whom you must look for information in regard to their movements in the future. Respectfully yonrs,

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

On May 1, the following dispatch was received by Gov. YATES: CAIRO, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

To Gov. Yates:

Seventeen hnndred (1,700) stand of arms were landed at Columbus, Ky., last night, twenty miles from here. Seven pieces of cannon were yesterday at Paducah. One Company, from Madrid, Mo., went to Columbus last night. B. M. PRENTISS, Commandant.

There are now three camps at Cairo. one at the point, one on the Mississippi levés, about three miles from town, and one on the Ohio levée, at the sawmill below the mouth of the Cache. An addition is being built to the hospital, and a battery erected at Camp Smith, on the Mississippi lavée. The 3 500 pigs of lead taken from the *Hillman* had been taken out the camp grennd.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon Gov. YATES for the arms, powder, &c., taken from the *Hillman*.

A letter to the St. Louis *Bulletin*, dated at Cairo on April 29, says that the next movement in contemplation is by steamboat about 1,000 troops at Mound City, and at intermediate points, where it would be convenient for troops from Kentucky and Tennessee to land. There is an idea pervading the minds of the officers and large numbers of the troops, that there will be an attack from that quarter before loog, hence these preparations. Gen BUCKNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Keotncky, was in Cairo oo the 29th, and had no interview with Col. PRENTICE, which is supposed to have terminated unsatisfactorily to the former.

Batteries are said to have been erected hy the rebels at various points on the Mississippi below Cairo. In conformity with orders from tha Governor of Mississippi, the citizen soldiery of Vicksburgh, under the command of Capt. HORACE H. MILLER, of the Sharpshooters, have erected batteries at Fort Hill, to the northern suhurbs of that city, facing and oo the banks of tha river. These are manned hy two or three Companies, and armed with several 24-pounders and guns of smaller calibre.

Mr. G. C. NELMS, Collector at Norfolk, Miss., has given notice thet arrangements for collecting the revenue at that port are completed, and all down-river steamboats will have to land and ba subjected to the inspection of the proper authorities.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—PATRIOTIC SPEECHES—TWENTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, &C.

In compliance with the call of the Metropolitan and Palace Garden Homa Guard Committees, a meeting was held at the Cooper Instituta last evening, for the purpose of consolidatiog the various organizations of the kind under one geoersl organization. Delegates were present from every Ward in the city, and in some cases three or four bodies were represented from one Ward. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER Esq. presided. Among other delegates appeared Maj.-Gen STORMS, of the Sixth Ward, who raised the first Artillary Corps in this city during the late war. He was glad that Yorkville was represented. He said he had the honor of founding Yorkville, having in 1824 attended the sale of tha "Harlem Commons," bought land and built the first houses that were erected there. [Applause] He was called crazy at tha time, but he was glad he had lived to see the city extend as far as that, as he had expected it would. [Applause.] He was glad that they could raise a regiment there now. When he went thera the place could not mustar a corporal's guard. [Applause]

Among other companies represented, were Company G. Seventy first Regiment, a German company.

Gen. STORMS further suggested the propriety of proceeding according to the usual forms—i. e.—organizing under the militia law, reporting members, electing officers &c.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Procuring a Supply of Arms for the Metropolitan Home Guard reported that Gen. SANFORD had expressed his willingness to apply for commissions for such officers as might he elected, and also to make efforts to procure the arms from the State. Upon subsequent consideration, it was believed better for tha Home Guard to accept of the tender of arms from the civic authorities, which they hed reason to expect would be made.

It had also been decided that non exempts from militia duty might be received together with exempts. He could guarantee that the Metropolitan Homa Guard would ha furnished with arms with which to drill and defend themselves, and if necessary to go into the field. In conclusion, he favored the appointment of a committee of nine, (which had been suggested by Col. LUCKEY,) for the purpose of reporting a plan of organization.

After some discussion it was decided that ona delegate should be appointed (by the chair)—one from each Ward, Among the Committee appointed were Ex-Recorder TALMADGE, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, W. W. LELAND, Esq, Brig.-Gen. STOAMS, Col. LUCKEY, and P. Y. EVERETT, Esq.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING, during the absence of the Committee, entertained the meeting with a patriotic speech, pledging himself to support the principles of the Homa Guard.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., being called upon, likawise spoke, explaining the objects of the Home Guard. He said thet Southern banks had paid New-York the compliment of depositing their funds here for safe keeping. [Applause] It was the object of the Home Guard to defend and protect our beloved City, and to be ready, if need be, to send five thousand men promptly to any possible field of battle. For himself, he would rather die than live under a dishonored flag, [applause,] and his wife had told him that she would rather be a widow than see him undergo that disgrace. The fact was thet some men had lived too long, they had survived their usefulness and their beauty. [Laughter and applause.] He believed the flag of our Union would yet wave with the inscription, "*Charleston was.*" [Applause.] It would wave at Montgomery, when DAVIS, TOOMBS and STEPHENS waved alongside of it. [Applause] That flag would walk up the Mississippi, and recognize no custom-house from the mouth to the region of eternal snows. [Applause.] God bless that flag! [Trememdous cheering]

Mr. SHAFFER spoke half an hour in his most impassioned strain, making his speech replete with anecdote and illustration, and burning words of eloquant patriotism.

Mr. SHAFFER announced that sixteen regiments of Kentucky troops had tendered their services to tha Government.

Mr. RICE—I understand there are but sixteen companies.

Mr. SHAFFER—It don't make much difference, there will be regiments enough, soon. [Applause]

A Voice—How about Maryland?

Mr. SHAFFER—She reminds me of a barn that had been struck by lightning. [Laughter and applause] I don't know how far our adopted citizens will go.

A Voice—"They will go to Charleston, if necessary."

At the suggestion of a gentleman present, Mr. SHAFFER related an anecdote of Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who, when organizing his army of office-seekers for the defence of Washington, succeeded in catching a spy. The courage of the culprit failed him, and he appealed to Mr. CLAY, saying, "Oh, they'll hang me." "Well," said Mr. CLAY, at length, taking compassion upon him, "I'll intercede for you—I'll ask them not to hang you—but, to shoot you." [Laughter.]

The Committee now returned, and, through their Chairman, Col. LUCKEY, reported, recommending the adoptioo of the name and rules of the Metropolitan Home Guard, based npon the militia laws of the State.

The report was received, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. SHAFFER then announced that the Committee of the Home Guard were now in permanent session at Room No. 41 Astor House, where collstments would be received, in addition to the eleven thousand already enrolled.

The thanks of the body were unanimously retnroed to the Committee.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Two additional full companies left the city this afternoon for Elmira, escorted to the depôt by an immense crowd. Twelve companies in all have now gone.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Two full companies of Col. CHRISTIAN'S regiment left this city for Elmira, to day, under command of Capts. SMITH and WATMORE.

GEN. WOOL AT TROY.

TROY, Saturday, May 4.

Gen. WOOL, on his arrival in this city, this evening, was greeted by about a thousand citizens, who escorted him to his residence, accompanied by a band of music. Hon. A. B. ALIN welcomed him home, and Gen. WOOL made a few patriotic remarks in response.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 1, 1861.

General Orders No. 28.

The following instructions are published for the guidance of the Volunteer Force, called into the service of the State, under tha act of April 16, 1861.

1. ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

"Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows:—Captains, Snbalterns and Non-commissioned officers shall he chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective compaoies; Field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by tha written votes of the Commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate bettalions; Brigadier-Generals and Brigade Inspectors by the field officers of their respective brigades; Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals and Commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint Staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions."—*Article II., Section 2, of the Constitution.*

Chaplains are not authorized. Applicants for tha appointment of Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate, are required to pass examinations by a Commission, provided for in the Orders of the Medical Department, before their commissions are used.

2. UNIFORMS.

The nniform for the officers is that prescribed in the "General Regulations N. Y. State Militia."

The following articles compose the uoiform and clothing of the Volunteer Militia, and are furnished by the State to each man:

1 Jacket.	2 pairs Woolan Socks.
1 Trowsers.	1 pair Shoes.
1 Overcoat.	1 Blanket.
1 Fatigue Cap.	1 Knapsack.
2 Flannel Shirts.	1 Haversack.
2 Flannel Drawers.	1 Canteen.

Requisitions for clothing are to be made by Captains of companies, approved by the commanding officer, on the Quartermaster-General, according to the blank forms to be obtained from that officer, on application therefor.

Requisitions for transportation of troops to dépôts, and of supplies, are also to be made on the Quartermaster's Department, by their commanding officer.

3. ARMS, &C.

Requisitions for arms, accoutrements and ammunition, are to be made hy company commandars, and after approval by the commanding officer, sent to the Adjutant-General, by whom the proper blanks will be furnished on applicatioo.

4. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

Requisitions for the several articles under this head are to be made on the Commissary General, through the Adjutant-General, who will furnish blanks for the purpose.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Requisitions for the above will be made on the Surgeon-General, who will furnish blanks for the purpose.

6. MUSTER ROLLS.

Particular attention will ba given by Recruiting Officers to the following rules for the preparation of Muster-Rolls:

All names and dates will he distinctly written, (the Privates' oames in alphabetical order,) and the first name of each *written in full*.

The Rolls will be carefully prepared in *triplicate*, one to be kept by the Musteriog Officer for fila in the Adjutant-General's Department at Washington, ona to be forwarded to these Head-quarters, and tha third to be retained by the Company Commander as a guide for future musters for tha peymant of the troops.

7. MISCELLANEOUS.

When a body of troops upon a requisition for transportation from the place of enrollment to aoy of the General Dépôts, is furnished with the same, the officer furnishing shculd immediately inform the Dépôt Commander of the number of troops transported, and the probable time of their arrival at the Dépôt.

On tha arrival of companies at any of the three dépôts, in New York City, Albany or Elmira, the senior officer accompanying them will immediately report to the General in command, and make a requisition for quarters on tha Dépôt Quartermaster, and report the strength of his command, with a view to a supply of rations, straw, bed sacks, blankets, &c. After the troops shall be quartered, it is expected that officers and men will use all diligence in acquiring a knowledge of the duties which will ba required of them when in the field.

Commanding officers of troops which march for the field, will, before their departure, report tha strength of their commands to these Head-quarters.

Brigadier-General YATES has command of the Dépôt at New York; Brigadier General VAN VALKENBURGH, of that at Elmira; and Brigadier-General RATHBONA, of that at Albany.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant General.

ABOUT THE "SEVENTH."

The United States Steam Transport *Daylight* Capt. FALLAW, arrived Saturday from Washington City Navy-yard, where she landed 180 recruits of the Seventh (New-York) Regiment, all well, and in fine spirits. She brings home W. S. HASSION, of the Seventh Regiment, as bearer of dispatches.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs under date of May 3:

"The New-Yorkers must always *move* about the 1st of May, and yesterday afternoon tha gallant 'Seventh' left the marble halls of the Capitol for Meridian Hill, where they have encamped. The estate on which they are located derives its name from a hill on it having been used for ascertaining the longitude of the Capitol from Greenwich, some forty years since; and it is admirably calculated for a military encampment. It is on the northwestern outskirts of the city, near Kalorama and the Columbian College; and it possesses a plenty of good water, shady groves, a level field for parades, and a house for hospital purposes, &c. The 'Seventh' brought their line camp equipage, which embraces some two hundred and fifty marquees and wall tents, and also camp stoves, cooking utensils and table furniture. They have a French cook, who has a corps of assistants, and meals will be served to 'messes' in their tents in true camp style."

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 4.

The New-Jersey troops, in fourteen propellers, passed the city front at midnight and were saluted.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

An election to Congress to fill the vacancy cause hy the appointment of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Minister to London, will be ordered for June 11. Mr ADAMS has published a farewell address to his constituents.

Orders have been issued from head-quarters for the formation of four new regiments of infantry to be numbered the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER'S regimeot will proceed to Fort Warren next Monday.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL NEEDHAM.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

Gov. ANDREW has called a special session of the Legislature to convene on the 11th inst.

The funeral of Corporal NEEDHAM took place at Lawrence to day. After private services at the residence of the deceased, the remains were removed to the City Hall, escorted by a large civic and military procession. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and many private and public buildings were draped in mourning.

The bodies of WHITNEY and LADD will be removed to Lowell, on Monday, their relatives attending a public funeral in Boston, which was tendered to them by Gov. ANDREW. The Lowell city authorities will take charge of their obsequies.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Saturday, May 4

Five companies of State troops are here quartered in the barracks of Camp Constitution. Gen. STARK is in command.

AUGUSTUS JONES, Collector of the Port, known as a rebel sympathiser, was waited on to-day by a large crowd and compelled to hoist the American flag.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Friday, May 3, 1861.

The First Regiment of Vermont volunteers went into camp at this place this morning at an early hour. Tha tents, eighty-five in number, are all up, camp fires burning, sentinels pacing their rounds, officers and orderlies moving about, and tha whole camp having a decidedly military appearance. The troops are in fine spirits, and initiate the uselves into the mysteries of camp life with a heartiness and good will commendable.

THE MAINE STATE LOAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 4.

For the State loan of $250,000, $600,000 have been offered. The bids varied from par to 4 per cent. premium.

ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, May 4.

Information has been laid before the Police Magistrate that Americans are enlisting men in Toronto for the service of the United States Army. Detectives are at work to discover and arrest the parties.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A PRESENT FROM THE OFFICERS OF FORT SUMTER.

PETER HART, the Ex Metropolitan Policeman, who raised anew the Stars and Stripes which had been shot away at Fort Sumter, thereby exposing himself to the hottest of the rebels' fire, has been presented with one of TIFFANY'S best English gold lever watches, as a tribute to his bravery. The watch, which may he seen at TIFFANY'S, bears the following inscriptioo: "Tha Officers of Fort Sumter to PETER HART a tribute to fidelity and coursge. April 12 and 13, 1861. Major Robert Anderson, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford, Medical Department; Capt. A. Doubleday, First Artillery; Capt. T. Seymour, do.; Lieut. J. C. Davis, do; Lieut. N. J. Hall, do.; Capt. J. G. Foster, Engineers; Lieut. G. W. Snyder, do.; Lieut. R. K. Meade, do."

THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

The head-quarters of tha Regiment have been removed from Palace Gardan to the corner of Parkplace and Broadwsy. Major HUBBELL inspected one of the companies belonging to this Regiment on Saturday, when the following were elected officars of the Company: Captain—AUGUST HEISS, who served with distinction in the War with Mexico. Lieutenant—CHARLES E. KLEIN, formerly of the United States Engineer Corps. Ensign—HENRY SOMERICHARD, who served in the German Revolution of 1848. The Company is fortunate in the selection of officers. Another Company will probably be inspected on Monday, and the Regiment completed and ready to march under the command of Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE in a few days.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD—HEAD-QUARTERS NO. 476 BROADWAY.

This Regiment was commenced under the title of the Advance Guard. Second Regiment, but as the Board of Officers did not wish to imitate any one, they resolved to change the name to its present designation. It is needless for us to name Col. J. S. COCKS, so well known in the Twelfth, as its Colonel; and so of the Lieutenant-Colonel, W. B. OLMSTED, well known in Chicago as an accomplished officer. The Major, Mr. O. WETMORE, Jr., and the Adjutant, are both well fitted for the positions they hold. Young men joining this Regiment will ba furnished with rations and quarters on signing the roll, and all equipments furnished free. As this organization is nearly full, recruits must hurry up to be in time.

FLORAL UNION BADGES FOR LADIES.

Messrs. PAINE & Co., of Flushing, invite the votaries of Flora to visit their gardens within the next few days to view the profusion and immense variety of beautiful Spring flowers now in their prime. There are many thousands of tulips and hyacinths, and two hundred varieties of polyanthus, primroses and cowslips. Every lady visitor is presented with a Floral Union badge.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment is still encamped at the Battery. The men are having a hard time of it. There are not sufficient mattresses, no lights, nor anything that is absolntely necessary for the comfort of the men. SIMEON DRAPER, the Chairman of the Union Defence Committee, has telegraphed to the Governor, telling him the deplorable conditioo of this corps.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

All officars, commissioned or non-commissioned, and privates of this Regiment, are to report themselves fully equipped in marching order, at arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock. A Drum-Major and Buglers are wanted for this Regimeot. Apply at Room No. 3 Mercer House.

WASHINOTON VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment has been accepted by the Governor and will be mustered into service immediately. The head quarters are at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth avenue.

COL. LANSING'S CHASSEURS.

Volunteers are flocking in readily to this regiment. The recruiting officer is busily employed enrolling names. Head quarters, No. 73 Broadway.

DEPARTURE OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Albany Burgess Corps, Salem Sappers and Miners, and Zouaves, left to-day for Annapolis in the *Columbia*, instead of tha *Niagara*, as was stated yesterday.

EMPIRE CITY GUARDS.

Col. SHEEHAN has removed the head-quarters of this regiment to No. 594 Broadway.

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

This Regiment has now nearly obtained its full complement. One Company from Tarrytown, one from Ithaca, and one from Amsterdam will join Col. BAKER'S Regiment in a day or two.

MAJOR DOUGHERTY'S COMMAND.

Two hundred and forty men of this gentleman's command are quartered at the drill rooms of the Sixth Regiment, Centre Market.

THE STEAMER MATANZAS.

The steamship *Matanzas* has not been chartered by the Government, as reported. She is receiving cargo at her pier No. 4 N. R., to sail for her usual destination on the 8th instant, in the line of MORA, BROTHERS, NAVARRO and Co.

THE JACKSON GUARD.

The Tammany Regiment, under the auspices of the Tammany Hall Committee, and commanded by Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, is to be a thoroughly drilled and fully equipped rifle regiment of skirmishers, intended for out post duty. It is to be drilled hy an experienced Crimean officer, in the modern system adopted by the French rifle regiments in the late war, and the drum and fife to be entirely superseded by the bugle. Arrangements are being made to place this regiment, which has now nearly four hundred men enrolled, in effective portion. The arms are the minie rifle, swords, bayonets and revolver.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED GERMAN TURNER RIFLES.

The above Regiment has been accepted, and will be mustered into quarters immediately.

THE ZOUAVES AT FORT SCHUYLER.

The garrison of Fort Schuyler is ready to take the field on very short notice. It was just two weeks Thursday since Col. DURYEA commenced raising his Regiment. Probably no body of raw recruits was ever brought together and advanced to such a high degree of military proficiency as this command has attained in so short a time before. Since they have been at Fort Schuyler, the men have been subjected to very rigid discipline, and any one skilled in the science of war, who shall pay them a visit, will be surprised at the precision with which they execute some of the most intricate battalion movements—manœuvres which we have seen performed by militia regiments of long standing with far less accuracy. The *corps*, in fact, has a Colonel; and that is a matter of as much importance to soldiers as the now established truth that we have a Government is to the people at large. That the Advance Guard is Col. DURYEA'S Regiment, is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a highly-trained and soldierly body of troops. Col. DURYEA has been a military man ever since he has been a man, and has risen gradually from the ranks through every gradation in the service to the position he now holds. The only fear his men have is that he will be too speedily promoted, but there is little probability tha, he could be induced to leave his Regiment, in whose progress he takes a great deal of pride.

The field officers and captains are all military man of ability. The Lieutenant Colonel is GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN of the United States Army, an officer of engineers recently stationed at West Point, and an excellent tactician. Major J. MANSFIELD DAVIES was educated at Kinsley's Military School at West Point, and is son of Prof. DAVIES, formerly instructor of mathematics at the West Point Academy. The Adjutant, THOMAS S. HAMBLIN, was for a long time Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment and afterwards figured extensively in the Kansas troubles in the time of the expedition of Missouri States troops against Montgomery. He held a board non Gen. FROST'S staff, Captains DUMONT, DENIKE, HULL YOUNG and WALSH all formerly of the Seventh Regiment. Capt WINSLOW of the Seventy-first Regiment, formerly Major of the Seventy-third, Capt. DURYEA, for eight years Adjutant of the Forty-third, and Capt. SWARTWOUT educated at a military school in Maryland, where he was for three years commandant of battalion drills are Commandants of companies. The War Department has detailed several officers of the United States Army for special duty with this Regiment, in order to bring it into as high a state of disciplin e as possible in the shortest possible time.

The first gun ever fired from Fort Schuyler was discharged by the direction of Col. DURYEA on Tuesday. A small brass field piece has been mounted on the ramparts, and with it, at sunset, the flag is regularly saluted as it is lowered.

On Wednesday two men attached to one of the companies, one of them a Metropolitan policeman, who, finding the guard had escaped beyond the limits of the fort, were recaptured by Capt DUMONT, the officer of the day, and placed in the guard-house. The Commandant made an example of them. At the evening parade, in charge of a file of men following them with fixed bayonets, they were marched down the lines and drummed out of the fortress amid the hisses of their former comrades. Such instances of disorderly conduct on the part of the men have not been frequent, and the summary punishment inflicted in this case is not likely to render them any more so.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

On Tuesday evening last the ladies of the city of Bridgeport, Conn., presented a sword and epaulettes to the captain and lieuteuants of Co. D, Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. Capt. FAIR, who has, by his individual exertions, succeeded in organizing this company, deserves, for his gallant ancestors and himself, more than a passing notice. In 1698 Capt. JAMES FAYA served with the Massachusetts troops against the Indians; in 1741, *his son*, Lieut. JAMES FAYS (afterward colonel in the "old French wars,") was present at the capture of Louisburg; in 1775, *his son*, JAMES FAYS, was colonel at the battle of Bunker Hill, and with him there was *his son*, FARNSHICK FAYA (then 18 years old,) subsequently lieutenant in the revolutionary army, end in command at Governor's Island, New York, during 1812; and *his son*, DANIEL M. FAYA, father of the present Capt. FREDERICK FAYA, served as captain in that war. Capt. FREDERICK FAYS is a member of the Cincinnati, and carries the original badge and certificate of that order, received by Lieut. FAYA in 1784. He has also the *original commissions* issued to his (*forefathers*) ancestors above mentioned, bearing the autographs of SULLIVAN, HANCOCK, WARREN and WASHINGTON. He is a native of New York city, a graduate of old Columbia, and his numerous friends will be gratified to know that he is early in the field in which his fathers served so well

SECESSION AT LEXINGTON, MO.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Friday, May 3.

The Union demonstration held here last night was broken up by the Secessionists. One Union man was shot, but not seriously injured. There was to be a Union meeting here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but it has been suppressed by the Secessionists. The Secession flag now waves in front of the Court-house.

ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 3.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued a proclamation ordering an election in Kentucky, for Representatives to Congress, on the 30th of June.

NO CLEARANCES FOR THE SOUTH.

The total cessation of clearances for vessels to Southern ports has changed the whole current of the coasting trade; but such is the enthusiasm in favor of sustaining the Government in the present crisis, that owners and capisins of vessels, with a ready versatility, are finding other employments, which, if not so profitable, are at least equally satisfactory, until trade resumes its wonted channels. Mr. BARNEY is keeping a sharp look-out for all vessels clearing from this port, to guard against the shipment of "aid and comfort," in any form, to the Seceded States.

SAILING OF THE FRIGATE NIAGARA.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, which was to have taken the Maine Regiment to Annapolis, sailed yesterday afternoon from her anchorage at Quarantine, under sealed orders. She has on board a full complament of marines, sailors and gunners, and goes provided with a very large quantity of army stores.

The steamer *Columbia* was to have left at 3 o'clock yesterday, with troops and munitions for Annapolis.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

We understand that a graceless scamp who was expelled from the Twenty-Eighth Regiment because of treasonable conduct, is now going from house to house in Williamsburg, where the majority of the members of the Regiment reside, making most exaggerated statements regarding the hardships which the force was compelled to undergo on its way from this city to Annapolis. The fact that the fellow can descend to such a method of ravenging himself, is the best proof that his expulsion was deserved. We can assure those having friends in the Twenty Eighth, on official authority, that the entire Regiment is in good health, and that all its wants are faithfully attended to.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Mobile *Advertiser* has some interesting items from Montgomery under date of April 26:

The convention of railroad presidents met to-day at the post-office building. Nearly all the Southern roads are represented. *The Convention resolved to carry troops at two (2) cents per mile, and provisions and munitions of war at one-half the local rates.* Mail service of the first grade to be performed for one hundred and fifty (150) dollars; of the second grade one hundred (100) dollars; of the third grade at fifty (50) dollars. They agree to take Confederate States bonds in payment of their charges, if it soould be found necessary.

Dispatches from Apalachicola announce that the New-York pilot boat at Oriental spoke one of our fishermen at East Pass, at out lights, and afterwards proceeded directly to Pensacola. It is supposed that she carried dispatches for the fleet.

Dispatches to the Goverooment from Richmond say that it is impossible to get news there direct from Washington.

POSITION OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Boston *Transcript* states that the reports circulated some time since as to the disaffection of this gentleman toward the Administration in its present course, do him much injustice. Mr. PIERCE *is for sustaining the Government and preserving the Union, unconditionally and unreservedly.* So far from having had a good understanding with JEFF. DAVIS, the last letter of that individual to him, written when he left the Senate, *still remains unanswered.* If there were plotters of treason under Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet, he was not aware of the fact. In common with a large and loyal party at the North he was for treating the South with the utmost indulgence and lenity; but he now sees that the forbearance of the North has been grossly abused, and that its failure to put forth its power has been misconstrued into a lack of spirit and of courage; a mistake which will be most disastrous to our Southern friends, unless they retrieve it in season.

A TREASONABLE POLICE MARSHAL.

Marshal KANE is clearly proven to have incited the recent riot in Baltimore. Here is a dispatch over his signature, which was posted in Frederick on the day after the riot:

Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterwards. *Streets red with Maryland blood.*

Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the riflemen to come without delay. Fresh horses will be down upon us to-morrow, (the 20th.) We will fight them, and whip them or die. GEO. P. KANE.

THE PIRATES AT WORK.

The schooner *Narcissa*, WOODBURY, Master, of Gloucester, Mass., has just arrived at Keyport, N. J., and reports as follows:

While we were lying at the month of the Rappahannock, on Monday, April 22, taking in cargo, we were hailed by a schooner and asked where we were bound to—the answer was, to Keyport. The schooner then came along side, and the Captain demanded our surrender to the State of Virginia. On being asked to show his authority, he opened his hatches, and twenty-two men sprang out armed with pistols and guns, who rushed on board, saying that they looked upon us as foreigners. The leader of the gang then hauled down our colors, remarking that there were too many stars there, and ordered us to get the vessel under way. We then ran out in the bay and saw two men-of-war, one of which fired at the light-boat on Winnomill Point, which then set the American flag. Union down. After the ship was out of sight, those in possession of the *Narcissa* ran down to the light-boat, where we fell in with two vessels manned the same as the one which captured us who intended to take the light boat, but the keeper sent his own boat to bring the enemy on board, he being ready to leave with them. Our captors then took the light boat in tow and left her in Indian Creek. They then broke open our chests and took about four hundred dollars, being all the money they could find on board, after which they released us, though not without considerable opposition from some of the rebels. We arrived here without further molestation.

PROUD OF THE FLAG.

Not the least conspicuous among the fleg-raisings yesterday was the hoisting of the star spangled banner at tha Whitehall Pier, over the ship-news office of the Associated Press, under the auspices of Capt. JOHN HALL, the indefatigable agent. Mr. BANCKER First Lieutenant of the News-boat Squadron, officiated as Flag master, and the banner of the Union was unfurled amid the cheers of a large concourse of patriotic citizens.

A QUAKER COLLEGE ON THE WAR

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Penn., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

A splendid flag was raised here yesterday afternoon, amid an enthusiastic assemblage of the officers and students, the clergy of the vicinity and numerous citizens. One of the latter Mr. CHAS. ARTHUR, kindly furnished and superintended the raising of tha pole, seventy six feet in height, and amid nine deafening cheers the glorious Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breeze. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the ladies, the students giving the chorus with "stunning" effect. Rev. Drs. ANDERSON and THAUSTSAW then made short but appropriate addresses, and were followed by some of the Professors and students. The Professors said they belonged to a Peace Society, (the College is a Quaker one) and could not rightly advocate war, but they approved the course of the Government, *even were bloodsh

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

against their peace and independence. Built in part with their own money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very government which they had established for their protection. They had beleaguered it for months—felt entire confidence in their power to capture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unnecessary hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege; and when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct—even in the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence. Their commanding general, with their cordial approval and the consent of his Government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibilities of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the honors of war—to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted in the vessel in which he embarked with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed. Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people and of this government of making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent the absence of any purpose beyond reentering their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy, which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary proclamation, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, whose possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States, over more than five millions of people, and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law," he calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the *first* service to be assigned to the forces called out" will be, not to execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of the Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops, and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid" to "disperse within twenty days."

Appealing to contradictions as are the terms of this singular document, the world has manifestly evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose first service was to be to recapture forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at liberty to disregard, because the Executive office under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He found the suspension of communication between that country and foreign Powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia; South Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as a flagrant usurpation of power to which their people will not respond. I was not at liberty to suppose for the moment that many of the States seemed quite prepared to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had conferred on me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to issue proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of *letters of marque and reprisal*, which you alone, under the Constitution have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so highly prized by the publicists of the United States "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly cited in our history as an efficient and redoubtable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President on the 19th inst., in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the Government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and the persons to punish as pirates, all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters of marque by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority—but conceding this to be the case so far as the executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of those States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilize nations and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides, by treating as pirates open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized government. If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which accompany this message.

The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for three Commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of those powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiation with the other European powers in pursuance of your resolution, passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that commissioners of diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the Independent American Powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggested the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the the public authorities of the State of Virginia that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a Convention with the State of Virginia by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours, and become one of us. This Convention, together with the ordinance of Virginia, adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action. I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the Slave-holding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi River, as well as for the collection of revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States; and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible in organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory. As fast as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no effort will be spared to free commerce from all unnecessary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced many to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise many times as much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to the subject and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

To the Department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the Courts of Justice, but also those connected with the Patents and with the Bureau of Public Printing.

Since your adjournment all the Courts, with the exception of those of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of Marshals and District-Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In the two States just named, the gentlemen confirmed as judges declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney-General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provisions should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents, although confined under the law exclusively to citizens of our Confederacy, average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the force, regular, volunteer and provisional, raised and called for under the several acts of Congress, their organization and distribution. Also an account of the expenditures already made, and further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th February, 1862, rendered necessary by recent events. I refer to his report, also, for a full history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for the common defence, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against us made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now *en route* for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble-spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service far in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased have been named the *Sumter* and *Macrae*, and are now being prepared for sea at New-Orleans, with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the casting of ordnance, cannon shot and shell, with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles, so indispensable for our defence, at as many points as may be found necessary.

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary on the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for preparation of ordnance stores, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose. Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the Navy-yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life, they have no means of support, and by the secession of these States, have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United States. I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely exceed $20 000 per annum.

The Postmaster-General has already succeeded in organizing his department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of March 15, 1861, or even sooner if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail-bags, locks, keys, &c. He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the Treasury for this department is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his Bureau. The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch in the Treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in model peculiar to itself, and require a special Bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required for this Department, to the recommendation for changes in the existing rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals and seeded papers, of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you consider at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States, provision is made for Brigadier and Major-Generals, but in the Army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of Brigadier General. Hence it will be necessary to commission officers of that grade, to command more than one regiment, and to assign to them their proper rank. In view of this contingency, the General selected for the command, and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate Army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of General in the Army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law of the organization be amended, so that the grade be that of Lieutenant-General.

To secure a thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have special military instruction in a military school. Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and stationed to companies until they shall have attained the age and have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to the pay of officers, and recommend that provision be made for their appointment.

In conclusion I congratulate you on the fact that, in every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the Railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to see as sisters, assembled in Convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for the common defence. Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have in every instance greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youthful enthusiasm are vying with each other in the work of preparation for defence, and though at no other point than the one hereinbefore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement and the hope of distinction for individual achievement, they have borne what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit undiminished to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man, while the corn, cotton and other staple productions of our soil all afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence, we seek no conquest, no aggrandisement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us, should not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self government. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 29, 1861.

After the message was read, the President of Congress asked what action should be taken with the accompanying documents?

Mr. TOOMBS desired that they should not be read in public, and moved that Congress go into secret session.

The motion prevailed and Congress remained in secret session about an hour, when they adjourned until to-morrow.

PRIVATEERING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

RETURN OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER—HOW SHE ESCAPED CAPTURE.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, THOS. MINER commanding, arrived yesterday from the mouth of the Mississippi, via Havana, with passengers and her outward freight for New-Orleans, consigned to D. S. ALLEN.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the morning of the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, and failing to secure a pilot, the Captain took her in over the bar. On reaching the telegraph station he received a telegram from her agents in New-Orleans to put to sea again immediately.

The steamboat *W. H. Webb* a few minutes afterwards made her appearance, armed with two thirty-two pounders, and with a crew of seventy-five men. The captain of the *Webb* announced his intention to take the *Daniel Webster*, but was obliged first to telegraph to New Orleans for orders, although a pilot, who had just arrived from the city, stated that she had been expected, and it was determined to seize her on her arrival. He also informed the captain of the seizure of the *Star of the West* and *Cahawba*, though the latter had been subsequently released. Several Northern vessels had been seized, and it was thought the *Tuscarora*, a tug-boat owned at the North, would be taken. Pilots had been forbidden to bring in vessels without permission.

The *Daniel Webster* got under weigh immediately, without landing her passengers, and succeeded in crossing the bar before the authorities at New-Orleans had been notified of her arrival. Nothing but the early hour of the day saved her from being seized. The crew of the *Star of the West* had been sent to Montgomery.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at Havana on the 28th inst., and left on the 29th inst.

The *Cahawba* was then in the harbor, and was to sail on the following morning.

The *Wanderer*, the noted slaver, then lying at Havana, had been bought up by the Southern Confederacy, for $20,000, and was to be fitted up immediately. The steamer *Havana* had also been bought, and was at New-Orleans fully armed. Letters-of-marque were issued on the 29th inst., and the *Calhoun*, *Webb* and *Metagorda* were ready for instant service, and are now probably cruizing in the Gulf. The *Webb* is to be commanded by one GLADDIN, who has acquired considerable notoriety as a slaver.

It was reported that a stock company had been formed in New Orleans, with a capital of six millions, for the purpose of privateering.

The *Crusader* (U. S. N.) sailed from Havana for Key West on the 28th. All well on board. She took on board at Havana some mules and 60 men as laborers, to be employed on the fortifications.

UNION FEELING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, May 4.

There was an immense county Union meeting held here to-day. Hon. FRANK PIERPONT, of Mason county, and GEORGE M. PORTER, of Hancock, late a member of the Convention, addressed the people in able speeches, urging resistance to the secession ordinance, and favoring a division of the State. Resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the merchants in refusing to pay taxes to the authorities at Richmond; denunciatory of the secession ordinance; declaring adhesion to the Stars and Stripes, and in favor of the appointment of thirty-four delegates from the [illegible] of Western Virginia, to a convention to be called on the 13th of May.

A large meeting was also held yesterday in Clarksburg, Harrison County, at which the proceedings were of a similar character.

Reports of meetings in the *Intelligencer* represent that there is a general sentiment of opposition to the secession ordinance throughout the western counties.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO, ILL.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, May 4.

Gen PILLOW, Gen. ELY and other prominent officers of the Confederate army, with a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis, and heavy guns are arriving there daily. Colonel PRENTISS, commanding officer at this point, has just received the following despatch from three of the most prominent citizens of that city:—"General PILLOW has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo." Col. PRENTISS replied "Let him come. We will learn to dig his diet on the right side. I am ready."

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 4.

Gov CURTIN of Pennsylvania, Gov DENNISON of Ohio, Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and Ex Gov. KORNER, of Illinois, were in conference here last night. Their proceedings are not known.

They were serenaded last night, and made speeches to the people.

MATTERS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI

The seizure of the *C. E. Hillman* has naturally excited great consternation among the dwellers below Cairo. The President of the Board of Underwriters at St. Louis on the 25th of April addressed Gov. YATES, of Illinois a letter, urging that the goods seized were shipped in the regular course of business not supposing that late course between the States in the Union could be obstructed, and urging the Governor to release the goods, or if that were not possible, to furnish such evidence as would afford legal foundation for the county sheriff of Illinois or the United States Government. To this letter Gov. YATES made the following important reply, from which it will appear that the occupation of Cairo is part of the campaign against the South:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRING FIELD, Ill., April [illegible], 1861.

Gen. K. M'Cunneagle, Esq., President Board of Underwriters, St. Louis, Mo.

SIR: Herewith is an inventory of the arms and munitions of war taken from the steamer *C. E. Hillman*, by the commanding officer at Cairo, on the 20th day of April instant. The steamer, with the balance of the cargo, were yesterday released from the custody of the marshal, who took possession of them, by direction of the President that the goods, the destination of the character of the articles seized, that they were shipped in the regular course of business, and that no citizen, of one loyal State to another and not intended for the use of the enemies of the country. I leave no doubt they will be restored to the rightful owner by the General Government or President of Illinois.

The force at Cairo was placed there in pursuance of an order from the War Department, and are now in the service of the United States, to whom you must look for information in regard to their movements in the future. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

On May 1, the following dispatch was received by Gov. YATES: CAIRO, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

To Gov. Yates:

Seventeen hundred (1,700) stand of arms were landed at Columbus, Ky., last night, twenty miles from here. Seventeen of cannon were yesterday at Paducah. One Company, from Milford, Mo., went to Columbus last night. H. M. PRENTISS, Commandant.

There are now three camps at Cairo, one at the point, one on the Mississippi levée, about three miles from town, and one on the Ohio levée, at the saw mill below the mouth of the Cache. An additional is being built to the hospital, and a battery erected at Camp Smith, on the Mississippi levée. The 3,500 pigs of lead taken from the *Hillman* had been taken out the camp ground.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon Gov. YATES for the arms, powder, &c., taken from the *Hillman*.

A letter to the St. Louis *Bulletin*, dated at Cairo on April 30, says that the next movement in contemplation is to station about 1,000 troops at Mound City, and at intermediate points, where it would be convenient for troops from Kentucky and Tennessee to land. There is an idea pervading the minds of the officers and large numbers of the troops, that there will be an attack from that quarter before long, hence these preparations. Gen. BUCKNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Kentucky, was in Cairo on the 29th, and had an interview with Col. PRENTICE, which is supposed to have terminated unsatisfactorily to the former.

Batteries are said to have been erected by the rebels at various points on the Mississippi below Cairo. In conformity with orders from the Governor of Mississippi, the citizen soldiery of Vicksburgh, under the command of Capt. HORACE H. MILLER, of the Sharpshooters, have erected batteries at Fort Hill, in the northern suburbs of that city, facing and on the banks of the river. These are manned by two or three Companies, and armed with several 24-pounders and guns of smaller calibre.

Mr G. C. NELMS, Collector at Norfolk, Miss., has given notice that arrangements for collecting the revenue at that port are completed, and all down river steamboats will have to land and be subjected to the inspection of the proper authorities.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 3.

The lower House of the Legislature completed its organization this morning by re-electing all the old officers except the speaker, *pro tem*, Mr. HARRIS KERIN, elected over Mr. BORD.

The Governor's Message was delivered to both Houses this morning, after which the House went into secret session.

Gov. JACKSON says the President, in calling out the troops to subdue the seceded States, has threatened civil war, and his act is unconstitutional and illegal, and tending toward consolidated despotism. While he evidently justifies the action of the Confederate States in seceding, he does not recommend immediate secession, but holds the following language:

Our interests and sympathies are identical with those of the slaveholding States, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs. The similarity of our social and political institutions, our industrial interests, our sympathies, habits and tastes, our common origin, territorial contiguity, all concur in pointing out our duty in regard to the separation now taking place between the States of the old Federal Union. He further adds that Missouri has at this time no war to prosecute. It is not his policy to make an aggression, but in the present state of the country she would be faithless to her power, recreant to her duties, were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparation for the protection of her people against the aggression of all assailants. I therefore recommend an appropriation of a sufficient sum of money in place the State, at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defence.

In conclusion he says: Permit me to appeal to you and through you to the whole people of the State, to whom we are all responsible to do nothing imprudently or precipitately. We have a most solemn duty to perform. Let us then calmly reason, one with another, avoid all passion and tendency to tumult and disorder. Obey implicitly the constituted authorities; endeavor, ultimately, to unite all our citizens in a cordial cooperation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property and the performance of all those high duties imposed upon us by our obligations to our families, our country and our God.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK HARBOR.

The following is an official copy of the notice of blockade of Norfolk Harbor, served on Captains who attempt to enter:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP CUMBERLAND,
OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 30, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

I hereby call attention to the proclamation of His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, under date of April 27, 1861, for an efficient blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, and warn all persons interested that I have a sufficient naval force here for the purpose of carrying out that proclamation.

All vessels passing the Capes of Virginia, coming from a distance, and ignorant of the proclamation, will be warned off, and those passing Fortress Monroe will be required to anchor under the guns of the fort, and subject themselves to an examination.

G. J. PENDERGRAST, Flag Officer,
Commanding Home Squadron.

A Secessionist correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange*, writing from Hampton on April 30, thus expresses himself:

We are utterly cut off from Fort Monroe and now know very little of what is going on there. The fort is well garrisoned and it is believed fully provisioned. The supplies of milk, however, have been entirely cut off since the communication with this place has been stopped and there will probably be serious suffering from the want of an adequate supply of water. There are as yet no signs of any approaches on the State troops on the Western side nearest the land, which is the nearest point.

Col. DIMICK narrowly escaped being shot a few nights ago by a sentinel as he was returning to the fort in a boat. He neglected to give the pass-word, and a shot was immediately fired, which severely wounded one of the men alongside of him.

There are now twelve vessels of war in the Roads, and Norfolk and the James River ports are for the present effectually blockaded. Commodore PENDERGRAST who is in command, is universally dreaded by the inhabitants of this place.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—PATRIOTIC SPEECHES—TWENTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, &c.

In compliance with the call of the Metropolitan and Palace Garden Home Guard Committees, a meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of consolidating the various organizations of the kind under one general organization. Delegates were present from every Ward in the city, and in some cases three or four bodies were represented from one Ward. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER Esq. presided. Among other delegates appeared Maj.-Gen. SPORMS, of the Sixth Ward, who raised the first Artillery Corps in this city during the late war. He was glad that Yorkville was represented. He said he had the honor of founding Yorkville, having in 1824 attended the sale of the "Harlem Commons," bought land and built the first houses that were erected there. [Applause.] He was called crazy at the time, but he was glad he had lived to see the city extend as far as that, as he had expected it would. [Applause.] He was glad that they could raise a regiment there now. Where he went there the place could not muster a corporal's guard. [Applause.]

Among other companies represented were Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, a German company.

Gen. STORMS further suggested the propriety of proceeding according to the usual forms—i. e.—organizing under the militia law, reporting members, electing officers, &c.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Procuring a Supply of Arms for the Metropolitan Home Guard reported that Gen. SANDFORD had expressed his willingness to apply for commissions for such officers as might be elected, and also to make efforts to procure the arms from the State. Upon subsequent consideration, it was believed better for the Home Guard to accept of the tender of arms from the civic authorities, which they had reason to expect would be made.

It had also been decided that non exempts from military duty might be received together with exempts. He could guarantee that the Metropolitan Home Guard would be furnished with arms with which to drill and defend themselves, and if necessary to go into the field. In conclusion, he favored the appointment of a committee of nine, (which had been suggested by Col. LUCKEY,) for the purpose of reporting a plan of organization.

After some discussion it was decided that one delegate should be appointed (by the chair)—one from each Ward. Among the Committee appointed were Ex Recorder TALMADGE, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, W. W. LEGGETT, Esq., Brig.-Gen. STORMS, Col. LUCKEY, and P. V. HICKEY, Esq.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING during the absence of the Committee, entertained the meeting with a patriotic speech, pledging himself to support the principles of the Home Guard.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., being called upon, likewise spoke, explaining the objects of the Home Guard. He said that Southern banks had paid New-York the compliment of depositing their funds here for safe keeping. [Applause.] It was the object of the Home Guard to defend and protect our beloved City, and to be ready, if need be, to send five thousand men promptly to any possible field of battle. For himself, he would rather die than live under a dishonored flag. [Applause.] And his wife had told him that she would rather be a widow than see him undergo that disgrace. The fact was that some men had lived too long; they had survived their usefulness and their beauty. [Laughter and applause.] He believed the flag of our Union would yet wave with the inscription, "*Charleston was.*" [Applause.] It would wave at Montgomery, when DAVIS, TOOMBS and STEPHENS waved alongside of it. [Applause.] That flag would walk up the Mississippi, and recognize no custom-house from the mouth to the region of eternal snows. [Applause.] "God bless that flag" [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. SHAFFER spoke half an hour in his most impassioned strain, making his speech replete with anecdote and illustration, and burning words of eloquent patriotism.

Mr. SHAFFER announced that sixteen regiments of Kentucky troops had tendered their services to the Government.

Mr. RICK—I understand there are but sixteen companies.

Mr. SHAFFER—It don't make much difference, there will be regiments enough, soon. [Applause.]

A Voice—How about Maryland?

Mr. SHAFFER—She reminds me of a barn that had been struck by lightning. [Laughter and applause.] I don't know how far our adopted citizens will go.

A VOICE—"They will go to Charleston, if necessary."

At the suggestion of a gentleman present, Mr. SHAFFER related an anecdote of Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who, when organizing his army of office-seekers for the defence of Washington, succeeded in catching a spy. The courage of the culprit failed him, and he appealed to Mr. CLAY, saying, "Oh, they'll hang me." "Well," said Mr. CLAY, at length, taking compassion upon him, "I'll intercede for you—I'll ask them not to hang you—but, to shoot you." [Laughter.]

The Committee now returned, and, through their Chairman, Col. LUCKEY, reported, recommending the adoption of the name and rules of the Metropolitan Home Guard, based upon the militia laws of the State.

The report was received, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. SHAFFER then announced that the Committee of the Home Guard were now in permanent session at Room No. 41 Astor House, where enlistments would be received, in addition to the eleven thousand already enrolled.

The thanks of the body were unanimously returned to the Committee.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Two additional full companies left the city this afternoon for Elmira, escorted to the depôt by an immense crowd. Twelve companies in all have now gone.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Two full companies of Col. CHRISTIAN'S regiment left this city for Elmira, to-day, under command of Capts. SMITH and WATHOAR.

GEN. WOOL AT TROY.

TROY, Saturday, May 4.

Gen. WOOL, on his arrival in this city, this evening, was greeted by about a thousand citizens, who escorted him to his residence, accompanied by a band of music. Hon. A. B. ALIN welcomed him home, and Gen. WOOL made a few patriotic remarks in response.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 4.

The New-Jersey troops, in fourteen propellers, passed the city front at midnight and were saluted.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

An election to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Minister to London, will be ordered for June 11. Mr. ADAMS has published a farewell address to his constituents.

Orders have been issued from head-quarters for the formation of four new regiments of infantry to be numbered the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER'S regiment will proceed to Fort Warren next Monday.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL NEEDHAM.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

Gov. ANDREW has called a special session of the Legislature to convene on the 14th inst.

The funeral of Corporal NEEDHAM took place at Lawrence to-day. After private services at the residence of the deceased, the remains were removed to the City Hall, escorted by a large civic and military procession. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and many private and public buildings were draped in mourning.

The bodies of WHITNEY and LAAD will be removed to Lowell, on Monday, their relatives declining a public funeral in Boston, which was tendered to them by Gov. ANDREW. The Lowell city authorities will take charge of their obsequies.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Saturday, May 4.

Five companies of State troops are here quartered in the barracks of Camp Constitution. Gen. STARK is in command.

AUGUSTUS JANES, Collector of the Port, known as a rebel sympathiser, was waited on to-day by a large crowd and compelled to hoist the American flag.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Friday, May 3, 1861.

The First Regiment of Vermont volunteers went into camp at this place this morning at an early hour. The tents, eight, five in number, are all up, camp fires burning, sentinels pacing their rounds, officers and orderlies moving about, and the whole camp having a decidedly military appearance. The troops are in fine spirits, and initiate themselves into the mysteries of camp life with a heartiness and good will commendable.

THE MAINE STATE LOAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 4.

For the State loan of $250,000, $500,000 have been offered. The bids varied from par to 4 per cent. premium.

ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, May 4.

Information has been laid before the Police Magistrate that Americans are enlisting men in Toronto for the service of the United States Army. Detectives are at work to discover and arrest the parties.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A PRESENT FROM THE OFFICERS OF FORT SUMTER.

PETER HART, the Ex Metropolitan Policeman, who raised anew the Stars and Stripes which had been shot away at Fort Sumter, thereby exposing himself to the hottest of the rebels' fire, has been presented with one of TIFFANY'S best English gold lever watches as a tribute to his bravery. The watch, which may be seen at TIFFANY'S, bears the following inscription:

"The Officers of Fort Sumter to PETER HART as a tribute to fidelity and courage. April 14 1861. Major Robert Anderson, First Artillery, Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford, Medical Department, Capt. A. Doubleday, First Artillery; Lieut. [illegible], Lieut. J. C. Davis, do.; Lieut. N. J. Hall, do.; Lieut. J. G. Foster, Engineers; Lieut. G. W. Snyder, do.; Lieut. R. K. Meade, do."

THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

The head-quarters of this Regiment have been removed from Palace Garden to the corner of Broadway and Broadway. Major HUBERTUS has organized one of the companies belonging to this Regiment on Saturday, when the following were elected officers of the Company: Captain—Almost Hero, who served with distinction in the War with Mexico. Lieutenant—CHARLES E. KEPES, formerly of the United States Engineer Corps. Ensign—HENRY SCHLEIMAN, who served in the German Revolution. This Company is for private in the selection of members, and the Regiment contemplates a review or muster under the command of Col. WILLIAM J. BOOREM in a few days.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD—HEAD-QUARTERS NO. 476 BROADWAY.

This Regiment was commenced under the title of the Advance Guard. Several Regiments having the Board of Officers did not adopt it, but to accept they resolved to change the name to the one designated. Its recollections go to name Col. JAS. S. COGGILL, so well known in the Fourth Assembly District as one of the Lieutenant-Colonels of Col. D. E. CORCORAN'S well known in Chicago as a complete military man. The Major, Mr. O. WITTMEIER, Jr., and the Adjutant are both well fitted for the positions they occupy. Young men joining this Regiment will be fully armed with rifles and equipments furnished free. As this organization is nearly full recruits must hurry up to be in time.

FLORAL UNION BADGES FOR LADIES

MESSRS. PRINCE & Co., of Flushing, invite the notaries of Flora to visit their gardens within the next few days to view the profusion and immense variety of beautiful Spring flowers now in their prime. There are many thousands of tulips and hyacinths, and two hundred varieties of polyanthus, primroses and auriculas. Every lady visitor is presented with a Floral Union badge.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment is still encamped at the Battery. The men are having a hard time of it. There are not sufficient mattresses, no tents, nor are orders that is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the men. SIMEON DRAPER the Chairman of the Home Defence Committee, has telegraphed to the Governor, telling him the deplorable condition of this corps.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

All officers, commissioned or non commissioned, and privates of this Regiment, are to report themselves fully equipped in marching order, at arsenal corner of White and Elm streets, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock. A Drum-Major and Buglers are wanted for this Regiment. Apply at Room No. 3 Mercer House.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment has been accepted by the Governor and will be mustered in to service immediately. The head quarters are at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth avenue.

COL. LANDING'S CHASSEURS.

Volunteers are flocking in readily to this regiment. The recruiting officer is busily employed enrolling names. Head quarters, No. 73 Broadway.

DEPARTURE OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Albany Burgess Corps, Salem Sappers and Miners, and Zouaves, left to-day for Annapolis in the *Columbia*, instead of the *Niagara*, as was stated yesterday.

EMPIRE CITY GUARDS.

Col. SHEEHAN has removed the head-quarters of this regiment to No. 594 Broadway.

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

This Regiment has now nearly obtained its full complement. One Company from Tarrytown, one from Ithaca and one from Amsterdam will join Col. BAKER'S Regiment in a day or two.

MAJOR DOUGHERTY'S COMMAND.

Two hund

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3002. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The Condition of Affairs in and About Washington.

Movement of Troops to the Relay House.

THREE THOUSAND MEN IN POSSESSION.

Gen. Patterson to March Through Baltimore.

A Movement Upon Harper's Ferry Expected.

Concentration There of the Virginia Forces.

MORE NEW-YORK TROOPS AT THE CAPITAL

The Union Meeting in Baltimore on Saturday Night.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 5.

Gen. BUTLER has been engaged here for two days, with Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, arranging the details of some important movements.

When the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment were ordered yesterday to prepare for a march at any hour after 2 o'clock in the morning, no one knew in which direction they were to go, and the anxiety to learn their destination, with the hurry and confusion of so sudden a preparation for march, made the scene last evening in their quarters a very exciting and novel one. The men seemed much to prefer something to do than to be lying about the Capital with little exercise and a scarcity of food for want of means to cook it properly.

At a very early hour this morning they left the Capital, with all their baggage equipments, and proceeded to the dépôt, where they took the train for the Relay House. One regiment now at the Junction are ordered to join them at that point, and one from Annapolis. Two of the three regiments doubtless reached the Relay House at about noon. They are to have a full park of artillery from Annapolis. This will make about three thousand men at that point, and if needed they will be rapidly reinforced. Their destination, then, from that point is not positively known, but it is most probable that they are to cooperate with Fort McHenry and the troops sent around from Annapolis on Thursday, and Gen. PATTERSON on the Pennsylvania side, to open the route through Baltimore, and keep it open. This will concentrate about twenty thousand men near Baltimore, from whence to Harper's Ferry it is but a short distance.

Another, and probably the leading purpose of sending a force to the Relay House, is to check the Virginia movement at Harper's Ferry, from wheace, by railroad, the forces now at that point could in a few hours be thrown into Baltimore, or set down at Annapolis Junction to embarrass the Government's line of communication.

It will be seen that even if Maryland wants peace, she must arm herself to preserve the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Virginia Secessionists who menace it, or else call upon the Federal Government to do so for her.

Western Virginia also, to whom the road in question has become an artery of social and commercial life, is erming for that purpose, as well as for the purpose of suppressing rebellion.

The Government ought to cooperate with both Maryland and Western Virginia in keeping open the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as a great military route from the West, and it is partly in anticipation of this duty and necessity, probably, that troops are being concentrated at the Relay House, the junction of said road with the Washington Branch.

I learn on the authority of a Republican exmember of Congress, that on Friday a prominent Baltimorean telegraphed here, to know how the appointment by the Maryland Legislature, of the proposed Committee of Safety, would be received. A member of the Cabinet promptly authorized the reply that it would prove a committee of public destruction to the State. This significant hint rallied the conservative element again to defeat the dangerous measure.

The recent sudden movement of the Secession troops from Alexandria towards the interior of Virginia, and the hasty preparations for a movement of Federal forces, have created the impression here that an actual collision is just at hand. I do not think so, unless it is provoked by a direct tender of battle by the Secessionists themselves—at least, not for several days.

The citizens of Alexandria have promised that they will no longer interfere with the fishing and oyster trade with this city, if the *Pawnee* will not molest the town. With this assurance the *Pawnee* has moved down the river, probably again to reconnoitre the point near the "White House," where it is known the rebels did design to plant batteries, to impede the passage of troops up the Potomac.

Within the past week, upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of provisions have been purchased by the Government in the City of New-York alone. This is intended for the supply of the blockading fleet, and is being rapidly forwarded to Pensacola, Tortugas, and other available points. At Pensacola there are ample supplies already for a six months' campaign. Five hundred beef cattle are contracted for, to be delivered in Washington before the close of the present week. The War Department is also making large purchases of camp-cloth, equipage, etc., most of that which it had on hand having been stolen by FLOYD and Co.

There are yet a large number of South Carolina and Virginia officers in the Army and Navy, who have not resigned. The resignations come in now very slowly. In the Army the Second Regiment of Cavalry has suffered most from resignations—nearly three-fourths of all the officers of the regiment having left the service.

There are many loyal Southern men in the War and Treasury Departments, while there are also many disloyal ones. There is no doubt that some of these latter are in constant correspondence with the Montgomery rebels.

Major ANDERSON has been most kindly received by the officers of the Government. They express their thanks for his gallant defence of the honor and flag of the country, and fully approve his conduct in the evacuation of the fort. They have already extended to him marks of their consideration and esteem, and will probably promote him in rank.

The Mayor issued a proclamation this morning, which is posted about the streets, closing all the bar-rooms and drinking-saloons at 9½ o'clock every night. This is an excellent precautionary measure. There is considerable grumbling about it among the liquor dealers.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment has been in a very bad condition, wanting for food and clothing. This was, however, much improved yesterday. These troubles arise to a very great extent from a lack of knowledge among the officers of the volunteers as to the necessities of the troops and the proper means of providing for them. They are, however, learning the *modus operandi* very rapidly. The Head of the Commissary Department informed the several Colonels and Quartermasters yesterday that the first duty of an officer was to see the men under him well cared for, and that as rapidly as their necessities were brought to his notice they should be amply provided for.

The Seventy-first, at the Navy-Yard, are in excellent spirits, and are performing valuable service, such as guard duty, on scouting parties, etc. There is no complaining among the men.

The scene this morning at the quarters of the several Regiments,—the reviews, inspection of arms, ammunition, etc., with the martial music breaking in upon the still Sabbath morning,—was novel and impressive. Divine service was held at the several quarters by the Chaplains. S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 5—6 P. M.

The Government is advised of the fact that the Rebel forces at Harper's Ferry are boxing the machinery for making arms at that place, for the purpose of removing it to Richmond. The Government certainly should prevent this, and probably will make some prompt movement to that end. It is surmised to night that one object of concentrating troops at the Relay House looks to a demonstration on Harper's Ferry for this purpose. In carrying out his declared purpose of recovering the public property siezed by the rebels, the Harper's Ferry post would naturally be the first point of offensive operations by the Federal forces.

There is reason to believe that the Virginia rebels have information that such is the intention of the Government, for they have within the last forty-eight hours been concentrating in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. They boast of having 9,000 men in arms there, but authentic accounts fix the number at 3,400. Every Secessionist soldier remaining in Alexandria left night before last, on the way, as they said to Harper's Ferry.

The Virginians have supposed that a large portion of the Northern Volunteers now here would refuse to fight against Virginia, but to make sure they sent their emissaries to mix among the troops and draw them out. To their surprise and dismay, they found the men all ready, as one man expressed it, to go to Virginia or the devil, if Old ABE says so.

The fishing-boat recently fired into from Alexandria turns out to have been thus molested by a drunken sentinel, who was instantly seized by the citizens and confined in the guard-house. That city, like Baltimore, begins to understand the calamities which treasonable acts may bring upon their heads.

Thousands of coal miners, in Alleghany County, Maryland, have all been thrown out of employment in consequence of the recent mob in Baltimore, which, by seizing several of the propellers engaged in carrying coal away from that port, created a panic among the owners of such craft so that they refuse to go there any more.

We are having an oyster panic here, growing out of the Virginia secession movement, which has interrupted the trade. There has been scarcely an oyster in town for four days.

It is suggested that as soon as the lines of communication with Washington are all open again, a grand parade and review of all the troops here should be had, after several days' notice. This would bring in the people to witness it from all the surrounding country, for a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles, and have a decided moral effect, by showing them that the troops are substantial men, well equipped and formidable, instead of the starved and miscrable creatures which secession leaders declare them to be.

I looked in upon the New-York Seventh today, at Camp Cameron. They have got their tents all nicely floored now, and are very comfortable. The camp is laid off into streets, each named according to the fancy of the men. The men are called out at 5 A. M., and breakfast at 6½.

The latest advices here indicate that the repairs to the Northern Central Railroad, connecting Harrisburgh with Baltimore, will be completed and the road in running order by Tuesday next.

There are four steamtugs a short distance down the river, with provisions and a small body of men. The steamer *Star of the South*, which sailed in company with them, arrived off the Arsenal this morning, but ran aground and has been unable to get off. She has on board two Regiments, the names of which are not yet reported. They are from New-York. They will be landed sometime during the night at the Navy Yard.

Gen. BUTLER left yesterday evening for Annapolis, to bring two thousand men down to the Relay House. It is quite certain that if the instructions to Gen. PATTERSON have not been revoked, and have been carried out, he will camp to-night within fifteen miles of Baltimore. He is expected to come through Baltimore.

The Government is employing all the sewing machines here, night and day, making clothes, and sand bags for defence. The Treasury Building windows are to be barricaded in front by sand bags, if occasion requires it.

The New-York Sixty-ninth are now stationed at the Catholic College, Georgetown Heights. They have the very best quarters now, and are very well provided for. The school was closed about a week since, and the student sent home.

One hundred and fifty-one of the Zouaves have been deprived of their places in the ranks, their uniforms taken from them, and they sent home. Two New-York detectives are here picking out the disreputable characters. The crept into the company through the hasty manner in which the regiment was formed. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday May 5, 1861.

It is not considered for the public advantage that erroneous statements of proceedings in the councils of the Administration should go abroad. The assertions that the Secretaries of State and of the Navy have differed from their colleagues and from the President, wavering when others were firm and energetic, are without foundation. Equally untrue are the reports circulated in other quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury differs in the same manner from the President, or other members of the Cabinet.

The fact that such erroneous ideas obtain currency is regarded as the best evidence that the consultations of the Cabinet are, as they ought to be, confidentially kept.

The above is predicated on information from the highest authority.

The reports of Gen. HARNEY being disaffected to the Government are altogether groundless. He has addressed a letter to his friend, Col. O. FALLEN, of St. Louis, declaring that he will never serve under any banner than the one he has followed for forty years; that he will continue in the service of the Government which has bestowed its honors upon him, and so long as he has breath will he be its faithful and loyal soldier. He denies the right of secession; says it will lead to universal anarchy; that the Secessionists desire to establish a military dictatorship, have made war upon the Government and dishonored its flag; and that secession would be utter ruin to Missouri. He implores his fellow-citizens of that State not to be seduced by designing men to become the instruments of their mad ambition and plunge the State into revolution. He declares that whether governed by feelings inspired by the flag he has served under or by his judgment of duty as a soldier and citizen, or by his interest as an owner of property and resident of Missouri, he feels bound to stand by the Union and remaining in its service will devote his efforts to the maintenance of the Federal Government and the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity.

Gen. SCOTT forwarded dispatches to Gen. BUTLER yesterday, at Annapolis, placing the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment and other troops at his command and giving him three days to take possession of the Relay House, at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Washington Railways, nine miles from Baltimore and thirty from Washington.

Gen. BUTLER responded, and informed Gen. SCOTT that he would have religious services on the ground today. The Sixth Regiment went up early this morning.

This movement is made to cooperate with the Pennsylvania troops, now advancing upon Baltimore on the other side.

The following are among the visitors to West Point: Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Edward D. Baker, of Oregon; John M. Botts, of Virginia; David Davis, of Illinois; David Cooper, of Minnesota; Hon. John Woodruff, of Connecticut; James S. Allaire, of Wisconsin; Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Kansas; Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. McKeon, of Iowa; Richard Tilghman of Maryland; James G. Blaine, of Maine; Herman Haupt, of Massachusetts; Prof. Charles Davis, of New-York; Gen. H. B. Carrington, of Ohio; Brig.-Gen. John Garland, of the United States Army.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has arrived here.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment from Brooklyn, and one company of the Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, reached here to-night.

An order has been issued prohibiting the absence of troops from their quarters after 9½ in the evening, unless on special duty. There is more strictness than heretofore, with a view to quiet and a preservation of the public peace.

MOVEMENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY, Conn., Sunday, May 5.

A large indignation meeting was held here this afternoon, and resolutions passed complaining of the scantiness of provisions, &c., furnished the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, now quartered at New-Haven, and asking for a correction of the abuse. The resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Governor and Legislature, and were unmerously signed.

Letters from the volunteers say that instead of 30 cents' worth of provisions, they get less than 12 cents' worth per day. The ration for one meal is shown as follows: Two very small potatoes, one ounce of bread, and one-quarter of an ounce of fat meat. Much feeling is manifested, and if the matter is not remedied there will probably be trouble. Considerable food has been sent to them by private individuals.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL NEEDHAM.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 5.

Corporal NEEDHAM, mortally wounded at Baltimore, was a member of the Universalist Church in Lawrence, and highly esteemed as a citizen. His funeral, Saturday, conducted by the city government of Lawrence, was attended by the Fire Department, several military companies, and many thousand citizens of Lawrence and the adjoining towns. Three volleys of musketry were fired over his tomb. A monument will be erected to his memory.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Two associations of ladies of New Orleans were formed to-day for aiding and equipping volunteers, and for making lint and bandages, and nursing the sick and wounded. The meetings were very large and enthusiastic. The ladies' military fair yielded nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

Volunteers are still pouring in. The whole South is fully aroused, and arming at every point.

The steamer *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos, with a quarter of a million in specie.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Saturday, May 4.

Hon. Mr. PHELPS to-day addressed the largest meeting held here since the secession excitement. He argued that secession was unconstitutional, and believed in revolution only when the evils were so great that civil war was preferable. Missouri should not take part in the war between the North and the South, commenced without consultation with her. He approved of Gov. JACKSON's refusal to send troops to aid the Federal Government, and expressed the hope that the Border States will act as mediator, and stay the hand of civil war. He believed that the military law of 1836 and '37 should be reenacted, as that entailed no expense on the State. Virginia had passed an ordinance of secession, but he expected the people to stand firm against secession. While he would bow in submission to the finally expressed will of the people, he would vote against secession.

After Mr. PHELPS had spoken, Mr. BEDFORD, of Arkansas, a Secessionist, spoke a few minutes, when Judge ORR replied, denouncing him completely. Secession is declining in this county.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Capt. SAMUEL THOMPSON, with his company of Zouaves, left for Albany this morning. They belong to Col. MCQUADE's Regiment.

Capt. RICHARDSON's company of Backwoodsmen, from Central Square, passed through this city this afternoon, for Elmira.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, May 5.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. JOHNSTONE; the Fifteenth, Col. OAKFORD, have formed at Camp Curtin. Seventeen unattached companies are also in camp. The Sixteenth Regiment, Col. ZIEGLER, have formed at York encampment.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS.

Mr. Faulkner's Interview with M. Thouvenel, and Minister Dayton's Instruction.—The Union to be Sustained at all Hazards.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 5.

Imperfect statements of Mr. FAULKNER's interview with M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the application of the Commissioners of the Montgomery Confederation, having found their way into the Press, the Department of State has consented that the correspondence shall be published.

MR. FAULKNER TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

[No 119]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, April 15, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I called to-day upon M. THOUVENEL at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was promptly admitted to an interview. Agreeably to your request, I handed to him a copy of the Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN, and added that I was instructed by you to say to him that it embraced the views of the President of the United States, upon the difficulties which now disturbed the harmony of the American Union, and also an exposition of the general policy which it was the purpose of the Government to pursue, with a view to the preservation of domestic peace and the maintenance of the Federal Union.

Here M. THOUVENEL asked if there was not some diversity of opinion in the Cabinet of the President as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulties which now disturbed the relations of the States and General Government.

I replied upon that point I had no information; under our system the Cabinet was an advising body; its opinions were entitled to weight, but did not necessarily compel the action of the President. The Executive power was, by the Constitution, vested exclusively in the President.

I said that I was further instructed to assure him that the President of the United States entertains a full confidence in the speedy restoration of harmony and unity of the Government by a firm, yet just and liberal policy, cooperating with the deliberate and loyal action of the American people.

M. THOUVENEL expressed his pleasure at the assurance.

I further said that the President regretted the events going on in the United States might be productive of some possible inconvenience to the people and subjects of France, but he was determined that those inconveniences shall be made as slight and transient as possible, and, so far as it may rest with him, that all strangers who may suffer any injury from them shall be indemnified.

I said to him that the President thought it not impossible that an appeal would be made before long by the Confederate States to foreign Powers, and amongst others, to the Government of France, for the recognition of their independence; that no such appeal having yet been made, it was premature and out of place to discuss any of the points involved in that delicate and important inquiry, but the Government of the United States desired the fact to be known, that whenever any such application shall be made, it will meet with opposition from the Minister who shall then represent that Government at this Court. I said to him that my mission at this Court would soon terminate, and I should have no official connection with the question which it was anticipated might arise upon the demand of the Confederate States for recognition of their independence; that my place would soon be supplied by a distinguished citizen of the State of New Jersey, a gentleman who possessed the confidence of the President, who fully sympathized in his public views, and who would doubtless come fully instructed as to the then wishes and views of the Government of the United States, and that the only request which I would now make, and which would close all I had to say in the interview, was that no proposition recognizing the permanent dismemberment of the American Union shall be considered by the French Government until after the arrival and reception of the new Minister, accredited by the United States to this Court.

M. THOUVENEL, in reply, said that *no application had yet been made* to him by the Confederated States in any form for the recognition of their independence; *that the French Government was not in the habit of acting hastily upon such questions*, as might be seen by its tardiness to recognize the new Kingdom of Italy, *that he believed the maintenance of the Federal Union in its integrity was to be desired for the benefit of the people of the North and South*, as well as for the interests of France, and the Government of the United States *might rest well assured that no hasty nor precipitate action would be taken on that subject by the Emperor.* But whilst he gave utterance to these views, he was equally bound to say that the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of *de facto* Governments to recognition, *when a proper case was made out*, for the decision of Foreign Powers.

Here the interview ended.

The conversation was then further protracted by an inquiry from M. THOUVENEL when the new tariff would go into operation, and whether it was to be regarded as the settled policy of the Government.

I told him that the first day of the present month had been prescribed as the period when the new duties would take effect; that I had not yet examined its provisions with such care as would justify me in pronouncing an opinion upon its merits; that it was concerned by the commercial classes of the country; and that I had no doubt, from the discontent manifested in several quarters, that the subject would engage the attention of Congress at its next meeting, and probably some important modifications would be made in it.

The finances of the Government were at this time temporarily embarrassed, and I had no doubt the provisions of the new tariff were adopted with a view, although probably a mistaken one, of sustaining the credit of the Treasury, as much as of reviving the protective policy.

He then asked my opinion as to the course of policy that would be adopted towards the seceding States, and whether I thought force would be employed to coerce them into submission to the Federal authority.

I told him that I could only give him my individual opinion, and that I thought force would not be employed; that ours was a Government of public opinion, and although the Union unquestionably possessed all the ordinary powers necessary for its preservation, as had been shown in several partial insurrections which had occurred in our history, yet that the extreme powers of the Government could only be used in accordance with public opinion, and that I was satisfied that the sentiment of the people was opposed to the employment of force against the seceding States. So sincere was the reverence felt in that country for the great principles of self-government, and so great the respect for the action of the people when adopted under the imposing forms of State organization and State sovereignty, that I did not think the employment of force would be tolerated for a moment, and I thought the only solution of our difficulties would be found in such modifications of our constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claims to a separate sovereignty. M. THOUVENEL expressed the opinion that the employment of force would be unwise, and would tend to a further rupture of the Confederacy, by causing the remaining Southern States to make common cause with the States which had already taken action on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. DAYTON.

[No. 7.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861.

SIR: The dispatches of your predecessor, Nos. 117, 119 and 120, have been received. The latter, acknowledging the receipt of our letter of recall, and announcing his intended return, requires no special notice. No. 117 bears the date of 5th of April last. It contains only an exposition of Mr. FAULKNER's views of the policy which this Government ought to pursue in regard to the disturbed condition of affairs at home, but at the same time gives us no information concerning the state of affairs in France.

The instructions heretofore transmitted to you will show you the President's views on the subject Mr. FAULKNER had discussed, and these will be your guide, notwithstanding any different opinions your predecessor may have expressed, or left on record at Paris.

No. 119 bears date of the 15th April last, and contains a report of an official conversation, and also of an unofficial one, held between Mr. FAULKNER and M. THOUVENEL. In the former conversation, M. THOUVENEL asked Mr. FAULKNER whether there is not some diversity of opinion in the Cabinet of the President as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulties which now distorb the relations of the States and the General Government. Mr. FAULKNER, in reply, said that he had no information on the subject. The matter is of no great moment, yet it is desirable that there be no misapprehension of the true state of the Government in the present emergency. You may, therefore, recall that conversation to M. THOUVENEL's memory, and then assure him explicitly that there is *no difference of opinion whatever* between the President and his constitutional advisers, or among those advisers themselves, concerning the policy that has been pursued, and which is now prosecuted by the Administration, in regard to the unhappy disturbances existing in the country. The path of Executive duty has thus far been too plainly marked out by stern necessity to be mistaken, while the solemnity of the great emergency and the responsibility it involves, have extinguished in the public councils every emotion but those of loyalty and patriotism. It is not in the hands of this Administration that this Government is to come to an end if it will, unless for want of harmony in devotion to the country.

M. THOUVENEL's declaration that the United States may rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action on the subject of the apprehended application of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the independence of the so called Confederate States is entirely satisfactory, although it was attended by a reservation of views concerning general principles, applicable to cases that need not now be discussed.

In the unofficial conversation, Mr. FAULKNER says that he himself expressed the opinion that force would not be resorted to, to coerce the so-called seceding States. Its submission to the Federal authority, and that the only solution of the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claim to a separate sovereignty. That time when those questions had any pertinence or plausibility has passed away. The United States waited patiently while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies, and hostile preparations, willing to hope that mediation, offered on all sides, would conciliate and induce the disaffected parties to return to a better mind. But the case is now altogether changed. The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. The constitutional remedies for all the complaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so. But, on the other hand, the land and naval forces of the Union have been put into activity to restore the Federal authority and to save the Union from danger.

You cannot be too explicit in making known to the French Government that there *is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least intention existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever.* There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same Republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand here after as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. Tell M. THOUVENEL this, with the highest confidence and good feeling, that *the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.*

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

To WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.,

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 5—10 P. M.

This morning KNOX CLIFFORD, overseer of JAMES H. LUCKETT's farm at the Relay House, attempted to cross the bridge over the Patapsco at that point, and was met by guards of United States troops, who prevented his crossing. Soon afterwards, thirty cars arrived from Washington, with nearly eighteen hundred troops, said to be the Eighth Regiment of New-York and the Sixth of Massachusetts, under command of Brig.-Gen. BUTLER.

There was intense excitement at the Relay House, and many of the inhabitants, lightened, foolishly left, some coming to this city.

The troops were followed by their camp equipage, and had beside muskets and small arms, several cannon and howitzers. They took possession of Messrs. LUCKETT's and TALBOT's farms, established a camp, and announced that if any hostile demonstration was made they should fortify the neighboring heights.

The troops are said to have cut down the telegraph poles on the line west of Relay, so as to prevent communication between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is also held, to prevent forwarding supplies to secession troops in Virginia.

It is believed here that the road from Wheeling will be taken possession of for the same purpose, and soon secession troops will hold the road only from Harper's Ferry to Martinsburgh.

The troops this afternoon were drilling at the time. Their approach is said to have been so quiet and stealthy that the first the telegraph operator knew of it was when the guard came in and took possession. The news is not generally known here, but so far as it has been announced, it has been received with satisfaction, except among the National Volunteers, who attribute the Massachusetts troops, and they feel themselves powerless to resist.

Two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are here, some of whom intended to leave this afternoon for Frederick. I cannot learn whether they were permitted to pass the Relay.

A special train will leave to-morrow morning.

The intention of the troops was to permit no communication West for the present. If this be carried out, the reassembling of the Legislature will be postponed until they can find other means of reaching Frederick, or they conclude to meet elsewhere.

The Union men here are rejoicing over the prospect of this unexpected stay of treasonable legislation, which they believe must now be entirely stopped. The intention of the Secessionists was, in view of the certain defeat of the Committee of Safety bill, to keep the Legislature in session to take advantage of any contingency which would enable them to accomplish their purpose. The prompt movement of troops has already deranged their plans, and demoralized the whole secession movement in Maryland.

There is a rumor that Gen. SCOTT is in the city, but I am unable to find any foundation for it.

The repairs on the Central Railroad North, are rapidly approaching completion, and by to-morrow, it is supposed that the Pennsylvania troops will move towards the city.

There are rumors afloat that a detachment from the Relay House will occupy Camden station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the morning, but there is no definite information.

Fort McHenry raised a new flag to-day, and all is prepared by Major MORRIS to cooperate with the troops should any resistance to a peaceable entry be made. None, however, is anticipated, as the Secessionists feel that their cause is lost, unless something unexpected should come to their relief.

At the election in Washington County, yesterday, to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, the Union candidate was elected by 4,000 majority.

At the Union Convention last night, a motion was made to amend the resolutions so as to admit the right of secession by a sovereign Convention. The motion was voted down, the almost unanimous sentiment being for the Union without an if. E. F. U.

THE UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 5.

The Union Convention on Saturday night appointed a Committee to proceed to Frederick, and protest against the despotic military bill, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention, in the name of the order loving people of Baltimore, do solemnly protest against the attempt now making in the Legislature of Maryland to inaugurate a military despotism by the enactment of the bill to create a Committee of Public Safety, which, under a profession of providing for the protection, safety, peace, and defence of the State would, if enacted into a law, confer on an irresponsible body powers which are unconstitutional and tyrannical in principle, and which by withdrawing from the citizen all guarantees now enjoyed for his individual security, must endanger the public peace; and in the event of the enactment of that bill, we shall consider it our duty to avail ourselves of all constitutional remedies for defeating its execution, and vindicating public liberty.

Resolved, Secondly, that the measures enacted and enacting by the Legislature, are indicative of a purpose on the part of a majority thereof to precipitate Maryland into a struggle with the Coostitutional Authorities of the Union, and to affect, by direct action, a result which they acknowledge they are unable to accomplish by recent legislation on the subject, and that we deprecate any effort to change the relations at present existing between the Union and this State by any authority whatsoever.

An attempt to amend the last resolution, so as to claim the right of secession by a sovereign Convention, was voted down unanimously, wholly repudiating secession.

At noon, to-day, the Fifty-second Regiment of New-York, and the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts have arrived in a train from Washington, at the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore, and taking possession of the telegraph wires, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct, and invested the entire neighborhood. They have encamped on the ground of WILLIAM TALBOTT, adjoining those of GEORGE W. DOBBIN, on the west side of the Patapsco. This point is the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and the Washington Branch, and gives full command of the road to and from the West. The telegraphic communication with Harper's Ferry is cut off, and it is rumored that no more trains West are to be allowed to leave.

It is understood that this sudden movement is the basis of operations to retake Harper's Ferry.

There are rumors this evening, that several vessels loaded with troops, are coming up the river.

On the Northern Central Railway a large force of men from Pennsylvania were engaged to-day in building the first bridge outside the city, and the road to the city from that direction will be open on to-morrow. The work on the Bush River bridge, on the Philadelphia road, has been completed, and will be finished in two or three days.

About half of the members of the Legislature are in the city, and if communication with Frederick is cut off, will not be able to get back to-morrow.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

At whose door the fault lies, Baltimore is now reaping the fruits of treason, which was allowed to take root in her midst. Citizens whose means are embarked in commercial interests are despondent, many asserting that Baltimore has received a blow from which she will never recover, and the most hopeful acknowledge that her growth and prosperity has been checked, and that years will be required for her to recover the position she occupied a fortnight since. And yet, with a desperate wish, all that her citizens are doing is to resolve resolutions and adopt resolutions expressive of their sense that the State should repair the bridges destroyed, so that trade to Baltimore can be once more reopened; and in the meantime the Federal Government is going on to do the work itself. Hasten of the energy of New-York and Boston has been infused into the respectability of Baltimore her substantial citizens would have repaired the bridges a week since, from their own means and on their own responsibility, without waiting action either of city or State legislation. As it is, the people are lachrymose that good and patriotic citizens should have to permanently suffer from the acts of lawless scoundrels in their midst. Yet it was to their power to have prevented all this. The treasonable proclivities of the Police Board were well known; the fact that the Custom house rabble were hot for secession everybody was well informed of, no one was ignorant that the secession military were fully armed and equipped, and that the Police Board only in Baltimore had the power to call them out. They knew, too, that the Minute-Men and other Union organizations were without arms, and that, under the cajoling policy of Gov. HICKS, they were likely to remain unarmed. Had $25,000 been expended a fortnight ago, by the Union men of Baltimore, to provide the Union troops with rifles, not a Massachusetts soldier would have been injured, the United States troops from the North would have passed through the city unobstructed, and Baltimore would have been saved millions of dollars.

There is absolutely nothing doing in the way of trade. Two weeks since hundreds of small sail, from up and down the bay, were moored in the Basin, and lying three and four tiers deep from the wharf. Nearly all were taking in merchandise for different districts of the State, when the order came from the omnipotent Police Board, laying an embargo on all exports. To-day only a dozen of the craft mentioned are in the Basin, and intelligence has been received that Philadelphia merchants have grasped at and secured the trade, and the same vessels are now moving to and from that port, through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The mechanic arts are also paralyzed, and untold numbers of industrious people are unemployed, and with only hopes of a better time. Hundreds of workmen are sent for from Washington, to be employed in the Federal City, but not one has been invited from the city in whose streets Federal troops were murdered.

Not a sale of real estate within the city limits has been reported since the day of the riot, and were a forced sale to take place to-day, houses and lots would not realize 50 per cent of the amount they would readily command but a few days since. The hotels are empty; they have always been warm sympathizers with the secession movement, but alarming symptoms of a tardy conversion to Union feeling have now exhibited themselves. As one very expressively remarked, held "got his belly full of secession, and it didn't agree with his constitution."

Another of the Northern Central Railroad Company, testifying their distrust of the future of Baltimore, have removed their offices to Harrisburgh, where they can have some assurance of safety, and they be allowed to manage their affairs without interference from the police.

To-day Capt. MCDONALD, U. S. A., opened a recruiting office here, and it is not improbable that a good many of the unemployed will seek the means of livelihood in the service. He has had a correspondence with the authorities, and has been promised protection.

As I have informed you, day by day by telegraph, the Union men are constantly adding to their numbers, and to-day the Secessionists are in a small minority—probably not one quarter of the aggregate vote of the city. But the Union sentiment is not such a Union sentiment as you see North. It is passive and hopeful, except among the roughs and young men, who alone, of the whole party, exhibit any pluck. GEO. BARRETT, the leader of the "Rip-Raps," has already, on his own responsibility, sent two companies to Washington from his crowd, who to-day are enrolled in the militia stationed there; and 120 more, under WASH. HICKMAN, tired of the inactivity which the Union men here have exhibited, left for Pennsylvania, and are there enrolled into one of the regiments from that State.

After much thought of and investigation into the state of the Union sentiment in Baltimore, I am satis-

Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Message of Jeff. Davis to the Provisional Congress.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent Government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the Government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day, other States, identified in political principles and community of interests with these which you represent, will join this Confederacy: giving to its typical constellation increased splendor—to its government strength, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness—and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the fifteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary in my judgment that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and to a succinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the Colonies, styling themselves States, entered "severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretence whatever."

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this contract of alliance the war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized to be independent.

The Articles of Confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress, and, in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates, who attended a Convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

It was by the delegates chosen by the several States, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shown by the seventh article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the *Conventions of nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between *the States*, so ratifying the same."

"The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of that cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt, the reservation by the States of all their sovereign rights and powers, not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

I have italicised certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common Government and nation, and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a compact between independent States.

Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth, in the Northern States, of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a national Government, set up above and over the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs, the creature has been exalted above its creators, the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other. And the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the national Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President LINCOLN in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a County and the State in which it is situated; and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

In addition to the long-continued and deep-seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, for the purpose of enabling the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord involving interests of such transcendent magnitude as at all times to excite the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into colonies by the mother country. In twelve, out of the thirteen States, negro slavery existed and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the Government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the converse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting Slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African Slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States, was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures were devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond; the constitutional provision for their relation to their owners was first evaded, then openly announced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment by ruinous fines and long-continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries of citizens of the Southern States who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was not "to promote the general welfare or insure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciations of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the Slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which Slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well being and comfort of the laboring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about 660,000, at the date of the adoption of the Constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction. Under the supervision of a superior race their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a general and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people, towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860, and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which the labor of African slaves was, and is, indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperilled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislature of the several States invited the people to select delegates in Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1787 there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs, as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious, that under the law of nations this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States repeated in its successful canvass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. MADISON to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically announced embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of, and redress the wrongs of which it complains. The principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. JEFFERSON in 1805, Mr. MADISON in 1809, and Mr. PIERCE in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of confederation, which have been also ratified by the Convention of the several States, with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new Government in all its departments; the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial magistracies are performed in accordance with the will of the people, as displayed not merely in a general acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the Government thus established by themselves, and but for the interference of the Government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self government, peace, happiness and prosperity would now smile on our land.

That peace is ardently desired by this Government and people, has been manifested in every possible form. Scarce had you assembled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the appointment of Commissioners to be sent to the Government of the United States, "for the purpose of negotiating amicably any questions existing between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith."

It was my pleasure, as well as my duty, to cooperate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peacefully to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled."

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial cooperation, and that of the Secretary of State every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the Government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unattainable.

On the arrival of our Commissioners in Washington, on the 5th of March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his administration, before engaging his attention to the object of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on the strictest justice, nor do any act to injure their late confederates."

To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. During the interval, the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form. With the firm resolve to avoid war, if possible, they went so far, even, as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse, through an intermediary, whose high position and character insured the hope of success, and through whom constant assurances were received from the Government of the United States of peaceful intentions; of the determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and further, that no measure, changing the existing *status* prejudicially to the Confederate States, especially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplation, but that in the event of any change of intention on the subject, notice would be given to the Commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness, as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this, I refer to the annexed documents marked ——, taken in connection with other facts, which I now proceed to relate:

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New-York and other Northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April, transports and vessels of war, with troops, munitions, and military supplies sailed from Northern ports bound southwards. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th March, and the required response was received, on the 8th of April, a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances calculated to inspire hopes of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had premised by the delay created by their own selfishness, in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances are given has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States by its sending a messenger to Charleston to give notice of its purpose to use force if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort Sumter. No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the conduct of the Government of the United States towards this Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice. According to the usual course of navigation the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th April; yet with our Commissioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of any military movement, the notice was not addressed to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the 8th April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive. That this manœuvre failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions of this Government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the tortuous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused and the communication was couched, that the design of the United States was to pierce the besieging force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should not once be reduced. This order was executed by Gen. BEAUREGARD, with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well-known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not waive over its battered walls, until after the appearance of the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately, not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet, in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major ANDERSON. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the papers which accompany it for further details of this brilliant affair.

In this connection I cannot refrain from a well deserved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldierly qualities of whose people were so conspicuously displayed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor, as a standing menace against their peace and independence. Built in part with their own money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very government which they had established for their protection. They had beleaguered it for months—felt entire confidence in their power to capture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege; and when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct—even in the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence. Their commanding general, with their cordial approval and the consent of his Government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibilities of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the honors of war—to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the vessel in which he embarked with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed. Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people and of this government of making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest in the fullest extent the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy, which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States, over more than five millions of people, and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the first service to be assigned to the forces called out" will be, not in execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days."

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose first service was to be to capture forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at liberty to disregard, because of our knowledge that under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign Powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as a constitutional usurpation of power in which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence. In accordance with the authority you had conferred on me before your adjournment, I deemed it proper further to issue proclamation inviting applications from persons disposed to aid our defence in organizing armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of *letters of marque and reprisal*, which you alone, under the Constitution have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and seaman-like element of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President under date of 19th inst., in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the Government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish as pirates, all persons who shall not be any vessel of the United States under letters of marque by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority—but conceding this to be the case so far as the executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilize nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides, by treating as pirates open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized government. If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which accompany this message.

The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for three Commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of those powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiation with the other European powers in pursuance of your resolution, passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that commissioners or diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American Powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggested the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the the public authorities of the State of Virginia that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a Convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours, and become one of us. This Convention, together with the ordinance of Virginia, adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action. I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the Slaveholding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi River, as well as for the collection of revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States; and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible in organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory. As fast as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no effort will be spared to free commerce from all unnecessary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to this the subject and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

To the Department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the Courts of Justice, but also those connected with the Patents and with the Bureau of Public Printing.

Since your adjournment all the Courts, with the exception of those of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of Marshals and District-Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In the two States just named, the gentlemen confirmed as judges declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney-General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provisions should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents, although confined under the law exclusively to citizens of our Confederacy, average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the force, regular, volunteer and provisional, raised and called for under the several acts of Congress, their organization and distribution. Also an account of the expenditures already made, and further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th February, 1862, rendered necessary by recent events. I refer to his report, also, for a full history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for the common defence, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against us made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and six-teen thousand are now *en route* for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble-spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service for in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased have been named the *Sumter* and *Macrae*, and are now being prepared for sea, at New-Orleans, with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the casting of ordnance, cannon, shot and shell, with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles, so indispensable for our defence, at as many points within our territory as possible.

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for preparation of ordnance stores, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose. Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the Navy-yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life, they have no means of support, and by the secession of these States, have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United States. I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely exceed $70,000 per annum.

The Postmaster-General has already succeeded in organizing his department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of March 15, 1861, or even sooner if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail-bags, locks, keys, &c. He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the Treasury for this department is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his Bureau. The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch in the Treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special Bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required for this department, to the recommendation for changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals and sealed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States, provision is made for Brigadier and Major Generals, but in the Army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of Brigadier General. Hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy to any amount will be in the field, the General selected for the command and possessed of the views and purposes of his Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate Army, and commensurate pay, by the establishment of the grade of General of the Army of the Confederacy. I recommend that the law of its organization be amended, so that the grade be that of General.

To secure a thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age and have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provision be made for their appointment.

In conclusion I congratulate you on the fact that, in every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the Railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in Convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for the common defence. Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have often instances greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth rival each other in the desire to be foremost in the public defence, and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement and the hope of distinction for individual achievement, they have borne what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit undiminished to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; whilst the corn, cotton and other staple productions of our soil afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandisement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us, should not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must resist to the direct extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 29, 1861.

Our Geographical Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is of the utmost importance that the policy of the Free States should at *once* have a definite aim; it may be well to make "the Union" the rallying cry, but every clear-headed man must see that the *vital* question is, where shall be the border line of the Free and Slave Republics? The North *must* have its Southern boundary to suit its geographical necessities, at all cost, at every hazard—if necessary, by conquest. The Southern lines of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri *must* form that boundary, and from those States every element opposing the Free Republic must be swept by force—force governed only by the laws of conquest. An effectual occupation of those States (Maryland, of course, included,) would, perhaps, give the aid of a part of their population to such a measure; but be that as it may, a stern necessity must determine the action of the North. The shores of the Chesapeake and the banks of the Ohio must be held. The water communications, the mineral resources, the climate of those States and the mode in which Nature has bound them to us irresistibly determine that they must be held as fields for free labor.

The London *Times* well says that the separation of all the Slave States would leave the North but a rump; the Free Republic must be compact, must have more breadth and embrace all soil and climate best suited to free industry and made one by nature. The free navigation of the Mississippi is nothing compared with this, and, indeed, it may be a question whether a fettered navigation of that river would not be an advantage, in giving more unity and interdependence to the Free States, linked together as they are by natural and artificial bonds, the latter of which would thereby gain more strength. Fortress Monroe is the key of the war, the pivot on which its results will ture; and if one week does not find within its walls its full garrison of 3,500 men, and an auxiliary land and naval force there or on the way, we may well cry aloud for a leader—for a guiding head to our side of this great movement of opposing and irreconcileable forces.

This free nation must extinguish at once and for ever all temporizing, all foolish conventions of imbecile Ex-Presidents and politicians of the past, whose folly and want of intellectual grasp has brought on us (true only a little sooner) a great crisis, the seed of which was unconsciously sown by the founders of the Constitution, of which the ripening of the fruit was as inevitable as death.

A NAVY OFFICER.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Corruption Case in the California Legislature—A New Census—The Troubles in Santa Clara—An Indian Battle.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, May 4.

The Pony Express passed here this morning, with the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 24.

Arrived, April 20, ships *Victor*, Philadelphia; 22d, *Morning Star*, New-York; *Asteriod*, Cardiff; *Equator*, London; *Old Colony*, Cardiff; bark *B. F. Shaw*, Newcastle, N. S. W; 24th, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama.

Sailed, 24th, ship *Peruvian*, chartered for barley, for Valparaiso. The ship *Flying Eagle* is engaged for a cargo of wheat to England. The ship *Goddess* is up for Boston, to load in GILMOR & WILLIAMS' line, this being the second vessel this season, encouraged by the success attending the loading of the *Syren*, which latter vessel cleers to-day with a large general cargo, consisting of wheat, barley, wool, &c. It is more than probable that the *Goddess* will take a large amount of wool on growers' account.

In Provisions there is no demand, but prices are unchanged. Nothing but limited parcels of any article can be moved. The tone of business is a good deal unsettled by the alarming nature of the political news from the East. There is considerable activity in barley at recently quoted rates.

The alleged corruption case in the Assembly, involving the integrity of the chairman of the Committee on Claims, has resulted on investigation, in convicting one of the clerks of an attempt to charge heavy brokerage, by assuming to represent the wishes of the Committee. The clerk has been discharged.

A brisk opposition against the California Steamer Navigation Company has been commenced in Sacramento by a new line of water steamers, which is becoming quite popular.

The accounts from the interior concerning the growing crops are encouraging.

A bill has been introduced, providing for taking a new census of the State under the direction of the State authorities. It being urged that a new and correct enumeration is required before a just legislative apportionment can be matured.

The Settler difficulties in Santa Clara County continue, and it is alleged that 1,700 men are ready to take up arms to resist the decree ejecting settlers from six leagues of the land known as the Chebalio ranch. Gov. DOWNEY sent, some days ago, a messenger to remonstrate with the settlers, and to endeavor to persuade them to restore order by submission to the law, but nothing was effected. It is reported that the Governor proposes calling on the military companies of San Francisco to assist in coercing the settlers, but nothing definite seems to have been determined on.

The old Colony House, on the corner of Sansome and Paine streets, in this city, has been burned. Loss about $1 500.

The Republican State Central Committee meets at Sacramento to-day to arrange for calling a State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Congress.

The Fremont dam at Mariposa, is reported repaired, and all the quartz mills again in operation.

Accounts of Indian disturbances in Humboldt and other northern counties are again becoming frequent, and there seems to be an organized effort making to kill off troublesome savages.

The Humboldt *Times* of the 26th says that on Sunday April 14th, Lieut. COLLINS, with twenty-three men, attacked a ranche of Indians, and in a brief but brisk fight killed twenty and wounded three others.

Next morning an attack was made by Lieut. Collins on a large village, when five Indians were killed and three badly wounded. The number of warriors in this ranchero was estimated at nearly 150, but they fled after the first charge, leaving the troops in possession.

The Crescent City *Herald* in commenting upon Indian troubles, says: From a feeling now so generally prevalent among the inhabitants of that section of Humboldt Bay, we apprehend, that but few, if any, Indians will be left in consequence of late and present difficulties. They are an intolerable nuisance in any community, and should be kept strictly upon the

...t not almost certain stoppage of the payment of interest in July by Virginia and other Border States, whose Bonds are largely held here and in the Northwestern Banking establishments, are anything but favorable to Stock speculations for the rise; even if the bloody events of Civil War were not impending. The market, at the very close of the week, on Saturday afternoon, was less firm than in the morning, but we continue to notice the advance of panic sales, and the presence at each regular Board of a fair amount of orders to buy.

Among the 1st of May changes we notice the dissolution of the firm of HOFFMAN & TEN BROEK, of the Stock Exchange. Mr. TEN BROEK continues business in the old office in Hanover-street, and Mr L. M. MEEKER, who was a junior partner in the house, and also a member of the Stock Exchange, has taken an office at No. 18 William-street, as a Stock and Bond Broker.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for April were:

April, 1861	$205 453 15
April, 1860	183.757 79
Gain	$21.695 36
Land sales	147.410 29
Cash collected	50,594 52

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned in April:

April, 1861	$75,233
April, 1860	85.348
Decrease	$10,615

The fourth week of April was about the same as last year, as follows

Fourth week, 1861	$21,303
Fourth week, 1860	21.667
Decrease	$384

The receipts of the last week of April on the Cleveland and Toledo Road were $26,574, against $17,100 last year. The aggregate for the

Month is	$89,600
1860	76.510
Increase	$11.150

The following was Saturday's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$1-6 492
Total payments	54 115
Total balance	9,701,751

War and Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That traitors to their Government should be traitors to their *creditors*, is perfectly natural. And there is every reason to fear that the secession leaders at the South will so far demoralize public sentiment as that all debts due the North will be discowned.

But is it not possible that advantage may be taken of this confusion and derangement of business, by even loyal citizens of the North, to disregard just claims upon *them*? The exrenses of the war, and the obstruction of some channels of trade, may furnish a plausible excuse for non-payment—but *creditor* as well as the *debtor* is liable to those losses—and if their is any point of union that ought to be closer among the Northern people at this time than any another, it is that of justice in their relations of business. It is a sham pretence af patriotism that prompts a man to fly from his creditors to support the assaulted flag of his country, or to conceal his property from those who have just claims upon it, under the clouds of smoke and dust raised by this unhappy war.

This vice is practiced upon a large scale by the twin cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, in Pennsylvania. The bonds of these cities are virtually repudiated. No provision is made by the authorities for their payment. These are wealthy, thriving and loyal cities. They are raising moneys and troops to sustain the Government, yat they are practicing a wrong, as flagrant as that of the Southern rebels. No greater violence has been done to the Constitution and to the laws of our Federal Government in South Carolina than in these cities.

The several Courts of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, have all given decisions in favor of the legality of these bonds, yet they are not paid. Petitions from suffering claimants are met with insult—officers who favor the tax levy for the payment of interest, or who attempt to collect it are imprisoned or are threatened with personal injury. In some respects the conduct of the citizens of Pittsburgh is more censurable than that of the Southerners. The latter are in habitual dread al lasing their property and even their lives, by the prevalence of our free institutions, and their frantic plunge into the gulf of secession may be accounted for as the blind self-ruin of desperate men. But the inhabitants of these cities have no such excuse. They have nothing to lose by an honest payment of their debts. The mere increase of taxation cannot compare as to severity with the grievance of which the *South* complain. Of the two cases, the judgment of the world will be that repudiating Pittsburgh is worse than the repudiating Cotton States. And if it were on so large a scale and so directly and openly in conflict with the Federal Government, it would be as severely and as generally condemned. W.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 3
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Rina	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Tauruna	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June 8
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	May 15
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Kahsk	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	Boston	Southampton	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30
Columbia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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A Sermon for the Times, preached in St. Paul's Chapel, Sunday, April 21. by Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church. F. J. HUNTINGTON, No. 7 Bookman-st.; MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st. Four red stamps secured copy by mail.

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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice songs, solos, Rounds Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartettes and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells Nos 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth boxed, or boxed gilt 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Publishers, HORACE WATERS, and IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Tazzard, Boston; S. G. Griggs & Co. Chicago; Raymond & Lapsom, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wiltsack, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. R. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Kents & Woods, St. Louis.

MME. DEMOREST'S SUMMER NUMBER of the Quarterly Mirror of Fashions will be ready TO MORROW, and for sale everywhere; only 5 cents. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker will find this number especially valuable. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 6 cents. No. 473 Broadway.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE—144 propositions proved affirmatively and negatively, without comment. 6 000 sold. Price 16 cents, post paid. 8 for $1. For sale by all Liberal booksellers, and by the publishers. A. J. DAVIS & CO., No. 274 Canal-st, N.Y.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST., near 6th av.—(Drs. BETHUNE and VAN NEST.) The annual renting of the pews in this Church will occur on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. E. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st, New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st-st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—I. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th av., corner of 23d-st., office of J. Howland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF JOHNSON ACADEMY, will receive into his family, to prepare for College or for business, not over six or eight private pupils. Parents who wish for their sons a safe and genial Christian home, in a pleasant village, where they will receive the daily care and instruction of an experienced teacher, may address, for references and further particulars, Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

COOPER UNION, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The annual examination of the pupils of the free evening classes, will take place as follows. The Department of Chemistry and Physics, on Monday, the 6th inst. The Department of Mathematics, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th inst.; beginning on each evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, A GERman, having gone through a thorough college education, and being well versed in the Greek, Latin and French languages, also competent to give lessons in mathematics, drawing and music, desires a situation as tutor in a private family. Best of City references will be given. Address C. R., Box No. 899 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Fourth term begins April 17, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, RIVINGTON, N.Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STABLINS and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st.; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

A HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING ON the Hudson River, near New-York, wishes to take a few young ladies to educate with her own children; they will have the comforts of a home, combined with the highest educational advantages. For further particulars, address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF 10 years and under at New-Rochelle, near the new Presbyterian Church. The subscriber will hereafter limit his school to lads of this class. For circulars, &c., inquire of A. A. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 17 Broadway, or at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 36 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M. Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT'S English, French and Spanish BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, REMOVED to Nos 222 and 224 Madison-av., Corner of East 38th st.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments, under strictly family influences, is successful at Ravenswood Institute, L. I. the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL—HARTFORD, CONN.—Re-opens on the 9th of May. The number of boys is limited to fifteen. Circulars may be obtained of E. D. G. Prime, Editor of the New-York *Observer*; A. O. Van Lennep, No. 19 Pearl-st.; or by addressing the Principals. I. & J. BIRD.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding school for boys, reopens May 1; number limited. Thorough instruction; liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn.—The Twenty-second Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in May. For circulars apply at Hall & Son's Music store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

$1 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, has decided to use three of his large rooms for cheap writing lessons. Ladies can secure seats at only $1, and learn an elegant, stylish hand. Stationery 58 cents.

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FAMILY SCHOOL—FOR BOYS OR GIRLS, AT Waterbury, Connecticut, beautiful village, every advantage. For circulars, &c., inquire of W. B. DOTCHIN, 38 rue Francis Marcan, No. 10 Place St.

ST. MARY'S HALL.—THE FORTY-NINTH term began on the last of May, Feast of St. Philip and St. James, inst. Address the Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, Principal, Burlington, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For Circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—A first-class institution, in the open country New-Haven, Conn., session begins May 6.
Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.

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MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATION.
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 29.
Messrs. C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 5 pieces American cross.
Mrs. William Barcham of Morpeth, L. I., 42 lbs. superfine flax tow.
Messrs. Clapp & Kent, 2 pieces scarlet flannel.
Messrs. Clapp & Kent, 1 piece white flannel, through Mr. Edgar Allen.
Mr. C. H. Kisse, 300 pairs of woolen socks.
A. T. Stewart & Co., 2 pieces white flannel.
A. T. Stewart & Co., 1 piece of white muslin, through J. L. Allen, Esq.
Ladies of North Shore, Staten Island, 159 bandages, 4 hrs & Crocker, towels.
Mrs. La Farge, large quantity of linen.
From others, lint and linen.
A. POST, Secretary.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THOSE OF OUR PATRIOTIC FELLOW-CITIZENS who are able, and have not contributed to the Fund for the Defence of the Union and the proper equipment and comfort of the brave Volunteers who enlist in support of our Country's Flag, are earnestly requested to send their contributions immediately to either member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions, viz.:
ALEX. T. STEWART,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WILTBANK,
R. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS.
Or to THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st. By order of the Committee.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.
R. H. McCURDY, Secretary.

RELIEF COMMITTEE—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The undersigned, the Local Committee for the Twenty-first Ward, appointed by the Union Defence Committee, for the relief of the families of needy volunteers, will meet at No. 425 6th av., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.
ANDRE FROMENT,
ALMON W. GRISWOLD,
STEPHEN P. RUSSELL,
Committee.

RAINBOW HOTEL.
ANOTHER LOT OF ENGLISH MUTTON just received, and will be served up every day this week. Also, more of the
REAL OLD BURTON.
Six pints of India Ale from a few miles east of sunrise. Come and try it. Free Lunch every day at 10 A. M. Hot Soup at all hours, from 10 A. M. until 12 P. M., served at the bar.
A. SMITE.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER TRAIN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The undersigned started the Sunday morning train to supply the latest news during the war excitement. On its announcement most of the local Presses decided to publish a Sunday morning extra, thereby supplying this want. The necessity of running this train no longer exists. It is therefore DISCONTINUED.
L. N. SHEAR, No. 140 Chambers-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN (AMERICAN) HAVING had her child, is desirous of obtaining an infant to nurse within two days. Inquire at No. 238 West 45th-st., corner of 9th av.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.—THREE SCROLL saws, two circular and one top saw, all in good running order. Inquire at No. 104 Hester st.

PERSONAL

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. Reference first-class.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering, at very low prices,
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELING, BLANKETS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, FLANNELS,
And every description of White Goods.
ALSO,
LACE, MUSLIN and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
and DRAPERY MUSLINS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
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HOTEL AND FAMILY LINENS.
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
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HOUSE-FURNISHING FOODS,
OF EVERY KIND,
RETAILED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
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And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

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2,000 in DOUBLE JUPE, VOLANT and FIVE FLOUNCES, will be offered on
MONDAY, May 6,
At less than one-third of the cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

359 LACE CURTAINS, 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

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Small neat patterns, suitable for
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AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD AND UPWARDS.
A. T. STEWART & CO

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LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A fine assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
83 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th st.,
Have removed their entire Wholesale Stock from No. 54 Dunne st. to this store, where it will be sold off at
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
$100,000 worth of
ATTRACTIVE FANCY GOODS,
Such as
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Ladies wanting to find
BEST ENGLISH MOURNING CRAPES,
And a large assortment of
SWISS, JACONET,
CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK
MUSLINS,
In
Plain, Figured, Striped and Plaid,
At
LOWEST PRICES,
Can find them here.
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
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J. A. BLUNOMK,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY,
Corner of 25th-st., (opposite Madison Park.
Will open on Monday, the 6th inst., new lots of
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS.
RIBBONS,
BONNETS
FLOWERS
DRESS TRIMMINGS
CORSETS and SMALL WARES.
From a
AUCTION,
At
PANIC PRICES.
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303 CANAL-STREET. 303
NEW PARADISE.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, CAPS, SLIPS,
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Complete Wardrobes on hand and made to order.
SILESIA CLOTH, SILK AND WAISTS,
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BOYS' SUITS
CLOTH, SILK, POPLIN AND MARSEILLES.
In beauty, tastefulness of style, quality and economy of price the superiority of the goods here announced will be evident on inspection.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
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Three doors west of Broadway.

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ingrain Cott Chains, 25c. and 31½.
Ingrain All Wool 4-4, 50c., 62½c. and 75c.
3-Ply Ely, 75c., 87½c. and $1.
Tapestry, 75c. and 150c.
Velvet, $1 06, $1 12½ and $1 25.
Mattings, White, 16½c. to 30c. per yard.
Mattings, Check, 25c. to 37½c. per yard.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 973 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

2,000 Sets Collars and Sleeves at	$1 00 each, value	$2 00
1,000 Sets Collars and Sleeves at	1 25 each, value	2 50
1,000 Sets Collars and Sleeves at	1 50 each, value	3 00
500 Sets Collars and Sleeves at	1 75 each, value	3 50
1,000 Muslin Basques at	1 00 each, value	2 25
5,000 French Bands, at 25 cents each and upwards.		
600 Embroidered Collars 50 cents each, value 75 cents		
350 Fine French Embroidered Collars, $1, value $1 75.		
450 Fine French Embroidered Collars, $1 25 value $2 00		

A. T. STEWART & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To the Ladies of New-York and vicinity, will be opened MONDAY, May 6th at P. M. JAMES, 102 Sixth-av., near 8th-st., a JOBBERS' STOCK OF BLACK ITALIAN SILKS, Black Cloaks and Dresses, 50 per cent below importers' prices. Also cases of REAL PARIS ORGANDIE MUSLINS in rich colors, only 15 cents per yard, worth 40 to 50 cts. Also a choice stock of Cloaks extraordinarily cheap. Goods shown freely to all.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
400, NEW STYLE, SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUITABLE FOR STREET OR TRAVELING,
AT $6 EACH; VALUE $10.
300 DITTO, DITTO,
AT $8 EACH; VALUE $12,
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 6,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to retail purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers st.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS,
The CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
Just received per steamers *Arabia* and *Hammonia*,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

1,000 PIECES BROCHE AND PRINTED BAREGE AND ANGLAIS,
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
500 pieces PARIS PRINTED
and FAYE BAREGE,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
(Value 50 and 62 cts.,)
Just received per steamer *Arabia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A CUSHMAN—6TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received, an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris Flowers, Ruches, Dress Linings, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Linen Bosoms, Linen Hdkfs, all kinds White Goods bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw Bonnets and Lining Silks, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' ready-made under Linen, all kinds small Wares, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We no sell choice goods very cheap.

500 PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINE AND CHALLIS DRESSES.
NEW SPRING STYLES,
11 yards each, at $1 60 the dress.
1,000 Dresses, Merrimac and other choice makes of
AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRINTS,
10 yards each only 75 cents the dress.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirt a Mrs. ALGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, at $1; nice fitting corsets, $3; rich embroidered book fronts, $1 25; real French patent corsets, very cheap. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, new colors, at No. 823 Broadway, near 19th-st. Corsets and skirts made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF THE SEASON.

TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPETINGS,
LATEST SPRING PATTERNS,
ALSO,
BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, THREE-PLY AND STAIR-CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
DAMASKS, MOREENS, CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES, &c., &c.,
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE
NOW ON EXHIBITION
Their entire Spring Importation of
CHOICE MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING
DRESS GOODS,
To which they will THIS DAY add,
1,000 pieces of FINE BLACK and WHITE LAWNS, at 12½ cents per yard.
500 pieces of FINE BLACK and WHITE ORGANDIES, at 18 cents per yard,
500 pieces MOZAMBIQUES, at 25 cents per yard.

BARGAINS IN FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS.
Owing to the complete stagnation of the
WHOLESALE TRADE,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have determined to sell the whole of their
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK AT RETAIL,
Much below the cost of importation.
For decided bargains, a separate counter has been appropriated, and the goods are put up in dress lengths.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
1,000 pieces BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, VELVET, WILTON and AXMINSTER,
of the manufacture of JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS and others, forming the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT IN MARKET,
just received and for sale, at former prices, notwithstanding the large increase in cost, in consequence of the new tariff.
ALSO,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, &c.,
together with every article connected with the Carpet Trade.
N. B.—All orders executed promptly and in artistic style. A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 PIECES COLORED AND BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED SILKS,
At 50 cents per yard, (value 75 cents.)
100 pieces RICH CHENE POULT DE SOIE,
At 75 cents per yard, (formerly sold $1 00.)
ALSO,
Large additions to the
DOLLAR STOCK.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

3,000 EMBROIDERED HDKFS,
FROM $1 50 TO $3 50 EACH,
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

50 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
Just received per steamer *Arabia*,
Will be opened MONDAY, May 6
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

MILITARY LINEN GOODS.
12,000 Yards
Heavy Brown, Wire-threaded
LINEN DUCKS,
All of one quality and shade.
For Soldier's Fatigue Pants, or Suits,
In Hot Weather.
Also, indigo-blue French
COTTONADES for two Regiments.
And
BROWN FRENCH LINEN DRILLS
For sale by
SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS
Are informed that the subscribers, who are stationers for the Military Department of the State of New-York, and who have supplied Col. Duryea's Regiment of Advance Guard, Col. Vorhorgh's American Rifles, Col. Radcen's Regiment of Scott's Life Guard, Col. Allen's Regiment of National Guards, Col. Illsworth's Regiment of Firemen's First Zouaves, and other organizations with stationery, that they are fully prepared to fill all orders for military stationery, and know exactly what is required. GEORGE F. NESBIT & CO.,
corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS COMPLETE
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITS.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF No 88 William-st.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS.
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled
For sale by
FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS—AT the shortest notice.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

ARMY BLANKETS, OF ALL GRADES AND sizes. For sale by
HESS, KESSEL & CO.,
No. 21 Park place

TENTS MADE IN EVERY STYLE, AT short notice and at reasonable prices, by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall st., New-York.

FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, CAMP CHAIRS, Camp Beds and Walking Cane Seats, suitable for army encampments, for sale, wholesale and retail, at C. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 25 Fulton-st. and 205 Water st.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR SECURING a genteel business and making a fortune, with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, can be secured by purchasing the exclusive right to a valuable article recently patented, which costs 50 cents and sells for $3. It is a genteel business and requires but little office room. The advertiser is leaving the State and will sell or exchange for property. Address P. G. X., Box No 149 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF a button manufacturing establishment, in good order. Apply to GEO. W. ABBE, Assignee, No. 102 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular addressing the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Kans or St. Louis, Mo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—OUR CHECK NO. 508, ON ST. NICHOLAS Bank, dated April 26th ult., to the order of Samuel Faffelo, for eleven hundred and nineteen dollars and three cents, ($1119 03) not indorsed. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the owners. WALLACE & BULKLEY, corner Albany and Washington sts

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the Ladies' Meeting. It may be had on application at the house, No. 56 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as chambermaid and to assist with washing; the other as seamstress; no objection to do other light work, if required; best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and wait on a lady; has no objection to go in the country or to travel; the best of reference given from her present employer, where she can be seen for one week, at No

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JESSIE BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN—HIAWATHA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BOWLED OUT—ANDERSON, OR THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The position of affairs at the seat of Army operations, has not materially changed within the last twenty-four hours. The most important movement seems to have been towards Baltimore—the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment having proceeded from Washington to the Relay House yesterday morning, where they were to be joined by a Regiment from Annapolis, and another from the Annapolis Junction. A park of Artillery, from Annapolis, was also to join them, which would swell the force to about 3,000. Our dispatch from Baltimore announces the arrival of a portion of the troops at the Relay. It is not positively known what service this body of men is to be employed on, but it is conjectured at Washington that they are intended to cooperate with the Pennsylvania troops approaching Baltimore, under command of Gen. PATTERSON, to open and hold the route through that city. They will also act as a check to any movement of the rebel forces from Harper's Ferry, as they have possession of the road in that direction, as well as control of the telegraph line. The approach of these troops to the Relay House was very quiet, and they had possession of everything almost before the people there were aware of their presence. More New-York troops reached Washington yesterday—the Twenty eighth Regiment, and part of the Thirteenth of Brooklyn.

We publish this morning the details of the interview of Mr. FAULKNER, late Minister to France, with M. THOUVENEL, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, as furnished to the State Department by Mr. FAULKNER. The interview has already been alluded to by our Paris correspondent, "Markoff," and the most important points in the conversation were given by him. In connection with this important document, however, we publish one still more important, from Secretary SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON, the new American Minister, in which the policy and intentions of the Government towards the seceded States are clearly set forth. Mr. SEWARD declares that under no circumstances will a division of the States be recognized, and that the present rebellion, whatever magnitude it may attain will positively be suppressed. This declaration from the State Department, indicative of the determination of the Government to sustain itself at every hazard, will no doubt act as an effectual bar to Southern aspirations for recognition on the part of European Powers.

Stories have at various times been put afloat to the effect that there had been serious misunderstandings among the Cabinet advisers of the President relative to the policy proper to be pursued in the present crisis—that, in fact, they had amounted almost to open rupture. It is now authoritatively denied that any misunderstanding whatever has occurred. But one opinion has governed the Government Councils; and the results of Cabinet deliberations, which may be witnessed in what is transpiring day by day have been arrived at with wonderful unanimity. A sufficient proof of this will be found in the assertions of the Secretary of State, contained in the correspondence above noted.

Information has been received by the Government that the rebels in possession of Harper's Ferry are engaged in fixing up the machinery used in making arms, preparatory to removing it to Richmond. This the Government will probably endeavor to prevent, and a demonstration against Harper's Ferry may be looked for at any moment. The Virginia troops, in anticipation of such a movement, are said to be concentrating there.

A great Union meeting was held in Baltimore on Saturday night, at which a Committee was appointed to proceed to Frederick and protest against the passage of the bill professing to establish a Committee of Safety, and resolutions were passed solemnly protesting against secession under any circumstances. An attempt was made to amend by inserting a clause declaring the right of secession under certain contingencies, but it failed utterly.

A letter which Gen. HARNEY has addressed to a friend in Missouri sets at rest conclusively the question of his loyalty to the Government, which has heretofore been doubted in some quarters. He says he will never serve under any other banner than the "Stars and Stripes," and that he will continue in the service of the Government which has heaped honors upon him so long as he has breath. In addition to this he denies the right of secession, which would only lead to universal anarchy, and believes that the design of the secession leaders is to establish a military despotism. He warns Missouri that a desertion of the Union would prove her utter ruin, and intimates that even should she secede, he should still consider it his duty to stand by and fight for the Government.

The condition of the country was either the direct subject of discourse, or incidentally alluded to in nearly all the churches of this City and Brooklyn yesterday. There was an entire unanimity in the views taken of the present crisis, and the necessity of supporting the Government in vigorous measures to suppress the wicked rebellion which now threatens the destruction of the Republic.

The steamship *Cahawba*, recently reported as seized at New-Orleans but subsequently released, left that port on the 25th ult., touched at Havana, and reached New-York yesterday morning. We receive by her our Havana correspondence, embracing later intelligence from Venezuela and Mexico. At Havana, business was almost entirely suspended, and the markets were paralyzed, on account of the interruption of trade with the United States. In Venezuela, a Ministerial crisis had occurred, which had resulted in the appointment of an entire new set of officers. The report that Gen PAEZ had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Government armies is confirmed. From Mexico there is no intelligence of special importance. It is evident, however, that the country is yet in a very unsettled condition, and suffering under a multiplicity of ills which it will require years of good government to recover it from.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Saturday, with advices from San Francisco to the 24th ult. The alarming nature of the latest political advices from the East had a good deal unsettled trade, and the tone of business generally was dull. The investigation of the corruption case in the California Legislature had resulted in the conviction of one of the clerks of the Assembly Committee on Claims. In order that a just legislative apportionment of the State may be made, a bill had been introduced in the Legislature providing for a new census, to be taken by State authority. The Santa Clara settler difficulties still continued, and 1,700 men were reported as ready to resist the decree of the Court ejecting settlers from the Chebalio ranch. Gov. DOWNEY had sent a messenger to remonstrate with them, and it was reported that he intended to send the San Francisco military to suppress the disturbances. Indian troubles in Humboldt and other northern counties were again occurring. Lieut. COLLINS, with 23 men, had had two encounters with them, in which he had killed 25 of them and wounded six more. Energetic measures were being taken to suppress these troubles effectually, with a fair prospect of success.

The Stock Market was firm at the early Board on Saturday; but at the close of the day, speculation was dull, and prices rather inclining downward. New York Central, 72@72¼ per cent. Exchange 104@105 on London.

The Message of Jefferson Davis.

We publish in another part of this morning's issue the Message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to his Congress of Confederates. It deserves careful perusal. Its general tone is apologetic,—as its first and most prominent purpose is to vindicate the secession movement,—and its next, to throw upon the Government of the United States the responsibility of the impending war. This is certainly a double task of extraordinary difficulty,—one to which Mr. DAVIS is manifestly unequal. That he should think it necessary at this late day, after each of the seceding States has gone over the whole ground in excuse of its own secession, is somewhat singular, and indicates possibly a suspicion on his part that the case is not yet quite free from doubt.

Mr. DAVIS quotes a clause from the *original league* of the Old Thirteen States, formed before the Revolutionary War, and intended solely to combine their strength for that contest, the clause declaring that "each *State* retains its *sovereignty*, freedom and independence." He seeks to show that the precise object expressed in this clause was secured in the Federal Constitution subsequently formed; and for this purpose he quotes from the resolution of Congress providing for the Convention, a clause, which says that it was to be held

"For the *sole and express purpose* of revising the articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, *and confirmed by the States*, render the Federal Constitution adequate to *the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.*"

Mr. DAVIS conveniently overlooks the last line of this clause. He fastens attention upon the fact that the Constitution was to be "confirmed by *the States*;"—but he neglects the other part, which is equally conspicuous and far more important, namely, that this Constitution, when thus confirmed, was to be "*adequate to the exigencies of the Government and* THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION." This strikes a death-blow at his theory that the States might *destroy* the Union, after the Constitution was adopted. The foremost object of that instrument was to preserve the Union.—and the people are now resolved to test the question whether it is adequate to that object or not.

Mr. DAVIS proceeds to justify the rebellion of the South, because the North was growing the most populous, wealthy and powerful section,—and that the political majority would always control the affairs of the nation. This argument would clearly justify any minority in taking up arms against the successful majority.

Mr. DAVIS next proceeds to show that President LINCOLN commenced the war upon the South. On this point, however, he is slightly inconsistent. He at first alleges the attempt to provision Fort Sumter as the initial act of war;—and afterwards ascribes that event to the proclamation which followed the seizure of the Fort. Mr. DAVIS either forgets that Sumter was bombarded by his orders, or else he fails to see that bombarding a fort is an act of war. In either case, he will scarcely mislead any considerable number even of his own people, into the belief that President LINCOLN commenced the war in which we are now engaged.

Mr. DAVIS enumerates various acts on the part of the National Government which justify the rebellion of the South,—and among them, of course, are the enactment of raising bounties and tariff laws. But the chief source of injury and danger is the hostility manifested by the people in the Northern States to the institution of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. Mr. DAVIS dwells at length on this subject, talks much of the non-rendition of fugitive slaves, and makes the usual false charge that the Northern States intend to interfere with and overthrow the domestic institutions of the South. He forgets that the States that have engaged in this rebellion are States that never lost fugitive slaves at all; and that the very first leaders in the revolt have openly declared that the matter of Slavery was only a *pretext*, through which to accomplish a movement fully determined on thirty years ago.

Mr. DAVIS cannot close his review of the unjust acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a late proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, announcing a blockade of the ports of the seceded States, and threatening to punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters of marque from the Confederate States Government. This blockade is declared by Mr. DAVIS to be a "mere paper blockade," which is contrary to the law of nations; from which statement he doubtless desires his own subjects to derive the comfortable conclusion that foreign nations will not regard it. A forlorn hope, he will soon discover. With reference to the threat of hanging his privateersmen as pirates, Mr. DAVIS is evidently incensed. He says such act will be "contrary to the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides." This is not a very alarming view for us to take, inasmuch as the United States, having greater agencies of destruction, and double the population of the Confederates, will evidently survive, while the latter will be totally destroyed.

We are informed by the Message that Mr. DAVIS has sent three Commissioners abroad to wait upon the following Governments and ask a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and make with them treaties of amity and commerce, to wit: England, France, Russia and *Belgium*. Some may be surprised to find Spain omitted and Belgium included in the number of those foreign States whose favor is most desired by the Confederate States. Without venturing on an explanation in regard to Spain, we will suggest that Belgium is somewhat noted for the extent and excellence of its manufacture of *gun-barrels*—a commodity that the Confederates are just now in special need of.

The State of Virginia finds mention in this connexion as a foreign government with which he, through Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, has just concluded a convention of amity, which is probably to result in a closer union. Mr. DAVIS furthermore encourages his Congress by saying he has "satisfactory assurances" that "the whole of the Slaveholding States of the late Union" will "in a few weeks" unite their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. We venture the opinion that in two cases, at least, Mr. DAVIS' expectations will not be realized.

The policy indicated at the former session of the Confederate Congress, for rendering the navigation of the Mississippi river free, has been put into execution by the Treasury Department. "Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States." We will not question the word of Mr. DAVIS on this point, but refer for further information to the *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at this city yesterday, having been chased away from the mouth of the Mississippi river, which she was about entering, by certain Confederate pirates on board of the *Wm. H. Webb*.

It is only after plodding through all these subjects, that Mr. DAVIS comes to that, the consideration of which he tells his Congress in the beginning, is the solo object of his calling them together, to wit: *the providing of means for the defence of the country*. As this portion of the message is most important, we present it in his own words:

"Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued, inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purposes of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount, to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to the subject; and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication."

Two facts come to light here. One is that only eight millions of the authorized loan were taken, instead of the whole fifteen millions, as was so boldly and repeatedly asserted by the newspaper organs of Mr. DAVIS' Confederacy. The other fact is that *no more money can be had through this authorized loan*, because the security of its interest—the duty on the export of cotton—fails by reason of the blockade. If this were not so, Mr. DAVIS would quickly sell his remaining *seven millions* of bonds, and go on with his war rejoicing.

The latter part of the Message considers briefly the Departments of Justice, of the Interior, of the Navy, Army, and Post-office. We are informed that two vessels have been purchased for the Navy, that have been named the *Sumter* and *Mucrer*, which are now being prepared for sea as "rapidly as possible" at New-Orleans. We apprehend they will never get out. The Army of the Confederate States now consists of 35,000 men, of which 15,000 are distributed among the Southern Forts, at Charleston, Pensacola, &c.; and "*sixteen thousand are en route for Virginia*." The Postmaster-General wishes to assume the entire control of postal service in the Confederate States, and Mr. DAVIS concurs in requesting authority from Congress for him to do so.

Mr. DAVIS compliments the citizen soldiery of the Confederate States on the alacrity with which they have responded to his calls for volunteers. But he talks to them of "sacrifices" and sufferings, rather than of success.

"A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the struggle, if their determination to maintain their birthright of free government and equality, as a trust which it is their sacred duty to transmit undiminished to their posterity."

Finally, he expresses his earnest wishes for peace—his ardent desire to be let alone—his protestations that he wants no conquests, no aggrandizement, no concessions of any kind from the United States—which we have already published. In the deep, thorough and heartfelt sincerity of Mr. DAVIS, in these expressions, we have the fullest faith. His position is one of dire extremity, and though a brave man he cannot help feeling alarm, for his people if not for himself. He has assailed a good Government without just cause. He has provoked its patient but terrible spirit, and all the aids he relied on have failed him. England and France were to keep open his ports with their war-ships, in order that they might buy and take away his cotton. But where are they? One-half of the citizens of the North were to rise up in behalf of the South, and interpose their bodies before Mr. LINCOLN's invading armies. But where are they? The Northern cities were to be sacked by its own starving poor, while the South, under JEFF. DAVIS' golden reign, was to bloom in perennial freshness, enjoying peace and plenty. Where are the two pictures?

Mr. DAVIS's sweet dreams have turned to horrid nightmare. He feels himself in toils that are closing tightly around him. The passive Government of the United States, that he deemed too weak for resistance, much less for aggressive action, has fallen upon him as the enraged serpent of Grecian fable, and he sees himself the Laocoon of this American revolution.

Europe and the Union.

We publish this morning some very interesting and important diplomatic documents. The first is a dispatch from Mr. FAULKNER, our late Minister in France, reporting his interview with the French Minister, in regard to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This report is very nearly identical with that made by our Paris Correspondent, in a letter published in the TIMES some days since, and confirms its accuracy in every particular. The French Minister informed Mr. FAULNER that no application for recognition had yet been made—that it would not be acted on hastily, and that, in his opinion, the exercise of force to preserve the Union was to be deprecated.

Following this dispatch is Mr. SEWARD's letter of instructions to Mr. DAYTON. It is one of the ablest, most vigorous and admirable documents of our diplomacy. It states the existing condition of affairs with great clearness and precision, and proclaims the purpose of the Government in language which carries conviction and courage in every line. "There is not now," says Mr. SEWARD, "nor has there been, nor will there be any,—the least idea existing in this Government, of *suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever*." "Tell M. THOUVENEL," he adds, "that *the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe*."

This is language to which the American people will most heartily and energetically respond. The purpose it expresses is theirs, and they will see that it is carried out.

THE GREAT EASTERN NEEDED.—The *Great Eastern* steamer is expected to reach New-York in about eight days. She will be open for exhibition, but it is quite apparent that she will not draw sufficient numbers to make it pay.

We suggest to the Administration that this mammoth vessel might be put to good account in the present war. She can be chartered on reasonable terms, and perhaps purchased on still better. Inasmuch as the Government will wish to throw heavy masses of soldiers on points of the Southern coast, the *Great Eastern* is the boat for that business. She can carry 4,000 men and their munitions and arms at a trip; and no disappointment can occur from the forces being scattered by a storm, as has often happened.

All Right Now.

However it may have been in the past, whether the people were right or wrong in imputing to the Administration a want of activity, too strong a disposition to act only on the defensive,—the fact seems now to be that the President and his Cabinet are awake to the necessities of their position and the requirements of the country. They have caught the inspiration of the hour, and have roused to an earnest and vigorous exercise of the powers vested in them for the defence of the Government.

Talk about the defence of the Capital alone is no longer heard. The concentration of troops there has rendered its safety no longer doubtful. Columns of troops are said to be moving upon Baltimore in aid of the loyal citizens of Maryland, and to open a straight path to Washington. The frontier is being lined with a cordon of loyal soldiers, not alone to defend the approaches of the enemy, but ready to march forward at the tap of the drum. The blockade is extending Southward, and in a few weeks every port of the Secession States will be sealed from the commerce of the seas. The Mississippi, too, will be guarded, so that supplies for the enemy will find no ingress through that channel. The President has called for 42,000 additional volunteers, and 22,000 regulars, and the call will be answered in a week. The State of New-York alone would furnish the regiments in a fortnight. In addition to these, 18,000 seamen are demanded, and these will be enlisted by the time the vessels are ready for sea.

With these forces the Government will be provided with the means, as it will have the disposition to enforce its sanctions, and crush out rebellion wherever it may exist. It can render effectual aid to the loyal people of the Border States, and overawe treason and rebellion there. It can quell the mad spirit that is making the South a desolation, and scattering anarchy, confusion and suffering, where, a few months ago, all was order, prosperity and peace.

It is a sad thing to contemplate the ruin of States already wrought, and the greater ruin impending over them in consequence of the wicked and restless ambition of bad men. It is a melancholy necessity which impels this aggregation of armies;—but a government like ours, and a country like these United States, must be upheld and supported at every hazard and at any cost. The hard alternatives of disintegration, or war for their preservation, has been presented and the choice made. It has been determined, in view of duty, of all the obligations of patriotism with reference to the security of the present, the hope of the future and the stern requirements of everlasting justice and right. The war initiated is not one of conquest, not one of aggression. It is not of our own choosing. It has been forced upon us in defence of free institutions, and in the perpetuation of popular rights. It involves not alone the destiny of this country, but it is to solve the great problem whether self government, popular freedom, are among the possibilities of an enlightened civilization.

Such are the momentous issues to be settled by the results of this war, to the exigencies of which the Administration are now thoroughly awake. Let them sleep no more. Let it be prosecuted earnestly, vigorously, firmly, but humanely to the end. The country will sustain them. The popular sentiment of the world will sustain them. To hesitate or halt hereafter will be at once a cruelty and a crime.

The Stars and Stripes.

It is related in Baltimore, that one of the wounded Massachusetts men—a mere youth—after the fight with the mob, crept into a shop and was kindly sheltered by the owner, and on being questioned why so young a man as he came so far with arms, he murmured faintly, but "with a simple affection," the account says, with dying breath, "*The Stars and Stripes!*"

If any one goes around among our soldiers now, and asks many the reason of their enlisting, they will very probably say, "it was the insult to the old Flag at Sumter," or "it is for the Stars and Stripes." Many unreflecting people laugh at this as an ignorant enthusiasm. But it is not. Who that knows human history or human nature, can doubt in regard to the power of an *emblem*. For eighteen centuries, the hopes of humanity, its highest life and its pledge of immortality have been in a symbol—the gallows of a past time, the *Cross* of the modern ages. That simple emblem is a reality—it contains a history and a promise in itself.

So with the tri-color: wherever a Frenchman looks upon it, he sees not merely the three bands of color, but a whole history of glory and civilization. So with the red cross—the Englishman reads in it a thousand years of sturdy manhood and indomitable vigor.

So with our glorious Stars and Stripes. Who that has seen it waving in foreign ports, amid the emblems of bigotry and tyranny; or has beheld it gleaming of late on some border-town, where to display it was danger and perhaps death; or who that saw its tattered folds sweep out from the flag-staff of Sumter in the iron hands of Washington in our own city, has not sometime felt his eyes fill with tears, as he gazed at it. It is our great Emblem. It symbolizes the American Idea. Of late years, indeed, it has covered so much baseness, and oppression, and treason, that the love of our people for it was growing cold. But now, in the time of its peril, when the shot of traitors have pierced it, when it is discarded and outcast by those who have so long used it to protect their iniquities, the feeling of the people springs towards it like a passion. It represents all that we have loved and hoped for in America. It is a symbol of Equal Rights, of Law, of Country, and, above all, of Universal Liberty. Thank God! its stains are washed away! It is now an emblem of the most advanced humanity; of shelter to the oppressed; of free speech; of the inalienable rights of man; of well ordered and lawful Freedom. It is the white plume of Civilization in its direful battle with Barbarism, on this Western Continent. The hopes and prayers of mankind follow it. As we look at its gay flaunting, we see in it a short but noble history; the heroic war of Independence, the wise building of the Constitution, the growth of a great and prosperous nation, which should shame all ancient governments, and secure Justice and Liberty to all men of every creed and condition.

The Stars and Stripes are but beginning their glorious career. They shall yet wave over Richmond and Charleston, and Mobile and New-Orleans. They shall go on over new lands and new seas. They shall be the herald and the banner of civilization and humanity for many a coming century. All men shall look to them as the symbol of liberty.

Therefore let the glorious banner flaunt from every housetop, from window and chimney, from monument and church—for no place is too sacred for it. In this time of its danger, we will wear it over our breasts, and bear it on our persons; and you who go forth to defend the Flag, remember that nothing can dishonor it but treachery and cowardice! Bear the old Stars and Stripes, as the emblem of your country, before you in battle; count it honor enough that you have been able to bleed and suffer for it, and a sweet and glorious thing it for that Flag you can die.

Baltimore to New-York.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was natural that the intelligence of the attack of the mob on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore should have been received at the North with warm indignation and threats of vengeance. But after the real character of the attack has been made known—that it was utterly unpremeditated, *because the mob were wholly unarmed*—a fact that annihilates at once any assertions to the contrary—that the Mayor of the city walked at their head and policemen flanked them—that the unanimous condemnation of our citizens upon the act has gone forth—after all this, that the Press of New-York should, for a week longer, teem with the most brutal threats of slaughter, rapine, burning and pillage, all to be poured upon our devoted heads, is neither brave, honorable nor decent.

The social relations between Baltimore and New-York have hitherto been stronger, probably, than between any two cities in the nation. Within the last week hundreds of letters from New-York have poured in upon our citizens, urging the removal of their women and children from this city to escape the fiendish brutality which is to be let loose upon us. Conspicuous among the terrors is ——'s regiment, represented by New-York letters and papers as a band of thieves and cut-throats, carrying a flag inscribed—"Through Baltimore." They are promised a gold watch apiece, to be procured in this city—and more that decency cannot name, even in indignation.

Is this the Empire City's idea of the method of "upholding the Government and vindicating its honor?"

In the name of common humanity, do your people consider our 250,000 inhabitants fetid cowards?

BALTIMORE.

NEW-YORK TO BALTIMORE.

We are quite willing to believe that the murderous attack on the Massachusetts troops was the work of a mob. We know, too, that in words it has been disavowed by the people of Baltimore. But we must remind our correspondent that this is not enough. Words are of no consequence in such an emergency as the present. The country wants *action* at the hands of the people of Baltimore and of Maryland. The people demand a *route to the Capital* through Baltimore,—and they expect the people of Baltimore, if they are Union men, to secure it for them.

We cannot forget that while the people have disavowed the action of the mob, every step taken by the authorities has been to sanction it. A Coroner's inquest branded the killing of a man by the Massachusetts troops in defending themselves from the mob, as murder. Not one of the murderers among the mob has yet been arrested. The Police was notoriously on its side, and the Police Marshal is an open and avowed enemy of the Government, and did his best to make the resistance of the mob effectual. A public meeting held immediately afterwards, while it denounced the mob, regarded the attempted passage of troops for the defence of the Government as a sufficient provocation for its violence. Even to this day, the authorities of Baltimore have made no decision in regard to future emergencies of the same kind—have not decided that Federal soldiers may pass unmolested through their streets, nor lifted a finger to aid the Government in suppressing rebellion and averting anarchy.

While these things are so, Baltimore can not expect the people of New-York to be content with the position and action of the people of Baltimore. We expect them to open the route. If they cannot do it, the Government must do it for them, and our thousands upon thousands of volunteers stand ready to aid them. But Baltimore may rest assured that all its apprehensions of brutality and outrage are utterly groundless. Heated language may have occasioned a momentary fear that the usages of civilized warfare would be in some cases transgressed;—but there is not the slightest danger of any such violation. The men to whom our correspondent alludes have been grossly maligned in the letters he speaks of;—they will be found, we venture to assert, as obedient to discipline as any in the service. "Baltimore" may dismiss his fears on this score. We have no such opinion of his people as his words imply. There is no wish to do them injury,—no desire even to avenge upon them the wrongs they have inflicted upon American citizens and the American flag. We are willing to regard all that as the work of momentary passion. But we want a *route through Baltimore to Washington*:—and upon that the country will insist at all hazards. If the Union men are as numerous and as true as they are represented to be, they can save the Government the trouble of marching a single regiment, or firing a single gun, for this purpose.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—The *News* is greatly aggrieved because none of the "editorial and reportorial employés" of the TIMES have gone to the war. It enumerates the persons supposed to be employed in our establishment,—and exclaims, "How many of these have volunteered? *Not one.*"

This would be very effective if it were true. But we beg to inform the *News* that so far as the TIMES office is concerned, it is entirely mistaken. One of the gentlemen connected with the editorial department of the TIMES is a volunteer in the Sixty-ninth Regiment; one of our reporters is with Col. DURYEA's Regiment, and another with Col. ELLSWORTH's Zouaves. Besides these, three others from the literary department of the TIMES are in the army, and seven of our compositors are also among the volunteers. If this is not our share, more can be had whenever the necessity for them shall arise.

WESTERN VIRGINIA MOVING.—The evidences daily accumulate that a very large portion of Western Virginia, including a heavy population and a great deal of wealth, will refuse to join the Eastern portion of the State in its secession and union with the Southern Confederacy.

In numerous counties very large public meetings have been held, and resolutions passed with extraordinary unanimity, denouncing the secession ordinance of the Convention, and refusing to be bound by it. In the city of Wheeling, we now see the merchants have combined together and refused to pay taxes to the State authorities at Richmond, that are in revolt against the Federal Government. This was done on the 3d inst. So great was the feeling in that city against the payment of the State taxes, that the Commissioner of the Revenue charged with their collection resigned to avoid the performance of his duty.

The Treasury of Virginia can ill afford to lose any part of her revenue at a time like this. Still less can her Army afford to lose the brave sons of the West, who refused to accept the revolution that has been declared.

Protection of the Troops from Sun-Strokes.

We are indebted for the following important practical suggestions, to the Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, who has a son serving in the Seventh Regiment.

Experience has shown, that troops serving in warm climates, greatly need protection from sun-stroke, often quite as dangerous and fatal as the fire of the enemy.

The judicious care and foresight of the British officers, in the recent campaigns in India and in the Crimea, protected their soldiers from the danger, by *thick white linen cap covers*, having a cape protecting *the back of the neck*, which reflected instead of absorbing the heat of the Sun.

The regions in and about Washington, say from latitude 37 to 40, in which our troops may soon take the field, have an average temperature quite as high as that of Sebastopol in latitude 45°.

An exact pattern of the cap-cover used in the Crimea was furnished last week, by a British officer, to an association of patriotic ladies in this city, who have already completed *one thousand* for the use of one of our Regiments at Washington.

Another association of ladies has since entered on a similar labor of love, to supply the same number to another Regiment.

We trust that these examples may be followed, without delay, until all our troops shall be protected from needless exposure and hardship on the scorching plains of the South.

There is no difficulty or delay in forwarding these cap-covers to the Regiments. A traveling-trunk of ordinary size will hold at least *eight hundred*, and can be sent by Express in twenty-four hours.

JUST AND PATRIOTIC.—Among other late and gratifying determinations of the Government at Washington, the following is reported.

"The Post-office Department, after carrying into effect its past orders as to offices, will chiefly confine its action to supplying vacancies by death and resignation, and to removals for cause. *This is deemed a proper tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the loyal States, in view of the new and controlling issues of Government.*"

This is the right spirit, and is in the highest degree creditable to the good sense and patriotism of Postmaster-General BLAIR. We give it our full and hearty commendation; and hope to hear that a like rule of action has been adopted in all departments of the Government. The Democratic party of the North has exhibited a ready zeal and unselfish patriotism in this exigency, that entitles it to the respect and admiration of mankind; and we should feel not only justified in doing so, but absolutely required to show by every token of confidence and trust that we have obliterated the record of the past, and are now one people with them in all that concerns the preservation and perpetuity of the Union.

Important from South America.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE AT MENDOZA—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, March 28, 1861.

We are to-day in receipt of the fearful details of an earthquake that occurred in Mendoza on the evening of the 20th instant. The ravages of the shocks have been astounding. It was at a quarter to 9 o'clock. We felt it in this city also, long continued, but not very strong. There the violence of it only lasted a few seconds—some say only six or seven. But it laid the town in total ruin. Subsequent shocks have followed, and the latest accounts state that not an edifice, either public or private, is standing.

The loss of life has been dreadful. The smallest calculation puts down the deaths at 2,000. But most of the letters written thence state that two-thirds of the inhabitants have perished. Reckoning them at twelve thousand, the number would ascend to six or eight thousand. While the exact number is uncertain, certain it is that a most fatal and distressing calamity has fallen on Mendoza.

But that is not all. From the town of San Juan similar accounts have been received. That town is a hundred miles north of Mendoza. It is reported as being totally destroyed. Besides the ruin caused directly by the earthquake, the river had also risen and overflowed the town.

Earthquakes of violence have not been experienced in Mendoza, nor in fact at points east of the Andes, for a great length of time. This is to say, none of any note have been felt. About a century ago a shock of great severity occurred in Mendoza. But since that period the people have enjoyed comparative security. However, in this unlooked-for moment, the disaster has come on the poor people. Their destitution is most alarming. One writer dates his letter from "Where Mendoza *was*." Whole families were buried under the ruins of their own dwellings. In one house six children were killed.

When our latest express started for this place four days had passed. The exhalations from dead bodies had come to be sickening. From affluence, families have been reduced in a moment to the extreme of want, houseless and homeless. Fortune, friends, clothing, provisions, all gone in an instant. In addition to all, they are said to be attacked by robbers. People from the surrounding country have actually rushed in to pillage and rob from the poor creatures the little that they may have preserved from the dismal overthrow. So that among the articles which they request might be sent them, they specify arms of defence, with which to keep away these reckless and inhuman depredators.

In Santiago Committees have been appointed to collect subscriptions. The same has to-day been done here. Clothing, linen for bandages, medicines, blankets and tents are in request. Some supplies have already gone forward. More are being collected. Doubtless generous subscriptions will be made and sent forward, without delay.

APRIL 1.—Our Winter is commencing early this year. For several days we are covered with clouds or enveloped in mist.

A leading native merchant, named VIVES, is reported to be dead.

Nothing is known more decided regarding the candidates for the Presidency. OCAGAVIA is more mentioned now than any one else. Next week Deputies for the Lower House will be chosen. The Opposition talk of not voting, to show their estimate of the unfairness of the elections.

VARAS positively declines standing as the candidate for the Presidency, though his party insist that he must, and that he is the only man who can govern the country.

There are many of the banished revolutionists of 1859 in Mendoza. Their necessary suffering on account of the earthquake, is urged as a reason why the Government should grant an act of amnesty, and allow them to return to their country and to their families; which may all be well, if they will not come here to promote a political upheaving.

We have dates from New-York as late as March 1. O! if they were but four days later. We must wait another fortnight still, to know what has become of the Republic that seemed to be exempt from revolution. The common feeling here, is in favor of the Union. Each man may think his State a very good State, but it would make an exceedingly small country.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

Conservative Attitude of the Government—Effect of the Rebellion on Slavery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

There has been a good deal of speculation in the Northern Press upon the consequences of the Southern rebellion, as it regards Slavery; and while many have suggested abolition as a probable result of the civil war now raging, it seems generally supposed that that radical policy will be resorted to by the Federal Government, as the most effectual remedy for Southern disaffection. Thus far the conduct of the Government gives no warrant for the supposition that it will resort to such extreme measures; and, on the contrary, it is not impossible that the South will be indebted to the Government for its preservation from the horrors of insurrection, or the ill effects of immediate abolition. The South has far more to fear on this head from the deeperation of the conspirators than from the State necessities of the regular Government. Mr. LINCOLN in his proclamation calling for 75,000 militia to enforce the laws, stated distinctly that private property would be respected; and in conformity with this proclamation, Gen. BUTLER, and also Col. LEFFERTS, if I am not misinformed, actually returned slaves, who appealed to them for protection, to their owners. The effect of these acts, which, however repugnent to the prevalent sentiment of the North, were in strict accordance with positive law, has been to inspire confidence in the people of Maryland, and to greatly strengthen the cause of Union.

In the Southern States, on the contrary, we have seen several accounts of the employment of black men, free and slaves, by the rebel Government, not merely to dig trenches and throw up breastworks, but to bear arms. If such things are found in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry? If there is already found a dearth of white men to defend the cause of secession, in the first spasm of patriotic ardor, what are we to look for after two or three campaigns shall have worn down and exhausted the flower of the Southern youth? Undoubtedly black regiments will be called into service by the score, they will be drilled, disciplined, and armed, and on them the main reliance will be placed. In the meantime slaves are constantly depreciating in value, and the rebel Government will be glad to purchase their fidelity at the price of their liberation from slavery.

It must not be forgotten that when the South shall be fully embarked in the war for separate independence, the fate of the ruling class, the Secessionists, will be staked on the issue, and success in achieving this result will become the paramount good, compared with which all other things will be regarded as of no account. Slavery will thus be subordinated to the question of Southern independence, and the continued rule of the oligarchs who commenced the rebellion for the sake of Slavery. The institution will be found incompatible with a state of war; it will lose value in consequence of the general prostration of credit and business enterprises; and the liberation of the slaves, while removing the danger, will give three fold strength to the Southern Government.

The slaveholders have, for these reasons, far more to fear from their pretended friends, than from those whom they regard as enemies. I believe that the Administration has no disposition to interfere with Slavery; its obvious policy is to respect the local laws of the States, and to leave to the people of the South the management of their domestic affairs. State necessities may compel a departure from this principle, but nothing short of necessity should. It is a singular spectacle we now behold, in the scrupulous respect paid to Southern laws and usages by the Federal Government; while the Secessionists in making war upon the Government in defence of Southern rights, are openly disregarding Southern laws, prejudices and usages, by arming the slaves and free people of color. This contrast can not fail to impress itself upon the Southern friends of Union, and they will not fail to see it, when the reign of terror shall be broken by the Federal Government, for the overthrow of the rebels.

Next in importance to the defence of the Capital, by keeping open the communications with the North and West, including the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Potomac River, is the re-occupation of the Mississippi River to the Gulf. This duty will devolve upon the troops of the Northwest, which is deeply interested in maintaining the free navigation of that River, and whose honor is compromised by the impudent attempt of the rebels to close it against the peaceful commerce of the up-river steamers. There is a strong Union sentiment among the large planters of Mississippi, who clearly foresee the ruin which awaits them, and they will hail with delight the presence of a Federal army in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, capable of protecting them against the insurrections of their slaves, and the forced loans of the rebel Government.

It is pretended by the Southern newspapers that the price of negroes has not given way under the crushing weight of civil commotion and rebellion. Prime field hands are still quoted at high prices, and the fact is adduced in proof of the strength of the peculiar institution. But the aforesaid papers fail to mention that the value of Southern bank notes has been reduced fifty per cent, and that all sales are made in this depreciated currency. The truth is that slaves are worth less than half what was freely paid for them a year ago, and if the war last six months, they will be reduced to one-fourth that value.

I understand that an officer of the United States Army, who is a native of Virginia, and who was to have been court-martialed for failing to account for funds or property intrusted to him by the Government, drew his month's pay yesterday and resigned to-day. I am not informed whether his resignation will be accepted, but if it be not, he may find Jordan a hard road to travel.

Some alarm is produced in Union circles by the rumor that the Virginians have hit upon a plan for taking Fort Monroe which has never yet been known to fail. It is said that they propose to smuggle FLOYD into it, who is expected *to steal it.*

OBSERVER.

Death of Mr. Wilkins, the Critic and Feuilletonist.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. E. G. P. WILKINS, a gentleman widely known and esteemed in literary and art circles. For some days past Mr. WILKINS had been laboring under a severe attack of pneumonia. It was known that his case was critical, but his demise was sudden and unexpected, inasmuch as a more favorable set of symptoms had manifested themselves, and it was hoped the crisis had been passed. This, unhappily, did not prove to be the case. On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, he sank peacefully into the arms of death.

Mr. WILKINS was born in Boston, and was in his thirty-first year at the time of his death. He has been connected with the editorial staff of the *Herald* newspaper since the year 1853, and was more particularly known as the musical and dramatic critic of that journal. His style was terse and epigrammatic, with a very pleasant undercurrent of dry humor. He has written several plays, which have been performed in this City and elsewhere with great success. The very delightful comedietta of "Henriette," only quite recently withdrawn from the bills of Wallack's theatre, was the latest dramatic production from his pen.

Journalism sustains a great loss in the death of Mr. WILKINS. His ability as a writer was of so marked a kind that it was not unreasonable to anticipate for him a career of unusual conspicuousness. Death has robbed the world of a shining light, and bereaved an inconsolable circle of friends of a gentleman whom they knew only to love.

Mr. WILKINS' remains will be forwarded to Boston for interment. The funeral obsequies take place today, at St. Thomas' Church, corner Houston-street and Broadway, at 12 o'clock.

CONCERT BY THE NEWS-BOYS.—A Concert by the News-Boys, from the Home in Fulton-street, will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, near Broadway. Rev. J. QUINCY ADAMS, and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., are expected to be present, with other eminent speakers,

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

News from Havana, Venezuela and Mexico.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Cahawba* left the City of New-Orleans on the evening of the 25th, but did not cross the bar until the ensuing morning at 10 o'clock—arriving at Havana on the evening of the 28th. She left that port at 9 A. M. on the 30th ult.

From Havana there is nothing to report except the almost total suspension of business, growing out of the difficulties in the States.

The markets are all paralyzed. Sugars can be bought below quotations; No. 12, 5½ to 6 reals per arobe. Stock on hand—Havana and Matanzas, 300 000 boxes.

FREIGHTS—There is no disposition to charter American vessels. Other flags are getting the highest rates of the year, £3¾ to £4.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 7@8 ₱ cent. premium; Exchange on New York, 60 days, 2@3 ₱ cent. discount; Exchange on New-Orleans, 60 days, par@1 ₱ cent. premium; United States gold in demand at par.

Off the Moro, the *Cahawba* was boarded by a boat from the United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. CRAVEN, from Havana, bound to Key West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The receipts for duties at the Customs of this city, during the first three months of the present year, were $500,000 less than the amount usually received during the same period, while it is calculated the receipts during the present month will be at least $200,000 less than usual. These circumstances go far to prove the great scarcity of money among the importers of this city, who "enter" the chief portion of what they import "in bond," taking them out only as required for immediate sale and consumption.

The Spanish screw steam-frigate *Berenguela* returned to this port from St. Domingo on the 20th inst. She did not bring any later intelligence from St. Domingo.

A man driving a mule-cart, last week, through one of the city gates, run over the "voluntario" who stood sentinel there, then, in fright or a fit of madness, jumped from the cart, took away the musket from the sentinel and struck him a severe blow with it. For this offence he will be tried before a Military Court, and probably be sentenced to death by the "vile garrotte."

The voluntaries are being exercised in firing blank cartridges.

The principal works of the new "Monumental Battery," fronting the Casa Beneficencia, (Almshouse) are completed. The new rifled cannon are mounted upon it, and the requisite munitions of war deposited in its stores.

An aged lady, Dona CAMPAN PEREZ, died at Trinidad, in this Island, on the 13th inst., having attained the great age of 118 years.

Dr. GAILLARDET, formerly of your City, has opened a new hospital at a very suitable location at *Regla*, across the harbor, nearly opposite this city. It is called the hospital of Santa Matilde.

By the Royal Mail Company's steamship *Solent*, which arrived 22d inst. from St. Thomas, the *Diario de la Marina* of this city has received intelligence from Venezuela to 7th inst. I translate and condense the following summary of the intelligence received from Venezuela, from the Impression of the *Diario de la Marina* of 23d inst.:

"The Ministry having been incessantly harassed by the party opposed to them, presented their resignations *en masse* on the 6th. The following-named gentlemen were immediately appointed to their offices, and took possession of their several *bureaux* the same evening: Los Senores Lisenciado Santiago Rodriguez, Minister of the Interior and Justice; Dr. Carlos Guzzoddo, Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Hinarion, Naval Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Leon de Feines Cordero to the Ministry of War and Marine.

The General Don LEON DE FEESSS CORDERO, nominated to the Department of War and Marine, had, from family causes and bad health, resigned the chief command of the army of the Republic, and the President had nominated "the most excellent Señor General JUAN ANTONIO PAEZ to that command, and to immediately nominate and organize his staff."

Great hopes were entertained that in a short time Gen. PAEZ would restore tranquility and happiness to the country.

Respecting the war, we have only an *alcance* (postscript) to the *Gaceta* of the 7th, which states that on the 5th, the *Comandante* (Major) Don RAFAEL CARO had completed Carteepe, and had taken from the factionists 300 fanegas of cocoa.

We learn from a private source, that the Government forces had occupied Concagua on the 31st ult."

The *Solent* brought fifty thousand dollars in gold and silver, neither of which, if English money, are current here at their British value.

Sir CHARLES L. WYKE, the new British Minister to Mexico, and Mr. T. JOHNSON, British Consul at Tampico, are among her passengers.

We have had a visit from the United States steamer *Mohawk*. She and the British steamer-of-war *Hydra* sailed on the 25th inst., and the British screw steamer-of-war *Desperate* arrived from Jamaica same day.

I regret to have to report the failure of two more mercantile firms—the first, Los Señores CARBAJOSA IBARZUBAL & Co., from whom, you will remember, a clerk some months ago robbed a large sum of money and decamped to New-York. The second firm is that of Los Señores BURTIS & ALDERSON. The liabilities of neither are know to me.

By the Mexican steamer *Constitucion*, which arrived 24th inst. from Vera Cruz, Tampico, &c., the *Diario de la Marina* has papers from the City of Mexico to the 6th instant.

I translate and condense the following from the *Diario de la Marina* of 26th instant:

"We give the news of most interest which we find in the French paper *L'Estafette*, and in the English *Mexican Extraordinary*.

The last paper says the following respecting a pronunciamiento which had taken place in Tampico:

'DON JUAN JOSE DE LA GANZA informs the Minister of War in a communication dated 29th March, that at ten o'clock on the night of 28th, there occurred a revolutionary movement in the port of Tampico, directed by DON JOSE HERNANDEZ, ex-Colonel of Artillery, DON FRANCISCO SALUZAR, ex Commandante of a Batallion, and DON JUAN GARCIA IVAS, who had seduced some soldiers of the garrison, and some officers to conduct for their bad conduct. The garrison remained loyal, with the officers of the Government, and the authorities assisted by the people combated the revolters, first in the streets of the city and afterwards in Fort Iturbide, where the forces were concentrated, and which was taken by assault.

The three Chiefs of the movement died in the battle, and many of their adherents were killed and wounded.'

According to the same paper, Señor AZPEITIA conveyed to Gen. GARZA his felicitations, thanking him in the name of the Government, and promising recompense to the troops who had saved Tampico by their valor and fidelity; commanding Gen. GARZA to apply the law of 6th December, 1856, to those who had taken part in the rebellion.

On the other side it is also said that commerce in Tampico was greatly dejected, that the *Cartas de Pago* (letters to be paid) by the Custom-house were offered at fifty per cent. discount without finding any purchasers, whilst commercial men had no desire to anticipate any payments to the authorities, and that neither the employes of the Government, nor the troops had been paid.

The news of a Ministerial crisis is confirmed. Señor PUERTO, the Minister of the Treasury, was the first to present his resignation, and was immediately followed by the resignation of all the other Ministers. All, says the Mexican *Extraordinary*, had again taken possession of their offices except Señor PUERTO.

The official paper of San Luis Potosi announces that the forces of the Government continued their operations with energy, without fear of MEJIA and MARQUEZ. The English paper says: "Gen. DOBLADO had not abandoned the campaign, but that MEJIA, MARQUEZ and TACUBA had considerable forces, and embraced every opportunity to augment their ranks with the demoralized inhabitants of the Sierra and Bajio. We are afraid a long time will elapse before we can give a last blow to these disturbers of the public peace!"

On the 30th of May COBO arrived in the district of Texcoco at the head of a considerable force, since which time no one had received advices of a later date.

It was said the Government proposed to relieve the garrisons in the cities, known to possess hostile tendencies. That of Puebla was to relieve that of Guanajuato; that of Queretaro that of the capital, &c.; by which it was hoped to render the plans of the conspirators more difficult to be realized.

From Jalisco it was assured the forces of LOZADA had been destroyed by those of the Government. Notwithstanding it was said in Mexico, under date of the 6th, that the Governor of Durango was prepared for defence against LOZADA and his followers, who had escaped in that direction. The result of the campaign of the Sierra, says *L'Estafette*, is by no means certain, and the nomination of Señor ECHEGARAY to the command of the expedition gives rise to much conjecture.

Señor ECAZORARY, on the 25th March issued a proclamation to the Brigade of Guanajuato, in which he announced his determination to establish order, momentarily disturbed by men who, in search of personal prosperity, were a disgrace to their country.

Gen. MARQUEZ, in the Sierra, had issued a decree, in which he declares BENITO JUAREZ, and those who obey him or recognise his Government, to be traitors to the country; and says that all who aid him, directly or indirectly, shall, at once, after their capture and identification, be shot.

The rumor that Señor Don ISIDRO DIAZ had been sentenced to death is untrue. His case was not as yet concluded.

Capt. ALDHAM was considerably better, and it was not believed that amputation of his wounded leg would be requisite.

The Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion* had been declared a lawful prize, and was delivered up to the Customs of Vera Cruz to be sold.

In another column the *Diario de la Marina* says:

"In addition to the news from Mexico, which we give in another place, letters from Vera Cruz, brought by the *Constitucion*, which are entitled to all credit, state that the Federalist General, Señor DOBLADO, had been completely defeated by the Conservatives, Señor MARQUEZ and MEJIA, in San Miguel de Allende."

Thus much for Mexico. On the 25th instant the Spanish cavalry, or rather the remainder of it destined for St. Domingo, embarked on board the Spanish steamer *Velasco*, which departed the next morning for her destination.

Don AGUSTIN FRANCANILLO and Don JUSTO MIGUEL, merchants of this city and proprietors of the estate Santa Barbara, are cited in the Government official paper of this Island to appear within nine days before the Supreme Court, to answer the charge of secreting a cargo of Bozales, recently landed at Puerta del Paoie, (of which I informed you soon after,) upon their estate. We shall see what punishment is awarded these gentlemen for this offence.

The weather continues very warm. Public health could scarcely be improved.

The U. S steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, is again in this harbor. All well.

COMMERCIAL.

The last received news from the United States and the South has completely paralyzed the Sugar market. Whatever has been done has been at lower rates, but prices are very unsettled and tend downward, 5½ to 6 reals ₱ arobe are the ruling rates. Stock here and at Matanzas 300,000 boxes against 240 000 boxes at this period last year. Muscovadoes are also in less demand. Almost nominally the rates are 4¾ to 6 reals ₱ arobe for fair refining to good grocery descriptions.

Molasses—Scarcely anything doing; Clayed is held at 1½ reals, and Muscovado at 1¾ to 2 reals ₱ keg of 5½ gallons.

Freights—American vessels for Europe are not taken, except at rates lower than those that rule for other flags. A British, North of Europe, or Spanish vessels would command 75s to 80s. ₱ ton. The last rate is firmly demanded for a British brig to arrive.

Exchange is have declined, and are very dull. I quote Sterling, 60-day bills, 7@8 ₱ cent. premium; New York, &c., 60-day bills, ⅞@2 ₱ cent. discount; New Orleans, short sight, 2 ₱ cent. discount to par.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—At a late hour on Friday night a dastardly attempt was made to fire the house No. 5 Mangin-street, occupied by Mr. EDWIN FALCONER and family. The incendiary effected an entrance by breaking out the side-light of the rear basement door, and having procured some shavings and kindling-wood, which had been placed near the range, saturated them with burning fluid, and then set them on fire. The smoke, fortunately, soon awoke Mr. FALCONER, who, with a few pails of water, extinguished the flames. ANDREW L. BROWER, a son-in-law of Mr. FALCONER, is the suspected incendiary, and has been arrested. It appears that for some cause his wife had abandoned him and returned with her child to her father's house. BROWER called there on Friday, and after an angry altercation with his wife, left, saying that before morning he would have his father-in-law's life. He then, as is supposed, purchased a bottle of burning-fluid, and, returning to the house, set it on fire. Justice BRENNAN, who caused his arrest, locked him up to await the production of other testimony, which will be obtained to-day.

BURNED TO DEATH.—ANNE MEYERS, a German girl twenty years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from burns received a day or two since at No. 110 Division street. It appears that while filling a fluid lamp, she spilled some of the fluid upon her dress, and approaching the stove soon afterwards it became ignited, and she was soon enveloped in flames. She rushed into the street, when a gentleman extinguished them, but too late to save her life. An inquest was held upon the body.

SUICIDE.—JAMES GAID, a native of Scotland, 52 years of age, committed suicide on Saturday night, at his residence, No. 100 West Nineteenth-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause was assigned for the act except a depression of spirits, arising from a too free use of intoxicating drinks, in which he had of late indulged very freely. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Suicide, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind," was rendered.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—JOSEPH FARRELL, a native of Ireland, fifty years of age, died yesterday at the New York Hospital from injuries received on the 27th ult., by being run over by an Eighth avenue car. An inquest upon the body held by Coroner JACKMAN showed that no blame was to be attached to the driver of the car, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

New-Jersey.

A SOLDIER SHOT.—HUGH MCNICHOL, a member of the Second Regiment of Jersey City, on the way to Washington, was accidentally shot at Bordentown on Friday evening. Two of the soldiers were sky-larking, one having a bowie-knife and the other a revolver, when the revolver was accidentally discharged, shooting MCNICHOL, who was standing near, in the bowels. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

RECORDER'S MONTHLY REPORT.—Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, reports that during the month of April 144 persons were arrested by the Police, and disposed of by him as follows: Discharged, 81; committed to the County Jail and Workhouse, 31; committed to the City Prison, 2; held to bail, 22, sent to the Alms house, 7; fined $10, 1.

NEW-JERSEY PILOTS.—The New-Jersey pilots, during the month of April, brought in 49 vessels, 35 of which were boarded out of sight of land; piloted out 62. GEORGE WATSON was appointed a deputy-pilot. No accident occurred during the month.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The sixth anniversary of the Jersey City Sabbath Schools will take place to-day. The Schools will meet this afternoon in the different churches, and go through the usual anniversary exercises, after which they will form in procession, and march through the city.

THE NEW RECORDER.—CORNELIUS C. MARTINDALE, the newly-elected Recorder of Jersey City, will enter upon the duties of his office to-day.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The May Term of the Hudson County Courts will commence to-morrow.

Dr. Demarest's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY
For only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfect natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; its ill-effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Attention!—"Union Paper Neck-Tie"—Red, white and Blue, with patent applied for. Perfectly beautiful. Any gentleman can wear them. We send eight dozen by express for $5, or $1 for one dozen. SMITH & BROUWER, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new pntent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

TYTLER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 4, SARAH JANE only child of James M. and the late Joanna L. Tytler, aged 19 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 166 3d av., between 45th and 46th sts.

MALBICA.—In this City, on Sunday, May 5, JOHNNY, only son of Teresa S. and the late John Maurice, aged 7 years, 11 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 36 Forsyth st., without further invitation.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday, May 5 at his residence, No. 272 West 31st-st., JOEL JONES, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the above number, on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault of the M. E. Church, West 19th-st.

LUKEFORD.—In this City, on Friday, May 3, LYDIA M., wife of John Lukeford, and third daughter of Piers J. and Marie Butler, aged 19 years, 5 months and 6 days.

LAMAR.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 3, HARRIET C., wife of G. B. Lamar, and daughter of the late A. G. Cogswell, of Alexandria, Va.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 48 University-place.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Sunday, May 5, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of George W. and Maria Demarest, aged 16 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the members of Merchants' Lodge, I. O. of O. Fellows No. 150, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 467 East Houston-st., corner of Lewis, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock precisely.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 1, Dr. JAMES G. PROUDFIT, son of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, and grandson of the late Judge Orsilvie, of this City.

BEADSMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 4, of scarlet fever, SARAH F., youngest child of Seth and Eliza beth A. Beadsman, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 ½ Adams st. Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) May 6, at 3 o'clock.

BISSETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 4, ELIZA, infant daughter of Robert D. and Eliza Bissett aged 6 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary M. Bissett No. 121 Concord st.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

HICKCOX.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, May 3, AUGUSTUS HICKCOX, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. H. was one of the first settlers of Utica, N. Y., and served as Captain in the War of 1812.

SEAMAN.—At Marshland, Staten Island, on Friday, May 3, Hon. HENRY J. SEAMAN aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BATHGATE.—In Fordham, on Sunday, May 5, Mrs. ELIZA, relict of the late Jas. Bathgate, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Chas. W. Bathgate, and of her son in law, A. S. Raymond, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock train from 26th-st depot.

STOUT.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, May 5 JOHN W. STOUT in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEW YORK LODGE No 330, F. A. M.—The members of the New-York Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, (Corinthian,) corner of Grand and Centre sts., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock to pay the last tribute of respect to brother E. G. P. WILKINS who departed this life on Sunday, May 5. Funeral services will take place at St Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st. W. B. SMITH, W. M.

AUGT. DESMOND, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS. 263.—MAY 4, 1861.
43, 15, 49, 22, 50, 7, 13, 6, 20, 30, 71, 45, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—MAY 4, 1861.
58, 21, 57, 10, 17, 23, 38, 72, 32, 70, 19, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $16 @18, $24 &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.

No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
TO USE
TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand in the way of this relief that will be sure—yes absolutely sure—to follow the use of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "COADJALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and becomes a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES.
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.
No. 30 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
For sale also at RUSHTON'S NEW STORE, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

REMOVAL.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
GENERAL AGENTS
For the
NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Furniture, Iron Railing Farm Fences, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work,
Have REMOVED TO
No. 269 CANAL-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MANTILLAS! MANTELETTES!!
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received per steamer Asia, and will open on MONDAY, May 6, a case of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES
In SILK and EMBROIDERED MUSLIN MANTILLAS, to which she invites the attention of her customers.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS—The great medicine for the cure of Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Humors, disordered Bowels, bad Blood, and all Spring and Summer Complaints. Sold everywhere at 25 and 38 cents.

JAMES TRACY, WHO WAS ILL-USED in South Carolina, informs his friends that he is now on the schooner *E. D. Pitts*, at foot of Perry-st., North River.

MILITARY.

CONTRACTS
FOR
MANUFACTURING
MILITARY CLOTHING
TAKEN AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
BY
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

THE VOLUNTEER HOME FUND SOCIETY.

INCORPORATED APRIL 25, 1861.

This Society is now organized as follows:
President—Hon. ALEX. T. DER W. BRADFORD.
First Vice-President—CHARLES S. MARSHALL.
Second Vice President—R. A. WITHAUS.
Third Vice-President—E. S. MORGAN.
Treasurer—Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE.
Secretary—FRANK W. BALLARD.

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A. V. STOUT,	AUGUST BELMONT,
H. J. RAYMOND.	WM. H. APPLETON
BENJ. V. ABBOTT,	THEODORE OEHON,
WILLIAM S. ASTOR,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
CHARLES P. DALY.	R. A. WITHAUS.
Distributing.	*Contribution.*
JAMES KELLY	ALEX. W. BRADFORD.
J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.	GEORGE W. BLUNT,
E. E. MORGAN,	DANIEL DREW.
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Donations will be received at No. 2½ WALL-ST., by Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer.

Due notice will be given when the Committee are ready to receive applications for aid.

VOLUNTEERS HOME FUND SOCIETY.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in addition to those already received:

Dr. Jacob Harson	$5 00
Charles M. Wolcot, Esq.	100
H. Gsjani, Esq.	50
S. M., by T. Tilton, Esq.	4
One of the Treasy Mechsales	5
Total	$159

Contributions received by
BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 2½ Wall-st.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES!

Named in honor and organizing under the auspices of MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON,

The gallant defender of his country's flag and honor.

The Anderson Zouaves Regiment, now in the process of organization, will be composed of good, able bodied men, and all such are cordially invited to enroll their names at the head quarters, Union-square; at Palace Gardens, or at Lyndeman's, Hamilton Park.

TO ALL UNION MEN.

The Committee would respectfully request such as desire to aid the officers and others who are engaged in the arduous and expensive task of recruiting and organizing this regiment, to send their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen: Major Robert Anderson, Brevoort House, 5th-av.; A. V. Stout, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank; Shepherd Kospp, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank; Hon. F. A.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 7th and 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at their new and spacious salesrooms Nos. 145 and 147 Broadway, a large assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of fine rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood music top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood bookcase and secretary, mahogany and black walnut bookshelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall lights and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, pallasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut buffet extension tables and chairs; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

SOLOMON DINGEE, AUCTIONEER.

DION BOURCICAULT'S

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

DINGEE & HOLDEN WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at

No. 39 East 16th-st.,

Near Union-square, the residence of

DION BOURCICAULT, ESQ.,

Whose present success in London will prevent his return to this country for some years.

We now offer his large assortment of household furniture, comprising in part: Erard grand action pianoforte, rosewood parlor suites in red and green reps, lounges, bookcases and writing-desks; reclining Turkish and easy chairs, bedsteads, carpets and oil cloths, clocks, vases and window cornices, expensive mantel and pier glasses, also the kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY pictures and marble statuary.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Russell-st Galleries, No. 515 Broadway, EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY PICTURES AND MARBLE STATUARY, comprising works of the highest class of Art, from the old and modern schools. The following are among the works of high repute to be offered on that occasion:—Kensett, Bellows, Van Boskerk, Eastman, Johnson, Gignoux, Wm. Hart, Gertel, Lilly M. Spencer, G. H. Hall, Ryder, Ruggles, Blondel, Ehninger, Ingerson, Inness, Song, Carmichael, Morse, Durand of London, J. F. Herring, Senr., J. E. Meyers, Sully, Peale, Van Severdonck, G. A. Williams, Wm. Perry, Sidney Cooper, Stuart Newton, G. P. Buchanan, Constantine Gerchert, Jo Bien, Vickars, Boutibier, Mignot, Matteo, Muller, Morris, Leo. Douyon, Morris, of Liverpool, Rufus Wright, Le Moine, Vanson, Adam Pynacker, Van Harp, Guidi, Lenfant de Metz, Salmon, and others. Also, many splendid copies of celebrated pictures by great Italian artists, in Carved Florentine Frames, and other costly pictures by the old masters.

SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY.

The celebrated statue of the "RUSSIAN GIRL," by Wm. E. Barbee. This great statue was executed in Rome, it was sold by auction at the Vaccaro sale, and cost it its present owner $1,000. After a spirited bidding, for a large sum, it excited much comment in art circles, as well as from the Press.

"THE DEAD PEARL DIVER," by Paul Akers. No piece of statuary recently exhibited in this country has made a more gratifying impression on the public mind than this wonderful work.

"FLORA," by Chauncey B. Ives. Mr. Ives is now regarded as one of the most talented Sculptors of this time. "Flora" has passed the highest ordeals of criticism with success.

"ARIADNE," by Chauncey B. Ives. This is one of the latest of the Sculptor's works, an exquisitely modelled and highly finished bust.

"APOLLO," after Rome antelli.

The above will be on exhibition FREE at the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, as above, three days and evening previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL At Auction on TUESDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and Aubusson carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel and plush, oak and black walnut extension dining tables superb carved black walnut library tables, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre tables, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood hall seats, hall chairs, mahogany rockers and chairs, covered in hair cloth, rosewood dining room chairs, gilt frame pier mirrors, reps, window cornices, rosewood lounges in brocatel and reps, lace window curtains and gilt cornices, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, palliasses, silver-plated stair rods, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, China, glass and crockery ware, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 West 16th-st, near 7th-av, handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suits in crimson damask; rosewood marble-top tables; crimson mohair curtains, draperies, gilt cornices, gilt chandeliers, elegant mirrors with marble bases, oak frame mirrors and cornices, rosewood extension dining table, oak desk, oak tables, marble-top; oak chairs, one seat rocking chair, bronze chandeliers; rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, bedding, &c.; Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses; also kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of good furniture, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany sofa bedsteads, mahogany wardrobe, mahogany and walnut marble top chamber furniture, hair and husk mattresses, one Singer's sewing Lester's, one Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, a 13 o'clock neon, one-horse grocer's wagon and harness.

A. M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY opportunity to purchase first-class household furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 52 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, plate glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood chamber furniture, bedding, &c. Sale peremptory.

M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture THIS DAY, (Monday,) at No. 72 West 26th-st., near 6th-av, commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and enamelled parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; carpeting, curtains, chairs, mirrors, china, glassware &c. also basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

R. W. TILTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF carriages, boggies, &c., of superior workmanship. Will be sold at auction by TILTON, WARRALL & DAY, on THURSDAY May 9 1861, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y. Persons wishing to dispose of vehicles or horses at this sale, will leave their address by Tuesday.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and newly-carpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many points of interest and natural beauty are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor, having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make engagements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North river at 8 and 11½ A. M. and 3 and 5½ P. M. Only 35 minutes from New-York.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of guests on the last day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving ponies in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast; for further particulars inquire at No. 50 Warren-st., up stairs.

SMALL PONY FOR SALE.—WITHOUT BLEM- ish; is very handsome and kind; 44 inches high, and is ridden every day by a boy; good reason for selling at a great sacrifice; price $125 with blanket, roller, bendstall, &c., all new. Address J. S, Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE HORSE COUPE; PRICE $300; a brett—price, $200, a buggy wagon, $50; a sleigh $40, and harness to suit—property of a private gentleman. Apply to H. A. M., No. 11 East 22d-st., or No. 145 Broadway.

SADDLE-HORSE WANTED.—HE MUST BE handsome, and a free traveller, must be broken to harness as well as saddle, and be offered cheap. No dealer need apply. Address Box No 4 707 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME panneled rockaway, well suited for the country, made by J. R. Lawrence & Co. Apply at the stable adjoining St. Paul's Methodist Church, Eighth-st.

REMOVALS.

DRS. HENRY CRANE

AND A. L. NORTHROP,

Dentists,

Have removed to No. 15 Bond-st.

MRS. SHEPPARD BEGS TO INFORM her friends and ladies generally that she has removed to No 160 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is ohio, baldness or becoming gray.

REMOVAL.—HAMILTON H. SALMON HAS RE- moved his office from No 78 Pearl-st to No. 4 State-st.

DR. CHAS. D. SMITH HAS REMOVED to No. 31 West 19th-st., his former residence.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome dwelling house with garden, conservatory, hot-house, coach house and stable, situated on Union-av., between Williamsburgh and Bedford, having a front of 137½ feet by 100 in depth. Will be exchanged for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York. Apply to R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 64 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 109 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELE- gant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 412 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET—NO. 10 LAMARTINE-PLACE, THREE- story and attic high stoop, modern improvements, $700; No. 171 West 37th-st., 3-story, English basement, modern improvements, $500, No. — 38th-st., near 6th-av., large desirable house, modern improvements, $1,000, No. 157 West 17th st., 3-story brick, gas and water, $300; No. 245 West 31st-st., large desirable house, $600; Nos. 117 and 119 West 44th-st., 3-story high-stoop, brownstone fronts $900; No. 733 West 16th st., 2-story and attic brick house, modern improvements, $600. No. 189 West 17th-st., 2 story and attic, $350. J. & W. DENHAM, 4th-av., corner 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET ON MYRTLE-AV.—FIFTH DOOR from Tompkins-av., East Brooklyn, a new three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, with gas, water, bath-room, dumb-waiters, sliding-doors, marble mantels, and garden; location healthy and beautiful; excellent for a private boarding school, or furnished lodgings. Cars pass to Fulton Ferry. Will rent low to a respectable tenant, and none others need apply on premises.

TO LEASE, OR TO LET—DWELLINGS, MAN- ufactories, armories, drill-rooms barracks, &c., the very extensive buildings Nos 24 and 26 Wooster-st.; a central location near Broadway and Canal st.; adapted for any of the above named uses. Also a modern dwelling-house, nearly new, No 125 West 21st-st., in good order, rent $750. Also a house fitted up as an English ale house and restaurant; an excellent location, near Broadway and Canal st.; rent $600. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, No 26 or 27 Wooster-st.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATER- son, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full session, and full of boarders. 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling, stable and 8 lots of ground on 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The house is 2-story, with 2-story extension. The ground is beautifully shaded and fruited, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick cottage, No 191 East 21st-st., near 2d av., containing 10 rooms; has croton water, bath-room, range in kitchen, &c.; also large yard in front, with grass, flowers, grape-vine, &c. A good tenant is desired; can have the privilege from year to year, if agreeable. Enquire at No 252 Broadway, of E. W. WHITNEY.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front size 27 feet 6 inches by 80, handsomely fenced, has rosewood parlor doors, two store cases; eligible corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of S. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SMITH, 72 East 23th-st., or A. J. MISSELL, 305 4th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST. near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two-story basement and attic brick house, let 25 by 106, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low, $450. Apply at No. 252 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A BELKHEAD ADJOINING HOBO- ken Ferry, North River; store No. 222 Hudson-st. and No. 483 Washington-st. Also, house No. 62 Watts-st., and several apartments. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 23x34 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 Johnson; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE IN EAST TWENTY- fourth-st., near 4th-av. House is very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent only $250. For particulars inquire of JOHN FEITRETCH, No. 315 4th-av.

TO LET.—$300 PER YEAR FOR THE TWO- story and basement brick house No. 90 East 51st-st., near 4th-av. Contains gas and croton water. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 231 Grand-st., corner of the Bowery.

TO RENT OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, in Hudson, a three story brick house, suitable for a private family or doctor, or light business.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL LIGHT ROOMS, TO- gether or separate, for light business purposes, rent $12 and $10 per month, or $20 for both; No. 37 Chatham-st., corner of North William.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 4 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MAR- ble-front store No. 654 Broadway, six stories high, with sub-cellar, rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO 452 Broadway. Is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MAR- ble-front store, No. 681 Broadway, 6 stories high with extension; rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS TO Let—With or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 586 Broadway, next door. For particulars apply on the premises, to WOOD BROTHERS.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARBER.—THE Hale establishment, No. 88 Princess., is for rent. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE 23D Ward works, foot of East 20th-st., from 45 to 200 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, UP TOWN, NEAR 3d-av. Rent, $201, taken to-day. Address W. S. Box No. 90 *Times* Office. Applications prefered.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 10 DISBROSSES STREET, near Broadway. To be taken possession and low rent. Apply to JOHN NEAR, jr., No. 713 Broadway.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE- graw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT OF No. 170 East 28th-st., suitable for a small family.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river, 5 minutes' walk from Riverdale Station, and one hour from the City by cars. The house is 60x50, two stories with attic, there are, besides, all other suitable outbuildings. Two graperies, yielding annually 1,500 pounds choice fruit; the grounds contain ten acres highly-cultivated land, on which is produced about $1,000 worth of fine fruit, mostly grapes; if desired, horses carriages, boat, &c., will be let with the premises. Apply at ASPAM KNIGHT & SONS', No. 7 Coenties-slip, corner of Water-st.

TO RENT IN NEW-ROCHELLE—A FUR- nished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; has hot and cold baths; variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A NICELY- furnished three-story house near London Terrace, or, the occupant, a lady, who is a neat housekeeper, would make it a desirable home for a few genteel boarders. References given and required. Address Box, No. 366 Post-office.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO D FOX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—ON THE SEA SHORE—TWO FUR- nished cottages, each containing 14 rooms, with half an acre of ground attached; also, stables and carriage houses, and ice-house filled with ice. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No 25 John-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE COTTAGE house, carriage-house and six bend-somely-shaded lots of ground, situated high, on the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises or to W. J. STEWART, No 157 South-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.— Twelve miles from the City, and near a steamboat landing. Apply to EDWARD WILLIS Grocers, Bank Barclay-st., or to CHAS. K. EDWARDS, No. 31 St. Mark's-place

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH EIGHT acres of ground, stable and vegetable garden, in Clifton, Staten Island. Terms moderate. Apply to J. HESS, No. 19 Barclay-st.

TO LET.—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 56 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is a story English basement. Possession at once, and rent low. A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT RYE, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILEY, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 122 Chambers-st., New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JEUP, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FUR- nished house No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 112 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCES IN WEST- CHESTER COUNTY, ON THE SOUND,

Two miles above Harlem, within one hour of the City by carriage, and access every hour by steamboat or railroad.

Location retired and healthy, scenery unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York.

The houses will accommodate good-sized families, have stables, gardens and grounds attached.

Prices, $300 to $7 0

For particulars, apply to

B. M. WHITLOCK,

No. 379 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. —One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not exceptionable. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, for-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in sight of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner having all the modern improvements including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 49 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A PARTLY furnished country seat, the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are tastefully laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 15 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $400. Inquire of JOHN SOLTON, Pelham.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let, with 6 or 12 acres of land, distant 500 yards from the station at Riverdale, and commanding one of the finest river views. The house has double brick walls, also contains parlor, dining room, library and mattress-room, all of full size, also 14 bedrooms and two dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout; gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

AT SHORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A LARGE double house, in the most commanding situation in the neighborhood, with spacious outbuildings two cottages, and ten acres of land. Rent about $1,500. Also, a good sized house, with stable and land, and about one acre of land, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent about $500. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 61 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Beaver-street.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE- story and basement house, corner of Riverdale av. and Prospect-st.; furnished with gas in every story; water, well, stable, &c. Rent, $450 per annum. The house has been built only a few years, modern style. Apply to F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York, or to E. A. STARR, next to Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COM- fortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with piazzas front and rear, grounds and garden tastefully laid out, lot 75x250; fine view of mountain within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortlandt-st. Rent $700. Apply at H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLOOMFIELD, No. 50 Wall-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newport—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-buildings, in Flatbush, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 89 Nassau-st., corner of John.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED COT- tage at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stable. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE in Bergen Hill, N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 83 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS and large garden, on the Sound, Long Island, 40 miles from New York. Rent cheap for the season. Address J. G., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A SMALL COTTAGE TO LET—ONE MILE from Hudson River Railroad station, and 20 miles from the City. Rent $100. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., near 34th st.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (40 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville, L. I. B. SKIDMORE

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE, 15 MILES FROM THE CITY— Two or three select families, or single gentlemen, can board with those of pleasant parties, in their delightful country residence, situated on the Hudson, commanding fine views of river, five miles from depôt; three acres of ground, abundance of fruit, shade, shrubbery &c., location surpassed for beauty of scenery, pure air, and delightful neighborhood, splendid drives in every direction. Large carriage house, with accommodation for several horses, table unexceptionable. For terms and further particulars apply at the Country Board Agency, No 820 Broadway.

JESSE CHILDS.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT New-Rochelle for four or five first-class boarders, in private house, beautifully situated on Long Island Sound surrounded by fine old shade trees, and ornamental grounds well stocked with choice fruit; within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing at the Neptune House, and stages pass the door every half hour. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars call at the Book store of Mr. J. MOFFETT, No. 119 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF persons preferring a farm as a summer residence, can be accommodated in a large and newly furnished house, very first front, with piazza on three sides, three miles from North Orange depôt, and 20 miles from Hoboken ferry. For further particulars inquire at No. 209 Broadway, or at the dwelling.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A few select boarders can be accommodated at one of the most beautiful houses in the above place, commanding extensive views, with good table, fine rooms and every attention to comfort. Address Box No. 330 Post-office.

BOARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF Connecticut, three miles from the Housatonic Railroad, eight miles from the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 214 6th-av., New-York; office hours from 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.; or address C. P. SHAFFER, Ellsworth, Conn.

BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY AND TWO boys (11 and 13) in the country, a farm house preferred, where the parties have had some experience with boarders; location, on high land—and if accessible to the City the advertiser would be included. Address C., care of No. 184 Water-st., through the Post-office.

COUNTRY COMFORTS.—TWO SMALL FAM- ilies can be accommodated with board in one of the most lovely village's of southern Berkshire, in a strictly private family, where there are no children. Address, or call upon L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway, for particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two families at a private residence, located near the Riverdale depôt, and one hour's ride by cars from the City. Fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit, &c.; good stable and carriage-house. Address H. C. D., Box No 144 *Times* Office.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A few select boarders will be accommodated at a beautiful spacious house, commanding extensive views of river, &c. All the comforts of home will be found. Address Box No. 330 Post-office, for particulars

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLE- man wishes to obtain board for his family at Yonkers or somewhere on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, within an hour's ride of the City; with a private family preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 469 New-York City Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—PARTIES seeking such orders will please call and register their rooms at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway, as we have first-class families now waiting.

PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE CAN BE AC- commodated with board in a pleasant farm-house, one mile out of the Harlem River Railroad. Forest enlarged, inquire of D. T. MARSHALL, No. 388 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board in a private family or farm-house, in pleasant location, convenient to the City; address with fully particulars, and terms, A., Box N., 163 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR Summer board will find a large house, large garden, nice rooms and good board, a splendid river view from, and fresh milk, by calling on or addressing CHARLES E. ORTWAY Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

Fund to uniform and equip the Zouave Regiment of Firemen, as received by JAMES KELLY, Treasurer.

AMOUNTS COLLECTED BY JAMES KELLY.

James Kelly	$100	Bowery Ins. Co., by W. Hibbard	$100
A lady	10		
T. Buchanan Gilford	100	Richard Mortimer	50
Jacob T. Gilford	100	Isaac Lindtman	50
George Gilford	100	R. McClusky	25
Walter Bawne	100	Samuel Frost	100
Ed. Onthont, by Gilford	50	Ed. H. Schermerhorn	500
J. W. Allen	100	J. M. Fisk & Co	25
P. & R Coelet	100	H. W. Smith	25
Mech. & Trad Exch	500	John C. Martin	50
Henry A. Burr	500	Est. Isaac Burr	50
Cham. Com. T. Dehon	5,000	James H. Titus	50
Union Defense Com.	5,000	Adam T. Sackett	50
Richard Trench	100	Jno. R. & Jno. C. Hurd	45
Total			$12,960

FROM A. F. OCKERHAUSEN.

A. F. Ockerhausen	$200	J. G. Allen & Co	$50
Reeve Case & Banks	50	M. W. Hamilton & Co	100
Williams & Potter	50	Bucklin & Crane	50
George W. Thompson	50	William Hubbard	100
George S. Stephenson	50	Vonegs & Co	50
Butler, Hogg & Martin	50	G. & H. Mead	50
Edey, Tunnure & Co	50	P. Hanford	25
Denton, Smith & Co	100	Havemeyer, Townsend	250
Cobb, March & Cross	100	Waydell & Co	50
E. & P. Mead & Co	100	J. T. Carpenter	5
Mead & Co	50		
Total			$1,510

JOHN CREGIER'S LIST OF COLLECTIONS FROM

American Fire Ins. Co., J. M. Halsted, Pres	$100
N. Y. Equitable Ins. Co., J. Miller, Secretary	100
Howard Ins. Co., by Henry A. Oakly, Sec'y	100
Niagara Fire Ins. Co., John D. Steele, Pres	100
Citizens Fire Ins. Co., E. M. Walter, Sec'y	100
Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., A. J. Smith, Sec'y	100
N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co., D. Underhill, Sec'y	100
Empire City Fire Ins. Co., Hodley Murray, Pres	100
Irving Fire Ins. Co., Martin S. Crowell, Sec'y	100
Hanover Fire Ins. Co., Doras L. Stone, Pres	100
Forillard Fire Ins. Co., Carlisle Mervin, Pres	250
Continental Ins. Co., H. H. Lamport, Sec'y	100
Park Ins. Co., M. Jaffray, Sec'y	100
Excelsior Fire Ins. Co., Eugene J. Pluskett, Pres	100
Home Ins. Co., William Gruely, Sec'y	100
Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, Dorritis Dorr, Sec'y	100
Republic Fire Ins. Co., Robert J. Hone, Pres	100
Arctic Fire Ins. Co., V. Tilyou, Jr., Sec'y	100
Clinton Fire Ins. Co., Hugh Ieing, Pres	100
National Fire Ins. Co., Wm. B. Thorne, Pres	100
Firemen's Ins. Co., Chas. Rowland, Pres	100

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West-Indies, South America, &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No 76 WALL-ST, corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND SELLERSVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 26th April, 1861.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 239 CANAL-ST., NEAR VARICK-STREET,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 3 to 7 P. M. 6 per sent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums agreed to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the purchasers will be entitled to receive certificates for equal sums, to the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

LIFE INSURANCE.
In the matter of the application for the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the Life Insurance and Trust Company.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Life Insurance and Trust Company, a banking association which has heretofore carried on business and had its principal place of business at Lockport, in the County of Niagara and State of New York, and the undersigned hereby gives notice to and requires all persons indebted to said Life Insurance and Trust Company to pay the amount of their respective indebtedness to the undersigned at the office of said Company in Lockport, and all persons having in their possession any property, effects or things belonging to said Company are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days; and all persons holding any bonds or securities belonging to said Company are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned at the office aforesaid in Lockport, on or before the 1st day of May next.
Dated at Lockport, the 25th day of April, 1861.
GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 25th day of July next. A re-exchange of stock, bonds, &c., of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons at par.

Scrip will be issued for the assessment, so redeemable with the rest at the office of the company in New York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest from that day.

The Erie Railway Company will be organized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New York, April 15, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.—At an election for Trustees of the Company, held April 10, the following were elected
WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
RUSSELL DAST,
BENAJ. I. SEAMAN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS.
The Board having hereto ore declared a full call on the Series of 1846-7-8 Certificates, have now resolved to commence the redemption of all such outstanding and call from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, by paying 25 per cent on presentation of certificates at their office or in next settlement of premium, and 20 per cent. annually thereafter on the first Monday in March. By order of the Board
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 27th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 10 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—The Third Instalment of Assessment, Five Cents per share on the Capital Stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before Monday, May 6.
Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the Stock. By order of
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

PARK BANK, New-York, April 16, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, by order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 427 Canal, corner Varick-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Dexter's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. E. BULKLEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.
NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
5, 6's and 6 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1868, 1870, 1876 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS, Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5¾ and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861,
For sale by
R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William-st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 58 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

WINCHESTER'S
SPECIFIC PILL is a prompt, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient in effect a Complete Cure of the most aggravated cases, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the Medical Profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses.—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.
Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold wholesale and retail, at the sole depot, by the proprietor,
J. WINCHESTER,
No. 36 John st., New-York.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,
Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Docteur-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing constipation. The green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. Depots—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOURS, No. 32 Platt-st.

DR. COBBETT, BROTHER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, nominal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being reliably cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. VAN BOMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Douglas, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1, and Mrs. Gardner's balsam (50 cents). Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 121 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest female remedy ever discovered. Call or address for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 13 Bright-st., near canal, where Dr. Ward has resided many years. Ladies by delay or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 13 BRIGHT-ST., corner Canal-st., near Varick. Dr. Ward's Infallible Friend and Stop-Heart Remedies are the gratifying relief sure. Dr. WARD'S Pills relieve in one to one hour various disorders, sick headaches. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNDERSIGNED are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER of this. The Honorable the Recorder, No. 2 Divisions-st., New York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years made that his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED PILL, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, in a few days without restriction in the habits of the patient. Dr. Hunter's long established reputation for honor and integrity, and his responsible character as a physician, are a sufficient guarantee for the protection of said Navy Yard and the public property attached thereto, except to double the guard at one of the gates of said yard.

Specification 2. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong, being in command of the United States Navy-yard at Warrington, Florida, and the naval forces thereat, and under the immediate direction from the Secretary of the Navy directing him to be vigilant to protect the public property, and to co-operate with the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas, who was Lieutenant Slemmer, United States Army, did, on the tenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, then and there, in accordance and with an understanding previously had with Lieut. Slemmer, dispatch the steamer *Wyandotte* to said him, Lieut Slemmer, in the defence of his post, Fort Pickens, Florida, to which he, Lieut Slemmer, had removed; and thereafter, to wit: on the twelfth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the said Capt. James Armstrong, in violation of such understanding and his instructions, issued without the knowledge of Lieut. Slemmer, to Lieut O. H. Berrymen, commanding said steamer, an order of the following tenor: "You will continue to co-operate with the commanding officer at Fort Pickens; but should an attack be made you will not fire a gun unless it be actually necessary in defence of the vessel under your command. In the event of the capture of the fort, you will proceed immediately to the station to which you have been ordered by the Navy Department. It is reported that the yard is surrounded by armed men."

Upon these charges and specifications the "finding" of the Court is in the following terms:

"The Court, having maturely considered the whole case, with the evidence and the defence aforesaid, find as follows:

"1. That the first specification of the first charge against the said Captain James Armstrong is *proved*, except as to the words in said specification—"adequate to a defence of said yard.

"2. That the second specification of the first charge against the said Capt. James Armstrong is *proved*.

"3. That the third specification of the first charge is *proved, except* that the accused *did* remove or send to Fort Pickens thirty men—a part of his command—thirty muskets and some ammunition, and a barge load of provisions.

"And the Court thereupon further find that the said Capt. James Armstrong is *guilty* of the *first charge of neglect of duty.*

"And the court doth further find

"1. That the *first* specification of the *second* charge against the accused is *proved*, except that thirty men—a part of his command—were sent by the said Captain James Armstrong to co-operate in the defence of Fort Pickens.

"And they further find

"That the *second* specification of the second charge is proved.

"And thereupon the Court find the said Captain James Armstrong is *guilty of the second charge, of disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer.*"

And the sentence of the Court is

"That the said Captain James Armstrong be suspended from duty for the term of five years with the loss of pay for the first half of the said term and he be reprimanded by the honorable Secretary of the Navy in person before the Court.

I have approved this sentence, and Captain James Armstrong will accordingly be suspended immediately for the term of five years from the date, with loss of pay for the first half of the said term.

In expressing my approval that part of the sentence which directs that Captain Armstrong be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy in person, I have a painful duty to perform. Captain Armstrong cannot be considered separately and individually as a gallant officer and a gentleman who has heretofore rendered valuable services to the country. These considerations, which belong to the past, are, however, overshadowed by the present and future. The high trust and responsibility confided to him, and the duty and length of service of the officer who has been found guilty of disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer, constituted an example of the highest importance to the service, and one which, in my judgment, should be vindicated.

It was the duty of Capt. Armstrong, as the commanding officer of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and by which he had control over vessels and property, strictly to construe and rigidly to enforce the law to shield himself from a conflict of authorities. He will not be relieved from responsibility for the non-performance of that duty under the command. Where the circumstances of the case may have been, an earnest appeal to his old love would have taught him to make the best possible use of all the resources at his disposal—and to be ingenious—and to have imparted to his command the same spirit—instead of allowing the promptings of loyalty to be checked, either by any influence or considerations of his own, or any representations or conduct as to the views and designs of superiors in office. It can be discharged in duty with stern integrity, as the night have disappointed some, but never with the moral cowardice shown in the case of another officer placed in similar circumstances—he would have been upheld by the applause of his fellow countrymen, and the respect even of antagonists. The safest as well as the most honorable course for every individual in the public service—whether commissioned or subordinate—is to be true to the law in the matter what difficulties or dangers encompass it.

This General Order will be promulgated as usual at all the naval stations, and on board of all vessels of the Navy in commission.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Apr 12, 1861.

GENERAL NAVAL ORDER.

A Naval General Court Martial, consisting of a full complement of officers of the highest rank in the service, was recently convened in the City of Washington for the trial of Capt. James Armstrong of the Navy, on charges growing out of his surrender of the Navy yard at Warrington, Fla.

Before the Court reparted, the members of it addressed a communication to the Navy Department, of which the following is a copy:

"The President and Members of Judge Advocate of the Court lately held in the city of Washington, D. C., for the trial of Commodore Armstrong, beg leave respectfully to submit to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy the propriety, justice and policy of bestowing some appropriate mark of its approbation of the loyalty, spirit and good conduct of WILLIAM CONWAY—a Quartermaster of the Navy, on duty in the Navy yard at Warrington, Florida, when the same was surrendered on the 12th of January, last—who, with manly firmness and a due sense of public devotion, refused to obey the order to haul down the National flag on the occasion of said surrender.

The evidence of this honorable devotion to the dignity and credit of the flag of his country is found in the record of the testimony in Commodore Armstrong's case.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Court.

A. T. M. PRITCHLER, Judge Advocate.

WASHINGTON D. C., April 8, 1861.

It appears from the testimony taken in Capt. Armstrong's case, that Wm. Conway, an ageless man, doing duty as quartermaster in the Warrington Navy yard, at the time of the surrender, whose ordered by Lieut. Slemmer now to haul down the National flag, promptly and magnanimously refused to obey the order.

The love and reverence thus impressively exhibited for his country flag in the hour of its peril is not the less worthy of its fair-called noble and chivalric because displayed by one in an humble station. It is the more deserving of commendation—for subordinates in the service are not usually expected to set examples of patriotism and fidelity in their trusts but to follow them.

The Department does no more than set justice to William Conway that the testimony from the Court in his behalf should be made known throughout the service. It therefore directs that this General Order be publicly read as early as practicable after its receipt, by the Commanders of all naval stations and all vessels of the Navy in commission, in the presence of the officers and men under their command.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1861.

NOTICE.

The following order issued by the Navy Department on the 26 inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.

To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds here, or forwarded to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant

GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 15 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL.. $[illegible]
all paid in and securely invested.
SURPLUS.. 525,000 00
LIABILITIES.. 24,000 00
ISSUE POLICIES ON MERCHANDISE, HULL AND FREIGHT RISKS, ON VESSELS IN PORT AND ON INLAND TRANSPORTATION; ALSO, ON DWELLING HOUSES, STORES AND PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRES, AT RATES AS LOW AS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional security afforded by a capital paid in, the surplus being an ample and reliable cash capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857.. 33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July 1858.. 50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859.. 35 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860.. 45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GURDON S. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, 2d Sec'y.

CAPITAL IN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST NEW-YORK.
This Company having a cash capital and surplus of $300,000 safely invested, continue to issue policies on the most favorable terms.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. Its having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.
2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested, forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers, out of the profits, thereby lessening the cost of insurance.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No personal liability whatever incurred by the assured. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CLARK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861. JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PEABAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.
law9m M* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF 6 furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Battresses and pallasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 660 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors, warranted. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 563 Canal-st., opposite Wooster

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPER, No. 67 Gold-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.—AT A NAVAL General Court Martial, convened in the city of Washington on the 12th day of March, 1861, Captain James Armstrong, of the Navy, was tried on the following charges and specifications preferred against him by direction of the Secretary of the Navy:

CHARGE I.—NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Specification 1. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong being in command of the United States Navy Yard at Warrington, State of Florida, and a naval force thereat adequate to a defence of said yard, did then and there on the demand of Commissioners of the State of Florida, supported by a military force from the States of Alabama and Florida, surrender to them, without resistance, said yard, the public property thereat, and a portion of the force under his command.

Specification 2. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong being, on the seventh day of January at the said Warrington, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in command of the United States Navy-yard at Warrington, State of Florida, and a naval force thereat adequate to the defence of said yard, did then and there, and at all times subsequent thereto to the twelfth day of January, inclusive, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, fail to take the ordinary and proper measures for the defence of said yard, and the public property thereat.

Specification 3. In this: that the said Capt. James Armstrong being, on the ninth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one in command as set forth in the last preceding specification, did then and there, and at all times subsequent thereto to the twelfth day of January, inclusive, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, neglect to remove to Fort Pickens, or other place of safety, the men under his command, and munitions of war and other public property in his charge or the latter to destroy; although at the time aforesaid he was in constant expectation of the approach of a hostile force, which he believed he could not with the forces under his command, successfully resist.

CHARGE II.—DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS AND CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER.

Specification 1. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong being, on the ninth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in command of the United States Navy Yard at Warrington, Florida, and the naval forces thereat, and in charge of the public property attached thereto, and in receipt also, at that time, of an order from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January the third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, of the tenor following: "Be vigilant to protect the public property, the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas has been instructed to consult with you. You will cooperate with him," did then and there, and at times subsequent thereto to the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in violation of said order, neglect to send the marines and other men under his command, to Fort Pickens, to cooperate in the defence thereof, and to remove to a place of safety the public property in his charge or to take any measures for the like vigilance for the protection of said Navy Yard and the public property attached thereto, except to double the guard at one of the gates of said yard.

Specification 2. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong being in command of the United States Navy-yard at Warrington Florida, and the naval forces thereat, and under the immediate direction from the Secretary of the Navy directing him to be vigilant to protect the public property, and to co-operate with the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas, who was Lieutenant Slemmer, United States Army, did, on the tenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, then and there, in accordance and with an understanding previously had with Lieut. Slemmer, dispatch the steamer *Wyandotte* to said him, Lieut Slemmer, in the defence of his post, Fort Pickens, Florida, to which he, Lieut Slemmer, had removed; and thereafter, to wit: on the twelfth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the said Capt. James Armstrong, in violation of such understanding and his instructions, issued without the knowledge of Lieut. Slemmer, to Lieut O. H. Berrymen, commanding said steamer, an order of the following tenor: "You will continue to co-operate with the commanding officer at Fort Pickens; but should an attack be made you will not fire a gun unless it be actually necessary in defence of the vessel under your command. In the event of the capture of the fort, you will proceed immediately to the station to which you have been ordered by the Navy Department. It is reported that the yard is surrounded by armed men."

Upon these charges and specifications the "finding" of the Court is in the following terms:

"The Court, having maturely considered the whole case, with the evidence and the defence aforesaid, find as follows:

"1. That the first specification of the first charge against the said Captain James Armstrong is *proved*, except as to the words in said specification—"adequate to a defence of said yard.

"2. That the second specification of the first charge against the said Capt. James Armstrong is *proved*.

"3. That the third specification of the first charge is *proved, except* that the accused *did* remove or send to Fort Pickens thirty men—a part of his command—thirty muskets and some ammunition, and a barge load of provisions.

"And the Court thereupon further find that the said Capt. James Armstrong is *guilty* of the *first charge of neglect of duty.*

"And the court doth further find

"1. That the *first* specification of the *second* charge against the accused is *proved*, except that thirty men—a part of his command—were sent by the said Captain James Armstrong to co-operate in the defence of Fort Pickens.

"And they further find

"That the *second* specification of the second charge is proved.

"And thereupon the Court find the said Captain James Armstrong is *guilty of the second charge, of disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer.*"

And the sentence of the Court is

"That the said Captain James Armstrong be suspended from duty for the term of five years with the loss of pay for the first half of the said term and he be reprimanded by the honorable Secretary of the Navy in person before the Court.

I have approved this sentence, and Captain James Armstrong will accordingly be suspended immediately for the term of five years from the date, with loss of pay for the first half of the said term.

In expressing my approval that part of the sentence which directs that Captain Armstrong be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy in person, I have a painful duty to perform. Captain Armstrong cannot be considered separately and individually as a gallant officer and a gentleman who has heretofore rendered valuable services to the country. These considerations, which belong to the past, are, however, overshadowed by the present and future. The high trust and responsibility confided to him, and the duty and length of service of the officer who has been found guilty of disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer, constituted an example of the highest importance to the service, and one which, in my judgment, should be vindicated.

It was the duty of Capt. Armstrong, as the commanding officer of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and by which he had control over vessels and property, strictly to construe and rigidly to enforce the law to shield himself from a conflict of authorities. He will not be relieved from responsibility for the non-performance of that duty under the command. Where the circumstances of the case may have been, an earnest appeal to his old love would have taught him to make the best possible use of all the resources at his disposal—and to be ingenious—and to have imparted to his command the same spirit—instead of allowing the promptings of loyalty to be checked, either by any influence or considerations of his own, or any representations or conduct as to the views and designs of superiors in office. It can be discharged in duty with stern integrity, as the night have disappointed some, but never with the moral cowardice shown in the case of another officer placed in similar circumstances—he would have been upheld by the applause of his fellow countrymen, and the respect even of antagonists. The safest as well as the most honorable course for every individual in the public service—whether commissioned or subordinate—is to be true to the law in the matter what difficulties or dangers encompass it.

This General Order will be promulgated as usual at all the naval stations, and on board of all vessels of the Navy in commission.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1861.

GENERAL NAVAL ORDER.

A Naval General Court Martial, consisting of a full complement of officers of the highest rank in the service, was recently convened in the City of Washington for the trial of Capt. James Armstrong of the Navy, on charges growing out of his surrender of the Navy yard at Warrington, Fla.

Before the Court reparted, the members of it addressed a communication to the Navy Department, of which the following is a copy:

"The President and Members of Judge Advocate of the Court lately held in the city of Washington, D. C., for the trial of Commodore Armstrong, beg leave respectfully to submit to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy the propriety, justice and policy of bestowing some appropriate mark of its approbation of the loyalty, spirit and good conduct of WILLIAM CONWAY—a Quartermaster of the Navy, on duty in the Navy yard at Warrington, Florida, when the same was surrendered on the 12th of January, last—who, with manly firmness and a due sense of public devotion, refused to obey the order to haul down the National flag on the occasion of said surrender.

The evidence of this honorable devotion to the dignity and credit of the flag of his country is found in the record of the testimony in Commodore Armstrong's case.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Court.

A. T. M. PRITCHLER, Judge Advocate.

WASHINGTON D. C., April 8, 1861.

It appears from the testimony taken in Capt. Armstrong's case, that Wm. Conway, an ageless man, doing duty as quartermaster in the Warrington Navy yard, at the time of the surrender, whose ordered by Lieut. Slemmer now to haul down the National flag, promptly and magnanimously refused to obey the order.

The love and reverence thus impressively exhibited for his country flag in the hour of its peril is not the less worthy of its fair-called noble and chivalric because displayed by one in an humble station. It is the more deserving of commendation—for subordinates in the service are not usually expected to set examples of patriotism and fidelity in their trusts but to follow them.

The Department does no more than set justice to William Conway that the testimony from the Court in his behalf should be made known throughout the service. It therefore directs that this General Order be publicly read as early as practicable after its receipt, by the Commanders of all naval stations and all vessels of the Navy in commission, in the presence of the officers and men under their command.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1861.

NOTICE.

The following order issued by the Navy Department on the 26 inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.

To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds here, or forwarded to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant

GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK.
Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 155 E. 27th-st.

COAL.

COAL.—FRESH FROM THE MINES.—SUITABLE for Forges, Stoves, Grates, and Furnaces; consisting of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White-Ash Schuylkill, newly mined and of the first qualities, at Summer prices; also, Liverpool, Orrel, and English Cannel, at greatly reduced rates. HENRY REEVE cor. Canal and Centre, and c

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

fied that the only reason why Baltimore to-day is not in the hands of the Secessionists is because they fear, not the Union strength, but Fort McHenry and the 20,000 United States troops from the North and the South that could at any moment wipe the city from the map of Maryland.

Even the grand jury, to-day, was discharged from further duties, notwithstanding the sounding charge which the Court gave them yesterday, under the specious statement that as there was a difficulty in obtaining witnesses now, and that as a new panel had already been summoned to meet a week hence, to them would be left the duty of inquiring into the facts of the late riot.

I made some inquiries to-day into the state of feeling among the Catholic population of the city. They are composed of two classes—the descendants of the original settlers and the Irish emigrants. The greater part of both have affiliated with the Democratic Party, and it was supposed that many would warmly sympathize with the secession movement. But of the first class, I have no reason to suppose that they do not, in proportion to their numbers, furnish a proportion of Union men as great as the Protestants. And as to the Irish Catholics, however strongly their tendencies to follow in the wake of the secession leaders whom they had been accustomed to obey in the political contests of previous times, the letter of Archbishop HUGHES, which has been republished here has in a remarkable degree withdrawn them from the secession ranks. I am informed, indeed, that one priest read the letter from the pulpit, and exhorted his congregation to stand by the flag of the country of their adoption.

Baltimore presents a very warlike appearance, so far as the show of uniforms on the street is concerned. The whole military of the city are now under pay, and subject to be called out by the Police Board at any moment. Citizens have little else to do, and it is not wonderful, therefore that soldiering should be popular, and especially when paid for. But as it is now constituted the military are a useless and expensive luxury. The only question upon which they will ever be called to act is that of Union or Secession, and upon that question they present a fairly defiant front; and the Secessionists, if not fully equal in numbers, are the best armed and most efficiently drilled.

A parade of the whole force of the city is announced for Monday next. E. E. L.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

NOTES OF A FUGITIVE FROM MONTGOMERY—SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE IN ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE—INCIDENTS, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, April 28, 1861.

Montgomery is a pleasant city. It has green peas, strawberries, gardens filled with flowers, and some very pleasant inhabitants. But by no means the equal of attractions let no man allow himself to be seduced, for to that city belongs also an intolerably hot atmosphere. No man with Northern lungs can live there.

Having lived in Montgomery during all the excitement of the last eight months, I have no other and better reason to give for my flight than the usual preference to avoid one newly arrived from the North if possible exposed. To be sure, I have not yet had the exemption almost from insult that has enabled me to write gravely with a cockade of Southern cockadeism, to refer coolly to the "pickets of the South," and to be greeted by the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and the exhaustless provisioning of it, even at the landing near by, as the news that the Seventh Regiment was cut to hash.

And perhaps, if the news had arrived *after* instead of *before* my departure, I should be residing in Montgomery. Nor do I regret the shortening of my stay. Neither personally nor politically. Short as it was, I saw the fall of the Southern Confederacy. But with all a weak pity for the unhappy country, I was shocked myself in the selection of Virginia. Commissioners had been sent to Virginia who have lived more years and have more property interests at stake with the North than the South. I was notified that it is the pleasure of the Confederacy that I should go.

This fact together with a desire, which has been a growing one ever since the new administration at the North had its inauguration, for the pleasures of home, in which, for the past few months, I have been unaccountably remiss, decided me to return. Time only could make my departure longer. "So you are going to the North to fight me," said a man to me as I bought my ticket. He was a captain of one of the volunteer companies of the city, and being acquainted with one of our party, came on the cars with us. He was now on his way to Auburn, with orders to the troops stationed there to hold themselves in readiness to start on Sunday for Virginia. "Tell them at the North," said he, as he left the cars, "just to give us a little time and we will give them all the fighting they want." We shook hands with him, and when he said, by way of a good-bye, "I'll meet you at Washington," we didn't feel compelled to say anything more than that we would be there.

All feel great confidence both in the proverbial cowardice of "Yankees" and the boasted courage of Davis, who is to place himself at the head of the troops as soon as a sufficient number are assembled at Virginia. I have never seen any one in the South who dared to express a doubt that the South could not immediately take possession of Washington. The cars were filled with such—some returning from the city with uniforms for nearly-formed companies, some on their way from a visit at Pensacola—some officers hastening to prepare their companies for the journey to Washington.

Just in front of me, an old man with a charcoal face, and long white hair, curled carefully away from a narrow forehead, with whom I afterwards became tolerably familiar, was talking loudly of the seige of Washington, and the constitutional cowardice of Yankees. He proposed, in the style of one who is conscious he is making a good joke, that a Regiment of cowards should be raised, and placed in front of the South in army and the Yankees are so fond of *them*, you know, that they would not shoot at all. Now at first this may not seem very laughable, but before the next afternoon I laughed to split my sides over it. At length I fell asleep, and left him talking, but when I ever, during the night, a sudden motion of the cars lifted me into a state of half consciousness, I heard the same sharp voice telling on with a patience of energy which I learned afterwards to recognize as a characteristic of the man.

We took breakfast at Atlanta. I have never been able to understand the grounds for the peculiar respect with which this town is regarded throughout the South. To be sure the soil on which it is placed is red, the streets broken into pitfalls, and the buildings rough and scattered, but this so far from being a proper ground for admiration, can be said of nearly every city in the Gulf States; and such one accustomed to the growth of our northwestern cities will find nothing worthy of astonishment in an increase of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants in as many years. We found here the same spirit of war with which the last few months at Montgomery had made us so familiar. A young man stood in the hotel with a book to take the names of those who had not yet joined themselves to a military company; and as the morning papers proposed that any person who refused to enlist should be driven from the city, I presume he had no difficulty in filling his list. Before the starting of the train, the people in the depot were addressed by Col. Tonn, of Missouri, who proved to be my grey-headed traveling companion of the night before. He assured the crowd that the Seventh Regiment had been cut to pieces; that the South would rise to a man against the North; that they could expect the sympathy and assistance of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. "Go on to battle with perfect confidence," said he; "a mere mob has defeated the crack Regiment of New-York; the Yankees are cowards; shoot one and you can't catch the rest." He closed with the negro-regiment joke. This is only a piece of a whole class of misrepresentations which for months past have deceived and excited an unleading mob. At the next station we found twenty or thirty men, dressed in half regimentals, lounging about the depot, and with apparently nothing to do but to wait for further orders. Papers were thrown out and eagerly caught up. All had the peculiarities common to the soldiers of this country. They were men of small frame, unaccustomed to labor, and restless under the restraints of the camp, but eager for excitement of every kind.

At this station Col. TODD came out and read a dispatch which reliably announced the total destruction of the Seventh Regiment. He assured them that Missouri was "all right," and closed with the joke of the negro regiment, which for some reason failed to produce here the happy effect which we all felt we had a right to expect from it. As we advanced further North, we were struck with a change in the feelings of the people, which corresponded not unsingularly with the appearance of the country. When we left Montgomery, Spring was already far advanced; the season of blossoms was passed, and the leaves of the trees, fully grown, had already begun to assume that hard bright varnish which indicates a long communion with the hottest rays of the sun. As we proceeded, we inverted the order of Nature, and lived over again the season; the leaves grew smaller, and finally, in some cases in Tennessee, we pursued them back to the very bud.

Among the inhabitants a similar change appeared. In Northern Georgia we found ourselves in a state of feeling which we in the South had passed six months before. Men wore cockades—a badge which had lost all significance in a community where every man was expected to entertain the feeling which they were intended to represent. The people were all filled with that fresh enthusiasm of neophytes—a feeling which no one would confound with the settled and almost fierce spirit which now characterizes the people in the Southern part of the State.

The fact is, the people of this section, sympathizing with the Border state, with whom their interests are common, only seceded practically two weeks ago. It was from a failure to appreciate this change of sentiment that the friendly enthusiasm of our orator, Col. TODD, received a slight check. While volunteering an account of a small affair in the vicinity of Dalton, (no place was too small for his patriotism) he so far deviated from all the previous specimens of his speech as to express a hope that there were no "Union" men there. With all the sagacity which, as travelers and writers of travel, we feel called upon to possess, we could not help sharing in some degree the astonishment of the speaker, when a bold man in the crowd shouted that "he was mistaken in that." Notwithstanding this, there is no overlooking the fact that all this country is thoroughly pervaded with the spirit of civil war.

At Chattanooga, we had a rest of half an hour, and I fled from the depot in time to hear only the opening words of Col. CONRAD'S speech, recently published as a circular to the Seventh Regiment, but preached with large, and I fear he was only of an extemporizing, for when I came back, just before the train started, he had just reached the joke of the negro regiment. Our train at this point was filled with members of the Legislature which was to meet the next day, at Nashville, to enact over the question of the secession of the State. In all the discussions which made the cars were filled during the night, I could find no differences of opinion on the question of the action of the State. All admitted that it will go out, but perhaps with some delay. Behind me two army officers were discussing the military affairs of Tennessee. They complained that the State was without arms; that even the drilled volunteer companies are provided with nothing but old Revolutionary muskets. But we are a Northern line, and I will stop—for the present.

EGO.

VOICES OF THE PULPIT.

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

REV. DR. OSGOOD'S DISCOURSE AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

At the Church of the Messiah, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD preached an eloquent sermon, referring to the present troubles of the nation. His text was Matthew, 23d chapter, 37th verse: "O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

Dropping the manuscript discourse before him, the speaker commenced by referring to the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, the immediate predecessor of Jesus, and then to the crucifixion of the latter, and then to the other, as that event was the first illustration of piety and character. He referred to several other terrible events that had occurred in the history of the world, and then spoke of the sentiment which he thought to prevail in the minds of the people, and not be fairly expressed, but in the spirit of the text. He could not help thinking that the spirit of God was in the people, and that they were not to be left to the guidance of their own hearts. Dr. OSGOOD then spoke of the feeling of the people of the North

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3003. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Arrival of More Troops at Washington.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

A Proclamation by Governor Letcher, Calling for More Volunteers.

Reported Intention to Evacuate Harper's Ferry.

Opening of Passenger Travel Through Maryland.

EMPHATIC DECLARATION OF GEN. BUTLER

How the Rebels Propose to Take Fort Pickens.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Great Union Victory in Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6.

The last twenty-four hours have thoroughly contradicted the announcement of your cotemporaries, that troops were already ordered to occupy Alexandria. Like many other stories, sent from here in these exciting times, it had no basis save idle rumor, which inquiry in the proper quarters would at once have dispelled.

The Zouaves would like very much to be sent on service in Virginia, and they are not unlikely to be among the first corps ordered there, when the time comes. Some of them say that the best thing to be done with themselves is to march them over the long bridge, and then take away the draw.

The exciting rumor is circulating that orders went to Fort Pickens, some days ago, to attack and disperse the rebel forces in that vicinity immediately after the expiration of the twenty days' notice, given in the President's Proclamation. This is erroneous. While Fort Pickens is now fully prepared to withstand a six months' siege, the federal force there is not yet considered strong enough to attack the rebels, as a large force would be necessary, not only to put the traitors to flight in the first instance, but to publicly garrison and hold the public property at Pensacola after it is recaptured. The rebels, in the meantime, are exhausting their money, and demoralizing and discouraging their men. If they can only be betrayed into the weakness of attempting to play the Sumter game over again, they will receive a needed and valuable lesson.

Major W. M. EMORY'S resignation has been received at the War Department. He is a native of Maryland, but is on service somewhere in the West. Sometime since, he left his resignation in the hands of a member of his family, to be filed whenever Maryland should secede. Accordingly, immediately after the Baltimore riot, when the State seemed ready to plunge into secession forthwith, EMORY'S relative handed in the Major's resignation.

Since Maryland has recovered her senses, EMORY'S friends have been making earnest efforts to recall his resignation, but they probably will not succeed. The fact that he even contemplated the desertion of his flag in the hour of peril, under the delusive idea that he owes his allegiance to his State paramount, shows that his loyalty is conditional upon the loyalty of Maryland, and the government is only too glad to be relieved of such officers, that the faithful and true men may be in the right places when the military crisis comes.

Some fear is expressed that Secretary CAMERON intends to fill some of the army vacancies of a higher grade by civilian appointments. There is probably no good ground for the apprehension that the Secretary will pursue any policy of favoritism so destructive to public interests.

The President and Secretary of State visited the Zouaves yesterday, at their quarters, and narrowly escaped with their lives, from the enthusiastic welcome and hand-shaking which greeted them.

The New-Jersey troops arrived here by railroad from Annapolis, two hours after last midnight, in a drenching rain-storm, to find no quarters provided for them, and nothing to eat. Not knowing where to go or what to do, some of them fired their guns as "signals of distress," thinking that would bring some one to their relief. It certainly aroused the neighborhood, many of us thinking the battle had begun at last. Temporary quarters were found for the Jersey Blues at last. The failure to find accommodations ready for them resulted from the fact that they were expected to come up the Potomac River, and to land at the Navy-yard, where ample accommodations had been provided. Please make the fact known that the Potomac is clear of obstructions, and that Government prefers that the transports should come directly to this city. Why they have failed to do so for several days past is a matter of wonder to the Department here.

Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN is here. Major ANDERSON thoroughly vindicates and justifies his conduct at the time of his unsuccessful effort to take the *Star of the West* into Charleston harbor, and says that it would have been impossible for him ever to have reached Fort Sumter with his ship under the fire of the batteries lining the entrance. I understand that he is likely to be restored to the revenue service.

News has been received here by Poney Express, of the arrival of Gen. SUMNER at San Francisco, and the resignation of Gen. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, after turning over to his successor faithfully, all the public property in his charge. JOHNSTON is a native of Kentucky, but appointed from Texas. S.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6—6 P. M.

A serious misunderstanding exists between the Government and the State Governor, relative to forwarding troops to Washington, which should be remedied without delay. There are fifteen thousand volunteers in New-York, and ten thousand in Ohio, awaiting orders from here to come on, and the Ulster County Regiment of your State is understood to have been ordered home again, despairing of being called into service, and supposing that Government does not want them. On the contrary, Government wants them all, and orders them to this point just as fast as it receives notice that they are ready to march. If not ordered here, it is because the State Governor has failed to notify the War Department that the troops are ready to come. The moment Government is thus notified, the order of march is issued, but it is the business of each regiment to see that the notification reaches Washington.

I am officially authorized to say that the troops are wanted, and wanted *here*. No regiment which is armed, equipped and provisioned as was the Rhode Island Regiment, need fear but that it will be accepted on arrival here, whether it comes with or without orders.

Once more let me say that the transports should come up the Potomac directly to the Washington Navy Yard, where will be found ample quarters for troops until they can be otherwise located, and abundant provisions. The orders from here for a week or more, have been that the troops should come by the river route, but in most cases the vessels are turned back at the mouth of the Potomac by somebody who tells them that the river is impassible, by reason of batteries erected by the Secessionists, and they then go to Annapolis and make the tedious journey thence, to arrive here when expected, and when no provisions have been made for their accommodation.

Much of the suffering among the volunteer Regiments here for quarters and food is in consequence of the failure of their commanders to report themselves—taking it for granted that their arrival is known, and that they must wait to have the succor needed thrust upon them. I know of one colonel who was here two or three days, until his men had spent all their money, before he discovered it was necessary to report the arrival of his regiment, as preliminary to being quartered and supplied.

As to batteries upon the Potomac, none have been erected up to this time, nor can they be, for the only points where works could be erected are constantly and thoroughly watched, and there are seven armed steamers plying on the river steadily, with orders to cut to pieces any body of men attempting to erect batteries.

We have apparently well authenticated reports to night of the arrival of new bodies of secession troops in Alexandria to-day—among them, some from JEFF DAVIS' Southern Army at Montgomery.

Secretary CHASE has issued instructions to Surveyors of Customs at all the ports on the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Rivers, directing them to keep a most vigilant eye on all water craft and railroad lines, to prevent them from carrying provisions or munitions of war into the seceded States. The various important questions arising out of this complicated state of affairs, receive the careful scrutiny of the Secretary, notwithstanding the great pressure of other business, which keeps him at his office until late every evening.

Four regiments have arrived in the city since 8 o'clock last evening,—the First, Third, and Fourth of New-Jersey, and the Twenty-eighth of New-York. Some of them have not landed at the Navy-yard, but remain in their vessels until provided for.

The Seventy-first expects to be ordered to some new post to-morrow, but know nothing positive concerning their movements or destination.

The Seventh remain in Camp Cameron, unless some active engagement takes place, until the expiration of their thirty days. About one half other to remain to the end of the war.

J. W. COOKE has been appointed Commissary-General of the New-York Fire Zouave Regiment. He was through the Mexican war, knows most of the boys, and is fully competent to perform the arduous and difficult duties of the post. The Zouaves expect to take the oath for two years' service.

Gen. SCOTT received to-day dispatches by a messenger from Gen. BUTLER, at the Relay House. The character of the dispatches is not known. It is to be understood from this that he arrived there last night, with twenty-five hundred men in all, according to his reply sent to Gen. SCOTT when the requisition for troops for that post was made. Many citizens of Baltimore have visited them to-day, and were courteously received.

The Massachusetts troops, Sixth Regiment, went alone from this city. No other troops have gone, as yet, from Washington. It was understood by some of the Massachusetts Sixth that they were to go to Fort McHenry, and to march from thence as the advanced guard of Gen. PATTERSON'S troops in passing through Baltimore.

A portion of the Thirteenth Regiment, from Brooklyn, arrived last night by steamer. This morning they were sent back to Annapolis, where they will join the remainder of the regiment.

The drill of the several regiments took place to-day in the quarters of the troops, owing to the heavy rain which prevailed.

The orders for the conduct of the troops are now very strict. None are allowed out after 9 o'clock, and the order for closing dram-shops at 9 30 is being vigorously enforced.

The War and Navy Departments are rapidly filling the vacancies made by recent resignations. They are mostly Lieutenants in the Army and Marine corps.

Major ANDERSON dined to-day with several army officers. He is to dine with the President and Cabinet, and Gen. SCOTT.

There are at the Capitol, Treasury Hospitals and General Infirmary, only forty-seven sick soldiers. There are three or four officers quite ill at the hotels, but not dangerously.

A large quantity of provisions arrived to-day from Baltimore by wagons. Five hundred head of beef cattle and one thousand horses are expected before Thursday night. They are to come by the Northern Central Route across the country to the Relay House.

SHERMAN'S battery was expected to pass through Baltimore to-day, but is not yet heard from.

Rev. JOHN A. GOODWIN is here, at the National, on business for the State of Massachusetts.

N. B. JUDD, Minister to Berlin; D. K. CARTER, Minister to Bolivia, and A. B. DICKINSON, Minister to Nicaragua, are here receiving their final instructions. Mr. JUDD sails on the 24th inst. CARTER leaves at an early day. There is an important commercial treaty to be negotiated with Bolivia, which will be entrusted to his care and skill.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 6.

The Secretary of War, in order to accommodate the traveling public, has directed the opening of the military route between Washington and Philadelphia, by the way of Annapolis. There will be two daily trains, those from the North leaving Philadelphia at 10:30 A. M. and 11 P. M.

The proclamation of the Mayor of Washington, requiring the drinking establishments to be closed at half past nine o'clock at night, was by the advice of the military authorities. On Saturday Senator WILSON suggested to the high Executive officers such measures, in view of the fact that some of the troops were evidently becoming demoralized by using intoxicating liquors.

Much alarm has existed in the neighboring City of Alexandria for a few days past, owing to the reports that the Federal military contemplated taking early possession of it. Many persons accordingly fled, and the Virginia Militia proceeded to Culpepper Court House.

The First and Second New-Jersey Regiments arrived here early this morning.

Gen. SCOTT publishes another card, begging correspondents to spare him. He says that he has no office within his gift, no power to accept individual volunteers, nor corps of volunteers, no time to read applications for his autograph, and that he cannot acknowledge one letter in fifty.

The President has appointed Lieut. NICHOLSON as Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, vice TAYLOR, resigned.

Government has declined accepting more than one regiment of three months' volunteers from Michigan, but will, however, receive two regiments under the latest proclamation.

To-day Gen. SCOTT again, for the third time, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. His staff here followed his example.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6.

There is no present interruption of trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Legislature reassembles to-day. Since the failure of the Committee of Safety bill, the Secessionists, it is said, will not attempt to call a Convention. If they do the Union men will insist that the question of Convention or no Convention shall be submitted to the people at the election for Delegates.

The troops at the Relay House are in quiet possession this morning. A Baltimorean had an interview with Gen. BUTLER last night, who said that Northern troops must march in safety over the ground where Massachusetts blood was spilt, and that if they were attacked from any house, the house would be blown up. E. F. U.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6.

I visited the camp at the Relay House this afternoon. The troops are the Eighth of New-York, Col. LYONS, Sixth of Massachusetts, Col. JONES, one company of the First of Massachusetts, Capt. SAMSON, and the Boston Flying Artillery, one hundred and five men, seventy five horses and six field pieces, Major COOK.

The people in the vicinity are kind and hospitable, many refusing pay for supplies furnished. The camps are located south of the Patapsco, on different heights, and the Artillery is planted on the bluff, to command both the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Washington Branch Railroad. The New-York Regiment is well supplied with camp equipage, that of Massachusetts has not yet arrived, and last night they were out all night in the rain without shelter. To-day they secured partial shelter by cutting boughs and making booths.

It has been raining all day, but no murmurs are heard among the men.

Three hundred are at the Relay Junction, under Capt. SAMPSON. Every train is stopped and searched. One train west, with bacon, sugar, coffee and dry goods, was stopped, and among the dry goods a quantity of gray cloth was found. Passengers and freight, not contraband, were allowed to pass, as usual.

Telegraphing west is resumed.

This afternoon JOSEPH SPENCER, of the firm of MEARDETH, SPENCER & Co., Baltimore, it is stated, while at the Relay, told Capt. SIMPSON that he was one of the mob at Baltimore, and that they were waiting for the troops to return to give them the same reception. He was arrested and placed in the Guard-house, and was still in custody at 8 o'clock when I left. He was intoxicated and it is thought he will be discharged to-day.

Other troops are expected by Gen. BUTLER soon.

The troops are in good health. Only five of the Eighth Regiment are in hospital, and these are but slightly indisposed. Fifteen of the Sixth Regiment are in hospital at Washington, including those wounded at Baltimore. Three are slightly indisposed at the camp. All are in good spirits, and expect to be ordered to Baltimore soon.

The United States Army recruiting station was opened to-day in Baltimore-street, and eighty-one recruits were enlisted.

Major TAINTER, Commandant of the City Military, under Police authority, to-day issued an order to disband them, stating that their services were no longer needed to preserve order. This is regarded as the result of the approach of United States troops. The city is quiet, though some anxiety is felt as regards the entry of troops, but it is believed that no disturbance will take place.

Nothing further, as to repairs on the Northern Central Railroad, is known. E. F. U.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6.

The Legislature did nothing of importance to-day. To-night they are holding a secret caucus of both Houses.

The following is the report of the State Commissioners to the President:

To the Honorable General Assembly of Maryland:

The undersigned Commissioners have the honor to report to the General Assembly of Maryland that they waited in person on the President of the United States on the 4th inst., and presented him a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by your honorable bodies on the 2d inst.

They were were received by the President with respectful courtesy, and made such representations as were necessary to convey to him the sense of the General Assembly of Maryland in relation to the occupation of the Capital of the State by the Federal troops, and the forcible seizure of property of the State and of private citizens in the Annapolis Railroad, and in the Washington Branch and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. And in this connection his attention was called to the supension of intercourse between Baltimore and Washington, and of all parts of the State with Annapolis, and indignantly put upon the State, while still in the Federal Union, by such an interference with the private rights of its citizens, and by such an occupation of its soil and ways of communication by the Federal Government. Full explanations were exchanged between the undersigned and the Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, who were present and participated in the discussion. As to the facts and circumstances rendered necessary the extraordinary incidents accompanying the passage of the Federal troops through Maryland, en route to the city of Washington, and especially in reference to these acts of the authorities of the City of Baltimore, which arrested the progress of the troops by the railroads leading from Pennsylvania and Delaware into Maryland, and of the opposition to the landing of the troops, subsequently, at Annapolis, by the Governor of the State, and in connection with the action of the authorities of the State, the hostile feeling manifested by the people to the passage of these troops through Maryland was considered, and treated with entire frankness by the undersigned, who, will be acknowledging all the legal obligations of the State to the Federal Government, set forth fully the strength of the sympathy felt by a large portion of our people for our Southern brethren in the present crisis. Although many of the incidents and circumstances referred to were regarded in different lights by the undersigned and the Federal Government even to the extent of a difference of opinion as to some of the facts involved, yet, in regard to the general principle at issue, a concurrence of opinion was reached. The President concurred with the undersigned in the opinion that so long as Maryland has not taken and was not about taking a hostile attitude to the Federal Government, that the exclusive military occupation of her ways of communication, and, the seizure of the property of her citizens, would be without justification; and what has been referred to in this connection, so far as it occurred, was treated by the Government as an act of necessity and self-preservation. The undersigned did not feel themselves authorized to enter into any arrangements with the Federal Government to induce them to change its relations to the State of Maryland, considering it proper under the circumstances to leave the entire direction and responsibility of the existing state of things to that Government, making such representations as they deemed proper to indicate the moral and legal aspects of the question, and especially insisting on its obligation to relieve the State promptly, from restraint and indignity, and to abstain from all action in the transportation of troops that can be regarded as intended for chastisement, or prompted by resentment. The undersigned are not able to indicate to what extent or to what degree the Executive discretion will be exercised in modifying the relations which now exist between the South of Maryland and the Federal Government, and in the particular matter of the commercial communications between the City of Baltimore and the other parts of the country, brought to the attention of the General Assembly by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; but they feel authorized to express the opinion that some modification may be expected.

The undersigned feel painfully confident that a war is to be waged to reduce all the seceding States to allegiance to the Federal Government, and that the whole military power of the Federal Government will be exerted to accomplish this purpose, and though the expression of this opinion is not called for by the resolution of your honorable bodies, yet, having had the opportunity to ascertain its entire accuracy, and because it will explain much of the military preparations and movements of the troops through the State of Maryland, it is proper to bring it to your attention.

(Signed) OTHO SCOTT,
ROBERT M. MCLANE,
WM. J. ROSS.

A caucus of the members of the Legislature was held in the chamber of the House of Delegates this afternoon, with closed doors, in reference to Federal relations. The caucus was addressed for an hour and a half by Hon. R. M. MCLANE, in a relation of details of the interview of the Commissioners with the President and Cabinet. He said he thought it was the intention of the Cabinet to subjugate the seceding States by gradual approaches of troops to sustain the Union men of Virginia and Tennessee, and especially by whose aid the Cabinet expected the Secessionists in those States would be overcome without bloodshed. The District of Columbia and Maryland would be necessarily occupied to some extent as a rendezvous for troops and depot for munitions of war.

Various inquiries were made of the Commissioners whether a regiment could not be marched through Baltimore with the assent of the State, to which the Commissioners did not feel authorized to reply affirmatively.

It was remarked incidentally, by Mr. MCLANE, that the troops which were prevented from reaching Baltimore, by the destruction of the bridges, left Philadelphia without orders, and would have been, therefore, intruders, which the Government admitted to disgrace a new aspect to the position they occupied, with respect to the Maryland authorities.

Mr. MCLANE appealed to the Legislature to unite without reference to partisan associations, to devote themselves exclusively to the preservation of the peace and safety of the State in the present case. He said that men who desired no confederate with the Southern States may readily, in this crisis, unite with those who have insisted in maintaining the existing Union, because whilst the State is occupied by federal troops it would be physically impossible to relieve her from political association with the Federal Government. Honorable and true-hearted men will never consent to maintain the Union by shedding the blood of Southern people, and subjugating the Southern States, therefore such men can never support the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, which has now abandoned the defensive policy of maintaining the Federal Government, heretofore declared in Secretary SEWARD'S letter to Gov. HICKS. Gov. HICKS himself might sustain the Government when it adhered to a defensive policy, but now that it has avowed the policy of subjugation, he will be bound in honor to occupy himself exclusively with the protection of his own people. Mr. MCLANE read Secretary SEWARD'S letter to Mr. DAYTON, avowing a new war policy, the Government acknowledging a radical change in it. He argued to show how widely Gov. HICKS was now separated from the Administration if he remained true to his own professions. It was, said Mr. MCLANE, a great crisis in his life, and the Governor ought to thank God that he had lost confidence in the Lincoln Administration, which he certainly had. Mr. MCLANE said he was quite responsible for the entire accuracy of this opinion, and added that Gov. HICKS could not recover that confidence without the loss of his own honor. He trusted the friends of Gov. HICKS would ponder well upon this view of the subject, and encourage the Governor to stand by the true interests and the true men of the State, leaving to the Administration only the ruffian and venal portion of the population.

DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, May 5.

The *Star of the South*, convoyed by the *Harriet Lane*, touched here this morning. She is going to Washington with the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment.

Two suspicious looking crafts are fitting out at Baltimore. They will be overhauled in the Bay.

The 5th New-York Regiment is guarding the railroad, and detachments of the 6th and 8th New-York Regiments up the Scoeca river suffered greatly from the cold and rain since Friday morning.

A large and enthusiastic Union was held last night. Prominent citizens participated. Resolutions to sustain the Government were passed.

DENNIS CLAIDE, who fought a duel with Gen. SCOTT, presided. The appointment of a Board of Public Safety was strongly denounced. Secession resolutions by Judge MASON, Ex-Collector of Baltimore, were received with groans and hisses.

Gen. BUTLER left here yesterday for the Relay House, whither the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and other troops also proceeded from Washington yesterday. The immediate destination is doubtless Harper's Ferry. So much has transpired.

The cutter *Taney*, Lieut. CROSBY, and 60 regulars, and the *Thomas Sparks*, 34 men, and five companies of the Thirteenth (New-York) Regiment, and six pieces of artillery, Lieut. NORTON, went down the Bay yesterday on special service, doubtless to retake the light-boat near the mouth of the Potomac, said to have fallen into the hands of the Secessionists, and to cruise for privateers.

About one third of the New-Jersey troops are still here, on account of delays on the railroad, broken rails, &c. The garrison is now composed of the New-York Thirteenth, an artillery troop of the Eighth New-York, part of the Sixth New-York and Sixth Pennsylvania Regiments.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived last night, from New-York.

DEGRANVILLE and CONNOR, arrested as spies, are still in the guard-house. The former will in time, doubtless, be released, but the case of the latter, the son of a respectable family in Annapolis, is peculiarly aggravated. He opened dispatches intrusted to him at Washington. He yesterday made a confession to his priest, and requested to see the commandant, Col. SMITH, before he slept. His case is under consideration at the War Department in Washington.

A large number of transports are being collected.

It is generally believed here that a large force of Federal troops will be in Baltimore on Thursday, and that active aggressive operations may be expected in the direction of Richmond, Va.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

HARPER'S FERRY TO BE EVACUATED BY THE VIRGINIA TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6.

A gentleman from Fredericksburgh, at Frederick, says that Governor LETCHER, of Virginia, will soon issue an order for the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Virginia troops now rendezvousing there.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR LETCHER.

Gov. LATCHER, of Virginia, has just issued the following proclamation, accompanying it with a designation of the places of rendezvous for the troops from the different counties.

The sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia having been denied, her Territorial rights assailed, her soil threatened with invasion by the authorities at Washington, and every artifice employed which could inflame the people of the Northern States and misrepresent our purposes and wishes, it becomes the solemn duty of every citizen of this State to prepare for the impending conflict. Those misrepresentations have been carried to such an extent that foreigners and naturalized citizens who, but a few years ago, were denounced by the North and deprived of essential rights, have now been induced to enlist into regiments for the purpose of invading this State, which then vindicated those rights and effectually resisted encroachments which threatened their destruction. Against such a policy and against a force which the Government at Washington, relying upon its numerical strength, is now rapidly concentrating, it becomes the State of Virginia to prepare proper safeguards. To this end and for these purposes, and with a determination to repel invasion, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by authority of the Convention, do hereby authorize the commanding General of the militiary forces of this State, to call out, and to cause to be mustered into the service of Virginia, from time to time, as the public exigency may require, such additional number of volunteers as he may deem necessary.

To facilitate this call, the annexed schedule will indicate the places of rendezvous at which the companies called for will as enable upon receiving orders for service.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 16th day of May, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 6.

Col. PIPER, of Cambria County, offers a full regiment, from that County, to President LINCOLN, through Gov. CURTIN, to enlist for any period designated by the President.

In the House to-day, GIDEON J. BALL introduced a resolution stating that JAMES M. MASON, late Senator from Virginia, owns large property in the State of Pennsylvania, and proposes that the Speaker appoint a Committee to investigate the facts, and if found true, whereas he has been guilty of treason, no conveyance or transfer of the same shall be acknowledged or recorded in this State.

Mr. SMITH, of Berks, introduced a bill to permit the Pennsylvania banks to extend the time for the resumption of specie payments until the meeting of the Legislature in January next.

The books of the Adjutant General show that 163 companies, besides eight Philadelphia regiments, have been accepted and mustered into service. Twenty-eight regiments and three companies additional have been accepted and offered up to May 3.

Camp Curtin is in bad condition, caused by the excessive rains since Friday. Great dissatisfaction is expressed about the location of the new camp at Westchester, which is considered valueless as a strategetical point by military men.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Monday, May 6.

Three hundred of United States Cavalry, well mounted, left Carlisle Barracks this morning for York. It is said they will march through Baltimore before the end of the week.

YORK, Pa., Monday, May 6.

Part of the camp here was overflowed by excessive rains this evening, and a number of the companies have been quartered in churches, hotels, and the Town Hall.

No order to advance on Baltimore has yet been received.

The general health of the men is good.

ANOTHER FORT PROBABLY EVACUATED.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, May 6.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Washita brings intelligence from that place to May 1.

The United States troops, comprising six companies of cavalry, and one of infantry, in all about 600 men, were preparing to evacuate the fort on Thursday last, and the post was to be turned over. Gov. HARRIS, of the Chickasaw Nation, Capt. STURGES and his command, from Fort Smith, arrived at Fort Washita on the 1st inst. The United States troops at Fort Cobb were expected to join those of Washita, and then march to Fort Leavenworth.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 6.

Four full regiments of volunteers have been mustered into the United States service, and a fifth is being formed. The Third and Fourth Regiments, and part of the Second, are encamped in the arsenal grounds. The First is quartered at Jefferson barracks, 12 miles below the city, and a part of the Second is stationed at the Marine Hospital, about a mile below the Arsenal. Several buildings outside the Arsenal walls, are occupied by United States troops, and heavy turf breastworks, pierced for cannon, have been erected, which command the vicinity. Gen. LYON has been elected Colonel of the Third Regiment, and Gen. SCHULTENA, Colonel of the Ninth.

The Legislature was in secret session on Saturday. Nothing is known of its proceedings.

The reports of riots and other disturbances in St. Louis, which are floating about the country, are entirely false. The city is quiet and orderly, and the utmost freedom of speech prevails in all quarters.

A severe gale of wind passed over the city yesterday, damaging several houses considerably, and forcing four steamers from their moorings at the wharf, but as far as is ascertained no lives were lost.

Gen. FROST'S Brigade of Missouri Volunteer Militia went into encampment yesterday, at Lindall's Grove, in the western suburbs of the City, in accordance with an order from the Adjutant-General of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

UNION MEN IN THE ASCENDANT IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 4.

The vote of Louisville in favor of the Union candidates to the Border State Convention is from six to eight thousand. The Secession ticket was withdrawn sometime since. The Union vote is supposed to be larger than any aggregate vote ever polled here.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

The following correspondence has taken place between Judge BROWN, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and Col. B. M. PRENTISS, Commandant of the Illinois volunteers at Cairo:

CAIRO, April 27, 1861.

Col. B. M. Prentiss, Com. Ill. V., at Cairo:

DEAR SIR: Representing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and in common with the Illinois Central Railroad, deeply interested in the trade between the North and South, and to allay all possible misapprehension, I desire to propound respectfully the following questions:

1. Can I safely say to persons desiring to ship freight through, or by Cairo, that they will be safe in doing so?

2. Will boxes shipped through, or by Cairo, be subject to an examination of their contents by being opened?

3. Can I say to all travelers that they will, in passing through Cairo, be protected in their persons and property?

4. May I assure the public that the steamers running between the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio Railroads will not be interfered with, and will be protected in a peaceful neutrality?

I have the honor to be, most respectfully yours, &c.,
MILTON BROWN, President M. & O. R.

To which Col. PRENTISS replied as follows:

CAIRO, April 27, 1861.

JUDGE MILTON BROWN—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to reply to your letter of this date as follows:

To your first question I answer—Yes, Sir; provided said freight is not for arming or equipping the enemies of the United States Government.

To your second question I answer—They will not, unless information has been previously received that they contain arms and munitions of war destructive to the United States Government.

To your third question I answer—Yes; provided, however, that said property be not munitions of war, destined to the enemies of the United States Government. We should be surprised to know that our civilized brethren, anywhere, have a doubt that we would protect persons passing through here, except the active enemies of the United States Government.

I am very respectfully, &c.,
B. M. PRENTISS, Commandant.

The correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, writing from Cairo under date of May 29, says:

"The authorities here have had a time in discharging the captured steamer *Human*, of your place, in order to procure what is termed munitions of war. It appears these articles were cunningly distributed over the entire cargo of this craft—so much so, that had it not been for the pertnacity of one of her common laboring hands, there would have been one hundred or more tons of lead left undiscovered, that was stored away under the entire cargo, and which would have come safely to your hands, had not $10 been the price of this model, Judas."

A letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, dated Springfield, Ill., May 2, says:

"Quite a sensation is produced by a report which has gained considerable credence, to the effect that the guns which have been landed at Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo, are much heavier calibre than anything we have there. So that if these guns are placed opposite Cairo, at Bird's Point, they will drive our troops out of the Egyptian city in spite of all they can do. I need not say how thoroughly such a result would arouse the passions of war. The tempest which has lately swept over the land, would be but a Summer zephyr beside the terrible hurricane we should then see. Many persons here fully believe that Cairo will be taken by the rebel troops within two weeks. There will be hard fighting before this happens."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, April 30.

Congress met to-day at noon, and was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL.

The journals of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The President stated that the first business in order was the call of States for resolutions, memorials, &c.

Mr. CHILTON, of Alabama, presented a communication which he had received from Memphis, Tennessee, and in his opinion, contained important information, which he desired should be submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. The communication, without being read, was referred.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, said he did not like to a resolution, or present a memorial, but simply for the purpose of making the inquiry from the Chairman of the Military Committee as to what had been done with the bill introduced at the last session providing for the formation of a volunteer division in the regular army of the Confederate States. The bill was referred to the Military Committee, but they have not made any report on it. He said he regarded the bill as an important one, and desired to know whether or not that Committee intended to report on it, and if so, at what time.

Mr. BARLOW, of Georgia, the Chairman of the Military Committee, said the bill to which his colleague (Mr. WRIGHT) alludes was referred to the Military Committee, and his impression is that he had been instructed to report favorably to its passage. On this point, however, he might be mistaken. It may be possible that the consideration of the bill was postponed. He was called on to attend the session of the Georgia State Convention, and he can not state at this time with reliability what had been done with the bill. There was much unfinished business before the Military Committee when Congress adjourned, and it will all come up for action at the present or some future session. The bill for the organization of a Volunteer Division may be among the unfinished business. This is about the extent of the information that can be communicated in reply to the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. WRIGHT said he regarded it the duty of the Military Committee to consider the bill, and he thought it was of sufficient importance when presented, and still more important now, to engross the prompt and favorable attention of the Committee. He proposed that they would report promptly on it. If they reported in opposition to the bill, he could have no opportunity of bringing the merits of the bill directly to the attention of Congress. He hoped, however, that the Committee would report favorably, as he regarded the bill an important one. If the Committee will report at an early day, I will be satisfied to wait, but if otherwise, I shall try to get the bill before Congress in some other way than through the Military Committee.

Mr. BARSTOW assured the gentleman (Mr. WRIGHT) that there was no disposition on the part of the Military Committee, to stifle the bill alluded to. The bills for the military organization of the military forces of the Confederate States have all been passed, and he did not consider the bill for the organization of a volunteer division at present of such importance as to demand the immediate attention of the Committee. There is no doubt the Military Committee will give to the bill all the attention it wants, and most certainly they will report it back to Congress.

Mr. T. R. COBB, of Georgia, presented a memorial from a very worthy clergyman, as to the propriety and necessity of appointing chaplains for the army. The memorial, without being read, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, offered memorials from citizens of Texas, on the necessity of establishing an army in Morrison County, in Texas. The memorial, without being read, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, moved that Congress go into secret session. Adopted. There is considerable talk here about Congress adjourning in a few weeks, and removing their sessions to Richmond, Va. I will not be surised to learn that all the departments move also. The seat of Government is not fixed, and Congress can to-morrow, change it from Montgomery to any other place.

This city has been crowded for some days past with the military. This morning booming cannons announced that the time of the departure of several companies for Virginia. They compose the First Battalion of the Third Alabama Regiment. Another battalion leave to night. Two mounted companies leave soon for Pensacola.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV PICKENS.

TO THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS OF THE STATE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
HEAD-QUARTERS, April 26, 1861.

I am informed from high authority that the State of Virginia has adopted our Confederate Constitution, and is virtually a member of our Confederacy. I called for volunteers because I did not consider Virginia as under our Government. But when I am officially informed that she has joined our Confederacy, I shall consider her as part of our country, and to defend her or Maryland is to defend South Carolina. Whatever troops may be ordered will be still considered as volunteers from South Carolina, and there is no power to lengthen or change their term of service; they are still volunteers from South Carolina for twelve months, and if they leave the State, will be under the command of a General in the Provisional army of the Confederate States. If two or more regiments are marched together out of this State, I will assign to their command one of our Brigadier-Generals, who will command until a General be appointed or designated by the President of the Confederate Government. One of our noble regiments is now in Virginia, and the Palmetto flag floats from the beautiful hills of Richmond. Another of the same kind started last night. You will be eager to follow wherever that banner waves.

Soldiers of South Carolina! Hold yourselves in readiness to march at the word to the Tomb of WASHINGTON, and swear that no Northern Goths and Vandals shall ever desecrate its sacred precincts, and that you will make of it an American Mecca, to which the votaries of freedom and independence, from the South, shall make their pilgrimage through all time to come. Let the sons of South Carolina answer to the call from the sons of Col. HOWARD, who

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ITALIAN AFFIRS.

Warlike Intentions of Austria—The Course of Louis Napoleon—Garibaldi in Turin—Rome for the Capital of Italy, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Sunday, April 7, 1861.

If in America the elements of war are forming, and at any momant may combine, and Ate let slip her dogs, Europe cannot be said to be in a better position. There are thraa clouds in our horizon, hanging raspectively over Northern Germany, tha Danubian Provinces, and the Po. It is generally believed here, that Austria means war. The preparations certainly look like earnest. Such are the increasa of the army in the Venetian Provinces, the storing of provisions, ordering of hospitals, arrival even of Sisters of Charity, the refusal of furloughs to officers. The reply of tha Austrian Govarnment to French inquiries touching these hostile demonstrations, though denying the intention of attack, is not reassuring. It declarea the eruption of but a handful of volunteers on Austrian territory, as *casus belli*, and threatens as repriaal, an immediate invasion by Gen. BENEDICK. It would be difficult to justify such a course; though it might be attempted on the ground that Piedmont is responsible for having incited the spirit of revolution, and must bear the consequences of any lawless act committed by those she is powerless to control. It is easy enough to find an excuse for war, if it is really desired. If Austria wisbes it sincerely, considering the state of her finances and the universal discontent and revolutionary spirit that reign throughout the Empire, it can only be accounted for on the principle of DICKENS' cab-horse, whose only chance of not falling down was keeping in motion. It may be that a desperate move is her only chance, and remembering, too, the impulsiveness and obstinacy of the Emperor, it can't be held impossible that any day, taking advantage of some plausible pretext, an army may be thrown across the Mincio, strike a blow that would take vengeance for Solferino, and regain the Quadrilateral before the French allies could get into line.

Such a pretext, as I said, it would be easy to find or make. The lessons of 1859 will not be forgotten; and if a blow is struck, no time will be given for preparation. Large bodies of troops are *en echelon* along the whole line of the frontier. In the formidable fortress of Mantua alone are 12,000 men

Mantua væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ.

That NAPOLEON will come to the aid of the Italians none can doubt. He sees a new and strong Government arisen at his side, in spite of himself—a new Power in Europe, with institutions formed on the model of his rival across the Channel, and the object of England's loudly expressed sympathy. What he has already done will be as nothing, unless he is again ready to do as much and more. United Italy must be bound to him for better or for worse; and when the hour of danger strikes, he must not be found napping

Is there any way of employing the hands of these inopportune allies? This is of course the leading thought of Italy's enemies, and in the answer lies the best argument against the danger of an immediate attack by Austria. The Schleswig-Holstein question is further than ever from a settlement, and if Prussia insists on pushing her point against Denmark, we may hear before many weeks of French troops on the Rhine. In spite of the majority for VON VINCKE's motion in the Prussian Chambers, we may yet see all Germany siding with Austria against Italy. This chance is worth waiting a little for.

There are those, too, who believe we are on the eve of a final pacific settlement with Austria, and that Venetia will be ceded for a consideration. Such point to the ministerial crisis at Vienna, and lay stress on the fact of M. HUBNER being called to the Council. He, from his marriage and long life in Paris is French all over—*Francesissimo*, as they say here—and he will throw his vote in favor of a speedy and pacific solution of the Italian question.

GARIBALDI is once more before the world. He disembarked a few days since at Genoa, and left for Turin. The reason assigned for this is, that he is to take his seat in Parliament, but this is against his declared resolution, and does not meet the case. There are reasons enough for his going to Turin. If Austria attacks, all Italy will be flung at her hand, and GARIBALDI is the only one, capable of wielding that weapon. If he can control his volunteers, he alone can lie them on with a will, and he and the Government must be closeted together and ready for any emergency. Again, amid the various rumors of filibustering expeditions, it may be well to set the chief in an pinnacle where he can be seen, and satisfy all doubts as to his whereabouts. To say he is at Cagera, is to say nothing. He may be there one week, and the next landing somewhere on the Austrian coast. There seems now to be authentic intelligence of the landing of the so-called Garibaldini, under MIEROSLAWSKY, on the coast of Dalmatia, and a junction with the Montenegrins.

So the ball may open in that quarter. Who can tell where and when it will end, and who are the underwriters bold enough to take the risk of Austria living to see its close?

In one way or another, then, it seems all agree that it will not be very long before Austria will cease to be as an incubus upon the Italian peninsula, and its inhabitants will have their country to themselves, free to work out their own future, without fear of foreign diction or intrigue. Then, perhaps, will begin Italy's real trials. The incubus may prove, then, to have been an element of safety—a drag on wheels which, without it, may find a rapid revolution, producing a centrifugal force too strong for the hasty castings of the new machine. Even now, with hostile battalions at her very doors, we hear on every side complaints and mutual recrimination. One might almost fancy one's self in the Presbyterian camp before the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and Claverhouse's dragoons but the other side of a narrow stream. To believe the orators of the Turin Chambers, the Southern provinces are groaning under a worse yoke than the Bourbons'. The Neapolitans and Sicilians consider themselves as conquered subjects, and cry out for State-rights and a government of their own. Perhaps, as a last resort, GARIBALDI may be sent to govern them. Here, too, in comparatively enlightened and civilized Tuscany, there is little of the spirit of concession and conciliation, so necessary in the chaos preceding political creation. Self sacrifice, for the good of the whole, and for future contingent benefits, is rarely practiced. While the immense gain of a united and powerful kingdom is ignored, petty rivalries and jealousies are dwelt on and magnified. I have seen, myself, a large family change, in one day, from ardent patriots to grumblers, because one of them, an employé just returned from Piedmont, received a little less pay than under the former Government. "If this is so," said his unreasonable friends, "we had better have *quello* back again," thus designating LEOPOLD, and imitating, without knowing it, the old Jacobite song:

"O send Lewis Gordon hame,
And the lad I daena name."

"Old self interest" is the mainspring everywhere. Fortunately it works sometimes for good; and I have known an arrant *codine*, by becoming an army-contractor for leather, changed for the nonce to a patriot—though he confessed to me, on the breaking out of the war in '59, that he *fear'd* it would be a short one.

In one thing all are unanimous, and that is the necessity of Rome for a capital. To no other metropolis will all bow. Turin knows this well enough, and is ready to sacrifice her court and the thousand benefits accruing from it. The Marquis D'AZEGLIO has lately published a pamphlet, proposing Florence for the Italian capital, for the present at least; but Count CAVOUR rejects this temporizing with the Church's temporalities, and says, *Rome or not ing.* He knows that Naples and Sicily will not succumb to decrees from Pitti, and he is too well aware of the benefit of keaping open the Roman seton to favor the application of anodynes. Nothing short of all Italy clamoring at the gates of Roma for her capital will unseat the old lady of Bshylon.

Were it not for these paramount political considerations, it would be easy to be convinced by D'AZEGLIO'S arguments in favor of Florence. We foreign lotus-eaters, hare, claim some merit for self-abnegation in upholding the Eternal City, when we are so well aware of Florence's high claims. Its climate, alike removed from auh-Alpina frosts and Southern heats; its freedam from malaria; its intelligent and orderly population; itа familiarity with frea inatitutions; its galleries, academiea and libraiies; its galaxy of distinguished namas in art, science and literature; all point to it as worthy to be sat up as a light to the nation.

Among our foreign residents, not the least celebrated is ona who has bean long anough before the pblic to excuae my mentioning his name. I allude to WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, who, though just 85, has his faculties as fresh as when EMERSON met him in 1833 on the slopes of Fiesole, and anabled us across the water to get an idea of tha real conversation of one whom we had only known through the medium of that of imagination.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Interesting Letter from Count Cavour to Lord John Russell.

The following is the concluding portion of a letter from Count CAVOUR to the Italian Minister in London, intended for Lord JOHN RUSSELL:

As Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his dispatch of the 20th of January, while treating of political questions in a general manner, makes a marked allusione to that of the 31st of August, 1860, I am induced to believe that it is on the subject of our relations with Austria that he wishes to obtain positive information. It is therefore on that point that I think it my duty to again explain myself without reserve.

The King's Government, the faithful interpreter of the sentiment which animata the whole country, does not conceal its profound sympathy for the populations which the treaty of Campo Formio placed under Austrian rule. It is well aware that so long as those provinces shall remain separated from the rest of Italy calm will not be completely restored to the public mind. The nation, moved by the sad spectacle of the sufferings of the Venetians, will constantly think of their deliverance. The Government well knows that so long as afflicted Venice shall stretch out her arms to the other capitals of Italy, it will be impossible to re-establish with Austria such friendly relations as are calculated to guarantee a sincere and durable peace.

But the King's Government knows, at the same time, that there are considerations of a superior order which do not allow it to follow the impulse of the sentiments which animate all Italians. It knows that its duty to Italy is to guard the interests confided to it, and that the respect and gratitude it owes to the Powers which have aided Italy to escape from the oppression under which she had suffered for centuries impose duties which it will strive to accomplish, however painful the task may be.

In the present state of Europe the question of Venice is not susceptible of an isolated solution; it could not be settled by force without lighting up a conflagration which would extend its ravages afar, and the responsibility of which Europe would throw on that Government which, with out provocation, should send its soldiers across the frontier.

Convinced of that truth, the King's Government has determined to spare no efforts to prevent any act which, directly or indirectly, might bring on an European war. It will wait with events, in developing themselves, shall convince all the statesmen of Europe, whether partisans or adversaries of Austria, that the possession of that province is a cause of weakness for Austria, at the same time that it is a source of trouble for Italy and Europe.

Six months ago, in laying before Parliament on a solemn occasion the policy of the Government, I indicated, almost in the same terms I now use, what would be our conduct towards Austria. I then declared, and I now repeat, that the Italians may await in full confidence the verdict of public opinion in the great cause now pending between them and Austria. Let me be allowed to add now, what might have appeared doubtful then becomes every day more evident, and that is that the changes which have recently supervened in Australasia as well as in Italy only demonstrate more clearly the necessity of a peaceful solution of the Venetian question. In a word, Mr. de Marquis, we do not fear to say to you our thoughts on this point.

The Cabinet of Vienna, from policy or to acknowledge the sovereignty even of a legally elected Crown. Unwilling openly to publish the principles which, to its eyes, are the cause of Italy and Italian unity, has endeavored to undermine the foundations of our institutions which it could not politically oppose but which appear to it to be overturned by the ideas held by the most influential men of the Italian Parliament. Austria alone is exempt from the new liberal principles.

In all other parts of the European continent assemblies are at their Duties are convoked, liberty is organized. Venice alone is an exception. In Venice there is only room for corporations. No other system is there possible than that of the state of siege. In fact, I ask the free British nation, on a contest concluded for ever since the incredulous that Austria, whatever efforts she may make whatever modifications she may accomplish in her internal system, cannot consent to a system in Venetia? And I not this fact call for the public opinion of Europe to demand a definitive solution of the Venetian question?

On the other hand, in consequence of the reservations which King VICTOR EMMANUEL made in the preliminaries of Villafranca, and which were carefully inserted in the negotiations at Zurich and also of the political movements that have taken place, of which there are few examples in history, central Italy has not at this moment in her south Italy, have formed, with legality, in the former States of His Majesty a new Kingdom of Italy. Enlightened, faithful to Constitutional traditions, has recognized these unanimous wishes, which openly fulfilling her responsibilities for a more distant future, has with a wise foresight, temporarily abandoned.

Most of the other Powers have received this act of self-abnegation without recognizing the new state of things, have refrained from taking any hostile attitude to the King's Government. Austria alone has protested in a formal manner against the union of Central Italy to the States of the King, and has reserved her rights to them, and also those of the Princes who have made common cause with her. Although in a recent circular she has never known that she regards the existence of an equilibrium as her protection against the revolutionary principle, and that the moment favorable.

It results from this that the position which the Treaty of Zurich established between the King's Government and Austria has been somewhat modified, and that we now in presence of a Power which not only refuses to recognize, but proposes to itself to put forward pretensions which would result in changing Italy anew into the state of a revolution in which he so long labored. These considerations and facts have not been confined to simple words, but have been accompanied by significant acts.

As to the acts it will suffice to call to mind that the Austrian Government has constantly maintained on the frontier the troops which secured the Duke of Modena. These troops have retained their flag and their cockades, are still regarded as in time of war, and are always ready to invade the former territory of their master.

I hasten to add that I am aware that the Cabinet of Vienna has declared on several occasions that it had no intention of attacking us, protested its respect of the treaties. I am far from placing in doubt the value of that declaration, and consequently of regarding our position as in a state of war with Austria, however, it is impossible to dissimulate that the very nature of things, and the events which have taken place since the signing of the Treaty of Zurich, render our position with regard to that Power abnormal, difficult and dangerous.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is too honest and too friendly to Italy not to admit this, or to cast on us exclusively the responsibility of this state of things.

I hope, besides, that the explanations I have given will completely reassure him as to our intentions; for they appear to me to leave no doubt either as to the extent of the means of which the King's Government disposes, or our firm resolution to conform our conduct to what is required by the great European interests, and to listen to the counsels of moderation and prudence which come to us from Powers which, like England, have given us many proofs of sympathy

Be pleased to read this dispatch to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to leave him a copy of it.

I am, &c., C. DE CAVOUR.

The Right of Secession.

NEW-YORK No. 237 BROADWAY,
Monday, May 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Will you pardon me for suggesting that a series of terse editorials upon the subject of the legal incapacity of the States to secede, would be of great service to our people just at this juncture. There is and will continue an abundance of devotion and enthusiasm in the rank and file, but for all this they read and think, and the masses cannot answer the sophisms and falsehoods of such papers as the Message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to the rebel Congress, unless attention is directed to them by short and sententious articles in the columns of ably conducted and reliable public journals.

Let the people be instructed that the articles of Confederation and the Constitution agreed upon by our fathers, and subscribed by the apostles of the revolution, are "*covenants running with the land.*" Let them be told that on the 9th of July, 1778, JOHN HANSON and DANIEL CARROLL pledged Maryland, that RICHARD HENRY LEE and others pledged Virginia, that HENRY LAURENS and four co-delegates pledged South Carolina, and that JOHN WALTON and his associates pledged Georgia, to a "PERPETUAL UNION" with Massachusetts, and New-York, and Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, and that the hand thus sealed with the blood of liberty's martyrs is *an indissoluble contract, and binds the heirs of the respective parties.*

Do this in your own way. You know better than I how to do it, but keep it before the people. Give us a quarter of a column every day in this terse. It will do much toward intelligently feeding the zeal of the nation. Yours, for the common cause,

RICHARD BUSTEED.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Mormon General Conference—Addresses of Brigham Young and other Shining Lights—Political Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, April 12, 1861.

The Mormon General Conference convened on tha 6th, in the Tabernacle, in this city, and continued twn days. It was crowdingly attended, especially on the second day, Sunday. The weather was gond, but keenly cold for the season, a northerly wind blowing most of the time; indeed, the chilling breezes still hail from that point, bringing the othar day a slight peppering of snow and halt.

On Saturday morning, than, the Conference commenced, with singing and prayer as usual. The Sunday preceding, it appeared, BRIGHAM had requested the city folks to stay at home, and allow the country "brethren and sisters" to fill tha Tabernacle, which was not filled, however, during the morning's proceedings.

Tha first spaakar was Apostle EZRA T. BENSON. EZRA let off a tearing, vociferous declaralion of the prophetic character of JOSEPH SMITH, and concluded with an unctuous "exhortation to faithfulness."

DANIEL H. WELLS, the third member of the triune Presidency, contributed a little quiet talk on Mormon loyalty and patriotism, and reviewed the "State of the Union," all of course to the advantage of Mormonism.

Next appeared HEBER C. KIMBALL, with his hal on, by special parmission, as he gratuitously informed us, of BRIGHAM. HEBER advanced a part of his sermon on the "Vine and the Branches," the blessed "saints and sinners," the blessing of each party varying slightly in quality. He also threw off a piece of his amiable mird respecting Uncle Sam, that gentleman having evidently cast some indignity, real or fancied, on the patriarchal HEBER, or on his Mormon friends, which indignity manifestly sat with an ill grace on his stomach, and could not be digested without much prolest and many wry faces.

BRIGHAM wound up the morning session. He wondered if they ever could raise a building large enough to hold the people for Conference meetings. He then informed his followers that they were not so good that they could not be any better. Perhaps this was news to some of them. He exhorted them to pray and practice more with a view to their own "growth in grace" than to the overthrow of the godless portion of humanity. Polities followed. He wondered if the politicians and statesmen ever reflected that truth was indispensable in a Republican Government. He thought if VAN BUREN had reinstated the Mormons in Missouri, the Federal Government would have been stronger to-day. Mr. LINCOLN might be a very good man, but he was powerless, bound by party fetters, stuck fast in the tangled meshes of political matters. It may be some consolation to Secessionists and persons who consider themselves responsible for the present state of American politics, to learn that BARNUM declares himself as an American citizen, perfectly ashamed of the "distracted and powerless" condition of the country. He then related some electioneering and other incidents, which proved either that he was, or that he believed he was, well posted on political wire-working.

At every Conference, the general "authorities" are presented to the people, and a vote is taken on the confidence question. In the afternoon this business was put through, the high functionaries, one by one, standing on their merits before the audience. Apostle JOHN TAYLOR presented them, but on naming the "Seventies," it was evident there was a hitch, and TAYLOR found himself considerably bothered to call these officials by their orthodox designations. So BRIGHAM rose to explain. The "Twelve Apostles," of whom the senior member was President, were a distinct quorum to "travel into all the world." The "High Priests" were a quorum, of indefinite number, whose special duty is to stay at home. There were sixty-two quorums of "Seventies," seventy, as the name indicates, in each quorum, and each quorum being blessed with no less than seven Presidents, included in its respective "seventy." The superfluence of these seven Presidents caused a cumbrousness of membership. The first quorum actually had no members, except the seven Presidents, whose office it was to preside over the whole body of "Seventies."

The remainder of the officials were then presented and voted for. The voting was unanimously in favor of the parties presented, the voters evidently thinking the men in office were exactly the right men in the right places, or, if they were otherwise, considering it best to say no hing to that effect.

Mr. TAYLOR then contrasted Mormon unity with the excessive agitation of affairs in the outside world.

ISAAC MORLEY, "Patriarch," told us that he prospered considerably, and prayed for wonderful blessings on the vicinity of Utah.

Apostle GEORGE A. SMITH preached a short time on the text "Scottish Religion, the Scottish God, and the Democracy of our Country." He considered that the sectarian God, "without body, parts, or passions," was but the being who wrestled with JACOB, and further argued, to Mormon satisfaction, that sectarian religion and American democracy were very assistabliers. He remarked that Joseph Smith prophesied that, if the Government did not do justice to the Mormons, mob upon mob would arise, until at last would become the supreme power in the land. A quotation for Judge Lynch then. He believed, if the "saints" would "do as BRIGHAM says," they would soon become the wealthiest and most powerful people in the face of this mundane sphere.

On Sunday morning, long before the hour of opening, the Tabernacle was crowded to suffocation, and thousands were still they come," apparently in undiminishing numbers. But the outsiders must have "other points of incst in the session," as well as the inside saints, for "brethren and sisters" were crowded out in the overwhelm. Therefore, Brother Joseph Apostles HYDE and TAYLOR harangued the throng of outsiders on the Temple Block, under the canopy of heaven, and administer to their edification, what was correct, or, at least attempted, morning and evening.

In the Tabernacle in the morning, Apostle LORENZO SNOW addressed the congregation concerning temporalities, tithes, blessings and the spirit of God.

Here Mr. SNOW consumed the hour, an elder next arose and stepped up his head and let the congregation, and forthwith, solemnly announced that he had an message from the Lord to deliver to the congregation, to the effect that there was a deal of wickedness going on among them, and that if they did not repent and forsake their sins, they would be "scourged to the ground." The doorkeepers were requested to "take that crazy man out," which was done quietly, not, however, until he had poured his benediction upon all the congregation. This energetic person forced himself into the building, in spite of the commandments of the doorkeeper, declaring that *he* was "going to get in his way, he was sent of that." He evidently "delivered his mission."

After Mr. SNOW came HEBER C. KIMBALL once more. He believed he should come out victorious, if he did nothing worse than he had done. He believed strongly that himself and associates would yet return to Jackson County, Missouri, and parcel out the land as "inheritances of the saints." He then advertised his new linseed oil mill. He had made fifty gallons of oil, which he would sell at $5 per gallon, cash, the usual price being $8, and he would give $2 50, cash, for flaseed. Or he would take in the seed and make oil on shares of half. He made one gallon of oil from one bushel of seed. He was determined to make a pure article, and to undersell the merchants. Let them go as low as they would.

BRIGHAM followed on the same subject, and also upon making malls and hoe.

The afternoon was occupied mainly by BRIGHAM. Directing the first half of his sermon to the ladies, he gave them a few lessons on the art of being happy. Evidently BRIGHAM has an excellent opinion of himself. In fact, if we are to believe his own testimony, he is a very virtuous and worthy gentleman, and has had many unkind things said about him. The world "belated in a plurality of men and women." The Mormons believed in a plurality of wives, and this multiplicity of wives should be a matter of "principle, and not of passion." He had always acted in that light and (would it be believed?) he would rather, if he had his own choice, take his wife and go preaching "without purse or scrip," than live as he does. The Mormons took many wives to "raise up a righteous seed unto the Lord," for it was better for children to come through a saint by parentage than otherwise. "Woman's mission" was to rear and educate children, and not to watch husbands, and fret and stew about being loved enough, while the children went ragged in the streets, and got into all manner of mischief. He believed, with the first NAPOLEON, that mothers were the true rulers of the world. When a woman obtained a husband, she was to "rejoice that she had got a man from the Lord," and, if possible, faithfully fulfill her mission proper. That was the way for her to be happy.

BRIGHAM then fired away on "domestic manufactures," and gave a heavy broadside of 68-pounders at "importations." Nails and oil were now produced here, of superior quality, while importations were very inferior and much adulterated. Paper would soon be made, sugar might be, and iron would have been, but for the "big-head" distemper which attacked the operatives in Iron County, after spending many thousands of dollars. The time would certainly come when Utah would be obliged to produce everything she wanted.

JEDEDIAH HUNT made a short speech, and thus ended the great Conference. No missionaries were named, though it was intimated that a number would soon be called out.

Judicial matters in Utah are still in rather a pitiable plight. We are blessed with four Federal judges, FITZNIKEN, it appears, was appointed "*vice* CRADLEBAUGH, removed." But the pugnacious CRADLEBAUGH objects to be so unceremoniously cashiered, if he has been guilty of mal-administration, malpractice, or mal-something-else, he wishes to be judicially convicted of the same, before removal. Carson, so far, has been the battle ground of this irrepressible combat, as if FITZNIKEN seems to regard CRADLEBAUGH as more than his match, and has given in to him. But Carson is now Nevada, and that definitely closes the conflict thara. The whole of the judges being thrown on the Salt Lake country, FLENNIKEN'S adherants now vote Judge CROSBY, the superfluous member, because the last appointed. This disconcerts CROSBY exceedingly, and I suppose he will defend his own case. But who shall decide when judges disagree?

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Notes and Observations of a Traveler—Public Sentiment at the South—Letter from Benson J. Lossing, Esq.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

In compliance with your request, I hand you some brief notes concerning my impressions and conclusions during a recent tour in the southwest. The object of my visit was the collection of historical materials; and those with whom I held special intercourse were, usually, old and thoughtful men, who had been participants in the war of 1812, or had personal recollections of many of its stirring events.

I arrived in New-Orleans on Thursday, the 10th of April, having passed through the Slave States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. I experienced the utmost courtesy everywhare, going and returning; but I heard continually, in hotels and railway cars, expressions of the most absurd ideas and unjust opinions concerning the character, temper and condition of the people in the Free States. The "impending crisis" was the general topic of conversation among all classes; and I found them impressed with the belief

First, that the multitudes who voted for Mr. LINCOLN were abolitionists of the ultra school, and were preparing, in connection with the Federal Government, to carry out a long cherished scheme of a general and *immediate* emancipation of the slaves, and ready to evoke the horrors of a civil insurrection or any other instrumentality, whereby that purpose might be effected. This they have been taught by their own politicians, seconded by demagogues in the North.

Secondly, That in the event of a civil war, the Northern people who voted against Mr. LINCOLN, (the friends of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS,) would sympathize with the Southern traitors, and give them "aid and comfort," moral and material. This they had been taught by certain Northern newspapers, whose mendacity had never been questioned, even in peaceful times; and by political partisans whose patriotism, so called, knows no higher aim than the security of the spoils of office.

Thirdly, That wide-spread ruin was sweeping over the North; that thousands of men, women and children were on the verge of starvation, and were ready to join in a war to exterminate the authors of their misery, the Black Republicans. This they have been taught by lying Northern correspondents of the leading Southern papers, whose letters have been copied into the entire provincial press.

There fallacies and the political heresy of absolute State sovereignty, which was repudiated by the fathers, appeared to have taken firm root in the minds not only of the uninformed and misinformed masses, who constitute a great bulk of the white population in the Gulf States, but of more intelligent men, who, however, seldom see a Northern newspaper, except of the kind just mentioned, that may be approved of by their masters, the demagogues, and who rely for political knowledge and wisdom upon their local politicians.

On the day after my arrival in New-Orleans, I found the citizens much excited, in anticipation of expected news of an attack on Forts Sumter and Pickens. Already some volunteer companies had gone to Pensacola, and others for the same destination were forming. On the morning of the 12th, an electrograph from Montgomery announced the actual attack upon Fort Sumter, and at two o'clock that day, while sitting upon the base of a monument erected near JACKSON'S head quarters at the time of the battle of New-Orleans, sketching the plain of Chalmette, where the great conflict occurred, I heard the firing of cannon at the city—seven discharges—which proved to be a *feu de joie* because of the surrender of Fort Sumter. When I returned to the St. Charles, in the evening, the excitement in the city was intense, and all the next day (Sunday) throngs of men were seen in all public places, and on the streets, greeting each other. Martial music was heard, and volunteer soldiers were seen on all sides. The surface of society exhibited a feeling of subdued joy. This was suddenly received on Monday, when the telegraph brought a copy of the President's proclamation. I never saw a more marked change of feeling from that of great delight to great depression, than was exhibited within forty-eight hours. The gallant news of Sunday were the exhibitions on Monday, while the "overwhelmingly backed" proclamation as powerless to accomplish its intended purposes.

On the reception of the Proclamation, the newspapers opened their heaviest shotted and columbiads upon the President and Cabinet. They were charged with foul perfidy, and in language of the longest size of the coarsest numbers of them in the North, for their vast numbers of them in the South, who were daily becoming less and less assertive, under the pressure of an increasing terrorism, were all afraid of ad-defective argument and reasoned silent. But the official correspondence between the Government, Major ANDERSON, and the rebels, if allowed to be published in New Orleans and through out the South, will make a wonderful change in the opinions of thinking men, for it will be seen that the whole responsibility of inaugurating civil war, is laid upon the insolent traitors, and that the Federal Government has acted in the whole affair with the *utmost forbearance and in perfect good faith*. It will be seen and felt, by candid men in the South, that the traitors now invoking the Gulf States with a rod of iron, deceived by the successes of Northern desperadoes, that vast numbers in the Free States would be found fighting under their banner, and multitudes there would sympathize with them, and determine *in a quiet* to humble the Federal Government, and to degrade its flag, losing power, and the slumbering of human blood, to "fire the Southern heart" and let loose upon the North. This accomplished, the National Capital was to be seized by the Confederates and their Northern auxiliaries, who would be joined by the Border States, and then would be accomplished the destruction of the "accursed Government on the face of the earth," according to the assertion of ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederacy, only five months ago, before the Georgia Legislature. This was to be followed up by a military despotism, whose chief aim and effort would be to push an immediate war of subjugation and annexation to the most remote portions of the Islands of Darien, and to establish an Empire based upon Slavery, with "King Cotton" as its corner-stone, that might defy the scorn and the bayonets of the civilized world. How egregiously have the conspirators been mistaken!

I have said that in my intercourse with aged men, and others to me a good opportunity to learn the true state of feeling in the South, particularly in New-Orleans, whose population is cosmopolitan, and whose commercial life depends upon the perpetuity of the Union. I feel that I am fully justified in saying that the disunion sentiment is on the surface, has no considerable depth—that the people, by the reckless boldness, unscrupulous falsehoods, and violent menaces of demagogues, using the press with its vast power for their base purposes, *are in the hands of the politicians*, and at present powerless. A gentleman of wealth and high social position who has lived in New Orleans fifty years, assured me on the day after the President's proclamation was received, that if the loyal States should respond to it, patriotically, by giving the Government a strong arm and full purse, which fact would establish the Federal authority *everywhere* within the borders of the Republic, there would go up from Southern lips such a shout for "*The Union and the Constitution*" as would silence every traitor instantly and forever. "New-Orleans," he said, incignantly, "is loyal to the core. Impudence and the fear of brute force have cheated us of our liberties; but let the people once see the accursed triple-striped flag of the rebels hauled down from the Mint and Custom-House, and the Union banner placed there by a hand strong enough to maintain it, and the people of the outraged city will hang every traitor found within its limits." This feeling and assurance were confirmed by others

The *heart* of the South is right, but the head is crazed at present or the grossest deceptions, the most subtle sophistries that bear the semblance of truth and by a general ignorance of the kindly feeling always held (and still entertained by the people of the North toward those of the South. The newspapers in the interest of the traitors, have for months pursued an apparently concerted system of misrepresentation and the suppression of truth.

For many weeks, the telegraph in the "seceded" States, has been under the control of the authorities at Montgomery; and every avenue, by which truth might reach the people, has been carefully guarded. I will give a single illustration of the way in which the people are wilfully deceived. Under the head of "Special Dispatch by Telegraph," it was announced that Major BEN MCCULLOCH was at Richmond at the head of 10,000 men, marching on Washington. On that very day, I saw MCCULLOCH with the editor of the paper that gave currency to the false report, and was informed that MCCULLOCH had been in New Orleans for a week or ten days previously!

My conclusions are that, underlying the secession sentiment that covers the whole surface of society at the South, there is a deep and abiding love of the old Union; silently praying for deliverance from a despotism which has few parallels in the history of the world. It needs only to be informed and assured, to become fearfully energetic. Thoroughly unfetter its limbs by the strong arm of Federal power, it will become speedily omnipotent in crushing the eggs of selfish rebellion out of which are hatched the foul serpents of disunion. Let the Government give that assurance by quick, powerful and effective action, and convey the truth to a deceived people, at the mouth of the cannon, if necessary, and all be well soon. Yet the Government has a foe to meet not to be despised. The chief rebels are desperate and determined men, endowed with superior talents and furnished with many resources. It is now with them a question of life or death, honor or dishonor, glory or infamy. Those who are involved in this treason, by taking up arms for them, are in the same desperate condition. And the South is full of brave and self-sacrificing men. In all emergencies, when the flag of our common country called for defenders they have shown an alacrity and courage in response not to be surpassed. In a good cause they make puissant cohorts. Let the Government and the Northern States, then, be prepared for a desperate conflict.

The regress are generally faithful. Let no man at the North (I trust there are none so inhuman as to desire it) count upon servile insurrections at the South, as one of the instruments by which this rebellion is to be crushed. *There will be no extensive slave insurrections.* In general, the negro of our Southern States is happy and contented. He is ignorant, indolent, well fed and not over-worked. As an *animal*, he is in a better condition than most of the class of laborers in the world to which he belongs. Besides this, little can be said in favor of the institution, on the whole, for he is a *civilized man with every aspiration of true manhood almost hopelessly fettered.*

The people of the North, whose present uprising in defence of human liberty and the institutions that foster it, unparalleled in the history of the world, and glorious in its promise to the nations of Europe struggling for Freedom, now have the question of the future of Slavery in this country in their own hands. The madness of the traitors has struck a withering blow at its most potent supporter, *the cotton interest*—and their efforts to destroy the Republic, for the avowed purpose of constructing upon its ruins one that shall foster Slavery as a prime element of power and grandeur, have unlocked the manacles. Never has there appeared a more striking instance of the assurance that "the wrath of man" should praise God—in other words, the righteous cause of human liberty. Where, in the North, there was one man, ten days ago, in favor of emancipation, there are ten thousand to-day. Willingly or unwillingly, the abettors of the rebellion at the South must speedily learn this great and significant fact. The hearts of nineteen millions of people stimulating strong hands and unbounded resources, are beating powerfully to-day, as the voice of the jubilee trumpet rings out the glorious sentence, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." The fiat has gone forth, that the slave must be prepared for graduat emancipation. Such a dangerous element of destruction must not longer be tolerated in the Republic. The work must be done in strict justice to all—but *it must be done.* The *power* as well as the *beneficence* of the Federal Government must be speedily asserted, peace and quiet must be restored; and then the statesmen from every section of the Union must, with patriotic and fraternal zeal, endeavor to devise wise and judicious measures for eradicating this dangerous evil. He who, North or South, shall do the most in this holy work, will stand loftiest in the Valhalla of his country benefactors.

B. J. L.

BORDER-STATE ARRANGEMENTS.

Interesting and Satisfactory Correspondence.

From the Indianapolis Journal, May 2d.

TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN, RECEIVED APRIL 25.

LOUISVILLE.—Will you cooperate with me in a proposition to the Government at Washington, for peace by the Border-States, as mediators between the contending parties. B. MAGOFFIN.

ANSWER TO ABOVE, SENT APRIL 25.

INDIANAPOLIS.—I will unite in any effort for the restoration of the Union and peace which shall be Constitutional and honorable to Indiana and the Federal Government, and will, if you appoint, meet you tomorrow at Jeffersonville. Answer. O. P. MORTON.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED APRIL 26.

LOUISVILLE—I have answered a dispatch from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, that I would meet his representatives, or send Commissioners at the Spencer House in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, at 4 o'clock. Please meet us there or send commissioners. I can't go to Jeffersonville to morrow. Answer. B. MAGOFFIN.

REPLY SENT APRIL 26.

INDIANAPOLIS—I will meet your Excellency at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, on Tuesday next, at 4 P. M. *I expect to meet you in person.* O. P. MORTON.

When Gov. MORTON reached Cincinnati, he met not Gov. MAGOFFIN, but Col. CRITTENDEN, with the following letter

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FRANKFORT, April 29.

Hon. O. P. Morton and Hon. Wm. Dennison, Governors of Indiana and Ohio

GENTLEMEN—Col. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN is hereby fully authorized to represent me in the Conference, to be held at 4 o'clock to morrow evening, at the Spencer House, at Cincinnati. Respectfully,

B. MAGOFFIN.

Gov. MAGOFFIN was telegraphed to appear in person. It was understood that he would come. But he didn't. Then Mr. CRITTENDEN delivered to Gov. MORTON the following letter

COPY OF A LETTER FROM T. L. CRITTENDEN, RECEIVED APRIL 30

To Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

DEAR SIR—I have been instructed by Hon. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, to solicit the cooperation of yourself and Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, Governor of the State of Ohio, in an effort to bring about a truce between the General Government and the seceded States until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session, in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. T. L. CRITTENDEN.

GOV. MORTON'S REPLY.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR—In reply to the note of Col. T. L. CRITTENDEN, of yesterday's date, informing me that we had been instructed by you to solicit the cooperation of Gov. DENNISON and myself in an effort to bring about a truce between the General Government and the seceded States until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session, it becomes my duty to state that I do not recognize the right of any State to act as a member between the Federal Government and the several States.

I hold that Indiana and Kentucky are but integral parts of the nation, and as such are subject to the government of the United States, and bound to obey the requisitions of the President, issued in pursuance of its constitutional authority. That it is the duty of every State government to prevent, by all means in its power, the transportation from within its own limits, of arms, military stores and provisions, to any State in open rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States, and to restrain her citizens from all acts giving aid and comfort to the enemy, that there is no ground in the Constitution midway between the Federal Government and a recalcitrant State, upon which another State can stand, leading both in check, and that a State must take her stand upon the one side or the other, and I invoke the State of Kentucky by all the sacred ties that bind us together, to take her stand with Indiana promptly and efficiently, on the side of the Union.

The action of the Federal Government in the present conflict being strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the law of the land, and entertaining the views above indicated, I am not inclined to decline the cooperation solicited by you.

I take this occasion to renew the expression of my earnest desire that Kentucky may remain in the Union, and that the differences between her and Indiana may never be disturbed, but cemented and strengthened through all coming years.

With great respect,

O. P. MORTON
Governor of Indiana

To Hon. B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

Kentucky—Threatened Attack on Cairo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 2 1861.

The following petition to the Governor is circulating this morning, and being signed by almost everybody:

"To B. Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

It is asserted and believed that a body of armed men have it in contemplation to march through a portion of the State of Kentucky, to make an attack upon the troops encamped by authority of the United States at Cairo, in the State of Illinois. Whether this is absolutely certain or not, we are not able to

ar-bone was fractured, and he sustained various other injuries, which for a long while prevented him from attending to business. He lays his damages at $10,000. The defendants deny every allegation in the complaint, and throw the plaintiff upon the proof of all his allegations. Case still on.

Mr. Ashmead for plaintiff; Andrews, Colly & Thompson for defendants.

Hackley's Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

This Court opened yesterday morning, but was adjourned until to-day. After fixing the day for hearing a number of cases on appeal, Hackley's case was set down for to-day.

The Seventh and Ninth Avenue cases were set down for the 3d Tuesday of the Term.

All About the Transportation of a Herd of Hogs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice Welle.

James A. Duncan vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company.*—The action is brought to recover damages laid at $2,700, sustained by reason of defendants' negligence. In July, 1859, the plaintiff shipped a number of hogs with defendants for transportation from Buffalo to Albany. It is claimed, on the part of the plaintiff that, by defendants' negligence, the hogs were not properly provided for, the weather being intensely hot at the time, and that by exposure the stock was rendered comparatively useless; that, by the terms of their contract, defendant was bound to have started with the freight early in the morning, in order to avoid the intensity of the heat; secondly, that the defendants did not provide proper cars for the transportation of the freight, and that on account of this a number of the hogs were lost on the road. The Judge charged the jury, who have not agreed upon a verdict.

Mr. Whitney, for plaintiff. Mr. Nicoll, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

"A BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH."

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN, who holds the present term on account of the absence of Judge McCUNN at the seat of war, denied the motion for the discharge of Redman McManus—indicted for murder—on bail, and ordered the case to the Oyer and Terminer.

GRAND JURY AT DISCOUNT.

The Grand Jury list being then called, and a full panel not being present, the answering members were discharged until this morning at 10 o'clock, when, if a full number shall appear, the Recorder will deliver a charge.

JUDGE McCUNN RETURNED

At this point the Recorder, receiving notice that Judge McCUNN had returned, and would be ready to hold Court to-day, dismissed the petty jury for the day, and adjourned the Court to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Thomas Rooney, Henry J. Child's.

For Felonious Assault—Thomas Flynn.

For Bigamy—James Higgins.

For Homicide—Julia Murpoy.

For Forgery—Edward Patterson, Joseph Jacobs, John W. Brown, James Jones, Charles Whelply.

For Larceny—Manuel Porado, William Atkinson, Thomas Kidd, Thomas McCabe.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 6.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	90	350	N.Y. Central R....	72
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	89	300	do.....	72⅛
$6,000	U. S. 6s, '78, Reg	76	50	do.....	s10 71⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	76⅛	50	do.....	71⅞
4,000	do.....	76⅛	100	do.....	s15 71⅞
2,000	do.....	76⅛	50	do.....	s10 71⅞
14,500	Treas 12 p.c N.10	1⅛	25	do.....	s5 71⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45⅜	200	Erie Railroad	21
4,000	do.....	47	50	do.....	s15 21⅛
3,000	do.....	s10 46⅛	50	do.....	21⅜
7,000	Va. St. 6s ... c	46⅜	100	do.....	s5 21
1,000	do.....	s10 44	100	do.....	s10 20⅞
5,000	do.....	s3 45	50	do.....	21
1,000	do.....	c 45⅛	100	Harlem Railroad..	12⅛
14,000	Missouri St. 6s	39	125	Reading Railroad	31⅞
5,000	do.....	s10 39⅛	50	do.....	s30 31⅝
5,000	do.....	39⅛	200	do.....	s15 31⅜
2,000	do.....	39⅛	50	do.....	31⅜
15,000	do.....	39⅛	50	do.....	s30 31⅜
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	57	400	do.....	31⅜
5,000	Cal. St. 7s	73⅝	100	Illinois C. R. S...	s3 59½
5,000	Hu. R. 3d m.x i.	82	250	do.....	60
2,000	M. C. p.c. 1 m.		100	do.....	s10 59⅝
	S. F. C B.....	95	100	do.....	s10 60
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89⅜	50	do.....	s15 60
2,000	Ch. and R. I. bs	92	100	do.....	s10 60⅛
1,000	C. B. & Q. Rd.s		250	do.....	60⅛
	per cent. bs	94	1450	do.....	60⅜
1,000	H. 1st M.b ex.int.	95½	100	do.....	b1 60⅞
30	Merchants Ex. Bk	85	150	Cleve. & Tol. R	24
10	Bk of Commerce	85	15	do.....	24⅛
10	Corn Ex. Bank	75	100	do.....	s30 23⅞
10	Park Bank	95	100	do.....	b10 24
80	Pac. M. S. Co.	b10	60	do.....	b30 24
100	do.....	s3	60	Ch. & R. I. R	s10 17
9	do.....		69	do.....	17½
220	Mich. Cen. R.	44⅛	50	Ch. & R. & Q. R	57½
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	13⅝	80	Mil. & Miss R	9½
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S	28⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	76⅝	100	Erie Railroad	s15 21⅞
9,000	U. S. 6s, '71, Reg	76⅝	50	do.....	22
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	89⅜	110	Hud. River R	39⅛
4,000	Tra 12 p.c. Notes	1⅛	100	Harlem Railroad...	12
5,000	Tra 10½ p.c. Not.	99⅛	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	s30 24
4,000	Cal. State 7s.....	73⅝	200	do.....	s10 24⅛
31,000	Mo. State 6s	40	50	Harlem R. Pref	41⅝
7,000	Va. St. 6s	s10 41	100	Reading Railroad	32
1,000	do.....	45⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s10 61½
5,000	E. R. 3d M B ...	71	100	do.....	61½
5,000	F. R. 4th M. Ba ..	72	400	do.....	62
50	Canton Company	15	23	Cle. Col. & Cin. R	52
50	Pacific M. S. C	70	50	Cal. & Chic. R	s30 54⅛
150	N. Y. Cen. R	s15 72	50	Chic & Rock I. R	57
100	do.....	72	120	do.....	58
150	do.....	s10 72	100	do.....	58⅛
100	do.....	72⅛	15	Chi. R. & Q. R	59
50	do.....	72⅛	10	S. J. Central R	105

MONDAY, May 6—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 4, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 27:

Decrease in Loans.....	$200,088
Decrease in Specie.....	917,924
Increase in Circulation	155,023
Decrease in Endrawn Deposits.....	1 41 378

(including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 5, 1860	May 4, 1861	April 27, 1861
Capital.....	$69,433,000	$69 307 000	$69,307,000
Loans.....	127 479,520	124,610,166	124,817,154
Specie	23 815,746	3 .054 251	3 .972,175
Circulation.....	9,391,861	9,296 303	8,840 176
Gross Deposits.	108,503,420	112,712,933	114,613 562
Exchanged.....	26 546 095	17,735 552	17,821 803
Undrawn.....	81 959 325	94 977,381	96 788 759
In Sub-Treas'y.	7,019,143	9,761,151	10,773,000

The Bank return is larger on the Specie line than was generally looked for, as very considerable daily sums were known to have been drawn loss for Boston, Philadelphia &c during the week. The heaviest loss was made by the Sub Treasury, the balance being reduced about a million of dollars, part of which went under military escort to Washington for disbursement to the Army. The Loans and Discounts at Bank are again steady. The Deposit line is drawn down by payments in Specie on out of town balances. As usual on quarter day, the Circulation is temporarily increased. The general condition of the Bank movement, under the circumstances of the time, is not only secure and satisfactory, but unusually strong. The Associated Banks now move as a single concern, their strength in Specie and Bills Receivable being practically consolidated and equalized. The present week opens on a quiet market for Money. A better feeling is created by the manner in which the 4th May payments passed over on Saturday, and the moderate decline in the heavy Specie average at Bank.

The Stock Exchange improved to-day under the quiet political news in the morning papers, the vigor displayed by the Government in moving troops, and the favorable Railway traffic reported from the West for the month of April. At both Boards the demand was on rather a liberal scale, and this afternoon prices were quite buoyant. The Government Stocks are ¼@1 ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday, and 3 ₱ cent. better than this day week. The 5 ₱ cents. equally with the new 6 ₱ cents. participate in the demand. Treasury paper is also firm, and the 12 ₱ cent. issue in request at 101¼ ₱ cent. The Border State Stocks are comparatively steady, with less excitement than last week, and more moderate differences between cash and time bargains. There is more doing in Railway Mortgages, though in a retail or investment way rather than on speculation. The Railway Shares show a good degree of animation, and the upward turn in prices is felt to-day by Illinois Central, New-York Central, Toledo and Erie. The fluctuations in Illinois Central were from 59½ to 62½ ₱ cent., a difference of 3 ₱ cent, and something like the same difference was made in the various calls of Friday and Saturday last. The resulting advance in about a week is equal to 5 ₱ cent. New-York Central opened at 72@71¾, and advanced to 72½@⅝ ₱ cent. Toledo sold as high as 24½; Erie at 22; and Galena returned to 58½@¾ ₱ cent. Hudson, Reading, Rhode Island, the Michigan Roads and Harlem were all steady in the forenoon, and rather firm this afternoon. The last done in Pacific Mail was at 70 ₱ cent. Late in the afternoon, the Share Market left off firm, under a good speculative demand for New-York Central, Illinois Central, Toledo, &c. The following are about the latest figures:

Central.....	72¾	Pacific.....	70
Erie.....	22	Michigan Guaranteed	20¼
Illinois Central.....	62½	Michigan Central.....	44¾
Toledo.....	24½	Reading.....	32½
Galena.....	59	Missouris.....	40
Hudson.....	36¾	Virginias	45½

The next mail for Europe goes by the Cunarder *Asia* from this port on Wednesday. The rates on London continue depressed, particularly for Merchant bills on England, which are done from 102¼ to 104 ₱ cent. Bank and Bankers' bills are quoted irregular, from 104 to 105 ₱ cent. The business of buying is pretty much confined to the Banking-houses, as the Importers are not remitting to any considerable extent at present.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

April.	Premium.	May.	Premium.
29..New-Orleans,	⅜@ ½	2..St Louis.....	10 @11
29..Mobile.....	⅜@ ½	2 Louisville	3 @4
May.		2 Detroit.....	1 @1½
4 Philadelphia..	Par.	3 Cincinnati....	2½@3
4..Boston.....	Par.	3 Pittsburgh....	4 @4½
2 Baltimore ..	2⅛@3⅛	3 Canada	⅛@¼
1 Washington ..	4 @5½	1 Memphis	5 @6
1 Savannah....	5 @6	2 Bedlefontaine.	2 @3
1. Chicago.....	10 @10½	1 Niles, Mich.	10 @11
1 Milwaukee....	8 @8¾	2 Indianapolis.	1 @1⅛
2 Cleveland.....	1 @1½		

The following is the latest reports of American Stocks in London, received by the *City of Baltimore* this morning

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent.	83 @ 84	
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874	89 @ 92	
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.	72 @ 76	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.	65 @ 70	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 90	
Do. 7 ₱ cent..... do ...1875	87 @ 89	
Do. $100 shares, $40 paid dis.	20½ @ 21½	21¼ ½
Do. do. all paid.....	70 @ 72	70 ¼
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. 1869	87 @ 89	
Do. (s. fd.) ex. '62.....	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares.....	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1886	69 @ 71½ c.	
Do. $100 shares.....	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	83 @ 85x.c.	83½
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1861	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	92 @ 91	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs, 1876....	92 @ 91	
Do. $100 shares.....	70 @ 72	
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ₱ c. '67	90 @ 92½ c.	91
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859,	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c. '83, assent.	81 @ 84	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	56 @ 58	
Do. shares, assented.....	21½ @ 25½	25½ 5
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	60 @102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872..	96 @ 98	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster..	87 @ 89	
Do. $50 shares.....	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870.....	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares.....	15 @ 20	

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 4	Loans. April 27.	Specie. May 4.	Specie. April 27.
Bk. of New-York.	4,660,592	4,701,131	1,460,484	1,434,012
Manhattan Co..	5,972,497	4,967,799	2,058,723	1,931,814
Merchants' Bank.	5,967,185	5,615,612	1,419,008	1,157,960
Mechanics' Bank.	3,824,285	3,925,586	1,293,067	1,195,109
Union Bank.....	2,656 633	2,588,504	1,141,831	1,202,865
Bank of America.	8,212,262	8,949,904	3,316,227	3,726,196
Phenix Bank.....	3,401,256	3 392 025	1,158,684	1,046 582
City Bank	2,121,179	2,137,415	859,271	811,566
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,613,751	1,625,073	285,226	264,153
Fulton Bank	1,270,999	1,222,241	796,777	612 962
Chemical Bank...	2,148,933	2,043,255	1,770 079	1,698,770
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,091,113	2,073,631	315,039	419,872
National Bank ..	2,043,752	2,114,639	443,685	361 072
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,623,698	1,513,688	312 093	385,094
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	817, 104	860,955	302,217	304,411
Greenwich Bank..	676,204	693 448	175,948	162,015
Leather Man. Bk.	1,658,204	1,706,740	828,721	805,396
Seventh Ward Bk.	971,065	1,017,147	504,382	475,049
Bk. St. New-York.	3,493,324	3,437,092	1,216,488	1,414,011
Am. Exchange Bk	7 434,584	7,476,813	1,685,479	1,675 749
Bk. of Commerce	13,416,629	13,458 477	2,702,041	3,196,903
Broadway Bank ..	3,240,126	3,462,220	991,167	971,614
Ocean Bank.....	1,642,805	1,606,114	393,743	341,744
Mercantile Bank..	2,526,238	2,510 012	640,193	685,690
Pacific Bank	910,022	921,702	299,619	269,131
Bank of Republic	3,590,471	3,588,743	1,414,011	1,692,376
Chatham Bank....	748,591	747,959	164,546	170 471
People's Bank	647,324	642,456	162 131	174,166
Bank of N. Am...	1,930,618	1,896 415	398,556	355,383
Hanover Bank	1,554,156	1,548,570	358 552	369,016
Irving Bank.....	737,538	720,647	186,176	170,722
Metropolitan Bk.	7,302,313	7,190 917	1,832,731	2 225,387
Citizens' Bank	772,514	781 602	197,491	221,038
Nassau Bank.....	1,635 906	1,644,148	547,412	562,076
Market Bank.....	1,540,663	1,539,686	396,460	399,416
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,047,307	1,061,109	174 493	177,867
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,358,016	2,323,366	498 242	424,160
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,794,227	1,598,861	340 925	344,455
Continental Bank	2,871 717	2,815,643	1,015 129	1,06 2,748
Bk. of Commerce	993 701	996,779	257,366	245,604
Oriental Bank....	478 380	482,238	99,253	97,171
Marine Bank.....	823 059	991,611	166 997	141 366
Atlantic Bank	512 114	513,093	71,994	75,752
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,781 891	2,415,010	500,983	549 422
Park Bank.....	5,506 916	5,178,935	2,032 575	2,253,551
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	858 492	750,959	211 741	240,611
Grocers' Bank	136,114	536,124	115,435	111,111
North River Bk ..	595,211	592,696	115,200	116,377
East River Bank..	325,227	322,105	65,651	64,651
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	775,147	775,479	214,917	224,926
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	205,501	205,703	50,755	47,755
N. Y. 8th Ward Bk.	221,147	210,000	21,725	22,924
Bull's Head Bank	511,276	509,092	45,212	48,401
N. Y. County Bk.	352,921	341,725	121,741	122,490
Total.....	124,610,196	124,717,174	40,776,[illegible]	41,694,091
Increase.....	[illegible]	Decrease.....	[illegible]	

Banks.	Circulation. May 4.	Circulation. April 27.	Deposits Net. May 4.	Deposits Net. April 27.
Bk. of New-York	435,417	447,310	3,211,900	3,545,225
Manhattan Co.	672,710	3[illegible],267	4,352,563	4,411,105
Merchants' Bank.	193,262	175,101	4,760,112	5,011,501
Mechanics' Bank.	3[illegible],350	3[illegible],[illegible]55	3,115,551	3,166,051
Union Bank.....	221,141	220,940	1,[illegible],140	1,[illegible],[illegible]73
Bk. of America..	1,[illegible],342	1,[illegible],[illegible]26	6,[illegible],[illegible]17	7,053,377
Phenix Bank.....	1,[illegible],725	1,[illegible],[illegible]77	2,701,175	2,[illegible],141
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible],729	1,[illegible],[illegible]86
Tradesmen's Bk.	3[illegible],[illegible]56	3[illegible],[illegible]56	570,[illegible]50	5[illegible],[illegible]65
Fulton Bank	2[illegible],[illegible]44	1[illegible],[illegible]25	1,[illegible],[illegible]15	1,[illegible],[illegible]05
Chemical Bank..	3[illegible],[illegible]50	3[illegible],[illegible]50	3,[illegible],[illegible]42	3,[illegible],[illegible]42
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,[illegible],[illegible]98	1,[illegible],[illegible]98	1,[illegible],[illegible]13	1,[illegible],[illegible]13
National Bank ..	2,[illegible],[illegible]13	2,[illegible],[illegible]13	2,[illegible],[illegible]68	2,[illegible],[illegible]68
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1[illegible],[illegible]81	1[illegible],[illegible]81	1,[illegible],[illegible]27	1,[illegible],[illegible]27
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1[illegible],[illegible]02	1[illegible],[illegible]02	[illegible],[illegible]74	[illegible],[illegible]74
Greenwich Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]05	1[illegible],[illegible]39	4[illegible],[illegible]21	4[illegible],[illegible]56
Leather Man. Bk.	3[illegible],[illegible]19	3[illegible],[illegible]42	1,[illegible],[illegible]51	1,[illegible],[illegible]51
Seventh Ward Bk.	2[illegible],[illegible]45	1[illegible],[illegible]09	[illegible],[illegible]13	[illegible],[illegible]13
Bk. St. New-York.	2[illegible],[illegible]78	2[illegible],[illegible]78	2,[illegible],[illegible]41	2,[illegible],[illegible]41
Am. Exchange Bk.	1,[illegible],[illegible]77	1,[illegible],[illegible]77	7,[illegible],[illegible]39	7,[illegible],[illegible]89
Broadway Bank ..	1[illegible],[illegible]96	1[illegible],[illegible]96	3,[illegible],[illegible]50	3,[illegible],[illegible]50
Mercantile Bank..	2[illegible],[illegible]17	2[illegible],[illegible]17	3,[illegible],[illegible]00	3,[illegible],[illegible]00
Pacific Bank	[illegible],[illegible]75	[illegible],[illegible]75	[illegible],[illegible]55	[illegible],[illegible]55
Bank of Republic	1,[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]00	7,[illegible],[illegible]49	7,[illegible],[illegible]49
Chatham Bank....	3[illegible],[illegible]00	3[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]00
People's Bank	2[illegible],[illegible]00	2[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Bank of N. Am...	3[illegible],[illegible]00	3[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]00
Hanover Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]00
Irving Bank.....	3[illegible],[illegible]00	3[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Metropolitan Bk.	1,[illegible],[illegible]00	1,[illegible],[illegible]00	5,[illegible],[illegible]00	5,[illegible],[illegible]00
Citizens' Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Nassau Bank.....	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Market Bank.....	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
St. Nicholas Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2[illegible],[illegible]00	2[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Corn Exch. Bank.	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Continental Bank	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Bk. of Commerce	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Oriental Bank....	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Marine Bank.....	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Atlantic Bank	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2[illegible],[illegible]00	2[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Park Bank.....	1[illegible],[illegible]00	1[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Grocers' Bank	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
North River Bank	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
East River Bank..	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
N. Y. 8th Ward Bk.	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
N. Y. County Bk.	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00	[illegible],[illegible]00
Total.....	9,296,399	8,810,476	91,977,551	96,788,759
Increase.....	$155,923	Decrease.....	$1,811,378	

Latest Foreign Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 25.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool Market, on Wednesday and Thursday, were 34,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS very dull and nominal, owing to the weather being favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS are steady.

LONDON, Thursday, April 25.

Illinois Central Shares 29 discount. Erles, 25¼.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par @1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Annual Elections of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and the New-York Commercial Association.

The first regular Annual Election of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, took place yesterday, at the office of the Company, northwest corner of Moore and Water streets, in the new Exchanga Building. There was only one ticket presented to the stockholders, which received their unanimous support. It was as follows:

For Trustees.

F. M. French, S. D. Harrison, Wm. H. Newman, Edw'd d. Lowber, Reb't J. Randolph, Wm. D. Mangam, Edw'd Cromwell, Adon Smith, Jr., John B. Wright.

For Inspectors of Election.

E. H. Tompkins, Robert H. Holt, B. C. Bogert.

The New-York Commercial Association also, yesterday, held its first annual election of officers on the business floor of the Produce Exchange. Several tickets were offered, the two which polled the bulk of the votes, differing, however, only in the nominations for the Presidency, one being headed by the name of Mr. JOHN B. WAIGHT, and the other by that of Mr. ISAAC H. REED. The ticket chosen, and by a large majority, was as follows:

For President—JOHN B. WAIGHT; *Vice-President*—JAMES P. WALLACE; *Treasurer*—BENJAMIN C. BOGERT.

Managers:

John J. Kingsford, Samuel Simmons, Geo. D. Cragin, Charles Lamson, George B. Powell, Edw. M. Banks, Francis P. Sage, E. W. Coleman, B. N. Fox, F. A. Ray, John W. Taorne, Isaac H. Reed.

Arbitration Committee.

Dwight Johnson, John S. Williams, C. C. Winans, Nelson Young, J. Eager.

Inspectors of Election.

John J. Marvin, Wm P. Coe, Samuel E. Getty.

Mr. WAIGHT has been seriously ill for some days past, and wholly unable to leave his residence. He is, however, rapidly recovering, and will probably appear on 'Change in a day or two. He is a very popular merchant, and the vote cast for him, yesterday, in his absence, may be regarded as a proof of the high esteem in which he is held in the commercial circles of this City. The total number of votes polled was 371, of which Mr. WAIGHT received 273.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 60 bbls. Asnes, 12,056 bbls Flour, 30,445 bushels Wheat, 14 038 bushels Corn, 1,280 bushels Malt, 3,050 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,490 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $5 75 for Pearls and $5 62½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been less sought after, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Middling Upland is quoted at 13½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request to-day, yet prices have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 @$5 12½; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 @$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$5 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$5 00 @$5 12½
Extra State.....	5 15 @ 5 35
Superfine Western.....	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 17½@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 25 @ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 40 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 70 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee.....	5 50 @ 6 00
Extra Genesee.....	5 70 @ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 70 @ 7 50

Southern continues inactive at previous prices. Sales have been confined to 1,300 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, $3 10@$4 1 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet to-day. The firmness of holders of desirable lots tends to check operations. We have heard of sales of 47,000 bushels, including very inferior White Canada, at $1 35; Canada Club on private terms; White Western, (which is in much better request and is decidedly firmer than on Saturday,) at $1 45@$1 70; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 27½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 26; Chicago Spring, part at $1 22; Red State, at $1 26@$1 30; and Red Jersey at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn continues quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales have been reported of only 23,000 bushels, at 67c. for new mixed Western, 67c.@68c. for old do. do.; 67c.@68c. for Jersey Yellow; 68c. for Yellow Southern; 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is selling more freely at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel; 5,000 bushels changed hands at 68c. ₱ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy at 55c.@70c ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels State at 60c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada, at 34c @34½c.; Western, at 33½c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35½c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River, chiefly at 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are very quiet to day, including new, at 16c @23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Are generally neglected to day; prices altogether nominal.

MOLASSES—No important movements transpired to day.

OILS—A very moderate demand exists for Linseed, at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, but at somewhat irregular prices. Mess is quoted higher, though the market closes with less buoyancy than it opened. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,100 bbls. at $17 50@$18, closing at $17 50@$17 75, chiefly $17 75, for Mess, and $13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, to-day, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year, two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JESSIE BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN—HIAWATHA—LAND MY FIVE SHILLINGS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—CAPITOLA. Evening—BOWLED OUT—ANDERSON, OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Bricher's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The condition of affairs at the Federal Capital does not appear to have changed much during the last twenty-four hours. The number of troops there has been augmented by the arrival of two regiments from New-Jersey, but no movement indicating a specific line of operations on the part of the Government has been made. The people across the river in Alexandria have been much alarmed at the recent reports that the Federal troops would soon take possession of that place, and many of them have left their homes in consequence. The Virginia militia who were quartered there have also left precipitately, and taken up a new position at Culpepper Court-house, a little further from supposed danger. The plans of the Government are kept so secret that it is impossible to tell in what direction the first movement will be made, but it is more than probable that we shall soon hear of the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the United States troops.

The Secretary of War, in accordance with public demands, has decided to open the military road between Washington and Philadelphia, by way of Annapolis, for passenger travel. There will be two trains, daily, each way, starting from each point respectively at 10 30 A. M and 11 o'clock P M. Travel at present is not interrupted over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, although it is in possession of the Federal troops. The work of reconstructing and repairing the bridges on the Northern Central Road was rapidly progressing at last accounts, and must be now nearly completed. The route through Baltimore will then, unquestionably, be immediately opened.

The Maryland Legislature reassembled yesterday, but no report of their proceedings has reached us—owing, probably, to the difficulty of telegraphing, or the continuance of the heavy rain-storm which prevailed last night. Since the failure of the bill to establish the Committee of Safety, however, it is not considered likely that the Secession ticket will insist upon the calling of a State Convention. Should they do so, the Union men will refuse to take the subsidiary part of a "Convention," or a "No Convention," to the people in the election of delegates. The Federal troops at the Relay House were yesterday engaged in strengthening their position. Gen. BUTLER, it is understood, has given the Baltimore authorities to understand that Northern troops must march "through" over the ground where Massachusetts blood was shed.

Gov. LETCHER was claimed as a secret friend of Gov. WISE in the latter's recent visit to the north-western portion of the State. He first issued a proclamation in accordance with a request made by Gov. WISE, and then issued a counter proclamation, in which he declared that, in view of the excited feeling in the North, he protested against the call for troops. He therefore declines the use of arms, and orders the militia to the most distant points of service from the borders, as the public exigencies may require, such volunteer forces as he may deem necessary.

The condition of affairs at Cairo is said to be rapidly becoming rather despondent. Provisions are very high and scarce, with the prospect of their becoming still more so when the blockade shall have been made effective. But this is not the only trouble. The troops there are becoming disaffected, and refuse to obey the behests of their leaders. This fact is alluded to in a dispatch addressed from one of the regiments to Gov. YATES, which indicates that the writer had refused to leave the State to fight the battles of the Confederacy in Virginia.

The rebels in the vicinity of Fort Pickens evidently begin to think they are not in so desirable a position as they had been led to anticipate. An outspoken letter in the Charleston *Mercury*, written at Pensacola on the 20th of April, represents the condition of affairs there as very desperate. The rebel force there at that time numbered some six or seven thousand, and they expected a siege of six months' duration. The writer is frank enough to admit that the advantages were on the side of Fort Pickens in point both of armament and position, while, having command of the sea, it could be reinforced and supplied with out hindrance.

The schooner *Charles Dennis*, which arrived from Wilmington, N. C., last night, has on board Lieut DE LANEL and 50 men, late of the Fayetteville, N C, Arsenal. The Lieutenant reports that on the 17th of April, between 1,000 and 1,200 North Carolina State Militia were drawn up before the Arsenal, and the officer in command of the Arsenal, Brevet-Major S. S. ANDERSON, deemed it prudent to surrender, which was accordingly done. There were about 40,000 stand of arms in the Arsenal at the time Lieut DE L and the men were conducted to Wilmington, and allowed to depart unmolested. Major ANDERSON was left at the Arsenal being too unwell to be removed.

The Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col BRETT, which was, yesterday morning, ordered to return to Ulster County, at a late hour in the day, much to their gratification, were ordered to Washington, and in company with detachments from Catskill and Rhinebeck, of 100 men each, will leave their snug quarters in the Park at an early hour this morning, and proceed south by the New-Jersey Railroad. They have received the improved Minie musket, and have consented to serve for any term less than one year.

Hon. JOHN A DIX, now so well known throughout the country as having, while Secretary of the Treasury under President BUCHANAN, instructed a Federal officer at New Orleans to shoot "on the spot" any man who attempted to "haul down the American flag," has signified to Gov. MORGAN his acceptance of the post of Major General of the New-York State Militia, tendered him several days since. This will be gratifying intelligence to all admirers of true patriotism.

Kentucky appears to be in no danger of following the lead of her Governor, MAGOFFIN, in his secession tendencies, if the sentiment of Louisville is to be taken as an indication of that of the State. The vote of the city in favor of the Union candidates to the Border State Convention was from six to eight thousand—pronounced to be larger than any aggregate vote ever before polled there. Indeed so universal is the Union sentiment there, that it was not thought worth while to run any Secession ticket. Hon. LESLIE COOMBS, in a letter written to a friend in Cincinnati on the 27th ult., stated that the State would go for the Union by from fifty thousand majority.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 25th, *via* Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived off Cape Race on Saturday, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The political advices are of little importance.

Our correspondence from Great Salt Lake City gives us a view of affairs in Utah to the 12th of April. The Mormon General Conference assembled in the Tabernacle in Great Salt Lake City on the morning of the 6th, and continued two days. Addresses were made by all the "shining lights" among the saints, including Brigham Young, Ezra T. Benson, Daniel H. Wells, Heber C. Kimball, and others. The speeches were all in the usual vein of Mormonism. No missionaries were appointed, though it was intimated that a large number would soon be called out. Judicial matters in the Territory were still in an unsettled condition.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, transacted a large amount of routine business, but nothing of extraordinary public interest. In the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from the Union Safety Committee, inviting the cooperation of a Committee of the Board, whereupon the whole Board, with the exception of Mr TROTTER, who is sick, and Mr. OTTIWELL, who is absent with the Twelfth Regiment, were appointed a Committee.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Hackley case was set down for trial today. The Seventh and Ninth avenue Railroad cases were fixed for the third Tuesday of the Term. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, the noted Texas land case was set down for trial on Monday next. At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice ROBERTSON yesterday heard another motion in four cases concerning the noted Schuyler frauds.

The Stock Market was firmer and higher yesterday, with some show of speculative activity at the close of the day. New-York Central, 72½@73; Illinois Central, 62¾@3. Exchange on London, 104 @105. Money without alteration in rates. The Bank return shows a decrease of $937 000 in Specie, $206,000 in Loans, and $1 811,000 in Deposits.

The rain storm, yesterday, seriously impeded business operations. Light sales of Produce of all descriptions were reported; prices of Flour and Corn favored buyers slightly. The transactions in Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather Oils, Fish, Hay and Hops, were also limited. The freight market was very quiet. The first regular annual election of officers of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and of the New York Commercial Association, occurred yesterday, at the new Produce Exchange.

The Programme of the Conspiracy.

In one of his recent speeches at Chicago, Senator DOUGLAS affirmed that the plan of the conspirators for the establishment of the Montgomery Government was matured more than a twelvemonth since, and that the election of President LINCOLN had nothing to do with it. There is no doubt that the whole matter was concocted by a very few individuals, disappointed, as Mr. STEPHENS said, in their political aspirations; and that they have sought to carry it through according to a very ingenious and masterly programme, that was devised for them five-and-twenty years ago, and then published in a work of fiction, written by Prof. BENJAMIN TUCKER, of William and Mary College, a leading politician of the school of nullification and disunion. The volume to which we refer, is a novel entitled *The Partisan Leader*, which was intended as the pioneer of a series of similar works, composed with the view of disseminating disunion sentiments in the Southern States. Even the masterly genius of DISRAELI, however, has failed to give vitality to the political novel; and it is no reflection upon Mr. TUCKER to say that the reading public did not manifest sufficient interest in his enterprise to make it worth his while to pursue it. His disunion novel fell still born from the Press, and its successors never saw the light—but recent events have caused the exhumation of the *Partisan Leader*, and we are indebted to the *National Intelligencer* for the preservation of so much of its contents as is of interest in the present connection.

In the early pages of his work, Prof TUCKER introduces his reader to a knot of politicians at the Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va., who are impressed with the South-side view of our national condition, and arrive at the conclusion that,

"Whatever Virginia, or any other of the slave-holding States, may feel disposed to do, the first party to the consummation of such a scheme [secession] should not be allowed to boast the work of its hands. They then arrive at the conclusion that it is necessary to do something, and that promptly."

It will be expected that the novelist, that the States in question would be "driven" to secession in the year 1860—just exactly as indeed occurred only by a single Presidential ballot. His book proceeds on the theory that the sessions of the year 1860 have been occupied twenty years after date. From it we learn that the Southern States, by a "movement totally simultaneous," will secede from the Union and immediately form a Southern Confederacy.

"The successful issue of these measures," says the novel, "was less remarkable than the precision with which they had been concerted. The two great articles of the compact that *they should engage among the Congress of the United States*, at all[illegible] previously what should be done, whatever extraordinary circumstances should throw power into the hands of those who, at the bidding of the usurper, the people had been driven from their councils. It is now known that there was such a compact. Not was it confined to the seceding States alone. In Virginia also there were men who entered into the same views. . . . Not only did they ketch it provisionally the plan of a southern Confederacy but they had taken measures to regulate their relations with Foreign Powers."

By the indications in Virginia there was reason in the seceding States to hope for her ultimate accession to the Confederacy, and therefore,

"The leading men," referred to, "had determined to wait for her no longer, but to proceed to the execution of their plan, leaving her to follow."

The prophecy of Professor TUCKER has failed only in point of time, and but a few years in that. In 1861, instead of 1856, we have seen the "free concert" of the "leading men," by a "prompt" movement, "nearly simultaneous," hurrying the Gulf States into secession—forming "immediately" a "Southern Confederacy"—leaving Virginia and the Border States to "follow" at a convenient time. This is substantially the programme of Mr. YANCEY in his celebrated letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER, and we are only surprised to see by how inconsiderable a number of the "leading men" of the South the programme has been carried into performance. The efficient force of the conspiracy seems to be the little knot of turbulent politicians who first made themselves conspicuous by obstructing the organization of the House of Representatives in the time of President TAYLOR. Disappointed in not having things their own way at that time, TOOMBS and STEPHENS conspired with a few weaker brethren from the South to defeat the Administration candidate for the Speaker's Chair, and succeeded in forcing on the House their confederate COBB. About the same time they imported into Washington, from Georgia, a disciple by the name of CLAYTON, whom they quartered in a good paying office in one of the Departments, and whom COBB afterwards, when he became Secretary of the Treasury, made his chief assistant. These four men have been working together in a sort of partnership, under the firm and style of TOOMBS & Co., and it would be ludicrous, if the result were not so grave and disastrous, to see how large a share of power and plunder these men have ventured to appropriate. It would seem that they must have been very short of "leading men" from other States, when we find TOOMBS Secretary of State, STEPHENS Vice-President, COBB President of the Congress, and CLAYTON Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The "leading men" of the other States should be grateful to these Georgia gentlemen for permitting them to be represented at all in the new Confederacy, but TOOMBS had suffered some experience with JEFFERSON DAVIS in old times, and knew perhaps if there were any fighting to be done, it was more in his line than that of any member of the firm of TOOMBS & Co.

The nature of the associations of these men, and the nature of the tools they operate with in Washington, joined with the fact that so few men of national reputation outside of this particular clique of born conspirators have heartily and conspicuously identified themselves with the Montgomery rebellion, gives us great reason to believe that the "preconcert" in this outbreak has been much less extensive than is sometimes supposed, and that the determination to quell it will find a much more general support in the conservative sentiment, even of the Gulf States, than we have dared to believe. It was not till we saw and understood the tactics by which Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina were to be hurried into secession "without knowing how," and without giving their people an opportunity of being heard, that we fully comprehend the machinery that has been employed in the more Southern States. We not only believe that it is fully in the power of the Federal Government to crush this infamous conspiracy, but we believe that *a very large majority of the people of the seceding States*, excepting always South Carolina, will hail with delight the vindication of the Union and of its flag.

Difference of Authorities—Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stephens.

We have already exposed some of the sophistries which abound in the message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to his Congress of Confederates. The document, however, is too important to be dismissed without further attention. Its leading positions are not only in flat contradiction to the well-known facts of history, but have been repudiated, in the most emphatic manner, by men high in office in his own Confederacy.

Mr. DAVIS commences by reiterating the old South Carolina dogma, once so detested throughout the South, and which, under the guise of *nullification*, was confronted and for the time defeated by Gen. JACKSON, but is now the cardinal doctrine of the new Confederacy, that in the adoption of the Constitution "the several States did not merge their separate and independent Sovereignties into one *common* government or nation, but that the Union was only a *compact* between Independent States." He then goes on to say that the carefully worded clauses in the Constitution "proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a *compact* between States, but was in effect a *National Government*, set up above and over the States." This school of politicians, he tells us, from motives of interest, perverted the powers their numerical superiority enabled them to exert, to the promotion of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North, which have fattened and grown rich out of the South. This was no longer to be borne, and the only remedy was the dissolution of the *compact* that gave power to commit such outrages.

All this assumption is in flat contradiction to the argument of Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, against secession, published by us a few days ago, addressed to the people of the South, showing the beneficent working of this instrument upon their institutions, under which they had shown a progress in population, wealth creation, and personal independence and social comforts, unparalleled in the world's history. Mr STEPHENS compared the condition of the Southern States under this instrument to that of our first Parents in the Garden of Eden. Its destruction, he told them, would be to drive them expelled from Paradise, and he warned them not, in an evil hour, by secession, to convert themselves from men into devils, seeking to eat each others' throats. We have only to cite the Vice-President of the Confederate States to prove the part of the speech of their *President* to be a tissue of falsehoods, which are alike disproved by history and experience.

It was only when consolidated into a nation that any considerable progress by these States was possible. The boundaries of these States being purely artificial, being that of the original grants made in entire ignorance of the country, by the Monarch of England to personal favorites, or to companies of adventurers, their union under a common Government coextensive in its operations with a homogeneous territory and people, was felt to be an imperative necessity, not only for defence against foreign aggression, but for self-defense, and the promotion of the general welfare. The field of exertion, or enterprise, of the individual was not to be limited by merely arbitrary lines, but he must have scope and protection commensurate with our whole territory. Such was the theory of Government, and the necessity which presented itself to the framers of the Constitution, and such it continued to be till the South, refusing to abolish Slavery, as it was expected they would do, thus making us in fact a homogeneous people, found themselves losing by the wonderful progress of the North, which, with a truly cosmopolitan nature, which is the presage of a grand destiny, discarded all past institutions as soon as they became an incumbrance upon its progress, and committed itself to the inventive genius and progressive spirit of the age.

Another wrong intolerable to the South was that the majority must rule, or to quote the language of Mr. DAVIS:

"So utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the Inaugural Address delivered by President Lincoln, in March last, he asserts as an axiom, which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern."

We are certainly greatly obliged to President DAVIS for this frank confession of the true cause and motive to secession—this Northern heresy that the majority must rule. Who shall rule in a Republican form of Government but the majority? The moment this principle is changed, a Democracy is converted into a Despotism. The Southern Confederacy to-day is such a Despotism. We hear no complaints at the North against the rule of the *majority*. Rhode Island, with *two* members in Congress to *thirty-three* from New-York has no fear or suspicion of her gigantic neighbor, that might crush her at a blow. All Rhode Island wants is equal protection, and enjoying it, she reaps, by virtue of her wonderful industry and enterprise, her harvest in every State in the Union. Why does not South Carolina enter the lists and compete with similar energy and skill for a similar reward? Because the maintenance of peace and order within her own borders compels her to declare that all her laborers shall be ignorant and blind! When she sees herself distanced, she endeavors to prevent her rival from enjoying the prize by breaking up the Union.

The North desires the preservation of the Union exactly for the reason that the South seeks to destroy it; because it does promote the public welfare in the North to such a degree that it seems, by comparison, to favor that section alone. All the North seeks, is uniformity of protection and burdens. The north-eastern States have, in the past ten years, invested $500,000,000 in the public works of other States. They have invested a still larger sum in lands and in improvements upon them. A portion of this sum secession has wiped out, and a much larger amount is greatly imperiled. Virginia has seceded, and will, as a matter of course, repudiate. After secession, she could not pay if she would. Tennessee bids fair to follow her example. Already are some of the papers of the latter State gloating over the immense sums they have cheated out of the Northerners, who have, by the purchase of the State Bonds, supplied the money for her public works. The Governor of Georgia has, by proclamation, directed all persons to invest the money owing to the North in the bonds of the Confederate States! Such are the legitimate consequences of secession—the destruction of all property and enterprise, which the North are determined to crush, or perish in the struggle.

The next indictment urged by Mr. DAVIS against the North, is its departure from the spirit of the Constitution in reference to *Slavery*. The conspiracy against this institution had increased to an extent to absorb the whole North, rendering secession a matter of necessary self-defence. Against this averment we have only to cite the address of his Vice-President, delivered not a month ago, in which he stated that the North stood upon the exact ground of the founders of the Government in reference to Slavery, and that the South had completely reversed this ground. Mr. STEPHENS admitted fully that the Constitution threw ample guarantees around the institution, but claimed that the South must go out of the Government in obedience to the new position it assumed. His whole argument is a full and flat contradiction of the message of Mr. DAVIS on this point, which is also as fully contradicted by the universal testimony of the South; that interference with Slavery was *not* the cause of secession. The non-enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law was not even offered as a pretext. The ground urged was a divergence of opinion on the subject of Slavery, so great as would probably lead to future embroilments, to avoid which, the South thought proper to fall back upon her reserved rights and leave the Union.

Such are the arguments now urged by Mr. DAVIS in vindication of his course. They are not only notoriously false in their premises, but the mode of their statement is in violation of all history. If he had said, "There is such divergence of opinion between the North and South as will forever preclude their harmonious union, and we have thus taken the shortest cut to dissolve such an incongruous connection, and have taken at the same time the public property within our territory, as our portion of it, which it was feared would not, and as experience has proved, has not been conceded to us, and that it is useless to think of reconstructing anew a Government out of such hostile elements," then he would have truthfully stated his case, and in the strongest manner it could have been put.

Mr. DAVIS, in his message, has cut the last tie between himself and his old party associates. A more gratuitous insult could not have been hurled against them. *They* have conspired to cap the South of its strength, and to rob it of its slaves! They are the protectionists and John Browns of the North! The Cochranes, the Woods, the Pierces, the Cushings, and the Buchanans of the North, will take good care to repay, in a substantial way, this recognition of their past services. Hereafter, if there has been any wavering, the North will be as one soul to crush out the leaders in this great conspiracy against Government and humanity.

Government Tonics.

United States stocks went up *two per cent*, yesterday. This was the effect mainly of Mr SEWARD's instructions to Mr. DAYTON, and the evidence afforded by current events that the Government is determined to meet this rebellion with vigor and resolution. Mr. SEWARD gives the world to understand that this Union shall not be broken up,—that all the power of the Government will be used to crush the rebellion which threatens it with destruction. In the face of this declaration, and of the vigorous preparations of the Administration to prosecute the war with relentless vigor, Government stocks advance. Could there be better proof of the spirit and resolution which pervades the great mass of our people?

The reason of this is very plain. The business community demand that the war shall be *short*;—and the more vigorously it is prosecuted the more speedily will it be closed. Business men can stand a temporary reverse. They can easily make arrangements for six months or a year. But they cannot endure a long, uncertain and tedious contest. When it becomes clear, as we trust it will, that the Government intends to pour out the whole power of the country upon this rebellion, the people will rush to its support with an eagerness of which the enthusiasm of the past fortnight affords some example. If the President would call for 250,000 men, at once,—his call would be instantly answered, and he could have two hundred millions of dollars to put them into the field. Capital has confidence in vigor and energy:—it dreads and shuns vacillation and inactivity.

The present movement establishes the solid strength and unity of the Government and thus vindicates its credit, whatever may be the result of this rebellion. Even if the Union should be divided, it will not be shattered into fragments. The doctrine of the right of secession finds no lodgment in the loyal States. And whether the South returns to it or not, the Government of the Union will not be destroyed. Capitalists will trust the Government, because the twenty millions of the loyal States will vindicate its honor, and redeem its obligations, in any contingency.

But the people demand a vigorous war,—and speedy and decisive results. The more promptly the Government moves, the more zealously will it be sustained.

THE COOLEST YET.—The Charleston *Courier* is shocked at the reports that freedom of speech is at an end in the North. Even in New-York it has heard that the open avowal of secession sentiments is no longer tolerated. It protests against such tyranny, in the name of human rights and constitutional liberty!

It is the *Courier's* ox that happens to be gored this time. What sort of liberty of speech do men enjoy in the Southern States? Hundreds and thousands have been compelled to flee merely because they held Union sentiments, even when they did not attempt to give them utterance. A reasonable degree of hypocrisy is always tolerated in such emergencies as the present; but the *Courier* transcends the bounds of decency in its complaints that freedom of speech is denied at the North.

We Deny It!

It has been charged upon the people of the North that they entertain unjust prejudices, and indulge a hatred against the people of the South. *We deny it.* The converse of this has always been true. The terms "Southern chivalry" and "Southern honor" were originally used among us in sober earnestness, denoting our appreciation of what was once the Southern character, and our admiration of its high attributes. If they have come to be spoken in irony, or in a spirit of ridicule, the fault is not ours. If the progress of degeneracy at the South, the growing arrogance and presumption of its people, have forced upon us a change in the estimation in which they were once held, the blame rests not upon us.

It is said that the people of the North have for years past been waging war upon the institutions of the South. *We deny it.* That the Northern people have no love for the institution of Slavery, and small respect for the peculiar civilization based upon it, is entirely true. Their opinions on this subject, however, are in harmony with the popular sentiment of every civilized nation and every Christian people of the whole world. But the people of the North have not followed their instincts, nor taken counsel of their prejudices, in this matter. They have left the institution at all times unharmed in the States. They divided the national domain with Slavery more than thirty years ago, and that division would have held good to-day, had it not been for the fierce spirit of Southern propagandism, and the votes of the South. The Fugitive Slave law was passed by Northern votes, was signed by a Northern President, and, repugnant as it was to the Northern mind, no attempt has ever been made to repeal or modify it. If, in a few isolated instances, its execution has been thwarted, it has been through the sudden excitement of a mob, with which no State or people sympathized, and which they at the time could not control.

It is said that the people of the North, in the exercise of the power vested in the might of majorities, would overthrow the institution of Slavery in the States. *We deny it.* In the creed of every party, by the fundamental doctrines of every political organization of the North, the constitutional existence of Slavery in the States is recognized, and the exclusive control of the State over it affirmed. No attempt to interfere with it there has ever been made—no proposition to disturb it ever been suggested—no thought of molesting it ever entertained. Strong as is the repugnance to the institution in the Northern mind, love for the Constitution and respect for the rights of the States are infinitely stronger. In no part of the Union has the right of every State to regulate its own affairs and decide upon its own institutions been more thoroughly and frankly recognized than by the free people of the North. Such recognition has not been merely theoretical or in the abstract, but as a living and practical fact. Whatever of opposition may have existed to the spread of Southern institutions into the Territories, the States themselves have, by the popular sentiments and the universal opinion of all parties, been held sacred from molestation or disturbance. There have been mad men, crazy zealots, in all ages and in all countries. Ours has not been exempt from their mischievous presence. They are to be found at the South, in view of their zeal for Slavery and slave institutions, who would carry them everywhere, even at the expense of revolution; and they are to be found in the North, in view of their zeal against Slavery, and who would compass its destruction even at the cost of a civil war. But these are isolations, political monstrosities, attracting attention only by their rarity, while they are denounced and execrated by all parties.

It has been charged against the people of the North, that they would deprive their brethren of the South of a just participation in the blessings of the Government. *We deny it.* The history of the Republic shows that the Southern States have held a large majority of the offices of the Government—executive, administrative, judicial and diplomatic. At home and abroad, seventy-five per cent. of the offices have been held by Southern men. The expenditures of the Government have been largely in favor of the South. Florida and Louisiana were purchased, Texas was annexed, and the war with Mexico embarked in, to accommodate the spread of Southern institutions, and hundreds of millions, in consequence of these vast acquisitions, were poured into the lap of the South. Northern harbors and Western rivers have been unimproved and their commerce neglected, while the South has been enriched by treasures gathered from the commerce of Northern ports, and expended for the protection of Southern frontiers, the transportation of Southern mails, and the extermination or removal of Indian tribes from Southern soil.

It is charged that the revenue laws were framed for the benefit of Northern manufacturers, at the expense of Southern interests. *We deny it.* Whatever there may be of wisdom or of folly in the tariff policy, it was a measure originating with Southern statesmen, was advocated by them and established by Southern votes. Northern capital was invested in commerce and in agriculture, and hence the Northern people were opposed to its adoption. The question between direct taxation, and supplying the wants of the government by duties on imports, was decided by the South. The genius of the North adapted itself to the policy thus forced upon the country. Capital found employment in factories, workshops, and all the varied resources of the mechanic arts. What was regarded as a great wrong, was, by the enterprise of the North, converted into a blessing, while the South has suffered no injury. The hard resort to direct taxation was avoided, and the treasury supplied through a process by which the burdens of government were so equally distributed, and made to fall so gently upon all, that they were scarcely felt by any.

It is charged that we of the North are lacking in comity, that we withhold the courtesies due to sister States, because we refuse to allow the Southern people to bring and hold their slaves among us, or to cross our territory in the transit of their slave property to Southern markets. *We deny it.* The Northern people have abolished slavery. They will not allow their own citizens to hold slaves, and why should they be required to extend that privilege to others? Self-respect, a decent regard for consistency, a proper respect for the popular sentiment, the peace and quiet of our communities require, that the black man, who is no fugitive, wherever he may come from, should, when here, be under the protection of our laws, and therefore free. With the right of the master elsewhere, we claim no power, and have no desire, to interfere; but when his slave, by his consent, sets foot upon our soil, the law sweeps away the claim of servitude and sets the slave free.

Finally, it is charged that this war is a war against the South, against the institutions of the South—a war for emancipation—a crusade against the property and the civilization of the South. *We deny it.* The Government has heretofore acted purely on the defensive. The people of the North, until compelled by the presence of positive and palpable danger, have made no demonstration of their power. They have moved back and back, until the South itself has taunted them with pusillanimity, and stigmatized them as cowards. They have seen the Federal forts seized, arsenals plundered, mints confiscated, and the Treasury spoiled. They knew their strength, and felt all the indignation natural to loyal men; but, in the hope that returning reason on the part of the South would save the necessity of a resort to the hard arbitrament of the sword, they made no forward movement, did no act of aggression, and, down to the present hour, have struck no blow on the offensive. Treason has been permitted to perfect its conspiracies and organize its rebellion. A hostile army has menaced the Capital, and a hostile Government, composed of fragments of a disintegrated Union, claims to have established itself, in defiance and independent of the power of the Republic.

This war, on the part of the North, is not waged against the institutions of any State, or any number of States, unless treason be regarded as an attribute of State sovereignty, and rebellion a State institution. The people of the North have taken up arms only in defence of the Constitution, and for the salvation of this Republic. They have done so in no spirit of vindictiveness, no lust of conquest, no thirst for blood. But they are in earnest. They mean to preserve this Union in its full proportions and all its integrity, against all opposition, and at all hazards. They will preserve it against all combinations, whether of political adventurers or of States. The loyal people of all the States will be protected, their property held sacred, their persons and all their rights secured. But the individual or State, who chooses to stake everything upon the chances of rebellion and civil war, must take the hazards of the die. This Union must not and will not be shivered now. From the Lakes to the Gulf it will be preserved in its integrity, at whatever cost to the Government, or to the communities that seek its destruction.

In Search of a Party.

It is amusing to see the bewilderment of the merely partisan Press in the chaos of these times. When the alarm was sounded that the Union was in danger, political organizations were shivered in an hour. The Democratic Party, the Republican Party, and all the little asteroids and aerolites that went skirring through the political heavens, were dashed to pieces, and from the fragments up rose one great, solid, impregnable and overwhelming Union Party, joined together by a common spirit of patriotism, cemented by a common love of country and impelled by a common resolve for its preservation. Old prejudices and animosities were forgotten, old platforms smashed to pieces, old associations broken up. Men every where hailed each other as brothers in the great cause of saving the Republic from the dangers that menaced it.

This sudden revolution, of course, took away the occupation of the partisan Press, and deprived partisan spirit of all its slander. Political organs, with their lack of principle, began to see in the perspective a possible lack of bread. It was one thing to lead a party and feed upon its patronage, and another to move in harmony with a whole people, intent upon one great purpose and moved by a common impulse. The one required cunning, a spirit of intrigue, and a plentiful lack of principle and of patriotism. The other a frank love of country, and an earnest desire to serve it in the hour of peril. The one implied a devotion to party, irrespective of everything else—a submission to party usages, and the enforcement of party drill. The other a fearless discharge of every duty, and a self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the Commonwealth. Hence it is easy to understand why mere political partisans and the party Press should be confused and astonished by the new order of things.

Among all the party organs, none seems to be so beset as the Albany *Atlas and Argus*. The habit of ministering to secession had become chronic, and, therefore, the necessity of a change of front was almost a visitation. It labored under the delusion that, because the Democracy was for awhile silent, therefore, Democracy was with it in its devotion to the interests of what it was pleased to term our patriotic brethren of the South. But when the thunders of the bombardment of Sumter aroused the North, and the Democracy stood even with the foremost in defence of the Union, the *Atlas* opened its stupid eyes in the very extreme of bewildered amazement. It sounded its party notes at its highest and highest pitch, but nobody responded. It prophesied, but nobody believed,—it piped, but nobody danced.

"My son," said a descendant of St. Patrick, to the heir of his principles and his stick—"take this shelalah, and wherever you see a fight, go in—wherever you see a head, hit it. You may not always be right, but it is better to be sometimes wrong than too late at a shindy." In the spirit of this legacy, the *Atlas* had been in the habit of hitting every Republican head that it saw. The intensity of its partisanship hurried it into every fight. It broke heads and had its own broken with a gusto charming to the admirers of Donnybrook fair. But with this outburst of patriotism, came a dearth of such employment. It struck out at Republicanism, but its stick clove the air, for Republicanism had vanished. It exhorted the Democracy, but Democracy was lost in the ranks of the moving millions. The current of patriotism swept past it, without one sign of sympathy, or one word of greeting. It was too necessitous to stand still and too fearful to go boldly forward. It could not resist the onward rush, but it had no stomach for the patriotic movement. Hence it lags in the rear of the column, professing to be of it, but whispering discouragement in the ears of the timid, and discontent into the minds of the halting. It dare not follow its instincts, through fear of the charge of being a traitor. And it dare not manifest a reputable zeal for

the Union, through fear of the charge of inconstancy, or of being denounced as a hypocrite. Hence it is a patriot under protest, and goes with the popular movement to the first corner. It labors under the hallucination that there is a Democratic and a Republican Party, and prates about sectional issues, while treason is mining beneath the Government and cannon are pointed at the Capital. Still it is so much in advance of what it was a month ago, that it may yet make the discovery that platforms and parties, and political organizations, in this State, at least, belong to history.

The Area of Freedom Extending.

A dispatch to Virginia from the Confederate City of Galveston, conveys the following information, which is evidently supposed to be cheering:

"The Texas Commissioners to the Indian Nation report very satisfactory progress. The Southern cause is alive there; and *they will see life* from what remains of the Federal Union."

This statement is not improbable. The tribes of Indians that inhabit the country west of Arkansas—the remnants of the Creeks, the Choctaws and Cherokees—are a lazy, "vagrom" set of fellows. They are semi civilized, fond of hats, spurs, slender raiment, and plenty of meat, whisky and tobacco. They have JOHN MITCHEL'S passion for farms well stocked with negroes, and love nothing so well as to hunt, fish and fight, while the negroes, of which they have a considerable number,—most of them, we believe, subjugated runaways—work for them.

It is this portion of the human family that the Confederate Commissioners of Texas have been seeking to enlist on the side of treason and rebellion. A treaty of amity and commerce will, in all probability, be made between them. Fit allies! The poor Indians greatly dread "losing their slaves," and so will doubtless join the Confederate States, and become the first territory of that Republic.

What next? Why this of course. The relations of the whites to the "Indian Nation" will be changed; settlers will be allowed to enter the Nation. Marriages will no longer be prohibited; and many a rich squaw, sadly coveted now by pale-faces of dilapidated estates, will be taken then as precious jewels of a saddle-skirt color, to adorn the Count of Montgomery. In the process of time the Indian blood will be washed out—or worked out through the ravages of whisky—and the Confederates will succeed to the ownership of the "Indian Nation"—indisputably the most delightful, because the most genial, salubrious and fertile section of country in the United States! South of Kansas, North of Texas, west of Arkansas, it possesses the happy mean of climate that renders it the Paradise of the Union.

We see a result in regard to this territory different from that contemplated by the Confederates. As soon as the Indian tribes that have been so carefully and honorably dealt with, so paternally cherished, protected, taught and fed, for forty years, by the United States Government, consort with our enemies, they become traitors under our laws, and lose all the rights of territory. There is room "further West" for them, and the United States Government cannot allow a hostile population so near one of its debateable States—that of Missouri. The "Indian Nations" will perforce retire, to make way for an Army of Occupation, composed of free whites, who will better appreciate the duties of loyalty and the value of arable lands.

Sensible for South Carolina.

If there is one thing that the Confederate States need more than anything else at this present juncture, it is—*coin*. Their credit down there is always good. The planters are always asked for to-day—and *every* week-day at that—and *generously* responded to. Discrimination in favor of their own cherished citizens, is universally made, and Banks of distant location—the Rhode Islands, for instance) refused the smallest share of their 5 per cent. compounds!

But notwithstanding all these historical facts, there is an evident decay in the spirit of the "strong boxes" in Wall-st., and an itching of the palms for handling their contents. A writer in the *Courier*, of Charleston, can no longer resist the promptings of his *urgent* patriotism, and he rallies for a charge on the money chests, as follows:

"New-York seems now to be furnishing Mr. Lincoln the sinews of war. The city is crowded full of riches. Why not claim a share to help on our cause, too? *How many cows and bullocks are there in New-York?* Suppose we first hamstring JEFF. DAVIS with one hundred and five thousand well-armed and well-trained men—they might very well do it. Then let the Astors and Stewarts and Vanderbilts pay the piper!"

This is an excellent plot. We hope the Confederates will proceed to carry it out. How do they propose to bring their 150,000 men? Not by sea,—for they have no navy; and if they had, it couldn't get out from their blockaded ports. Will they come by land—through Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia? Perhaps they will,—but not this year. The *Courier* correspondent ought to elaborate his scheme a little more fully. In its present shape it does not look feasible.

THE PRACTICAL WANTS OF THE ARMY.

It is vitally important at this time, that our citizens should know just how our Army is situated, and what are its greatest wants. These hundreds of thousands of men in various parts of the country, who are to fight our battles, and bear exposure and cold and sickness and wounds in defending our common liberties, are the *elite* of our youth. On them depends the future strength and glory of the nation. They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, bound by uncounted ties to every county and almost every circle in the Free States. Whatever concerns them—whatever will help them, or shield them from suffering, or guard them from evil, or elevate or enable them, is the first of all interests now to the whole people. Our young men are now throughout the country to assume a new position—they are to take up *camp-life*.

What can we best do for them? we all ask anxiously. During the past week the writer of this has visited the camps and barracks in Maryland and the District of Columbia, and has been living familiarly among the soldiers, with a view to answering this very question.

And first, let us remember that we shall lose vastly more of our young men from disease and climate, than by the enemy. The war is not likely to be a war of great bloodshed—at least for some time—but a *strategical* war, and a contest of endurance. Strong positions may be occupied by masses of men, and a line of fortified posts be held across the country. There can not be any extended "invasions" of the enemy's territory before Autumn, and probably not then. There will, of course, be occasional forays and skirmishes, and there *may be* a pitched battle in Virginia, but certainly, for some time, the war will be waged without great destruction of life by the combatants.

As soon as the heats begin, the great enemies of our forces will give battle, and dysentery, fever, and various maladies, will attack us with tremendous vigor. They could be easily repelled, for the Virginia sun is not so much fiercer than our Northern Summer, but our men are exceedingly careless. Even in the hot days of April, I saw them drinking water continually on the march, and some of them emptying their canteens of whisky; then they threw themselves on the damp ground, often with no covering, and making no camp-fire. They are frequently very poorly equipped—a thin blanket and a light military coat, with no India-rubber slip, or anything to lay between them and the ground. Do let our new companies remember that loose *flannel shirts* are the things—the best for heat and the best for cold. Then every man ought to have a thick blanket and a light India rubber cloth. The diet, too, will tell very hard on some. Our young men are not accustomed to pork and salt beef continually. Yet this can be in part remedied by private generosity. Why should not every village send out to its company a barrel of apples, or cans of preserved meat, or potatoes, or a box of tea, or a keg of molasses, or boxes of oranges? No one can tell how acceptable such things are after having nothing but army-rations for a while, and they tend to preserve health. The Department have already intimated (and wisely) to the New-York Committee that they prefer such things to be sent to the regular rations. What our men especially need, is good *medical advice*. If some skillful doctor could prepare a medical tract, addressed to soldiers, giving simple common-sense advice about health in camp and on the march, and then if the public would scatter 200,000 copies, or more, among the army, it would be a most useful thing.

But even these are not the greatest wants and dangers. The greatest peril which threatens this country is the risk of the *demoralization of her youth* in these crowded camps, unless vigorous and skilful preventive measures be taken. We need not mince matters here. Every intelligent army man will agree with me. It is impossible, in such a recruiting, to prevent a few old, obscene, scoundrelly fellows from creeping into every regiment. There are often men in the companies who ought to be in irons. These low, filthy blackguards get a great deal of influence over the current talk, because the more decent and religious part do not know one another, and are rather modest about coming forward. The public tone becomes often much influenced by this class of men. The earnest and moral set have no nucleus or centre, they are away from churches, books and worship, the influences of refined women, and most of the usual moral differences of society. They feel as if the army almost excluded Morality and Religion from it. They cow down to a vitiated tone, and in an unmanly way dodge their religious responsibilities. Thus, by and by, the loud-mouthed and vulgar and profane get everything in their own hands, and the whole company or regiment is gradually led down in its moral standard. Besides, we may as well admit it, men together, without homes or the society of ladies, are not, usually, very edifying in their conversation. It needs the higher military *prestige*, and the traditional tone of thorough gentlemen officers, to make such society keep of the proper character.

The soldier's life, besides, has a tremendous temptation in its idleness. Half of it is spent in the most vigorous exercise, and the other half in the utmost inaction. It is in this that temptation comes so much to gambling and drinking. If there were sufficient reading-matter in camp, a great deal of this evil could be avoided. Now why should not many of these dangers be averted by certain simple, practical provisions? First, let every town that sends its regiment see to it that it has a good chaplain, not a military official, in black clothes, but a good, humane man, who will be the nucleus and centre of the moral and earnest brothers of the corps, and who will exert a decided and constant influence on the side of right. There will be ten thousand ways in which he can keep up the religious and moral tone of the regiment, without cant or obtrusiveness. He should be a recognized person, according to the regiment.

The other and more religious who will gather around such a man—strengthen him and be strengthened by him. Remember, a large part of the soldiers of this war are men of Puritan parentage, and they other side and bottom as in a religious contest for Love and Liberty. Give such men the Bible and such books and tracts as they like. Besides, all men are not soldiers, who fight under the banner of Religion.

Then we should not only have Army Relief Associations, of which the daily papers, etc., [illegible] whatever they would gladly [illegible] Such things would occupy many an idle hour, and save a vast deal of vice.

We appeal to the whole community, throughout the country, to see to these vitally important matters. The future of our country and the character of the next many years depend upon them. [illegible]

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ACTION OF THE BOARD IN REFERENCE TO THE RIGHTS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT—BOARDING HOUSE MASTERS, ETC.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman COMSTOCK, in consideration of the resolution and objection of the Croton Aqueduct Department, introduced a resolution on the subject of the Croton Aqueduct.

Alderman MORRIS moved to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee, which was agreed to.

Alderman COMSTOCK said he was willing to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee, but he was opposed to the Board taking any action in the matter. He thought the Croton Aqueduct Department was competent to take care of itself.

Alderman MORRIS moved to discharge the Committee on Lamps and Gas from the consideration of the petition of Jacob Ruppert, and that it be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman WOOD moved to discharge the Committee on Lamps and Gas from the consideration of the petition of Jacob Ruppert, and that it be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman MORRIS said that the petition was in relation to the Croton Aqueduct, and should be referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Alderman WOOD said that the petition was in relation to the Croton Aqueduct, and should

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M., at their spacious new rooms, NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY,

A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of tea rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; elegant French plate pier tables in various coverings; elegant Frenoh plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood book shelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall lights and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut buffets, extension tables and chairs; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

N. B.—Wednesday's sale will include a large assortment of parlor and stair carpeting; also, a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture

E. W. TRYON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.,

of superior workmanship,

Will be sold at auction by

TILTON, WORRALL & MAY,

On THURSDAY, May 9, 1861,

At 12 o'clock, at their

Salesroom, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y.

Persons wishing to dispose of vehicles or horses at this sale, will please leave their address by Tuesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY pictures and marble statuary.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock each evening at the old Tusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY PICTURES AND MARBLE STATUARY, comprising works of the highest class of Art, from the old and modern schools. The following are among the works of high repute to be offered on that occasion:—Seeout, Dedisard, Van Boeck, Eastman, Johnson, Gignoux, Wm. Hart, Oertel, Lilly M. Spencer, G. H. Hall, Fyne, Ruggles, Blondel, Rheinger, Geo. for ess Sontag, Carmelengo, Lovejoy, Morris, of London, F. Herring, Senr., J. E. Meadows, Rabt. Fox, Van Severdonck, G. A. Williams, Wm. Perry, Sidney Cooper, Stuart Newton, G. F. Buchanan, Constantine Gerherl, J. Bles, Vickars, Boucher, Meadows, Muller, Moran, Leo Dronyn, Morris, of Liverpool, Rufus Wright, Le Moine, Vernon, Adam Pynacker, Van Harp, Gifford, Lanfont de Metz, Tilman, and others. Also, many splendid copies of celebrated Florentine creek, Italian artists, in Carved Florentine Frames, and other costly pictures by the old masters.

SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY.

The celebrated statue of the "FISHER BOY," by Wm. B. Barbee. This great statue was executed in Rome, it was said by auction at the Metropolitan Exchange in this city, after a spirited bidding, for a large sum, it excited much comment in art circles, as well as from the Press.

"THE DEAD PEARL DIVER," by Paul Akers. No piece of statuary recently exhibited to the country has made a more gratifying impression on the public mind than this wonderful work.

"FLORA," by Chauncey B. Ives. Mr. Ives is now regarded as one of the most talented Sculptors of his time. "Flora" has passed the highest ordeals of criticism with success.

"ARIADNE," by Chauncey B. Ives. This is one of the latest of the Sculptor's works, an exquisitely modelled and highly finished bust.

"APOLLO," after Romanelli.

The above will be on exhibition FREE at the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, as above, three days and evening previous to the sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No. 35 Nassau st., a splendid pair long-tailed bay horses, 15¼ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle, prompt and stylish drivers, the gentleman who owns them sells only on account of his having no further use for them.

ALSO,

A first-class city built covered express wagon, suitable for dry goods, peddler or grocer also, a chestnut horse 6 years old, will be warranted sound and kind, together with single harness for same.

ALSO,

A splendid large dark bay horse, long tail and mane, 16 hands high, 8 years old, elegant combination carriage horse, prompt driver, and warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle.

ALSO,

A stylish pair of horses, black and dark brown, long tails, nine and ten years old, very stylish, have been driven together for three years past, sixteen hands high, will travel together in 2:30, warranted sound, kind and gentle, reliable in every way, have been used by a gentleman who has no further use for them.

ALSO,

A light silver-plated harness, nearly new, city made, together with saddle and bridle.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 West 14th-st., near 7th-av, handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson damask, rosewood marble-top tables, crimson mohair curtains, lace draperies, gilt cornices, elegant mirrors, Morris, of London, F. Herring, Senr., J. E. Meadows, Rabt. Fox, Van Severdonck, G. A. Williams, Wm. Perry, Sidney Cooper, Stuart Newton, G. F. Buchanan, Constantine Gerherl, J. Bles, Vickars, Boucher, Meadows, Muller, Moran, Leo Dronyn, Morris, of Liverpool, Rufus Wright, Le Moine, Vernon, Adam Pynacker, Van Harp, Gifford, Lanfont de Metz, Tilman, and others. Also, many splendid copies of celebrated Florentine creek, Italian artists, in Carved Florentine Frames, and other costly pictures by the old masters.

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A. M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY to purchase first-class household furniture, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, black walnut mahogany, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, magnificent plate glass pier tables and bronze and brocade curtains bronzes, oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, china glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of first-class furniture, made expressly for City use, viz. Parlor suites of fine styles and in various coverings; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut, and mahogany, dining-room furniture, library, &c.; also, bookcases, buffets, centre-tables mattresses, oil-cloth, silver plated ware, &c.; also, one elegant rosewood piano, 7-octave, nearly new.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland st. In addition to our assortment of regular goods, will be offered a prime invoice of stock goods, all of which will be very desirable, both for City and country trade.

A. C. TUTTLE Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock, at the "Club Stables," No. 72 Charles-st., 10 valuable horses, all in fine order, suitable for the road, business and saddle use. Also several wagons, double and single harness and blankets. May be examined at any time previous to sale.

H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TREES AND PLANTS.—H. E. WILLARD will sell THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post office, a large and choice stock of garden and house plants; also, 20,000 Havana, &c. segars, (in lots to suit,) meerschaum pipes, &c.; 300 peach-trees.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 7, AT 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.—A large and choice variety of pot plants, roses, carnations, geraniums, heliotropes, daisies, verbenas, acacias, &c., &c.

CALVIN T. HAZARD, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, May 7, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale and retail carpet store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Ferry Nos. York.

GROCERIES AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH

PURE COUNTRY MILK.

Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 155 E. 27th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washingtonville about 32 acres 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through; buildings nearly new; the house has 9 rooms a wagon-house, a large barn, with cellar and sheds, 100 rods from the depot, on the branch railroad from Hawburgh to Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT MACHINES at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x76 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE, OR TO LET—DWELLINGS, MANufactories, armories, drill-rooms barracks, &c., the very extensive buildings Nos 24 and 26 Wooster-st; a central location near Broadway and Canal st.; adapted for any of the above named uses. Also a modern dwelling-house, nearly new. No. 125 West 21st-st., in good order; rent $750. Also a house fitted up as an English ale house and restaurant; an excellent location. 685 Broadway, and Canal st.; rent $800. Inquire of Major THOMSON, No. 26 or 28 Wooster-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases, situate corner of 4th st. and Washington-square. Is the residence of S. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 306 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 22x38 feet, with extensions 16x28 feet; 1st 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE WITH stable on 141st-st., near 11th av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, at Carmansville, two three-story brick houses on 10th-av., near 152d-st. East low. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,271 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John st.; offices in house No. 114 Nassau-st., workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE IN EAST TWENTYfourth-st., near 4th-av. House is very conveniently arranged for a small family, gas and water throughout. Rent only $650. For particulars inquire of JOHN PETTIGREW No. 315 4th av.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS STORE, BASEMENT and large vaults No. 178 9th-av., between 22nd and 23d sts., from receiving shutters and plate glass front; rent low. Inquire of ROMER & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, THE SECOND FLOOR of a house having all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 149 Washington st., Hoboken.

TO RENT OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, in 11th-st., a three story brick house, suitable for a private family or doctor, or light business

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine st

TO LET—TWO SMALL LIGHT FLOORS, TO be let or separate, for light business purposes, rent $12 and $10 per month, or $20 for both. No 37 Chatham-st., corner of North William.

NO. 609 BROADWAY—CORNER HOUSTON-STREET.—Two desirable rooms, Nos. 5 and 16, on the second floor; rent low. Apply in Dolbear's Book-keeping Academy.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 289 West 19th st., just re-built every convenience, gas fixtures, etc. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store No. 554 Broadway, six stories high, with sub-cellar, rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 396 Broadway, rent low. For particulars, apply on the premises, to WOOD BROTHERS.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARBER.—THE Old established stand No. 88 Prince st., is for rent. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET LOW—PART OF A THREE STORY, high basement house, No. 270 West 44th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENARD STREET, near Broadway. Desirable location and low rent. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DeGraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 8 or 10 acres of land, fine garden and fruit; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John st.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent for a liberal sacrifice, in one of the most desirable blocks on the City, being four stories high, in state, and complete throughout. Furniture nearly new, and would be sold cheap if wanted. DENNIS & HOLLIS, Nos. Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, A FURNISHED, ALmost entirely new brick house, at Yonkers, both near the depot and landings, just rented and beautifully finished, with gas throughout, water in the kitchen, and other improvements. Terms moderate. Address S. H. L., Box No. 174 *Times* office.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.—Two miles from the City, and near steamboat landing, to HOWARD & LEWIS, Grocers, Grand-st., Barclay-st. or CHAS. R. SWOPE, No. 21 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. RYAN, Port Chester, or NOAH BARKER, No. 16 Grand-street, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW Rent.—Apply to CROLIUS & JESSUP, No. 102 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season, has been repaired, refurnished and re-arranged. Northampton is recommended by travellers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Smith's College, and many many other places of interest and natural beauty are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor

NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FAIRFIELD HAS FOR many years been a favorite Summer resort. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shores of Long Island Sound and two hours ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. With its romantic scenery, fishing, boating, and the privilege of bathing, Fairfield is one of the most delightful Summer residences in this country. The Fairfield House is a new fashionable hotel, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas) and is specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country, where they will find all the comforts and conveniences of a first class summer hotel. The house will be ready for occupancy on May 1, 1861. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Bath-house has been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be opened the 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

FLAGS.

SHOW YOUR COLORS!

ELEGANT SILK FLAGS!

FOR SALE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

JOHN N. STEARNS,

No. 60 Cedar-st,

Nearly opposite the Post-office.

LIST OF PRICES.

1 feet 2 inches by 10 inches, 20 cents each.
1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, 37 cents each.
3 feet by 1 foot 11 inches, 62 cents each.
3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, $1 each.
4 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 11 inches $2 75 each.
5 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, $4 each.
8 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, $10.

Larger sizes made to order.

A liberal discount made to the trade.

Country orders filled promptly.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

One large American Flag, 34 by 52 inches, or forty-six small Flags, assorted sizes, on one sheet, muslin, colors bright and durable, mailed, postage free, for FIFTY CENTS. J. C. HANEY

No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York No. 158 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 860 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON THE SOUND.

Two miles above Harlem, within one hour of the City by carriage, and access every hour by steamboat or railroad.

Location retired and healthy, scenery unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York.

The houses will accommodate good-sized families; have stables, gardens and grounds attached.

Prices, $300 to $750.

For particulars, apply to

B. M. WHITLOCK,

No. 379 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,

AT GREENWICH, CONN.,

Twenty-nine miles from New-York, 1 hour and 16 minutes from 27th st. depot. An elegant place, completely furnished, including stock, tools, &c.; elevated position, splendid land and water view, abundance of the choicest fruit, highly ornamental shrubbery, fine garden, convenient to churches, schools, market, &c. Seven acres of land. For particulars, description and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Block, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swan, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, (containing 10 rooms, kitchen, garret and cellar) barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the Newtown and Maspeth plank-road, about 4 miles from Williamsburgh ferries. 2½ from the village of Newtown. Stages pass the door every hour to and from Newtown and the Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries. This property must be sold to close the estate. For terms, inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., or CATHARINE E. SWAN, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A PARTLY furnished country seat; the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 15 minutes of the same, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—To be let, a cottage containing eleven rooms, cellar, wood house, &c., pump, stone sink, cooking-range, closets and fixtures. The house was papered and painted last year, and is ready for immediate occupation. There is a garden (cropped), plantation walks, &c. The situation is in the village, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of the landing and railroad station. Rent, $275 for the year, or $250 to 1st November. For further information, apply to the owner, W. H. SAUNDERS, near the premises.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE, two-story house, piazza in front and rear, with two-story kitchen attached, gas throughout, also large garden, with a variety of fruit and shade trees, stable for two horses and carriage. A very desirable neighborhood, and about two minutes' walk from depot. Trains leave hourly. Rent low. Apply to WM. J. MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

AT FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A LARGE double house, in the most commanding situation in the neighborhood, with spacious outbuildings, two cottages, and ten acres of land. Rent about $1,500. Also, a good sized house, with stable and barn, and about one acre of land, at New Brighton, Staten Island. Rent about $500. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad st. New-York.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. To the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-street.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMfortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with piazzas front and rear, grounds and garden tastefully laid out, lot 75x180, fine view of mountain, within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortland-st. Rent $500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williamst., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, A LARGE HOUSE, nearly new, 40 by 45 feet, two parlors, dining room, sitting-room and ten bedrooms, with modern improvements; a few acres of land will be rented with it, if desired; the house is about 1¾ miles from the depot, and will be ready for possession given. Apply to MONTGOMERY GRINNEY, on the premises, or to JOHN J. CLAPP, White Plains.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN OR Jersey City, good paying real estate, in exchange for a country seat of 40 acres, the buildings in good order, locality healthy, with a commanding view, only half an hour by railroad. Address H. H., care of Osborn & Brown, No. 8 Chambers-st., New York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 Williams-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatlands, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible party. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new Gothic cottage, situated near the depot, containing eight sized rooms, small barge garden, with commanding view; price $5,000; will be rented on reasonable terms. Real estate agents need not apply. Address L. T. HOYT, No. 41 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND TEN acres of land at Richmond Valley Station, on the line of the Staten Island Railroad. Will be rented at a low price. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of M. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE on Pavonia Hill, N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 45 Cedar st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THOSE OF OUR PATRIOTIC FELLOW CITIZENS who are able, and have not contributed to the Fund for the Defence of the Union and the proper equipment and comfort of the brave Volunteers who enlist in support of our Country's flag, are earnestly requested to send their contributions in money to either member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions, viz:

ALEX. T. STEWART,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. L. DODGE,
R. A. WILMERDING,
R. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS.

Or to THEODORE DILLON, Treasurer, No. 3 Pine-st. By order of the Committee.

A. P. STEWART, Secretary.

R. H. M'CURDY, Secretary.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE

One second-hand steam boat beam engine, 15 inch cylinder x 5 feet stroke.

One second-hand steamboat beam engine, 20-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.

One second-hand vertical tubular engine, 12-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.

One second-hand steamboat tubular engine, 40 inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.

One second-hand steamboat oscillating engine, 42 inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.

Also, five second-hand steam boilers in good order.

Apply to

CHAS. W. COPELAND,

No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

EVERYBODY WANTS ONE! EVERYBODY must have one! Everybody can buy one of WHEELER'S PATENT KEY HOLE GUARDS, to secure their bed room doors against BURGLARS, NIPPERS, SKELETON KEYS, and CROOKED WIRES. Buy one of our agents, buy one at the hardware stores, buy one at No. 502 Broadway, for 25 cts. It can be carried in the pocket; it is easily applied—can't get out of order—does not mar the door or lock, and gives perfect security. Sent by mail for 30 cents, with circulars. Attention, Agents! From $5 to $20 can be made every day. Send for samples and circulars, inclosing 30 cts. Direct to GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 502 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN FLAG WILL BE RAISED THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock at the South Baptist Church, 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs. President EATON of Madison University, and other distinguished speakers, will address the assemblage. The Star-Spangled Banner will be sung by Miss Vinnie Beal and a chorus of 500 children.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st., New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SELL OR TO LET—THE WHOLE OF the valuable stock furniture and lease of Walker's Hotel, No. 25 Greenwich-st., on the most reasonable terms. Any person that can give first-class security can leave a portion of the money at interest. Satisfactory reasons can be given for leaving. None need apply unless they mean business. Apply on the premises, No. 25 Greenwich-st. ROBERT WALKER.

$750—FOR SALE—A LIGHT CASH MANUfacturing business, having a monopoly of a staple article which pays $1,500 a year, or more, can be cleared, even in these times, without risk. The owner is going in the army. Apply to G. R. BERGH, No. 56 Franklin-st., between 11 and 12.

FOR SALE—TH

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
6, 5½ and 6 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1875 and 1885.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5½, and 6 per cent.,
Due June 20, 1861.

For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 21, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 129 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED DEPOSITS DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $505,174 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 25th day of July next. No exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.

Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with 10 per cent interest, on the surrender of the original scrip, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the 1st of September next will be charged with 10 per cent interest from that day.

The Erie Railway Company will be reorganized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. O. SANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 15, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 27th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen 13 Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 10 o'clock A. M. noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 10 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 22, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a board of Directors for said Company, will be held at the Office of said Company, in Milwaukee, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Secretary.

New-York, April 24, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership under the style and firm of MERRILL & BELL, for the purpose of a General Stock Commission and Banking Business.
CLINTON C. MERRIAM,
WILLIAM J. BELL.
Office No. 18 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 21, opening to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 8th May, and reopened on the 15th May.
W. H. MCKEEN, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock.
H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

ARTISANS' BANK, New-York, April 20, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 119 Nassau st., on the 2d inst. May, 1861.
CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

MEDICAL.

APPLETON RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HOLLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or unmarried.—Just published, by the AUTHORS, Paris London and New York Medical Advisers and Counsellors, (40th edition, 224 pages, 100 Illustrations, Invaluable Guide

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

led the Maryland line in triumph over the bloody battle field of our Cowpens. Let them know that we will return that blood with full interest, and let them feel that they are now, as they were then, our brothers. March to Virginia and lay your heads upon the bosom of this mother of States, and hear her great heart beat with new impulses for a renewed and glorious independence.

Surely the good and the virtuous of the Northern States cannot sanction the lawless and brutal despotism now inaugurated at Washington.

Be ready! Stand by your arms—mark time to the tap of independence, and at the word, march forward and onward to the Borders. Our glorious old sister, North Carolina, is with you, and her freemen are in arms. Join them in the struggle for defence; and let tyrants know that there are men who can make them hear the wring and feel the weight of Southern steel. I shall endeavor not to expose our own State, and shall only march you beyond our borders in *the preserving emergency*; but wherever the Confederate flag floats, there, too, is our country, now and forever.

F. W. PICKENS.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE?

The Southern papers have generally been very discreet in suppressing all mention of insubordination among troops, and similar unpleasant occurrences. But the Charleston *Courier* lets a very large and very black cat out of the bag, in the report of a speech made by Gov. PICKENS, on the occasion of the return of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers from Morris Island. Thus the Governor used this very suspicious and significant language:

"He regretted exceedingly that anything should have occurred to produce a disturbance in their ranks. *Although they had not volunteered to go to Virginia, yet there were circumstances which induced them to refuse, that to them, as volunteers, might be justifiable. He was proud to say they had not refused from any want of patriotism or courage. On the contrary, there were many circumstances which were known to the officers of the regiment alone and to themselves.*

He knew they were as brave, as noble and as patriotic a body of troops as ever came forward so gallantly to sustain the State. He had no censure to pass, but on the contrary returned them his heartfelt thanks for the noble endurance and patience with which they had nearly served out their time."

FROM CHARLESTON.

PROVISIONS SCARCE AND HIGH

The captain of a vessel just arrived from Charleston states, that while he was in that port wheat flour was bringing $10 50 per barrel; Indian corn, 85 cents per bushel; pork, $50 per barrel; hams, 30 cents per pound; butter, 50 cents per pound, and hay $2 per hundred.

The captain himself purchased 50 barrels of flour in New-Orleans, which he sold at the rate named above—$10 50.

HOW THE CHIVALRY MAKE WAR.

THE ATTEMPT TO GET POSSESSION OF FORT PICKENS BY BRIBERY.

A correspondent of the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, writing on board the *Sumter*, off Pensacola, under date of April 20, gives details of the recent unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Rebels to get possession of Fort Pickens by bribery. Lieut. SLEMMER, having had his suspicions aroused by the frequent passage of letters and papers between the Fort and Warrington, gave orders that all such communications must be stopped. The very next day a roll of papers was sent over from Warrington to a sergeant, which Lieut. SLEMMER opened and examined. He was rewarded for his trouble by finding a note inclosed, making vague offers to the man if he would betray his trust. A watch was set over the sergeant, and the next day another package came over, addressed to the same man, and having this note in it:

"What a jackass you are. I again repeat my offer of a position, with a thousand dollars cash in advance, and your pay two-fold that of the private in the Federal Government's. Do not hesitate a moment, but come along to save bloodshed. I can offer any private in the company $500, and any non-commissioned officer $1,000, together with a guarantee of future promotion to high, or higher, as he now stands. *Every man must take upon himself to give us the fort without bloodshed, and save the lives of your garrison, will be paid*—all back pay, $500 for the privates, $1,000 for non commissioned officers, and a commission in the Confederate army. This I offer by certainty. I would not offer it to her wife. You, as a friend, I believe will trust me. We must and will have the fort, but 'tis not with one drop of blood; and if it costs 5,000 lives, *we must and will have it.* Don't falter Federalism is with you will, yet *we must have it.* Don't be a chicken-hearted. Write and where I will see you. I will go over to night and will take a cocktail, if you say so.

Answer first opportunity. Yours, &c., B."

The same day (April 20) Lieut. SLEMMER received private information that the troops on the opposite shore were making preparations, pressing boats, &c., and intended to come that night. He immediately addressed a note to Capt. ADAMS, commanding the squadron, informing him of the fact, and requesting reinforcements. A storm prevented the *Wyandotte* from going, at the time of her arrival, but Lieut. SLEMMER kept his men in position during the night, and at the sergeant's quarters.

Just at this critical moment Capt. ADAMS received information from Washington to reinforce the fort, and immediate compliance with Lieut. SLEMMER's requisition and on the morning of April 21 the sailors sent the ordinance sergeant referred to on board the *Sabine*, deeming it unsafe to keep him at Pensacola, even if a good mark subject to delay influences around him.

On the morning of the 13th of April a private in SLEMMER's company made the following statement:

"I was on picket guard last night. During the night I saw a small boat approach the beach and I stepped back to see what it was. A sergeant came before me. I brought my musket to a charge and ordered him to halt. He would. 'Don't shoot! I am a friend,' He then began to talk to me, and to ask about the fort. While he was talking three others came up behind me. They asked me many questions about the number of men, &c., about the flank defence, and whether the guns could not be spiked, &c. *They said they would give any man plenty of money if he would only spike the flank defence guns*, and asked when I would be on picket-guard again. I told them on Monday night. They said, 'We will be over and really.' As they were going away one of them said to me, 'Have you any off for money in the fort?' I said, 'We have not been paid for six months.' He then put a roll of bills in my hand, and said, 'Give that to them.' He then gave me a roll of bills amounting to sixty dollars, which I now have in my possession."

After making this statement he gave the $60 to SLEMMER. The gallant Lieutenant declared that it was only when he saw these evidences of intentions to bribe his men to spike his flank defence guns, and thus obtain possession of the fort, he believed it necessary to call for reinforcements.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The most remarkable activity continues at all the military and naval posts on this station. The troops at Fort Hamilton are under marching orders, and were reinforced on Friday by a Company of Artillery, which is also ready for the road. On Governor's Island, Col. SMITH has assumed the duties of Commandant and superintends the recruiting. Last week all the offices in this City enlisted only 22 men, the recruits for joining the volunteers having seriously injured the regular rendezvous. The Federal forces in this neighborhood this morning, are as follows

	Men.
Governor's Island	526
Bedloe's Island	201
North Carolina (Receiving Ship)	641
Fort Hamilton	465
Marines (including ship's guards)	150
Total	1,999

One thousand of these could be sent away at three hours' notice. The vessels now at the Navy yard are *North Carolina*, receiving-ship, (84;) frigate *Brandywine*, (50,) steam-frigate *Wabash*, (44;) school-ship *Constitution*, (50;) steam-frigate *Roanoke*, (40;) frigate *Potomac*, (50;) corvette *Savannah*, (24,) brig *Perry*, (6,) chartered vessels *Huntsville*, *R. R. Cuyler*, *Montgomery*, *Mount Vernon*, *Dawn*, *Resolute* and *Reliance*—15 craft in all. When the average number of vessels fitting for sea at Brooklyn used to be two, some idea may be formed of the extent to which the war has increased business there.

The augmentation of the United States corps of marines has commenced. Recruiting is now opened, and all applicants presenting themselves at the Navy-yard will be accepted, if physically qualified. There are now 2,000 marines in the service, and the addition of 18,000 to its *personnel* will doubtless necessitate the enlistment of at least 3,500 marines.

Major E. D. KEYES, *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staff of the regular army, has been detailed to assist the authorities of New-York State in carrying on their military movements. Major KEYES ranks next to Major ANDERSON on the Army Register. He reports for duty to-morrow.

On **Thursday**, the United States steam frigate *Minnesota* will proceed to sea from Boston, to be flag-ship of the Home Fleet. We have already described her at length. Annexed is a complete list of her officers

Flag Officer, Silas M. Stringham; Captain, J. G. Van Brunt; Commander, A. Ludlow Case; Flag Lieutenant, Edw. C. Grafton; Lieutenants, Reed Worden, John G. Mitchell, Oscar C. Badger, Jnna. M. Wainwright, James P. Foster, Master, Charles L. Franklin; Fleet Surgeon, Edw. Gilchrist; Paymaster, Robert Pettit; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel J. Jones,; Lieutenant of Marines, George W. Collier; Chief Engineer, Charles H. Loring; First Assistant Engineers, George W. City, W. W. Duagan; Second do., Charles H. Lery, George S. Bilght; Third do., George W. Sensner, Wm. Musgrove, Robert S. Talbot; Midshipmen, Roderick S. McCook, C. S. Schoonmaker; Boatswain, Thomas Bell; Carpenter, J. C. Thomas; Gunner, Charles W. Homer; Sailmaker, A. A. Warren; Paymaster's Clerk, John F. Ferguson; Flag Officer's Secretary, George B. Halstead; Master's Mates, George Washington Geaves, Charles A. Blanchard, Charles A. Loring, W. B. Cushing.

The *Minnesota* carries 44 guns, 500 seamen, and 60 marines.

Capt. WARD, of the *North Carolina*, has organized a flotilla of small steamers to assist in blockading Norfolk. He will proceed from this port to the Chesapeake in a few days, and, with the assistance of the forts bordering the channel, hopes to successfully prevent the entrance of any craft unknown to him. The vessels composing his expedition will be as follows: *Thomas Freeborn*, *Resolute* and *Reliance*. Another, not yet named, will be added to the fleet. The officers to command it are: Lieut. PATRICK MYGATT, Lieut. CUSH, who was Captain of the boat steamer *Walker*, and Lieut. BYRON.

Major HEINTZELMAN, who was temporarily in command at Governor's Island, completed his preparations to leave yesterday. He has been assigned to duty.

Lieut. BRYSON, of the Navy, has not resigned, as reported in a weekly journal.

Lieut. PARROT arrived here yesterday to report for duty.

THE GARRISON OF FORT PICKENS.

Fort Pickens is now a place in which considerable interest attaches. Its recent reinforcement, and the detachment from it of the marine guards temporarily landed from the ships off Pensacola, have caused confused ideas of the strength of its garrison to be entertained. Several erroneous statements on the subject having lately appeared in the papers, we append a correct one, premising that arrangements have been perfected by which 400 artillerists and "boat crews" from the fleet could be sent over at any time. Annexed are the Companies now in the fort.

	Men.
Company E, Third Infantry, } old garrison ..... }	61
Company A, Third Infantry, }	60
Company M, Second Artillery	60
Company A, Second Artillery	62
Sappers and Miners	62
Companies G, C, E, B, F, E and D recruits	397
Companies H, K, and — recruits	177
Total	879

These men are all regulars, and about 400 of them first-rate artillerists. As 500 could properly work the ordnance, there is quite a respectable force left to repel skirmishers, and keep the quarters secure in case of attack. Should the enemy, however, affect hostilities, the Marine Guards, and several boat crews from the men-of-war would be signaled for.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

The new order authorizing the enlistment of sailors for one year, went into operation in this city yesterday. Since the Cherry-street rendezvous was opened, about three weeks since, 693 men have been entered for the receiving ship. The business increases every day; the first week 224 were enlisted, the second 250, and the third 260. In New Bedford, Massachusetts, too, the recruiting officer has been very successful. Over 51 able seamen, hardy and practised for the whale fleets, have been forwarded to the Navy at Boston. There is some talk of augmenting sailors' pay.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.

On May 2 Gov. CURTIN sent in a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, covering correspondence which he had had with Gen. Paterson and the War Department. In reply to inquiries which he had addressed regarding the terms and conditions upon which the Pennsylvania contingent was mustered into service, Mr. CAMERON wrote:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1861. }

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of Pennsylvania.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to the queries so promptly put to you in this letter, which was handed to me by Gen. PATTERSON, I have the honor to say:

1. That the quota of militia from Pennsylvania cannot be increased at present. But the President has authorized the raising of twenty-five Regiments of volunteers, to serve for three years, or during the war. Under this call one of two additional Regiments on the old line could, with propriety, be furnished from Pennsylvania.

2. The soldiers are to be mustered into service, and provided for by the United States.

3. Camp equipage is always supplied by the United States; but the general order to this effect has been altered, would recommend your State to the general favor the bill for the same. Clothing is sometimes issued to volunteers, but I think we have not the supplies for that purpose at the present time, being dependent as rapidly as possible. The soldier to receive a monthly allowance for clothing in addition to his pay.

4. This is only answered above.

5. The law provides pay, as to rank, etc., and from date of muster into service of the United States.

6. No knowledge in the words of the question, and cannot answer its query. Arms will be furnished as rapidly as possible.

7. The Department is in immediate want of rifled or other guns, and the State can render important service by procuring and forwarding them. The Department will pay the expenses of transportation. This Department would be of course in communication with the State before any contract.

8. The Department is not in regular receipt of orders for the purchase of horses. Any from the State for that purpose should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, and will receive prompt attention.

I trust the foregoing will be satisfactory to your inquiries. I have no time to write more.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

The Twentieth Regiment, New York State Militia, Col. BURT, from Ogdensburg, one hundred and fifty men who have been quartered at the barracks in the Park for the last week, on which was yesterday the ring ordered to return home, has suddenly had its order countermanded, and they are ordered to Washington. They received their arms on Saturday, the imported rifle muskets—in place of the country arms issued here—and instead of going home to furlough as they supposed to, they are now ordered southward, to participate in active duty in defence of the Government. They were asked to enlist for three years, but many of the men had left families at home, and were willing to serve for any time inside of a year, but not longer. A company of 100 from Rhinebeck, and another of the same number from Catskill, which arrived last evening, joined their Ulster County brethren and will go forward with them, making in all about 1,000 men. The orders for their departure arrived last evening at 7¾ o'clock, by quarter past eight, two days' rations had been served out to the men, everything was packed and the regiment was ready to start. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather, the hour for departure was postponed till 9 o'clock this morning.

Col. GEORGE W. PRATT, on behalf of the Regiment, presented a vote of thanks to Gen. ARTHUR and Col. VAN BUREN for the satisfactory and prompt manner in which all the wants of the Regiment had been supplied.

ARRIVAL OF AN ARTILLERY COMPANY FROM WILMINGTON, N. C.

The officers at the Quartermaster's Department were last evening surprised by the arrival at this port of Lieut. DE LANIEL and his Company of Artillery, consisting of 52 men, from Wilmington, N. C. They arrived in a sailing vessel, the enmmand being in good health. This vessel was one of the twenty odd which have been detained at that port by order of the secession authorities, and finally ordered away by parties holding the command of the port. The company remained on board during the night.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RAMSEY'S REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS TO ENTER THE ARMY AS REGULARS.

This Regiment is now being formed under the supervision of Col. RAMSEY, late of the regular army—an officer who served with distinction in the army of the United States during the war with Mexico. His experience in organizing, drilling, and disciplining men, as well as fitting them for the field, is invaluable at this time. He had charge of the camp of instruction at Palo Alto, for the ten additional regiments which were incorporated in the army in 1846. These regiments afterwards distinguished themselves during the war, subsequent to the battles in the Valley of Mexico. Col. RAMSEY was ordered to Vera Cruz to organize another army, consisting of regulars and volunteers, of 5,000 men. He is now in the prime of life, and quit the service after the war, having often held the important commands of brigades and divisions of the army. Many of his officers will be graduates of West Point. There will also be others of great military experience. Some of the non commissioned officers will be men who have served in the field. The Regiment will be thoroughly equipped with camp equipage, transportation, a full commissariat, medical stores, &c. The men are to be thoroughly drilled, and made efficient to take the field as soon as possible. The head-quarters of the Regiment are at present at No. 86 Cedar-street, where those gentlemen who have heretofore served in the regular army, and are desirous of returning to the service, are requested to send their address; and those who desire to join as officers, who have served, may report in person, and those non commissioned officers who have seen seen service in the field, and others who desire appointments, may also apply in person.

MEETING OF ARTISTS IN AID OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the artists of this City and vicinity, which was largely attended, was held at the studio of Mr. KENSETT, in the Waverley House, on Saturday evening last, with a view to the adoption of measures to aid the families of the Volunteers. Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGTON presided, and Mr. J. M. FALCONER acted as Secretary. It was unanimously resolved that each artist should prepare a picture to be exhibited and sold, for the benefit of the said families. It is probable that the sale will take place in the course of a few weeks at the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street.

SWORD PRESENTATION AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The students of the Bronklyn Polytechnic Institute, yesterday (Monday) morning, presented a sword, belt and sash to Prof. J. W. SILL, (formerly of the United States Army, but more recently Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in this institution,) on his departure to join the Ohio Volunteers.

The presentation address was delivered, in behalf of the students, by Prof. R. R. RAYMOND, and eloquently responded to by the recipient of the gift. Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, President of the Institute, then made a parting address to the Professor, in the name of the Faculty and Trustees, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was given with rousing effect by some five hundred students. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Prof. SILL goes into the Staff of the General Commanding in Ohio.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

The religious services of the Brigade were held at the Government Barracks, on Staten Island, on Sunday morning. Rev. C. W. DENISON, the Chaplain, preached from the text, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." The attendance was numerous, and the attention solemn. This Brigade numbers 1,300 picked men—mostly seamen. It is to be armed with James' rifled cannon. Col. BARTLETT yesterday issued an order stating that a roll is now open for the names of all members of families of the Brigade who are in needy circumstances, and that they will be provided for.

PATRIOTISM OF THE CLOTH.

Rev. ROBERT KELLEN, of the California Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, has written to Col. E. D. BAKER, commanding the Regiment of California Volunteers, tendering his services as Chaplain to the Regiment, "and in an emergency a place in the ranks." He is now in Washington, where, at the request of Col. MANSFIELD, he has lately been acting as Chaplain to the First Brigade of the Department of Washington, but, hearing that Senator BAKER was also raising a Regiment of Californians he is anxious to join them either as Chaplain or as a soldier in the ranks.

COL. M'LEAN.

Thos. W. MCLEAN, late of the 79th Regiment, sends us a card denying emphatically that he has ever represented the Regiment as being too young and inexperienced for active service, and inclosing the certificate of his physician, Dr. WORCESTER, of Fifth-st., that "he has been prostrated by bilious fever, since April 22, and is still confined to his bed in a most critical condition."

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Many inquiries have been made concerning the action this fine Regiment will take under the present circumstances. We understand that a majority of the men are anxious to volunteer, but are restrained in their patriotic impulse by such officers as cannot leave their business. It surely is not possible that the land of DOUGLAS and LOCKIE will be the only one not represented in the coming struggle for the preservation of our glorious Union. It is to be hoped that the Seventy-ninth will be among the first to offer their services to Government, if the officers will not stand in their way. Their first order was to go anywhere to defend the flag.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

On Saturday evening, May 4, Major HERBERT, Inspector of the New-York State Militia, mustered this regiment into service. Company B was fully recruited, and made a creditable appearance. Capt. EUGENE MCGRATH, commanding this Company, served in the TEXAS Revolution. First Lieut. ALEXANDER ROBERTS distinguished himself in the Mexican War, and served in Nicaragua, during the late revolution, under WALKER. Second Lieut. ROBERT S. WATSON is also known and respected.

A FLAG ON A WARD SCHOOL.

A National flag, thirty feet in length, and proportionate width, was raised by the pupils of Ward school No. 44, on their school building in North Moore-st., Fifth Ward, with appropriate ceremonies, on Saturday last. Two thousand children participated. The pupils were addressed by JAMES S. SCHELL, President of the School Board, and by CHARLES C. NOTT, Esq.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

To-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., this Regiment will fall in line on Washington square. Owing to the opposition to arms being refused by the Governor, it will not have its full appearance on parade without arms. All the men in this Regiment are anxious to go to the seat of war, and will volunteer to do so, although the war be conducted, should it last one year or more.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

On account of the severe storm of the morning that was to be held at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, was adjourned till 3 P. M. to-day. R. J. WALKER, Esq., and Gen. DIX are expected to address the meeting.

SEVENTY-FIFTH RIFLE REGIMENT.

The Regiment, Major Colonel JOHN A. KING, has been accepted into service. On Friday next they will parade in the Park, in full dress uniform of course, as requested to report themselves at No. 12 Pearl-st.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS

Lieut. Col. DUCKMAN will proceed to Albany on Saturday evening, a march-out call for the Regiment, Justice SWEENEY.

FOR MURPHY'S SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Eight Companies of this Regiment have been mustered into service by Lieut. RICHARD S. DARBY, of the Eighth United States Infantry. The Regiment is made up exclusively of mechanics. Some are bricklayers, some engineers, others are sailors, carpenters, ship-builders, coopers, sail-makers, blacksmiths, bridge-builders, masons, &c. It is expected that this corps will be sent to Washington in order to assist in strengthening the defences of the Capital.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT (ARTILLERY CORPS.

The roll of this Regiment will be sent to Albany to-day. Any able bodied man who wishes to join this Regiment can do so by applying at No. 51 Chatham-street, this morning.

THE HIGHLAND GUARD

A meeting of the Officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment will be held at the Mercer House at 1 o'clock, P. M., to-day. The object of the meeting is to offer the services of the Regiment to the General Government.

COL. BURYEA'S ADVANCE GUARD

All the men belonging to this regiment will be uniformed and mustered into the United States service by Wednesday.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS

Col. D'UTASSY left for Albany last evening in order to obtain the Governor's acceptance of this regiment.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD.

At a meeting of the officers of this regiment, five companies were reported as full, and the remainder as rapidly filling up. The uniform will be the same as the regular United States soldiers. ANDREW SHERMAN is Acting Colonel, and WILLIAM MULLIGAN Acting Lieutenant-Colonel. Head-quarters No. 501 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. BAKER has had five companies belonging to his Regiment mustered into the United States service. The rolls of four more were sent to Albany last night. A company from Amsterdam and one from Ithaca, both of whom will join this Regiment, are expected to arrive to-day.

VETERAN CORPS OF '76 (HEAVY ARTILLERY.)

The members of this corps met last evening at the Mercer House, for the purpose of forming a Home Guard. The meeting was adjourned till next Monday.

EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

Nearly 900 men have enrolled their names in this corps. Col. DANIEL E. SICKLES expects to be mustered into service next Friday.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Acting Col. BALCH has received authority from Gen. YATES, to proceed with the enlistment of men. Three hundred firemen have already joined this new corps.

WESTCHESTER CHASSEURS.

Eight companies, 77 men each, have been mustered into service. Col. H. S. LANSING expects that he will have his full complement in a day or two.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

This Regiment will be mustered into service to-day by Capt. HAYMAN. All the men will be armed with the Enfield rifle. Marching orders are expected daily.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

Over 15,000 names have been entered on the rolls of this organization. The Committee sits daily, at Room No. 41 Astor House.

PATRIOTISM OF INDIANS

Mr. GEORGE COPEWAY is determined to uphold the Stars and Stripes. With that object in view, he sent the annexed letter to the Chairman of the Union Defence Committee.

NEW-YORK, 1861.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX—*Sir*: I have come to aid the Government, and am going to Washington this P. M. I have 250 Indians of my Native Chippeways, who have requested me to proceed to Washington and get authority.

Sir, I want $50 to get there. I have already spent $72 of my own money. I go this P. M. Please answer. G. COPEWAY, Chief Chippeway.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Jupiter Pluvius had it all his own way yesterday. It rained in the morning; it rained in the afternoon, and, in order to avoid monotony, it poured in torrents in the evening. Everything was dark and miserable; the poor fellows encamped at the Battery were no exception to the rule. Tents were saturated, and the whole encampment gave one a very good idea of a miniature deluge. During the afternoon Col. TOMPKINS had fires lighted in the old Corn Exchange, at the foot of Broad-street, and marched his men there in squadrons, so as to enable them to dry and warm themselves.

A CORRECTION.

The following is from the Quartermaster of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Lafayette Guard:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to correct the false impression that the public may have received from a card published in one of the daily papers, over the signature of Col. TOMPKINS, Second Regiment, in which he attributed the suffering of his command to false statements made by the regiment that preceded him in occupation of the Battery. The Commissary of the Second Regiment called on me, asking information as to number of tents, mattresses, &c., on the ground, and stating he desired accommodations for 900 men.

I informed him there were but one hundred and fifty each of mattresses and tents, and as that number would be altogether inadequate to the wants of his Regiment, I gave him a memorandum of what he ought to procure additional. I took the trouble personally to count for him the tents, mattresses, &c., that there should be no mistake, and offered such advice as my experience suggested, in order that his men might not suffer what we did the night preceding.

I also offered them my services in any way I could be of assistance; two other officers connected with the Second Regiment were also present, and left with my memorandum for the Quartermaster-General's, as I presumed. I am not willing to be responsible for their neglect and carelessness, especially when I had taken particular pains to give them such information as should have prevented the suffering which occurred only through their own inexperience.

J. W. MEEKS, Jr., Quartermaster Fifty-fifth Reg't
May 6, 1861, New-York."

HON. JOHN A. DIX ACCEPTS.

ALBANY, Monday, May 6.

Gov. MORGAN has received from Hon. JOHN A. DIX his acceptance of the office of Major-General of the New-York forces, tendered him some days ago.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 6.

The bodies of A. O. WHITING and LUTHER C. LADD, killed at Baltimore, were removed to Lowell on a special train.

An immense crowd assembled at the Stone Chapel to witness the delivery of the bodies of the two soldiers to the Committee of the Lowell City Government. Gov. ANDREW, in surrending them, made a brief address in substance as follows

He said that twice in the annals of military and patriotism of Massachusetts had the 19th of April been made a patriotic day.

Twice on that day had Middlesex men poured out their blood on the altar of our country. It had been given to Lowell, one of the recent creations of Massachusetts enterprise, to lead on the Army, who, at this period, spring up in the defence of their country. These men sprang to their duty with alacrity. One day they were engaged in their ordinary pursuits and the next were on their way to scenes of danger. These bodies had been diligently sought after by the Commonwealth and found, and now monumental urns would be placed over them by their grateful countrymen. Massachusetts now surrenders them to the City of Lowell, and it remained for her to bear them home, and watch over and care for them as for her best beloved.

Mayor SERGEANT, of Lowell, made an appropriate response. The coffins were placed in hearses, covered with American flags. A procession was formed and escorted by the military, and proceeded through several streets to the Lowell Depot. The crowd uncovered as the funeral cortege passed. Gov. ANDREW and the military escort took their leave at the depot.

In Lowell minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled. All the mills and many other places of business were closed, and it was estimated that not less than 25,000 people were gathered to sympathize in the solemn and impressive services. Public and numerous private buildings were draped with mourning emblems.

The funeral exercises took place in Huntington Hall, Rev. Mr. CLARKE, C. W. BOSKER and Dr. CLEVELAND officiating. The remains were then followed to the cemetery by an immense procession, escorted by the military, who fired volleys of musketry as the last farewell to the heroic dead.

Of the drums beaten at the head of the funeral procession, one was beaten at the battle of Lexington, and the other at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The steamer *Ben Deford* has been detained by order of the Navy Department, until her cargo can be examined. She will then proceed to Baltimore.

SENATOR BAYARD IN DANGER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, May 6.

Senator BAYARD arrived here on Saturday, from Montgomery. In consequence of the excitement against him, his friends fear violence to him. The Union volunteers are filling up their ranks rapidly.

MORE OF THE PIRATES.

We have already noticed the robbery by the Virginians of Capt. PETER METZGAR, of Keyport, N. J., who fell into the hands of the pirates while trying to procure a cargo of oysters. He lost everything. Capt. WATSON, the schooner *Linda Lee*, has also been robbed by Secessionists, who very ruthlessly towed another of his vessels, which was heavily stocked with oysters, down the Potomac, and then set her adrift. This was the first intimation that Capt. WATSON had had of his misfortune. He immediately took the best boat left for the lower bay, and started after, overtaking the pirates at Point Lookout. Several other vessels have just arrived in the bay, which have been robbed in a similar manner, and it is feared that many more will follow. The names of the captains of which are very well known, and who have taken into their hands the affair.

ARRIVALS FROM THE SOUTH

The steamship *Georgia City*, from Baltimore, arrived last evening, having with her the U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale* and the *Star of the South*, bound up the Chesapeake. She was spoken to the blockading steamers off the Capes and brought too,—they were the gun-boats *Quaker City* and *Monticello*.

The steamer *Potomac*, also from Baltimore, with the steamer *Chesapeake*, for Washington City, with cattle, went in the Chesapeake Bay.

The brig *General Boyd*, from Savannah for Boston, put in here for a harbor, and had a narrow escape from seizure. She brings 25 passengers, mostly merchants, who count themselves very fortunate in getting North.

The schooner *John*, Capt. STETSON, from Charleston, has 21 passengers similarly situated. They expected to be, on their arrival here of Washington City having been taken.

MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN.

THANKS TENDERED TO PROFESSORS WOOD AND HAMILTON.

At a meeting of physicians and students of medicine held at Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday last, Drs. HENRY SMITH, W. R. CLEVELAND and D. M. BROWN were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions tendering the thanks of the meeting to Professors FRANK H. HAMILTON and JAMES R. WOOD for the gratuitous course of lectures upon military surgery lately delivered by them. The following resolutions, with a preamble, were adopted

Resolved, That in volunteering to impart such information in relation to a branch of surgery which, in the present state of our country, is becoming so important both to the physician and soldier, Professors HAMILTON and WOOD merit our warmest thanks and the commendation of all co-workers for the advancement of science.

Resolved, That we will ever hold in lively remembrance the duties so firmly impressed upon our minds, and will use the valuable information they have imparted in the common cause of humanity, and, when opportunity offers, in the glorious cause of our country.

PROF. HAMILTON'S LECTURES.

Prof. HAMILTON'S lecture, at Bellevue Hospital, last Friday, was one of unusual interest. It would seem, from the Professor's remarks, almost impossible for a man to be killed by a bullet. After speaking on the different varieties of shot and shell used in modern warfare, and exhibiting them to his audience, Dr. HAMILTON observed that it was impossible to conceive of all the variety of accidents to which the soldier is liable from such a variety of instruments. The Army and Navy surgeons had related many extraordinary cases which had occurred in their experience. A slight resistance, in many cases, would destroy the line of direction of the missile. Should a ball strike a bone, for instance, in an oblique direction, the ball would not penetrate, nor in some cases even fracture the bone, but would glance off, and either go to some other part of the body or fall to the ground. Nor is such a hard substance as bone always necessary in turning off the missile. Mr. HENNING related a case where a man received a ball full upon the neck, beneath the chin, when, instead of preserving its original direction, meeting with some resistance it glanced off, and went completely round the neck, making its exit where it first entered. Another case was mentioned where a man received a ball upon the chest, which penetrated to the rib, when it glanced off and made half the circuit of the body, coming out behind. And still another, in which the abdomen was struck, the ball making its exit behind, as in the last case. In all these cases the patients had recovered. Still more remarkable, says Dr. HAMILTON, are those cases where the bullet has entered the chest, striking upon the *pleura pulmonalis*, (the covering of the lungs) has turned from its line of direction, and gone entirely round the lung, lodging itself in the back. Prof. H. mentioned a case of the kind, where the man recovered without any serious result; and also one in which the skull was penetrated, but the brain uninjured, the missile meeting with the *dura mater*, (the covering of the brain,) and glancing off as in the other cases. Many cases of this kind were mentioned by the Doctor, the only explanation being, as far as he could see, in the fact that the force of the ball becomes spent when it reaches the body, and thus it is easily turned from the straight line, when it meets with any resisting substance, naturally going in that direction where there is the least resistance.

It was impossible, he said, for a man to be killed by the wind of a ball, as many believed could be done. This could be explained by the rolling of a ball, which has just its projecting power, over the body.

There were two maxims which the surgeon should never forget, viz.: The first, that gun-shot wounds rarely or never bleed; the second, that a bullet seldom does much harm if left in the body. The corollary deduced from this last maxim was, that extraordinary interference should never be employed for the removal of a bullet, more harm ordinarily arising from this attempt to extract it than the presence of the bullet could produce. Dr. HAMILTON'S subsequent remarks upon the peculiarities and treatment of gun-shot wounds would be interesting only to the medical profession, but invaluable to those who are about entering the Army and Navy in the capacity of Surgeons. In the course of his remarks upon wounds of the head, he said that a man must not necessarily die if he receives a bullet in the head, cases being on record where men had recovered from such injuries. Gen. SHIELDS, he said, had received in the Mexican War a bullet through the lung, but had recovered from this serious wound, and still lived to serve his country. [Applause.] Gen. SCOTT [applause,] too, at the Battle of Molina del Rey, received a bullet in the shoulder, which remained there several years, until it was finally extracted through a fistulous opening which had made for itself. by Dr GIBSON. Dr. H. stated as a rule that more than half of those wounded by bullets in the abdomen die, while the majority of those wounded in the chest recover.

LETTER FROM GEN. HARNEY.

He Declares his Determination to Support the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: The report of my arrest at Harper's Ferry by persons assuming to act under authority of the State of Virginia has no doubt reached you. Gov. LETCHER immediately directed my release, with assurances disavowing the act of his subordinates, and expressing regret at their mistake or abuse of his authority. The kind attention and civility received from him, from the escort that accompanied me and other distinguished citizens of Virginia and esteemed friends whom I there met, compensated for any personal trouble or annoyance; yet I cannot but feel deep mortification and regret that our country should be in a condition to expose any one to such an incident. It has been a source of pleasure to me on all occasion for instance or misrepresentation in respect to my views and sentiments, which a sense of duty requires to be promptly corrected. No better mode occurs to me than by a letter addressed to yourself, as an esteemed personal friend.

It has been represented through the public Press that I was a willing prisoner to the State of Virginia; that I designed to resign my commission in the United States Army, to offer it by telegraph to the Federal Government, and join the forces of the Confederate States.

Forty-two years I have been in the military service of the United States, and have followed during all that time but one flag—the flag of the Union. I have seen it protecting our borders, and guarding our coasts, from Maine to Florida; I have witnessed it in the smoke of battle, stained with the blood of gallant men, leading on to victory; planted upon the strongholds, and waving in triumph over the capital of a foreign foe. My eyes have beheld that flag affording protection to the States and Territories on the Pacific, and commanding reverence and respect from fleets and squadrons, and from foreign Governments, never exhibited to any other banner on the globe. Twenty stars, each representing a State, have been added to that number during my service, and only one fold I have ever seen from the beginning to that which I now behold. The Government, which so honors have been bestowed upon me, I shall serve to the remainder of my days. The flag, whose glories I have witnessed, shall never be torn from my wrist but I can strike a blow for its defence. While I have breath, I shall be ready to serve the Government of the United States, and be its faithful, loyal soldier.

Without condemning or in any degree criticising the course other persons may have taken, it is proper for me in the present crisis to say that of duty is plain to my own heart and judgment. The course of events that have led to the present condition in which our country now stands, has been watched by me with painful interest. Perceiving that many of my fellow-citizens in the Southern States were disconcerted with the Government, and desired some change in regard to the conditions existing between them and the General Government, I was always favorable to any reasonable, honorable, and constitutional measure that might tend to restore peace and harmony. The provisions of the Federal Constitution afforded, in my judgment, ample means to redress grievances through a Convention of all the States which might be called upon a petition of two-thirds of the States, or if that could not be accomplished, might provide for peaceful separation in a manner becoming free and brethren. Nothing is this hope of peace and harmony of our country, as a Government under the Constitution, I have failed to labor with zeal and fidelity. Whether I could or will participate in any particular contingency that may arise, is a question that only time can unfold. I forbear any expression of opinion until the occasion for it arises.

Yours truly, WM. S. HARNEY.

COLONEL JOHN O. FALLEN, St. Louis.

Election Riots in Newfoundland.

PICTOU, N. S., Monday, May 6.

Great election riots have prevailed in Newfoundland. The telegraph line was taken charge of by the mob last week, so no particulars were received. Two were killed, and thirteen wounded. The mob would not allow men to repair the lines in the several districts where the riots prevailed. The participators were disfranchised by the

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The Position of Affairs at Washington and Vicinity.

Arrival of More New-York and Massachusetts Troops.

No More Three Months Volunteers Wanted.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA

Disposition of the Rebel Troops in that State.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Northern Troops to Go Through Baltimore To-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Proceedings of the Confederate Congress.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7.

Secretary SEWARD'S letter of instructions to Mr. DAYTON, Minister to France, has excited much interest here, and is universally commended as a dignified, statesmanlike document, worthy of the occasion, and placing the position of its author upon the great questions of the day above and beyond suspicion. The Secretary's letter to Mr ADAMS, Minister to England, on the same subject, I learn from a competent source, is more elaborate—considering the secession question more in detail—and is even abler than that to Mr. DAYTON. It is hoped Mr. SEWARD and the Executive will promptly yield to the general desire for its publication, as a means of satisfying the public mind that the spirit of the Administration is fully up to every wise demand of the hour. Possibly the document may go forward to-night, in time for publication to-morrow.

The concentration of Virginia troops at Alexandria, mentioned in last night's dispatch, is confirmed, and is in exact accordance with Gov. LETCHER'S recent proclamation recommending the gathering at that point of the militia from several counties. They still, however, seem to have no specific object in view, and must retire soon as they have exhausted what provisions they brought with them, and supplies cannot be had at the place of rendezvous. Their numbers are variously stated at from 8,000 to 15,000—the balance of testimony and probability favoring the accuracy of the lowest number.

The Montgomery troops referred to last night had only got as far as Richmond. Government is advised that they were ordered to march northward, through Richmond, but whether they are to go to Alexandria or to Harper's Ferry is unknown. They number about two thousand, and constitute the first installment of the army of eighteen thousand mentioned by JEFF. DAVIS in his recent message.

Gen. SCOTT and Staff have again taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. The act of course was voluntary, and the example must have a decided moral effect upon subordinate officers.

The War Department advertises to-day for sealed proposals for beef cattle on the hoof, for the use of the Government; bids to be received until the 14th inst. Whoever was responsible for the beef contract recently referred to in this correspondence, it is gratifying to know that on having attention called to the matter by the TIMES, Secretary CAMERON has availed himself of his option to decline to take from the contractors more than the first thousand, at the high price stipulated, and has thrown the large remainder open to bids. This movement, if the Secretary sees that it is honestly carried out, will save the Government a large amount of money. The advertisement is unfortunate in that it does not not state the number of heads which Government will require. Men of moderate capital cannot compete unless satisfied that the number will not exceed a few hundred head. On the other hand, contractors with extensive capital can offer Government better terms if certain that the contract will be a large one. Bidders should be distinctly authorized to offer for, say a thousand head, with the privilege to the Government of taking ten thousand. This would disarm all suspicion of a collision between official subordinates and favorite bidders, to give the latter information withheld from others. The Administration cannot be too careful of its reputation in the matter of letting contracts.

The War Department has purchased the steamship *Atlantic* for $350,000, to be used as a transport. It will occur to the reader that from her speed and carrying capacity, she is especially adapted to the transportation of troops designed to make sudden hostile demonstrations against exposed points of the Southern coast. The Government has also purchased the steam-tug *Yankee*.

No contracts have yet been made, nor orders issued for the construction of the 7 small steam sloops-of-war authorized by Congress, at its last session. There is a decided prejudice on the part of some of the officers of the Navy Department against their construction by contract, although all experience shows that if built at the Government yards, they are not likely to be ready for use until long after the present emergency shall have passed. The steamer *Brooklyn* was built on contract by WESTERVELT, was at sea six months before either of her consorts, and has proved the most successful of them all, and least subject to "accidents" to her machinery. Members of Congress, also, oppose the construction by contract, preferring to have the work done in the yards, which makes voters of the right stripe plenty at election day. These considerations, however, will probably be suspended for the present by the existing Administration.

To officer the additional naval force recently ordered by the President, many appointments from civil life will be necessary—their commissions to be issued, of course, only after Congress shall have legalized their employment. The applicants for these appointments are legion, and from among men of the very highest qualifications.

An agent has been here to get arms from the War Department for the two Regiments of Kentucky Volunteers recently raised in that State for the service of the Union. They have crossed the Kentucky line, and will march to the rendezvous as soon as they receive the arms which have been ordered.

The weather was fine to-day, and the populace generally turned out to witness the drills of the various volunteer corps. A large number went out to "Camp Cameron," to witness the dress parade of the New-York Seventh, who were reviewed by Col MANSFIELD, commanding the forces of the District. Major ANDERSON was also present, an interested and admiring spectator.

The Banks in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa are for the most part based upon Southern State Stocks. The consequence is that their paper is worth only little more than 30 per cent. This makes a loss of thirty or forty millions to the people of those States. I learn by a private letter from a prominent capitalist there that the universal cry among the capitalists of those States, who have been thus swindled by their Southern brethren, is that the question with those States shall never be settled until these stocks are made good A large portion of these stocks are Missouri, and the feeling against her is such that, if she wavers in her allegiance, she will be attacked directly from these States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7—6 P. M.

To-morrow a column of Federal volunteers will enter and pass through Baltimore, unless the mob is strong enough to prevent them. Sherman's Battery of Light Artillery will lead the way, but it is not certain whether the column which enters first will be the one from Harrisburg or the one from Philadelphia via Havre de Grace. If there is any opposition the movement will be immediately supported by additional forces from the Relay House and from Annapolis. Fort McHenry, also, is now in a condition to be heard from, having been supplied with shell and other ammunition during the last ten days.

A highly respectable and well-known citizen of New-York, who arrived, to-day, from New-Orleans, after spending several weeks in the South, asserts, with much earnestness and sincere concern, that we are all living here in a state of false security—that an army of a 100,000 men is pushing its way hither by railroad rapidly. They expect to capture this city before next Saturday, and will give no quarter, but put every man, woman and child to the sword. He adds that he has seen this army, been in and among it, and heard constantly its fearful imprecations upon those who adhere to the Union The character of this gentleman is a sufficient voucher for the honesty of his intentions in making these statements, but there need be no doubt of the fact that his imagination has been seriously wrought upon, and the extent of the Southern forces magnified in his mind by the constant assertions of those by whom he was surrounded.

When he made his statement to Gen. SCOTT, the old hero said there was no doubt there was an army, but instead of counting it as a hundred thousand men, he would say it numbered but ten or fifteen thousand.

Mr. SEWARD inquired of the informant whether he saw anything of the Commissariat of this Southern Army; to which the gentleman replied in the negative. The Secretary rejoined that if the Disunionists found as much trouble in moving troops without a Commissariat as the Government does with one, it would take rather longer than until Saturday next to get a hundred thousand men here.

Our good friends North will please not be alarmed for our personal safety just yet.

I am happy to inform you that it is decided to publish Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch to Minister ADAMS, and the TIMES will have it in ample season for Thursday's issue. It will challenge enthusiastic plaudits wherever read by those who honor the flag of the Union.

A man named SPENCER presented himself at the camp at the Relay House, yesterday, and announced himself to Gen. BUTLER as an agent of the citizens of Baltimore. He was of the firm of SPENCER & Co., and gave them to understand, in a very braggadocio style, that he was engaged in the attack on the Massachusetts Regiment on the 19th ult., and said that if they attempted to pass through Baltimore, the troops would certainly be attacked, and great shedding of blood would be the result. He was arrested and put under guard, as he presented no letters or papers showing his character or business. It was not known what would be done with him, but as he did nothing but talk, at the proper time he will probably be released.

Gen. BUTLER had, this morning, about twenty-five hundred men with him, and more were expected to-day. Capt NIMMES' Light Artillery, from Massachusetts, was expected there last evening.

The Seventy-first, of New-York, is still at the Navy-yard, although they have been waiting expectingly the past two days for marching orders

The soldiers of the Twelfth, of New-York, are still actively engaged in erecting barracks for themselves on Franklin-row. They have already built about fifty huts, capable of accommodating sixteen each. In front of the camp is an excellent parade-ground, sufficient to accommodate 2,000 soldiers for drill It is one of the finest locations for the purpose imaginable, and all the arrangements will be of the completest character.

At the Treasury Building are three companies of cavalry. They occupy the large stables south of the building.

The New-York Zouaves took the oath of allegiance to-day. They are ready to serve two years. Gen. THOMAS administered the oath to them, and reviewed them at 6 o'clock. They are an unusually hardy-looking body of men. Gen. THOMAS compliments them very highly. Col. ELLSWORTH has won the entire confidence and control of the men, and says that in one month he will have them nearly perfected in the use of arms and in military manœuvres.

Two small vessels arrived to-day with provisions and supplies from New-York and Philadelphia. The Government will purchase all supplies brought here by private shippers and offered at fair rates. The Potomac is still free and perfectly safe for the passage of troops or supplies.

The steamer *Cambridge*, from Boston, is hourly expected with large supplies from that place for the Massachusetts troops.

The Post-office Department will make an effort, to-morrow, to establish a regular daily mail from Washington to Philadelphia, through Baltimore. A Committee of gentlemen from that city have been here urging the Postmaster-General to do this. They say they have suffered to a great extent, owing to the isolated condition of the city, by the loss of their mails and commerce. another Committee of Union men, besides that of the Legislature, which came on to see the President, arrived to-day, to urge him not to send troops through Baltimore at present, as they feared a riot, and that the vengeance of the Secessionists would be visited upon them. As the President was very busy with Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, they did not see him. They will remain over night, and attempt to get an interview to-morrow. It will have no effect.

I saw to-day a gentleman direct from Baltimore, who tells me that nearly the entire business community are strong for the Union. Could the mob be put down, more than two-thirds of the whole city would be for the Union. Mr. COLEMAN, of the Eutaw House, is strong for the Union, and the Stars and Stripes will soon wave from each gable of his hotel. He adds, if there is a conflict between the troops of the North marching through Baltimore, and the roughs of that city, you will find many a loyal Union man there to fight for the Northern forces.

The War Department is advised that two New-Hampshire regiments, and three Maine regiments are ready to march a moment's notice. Col MASON W. TAPPEN, late M. C., commands the First New-Hampshire Regiment, and will be ordered from Portsmouth, N. H., probably very soon. Vermont and Connecticut also report their forces ready for marching orders.

Hon. JOHN A. GOODWIN, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, says the Government can have twenty thousand more men, if necessary, from that State.

The oath is now to be administered to all the remaining clerks in the Treasury and War Departments. As soon as this was known a large number of clerks resigned. In the Sixth Auditor's Office, four clerks in one room resigned. These vacancies are being rapidly filled, as the business of both these Departments is now very pressing. The Treasury has now a large amount of specie on hand

The New Jersey Regiments, 3,400 strong, paraded on Pennsylvania-avenue to-day, in one body, attracting high encomiums for their fine physical appearance and thorough equipment. S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7.

One of the men belonging to the New-York Regiment, was accidentally shot this morning at their encampment, opposite the Relay House, Md He was standing with his chin resting on the muzzle of his gun, which was capped and ready for action, when a movement of his foot caused a discharge, which resulted in instant death. The ball entered his lip and passed up through his brain. He will be buried this evening at sunset, with military honors, Gen. BUTLER and Staff attending the obsequies.

The officers are beginning to be suspicious of their neighbors, or rather of the hangers on at the Relay House. One of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was brought into the camp to-day, exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning by strychnine. It is thought he will recover.

The first train which has passed through the City of Baltimore since the riot, left Washington this morning at 3½ in the afternoon, and a dispatch was received in Washington from some one in authority at Baltimore, saying that no more trains could pass through the city. The Government ordered the afternoon train, which was to leave the Junction, back to Washington. E. M. P.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7.

Brigadier-General COCKE, commanding the military, troops and defences on the Potomac border of Virginia, says that Gen. RUGGLES has taken up his quarters at Fredericksburgh. He (COCKE) is to take a position in front of Washington, and in connection with the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry, on his left, thus cover and defend the Potomac border against invasions from the North. He adds:

"The Capital has never been threatened by us. It is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia. The North has not openly and according to the usage of civilized nations declared war on us. We make no war on them—but should the soil of Virginia or the grave of WASHINGTON be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from north of the Potomac, it will cause open war."

The Charleston *Courier* says that the Collector of that port has been instructed by the Government of the Confederate States to clear private vessels and cargoes until war is declared and the will of Congress made known.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has left Charleston for Montgomery.

The entire Jersey troops have arrived in this city, and elicit much praise.

The War Department has informed the Governors of the States which have ordered out their quota of militia, under the first proclamation of the President, that it is desirable and preferable that those who have not been marched forward shall be mustered in for three years, under the subsequent proclamation. Full instructions on this subject will soon be issued.

Col. CURTIS, member of Congress from Iowa, has received authority to muster in the two Regiments from that State in case the United States officer for that purpose shall not have reached the randezvous, and has been ordered to make preparation for their equipment.

G. W. FERSIONA, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Paymaster in the Army.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters in New-York State:

JOHN HANO, at Lyons; LEVI PLATT, at Plattsburgh, and CHAS H. HOPKINS at Utica.

Major ANDERSON will soon be ordered to honorable duty. The Government contemplates promoting him to a Colonel.

Among the recent resignations are those of Col. EMORY, of Maryland, First Cavalry, Major MORRICAL, North Carolina Ordnance Department, and Major R. B. LEE, of Virginia, Commissary of Subsistence.

Special Agent HALL, of the Post-office Department, left to-day for Baltimore, with a view to make arrangements for facilitating the transmission of Northern mails.

The New-York Twenty-eighth Regiment, the Salem Zouaves, and the Sappers and Miners of the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment arrived here this afternoon.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP CAMERON, WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

Col. LEFFERTS officially informed me this morning that the encampment of the Seventh Regiment had been named Cameron, in honor of the present Secretary of War. Last night was a terrible one for those on guard duty, and many this morning were completely drenched, owing to the tents not being constructed properly in the hurry of arranging them It seems unfortunate that the Seventh should have left their comfortable quarters in the Capitol before the camp floors were laid. As it is, many slept on the wet ground, with only a little hay between them and the clover, which is six inches high all around. The arrangements for meals, too, were so imperfect, that many did not get their supper until after midnight. The boys are in for it for thirty days, and they intend to make the best of it. Divine service will be held to-morrow morning and evening.

I wish here to correct the absurd statements floating around of the number of troops in Washington. The TIMES republishes a dispatch from the Philadelphia *Press*, of date April 26, stating that "there are 25,000 troops in this city." May 4, there are as follows, (I state them in round numbers, some Regiments having 600 to 800, and others over a thousand.)

Seventh Regiment, New-York	1,100
Seventy-first Regiment New-York	1 100
Twelfth Regiment, New-York	1,100
Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York	1,400
Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn	1,100
Twenty-fifth Regiment, Albany, N. Y	1 000
Fire Zouaves, New York City	1,400
Three Regiments, Massachusetts	2,500
Two Regiments, Pennsylvania	1,600
One Regiment, Rhode Island	1,400
In the City, Regulars, etc	3,000
Total	16,700

The above is a very liberal calculation, and includes nearly 4,000 who were *not* here on the 26th. The equally absurd stories of "the isolation of the city," and of "there being no hacks," etc., are all fudge. Jehus are as abundant and as extortionate as ever, and Washingtonians really observe very little change in the ordinary avocations of the people. Many of the schools are closing, from the fact that they were largely supported by the South, and Southern office-holders are vamosing somewhat rapidly.

A leading Senator from New-England, and one of the props of the Administration, informed me this evening at Willard's that the grand *coup de main* of the Government would take place in a very few days. The information is so important that I should be glad to telegraph it to you, but presume the operatives would submit it to Government *surveillance*. I must trust, therefore, to the slow mail. The Sixth, of Massachusetts, will leave to-morrow at an early hour for a point in Maryland, which will open the mail communication direct to New-York again. New-Yorkers know the point very well, and they also understand *why* the *Sixth* go there. Alexandria, Harper's Ferry and Richmond are the next points, and to reach that, two armies will probably operate, pouring in the resistless tide from the East and from the West through the loyal part of the State. The glorious Union banner will be raised, and a peaceful war will be opened, unless the mad Secessionists are crazy enough to strike the first blow. If they do, the once proud State falls from her lofty position, and will become a vassal instead of a leader, as hitherto. She has only one course. May she be wise in time. May and June will witness stirring scenes in the history of the Republic.

The Fire Zouaves are continuing their pranks, and expounding to the terrified people of this city their very free and easy ideas about property. Yesterday a squad went into a boot-store, cast off their old leathers, selected the best and walked off, telling the tradesman that the Government would make it all right. To-day they have been ransacking the Capitol like so many rats, breaking open doors, ripping cushions, and tearing up carpets, knocking down the guards, and chasing imaginary Secessionists through the streets—jumping on coaches, and going it, pell-mell. One fellow came across a pig near the White House, when I was up there this morning; he incontinently seized his porcine majesty, ripped out his bowie-knife and cut his throat, swearing that pigs had no business in Washington Col. ELLSWORTH is out with a card, disavowing the acts of his Zouaves, asserting that the majority are law-abiding, and that he will ship the rest when they take the oath next week. Those I have conversed with say they came for a fight, and are determined to have it. They had better be sent to South Carolina at once, to be pitted against those Palmettoans who say that "the North dare not meet them." JASPER.

MAJOR ANDERSON COMMANDS THE KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7.

Major ANDERSON has this evening, with the consent of the President, accepted the command of the Kentucky Brigade.

MORE MEN AND ARMS WANTED AT WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 7.

The orders recently sent to the Twentieth Regiment, Col. PRATT, to Ulster County, were countermanded last night, and the Regiment ordered to proceed to Washington by the 8 o'clock train. This change of arrangements was in consequence of information received by Gov. MORGAN from reliable parties in New-York, which he did not feel at liberty to disregard.

The following dispatch was received by the Governor yesterday

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1861.

Gov. MORGAN: We have reliable information, in which we have implicit confidence, that the Capital is in immediate peril. What action do you recommend? (Signed) S. DRAPER, Chairman.

Shortly afterwards Gov. MORGAN received the following confirmatory dispatch

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 6.

Gov MORGAN: The Government asks for 5,000 stand of arms. The case admits of no delay. Can Gen. WELCH furnish them from the Arsenal here, to be replaced from Springfield?

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
S. DRAPER.

Gov. MORGAN had previously consulted Mr. WADSWORTH as to the advisability of sending the Twentieth Regiment to Washington, and Mr. WADSWORTH had expressed his opinion that it was unnecessary. Before 3 P. M. yesterday, however, Gov. MORGAN received the following:

NEW-YORK, May 6—2½ P. M.

Gov. MORGAN: On information just received I advise the Twentieth Regiment to be sent to Washington to-night by 8 o'clock train. Highly important.

(Signed,) JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

Acting on the above advice, Gov. MORGAN issued orders for the instant departure of Col. PRATT'S Regiment for Washington.

Col. A. VAN VECHTEN has resigned his position as Assistant Adjutant-General. Dissatisfaction with the course of the Board of State Officers is understood to have occasioned his resignation.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

The Twentieth Regiment, Ulster Guards, left their Barracks, City Hall Park, at 9 A. M., yesterday, and proceeded to Jersey City, whence they took the cars to Washington.

GENERAL ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 7.

The following General Order has just been issued by the Adjutant-General:

HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 7, 1861.
General Order No. 32.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his gratification at the alacrity and self-sacrificing spirit displayed by his fellow-citizens throughout the State, in responding to the several calls made for volunteers to serve in the country's defence, and the maintenance of law and order in the land. Although in an incredibly short time the complement of thirty thousand have offered their services, the zeal is yet unabated; but the maximum number allowed by the Act of April 16, 1861, having been raised in response to the proclamations of the 18th and 25th of April, and to General Orders Nos. 13 and 17, issued in conformity thereto, the Commander-in-Chief feels it his duty to make this public announcement of the fact, in order that no further expenditure of time or means may be uselessly incurred by the patriotic citizens of the State in further efforts for organization.

By order of the Commander-in Chief,
J. MEREDITH READ, Jr.,
Adjutant General.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, May 6, via CHAMBERSBURGH, 7th.

A Special Committee is now here from Baltimore, having a memorial intended to quiet the Legislature on the subject of Safety ords.

Secessionism is now on its death-bed in Maryland. Members of the Legislature, leaning towards secession, will soon have leave to change their policy or their residence. The Union men have spoken loudly.

Virginia also seems to have hauled down her colors. The Union Military Organization formed in Winchester, and the passage of regulations, have caused the disbandment of part of the military at Harper's Ferry. The Government troops are expected there shortly. E. F. U.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN FREDERICK.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7.

The troops at Relay captured a quantity of grain on the way to mill up the Patapsco, and compelled its delivery at Hoxl, Mills, close by the viaduct, where they can turn it to account when it is ground without inconvenience.

The Union demonstration at Frederick, to-day, was a grand affair. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, in behalf of the ladies, presented a flag to the Home Guard, who had 150 members present, besides a large and enthusiastic gathering of the people.

Mr. JOHNSON'S speech was a most forcible and effective one He said: In the original causes which have produced the present emergency, Maryland has had no share. Her people ever were, and now are, zealous in support of a Constitution and a Government which they were foremost in forming and adopting. No threat of treason has ever been whispered within her limits, while the blessings and advantages of the Union have ever been fully estimated and appreciated. The loss of these advantages, it is felt, would be utter and irremediable ruin. In this ruin all the States would, more or less, share, but our geographical position would make it to us immediate and total. Peaceable separation is, as our wisest statesmen have predicted, impossible, and the truth of those predictions is about to be manifested. But for the resistance to its just and legal authority, the Government had given no cause, and had the friends of Constitutional rights remained at their posts in Congress, the power of the Government to transgress its authority could have been effectually thwarted. The Secessionists had desecrated the name of CALHOUN in support of their heresy: but that great statesman had pronounced the doctrine both novel and in violation of common sense. The leaders of the rebellion were, in fact, actuated by an unholy trust of official power. The fact is evidenced in the elevation to place of all who had deserted official position plotting treason, but their efforts to dishonor the Government from which many of their leaders had borrowed their renown would fail. They may as well strike at the Heavens with their arms, as against the American Union. Defeat was certain in rebellion. The Free States, according to the last census, have 3,775,000 males, between the ages of 18 and 40; the Slave States had 1,065,000, the Seceded States, exclusive of Virginia, had only 531,000, and the difference in wealth is proportionate to that of men. With such a vast disparity, the end of the struggle is beyond a doubt. For Maryland to encounter such odds would be to doom herself to desolation and destruction. Even should the South march to assist her, they would be driven back, and our State left to mourn over her calamity and crime. It was the aim of the South to confine the war to the Border States. Mr. CLAY was even now congratulating them on the removal of it from their midst, but Maryland should frustrate this cowardly policy. Let those who have provoked the war bear its entire brunt. Maryland's proper position is to remain firm in her loyalty to the Government. The rebellion leaders had done all they could to achieve Mr. LINCOLN'S election as the means of precipitating revolution in the South. They relied for the success of their plans upon the intervention of the Border States, and divisions in the North, but they were short-sighted men. The first gun fired at a noble and starving garrison was a blow at the Nation's heart, and a united North had sprung to arms in vindication of the Flag, and for the maintenance of the Government. Heaven forbid the duty of that vindication should be forgotten by Maryland. Temporary causes may have cast doubt over her loyalty, but every true man of Maryland is devoted in attachment to the national emblems, and will unite in the sentiment of the chorus of the nation at antbem.

Speeches were also made by Col. MAULSBY and ex-Senator COOPER The Home Guard and the audience then united in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

Several arrests were made to-day of parties charged with participating in the attack on the Massachusetts troops. Yesterday and to-day there has been quite a stampede among the suspected. Many of the rioters have disappeared.

The Legislature did nothing to day. A secret caucus was held this afternoon, to discuss the propriety of adjournment.

A highly respectable gentleman from Frederick gives it as his opinion, that the Legislature will not call a Convention, but will adjourn over for a short period;

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7.

The troops are in the same position at the Relay House, except that small works are thrown up by the track of the Baltimore and Ohio road at the Junction.

A train loaded with grain, going West, was seized at Relay, and the grain conveyed to mills south of the Potomac. It will be used to feed the troops.

Mr. SPENCER, arrested yesterday, is still in custody, and will be sent to Annapolis for trial.

A gentleman, who has been three weeks at Harper's Ferry, has arrived, and says there are three thousand Virginians there, six hundred without arms, and six hundred poorly armed. There are four companies of well armed and well drilled cavalry, but the remainder are grumbling at the severity of the discipline and the want of provisions. The says that only four hundred muskets were saved from the Arsenal. The people are suffering for want of flour and fuel. There is no labor, except in making rifles by the armorers. The farms are robbed of what provisions were stored. At present the Virginians are considering whether they will cross the Potomac and occupy the Heights in Maryland. It is believed they will not, but will probably move down the valley to Charlestown.

The Secessionists here are frightened by the failure of their plans, and the approach of troops. The arms were taken from the City Military to-day by the police. There are rumors of the expected arrival of more troops by steamer to morrow.

Great numbers of the active participants in the riots are trying to find conveyance for the South Some went West under the guise of mechanics to-day. Three merchants who fired at the soldiers have disappeared. One man, JOHN BURNET, a rowdy, who threw stones and stole a musket, has been arrested. Over two hundred witnesses are summoned to appear before the now Grand Jury, to sit next week.

Seventy-six recruits for the United States service were enlisted here to-day. None but original Union men are visible.

Twenty car loads of provisions were sent to Washington to-day on an order of the Government.

A gentleman from Norfolk says that no newspapers are allowed to go to Norfolk, and no mail matter of any kind to go beyond.

Fort McHenry is crowded with troops, and shanties are being erected for their accommodation.

The steamer *Harriet Lane* is lying here. The revenue-cutter *Allen* is ordered to Philadelphia.

Conductors of the Northern Central Railroad are ordered to be at their posts on Thursday morning.

Much indignation is expressed by citizens at the language used by Ex-Minister MCLANE before the Legislature, characterizing the Union men as the vonal and ruffianly portion of the people.

The present tactics of the Secessionists to bring Gov. HICKS over, by representing to him that the Administration look upon him as an enemy, will hardly succeed. E. F. U.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7.

The troops at the Relay House are actively engaged strengthening their position, throwing up breastworks, digging trenches, &c. Parties are bringing down teams from the saw-mill, up the river, laden with lumber.

Three hundred are stationed at the point where the trains stop here, and rigid search is made for contraband articles.

Private LLOYD, of the New-York Eighth Regiment, while drawing a load from his rifle, the charge exploded, the ball entering his throat, killing him instantly. His body was sent to New-York this evening.

FLAG PRESENTATION IN MARYLAND.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, May 7.

The presentation of the flag to the Brengle Guards by the ladies of Frederick comes off at 2 o'clock. The banner will be presented by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON. The occasion attracts thousands from the surrounding country, and it is made the opportunity for an enthusiastic Union demonstration The Stars and Stripes are waving in all directions.

Two Secessionists have been arrested for cheering for JEFF. DAVIS.

ARREST OF A NAVY OFFICER

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7.

Lieut. FAUNTLEROY, of the United States Navy, was arrested this morning at Harper's Ferry by Virginian troops, while on his way to Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

The train from Pensacola has just arrived, and brings several passengers, who left Warrington and Pensacola yesterday afternoon. They tell me Gen. BRAGG is progressing rapidly in his fortifications, and is nearly ready to "entertain" the forces at Pickens, and those in the fleet, "in a hostile manner." The troops of the Confederate States are in good spirits, and are sanguine of success. But little sickness prevails, and the troops generally are in good health.

There has been some delay at this point (Montgomery) in the transmission of parcels and packages for the troops, but all have now gone forward, and in a day or two the railway will be completed to Pensacola, and then there will be no further delay.

Vice-President STEPHENS, I learn, reached this city at noon to-day.

I am informed that the Secretary of War, at the urgent solicitation of the citizen soldiery of Florida, through their deputies in Congress, has decided to call into service, for the frontier, one regiment of Infantry from that State.

Col. GEORGE F. WAID, well known as an able leader of the Old Whig Party of Florida, arrived here to-day, and will take his seat as a member in the Congress to morrow. He is the successor of Col. ANDERSON, who now commands a regiment of cavalry at Pensacola.

It should be borne in mind that the Railroad Convention which met in this city on Friday, and represented by Presidents of those corporations, have an extent of railroad tracks of over 4,375 miles, and represented funded capital amounting to $107,670 000. The policy pursued by this Convention has elicited the warmest commendation.

There are comparatively few of the military to be seen in the streets at this time. They are nearly all gone to Virginia and Pensacola.

To-day the time for receiving bids for materials to be supplied to the Post-office Department closed. I am informed that quite a number of bids for each service were filed.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

THIRD DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 1.

Congress met to-day at noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. DANIELS.

The journals of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, introduced a bill to be entitled "An act to establish a port of entry at Sabine Pass, in the State of Texas, and to provide for the appointment of a Collector for the same."

The bill was only read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, said that since the adjournment of Congress, in March last, he had received a communication from the President of the Convention of the People of the State of Texas, inclosing resolutions expressive of their gratification at the election of Hons. JEFFERSON DAVIS and A. H. STEPHENS to the offices of President and Vice-President of the Confederate States. He presented the communication, and moved that it be entered upon the Journals of Congress. It was as follows:

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, Friday, March 15, 1861.

Messrs. John Gregg, Wm. B. Ochiltree, F. N. Waul and W. S. Oldham, M. C.

GENTLEMEN: By instruction of the people of TEXAS, I transmit the inclosed resolutions adopted this day in Convention:

To-day the additional returns of the votes upon the ordinance of secession were transmitted, with the following result (in round numbers): Total vote received, 54,000; majority for secession, 31,500 votes.

Truly, your friend,
R. T. BROWNRIGG,
Secretary of the Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with profound satisfaction of the election of JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, to the offices of President and Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America; and that in their well known ability, patriotism and experience, the country possesses ample guarantees that the high and important functions confided to them will be so administered in these times of peril, as will redound to the safety, security and best interests of the people.

Resolved, further, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to our members of Congress at Montgomery.

Adopted in Convention at the City of Austin, on this 16th day of March, 1861.

R. T. BROWNRIGG,
Secretary of the Convention.

The communication was ordered to be spread on the minutes of Congress.

Mr. BARTON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Military Committee have permission to print such portion of the Report of the Secretary of War, and as many copies as they may deem necessary. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. RHETT, Congress then went into secret Session.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, May 6.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, presented a bill fixing the time of election for Representatives in Congress; also providing for the election of President and Vice-President, under the permanent Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

an act was passed recognizing the existence of war with the United States, and concerning letters-of-marque and reprisal, and prize goods. The preamble recites the acts of President LINCOLN and his proclamation, asserting that it is necessary for the Confede-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Prince Lucien Murat and his Pretensions—The French Journalists at Vienna—The Tomb of Napoleon—A New Marshal of France—The Fine Arts Exhibition—Medical Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 5, 1861.

Whatever concerns the Prince LUCIEN MURAT, since the Princess, his wife, is an American lady, comes under the head of an American item. The Prince LUCIEN, I need not tell you, is nothing more nor less than a serious pretendent, in his own opinion, to the crown of Naples, to prove which he has just launched into this cold and unappreciative world a manifest addressed to the Duke TROIS-ETOILES, where in he declares, among other things, that the time seems to him to have arrived in which he, LUCIEN MURAT, son of JOACHIM MURAT, of chivalric memory, should mount the throne of his ancestors. Coming after the vote of annexation, and the vote declaring VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy, this reclamation of Prince MURAT gives one the impression of a man demanding the hand of a girl in marriage the day after she has been married to another.

In his manifest, the Prince promises a little of everything; there is a bait for every taste. He deplores the anarchy which he says reigns in Italy, and thinks he is the only man to restore order. He promises liberty, progress, order, and other modern inventions; he even declares himself a partisan of the temporal power of the Pope. The Prince does not set forth any claim based upon services rendered; it is all promises in the air. While VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI, and CIALDINI were combating the enemies of Italian nationality, the Prince was quietly smoking his cigar at Paris, waiting till the work of chasing out the Bourbon was accomplished, before putting in his claim. The doctrine of divine right is dead in Europe; even the title of King of Italy, just conferred upon VICTOR EMANUEL, is made to fall upon his "successors," not upon his "heirs." Where, then, does LUCIEN MURAT derive his title to the crown of the Two Sicilies?

The Prince has shaped his doctrines so as to catch, if possible, the sympathy of his cousin, the Emperor; but the *Constitutionnel* declares, by authority, that the Prince's conduct is opposed to the imperial policy in Italy. M. LIBORIO ROMANO, the favorite Minister of FRANCIS II., who worked of nights in secret with ALEXANDER DUMAS on board of the yacht of the latter, while still Minister, has already left VICTOR EMANUEL to join the Muratists. This gentleman, it is said, has just sent to the Prince MURAT, at Paris, a petition signed by 750,000 Italians, 80,000 of whom are Neapolitans, inviting the Prince to Naples, and to the throne of his illustrious father. The *canard* seems a little large, even for a bad cause.

But the curious part of the history is the manner in which the Prince's manifesto got to the public. The document is addressed to the Duke [illegible], as already remarked, at Naples—some Duke, no doubt, in the region of the moon. It is dated at the chateau of Bouzival, (near Havre,) March 27, and is published in the Paris journals, (copied from those of Naples,) on the 2d of April. Now, since it requires ten days to go and come from Naples, and since this letter was published in six days after its date at Bouzival, the fact of its precedent publication at Naples becomes at once more than apocryphal, and we are thus reduced to the necessity of supposing that the Prince has been as clumsy in concealing the mode of his proceedings, as in his choice of time and circumstances.

Whilst in Italy, the affair of the French journalists at Vienna naturally recurs to memory. You will have already published an account of the proceedings at Turin in honor of the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Venitian republican and patriot, DANIEL MANIN. At the celebration were present a deputation of French republicans, all personal as well as political friends of the deceased President of the Venitian Republic, and four of these gentlemen, editors of leading papers at Paris, continued their journey after the celebration as far as Venice. A few hours after their arrival, and after entering their board from a first promenade in the city, they were visited by police agents and ordered to leave the city for the Italian frontier the same day. The gentlemen protested that the object of their visit was purely one of pleasure, their passports were regular; but these considerations did not avail: the crime of traveling all the way from Paris to Turin to assist in a celebration in honor of a man whose name is a household word in Venice, and to come directly from the celebration to Venice, were circumstances quite sufficient to disturb the quiet of the Austrian *sbires*, who watch over the welfare of the Venetians. So the gentlemen had a notice to quit a little more peremptory even than that usual in the country, and they are now, since their return to Paris, agitating the question of peace or war for an offence to which the poor Italians are so accustomed as to cease to make it the cause of special complaint. It is not probable the French Government will make this incident the ground of any serious quarrel, although Austrians, enemies as well as friends, are admitted into France without absolutely any discrimination.

This question leads us again to speak of the passport system and its prospective abolition in France. Although the Minister, M. BILLAULT, formally announced in the Chamber of Deputies, a month ago, that there should soon be a total abolition of the passport system for Frenchmen in the interior, and at most of the French frontiers, we have heard nothing further of the project, and fear that it has fallen, with its red tape inviolate, into the circumlocution office.

A problem which has long annoyed the sight-seers at Paris has at last been solved. The Tomb of NAPOLEON, constructed under the Dome of the Invalides at an expense of so many millions of francs, has been for several years one of the first objects of curiosity visited by the stranger in Paris, but the stranger, who expected to see there the coffin of the first NAPOLEON, saw only the empty sarcophagus of porphyry, with its lid unadjusted, as if prepared for but still waiting the arrival of its illustrious tenant. Such, in fact, was the case; if the tomb had been finished before LOUIS NAPOLEON was elevated to the dignity of Emperor, and before the security of the Bonaparte dynasty was insured, the body of the Emperor, which remained in a side chapel twenty feet distant from the sarcophagus destined for its final resting place, would have been removed at once. But with the Empire came new dreams of ambition on the part of NAPOLEON III. He conceived the project of laying the bones of the Bonaparte dynasty alongside those of the Bourbons, under the nave of the Cathedral of St. Denis, thereby legitimatizing the bones at least of his dynasty. But the objections to the removal of the body of the first Emperor from the Invalides were many and powerful, and looking at all the arguments for and against, we can readily admit that the question has been for NAPOLEON III. a most perplexing one. From this want of decision the body has lain for ten years in the side chapel, and the magnificent sarcophagus of the crypt has remained untenanted. But at last it was decided to transfer the body to its last resting place, and on Monday this pious duty was performed in presence of the Emperor and Empress and the high officers of the Court and the Government. The ceremony was surrounded by a certain degree of pomp, but the public were not admitted. The old soldiers of the first Empire performed the military duties on the occasion, while the Cent-Gardes carried the body. The coffin was not opened; a medal, in commemoration of the event, was placed in the sarcophagus at the side of the coffin. It is said that NAPOLEON III. is not at all decided as to whether the body will be permitted to remain at the Invalides, or whether it will be yet carried to St. Denis; he only desired, in transferring the remains to the sarcophagus, to put an end to a condition that began to grow ridiculous.

The attempt to manufacture a sensation out of the presence at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent of the Orleans family, has been a miserable failure. The semi-official journals, which are responsible for the invention, no doubt spoke the sentiments of certain Ministers, but they in no way represented the Emperor, who not only knew the relationship existing between the families, but who knows too well how to sympathize with exiles, to attempt to create for the Orleans family any inconveniences which circumstances do not force him to adopt.

The nomination of General of Division Count D'ARNAUD as Marshal of France, (the eleventh,) took people somewhat by surprise. The new Marshal is 76 years of age, and was made a General of Division, the rank next below Marshal, by the first Emperor, in 1812! The appointment is therefore purely honorary, and intended to reward the services of an old soldier of the first Empire.

Among the new active verbs lately introduced into the picturesque vocabulary of the Bohemians of the Press, the *Tannhauser* of RICHARD WAGNER has furnished the best. Thus the word *Tannhauser* is created a verb infinitive, *to fail*, and is conjugated thus: Present indicative, *je tannhause, tu tannhause, il tannhause*; past definite, *je tannhausi*; future, *je tannhauserai*; participle present, *tannhausant*. Poor WAGNER! But the most cruel *jeu de mot* yet created on the fall of Tannhauser is that of EDMUND TEXIER, who exclaimed—"*Las* WAGNER! He bores me on the words *et il me tanne aux airs!*"

The Odeon Theatre is about to bring out a five-act piece on the life of MILTON, entitled "Paradise Found." It is from the pen of M. EDOUARD FOURNIER, the able critic of the *Patrie*.

M. SOLAR, principal Editor and part owner of the *Presse*, the paper possessing the largest circulation in Paris after the *Siecle*, has been obliged to leave Paris on account of an implication in the Mires swindle. M. SOLAR, who commenced life as a journalist, afterwards turned banker, made a fortune, and then went back to journalism again, but this time as employer instead of employe. A certain mystery still hangs over the Mires affair. That gentleman has written another violent letter to the Emperor, which was prevented, however, from arriving at its destination by the authorities of the prison. The fact that the Director opens the letters of M. MIRES, shows of itself the gravity of the position of the prisoner, for no such *espionage* is exercised over persons simply "detained."

Mlle. SINA, of Vienna, the daughter of the wealthiest Banker in Europe, after the ROTHSCHILDS, is about to marry a Grecian Prince, and receives as a dowry the bagatelle of twelve millions of francs. With economy and good habits, they will perhaps be able to get along and be happy on this sum.

The exhibition of Fine Arts this year promises to exceed, by far, its predecessors. Gerome, Meissonnier, Baudry, Yvon, Gustave Dore, and other of the new lights in the world of Art, contribute largely to this exhibition. GEROME illustrates, in three pictures, events in ancient Roman and Greek history; MEISSONNIER, beside a pair of his exquisite little cabinet pictures, furnishes a large one of the battle of Solferino, ordered by the Emperor. GUSTAVE DORE furnishes a large picture of Hell, more horrible and more fantastic than was ever conceived in the delirium or the enthusiasm of opium. The scene represents a river, the Acheron, perhaps, frozen over. DANTE and VIRGIL meet there, and are conversing. The damned in human voices and naive efforts to break the ice. They struggle, fight and devour each other. The whole picture is a most wonderful conception of the horrible and the fantastic, and such only as the lovish and apocalyptic imagination of GUSTAVE DORE could have created. Mr. FAENANT will be represented in his two capital portraits from nature of GARIBALDI and RICHARD COBDEN.

In the world of science we have another magnificent example of the rejection of hope by the aid of the perioneum. The case is reported to the Academy of Medicine, by M. MAISONNEUVE, the bold operator of *La Paix*. He amputated the inferior jaw-bone entire, in a young engineer, leaving the periosteum intact, the bone has been reproduced *even to the articular condyles!* Such results as these strengthen one's hopes for the future of conservative surgery.

The Academy of Medicine is now discussing the propriety, or rather the legality, of performing the Cæsarean section after the death of the mother, in order to save the life of the child. It would seem that there ought not to be two opinions on such a subject, and that the operation ought always to be resorted to, where there is any hope of saving the child. But it so happens that in this country the priesthood and the church oppose the operation, and have solemnly imposed their opinions upon legislators that the operation is not recognized as legal. The Academy is going to decide otherwise, and then we will see.

Dr. RICORD has just invented the *ne plus ultra* of copaiba capsules, and as the learned Professor's prescriptions are adopted by the world entire—and taken too, perhaps—it ought to find a receptivity than that offered by the medical journals. It is as follows, as we find it in the *Gazette des Hopitaux*: Copaiba, 2,500 grammes; pepsine neutral, 500; azotate of bismuth, 120; calcined magnesia, 180. Make into a mass of 6,000 boluses, to be solidified. Dose, 15 to 18 a day.

The largeness-scene has made its way so rapidly into public favor that we have already a book on the subject from the pen of Dr. TURK, Physician to the General Hospital of Vienna.

An instrument of great utility has just been invented and put into practice here for giving baths. It is called the *Hydrofore*, and is the invention of M. MATHIEU, of the Drome. The instrument administers baths in the form of extremely fine rain, so fine as to constitute almost a pulverization of the water, and thus not more than four quarts of water are spent in an hour. The advantage of this instrument, in a hospital for skin diseases, where costly waters are required, is very obvious, and after a fair trial, it has been unanimously adopted by the six attending physicians at St. Louis—the great hospital for skin diseases at Paris. Sea and mineral waters are thus applied to the skin at very little expense. Moreover, it is said to produce a better effect thus administered. Patients in whom the disease resisted a medicated bath administered in the ordinary way, were cured by the same bath administered by the *hydrofore*.

A Lyons surgeon, M. DESGRANGES, has just cured a case of that obstinate accident, vesico-vaginal fistula, by the American operation. But he used in the operation the speculum of Dr. BOZEMAN, of Alabama; the needle of Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburg, (a new invention, and one which, Dr. DESGRANGES vaunts highly,) the button of BOZEMAN, as modified by BAKER BROWN, of London, and the double-curved catheter of MARION SIMS, of New-York.

A young New-York lady is now assiduously following the lectures and operations in the various hospitals, and stands fire like the stoutest of her masculine comrades. She has lately entered the class of M. PIORRY, at *La Charite*, and as M. PIORRY'S particular hobby just now is a new pathological nomenclature based on the Greek, the young female aspirant will soon get enough of *splenonmacrosie*, of *broncho-sypnosis*, of *enterocarcinie*, and of *angibromemphracie!* If the whole class is not taken down with *enterocarcinie* before a fortnight, they will have more powers of resistance than any of M. PIORRY'S previous classes!

MALAKOFF.

Presents from the Japanese Government to the President of the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 29, 1861.

The following is a list of the presents from the Government of Japan to the President of the United States and other officers of our Government, sent home in the *Niagara*:

To His Excellency the President of the United States of America:
1 set of Armor.
1 roll of striped velvet.
30 rolls of gauze.
15 rolls of red and white silk ribbons.
10 pieces Lacker-work of different kinds.
10 pieces of Porcelain ware of different kinds, 1 piece a very large punch-bowl.
3 pieces of furniture of different kinds.
7 pieces of crystal. (very fine.)
10 pieces of ornamental gilt lacker boxes.
5 pair of bronze flower-vases.
15 rolls of colored satin.
20 pieces of flowered crepe.
20 pieces of red and white crape.
To His Excellency the Mayor of New-York:
1 sword, (very handsome.)
5 pieces of silk—125 yards.
To His Excellency the Mayor of Philadelphia:
1 sword.
5 pieces of silk—125 yards.
To His Excellency the Mayor of San Francisco:
1 sword.
5 pieces of silk—125 yards.
To His Excellency the Commodore of the Navy-yard at San Francisco:
1 set of swords.
5 pieces of crape—125 yards.
To the Commander of the Navy-yard at San Francisco:
1 sword.
3 pieces of flowered crape—75 yards.
For the five Officers of the San Francisco Navy-yard:
15 pieces of red crape—375 yards.
For the Harbor-Master of San Francisco:
5 pieces of crape—125 yards.
For Lieut. Brooks, United States Navy, who assisted in navigating the Japanese steamer Kandimarrah to San Francisco, by request of the Tycoon of Japan:
3 pieces of red crape—75 yards.
For the two Physicians in the Hospital at San Francisco:
4 pieces of red crape.
For Capt. Wm. W. McKeon, Commanding United States steam-frigate Niagara:
5 pieces of silk—125 yards.
To the First Lieutenant (Mr. Brown) of the Niagara:
3 pieces of silk—75 yards.
For other Officers of the Niagara:
22 pieces of red and white crape—550 yards.

The above articles were packed in thirty-three large boxes, and addressed to the secretary of State, at Washington.

While the *Niagara* remained in Japan, the officers and crew were supplied with provisions, such as steers, pigs, poultry, game, vegetables and fruit, besides wood, oil, water and other necessary articles for the ship, and all compensation refused.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Emperor Napoleon and the King of Naples.

The following correspondence took place just before the surrender of the fortress of Gaeta by the King of Naples:

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO KING OF NAPLES.

"I have not written for some time to your Majesty, because I wished to see whether events would assume a character sufficiently clear to enable me, from a knowledge of causes, to express my perfect opinion to your Majesty. When the unjust aggression of Piedmont came to the aid of revolution in your States, and forced you to retire to Gaeta, I resolved to prevent the blockade by sea, in order to give your Majesty a proof of my sympathy, and to avoid the afflicting spectacle for Europe of beholding a struggle *a outrance* between two allied sovereigns, in which right and justice was on the side of him who must succumb; but while leaving, by means of my fleet, the sea open to your Majesty, it could not enter into my policy to interfere actively in the dispute. Thus Admiral DE TINAN is bound to observe the most strict neutrality between the two adversaries. Now, while the incidents of the war every day complicate the position of my fleet at Gaeta, it will soon be on the point of acting against the Piedmontese, whose attacks threaten its security; sometimes it is obliged, in order to maintain its neutrality, to prevent the ships of Your Majesty from exercising just reprisals against the Piedmontese vessels. This position cannot endure for an indefinite term, the more so as it is, I believe, to the interest well understood, of Your Majesty, to retire with the honors of war, before being forced to do so by an inevitable catastrophe. You showed a laudable firmness while there was a chance of remounting the throne. Your duty was to support your right by arms. But now, I say it with regret, the blood which is shed flows uselessly; your duty as a man and as a sovereign is to stop the effusion of it. I know not what the future may reserve to your Majesty, but I am persuaded that Italy and Europe will regard as perfect both the energy that you have shown and the decision you will have come to to prevent numerous evils falling upon your people now. I pray you to believe that the language which I address to your Majesty is dictated by the most perfect disinterestedness towards parties, and by the regret which I should feel if circumstances becoming more grave should no longer enable me to maintain my fleet in a position where the strictest neutrality would become impossible. I pray your Majesty, etc."

REPLY OF THE KING TO THE EMPEROR.

"The offer which your Majesty has done me through Admiral DE TINAN, and which Admiral DE TINAN has repeated to me, places me, I must avow, in the most painful embarrassment. My duty and inclination was to resist and save my honor at the price of the greatest sacrifices, if circumstances prevented me from saving my States from unjust aggression. But the affection of which your Majesty gives me, and the prospect that will thereby open to your mind, awaken me and make my mind waver. I say this, because your Majesty will neither be surprised nor offended if I take a little time before adopting a definitive resolution. Although I know that the French fleet will not indefinitely remain in this gulf, nor officially intelligence, and private assurances which are given to me, make me hope for the prolongation of its stay, or at least the presence of the United States vessel of the Imperial marine. Appreciating the motives of your Majesty, and acknowledging the efficacious protection, I cannot but deplore the result of a effort which leaves the sea free to my enemies, and considerably aggravates my situation. It will be necessary for me—in order to assess whether it will be possible for me, without that support, to make a long resistance—to examine with great attention my resources. What I desire supremely now is to avoid two evils on which either my honor may be wrecked or my name tarnished—treason or weakness. You know it. Sire, that kings who leave their throne seldom return to it with dignity, unless the rays of glory have guided their misfortunes and their fall. I know that, after the consecration of a triumph due rather to the partiality or the treachery of my Generals than to their own power, the cowardice of my heart can will that immense evils descend on my subjects to avoid others which are only reputation to their interests and their traditions. The difficulties which are threatening in Europe, your high reputation, the authority which your Majesty enjoys, make me hope that the day is not far distant when the principles of law, of duty, and of justice will cease to be trampled under foot by Piedmont. If these hopes are chimerical, there is one point, at least, which admits of no discussion; that is, in combatting for my right, in succumbing with courage and falling with honor, I shall be worthy of the name which I bear, and I shall leave an example to the Prince who shall succeed.

I am here a sovereign in principle, and a general in fact. I have no longer any States, only pieces of fortress and a faithful band. Ought I then, to fall down, at the prospect of personal dangers, from a fear of the effusion of blood which I have a right to avoid at whatever cost, an army which wishes to preserve the honor of its flag,—a fortress which my ancestors made so many efforts to defend as the last bulwark of the monarchy? Your Majesty, who is an excellent judge in such matters, can decide, better than any other person, whether, in retiring, without being assured of the insufficiency of my resources, I shall have performed to the utmost my duty as a soldier. I may die, I may be made a prisoner. That is true. But Princes ought to know how to die in a proper manner, and FRANCIS I. was a noble one. He did not defend, as I am doing, a kingdom and its people, and, notwithstanding this, contemporaries and history have recorded how he exposed his person, and bore his misfortune in captivity. It is not a passing exaltation of feeling that inspires me to use such language; it is the result of long reflection, and your Majesty, who is a man of resolution, intelligence, and courage, will no more feel bitterness than any one else the sentiments which animate me. I must then struggle against this current of ideas and sentiments before I can change my resolution. Permit me to take time to reflect, and if, in the meantime, against my wishes, my interests, and I dare to add, my prayers, the interests and the policy of your Majesty force you to recall your squadron, I shall regret it without doubt, but I shall always do justice to your motives, and, above all, I shall preserve profoundly engraven on my heart the proofs of sympathy which you have given me, and the remembrance of the service which you have rendered me, to assuring me during so long a period the liberty of the seas in circumstances in which no Power in Europe could have come to my succor; and if I succumb on account of the abandonment of your fleet I shall sincerely pray to God that your Majesty may not have to regret, instead of a generous and faithful ally, a hostile revolution and an ungrateful Sovereign." Whatever may be my decision in such grave circumstances, my duty will be, without delay, to acquaint your Majesty therewith, and I address it of this occasion to testify once more to your Majesty my gratitude for your support, for your promises, and, above all, for the interest which you have been pleased to take in my favor.

I pray your Majesty, &c.

From a Town Among the Green Mountains.

BRADFORD, Vt., Friday, May 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Bradford Guards started from here yesterday for their rendezvous (Rutland.) The company numbered some 85 men, most of them going from this little town.

About 9 o'clock in the morning a large crowd, with the company, assembled in front of the "Trotter House," where speeches were made, and a very fine horse presented to Major WORTHAN, (who also goes from Bradford,) by the town. Thence they marched to the depot, where Rev. Mr. MCKEAN, Major WORTHAN and Lieut. FARNHAM were called upon for speeches.

There were not many noisy demonstrations; feelings seemed too deep to be made manifest; but when Rev. SILAS MCKEEN, a white headed man of seventy years, waved his hand over the company and said, "My men, prove yourselves to be *true Green Mountain boys;* 'trust in God and keep your powder dry!'" a shout went up, and every face seemed to say, "It is hard to let them go, but the Union *must* be saved."

All our best men have gone; the town seems lonely. Two ont of five go out af the office af the Bradford *Telegraph*. The States' Attorney, who resided here, left all business for his country. When asked what would be done when he was gone, he said, "You must not quarrel while I am gone."

Capt. ANDROSS had some doubts about leaving his mother, who is quite an aged lady and would be all alone if he left her. He asksd her opinion. After thinking a moment she said: "It is very hard to give you up, but considering all things *I think you'd better go.*" Could he stay after that?

A regular Town meeting was called in this place, and two thousand dollars voted for the use of the soldiers and their families, only *one* man out of all political denominations voting against it.

The Bradford Band has offered its services to the Government. So much for one little town up among the Green Mountains.

L. A. F.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

We have intelligence from Fort Pickens to April 28. The most startling occurrence of late seems to have been the escape from among the Confederate forces of a man who was doubtless playing the spy for Lieut. SLEMMER'S benefit. He managed to rob a room-mate of $180 in cash before he left the Confederates, then hired a negro to row him down the bay, and when well out from shore obliged the boy to take him over to Fort Pickens, threatening to take his life if he did not do so.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing on the 28th, gives an interesting account of an attempt which he made to get a little information regarding the status of Fort Pickens, under the pretext that he desired to arrest this supposed spy who had been guilty of petty larceny: He and another individual went over to Santa Rosa, managed to get an interview with Lieut. SLEMMER, and told his errand. He replied indignantly, "I'm no police officer; I know nothing of this man; I'm not the commander of Fort Pickens;" and handed back the writ, remarking that no person or property on the Island would be restored to citizens of any seceding State—that the confederates had better hold on as fast as possible to what little they had on the other side—pointing to Gen. BRAGG'S lines and Pensacola. He was taen asked if he would deliver the paper to Col. BROWN. He replied "No," and doubted very much whether Col BROWN would receive or entertain any such communication, but would go and report its tenor. Col. BROWN refused to see the impudent fellows, or to have anything whatever to do with them, and they, meantime, having tried in vain to get some valuable information from the officer who was set to watch their movements, returned to the mainland no wiser than they came.

Com. INGRAHAM and Lieut. HAMILTON, of Floating Battery notoriety, were both at Gen. BRAGG'S headquarters.

The railroad from Pensacola, connecting with that from the interior had been all completed, but a gap of four miles, which was rapidly closing up, and then the rebels hoped to be able to transport men and munitions without hinderance.

The *St. Louis* had left Pensacola simply because she had been ordered home. Her captain, Mr. PORE, was true to his flag, for he had informed his father that he would be obliged to take up arms against him.

The Mobile *Advertiser* evidently appreciates the importance of Fort Pickens. In an article commenting upon the state of affairs there it says:

"The Confederate soldiers before Fort Pickens occupy the most responsible position that is now, or will be, occupied by any body of men during this war. It is there that the real defence of Mobile, of New-Orleans, of Galveston, and of the whole Gulf Coast, has to be made good, and by them. A reverse there may be attended with a train of dire consequences which may be easily imagined. It will be the Government at Montgomery, then, that will be menaced, and will have to think of Scotch caps and military cloaks."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Disunionists are getting along bravely in North Carolina. The lower House of the Legislature a few days ago adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, By an unwarranted and unprecedented usurpation of power by the Administration at Washington City, the Government of the United States of America has been subverted and, whereas, the honor, dignity, and welfare of the people of North Carolina may greatly demand that they should resist, at all hazards, such usurpation; and, whereas, there is an actual state of revolution existing in North Carolina, and our sister State of Virginia, making common cause with us, is threatened with invasion by the said Administration; now, therefore,

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be authorized to tender to Virginia, or to the Government of the Confederate States, such portion of our volunteer to cos now, or that may hereafter be, under his command, and that may not be necessary for the immediate defence of North Carolina.

An act has already been adopted for calling a State Convention, with absolute powers, to assemble on May 20, and the Governor has issued a proclamation, advising an election for delegates to be held on May 13; so that a formidable gap between Virginia and South Carolina will soon always be filled by a sister slave State. The flag of the Southern Confederacy is already flying over the capital.

THE WAR IN THE WEST

The news from Cairo is still of an ominous character. Reports crowd the columns of all Western papers of forces collecting at Columbus, at Paducah, and other points in Kentucky, and on the Mississippi below, to attack the Illinois Volunteers now holding Cairo. The Louisville *Journal*, of the 3d, says:

"We continue to receive, daily and almost hourly, statements in regard to preparations in Tennessee and the Southern part of Kentucky, to make an attack on the United States army stationed at Cairo. That such an attempt is contemplated, and that its intention is to make it very soon, there can be, we presume, no doubt. At Memphis, at Columbus, at Fort Pillow, at Paducah, &c., in and around all which relates to the mustering of forces for the attack is going on the design is spoken of without disguise. It is said to thousands. It would hardly be better known if Gen. PILLOW were to make open proclamation of it."

ARMS IN THE SOUTH

The Memphis *Appeal* makes the following statement:

The erroneous opinion seems prevalent in some quarters that the South is totally destitute of arms and ammunition for her defence. An estimate of the amount on hand, however, will show our state of preparation for resistance. The following sections have been taken since the inception of the Southern movement:

Baton Rouge	20,000	Charleston	24,000
Alabama arsenal	20,000	Harper's Ferry	5 000
Fayetteville, N. C	30,000	Norfolk	7 000
Fayetteville, N. C	35,000	Other places	100 000
Total			40,000

The State arms previously purchased by the States are:

Alabama	50,000	South Carolina	47 000
Virginia	75,000	Mississippi	50,000
Louisiana	30,000	Florida	27 000
Georgia	120,000		
Total			447,000

The grand total thus amounts to 707 000 stand of arms besides 200 000 revolvers, which are said to be on hand at various points. We have not included in the above the arms owned by the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, which will increase the number at least to 1,000 000. Besides this there are thought to be two millions of private arms, which will answer all practical purposes in case of invasion by the enemy.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S DIRECTIONS FOR HOSPITAL CONVENIENCES.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following directions which Major ANDERSON lately gave some ladies who consulted him respecting hospital conveniences:

The ladies had better not attempt to furnish articles of food for the sick and wounded. It would require thousands of dollars in the first place, besides the hospitals are all supplied with what is necessary. However, if the ladies would furnish the following articles they would add greatly to the comfort of the poor fellows who may be sick and suffering:

A large supply of Canton flannel night shirts, large and long.
Green silk eye-shades, with elastic bands.
Common slippers of large size.
Hospital knapsacks—they can be found at No. 473 Eighth-avenue, New-York.
Flesh-et cetera—Alexander, No. 18 Wooster street, makes the wood-work, and Tyler, No. 25 East Broadway, the canvas part.

He (Major ANDERSON) says no one can know but one who has been with an army in the field the great comfort and blessing the above-named articles are to poor suffering humanity.

A UNION JUDGE IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Some days ago we heard that Judge ALBERT JACKSON was having trouble in some of the counties of his district on account of his strong Union position and declarations. The particulars have come to hand. The trouble in Ripley County was caused by an order of Judge JACKSON, requiring all attorneys practicing before his Court to renew the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, on pain of being prohibited to appear as counsel in civil or criminal cases. At Greenville, Wayne County, the attorneys took the oath, though with much reluctance; but at Doniphan, in Ripley County, on the 22d ult., the lawyers refused the oath, and the citizens took possession of the offices of the Sheriff and Clerk, and refused to allow the Court to sit. A meeting was held denouncing the order of the Judge, and asking him to revoke it. Judge ALBERT JACKSON never revokes. He plays as clean and close a hand as ever won in the world.

NEW-JERSEY COASTERS.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of yesterday, says:

"The vessels of our sister State that have been employed in the Southern coasting trade are mostly laid up, and will so continue until the war is ended. Tom's River and Barnegat are the favorite places for coasting harbors. Many of the sailors, however, are employed in piloting ships—not unfrequently by the Government—their knowledge of the coast being perfect, from Sandy Hook to Key West.

A VOICE FROM "OLD SUFFOLK."

SMITHTOWN, Sunday, May 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the voters of Smithtown, irrespective of party, was held at the school-house last Saturday evening. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of sustaining the Administration; against all compromise with traitors; in favor of our troops marching straight through Baltimore; also, approving the course of the NEW-YORK TIMES in the present crisis. Addresses were made by the Chairman, Dr. JULIUS NICHOLS, Judge M. SMITH, W. PULLIS and others. The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the Union.

FIRST CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

CAMP, AT NEW-HAVEN, Monday, May 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in yours of Monday, May 6, from Danbury, Conn., relating to complaints of short food for the First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, in camp at New-Haven, seems to be an ebullition of feeling from some private of my company, disposed to find fault with good usage. I am satisfied that everything is being done for our Regiment that industry and patriotism can do for us, and I am very sure that no such feeling prevails in the Regiment, and that there is no cause for complaint.

E. E. WILDMAN,
Captain Company E, First Regiment
Connecticut Volunteers, Danbury, Conn.

THE COLOR OF UNIFORMS.

FAIRAX, April 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Statistics from results in the Sardinian war show that *red* is a more exposed color for a uniform than any other. *Grey* is the least so, and would afford a much less prominent mark for a rifleman; consequently flannel shirts and uniforms should be made of *grey* rather than red material. Recruits for Southern climates should provide themselves with a broad flannel band for the abdomen—a good protection against bowel complaints. This, with the flannel head covering recommended a few days since in your paper, would be a good defence against that worst foe of armies, disease. Very respectfully yours,

A PHYSICIAN.

THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

The following note from Col. ELLSWORTH gives official information concerning this regiment:

CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1861.

Hon. James Kelly and Gents of Committee:

DEAR SIR: We arrived on Thursday night all well, and are now all within the Capitol building; expect to go into camp to-morrow. The boys have generally behaved well; of the whole number we have not more than twenty exceptional characters, and when rid of these will have a regiment creditable to your City, and I trust to myself. Shall keep you informed of our general movements, and always be happy to hear from you. E. E. ELLSWORTH,
Colonel First Zouaves.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 44, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 25, 13, 20, 21, 23, 29, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 579, 49, 52, 51, 56, 57, 58, 61—enumerated cases.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 839½, 875, 1003, 355, 422, 1013, 1015, 1023, 1025, 1029, 1035, 1047, 1053, 1071, 1073, 1077, 1091, 1101, 1111, 115.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1595, 1513, 1717, 427, 1249, 1721, 1737, 717, 651, 1739, 1741, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751. *Part II.*—Nos. 298, 1376, 886, 380, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1426.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 542, 3039, 817, 714, 722, 909, 910, 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921. *Part II.*—Nos. 639, 922, 924, 925, 1895, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 422, 868.

The Law Examining Committee.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Court yesterday named the following gentlemen as a Committee to examine applicants for admission to the Bar: John M. Barbour, Wm. E. Curtis and Albert Cordoza.

The examination will commence on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions—Hackley's Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Sutherland and Barnard.

Matter of Andrew J. Hackley—This case of contempt was now argued before the General Term on appeal. The facts of the case have been several times stated in this paper in full.

Counsel for the testator now contended that the Court of Sessions, being a tribunal of limited jurisdiction, no presumption could arise to uphold its jurisdiction in any case, and no recital of jurisdiction in its process is evidence of such jurisdiction. Also, that the commitment on its face shows a want of authority in the tribunal to grant it.

It is further contended that Hackley was guilty of no contempt, inasmuch as the law will not compel any man to testify against himself. This applies as well where there was no trial as where there was such. If a party cannot be compelled to testify against himself then he may refuse to answer questions put to him by a Grand Jury.

Decision was reserved.

William Fullerton and James T. Brady for relator. District-Attorney Anthon for people.

Alleged Breach of Contract—Transportation of Turpentine.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Barnes C. Watson et al. vs. Nelson C. Warner et al.—This action is brought to recover damages for a breach of contract in refusing to carry freight. The defendants, it appears, are shippers in this City, and in September, 1859, entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs to carry to London 4,500 barrels of crude turpentine on board their ship the *Image of Europe*. The defendants, it appears, took into the ship 1,725 barrels of the turpentine, and then refused to take any more. The plaintiffs claim thereby that he has sustained damage to the extent of $375. The defendants deny all the allegations in the complaint, except the making of the contract. It is denied further that they agreed that plaintiff should have the entire use of any part of the carrying space of the *Image of Europe*. The case is still on.

F. C. Maloney for plaintiff. W. M. Evarts for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

JUDGE MCCUNN RETURNED.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN, who had just returned from the seat of war, came upon the bench, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause, which the efforts of the officers were unable for a moment to check. His Honor's *physique* appeared to have been the gainer by the rough experience of camp life, and he presented an aspect quite thoroughly browned. After completing the present term of the Court, he will return to Washington with his Regiment, the Seventy-fifth.

The Grand Jury list was called, and a full panel being present, Mr. Edward Cooper was designated as their foreman, and the Judge briefly charged them upon the points to which he was obliged to direct their attention, but introduced no topics of general interest.

CRIME PARODIED.

Immanuel Parodi, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty and was sent two years to Sing Sing.

A GOOD BOY—BUT WOULD FIGHT.

Thomas Flynn, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The sentence being made thus light on the grounds of youth, first offence and good character.

A DISCIPLE OF VENUS AND MARS.

James Higgins, indicted for bigamy, was next put to the bar. Both wives of the prisoner were present, who manifested a spirit clinging with affection to her life, who, in a state of intoxication had been duped into marrying number two. The prisoner was a private in the regular army, and at the request of the District-Attorney was discharged upon his own recognizance, and sent in custody of an officer to Governor's Island, where he will doubtless serve the whole country to better advantage than he would have served it a State at Sing Sing.

At this point Judge MCCUNN was summoned away by Gen. Dix, on military matters, and the Court therefore adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For assault and battery—Charles McGuire, Henry L. Cross, Thomas Rooney.
For seduction—John Fitzsimmons.
For homicide—Julia Murphy.
For gambling—James Conn.

for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street.

May.	Premium	May.	Premium.
6. Philadelphia..	Par.	4..Cleveland.....	1 @ 1⅛
8..Boston.....	Par.	2..St. Louis.....10	@11
1..New-Orleans..	¾@ ⅞	3..Louisville....	3 @ 4
1..Mobile.....	½@ ⅝	4..Detroit.....	1 @ 1⅛
4..Baltimore....	2½@ 3	4..Cincinnati....	3 @ 3½
4..Washington....	5 @ 5⅛	4..Pittsburgh....	4 @ 4⅜
4..Savannah....	no report	4..Canada.....	½@ ¾
4..Chicago.....	9 @10	2..Springfield,Il.	12 @13
4..Milwaukie....	8 @ 8¼	4..Canton, Ohio.	1⅛@ 1¼

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line in April were:

	1860.	1861.	Decrease.
Freights	$113 900 26	$91,037 00	$22,863 26
Passengers	45 546 13	39 960 10	7 886 03
Mail and miscellan's	9,183 94	2 817 10	6.366 84
Total	$168 630 33	131 814 20	36 816 13

The gross earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the past year were as follows:

Freight	$1,303,714 79
Passengers	865.186 04
Express	31,300 00
Mail	93,900 00
Rents	7,376 78
Rent of Road	83,409 33
Miscellaneous	3 776 89
Total	$2 335.353 83
Conducting transportation	$332 508 67
Motive power	532 349 05
Maintenance of way	510 579 34
Maintenance of cars	150,720 23
General expenses	46 841 58
Total	$1 573,798 97

The Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company of this City, paid off yesterday its first scrip issue and interest, amounting, we understand, to $330,000.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line, in April, were

	1860.	1861.	Decrease.
Freight	$113,900 26	$91,037 00	$22,863 26
Passengers	45 546 13	37,960 10	7,586 03
Mail and Miscell's.	9,183 94	2 817 10	6 366 84
Totals	$168,630 33	$131 814 20	$36,816 13

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 7.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75; Reading Railroad, 16⅝; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight drafts on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, May 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 5 684 bbls. Flour, 319 bbls. Corn Meal, 22,739 bushels Wheat, 14,137 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Barley, 18,956 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Malt, 1,052 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,731 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $5 75 for Pearls and $5 62½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull to-day, sales having been confined to small lots at our quotations. Java at 16¾c.@17½c., Rio at 10½c.@13½c. Maracaibo at 13½c.@14c; Laguayra at 13½c @14½c., and St. Domingo at 12c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 75,961 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 1,100 mats and 500 bags Java, 58,641 bags Rio, 6,165 bags Laguayra, 5 332 bags Maracaibo, 3 695 bags St. Domingo, and 525 bags of other descriptions. The receipts of Rio during the past week reached 11,380 bags, while the sales from first hands did not exceed 770 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.	Bags.
May 3..New-Orleans	7,000
May 3..Baltimore	12,000
May 4..Philadelphia	8 500
May 7..New-York	58,641
Grand total	87,141

COTTON—Has been very moderately dealt in, to-day, sales having been reported of only 1,400 bales—including Middling Uplands, at 13½c.@13¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

COPPER—All kinds are inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FISH—The market is dull, generally, though quotations for the principal articles are essentially unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour was more active to-day, and prices of desirable lots exhibited more firmness. Sales were reported of 12,350 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 10, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; superfine Western at $5 @$5 10, extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$5 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 25, inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern is in better request, at previous prices. Sales have been confined to 1,900 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in slack demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl., sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is selling rather more freely, at $3 10@$3 ₱ for fine and superfine. ₱ hoi Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 20 for Mass's Chariot, and (nominally) $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Business is quite spiritless, though buyers have any existing advantage. Layer Raisins being now obtainable at $2@$2 05. Burch do. at $1 50@$1 52½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand to-day, but at irregular prices. We have heard of sales of 67,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 24@$1 25. White Western, at $1 30@$1 70. Red Western, at $1 25@$1 32, Amber Wisconsin, on private terms. Milwaukee Club, at $1 24@$1 25. Chicago Spring, at $1 19@$1 22 very choice White Kentucky, in small lots, at $1 70@1 75, ₱ bushel. Corn is repressed and declining, sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels, at 53c. for new mixed Western, 65c.@67c. for old do. do., &c. for unsound, do. do., 68 for Jersey Yellow; 68c. for Yellow Southern, 66c.@70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye freely offered after at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel, 5,700 bushels changed hands at 68c. ₱ bushel. Barley remains nominally at 55c.@70c ₱ bushel. Sales 4 200 bushels Canadian and State at 58c @65c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue active, including Canada, at 31c @34½c., Western, at 33½c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 700 bales North River, chiefly at 70c @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet yet steady, including new, at 14c @22c. ₱ lb.

IRON—All kinds are dull and heavy, including Scotch Pig, which is quoted at from $19 50@$21 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are obtainable at $1 20 ₱ thousand, yet are not active.

LEAD—Is generally neglected, and quotations are nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl. Demand limited.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, yet stiffly held, at $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 1,385 bbls., estimated stock at the close, 7,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, at prices ranging from 75c.@80c. ₱ gallon Week's receipts, 1,846 bbls.; estimated stock, 4,500 bbls. Tar is quiet, &et quoted steady, at $3 12½@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 4,405 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 12,000 bbls. Resin has been in pretty fair demand, including Common at $1 85@$1 95, Strained at $1 95@$2, and No. 2 at $2@$2 25 ₱ 310 lbs.; with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2 50@$5 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 19 657 bbls.; estimated stock of Common at the close, 40,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. Tuttss, in his circular for the Assn, says: "The permitted clearance, on the part of the leaders of the Southern conspiracy, of vessels from the ports of North Carolina, has increased our supply, and checked—temporarily at least—the advance in all descriptions. Holders, however, are in general very sanguine of still higher prices prevailing."

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to May 7, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	27 371	15,348
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	36,520	15,911
Resin, bbls	175,058	108,931
Tar, bbls	44,349	12,269

OILS—Fish Oils have attracted more attention, especially at the East, and Linseed Oil has been in moderate request. We quote Crude Whale, at 38c.@42c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 30@$1 35, which figures indicate a material reduction, and Linseed, at 58c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been reported of only 350 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$18, for Mess, and $13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard tends downward. Sales 375 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9½c., with small lots of very choice, at 9¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at former rates. Sales 400 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 10c.@14c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is in slack request, at 5c.@6¾c ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to day, 175 tcs., in lots, at $5 75@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. A few days ago, we alluded to the large sales for export, but, by special request, withheld particulars. We are now free to state that 3 000 bags East India were purchased for export at a price not to be published.

SEEDS—All descriptions are inactive, at essentially unaltered figures.

SUGARS—A very moderate business was transacted, to-day, the sales having been confined to 350 hhds, including Cuba at 4¾c.@4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5c.; 30 boxes Havana at 4¾c.@5¾c., with 132 hhds. Cuba (by auction) at from 4¼c @4 3-16c., and 67 boxes Havana (by do.) at 5¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Prices are supported, but the market is very tame.

TIN—All kinds are selling very slowly, at about previous figures; quotations for large lots being entirely nominal.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet, yet quoted pretty firm

WHISKY—Sales to-day 660 bbls., in lots, at 17c.@17¼c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates have been quoted firmer, yet business has been restricted. For Liverpool—Flour 2s @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@6¾d.; Corn, 6¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 7-32d. @¼d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s.; Lard and Bacon, 26s. @22s. 6d., Tobacco, 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d. @8¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.@37s 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, in ship's bags, 8¾d.@9d. ₱ bush.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 26
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 16
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Europa	Southampton	New York	June 8
Bornsia	Southampton	New-York	June 14

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n	May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Rappahannock	New-York	Southampt'n	May 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Hermann	Portland	Liverpool	May 30
Thuringia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Asia will close at the Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if to be sent for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broad way. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. References first class.

MR. OLIVERA AND FAMILY HAVE ARrived from Havana, per steamer *Cahawba*, and are stopping at Lafarge House New-York, and shall be happy to see Mr. PERIDO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIER'S POCKET AND KNAPSACK.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

instituted at Boston, 1814, is now publishing a series of small books and tracts, adapted to the wants of volunteer soldiers, and fitted in size and binding for their pockets and knapsacks. These, and other publications of the same society, may be obtained at the Tract Depository, No. 13 Bible House, Astor place.

I. W. BRINKERHOFF, Agent.

N B.—Donations are solicited to enable the Committee to make grants of their publications to the Army.

NO. ONE, 10 CENTS.

REBELLION RECORD.

PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BEST FASHION MAGAZINE.

See Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, Summer number now ready. Sold everywhere, at five cents. No milliner, dressmaker, mother, or lady of taste will do without it. Sent post paid on receipt of six cents. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—HOUSE IN THE COUNtry; delightfully located on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, within a few minutes' walk of the depot, commanding a fine view of the Long Island Sound, beautiful scenery and drives. the house has 13 rooms, thoroughly furnished with handsome and expensive furniture; about an acre of ground; garden all made, barn, stable, &c.; horse and carriage for sale, if desired; rent moderate. Address F. A. C., Box No. 2,9≥5 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depot, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished, the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Hempstead harbor, at Glen Cove; about two hours from New-York by steamer; lawn running to the water, boe stable, garden, fruit, shade &c. &c. Price for the season, $1,650. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET, LOW.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A nicely furnished small three story house, with modern conveniences, in the Western part of the City, below 23d-st., or the sewer. A widow lady, would take a few genteel boarders. References given and required. Address Box No 3≥5 Post office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—To let, furnished a very desirable country place, with about 25 acres in the order, fruit and shaded, stable, two cows, gardener, &c. Rent, all told, $1,250 for the season. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET IN NEWBURGH—A FIRST-CLASS three-cornered, in a very desirable location, commanding a full view of the river. Apply on the premises, No. 5 Washington-place, Newburgh, N. Y., or address Cross's P. O., No. 6 Matteawan Post-office, Dutchess county, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LARGE COTTAGE house, carriage-house and 6 hands on the shaded lots of ground, situated high on the corner of Jessamine and 51st. Apply on the premises, or to W. J. STEWART, No. 177 South-st.

FURNISHED, HOUSE TO LET.—A SMALL three-story house on Murray hill, near the Fifth-av., completely furnished, will be rented to a private family only. Apply at No. 28 West 30th-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.—Twelve miles from the City, and near a steamboat landing. Apply to EDWARD WILLIS Grocers Bank, Barclay-st, or to CHAS. E. SWORDS, No. 31 St. Mark's-place

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A furnished country residence, with garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to W. C. OSBORNE, No. 134 Pearl st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Rye, half mile from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. BILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THOSE OF OUR PATRIOTIC FELLOW-CITIZENS who are able, and have not contributed to the Fund for the Defence of the Union, and the proper equipment and comfort of the brave Volunteers who enlist in support of our Country's Flag, are earnestly requested to send their contributions immediately to either member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions, viz.

ALEX. T. STEWART,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
R. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS.

Or to THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st. By order of the Committee.

ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.
R. H. McCURDY, Secretary

RELIEF COMMITTEE—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The undersigned, the Local Committee for the Twenty-first Ward, appointed by the Union Defence Committee, for the relief of the families of needy volunteers, will meet at No. 436 4th-av., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, between 5 and 8 o'clock P. M.

ANDRE FROMENT,
ALMON W. GRISWOLD, } Committee.
STEPHEN P. RUSSELL,

WANTED,
AUTOGRAPHS, LETTERS, etc.,
OF EMINENT MEN.

Address S. P.,
Union-square Post-office, stating terms.

NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY.—AT AN election held May 1, 1861, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers of the Institution for the coming year:

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, President.
JACOB HARSEN, M. D., First Vice-President.
EDWARD PRIME, Second Vice-President.
WM. R. VERMILYE, Treasurer.
ABRAM DU BOIS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

RUFUS L. LORD,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
REV. DR. TAYLOR,	JACOB HARSEN, M. D.,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS,	B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
EDWARD PRIME,	JOHN ALSTYNE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	EDWARD R. OWEN,
R. SMITH CLARK,	JAMES H. BROWN,
ROYAL PHELPS,	BENJ. H. FIELD,
W. R. VERMILYE,	EFFINGH'M TOWNSEND,
WM. B. HOFFMAN,	JAMES M. MORRISON,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,	GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE.

ABRAM DU BOIS, Secretary.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No 432 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A PLAINLY but neatly furnished house, small, pleasant, healthy, low-priced shade, fruit desirable, within an hour of the City. Full particulars and description desired. Address, for three days, M. C. D., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their spacious new rooms,

NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY,

A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of tea rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood book-shelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall-lights and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut bufets extension tables and chairs; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

N. B.—The sale will include a large assortment of parlor and stair carpeting; also a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture

R. W. TILTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., of superior workmanship,

Will be sold at auction by
TILTON, WORRALL & MAY,
On THURSDAY, May 9, 1861,
AT 12 o'clock, at their
Salesroom, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y.

Persons wishing to dispose of vehicles or horses at this sale, will please leave their address by Tuesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY pictures and marble statuary.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 549 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY PICTURES AND MARBLE STATUARY, comprising works of the highest class of Art, from the old and modern schools. The following are among the works of high repute to be offered on that occasion:—Kensett, Bellaird, Van Elten, Eastman, Johnson, Gignoux, Wm. Hart, Oertel, Lily M. Spencer, G. H. Hall, Fyfe, Ruggles, Blondel, Schlesinger, Geo. Inness, Sonntag, Carrelejo, Currie, Morris of London, J. F. Herring, Senr., J. E. Meadows, Rob. Fox, Van Severenoek, G. A. Williams, Wm. Perry, Sidney Cooper, Stuart Newton, G. F. Buchanan, Bonbonier, Serchen, I. Eles, Vickers, Boughr, Meanps, Muller, Morin, Leo Douyn, Morris, of Liverpool, Rufus Wright, Le Moine, Vernon, Adam Pyneeker, Van Haarp, Uhrlaub, Barfende Metz, Salmon, and others. Also, many splendid copies of celebrated Pictures by great Italian artists, in Carved Florentine Frames, and other costly pictures by the old masters.

SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY.

The celebrated statue of the "FISHER GIRL," by Wm. H. Barlow. This great statue was executed in Rome; it was sold by auction at the sheriff's sale change in this city, after a spirited bidding, for a large sum, it excited much comment in art circles, as well as from the Press.

"THE DEAD PEARL DIVER," by Paul Akers. No piece of statuary recently exhibited in this country has made a more gratifying impression on the public mind than this wonderful work.

"FLORA," by Chauncey B. Ives. Mr. Ives is now regarded as one of the most talented sculptors of this time. "Flora" has passed the highest ordeals of criticism with success.

"ARIADNE," by Chauncey B. Ives. This is one of the latest of the Sculptor's works, an exquisitely modeled and highly finished bust.

"APOLLO," after Romanelli.

The above will be on exhibition FREE at the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, as above, three days and evenings previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 363 5th av.:

Splendid sale of household furniture all of the most costly description and made by A. Ronx or Belter, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, Brussels do., parlor suite of richly open-work carved rosewood covered in flowered satin, elaborately carved etagere, plate glass and satin-wood, centre table, made in two parts for card tables, curtains of real satin brocade, with trimmings of the most costly description, lace do., large pier and mantel glasses, real bronze and ormoin chandeliers and brackets, piano-forte carved in rosewood, made by Persson, clock and shade with moving and singing birds, folding-leaf tables, large and costly vases, Parians, &c.

DINING ROOM—Oak buffet, carved in fruit and flowers; extension table to match, chairs do., covered in figured reps, curtains to match, fine French China dinner and tea-set, cut-glass, real silver tea-set and table wares.

BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, chairs, &c., suite in rosewood, covered crimson satin damask curtains, bookcases and secretary, library table carved walnut jewel-boxes, superb clock with large bronze figures, China and ormolu sliding chandeliers, bedding, mattresses, and other elegant furniture. Can be examined on Tuesday, 8th the day before the sale.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 9 AND 10, at 10½ o'clock, each day, sale of superb importation of real Carrara marble Statuary, elegant vases of classic designs, fonts, urns, groups, &c. Signor Topi, of Italy, respectfully announces the above collection of elegant statuary and vases will be found the most elegant ever offered in this City. The varieties of vases includes elaborately carved agate, bardiglio, verde-antique, siena and white marble; also, alabaster, Grecian, Roman, Neapolitan, Florentine, and other classic and admired forms.

He also offers a most beautiful assortment of very fine Bohemian glassware, from the Royal Manufactory at Prague, such as vases, decanters, etagere ornaments, toilet bottles and sets, dessert services, fruit sets, and a select variety of heavy silver-plated goods, brooze, &c. French decorated china. The above collection will be sold without reserve.

Housekeepers will find this a rare chance to obtain real gems of art, as well as useful and ornamental goods.

The collection will be on exhibition Wednesday, the 8th inst.

BROWER & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, AT 1 O'CLOCK, IN front of sale-room, Nos. 25 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable gray horses, about 16 hands high, and 8 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, either in single or double harness, and under saddle, free and pleasant drivers, free from all vices and tricks. Sold on account of the present owner being ordered away with his regiment. They cost him $600; have been turned out all Winter.

ALSO,

A beautiful pair bay Shetland ponies, 3 and 4 years old, 7 hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, both good under the saddle, without vice or tricks of any kind, have been used by ladies and children.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of black carriage horses, about 15 hands high, stylish driver in single and double harness, warranted sound and kind in all harness.

Set silver-plated double harness, in good order; Rockaway carriage, made by Lawrence, in good order.

Also, a small Indian Pony, adapted to ladies' or children's use, either under the saddle or in harness perfectly kind, together with a vehicle, on two wheels, imported expressly for children's use; also the harness in use, all together an outfit which children can use without danger or turnout.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.—New Salesroom, No. 379 Broadway.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, centre tables, secretaries, library bookcases, lounges, sofas, curtains, mirrors, bronze clocks of fine and elegant workmanship, astral and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, oatblasses, feather beds, carpets, oil paintings, office desks and tables, hat-stands, and a large variety of other household articles. Catalogues now ready at salesroom.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock at No. 673 5th-av., near 47th-st., genteel household furniture, comprising an assortment, all of which is in good order, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered silk brocatel rosewood etagere, oak extension table and oak chairs to match, marble top centre-tables, china and glassware, fine enamel bedroom suites, mahogany bedsteads and chairs, black walnut do., mattresses and feather beds, and other desirable furniture. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture.

M. F. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room, No. 85 Nassau-st., household furniture of several families declining housekeeping, consisting of Brussels tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered with plush brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood piano, marble top centre, card and loo tables, secretary and library bookcase, extension dining tables, buffets, dining chairs, dressing bureau and stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges wardrobes, &c., the whole forming an assortment well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPportunity to purchase first-class household furniture, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence, No. 45 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; magnificent piano forte; suites, mirrors, lace and brocade curtains bronzes, oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 4 Union square, near 14th-st., about 15,000 lbs. of palm oil soap, a good article, and in prime order; will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. The sale will be peremptory, and is worthy the attention of grocers, lamplighters and others. By order of HENRY WILLETTS, Esq., Receiver, Bank of Sing Sing, N. Y.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtland st. In addition to our assortment of regular goods, will be offered a prime invoice of stock goods, all of which will be very desirable, both for City and country trade.

A. C. TUTTLE Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock, at the "Club Stables," No 72 Charles-st., 10 valuable horses, all in fine order, suitable for the road, business and saddle use. Also, several wagons, double and single harness and blankets. May be examined at any time previous to sale.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JESSIE BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN—HIAWATHA—A REGULAR FIX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—BOWLED OUT—ANDERSON, OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing has yet transpired at Washington tending to inoicate the intentions of the Government, further than the general preparations which point to a decisive stroke in some direction—but whether it will be at Norfolk, at Alexandria, at Richmond, or at Harper's Ferry, is simply a matter of conjecture. It still remains probable, however, that Harper's Ferry will be the first scene of conflict—unless, indeed, the rumor that Gov. LETCHER intends to withdraw the Virginia troops now in possession there should prove true, in which case the Government would quietly reoccupy the post. From across the Potomac, we hear that a considerable number of Virginia troops have again assembled at Alexandria, but this is in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. LETCHER, which designated Alexandria as the rallying point of the militia from several counties. They seem to have no specific object in view, and their stay there will probably be short, as they are already short of provisions.

Troops from Montgomery, to the number of about two thousand, have reached Richmond, and constitute the first installment of the army of eighteen thousand, spoken of by JEFF. DAVIS in his recent message to the Confederate Congress.

The change in the order to the Twentieth Regiment, which left this City for Washington yesterday morning, after being once ordered home again to Ulster County, was in consequence of messages sent from this City to Gov. MORGAN, by SIMEON DRAPER, JOHN A. DIX, and other prominent men, making representations that there was pressing want of more men and arms at the Federal Capital, as there was again imminent danger of an attack from the secession forces gathered in Virginia. Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, however, has received a dispatch from the War Department, stating that no additional troops would be required at present, unless enlisted for three years. Still further assurances are given by the Virginia leaders that no intention is entertained of attacking the Capital,—the object being simply to defend the soil of Virginia from invasion. Brigadier-General COCKE, commanding the forces on the Potomac, stationed at Fredericksburgh, Alexandria and Harper's Ferry, in giving this assurance, couples it with the threat that, should a single man in arms cross the Potomac from the North, it will cause open war.

The additional troops which reached Washington yesterday were the New York Twenty-eighth, the Salem Zouaves and the Sappers and Miners of the Massachusetts Eighth. The three Regiments raised in New-Jersey are also all there now.

A sad accident occurred at the Relay House, Maryland, yesterday, by which a member of the New-York Eighth Regiment, stationed there, lost his life. He was leaning upon the muzzle of his musket, when the piece exploded, and the ball passed through his brain, killing him instantly. His name is not given.

Secretary SEWARD'S letter to Mr DAYTON, the new Minister to France, gives general satisfaction to all. It is understood that his letter of instructions to Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the new Minister to England, is more elaborate, and discusses the secession question in detail. It will probably soon be placed before the public.

The Government has purchased the steamship *Atlantic*, of the old Collins Line, as a transport. It is conjectured that she will be used to transport large bodies of troops, designed to make sudden hostile demonstrations against exposed points of the Southern Coast. Her speed and carrying capacity eminently fit her for this service.

Old Massachusetts seems determined to take the initiative in every important movement in the present crisis. As she was the first to respond to the call of the President, and the first to shed blood in the cause of the Union, so she is now the first to come forward under the new requisition for troops to serve for three years. The First Regiment of the State Militia, which has been for several days patiently awaiting at Boston the order to march, on learning of the official notification from the War Department that no more troops would be required for the short term of three months, authorized their officers to wait upon Gov. ANDREW and tender their services for the full term.

The members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are determined that their opinion of the Baltimore riot of the 19th of April shall go upon record. A preamble and resolutions have been introduced in the House, which declare that the slaughter of the Massachusetts men on that day was treason, whether done under the authority of the Maryland authorities or by private persons, as much as the act of levying armies under open secession, and call upon the Federal Government to demand the surrender of the persons engaged in the massacre for condign punishment.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, having been forced to leave Wilmington for fear of violence, in consequence of his secession proclivities, reached Philadelphia yesterday morning, when he was immediately taken into custody by the police. He was, however, discharged by Mayor HENRY, no charge resting against him.

The brig *General Boyd*, which arrived here yesterday from Savannah bound to Boston, brought some thirty passengers, a large portion of whom were stevedores who belong to Quebec, and who left Savannah under the passport of the British Consul. Two or three intelligent gentlemen who have been long engaged in business in Georgia, were also on board, having seized the last opportunity offering to escape from the State. One of these has furnished an interesting narration of events recently occurring there. He represents all business as totally dead, the wharves deserted, and only two British vessels in the port loading timber for Liverpool. There is great activity in assembling and drilling troops, and a prevailing notion that Washington was their destination. A strong undercurrent of Union feeling, however, is still apparent among the intelligent citizens of Georgia, which, he says, will surely show itself as soon as order can be restored and protection afforded them.

CULLIGAN, one of the United-States Deputy-Marshals connected with the office of Capt. RYNDERS, who permitted Capt. LATHAM, the notorious Slave-Captain, to escape from his custody some time since, while professedly purchasing clothing at BROOKS BROTHERS, in Broadway, was yesterday arrested by Marshal MURRAY. He was held for examination.

The obsequies of the late Bishop ONDERDONK at Trinity Church were attended by several hundred clergymen of this and other dioceses, and thousands of spectators—mainly ladies. The remains were viewed by crowds for several hours. They will be interred in Trinity Cemetery, leaving the church at 10½ A. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, and a resolution looking to a further increase of the police force was adopted. The Harlem Bridge Commission declined to suspend their work, but ask the immediate appropriation of the sum provided for in the tax levy: i. e., $250,000. The appropriation for "advertising" being exhausted, the sum of $7,000 was transposed to that account from "arrearages." The session was devoid of any public interest.

The Hackley *habeas corpus* contempt case was yesterday argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved. The same Court appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to examine applicants to the Bar: JOHN M. BARBOUR, WM. E. CURTIS and ALBERT CARDOZA. In the General Sessions there were no trials, and but two or three pleas and light sentences. Judge MCCUNN held the Court, and will finish the remainder called away with his Regiment.

The speculation for the rise on the Stock Exchange continued yesterday, and the additional advance was about one per cent, on the Railway Share list, with a strong demand for Government Stocks and some of the Border State Stocks. New-York Central closed 73½ per cent. About 5,500 shares Illinois Central sold at 63¾@64, closing 63¾, and for Missouris 41½ per cent, and 40½@¾ bid at the close. In Exchange there was an improved business at 104¼@105 on London for Bankers' bills.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat were more extensive yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices for the former and irregular rates for the latter. Corn was heavy and drooping. A very moderate business was reported in provisions, Cotton, Sugars, Rice, Naval Stores, Tallow and Linseed Oil; while Fish Oils, Whisky and Hay attracted more attention. Fish, Metals, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Teas, Coffee, Molasses and Tobacco, were inactive. Increased firmness was discoverable in the Freight Market, but engagements were restricted.

The cattle market at ALLERTON'S was well supplied with a medium class of animals, yesterday, and trade was unusually brisk. The weather was fine, everybody in good humor, butchers ready to buy, a few graziers anxious to secure cattle for Spring pasturage; but more than all, the purchases for the Army in and around Washington gave animation to the market, especially as it was whispered that Government was buying some 500 head. We learn that only 100 were taken from here, and 160 from Philadelphia, on Monday. Of the 3,650 bullocks on sale, near 3,000 were disposed of the first day, at about last week's rates—a shade higher for prime grades, which brought 9c@9¼c ₩ lb. The majority of the stock sold at 8c@8½c.

Gov. Pickens' Proclamation—South Carolina and the Border States.

A good many years ago the rebellious Governor of South Carolina, then Mr. Representative PICKENS, in the Congress of the United States, announced on the floor of the House, to the general amazement of his colleagues and of the country, that he was "born insensible to fear." His proclamation to the volunteers of South Carolina, which we published yesterday, is the pattern of such a manifesto as might be expected from an egotist and braggart capable of making such a public exhibition of himself. He is one of those self-sufficient, arrogant, overhearing, patronizing creatures, run in the same mold precisely with JEFFERSON DAVIS; and the way in which he takes the Old Dominion under the wing of a Palmetto regiment, must be especially gratifying to Gen. LEE and the other prominent deserters from the regular army, who are now in command of her militia.

No document of the rebellion is more full of detonation and pyrotechnics than the proclamation of Gov. PICKENS, which we published yesterday morning. Even President DAVIS' inaugural menace of making the North "feel Southern steel, and smell Southern gunpowder," is improved upon by the gallant PICKENS.

Of course a man "*born* insensible to fear" must be supposed to have acquired a vast accession of valor at the age of sixty, and in view of the great achievement by the whole State of South Carolina of driving seventy men out of a fort, after four months' preparation, and at an expense of millions of dollars, we could not look for bulletins from Gov. PICKENS other than those of the true Napoleonic stamp and spirit. But the elder BONAPARTE in his best days could not have written up to the style of the Pickens proclamation.

It seems that the Governor was for some time doubtful if he could, with propriety, take Maryland and Virginia under his protection; but having heard, from good authority, that Virginia had adopted the Confederate Constitution, he felt that he could no longer hesitate, and therefore had forwarded the Palmetto regiments to Virginia, and called upon all the other volunteers in his dominions to hold themselves in readiness to march, "at the word," to the Tomb of Washington, to protect it against the Goths and Vandals of the North, and do a great variety of bloody things, too tedious to mention. In the next paragraph, however, he abates a little of his ardor, and proposes that the gallant Volunteers should only "march to Virginia," and lay their "heads on the bosom of the mother of States,"—this mother of States, with whom South Carolina would hold no conference on the subject of secession, but whom she treated with entire neglect and contumely on the express ground that she would never come willingly into the rebellion, but could only be dragged and driven into it. Now, forsooth, South Carolina fawns on Virginia, and sends her two Palmetto Regiments, and is anxious, exceedingly, to see the Palmetto banner flying on the "beautiful hills of Richmond," and at various other points, no doubt, in the Old Dominion.

In the last paragraph of his proclamation, Gov. PICKENS becomes a little fainter in his ideas of marching. It is no longer to the tomb of WASHINGTON that he urges his gallant volunteers—it is no longer to Virginia—but a long way the other side of it. "Stand by your arms!" "March forward and onward—to the *Borders!*" Thence they are to meet—whom? Not the Rip Van Winkle of States, not the Commonwealth with whom South Carolina refused to cooperate or take council—but our "glorious old sister North Carolina!" How genial and refreshing is this new-born love of South Carolina for her slow old sister! But her "freemen" are not to march with the Chivalry into the Old Dominion—they are to join them in the "struggle for *defence*"—and to show the bloody "tyrants" who were so anxious to feed seventy starving soldiers in Fort Sumter, that there are men who can make them "hear the ring and feel the weight of Southern steel."

But the pith of the proclamation is contained in the last sentence. After all this froth and fury, Gov. PICKENS cannot help showing that he is a South Carolinian, and nothing else, and that it is not the tomb of WASHINGTON, nor Virginia, nor Maryland, nor North Carolina, nor the Southern Confederacy that is nearest his heart. The poet mentions it, to the credit of worthy Mistress GILPIN, that "though on pleasure she was bent, she had a frugal mind." So with Gov. PICKENS. Though he is bent upon blood and glory, and determined to send out Palmetto regiments enough to keep the peace in the dominion of all South Carolina's "glorious old sisters,"—his eye rests, after all, on the safe side of the "Borders," and he has a careful mind for the chivalry. "*I shall endeavor*," he says, "*not to expose our own State, and shall only march you beyond our borders under pressing emergency;* but wherever the Confederate flag floats, there, too, is our country, now and forever."

After all this parade and bombast, and these repeated appeals to his volunteers to march, the Lord knows where, with that considerate prudence which becomes Governors of States, as well as the consorts of train-band Captains, he tells them that all this marching and all this exhibition of Southern steel to Northern tyrants is merely by the way of figures of speech, and that he does not mean that they shall march anywhere, or expose the State at all, except on some very pressing emergency!

Really, we think that Gov. PICKENS must not only have been born insensible to fear, but insensible to shame, and insensible to ridicule, and insensible to everything which usually excites the sensibilities of gentlemen and statesmen. If a few Bobadils like DAVIS and PICKENS are to shatter this Constitution and Union by windy proclamation and menaces of the "ring," and the "taste," and the "weight" of "Southern steel," then we are certainly a disintegrated and a dissolved Republic. But if the people of the Union will see to it that Virginia, and North Carolina, and Tennessee, and Kentucky are not hustled out of the Union "without knowing how," by the traitorous "preconcert" of their "leading men," and will give a fair chance to the people of the seceding States to pass intelligently on the great questions at issue, we believe that at no very remote period every patriot in the land will be able to thank Heaven that it is the *old* flag—the flag of the Stars and Stripes—that floats over *the whole country*, and that country "OUR COUNTRY, NOW AND FOREVER!"

Position of Kentucky—Armed Neutrality Explained.

There are some among us who cannot see how the position of the State of Kentucky, in failing to respond favorably to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, calling for volunteers to sustain the Constitution and laws of the country, is consistent with the just requirements of patriotism and loyalty. The lusty and insulting dispatch forwarded by the Governor of the State, MAGOFFIN, to Secretary CAMERON, might perhaps be overlooked as the passionate impulse of a weak man who did not reflect the sentiments of his constituency. But we have abundant evidence, that while the people of Kentucky in great part condemn the manner of MAGOFFIN'S reply, they do, with very great unanimity, approve his abrupt refusal to call out any volunteers in response to the President's Proclamation. How is this fact compatible with the existence in Kentucky of any loyalty to the Union, or any desire to preserve it?

Not being able to get any satisfactory answer to the question, a judgment in most cases unfavorable to the existence of any reliable Union sentiment in Kentucky, has been formed. Let us, in the abundant charity of our hearts, and out of sincere respect to the memory of HENRY CLAY, the noblest champion of the Union in his day and generation, see whether we cannot find many strong reasons for extenuating the sentiments that prevail in Kentucky, and for supposing that her people, after all, will show a brilliant and may be bloody record of heroic service, *in and for the Union!*

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. In that capacity he has the right to call for such armed force from the militia of the country as may be necessary to secure obedience to the laws. In this view of the matter, Kentucky is wrong in not responding to the requisition for volunteers that has been made. But has Kentucky no excuse of an overpowering character to justify this default? Her best citizens claim that *she has*; and as a loyal people, intelligent in all things appertaining to the dangers that threaten their Government and their liberties, they claim the ultimate right of acting in the crisis, *entirely in harmony with the spirit of the President's purpose*, though not according to the forms of his action. The President desires a military force to preserve the Union, and enforce the Federal laws in all the States. He calls on Kentucky for a portion. Kentuckians reply: "Kentucky herself is threatened with revolution and secession. If we organize volunteers, and march to enforce the Federal laws in South Carolina, Kentucky herself will thereupon be wrested from the Union, and the rebellion that the President intends to suppress, will only become the more gigantic."

In the presence of this danger which the Union men of Kentucky have found to exist, they have adopted a policy and styled it, very unhappily, an "armed neutrality." They have done themselves and a second position much harm by this phrase. Every patriot of intelligence knows that there can be no honest neutrality when his Government is threatened with overthrow. Kentuckians themselves will frankly admit this truth. But we hold, and they should hold, that they are *not* "armed neutrals" in this contest. *They are for the Union.* They are struggling manfully, as fighting and, perhaps soon they will be as dying men, *to keep Kentucky in the Union.* They are engaged daily in a hand to hand conflict with desperate enemies of the Union, who are there in their midst, and of their own household. The Secessionists of Kentucky are multitudinous and powerful. They are in deadly hostility to the Government of the United States. They are shielded by the continued connection of Kentucky with the Union from Federal repression, and thus carry on with impunity their treasonable designs to withdraw their State from its allegiance.

It is in view of this complication that the true patriots of Kentucky say to the President: "We have no men to send abroad to save the Union. *The Union is in danger at home, and it is all we can do to preserve our own State under the aegis of its glorious banner.* Let us alone. Send no men to us, and take none from us. We will fight our battle for the Union at home, and though the enemies that assail it be many and strong, by God's help we will give a good account of them. We will either save Kentucky in the noble hands in which our fathers placed her, or we will lay down our lives in the attempt."

The evidences before us lead us to believe that this is the position the true men of Kentucky take before the world. It is honorable and heroic. It may involve them in a fearful contest of arms with their own kindred and about their own hearthstones. But they accept the position and all the dread responsibilities it may bring; and therein they prove now, as once before in their history, that their inherent devotion to the Constitution and laws is equal to the resistance of every form of revolution. Let us, therefore, grant to the Union men of Kentucky their request. The United States Government have no occasion to use that State as a theatre in the war. If her gallant citizens and soldiery shall preserve Kentucky to the Union, in the midst of fierce foes within and without that assail her integrity, will they not have done their part in the great battle for the Constitution that is raging?

The Contest of Arms in Western Virginia.

It looks not at all unlikely now that the first conflict in the field in the civil war that impends will occur in Western Virginia, and between the loyal Union citizens of Virginia and the Secessionists who are trying to revolutionize the State. The spirit of resistance to the decree of secession is spreading rapidly and widely in the West. Already have large and enthusiastic meetings been held in Morgantown, Wheeling, Wellsburgh, Cameron, Moundsville, Berwood, New-Martinsburgh, Fairmont, Grafton, and other important central towns of Northwestern Virginia, by which resolutions have been passed, declaring the purpose of determined and undying opposition to the attempted withdrawal of Virginia from the Union.

The patriots of Western Virginia deny that they are Secessionists, in any sense of the word. They uphold the Constitution of the State of Virginia, and they maintain the duty of the State to remain in the Union. They pronounce against the action of the citizens of Eastern Virginia as revolutionary—and dismiss them as Secessionists who have forfeited all claim to the Government of the State. Standing on this solid ground, the loyal citizens of Western Virginia mean to adhere to the Federal Union, as an independent State in it, while the Secessionists will be cut off as rebels against the State Government, and no longer entitled to the name of the State.

This position astounds the Revolutionists of Richmond and the few adherents they have in the West. These latter have already published the State law against treason, and threatened to hang Hon. JOHN S. CARLISLE, FRANK PIERPONT and other popular Union leaders of the West. But the Union men retort bravely and defiantly. They say that they have the men and the means to defy the Richmond Government. The *Western Virginian*, published at Grafton, only four days since, alludes to these threats, and says:

"From present indications, this contest is not to be one of words, of reason, of votes; but there is some reason to fear (if any one does *fear* it) that we are to be forced into *a contest of bayonets.* We need not, therefore, blink the issue. *We are ready to meet it.*"

And the *Virginian*, in an article equally clear and bold, publishes the United States law of treason, and warns those who threaten the Union men of Western Virginia with violence, that "*they* are the ones that will be hung!"

On Monday next, the yeomanry of Northwest Virginia meet at Wheeling, in general Convention, to declare in a formal mode their allegiance to the Union—to repudiate the rule of the Richmond Secessionists, and to take steps to enforce laws against all who attempt to change the relations of the State to the Federal Union. Then we shall have a blow struck, and Virginia dismembered.

Was the Victory Bloodless?

The following is an extract from a private letter received yesterday by a gentleman in this City from a friend in Rochester:

"WILLIAM ROSE, son of JOHN ROSE, on Pratt-street, has just come home from Charleston. He was pressed into the service of the rebels, and was in Fort Moultrie during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, escaping in the hold of a vessel in the confusion after ANDERSON evacuated the fort. *He says the rebels lost a great many lives, and that a hundred fell in Moultrie at the last shot fire from Fort Sumter.*"

From various other quarters come similar statements, though we believe that as yet, no person, of known character and standing, has under his own signature and of his personal knowledge made these assertions. All the statements are at second or third hand, except in one or two instances. The captain of a schooner from Charleston, for example, asserted on his arrival here, that during the first night after the bombardment, a hundred and sixty dead bodies were carried across his deck. This, however, was at once flatly contradicted by the mate of the same vessel, who declared that nothing of the kind took place.

It seems almost incredible, we are aware, that Fort Sumter should fire upon the surrounding forts and batteries for thirty-three hours, without causing some loss of life. But it is proved to be not impossible, by the fact that Fort Sumter did actually sustain a far heavier fire from *ten times* as many guns, for the same length of time, and yet not a life was lost. Fort Sumter, to be sure, was better protected than the other forts, but this protection was by no means perfect.

One of the officers in Fort Sumter mentioned to us a circumstance which may render the reported escape of the rebels less remarkable. He states that whenever Fort Sumter opened upon a battery, that battery never replied. The men serving it went to another:—and the batteries were so numerous as to render this easy, because Fort Sumter, for lack of men, could attack but one or two at a time.

We confess it seems to us incredible that, if there was the reported loss of life, it should have been denied by the authorities, and concealed from the people of the South. If men were killed, at least thousands of survivors must have *known* the fact. How is it possible to impose silence upon so many persons,—and upon the relatives of the victims? How, in face of so many witnesses, would the Governor of the State, the President of the Confederacy, and all the other authorities, high and low, *dare* to assert that no life was lost, and that the victory was bloodless? They would be liable at any moment to be flatly contradicted from a thousand quarters. Besides, what have they to gain by such a falsehood? It can have no effect upon the North, while at the South its detection would be certain to arouse the most intense indignation among the people whom they had sought to deceive.

We confess that amidst the conflicting improbabilities of the case, we are inclined to believe the original reports,—and that no lives were lost. As yet we have certainly seen no evidence that seems conclusive on the other side.

BORN OUT OF DUE SEASON.—The Secessionists not only deny the facts of history, as they exist in the recorded page, but they manufacture both biography and history whenever the fabrication will serve their purpose. An effort in the former line appears in a paragraph before us, in a secession paper of commendable fierceness and average intelligence. It is as follows:

"Lieut. ANDREW JACKSON, late of the U. S. Cavalry, *a grandson of Old Hickory*, was in Memphis on the 25th inst., on his way to Montgomery, to wield his sword in defence of Southern soil. Success to him!"

No doubt Old Hickory would, in his lifetime, have given a large share of his military and civic laurels to have had the truth of the above announcement possible. But he and his much-loved wife both reached their dying day under the belief that no heir of "their heart or home" had ever blessed their sight. But the Secessionists know better, and their more ignorant followers will be much encouraged, no doubt, by the knowledge that a grandson of Gen. JACKSON is fighting in their armies.

The Spirit of the Age.

Whoever supposes that the conflict now waging in these States, is peculiar to this side of the Atlantic, or to this Continent, or that it was contingent upon, or the result of the late Presidential election, makes a very great mistake. A reference to the history of the last few decades will shew that the universal drift all over the civilized world has been towards liberalism, towards the breaking up of despotisms and the advancement of human rights. The genius and spirit of the age, moving all over the face of the earth, points to the amelioration of the condition of the great masses,—the millions who do the work and on whose shoulders rest the ultimate burthens of Government. England, the most enlightened and liberal of monarchies, has been and still is engaged in extending the privileges and promoting the interests of her working classes. She is now dealing with the great questions of universal suffrage, the reduction of her pension lists, the diffusion of education and the elevation of her masses. France, though under the dictation of a single will—a dictation based upon the immense popularity of the man who wields it—is still, in her theory of government and constitutional enactments, making long strides in a career of liberalism. Prussia, by the adoption of the *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury, and her system of free education—all the results of a generation—has moved a vast way forward. In Russia, the system of serfdom has fallen before the march of liberalism. Austria has been compelled to grant a Constitution, comparatively liberal in its guarantees, to her empire and her provinces. In Italy, the great world-movement has culminated in revolution and the regeneration of a people. All over Europe is sounding the note of preparation for new movements in favor of liberalism. Underlying and impelling forward this current of events, is the great fact of a constant struggle between popular rights and despotic sway,—a struggle that has been going on for decades, kept alive and strengthened by the genius and spirit of the age in which we live. Even in Mexico, that unhappy country, given over almost to anarchy, plundered by demagogues and deluded by a bigoted and corrupt priesthood, we can trace the spirit of liberalism, striving for the emancipation of the millions, the enlightening and upbuilding of the masses who work.

In this country the conflict is intensified, because here, more than anywhere else in the wide world, is the difference between the opposing forces more distinctly marked, more deeply appreciated, and in more immediate contact. On the one hand is an educated enlightened freedom that verges upon license, and on the other hand a despotism, in theory at least, whatever its practical workings may be, the mightiest and meanest that the sun or the stars ever shone upon. These two everlasting antagonisms have been approaching each other for half a century, and are at last standing face to face, with all their passions aroused, and their blood up. The two systems of civilization so antipode in everything are in immediate collision. The one recognizing in all men, of whatever race, lineage or color, inalienable rights as men, conceding to all the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, regarding these great truths not as rhetorical abstractions, but as articles of living faith. The other, based upon the liberty and domination of one race, sustained by the degradation and enslaving of another; having for its leading axiom freedom for the white man—Slavery for the black. A struggle for supremacy between these systems was inevitable. Sooner or later, it they continued to exist, it was sure to come. The fathers of the Republic saw it looming in the distance. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, all the great and wise men of our heroic age saw it, and trembled for their country when it should come. They hoped for its avoidance through the voluntary action of the States. They looked to emancipation, through the agency of the State sovereignties, as the only means of averting an ultimate conflict which would convulse to its centre the Government they founded, if it did not upheave it from its deep foundations.

Who was right or who wrong, who may be guilty or who innocent of the immediate causes which precipitated this conflict upon us, it is bootless now to inquire. The evil time dreaded by our fathers is present with us, and we must meet it as best we may. One great fact is, however, patent to the world, and it should cheer us to the performance of all our duty. We of the Free States are everywhere loyal to the Constitution—true to the Union. In no spot or corner of any of the seventeen States where Slavery does not exist is there an apologist for secession, an upholder of rebellion or revolution. Whatever there is of disloyalty to the Constitution—whatever of conspiracy against the Union—whatever of the spirit of rebellion against the Republic, looking to its dismemberment, or seeking its overthrow—is to be found only south of the line that separates the Free from the Slave States.

The struggle, however, is not, on the part of the North, for the overthrow of Slavery. It is not a war for emancipation. It is not an attack upon the institutions of the South. With Slavery in the States the North has nothing to do—claims no right to interfere, and will not voluntarily interfere with it there. But the North, the East and the West will defend the Constitution,—will uphold the Union. The millions of the Free States have resolved that this Republic shall not be overthrown. The march of armies is not promotive of the safety of Slavery, and if, as an incident to this struggle forced upon the loyal States, the institution shall perish, so be it. We are drifting upon the currents of a destiny under the control of a power higher than human agencies. The path of duty is plain, and we must follow it out, wherever it may lead, or whatever the end may be. If the mad spirit which precipitated this conflict shall perish before the march of Liberalism, and the cause of our troubles be swept away by the onward movement of the age—a movement which we cannot control and do not choose to resist, be it so! We shall indulge in no regrets, be troubled with no compunctious visitings, for the responsibility will not rest with us.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—Volunteering has had a sad effect on many poor families in the City—their homes being broken up and the children left adrift. Numbers of these little creatures are coming to the News Boys' Lodging House and the Children's Aid Society, while the means of these charitable institutions are exceedingly straitened by the times, and they are not able to do as much as they would desire for them. Why can not some of the funds collected for the families of the Volunteers be appropriated to the children of these brave fellows, through these existing Societies?

Shot-Proof Batteries for Gun-Boats.

While there is no satisfactory evidence that iron or steel-clad ships are a failure, it may be wise for our Government to avail itself of the facts elicited by costly European experiments, before undertaking the construction of a mailed fleet, if not to postpone all great expenditures in this direction, until *La Gloire*, *The Warrior*, &c., have experienced some heavy weather and Armstrong projectiles. To this end, this Government should send abroad one or two competent engineers, who are familiar with the subject and the men, to make a detailed, specific and practical report, rather than to rely on foreign newspaper gossip and discussion, the best data we now have.

But it does not follow that exploding shells and flying splinters must necessarily be faced by every man on a fighting ship. Because an entire hull is not proof against all manner of projectiles, it does not ensue, as a matter of course, that no protection whatever can or should be provided against the most destructive and terrible enginery of modern warfare—heavy shells, hot shot, molten metal, and the crashing splinters of wooden walls. It is generally admitted that gun-boats—fast steam vessels of 150 to 500 tons, carrying one or two heavy guns—are the most convenient and effective war ships for the purposes of blockade and ocean-police. Our fleet of sloops and frigates is not large, nor can it be rapidly increased, nor are their broadsides demanded by the exegencies of this occasion; heavy projectiles at long range all along our coast—the same number of guns *distributed*, is what we absolutely require, and the gun-boats to carry them are just the only vessels we can get at short notice, except a few passenger steamers razeed and armed, and not war-ships after all. But whatever war vessels we have, especially passenger steamers and gun-boats, their chief peril is, not that they will be sunk by such enemies as they will be likely to encounter, but that the gunners and crew will be slaughtered by shells, splinters and molten iron—especially shells. The guns of boats and razeed passenger steamers must be served on deck, in the very place where the lucky shot of a pirate or an armed trader may take most deadly effect, not to speak of rifle-balls, in close quarters. In this way, a small fleet of the enemy may force a passage into a port partially blockaded—and we have not ships enough to thoroughly blockade all of them—the light metal of a pirate or trader absolutely conquering a heavy-metalled gun-boat; not by disabling the hoat, but by killing off the men; not by sinking the blockading vessel with long-range projectiles, for these are not the fighting materials of such craft—but by disabling so many of its gunners with shells, and perhaps with rifle-shot, that its heavy and otherwise deadly guns are of no avail. Suppose, now, that the gunners of the Government vessel were protected from shells, molten metal and rifle balls by an iron covering—a small fort on deck; its one or two powerful guns, at close quarters, or at long range, as the case might be, could hold a whole battery of shells and rifles at bay. A hail-storm of such metal as pirates and traders are armed with, would not for a moment prevent the regular and deadly fire of the big gun in the iron shielded gunboat. This is only one of the many instances in which such armor would be of the highest importance; indeed, what improvement, at any time, especially in view of the terribly destructive missiles of modern times, can be so indispensible as protecting the fighting *men*. Of what avail are rifled cannon and improved projectiles, when the *gunners* are shot down and cut up with such certainty that skillful manœuvering and personal courage can furnish no adequate defence?

Here, then, is an improvement that can be immediately put in practice, at small cost, without delay, upon ships now in service, in time for present emergencies. A mailed *ship* may turn out a bad sailer or abortive in some indispensable detail, but gunners will hardly be more exposed inside of a thick iron covering than on the open deck. *If* an Armstrong projectile, properly aimed, strikes such a covering at an angle and range that will break it, somebody might get hurt. This may be an excellent argument—it is the only one—against the invention. But such shots as we are likely to receive, fired from the ports or deck of a steamer, and striking a covering or shield *inclined* to an angle of 30 to 50 degrees, will invariably glance off, and hurt nobody. Even a thinner shield will effectually shed rifle-balls and shells of all kinds, and their splinters. Capt. COLES, of the British Navy, has proposed such a shield, and his plan is generally indorsed, even by men who have no confidence in mailed ship-sides. He proposes a conical covering of say three-inch or four-inch plates, joined so strongly, as they may be in this case, that all parts are equally solid, and large enough to cover one gun, or two guns lying side by side. The whole shield is trained or turned with the guns, and the ammunition is passed up from beneath. Within this small, but shot-proof casing, a breech-loading gun may blaze away at an enemy without risking the life of a single gunner,—not at long range merely, but in close quarters. It can fire grape into a boarding party ten feet off, if it comes to that. A modification of this apparatus could be employed with ordinary guns, and, what is more important to us, furnished at short notice. So simple and obviously useful an apparatus as this is certainly worth an immediate trial, and we earnestly recommend its consideration to the proper department.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SOUTHERN LOAN.—We find the following in a recent number of the Mobile *Advertiser*:

DEMOPOLIS, April 26, 1861.

Two negroes of Marengo have taken nine hundred dollars of the Confederate Loan. PETER, the property of Mrs. ANN TARBERT, and a blacksmith at Spring Hill, took four hundred dollars; and the foreman of A. HATCH, Esq., on his plantation at Arcola, took five hundred dollars. *Some of our most wealthy planters have not taken a dollar, and others that are able to take thousands have only subscribed from* $50 *to* $100. Shame on the patriotism of our wealthy men, that the negroes should be more patriotic than they.

Yours, B.

This is a sad state of things, to be sure. When a man who don't own himself, will contribute more money to perpetuate his bondage than the man who owns him, things must have become "checkered." But the truth is, secession reverses all the ordinary rules of human conduct, and we shall probably bye-and-bye behold the singular spectacle, of the slaves fighting against their masters for trying to set them free. At all events, we shall be very likely to see such announcements in the Southern papers.

The complaint which the letter quoted above

makes of the backwardness of wealthy planters in taking the loan, is somewhat significant. We have not the slightest doubt of its truth. Indeed we have very little doubt that three-fourths of the wealthiest planters in the South would infinitely prefer that the Union should be maintained.

The Camp at Cairo.

On the 2d inst., there were at Cairo 5,250 troops, 30 pieces of cannon, and a full supply of ammunition. The cannon were planted and well protected. The preparations for defence were complete, and no fears entertained of any successful assault. The excitement had very much subsided, owing to the consciousness of security. The feeling at Paducah and Columbus, Ky., the points from which an attack was threatened, was also said to be more reasonable and pacific.

The Louisville *Journal*, the heroic defender of the Union in Kentucky, contains a manly and able vindication of the right of the United States Government to institute the camp at Cairo to intercept all articles contraband of war floating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and destined for the Confederate States. A petition is in circulation in Louisville and elsewhere, a copy of which was published in yesterday's TIMES, and it is getting signatures by tens of thousands, calling on Gov. MAGOFFIN to forbid by proclamation all attempts to organize a military force on the soil of Kentucky to attack the camp at Cairo. It is proper to be known that all the volunteers at Cairo have been regularly mustered into the United States service, and the encampment is regularly one of the United States Government.

We apprehended for a time that the madcap Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW, of Tennessee, who is in charge of the Memphis division of the Military of that State, might precipitate a conflict at Cairo, in which Kentucky would be involved; but the indications from Kentucky are so very favorable to the Union cause, that we think that danger well nigh passed.

It Don't Work.

The plan suggested by the Governor of Georgia for replenishing the Treasury of the C. S. A., does not seem to be very successful. It will be recollected that he suggests to Southern debtors to repudiate their debts owing by them to Northern merchants and banks, and to invest the amount in the loan of the new Confederation, to be paid back to them when peace shall be restored. The Georgia debtor is entirely satisfied with the suggestion, so far as repudiation is concerned. He is altogether pleased with that, but the other idea of investing in C. S. A. stock is not quite so clear to him. He naturally asks what *he* is to gain by that. He has no objection to being dishonest for a consideration, but he is not so patriotically knavish as to play the scoundrel for the good of the State. Besides, he shrewdly asks, if he is thus invited to repudiate for the good of the State, why may not the State repudiate for its own benefit? Then again he inquires whether, when the war shall be over, and forced loans and taxation shall leave anything in his hands to be reached by execution, his creditor may not compel him to pay whether he will or not? If this question shall be answered in the affirmative, then the inquiry suggests itself, whether it is not a good deal easier to invest money in Southern stocks than to realize anything from the investment? On the whole, while there is plenty of refusal to pay on the part of the Southern debtors, we do not hear of their making any very extensive investments in C. S. A. stocks—wherefrom we infer that repudiation is more popular than patriotism down South.

Washington in Danger!

Such was the import of certain telegraphic dispatches that passed on Monday, between Messrs. DIX, WADSWORTH and DRAPER, and Gov. MORGAN; and which have got into the papers. We cannot conceive that there is any serious cause of alarm at Washington from a *foreign* force. How could any army be marched up and thrown across the Potomac, all the crossings and approaches being commanded on this side, in strength great enough to endanger Washington, and their advance not be known to eo sagacious and prudent a General as WINFIELD SCOTT, until the very last month, when the telegraph has to be implored to fetch means of rescue? It does not look at all reasonable, and we await developments.

President DAVIS admits that he has sent 16,000 troops to Virginia. Virginia and North Carolina, perhaps, can swell that number by 12,000 more—making 28,000 in all now somewhere in Virginia. Perhaps they have began to move towards the line of the Potomac. Most likely they have. But that does not imply that they will take it. It is quite too late for such a *coup de main*, or ought to be. This spasmodic warfare is becoming a nuisance.

To our Subscribers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What is the reason that the subscribers of your valuable paper do not get served as early as formerly? The writer knows of about a dozen parties, who have taken the TIMES from the commencement of its publication, but never had so much trouble about the delivery of the same. If your press is not large enough to supply the wants, you ought to get another one, or an additional one, but by all means I advise you to hurry up, and not be behindhand with publication of morning papers.

People now-a-days are too anxious to read the daily transaction of general affairs.

Hoping you will accept these lines in good spirit, I remain, yours truly, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We are obliged to our correspondent for his interest in the TIMES. We are perfectly aware of the lateness of its delivery, and of the necessity of applying a remedy;—and if he and our other friends will have patience with us a few weeks longer, we hope to be able to remove every cause of complaint.

The *reason* of its lateness is simply this:—our circulation has *doubled* within three months. We print now nearly 80,000 papers every day,—and although we have two of HOE'S largest and swiftest lightning presses, they are inadequate to the work so suddenly thrown upon them.

We are preparing to *stereotype* our forms,—so that we can run two presses upon the same pages at the same time;—and preparations for doing this are pushed forward with all possible rapidity. After the first of next month we hope to be able to deliver the TIMES at as early an hour as any one can desire;—and meantime we must ask the indulgence of our subscribers, promising, however, to do the best we can.

Obituary.

We regret to be obliged to record the death of WM. P. CLAWSON, who has been Foreman in the Press-room of the TIMES since the day it was started. He died yesterday morning, at his residence in Fourth-street, after a severe illness of about ten days. He was a man of marked energy of character, an excellent workman, devoted to his business, and faithful and trustworthy in all the relations of life. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. His funeral will take place at his late residence No. 6 Fourth-street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF ONE OF EX-MARSHAL RYNDERS' DEPUTIES—THE ESCAPE OF CAPT. LATHAM.—Marshal MURRAY, yesterday, secured the arrest of JOHN COLLIGAN, the ex-Deputy Marshal under RYNDERS, for permitting Capt. LATHAM, of the slave bark *Cora*, who was committed to the Tombs for trial as a slaver, to escape. It will be recollected that the Captain escaped while COLLIGAN was ostensibly trying on a suit of clothes at the BROOKS BROTHERS, on his recommendation. It was suspected at the time that the escape of the Captain was not unexpected by COLLIGAN, and his voluntary absence from the City strengthened the suspicion, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. A few days since the Marshal was informed that COLLIGAN might possibly be found around the docks of the lower part of the City, and he determined to arrest him. On examination, it was found that an ex Deputy had the warrant in his possession, and that any attempt to get that warrant would again cause the absence of COLLIGAN. The Marshal therefore had a duplicate warrant issued, which was placed in the hands of the Harbor Police, who yesterday morning found Mr. COLLIGAN, and he was rendered up to the Marshal and justice. He was committed to the Tombs for examination.

CHARGE OF MUTINY AND REVOLT AGAINST A BLACK CREW.—Capt. HENRY O. WINSOR, of the New-York ship *Challenger*, just arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed April 7, yesterday caused the arrest of THOMAS JONES and twelve others—all colored—of his crew, upon a charge of mutiny and revolt. The first disturbance occurred on or about the 9th of April, and the second about the 23d of the same month. They were all shipped in Liverpool, and most of them are apparently natives of the West Indies. Refusal to do duty, causing a large loss of sail during heavy weather, insolent and insubordinate conduct towards the officers, intimidation of the captain when reprimanding one of the leaders, and drawing knives upon the second mate and captain, and wounding the latter in his hands, are the charges preferred. Several of the leaders appeared with wounded heads inflicted during a fight on board. Examination on Thursday, before Mr. WHITE.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—FREDERICK KAISER, a child five years old, died on Tuesday at the residence of his parents, No. 26 West Houston-st, from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a small dog. It appears that about a month ago, the child found the dog in the street, and carried it home with him; while playing with the animal he threw him in the creek, after which it swam away and was not again seen. Shortly afterwards the child was taken ill, and within a few days was attacked with violent convulsions, which continued at intervals until his death. Coroner GAMBLE was notified and will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

CRICKETERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.—This Convention met, on Monday night, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. Six Philadelphia Clubs and four New York Clubs were represented, and Mr. J. S. FISHER elected President, and Mr. T. M. HALL Secretary. Committees were appointed with power to arrange for playing the annual cricket matches—United States vs. Canada, and English vs. Americans. Some other routine business was transacted, when the Convention adjourned, to meet in New-York on the first Monday in May, 1862.

FLAG RAISING AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Yesterday at 1 P. M a handsome American flag was raised over Columbia College Grammar School, No. 327 Fourth-avenue, by Dr CHAS. ANTHON, the Rector, Prof. of Greek in the College. The affair was conducted with due ceremony, and when the noble banner reached the top of the staff, it was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the students and crowd below.

FIRE IN OLIVER-STREET.—Last evening, at 7½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the stable attached to the brewery of SAMUEL MILBANKS & SON, on Oliver-street. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was soon extinguished. The damage to the building and stock, including a valuable horse which was suffocated, is estimated to be about $300—fully covered by insurance.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting was held at the Society's rooms last evening, when Prof. W. WAGNER HAWES, of Trinity College, Hartford, read a paper on Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MCDOUGALL, written by GEORGE MCWHORTER, Esq., of Oswego.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Mr. H. FRIEDGEN left this afternoon for the West, with a company of about fifty children, of the same destitute and homeless class which the above Society has made the general objects of its care.

The Anniversaries.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held in Irving Hall, yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. T. DE WITT presiding. The exercises commenced with a hymn, selections from the Bible were read, and a prayer offered, after which Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL read the Treasurer's report, which showed a balance on hand of $1,487 71.

The annual report, which followed, was read by Rev. Dr. HAYDEN. Opening with a passage of Scripture expressive of reliance in Providence, a trust in future Divine support, it speaks, deploringly of the death of Prof. GEORGIAN, of New-Haven, one of the Society's Vice Presidents, and of the resignation of the late Secretary, Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD. Then coming to financial matters, the report showed the amount of receipts for the past twelve months to be $60,569 82, an increase over those of the preceding year of $168 95. The expenditures were $59 0-2 05. The report then goes into a short history of the Society, from its foundation to the present time, and speaks encouragingly of the prospective harvest to be gathered in by the Society's missionary laborers in foreign fields—especial reference being had to the good work now going on, and to be indefinitely promoted in Italy, France and South America.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. TODD, seconded by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, the reports were received and adopted. The following resolutions were offered (Dr. TAYLOR seconding,) by Rev. Dr. WILLETTS.

1. *Resolved*, That, rejoicing in company with all the friends of religious and civil freedom, in the marvellous successes which have rewarded the patient hopes and struggles of Italian patriotism within the past year, it becomes us devoutly to recognize in them the gracious answer to earnest and faithful prayer, for the removal of the formidable obstacles presented by priestcraft and despotism, to the spread of the Gospel in the Italian peninsula.

2. *Resolved*, That this Society, as one of the agencies raised up for such a time as true present, would accept with humility and gratitude the new and holy trust committed to it, to enter upon the opening fields of emancipated Italy, and plant the banner of a pure faith by the side of the banner of civil freedom.

3. *Resolved*, That watching with the deepest interest the present "distress of nations," and pressed out of measure with sorrow and apprehension for our own beloved land, new the scene of a vital struggle, we feel ourselves but the more urgently constrained to persevere in every endeavor to make known that Gospel which is our only and sufficient consolation under the heaviest affliction.

4. *Resolved*, That the undiminished support extended to this Society, during the past year of great financial embarrassment, should encourage its managers to go forward to the occupation of the promising and important fields of missionary labor now inviting their efforts in Brazil, New Granada, and other South American countries; in France, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Sweden, and other European countries; in Canada and Central America, upon our own continent.

5. *Resolved*, That the unlooked-for coöperation of many of the leading minds of the French Empire in the advocacy of the great principles which our Protestant brethren there are set to defend, is one among the many hopeful indications of the widening influence of Gospel truth in that land, consecrated by the blood of so many faithful witnesses, to be the heritage of Christ and his saints.

Dr. WILLETTS spoke on the resolutions with much pious and patriotic fervor, and elicited considerable enthusiasm and applause from his audience. Dr. BACON then delivered an appropriate address, another hymn was sung, another address was delivered by Rev. Pastor FISON, and the meeting closed with a final hymn and benediction. The Society subsequently resolved itself into a Business Committee, and proceeded with the transaction of general details pertaining to the proper direction and advancement of the objects for which it is instituted.

THE MISSION SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Mission Schools Nos. 2, 83, 98, 157, 169, 176, 186 and 209, under charge of Prof. J. H. LEYBERDOE, held their Anniversary at Irving Hall during the afternoon and evening of yesterday. Some 1,800 children were present, each wearing a badge to show the school to which they belonged. The *ensemble* was charming. The stage was decorated with two splendid banners, supported on each side by four national flags. The exercises included singing, prayers and addresses, by Rev S. B. S. BISSELL, Rev. Mr. NORTHROP and R. G PARDEE. Every patriotic remark was greeted by a whirlwind of applause. The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" closed the afternoon exercises.

In the evening the house was densely crowded, and the exercises were of a most interesting character. Rev. Dr. FERRIS made the opening address, in which he alluded to his forty-seven years in which these schools had been in existence, and the good they had accomplished in that time.

The corresponding secretary's report gives the following statistics: Schools now in the Union, 216; pupils taught during the year, 69,500; pupils in regular attendance, 47,400; pupils of no particular denomination, 42,000; teachers in schools, 5,250; mission schools, about 70; colored people in schools, 1,200; pupils in adult Bible classes, 4,300; pupils in infant classes, 12,000; conversions during the year, about 400; volumes in the library, 92,000; amount of collections in the schools for benevolent purposes during the year, $18,000.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. C. FISH, of Newark; Rev. Mr. GOSS and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG. All allusions to the flag of the country were loudly applauded. The singing by the audience was, however, the feature of the evening. The exercises were kept up to a late hour.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The first anniversary of the Baptist Sunday-school Union was held at the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. An immense audience was present, of whom a large proportion were ladies. The exercises were of unusual interest, and consisted of addresses by Rev. WM. S. CLAPP and J. L. HONNA, prayer by Rev. CHARLES G. SOMERS, and singing by the children. There were 26 schools represented, making an aggregate of 2,000 children. Every allusion to the present state of the country by any of the speakers, was the signal for loud cheering on the part of the audience. A most earnest feeling was manifested. The hall was draped with flags and banners. The singing of the Star Spangled Banner by the whole audience closed the exercises for the afternoon.

The evening exercises were held at the Twenty-fifth-street Baptist Church, where addresses were delivered by A. H. BURLINGHAM, of this City, and J. W. SMITH, of Philadelphia. A good account was given of the progress of the Baptist Sunday Schools. The receipts for the year were $541 67, and the expenditures $497 04.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:
President—Charles T. Godwin.
Vice Presidents—Wm. D. Murphy, C. W. Thomas, F. Remington.
Corresponding Secretary—Samuel T. Hillman.
Recording Secretary—A. T. Mason.

GENERAL SYNOD SABBATH-SCHOOL UNION.

The scholars, belonging to several schools under the jurisdiction of the General Synod, met in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, yesterday afternoon, and celebrated their annual reunion in an exceedingly agreeable manner. Some very good music was given by the children, prayer was offered, and Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER, D. D., Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, and Rev. H. A. FRIEDEL were upon the list of speakers. The church was well filled by members of its regular congregation, the friends of the children, and by many of the strangers so plentiful in the City at this particular season.

Obsequies of Bishop Onderdonk.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT TRINITY CHURCH—EULOGIUM OF THE DECEASED—CROWDS VIEWING THE BODY.

The solemnities attendant upon the obsequies of the late Bishop ONDERDONK were witnessed by thousands who crowded Trinity Church yesterday afternoon. The interior of the edifice was appropriately draped for the occasion—the altar, the stalls of the choristers, the pulpit, the eagle lectern, the reredos, the credence tables, the organ and the ornaments being shrouded in mourning. The chancel and the body of the Church were filled with the clergy of this and neighboring dioceses—no less than several hundred of that reverend body being present in full canonicals. Bishop POTTER, Bishop ONDERDONK, of New-Jersey, Rev. Drs. VINTON, TYNG, HAWES, HIGBEE, MORGAN, and Rev. Mr. CUTLER, were comprised in the number. So great was the anxiety to witness the impressive services that the steps of the chancel and of the pulpit, and even the seats reserved for the clergy, were occupied by spectators, the greater proportion of whom were ladies.

The services were conducted with impressive solemnity. The reception of the coffin, upon which were wreaths and crosses of evergreens and immortelles, the measured utterances of the officiating clergy, the slow cadences of the choristers, the sad procession of the mourners, the depositing of the body in the chancel, the chanting of the psalm, the reading of the lesson, the fervid prayer—all combined to render the occasion memorable in the annals of the Church.

The pall-bearers were as follows:

Rev. Dr. Berrian,	Rt. Rev. Bishop Southgate,
Rev. Dr. Creighton,	Rev. Mr. Mallory,
Rev. Dr. Brown,	Rev. Dr. Seabury,
Rev. Dr. Cutler,	Rev. W. L. Johnson,
Rev. Dr. Price,	Rev. J. J. Tucker,
Rev. Mr. Gallaudet,	Rev. Mr. Draper.

After the reading of the Lesson by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, Rev. Dr. VINTON, Rector of Trinity Church, read the resolutions which had been adopted by the Standing Committee of the Diocese, expressive of the highest appreciation of the virtues of deceased, and speaking of his sentence as "believed by many to be of doubtful" necessity. Dr. VINTON also read resolutions which had been adopted by members of the Diocese, clergy and laity, assembled at Trinity Church on Monday; also, the resolutions of the Faculty of the Theological Seminary; likewise eulogistic of the deceased, and commending his example to Christian men. Dr. VINTON also alluded to resolutions that had been passed by the students of the Theological Seminary.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. SEABURY, who took for His text John 5, 35. "He was a burning and a shining light; and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light."

From this singularly appropriate text Dr. SEABURY preached a sermon highly eulogistic of Bishop ONDERDONK, from the moment of his entrance upon the Ministry in the time of his death, dividing the Bishop's ministerial life into two portions—first, resolute action, and second, patient suffering, calling attention to the fact that although the mask from the Episcopic Bishop ONDERDONK was pulled over to be entirely immured by six of his judges, and he all was admitted to be worthy of the Holy Communion. He made no unworthy confession, but always clung to the hope of being restored to the exercise of his holy office.

Dr. SEABURY gave an interesting account of the administration of the communion to Bishop ONDERDONK just previous to his death. The whole tenor of the narrative was to show that the Rt. Rev. VINTON had administered the Bishop of New-York in compliance for all the points which he had committed, but still saying, "*With regard to those of which I have been condemned, my conscience acquits me in the sight of God.*"

At the conclusion of the solemn Burial Service, in charge by Dr. VINTON, the vast audience was allowed an opportunity to view the sacred contents of the sarcophagus before they enshrouded in the hallowed precincts of the grave. The anxiety to view the remains was very great, and the vestry absence of police regulations to restrain the impatience of the eager thousands, in some measure marred the decorum due to the occasion.

The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery to-day, leaving Trinity Church at 10½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be provided for those who wish to attend the remains to their last resting place.

Board of Supervisors.

PROBABLE INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE—THE HARLEM BRIDGE NOT TO BE DISCONTINUED—THE PARK SELECTED AS A SITE FOR A NEW COURT-HOUSE—APPROPRIATIONS EXHAUSTED.

A resolution of inquiry addressed to the Police Commissioners and offered by Mr. PURDY, asking whether an increase of the force was necessary, was adopted.

The Harlem Bridge Commission, in reply to resolutions of the Board requesting a discontinuance of all public works where practicable, stated that the rebuilding of the bridge was a public necessity, and asked the Board to appropriate the amount inserted in the tax-levy.

A resolution, offered by Mr. HUNT, to take a plot of ground in the Park, fronting on Chambers-street, south of the "New Court House," 320 by 200 feet, as a site for a new and commodious building for the use of the Courts, was adopted.

The Comptroller's monthly statement was accompanied by a communication, stating that, out of the appropriation of $6 000, only 23 cents was left, and out of the $25,000 for rebuilding Harlem Bridge, only $2 851 55 remained.

On motion of Mr. PURDY, the unexpended sum of $7,000, under this head of arrearages, was transferred to "advertising."

A resolution to appropriate $1,000 as the salary of a clerk appointed by Judge BARNARD, in January last, was referred.

Several unimportant bills were ordered paid. Many reports correcting erroneous tax were presented, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

Police Reports.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED BY ZOUAVES.

John Matthews, James Berryman, and John Kromet, members of Col. McChesney's Regiment of National Zouaves, were arrested on Monday afternoon, charged with having committed a felonious assault upon officer McARTHUR, of the Twenty-third Precinct. It appears that the officer recently arrested Matthews for disorderly conduct, thereby making him an enemy. On Monday afternoon, while McARTHUR was on duty in Eighty-sixth-street, Matthews commenced an assault upon him, being aided therein by Berryman and Kromet. The ruffians at length succeeded in wresting the officer's club from his grasp, and beating him terribly with it. McARTHUR obtained assistance eventually, and conveyed one of the ruffians to the station-house, but immediately after became insensible from the beating he had received. He remained unconscious throughout the night, and his attending physician pronounced his condition exceedingly critical. The other rowdies were subsequently arrested by officers of the Yorkville Police Court, and Justice BROWNELL locked them up for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

A DEFAULTER IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

It was reported, yesterday afternoon, that an officer of the Third Ward Police had absconded with upwards of $2,000, which he had obtained from various brokers to speculate with upon his fellow policemen. It appears that he was in the habit of borrowing money from the brokers and loaning it at high interest to policemen, who needed advances before their salaries became due, and receiving in payment orders for their salaries, which, at maturity, he would collect and pay over to the brokers. Recently, it seems, he borrowed over $2,000, and has disappeared with it. Active search is being made for him, but it is feared that he has left the City. Heretofore he has sustained a good reputation, and his name is withheld until it is positively ascertained that he has decamped.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

John Hawley, a laborer, was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $2 bill on the Union Bank, of Swanton Falls, Vermont, at the store of Charles Toel, No. 80 Catharine-street. Another of the counterfeits and $1 75 in change was found on his person. He was held to await examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHANGE OF TIME AND TERMINUS ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The Long Island Railroad Company, having completed their extensive arrangements for their new terminus at Hunter's Point, will commence and terminate running at that point on Thursday next. The freight trains have already been changed, and the passenger trains will commence running on Thursday. On and after Friday, May 11, in accordance with the advertisement, passenger trains will take their departure from, and arrive at, the new depot at Hunter's Point. The trains will leave as follows; Leave James-slip Ferry, New-York, 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 4:30 A. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale, and 4:30 for Jamaica.

EIGHTEENTH WARD ELECTION.—A special election was held in the 18th Ward last night, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, occasioned by the resignation of Alderman KALBFLEISCH, who is now Mayor of the City. The election resulted as follows:
Mr. MEEKS (rep.) received 298 votes,
Mr. MALONEY (dem.) received 325 votes.

SUICIDE.—A woman named CATHERINE CAVANAUGH, residing at No. 535 Columbia-street, committed suicide, Monday night, by jumping from the window of her room to the street. She has been of unsound mind for some time past.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The burlesque of "Hiawatha" was revived here on Monday night, for the purpose of introducing Mr. JEFFERSON in a new part. Good acting made the piece—which is not brilliant—a success when it was first produced, and has given it a temporary vitality. Mr. JEFFERSON contrives to give point to the dullest language, and is several overwhelming, *tours*, literally convulses the House. Mrs. JOHN WOOD has an opportunity to display herself to great advantage in a charming costume, and we need scarcely add, never loses an atom of her astonishing vivacity. The other parts are moderately well played. The piece will be repeated during the week, preceded by a farce called "Lend Me Five Shillings," in which Mr. JEFFERSON is immense.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOUCICAULT'S famous military drama, called "Jessie Brown," was revived here on Monday evening. It was originally brought out, it will be remembered, during the great Indian rebellion, when loyal troops were beleaguered and betrayed, even as they are now. The last scene has always been regarded as one of the finest military spectacles ever seen upon the stage, and as a military picture it is truly admirable. The cast includes the names of Mrs. HOEY, Miss MORANT, Mr. LESTER, Mr. PEARSON, &c., and the piece is of course well performed. The public should not fail to see "Jessie Brown."

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. N. B. JUDD, Minister to Prussia; H. S. Bishop, of the United States Army; Dr. Holstead, of Massachusetts; John T. Tracey, of Chicago; Lieut. Parker, of the United States Navy; H. Farnam, of Chicago; L. S. Stevenson, of England; and W. C. Stevenson and Thos. Bell, of Canada, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire; R. Frankland, of Chicago; J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, and C. H. Peaslee, of New-York, and T. K. Van Duzer, and K. A. Forsythe, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. J. Pinton, of the Spanish corvette *Bahiana*; H. A. Dupont, of the U. S. Navy; W. Ricols, E. E. and M. F. Watson, of the U. S. Army; and C. C. Hopper, of Illinois are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Potter, of the U. S. Navy, E. Kirby, of the U. S. Army; and R. Eastman, and J. M. Questin, of West Point, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. Colinet, of Belgium; Elisha Colt, of Hartford; W. Appleton, Jr., of Boston, Johnston Livingston, of Tivoli; and Mrs. Benger, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

J. M. Mackie and lady, and Mrs. Ives, of Santa Cruz; and H. W. Kinsbury, of West Point, are at the Everett House.

THE FIRST TROT OF THE SEASON.—The season of 1861 was inaugurated yesterday afternoon, by a trot over the Fashion Course between two fast nags, belonging to well-known sporting men. The race was a well-contested one, but not of sufficient importance to merit detailed description. The following is a summary of it:

S. Cook's g. m. *Lady Suffolk*	1 1 1
D. Pepper's ch. g. *Newburg*	2 2 2

Time—2:41, 2:46½, 2:44½.

Brandreth's Pills
Purify the Blood.

Thus they remove all impurity from the spleen, liver and alimentary canal,

AND ARE A VALUABLE REMEDY

In every derangement of the head and stomach; thus they cure dyspepsia and nervous affections, thus curing the oppressed and care worn, and making them lively and happy. Sold at
No 294 Canal-street,
No. 4 Union-square.
And by all dealers.

Prices of English Carpeting Reduced!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring paper goods. English medallion and velvet carpets, 4-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, oilcloths, stair carpets and rolls, Holland covering, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms at HIRAM ANDREWS', No. 93 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet-buyers are invited to call.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Barnum and his Bears are the themes of every tongue; and this being the usual family holiday, with a host of extra attractions, the place will be full to overflowing.

A First-Class Physician always at Hand.—Dr. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CURATIVES, consisting of forty-two different remedies, have been a long time before the public and thoroughly tested. They are the prescriptions of an experienced Family Physician.

These curatives are very carefully prepared and put up in neat form, at 25 cents each box, or in vials of 24, to suit the wants of every family. They will prove to be as represented, and will seldom fail to cure where a cure is possible. The symptoms of disease and method of treatment are given in Manual accompanying medicines.

LIST OF
DR GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CURATIVES.
Depot, No. 196 Williamst., New-York.

1—CURES FEVER and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness.
2—CURES WORM FEVER, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite.
3—CURES COLIC, Teething, Crying, and Wakefulness.
4—CURES DIARRHŒA of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
5—CURES DYSENTERY, Gripings and Bilious Colic.
6—CURES CHOLERA MORBUS and Cholera.
7—CURES COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat.
8—CURES NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Toothache, Face ache, Neuralgia.
9—CURES HEADACHE, Nervous, Bilious and Sick Headache, Dizziness, and a Rush of Blood to the Head.
10—CURES DYSPEPSIA, Heart-burn, Acidity, Weak Stomach, Distress after Eating, Constipation, &c.
11—CURES SUPPRESSED MENSES, Scanty or Delaying.
12—CURES LEUCORRHŒA or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses.
13—CURES CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Oppressed Breathing.
14—CURES SALT RHEUM, Crusty Eruptions, Scald Head Dandruff, Barber's Itch.
15—CURES RHEUMATISM, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs.
16—CURES FEVER AND AGUE, Dumb Ague, &c.
17—CURES PILES, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding
18—CURES OPHTHALMY, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight, Scrofulous Sore Eyes.
19—CURES CATARRH, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head; Influenza.
20—CURES WHOOPING COUGH or Spasmodic Cough.
21—CURES ASTHMA, Wheezing, Labored Breathing.
22—CURES EAR DISEASES, Noise in the Head, Ear ache.
23—CURES SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Old Ulcers.
24—CURES DEBILITY, Physical or Nervous Weakness.
25—CURES DROPSY, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swelling.
26—CURES VERTIGO, Nausea, Vomiting, Sea-Sickness.
27—CURES URINARY DISEASES, Gravel, Painful Urination.
28—CURES SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility.
29—CURES SORE MOUTH Cankered Mouth, &c
30—CURES URINARY INCONTINENCE, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination.
31—CURES PAINFUL MENSES, Pressures, and Irritation, Flushes of Heat, Sufferings at Change of Life.
32—CURES HEART DISEASE, Palpitation, Irregularities.
33—CURES CONVULSIONS, Spasms, Cramps of all kinds.
34—CURES BILIOUSNESS, or Want of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints.
35—CURES BOILS, Carbuncles and sores of the kind.
36—CURES ACUTE ERUPTIONS, as Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c.
37—CURES CHRONIC COUGHS, Dry or Moist Cough.
38—CURES SNUFFLES, or Catarrh in the Head of Infants.
39—CURES CONSTITUTIONAL Disposition to attacks of Headache.
40—CURES CONSTITUTIONAL ASTHMA.

For a more particular account of the diseases for which these remedies may be used, see Dr. GIFFORD'S MANUAL, which will be furnished free to applicants.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

MOROCCO CASE OF FORTY VIALS, with book	$9 00
MOROCCO CASE OF THIRTY VIALS, with book	7 00
MOROCCO CASE OF TWENTY VIALS, with book	5 00
MOROCCO CASE OF FIFTEEN VIALS, with book	4 00
Single boxes, large size, directions inside	25
6 boxes, with book of directions	1 00
12 boxes, with book of directions	2 00

Cases or boxes, filled with such remedies as parties may order, will be sent to any part of the country on receipt of prices, in bank notes or postage stamps, free of charge. Address PHILLIP LEE,
No. 136 William-st., New-York.

Sold at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 419 Broadway, and by JOHN MEAKIN, No. 679 Broadway; also, in Brooklyn, by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st., and by druggists and dealers generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfect natural black or brown; so staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 630 Broadway.

Attention!!—"Union Paper Neck-Tie"—Red, White and Blue, with Stars. Patent applied for. Perfectly beautiful. Any gentleman can wear them. We send eight dozen by express for $5, or $1 for one dozen. SMITH & BROUWER, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BUCK—DISBROW.—In this City, on Monday, May 6, at the Durbe-st M. E. Church, by Rev. David Buck, of Newcastle Rev. VALENTINE BUCK and Miss ANNA W. DISBROW, both of New-York.

COUTAN—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 7, Mr. CHARLES ETIENNE COUTAN to Miss SUSANNA MARIA THOMPSON, both of this City.

ADAMS—COOK.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 7, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, DANIEL L. ADAMS, M. D., to CORNELIA A. COOK, all of this City.

CRANE—SEABURY.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, May 7 by Rev. J. J. Matthias, of Tarrytown, JOHN M. CRANE to HARRIET H., daughter of J. S. Seabury.

KILPATRICK—SMALLEY.—At West Point, on Monday, May 6, by Rev. J. W. French Lieut. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of Sussex County, N. J., to Miss ALICE SMALLEY, of New-York City.

BROWNING—PRENTISS.—In Cooperstown, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. W. Bush, STEPHEN Y. BROWNING to CHARLOTTE D., youngest daughter of Col. John H. Prentiss, all of Cooperstown.

KING—NEWPORT.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 30, by Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, D. D., WILLIAM KING, of U. S. Navy, formerly of Virginia, to Miss MARY P. NEWPORT, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 7, WILLIAM P. CLAWSON, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 6 4th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MASON.—In this City, on Monday, May 6, SARAH M. MASON, wife of Charles Mason, aged 44 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, also the members of Greenwich Lodge F. and A. M., Adelphi Chapter No. 158, R. A. M., also Morton Commandery No. 4, K. T., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th st. and Madison-av.

Jesus, Saviour of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high.

SMITH.—In Rye, N. Y., on Monday, May 6, ISAAC SMITH, Esq., late of this City, aged 74 years.

Funeral service in the Allen st. Presbyterian Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, relatives and friends of the family, and of his son,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotch woman as chambermaid; is a fine washer and ironer; or could take care of children. Can give good City references. Apply at No. 228 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A YOUNG girl a situation to do up-stairs work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 92 Front-st., up stairs, front room, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can fill either situation; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 59 Sheriff-st., on the second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an active young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has lived in the first families in the City, and can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY BREAKing up house-keeping, wishes very much to secure a home for one of her girls; she is thoroughly competent as to chamberwork, or washing and ironing; but would be glad to get a situation as cook. Best of references given. Apply at No. 174 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; has first class City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 161 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful. Apply, for two days, at A. ANDERSON'S, No. 190 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, who has lived in respectable families, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 339 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and sea stress; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and nurse. Apply at 5 Bachi.-place, West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present domicile. Call at No. 29 West 34th st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress, can take care of a baby from its birth, would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer months, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 70 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Has the best of city references if required. Call at No. 19 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and can do all kinds of family sewing, can fit-h after a dressmaker in fashionable style; has the best of City reference from our last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 17th-st. first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, can cut and fit children's clothing nicely; has three years' reference from last place. Apply in the bakery store, corner of Baltic and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, accustomed to family sewing and dressmaking, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; or would be willing to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Call at No. 257 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman in a small family as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; she thoroughly understands her business, and has good recommendations by the country; has the best of City references from her last places. Call at No. 111 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City, is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first class cook; thoroughly understanes her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 13th st., third floor, front room, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook, in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, jelly, ice cream, game, soups, boning and larding, and desserts of all kinds; can produce city references for sixteen years from the most respectable families in the City. Call at No. 69 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do the kitchen work of a small family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Can give the best of City references from last employer; no objection to going into the country. Can be seen at No. 142 East 21st st

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; is a good pastry cook; also, bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., third floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS AN immediate situation as cook in a respectable small private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., basement, back room. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, thoroughly capable, understandingly all kinds of baking and pastry, and who will assist in the washing and ironing, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook. Would, if necessary, assist in washing and ironing. No objection to go to the country. Best City reference. Apply for two days, in rear of No. 201 West 26th-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an English Protestant woman. She has the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Call at No. 214 New Canal-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman is desirous of a situation in a small, private family as cook; is a good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 East Houston-st., in the dry goods store.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; has good City references from her last employer; country preferred, or City. Call at No. 31 Spring-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GIVING up housekeeping, is desirous of procuring a good situation for his cook. Any person wishing a thoroughly competent servant, will address Box No. 811 Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family; is a first rate cook and baker; and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $3. Call at No. 216 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches. Good City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 65 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman as first-class cook; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference given if required. Inquire at No. 142 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 148 Hammond-st., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY A woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, fish meat, poultry, game, pastry and desserts, can furnish the best City reference. Apply at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., up two pairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook and excellent baker. Good City references from her last place. Address No. 606 West 37th-st., corner 11th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business and the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 302 Fast 9th st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman from the country, a situation as first rate cook, in a private family, where there is no washing to do; can cook meats, soups and jellies. Best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 83 East 15th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly; best City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 203 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 165 East 15th-st, in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a steady, honest, active woman; best reference given. Address Fox & Co., No. 1,250 Broadway, and dairy store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman, as excellent cook, in a private family; references given to certify as above mentioned. Call at No. 266 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one is a first rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and dress maker; they can fire the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited at No 187 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue D, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of ordinary cooking and is willing to assist in the washing, the best of City reference to be had. Call at No. 105 3d av., near 17th-st., in the shoe-store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business. First class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 8th-av., in the store, also, a little girl 15 years old, to make herself generally useful.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or as cook; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 26 West 12th-st., near the University.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer, has no objection to doing housework in a small family, or to going to the country for the Summer; good references from last place. Apply, for two days at No. 259 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country for the Summer months; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook, in a private family. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as cook, washer and ironer. best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 149 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, WAITERS, WAITERS, LAUNDRESSES, &c.—Situations are wanted for numerous excellent servants, most of which are recommended by first class Brooklyn families, many of them living for years in the most respectable class. Gentlemen's families in the country can find a more reliable class of help here, and those more willing to go in the country than at any other establishment, and at wages to suit the times. MANNING & CO., 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—About 100 selected servants are constantly on hand. They have good references, are nice, tidy, honest, capable and competent; sometimes nurses, waiters, chambermaids, cooks, laundresses, and Irish servants of every description. Apply at 8 Amity-st., between the two Fifth-avenue hotels. Protestant and Catholic girls. Early interviews allowed. The first class Agency, No. 7 Amity-st., near 5th-av.

D. ELMORE.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable Protestant young women, mother and daughter, situations, one to cook and wash and iron, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; the latter can also make herself generally useful in the chamberwork and take care of children; both have good City reference from their last employers. Prefer going to the country. Can be seen for two days at 115 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Scotch Protestant women, mother and daughter, the former as good cook and baker, understands the care of milk and butter, the latter as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is a good seamstress, has good reference from City and country. Call at No. 103 West 2d-st., near 7th av., Room No. 6. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two steady persons, one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the other as chambermaid and sewing, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 70 1st-av., between 4th and 5th sts. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young girls want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good reference if required. Apply at No. 14 Prospect-st., Jersey City.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook or general housemaid, in a small private family, has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., for two days.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 169 East 35th st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, desires a situation in city or country; is a good meat and pastry cook, makes the best of bread; will assist in washing; has lived with highly respectable families; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A dairy; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 72 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 68 North Moore-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN Protestant woman wants a situation at general housework; is a thorough cook, washer and ironer. Also two other German young women, to cook, wash, iron, &c., and several active, tidy women for general housework, or to go in the country; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation to a small private family to do general housework; is no excellent washer and ironer, and can do plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36 h st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs. Good City reference.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Good City reference given, at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG English girl wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to do housework or chamberwork, and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 240 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED TO TAKE the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, by a man and wife; have been in the habit of doing so. The best of City references as to character and capability. Address THOMAS MAIDEN, care of Mr. Tilford, grocery store, No. 10 6th-av., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid or seamstress; has no objection to travel; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 East Houston-st., in the dry goods store.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; or would go as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands both of those duties; has many years' experience in those duties; no objections to travel; the very best City references given. Call at No. 64 East 19th-st., near 4th av., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman; understands hair-dressing, all kinds of family sewing; would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California; the best of City reference can be given. Call or address for this week, at No. 270 16th-st., near 1st-av., in the store.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or would wait on an invalid lady or take nurse to young child-en. Apply at her present employer's, No. 9 East 22d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) May 7.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person; is a good dressmaker, understands hairdressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins, and understands all kinds of family sewing; reliable reference. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person; is a good dressmaker, understands hair-dressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins; reliable reference. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family, or to take care of children and do fine washing; she has excellent City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4 h avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl a situation as first rate laundress, or would do the fine washing and chamberwork; none need apply but gentlemen's families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 West 29th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as laundress; understands dairy and gentlemen's linen in the best manner, no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 174 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as laundress in a respectable family, has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, near 14th st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectful young girl as laundress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 130 East 29th st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman desires a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 233 1st av., near 14th st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation by a respectable girl as laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE—A lady breaking up housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for a faithful and efficient Protestant woman; she is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, is a good seamstress; is kind and obliging, and can be highly recommended in every respect. Apply at her present employer's, No. 50 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman as nurse; she is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, either with bottle or spoon; she is in every way competent to take charge of the nursery; the very best of City reference. For further particulars, call at No. 112 West 16th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as nurse; is competent to take the entire care of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress and chambermaid; will travel to Europe with a family. The highest references. Call at No. 6 East 31st st., first floor, back room

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is a good quick plain sewer; wages no object to a good home; has City references; would like to go to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 93 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL wants a situation as nurse; is a good sewer; can give good City references. Call at No. 470 3d-av. Also, a first-class seamstress.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, to take care of children and sew, or to take care of a baby and sew. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 11 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; understands plain sewing and embroidery, and is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 310 West 19th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GIRL wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; has lived nine years in her last place as child's nurse; has no objection to go; traveling with a respectable family; reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to take care of children and sew, or to do chamberwork and wait; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 34 8th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation as nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, by a young woman, with best of reference. Apply at No. 115 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG, respectable American girl, desires a situation in a private family to do plain sewing and mind children; has no objection to dress-making; can do embroidery, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; would have no objection to go with a lady who travels during the Summer months; can give good reference, and for two days at No. 20 7th av., between 24th and 25th-sts., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young girl as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing up children, or would go as chambermaid to a family seamstress; can cut and fit her children. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., 4th floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a young English woman as a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire or address No. 17 Congress-st., Brooklyn, next door to Greenlaw in the basement. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the care and management of nurses; has had long experience in London; no objections to the country; good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* office, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, competent and experienced in the care of infants, wishes a situation; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,444 Broadway.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED.—A young woman wishes a situation to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; has no objection to the country; can give good City references. Apply for two days at No. 43 Perry-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; the highest testimonials can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 183 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewing or as nursery governess; would have no objection to travel with a lady; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 194 East 19th st.

AS NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters; one as nurse, the other as seamstress. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen until suited at No. 284 East 12th-st., between avenues B and C.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 161 East 25th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking charge of a baby; is also a good sewer; can make herself useful and obliging; can produce good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent woman as infant's nurse, or would take the entire charge of a nursery of growing-up children; understands all kinds of family sewing; a private family only. Is the country preferred; has no incumbrance; has long and respectable reference. Call at No. 85 15th-st., in the fancy-store, between 4th and 5th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would have no objection to travel; would wait on a lady or lady and child; don't get sea-sick; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the milliner's store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERican girl, a situation as seamstress, by the day or week; can do embroidery, all kinds of plain sewing, cut and fit children's dresses; can give good satisfactory reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 181 Ludlow-st., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to travel in the capacity of lady's maid; City references. Can be seen at No. 281 6th-av., in the store, near 18th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as good seamstress, by a respectable woman; is a good sewer; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; best of City references. Apply at No. 114 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; the advertiser understands dress, cloak and mantilla making and family sewing in general; would operate to travel. Call or address No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wanted by two sisters, situations, one as seamstress and nurse, is fully competent to cut outfits for children, the other as chambermaid and take care of children. Is a first-rate operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has been employed in the country; good references. Address THOMAS MAIDEN, care of Mr. Tilford, grocery store, No. 10 6th-av., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress, competent to do all kinds of fancy clothing, is wishful to engage where there is a large family, to go to the sewing and to assist in a store. Wages no object. Address No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, WITH A sewing-machine of her own, wishes a situation by the month or week; terms reasonable. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 9 Amity-place, for the week.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable girl as first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirt maker; has no objection to do chamberwork or take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capacity. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 260 6th-av., one door from corner 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman as waitress, and to assist with the chamberwork, if required; or would take care of children and do plain sewing; no objections to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 275 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and to do a part of the washing; and has no objection to sew or mind children; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would prefer the country. Call for 2 days at No 5 Patchen-place, 16th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Situation wanted as waitress and chamberm-id. Can be seen at her last employers, No. 37 West 32d-st., for three days, from 12 to 4 P. M.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall on Astor place and 8th-st. near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady to attendance.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, English, Scotch &c., can find the largest and best office in the City at the Intelligence Home where the best servants are always ready; also, good situations for all at 133 11th st., cor. 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; is a thorough groom and a steady driver; has had long experience in this and the old country, in the care and treatment of horses, is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City and country references. Address J. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as coachman and groom; is perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; country preferred; has good reference. Call or address No. 124 Clinton place, 8th-st., Brewery Stables, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single man; is a careful driver and thorough groom, is willing to make himself generally useful; understands garden work, and will be found willing and obliging; can produce good reference from last employer. Address J. M. COX, No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference can be given from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,250 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-st., in the saddler's store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Apply to or address S. POST, No. 1,250 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble man, a situation as coachman, who fully understands his business; has the best City reference for the last 9 years. Any private family wanting such a man will address P. C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, steady young man; is an excellent groom and understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man, has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 540 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., to the harness store. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who has been a City coachman for the last 14 years in the most respectable families. Address P. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; would thoroughly understand his business; has two years' reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable single Englishman as coachman, or groom and footman, in a private family; is willing and obliging. Address or call at No. 57 West 13th-st., near Broadway, in the store. 259 reference.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted by a young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place who needs his services; can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 John-st.; or a note addressed to P. F. will be attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A PROtestant young man wishes a situation in the above capacity, has a thorough knowledge of the above named branches of business. Is willing to do anything required about a gentleman's place. Testimonials will prove him to be a competent, intelligent, honest and sober young man. Address D. E. W., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a steady driver, and willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days at No. 201 West 25th-st., or address J. S., Box No. 216 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a young Englishman, aged 24 years, as single man or groom; understands clean gardening and the care and management of horses; has had long experience in London; no objections to the country; good City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As situation by a young man as coachman and groom, by the late coachman of our Minister to Belgium, from whom he can give the best City references; is a good careful driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; is strictly sober; would be willing to go to the country; is a young married man. Apply to T. C. Brevoort House, 5th-av. and 8th-st., and 8th-st., for the week.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman or groom; can take care of a small garden; also, his wife as chambermaid or cook; have no children; can give the best of reference. Address W. F., Box No. 216 *Times* Office; or No. 72 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, a situation in the above capacity; has no objection to assist in a garden; the very best of City reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Address, for three days, W. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from his late employer, wishes a place either in the City or country. Apply for the address, at No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a young man of long experience; is sober and honest; can give good reference; can cradle, mow, milk; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. O., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as farmer's man; understands the care and management of horses and cattle in general; has several years' experience; has no objection to milk; can give the best of recommendations for his sobriety and honesty; is willing to make himself generally useful and give satisfaction to his employer. Address M. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener; has a practical knowledge of both; understands green-house, grapery, flowers fruits and vegetables; also, the management and training of farming stock, laying out of grounds, &c.; is a good driver and a hard-working man. Address all this week, Box No. 217 *Times* Office. N. B.—Strict attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands his business, green-house, grapes, vegetables, flowers &c. Has lived five years in his last place. Can produce unexceptionable references. Also understands horses, and is a good driver. Call at Alfred Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for J. H. B., or address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A situation; he is a thorough practical man, and understands his business thoroughly; would be willing to make himself otherwise useful; is a native of England, single, aged 30, of steady, industrious habits; would stay the interest of his employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, all the week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man; understands the care of horses; is a good and steady driver; can milk cows; no objection to make himself generally useful; has best of recommendations from his last employer, with whom he lived five years. Apply at Mr. Rea's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, or address D. K., Box 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A VEGETABLE GARDENER wants a situation; has good recommendations. He can be seen at No 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a gardener, who is also a farmer, understands both branches well; is married, no incumbrances; wife understands housework, dairy, cookings, poultry, &c. Address, for three days, GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* office, or inquire of Mr

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, May 2d, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 129 CANAL, COR VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Over cent. interest allowed on all sums of $560, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED NO DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
K. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square, corner of the New Bowery.
Open daily, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums of $500 and under. MONEY TO LOAN on BOND and MORTGAGE.
M. B. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. Coopsa, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 22d June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, at any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above-named, before the 5th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one-fifth on or before the 5th day of June; two-fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two fifths on or before the 25th day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his duly appointed attorney or assignee, upon the delivery of the certificate, duly authenticated by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer with whom the principal was deposited.

The payments under the act to be made by bidders upon the acceptance of their proposals or loans will be required to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New-York, who will forward them to the Department, to be opened and decided. It is to avoid the necessity of personal attendance in this city, and to prevent any misapprehension or disappointment, arising from the non-presence of bidders or their agents here, that proposals are required to be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and the bids may be opened only under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision will be final.

In order that the bids may be opened under the most favorable circumstances to the Government, it is desirable that they should be received at the Department as early as possible before the day of opening, and bidders will be notified by the Department of the receipt of their proposals.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1861. }

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1861.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "General Park Improvement Fund Stock" authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from its date, and the principal be redeemable after the 1st day of May, 1870, from the proceeds of the assessments for the said improvement fund.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for our lease of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 25th day of July next. No exchanges of scrip, coupons, dentures or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.

Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with interest at the office of the company in New York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments paid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest from that day.

The Erie Railway Company will be organized in the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 18, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKIE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
OFFICE, MILWAUKIE, April 20, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukie & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukie.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MELKER, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. R. BUTLERY, President.

$20,000 WANTED ON FIRST CLASS bond and mortgage of real estate in the City of Brooklyn, worth $15,000, at 7 per cent. for three or four years. Apply to S. F. WOOD, attorney-at-law, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

$3,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on good Brooklyn property, in two sums of $1,500 each. Apply to R. W. HABB, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20, from 10 to 11 A. M.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ADEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also seals, door-plates.

AIR-GUN, BREACH LOADING, FULL SIZE, shooting large ball twenty times once loading; extra stubb twist barrel for shot; or each must perfect and powerful weapons in this country; everything new and made in the best manner, regardless of expense. Lowest cash price $100, cost $235. Address J. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post office.

MEDICAL.

WINCHESTER'S
SPECIFIC PILL

is a prompt, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a Complete Cure of the most aggravated cases, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the Medical Profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses.—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold wholesale and retail, at the sole depot, by the proprietor,
J. WINCHESTER,
No. 36 John st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Readesse., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weaknesses, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAIN." Read "Herman Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROWS, No. 191 Bleecker st., four doors from McDougal st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 265 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROWS may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

N. B.—No. 191 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st. New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of two valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RESTORATIVE, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one week, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing; this treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, and embellishes with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as how learn maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the grading of their road and bridges, at Birmingham, Conn., at the point of the loading and unloading. The work, the weighing of the same, the watching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills &c. &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of contracting for the same should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES DENT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BIRMINGHAM, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Chrystie-sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School House No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be of ventilating, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam in pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam heat, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must be delivered to the School Officers of the XIth Ward, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES MACKAY,
JOHN V. HEED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, }
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1861. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 10th day of May, inst., for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R., and structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established by and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
D. A. NASH, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the executive chamber, at Albany, until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th inst., for the following articles, viz:

1,000 common tents.
250 wall tents and flies, with poles and pins complete.
The bids are to be opened by the State Board, who reserve the right to reject all bids that are deemed unreasonable.
BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary-General.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL (all paid in and securely invested)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	525,000 00
LIABILITIES	23,467 35

INSURE BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages of cash in the security given by an ample and reliable Capital—a feature not provided by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857..... 35 per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858..... 35 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859..... 30 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July 1860..... 45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAPHAM, Secretary.
ELIPHALET KIRTLAND, Asst. Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company has a cash capital and surplus of $200,000 safely invested, from the issue of which the most favorable terms.

The situation of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in, and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.

2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually on cash to customers, out of the profits, thereby lessening the cost of insurance.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No personal liability whatever incurred by the assured.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving ponies in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast; for further particulars inquire at No. 50 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE HORSE COUPE, PRICE, $300; a break—price, $200; a buggy wagon, $60; a sleigh, $40, and harness to suit—property of a private gentleman. Apply to H. A. M., No. 11 East 22d-st., or No. 165 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 8 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NOT REMOVED.

Staten Island Ferry to New-Brighton, Sand Harbor, Factoryville, and Port Richmond.
FARE 3 CENTS.

Leaves from the regular landing place, foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Terrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Anno and West 30th-sts.

FOR SCHUYLER, TOROGS NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catherine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 24, landing at the usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.

11.25 A.M., fast Express train from 26th st Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—On MONDAY, May 6, the Freight Train from Greenport will run to the depôt at Hunter's Point. The Freight Train will leave South Ferry Depôt on May morning, the first inst., for the last time. No freight will be received at the South Ferry Depôt after Saturday, May 4. Depôt at Hunter's Point will be prepared for freighting business on Monday, May 6. An office will be established at James' slip Ferry, New-York side, both for receipt and delivery of freight.

PASSENGER TRAINS.—On Friday, the 10th inst., passenger trains will take their departure from and terminate at the new depôt at Hunter's Point. Passengers for the trains can take the ferry-boat at James' slip or at 34th-st., New-York, for Hunter's Point.
A. H. PALMER, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:35, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car.) 10.15 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Sundays excluded.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M. and 12.15 P. M.	6.25 A. M., and 12.40 and 4.25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9.50 A. M., and 3.45 and 4.30 P. M.	10.15 A. M., and 4.10 and 4.58 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6.40 P. M.	7.05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Paterson, Piermont and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st., (Dunlop's Express, at 7 A. M. Mail, at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night express for Jersey, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Way Stations, and runs only to Port Jervis. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Recvl.-st.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 6, 1861, two through trains daily, both ways, between New-York and Pittsfield, Mass., will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 24, and leave Pittsfield at 6 A. M. and 3.50 P. M., arriving in New-York at 5.5 and 11.40 P. M.
OLIVER HUNT, President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamer ANNA for New-York. Returning, the STEAMER will leave foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. for Yaphank and Sayville; 4 and 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3 P. M., 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Asst. Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4.15 and 8.40 A. M. and 4.25 and 6.25 P. M., for Monsey, at 4.25 and 6.25 P. M., for Suffern, at 4.15 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between C. F. BUNTING and J. W. HAMBLETON, under the style and firm of BUNTING & HAMBLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the aforesaid firm will be settled by C. F. BUNTING, No. 116 East 12th-st.
CHAS. T. BUNTING,
J. W. HAMBLETON.
New-York, 5th Month, 6th, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF ALFRED MUNROE in the firm of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., ceased on the 31st of March, 1861. The undersigned, DAVID DEMAREST and MILTON G. RATHBUN, will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of ASBAIT & RATHBUN.
ALFRED MUNROE,
WM. D. ASBAIT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
New-York, May 6, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ACKERMAN & MIXER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN R. ACKERMAN will continue the business on his own account, and is alone authorized to settle that of the late firm.
JOHN R. ACKERMAN,
New-York, May 4, 1861. HENRY MIXER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES W. POWELL and HENRY J. PHILLIPS, as Physicians, at No. 832 Broadway, in this City, under the name of DR. POWELL and DR. PHILLIPS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, May 4, 1861.
JAMES W. POWELL,
HENRY J. PHILLIPS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of ROTHHAM & REINSTEIN has this day been dissolved by consent.
JOA ROTHHAM.
LEWIS REINSTEIN.
N. B.—JOSEPH ROTHHAM is authorized to settle all business of said firm.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
JACOB LITTLE.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
New-York, May 1, 1861.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED.—IN AN established cash business, which has paid for the past ten years from $8,000 to $12,000 per year, and will pay at least $10,000 this year. As active man, with this amount of capital willing to devote his energies to business, will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Reference exchanged. All communications will be treated strictly confidential. Address G. M. ALLEN, Box, No. 269 Times office.

TO SELL OR TO LET—THE WHOLE OF the valuable stock furniture and leasehold of Walker's Hotel, No. 25 Greenwich-st., on the most reasonable terms. Any person that can give first-class security can leave a portion of the money at interest. Satisfactory reasons can be given for leaving. Some need apply unless they mean business. Apply on the premises, No. 25 Greenwich-st.
ROBERT WALKER.

$750—FOR SALE—A LIGHT CASH MANUfacturing business, having a monopoly of a staple article which can $1,500 a year, or more, can be cleared, even in these times, without risk. The owner is going to the army. Apply to C. R. BERGH, No. 56 Franklin-st., between 18 and 19.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools and key check. Call or address the inventor, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK.
Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 155 E. 27th-st.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known; white, mealy, and in season throughout the year; may be planted any time before the 15th of June. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses spring beds, &c. Suites from $27 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO. Manufacturers, No. 360 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CARNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations)	75

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

FOR BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, [now building.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at 9 o'clock A. M.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Former) of the Collin's line.)
JAMES FAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities in the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built iron steam ships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDA

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ra'e States to accept the war thus commenced by him. The act authorizes the granting of letters-of-marque and reprisal, on certain conditions. A proviso announces the doctrine that free ships make free goods. Thirty days are allowed the Federal vessels now at the ports of the Confederate States for the purpose of lawful commerce to return to their homes.

The five per cent. prize is reserved as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed on privateer armed vessels and support of the wounded.

MONTGOMERY, *via* New-Orleans, } Tuesday, May 7, 1861. }

The Montgomery *Confederation*, of this morning, says that over 300,000 applications have been received at the State Department for letters of marque and reprisal.

In the Congress to-day, at noon, Mr. BROOKE, of Mississippi, presented the ordinance of Virginia adopting the Provisional Constitution, and resolutions appointing Commissioners to Congress, two of whom, Messrs. BROCKENBROUGH and STARLES, were present.

Mr BROOKS moved that they be qualified and take their seats.

Mr. RUFFIN moved to go into secret session and the Virginia Commissioners be invited to remain.

LATER.—Virginia was admitted as a member of the Confederate States Government in secret session, and two of her members were sworn in, and they participated in discussions and voted on questions.

There was no other business made public.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY A. H. STEPHENS.

RESULT OF HIS MISSION TO VIRGINIA—FURTHER DESIGNS OF THE REBELS.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS reached Atlanta, Georgia, on his return from Virginia, on the 30th ult. He was received by a large crowd, to whom he made a speech, of which we find the following report in the *Confederacy* of the 2d:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I think the country may be considered safe, since your interest in its welfare has brought you out at this hour of the night. I have just returned from a mission to old Virginia. It will be gratifying to you, I know, to state that she is not only out of the Union, but *she is a member of the Southern Confederacy, and has sent delegates to our Congress, now assembled.* North Carolina will have her delegates with us, also, in a few days. Her Legislature meets to-morrow, and I doubt not *she will be out of the Union before Saturday night.* The fires which first kindled the old Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence are again burning throughout all her domains. From all that we have learned in the last few days, Tennessee will soon put herself on the side of the South, and be a new star in our shining galaxy. The news is also good from Kentucky, though I have nothing official from there. A few of her public men are trying to put the brakes down on her people; but they seem unwilling to submit any longer. From Missouri the news is most cheering, and Arkansas will soon be with us.

But the best of all is, that Maryland—gallant little Maryland—right under the guns of LINCOLN, and the threats of BLAIR, to make it a Free State, it the blood of the last white man has to be shed to accomplish it—*has resolved, to a man, to stand by the South!* She will be attacked against Abolitionism, and cling to the South; and if she has not Delegates with us now, she is in open defiance of LINCOLN and his Government, and will soon be with us, even by revolution. The cause of Baltimore is the cause of us all, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. Her hands must be head up, and triumph must be assured to her.

You have probably seen it stated that overtures of peace had been made by Lord LYONS, and, perhaps, by other parties. I tell you it is not true and is only intended to deceive you. It is also said that the Lincoln Government has done so. This may be true, but if it is, it is all for treachery, as they gave traitorous assurances to our Commissioners at Washington. For weeks they were kept there under the most positive assurances of a pacific policy and intentions towards us—all with the basest motives that can actuate a treacherous heart. If peace propositions are made by them now, I conjure you not to trust them for a single moment—they only intend to deceive and betray—to lull your energies and suspicions, till they secure some cowardly advantage.

Our enemies say that they only want to protect the public property; and yet I have it from unquestioned authority that they have mined all the public buildings in Washington—the Capitol and all the other Departments—for the purpose of destroying them. They have called out 75,000 men, they say to protect the public property now in their possession, and to aid and protect that which they have been forced to give up, yet, wherever they are now, they have prepared to destroy the property, and have destroyed, or attempted to destroy, all that we have compelled them to relinquish, because of their intentions to use it for the purpose of subjugating us. Sumter was mined to be blown up on leaving it. Much of the property was burned up at Harper's Ferry, in hastily vacating that place; and an attempt was made to burn up not only all the public property, on leaving Gosport Navy-yard, but the whole city of Norfolk. This is one of the most remarkable instances on record where Providence was on our side. Plans were laid to burn up the Navy-yard and the whole city. The incendiary fires were lighted; and, if their intentions had succeeded, such a conflagration has never been witnessed on this continent, and would have been second only to the burning of Moscow; but, just at the critical moment, before the ravages had extended, the wind turned. The winds of Heaven turned, and stayed the spread of the devouring element. The same wind that kind Heaven sent to keep off the fleet at Charleston until Sumter was reduced, came to the relief of Norfolk at the critical moment. Providence was signally on our side. They attempted to blow up the Dock, the most expensive one on the continent—but there was a break in the train they had laid, and it failed. They attempted to burn down the old *Pennsylvania, Germantown* and the *Merrimack*. They set the match, while they endeavored to get out of the way of their intended destruction; but the vessels sunk before the fire caught—another remarkable instance of the interposition of Providence on our behalf, and the strongest evidence of our rectitude. We were right at first, are right now, and I shall keep ourselves right to the end.

What is to take place before the end, I know not. A threatening war is upon us, made by those who have no regard for right. We fight for our homes, our fathers and mothers, our wives, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, and neighbors. *They for money.* The hirelings and mercenaries of the North are all hand to hand against you.

As I told you when I addressed you a few days ago, LINCOLN may bring his seventy-five thousand soldiers against us; but seven times seventy-five thousand men can never conquer us. We have now Maryland and Virginia, and all the Border States with us. We have ten millions of people with us, heart and hand, to defend us to the death. *We can call out a million of people, if need be, and when they are cut down, we can call out another, and still another*, until the last man of the South finds a bloody grave, rather than submit to their foul dictation. But a triumphant victory and independence, with an unparalleled career of glory, prosperity and progress, awaits us in the future. *God is on our side, and who shall be against us?* None but His omnipotent hand can defeat us in this struggle.

A general opinion prevails that Washington City is soon to be attacked. On this subject I can only say, our object is peace. We wish no aggressions on any one's rights, and will make none. But *if Maryland secedes*, the District of Columbia will fall to her by reversionary right—the same as Sumter to South Carolina, Pulaski to Georgia, and Pickens to Alabama. When we have the right we will demand the surrender of Washington, just as we did in the other cases, and will enforce our demands at every hazard and at whatever cost. And here let me say that our policy and conduct from the first has been right, and shall be to the last. I glory in this consciousness of our rectitude.

It may be that "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." But for LINCOLN'S wicked and foolish war proclamation, the Border States—some of them at least would still have lingered in the hope that the Administration and its designs were not so basely treacherous, as that document has shown them to be. Tennessee and other States would have lingered for some time. Now, all the Slave States are casting in their lot with us, and linking their destinies with ours. We might afford to thank LINCOLN a little, for showing his hand. It may be that soon the Confederate flag with fifteen stars will be hoisted upon the dome of the ancient Capitol. If so, God's will be done is my prayer. Let us do nothing that is wrong. Let us commit our cause into His hand—perform our whole duty, and trust in Him for the crowning results.

I have many things I would like to say to you, but my strength will not admit, even if it were necessary for your encouragement—but it is not. I find that you are fully up to the music, that you thoroughly comprehend our condition, and our resolve to do your whole duty. I find our people everywhere are alive to their interests and their duty in this crisis. Such a degree of popular enthusiasm was never before seen in this country. I find my fellow citizens all along the railroad line eager to hear the news and to speed our glorious cause with their services. This is the fifth speech which I have made since I left home this evening at 6 o'clock. In my town, yesterday, a meeting was held, a company was organized, and their services tendered to our Government. A flag was made in two hours by our patriotic ladies and presented to the company, and $2,200 was raised to equip the company and take care of the needy families of soldiers who may go off to fight for our country.

My friends, *forget not the soldier!* Send him contributions to make him comfortable while he is in the service. Take care of his family while he is absent. Employ your hands and your substance in doing works of charity in this day of your country's trial. If any should fall in the battle, remember the orphan and the widow, and take care of them. God will bless you in the noble performances of a patriotic duty.

My fellow-citizens, I must close these remarks. I am gratified to meet you to-night. I am gratified that Georgia and all the South is a unit. I rejoice to be able to tell you the welcome news that Virginia is a unit. Nearly every single member of her Convention will sign her Ordinance of Secession. And now, with my best wishes, I bid you good night.

His speech was rapturously applauded throughout; and, as he retired, three cheers for STEPHENS were given with a will.

In a few moments, in response to earnest solicitations, he again came on the platform, and said:

"The news from Washington is very interesting. It has been stated in the newspapers—first, that the Virginia troops had occupied Arlington Heights, just across the Potomac from the President's house; and again, that LINCOLN'S troops had occupied that point. My information is that both these statements are incorrect. LINCOLN, however, has occupied Georgetown Heights. He has from fifteen to twenty thousand soldiers stationed in and about Washington. Troops are quartered in the Capitol, who are defacing its walls and ornaments with grease and filth, like a set of Vandal hordes. The new Senate Chamber has been converted into a kitchen and quarters—cooking and sleeping apparatus having actually been erected and placed in that elegant apartment. The Patent Office is converted into soldiers' barracks, and is ruined with their filth. The Post-office Department is made a storehouse for barrels of flour and bacon. All the Departments are appropriated to base uses, and despoiled of their beauty by those treacherous destructive enemies of our country. Their filthy spoliations of the public buildings and works of art at the Capital, and their preparations to destroy them, are strong evidence to my mind that they do not intend to hold or defend the place; but to abandon it after having despoiled and laid it in ruins. Let them destroy it—savage-like—if they will. We will rebuild it. We will make the structures more glorious. Phœnix like, new and more substantial structures will rise from its ashes. Planted anew, under the auspices of our superior institutions, it will live and flourish throughout all ages.

FROM SAVANNAH.

WHAT IS DOING THERE—STRONG UNDERCURRENT OF UNION FEELING—WEAK STATE OF FORT PULASKI—HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The brig *Gen. Boyd* arrived at this port yesterday, from Savannah, bringing thirty-three passengers, of whom all but three were laborers and stevedores, belonging here and at Quebec. They had escaped from the place on account of its disturbed condition, and the prostration of all business. They each obtained a certificate as British subjects, but for which they would have been detained, and impressed into the Southern army.

The docks at Savannah are deserted, and the only vessels lying there, on the 29th ult., were two large English craft, loading lumber for Liverpool, and another, the brig *Swan*, which had a load of rice for Boston. She was detained and unloaded by the authorities, who and issued an order that no more rice or provisions of any kind should be shipped. Bacon had risen to 25 cents a pound, and all other articles in proportion.

Great vexation was expressed that the New-York steamers were allowed to leave, and Mr. R. R. CRYLER was the object of much abuse for permitting his steamer to depart for New-York, and to re-come a transport for Northern troops. These vessels, they said, might have been converted into war vessels, which could have "knocked the Yankee blockade higher than a kite."

Troops were constantly drilling at the armory, and in the *empty cotton sheds*, and there was a prevailing belief that they were to be employed to place JEFF. DAVIS in the White House. The utmost contempt was expressed for the prowess of Northern soldiers, and the report that the Seventh Regiment had been entirely cut up while marching through Baltimore, by unarmed persons, with only bricks and stones, was generally believed, and produced a *furore* of delight. Northern troops were represented as a poor, half-starved and half-equipped rabble, whom it was an insult to send "to fight gentlemen."

On the occasion of the arrival and speech of Mr. STEPHENS, a large procession was formed, which marched through the city. The carried, painted on canvas, a representation of the American flag, soiled and torn, suspended by a broken flag-staff. Underneath was the picture of a grave, with the words, "Receive me." This, urged upon the flag aroused feelings of deep disgust and indignation among the still loyal portion of the citizens, and one gentleman, a venerable pastor of the seamen's Bethel, openly denounced the proceedings, declaring that Savannah had been the first to dishonor the glorious banner of the Union. On being threatened with violence, he told the mobocrats that though he was an old man, he he would defend himself if attacked, and some of them will bite the dust if they laid their hands on him.

"There is," says our informant, "*a strong undercurrent of Union feeling in Savannah among all intelligent persons*, and such persons do not hesitate to tell the demagogues who are leading this rebellion, and the slaveholders generally, that their course *will inevitably blot out Slavery in the Southern States.*"

The first dispatch received at Savannah after the attack on Sumter, stated, among other things, that "the garrison in Fort Moultrie was suffering terribly." This produced the impression that numbers had been killed there, but upon pressing for further details the correspondent refused to go into particulars.

Several 10-inch Columbiads have been brought from the Tredegar Works at Richmond, and were delivered at Fort Pulaski. One of these guns was mounted, but in the first attempt to fire it the gun was dismounted, and a second attempt produced the same result. They did not seem to know how to manage such heavy metal. This fort is very weak, and intelligent Secessionists admitted privately, that a cannonade of three hours by any decent-size man-of-war would render it untenable. They are throwing up sand-batteries at Tybee, and the knowing ones keep up the story that a man-of-war is on the way to attack the place, in order to keep up the enthusiasm of the laborers.

Much complaint existed among the troops on the coast, on account of a lack of suitable food and other comforts. The *Sea Bird* had to fly the Confederate flag in order to get past the fort in coming out. There were no blockading vessels in sight, when she left, although the Savannah people were hourly expecting them.

THE SECESSION OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, May 7.

The proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature have just been made public.

The ordinance of secession, and an alliance with the Confederate States, was passed, subject to a vote of the people on the 8th of June.

The Military Bill was passed, calling for 55,000 troops, and appropriating $2,000,000 unconditionally, and $3,000,000 conditionally.

SECESSION OF ARKANSAS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

A reliable private dispatch received here says that Arkansas yesterday passed the Secession Ordinance by a vote of 69 to 1.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 7.

The Senate sat in open session most of yesterday, but nothing of importance was done.

The House was in secret session all day, but nothing definite is known as to its proceedings.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says that five batteries are now planted at different points on the Ohio and Mississippi, fully commanding both rivers at their confluence, and are so placed that the entire force can be rallied to support any point, in a few minutes. All the batteries are sustained by large bodies of infantry.

Col. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, positively assured Col. PRENTISS that no preparations hostile to Illinois were being made at any point near Cairo, Ill.

There is an encampment of several hundred troops at Cornet, Miss., the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The encampment of the Missouri Militia of this Military District, at Camp Jackson, in this city, numbers about 1,200 men, a large number of whom are raw recruits. The force will be further augmented to-day and to-morrow, by the arrival of the Southwest expedition, about 250 strong.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORD, Tuesday, May 7.

The Legislature has adopted resolutions calling for the correspondence between Gen. MAGOFFIN and the Confederate States.

Also, inquiring whether the Confederate States has made any requisition on Kentucky for troops, and the Governor's reply thereto.

Also, to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

THE UNION TRIUMPH IN KENTUCKY.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 6th, has come to hand, containing the following comments on the election returns now coming in from Kentucky. The *Commercial*, a Republican journal, has a good standpoint for judging the Kentucky movement fairly:

"THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The returns which we have by telegraph from Kentucky, indicate *a sweeping Union triumph*—for although the disunion party had sneakingly withdrawn its tickets from the field, in the desperate hope of demoralizing the election, and inducing all parties to stay away from the polls, the result proves that the trick only operated to produce a more determined turn-out of the true men of Kentucky.

The returns of the cities and counties already reported show an immense vote—and it is *all for the Union*. At Louisville the vote was between 6,000 and 8,000 for the Union candidate. The aggregate vote of the city is only about 8,000. The vote of Bracken County will reach 1,500, which is within about 200 of the *total* vote of the county at the Presidential election in November. Other returns from the interior indicate similar results. In Covington, whole vote was 2,373, which is only five votes less than the entire vote cast in November last.

This unanimity of sentiment *for the preservation of the Union, is the first cheering omen from the Southern States since the fall of Sumter.* It indicates that the noble Commonwealth which last Fall gave a solid majority of 40,000 against her own BRECKINRIDGE—because he was *suspected* of disunion proclivities, is *not now to be sold out to the Secessionists* by unscrupulous conspirators or a treacherous Governor.

MORE INTRIGUING IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal*, of May 4, says:

"We do hope Gov. MAGOFFIN is not playing false to Kentucky, but close watching can do no harm.

We are told on good authority, that within the last three days he has received a dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., informing him that his agent, Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN is too indiscreet, and requesting that a more prudent man be substituted. A long dispatch was sent by the Governor in reply. *What was its character? Is a new accredited agent to be appointed?*

We are further informed that a large sum of money has been raised through Gov. M. from private individuals and sent South. What paint was it sent to, and for what purpose? Was it to take stock in the loan of the Montgomery Government, or was it to buy arms for the use of the Kentucky Disunionists—or what?

The Governor has still been keeping up his efforts to get loans from the banks on his personal responsibility. We understand that the President of the Northern Bank informed His Excellency yesterday that not one dollar could be had from that Institution except in virtue of legal enactment and for legal and loyal purposes, and that the President of the Farmers' Bank has replied pretty much the same way."

SENATOR BAYARD ARRESTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 7.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, arrived in this city this morning, he having left Wilmington fearing an assault would be made upon him. He was taken into custody at the depôt here, but was discharged by Mayor HENRY, he having no charge against him.

As Senator BAYARD passed into the Mayor's office his hat struck against a rope with a noose in it, suspended over the desk, and labeled "Death to traitors," which had been removed by the Police from one of the street lamp-posts.

Mr. BAYARD was accompanied by two daughters. The mob followed him from the depôt, when a police officer removed BAYARD from danger, unnoticed by the crowd. After stopping a short time at the Mayor's office, he left in a private carriage. Mr. BAYARD denies having been lately at Montgomery, but says he had been to New Orleans on private business.

He returned to Wilmington to-day.

The prompt action of the police, in staying public disturbance, received general approbation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, May 7.

There is a serious disposition on the part of some of the members of the Legislature to restrain the enactment of a full exercise of the Governor's military prerogative as Commander-in-Chief. It is known certainly that any bill carrying a full exercise of such powers will be vetoed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Alleghany, has proposed a preamble and resolutions in the House, relative to the riot in Baltimore.

The preamble recites that the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania volunteers were brutally murdered; declares the right of the Federal troops to pass peaceably over any part of United States soil, that the slaughter of the troops was treason, whether done under authority of the State or done by private persons—treason, as much as levying armies under the authority of open secession; calls upon the Federal Government to demand the surrender, for condign punishment, of the persons engaged in the massacre; pronounces a high eulogy on the martyred dead, says that the refusal of the Border Slave States to contribute their quota of troops to the Federal Government, or a coming a state of neutrality, is a renunciation of their allegiance, that it is the duty of the Federal Government to reduce the revolted citizens to unconditional submission, and that no compromise can or ought to be made.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 7.

Four Philadelphia regiments and two Ohio regiments are under orders to march to-morrow.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 7.

The bridges over the Northern Central Railroad will be finished to-morrow. The route will be opened and the cars running in a few days.

Two Regiments, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, move hence within a few days, to give place to a heavy concentration of troops from other States.

No specification concerning the number and kind of troops required under the last call by Gov. has been received by the Government from the War Department.

The Governor received a dispatch from the Secretary of War to-day, requesting him to provide quarters for a large number of additional troops.

The Lochiel Guards and a Harrisburgh Company march to-morrow to Washington, to assist in filling up a part of the regiment which first marched from this State.

CHARGE TO A GRAND JURY

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, May 7.

Judge MCCANDLESS delivered to-day an elaborate charge to the Grand Jury of the United States Court on the subject of treason.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, May 7.

In the House of Assembly this afternoon, the bill to raise a loan of $1,000,000, and a State tax of $100,000, was ordered to its third reading. There was a spirited debate, the Republican members supporting a loan of $2,000,000, and the Democrats $1,000,000. The last sum was finally agreed to. A bill for raising four more Regiments, and for purchasing 10,000 stand of arms, artillery and munitions of war, will come up to-morrow morning.

Resolutions thanking the Governor for the energy and activity he has displayed in raising the quota of troops for this State, and expressing the strong confidence reposed in his judgment, patriotism, and ability; pledging New-Jersey to use all her power to maintain the Union and Constitution, and thanking the President for the energy displayed in the defence of the Union, were introduced this morning by Mr. MOORE, Democrat, in the Senate, and passed that body by an unanimous vote.

Mr. CROSE (Rep.) has introduced in the Senate a supplement to the act for the punishment of crime. It provides for the punishment of all who shall in any way, by furnishing arms, munitions of war, vessels, money, give aid or comfort to the enemy, by imprisonment of not less than five or more than ten years and by a fine of not less than $5,000. It also provides for a similar punishment on all who shall furnish the enemy with intelligence or by treasonable publications. It also requires each officer and private in the active militia to take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of this State and the United States, and obey the orders of his superior officers.

It is thought the Legislature will adjourn on Friday of this week. A resolution has passed the House to meet again on the fourth Tuesday of July. It was taken to the Senate, where it has not yet been acted upon.

THREE YEAR TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 7.

Gov. ANDREW received a dispatch to-day from the War Department stating that no additional troops would be required at present, unless enlisting for three years.

The officers of the First Regiment, which has been in quarters several days waiting marching orders, on learning of the official order from the War Department that no more troops would be accepted under three years' enlistment, waited on Gov. ANDREW this afternoon in a body, and offered their services, together with the Regiment, for the full term.

MOVEMENTS IN MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, N. Y., Tuesday, May 7.

Two companies of Minnesota volunteers have been ordered by the Secretary of War to Fort Ripley, two to Fort Ridgely, and two to Fort Abercrombie, to relieve the companies of the Second Infantry at those posts.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Tuesday, May 7.

The first Vermont Regiment mustered into rendezvous at Rutland, May 2, equipped fully, and ready to march May 4. The Regiment is impatiently waiting orders from the War Department to move forward.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, May 7.

A company of volunteers, numbering 86 men, Capt. GEO. PARKER, from Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, passed through here this morning, *en route* for Albany.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States transport *Keystone State*, Lieut.-Commanding TRENCHARD, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in thirty-three hours from Washington City; reports, on the 6th, in the Chesapeake, passed United States transports *Cambridge*, from Boston, with troops for Fort Monroe; *Wyoming*, *Star of the South*, *Catalina*, and a number of others, bound up the Chesapeake. The gun-boat *Monticello* was off Soulé's Point, blockading the mouth of Elizabeth River. The *Quaker City* was off the Capes of Virginia.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 6.

Order have this day been issued for the inspection of the New-York British Volunteers.

S. M. SAUNDERS, Delavan House.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF ONE OF THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

At the New-York Hospital, on Tuesday morning, an inquest was held on the body of JAMES C HAVERTY, a member of the Firemen's Zouaves, by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of accidental death rendered by the jury. It appeared from the testimony that deceased was quartered with his regiment in DAVLIN'S new building, in Canal street, and on the 29th ult., late at night, proceeded to the fourth story to sleep. Towards morning the sentinel on the lower floor heard a noise in the dummy, which reaches from the top to the cellar of the building. He immediately proceeded to search for the cause, and found deceased in the dummy, insensible. He was conveyed to the Hospital, and died on Monday night. It is supposed that he mistook the door of the dummy for the door of a closet, and in the dark made the misstep which caused his death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, a carpenter by trade, and a single man. He was attached to Warren Hose Company, No. 33.

PATRIOTIC BILLIARD MEN.

A gentleman who has made a fortune at his business offers *three months' receipts* of the first floor of the billiard-rooms No. 149 Fulton-street, through to No. 8 Ann-street, adjoining Barnum's, to be awarded to the families left without support of the patriotic New-York Volunteers. And further, a prize of a one hundred dollar cue, now being made, to be disposed of for the same object, to any person making the largest run of French carrom game, which is to be continued beyond 16 points, without extra charge. Price per game 25 cents. Cross-players will have a similar chance of showing their zeal.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The Cavalry Brigade, which is about to be formed in this City, will be a most efficient arm in the service. The regiments to compose this brigade are now ready, and in addition there are several troops of cavalry who are ready to unite, as soon as the proper orders are received from "head quarters."

RECRUITING OFFICES FOR VOLUNTEERS

Dr. F. E. MARTINDALE and Mr. P. E. MCTIGUE a member of the New-York bar have recruiting stations for the enlistment of men for rifle companies, to be attached to a first-rate regiment and to serve during the war, at the corners of Thirty-sixth street and Second-avenue; also, a station and drill-room at No. 1,001 Broadway. They will have to call on the public for aid to assist them in this organization, for which purpose subscription lists will be prepared and received by Dr. MARTINDALE, at the office of Judge HAYNES, No. 167 Broadway, also, by P. E. MCTIGUE, at his office, No. 195 Broadway, and No. 2 Dey-street. Rations, &c., immediately provided for those needing subsistence.

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD

This organization, whose Business Committee reports in session at the Astor House, now reports about 13,000 men on its muster rolls. They have issued proposals for 20,000 uniforms for the use of the different corps, for specifications of which, those interested are referred to their advertisement in to-day's TIMES.

FIRST REGIMENT UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Two hundred and fifty men belonging to this regiment, under command of Major BOMBART, are quartered in the barracks at the Park.

A COMPANY FROM AMSTERDAM.

Capt. BYRNE, with a company of ninety men, are quartered at the Park barracks.

A TARRYTOWN COMPANY.

A company of seventy-seven men, Capt. CHAMBERS, arrived in town on Monday evening, and were quartered at the drill-room of the Seventy-first Regiment. Yesterday they were ordered to No. 79 Broadway, the Headquarters of Col. LANSING of the Westchester Grasshoppers. Great praise is due to Quartermaster ROOSEVELT, of the Seventy-first, for the kindness he has shown, not only to these men, but to all the companies that have been quartered at the drill rooms of his Regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT GERMAN RIFLES.

This Regiment, Col. BLENKER, now in quarters at the Palace Garden, will be armed and equipped today. On Friday they will depart for Staten Island.

CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Nearly 600 men have enrolled their names in this Regiment. Col. BUARD CLARKE'S Head Quarters are at Palace Garden.

THE PARADE OF THE NINTH.

Six hundred and fifty men fell into line yesterday, on Washington Parade-ground, and were inspected and reviewed by Gen. PAUL and his Staff. Many of the members of the Union Defence Committee were also present. The Regiment then marched up Broadway to Union-square, down Broadway to Bond-street, and were then dismissed. Col. M. M. VAN BUREN was in command.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.

Volunteers are rapidly filling on the rolls of this regiment, which already numbers 500 men. One company from the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, under command of Capt. SHANNAHAN, has joined Col. J. S. COX'S regiment, the Constitution Guard.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD

Six companies of this regiment are now complete, the men have chosen their officers. The other four are nearly full, and will be complete so in a day or two. Head-quarters Nos. 548 and 550 Broadway.

COL. DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.

This Regiment will be presented with their colors at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, on Saturday. The men at Fort Schuyler are in most excellent spirits, as they anticipate starting for Fort Monroe, Virginia, immediately after the presentation of the flags. Col. DURYEA'S head quarters are removed to No. 564 Broadway.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Five companies, 77 men each, have been mustered into the State service. Two more will be mustered in to-day by Major ROMAIN TAYLOR, and the remaining companies on Thursday. By Monday next this Regiment will have its full complement, and will be immediately mustered into the United States service.

SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, which is encamped at the Battery, has received orders for its departure. As soon as the equipments are complete, which will be in a day or two, they will start for Washington.

COL M'CHESNEY'S ZOUAVES.

To-day this Regiment will go into quarters at Sandy Hook, to enable the men to be properly drilled and equipped before starting for Washington.

AN ITHACA COMPANY.

A company from Ithaca arrived last night and was quartered at the barracks in the Park.

THREE COMPANIES FOR COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

Three companies, of seventy-seven men each, arrived yesterday from Westchester County, in order to join the California Regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Five companies of this regiment are already organized, two more will be to-day. The rolls of seven companies will be sent to Albany to-night. Mr. NOAH L. FARNHAM has been telegraphed to at Washington and offered the Colonelcy of the Regiment.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT

Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER sails this afternoon for Washington, having in his charge a quantity of supplies for the above regiment. Mrs. Judge DALY sends out, under Mr. MEAGHER'S charge, several hundred "Havelocks," as a present to the Sixty-ninth.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

Col. ALLAN'S regiment, now stationed at Quarantine, Staten Island, will be fully uniformed to-day.

UNION RANGERS.

Yesterday afternoon, Maj. HOADLEY and Capt. SIMONSON inspected seven Companies of this Regiment at the Old Bowery Theatre. The officers of the various Companies were also elected

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS

Five Companies of this Regiment will be mustered into service on Thursday. Col. AUSTIN, late of Her British Majesty's Fifty-sixth Regiment, will have command of the corps. A few more men are wanted. Apply at the Head-quarters, corner of Crosby and Houston streets.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The officers and men of the Fourteenth Regiment were in a high state of excitement last night, and rejoiced exceedingly at the prospect of a speedy departure for the seat of war. The cause of the unwonted excitement was the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Major-General DIX, at Albany, to the effect that he should return by the next train, and that he had orders for the Regiment. Of course it would be highly improper to state the nature of these orders, for the reason that no one here knows the purport of them. But it is generally believed that the orders are to march forthwith. The Fourteenth is now in complete order for field duty, and is under better drill and discipline than ever it was before.

The recruits of the Thirteenth Regiment received the last of their equipments last night, and they will join their regiment at Annapolis the first opportunity that offers. The Quartermaster was in pursuit of means of conveyance last night, and the men were sanguine that they would be off to-day.

In the Board of Education last evening, on petition of Alderman STRONG, permission was granted to Capt TAFT to use the school-room in Public School House No 16, corner of South Third and Sixth streets, as a drill-room.

A public meeting was held at the City Hall, last night, to make further arrangements to perfect the Home Guard. There was a large attendance, and the reports of the filling up of the various corps now organizing in different parts of the City were very satisfactory. Not less than 2,000 men belonging to the Home Guard are now drilling daily. A majority of the men belonging to this Guard will enter the service if needed.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Republican Central Club was held last night at the usual room, No. 24, in the Cooper Institute. In the absence of the President, Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY occupied the chair. The feature of the meeting was the presentation of the following resolution, by Dr. SHONGAARS:

Resolved, That this Club, in the name of the Republicans of the Empire City, protests against the idea that our principles are to be ignored or "forgotten," as the cant phrase runs, during the present war, it being, according to our understanding and feeling, a war for Freedom, the supremacy of which over the future of the United States is the only result of the struggle which will satisfy those with whom it is our pride and glory to act.

A long discussion was the result of this resolution. There were about one hundred and fifty persons present, less than half of whom were members of the Club. Mr. HENRY SMITH, Mr. P. G. SUESMAN and other gentlemen strongly opposed the resolution, on the ground that all party lines ought to be ignored in the present crisis. The Democrats had been among the foremost to fight the battle of the Union. It was not Republicanism, it was not Democracy—it was the Union sentiment that had been awakened. The men who had gone and were going to the war, were those who had only the American flag before them.

A motion to table the resolution for a week was put to the vote and lost. Another motion to table it indefinitely was also lost. The resolution was then, in order, taken up, and carried by a vote of 22 against 7. There was much hissing and cheering, but the cheering overcame the hissing. Hon. F. A. CONKLING was then introduced to the Chairman, and received with three cheers. He made an earnest and eloquent speech for the Union and the Administration.

THE UNION DEFENCE FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—MAY 7.

Henry Lawrence	$20 00
Mrs. Andrew Dunlap	100 00
C. De Fesche	1 00
Arthur N. Gillord	100 00
A R Eno	500 00
Wallack's Theatre (Benefit)	361 75
James Geary	20 00
D. & A. Kingsland	500 00

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No. 8.

THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

FLAGS.

In these days of high priced bunting the patriotic will be rejoiced to learn that Mr. J. N. STEARNS, of No. 60 Cedar street, is making flags of China silk, which are said to be as durable as those made of the orthodox article. He sells them, too, at half the price which bunting is now bringing.

Additional Foreign News by the North American.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, May 7.

The steamer *North American* passed this point this morning, *en route* to Quebec.

The following is the latest *via* Londonderry Friday—the principal part of her news-dispatch having been received *via* Cape Race.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry 25th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 26th, and proceeded to Liverpool.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

TURIN, Friday.—The Turin journals, of to-day, contain articles applauding the reconciliation effected between GARIBALDI, CAVOUR and CIALDINI.

The *Opinione*, of to-day, says the rumors of popular manifestations at Genoa and Bologne, are without foundation.

THORN, Friday.—Monday next being the Czar's birthday, it is expected that a great popular demonstration will be made at Warsaw. Handbills are circulating in that city, requesting the patriots not to appear in the streets on Monday—to close all shops, and not to illuminate, even if requested to do so with tinsels.

CHINA

Advices from Hong Kong, by overland mail, are to March 14th.

The London mail of January 26th, arrived out March 13th.

News from Tien-tsin is to February 20th.

There is no news of importance.

It was reported that Gen. Sir JOHN MICHAEL had assumed the command of the forces in China.

Gen. GRANT embarked for Great Britain May 5th.

Business at Hong Kong was rather more animated. Rice had advanced 25 per cent. It is said the Government has ordered supplies sent to the North. Five gets to London 50s.

The expedition up the Yangtze had reached Nankin.

The insurgents expressed themselves desirous of being on good terms with the foreigners. A similar intimated to them that a man-of-war would be stationed at Nankin. The insurgents said it was their intention to occupy all the towns on the banks of the Yang-tze.

Mr. ALCOCK had arranged all the difficulties with the Japanese Government, and had returned to Jeddo by invitation. He and the French Minister were received there March 2, with due ceremony.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails to March 23, and telegraph accounts to March 30, had arrived at London.

The famine has abated, and was disorganizing society in the northwest.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday.

The *Kangaroo*, from New-York, has arrived. She proceeded immediately to Liverpool. All well.

The *Kangaroo* passed the steamers *Glasgow* and *Virginia*, from London.

The closing prices at the Stock Exchange for Money were 91¾@91⅞.

The political news to-day (Friday) is generally unimportant.

The steamship *Great Eastern* has been seized upon a writ of execution, served by SCOTT RUSSELL.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were, Illinois Central shares 30½ dis., Erie shares 24⅛@24.

Commercial per North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports The sales of the week have been 80,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators, and 12,000 to exporters. The market is active, and all qualities have advanced partially ⅛d., chiefly on the good staples, which are scarce. The sales of Friday reached 20,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales. The advices from America, per *Nova Scotian* and *Kangaroo*, containing the news of the hostilities at Charleston, caused an unsettled and excited market, with a further advance of ⅛d @ ¼d, on all descriptions, while holders demanded an advance of ¼d. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair New Orleans.....5¾d. Middling Orleans.....5⅜d.
Fair Mobile.....5¾d. Middling Mobile.....5

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3005. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Important News from the Federal Capital.

Troops Ordered to Assemble at Cairo.

The Secessionists under Gen. Pillow to be Circumvented.

Rebel Forces Concentrating in Virginia.

THE AUTHORITIES FORTIFYING NORFOLK.

The Plan for Retaking Harper's Ferry.

Movements of Troops Towards Baltimore.

A Prize Recaptured from the Virginia Rebels.

MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

ACCIDENT TO OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

I regret exceedingly to announce that a very serious accident has befallen Mr. SIMONTON, special correspondent of the TIMES. He was driving this afternoon, in company with Mrs. SIMONTON, in the neighborhood of Blighwood, and on turning the corner of Seventh-street suddenly passed a picket-guard of militia, whose Captain accidentally discharged his musket, which was leveled full at SIMONTON'S back. The ball penetrated the shoulder, passing through the trapesis muscle, and emerging from the front of the breast, breaking no bone, but leaving a very ragged wound; it then glanced around his neck, tearing the skin, and passing miraculously over the surface of his throat. Mr. SIMONTON was so stunned as to drop the reins, and the horses, being frightened by the explosion of the musket, ran furiously, and upset the buggy, with Mr. and Mrs. SIMONTON, in a ditch. There they remained until taken out by the individual who caused the trouble, when Mrs. SIMONTON, who was greatly bruised, was found to be cut upon the forehead, while her nose was split open about an inch and a half, as though it had been done by a knife. They are doing comparatively well, and it is hoped no serious result will ensue.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

Orders have recently gone from the War Department to put Cairo in the very best military condition. This is owing to the threatening attitude of Gen. PILLOW and the Secessionists under him from Tennessee and Kentucky. Contradictory reports are received concerning the strength of the Secessionists there, and their ultimate designs. In conversation with two gentlemen this moroing, both from Memphis, one said the authorities of those States would do nothing to suppress PILLOW and his rebel coadjutors; the other thought Kentucky and Tennessee, from self interest, would attend to these fellows without any interference from the United States forces. They represent PILLOW as having about six hundred to one thousand followers, mostly desperadoes, equipped with stolen arms sent from New-Orleans. They are both Union men and regard the attempts as intended only to precipitate the two States into the secession gulf, as the only means of accomplishing their purpose.

For the purpose of resisting such attack, the War Department and Gen. SCOTT have, for the past two days, been arranging the details of a rendezvous of Western forces at Cairo. There should by Saturday night be fifteen thousand troops at that place, according to instructions.

Major ANDERSON says that no power on earth, except actual wrong and violation of the Constitution by the Government, can ever force Kentucky or any considerable number of her sons from their allegiance to the Union. Several prominent citizens are preparing a supper and reception in honor of the gallant Major. He will probably have command of the Kentucky brigade, though not yet.

SHERMAN'S battery was ordered to report to Gen. BUTLER at the Relay House, and join his command at that point. In order to do this, he would have to pass through Baltimore, and was expected to do so to-day, at the head of the troops on the other side. It is supposed that, inasmuch as nothing has been heard to the contrary, the orders have been executed. This battery, cooperating with the Massachusetts battery, now at Fort McHenry, and six pieces with BUTLER'S command at Annapolis, will make a very formidable array of field artillery. SHERMAN'S command is one of the best in the service.

It is found that what was supposed to be poison among the soldiers at the Relay House, was only the effects of continued exposure in the sun and rain, with want of proper provisions.

The Post-office Department was informed to-day that the mail communication commenced direct from Baltimore to Perryville and Philadelphia yesterday would continue. The dispatch also stated that a mail would be brought back by the same route to-day with troops on the steamer. The mail by that route will be continued daily until the road between Baltimore and Havre de Grace is re-established. This settles the matter, so far as Baltimore is concerned, and is a great and peaceable triumph for the Government. It was done at the urgent request of the Baltimore merchants.

One hundred Zouaves were sent in advance to-day, to the grounds of the Insane Asylum, on the south side of the Eastern Branch, to put up tents for the regiment. They leave the Capitol to-morrow and go into camp. The regiment has made arrangements for WALLACE'S band, of New-York, formerly attached to the Twelfth Regiment, of New-York. If the Government refuses to pay them, the regiment will do it. The musical pieces arrived last night.

Nearly all the regiments have sworn in for the war. Few have been sworn in for three months, but will at the close of that time join for a longer time.

The Government has positive information that there are only about four thousand men at Harper's Ferry, and the place can be easily taken with three thousand well armed men and a good park of artillery. It is proposed to do it with the cooperation of the Pennsylvania troops on the other side.

There are ten thousand men at Indianapolis, fully equipped and provisioned by the Government. They command a very important position.

The Navy-yard received to-day advices from the fleet at Pensacola. They are amply provided with supplies for six months. They have received supplies by the transport ships which have been sent to Fort Pickens. The fort is in excellent condition, and cannot be taken by any force now at Pensacola.

There was great excitement among the militia to-night, caused by the killing of one of the Pennsylvania troops by a policeman. He had arrested the soldier for drunkenness, and the man attempted to escape. The policeman, without provocation, shot him through the head. He cannot positively recover. The soldiers have sworn vengeance. The policeman ran, but is detected by his cap, left behind, with his number on it. The police are very annoying.

Capt. DAHLGREEN was present to-day, and witnessed the display of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment at the Navy-yard. He dined with the officers. Major ANDERSON will visit them.

The Rhode Island Regiment is making preparations to go into camp as soon as they can find a suitable place. Gov. SPRAGUE is expected to return soon with more men and provisions.

Two regiments of Ohio troops are expected here to-morrow. A passenger who arrived in advance to-day said they would come through Baltimore, and report here.

LATER.—I learn that the man shot was a citizen volunteer of the Metropolitan Guard of this city. The soldiers are in a state of intense excitement, and swear vengeance against the Police force. The town has not been so much disturbed since the troops arrived. The man was named JOHN HOWARD. The ball entered his brain through the left temple, and he lived an hour. He was in some altercation, ran, fell down, and as he arose, the policeman shot him. The policeman was arrested, and is strongly guarded by the Police and Militia.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

A Louisiana regiment arrived at Richmond on Monday.

Fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battalion of Alabama troops have reached Lynchburgh.

At Norfolk there are about four thousand troops, including two companies of Georgians.

The authorities were fortifying Norfolk in all directions, including Craney Island, and erecting batteries and impressing persons to labor.

A fortification had been commenced at Hatteras Inlet North Carolina.

A Board of medical officers will convene at the Naval Hospital, New-York, on the 1st of June next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the medical corps of the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, May 7—8 20 P. M. / Via CHAMBERSBURGH, May 8. \

The presentation of a United States flag to the Home Guard, by Hon. RAYNER JOHNSON, in behalf of the ladies of Frederick, was made the occasion of a grand demonstration. A large concourse of citizens assembled from the adjoining counties. The address of Mr. JOHNSON was a powerful argument in favor of the Government. Resolutions denouncing the course of the South, in strong terms, were adopted.

Several Secessionists were arrested, for an attempt to incite a riot by cheering JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy.

The Legislature refused unanimously, to-night, to call a Convention. C. M.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, May 8—2 30 P. M., / Via CHAMBERSBURGH. \

A bill is before the Senate to send Peace Commissioners to Washington, Montgomery, Delaware and Virginia, but it will not pass.

A stay law, in regard to executions, has passed both Houses, and is now a law.

The Legislature will adjourn about Friday, to meet here again on the 10th of July.

The Court-house of this city was destroyed by fire last night—supposed to be the work of a secession incendiary. C. M.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, May 8.

The Court-house was nearly destroyed by fire shortly after 12 o'clock last night. It is supposed to have been a piece of infendiarism.

The probabilities now are that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday until the 16th of July next.

At a caucus of the House members last night, it was almost unanimously determined to abandon the proposition of the Convention.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 8.

The First Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania, Col. PATERSON, started South this morning, by railroad.

DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

RECAPTURE OF A LIGHTBOAT FROM THE REBELS.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 8.

The Twentieth (New-York State) Regiment arrived here from Perryville, this morning. They will proceed shortly to Washington.

Capt. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, from the Relay House, reports the entire line to that point, as being in quiet possession of our troops.

Gen. BUTLER is expected to arrive here to-day.

Lieut. CROSBY, U. S. N., has arrived in port with the lightboat which was stationed at Windmill Point, and which had been removed by the Secessionists. He had his convoy in tow, the latter having exploded her boiler at the mouth of the Pawtuxent River, severely scalding one man. Her crew was transferred to the *Thomas Sparks*. Lieut. CROSBY had been in search of the lightboat, and found her twelve miles up the Great Wycomico River. On the appearance of Lieut. C. her crew left and made good their escape, leaving a warm breakfast untouched. The log of the lightboat shows that she was taken possession of a month ago, by three armed schooners.

Lieut. CROSBY reports seeing some two hundred cavalry on shore, and appearances indicated that the country was arming.

The importance of Annapolis as a military dépôt is daily becoming more apparent. Immense quantities of stores are being received and distributed. Quartermaster TORNLEY and Capt. MYERS, of New-York, his assistant, are bringing order out of chaos.

Col. SMITH, of the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, will have the command at Annapolis.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

THIRTY-FOUR NEW REGIMENTS WANTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8.

The State Military Board met yesterday, after a long interval, the want of a quorum having deferred the session for several days.

It is needless to say its sessions are secret; but I am enabled to state that it was determined to raise thirty-four additional Regiments, with a view to future contingencies. This will make a force of 30,000 men.

Much dissatisfaction is felt at the mode in which this new levy is to be disposed of. It is determined to accept companies only, not regiments; and those companies must have precisely 770 men, a deficiency causing the applicants to be refused; and any excess being at the disposal of the Board, to be assigned to other unfilled companies. When a company is accepted it is at once to be sent to a general camp, where its officers are to drill and discipline it. We shall thus save the anomaly of 340 separate commands, without any subordination or superior authority, occupying a single camp, and manœuvering and subsisting regardless each of the other.

The object of this measure is understood to be the prevention of the completion of regiments without the Albany authorities having a chance to provide their friends and favorites with colonelcies and majorities. The effect will be to scatter companies from the same neighborhoods who naturally desire to form a separate regiment; and to mix into one organization elements which have no sympathy with each other, and which will be dissatisfied and demoralized by the refusal to permit them to choose their own officers.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8.

The Board of State Officers have officially organized five Regiments of Volunteer Militia. Ten Companies, mostly from Oneida, are organized into one Regiment, and will elect JAMES MCQUADE, of Utica, Colonel. The remaining four Regiments have elected commanders, as follows: Col. TOWNSEND, of Albany; Col. BARNES, of New York; Col. QUIMBY, of Rochester; Col. WALBRATH, of Syracuse.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MAINE

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 8.

The First Regiment went into camp to-day, near the Marine Hospital. The Fifth Regiment will encamp at Lisbon Trotting Park.

MORE STATE VOLUNTEERS.

ADAMS, N. Y., Wednesday, May 8.

Three Companies of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Col. BEAMAN, leave here to-morrow morning, for Elmira. The remainder of the Regiment is expected to leave in a day or two.

NO SHIPMENTS TO SECEDED STATES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Wednesday, May 8.

The Surveyor of the Customs has been instructed to prevent the shipment of arms, munitions and provisions to the seceded States, including Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, and intercept such shipments passing by or going through Louisville.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 7.

A distinguished citizen has just received an important communication from a semi official source in Washington, the substance of which we are permitted to state. Instructions have been prepared, and will be immediately forwarded, to the Collectors of the ports in the West, directing them to exert themselves in the prevention of the shipment of arms and munitions, and provisions, to the insurrectionary States. It is presumed that orders to grant no more clearances for such shipments will be immediately issued. The interruption of communication between Washington and the country, and the immediate danger which has been impending over Washington, have prevented the Government from bestowing the proper attention to Western affairs. It is the opinion of the highest officers of the Government, that Ohio and the Northwest should keep their provisions at home for the present, as the Northern armies and people will furnish an ample market for them. The Administration will doubtless take vigorous measures, without an hour's unnecessary delay, to crush out the great rebellion. It is regarded as very important that the three months period for which troops have been called out shall not be suffered to pass away without decisive measures.

FROM CAIRO.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM INSPECTOR-GEN. BUCKNER, OF KENTUCKY.

The following letter from Gen. BUCKNER sets forth the reasons for the occupation of Cairo by the Illinois troops and the policy which will be pursued by them

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, / LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1861. \

SIR: On the 29th ult., in company with Senator JOHNSON, of McCracken County, I called on the commanding officer of the military force now stationed at Cairo, Ill. The object of our visit was to ascertain, in an official form, the authority under which that force acted, and the object of occupying that station in reference to the citizens or to the State of Kentucky.

I informed the commanding officer that our purpose was to maintain with our neighbors relations of the most cordial friendship, to abstain, ourselves, from any acts which might have even the appearance of an aggression upon their rights, and claim in return an equal respect from them; and that I desired to obtain from him such assurances as would tend to quiet the excitement occasioned in Kentucky by the seizure and detention at Cairo of private property by an armed force under his command. I had previously, on the 19th of April, instructed the commander of the active militia in that section of Kentucky "to spare no exertions to prevent all lawless action or action calculated to precipitate difficulties."

In reply to my inquiries, the commanding officer at Cairo stated that he was then acting, and had been acting, under the orders of the Governor of Illinois, but expected very soon to be acting under the authority of the United States; that he had made no seizures of boats or property, except under special instructions: *that arms and ammunition belonging to the State of Kentucky, in passing from a United States Arsenal, would not be seized under the instructions under which he then acted.*

I asked if arms or ammunition, the property of citizens of Kentucky, and procured for their own use, would, under his instructions, be seized or detained at Cairo. He replied that they would not, but qualified his reply by stating that it would depend upon the point to which they might be destined; if, for instance, they were destined to Colnmbus, in Kentucky, he would not permit such property to pass his post. He further qualified his answer, by remarking that he wished to be fully understood, and that "it would not be safe" for any large quantities of arms or ammunition, however destined, to attempt to pass his post. I asked him, in reply, if I understood him to imply that the Governor of Illinois claimed the right to decide what citizens of Kentucky should, and what citizens should not be entitled to receive property which they had provided for their own use?

He replied that no such claim was asserted, but that he would seize such arms on the principles of self-defence, claiming the right to detain arms which he had reason to think would be used against himself. I asked if there was any reason to believe that any hostile purpose was designed by the citizens of Columbus or its vicinity? He replied that he was satisfied such purpose was designed, both by the citizens of Columbus and persons from other States cooperating with them; that his post had been threatened from that quarter, and that the citizens of that place had gone so far as to threaten to prevent the trips of the steamer which connected that point with Cairo. I asked if he had notified the authorities of Kentucky of the hostile purpose of its citizens, or of the designs of the citizens of other States to use her territory for aggressive purposes? He replied that he had not. I suggested that such a course would be advisable before adopting towards the citizens of Kentucky the policy which he indicated; that the policy of Kentucky was not to intermeddle with the affairs of any of her neighbors; and that she felt competent to prevent aggressions on her neighbors through her territory, if she were notified that such aggression was designed; and that she did not recognize the right of other parties to pass through her territories for redressing their grievances against each other. He replied that the question of such a right would involve the discussion of many points;—to which I replied that the question as between Kentucky and Illinois did not admit of argument; that the citizens of Kentucky recognized no authority in the Governor of Illinois to invade the jurisdiction of Kentucky or to interfere with the rights of her citizens.

I further assured the officer in command that I would visit Columbus, in order to ascertain the correctness of his information. My letter to Col. PRENTISS, herewith inclosed, will show that he labored under an entire misapprehension of the facts.

In conclusion, I asked Col. PRENTISS if his instructions contemplated the occupancy by his forces of any part of the soil of Kentucky; to which he replied, unhesitatingly, that they did not.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector-General.

To the Adjutant-General of Kentucky, Frankfort.

Gen. BUCKNER, in a letter dated at Columbus on April 30, assures Col. PRENTISS that there are no hostile preparations in progress there.

Letters to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as late as May 4, say that there were then 4,000 troops at Cairo.

There are no Southern troops worthy of mention nearer to Cairo than Corinth, Miss., where there is a large body. The people of Kentucky and Missouri are quiet, and apparently do not contemplate any mischief.

There are now five batteries at different points on the Ohio and Mississippi, fully commanding both rivers, well manned, and capable of being speedily concentrated at any point where their services may be required.

THE POSITION OF TENNESSEE.

INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER—HOW FAR THE STATE HAS SECEDED, AND HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

——, TENN., Monday, April 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d inst., is at hand. Gov. HARRIS has again called the Legislature together. After such a demonstration as we gave him of the Union element in this State, by a majority of seventy thousand, refusing to call a Convention, he has now got the Legislature in secret session, plotting to hurry this State out of the Union. The great masses of the people in East Tennessee are burning with indignation towards the Governor and his secession crew. We feel confident here that should the question be submitted again to the votes of the people, *the Union party would overwhelm them.* But we fear the Legislature will pass the ordinance of secession without submitting it to the people; also pass an army bill, and rule the people down by a military despotism. Should the Governor succeed in this plot, it would be an usurpation of power without a parallel in the history of the world.

The present Legislature does not reflect the will of the people. The secession party, by publishing false reports, and by sending forth sensation dispatches, have tried to fire up the people against the Government, and make it appear, by a great deal of blustering, that the people were rapidly turning over to secession. They publish to us that Middle Tennessee and West Tennessee have both rushed over. The same kind of lies they told previous to the last election. We didn't believe them then, and we don't believe them now. In the cities and villages many have turned, *but the country people we believe are firm.*

On the 24th inst., Hon. A. R. NELSON, our Congressman from the Upper District, addressed the people of this county at Knoxville. He said, "If worst comes to worst, and fight I must, I will fight for the Constitution and the Stars and Stripes of our Union," and solemnly called on his Maker to witness the declaration. He is a great Union man, and of the first talent in the State, and more than this, he is a devoted Christian, and has the confidence of every man that knows him.

On Saturday, the 27th inst., ANDY JOHNSON, our Senator from East Tennessee, also addressed the people of this county at Knoxville, he had a large crowd to hear him. He made a great Union speech, and declared *that he would fight for the Stars and Stripes*, and spill his last drop of blood for the Union. He is a man of bull-dog perseverance, of great energy; and will stick to his position, and die in the cause he has espoused.

The leaders of the Union Party in East Tennessee have about come to the conclusion, that if the Legislature votes us out in defiance of our rights, *East Tennessee will rebel, secede from the State, and stick to the Union.* This will only be hindered from the want of guns and powder. TUESDAY, April 30.

To-day it has leaked out somehow, and reached Knoxville, that the Legislature has passed some sort of an ordinance, and is in a quarrel about the name, whether it shall be called secession or revolution. *The Union leaders are to hold a Conference at Nashville.* Several of our most talented men from this place are going to-morrow. I understand the object is to organize the Union Party, and make plans to canvass the State, and hold up the Union sentiment against lies and the element of rebellion.

A company of volunteers passed through this place to-day, on their way to Virginia. It is said that they are from Kentucky. It is also said that they are from Middle Tennessee, and we do not know which to believe. The Secessionists are making a desperate effort to raise a regiment in East Tennessee to go to Virginia. They are succeeding slowly and badly. They will have to scour the whole country, use money freely, and give away barrels of mean whisky to accomplish it. I heard an officer of one of our Courts to-day make the remark, that this raising of soldiers, under the present circumstances, in Tennessee, must be regarded as treason against the United States Government, if not treason against the State. Yet it is going on, and there is no power here to prevent it.

I appreciate your kind invitation to go North, but think best to stay in my adopted State. As to the war, I had no hand in bringing it upon the country, and I intend to take no hand in carrying it on. My sympathies, and all my sympathies, are with the General Government, and no power on earth can make me raise my hand against the Stars and Stripes of our Union. The movements of forces now indicate that Maryland and Virginia will soon become one dismal burying-ground. For one week after the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels, the dispatches from Virginia positively asserted that Gen. SCOTT had resigned, and would hasten to Richmond to take command of forces against Washington. I think it must be a very bad cause, indeed, that requires so many lies to sustain it. The secession cause was founded in perjury and treason, has been sustained by lies and rebellion, and must meet the indignation and wrath of Heaven's King, the Ruler of the Universe.

There are thousands of men in East Tennessee (and this I know) who would rally to fight for the Union, even against their own statesmen, if there was any chance for them to do so.

DESIGNS OF THE REBELS.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing on May 1, says that JEFF. DAVIS is very anxious that the Capital of the C. S. A. should be transferred to Richmond, while the Secretary of War and a majority of the Cabinet oppose it. He also writes:

"The question now raised here, beyond a doubt, is, not whether we should simply remain on the defensive, but whether we should not at once assume the position of aggressors. 'Trsngress the borders,' is the motto of a large portion of the Congress, though very many are disposed to halt. *The more determined, however, entertain no idea of holding back for aggressive steps by Lincoln.* The only question they raise is as to the policy of attacking Washington at once, or letting it remain for the moment, and concentrating all our forces upon Philadelphia. Those who favor the latter course urge these reasons, and I must own they are cogent: In the first place, they say that notwithstanding the fact that Washington may be in an admirable state of defence, still the troops defending it have enlisted but for three months. Many of them, particularly the New-York regiments, are disaffected, and after their term of enlistment expires they will retire and go home. Provisions are scarce, and the city is completely surrounded by enemies, so that after what food now on hand is consumed, the place will become an easy prey, and its capture will be rendered doubly sure when we have a force not only south of it, but to the northward.

Though the Congress has done very little or nothing at all as yet in open session, I am assured that the usual diligence and energy has characterized its secret sessions. Committees to deliberate upon suggestions thrown out by the President in his public and secret messagee have been appointed, and, in some instances, have already reported back to the Congress practicable methods whereby to realize the views of his Excellency, the Executive. I learn that active measures have been taken to raise the one hundred thousand volunteers recommended by the President, as well as to raise five millions more of money, though I cannot say that my information is correct.

News received in this city yesterday, by a number of the Texas delegation, that the gallant Texans, near Indianola, had succeeded, by a nice piece of stratagem, in capturing a whole regiment of United States mercenaries.

I have every reason to believe that the Intelligence is correct, though, as you are aware, it takes a long time to ascertain the truthfulness of any news from Texas.

DAVID H. TODD, Esq., of Kentucky, brother-in-law to LINCOLN, has received an appointment as First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army. Mr. TODD'S sympathies are, it is said, entirely with the South, and as I am informed, he came hither highly recommended, and is considered eminently trustworthy.

Hon CHARLES L. SCOTT, a member of the United States Congress from California, who has been here several days past, left the city yesterday, to join the Magnolia Cadets, a company from Selma, Ala. He enters the ranks as a private, to fight for the South; and goes forth the more willingly, I take it, because he is a native of Virginia.

Alabama furnishes, altogether, two thousand men for Virginia, and the force raised in conjunction with the other States, will enable the President to concentrate twenty-five thousand men at Lynchburgh and Richmond. The entire army will probably be employed in the surroundings of Washington City, and be prepared, in the course of two weeks, to demand the evacuation by that sombre individual who now desires our flight in "twenty days."

MISSOURI SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 7.

The Union Home Guard, of the First and Second Wards, numbering 1,500 men, were sworn into the volunteer service of the United States, to-day. Companies from other Wards will be sworn in during the week. These men are allowed to remain with their families, and will follow their usual avocations, but will be required to do guard duty one day each week. Capt. LYON has orders to receive 10,000 volunteers. He has already upwards of 5,000 mustered into the service, and the Home Guard of this city will complete, and probably exceed, the complement.

COAST GUARD FOR MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, May 8.

A meeting of the leading shipowners and commercial men of the State, summoned by Gov. WASHBURN, has been held here to take into consideration the state of the country and expediency of providing a guard for the coast. Resolutions were adopted, tendering the services of the shipowners to the Government, and pledging their ability to furnish thirty steam vessels within sixty to ninety days, if required.

GEORGE F. PATTEN, of Bath, JOHN B. BROWN, of Portland, and GEORGE M. LAWRENCE, of Warren, were appointed a Committee to proceed to Washington, and communicate to the Government the views of the merchants and shipowners of this State, and to urge the most vigorous action in the premises.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, May 8.

The report of the Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relative to the killing of troops at Baltimore, was made this afternoon. It recites the facts, and demands the punishment of all persons taking part in those murders, the release of all citizens of Pennsylvania now unjustly confined in Baltimore, and authorizes the Governor to take such measures as he may deem best to effect these purposes.

MONTGOMERY JUBILANT.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, May 7.

Guns were fired here this morning in token of rejoicing at the accession of the tenth star to the Confederation.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

PROBABLE INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS—PENSACOLA, WARRINGTON AND THE NAVY-YARD TO BE DESTROYED.

ON BOARD THE U. S. CORVETTE ST. LOUIS. / OFF PENSACOLA, May 1, 1861. \

One of the *Wyandotte's* men is going ashore this morning on a reconnoitering expedition divined by himself, and as Capt. ADAMS has found means to send off a letter-bag to-day, I thought it would be a good idea to tell you what takes "Jim" to the enemy's post. You see, all the water tanks that were used in the Navy-yard before its surrender, were somewhat mysteriously removed outside the gates five weeks ago, and apparently disappeared. In a few days, however, the powerful telescope detected the Secessionists putting up a solid wall of some queer material, all along the road from Fort McCrea to the yard gate.

A little patient investigation enabled us to discover that the wall was no more nor less than the water tanks ranged in line. Two of our spies reported them filled with sand, which concluded, for the time, our consideration of the matter. On Tuesday last, however, a clever Yankee, who is put down as a straight "rebel" ashore, and who finds occasion to change clothes three times a day, learned that the tanks are all half filled with with powder; and that every building in the Navy-yard is artistically studded with it in such a way as to facilitate the total and immediate destruction of the entire place, should an attack from our side be likely to prove successful. Now, "Jim" is "the smartest man in the fleet," and his mission, for which he volunteered, is to learn all about the gunpowder plot.

The man who so skillfully plans our enemy's arrangements, Commodore INGRAHAM, was, three months ago, commanding the United States Naval forces in the South of Europe. There is no doubt whatever that we are destined to see the City of Pensacola and the Village of Warrington in ruins before the glorious Fourth of July. The "rebels" are determined that our victory, the certainty of which they feel as well as we, shall be confined to obtaining a good position. To my inexpressible astonishment, I learned this morning that the said Warrington is "a deserted village."

When the men-of-war *Pensacola* and *Seminole* were put upon the stocks, the number of houses in the place increased from 43 to 90. The people occupying them were in a most destitute condition since the cessation of Uncle Sam's work at the yard, and on Monday last evacuated their homes, not a dozen remaining. The troops are quartered in many of the houses at present, and mean to stay there. Over 340 men from Mississippi went up a few days since to the vacated residences, erected hastily musket-racks and belt-hooks on the ground floor; and we can see, on fine evenings a very novel camp of shanties gleaming in the sun. BRAGG'S forces got a small installment of their pay last week, and they have been three-fourths drunk ever since.

On the 10th of March we were partly on the defensive here. To-day we alarm our opponents. They have not the remotest idea of attacking us, and if they had, so much the worse for themselves. One of the best bits of military strategy accomplished since the war begun, was our occupation of Santa Rosa Island, a spacious, fertile and convenient drill ground, the very perfection of a camp locale; just the place to be comfortable anywhere 'neath a Floridan "Juner;" Santa Rosa is now ours. The fleet to guard outside, and over a thousand naval artillerists to cannonade stormers inside, who dare think of its ever leaving our hands? The "Governor" feels this as keenly as we do, and has been heard to say that "the Yankees can never be rooted out of that infernal spot." It was on the margin of the beach at this same island that the old steamer *Fulton* was wrecked or partially wrecked.

It is the fate of the Home fleet to be always anxious for orders. While we panted for leave to reinforce Pickens, we never dreamed about the Navy-yard. But now we want to seize that. The ardor of our Commanders sometimes oversteps discipline, and Capt. S—— was going to be tried by a general Court-martial for actually getting up steam—or replenishing, for steam is always up—to enter the forbidden waters. He said he knew he could get in; that before Barrancas could find a level, the frigate would be inside; that it was certain the Secessionists would not do much harm, &c.; but our acting Commodore reminded him that the fate of Pickens must first be decided—then let what may follow.

The engineers of the navy are all at sea about the converting water process. When it was deemed a grand invention to turn salt water into a liquid susceptible of becoming steam fow cared to remember that coal was necessary for the job. Well, coal is very dear and very scarce with us. The *Supply* storeship brought a large share of it, and some was bought at Key West. But we waste more making salt water fit for the boilers than would take us to New-York at the rate of ten knots an hour.

The messenger steamers of the squadron have to go around a great deal, and must consume coal. Havana is our only *certain* market, and it takes a long time to go there and return. Will the authorities endeavor to cram the holds of all transports with coal? They do not know when, where and how it may be a God-send to some "water bound" propeller. Water we cannot buy here. There is no use in trying it on. Poor Union men have already been hanged like pelting dogs. So, sailor-like, we can look over the bulwarks and soliloquize, "Water, water, everywhere, not a drop to drink."

E. T. S.

A SECESSIONIST VIEW OF MATTERS AT PENSACOLA

From the Mobile Advertiser.

PENSACOLA, THURSDAY Night, May 2.

Lieut. RENSHAW, of the Confederate Navy, with Mr. STARKE and Col. ADAMS, of Mississippi, yesterday visited the fleet, and from Lieut. RENSHAW I this morning obtained the incidents of the occasion. They were received on board the *Sabine* with friendly warmth—passed two hours, enjoying the ship's hospitalities—talking over the events of the last few months, and speculating on the future. The officers were presented with the latest papers received in camp, and informed verbally of the course of things at both the Capitals, the excitement throughout the whole continent, &c. They expressed the greatest good-feeling towards the Confederacy, and the thought of warring against it was repugnant, harrowing to every sense of justice and humanity. Both parties conversed on the most unrestricted terms, each looking on the other as gentlemen, friends—not enemies. They were invited to visit all parts of the beautiful ship—and while strolling about, one of the officers playfully suggested to Lieut. RENSHAW to go below and look into the coal hole—that there was a man down there he would like to see—(meaning KIRBY, spoken of in former letters)—to which the Lieutenant replied, "Yes, and we have *two* (alluding to their deserters) on our side, you'd like equally well to see, I no doubt."

Lieut. MADDAGH spoke in the most feeling terms of his condition, even shed tears; but he was harmless to act! his heart, his soul his sympathies, are all with his native Virginia and South. His condition is a sad one, indeed. I shall not state it by authority, but I think the Lieutenant is aware of the acceptance of his resignation by the Lincoln Government.

Capt. C. H. POOR has been transferred from the *St. Louis* to the *Brooklyn*, and is now in command of that vessel, one of the first war steamers in the United States Navy. He is a Virginian, too. Can he, will he draw his sword against her or her friends? No, never!

Capt. WALKER, late commander of the *Brooklyn*, who has been for some weeks sick, sailed in the *St. Louis*, which left a day or two ago.

Capt. Jenkins' Company of horse, from Wilcox and Dallas, have all arrived, and are now quartered in the city. I gave an account of this splendid Company in my last. I met Mr. HENRY OLIVER, a member of the corps, this morning; he and his young brother are in the best of health and spirits, as are, indeed, all the command.

Lieut. RENSHAW has been appointed to the command of the coast guard fleet, comprising two little steamers and several small sloops, and right busy they are by night and by day. Last night, the *Neafie*, while on her rounds, and having Pickens between her and the fleet, out of mischief, sent up a rocket. In a moment, innumerable lights went up from the fleet, no doubt in accordance with agreed upon signals with Fort Pickens. In the excitement, honors were equally divided between Uncle Sam and the Confederates, as only two persons of the fifteen thousand round and about, knew where the first rocket came from, or its intentions. It was a good joke, but tantalizing to a parcel of men "*spilin' for a fight*."

Major BRADFORAN'S command are still busy in erecting the two Pensacola batteries. They are having a great time in getting the guns to their places. With their own hands they pulled two of them a mile, on big wheels, through the deep sand. I never saw firemen enjoy a long rope better.

The squadron outside are supplied every few days with supplies of vegetables, meats, &c., from Havana, Key West and other point—at least, they say so. They all have plenty of ice, but that was probably brought there by the late steamers. I wouldn't give much for any man if BRAGG ever catches him furnishing them with edibles or anything else.

There was an addition to the fleet last night of another small steamer. I noticed in the papers that several had sailed for this point.

The steamer *Illinois*, which brought troops, horses, provisions, etc., for Fort Pickens, some two weeks ago, sailed this evening. She has probably gone after some of those 200,000 men LINCOLN intends sending to the defence of Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island. Let 'em come, and in their best clothes.

The schooner *Orient*, that has made herself very busy for the last week in overhauling vessels entering this port, has been armed with two guns. She is a Key West pilot-boat, and fleet as the wind.

Capt. BLAKESLEE leaves to-night or to-morrow for home. He has been of great service here, and is now fully spared. Treat him well on his arrival—*he is a stranger.*

J. C. GWIN, Esq., and several other Mobilians, are here.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN THE WEST.

CAMP TAYLOR, OHIO—DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON—NUMBER REMAINING, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP TAYLOR CLEVELAND, Ohio, / Sunday, May 5, 1861. \

This camp, which has been organized about a fortnight, is getting thinned out very fast by the departure of troops for the seat of war. During the whole period of the encampment everything has worked to a charm, if we take into consideration the short period of time in which this portion of the quota of 13 regiments here been called into service by the State. One must bear in mind that nine-tenths of the volunteers knew nothing whatever of military duty, and came here unarmed, unequipped, yet full of loyalty to the Union. Up to Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, there were in camp 60 companies of artillery, rifle, and infantry, numbering in all 5,040 men. The first instalment of these troops, the Eighth Regiment, were sent to Camp Dennison on Thursday noon for drill and instruction, comprising ten companies, numbering 837 men, who were mustered into service by Capt. SIMPSON, United States Engineers, and Lieut. WM. CLINTON, Tenth United States Infantry. Yesterday, (Sunday,) the Seventh Regiment, composed of picked troops, marched out of camp and took the cars for Columbus, *en route* for Camp Dennison. This is one of the "crack" regiments of Ohio, and received high encomiums from Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAND when he visited Camp Taylor a few days since.

The departure of the Seventh was an era in the history of Cleveland; they had won golden opinions from all our citizens, who turned out *en masse* to bid them God speed. At 8 o'clock A. M. the sweet strains of Leland's Band notified their approach, and crowds of people blocked the streets and sidewalks. First came an escort, composed of picked men from the Toledo Regiment, after which the gallant Seventh, headed by Leland's Band, and commanded by Lieut.-Col. CARLINGTON, the printer soldier of Cleveland. Two fine companies of Zouaves had the right of the line—one, Col. CREIGHTON'S Light Guard Zouaves, the other, the Sprague Cadets, under the command of Maj. CHARLES A. DE VILLIERS, an old French Zouave, and who, your readers will remember, was Surgeon to Col. ELLSWORTH'S corps of Chicago Zouaves, seven companies from the country following, including a detachment of students from Oberlin College, called the Monroe Rifles, the rear closing with Capt. WISEMAN'S splendid company of National Guard, all stalwart Germans. As the procession reached the summit of Bank-street hill, it was joined by the Hecker Band, and a detachment of firemen. These all marched into the dépôt, tho band playing "Yankee Doodle." As the National Guard defiled into the dépôt to the car assigned, they struck up the "Marseillaise," singing it in French, which was caught up by the crowd, until the dépôt reëchoed with one grand, wild strain of music. And now came the time to start; there were hasty leave-takings, and the trickling tear and suppressed sob from all classes of the people, as they said "Good-bye," showed what a deep hold the members of the gallant Seventh had upon the hearts of the people. The train moved slowly out of the dépôt, and shouts of "God bless you, boys," were heard from all sides. Slowly and sadly the vast crowd returned to their desolate homes, and quiet reigned once more this beautiful Sunday morning in this city.

The number of troops now remaining in camp is

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Our Correspondence from the Seat of Army Operation.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR MOVEMENTS.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 5, 1861.

It is not generally known, except among the intelligent citizens of this State, that the present extra session of the Legislature, and each and every act in the programme of secession attempted by it, has been in contravention of the Constitution of the State. In the first place, the Constitution requires three weeks notice of a call for an extra session of the Legislature. In the present instance, only three days notice was given. Second, ten days notice is required to be given of a special election; in the case of the members of the House elected during the reign of terror, only two days notice was had. Hence, every act passed by the Legislature at its present session is extra-judicial—and the people who are each day becoming aware of the fact are determined to resist by force if need be the enforcement of any obnoxious measure. And now that the secession "slate has been smashed," the Legislature are trying to pass unconstitutional acts to save their minions from the penalties of the law. Hence the introduction of a bill to relieve the Mayor and Police authorities from prosecution for such acts as they may have performed on the occasion of the attack on the United States troops. The escape of Judge Bond to the Grand Jury, it is understood, has caused the revelation of unmistakable proofs against the police authorities—showing their complicity in the murderous attack by the secession mob. Indeed, it is said that it will be proven that an officer of high rank fired five barrels of his revolver into the backs of the soldiers, that he subsequently said "he did fire at them and that he fired to kill." The mob having failed to accomplish secession, the Legislature must needs come to their rescue by a retroactive law; and this in spite of a constitutional provision which forbids the passage of any *ex post facto* law to meet the exigencies of any particular case.

Yesterday a special election was held for member of Legislature from Washington County, Mr. FINNY was the candidate of the Union Party, and he entered the canvass as an unconditional Union man, His opponent was Mr SPRIGG, formerly a member of the American Party, but suspected of secession proclivities. The vote of Washington County is about 5,000, had Mr. FINNY was elected by over 4,000 majority.

Last evening the City Convention, which was elected on Friday night, met to take action upon the present condition of the affairs of the State. This is a political body, similar to the Central or General Committees of the parties in New York. The resolutions in favor of the State continuing in the Federal Union, as reported by the Committee, contained a saving clause, in case an overt act should be committed against the State. After a brief debate this clause was unanimously stricken out, and unconditional Union resolutions were passed, amid great enthusiasm.

I observe that the Northern papers pay their respects to the "Plug-Uglies" and "Blood-Tubs," and "Rip-Raps" of Baltimore in a manner not at all complimentary to them; and, in fact, charging them as the parties who constituted the mob that attacked the soldiery. Deciding to give the devil his due, allow me to vindicate the fair fame of these worthies from these unjust aspersions, albeit their antecedent sins are numerous. Neither of the crowds I have mentioned, whose euphonious titles I need not repeat, are in any way identified with secession. They are Union men, and have always been, and to-day would welcome the presence of United States troops. They were the Native American Know-Nothing mob who always swore by the Stars and Stripes, and like the lamented KNASY at the Bowery Theatre, hope to die enveloped in the folds of the time honored bunting. Owing to the change in the Police law of the city, they are now left out in the cold but their political principles have not changed by a change of temperature.

The citizens of Baltimore to whom the execration of the North and the Union men everywhere incline are the notorious members of those I have just named, and they pride themselves to names such as these: "Double Pumps," "Perry Road Hunters," "Limerick Boys," "Swingletrees" and "Screwbolts." All these were incorporated into the National Volunteers, and were the secession mob *par excellence*. Any amount of laceration, and to the extent of sacrifice on inflicted by Col. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves upon the last-named individuals, will be regarded as a special favor by the P. U.'s, the B. T.'s and the R. R.'s of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, who, under no circumstances, will ever enter a process against the philanthropic exertions of anybody who shall seek to accomplish their entire extermination. E. F. U.

LETTER FROM THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE, }
MOUTH OF JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, May 1, 1861. }

These are very precarious times, I assure you. Our Regiment is stationed at the Washington Navy-yard, and yesterday Lieut. STOW came to and told me that there was to talk around the Yard about sending a party of men to the Potomac River to reconnoitre, and if they did, he wanted me to go; that was, provided he got the command, and I promised him that I would go,—so about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon we had sealed orders to go. So they detailed men from each Company, and made a guard of thirty men, and gave Lieut STOW command, and me as Sergeant, so we packed our knapsacks and went on board the steamer *Baltimore*. She is one of the five that the United States Government seized from Virginia. She is commanded by Lieut. WEST, U. S. N., a perfect gentleman. We sailed under sealed orders, but it was rumored around that we were to plant a gun on Fort Washington. We got down to the fort, but did not stop so then we did not know where we were bound. We sailed all night, and about 10 o'clock next morning we arrived at Hampton Roads; during the night we had run into a severe race-passing Alexandria, about seven miles from Washington—a hot secession place. We can see the secession flag flying from the State House, from the White House at Washington, and we had our men in readiness, but they did not attack us. The river is as wide as the East River, so you can judge how near we were to them; and the other place is called Cedar Point. We could see that their batteries were all manned, but they did not fire on us. The only reason that keeps them from War is Legion is our numbers. It was a great thing for the country when the President called for troops. If he had not Washington would be the Head Quarters of JEFF. DAVIS. But I will go on with my letter. When we got to Hampton Roads we had to heave to, and send our boat on board the dispatch vessel *Cumberland*. She is stationed there. She lays off Old Point Comfort. There is where Fort Monroe is situated, the largest fort in the United States. They have the world-renowned Flojo gun, the largest in the service.

When our boat came back from the *Cumberland*, we went to the Fort. The *Minnesota*, of Cromwell's line, is here. She carries 8 x 24 pounders. The *Quaker City* is unloading powder, and she is carrying *Yankee*. There are two men in the Fort. To-day the blockade law goes in force and they make every vessel heave to that comes this way. They have seized three schooners loaded with ice for Norfolk. We are about 180 miles from Washington. We laid at the dock about one hour when we got orders to blockade James River, and stop everything from going in or out. I only wish we were in that place. We are about one quarter of a mile from the shore, and there are about 700 men on it. We are only about 150 miles from JEFF DAVIS' army. We are in the very mouth of the enemy. We are acting as ship's crew, gunners, and everything else. You see, this steamer was laid up, and out of the season that she had no crew. Our force consists of Lieut. WEST, Midshipman SANFORD, Quarter Master two engineers, two firemen, steward, two cooks, three waiters, two deck hands, Lieut STOW, and twenty men. So you see we are light handed. We have got one of those celebrated Dahlgren guns with us, a 24-pounder. We can fire better too times a minute, and every time she goes off she throws 132 pounds, and we have a lot of Sharpe's rifles with us, besides our own muskets. I tell you I shall be quite a gunner. We are learning to work this big gun. I sit writing this letter in the main-top. While my men sweep around me. I have got a watch on board the ship, and my orders are to haul everything that passes, and if they don't give me a satisfactory answer I am to fire into them. Being sergeant of the guard, the safety is left in my charge. It is now 2 o'clock, and all the officers have turned in, so there is no sleep for me. It is blowing a gale, and there is a very nasty sea running.

We have marched from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, a distance of 31 miles, and had to haul biscuits to eat, and carried our own baggage. The people of Washington gave us a hearty welcome. President LINCOLN and Mr. H. SEWARD were to our quarters last Tuesday to see us, and they shook hands with us all. It is now time for me to relieve my guard, so good night. I will let you know more in the morning.

It is now 6 o'clock in the morning, and nothing has happened to us yet. There has been a bustle ashore all night, but they have not troubled us yet. We compelled two schooners to heave to last night. One was the *Lilly Dale*, bound for Liverpool and the other's name I forgot. She was bound for New York. As soon as I have had my breakfast, I am going to turn in and sleep till 6 o'clock to-night that is, if we are not attacked before then. Our Regiment don't know where we are, nor will they till they see us back to the Navy-yard. The climate here is very different from ours. In the middle of the day it is very warm, and the nights and mornings are quite cold, so that we have to wear our overcoats. I made a bigger move on the 1st of May than a good many in New-York. I moved from Washington to James River,—about 200 miles. It is now about 9 o'clock, and I have not gone to bed yet. Just as I arose from breakfast, we saw a large clipper bark coming out of James' River, and trying to get away from us; but it was no go. Our captain hailed her two or three times, but they paid no attention to it until they saw us ranging our guns on them. She proved to be the *Ann E. Grant*, from Richmond, loaded with flour for South America. That hardly looks like it, that the South would ship flour to South America when they have not got enough for their own use, so we sent our middy aboard of her to take charge of her; we are sailing in company with her to the flag ship. The *Monticello* has received us from the mouth of James River, and we are going to the flag-ship for orders. We are alongside of the flag ship. Our officers have gone on board of her, and our Captain gave orders for us to go alongside a small schooner loaded with coal, one that they seized, and get in a supply of coal, and then come back for him. I expect we are on another cruise. I am going to bed. I was called about six o'clock to supper. After supper the men all turned in, except the captain and myself; we set up all night. About three o'clock in the morning I called the men to man the guns, as we were about to pass a place called White House Point, a hot secession place; but they did not trouble us, and a little further up the river we passed the tomb of WASHINGTON. We are now stopped at Fort Washington to take an officer aboard for Washington; we are under weigh again, and very near Alexandria. The men are all at the guns again, but I don't think they will trouble us. I must close my letter now. I remain yours,

GEO. D. WOLCOTT,
Company D Seventy-first Regiment.

LETTER FROM THE EIGHTH.

FORT GARDO, Anne Arundel County, Md., }
Saturday, May 4, 1861. }

DEAR ——: My last letter was from Annapolis. We left there on Monday last for this place, which is eight miles from Annapolis, and sixteen from Baltimore. A detachment of our Regiment, numbering about 200 men are here, engaged in throwing up an embankment on the top of a high hill, which commands a view of the surrounding country; it is on the road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Our duty is to watch and guard this portion of the road to Washington. We have two 6 pound field-pieces mounted on the hill, and we are hard at work digging and picking to more strongly fortify ourselves. Our men are about worked out. Never were men more neglected than ours here. When we left the steamer at Annapolis, we had to sleep out on the grass, with nothing to cover us but our blankets. There was plenty of empty houses in the Navy-yard where we could have been quartered, but we were not allowed to stick our heads within them. On one building, close to where Company C were encamped, there were two large covered verandahs, capable of quartering 150 men, but we were not allowed to occupy them. Being without tents, our situation was exceedingly uncomfortable.

For the first two days our men eat to look out for themselves, and obtain necessary provisions as best they could—most of us buying our own at retail prices. There is much grumbling among us, and certainly, if we are expected to be capable of good service, more care must be taken to supply our necessary wants. We have to live more like a band of filibusters in an invaded country than like men who are in the service of their own and quartered in their own nation. Half our men have no soft bed or nothing to keep them warm. We were here two days before tents were sent to us, and not for us, but them pitched it came on to rain, and a cold northeast storm has continued ever since. It is sad to see some of our poor fellows who came unprepared for such a storm as this. It is cold and rainy very much, and they have to go on guard with chattering teeth to keep them warm. Their tents—some need only two—letting one in great. The men expected to be supplied with over coats at least.

This place is between the Severn and Magothy Rivers, we are in sight of both. It is a very wild place, away from all habitations, and almost a desolate place in which to be surprised.

There are about the men arriving every day within three miles of us. Their capitals was here (our camp yesterday), to get permission to march here and along the road to a general muster. Our Lieutenant Colonel, who is in command of this encampment, gave him permission. They have not yet made their appearance.

Night before last, about 2 o'clock, our camp was alarmed by the cry of our sentries, who says he saw three men creeping towards him from the woods, he hailed them; they did not answer. He fired and fell back on the next sentry. Then there was a great time in the camp—drums beating, men falling in, and all that—but there was nothing more seen or heard.

While I write it is snowing and hailing very fast. Our men have christened this place "Camp Misery." We received a copy of the *Herald* yesterday and are by it that some one has committed suicide in the Eighth Regiment are all contented and satisfied. I tell you there is not so. I do not know how long we may have to stay here, but we are all very anxious to be relieved.

This is quite a "forte" place to hide. If any of us go from the encampment to the spring or elsewhere, it is considered necessary to go armed with pistol and rifle. I will write again as soon as the weather grows a little warmer.

The men of this encampment would like to have some of these facts communicated to their friends through the Times.

E.

LETTER FROM THE TWELFTH.

THEIR MARCH TO WASHINGTON, AND THEIR DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

The following extract from a private letter gives interesting information about one of our most enterprising and well-disciplined regiments:

I have just moved from the camp fire, it having almost gone out, and have turned to the garret-house to write by the light of a candle. I am in duty to-day, and shall be nearly all night to-night, two hours on, and six off. It is raining, and it has been pouring all day. Of course, we are all wet. My guard is from 10 till midnight, and again from 6 till 8 in the morning. The immediate object of our vigilance is the new barracks which the regiment is building—(we have our shanties of good mechanics)—of Franklin square. Our present quarters are on Washington Assembly Rooms, Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. Our cooking are planted in the foreground, and we have to keep a bright lookout for them, the Seventh Regiment, as we can trust rumor, having had them spiked last other night. I would like to see another attempt to meddle with these. He would go to the other world on short notice, hammer and spike in hand.

In our new barracks there will be only 16 to each hut, so that we shall have abundant room. We could give too much praise to our officers for their zeal in boarding and constant care of their men. I have no invidious purpose in handing my own immediate commander, since each man may be able to speak as warmly for his own favorite chief. But Lieut. COLONEL, of Company D, is warmly esteemed by all of us, and has thoroughly skilled experience as a soldier. It may illustrate the spirit of our troops to mention that on Sunday afternoon, the 27th ult., a detachment of our troops, under Lieut LUDLOW, was ordered to guard the Bellerville Bridge on the Annapolis road. There was especial occasion for this guard, as some hundred Secessionists had organized, a mob in sight of the bridge, with the evident determination to burn it. We had no sooner occupied our position than we garnered the necessary ammunition and built a small fortification, which we styled "Fort Loughran," in honor of our leader. And you may be sure the old flag we had with us waved from the top, elevated on a mounting of fears for the Stars and Stripes and for the Lieutenant. Capt OTTIWELL, who laid down his life in battle honors for martial pursuits, enjoys the entire regard and confidence of the men. Sergeant THOMAS W. MURRAY has, for merit, been promoted to rank as second lieutenant.

I am unable to send you an account current of expenditures, even if you wanted it. An instance of the way the money went *en route* may comfort you. To our encampment, six miles from Annapolis, on our first day out, a negro came with a basket of eggs to sell for his master. Another captain, catching sight of the prize seized the eggs, and he left on payment. Their commander was able to stir the heedlessness of his hungry troopers so I stepped on board and offered to pay one half, if he would pay the other. He settled the matter. This was done, rest assured not to make a show, for it was at night and no one knew me, belonging to another company, but I felt for the honor of the regiment, and for the reputation of all Northern troops. We have not spent our money in vain. The Fellowsmen of the Sixty-ninth that received us at the Bellerville Bridge are here on any mature inhabitants or not sent them down all kinds of provisions, in abundance, for nothing, saying the men and officers had to believe that Northern troops would starve for provisions, cattle, &c.—we did rain their homes and outrage their women; but the Twelfth Regiment of New-York had believed like gentlemen—had paid for what they wanted, and men refused, although half starving, to take anything that would inconvenience the inhabitants. They gave to the sixty-ninth because the Twelfth had given to them. Truly, New-York may be proud of our boys. We have done a hard duty but smoothed its performance, so that it has pressed lightly upon the people, but heavily upon ourselves. We have been sometimes almost starving, but we have never robbed an inhabitant.

I tell the poor fellows who have not been through this sort of thing before. My sea experience prepares me for it.

The Twelfth Regiment was the first one sworn in to serve for three months. The Seventh declined to serve for ger than thirty days; and no others here yet taken the oath.

The Fire Zouaves, Col. ELLSWORTH, have been conducting themselves riotously, some of their number stealing everything they could lay their hands upon. This is the account given by their own members, and I believe it to be true. They broke into the liquor closet on the steamer and drank all the brandy; and when hungry they would knock down a passing waiter and help themselves to his burden of food. They arrived here at night, taking the place of the Seventh in the Capitol. They disregarded all orders, and the guard on the main entrance refusing to let a party of them pass, they rolled him down the Capitol steps. A majority of the Regiment were of a far nigher order; but these incorrigible rascals are not firemen, but those nuisances, the "engine runners."

The men of the other regiments here, the Seventy-first, for instance, and our own, are much disheartened at the partiality of the press for the Seventh Regiment, as if they alone deserved mention. To the Times, for instance which we read daily, I have counted up more than a page of dispatches and letters devoted to the National Guards, and columns about the Sixty-ninth; while all that has been said of the others might be put in a few sentences. This is hardly fair. We have had as hard service as any other. We followed the Seventh in guarding the railroad, carrying every man his knapsack; not loading them, as the favorite regiment did, upon a baggage car; and when the Sixty-ninth followed us, they acknowledged how much we had done to relieve their labors and conciliate the population. Remember that we number as many men and one man number as many fit to be eager to fear of them, and of whoever is to their credit as either of the other much mentioned, and I need not say, really deserving organizations. Pray see justice done to us if you can reach the newspapers.

J. T. R.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BY COL. VAN DORN.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Indianola, Texas, under date of April 24, gives the following account of the capture of the United States forces by Col. VAN DORN:

"After the seizure of the *Star of the West* by Col. VAN DORN, the United States troops here were left without any transportation, and as the intention was evidently to cut them off, it created no little anxiety and uneasiness amongst them. Major SIBLEY'S command, which I informed you was brought up here from Brazos Santiago, was strengthened by the addition of Capt GARDNER'S Company, Third Infantry; Capt. WALLACE, Third Infantry; and Capt. JORDAN, Eighth Infantry—making in all about 550 men, women and children. After vainly endeavoring to charter the steamers of the Southern Steamship Company to take them away, and Major VAN DORN being daily expected to arrive with sufficient force to overpower them, Major SIBLEY chartered two schooners—the *Horace* and the *Urbania*—to take them to Key West.

On Tuesday, the 23d, the troops embarked on board these vessels, which were towed down the bay to the Pass by the steamer *Fashion*, where they anchored, and the *Fashion* returned to Indianola with a guard of about 50 men to see if another vessel could not be procured, since the troops were too much crowded on the ones they had. For some reason the return of the *Fashion* to the Pass was delayed, and she was taken possession of by Col VAN DORN. He also seized two propellers *Mobile* and *United States*, and putting about 800 men on board, collected from the surrounding counties, started in pursuit of the Federal troops. Breast-works of cotton bales were constructed around the sides of the vessels to protect the men from the deadly rifles of the United States troops. Canada were on the way from San Antonio and Matagorda, but did not arrive in time. Against such a formidable force, judiciously disposed upon steamers that could choose their own positions, Major SIBLEY had no show whatever, for there he was, cooped up on board of two schooners lying at anchor, his command reduced to about four hundred men, by desertion and capture, with no single piece of cannon to defend himself. The only alternative was to surrender, which he did the next day at 12 o'clock. The surrender was unconditional. In the afternoon, the steamship *Gen. Rusk*, which had been seized by the Confederate authorities at Galveston, arrived with a 24 pounder and two 6 pounders, and 150 men.

List of Officers and Troops on Board of the Vessels at Saluria Bay.—Companies A, F and I, Third Infantry; Lieut. Hopkins and Lady, Companies G and K, First Infantry, Lieut. Wallace Brainer, Lieut. Green, and Pollipa and Band First Infantry, A and H Eighth Infantry, Capt Jordan, Assistant Surgeons Lowe and Burke—in all 450 men.

Secretem, Sutler of the Eighth Infantry are on the way to the coast. They will be intercepted and disarmed.

Officers not with Major Sibley on the vessels arrested on parole.—Gen. Wade and Staff, Col. Morris, Maj. Nichols, Maj. Vinton, Lieut. Gerrard, Surgeon Abbott, Assistant Surgeon D. R. Smith, Col. Hoffman, Major Sprague, Major McClure, Capt. Lee, Capt Bowman, Lieut. White, Major Cummings, Lieut. Wisner, Lieut. Hunter.

Officers Attached.—Major Larkin Smith, Capt. Bee, Capt. Jenkins, Lieut. Prevett, Lieut. Cone, Lieut. M. L. Davis, Rock II, Walter Jones, Dr. Anderson, Lieut. James, Major Lieut. Washington.

The capture and declaration of these officers will cripple the Department of Washington of the services of about thirty-five of the most efficient men in the service.

The terms of the surrender are that all the arms and company property are to be turned over to the Confederate authorities. Private property to be respected. Officers to be released on parole. Also to elect whether they will join the Confederate Army or return to the North. Those who prefer the latter to take oath not to serve against the Southern Confederacy during the war.

AT ARM AT GALVESTON.

The Galveston *News* publishes the following letter, dated at San Antonio, April 20:

"The news this morning is, that Col. REEVES, on his march from El Paso, has taken Fort Clark, and the men prisoners. He is expected here to-morrow morning with 500 men, and united with a view to protecting the Government property. What substantiates this supposition is, that an express has arrived or will arrive in Fort Watts, and that he and his staff, after having been arrested on Monday, have refused the morning oath the parole, or reply made by 4 P. M. Preparations are being made to receive them. Five companies of 100 men each have been formed in this city this week, and one company of artillery will be in readiness by to-night."

The San Antonio *Ledger* has this paragraph:

"Co. MACKLIN, C. S. A., commanding the post, received Capt JACK WILCOX, with a detachment of the cavalry company, the men of Reeves, to take as prisoners of war the United States officers now in the city. The officers made prisoners were: Col Carlos Waite, First Infantry; Maj J. Sprague, Eighth Infantry; Maj. Nichols, Adjutant General's Department; Brevet Lieut Col Chandler, Third Infantry; Capt A. E. Lee, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. Hartz, Eighth Infantry, Dr. Eugene Sandis, surgeon; Maj. Montaire, paymaster; Dr. Langworthy, assistant surgeon Capt. Garnett, Second Cavalry, Dr. Joseph Smith, as his attachment, Lieut. Reed, Eighth Infantry, and Capt. R. M. Potter, to their order on parole.

Lieut. C. L. Hoffman, Eighth Infantry; Maj. Vinton, Quartermaster's Department and Capt. A. W. Ryan's, of the same department, have not as yet been made prisoners.

Capt Wm. B. Blair, of the Commissary Department, has resigned."

SURRENDER OF FORTS.

Fort Bliss, near El Paso, has been surrendered by Col. J. D. REEVE, U. S. A, to Col JAMES W. MCGOFFIN, State Commissioner. The United States troops started leaving for San Antonio on the 21st. The Commissioner could receive a large supply of stores and some arms, two 6 pounders, and a large amount of ammunition. The provisions in the fort will suffice three companies for several months.

Fort Quitman has also been turned over to Col. MCGOFFIN.

The Indianola *Courier* says the schooner *Twilight* was seized by Deputy-Collector JONES, at Aransas, a few days since, for violation of the revenue laws of the Confederate States. She is a very staunch vessel, yacht built and about eighty tons burden. This vessel was lately in the employment of the United States Government, and was about to proceed under orders to the Tortugas, to be there turned over to the military authorities.

The Galveston *News*, of the 27th, has the following:

"Lieut WASHINGTON, who was United States Quartermaster at Indianola has resigned and gone to Virginia. Lieut. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., took his place."

INDIANS.

The editor of the *News* has received a letter from the Indian nation, giving assurances of the kind reception the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Seminoles and Creeks gave to the Commissioners appointed to visit them by the State Convention. The chiefs are slaveholders who are for secession and the Southern Confederacy. The Cherokees have "cleared out" the Abolition emissaries among them. Parson JONES, secretary of Ross, their Chief and an Abolitionist, was in such danger of his life that he kept himself locked in his room, up stairs, and permitted to see him communication with him being held in writing. He will have to leave the country.

The Chickasaws wished to secede at once; the Cherokees wished to wait until the return of the delegation they had sent to Washington, to see about their funds held in trust by the United States Treasury.

All the tribes were to hold a General Council on the 8th inst.

A SIGNIFICANT OUTBREAK.

A significant outbreak is reported to have occurred in Zapata County on the Rio Grande. It appears that about forty of the citizens (half breeds) armed and marched upon Carizo, the county seat of Zapata county, with the object of preventing the civil officers taking the oath of office prescribed by the Confederate States Constitution. After electing their men to the offices they were by law entitled to, they returned to their homes, and the new officers were duly sworn in.

The quite formidable force, after holding a council and pronouncing in favor of the United States Government, was proceeding upon Carizo when intelligence of the insurrection reached C. L. FORD at Laredo. Under orders from Col FORD Capt. NOLAN with twenty-seven men, advanced upon and attacked the insurgents—ten of them being eighty miles from Carizo, and completely routed them, killing three and wounding six. Capt. NOLAN'S command sustained no loss.

The Brownsville *Flag* seems to think that CORTINA is at the bottom of this move and says he has subsequently been seen on the American side of the river, within twenty miles of Brownsville, soliciting aid for another attack.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 44, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non enumerated motions.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 675, 1023, 1035, 1073 1101, 1115, 895, 957, 1139, 1141, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1155, 1159, 1177, 1187, 1197, 1199.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1595, 1543, 1717, 427, 1249, 1731, 1737, 717, 651, 1739, 1741, 1747, 1749, 1735. *Part II.*—Nos. 298, 1376, 966, 389, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1426, 1348.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 3039, 2968, 2977, 2980, 2988, 2994½, 2969, 2978, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1897, 1083, 1054, 1055. *Part II.*—Nos. 927, 658, 936, 937, 939, 941, 942, 943, 945, 946, 947, 3076, 1896, 450, 499.

World-be Trustees—The Nineteenth Ward School Office Contest.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel Thomas Crimmins and Frederick Schafer vs. Thomas McManus and Daniel Gallagher.—This case has been several times stated in this paper. It now comes up on appeal from a judgment ordered to be entered at the Circuit by Justice Welsh, upon the verdict of a jury.

The plaintiffs claim to have been elected Trustees of the Public Schools of the Nineteenth Ward in December last, and assert that the defendants have usurped the office. The plaintiffs were not allowed the polls as such officers, because it was ascertained, that upon fifty one ballots cast for Crimmins the vote was registered for "Trustees of the Public Schools," instead of the word for "Commissioners," as provided by law. Had these votes been eliminated, plaintiffs claim that they would have been elected by two votes. It is also alleged that Daniel Gallagher, one of the defendants illegally acted as one of the Inspectors of Election. Defendants deny all the allegations of illegality, and aver that the plaintiffs were not duly elected.

Counsel for the defendants contends that the ballots exhibited for "Public Schools" were properly rejected, as they were contrary to law.

Decision reserved.

A. R. LAWRENCE for appellants; D. B. Taylor for respondents.

Verdict against a Policeman for Illegal Arrest.

COMMON PLEAS

Before Judge Hilton.

Harmon H. Prusser vs. Michael Walters.—This was an action for false imprisonment. Plaintiff is a grocer, doing business in Pearl-st., this City. Defendant is a policeman. In December, 1859, defendant came to the store of plaintiff late in the afternoon, as alleged, arrested him and took him to the Station house, where he was detained one night. On the next morning he was taken before a magistrate, and gave bail. It was alleged that the plaintiff had assaulted defendant's wife which was denied by plaintiff. Subsequently the plaintiff was tried on this charge, in the Court of Sessions and acquitted.

It was claimed that the arrest of plaintiff by defendant was wholly illegal, as the defendant had no warrant or process from any magistrate or court.

Verdict for plaintiff $500.

For plaintiff, Henry L. Clinton and A. S. Diossy.

Defendant in default.

Action to Recover Damages for Causing the Death of a Child.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

D. Bruns vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This is an action brought under the statute of 1848, by the plaintiff, as administrator of his son, Frederick Bruns, to recover damages alleged by a car belonging to the defendant. The deceased was on eight years old, and while returning from school on the afternoon of the 7th of April, 1859, he by some means got himself under the wheels of the cars on Tenth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. It is alleged that the driver of the car used sufficient warning of the danger, but did not stop the car, continuing on without taking any notice of the damage to the child. The answer avers that the accident was occasioned by the carelessness of the child, who attempted to mount the cars while in motion.

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Wm. Futterton for defendant.

Number of Applicants for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

There are fifty-one applications for admission to the Bar this Term. The examination of applicants proceeded yesterday afternoon.

Court of General Sessions.

A DIRTY FELLOW.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. AHN a prosecuting for the people, THOMAS ROONEY, indicted for indecent assault, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

JOHN BROWN, SEMPER VIRTUTES.

John W. Brown, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

SAMBO IN LIMBO.

William Atkinson, colored, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A PICKPOCKET.

James Cosly, indicted for larceny from the person, was left out.

Edward S. Raymond testified that while standing in the *Tribune* Office, he heard something "click" in the left hand pocket of his watch-guard; just then the prisoner, who had been standing near him moved back, when the witness felt him; at this point the prisoner dropped the witness' watch on the floor, an officer then arrested the prisoner.

Officer Foster testified to making the arrest, and corroborated the testimony already given.

The jury rendered their verdict as said the jury gave a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

A FAMILY SQUABBLE.

Henry J. Child, indicted for assault and battery on his wife, was let off.

Mrs. Childs testified that at the time of the assault, she was in the act of putting her husband; he came to bed early in the evening, she took no notice of him and said, "Now, Henry, like a good man, go away, and leave me and my boy in peace," pointing with the broom by the arm, and violently struck her.

George W. Childs, son of the prisoner and the last witness, a boy of fourteen years of age, gave the same account of the difficulty which his mother had testified to.

Several witnesses then testified to the prisoner's good character, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty of an assault. The prisoner having a very large family, to be supported, and he himself being a hard working man, property in the city, to the extent of the bail, in a sentence of two Penitentiary for a month, and a fine of $250, and to stand committed until the fine is paid.

A HOMICIDE CASE.

Julia Murphy, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of Julia the Kinney, on the 30th of December last, was then tried.

John Gibbons, a boy of thirteen years of age testified that on a Sunday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock he saw the deceased and prisoner in the enjoyment of the "peace and privilege of fighting"; soon the prisoner knocked out a light with a chair and struck deceased on the forehead; the deceased then sat down on the floor, and he saw no more; John Brown was standing in the entry where the fray occurred; Mary Fay, the niece of the deceased, was then called, and came to the assistance of the deceased; witness went for a doctor.

Mary Fay testified that she was a niece of the deceased, both deceased and prisoner lived in the same house, and her rooms on opposite sides of the entry; she saw the two engaged; witness was called by the late Gibbons, found the deceased bleeding; several pieces of broken chair, which had been thrown were strewn about; identified some of them in her head; she remained at home for four weeks, when she died; the deceased was a hard drinker, and was partially intoxicated at the time of the quarrel.

The coroner's physician, *John Green*, was then read by consent. His substance it was the same as that of the first witness.

Dr. Beech's deposition was then read, stating that a post mortem examination of the deceased revealed the presence of an abscess on the brain, which had caused her death; this abscess resulted from the blow received.

For the defence, *Robert Searles* testified that the deceased had been drunk all day, and abused the prisoner; she had never seen the throw a glass bottle at the prisoner during the evening; after the affray the deceased had been about her usual occupations for several days.

Mary Field testified that the prisoner bore a good character; witness had known her for many years in company with her deceased, after the affray, several days.

There were no further witnesses, and after the case was summed up, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy. As she had already been several months in confinement, and there was probably some doubt whether the deceased came to her death by the blow received from the prisoner, or by subsequent drunken irregularities, the Court, upon consultation with the District Attorney, sentenced the prisoner to the City Prison for twenty days.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—George J. Ferris.
For Felonious Assault—John Murphy.
For Homicide—Charles Murphy.
For Misdemeanor—Thomas Curbling, Edward S. Beel, Cyrus Tanner.
For Manslaughter—Terrence Monahan.
For Rape—Peter Lee—Patrick McCallum.
For Forgery—Edward Peters.
For Burglary—John Wilson, William H. Welsh.
For Larceny—Leander Kasop, Harriet Williams, Michael Keeny, Mary Sheppard, Alice McDonald.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*William Schofield et al.* vs. *William Burns et al.*—Motion granted, with stay of proceedings for thirty days.

JOAB H. Browning vs. Bartholf Manufacturing Co.—Motion granted as to the money received by the President of the company.

Nelson Kaliy vs. William Williams.—Motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew motion.

Nicholas Quackenboss vs. Samuel P. Danchay.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Hall et al.* vs. *Light et al.*—Referred to Samuel Jones.

Same vs. Same.—Referee appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Harris vs. Nichols.*—Case settled and with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

BEADY, J.—*Wilson et al Graham et al.*—Motion denied with $10 cost, to abide event, but with liberty to defendant to amend within ten days.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 8.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	68⅛	
6,000	U S 5s, '74 Con.	78⅛	
6,000	Treas. 12 ⅌c. N.	101⅛	
2,000	Treas. 8t 6s, '90.	97	
2,000	do	s3	46⅜
10,000	Vir St. 6s	c	46⅜
5,000	do	s10	44⅜
12,000	do	s7	45
1,000	do	c	46
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	s5	41⅜
1,000	do		40⅜
13,000	do		40⅜
10,000	do	s10	40⅜
12,000	do	s10	40⅜
1,000	do	s3	40⅜
4,000	N. C. State 6s		60
5,000	do	s10	58
2,000	Cal St 7s		73½
6,000	N Y C Rs '76		100
7,000	P. R 3d M R		83
14,000	Ill Cen R Bs		92
1,000	Mich C 8 p.c 1st		94
	M S & N Con Bs		94⅜
	5 Corn Ex Bank		75
	6 Park Bank		95
	6 Bank of N Y		85
	3 Mech Bkg Ass		90
	50 Fet. & L. C. Co		81
	25 Pitts Coal Co		76
	125 Pac. M. St. Co		70
	845 N. Y. Cen R		73
	115	ds	s3 74
	100	ds	b30 73
	100	do	73⅛
	10	Erie Railroad	24
	30	ds	24½
	100	ds	24⅝
	100	ds	24⅝
	150	Reading Railroad	52⅜

INTERESTING TO TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.

The following is the annual report of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, for the year ending April 1, 1861:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$19,618 45	$18,816 15
Freight	54 060 61	56 457 61
Total	$73,679 11	$75 273 76
Increase		$1 593,65

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No 4 Broad street.

May.	Premium.	May.	Premium.
7 Philadelphia	Par.	6 Cleveland	1 @ 1⅛
1 Boston	Par.	3 St. Louis	½ @ ¾
1 New-Orleans	Par. @ ⅛	4 Louisville	3 @ 4
1 Mobile	Par @ ⅛	6 Detroit	1 @ 1⅛
6 Baltimore	2⅝ @ 3	4 Cincinnati	2

@¼d. ₱ lb.; Rosin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 2s 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s.; Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d @25s ; Tallow, 22s 6d. ₱ ton For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s 6d. ₱ bbl ; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@ 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl. ; Bacon and Lard. 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s ; Tallow, 25s @27s. 6d. ₱ tun. For Cork, with Wheat in bulk for orders, 11¾d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been : A ship, 906 tons, from Sneidiac to Liverpool, Deals, at £4 5s.; two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 15s ; one 870 tons, from Bangor to Liverpool, £3 13s ; a bark 543 tons, from St John, N B., to Bristol Channel, £4; one, 518 tons, hence to Gloucester, E., 21 000 bushels Wheat, 9¾d. in bulk and bags; one. 565 tons, to a port in the English Channel, Corn, 9¾d. in ship's bags; a brig, 296 tons, to Cork and a market, Sugar, in boxes and bags, 11s. 6d., or if to a direct port, 30s ; a bark, 350 tons, to Belfast, Wheat, 10d. in ship's bags; a brig, 199 tons, to Marseilles, extra Pipe Staves, $50. and 1,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 3½c ; a bark 261 tons, to Cadiz, heavy Pipe Staves $40 ; Light Pipe, $35 ; a schooner, 390 tons, to Buenos Ayres Lumber, $18 ; a British bark, same voyage, Flour, $1 37½ ; a new brig, 199 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2 ₱ bbl., and one, 174 tons, same voyage, $3,100, both having the privilege of returning to Cork for orders by payment of $250 additional ; a British brig, 136 tons, to Belize, Honduras and back, $1,550 ; a brig, 200 tons, to Demerara, $1,-lub ; one, 196 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., $1,000 ; one, 285 tons, to south side Cuba and back Sugar, 36c. ; Melado, 34c., and Molasses, $3 ₱ 110 gallons on deck ; a brig, 300 tons, to north side Cuba and back, and the steamer *Memnzas*, to the Government, no private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For.	
Nor'h American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 9
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 15
New York	Southampton	New York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Tempest	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Indian	Southampton	New York	June 8
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 14

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	May 15
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 23
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampton	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30
Tuscania	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Hails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. (Letters for California. When intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
Eastern Mails close at...6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at half P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and tradesmen.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 448 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

THE MAN WHO WAS SEEN TO PICK UP the pocketbook dropped at the corner of Cath rine-lane and Broadway, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., being ing to L. D NICKERSON, will do well to return the property to the owner and save unpleasant consequences, as he is known to the subscriber. He resides at No 15 Coenties slip. L. D. NICKERSON.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. O. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. Re erences first class.

MR. OLIVERA AND FAMILY HAVE ARrived from Havana, per steamer *Cahawba*, and are stopping at Lafargo House, New-York, and shall be happy to see Mr. PERDO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIER'S POCKET AND KNAPSACK.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

Instituted at Boston, 1814, is now publishing a series of small books and tracts, adapted to the wants of volunteer soldiers, and fitted in size and binding for their pockets and knapsacks. These, and other publications of the same society, may be obtained at the Tract Depository, No. 13 Bible House, Astor place

I. W. BRINKERHOFF, Agent.

N B.—Donations are solicited to enable the Committee to make grants of their publications to the Army.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS —Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of three to six voices, Hymns, Catches, Chants, Trios Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, constitute some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the most book ever issued for Singing Academies and Public Schools. It is even more so Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bells Nos 1 and 2" which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 20 months. Prices, 25 cents in paper covers ; 30 cents in boards ; cloth bound, gilt edged and 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices

Publishers, HORACE WATERS, and JUDSON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York and for sale by Thompson & Co., Philadelphia ; Brown & Taggard, Boston S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago ; Raymond & Lapham Detroit ; Sirsle, Avery & Co., Rochester ; Green Butler & Co., Buffalo ; Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati, S. B. Gray, Albany ; Moore & Silas, Troy ; and Keith & Woods, St. Louis.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WASHINGTON Heights, Hudson River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers st the woodland Park House is now open for the reception of permanent guests. This is a commodious mansion, surrounded by 20 acres of picturesque grounds is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge. Bathing, boating and fishing ; excellent stabling Families desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed, it being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage Applications for rooms can be made at the Hotel st. Germain, corner of 59th-av. and 27th-st.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find comfortable accommodations immediately on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L I All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, within 300 feet of the depôt at Mount Vernon, Westchester County N. Y. Inquire of JNO WILEY, on the premises Shoehen'e-av., corner of 5th av., or of W. G. WILEY, American Exchange Bank New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMILIES AND SIngle gentlemen desiring summer board, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a house convenient to depôt, commanding a fine view of the river Fare by boat, 10 cents Dinner at 6. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st. Prospect Hill.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark ; distance, ½ hour from New-York with constant communication. Good board and moderate terms Address H. B. G., Box No 1,230 Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, N. Y.—MADAME BRUTTKAY is now prepared to take a limited number of boarders for the Summer months. References : J. B. Locke, No. 36 Reade st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—A manner of very pleasant rooms an Broadway third house above the monument. Apply on the premises, or address H. D., Box No. 3,975, Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season ; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make arrangements with boarders at a reduced rate from former rates Boats leave Pier No 2 N. R., at 8 11½, 3½ and 5½ ; from Dey st., at 10¾ and 4½. Only 35 minutes from New-York.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cossens, No. 73 Warren st.

JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE AND POPULAR boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER A hotel or select family resort within convenient railroad distance from the City. Would be let to a party every way meeting approbation. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By R. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their spacious new rooms, NOS 155 AND 157 BROADWAY.

A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of ten rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings ; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices ; Axminster, velvet, Brussel, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths rosewood marble top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood bed-stead, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall lights and brackets, rosewood mahogany and walnut bedsteads ; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas rockers and chairs ; oak and walnut hall extension tables and chairs ; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware ; kitchen furniture, etc The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

N. B.—The sale will include a large assortment of parlor and stair carpeting, also a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 9 AND 10, At 10½ o'clock, each day.

Sale of superb importation of real Carrara marble Statuary, elegant vases of classic designs, busts, urns, groups, &c.

Signor Tedi, of Italy respectfully announces the above collection of elegant statuary and vases will be found the most elegant ever offered in this City The varieties of vases includes elaborately carved agate, bardiglio, verde antique, Sienna and white marble ; also, alabaster, Grecian, Roman, Neapolitan, Florentine, and other classic and admired forms. He also offers a most beautiful assortment of very fine Bohemian glassware, from the Royal Manufactory at Prague on hand vases decanters, etageres ornaments toilet bottles and sets, dessert services, mantle sets, and a select variety of heavy silver-plated goods bronzes, &c.; French decorated china. The above collection will be sold without reserve

Housekeepers will find this a rare chance to obtain real gems of art as well as useful and ornamental goods

The collection will be on exhibition Wednesday, the 8th inst.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $9,000 WORTH OF BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half past 3 precisely, the entire elegant furniture and bronze gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., contained in the 5 story residence No. 152 West 21st st., near 7th av., all of which is in perfect order and to be peremptorily sold, for cash consisting of elegant rosewood 7 octave piano forte ; 3 solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel, with slip covers ; mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, tapestry and willton carpets, Turkish cobairs and lounges, artistic bronze statuary, etageres vases and lace curtains, with elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, in oak, rosewood and mahogany of every description ; mattresses, bedding, &c. ; rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement, sale rain or shine

M. C. FOZY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 East 23d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel, mahogany do., in hair cloth, Brussels tapestry carpets elegant mantel mirrors centre tables, &c.; fine oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany and cottage chamber suites, hair mattresses, bedding and mirrors ; also, solid oak dining-room furniture, elegant French decorated China dinner set, white China do., cut-glass ware, crockery, &c ; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

R. W. TILTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., of superior workmanship,

Will be sold at auction by TILTON, MORRALL & MAY, On THURSDAY, May 9, 1861, At 12 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y.

Persons wishing to dispose of vehicles or horses at this sale, will please leave their address by Tuesday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF SECOND-HAND CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

Comprising from 250 to 300 velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, with a number of mats, rugs, stair-carpets, oil cloths, matting, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, May 10, at 9 o'clock, At the Central Salesrooms, Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts. Catalogues on Thursday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL At Auction on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 353 5th av. :

Splendid sale of household furniture all of the most costly description and made by A. Louis or Keller, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, Brussels do., parlor suite of richly open work carved rosewood covered in tapestry satin, elaborately carved etagere, plate glass and satin-wood, centre table, made in two parts for card tables, curtains of real satin brocade, with trimmings of the most costly description, lace do., large pier and mantel glasses, real bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets piano-forte carved in rosewood, made by Pierson, clock and shade with moving and singing birds, folding-leaf tables, large and costly vases, Parlans, &c.

LIBRARY ROOM—Oak buffet, carved in fruit and flowers ; axminster table to match, chairs &c., covered in figured reps, curtains to match, fine French china dinner and tea set, engl sses, real silver tea-set and table wares.

BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, shirts, &c., spring in rosewood, covered crimson satin damask curtains, bookcases and secretary, library table carved walnut jewel boxes, superb cheek with large bronze figures China and ormolu sidlog chandeliers, beddlar, mattresses, and other elegant furniture Can be examined on Tuesday, 8th the day before the sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN front of salesroom, No. 35 Nassau st., a pair of valuable gray horses, about 16 hands high, 8 and 9 years old, perfectly kind and gentle either in single or double harness, and under saddle, free and prompt drivers, free from all vices and tricks. Sold on account of the present owner being ordered away with his regiment ; they cost him $500, have been turned out all Winter.

ALSO,

A beautiful pair bay Shetland ponies (sisters), 3 and 4 years old ; hands high warranted sound ; kind and gentle ; are fast and valuable horses ; both good under the saddle, without tricks or vice of any kind ; have been used by ladies and children.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (THURSDAY) May 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the sale-room, No. 51 William-st., a well assorted variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks bonds, and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see descriptive sales on MONDAY, May 13. *Courier and Enquirer, Express, News, Evening Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salerooms.

ALBERT H NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY GEORGE COOK, To-DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Greenwich-st., one set of first-class furniture, made expressly for City use viz :—3 parlor suites of hair cloth, and in various coverings ; chamber suites, in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany ; dining room furniture, pantry furniture ; book cases, bureaus centre tables, mirrors etc., sideboards, silver plated ware, &c ; also, one elegant rosewood piano, seven-octave, nearly new.

J. P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., consisting of fresh City made and custom goods, adapted to City and country trade.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, carpets, cigars, stoves, kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—HOUSE IN THE COUNtry ; delightfully located on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt, commanding a fine view of the Long Island Sound ; beautiful scenery and drives ; the house has 13 rooms thoroughly furnished with handsome and expensive furniture ; about an acre of ground ; garden all made ; barn, stable, &c ; horse and carriage for sale, if desired ; rent moderate. Address F. A. C., Box No. 2,986 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows ; barn and stable attached ; a variety of fruits ; convenient for boating and fishing ; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 5 or 20 acres of land, fine garden and fruit ; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 62 John st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET FOR LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished, the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Hempstead harbor, at Glen Cove ; about two hours from New-York by steamer ; has running to the water ; fine stable, garden, fruit, shades, &c., &c. Price for the season, $1,650. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pier at, No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A WELL FURNISHED house, suitable for a boarding-house for Seabathers, with every comfort ; gas, range, bath, garden, graperies and shade ; large airy rooms, and near the ferries Rent low. Apply at No. 200 Bridge-st Also, a suite of furnished rooms for gentlemen in a handsome location.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone house, with all modern improvements, to let The Commissioner would receive a large supply of for the Summer, at $100 per month, in Second place, Brooklyn. Apply or address J. L. VANDEWATER, No. 14 Wall st., Room No. 5.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED, ALso an unfurnished house, at Yonkers ; both near the depôt and boat-landings, yet retired and beautifully located, with good view ; gas throughout, water in the kitchen, and other improvements Terms moderate. Address S. H. G., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—To let, furnished, a very desirable country place, with about 25 acres in fine order, finely shaded ; stables, two cows, gardener, &c., &c. Rent, all told, $1,250 for the season. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pier at, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.—Twelve miles from the City, and near a commodious dock. Apply to EDWARD WILLIS Grocers Bank, Barclay st or to CHAS. E. SWORDS, No. 31 St. Mark's place

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, At Rockaway, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILEY, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM and pantry with board suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen in a first-class house with a private family Location first rate ; within five minutes walk of a home, at a moderate price. Dinner at 6. Apply for three days, at No. 128 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsiring pleasant rooms in a first-class house, with all the improvements, where there are but few boarders, can obtain such by addressing P. R., Brooklyn Post-office. Also, a room for a single gentlemen ; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNITURED rooms with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, will be let at No. 118 East 14th st Being first-class and board excellent ; dinner at 6 o'clock References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in an American family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed on very reasonable terms, by applying immediately at No. 36 Charlton-st.

BOARDING—AT NO. 19 EAST SIXTEENTH ST., near St George's Church in a private family. The entire second floor, together or separate, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PARTIAL BOARD, WITH COMfortably furnished rooms suitable for one or two persons, with all the privileges of a home, may be obtained at No. 105 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PART OF GENT EMAN, OR a family, can find good board and room on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway No. 33 Clinton place.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SECOnd story front rooms, on the 3d floor may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th ave

BOARDING—OR TO LET.—PART OF A FAMILY House up town to let with board, if desired to a mail American family Some furniture would be taken in exchange. Address S. E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No 285 East 21st st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, to a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 26th st., persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 53 East 28th-st. Dinner at 5 P. M. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board a large front room, with pantry, and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, in a convenient location, with a private family, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and board in a private family at No. 203 State-st., near Court. Dinner at 6. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in a small private family ; the house is beautifully located a short distance from South Ferry. Apply at No. 26 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkins' place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 6 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry ; house first-class ; reference required.

A FEW SPLENDID ROOMS CAN BE NOW be had at No. 32 East 14th st., with board, for families or single gentlemen ; this location is very desirable being a 8th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union Park ; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is elegantly furnished, breakfast from 7 to 10, and dinner at 6 ; best of references given and required ; a choice of rooms can now be had ; terms moderate Apply at the house.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table ; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

A YOUNG MAN OF A VERY RESPECTable family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality. where he can have all the comforts of a good home ; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th ave Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 Tower Office.

A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD like to room together can have a handsomely-furnished parlor, and bedroom attached, on the second floor, with gas, bath, closets, &c., at a very moderate rent ; first class neighborhood. Call at No. 47 West 27th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF SECOND-STORY front rooms, or the whole floor, to let, with full board, in first-class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 53 East 28th-st. Dinner at 5 P. M. References exchanged.

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A PLEASANT SUITE OF SECOND-STORY front rooms, or the whole floor, to let, with full board, in first-class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

109 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—LARGE and well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board ; house and location one of the finest in the City ; dinner at 5 o'clock ; a billiard table in the house for the use of the guests. First-class reference required.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs. A French family have a handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom ; also a single room to let, with or without breakfast, to gentleman only. House first-class. Terms moderate. Convenient to cars and stages.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 23d-st., near 8th-av., in a first-class house, can accommodate a few gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, upon reasonable terms ; references exchanged. Address W. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED back parlor in a first-class house to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen at $6 per week. Good references given and required ; and location West 12th-st. between 5th and 6th-avs. Address S. L., Box No 139 *Times* Office

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET.—A GENTLEman and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 5th-av.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-AV.—Suite of rooms on second floor, front and rear, together or separately, well furnished all new ; private table, if desired, dinner at 6. Apply at No. 20 West 35th st.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY in the vicinity of Oxford st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn. One good sized unfurnished room required with pantry. Applicant furnishes everything but gas. Terms $4 per week. Apply at No. 134 Oxford-st.

BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, wish to let a handsomely furnished room, with bath adjoining, to two gentlemen ; dinner at 6½ ; terms moderate Apply at No. 236 Jay-st

REMOVAL.—MRS. OHIT WILL REMOVE MAY 1, to Nos. 1 and 3 East 26th-st., where she will have single rooms and one or two suites of rooms, with private table if desired. *Apply, till May 1, at No. 19 University-place.*

ROOMS TO LET.—A HANDSOME PARLOR, nicely furnished as a sleeping-room, will be let low to one or two gentlemen, in the private family, No. 16 West 9th-st. Also, a smaller bedroom. Gas and bath. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOM—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a small house, occupied by a genteel French family, without children. Good chance to secure the French language and music. Inquire at No. 26 East 24th st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., wish to dispose of one or two rooms to a single gentleman, or gentleman and wife ; satisfactory references given if required. Address C. O., Box No. 132 *Times* office.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN OF QUIET HABits, a fine front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a private house, near the 5th-av. Hotel, without board Apply between the hours of 3 and 5, P. M., or after 7 o'clock in the evening, at No, 1 West 26th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS on second and third floors, with closets, gas, water, &c., in the first-class house No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS—FURNISHED or unfurnished for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with board. Dinner at 5. Apply at No 132 East 14th-st.

NO. 38 BEACH ST., (ST. JOHN'S PARK) —TO let, with board, large, pleasant rooms, suitable for families ; also single rooms for gentlemen ; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

NO. 42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A HANDsome unfurnished parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, to let, with board ; also, two single rooms ; location most desirable ; house first class. Dinner at 6

NO. 55 EAST TWELFTH-STREET—FIRST House from Broadway.—A furnished back parlor and adjoining room to let ; also, furnished rooms on the upper floors ; location desirable ; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, BY a lady and son, immediately, with a good view and near the water Terms moderate. Address E. N., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—AT THE EAST SIDE OF the City by a young lady who works out by the day. Address M. J. S., Station D, Astor place Post office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO LET two furnished front bedrooms to gentlemen without board. Location 14th st., near 2d av. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,741 Post-office, New-York.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—AT NO. 52 EAST 6th-st., near Union Park The location is quiet and central, and easy of access. by stage or cars

ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR GENTLEmen—In 34th st., near 6th av.; first-class house, private family. Address OMEGA, Box 134 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had by applying at No. 61 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE IN CANADA.

FOR SALE—A cottage in the picturesque town of Port Hope, Canada West, on north shore of Lake Ontario, six hours from Rochester, well fitted up for a genteel residence, with all modern conveniences ; two acres of land beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, good stabling ice house, &c. Fine hunting and fishing in the neighborhood Terms easy. Apply, by letter, post-paid to P. C. CLARKE, care J. Hayes, Hayeock & Co., Ottawa, C. W.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 40 per cent of this island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad with two or four acres of land, having a valuable waterfront. The house is large built of brick, and finished in the best manner having all the modern improvements including gas from the Harlem Company. also a brick carriage house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO. No. 49 Broadway ; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swan, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, containing 10 rooms, with cellar, garret and cellar barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the New

The New-York Times.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JESSIE BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN—HIAWATHA—A REGULAR FIX.

CHATHAM THEATRE—WARCK ASHORE—LOST SHIP—GIPSEY FARMER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—BOWLED OUT—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 791 Broadway—Church's Palating, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In consequence of a serious accident to our special Washington correspondent, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere, our dispatches from the Capital this morning are not so full as usual. The most important development relative to the plans of the Government is in regard to the concentration of troops at Cairo—special orders having gone forward from the War Department to assemble a large additional force at that point immediately. This is in consequence of the threatening reports which come from Tennessee and elsewhere down the Mississippi, to the effect that Gen. PILLOW and other desperate secession leaders contemplate a descent upon the place. At the time of going to press with our first edition it is not positively known whether troops have passed though Baltimore, though as everything was apparently in readiness for the movement and it has been positively ordered, it is most likely that they have. SHERMAN'S Battery was to precede the Pennsylvania troops, and Gen. BUTLER'S command at the Relay House was to act in concert with them in case any difficulty should occur.

JEFF DAVIS' army is rapidly concentrating in Virginia, and it is probable, notwithstanding the assurances of Gov. LETCHER to the contrary, that unless he is forestalled by some decisive movement on the part of the Government, he will soon have a sufficient number of men in the vicinity of Washington to warrant him in taking the initiative in hostilities there. Besides the troops already mentioned, a Louisiana regiment reached Richmond on Monday, and fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battalion of Arkansians have reached Lynchburgh, while at Norfolk are about four thousand troops, including two companies from Georgia. Norfolk and Craney Island are being fortified in all directions, and all persons who refuse to work on the batteries willingly are being impressed for that service. The authorities of Norfolk are evidently extremely fearful of a visitation from the direction of Fortress Monroe.

There seems to be now not the slightest probability that Maryland will whirl into the secession vortex which has sucked in the majority of her Southern sisters. The Legislature has taken warning from the menacing attitude assumed by the people, and will not even authorize a Convention to consider the subject. It was voted unanimously on Tuesday night not to recess. It is thought the Legislature will reassemble this week, to meet again some time next July. A bill is now before the Senate to send Peace Commissioners to Washington, Montgomery, and several of the States, but there is no chance for its passage. The time for peace commissioners has passed. In view of the pecuniary embarrassment resulting from the stoppage of business, it was deemed right proper to enact a stay law, which has passed both Houses. The Governor has declined to sign it, as he possesses no veto power.

A letter from on board one of the United States vessels off Pensacola discovers the important fact that the rebels in possession there intend, in case they are likely to be worsted in an encounter with the Federal forces, to destroy Pensacola, Warrington and the Navy-yard by blowing up and burning. This has been ascertained through spies, who assert that the powder has already been placed and the trains laid for the purpose. Warrington is said to be now entirely deserted by its inhabitants, and the houses occupied by rebel soldiers.

The Lighthouse recently stolen by the rebels from Windmill Point in the Chesapeake Bay, has been recaptured by Lieut. CROSBY, of the Navy, who has been for several days in search of her. He succeeded in finding her at last, about twelve miles up the Great Wycomico River, in Virginia, and brought her safely into Annapolis. The log shows that she was taken possession of about a month ago, by three armed schooners.

The Government is making every effort to prevent the shipment down the Mississippi of arms, munitions and provisions to the seceded States. The Surveyor of Customs at Louisville has been instructed, within a day or two, to intercept all such cargoes. Louisville having recently shown herself to be a strong Unionville, there will probably be no difficulty in enforcing these orders to the letter.

The State Military Board at Albany have determined to raise thirty-four additional regiments, with a view to future contingencies—making a force of thirty thousand men. The action of the Board so far will be regarded as perfectly proper, in view of the present condition of affairs; but the manner in which it is proposed to organize the new levy, as detailed by our Albany correspondent, will be likely to create much dissatisfaction. In fact, it is doubtful whether any considerable number of men can be found to give their assent to it. Instead of allowing the volunteers to organize regiments with the privilege of choosing their own officers, it is proposed that they shall be organized by companies, to assemble at a common rendezvous, to be disposed of as the State authorities may see fit.

A party of fifty West Point Cadets, on their way to Washington to be commissioned as second lieutenants, were detained in Philadelphia on Tuesday night by the police, on the supposition that they were about to join the Secessionists. The mistake, however, was soon rectified, and they proceeded on their way rejoicing.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, left this port yesterday for Liverpool, with 148 passengers, and $4,795 in specie. Among the passengers was W. S. THAYER, Esq., United States Consul to Egypt.

A letter received by the British Consul from Miramichi, N. B., mentions the loss of the schooner *Spray* and cargo, the Captain and crew having arrived at Guadaloupe.

The United States Marshal late on Tuesday night effected the arrest of a German named QUIETFELDT, at Ravenswood, with a large quantity of spurious coin of the Republic of Bolivia, together with presses, dies and other paraphernalia of the counterfeiter, in his possession. He was committed for examination.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, the Nineteenth Ward School Trustees contest was heard, on appeal from a judgment entered below by Justice WELLES. Decision was reserved. Fifty-one applications are made for admission to the Bar. The examination proceeded yesterday afternoon. In the Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge HILTON, HARMON H. PRUSSER recovered a verdict for $500 against MICHAEL WALTERS, a policeman, for false imprisonment. Defendant did not appear. In the General Sessions there were three cases tried, one for homicide, resulting in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree; one for larceny and one for assault and battery, resulting in convictions. Besides these there were several pleas and sentences, the longest term imposed being two years and six months in State Prison.

The Stock Exchange, yesterday, after a fair business in the morning at the advance of Tuesday, broke down 1@2 ₱ cent. in the afternoon, and closed heavy. New-York Central, 72; Illinois Central, 61. No change in Money or Exchange rates.

The General Markets were more active, yesterday, for Cotton and Flour, at firmer rates; as well as for Wheat, at irregular quotations; and Rice and Sugars at buoyent prices. Corn, Hay and Whisky declined, yet were in moderate request. A fair inquiry prevailed for Resin, Tallow and the principal kinds of Provisions. Fish, Coffee, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Salt, Molasses, Teas and Tobacco were sparingly purchased. The freight engagements were rather limited, with 627 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets the supply of animals is abundant having been larger for the week past than during any previous week since January. The demand is brisk, however, and with the exception of live hogs, the markets were cleared out last evening, the ruling prices being a little in advance of the previous week's market. The receipts of all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 4,637 beef cattle; 77 fresh milch cows; 787 veal calves; 6,031 sheep and lambs; and 10,102 live hogs—total, 21,634. At yesterday's general weekly market, the best beef cattle sold at 9c @9¼c. ₱ lb, estimated dressed weight; medium grades 8c.@8¼c., and down to 7c. for poor; average of all sales about 8¼c. Milch cows advanced $3@$6 ₱ head; all sold. Veals, a few of the best, 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight, generally at 4c.@5c. Sheep, sheared, $2 50@$5 each, or 4c.@5¼c, ₱ lb., live weight, according to quality. Spring lambs $3@$6 each. Live hogs, corn-fed, 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. live weight, with a large number unsold.

Two Months of History.

When two months ago President LINCOLN, in his Inaugural, declared his purpose to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government," he gave utterance to a conviction of duty rather than to a foreordained policy. It is obvious that the means through which these ends were to be obtained were as indeterminate in his mind as they were in the popular mind. It is equally obvious now that he, like everybody else, greatly underestimated the imminency and magnitude of the National Crisis. "You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government," he said to men who, for years, had been engaged in secretly weaving a web of treason whose intricate design is only now being disclosed. He evidently thought that conciliation and compromise would suffice to win back those whom he regarded in the light of erring children, and that, in his own words, "the better angels of our nature, touching the mystic chords of memory, would again swell the chorus of the Union." All was to be settled by diplomacy and nobody hurt.

It would be absurd to blame in Mr. LINCOLN the absence of a prophetic spirit to which no one any more than he can lay claim. But what *is* absurd is the claim, urged in certain quarters, of this very prescience on the part of the Administration, and of a conscious shaping of events which it is very clear have been brought about by purely impersonal forces.

The course of events since the 4th of March—and what pregnant years of history are shut up in that brief chronology!—presents as much a subject for gratitude as for wonder and astonishment. Viewed theoretically, the development of the series of events that have marked the past two months—events so adapted in time and nature to the exigencies in which the American Republic found itself—has been so marvelous as to assume the character of a purely providential ordainment. All that has been done by the Executive of this Nation, and all it has refrained from doing, have been overruled for good. Its forbearance—which *might* have been fatal—becomes a high act of judicial magnanimity, and leaves the Rebels without excuse in the eyes of the whole world. Its active measures, too, have been in every case evoked by open and flagrant hostilities on the part of those who seek the destruction of the Republic—the Proclamation of April 15, following the assault on Sumter; the blockade of Southern ports succeeding the hoisting of the pirate flag on the part of the League of mutineers. It is no time, in the face of this great national deliverance, to put forth the claims of a shallow egotism; it is a time for gratitude and awe towards that divinity that shapes our ends beyond the power of man's wit or wisdom.

It is, by this time, sufficiently evident that the distinguishing quality of the elected Head of this Government is a thorough democracy—an entire and perfect sympathy with the people. His whole policy has been a faithful reflex of the popular conscience and convictions, and in its successive changes registers the successive elevations of the flood-tide of popular sentiment. When the nation seemed anxious for a peaceable solution, he spared no effort to bring a peaceable solution about. When the nation, weary of the clamor of those infatuated men, said let them go, he too said "Go, but constitutionally." It would be impossible to indicate with more precision the growth of the national policy, than is done by Mr. SEWARD in his instructions to Mr. DAYTON, in which he refers to a period when it was thought that "force would not be resorted to, to coerce the so-called seceding States into submission to the Federal authority, and that the only solution of the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the Constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claim to a separate sovereignty." He adds—and there is an immense history in the leap—"*the time when these questions had any pertinency or plausibility has passed away.*"

To have reached the elevation of this State paper, (which may be regarded as the expression of the mature views of the Administration,) is truly to have risen to the dignity of the situation. It leaves the doctrine of the Inaugural far in the rear. But, indeed, it would be unfair to read the Inaugural in the light of the sublime conflagration of patriotism which now illumines the Free States. In reaching this elevation both People and Administration have been led along by the education of events. We have all learned much by these months' history. The entire national mind has been subjected to a profound educational process, the result of which has been to sweep away forever baleful fallacies that have long lurked in the theory of this Government, and to evoke clearly in the public consciousness the true principles of our national life.

Among the formative influences that have conspired to bring about this result, the Press has exercised that primary power which it is its glory to wield in a Democracy. And if it it be needful with sharp and barbed words to address the Councils of the nation, those words will henceforth, as heretofore, be forthcoming. We attribute to President LINCOLN no such shallow and short-sighted opinions on this score as were put into his mouth the other day. As matters now stand, however, the perfect harmony existing between the body and the head of this nation is a subject of the sincerest congratulation. It would be strange indeed, if, with the admirable combination of qualities that mark the people and the Executive, a prompt solution of the national troubles is not brought about. Meantime, let it never for a moment be forgotten that the whole honor, blood and treasure of the Free States are pledged with open and fore-looking eyes, to a vigorous, swift, anticipating and *offensive* war to make an end of this business.

SPURIOUS AND DISHONEST PATRIOTISM.—One by one, as the Southern States secede, or get ready to secede, a salvo of big guns is let off in the Legislative Halls. The following is a specimen, the immense reverberations of which reached us two or three days ago:

"The Legislature has appropriated one million dollars for the defence of the State."

It is an undeniable fact, that the State making this grand appropriation never had a million dollars in its Treasury; that it owes today twenty-five millions of dollars; that it has paid its interest only for several years past by selling new bonds, and getting deeper in debt; and finally, that it has only saved itself from protest in New-York, on the 1st of July coming, by a forced loan from its Banks, extorted under fear of losing their charters! Such a State "appropriate a million of dollars for defence!" Defence against what? Defence against the Government that gave it existence, protection and wealth—a wealth well-nigh spent by the profligate herd of traitors that now direct her destinies!

If Missouri would be honest—for it is of Missouri we speak—let her send the "million of dollars" here so flippantly appropriated for treasonable purposes, to New-York, and invest it in her own discredited bonds at 40 cents on the dollar, thus reducing her indebtedness *two and a half millions of dollars*. Her "defence" will be cared for, as of old, by the Federal Government, without its costing her people a cent.

The Grand Vindication of Free Society.

The weakness of the South in all the material elements of wealth and social stability is most strikingly manifested in every seceded State. There is, in the nature of things, no reason why secession should affect the regular workings of society in the Southern States more seriously than in the Northern. The result to each section is the same. There is a loss of trade, there is a failure of confidence, there is a general derangement of business. And in each section there is accepted war, and all the exhausting preparations going on to meet it. If any difference were seen, one would expect to find the Northern communities more disturbed, and their business more shattered by the existence of hostilities; because of the notorious fact that the Southern people owe many millions of dollars to Northern merchants and manufacturers, and that payment is almost universally withheld. This fact of the practical confiscation of perhaps two hundred millions of dollars of Northern property by the people at the South, would incline us to think that comparative ease would pervade their section—while with us of the Free States would be found the ruin and dismay resulting from a state of almost universal bankruptcy.

But what are the facts? We do not pretend to deny the existence of a very general prostration of business in the manufacturing and commercial communities of the Free States. But as a small compensation, the agricultural interests are reaping and will reap greater rewards. Neither do we deny the happening of numerous failures, and severe resulting hardships in the sale and sacrifice of property to meet liabilities. These disasters will leave many families poor that thought themselves rich; but they accept their lot with courage and patience in most cases, feeling that it is the fortune of honorable war. The aspect of Northern society in this time of trial, so far from causing discouragement and pain, or from exciting alarm, is actually a source of confidence and pleasure—almost of exultation. We find Northern society withstanding the shock of the most terrible calamity that can befall any people—that of civil war—without a sign of shaking. We find it accepting the loss of millions without a serious loss of solvency and vigor. We find it stand in full view of a storm of anarchy and demoralization that prevails among a people lately their intimates and friends, and not a ripple of disorder breaks on the surface of its own placid home. No laws are suspended here. No "military boards" supersede the civil officers. No imperative mandate of the State relieves a citizen of his debts or appropriates his substance to a superior necessity of war.

In the seceded States how different is all this. Notwithstanding what has been stolen from the North by commercial repudiation, almost universal bankruptcy prevails. The Banks set the example by suspending payments on their notes; and now, in Richmond, specie cannot be had on a Virginia bank-bill for less than from 15 to 25 per cent. discount. In Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, a like discredit of Banks may be seen. The treasuries of all the seceding States are long since utterly exhausted, and their authorities have been trying in vain to obtain loans to replenish them. Although the money is wanted for "the defense of the State," in no case can it be had.

As for the people in general, they are so deeply involved in debt, that on the first mutterings of revolution they cried out for relief; and now, we believe, in every seceded State, acts have been passed to suspend all civil processes, by abolishing or postponing the sessions of the Courts. The Georgia Legislature granted an amnesty of a year to all debtors. Her confederates have interposed, with greater or less obstructions, between debtor and creditor. The Convention of Virginia capped the climax of despotism by abolishing all rights of property (represented by debt) indefinitely. By an ordinance passed on the 30th of April, entitled "An ordinance to provide against the sacrifice of property," and to suspend proceedings in certain cases, it is provided that "no execution other than in favor of the Commonwealth, or *against non-residents*, shall be issued from the date hereof, by any Court of Record or magistrate, for the sale of property, until otherwise provided by law." If any execution be already issued, the ordinance provides that the debtor may execute a forthcoming bond, payable when "the ordinance is repealed," and on so doing, his property shall be free from levy, or if levied on, shall be returned to him. If the debtor offers no such bond, then the officer shall summon an Appraising Board to value his property according to what it would have been worth on the 6th of November last, and "unless the said property shall sell *for the full amount of such valuation*, it shall be restored to the debtor without lien!"

But we need not extend the list of evidences that society in the seceded States is thoroughly disorganized. Laws are set aside—the administration of justice is suspended—the rights of property valueless—the collection of debts impossible—and a terrible reign of terror everywhere prevailing, compelling every man to give his property or his life to carry out the will of the despotic, revolutionary mob.

If there were lacking, to any mind in America, proof of the transcendent merit of free society, and of the utter demoralization and danger of the slave institution to a society based on it, it would be found in the present picture afforded by the Northern and Southern States, while suffering the pangs and paroxysms of war.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—Our citizens cannot be too watchful against being imposed upon by persons pretending to collect money for purposes connected with the war. Very many swindlers naturally seize upon the present patriotic excitement, and the universal disposition to aid the military movement in every possible way, to replenish their own pockets by false pretences.

No money should be given to any unknown person, for any purpose, unless he brings full credentials as to character, and written authority to make collections, from the proper authorities.

A Shower of Proclamations.

Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation full of lofty sentences and abounding in big words, calling upon Virginians to "rally in defence of the State," to "uphold the flag of the Commonwealth," and "maintain the rights of the South." All this means a call upon the traitors and disloyal men, of whom he is the chief, in the once patriotic and true old State of Virginia, to arm against the Republic of which her own WASHINGTON was the founder, and against a Constitution which her JEFFERSON, her MADISON and MONROE—names so dear to the American people—aided so largely in framing.

Of all the treason against the Constitution and Union, that of Virginia is the rankest, the most inexcusable and the meanest. The noble and true patriots of her past history are dishonored, and the graves of her wise and true men polluted by it. Of all the States, there is not one so linked to the Union by hallowed memories, by ties which all mankind in all ages have regarded as sacred, as Virginia. Her history bears the names dearest to the American heart—of patriots who labored most, fought most, sacrificed most and suffered most for that Union which her degenerate sons would shiver to-day. Of all the States, she has least cause of complaint. She has enjoyed more of the patronage, more of the offices, and exercised a greater influence in shaping the policy of the Government, than any other State. She has asked nothing that has not been granted—demanded nothing that has not been conceded. And yet hers is the heart that is foulest with treason, the hand that threatens to be reddest with the blood of loyal and true men!

The Governor of South Carolina has issued his proclamation, and though representing the smallest save one of all the seceding States, his tone is the loudest, his boast the largest, and his words the biggest of them all. We can respect Georgia for her real strength, while we execrate her treason. She was among the strong States of the Union, and is strongest among those that have seceded, and might, therefore, speak with something of power; but for little South Carolina, the veriest bantam of the secession brood, to fling its puny wings and crow so defiantly, is one of the jokes of the age. Virginia could put South Carolina in its breeches pocket, and yet South Carolina speaks so patronizingly, so condescendingly, so full of motherly regard for the Old Dominion, that were it not for the census and the map, one would suppose that Virginia was some helpless and oppressed little community, too weak to think even of defending itself. And, then, to see how meekly and humbly Virginia receives her proffers of aid—to see the once proud and haughty Virginia—the mother of Presidents and nursery of heroes—the once chivalrous, self-reliant, noble Virginia, submissively and gratefully receiving nursery pap from a spoon in the hands of South Carolina, is a tableau worth a day's journey to see.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, too, has issued his proclamation, tendering his aid, and forwarding his starving troops to Virginia. Virginia food is to feed them—Virginia money is to pay them—Virginia soil is to be desecrated, and her social life demoralized by them. The war is transferred to her valleys, and her cities are to be made a camp. And yet Virginia succumbs. She forgets her former chivalry—her boasted strength. Three months ago she assumed to be the arbiter of the destinies of the nation; to-day she is the *protegé* and follower of South Carolina, and the tool of JEFFERSON DAVIS. She yields a craven deference to the one, and bears submissively the burdens of the other.

And last, though not least, Brig. Gen. COCKE has issued *his* proclamation. He is in command of the Potomac Border of Virginia. Whether he is a Virginian he does not inform us, and history is silent on the subject. It may be that he is, or it may be that he holds the border as one of the myrmidons of JEFFERSON DAVIS. He, too, like his illustrious compeers, the trio of Governors, uses the language of grandiloquence. Hear him:

"The Capital has never been threatened by us. It is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia. The North has not openly, and according to the usage of civilized nations, declared war on us. We make no war on them—but *should the soil of Virginia*, or the grave of WASHINGTON, *be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from north of the Potomac, it will cause open war.*"

According to Brig. Gen. COCKE, we shall have open "war," then, for, just as sure as that the sun shall rise and set, thousands of men in arms from the north of the Potomac will be in Virginia within a week.

Arlington Heights.

It can hardly have escaped notice, that the Virginia authorities lay very great stress on the inviolability of Virginia *soil*. Gov. LETCHER and Gen. COCKE both state that Virginia wages no war against the Federal Government, but the moment any United States soldier steps in arms upon the soil of *the State*, that act will be regarded as a declaration and the actual commencement of war.

This undoubtedly has more than a general meaning. It is intended to prevent the Government from taking possession of Arlington Heights, which command Washington, and which must be held if the Capital is to be saved. These heights are in Alexandria, which used to form part of the District of Columbia, but was *ceded back* to the State of Virginia by Congress in 1846. *Now*, these heights are part of the soil of that State, and the occupation of them by the Government will be regarded and resented, as an act of invasion.

It is scarcely necessary to say that it ought to be done, and beyond all question will be done the moment it is necessary, in spite of this menace. The fact that the menace is made proves that Virginia only seeks a pretext for assuming an openly hostile attitude to the Government,—and if she does not get one here, she will find one somewhere else. Loyalty or forbearance that rests on so flimsy a foundation as this, should not have a feather's weight on the action of the Government. Whenever Gen. SCOTT deems it necessary, as a military precaution, to take possession of those heights, it will undoubtedly be done. The Government has a right to occupy and hold, for military reasons, any part of any State under its jurisdiction.

It is altogether probable that some such contingency as the present was in view, when the leading Virginia politicians urged the secession of that portion of the District of Columbia. They have been plotting the violent overthrow of the Government for twenty years,—and written records remain to show that the leaders of this treasonable plot made provision for every possible contingency. The whole State of Virginia was carefully studied *with a view to military operations* against the United States Government, more than twenty-five years ago. Nothing is more probable than that reasons of this sort were among the motives for seeking renewed possession by the State of that portion of the District which commands the Capital. The retrocession was granted out of pure good nature, and with that utter blindness to future contingencies which has characterized the action of Northern public men for many years. Not a thought was given to the military importance of the position, because nobody then believed it possible that the State of Virginia would ever be at war with the Federal Government,—while the members of Congress from that State were at that very moment plotting its overthrow, and using the good nature of the North as the means for accomplishing that object.

It was held by many at the time that the retrocession was unconstitutional, and therefore void. Whether this be so or not, we presume the Government will have very little hesitation about making it practically a nullity, whenever the safety of the Capital may render its military possession necessary.

Jeff. Davis' Falsifications of History.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS appeals to the civilized world for justification of the revolt of the seceded States, on two grounds only, which, however, he deems sufficient. One of them is set forth in the following brief sentence:

"The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burdens on commerce *as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interest.*"

It is not necessary to say to one at all acquainted with the history of the establishment of the Protective System in the United States, that this declaration of Mr. DAVIS is wholly false. But that all readers of the grave papers published at this eventful time in justification of revolution may *know* that Mr. DAVIS makes a false charge against a portion of the United States, in order to defend his wicked rebellion against the Government, we will allude very briefly but convincingly to the following facts.

The Protective System of the United States was *not* the invention *of* the "Northern States" of the Union. It was a policy invented, and especially petted and cherished *by the leading politicians of the South.* Messrs. JOHN C. CALHOUN and WILLIAM LOWNDES, of South Carolina, in whose cause this great rebellion is begun, were, so late as the year 1816, ultra advocates of the policy of protection, with the view of building up home manufactures. Mr. LOWNDES was the champion of the high tariff bills in the Congress of 1816. He voted for the "fishing bounties" established by Congress in that year. Mr. CANNON, during the same session, delivered an able speech in defence of a protective tariff, from which we quote the following paragraph from the Congressional Debates:

"Mr. CALHOUN proceeded to another topic—the encouragement proper to be afforded to the industry of the country. In regard to the question *how far manufactures ought to be encouraged*, Mr. C. said it was the duty of this country, as a means of defence, to encourage the domestic industry of the country, more especially that part of it which furnishes the raw materials for clothing all the citizens. The question relates to no minor topic, but to the most abstract principle that property left to regulate its own course will do it in the best manner. The encouragement that is necessary, Mr. C. said, was not on manufacturers but on general principles, without regard to this interest, a certain encouragement should be extended, at least to our woollen and cotton manufactures."

In this speech the South Carolina statesman also advocated the organization of a strong Army and Navy, and the opening of roads and the building of canals through the country. And to obtain the means for this grand programme, he favored a protective tariff of heavy duties, discriminating in favor of home manufactures. That this principle was imbedded in his mind as part of a fixed belief is evidenced by all his speeches and all his votes. In a discussion on the item of sugar in the pending Tariff bill, Mr. CALHOUN is quoted:

"He dwelt on the great importance of the article, and the expediency of *encouraging its growth* on its own country, by which our supplies would be so much more certain; *and he enforced particularly the necessity of encouraging all those articles at home that grow in the West Indies*," &c., &c.

Mr. CALHOUN'S advocacy of the protective policy, in the year 1816, was not an individual case only of Southern favor thereto. It was the accepted policy of all the South, and had been from the beginning of the Government. The second act on the statute book of American legislation, dated July 4, 1789, and bearing the signature of the great Southern hero as President, was a protective tariff; and it was then proclaimed to the world that it was *necessary* for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures," that duties should be laid. Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, the apostle on whose teachings Southern statesmen at this day, profess to hang, argued ably in favor of the encouragement of home manufactures by means of a tariff of duties, adjusted for the purpose. The State of South Carolina herself, so early as 1808, declared in favor of the protective policy by legislative resolves, the preamble of which has this language:

"*Whereas*, The establishment and *encouragement* of domestic manufactures is conducive to the interest of a State, by adding new *incentives to industry*, and as being the means of disposing to advantage the surplus productions of the agriculturist. *And whereas*, in the present unexampled state of the world, their establishment in our country is not only *expedient*, but politic, in rendering us *independent of foreign nations.*"

Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. LOWNDES, and other Southern statesmen, were the enthusiastic supporters of the protective policy and a strong government, "independent," in all particulars, of "foreign nations." A distinguished stateeman, who listened to Mr. CALHOUN'S protective tariff and strong government speech, replied to it, and characterized Mr. C.'s sentiments as dangerous to State sovereignty. He said:

"I have long believed there was a tendency in the administration of this Government, in the system itself, indeed, *to consolidation*, and the remarks made by *the honorable gentleman of South Carolina* have not tended to allay any fears I have entertained from that quarter. * * * I say (he continued) that these doctrines [of Mr. CALHOUN] go to *prostrate the State Governments at the feet of the General Government.*"

Such are the facts of history. The evidence comes along in an unbroken chain, disproving clearly and absolutely the assumption of JEFFERSON DAVIS that the "Northern States" are the authors of the protective system, and that it was intended to rob the South for the benefit of the North. *The facts are just the reverse.* The Southern leaders inaugurated the policy of protecting home manufactures; and so late as 1824, New-England, through her rising and representative statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, opposed the tariff policy of the Government! We have not the space to quote fully in support of this declaration, but will furnish a few sentences from a speech of Mr. WEBSTER in the United States Senate, so late as 1824, in *opposition to* the high tariff and the protective policy. He said:

"Consider that our whole revenue, with a trifling exception, is collected from the Custom-house, and always has been; and then say what propriety there is in calling on the Government for *protection*, as if no protection had heretofore been afforded. * * * In some instances, no doubt, these (protective) laws produced an effect which, in that period, would not have been produced without them. (Instancing the protection to the English woolen manufactures in the time of the HENRYS and EDWARDS.) But our age is wholly of a different character, and its legislation takes another turn. * * * Competition comes in place of monopoly; and intelligence and industry ask only for fair play and an open field."

What hope has JEFFERSON DAVIS of obtaining the sympathy of the civilized world, when falsehood is so unblushingly resorted to, to justify his rash and violent revolution?

A Cocke in Search of a Fight.

Brig.-Gen. COCKE (we never saw Gen. COCKE. We never heard of him. We didn't know there was such a man in existence. What his birth-place or lineage may be, we cannot tell. Whether he is of plebeian origin or an F. F. V., we have not the slightest idea. That he is a Brigadier-General, and at the present speaking hails from Virginia, seems to be a fixed fact. At all events we shall enter into no controversy on the subject, assuming the truth to be as stated. That he commands the "Military troops and defences on the Potomac border of Virginia," we shall take for granted according to his own showing.)

Brig.-Gen COCKE. (What particular breed of birds this COCKE may be of, we are totally unable to state. Whether he belongs to the English pheasant, the Irish grey, or the Mexican chicks, or neither, we have no knowledge whatever. Indeed, we are by no means certain that he belongs to the genus game-cock at all. From his crow we are led to entertain doubts on this subject. It is too harsh and coarse; it lacks the clear, metallic, ringing sound of your true game fowl. It is more like the roar of the Shanghai or the growl of the Chittagong. Then, too, it has the deep guttural of the Durham pooler mingled with the hoarse cackle of the Dorking. Still, he may be game for all that. We do not say he is not. All we venture to assert is, that notwithstanding the magnificence of his strut, he does not crow altogether like your quietly courageous and moderately brave game fowl.)

Brig.-Gen. COCKE, (what queer names they do put in commission down South, as if they were intended to frighten us "shoemakers and greasy operatives" here at the North, by the terror of the names they give their great men. Here is a general whose very cognomen is suggestive of pluck, bravery, endurance, a fight-till-you-die perseverance that delights in nothing so much as broken heads, broken necks and backs, of cutting and slashing, wounding, maiming and killing, in all sorts of ways exceedingly shocking to the nerves of timid people.)

Brig.-Gen COCKE, (here we go off in parenthesis again, but we can't help it. When Brigadier-Generals, especially if their name is COCKE, issue pronunciamentos and proclamations to "brave Virginians," who are called upon to protect their native soil, to go to the death in "preventing the desecration of the tomb of WASHINGTON by hordes of Northern foes," something, we submit, has got to be done. The world must be notified of the prodigious fact, that Brig.-Gen. COCKE is out with his spurs sharpened, his comb shaved and his feathers trimmed for a fight, and unless due caution be observed, somebody will be hurt.)

Brig.-Gen. COCKE. (this parenthesis will be the death of us, we know it will, but we *should* like to be informed whether he holds his rank under Virginia, or the C. S. A., for when you come to hang a general for treason, it is a pleasant thing to know who signed his commission.)

Brig.-Gen. COCKE has issued a proclamation. He is to "take position in front of Washington," how near or how far off does not appear. But it is to be directly in front, right before that front which looks over into Virginia, with a clear course behind him and plenty of room, so that if discretion shall be more judicious than valor, Gen. COCKE can run for it. But there is comfort as well as terror in the General's proclamation. He says, "The Capital has never been threatened by us. It is not now threatened. It is beyond and outside of the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia." Thank God for that. Unless somebody steals the Capital and carries it down within the limits of the "free and sovereign States," it will be for the present safe. So long as it remains on the north side of the Potomac, Brig.-Gen. COCKE (Cæsar! what a plebeian name for a Virginia general!) will only crow in front of it.

But, says the General, "The North has not openly, and according to the usage of civilized nations, declared war on us. We shall make no war on them." Comforting again. So long as we don't declare war against Virginia we shall be safe. Her legions won't invade, nor her armies tramp over us. We can eat our bread in peace. Hear Brig.-Gen. COCKE again: "But should the soil of Virginia or the grave of WASHINGTON be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from north of the Potomac, it will cause open war!" Hear that and tremble, ye "shoemakers and greasy operatives" of the North. Hear that, ye John Browns, who, with your seventeen white men and five negroes, sent an ague chill of terror thrilling through all the nerves of Virginia. Hear it, ye nineteen millions of free and loyal men of the North, and let your hearts quake and your knees smite together with fear. One footprint of a Northern man "on the soil of Virginia," and Brig.-Gen. COCKE, who has taken "position in front of Washington," will be down upon you like a torrent from the mountain,—like an avalanche from the Alps,—like an eagle in his stoop.

Provision for the Sick and Wounded.

The ladies of the Union Association, whose head-quarters are at the Society Library, have made up a very large amount of such clothing and other articles as sick or wounded soldiers will need in hospital, and have forwarded them, through the proper authorities, to the several regiments. They have made flannel shirts, calico dressing-gowns, pillow-cases, beds, as well as large quantities of lint, bandages, &c. They were, we believe, the first in the field; and we are confident they have not been excelled by any others, either in the zeal with which they have prosecuted their work, or in its practical results. *They have exhausted all the money* which has been placed at their disposal for the purchase of material; and we appeal to the public on their behalf for more. In spite of the efforts that have been everywhere made, we have the assurance of the authorities that not enough articles of this kind have yet been made, even to supply the present demand,—to say nothing of what will be instantly needed upon the occurrence of a battle. Nothing connected with the war merits more earnest and steady effort than this provision for the sick and wounded. All donations for this purpose may be sent to the Editor of the TIMES, who is the Treasurer of the Association, or to Mrs. WILLARD PARKER, who is its President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Union Men in the South—Need of a Strong Force—Contracts for the Army—Appointments to Office—A Bourbon Restored.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The Secessionists, as a means of uniting the South in favor of their rebellious enterprise, habitually speak of the struggle as if it were purely sectional—the North against the South. It is to be hoped that Northern men will not accept this definition of the state of affairs, since it only serves to embitter the contest and to promote the cause of rebellion, while it is far from being true.

No intelligent observer will, for a moment, fail to recognize a strong Union feeling in the South, even in localities where the popular voice seems to be unanimous the other way. The South is divided, and if a fair expression of public opinion could be had, I have no doubt that a large majority of the votes in the border and middle slave States would be given in favor of the Union. The truth is that the Secessionists have established a reign of terror, and have thus suppressed the voice of the people by pretending an extraordinary zeal for Slavery. The Slave interest is predominant in the South, and whoever claims to speak for it must be heard with deferential respect, though he should utter the most unmitigated nonsense. In France, the terrorists of the last century reigned over the people by proclaiming the Republic to be in danger, and in the South the terrorists govern by keeping up a perpetual alarm on the subject of Slavery.

It is clear that the interposition of the Federal forces will break this shell, and liberate the minds of men from the thraldom under which they have so long labored. It will be found that there is a still higher power than that of the oligarchy, and upon this the honest masses will lean for support while resisting the torrent of secession. This view of the matter is fully sustained by recent events in Maryland, and a similar result may be looked for in Virginia, if a sufficient force shall be immediately thrown into that State to reclaim the public property and overawe the traitors. Half measures would only tend to exasperate and encourage the secession feeling, while the presence of an overwhelming force could not fail to crush the spirits of the rebels and revive those of the friends of the Union.

Such being the divided state of feeling in the South, I deem it unfortunate that any portion of the Northern Press should fall into the trap of the Secessionists so far as to confound that traitorous combination with the South, while the patriotic masses of the country represented by the Government are set down as merely "the North."

Economy in the disbursement of public money is the touchstone of Administrative integrity; and in a time of war, when every sinew must be strained to its utmost tension, it is a matter of the first importance that every dollar paid out of the treasury should be invested in a dollar's worth of supplies or of public service. When the nation is compelled to borrow money at less than par, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, the public servants should be doubly cautious in making contracts for supplies. These remarks, which may be regarded as mere truisms, have been suggested by the complaints which have been made in regard to a large contract for beef to feed the army. It is stated that certain parties in this City have entered into a contract with the War Department for the supply of an almost indefinite amount of beef on the hoof at eight cents *the pound*. I am not personally familiar with the price of the article, but a distinguished Western gentleman gives it as his opinion that any quantity demanded by the Government could be had in Indiana and the adjacent States at from four to five cents. The cost of bringing the beef on to this market from the West would be not more than one cent per pound; and of this sum the lucky contractors, who, by the way, have, as I learn, been the most unrelenting foes of the party in power, will receive three cents or more on every pound furnished!

The attention of the Secretary of War should at once be called to this business; and if he, or those acting under him, have been overreached, it may not be too late to remedy the evil. The Government should not pay for its immense supplies the retail prices of the Washington market, which have ever been proverbially high.

It is a good idea to suspend payment to persons in these rebellious times, when devotion to the Union, and not Republicanism, should be the watchword: but the fact should not be lost sight of, that when the present party assumed the reins of Government it found none of its friends in office, every position such having, from Maine to California, being in the hands of its enemies. While, therefore it is but a graceful acknowledgement of the patriotism displayed by our opponents in the present crisis not to remove them for merely political causes, it would seem to be fair that vacancies should be filled from the Republican ranks, until an equal partition of patronage shall be arrived at. This was the rule laid down by Mr. JEFFERSON when he came into power in 1801, and its fairness will commend itself to the minds of every one, without argument or illustration. But I am compelled to say, that thus far it has not been acted upon, and that the Administration, in the excess of its liberality, has appointed many of its bitter opponents to the neglect of its best friends. A recent appointment in the Agricultural Bureau has called forth much comment in Washington circles, and deserves to be mentioned. I allude to that of Mr. D. J. BROWN, as a roving agent to go to Europe in search of seeds, plants, etc., at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. This Mr. BROWN was a flaming Democrat, and a persecutor of the Saints under BUCHANAN'S Administration, but was dismissed from the headship of the Bureau into which he has again wormed himself, for the crime of *plagiarism* in supplying articles for the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office. His fine articles were discovered by some bookworm to have been taken without acknowledgment from foreign writers, and the fraud was mercilessly exposed, in a Washington journal, some two years ago, to the contempt of an unpitying public.

I am assured that BROWN was so thoroughly impressed with the wickedness of Republicanism while he held office here under Pro-Slavery influences, that he actually rejected a valuable article, contributed to the Agricultural Report by a gentleman from New-Hampshire, Mr. FARNCH, because its author was a Republican. It would be interesting to know by what appliances this man has crept back into office. OBSERVER.

Items from Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 7.

The schooner *Freeman*, from Detroit for Buffalo, with a cargo of corn, went on the reef between this port and Point Albino last night in a heavy blow. The vessel sunk, and five of the crew were drowned. The captain and one sailor clung to the mast and were rescued.

A fire at East Saginaw this morning destroyed 18 buildings on Water-street and a quantity of lumber and staves. Loss estimated $40 000; insured for upwards of $20,000.

Extensive Damage by a Freshet.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, May 8.

By a freshet in the Presumpscott River, which empties into our harbor, POPE'S Mills were carried away. Every bridge between Sebago Pond and Saccarappa is gone, and the bridge at Cumberland Mills in great danger. Some damage was done to the Gorham Powder Mills. The people are vacating the houses on the banks of the river.

The Freshet in Maine.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 8.

The freshet in the Passumpsic River was caused by a sluice being opened into Little Sebago Pond, last Summer, which had not been properly secured. The pond is emptied and the river now falling.

Suspension in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 8.

CHAS. HENRY FISHER, Banker, has suspended. Liabilities about a million.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Business Meeting at Irving Hall—Abstract of the Annual Report—Speeches—Union Sentiments Expressed, &c., &c.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society took place yesterday morning at Irving Hall. The business meeting took place at 9 A. M., and was attended by a large proportion of the members. Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, Vice-President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. N. BOUTON, of Concord, N. H.

The annual reports were read by MOSES ALLAN, Esq., Drs. HALLOCK and STEVANSON, the Corresponding Secretaries. The following are the

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

There were in all 231 new publications including 100 cards, in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Hawaiian, Malagasy and Zulu. Whole number of publications on the Society's list, 2 815, of which 530 are volumes; besides which 3 608 publications, in about 130 languages and dialects, have been approved for publication abroad.

Printed during the year, 837,004 volumes, 9,507,901 publications, or 256,343,464 pages. Total in thirty-six years, 16,635 533 volumes, 236 090,209 publications, or 5,852,630,597 pages.

Gratuitous distribution for the year, in 3,764 distinct grants, 45 063 951 pages, and 15 137,850 pages to life members and directors; value upwards of $40,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—Received in donations, $93,926 88, including legacies, $25,028 26; and for sales, $213 413 85, making $307,340 73, or with $51 394 92, balance of insurance money on hand at the beginning of the year, $358,735 65. Expended—manufacturing and issuing, $217 176 58; colportage, $71 357 60, and eight colporteur agencies and depositories, $5,7,767 46; foreign cash appropriations, $7,000; agencies for raising funds, $12 367 82; all other expenses, $9 203 75; total, $357,478 91. The total donations and legacies received for the year have been less by $5,009 than the expenditures for the three items of colportage and home and foreign grants.

COLPORTAGE.—During the past year colportage has been prosecuted over the whole land in connection with the nine great agencies, having their centres at Boston, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, St Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati; 576 colporteurs labored in the United States and Canada; 203 being stationed in the Northern and Middle States, 230 in the Southern and Southwestern States, and 134 in the Western and Northwestern States, making 574 190 family visits, having personal religious conversation or prayer with 408,8 9 families; they visited 74,469 Protestant families who manifestly neglect evangelical preaching; they also visited 34,-622 Roman Catholic families; they found 41,6 8 families destitute of all religious books but the Bible, and 23 i 74 Protestant families who were living without the Word of God; they addressed 13,651 publi: or prayer meetings.

The following are the statistical results of the last of colporteurs during the twenty years in which they have been preserved by the Society. Time employed equal to the service of one man for 44,047 months; 7,272 593 volumes sold; 2 698,469 volumes granted; 201,401 public meetings addressed, and prayer-meetings held; 8,389 807 family visits made; 4 225 170 families averred with or personal religion or prayed with; 1,121 630 families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching; 759 802 families of Roman Catholics; 741 778 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 460,249 without the word of God.

FOREIGN CASH APPROPRIATIONS.—For the Sandwich Islands, $5,5 ; China Episcopal Mission, Shanghai, $300; Southern Baptist Missions, Canton $100, Shanghai $100; Assam, $100 Burmah and Karens, $200; Northern India $1,000; Orissa, $100; Turkey, Armenians &c., Northern Mission, $1,000; Central Mission $500; Southern Mission, $510; Italy, $1,000; Germany, American Baptist Mission, $300; New Granada, Presbyterian Mission, $350. Total, $7,000. The sum of $1 000 has also been transferred from the Mission of the Presbyterian Board in Siam to their Mission in China.

Since the close of the year the Committee have made $2 100 additional appropriations to meet immediate demands from foreign lands, to be paid as soon as funds shall be received.

After an interesting statement of the general result of the Society's operations for the last thirty-six years, the annual election of officers was effected in a summary manner, by the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by HORACE HOLDEN, Esq.

Resolved, That the officers of this Society for the ensuing year be the same as elected last year, except that J. A. WRIGHT, ex-Governor of Indiana be elected in place of Judge MCLEAN, deceased, and JAMES LENOX of New-York City, Governor BUCKINGHAM of Connecticut, and ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Boston be chosen Vice-Presidents.

The following Executive Committee was then chosen on behalf of the Directors

Executive Committee.—Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth, N. J. Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Boston, Mass., Rev. Theodore De Witt, D. D.

Finance Committee.—William Forrest, Alfred S. Wales, Samuel Sloan, Esq., Rev. William N. Eaton, Peter P. Marvin.

Finance Committee.—Robert T. Haines, Moses Allan, Thomas D. Stone, Rev. Charles N. Fellowes, George Nesbit, Esq., Oliver S. Wood.

The following resolutions were then offered by Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of this City

Resolved, That the Society, with profound gratitude to God, notwithstanding the closing of the doors of the year, would with one heart and one mind express and cherish the deepest sympathy in the various departments of its work.

In the foreign appropriations, through which the benighted nations of Christian nations are receiving the knowledge of Christ.

In the colportage, which carries the common salvation to the remotest parts, as an auxiliary to the church in augmenting its action.

In the gratuitous distributions to boatmen, sailors and soldiers, to the inmates of alms houses, hospitals and penitentiaries, and to missionaries and private Christians who, in their personal efforts to do the will of the Saviour, are wont to employ these precious publications.

Remembering, in these days, great and magnificent enterprises which they carried forward by large benefactions.

Resolved, That the Society would express the purpose and the hope of securing for the coming year at least $50 000 for the supplies, to the benevolent and necessary charitable parts of the work.

And that as it has been the principle of this Society to supply every essential exigency for the diffusion of the truth which pertains to salvation,

Resolved, That it is the imminent duty, at this time, to appropriate, as means shall be furnished, $10,000, or whatever shall be necessary, to provide such books, tracts and periodicals as are specially suited to the present and future wants of our brave soldiers and sailors and to the perils, temptations and sufferings of the camp.

Dr. LATHROP incidentally alluded to the present condition of the country as a struggle for civil liberty and constitutional government. While he accepted the apostleship of war, he wished at the same time to see that the cause of the difficulties was removed; that while the branches were being lopped off, to see that the roots of the evil were likewise dug up.

Addresses were likewise made by Rev. JOHN E. CHANDLER, missionary from India, Rev. Dr. ROBBINS, Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK and Rev. PASTON FISH, of Paris.

The meeting developed a striking unanimity of Union sentiments.

The Anniversaries.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of this Society was held yesterday morning and afternoon, at the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, in Twenty-ninth-street. There was a large attendance of the friends of the institution, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mrs. M. A. HAWKINS occupied the Chair, and the exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. CRAMER. The report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, shows the receipts of the institution to have been $12,295, and the expenditures $38 584 78. The number of beneficiaries received in the Home since its establishment has been 10 311, of whom 6,581 were adults and 3,730 children. The statistics of last year were as follows:

Provided for in Institution	787
Employed in Work-room	506
Pupils in Industrial Schools	870
Total	2,163

All the features of this charity are represented as being in a flourishing condition. The publications pay in over $5,000. The Dorcas and Missionary Societies are doing well. The exercises, which consisted of singing by the children, prayers and addresses, were of much interest, and were kept up from 9 A. M. until evening, two recesses intervening. This Society will gladly accept donations.

THE DISSENSION IN THE CHUACH OF THE PURITANS—RESULT OF THE COUNCIL.

After nearly a week's consideration of testimony, and subsequent debate, the *ex parte* Council, called by the aggrieved and seceding minority of Dr. CHEEVER'S late congregation, have at length published the result of their deliberative action. They find that the minority did not resort to an *ex parte* exposition of their wrongs until their appeals for a mutual hearing had been refused by the other side; that the begging expedition to England was planned and sought to be carried out in a spirit of deception, and with such ultimate views as must have tended to the injury and scandal of the Church; that the reception and expulsion of members have been managed in the most tyrannical and oppressive manner; and that the course pursued by the majority now forming the Cheever congregation towards its sister Congregational Churches has not been characterized by such feelings of Christian charity and brotherhood as were becoming. The Council recommend withdrawal of fellowship and communion from this derelict majority, and the admission of the appellants into full and immediate recognition as a Church of the Congregational connection. The report of the Council in very long; but the above is the pith and substance of it.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday evening the annual election of officers for the coming year, was held at the rooms of the Association, in the Bible House, corner of Ninth-street and Third-avenue. The following ticket was elected; For President, P. HARWOOD VERNON; Vice-President, EDWARD SALT; Corresponding-Secretary, NOBLE HEATH, Jr., (re-elected); Treasurer, S. G. GOODRICH; Directors—J. E. Hadnet, Stephen H. Tyng Jr., W. H. Seymour, R. E. Selmes, G. R. Graves, H. E. McIntyre, W. Harvey, John Pastorius, E. M. Merrill, M. E. Winchell, M. D.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

This Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall. It was not exactly the regular anniversary meeting—that is held in Boston the week after next—but a demonstration tending towards the securing of metropolitan support for the New York Agency. The clerical and lay dignitaries connected with the Society appeared in great force upon the platform, and the large auditorium of Irving Hall was crowded with a brilliant congregation. In the absence of Ex-Governor BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, Dr. TYNG was chosen to preside, and commenced proceedings with an address, after which prayer was offered by Dr. ASA J. SMITH, and the hymn, "See, from Zion's sacred mountain," sung in full chorus by nearly all present. The Secretary of the New-York Agency then made a general statement, to the effect that the Society was in a highly prosperous condition, and said that Judge JESSUP, of Massachusetts, would most likely have been present to address the meeting, were he not, at that moment, at the head of his regiment—an announcement that elicited enthusiastic applause. The regular Secretaries, Rev Mr. ALVIN and Rev Mr. WARREN, went into some financial matters of a satisfactory kind, but read no report—that ceremony being reserved to give *eclat* to the grand Boston celebration. Addresses by Dr. KIRK, of Boston, (in place of Dr. HEADLEY, of Buffalo,) and Dr. HAMLIN, Missionary to Turkey, the hymn "My Country! 'Tis of thee!" and and an oration by JOHN S. GORDON, followed. Mr. GORDON'S speech was a sparkling and effective display, in his peculiar style, a little toned down to suit the occasion. It was patriotic, pithy, and neatly turned to put the *moral* side of the Tract question in an impressive shape before that portion of the public mind there present.

Through the annual report was not read, abstracts of it were freely furnished by the Secretary, and from the abstract we first that the Society has not been injuriously affected by the pecuniary embarrassments of the year; that there have been printed by the Society, during the year, 1,8 3,000 tracts of various kinds, amounting to 1,692,800 pages; 283 221 volumes, containing 26 519,904 pages; of the *Tract Journal* 1,050 00, and of the *Child at Home* 1,656 000 pages; that the whole number received in cash for sales was $19 677 07—exceeding that of last year by $7 452 53; the whole of publications granted for gratuitous distribution was $16,502 71; that $900 has been appropriated to aid the foreign Press, and $8 738 61 to pay salaries and expenses of colporteurs, of whom the Society has four sixty-two in the field; that the ordinary receipts of the Society for the year were: Donations, $15,158 63, (exclusive of those of Mary A. Lawrence, $5,000, and Mrs. Sarah Lawrence, $3 302 97; for annuities, $10,677 07; contribution to the publishing fund, $2,821 50; total, $32,460 11; that the regular bill for the year, $302 81, and $75 0 2 27 as the bill for expenditures for publications, $6,0 5 41; rent, $3,000; salaries, $8,734 56; grants to publishers, $1,000; salaries, $500; other expenses, including those of the twelve colporteurs in Boston and New-York, salaries and current expenses, interest, etc., $22 4 6 11, $ 1,0 0 39—showing a deficit on the year of $5 647 71, which principally resulted from extraordinary calls for charitable purposes. The receipts from publications had largely increased over the previous year, and

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A Respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and coarse washer and ironer. Best of reference can be given. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, SITUATION by a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; best of reference can be given. Call at No 81 West 16th-st. 2d floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotch woman as chambermaid; is a fine washer and ironer; or could take care of children. Can give good City references. Apply at No. 226 West 16th-st., first fl or front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A YOUNG girl a situation to do upstairs work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 92 Front-st., up stairs, front room, Brooklyn

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABle girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing or as a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can fill either situation; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 69 Sheriff-st., on the second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FAIRLY EDUcated girl who is fond of housekeeping, wishes very much a home for one of her girls; she is thoroughly competent to do chamberwork, or washing and ironing, but would be glad to get a situation as coop. Best of references given. Apply at No 134 West 28 h-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, a chambermaid at once to do fine washing and ironing, or will take the whole charge of the house work of a small family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 240 West 25 h-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid; no objection to the country; has first class City reference. Can be seen from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 151 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 21 Jones court, University place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 Jones court, University place,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Agency at current rates in same to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, May 21, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. CLARK Bds. Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 129 GENERAL GOR VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED OVER FIVE HUNDRED THE LAST 23½ MINUTES $505,371 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 16 Wall-street,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks when ever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for SIX MILLIONS of one hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 2nd June, 1860, authorizing a loan and covering in the redemption of treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one hundred dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above named, or any portion thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited in like with the Treasurer of the United States or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above-named, before the 30th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one fifth as much before the 8th day of June; two fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two fifths on or before the 30th day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of registered stock will be issued to success ful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, or coupon bonds of like sums each as may be required. Registered stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock will in part of said amount of interest attached to such certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable in the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the time of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney duly authorized to the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this act must be addressed on the envelopes "Proposals for loan of June, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., or such proposals or advice may be sent under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New-York, who will forward them to the Secretary, both opened and decided. It is required that every proposal must be accompanied with a note or draft for the deposit, stating the name of the bidder and the amount for, in order that the lists may be opened at once from which sums offered is to be subscribed for. The minimum deposit of one per cent required for small sums offered will be included in the first deposit of each bidder.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1861.
THE CATARACT BANK, LOCKPORT, Niagara County, having failed to redeem its circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required of the said institution by the provisions of the said act of March 18, 1858, and the several acts amendatory thereof and relating thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, in the following described Certificates of New-York state stock and United States stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.	Amount.	Interest.	Due
1,558	$5,000	5	1865
8,061	1,000	5	1861
1648 to 1660, inclusive,	$1,000 each	5½	1865
3 to 6, inclusive,	1,000 each	5½	1865
213	1,000	6	1860
1867	3,000	6	1865
1581	1,000	6	1865

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

2451 and 3929 to 3933 inclusive,	$1,000 each	5	1865,
3447, 3721, and 4085 to 4095 inclusive,	$1,000 each	5	1865,
4089 to 94, inclusive,	$1,000 each	5	1865,
1409 to 1415	$ 000 each	5	1865,
228		5	1874,

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 20th inst. by full payment. No exchange of stock, bonds, coupons or claims of the late Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned are hereby directed to assess an assessment of two and one-half per cent on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in exchange.

Scrip will be issued for the assessment or retained with the rest at the option of the owners of the new stock from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the last of September next will be charged with interest from that day.

The Erie Railway Company will on and after the 1st of May, after which the new certificates will be issued as rapidly as the assessments are paid.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. O. SANFORD DAVIS, } Trustees
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 8, 1861.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT of a Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking association which has been for the special purpose of winding up the business and had its principal place of business in Lockport, in the County of Niagara and State of New-York, and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said Bank and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said The Cataract Bank to exhibit and establish their claims against said The Cataract Bank, if they choose to do so, to the undersigned at his office in Lockport aforesaid, within thirty days from the date hereof.

And all persons indebted to said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned within said thirty days from the date hereof an account of its debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said The Cataract Bank and to pay the same to the undersigned. And all persons having any of the property or effects of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days from the date hereof, and all persons holding any open or unpaid accounts of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at his said office in Lockport on the 8th day of May, 1861. Dated at Lockport the 18th day of April, 1861.

GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th ave and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of three Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from the 9th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKIE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKIE April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukie & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company in Milwaukie.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst. and re-opened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 11 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst., and opened on the 15th inst.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ASTORIA FERRY, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 111 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May 1861.
CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 BOOTS AND GAITERS, a NEW style at JONES', Nos. 19 and 13 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
EARLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (46th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; LOSS & TOUSSY, No. 61 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 65 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (opposite,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.
THE PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation as universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, tetter ring, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depôt at Paris in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Goure's, No 33 Pine-st.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use them unless they want a family. DR. COX personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX No. 17 West Houston-st. N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE EIGHTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE;—the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIEGMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. for doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st. New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st. New York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by including $1 and addressing Box No. 1,226 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S great Sensator, the greatest medical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially by day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, No. 12 LAIGHT-ST. corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the safeguard relief. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New York City, established in 1853 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to one set of certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure in a short period. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without distinction or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a vital, and cannot be contained in pills and powders for the old of ice. No. 3 Division-st. Book for curing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and its subjects, embellished with fifteen accurate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for ascertaining every trace of the virus from the system

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn. including the loading and unloading of freight, the weighing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains the collection of the freight bills &c. Full specifications in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES BUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
H. P. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
Bridgeport April 24, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner 11th Grand and Forsyth, until Monday, the 13th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the resetting apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School House No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be of approbation and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by coats with hot water pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus can be seen, and can be seen, at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 34 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES E. MACKEAN,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS
No. 69 South-st. New-York, April 27, 1861
TO CHIEF ENGINEERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 11th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless otherwise required by the persons constituting the same) of the crib block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1 E. R. said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York and established in and by Chap. 783 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners between 10 and 3 o'clock
By order of the Board, D. A. WASH, Clerk.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company having a cash capital and surplus of $300,000 safely invested, continue to issue policies on the most favorable terms.

The extent on of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. It having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.

2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested, forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and pending its borrowing, and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers, out of the profits thereby lessening the cost of insurance.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No personal liability whatever incurred by the insured.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
CHARLES P. CRANT, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHERINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry New-York.
GOODS SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK.
Address, or apply to T. W. DOCKER, office 155 E. 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preservor of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and Feathers.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Sales room 145 and 147 Fulton-st. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 460 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning, it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to you sufferers from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will contest. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, age, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit one

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.

All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Being about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;

THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.

Evidences of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.

IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.

It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that to the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,

IT REANIMATES.

Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

and all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

Little or No Change in Diet,
Little or No Change in Diet,

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure,"
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, initial.

HOTEL POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE
HOTEL POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE
TRY ONE BOTTLE. TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. TRY ONE BOTTLE

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of the ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.

PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 18TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia.
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York as Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS.
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, P. B. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications
Advice gratis. Cure Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cure Guaranteed.

NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, dead call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case will be prepared, if necessary,—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.

THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 5th, 1861.
11.25 A. M. fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BUBCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—On MONDAY, May 6, the Freight Train from Greenport will run to the depôt at Hunter's Point. The Freight Depôt will leave South Ferry Depôt on Monday morning, the 6th inst., for the last time. No freight will be received at the South Ferry Depôt after Saturday, May 4. Depôt at Hunter's Point will be prepared for freight on Monday, May 6. An office will be established at James' slip Ferry, New-York side, both for receipt and delivery of freight.

PASSENGER TRAINS.—On Friday, the 10th inst., passenger trains will take their departure from and terminate at the new depôt at Hunter's Point. Passengers for the trains can take the ferry-boat at James' slip or at 34th-st., New-York, for Hunter's Point.
A. H. P. LMER, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 8 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	8:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:26 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 6:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 6:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave ria Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Newkirk Express, at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all local train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MASON, Receiver.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 1, 1861. Two through Trains daily, both ways. Leaving New-York by the New York & New-Haven Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M., arriving in Pittsfield at 3:45 and 11 P. M. Leaving Pittsfield at 4 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:38 and 11:09 P. M.
CHAS. HUNT, President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 8 A. M. for connecting with the steamer TRAVELLER, for New-York. Returning, the TRAVELLER will leave foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Asst. Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOT REMOVED.
Staten Island Ferry to New Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, and Port Richmond.
FARE 3 CENTS.
Leave from the regular long dock, foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
Tonnage varying from 260 to 500 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Hyatt, Nimms will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, on to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M. 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANSTAD SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dalton, Ferry, Hampton, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Annsville and West Point.

PROVIDENCE AND NEW-YORK.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Hawes, will leave as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Jamaica Bay, East River, for the present, MONDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. She will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALLIE PRICE leaves Catherine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ST. JOHN will leave New York from foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., commencing on WEDNESDAY, April 24, landing at the usual landings.

CATBOLIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large and other yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Screw or Caloric Engine Agency, No. 64 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, etc.—The BONDOUT—The steamer TELEGRAPH will leave this afternoon from foot of Jay-st. at 3½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms.
No. 2 3 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (selected in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the first performances of THALBERG, VILLAGOVA, Mlle. WILHELMINE have rendered so popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the principal artists and connoisseurs of both Continents—HALEVY, SCHLESINGER, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and sweetness of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt, $5 $60 $110, $150, $185, $235, $260 $300 $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
HORACE WATERS, agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
I

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

prevailing this evening, which will make it bad for the poor volunteers in camp. W. B. R.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

As there is a probability of the "United States Volunteers" being accepted as a Regiment of Regulars, they will soon be registered as the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry in the United States Army. The preliminaries for the incorporation of ten full companies take some time to execute, which accounts for the restlessness of the volunteers pending their enrollment among the permanent foot-soldiers.

The detailing of marine guards for several men-of-war that have been lately commissioned and ordered in commission, having lessened materially the Federal forces in the National Capital, reinforcements of regulars that can be conveniently spared from posts in the Department of the East, will be soon sent on to replace them. The *Minnesota*, *Mississippi*, *Perry* and other ships preparing to leave, have taken nearly 200 men. In view of this fact, the Infantry at Fort Hamilton and the Cavalry from Carlyle, Penn., (as will be seen in a dispatch elsewhere,) were yesterday dispatched to Washington, in compliance with orders from the War Department. They numbered 417 officers and men, and embarked on the steam-tug *R. L. Mapley*, which conveyed them to the cars, seven of which, in charge of Assistant Superintendent Woodruff, left the Jersey terminus at 10 o'clock. The officers that accompanied them were Majors O. L. Shepard and W. H. Brooke; Captains G. Sykes and H. B. Shroeder; Lieutenants Dickerson and Hendan. The band of the gallant Third also left, and will be sadly missed in Hamilton. There is a rumor that they may be transferred to Fort Monroe. The troops go through Baltimore, but do not anticipate trouble there.

Over 500 United States regular troops, utterly destitute of arms and equipments, will be due here from Texas, on the 16th. They constitute the force seized by Col. Van Dorn, at Indianola. We hear the armory authorities at this station are preparing arms for the men, who will be assigned to duty immediately after landing. Whether Major Sibley will be tried by a Court of Inquiry, or not, is unknown here. The vessels conveying the soldiers, are the schooners *Mystic*, *Urbano* and *Horace*, temporarily chartered for the purpose.

Of the Midshipmen that go into the new Naval School at Newport, there are only eight from seceded States. As it will be a matter of historical interest, we append the list, *in toto*.

Pennsylvania	18	Wisconsin	5
Illinois	12	District of Columbia	1
Kentucky	14	Utah	1
Michigan	6	Mississippi	4
Connecticut	3	Indiana	7
New-York	26	Vermont	3
Maine	1	Rhode Island	2
California	1	Ohio	6
Arkansas	1	Texas	3
Virginia	1	Iowa	2
Oregon	5	New-Hampshire	2
Massachusetts	12		
Total			134

The officers of the Brazilian school ship visited Governor's Island yesterday and were honored with a salute from Fort Columbus. The daily drill of the troops on the Island has been increased one hour. There is a rumor in town that volunteer enlistments are to be temporarily stopped.

The *Hunchuche* sails to-day from the Navy-yard for the Rockaway rendezvous. Capt. Wales for the fine Chesapeake is registering rapidly. The *Keystone State* will probably leave to-day. The Paymaster of the *North Carolina*, J. A. Temple, a Virginian by birth, has resigned. Purser Etting replaces him. The fairing of the Cadet's dinghy is going on, so she may go in commission this afternoon. The other vessels at the yard are approaching completion. Capt. Meade, who was yesterday ordered to the *Brooklyn*, is detached, and Lieut. Pass ordered to her. Yesterday was payday at the Navy-yard, but there was no cash on hand.

SAILING OF THE MINNESOTA.

Hampton Roads, Wednesday, May 8.

The *Minnesota* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, under sealed orders from the Navy Department.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

A meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afternoon, at which Commodore Stringham presided, for the purpose of organizing Capt. W. A. Bartlett's Naval Brigade into a well-drilled corps.

Col. Bartlett states that if ships are provided, he is fearless with these guns, which will throw an eight-pound shot four miles, he will engage that a privateer shall not be seen in the Gulf after they have been there ten days.

To-day another meeting will take place at the same time and place, when a specimen company will be exhibited.

THE NEW YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

At the depot of this Regiment, No. 598 Bowery, all is activity and bustle, preparatory to the inspection, which is to take place to-day. They are receiving daily accessions to their ranks, from Canada and elsewhere. A company will be down from Troy in time for the inspection.

GARIBALDI GUARD

Col. D'Utassy's Regiment is now quite full. Large additions have been offered from Philadelphia and Boston. It is now proposed to form a Brigade. The regiment will be mustered into service to-day by Major Hubble.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD.

Nearly eight hundred men have already joined this regiment. To-morrow the men will be uniformed, it will be the same style as the Seventh Regiment. Fifty men from the Ninth joined this corps yesterday. Col. Sherman's Barracks are at No. 591 Broadway, and No. 15 West Houston-street.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

Some little misunderstanding having arisen among the different organizations of Home Guards, the Astor House Committee are promulgating the following resolution, which was passed last Saturday evening at the Cooper Institute, when delegates from the various bodies met there

Resolved, That we recommend to the various organizations formed for the protection of our City, that they unite in one body, and that they be governed by the rules and regulations that have been adopted by the Metropolitan Home Guard, and that they report themselves to the same, and that we call ourselves "The Metropolitan Home Guard."

Which was unanimously adopted.

COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

This Regiment has been accepted by the Federal Government, and will be mustered into the United States service to-day. Forty more able-bodied men can be enrolled by applying at Head-quarters, No. 544 Broadway. Two more companies from Amsterdam are expected to join this Regiment.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Col. Daniel E. Sickles and Col. George B. Hall have united their Regiments, and intend forming a Brigade. Eleven hundred men sleot in the Jackson Barracks, No. 444 Broadway, last evening, each man being provided with a mattress and a blanket.

UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Eight Companies of Col. Kerrigan's Regiment have been inspected by Major Hoadley.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

Orders have been received at head-quarters to inspect six Companies of this Regiment to-day.

COL. BROWNE'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment will be inspected to-day.

COL. HAWKINS' REGIMENT.

Preparations are being made at Riker's Island for the reception of this body of men. They have been inspected and mustered into the United States service.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The residue of this regiment leave to-day for Washington at 12 M., in the *Empire City*, in order to join Col. Smith, who is at present at Annapolis. Each man will be furnished with two days' rations.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

The *Empire City*, which sails at 12 M. to-day, takes out large quantities of supplies for use of the army at Washington.

ADDITION TO THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH.

Fifty members of this Regiment start for Washington to-morrow. The "troop" of the Seventh is abolished, to be superseded by an engineer corps, numbering 200, of which this 50 are to form a part. To-day they are to report themselves at the Armory, at 9 A. M., provided with two days' rations.

A SOLDIER ARRESTED FOR STABBING HIS SUPERIOR

Edward Morse, a private in a Philadelphia company which recently came to this City to join the Scott Life Guards, was arrested, yesterday, for stabbing Geo. L. Tice, Sergeant of the company. It appears that he assaulted the Sergeant with his bayonet, and stabbed him in the left breast, inflicting a severe wound. Police-officer Anderson, of the Fourteenth Ward, came to the assistance of the Sergeant, and was himself assaulted by Morse, who made two attempts to stab him with the bayonet, but the officer warded off the thrusts with his club. Morse was taken before Justice Stanas, who sent him to the Tombs to await trial.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. Vosburgh has ordered 34 more men to be raised for this Regiment, armed and equipped, and sent on to Head-quarters at Washington.

PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, has offered his services to the Governor of his native State, to lead the First Regiment of "Green Mountain Boys" into action.

A POLISH LEGION.

The First Regiment, New-York State, Col. Calvin C. Pratt, has attached to it a company of Poles, the majority of whom are all old soldiers. The men have expressed a desire to wear the Polish uniform, which has been allowed. A body of nurses are being organized to go on with the regiment.

COL. M'CHESNEY'S ZOUAVES.

After trying for five days, Gen. Arthur has at length succeeded in getting permission from the United States authorities to send this Regiment to Sandy Hook. They departed yesterday afternoon, on three steamers hired for that purpose.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Five companies have been inspected by Major Taylor, and will be quartered at Palace Garden to-day. The remaining companies will be inspected to-day or to-morrow.

LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. John McLeod Murphy, has now its full complement of men. They have been inspected by Lieut. Richard J. Dodge, United States Eighth Infantry.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The recruits of the Thirteenth Regiment, 400 in all, have positive orders to be at the City Armory, this morning, preparatory to leaving for Annapolis, at 12 o'clock noon. The last equipments were delivered by the Common Council Committee last night.

The Fourteenth Regiment were again disappointed in not receiving marching orders yesterday, and have telegraphed to Washington for orders. If they are not accepted, it is supposed that the whole Regiment will volunteer their services in a body to the Government.

The national flag will be raised on Public School building No. 5 on Friday next, and also on Nos. 1, 3, and 9. A flag will be raised this afternoon with appropriate exercises at the Hansen-place M. E. Church.

At the raising of a banner on Public School No. 2, at Gowanus, yesterday afternoon, there was a baby, 84 years old, born just after the battle of Long Island, when another flag waved over that locality. She came nearly a mile yesterday to witness the proceedings.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Latest News from the Seat of Army Operations.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, May 8.

I am now able to send you a more explicit statement of circumstances attending the injury to Mr. Simonton.

As he was riding this afternoon with his wife, passing the militia outpost on Seventh-street, he was accidentally shot by the captain in command of the guard. The ball, a large Minie, entered back of the right shoulder, passing completely through the fleshy part, glancing on the shoulder blade, striking the clavicle, passing out front, cutting his shirt collar off completely, and raising the skin just over the jugular vein. The variation of one-sixteenth of an inch would have cut the jugular and caused death. His escape was wonderful.

The Captain states that he was leveling the musket to show him the manner of holding it, not knowing it to be capped and cocked. Mr Simonton exonerates him from blame.

The shock was so great that his right arm and whole body were paralyzed, and having spirited horses, going at a rapid speed, Mr Simonton lost control of them, and the horses dashed off at full speed, upsetting the buggy and throwing himself and wife into the road. Mrs Simonton was badly injured about the face and head, but not dangerously. Both suffered much pain.

Mr. Simonton managed to get to a neighboring house, where was provided means of conveyance to his house in the city. The wounds of both are very bad, but they are in good spirits.

As the family physician was going to attend on Mr. Simonton, he was nearly shot on the Smithsonian ground by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a soldier. More care should be exercised among militia unaccustomed to use fire arms.

A gentleman who is entirely reliable, arrived here to-day from Virginia, having passed through Lynchburgh and Alexandria, stopping at the latter place long enough to inform himself of the condition of things there. He states that the road is a camp all the way to Lynchburgh, and that about two thousand secession troops who left Alexandria recently for the interior have returned there. These men confidently assert that they can and will have an army of ninety thousand within two days. Some of them also declare that it is their purpose immediately to erect works on Arlington Heights. Rely upon it, if they attempt it, the Federal batteries from Georgetown Heights will promptly disperse them.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis writes to a friend here that the statement ascribing to her the intention of receiving company at the White House, on the first of June, is erroneous and unjust. She has no such expectation. It is understood, however, that Secretary Walker, of the Confederate States, still stands by his determination to be in this City with his Government, as heretofore announced, on the first of May, instant.

The Government has distinct advices confirming yesterday's intelligence, that a considerable portion of the secession troops lately at Harper's Ferry have gone southward. All advices show that the Virginia troops continue to vibrate from point to point, evidently without any settled purpose.

Within twenty-four hours after the advertisement of the Treasury Department, asking for the new loan, had been published in Philadelphia, subscriptions to it at par, began to come in; one patriotic gentleman, of moderate fortune, leading off with ten thousand dollars.

My informant was mistaken in supposing that the second letter of Mr. Seward on the accession question, about to be published, was the instructions to Minister Adams. The genuine document you will receive to-night, and it will speak for itself.

The President and Secretary of State were present this afternoon at the ceremony of raising a flag by the Sixty-ninth regiment, at their quarters on Georgetown Heights.

From a personal friend, returned to-night from Baltimore, I have the following items:

J. F. Mattingly, manager of the American Telegraph in Baltimore, writes here that all business passes freely over the line, no supervision whatever being exercised at that point.

Chas Howard, President of the Board of Police, Baltimore, writes that at present no restriction whatever is placed upon vessels leaving the port. He says vessels may enter and leave that port as unrestrictedly as at New York.

Passenger trains are now running regularly twice daily, and one freight train per day, between Washington and Baltimore, under the supervision of the War Department. There is steam communication twice daily between Baltimore and Perrysville.

The Northern Central Railroad will be opened to-morrow or Saturday.

The Massachusetts Sixth have fortified Latrobe Hill, overlooking the viaduct at the Relay House; also the neighboring hill, commanding the main track looking toward Harper's Ferry.

The Philanelphia and Wilmington Railroad will be opened in one week for regular travel.

Some person commanding troops in Pennsylvania is said to have placed obstructions in the way of anthracite coal coming down the Susquehanna to Baltimore. This should not be allowed;

Late reports state that the Virginians have some six thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, including men from Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky. They intend, it is said, to move eighteen hundred men on to the Maryland side of the river to-day, and fortify the hills which overlook the Ferry. The State sovereignty of Maryland being thus invaded by Virginia, we shall expect her to insist on the army of the C. S. A. retiring.

Col. Huger, late of the United States Army, in command of the Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland, has resigned his commission of Colonel commanding the forces in Baltimore, and left for Virginia. Fighting Secessionists are leaving Baltimore in great numbers. The militmy are disbanded. Only four companies are retained to aid the Mayor and the Board of Police. No more free lunches, no more free rides on the horse cars, and recruiting going on briskly for the Union, while the Stars and Stripes wave over the Custom-house and the Grand Jury are busy ferreting out the participators in the riot. All this makes Baltimore too warm for the fighting Secessionists.

A gentleman just returned from the Relay House gives me the following information concerning the condition of the camp at that place:

The Massachusetts Sixth and the New-York Eighth hold all the positions about the Relay House, and command the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad entirely. Gen. Butler says that in his Brigade orders will be issued to-morrow, and he will report to Gen. Scott that the position is invincible against any reasonable force that can be brought.

A report was received there to-day by the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that Harper's Ferry had been evacuated by the Virginians, who feared an attack from the Ohio forces.

A very large number of people came down from Baltimore to see the camp. They were admitted to the fort, but not to the camp.

The owner of a line of propellors from Baltimore to Richmond, says he is entirely ruined and the line worthless. He so informs me.

Dr. Smith, of the Sixth, says that he has detected poison in cakes bought from a peddle. Strychnine was detected by the Doctor in the food. All such food is now prohibited. By prompt action all the men were saved, the poison not being given in sufficient quantities to do harm.

The man Spencer had an examination before Gen. Butler, and is now at Annapolis. Gen. Butler left to-day for Annapolis, but will be back to-morrow.

Washington, Wednesday, May 8—10 P. M.

My dispatch of yesterday, stating that the Federal troops would come through Baltimore to-day, was correct; but last night, for departmental reasons, they were ordered to be detained until to-morrow, (Thursday,) and will come by steamer from Perryville to Locust Point, Baltimore, and thence by cars, under the control of the Government, to this city.

The unfortunate affair to night, shows the recklessness, if no worse, of permitting policemen to carry concealed weapons in a city full of troops, and with patrols at all important points.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Wednesday, May 8.

There has been no material change in the aspect of affairs at the Relay. This afternoon, Gen. Butler tried the range of his battery on the Heights, taking for a target an old unoccupied shanty, two-thirds of a mile distant, which was struck with great precision.

The Massachusetts Regiment is still without tents, and are sleeping in booths made of fence-rails, boards and planks. A laughable incident is told of one who, roused by the rain beating down upon him, shouted to his comrade to "shut the window down."

The New-York Regiment have their camps now in fine order. This afternoon they raised a tall flag staff in the centre of the camp, and threw out the Stars and Stripes to the breeze, with loud cheers and the rolling of drums.

The funeral of private Leonard, of the York Regiment, whose death was noticed yesterday, took place this afternoon. It was attended by a large body of military, nearly half a mile long. Deceased was buried in the Methodist burying ground.

Some thirty cars, laden with provisions and groceries, chiefly consigned to Government agents, went to Washington to-day.

A rigid examination of all westward-bound trains is still maintained.

The City Council of Baltimore, this evening, made an appropriation to rebuild the bridge at Canton, on the Philadelphia Railroad.

Recruiting for the United States Army is actively progressing, and the National Hotel, which has been unoccupied for some time past, has been rented for quartering recruits.

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICK

Frederick, Md., *via* Baltimore, Wednesday, May 8.

About four hundred Kentuckians, of Col. Bantem Duncan's command, are said to have arrived at Harper's Ferry. They were without arms.

A cavalry force of four hundred men, from Carlisle barracks, encamped last night on Marsh's Creek, near Emmetsburgh, *en route* to Washington. They are expected to pass near Frederick to-night.

Gov. Hicks, in reply to a resolution of inquiry by the Legislature whether he consented to, or authorized the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central and Philadelphia Railroads, says he neither authorized or consenthd to the destruction of said bridges, but left the whole matter in the hands of the Mayor of Baltimore, with the declaration that he had no authority in the premises—that he was a lover of law and order, and could not participate in such proceedings.

Gen. Butler, in a special brigade order of to-day, makes the following allusion to the arrest of Mr. Spencer:

"The General takes this opportunity publicly, as he has done privately, to thank Lieuts. Fox and Shelley, of the Eighth Regiment, for their coolness, promptitude and zeal in arresting one Spencer, who was uttering, in the presence of the troops at the Relay House, the atrocious sentiment that we (meaning himself and brother rebels,) acted rightly toward the Massachusetts troops three weeks ago Friday, and saying that the murderous mob who killed our friends there were right in action, and that the same men were preparing to give us a warm reception on our return. For these treasonable speeches, substantially admitted by him in his written examination, Spencer has been sent to Annapolis, where he will be properly dealt with.

Another matter, to which the General desires to call the attention of the troops, is this:

Wishing to establish the most friendly matters between you and the neighborhood, the General invited all venders of supplies to visit our camp and replenish our somewhat scanty commissariat; but to his disgust and horror he finds well-authenticed evidence that a private in the Sixth Regiment has been poisoned by means of strychinne administered in food brought into the camp by one of these pedlars. I am happy to be informed that the man is now out of danger. This act, of course, will render it necessary for me to cut off all purchases from unauthorized persons. Are our few insane enemies among the loyal men of Maryland prepared to wage war upon us in this manner? Do they know the terrible lessons of warfare they are teaching us? Can it be that they realize the fact that we can put an agent with a sword into every household, armed with this terrible weapon. In view of the terrible consequences of this mode of warfare, (if adopted by us from their teaching,) with every sentiment of devotional prayer may we not exclaim, 'Esther, forgive them; they know not what they do?' Certain it is, that any other such attempt, reasonably authenticated as to the person committing it, will be followed by the swiftest, surest, and most condign punishment.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, Monday, May 6.

A large Union meeting was held at Kingwood, Preston County, on the 4th. Resolutions were adopted expressing unalterable opposition to the ordinance of secession, and favoring a division of the State, and to vote for Delegate to Congress. Delegates were also appointed to the Wheeling Convention.

Nothing has been heard from the Kanawha region.

Advices from various of the western counties indicate a great increase in the Union sentiment.

All necessary arrangements are being made for holding the Convention in this city on Monday next. Fourteen counties have thus far appointed delegates.

A great deal of enthusiasm is manifested here over the receipt of 2,000 stand of good arms, which reached this city to day.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 8.

Advices from Montgomery of to-day state that the Postal Department is now ready to take charge of the mails at any moment that Congress directs. The office-seal, hooks, blanks, routes and clerical force are complete. No detention of the mails is feared in consequence of any policy of the Federal Government.

In the Southern Congress, to-day, Howell Cobb read a dispatch from D. P. Hale, Commissioner from Georgia, announcing that Arkansas had passed unanimously the unconditional ordinance of secession.

Mr. Morton, of Florida, offered a resolution inquiring into the propriety of appointing Chaplains to the Navy. Adopted.

Mr. Pehltree, of Texas, offered a bill providing for the compensation of the disbursing officers of the several executive departments.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, moved its reference to the Committee on Claims. Adopted.

The Congress then went into secret session.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S MESSAGE.

Louisville, Wednesday, May 8.

The following is an abstract of Gov. Magoffin's Message: He says the semi-official announcement of a pacific policy on the part of the Federal Government had been broken, and has involved the country in civil war, and if not successfully resisted, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people. He charges the President with usurpation of power in creating a standing army, mad with sectional hate, to subjugate or exterminate ten or more States. He says that seven States have actually a Confederacy, which seems to receive the cordial and undivided allegiance of their entire population, and thinks that North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas will soon join it, while Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, where public sentiment favors the like step, are considering the propriety of joining the Confederacy. He declares the American Union dissolved, and war exists. He asks whether Kentucky shall continue with and assume her portion of the enormous war debt being incurred by the Federal Government—whether Kentucky shall declare her own independence, and, single-handed, prepare to maintain it, or make common cause with Slaveholding States. He does not propose to discuss the subject, but refers it to the people. As the Legislature was elected two years ago, he thinks they had better pass a law calling a Convention, and for election of delegates. He regrets that his proposition to arm the State was not carried out by the last Legislature. He compliments the Commercial, Louisville and Southern Banks for tendering money to procure arms, but says he fears that from the refusal of other Banks, the opportunities of obtaining large supplies of effective guns, and munitions of war, have been lost. He recommends the issue of $1 000 bonds to secure funds for obtaining arms. The Governor now compliments the militia for their accomplishment of a State Guard, and speaks of the cooperation of the Executives of Ohio and Indiana for the preservation of amicable relations and trade, but says they cannot control their lawless citizens, and thinks that an armed collision will prevail along the whole border unless effectual measures are taken to prevent it. He says his proposition to the General Government to suspend hostilities till the meeting of Congress, met with no success, and asks that all party feeling be extinguished, and that Kentucky maintain the peace, honor and safety of her citizens.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

Detroit, Wednesday, May 8.

The extra session of the Michigan Legislature met at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's Message recommends that the law of last session providing for the raising of two regiments be amended to authorize four more, with power to raise ten if needed, and to pay the volunteers, while in the service of the State, preparatory to being mustered into the service of the United States, the same rate as they are entitled to after being mustered into that service. Also, that all subsequent enlistments be for three years, unless sooner discharged.

To meet every exigency he favors a loan of not less than one million dollars, the bonds to be issued in small amounts, in which case he thinks the whole will be taken by citizens of this State.

He recommends that the Legislature enact a law authorizing townships to levy taxes for the support of the families of volunteers.

He says the National Government cannot longer confine itself to the mere defence of the National Domain and property, but it must strike at treason wherever it is found. All the delusive pretences of the rebels about coercion and invasion of the States must be thrown aside and the full right of the Federal troops to march at pleasure over every inch of the territory of the United States put beyond question.

The State which refuses to aid or to answer to the lawful call of the President is as much guilty of treason as one which makes actual war.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Trenton, Wednesday, May 8.

In the Senate this morning, the Loan bill was amended so as to authorize a loan of two millions of dollars, instead of one million, as in the House bill, and in that shape, it is believed, the House will concur in the amount.

The bill authorizing the Governor to raise four regiments for State service, to purchase ten thousand stand of the best muskets or rifles, and as many field pieces, with munitions of war, as the Governor may deem necessary, and to alter the four or five thousand flint-lock muskets owned by the State, was passed by the House this morning, and was amended in the Senate.

Bills authorizing the Newark and Trenton Railway, the Camden and Bordertown Railway Companies, to raise money to support the families of the volunteers, have been introduced, and will be passed.

The Senate resolutions of thanks to the Governor, and to the President, were passed by the House today, by a unanimous vote.

The people are highly gratified by the commendations which the New-Jersey Brigade received from all quarters.

We have now here several companies, which will compare favorably with any troops in the Union, either volunteers or regulars.

From present appearances, there will be no difficulty in raising all the men called for for three years of the war.

STATE MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Albany, Wednesday, May 8.

The *Journal* states that Gen. Myers was dispatched by the Military Board on an important mission to Washington, in which it was understood he was entirely successful. It was this: To have the United States assume the supervision and subsistence of volunteers at the rendezvous of this State so soon as they are organized into regiments and mustered into the service.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJ.-GEN DIX.

Head-quarters State of New-York.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, May 8, 1861.

General Orders No. 33.

Under the provisions of the act of April 16, 1861, and of general orders No. 13, issued pursuant thereto, John A. Dix, of New-York, is hereby appointed Major-General of the volunteer force called for from this State, in compliance with the requisition of the President of the United States. General Dix is, until further orders, assigned to the command of the volunteer troops in and about the City of New-York.

By order of Commander-in-Chief.

J. Meredith Read, Jr., Adjutant-General.

Captain James McQuade, of the Utica Citizens' Corps was, to-night, unanimously elected Colonel of the Oneida Regiment of Volunteers.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, May 8.

The First Regiment of Milwaukee Volunteers was received to-day. Rufus King, Minister to Rome, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the State.

FIRST REGIMENT FROM VERMONT.

Rutland, Wednesday, May 8.

The First Regiment from Vermont leave for New-York to morrow morning. Their destination is Fort Monroe.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, May 8.

The troops at Camp Slifer, Chambershurgh, are in good health and spirits, and anxious to advance on Harper's Ferry. There is some complaint relative to the quality of the food.

The bridges to Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railroad, have all been rebuilt.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN PROVIDENCE.

Paovidanca, Wednesday, May 8.

Mayor J. C. Knight, and the other incumbents of municipal offices, were re-elected to day, without opposition. They were nominated recently by a Union convention of all political parties. The vote was very light.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC AT NEWPORT.

Newport, Wednesday, May 8.

The steamship *Baltic*, Capt Eldridge, has arrived here with Annapolis May 7, 4:40 A. M., has arrived here with the officers and employes of the Naval Academy, its furniture and 16 passengers.

The following are the passengers:

Lieut. Commanding, C. R. P. Rodgers; Surgeon, Aulick Palmer, Lieut. Ed. Simpson, Lieut. S. B. Luce, Lieut. W. P. Buckner, Prof. J. C. Coffin, Prof. H. H. Lockwood, Prof. J. Winlock, Prof. W. H. Wilson, Lieut. J. N. Miller, Lieut. E. P. Lull, Prof. A. N. Perrent, Prof. E. Roger, Prof. E. Serger, Rev. D. W. Junkins, Prof. L. V. Davallis, L. G. Sorden, Richard Chase, O. D. Robb, Dr. E. Sparks, and 73 second class passengers.

At 11 A. M., 7th, steamship *Cherubim* hound in; at 12 M. the gun boat *Yankee* hove too two schooners off the mouth of York River. At Cape Henry, left propeller transport *Kinder* for Fort Monroe. The steamer *Quaker City* was off the Capes on the part of the blockade. At 4 P. M. saw a large ship bound south, was unable to make out the signals. On the 8th, saw the English ship *Violet* off Montauk.

DETENTION OF WEST POINT CADETS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday morning says:

"Yesterday afternoon, a telegraphic dispatch was received in this city from what was considered high official authority in New-York, that a number of cadets had left West Point, to go South to join the secession forces. They were to land in this city between 9 and 10 o'clock. Chief Ruggles, Dr. Blackburn and Detective George H. Smith, at that time headed a posse of 23 men, and proceeded to Walnut street wharf. About a quarter before 10 o'clock the boat arrived, and the police officers stepped on board and took the whole party, 45 in number, into custody. They were soon at the Central Police Station, where they were briefly addressed by Chief Ruggles, who requested them to lay down their arms.

The Cadets had understood by this time that it was the intent they were Secessionists, and laughed heartily at the joke. They were to pass immediately through to Washington at 8½ o'clock last night, but being detained by city authorities, were obliged to stop in the city until midnight. All those cadets are Union men, and before starting from West Point on Wednesday afternoon willingly took the oath of allegiance to the United States. They were under the command of Cadet Kingsbury.

During their stay in New-York they were busy in purchasing arms, &c., which excited suspicion, and caused their arrest in this city. Chief Ruggles telegraphed the details of the matter to Secretary Cameron last evening.

Police Reports.

MR. CHARLES PLINTA.

Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Under the headings "Police Reports" and "Violations of Sunday Liquor Laws," you publish an article which does me great injustice. Charles Plinta, of the Bond-street House, to whom the article refers, not only keeps one of the most reputable, quiet and well-ordered public houses in the City of New-York, but has by seventeen years of unimpeached and unimpeachable character won the respect of the public and the confidence of good citizens at large. His arrest and treatment last night was illegal—but they were neither human nor just. The point of the article however, is that he is a *rank Secessionist, and the entertainer of others of that stamp.* Mr. Plinta is not a Secessionist, he occupies and has occupied since the attack on Fort Sumpter, the same patriotic position occupied by all lovers of the Union. He is for the Union and the whole Union. And as for those entertained, it is sufficient to say that he keeps a public house, but his lodgers, with perhaps a single exception, are as loyal to the flag of the Union, to the Constitution of the country, and to the success of the noble army now pushing to the field of battle to defend them, as any citizen of this Metropolis. A sense of common justice demands this correction at the hands of one who knows the facts. S.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, May 7.

Capital Stock	$25,271,750
Loans and Discounts	21,854,400
Specie	5,542,000
Due from other Banks	3,188,100
Due to other Banks	2,223,000
Deposits	8,810,700
Circulation	6,875,000

Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, Tuesday, May 7.

Cotton—Sales of 700 bales Middling, at 10½c. Receipts, 1,500 bales; against 5,000 bales for the same time last year; decrease 341,500 bales at this port; decrease at all Southern ports, 890,300 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 1d.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 8.

Flour in better supply; demand less active. Superfine $5 70@$5 80. Whisky dull at 12½c. Provisions unchanged; demand trifling.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 8.

Flour firm. Wheat steady at $1 03 for Red and $1 40@$1 45 for White. Corn in demand at 65c. @66c. Whisky 17½c.@18c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 51	Sun sets	7 03
Moon sets	7 10		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 14	Gov. Island	8 03
Hell Gate	9 25		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, May 8.

Cleared.

Ships J. Hovey, Robinson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Zephyr, King, San Francisco. Sutton & Co.; Golden Rule, Mayo, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Forest Queen, Boyd, Bristol, H. L. Routh & Sons; Oldenburg, Wragge, Bremen, Ahger Bros.

Brigs Young Dorchester, Dinsdale, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Adelphi, Johnson, Wilmington, Del., J. Bishop & Co.; Spartan, McCulloch, Buenos Ayres, J. S. Whitney & Co.; E. A. Reed, Crane, Barbados, Wm. Charter.

Schooners L. Rotar, Ganby, Philadelphia, master; J. B. Brinly, Cullin, Baltimore, master; Jno. Nelson, Sterling, Providenkand, master; Albertallen, Haven, Philadelphia, master; F. Segar, Trible, Newport, master; O. F. Bowley, Bulkley, Philadelphia, J. Smith & Co.; T. Foster, Rockett, Philadelphia, J. Smith & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Low, Newburyport; Lottie, Taylor, Boston; J. L. Francis, Geer, Elizabethport; C. C. Smith, Anderson, Philadelphia; Ann, Cole, Hallax, J. Hunter & Co., Anthon, Greene, Mystic; H. A. Rogers, Rogers, Philadelphia; J. W. Taylor, Lynch, Jr., Satterthwaite, Morley, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Golden Fleece, Hale, Harwich, master; J. G. Babcock, Babcock, Philadelphia; A. Lewis, Bush, Camden, Walsh, Garver & Chase; Spencer D., Penny, Port Jefferson; Planet, Kenley, Halifax, Whitney, Bro. & Co.; A. Hall, Clear, Hartford, master.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence, master; Aurora, Williams, Norwalk.

Arrived.

Steamer Geo. Peabody, Prichard, Baltimore 4 ds., with tobacco, provisions, &c., to W. Dalzell. Put into the Breakwater, and remained during the gale of the 6th. The propeller Cambridge, from Boston, with troops, arrived early Saturday morning, after a very short run.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Maggie, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Leper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to B. Baffin.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool 33 ds., with salt to Nesmith & Sons. April 15, at 1:30 A. M., lat. 43 02, lon. 36 20, came in collision with ship Palestine, Lord, hence for London, which vessel struck the P stern on and carried away the fore and main yards, cutting in rails, bulwarks, planksheer, top timbers, starting butts and seams, from rail to water, straining and causing the ship to leak very bad; carried away all main-rigging, backstays, weather braces, fore and aft. All main channels, and part of chain plates, opened the upper deck, stove boat, mizzen chanels, carried away lanyards and stranded rigging very bad; weather rigging and braces being all gone, expected the mainmast to go over the side every moment; cut away and cleared brace and wore ship to save the mast; got up tackles to steady the mast, and commenced setting up the rigging, which was very difficult to do. Saw the Palestine burning blue lights and making signals of distress; got the rigging set up as well as could be; rove braces, and went to the assistance of the other ship. The P. lost bowsprit and foremast, and was in a sinking condition, as making a complete wreck over her. Took from her the captain, crew and passengers, 53 in all, and brought them to this port. Two boats were stove while endeavoring to save them. After proceeding on the passage the P. was found to leak badly, and kept the pumps going to keep her free. Had head winds and calms the remainder of the passage. Been 15 ds. W. of the Banks with strong W. and W. S. W. winds. Capt. Lord, of the ship Palestine, reports: April 15, at 1:30 A. M., lat. 44 02, lon. 36 20, collided with ship Progress, from Liverpool for New York, carrying away bowsprit, stern and foremast, causing the vessel to fill in 4 hours; was compelled to abandon the vessel: nothing saved except what they stood in. Capt. L. and passengers desire to express their thanks to Capt. Woodward for the generous conduct shown them on board his vessel, and for his considerate attentions on the part of officers and crew to their comfort and safety throughout. The passengers also desire to express their sincere gratitude to Capt. Lord and his officers for unremitting endeavors to insure the safety of the passengers during their perilous situation, they exhibiting a calm decision and firmness throughout.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.) Jurgens, Hamburg 39 ds., with mdse. and 275 passengers to L. E. Aminick. Had one birth. April 22, lat. 44 40, lon. 38, passed ship Ledova. Same day, signalized an Am. brig, showing a white flag with red letters A. B. in it. 24th, lat. 44 27, l. 47 47, spoke ship North Rideout, of Bath, understood from Havana for London.

Ship Gen. Simpson, Br., of Liverpool,) Graham, Glasgow April 7, with coal to Citizens & Co. 4th inst., lat. 39, lon. 65, spoke ship J. W. Lindsay, from Liverpool for New York, 20 ds out.

Ship New York, (Bahama, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast, to Geo. Baldney. May 2 off

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3006. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

Nineteen Additional Regiment Called For.

Federal Troops to Occupy Arlington Heights Immediately.

The Number of Rebel Forces Concentrating at Richmond.

The Balance of Gen. Patterson's Command.

Troops Landed at Baltimore under the Guns of Fort McHenry.

QUIET OF THE BALTIMOREANS.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK UPON CAIRO.

Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves at a Fire.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

A gentleman just returned from Annapolis informs me that yesterday one of the soldiers was killed accidentally, just before he left the place. He did not learn the particulars, but understood there was some trouble about it, the man who killed him having been arrested. The affair was called to the attention of Gen. BUTLER, who arrived the night previous.

The policeman who shot the member of the Metropolitan Rifles last night, had a preliminary examination, to-day, before a Justice of the Peace. He will be held for trial.

Mr. SANFORD, the Agent of Adams Express Company, arrived to-day with $700,000 in specie for the Government from New-York, under escort of the Fifty-second U. S. Cavalry, under command of Capt. HOFFMAN. The Treasury has now ample means in specie for all its necessities. They have this morning between two and three millions in the vaults. There are offers of loans to any extent, already exceeding fifty millions, nearly all at par, and some fully up. The agent informs me that the whole line of the military route from Washington, via Annapolis and Perryville, bears a decidedly warlike aspect,—the railroad cars and transport vessels in either direction, filled with soldiers. The lines of road as far as Wilmington, Del., exhibit a continuous succession of military encampments. Travelers by the route assert that nowhere can they escape the sight of military movements and displays, and the hearing of the tattoo of the drum.

Nineteen regiments, in addition to those previously ordered, are ordered forward, and are *en route* for the Relay Camp and Washington. Gen. PATTERSON has advanced the occupancy of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road as far as Ensb River, where a detachment of the Philadelphia City Guards protect the reconstruction of the burnt bridges. Gen. PATTERSON's command exceeds fifteen thousand men, fully equipped, who are advancing by four routes, viz Perryville and Annapolis, by the Philadelphia and Baltimore road, by the Northern Central road from Harrisburgh, and by the Chambersburgh, Hagerstown and Frederick road. The three latter routes converge at Baltimore, but the military route avoids the necessity of transportation through Baltimore, and munitions, etc., will, for the most part, come by that route, as the cheapest and most convenient at present.

Gen. BUTLER has ordered daily practice of artillery on the Heights aronnd the Relay House. Their gnanery is highly complimented by officers of the regular Army who have witnessed it.

There was a grand concert at the Navy-yard this P. M., continuing from three to five P. M., by Dodworth's Concert Band, connected with the Seventy-first New-York Regiment. The concert was given by the officers in command. The President and his family, Gen. SCOTT, the members of the Cabinet, Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, Col. MANSFIELD, Major ANDERSON, Gov. SPRAGUE, and many officers of the several regiments being present. The concert was given on the Green, and was a very brilliant affairs.

A salute of thirty four guns was fired in honor of the President and the flag. The Seventy-first escorted him home with a full parade band.

I am informed by members of the household that Mrs. LINCOLN will not make her contemplated visit to New-York before the last of May or the first of June.

There was much excitement during the night, owing to the unhappy occurrences of the previous evening, which culminated this morning in a fire, which broke out in the small hotel adjoining Willard's, raging furiously, and threatening the destruction of Willard's. Col. ELLSWORTH ordered one hundred Zouaves to assist in extinguishing it. The order was followed by nearly the whole Regiment jumping from the winddows of the Capitol and scaling the fences. They could not enter the engine houses, and broke down the doors, taking out the machines, and reached the spot before the city firemen were awake. They worked like heroes, performing wonderful feats of agility and bravery. They formed pyramids on each other's shouldere, climbing into windows, scaling lightning-rods, and succeeded in two hours in saving the whole structure. WILLARD treated them handsomely, and says that without them everything would have been lost. This has made the regiment very popular among the citizens They destroyed nothing unnecessarily, and nothing is missing of all the great mass of property moved into the streets, which they guarded. For want of a ladder, two Zouaves held another down from the eaves, while he, with his head down, played water into the burning buiding.

The President and Gen. SCOTT visited the Fifty-ninth Regiment at Georgetown. They reviewed the troops, and made some congratulatory remarks to them. Their presence was greeted by loud cheers from the Regiment. One of the officers informs me that they expect to be ordered in a day or two to some other post—either the Relay House or Alexandria.

The Rhode Island troops were informed this morning that they may be ordered to a new post. I have it from a well authenticated source that Alexandria or Georgetown Heights is the contemplated point. The whole body of Rhode Island Infantry, with the Light Artillery attached, expect to be sent within the next forty-eight hours to take possession of one of these points. For this special purpose they are the best force in the field. Owing to the fact that Gov. SPRAGUE was informed that the Rhode Island forces might soon be moved South, he has postponed his visit home for the present, and only went as far as Annapolis.

The War Department accepted in all twenty-five hundred head beef cattle and five hundred horses. They will accept twenty-five hundred beef additional and one thousand horses. The horses are wanted for the cavalry and artillery. Bids are coming in, but will not run so high as those accepted, the necessities not being so great.

I visited the Relay Camp to day. They have twenty-six hnndred men there. Major COOK, commanding the brigade of Boston Light Artillery, has posted a battery commanding the gorge leading to the Relay House by the Baltimore and Ohio Road; another on the heights commanding the road from Baltimore to the Relay, and another detached battery on the heights commanding the whole position. The Massachusetts Sixth has been stationed about in the houses. Tents arrived to-day, and they go into camp to-morrow. The men are all well, and in fine spirits.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9—6 P. M.

The Zouaves have been, by permission, exercising with the fire engines nearly all day. They have had much amusement in ringing the bells and getting up false alarms; then racing with the engines up and down the avenue. This is their last day in the city. They go into camp to-morrow, where the regulations, exercises, drills, etc., will be very strict. The Adjutant arrived this evening from New-York. He is a West Point Cadet. The camp is to be called "Camp Lincoln."

The President and Cabinet to-day gave a grand reception levee to all the commissioned officers of the militia, navy, and regular army, now here. It was a most brilliant affair,—nearly all the diplomats and a great concourse of ladies being present. It was said to be the most brilliant display of the kind which has occurred in many years.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE arrived this morning. He describes the state of feeling in the North as wildly enthusiastic for the Government, and that the feeling is increasing.

New-Hampshire is ready now to respond with two full ragiments, and will supply more, fully equipped and provisioned, if necessary.

The War Department to-day sent a large amount of money to Col. LEFFERTS for some secret purpose.

Five hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for the purchase of a park of artillery horses and equipments.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

A great urgency has been applied to the Secretary of State to induce his consent to publish his instruction to Mr. ADAMS, United States Minister at London, but he declined.

The recently published letter to Mr. DAYTON is well understood to be an index to the entire European Correspondence. The temper, spirit and purpose have been the same in all cases from the beginning of the Administration.

It is understood that the Government had received from Mr DALLAS, Minister at London, an account of his interview with Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and on these the instructions to Mr. ADAMS are predicated.

The result of careful inquiry justifies the assertion that there is no indication or prospect of the recognition of the Confederate States by any of the Foreign Powers, against the protest of the Administration.

Mr. PRESTON'S next dispatch from Spain, in reply to a demand for explanations relative to San Domingo, and also about the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, are looked for with much interest.

Mr PRESTON, although a Kentuckian is loyal, and is understood to be acting in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the Administration.

All the foreign ministers are anxiously making inquiries daily about the application of the blockade, but not a word of complaint has been uttered by any of them.

Hundreds of ladies of various parts of the country, evidently as appears from their letters, of character and refinement and actuated by motives of charity and patriotism, have offered their services to the War Department, as nurses, etc. Those of a number of them have been accepted.

It may be of interest to such volunteers to learn that letters on this subject are referred to Acting Gen. WOOL, who will direct the proper answers.

Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves will to-morrow encamp on the Government Insane Asylum Heights, overlooking the Potomac.

The popular commander speaks in commendation of their general conduct and improved discipline. Not more than six or ten of the entire number have been deemed unworthy of the soldierly association.

The President has confirmed on Cols. THOMAS and MANSFIELD, the brevet title of Brigadier-General. The former is Adjutant-General and the latter Commandant of the Military Depôt of Washington.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 9.

Two more regiments of Union Home Guards, under command of Colonels JOHN MCNEAL and B. GRATZ BROWN, numbering 2,100, were yesterday sworn into the United States service and furnished with arms.

Troops from the southwest border have arrived, and taken up quarters at Camp Jackson. Recruiting is going on to a considerable extent, and several companies are expected from adjoining counties.

A joint resolution to suspend the apportionment of the State school money for the present year passed the State Senate yesterday.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to arm the State, but before it was read the Senate went into secret session.

The House has been in secret session all day.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says that large bodies of troops are stationed at Hopsfield, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, and at Camp Rector, five miles above, that a company of Sappers and Miners are throwing up fortifications at Camp Harris, six miles above Memphis, on the Tennessee side, and that Memphis is turned into a camp, everybody there belonging to some military organization.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Matanzas* yesterday left Pier No. 4, North River, at 5 P. M. for Washington, with 2,500 barrels provisions and 60 men of the Seventh Regiment as escort. Several of the Seventy-first that remained behind, will go by this steamer. The steamer *Delaware*, JOHNSON, left at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, with provisions and 15 cannon, weighing three tons each, for the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The steamer *P. T. Hart* also sailed with provisions for the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The Second Regiment, encamped on the Battery, will positively leave on Saturday by steamer; they are thoroughly equipped except 600 overcoats.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the steamer *Maryland*, with other transports, arrived with 1,300 troops, from Perryville. They consisted of five companies of the Third Infantry, regulars, Major SHEPHERD, 420 men; one company of SHERMAN'S Battery of Light Artillery, with 6 pieces of cannon and 70 horses, under Major SHERMAN; and the First Regiment, ten companies, of Pennsylvania Artillery, Col. PATTERSON, armed with muskets, and numbering 800 men.

They were landed at Locust Point, one of the terminl of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, within half a mile of Fort McHenry, and there transferred on board of two trains of cars, which departed immediately for—it is said—Washington.

Two hundred men were left to take charge of the horses, provisions and baggage, and these were to be forwarded at a later hour. The Mayor and Police Commissioners, with two hundred police, crossed in a ferry-boat to Locust Point, and were present at the debarkation.

The *Harriet Lane* stood off the point with her ports open.

The transfer to the cars was accomplished without difficulty, and there was no excitement other than that which proceeded from the curiosity of the people to witness the proceedings.

The track from Locust Point skirts the lower part of the City, and joins the main otem near Camden Station.

This afternoon WASHINGTON GOODRICH and WILLIAM H. QUINCY, two prominent rioters, left for Virginia with fifty-five men in the Norfolk boat. Eighty left on Tuesday by the cars for Harper's Ferry. BRADLY T. JOHNSON, of Frederick, also left for Harper's Ferry with fifty-five of his men.

This morning the operators on the telegraph line, located on the Northern Central Road, were dismissed, and others acting under the Government were placed in charge.

The repairs on all the bridges are completed, except the iron bridge at the Northern Relay House, and one between Cockeysville and Ashland. These were expected to be finished to-night, and a train is announced to leave Harrisburgh for Baltimore to morrow.

No definite information can be obtained here of the intentions of the military authorities in Pennsylvania, though it is believed that troops will at once move towards the City. The road will be controlled by Government officials.

A gentleman who came by the Turnpike from Havre de Grace yesterday, stated that the repairs on the Bush River Bridge had hardly been commenced.

Several British vessels consigned to Norfolk are in this port waiting orders, being prevented from entering Norfolk by reason of the blockade.

Capt. ROBINSON, late Commandant at Fort McHenry, has been ordered to Detroit to receive recruits. E. F.

VIRGINIA TROOPS ON MARYLAND SOIL.

HARRISBURGH, Thurday, May 9.

An officer from the Chambersburgh Camp brings the intelligence that on Tuesday morning the Virginians seized the heights upon the Maryland side of the Potomac, and are engaged in fortifying them. A number of secession troops, bordering upon 6,000, were there, and were to be increased by the arrival of 1,200 Kentuckians.

Four companies of cavalry which marched from Carlisle Barracks on Monday, passed unmolested through Maryland, and have reached Gen. SCOTT'S lines.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, May 9, Via Chambersburg.

Some four hundred troops, with baggage, encamped about eight miles east of this place, last night, and left early this morning for Washington. Some six hundred more are on the way.

The notorious BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, with twenty-four of his men, who figured in the Baltimore mob, left here before daylight this morning, for Virginia.

Several secession families left, yesterday, for the South.

The Home Guard was under arms all night.

Sixty five of the Baltimore ruffians passed through here, this morning, on tha way to Harper's Ferry. They were an awful looking set, badly clothed, and their appearance denoted a long and weary march.

Several families from Virginia passed to-day.

E. F. U.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

FREDERICK, Thursday, May 9.

Two companies of volunteers for the Secession Army, from Baltimore, to the aggregate of sixty-five men, passed through here about 10 o'clock this morning, on their way to Virginia. They were under the command of Captains WELLMORE and PAICE, and unarmed. They stopped at Liberty last night, and their approach created much alarm here. The "Home Guard" were under arms all night, protecting property.

They marched through the city protected by Gen SHAFFER and the Sheriff.

The appearance of the men caused deep excitement, but there was no outbreak on their way, their worn and battered condition exciting ridicule rather than indignation.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9.

BRADLEY JOHNSON, a prominent Secessionist, has left Frederick with some eight men, supposed for Harper's Ferry.

A considerable number have left this city in companies, going across the country in the direction of Harper's Ferry. It is said that not less than three hundred have gone from this city.

PATRIOTIC FAST DAY IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 9.

To-day was strictly observed as a Fast day here. Patriotic sermons were delivered in nine out of the twelve churches. The Methodist Church pulpit was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. Rev. Mr SMITH delivered an address worthy of BISCHER. He said he would hold no fellowship with traitors. If there was a Secessionist in his congregation he wanted him to leave. Other ministers prayed that the rebels might be subdued or wiped from the face of the earth.

One company was sworn into the United States service to-day; some others will be to morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, May 9.

The House has passed, by an unanimous vote, the bill creating the $300,000 loan. It raises fifteen regiments beyond both requisitions of the Federal Government, making a total of fifty-five regiments.

Ninety-two members of the House, out of one hundred, were present.

An act for the immediate relief of volunteers now in service, and to pay the bills contracted before the Quartermaster's Department was organized, was passed by both Houses to-day, and signed by the Governor.

A gentleman sent from this State telegraphs that he will be at Harrisburgh at 3 o'clock to-morrow. He has visited South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. He reports 25,000 troops within a radius of fifty miles from Richmond. There were about 15,000 troops in Tennessee and Kentucky, whose supposed destination was Cairo.

A fine looking company arrived to-day from Clearfield County. A son of the Governor is a Lieutenant in the company.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, May 9.

Congress to-day has been spent mostly in secret session, but it is understood that its attention was engaged in perfecting arrangements for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and placing the Southern Confederacy in the best possible condition of defence.

It is also understood, contrary to what was supposed, that the Confederacy has the control of sufficient arms, ordinance and ammunition, of every description, to put into the field 150,000 men for one year's campaign.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, May 9.

The House yesterday, by a vote of 76 to 7, passed a resolution asking the Governor to communicate the names of the agents employed to purchase arms; the amount, character and number of arms purchased, and if received, what disposition has been made of them.

In the Senate, Mr. SIMPSON introduced a resolution, which lies over, that the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation forthwith, prohibiting the passage of armed men from Tennessee or elsewhere through Kentucky for the purpose of attacking Cairo.

MOVEMENTS OF STATE VOLUNTEERS.

AUBURN, Thursday, May 9.

Three companies of volunteers left this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Elmira. They were under command of Captains STEWART, AMMON and GILES. A large crowd of citizens turned out to see them off. They were escorted to the Depôt by the Old Guard and Willard Guard. They left in excellent spirits, and with the hope of soon being engaged in active service. Captain STEVENS' company leaves to-morrow, making the eighth company sent from this County.

LATEST REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

New Orleans papers of Saturday have been received.

It is stated that a letter has been received from the Indian Nation, giving assurances of the kind reception which the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Seminoles and Creeks, gave the Commissioners appointed to visit them by the Texas State Convention. The tribes are slaveholders and favor secession and the Southern Confederacy.

The Cherokees have cleared out all the Abolition emissaries among them. All the other tribes were to hold a general council on the 8th of April.

The schooner *Twilight*, in the employment of the Federal Government, about proceeding under orders to the fort at Tortugas, was seized at Atansae, Texas, and is to be put in service in the waters of Matagorda Bay.

Gov. VIDAURI writes from Monterey, 24th ult., to the San Antonio *Herald*, that his portion of the country has suffered as much as Texas from the depredations of the Lipans and the Mescalara Indians. He disclaims energetically the imputation that Mexico has had anything to do with their recent atrocities towards Texas and seems to think that parties in Texas are preparing to invade his territory. He hopes that such is not the case, but says he will defend his country if it is invaded.

The prospect for crops is universally spoken of as better than has been known before for many years.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

GREENPORT, L. I., Thursday, May 9.

The frigate *Constitution* passed through Long Island Sound yesterday, towed by a steamboat. As she passed Orient she saluted the flag, and the salute was returned. It is reported here that she was on her way to Montauk to search for a suspicious vessel.

THE NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, May 9.

The New-York National Zouaves, Col. MCCHESNEY, arrived here yesterday, P. M. The men appear to be in the highest of spirits and very orderly and quite comfortably quartered.

TROOPS FROM CONNECTICUT.

The *Brenville* and *Cahawba* steamships left here, Wednesday evening, for New-Haven. They are going to transport horses, cattle, provisions and sixteen hundred Connecticut troops to Washington.

A CANADIAN STEAMER PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Peerless* has been sold to the United States Government for war purposes, and is now being put in running order here. She is to be delivered in New-York, and will leave next week under British colors via Quebec and Halifax. She is an iron steamer of light draft, built after the best British models. Price $40,000.

UNION MEETING IN ROXBURY, MASS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 9.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Roxbury, last evening, to collect funds for the benefit of the families of Roxbury volunteers who have enlisted for the war. EDWARD EVERETT and A. H. RICE made patriotic and eloquent addresses. A large sum was contributed.

BEARER OF DISPATCHES.

Major TOWNSEND, Aid to Gen. SANDFORD, left, yesterday morning, for Washington, bearing dispatches to the Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT.

A NEW AID-DE-CAMP.

Capt SCHUYLER HAMILTON has been reappointed Aid to Gen. SCOTT.

MORE SOUTHERN BRUTALITY.

There seems to be no limit to the infamous outrages of which the traitors at the South are capable. We heard yesterday of another shocking illustration of the treatment to which men from the North are exposed in Southern cities.

Mr. CHARLES C. WALDEN, who was for some time Deputy Collector, went to Savannah about a year ago with his family, and engaged in business as a Custom-house broker. A few weeks since he went with his wife to Montgomery, leaving at home his two sons, CHARLES and LIONEL, the former 21 and the latter about 18, together with two or three smaller children. Soon after his departure the two boys were called upon to enlist in the secession army. They evaded the requisition from day to day, until, finally, finding there was no escape, CHARLES, the eldest, escaped secretly from the City, and came North by way of Memphis and Cairo, arriving here on Tuesday.

On Wednesday a letter was received here from his father, still at Montgomery, stating that a body of men called on LIONEL to impress him, and on his resisting, they *killed* him on the spot. The details of this barbarous brutality will, of course, never be known.

CHARLES and another brother in this City have joined the Thirteenth Regiment. They have private wrongs to redress, as well as public outrages to punish.

FROM TEXAS—GEN. HOUSTON.

NUECES, Texas, Friday, April 19, 1861.

You did well to contradict the rumor that AMPUDIA was advancing on Texas with threats and a large army. There is ten times the danger that the "Secession Rangers" will invade Mexico that there is of any invasion from them, and this the Government needs to watch strictly. AMPUDIA is opposite Laredo, with 700 men, simply watching the borders, with no more intention of an invasion than you have of invading Canada.

There is too much reliance placed on Gen. HOUSTON, and too much made of his position against the Convention. He has opposed them in some manly words, for which give him due credit; but he is not a reliable Union men. He acknowledges the right as well as the fact of secession; he advocates the extension of Texas, the enlargement of her territory, and the full sway of Slavery. He opposes joining the Confederacy, and to sum up all, it may be said he wants to be Chief of a new Republic, and he wants it small enough so he can be. If he had been favored for President of the United States, he would have been a full Union man. He was not. Now he wants the next best *available* thing. His moral status is gone.

Yours truly, H. T.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

ANOTHER CUMMINGS' POINT BATTERY—THE STEAMERS YORKTOWN AND JAMESTOWN READY FOR SEA, AND INTENDING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE, ETC.

Surgeon MCDERMOTT, of the United States Army, and bearer of important dispatches, arrived here on board of the British screw-steamer *Kedar* yesterday forenoon from Annapolis, *via* Fort Monroe, where the steamer stopped on Tuesday to receive on board the wives and daughters of the officers at that post and the other women heretofore connected with the garrison. Twelve prisonrs, who were arrested for various crimes, belonging to the different regiments, but mostly from the Twelfth, together with thirty-nine sick, came on in his charge. One of the prisoners was sent after by a steamer after they had left the port, and he was delivered to the United States authorities. The sick have been properly cared for, and the petty thieves and rogues who have disgraced their respective commands will be dismissed. The invalids were mostly from the Eighth Regiment, now stationed at the Relay House.

Sergeant MCDERMOTT spent the night of Tuesday within Fort Monroe, and reports the garrison there in the best of health and spirits, and the fortress as impregnable against all attack. A report was brought to Com. PENDERGAST, on board the *Cumberland*, that the stolen steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* were all ready for sea, having been thoroughly protected around the water-line by iron plates. They were also heavily armed, and intended to avail themselves of the first dark night to run the blockade and get outside. They hoped to capture the steamer *Monticello*, now guarding the James River, and use her for the purpose of taking the *Quaker City* and others of the blockading fleet. The Commodore, however, was keeping a bright look out for these piratical craft, and as the *Cumberland* lies directly in the channel, south of Old Point, the night will have to be very dark to permit their escape.

The *Minnesota*, from Boston, was reported to be off the Capes when the *Kedar* came out. Should she have arrived, her position, it was supposed, would be to guard the passage by the east side of the Rip Raps, where, it is believed, steamers of not greater draft than the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* might pass through at high tide.

The steam-tug *Yankee*, of two guns, was sent to reconnoitre near the mouth of the James River, and was fired at from Cummings' Point, *where the Secessionists have a heavy battery planted.* The shell passed over the steamer, and she immediately sought shelter under the guns of the *Cumberland*.

This Cummings' Point Battery is on the James River side, southwest from the Fort, and at a distance of only five miles. The tents of the secession forces now line the whole bank of the River, and can be distinctly seen from the ramparts of Fort Monroe. They have 68-pounder guns in their Battery, and appear to be constantly strengthening their position.

Commandant DIMMICK is strengthening the land side of Monroe, by mounting 10-inch Columbiads *en barbette*, which are to be protected by sandbag entrenchments. They were filling the bags in large numbers on Tuesday. About one hundred men were at work in the forge shop, preparing for mounting guns. It requires 300 men to do guard duty at once, the Fort being about one mile in circumference. A very large garrison is, therefore, necessary to properly mount guard and relieve. The ditch around the land side is 75 feet wide, and at high tide contains ten feet of water.

The narrow neck of land which connects the fort with the village of Hampton is to be cut through, so as to allow the tide to have a natural channel way. This will add materially to the natural defences of the place. The secession flag waves over Hampton, in plain sight of the United States garrison, and a strong cavalry guard of Virginians confronts the United States pickets at the drawbridge. They are literally face to face with each other.

The *Quaker City* is doing good service, is very lively—overtaking everything she sees. Some thirty small craft have been seized and are lying under the guns of the fort. Capt. MILES, of the schooner lately captured with gun carriages aboard, is a prisoner on the *Cumberland*.

The big gun "Bomain," formerly called the "Floyd" is mounted to sweep the Bay. It weighs 25 tons, takes forty pounds of powder to the charge, and throws a shot or shell five miles.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States troops that left here on Wednesday, arrived at Washington yesterday morning, and were reported ready for the field to the War Department. Although temporarily quartered in the National Capital, they are still under marching orders, and could be moved at an hour's notice.

Affairs at the Boston Navy-yard are unusually brisk. The *Colorado* was, on Thursday, hauled into the wharf where the *Minnesota* was fitted out. The *Mississippi* will be reported ready for sea to day, and may go in commission to-morrow. The sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, late of the African fleet, will be taken out of the Dry Dock on Monday and rigged. The *Bainbridge* was yesterday reported ready for sea to the Navy Department, and will probably join the blockade fleet next week. She will be commanded by Lieut. BRADDEN, of New-York. The recruiting office in Portland-street has sent several good sailors to the Navy-yard. The chartered crafts preparing for sea are nearly finished.

At Philadelphia, the *Jamestown* and *St. Lawrence* progress rapidly. These vessels, it is thought, are not intended for service on the home station. A Board to examine the qualifications of some new officials appointed in the Navy-yard, is in session. Commander GOLDSBOROUGH is detailed for the *Union*, and Lieut. JANSEN. Sixteen guns were yesterday dispatched from Brooklyn, to constitute a part of the *Jamestown's* armament.

The United States transports, *Huntsville* and *Dawn*, were put in commission, yesterday, and had crews put on board from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. They are both bound for the rendezvous of the blockade fleet, and have formidable armaments for vessels of their size. The *Wabash*, *Savannah*, *Potomac* and *Roanoke* are approaching completion. Funds to pay off the laborers, were received last evening, and will be disbursed to-day or to-morrow.

A detatchment of United States recruits, from Rochester, arrived in town yesterday, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island, where they will be told off into companies and drilled. The number of enlistments recorded daily at present for the regular army, are not sufficient to supply its current wants. Col. SMITH superintends the exercises of the men, and has increased the drilling hours. The Fort Sumter soldiers are now the only garrison of Fort Hamilton, except one short company of artillery.

The *Huntsville* and *Dawn* did not sail yesterday, as was expected, but will depart to-day, to take their place in the blockading squadron.

Surgeon WILLIAMSON is ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, vice Surgeon JACKSON, ordered to the *Wabash*.

RAILROAD IRON FOR GUN-BOATS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been expecting each day since the trial of the "floating battery" at Charleston to see in the columns of your paper a suggestion of the feasibility of covering the hulls of gun boats, &c., for the space of *at least* three feet above and one foot below the water-lines of such vessels with heavy T railroad iron, *running* precisely parallel with the water-line, so as not materially to impede the vessel's sailing qualities in smooth water. What would be lost in *speed*, would be made up a hundred fold in *safety*.

Would not such a "coating" for the *whole* vessel be stronger, lighter and less expensive than the one which you propose in this morning's TIMES? Another advantage is, that the railroad iron can be had in any quantities *immediately*. C.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Effect of the Loss of Fort Sumter in Europe.

DECLINE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 27th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, reached here yesterday afternoon.

The *Nova Scotian* arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 25th, and reached Liverpool on the morning of the 26th, at about 10 o'clock.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton night of the 25th, and the *Kangaroo* at Queenstown at noon on the 26th ult.

The news is of striking interest.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

The *New-York*, which sailed from New-York on the 14th ult., carried out to Europe the intelligence of the attack upon and reduction of Fort Sumter. The news created a great sensation in England, and further intelligence was awaited with great eagerness. The *Times* considers the affair at Fort Sumter as inexplicable, and remarks that many a difficulty at a bar has cost more bloodshed.

The *Daily News* says that the Secessionists having destroyed the greatness of Unity and the prosperity of their country, it only remained for them to destroy its peace, and this was an easy matter.

The Liverpool papers join in deploring the event, and also in the belief that the Government would not be disposed to urge the quarrel further, but hasten to frame some accommodation.

The Manchester *Guardian*, speaking in the interest of the cotton spinners, always anxious to conciliate the South, casts the responsibility of the affair upon the President. To use his own language:

"It will easily be made to appear that the Southerners have only taken up the sword when appeal to it was made inevitable, and that, with scarcely any bloodshed, they have inflicted on the United States a conspicuous reverse. In regard both to the moral attractions of their cause, and to their prospects of ultimate success, it may fairly be inferred that they will have been raised in estimation by these events. It is ominous that we already hear that the news of the attack on Fort Sumter was received with rejoicing at Baltimore, as well as at Mobile. That any step on the part of the Government at Washington tending to precipitate a collision was likely to lose it the lukewarm affections of Virginia has long been notorious. If this feeling exist, as reported, there is much danger that the rupture of the Union will spread far beyond the point at which very recently it was thought to have been arrested. Perhaps the best thing to be hoped is that the manifestation of popular feeling may go on so fast as to diminish the chances of a wasting civil war with which the North American continent is threatened."

WILMER & SMITH'S *European Times*, with opinions blazed in some measure by the same influences, observes:

"Having fared so badly in South Carolina, President LINCOLN will doubtless pause before he proceeds further in the same direction. Indeed, he is likely to have work on his hands at home, for a belief prevailed that the Southern forces would make an attack upon Washington, but their anger, in all probability, has been appeased by the possession of the Federal fort in Charleston harbor, which has thus been secured under circumstances more favorable than could have been anticipated. Both the opposing parties have done enough to redeem their pledges. *The spirit of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address has been vindicated by his attempt, however unsuccessful, to relieve Fort Sumter, and the earnestness of the South in the course on which it has entered is seen in its determination to subdue and seize the Fort which has been an eyesore since the commencement of these troubles.* When it was announced that civil war had actually broken out between the North and South, a shudder ran through every frame; and *if, as we hope, the next arrival brings the consolatory tidings that it began and ended at Charleston, a feeling of intense pleasure will be felt in England and throughout Europe.*

VOICE OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the London Saturday Review.

The attack on Fort Sumter may be explained by the strong interest of the seceding States in provoking a collision. Although the officer in command seems to have sustained the honor of his flag, the result of the struggle could not have been doubtful. The Government of Washington must have foreseen the occurrence, and it has throughout preserved the secret of its intentions with unusual firmness. The telegraphs and the newspaper correspondents have become so far aware of the change as to diversify their positive statements with occasional confessions of ignorance. A small force has been dispatched southward, but it has for some time been understood that the Cabinet had abandoned all intention of relieving Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumter. The remaining alternatives were the occupation of the posts on the islands of the Southern coast, and the more formidable enterprise of reinforcing Gen. HOUSTON in Texas. In the absence of information, *it may be safely assumed that Mr. Lincoln had never any intention of commencing hostilities, though it might be prudent to take up positions which might be serviceable in the event of a collision, while they would have a tendency to exercise a favorable influence on negotiation,* Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has probably a defensive force greatly superior to any army of which the Northern States could dispose for purposes of invasion. On the other hand, he cannot hope to command the sea, and he must be well aware that Foreign Powers will not be rashly to quarrel, on the subject of blockade, with the United States.

The other Federal posts in the South will probably share the fate of Fort Sumter. Both the principal parties in the dispute are, with good reason, chiefly anxious to secure the support of the wavering Border States. Virginia and Kentucky can only be kept in the Union by pacific and conciliatory measures; and therefore Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD had every reason for postponing a collision as long as possible. Mr. DAVIS may perhaps have hoped to effect his object by a precisely opposite course. When blood has once been shed, alliances are determined by the preponderance of interests and sympathies, and not by a judicial estimate of the merits of the ultimate quarrel. Slave States, since the struggle has begun, will not desire to be at war with the supporters of their own institutions. In ordinary times, it would be highly inconvenient to Border slave-holders to live in the neighborhood of an imaginary frontier with free institutions beyond it, and without a Fugitive Slave law; but if it is necessary to break with either party, Virginia, as a slave-breeding country, can no more dispense with the cotton districts than the Lincolnshire horse-dealer could do without a market in London. *It was, therefore, the interest of the South, and not of the North, to bring about a state of affairs in which neutrals will be compelled to choose their side.* For this purpose, it may have been worth while to accept the responsibility of being both really and apparently in the wrong. Another motive for a rupture may have been furnished by the existence of the minority which, according to the sanguine belief of Northern politicians, is inclined to revoke the act of secession. *Mr. Jefferson Davis and his colleagues are themselves undoubtedly in earnest, and they must be well aware that a war would at once suppress all difference of opinion.*

From the London Spectator.

The prospect of the future is dark and lowering. The North has men, and what is more, money. In England sufficient account has never yet been taken of *the vast strength which the North has in reserve—its free spirit, liable to be roused to fanaticism.* Once thoroughly roused, the North will act with all the energy of the Anglo Saxon race, and it is difficult to conceive the defeat of 19 000.000 of free people by the comparatively small white population of the South. On the other hand, there is a fanaticism also in the South. There is plenty of material for armies in the "mean whites," and plenty of soldiership as well as statesmanship in the slave-owning, slave-glorifying aristocracy. Money may be the weak point in the Southern armor, but they have even got money for present needs. *The relative power of the two sections at the outset would be unequal, for the South has larger forces at its immediate disposal.* As the Northern attempt to relieve Fort Sumter has roused the South, so we believe there are two acts which the South might do which would rouse Northern fanaticism. One is to close the Mississippi, or exercise sovereign rights thereon, impeding free transit; and the next is the reported scheme of marching on Washington. In any case, "the Great Republic is gone." There can never more be one United States of America, and the chance is that out of the coming strife several Confederacies will arise. The tendency to split off from the centre has gone on

without cessation since WASHINGTON's death; now, one whole group of States have broken utterly the Federal ties. Why should the process not go on?

From the London Times, April 26.

Nature, or something that stands in its stead, is still striking in the Americans. They fight "willing, but with unsettled minds." They lift the hand to strike, thus wielding the instrument of death, but a mysterious power averts the stroke, or blunts the edge, or deadens the blow. Are they in earnest, or are they playing at war, or dreaming that they strike, and still strike not? It sounds more like a dangerous game than a sad reality. Seven batteries breached and bombarded Fort Sumter for forty hours, burnt down its barracks blew up several magazines, threw shells into it innumerable, and did a vast show destruction. The fort replied with like spirit. At length it surrendered, the garrison marched out prisoners of war, and it was then found that not a man was killed or an officer wounded on either side. Many a "difficulty" at a bar has cost more bloodshed. Was this a precancerted feat of conjuring? Were the rival Presidents saluting one another in harmless fireworks to amuse the grandlings? The whole affair is utterly inexplicable. It sounds like the battles when the coat of mail had come to its perfection, and when the only casualty, after a day's hard fighting, was a case of suffocation and a few bruises. Odin's heroes as they renew their daily warfare are really wounded, though their wounds are quickly healed. This is sparring with boxing-gloves—not the inlaced cestus of modern warfare. It is a mere spectacle. The population and even the ladies of Charleston poured forth to see the sight. Ten thousand soldiers lined the works, watching the sport and contributing their share. Our own Cockneye have seen as much, and done as much, at Cremorne, or the Surrey Gardens, not more unscathed, and, let us hope, in not more pacific mood. But, perhaps, this is only the interchange of courtesies which in olden times preceded real war. The result is utterly different from all we are accustomed to hear of the Americans. There, "a word and a blow" has been the rule. In this case, the blow, when it does at last come, falls like snow and lights as gently as thistle down. Surely it cannot be a "cross?" If it be, half the Old Union is in the conspiracy, for all are arming and rushing to war as if they expected serious work.

What next? An attempt to recapture Fort Sumter? A contest for Fort Pickens? A struggle for the Capitol? A diversion in Texas? A renewal of negotiations? No one knows and, what is worse, no one credits President LINCOLN for any plan. We can only compute the two sides, and strike a balance. In the North there is an army and a navy, and money, and a more numerous white population, without, too, the incubus of Slavery. There is also the tradition of the Union, the Capitol, and the successor of WASHINGTON. Modern warfare cannot go on without money, and the Northern States can more easily raise and spend a hundred millions of dollars a year than the Southern can raise ten millions. All that is outside, and material, is in favor of the North. It has the preponderance of everything that can be counted, measured and weighed; that can be bought and sold; that can be entered in ledgers and put on a balance-sheet. It has the manufactories, the building yards, the dock yards,—the whole apparatus of national wealth and strength. It has the money market, and it borrows more easily than the South, where, however, political zeal sustains a fictitious credit. So in the North we read of numerous gathelings of State forces—of many steamers chartered, stripped of their finery, filled with soldiers food, and ammunition, and steaming southward. So much for the North. In the South, on the contrary, here is little or nothing but that which often becomes the counterbalance to everything else. There are the men of action, who can combine, decipher, keep the secret, have a plan and carry it out without wavering or flinching. The politicians at Washington have been vacillating between peace and war, between compromise and resistance. In the South there has been one steady, uninterrupted progress towards secession and war. To the very last, President LINCOLN has been behindhand. His ships, sent to relieve Fort Sumter, only arrived in time to be distant spectators of the scene; they came, in fact, but to contribute to the glory of the captors, and to bring shame and distrust on themselves and their cause. If this is to be an omen of the result, the rich and unready North will be no match for the very forwardness of the South.

But long shots are very different from close quarters. A fight of batteries across a river, watched with telescopes, and quietly witnessed by a large population, affords little clue for the result of a battle, hand to hand, step by step, with revolvers, knives, and what not, round the very building of the Capital. That appears to be the thing next apprehended, and President LINCOLN has summoned to his aid all the miscellaneous local corps of the several Northern States that may choose to hear him. Strange that the spot once held so sacred and so carefully insulated from local or partial associations should become the object of the mustering wail! That is, indeed, what we have come to. Many of us remember, not without a tingle of shame for our own country the wanton attack of the British army on the Capitol, and the foolish fables down there, destined to be more than avenged. This was but a reminiscence of the old War of Independence. No British officer would have dared to insult the shrine of American union and liberty, had it not been felt that, besides the passing thirst at its time, there was an account still to settle for the former war. Since the year 1813, there has been a generation of mutual respect—or even affection. That is all gone by. Other combatants gaze round Washington. The War Minister of the Southern Confederacy publicly promises that the secession flag shall float over the Capitol by the 1st of May. Any day it is expected that Virginia, whether by choice or necessity, will join the Secession and then the sacred district of Columbia, which was to have been the common ground of the world's great brotherhood, will be the detestable bonde of an undecailing alliance and a bloody quarrel. Meanwhile the things round anniversaries which are celebrated as of yore, but with the feeling that they are now a solemn mockery. What are the Declaration of Independence, the Battle of Lexington, the Birthday of CLAY and the other celebrated days in the American Calendar, now that the glorious fabric is itself in the dust, and the mountain made with hands shattered to pieces? It was but the other day, that all eyes were fixed on the capital of the Old World as the single object of interest, and the expected scene of the great events that were to mark the latter years of this century. Rome occupied the attention of all men. A hundred questions were asked, but all were of Rome. Will Rome be still a Capital? Will it be the head of a Confederation, or the throne of a King, or the seat of a foreign Viceroy, or the see of a Universal Bishop, or the Senate of a National Republic? Before these questions could be answered, and while they are still asked, the Capital of the New World comes to the foreground, and is the object of much the same inquiries. The two cities of Rome and Washington are for a while nearly equalled at this moment, for are their prospects said fluctuate, as might be. For the present, indeed, we shall all think more of Washington than of Rome.

From the London Shipping Gazette, April 26.

We have at last the intelligence that hostilities have broken out between the Federal Government and the Southern States. Fort Sumter has fallen, after what is described as a gallant resistance on the part of Major ANDERSON and his force of forty hours' duration. But, enough—and fortunate as it is singular—during this protracted cannonade, in the course of which some 1,700 rounds of shot and shell were fired by both parties, not one single man was killed on either side, and it is doubtful whether any one has been wounded. This bloodless conclusion of the first encounter, taken in connection with the circumstances which preceded and followed it, seems to indicate that there is no very bitter or rancorous feeling on either side, and favors the hope that a good deal of the present irritation of the Southerners has found vent in the first and comparatively harmless passage of arms. From the correspondence between General BEAUREGARD and Major ANDERSON it would lately before the hostilities opened fire, *it was quite obvious that bloodshed was not intended, and that the Commander of Fort Sumter, in resisting the demand to evacuate, stood simply on a point of honor, and, in returning the fire of the Secessionists, only desired to justify himself to his Government, and remove the impression which his passive conduct appears to have created at Washington.* We say all this is to be gathered from the correspondence in question, and derives confirmation from the fact that, immediately after Major ANDERSON hauled down his flag, the proposal to capitulate, while he became the guest of General BEAUREGARD. It is further observable that, though there were ships of war under the orders of the Federal Government in the offing, an attempt was made to relieve Fort Sumter, nor when the Commander consented to reply to the Secessionists' fire. The excitement both at Charleston and at Washington is described as intense; but it would seem the position has not rendered the occupants of the White House, who, and more especially the President, are said to be calm and composed. Neither has the news from the South, notwithstanding its gravity, produced anything like a panic at New-York. The stocks generally receded, it is true, but the Government Securities are reported to have been firmly held—*a fact in itself of sufficient significance, as indicating confidence in the present stage of the Administration.* The suspension of business in Wall-street was the natural consequence of the report of the actual outbreak of hostilities, but the absence of anything approaching to a panic could not fail to be regarded as a proof that the mercantile community, at least do not regard civil war with all its horrors, as inevitable, or that the general interruption of trade is the necessary consequence of the existing state of things. Nevertheless, *notwithstanding the reluctance of the Federal Government to resort to hostilities, it is obvious that they are prepared to take a determined stand against the Secessionists, wherever the rights or property of the Union are attacked. It rests, therefore, with the Southern Convention to say whether they are disposed to treat on terms, or whether they are prepared to preserve in the course they have adopted, regardless of the consequences.*

EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS.

On Friday, the 26th, the funds were depressed by the commencement of hostilities at Charleston, but Consols finally closed at a reduction of barely ⅛ ₱ cent., the price being 91⅜@⅞ for both money and account. On the 27th, afternoon, they closed at 91⅜@91⅝ for money, and 91⅞@92 for account. In the discount market, and at the Bank, there was rather an increased demand for money, and there was less disposition to take even the best bills below 4½ ₱ cent. The decline in American Securities was general, but they closed with a tendency to recover. The following were the closing prices, on the 27th, of the following securities: Illinois Central Railroad, 31@20, discount; Erie Railroad stock, 23⅜@24⅜.

THE COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL Saturday, April 27—A. M.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: "During the past week there has been a large demand, and although the market has been freely met by holders, the tendency each day has been to harden in price, but it is difficult to quote an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. since Friday last, except in the good stapled descriptions of American, which are very scarce." The sales of the week have been 80,070 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and 12,000 to exporters. The market today has been excited by the news of the hostilities at Charleston, and 20,000 bales were sold at an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb., holders in some cases demanding ¼d. advance. One-half the above was taken by speculators and exporters. The official quotations, adopted before Friday's advance was established, are as follows:

Fair Orleans	8¼d.	Middling Orleans	7⅞d.
Fair Mobiles	8d.	Middling Mobile	7 7-16d.
Fair Uplands	7⅞d.	Middling Upland	7⅞d.

Stock on hand 952,740 bales, of which 776,260 are American. Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co., call the full advance of the week (including that of yesterday) 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb., and they quote as follows: Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; Mobile, 7⅛d.@7⅜d.; Uplands, 7⅛d.@7⅜d. LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 28.

The sales of COTTON, on Saturday, were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed firm.

From the European Times.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 26, 1861.

The depressing influences noticed in our last reviews as affecting monetary and commercial transactions have continued since then. The Continental advices have not improved, and the American news received to-day of the collision between the United States and the Secessionists has created a profound feeling of grief in this country. Although, by previous arrivals from the Western Continent, such an unhappy event as the commencement of civil war in America was strongly foreshadowed, and deemed not improbable, the wish, father to the thought, was strong, that the threatened collision might be avoided. The effect of the Southampton steamer's distressing news on the market for British Securities was to cause a fall of ½ per cent. in consols, and in the Share market of from ½ to ¾ per cent., and it can barely be doubted that the trade of the manufacturing districts will be equally affected. The Liverpool Share market, to-day, was much excited by the American advices. Many holders withdrew their Cotton, and prices rose fully ¼d. per lb.

From the Manchester Guardian, Friday Evening, April 26.

The announced commencement of civil war in America has produced a good deal of excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, the sales of to-day being telegraphed as 20,000 bales. Everybody notices, however that prices, which have been stiffening ever since last Friday, are reported as only ¼d. ₱ lb. higher now than they were then.

THE NEWS AT MANCHESTER.

The news from America and its effect in Liverpool, and the improved accounts from China, caused producers yesterday to advance their rates or altogether to withdraw from the market. Buyers were loth to concede the advances, and the market was very quiet.

The telegram stating that blood had at length been shed in America caused great consternation at Manchester, and completely paralysed business on 'Change, even although the merchants and manufacturers declared that they would not believe the news until it was confirmed by later accounts. Should the war go on, if it has begun, the manufacturing districts will at once feel its baneful effects.

Much comment was made on the Exchange at the idea that Major ANDERSON did not surrender Fort Sumter until he had fired very hard forty hours without hurting the enemy.

If there is to be a real civil war in America, the *Guardian* says, merchants regard it as a reason for caution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ult., the debate upon the Budget was resumed and continued at some length, without producing any result. The debate was finally adjourned till the 29th.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. GRIFFITH, said it was true that a body of troops of the Duke of Modena, numbering about 6,000, was under arms in the Venetian Territory, but not immediately upon the Italian frontier. He believed that they were not there as an armed force, but as a protection against the Emperor of Austria against acknowledging the transfer of the territories of the Archduke to the King of Italy. The Austrian Government had only recently assured Her Majesty's Government that there was no intention on the part of that country to make any aggression upon the Italian territory.

In the House of Commons on the 26th ult., Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to inquiries, said he feared there was but little doubt of Capt. BRADSHAW's death at the hands of the Chinese, but he promised every effort to clear up the mystery.

The treatment recently experienced in Prussia by a British subject, while traveling on a railway in that country, was debated, and the action of the Prussian Government was strongly denounced by Lord PALMERSTON and other speakers.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that Government had no information relating to the alleged design of the Pope to abdicate and to appoint Cardinal WISEMAN to the Papacy during the interregnum that might follow. He did not believe the Pope had power to make any such arrangement.

The Speaker of the House of Commons was too unwell to attend to his duties.

The London *Observer* learns at the last moment that the Conservative leaders assembled at Lord DERBY's have resolved upon a pitched battle and a regular party division before the week is out.

A prospectus has been issued of the Liverpool and New-Orleans Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £200,000, in 4,000 shares of £50 each. This Company has for its object to start a line of steamers between Liverpool and New Orleans, as the most important port of the new Southern Confederation. The promoters state that it has long been a matter of surprise that such a line of steamships should not have been organized, and point to the fact that "New Orleans is undoubtedly the point to which shipments of manufactured goods for the supply of the large and increasing markets on the Mississippi should be directed, it is also becoming the *entrepôt* for Texas, Mexico and other districts on the Mexican Gulf." The secession of the Southern States, and the more liberal tariff of the South, they naturally put forward as forming inducements to a liberal patronage of the line when formed. It is said also, that in passing to and from New Orleans, smoother weather may be relied on than in traversing by the more northerly route.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, together with the stores on board of her, has been seized under the writ of execution which was issued at the instance of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL. It was nevertheless, still advertised that the ship would leave Milford for New York, on the 1st of May. The Company proposed raising £35,000, on six months' debentures, to pay off the present mortgage, and to deposit in Court the £15,000 awarded to SCOTT RUSSELL. This deposit had been tendered in the Court of Common Pleas, subject to the final termination of the legal proceedings, in order that the ship might be released.

Omar Pasha had been appointed to the command of the Army of the Roumelia. On the 23d he reached Antivari, and immediately proceeded to Treboigne.

The new financial scheme had been published. It differs widely from that proposed by Sir HENRY BULWER, and gave general dissatisfaction.

An English squadron had arrived off Beyrout.

FRANCE.

The London *Times* says it is stated as certain that the French occupation of Syria will cease on the 5th of June, as already agreed upon, and additional transports are under orders for the Syrian coast to take back the troops.

The Emperor on the 25th received a division of cavalry at Long champs.

The Paris *Patrie* denies the truth of the reports (started in the *Independance Belge*) respecting the removal of the Papacy to London.

The French Government is said to be averse to the annexation of Hayti to Spain.

The Bourse on the 26th was animated and higher. Rentes closed at 68.65.

PARIS, Saturday, April 27—3:30 P. M.

Bourse buoyant. Rentes closed 68.70, or cents higher than yesterday.

The *Opinion National* of Paris, in a very bold article, urges the Emperor to abandon his hesitating and ambiguous policy at Rome and warns him that Rome is the centre of a conspiracy against the Empire. From 40,000 pulpits, and as many confessionals, words of hatred are daily openly fulminated or secretly whispered. Orleanism, which yet remains in possession of most of the higher offices, is raising its head and preparing for action. 250,000 Austrians are massed between Venice and Verona, and Germany is arming. Russia, after a semblance of liberalism, has adopted, with regard to Poland, an atrocious policy, which draws her nearer to Austria, and must estrange her from France.

The Paris papers state that the Bank of France had taken into consideration two proposals which had been submitted to it by parties in Constantinople and London.

These proposals are said to offer necessary guarantees to enable the two great bourses of Marseilles which have lately suspended payment to resume business.

The same papers state that the aspect of financial affairs had improved at Marseilles, and add that several bankers of London and Paris had given assistance to several important Greek Houses.

On the same subject the London journals represent that a cordial cooperation of capitalists had taken place, with a view of surmounting the financial difficulties of the Greek firms. It is understood that the Bank of England and the Bank of France were acting together with this object.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated April 24, says:

"The massacres of Warsaw have excited the pity and anger of the population in every department of France, and have produced the warmest sympathy for the Poles. So say the Prefects in their latest reports to the Minister of the Interior; and in this their assurance may, I think, be relied on. But the sympathy for Poland is, perhaps, less strongly expressed than the indignation against Russia, and certainly the present moment would not be the most propitious for the Emperor of the French to think of alliances with the Czar, if he ever seriously contemplated such a project.

ITALY.

A perfect reconciliation had taken place between GARIBALDI, Count CAVOUR and Gen. CIALDINI. GARIBALDI had an interview with Count CAVOUR, followed by another with Gen. CIALDINI. He afterwards left Turin and proceeded to the Villa Pallovicini.

The *Monarche Nationale* mentions the joy manifested by the people at the announcement that GARIBALDI and CAVOUR had become reconciled, and states that the reconciliation was brought about by the influence of a very high personage, who induced them to come to frank explanations and an open reconciliation. The same journal adds that on the same evening GARIBALDI and CIALDINI embraced each other as reconciled brothers.

A popular demonstration took place, on the 24th, in favor of GARIBALDI, on the Via Toledo, Naples.

In a published letter, Col. TAIPOLI denies the assertion made by Gen. CIALDINI, in his letter to GARIBALDI, that orders had been given to receive the Sardinians in the Abruzzi with musket shot. He denies that, on the contrary, GARIBALDI enjoined him to receive the Sardinians as brothers.

The *Nationalities* states that the southern soldiers of the garrison of Mondove had protested against the letter of Gen. CIALDINI to GARIBALDI, and arrests had been made in consequence.

The state of things in Naples had considerably improved.

The Turin *Gazette* says that after passing some days at the villa of the Marquis DI PALLIVICINI, GARIBALDI will proceed direct to the Island of Caprera.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Saturday, April 27.

The *Patrie* of this evening says that the assertion that the French Army is to quit Rome is unfounded. France remains at Rome, not only to insure the security of the Holy Father, but because her presence insures peace to Italy, by permitting her to continue her internal organizations and the development of her institutions. The departure of the French from Rome would leave the belligerent parties in presence of each other, and would within a short time bring about a conflict between Austria and Piedmont. It is for this reason that all the powers, with England at their head, see without regret the prolongation of our occupation of Rome, which is like wise demanded by religious interests. The *Pays* of this evening says a dispatch received here announces that FRANCIS II. will shortly quit Rome. Another dispatch states the contrary.

ROME, Tuesday, April 23.

The garrison of Rome is being relieved by other French troops. The Pope, in receiving the French General, DUMONT, eulogised Gen. GUYON. Numbers of the peasants from the Marches and Umbria are taking refuge in the Pontifical territory, in order to evade the levy for the Italian army.

PARIS, Saturday, April 27.

The Paris papers publish dispatches from Naples dated 24th inst., asserting that several Provinces are in a state of insurrection, and that martial law had been proclaimed in the Abruzzi, Civita and the Basilicate. The disturbances in the latter Provinces are said to be most serious. The same dispatches assert that numerous executions had taken place at Verona. The inhabitants of the village of Rassie having offered resistance, the soldiers set fire to their houses. The mountaineers exasperated at the conduct of the troops, joined the bands of insurgents. Engagements had taken place at Montevicolo. In which the soldiers of the Italian army were repulsed. Fears were entertained by the Government that bands of insurgents might attack the regiments which were stationed along the chain of the Appenines. Disturbances, provoked by the Garibaldians in Calabria, had also taken place at Cosinza. Reinforcements had been demanded from Turin.

DENMARK.

The Minister of Marine, in the interest of the mercantile marine, lasged an ordinance permitting the sailors lately called in to be sent on leave of absence, part of them at once and part later, stipulating, however, that they may not go beyond the Baltic and the North Seas, in order that they may be recalled at the very shortest notice. Orders had been given for the fitting out of one ship-of-the-line, one frigate and a war-steamer.

RUSSIA.

The Russians were said to be concentrating troops in Bessarabia.

The export of grain from Silistria had been prohibited.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had read to the Council of Administration at Warsaw a letter from the Emperor, expressing to the authorities of the city his Majesty's thanks for the recent abolishment of order.

M. TARROW, Director of Police, has been dismissed with a pension of 20,000 florins, to be paid out of the Polish Treasury.

Troops continued to be concentrated in Poland, where the army already numbered 80,000 men. They were receiving the additional payment usually granted them when placed on a war footing. It was rumored that a war tax, amounting to 6,000 florins, would be imposed upon the country.

A telegram from Thorn says:

"On Monday next being the Czar's birthday, it is expected that a great popular demonstration will be made at Warsaw. Handbills are circulating in that city requesting the patriots not to appear in the streets on Monday, to close all the shops, and not to illuminate their windows—even requested to do so with threats."

A telegram of the 26th, from Cracow, says that all the towns on the Po and were then occupied by military. Arrests continue, and the colleges of Warsaw and Kalisch were closed.

The weather at St Petersburg was warm and fine, and the Neva was free from ice. The navigation of the Sea of Azof was open.

TURKEY.

A Special Conference of the Foreign Representatives was expected to be held on the affairs of Montenegro.

OMAR PASHA had been appointed to the command of the Army of the Roumelia. On the 23d he reached Antivari, and immediately proceeded to Treboigne.

The new financial scheme had been published. It differs widely from that proposed by Sir HENRY BULWER, and gave general dissatisfaction.

An English squadron had arrived off Beyrout.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to March 23, and Hong Kong March 16, had reached England, but there is no news of interest additional to that already received by telegraph.

Freights at Calcutta were drooping. A telegram of the 28th quotes dead weight to London at 65s.@70s. The prospect for the next indigo crop was bad. Exchange 2s. 1d. for first class credits.

Business at Hong Kong was rather more animated. Rice had advanced 25 ₱ cent.

Mr. ALCOCK, the British representative at Japan, had arranged all difficulties with the Government, and had returned to Jeddo by invitation. He and the French Minister were received there on the 21st of March, with due ceremony.

Spain and San Domingo.

The Madrid journals of April 16 are chiefly occupied with details and comments on the proclamation by the Dominicans of annexation to Spain.

It appears that a Gen. SANTANA is at the head of the movement, and that he had issued a series of decrees and proclamations "in the name of Her Majesty Queen DONNA ISABELLA II." It further appears that the Captain General of Cuba, though he had entered into communication with the Annexationists, had expressly reserved to the Home Government the power of sanctioning or repudiating their act.

A letter from Madrid, of April 18, has the following:

"An important matter has just occupied the Parliament, viz., the offer of annexation of San Domingo to Spain. The majority of the journals have advised the Government to accept it immediately, but persons who know best what passes in high places affirm that it will go to work more prudently. Before accepting either annexation or a protectorate, Spain would address to the European Powers, as well as to the United States, a statement of the events that have taken place at San Domingo; she would in that statement establish the entirely spontaneous character of the decision of the Dominicans, and would protest against any idea of new aggrandizements on the American coasts. However this may be, alarming rumors have been afloat since yesterday in political circles. Probable complications between England and Spain have been spoken of; it has even been asserted that in a note addressed to its Representative at the Court of Madrid, the Foreign Office declared that the annexation of San Domingo would be regarded by it as a *casus belli*. This news is at least premature. What is certain is, that an extraordinary sitting of the Council of Ministers took place yesterday evening to deliberate on this question. The result is not yet known."

The semi-official *Patrie* referring to a statement in a London journal, to the effect that attempts have been made in Hayti to induce the people to declare themselves for France, as the Dominicans have done for Spain, says:

"The assertion is inexact. There exists, at this moment, at Cape Français and Port au-Prince, a very strong party, which is sympathetic to France, and which would be happy to see the island return freely to its former possessors, on the condition of having a special Constitution; but the party acts in full liberty, and without any intervention."

Anybody reading this pretended contradiction, will come to the conclusion that France *is* intriguing to get back Hayti.

THE CONFEDERATES IN COUNCIL.

THE WAR QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

FOURTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, May 2.

Congress assembled to-day at noon, and after prayer the journals of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, announced the arrival and presence of Hon. GEORGE T. WARD, elected Deputy to Congress by the Convention of Florida, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

Mr. WARD came forward by the invitation of the President and was qualified.

Mr. MORTON then moved that the vacancies in the several Standing Committees created by Mr. ANDERSON's resignation be filled by the name of Mr. WARD.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, offered the following:

A BILL FURTHER TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Whereas, The Confederate States of America are menaced with war and an invasion of their Territory; and whereas the public welfare and safety may require the reception of volunteer corps, companies, battalions and regiments either mounted or on foot, fit to the service of said Confederate States, without the formality and delay of a call upon the respective States

Be it, therefore, enacted by the Confederate States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, by and with the advice and consent of the President, be authorized to receive into the service of such States, such corps, companies, battalions or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may be tendered, and the public welfare and safety may require, without the delay of a formal call upon the respective States.

SEC. 2—Be it further enacted, That when troops as aforesaid may have been received, they may be attached to the regular army of volunteers, or be ordered upon such independent service as the President may deem proper for the public welfare.

Mr. WRIGHT said, after the bill was read, that he offered it with reluctance, but desired that it should be put on its passage this morning, if agreeable to the members that it should take that course. He said that his reluctance in offering it was the apprehension that the object of the bill may be misunderstood. He had no desire to evince an interference with the sovereignty of the States, with the rights of the representatives of the respective States nor did he desire to create the impression that he had not the highest personal respect for and confidence in the Chief Executives of the several Confederate States; so far as he was informed, their conduct had met general approval.

Another consideration, said Mr WRIGHT, contributed to my reluctance—the peculiar attitude he occupied with reference to the parties which divided the country in past years. He did not desire to appear officious in public affairs, for he said he offered the bill from a sense of duty, believing that the exigencies of the times required the passage of such a law as he had just offered.

The Act, authorizing the President to accept the services of one hundred thousand volunteers, employs this language: "The President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, military and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding one hundred thousand" &c.

Mr WRIGHT said that the Secretary of War informed him that his construction of that law is that companies could only be received upon a formal call upon the Governors of the respective States, and he came to this conclusion upon consultation with President DAVIS. The Secretary of War in the interview alluded to, expressed a desire to receive these companies applying and necessary for the public service. He thought he had one of his Department were tied by the words of the law "ask for and accept," and that the volunteers must be formally "asked for" before they could be accepted by the Confederate States. The only question, said Mr. WRIGHT, which arises is, whether the public necessity, or, in the language of the bill "the public welfare and the public safety require" that this discretion shall be vested in the President, or if you please in the Secretary of War, with the advice and consent of the President. He thought the public interest requires it, and absolutely requires it.

The preamble of the bill I have presented states that we are menaced with war. One of my colleagues has said that war existed, and that it was useless to talk of menaces of war, or threats of war, for war existed, in fact. So it may exist to me. We are, without doubt, menaced with an invasion of our territory. The President, in his Message, tells us that he has sent 16,000 troops to Virginia. He has not given any information in that Message as to the number of troops needed in that State, nor was it proper that he should have done so. He is dependent upon the respective States, and can only receive troops under the construction which he puts upon the act referred to, upon a formal call. Why, Sir, the City of Richmond may be taken and destroyed before we can rally a sufficient force to the field. An experience like that we have to deal with may bring a force down upon us which may for a time be irresistible to the forces we have in the field. As the law now stands and is construed, the President has no authority to compel the services of a single volunteer company to repel invasion until he issues a formal call for troops. Is this just to the public service and the public safety? Is it just to those Border States which are in more imminent danger than we are? We do not, I fear, in this direction, appreciate the troubles and anxieties experienced by our friends in the Border States. Besides, Sir, I regard it necessary that the President should have organized companies for special independent service. He may need scouting parties,—parties for the purpose of reconnoitering the position and reporting the conduct of the enemy,—and I am satisfied that we may all safely trust the Head of our Country to say with this discretion. All the troops to be appropriated, is in the event of a popular direction by the Executive of the Confederate States. I submit to my colleague, nor am I unmindful of his position, but duty requires that I should "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." In my place here to-day, I can and do declare with truth so far as my observation has gone, that President DAVIS has done all things well, and we need not fear to trust him with this power.

I believe the public necessity requires the passage of such a bill as I have introduced, and for that reason I have submitted it. I ask, therefore, the permission of Congress to put it upon its passage.

Mr. MORTON of Florida—I believe, Mr. President, that one single objection will prevent the immediate consideration of the bill introduced by the gentleman from Georgia and I make it. I move, however, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill was accordingly referred.

Mr. BARTON offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

A resolution of thanks to Brig.-Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD and the army under his command for their conduct in the affair at Fort Sumter.

Be it unanimously resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of the people of the Confederate States are due, and tendered this Congress are hereby tendered, to Brig. Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD and his officers, and to the gallant troops of the State of South Carolina for the skill, fortitude and courage by which they reduced and caused the surrender of Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, on the 12th and 13th days of April, 1861, and the commendation of Congress is also hereby tendered for the generosity manifested by their conduct towards a brave and conquered foe.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be communicated by the President to Gen. BEAUREGARD, and through him to the Army now under his command.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, presented a memorial from citizens of Florida in reference to the defective defences of Pensacola Bay.

The memorial was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. BARNWELL, of Georgia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following, which was read three times and passed:

A bill to provide for the appointment of Chaplains in the Army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that there shall be appointed by the President such number of Chaplains to serve with the army of the Confederate States, during the existing war, as he may deem expedient; and the President shall assign them to such regiments, brigades, or posts, as he may deem expedient; and the appointments made aforesaid shall expire whenever the existing war shall terminate.

SEC. 2. The monthly pay of these Chaplains shall be $65, and such pay shall be in full of all allowances whatever.

Mr. SHORTER of Alabama proposed the following amendment to the standing rules of Congress, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all propositions affecting our foreign relations or looking to the public defence, be submitted to the Congress while in secret session.

On motion of Mr HILL, of Georgia, Congress went into secret session.

FIFTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, May 4.

Congress met to-day at noon.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. PALLIGAN, of the Catholic Church.

The journals of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, presented a design for the seat of the Confederate States, sent to him by Mr. A. B. HENDERSON, of Texas. The design embraces a portion of the seats of the several Confederate States, and grouped together, exhibits taste and artistic ability. The design was referred to the Committee on Flag and Seal.

Mr SHORTER, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of Congress communicate, in behalf of this body, to His Excellency ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor of Alabama, their thanks for the tender made by him of the Hall of the House of Representatives for the use of Congress, and inform him that his courteous invitation to occupy the same is accepted by Congress.

Resolved, That when Congress adjourns this day, it adjourn to reassemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol.

On motion of Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina, and made at the request of the Committee, the President was requested to add another member to the Committee on Territories. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. T. B. R. COBB, from the Committee on Public Printing, to whom was referred a resolution relative to the printing of the copies of the acts and resolutions of the first session of Congress, reported in favor of printing one thousand extra copies of said acts and resolutions for general distribution. The report was agreed to.

Mr. SHORTER, of Alabama, reported as duly enrolled, "AN ACT to provide for the appointment of Chaplains in the army" and a "resolution of thanks to Brig.-Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD and the army under his command for their conduct at Fort Sumter," which were then signed by the President.

On motion of Mr. HILL, of Georgia, Congress then went into secret session.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

FROM THE EIGHTH.

THE MOVEMENT TO THE RELAY HOUSE.

ELK RIDGE LANDING, ST. DAVIS, 9 miles south of Baltimore, Sunday, May 5, 1861.

Last night the Eighth Regiment of New-York was surprised with orders from Brig. Gen. BUTLER, at Annapolis, to start for an unknown destination at 5 o'clock this morning. In obedience the regiment started at 7 o'clock, and arrived here about 10 P. M., the expedition being conducted by Gen. BUTLER in person, immediately on arrival we moved to the grounds of Dr. HALL, who is now absent in Europe, thence removed to the estate of JOHN LATROBE, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Baltimore.

The object of the expedition is for the protection of the two bridges which cross the Patapsco River at this point. One of these bridges is a splendid stone structure, belonging to the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and which would compare favorably with our own High Bridge at Harlem. The other, which is situated about half a mile below, is on the turnpike route, between Baltimore and Washington, called the "Washington turnpike."

It is presumed that a Philadelphia Regiment will attempt the passage through Baltimore to-day, and the destruction of these two bridges by the Secessionists, may be attempted, and Gen. BUTLER has resolved to guard against the probability, as well as to be enabled to march against Baltimore should any demonstration be made to interrupt the peaceable passage of troops through that city destined for the defence of the country.

At 5 o'clock, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. E. F. JONES of Lowell, came up from Washington, and encamped on the grounds of Dr. HALL.

In conversation with a gentleman of standing in Baltimore, he remarked that no opposition would be made to any Northern troops passing through that city, but considered it very probable that a collision would occur should Col. WILSON's Regiment undertake the passage. S. A. W.

FROM THE TWELFTH.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

On the arrival of the *Herald* on Tuesday A. M., the deepest indignation prevailed among the officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, on account of the infamous "dispatch" in the Monday's paper that the Twelfth had been stationed at Alexandri—that a bloody conflict had taken place, and blood had been shed. Hanging is too good for a wretch who will so wantonly carry alarm and distress into the families of the men who are here, and who must feel great distress at the rumor of a bloody conflict. No basis for the rumor existed. The Twelfth go into camp today at Franklin square. No orders have issued looking even to the removal of the command from the camp, and no immediate conflict in any quarter is apprehended.

The Rhode Island Regiment is the Flag Regiment of those who are here. The best equipped and the best behaved. Their quarters in the Patent Office are a model. Add cleanliness and even spittoons on the floor, are strictly forbidden. This corps has a Catholic priest as chaplain. The New Jersey Regiment is also in fine condition. It arrived yesterday. The men were most capitally fitted out and each man had an extra pair of stout brogans. No regiment has come on so shamefully fitted out as the newly arrived Pennsylvania regiment. They came on in a state of most utter destitution. Mere youths, not half clad, and without arms, they presented a most shocking appearance.

The Band of the Twelfth Regiment paid Mrs. ANDREWS the compliment of a serenade last night. A great crowd gathered around, to enjoy the music and see the hero of Sumter. The Major refused to make a speech to the crowd. He was seated on the sofa in his room with a lady friend, while in conversation with Col. BUTTERFIELD under whose orders the serenade was attended.

A son of Mr ——, of New-York, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government in the Seventh-last Regiment, and was sent on to the field.

Much feeling has been expressed that the Seventh Regiment should have refused to continue longer than thirty days, and so their oath runs. All the rest were willing to remain three months or longer.

Sergeant J. P. HUNT, of Company G of the Twelfth, has been greatly distressed at the report that he was drummed out of his Company because he would not take the oath. He is one of the most loyal men in the regiment.

Union prayer meetings are held in the City twice a day. But they are not of the Fulton-street stamp. They are not largely attended. Men are called by name to take part, and the services are not limited to five minutes's rule.

Much excitement prevails among a class of people here and at Baltimore from the report that a "regiment of fanatics" are on their way to the city via Baltimore with fetters chained to their saddle bows, old Cromwell's ironsides, and with a sword at examination to cut their way to the Capitol.

The weather is hot. The men in spirits of great elasticity and ready for anything. A Mr. BARNES of Brooklyn, with six men, crossed the Potomac bridge other rainy night, and captured a secession flag and bore it to the White-house as a gift and a kind of "first fruits to Mr. LINCOLN. COMMISSERIAT.

FROM THE THIRTEENTH

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A PRIVATE IN COMPANY C.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS Md., T

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non enumerated motions.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos 3339, 2162, 2186, 1609, 1617, 1621, 1885, 2371, 2843 2896 2983 3060 3114, 3186 3261, 3266, 3310, 3319, 3333, 3435, 3429, 3791, 3839, 3853, 3874 3877, 4128, 3951, 3988, 3994, 4001, 4009, 4051, 4077, 4036, 4047, 4098, 4145, 4167, 4075, 4085, 4089, 4090, 4038, 4029, 4106 4135, 4137, 4145, 4155, 4162 6 59.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos 1595, 1717, 427, 1739, 1741, 1749 1735, 539 297 1761, 1763, 1765, 1787, 1760, 1771. *Part II*—Nos. 1376 886 380, 1348, 1430, 1432, 1436, 1436, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448 1450, 1452.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 3039 465, 1056, 1073, 1674, 1075, 1086, 1087, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095 1096, 1118 *Part II.*—Nos 942, 450, 557, 972 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1126, 1127, 1128.

Can the Corporation Counsel Delegate His Authority to Other Attorneys?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company—This was one of a number of suits brought by the Corporation on policies of insurance for $5,000 each, upon the old Crystal Palace. The suit was brought by Messrs. Mann & Rodman in stead of the Corporation Counsel, and the question to be determined is, whether the complaint can be sustained by them, they having no personal or official interest in the result; also whether or not the Corporation Counsel has power to delegate his authority to outside parties.

Motion was now made by defendant that the plaintiff's counsel be ordered to show why and by what authority they appeared for the City; and further, that the complaint be dismissed, the action not having been brought by the Corporation Counsel. Counsel for motion argued that the power did not exist whereby the Corporation Counsel could thus delegate authority. The opinion gave no such power, and it was provided nowhere else. The ordinances allowed an associate or assistant counsel but they did not provide for the transfer of the entire conduct of a case to outside parties.

Messrs Mann & Rodman contended that they had all necessary authority to appear from Richard Busteed, late Corporation Counsel and that he had the power to thus delegate or transfer official duties.

Decision was reserved.

I. H. Mason and John W. Edmonds for motion. Mann & Rodman opposed.

Verdict against a Railroad Company for causing the Death of a Child.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ouy.

Burns vs. the Hudson River Railroad Company—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and was brought by the father as Administrator, to recover for the death of his child, whose death, as alleged, was caused by the negligence of the servants of the defendants.

The jury now give the plaintiff a verdict for $1,200

Excessively Nursed—Suit by the Nurse to to Recover for her Services.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Julia Porch vs. Charles Valler—This action was brought to recover the sum of $3 000, alleged to be due the plaintiff by the defendant for services as a nurse. Plaintiff claims to have nursed the defendant from January, 1854, to March, 1859, and that the defendant stipulated to pay the amount demanded in her complaint.

The defence is that the plaintiff's services were voluntary; that they were not needed nor rendered for a large portion of the time set up, and that whenever rendered they were paid for.

Holmes & Monge for plaintiff; George Carpenter for defendant.

Action to Recover upon a Steamship Contract.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

George W. Coster et al. vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—The plaintiffs sue as owners of the one fifth part of the steamship *Francis Skiddy*, to recover their allquot portion of the profits, which, it is alleged, would have proceeded from the fulfillment of a contract made with the defendan's.

The plaintiffs allege that Commodore Vanderbilt, on behalf of all the owners, made a contract with the defendants, whereby they stipulated to pay $100 per day for the use of the steamer in question during the running seasons of the years 1853 to 1856, inclusive each year in each of those years she was in their *possession*, whether she was constantly *employed* or not.

The defendants admit the contract, so far as the year 1853 is concerned, but deny that it extended further.

A demurrer was interposed by the defendants, which was overruled. The cause was now tried and jodgment reserved.

A. W. Bradford, N. Dare Elliotgwood, and Charles M. Da Costa for plaintiff. Eaton, Davis and Failes for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

BLACK, BUT PURER THAN SNOW.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Mr. Antron prosecuting for the people, Harriet Williams, indicted for grand larceny, was first tried.

Anna Snow testified that she had boarded in the house in which the prisoner was chambermaid; witness had stolen from her a velvet wrapper, a silk dress, and some under clothes, in all, of the value of $27. The witness had been absent from her room a single day, and on her return missed the articles. From information received, witness went with an officer to the prisoner's house, and found the stolen wrapper in her trunk.

Upon cross examination, witness refused to give her true name, but said she went by the name of Anna Snow. She came to this city from Nyack about eight months ago, and had always resided in respectable ladies' boarding houses. One in Houston and the other in Wooster. There were no other witnesses, and the jury gave a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was discharged and bounded her as ante lope alive with applause in the room.

"HARD TIMES"—AN OLD MAN'S SYMPATHY.

Mary Shepherd, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried.

Charles Rensenberg testified that at about eleven o'clock he met the prisoner in Mercer-st. She complained of hard times, and asked for a drink. The sympathy of youth arose in the warmness of breast, and he proceeded to satisfy the thirst (as ought of the fair victim of "hard times". He accompanied her to a barroom and paid the drinks. She then made free with the witness's pocket and took out his purse, her own being let later, he missed his breastpin and about $70 in money. He then obtained an officer and secured her arrest. Witness was about seventy years of age.

Officer McCord testified that he arrested the prisoner on the charge of the alleged larceny. He could not say if the prisoner's likeness in here identified. There were no other witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

THE COURT TAKES A KNAPP.

Leander Knapp, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried.

Tully Atwater testified that a young man by the name of Lawton induced him to go into a pawnbroker's, in a basement, where he found the prisoner and a woman with a child on her lap; Knapp sent out for some liquor, which the witness drank; it produced an effect and he had been dragged; feeling bad, the witness started to leave, when the prisoner said, "Wait till I come back," and then ran away; witness suspecting that something was wrong, felt for his watch, and found that it was gone; the chain having been cut; he then stated his case to the police who made the arrest, the watch was a gold one, and was worth $60.

Officer Jones testified to having arrested the prisoner, who had told him the same story as that which the first witness had testified to. Witness testified that at a pawnbroker's he had found, on inspection of the books, that the young man Lawton had pawned the watch, and subsequently redeemed it. Lawton had escaped and gone East. There were no further witnesses, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

YOUNG BUT BAD.

Two boys, William H. Welch and John Wilson, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of an attempt in the third degree, and were sent the former to the City Prison for twenty days, and the latter to the House of Refuge.

A PICKPOCKET ESCAPES.

Michael Keeney, indicted for grand larceny from the person, was next tried, and acquitted.

NOT CRIME BUT AN ACCIDENT.

Charles Murphy indicted for running over a child and causing its death, was next tried, and as there appeared to be no felonious neglect or design on his part, was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock to take up the following cases.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Michael Kavenagh, Mary A. Keeley, Edward Harley.

For Larceny—Patrick Raulcao, James Gallagher, Nicholas Kane, William C Kirby, Sebastian Krollmus, Henry Burger, Ann Watson, Maria Walters, Alice McDonald, Thomas Gosgrove, Mary Clyde, Mary Moran, Michael Leach, James Leach, Maria Leach.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Taylor, et al*, vs. *Stevens, et al*—Motion denied, plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Ball vs. *Graham*—Motion denied, without costs.

Somers vs. *Sammon*—Motion granted

Tibbals, et al, vs. *McDonald*—Motion denied

Brewster vs. *Fearon*—Motion denied, plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Pace vs. *Busch*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

BRADY, J.—*Jordan* vs. *Bonner*—Motion denied, without costs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 9.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State fives 74½; Reading Railroad 15⅜; Morris Canal 40. Long Island Railroad 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad 36¾. Sight drafts on New York unchanged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 9.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68 Cou.	93	50 Erie Railroad	20⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	99	415 do	20⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	88¾	50 do	20⅝
5,000 do	88¾	50 do	20⅝
12,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	76	50 do	20⅝
7,800 Tenn St. 6s, '90	46	150 Reading R	31
1,000 do	45⅞	10 Mich. Cen. R	45
3,000 do	46¾	100 do	47⅛
1,000 Va. State 6s	46	25 do	47⅛
32,000 Mo State 6s	59	150 M. S. & N. I. G. d.	24⅝
10,000 do	59⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. R	13⅝
3,000 Cal. State 7s	73	25 do	13⅝
3,000 do	73⅜	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83
500 do	74	50 do	59¾
3,000 N. C. State 6s	59	100 do	60
1,000 Erie N. 1st M. B.	100⅜	100 do	60⅛
2,000 Her. 1st M. B.	96½	50 do	60
2,000 Erie 2d M. Bds.	83	600 do	60⅜
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	33	100 do	60⅜
2,000 do	34	50 do	60⅜
2,000 Pan. R. S. J. R. B	30¾	150 do	60⅜
2000 C. R. & Q. R. Scrip	91¼	100 do	60⅜
5 Bank of New York	80	50 do	60⅜
30 Bank of America	98	50 do	60⅜
20 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	94	100 do	61⅛
5 Amer. Exc. Bank	78	195 Galena & Chicago R.	88½
35 Metropolitan Bank	90	100 do	88½
150 Pac. Mail St. Co	68½	200 do	89
5 do	68	5 do	89
56 N. Y. Central R	71¾	400 Cleve. & Tol. R	43⅛
100 do	71⅝	50 do	43⅛
500 do	71⅝	100 Ch. & Rock I. R.	37½
100 do	70¾	100 do	57
500 do	70⅝	50 do	70⅝
50 do	70⅝	50 Mil. & Mis. R	9
10 Panama Railroad	101	30 Del., L. & W. R	75

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Con	88	200 N. Y. Central R.	71¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	75¼	100 do	71⅝
4,500 Treas. 12 p c. N	101⅛	150 do	71⅝
2,000 N. C. State 6s	58½	500 do	70⅝
5,000 Tenn. 5st. 6s, '90	45	50 do	71⅛
2,000 Vir. State 6s	46	251 Erie Railroad	21
1,000 Missouri 6s	39	20 do	23⅞
9,000 do	39⅛	100 Harlem R. Pref.	30
13,000 do	38⅝	35 Panama R	101
1,000 L. F. & W. 1st M. B.	80	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	61
5 National Bank	98	250 do	61⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	87	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	89
50 do	68⅛	51 do	88⅜
50 Hud. River R	36	150 Clev. & Tol. R	23¼

THURSDAY, May 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning under the influence of the sudden and considerable depression of 1@2 ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon. Government Stocks, however, led off at about the same prices as they closed at on Wednesday, while State Stocks were ½@1 ₱ cent. lower on Tennessees and Missouris, with some disposition to sell the last named, on the impression that the payment of the July interest may not be punctually provided, owing to the pressure for Money at St. Louis. The removal of this cause in season to place the gold in New-York depends, in a measure, on the restoration of political quiet to the State. In the afternoon sales were made at 38¾@38⅝, and of Tennessees at 45 ₱ cent. The Railway share list was a little lower and very unsteady in the tone of dealings in the early part of the day, governed to some extent by the frequent fluctuations in Illinois Central, which has been the leading speculative this week. Between the Boards the cash figures paid for this Stock advanced 1@1½ per cent, and soon after the adjournment of the Second Board, 62@62½ per cent. was paid in the regular way, that is for delivery to-morrow. New-York Central, which closed 72 yesterday, opened at 71¾@71¾ per cent., but in the afternoon returned to 72@72½ per cent. The other New-York and Western Stocks took pretty much the same course, leaving the market at 4 o'clock quite as high as on Wednesday afternoon, and firmer in the temper of speculation. The news from England by the *Africa* was partially made known late in the day, but with various rumors as to the quotation of Illinois Central in London; the latest Queenstown dispatch not appearing in the usual 3 o'clock edition of the afternoon papers. The first effect of the Port Sumter affair and the initiation of civil war was less serious on the English funds than might have been apprehended, and no change in the rate for Money at the Bank of England was yet talked of, although Gold was being purchased for the United Stetes.

Later in the afternoon prices were firm for cash bargains, while Illinois and New-York Centrals were offered down on seller 5 or 10 days. The following are about the latest quotations regular way

New-York Central	72	Galena	59¼
Illinois Central	62	Toledo	23¼
Erie	21	Rock Island	37½
Hudson	36	Missouris	38½
Reading	31	Tennessees	45
Michigan Central	45	Virginias	46
Michigan Guaranteed	28¾	North Carolinas	58

The market for Exchange is ¼ ₱ cent. stronger, in anticipation of Saturday's mail, than for the last packet. The Bankers are holding London, to-day, at 105@105¼ ₱ cent., and Merchant Bills may be quoted from 105@104¾ ₱ cent., which is also an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. The information from London, by the *Africa*, that the American houses had already begun preparations for the shipment of Gold to New-York, comes sooner than looked for. Some considerable portion will probably arrive in all next week. The addition to our stock of Specie in this way by the 10th of June is estimated at five million dollars, or about a million sterling. The market for Money, to-day, is easy, at call, at 5@6 ₱ cent., and 7@8 ₱ cent. for Discounts, where the paper is of the very best double name credit. Anything of a lower grade is sufficient to pass outside of Bank at any reasonable figures.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 24 h of April, gives the following results when compared with the previous week

Public Deposits	£4757,607	Increase £561 701
Other Deposits	12,004,075	Decrease 775 851
Rest	3 183,435	Increase 5 615
Government Securities	10 272,938	Unchanged.
Other Securities	17 956 119	Decrease 455,650
Notes Unemployed	6,763 975	Increase 215,310

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,038,985 being a decrease of £256,230, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,116,949, showing a decrease of £15 254, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT		
	April 1 Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 20	91⅞	92	92	91⅞	92	92
Mon. 22	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞	92⅛	92
Tues. 23	91⅞	92	92	92	92	92
Wed. 24	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	92	92⅛	92⅛
Thur. 25	91⅞	92⅛	92	91⅞	92⅛	92
Fri. 26	91¼	91⅞	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	91⅞

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No 4 Broad street.

May.		Premium.	May.		Premium.
×	Philadelphia	Par.	6	St. Louis	¼@¾
8	Boston	Per.	5	Louisville	⅜@½
2	New-Orleans	Par.	7	Detroit	½@⅝
8	Mobile	Par	6	Cincinnati	2½@3⅝
6	Baltimore	¼@½	7	Pittsburgh	⅜@¾
6	Baltimore	½@⅝	8	Canada	⅛@¼
7	Washington	⅛@⅝	8	Memphis	⅝@⅞
6	Chicago	½@¾	4	Davenport	⅝@⅞
5	Wilmington	⅝@⅞	6	Lyons, Iowa	½@¾
7	Cleveland	1 @1⅛			

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	May 4.	April 27.	May 4.	April 27.
Citizens' Bank	$2,288,343	$2,293,060	$4,052 218	$4,027,965
Canal Bank	769 696	800,119	1,146,159	1,133,823
Louisiana	1,990 784	2,118,969	3,450,805	3,445 075
Louisiana State	3,497 103	3,554 612	2,528,319	2,588,960
Mec. & Trad	727,446	799,513	835 477	850,564
Bk. of N. O	1,19 ,834	1,096 797	1,224,965	1,234,161
Southern Bk	98,456	99 216	412 425	445,649
Union Bank	929,003	936,743	4 8 636	690,713
Merchants'	446,435	457,366	182 419	273,915
Crescent City	786,781	789,621	244 42	246,287
Bk. of Amer	885,54	907,469	761,765	764,614
Total	13,413,744	13 879 5	15 584,300	15,925,572
	Increase $466 791		Decrease....$542,360	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	May 4.	April 27.	May 4.	April 27.
Citizens' Bank	$2,548,890	$2,652,710	$3,989,731	$4,012,970
Canal Bank	860,295	871,706	1,246,114	1,166 698
Louisiana	917,811	961,888	4,466,165	4,309 577
Louisiana State	1,702,775	1,745,405	4,663 621	4,670,597
Mec. & Traders	341,2 5	341 393	1,041 844	1,004 395
Bank of N. O	505,465	525,865	1 358,557	1,227,850
Southern Bk	48 465	44,355	412 337	507,143
Union Bank	509,645	495,585	863 829	1,004 106
Merchants' Bk	309,845	374,135	283 094	349,917
Crescent City	140,415	146,355	277 622	184,961
Bk. of America	756 930	151,775	1,223,834	1,234,521
Totals	8 035,471	8,170 161	19 836,638	19,656,131
	Decrease...$134 700		Increase ..$159,707	

BANKS	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	May 4.	April 27.	May 4	April 27.
Citizens Bank	$1 807 781	$1,788 341	$ 95,041	$ 101,929
Canal Bank	1,099 243	1,041,842	72 911	91 339
Louisiana	1,215 148	1 83 380	61,945	82 070
Louisiana St	873 243	920,244	179 225	242 738
Mec. & Traders	341,686	341,686	34 024	33 191
Bank of N. O	25 298	25,664	175,461	189 817
Southern Bank	647 435	718 474		
Union Bank	352 652	3 1 0 7	177 018	257,172
Merchants' Bk.	47,761	3 903	29 561	34 188
Crescent City	23 047	23,657	5 241	2 348
Bk. of America	1,000	1 000	3 643	1,510
Total	$6,3 4,433	$7 328 354	$ 1 4,173	$ 204 5 6
	Decrease...$874,021		Decrease...$478,403	

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, 5th of May, says:

"There is no Money Market. The movements at the Banks are confined to renewals: a few thousand of dollars may be passed at a sitting. Every disposition is evinced to renew paper now maturing. A general move appears to be placed on applications where the proceeds are intended to be diverted from the city. Take the movements all round to-day something of a pressure was observable. Most parties, however, were inclined to take it calmly and notwithstanding to large sacrifices. The Exchange Market was a total blank so far as Foreign bills were concerned. First class francs were offered at 5f.75 without meeting buyers—extreme rates may be quoted at 5f 90@5f 75 Sterling was equally as dull; small sums in ship bills were taken at 95 and 96. Nothing doing in documents. There was some inquiry for remittance. Domestic funds were selling at ½ to ¾ discount over the counter A round amount in Bank checks was taken at 1 ₱ cent discount. Out doors the rates, if there were any, ruled from 2@2¼@3 ₱ cent. discount. Some of the Banks hold at par over the counter without caring to sell even at this rate. Their balances being reduced to a very low point. There were no movements in Stocks Not a share sold this week to our knowledge. Nothing doing in Bonds."

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of April were as follows:

1860	$90,463 00
1861	97,291 09
Decrease	$6,828 09

The receipts for same month last four years compare thus:

1858	$79,933 47	1860	$90,463 00
1859	81 605 89	1861	97,291 09

General Foreign Markets by the Africa.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27.

SPECIE AND BULLION.—The *Herald* says that the representatives of the leading American establishments were renewing purchases of gold for shipment. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £15 251. BARING BROS. & Co quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars nominal, at 5s 2d; Eagles, 76s. 6d.

BREADSTUFFS.—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report a very limited business, owing to continued very fine weather. Flour very dull and prices nominal; quotations 27s. 6d @30s 6d. Wheat inactive and sales merely in retail, although there was rather more inquiry yesterday; Red 11s. 3d.@12s 9d; White 12s. 3d @14s 3d. Corn neglected and freely offered at 35s. 6d., for Mixed, 35s. 6d @36s. for Yellow, and 36s 6d @37s for White.

PROVISIONS.—Beef in fair request and unchanged. Pork quiet, but steady. Bacon rather more firmly held, but buyers limited. Lard dull at 51s @55s. Tallow in fair request, and in some cases a shade dearer; Butchers' Association, 54s. 9d @55s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes firm. Pots, 31s. 6d.@32s; Pearls, 32s 6d.@33s. Sugar opened firm and active, but closed quiet. Coffee—the market is bare of supplies Rice freely supplied and 3d @6d. cheaper; Carolina, 20s.@27s. Resin 3d @6d dearer for Common; sales of 4,500 bbls. at 4s. 9d @5s. Spirits Turpentine in more demand; sales of 1,000 bbls. at 31s, on the spot, and 30s 6d.@31s. 6d. to arrive. Linseed Cakes £9 7s 6d.@£9 12s. 6d. for American Fish Oils in fair demand; Cod, £36. Linseed steady and in fair request.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co quote BREADSTUFFS unchanged and business very quiet. IRON very dull; rails and bars £5@£5 2s 6d., f. o. b.; Scotch pigs 49s. SUGARS quiet and partially rather lower. COFFEE firm, and colory sorts 6d @1s dearer. TEA dull; Congou 18.@1s 1d. RICE, flat and lower. TALLOW steady at 59s. for Y. C., SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 34s for American. OILS—SPERM sells at £105; Cod, £37 10s.; SEAL, £40. LINSEED advanced to 28s. 6d. on the spot and 29s. 3d @ 29s. 6d. for Autumn delivery. TIN advanced 5s. for English. BLOCKS, 125s.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending April 24 inclusive,) Cotton dull and drooping, and prices almost nominal. Sales of the week, 7,000 bales at 104 f. for *tres ordinaire* Orleans, and 99 f. for *bas*. Stock 280,000 bales. Wheat firm and rather dearer. Ashes quiet but firm. Coffee very dull, but prices maintained. Oils in good request but prices weak. Rice barely maintained. Wholebone in better demand, but no improvement in prices.

The Latest Via Queenstown.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS steady.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 110 bbls. Ashes, 12,357 bbls. Flour, 82 bbls. Corn Meal, 92,365 bushels Wheat, 59,950 bushels Corn, 18,975 bushels Oats, 1,188 pkgs Provisions, and 1,487 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, and $5 62½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 200 mats Java at 16½c; 400 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.@14c; 550 bags Jamaica and 150 bags St. Domingo on private terms; also (reported) 1,200 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and has been stiffly held, including Middling Uplands at 13½c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western flour has been more sought after, and as desirable lots have been less freely offered, prices have advanced 5c.@10c ₱ bbl. The reported sales and say 10,000 bbls. including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 25@$5 45, mainly at $5 25@$5 30, superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15, extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$5 25, extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 30, interior Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; round hoop Extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 70, chiefly at 46 00@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25	@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 30
Superfine Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio round hoop, shipping brands	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, fancy brands	5 75	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Superfine and Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern is in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,800 bbls. at $5 75@$6 35 for very good to superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $4 40@$8 75 for family to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand, including lots to ship choice extra, at $5 75@$7 20 ₱ bbl., sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $3 40@$4 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite freely offered and purchased, however, reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 117,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, at $1 23½, White Western, inferior to choice, at $1 40@$1 60 Amber Western, (Winter) small lots, at $1 31@$1 33, Red Western, at $1 28@$1 30; Amber Wisconsin, part at $1 24, Milwaukee Club, chiefly at $1 22@$1 23, Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 20; Red State, $1 25@$1 28; and White California $1 38 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels at 62c @63c. for new mixed Western; 62c @64c. mainly at 62c., for old do. do.; 53c @60c. for unsound do do; 64c.@65c. for Northern and Jersey Yellow; and (nominally) 75c @80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel Rye is in fair demand at 86c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels. Barley is inactive and depressed at 55c.@70c ₱ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels, part State, at 58c. ₱ bushel Oats are more sought after, including Canada, at 31c @35c; Western, at 33½c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35½c. ₱ bushel. A sale of 10,000 bushels choice State, on shipboard, was made at 37c. ₱ bushel.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 7th inst., says: "The following is the estimate of Mr. CAVIS, Secretary of the Board of Trade, of the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city to-day, compared with the amount in store a week ago:

	May 6.	April 29.
Flour, bbls	47 160	611,050
Wheat, bushels	1.030 512	1.415 449
Corn, bushels	1.470.628	2 094 256
Oats, bushels	570,000	551,061

From the above table it will be seen that there is a very material diminution of the grain in store since the 29th ult. At this rate our warehouses will soon be entirely depleted; but a good currency and high prices will soon draw large quantities of grain from the farmers of the Northwest."

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River, at 65c.@70c ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, mainly for local use, including new at 14c.@22c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet to-day, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 65 bbls. New Orleans at 30c.@32c., and 87 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.@30c., chiefly at 29c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request, including Common, chiefly at $1 90@$1 95 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in very limited demand, at from 75c. to 80c ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, but prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 1 450 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 75 for Mess, and unascertained price for 600 bbls uninspected Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request, at 8¾c.@8¾c for Hams, and 6¾c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb Lard is moderately active at former rates. Sales 1,100 tcs. and obls. at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales 590 obls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 67@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ₱ bbl Butter continues inactive, at 10c.@14c. for Western. 13c.@17c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of yesterday, remarks: "There has been hardly anything done in Provisions, and the market has been quite unsettled and prices irregular and nominal. Of Mess Pork, 600 bbls. sold on Saturday at $16 50, and 1,000 bbls. at $17, to be delivered during this month at the buyer's option. Nothing worth naming done in Bacon or Bulk Meat. The former has been offered at 6c., 8c. and 9¾c., for shoulders, sides, and clear sides; the latter at 5c. and 7¾c. The offerings have been light, as to are large holders, and clear sides; the latter at 5c. and 7¾c. The offerings have been light, as to are large holders willing to sell at these prices, except those who cannot hold. Lard is nominal at 8¾c.@9c., which are the rates asked. There is no demand. The embargo upon shipments of all kinds of Provisions and Breadstuffs to the Southern States continues. Nothing in that line is permitted to leave here, by river or railway, destined for any point south of the Ohio or west of the Mississippi."

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 285 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs; also 1,000 bags East India, for export, and 1 675 bags East India, just arrived, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Holders are very firm, but the demand is less animated, especially from shippers. Sales today 665 hhds, chiefly Cuba, at from 4¼c.@6¾c., mainly at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,300 bbls., in lots, at 16½c. @16¾c. chiefly 16¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim higher rates, thus impeding business operations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s 3d @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7¾d @8d; Corn, 7d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, ¾d.@ 5-16d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Lard and Bacon, 42s. 6d @25s; Tallow, 22s 6d. ₱ ton For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@ 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s @3s. 3d ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 25s @27s 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Wheat, (20,000 bushels,) at 17c.@18c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE. Leaves.	For.	
Arago	Southampton	New-York May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York May 4
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston May 4
Saxonia	Shulhampton	New-York May 7
Hibernia	Galway	Boston May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York May 13
New York	Southampton	New-York May 18
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York May 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York May 25
Fulton	Southampton	New-York June 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York June 14

FROM THE UNITED STATES		
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool May 16
Hammonia	New-York	Rotterdam May 15
City of Baltimore	New York	Li

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JESSIE BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN—HIAWATHA—A REGULAR FIX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—BOWLED OUT—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The recent reports relative to the concentration of the secession forces preparatory to a descent upon the Federal Capital, have had the effect of accelerating the movements of the Northern troops towards that point, under orders of the authorities. Nineteen Regiments, in addition to those previously ordered, have been called for to proceed there at once, and they are already on the way, to rendezvous at the Relay Camp and at Washington. Gen. PATTERSON, who has advanced on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road as far as Bush River, where men, under his direction, are engaged in reconstructing the burnt bridge, is stated to have upwards of fifteen thousand men under his command, who are proceeding over from different routes, three of which converge at Baltimore. It is expected that, in anticipation of threatened movements on the part of the forces in Virginia, Federal troops will soon occupy Arlington Heights—perhaps to day

The citizens of Baltimore had an opportunity of seeing Federal troops yesterday, although they did not exactly pass through the city. A considerable body of regulars, accompanied by SHERMAN'S Battery and a Pennsylvania Regiment, landed from Perrysville at Locust Point about 3 o'clock P. M., and took the cars for Washington.

The report of our Washington correspondent, that it was the intention of the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry to cross over to the Maryland side and occupy the heights there, overlooking the Ferry, has been verified. We learn by a telegram from Harrisburgh, that the movement was made on Tuesday morning last, and that the Virginians in considerable force are fortifying themselves there, and soon to be joined by a body of twelve hundred Kentuckians. It remains to be seen what course will be pursued by the authorities of Maryland in this emergency—whether they will quietly permit this invasion of the soil of the State without remonstrance.

It is reported by a gentleman who had recently returned from the South, that there are, within a radius of fifty miles from Richmond, fifteen thousand Secessionist troops. He also reports that there are in Tennessee and Kentucky about fifteen thousand troops, whose destination is supposed to be Cairo. That a demonstration against that place is contemplated cannot be doubted. Large bodies of troops are also reported to be at Hopshecha Arkansas, opposite Memphis, and at a point five miles above. A resolution was yesterday introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, asking Gov. MAGOFFIN to interfere to prevent the passage of troops across the State to attack Cairo.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the secession leaders and usurpers, that assurances have been received from authoritative sources in Europe that the Government of the Confederate Rebels would be recognized as legitimate immediately on the arrival of duly accredited agents at the various European Courts, careful inquiry on the part of the Federal Government has established the fact that there is no prospect of such recognition by any Power on the other side of the Atlantic, so long as the Administration at Washington refuses to recognize Southern independence. The blockade of the Southern ports has been the subject of anxious inquiries on the part of the Foreign Representatives at Washington, but so far not a single protest has been offered against it

To judge from the telegraphic reports of the Confederates, which reach us from Montgomery, one would suppose that the resources of the seceders, in money and men, were perfectly inexhaustible. Yesterday it was reported that there had been applications for letters-of-marque, to the number of five hundred thousand, and to-day we have the equally credible story, that the Confederacy has the control of sufficient arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description, to put into the field one hundred and fifty thousand men for one year's campaign. Taking into consideration the amount of stealing done by FLOYD & Co., this latter statement may not be very far above the mark; but it will be observed, that one important item is entirely omitted—that of rations.

Pennsylvania is determined to do her share in the pending conflict. A bill now before the Legislature, having already passed the House, provides for raising fifteen regiments additional to those already called for, making a total of fifty five regiments. The bill also provides for a loan of $3,000,000 for war purposes.

The steamer *Kedar* arrived here yesterday, from Annapolis, *via* Fort Monroe, bringing several sick persons, principally of the Eighth Regiment, a number of prisoners, who had been arrested for petty offences, and one of the soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who was seriously wounded in Baltimore. They come home in charge of Sergeant MCDERMOTT, of the United States Army. The latter officer called on his way at Fort Monroe, Va., where was received on board the women connected with that garrison, embracing the wives and daughters of the officers and others. He communicates some interesting facts concerning affairs in this part of the Chesapeake.

The mail steamship *Africa*, which, leaving Liverpool on the 27th of April, called at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here yesterday, in the afternoon. The news is of unusual interest, as it furnishes indications of the first impression produced in Europe by the reduction of Fort Sumter. The report of the attack and surrender only reached London on the day before the *Africa* sailed; so that its influence can only be traced in the first effect on the stock and cotton markets, and upon the Press. The earliest feeling was one of the profoundest gloom and discouragement. Stocks receded, American securities were prostrated, and Cotton advanced. Subsequent reflection suggested a probability, eagerly accepted, that hostilities would terminate with the opening act; and that, startled by the shock of arms, the Government and the separated States would have fresh dispositions for an amicable arrangement. The notion, founded on the fact that no lives had been lost, also became current that the affair was merely a sham fight, arranged entirely to cover the evacuation from discredit, and save the reputation of Major ANDERSON. These ideas were indorsed generally by the journals, who, however, regarded the business as extremely enigmatic, and as needing further enlightenment before final judgment could be passed. If war were to follow, it was agreed that the manufacturing districts would be ruined. The stock market had recovered its strength before the steamer left.

The political news from Europe is without striking importance. The quarrel between GARIBALDI, CAVOUR and CIALDINI had been adjusted through the offices of the King. From Naples we have reports of further disturbances, and of the flight of large numbers of the people into the Papal territory to escape the conscription. The French troops at Rome were being relieved, and Gen. DUMONT, the successor of Gen. GUYON, had been received cordially by His Holiness. The Russian Government was crowding its troops into every town of Poland. A popular outbreak was confidently expected to take place on the Emperor's birthday. From Japan we have word that the difficulty between the Government and the English and French Ministers had been settled, and the Envoys had resumed their residence at the Capital.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Social (Congregational) Reunion took place last evening at Apollo Hall, in Broadway, and was attended by a very large gathering of Christians of various denominations. Rev. Dr. SPEARS, of Brooklyn, presided, and addresses were made by Revs. A. L. STONE, of Boston; R. M. HATFIELD, of the M. E. Church; MILLETTS, of the Dutch Reformed; TRALL, of the Episcopal Church; H. W. BEECHER and HON. H. J. RAYMOND. The occasion was one of deep interest. The exercises were varied by instrumental and vocal music, and the most patriotic spirit pervaded the meeting throughout.

The Board of Aldermen last evening discussed propositions to print the names and addresses of members of the sub relief committees; to increase the salaries in the Croton Department, and to provide for further city expenditures not specified in the tax levy. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in tendering the hospitalities of the city to ANDREW JOHNSON of Tennessee, erecting a flag staff for the armory of the 71st Regiment, and presenting a stand of colors to the 8th. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted calling upon the City Inspector to report to the Board whether the streets had been cleaned in accordance with the contract with A. J. HACKLEY, and if not, by what authority he (the City Inspector) certifies to the correctness of said HACKLEY'S bills.

The Forty-second Anniversary of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday, at Irving Hall. The audience was very large and select, while the proceedings were rendered more interesting than on former occasions by the intense patriotism, in reference to the Southern rebellion, which the deaf and dumb pupils introduced into their exercises.

The Long Island Railroad Company yesterday opened its new route from Jamaica to its future terminus at Hunter's Point. A large number of invited guests joined in celebrating the event, and partook of a collation at the depôt, when speeches were made by Mr. MORRIS, President of the road Mr. RILEY, of Pa., Mr. PERRIS, Mr. WILLARD and others. The trains will hereafter run regularly over this route, connecting with New-York by the James-slip and Thirty-fourth street Ferries.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, a motion was yesterday made in the Crystal Palace insurance cases, to dismiss the complaints because the actions were not brought by the Corporation Counsel, but by other attorneys. Decision reserved. In a suit tried before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas, reported in the TIMES yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict against the Hudson River Railroad Company for $1,500, for causing the death of the plaintiff's child through carelessness on the part of the Company's agents. In the General Sessions there were two acquittals, two convictions and two pleas of guilty on charges of larceny. Only light sentences were imposed. There was also one acquittal on the charge of homicide. There are, at the present time, fewer cases on the prison list than there have been at any time for a great many years past. Judge MCCUNN is hurrying up the business of the Court, and will adjourn soon, to lead his regiment into the field.

The Stock Market continued somewhat depressed through the early part of yesterday, but stiffened up in the afternoon, and left off firm for the cash Stock, while sellers were offering time bargains, *viz* 10 days, at a concession. Exchange advanced to 105*a*105½.

An active demand prevailed for Flour at firmer prices, and for Wheat and Corn at reduced rates. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, including Pork, which declined, in Cotton and Rice, which were advancing, and in Whiskey, which was dearer. Coffee, Hay and Tallow were rather more sought after. Common Resin was in request. The Freight Market was firmer, but not brisk. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Affairs at Head-Quarters.

We confess, that with all our confidence in the Administration and Gen. SCOTT, we are not satisfied that the Capital is out of danger. The journals have been filled with notices of the arrival of troops at Washington from day to day, and yet we are informed, from a perfectly reliable source, that two days ago there were less than 15,000 troops in that city. There are about 2,500 at the Relay House, and perhaps 5,000 at Annapolis and along the road. Gen. PATTERSON'S force *en route* for Washington is estimated at 15,000, but it will probably be a week before they reach that city, if indeed that is their destination. But as things stand now, we do not see how it would be possible, within three or four days, to marshal more than 25,000 men for the defence of the Capital.

Our accounts from Virginia lead us to believe that not less than 40,000 troops are at various points within that State, but all within three days of Washington if put in motion by an energetic and rigorous commander. From persons whom we believe to be entirely trustworthy, we learn that these troops are all good fighting men—that there is an entire absence of rowdyism and dissipation in the ranks, and that they are all apparently thoroughly zealous and sincere in the crusade they have undertaken. We confess that with such a force, within so short a distance of Washington, we should be glad to see troops sent thither with a good deal more alacrity than has yet been displayed. The danger is possibly not so pressing as it seemed to be a fortnight ago; but we cannot think the Capital safe enough to make it wise to relax a particle of the energy or the vigilance for which the Government has recently had credit.

It must be borne in mind that Gen. LEE, who commands the Virginia forces, was one of the ablest and most accomplished officers in the American service. He was a special favorite with Gen. SCOTT, and left Washington, as did also Col. LAY, who is associated with him, in full possession of all the General's views and purposes. It must also be remembered that while we are left in utter ignorance of the movements of the forces in Virginia, everything done at Washington, even in the Cabinet of the Commanding-General, is telegraphed at once to Richmond, Charleston and New-Orleans. Why our Government does not at once stop the telegraph south of Washington, or why it continues to afford mail facilities for treason and conspiracy to the seceded States, we cannot imagine.

There are 5,000 soldiers in this City to-day, and as many more in the State, ready and eager to start for Washington,—but they cannot get orders. The whole military machinery, both of the State and the nation, moves slowly and with an utter lack of that vigor and energy essential to such a campaign as that upon which we have entered. Our enemy will not sleep,—nor he deterred an instant by the red-tape formalities which hamper the operations of our own forces.

We tell the Government that the people demand energy, promptitude,—a resolute and earnest action in meeting the issue. They would far rather see *twice* as many men in Washington as may be needed, than a solitary one short of any possible emergency. It costs no more to maintain troops in Washington than in New York. Their chances of discipline and of drill are better, and they are much nearer the scene of operations. Why, then, not bring them there? Why dampen their ardor, and discourage their zeal, by throwing merely formal and utterly needless obstacles in their way? We hope that Washington is not in danger. But we warn the Government that, if it should be taken from them, they will be held to the highest and the sternest responsibility ever yet devolved upon the rulers of a great nation.

Blockading by Land.

The Secretary of the Navy is making every arrangement to carry out very efficiently the proclamation of the President, enforcing a blockade of the Southern ports. Before the Summer has begun, almost every rebel harbor will be closed. The Administration see clearly that no more important movement can be carried out for bringing the rebels to their senses. Every consideration demands the most strict and merciless execution of this provision.

But we must also bear in mind, that a marine blockade at this season of the year is by no means so injurious to the Southern interests as at any other season. Their cotton is nearly all out and they can export no more before next Winter. Some few luxuries and necessities come to them directly from Europe, or by sea from Northern ports. These they will be deprived of. The great bulk, however, of what they need most—corn, flour, bacon, cattle and supplies of necessity reach them by land. These continue to reach them.

An intelligent traveler who has just come northward from New-Orleans, through Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, states that the "Army of Virginia" and New-Orleans are now fed from Cincinnati. Train after train loaded with provisions rolls down from this city to Louisville, and thence the articles are sent southward or to Virginia, as they are called for. He states that the trying time with regard to provisions in the South will be between the present season and Autumn; that miles and miles in Mississippi and the Gulf States which were planted with cotton are now green with corn, and they are confident in the Fall of having corn and grain enough. Provided only they get over these Summer months safely, they will be well supplied thereafter. His own opinion is that nothing but a blockade of provisions could bring the masses to sober reason. We hear also that steamboats loaded with grain and supplies still go down the Mississippi to feed the rebel population.

Now all this is a suicidal weakness on the part of our authorities. We are either in earnest and at war, or we had better at once acknowledge our error and dissolve our armies, and let the Confederate States control the country. The people on the seaboard are sacrificing property by the millions for the maintenance of the Government and the crushing of the rebellion. They expect the Western authorities and people to act with equal good faith. Unless in some way unexplained, it would be an everlasting blot on the escutcheon of Ohio, that when loudest in professions of loyalty, and in opposition to Slavery, she yet was allowing her factors, merchants and farmers to grow rich by feeding the enemy. We are confident *the people* can know nothing of these exports of provisions. They ought to be summarily stopped, whether to a "neutral" State, like Kentucky, by railroad, or by river to Louisiana. If the State authorities and Federal officers do not attend to it, the loyal citizens should. The war will be endless, if we feed on one side and starve on the other. There must be no exceptions to our blockade, no relentings. It must be pitiless and unswerving. Not a barrel of flour or a bushel of corn or oats, not a ham nor a hog should pass from all our rich Western markets, to a Rebel State. Peace and victory can only come soon by the utmost vigor in carrying on war.

We are rejoiced to see that the Department at Washington are issuing stricter injunctions in regard to conveying produce on the Mississippi to the States on the Gulf. We trust there will be no delicacy in the dealings with Kentucky. There should be Federal officers at Louisville, to see that no produce is sent by rail to Virginia or Louisiana. Or if this is impossible, then Kentucky herself should be put under embargo. We want no tender dealings now with Border States. A war like this can know no "neutrality." Kentucky is either with or against us. We must have no half measures. The whole Rebel Confederation are to be blockaded—starved if possible. Let nothing stand in the way of this.

Duties at Home.

Our citizens have plainly come to the conclusion that a life and death struggle has begun for the very existence of the Government. They are seriously preparing themselves for the burdens of the war. Money is afforded without stint, and more can be had when it is called for. Time, and services, and life are freely offered. This is necessary, and right. The first interest now should be this question between Law and Anarchy.

But our conscientious citizens who make it a principle to do so much, and devote so much to the public welfare, must consider now that they will have a double duty to perform; they must aid the Government, and they must also keep up the usual benefactions at home. These will be onerous burdens, but every right-minded man should brace himself to bear them, feeling that the sacrifice is an offering for his country's cause. Our great public charities in New-York are public necessities. They are based on wants which are permanent, and dangerous if unattended to. They are the legitimate results of the civilization and Christianity of the age. If they are neglected in these times of war, evils will spring up among us which will curse our posterity, and thousands who are not responsible for our negligence.

War, too, is already sowing its seeds of evil in our City. We hear that the poor soldiers' children, abandoned and friendless, are even now besetting the offices of charitable associations, like the Children's Aid Society and Newsboys' Lodging-house. This will be far more the case, as the war continues. As the brave men who have volunteered, die from sickness and battle, their children will be left without their strongest protector and guide. Many will grow up, educated in street life, who will become burdens, or worse, to the community; many will suffer bitterly from hunger and poverty, or will die young and forsaken. We hear from the agents of these various associations, that several of the Industrial Schools, especially those for the children of poor Germans,—schools where the children of these very volunteers who are now enduring storm and hardship in the struggle for our rights, have been aided and educated—that these must be closed from sheer want of funds to carry them on. Our German fellow-citizens are coming forward nobly in this war, and it would be a burning shame if the children of those brave fellows were to be shut out from the poor pittance of a loaf of bread and the instruction of a Charity School.

These things should not be! Our wealthy merchants and all of moderate means who have the future welfare of this City at heart, should come forward and bear those practical charities for children clear over these stormy times. Many men must be ready even to encroach on their capital in such crises for the sake of charity and humanity. In a few months, whether war continues or not, New-York must recover something of her business and form new channels of trade. Then, with her old generosity, charity will receive liberally of her abundance. But now, in the time of business depression and war excitement, it needs a special effort for her to provide for her great evils and wants, lying so near at hand and so constantly recurring.

Not a War against the South.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the war, which is now being initiated, is a war "against the South," or against Southern institutions. It is true that geographically the North occupies one side of the controversy and the South the other, but this is simply owing to the fact that the treason which renders the war inevitable, originated and prevails only at the South, while loyalty to the Union is the universal sentiment of the Northern people. On the part of the South the war was begun, and is being prosecuted, for the overthrow of the Government, to pull down and destroy this free Republic, that for more than three-quarters of a century has been the astonishment and the admiration of the world. There never was a war so utterly causeless forced upon a peaceful people. No right of any citizen has been invaded, no privilges withheld or interfered with. No right of any State has been invaded, no attribute of State Sovereignty interfered with. There is no pretence on the part of the seceding States that the rights of the citizen or the security of the State will be enhanced by successful revolution.

The Constitution of the Federal Government in all its essential features has been adopted as the organic law of the new Confederacy, while the Constitutions of the States themselves remain unchanged. Their relations to the central Government differ in no material respect from their relations to the Government at Washington. Still the people of the South, with a madness that is unaccountable, rush into rebellion as if the overthrow of government and the initiation of a bloody civil war were no crime.

The North have from the beginning acted only upon the defensive. The Federal property has been plundered or destroyed by the seceding States, and the North stood still. It was not until treason assumed such gigantic proportions as to threaten the destruction of the Union, that the loyal people of the Free States were roused from their dream of security and their hope of peace. That they are aroused the signs of the times abundantly testify, and that this war forced upon them is to be fought out to the bitter end is one of the things in regard to which no doubt need be entertained.

But it is not a war against the South. The loyal people of the Free States are engaged in no sectional struggle. In this conflict they know no North, no South, no East, no West. What they do know and feel is that the Constitution is imperiled; the Union in danger; that treason is mining beneath their foundation, and rebellion hewing at the pillars which sustain them; and knowing this, they are arming and will march and fight to the death against the traitors who would destroy these free and cherished institutions. They do not ask whether those traitors come from the South or the North. They do not inquire whether the conspiracy against the Republic is of Northern or Southern growth. Their sword would as readily seek a Northern heart that was false to the country as a Southern bosom, and the halter would be as readily fitted to the neck of a Northern as a Southern traitor. They make war in defence of the free institutions of the country; and if the march of their armies shall be southward it will only be because in that direction lies the treason that is to be crushed. The loyal man of Virginia or of South Carolina will be met as warmly, and embraced as cordially and earnestly, as if he were from New-York or Ohio. His greeting will be the more fraternal because it is the highest proof of integrity to resist the temptations of association, and remain faithful among the faithless.

The war on the part of the people of the North is not against States or the institutions of any State. It is against treason and in defence of the best Government in the world. It is against rebellion that would overthrow the freest institutions of all the earth; against a revolution that would check the progress of civilization, and throw this great country back into half a century of retrogression. What they demand of the seceding States is, not that they shall change their domestic institutions, their Constitutions, their policy or their laws, but that they shall return to their allegiance to the Government. They have no lust of conquest, and they have no thought of subjugation. When peace shall have been conquered, and the seceding States restored to the Union, they will come back with all their rights unimpaired, their sovereignties fully guaranteed, and their domestic institutions as subject to their own control as are those of New-York to-day. Albeit there may be hanging of individual traitors and the scattering of demagogues and adventurers who have maddened and betrayed the South into the policy and the crime of rebellion.

German Regiments.

The Administration have evidently come to the conclusion that the three months' volunteers have about done what was desired of them. They have overawed Maryland, guarded Washington against traitors within and possible attacks without, and served to express to the world the intense attachment of the people to the Republic. For these things, a grateful posterity will always number the first volunteers of the War of 1861, on the country's roll of honor. They went out to unknown perils, and they led the van against an enemy whose power our imaginations had greatly exaggerated.

But now, when it is more apparent that a war of unknown duration is opening before us—when the great requisite on our part is not numbers, but discipline, drill and thorough familiarity with the routine and dangers of warfare—the three months' volunteers are seen to be of comparatively little use. They leave the field just when they have learned to do their work. This, of course, is a necessity, but it demonstrates the great importance of the last requisition of the President, calling for 40,000 volunteers for three years.

We trust this requisition will speedily be doubled; but even with that number, those volunteers will speedily form the truly efficient forces of our army. It is the Three Years' Volunteers who must eventually occupy Richmond, and defeat the Rebel Army in Virginia, and settle the question. In war, habit and discipline, and use to dangers speedily become the most valuable military qualities. Nations differ much less in personal bravery, than in their capacity for military discipline and combined action. Now for these Three Years' Volunteers, it would be exceedingly desirable to choose men who had previously acquired some military experience and drill, and especially who had seen actual service. In this City of New-York it is estimated that there are from 7,000 to 10,000 men who have either actually served in foreign wars, or have been thoroughly drilled by experienced officers. They are Germans. They have fought in Schleswig-Holstein, in Baden, in Italy, Hungary and the Crimea. The laws of their country have prescribed the most constant drill. They are hardy and vigorous men. They love the flag which has honored and sheltered them. They are *American* citizens now, and they desire to show their citizenship by offering their lives for the country. They consider this the same cause in which they fought and lost home and country in the Old World—even the *cause of human rights*. They are eager for the fight, and will enlist for three or twenty years—only demanding one thing, that they have officers of their own nationality. Why will not our Government call forth or receive these men—a "German Brigade," for instance, officered by Germans, enlisting for the war? No force which we could raise would be more effective. We trust the suggestion will be considered by those in authority.

A Remonstrance Against a Public Nuisance.

——, Western Virginia, May 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Whether you people in New-York realize it or not, the recent articles in the *Herald*—some of them, I mean—are having a very mischievous effect. For instance one in last Sunday's issue, called "Republican Journalism—Its Brutal and Bloodthirsty Character." It is quoted here by shaky Union men as evidence of reaction coming on at the North, and *it encourages secession here to more boldness*. I doubt not it creates dissatisfaction among your people. It makes them know each other as Republicans and Democrats, and revives their prejudices. In my best judgment you people in New-York ought to do one of two things—either *stop that infernal sheet, or thoroughly change its tone during the war*. We feel its poisonous and traitorous influence here.

Respectfully, your friend.

We have not the slightest doubt that the *Herald* is doing the cause of the Union and of Constitutional liberty every day, infinitely more damage than any other ten prints in the country. The abandonment of its open advocacy of secession,—which it had steadily prosecuted for years,—was wholly a matter of compulsion. It has not in the least changed its real sentiments or its real designs. It only altered its *mode* of accomplishing the same result. Instead of openly advocating treason and rebellion, it now stabs the Government by false assertions,—by misrepresenting public sentiment and giving the doubly false impression that the friends of the Union are urging bloody and brutal measures for carrying on the war, and that there is a division of public sentiment at the North. All this is false; but, as our correspondent shows, it is none the less mischievous.

The *Herald's* assertion, that Republican journals here are radical and bloodthirsty in their tone, is utterly false. The only New-York newspaper that has taken this tone is the *Herald* itself. Day after day it has outdone the worst radicals in the country in urging the abolition of Slavery,—and the sacking of Southern cities. Here are a few extracts, compiled by the *Tribune*, from its successive issues for a single week:

From the New-York Herald, April 19.

With the secession of Virginia, there is going to be enacted on the banks of the Potomac one of the most terrible conflicts the world has ever witnessed; and *Virginia, with all her social systems, is to be doomed and swept away.*

From the New-York Herald, April 20.

We must also admonish the people of Maryland that we of the North have the common right of way through their State to our National Capital. But let her join the revolutionists, and *her existence will be devoured by our Northern legions as by an Arabian cloud of locusts, and her state population will disappear in a single campaign.*

A Northern invasion of Virginia and of Kentucky, if necessary *carrying along with it the Canadian law of African freedom*, as it must do from the very nature of civil war, will produce a powerful Union reaction. THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE BORDER STATES WILL BE MOVED IN TWO DIRECTIONS. One branch of it, WITHOUT THE MASTERS, WILL MOVE NORTHWARD, and the other branch, with the masters, will be moved Southward, so that by the time a Northern army will have penetrated to the centre of the Border Slave States, THEY WILL BE RELIEVED OF THE SUBSTANCE AND ABSTRACT RIGHTS OF SLAVE PROPERTY FOR ALL TIME TO COME.

Finally, the revolted States having appealed to the sword of revolution to redress their wrongs, may soon have to choose between submission to the Union *or the bloody extinction of Slavery*, from the absence of any law, *any wish*, any power for its protection.

From the New-York Herald, April 21.

By land and water, if she places herself in the attitude of rebellion, Maryland may be overrun and subdued in a single week, *including the extinction of Slavery within her own borders*, for war makes its own laws.

We are less concerned about Washington than about Maryland. Loyal to the Union, she is perfectly safe, negroes and all; disloyal to the Union, she may be crushed, *including her institution of Slavery*. Let her stand by the Union, and the Union will protect and respect her—Slavery and all.

From the New-York Herald, April 22.

Accordingly, let old Virginia begin to put her house in order, *and pack up for the removal of her half million of slaves*, for fear of the impending storm. She has invited it, and only a speedy repentance will save her from being dashed to pieces among the rocks and surging billows of this dreadful revolution.

From the New-York Herald, April 23.

Virginia, next to Maryland, will be subjected to this test. She has seceded, and hence she will probably risk the breaking of every bone in her body. If so, we fear that every bone in her body will be broken, INCLUDING HER BACKBONE OF SLAVERY. The day is not far off when the Union men of the revolted States will be asked to come to the relief of their misguided brethren, for otherwise the war which they have chosen to secure their institution of Slavery MAY RESULT IN WIPING IT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

From the New-York Herald, April 24.

In advance of this movement, President LINCOLN should issue his proclamation, guaranteeing the complete protection of all loyal Union men and their property, but warning the enemies of the Government *of the dangers of confiscation, negroes included.*

If Virginia resists, the contest cannot last very long, considering *her large slave population, which will either become fugitives or take up arms against their masters.*

From the New-York Herald, April 28.

That we are to have a fight, that Virginia and Maryland will form the battle-ground, and that *the Northern roughs will sweep those States with fire and sword*, is beyond peradventure. They have already been excited to the boiling point by the rich prospect of plunder held out by some of their leaders and will not be satisfied UNLESS THEY HAVE A FARM AND A NIGGER EACH. THERE IS NO SORT OF EXAGGERATION ABOUT THESE STATEMENTS, AS THE PEOPLE OF THE BORDER STATES WILL SHORTLY ASCERTAIN TO THEIR COST. The character of the coming campaign will be vindictive, fierce, bloody, and merciless beyond parallel in ancient or modern history.

From the New-York Herald, April 29.

The class of population which is recruiting in our large cities—the regiments forming for service in behalf of the Union, can never be permanently worsted. THEY WILL POUR DOWN UPON THE VILLAGES AND CITIES OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, AND LEAVE A DESOLATE TRACK BEHIND THEM, and inspire terror in whatever vicinity they approach.

From the New-York Herald, Tuesday, April 30.

It will be idle for Tennessee and Kentucky to attempt to escape from the issue and to remain at peace, while the remainder of the country is at war. Neutrality will be considered opposition, and the result of a general frontier war will be, that *Slavery, as a domestic institution of the United States, will be utterly annihilated.*

This is a part of the machinery by which the *Herald* is seeking to excite dissension at the North for the benefit of disunion. Our people have become so accustomed to its infamous devices, that they entirely forget their own share of responsibility for them. They consider BENNETT merely as a harlequin—as the *great Contortionist* of the Press—and would as soon hold a clown in the ring personally responsible for his jokes, as BENNETT for his politics. But they forget the infinite practical mischief which he causes. He has done more by his persistent perversion of truth, and his systematic misrepresentation of Northern sentiment and the Northern people, to bring about the present unhappy condition of the country, than any other man in it. Neither JEFF. DAVIS nor HENRY A. WISE is half as responsible for this rebellion as BENNETT. And the present course of the *Herald* shows that he intends to follow up the mischief he has so successfully begun.

Courage—North and South.

Men always admire characters which most nearly resemble their own. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that the traitors of the South should regard BENEDICT ARNOLD as the best specimen of an officer during our Revolutionary war. While they *think* so, however, we should scarcely expect to find them foolish enough to say so. But read the following from a recent number of the Richmond *Examiner*:

"*If we except* BENEDICT ARNOLD, *there never was a Northern man who was fitted to command, if you would give him a chance to run.*' Like cowardly boys, when pent up on shipboard without a chance of escape, they gather courage from despair, and fight desperately. But with ninety nine Northern men in a hundred, on all occasions, duty, honor, patriotism, has ever been considered, and will ever be considered, a mere matter of profit and loss. Since the days of WASHINGTON they have ever deemed that course of conduct by which most money is made and least risk incurred, the most virtuous and honorable. They will not come to Washington, they cannot be handcuffed and driven to Washington, *if we will only precede them* and let them see that they will have to fight for glory and not for spoils and plunder. They never did fight, and never will fight, except for pay, for pillage and plunder. Once satisfy them that no money is to be make, no plunder to be gotten by invading the South, and *no power on earth can lash and kick them south of Mason and Dixon's line.*"

With the exception of BENEDICT ARNOLD, the North never had any officers who were not cowards! Old PUT, STARK, GREENE, HAMILTON—all were cowards. Why are they thus ignominiously put below ARNOLD in point of courage? Because he alone of them all had the courage to betray his country. He alone turned traitor to the flag he had sworn to defend. He alone braved the scorn and indignation of the world,—he alone defied the burning hatred and execration with which his name will be heard by every loyal heart, as long as loyalty and faith have any place in the catalogue of manly virtues. This was *his* courage, and this is the only kind of courage which now commands the admiration and applause of the traitors of the South.

Nothing is more natural. But could anybody invent or imagine a more effectual mode of blazoning to the world the hideousness of this Southern treason, than this apotheosis of BENEDICT ARNOLD! The only traitor to whom that long war of revolution gave birth;—the only man who proved false to the sacred trust his country had laid upon him;—the only name that casts a black and hated shadow upon the bright page of American history;—*the* man whom, above all others, all nations have united in hating and teaching their youth to execrate forever,—this is the man whom the leading spirits in this great rebellion select as their grand example and illustration of valor and heroism! What are we to think of a nation whose god is a monkey? And what of a people who make BENEDICT ARNOLD their patron saint?

We beg to suggest to the *Examiner* the propriety of suspending for a short time these stereotyped assaults upon the courage and conduct of the North. You of the South will soon have an opportunity of testing their truth,—and it may be quite as well, for the present, to await that test. Unless it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure enlistments, to make your fighting men believe that they are only to be led against an army of sheep, we suggest the wisdom and good policy, as well as the good taste, of stopping it. Your men may possibly wake up to a very unpleasant surprise in regard to this matter; and the less startling you make it, the greater will be your chance of getting them to fight a second time. If you cannot, however, secure them for the war by any other process, we shall not object to your continuance of this policy. Necessity knows no law,—and treason is in the same predicament.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in the paragraph quoted, expresses the opinion which has been carefully instilled into the Southern mind, by the conspirators for the last thirty years. The people of the South have been made to believe that material interests,—commerce, mechanics, literature and art,—have eaten out of the Northern heart that martial spirit, that readiness to resist violence and repel aggression, without which no nation can ever maintain its influence or independence. This question is now to be tried. This delusion, if it be one, is to be dispelled. If the South is right in the opinion it holds,—if its people are superior to those of the North in courage, in address, and in military qualities,—then they will conquer us, and reduce us into subjection to their rule,—and it is best they should. But if they should prove to be mistaken, they will pay dearly for the blunder. But both they and we will profit forever after by the lesson.

GOOD ADVICE FROM A GOOD QUARTER.—The people of Delaware are enthusiastic in support of the Union. Their Senator, BAYARD, one of the snakiest of the whole brood of conspirators, was compelled to leave Wilmington for fear of personal violence. And the *State Journal and Gazette* thus sets forth the duty of the Government:

"Let the blow, as it must be terrible, be therefore quick, hard, decisive. Let there be no halting at the Capital; no halting at Richmond; no halting at Charleston; no halting at Montgomery longer than to hang the traitors who have plotted treason there; and no halting even at the extremest Southern coast of the Union, *until Freedom's troops shall have planted Freedom's starry flag upon every battlement and every fort in the rebel domain.* They have invited war, and war let it be. Let the Government show them that, having sown the wind, they must of necessity reap the whirlwind. Let them learn how terrible is the avenging spirit of Liberty, outraged and insulted as it has been by traitors."

This is worthy of old Massachusetts. One thing is certain. When you do find a Union man in the South, you find him in earnest. He knows the desperate character of the foe he fights. He knows that it is a life-and-death struggle, not only for our Government, but for all popular Government—for the principle of constitutional liberty forever.

Sinking of a Schooner.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, May 9.

The schooner *Haldy*, from Chicago, bound to Kingston, C. W., with a cargo of 16,000 bushels of corn, ran on Spectacle Rock, Lake Huron, and sank. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Crew narrowly saved.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Yesterday the Fifth Regiment, Advance Guard, under Col. DRYEA, was inspected at Fort Schuyler and mustered into the service of the United States. Capt. SPENCER, U. S. A., who was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter, was the inspecting officer, and Dr. ALEX. B. MOTT conducted the medical examination. Those not aside as unfit for duty were uncommonly few, and they were those whom it was most desirable to excoriate. The ranks of the regiment are full and a finer-looking body of men is not to be found in this part of Christendom. All are uniformed so far as the funds of the munificent Chamber of Commerce and public-spirited individuals have sufficed to pay for raiment; but the niggardly and paltry delay of the State authorities in responding to the requisition for overcoats and fatigue pants has seriously discommoded the men during the wet season just passed. The necessary articles have not yet been furnished. It is to be hoped that they will be very speedily.

On Wednesday night Col. DURYEE received a dispatch from the Commandant at Washington, stating that the presence of the Regiment is required at the Capital immediately. As soon as the official order comes, and the necessary clothing is furnished by the State, the Regiment will depart without delay.

The command is armed with old-fashioned muskets. The Colonel, day before yesterday, received a letter from a gentleman in New-York, offering to supply the Regiment with Sharpe's rifles, at the reasonable rate of forty dollars a piece. Will not some of our wealthy citizens buy them and present them to the men? Shall they go into the field unprepared? There is no time to lose. A portion of the command has been encamped on the glacis of the fort for several days. The camp equipage of the Regiment was used by the French Zouaves in the Crimea, and is much superior to that commonly in use in this country. There is also with the corps another relic of the campaign of Sebastopol—the veritable French cook who converted the rations of Gen. CANROBERT into delicacies for him.

There has been a great deal of trouble in relation to the officers' uniforms, as well as those of the men. DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co. had the contract for making them, but everybody is displeased with the manner in which they fulfilled it. The Regiment is greatly indebted, for monies collected and supplies furnished, to the indefatigable exertions of the Major, J. MARSFIELD DAVIES, the Quartermaster, J. HOWARD WELLS, and the Commissary, Mr. PARTRIDGE.

UNIFORMS FOR THE NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS—DELIVERY DAY.

It is not probable that the New-York City and State troops will longer have occasion to complain of delay in the reception of suitable garments—at least such was the impression of every person who witnessed the movements in the packing and delivery departments of BROOKS BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, yesterday. The scene resembled more nearly than any other we can name that which is usual at the dock of one of our regular steamers on sailing day. The first and only contract yet given out by the State authorities was given, as before noticed, to the above clothing firm a few days ago, for 35,000 garments, consisting of military overcoats jackets and pantaloons. Very soon afterwards the material for them was at the establishment, in bales, over 50 men were engaged receiving, cutting and distributing the cloth, and 5,000 hands were busy sewing, pressing, folding and packing for delivery. In a brief space of time garments were ready by the thousand. Yesterday, however, was the principal delivery day, and the scene was as we have said. The contract, we are assured, will be filled and delivered before the specified time. The uniforms are neat and serviceable, and reflect credit upon both contracting parties. Besides the very large number of boxes sent off during the day yesterday, full uniforms for three regiments were sent to Albany last evening. A visit to the Brooks' establishment would astonish the uninitiated and perfectly bewilder and confound our "Southern brethren." There are four floors, 200 feet by 100, and a basement of the same size for packing, in which nimble clerks and lusty porters are counting and tugging away all day long. Should the Government resolve to confine upon the private enterprise of New-York City merchants, such as the Brooks', instead of upon "red tape," it would certainly find a gratifying difference in the time in which troops well furnished, could be brought into the field.

MORE FLAGS

A large and splendid flag was displayed, yesterday, by the employes of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., Parkplace, and was honored by the presence of several thousands of citizens. "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," and other patriotic airs, were rendered with thrilling effect by the band in attendance. Eloquent addresses, abounding in national allusions, were made by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN CHAUNCEY SHAFFER and others. The flag is 30 by 50 feet, and is said to be the largest in the City.

A flag was also raised on the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-street, on which occasion addresses were made by Rev Dr JONES, Rev. Mr. KENNAY and Rev. Mr. REMINGTON. Miss PHELPS favored the audience by singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was received with rapturous applause.

ONE THOUSAND MORE SOLDIERS GONE.

Yesterday afternoon, the *Empire City* sailed with a number of men (nearly a thousand) belonging to the Seventy-first, Thirteenth, and other regiments, who are going to Washington to join their respective corps.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD

Col. ANDREW SQUIRE, and Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM MULLIGAN, in company with Senator SPINOLA, left for Albany last evening, carrying with them the rolls of this Regiment.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MCCARTNEY'S Regiment of National Zouaves left for Sandy Hook yesterday where they will spend a few days in drilling and preparing for actual service. The regiment is full uniformed, and if the bone and sinew evident in its composition do not give a good account of themselves where there is hard fighting to be done, appearances will prove indeed deceitful. Company A is a most excellent company, and is a most fully officered. Mr. CHARLES F. ANGELL, the Orderly-Sergeant, has been selected by the employés of Stanton, Hoyt & Co., hardware merchants of this City, who continue his salary during his absence, and furnish him a outfit.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

A battalion drill took place yesterday in Tompkins Square. Capt. SZIOLS, who was in command, put his men through a series of evolutions which were greatly admired.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This Regiment, Col. MARSHALL, fell into line in Hamilton Square yesterday, for the purpose of Regimental inspection. They then paraded down Broadway to Broome, down Broome to their Armory, where they were dismissed.

CAVALRY DRILL.

A company of the Third Regiment, and two companies of the First Regiment, under Capt. DUNN, and the Carbine Rangers, commanded by Capt. ORTO, met for the purpose of drill in Hamilton-square. Also to accustom their horses to the sound of fire-arms.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Four companies were inspected yesterday by Major TAYLOR. While this officer was administering the oath of allegiance to the men, he was greatly affected by their grave and stern demeanor. The remaining companies will be mustered in to-day. The Colonel of the Regiment, H. W. AUSTIN, as well as the Major, ELLIOTT, arrived yesterday from Canada, and are stopping at the Astor House. From this hotel a presentation of colors will shortly take place. LAWRENCE T. BROWNING has been unanimously elected as Quartermaster, and S. M. SAUNDERS as Paymaster.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. BAKER returned from Washington, yesterday, with full authority to arm and equip this regiment. It is expected they will go into camp to-morrow. One hundred and twenty men arrived in town, yesterday, from Fulton County, to join this corps. A sad accident occurred as this company was at Fonda, one of the volunteers fell off the platform and was immediately cut in two by the moving train. He was the only married man in the company, and his wife and children were on the platform at the time.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Four hundred and eighty men of this Regiment went into quarters to-day. Two hundred of them were sent to the Arsenal at the corner of White and Elm streets; the remainder are located at the armories of the Sixth and Seventy-first regiments.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.

Three companies from the Seventy-ninth Regiment have joined Col. J. S. COOK's command. Lieut.-Col. OLMSTEAD formerly belonged to the Sixteenth Regiment, of Chicago, and was the originator of the Chicago Cadets.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Barracks are being erected for this regiment at Quarantine Staten Island, large enough to accommodate one thousand men. A grand review and dress parade will take place on Sunday. One of our City bands has been engaged for the occasion. Mr. THADDEUS MORGAN, of the New-York *Weekly Dispatch*, a gentleman well known for his literary abilities, and deservedly popular among the men, is superintendent of enlistments with the rank of captain.

DISPATCHES FOR WASHINGTON.

Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, of the Anderson Zouaves, left last evening for Washington, bearing special dispatches from the Union Defence Committee.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1812

JOHN HOFF, a veteran of the War of 1812 died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, No. 205 East Fifteenth street. He was 65 years of age and a native of New-Jersey. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart" was rendered.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT (AUXILIARY)

Justice CONNOLLY yesterday returned from Albany, where he, Alderman BARRY and Capt. RILEY waited upon the Governor for the purpose of soliciting him to muster the Regiment lately enlisted by Alderman BARRY as an auxiliary to the Sixty-ninth; also, to procure the consent of the Governor to enlist two additional Regiments to form a Brigade. They also wished to send to the Sixty-ninth Regiment a Company of Light Infantry Artillery. They were informed by the Governor that he had no power at present to accept volunteers. A meeting of the officers will be held today, at 4 P. M., at No. 17 Centre-street. The annexed gentlemen form the Committee: Lieut-Col P. D. KELLY, Capt W. H. HOGAN, Capt. M. SABIN, Adjutant JAMES SAUNDERS, Quartermaster JAMES DONOHUE, Chairman, Col RICHARD BARRY.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received: Joseph Perry, $20; James K. Pell, $500; Alexander $50; Anonymous, $5; T. O. Fowler, $10; Miss Selma Hendricks, $500. Mr. THEODORE DOREMUS, the Treasurer, receives subscriptions at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No 8.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Col BARTLETT announces meetings of the Merchants' Exchange every afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining James' rifled cannon for his Naval Brigade.

COL. DURYEE'S ADVANCE GUARD.

The Chamber of Commerce will present a stand of colors to this regiment, on Saturday afternoon, opposite the Merchants' Exchange. Recruits are still being received, at No. 564 Broadway.

THE NYACK VOLUNTEERS.

A company of seventy-nine men, under the command of Capt. JAMES H. DEMAREST, arrived in this City, yesterday, and attached themselves to the Westchester Chasseurs, Col. LANSING

MEANNESS OF A JERSEY MONOPOLY.

The managers of the New-Jersey Railroad refuse to pass over their road any soldiers or troops who are going to fight for the Union, unless the full fare to Philadelphia is paid. For years past this monopoly has charged and still charges more in proportion to the distance travelled than any other railroad in the United States. The Camden and Amboy line give free passes to the gallant defenders of our country, as invited do all other companies, with the solitary exception of the men of New-Jersey.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col TOMPKINS, is still encamped at the Battery, and is visited daily by a great number of people. Orders for the departure to the seat of war are expected to-day or to-morrow.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

DEPARTURE OF THE THIRTEENTH—THE FOURTEENTH ORDERED AWAY.

Brooklyn experienced another sensation yesterday, occasioned by the departure of the Thirteenth Regiment—425 men—under the command of Lieut.-Col. CLARK and an order for the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, to go into quarters and prepare for marching as soon as possible. The members of the Thirteenth Regiment have been quartered in the State arsenal in Portland-avenue. Wednesday night they received orders to be on hand at seven o'clock yesterday morning. At the hour named, nearly all were present, making final preparations for departure. At ten o'clock, having bid good-bye to the friends on the ground, the men formed and to the music of STEWART'S Band, proceeded by Myrtle-avenue and Fulton street to Fulton Ferry, where they went on board the ferry-boat *Wyandotte*, and were transferred to the steamer *Empire State*, lying in the North River. The men were all in fine spirits, and they were heartily cheered, as they passed through the streets, by the thousands of people gathered to witness their departure. A salute of 31 guns was fired from Fort Greene.

The Fourteenth Regiment received orders yesterday to go into quarters at the State Arsenal, and at once make final arrangements for marching. They expect to leave by Saturday next. The spirits of the men were greatly revived upon the receipt of the order, and the greatest excitement prevails. The Fourteenth now numbers all told, 914 men.

The Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, held a meeting Wednesday night and by a unanimous vote elected that the services of the Regiment be tendered to the Government. This corps is composed of 550 mounted men, exclusive of a company of artillerists with guns. The command ing officer desires to arm his men with Sharp's rifles and rifled cannon. They have now 11 brass 6 pounders. The officers are as follows:

Colonel, Samuel Graham; Lieutenant-Colonel, Caspar Trahn; Major, Wm. J. Cropsey; Adjutant John McLean; Paymaster, Mathew Clarkson, Jr.; Quartermaster, John H. Graham; Assistant-Quartermaster John Ahern; Chaplain, Thomas Robertson; Engineer, Charles H. Yellott. Company B—Captain, E. D Pell. Company A—Captain, F. C. Gunning. Company S—Captain, John Timmes. Company C—Captain, Samuel G. Johnson. Company D—Captain, Antony Wolter. Company E—Captain, E. R Bennett. Company F—Captain, Robert Smith. Company H—Captain, J. Schneider.

A Home Guard has been organized in the Sixth Ward, and Mr. H. HEATH elected Commander. Rev. ALFRED W. CLARK, Chaplain. The Trustees of the South Congregational Church have permitted this organization to use the basement of their Church as a drill room.

The residents of Strong-place and vicinity have organized a company, and drill in a room at the corner of Court and Sackett streets. Similar organizations are being formed by the First-place Methodist and Wesleyan Presbyterian Societies.

A meeting of the Home Volunteers was held last night in the 6th Ward Hall, to perfect the organization.

Letters and parcels delivered at No. 175 Fulton-street to-day will be taken to Annapolis by Lieut. J. W. HAYS.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

THE SUB-RELIEF COMMITTEES—INCREASE OF SALARIES IN THE CROTON DEPARTMENT—RECEPTION OF HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a long discussion took place on a resolution offered by Alderman BOOLE, from the Committee on National Affairs to provide for the promulgation of the names and addresses of the members of the Sub-relief Committee in the various wards. Alderman GENET opposed the matter as putting the City to expense that ought to be referred to the Union Defence Committee, and the subject was referred.

INCREASE OF SALARIES IN THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution increasing the salaries of the members of the Croton Department as follows:

The President, from $3,000 to $5,000.
Assistant Commissioner, from $3,000 to $5,000.
Chief Clerk, from $1,100 to $2,000.
Contract Clerk, from $1,200 to $2,000.
Register of Water Rents, from $1,500 to $2,500.
Deputy Register Water Rents, from $1,600 to $1,500.

Alderman DAYTON made a strenuous effort to prevent the proposed increase, by moving the reference of the matter to a Committee.

Alderman GENET argued the right of the Common Council to make the increase, because the Legislature had only decreed that no such increase should be made in the "ensuing year," which he understood left the Board free to act until the year 1862.

Alderman DAYTON argued that the Legislature had at evident intention to prevent such increase of salaries from the moment the bill was passed.

The motion to refer to a committee was lost, and the paper laid over, under the rule.

RECEPTION OF HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, reciting the services of Hon. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee in favor of the Union, and tendering to him the hospitalities of the city, and the use of the Governor's Room in which to receive his friends. Aldermen FROMENT, BREAD and SMITH were appointed on the Committee of Reception.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Alderman BOOLE, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, with draft of an ordinance providing for further necessary expenses of City Government. The report stated that the sum of $190,507 31 remained in the City Treasury applicable to such general purposes.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Agreeably to reports from the Committee on National Affairs, the Board concurred with the Councilmen in appropriations to provide a flag-staff for the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, and to furnish a stand of colors for the Eighth Regiment.

SUPREME COURT ROOMS.

A resolution was offered authorizing the Comptroller to hire the premises No. 35 Chambers-street for the use of the Supreme Court. It was stated that the rent would be about $12,000 per annum. After debate the subject was finally tabled. The opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation was asked as to the legality of the act if its Legislature authorizing the Supervisors to select ground for a new Court-house.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, the following resolution, offered by Mr. PINCKNEY, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby, requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, how many times the streets of this City have been cleaned since the execution of the contract with Mr. A. J. Hackley; whether the streets have been periodically cleaned as stipulated in said contract, and if not, by what right or authority the said City Inspector certifies to the correctness of the said contractor's bills.

A resolution to pave Broadway from Seventeenth to Seventy-ninth streets with Belgian pavement, where not otherwise provided, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

COMMISIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The semi-monthly meeting of this Board took place, yesterday, at their offices in Bond street. Owing to the absence of Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Mr. BELL was in the Chair.

The weekly statement, from the various institutions under charge of the Commissioners, for the week ending May 4, 1861, show that 2 013 were admitted during that week. The number who have died, been discharged, sent to Blackwell's Island and State Prison, was 2,664. The number remaining was 8,127, being a decrease of 51 from the previous week. After the transaction of some ordinary business, the Committee of the Whole presented the following report:

At the Penitentiary, Almshouse, Workhouse and Lunatic Asylum, the inmates are being actively employed in making up clothing for the use of soldiers serving in the army, the materials being furnished by the Union Defence Committee, and under the supervision and direction of its Police of this City. All of the making of bandages and bandage rolls at Bellevue Hospital for the use of army hospitals. During the present crisis, the surplus labor of the various institutions will be devoted to this particular purpose as required.

The proposition of JOHN FAIRBO, to build a barge for the conveyance of freight to and from the institutions, for the sum of $2 250, has been accepted. Dimensions—Length on deck 78 feet; keel, 75 feet; breadth of beam, 17 7 12 eet; breadth over guard, 21 11-12 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; number of tons, Government measure, 75. The materials and workmanship to be of the best description, and to be delivered to the department in the most complete manner, including all apparatuses, except chains and anchors, the Commissioners being secured by bill of sale, policy of insurance, &c.

Ward in Bellevue and Island Hospitals has been appropriated for the accommodation of parties who are desirous of learning the duties of nurses, and who's services will be devoted in that capacity to the soldiers engaged in the war.

It was *Resolved*, That the President and Secretary of the Board draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the City of New-York to issue his warrant payable to the order of our President and Secretary, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, said amount to be paid out of the appropriations for the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1861. The Board then adjourned.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Twenty-ninth Annual meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society was held at Irving Hall last evening. The Chair, in the absence of Dr. SPRING the regular President, was taken by Rev. FRANCIS HALL. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. OLCOTT. Abstracts of the annual and Treasurer's reports were then read by the Secretary, after which an address was delivered by WM. TRACY, Esq. Mr. TRACY gave a general outline of the objects of the Society, and advocated its support at the hands of the public on material and commercial as well as philanthropic grounds. He said that the Society looked not only to the return of Africans to their native shores, but also to the eventual spread of civilization, through their influence, amongst the fertile regions there that are still enshrouded in the darkness of barbarism; and he instanced the example of the British Government in sending every eligible point upon the African Continent, as an incentive to people here to engage in the same pursuit under the auspices of this Society.

Mr. TRACY was followed by Rev. ALEXANDER CROMWELL late Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas. Mr. CROMWELL is a colored native of the United States who has made Liberia his home. He gave some interesting facts and statistics to show that this race is capable of self-government and social improvement—a position proved, he declared, by the present flourishing and happy condition of the colony of Liberia.

The concluding speech was made by Hon. Jas. W. BEEKMAN.

From an abstract of the Annual Report, we find that, though there has been a diminution of income and emigration during the past year, the spirit of emigration among our free colored population is generally on the increase. The sources of income of the Society have been as follows:

General donations and City subscriptions	$2,630 50
Reported by agents	3 201 74
Church collections	1 133 53
Legacy of Mr Matteville	171 08
From Education and College Funds	3 169 56
Total	$10,310 41

The chief source of outlay for the year arose from the efforts to complete the *Sixth Governor* steamer, and place her up in the coast of Africa. This has been accomplished, and by a contract with the Liberia Government for her services, $3 000 will be repaid the Society this year. Every emigrant who has offered from the State of New-York, has been aided to a passage and six months' support by this Society. These have not been numerous.

The Society has continued its educational classes, and has just seen one of its *protegés* return to Liberia, after a thorough course of law-reading, at Worcester, Mass. actuaries.

The American Colonization Society received, in 1860, from donations and legacies, $16 019 05, from the owners of emancipated slaves, for their passage to Liberia and support, $6 850 56, from the United States Government, for recaptured Africans, $8 131. The emigrants by the *M. C. Stevens* on her eighth voyage, were 208, and on her ninth, 80 emigrants. Of these, 136 were once slaves, and emancipates to emigrate. Liberia, and 172 born free.

The great event of the year was the capture of seven slave-ships loaded with the poor suffering victims of this piratical trade. These vessels, when captured, had on board 1275 chiefly young Africans, of whom 1 054 arrived to land in Liberia, nearly 600 having perished from the horrible cruelties of the slave voyage. The danger to Liberia which was threatened by sending so many savages in her small community, excited much anxiety there and here. But the cordial co-operation of the Colonization Society and the Liberia Government has, it is hoped, removed the principal source of danger.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Forty-second Anniversary of this most benevolent and interesting Institution took place yesterday afternoon, at Irving Hall, in the presence of an audience which filled that large building to its utmost capacity, while about two hundred persons were unable to get within the doors. On the platform, the young ladies of the Institution were arranged on elevated seats, dressed in white muslin, with bright sashes and other adornments, such as Union rosettes and scarfs. With the exception of six or eight boys, who had to take part in the exercises, the male members of the Institution were placed in the rear gallery. Most of the officers and Directors of the Institution were present. Dr. PEET introduced Rev. Dr. S. ..., who, after briefly welcoming the audience, opened the proceedings with prayer. Dr. PEET then stated that there were just 300 pupils in the Institution, very nearly all of whom where present. They were divided into 16 classes, each under a distinct teacher. Representatives of only two of those classes would be presented to the meeting. Two girls and two boys, of the latest class, those who entered the Institution in September last, being at that time ignorant that ideas could be conveyed by words and the class of highest attainment, consisting of those who had been eight and nine years under instruction. The former class were first exhibited, and went through their exercises on the slate in the most creditable manner. Two young ladies and two youths of the highest class were then introduced, and manifested a proficiency that astonished and delighted the spectators. Illustration of the manual language, the sign language and the braille alphabet for convening at a distance were given, and some very amusing mimetic intricacies executed all the bystanders. But the feature of the occasion was, as usual at these Anniversaries, the composition of impromtu themes on the slates by pupils of the higher grade, and the most noticeable of these were those in which the present condition of the country was made the theme of comment. The Dead and Dumb read the newspapers daily, and are, as they proven themselves yesterday, highly patriotic. Washington, Harper's Ferry, Baltimore, Gen. SCOTT, Major ANDERSON, Fort Sumter, are topics of as immediate and exciting interest to them as to those who listened to the reading (by Dr. PEET) of their compositions with eagerness. Miss MARY L. GOODRICH, of Brooklyn, a remarkably beautiful young lady, manipulated a poem in the Sikh language, with considerable effect; while Miss FANNY L. FREEMAN, of Allahabad, Northern India, whose parents were killed by the Sepoys in the last Indian war, fairly "took down the house" by her admirable rendering of the poem "When Freedom from her mountain heights." The proceedings terminated with the Lord's Prayer, in the Sikh language, by Miss FANNY WALTER, and a benediction by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Forty-fifth Annual meeting of the American Bible Society took place at the Bible House yesterday morning, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presiding. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the places of the retiring managers: Horace Holden, Charles N. Talbot, Richard T. Haines, James Donaldson, A. P. Cummings, W. H. Aspinwall, John Davis Wolfe, Schureman Halsted, E. L. Fancher.

The Anniversary exercises took place at the Irving Hall, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN still presiding, and making one of his usual eloquent opening addresses.

From the Annual Report, which was read by Rev. Dr. BINGHAM, one of the Secretaries, it appears that, during the year one member of the Board of Managers, TIMOTHY HEDGES, Esq., of New-York, has died.

Sixty-five new Auxiliaries have been recognized, most of them at the South and West.

The receipts of the year, from all sources, were $289 551 52, of which $321,742 33 were for books sold.

Bibles printed at the Bible House, 829,000; books issued, 721 878—making an aggregate, since the formation of the Society of 15,000,759.

Gratuitous issues have amounted to $41,967 91.

Of Life Directors 62, and of Life Members 1 502, have been made during the year.

Of the Bible Society record 414,000 have been issued, or 37,951 monthly.

NEW BOOKS.

The Book of Proverbs, in minion, 48mo, square; the Gospel by John, same size; and the Book of Psalms, small pica, 18mo. Plates of several sizes have been prepared in place of others which were worn out. The books mentioned last year as in progress, have been completed, except the Cherokee Testament, which is in progress still.

AGENTS.

In the home field there have been thirty-eight during the whole or a part of the year, besides two in foreign countries, one of whom is in the East, the other in Mexico; besides various colporteurs employed in Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, &c.

GRANTS OF MONEY.

These have been made for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in Spanish America, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, India, China, Africa and the Sandwich Islands, to the amount of $22 283 90, as also from the funds expended in the Bible House in printing foreign versions.

The following resolutions, which were respectively offered by Rev. GEO. A. SHELTON, of Long Island; Rev. Mr. RINGWAY, of Maine; Rev. Dr. HAMLIN, of Constantinople, and Rev. S. R. MACLAY were unanimously accepted:

Resolved, That the Bible, the most important book to all men is pre-eminently so to those who are in affliction and poverty a truth to be ever in mind in our work of distribution.

Resolved, That the Bible among the people, as the quickener of thought and virtue, is the security of modern civilization.

Resolved, That the many and rare opportunities now furnished by the providence of God for circulating the Scriptures in Papal, Mohammedan and Pagan countries, should lead the friends of this Society to an enlargement in the contributions, and increased fervency in their prayer.

Resolved, That the Bible is the greatest of all mysteries, unless we ascribe to it a Divine authorship.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Anniversary of this Society was held last evening at the Church of the Puritans, Hon G. N. BADGER, of Massachusetts, presiding.—the building being crowded, the majority of the audience, however, being of the gentler sex. The abstract of the Annual Report exhibiting the receipts and disbursements, and the advances made by the Union, here was read by Rev. JOHN MACK, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, and prefaced with a few appropriate remarks.

The following resolution, prefaced by a few appropriate remarks was presented by Rev. Mr. SHELTA, of Albany:

Resolved, That the Report of the Executive Committee be adopted, and extensively circulated; and while in his loss of gain for the moral interests of the world, it presents much that is deeply and disheartening, we rejoice to find in it there is much at home and abroad auspicious of progress in the temperance cause; and especially that in the noble State of New-York, there is a hopeful prospect of the adoption of the great principle of Prohibitory law by vote of the people, into the Organic law of the State.

It was seconded by the Rev. Mr. JAMES, late of Pittsburgh, Penn., but now of Brooklyn, who made a stirring and eloquent address, after which a very handsome collection was taken up in behalf of the Union.

The following resolution prefaced by an address of our Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND of New-Haven, Conn., was seconded by Rev. Dr. TYNG.

Resolved, That in the threatened disruption of these United States which is calling thousands of our citizens from their homes to the temptations and toils of the battle field, we gratefully recognize a Providence in the temperance organization, which, for almost a generation, has been training up a host to self-control and a rejection of the greatest foe to the soldier. We rejoice in the consolation of the spirit of truth in the army, (would that we could say of the Navy,) and we feel called upon by every principle of patriotism and humanity to put forth all the efforts in our power to save this noble young men from the temptations of the camp and a death of infamy, when, if they fall it should be in glory.

The reverend Doctor was at his humorous, pathetic, anecdotal and always eloquent, being frequently interrupted by the pressible bursts of applause. He portrayed the character of the Christian soldier, as displayed in modern days, in death, in most eloquently instances in the lives of HAVELOCK, TAYLOR, and others who have won that high title, and he closed with an exhortation to the every means should be used, by which the young men now enlisted in the army, might be sustained in the height of their country's flag, might be sustained in the height of its importance. His address was all that could be thought out, and was quite worthy of the distinguished preacher's reputation.

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

We are requested to call attention to the Anniversary of this Institution, at Irving Hall, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Rev. H. D. GAGE and R. J. THORNE, Esq. Those who love to hear children sing will be gratified. The same cause that straightens the circumstances of the wealthy cuts off the income of the house and depresses the poor almost to the point of starvation. Mr. BARLOW says that every day applications for relief are made to him by those who three months ago earned a good living, and are now unemployed and in dread of the Almshouse. As the institution relies entirely upon the voluntary gifts of the benevolent for money to carry on its enterprise, and has never been disappointed, they hope for the continuance of liberality of those who are able to spare a little from their store for the benefit of the poor and needy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—JOHN WOLF, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. LANE & GOULD, clothiers at No. 455 Hudson-st, was arrested yesterday by Detective KELSO, charged with having on the 6th inst., embezzled goods to the amount of $2,000, the property of his employers. The accused, when questioned in regard to the matter, did not deny that he had taken them, but claimed a right to the goods. Justice KELLY, before whom he was taken, held him to await examination.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock an unknown young man proceeded to the pier foot of Gansevoort-street, and after divesting himself of most of his clothing, deliberately plunged into the dock. Capt. WALRUS, of the schooner *Mary A. Boone*, lying near, saw the act, and sent a boat to rescue the young man, but the effort was unsuccessful. His clothes were taken to the Ninth Ward station house, where they can be seen. The body has not been recovered.

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 white Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, oil cloths, window shades, table and piano covers, drugets, stair carpets and rolls, Dutch carpeting, &c., at Jaye's, in the spacious salesrooms at HILMAN ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet-buyers are invited to call.

HANDSOMEST AND BEST.—KNOX'S NEW SPRING HAT.—Gentlemen prefer it, because it combines lightness with strength, beauty with ease, grace with dignity, and above all that wonderful air *distingué* which takes so well with the women. Persons who don't know what that is, but would like to, should call and see for themselves, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and HERRING'S New Patent Burglar Proof Safes, fitted with patent asbestos Chrome-iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New York.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is always visited by the patriotic volunteers and their friends while they remain in the City. The Museum is the most attractive place of amusement to be found.

Alive! all Alive!!—Cantrell is making business by attracting customers from all parts of the city through the potent charm of excellent articles and low prices. His stock of ladies' gaiters gentlemen's French calf skin and patent leather boots, and shoes for the young, is one of the best to be found in Broadway, and his prices are uniformly moderate. Cantrell's is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Eaterpe's Hair Dye produces a perfect natural black or brown, so staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Maiden-la. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Attention!!—"Union Paper Neck-Tie"—Red, white and Blue, with Stars. Patent applied for. Perfectly beautiful. Any gentleman can wear them. We send eight dozen by express for $5, or $1 for one dozen. SMITH & BROUWER, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

SOMERVELL'S Homœopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 843 BROADWAY
Are only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Ladies' Gaiters at 12s., Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair; with Ladies' Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 287 Canal-st.

Fashions! Fashions! Fashions!—Paris Bonnets, Sleeves, Waists, Robes, and Children's Garments, in great variety, in the Summer number of Mme. DEMOREST'S "Mirror of Fashions." Only 5 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—Reduced prices with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. 505 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED.

TULLY—DUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 8, at the Church of the Holy Cross by Rev. Father McCarty, Mr. JOHN T. TULLY to Miss ELLEN R. DUFF, both of this City.

BUTT—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. B. S. Huntington, Mr. FRANK BUTT to SARAH JANE JOHNSON, eldest daughter of James Johnson.

CLEM—CAMERON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, by Rev. J. A. Spaddock, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, WILLIAM N. CLEM, Jr., to ELIZA M. K. CAMERON.

HOLLIS—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 5 by Rev. Wm. McAllister, SILAS HOLLIS to Miss JANE SMITH, both of Brooklyn.

SATTERLEE—KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, at Christ Church by Rev. Dr. Canfield, LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Esq., of New-York to LUCINA C., daughter of Nehemiah Knight, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BROWN—ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 9, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gobbo, Mr. WM. H. BROWN to Miss MARY ARMSTRONG.

VANDERBILT—VREDENBURGH.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 8, at the residence of Jno. S. Vanderbilt, Esq., by Rev. Gordon Winslow, D. D., of the Advance Guard of Zouaves, U. S. A., JOSEPH L. VANDERBILT, of Brooklyn, to Miss CORNELIA VREDENBURGH, daughter of the late Abm. Vredenburg, of Staten Island.

DIED.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 7, WILLIAM P. CLAWSON, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 6 4th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LYON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 9, suddenly, THOMAS LYON, aged 31 years.

His friends and relatives, shipwrights and caulkers, also the members of the Custom House Night Watch Department, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 331 Madison-st. New York.

MENCKE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 9, of consumption, THEODORE MENCKE, aged 50 years.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Lexington-av., one door above 46th-st. His relatives and friends, also the active and exempt members of Columbian Engine Company, No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 9, ROBERT FLOYD, eldest son of Robert and Margaret Thomson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 3 P. M., from No. 58 9 h-av.

HERRISON.—In this City, after a brief but painful illness, CATHARINE C. HARRISON, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place, at her late residence, No. 556 West 23d st., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to West Galway N. Y., for interment.

☞ Amsterdam N. Y., papers please copy.

MORROW.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 8, WILLIAM PRESTON MORROW, son of James and Marguerite Morrow, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Cathedral

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good seamstress; has the best of city references. Call at No. 352 2d-av., Room No 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 6th-st. 2d floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; has several years experience; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or lay dresses in a small family; thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French finting; has the best of City reference from her last employers; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 113 West 15th st., front basement; between 6th and 7th ays

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, willing girl desires a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress or to do general house-work; will be found thoroughly competent for either of the above situations; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Wages from $5 to $6. Apply at No. 378 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent young woman, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would have no objection to do the house work of a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 210 West 25th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other to do general housework in a small private family, or would assist to children; are capable and have the best City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 26th st. between 7th and 8th ays

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, active young woman a situation as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands work thoroughly; no objections to take a country for the Summer; good City reference can be had. Can be seen at 336 3d-av., near 26th-st., in the bake store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a good plain cook and chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work or take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, or to do chamber-work and washing, by a respectable young woman, with the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 469 9th av

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or shambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 102 West 19th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular parlor-dress; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th st front room top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation in a respectable family, to do light chamberwork, plain sewing, or as child's nurse. Inquire at No. 83 first 15th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamber-work and take care of children, or would assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 125 Tillary st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chamber maid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 181 west 15th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of children; has no objections to assist in chamberwork, can go recommended from her last place. Call at the palais-store No. 818 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 503 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would do two housework of a small private family. Call for two days at No. 169 Steuben-st., Brooklyn, corner of Green lane, basement; good city reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as an experienced chambermaid and waitress, very best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 7th-av., third floor, front rooms.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as waitress, or do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young protestant girl, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or would like to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Inquire at No. 291 1st av., third floor, front room, over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or whole chambermaid; is neat and industrious and obliging; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has lived in the best families; can be seen at No. 27 Clinton-place, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has lived in the best families; can be seen at No. 27 Clinton-place, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 131 West 20th st., near 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 West 25th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 503 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to do the house work of a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 210 West 25th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other to do general housework in a small private family, or would assist to children; are capable and have the best City reference. Apply at No. 104 West 26th st. between 7th and 8th ays

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, active young woman a situation as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands work thoroughly; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference can be had. Can be seen at 336 3d-av., near 26th-st., in the bake store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a good plain cook and chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work or take care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, or to do chamber-work and washing, by a respectable young woman, with the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 469 9th av

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or shambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 102 West 19th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular parlor-dress; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th st front room top floor.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their spacious sale rooms,
NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY,
A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of ten rosewood mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood hook shelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall-lights and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut buffet extension tables and chairs; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.
N. B.—The sale will include a large assortment of parlor and stair carpeting, also a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture.

JOSEPH BOERMAN, Auctioneer.
AT THE CENTRAL SALE ROOMS,
Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, May 10,
At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely,
REGULAR ANNUAL SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS, &c., &c.,
Comprising
3 rich Medallion Velvet Carpets.
21 rich Velvet Carpets
80 rich Brussels Carpets.
79 Ingrain and 3-ply Carpets.
15 Brussels Stair Carpets
25 Venetian Hair Carpets.
61 Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.,
Being the largest and best assortment of Carpets ever offered at auction in our rooms; a large proportion of them are as good as new.
Catalogues at the rooms.

RUSSELL W. WARCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF $9,000 WORTH OF
BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture and bronze and marble works of art contained in the four rooms of No. 152 West 23d st., near 7th av., all of which is to be sold under and to be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, consisting of elegant rosewood 7 octave piano-forte; 3 solid rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel, with sup covers; mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood centre and pier tables, tapestry and wilton carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, artistic bronze statuary, etageres silk and lace curtains, with elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, in oak, rosewood and mahogany of every description; mattresses, bedding, &c.; rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & TEMPLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, May 10, 1861 at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a general assortment of elegant household furniture, pianos, billiard table, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part, as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood sofas, in crimson and brocatelle; rosewood and mahogany sofas, in hair cloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany chairs, in hair cloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany extension tables, in hair cloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, etageres and side tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, rosewood and black walnut hat racks, oak bufflets, mahogany sofa and sofa-bedsteads, mahogany wardrobe, large chandeliers and gas fixtures, carpeting, rugs, superfine ingrain comfortables and hair mattresses, &c., &c.; full size rosewood billiard table, made by O'Conner & Callender, with appurtenances; carved rosewood seven-octave piano, by Wanzer & Clark, of fine tone, finished backs, round corners; also, a large and fine assortment of fancy goods, consisting of marble and alabaster vases of various sizes and of new, rich designs, parian ware, silver-plated ware in great variety, &c.

HENRY M. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st.—Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and Auxminster carpets, rosewood sofas covered in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany oval steads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved black walnut bookcases, carved black walnut extension dining-table, rosewood suite covered in green reps, oak dining room suite to be carved, black walnut recep tion chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood recept on chairs in green and crimson brocatel, oak marble top dressing bureaus, rosewood hall chairs, mahogany sofas covered, gilt frame pier-glasses, mahogany frame seats, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, comforters and coverlids, with a large assortment of crockery, glass and earthenware.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT YONKERS. Two fine mansions lately occupied by John B. Myers, Esq., with about six acres of land, situated on the town of Yonkers, about one mile south of the Railroad station, fronting the river and commanding a beautiful river view, will be sold at the Gerry House, corner of Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock P. M. The houses are built of brick, with office, feed room, three-stall stable, coach-house and all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water throughout, gas, &c. In the rear is a fine three-story barn, ice-house, gas house, &c. The whole is a superb establishment for a gentleman's residence.

E. H. HARROW, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. E. H. HARROW & CO. will sell at auction on TO-DAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st., where it has been removed for convenience of sale, Household Furniture—viz: rosewood and other hair-cloth and crimson reps sofas, rosewood chairs, extension dining tables, rosewood and other bureaus, marble-top and other washstands, mahogany and other bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, oil-cloths, mirrors, crockery, glass and earthenware, lace curtains, portables and many other articles, with elegant chamber and dining-room furniture, in oak, rosewood and mahogany of every description; mattresses, bedding, &c.; rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement. Sale rain or shine.

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S. & J. BOOREM, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, ON DAY, at TEN O'CLOCK, at No. 559 2d-av. near 40th-st., genteel household furniture, mahogany sofas, rosewood piano, rocking and easy chairs, French plate pier glass, Brussels carpets, lace curtains, window shades, bookcase and other ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, bedding, kitchen furniture &c.

A. M. WYMAN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERRIAM & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock,
FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS—Comprising a choice collection, including many warranted originals. Post-poned from 4th inst. on account of the inclemency of the weather.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at their sale room, No. 79 Nassau, near Fulton-st. a large and choice collection of jerseybulls, monthly and running cows, and a general collection of choice garden plants from the nursery of W. C. Wilson.

CALVIN T. HYDE, Auctioneer.
CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS &c., AT AUCTION.—FRIDAY, May 10, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of the wholesale and retail carpet-store Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st. near Broadway.

BROWNE & VIGNOLA, Auctioneers.
WILL CONTINUE ON FRIDAY, MAY 10, at their sale room No. 25 Nassau-st., the sale of elegant foreign and Italian marble & c. &c. For particulars see catalogues.

GEORGE FOOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY) at 10½ o'clock at store No. 141 Broadway, an invoice of first-class furniture, by catalogue. Particulars to-morrow.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The following order issued by the Navy Department on the 26th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.
To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:
SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid to, and only the United States funds here to fore sent to or deposited in those States except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, } No. 15 Centre-st. }
TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commissioners on the 21st of May, 1861, at their office in the Tombs on the Common Pleas Court room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and all close the same after a session of fifty days.
The blank certificates and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HARRETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board
No. 20 Duane-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, } COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 7, 1861. }
SIR—OWING TO THE CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL of the United States Public Stores from No. 10 and 12 Broad-st. to Greenway, it is hereby given that all examined packages remaining in the Appraisers' stores No. 12 Broad-st. on and after the 15th inst. will be transferred to the Bonded Warehouse at the owner's expense. WILLIAM BARNEY, Collector.
To Merchants and others.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY NOTIFIES the public that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEIGH & BAILLIE, sole agents for A. LEIGH'S Pure London Gin, Green Ginger Brandy, Bitters, Cordials, &c. has this day been dissolved, and all persons are hereby forbidden from making any contract with, or paying any money on contracts made by them and from transacting any business with them as my agents. ALFRED LEIGH.
MAY 7, 1861.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYNOLDS.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 97 Chff-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 2d, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. M. LARE-BEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest all and on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 43.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square, corner of the New Bowery.
Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums of $500 and under. MONEY TO LOAN on BOND and MORTGAGE.
N. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861. }
PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876"—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by the ordinances of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal to be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premium on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

STATE OF NEW YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, } ALBANY, Monday, May 6th, 1861. }
THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT,) Niagara County having failed to redeem its circulating notes delivered to and out in circulation by the said Bank as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the creation of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is hereby given, that the following described bonds have been deposited with the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

No.				
1,653		5	1851	$1,000
1,654		5	1851	1,000
1,655		5	1851	1,000
3,4	inclusive, 1,000 each	5	1851	4,000
943		6	1852	2,000
1,7		6	1852	3,000
2,8		6	1852	1,000

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT CERTIFICATES.

2		5	1853
3		5	1853
4		5	1853
5		5	1853
6		5	1853

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9—10 P. M.

A bearer of dispatches left in great haste to-night from Gen. SCOTT to Gen. BUTLER. It is not known whether Gen BUTLER is at the Relay House, at Annapolis, or at Perrysville.

There is much complaint that Government has not sufficient arrangements for war trains, in case of active engagements, for conveying camp equipage, provisions, etc., no shovels for throwing up embankments and making rifle pits.

Col LANDER goes North to-morrow.

There are the best reasons for knowing that in Western Virginia are five thousand men ready to fight for the Union. All they want is a nucleus, and they will rally at once. It is probable that they will call upon the Government for redress of their wrongs, and protection from the rebels is that State.

A Committee of New York merchants are here advising with the Administration, to see in what manner they can most feasibly aid the Government. They have consulted with the President and Gen. SCOTT.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed today to the Collector of Boston, stating that the ports of Maryland were not blockaded, and instructed him to clear vessels as usual. Letters to the Collector of New-York to the same effect had already been sent by mail. Captains of the coal vessels have therefore only to show their clearances to the blockading squadron off the Capes of Virginia, to proceed unmolested to and from Baltimore. Sixteen hundred troops, with Sherman's Battery, passed the Relay House at ten and a half o'clock, *enroute* for Washington, through Baltimore. There was no disturbance. Ten thousand people watched their movements, and cheers were exchanged. This opens the military route through Baltimore, and secession in Maryland is dead. They will arrive in Washington about one o'clock.

About three weeks since Government took from the police force here the arms with which they had been equipped before the arival of the troops. The Police were very much incensed at it. The character of the Police is very doubtful, as a general thing. It is supposed that the shooting affray last night was caused by political animosity. Policeman EVANS, who was committed to night for a further hearing, will not be admitted to bail. Public sentiment is becoming very bitter against him, and there are fears of lynching.

Several ladies volunteered their services, to-day, to attend upon and provide for the sick soldiers. The Government is accepting their services. Gen. SCOTT says if the ladies wish to serve their country, they can do it in no better way than by providing clothing for the poor soldiers.

A member of the Sixty ninth New-York Regiment was accidentally shot through the arm this morning. The wound is not dangerous. He was taken to the Infirmary.

Mr SIMONTON'S wound is doing well, but he will probably be confined to his room for some weeks.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

An examination to-day resulted in the commitment of night policeman EVANS, for killing the District of Columbia Volunteer, HOWARD, a brief account of which occurrence was last night telegraphed. The testimony before the Coroner proved that the killing was altogether deliberate and without cause. It was probably owing to Gen. MANSFIELD'S prompt action that a serious riot did not occur on the fall of the indignant proofs against the police.

The President has appointed JAMES C. SLOAN Surveyor at Calais, J. C. HANSON, Postmaster at Chicopee, Mass. Wm. H. DEVENS, Postmaster at Charlestown, Mass.; JACOB LANCASTER Postmaster at Burlington, N. J.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, May 6, 1861.

This is an anxious day in Washington. The twenty days' grace given by President LINCOLN to the rebels expired yesterday, and everybody expects that the war will begin to-day. Ladies and children are still leaving the city in great numbers, and the few who are yet here, are frantic with fear lest they should not be able to get away now before the conflict begins. At the tables in the several hotels, only gentlemen are seen, now and then a solitary woman is visible, and then it is enough to make one's heart bleed to note how sad and frightened she looks. The place looks like one vast camp. Regimentals of all shades are constantly to be seen. Soldiers marching and drilling in platoons, lounging in groups, smoking in squads, walking about in two's and three's, sentinels pacing before the public buildings, scouts and pickets all along the roads leading to the city—everybody talking of war and nothing else—such is the appearance of Washington City, lately so calm, peaceful and happy. The city is now under something like marshal law. Every place of public resort must be closed at half past nine, and all the troops are ordered to their quarters at that hour. If found in the streets after half past nine, they are taken to the guard-house and kept all night. The men are very well behaved here. The officers are very strict with them, but there is really no very great need of it. The readers of the TIMES may fancy how busy the men are kept when they hear that the roll is called five times a day, they drill five times a day, and have a dress parade every day at six o'clock. If they are a moment behind time at any of these calls they are put into the guard house. The first night of this half-past-nine regulation thirty were arrested in one of the Regiments, (the Zouaves,) and only three or four in others. Now they are all very orderly, and at half past nine no soldiers are to be seen but those who are on guard. You must not believe one half the reports you hear about the New-York Firemen. They are full of animal spirits—men of active habits, nervous, restless, unaccustomed to restraint, and it cannot be expected of them that they should at once fall into strict military discipline. I have seen a great deal of them since their arrival, and can say that with the exception of twenty or thirty of the recruits, who have been disorderly and insubordinate, the regiment is remarkably well behaved. It is almost impossible to keep such men under a perfect discipline: and it is to be hoped that the rumors that they are to be removed from Col. ELLSWORTH'S command and placed under that of stern army officers, is not true. These men can never be drilled and driven like "regulars," but in the hands of one who could understand them, and knew how to make use of their impulsive, daring courage, they would make glorious defenders of the flag. We don't have as many fires in Washington as you in New-York, and many of the Zouaves are "spiling for a fire." Animated by this feeling, about two hundred of them visited an engine house here yesterday (Sunday) and receiving permission from the foreman of the "machine," took her out for a run. One of them sang the alarm for fire, and in a second of time the engine was tearing down Pennsylvania-avenue, drawn by the Zouaves in full costume. Fancy the surprise of the Washingtonians. Everybody rushed to their windows to look where the fire might be, which occasioned this dreadful alarm on a quiet Sunday afternoon. But the Zouaves soon relieved their fears. After they had taken a good race up two or three streets and down others, they stopped the bell-ringing, and took the "machine" home in good order. This would be a perfectly harmless bit of sport were it not Sunday, and yet a great many very particular people here think their behaviour atrocious, when it is really only such as students in every college indulge in when they get the chance—mischievous fun. I went this morning to the House of Representatives, in the large hall of which about five hundred of the Zouaves were gathered, (they are quartered at the capitol,) standing about and talking at their ease. Now I have, within three or four years past, been several times within this large hall, when *congressional gentlemen* occupied it; and I feel compelled to say that I never saw it so quiet and orderly as it appeared this morning with five hundred Znaves standing within its walls. There was no fighting, no calling of bad names; and no one was trying with all his strength of lungs, to shout another down. The Zouaves are not angels, we all know, and there are a few bad fellows amongst them; but it is not right to blame a thousand men for the faults of a few.

The Rhode Island Regiment is quartered at the Patent Office. They are a fine body of men, and look upon their young Governor and Commander with something like reverence. They will follow him anywhere. They had service in the large hall of the Patent-Office building, yesterday, at 10½ o'clock. It was a touching, a sublime spectacle. The drums beat to muster the men, and while the magnificent band which accompanies this regiment made the lofty halls ring with its enchanting music, the men, silently and with measured tread, formed on each side of the wide marble columns, near a temporary desk which was to serve as a pulpit. The officers stood near, uncovered, among them Gov. SPRAGUE, a young man about 28 or 30 years, with a pale, delicate, but firm face. It was a solemn scene, and as I closed my eyes for a moment and listened to the grand music that resounded through the large building, and the even tread of that large body of silent men on the marble floors of the wide hall, and of the thousands who were assembling in the same way throughout the city, I could not help thinking of the marshaling of heaven's forces to crush the treason of Lucifer. The sermon was appropriate and very fine; and when the speaker, Rev. Mr. WOONBURY, of Rhode Island, said in his prayer, "Oh, God! will Thou bless the dear ones at home! Keep their eyes from tears, their hearts from sorrow"—several of the men were scarcely able to conceal their emotions. We expect stirring times soon, in the neighborhood of Maryland and Virginia. E. M. P.

P. S.—We have had cold, raw, rainy weather for a week here. Coal fires have been comfortable.

DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9.

Several steam transports from Perryville landed some 2,000 troops at Locust Point, this afternoon, and they took the cars for the Relay House. Locust Point is on the south side of the harbor, on that portion known as Federal Hill, and about one mile from Fort McHenry.

The troops were not viewed with satisfaction by the residents in the vicinity, but no unpleasant indications were manifested.

We are not able to learn if the troops went through to Washington or stopped at the Relay House.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9—6 P. M.

The troops landed at Locust Point to day were a Pennsylvania Regiment, some Texas troops, and SHERMAN'S Battery.

The Legislature did nothing important to-day. The Committee on Federal Relations made a long report. It pronounces the war waged by the Government against the Confederate States unconstitutional repugnant to civilization and sound policy, and subversive of the free principles on which the Union was founded. While the people of Maryland recognize the obligations of a State as a member of the Union, to submit in good faith to the exercise of all constitutional powers of the General Government, and to join as one man in fighting its authorized battles, do reverence, nevertheless, the great American principles of self-government, and sympathize deeply with her Southern brethren in a noble and manly determination to defend the same.

The resolution protests against the war upon the Confederate States and announces a resolute determination to have no part or let directly or indirectly in its prosecution. Maryland earnestly desires a restoration of peace, and implores the President to accept the "olive branch" held out by the Confederate States, whose President has over and over again declared that they seek only self-defence and to be let alone; that Maryland desires a peaceful recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States, hereby gives her cordial assent thereto as a member of the Union, that the present military occupation of Maryland for said purposes is flagrant and in violation of the Constitution and the State, and hereby protests against the same, at the same time calling on all good citizens to abstain from all violent and unlawful interference of every sort with the troops in transit through our territory or quartered among us.

The last resolution says, under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient to call a sovereign convention, or take any measures for organizing the militia.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

During Sunday and Monday the troops at the Relay House had an opportunity to experience all the unpleasant characteristics of wet weather soldiering. A site for a camp could not have been selected more attractive and comfortable in fine weather, and one more exposed and unpleasant when the elements are unpropitious. The Relay House, so called, is at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Washington Branch Railroads, and each road at that point passes off—the one through a deep gorge, through which the Patapsco flows, and the other, after crossing the Patapsco, over a massive stone bridge, is laid at the base of a high bluff. Between the roads are a succession of beautiful hills, from 150 to 300 feet in height, upon which various wealthy citizens of Baltimore and others have located their charming country seats. The advantages of the picturesque situations have been taken the fullest advantage of by the proprietors in the arrangement of groves, lawns and gardens, and the most fastidious visiting the premises could find scarcely anything to criticize.

But the locality possessed great advantages in a strategic point of view with reference to operations against either Maryland or Virginia, and this fact was appreciated by the military authorities at Washington, who possessed themselves of it immediately that the Capital was considered safe.

I passed through the two camps yesterday, remaining nearly three hours, and most of the time in a drenching rain, which continued until half past eight last evening. The New-York Eighth gave me a hearty welcome, many of the troops being personal acquaintances, and some friends. The sight of a New-York Reporter was as gladdening to them as of New-York soldiers to me. They were all hale and hearty—grumbling some, to be sure, at the imperfections of the Commissariat, which, however, were being remedied, yet making the best of their situation. The field and staff officers were quartered in the residence of the late W. A. TALBOT, which, fortunately for their comfort, was unoccupied. The tents were pitched within a few rods of the officers' quarters on a gentle slope, and the men were variously engaged in preparations to make themselves comfortable, preparing food &c. They desired me to state that their friends need have no apprehensions as to their health. The surgeons were particularly attentive, and either Dr. SWIFT or Dr. T. F. SMITH dosed them accordingly as they were allopathically or homœopathically inclined.

I next proceeded to the camp of the Massachusetts Sixth, Col. JONAS, which was situated on a neighboring hill, east, and adjoining the Annapolis road. This gallant regiment, a portion of whom were the heroes of Baltimore, presented a spectacle to excite commiseration. In response to the call of the President, they dashed off from their homes, taking only their arms and ammunition, leaving their camp equipage to follow them as best it might. When they left Washington on Sunday it had not yet reached them, and all night on Sunday they were out of doors, officers and men, and were wet to the skin. During yesterday, however, they were industriously engaged in cutting boughs and brush, which with rails and a few boards they obtained they managed to extemporise some huts which, however, were impervious only to the dews and heat of the sun; and, though their provisions were plentiful, they had only four or five pans to a company, and a tin cup to every fifty men, to use in cooking. Hence meals were not served with the strictest regularity, nor were the stores availed of to the best advantage in the preparation of variety. But, from Colonel to private, I do not hear a word of complaint, each man being satisfied to take such fare as they had, and to put up with their discomforts in the service of their country.

Mr. LATROBE, a leading conseilor of this city, and his lady, whose residence is but twenty rods distant from their camp, frequently invited Col. JONES to make their house his home during his sojourn; but he felt bound to decline their kind importunities, stating that upon principle he could not allow himself to be separated from his regiment, believing that by sharing their privations he increased the efficiency of his command.

A few rods to the east of the Massachusetts Sixth were the quarters of the Boston Flying Artillery, under Major COOK. They had all day been planting their six field pieces on the height to command the bridge and the roads, and hence had not the opportunity to provide shelter either for themselves or their horses. But the same seeming indifference to privation was exhibited, and the men worked and laughed amid the heavy rain.

The three Companies of Massachusetts at the junction, however, were better situated. They were under shelter nearly all the time, a portion at the station-house and a portion at the hotel. Their duties in stopping trains and examining freight they are performing with seditious care, to the prevention of provisions, military stores, arms or ammunition going to Virginia, and it is probable that no more will be shipped from this port.

As to the city, the secession movement seems to be entirely demoralized. Its leaders here have quieted down from their extravagant assumptions. The military have been disbanded, ostensibly because their services are no longer needed to preserve order, but really because the police authorities see that secession is muzzled in Maryland, by the action of the Federal Government. The soldiers themselves don't regret being disbanded, in view of being overpowered, though they lament their whisky, which they have been enjoying at the expense of the State. I don't believe that any attempt will be made to resist the troops, unless a solitary rowdy, having an irrepressible spirit of devilment in him, may seek to work off the pressure by throwing a brick, and him the citizens would readily join in hanging to the nearest lamppost were he caught in the act. But I do not fear even this. The prevailing sentiment among the mob is that discretion is the better part of valor.

E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 9.

Gentlemen of military experience who have been for some days at Cairo, say that no apprehension need be entertained for the safety of that place. All that is required to render it impregnable against any force that can be sent against it is heavy ordnance, which is momentarily expected. There are now five distinct batteries having a sweep of three miles on the Mississippi and two miles on the Ohio Rivers. The heavy ordinance, when it arrives, will be planted so as to command Bird Point, on the Missouri side, the only practicable site for batteries to operate against Cairo.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 9.

A Conference was held at Frankfort yesterday between Gov. MAGOFFIN, J. C. BRECKINRIDGE and R. HAWES, of one party, and ex-Senators CRITTENDON and DIXON and Judge NICHOLAS, of the other. They agreed to recommend to the Legislature to make an appropriation to arm Kentucky under the direction of a military Commission, composed of the Governor, Inspector-General, and another person to be selected by the Unionists. It is supposed that $30,000,000 will be required to arm the State.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SOUTH.

FREDERICK, Thursday, May 9.

Another company of Baltimore volunteers, for Harper's Ferry passed through here this evening, numbering 80 men.

DEPARTURE OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Bienville* left at 10 o'clock this evening with the First Regiment of Connecticut volunteers. All are in good health and spirits.

The *Columbia* has arrived, and will take the Second Regiment to-morrow night.

CAPT. MEIGS AND THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 8.

It will be seen from the following memorandum, that the President acquits Capt. MEIGS of the complaints which followed him from Key West on his return from reinforcing the forts of the Gulf.

MEMORANDUM.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

The Secretary of State has carefully read the letters of Hon. WM. MARVIN, Capt. HUNT and Lieut. MORTON, sent or submitted to him by Brig.-Gen. TORTEN and has further required of Capt. MEIGS an account of the transaction referred to in these papers.

It appears from the information thus obtained, that certain slaveholders at Key West, in the State of Florida, a long time ago, hired the public agents of the Government, a number of slaves at very remunerative prices, to be employed as laborers in the fortifications of the United States, for a term of years yet unexpired. Of these, a certain number, not to be levied, exceeding twenty, were employed in the fortification at Tortugas when Col. BROWN arrived there, and having need of them to help in reinforcing and supplying Fort Pickens, he took them to Pensacola and employed them there in landing stores from the *Atlantic* and the *Illinois* at Fort Pickens. It is not complained in the papers before me that the masters are not paid, or to be paid for the labor of the slaves, and, on the contrary, Capt. MEIGS distinctly understands that the Quartermaster is to pay the wages to the masters of the slaves at Key West, as heretofore. It is not pretended that the Quartermaster has violated, or intends to violate, the contract of hire in any way. It must be entirely immaterial to the master whether the slaves work at the Tortugas, or whether they work at Fort Pickens, both the places are situated in the State of Florida, they are alike safe under the Government in both cases, and should the contract be broken by the public agents, the President will take care to see that due redress is afforded. I am not able to understand what there is wrong or censurable in this matter.

Some of the letters say that the masters of the slaves hired them as laborers at Jefferson, and would not have consented, if asked, to their being sent or carried to Fort Pickens. This special point is not sustained by any proof. On the other hand, the contract was made years ago, and for years yet to come, and though it is assumed they were hired to labor at Key West, they were nevertheless actually found laboring at the Tortugas, without any objections on the part of the masters.

It is not at all probable that the Government, when hiring men to work at its fortifications in one part of the State, stipulated that they should not be employed in another within the same State.

It is said in another letter that the transaction is likely to be represented throughout the Southern States, as negro stealing; as a disregard by the Government officers of the rights of masters; as the commencement of a course of interference with Slavery, leading to its abolition; as the employment of slaves by the Government in acts of hostility against the masters; as forcing negro slaves to make war upon the whites, &c.; and if they should be placed under the fire of guns without their consent, or the consent of their masters, it might be represented as inhuman.

These are very trained conceits. The papers show that the colored men went from the one port to the other voluntarily and cheerfully. They can in no case be exposed to fire except from the citizens of the State of Florida, in an act of direct and unlawful war against the United States. Even their return of that fire could not be an act of hostility against their masters, unless those masters themselves should be found voluntarily there in arms against not only their own slaves, but against the Government and the whole people of the United States—a crime which it is not to be supposed they will commit.

Again it is not to be presumed that the slaves will be compelled to become combatants at all, except in a case where military necessity would justify making any persons found in the fort become combatants. It is not easy to see that the negro slaves have any greater right than the free white persons to exemption from the hazards necessary for the public safety in a time of civil war.

INTEREST ON MISSOURI BONDS.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received by a gentleman of this City, from an intelligent correspondent in St. Louis. It is proper to add that the writer is a Secessionist:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d inst. is received, and in reply to your inquiries I answer as follows:

First.—"Will Missouri secede?" I think she will. The secession feeling is now strong in every part of the State except here in St. Louis. The State is not in a situation to go out now, but ultimately she will. The Legislature is now in session. The State will be armed. A large camp of State troops is now being formed here, and as the United States have several thousand volunteers, &c., at the arsenal, the danger of a collision is very great. Business is at a stand, and yet we are having no failures, at which I am astonished. It is proof positive that our merchants have a good basis.

Second.—"Will she pay her July interest?" I have no idea that such will be the case. Months ago I received an intimation, from a reliable source, that such would be the case. If our difficulties, however, be settled, the interest will be paid in or out of the Union. The excuses for non-payment will be—First, that the money is needed to put the State in an attitude to prevent Northern invasion. Second, the interest would be immediately loaned to Government to help subjugate the South. I think these will be the reasons given. I do not know it, however.

Third.—"Will she recognize the Floyd Bonds?" I have no doubt she will. They were all legally issued and negotiated by the State, and she will not care to protect the United States interest, and by so doing defraud innocent holders. Missouri will make "no distinction."

FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT THE NORTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that Mr. JEFF. DAVIS, in his last Message, reiterates the oft-refuted assertion of the Intention of the North to make war upon Slavery. He says:

"A persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated, and gradually extended."

And that this agitation was extended to Congress.

"The transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to *usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority.*"

Now, if all this is true, the first and main efforts of the great army of the North, so often stigmatized as "Abolition troops," and "Abolition cohorts," should be in march at once to the plantations, steal the negroes or "property" above alluded to, and either run them off to the Free States, or else enlist them as an organized force against their former masters. If the half what Mr. Davis says of the *animus* and motives of the North is correct, this *must* be the first, and most natural consequence of the opening war. Yet, in the face of all this, nothing is more remarkable than the regard which has been paid to the rights of the citizens of the South, to all their property of every nature. When slaves have, either from curiosity, or from a desire to escape from the plantations, followed our troops, they have in every instance been sent back. When news reached our camp at Annapolis that an extensive insurrection was plotted by the slaves in Maryland, the commanding officer at once announced his determination to crush all outbreaks of that kind. Not a slave has yet been freed, nor a single item of property stolen, by any of our soldiers on their march. And yet, forsooth, this is declared to be the final cause of the present troubles, and the governing motive of all our efforts to put down treason!!

RHODE ISLAND.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON BOARD UNITED STATES SHIP MINNESOTA.

Silas H. Stringham, Flag Officer and Commander-in Chief.
A. Ludlow Case, Commander and Flag Captain.
Edward C. Grafton, Flag Lieutenant.
George B. Halstead, Flag Officer's Secretary.
Elias W. Hale, Flag Officer's Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE SHIP.

G. J. Van Brunt, Captain; Reed Werden, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; John M. Wainwright, Second Lieutenant; Oscar C. Badger, Third Lieutenant; John Walters, Fourth Lieutenant; Jas. P. Foster, Fifth Lieutenant; John G. Mitchell, Sixth Lieutenant; Robert Pettit, Paymaster; Edward Gilchrist, Fleet Surgeon; Samuel J. Jones, Assistant Surgeon; George Jones, Chaplain; Charles H. Loring, Chief Engineer, George W. Collier, Second Lieutenant Marines; George W. City, First Assistant Engineer; Wm. W. Dugan, First Assistant Engineer, Charles H. Levy, Second Assistant Engineer; George S. Bright, Second Assistant Engineer; E. J. Whittaker, Third Assistant Engineer; William Musgrave, Third Assistant Engineer; George Senser, Third Assistant Engineer; R. S. Talbot, Third Assistant Engineer; Roderick S. McCook, Midshipman; C. S. Schoonmaker, Midshipman, W. P. Cushing, Master's Mate; C. F. Loring, Master's Mate; C. A. Blanchard, Mate; G. W. Graves, Mate, Thomas G. Bell, Boatswain's Mate; Charles W. Homer, Gunner's Mate; J. G. Thomas, Carpenter's Mate; A. A. Warren, Sail maker; H. G. B. Fisher, Captain's Clerk; John F. Ferguson, Psymaster; Wm. Jones, Pilot; W. C. Bryan, Lieutenant. (passenger.)

ANOTHER FUGITIVE.

Capt. BARTING, who used to keep a hotel in Brooklyn, but who has recently kept one in Portsmouth, Va., recently refused to raise a secession flag on the demand of the mob. We learn that he has since been compelled to fly for his life, taking his family with him, but abandoning all his property of all sorts. He is now in Washington.

QUIETING THEIR CONSCIENCES.

The Attorney-General of Virginia has written the following letter to some Secessionist who was not easy in his mind:

APRIL 22, 1861.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States is only binding so long as a man is a citizen of a State of the Union. When she secedes, he is no longer bound. He is a citizen of Virginia, which has ceased to be one of the United States, and his allegiance is due to Virginia.

This is my well settled opinion, and I act upon it; for I am sworn as an officer to support the Constitution of the United States. But when Virginia secedes, I feel I am entirely absolved from my oath and am bound only to support Virginia. J. R. TUCKER.

THE GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL.

Govs. CURTIN of Pennsylvania, RANDALL of Wisconsin, BLAIR of Michigan, MORTON of Indiana, DENNISON of Ohio, and Hon. JOHN BIGELOW representing Gov. MORGAN of this State, with Ex-Gov. ROBERTS of Illinois acting for Gov. YATES, were in consultation on the present state of affairs in Cleveland. On Friday evening they were serenaded, and the speeches made in reply express the sentiment of the Great West so fully, that they are worthy of record.

Gov. DENNISON was introduced by Ex-Mayor SENTER.

He was thankful for the expression of interest, and assured them that his heart was with them in these troublous times. The time for speaking had passed, and the time for action had come and he would use all the power in his hands to maintain the honor of the American flag. He said to them in the name of Ohio that rebellion must be put down, treason shall be crushed out, let come what will. [Immense applause.]

Gov. DENNISON here introduced Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania.

Three hearty cheers were given for Pennsylvania. Gov. CURTIN said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: I thank you for those cheers for Pennsylvania. We are met here to-night, not to make speeches, but take measures that we may *act* according as it shall be our duty. A chord has been struck that vibrates back a music to which the hearts of all the people who are loyal responds, and every man in Pennsylvania stands ready to-day to take up arms in behalf of the National honor. Gentlemen, we are with you. A just God is above us, a God who abhors wrong, and who upholds the right. Can we then doubt the issue?

Pennsylvania was founded by PENN in deeds of peace, and she loves peace. But she loves honor and her country more. Every man will, if necessary, take up arms. Let spies come and report what we are doing if they choose—let them visit every State and see all there is to be seen. To arms! The country of WASHINGTON shall defend the flag of WASHINGTON, and it shall wave on every Fort, State and Capital in the land.

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, was next introduced by Gov. DENNISON, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and upon the State which I represent, by thus calling me out. We have been in the habit of saying that the strength of the Government was in the ten thousand chords which bind together the people of our land; but now this is all changed, and without fault of ours. Rebellion and treason are abroad in our land. We know where this commenced, and we know, too, where it must end. There is but one course for us to pursue, and that should be followed. We should transport an army down the Mississippi, and blaze a broad track through the whole South, from Montgomery to Charleston. [Loud cheers.] Charleston should be razed till not one stone is left upon another—till there is no place left for the owl to hoot nor the bittern to mourn. Had I the power—were I possessed of the thunderbolts of Jove—I would wipe out not only traitors, but the seed of traitors. We are no longer Republicans nor Democrats—but all parties are blended into one. We are brothers and patriots in a common cause. Have we interfered with Southern institutions? Have we not given them what our Constitution and the Constitution of our fathers requires? We will pay the price which our fathers paid, and no more. Wisconsin is a younger sister, but she, like Ohio, was born of Virginia, when liberty was the theme of her orators; and her children have not forgotten the lessons taught.

Gov. DENNISON then presented Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: The time for speaking has gone by, and the time for action has come. We are in the midst of war—a war of which we cannot stop to count the cost. Our flag has been insulted; and more—it has been torn down. But, fellow citizens, I have reason to believe that the brave ANDERSON will yet head an army which shall go down to Charleston, and that his hands will again raise the Stars and Stripes over the walls of Fort Sumter. [Cheers.] In the name of Michigan, I promise to stand by you, shoulder to shoulder, and to march beside you of Ohio, and beside them of Pennsylvania, and beside brave old Massachusetts, who has tenderly taken to her bosom her beloved dead. We bought the mouth of the Mississippi, and we will hold it. The traitors may go into the Gulf, but they shall not take the territory with them. We will stand by the old flag which has waved over so many battle fields—the flag under which we have so long lived, and under which, please God, we will die.

Major MCCLELLAND was loudly called for, and at length came upon the balcony, and said that he was no maker of speeches, but the time would come when the acts which he should do would speak for him. Loud cheers were given for Major MCCLELLAND, and the crowd separated.

THE FORTS AT PENSACOLA.

The Warrington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, gives the appended summary of the forces under Gen. BRAGG's command on April 27:

Brigadier-General Commanding—Braxton Bragg.
Inspector-General—J. H. Forney.
Chief of Engineers—W. H. Stevens.
Chief of Ordnance—W. R. Boggs.
Adjutant-General—R. C. Wood.
Aids—George D. Garner, Thomas Ellis.
Surgeon-General—A. J. Foard.
Quartermaster—L. A. O'Bannon.
Chief of Subsistence—T. W. Jones.

FIRST DIVISION—COL. J. R. CHALMERS.

First Mississippi Regiment, Col. Chalmers	787
Second Mississippi Regiment, Col. Phillips	841
Quitman Artillery, Capt. Lovell	75
Vicksburgh Artillery, Capt. Tull	60
Jackson Artillery, Capt. Carr	63
Total	1,826

SECOND DIVISION—COL. CLAYTON.

First Alabama Regiment, Col. Clayton	800
Second Alabama Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Stedman	600
First Georgia Regiment, Col. Ramsay	760
Total	2,160

THIRD DIVISION—COL. GLADDEN.

One Regiment Louisiana Infantry—two battalions, First Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Adams, (regulars.)	
Six Companies	620
Battalion of Zouaves, Lieut.-Col. Coppens	505
Georgia Battalion, Major Lary	350
First Florida Regiment, Col. Anderson	615
Indiana Artillery Company of Savannah, Capt. Lee	114
Total	2,194

TROOPS AT PENSACOLA UNDER MAJOR BRADFORD.

Second Battalion of First Louisiana Regiment:	
Louisiana Guards, Capt. Todd	103
Crescent Rifles, Capt. Fisk	92
Shreveport Greys, Capt. Beard	133
Grivot Guards, Capt. Rigolor	92
Orleans Cadets, Capt. Dreux (detached)	103
Total	523

SUMMARY.

First Division	1,826
Second Division	2,160
Third Division	2,194
Battalion at Pensacola	523
Total	6,708

Besides this force of fighting men, there is a large number of teamsters, laborers, sailors, marines and quartermaster's men, which would swell Gen. BRAGG's command to more than 7,000 men. Though some of the regiments are quite deficient in drill, I do not believe that a more efficient body of fighting men could be assembled in any part of the world. They compose the very best class of our Southern people, ardent, earnest and resolute young men.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., Armory, Brooklyn, May 9th, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please to announce in your issue of to-morrow that the Fourteenth Regiment is to embark at 12 o'clock M. to-morrow, (10th inst.) All members to report *at once* at the Armory, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
A. M. MOORE, Colonel.

News from California by the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, May 8.

The Pony Express passed this point yesterday at 4 P. M., and the following is the summary of latest California intelligence brought by it for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 27—3 40 P. M.

Arrived 24th, ships *Memnon*, Manila; *Bald Eagle*, Hong Kong; bark *Isle of France*, Sydney, N. S. W. Sailed 24th, bark *Olga*, Valparaiso; schooner *Ida*, Amoor River, 26th, ship *Lotus*, Hong Kong.

The ship *Syren*, which cleared on the 20th for Boston, had a cargo of 120,000 sacks of barley, 500 sacks wheat, 3,200 sacks copper ore, 3,000 bales wool, and 1,500 hides. Copper ore is destined to become an important item of California export. In hearing out of the harbor without employing a steamtug, the *Syren* ran on Mile Rock, sustaining such damage as to require the discharging of her cargo and going into dry dock.

The ship *Revenue* is under charter for breadstuffs for Australia.

The receipt of Eastern news to the 15th inst., advising the taking of Fort Sumter and the probable commencement of civil war, has had its effect upon our business community, causing all to observe the utmost caution about new ventures. While it is believed that California will suffer less from the effects of civil war than any other State, the apprehension of serious derangements here is seriously entertained.

The effect of the war news is most perceptible in embarrassing treasure movements. Last night a meeting of bankers was held, to determine the best policy to be pursued about shipping treasure to New-York by the ocean steamers, but nothing definite was arranged.

The Insurance agents refuse to insure treasure against the hazards of war. The exchange market, consequently, is unsettled, and some sight drafts on New-York were purchased at 4 per cent., to remit Eastward by to-day's Pony Express.

Some of the New-York treasure shipped hence by the steamer of May 1 will probably be transferred at Aspinwall to the British West India Mail line.

It is difficult to report at the present time what the peculiar sentiment of California is in regard to the war policy of the Administration. In San Francisco, although no public demonstrations have taken place, the general tone of conversation appears to be to sustain the President at all hazards in his efforts to preserve the Union.

The Legislature has rejected a bill calling for a Congressional election on the 18th of May, the object of which was to elect two members of Congress in time to take their seats in the extra session. The bill was defeated in the Assembly, by the combined strength of the Breckinridge Democrats and the Republicans, evidently for the reason that they feared the Douglas Democrats would get the most advantage from the Union sentiment of the State, and elect their candidates if the election takes place so soon.

The arrival of Gen. SUMNER, to assume the command of the Government forces on this post, is the subject of congratulations by many, although it is not believed that any suspicions of the loyalty of the United States officers were justifiable. Gen. JOHNSTON, however, resigned some weeks ago, and it is commonly reported that he is about to depart for the East, and join the army of the Confederate States.

The Catholic School bill has been defeated in the Legislature by a large vote.

It is understood that Senator MCDOUGALL will depart for Washington on the 20th of May, and Senator LATHAM on the 1st of June. Senator LATHAM is to receive a complimentary dinner at San Francisco, and the same kind of demonstration in his favor is preparing at Sacramento.

Gen. LANE, after spending a few days in this city, has gone to Oregon.

Serious Railroad Accident.

DUBUQUE, Thursday, May 9.

As a train on the Dubuque and Western Railroad was backing up from Anamosa to Sortneville this morning, the rear freight car ran off the track, throwing Mr CUMMINGS, conductor, and Mr. SMITH, engineer, who were on top of the car, to the ground. The train passed over both, killing them instantly. A man named WINSLOW was severely injured.

Steamboat Accident.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Gray Eagle*, while passing through the draw of the Railroad Bridge, struck the pier at her larboard side, cutting her in two. She sunk immediately. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The clerk reports no lives lost, but it is believed that several persons were drowned.

Shooting Affrays.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 8.

A drunken soldier, named PATRICK COONEY, belonging to a Saratoga company, to-night shot Eli. WEBB through the shoulder, inflicting a bad wound.

A soldier at the Adams House Barracks was also badly injured in an attempt to pass a sentry.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 9.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 50@$5 62. WHEAT steady, at $1 33@$1 35 for red and $1 40@$1 55 for white. CORN—Yellow 65c. WHISKY nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 9.

COTTON—Sales to-day 110 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for Middling. Freights to Liverpool, &c.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut.-Gov. Underwood, of Vermont; Hon. Thos. McDaniels, of Vermont; Col. Baker, of Oregon; Dr. G. H. Smiths, of Rochester; and T. W. Thompson and J. R. Thompson, of Mobile, are at the Astor House.

Judge Forsythe, of Troy; L. Pruyn, of Albany; W. M. Train, of Philadelphia; D. W. Whitney, of New-Mexico; G. Colby, of Boston; Rev. E. Hawes, of Maine; and M. M. Todd, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. J. W. Dexter, of Rhode Island; Pedro P. Ortiz and family, of Chili; J. S. Baker and lady, and Andrew Elliott, of England; A. H. Starr, of the U. S. A.; F. K. Cook, of California, and J. Stewart, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; Capt. Austin and Capt. Elliott, of Canada; E. J. Hodgson, of Prince Edward's Island; Lord Milton and M. Bourbalt, of England, passengers by the *Africa*; E. D. Kimball, of Boston, and C. Spooner, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. M. B. Putnam, of England, O.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3007. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Increase of Troops in and About Washington.

Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers Offered to the Government.

A New Military Department Established in the West.

Movements of the Rebels at Harper's Ferry.

WESTERN TRADE INTERFERED WITH.

Seizure of Cattle and Horses on a Baltimore Train.

Preparations in Western Virginia for Forming a New State.

Stoppage of Trade on the Mississippi River.

More United States Troops Taken Prisoners in Texas.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

Yesterday was one of the most important days since the commencement of the campaign. Baltimore was fully opened to the passage of Federal troops, and that city was fully redeemed from the Secessionists, who have so nearly ruined it. One of the officers informs me that he never saw such a demonstration of joy as was manifested by the Baltimore people at the landing of the troops from the steamers. Upwards of ten thousand people assembled, and followed the troops through the streets. Not a hiss nor a sound of disapprobation was heard during the whole march. The people seemed to vie with each other in cheering, and other patriotic demonstrations.

The Stars and Stripes were thrown to the breeze along the route, while the soldiers responded with hearty cheers to the demonstrations. Capt. SHERMAN'S battery was placed with three guns in advance, and three in the rear, while the infantry marched, with closed ranks, in the centre, and with a file on each side of the street, to keep it clear. They carried their muskets loaded, with bayonets fixed. They did not see a secession flag, nor hear a word of treason.

As they left the depôt, vast crowds lined the road, and cheered wildly. Bonfires were built along the entire route from Baltimore to Washington. They were saluted by BUTLER'S command, under Col. JONES, of the Massachusetts Sixth, at the Relay House and at the Junction. They reached Washington at 2 o'clock, and marched immediately to quarters. They were seven hours on the road—most of the men in freight cars, with the doors closed and locked, to prevent accident. Some of them had nothing to eat for thirty-four hours. All were in good spirits, and most of them are ready to serve during the war. The Pennsylvania First Regiment of Volunteers numbers sixteen hundred men.

On the other side of Baltimore are 15,000 men, ready to move as soon as wanted. Four regiments were expected to follow immediately. Some will join Gen. BUTLER'S command at the Relay House.

By the same route, immediately following, came 600 regular troops from Texas, under Major SHEPARD. This company have been in service nearly twenty-three years. They are a very efficient body of men. They will be stationed at some post outside the city. The War Department contemplates attaching to it a battery of field-artillery of the regular army.

There are now at the Relay House and in the District thirty thousand troops, fully armed and equipped.

The Government is in constant receipt of offers to arm and carry on private expeditions against the seceding States. None of them will be accepted. The Government does not propose to follow the piratical example of JEFF. DAVIS.

Secretary CAMERON has received already proffers of upwards of ninety thousand men—twenty thousand more than called for. There is a great rush of officers of regiments to secure their acceptance for the war, but it is very doubtful whether the Government will accept them for the new army until Congress meets. Recruiting, however, is going on rapidly in different sections of the country. The plan is to take the regiments from the different States in proportion to their population. By the time Congress is ready to ratify the establishment of this increase of the Army, it will be equipped and ready for service.

In Baltimore recruiting is going on rapidly, without disturbance. The men are marched from point to point during the day, with no demonstrations against them. The Zouaves went into camp today. There position commands the river and branch. As soon as their camp arrangements are complete, they will commence throwing up embankments commanding both. The men are anxious for something to do, and they see much pleasure at this prospect. This is the reason for the choice of that position. With proper earth-works, they can easily plant a battery there which will sweep the whole range from the Arsenal to the Virginia side. It is a very valuable position, and one not easily assailed. The Zouaves seemed so well pleased at the prospect of going into camp, that they made night hideous last night, but did no mischief. One member is likely to lose his leg from an accidental shot, which fractured a bone in his leg. Dr. GREY extracted the ball, but fears the loss of the limb. New-Yorkers should see that they have something besides Government rations to live upon. There is much need among them. Not satisfied with three years, they take the oath to serve during the war.

The soldier who was killed by the policeman was buried to-day with military honors. The Metropolitan Rifles, with the Rhode Island Regiment's Band, and a detachment of the Rhode Island Infantry, quartered at the same place with the Rifle Battalion, formed the funeral escort. His neighbors say the deceased bore a good reputation. The policeman has been denied bail. Not a single policeman was on duty last night, the soldiers having sworn vengeance against them. A committee of citizens met to day, to call a meeting to denounce the Mayor and the Police force and ask them to resign.

Col. COWDE, of the Massachusetts First Regiment, has offered his services for the war; also, Lieut.-Col. BLAISDELL, of the new Volunteer Regiment of Boston; Col. LAWRENCE, of the Massachusetts Fifth, and Col. MUNROE, of the Massachusetts Eighth. Most of the New-York Regiments—the Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-eighth and the Twenty-fifth, for the most part, have offered for the war. Two New-Jersey, three Pennsylvania, and one Maryland Regiment, have also offered for the war. None but the Zouaves have been accepted yet.

Col. LANDER left for New-York this morning. Owing to some misunderstanding, or mismanagement, he has become disgusted and gone North. He wanted the Government to accept of the services of the Western Virginia Union men, who tendered him the command. The plea against such a move was, that it would provoke unnecessary opposition. Through Gen. SCOTT'S advice, the War Department declined Col. LANDER'S offer. He will probably be heard from in the fight for the Union, in his own way, at the time when he is most needed. Col. LANDER left here in company with the Committee of New-York merchants, who have gone home.

Gen. JAMES, who arrived here to-day, is quite ill.

Government scouts discovered this morning, about 4 o'clock, a body of five or six hundred men leaving Alexandria, in the direction of Culpepper. They had several wagons loaded, under guard—supposed to contain provisions for the State troops at Culpepper.

Advices from Frederick state that some four or five companies, numbering about three hundred Secessionists, passed through that place, last night, and took supper there, *en route* for Virginia from Baltimore. They were a half armed, half-fed, squalid set. This agrees with the statement that the most rabid Secessionists and worse rowdies of Baltimore were rapidly leaving the city for parts unknown, to avoid the vigilance and punishment at the hands of Judge BONN.

The Government will issue a request to the Governors of the several States not to squander their means in useless demonstrations, in raising regiments that can be of no real service in the war. They want no fancy work now, nor play soldiers, but men for actual work.

Reports to Gen SCOTT from the Relay House, say that all is in good condition and the men generally well. Only one man was dangerously ill out of twenty-six hundred, and he is the one that was poisoned by the peddlers who sold the troops food.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10—6 o'clock.

I have just received the following information from Annapolis, by a gentleman arrived this evening

The New-York Sixth, Thirteenth and Twentieth Regiments, with a few Pennsylvanians on the way to join their regiments here, are the only troops at Annapolis. More were expected to-day. They are constantly arriving at that point, and leaving for various posts.

Gen. BUTLER writes that last night, about one o'clock, when everything had become quiet, the sentinels on Fort Necessity were fired upon by a body of mounted Secessionists. Fortunately, none of the sentinels were hurt. They returned the fire instantly, and signaled Gen. BUTLER'S forces on the other side of the river at the Naval Academy, when the party fled. The night was very dark, and the character of the attacking party could not be ascertained. Gen. BUTLER replied to the signals, asking what was the trouble. The party having fled, Col. PINCKNEY, of the New-York Sixth, commanding the fort, replied "all right." This morning he made a formal report to Gen. BUTLER, who will send out scouting parties and double the guards. He says if these continued annoyances and attacks are kept up, he will send parties sufficient to cut off the marauders and put an end to it. There was much excitement during the night among the soldiers.

Early in the evening one of the soldiers of the New-York Thirteenth Regiment, was stabbed in the breast by a man in citizens dress, who crept into the yard at the Academy stealthily. The alarm was given to the sentinel, who fired upon the man, but he escaped in the darkness. Search is being made for him. If caught, he will be hung at once.

Two vessels were unloading supplies for the troops at Annapolis, and two more were due there to-night.

The Railroad to Washington is all clear, and constant communication is kept up. The troops generally are in good condition.

The War Department received a dispatch to-night from Gen. BUTLER, stating that he had just seized the famous steam-gun built by ROSS WINANS, of Baltimore. He attempted to send it to Harper's Ferry for the Virginians. Secretary CAMERON replied: "Compliments of the Government to Gen. BUTLER and command. Seize everything contraband being sent to the rebels."

Orders will be issued to arrest WINANS, who, if he is caught, will be treated summarily. His is the same who gave five hundred thousand dollars to aid the Secessionists in the work of treason. This last attempt to aid the traitors fixes the proof upon him, and is regarded as very important on that account. The machine cost WINANS an immense amount of money. It is said to be a very effective weapon, throwing shot at the rate of three hundred a minute.

Orders from the War Department, for the treatment of all traitors or abetters, very strict and vigorous, have been transmitted to every officer in commission.

Messages have been passing constantly between the Government and Cairo. Trouble is anticipated there every night. Messengers have been dispatched to-day to Cairo and other points, ordering the concentration of a large body of Western troops at that point.

The President is receiving daily hearty responses from Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland. A brigade from each of those States will soon be in the field.

The body of LAWRENCE KEYES, of the Seventh, New-York Regiment, was taken to New-York this morning, by an escort detached from that regiment.

Owing to the storm the usual parades of regiments did not occur to-day.

It is not yet settled where Sherman's battery will be stationed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10, 10 P. M.

There is much anxiety about the result of the great Union meeting on Monday next. We have assurances here that they will memorialize Government for protection from the rebels, and put five thousand men fully equipped in the field, for the Union.

I have reliable news from a messenger just arrived, that the greater portion of the Virginia troops who left Alexandria recently are now returned, with additional forces. It is not known whether they intend to hold the place or evacuate with what they can carry off. For the past three days they have been removing supplies from that place to the interior of the State.

A gentleman returned from Howard County, Md., to-day, with a valuable horse he was keeping there. He was compelled to secrete the horse several days to keep him from the secession dragoons, who are stealing everything they can get.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

In addition to the new military departments of Washington, Annapolis and Pennsylvania, the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will constitute a fourth, soon, subdivided into several others, to be called the Department of the Ohio. Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, Ohio Volunteers, is assigned to its command. Headquarters, Cincinnati.

The President, by general order, directs that all officers of the Army, except those who have entered service since the 1st of April, take and subscribe anew the oath of allegiance to the United States, as set forth in the 16th article of war.

It is calculated that at least 300,000 volunteers have tendered their services to the Government.

Of the large number of troops here, but few are in Hospital, and these receive the best attention. The inexperienced volunteers particularly are strictly subjected to rigid drill, and already show marked improvement in the manual exercise.

The Adjutant-General publicly announces, in response to numerous applications for military books, that the only works distributed from his office are those on tactical instruction, and of these his supply is so nearly exhausted as to be insufficient even for the supply of the volunteers actually mustered into service.

A large train of cars arrived at two o'clock this morning with the troops who uninterruptedly passed through Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Friday, May 10.

About midnight a squad of some fifty mounted insurgents fired on the picket guard at Camp Butler, across the Severn. The guard returned the fire, and about twenty shots were exchanged. The garrison regretted that the marauders did not dismount and give an account of themselves. Similar squads are roving about. Their acts are disavowed by the citizens. The eye of Col. SMITH is upon them. A sentinel in the yard was stabbed by a person in citizens' dress.

One million of dollars in specie passed through for Washington yesterday.

The regiments at Annapolis are to be sworn into service to-morrow, by Lieut. H. S. PUTNAM, who is here for that purpose.

The army officers in the service prior to April 1, will renew the oath of allegiance.

The *Kill von Kull*, just from Fort Monroe, reports several prizes at Old Point Comfort. A lieutenant of the United States Navy was found aboard one of them.

A severe gale, with rain, is prevailing.

The corpse of the member of the Seventh Regiment, shot by the fall of a stack of arms, passed through this afternoon. He was married only two days before leaving New York.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 10.

The special correspondent of the *American* telegraphs from Frederick this morning that the Mountain Forest on the Maryland side of the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, was fired last night, and much valuable timber destroyed. About 600 Kentuckians and Virginians were encamped upon this Maryland shore, and the Heights in that vicinity were being fortified. A battery had been placed at Jefferson Rock. Trains have also been laid in pipes for blowing up the bridges and other property at a moment's notice, if necessary. The conduct of the Virginians excites indignation among the people of Washington County.

Thirty Baltimoreans passed through Frederick for Harper's Ferry, this morning.

The Norfolk line steamer reports that the Virginians have seized the small steamer *William Selden*, which made the connection between Old Point and Norfolk. Thus all communication is broken off.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 10—P. M.

This morning, a wagon containing a suspicious-looking box and three men, was observed going out on the Frederick road from Baltimore, and the fact being communicated to Gen. BUTLER, at the Relay House, he dispatched a scouting party in pursuit, who overtook the wagon six miles beyond the Relay House, at Ilchester. On examination it was found that the box contained DICKENSON'S steam gun, which obtained some notoriety here during the excitement succeeding the riot of the 19th, and was for a few days in the custody of the city authorities. It was being taken to Harper's Ferry when captured. The soldiers brought the gun and the three men back to the Relay House. The prisoners, one of whom was DICKENSON, the inventor and owner of the gun, were sent to Annapolis.

The Massachusetts Regiment now at the Relay House has at last received tents, rendering the condition of the troops more comfortable.

It is reported that some troops, with a battery, were sent this morning to some point west of the Relay House.

The bridges on the Northern Central are completed. A train left here to day, and a number of empty cars and engines were sent up the road.

The *American's* special correspondent at Frederick, says the train going West was this morning stopped at a point of rocks about ten miles west of Frederick, by order of Major ASHLEY, Commander of the Virginia forces in that vicinity, and subjected to examination by Capt. BRADLEY F. JOHNSON, of Frederick. This order, it is understood, will apply to all westward bound trains passing there.

About 400 troops are supposed to be at the point of the Rocks, strongly posted on the Virginia side. They comprise two companies of artillery, from Leesburgh and Staunton, two companies of cavalry from Fauquier and London, together with Capt. BRADLEY F. JOHNSON'S Frederic Company, and a company of Baltimore volunteers which reached there this morning.

A train of Western cars, containing ten horses and a hundred beeves, bound to Baltimore, was seized by the troops at Harper's Ferry this morning.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Thursday, May 9—9 P. M., *via* CHAMBERSBURG, Friday, May 10.

About eighty more of the Baltimore mobites passed through here this evening on their way to join the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry. They walked all the way from Baltimore, and are a hard-looking set of rowdies. They carry with them no baggage of any kind. Some are armed with revolvers. They say that about a thousand more will leave Baltimore within the next five days, and that they will come in this direction *via* Westminster.

It is thought there is mischief in this. The citizens are becoming much alarmed, and the Home Guards are all under arms to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 10—*Via* CHAMBERSBURG.

The following preamble and resolutions have been passed:

Whereas, The war against the Confederate States is unconstitutional and repugnant to civilization, and will result in a bloody and shameful overthrow of our institutions; and whilst recognizing the obligations of Maryland to the Union, we sympathize with the South in its struggle for their rights—for the sake of humanity we are for peace and reconciliation, and solemnly protest against this war, and will take no part in it.

Resolved, That Maryland implores the President, in the name of God, to cease this unholy war, at least until Congress assembles; that Maryland desires and consents to the recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States. The military occupation of Maryland is unconstitutional, and she protests against it, though the violent interference with the transit of Federal troops is discountenanced; that the vindication of her rights be left to time and reason, and that a Convention, under existing circumstances, is inexpedient. C. E. U.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN OWEN COUNTY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, May 10.

Messengers arrived here this morning, saying that three or four hundred negroes had armed themselves and formed into a company, and were committing depredations; that the whites undertook to disarm them, and had several men killed. The Governor has sent Gen BUCKNER to ascertain the truth of the matter. He has not yet returned. The military are in readiness.

RISING SUN, Ind., Friday, May 10.

The telegraph operator at Patriot, Ind., telegraphs that he has been called upon to aid in quelling a negro insurrection which broke out last night in Owen and Gallatin Counties, in Kentucky. Great fears were felt, as it was supposed the negroes were led on by two or three white citizens of Kentucky. The people are gathering all their forces to put down the rebellion, and rumors have been sent into Indiana for assistance. Capt. WELLS, of this place, who has a company ready for our own State service, has telegraphed that he would send his men and arms to their assistance, if needed.

The telegraph line has been down all the morning between Patriot and Vevay, so we are without any news from the latter place. It is thought the line has been cut by the insurgents, to prevent the transmission of the news of the insurrection.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW STATE—THE UNION FEELING AT WHEELING, &C.

WHEELING, Friday, May 10.

The Convention to form a separate State west of the Alleghanies, meets at Washington Hall on Monday. It is expected that thirty counties will be represented, including Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Monongahela, Tyler, Wetzell, Pleasants, Ritchie, Marion, Preston, Taylor, Harrison, Wood, Lewis, Mason, Wayne, Jackson, &c. These counties are firm for the Union, no matter what Eastern Virginia may do.

Two companies of United States troops have been mustered into service at Wheeling by Major OAKES, late of Texas.

The United States Government encourages the Union movement in this section of Virginia. Two thousand Maynard rifles have been sent here for this purpose.

Hon. JOHN S. CARLISLE, the leading spirit of the Union movement is now here, closeted with prominent men, perfecting a schedule for operations.

Monday's proceedings are expected to be highly interesting and important. The calculation is to elect a Governor, members of the Legislature, United States Senators and Representatives, and in all other respects act as if it were a sovereign State. Thirty-three counties are already in the league.

Strong Union sermons were delivered yesterday, Fast day, in all the churches. Dissenters from Union faith were invited to leave.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

MORE UNITED STATES TROOPS TAKEN PRISONERS OF WAR—RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY—COL. WAITE A PRISONER OF WAR, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 9.

We learn by the *Orizaba*, arrived from Texas to-day, that Gen. VAN DORN had left Victoria on the 6th inst., with the McCullough Regiment and other forces, to intercept Col. REEVES' command of United States troops, six hundred strong, above San Antonio.

Major LLOYD BEALL, Capt. R. W. JOHNSON, Second Cavalry; Capt. WM. BLAIR, Lieuts. RAMSEUR, Fourth, and HOWARD, Third United States Artillery, had resigned.

Capt. LEE'S company, Eight Infantry, had surrendered at San Antonio.

Col. WAITE, successor of Gen. TWIGGS, is a prisoner of war, on parole.

The crops will surpass any harvest ever reaped. Texas has made provision for large quantities of brass cannon and other arms for the defence of the State.

The Belgian Consul has published a note denying the statement published in New-York that he had entered into a contract with the Confederate States for supplying them with arms from Belgium.

The entrance of the channel at Pensacola Bay has been obstructed by sinking vessels to prevent the entrance of ships of war.

The military *statu quo* remains unaltered.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, May 10.

The Legislature to-day passed the two million loan bill; also the bill authorizing the Governor to raise and equip four additional regiments, and purchase ten thousand stand of arms. The vote in both Houses was almost unanimous. Joint resolutions sustaining President LINCOLN and Gov. OLDEN, and pledging the entire resources of the State to the putting down of the rebellion, have also passed both Houses.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, May 10—P. M.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 6 o'clock to-day. The laws for raising a loan of $2 000,000 and a State tax of $100,000; to raise four new regiments; to purchase arms, artillery and munitions of war; to pay the families of volunteers $6; and to volunteers without families $4 a month extra; to authorize the cities of Trenton, Newark, Camden, New-Brunswick, Jersey City and Burlington to borrow money to aid the volunteers, were passed, together with other bills to provide for the State and the war.

The Government is now enrolling volunteers for three years, and several very fine companies are now quartered in this city. Volunteers have offered for the war in large numbers, and no difficulty will be found in raising all the troops now needed.

CONDITION OF THE SECESSION TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, May 10.

A letter has been received by an officer of the United States Army from a friend, formerly an officer of our army, but now an officer in the army of the Confederate States, saying that most of the troops at Harper's Ferry are provided with inferior arms; that they are badly provisioned; that the commissariat is mean, and that flour is $25 per barrel. He thinks the chances of a successful issue in the contest of the Confederate States with the Federal Government very bad. He is determined, however, to stick by their waning fortunes. He believes that an attack by anything like an adequate amount of Federal forces upon Harper's Ferry must be successful. The writer has seen twenty years' of service and is considered an officer of great skill. The letter is dated May 8.

AN ATTACK ON CAIRO PROBABLE.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 10.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says Gen. PRENTISS has received positive information that Gen. PILLOW has chartered the steamboats *Ohio Belle*, *Morris* and *Hill*, for an attack on Cairo.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 9.

The Collector of this Port has received orders from the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the manifests of all vessels bound South, and compare them with the cargoes, and if arms, munitions, provisions or other supplies are found on board, that the vessel and cargo be confiscated, and the owners arrested for treason. Shipments South have been suspended.

A thousand muskets, and several pieces of cannon from Baton Rouge, arrived by the river this morning.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 10.

The Western Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate yesterday.

The House is in secret session, but it is understood that the joint resolution withholding the school fund for the purpose of arming the State, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, has been adopted by the House.

It is also seriously apprehended that the July interest fund will be used for the same purpose.

The Harris Military bill, which passed the SENATE in the last session, is said to be under discussion in the House. This bill provides for the division of the State into military districts, each to be commanded by a Major-General. Every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 is compelled to do military duty or pay a fine of $150. Anybody speaking disrespectfully of the Governor or Legislature is to be subjected to trial by Court-martial, and every citizen is required to take an oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri only.

A detachment of forty State militia was sent out on the Pacific Railroad this morning to guard the Gasconade and Osage Bridges on that route.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, May 10.

The military and volunteer relief bills have passed both branches of the Legislature by a unanimous vote. The former provides for ten regiments to be enrolled as directed by the Governor, a transferable at the President's order into the Federal service. The latter provides for raising funds by a Committee for the relief of the families of volunteers. The war-loan bill providing for $1,000,000 by the issue of bonds running 25 years, drawing 7 per cent interest, was also passed unanimously.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow noon.

THE CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 10.

The statement published in the New-York papers of the complaining of scarcity of food in my company (First Regiment) of volunteers, is false. My company has an abundance of food of good quality. The regiment is supplied with full army rations.

E. E. MILDMAN, of Danbury,
Captain Infantry, Company C, First Regiment.

VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.

BOSTON, Friday, May 10.

A company of volunteers at Woodstock, New-Brunswick, have offered their services to join a company raising at Houlton, Maine, for the defence of the Union.

MOVEMENTS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, May 10.

The Seventh Indiana Regiment (Zouaves), Col. WALLACE, left here last night. They will occupy Evansville.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 10.

The United States Engine Company have offered their steam fire engine for service in Washington.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT MUNROE.

BOSTON, Friday, May 10.

The steamer *Pembroke* sailed this forenoon for Fort Munroe with reinforcements, including Capt. TYLER'S Boston Volunteers and a Company from Lynn, under Capt. CHAMBERLAIN. The *Pembroke* carries heavy armaments and a large quantity of clothing, provisions and munitions of war.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The midshipmen of the first and second classes, on board the *Constitution*, have been ordered to sea. Detachments of them were yesterday dispatched from Newport to Boston, Philadelphia and New-York. About fourteen arrived here last evening, and reported for duty to Commodore BREESE. The *Wabash*, *Mississippi*, *Roanoke*, *Jamestown*, and other vessels preparing, will have a proper number of these junior officers detailed for them, the exigencies of the service necessitating the postponement of theoretical studies for a while.

There is a report current in naval circles to the effect that the squadrons on duty abroad must, for some time, be composed of sailing vessels, and that all the steamers in commission will be recalled to the coast. Annexed are the vessels propelled by steam now doing active service:

Name.	Guns.	Men.	Where Stationed.
Niagara	12	400	Blockade Fleet.
Minnesota	40	400	Blockade Fleet.
Wabash	44	400	Ready for commission.
San Jacinto	13	300	African Squadron.
Lancaster	22	320	Pacific Squadron.
Brooklyn	25	360	Blockade Fleet.
Hartford	16	300	East Indies.
Richmond	14	300	Mediterranean.
Susquehannah	15	300	Mediterranean.
Powhatan	11	320	Blockade.
Saranac	9	300	Pacific.
Mohican	8	100	African Squadron.
Narragansett	5	100	Pacific
Iroquois	6	100	Mediterranean.
Pawnee	4	105	Blockade.
Wyoming	6	142	Pacific.
Dacotah	6	100	East Indies.
Seminole	3	100	Brazil.
Six parch'd gun-boats	32	450	Four Blockading, two on African Coast.

Total now on the blockade list, 10; abroad, 12. If the entire fleet were concentrated here, it would consist of 22 regular naval vessels, carrying 248 guns, and manned by 4,147 sailors and marines.

A military general court-martial, which has been in session for some days on Governor's Island, concluded its business yesterday. Five men charged with desertion were tried, and the action of the court, in their cases, was submitted to Washington. Sentence will be passed on them in a few days. The penalty of desertion now is death. The first installment of regular recruits from the newly established rendezvous in Philadelphia, opened by Lieut. WOODS, who went on the first expedition to Sumter, arrived in town last evening, and was transferred to Fort Columbus.

The *Daylight*, chartered transport, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday. The caulking and rigging of the *Savannah* are finished. The *Potomac* is now in the caulker's hands. The *R. R. Cuyler* is receiving her copper; and the *Montgomery*, her battery decks.

Capt. WALKE, who was court martialed for bringing the storeship *Supply* here from Pensacola, has been detached to command one of the blockading steamers. Yesterday being pay day for the officers, all those attached to the Metropolitan station appeared at the Purser's office for their funds. The United States transport *Keystone State* is taking in stores preparatory to her departure.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Friday, May 10.

The Board of State Officers have been in session the greater part of the day. Senator SPINOLA and others made a strenuous effort to induce the Board to accept and organize at once the Empire City Regiment, Col. ANDREW SHEEHAN. In consequence of the order heretofore issued, the Board decided they could not at present organize any more Regiments except those already accepted. Owing to Senator SPINOLA'S exertions, an order will be issued to inspect Col. SHEEHAN'S Regiment, which will then stand ready for acceptance if the complement is not found full or should be extended. Col. KEARNEY'S Regiment is among those accepted and organized. The Board opened the bids for tents, but the successful bidders are not yet known.

The following regiments were organized this evening: Fifth Regiment, Col. Duryea, consisting of companies A to K, commanded by Captains Hall, Dumont, Davis, Waugh, Duryea, Swartwout, Denicke, Kellpatrick, Bartlett and Winslow; the Twentieth Regiment, comprising the German Turner Rifles, of New York, Col. Webber.

A fine flag-staff, 140 feet high, was erected to-day at the foot of State-street; bill opposite the Post-office. A splendid Union flag will float from the staff to-morrow.

Major RHETT, of South Carolina, Paymaster in the Army, has seceded from the Federal Government, leaving a balance of about $40,000 against him unadjusted.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, of the *National Republican*, has been appointed Postmaster of the City of Washington.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ITHACA, N. Y., Friday, May 10.

The Second Company of Ithaca Volunteers, Capt. WHITLOCK, eighty men, left last evening for the Elmira rendezvous. They were accompanied to the depot by the Military and Fire Department and an immense concourse of citizens on horseback and on foot.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Friday, May 10.

One company of volunteers left here yesterday, for Albany, and another went to Elmira this morning. A third company is awaiting orders, and another is forming.

ELMIRA, Friday, May 10.

There are 61 companies here now, numbering 4,852 men, all comfortable and learning rapidly. Gen. VAN VALKENBURG and Col. WALKER are very efficient, and satisfy all. The White Plains company, Capt. JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS, passed the medical inspection to-day, not a man being rejected.

TROOPS FROM WESTERN NEW-YORK.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 10.

Five thousand troops from Western New-York, are concentrating at Elmira, and will reach here by regiments. Twenty-seven unattached companies are lying at Camp Curtin. About twenty companies have been accepted for three years' service.

Confident expectation prevails in high circles at this point that a battle will be fought between Richmond and Washington within ten days.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 10.

Troops from New-York City will hereafter pass through this place, arriving at the East Jersey Road and going to Baltimore over the Northern Central. They can reach Washington cheaper and quicker than by the Annapolis route.

Fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania troops have received uniforms.

Application has been made by private parties of the Eastern States to Gov. CURTIN to permit bodies of armed free blacks to pass through Pennsylvania. They met with unconditional refusal, and great satisfaction is expressed here at the Governor's decision. These applications were to rouse the slaves of the Southern States to rebellion.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 10.

The Mayor's veto of the appropriation of $200,000 to arm the city was sustained by the Council. The Mayor says that $100,000 is sufficient. The Council has appropriated $10,000 for the relief of the poor.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE SEVENTH

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

A deplorable accident occurred at Camp Cameron yesterday, resulting in the death of LARRY KEYES, of the Seventh Regiment of New-York. The deceased stooped to pick something up near a place where a number of guns had been stacked, and as he was in the act of rising, the stack was accidentally struck and one gun exploded, the load taking effect in his body, killing him almost instantly. Col. LEFFERTS caused the remains to be placed in a metallic case for transmission to New-York. He yesterday dispatched thither an officer to personally communicate intelligence of the sad event to the relatives of Mr. KEYES.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *James Adger*, which was to sail yesterday afternoon with the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, still remains at her wharf with steam on.

The steamer *Alabama*, lying at pier No. 36 North River, and under Government charter, has received orders to be ready for sea to-day, at 4 P. M. She will carry some Eastern regiment.

The steamship *Coatzacoalos*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, will sail to-day, with the First Regiment of Vermont volunteers.

The steamship *Matanzas* (transport) left Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with provisions, and sixty men of the Seventh Regiment as escort, for Washington.

The steamer *Vulcan* also sailed, yesterday morning, with provisions for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

RETURN OF THE TRANSPORT ILLINOIS.

The steamship *Illinois*, P. E TERRY, Commander, employed in the transportation of the United States troops and stores to Fort Pickens, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Illinois* left Pickens on the evening of the 2d, arrived at Key West on the night of the 4th, and left Key West on the morning of the 6th. The following vessels-of-war were off Pickens when the *Illinois* left: The *Powhatan*, *Brooklyn*, *Sabine*, storeship *Supply*, *Wyandotte* and *Water Witch*. The gunboat *Mohawk* arrived on the 29th of April, and left on the 1st for the coast of Texas. The *Ezra Atwater*, of New-Haven, arrived at Pickens on the 27th of April.

A partial blockade exists at Pensacola. No munitions of war are allowed to enter. Fort Pickens is now ready to repel an attack. The Secessionists are up and doing. A new battery has been discovered at Dear Point. They have also commenced unroofing their buildings at the Navy-yard, preparatory to an attack. The rumored number of the Secessionists is 6,000. At Key West all is quiet, owing to the strong force of United States troops at that place. Still it is said that the city will soon be under martial law. The schooner *Wanderer* was at Key West on the 6th. She was to leave as soon as she could obtain her papers. She run out from under the guns of Moro Castle during the night.

The *St. Louis* and gun-boat *Crusader* are at Key West.

On the 8th, lat, 32° 40', long. 76° 41', passed schooner *Annie Bell*, standing N.

The following passengers arrived in the *Illinois*:

Dr. Hollinhush, U. S. A; C. Mott Stewart, U. S. A.; F. Daykin, engineer; S. Bissell, Key West; C. Comstock, Agent Board of Underwriters. Capt. King and 15 discharged employes from engineers employ at Fort Taylor, Key West.

THE MASSACHUSETTS OYSTERMEN.

Proposals have been made from Washington to parties interested in the oyster trade of Massachusetts Bay, to furnish a large number of vessels to be used in connection with the blockading fleet on the Southern coast. They will be armed each to carry a crew of twenty-five picked men.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND AND KENTUCKY.

Letters from the Army and Miscellaneous News.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIGNATION AGAINST HON. ROBERT M'LANE—HIS MISREPRESENTATION OF THE UNION MEN OF MARYLAND, &C.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

You have already published the remarks of Hon. Robert M. McLane, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Maryland Legislature to confer with the President. His malicious misrepresentations of the standing of the Union men in this State, has aroused a feeling of indignation among the people of this city, which manifests itself in decidedly violent language. Now that the Union sentiment has become so strong as to admit of free speech on its part. Mr. McLane was honored by our Government by being accredited as Minister to Mexico when our relations were in a critical position with that Republic. His absence from the State withdrew public attention from him so far as respects local politics, and on his return, though he was soon fully implicated in the scheme of treason, he was overlooked by those who resisted it, only because his movements were not of that public character that would arrest attention. Throughout, he has been one of the prime movers in advancing the plans of the Secessionists.

He first showed the cloven foot at a meeting in February last, when, in a speech he then made, he said:

"Were the people of Maryland behind the people of New-York, who have already uttered their protest against the heresy of Black Republicanism? They had uttered their protest through Mr. Lincoln's chief minister, who had, from his place in the Senate, counseled the people to fight for the Union as a last resort. Fight with whom? With our brethren of the South? By the living God, if the Administration shall dare to bring its Black Republican cohorts to the banks of the Susquehanna for such a purpose, *that river shall run red with blood before the first man of them shall cross it.* I, for one, pledge here my life and my means *to march with you to the banks of the Susquehanna to forbid the passage of these invaders.*"

Again, at the meeting in Monument-square, the day after the riot, he reiterated that

"*He was pledged to resist the passage of troops through Baltimore.* When he heard that blood was being shed on Pratt-street he had turned to the Mayor's office to offer his services in the extremities. Upon entering the office he found Gov. Hicks there. He asked the Governor whether they were to fight these *invaders* under him (the Governor's) lead, or whether they were to act for themselves, and the Governor said in reply that he stood ready to exert all proper means to resist this indignity to the State, and prevent its recurrence. Hearing that, and believing Gov. Hicks really meant to place the State in an official attitude of honor to himself and her sisters of the South, he had told him that he stood ready, under such circumstances, to fight under him as Lieutenant."

When, however, the secession movement was foiled by the energetic action of the Government, seconded by the patriotic course of the North, and now sanctioned by the majority of the people of Maryland, Mr. McLane, though still holding to secession, found himself compelled, in the report of the Commissioners to the Legislature, to acknowledge the right of the Government to have its troops to pass over Maryland soil without molestation. The language of the Commissioners is:

"And in connection with this action of the authorities of the State, the hostile feeling manifested by the people to the passage of these troops through Maryland was considered and treated with entire frankness by the undersigned, who, while acknowledging all the legal obligations of the State to the Federal Government, set forth fully the strength of sympathy felt by a large portion of our people for our Southern brethren in the present crisis," &c., &c.

It need only be added that Mr. McLane is working covertly to shape the course of events in such a way that Maryland may still be betrayed into the hands of Jeff. Davis. The case, however, seems hopeless, but the traitors of this State will not give it up so long as the movement shows any vitality whatever. They have embarked in it reputation, means and their political prospects, all of which must be swept away if their cause is lost. Before the appearance of the United States troops at the Relay House, it would not at any moment have surprised me had another riot taken place, set on foot by the same men, could it in any way have precipitated secession. A week ago the resources of treason seemed exhausted in Maryland, but it appeared anew in the guise of the bill to create a Committee of Safety, and nothing but the pertinacity with which eight patriotic members of the Senate fought it, prevented its becoming a law. Withdraw the United States troops from the State, and some equally infamous scheme would be hatched in twenty-four hours, and the secession leaders may have the temerity even now to make a last bold stroke in behalf of their movement.

The *South*, a newspaper hailing, brought into existence by the riot of April 19, is whistling to keep its courage up. It publishes nearly two columns daily of advertisements of the Confederate States, inviting sealed proposals for furnishing that governmental machine with mail bags, post office blanks, stationary, stamps, mail bag locks, &c., &c.; the proposals to be addressed to John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General, Montgomery, Ala. The proposals were to be received until May 1, at 3 o'clock *past meridian*. The present moment, A. D. 1861, May 8, is somewhat beyond the time specified, and as the advertisements still appear, it may be inferred that there has not been an alarming rush for the patronage of the Confederate States.

The opening of a recruiting office here for the United States service has been a fortunate move for the unemployed. Capt. McConnell has been actively employed in receiving applications for the past three days, and already nearly a half regiment have enrolled their names. They are all quartered at the National Hotel, which has been hired by the Government for their accommodation.

Two days since, the cotton duck factory of Wm. H. Hooper, suspended operations on account of the want of coal, the scarcity being occasioned by the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. By this, 500 hands are thrown out of employment.

The telegraph has informed you that the exodus of the secession fliers has commenced. They are scattering in all directions—and some, failing to reach Virginia, are making their way North. Three days since, one of them, belonging to the lower strata of society, was in Carrol County, undecided where to go. His attention was called to the fact that Capt. Gever, a citizen of the County, was raising a Home Guard, and as names have no significance in these secession times, he inferred that the movement was simply a marauding affair, and he offered himself to Capt. Gever. The following dialogue took place:

"Captain, is it so that a man in your company can take what he wants?"

"How do you mean?"

"Why, can a man go in a store or a house, and take what he wants?"

"No, sir! he can't. We are organizing the Home Guard to prevent just such things as that."

"H—ll! I wouldn't join such a d—d company."

[Exit in disgust.] E. F. U.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 6, 1861.

The Union vote on the 4th, in this city, for Border State delegates, was 8,112, which exceeded, by 400, the largest aggregate vote ever before polled here. I reckon that from eighty to a hundred thousand votes for the Crittenden ticket have been cast in the State. If so, Kentucky will not be precipitated out of the Union, but will be represented on the 4th of July in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States. The pressure of popular sentiment has impelled Gov. Magoffin to provide for the election of members to that Congress on the 20th prox. He puts it off to the latest moment, perhaps hoping and expecting that something will meanwhile turn up, or be sprung upon, as to prevent the election. At all events, this District will be represented at Washington. Either James Guthrie, Joseph Holt, Robert Mallory, Charles S. Morehead, Wm. F. Bullock, Lovell Rousseau, or James Speed, will be chosen Congressman from this District.

In pursuance of the Governor's call of the 24th ult., the Legislature convenes to-day in a third extra session. Whatever his object in calling them, they will hardly do more than provide for arming the State, and they will hardly put the arms provided for at his supreme disposal. A Military Board, composed of Unionists, could be much better trusted with them than a weak-minded Governor. He expects his "accredited representatives" South to procure enough arms for the wants of Kentucky Secessionists,—whose professed "neutrality" is only to gain time for their accredited agents to get the needful wherewith, without consulting the people, to array the State in armed rebellion against the United States Government, and transfer her to the military dictatorship of their "warrior President," Jefferson Davis.

It is rumored that their advices and promised aid from the South and West Tennessee are so favorable that they will, under the leadership of Gen. Pillow, make an onset this week upon Col. Prentiss' troops at Cairo. They must do something to affect and upset the Legislature. They feel that most Kentuckians are disposed to be entirely too moderate and cool. If they are not speedily thrown off their balance and enlisted in a border war with their free-soil neighbors, secession in this State is undone.

The Legislature of Kentucky will not dare go into secret session. Such a move would very likely start civil war at Frankfort. Frankfort relatively is more strongly and decidedly Union than Louisville. Most Kentuckians are too honest, outspoken, manly and loyal, to suffer their legislators to do anything in secret, after the fashion of Montgomery and Richmond. Even as "neutrals," they can't and won't stand it.

The current sentiment is much more Union than it was a fortnight ago. People are opening their eyes to the inevitable consequences of Disunion on the Slave line. Sweeping ruin stares them in the face. Many who wavered are now decidedly opposed to secession. Many Kentuckians, if they find that they have to take sides, and to fight, will side with the Government, and fight for the Government and the Union, against South Carolina and Jeff. Davis. If they must take up arms in self-defence, and if the Government will back them with all necessary aid, they will fight against and put down or drive off every secession conspirator in their midst, and purge Kentucky soil of every taint of secession. They strive and pray for peace; but, rather than submit to Kentucky's secession and consequent war with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and with the Government of the Union, they will rally at home under the Stars and Stripes, and, if need be, resist and prevent it by force of arms. The feeling is finding expression in the Press, on the rostrum and in the streets. It is gaining and spreading daily, especially through our northern and central counties. I trust that nothing can check the present popular tendency in this direction. There is a manifestly growing determination on the part of leading Kentucky Unionists not to be precipitated, nor overawed, nor moobed, nor insulted, nor imposed upon in any particular by outside and inside Secessionists. PONTIAC.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

FROM THE EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

POISONING OF TROOPS—FUNERAL OF LEONARD—GEN. BUTLER.

EIGHTH (N. Y.) REGIMENT,
RED RIVER LANDING Tuesday, May 7, 1861.
Nine miles South of Baltimore.

A large number of Baltimoreans have been hovering about the encampments of the different Regiments quartered here, loud and unanimous in their declarations of loyalty and devotion to the Union; but a strict and rigid military discipline has been exercised against any admittance to our grounds. But wagons of every description are driven in our borders, and are of easy access to the camps, where eggs, pies, cakes, bread, coffee and tobacco are sold to the soldiers, at reasonable prices. But orders have just been issued for their immediate removal, in consequence of the alleged poisoning of one or two members of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts troops. The circumstances of the case are these:

Yesterday a member of Company G, Capt. H. W. Pratt, from Worcester, Mass., named Geo. Minter, went about among these country venders, purchasing various kinds of food, and upon returning to camp and eating of them was thrown into violent spasms, snapping and biting at every one who approached him, and suffering most intense pain. He was immediately placed under the attention of the surgeon of his regiment, Dr. Norman Smith, of Groton, Mass., who treated him immediately for poison. The medicines employed operated so favorably that he may recover, although he still lies in the hospital in a critical position. In conversation with Dr. Smith, he says the symptoms were unmistakably those produced by arsenic. Another man who was with him at the time, from Company A, National Greys, Capt. Lawrell, from Lowell, was also taken ill, but was not seriously affected.

The funeral of Charles Leonard, of the Eighth New-York Regiment, who accidentally shot himself, took place to-day.

At 6 o'clock P. M., the regimental line was formed in front of the officers' quarters, and many were the sad faces upon which the gloom of the morning still lingered. The regiment came immediately to a "parade rest." Then followed the solemn tap of the drum, and the bereaved company appeared at the right of the line, and with measured tread and sadly-beating hearts bore the remains of their dead comrade to the centre of the line. The body was encased in a coffin, and enshrouded in the folds of the American flag, and borne along resting upon two of the company's muskets.

The company to which the deceased belonged formed upon the left and near the coffin, with inverted arms.

The entire officers of the regiment, including Gen. Butler and staff, then closed around the feet of the coffin, all remaining motionless and still as death, as, with uncovered heads, they awaited the commencement of the burial services, which were conducted by the Surgeon of the Regiment, Foster Swift, M. D.

The services commenced with reading, and singing "Mount Vernon," with words slightly altered to suit the occasion. The melancholy tone with which this hymn was sung, and the tears that burst simultaneously from every eye in the regiment, in that lonely grove, far away from home, fully attested that the rough soldier bore within him that principle of affection which elevates and tones the human passions. Then followed reading of the 15th Chaptor of Corinthians, commencing at the 13th verse. A prayer was then offered and followed by a few appropriate remarks.

When this was concluded, Gen. Butler rode forward a few paces towards the coffin, and while tears were coursing profusely down his cheeks, delivered a most touching and affecting appeal to the Regiment, to maintain the honor and glory of the Union, and calling upon them to swear above the dead body of their comrade, eternal fidelity to the great cause in which they were all engaged.

At the conclusion of his eloquent remarks, scarcely a dry eye was seen in the Regiment.

The coffin was then raised, and the mourning company, followed by Gen. Butler and Aids, as well as all the commissioned officers of the Regiment, commenced their slow march to the grave. Arriving at the chapel, the body was carried into the little graveyard of the village, about two miles from the camp, and consigned to its keeping until it shall be called for by the friends and relatives residing at New-York. Three volleys of musketry were fired over his grave, and in the darkness of the night the company returned to their quarters.

Gen. Butler has, by this act, and by acknowledging, in tears of heartfelt sorrow, that the soldier is his brother, endeared himself far more to the hearts of his soldiers in the Eighth Regiment, than could the bestowal upon them of all the wealth of Golconda. He is a self-made man, and sympathizes deeply with the hardships and discomforts of his men.

S. A. W.

FROM THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

HOW THE BOYS PUT OUT THE FIRE AT WILLARD'S.

CAPITOL BUILDING, Washington, May 9, 1861.

The Firemen's Regiment now forms part and parcel of the United States Army. On Tuesday evening it was mustered into active service under the recent call of the President for increasing the regular force. The occasion was one of much interest. The regiment having been marched to the parade ground, near Washington monument, was addressed by Col. Ellsworth, in a pithy, stirring manner upon the duties of soldiers in the present crisis, and the history and circumstances of the organization of the corps was related; how they had been chosen because of their reputation for bravery, intrepidity and brawn, and how much was expected of them by their country. He closed his telling speech by requesting each man who was unwilling for any reason to take the oath to step from the ranks. Only nine men obeyed, and their reasons for leaving were not of a character to reflect upon their courage. The remainder cheerfully took the oath of service for the war.

Since their arrival in this city the Zouaves have been quartered in the Capitol, and scattered as they have necessarily been over different portions of the building, the opportunity for building up the discipline of the regiment has not been such as would have been offered by placing them in camp.

Notwithstanding this unfavorable circumstance, the men are visibly improving in soldierly qualities, and within a very short time will be perfectly under control.

Orders have been received by Col. Ellsworth to remove them to camping grounds on the Heights commanding the Navy-yard, in the vicinity of the Insane Asylum. Yesterday a working party, under command of Lieut.-Col. Farnham, was dispatched to the selected place, and the tents and other conveniences of an encampment will be erected and made ready by this afternoon. As soon as everything is prepared, the regiment will march to their new quarters, and the prospect of leaving these luxurious but inconvenient marble halls for the accommodations of the "tented field," is cause of great rejoicing. Under the new order of things, the men will be brought immediately under the eye of their officers, and all parties will be greatly benefited thereby. The Capitol now is alive with the bustle incident to the expected exodus.

The post to which the regiment has been assigned is a very important one, and the honor is fully appreciated. The encampment, as I have said, commands the Navy-yard, but it is otherwise a key position. Forces approaching Washington by the Southern road would be completely cut off, and if necessity should require a demonstration upon the unruly people of Alexandria, it might be made after a few hours' march. The tents provided by the Government are the first of the kind which have been issued by the War Department. It is the Sibley patent, each capable of affording good accommodation to twenty men, although but sixteen will inhabit them for the present. I have just learned that we leave here this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the new quarters.

The boys had a taste of their former calling this morning, which was highly relished. About 3 o'clock word was sent to Col. Ellsworth that a large building on Pennsylvania-avenue, occupied as a clothing store, adjoining Willard's Hotel, was on fire, and the assistance of his men would be grateful. No sooner was a call made for volunteers, than the lads were ready. About 300 of them started off for the various engine-houses to get the machines, which was done, in many instances, by breaking open the doors, as the Fire Department of the city were not particularly energetic in responding to the alarm. How the boys astonished the natives when they rushed up the avenue to the scene of the fire, by the celerity of their movements and the confident manner in which measures were adopted far putting out the flames! But considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining water; so much so, in fact, that very little doubt exists that a design was entertained, by the rebels here, to burn the block and thus destroy Willard's Hotel, which has so often sheltered good and loyal Republicans. It was discovered that the water had been turned off at the aqueduct at Georgetown, and the quantity which came through the pipes scarcely passed faster than a trickle. The boys made an effort, however, and conquered. Capt. Hackett, assistant engineer, directed operations on the street, while Capt. Wilder, of Company I, with pipe in hand, led his cohorts on the roof. Col. Ellsworth was present also. A brass trumpet was taken from the hand of a man who did not know how to use it according to the practice obtaining in New-York, and thrust into the colonel's hand. With this he marshaled his forces after the fire was over, and marched them back to quarters, none looking in any manner fatigued after two hours of as hard labor as ever, probably, fell to their lot. The boys nearly all suffered to some extent, however, in the matter of uniforms, which became wet, mud-soiled and torn, but that's the fortune of a fire. The Messrs. Willard, and, indeed, all Washington, is loud in praise of the gallant fellows for their heroism and public spirit, and the fact of its exhibition will be to retrieve the character of the regiment from the disgrace cast upon by the excesses of the few rogues who have been turned out of its ranks—disgrace, however, which was very unjustly cast upon it in consequence of the habit some newspapers have of exaggerating and magnifying small offences into grave outrages. The Washington Fire Department took no part whatever in subduing the flames. Indeed, only a few straggling members had reached the place when the whole thing was over. No one questions that Willard's would now be a heap of ruins had they had the fire been left to their puny efforts at resisting it. Refreshments were abundantly provided for the boys after they had accomplished their work, partaken of in the large dining hall of the hotel. Messrs. Willard felt in duty bound to give a repast to the generous fellows who had saved his property from destruction, and in expressing his gratitude to Col. Ellsworth was almost affected to tears. By-the-by, I forgot to state that the brass trumpet, before alluded to, is to be retained as a trophy, and will probably be sent to New-York for exhibition at Firemen's Hall. It is a queer-looking thing, shaped like a fish-horn, and makes a toot which sounds for all the world like that familiar instrument. Its mouth-piece and rim are bound with leather to protect the mouth of the person using it, and its entire "get up" provocative of much merriment.

Last night was a night of alarms. The first came in the statement that one of the Zouaves had been shot at the National Hotel. It was not true, however, although a member of the Washington Rifles, of this city, was shot, and that mortally, in the vicinity. He had been arguing with a Secessionist policeman, on the troubles of the country, taking Union ground. For his patriotism he was threatened with arrest, and the altercation growing very warm the policeman shot him through the head. He did not live many minutes afterwards. His murderer is in custody.

H. J. W.

FROM THE RELAY HOUSE.

DISPOSITION OF GEN. BUTLER'S COMMAND—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

GEN. BUTLER'S CAMP, Clermont Hill,
Opposite Relay House, Md.,
Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The men now under Gen. Butler's orders here are encamped on one of the most beautiful spots the eye could rest upon. The Relay House is situated in a deep valley, through which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs, and from which the hills on either side slope gradually to a height commanding a full view of the surrounding country. The Eighth New-York Regiment was the advance guard in taking possession here, and arrived at noon on Sunday. The Sixth Massachusetts arrived somewhat later, by special train, from Washington. The Eighth New-York occupy one of these magnificent hills, and the Sixth the other, the valley, which is lined with troops—detachments from the regiments—separating them. I went over the camp this noon, and was surprised to find how rapidly the men had thrown up their tents and batteries, and made themselves comfortable. The tents and camp appointments of the Sixth have not yet arrived from Boston; but any one to look at their quarters on Clermont Hill, would suppose that they were in little need of other tents than those which adorn the place of their encampment. Numerous tasteful little barracks, made of limbs and boughs of trees, beautifully thatched and decorated with foliage, and well lined with straw within, are dotted all over the hill. The men are well provided with provisions, and they have a part of a house far down on the west side of the hill, which they call Doctor's Quarters. The family who occupied the house when the troops took possession of the place still remain, and have sufficient room for comfort. The men are particular here, as indeed they are everywhere they go, to cause as little discomfort, and no interruption to the ordinary routine of daily occupations, as is consistent with their duty; and it is a gratifying thing to hear the people at this place and at Washington, expressing their pleasure at the behavior of the Northern soldiers. They are quiet, inoffensive, and *always* sober. The men here are a splendid set of fellows in appearance. Gen. Butler himself has a fine, military presence, self-possessed and full of vigor, with a hearty urbanity of manner that makes him very popular. He rides over the camp daily, mounted on a splendid animal apparently as full of fire as his manly-looking rider. The officers attached to the General's staff and to the regiments are noble-looking men—strong, sinewy, and full of a determined force of character. They are of polished manner also, and know how to treat a lady with deference, even though she be a Secessionist. They meet with many having such sentiments in this latitude.

One of the Eighth (New-York) Regiment accidentally shot himself this morning, while resting his chin on the muzzle of his gun. The bullet entered the poor fellow's brains, killing him at once. One of the Sixth was also unfortunate to-day. He came near being poisoned,—something of that nature having been given him in the food or drink he had taken in the neighborhood. The men intend to keep a strict watch hereafter. A noisy Secessionist, a Baltimorean, was arrested here this morning. He shook his fist in the face of an officer, and with imprecations, said: "I was one of them who fired on you at Baltimore, and I'll do it again when I get a chance." This, with other insulting remarks, procured a lodging for him in the Guard-house, where he awaits Gen. Butler's orders. They have a few men on the sick list here, but none dangerously ill. Friends at home may be sure that the sick will be tenderly taken care of. Miss Powell, from New-York, has been all through the camp here, and has placed two of the efficient nurses of her corps under the orders of Gen. Butler, to go whorever they are wanted with his men.

The Boston Flying Artillery that accompanied the troops here, have planted two fine batteries, commanding both points of the road leading to Baltimore and Washington. One commands the Bridge of the Washington Turnpike across the Patapsco, and the other could rake in a few moments the magnificent stone railroad bridge of the Washington branch, and has a fine sweep of the main track. It is a splendid military position, and can be held against any force that would make an attack.

The Fifth (German) Regiment are now stationed at the Annapolis Junction, about 22 miles from Washington. They deserve the greatest praise for their vigilance and devotion. I saw them to-day, and their movements were very fine. I was amused at the way in which one of them related his love for the "Junion," (Union.) The Regiment is under Col. Schwarzwalder, and are well-built, active men. For some reason the afternoon train which was to go to Baltimore to-day has been ordered back to Washington.

I saw Capt. Briggs, son of Ex-Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, at the Relay House to-day. He had just come from Fort McHenry. You may fancy how well the fort is occupied when you hear that some of the officers are obliged to camp in the stables.

This is a beautiful region of country, and to-day's bright sun and lovely blue sky, light up the hills and valleys with all the soft, green, glowing beauty of early Summer. You have only to descend to the valley on the West side of Clermont Hill, to find yourself out of sight of the troops, who are within a minute's walk on the hill. In this valley your gazets shut out by the hill from everything but the peaceful meadows of velvet green, the quiet cattle grazing, and the calm heavens. It was difficult to realize in this piety peace, that grape and cannister, and bullets and cold steel were on the other side of this high hill, ready to do a terrible work, and illustrating a commotion which will startle the world. Oh! that the men who have insulted the Stars and Stripes could really feel the value of this holy peace which they have broken, and the dreadful results to them which must follow. I told a Southern gentleman, to-day, who was expressing, with myself, a sorrow for the suffering which must fall on the South, that the world could never forget that when they rebelled against the Government, they had the control over it in both Houses of Congress. He sighed and said, "Yes." That reproach will always cling to them, and must damage their cause. More anon. Adieu. E.

FROM CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO.

THE COMMAND OF THE COMMERCE OF THE RIVER—THE PLANS OF THE REBELS, &C.

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, Ill., Friday, May 3, 1861.

When I first saw this town, about 11 o'clock this morning, it seemed to me a spot where Nature had designed to found a great city, but had only half done her part toward perfecting the site; and that man had undertaken to finish the work of Nature, and was already wearying of the gigantic task. It is not impossible that Jeff. Davis may be an unconscious instrument in this great work; for if anything can draw attention now, in a novel and attractive way, to the natural importance of the location, it is a domestic war, which, by making it a point to be contended for, will advertise its peculiar local merits to the world.

Indeed, its geographical importance is as great in a commercial as in a military sense. But for the failure of Nature to give it a few more feet of altitude, thus placing it beyond the encroaching floods of the two great rivers whose currents here mingled into one, it must, long ere this, have become a large city, and ere by location fitted no less to dwarf St. Louis and Cincinnati in growth, than to eclipse all others by drawing to it in the future the capital of the great Confederacy in which it is so centrally placed.

As it is, however, one shrinks from contemplating the vast expense of leveling up its streets, which must precede any substantial growth. Its dreary surface, large portions of which are covered now with water, would become a wide lagoon but for the protecting levée which the hand of enterprise has interposed between it and the rivers. Even now a steam-engine within a stone's cast of the place where I sit, finds constant employment in pumping out this surplus water, and throwing it into the Ohio. The artificial stream thus created, and which I see pouring down the levée in a channel made for it, is as large as many a New-England stream which furnishes to the front a hiding place from his pursuers.

Of the absolute command we may here exercise over the navigation of the Great Valley, an apt illustration was had to-day. About 3 o'clock this afternoon we were startled by a cannon-shot which sent its pell-mell toward the guard-house. The steamer *Sir Wm. Wallace*, from St. Louis, was passing down, and had manifested symptoms of refusing the usual landing. But a ball, sent skipping over the water, a little in advance of her bows, demonstrated the impossibility of such an omission, if it was designed. She rounded to and submitted to the examination of the United States Officers, and was permitted to proceed without farther hindrance. It seems, by the way, that Uncle Sam does not object to the passage of provisions, as the *Wallace*, the *Alonzo Child* and other boats, here to-day, are heavily loaded with corn, cattle, flour and such other supplies as seem to be essential to rebels as to loyal citizens. Perhaps it may be different after the expiration of the twenty days' grace.

There are stationed here now about six thousand troops—all new levies, partially uniformed and tolerably well armed, except that they are very deficient in cannon. A hundred of these lost at Portsmouth would render Cairo secure against any possible attack. As it is, I scarcely think an attempt will be made at present on Camp Defiance, as six thousand sturdy, willing and intelligent soldiers, such as I see here, will give warmer work than the rebels desire. Col. Prentiss, the chief in command, appears to be a resolute and soldierly man, and is not likely to be caught napping.

I think there is no movement, in the vicinity, looking to an immediate attack. At Paducah and Columbus all is quiet, except in the way of preparation for the eventful result.

Steamers passing up the Ohio go loaded with fugitives from the South. Many leave all, and very well satisfied to get into a free State.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of to-day, says that it *knows* that troops for an attack on Washington are assembling in Virginia. ZOUAVE.

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, Ill., Sunday, May 5, 1861.

While an actual event has come to our knowledge tending to elucidate the plans of the rebels in reference to this point, there is still a growing feeling here that a crisis is approaching. How soon it may be precipitated, or how long delayed, it is impossible to say. It may arrive within two days—it may linger for a month. From the things we see around us we have no means of judging. We are in the midst of a town, organized with the formalities of business. In this hotel, in these stores and shops, in these steamers, which every hour gives to our sight, passing heavily laden up or down one or the other river, we discern only the evidences of a friendly civilization—nothing of the hatred that seeks to quench its fires in blood.

Everything but the sight of the troops indicates peace; and even the operations of the camp are conducted with a quietude that almost belies their energetic and deadly purpose. But on two sides of us flow these great rivers, beyond which we know not what preparations await some fatal moment for our destruction. The woods upon the hostile shores of Kentucky and Missouri, reaching down to the very water's edge—you almost think you can touch them with your hand, they look so near—seem like an impenetrable veil, interposing between our eyes and any possible mischiefs which their green tops may conceal. All beyond is mystery; and we know not what day may shew them bristling with guns, or what night may involve us in a bloody conflict with an enemy now unknown.

RUMORS OF ATTACK.

Yesterday information reached the Commandant which indicated the possibility of speedy attack. Instantly the military sinews were braced to meet the shock of any possible danger. A special order was issued for all the men to remain in camp, prepared for instant service. Twenty rounds of cartridges were supplied to each, and every precaution taken for a desperate defence in case of attack.

SUPPLIES FOR THE REBELS.

Steamers pass hourly, mainly down the river, *and freighted to the limit of safety with supplies for the traitors.* I presume a dozen have gone down to-day, loaded with cattle, corn, flour, bacon, &c., drawn from the storehouses of the Northwest, in anticipation of the coming embargo. Should the crops in the Upper Mississippi Valley be as poor this year as they were two years ago, we may find the tables turned upon us in a few months, with the difference that we shall not then be allowed to buy in Southern markets. *Egypt has already sold too much.* It is true that she is richer in money, but it is money which has been stolen in advance from the Federal vaults. Was there ever such a conspiracy!

THE FEELING IN EGYPT.

Illinois, at this point, may be said to have reached down as far as possible into the South. We are surrounded by a community essentially Southern in interests and feeling. The great bulk of the Egyptians are of Southern origin, from Virginia, and Tennessee and Kentucky, and a large number are actually Pro-Slavery in sentiment, and sympathize strongly with their rebellious kindred. In Cairo, Republicanism scarcely ever got a foothold. Yet Egypt has given no signs of disloyalty, and is contributing liberally to the army of defence. When it comes to marching into other States, if it ever does, I presume that there will be many a vigorous protest; for the Egyptian mind will be conscious of sensations not in harmony with the doctrine of "coercion."

In such a community there must of necessity be generated some traitors; and the greatest vigilance will be needed to guard against their operations. The Illinois Central Railroad, running so far through this region, will present many vulnerable points for attack; and every mile of its length, and every detail of its management, should be subject to the greatest watchfulness. How easy, when the enemy is ready to strike a blow, for all supplies of men, arms, ammunition or provisions, to be cut off by the destruction of a single bridge.

THE WEAKNESS OF CAIRO.

If resolutely attacked, this point can only be saved by the aid of cannon. It lies low; much lower than the Missouri shore opposite. A battery planted there will render our position entirely untenable. Hence, we must at all hazards prevent the erection of any such batteries; and to do this, we need heavy guns. *These, at present, we have not got;* and should the enemy appear there to-morrow morning, erecting their works, we have not the power to prevent them. Our six-pounders are good enough in their place; but we must command the rivers and both sheres of each. The rebels are rapidly casting cannon in Memphis and Nashville, and, some time, will be ready to commence the attack; *shall we be prepared?*

THE EXODUS.

The flight of fugitives continues. At this point, we see many but the *white* ones; the blacks would be sent back. One negro jumped off a boat night before last, but his master was immediately on his track, and found plenty ready to aid him. He offered a policeman a hundred dollars to capture him, and the officer soon had the money. The negro said he was advised to go by a man, who gave him $3 to pay expenses till he got amongst friends. I heard several citizens envying the lucky policeman, who got such a snug fee for doing what all considered a duty.

The boats bring in great numbers of white fugitives, who are expelled from their homes because of their loyalty to the best Government on earth. A large crowd left here on the train to-day—some up from the Gulf States—some down from Tennessee *via* Nashville. It is pitiable to see women and children, and old men thus flying. Some of the "poor whites" look especially miserable. I learned to-day the mode adopted in some places. A musket is carried to your house, and you are invited to enlist in the Southern Army. You demur; you are a Northern man, or you have not made up your mind to rebel: you wish to remain neutral. Very well; you are then *advised* to leave the place at once. It is not best for you to wait to close up your business; *or to attempt to take away any property;* but you must go or die were.

And all this in a land of liberty and enlightenment; under a Government founded upon the principles of Republicanism and the precepts of Christ! The invectives of Garrison and Phillips are pointless against Slavery, to the presence of such a misery as is now being enacted in the South. ZOUAVE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GOV. RIDDER

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 24.

DEAR GENERAL: I avail myself of the opportunity to write you this hasty note, by our friend Lowery, to say to you that you can have no idea of the state of the public mind here in Pennsylvania, without being personally present. I am sure there has been nothing like it since the organization of our Government. Men, women, and children are for fight, and a scattering traitor here and there (not one in a thousand) rushes into the ranks of processions, and puts on badges for fear of popular violence. *The Administration will be sustained in everything except half way measures.* If Baltimore was laid in ashes, the North would rejoice over it, and laud the spirit that dictated the act, unless free passage for troops and citizens is permitted. There is scarce anything of stern determined retaliation which we are not ready for. All hope of help, and almost all hope of neutrality from the Border States, is given up by our people. They expect to fight them all but two or three, and are ready and willing to fight *the whole of them* if necessary for the honor of our flag. Our own little Lehigh Valley, with its 8,000 or 10,000 votes, has sent off thirteen companies, and the rolls are filling for six more. We can send two regiments ourselves if necessary. The very women and children are willing to fight, and they will pitch into the Administration, as well as the South, if this war spirit is not recognized and responded to in a determined manner. Already I have heard the mutterings and growlings of the people that the Administration does not move with enough vigor and *aggressive* force. The time has gone by for mere self defence, and courtesy and soft words. The policy of conciliation, which had so many friends a few weeks ago, has now *no friends at all.* The people thirst with an insatiate desire for stern words, hard blows, crushing force, and *aggressive retaliation.* The burning of rebel towns, and destruction of rebel railroads, would bring you an army of half a million of men. When men are told that they will not be permitted to pass and repass to their own capital, by Maryland rebels, they smart as under a blow of personal indignity, and a feeling is excited with which the Administration dare not trifle if it wishes to be sustained. The report made by the Mayor of Baltimore, of his interview with the President I am sorry to say, has excited a good deal of indignation, and if he tells the truth, the tone of the President was altogether too meek and lowly for the Commander-in-Chief to use to the representative of rebels, especially when the former was backed up as he is by the fighting spirit of our people.

I know it is necessary to crouch before you spring; and that it is the best of generalship to keep your enemy disarmed by fancied security, and not permit him to see or suspect your blade till he feels it cleaving his head, and this I have said, and shall continue to say, to our people. God grant that the electricity is now gathering for a shattering stroke. If not, it is my duty as a tried and devoted friend to say to you that the Administration will incur the censure of its best friends.

I presume not to judge of details. I owe not need to be told that there are many causes and many complications of which I am ignorant, and that, *in respect of these,* time is necessary before judgment, but I claim that there is a popular thirst for war and redress of national insult and national wrong demanding signal and terrible retribution, and that the Administration cannot disregard this feeling without losing vantage ground and power.

I address this letter to you because I can write you freely, but I hope the President will send and peruse it, as well as such members of the Government as you think proper.

Very truly and sincerely yours,
A. M. REEDER.

Hon. Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War, Washington.

ITEMS OF THE REBELLION.

It is stated, on secession authority, that Hon. J. A. Gilmer has joined a military company in Greensboro, N. C.

The following is a copy of the dispatch sent by the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to the Surveyor of Customs at New-Albany, Ind.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Arrest all shipments to States controlled by insurrectionists. Special instructions by mail.

S. P. CHASE.

The people of Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago buried the United States flag in a pit which they had dug for that purpose by the side of the Statue of Gen. Jackson, in the public square of the city.

The following notice is published in the Vicksburgh *Sun*:

"One hundred thousand reward. I will give the above reward for the head of Abraham Lincoln, if taken alive, or fifty thousand if taken dead, and delivered to me in Vicksburgh, in time for me to hand it over to President Davis by the 4th of July next. All the papers please copy. RICHARD PRYOR."

A secret correspondence has been discovered between Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, and Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, in which it appears that Magoffin has been trying to buy certain arms from Brown that the latter stole from the Federal Government. Magoffin, it is said, wished them to be used by the Secessionists in Kentucky.

A large number of volunteers from Canada have tendered their services to the Secretary of War, but for prudential reasons their generous offers have been declined. One, a distinguished Colonel, resigned his commission for the purpose of offering his services to this Government.

John Bell is said to have declared in a speech delivered at Tusculum, Tennessee, a few days since, that he was willing to head a regiment himself, to march in defence of the South against the Federal Government.

Troops are being sent from Lower to Upper Canada, to protect the arsenals from apprehended incursions from this side the line, during our National troubles.

Lieut. Richard K. Meade, late of the United States Army, and on duty at Fort Sumter, during its siege by the South Carolina troops, has resigned his position, and returned to Richmond on Saturday.

A secession flag, which one of the Postmasters in Schodack displayed on his residence, was shot down on Sunday evening. A Committee of thirty assembled, with a small cannon, in front of the house, and, after giving notice that no injury was intended to either the house or its inmates, commenced a bombardment upon the flag. At the second shot the offensive emblem was brought down.

Of the United States army and navy officers who resigned their commissions since the 19th of December, 1859, twenty-seven have placed on file their determination never to serve against the flag of the United States; they say that their resignations were sent in under the pressure of family and friendly solicitations, and not of their own will. A distinguished Commodore is among the number.

Mr Sparrowgrass has joined a "Home Guard" at Yonkers. He would not become a member, however, until it was clearly understood that the Guard should not go to the wars or leave Yonkers "except in case of invasion."

Major Mordecai, recently in charge of the Troy Arsenal, has resigned his commission. He was one of the three United States army officers sent out by our Government to take observations of the great military campaign in the Crimea.

The Charleston *Courier*, of May 4, has this paragraph:

"Gen. Scott, on Tuesday last, told a distinguished citizen of Virginia, most unequivocally, the Lincoln Government intended to retake Harper's Ferry, the Government intended to retake Harper's Ferry, the Government intended to retake Harper's Ferry, and, indeed, all the other Portsmouth Navy-yard, and, indeed, all the other forts in the hands of the late United States forts now in the hands of the rebels, *be the consequences what they may.*"

The Newburyport *Herald* says: "We have before us a letter from Mr. Edwin T. Stafford, in a Lawrence Company, in the Sixth Regiment. He was in the Baltimore fight, and marched next to Needham, who was killed, falling wounded by his side. Mr. Stafford

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 10.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	87⅛	
2,000	do	87	
11,000	do	86⅞	
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Con.	75⅜	
7,000	do	75⅛	
8,000	U. S. 6s, '61, Reg.	89	
500	U. S. 6s, '68	98	
500	Treas. 12 p.c. notes	101¼	
1,500	do	101⅛	
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s '90	815	48
5,000	do	s3	45⅜
26,000	Va. State 6s	s10.	44
26,000	da		46
10,000	Mo. State 6s		38
15,000	do	s5	37¾
4,000	Cal. State 7's		73½
10,000	Erie R. R. 3d mtge bonds, 1883		83
8,000	Harlem 1st m. b.		96¾
1,000	Gashen Br'h b.		75
50	Cum. Coal pref.		6½
75	do		5⅜
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R., 7's		100
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. b.		92½
5,000	C. & N. W. & F. R.		71
2,000	H. & St. J. R. R.'s		31
30	Pacific M. St. Co.		88
25	do		68¾
55	do		69
10	New-York Cen. R.		72¾
750	do		72
20	do		71⅞
50	do	s5	71⅝
200	go	s10	71⅝
100	do	s60	71
5	Panama R.		100

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	86¼	
10,000	do	86	
1,000	Treas. 12 p.c. notes	101¼	
1,500	Kan. State 6s	75	
10,000	Va. St. 6s	s15	44
25,000	do	s30	44½
2,000	do	s3	45
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48	
10,000	Mo. State 6s		37¾
5,000	do	s15	38
12,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.		80
70	Am. Ex. Bank		79
100	Pac. M. St. Co		78
50	Erie Railroad		23¾
110	do		22

FRIDAY, May 10, P. M.

The Stock dealings were less firm in Federal and State securities, but firmer on the Railways to-day, and the temper of the market was quite variable and unsettled to the close of business men's attention. The chief interest of the day centred upon Illinois Central shares, the daily speculative sales of which, through the whole of the present week, have been large, and about two-thirds the registered business is and has been on sellers' options from 3 to 10⅝ 15 days. In other words, the Street is going heavily *short* of the Stock, on the calculation that lower War figures must be made on both sides the Atlantic, although under a somewhat similar panic last December, London refused to respond to our low prices, except in the way of availing of them to add heavily to their cheap purchases. And these in turn were sold back to New-York in February and March at a large advance. The recent private advices and orders to buy from London look like a repetition of the movement, and while the figures here keep below 70@75 ℔ cent., the course of the cash stock will, if changed at all, be toward, rather than from the London market. The cash price yesterday morning was 60¾ ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon 62 ℔ cent. To-day the highest cash sales were at 64½@¾ ℔ cent., closing 63¾ ℔ cent. bid for to-morrow's delivery. An advance of 1 ℔ cent. was also paid. On Erie shares, which are quoted active in London, though at lower figures on the late New York advices, in the letters by the *Africa*. On New York Central a fair amount of sales were made at 72 ℔ cent. In the Western States, other than Illinois Central, prices steady, but not much done. Virginia State Stock was firm at 46 cash, in the morning, the demand being for immediate delivery, while subsequent calls were made on sellers' options, a few days, at 44 ⅞ 41¾ ℔ cent. This range of difference has now been common for several weeks, owing to the comparative scarcity of the Stock on the street. There is an additional fall on Missouris of 1 ℔ cent. to-day, cash sales at 37¾ ℔ cent. The Federal Stocks are about ¼ @ 1 ℔ cent lower than yesterday. Tennessee State Stocks steady at 46 ℔ cent., cash, and 45 sellers' option.

Later in the afternoon, there was increased firmness in the Railway Shares, with sales of New-York Central at 72¼, and that price bid at the close. Illinois Central 64 ℔ cent., Toledo, 23¾@24 Galena, 60@60¼ ℔ cent. The first week's earnings in May on the Galena line are reported $11,000 ahead of the same week last season. The general Share Market is called firm at the close under a demand for cash stock.

There was another upward turn in the Exchange market to-day, the rates advancing under a somewhat free demand to 106 on London, and 5f 35@5f 37½ on Paris. Business was done in Bankers' bills early in the day at 105¾@105¾, while at the close these figures were paid for prime Merchant bills and 106 for Bankers. The whole range of Merchant bills may be called 105¾@105¾ ℔ cent., Bankers' 105¾@106¼ ℔ cent. The extra demand for Saturday's mail was quite sudden, and is attributed in part to remittances making in anticipation of expected receipts of English gold. In the Money market we hear of no change in rates, but report a dull feeling generally outside of Bank. The employment of money by the Stock Brokers is moderate at 5@6 ℔ cent. The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown up to the last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation.
N. York, May 7	$134,610,145	$96,917,7	$4,[illegible]
Boston, May 6	35,000,[illegible]	16,6[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila., May 6	21,[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Orleans, May 6	12,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The old Stockholders of the common or guaranteed stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are referred to an important official notice, on another page of this paper, from the Secretary of the new Erie Company, into which their respective interests must be merged by the 25th July next. In default of timely attention to this notice the legal right of the holders to participate in the new organization will lapse; leaving no other provision or remedy at law for the recognition of their claims. The preliminary assessment of 2½ ℔ cent. is made general to all these parties, on the payment of which they come into the new corporation as follows:

"All such creditors and stockholders as surrender their bonds, debts or certificates, and pay the assessments levied, will become entitled to receive certificates of stock in said Erie Railway Company, as follows:

Holders of bonds of 1862, for the principal of their bonds, and interest up to July 1, 1861, in preferred stock, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ℔ cent. per annum, when earned, in the current year.

Holders of bonds of 1875 for the principal of their bonds, and interest up to August 1st, 1861, in like preferred stock.

Holders of bonds of 1871, for the principal of their bonds, and interest up to August 1st, 1861, in like preferred stock.

Holders of judgments against the company for the amount of their judgment, with interest to January 28, 1861, the day of the sale, in such preferred stock.

The holders of the stock of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, will be entitled to receive an amount of common stock in the Erie Railway Company equal to the amount of their present stock."

Mr. DRAPER sold the following Stocks at auction this morning by order of Hon. G. VAN SCHAYCK, Bank Comptroller, Wisconsin:

$11,000	Missouri 6 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1876	37¾
14,000	Missouri 6 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1868	37¾
3,000	Georgia 6 ℔ ct. bonds, $500 each, due 1882	60
3,000	California 7 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1877	74½
5,000	Tennessee 6 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1888	45¾
2,000	North Carolina 6 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1861	56
2,000	North Carolina 6 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1878	56¾
4,000	North Carolina 6 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1886	56¾
3,000	North Carolina 6 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1887	57
1,000	North Carolina 6 ℔ ct. bonds, due 1889	57
5,000	Illinois 6 ℔ ct. bonds due 1860	87½

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

May 9	Philadelphia	par.
May 9	do	par
May 2	New-Orleans	par ℔ ⅛
May 3	Mobile	par @ ⅛
May 7	Baltimore	2 @ 2½
May 8	Washington	4 @ 5
May 7	Chicago	10 @ 12
May 6	Milwaukee	8 @ 8½
May 6	Cleveland	1 @ 1½
May 6	St. Louis	12 @ 13
May 6	Louisville	3 @ 4
May 6	Detroit	1 @ 1½
May 7	Cincinnati	2¼ @ 3

390	Erie Railroad		22
50	do	s5	22⅛
50	do		22⅜
10	do		22⅜
150	do	s15	22
30	Kris R. Assen'd	$	21⅛
20	Hudson River R.		35⅛
120	Chic. & Rock I. R.		57⅜
50	do	s.	57¼
380	Harlem R. Pref'd		30
100	Harlem R.	b30	12⅜
200	do	s10	12
100	do		12
100	Mich. Cen. R.		45
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s10	63
100	do	sbwk	63
100	do	s10	62⅜
400	do	s10	62⅝
100	do	s30	62⅜
25	da	s20	62½
100	da	s4	63⅛
50	do	s10	62⅞
100	do	s3	63⅛
680	do	s3	63⅜
160	do		63⅜
100	Gal. & Chicago		59⅜
250	do		59⅜
50	do	b10	59⅜
100	do	b10	59⅜
50	do		59
100	do	s10	59
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s	21⅜
50	Chi. Bur & Q. R.	s10	58
50	do		58
20	do		58⅜

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	86¼	
10,000	do	86	
1,000	Treas. 12 p.c. notes	101¼	
1,000	Kan. State 6s	75	
10,000	Va. St. 6s	s15	44
25,000	do	s30	44½
2,000	do	s3	45
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48	
10,000	Mo. State 6s		37¾
5,000	do	s15	38
12,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.		80
70	Am. Ex. Bank		79
100	Pac. M. St. Co		78
50	Erie Railroad		23¾
100	do		22
50	Harlem R.		12
50	do	s5	22⅛
10	do		22⅜
150	do	s15	22
30	Kris R. Assen'd	$	21⅛
20	Hudson River R.		35⅛
120	Chic. & Rock I. R.		57⅜
50	do	s.	57¼
380	Harlem R. Pref'd		30
100	Harlem R.	b30	12⅜
200	do	s10	12
100	do		12
100	Mich. Cen. R.		45
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s10	63
100	do	sbwk	63
100	do	s10	62⅜
400	do	s10	62⅝
100	do	s30	62⅜
25	da	s20	62½
100	da	s4	63⅛
50	do	s10	62⅞
100	do	s3	63⅛
680	do	s3	63⅜
160	do		63⅜
100	Gal. & Chicago		59⅜
250	do		59⅜
50	do	b10	59⅜
100	do		59⅜
50	do		59
100	do	s10	59
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s	21⅜
50	Chi. Bur & Q. R.	s10	58
50	do		59
20	do		58⅜

May 6	Pittsburgh	3	@3¼
May 8	Canada	¾	@ ⅞
May 4	Alton, Ill	10	@11
May 6	Fort Wayne	1	@ 1⅛
May 3	Winona	9	@10
May 6	Bloomington, Ill	10	@11

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON FISCAL YEAR.

EARNINGS.

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$226,499 16	$275,353 70
Freight	287,922 96	322,778 12
Mails and express	19,482 97	26,093 86
Rents	19,930 67	15,567 50
Interest	6,009 66	4,064 24
Profit and loss	1,837 16	267 29
Total	$561,681 52	$644,228 73

EXPENSES.

	1860.	1861.
Transportation	$289,565 74	$332,371 39
Interest on bonds	97,699 73	96,585 47
Taxes	10,958 13	11,518 90
Total	$398,423 60	$440,475 76
On a capital of		$2,155,800
First mortgage debt		406,000
Second mortgage debt		950,000
Total		$3,511,800

The following is the revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the month of April:

MAIN STEM.

Passengers	$53,230 31
Mails	7,833 34
Express	3,798 19
Tonnage	231,586 98
Total	$296,448 82

WASHINGTON BRANCH.

Passengers	$24,174 97
Mails	1,000 00
Express	1,000 00
Tonnage	4,868 19
Total	$31,043 16

N. W. VIRGINIA BRANCH.

Passengers	$6,330 80
Mails	866 66
Tonnage	19,688 31
Total	$26,935 77

RECAPITULATION.

	Main Stem.	Washton.	N. W. Va.	Total.
April, 1860	$225,965 41	$48,788 48	$20,345 79	$342,419 68
April, 1861	296,448 82	31,043 16	26,935 77	354,427 75

Showing a decrease of $28,391 94.

*This embraces the revenue on the Washington Branch to April 23, at which date the United States Government took, and has since retained, control of the Road.

New-York Produce Exchange Co.

The Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co., elected on Monday the 6th inst., met on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst., to choose executive officers for the ensuing year. The result of the election was as follows:

FRANCIS M. FARNCH, President.
STEPHEN D. HARRISON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, Treasurer.
*EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

The Standing Committees of last year were reappointed, namely:

Building Committee—William D. Maagam, Edward Cromwell, Edward J. Lowber, Robert J. Randolph, Stephen D. Harrison.

Finance Committee—Adam Smith, Jr., William H. Newman, John B. Wright.

The choice of the floor stands on the business floor of the Exchange, for three years, will be sold at auction on Saturday, May 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Exchange Room.

All the receivers and buyers of produce now meet at the Produce Exchange, which is therefore the business centre of that very important interest. It is a source of general satisfaction to have the whole trade thus concentrated at one Exchange.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 10,810 bbls. Flour, 42,262 bushels Wheat, 83,190 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Barley, 9,800 bushels Oats, 2,565 pkgs Provisions, and 1,250 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, and $5 62½ for Pots ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c., and 100 bags Rio at 11c.@ 13¾c ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for, and is quite firm, including Middling Uplands, at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,760 bales.

FISH—All kinds continue quite dull, and prices are irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been freely purchased to-day, at, however, irregular prices. Low and medium grades are tending downward, while the better qualities, being in reduced supply, are decidedly firmer. The reported sales amount to 18,700 bbls, including superfine State at $5 65@$5 15, ordinary to choice Extra-State, at $5 22½@$5 45, mainly at $5 25@$5 27½; superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15, extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$5 25, extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$5 30, inferior Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55, round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 60@ $5 70, choice at $5 60@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 22½	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern continues in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 2,000 bbls, at $5 75@$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian flour is salable and buoyant, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 20@$5 50 ℔ bbl., sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet to-day, at $3 10@$3 [illegible] for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite sleepy to-day, and prices have declined, in part, encouraging buyers to operate freely, especially for export through the week, as the freight market has tended to cheaper shipments. Sales have been reported of 200,000 bushels, including White Western, inferior to choice, at $1 35@$1 65, chiefly at $1 38@$1 46. Amber Western (Winter) small lots, at $1 32@$1 38. Red Western at $1 27@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin $1 23@$1 25. Mixed Western at $1 15@$1 23. Chicago Spring, at $1 15@ $1 [illegible]. Red State $1 21@$1 27, and White Kentucky at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is freely offered, and with fully cheaper. Sales have been reported of 80,000 bushels, at 59c. for new mixed Western, 59c.@61c. chiefly at 59c.@60c., for old do. do., 59c. for unsound do. do., 61c.@62c. for Northern and Jersey Yellow, 70c. for Yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Rye continues to fair demand at the recent quiet rates. 2,500 bushels Barley is inactive and depressed at 55c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Sales of small lots of State at 57c.@60c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 32¾c.@31¾c. Western, at 33c.@34c., and State at 31c.@35c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Week ending May 7, 1861.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	23,501	47,563
Wheat, bushels	271,691	649,196
Corn, bushels	487,209	1,105,864
Oats, bushels	24,765	
Rye bushels	2,025	
Barley, bushels	3,461	1,915

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago Jan 1 to May 7.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	378,540	150,537	117,623
Wheat, bushels	2,143,459	1,100,916	665,872
Corn, bushels	3,664,849	3,888,749	938,764
Oats, bushels	711,065	419,140	166,529
Rye, bushels	180,045	143,310	16,111
Barley, bushels	276,814	164,571	92,377

HAY—Sales to-day 600 bales North River, at 60c.@ 75c., chiefly within the range ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in, mainly for local use, including new at 11c.@22c. ℔ lb.

LARD—Sales, 120 tcs. Scotch Pig, in tots, at $20@ $21 50 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been quiet, at nominally unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 29c.@30c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.; and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in bond, at 16c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been in limited request, including Crude, at $4 5c.@$4 75, while holders claim $5 ℔ 280 lbs; and Spirits at 75c.@80c. ℔ gallon. Tar has been inactive, at former prices. Rosin has been in pretty fair demand, including Common, at $1 87½@$2 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry has been mainly for Crude Whale, at 40c.@42c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 35 and Linseed at 58c.@59c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales have been reported of 700 barrels, in lots, at $17 25@$17 50 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request, at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6¾@6¾c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Lard is in demand and is steady. Sales, 900 tierces and barrels, at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and firm. Sales 400 bbls., at $11 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Mess, and $7 87½@$8 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Hams, $15@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 12c.@14c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 4¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day are reported to-day of 300 tcs, in lots, at $5 50@$6 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate demand prevails for Clover, and 230 bags have been sold, mainly at 8½ ℔ lb. The other sections in other kinds have been quite limited.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive to-day, having amounted to 1850 hhds., including Cuba at 4¾c. @5¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5¾c.; 230 boxes Havana, at 5¼c.@5¾c., and 373 hhds. Manilla at 3c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 28,000 lbs. at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 250 bbls., in lots, at 16½c. @16¾c. ℔ gallon, the market closing with a downward tendency.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted by the advanced rates claimed. For Liverpool—Flour 2s 3d.@2s 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 8d. @8½d.; Corn, 8d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 7-32d.@5-16d ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s ℔ 310 lbs; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d ℔ bbl.; Cheese 27s 6d.@30s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d @30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@ 10½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d @3. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d ℔ ton. For Dublin—Wheat, in shippers' bags, 9d. ℔ bush. For Londonderry—Corn, in ship's bags, 10½d. ℔ bush. For Antwerp—Wheat, in ship's bags, 9d.@10d. ℔ bush.

WRECK ON LAKE ERIE.—In a terrible gale which swept over Lake Erie on Monday night, the schooner *Freeman*, having on board 8,983 bushels of corn, was wrecked on the Canada shore. Of the six persons on board five were lost. The names of the drowned are SYLVESTER A. NEWALL, a son of the captain, and mate of the vessel; GEORGE EVERTON, cook; ANTONIO DAREAILAN, and two others, whom the captain knew only as JOE and ALECK, the three last being deck hands. All of the crew shipped at Detroit.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the Benton Mills, in Franklin County, Ill., exploded on April 30, killing JAMES SCORFORDA, one of the proprietors, and DEMPSEY ADAM and THOMAS KING, employes.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	From.	Leaves.	For.	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May	1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May	1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May	1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May	4
Hansa	Southampton	New York	May	4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May	7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May	8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May	11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May	13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May	18
North Britain	Liverpool	Quebec	May	16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May	18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May	18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May	21
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May	25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May	25
Bornadia	Southampton	New York	June	4
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June	6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June	16

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 11
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 16
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	May 15
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 18
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampton	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Potomac	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Bremen* will close at the Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California. If intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 5:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a case I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveller's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in those countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and tradesmen.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 448 Broadway, sole Agents.

TO MACHINISTS.—PARTIES HAVING THE necessary machinery can obtain contracts for the manufacturing of revolvers, or of their different parts. Apply immediately to E. R. BENNET & CO., No. 162 Greenwich st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 45 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 85 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 166 Duane-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT
MILITARY SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.
HARDEE'S TACTICS
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NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FAIRFIELD HAS FOR many years been a favorite Summer resort. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shores of Long Island Sound and two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. With the climate, scenery, foliage, bread and meat and the unrivaled facilities for sea-bathing, Fairfield is one of the most delightful summer residences in this country. The Fairfield House is a new family hotel, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas) and is specially adapted for families desiring to spend the summer in the country, where they will find all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class hotel. The house will be ready for company on May 1, 1861. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

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THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make arrangements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No 2, N. R., at 8 11½, 3½ and 5¾; from Dey st., at 10½ and 4¾. Only 35 minutes from New-York.

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THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 25th day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren st.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER hotel or select family resort, within convenient driving distance from the City. Would be let to a party every way unexceptionable. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ITALIAN PREACHING, BY REV. L. D. REVILACCIO.—After thoroughly considering the religious truth, and having not despised the knowledge of others on this subject, but sought opportunity for discussing the same, I believe it would be a crime to remain silent; and therefore I have made arrangements to give religious instruction every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock P. M., in the lecture-room of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby st. Protestants, while being desirous of extending gospel truths to Italians in Italy, should not neglect those in their own midst, but should use their influence and means to impart to them a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

SANDS-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be held in the Sands-st Church TO MORROW, throughout the day. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WILLIAM NAS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Jessie Brown.

WINTER GARDEN—Hiawatha—Lend me Five Shillings.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bowled Out—Andreason; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61. Curosities at all Hours.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

The Times on Sunday.

The New-York Times will be issued to-morrow; and will be published daily, Sundays included, during the war excitement.

The price of the Sunday issue will only be three cents for single copies—two dollars per hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is evident from the tenor of our dispatches that some movement of startling importance is in contemplation, and will soon be made by the Government against the Secessionists. What direction this movement will take, it is of course impossible to say—whether towards Norfolk, Richmond, or Harper's Ferry. Our Washington correspondent states that there are now in Washington and in the immediate vicinity some 30,000 troops, and more are daily arriving, both by railroad and by transport. The regulars and volunteers which passed through Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, reached the Capital that night; and Gen. Patterson's command, 15,000 strong, can be made available in a very short period. The movements of the secession forces in Virginia seem to be somewhat uncertain. They evidently anticipate that the Government intends to take possession of Alexandria, and accordingly, to be out of harm's way, those who were stationed there yesterday commenced a retrograde movement to Culpepper. It is most likely, however, that instead of Alexandria, Harper's Ferry will be the point to which the Government will first direct its attention, as the rebel forces there have commenced a system of depredations upon the trade passing over the Baltimore Road which it will be necessary to put an end to immediately. They yesterday took from a train bound to Baltimore, one hundred beef cattle and ten horses.

The Government still anticipates an attack upon Cairo, and is making every effort to prevent its success. A dispatch from Chicago says the officer in command at Cairo has received positive information that Gen. Pillow has chartered three steamers to convey troops up the river for an attack. Gen. Pillow will probably find that he is too late in making his proposed demonstration.

The formation of still another new Military Department has been rendered necessary by the exigencies of the times—that of Ohio; to consist of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and to be subdivided into various smaller departments—the whole under the command of Gen. McClellan, of the Ohio Volunteers, with the head-quarters at Cincinnati.

The dispatch published yesterday morning, to the effect that the Secession forces at Harper's Ferry had crossed over to the Maryland side and seized the Heights overlooking the Ferry, is corroborated. A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* states that they have destroyed a valuable tract of timber by burning it, and had commenced fortifying the heights. The number who had crossed over was estimated at about eight hundred.

The consequences of the teaching of the secession leaders during the late Presidential campaign are beginning to show themselves. They did not hesitate to publicly proclaim that the election of Lincoln would result in the liberation of all the blacks, and the latter in some localities have naturally become imbued with that idea. In Owen County, Ky., we hear that three or four hundred negroes have armed and organized themselves, and commenced open depredations upon the property of their masters. An attempt to disarm them had been met with resistance and the loss of several lives. How far the disaffection has extended is not yet known, but Gov. Magoffin, at last accounts, had dispatched a messenger to ascertain the whole truth of the matter.

Occasionally we get a glimpse of the truth from persons in the interest of the Confederates, more frank and outspoken than their fellows. A letter written by an officer at Harper's Ferry, formerly in the service of the Government, to a friend at Harrisburgh, discloses the facts that most of the troops at that place are provided with arms of an inferior quality, that they are badly provisioned, that their commissariat is mean, and that flour cannot be obtained there under $25 per barrel. The writer, who has seen twenty years' service, and is considered an officer of skill, is also frank enough to confess that he considers the chances of success, in the pending contest between the Confederate States and the Government, as decidedly in favor of the latter.

One good effect, at least, results to the Baltimoreans from the present position of that city and the State of Maryland on the side of the Union—there is a perfect exodus of the rowdy element. The individuals comprising this useless but dangerous class of the community are leaving in squads of from fifty to eighty, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, with the intention of joining the Secession forces there. A company of about eighty, besides those previously mentioned, passed through Frederick on Thursday night. The Government would be perfectly justified in arresting them, but it is perhaps easier to fight them than to keep them.

New-Jersey has responded nobly to the call of the Government. In addition to the regiments called for and already at the scene of action, the Legislature yesterday passed a bill authorizing the raising and equipping of four more, to be held ready for call, and the purchase of ten thousand stand of arms. The bill authorizing a loan of two million dollars was also passed.

At General Term of the Superior Court an important ejectment suit was yesterday argued, involving the question of title to the fee of a public highway, when it ceases to be such, by the direction of the proper authorities. In the General Sessions there was a large number of petty pleas taken, and only two or three trials, none of which resulted in convictions. The only charges were larceny and simple assault and battery.

The Stock Market was firmer on the Railway shares yesterday, but rather lower on Federal and State securities. The transactions were active in Illinois Central shares, and as much as 64½ paid for the cash stock. New-York Central closed 72½. Exchange on London advanced to 106 ₩ cent.

Flour was in active request, at, however, rather lower prices for common and medium grades. The transactions in Wheat and Corn were extensive, as the market was decidedly favorable to buyers. Sugars were more sought after. Moderate sales of Cotton, Provisions, Rice, Hay, Hops and Clover-Seed were reported. No really important movements transpired in Fish, Coffee, Metals, Candles, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Molasses, Spices, Teas or Tobacco. Whisky was plenty, heavy and cheaper. The rates on Freight were quoted higher. Other branches of trade presented no new feature.

Harper's Ferry.

It seems to be understood that a force of Secessionists is rapidly collecting at Harper's Ferry, with the evident design to hold that position, which commands the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thus seriously checks federal reinforcements from the West. A large body, four or five thousand at least, has been pushed forward from Virginia, and is swelled by additions from Kentucky and Maryland. We presume it numbers now 6,000 men. The position itself is a strong one, and can probably be held against a much superior force.

It certainly is a bold step to push troops so far within the enemy's lines, and so far away from reinforcements,—for a force marching west from Washington could entirely cut off their retreat. It seems scarcely possible, therefore, that Gen. Lee should have sent these troops to Harper's Ferry, unless he expected to be able, very speedily, to send others to support them, or at all events to keep open their line of communication. We have no reliable information as to the number of troops now under arms in Virginia, nor of the points at which they are mainly collected. But large bodies of them are known to be at Richmond, Petersburgh, Lynchburgh and other points. Our own impression is that there are at least 40,000 men, organized, disciplined and within three days' reach of Washington. If part of this force should be thrown from Lynchburgh and that vicinity upon Harper's Ferry, while the remainder threaten Washington, it might not be easy for the Government to spare troops enough just now to retake the Ferry. It seems to be the general impression that Gen Butler will very soon move towards that point, and, when properly supported, attempt its recapture.

The Position of Kentucky.

The Union men in Kentucky continue to insist, with great energy, that the State shall remain neutral in the pending contest between the Union and Rebellion. The Louisville *Journal*, which wages fierce and effective war upon the Disunionists, presses this policy with very great force upon public favor. It insists that Kentucky shall take no part in the contest,—that she shall repel trespass upon her soil from either party, and devote herself to the preservation of peace within her own borders.

Now there is one aspect of the case in which we can concede the wisdom and justice of this policy. The people of the State are divided in sentiment. There is a very strong, a very active, and a very effective Secession party in the State—and it is opposed by a Union party which we believe to be still stronger. If the Unionists, therefore, mean by neutrality, that they *will take care of their Disunionists at home*—that they will hold them in check and prevent their swelling the rebel army of Jeff. Davis, in its war upon the Government,—their policy is just and wise. It is not, perhaps, all that the country has a right to expect,—but if carried out vigorously and in good faith, the country will be satisfied with it. If the Union men of Kentucky will fight, or hold in check, the Disunionists of their own State, they will have done their part towards crushing this great rebellion,—and neither the Government nor the people will have reason to complain of them.

But if this neutrality is to be one-sided, it will not answer. If the Disunionists of Kentucky are to rush by thousands into the ranks of the enemy and wage war upon the Federal Government, the Union men have no right to sit still and watch the conflict. If the State is to be neutral, her people must be neutral also. If the Union men may not aid the Union, the Disunionists must not aid secession.

There is a project on foot to *arm the State*. Gov. Magoffin, in a message, every sentence of which might have been dictated by Jeff. Davis, recommends the appropriation of $3,000,000 for this object. A Joint Committee, half Unionists and half Secessionists,—Crittenden, Dixon and Nicholas composing the former, have concurred in the recommendation, which seems to meet universal concurrence. What object is to be accomplished by this, favorable to the Union, it is not easy to see. The Government of the State is in the hands of Secessionists. If they purchase arms they will place them in the hands of their own friends. The result will be that the Secessionists will be armed and the Unionists not. How long, after that is the case, will it be before Kentucky is "precipitated" into revolution, just as Virginia has been?

The proceeding seems to us dangerous,—certain to destroy the neutrality which the friends of the Union in Kentucky hope to maintain.

Encouragement for Pirates.

The Mobile *Register* is drumming for privateers. It instructs the enterprising gentlemen who may wish to embark in this business, that they can carry their prizes into *any neutral port* they please. It says:

"It is to be expected that a neutral nation not unfriendly to us, *will see with pleasure, the arrival of prizes in its ports.* Every prize will benefit the neutral city, by giving employment, and *paying money to its inhabitants*; and by selling among them, valuable stocks of merchandise at the lowest prices. When admitted into the port, by the laws of nations the prize is under the protection of the neutral Power; the possession by the captor is sufficient proof of his right, and his title cannot there be questioned."

A journal must be strangely blind, or recklessly contemptuous to the temper of the age in which we live, to hold such language as this. There is no neutral nation on earth that would receive and protect privateers from the Southern Confederacy. Even between belligerent nations, the use of privateering as a weapon of war incurs universal repugnance, and is by common consent almost wholly laid aside. During the Crimean war neither of the belligerent parties resorted to it. The English government indeed forbade its subjects to enter into it at all.

But the case is much stronger now. This is not a war between contending nations, nor will it be so regarded by the world. It is merely a rebellion against an established Government; and no nation will ever recognize privateers from the Southern Confederacy until they are prepared to recognize the Confederacy itself. A privateer must have national protection. He must have the authority of some lawfully constituted and *recognized nation*, to cover his depredations upon peaceful commerce. Without such authority he will be held and treated as a pirate. All that ever distinguishes a privateer from a pirate is that the one has letters-of-marque, issued by some competent authority, while the other has not. And no authority can be competent for such a purpose, but a sovereign, independent and recognized nation.

The Southern Confederacy has not reached this point yet. Indeed, it seems much further from it than it was a month ago. It has obtained no recognition, nor any promise of it, from any quarter. Until it has that, no letters it can issue will save its privateers from the doom of the pirate.

A Mistake.

"The excitement at the North, though widespread and pervading, is spasmodic. It will die away as the Spring opens, and the business of the season shall occupy the people's attention."—*Virginia Examiner.*

It is a great mistake to suppose that the upheaval of the North is spasmodic, or that it is an impulse. There is nothing fitful, nothing ephemeral about it. It has all the elements of a lasting vitality. If those elements have slumbered in the past, it was because the Northern mind could not and would not believe that the Secessionists were in earnest. So deeply imbued were their own hearts with love for the Constitution, and so profound their reverence for the Union, that they did not conceive it possible that actual treason could exist anywhere in this Republic. They looked upon the seizure of the forts and property of the Government as in some sort the doings of a lawless mob, which patriotism was for the hour powerless to control. But when the bombardment of Fort Sumter thundered in their ears, and placed before their vision the palpable fact that actual rebellion was armed and rampant, and that the institutions of the country were in danger, a voice rang like a trumpet all through the North, rousing the sleepers and startling every trusting patriot from his dreams.

They will sleep no more. The spirit that made a quarter of a million of volunteers spring to their feet at the first cry of danger, will, if need be, call another quarter of a million to the rescue, and yet another, and another, so long as stout hearts and strong arms shall be needed to defend the institutions of the country. The people of the North regard this whole country, all the States, as a common inheritance—a great trust confided to them by a noble ancestry, to be transmitted intact to the generations of the future. To divide, is, in their view, to destroy it. To strike one State from the brotherhood of States, is to sever the unity of all. To break one link in the chain that binds them together, is to scatter them all to the winds. Destroy the supremacy of the Constitution as it exists, and they would regard themselves as without a Government,—dissolve the Union and they would have no country.

Hence it was that the capitalist and the laborer, the banker and the borrower, the merchant and the mechanic, the professional man and the farmer, all grades, all classes, all ranks, and all occupations, were moved by a common impulse. They were impelled by common instincts and a common nature, and they moved together and at once. There was no need of language or suggestion. The gigantic conspiracy stood revealed, and without consultation heart everywhere responded to heart that it must be crushed. The resolve was spontaneous, welling up instantly and everywhere. Whatever of money was needed was tendered, whatever of men were required were ready.

As it has been since the attack on Fort Sumter, so will it be for the next ten years, if the struggle shall last so long. There is nothing spasmodic in the movement. It is not excitement; it is not enthusiasm even; but a deep and solemn conviction of danger to the country, and a deeper, sterner resolve that it shall be saved. Whatever call may be made for money will be answered; whatever demand for men will be instantly met; whatever sacrifices may be required will be submitted to, to the end that the cause of self-government may be vindicated, and the fact demonstrated that we Americans have a national unity, a civilization, a country and a home.

It is well that the people of the South should understand this. Let them comprehend that this war which they have undertaken and forced upon the country, must, if they so decide, be fought out to the bitter end. They can end it now by returning to their allegiance to the Union, retaining and enjoying always all their rights under the Constitution. But if they will it otherwise, they must (and they are only seven millions) stand against nineteen millions who are as determined and courageous as themselves, with vastly more means to carry on the contest to a successful issue. What the people of the North demand is, not conquest, not subjugation, but obedience to the Constitution, and the safety of the Union. And this they will enforce. Let the Southern States then, choose between a return to their place in the Union, with all their rights secured, all the Constitutional guarantees around them that are around any State,—and the madness of challenging the power of these loyal millions to a conflict in which the strongest arm and the sharpest sword will, at the end of a desolating war, be able to dictate the terms of peace.

Rebel Bonds.—On the 26th of last month we called the attention of the Board of Brokers to the propriety of striking from the stock list the securities of seceding and seceded States. The suggestion at once found warm advocacy in the Board; but the reluctance to abandon favorite speculative stocks was so great that, notwithstanding the Press and the public have since reiterated the necessity of taking this step, those bonds are daily called, and bought and sold, as if valid and valuable.

We beg now to solicit the attention of the District-Attorney to the subject. That official, acting under the definition of treason, which describes the crime as lending aid and comfort to the enemy, has already invaded the Exchange building to seize the plates and stop the printing of blank bonds, intended to raise money for the rebels. The Board of Brokers is busy in giving currency to bonds of the same description, with the simple difference that they are filled up. Of the bonds issued by the State of Virginia in good faith, nine millions of dollars worth were, on the 1st of January, held by her own citizens. Nobody knows better than the Virginian that, with the act of secession terminated the power of the State to pay principal or interest, and that his only chance to protect himself is to throw his bonds into that market where they will bring anything whatever. There is no doubt that Wall-street has been supplied liberally with these bits of waste paper, the purchase money of which is strengthening the resources of Virginia in her contest with the Government. There is as little doubt of the readiness of Southern financiers to employ the resort of supplying an over-issue of their bonds, as long as Northern dealers can be found sufficiently foolish or treasonable to buy them, even at a shilling apiece. Not a day, therefore, should be permitted to elapse before these sources of Southern strength should be closed, if not by the voluntary patriotism of the brokers, then by the intervention of law. Let all who persist in aiding the common enemy be brought to answer.

The Great Conspiracy—Proof of its Nature and Motive.

It is important that the people of this country should understand clearly the real nature and causes of the contest in which they are engaged. Every one recognizes the fact that the South has been plunged into rebellion against the authority of the Federal Government, and now seeks, by force of arms, its overthrow. But the causes of this fact,—the motives which have given it birth, are less generally recognized. One class of writers ascribes it to the election of Lincoln, and regards it as a passionate protest against the choice of a sectional President. Another class considers it the effort of an alarmed people to protect their domestic institutions against apprehended danger. Nearly all regard it as the natural growth and inevitable result of the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery agitation, which has marked the history of the past twenty years, and which has aroused the passions, the prejudices, the pride and the resentment of both sections of the country.

There is some truth in these views, without doubt,—but no one of them embraces the whole truth. These incidents and agitations have had much to do with the Rebellion which now menaces the Government with overthrow,—but as *means*, not *motives*. The Slavery agitations, the political contests, the triumph of Republican principles at the polls, have only been the weapons and the opportunities for accomplishing the foreordained result. They did not suggest the idea,—nor start the plot for destroying the Federal Government. *That had been resolved on long before.* The plot had been formed,—the programme had been drawn up,—and the determination to overthrow the Government had been reached, long before the Slavery agitation had begun to disturb the country,—and a quarter of a century before the Republican Party was dreamed of. What we are fighting is a *Conspiracy*, not a Rebellion. It was concocted by a few ambitious leaders, who have brought the mass of the people into it by using the agitations and occurrences of which we have spoken, as a means of alarming and arousing them.

We have already alluded to a book called *The Partisan Leader*, as affording conclusive evidence of this fact. It deserves more careful attention, for, as interpreted by subsequent events, its publication was one of the most remarkable incidents of our current history. It was written and published secretly,—the name of its author and its publisher being carefully concealed. It purported to be written by "*Edward William Sidney*,"—while its real author was Prof. Beverly Tucker, of the University of Virginia, a bosom friend of Mr. Calhoun, thoroughly wedded to the doctrine of Supreme State Sovereignty, and profoundly disappointed at the defeat of Nullification in 1832. It purported to be "printed for the publishers by James Caxton,"—when its actual printer was Duff Green, the agent and tool of Calhoun, and editor of the *Telegraph*, a paper devoted wholly to Mr. Calhoun's interest and elevation. It was written in 1835 and printed in 1836,—but it was entitled "a *tale of the future*,"—and bears date "1856." Its object is to relate incidents in the struggle of the South, and especially of Virginia, for independence,—which is assumed to have been achieved about the year 1850. And the striking feature of the book is that the programme it lays down as that on which Southern independence was achieved, is almost precisely that which has been actually adopted thus far in the rebellion which now distracts the land.

The author professes to have been an actor in the scenes which he records. In the preface to his book he speaks of actors in the events who will be "vouchers for its accuracy,"—some of them *now* filling high places of trust and power,—others "who will die without their fame,—men belonging to that class, peculiar to a society whose institutions are based on domestic slavery, the honest, brave, hardy, sod high-spirited peasantry of Virginia." The book introduces its leading hero, Capt. Douglas, who is a brother of Arthur Trevor, both sons of Hugh Trevor, a gentleman residing near Richmond, who although "bred up in the school of State Rights, and greatly alarmed at the Jackson proclamation against nullification in 1832, had finally settled down into the conviction that union, on any terms, was better than disunion under any circumstances," and had consequently become "a partisan of Van Buren and united with Ritchie and others of the same kidney in endeavoring to subdue the spirit and tame down the State pride of Virginia." In the Spring of 1849, Virginia is assumed to have voted for the election of a Legislature favorable to Van Buren, and thus "expunged her name from the chronicles of honor, expunged the history of all her glories, expunged herself."

Then comes the following passage as to the action of the Gulf States:

"At the same time, the power and the will of a fixed majority in the North, to give a master to the South, had been made manifest. It was clearly seen, too, that he had determined to use the power thus obtained, and to administer the Government solely with a view to the interest of that sectional faction, by which he had been supported. "*Væ victis!*" "Woe to the vanquished!" was the word. It had gone forth; and Northern cupidity and Northern fanaticism were seen to march, hand to hand, to the plunder and desolation of the South.

Under these circumstances, the Southern States had been, at length, forced to see that the day for decisive action had arrived. They, therefore, determined no longer to abide the obligations of a Constitution, the form of which alone remained, and having, *by a movement nearly simultaneous, seceded from the Union, they had immediately formed a Southern Confederacy.* The suddenness of these measures was less remarkable than the prudence with which they had been conducted. *The two together left little doubt that there had been a preconcert among the leading men of the several States, arranging provisionally what should be done, whenever circumstances should throw power into the hands of those who, at the bidding of the usurper the people had once driven from their councils.* It is now known that there was such concert. *Nor was it confined to the seceding States alone. In Virginia, also, there were men who entered into the same views.*"

The Gulf States had thus, by a nearly simultaneous movement, repudiated the obligations of the Constitution. The next step was to get Virginia to join them. The President is represented as having bent all his energies to prevent that result, by influencing the election for members to the Legislature which was to act upon it:—and the first volume of the story is devoted to the incidents preparatory to and connected with that election. Hugh Trevor, the Unionist, had a brother Bernard, who had been a Disunionist for many years. He is represented as an impulsive man, governed solely by principles of honor and of devotion to his State, while his brother is branded as a man who consulted his judgment and took counsel of his prudence in public affairs. The eldest son of Hugh Trevor, the Unionist, named Owen Trevor, had been educated at West Point, and had learned, both from his instructors there and from his father, "*overlooking his allegiance to his native State, to consider himself the sworn soldier of the Federal Government.*" He was, therefore, a favorite "at Court," and was rapidly promoted in the army. He was sent to Virginia to aid in putting down the anticipated rebellion, and his only apprehension was that he might meet in arms his brother Douglas, who had also been educated at West Point and entered the army:

"But having spent a Winter at home, it was suspected that he [Douglas] had become infected with the treasonable heresies of Southern politicians. He had resigned his commission and traveled into South Carolina. The effect of this journey on his opinions was not a matter of doubt. Letters had been received from him, by his brother and several young officers of his own regiment, avowing a total change of sentiment. These letters left no doubt, that *should Virginia declare for secession, or even in case of collision between the Southern League and the old United States, he would be found fighting against the latter.*"

This, it will be seen, puts Virginia very much in the position she now holds,—affecting neutrality, but ready to join the Southern league whenever a collision should occur with the general Government. Douglas Trevor fell in love with his cousin Delia, daughter of the Disunionist,—and the remaining chapters of the first volume record incidents which occurred during a protracted visit at her father's house. He had a rival in the person of one Col. Baker, who was devoted to the service of the flag he had sworn to defend, and who is represented, therefore, as the perfection of all meanness,—as a liar, coward and boor. For some constructive insult he is challenged by Douglas, escapes by making an ignominious apology, and revenges himself by reporting Douglas as holding treasonable opinions, and thus securing his dismissal from the service.

The author says:

"I have already spoken of those men, in each of the Southern States, of *cool heads, long views, and stout hearts, who, watching the progress of events, had clearly seen the point to which they tended.* It is not here that their names and deeds are to be registered. They are already recorded in history, and blazoned on the *tomb of that hateful tyranny which they overthrew.* They had been *discarded from the service of the people*, so long as the popularity of the President had blinded the multitude to his usurpations. * * They had seen that *secession must come*, and that, come when it might, their influence would be proportioned to their past disgraces. Presuming on *this, they had consulted much together. Not only had they sketched provisionally the plan of a Southern Confederacy, but they had taken measures to regulate their relations with foreign Powers.* One of their number, traveling abroad, had been instructed to prepare the way for the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Great Britain. One of the first acts of the new Confederacy was to invest him publicly with the diplomatic character, and it was at once understood that commercial arrangements would be made, the value of which would secure to the infant League all the advantages of an alliance with that powerful nation. The designation of a gentleman, as Minister, who had so long, without any ostensible motive, resided near the Court of St. James, left no doubt that all things had been already arranged."

This part of the programme also has been carefully followed out by the Confederacy at Montgomery.

Douglas Trevor, when he reached his uncle's house, was believed to be true to the Government he had sworn to support. His uncle's efforts, therefore, after proper preliminary disavowals, were devoted to his conversion,—and sundry chapters of the book record the conversation that passed between them. The result was that he entered into the service of the rebels, though President Van Buren is represented as having been brutal enough to insist on his dismissal from the service, instead of accepting his resignation.

Interspersed through the narrative are sundry caricatures and denunciations of the North,—one of which we think will amuse our lady readers. Douglas, it seemed, ventured to *kiss* his sweetheart,—whereupon the author thus moralizes:

For although, *according to the refinements of the Yankees, kissing was in very bad taste*, yet the Northern *regime* had not reached the banks of the Roanoke. The ladies there still continued to walk in the steps of their chaste mothers—safe in that high sense of honor which protects at once from pollution and suspicion.

It is true that when a people become corrupt, they must learn to be fastidious, and invent safeguards to prevent vice, and blinds to conceal it when it is to be indulged. Duennas are necessary in Spain. They are at once the guarantee of a lady's honor, and the safe instruments of her pleasures. Black eunuchs perform the same functions in Turkey. *In the Northern factories, boys and girls are not permitted to work together. In their churches, the gentlemen and ladies do not sit in the same pew.* What a pitch of refinement! Sterne's story of the Abbe in the theatre at Paris affords the only parallel.

Thank God! the *frame of our society has kept us free from the cause and its consequences!*) Whatever corruption there may be among us *is restrained to a particular class*, instead of diffusing itself by continuous contact through all grades and ranks. If it were true, as the wise, and eloquent, and pious, and benevolent, and discreet Dr. Channing had said, some fifteen years before, that *below a certain line all was corrupt, it was equally true that above it all was pure.* Nature had marked the line, and established there a boundary which the gangrene of the social body could never pass."

It is not necessary for us to follow the narrative further. The remainder is a history of scenes in the conflict which followed between Virginia and the General Government, in which Owen Trevor, who stands by the flag of his country, is exhibited in various ways to the scorn and detestation of the reader, and is finally killed in a contest with the troop of his brother, who is the *Partisan Leader* of the history.

What we have quoted from this book will suffice to show that the *purpose of Rebellion was formed, and its programme drawn up in* 1835, by the men who had been defeated by Jackson in their attempt at Nullification. From that moment war upon the Government of the United States was only a question of time. It was resolved upon:—the plan of bringing it on and of conducting it was formed:—the secession of the Gulf States was to be the first step,—a Confederacy was to be formed by them,—agents were to be sent to Europe to negotiate treaties, and *at the proper time* Virginia was to throw her sword into the scale of treason. The conspirators believed then that it would be carried out in 1848,—but circumstances have delayed it twelve years. The election of Lincoln, preceded as it was with due preparation for the Southern heart, was simply the signal for exploding the plot which was formed twenty-five years ago.

Wholesale Lying.—We find the following interesting bit of Munchausenism in the Norfolk *Argus:*

"On Friday morning, 3d inst., a large open yawl boat, containing five men, Capt. Salter, of Currituck, among them, put into Little Creek from the bay, where the men were arrested by the military authorities. *They proved to be Southern fugitives who had escaped from New-York in the boat, and had sailed along the Atlantic Coast* into the capes of Virginia. One of them was the Captain of a schooner from Newberne, N. C., which had been seized in New-York. *They report that their lives were not safe in New-York, but the people along the Jersey coast treated them kindly, and gave them some assistance.* They were much sunburnt and blistered from exposure. They state that they narrowly escaped once or twice being overhauled by Abolition steamships."

It is not easy to say what to think of this. That it is utterly false no one need be assured. Whether it is the invention of the *Argus* itself, or whether the authorities have been imposed upon by a gang of lying vagabonds, we cannot tell. But we can scarcely be surprised at the hostility which exists between the two sections when such wholesale falsehoods as this are circulated and believed.

A Way to Mexico.

It is one month to-day since Mr. Corwin left New-York for the capital of Mexico. On the day after his departure commenced the attack upon Fort Sumter, and since that time events have occurred which, entirely altering the political situation, must give an absolutely new character to his mission, while they interpose a multitude of unforeseen difficulties in the way of its fortunate execution. War has begun; the Federal authorities have declared some millions of the people in a state of insurrection; the blockade of all the Southern ports is announced; the nation has entered upon a domestic struggle which is to decide its downfall or its perpetuity. Successive proclamations of the President have declared the measures the Government is prepared to take for the suppression of the rebellion; counter declarations of the rebels disclose the sturdiness with which they are prepared to withstand the enforcement of the laws and the reëstablishment of Constitutional power. And then that great awakening of the patriotic sentiment of the North, which is destined, sooner or later, to exercise the spirit of secession, is a phenomenon of which Mr. Corwin had no intimation, and which nothing short of the gift of prophecy could have taught him to anticipate.

Of all these extraordinary events, there is too much reason to believe Mr. Corwin is without information. There was no steamer from this port connecting with the English steamer, which left Havana for Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., and which will not leave again until May 21. Direct communication, owing to apprehensions of privateers, has ceased between New-York and the Gulf ports; and if the news of the last four weeks has made its way into Mexico at all, it has been in no more reliable and truthful form than New-Orleans papers and letters, all in the secession interest, have probably given it. Such partial and garbled misstatements of occurrences, in regard to which Mr. Corwin can have no trustworthy intelligence, can only serve to suspend his negotiations, plunge him in serious embarrassment, and excite the distrust of the Mexican Government. And we have authority for saying he has received no dispatches from Washington since his embarcation. A package designed for him reached here too late for the Havana steamer which sailed on Monday; and the *Matanzas*, which was advertised for Wednesday, was removed from the line to serve the Government elsewhere.

The injury likely to accrue from the suspension of communication with Mexico at a period so critical, is incalculable. It is of the highest moment that the Liberal administration should fully appreciate the relative strength of the parties to this issue. If, through the many facilities of intercourse existing between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, the impressions which it is the interest of the South to convey, shall alone find currency and credit, it is needless to say the mission of Mr. Corwin must be a failure, and Mexico will have to resort to a European protectorate to save it from the conquest and absorption which its statesmen well know will assuredly follow the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Without resources, and unprovided against the hazards of a foreign invasion, the Juarez administration has simply to choose what external Power shall be induced, by a sufficient lure, to guard it against the declared purposes of the Southern leaders; and if it be persuaded that the American government has more than it can accomplish upon its hands, in battling internal treason, it will not be foolish enough to rely upon its strength in a distant conflict. There is no time to be lost in disabusing the Mexican mind of all these delusions, and in supplying our Minister with such ample supplies of intelligence as shall enable him to demonstrate the energy, the power, and the purpose of this people. Such demonstration will at once make Mexico a practical ally in our contest with rebellion.

There need be no difficulty in establishing the means of intercourse. The Underwriters have added five per cent to their rates because of the dangers apprehended from privateering in the Gulf; an addition which, as it amounts to an annihilation of profit, puts an end to traffic. It is of course the business of Government to reopen it. Protection must be afforded against the danger which so heavily taxes our commerce. This can only be had by so covering the waters of the Gulf with cruisers small and large, as that piracy shall be impossible. One such vessel, supposing it to be a steamer well armed and manned, could not be better employed than in passing between Vera Cruz and Havana, bearing mails and dispatches, making perhaps two trips each way monthly, and connecting at the latter point with the New-York packets. Its constant presence upon that central highway would do more than anything else to drive the privateers from the Gulf. No measure could by any possibility be at the same time so useful and so admirable as a precaution: and unless the Government proposes to leave Mr. Corwin and his business to fate or chance, it will have to adopt this or some very much more expensive expedient.

The "Slaughter" at Fort Moultrie.—The *Evening Post* seems inclined to believe that great numbers of persons were killed in Fort Moultrie by the bombardment from Sumter. It says the fort was "crowded with people" during the action, and that it is impossible shot and shell should have been fired among them without injury.

We have excellent authority for saying that just one hundred and three persons, and no more, were in the fort during the action,—that Sumter fired no shell at all,—and that the port-holes had been so arranged as to be closed at once on the firing of a gun. Under these circumstances, and after the rebels had worked two months to make themselves safe, it would have been strange if anybody *had* been killed.

The Great Eastern Due.—Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., to whom the *Great Eastern* is consigned, expected that she would be telegraphed off Block Island yesterday. She is to come up Long Island Sound, and to anchor for a time in Flushing Bay, where she will be open for exhibition. Some of the members of the Board of Directors will accompany the ship. It is not yet determined whether she will take out passengers, or both freight and passengers.

A New Route for the West.—On and after Monday next, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run one through express train daily to the West. Connections are made at Harrisburgh with the Pennsylvania road, and apart from the avoidance of the numerous changes necessary on some of the other routes, nearly three hours is saved between this City and Cincinnati, or points West, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Misapprehensions of Northern Feeling—Ignorance of the Masses—What Keeps the Secession Movement Alive—Duty of the Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Private letters from the South show that the people in that region have the strangest ideas imaginable in regard to the condition of things here and further North. It seems to be accepted that martial law reigns north of the Potomac as completely as mob law reigns south of it, and it is taken for granted that every letter sent hither from the South is opened and read, in order to find out the sentiments of the rebels, and their friends and sympathizers in this city. As a case in point, I received a letter from a friend in North Carolina to-day, inclosing one from another. The precaution was taken to omit the name of the latter, and to be opened and the business part only be delivered to summary execution, or confinement in dungeons. It was supposed that my Republican friends would prevent suspicion among the Postoffice employés, and thus secure the safe delivery of the letter. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is not a particle of foundation for these late suspicions, since the system of falsehoods of Southern newspapers and demagogues be allowed to warrant them. The mails to the Southern mails have been about as regular as usual, and I hope to be pardoned for the remark that the receipt of an unusual amount of letters from their friends in the South at the present time, would lead me to come through with a contrary result.

It is ignorance of the true state of things produced by energetic lying, which keeps up vitality in the secession movement in the South. Could the people there know how universal is the determination of the North to preserve the Union, how universal reconcile is the Administration, and how weak and poor are the Secessionists for the battle now and soon to come on. There is reason to apprehend that a mourning and bloody battle or series of battles in the Southern States of military power will convince many of their misguided citizens, and open their eyes to the madness of their deceivers.

No proposition would seem to be clearer than that the more overwhelming the display of force on the part of Government, the less the danger of a bloody or protracted war. The Government has unlimited credit, and twenty millions of men to draw from. The rebels have neither one nor the money, with less than half the number of men, while they have to be harrassed by 1,000,000 of troops. It is useless. With ten times the wealth the Southern people have a whole machinery of revenue in full operation, while it, while the rebels are compelled to collect it, can only rely upon direct taxation for the means of sustaining the war. It is therefore the obvious policy of the Government to make a great display of power, and thus cause those to be overawed by themselves during the first campaign, who correspond to exertion. It is impossible that the people can endure the burdens to which they will be subjected, and the conspiracy will break down of its own weight, almost without bloodshed.

The call for twenty two regiments, which will raise the standing army to forty thousand, and for forty odd thousand volunteers of these years, will doubtless be responded to promptly, and it should be immediately followed up by another call for sixty thousand of each of these classes. We should thus have an army of two hundred thousand men, and that simple fact would be the best argument against secession which has ever yet been pronounced.

The recent resurrection of partisanism demonstrates the truth of the saying, that it is the strongest Government in the world, because it has its foundation in the hearts of the people. But the Government must not lose sight of that fact. Its strength is latent, and can only exert itself through the instrumentalities of armies and navies. Though every heart in the land should beat in sympathy, the nation would be as powerless to confront danger without a mine.

Volunteers for three months cannot be relied upon for sudden emergency to defend the Government, and their enlistment can only be given by the necessity of the case. As the instrument of a good war they have never been found unreliable from want of experience and discipline, as well as from the shortness of the time they can be kept in pay. The period of three months men were originally intended to meet the current of rebellion and at any rate to enable Congress to assemble, and authorize the creation of great armies. The President may call for the militia to aid in suppressing rebellion or repelling invasion, but he has no right to muster them into the service of the United States for terms longer than the militia can be called out. The call for the regulars and three years volunteers was merely for lawful authority to proceed to the extreme of war, and cannot be consummated until approved by Congress.

We are, therefore, bound to conclude that the call for 75,000 men for three months was a temporary expedient, and that the Administration will, at the present time, make another call for a force sufficient in numbers so formidable as to overawe and paralyze the ranks of the rebels.

While urging these thorough and energetic preparations for war, I have never been among those who rate the power of the Secession leaders highly. As a general rule, it is safe to divide their figures by ten in order to arrive at the actual facts, and from long study of the mendacity of the Press and demagogues who have stirred up the revolution I can give the above as a correct *formula* for the reduction of their statements to the limit of probability. They lie without the fear of contradiction, and, therefore, without stint. OBSERVER.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL REUNION.

The Eighth Anniversary Social Reunion of Congregationalists took place last evening, at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway—a place wholly inadequate to accommodate the multitudes who desired to attend, but the only available hall which could be procured, the City Assembly Rooms, usually occupied by this body, being in use, as the head quarters of Col. Sickles' Regiment. Long before the hour for the exercises to commence every available seat and all the standing room was occupied. Dodsworth's Band occupied the orchestra, which, as well as the gallery, was draped with the American flag. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, opened the exercises by giving out the hymn commencing,

"Come thou Almighty King"

which was sung by the immense assemblage, led by the band.

Dr. Storrs then made an appropriate address, during which he referred to the unexampled enthusiasm of the whole people for sustaining the Government bequeathed by the fathers of New-England. His allusion to the display of the Stars and Stripes from the steepies of all the churches of the city as a symbol of their devotion to the Union and to the maintenance of the Constitution, was received with hearty applause, which was increased in a storm of enthusiasm when he remarked in closing that the starry flag, by the help of God, should never go down while there was left the stout hearts and strong hands of New England's sons to sustain it. Many letters, he said, had been received from brethren accustomed to assemble with them from a distance but who instead of coming here had appropriated their railroad fare and other expenses to the purchase of revolvers and rifles for the volunteers who had gone to the defence of the Nation's Capital. [Cheers.]

He then introduced Rev. A. L. Stone, of the Park-street Church, Boston. He said he was glad to welcome to his festival. It had been welcome ever since the little tea party which they had a little time ago in Boston harbor. [Laughter.] Christian communion and brotherly love were the animating principles which brought them here; and he gloried in the patriotic self-devotion which is now so deep and strong everywhere—demanding that even the pulpits should show their colors for the people wanted to see whether they bore the palmetto, the rattlesnake, or the seven dim disastrous stars which were now flaunted as the banner of the so-called Southern Confederacy—or the glorious old banner of the Revolution, under which our fathers led on their hosts to victory. We needed to make this a holy war. There was something better to animate us than the lust of sacking cities; there were never seen more invincible warriors than those of Cromwell, whose battle chants were the Psalms of David. The men which compose the glorious Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, whose blood had stained the streets of Baltimore, were of this spirit. They were, too, the hardy yeomanry, who had left their ploughs in the furroughs, and mechanics who could put together a disintegrated engine, rebuild railroads, rig and man a ship, build ovens, and mix and bake their own bread. [Cheers.] He closed by an eloquent apostrophe to the "brave old flag," which never seemed half so dear to him as now, when traitor hands were raised to dishonor it.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by Mrs. Jamieson, the audience, under the lead of Mr. Bradbury, joining in the chorus with the greatest enthusiasm.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker, who entertained the audience with a beautifully drawn picture of a New England home, with its churches, schools and colleges, and said these are the institutions for which we are contending in this war. He had no desire to array brother against brother, or even to join in a crusade against slavery, badly as he detested it; that system however was about to disappear by no efforts of ours, but through the agency of its own defenders. He told his friends who had enlisted, that they were going to fight an army of Abolitionists,—for such they were in the South. [Laughter.] His remarks were interspersed with several mirth provoking anecdotes, which kept the audience in very good humor.

Rev. R. M. Hatfield of the M. E. Church, next spoke of the duty of accepting the great lesson now taught by the Union spirit pervading all classes at the North, and of merging the denominational feelings which divided the christian sects. Much of the power and usefulness of the Christian ministers were thrown away in mere efforts to sustain a precarious existence for themselves and their fractional churches. He was in favor of union among all those who loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity. He said, in reference to the existing national troubles, that any settlement of our present difficulty that does not forever wipe out the curse of Slavery in this land, will be only daubing with untempered mortar, and leave the same contest with accumulated embarrassments to be fought over again." [Great applause.] Unless these 4,000,000 of men should be enfranchised, there could be no peace for us. Might the old serpent now be so harnessed that he should go out of him, and relieve us forever from this curse which had been hanging so long about our necks. [Loud applause.]

Rev. Mr. Willetts, of Brooklyn Dutch Reformed Church, and Rev. Mr. Tyng, of the Episcopal Church, made brief congratulatory addresses. Afterwards, Rev. H. W. Beecher was discovered standing near the door, which he had entered late in the evening, and he was called forward by Dr. Storrs in some humorous remarks which elicited considerable merriment. Mr. Beecher spoke for about twenty minutes, in his peculiarly happy vein.

Mr. Beecher said he had been to the old spot, the City Assembly Rooms, and found himself in the presence of Dan Sickles' Company. He knew they were for the Congressional Union as much as he had not been before that, since he found the right place, that the Congregational Union was not a military company. The difference in the churches was merely that of harness; some had more preaching, and some more race, but wherever the freedom of the individual was secured in a church, there they had Congregationalism. It was this tendency which had made the country; it was this spirit wrought out with death. In the South the public sentiment was that some men were able to govern mother men, but nobody to govern themselves. He could not agree with Brother Bartholomew that the future was dark; it never was so bright. Nor could he regret the present. God could never be defeated without miscreated evil to operate. He saw peace when should stand in equity and justice. Now all mankind were swallowed up. It was a Babylon in New York. He had been in many revivals of religion, but he had never seen such sudden conversions as now. The one question was whether the principles which had united the Government in stood continue or give way to fundamentally opposite principles. There was a fair fight; all odds were decreed in favor of the other. Even colporteurs were no longer permitted to travel in the South, and he saw no reason why the American Tract Society should not issue tracts on Slavery. There was a great deal of talk about the responsibility of our ever being beaten, but the generation of Buena Vista after the war would settle all that. He himself meant, before the war should end, to go stumping in Virginia.

As to the struggle the women and children, and the financial interests, he seemed to have no part in either, but who were really the lives on which the whole force of the country was trusting. He could not be in favor of an insurrection. It would be necessary to them to even agitate these from the government of the plantation, and to give them no other. If they should, by the wickedness of their masters, be thrown in command as a means of punishing that wickedness, we must thank God for it. The first ball from Sumter was the harbinger of emancipation. Since that ball was fired, emancipation had been a matter of time only. The God that was with our fathers on the second voyage to Plymouth in the Mayflower, in this winter sea, and in their struggle for independence was not with their children, and as He gave them liberty so He would give liberty to man and to the whole continent. [Loud applause.]

Dr. Storrs in some brief, concluding remarks concerning the importance of the New-York Press in the present emergency, then introduced Hon. H. J. Raymond, whose brief address closed the speaking for the evening. He said that this war was nothing new. It was the fruit of the most gigantic and perfect conspiracy the world ever saw. It was started in 1832 by the great energy of the man who then held the chair of State but since then it had been plotting, plotting. We were all looking for the result. First in the hearts was the hope that the success which was the cause of all our woe should be wiped away. But this was not the present position of the war with us. We are fighting for the integrity of our Government. The spirit of resistance to aggression came from the people, and when we saw but 15,000 patriots in Washington and 500,000 rebels in Virginia, we did not put with that the spirit of the people was more fully left to our chosen rulers. Let us not look for ultimate results. No revolution ever ended where it began. We know not only how. It was to defend the Government. Let us rise, in God for the result. When he saw that the blood which purified the streets of Baltimore was the same which consecrated Lexington, he could not doubt as to the final issue. [Applause.]

The audience joined in singing "My Country, 'tis of thee," which was sung with great fervor, and the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Anniversary of the A. B. C. F. M. took place at the Tabernacle yesterday morning. Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Perkins, the annual Report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Woods. The appropriations required for the year were $500,000, of which only $375,000 had been received for the last year, leaving a deficiency of $125,000. The receipts were $50,000 more than in the preceding year.

We must look to the country for Christ's sake for a return of whatever sacrifices, treasure, and life, and what is greater than all, of human prayers and faith to carefully prayed for. All the [illegible] and faith to carefully prayed for. All the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; has several years experience; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 116 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., HOUSEMAID, &c.—Two respectable young girls wish situations; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do general house-work in a small, private family, or would see to children; are capable, and have the best City references. Apply at No. 104 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; has no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th st., front room top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamber-work and take care of children, or would assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 125 Tillary st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Inquire at No. 433 Broome-st., for two days Room No. 19.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as an experienced chambermaid and waitress; very best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 7th-av., third floor, front rooms.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or whole chambermaid; is neat and industrious and obliging; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 77 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Has good City references. Call at No. 80 West 21st-st., near 6th av., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all the various branches of cooking, no objection to go a short distance in the country, first-class City references from private families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 32 3d av., Two or three doors from 9th st

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a first class family; she understands French cooking in all its branches, and larding, soups, jellies, blanc mangee and game. Can give the most satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 122 West 19th st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, capable of doing all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing and ironing, no objection to go a short distance in the country, and to see to the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice-creams; has the best of City reference Can be seen at No 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third fl or, back room.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches—soups meats, poultry, game and desserts; no objection to City or country; best of reference given. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer, or as regular laundress; has no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th st., front room top floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children, or would assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 125 Tillary st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Inquire at No. 433 Broome-st., for two days Room No. 19.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as an experienced chambermaid and waitress; very best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 7th-av., third floor, front rooms.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or whole chambermaid, is neat and industrious and obliging; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Has good City references. Call at No. 80 West 21st-st., near 6th av., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all the various branches of cooking, no objection to go a short distance in the country, first-class City references from private families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 32 3d av., Two or three doors from 9th st

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a first class family; she understands French cooking in all its branches, and larding, soups, jellies, blanc mangee and game. Can give the most satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 122 West 19th st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, capable of doing all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing and ironing, no objection to go a short distance in the country, and to see to the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. by one who understands her business, and is a good pastry cook; can come well recommended from her last place Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av.

A COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED IN a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and desserts. Apply at No. 109 23d-st., southeast corner of 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable English woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly competent of all its branches; no objections to go in the country; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 7th-av., 3rd floor, front rooms.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a small private family, by a young woman; no objection to assisting in the washing and ironing, or to go into the country; is a good baker, has good City reference. Apply at 23 45th st., between 6th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 190 East 21st st., near 3d-av.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Can give good City references. Call at No. 119 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to city or country; best of references given. Inquire for two days at No. 142 Mulberry st., rear building.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITuations wanted by two respectable girls; one to cook and assist in washing; the chambermaid will assist in washing; have no objection to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No 336 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

A COOK, SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and sauces; wages, $8; also her cousin, as servant and nurse or seamstress and chambermaid, wages, $6; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 33rd-st. for 2 days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, who is an first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; also, a young girl, 16 years, willing for an stairs work or make herself generally useful. Enquire at No. 167 3d av., in the fancy store, east side.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days by applying at No 175 East 12th st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family, no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 204 West 47th-st.

A HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two Protestant young girls, to do the housework of a family, no objection to go in the country. Call at No 17½ Essex-st.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman a situation to do housework in a private family, she is a good washer and ironer, is neat and particular in her situation and has no friends in this country; City calls preferred. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., Room No. 6, in the rear

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a house to take care of for the Summer months. Satisfactory reference from first-class families in New-York, as to ability, honesty, &c. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, Box No. 176 *Times* Office, or MRS. KEANE, No. 181 Washingt st.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, honest, sober and industrious, wishes a situation in City or country; can cook bake, and wash and iron well; is also a good dairy-maid; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress, understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the best manner; no objection to assist with the chamber-work, willing to go in the country. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th av. Best of City reference.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress, understands French finting; has lived in the best private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid; good reference. Call for two days at No. 57 East 32d-st., first floor, front room, between Lexington and 3d-avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth or growing children; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a married woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can take the entire care of young children, or do plain sewing Can be seen this week at her present employer's, 46 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby or grown children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress, would be willing to go in the country; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 21 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire care of a baby from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; is kind tempered; willing to travel to Europe with a family. Call at No. 6 East 21st st., near 5th av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMStress wants a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the milliner's store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WITH the very highest testimonials as to respectability and capability, is desirous of a situation in a private family as seamstress. She understands perfectly plain dress-making, and the making of children's clothes. Apply at No 79 West 21st-st., near 6th av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 49 West 18th-st., top floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as first-rate seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good chambermaid; would be willing to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 Hammond-st., in the bakery.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands hair dressing; can give satisfactory City references. Address a note to C. F., Union square Post-office, for two days

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress and chambermaid; good reference. Call for two days at No. 57 East 32d-st., first floor, front room, between Lexington and 3d-avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth or growing children; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a married woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can take the entire care of young children, or do plain sewing Can be seen this week at her present employer's, 46 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby or grown children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress, would be willing to go in the country; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 21 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire care of a baby from its birth, or will wait on an invalid lady; is kind tempered; willing to travel to Europe with a family. Call at No. 6 East 21st st., near 5th av.

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A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting, the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 49 West 18th-st., top floor, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as first-rate seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good chambermaid; would be willing to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 Hammond-st., in the bakery.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands hair dressing; can give satisfactory City references. Address a note to C. F., Union square Post-office, for two days

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress, understands French finting; has lived in the best private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an American young girl, 17 years of age, as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do sewing. Call at No. 126 41st-st., for two days, in the rear, between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived for years, Can be seen at No. 246 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; the other for general housework in a small family; have good City references, Can be seen for two days at No. 578 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., in the bakery.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant women to wait on an invalid, and do plain sewing; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 78 East 21st st

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, English, Scotch &c., can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institution and Home where the best servants are always ready; also, good situations for all at 183 11th st., cor. 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER OR CLERK.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation to attend bar or grocery-store; can lend his employer some security, if required. Call, or address D. F., No. 92 Broome-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for an excellent servant, (colored,) who has been in his employ over eight years; would recommend him very highly as coachman in a private family, or to take charge of a gentleman's turnout; City or country A letter addressed to C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had will meet with attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman who truly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address M. M., No. 100 West 43d-st., at his present employer's.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; can be recommended by some of the most respectable families in New York with whom he has lived for years. Apply for three days at No 335, 4th av., corner 21st-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachmen and groom, by a married man, has been two years in his last situation in the city, has no objection to the country. Can be seen at the New York *Times* office for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address A B., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a single man; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; can cradle mow, milk and make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm, by a practical farmer without family, and who is not afraid of work. Address S. A. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS plain gardener, by a single man, Protestant, understands the care and driving of horses; can give the best references. Address E. G., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A man and wife, to engage with a family to take care of a house; she understands doing as ladies' fine muslins; has several years best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 14th st., can be seen for two days.

AS NIGHT PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—A Wented, by a respectable man, a situation as night private watchman; can give references in regard to character and habits. Address P. C. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable single young man who can take care of a horse and wagon, work in a vegetable garden or on a farm; he is a good milker of cows; can mow and will make himself generally useful; reference will be given. Apply or address a note to T E., No. 96 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English Protestant man, single, in a genteel family; has the best of City reference; the country preferred. Address F. B., Box 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER—IN A PRIVATE family, by a steady, industrious man; has thorough, practical home wies and champagne cider brower, can do anything about the house or stable, has good City references. Call at No. 393 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., over the Drug-store, for I. A. S.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a very competent young man; has lived as butler in the old country; he thoroughly understands his business, all the branches has lived with some of the best families in this City and country, to which his references will certify. Apply or address T. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; has good references from his last place, no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address G. K., Box No. 170 *Times* Office for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business and has good City reference to that effect. Call at, or address H. J., No. 75 1d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as writer or footman in a private family. Call, or address D. F., No. 92 Broome-st.

TO EUROPE.—A GERMAN, WHO SPEAKS AND writes fluently the English, German, French and Italian languages, wishes to travel with a gentleman or family in Europe. Can give City references. Has experience in traveling, be is willing to make himself in any way useful. Address EUROPE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A YOUNG MAN, A FIRST-class printer, both on plain and albumine paper, wants employment; best City references. Address HONS. PASQUET, No. 91 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

MECHANICS WANTED.

First class masons and laborers; also, bricklayers, can get steady employment, during the coming season, on the Government Buildings at Ottawa, Canada, twenty-four hours from New-York, via Ogdensburgh.

BOY WANTED—HONEST, HEALTHY, ACTIVE, intelligent, native born who resides with his parents and near place of business, 14 years old, by Caswell Mack & Co., 6th av. Hotel, corner 24th-st

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS house on Broadway, an experienced cutter. Address, with references, G. D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

PORTERS.—WANTED, THREE PORTERS FOR stores, and a clerk for a shipping office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER; ALSO, a stewardess. Apply at No 7 Chatham square.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE

WASHINGTON GLAZE BUTTONS MILLS.

Will receive proposals,

For the manufacture of

CLOTHS, SATINETS,

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FLANNELS,

suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequalled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 36 Park-place.

HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
5,000 Knapsacks.
4,000 Haversacks.
10,000 Thin Water-Proof Blankets.
1,000 Covered Canteens.
For sale by F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS.
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE OF the Metropolitan Home Guard, on Arms and Equipments, invite the exhibition and proposals for furnishing at their Head-quarters, room No. 41 Astor House, uniforms of different varieties and styles, together with arms for the full equipment of twenty thousand men of the Guard.
ARMS.—20,000 muskets and rifles.
UNIFORMS.—20,000 Garabaldi tunics.
20,000 military pants.
20,000 fatigue caps.
20,000 body belts.
20,000 cartridge boxes.
20,000 bayonet sheaths.
Gen. HENRY STORMS, JAMES C. RICE,
IVERSON W. KNAPP, JOHN COCHRANE,
LOREN PALMER, Committee.

RUBBER BLANKETS, HAVERSACKS AND CANTEENS.—"The English army, at Sebastopol, lost over a hundred thousand brave men by want of protection from the weather, while the French Army were thoroughly protected by the care of their Government. Protection from the wet and when sleeping on damp ground is indispensable. Our soldiers will die by thousands from the deadly damps and the chills and fevers which the Southern climate will produce, unless they are supplied with water-proof blankets."
Wholesale and retail by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers. No. 261 Broadway.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and lettered.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad st., corner Beaver.

TENTS, TENTS.—TENTS MADE IN EVERY style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices by HEATHERWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers, no stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall st., New-York.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS Rifles and gun materials, for sale at No 76 Duane-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER, COAL AND WOOD, &c., YARD—In full operation, established 20 years, to be disposed of on very favorable terms to a purchaser—the undersigned retiring from the business Apply to DAVID MARRIOTT, Stapleton, Staten Island.

$100 FOR FOUR MONTHS, MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MUSICAL.

E. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES. $150. $150.
By the introduction of machinery in the manufacturing of Piano fortes, we are now able to offer to the public a 7-octave rosewood Piano, containing all the modern improvements, for $150 each, of more perfect workmanship than has usually been sold for $200 to $250 by the old method of manufacturing. We respectfully invite all dealers and the public to call and examine these new instruments at
GROVESTEEN & HALE'S,
Corner of Canal and Hudson sts., New-York

A BANJO AND TWELVE LESSONS.
A banjo and twelve lessons
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
FOR $5 FOR $5, FOR $5,
Mr. G. G. DOBSON will give a banjo and twelve lessons at the pupil's residence, for $5 Each lesson guaranteed to be one time proficient. Single lessons, 50 cts Address GEO. G. DOBSON, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & GRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT ENSLAVED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway.

A GERMAN PIANO TEACHER, TEN years in the City, whose terms always have been $25, has reduced them to $18 per quarter, to suit the times, and wishes for a few more scholars Unexceptionable references given. Address O. F. R., Union Square post office.

A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES A SITUAtion in a Catholic or Episcopal Church choir, either in the City of New-York or Brooklyn Reads at sight in English, Latin or German. Address SOPRANO, Box No 163 *Times* Office.

AS ORGANIST.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DEsires a situation as organist in a Protestant church, in either New-York or Brooklyn. Compensation no object if a good instrument. Address, stating particulars, E. E., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

DRUM TAUGHT IN ALL ITS BRANCHES by MATHEW COCKLIN, at Dodworth's Band headquarters, No. 432 Broome-st. Terms 50 cents per lesson, in advance.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 196 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD piano forte overstrung iron frame, 7 octaves, very little used, warranted, worth $350, will be sold at an extraordinary low price No 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW upwards of pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 427 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st, or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PLUMBING INSTITUTE,
A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 1st. For full particulars or circulars, apply to the Institution, or to C. C. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 660 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st. New-York; Rev. Samuel Rendall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 161st-st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; C. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 19 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willowst., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park, having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years. The strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the last of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Middleton, Esq., No. 84 Eastman-st., E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 123 Nassau-st.; or address A. BENHAM, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M. Principal.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Assigned especially for young misses in want of home supervision and care, and of instruction in the essential branches of education. Address Miss JANE INGERSOLL, care of Edward Ingersoll, Esq., Springfield, Mass.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed, circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 819 Hudson st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by M. JOHNSON, No. 426 Hudson st Illustrated circulars forwarded on application

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 26th st

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced in tuition, desires a reengagement as governess or teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises a good English education, French (which she speaks and the various branches of Music). No objection to the West. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,574 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN well versed in Classics, English and French of several years' experience in teaching boys summer, desires a situation in a college school or private family, where his services would be reasonably compensated. References of high scholarship and respectability. Address NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., room No. 13, City Hall, New-York.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of music in a school or family; would also be willing to teach beginners in French; satisfactory references given. Address M. J. K., Box No 39 East Hampton, Mass.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXperience, a competent teacher of the English, French and German languages, and the rudiments of music, would like to be employed a few hours every day as visiting governess; first-rate City references given. Address L. B., Station G, New-York.

TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A COLLEGE GRADuate, a situation as teacher during the Summer months, in the country; or a situation as amanuensis, or copyist. Address, with particulars, PHILOMELA, Station G, New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE (in 1862) desires a situation as teacher during the Summer months, in the country; English branches preferred. Address stating particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS EXPERIence in teaching, wishes to find a situation in a school or family. Unexceptional references given. Address M. E., Williamsburgh Post-office.

FURNITURE.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Sell and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 424 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 356 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers desiring to avoid disappointment must give their orders early, as the supply is limited. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New York No. 168 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry New-York.
ROGERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PURSLAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year; may be planted any time before the 20th of June. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No 4 Erie Building, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPER, No. 67 Gold-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 127 Walker-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100 feet, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low. $450 Apply at No. 252 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN No. 54 Cedar st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT BEDFORD, BROOKLYN.—A modern cottage house with two lots of ground, on Madison-st, 400 feet east of Bedford av. Rent $270. Take Fulton-av. cars from Fulton ferry to Bedford-av. Inquire of R. A. WEED, next door to premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE in brown-stone front, also 27 feet 6 inches by 63; hand somely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 42d-st. and Washington-square late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. BEGER, 72 East 36th-st., or A. J. KISSELL, 305 4th-st.

TO DENTISTS OR PHYSICIANS.—TO LET, the desirable three story brick house, No. 6 First-st., near Bowery; has hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c Apply to C. A. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bayard-st., from 9 to 11 A. M, or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 349 Lexington-av.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, unfurnished, consisting of several fine rooms, in West 36th-st., between 5th and 9th-avs., adapted for a physician or family of respectability; immediate possession. Any communication addressed to W. P., Madison-square Post-office, will meet with attention.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDSOME three story brick house No 147 Lafayette av. Also the three-story brick house No. 149 Duffield st., 10 rooms—both houses newly papered, painted and cleaned. Possession immediately, and will be let at a low rent. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND STABLE ON 141ST-st., between Broadway and 11th-av., overlooking Hudson River, with gas fixtures. Also, at a low rent, a 3-story brick House on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x99, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF new stone front house, No. 265 9th av., near 27th-st., with five and six rooms each, and wardrobes and drawers, gas fixtures, &c all in fine order. Rent $16 to $22 per month. Bells up.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND STORY of the new building, No. 613 Broadway, corner of 21st-st containing six splendid rooms, with gas, Croton water, &c., suitable for merchant tailor, milliner, &c. Inquire in room No. 11, up stairs.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP BASEment house, with gas fixtures; has all the modern improvements; is in perfect order; has been newly painted, and will be let cheap to an first-rate tenant. Apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 86 West 25th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling, No. 202 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn; a good stand for any kind of business Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.

TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT STONE FRONT houses Nos. 147 and 149 Madison-av., corner of 30th-st.; to a respectable family they would be let for one year at a nominal price. Inquire in the basement of No. 143.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE with an acre lot, highly cultivated, on Gates av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn. Will be let for the ensuing year at the low rent of $600. Apply to ALEX. KURSHEEDT, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HO

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHELL, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHELL, THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their spacious new rooms, NOS 155 AND 157 BROADWAY,

A large and full assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of ten rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in worsted coverings; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre tables, rosewood bookshelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall lamps and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut hall stands, extension tables and chairs; china and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

N. B.—The sale will include a large assortment of parlor and chair carpeting; also, a large assortment of the best class of second hand furniture

HENRY J. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

HENRY E. LEWIS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 28 Nassau st.—Household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and Axminster carpets, rosewood sofas covered in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, carved black walnut bookcases, carved black walnut extension dining-tables, rosewood sofas covered in green reps, oak sitting room suits in cloth, carved black walnut reception chairs, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood reception chairs in green and crimson brocatel, oak marble top dressing bureaus, rosewood hall chairs, mahogany sofas covered, gilt frame pier-glasses, mahogany frame glasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, comforters and coverlids, with a large assortment of crockery, glass and earthenware.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT YONKERS.—The fine mansion lately occupied by John R. Myers, Esq., with about six acres of land, situated in the town of Yonkers, about one mile south of the Railroad station, fronting the river and commanding a beautiful river view, will be sold at the Gouty House, Yonkers, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is built of brick, is fifty feet square, three stories high, contains all the modern improvements, such as bath, furnace, water throughout, range, &c. On the premises are a fine brick barn, icehouse, gas-house &c The whole being a superb establishment for a gentleman's residence.

WELLINGTON A. CARVER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 East 17th-st., adjoining Dr. Tyng's Church, rosewood parlor suite in brocatelle; extra large French plate pier mirror, lace curtains, rosewood etageres, centre-table, card-tables, parlor and fancy chairs, lace curtains, medallion carpets French bedstead, cost $600; mantle-glasses, bureaus, large mirrors, gas chandeliers, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c. Deposits required.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers, No. 1 North William st., corner of Fraokfort.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of several executions, a large quantity of hats and caps, umbrellas, &c., &c., comprising men's silk beaver, and cassimere hats; large lot of boys' and youths' caps in every variety; infants' and children's trimmed straw and plush hats; large quantity of felt hats, Leghorn hats, straw hats, fur caps, umbrellas, &c., &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Constable.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE AUCTION room, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of household furniture; gas chandeliers, piano, parlor suite, marble-top dressing bureau, centre-tables, large lot of China vases, mantle ornaments, tables, chairs, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bed and bedding, kitchen furniture; also, constable's sale of bagatelle table, chairs, counter, and also one brown horse, &c.

A. M. GARVIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, No. 33 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c., lace curtains, oil paintings, velvet and English carpets, bedding of every description, &c. Also kitchen ware.

A. JNO. T. BUSHNAHAN, & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., No. 72 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., comprising rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and enamelled parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, china, glassware, &c. Also, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale peremptory.

A. M. MESWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos 804 and 806 Broadway,

SATURDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock,

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS—Comprising a choice collection, including many warranted originals. Postponed from 4th inst. on account of the inclemency of the weather.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —GEORGE COOK will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture embracing parlor suites, in various coverings, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak bedroom suites, dining tables, library suites, centre tables, fancy tables, buffets, etageres chairs. Sale positive.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 11, AT 11 o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of top and no top buggies, road wagons, two-seat wagons, rockaways, and a variety of other vehicles; also, sets of double and single harness, saddles, halters, whips, &c

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 11, AT 11 o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a choice variety of pot plants, consisting of azaleas, heliotropes, geraniums, a choice variety of roses, in bloom; verbenas acacias, &c., &c

H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TREES, PLANTS, GRAPE-VINES, &c.—H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer.—THIS MORNING, 10½, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office—verbenas, geraniums, rose-bushes, trees, &c., in large variety.

J. H. BEELEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, lounges, mirrors feather beds, mattresses, stoves kitchen furniture, carpets oil cloths, &c.

PROPOSALS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the wayBilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
Bridgeport, April 24, 1861.

HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 9, 1861.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF State Officers named in the act entitled, An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence, passed April 16, 1861, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th day of May instant, for furnishing and delivering the following articles of Army clothing, to wit:

15,000 Blue wooloo jackets.
15,000 Pairs Army cloth pantaloons.
15,000 All woolen Army overcoats.
30,000 Pairs woolen socks.
30,000 Woolen shirts.
30,000 Pairs woolen drawers.
15,000 Pairs shoes.
15,000 Caps.
15,000 Blankets.

According to samples in this office, for the Volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia

To be delivered at New York, Albany and Elmira, as may be hereafter ordered, weekly, in quantities proportionate to the whole amount of the several contracts, in four (4) weeks, commencing on the 27th day of May instant.

Bids will be received for part or all of any of the articles enumerated.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject such bids or any of them of they shall deem it advisable.]

The bids will state the price at which each of the above-mentioned articles will be furnished.

Each bidder or bidders must be able to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of his or their contract.

(Signed) CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be all-receiving, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No 54 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES MACKAY,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the person maintaining the same) of the south block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R. and all structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in said by Chapter 93 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
D. A. MANN, Clerk.

MILK.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York, for a daily supply of from 4,000 to 6,000 quarts of rich, pure milk, from Shrewsbury, N. J.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES—WILDE'S PATENT—Slightly damaged by water, for sale at half price; also, several jewellers, merchants and bankers' safes, perfect, at great bargains. No. 98 Maiden lane.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 24, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No 489 CANAL, COR VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. 5 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 22½ MONTHS $505,374 45.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
B. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
RICHARD BELL AND A. OGELVIE,
Agents for the
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Have removed to No. 32 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 58 Wall-st.

STATE OF NEW YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Monday, May 6, 1861.

THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, Niagara County) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New-York State Stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.	For sent.	Redeem.	
1,823	6	1862,	$5,000
6,351	5	1862,	10,000
1044 to 1099, inclusive, $1,000 each	5½	1861,	5,000
20 do, inclusive, 1,000 each	5½	1865,	4,000
213	6	1862,	2,000
1587	6	1865,	2,000
1881	8	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

2461 and 2660 to 2662 inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	$5,000
2457, 2721, and 4085 to 4458 inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	6,000
4056 to 4064, inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	2,000
1,000 to 3,115	5	1874,	7,000
259	5	1874,	1,000
	5	1874,	1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 20th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessments on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with, and to cost from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on the second, third, fourth and fifth mortgage coupons hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th av. and 26th-st., New York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 9th inst. to 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. H. ROBERTSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKIE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKIE, April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukie & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukie.

SWIGERT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the annual election will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May. W. H. MACKIE, Cashier.

ASTORIANS' BANK, New-York, April 29, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 111 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.

CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any of the following described Bills, made by the Atlas Bank, Boston, on the 6th inst., and addressed to the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, the latter having failed to reach its destination:

A. W. Pront, Jr., on Ketcham, Soo & Co	$41 93
Kraus & Smith, on Park Bank	150 00
Robbins, Wiog & Warner, on Metropolitan Bank	25 00
J. Rose, President, on Bank of America	150 00
T. R. Morgan, Cashier, on Metropolitan Bank	193 55
R. N. Packard, Cashier, on Park Bank	3,026 86
Richard Reed, on New-York Exchange Bank	76 49
D. B. Hodge Treasurer, on Mercantile Bank	60 32
R. P. Buck & Co. on Leather Manuf Bank	150 00

All of the above were indorsed by J. White, Cashier, and made payable to the order of F. A. Platt, Cashier, New-York, May 10, 1861.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT in the Mechanics' Banking Association, deposited by Muir, James, Rothschild & Co., to the credit of H. E. Block, April 6 1861, for $20. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and application has been made for the issue of a new certificate.

MUIR, JAMES, ROTHSCHILD & CO.

LOST—ON MAY 10, IN THE VICINITY OF THE Park, through a defect in the pocket, a valuable double-bottomed English lever watch, No. 38,399, Johnson, maker. Its antecedents make it very valuable to the loser. $25 reward will be paid to any person who will return it to CHARLES HODGES, No. 189 Fulton-st., New-York.

MONEY LOST.—A POCKET WALLET, CONtaining about $50, on Wednesday morning, between Jamaica, L. I., and No 55 Broadway, New-York *via* South Ferry. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. CRUIKSHANK, at said number.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN WORTLEY and F. W. TAMLYN, under the style and firm of WORTLEY & TAMLYN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the aforesaid firm will be settled by JOHN WORTLEY.

JOHN WORTLEY.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1861. F. W. TAMLYN,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JACOB LITTLE.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
New-York, May 1, 1861.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANEICH,
No. 73½ Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' ARMY AID ASSOCIATION has been kindly favored with a room in the Astor Library, and will occupy it on MONDAY, May 13, from the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of Ladies from all denominations is earnestly desired, to assist in making up such clothing as will meet the wants of Regiments leaving New-York. Donations in money or goods will be thankfully received at the room in the Library, (open daily at the above-stated hours), or by any member of the Committee, and duly acknowledged.

Mrs. M. O. ROBERTS, No. 169 5th-av.
Mrs. C. K. DEUEL, No. 4 Bond-st.
Mrs. SKIDMORE, No. 68 Clinton-place.
Mrs KLEMM, No. 38 East 29th-st.
Mrs. JOHN HARPER, corner 37th-st. and 5th-av.
Mrs. TINSTON, No. 54 East 34th-st.
Mrs. SAM'L SMITH, No. 19 Madison-square.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (45th edition, 400 pages, 130 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cantharidations, Quack Specifics, Amputation, Instruments, &c., should purchase the valuable work, for $1, of RICHARD KNOX, No. 1 Vesey-st., NOSE & TOWNSEND, No. 124 Nassau-st.; H. BRYTES & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

* We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work, "*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,

By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.

DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.

Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,

BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column.

ARMY AND NAVAL MEDICINE CHESTS.

Dr. THOMAS RITTER No 104 Cherry-st., for twenty years has made it his special business to furnish medicine chests and surgical instruments. During this period he has supplied more than twenty thousand chests. He keeps a large stock on hand, and is therefore able to furnish everything in his line at the shortest notice. His *Medical Manual*, of 150 pages which accompanies the medicine chests, is the most popular book in the English language—more than twenty-one thousand having been sold.

Dr. RITTER, within a few days, has furnished Gov. Sprague's, and several other Regiments, the steamer *Harriet Lane, Atlantic* and *Baltic*.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SAKE OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, in a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MANHOOD—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A practical adviser for the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lacking vesam can be safely and surely eradicated; the great change of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEKMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 9.

N. B.—Dr. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the fifth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly in accordance with the laws of health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 130 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York Office. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral $1; and Mrs. Goldner's Balsam 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Sorefula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 120 Bowery, New-York.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING, TRY DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st. Quick cures and low prices. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the infallible reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorder, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. The Doctor attending till 10 P. M.

SPARKLING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S great Renovator, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions and irregularities. Price $1 a box. No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS—WATER-PROOF USED to bathing saves the cord. Warranted cleanly and indestructible by fair usage. Also instruments for varicocele and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are this prohibited of a cure by not calling on Dr. RUSCH, at the Hanseatic Dispensary, No. 3 Dutch-st., New York City, established 1845, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTANCY.—Dr. Rusch has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNYADI'S MED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. cures without detention or restriction to the habits of the patient. cures without depressing or sickening effects of all other remedies. cures in new cases in less than six hours. It rests out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Dutch-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO CHARLES WILLIAM HODGES, otherwise JOHN JONES, late of the City of Bristol, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, Ironmonger.

In pursuance of an order made by the Right Honorable Sir Cresswell Cresswell, the Judge Ordinary of Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in a suit for dissolution of marriage, in which LOUISA SUSANNAH HODGES is petitioner, and the said CHARLES WILLIAM HODGES respondent. I, the undersigned, Solicitor for the petitioner in the said suit, hereby give you notice that a copy of the citation and of the petition in the said suit, was on the twenty-eighth day of January now last past, left at the residence of Mr Henry Hodges, situate at Sefton Villa, Cheltenham Road, in the Parish of Mortfield, in the County of Gloucester, pursuant to the directions contained in the aforesaid order, and another copy of the said citation is hereunder written.

Dated the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. THOS. BAKER, Jr.,
Dowgate Hill Chambers, London,
Solicitor for
LOUISA SUSANNAH HODGES,
the Petitioner.

In Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, to Charles William Hodges, of New York, in the United States of America, Whereas, Louisa Susannah Hodges, of Ashfield Lodge, in the City of Bristol, claiming to have been lawfully married to you, the said Charles William Hodges, has filed her petition against you in our said Court, praying for a dissolution of her said marriage, wherein she alleges that you have committed adultery, coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse for two years and upwards. Now this is to command you that within six weeks of the service of this on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do appear in our said Court then and there, to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof served with the seal of our said Court, is herewith served upon you. And take notice, that in default of your so doing, the Judges of our said Court will proceed to hear the said charge proved in due course of law, and to pronounce sentence therein, your absence notwithstanding. Dated at London the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-third year of our Reign.

J. A. Citation. EDWARD F. JENNER, Registrar.
THOMAS BAKER, Jr., Dowgate Hill Chambers, London, Solicitor for the Petitioner. [L. S.]

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE TIFFANY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—Take notice of application for the discharge of GEORGE TIFFANY, an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of Article third, title First, Chapter five, part Second of the Revised Statutes, petition, affidavits and schedules having been presented to and order made by Hon. Jacob S. Bumbberre, County Judge of Ontario County, N. Y. The creditors of said GEORGE TIFFANY are ordered to appear before said Judge, at his office, in the village of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 20th day of June, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not be discharged from his debts. This notice first published March 30, 1861. JOHN T. GARDNER,
Attorney for Insolvent, Buffalo, N. Y.
mh30-law10wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 2 Wall street in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TAMMY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
Administrator.
ap17-law6m*

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!

DEATH—DEATH.

AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE.

Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Diseases of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.

Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 35, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, nye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.

All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

Being about the same result:

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, decoctions, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections; knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,

Prepared according to

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;

THE PRESS AND ALL WHO US

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9—10 P. M.

A bearer of dispatches left in great haste to-night from Gen. SCOTT to Gen. BUTLER. It is not known whether Gen. BUTLER is at the Relay House, at Annapolis, or at Perrysville.

There is much complaint that Government has not sufficient arrangements for wer trains, in case of active engagements, for conveying camp equipage, provisions, etc., nor shovels for throwing up embankments and making rifle pits.

Col LANDER goes North to-morrow.

There are the best reasons for knowing that in Western Virginia are five thousand men ready to fight for the Union. All they want is a nucleus, and they will rally at once. It is probable that they will call upon the Government for redress of their wrongs, and protection from the rebels in that State.

A Committee of New York merchants are here advising with the Administration, to see in what manner they can most feasibly aid the Government. They have consulted with the President and Gen. SCOTT.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to-day to the Collector of Boston, stating that the ports of Maryland were not blockaded, and instructed him to clear vessels as usual. Letters to the Collector of New-York to the same effect had already been sent by mail. Captains of the coal vessels have therefore only to show their clearances to the blockading squadron off the Capes of Virginia, to proceed unmolested to and from Baltimore. Sixteen hundred troops, with Sherman's Battery, passed the Relay House at ten and a-half o'clock, *en route* to Washington, through Baltimore. There was no disturbance. Ten thousand people watched their movements, and cheers were exchanged. This opens the military route through Baltimore, and secession in Maryland is dead. They will arrive in Washington about one o'clock.

About three weeks since Government took from the police force here the arms with which they had been equipped before the arrival of the troops. The Police were very much incensed at it. The character of the Police is very doubtful, as a general thing. It is supposed that the shooting affray last night was caused by political animosity. Policeman EVANS, who was committed to-night for a further hearing, will not be admitted to bail. Public sentiment is becoming very bitter against him, and there are fears of lynching.

Several ladies volunteered their services, to-day, to attend upon and provide for the sick soldiers. The Government is accepting their services. Gen. SCOTT says, if the ladies wish to serve their country, they can do it in no better way than by providing clothing for the poor soldiers.

A member of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment was accidentally shot through the arm this morning. The wound is not dangerous. He was taken to the Infirmary.

Mr SIMONTON'S wound is doing well, but he will probably be confined to his room for some weeks.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9.

An examination to-day resulted in the commitment of night policeman EVANS, for killing the Detroit of Columbia Volunteer, HOWARD, a brief account of which occurrence was last night telegraphed. The testimony before the Coroner proved that the killing was altogether deliberate and without cause. It was probably owing to Gen. MANSFIELD'S prompt action that a serious riot did not occur on the fall of the instant, grand proofs against the police.

The President has appointed JAMES C. VEST, Surveyor at Cairo, J. C. HANSER, Postmaster at Chicopee, Mass., WM. H. DEWOSTA, Postmaster at Charlestown, Mass., JACOB LANCASTER, Postmaster at Burlington, N. J.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, May 6, 1861.

This is an anxious day in Washington. The twenty days' grace given by President LINCOLN to the rebels expired yesterday, and everybody expects that the row will begin to-day. Ladies and children are still leaving the city in great numbers, and the few who are yet here, are frantic with fear lest they should not be able to get away now before the conflict be gins. At the tables in the several hotels, only scatter ed ones are seen, now and then a solitary woman is visible, and their ir is enough to make one's heart bleed to note how sad and frightened she looks. The place looks like one vast camp. Regimentals of all shades are constantly to be seen. Soldiers marching and drilling in platoons, lounging in groups, smoking in squads, walking about in two's and three's, sentinels pacing before the public buildings, scouts and pickets all along the roads leading to the city—everybody talking of war and nothing else—such is the appearance of Washington City, lately so calm, peaceful and happy. The city is now under something like marshal law. Every place of public resort must be closed at half past nine, and all the troops are ordered to their quarters at that hour. If found in the streets after half past nine, they are taken to the guard-house and kept all night. The men are very well behaved here. The officers are very strict with them, but there is really no very great need of it. The readers of the TIMES may fancy how busy the men are kept when they hear that the roll is called five times a day, they drill five times a day, and have a dress parade every day at six o'clock. If they are a moment behind time at any of these calls they are put into the guard-house. The first night of this half-past-nine regulation thirty were arrested in one of the Regiments, (the Zouaves,) and only three or four of them others. Now they are all very orderly, and at half past nine no soldiers are to be seen but those who are on guard. You must not believe one half the reports you hear about the New-York Firemen. They are full of animal spirits—men of active habits, nervous, restless, unaccustomed to restraint, and it cannot be expected of them that they should at once fall into strict military discipline. I have seen a great deal of them since their arrival, and can say that with the exception of twenty or thirty of the recruits, who have been disorderly and insubordinate, the regiment is remarkably well behaved. It is almost impossible to keep such men under a perfect discipline, and it is to be hoped that the rumors that they are to be removed from Col. ELLSWORTH'S command and placed under that of stern army officers, is not true. These men can never be drilled and driven like "regulars," but in the hands of one who could understand them, and knew how to make use of their impulsive, daring courage, they would make glorious defenders of the flag. We don't have as many fires in Washington as you in New-York, and many of the Zouaves are "spiling for a fire." Animated by this feeling, about two hundred of them visited an engine house here yesterday (Sunday,) and receiving permission from the foreman of the "machine," took her out for a run. One of them rang the alarm for fire, and in a second of time the engine was tearing down Pennsylvania-avenue, drawn by the Zouaves in full costume. Fancy the surprise of the Washingtonians. Everybody rushed to their windows to look where the fire might be, which occasioned this dreadful alarm on a quiet Sunday afternoon. But the Zouaves soon relieved their fears. After they had taken a good race up two or three streets and down others, they stopped the bell-ringing, and took the "machine" home in good order. This would be a perfectly harmless bit of sport were it not Sunday, and yet a great many very particular people here think their behaviour atrocious, when it is really only such as students in every college indulge in when they get the chance—mischievous fun. I went this morning to the House of Representatives, in the large hall of which about five hundred of the Zouaves were gathered, (they are quartered at the capitol,) standing about and talking at their ease. Now I have, within three or four years past, been several times within this large hall, when *congressional gentlemen* occupied it; and I feel compelled to say that I never saw it so quiet and orderly as it appeared this morning with five hundred Zouaves standing within its walls. There was no fighting, no calling of bad names; and no one was trying with all his strength of lungs, to shout another down. The Zouaves are no angels, we all know, and there are a few bad fellows amongst them; but it is not right to blame a thousand man for the faults of a few.

The Rhode Island Regiment is quartered at the Patent Office. They are a fine body of men, and look upon their young GOVERNOR and Commander with something like reverence. They will follow him anywhere. They had service in the large hall of the Patent-Office building, yesterday, at 10½ o'clock. It was a touching, a sublime spectacle. The drums beat to muster the men, and while the magnificent band which accompanies this regiment made the lofty halls ring with its enchanting music, the men, silently and with measured tread, formed on each side of the wide marble columns, near a temporary desk which was to serve as a pulpit. The officers stood near, uncovered, among them Gov. SPRAGUE, a young man about 28 or 30 years, with a pale, delicate, but firm face. It was a solemn scene, and as I closed my eyes for a moment and listened to the grand music that resounded through the large building, and the even tread of that large body of silent men on the marble floors of the wide hall, and of the thousands who were assembling in the same way through out the city, I could not help thinking of the marshalling of heaven's forces to crush the treason of Lucifer. The sermon was appropriate and very fine; and when the speaker, Rev. Mr. WOODBURY, of Rhode Island, said in his prayer, "Oh, God! wilt Thou bless the dear ones at home! Keep their eyes from tears, their hearts from sorrow"—several of the men were scarcely able to conceal their emotions. We expect startling times soon, in the neighborhood of Maryland and Virginia.

E. M. P.

P. S.—We have had cold, raw, rainy weather for a week here. Coal fires have been comfortable.

DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9.

Several steam transports from Perrysville landed some 2 000 troops at Locust Point, this afternoon, and they took the cars for the Relay House. Locust Point is on the south side of the harbor, on that portion known as Federal Hill, and about one mile from Fort McHenry.

The troops were not viewed with satisfaction by the residents in the vicinity, but no unpleasant indications were manifested.

We are not able to learn if the troops went through to Washington or stopped at the Relay House.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9—6 P. M.

The troops landed at Locust Point to-day were a Pennsylvania Regiment, some Texas troops, and SEESMAN'S Battery.

The Legislature did nothing important to-day. The Committee on Federal Relations made a long report. It pronounces the war waged by the Government against the Confederate States unconstitutional repugnant to civilization and wicked policy, and subversive of the principles upon which the Union was founded. While the people of Maryland recognize the obligations of a State as a member of the Union, to submit in good faith to the exercise of all constitutional powers of the General Government, and to join as one man in fighting its authorized battles, do reverence, nevertheless, the great American principles of self-government, and sympathize deeply with her Southern brethren in a noble and manly determination to defend the same.

The resolution protests against the war upon the Confederate States, and announces a resolute determination to have no part or let directly or indirectly in its prosecution. Maryland earnestly desires a restoration of peace, and implores the President to accept the "olive branch" held out by the Confederate States, whose President has over and over again declared that they seek only self-defence and to be let alone, that Maryland desires a peaceful recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, hereby gives her cordial assent thereto as a member of the Union, that the present military occupation of Maryland for said purpose is flagrant and in violation of the Constitution, and the State, and hereby protests against the same, at the same time calling on all good citizens to abstain from all violent and unlawful interference of every sort with the troops in transit through our territory or quartered among us.

The last resolution says, under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient to call a sovereign convention, or take any measures for organizing the militia.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

During Sunday and Monday the troops at the Relay House had an opportunity to experience all the unpleasant characteristics of wet weather soldiering. A site for a camp could not have been selected more attractive and comfortable in fine weather, and one more exposed and unpleasant when the elements are unpropitious. The Relay House, so called, is at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Washington Branch Railroads, and each road at that point passes off—the one through a deep gorge, through which the Patapsco flows, and the other, after crossing the Patapsco, over a massive stone bridge, is also at the base of a high bluff. Between the roads are a succession of beautiful hills, from 150 to 300 feet in height, upon which various wealthy citizens of Baltimore and others have located their charming country seats. The advantages of the picturesque situations have been taken the fullest advantage of by the proprietors in the arrangement of groves, lawns and gardens, and the most fastidious visiting the premises could find scarcely anything to criticize.

But the locality possessed great advantages in a strategic point of view with reference to operations against either Maryland or Virginia, and this fact was appreciated by the military authorities at Washington, who possessed themselves of it immediately that the Capital was considered safe.

I passed through the two camps yesterday, remaining nearly three hours, and most of the time in a drenching rain, which continued until half past eight last evening. The New-York Eighth gave me a hearty welcome, and many of the troops being personal acquaintances, and some friends. The sight of a New-York Reporter was as gladdening to them as of New-York soldiers to me. They were all hale and hearty—grumbling some, to be sure, at the imperfections of the Commissariat, which, however, were being remedied, yet making the best of their situation. The field and staff officers were quartered in the residence of the late W. A. TALBOT, which, fortunately for their comfort, was unoccupied. The tents were pitched within a few rods of the officers' quarters on a gentle slope, and the men were variously engaged in preparations to make themselves comfortable, preparing food &c. They desired me to state that their friends need have no apprehensions as to their health. The surgeons were particularly attentive, and either Dr. SWIFT or Dr. T. F. SMITH dosed them accordingly as they were allopathically or homœopathically inclined.

I next proceeded to the camp of the Massachusetts Sixth, Col. JONAS, which was situated on a neighboring hill, east, and adjoining the Annapolis road. This gallant regiment, a portion of whom were the heroes of Baltimore, presented a spectacle to excite commiseration. In response to the call of the President, they dashed off from their homes, taking only their arms and ammunition, leaving their camp equipage to follow them as best it might. When they left Washington on Sunday it had not yet reached them, and all night on Sunday they were out of doors, officers and men, and were wet to the skin. During yesterday, however, they were industriously engaged in cutting boughs and brush, which with rails and a few boards they obtained they managed to extemporise some huts, which, however, were impervious only to the dews and heat of the sun; and, though their provisions were plentiful, they had only four or five pans to a company, and a tin cup to every fifty men, to use in cooking. Hence meals were not served with the strictest regularity, nor were the stores availed of to the best advantage in the preparation of variety. But, from Colonel to private, I do not hear a word of complaint, each man being satisfied to take such fare as they had, and to put up with their discomforts in the service of their country.

Mr. LATROBE, a leading counselor of this city, and his lady, whose residence is but twenty rods distant from their camp frequently invited Col. JONAS to make their house his home during his sojourn; but he felt bound to decline their kind importunities, stating that upon principle he could not allow himself to be separated from his regiment, believing that by sharing their privations he increased the efficiency of his command.

A few rods to the east of the Massachusetts Sixth were the quarters of the Boston Flying Artillery, under Major COOK. They had all day been planting their six field pieces on the height to command the bridge and the roads, and hence had not the opportunity to provide shelter either for themselves or their horses. But the same seeming indifference to privation was exhibited, and the men worked and laughed amid the heavy rain.

The three Companies of Massachusetts at the junction, however, were better situated. They were under shelter nearly all the time, a portion at the station-house and a portion at the hotel. Their duties is stopping trains and examining freight they are performing with sedulous care, to the prevention of provisions, military stores, arms or ammunition going to Virginia, and it is probable that no more will be shipped from this port.

As to the city, the secession movement seems to be entirely demoralized. Its leaders here have quieted down from their extravagant assumptions. The military have been disbanded, ostensibly because their services are no longer needed to preserve order, but really because the police authorities see that secession is muzzled in Maryland, by the action of the Federal Government. The soldiers themselves don't regret being disbanded, in view of being overpowered, though they lament their whisky, which they have been enjoying at the expense of the State. I don't believe that any attempt will be made to resist the troops, unless a solitary rowdy, having an irrepressible spirit of devilment in him, may seek to work off the pressure by throwing a brick, and him the citizens would readily join in hanging to the nearest lamp-post were he caught in the act. But I do not fear even this. The prevailing sentiment among the mob is that discretion is the better part of valor.

E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 9.

Gentlemen of military experience who have been for some days at Cairo, say that no apprehension need be entertained for the safety of that place. All that is required to render it unpregnable against any force that can be sent against it is heavy ordnance, which is momentarily expected. There are now five distinct batteries having a sweep of three miles on the Mississippi and two miles on the Ohio Rivers. The heavy ordnance, when it arrives, will be planted so as to command Bird Point, on the Missouri side, the only practicable site for batteries to operate against Cairo.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 9.

A Conference was held at Frankfort yesterday between Gov. MAGOFFIN, J. C. BRECKINRIDGE and R. HAWES, of one party, and ex-Senators CRITTENDEN and DIXON and Judge NICHOLAS, of the other. They agreed to recommend to the Legislature to make an appropriation to arm Kentucky under the direction of a Military Commission, composed of the Governor, Inspector-General, and another person to be selected by the Unionists. It is supposed that $3,000,000 will be required to arm the State.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SOUTH.

FREDERICK, Thursday, May 9.

Another company of Baltimore volunteers, for Harper's Ferry, passed through here this evening, numbering 60 men.

DEPARTURE OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, May 9.

The steamer *Bienville* left at 10 o'clock this evening with the First Regiment of Connecticut volunteers. All are in good health and spirits.

The *Cahawba* has entered, and will take the Second Regiment to [illegible] to-night.

KENTUCKY.

SECESSION [illegible] GOV. MAGOFFIN, TO THE [illegible] SPECIAL SESSION.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your recent adjournment, events of the most startling character have followed in rapid succession. The comparative quiet in which the public mind was then lulled by the send official announcement of a pacific policy on the part of the Federal Administration, has been broken, and the patriotic hope for a peaceful solution of our political complications, inspired by the proposed mediatorial interposition of the Border Slave States, has been disappointed by the sudden development of an evidently pre-determined purpose of the President and his supporters, the attempted execution of which has not only roused the indignation of the States, but has invoked the country in civil war, and, if not successfully resisted, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people.

Powers not conferred by the Constitution have been usurped by the President of the United States. A standing army of grumble proportions, gathered exclusively from one section, and mad with sectional hate, is being rapidly organized without authority of law. The Federal Capitol is become a military camp, and martial law practically reigns in the District of Columbia, the Southern coast is blockaded by the armed vessels of the Federal Navy, and the commerce of our western rivers is arrested by military force. Large bodies of armed men are collected in military posts along the line of our northern frontier, impeding the lawful trade and menacing the safety of our peaceful citizens. In a word, the President of the United States has, without the advice or sanction of either branch of Congress, declared a war of subjugation or extermination against the people of ten or more sovereign States, and is with extraordinary energy gathering his strength for the unnatural conflict. You are now called upon, standing in the presence of a violated Constitution, a fabricated Government and a broken Union, to adopt such measures as, in your wisdom, may be demanded for the honor of the Commonwealth and the safety of the people.

Seven States of the late American Union, for causes unnecessary now to discuss, have severed their connections with the Government of the United States, and established a new Confederacy. That Government is now fully organized in all its departments, and seems to receive the cordial and undivided allegiance of the entire population within its limits. The State of Virginia has formally asserted her independence, and entered into an alliance with the "Provisional States," looking to an early admission to full and equal membership. The States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas will undoubtedly, at the earliest practicable moment, establish similar relations. In Missouri, Maryland and Delaware a strong public sentiment favors a like step, and the subject is now receiving the thoughtful attention of the people and authorities of those States. The delegate action of ten sovereign States, moving in the capacity of political Governments, and sustained by the approving voice of millions of American freemen, has been treated by the President as a insurrection of disorderly citizens, which he proposes to quell without the sanction or cooperation of the legislative branch of the Government. He has, in the prosecution of that nefarious purpose, called out the militia of the States, amounting in the aggregate to 15 or more, to be enlisted for periods varying from three months to three years, and this gigantic army, exceeding in proportions any military force ever before organized upon this continent, is in rapid process of organization at a daily cost to the Government of over three-quarters of a millions of dollars.

A requisition was made upon me for four regiments of militia, the quota assigned to Kentucky of the army. I promptly responded to the Secretary of War that Kentucky had no troops to furnish for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States. I have thus, as far as lay in my power, entered the public protest of Kentucky against this unnatural measure, and against her assumption of any part of the enormous debt now being contracted. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri have each emphatically refused to contribute any portion of the quota demanded of them. Maryland has not yet responded to the call by the tender of a single regiment. But the non-Slaveholding States, without an exception, have, with unwonted alacrity, exceeding any zeal heretofore exhibited by them, responded to the call, and sent forth their troops. Moreover an united public sentiment in the Northern States seems to sustain all these extraordinary usurpations of the President with a degree of enthusiasm amounting to the frenzy of patriotism.

In view of these events, it is idle longer to refuse to recognize the fact that the late American Union is dissolved, that the Slaveholding States are now politically united in a separate and independent Government, and that war exists between those States as contained and the non-Slaveholding States, acting under their United States Government. The avowed purpose of the United States Government is to compel the allegiance of the people of the seceded States, and enforce the supremacy of its jurisdiction throughout their limits. The achievement of this end involves the armed invasion of the seceded States and the unlimited slaughter of their citizens. The sole object of the Confederate States, as authoritatively announced, is to maintain their independence and govern themselves. The condition of peace, as avowed by the President of the United States, is the overthrow of the Confederate State Government, and the reduction of the people of the South to unresisting submission to the United States Government, administered upon principles of the political platform adopted by the nominating Conventions at Chicago. The Confederate States make no other condition to the cessation of hostilities than "to be let alone."

What attitude should Kentucky occupy in this deplorable conflict? Shall she continue her alliance with the Northern States, adhere to the United States Government, and assume her portion of the enormous war debt being incurred? Shall she declare her own independence, and prepare single-handed to maintain it? Shall she ally herself with the remaining Slave States, and make common cause with them? I do not propose to discuss this subject. I recommend that these momentous questions, affecting so nearly and vitally the dearest rights, the liberties, the safety, and the honor of our people, be referred to their arbitrament. Both the Executive and Legislative Departments of our State Government were constituted at a time when the public mind did not anticipate the grave issues now pressing for solution. We were elected two years ago, at a time when no such subjects as those now under consideration were revolved in the public mind. Let us not attempt to employ our official power thus acquired to control this mighty question. Rather let us provide a legal and orderly mode for a full, deliberate and final disposition, by the people themselves, of their own destinies. Not only does this plan of action commend itself to me as eminently just and right, but I verily believe it is the surest, if not the only mode, by which can be secured that unanimity of feeling and unity of action so necessary to enable Kentucky to move with the dignity and power answerable to her historic character. In view of this distracted condition of public sentiment in our State, the violent antagonism already excited, and daily becoming more embittered, the expressions of public opinion, through country meetings and private petitions, urging and demanding that opportunity be given to the people to pass upon this subject at the polls, and manifest danger of internal commotion, I can see no other path of domestic peace and safety than through a reference of the question to the people. To their opinion, expressed according to all the forms of law, every true and loyal Kentuckian will bow in loyal obedience. I cannot err when I say that unanimity of feeling among ourselves, and united action by our people, is not only the first desire of every patriot, but should be the very highest and controlling aim of your legislation. I appeal to you, therefore, as you hold dear the peace of the Commonwealth, not to ignore the feelings of the people in every locality of the State; but rather recognize the existing differences of opinion touching the duty of Kentucky, and secure the loyal acquiescence and willing allegiance of all the people by referring these mighty issues to that tribunal which alone can command the obedience of all. I would urge no hasty or inconsiderate action; would be far from advising any rash measures; but would greatly prefer that the action of the people in the premises be taken with all the thoughtful consideration and reflection which the subject demands. I renew the recommendation of a previous message for the passage of a law providing for the submission to the people of the question of a Convention and the election of delegates.

When last I had the honor of communicating with you touching the condition of our Federal affairs, I signified my ready purpose to cooperate with you in only proper measures looking first to the restoration of friendly relations between all the States, and, failing in that, to their peaceful separation. But at the same time I did not conceal my apprehensions of the futility of all such efforts, and the early precipitation of the direful issues now upon us. I then urged active and energetic steps to place the State in an attitude of thorough military defence. I regret that I was unable at that time to impress upon you the impending necessity of such preparation. Allow me again to commend the subject to you, as one demanding immediate and energetic attention. The public necessity has been so clearly exhibited by the logic of events as to need no elaborate statement. We cannot conceal the fact that our State is comparatively defenceless. The very homes and firesides of our people are unprotected against invasion from without, or servile insurrection within. Every mail brings to me the most earnest appeals from the people, in all localities, for arms. Brave hearts and strong arms are now eager for the weapons of defence. Withhold them no longer.

The estimates of military appropriation demanded by the public necessity, as supplied by the Inspector-General, a gentleman of known ability and thorough education, are herewith submitted. I recommend the adoption of the necessary measures to place the Commonwealth in a condition of military defence, and enable her to maintain whatever position her people, by authorized action, may determine to assume.

Realizing our exposed condition, when the cloud of civil war gathered thick and heavy over the land, I assumed the responsibility, even before your convocation, of appointing agents to purchase arms for the defence of the State. You will readily see that no time was to be lost, and that the step was justified by the necessity of the hour. Some of these agents were partially successful; but the limited means of my command defeated the more efficient negotiations I had instituted. In order to enable me to meet the contracts of these agents, I applied to the banks of issue of the State for temporary loans, until provision could be made by the Legislature. The Southern Bank of Kentucky nobly responded to the application by placing to my official credit $60,000. The Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank each furnished $10,000, and the President of the People's Bank notified me that that institution was ready to supply its quota. The other banks of the State declined my application, and I very much fear that opportunities have been lost of securing large supplies of effective guns and munitions of war. I have thus employed every resource at my command to supply the State with the necessary means of defence, and have now to recommend the adoption of measures to repay the loan to those banks which have so nobly and generously responded to the call upon them.

In order to secure the funds contemplated in your appropriation, I recommend provision for the issue of bonds of $1,000 each. Generous and wealthy citizens, impelled by a patriotic desire to come to the rescue of their State in an hour of danger, will find in them a safe investment. Provision should also be made by the imposition of an additional tax for the payment of the accruing interest on the bonds, and of the principal as it may fall due.

At our regular session of 1859–60 I recommended the passage of a military law as a measure of the highest importance. The law was passed, but no appropriation for arms was made. By a timely arrangement with the then Secretary of War, the quota of arms due the State was commuted for repatriation upon a large number of guns lying in our Arsenal and regarded as worthless. By this means, thousands of available guns have been secured, and a heavy expense to the State saved.

I am gratified to communicate that our existing militia law is proving itself a most complete and efficient system of military organization. No State can boast a more gallant corps than our "State Guard," composed, as it is, of the very best material in the State, and embracing men of all parties. The soldiers are gentlemen, and the officers men of the highest tone and character. All that is now needed is a proper supply of arms to swell its ranks and constitute the Guard a reliable army of defence for the State.

Pending the excitement occasioned by the extraordinary events of the past twenty days, my efforts have been constant and unremitting to maintain the friendly relations and commercial intercourse heretofore existing between the citizens of Kentucky and the people of the contiguous States on the North. I have endeavored by every means in my power, and every influence at my command to restrain our own citizens from any acts which might have even the appearance of aggression upon the rights of the people of the neighboring States. In these efforts I have been, so far as I can learn, entirely successful. Our citizens have abstained with laudable forbearance not only from aggressions, but from any acts of retaliation, in the face of flagrant invasions of our rights. My especial attention has been directed to the continuance of commercial relations with the neighboring States, and to prevent any interruption of the usual and lawful trade at the States, regarding this character of intercourse as the very strongest bond of amity and peace.

I was much gratified to receive a Commissioner from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, who called on me to express the regret of the Executive of Ohio that any circumstance should interrupt the friendly relations and good understanding between the citizens of the two States, and his desire and readiness, at all times, to employ his official influence for the suppression of any acts of violence or aggression attempted to be perpetrated by citizens of Ohio towards the property of this State. I responded in the same spirit and pledged myself to use all efforts to cooperate with the Governor of Ohio in this endeavor to maintain the peace along our border, and to continue free and open all the channels of trade. A similar understanding was effected with the Governor of Indiana, and so far I have no reason to doubt that either has failed to adhere in good faith to the amicable arrangement. I have failed to carry it out with our citizens, and have most happily succeeded.

I regret to say, however, that the Executives of Ohio and Indiana, though, no doubt, sustained by the great majority of conservative people, have not been entirely successful in their efforts to control some of their lawless citizens. Acts of aggression have been committed by citizens of those States upon the rights of our people. Private property belonging to citizens of this State in lawful transit has been stopped, the trade of our people is impeded, by force, our commerce is interrupted, and citizens of Kentucky guilty of no act of pretended disloyalty to the State or Federal Governments, are now suffering serious losses by reason of these lawless acts. As yet, no act of retaliation has reached my notice. But you can readily understand that this condition of affairs cannot be long endured without collision. It will be impossible to restrain retaliatory measures, and prevent the early precipitation of armed collision along our whole border, unless effective measures are taken to remove the increasing provocation.

Encouraged by the manifestations of a desire for peace between the States, as exhibited by the Governors of Ohio and Indiana, I proposed to them to cooperate with me in a proposition to the General Government for a suspension of pending hostilities until the meeting of Congress, hoping that body might be able to point out a peaceful solution of our national troubles. The correspondence on that subject is herein appended. In that mission, you will see that I met with no success.

I have directed all the power of the office to which a generous and confiding people elected me to the promotion of what I believed to be their highest interests. I have labored throughout the painful and harrassing ordeal of the day to save our people from dissensions at home and unnecessary conflicts without. And now let me implore you, by all you hold sacred, to so shape your counsels and actions as to secure unity of feeling and unity of action on the part of our people, as the first and highest object of patriotism. Let us lay aside all party feeling—expel from our minds all past jealousies, and unite our counsels as one man in an earnest effort to maintain the peace, the honor, and the safety of those who have intrusted us with their dearest interests, invoking Almighty God for that wisdom which will lead us safely and successfully through the perils that surround us.

B. MAGOFFIN.

MR. CALHOUN AND SECESSION.

Remarkable letter of Commodore STEWART.

BORDENTAWN, May 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I now furnish you with the reminiscences of a conversation which passed between Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN and myself in the latter part of December, 1832, after the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of the June previous.

On the assembling of Congress, in the early part of December, I found that an important portion of the leading Democratic members of Congress had taken up their quarters at Mrs. BUSSEY'S boarding-house, among whom was Mr. CALHOUN, a new member from South Carolina, and, I believe, this was his first appearance in the House of Representatives. In consequence of this I took Lieut. RINGGOLD, my confidential officer and the First Lieutenant of the frigate *Constellation*, of which vessel I then held the command, and was preparing for sea at the Washington Navy-yard—left our lodgings at STROTHERS', and obtained board at Mrs. BUSSEY'S with them. RINGGOLD was a witty and able talker, who could aid me in demonstrating the necessity for, and the high policy of a formidable naval force, wherewith to carry on the war with England, which, I considered, could only be done with effect through her being victoriously struck at, on an element over which she deemed herself sole mistress. This appeared to me to constitute her most tender point.

By this movement I found myself judiciously located to enable me to urge upon Congress any patriotic measure which seemed best calculated to meet and discomfit the self-sufficiency and arrogance of our oppressive enemy.

Mr. CALHOUN'S age, I thought, approximated my own, which was then 34, and he being a man of the highest order of talent, and representing a State in our Union which scarce ever permitted themselves to be represented by inferior ability in the national councils, I could not have commenced my object with one more fitted for the purpose I had in view. He was also a high-minded and honorable man, kind and friendly, as well as open and confiding, to those he deemed worthy. We soon formed an intimacy, and I frequently had long conversations with him on the War, the subjects relating thereto, and matters growing out of its existence—the Navy being the most prominent—the Gun-boats, the Merchants' Bonds, then on the *tapis* in Congress, and others of political or minor interest.

One evening I struck on the divided views of our sectional interests of the war—stated to Mr. CALHOUN that the opposite feelings on this subject had puzzled me exceedingly, and asked how it was that the Planting States were so strongly and so decidedly in favor of the war, while the Commercial States were so much opposed to it. With this latter section of our country, it seemed to me that the punishment of England, through the medium of the war, ought to meet their highest approbation and call for their greatest efforts, as they were the greatest sufferers through her instrumentality and power over our commercial affairs since 1792, which were so arrogantly urged by plunder and impressment on the highway of nations, while the Southern portion of the Union had felt but little in comparison. I observed, with great simplicity, "You in the South and Southwest are decidedly the aristocratic portion of this Union. You are so in holding persons in perpetuity in slavery; you are so in every domestic quality; so in every habit of your lives, living and actions; so in habits, customs, intercourse and manners; you neither work with your hands, head nor any machinery, but live and have your living, not in accordance with the will of your Creator, but by the sweet of Slavery, and yet you assume all the attributes, professions and advantages of Democracy."

Mr. CALHOUN replied: "I see you speak through the head of a young statesman, and from the heart of a patriot; but you lose sight of the politician and the sectional policy of the people. I admit your conclusions in respect to us Southrons—that we are essentially aristocratic. I cannot deny but we can and do yield much to Democracy; this is our sectional policy. We are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States we control, under the Constitution, the governing of the United States; but when we cease thus to control this nation through a disunited Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union. The compromises in the Constitution, under the then circumstances, were sufficient for our fathers, but, under the altered condition of the country from that period, leave to the South no resource but dissolution, for no amendments to the Constitution could be reached through a Convention of the people and their three-fourths rule."

I laughed incredulously, and said: "Well, Mr. CALHOUN, ere such can take place, you and I will have been so long *non est* that we can now laugh at its possibility, and leave it with complacency to our children's children, who will then have the watch on deck."

Alas! my dear sir, how entirely were the views of that "young headed statesman" circumscribed by the pulsit feeling of his heart. What he then thought an impossibility for human hands to effect, for ages on ages to come, he now sees verified to the letter as predicted by that far seeing statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN. Even this noble Republic is disrupted—its Constitution rent into shreds and tatters by party follies and the wickedness of its people's selfishness. Had they but inherited a moiety of the virtues of their fathers, who bled and impoverished themselves through a long and bloody war to establish the independence and liberty, welfare and happiness of their posterity, for all time to come: had they worshipped the true and living God instead of the "almighty dollar," they would not now have beheld the millions of patriots arming for the strife against traitors to their country—to the Constitution and to the laws—once more to baptize in blood, for Liberty's sake, the blessings which national liberty accords under our Union. Had a prophet arisen in 1812 and predicted, as JOHN C. CALHOUN did, nothing short of Divine inspiration could have given credence to his farsheadowings. Alas! I have lived to see its accomplishment. He has gone to the tomb of his father, the pride of his section, honored for his talents and for his efforts in council, while your humble servant still lingers on the brink, under the national ban and mark of degradation—as a reward for many years of faithful service—which degradation was accorded him simultaneously with his reaching the head of the service to which his whole life has been devoted.

You will see, my dear Sir, I have no disposition to "hurry my light under a bushel," but will ever be ready to accord justice where justice is due. Thus, in death we show the ruling passion stronger than in life, and as it is with individuals, so it is with nations, the blackest spot found in the heart is hypocrisy. Accept my assurances of regard and respect.

CHAS. STEWART.

GEO. W. CHILDS, Esq., Philadelphia.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MR LINCOLN.

Hon W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, who has just returned from a visit to Washington, writes thus to a friend in St. Louis:

"Stand then, my dear friend, by the Constitution of your country, enforce its laws, and maintain the integrity of the Union. In this alone consists your safety. Let no cry or indiscretion, or the imbecility of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration on the one hand, nor sectional prejudice and affinity, nor viewing portentures of wrongs, real or imaginary, which the South has endured, but the existence of which she can alone redress in the Union, and not out of it, swerve your gallant State from her allegiance to a General Government that has never exercised her of a solitary right or inflicted on her a single wrong. The policy of the Administration to all the Border States which have not seceded, is the same. In reference to Kentucky, Mr. LINCOLN told me he hoped Kentucky would stand by the Government in the present difficulties, but if she would not do that, let her stand still and take no sides, but never recognize it, and that no hostile step should issue her way. This is true with Missouri. Let me tell you further, that the conservative policy of the Administration, in reference to the arsenals and capturing of the forts, arsenals and property, is over. Hereafter, those who make war will have war made on them. The monopoly which the South has enjoyed in the last election has ended, and all the powers of the Government henceforth will be exerted to maintain the property and the legal authority of the Government within its own limits. You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear of the signature to the ordinance of the Chesapeake and Hampton Roads, and of the forts of seven or eight States, and that if these States erect batteries at Memphis or Vicksburgh to interrupt the commerce of the Mississippi, that measures of prompt retaliation or resistance will be taken as the Government is forced to suppose the poisoned chalice to the lips of those who first dragged it. I could enter much more minutely into particulars, but I start when this is over, to fill an appointment—to make Union speeches. God grant that Missouri may stand firm. I trust Kentucky will, though the storm bears heavily against her.

CONTRABAND GOODS

Mr R. B. CARNAHAN, United States Attorney for the Pittsburgh District, has written quite a long opinion on contraband goods, the purport of which is, that no trade whatever can be allowed with States in an attitude of rebellion against the Government, and that munitions of war should not be allowed to go to those whose loyalty is suspected.

Serious Railroad Accident.

DUBUQUE, Thursday, May 9.

As a train on the Dubuque and Western Railroad was backing up from Aeamosa to Strawberry this morning, the rear freight car ran off the track, throwing Mr. CUMMINGS, conductor, and Mr. SMITH, engineer, who were on top of the car, to the ground. The train passed over both, killing them instantly. A man named WINSLOW was severely injured.

Steamboat Accident.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Thursday May 9.

The steamer *Grey Eagle*, while passing through the draw of the Railroad Bridge, struck the pier at her larboard side, cutting her in two. She sank immediately. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The clerk reports no lives lost, but it is believed that several persons were drowned.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74¾; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 40; Lehigh Island Canal, 8¾; Philadelphia, 36. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 10.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT is in demand, at $1 33@$1 34 for Red, and $1 43 for White. CORN, 63c.@65c. WHISKY, 17½c@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Flash, from Vera Cruz—Miss Jenny Wilson of Brooklyn; Theodore Bahne, Edward Bahne, Wm Jansen, of

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Capture of a Large Secession force in Missouri.

Federal Troops Interfered with by a Mob.

A Considerable Number Killed and Wounded.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Friday, May 10.

Gen FROST'S brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally, this afternoon, on demand of Capt LYON, commander of the United States forces of this city. Capt. LYON marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field-pieces on the adjoining eminences. The following letter was sent from Capt. LYON to Gen. FROST:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, St. LOUIS, May 10.

To Gen. D. M. Frost:

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States; and you are receiving at your camp from the said Confederacy, under its flag large supplies of material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government, and cooperating with the enemies.

In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare, and obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith. (Signed,) N. LYON,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

It is understood that Gen. FROST says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration, he was unprepared successfully to resist attack, therefore he accepted the terms specified and surrendered his command, about 800 men then in camp, a large number being in the city on leave. They then laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole has been tendered the officers and troops, providing they would take an oath not to take up arms again against the Government of the United States, which they declined, on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed.

Just before the troops left for the city, and while the State forces were drawn up between two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots were fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. BLAUROSKI, and as he fell he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained to-night: Messrs. WALTER MCDONALD, THOS. A. HAVENS, NICHOLAS KESSLACH, EMILY SUMMERS.

The following are fatally wounded CLAIBORNE WILSON and TACHMAN WRIGHT.

Intense excitement exists in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The *Democrat* and *Anzeyer* offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, MCDONOUGH, any violent demonstration thus far has been prevented.

All gun-shops in the city are guarded by an armed police force, and about 200 have been detailed to protect the *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* offices.

The lateness of the hour prevents the obtaining of more reliable information to night.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 10.

Advices from Montgomery states that yesterday morning a public session of Congress was held. The secretly passed act to raise an additional force to serve during the war was read; it authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers without regard to the piece of enlistment. Another act made public authorizes the Postmaster General to issue a proclamation any day he may select, taking the entire charge of the Postal matters in the Confederate States.

It is reported in reliable circles that more States will be in the Confederacy early in June. Mr. CLINGMAN is here from North Carolina.

Favorable advices received from Kentucky and Missouri.

Mr. RUSSEL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, left here last night, it is said, fully convinced of the permanency of the military resources of the Government of the Confederate States.

KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* defines its position very clearly. It says, "We are for the United States Government, and we don't care a Continental anathema who knows it." If the State is to be armed, it protests against buying the stolen property which JEFF. DAVIS offers from Louisiana.

THE CASE OF YOUNG WALDEN.

We understand that letters from Mr. WALDEN, of Savannah, to whose case we alluded yesterday, do not warrant the statement that his young son was killed because he would not enlist. On the contrary, Mr. W, writing from Montgomery, states that he learns by telegraph that his son was shot by the accidental discharge of a pistol. We made the original statement on authority which we deemed reliable, but from the letters of Mr. WALDEN, which we have since seen, we are satisfied that the report of the manner of his death lacks confirmation.

ARRIVAL OF THE VERMONT REGIMENT.

The First Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Col PHELPS, from Camp Fairfax, Rutland, arrived at Thirty-first-street yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock. They are a remarkably fine body of men, and as they passed down Fifth-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Broadway, they were much admired by a large gathering of people who lined the sidewalks. They are now quartered in the Park, and will stay there till to-morrow, when they will leave for Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the *Coatzacoalcos*. Each man wears a sprig of green hemlock in his hat to show that he is from the Green Mountains. It is not enough for a man to volunteer to belong to this regiment, he has to be voted in by the members; by this means all weak men and those of doubtful character are rejected. The following towns have each sent a company: Woodstock, Bradford, Cavendish, Rutland, Middlebury, Brandon, Burlington, St. Albans, Northfield and Swanton. The regiment left Rutland at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. Annexed is a list of the Field and Staff Officers:

Colonel J. Wolcott Phelps; Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Washburn: Major, H. N. Worthen; Adjutant, Hiram Stevens; Quartermaster, E. A. Morse; Surgeon, E. K. Sanborn; Assistant Surgeon, Willard Child; Sergeant Major, C. G. Chandler; Drum-Major Thomas R. Clark; Fife-Major, Martin J. McManus; Chaplain, Rev. Levi H. Stone.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING—THE MOHAWK GOING TO MATAGORDA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMER ILLINOIS, AT SEA, May 9, 1861.

I wrote you by the *Atlantic*, informing you of the state of affairs at Fort Pickens up to her departure. From that period to the time of our departure, May 2, nothing of importance transpired; the original status still exists. BRAGG informs Col. BROWN that he is sorry that the armistice is broken, while during the existence of said armistice he was quite busy in preparing his line of defences. Fort McCrea, which it was supposed the Secessionists were dismounting, now shows six barbette guns, lately mounted; quite recently a new battery has been discovered on Deer Point, which is intended to bear upon the armed vessels, should they attempt to enter the harbor of Pensacola. Rumor gives the number of forces collected at Pensacola as six thousand.

Within Pickens, everything is hastening to a state of readiness for defence. One visiting the Fort ten days ago would hardly recognize it now; sand works have been erected along the bastion fronts, guns which pointed seaward have been made to trail from a point commencing at Fort McCrea up to the Navy Yard. The health of the men is good, and they are working with wonderful alacrity.

With the fleet all goes well. The *Sabine*, the *Powhatan*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Supply*, the *Wyandotte* and *Water-Witch* were off Pickens when we left. The *Mohawk* arrived on the 29th of April, and left for Matagorda, Texas, on the 1st of May. It is supposed that she is gone to investigate the circumstances connected with the seizure of the *Star of the West*. The men on board the naval vessels are all anxious for a fight. The sailor fights with a singular ideal. He throws aside all abstract political questions, and resolves the matter into one of deserting to the flag of one's country. Having been taught to reverence the flag of the Union, and to look upon a deserter as worthy of most summary punishment, he has but little pity for these Southern aristocratic deserters, as they style them.

On the night of the 1st, under an impression that Pickens was to be attacked, the *Powhatan's* boats were lowered, manned and ready to pull to shore in the short space of seven minutes from the time the first rocket was seen from the shore. Time, however, proved that the rockets were sent up from Barrancas. This it was difficult at first to distinguish, as Pickens and Barrancas are in the same line from the fleet.

A few days ago a man was rowed over to Pickens by a negro. He applied for admittance into the Fort, informing Col. BROWN that he was an editor from Pittsburgh, had been among the Secessionists picking up stray bits of information for the gratification of the readers of the Pittsburgh papers, and that, disgusted with things in general, as had concluded to take a turn about the Fort, and possibly remain. Col. BROWN, not admiring the ways of this stranger, concluded to take him in. He kept him awhile, and at length turned him over to the kind and pleasant attentions of Capt. POSTER, of the *Powhatan*. Since reaching the *Powhatan*, he has been quite anxious to return, being destitute, as he says, of that amount of linen requisite for pleasure and cleanliness. When denied a speedy and safe return, he desired to communicate with his friends on shore. Pen, ink and paper were given him, and he proceeded to compose an epistle, which for some reason or other did not please him, so having torn it up, he deposited the fragments to a spittoon. These, when collected, read somewhat in this emphatic style. "I am d—d glad Sumter has been bombarded and taken, and hope the glorious Confederate Army will soon be in Pickens," &c. His friends at Pensacola, alarmed at his protracted stay, under cover of a white bit of muslin, came over to reclaim him with a Sheriff's posse of bandits accusing him of having stolen $180 from the good people of Pensacola, and demanding him for trial. It is needless to state that there is no fugitive law here just at present, and they were sent home minus the man. Of course, the fellow is a spy, and it is hoped he will be tried and hung as such.

As yet a full blockade does not exist at Pensacola, to be sure, as vessels are boarded, and nothing contraband is allowed to enter. The fleet is every day expecting orders for a full blockade. I can assure you that the news of a united North gives great pleasure to all at Pickens. The spirits of all concerned in this expedition have gone up ten per cent.

As we were leaving the fleet off Pickens, we met the steamer *Panama*, bound in with stores &c. I was informed at the fort that they now had provisions, &c., for a six months' siege.

On Sunday we put into Key West for coal. I mentioned in my last, that when there on our outward voyage, several Secessionist flags were floating from the house-tops—not one is visible now. A mild suggestion from Major FRENCH has caused their removal. I am informed that the secession market here rises and falls, with the number of Uncle Sam's folks at Fort Taylor.

The *Crusader* is at present at Key West. The *Wanderer*, of slaver notoriety, arrived here on the 5th, she ran away from Havana, and has put into Key West for her papers.

The gentleman who would not furnish the *Atlantic* with coal, but compelled her to go to Havana, has consented, through the interposition of Major FRENCH, to furnish in future all transport vessels with that needful article. Poor fellow, he imagines he is under martial law.

The war vessel, *St. Louis*, is at Key West, she will probably remain there, as the *Crusader* leaves for Havana soon. OUTIS.

LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of this Association, meeting at the Society Library, to prepare clothing, &c., for sick and wounded soldiers, acknowledge the following donations:

Already acknowledged	$761 25
From Mrs. Du Fon	3 00
From Mrs. Froelich	10 00
Mrs. C. H.	5 00
Mrs. J. B. Johnston	25 00
Miss Couch	5 00
Mrs. Arthur Bronson	10 00
Mrs. Geo Pomeroy	20 00
Missee Gelston	25 00
Total	$867 25

They have also received a large box, filled with valuable articles, from the ladies of New-Berlin, N. Y.,—a large quantity of old linen for lint, from Messrs. CLARK & MOSELY, of the Brevoort House;—one box of lint and bandages from Piermont, Columbia County, N. Y.,—and one piece of muslin from an unknown friend. H. J. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

KENTUCKY.

SECESSION MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN, TO THE LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your recent adjournment, events of the most startling character have followed in rapid successtoo. The comparative quiet in which the public mind was then lulled by the semi-official announcement of a pacific policy on the part of the Federal Administration, has been broken, and the patriotic hope for a peaceful solution of our political complications, inspired by the proposed mediatorial interposition of the Border Slave States, has been disappointed by the sudden development of an evidently pre determined purpose of the President and his supporters, the attempted execution of which has not only sealed the seperation of the States, but has involved the country in civil war, and, if not successfully resisted, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people.

Powers not conferred by the Constitution have been usurped by the President of the United States; a standing army of gigantic proportions, gathered exclusively from one section, and mad with sectional hate, is being rapidly organized without authority of law; the Federal Capitol is become a military camp, and martial law practically reigns in the District of Columbia; the Southern coast is blockaded by the armed vessels of the Federal navy, and the commerce of our western rivers is arrested by military force; large bodies of armed men are collected in military posts along the line of our northern frontier, impeding the lawful trade and menacing the safety of our peaceful citizens; in a word, the President of the United States has, without the advice or sanction of either branch of Congress, declared a war of subjugation or extermination against the people of ten or more sovereign States; and is with extraordinary energy gathering his strength for the unnatural conflict. You are now called upon, standing in the presence of a violated Constitution, a subverted Government and a broken Union, to adopt such measures as, in your wisdom, may be demanded for the honor of the Commonwealth and the safety of the people.

Seven States of the late American Union, for causes unnecessary now to discuss, have severed their relations with the Government of the United States, and established a new Confederacy. That Government is now fully organized in all its departments, and seems to receive the cordial and undivided allegiance of the entire population within its limits. The State of Virginia has formally asserted her Independence, and entered into an alliance with the "Confederate States," looking to an early admission to full and equal membership. The States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas will undoubtedly, at the earliest practicable moment, establish similar relations. In Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, a strong public sentiment favors a like step, and the subject is now receiving the thoughtful attention of the people and authorities of these States. The deliberate action of ten sovereign States, moving in the capacity of political Governments, and sustained by the approving voice of millions of American freemen, has been treated by the President as an insurrection of disorderly citizens, which he proposes to quell without the sanction or cooperation of the legislative branch of the Government. He has, in the prosecution of that unholy purpose, called out the militia of the States, amounting in the aggregate to 158,000 men, to be enlisted for periods varying from three months to three years; and this gigantic army, exceeding in proportions any military force ever before organized upon this continent, is in rapid process of organization at a daily cost to the Government of over three-quarters of a millions of dollars.

A call was made upon me for four regiments of militia the quota assigned to Kentucky of this army. I promptly responded to the Secretary of War that Kentucky had no troops to furnish for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States. I have thus, as far as lay in my power, entered the public protest of Kentucky against this unnatural measure, and against the assumption of any part of the enormous debt now being contracted. Virginia, North Caroline, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri have each emphatically refused to contribute any portion of the quota demanded of them. Maryland has not yet responded to the call by the tender of a single regiment. But the non-Slaveholding States, without an exception, have, with unwonted alacrity, exceeding any zeal heretofore exhibited by them responded to the call, and sent forth their troops. Moreover an united public sentiment in the Northern States seems to sustain all these extraordinary usurpations of the President with a degree of enthusiasm amounting to the frenzy of partiotism.

In view of these events, it is idle longer to refuse to recognize the fact that the late American Union is dissolved; that ten Slaveholding States are now politically united in a separate and independent Government, and that war exists between those States so combined and the non-Slaveholding States, acting under the United States Government. The avowed purpose of the United States Government is to compel the allegiance of the people of the seceded States, and enforce the supremacy of its jurisdiction throughout their limits. The achievement of this end involves the armed invasion of the seceded States and the unlimited slaughter of their citizens. The sole object of the Confederate States, as authoritatively announced, is to maintain their Independence and govern themselves. The condition of peace, as avowed by the President of the United States, is the overthrow of the Confederate State Government and the reduction of the people of the South to unresisting submission to the United States Government, administered upon principles of the political platform adopted by the recent Chicago Convention at Chicago. The Confederate States make no other condition to the cessation of hostilities than "to be let alone."

What attitude should Kentucky occupy in this deplorable conflict? Shall she continue her alliance with the Northern States, adhere to the United States Government, and assume her portion of the enormous war debt being incurred? Shall she declare her own independence, and prepare single-handed to maintain it? Shall she ally herself with the remaining Slave States, and make common cause with them? I do not propose to discuss this subject. I recommend that these momentous questions, affecting so nearly and vitally the dearest rights, the liberties, the safety, and the honor of our people, be referred to their arbitrament. Both the Executive and Legislative Departments of our State Government were constituted at a time when the public mind did not anticipate the grave issues now pressing for solution. We were elected two years ago, at a time when no such subjects as those now under consideration were revolved in the public mind. Let us not attempt to employ our official power thus acquired to control this mighty question. Rather let us provide a legal and orderly mode for a full, deliberate and final disposition, by the people themselves, of their own destinies. Not only does this plan of action commend itself to me as eminently just and right, but I verily believe it is the surest, if not the only mode, by which can be secured that unanimity of feeling and unity of action so necessary to enable Kentucky to move with the dignity and power answerable to her historic character. In view of the distracted condition of public sentiment in our State, the violent antagonism already excited, and daily becoming more embittered, the expressions of public opinion, through country meetings and private petitions, urging and demanding that opportunity be given to the people to pass upon this subject at the polls, and manifest danger of internal commotion, I can see no other path of domestic peace and safety than through a reference of the question to the people. To their opinion, expressed according to all the forms of law, every true and loyal Kentuckian will bow in loyal obedience. I cannot err when I say that unanimity of feeling among ourselves, and united action by our people, is not only the first desire of every patriot, but should be the very highest and controlling aim of your Legislature. I appeal to you, therefore, as you hold dear the peace of the Commonwealth, not to ignore the feelings of the people in every locality of the State; but rather reconcile the existing differences of opinion, pending the duty of Kentucky, and secure the loyal acquiescence and willing allegiance of all the people by preferring there mighty issues to that tribunal which alone can command the obedience of all. I would urge no hasty or inconsiderate action, would be far from advising any rash measures, but would greatly prefer that the action of the people in the premises be taken with all the thoughtful consideration and reflection which the subject demands. I renew the recommendation of a previous message for the passage of a law providing for the submission to the people of the question of a Convention and the election of delegates.

When last I had the honor of communicating with you touching the condition of our Federal affairs, I signified my ready purpose to cooperate with you in any just measures looking first to the restoration of friendly relations between all the States, and, failing in that, to their peaceful separation. But at the same time I did not conceal my apprehensions of the futility of all such efforts, and the early precipitation of the direful issues now upon us. The urgent, active and energetic steps to place the State in an attitude of thorough military defence. I regret that I was unable at that time to impress upon you the impending necessity of such preparation. Allow me again to commend the subject to you, as one demanding immediate and energetic attention. The public necessity has been so clearly exhibited by the logic of events as to need no elaborate statement. We cannot conceal the fact that our State is comparatively defenceless. The very homes and firesides of our people are unprotected against invasion from without, or servile insurrection within. Every mail brings to me the most earnest appeals from the people, in all localities, for arms. Our hearts and strong arms are now eager for the weapons of defence. Withhold them no longer.

The estimates of military appropriation demanded by the public necessity, as supplied by the Inspector-General, a gentleman of known ability and thorough education, are herewith submitted. I recommend the adoption of the necessary measures to place the Commonwealth in a condition of military defence, and enable her to maintain whatever position her people, by authorized action, may determine to assume.

Realizing our exposed condition, when the clouds of civil war gathered thick and heavy over the land, I assumed the responsibility, even before your convocation, of appointing agents to purchase arms for the defence of the State. You will readily see that no time was to be lost, and that the step was justified by the necessity of the hour. Some of these agents were partially successful; but the limited means at my command defeated the more efficient negotiations I had instituted. In order to enable me to meet the contracts of these agents, I applied to the banks of issue of the State for temporary loans, until provision could be made by the Legislature. The Southern Bank of Kentucky nobly responded to the application by placing to my official credit $60,000. The Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank each furnished $10,000, and the President of the People's Bank notified me that that institution was ready to supply its quota. The other banks of the State declined my application, and I very much fear that opportunities have been lost of securing large supplies of effective guns and munitions of war. I have thus employed every resource at my command to supply the State with the necessary means of defence, and have now to recommend the adoption of measures to repay the loan to those banks which have so nobly and generously responded to the call upon them.

In order to secure the funds contemplated in your appropriation, I recommend provision for the issue of bonds of $1,000 each. Generous and wealthy citizens, impelled by a patriotic desire to come to the rescue of their State in an hour of danger, will find in them a safe investment. Provision should also be made by the imposition of an additional tax for the payment of the accruing interest on the bonds, and of the principal as it may fall due.

At our regular session of 1859-60 I recommended the passage of a military law as a measure of the highest importance. The law was passed, but no appropriation for arms was made. By a timely arrangement with the then Secretary of War, the quota of arms due the State was commuted for repairs upon a large number of guns lying in our Arsenal and regarded as worthless. By this means, thousands of available guns have been secured, and a heavy expenses to the State saved.

I am gratified to communicate that our existing militia law is proving itself a most complete and efficient system of military organization. No State can boast a more gallant corps than our "State Guard," composed, as it is, of the very best material in the State, and embracing men of all parties. The soldiers are gentlemen, and the officers men of the highest honor and character. All that is now needed is a proper supply of arms to swell its ranks and constitute the Guard a reliable army of defence for the State.

Pending the excitement occasioned by the extraordinary events of the last twenty days, my efforts have been constant and unrelexed to maintain the friendly relations and commercial intercourse heretofore existing between the citizens of Kentucky and the people of the contiguous States on the North. I have endeavored by every means in my power, and every influence at my command, to restrain our own citizens from any acts which might have even the appearance of aggression upon the rights of the people of the neighboring States. In these efforts I have been, so far as I can learn, entirely successful. Our citizens have abstained with laudable forbearance not only from aggressions, but from any acts of retaliation, in the face of flagrant invasions of our rights. My especial attention has been directed to the continuance of commercial relations with the neighboring States, and to prevent any interruption of the usual and lawful trade of the States, regarding this character of intercourse as the very strongest bond of amity and peace.

I was much gratified to receive a Commissioner from Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, who called on me to express the regret of the Executive of Ohio that any circumstance should interrupt the friendly relations and good understanding between the citizens of the two States, and his desire and readiness, at all times, to employ his official influence for the suppression of any acts of violence or aggression attempted to be practiced by citizens of Ohio towards the people of this State. I respond in the same spirit and pledge my most earnest efforts to cooperate with the Governor of Ohio in this endeavor to maintain the peace along our borders, and to continue free and open all the channels of trade. A similar understanding was effected with the Governor of Indiana; and, so far, I have no reason to doubt that either has failed to act here in good faith to the amicable arrangement. I have labored to carry it out with our citizens, and may stand happily succeeded.

I regret to say, however, that the Executives of Ohio and Indiana, though, no doubt, sustained by the mass of their own conservative people, have not been equally successful in their efforts to control some of their law ess citizens. Acts of aggression have been committed by citizens of those States upon the rights of our people. Private property belonging to citizens of this State in lawful transit has been stopped, the trade of our people is impeded, by force, our commerce is interrupted, and citizens of Kentucky guilty of no act of pretended disloyalty to the State or Federal Governments, are now suffering serious losses by reason of these lawless acts. As yet, no active retaliation has reached my notice. But you can readily understand that this condition of affairs cannot be long endured without collision. It will be impossible to restrain retaliatory measures, and prevent the early precipitation of armed collision along our whole border, unless effective measures are taken to remove the increasing provocation.

Encouraged by the manifestations of a desire for peace between the States, as exhibited by the Governors of Ohio and Indiana, I proposes to them to cooperate with me in a proposition to the General Government for a suspension of pending hostilities until the meeting of Congress, hoping that body might be able to point out a peaceful solution of our national troubles. The correspondence on that subject is hereto appended. In that mission, you will see that I met with no success.

I have directed all the power of the office to which a generous and confiding people elected me in the promotion of what I believed to be their highest interests. I have labored throughout the painful and harrassing ordeal of the day to save our people from dissensions at home and unnecessary conflicts without. And now let me implore you, by all you hold sacred, to so shape your counsels and actions as to secure unity of feeling and unity of action on the part of our people, as the first and highest object of patriotism. Let us lay aside all party feeling—expel from our minds all past jealousies, and unite our counsels as one man in an earnest effort to maintain the peace, the honor, and the safety of those who have intrusted me with their dearest interests, invoking Almighty God for that wisdom which will lead us safely and successfully through the perils that surround us. B. MAGOFFIN.

MR CALHOUN AND SECESSION.

Remarkable letter of Commodore STEWART.

BORDENTOWN, May 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request, I now furnish you with the reminiscences of a conversation which passed between Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN and myself in the latter part of December, 1812, after the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of the June previous.

On the assembling of Congress, in the early part of December, I found that an important portion of the leading Democratic members of Congress had taken up their quarters at Mrs. Brener's boarding-house, among whom was Mr. CALHOUN, a new member from South Carolina, and, I believe, this was his first appearance in the House of Representatives. In consequence of this I took Lieut. RIDGELY, my confidential officer and the First Lieutenant of the frigate *Constellation*, of which vessel I then held the command, and was preparing for sea at the Washington Navy-yard—left our lodgings at STROTHERS', and obtained board at Mrs. BURNEY'S with them. RIDGLEY was a witty and able talker, who could aid me in demonstrating the necessity for, and the high policy of a formidable naval force, wherewith to carry on the war with England, which, I considered, could only be done with effect through her being victoriously struck at, on an element over which she deemed herself sole mistress. This appeared to me to constitute her most tender point.

By the movement I found myself judiciously located to enable me to urge upon Congress any patriotic measure which seemed best calculated to meet and discomfit the self sufficiency and arrogance of our oppressive enemy.

Mr. CALHOUN'S age, I thought, approximated my own, which was then 34, and he being a man of the highest order of talent, and representing a State in our Union which scarce ever permitted themselves to be represented by inferior ability in the national councils, I could not have commenced my object with one more fitted for the purpose I had in view. He was also a high minded and honorable man, kind and friendly, as well as open and confiding, to those he deemed worthy. We soon formed an intimacy, and I frequently had long conversations with him on the War, the subjects relating thereto and matters growing out of its existence—the Navy being the most prominent—the Gun-boats, the Merchants' Bonds, then on the *tapis* in Congress, and others of political or minor interest.

One evening I struck on the divided views of our sectional interests of the war—stated to Mr. CALHOUN that the opposite feelings on this subject had puzzled me exceedingly, and asked how it was that the Planting States were so strongly and so decidedly in favor of the war, while the Commercial States were so much opposed to it. With this latter section of our country, it seemed to me that the punishment of England, through the medium of the war, ought to meet their highest approbation and zeal for their greatest efforts, as they were the greatest sufferers through her instrumentality and power over our commercial affairs since 1792, which were so arrogantly urged by plunder and impressment on the highway of nations, while the Southern portion of the Union had felt but little in comparison. I observed, with great simplicity, "You in the South and Southwest are decidedly the aristocratic portion of the Union. You are so in holding persons in perpetuity in slavery, you are so in every domestic quality, so in every habit of your lives, living and actions, so in habits, customs, intercourse and manners; you neither work with your hands, head nor any machinery, but live and have your living, not in accordance with the will of your Creator, but by the sweat of Slavery, and yet you assume to all the attributes, professions and advantages of Democracy."

Mr. CALHOUN replied "I see you speak through the heart of a young statesman, and from the heart of a patriot, but you lose sight of the politician and the sectional policy of the people. I admit your conclusions in respect to us Southrons—that we are essentially aristocratic. I cannot deny but we can and do yield much to Democracy, this is our sectional policy. We are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, however it may occasionally clash with our feelings, for the conservation of our interests. It is through our affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States we control, under the Constitution, the governing of the United States; but when we cease thus to control this nation through a disjointed Democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control, we shall then resort to the dissolution of the Union. The compromises in the Constitution, under the then circumstances, were sufficient for our fathers, but, under the altered condition of the country from that period, leave to the South no resource but dissolution; for no amendments to the Constitution could be reached through a Convention of the people and their three-fourths rule."

I laughed incredulously, and said: "Well, Mr CALHOUN, ere such can take place, you and I will have been so long *non est* that we can now laugh at its possibility, and leave it with complacency to our children's children, who will then have the watch on deck."

Alas! my dear sir, how entirely were the views of that "young-headed statesman" circumscribed by the patriot feeling of his heart. What he then thought an impossibility for human hands to effect, for ages on ages to come, he now sees verified to the letter as predicted by that far seeing statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN. Even this noble Republic is disrupted—its Constitution rent into shreds and tatters by party follies and the wickedness of its people's selfishness. Had they but inherited a moiety of the virtues of their fathers, who bled and impoverished themselves through a long and bloody war to establish the independence and liberty, welfare and happiness of their posterity, for all time to come, had they worshiped the true and living God instead of the "almighty dollar," they would not now have beheld the millions of patriots arming for the strife against traitors to their country—to the Constitution and to the laws—once more to baptize in blood, for Liberty's sake, the blessings which national liberty accorde under our Union. Had a prophet arisen in 1812 and predicted, as JOHN C. CALHOUN did, nothing short of Divine inspiration could have given credence to his foreshadowings. Alas! I have lived to see the accomplishment. He has gone to the tomb of his fathers, the pride of his section, honored far his talents and for his services in Council, while your humble servant still lingers on the brink, under the national anathema of degradation—as a reward for many years of faithful service—which degradation was accorded him simultaneously with his reaching the head of the service to which his whole life has been devoted.

You will see, my dear Sir, I have no disposition to "bury my light under a bushel," but will ever be ready to accord justice where justice is due. Thus, in death we show the ruling passion strong, as in life, and as it is with individuals, so it is with nations, the blackest spot found in the heart is ingratitude. Accept my assurances of regard and respect.

CHAS. STEWART.

GEO. W. CHILDS, Esq., Philadelphia.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINCOLN.

Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, who has just returned from a visit to Washington, writes thus to a friend in St. Louis:

"I stand then, my dear friend, by the Constitution of your country, enforce its laws, and maintain the integrity of the Union. In this alone consists your safety. Let no folly or indiscretion, or the imbecility of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration on the one hand, nor sectional pride and affinity, nor glowing portraitures of wrongs, real or imaginary, which the South has endured, (but the existence of which she can alone redress in the Union, and not out of it,) swerve your gallant State from her allegiance to a General Government that has never deprived her of a solitary right or inflicted on her a single wrong. The policy of the Administration to all the Border States which have not seceded, is the same. In reference in Kentucky, Mr. LINCOLN told me *he hoped Kentucky would stand by the Government in the present difficulties, but if she would not do that, let her stand still and take no hostile part against it, and that no hostile step should tread her soil.* This is true with Missouri. Let me tell you further, that the temporizing policy of the Administration, in reference to the secession and capturing of its forts, arsenals and property, is over. Henceforth, they will make war will have war made on them. The monopoly which the South has enjoyed in that direction has ended, and all the powers of the Government henceforth will be exerted to maintain the property and the legal authority of the Government within its own limits. You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear of the vigorous blockade of the Chesapeake and Hampton Roads, and of the ports of seceded States, and that if these States erect batteries at Memphis or Vicksburgh to intercept the commerce of the Mississippi, that measures of stern retaliation or resistance will be inaugurated by the Government to force the poisoned chalice to the lips of those who first dragged it. I could enter much more in detail, but have not time. I start when this is closed, to fill my appointments—to make Union speeches. God grant that Missouri may stand firm. I trust Kentucky will, though the storm beats heavily against her.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

MR. R. B. CARNAHAN, United States Attorney for the Pittsburgh District, has written quite a long opinion on contraband goods, the purport of which is, that no trade whatever can be allowed with States in an attitude of rebellion against the Government, and that munitions of war should not be allowed to go to those whose loyalty is suspected.

Change in the Terminus of the Long Island Railroad.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROUTE TO HUNTER'S POINT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION TO UP-TOWN RESIDENTS.

The long controversy between the City of Brooklyn and the Long Island Railroad Company, is at length ended; the company has blown its last whistle in the east, and puffed its last volume of smoke in the eyes of the denizens of Atlantic street, and decamped with all its paraphernalia from the City to more congenial quarters at Hunter's Point. Whether, as many believe, Brooklyn has not "bit her own nose off," by thus driving from her limits the only great avenue of communication with the interior of Long Island, is a question for time to determine; certain is it that the R'iload Company will be a great gainer by the change, as will also the vicinity of Hunter's Point and the up-town residents of New York, who will now be afforded easy and rapid access to the numerous beautiful resorts on the Island.

The new route to Hunter's Point was formally opened Thursday, and the event was celebrated with appropriate festivities. About 200 invited guests from New-York and Brooklyn among whom were Mr. C. P. SMITH, Mr. H. E. PIERSON, Mr. G. L. WILLARD, JOHN KELLUM, the architect, Capt. FOSTER, S. L. HOSTETTO, MATHEW MORGAN, and others, together with Mr. BRUNE, the President, Mr. A. M. PALMER, Superintendent, and the directors of the road, were present on the occasion, and passed over the road in the first train to Jamaica.

On the return to Hunter's Point, a beautiful collation was served up under the auspices of the famous DOWAIRO, which, after being properly attended to, was followed by speeches from Mr. MORRIS, the President of the road, Mr. PIERSON, Hon. E. C. PERRY, Mr. RILEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TALLMADGE, Mr. COMSTOCK and Mr. WILLARD. The length of the new road, from Jamaica to Hunter's Point, is 9¾ miles, and it was built at a cost of $240 000. The new depot, just completed at Hunter's Point, is a splendid structure, 496 feet long, and cost $20,000. The Company have purchased three blocks of ground, running from the river back, and affording abundance of room to dock-bar's age engine and car houses, &c., which, altogether, cost $40 000.

At present the Company has no Ferry of its own to New York, but arrangements have been made with the Ferries running to Thirty-fourth-street and to James slip, by which passengers are conveyed for the Rail road Company. These Ferries are provided with new boats and the landing at Hunter's Point is but a few feet from the depot.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

KILLED BY A FALL.—THOS. LYNCH, a caulker, was instantly killed yesterday, by falling through the hatchway of the bark *Aeronaut*, lying at Pier No. 16, E. R. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of this city, 37 years of age.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A man whose name is supposed to have been PATRICK COYLE was drowned yesterday by falling from a vessel lying at the foot of Thirty-third street, E. R, into the water. An effort to rescue him was made, but was unsuccessful. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man about 60 years of age, was found on Friday, in the water, near pier 32 East River, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon it. Deceased had white hair and side whiskers; he was dressed in a dark alpacca coat, brown woolen shirt, brown vest and blue overalls. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Friday, at No. 22 Avenue A, upon the body of a child four years old, named ANNIE MEAGH, who died from burns received, by setting fire to her dress at a stove, while alone. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Police Reports.

BREAKING UP A VILE DEN.

Geo. Ulrich and Ross Bachman, keeping a den of infamy at No 33 Park street, were arrested yesterday by the Sixth Ward Police, charged with enticing three girls, scarcely 14 years of age, name: Mary Kelly, Mary Orgett and Jane Young into their place, for infamous purposes. About three weeks ago they got the girls into their den, and persuaded them to come regularly every day, and to represent to their parents that they had obtained situations for which they were to receive $2 50 each per week. The girls did so, and at the end of each week the money was given them to take to their parents. A day or two since, however, one of the parents became suspicious and followed her daughter in the house in question, where the facts of the case became apparent. The Police were informed of the outrage, Justice KELLY issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties keeping the place, and they were locked up for trial. The girls were sent to the House of Detention, as witnesses.

ROBBING A SAILOR.

Ellen McKenzie, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing Chas. Weeman, a sailor boarding at No. 105 Greenwich-street, of a watch and $40 in money, at a house in Washington-street. The accused was committed by Justice KELLY to the Tombs.

THE LEADING ITALIAN ARTISTS IN BROOKLYN.—One of the finest Concerts ever given in Brooklyn, is promised for to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. BELGNOLI, SCHINI, FABAR, Miss KELLOGG, and Mlle. ELENA are announced as the principal vocal performers, the last named lady being the beneficiary of the occasion. The leading instrumentalists are Mr. APPY, one of the most accomplished and popular violinists of the day, Herr KOPPITZ, a pianist of remarkable executive brilliancy, and Mr PATTISON, a young, but skillful pianist. The appreciation lately shown for the higher order of musical entertainment by the Brooklyn public authorizes the supposition that Mlle ELENA will be liberally sustained in her appeal for favor.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 10.

The schooner *Virginia Antoinette*, from Tampico, 3

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Important News from Washington.

An Attack upon the Relay House Expected from Harper's Ferry.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VIRGINIA TROOPS.

Another Proclamation by the President.

All Dangerous Persons to be Removed from the Vicinity of the Florida Forts.

Fort Monroe in a State of Complete Defence.

Prizes Captured by the Blockading Fleet

The Capture of Secession Forces at St. Louis.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11.

Information reached here this morning that Harper's Ferry had been fortified on all sides commanding the approaches to that place. Batteries had been erected, and the place surrounded with troops and scouts.

The Government has decided to leave the choice of the Regiments from the several States to the Governors of those States, to avoid trouble and jealousy. Regiments that have formed need have no fear but that in the end they will be needed and drafted into service. This, however, takes time, and will require great care in the selection of the first increase of the regular Army.

Owing to the recent hostile demonstrations at Annapolis and vicinity, the Government has sent instructions to Gen BUTLER to double the outpost guard and use increased vigilance. Any one detected in treasonable designs against the Government, will be summarily treated.

The Zouaves have a fine location for their camp and everything comfortable. They had their first parade to-day. Col ELLSWORTH read the orders to the Regiment while in line. They are very strict, forbidding any one to leave the camp without a pass, on penalty of death. The Colonel becomes universally popular. All are well and in good spirits, and on their good behavior.

Col. LAMON, Marshal of the District, received a dispatch this evening from Mr. HOFFMAN, Collector of St Louis, stating that the Camp Jackson secession troops attacked and fired upon the Federal troops, killing ten of the Federal troops. BLAIR's command returned the fire, killing forty and wounding one hundred. This occurred in the streets. The Secessionists surrendered, about sixteen hundred strong. The whole mob surrendered and dispersed. The Government replied complimentary to the St. Louis troops, and is the opinion that the whole affair will prove advantageous to the Government, and damage the cause of the traitors in Missouri.

There is nothing important from Annapolis or the Relay House to-night. The Rhode Island Regiment have not yet erected tents. They have decided to go into camp, on Wednesday next, at Glenwood, two miles north of the White House.

The Seventh, Seventy-first, Twelfth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments had dress parades this P. M. The contradiction of the statement that the Government would buy the steamer *Atlantic* was not authorized, as stated by one of the New-York papers. The TIMES was correct as regards the intentions of the Government. The contracts for the new steamships-of-war are not yet closed, and probably will not be until the meeting of Congress and the necessary appropriation is made, but the Government has already full power to purchase transport vessels such as the *Atlantic*.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11—10 P. M.

Alexandria was fully occupied last night, by Secession troops, about 5 000 strong. This morning, however, Col. ELLSWORTH sent a company of scouts over, who went into the city, and returned unable to find any armed troops there. They must have retired early to the interior, beyond the city.

Col. COWDEN, of the Massachusetts First Regiment, and Col. CLARK, of the Massachusetts new Volunteer Regiment, tendered their troops to the Government for the war, but owing to the regulations concerning the choice by the Governors, they have not been accepted.

Orders were issued to-day, formally, to all commissioned officers, to arrest ROSS WINANS, whose steam gun Col. JONES, of the Massachusetts Sixth, captured yesterday. He will be tried for treason—first, to find whether he was accessory to sending the gun to Harper's Ferry; next, whether he has aided, by means of money or otherwise, the traitors. If caught, he will attempt to escape on the plea that the gun was sold to the City of Baltimore, which was undoubtedly the case, but done at a time when the City was in a state of rebellion. This, with other proof, will be sufficient to fix his guilt, of which there can be no douht.

Great excitement was caused by the news from St. Louis. Its authenticity is douhted by many, but it comes apparently from a most reliable source. This leads to the impression that Cairo is in great danger of attack. Gen. SCOTT and the War Department will not be surprised to hear of an attack at that point at any moment. The Government, however, has full confidence in the ability of the troops at that point to rapel all attacks.

Much excitement has been caused by the arrival of messengers on a special engine at 8 o'clock, with dispatches to the War Department from the Relay House, and the report was spread about town that there was an attack upon the Federal troops at that point. It is not credited. There is unusual activity about town among military officers. The character of the Government dispatches is not known. A messenger left at nine o'clock for the Relay House and Annapolis, with dispatches from Gen. SCOTT. Another had already gone this morning.

Mr. and Mrs SIMONTON are doing well and in good spirits, though much prostrated from the effects of their wounds.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11—Midnight.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond, has been in jail there on suspicion. Every Northern man and stranger is searched, and if anything unusual about him is found, he is at once locked up. They have now about forty in limbo at that place—one from Massachusetts and one from New-York. Upon examination nothing was found upon the person of the gentleman in question, who was released after 24 hours' detention. There were only about 6,000 troops at Richmond.

The Government has no faith in the reports from St. Louis or the Relay House. They have telegraphed for further information. The reports succeeded in creating intense excitement about town.

The steamer *Philadelphia* sailed from the Navy-yard for Philadelphia this morning. The *Pocahontas* received orders to move down the river to-day. I do not know her destination.

Two Regiments of Connecticut troops, by the *Boston* and *Catawba*, are expected to arrive some time to-morrow.

The New-York Twenty-eighth Regiment have the post of honor in command at the Capitol buildings now, since the Departure of Col. ELLSWORTH's Zouaves.

The regulars who arrived yesterday are on guard-duty to night, to relieve the volunteers, who thus far have performed all such services.

LATER.—A messenger has just arrived from the Relay House by special train. Col. JONES' scouts were driven in by a large force of Virginians, who moved from Harper's Ferry to within twelve miles of the Relay.

Gen. BUTLER sent a strong force from Annapolis, seven hundred men, and the New-York Twentieth Regiment, to reinforce Col. JONES. Gen. MANSFIELD also sent sixteen hundred men, and a body of cavalry and artillery, ready to reinforce Col. JONES.

An attack is expected to night or to-morrow.

The dispatches from St. Louis are authenticated.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11.

There is a report to night that a band of Virginia troops are on the way from Harper's Ferry to the Relay House, to drive Gen. BUTLER from the important military position he holds there.

In regard to the patriotic ladies who are anxious to come to Washington as nurses, it is necessary to say a few words. All applicants should write to the Governor of their native State, or to some Army Surgeon therein, who can offer their services to the Government at Washington. The Surgeon-General of the United States Army, Dr. WOOD, prays that ladies will spare him letters on this subject.

Miss DIX, a lady of advanced years and much Hospital experience, and who is just the person hired for the post, has been assigned a sort of Captain Generalship over all the Military Hospitals. Miss DIX is not able to do the nursing, but will superintend all the supplies and direct how they shall be distributed, as soon as Government hospitals are organized. To save all confusion, she will publish her commission from the Government in a few days.

There are no nurses at present in Washington, but those whose services have been very much needed in providing various needful comforts for the troops who left their homes so hastily. Miss POWELL's corps are as busy as they can be. Mr. LINCOLN and Mr SEWARD have both praised her for so promptly going to work here among the troops. She has been well received here, and takes care of her *corps* of nurses without troubling any one.

A lady, by the name of Mrs. BOREUM, who followed Miss POWELL to Washington, but did not succeed in finding her for some days, has been grossly insulted by a newspaper correspondent here. The facts are known to Col. LEFFERTS and to several gentlemen here, who have their eyes upon him.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11.

The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens are endangered, and it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens, and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties. The President directs the commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the Islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, which may be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the United States; authorizing him at the same time, if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for proposals till the 21st of May for the remainder of the Stock of the United States issued under the act of February, amounting to nine millions of dollars.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 9th inst., says that a Federal steam tug has been cruising in the vicinity of Gloucester Point, York River, Virginia, but being fired on by a Virginia battery at that place, left the river.

Southern troops continue to arrive at Petersburgh and Lynchburgh.

FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW-YORK.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN—COL. ANDERSON—INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP—AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Mrs. LINCOLN, wife of the President of the United States, with her sister and niece, arrived in town yesterday morning, and the party are stopping at the Astor House. Col. (late Major) ANDERSON escorted the ladies from Washington, whence they came by the 10½ A. M. train, Friday, as far as Philadelphia, and SIMON DRAPER, Esq., conducted them during the remainder of the journey to this City. Mrs. LINCOLN has come North mainly to visit her son ROBERT, who is at college.

Col. ANDERSON has accepted the leadership of the brave men of Kentucky who have rallied in defence of the Union. He will hasten to his command, and perfect its organization, after which it will report to the Government for service.

On the trip from Washington to Annapolis, thence on the boat to Perryville, and all the way to Philadelphia, the distinguished enmpany received at every stopping-place abundant evidence of the esteem in which they are held by loyal and true hearted Americans. The news of their approach spread from station to station, and the troops which line the route, as well as large numbers of citizens, awaited their coming, and greeted them with deafening cheers of welcome. Of course the gallant hero of Fort Sumter was the principal cause of the ovation, and he acknowledged the compliment by presenting himself at the car window, not infrequently addressing the soldiers briefly with reference to the duty which had called them to arms. It took nine hours to make the journey from Washington to Philadelphia, and the ladies being too fatigued to push on to New-York by the "owl train," which arrived here at 4½ A. M., the entire party passed the night in the City of Brotherly Love.

The passengers from Washington had an excellent opportunity of witnessing some of the hardships and inconveniences which our volunteers contend with. The Fifth Regiment of New Jersey protects the railroad from the Capital to Annapolis Junction, and the Fifth of New-York, (Col. SCHWARZWAELDER's regiment,) from the latter place to the City of Annapolis. Stations are erected for the troops at average intervals of a mile apart,—a convenient barn usually affording them shelter, and on such a rainy, raw and chilly day as Friday, the poverty of these quarters was made painfully apparent. The sentinels looked dismal enough, as crouched in their wet overcoats they wearily paced the railroad track. But the damp weather was insufficient, apparently, to dampen the enthusiasm of the men "off guard," who stifled every feeling of commiseration which might have arisen for their discomfort, by the rollicking good humor which so prominently characterizes them. No better exemplification either, of the adage that "hunger is the best sauce," could have been afforded, than by the avidity with which the troops seized the meat and stores furnished for the day's subsistence. The provisions are dealt out from the regimental head quarters, and distributed at every station by the cars, which merely slacken their speed sufficiently to allow of the rations being thrown out to the expectant cooks. Down they go, splash into the mud, and no amount of washing can possibly cleanse them of the gravel and dirt. Nevertheless, this mud grimed meat, which ordinarily would be too disgusting to eat, is partaken of with hearty relish when the *man* has been metamorphosed into the *soldier*, and the fact shows how human nature adapts itself to circumstances.

There appears to be no lack of spies at the regimental head quarters in the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis. On Thursday night a suspected individual was caught within the lines by WM. PHILLIPS, a soldier of the Fifth Conuty Regiment, recently quartered in the City Hall Park. The fellow was arrested, but while marching him to the guard-room he drew a knife and stabbed PHILLIPS in the side, causing a severe but not dangerous wound. He then ran and escaped by jumping into the water.

A few hours after this occurrence, an alarm was given from Fort Madison, where a portion of the Sixth New-York Regiment (Col. PRESCOTT) is encamped. The Fort is nearly opposite Annapolis, on the northern bank of the little River Severn. It was caused by an attack of twenty-five mounted Marylanders upon the advanced post of pickets, stationed half a mile from the fort. The Secessionists fired a volley into the guard, and the shots were returned. The firing soon brought down a three companies of the main body, who pursued the horsemen through a piece of woods and fired upon them, but unfortunately without doing them injury.

Col. SMITH, who commands the post at Annapolis, has ordered the lines of pickets to be extended, and adopted other precautions to cut off the retreat of any other party of marauders who may intrude in a similar manner. A seizure was made on Friday morning of twenty-five muskets at a house about four miles distant from Fort Madison, whither they had been taken and concealed by Marylanders on Thursday night.

The remains of J. BARRY KAISER a member of Company Eight, Seventh Regiment, who was accidentally shot dead at Camp Cameron on Thursday morning, were brought on to his residence in Chestnut-place, Brooklyn, yesterday, by an escort of six of his fellow-soldiers, composed of Sergeant E. C. KIRBY, Privates C. T. JUNG, E. MCELHENEY, E. BRETT, J. LAMB and H. G. WOLFE. Mr. KEESE's untimely death is sincerely mourned by the whole Regiment, with whom he was a general favorite, and the gloom which the shocking occurrence has produced will not be speedily dispelled. The unfortunate young man had been married but two days when he left home to join his comrades at the camp.

The name of the Fireman Zouave who shot himself on Thursday night is JAMES ROWLAND. He was carelessly handling a small revolver, when it was discharged, and the ball passed into his left leg, slightly shattering the bone. Assistant Surgeon GREY extracted the ball, and it is thought amputation will not be necessary.

Soldiers sent from Washington to New York on business have to submit to a grievance which should be remedied. Passes are furnished them on the military route as far as Philadelphia, where they are told to obtain tickets from Major Gen. PATTERSON. That officer, however, cannot always be found, and the soldier has no resource but to pay his fare or lose his passage on the connecting train. The Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Central Railroads are very particular as to what passes they accept, and invariably refuse those given by Major Gen. SANDFORD and the Union Defence Committee. Some arrangement should be at once effected between these officials and the railroad companies, by which persons on military service might be relieved from expense and annoyance.

COL. ANDERSON AND MRS. LINCOLN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11.

Col. ANDERSON and Mrs. LINCOLN and suite arrived here last night. The former is to be officially received to Independence Hall this afternoon. He will be escorted there by three regiments and two companies of cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11—P. M.

The grand ovation to Col ANDERSON, to-day, fully equaled any previous demonstration of the kind in this city.

Col. ANDERSON was drawn in a barouche by four white horses over the principal streets to Independence Hall, accompanied by two Regiments of Infantry.—Col. LYLE's and Col. MORRHEAD's,—and a Company of the Cavalry of the Black Huzzars. At every point on the route the hero was greeted with loud cheering and other manifestations of applause. The streets were thronged with people.

Col LYLE's Regiment and the National Guards also came in for a share of popular favor for the remarkable discipline displayed in all their movements.

At Independence Hall, Col. ANDERSON held a public reception, the military resting, and then subsequently escorted him to the Continental Hotel.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11.

Col. ANDERSON will leave New-York on Tuesday morning for Louisville, via the Pennsylvania Railroad, passing through Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 11.

The *Evening Journal* says: We have reliable information by a gentleman direct from Memphis, to the effect that there is a large body of rebels at and about Memphie who are mustered for an attack upon some point north, which is supposed to be Cairo. The exact number is not known but is generally estimated at 30,000. Respectable citizens of Memphis do not sympathize with them. Spies are kept constantly watching the military operations at the North. On four separate occasions they have manned and armed steamers for an attack on Cairo, but before they started intelligence was received that made those in command deem it safe to defer the enterprise. Its informant says that the rebels are so impatient for a fight, that they threaten to start off on their own account if not led soon to the field.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

FREDERICK, May 10, via CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 11.

The Legislature will adjourn on Monday, to meet here again on the 4th of June.

There are about five thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, one half of them without arms. The notorious BRADLEY J. JOHNSTON is at the Point of Rocks, with about a hundred men from Virginia, and Kentucky, and the Baltimore ruffians, who stop all trains going up and down the railroad.

A lot of horses and cattle on the cars *en route* for Baltimore, were taken by Virginia troops, near Harper's Ferry, to-day. It is the impression that Monocacy Bridge and the Junction are the next points which the rebels will try to take possession of, if the Government does not soon send troops thither.

The Union feeling in Western Virginia is getting stronger daily. C. M.

FREDERICK, via CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 11.

A resolution was offered in the House of Delegates this morning, that the members from Baltimore City were not legally elected, and that their seats be declared vacant. It was referred to a Special Committee.

It is reported here that an armistice for sixty days has been proposed by the South.

Several of the rebels from Baltimore were arrested to-day as vagrants.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations, censuring President LINCOLN, and approving the Southern Confederacy, was indorsed as the doctrine of the Legislature. C. M.

FREDERICK, Saturday, May 11.

Eleven hundred Tennesseans, well armed and equipped, have arrived at Harper's Ferry.

A large force of Virginians are at Point of Rocks twelve miles below.

Folks here appear to dread an inroad of Virginians.

DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Saturday, May 11.

The agent in charge of the Winans' steam gun testifies, on examination that he was on his way to Harper's Ferry, and not going out to practice at long range as stated by a Baltimore paper. The gun now guards the viaduct at the Relay House.

Gen. BUTLER is here to-day.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived with the remainder of the Thirteenth Regiment of New-York. He relieves to-day the Fifth Regiment of New-York, who are guarding the railroad from Annapolis to Bladensburg.

Major STAFFORD, of the Sixth Regiment of New-York, expected the attack on Camp Butler on the night before last, a suspicious company, known as the State's Rights' Cavalry, having paraded the same day within four miles. The Major has obtained the names of all but three. He refused proffered aid from Headquarters.

A large number of transports are to sail for Perryville.

Considerable cotton has accumulated at Old Point Comfort, which has been taken from the decks of the rebel vessels.

The Maryland contingent of Federal troops will be called out immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature. There are volunteers enough already to fill the four regiments. This is beyond question. Senator COOPER will probably be made Brigadier-General.

DISPATCH FROM PERRYSVILLE.

PERRYSVILLE, Saturday, May 11—8 P. M.

The railroad battery has arrived from Philadelphia, and will be sent to Bush River to-morrow—perhaps further.

Intelligence from the South to-day indicates that the firing of forests and the demonstrations at Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks, are only a feint to draw attention from Washington.

There are 5 000 Southern troops at Alexandria to-day.

All is quiet on the railroad from here, as far as Gunpowder River. Work on the bridges continue, and is now nearly finished.

Baltimore is quiet to-day, and American flags are flying. No secession flags are allowed there.

Eight hundred troops are in camp here, and a strong force at Havre de Grace.

DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 11.

The steamer *Ben. De Ford* sails hence this afternoon for Boston. Among her passengers are three of the Massachusetts troops who were attacked by the mob on the 19th of April, viz Sergeant AMES, Corporal TYLER and private COLBY. The latter is recovering from a gun-shot wound in the thigh.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

BLOCKADE OF OLD POINT COMFORT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 11.

By an arrival from Old Point we learn that that post is now fully prepared to resist any attack.

The *Cumberland*, *Pawnee*, *Monticello*, *Harriet Lane* and *Yankee* were off Fortress Monroe enforcing the blockade.

The steamer *Yankee* pursued an armed schooner on Thursday up York River, but after proceeding a short distance, was fired upon from a concealed battery, and compelled to return.

The steamers *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, *Pocahontas* and *Mount Vernon*, of the Aquia Creek Line, recently seized by the Federal Government, are cruising on the Potomac, all heavily armed.

Southern troops are concentrating in the vicinity of Norfolk. An Alabama Regiment of 1,100 men, and 80 Cadets of the same State, had just arrived, and encamped in the vicinity of Fort Norfolk.

The Virginians have now five batteries erected in Norfolk harbor; one on Crane Island; one at Sandy Point; one at the Hospital; one near Fort Norfolk, and one on the Bluffs three miles from the Hospital.

FROM THE VIRGINIA COAST.

The U. S. transport *Chesapeake*, VAILE, arrived yesterday afternoon from Washington, D. C. and reports on 9th inst. off New Point, passed a steam-frigate, (side-wheeler) bound to Fort Monroe, with a three-masted schooner in tow. On 10th inst., 7 o'clock A. M., off Cape Henry, passed U. S. gun-boat *Quaker City*, blockading the *Chesapeake*. Same date passed a ship bound up the Capes; supposed her name to be the *Eliza Barber*. The gun boat *Monticello* was blockading the mouth of James River. Passed down the River Potomac, without any convoy. Saw no fortifications on either side of the river.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Saturday, May 11.

Delegates continue to arrive at head-quarters, the McClure House. About 300 delegates are expected.

In addition to the counties before mentioned, which will be represented, are the counties of Upshur, Roane, Wirt, Barbour, Cabell, Boddridge, Calhoun, Gilmer, Randolph and Hampshire, with Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam and Webster to hear from. Seventy-eight counties are sure to be represented.

Hon. JAMES M. STAVENSON, of Wood County, is spoken of as President of the Convention.

Capt. BOYD's Company of Volunteers encamped at the Fair grounds this afternoon.

The new State will be called New Virginia, and embrace the most valuable portion of the mineral resources of the State.

LARGE UNION MEETING IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, Saturday, May 11.

A large meeting took place to night, in front of the McClure House, assisted by a band of music and fireworks. Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE and FRANK PIERPONT spoke.

Mr. CARLILE took ground in favor of separation from Eastern Virginia, and was rapturously applauded. He proclaimed that while there should be no coercion to go out, there should be none to prevent remaining in the Union. Virginia, he said, owed forty-nine out of fifty dollars; a debt incurred without benefit to Western Virginia; and he demanded to know by what right the citizens of this section should not be allowed to have an opinion of their own expressed and recognized in the State councils, when the question of allegiance was discussed. Allegiance was first due to the Federal Government. If there was no interference with State rights.

The Convention of Monday was referred to as an instrument of separation, amid great enthusiasm.

Arrangements have been made to prevent the introduction of hostile forces. Should an attempt be made, Camps Harrison and Dennison, and the arms at Zanesville Ohio, can throw ten thousand troops into Western Virginia when necessity requires. It seems as if necessity would require their presence in less than three days.

There is an immense feeling here in favor of a division of the State, and it is increasing hourly at this moment. Songs are heard in its favor in all public places.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS AT CAMP JACKSON.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE MOB AND THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 10.

Gen FROST's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon on demand of Capt. LYON, commander of the United States forces of this city. Capt. LYON marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 troops, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminences. The following letter was sent from Capt. LYON to Gen. FROST:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, St. Louis, May 10.

To Gen. D. M. FROST:

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is, for the most part composed of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are now in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp from the said Confederacy, large supplies of material, a part of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary proceedings plainly indicate some other than the well-known purpose of the State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been rejected by that body in the most unqualified negative, has been in direct view but directly the General Government, and co-operating with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imperious necessity of State policy and welfare, and of all good citizens, I have been instructed from Washington, if in my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you and the persons under your command, with the other conditions hereinafter specified, that you immediately disperse your encampment, and that your persons and property be duly and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your consideration thereupon. (Signed,) N. LYON,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

It is understood that Gen FROST says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the laws of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration, he was unprepared successfully to resist attack, therefore he accepted the terms specified and surrendered his command, about 800 men then in camp, a large number being in the city on leave. They then laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole has been tendered the officers and troops, providing they would take an oath not to take up arms again against the Government of the United States, which they declined on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed.

Just before the troops left for the city, and while the State forces were drawn up between two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots were fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. BLANDOWSKI, and as he fell he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained to-night: MESSRS WALTER MCDONALD, THOS. A. HAVENS, NICHOLAS RUSSLACK, EMILY SUMMERS.

The following are fatally wounded: CLAIBORNE WILSON and TEUMAN WRIGHT.

Intense excitement exists in the city. Large bodies of men are throughout the streets.

The *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, MCDONOUGH, any violent demonstration thus far has been prevented.

All gun-shops in the city are guarded by an armed police force, and about 200 have been detailed to protect the *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* offices.

The lateness of the hour prevents the obtaining of more reliable information to night.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 11

Many conflicting rumors prevail relative to the cause of firing on the crowd of spectators at Camp Jackson last evening. Some say that rocks, brickbats and other missiles were hurled at the volunteers, smashing their muskets, breaking their limbs, and otherwise wounding them, while others assert the contrary.

A respectable citizen, who stood a few feet behind the troops when they fired, states positively that no rocks were thrown, and no pistols fired by the crowd, and that the only provocation given was abusive threats launched at the Germans. It is known, however, that after shots were fired by the troops, shots were returned by parties in the crowd. Several soldiers were wounded.

It is understood that a thorough investigation of the matter has been ordered by Capt. LYON, when the truth will be learned.

Several of the troops are already under arrest.

It is difficult to learn the names of the killed in consequence of the speedy removal of the bodies by friends, but a full list will be ascertained to-day.

The troops engaged in the capture of Camp Jackson were the Second, Third and Fourth regiments of United States Volunteers, under Colonels BLAIR, BRESTEDT, SIGEL and SHUTTNER, and the Third and Fourth regiments of the United States Revenue corps, formerly of the Home-Guard, under command of Colonels MCNEAL and BROWN. Capt LYON was seriously but not dangerously kicked by a horse in the camp grounds.

The U. S. Troops are now in possession of Camp Jackson with all the equipage, tents provisions, etc.

The Pacific and North Missouri Railroad are occupied by volunteers.

Much excitement exists in the City, but owing to the efficiency of the military and Police corps, order prevails.

Gen. FROST, with his Staff and all the State troops are in the Arsenal.

Hon. JOHN HOW and Col. ROBERT CAMPBELL have received a note from Gen. FROST, which has been distributed in the city in extras, earnestly entreating his and the friends of the State militia now held prisoners of war in the Arsenal, to abstain from any demonstration, stating that their safety depends upon quietness in the city, and that any riotous proceedings would arouse the populace in the lower wards, and result disastrously to the city and them.

Reports of insubordination in the Arsenal are credited, and fears are entertained for the lives of the State troops, should disturbances occur in the city.

Gen HARNEY has arrived, and taken command of the United States forces.

Capt LYON will start for Washington to-morrow.

The following additional names of the killed have been ascertained. CASPAR H GRANDSCOOL, JOHN H. SWEINHART, JOHN WATERS P. DOAN, J. J. JONES, of Portage County, Ohio; L. CARL, CHRISTIAN DEAN Mrs. MACAULIFF, Mrs. CHAPMAN, F. D. ALLEN, and two boys named SCHNEWAN and LESSING.

Dr. B FENDERSON was stabbed last night in a drinking saloon by Judge BUCKNER. Both are prominent citizens. The difficulty grew out of the Camp Jackson affair. BUCKNER gave himself up, and was lodged in jail. SANDERSON received three wounds in the stomach, and each is regarded as fatal.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 11—10 P. M.

Gen. FROST's brigade was released from the Arsenal this morning. The officers were located on their parole of honor, and the men took an oath not to bear arms against the United States during the present war.

A fire, still having gained credence that the Federal troops had gone to Jefferson City to take Gov. JACKSON prisoner and disperse the State Legislature, Gov. R TAYLOR, President of the Road authoritatively contradicts the rumor. He says that the troops at the Pacific Railroad depot are simply stationed there to see that no munitions of War are transferred to or from the city, and that the officers disclaim any interference with the management of the road, and that the trains will run regularly. The Governor, however, has caused one span of the Osage bridge to be destroyed, which will necessitate a change of cars.

Two regiments of the Home Guards are patroling the streets to preserve order, and about 100 men are stationed about the *Democrat* Office.

Several other affrays occurred during the day, but the city is quiet to-night, and a heavy rain is now falling.

A large body of troops came down on the Acton and Chicago Railroad this afternoon, and passed on to Belleville, Ill., about 12 miles from here.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

SIXTH DAY—BY MAIL.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, May 4.

Congress met to-day, at noon, and was opened by prayer. The journals of yesterday were read and confirmed. No business being offered, Congress went into secret session.

Secrecy was removed from the following bills:

A bill to be entitled an act providing for a Regiment of Zouaves in the Army of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that there shall be added to the military establishment of the Confederate States one regiment of Zouaves, to be composed of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one major, and ten companies; and each company shall consist of one captain, one first-lieutenant, one second-lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, and eighty privates; and to the regiment there shall be attached one adjutant and a quartermaster, to be selected from the lieutenants, and one assistant-surgeon shall be appointed for the Regiment, in addition to those already authorized by law for the several departments. The monthly pay of the officers of the Regiment of Zouaves shall be the same as the officers of infantry of the same rank. The allowance also to be the same as in the proper staff corps of infantry, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster shall receive ten dollars per month in addition to their pay as lieutenants. The monthly pay of the enlisted men of said Regiment of Zouaves shall be as follows: sergeants, nine; and Quartermaster Sergeants, $26. Sergeant, $17. Corporals, $13. Privates, $11 each, together with the same rations and allowance for clothing as are received by all other enlisted men.

A resolution extending the provisions of the resolution of the 9th of March, in relation to patents, so as to include all the Slaveholding States, and allow them to file caveats with the Attorney General, was also made public.

SEVENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, May 6.

Congress met to-day at noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. BASIL MANLY.

The journals of Saturday were read and confirmed.

The President asked leave to put out the following communication:

NEAR PENSACOLA FLA., May 1, 1861.

Hon. Howell Cobb, President, &c., Montgomery, Ala.:

SIR: On the 8th of April last I addressed to you a communication informing you that I had the honor of holding from the State of Florida. I have this day learned officially for the first time that communication had not been received. I here, therefore, beg leave to renew and enforce the views I have voluntarily expressed with another organ of the government, under the full conviction that a success or may simply give place in the Congress. With many of the highest and most pleasing recollections of our brief association with the many objects over which you so ably preside, and with sentiments of the highest regard for your personal self, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PATTON ANDERSON.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, moved that the communication be spread upon the journals of Congress.

Mr. CHILTON, of Alabama, presented two bills, one to fix the time for the election of representatives to Congress, and another to provide for the election of President and Vice-President under the permanent Constitution, were reported to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PERKINS, of La., presented a resolution adopted at East Feliciana, La., on the 22d of April, by a large meeting of citizens. Mr. PERKINS said that the question had been frequently asked, what course would be pursued by those of our citizens who opposed the secession movement. The response of East Feliciana may be regarded as the voice of all that class. It is not a large parish, but small as it is, has already placed at the disposal of the Government three hundred soldiers, and at the meeting referred to $17,000 were subscribed, and the ladies were still open, and fifty thousand dollars should be needed, that sum will freely be subscribed. The resolution fully expressed the feeling of the citizens of East Feliciana, and he believed they are the sentiments of the people of Louisiana. He said he had no motion to make, but simply asked that the resolution be read at the desk. It is as follows:

Resolved, By the pastors of the parish of East Feliciana in general meeting assembled that we hereby renew our pledge to the State of Louisiana and to the Government of the Confederate States, and hold that we are the whole of the annual proceeds of our crops, decidedly only what may be necessary for our subsistence, during the continuance of the present hostilities.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, presented a memorial from the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, asking for credit for the duties on the railroad iron belonging to that company, now in bonded warehouse, so as to enable the company to progress with their

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Correspondence and Miscellaneous Extracts.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEATH OF SECESSION IN MARYLAND—THE TROOPS AT THE RELAY, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Secession in Mary and is not only sick, it is dead. The Up as tree, however, cannot at once, in all its roots, be so entirely eradicated, that it may not, under circumstances auspicious to its growth, here and there, occasionally, sprout up again. But, for the present, it has disappeared; and its wildest advocates admit, that any attempt at its resuscitation would, under the present condition of affairs, be not only vain, but mad.

The Legislature, called together under the influence of the excitement consequent upon the unfortunate riot of the 19 h ultimo, as a body, fully recognize that such is the case, and that the State is not to be got out of the Union by any political legerde-main. They will probably continue in session, but only as a corps of observation, to watch events, but without the power, or, indeed, intention of initiating any measures hostile to her Federal relations.

Baltimore is quiet. The position taken by her immediately after the riot of the 19th April, in regard to the passage of more troops through her streets, was not at the time understood abroad and has been misrepresented since. That position was counseled and approved of by persons who had as little sympathy with the unjustifiable assault on the Massachusetts troops, as has the Secretary of War himself; they condemned the attack just as emphatically.

The obstructions of the routes leading from the North to the city, were, as precautionary measures, wise. In carrying them out, more damage was done than was designed or needed; yet, had nothing of the sort been resorted to, the result would have been much more calamitous then it was. The citizens of Baltimore, as a body, reprobate the first violence of the mob; but they might not to, and do not apologize in any way for the subsequent measures. They were adopted to protect the domestic peace of the city; and no just minded man, now that the passions of the moment have subsided, can, in this respect, deny their wisdom. They must be regarded, both in motive and character, as unconnected with, and distinct from the violence which preceded them.

The instructions contained in Mr SEWARD'S letter of the 4th March to Mr. DAYTON, published in the TIMES of Monday, the 6th inst., set forth the domestic policy of the Administration as it has been made known to the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident at Washington, and as was stated to Messrs. MCLANE, SCOTT and ROSS, the Maryland Commissioners, in their late interview with the President and Cabinet. The General Government will not *make* war, but they will *take* it. Like the Quaker captain of the Revolutionary craft, who, professing to "smite not," threw his enemy into the sea, it proposes to quell secession on the principle of "Friend, thee has no business here." While with its fleets it will blockade and hold in alarm the ports and coasts of the South, of Texas, the latter in self-defence to keep its forces at home, it will concentrate heavy bodies of troops on the borders of Ohio and Western Virginia, thus strengthening the Union sentiment of that section. In Morgan County also, the Unionists are strong, which will be sustained by establishing military posts in Cumberland, through Maryland, and Hagerstown, to Williamsport, on the Potomac, ready to co-operate with the determined demonstration upon Harper's Ferry, while from Washington and Fortress Monroe, as respective bases of operation. Beyond itself will be threatened. The ordinance of secession passed by the Virginia Convention has not been submitted to the people for ratification, the whole action of the Lecture Government is unlawful and revolutionary, and the position of the Federal Government is to treat it as an insurrection, similar to that of Dorr, in Rhode Island, against the laws and Constitution of the State, to sustain which, and to recover the Forts and other property belonging to the United States, the whole strength of its land force will be brought and LETCHER and the usurpers driven out or subdued.

The Committee appointed by the Union Convention of this City met last night in preparing an address to the citizens. We understand it was called, to elect delegates to meet in Convention, on the 15th, to nominate a candidate for the Congress to assemble in July. Hon. HENRY MAY, formerly a Douglas Democrat, but a decided Union man, is warmly spoken of. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, however, having announced himself as a candidate, his friends will make every effort to secure the nomination to him, and his friendly relations with Messrs. HOLMAN and PENDLETON, the Democratic leaders, to procure his election, will probably tell in this direction.

The troops under Gen. BUTLER, stationed at the Relay House, near the junction of the Baltimore and Washington Railroads, with this city, are in good health and spirits. Discipline is preserved, and the men, as a body, secure the confidence and respect of the citizens of the neighborhood, by their acts of kindness and courtesy. Gen. BUTLER and Staff, with the field officers, are all gentlemen of the most gentlemanly bearing in the vicinity. The Camp was visited yesterday by some six hundred of the citizens from this city.

The order of the Eighth, recalling Gen. BUTLER to the troops, will be greatly regretted in the military movements of the Rebellion. A great deal has been made out of the matter of young Spencer. The General was perfectly right in having him arrested, but it was scarcely worth while to make a hero of him. The other incidents alluded to in the order, are to be regretted, but were both accidents.

The authorities of this City have been notified, that troops from Perrysville Md. pass through *en route* for Washington, to-day. Their co-operation will be given to the transit and no disturbance is likely to occur. Indeed the intelligence is received by the citizens with general indifference.

CECIL.

P. S—I have just been informed that the troops have passed through C

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A SPEEDY ADVANCE UPON HARPER'S FERRY PROBABLE—GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Important events move with such unusual rapidity, that merely to chronicle them requires an active pen. I saw, last evening, Capt. SCOTT ex HAMILTON, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. BUTLER, fresh from the Relay House and Washington. He of course, did not tell me that a speedy advance upon Harper's Ferry is the real secret of the movement to the Relay, but such is doubtless the case, although the position is the key to opening the route both ways. Speaking of Senator HAMILTON; he is a grandson of ALEXANDER HAMILTON and served in the Mexican War having been shot through the body and once left for dead on the field. He came on as a private, was at once taken into Gen. BUTLER'S staff and as an indefatigable worker, has contributed greatly to the establishment of this military post. Rumor had it that he was to be promoted and command here in the place of Gen. BUTLER, but military etiquette, at least, would prevent him from supplanting the worthy Col. SMITH, of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment, whose excellent police regulations have rescued the splendid grounds of the Naval Academy from apparent destruction, and whose brilliant evening parades so enliven the station. But Capt HAMILTON is a man for rapid promotion.

The hardy yoomen of Ulster (Twentieth New-York Regiment, Col. PRATT) arrived this morning, eight hundred strong. They are unfortunately not so well furnished as the New-Jersey troops the last of whom left for Washington on Tuesday, but their muskets are of a superior kind. The *oil cloth* knapsacks of the Jerseymen must have been furnished by contract. The slouched hats of the Ulster men do not give them an imposing look, but will prove excellent for campaigning. The Twentieth will not tarry long on the way to Washington. Mr. STEVENS, who came on with the contingent, told me that the fleet of sixteen transports made a splendid appearance on the bay. Their course through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was a continued ovation in favor of the Union. The fleet of transports left the harbor on Tuesday. A little squad of Gen. RUNYON'S men, under the influence probably of "Jersey lightning," entered two or three small stores on Monday, and, besides "breaking things," did not observe the proper relation between *meum* and *tuum*. They also rushed into a school-room without ceremony, and frightened the child en said "scholmam" almost out of their senses. Col. ELLSWORTH'S "pet lambs" had previously been guilty of some sportive demonstrations, such as leaping the brick wall of the yard, devouring widows' mites, in the shape of pies and cookies, without "consideration" and literally grinding the faces of the poor after appropriating the contents of their boards and baskets—all of which made a great talk in Annapolis, and kept the handsome ladies here to doors after nightfall. Our Jerseymen, on the way to "the wars," were arrested and put in irons, to have their case looked after in Washington.

One of the spies in "durance vile" is the son of a very worthy family of Annapolis. The number of prisoners was augmented to-day by the arrival of Mr. SPENCER, a Baltimore merchant, arrested at the Relay House, for not sufficiently guarding an unruly member.

As a general thing the men have behaved excellently. The people of Maryland have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Northerners, and a world of foolish prejudice has been dissipated. True, they are willing to die without the sight of BILLY WILSON'S volunteers, whom it might be well to let loose *incognito* among the enemy to practice on a small scale what the Floyds and Thomsons have prosecuted largely. The people expected to have their soil invaded by Goths and Vandals, but find them mainly to be gentlemen, of quite as good manners and a great deal more money than themselves. The Annapolitans would dislike to have them leave, and Baltimore has bitterly repented. The value of slave property has somewhat diminished, but from other causes than the actual presence of Northern troops. A bloodless victory will thus be achieved wherever our armies march, and if the Secessionists must cultivate our greater acquaintance through the smoke of battles, they will learn to respect us.

Lieut Commandant CROSBY, U. S. A., returned yesterday from a short but successful cruise down the Virginia coast. His force consisted of one hundred men, detailed from the *Allegany* and the Fire Company of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment, with five pieces of artillery.

While at anchor at the mouth of the Patuxet, the gun boat *Wm. B. Tenney* exploded her boiler, owing to the carelessness of the fireman, who was asleep on duty. The pilot says there was an explosion like the discharge of a piece of artillery. One man was severely scalded. The men were then transferred to the *Thomas Sparks*, who proceeded on her way. Lieut. CROSBY found the lighthouse stationed off Windmill Point, some twelve miles up the Great Rappahannock, and returned with it and the *Tenney* in tow. It appeared by the log of the lighthouse that it had been a month in the possession of the Secessionists. A Confederate army of cavalry was seen on shore. The lighthouse at Smith Point bar also been taken up in one of the Virginia rivers.

General BUTLER is to-day at head quarters in Annapolis, and just as I close, I learn that the spies in custody are to be examined this afternoon. A mission of a circle passed through to-day, en route for Washington.

N. J.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNION STRENGTH—THE STATE MILITIA ENCAMPED—NO CHANCE FOR SECESSION.

EASTMAN'S Hotel, St. Louis, Monday, May 6, 1861.

I left Cairo at 4 o'clock this morning, and arrived here in ample time for dinner. This is doing pretty well for Egypt.

THE ARSENAL

I have been out this afternoon to see the arsenal. It is situated in the south ern part of the city, about three miles from the centre, and occupies one of the finest sites on the Mississippi. The ground slopes mostly towards the river, and is adorned with trees in various stages of growth. The whole site is surrounded by a substantial stone wall, and the more important buildings are of the same material.

I apprehend that nobody will be rash enough to attempt a *coup* upon Uncle Sam at this point, as Capt. LYON, who is one of the best officers in the service, has now at command most ample means for defence. Within the arsenal he has a larger force than can easily be brought against him, while outside, on the Arkansas shore, he has as many more. This last arrangement is very annoying to the sensitiveness of the disunion City Government, who have been trying to procure an evacuation by correspondence, but as Capt. LYON seems equally ready with the pen as with the sword, the secession city fathers have committed the unpardonable error of carrying the case before the Legislature. The fact is, that Uncle Sam holds these outside premises *by lease*, like any other responsible party, and is not going to be bilked out of possession.

The whole number of men in and around the arsenal for its defence, is about 3,000, besides FRANK BLAIR'S regiment, located at Jefferson Barracks, a few miles down the river. These are mainly volunteers from St. Louis and vicinity, and as true men as any in the Union. In this volunteer movement, it is here as elsewhere, gratifying to see the willingness of citizens of foreign birth, who, from experience, are well qualified to judge of the benefits of a Government like ours, and from choice are anxious to sustain it.

THE ENCAMPMENT

Another institution of interest here now, is the encampment of militia recommended by the Governor. It was to embrace the militia district of St. Louis County and vicinity, and to become the nucleus of a State army, which might, at the proper moment, be made effective against the Federal Government. But instead of the 6,000 or 8,000 men who were expected to assemble under command of Gen FREMONT, he has as yet succeeded in gathering about five or six hundred, and it is believed that at no time will the number exceed a thousand. Many companies, thinking that the movement had a strong spirit towards secession, *disbanded at once*, rather than seem to favor that treason. You may judge of this how be real sentiment of St. Louis is.

ST. LOUIS LOYAL.

Not withstanding both the State and city authorities are strongly infected with treason, still the sense of the people is thus far too much for their influence. Did I not know that I was in a Slave State, I am sure that I should not suspect it from anything that I hear or see. I think I hazard nothing in saying that secession has no reliable strength here among the people, and that the best and most influential of the citizens are found in the Union ranks. I am satisfied, too, from what I learn, that the disunion frenzy is daily abating; and if Government continues its present firm, prudent and uncompromising policy it can in the end rely almost as well on Eastern Missouri as on Southern Illinois.

MISSOURI WILL NOT SECEDE.

I am satisfied, too, *from information which I believe to be entirely reliable*, that all present danger of secession in Missouri is over. The Legislature has abandoned the intention, if it ever possessed it. The Governor himself has been compelled to discourage it. He has accused his influence to prevent Missourians from joining the ranks of the Confederates. The Legislature will hurry through a military bill, probably in secret session, and adjourn. This Military bill will be designed to put the State in a position to act effectively *on whichever side she chooses*, but I think, we may be sure that any fruits to fall after the crisis is past. And if Missouri does not secede, it can scarcely be that Kentucky will do so, leaving the only portion of the Slave State border in actual rebellion—that part of Virginia that needs subjugation for her own and the general good. The fact is, the resolute attitude of the Government, backed as it is, and even impelled, by the tremendous moral, physical and financial strength of a *united* North, added to the intimate business relations of the Border States, a rupture of which will be ruin to those on the side of Secesh, are now operating with a force on the fears and judgment of men, that must speedily bring back the doubtful to a condition of loyalty.

ZOUAVE.

A PRIVATE OPINION OF BALTIMORE.

Extract from a Letter by a Baltimore Lady, a Native of Virginia, dated 6th May.

I have no confidence in any pacific movements that may be made here. The secession leaders are subtle and polite men. Everything will be kept quiet until they are ready for some overwhelming and treacherous movement, when another 19th of April scene will be enacted. I know that the attack upon the troops was an organized thing, and if the mob executed, the leaders of the party planned, and inflamed the men's minds with whisky, and the idea that the troops were coming through to subjugate the South. There is a heavy responsibility resting upon THOMAS WINANS, PARKIN SCOTT, TAKKLE WALLIS, GEORGE KANE, and many others. A man who gives his influence and means to the support of such outrages is more responsible than those hirelings who execute. I class them altogether; and, as transgressors of the good order and peace of the city, and as traitors to our common country, I would have each man held accountable for his words and actions.

The Secessionists have been holding secret meetings and organizing their different societies, drawing up pledges, which each man was requested to sign. I know a gentleman who told his wife he would not sign his name to the paper that was presented to him, for he considered the measure to be adopted too severe. That meeting was held two or three days before the 19th. From the position Maryland then held, she was bound to let those troops pass through unmolested; as it is, Baltimore has committed an unparalleled outrage—I have heard even Secessionists to grant that point.

Marshal KANE is a known Secessionist, and of course his police are with him. They say he did try to protect the troops; but did not the mob know his sympathy was with them? Men's passions, when once let loose are not to be curbed in their headlong course, and thrown, in *an instant*, back; the floodgates once opened, everything is swept before the torrent, and I doubt not the leaders of this movement found their own wishes surpassed in the scenes enacted.

There is an hallucination in the minds of many, that the interests of Baltimore are so entirely southern that the Legislature has only to pass an ordinance of secession, and gold will be showered upon them. Baltimore is to be *the* city of the South. In her position, I can only see a battle-ground; if the city can be held in no other way, Government will hold it by force.

The prosperity of Baltimore has taken its flight, and I fear forever. The Union people here are among the more quiet and lessoning class, but I am not hopeful, for all they have tha freedom of speech which they did not one week ago. There seems to be *treason everywhere*. The oaths which our officers of the Army and Navy have once taken "of fidelity to the Union" are regarded as nought, and they draw their swords to cut down the flag under whose folds they have found protection and support for years, and are foremost in the ranks to make battle against it, which act I hold as high treason. An officer owes no State duties—*his duty is to his God and his country*; and his sword should be sheathed forever if he cannot use it for his country's good; for his own honor's sake, it had better rust than be raised against her. God preserve to us "our country," and may the "Stars and Stripes" be ours now and forever.

IMPORTANT FROM DELAWARE.

MUSKETS AND AMMUNITION BURIED BY SLAVES IN A GRAVE YARD.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Thursday, May 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in receipt of a letter from a perfectly reliable party in Southern Delaware, whose name, as well as Post office address, I withhold for obvious reasons. It bears date, May 6.

* * * "We are hetwixt, as it were, two raging seas, and the wave of National trouble tosses us like an empty bark upon the billows. We are within the sound of heavy artillery from Annapolis, and the guns of Fort McHenry could be distinctly heard here.

It is said that Delaware lost one fifth of her white population in cementing the Union, and will, if need be, sacrifice as much again to preserve it. The blacks here give us more trouble than anything else. It is said they will massacre the whites. I can hardly believe it, but there are some strong indications that way. In the western part of this "Hundred" (township) the negroes have had two or three "burnings" within a few days of each other, and as the white population in this vicinity could not discover that any darkies were missing, they thought something must be wrong, and on opening the newly made graves the coffins were all right, but instead of a dead darkey, we found them filled to the brim with muskets and ammunition.

* * * * * * *

We have all sorts of rumors here in reference to the war. At present we are pretty much Union, but there are a great many who don't seem to like 'Union' with 'Old' and at the head, and some would like to belong to the Jeff Davis Confederacy, but they are few and far between."

Is not this significant? But of these things he comes in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry," for who does not know that a Delawarean's life is Utopian as compared with his fellow darkey of Dixie.

Truly yours.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN OHIO.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6, 1861.

The twenty days limit for the dispersion of rebels now in arms against the United States has run out. Whether the struggle for self-location of the imperiled Union shall be brief, or protracted, the result is certain. The leaders of the rebellion are powerless without the sympathy and the hands and means of the people. Will not the misled people, by and by, turn their arms against their betrayers, and compel them to peace? The more decided her action, the sooner will peace succeed war, and loyalty exploit treason.

To give force and system to the organization of volunteers now in the field, it is ordered:

I. The Militia is divided into the Active army of the United States and the Militia of the Reserve. The term militia now encompasses the national force, the regular reserve into the United States service, and such further regiments as the General Assembly shall authorize, must be mustered into the State service, and placed under strict discipline, for the time active duty.

Lieut.-Col. BUCKINGHAM, First Assistant Adjutant-General, is detailed from this Department for that service.

II. The unorganized militia, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, shall constitute the Militia of the Reserve, and be subject to enrollment into the Active Arms of Operation. Applications, however, for the organization of Militia of the Reserve will be limited to this quota, but the Companies composing it will receive the post of honor and the first assignment to active duty in case the country requires their service. The only exception will be in favor of Companies now under drill, which called to receive an assignment into the twenty two Regiments now in camp.

III.—The Militia of the Reserve will be organized as follows: 1. Competent military men, or responsible citizens, will apply to this Department for authority to raise a company, not exceeding 100 able-bodied men. 2. A form of enlistment will be mailed, if the application be approved. 3. The roll will be returned to the office; an election will be ordered, and the officers will be commissioned. 4. The roll must embrace citizens of the same township, so that they can readily associate themselves, and promptly respond to any order from General Head quarters. 5. Whenever a company is transferred into the "Active Army of Operation" new commissions will issue, giving one precedence to the grade of the prior commission, so that the earliest commissions in the Militia of the Reserve will confer superior rank in the transferred corps.

IV.—This organization is designed to leave all the domestic and economic machinery of society in full play, until the transfer becomes necessary. Members of the Militia of the Reserve will therefore devote one attention to their ordinary concerns, and the whatever can to prevent idleness, and insure a full crop of all the products of the farm. Any other course will make the struggle doubly burdensome, notwithstanding the fact that Ohio has already in store provisions for a year in advance.

VI.—As a general rule, public arms will not be issued to the militia of the reserve, but a proximate estimate of the number of private rifles in the possession of men expert in their use, shows that with proper exertions, nearly or quite the entire first contingent of 100,000 men can be armed, and disciplined in hours of leisure, postponing their draft upon the State, until they are transferred to the Active Corps.

VII.—It is the purpose of this Department to procure, as soon as practicable, a "Volunteer Manual," for distribution among the militia of the Reserve, and to issue a Code of Regulations for their government and discipline.

If the first Reserve Corps shall not be filled and officered by the 1st of June next, additional Companies will be credited to counties tendering more than their quota. Due record will be made of all applications, and proper precedence will be granted in the order of such applications.

H. B CARRINGTON, Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in Chief.

WHAT ILLINOIS HAS DONE.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, of May 4, says:

"The Legislature adjourned at 10 o'clock, yesterday, after having fully completed the work for which it was called together. The total amount of appropriations for war purposes is $3,500 000. Of this sum $1 000 000 is to organize and equip the ten Regiments called out by the State: $500,000 was appropriated to purchase arms for the State and build a powder magazine, and $2 000 000 for general purposes of State defence and National aid.

Ten Regiments of Infantry, to consist of ten companies each, which may be made 100 strong; one Regiment of Cavalry 1 000 strong, and four companies of Artillery, have been called into the active service of the State, and will be fully organized and equipped in less than a week.

The entire militia of the State, consisting of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are to be immediately organized. A bill defining and punishing treason to the State has been passed; the telegraph has been put under restraint, and measures taken to prevent rendering aid to rebels against the Government. In short, everything has been done that was deemed necessary to place our noble State in a condition to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and render prompt assistance to the United States Government.

All honor to the Legislature for the good work it has done. The Assembly adjourned after singing the Star Spangled Banner, taking the oath of allegiance, and pledging itself to respond to the call of the Governor for service upon the field of battle in defence of the State or the United States.

PLEASANT TIMES IN ALABAMA.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives this following statement of an Alabamian, far whose respectability it vouches:

"He is a Union man, and avows that a vast majority of the property owners and merchants of Alabama will be found on the *side of the Stars and Stripes as soon as Mr. Lincoln shall make his first demonstration against the rebels*; that the Secessionists have overawed the Union men for the present, but that they cannot keep them in check very long; and that a sentiment of loyalty to the Government of the United States is growing and strengthening daily. This information can be relied upon. It comes from a man who has had every opportunity of becoming conversant with the political affairs of the South. When he left Montgomery, (about ten days since,) flour was selling for $15 per barrel, though the local newspapers quoted it much lower to prevent a bad effect abroad. Business, he says, is completely at ganish, and an absolute reign of terror has been inaugurated, the character of which Northern people would scarcely be willing to believe. *The nearly every able-bodied man in the State, the time is presented, enlist in the South ern army, or permit your property to be confiscated.* But the effects of the Southern frenzy are no where more apparent than on farms and plantations—where a number of slaves are owned. Fears of negro insurrection are constantly before the minds of the proprietors of the peculiar institution, and the adoption of "precautionary measures" has become almost universal. One informant says that the planters have been seized with a sudden mistrust of their fellow-men, and thousands of negroes are now for the first time in their lives locked up every night."

WHEREABOUTS OF THE CHIEF REBELS.

The following note, which appears in the Charleston *Courier*, apparently shows where Gen. BEAUREGARD is:

HEAD QUARTERS PROVISIONAL A. C. S., CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1, 1861.

GENERAL: May I request you to express my regret to the two regiments under your command, the Seventh and Eighth, at my being unable to pass them in review to-day, on account of the order I have received from the Confederate Government, calling me suddenly to Montgomery; but that on my return I will take the earliest opportunity to review them, as I understand they have made very fine progress in their organization and drill. I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient serv nt,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brig. Gen Commanding

Brig.-Gen. SAM'L MCGOWAN, Com'dg Reserve

The following paragraph, from the New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 6, would seem to contradict the report that Ben. MCCULLOCH was in Virginia:

Major BEN MCCULLOCH arrived yesterday by the steamship *Matagorda* direct from Austin, where he has been for several weeks. He is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel and will tarry here two or three days. We understand it is his intention to tender the Government the services of a regiment of Texas Rangers to protect the frontier of Virginia, provided there be any fighting there.

THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADE.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR TO OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

To Collectors, Surveyors, and other Officers of the Customs, on the Northern and Northwestern Waters of the United States:

On the 19th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas under blockade, and on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade, since which proclamation this Department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and portions of States in open insurrect on against the Constitutional authorities of the Union. It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels departing from your ports with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is for any port or place under the control of such insurrectionary parties, and to compare the same with the cargoes found and if any such manifestos were found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper means to prevent the departure of the vessel, and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles shall be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law. You will also make a careful examination of all flat boats and other water craft without manifests, and of railroad cars, and other vehicles, arriving at, or leaving your port, laden with merchandise, the ultimate destination of which you have good reason to believe is for any port or place under insurrectionary control, and if arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found, having such destination, you will seize and detain the same to await the proper legal process for its adjudication or forfeiture.

In carrying out these instructions, you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the United States, and that all persons forcibly resisting such insurgents arms, munitions of war, provisions or other supplies are giving them aid and comfort, and no guilty of treason within the second section of the third article of the Constitution. And you will therefore comply with strictness, and will cause to be executed without the prohibited shipments, and to detain and to punish those of all who are in any way concerned in pushing to such insurgents any of the articles above described. You will, however, on the other hand, be careful not to interrupt vexatiously, by unwarranted or improper detentions or examinations, the regular and lawful commerce of your port. You will report forthwith whether any acts of any, what additional measures may be necessary in your judgment to carry into full effect the foregoing resolutions, and you will refer to this Department for further instruction in any case of doubt.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

The Louisville *Journal*, of May 7, has but little doubt that an attack on Cairo is meditated by the rebel forces. It says:

"We are certain that this thing is perfectly understood at Memphis, and we have been for several days. Secret night meetings, mysteriously called, have been held there, and many in the confines of some trap that enterprise or conspiracy exhibited. We saw vessels day after day, were came direct from Memphis on the *Commercial*, and he says that *steamers on Cairo are every mail there*. He says that the steamer *Hoag* we regret her chief pilot) left for her steam every night at Memphis about six o'clock, and, an hour or two afterwards, takes six or seven hundred armed men to the opposite bank of the Mississippi, about five miles above, and, by some means continuously transported and landed at Randolph, fifty or sixty miles below. Whether these steamers are evidently hoisting on extensive scale, and whether ostensibly they mean to run the blockade, all indicate time and expense are not spared for mischief.

The *Journal* also says that it is said that Gov. MAGOFFIN has prohibited the transit of troops over Kentucky soil for this purpose.

A gentleman just from New Orleans informs the Chicago *Journal* that great preparations for an attack were in progress at Memphis, and at other places along the Mississippi, the object being to distract the attention of the Government and then make an assault on Washington.

SECESSION INTRIGUE IN ST. LOUIS.

The St Louis *Democrat* of May 7, says

"The Police Commissioners of this city have formally demanded of Capt. LYON, the officer in command at the Arsenal, the removal of United States troops from all places and buildings occupied by them outside the Arsenal grounds. The Captain, as was doubtless expected, declined compliance with the demand, and the Commissioners have referred the matter to the Governor and Legislature. The Commissioners allege that such occupancy is in derogation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in rejoinder Capt LYON replies, inquiring what provisions of the Constitution and laws were thus violated. The Commissioners in support of their position say that originally Missouri had sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction over her whole territory, and has delegated a portion of her sovereignty to the United States, over certain tracts of land for military purposes, such as arsenals, parks, &c., and the cession implied but not stated, is, that this is the extreme limit of the right of the United States Government to occupy or touch the soil of the sovereign State of Missouri. The *Democrat* argues at length against this position and charges that the controversy has been broached only to bring the State and Federal authorities into conflict.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Washington *Republican* states that the withdrawal of the secession forces from Alexandria was in consequence of an error in a telegram which read so as to order the withdrawal of a battalion when only a battery was needed.

Troops were sent from Petersburgh on Saturday to occupy Fort Powhatan at Mahood's Ridge, on the James River. It completely commands the channel at that point, but needs to be almost entirely rebuilt.

Gov. LETCHER passed through Petersburgh on Saturday on his way to Norfolk. In a speech to the Georgia volunteers he stated that Virginia was now prepared at every point to meet the invaders except at Norfolk, and if she was not attacked there on Saturday night she too would be in condition to receive them. He paid a glowing tribute to the State of Georgia and her gallant sons; and commented in feeling terms upon the promptness they had displayed in answering the call of Virginia. He also intimated his intention to order some 5,000 troops to Norfolk in the shortest possible time.

IN MINNESOTA.

The Minnesotians are priding themselves on the fact that the first offer of troops to the Government came from their State. The tender was made on the Sunday succeeding the surrendar of Fort Sumter, and three Regiments are already anxious for immediate service. The following order discloses the destination of some of the troops which have been accepted:

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1861.

GOV. RAMSEY: The General in Chief desires you to send two Companies of your Regiment to Fort Ripley, two to Fort Ridgsley, and two to Fort Abercrombie, to relieve the Companies of the Second Infantry at these posts. Keep the remaining Companies at Fort Snelling until further orders. The movement to be made as soon as your Companies are fully armed and equipped. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A.

A PHILOSOPHIC VIEW.

The following letter speaks for itself:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30, 1861.

MESSRS. BERLEN & JONES: We have your favor of the 22d inst. Our books show to your credit $867 63, which amount we justly owe you. This much we write as an acknowladgment, that you can file away for future reference.

As for the payment, we hold this doctrine: that by tha act of the North our sales and collections are retarded and completely destroyed, and, until the cause is removed we will not pay a dollar of any debt we happen to owe the North. We do not intend to give them the *means* to wage a fanatical war upon us, who are simply defending our rights.

Yours, CORSON & ARMSTRONG.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

Capt. JONES, under whose discretion the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry was destroyed, has received these pleasant mission from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1861.

LIEUT. ROGER JONES:

My Dear Sir: I take pleasure in apprising you that, in consideration of your very skilful and gallant conduct at Harper's Ferry, I have ordered a commission to be issued to you as Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Captain.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22.

LIEUT ROGER JONES:

My Dear Sir: I am directed by the President of the United States to communicate to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command at Harper's Ferry Armory, the approbation of the Government of your end their judicious conduct there, and to tender you and them the thanks of the Government for the same.

I am, Sir very respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Capt. JONES states that he has reliable private information that the only muskets saved by the rebels were two or three hundred, which happened to be in the packing-room.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The following communication was read before the Baltimore City Council, on May 7:

BALTIMORE, May 7, 1861.

To the Honorable, the Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN: I call your attention to the unfortunate condition of the trade and business of the city.

The authorities of the city fully recognize and admit their obligations to submit to the lawful authority of the Government of the United States; but the citizens have a right to the protection of laws to which they yield obedience. The Commissioners who recently represented the General Assembly of Maryland in an interview with the authorities at Washington have represented that no acts of hostility or resentment were contemplated by the General Government against the City of Baltimore, and, indeed, no such acts would be justified either by law or the facts of the case. Notwithstanding this assurance, it has come to my knowledge that harsh and restrictive measures have been adopted and are stringently enforced by persons professing to act under the authority of the General Government, by which the trade and mechanical interests of the city are prostrated, and suffering is inflicted on the entire population. I do not believe that these proceedings receive the sanction of the Executive of the United States, and therefore recommend that you at once adopt such measures as in your judgment may be proper to bring those grievances before the President, and respectfully ask for redress.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, Mayor.

GOV. HICKS has addressed the appended message to the State Legislature:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
FREDERICK CITY, May 10, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

In reply to your order of the 3d inst., inquiring if I transmitted to or authorized the hurning of the bridges on the Northern Central and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, I have to say that I neither authorized or consented to the destruction of said bridges, but left the whole matter in the hands of the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, with the declaration that I had no authority in the premises, that I was a lover of law and order, and could not participate in such proceedings.

THOS. H. HICKS.

EX Senator COOPER, of Pennsylvania, now a resident of Frederick, writes to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, giving it as his opinion that secession is dead in Maryland. He says further:

"I am now laboring, with every prospect of success, to raise an Independent Brigade to follow the Stars and Stripes wherever they may be borne in the present happy but unfortunate contest. We are for the Union, for the Old Union, and no Union or compromise and will die, if need be, by the side of our Northern brethren, to maintain it. On this you may rely.

And yet Maryland has suffered more injury and indignities than any other State by the escape of fugitive slaves from labor—the miserable, contemptible pretext on which the present revolution was based. But what is all the injury and indignities we have suffered from the Union? Nothing or absolutely nothing! Besides this we are, I trust, to submit to outrages, insults and losses we have not sustained in respect to the aforesaid of the Federal Government. We now find that the contest is for property and not for principle—both Maryland and Virginia will be the battle ground—the first theatre of the war—the first victim of the fury of the Free States. We know that is the contest of our property and not of principle, that we are to be the first victims of the Free States to their Union and allegiance, that we sometimes experience it."

But I forget to say that the great body of our people are true, and that they are not to be seduced from their allegiance, and that they are not deceived by the artful appeals of the Secessionists, the leaders of the rebellion, and those who are now directly in the service of the Confederate States at Montgomery.

Judge GILES, of the United States Court, on Tuesday issued an order directing Major WILLIS, Commander of Fort McHenry, to deliver up a certain boat which Lieutenant DAVIS, of the Navy, had seized in the harbor, and to report to the Court. Major WILLIS replied that he could not obey the order, as he had received instructions from the Secretary of War, which he could not disobey.

"In any conflict of orders, except that of civil war, I would never hesitate, and as soon as the present excitement has passed away I shall be willing myself to appear in person, to answer for my own conduct."

Upon the receipt of this letter Judge GILES issued an order for the arrest of Major MCHENRY and attachment for contempt of Court.

MESSAGE OF GOV. FLEIR, OF MISSOURI.

Gov. FLEIR, in his message to the Legislature of Missouri now in session, recommends the enactment of laws to enable the State to raise a force of 50,000 men, that a loan of one million dollars be effected, &c. He warns the people against the machinations of the Secessionists, and says that the State will be overrun unless the Union men are prepared to meet the invaders. He says that the steamer *Yosemite* has been seized with a sudden mistrust of their fellow-guests, and thousands of negroes are now for the first time in their lives locked up every night."

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THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER

Official Report of Gen. Beauregard.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. Cooper, Adjutant General, U. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, and the incidents connected therewith. Having completed my channel defences and batteries in the harbor, necessary for the reduction of Fort Sumter, I dispatched two of my Aids, 2.20 P M, on Thursday the 11th of April, with a communication to Major Anderson, in command of the fortification, demanding its evacuation. I offered to transport himself and command to any port in the United States he might select, to allow him to move out of the fort with company arms and property, and all private property, and to salute his flag on lowering it. He refused to accede to the demand As my Aids were about leaving Major Anderson remarked, that if we did not batter him to pieces he would be starved out in few days, or words to that effect

This being reported to me by my Aids, on their return with his refusal at 5 10 P. M., I deemed it proper to telegraph the purport of his remark to the Secretary of War I received by telegraph the following instructions at 9 10 P M.—"Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid effusion of blood If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decide to be most practicable." At 11 P. M I sent my Aids with a communication to Major Anderson, based upon the foregoing instructions. It was placed in his hands at 12.45 A. M., 12 h inst. He expressed his willingness to evacuate the fort on Monday afternoon, if provided with the necessary means of transportation, and if he should not receive contradictory instructions from his Government or additional supplies. But he declined to agree not to open his guns upon us in the event of any hostile demonstration on our part *against his flag*. This reply, which was open and shown to my Aids, plainly indicated that if instructions should be received contrary to his purpose to evacuate, or if he should receive his supplies, or if the Confederate troops should fire on hostile troops of the United States, or upon transports bearing the United States flag, containing men, munitions, and supplies, designed for hostile operations against us, he would still feel himself bound to fire upon us and to hold possession of the fort. As, in consequence of a communication from the President of the United States to the Governor of South Carolina, we were in momentary expectation of an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, or of a descent upon our coast, to that end, from the United States fleet—then lying off the entrance of the harbor—it was manifestly an apparent necessity to reduce the fort as speedily as possible, and not to wait until the ships and the fort should unite in a combined attack upon us. Accordingly, my Aids, carrying out my instructions, promptly returned to accede to the terms proposed by Major Anderson, and to shed him in writing that our batteries would open upon Fort Sumter in an hour. This notification was given at 3:20 A. M of Friday, the 12th inst. The signal shell was fired from Fort Johnson at 4:30 A M. At about 5 o'clock the fire from our batteries became general. Fort Sumter did not open fire until 7 o'clock, when it commenced with a vigorous fire upon the Cummings Point iron battery The enemy next directed his fire upon the Enfilade Battery, on Sullivan's Island, constructed to sweep the parapet of Fort Sumter, to prevent the working of the barbette guns, and to dismount them. This was also the aim of the Floating Battery, the Dahlgren Battery, and the gun batteries at Cummings' Point. The enemy next opened fire on Fort Moultrie, between which and Fort Sumter a steady and almost constant fire was kept up throughout the day. These three points—Fort Moultrie, Cummings' Point and the end of Sullivan's Island, where the Floating Battery, Dahlgren Battery and the Enfilade Battery were placed—were the points to which the enemy seemed almost to confine his attention, although he fired a number of shots at Capt Butler's Mortar Battery, situated to the east of Fort Moultrie, and a few at Capt. James' Mortar Batteries, at Fort Johnson During the day (12th inst) the fire of my batteries was kept up most spiritedly, the guns and mortars being worked in the coolest manner, preserving the prescribed intervals of firing. Towards evening it became evident that our fire was very effective, as the enemy was driven from his barbette guns, which he attempted to work in the morning, and his fire was confined to his casemated guns, but in a less active manner than in the morning, and it was observed that several of his guns *en barbette* were disabled.

During the whole of Friday night our mortar batteries continued to throw shells, but in obedience to orders, at longer intervals. The night was rainy and dark, and as it was confidently expected that the United States fleet would attempt to land troops upon the islands, or to throw provisions into Fort Sumter by means of boats, the greatest vigilance was observed at all our channel batteries, and by our troops on both Morris and Sullivan's Islands. Early on Saturday morning all our batteries reopened upon Fort Sumter, which responded vigorously for a time, directing its fire especially against Fort Moultrie. About 8 o'clock A M., smoke was seen issuing from the quarters of Fort Sumter, upon this the fire of our batteries was increased, as a matter of course, for the purpose of bringing the enemy to terms as speedily as possible, inasmuch as his flag was still flaunting defiantly above him. Fort Sumter continued to fire from time to time, but at long and irregular intervals amid the dense smoke, flying shot and bursting shells Our brave troops, carried away by their natural generous impulses, mounted the different batteries, and at every discharge from the fort greeted the garrison for its pluck and gallantry, and hooted the fleet lying inactive just outside the bar. About 1½ P. M., it being reported to me that the flag was down, (it otherwards appeared that the flag-staff had been shot away,) and the conflagration, from the large volume of smoke, being apparently on the increase, I sent three of my Aids with a message to Major Anderson, to the effect that seeing his flag no longer flying, his quarters in flames, and supposing him to be in distress, I desired to offer him any assistance he might stand in need of Before my aids reached the fort the United States flag was displayed on the parapet, but remained there only a short time, when it was hauled down, and a white flag substituted in its place. When the United States flag first disappeared, the firing from our batteries almost entirely ceased, but reopened with increased vigor when it reappeared on the parapet, and was continued until the white flag was raised when it ceased entirely Upon the arrival of my Aids at Fort Sumter, they delivered their message to Major Anderson, who replied that he thanked me for my offer, but desired no assistance. Just previous to their arrival, Col Wigfall, one of my Aids, who had been detached for special duty on Morris' Island, had, by order of Brigadier-General Simons, crossed over from Fort Sumter to Cummings' Point in an open boat, with Private William Gourdin Young amidst a heavy fire of shot and shell, for the purpose of ascertaining from Major Anderson whether his intention was to surrender, his flag being down and his quarters in flames On reaching the fort, the Colonel had an interview with Major Anderson, the result of which was, that Major Anderson understood him as offering the same conditions on the part of Gen. Beauregard as had been tendered him on the 11th inst., while Col. Wigfall's impression was that Major Anderson unconditionally surrendered, trusting to the generosity of Gen. Beauregard to offer such terms as would be honorable and acceptable to both parties; meanwhile, before these circumstances were reported to me, and in fact soon after the Aids whom I had dispatched with the offer of assistance had set out on their mission, hearing that a white flag was flying over the fort, I sent Major Jones, the chief of my Staff, and some other Aids, with substantially the same propositions I had submitted to Major Anderson on the 11th inst, with the exception of the privilege of saluting his flag. The Major (Anderson) replied, "It would be exceedingly gratifying to him, as well as to his command, to be permitted to salute their flag, having so gallantly defended the fort, under such trying circumstances, and hoped that Gen. Beauregard would not refuse it, as such a privilege was not unusual." He further said, "He would not urge the point, but would prefer to refer the matter again to Gen. Beauregard." The point was, therefore, left open until the matter was submitted to me. Previous to the return of Major Jones, I sent a fire engine, under Mr H. Nathan, Chief of the Fire Department, and Surgeon General Gibbes, of South Carolina, with several of my Aids, to offer further assistance to the garrison of Fort Sumter, which was declined. I very cheerfully agreed to allow the salute, as an honorable testimony to the gallantry and fortitude with which Major Anderson and his command had defended their post, and I informed Major Anderson of my decision about half past seven o'clock, through Major Jones, my chief of staff. The arrangements being completed, Major Anderson embarked with his command, on the tranaport prepared to convey him to the United Staten fleet, still lying outside the bar, and our troops immediately garrisoned the fort, and before sunset the flag of the Confederate States floated over Sumter.

I commend in the highest terms the gallantry of every one under my command, and it is with diffidence that I will mention any curpe or names, for fear of doing injustice to those not mentioned, for where all have done their duty well it is difficult to discriminate Although the troops out of the batteries bearing on Fort Sumter were not so fortunate as their comrades, working the guns and mortars, still their services were equally as valuable and as commendable, for they were at their arms at the Channel Batteries, and at their posts and bivouacs, and exposed to severe weather and constant watchfulness, expecting every moment, and ready to repel, reinforcements from the powerful fleet off the bar; and to all the troops under my command I award much praise for their gallantry, and the cheerfulness with which they met the duties required of them I feel much indebted to Gens Sis R. G. M Dunovant and James Simons, and their staffs, especially Majors Evans and De Saussure, S. C. A., commanding on Sullivan's and Morris' Islands, for their valuable and gallant services, and the discretion they displayed in executing the duties devolving on their responsible positions Of Lieut.-Col R. S. Ripley, First Artillery Battalion, Commandant of Batteries on Sullivan's Island, I cannot speak too highly, and join with Gen Dunovant, his immediate commander since January last, in commending in the highest terms his sagacity, experience, and unflagging zeal. I would also mention in the highest terms of praise Captains Calhoun and Halsquise, Assistant Commandants of Batteries to Col Ripley, and the following Commanders of Batteries on Sullivan's Island. Capt J R. Hamilton, commanding the Floating Battery and Dahlgren gun; Capts. Butler, G. S. A., and Brens, Aide-de Camp to Gen. Dunovant, and Lieuts. Wagner Rhett, Yates, Valentine, and Parker

To Lieut.-Col. W. G. De Saussure, Second Artillery Battalion, Commandant of Batteries on Morris' Island, too much praise cannot be given. He displayed the most untiring energy, and his judicious arrangements, and the good management of his Batteries, contributed much to the reduction of Fort Sumter.

To Maj Stevens, of the Naval Academy, in charge of the Cummings' Point batteries, I feel much indebted for his valuable and scientific assistance, and the efficient working of the batteries under his immediate charge The Cummings' Point batteries (iron—42 pounders and mortars) were manned by the Palmetto Guard, Capt Cuthbert, and I take pleasure in expressing my admiration of the service of this gallant captain and his distinguished company during the action. I would also mention in terms of praise the following commanders of batteries at the Point, viz Lieuts. Armstrong, of the Citadel Academy, and Brownfield, of the Palmetto Guard; also, Capt. Thomas, of the Citadel Academy, who had charge of the nine cannon, and had the honor of using this valuable weapon—a gift of one of South Carolina's distant sons to his native State—with peculiar effect. Capt J G. King, with his company, the Marion Artillery, commanded the Mortar battery in rear of the Cummings' Point batteries and the accuracy of his shell practice was the theme of general admiration. Capt. George S. James, commanding at Fort Johnson, had the honor of firing the first shell at Fort Sumter, and his conduct, and those under him, was commendable during the action. Capt Martin, S. C. A., commanded the Mount Pleasant mortar battery, and with his assistants did good service For a more detailed account of the gallantry of officers and men, and of the various incidents of the attack on Sumter, I would respectfully invite your attention to the copies of the reports of the different officers under my command, herewith inclosed. I cannot close my report without reference to the following gentlemen: To his Excellency Gov. Pickens and Staff—especially Cols. Lamar and Dearing, who were so active and efficient in the construction of the Channel batteries; Cols. Lucas and Moore, for assistance on various occasions: and Col. Duryea and Mr Nathan—Chief of the Fire Department—for their gallant assistance in putting out the fire at Fort Sumter, when the magazine of the latter was in imminent danger of explosion Gen. Jamison, Secretary of War, and Gen. S R Gist, Adjutant General, for their valuable assistance in obtaining and dispatching the troops for the attack on Sumter and the defence of the batteries. Quarter-master's and Commissary-General's Department—Col Haich and Col. Walker, and the Ordnance Board, especially Col Manigault, Chief of Ordnance, whose zeal and activity were untiring. The Medical Department, whose preparations had been judiciously and amply made, but which a kind Providence rendered unnecessary. The Engineers—Majors Whiting and Gwynn, Captains Trapier and Lee, and Lieutenants McCrady, Earle and Gregorie, on whom too much praise cannot be bestowed for their untiring zeal, energy and gallantry, and to whose labors is greatly due the un, recedented example of taking such an important work, after thirty-three hours firing, without having to report the loss of a single life, and but four slightly wounded. From Maj r W. H C Whiting I received also much assistance, not only as an engineer in selecting the sites and laying out the Channel Batteries on Morris' Island, but as acting Assistant-Adjutant and Inspector-General, in arranging and stationing the troops on said Island. The Naval Department, especially Capt Hartstene, one of my volunteer Aids, who was perfectly invaluable in guarding the entrance into the harbor, and in transmitting my orders.

Lieut T B Huger was also of much service, first as Inspecting Ordnance Officer of Batteries, then in charge of the batteries of the south end of Morris' Island Lieut. Warley, who commanded the Dahlgren-Channel Battery, also, the school ship, which was kindly offered by the Board of Directors, and was of much service Lieut. Rutledge was acting Inspector-General of Ordnance of all the batteries, in which capacity, assisted by Lieut Williams, C. S. A., on Morris Island, he was of much service in organizing and distributing the ammunition Capts Childs and Jones, assistant commandants of batteries to Lieut.-Col De Saussure; Capts Winsor and Allston, Acting Assistant Adjutant and Inspector Generals to Gen. Simons' Brigade; Capt. Manigault, of my staff, attached to Gen. Simons' staff, did efficient and gallant services on Morris' Island during the fight. Prof. Lewis R Gibbes, of the Charleston College, and his aids, for their valuable services in operating the Drummond Lights established at the extension of Sullivan's and Morris' Islands. The venerable and gallant Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, was at the Iron Battery, and fired many guns, undergoing every fatigue, and sharing the hardships at the Battery with the youngest of the Palmettos. To my regular Staff, Major H. R Jones, C. S A; Capts Lee and Ferguson, S. C. A., and Lieut. Legare, S C A., and volunteer Staff, Messrs. Chisholm, Wigfall, Cassnut, Manning, Miles, Gonzales and Pryor, I am much indebted for their indefatigable and valuable assistance, night and day, during the attack on Sumter, transmitting, in open boats, my orders when called upon, with alacrity and cheerfulness, to the different batteries, amidst falling balls and bursting shells, Capt. Wigfall being the first in Sumter to receive its surrender. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier General Commanding.

DUTIES OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

How Some of Our Irish Fellow-Citizens Regard the Union.

The following correspondence speaks for itself. The first letter is from one of three brothers, who came to this country together. One went to Tennessee and the others remained in New-York. The former writes to his brothers here as follows:

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 26, 1861.

DEAR BROTHERS: I just sit down to drop you a few lines of inquiry. I sent you, two weeks ago, a letter to which I have received no answer as yet. I have nothing of importance to write you at this time, for everything in the way of business is entirely stopped; but war business is very brisk. I would like you to write me your intentions in the coming struggle—whether it is your intention to uphold and fight for the Northern fanatics. If so, we, as brothers, may perchance meet on the field, (which God forbid,) in deadly strife; for it is my bounden duty to fight for the country of my adoption, together for my family and fireside, and any who will not do this much, when duty calls, is no man. I write this in a most ghastly feeling, with no anger on my part, and hope that you will espouse the cause of the South and the interests of your brother. Dear brother you must remember we are brothers; let that be the watchword of your memory when this controversy comes up before you. You must remember father brought brother Thomas out of the English army for the purpose of not fighting brother against brother. I desire you to immediately answer this upon its arrival. You must excuse this short letter, from the fact that I am pressed, but hope by the next letter I send you to have more time. My love to your wife and family, and also to Peter, and write me all particulars of everything in New-York. From your affectionate brother.

J. T. DONNEL.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

NEW-YORK, No. 53 Mulberry-street May 10, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th of April, and reply to it in the same brotherly spirit in which it was written. Separated as we are, and differing in opinion as we do, as to our respective duties in this great contest, would be still more deplorable, if there was any diminution of that spirit. Do not dread it. It will continue, and should the worst come to the worst, though in the meantime it may seem to embitter, it will console. But I am glad to say that there is little chance of the meeting you speak of. The enthusiasm through the whole North is so universal and intense in favor of the honor of the flag and the maintenance of the Union, that volunteers are organizing by tens of thousands, and men of business are not needed. Business here has in some branches diminished, of course. In others, however, it has increased. Men are making fortunes by the manufacture and sale of the Stars and Stripes. It is to be seen everywhere, from button-hole to church steeple. I am bound to say, however, that should I be called on, I, too, shall go to the field, and with the sole regret, that the fearful meeting that you speak of, may there take place. You say that a man should fight for the country of his adoption, and in the same sentence, you ask me to fight for the South. How do you reconcile this? The South surely is not the country of my adoption. But do you not see the great error you commit? It was not the North or the South that adopted either of us, but the whole country—the undivided—United States of America. It is for that country, now imperilled by rebellion that every true man should fight, and that, with God's blessing, it necessary, I shall.

I remember very well, dear Joseph, the horror of father, at the thought of one brother fighting against another, and the sacrifice he made to prevent it. May the old man's pious wish not be baulked now! I also remember, when many years ago, we were crossing to this country, young boys as they last were, we Go, and may God grant, that you will be more prosperous and happy, under the stars and stripes than ever your father was, in his oppressed native land." Beneath the protecting folds of that flag, with the blessing of God, we have become prosperous and happy. Would you now, however invoked by mere feeling, or mere State sovereignty, pull that flag down?

I am not a fanatic, Joseph, nor a Greeleyite, nor a Lincolnite. Up to the moment when *Fort Sumter* was attacked, and brother fought against brother in Charleston harbor, I was a Democrat, and a strong sympathizer with the South. From that moment, Insanity with the whole North, I have given up party, so that with undivided heart I may devote myself to my country, and the sacred emblem of its nationality.

With more propriety, I might offer you the advice you have given me; but if indeed you have been caught into the whirlpool of Southern rebellion, no word of mine would now avail. It is heaven alone that can now change your views, and save you from the otherwise inevitable woe before you.

Praying that heaven will so exert itself, and with a brotherly love for yourself and family, in which I am joined by Peter, and which circumstances like the present only strengthen, I remain your affectionate brother. JOHN O'DONNELL.

A Short Sermon.

TEXT—Mark 1, 24: "Let us alone"

This was the language of a certain personage in the synagogue at Capernaum. He is said to have been a demoniac—one possessed of a devil. There was, it seems, another person in the same synagogue, who had "power to cast out devils;" and as this "unclean spirit" had some fear of what might happen, and was utterly opposed to "coercion," he cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Let us alone," which created no small disturbance. Now consider:

1. That this is precisely the language of disobedient children to their parents. They all say "Let us alone," and they are in earnest. They mean what they say, they abhor coercion.

2. This is the language of transgressors and criminals of all sorts—thieves, robbers, burglars, pirates, assassins and murderers. With our consent they cry out, "Let us alone." In their opposition to the doctrine of coercion, they are unanimous and sometimes furious. The right to be let alone they regard as "inalienable," and they mean to fight for it, come what will.

3. This is also the language of demoniacs and devils to the "Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace," who never injured, oppressed or wronged any of his subjects in the slightest degree. And yet, all devils and demoniacs, great and small, high and low, have taken up arms against the Government of Heaven on Earth, in defence of their fancied right to be let alone. The idea of coercion wakes up all their wrath. Such an invasion of their rights they can not endure, and are determined to resist to the bitter end

4. This is, moreover, the language of Southern traitors and rebels to the righteous Government of these United States. These are their own words: *"All we ask is to be let alone."* We have four millions of men, women and children now under our feet; we mean to keep them there and add to their number They are "the chief corner stone" of our glorious Confederacy. If you Northerners will persist in your infamous doctrine of "coercion," we will let loose upon you such an army of hons, tigers, bulldogs and fiery elephants, as will certainly teach you a lesson of better manners We will blow up Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and send Abraham Lincoln and Gen Scott, with all your Governors and Generals, and their lean, hungry, starving followers, where they will at least rest if they had "but to alone."

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1 What if parents *should* let their unruly children alone? What would become of them? Let the streets and lanes of our cities, where villains "most do congregate," answer. Let the cellars and sewers and underground recesses of old London furnish a lesson. Visit Sing Sing, Auburn and all the State Prisons from Maine to Missouri, and there see what becomes of rebellious children when parents and guardians "let them alone."

2. What if civil Government *should* let alone the robbers and assassins who set the laws at defiance? Whose house, property or person would be safe, even for an hour? Society could not exist. It would be dissolved. The world itself would speedily become a desolation. Chaos and old Night would resume their primeval dominion.

3. What if the Lord of heaven and earth *should* let demoniacs and devils alone? Aye, what? What blessed orb now floating in the blue, etherial firmament above and around us, would be safe from their invasion? Why, in one hour, the infernal wretches would be hurling rebellion in heaven itself. They would come down like shooting stars upon millions of happy Edens now untainted by sin, and would thate be seen, "squatting like toads," at the ear of some sleeping, unsuspecting Eve, whispering the blessedness of secession and rebellion against an almighty tyrant. The whole universe would be in danger of becoming a boundless and an eternal hell.

4. What if the Government of these United States *should let alone* the rebels and traitors in the so-called Southern Confederacy? How long, think you, would this glorious Republic stand? Why, the most magnificent Temple of Liberty the sun ever shone upon, would immediately totter and fall, and "not one stone be left upon another." The despots of the Old World would hit up their heads and shout for joy, while the poor, down-trodden millions of earth would weep and wail, saying, "Alas, alas, that blessed country! that sweet home of liberty! now it is brought to desolation! wo, wo to the inhabitants of the earth and the sea. The sun has gone down while it was yet day."

Finally, Let all rebels and traitors, demoniacs and devils, know assuredly, that God will not let them alone. Abraham Lincoln and his associates *will not* let them alone. Twenty millions of patriots on these shores *will not* let them alone That mighty angel of liberty, now flying through the midst of heaven, blowing that silver trumpet which is the terror of all tyrants, is not to be assassinated in the middle of the nineteenth century. Liberty and law shall triumph gloriously. The banner of Washington, and Jefferson, and Jackson and Lincoln, shall wave triumphantly over the whole land, from North to South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Amen and amen

NOTE.—If any patriotic ministers or lay preachers, North or South wish to "enlarge" upon the foregoing "skeleton," they are at liberty to do so.

THE AUTHOR.

YANKEELAND, May 8, 1861.

AN AMERICAN SWINDLER CAUGHT IN AUSTRIA.—The first application of the treaty between the United States and Austria for the extradition of criminals has lately taken place at Vienna, where an American, named Marsh, a clerk in a mercantile house, who had embezzled $20,000, was arrested. His employers, having learned that he had sailed for Europe, sent off a legal functionary in pursuit, named Hall, who traced Marsh to Spain, but as there is no treaty of extradition between the United States and that country, he determined to follow Marsh wherever he went, feeling that he would at last go to some country where his arrest could be effected. Mr Coit thus traversed through Spain, Portugal and Italy, following Marsh, like his shadow, until he came to Vienna, where he had him arrested. As the treaty leaves the accused the option of being tried in Austria, or sent back to America, Mr. Coit has taken the precaution of bringing with him proofs of the forgeries by which Marsh had long concealed his crime, but they were not required, as the prisoner chose to return to his own country. A sum of $500 and 200 Napoleons in gold were found in his possession.—*Galignani.*

NEW-ORLEANS BLOCKADED.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* has a special dispatch dated New-Orleans, May 8, which says: "There is considerable delay in vessels getting to sea The ship *Tennessee*, before reported on fire, has sunk at the Bar, and ships cannot get over."

SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

Eloquent Speech of Hon. Edward Everett, at Boston, May 8.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The object which brings me together, even if it had not been so satisfactorily stated and so persuasively enforced by the gentlemen who have preceded me, sufficiently explains itself. At the call of the President, seconded with the most praiseworthy and almost unexampled energy of the two Governor of Massachusetts, a numerous force of volunteers has patriotically hastened to the defence of the Capital of the United States, threatened with invasion. The war, for a long time thought in profound peace secretly prepared for, has been openly commenced by the South, by the seizure of the undefended forts, arsenals, dockyards, mints and custom-houses of the United States, and the gathering of the property contained in them, in flagrant violation of the law of the land, if the South is still in the Union, and equally flagrant violation of every principle of international law, if she is out of the Union. But even these acts of treason and rebellion (for such they are,) are thrown into the shade by the last unutterable outrage upon the flag of the Union, at Fort Sumter (a fact which no more belongs to South Carolina than it does to New York or Massachusetts) which has cost twenty millions of freemen as one man to its defence.

Following up the unprovoked and unrighteous war thus inaugurated, a formidable military force, portions of which have been long organized and trained, is now supposed to be advancing on Washington, under a most able and energetic leader, who has the oath of God upon his conscience to support the Constitution, as a Senator of the United States, an office which he has not resigned. Of the nature of this war, in a constitutional point of view, I shall presently say a word I will now only remark that, if the accounts from the South can be trusted, larger military forces than were ever before strayed on the soil of America, are now on their march northward or concentrating in Virginia, to assault and, if possible, capture, and failing that, to lay in ashes the city bedazzled with the sacred name of the Father of his Country, the Capital of the Union, the seat of its Government, the depository of its archives, and as such the heart, if I may so say, of the body politic

While this formidable movement is in progress in front, the Government has been assailed in rear, between the Capital of the Union and the loyal States of the North, (from which alone the Constitution, I grieve to say, in this hour of its extreme peril, is receiving support against open hostility and treacherous neutrality, not less dangerous than open hostility,) by a ferocious and blood-thirsty mob, an anarchical warring against the Government and its defenders with brickbats, paving stones, and all the other comparatively weapons of the assassin, by burning bridges and tearing up railroads and cutting telegraphic wires, as if it was not enough to commit murder and treason, unless war is waged at the same time against the holiest works of civilization and the most beneficial structures of peace In this unexampled warfare, Providence, as in 1775, has accorded to Massachusetts the rear of glory of furnishing the first martyrs in the cause of the country, and, what would before have been thought impossible, has crowned even the 19th of April with new wreaths of immortality.

In this state of things, the President of the United States has called upon the people to rally to the rescue of the National Capital, and to the defence of the Government of the country. Wide as the summons has gone forth it has been obeyed, with an alacrity and an unanimity the like of which we have no parallel in our history; and the volunteers of Massachusetts have been the first in the field Unwarlike in their habits and tastes, a full proportion of them, in our recent keen but a ready hostile party divisions, entertaining, as I have ever done the kindliest feelings towards the South they have turned from the lawyer's office, from the counting room, from the artist's studio, in instances not a few from the pulpit; they have left the fisher's line upon the reel, the plow in the furrow, the plane upon the work-bench, the hammer on the anvil, the form upon the printing press—the tools of a mechanical art not a useful handicraft that has not its experts in these patriotic ranks—some as a matter of duty, and *they have left their families behind them* These last words, fellow citizens, tell the whole story; these words are the warrant under which this host begins to fold. They have left behind them their wives, their children, their aged parents, their dependent relatives of every degree; in many cases, no doubt, those whose only reliable resource for bread daily bread was in the stout arms, which have been called away to the defence of the insulted Union.

Well, my friends, these families must not suffer in the absence of their heads and supporters. The Government will no doubt compensate them as liberally as the nature of their circumstances will admit. But every one knows that the soldier's pay is no adequate substitute for the earnings of a prosperous husband exercising his industrial resources at liberty. To relieve, in some measure, the wants of the lowest which I have now referred to, is the duty of the whole community, and, what would be a mere matter of course in the case of a great public calamity, such as a conflagration, or an inundation, or a pestilence, it is the duty of every one to make a special effort, and to call upon others to make it, in the case of the present unexampled emergency. Let every one, therefore, who can, contribute from their abundance, and cause to contribute means from their acquaintance, to our benefactors, who take their lives in their hands to fight our battles, and see that their wives and children are not left to suffer. Let them be assured that they will be cared for at home.

I say arguments were necessary to urge us to the performance of this duty, they would be found, and that of the most powerful and persuasive character, in the nature and character of the war which the South is waging upon us. And here a state of things presents itself which passes my wit to describe adequately or to credit. On the last anniversary of our national independence, at the invitation of my fellow citizens of Boston, I had occasion to under take a defence of the United States Government, in its practical operation against an attack made upon it, with considerable ability, in the British House of Lords. In this effort, I claimed—honestly and conscientiously claimed—and, as I have reason to think, with the concurrence of my fellow citizens, of all parties, throughout the country, that, under our Constitution and laws, we had enjoyed a prosperity and made a progress, not merely in the old nations, but in the intellectual and refined arts of life, without an example in the world. I said nothing of the unhappy sectional controversy that was raging the country, not because I was insensible to its dangerous character, but because nothing was said about it in the speech to which I undertook to reply.

The general truth of my description of the prosperity of the country, and the genial and fostering influence of our Constitution and Laws, was as generally admitted at the South as at the North No longer ago than the 14th of last November, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, now Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, and a gentleman of first rate intelligence, in a public speech at Milledgeville, declared it as his "settled conviction," that the present Government of the United States, though not without its defects, "comes nearer the objects of all good government than any other on the face of the earth." He pronounced it "a model Republic, the best that the history of the world gives us any account of;" and he asks in triumph: "Where will you go, follow the sun in his circuit round the globe, to find a Government that better protects the liberties of the people, and secures to them the blessings which we enjoy?"

This, you will observe again, was the language of a very leading Southern statesman, the second officer in the new Confederacy, no longer ago than last November; and in truth, the South had and has greater cause than any other part of the Union, to be satisfied with the Government under which she lives and on which she is making war. Respected abroad as an integral portion of one of the great Powers of the earth mainly in virtue of the Navy of the Union, of which the strength resides at the North, the South, almost exclusively agricultural in her pursuits, derives from her circulating a profitable monopoly of four great staple products—one of them the most important single article in the commerce of the world; while, in consequence, chiefly, of the political sympathy with each other which pervades the Slave-holding States, she has ever enjoyed a monopoly scarcely less complete of the Government of the country.

At this moment, and though numbering but a third part of the free population of the Union, it she had not more unjustifiably withdrawn her members of Congress, she would have had in her interest a majority in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in the Judiciary For fifty-six out of the seventy two years, the Presidents of the United States have been either Southern men or Northern men in whom the South has confided. For the first time, last November, a President was chosen who received no electoral votes from the South, but that President has given the most distinct assurances that he contemplated no encroachment on the constitutional rights of the South, as indeed, lacking a majority in both houses, it is impossible that he should make any such encroachments, had he ever so ardently desired it. Such is the government in its relations with the South; such the circumstances under which she thinks herself justified in revolting against it!

I say "revolting against it," although Mr Jefferson Davis, in his Inaugural Address, declares it an abuse of language to call it a "revolution." I cannot go into that argument at this late hour, nor would it be appropriate to the occasion to do so; but I believe it to be as demonstrable as any proposition of Euclid, that this doctrine of "secession," that is the constitutional right of a State to sever at will her connection with the Union, is, if possible, still more unfounded, still more fallacious, than that of its all-unmanned and now universally-discredited predecessor, "nullification," which was crushed, never to rise again, thirty years ago, by the iron voice of Webster, in the Senate of the United States

I will only say at present, that this monstrous pretence of "secession," though called a "sacred right," is incapable of being expressed in the Constitution, although every one of the plain sections, would be a sufficient ground for claiming such a stupendous power. What is emphatically true of the politicians of the secession school is, that the right may be inferred from one of the amendments to the Constitution, by which it is provided, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is to maintain a sophistical and utterly unwarrantable inference from this amendment, that the South is now striving to break up the Government, and is resisted in that unhallowed attempt, to drench the country in blood.

But I am willing to stake the great issue on this amendment The Constitution does expressly delegate to the United States all the powers of a sovereign State, with respect to international and interstate affairs; the whole war power; the whole admiralty power; the whole commercial power; whole financial power; the power to regulate and dispose of the public territory; the power over the Indians, over the Post office and Post-roads; over the Army, the Navy, the militia, the arsenals. All these powers and many others, are expressly delegated to the United States, and as expressly prohibited in the individual States The Constitution of the United States (to which the people of South Carolina assented on the 23d May, 1788, as much as they ever assented to their State Constitution) distinctly provides that no State shall keep troops or ships of war or issue letters-of-marque and reprisal, or enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, and yet, in the face of this express delegation of powers to the United States and these express prohibitions to the States, the seceding States have undertaken to exercise them all, have entered into a "confederation," raised an army, issued letters-of-marque and reprisal, and plunged into a war against the Government, which every magistrate and officer among them was under oath to support, and all in virtue of having first uttered the magic words, "we secede." The history of the world does not furnish another such monstrous usurpation

Such is the nature and foundation of the war in which we are engaged As you perceive, I do for the very existence of the Government it is a question in which no good citizen can be neutral I am often asked how long I think it will last; but that is a question that the South alone can answer. She makes the war, she has seized by surprise such of the strongholds of the country as she was able, she has possessed herself of the Navy-yard at Norfolk, which guards the entrance to Chesapeake Bay at Harper's Ferry, which commands one of the great highways from the Ohio River to the Atlantic Ocean, and more and of the mouth of the Mississippi, the outlet of the most extensive system of internal communication on the face of the globe. There will, in my judgment, never be peace till the flag of the Union again floats from every stronghold from which it has been stricken down. Do you think, fellow-citizens, that Ohio, Illinois and Illinois, will allow their most direct communication with the seaboard to be obstructed at the pleasure of an adjoining State, at Harper's Ferry? Do you imagine that Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New York, whose tributary waters flow through the Susquehannah into Chesapeake Bay to as much as of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, will tolerate a foreign master in Hampton Roads? Above all, do you believe that the Giant of the West will accept the gateway to the Gulf of Mexico as a privilege granted by this mushroom Confederacy? Yes, they will submit to this degrading yoke, they will acknowledge this galling servitude—but it will be when the Alleghanies shall sink their loyal heads to the level of the sea, and the current of the Mississippi and the Missouri shall flow backward to the Rocky Mountains.

My friends, I detest war—no man more so; and, of all wars, I most deprecate a civil war. And it will be prosecuted by the South in the spirit in which she has commenced it, will be worse than the worst period of the civil wars of Rome called a *bellum internecinum*, quite as much more than civil war, in my view, more than I can express, as a war with the South. You know my political course heretofore, the head of my party, honorably associated with me in the same political principles, and in the same political measures, and I may be pardoned for saying that my heart was my love for the stripes that my colors carried at me as they passed, and said, Lo, as is the friend of white men!" I have been for years as the friend of the South have maintaining what I deemed her constitutional rights. I have suffered no small portion of obloquy, and sacrifice the favor of a large portion of the community in which I was born, and which, from my youth up, I have endeavored to serve honestly, faithfully and efficiently. I was with me, when I was accused more than once in the States of the extreme South, and they assisted them in further aggression, that they should go to peace. This course, I thought, would retain in Border States, and bring back the seceders in a year or two wearied and disgusted with their barbarous and perilous experiment

Such I understood to have been, in substance, the programme of the Administration But the South has willed it otherwise She has struck a parricidal blow at the heart of the Union; and to sustain for in this unnatural and unrighteous war, without any conscientious scruples. Neither will I remain silent, and see this majestic framework of Government, the noblest political fabric ever reared by human wisdom, pro-tanned in the dust to gratify the disappointed ambition of a few aspiring men, (for that Mr. Vice President Stephens bravely told his fellow-citizens last November was the cause of "a great part of our troubles") and this under cover of a sophistical interpretation of the Constitution, at war alike with common sense, with contemporary history and the traditions of the Government, unsupported by a single authority among the framers of the Constitution, and emphatically denounced by Mr. Madison, their leader and chief

What then remains, fellow-citizens, but that we stand, without unchristian bitterness towards misguided countrymen, meet calmly and resolutely the demands of the crisis; that we humbly perform the duty of good citizens with resolution and steadiness; that we should cordially support the Government of the country in the difficult position in which it is placed; that we should cheer and encourage the brave men who have obeyed its call, by a generous care of their families; and to sum it all in one word, come weal or come woe, that we should stand by the flag of the Union.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Ely, of Rochester, N. Y.

At a large public meeting, held recently in Rochester, Hon. Mr. Ely, Member of Congress from that District, made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We need not stop to inquire why or wherefore is this extraordinary spectacle? The large assemblage that I see around me, the simple, but interesting, external with which the flag of our country has been thrown to the breeze, the strains of inspiring music, the sweet concert of those youthful voices, and the solemn supplication of the invoked deity, salute our ears—all these proclaim the deep patriotic sentiment, of which that flag is the external and expression It has come down to us from the Revolution, baptized with the blood of the soldiers—ours by an inheritance beyond all value.

I am here to-day, fellow citizens, to ask whether in this hour of our country's peril, you will sustain that flag as your fathers sustained it, and pledge to it support your "lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honor?"

I rejoice that I again speak beneath the "Star Spangled Banner" that multitudes of men and women have come here from far and near, and are paying to it the devotion due from our Christian civilization I welcome here the tread of men marshalled for a war which has in its defence the most solemn and just ideal on. We stand in the presence of great events. We are about to prove the problem of man's capacity for self-government.

It is the glory the question whether we will maintain our constitutional liberties, or yield them up, on demand, to traitors and rebels. All party questions become insignificant, and there rises the only question: Have we a country, and are we willing to defend it at cost of the sword? No language can give expression to the emotions that swell every true American heart, as arms, arsenals, forts and ships of war are seized and plundered, our flag insulted, and State after State wheel off in

The New-York Times

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advices which we publish this morning from the seat of Army operations seem to indicate that we are just at that point when almost the turning of a hair might cause a collision of the opposing forces, and we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that the conflict has commenced. A large force of Virginians yesterday moved down from Harpar's Ferry to within twelve miles of the Relay House, and drove in the Federal scouts. Gen. BUTLER, who was at Annapolis, was immediately apprised of the movement, and sent to Col. JONES, who is in command at the Relay, a force of seven hundred men, beside the New-York Twentieth Regiment, which recently arrived there, as a reinforcement. Subsequently an additional reinforcement of sixteen hundred men and a body of cavalry and artillery was sent by Gen. MANSFIELD, to be ready to sustain Col. JONES at a moment's warning. Messengers who reached Washington late last night from Annapolis, by special train, stated that an attack was expected to take place upon Col JONES' position either last night or to-day. The Virginia forces, which were on Friday stationed at Alexandria, have also left that position, and it is possible that they may have marched to join those from Harper's Ferry.

The President has issued another Proclamation to comfort the minds of the rebels. In view of the state of insurrection existing in Florida, by which the lives, liberty and property of loyal citizens are endangered, and the necessity of protecting such citizens, as well as all officers of the United States, in the discharge of their public duties, the President directs the commander of the Federal forces on the Florida coast to permit no unauthorized person to exercise authority upon the islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa, and gives him discretion to suspend the law of *habeas corpus* if he shall find it necessary to do so. But the most significant clause of the Proclamation is the last. *It directs the commander aforesaid to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.*

In a portion of our morning edition, yesterday, we published an account of the capture of Gen. FROST'S brigade of Missouri militia, encamped just out of St. Louis, by Capt. LYON, commander of the United States troops in that city, at the head of about 6,000 Union volunteers. The camp was formed at the suggestion of the Governor, for the practice of the militia; but the men gathered there, it was well enough understood, were simply a body of Secessionists, who would probably have been marched on the first opportunity to operate against the Government—probably at Cairo. There were eight hundred of them in the camp, and they surrendered, laid down their arms, and were marched as prisoners of war to the St. Louis Arsenal. While at the camp-ground a collision occurred between the men from St. Louis and the United States troops, which appears to have been commenced by the former, somewhat after the fashion of the Baltimore affair. Stones were thrown among the troops, and pistols were fired among them, when they retaliated by firing upon the mob, killing, it is reported, about twenty of them. Several of the troops were also injured. The accounts as to the origin of the trouble are somewhat conflicting, but an investigation has been ordered by Col. LYON, when the exact truth will be known.

By arrivals at this port at telegraphic from Baltimore, we learn that the blockade of the harbor of Norfolk is now most complete, and that Fort Monroe is prepared to resist any attack. The vessels forming the blockading fleet there are the *Cumberland*, the *Pawnee*, the *Monticello*, the *Harriet Lane* and the *Yankee*. On the Potomac, also, are cruising the steamers of the Aquia Creek line, lately seized by the Government, and now all having heavy armaments on board. The U. S. gun boat *Quaker City* is blockading the Chesapeake. The *Yankee*, mentioned above, recently chased an armed schooner up the York River, when she was fired upon by a masked battery on shore. It is stated that the Virginians have now five batteries erected to defend Norfolk and the harbor, and troops continue to concentrate there from the South.

Maryland, and especially Baltimore, will soon be in a position to congratulate herself that she has not been carried over the precipice of secession by the insane fanatics who have been striving for that end. The presence of the Federal troops within her borders, instead of being a curse to her, will prove the source to which she will be indebted for her returning prosperity. In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of Northern ports, that no blockade of the ports of Maryland exists, and that trade with them is to continue as usual, the lines of steamers temporarily suspended are being reestablished, and will carry gladness once more to the business marts of the State. After the adjournment of her treasonable Legislature, which is expected soon to take place, the contingent of troops called for by the Government will be immediately forthcoming—volunteers enough being already in readiness to fill four Regiments. It is stated, also, that Senator COOPER will probably be made a Brigadier-General.

The Winans steam gun, an account of the capture of which we published yesterday morning, is now in the service of the Government, and guarding the viaduct of the Relay House. A Baltimore paper of yesterday stated that when the seizure was made the agent was simply on his way out of the city, to practice at long range, but the agent himself testified on his examination before Gen. BUTLER, that he was on his way to Harper's Ferry, as originally reported.

We publish this morning the act recently passed by the Congress of the Rebel Confederates, authorizing the issuing of letters of-marque and reprisal against the commerce of the United States. It will be seen that the document sets out with the assumption that the Government has declared war against the seceded States.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, which left Milford Haven on the evening of May 1, arrived off this port yesterday morning. The voyage was protracted by the unusually severe gales she was obliged to contend with. The news is interesting. Later intelligence received in England by the *America* communicated the fact of the universal excitement of the Northern people, and their unanimous eagerness for war. The London journals generally sympathized warmly with the Union movement. The only exception was the *Times*, which continued to discuss the restoration of the Government in a desponding tone; and to exaggerate the ability of the South to prolong the struggle. The misinformation received from its special correspondent in America is still traceable throughout its speculations. In the House of Commons, on the 29th ult., Mr. GREGORY, at the instance of Government, and advised by his party friends, consented to the postponement for two weeks of his resolution relative to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. There is little doubt that no action will be taken on the subject until the actual contest be decided. There is little of interest from the Continent. Serious troubles were occurring in the Ionian Islands, attracting the attention of Europe. In Poland the Judiciary had acquitted those arrested as engaged in the outbreak of the 8th ult. There is later news from the Cape of Good Hope, announcing preparations for the meeting of the Colonial Parliament. The dates from Rio are also more recent, though unimportant.

Mrs. President LINCOLN and Colonel (lately Major) ANDERSON arrived in Philadelphia from Washington on Friday night. The former came on to this city yesterday, but the latter remained in Philadelphia, and was the recipient of a public ovation, indicative of the honor in which he is held for his late gallant conduct at Fort Sumter. He was escorted by the military through the principal streets of the city to Independence Hall, where he held a public *levee*, and was subsequently escorted to his hotel.

An attempt was made, on Thursday night last, to tap the main pipe which supplies the Cochituate water to the City of Boston, at a point near New-ton Lower Falls. It is suspected in some quarters that the attempt was made by a Southern emissary, the intention being to stop the supply of water, and then fire the city; but many are of the opinion that it was the work of other parties, for a different motive. The affair created a great deal of excitement in Boston.

There appears to be some doubt about the truth of the report asserting that an insurrection of negroes was in progress in Owen County, Ky. It is not positively denied, however, and there is a probability of its truth.

The Stock market yesterday closed under a depression of ¼@1 ₱ cent., as compared with the day before. New-York Central, 71½; Illinois Central, 63; Missouris, 37¼.

Less activity was discernible in flour, prices of which favored buyers. A brisk demand prevailed for wheat, at somewhat firmer rates. Corn was in good request, but was rather cheaper. The transactions in coffee, molasses, hay, oils, metals, seeds, hemp, hides and leather were quite limited. A rather moderate business was reported in cotton, hops, pork, beef and rice. Lard was pretty freely purchased, as were also sugars and whisky—the latter article at reduced quotations. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 613 vessels of all classes in port.

No Foreign Mediation.

We ask foreign Cabinets, who may feel disposed to interpose in behalf of the great conspiracy, to call to mind the universal execration with which, throughout Europe, the manifesto of the famous *Ostend* Conference, which proposed to effect, by violence, what could not be accomplished by law or treaty—to seize, by virtue of a strong arm, for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, a province held by a friendly power—was received. Modern history does not furnish an example equaling it in baseness, both in the motive, and the manner in which it was to be accomplished. Three Plenipotentiaries to the leading Courts of Europe, exhibited us to the world as a nation of robbers on a gigantic scale, to extend an institution which is an offence to the moral sense of mankind. The Ostend buccaneers were warmly backed by their master, Mr. PIERCE, who was checkmated by an intractable Congress, which negatived his recommendation to send to Cuba an armed force, on the seizure of the *Black Warrior*.

Mr. BUCHANAN, on his election to office, proclaimed, that if he could secure *Cuba*, he would, with such a laurel, gladly turn over the Government to the Vice-President, and retire to private life. But he found Congress as uncompliant as Mr. PIERCE. The Northern States would no longer register the edicts of the Slave propagandist; while the Northern Democracy, impatient at the servitude to which it had so long been subjected, refused to take a man of extreme Southern views, and nominated Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency. From the moment his nomination became inevitable, the conspiracy which was to wrest by force Cuba from Spain, was directed toward our own Government, which was to be seized by violence, and wielded for the exclusive promotion of the interests and designs of the slaveholders. The plot well-nigh succeeded. Mr. BUCHANAN was its willing tool, while his Cabinet were its most active and, from their position, its most efficient agents. The forts and arsenals in one half of the country were seized. The Army was corrupted to such an extent as to actually dissolve a large part of it. The Navy was partially lost in the same way. The seat of Government was barely saved from destruction, and, for a time, the very maintenance of the Republic seemed to be doubtful.

What was the grievance alleged for this great conspiracy? None whatever, but that the North would not allow the whole of its wide domain to be surrendered to Slavery, nor for its extension wage a piratical warfare against a friendly nation. Is the civilized world to take part with, and nationalize such a conspiracy? No government in Europe could do it and sustain itself for an instant before its own subjects, even granting the assumption of the Confederate States to be well-founded. It is too late a day for the nations of Europe, which through centuries, under the progress of a Christian civilization, have been gradually working their way to freedom, to conspire to rivet upon others the shackles which they have only recently thrown off.

If this were not purely a question of local order, and obedience to laws which were never complained of till the rebels were out-voted by an election regularly conducted, there are other reasons why foreign Governments should not and will not interfere. The quest, now at issue is, whether the people of the United States are capable of a *constitutional Government*, under which the rights and duties of the Government and citizen are expressed and defined in a written *compact*; or whether the will or caprice of individuals or sections shall be paramount to a law duly signed to operate alike upon all. Can Europe afford to have the United States repeat the history of Mexico or the South American Republics, in which all progress and prosperity are destroyed by that incapacity for a strong or consolidated government, of which the South is showing itself to be alike incapable? Everything in the North tends to order and unity; in the South to disorder and disintegration. The Confederate States consist of seven independent governments, either one of which may, to-morrow, dissolve the compact into which it has just entered. That such compact will be speedily broken, there is not a doubt. Slaveholding produces a tendency to repulsion which every day increases in strength. In the North, all interests mutually depend upon each other. No one can suffer, without affecting all others. The slaveholder is entirely independent of his neighbor. The value of his slave increases instead of being diminished, by the loss of those belonging to his neighbors. The tendency of Southern institutions is toward the very worst period of the feudal system, when Western Europe was parceled out among a comparatively small body of landholders, each one independent of and hostile to the other. Society only began to make progress by the destruction of these fees to mankind. We cannot and will not allow such a system to take permanent root in this country, and run its course through centuries, crushing out every generous sentiment and impulse, and those industries and arts which have created modern society by enfranchising labor, not only from the will of a despot, but by substituting for it natural agencies immitely more powerful and effective.

Southern civilization is a mixed one, partaking alike of the two great elements that compose it. Where two races come in contact, as in the Southern States, they approach each other—the higher descending lower than the other is raised. Such races could not be in the most intimate relations for two centuries without such a result. The negro appears in the air, gait, temper, language and gesticulation of the white man, in his boastfulness and excitability. The latter has not caught the gentle attributes of the slave, his position as master rendering him imperious, dictatorial and contemptuous. While we have Slavery, we must put up with these things. But we cannot allow a new nationality, half Caucasian and half African, to establish itself within the United States. In more than one half of the New World has the experiment of such a composite nationality been tried, and in every instance has society fallen, or is fast sinking into complete anarchy. We must not allow the differences that mark the North and South to increase. If they have already embroiled us in a civil war, they will, when more strikingly brought out under distinct and hostile organizations, lead to one of extermination.

This country must be let alone to fight out this contest. We must now settle the question of our capability for government; in other words, for a *strong* Government, able to maintain itself, and to put down disorder and treason. We have long enough had the taunt thrown at us that we have no Government. The present rebellion is cited in proof. We are now determined to solve this question forever. We cannot afford to wait a year or a month, if it can be solved sooner. All our prosperity, and perhaps our very existence, depends upon such solution. If we are incapable of government, it is useless to postpone or prolong the contest. If we are capable, it must be proved by administering such a punishment to treason that it will never again rear its hydra head.

For Europe to interfere would be the greatest calamity to ourselves. We do not now want peace till it is honorably won—till the power of the Government is felt with a force that shall forever after command obedience and respect.

Tall Financiering.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, is a trump. He is more. He is a full hand of trumps, the right and left bower, with a sequence of high cards. He can't be euchred. It is impossible to beat him. In the game of financiering with Guv. BROWN, the more you lay down, the less you take up. He has squared the circle in finance, and that he don't know on the subject, no man need undertake to cipher out.

A great Constitutional lawyer, is Gov. BROWN—profound in VATTEL, deep in PUFFENDORF. He sits up o'nights studying the laws of nations, and publishes proclamations expounding them in the morning. A great moralist, is Gov. BROWN; understanding all the delicate balances between right and wrong. He can measure you a garment for a knave, that will give him the semblance of an honest man, while the honest man he will transform into a "most truculent knave." He will hew you a gigantic lie into the beautiful proportions of truth, and make the violation of honorable compacts, and the forfeiture of honorable obligations, a disinterested sacrifice on the altar of patriotism.

The contracting of honest debts at the North was always a favorite amusement with the people of Georgia, while the maxim "base is the slave who pays," was cherished down there as a great fundamental truth. A go at decent bankruptcy and repudiation, with a very small proportion of coin, has wiped out a vast amount of indebtedness between Northern merchants and Georgia customers. Still, until the advent of Governor BROWN, these things were regarded as individual matters, private transactions. His genius has elevated them into State institutions, given them a *status* in Governmental policy.

Millions were due from Georgia borrowers to Northern bankers. Negroes had been purchased and clothed, plantations supplied, and even whips furnished to negro-drivers, by Northern capital borrowed by Georgia planters. Silks were flaunted by Georgia wives, and satins by Georgia daughters—broadcloth was sported by Georgia gentlemen, furnished on credit by Northern merchants. Northern creditors naturally asked for pay, and Georgia scoundrelism as naturally cast about for an excuse for repudiation. Between these divergencies anybody can see was an "everlasting obstruction," which none but a casuist, a financier, and a moralist could reconcile. All those attributes were happily combined in Gov. BROWN, of Georgia. Treason, rebellion, war, all initiated by himself and his compeers, furnished a basis upon which up rose his magnificent theory of liquidation without payment, a theory by which ordinary cheating and extraordinary lying and dishonesty were converted into patriotism, and what anywhere outside of Georgia would be regarded as a clear case of serving the devil, transformed into the discharge of a high duty to the State.

"There is war," says Gov. BROWN, "between the Anti Slavery States and Georgia." No matter how that war chanced to be waged. Be it that it is the sequence of our own treason; be it that it was initiated by ourselves; that we gathered armies in rebellion and marched them forward to overthrow the Government; be it that we are traitors, false to our country, our duty and our oaths—still there is war. And hear what the law of nations says, "The purchase of bills on the enemy's country, and the remission and deposit of funds there, is a dangerous and illegal act, because it may be cherishing the resources and relieving the wants of the enemy, and the remission of funds or money, or bills, to subjects of the enemy, is unlawful." All which, being simmered down, resolves itself into the Southern axiom; "Base is the slave who pays." Whereupon Georgia debtors threw up their caps, and a great shout went up from Georgia borrowers.

"But," says Gov. BROWN to the rejoicing customers of Northern merchants and bankers whose notes were maturing, or whose obligations were overdue,—"pay over to the treasury of the State the amount of your debts, where it will be safely kept until the peace, and you shall receive seven per cent. interest." This was scarcely kind of the Governor, for while it attested his patriotism, it involved the handing over a large amount of current coin on the part of the Georgia debtors. "Where it will be safely kept! And for how long, pray?" inquired the anxious devotees of repudiation, "for how long?" "To the crack of doom," written all over Georgia history, and blazoned in the Georgia character, was the answer. Safe for life and for death,—to all eternity, for "base is the slave who pays" is a State as well as individual maxim in Georgia. "And our seven per cent. of interest," inquired they further, "when shall we see that?" When the last year's snow shall return, when the rivers shall run up the mountains, and the sun come down out of the sky, was the answer, attested by the logic of the past. Whereupon repudiation buttoned closer its pockets, drew tighter its purse strings, and cried, "Base is the slave who pays." Georgia notes were protested, Georgia bonds dishonored, and Georgia faith, or what little there was left of it, forfeited, while the Georgia treasury remained empty. To refuse to pay honest debts was one thing—to donate to the State, under pretence of a loan, was another. The former squared exactly with Georgia scoundrelism, but the latter by no means harmonized with Georgia notions of patriotism. Hence one portion of Gov. BROWN'S system of finance was delightful to Georgia borrowers, and they adopted it, while the other was intensely disgusting and was rejected. Still Gov. BROWN'S system was sound in theory—it "crippled the finances of the enemy," albeit it brought small relief to an empty treasury.

Volunteer Drill.

Given, a thousand men who volunteer for military service, the question is how to make them most effective against the enemy? to what discipline to subject them? what arms to put into their hands? As to drill, of late years a change of opinion and practice has taken place similar to that which we have already noticed with regard to uniform. Military rigidity, which had become a by-word, is yielding to the attacks of a school which seeks to unite flexibility with precision. It is found that constant constraint does not increase, but on the contrary, seriously impairs the soldier's efficiency. There is a limit to every man's power of endurance; he has only a certain supply of nervous energy to draw upon. This can be exhausted as much by fret and worry and quiet suffering as by rapid movement and by wounds. Try to hold out your arm at full length for five minutes, or to avoid the need for muscular exertion—stand with your arms hanging down immovable for fifteen minutes, and you will "realize" this truth. Even in the latter case you will find, unless you have been accustomed to the position, that you will suffer irritating discomfort, if not pain, in both arms and hands. To endure this costs you an expenditure of your nervous energy, a waste of all your bodily tissues.

Now the question is, how much of a soldier shall be daily spent in drill, which is akin to standing motionless or holding the arm out rigidly. The military martinets of the old Prussian-British school say, spend all of him except while he is fighting; the leaders of the new school, in which again the French are prominent, say, waste none of your man in this purposeless exertion. And the new school seems about to carry all before it. For it is found that the soldier, no less than any other human creature, uses his physical powers as well as his mental faculties most effectively when he is most at ease. This might have been inferred; but so firmly fixed was the rule of the martinets, that it had to be proved by experiment. Practice first taught it to the French; and they being, as we remarked before, in practical affairs, the most practical of people, quickly availed themselves of the benefit of their experience. Therefore, French troops of the present day, appear, even upon parade, unlike those of any other European nation. The British, Prussian, Austrian and Russian troops, march like machines, and their companies wheel like park gates upon their pivots; the rear rank keep just facing room, thirteen inches from back to breast, between them and the front rank; and their muskets are carried with such precise regularity, that if a round shot struck one of them in the direction of their alignment, every man would be disarmed. We see something like this in West Point, and in Broadway, when our crack regiments parade, and it looks very pretty, and has withal a look of terrible precision. But look at a French column. The line is serpentine, almost as crooked as an S, the men seem to march quite as they please; they carry their muskets over either shoulder, as it suits them, and at all imaginable angles, so that as you look along the line you see the whole of every bayonet in the company, instead of "eyes front," it is eyes who ever you like to turn them. In short, there is nothing of what the British officers call "set up" in a French corps, and yet there are no more effective, as there are no braver troops than the French sent into the field.

The purpose of discipline and drill is twofold, practical and moral. The practical purpose is to obtain unity of movement in large masses; the moral purpose is the complete subjection of the will of the soldier in the ranks to the will of his superior officer. The latter is at once subsidiary to the former, and an indispensable condition of it. And unity of movement is only valuable in so far as it combines compactness and flexibility. To keep men together; to have them animated by the same spirit, and make each one of them but the part of a great machine directed by one will, and yet not destroy the individual self-reliance of each one, and his power of adapting himself to circumstances; to permit each man to throw himself body and soul into the fight as if he were fighting on his own hook, and yet to obtain the indispensable results of combination—this is the great practical problem of discipline.

The infantry tactics of which HARDEE is the authority here, do not secure this. They make the soldier a *mere* machine, and the battle-field shivers the pretty figures of the drill-room to pieces, and hopelessly derranges the precise movements of the parade-ground. Hence it is that what is called the Zouave drill is constantly gaining favor. By this drill, mobility and the power of adaptation is attained to a degree not possible, in fact not even sought, by the old school of discipline. This gymnastic drill is enlivening, invigorating, inspiriting. It exercises the whole man; the old drill exercises patience and long-suffering quite as much as muscular strength and endurance. The new drill answers the purposes of the gymnastic discipline to which the Roman soldier was subjected, and which made him able to win battles against odds after making forced marches, with sixty pounds weight of armor, accoutrements and provisions upon him. There can be no doubt that great modifications are to be made in infantry drill by the results of French Zouave experience, or of the great benefit that will result, both to armies as a mass and to the individual soldier, from the change. The effective power of the regiment will be almost quadrupled, the comfort, the health, and the self-confidence and self-respect of the soldier will be much improved. Regiments that volunteer for the war should certainly not neglect the Zouave drill; and Col. ELLSWORTH might do the country most efficient service by giving instructions to drill-sergeants.

But it is to be feared that, with us at least, the reaction against the old precise drill will be soon excessive. The freedom of the new school suits our temperament and our habits—but for that very reason we should not abandon ourselves to it. We, of all peoples, are in need of discipline, of restraint. The discipline of the old school is admirable in its moral effects. No one who has not tried it, or observed it closely, can rightly estimate its value in keeping up in the soldier a constant sense of duty. The fixed attention required to go creditably through a company drill, according to the infantry tactics of our Army, is in itself a severe mental exercise, the value of which can hardly be overrated. The objection that the movements of such a drill cannot be gone through with upon the battle-field is not to the purpose. It is like that other objection, that because few men read HOMER in the original, or become astronomers and architects, therefore, a study of the classics and the mathematics need not be united in a thorough education. But, although a man, ten years after graduation, may not be able to construe a line or solve a problem without renewed study, if he has gone through the curriculum he has acquired an unmistakable something that no attrition with the world can ever rub out of him. He has mental discipline. So the thoroughly-trained soldier has moral as well as physical discipline. Without the latter he is ineffective, without the former he is not to be relied upon. The British soldier may be a stiff and formal creature; but the British army is the hardest in the world to demoralize. Let our Volunteers remember that discipline, of both kinds, makes the only difference between an army and a mob; and let them not neglect *Hardee* in the drill-room, while they harden their muscles and quicken their wits by emulating the Zouaves upon the parade-ground.

Neutrality.

In the confusion of these times, there is no such utter fallacy as the idea, which seems to have taken possession of Kentucky and Missouri, of the neutrality of States. There is no such thing, there can be no such thing, as the neutrality of a State in the struggle now going on in this country. There can be no such thing in theory, no such thing as a practical fact. The great issue of the times involves the existence of the Constitution which comprehends all the States—of the Union, which includes all the States. The duties and obligations, as between the people and the General Government, are the same in all the States alike, binding on the people of all the States. When Virginia attempts to subvert the Constitution or overturn the Union, she strikes at the rights of Kentucky and Missouri precisely the same as at those of New-York; and it is as much the duty of those States to aid in putting down the rebellion of Virginia, as it is of New-York. This theory of neutrality involves the idea of two rightfully existing powers struggling against each other, with which Kentucky and Missouri have nothing to do. Consider the fallacy of this. The General Government extends over all the territory of the country, embracing all the States, and while acting within its constitutional sphere, paramount to all the States. Allegiance is due to it from every citizen, and it is his duty to defend and uphold it in its unity always. Kentucky and Missouri are as much a part of this Government as are New-York and Pennsylvania. A portion of the territory embraced in the States rebels. Its population determines to dissolve all connection with the rest of the Union and set up as an independent nation. The *duty* of Government in regard to such rebellion no man will question. It may not have the *power* to overcome it, but its clear duty is to try. But who shall grapple with this rebellion? If New York says she will not, then New-York consents to dissolution, and practically sides with rebellion,—throws her moral power on the side of treason, while she refuses to employ her physical energies for its overthrow. What would be thus true of New-York is true of Kentucky and Missouri. If all the loyal States held to this fallacy of neutrality, secession would have nothing to do but to define its boundaries, take possession of all the Government property within them and organize its government. Treason would accomplish its aims, subvert the Constitution and dissolve the Union without the expenditure of a dollar or the mustering of a regiment.

It is impossible to remain neutral in this struggle as a practical fact. The sympathies of the people will be on the one side or the other, and their active aid will be rendered accordingly. The people of Missouri are for or against the dismemberment of this Republic. They are in favor of upholding the Constitution and maintaining the Union as it is, or they are for its dissolution. They are in favor of two Confederacies, the one based upon Slavery, and the other upon freedom, each going on in the accomplishment of its own destiny, or they are in favor of the institutions of the country as they have come down to us. These are the simple facts in regard to Kentucky and Missouri, and all this talk about neutrality is sheer nonsense.

But these States will not be permitted to be neutral. The march of events will tolerate no such position. The South will not suffer it and the North will not permit it. This life and death struggle will be in part at the West, and Kentucky and Missouri will be compelled to join the one side or the other, or they will be crushed between the two. This notion of neutrality then may as well be given up first as last by Kentucky and Missouri. We know that there are tens, aye, hundreds of thousands of loyal people in these States, whose hearts are true as steel, but there are mighty efforts to be made, vast sacrifices to be offered up for the preservation of the Union. Men are to suffer, to bleed and to die in its defence. An active, unscrupulous enemy is advancing to the overthrow of our institutions, and if the loyalty of Kentucky and Missouri, and their patriotism reach only to the extent of an armed neutrality, the nineteen millions now on the march may as well count them on the side of the enemy, and arrange their plans accordingly. Sacrifices enough have been made to propitiate the Border States. They have already cost the Government its right arm, and to be lulled by this pretence of neutrality, would be at once a folly and a crime. If the loyal men of Missouri or Kentucky want arms to defend themselves against domestic treason, or men to aid them in putting down domestic traitors, let them be furnished. This will thus render essential aid to the Government, and not exhibit the useless inertia and *quasi*-treason of neutrality.

PETTY TREASON.—The Board of Aldermen has had little time of late to attend to its favorite line of business. On Thursday, however, it so far recovered its ordinary temper as to consider what an admirable opportunity the concentration of the public mind upon the war afforded for little judicious speculations; and it proceeded to avail itself of the absence, by proposing to raise the salaries of some half-dozen officers connected with the Croton Water Department. This job, we presume, was intended to escape attention amid the din and clamor of martial preparations, an intention it gives us great pleasure to defeat. We beg to have the thing well understood. At the moment when our people are stretching every nerve to save the country; are cheerfully incurring a vast addition to the already intolerable burden of taxation for the outfit of troops and the supply of a Commissariat; and are depriving themselves of luxuries, and in many instances, even of comforts, in the promotion of the great national cause; these patriotic heroes of the Ring are devising new schemes of private enrichment, and still heavier additions to the public burdens for the benefit of their own creatures. The *morale* of the business is much the same as that of a convict to whom one of our Courts, the other day, awarded the longest legal term of imprisonment, for the aggravated crime of having robbed a sleeping soldier. It is stealing upon the secure hour of public calamity for purposes of plunder; and if the project be persisted in, the Common Council will find how dangerous it is to trifle with public patience at such moments of extraordinary excitement.

Black Warriors.

We learn from the New-Orleans *True Delta* that the Governor of Louisiana has authorized the organization of a *regiment of free negroes* in that State, for active service against the "mean, false, dastardly black Republicans of the North;" and that FELIX LABATUT, Esq., of New Orleans, an "old, esteemed and wealthy citizen," will probably be appointed Colonel of the African contingent. The Mobile *Register* also mentions that free negroes are volunteering in great numbers to fight for the South—that their services are to be accepted, and that they enter with alacrity on the discharge of their duties.

A few days ago, also, the Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* gave an account of the mustering into service at that place of a "dark regiment," to defend Virginia against her Northern enemies; it told also how Mr. WM. FENN (white man) presented said darkies with a "beautiful Confederate States flag" made for them by the ladies of the town, in recognition of their "generous offer to defend Virginia soil *and principles*;" and how CHARLES TINSLEY (black man) on accepting this token of the affection of Virginia's fair daughters, made an enthusiastic speech in which he said that "he hoped this flag might be the first to be planted by him on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe!"

It is a well known fact, also, that nearly all the siege works in Charleston harbor were constructed by negroes, and that they performed a very large part of the heavy work in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. There is an odd rumor in Charleston also, that a certain tonsorial artist in that city, of eminent military and mathematical attainments, and also of the African persuasion—who has moreover had the honor, in times gone by, of shaving the *Mercury* man and other civic and military dignitaries of the Rattlesnake State—had more to do with the *planning* of the works originally raised against the Fort, than Gov. PICKENS would be willing at present to confess. In fact, the probability is, that without the black engineers and laborers that South Carolina impressed into her service, Major ANDERSON might have remained in Sumter till doomsday.

All these things—in conjunction, too, with the African subscriptions to JEFF. DAVIS' "most advantageous" fifteen million loan—are surely sufficient to demonstrate the delicious devotion to the revolutionary cause of the free darkies in the Southern cities, as well as of the fat slaves who loll in luxury on the plantations of Alabama, or linger over their *pate de fois gras*, or *Chateau Lafitte*, by the romantic swamps of the Savannah. It can't be doubted.

Now the black men hereabouts think it hard that they cannot be allowed to go at least half way to meet these New Orleans and Virginia revolutionary darkies, and teach them a few things which it seems they have not yet learned. Some of them have even proposed to JEFF. DAVIS that if he will rendezvous the whole of his black warriors somewhere on the coast of South Carolina, they will be delighted to meet them and him *there*, on any day he may name—he to general the black revolutionary cohorts, and FABIO HANNIBAL DAVIS-ass to lead the enemy. Moreover, the blacks think that they might be of great use to the Government in certain service at those hot seasons of the year when it is death for white soldiers to fight or even to breathe in the deadly miasma of the Gulf coast. The most efficient troops in the French service at the present day are the Turcos, who are Africans, while England, also, has long kept black troops in the West Indies, and at other places, where the climate is injurious to white soldiers. The logic of all which reasoning is cogent enough, no doubt, but still it is likely that, for the present at least, the revolutionists must have the monopoly of the negro element in their army.

English Views of the War.

Among our intelligence by the *Great Eastern*, we give an article from the London *Times* upon the affairs of this country. It differs in no essential respect from the previous commentaries of the same journal upon American questions, which appear to be an insoluble puzzle for the Thunderer, and to evade much of the dogmatism it is apt to bring to all its editorial discussions. In the present case the reader will be at no loss to discern the entire failure to appreciate the motives which have at last put the united North in action, or the energy which must inevitably result from the impulse. The *Times* compares the military strength of the Contending sections by the assumption that skill and experience are on the side of the South, allied with sufficient means and men, while the North lacks the skill, and has no mentionable advantage in the other particulars. We, who know better, are aware that Northern troops had a larger share of instruction in the military school of the Mexican war than those of the South; while here we have also European volunteers, practiced and thoroughly disciplined at home in martial exercises, and numerous enough to hold their own alone against the largest force procurable at the rebel States. We also know better the value of the credit displayed in the subscription to the Southern loan. Not one-half of the amount, after all means of compulsion had been exhausted, was secured; and that which the pressure of terror actually extorted was paid, not in gold or silver, but in over-issues of bank paper, unsupported by a specie basis. Such pecuniary resources are of small worth

in a controversy such as the South has provoked; and in fact they could not keep an army of 20,000 men afoot for a campaign of three months. Adding to this element of weakness the facts, that in the insurgent States food is almost exhausted, the commissariats of their army destitute, and that three millions of implacable and watchful enemies are at their firesides and shadowing their very thresholds, and we may appreciate how wide of the mark are the assumptions of the *Times* as to the likelihood of a long and doubtful struggle. All we require, indeed, is that the strength the people are prepared to exert shall be instantly and effectively employed. The prospect of a tedious war exists only in the chance that it may not be thus used and directed.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A CHANCE NOT TO BE LOST.—The Administration has now an opportunity of striking a blow at the rebels, which to omit will go very far to destroy all confidence in its sincerity and energy. The *Great Eastern* is here, and we understand its officers have authority to arrange a charter with Government, looking to its immediate conversion into a transport ship. Let it be hired at once. It will be remembered that the Leviathan will comfortably accommodate an army of 10,000 men, with horses, artillery, and the most liberal stores for a long voyage. So furnished and dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico, the vessel would almost supersede the presence of a squadron, save the few frigates engaged in the blockade of three or four principal ports; for passing with the utmost speed from point to point, it would render the Gulf too hot for privateers; and threatening new one sea-port, and now another, it would furnish ample occupation for a rebel army of fifty thousand men. It is needless to remind the reader of its numerous and ample boats, by which a landing could be readily effected anywhere,—or a hostile vessel taking shelter in shore, could be pursued and cut out. We trust the obvious economy of the warfare, the *Great Eastern* thus insures, will have such weight with the authorities as to cause its immediate charter and dispatch to Southern waters.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ECROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Second Voyage of the Great Ship.

Further English Impressions of Events in America.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

The steamship *Great Eastern*, Capt. THOMSON, from Milford Haven on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, and anchored near the light-ship.

Owing to the state of the tide, she was obliged to remain outside over night, and will sail for the City this morning at 9 o'clock.

The voyage has been retarded by severe head winds and bad weather, which, while they delayed the vessel, demonstrated most satisfactorily her seagoing qualities.

The commercial news by this arrival is of much interest, the political intelligence of subordinate moment.

The steamship *Hungarian* sailed from Liverpool on the 1st for New-York.

The news of the extraordinary and unanimous war movement of the Northern people had been received by the *America*, which left Boston on the 17th ult., and arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th ult., Lord MALMESBURY inquired what action the Government contemplated taking with regard to American affairs.

Lord WODEHOUSE replied that at the present moment the Government recognized no right or obligation to interfere in the conflict which had unhappily commenced, either one party or otherwise. At the same time there was much reason to hope that the good sense of the American people might yet be influenced to act in a conciliatory and all probably joined in the hope that the blessing of the Union might be restored.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. GREGORY's resolution in favor of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy came up, and at the request of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, was postponed for two weeks.

The Southern Commissioners had reached England.

The English papers continue to discuss the American question, the entire London Press, with the exception of the *Times*, sympathizing warmly with the loyal States, and anticipating early triumph for the Government. Much disappointment was felt at the non-reception of a letter from Mr RUSSELL, the *Times'* special correspondent, descriptive of the recent battles in Virginia.

All homeward bound American vessels had been insured at four guineas, covering the war risk.

Advices from Calcutta report the destruction of the City of Monghyr, with the loss of 5,000 lives and 350 000 000 francs' worth of property.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "It is asserted that the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Vancouver Island has issued a proclamation in which he declares that, should the disturbances which have broken out at several points continue, the country will be placed in a state of siege."

The same paper asserts that Corfu is militarily occupied, and that the troops are encamped in the suburbs of Corfu.

The Paris *Temps* says: "We learn from a reliable source that Turkey has proposed that 1,000 French soldiers occupy the left at Beyrout until the reforms which has been decided upon by the European Commission have been completely carried out."

Rentes on the Paris Bourse closed at Sept. .55c., on the 30th or 10c higher than the day previous.

The Emperor of Morocco has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

The young men of Pavia hoorded GARIBALDI with an ovation while he was visiting a friend residing near Pavia.

In consequence of the refusal of the Congregation of Velletri to elect members for the Council of the Empire the Government is about to proceed to a public examination of the electoral rolls of some communes, and will annul the election in the commune of election to every 10th elector.

The Festival of Pius VII. took place at Pesth, on the 14th. Nearly all the houses were gaily decorated with flowers and lamps. All the houses were illuminated with bouquets. National songs were sung by the students and patriotic speeches were delivered.

The President of the Court of Appeals at Modlin has decided all the prisoners which were made during the disturbances to be of guilty.

The state of things at Warsaw remains unchanged.

In Portugal, the elections to the Cortes have resulted in the election of sixty-four Ministerial and sixteen Opposition candidates.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Tyne* had arrived at Lisbon, with the Brazil and River Plate mails. At Rio, on the 6th ult., exchange on London was quoted 26½. Coffee—good first, 6 200 to 6 400 rels. Shipments since last mail, 182,112 bags, of which 51,350 were for the Channel. Stock, 40,000 bags. Freights, 65s. to 70s.

The steamer *Danube*, with the mail from the Cape of Good Hope, had arrived at Plymouth. She left Table Bay on the 23d ult., St. Helena on the 1st, and Ascension on the 5th inst. The Cape Parliament was to meet on the 26th of April. The most important question for discussion was that of finance, on account of the expenditure advancing in excess of the revenue. The causes assigned for this were the increase in the Government expenses, the expenditure for the construction of roads, and the reduction in the sources of revenue. Various schemes had been proposed to meet the exigency.

THE VOYAGE OF THE GREAT SHIP.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
Off Sandy Hook, Saturday May 11

The departure of the *Great Eastern* from Milford Haven, for New-York, was fixed for the 1st inst. The announcement produced no excitement. The least powerful of steamers arriving from America was more of a topic. The notice of the sailing stood among other notices in the marine columns of the Press, without wonder on the part of the British public, while the line that told of the signaling of the smallest of the Atlantic fleet, agitated the soberest men of the City, and set sanguines moving toward extra editions. An action brought by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL against the Great Ship Company diverted some attention to the leviathan. Ha instituted his suit, as you are aware, just previous to the 1st of May. This embarrassed the owners, and gave anticipatory passengers extreme trouble, for the Court granted Mr. RUSSELL his claim—eighteen thousand pounds—and a little paper threatened to hold the *Great Eastern* to her moorings. The office of the Company was in acute financiering throes for days. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL was at several consultations. At the eleventh hour this amiable Engineer relented. Wa need not dwell upon the local trials of the big ship. History will spurn such tiresome details as the differences of Directors, the rigors of the law when invoked by cunning scientific men, and the paltry inconveniences of unpaid claims and undivided dividends, and refuse all facts but those which form the grand picture of the greatest of ships, the creation of wonderful skill and genius.

So the departure was taken on the day fixed. The weather was pleasant, and the passengers, who went down to Milford in the express train, with some Directors and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, were in spirits. A steamer took them down to the leviathan, lolling in the jaws of the channel, and when quite near it, she stuck fast, as if ready overwhalmed with inferiority; and by and by she regained her balance, and put all ahead. Steam was up in paddle and screw departments. The gun was fired, and moorings were shipped at 8¾ P. M. The living freight of the ship consisted of officers and men and ninety passengers—sixty-one first-class, sixteen second, and thirteen third class. The command was as follows:

JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander. THOS. Wright, Chief Officer; Tomyns D. Brown, second officer; John McAllister, third officer; W. B. C. Jones, fourth officer; John G. Goulstone, Surgeon; Richard W. Curtis, Purser, Lawrence Archdeacon, Assistant Purser; John O Hepworth, Junior Clerk, George Bennet and Henry Arthur, Midshipmen; James Rorison, Chief Engineer, six Engineers, paddle department; six engineers, screw department; 47 stewards, 43 petty officers, 68 seamen, 163 firemen, trimmers, &c.

This is not the complement of the *Great Eastern*. Her executive officers are reduced from ten to four, and the force of seamen is far below the right figure. The deficiency is accounted for by the untimely action of Mr SCOTT RUSSELL and will be remedied before the next trip. The command was offered to Capt. THOMSON, when it was thrown up by Capt. CASSELS, for reasons, we may surmise, not unconnected with the suit referred to. The latter officer, who has served with distinction in the Royal Navy, (his last command was the frigate *Tribune*, in the Black Sea,) and held a place among the Lords of the Admiralty, and who has been one of the most active of the Great Eastern's Directors, came over with her unofficially. Capt THOMSON has long enjoyed a high reputation. He served for many years in the East Indian and other trades. In 1857 he joined the New-York and Glasgow Steam Shipping Company. He has also commanded for the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company, as many passengers by that popular line remember pleasantly.

A sail on a summer lake would be like the peaceful scene over the Atlantic of the *Great Eastern* for the first four days. The great coquetta, the sea was in one of her most dangerous and delicious moods. She caressed her strong lord with the gentlest gales, blown from the lightest clouds. The waves were never up. Sainting ships that sparkled around the horizon, the vast ship moved grandly across the main with a glory of foam about her. It was the most perfect type of pleasure trips. The hours glided into each other without noise of engines, or jar, or sickness. A slight tremor of the strong frame, the nervousness of unusual strength, alone exposed the elastic purity of the ship, and defeated the idea of a trim phantom doomed to eternal space—a monster Flying Dutchman, under happier auspices. The congratulations of the passengers were frequent and sincere. There was a perpetual surprise of undiscovered qualities. The spreadeagle nest was confident. The nobbies smoked cigars. Dancing was a serious proposition, and all the time, pleasantly floating, far above the spray's reach, with giant shadows wavering aloft upon the sky, and long courses of smooth sea before the eye, and perfect suites of saloons below, there was a hint of roaming lost commingled with the odors of meshes from the kitchen, and the smell was delicious. It was wagered that the trip would be the quickest ever made across the Atlantic. In these four days the average run each day was 300 knots—the best run was 312 knots, the action of the machinery was perfect, for the ship was built to run *fourteen knots an hour*.

In these calm days the happy voyagers became acquainted with each other, and except that they spent the greater part of the time in exploring for each other in different parts of the ship, were in convivial high feather. Certainly, no ocean travelers were ever so free from the common inconveniences of the sea. Luxurious was the accommodation of the staterooms, and no guests patronized the cushioned daily feasts. The dining-saloon might have been that of any first-class hotel, and the grand saloon some favored haunt of Metropolitan beauty and fashion. The *Great Eastern* had been sent to sea with special guarantees against the weather.

But on the evening of the fourth day, being Sunday, the wind freshened. At 4 o'clock of Monday morning, there was a violent bluster of the elements. The sea was in its mad white caps. Feathers of foam whitened from it. From the southeast came the gale, and it grew with the growing day. All Monday, the 6th of May, the *Great Eastern* was driving against one of the sharpest gales of the boisterous season on the North Atlantic. The wind blew nearly a hurricane for quite eight hours. Caught by the tremendous stress from the east and south, the ship took to the trough of the sea. The crash of crockery and all movable things startled the timid. But the least important of an ocean swell would have gotten up the same excitement, since the *Great Eastern* went to sea determined not to roll, and without hastening her things. Broken plates were of less account than broken spars. In the tremendous roll of the ship (she never pitched) the inconvenience of her ponderous rigging became evident. Two gaffs broke from their stays, and swung fearfully free, endangering the funnels; and when, after long and hard exertion, they were secured, a boatswain's mate bore testimony by a broken leg to the severity of the struggle. All through the hurricane, while the waters were hissing upon sides, half overturning her boats on their davits, and dashing spray far up into the yards, the leviathan was moving steadily at the rate of ten knots an hour. Twice or thrice the vessel was put off her course by a couple of points, to make fast the upper works. Then the real greatness of the *Great Eastern* appeared. With her head to the wind, she stood perfectly firm and composed. Her motion was again easy. There was no shock, no strain. The labor was with the sea, and it was in vain. The ship may never again encounter such a gale. If she ever does she will meet it on fairer terms. Her masts will not be incumbered with heavy and impracticable spars, difficult to move, but very dangerous in motion. Then the battle will be to her, easily. It was proved on Monday that to the utmost extent of human ability, she is made to bear and suffer, and be strong. For close examination of all departments of the ship, when the weather had moderated, disclosed no single evidence, in plank or plate, that the fury of the waves and winds had been never so slightly felt. And there was no fault to find with the movement of her engines. That was perfect. The distance performed in this day of "weather," not including the miles traveled out of course, was 315 knots.

To this rough and yet satisfactory experience succeeded fine steaming, with abated wind. The sense of the company was taken, and praises of the big ship went round. A chill in the air bespoke the near neighborhood of ice; then, on the Banks, (where a "wild time," unshakespearean, generally grows,) a fog came up, through which the vessel moved at full speed, sounding her shrill whistle, and closing the day so spent with the best record of all the voyage—320 knots. On Thursday last soundings were taken and a fog fought; on Friday the weather was a beautiful welcome home, and the ship was steered for Sandy Hook, although the pilot was directed to meet her off Montauk Point. The last dinner was a fine event. Not only were the guests again removed from the dishes, and the viands left to their own equilibrium, but complimentary resolutions were passed by the passengers, *viva voce*, the big ship responded through the eloquence of Capt. THOMSON, and very good feeling prevailed. This morning found the Leviathan reaming along shore. The pilot boats were all chasing her far out at sea, and she actually reached Sandy Hook before she caught one of them. Her anchor was dropped about two miles outside the bar. The actual time of the voyage was nine days, thirteen hours and twenty minutes, and the last day's run was 344 knots. A small steamer came alongside and was chartered to convey passengers and baggage to the City, where we shall probably arrive with our baggage at 6 o'clock.

As the judgment of the consignees of the *Great Eastern*, Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co, shall decide, the ship will either go round Montauk and pass up the Sound to moorings, at Morrisania, or cross the bar at high tide early to-morrow morning.

What the future disposition of the superb steamer will be, much depends upon the promptness of the Federal Government. Her arrival at this momentous crisis in American affairs, is not purely an accident of intercourse. As a transport ship she has no equal in the naval architecture of the world. Her ventilation is beautiful, her room is scarcely estimable, her hospital (at present under the charge of one of the most skilful of English surgeons, Dr. GOULSTONE) is a pattern of comfort and cleanliness, and her solidity of hulk insures her against attacks of sea or land. I cannot state authoritatively that the direction of the *Great Eastern* favors the chartering of the vessel for service of war, but I am able to affirm that suitable propositions from the Government *will be entertained*. These propositions, however, must be for *the purchase* of the ship. Capt RUSSELL, a passenger, is a representative of the French Government, taken from his post in the *Marine Imperiale*, and expressly commissioned to examine the capacity of the *Great Eastern* for just such service. He has watched her movements closely during the voyage and is prepared to report warmly in her favor, and it will not be the fault of this officer if his sagacious government does not reap the best benefits of the skill and energy lavished upon the big ship.

Capt. THOMAS may or may not open the ship to the public. Under ordinary circumstances she should prove vast interesting as a study of elaborate and massive mechanism; but what excitement would not an inspection of her produce if it were known that her gigantic energy was to be exerted in behalf of the Stars and Stripes?

H. N.

The American Struggle—The Parties to the Contest.

From the London Times, May 1.

Indignation at the attack on Fort Sumter seems to be the prevailing feeling throughout the Northern States. Mankind will always be more moved by the sound of actual warfare than by the violation of rights or the abandonment of compacts. The Southern States may have torn the Constitution of the Union to pieces, but this patience of the North was not worn out until shot and shell had been poured into a Federal fortress, and a Federal officer had been led a prisoner through the rebellious City of Charleston. Now, however, there can be no doubt of the excitement all through the North. How long it may last, and whether it will survive a calm examination of the coming campaign, are other questions. For the present, there is an earnest desire in the Northern States to avenge the capture of Fort Sumter. The President's appeal has been responded to in every quarter. The feeling in New York City was so strong at the departure of the last steamer that the *Herald*, which has been throughout these troubles practically a Southern print, was forced to turn completely round and applaud the policy of the Government. The New England States and those of the West were also said to be zealously in the cause of the Union. Troops were being mustered in the leading towns and made ready to march for the defence of Washington, if not for the invasion of the Southern States. This outburst of loyalty may be attributed not a little to the restless character of the people. Year after year the military ardor of the Americans has been expended on militia field-days, on processions Fourth of July demonstrations, and other progresses equally showy and harmless. But something more has been demanded by the hot blood of the American youth. They leaped into the war with ardor as if it were a relief from an intolerable tedium. It has required considerable judgment and forbearance to prevent a collision with Great Britain on several successive disputes. Now, however, there is employment for every unquiet spirit. The Southerners have within a few months come to be looked upon as enemies, against whom a battle is nothing. Even in New York, which has been called with some justice a Southern city, where the productions of the South are dealt in more than in the Southern cities themselves, where the Slave traders are said to congregate, and where the party of Mr. LINCOLN was small and weak a few months back, all traditions, all interests, all political feeling are now forgotten, and the whole country demands that justice should be done on the traitors of the South.

If wishes were weapons, if the trumpet blast of Northern defiance could throw down the wall of every southern fort, then the campaign would be short enough. But this enthusiasm of the North only leads us to believe that a fierce and lasting struggle may possibly be begun. The States faithful to Mr. LINCOLN have now accepted the doctrine that secession is treason, and that the seceding States may legitimately be conquered and held by the victors. But the intelligence which reaches us from the South seems to show that the Confederate States are equally determined on maintaining their independence. The ardor of New-York, or even Boston, cannot be greater than that of New-Orleans. The Southerners, indeed, may be expected to be even more resolute than their opponents. They know very well that there is now between them and the North a gulf which time and blood may fill up, but which the shock of war will widen until it is impassable for ever. They know what the Northerners seem not sufficiently to consider—that the capture of the Federal forts is nothing in itself, but merely symbolizes the superiority of the recruited states to the Government at Washington. One may well ask the Northerners what they intend to do when they have recaptured Fort Sumter, and what next and next? The Southerners know full well that the Central Government cannot rest content with "retaining the Federal property," and that as long as they, the secessionists, refuse to acknowledge President LINCOLN, acts of hostility must take place between the two parties, the Southern ports must be blockaded and the Southern States subject to the rigours of Northern, and even of Abolitionist laws. Therefore, though we have not such details as come from the Confederate States, yet from what we are able to publish to-day it is easy to see that the enthusiasm in the North was more than equaled by the zeal of the Southerners. Indeed, as is generally the case, the weaker party actually appears to have greater strength than its opponents, since a knowledge of its inferiority leads to efforts and sacrifices which more than make up for its deficiencies. The Southerners show certainly no signs of wavering, and it will be exhibiting a delusive hope to imagine that either through fear of the Federal arms, or from deference to the majority of their fellow-citizens, the Seceders will be inclined to compromise. We fear, then, should the North determine to enforce obedience, we must be prepared for conflicts of the most serious kind. Southern news does not reach us very regularly, or speedily, or accurately, but the present telegraphic dispatches announce that Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation has been met by defiance as general as the enthusiasm of the North. Something like a levy in mass may be expected among the population of the South, who are easily made into soldiers, and who from the skill with the rifle must always be formidable antagonists. President DAVIS who fought at the head of the Mississippi Volunteers in Mexico, will probably take the command. He was, we believe, originally educated for the army though he subsequently abandoned the military calling for law and politics. The points at which attacks might be made by the General Government were being strongly reinforced, and the experience of recent warfare leads us to believe that a determined force behind military works will be dangerous enemies to a disembarking or advancing army. As to the financial position of the Confederacy, we learn that the whole loan of $15 000,000 has been taken at par in New-Orleans, where military ardor was very high. In fact, as far as can be judged from the somewhat scanty Intelligence received, the Confederate States were preparing to defend themselves to the last, declaring that their right to secede from the Union is as clear as the right of the Thirteen Colonies to throw off allegiance to GEORGE III.; and more so, since the British Government only violated a traditional maxim respecting taxation, while the North, according to them, has violated a written Constitution by endeavoring to restrict the right of holding persons to labor throughout the entire Union.

But it is useless to speculate further on matters which will be made clear in a few days. The most momentous part of the present news is undoubtedly that which relates to the Border States. It is just possible that some of these will not immediately secede, but the secession of Virginia was expected to take place in a few days, and it is probable that already this grave act has been accomplished. Should this be the case, the others must eventually follow. Though there is a large non-slaveholding element both in Virginia and Kentucky, yet the owners form the most powerful class, and the passions of the multitude have been everywhere roused against President LINCOLN as an assailant of the rights of the South. Without giving implied credit to all that is reported by telegraph, there is evidence enough to show that a large body of the people in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will take up arms in defence of the Confederate States. Gen. PILLOW has arrived at Montgomery to offer President DAVIS a division of Tennessee troops. *The martial excitement once begun will certainly spread, seize all minds, and at no distant date carry these States out of the Union.*

Had the Border States, however, even remained firm, it would have been a difficult task for Mr. LINCOLN to carry on such a war as he meditates. A march from the North through the States of Virginia and North Carolina to Charleston seems an enterprise beyond the powers of the Federal forces. The country would be almost that of an enemy, for the sympathies of the slaveowners would be everywhere with their Southern friends. It is difficult to conceive that this project has ever been entertained. We must believe that expeditions by sea are the means by which the President intends to bring the rebels to obedience. Now, operations of this kind are not only very difficult in the face of a strong and resolute enemy, but they take time in preparation. Whatever may be the result when the Federal Militia attempt to land at Charleston, or to repeat the British enterprise against New-Orleans, we must at least expect that transport and commissariat will occupy a month or two, and that, with the whole Southern population in arms, it will not be thought prudent to send small or ill equipped expeditions against the leading cities of the enemy. Although, certainly, much ess wealth and sacrifice in general are on the side of the Unionists yet the campaign of an offensive war are so great that President LINCOLN may even now well hesitate to begin it.

Affairs in Poland.

The following letter from Warsaw of the 22d ult. gives an account of further collisions between the troops and people in various towns in Poland:

"The accounts we have received from Kalisz announce that that is not the only town in which blood has been shed in consequence of collisions between the troops and the people. In the district of Tcherkask a sanguinary contest has taken place between the Poles and Ruthenes on one side, and the Russian soldiers on the other. In the conflict the Poles and Ruthenes united to put an end to the violence and oppressive conduct of the Russian troops. It is well known that the Ruthene population, both on this and on the other side of the Dnieper, heartily detest the Russians, by whom they have been conquered. They know nothing of Russia except the soldiers, whom they regard as the instruments of their oppression, and they call them contemptuously 'Muscovites.' The greatest enthusiasm reigned among the wounded on the 8th of April, since which time, in consequence of their having been completely neglected for two days after they had received their wounds. Any of the wounded who survive are now confined in the fortress of Modlin. Even to this day the greater number of the wives and relations who have lost husbands and sons are unacquainted whether they are dead, wounded or imprisoned. Eye-witnesses of what occurred on the 8th assert that during the council being held at the castle and previous to any order being issued to the troops, instructions were sent to the military hospitals to prepare beds for wounded men and to dig graves for the dead. The violence with which the soldiers rushed on the people is attributed to the annoyance they felt at being constantly kept under arms for several days in succession. It is added that Gen. Y was confined to the troops previous to their being ordered to charge. The regiments of MOSKOWA and KOSKOWA particularly distinguished themselves by their cruelty. When they arrived within two yards of the people they fired by companies among them, and killed indiscriminately women, children old men, and priests. The firing lasted for nearly three hours, and it is believed that not less than 200 persons were killed. It must be attributed on the one hand to the fact that the soldiers were drunk and could not take steady aim, and, on the other hand, to the fact that other soldiers more humane, threw the balls from the carbines. The troops will soon have to take part in the affair, and those who have arrived in Warsaw since are loud in their reprobation against those who fired on unarmed people, and regard any collisions have taken place on the subject between the Hussars and the Cossacks."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for three days in lading Wednesday, were 30 000 bales, including 11 000 to speculators and exporters. Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. report an advance of ¼d. on Friday since Friday's market, the market closing quiet but steady, at 7¾d. for Middling Orleans, and 7½d. for Middling Mobile.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being quiet with light transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been favorable for crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co quote FLOUR very dull, and declined 6d. @ 1s. WHEAT is dull but steady. CORN very dull and freely offered at a slight decline.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON steady and quiet. LARD dull. TALLOW easier but probably unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ROSIN firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly advanced, closing dull. SUGAR quiet and partially declined. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. AGENTS of WILDERS' have withdrawn all their stock from the market on account of advices from Montreal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR dull. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet, but steady. RICE quiet, prices are slightly easier, but not quotably changed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Wednesday LOAN at 91¾@91¾ for both money and account. The STOCK EXCHANGE was closed on Wednesday afternoon.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 per cent		
United States 6 per cent, 1867		
Illinois Cen. 6 per cent, 1875		
Do. 7 per cent, do		
Do. $100 shares $50 paid		33¾ 34d.
Do. do. all paid		60
Mich. Cen. 8 per cent		
Do. (sterling)		
Do. $100 shares		
New York & Erie 7 per cent, 1875		
Do. 2d mort. 7 per cent, 1859		
Do. 7 per cent, 1860		
Do. 7 per cent, 1862		
Do. $100 shares		
Pacific Railroad, Mo. 6 per cent, 1865		
Do. 2 mort. 6 per cent		
Pennsylvania Central 5 per cent, 1st mort.		
Do. 2d mort. 6 per cent		
Do. $50 shares		
Philadelphia and Erie 5 per cent		
Do. 6 per cent, 1870		
Do. $50 shares		

THE LONDON STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

From the Times' City Article, Tuesday Evening.

The course of Exchange on New-York on London, for bills at 60 days' sight, is 107¼ to 107¾, which, when compared with the 108¾ and 109 of the last two mails, show that the English demand against England. But, after reserving a large share for the loss of interest and other drafts that could be presented under circumstances, it is not considered probable to the United States.

The English funds opened to-day this morning, but were rather flat after the settlement, there was no actual alteration in quotations, the only bargains in Consols through at the day's rate, 91¾@¾ for money and account. There was only a slight activity in the demand for loans, and the rate paid was 4 per cent, being ½ per cent below that of yesterday. Bank Stock closed 210@214. Reduced and New Three Per Cents, 90¾@¾. India Stock, 221@224. India Five Per Cents, 101@¾. Exchequer Bills, 66@69; Long Bills, 69@72. India Bonds, 72@75. Exchequer Bills, discount; and Exchequer Bills, 5s cases, short.

To-morrow, the 1st of May, will be kept as a holiday at the Stock Exchange, the usual offices at the Bank being closed on account of the half-yearly balance of that establishment.

There has been no increased demand for money to-day, and the rate in the open market is about 4½ per cent. At the Bank the applications were moderate.

From Arizona.

MORE DEPREDATIONS BY THE SAVAJOES.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* writes on April 22:

"The Navajoes, notwithstanding the armistice entered into on the 20th of February last are still indulging their rapacious and bloody instincts. It is only a few days since that, in the vicinity of Abiquiu, they killed and captured several persons and drove off stock to a tremendous amount. The same week they murdered a peaceful man, another Mexican settler, and murdered one man, and took two children prisoners. It is the impression of many persons here that the armistice on the part of the Indians was a mere ruse to enable them to plant, knowing that they could not well subsist on the products of the chase alone, and that upon harvesting their crops, they will be more belligerent and theftuous than ever. It is worse than folly to be forever temporizing with them. They must be made to know their masters, or we shall always be subject to their forays. If the Secretary of War will but furnish their armament to our gallant little army, we may hope for peace.

Our neighbors, the Arizonians, have taken umbrage, and are now resolved to take Fort Floyd. Their preamble alleges that they are "unprotected *and without the means of support*." Can it be that our paternal uncle has so far forgotten their temporal wants as to render such a desperate step necessary? It may be that they will *not* take Fort Floyd, inasmuch as it is garrisoned by 400 regulars, and the "unprotected" only muster 64 officers and privates, all told, according to a list furnished the editor of the Santa Fé *Gazette*.

Santa Fé is dull beyond comparison. Nothing doing—not even a cock-fight is seen upon the Plaza to enliven our worthy burghers.

The tide of emigration to the Rio San Juan still pours in unabated its resistless flow. We must soon have information upon which to base an opinion. That there is faith in these mines paying, is attested by the fact that some of our most cautious and calculating business men have forwarded there for sale large quantities of merchandise and provisions. Others have fitted out mining companies, and speak confidently of remunerative returns. On the disappearance of snow, the matter will be definitely determined. KIT CARSON, I understand, has gone there.

NEWSBOYS' CONCERT.—The Newsboys' Concert, postponed on account of the storm of the 6th inst., will take place on Monday evening, May 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Elm streets.

Acting-Surgeon, Gen. WOOD, thanks Miss DIX officially for the ability and energy which she has displayed, and suggests that the ladies exert themselves to their fullest extent, in preparing or supplying hospital shirts for the sick; also, articles of diet, which it necessary, can be preserved, as delicacies may be needed for individual cases.

Miss DIX's residence is No. 505 Twelfth-st., between E. and F., Washington, D. C.

Amusements.

With the exception of the Winter Garden, where Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON keep large audiences in a constant state of jubilation, the theatres have not been especially cheerful during the past week. The usual business of the season has been brought to an abrupt end. People find more amusement in an "extra" than in the most popular piece of amusement, and as that modest recreation, even at war prices, is more economical than a seat in the parquet, people have taken to it with unusual kindliness. A drama, peculiarly suited to the times —"Jessie Brown"—was revived at Wallack's Theatre on Monday, but failed to awaken the old favor. It was played through the week, and withdrawn on Saturday. The caste was an acceptable one. All the principal members of Mr. WALLACK's old company were included in it, with the exception of Mr. BLAKE, who has retired from the establishment. His part was filled by Mr. PEARSON, a very useful actor. The heroine was impersonated by Miss MORANT; *Nena Sahib* by Mr. NOARES. We have no hesitation in saying that we prefer Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, the original representatives of the same parts. Still, in the absence of these artists, it is but just to say that their substitutes were quite good, and had no previous impression existed, would, perhaps, have created a stronger effect. Mr. LESTER and Mrs. HOEY sustained their old parts, and made them as interesting as ever. In the last act they are both especially good. And how admirable is that last act, with its insupportable touches of earnest human nature and pathos. BOUCICAULT, as a dramatist, was always artistic, his principal lapses were to the generous side of a man's character, his avertions in the delineation of its opposite. That peculiar kind of drama which boasts of its first and second villains never received a single contribution from its pen. The *Phantom* and *Nena Sahib* are the only characters of a sombre kind he has delineated, and they appear only as dark spots on pictures otherwise bright. When the contemporary drama receives a fair share of justice, the last act of "Jessie Brown" will certainly be remembered as one of the best contributions that has been made to it. Mr. WALLACK will open his new establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, during the early part of the Fall. The old theatre has been leased for a popular Music Hall, and is therefore out of the theatrical market.

At the Winter Garden, Mrs JOHN WOOD, assisted by Mr. JEFFERSON, continues to attract the most brilliant houses of the season, and this, too, with the repetition of the oldest of old pieces. The only novelty so far vouchsafed was the burlesque of "Hiawatha," christened with new songs, and made at least amusing by the acting of Mr. JEFFERSON as the hero and Mrs. JOHN WOOD as *Minnehaha*. An entire change of bill takes place on to-morrow night, which has been set aside for the farewell benefit of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, prior to its departure for California. The burlesque of "Mazeppa" will be revived for the occasion, and Mr. JEFFERSON will perform once more his daring act of horsemanship. We trust that the house will be liberally patronized. In parting with Mr. JEFFERSON we lose one of the most polished low comedians now on the stage.

At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre the novelty is as heretofore—the burlesque of the "Seven Sisters."

Mr GEORGE CHRISTY has effected an arrangement with the proprietors of Irving Hall, and announces a series of Ethiopian entertainments at that establishment, commencing on Tuesday next. It will be strange, indeed, if GEORGE does not attract the fashionable people to his new up-town quarters.

A variety of new attractions have been added to BARNUM'S Museum, and the successful patriotic drama of "Anderson" is still on the bills.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL, at Niblo's Saloon, present several new items in their programme for to-morrow night. Their entertainments are always choice and pleasant.

Suspension of the Bank of Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, May 11.

There has recently been a change of officers in the Bank of Albany, and some difficulties discovered in the accounts. In consequence of which the Bank suspended business to-day for the purpose of instituting a thorough investigation into its affairs.

ADAM VAN ALLEN is now acting as cashier.

The bills of the Bank are received as usual at par by all the other Banks in the city and are fully secured. The suspension, however, creates much excitement in town.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 11—P. M.

The Directors of the Bank of Albany to-day applied to the Court for the appointment of a Receiver, with a request that the appointment be postponed for a few days, to give time for further examination of the affairs of the Bank.

DR. SCHOFIELD'S NEW EYE PREPARATION, a perfect natural black or brown, and is warranted to produce instantaneously the effects of long dyes recommended by the best chemists, without the injurious consequences. Sold and applied at 1 BOND-st.

Dr. Tarrant's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 845 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Dr. Briggs' Truss—WATER-PROOF USED IN bathing excites the world. Is easily and instantaneously adjusted by fair wearer. Also a large assortment for varicocele and enlarged testes. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
Loop-Stitch, new style Hemmer, Binder, Gorder &c.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machines to Rent and For Sale—New-York Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway, Jr. No. 505 Broadway, N. Y. Reduced to $15.

MILITARY.

HOME GUARD, EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The inhabitants of the Eighteenth Ward who are over 45 years of age, and are desirous of forming a HOME GUARD in connection with that of Palace Garden, and in aid of the civil authorities, are requested to meet at Irving Hall, on MONDAY EVENING 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock

J. M. EDMONDS, c. o. 71 Irving-place.
CHARLES TRACY, No 81 East 17th-st.
F. FAWCETT, No 22 West 17th-st.
And others.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (IRISH) RIFLES, now in quarters in Broadway, near 28th-st., is rapidly filling up. Some aid is required to defray expenses until the number shall be complete and the regiment is mustered into service. Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, of the New-York Common Pleas, and Lewis B. Woodruff and James Mortier Justices of the New-York Superior Court, have consented to act as a Finance Committee to receive contributions and assist in completing the arrangements, &c.—New York, May 8th, 1861.

The undersigned committee urge upon the citizens of New-York the call suggested in the above notice, and request that contributions be forwarded to them at their respective residences, or to the Committee Rooms, No. 29 Wall-st., 2d story, where the committee will be in attendance daily from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. (Contributors will please make their checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.)

CHARLES P. DALY,
No. 84 Clinton-place.
L. B. WOODRUFF, Treasurer,
No. 10 West 20th-st.
JAMES MONCRIEF,
No. 102 Amity-st.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (IRISH) RIFLES, now in quarters in Broadway near 28th-st., is rapidly filling up, same aid is requisite to defray the expenses until the number shall be complete and the Regiment is mustered into service. Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, of the New-York Common Pleas, and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF and JAMES MORTIER, Justices of the New-York Superior Court, have consented to act as a Finance Committee to receive contributions, and assist in completing the arrangements.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1861.

The undersigned Committee urge upon the citizens of New-York the call suggested in the above notice and request that contributions be forwarded to them at their respective residences, or to the Committee rooms, No. 29 Wall-st., second story, where the committee will be in attendance daily, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Contributors will please make their checks payable to the order of the Treasurer.

CHARLES P. DALY,
No. 84 Clinton-place.
L. B. WOODRUFF, Treasurer,
No. 0 West 29th-st.
JAMES MONCRIEF,
No. 102 Am

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Condition of the Country—The Movement of 1848 and Its End—Retrospective and Prospective Views.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, March 4, 1861.

At the present momentous period in American affairs, it is perhaps idle to expect, with a foreign date, to attract the eyes of many readers. Domestic politics must of necessity absorb all interest, and the ups and downs of foreign countries be content for the time to pass by unheeded.

And yet the history of other nations is not without its use. The experience of those who have themselves known the evils of despotism and disunion, who, beside being able to look back to centuries of oppression, are now at this present day but barely beginning to reap the reward of sacrifices and suffering, is not to be overlooked. Such a people, taught in the school of adversity, may have learned lessons which others, who have had no experience in their own doings but in prosperity, may profit by. To go no further back in history than the last twelve years, what have not the Italians been called on to endure in consequence of the abortive attempt in 1848 of throwing off a tyrannical yoke and combining the different parts of the Peninsula in a stable union! What disappointments, what crushing of hopes and aspirations, what endless misery! Let Italians be told now, when their star, after years of darkness, is rising and culminating, and with the memory of the dismal past fresh in their minds, that another nation, inheriting Union and Freedom, with a territory running from ocean to ocean, and embracing twenty four degrees of latitude, with no Power near or far strong enough to dispute its right to control its own affairs, with no limit to its material prosperity, with proofs of an increase in its population and resources such as no other nation in all time can boast—let them be told that such a State, urged by no foreign pressure, and in the very climax of its well-being, separates, and its parts array themselves in a mutually hostile attitude, and they must attribute it to nothing short of madness.

At Turin, on the 26th of February, the last act necessary to the completion of the new Italian Kingdom was accomplished, and the Senate of the first Parliament passed a bill according to VICTOR EMANUEL, his heirs and successors, the title of King of Italy. From that day Italy ceases to be a "geographical expression," and to mean a nation of twenty-seven millions, united and strong, with free institutions, an efficient army and navy, and resources to increase them at will, and with a people tried by the ordeal of fire. A slight sketch of the steps that have led to this triumphant result may possibly not be uninteresting, nor, for reasons above alluded to, not altogether without profit.

It has been my fortune to see the two Italian revolutions, and to witness the effect of the first through the dark intervening period of crushed hopes and bitter regrets, to watch the first faint dawn of a new day, and see the germs of a new political life gradually unfolding, and slowly, but this time surely, advancing to a perfect organization. It is not an unusual thing to see an individual grow wise by experience, and avoid carefully the shoals on which he has once wrecked his fortunes, but how rare to see an entire people triumph through a wisdom acquired in the space of ten short years! A people, too, split into little States, whose rulers are banded against them, with no bond of union among themselves, with foes without and traitors within, and with every temptation held out to make them bring their chains.

This period in Italy, has changed a nation of children into mature men. I saw them in '47, fooled to the top of their bent by the so called Reform Princes. I saw them in '48 in possession of their new toy, and using it in their childish delight in a way that but little sagacity was needed to foresee its speedy destruction. I saw them drunk with the first draught of liberty, rushing madly to the slowly trickling fountain and dishonoring its sacred temple. Perhaps both Princes and people were alike for a time mad. The weak Pope was flattered by the homage of all Italy, in consequence of reforms which he thought would cost him nothing; and LEOPOLD, of Tuscany, was doubtless not proof against the shouts and fraternization of a grateful people.

But reason came sooner to those in high places. The chance pistol shot of the boy, which fired the train and drove out the Austrian garrison from Milan, resounded throughout the Peninsula, and first astounded to the Reform Princes their true position. CHARLES ALBERT at once accepted the conditions, and putting himself at the head of his army, declared war on Austria. At Florence, Rome and Naples, the people demanded to be led in the same direction. It was idle to attempt to stem the torrent. The Grand Duke put the best face he could on the matter, assumed at least the garb of a soldier, and in a large cocked hat reviewed a few hundred volunteers, and hieing them on against the only bulwark of his throne. Pius blessed those who afterwards cursed him, and even, at last, FERDINAND, of Naples, came out with a constitution!

The world was not all made of fools then. I remember the remark of a sagacious observer, that he should believe in Reform Princes when he saw a viper pass to a dentist. The many believed the Bourbon was putting on a new man when he was only casting his slough. I stood close to him in May of '48, in the arsenal of Naples, as, with a cigar in his mouth, he drove himself and brother in an open carriage, to see a large army of volunteers and troops of the line embark for the North. A poor widow threw herself before him, and with an eloquence that only a mother could command, prayed that he would give her back her only son, who had enrolled himself with the volunteers. The King heard her as he lighted his cigar by a lucifer match, and, with a knowing smile to his brother, that did not need the flames of the sulphur to dimly reveal it from that of an angel, nodded assent to the prayer, probably thinking—"More fool she! her son is safer at a distance."

This was the climax of the popular cause; and now began the lessons of wisdom. But a few days more, and the Neapolitan Chambers were dissolved, and the people shot down by the King's foreign mercenaries. The prisons overflowed with victims, and Baron POERIO, whom FERDINAND had called to help him through the crisis, was consigned to a dungeon, where he languished nearly ten years. The army was recalled, and the greater part heedless of Gen. PEPE'S remonstrances, obeyed. The King was strong enough to quell the revolution in his own dominions, as the ruins of Messina amply testified. In the Roman States and Tuscany, the people demanding more from their former idols than they were willing to grant, the Pope and Grand Duke at last showed their hands, and fled for protection to their ally of the Two Sicilies. The fatal Battle of Novara terminated the hopes and the career of CHARLES ALBERT. Austrian troops occupied the Duchies and Legations, and the President of the French Republic (so called) hastened to forestall the Catholic Powers in tendering officious aid to the Pope, who needed no Cassandra to foretell his present situation, and accepted, with but ill grace, the gift of the modern Ulysses.

Such was the end of the movement of 1848. It was a lesson that all learned by heart; and the political persecutions that followed, the executions, imprisonments, banishments and confiscations, engraved it the more deeply. So utterly annihilated was all hope, that few looked forward to the possibility of another attempt during their lifetime. But the sacred fire was not quenched. In a corner of the Peninsula it was preserved, though smoldering the ashes. Piedmont had been wise enough, and strong enough, to keep the substance instead of dropping it for the shadow, as did all the other Italian States. CHARLES ALBERT retired to die in exile, leaving to his son the rich legacy of his experience. Liberty, guarded by constitutional forms, continued; and, under her ægis, the Kingdom of Sardinia began to recover from its war, recruit her strength, attend to the development of her resources, and prepare for whatever the future might have in store. She bided her time.

It came earlier than it was expected. The remarks addressed by the French Emperor to the Austrian Ambassador on the 1st day of 1859 made no greater stir than they had need to. All heard in them the first mutterings of the coming storm, and the wise read the covenant between NAPOLEON and the King of Sardinia's long-headed Minister. Count CAVOUR knew well enough that, without the counterpoise of some foreign ally, it was idle for Italy to attempt again to kick against Austrian pricks. If the King were called on to sacrifice a small portion of his dominions, however great his attachment to the cradle of his race, it must be done. It was the seed-corn that would produce fruit a hundred-fold. Two leaves of the artichoke need not be grudged to the French *chef*, without whose aid the vegetable would never see VICTOR EMANUEL'S table.

As the rupture widened, and the chances of war between Sardinia and Austria became a certainty, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the other satraps of Austria, were called on to declare for the cause of the former. This they, naturally enough, refused. LEOPOLD II. had learned something, as well as his people, during ten years, and resolved to play the hypocrite no more, but to throw in his lot openly with Austria, and with her, sink or swim. I was in Florence during the quiet, bloodless, *gentlemanly* revolution, I may call it, that took place in April, '59. Things had been pointing so significantly in that direction that it was with but little surprise, on the morning of the 27th of that month, that I found hundreds of thousands of the citizens marching in procession, with tri-color flags and cockades, on the large square near the Fortress of San Giovanni. Toward noon I stood some time in front of the Pitti Palace, after the Marquis of Lajatico had presented to the Grand Duke the ultimatum of the Liberals, viz: his own abdication and his son's declaration of alliance with Piedmont. Everything was quiet, the crowd about the Palace orderly and decent, ladies and children forming a part of it; and it was evidently in the programme of the day, that not even a sign of pressure should appear in the neighborhood of the royal residence. The Grand Duke decided wisely, and retired with his family, toward evening, in the direction of Bologna.

I was in Florence when the news came of the victories of Magenta and Solferino, and the enthusiasm and gratitude to France were at their height. I was here, too, when the treaty of Villa Franca fell like a blight on the hearts of the patriots. All Italy was stunned by the blow. Had the electric current that flashed the intelligence through the land been launched from the right hand of Jove himself, the shock could not have been greater. The memories of 40 came thronging over those whose wounds of ten years previous had scarcely begun to close. It was severe practice—kill or cure—and the scales wavered long between the two. But from that moment may be said to date Italy's regeneration. No thanks to the Imperial practitioner, whom his parasites praise for having left her to work out her own salvation.

Shall an obscure individual be held by the law to his bond? shall the representative of a nation claiming to stand in the van of civilization, record a promise to mankind, calling God to witness his vow, and the next day act as if no had not spoken? Shall such a deed be compared to Omnipotence itself, which chastens where it loveth? No thanks to NAPOLEON. I only recommend herself. What is not by labor, by fasting and trials, by sacrifices and offerings is worth got. Those who pay the price know the value of the purchase. If Italy did not crystalize at once into form, but achieved her union by the slow and successful process of successive welding, the union is all the more secure. We shall hear little of secession and still less when the privileges and liberties that are the portion of a strong independent government shall have been forced on the whole of all. It is a new thing for an Italian to feel that he really is a part of a Government able to make it self respected, and to throw its shield over its citizens wherever they may be. It may take some time for this fact to open into a conviction; but then the effect on the national character will be great. Self reliance, truth, national and private honor, will all grow with a commanding the respect of foreign nations, even citizens, feeling his responsibility as part of the body politic, shall learn to respect himself. It will belong before Italians forget their position when disunited, weak and oppressed. As long as the present generation lasts it may be safely predicted that nothing will be heard of disunion. What may be with the infant of to-day no one dares eighty years—what course it may pursue when a new generation shall arise that knew not FRANCIS JOSEPH—cannot be known. It would seem impossible that the lessons now learned should ever be forgotten, but that we have before our eyes the example of a portion of an enlightened nation, willfully abandoning a Union which, but eighty years since, was persecuted under auspices as adverse, and cemented by the blood of as many martyrs.

X.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MEXICAN PAPERS.

Number five, containing the History of the Rise and Progress of Commercial Slavery in America, with a Reference to the Future of Mexico. By EDWARD E. DUNBAR. New-York: REDFIELD & CARLETON.

In his present number Mr. DUNBAR has brought to a close the first series of his dissertations upon the condition of Mexico, and its relation to the United States. Of the value of these contributions to our knowledge of a subject so ill understood, we have had occasion to speak in terms of hearty appreciation as the successive issues have appeared, reserving, however, our assent from many of the positions assumed by the writer, and in some instances dissenting entirely from the results of his reasoning. To the industry, curious research, and invariably which have produced this closing number, we can hardly accord an excess of praise. The future of the Mexican people, as connected with Slavery, and to be affected by the expansive tendencies of the new Southern Pro-Slavery Confederation, is the immediate topic, which this writer illustrates by an elaborate history of the rise, culmination, and decline of the system of involuntary labor among modern nations. The African Slave-trade is traced, back to its origin among the Portuguese, shortly after the discovery of the western coast of Africa; the introduction of African Slavery into the Spanish West Indies to replace the expiring race of aborigines; its extension to Mexico, the Spanish Main, and the Atlantic Coast of South America; its arrival in the English colony of Virginia and its subsequent adoption by the other English settlements, as they were gradually organized, are recorded with careful accuracy, and constitute so much of the history as embraces the rise of commercial Slavery. The culminating period Mr. DUNBAR discovers to have been reached about 1790, when France and England moved simultaneously toward the project of universal emancipation; the former taking one of those long and rapid revolutionary strides by which the reformers of that day were apt to leave veteran and effete institutions behind; the latter, persuaded by philanthropy in the first instance, but afterwards impelled by a commercial necessity, resulting from the policy of France. Mr. DUNBAR'S history of the Abolition movement, through the period of decadence, is no less curious and instructive than the previous chapter, bringing together, as it does, a mass of information previously inaccessible without a laborious exploration of libraries. His inquiries have led him to the belief that in 1790 there were 3,000 000 of Negro and 7,000 of Indian slaves in the Western Hemisphere; the entire free civilized population being at that time 6,000,000. In other words, that nearly two-thirds of the population were in bondage. In 1860, Mr. DUNBAR estimates the free civilized population at 65,000,000, while the slaves are calculated at 7,179,578; in other words, the servile population has declined so as to be no more than one tenth of the entire population. This numerical evidence of the decay of Slavery, Mr. DUNBAR strengthens by demonstrating the steady contraction of the limits occupied by the slave labor during the same period of seventy years; and by showing how nearly the Slave-trade, with its reinforcements of negroes, has ceased to exist. The conclusion is inevitable. And while there has been a general conviction, founded upon less minute investigation than Mr. DUNBAR'S, that Slavery is hastening to extinction at an always accelerated pace, the proof has never un il now been absolutely circumstantial. Of the labor which has furnished this useful data we cannot be too sensible.

In passing from narrative to inference, however, we regret the necessity we are under of parting from Mr. DUNBAR. Against the whole of his reasoning we are obliged to protest. Carried away by the evidences that Slavery is on the decline, Mr. DUNBAR so far becomes a dogmatist as to place the movement beyond the control of human agency, and to vehemently assail all sects and parties whose aim is to expedite its end. He thus alludes to the Republican organization:

"In view of these great and important facts, it became apparent that the Almighty was working out the abolition of Slavery in his own good time and manner, and somewhat too rapidly for the special designs of certain abolition fanatics and selfish politicians, whose life-long struggle for spoils and power was likely to end in grief, if political success should not be speedily attained. It became necessary, therefore, to forestall the Almighty. To this end a political Convention was held in the city of Pittsburgh, August, 1856, to organize a party whose object should be to act on the *defensive* against the South, to resist her *aggressions*, the *extension* of Slavery, to *prevent* the slaveholding interest from obtaining *permanent control of the Federal Government*."

And subsequently:

"Based upon such infidel notions as these—such an utter want of faith in the overruling power of Divine Providence and the progress of humanity—Abolition under the name of Republicanism, drew a large body of the most respectable and well-meaning people of the North into the belief that the freedom of their own soil, and the salvation of the Federal Government, depended on the success of the Republican Party in 1860. *Upon this unnatural, false issue, Abolition—timid Abolition—achieved success, and is now entrenched in Washington.*"

The obvious doctrine of these paragraphs is, that where a great religious or benevolent cause is such as to command the favor of the Almighty, all human agencies become superfluous and even impious, and should be withheld. It is sufficient, for example, to know that the diffusion of the Gospel or civilization must, under the arrangements of an overruling Providence, proceed indefinitely, and in defiance of all human opposition, for us to refuse our subscriptions to the Bible or Missionary Society. This is simply supernaturalism reduced to the absurd. It substitutes a dispensation of miracles for one of providential means and instruments; or for that necessary and inherent development recognized in the philosophy of COMTE. There is no direction which philanthropy can take, which this ridiculous dogma would not effectually bar and defeat; inasmuch that Mr. DUNBAR'S ideal good man would be one utterly passive in the presence of events; a species of pious Turk, a Christian fatalist, whose merit would consist in moral inertness. Mr. DUNBAR is an indifferent logician, but and he the resources of the most skilled sophists, he might find it difficult to obtain any very considerable number of disciples for such teachings. It is the encouraging belief of those interested in human development, that evil is, in the aggregate, diminishing in the world, and that it must, in the order of Providence, continue to diminish; but that surely is no reason why the good, refusing to combat it further, should hasten to make a perpetual truce with it.

Starting from this fruitful error, we are not be surprised that the remainder of Mr. DUNBAR'S reasoning is a tissue of prejudice and error. For several years prior to the formation of the Republican party it was a matter of historical and current knowledge, which no one thought of contradicting, that the conservatism of Slavery had taken new ground. Instead of the merits of our social system upon a new foundation, and were busily soliciting mankind to believe that negro servitude, so far from being what the fathers of the Republic, though possibly a necessary evil, was an instrument of the highest benevolence, which bless ings to every country where it existed or might be introduced, and that the mission of Christianity and civilization was chiefly to propagate it throughout the world. The task of realizing this new theory was inaugurated in 1847 by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line, in order to give Slavery a wider scope. By the application of a system of terrorism at the National Capital of the expression of that free speech against which it was palpable no such evangel could stand, and by an entirely fresh style of swaggering and defiant oratory introduced by the propagandists into the deliberations of Congress. Now, while all those who subsequently united with the Republican organization were perhaps as thoroughly convinced as Mr. DUNBAR himself, that Slavery must, sooner or later, disappear in the march of humanity, they also knew how surely and how long that march must be suspended, if the programme just sketched by the Pro-Slavery leaders should be enacted without hindrance or resistance. All the resources of Government would be used to forward the plans of these dangerous men. Beneficial legislation and free discussion would also be impossible at Washington. The opinions and sentiments of two thirds of the American people would find no representation there. The territories would be barred down beneath iron slave codes which might not encourage the introduction of numerous slaves, but would certainly postpone the formation of those free communities, the admission of which into the Union would be the only possible future counterpoise of the Slaveholding power. These dangers furnished the more serious grounds of apprehension, because, to the policy thus indicated not only was the great majority of the South devoted, but also a powerful party at the North, flushed with repeated victories, and powerful in the monopoly of Federal patronage. Possibly, Mr. DUNBAR himself might have hesitated at that time to urge upon a Republican, convinced of these dangers, the wisdom of inaction, of a passive dependence upon Providence, and, in the assurance of an eventful triumph of right, of letting these reckless plotters consummate their worst designs. Events did not delay to justify the apprehensions in which the Republican Party took rise. Irrational as was the plan of the Slavery propaganda, it was triumphant. The Government passed into the hands, not of JAMES BUCHANAN, its nominal head, but into those of a secret Pro-Slavery cabal, whose history is written in the overthrow of the Government, in anarchy, in civil war; all of which were plotted and predetermined by these men, while wielding the energies of the Administration. Mr. DUNBAR is culpably ignorant of contemporary events if he does not know that all that is now passing was prepared by those bad men at a time when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was only known as a local politician and lawyer, and was nowhere thought of as President; and he must be less than candid if he does not admit that had the Republican basis declared at Pittsburgh in February, 1856, been realized, in the election of Col. FREMONT, the country would have been saved from the calamities in which we are now, perhaps irretrievably, plunged. It is because the party which Mr. DUNBAR denounces as infidel and impious, failed to draw enough of the well-meaning people of the country to its support five years ago, that we stand among these lamentable ruins.

For the rest, we doubt not that time and maturer reflection will satisfy Mr. DUNBAR, not only of the entire fallacy of his political opinions, but of the censorious and, we believe, erroneous judgments of men and motives which deform his volume, and deprive it of all appearance of partiality. They would lose, in some degree, the appearance of personal vindictiveness, were they pertinent to his text and argument, which they are not.

MURDER IN PEMBROKE.—Mr. L. D. STEVENS, a well-known citizen of Pembroke, Genesee County, was brutally murdered near his residence, on Wednesday night last, by some person unknown. He was returning from Albany at the time, where he had been to sell a drove of cattle, and had with him between $7,000 to $8,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 267 bbls. Ashes, 17,499 bbls Flour, 149,904 bushels Wheat, 14,589 bushels Corn, 336 bushels Rye, 700 bushels Barley, 19 843 bushels Oats, 4 000 bushels Malt, 3,996 pkgs. Provisions, and 3 690 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $5 6¾@$5 75 for Pearls, and $5 62½ for Pots ₱ 100 lbs. Stocks in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 663 bbls., including 568 bbls Pots and 95 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand has been quite limited; prices have not varied.

COFFEE—Sales in day 200 bags Rio at 13½c. a 13¾c. ₱ lb usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet but firm, including Middling Uplands, at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 800 bales here and 700 bales in transitu.

EARTHENWARE—Transactions have been rather limited, though the changes in prices have not been important. Stocks are decreasing gradually, at the current imporations are even lighter than the sales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy to-day, and the tendency of prices, especially of low grades, is downward, yet the demand is not active, either for home use or for export. The reported sales comprise 14,000 bbls, including shipping brands extra State at $5 05@$5 15, ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 21@$5 40, mainly at $5 25; superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 30, inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50, round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$6 65, ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 05 @$5 15
Extra State..... 5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western..... 5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..... 5 25 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 5 30 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping do. 5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 70 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee..... 5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee..... 5 70 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 5 70 @ 7 50

Southern is in limited demand, at 5@10 per bbl previous prices. Sales have been made of 1 250 bbls at $5 75@$6 35 for fancy to choice extra Orange ₱ bbl; Canadian Flour is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl; sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 10@$3 15 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at 90@$5 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Lights est of all kinds have been reported, including layer Raisins at $2@$2 05, and bunch do. at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request to-day, and prices of desirable lots have exhibited more firmness, although no quotable advance has taken place. Sales have been reported of 208 000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western, inferior to choice, at $1 40@$1 65; Amber Western, (Winter,) small lots, at $1 32; Red Western prime to prime at $1 26@$1 30; Amber Iowa and White nem. at $1 25. Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 24, No. 2 Chicago, at 1 19, Chicago Spring, very inferior to prime, at $ 12@$1 18; Red State $1 25@$1 27, and White Kentucky $1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair supply and demand, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of 65 000 bushels, at 57c@59c, for new mixed Western, 59c@60c, chiefly at 59½c. for old do., 60c. for Northern Yellow, 62c for very good Yellow Western, 70c for Yellow Southern ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 68c ₱ bushel; sales 1 800 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy, at 55c@60c ₱ bushel; sales 4 500 bushels state. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 32½c@33½c., Western, at 32c@33c., and State at 33c@34c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales reported 150 bales North River at 65c@75c., chiefly within the range of ₱ 100 lbs. Shipping inquiry.

HIDES—The market continues very dull with little or no demand, from either first or second hand buyers. Owing to the few sales being made, quotations are entirely nominal Dry Hides.

LEAD—Is quiet at the week's decline of 1-10c. Imported by Native Slaughters for exportation Europe, but the unfavorable advices from Europe in regard to cotton and prices have checked the week's demand, and prices have declined. The week's receipts have been confined to 2 000 lbs exported to Europe, 12 300 lbs including 7 000 lbs shipped to Messrs. H. D. Hill & Co., 1,500 dry Red Lead, 250 lbs. do. private brands, 300 dry Red Lead, 250 lbs. do. and 5 casks; 1,000 lbs Red Orange Mineral, 4 casks; 1,200 dry Red Lead, 4 casks; 1,200 dry Texas 25 lbs. do. 12½c. cash for 6 months, 480 dry New Orleans 25 lbs. do. 12½c. cash for 6 months, 2 150 dry Western 25 lbs. do. 12½c. cash for 6 months, 3 000 Western and Galena Soft Pig, 6c. cash for 6 months, 60 Extra 5¾c. cash for 6 months, 1,500 City and Country Pig 5¾c. cash for 6 months, 1½c. cash for 4 months. The sales reported at the Custom House to-day are 454 tons, consisting of 250 tons, year before old 1100 and 204 tons of Cuba City and to-day, 2,200 Hard, 2,200 Extra Lead Co. and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in more demand, and selling new at 15c@25 chiefly within the range of ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eleven hundred bundles of Shaker have been sold at $1 50 ₱ bundle.

LEATHER—Sales of sole, during the week, have been light, with the exception of a parcel of 40 000 lbs. to Messrs. Wetzel & Weidmeyer, have amounted to 41 000 lbs. The first of the month is a time of year when Messrs. D. D. Hill & Co. usually close up. We have no change to note in the market for Hemlock Sole, the demand continuing during the week moderate, and prices remaining unchanged. The market for Oak has continued quiet in the Eastern cities, and several extensive dealers took the decline from the latter, while the higher exchange during the week in Western cities by preventing shipments of currency to the seaboard, has put a check upon the purchasing power of Eastern buyers. Prices have advanced 2@3 ₱ lb during the week, and we

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in RUSSIA, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO
CHICAGO, May 21, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
W. B. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No 129 CANAL, COR VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 6 to 7 P.M.
6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED NO DEPOSITS DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $505,374 45.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAGGERTY, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
RICHARD BELL AND A. OGELVIE,
Agents for the
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Have removed to No. 32 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 63 Wall-st.

STATE OF NEW YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT
ALBANY, Monday, May 6, 1861.

THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, Niagara County) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is there ore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New York State stock and United States stocks, held in the Securities Department of the Banking Department of the State of New York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.	Per cent.	Redeem.	
1,858	5	1865,	$5,000
8,081	5	1862,	10,000
16 to 1650, inclusive, $1,000 each	5½	1861,	3,000
2 to 6, inclusive, 1,000 each	5½	1865,	4,000
283	6	1862,	2,000
1,381	6	1865	3,000
1,561	6	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

3461 and 3270 to 3304 inclusive	5	1865,	$5,000
3457, 3791, and 4043 to 4068	5	1865,	6,000
4069 to 4104, inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1866,	6,000
1409 to 1415	$1,000 each	5	1871, 7,000
208	6	1874,	1,000

B. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. B. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
HOBART W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June.
W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14, inst., to commence at 10 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 6th May, and reopened on the 15th May.
W. H. MACKER, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venereal can be safely and surely eradicated, the worst stages of decay in the system stamped as the wonder-working "OLD BOOK MAN." Read "Roman Frailty" a book sold by Dr. GARDNER, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Price 50 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 276 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. GARDNER may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.
N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MORICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published his 19th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lib rty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing a letter and addressing Box No. 1,182 New-York City. Consultation at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 16 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New York City, recently established for the Preservation of Human Life. Patients can consult Dr. Hunter at the above address, between the hours of 10 and 2, on all diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of ordinary remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is prone to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is universal, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 8 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The following order issued by the Navy Department on the 26th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.
To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:
SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant
GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 20 Duane-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Public boys will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

CUSTOM HOUSE, New-York,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 7, 1861.

SILK.—OWING TO THE CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL of the United States Public Stores from Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st. to Broadway, notice is hereby given that all examined packages remaining in the Appraisers' stores No. 12 Broad-st. on and after the 15th inst., will be transferred to the nearest Bonded Warehouse, at the owner's expense.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.
To Merchants and others.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND, NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
STORAGE AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' ARMY AID ASSOCIATION has been kindly favored with a room in the Astor Library, and will occupy it on MONDAY, May 13, from the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of ladies from all denominations is earnestly desired, to assist in making up such clothing as will most meet the wants of Regiments leaving New-York. Donations in money or goods will be thankfully received at the room in the Library, (open daily at the above-stated hours), or by any member of the Committee, and duly acknowledged.
Mrs. M. O. ROBERTS, No. 129 5th-av.
Mrs. C. K. DRUEL, No. 4 Bond-st
Mrs. SKIDMORE, No. 68 Clinton-place.
Mrs KLEMM, No. 38 East 20th-st.
Mrs. JOHN HARPER, corner 27th-st. and 8th-av.
Mrs. TINSTON, No. 84 East 34th-st.
Mrs. SAM'L SMITH, No. 14 Madison-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor with closets and bedrooms can be had at No. 158 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE SECOND story, separately or together furnished or unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen. Houses has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated; dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR pairing pleasant rooms to a first-class house, with all the improvements, where there are but few boarders, can obtain such by addressing P. S., Brooklyn Post-office. Also, a room for a single gentleman; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on the second floor, in a house occupied by a private family, residing in Madison-av. The house is large, new and first-class. Private table furnished, and no other boarders taken. Address C., Box No 41 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SECOND STORY BACK ROOM to rent, with board, to two young gentlemen; the house has all modern improvements and all references given and required. House No. 28 West 18th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR own house in sight of Broadway, between 4th and 5th sts. would be pleased to take a gentleman and wife to board. Address K. B., Box 2,931 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SECOND story front rooms or the whole floor to let, with full board, in first class house No. 5 West 24th st. opposite Fifth avenue Hotel; also, a front hall bedroom.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR family can find good board and rooms on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway No. 31 Clinton place.

BOARDING.—PARTIAL BOARD, WITH COMfortably furnished rooms suitable for one or two persons, with all the privileges of a home, may be obtained at No. 105 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE House No. 211 Sands st., high and healthy location; six minutes to Fulton ferry; large, pleasant room, with closets, will fully accommodate two or three gentlemen; an excellent table bath-room, &c.; terms moderate, family small and select; no children. Reference exchanged

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SOCIAL FAMILY residing in a pleasant location near the ferries will let with board two or three furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms very low. Address P. D. K., Box No 778 Post office N. Y.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite, with full or partial board, at No 4 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; house first-class; references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASant rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 13 Doughty-st., location good, and near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 110 MADISON-ST.—RICHMOND House.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now open as a private family hotel for the reception of single gents or small families; one of the most airy and healthy locations in the city for boarding. Parties desirous of nonalcoholic drinks, can find very convenience at the above establishment.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK parlor and extension room, suitable for a doctor or dentist. Also a few rooms on second and third floors, to rent with board, in house No. 32 East 14th st., between 5th av. and Broadway, in view of Union square, can have free use of a piano; 2-octave piano; terms moderate. Apply at house.

NO. 140 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table, also single rooms with first-class table for gentlemen. Those desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—A SUITE OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to a family requiring superior accommodations, private table served in good style. Also rooms single or en suite for gentlemen, breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 9 5th-av., third door above Brevoort House.

GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let; the entire second and third floors of the above first-class house, suitable for families and single gentlemen of respectability; location pleasant and desirable for parties desiring to remain in the City during the summer season.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 14th st., near 5th-av., wish to rent two or more very fine rooms to gentlemen with or without board; rooms would be let together or separately. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. S., Box No. 112 Times Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a private family occupying a first class house, with all the modern improvements, location on Murray Hill or between 34th and 40th sts., near 6th and 7th avs. Address HARBORER, Box No. 147 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, in a house limited only to single gentlemen, two large parlors, with bedrooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 264 4th-av. southwest corner 21st-st.

NO. 30 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR BROADway, two or three pleasant and well furnished rooms to let, with board, together or separately, suitable for a family or for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH HOT AND COLD water, with or for partial board, in a private family. Carpets and gas on the door. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No 11 Abingdon-square, 8th av. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, is pleasantly situated, No. 132 West 15th st., between ninth and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 104 WAVERLY-place, fourth house from Washington Parade Ground; two neat front rooms, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SMALL PARLOR and bedroom, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, one bedroom, second floor, 3d and Lexington-avs. Address M., Box 102 Times Office.

NO. 38 BEACH-ST., (ST. JOHN'S PARK)—TO let, with board, large, pleasant rooms, suitable for families or also single rooms for gentlemen. House contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

NO. 42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A HAND some large unfurnished parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached to let, with board; also, two single rooms; location most desirable; house first class. Dinner at 6

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first class house, located in West 20th st., near the Fifth avenue Hotel. Address T. C. D., No. 1,167 Broadway.

NO. 158 EAST 10TH-ST.—VERY PLEASANT second central location. Eligible and elegantly furnished rooms, with first class board, for families. Day board for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE AND SINgle gentlemen can be furnished or accommodated at No. 57 West 16th st., in a very desirable location, between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms. Also a furnished parlor. Apply at No. 130 Henry st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms on second and third floors, with a fine view of the bay. Apply at 22 and 24 Essex st., near Hudson.

ROOMS TO LET.—ROOMS TO LET TO A GENtleman and lady, or single gentleman, with or without meals, at No. 43 Charlton-st., near Varick.

HOBOKEN.—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room with breakfast and tea, at No. 15 Hudson Terrace.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, in a first-class house, No. 32 Bond-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN.—In 34th st., near 6th av., first-class house, private family. Address OMEGA, Box 134 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FAIRFIELD HAS FOR many years been a favorite Summer resort. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shores of Long Island Sound and two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. With its climate, scenery, foliage, broad avenues and its unrivaled facilities for sea-bathing, Fairfield is one of the most delightful summer residences in this country. The Fairfield House is a new family hotel, furnished in the best manner, lighted with gas, and is specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country, where they will find all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class quiet hotel. The house will be ready for company on May 1, 1861. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make arrangements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No 2, N. R., at 8, 11½, 3½ and 5½; from Dey st., at 10½ and 4½. Only 35 minutes from New-York.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address, Mrs. J. W. MASON.

ELEGANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SUMMER hotel or select family resort, within convenient driving distance from the City. Would be let to a party every way unexceptionable. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 4 Pine-st.

FLAGS.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER—26 BY 42 feet, for sale low, at GRAW & CO.'S sail loft Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way billing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the calculating of the charges, &c. Full explanations in regard to the above to be performed will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting any proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HONE,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK QUARTER MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 9 1861.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF Estate officers named in the act entitled An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence, passed April 16, 1861 (earlier proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th day of May instant, for furnishing and delivering the following articles of Army clothing, to wit:
15,000 Blue woolen jackets.
12,000 Pairs Army cloth pantaloons.
15,000 All-woolen army overcoats.
30,000 Pairs woolen socks.
30,000 Pairs woolen shirts.
30,000 Pairs woolen drawers.
15,000 Pairs shoes.
15,000 Caps.
15,000 Blankets.
According to samples in this office, for the Volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia.
To be delivered at New York, Albany and Elmira as may be hereafter ordered weekly in quantities proportionate to the whole amount of the several contracts, in four (4) weeks, commencing on the 21th day of May instant.
Bids will be received for part or all of any of the articles enumerated.
The Board reserves to itself the right to reject such bids or any of them of they shall deem it advisable.
The bids will state the price at which each of the aforesaid-recited articles will be furnished.
Each bidder or bidders must be able to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of his or their contract.
(Signed) CHARLES VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating by steam apparatus to be put in and ventilating Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be of low pressure, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air, heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes or radiators placed in the cellar. The steam not to be of high pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 17 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned "Chairman of Committee on Ward School-house No. 37," and must be accompanied with the name of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered in pursuance of the public notice issued to-day.
JAMES MACKAY,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, JR.,
Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS
No. 68 South-st., New-York, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on 11 o'clock M. of the 17th day of May 1861 for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons interfering therewith) of the cask, blocks, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R., and at the same time the contract will be awarded and recommended by the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Harbor of New-York, and established in all by the Act of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, be seen to and if decided
By order of the Board.
H. A. NASH, Clerk.

MILK.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Harlem and Hackensack Bay Railroad, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York, for a daily supply of from 1,000 to 6,000 quarts of rich, pure milk, from Shrewsbury, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON CITY, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. The Woodland Park Hotel is now open for the reception of permanent guests. This splendid mansion is surrounded by 30 acres of picturesque walks, is delightfully situated on the bank of the Hudson, in the most beautiful part of Washington Heights, commanding views of Fort Washington and High Bridge, bathing, boating and fishing; excellent establishment for families and single gentlemen desiring quiet, or a summer residence near town, will find the Hotel one to suit them. It is only two miles from Manhattan Island, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and steamboat. A pet calf and lambs for young children. Apply at the Hotel, corner of 5th-av. and 42d-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or one family of two or six persons, can obtain rooms and entertainment in a private family, occupying a spacious and pleasantly situated house, about 1 mile from the depot, between Washington Parade and Spuyten Duyvel. The table will be unexceptionably good. The price for adults $7 a week, current and official fees. Two persons who desire every convenience and comfort in residence for Summer and early Autumn, this advertisement is called and for further information will be given, which must be very moderate. Address Box No. 1,120 Times Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY IS A LEAST expensive and most healthful in the vicinity of New-York, and the most convenient of access from the City of any locality. Persons desiring to board in the country can receive full information by addressing, with stamp, ELIZABETH LEE, Glen Cove, L. I., or to DANIEL HOWARD, No. 1 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT DOBBS' FERRY.—Persons desiring the comforts and conveniences of a quiet country home, with the advantages of a short distance from the City, can be accommodated with rooms and board at Dobbs' Ferry. A fine place for persons desiring fresh milk. Address G. C. P., Box No. 141 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BOARDMAN'S, PORT Chester, Westchester County, and Newark Office, No. 2 Park-row, New-York (or steamer THOMAS HUNT, every afternoon, from the foot of Dey st., at 3½ o'clock

YONKERS, FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or single gentlemen, to let with board, two handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, in one of the finest locations on the banks of the Hudson, 7 minutes from the depot. Yonkers Hotel only.

STEAMBOATS.

FLEMMING, COLLGOU & CO'S NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD LINE.—Commencing on Monday, April 15, 1861, the elegant and fast sailing steamer HUSHING, Capt. WM. H. BERGEN, will commence running daily (Sundays excepted) when not at Albany, as alternate to the fast steamer Oregon, leaving Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning leaves New York from foot of Market-st., at 9 A. M. Leaves Piermont at 5 P. M. for Nyack and Grassy Point. Nyack freight boat leaves Piermont at 9 A. M. Will call at College Point. No freight taken after 4 P. M. on the 5 o'clock train. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Wallkill, connecting with the 9 o'clock train. Fare to Goshen $2. Tickets for sale at the office on the dock, foot of Cortlandt-st.
W. H. MOLL, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. JENNINGS SMITH, leaves Jones' slip, pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. This line is admirably fitted for excursion parties, having a large dancing saloon, and is in charge of experienced officers. Fare to Peekskill 50 cents; to all other landings 25 cents.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves every afternoon, from the foot of Dey st., at 3½ o'clock

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer CITY PRICE leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M. Fare 50 cts.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARIANNA will leave Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Morris-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with Western Railroad trains leaving at the usual hours.

STEAMER BRITANNIA.—FOR CONCERTS, Saratoga, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Sing Sing and Haverstraw leaves pier foot of Jay st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.

FOG NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS HUNT every afternoon, from the foot of Dey st., at 3½ o'clock

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR ABOUT THREE months, a convenient furnished cottage with about an acre of ground, in a very healthy location not more than one hour's ride or rail from the City. A fair price will be paid for the right place. Address G. C. P., Box No. 141 Times office.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—THE largest and best assortment of Ready-made Clothing to be found in the city, consisting of all the latest styles to which I would invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. Linen coats, overalls &c. Cheap.
N. S. KNAPP, No 19 Bowery.

MATRIMONIAL

UNION.—A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF BERNE, Switzerland, who came to this country with her brother, now dead, desires the acquaintance of a Union man of respectability and worth, with a view to union. Address UNION, Middletown, Conn.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices by LOUIS AARON,
No. 721 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CARNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents. No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Stanley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard side; red on port side.
NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
DINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.
This steamship unsurpassed for safety and comfort has double engines under deck enclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

FOR HAVRE, ON TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
Jere. Mauer, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers of this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enjoying a sea voyage and portion of the inland voyage, and the facilities of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company, on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAMER ADRIATIC.

The steamer ADRIATIC will leave for Havre, via St. John's and Galway, on Tuesday 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers will please be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage to be sent for the voyage, may be sent on board on Monday, marked "Be sent to Havre."
WM. H. WICKHAM.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New York,
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Loading and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steam ships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, May 18
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, May 25
CHINA.....SATURDAY, June 1,
and every Saturday at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$ Steerage.....$60
Second Cabin.....80 Steerage to London.....83
Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. JAMES MCMILLAN, Agent.

STEAMER OF MAY 14, HAVRE VIA GALWAY.—The Inman steamer CITY OF LONDON, Capt. J. Williams, Commander, will leave Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, May 14, at 9 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE
First Cabin, to Havre.....$130
Second Cabin, to Havre.....80
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

RAILROADS.

APEES TRAIN TO THE WEST.
SHORTEST LINE OUT OF NEW-YORK!
THREE HOURS SAVED.
[illegible] AND ERIE RAILROAD,
[illegible] TRAIN DAILY
[illegible] THROUGH AND BUT ONE
[illegible] CARS are attached
[illegible] Chicago.
[illegible] Allentown and
[illegible] comfortable
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY
[illegible] ROUTE.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy and West Spring Arrangements
[illegible] Train from 4th st. Station.
[illegible] White Plains Dover Plains,
[illegible] Post office.
[illegible] TRAIN FOR [illegible] AT 4 P. M.
[illegible] OF TERMINUS AND
[illegible

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

work. He did not ask for a remission of the duty, but simply to obtain time for the payment of it. The memorial, without being read, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Congress then went into secret session.

The following was passed in secret session and the secrecy removed:

An Act Recognizing the Existence of War Between the United States and the Confederate States, and Concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods.

Whereas, The Confederate States have by their Government endeavored to establish friendly relations between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith, have proved unavailing, by reason of the refusal of the Government of the United States to hold any intercourse with the Commissioners appointed by this Government for the purpose aforesaid, or to listen to any proposal they had to make for the peaceful solution of all causes of difficulty between the two Governments; and, whereas, the President of the United States of America has issued his proclamation declaring republican upon the States of the American Union for seventy five thousand men, for the purpose therein declared of capturing forts, and other strongholds within the jurisdiction of, and belonging to the Confederate States of America, and has detailed naval armaments upon the coasts of the Confederate States of America, and raised, organized and equipped a large military force to execute the purpose aforesaid; and has issued his other proclamation announcing his purpose to set on foot a blockade of the ports of the Confederate States; and whereas, the State of Virginia has seceded from the Federal Union and entered into a convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and has adopted the provisional Constitution of the said States, and the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri have refused, and it is believed that the State of Delaware, and the inhabitants of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, will refuse to cooperate with the Government of the United States in these acts of hostile and wanton aggression, which are plainly intended to overawe, oppress and finally subjugate the people of the Confederate States, and, whereas, by the acts and resolves aforesaid, war exists between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States and the States and Territories thereof, except the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and Delaware, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, therefore

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to use the Army and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced; and to issue to private armed vessels commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal in such form as he shall think proper under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the United States and of the citizens or inhabitants of the States and Territories thereof, except the States and Territories hereinbefore named: Provided, however, that property of the enemy unless it be contraband of war) taken on board a neutral vessel shall not be subject to seizure under this act; and provided, further, that vessels of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States now in the ports of the Confederate States, except such as have been since the 11th of April last, or may hereafter be in the service of the Government of the United States, shall be allowed thirty days, after the publication of this act, to leave said ports and reach their destination, and such vessels and their cargoes, except articles contraband of war, shall not be subject to capture during said period, unless they shall have previously reached the destination for which they were bound on leaving said ports.

SEC. 2. That the President of the Confederate States shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke and annul, at pleasure, all letters of marque and reprisal which he may at any time grant pursuant to this act.

SEC. 3. That all persons applying for letters of marque and reprisal, pursuant to this act, shall state in writing, the name, and a sufficient description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew, which statement shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and lodged with the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or person who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. That before any commission or letters of marque and reprisal shall be issued as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel, for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of $5,000, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of $10,000, with condition that the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law, for the regulation of their conduct, and will satisfy all damages and all costs which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel during her continuance, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.

SEC. 5. That all captures and prizes of vessels and property shall be libelled and tried in the courts of the owners, officers and crews of the vessels by whom such captures and prizes shall be made, and on the condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any written agreement which shall be made between them, and if there be no such written agreement then one moiety to the owners, and the other moiety to the officers and crew, as nearly as may be, according to the rules prescribed for the distribution of prize money by the laws of the Confederate States.

SEC. 6. That all vessels, goods and effects the property of any citizen of the Confederate States, or of persons residing within and under the protection of the Confederate States, or of persons permanently within the territories, and under the protection of any foreign Prince, Government or State in amity with the Confederate States, which shall have been captured by the United States, and which shall be recaptured by vessels commissioned as aforesaid, shall be restored to the said owners, upon proof made by them of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any Court having jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case; agreeably to the provisions established by law. And such salvage shall be distributed among the owners, officers, and crews of the vessels commissioned as aforesaid, and making such captures, according to any written agreement which shall be made between them, and in case of no such agreement, then in the same manner and upon the principles hereinbefore provided in case of capture.

SEC. 7. That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other purpose or conversion thereof, of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such captured vessel, goods or effects, shall be brought into some port of the Confederate States, or of a nation or State in amity with the Confederate States, and shall be proceeded against before a competent tribunal, and after sentence and condemnation shall forfeit and belong to the owners, officers, and crew of the vessel capturing the same, and be distributed as before provided, and in the case of all captured vessels, goods and effects, which shall be brought within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, the District Courts of the Confederate States shall have exclusive original cognizance thereof, and of civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and the said courts, or the courts, being courts of the Confederate States, into which such causes shall be removed, and to which they shall be finally carried, shall and may decree restitution, in whole or in part, when the capture shall have been made without just cause. And if made without probable cause, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, for which the owners and commanders of the vessels making such captures, and also the vessels, shall be liable.

SEC. 8. That all persons found on board any captured vessels, or on board any recaptured vessel, shall be reported to the Collector of the port in the Confederate States, in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the District, or some court or military officer of the Confederate States, or of any State in or near such port, who shall take charge of their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the Confederate States.

SEC. 9. That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and directing the conduct of the vessels so commissioned, their officers and crews, copies of which shall be delivered, by the Collector of the Customs, to the Commanders, when they shall give bond as before provided.

SEC. 10. That a bounty shall be paid by the Confederate States of $20 for each person on board any armed ship or vessel, belonging to the United States, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided as in other cases of prize money—and a bounty of $25 shall be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorized to receive them, in any port of the Confederate States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay or cause to be paid to the owners, officers and crews of such private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the bounties herein provided.

SEC. 11. That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission or letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilities between the Confederate States and the United States, shall keep a regular journal, containing a true and exact account of his daily proceedings and transactions with such vessel and the crew thereof; the ports and places he shall put into or cast anchor in; the time of his stay there, and the cause thereof; the prizes he shall take, and the nature and probable value thereof; the times and places, when and where taken, and in what manner he shall dispose of the same; the ships or vessels he shall fall in with; the times and places, when and where he shall meet with them, and his observations and remarks thereon; also, of whatever else shall occur to him, or any of his officers or marines, or be discovered by examination or conference with any marines or passengers of, or in any other ships or vessels, or by any other means, touching the fleets, vessels, and forces of the United States; their posts and places of station and destination, strength, ourabers, intents and designs; and such commanding officer shall, immediately on his arrival in any port of the Confederate States, from or during the continuance of any voyage or cruise, produce his commission for such vessel, and deliver up such journal so kept as aforesaid, signed with his proper name and handwriting, to the Collector or other chief officer of the customs at or nearest to such port; the truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer for the time being, and such Collector or other chief officer of the customs shall immediately on the arrival of such vessel order the proper officer of the customs to go on board and take an account of the officers and men, the number and nature of the guns, and whatever else shall occur to him, on examination, material to be known; and no such vessel shall be permitted to sail out of port again until such journal shall have been delivered up, and a certificate obtained, under the hand of such Collector or other chief officer of the customs, that she is manned and armed accordingly to her commission; and, upon delivery of such certificate, any former certificate of a like nature which shall have been obtained by the commander of such vessel shall be delivered up.

SEC. 12. That the commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, as aforesaid, neglecting to keep a journal as aforesaid, or wilfully making false entries therein, or destroying the same, or of any material transactions therein where the interest of the Confederate States is concerned, or refusing to produce and deliver such journal or commission, or certificate pursuant to the preceding section of this act, then and in such cases the commission or letters of marque and reprisal of such vessels shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders respectively shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of $1,000, one moiety thereof to the use of the Confederate States and the other to the informer.

SEC. 13. That the owners or commanders of vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, issued, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the revenue of the Confederate States, and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or letters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attending the most privileged vessels in like cases.

SEC. 14. That on all goods, wares and merchandise captured and made good and lawful prize of war, on any private armed ship having commission or letters of marque and reprisal under this act, and upon bringing the same into the Confederate States, there shall be allowed a deduction of 33⅓ per cent on the amount of duties imposed by law.

SEC. 15. That five per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arising from captured vessels or cargoes, and on the return home of the vessels and cargoes recaptured by the private armed vessels of the Confederate States shall be secured and paid over to the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs at the port or place in the Confederate States at which such capture or recapture of vessels may arrive or to the consul or other public agent of the Confederate States residing at the port or place nearest to the Confederate States at which such captured or recaptured vessel may arrive. And the regulations arising therefrom shall be established and are hereby delegated to the Government of the Confederate States as to the disposal and maintenance of the prisoners and such parts of such persons as may be safe, and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disabled on board of the private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid in any encounter with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by law.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, May 11.

Mr OCHILTREE, of Texas, introduced a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr BROOKS of Mississippi, reported a bill relating to a Patent Office.

The Congress then went into secret session. Subsequently the secrecy was removed from the message of the President, communicating a copy of a letter addressed by Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, formerly Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, putting the negotiations with three envoys at Washington.

Judge CAMPBELL acted as a mediator between the two Governments in the recent session, and charges Mr. Seward with misconduct. The whole correspondence is interesting.

Another message was also received from the President, recognizing Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN as Commissioner from North Carolina, and declaring the assurance that State would co-operate with the Confederacy.

Mr. CHILTON was invited to take a seat in the privileged area of the hall, but declined the invitation.

A resolution was adopted providing for the payment by the Southern Confederacy of the South Carolina troops under Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Many appointments of Judges and Marshals were then confirmed by the Congress.

THE REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN OWEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, ETC.

RISING SUN, Ind., Saturday, May 11.

The reported negro insurrection in Owen County originated as follows: One of the most intelligent negroes named, when she went out into the field, told that the negroes were arming. He refused to give the alarm. There was considerable excitement, but perfectly quiet. They have been watched by the New York regiments, and found to be perfectly loyal, and were provided for and kept under control.

Mr. BOOTH belongs there, and says that Gen. WOOL has taken command of Fort Madison and Fort Vincennes. Booth and Lincoln have the command of Major ANDERSON and the Regular Army, and Colonel LOCKE.

THE SEVENTY FIFTH REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—This Regiment, one hundred and twenty strong, with Broadsword and Sporran, left at half past 10 o'clock this morning for Washington, via Philadelphia, by the Cortlandt street route. Newton Lower Falls. The depot was unsuccessful, the mission work being done by the implements used.

A SOUTHERNER SPEAKS OUT.

From the Boston Post of Wednesday.

We have rather a singular story to lay before our readers this morning, and we are not sure that in telling many of its assumptions true, the only authority for giving it a place among "War News in Boston" is the fact that the supposition on the part of some that we have had emissaries of the South among us who have endeavored to *cut off the city's supply of water and then set us on fire!* It's a long story, and has many startling features, and we will commence at the very beginning. During the latter part of last week there appeared in Needham and its vicinity a person from the South, who claimed as his reason for being there that he brought a message to a clergyman of the place by whom he was now living at the South. The people thought he came there for some sinister motives, believed his arrival of late for the purpose, and even watched him somewhat closely. In the course of the following day, it was not certain however, that he had gone a great ways, and the result was that on last Monday night the City Engineer, Mr. STACY, received a letter of which I gave explanation of fear that the Cochituate water pipes in that neighborhood would be tampered with.

Yesterday as to inform Mayor WIGHTMAN learned that a large excavation had been made in the earth work about the main pipe at a position about three rods east of the pipe house on the East bank of the Charles River at Newton. In the afternoon accompanied by Messrs. JOHNSON and HASKELL, of the Water Board, he went to the scene of the trouble and found the report to be correct. Upon the top of the high mound inclosing the pipe a large hole had been dug to the depth of four feet, bringing the top of the pipes distinctly fully in view. It was all set work, and slovenly done at that. There were no evidences of a vigorous attempt to break the aqueduct by throwing stones upon it, and one of the stones was so large that it must have required the united efforts of two men to carry it. The hole could not be seen from the roads or fields below, which accounts for the guard not having been discovered it, and it had undoubtedly been dug since the last rain.

For various reasons, the seven life gentlemen who yesterday visited the place are confident that "the Southerner" had nothing to do with it, but that it was done by other parties. By whom ever, or for whatever motive done, the affair has created a deep sensation in certain circles, and while it is likely to remain forever clothed in mystery, almost every man will have a distinct theory of his own relative to the matter. It was certainly a piece of mean and cowardly vandalism, and we should congratulate ourselves that the result was not more serious.

DEPARTURE OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, May 11.

The Second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Col. TERRY, embarked for Washington last night on the steamer *Cahawba*. They previously marched down Chapel street, escorted by a large body of citizens' cavalry, by a body of Old New-Haven Greys, and by the Emmett Guard. They marched in platoons, sixteen abreast the city police keeping the streets clear. They made a very fine appearance. The whole city was alive with people, and the route of the procession was one grand array of flags. All left in good spirits.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK

ALBANY, Saturday, May 11.

The official order for the election for Field Officers in Col. KERRIGAN'S Regiment is issued to day.

An order for the inspection of Col. SHEHAN'S Regiment will be issued.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Saturday, May 11.

The Third Company of the Broome County Volunteers, under command of Capt. PETER JAY, took their departure for Elmira to-day. They were addressed by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, TRACY R. MORGAN, and others. They vowed to stand by the Constitution and the Union as long as one star remained. Five thousand people assembled to witness the proceedings.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 11.

Six companies of Volunteers left for the rendezvous at Elmira this afternoon. Buffalo has so far sent to camp ten companies of Volunteers.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

The steamship *Marion Cole* sailed to-day, with 5,000 barrels of provisions, direct for Washington. The *James Adger* still has steam up, waiting for the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, who will probably receive their orders to-night to sail this (Sunday) morning.

DEATH OF LIEUT. J. BROWNS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 11.

Lieut. J. HOGAN BROWNS died last night on board the receiving ship *Princeton*, of which he was the Executive officer.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

A gentleman just arrived in St. Louis from Houston, Texas, makes some interesting statements. He says that martial law had been declared in Houston and Galveston, and all Union men had been waited upon by a Vigilance Committee and ordered to enlist in the Confederate Army and be ready for active service or leave the State and six hours was given to decide.

The Union party is strong enough in the State, but is awed by the terror of the rabble. Thousands have left the State in consequence of the reign of terror. The Germans are from Galveston to Newcastle are armed and have fled for the North, and it was stated in New-Orleans that ten thousand had already left. No mails from Texas, leaving Corpus Christi and everything behind. The citizens of Galveston, Indianola and Corpus Christi were ordered by the Vigilance Committee to leave within twenty-four hours, or be hung. When Sam HOUSTON spoke in Galveston, they threatened him also, and he was compelled to leave. Another gentleman says that Sam HOUSTON was hooted and yelled at by the mob, and was compelled to leave. The lawyer of the city rose and cried out that Sam HOUSTON was the father of Texas, and before God that he should take his position or resign. Resigning was never presumed in Galveston. The friends rallied around him and he was permitted to speak. He began to say he opposed secession, when the secession shouts drowned his voice, and he was compelled to leave the platform. He then left the city, and is supposed to be at his residence in Huntsville. The Legislature will meet in a few days, and the Governor will call a convention, which will pass the ordinance of secession, and give the President power to act.

But the Union men have their secret organizations, and are only waiting for the Federal troops to land to rise and join them. The Germans are well armed and drilled, and will fight to the last man. They

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3008. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

PERFCTION OF THE BLOCKADE SYSTEM.

The Ports of Charleston and Savannah now Closed.

Plan of Organization for the Three-year Regiments.

Disorganized Condition of the Secession Troops in Virginia.

Rumors of Skirmishing at Alexandria.

A False Alarm at the Relay House.

Another Attempt to Tear up the Track of the Northern Central Railroad.

The Anti-Secession Convention in Western Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12.

A gentlemen just returned from the South s ys that at Richmond are about six thousand troops, and about nineteen thousand are surrounding the city within fifty miles—making in all about twenty-five thousand men fully armed and equipped within that radius of Richmond. He has been through several Southern States, and has been, from certain influences taken with him kindly treated, and accorded full opportunity to observe all matters of public interest. He has seen at Memphis and Cairo, and observed all the military arrangements at those points.

At Cairo was a large force with the most admirable arrangements, ready to cope with any force that can be brought against them. Gen. PILLOW can bring into the field 15,000 men, but they labor under a disadvantage in position. Large guns are expected, and probably have reached there before this, to erect a battery commanding the only assailable point at Cairo. Large reinforcements from the West were ordered to that point last week, and were coming in rapidly.

Memphis was wide awake with soldiery, and the feeling between the Secessionists and the Union men is running very high. The story about a breakage in the levy on the Mississippi is all humbug.

The Government has made unusual progress in the arrangements for the reception of and provisions for the troops, during the past week. Ample quarters are provided for 30,000 men—and that will be allowed at this station at one time. The Government has provisions for that number for ninety days. Blankets, knapsacks, uniforms and arms are coming in under contract very rapidly. The past week has been remarkably active, and the troops begin to speak much better of the Government's provisions for their comforts and necessities.

The gentleman spoken of above as recently from the South, says that the principal topic of conversation there is condemnation of what they assume to be Mr. LINCOLN'S assumption of unconstitutional powers. They grumble at the use of the public buildings, and the desecration of them by troops, without Congressional law and assent. The law provides that troops shall not be quartered in the public buildings without provision of law; but they forget that they have violated all provisions of the Constitution and law.

Word has been sent to Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that citizens of that State are imprisoned without offence at Richmond and Charleston. What bourse he will pursue relative to it is yet to be seen. It will not tend much to cool the ardor of Northern soldiers.

Kentucky and Missouri Bonds have depreciated vastly here within the past few daos, owing to the recent disloyal demonstrations in those States.

There is a general expression of surprise at the remarkable decorum and good behavior of the troops in the District. To-day, the Sabbath, has been as orderly here as ever in times of peace—even more quiet.

There is reported to have been some trouble at the Zouave camp, though not of a serious nature, this morning, owing to some officers, not firemen, superceding officers already elected by the Regiment. By order of the Colonel the men declined absolutely to serve under the imported officers. The affair will undoubtedly be amicably arranged, to the satisfaction of the men and officers.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12.

Messrs. GALLATIN & SON, from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, were in consultation with Secretary CHASE Friday about the new loan, and yesterday the Secretary invited offers for the $9,000,000 undisposed of, under the act of February, which does not restrict offers to par. This call requires ten days' advertisement only. It is understood that the Secretary, though authorized to reject offers below par and resort to Treasury notes, will accept all offers at or about the current market rates, and not resort to Treasury notes till after the expirations of the 30 days' advertisement for the balance of the loan, say $14,000,000, under the act of last June.

Among the latest arrivals of troops here is the Fifth New-York Regiment.

Four companies of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, repaired to the Relay House last night.

The preparations having been completed for an effective blockade of the Virginia waters, Capt. PENNOCK has given the precautionary notice of fifteen days for all vessels to leave the ports of that State, either with or without cargoes. Several of the foreign Ministers, and some of our own countrymen, have asked for an extension of the time, but this in every case has been refused. The order will be adhered to impartially.

Certain persons, though representing themselves as Union men, have been denied the privilege of forwarding locomotives to Tennessee, for the reason, among others, that such necessary railroad machinery might be used in the transportation of hostile troops. The Government also takes care that coal, desirable for steam purposes, shall not be transported to the disloyal States.

Information having reached the Navy Department, late last night, that several small vessels had been fired at from the Virginia shore, and an effort made to detain them by the Alexandria authorities, in order that their cargoes of fish, instead of being brought to Washington, might be secured for the use of the secession troops, the Secretary promptly ordered the steamer *Pawnee* to stop the lawless proceedings.

In addition to the national vessels, about twenty armed steamers, from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been, or are being put in readiness for blockading purposes.

Information has been received that enlistments for the increase of *personnel* of the Navy are so successful, that the necessary number will soon be supplied.

The Secretary of War is assiduous in hurrying forward the measures of blockade, and informs his friends that by this time Charleston and the Savannah River experience its effects. The *Niagara* and other vessels will shortly operate at New Orleans.

A number of naval officers, including Captains, who, during a panic, resigned their commissions, have applied to be reinstated, but these appeals have been and will continue to be disregarded. Some of the officers who long since retired honorably to private pursuits, but recently offered their services to the Government, have been placed on duty as Second Lieutenants, as no higher stations, under the present circumstances, can now be assigned them.

The earnest effort of the Department is to make the blockade effective within the shortest possible time. The War Department is equally busy, a vast amount of work being performed day and night by Secretary CAMERON and Chief Clerk SANDERSON with their experienced assistants, in addition to the labors of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and other military gentlemen.

Much anxiety is manifested to learn what distribution will be made among the States of the forces to constitute the thirty-four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34,000, and a maximum aggregate of 42,034 officers and enlisted men, called into service under the President's proclamation for volunteers to serve three years. The desired information will very soon be publicly announced. The plan of organization has been prepared. Each regiment of infantry will consist of ten companies, with a minimum aggregate of 781, or a maximum aggregate of 1,045 officers and men. The cavalry regiment will consist of four, five or six squadrons; each squadron of two companies, with a minimum aggregate of seventy-nine or a maximum aggregate of ninety five officers and men to each company. These may be mustered in by companies or squadrons. The company commissioned officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be organized in a regiment, will be appointed by the Captain afterwards by the Colonel, on the recommendation of the Captain. The field officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State which furnishes the regiment. The general organization provides for three divisions of from three to four brigades. The Brigadier General and assistants are to be appointed by the President, as, also, the Major Generals of each division. Two-thirds of the company officers are to be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each regiment, and the remaining one third when the regiment shall have its full complement of men will be appointed, to be taken from among the sergeants on the recommendation of the colonel. The regiment is to be approved by the general commanding the brigade. After the completion of the organization of the regiment, one-half of all the vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers by promotion, or otherwise, will be appointed as above from the ranks. The corporals will be taken from the privates, the sergeants from the corporals, the first sergeants from the other sergeants by the captains, and the regimental non-commissioned staff from the sergeants of the regiments by the colonel.

A plan of organization has also been prepared for the increase of the regular Army as directed by the President. A promotion from the ranks similar to that relative to the Volunteers is provided for. The infantry will consist of eight regiments, three battalions each cavalry; one regiment, six squadrons of artillery, one regiment eight batteries, with an aggregate minimum of 18,000, or maximum of nearly 20,000 officers and men.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Ten o'clock P. M., and I have just come from the military levee at the White House. The rooms were filled, but not uncomfortably crowded, and the scene was quite brilliant. At eight o'clock the carriages began to arrive at the President's mansion, and continued to roll up the graveled path leading to the main entrance until half past nine. I had a very busy afternoon visiting various places about Washington, and at half past eight was too far from my hotel to repair thither and array myself in "full dress" for the occasion, and being very anxious to see the man who has to study and settle the most complicated question which has ever engaged the attention of the ancient or modern world, and quieting my solicitude as to costume by a thought of the "simplicity of republican institutions," I ventured, after clothing my fingers in snowy kids, to drive to the White House in my visiting dress. The rooms were brilliantly lighted, and the glittering uniforms of the officers and jewels and feathers of the ladies, sparkled under the gas jets with a peculiar lustre. A *military levee* is a new thing at the White House, and to me the scene was solemn. It was late when I entered. The President stood near the East Room, surrounded by a party of gentlemen. He was nearly a head taller than any other gentleman in the room. He has a much finer face than some of the prints which represent him, and though not really handsome, has a manly, honest, genial face which invites confidence and respect. The expression of his eyes is peculiarly pleasing; clear, with a mild softness,—in strange contrast with the stern lines of his lean features. His manner has the ease and affability of a true gentleman, without the least assumption of hauteur. I looked at him long and steadily, and should say that simplicity and honesty of purpose, with a certain reserved force, were the distinguishing marks in his character. While I spoke with him, I noticed the sound of his voice, which has none of the Western roughness which his fellow countrymen and brethren of the South give him credit for. Mrs. LINCOLN stood near, talking with a party of ladies and gentlemen. The beauty of her arms and shoulders attracted my attention. They are very white and polished as marble. She wore a handsome brocade, of Marie Louise blue, demi-train, and a head-dress of white Marahout feathers, tipped with blue. Her ornaments were pearls. She has a lady-like dignity of demeanor, and, I should say, was a woman of keen and decided character. Her manner was very friendly and cheerful to everybody, and she was much interested while I told her of the preparations going on to prepare comfortable Hospital clothing for the soldiers, and other things of which they will stand in need.

While the first flush of patriotism is now most active in woman's hearts, there cannot be too much of this work done. There will be ample need for all. Only let there be no rivaling among the ladies; no feeling but one of womanly sympathy with each other.

Several celebrities of the army and navy were at the *levee*, among whom were Commodore STRINGER, Capt. WILKES, of the South Sea exploring expedition, Dr. PETER PARKER, Surgeon and Clergyman, whose management of the Hospital in China, has won him a wide fame, and Capt. PEGRAM, a Virginian, and one of the real F. F. V.'s, whose friends are constantly entreating him to resign and join the Southern Confederacy. The Captain is full of fire, as well as patriotism, and says, may he "be d—amaged," if he don't fight under the Stars and Stripes as long as there is a rag of it left. He is a soldierly looking gentleman. Captain BUFORD sat on a side sofa, beside his beautiful Spanish wife, who speaks English with a most becoming foreign accent, and who laughed and chatted gaily with the officers during the evening. Then there was Captain DAHLGREN, of gun celebrity, commander of the Washington Navy Yard. Capt. FRANKLIN and his wife. The lady is the daughter of MATHEW S. CLAIR CLARK, who was for many years the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and one of the wittiest of men. Capt. WISE and lady were also at the White House. Capt. WISE is the author of *Los Gringos*, and is a cousin of Ex-Gov. WISE, of Virginia. He is suspected, moreover, of having been recently the Japanese correspondent of the TIMES. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, with his calm eye and genial look, stood near the end of the east room, in earnest conversation with an officer of the army. Senator SEWARD, that gentle patriot—that lover of his countrymen who have rushed into rebellion—that lover of peace—that foremost mind in this hour of trial—seemed to-night to wear a look of care and sadness, which was not in his face some months ago. He introduced me to his son and daughter-in-law, who were present. Mrs. SEWARD is a delicate-looking lady, with an amiable, sweet face. Dr. BLAKE, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and a gentleman of marked courtesy, introduced many of the newly-arrived officers to the President, who received them all with a cheerful attendiness of manner which put them quite at their ease. The company dispersed a little after 10 o'clock, to the sound of "Yankee Doodle," played by the band. There were many at the *levee* worthy of name besides those I have mentioned, but the lateness of my arrival prevented my taking full portraits.

The fire which occurred on Wednesday night here, would have resulted in a great conflagration were it not for the herculean efforts of our brave New-York Zouaves. WILLARD'S would have been a total loss, and no doubt many lives sacrificed, as the fire broke out while its inmates were asleep. Two or three of the Zouaves climbed up on one side of the burning building, and broke through the windows where some ladies were sleeping, and where the smoke was so dense that in a short time they must have been suffocated. The ladies, on awakening from sleep and discovering the Zouaves in their apartments, were wild with terror. But their screams of fright soon turned into blessings, when they found that the noble fellows had risked their own lives, through fire and smoke, to save them from death. These firemen have been very much wronged by outrageous falsehoods in the newspapers, and disgraceful rumors about the city. There was no truth whatever in the dispatches that one hundred of them had been drummed out of the Regiment. A half dozen would be nearer the number; and it is a pure fabrication about the utter ruin and defacement of the gilding and furniture and statues in the Capitol, where they are stationed. I went through the whole building yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining for myself the damage done by them. I found one chair which had been broken by accident, but the pictures, statuary, gilding, cushions and the building, have received no injury at all. There is some dirt and litter about the marble halls, but this could not be avoided in any place where a large company of men were crowded through ten days of the rainiest, muddiest weather I have seen in months. It has rained here almost constantly during that time, and the soft clay mud of Washington is the thing which has made the stone halls of the Capitol look so dingy. The men seem particularly careful of the furniture, and the only thing upon which they have committed outrage is the senatorial chair of JEFFERSON DAVIS. They have rubbed out his name, which was inscribed on his desk, and his chair, which stands beside it, is always vacant—none of them will sit in it.

Miss DOUGLAS and her nurses find plenty to do here, and she goes about working in her own way, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of a few ladies in New-York and one here, who show more zeal in trying to circumvent her efforts than charity and love for the suffering soldier.

Every day brings us near or to a conflict. Many think it will take place soon at Alexandria. It has been a bright day, but we will have rain again to-morrow. L.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, May 12.

Gen BUTLER, with fifty men and two pieces of Capt. VARIAN'S battery, left this afternoon on the propeller *J. S. Shriver* for important and secret service in the direction of Baltimore.

There was a false alarm at the Relay House last night.

The body of JOHN MURPHY, of the Sixty-ninth (New-York) Regiment, who drowned himself on the 21th, was picked up by fishermen, two days ago, and was carried to Washington to-day, by Capt. KELLY, for interment. MURPHY became insane on the steamer *James Adger*, from sheer exhoration.

The steamer *Hill von Hull* has sailed for New-York.

A messenger of Gov. HICKS' to Gov. LETCHER has returned from Richmond, and says the Virginians expected 30,000 Confederate troops by Thursday last.

The Union men here are indignant at the occupation of Maryland soil by Virginians.

A sudden movement of the rebel forces from Harper's Ferry toward the Relay House is feared by many of the best judges of military affairs.

The Virginian army must soon fight or disperse.

REPORTED SKIRMISHING AT ALEXANDRIA.

PERRYVILLE, Sunday, May 12.

There are rumors in camp, this evening, of skirmishing at Alexandria to-day, in which a company of Virginia cavalry were engaged.

The railroad battery is still here. It is to go forward with the first train to-morrow.

An alarm in camp, before daylight this morning, found the sentries all alert, and the men under arms in a few minutes.

Passengers from the South discredit the idea of an attack on Washington, but confirm the accounts of large forces in Virginia.

REVIEW OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, May 12.

There was a grand review at York to-day. The Governor and many members of the Legislature were present. There were five regiments on the ground. The Thirteenth, for some reason not known, did not parade. The First, Second, Third and Twelfth made a fine appearance. Thirty-one freight cars, with rough seats for the soldiery, are immediately opposite Harrisburgh, on the Northern Central Railroad, and twenty-two at York. They are evidently intended for the immediate transmission of troops in large bodies.

The camp at York is filled with water in many places.

A special train, this morning, for the Governor, returned at 7 o'clock to night. Great numbers of the citizens of York were present at the review. The Governor was received with loud shouts by the troops.

An attempt was made, to-day, to tear up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, fourteen miles this side of Baltimore. It was detected before much injury was done. Great indignation prevailed at the determination to take summary vengeance.

A FUGITIVE FROM APALACHICOLA.

A young man who, until the 20th ult., was engaged in running a cotton lighter at Apalachicola, and who has just arrived in this City, states that the day before he left, it had been announced by telegraph that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT had resigned, and that the City of New-York was about to secede from the Union, and had offered to send a force of 40,000 men to join the army of the Confederate States. This news occasioned great rejoicing, and gun-firing was kept up in honor of it all night. The Northern merchants in Apalachicola were much distressed. Each had been called upon, and asked, in a menacing manner, "Are you, or are you not, willing to fight for the Confederate States?" Believing it necessary to save their lives, they had all answered that if necessary they would fight. On a similar question being asked our informant, by some persons who were strangers to him, he answered that he could not raise his hands against the Stars and Stripes. A crowd of rowdies immediately afterwards collected about him, and calling him an Abolitionist, a Northern spy, &c., threatened to take his life, but no one laid hands on him. A Colonel of militia called on him and asked him to volunteer, saying, at the same time, "I am ordered to bring a certain number of men from here. If that number does not volunteer by to-morrow I shall draft them. I shall draft you for one. You can volunteer if you like." At night he got on board a schooner, which left the next day for Boston, and so escaped. He says that every one at Apalachicola publicly expressed secession sentiments, but many of his old acquaintances would in private express great regret at all that was occurring. No one doubted the success of the South in a war against the North.

WESTERN VIRGINIA ON THE MOVE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, Sunday, May 12.

Delegates to the Convention are arriving by every train, and nearly all the hotels are fully occupied. The call embraces the counties west of the Alleghany Mountains and north of the Kanawha River. All are overwhelmingly for the Union, and thirty-three are expected to be represented.

Messrs. CARLILE and DENT, and the leading men of Northwestern Virginia, are already here. The Convention will not meet till 3 o'clock on Monday.

The determination is to maintain relations with the Federal Government, but the sentiment is divided as to the means to be adopted. CARLILE and a large party favor immediate separation from the State, and the organization of a new State Government, to be at once set in motion under the auspices of the General Government, but the action to be submitted to a vote of the people. In such case it is proposed that the new State shall assume all that portion of the State debt contracted for and expended within its limits, deducting therefrom the amount of revenue paid into the State Treasury by the counties comprising the new State, which, it is surmised, would leave Virginia largely in debt to the new State. Another party favors the policy of opposing the illegal action of the State Convention at Richmond, with the view of overthrowing treason in the entire State, and bringing it back to allegiance. Still others contend that the action of the Convention should be advisory, and that it should issue a call for another Convention, embracing a larger territory, and which should determine final action. Except the last course be adopted, the sessions of the Convention may be protracted two or three weeks.

The feeling of Northwestern Virginia is that their only safety is in the Union, and the active military movements of the General Government have raised the confidence of the Union men, and they are rapidly forming themselves into military organizations. Two companies here have already been mustered into the service, and probably three or four more will be added this week. E. F. U.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WHEELING, Sunday, May 12.

The town is alive with delegates to the Convention, and they are continually arriving. There was an impromptu gathering in front of the McClure House last night. Speeches were made by JOHN S. CARLILE and FRANK PIERPONT. The speeches took determined grounds, and favored an immediate separation from the State. They were received with great enthusiasm.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. ANDERSON.

The hero of Fort Sumter left Philadelphia in the 6 o'clock P. M. train of Saturday, in charge of a Committee consisting of Messrs. Cadwalader, Case, Ford and Mr. Gordon, Clerk of the Common Council of Philadelphia, who accompanied him as far as Trenton, at which point, on inquiry of Col. ANDERSON as to whom he would be pleased to suggest as his escort to New-York, the Colonel designated Col. J. LALATAIRE RIKER of the Anderson Zouaves, special bearer of dispatches from Washington. Col. RIKER expressed his gratification at the high compliment paid him, and assured them that he would fulfill the mission intrusted to him to the best of his ability. From Philadelphia to New-York, at every point at which there was a moment's stoppage, the progress of Col. ANDERSON was one continuous ovation, signalized by expressions of the greatest enthusiasm, the most heartfelt welcome, a commendable curiosity to see the gallant soldier, whose patience, fortitude, wisdom and coming have placed the Government on the defensive, and on the impregnable side of right. Such was the pressure of the people that the Governor and other distinguished citizens of New Jersey found it necessary to remain upon the train, and accompany the party some distance to obtain a brief interview. At Beverly, Colonel ANDERSON bid adieu to his two youthful and beautiful daughters, who were greatly affected, as was the father, when the moment of parting had arrived. Greetings and welcomes met the distinguished traveler everywhere, notwithstanding the darkness that soon came on, and personal recognitions were numerous, on which occasions Colonel ANDERSON had a kind word and hearty grasp of the hand for each. A volunteer officer on the car asked Colonel ANDERSON for a word of advice. "Do your duty, and be careful of your men," was the prompt reply. Colonel ANDERSON'S escort arrived at the Brevoort House at 11 o'clock, P. M., where he will remain for a day or two, and then leave for the West.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States transports *Huntsville* and *Keystone State* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday. The destination of the latter is said to be Boston as she has on board a marine guard for the United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, ordered to the blockade fleet. The *Huntsville* is to act as a gunboat, and has naval sailors and an armament on board.

The chief officer of the Naval Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Purser BARRON, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard last week, on business connected with his department. He is exceedingly busy, at present, preparing apparel and stores for the ships getting ready for sea.

Recruiting for the army has almost stopped. Only twenty-one men were enlisted last week. The Cedar-street rendezvous has opened a branch establishment in Cherry-street. At the present rate of recruiting (one hundred a month), the usual annual figures would be reduced by half. For the four months ending the 1st of April, about 710 men were enlisted here, of which nearly 670 were infantry. At Chatham-street, alone, 329 were accepted; 1,093 were rejected. Of the enlisted men, 249 were foreigners, chiefly Irish, and the remainder natives. There were of the refused, 140 minors, 135 under size, 51 over age, 143 intemperate, 33 malformed, 177 unsound constitution, 81 impaired vision, 4 deaf, 7 ruptured, 69 varicose veins, 6 branded with the letter D, 206 ignorant of the English language, and 41 unmarried.

The Navy recruiting is unusually brisk. For the past week it figures up thus: Monday, 81; Tuesday, 67; Wednesday, 62; Thursday, 62; Friday, 56; Saturday, 27—total 365, many of them old sailors. On Saturday work was brisk at the Navy yard. The following is a list of ships at present lying in the stream:

North Carolina, 34, receiving ship; *Brandywine*, 50, in ordinary; *Wabash*, 44, ready for sea; *Roanoke*, 44 preparing for sea; *Potomac*, 30, preparing for sea; *Savannah*, 22, ready for sea; *Perry*, 6, ready to sail.

CHARTERED.—*Montgomery*, preparing; *Mount Vernon*, preparing; *R. R. Cuyler*, preparing; *Daylight*, preparing; *Thomas Freeborn*, preparing; *Resolute*, preparing; *Reliance*, preparing.

There must be over 1,500 men in the yard, who probably earn $75 000 monthly. The marines have not been reinforced or drafted away.

The crew of the steamer *Maryland*, comprising a force of nearly a hundred well-trained United States sailors, accompanied by Capt. STRADMAN and two lieutenants, were expected last night at Brooklyn, and preparations for their accommodation were made. They bring with them four brass howitzers and ammunition from Annapolis. These howitzers had been in use for the last week, upon two of the armed cruisers that have been plying between Havre de Grace and Annepolis. The blockade at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay being now effectual; no hostile batteries being seen on either shore or on the western shore of the Potomac, these men can be spared for more active duty.

Notwithstanding the detachment from this port of several companies of infantry and two of artillery, there is still a formidable Federal force located here. The number of United States troops in the neighborhood this morning is as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Island	569
Bedloe's Island	254
Fort Hamilton	150
North Carolina Receiving Ship	900
Marine Barracks	88
Total	1,961

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AT THE SOUTH.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

We are doubtless on the eve of great military and political events, but there is little to gratify the curiosity or interest of mere spectators. Troops, at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 per day, are arriving from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Tennessee, and even Kentucky, at available points; some at Richmond, some at Norfolk, and some at Lynchburgh, Harper's Ferry, Petersburgh, and even Weldon, N. C.; but, so far, *no line of action has been indicated by either party.* The Government at Washington asseverate their purpose to hold that city, and depiete the Northern of troops to accomplish that object. The Government at Montgomery asseverate their purpose to resist invasion, and deplete the South to that object; and this, the greatest military movement ever made upon this continent, is as yet without an issue. Neither party makes a traverse, and in consistence with the record of the present proceeding, *there is no reason why both may not be successful, without the slightest damage to each other.* It is true the Government at Washington express the intimate purpose to repossess the property and places taken by the seceding States, and to enforce the laws of that Government within the seceding States, but that is not the immediate object of the present concentration of forces; and, for the present, therefore, there would seem to be no necessary point of contact, and no cause, therefore, to apprehend immediate collision.

But of course, it must come. The North, tired of defending Washington, must start upon some other feature of their military programme. They must move upon Norfolk or Harper's Ferry, or some other point, to meet the expectations of their excited people, where the South not ready to attack, will be ready for resistance. Or the South, when their forces shall be organized, will be wearied of constant expectation, and will herself precipitate the collision. *At present they are not in a condition for aggressive movement. There are soldiers here in any number, and they are equipped and drilled enough for any ordinary measures of resistance, but they have not as yet the unity and form for aggressive action.* The troops have not yet been mustered into the Confederate army. Generals LEE, of Virginia and BONHAM, of South Carolina, yet hold their offices under the authority of their respective States; and until the troops are mustered in, and the officers accept the positions assigned them by the Confederate Government, it is not to be expected, of course, that they will do more than sustain their present position and preserve unbroken the line of the Potomac.

A week ago it was expected they would cross and sustain Maryland in her position of resistance to the passage of Federal troops to Washington, but *there is at present no nucleus of resistance to military organization in Maryland.* The State seems now to acquiesce in its helpless condition. While our forces would sustain that State, they will not assume to lead or force that State to an attitude of opposition, and so, for the present, at least, Maryland would seem to be out of view, and our efforts are simply lent to the object of sustaining the present position of Virginia.

In the meantime every department of the service is in the utmost possible activity. Men are abundant. Virginia has its rifles and arms, and munitions are sufficient, when properly applied, and to bring men and arms together, to get them into working order, and to hold them within striking distance of assailable points, is the great work in which, with many difficulties, there is the prospect and promise of the most perfect possible success. *Norfolk and Harper's Ferry are already in possession of large forces, with reserves in easy distance to sustain them. Alexandria is not to be held, but if it should be taken by the enemy, there will be forces ready to arrest it*, and so, in the matter of defences and in preparations for no fence, the work goes on bravely on as any reasonable person could expect.

GENS. BONHAM, LEE and JOHNSON are here, and Gen. GIVEN is at Norfolk; Gens. GREGG and KERSHAW are both in camp—the one at the Old Fair Ground, and the other at the Reservoir, and they and the gallant officers and soldiers under them are objects of exciting interest.

There is the assurance that President DAVIS will be here soon. The military power will soon be organized to efficient action; we will strike for liberty, love for country; and in such a cause, and with such power and such leadership, it can scarcely happen that we will not give them work enough to do upon their own soil, and there is the assurance, therefore, that this will be the important and final battle in war. L. W. S.

WHAT THEY THINK OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AT THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Examiner.

In the Northern States of the late Union exists, and for some time past has existed, a kind of government unprecedent in the world since the disappearance of the agitated, uncertain, turbulent and fickle republics of ancient Greece. In those republics that periodic le of government was fully tried, and found so little suited to the wants of men that it has never been attempted since till the Yankees actually put it in full operation. *In the Northern States exists the government of Pure Democracy.* The lowest, most ignorant, and coarsest part of the whole people, who make the majority of it, control the action of the Government by the immediate exercise of their volition. Impress upon it their violence, their instability of opinion and fickleness of feeling, and render it, in all respects, the agent of their crude and unfounded ideas of a moment.

The essence of the Constitution of the United States was representative Democracy. But the continual strides of innovation, guided by demagogues, have destroyed the representative principle in the Northern States. Public officers in those countries reflect the popular feeling of the moment, instead of that national sentiment and opinion that is formed after experience and second thought. *In this the South is wholly different from the North. The lowest part of the population here are slaves, have nothing to do with the Government, and no influence on its policy. The character and political action of the country originates with the superior intelligence, and is supported steadily.*

The outcry for war and the tyranny in the South are one of the ordinary maniacs of Northern mob government. *The impulse will last a few weeks only.* But in this lies the great danger of Virginia. SEWARD, CHASE and others, who compose LINCOLN'S Administration, are perfectly aware that the Northern fury and flurry will last but a little while. A month from this time the mob will be equally eager for peace and negotiation. Hence the conspirators must use the flood-tide or be stranded; and they are cunning enough to know that if they do not fling the Northern volunteers on Virginia in a moment, and engage the bloody strife that their plan requires, they can do nothing against us forever more. They comprehend this fact. They will act accordingly. They will force their party in so far that it shall have no choice but to finish the work. This is the great reason why we should apprehend and prepare for an immediate attack. It will come at once, or never come. *If a month passes without bloodshed, the chances of negotiation will be ten to one.*

FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

From the Boston Evening Journal.

We had an interview to-day with a young gentleman, a Bostonian, who formerly did business on Pearl-street, who left New Orleans, where he has been for a year past, on Saturday last. He communicated some interesting facts relative to the state of affairs in that portion of the South. He was attached to a military company in New-Orleans, which being ordered off to join the Confederate army, he concluded that he should not help the rebels do their fighting, and so quietly left the city. He took the cars as far as Louisville, and thence by the river up to Cincinnati. He was compelled to exercise great circumspection during the first part of his journey, as the cars were filled with soldiers from Louisiana, some of whom he knew, who were on their way to Richmond, whence they expected to march on Washington. He was compelled to disguise his sentiments in conversation, or else would have been thrust from the train, if not dealt worse with. In order to avoid suspicion, he checked his baggage for different places on the route, and stopped over one or two trains at each place.

The most intense excitement prevailed all along the route until reaching Louisville, where there is a strong Union feeling. There is entire unanimity of feeling against the North at New-Orleans, and every male from fourteen to seventy, including clergymen, belongs to some military organization. They are determined to fight to the last. If there is any Union feeling in the city, it is concealed. No man is allowed to speak for the Union. Business is very dull. There were about six thousand troops in and around the city when our informant left, and four thousand free negroes were being organized as a home guard. They are considered reliable, as most of them are property holders. They have plenty of muskets in Louisiana, but not of rifles. The Louisianians have no doubt of the ability of the South to whip the North, considering one Southerner equal to five Yankees. They regard the Union as a humbug—a thing of the past—and laugh at the idea of restoring it. They had no idea that Messrs. CUSHING, EVERETT and other former friends of the South, would turn against them, and the fact had greatly exasperated them, the above-named individuals being regarded as traitors.

Our informant was in Texas for three or four months this season having returned from there about a month and a half ago. The feeling in that State against the North was very strong. The Texans were in a very bad condition, owing to the failure of the crops last year, disunion and the forays of Indians and Mexicans. A good crop would greatly improve their condition.

The enthusiasm in the States of Ohio and New-York, in behalf of the Government and the Union, our informant found to be of the most exciting character—far beyond anything seen at the East.

FROM KENTUCKY.

PLAIN AND SQUARE TALK FOR THE UNION AND THE GOVERNMENT—KENTUCKY UNIONISTS GROWING BOLDER AND BOLDER—LOYALTY TO THE UNION BEGINNING TO PREDOMINATE NOT ONLY OVER SECESSION, BUT ALSO OVER "NEUTRALITY"—MAGOFFIN FOR RETALIATION AND PRECIPITATION OF ARMED COLLISION ALONG THE BORDER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 9 1861.

The spirit of REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, and of ANDREW JOHNSON, of East Tennessee, is possessing and arousing some of the noblest sons of old Kentucky. Some of our most prominent men along the frontier and throughout the interior are beginning to speak out pointedly, boldly and decidedly for the Union, the Constitution and the Government. They intend to hold their own, and keep down secession in this State, if nothing more. If they shall need help from the Government for this object they will call for it, and perhaps they soon will, for the Secessionists, thanks to MAGOFFIN & Co., hold most all the arms and munitions. The Unionists of Kenton and other counties, knowing that companies of the "State Guard" in their localities are controlled by Secessionists, demand their disbandment.

All honor to the County of Kenton—the pioneer and banner county in the cause of the Union. It has set the Union ball in motion against secession, and against "neutrality" as well. Its citizens, on the 4th, resolved that they are opposed to any act of the Legislature which tends in any manner towards secession; that, whatever the Legislature may do, their loyalty to the Union is their first duty, that no appropriation for arming the State shall be voted by the Legislature, so long as we have secessionists to our midst, but to whose hands most of the arms might fall, while true and loyal citizens of Kentucky, they are at the same time true and loyal citizens of the United States, and will forever maintain their allegiance to the United States Government and flag, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

Franklin County, too, is displaying the same noble. The Frankfort *Commonwealth* of yesterday expresses the popular feeling of that County when it says "Kentucky will never permit a rabid and fanatical majority to satiate her with secession, and pull her out of the Union as Virginia was satiated and pulled. Never, no never. The Union men of Kentucky will no more consent to bring their States to JEFF DAVIS like so many chattels. Mind that. If any such attempt is made in this State it will be the signal for civil war, and the Union men will rise in their might and crush out and wipe out the last vestige of secessionism in Kentucky. Out at we are determined. We are for the United States Government, and we don't care a Continental straw who knows it." And so talk the people and their organ, the *Lexington Observer*, in the County of Fayette—the home of BRECKINRIDGE and JIM CLAY. And I believe, sir, that Col. WALLACE, an associate editor of the Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, in his letter of the 7th, writes "No man can be so insane as to assert that our State can be precipitated into secession without bringing on a conflict here on our own soil, of Kentuckians against Kentuckians. To-morrow, 10,000 Kentuckians would proclaim for the Union as it is, without an if or a proviso."

I am not afraid from the tenor of the Governor's Message that he will do nothing to precipitate civil war, and, if it comes, will charge it upon our neighbors. According to him, "they formed the cause of irritation from which collision is to be apprehended." He lauds our citizens for "abstaining from any acts of retaliation, in the face of flagrant violations of our rights. It will be impossible to restrain retaliatory measures, and to prevent the early precipitation of armed collision, during our whole borders, unless effective measures are taken to remove the increasing provocation." I strongly suspect that he "assumed the responsibility of appointing agents to purchase arms" for the express purpose of precipitating armed collision with the Government troops concentrating at Cairo. He and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,—"toe arbitrator," as Senator WILLIAM SIVES calls him,—ought to be arrested, arraigned and punished for high treason. They will be, one of these days, if they don't look out how they behave themselves. PONTIAC.

THE WAR MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS

The following extracts are from a letter written by a resident of St. Louis, to a Life Insurance Company in this City, making inquiries relative to his Policy of Life Insurance:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

I wish to get information respecting my life insurance in these *war times*. There has been a special order from the Secretary of War at Washington, for St. Louis, by which our Home Guard are to go the Arsenal here, and be sworn into the United States service for three months, then return to our Armory in the city with our arms, and act merely as a Home Guard. The reason of this is, our Legislature is now in session, and will probably pass the *infamous* Military Bill, which was defeated last winter, which says that all persons over 18 and under 50 years of age are to be drafted into the State service, and all Union men in St. Louis will be the *first* to be drafted. This special order from Washington is to prevent our being drafted into the State service, under the *entire control* of our Governor, who is one of those *damnable Secessionists*.

I beg of you, dear the sound Union men in this far distant post, who are boldly and firmly standing up in defence of our glorious old flag, with as much *furor* as possible. We are doing this at great sacrifices in many cases.

I was born among the good old Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, and am going to prove myself worthy of my honored birthplace. There are many brave hearts here who will never allow the Stars and Stripes to be trailed in the dust in this metropolis of the West. We have raised here since the war commenced 3,000 *regulars*, who are now in camp at the Arsenal, and this week about 4,000 more go down to be sworn into the service as a home guard, to hold themselves in readiness in case their services are needed. We now feel perfectly safe, these *traitors* dare not fight unless they have about ten to one.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article with reference to sales of the Bonds of the rebel States at the Brokers' Board, seems to require notice. Its sting at the *patriotism* of the members of the Stock Exchange is flagrantly unjust, as must be evident to all who have watched their course throughout the present crisis.

The subject has been agitated and considered by the Board, but it has been deemed inexpedient to take action for the present for various reasons; among others, because these securities are owned almost wholly at the North and by foreigners and these *bona-fide* holders should have the right to deal freely in them; and further, because the idea that the rebel States would send their bonds for sale at going rates, is simply absur

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Effects of Loose Discipline among the Volunteers—The Unionists of Virginia—Cheering News from Tennessee—A Union Party in the South, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10, 1861.

Several homicides and fatal accidents have occurred among the troops in this military division, all tending to prove the importance of rigid discipline. Such occurrences are rare among regulars, and might be guarded against to a considerable extent among new levies, if the officers had the moral courage to enforce thearmy regulations. But unfortunately, demagogueism, which acts as a slow poison upon the body politic, can with difficulty be kept out of a military system in which the officers are elective, notwithstanding its immediately fatal effects. It is proper to say that the melancholy accident in the Seventh Regiment is in no way traceable to this lack of discipline, since it might have happened in any service in the world. But the killing of BOYD, by the City Volunteers, some ten days ago, and the murder of the youth belonging to one of the city companies, a day or two since, were the natural fruits of the loose discipline to which the soldiery have been subjected. They are to be seen, at all hours, roaming about the streets in large numbers, and although the behavior of the great majority is good—I may say, remarkably good—there are some whose presence is by no means soothing to weak nerves. It would be strange if this were not the case among thirty thousand undisciplined and half governed troops.

The events alluded to cannot fail to awaken the military authorities to a sense of the importance of rigid discipline; and this duty is the more imperative from the fact that the soldiery are encamped in the city, where the least insubordination or looseness of behavior becomes a terror to thousands of peaceable citizens, and especially to ladies.

The Zouaves of your City have had an opportunity to render an important service to the city in the preservation of Willard's Hotel from destruction by fire. Their feats of daring on the occasion, though, doubtless, quite common-place business to them, have elicited general applause.

I find the best friends of Union from the adjoining counties of Virginia averse to the approach of Federal troops, from the misapprehension that it will only serve to exasperate the Secessionists. They lose sight of the very different result produced by the occupation of Maryland, as well as of the great amelioration in public sentiment which has taken place on the other side of the river, in consequence of the approach of troops to this city. They are like sick people, whose judgment can never be taken in their own case, and who instinctively shrink from a rigorous treatment at the hands of the physician. No true surgeon ever laid aside the scalpel in consequence of the squirms of the patient. The operation will be painful, but it is indispensable to life, and must be endured. Most Union men in the South will dread the remedy, but they will gratefully acknowledge its salutary effects as soon as it shall be applied.

The news from Tennessee is far from disheartening. The fact that a Union State Convention has been held in Nashville, and a candidate for Governor nominated since the war commenced, proves that terrorism has not yet established its reign over that gallant people. The nominee for Governor, Gen CAMPBELL, has distinguished himself in the Florida and Mexican wars by his courage and conduct, and no man in the State enjoys a higher reputation for that manly virtue than the Union nominee. It is a significant fact that a brother of JAMES K. POLK presided at the Convention. This MR. POLK was in Congress some ten years ago, and was afterwards Minister to Naples or to Rome. Like CAMPBELL, he is distinguished for that sort of reckless daring, which has never failed to win the respect of the multitude in the West—and it is safe to say that when such men as ANDREW JOHNSON, ETHERIDGE, NELSON and BROWNLOW are backed by CAMPBELL and POLK, the cause they espouse is far from desperate.

Thank God we have at last a true Union Party in the South, which demands no new guarantees, and whose leaders are determined to stand by the flag of their country unconditionally. Such men deserve to be supported, and, if need be, armed and taken into the public service, as the readiest means of enabling them to cope with their traitorous adversaries. Tennessee will not be dragged into the secession conspiracy without a hand-to-hand fight with these friends of the Union, and there is reason to believe that they will be stronger with the people a month hence, when the vote is to be taken upon the fraudulent act of secession, than they are at this day. Secession has reached its climax, and from this day forward it is doomed to a speedy decline. The strong men of Tennessee overthrew it in its first appeal to the ballot-box, and in spite of untoward events, they will deal it a death-blow in the approaching trial.

"These are times which try men's souls" in the Southern country, and never was greater moral courage displayed than that exhibited by these true friends of Union in that section. No institution ever exercised a more tyrannical power over public opinion in any age or country of the world than does Slavery over the South. Catholicity in Spain, or Buddhism in India, are not more exacting upon the consciences of their followers, or more crushing to the independence of the mind, than the peculiar institution of the South. All honor, then, to the men of the South who are resisting the rebellion of the slave oligarchy. Their names will live in history while courage and patriotism are honored among men.

I learn that the Secretary of War has contracted with NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, of Philadelphia, for all shot and shell that may be required during the war. I have not yet ascertained the terms of the contract.

OBSERVER.

The Stings of Conscience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is such a thing as conscience. There is such a thing as conscience in a newspaper. The fact was long doubted, but it is now proved. HAMLET says, "Conscience doth make cowards of us all." It has certainly made a coward of the *Journal of Commerce* newspaper of this City.

That paper, with strong secession sympathies, which have not been much weakened by the forced display of the Stars and Stripes from its office, is again at its old work of misrepresenting the sentiment of the North. All through the late Presidential conflict, it systematically represented the opinions of Abolitionists as the opinions of Republicans, and, by its circulation in the South, aided most materially the work of the conspirators. As soon as the election was over, it was the apologist of secession, treason and traitors, all through the winter. Its tone was, do not blame Mr. FLOYD; think kindly of the old man TWIGGS; do not be too severe upon the do-nothing policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and calmly consider if the South is not justified in all her acts. Such was its miserable course, and such was the assistance given by it to its friends the conspirators. When active measures were commenced by Mr. LINCOLN, to assert the will of the people, "that the Union must and shall be preserved," the Constitution upheld intact, the honor of the flag vindicated, then it commenced to yell, "Let the South alone," just as its friend JEFF DAVIS says now of himself, "Let us alone." When war was actually commenced upon the United States by the rebels at Charleston, it would not give up its sniveling cry for Peace, peace, anyhow, no matter how much the national character is disgraced and made infamous. The miserable cant which has lately filled its columns, is disgusting as it is senseless. It is so entirely opposed to the whole sentiment of the people, that every day is a proof of its little influence here, and of the respect for free speech in the Metropolis.

But there is a cause for this. Its editors know that the strong point of the conspirators was help and influence from the North, and particularly from this City, to accomplish their infernal schemes of breaking up the Federal Government, destroying the Union, and erecting a military despotism on its ruins. The *Journal of Commerce* did all in its power to help the conspirators. They relied upon it, and expected that the wealth and intelligence of the North would be divided upon any policy looking to the preservation of the Union, and the enforcement of national laws, South as well as North. The conspirators were terribly deceived. They never would have gone the lengths they have, but for this belief in a divided North. The *Journal of Commerce* deceived them, and shares with them their terrible discomfiture before a united and loyal North. And now war, civil war is at hand. Commenced by whom? By the conspirators of the South and the *Journal of Commerce*. The *Journal*, like a guilty thing, shrinks from the effect of its bad work, and most piteously cries for peace. So does the thief when caught; so does the arrested murderer. This is the reason why its columns are saturated with tears of conscience daily. It has foully misrepresented the North, and fatally deceived the South.

The past day or two, however, its editors having felt that its peace cry is useless, if not contemptible, now go back to their former work of misrepresentation, and say that the glorious enthusiasm of the North for the Stars and Stripes, the Constitution and the Union, and the perpetuity of our institutions, is all for the abolishment of Slavery. This wicked work, this detestable falsehood, is for the purpose of securing the uprising of the loyalty of the North, which they were too mean ever to imagine, and also to make the South enter into the contest with more unanimity and desperation than they would otherwise, and so the *Journal* is heartily helping its friends, the rebels, in their hour of extremity. It having been greatly the cause of civil war, it intends, as far as in it lies, that it shall be waged desperately on the part of the deceived and weak South. Can any more infernal use be made of a newspaper? Surely the weighty sin of the blood to be spilled rests upon those who thus prostitute the Press. We ask, and we think we have a right to ask, of the *Journal of Commerce*, to tell the truth of this great, loyal uprising of the Northern people to its Southern readers, and not degrade and falsify it because conscience stings them to be meanly consistent. Will it tell the truth and shame its friends?

TRUTH.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Letter from Hon. Amos Kendall Concerning Politics in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an editorial article in your issue of the 4th instant, under the caption of "Kentucky—Her Past and Present," containing a number of historical errors, which you will, doubtless, be glad to correct. Without quoting from your article at length, I proceed to point them out:

1. I did not go to Kentucky "as tutor in HENRY CLAY'S family." I had studied law in Massachusetts, my native State, and went out to Kentucky in the Spring, of 1814, with the view of practicing my profession. After my arrival there I accepted an offer from Mrs. CLAY to take temporary charge of the education of her children. Mr CLAY was in Europe, and I did not see him for more than two years afterwards.

2. The *Argus* was not "established to sustain the New Court Cause," nor was F. P. BLAIR, Sen., its editor. It was established in 1806, and from 1816 to 1829 I was its editor.

3. Mr. BLAIR was not transferred to Washington "to edit the *Globe* in 1825." It was not established until late in 1830.

4. The New Court Party of Kentucky was not originally in favor of Gen. JACKSON and opposed to HENRY CLAY. The original Jackson Party of Kentucky were the remnants of the old Federal Party, and they were the leading Old-Court men in 1824, they gave Gen. JACKSON a vote of 6,000 votes in the whole State.

The leading men of the New-Court Party were Mr. CLAY'S original and best friends, and they gave him the almost unanimous vote of Kentucky in 1824, against Gen JACKSON. He lost their support by an injudicious and uncalled for interference with the local politics of the State in 1825 and 1826. He was then Secretary of State under John QUINCY ADAMS, and not only threw the whole weight of the Administration against his old friends, but also all his personal influence. The natural consequence was, the loss of their support, and they constituted nearly one half of the voters of the State.

5. No property law was passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. The law which the Court of Appeals decided to be unconstitutional, was called a Replevin law. It provided that the debtor whose property was taken under execution, might stay the sale for two years unless the creditor would consent to receive in payment the notes of the Kentucky Banks, or at his option might require the property to be sold on a credit of two years. The notes of the Kentucky Banks were fluctuating in value from fifteen to fifty per cent. discount.

6. The issue in the Kentucky elections for two successive years was not the abolition of the Court of Appeals and the establishment of a New Court; but it was the removal of the Judges by address of two-thirds of the Legislature, in accordance with a provision of the Constitution. Each year there was a heavy majority in favor of removal, but not quite two-thirds.

The leaders of the majority, contrary to my advice, then fell upon the expedient of repealing the law establishing the Court, thus getting rid of the judges, and then proceeding to establish a New Court. The fatal error of the party was in suddenly resorting to such an extreme measure, without first discussing it before the people, who were taken by surprise. It enabled their adversaries, by concerted action throughout the State, (about 700 out of about 740 lawyers in the State taking the stump,) to alarm the public mind by their denunciations of the reorganizing act as a flagrant violation of the Constitution. So prompt and determined was the movement, that the New-Court Party was virtually defeated before they were fairly in the field. In 1825 the Old-Court Party elected about two-thirds of the House of Representatives; but the New-Court Party had still a majority of the Senate. In 1826 the majority of the Old-Court Party in the House was reduced to ten, or thereabouts; but they obtained a majority of the Senate. The consequence was the repeal of the act establishing the New Court and the reinstatement of the Old Court.

7. No public arms were seized during this controversy, nor did either party, it is believed, ever contemplate a resort to arms.

In consequence of threats uttered by some of the most violent of the Old-Court Party, Mr. BLAIR'S house, where he kept the papers of the New Court, was armed, and in case of an attack, a select party of his friends were prepared to rush to his defence. Some of them were members of an independent military company, whose armory was near the Capitol, and the discovery that their guns were loaded with ball cartridges, gave rise to a ludicrous legislative investigation.

8. No mob raged around the Old Court, nor were the lives of the Judges ever threatened.

9. There was nothing revolutionary in this controversy, though it was waged with extreme bitterness. The question at issue was one of constitutional construction. The Constitution provided that there should be a Court of Appeals, but left its establishment to the Legislature. That body passed an act establishing a Court of Appeals, prescribing the number of Judges, the rules of proceeding, &c., &c. The New-Court Party maintained that the Legislature could repeal this act, thereby abolishing the Court, and restoring the subject to the condition in which the Constitution left it. Upon this theory they acted. The Old-Court Party maintained that the Legislature could not constitutionally thus displace the Judges, who by the Constitution were appointed during good behavior. This statement embraces the essence of the whole controversy. Both parties looked only to popular opinion as the means of success.

The sequel of this controversy teaches some instructive lessons:

First—The Judges of the Old Court had pledged themselves to resign when the Constitution should be restored, as they called it.

The presses and leaders of the Old-Court Party, by their denunciations and the interference of Mr. CLAY, had driven the New-Court Party into opposition to the Administration at Washington. United with the original Jackson men in the Senate, they had a majority in that body. They called on the old Judges to resign in pursuance of their pledges, and they reluctantly did so. The Governor nominated them for reappointment, and *they were rejected by the Jackson majority of the Senate.*

Secondly—The same causes united the whole New-Court Party of the State with the original Jackson men, and in 1828 they carried the State for Gen. JACKSON by a majority greater than his whole vote in 1824.

The New-Court Party committed a great blunder in passing their reorganizing act without first discussing the subject before the people, and the Old-Court Party committed a great blunder by their denunciations, making the struggle one of political life and death with their adversaries. The consequence was that their victory "turned to ashes on their lips," and "such men as W. T. BARRY and AMOS KENDALL," who were to be driven from the State in ignominy, were transferred to honorable positions in the Government of the United States.

There is not a doubt that Mr. CLAY lost the State of Kentucky in 1828, and probably the Presidency in after years, by throwing his own weight, and that of the Administration, against the New-Court Party.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I was opposed to the whole batch of Kentucky relief measures, and was almost the only man in the State who raised his voice against their adoption. I considered them but an aggravation of existing evils. Their constitutionality was their only feature which met with my support.

I place this letter at your disposition. Very respectfully, AMOS KENDALL.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

BILL OF SALE OF TENNESSEE.

A MILITARY LEAGUE CONCLUDED WITH THE CONFEDERATES.

The Nashville papers of May 8, publish the following document. Hon. G. A. HENRY, A. O. W. TOTTEN and WASHINGTON BARROW were appointed by Gov. HARRIS to act for Tennessee, Hon. H. W. HILLIARD being the Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States. The following is the message of Gov HARRIS, announcing the formation of the league:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, May 7, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By virtue of the authority of your joint resolution, adopted on the 1st day of May, inst., I appointed GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of the county of Montgomery, ARCHIBALD O. W. TOTTEN, of the county of Madison, and WASHINGTON BARROW, of the county of Davidson, "Commissioners, on the part of Tennessee, to enter into a Military League with the authorities of the Confederate States, and with the authorities of such other slaveholding States as may wish to enter into it; having in view the protection and defence of the entire South against the war that is now being carried on against it.

The said Commissioners met Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, the accredited representative of the Confederate States, at Nashville on this day, and have agreed upon and executed a Military League between the State of Tennessee and the Confederate States of America, subject, however, to the ratification of the two Governments, one of the duplicate originals of which I herewith transmit for your ratification or rejection. For many cogent and obvious reasons, deemed necessary to be rehearsed to you, I respectfully recommend the ratification of this League at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The State of Tennessee, looking to a speedy admission into the Confederacy, established by the Confederate States of America, in accordance with the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention, covenant, and military league with the Confederate States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said States and said Confederacy.

First—Until the said State shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitution of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said State, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States upon the same basis, principles and footing as if said State were now and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy. Said forces, together with that of the Confederate states, to be employed for the common defence.

Second—The State of Tennessee will, upon becoming a member of said Confederacy, under the permanent Constitution of said Confederate States, if the same shall occur, turn over to said Confederate States, all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, of which she may then be in possession acquired from the United States, on the same terms, and in the same manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

Third—Whatever expenditures of money, if any, the said State of Tennessee shall make before she becomes a member of said Confederacy, shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

This Convention entered into and agreed on in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, on the seventh day of May, A. D., 1861, by HENRY W. HILLIARD, the duly authorized Commissioner in fact in the matter for the Confederate States, and GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, ARCHIBALD W. O. TOTTEN and WASHINGTON BARROW, Commissioners, duly authorized to act in like manner for the State of Tennessee. The whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments, respectively.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, in duplicate originals.

HENRY W. HILLIARD, [Seal.]
Commissioner for the Confederate States of America.
GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, [Seal.]
A. O. W. TOTTEN, [Seal.]
WASHINGTON BARROW, [Seal.]
Commissioners on the part of Tennessee.

JOINT RESOLUTION RATIFYING THE LEAGUE.

Whereas, A military league, offensive and defensive, was formed on this the 7th of May, 1861, by and between A. O. W. TOTTEN, GUSTAVUS A. HENRY and WASHINGTON BARROW, Commissioners on the part of the State of Tennessee, and H. W. HILLIARD, Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States of America, subject to the confirmation of the two Governments,

Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That said league be in all respects ratified and confirmed, and the said General Assembly hereby pledges the faith and honor of the State of Tennessee to the faithful observance of the terms and conditions of said league.

In the Senate these resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 14 to 6, Messrs. Boyd, Bradford, Hildreth, Nash, Richardson and Stoka in the negative, and Messrs. Bumpass, Mickley, Nawmaa, Stokely and Trimble being absent.

The vote in the House was 42 affirmative, 15 negative, and 15 absent or not voting.

An act was also adopted to hold an election on June 8, to submit the following "declaration of independence" to the people of the State:

"We, the people of the State of Tennessee, waiving any expression of opinion as to the abstract doctrine of secession, but asserting the right as a free and independent people to alter, reform or abolish our form of Government in such manner as we think proper, do ordain and declare that all the laws and ordinances by which the State of Tennessee became a member of the Federal Union of the United States of America, are hereby abrogated and annulled, and that all obligations on our part be withdrawn therefrom; and we do hereby resume all the rights, functions and powers which by any of said laws and ordinances were conveyed to the Government of the United States, and absolve ourselves from all the obligations, restraints and duties incurred thereto; and do hereby henceforth become a free, sovaraign and independent State.

Second—We furthermore declare and ordain that Art. 10, Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, which requires members of the General Assembly, and all officers, civil and military, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, be and the same are hereby abrogated and annulled and all parts of the constitution of the State of Tennessee, making citizenship of the United States a qualification for office, and recognizing the Constitution of the United States as the Supreme law of this State, are in like manner abrogated and annulled.

Third—We furthermore ordain and daclare that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or under any act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, or under any laws of this State and not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force and have the same effect as if this ordinance had not been passed.

"Separation," "No Separation," will be the ballots voted by the Disunionists and Unionists respectively, and the Governor is required to cause the vote by counties to be published.

Section 5 provides for a vote at the same time on an ordinance ratifying the Constitution of the C. S. A. "Representation" and "No Representation" will be the ballots, signifying approval or disapproval of this Constitution. In case of its ratification writs for the election of delegates will be immediately issued.

The following is the vote on the final passage of the Declaration of Independence in the Senate:

Ayes.—Messrs. Allen, Bradford, Bumpass Hildreth, Horn, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, Mickley, Minnis, McLellan, McNeilly, Payne, Richardson, Stanton, Stokas, Stovall, Thompson, Wood, and Mr. Speaker Newman—20.

Nays.—Messrs. Boyd, Nash, Stokely and Trimble—4.

Absent.—Mr. Peters—1.

The following is the vote in the House:

Ayes.—Messrs. Baker, of Perry, Baker of Weakley, Barksdale, Bayliss, Bicknell, Bledsoe, Cheatham, Conden, Critz, Davidson, Davis, Dudley, Ewing, Farley, Farrally, Ford, Frazier, Gantt, Guy, Hahn, Hurt, Ingram, Jones, Kenner, Kennedy, Lea, Lockhart, Martin, Mayfield, McCabe, Marphies, Nail, Pickett, Porter, Richardson, Roberts, Shield, Smith, Sowell, Trevitt, Vaughn, Whitmore, Williams, of Franklin, Williams, of Hickman, Wood, and Mr. Speaker Whitthorne—46.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Brazelton, Britton, Butler, Caldwell, East, Gillespie, Gorman, Greene, Havron, Johnson, Kincaid of Anderson, Kincaid of Claiborne, Morris, Norman, Russell, Senter, Shrewsbury, White of Davidson, Williams of Knox, Woodward—21.

Absentees—Messrs. Beaty, Bennett, Trewhitt, White of Dickson, and Williamson—5

Paired off—Messrs. Doak and Wisener—2.

Excused—Mr. Harris—1.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVS. HICKS AND LETCHER.

The following correspondence has taken place between Gov. HICKS and Gov. LETCHER:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, May 1, 1861.

His Excellency, John Letcher, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: Sundry citizens of Maryland, residing near the boundary of our State and Virginia, have complained to me of outrages committed upon their property by the troops of Virginia now stationed at or near Harper's Ferry, and also by irresponsible bodies of citizens of your Commonwealth. Cattle, grain, &c., have been seized; canal boats laden with produce have been detained; private houses have been forcibly entered, and unoffending citizens have been insulted and threatened.

I am confident that these outrages have been committed without orders from you. But your Excellency will readily perceive that they are liable to provoke hostilities between your people and those who suffer from such unlawful acts. Such collision will be as much deplored by your Excellency as by me; and I am sure you will readily consent to do all in your power to avert it.

Believing that it is the desire of the people of Maryland, even those who have suffered from these depredations, to preserve amicable relations with Virginia, I do most earnestly advise that you warn the perpetrators of the outrages complained of that their acts are unlawful, and that you take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. HICKS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., May 3, 1861.

His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: Your letter from Frederick City, of May 1st, was received this morning. It will be communicated immediately to Col. JACKSON, commanding at Harper's Ferry, with instructions to inquire into the facts, and make report to me.

I desire to cultivate amicable relations with the people of Maryland, and with this view will give instructions to Col. JACKSON to restrain those under his command from all acts of violence and lawlessness.

So soon as I receive a report from that officer, I will communicate further with you.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

JOHN LETCHER.

TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The Baltimore *American* has a letter dated at Richmond on the 8th, which says:

"There are but few troops quartered in the city, but they are stationed in large bodies at various points on the suburbs; at the Fair-grounds alone about 5,000 are encamped. I have seen nearly all of them, and that they compare favorably with the Federal soldiers at Washington. The statement in the New-York *Herald* that the army here is composed of boys from sixteen to twenty years is a libel. There are but few under twenty-one years, and the major part of them are full-grown. I have observed whole companies ranging from six to seven feet in height.

While they of the North are in daily expectation of an attack on Washington by the army of the Confederate States, people here have no idea of any such thing. Washington will not be attacked, except in the event of the secession of Maryland. The army in the South will act on the defensive solely. Jeff. Davis and Gen. BEAUREGARD are not in nor near Richmond; the former is at Montgomery, and the latter is still at Charleston. At the Exchange Hotel there is a large batch of letters from the North, addressed to Jeff. Davis, many of them containing threats of personal violence."

A letter dated at Lynchburgh, Va., on Sunday last, says "The town is full of troops. A force of 800 Georgians, 1,000 Alabamians, and 600 Kentucky riflemen, left for Harper's Ferry yesterday and on my way here I met at Charlottesville 180 Kentuckians bound for the same point. Lynchburgh alone has furnished six companies for the war, and five more have been organized and are being drilled every day. Mississippi companies arrived yesterday, and are encamped on the fair grounds. They are the finest set of men I ever saw. They brought with them their own servants, and are abundantly supplied with means to pay their way. This is only the train brought in South from troops, and 1,000 men are expected this evening. The men from the South have all come prepared for one year's service. Large numbers are constantly coming in and leaving on North. The Kentuckians are specially looking men—scarcely any of them less than six feet high. They are under the command of Col. BLANTON DUNCAN. I have just time to say that an extra train has just arrived bringing 600 Tennesseans."

A correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* writes from Harper's Ferry under date of May 7

"The news of the seizure of the Relay House by the Northern troops was received here yesterday.

This part of the programme was quite unexpected. It was not thought that LINCOLN would extend the limits of his military operations beyond Annapolis until the expiration of the twenty days of grace.

It is said that CARLILE, from Harrison County, Va., is in Pennsylvania endeavoring to raise men and troops to resist Virginia. There is no doubt of the fact that there is much dissatisfaction in two or three counties in the northwest portion of Virginia, but even in these there will be a large majority for obeying the mandates of their mother. From all accounts the whole valley is up in arms.

So generous and patriotic are the citizens of the surrounding counties, that I understand several loads of grain and hay had to be sent back yesterday, on the ground that the granaries are all full. The citizens here say that they consider their all involved in the contest, and they and all their available means at the disposition of Virginia.

On Sunday 500 Kentuckians reached here. They were without arms, except bowie knives and pistols. In Tennessee and Kentucky to the Linney, well built and stout, muscular forms, they presented quite an agreeable and formidable appearance. They are in high spirits, and disposed to gumshie at nothing except inactivity. We love Kentucky now more than ever. The eldest child of Virginia she is the first to rally to her defence. A large body of troops will today gather at Grafton, under the command of Major BOWLES, of Richmond. Cavalry companies are forming all along the border counties, and the very first attempt that is made by Northern troops to leave Virginia, an army of 10,000 horsemen will rise up before them.

THE FEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. CURTIN has addressed a message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, telling them in general terms how the money appropriated by the act of April 12 has been expended. He concludes his message with an appeal to the Legislature to act in harmony, that the rebellion may be put down.

Gov. CURTIN has, after correspondence with the Secretary of War, issued the following circular to the Colonels of the Pennsylvania Regiments, mustered into service for three months, under the first call of the President.

SIR: I have been requested by the Secretary of War to let the regiments now in the service of the State know that it is preferred to have all the Regiments already mustered into service for three months who have not actually gone forward, re-mustered into service for three years or during the war, should they be willing to do so." I therefore deem it proper to direct that you immediately ascertain the preference of your Regiment upon this question, and communicate the result forthwith to me.

Those who do not desire to re-enlist for this additional period can be formed into regiments, or have such arrangements made as to enable them to retire with honor, in accordance with their enlistment.

I cannot refrain from saying that it would afford me much pleasure to see the regiments go promptly and patriotically offered to the State give this additional and more enduring evidence of continued devotion to their country. Very respectfully yours,

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

The following is a postscript to a private letter received in this city on Saturday. It is dated at a prominent town in Boone County, on May 6. The writer says:

"Rejoice with us over old Kentucky. The like was never known. Secession is overwhelmed. In the little county in which I live—Boyle—we have about a thousand votes; between eight hundred and fifty and nine hundred were given for the Union. In Louisville, they *say men, women and children voted*—for the Union. The aggregate vote is larger than ever before.

Hurrah for our country! Let the North keep her firm stand. The South has been staggered by it. It has had its effect in Kentucky as well as Maryland. The hearts of Union men are growing firmer and more determined every day. Everywhere the feeling is, that we will fight for our homes and firesides, and we will do it among ourselves. We don't want to fight the North or the South, but we will fight traitors *at home*. But the Secessionists say they are very well satisfied with the way things have gone. No doubt of it. It is well they are.

If this rebellion should be put down, I cannot but believe that some of the seceded States will return in course of time—one, two, three—*perhaps all*—even little South Carolina. Who knows? Reconstruction is not unparalleled in history. I cannot help but hope it. Then, what a glorious future is before us! Surely the star of Empire will set le over us! But I should hold. Excuse my enthusiasm. We are a little enthused to-night in Kentucky."

GOV. BENCHER OF NEW MEXICO

The Missouri *Republican* sets Gov BENCHER right in this manner:

We have received a letter from Gov. RANSOMA of New Mexico, in reference to correspondence from Los Vegas, printed in our paper on the 2d ult., charging that gentleman with heading a revolution for the capture of Fort Marcy. The story, as it turned out, was a pure fabrication, which must have been gotten up for mischievous purposes; but as the whole thing was promptly exposed by our regular correspondents in New Mexico, we feel confident that Governor, R. has not suffered in consequence. The people of Santa Fé are loyal to the Union, and the Gov., we well know, has not entertained any other sentiment than deep regret for the existing national difficulties, and an anxious desire that they might ultimately be compromised upon some permanent and peaceful basis.

THE SABBATH IN WAR.

The recent document of the Sabbath Committee was entitled "*The Civil Sabbath Restored.*" The unanimity and strength of public sentiment evinced in popular demonstrations of different nationalities, by the Press, by Legislative votes, by the decisions of Courts and Juries, and by the action of Police authorities, and the consequent suppression of the most offensive forms of Sabbath desecration, seemed to justify the claim that this great bulwark of morals and self-government had been reëstablished. But civil war, in its wide sweep of evils, so involves this important interest as to constrain some precaution, lest, in the patriotic struggle for the security and perpetuity of our free institutions, there should be a fatal weakening of their permanent moral foundations. If we would save our country we must hold fast to our Sabbath.

No just interpretation of the law of the Sabbath would apply its provisions to the emergencies in individual or national life which involve vital interests and necessitate a resort to "the first law of nature." "The Lord of the Sabbath" has placed this question beyond a doubt, by miracle and by express instruction. All that is *necessary* to the public safety in the gathering of troops and the movement of armies, is innocent because of the necessity. And among a Sabbath-loving and Sabbath-keeping people, there may well be a charitable judgment of any seeming latitude in the use of secret time for warlike preparations in a season of unparalleled patriotic enthusiasm, aroused by the sudden apprehension of overwhelming national dangers.

But war does not repeal the law of the Sabbath. It remains written on the muscles and nerves that wield the weapons of the battle-field. It is inscribed on the moral nature of every competent volunteer. It flames from every soldier's knapsack which contains—as every knapsack should—the Book of books. It influences the plans and the orders of every wise General in the army of a Christian Republic. Beyond the line of necessity, mercy and self-defence, the blessings and restraints of the Sabbath should visit and control the camp, as they comfort and overshadow the peaceful abodes of unarmed citizens. Thus may a citizen soldiery escape the peculiar temptations of the tented-field; be nerved for heroic deeds, and return to their homes with such after record of their history as is given of CROMWELL'S army of Christian veterans: "Fifty thousand men, accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world. In a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had been absorbed into the mass of community. The Royalists themselves confessed that, in every department of honest industry, the disciplined warrior prospered beyond other men, that none was charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask an alms, and that, if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner, attracted notice by his diligence and sobriety, he was, in all probability, one of OLIVER'S old soldiers."

But, whatever may be the rule for the camp, duty and safety alike require increased guards against Sabbath profanations among civilians in the time of war. Never more than when extraordinary cares and excitements almost madden the brain, and the deepest passions of the soul surge like the ocean, are the still Sabbath hours needed to restore exhausted natures, calm the fevered pulse, and compose the perturbed spirit. That patriotism will burn brightest and last longest which kindles its fires and renews while it chastens its inspirations at the altars of God.

And Society preëminently needs the protection of the civil Sabbath during the struggle which is to decide our national destiny. The tendencies of war are in the direction of demoralization and lawlessness. Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking and kindred vices follow in its train. Plots against the public peace and safety multiply. The day of popular leisure becomes the day of popular danger, unless the laws guarding it from temptation and folly are discreetly but firmly enforced, with the approbation and support of all law abiding citizens.

It is to bespeak this support for authorities charged with the execution of our laws, and disposed to maintain their vigorous enforcement, that this appeal is respectfully addressed to the public. We have gained too much in the improved quiet, order and morals of the City, by the recent operation of the Sunday laws, to risk effort at a time of all others when lawlessness needs to be checked, and vice and crime should be restrained. Among other obvious evils to be averted, there will be few disorderly houses to the rear and sedemand that the Sunday news-crying nuisance, now effectually checked for two years, shall be utterly suppressed; that he Sunday dram-shops shall be closed, and kept closed; that Sunday theatres and kindred places of public amusement shall be restrained, and that all palpable violations of our statutes for the protection of the public peace and order on Sunday shall be faithfully enforced. To this end, the example of all good citizens, and their active cooperation with our public authorities should contribute. Christian citizens, especially, thus stand pledged. The Puritan and the Press will echo and sustain this appeal. That, whether the war shall be brief or protracted, the "signs of God's favor, and of our fidelity to Him, and the blessings associated with this promise, prudence and perseverance shall be perpetuated through coming generations of prosperity and peace.

SAFETY COMMITTEE.

NORMAN WHITE, *Chairman*.

HENRY J. BAKER, HORACE HOLDEN,
E. L. BEADLE, M.D., JOHN E. PARSONS,
NATHAN BISHOP, GUSTAVUS SCHWAB,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, WILLIAM A. SMITH,
ROBERT CARTER, OTIS D. SWAN,
WARREN CARTER, WILLIAM TURNER,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS, WM. F. VAN WAGENEN,
E. L. FANCHER, WILLIAM WALKER,
FRED G. FOSTER, F. S. WINSTON,
DAVID HOADLEY, C. E. WOOD,

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, *Recording Secretary*.
RUSSELL S. CODE, *Corresponding Secretary*.
J. M. MORRISON, *President of Manhattan Bank, Treasurer*.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST N. Y. REGIMENT.

"ONLY NINE MILES TO THE JUNCTION."

Written by H. Millard, Company A, 71st Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

TUNE.—"*The other side of Jordan.*"

The troops of Rhode Island were posted along
On the road from Annapolis' station,
As the Seventy-first Regiment, one thousand strong,
Went on in defence of the nation.
We'd been marching all day in the sun's scorching ray,
With two biscuits each as a ration
When we asked Gov. SPRAGUE to show us the way
And "How many miles to the Junction?"

CHORUS.—How many miles, how many miles,
How many miles to the Junction?
When we asked Gov. SPRAGUE to show us the way
And "How many miles to the Junction?"

The Rhode Island boys cheered us on out of sight,
After giving the following injunction
"Just keep up your courage—you'll get there to-night,
For 'tis only nine miles to the Junction."
They gave us hot coffee a grasp of the hand,
Which cheer'd and refreshed our exhaustion,
We reached in six hours the long promised land,
For 'twas "only nine miles to the Junction."

CHORUS.—Only nine miles, &c.

And now as we meet them in Washington's streets,
They always do hail us with unction,
And still the old city some one surely repeats—
"'Tis only nine miles to the Junction."
Three cheers for the warm hearted Rhode Island boys,
May each one be true to his function,
And where'er we meet, let us each either greet,
With "only nine miles to the Junction."

CHORUS.—Only nine miles, &c.

Nine cheers for the flag under which we will fight,
If the traitors should dare to assail it—
One cheer for each mile that we made on that night
When 'twas "only nine miles to the Junction."
With hearts thus united—our breasts to the foe—
Once again with delight we will hail it,
If duty should call us, still onward we'll go,
If even "nine miles to the Junction."

CHORUS.—Only nine miles, &c.

HOW THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI IS VIEWED.

The Missouri *Republican* comments as follows on the recently issued instructions to Collectors at St. Louis and other ports in the seaeded States:

"The blockade effectually dispels one of the mischievous delusions which have tyrannized over the Southern mind. It is now painfully apparent to the most obtuse of the traitors, that the North serves patriotism rather than Mammon, that it is more solicitous to vindicate the Constitution and enforce the laws, than to keep up the price of stocks, or to obtain a ready sale for dry goods. Another more fatal error of the Southern mind—the belief that the North will not fight—is also on the verge of annihilation. It will last, perhaps, until the loyalists and the rebels cross bayonets, but not a moment later.

The blockade will not have the destructive effect on the commerce of this State (so long as we remain in the Union) which is generally anticipated. Great quantities of provisions will be required for the sustenance of the half a million man which the Federal Government will have in its employ as soldiers, teamsters, &c., before the end of the summer. Pork, especially, will be needed by the Federal commissariat. The European market will easily absorb all the surplus grain of the West. The producers, commission merchants, and

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Treasure on the way from New-York—Excitement caused by the news from the South—The Union Spirit Thoroughly Aroused.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, May 11.

The California Pony Express passed here at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, with the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 1.

Arrived, April 27, ship *King Fisher*, Hong Koog.

Sailed, to-day, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying 290 passengers, and $488 000 in treasure, of which $132,000 goes to England. The principal treasure shippers are as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co...	$127,000	Lathrop.....	$16 000
Davidson.....	111,000	Rosenbaum.....	15,000
Pratt.....	34,000	Sather & Church.....	13,000
Stevens, Baker & Co..	30,000	Various other shippers about.....	60,000
George Grimes.....	28 000		
Alsop & Co..	20,000		

The following cabin passengers sailed in the *Golden Age*: A. C. Hunter and family, Lieut. Carey and family, Mrs. Applegate and son, C. Wilson and family, Lorent and wife, Mrs. Bradford and infant, Lieut. Alexander and wife, N. Kettle and family, Mrs. W. Thubs, G. W. Beck and family, C. F. Forge, D. Druscall, A. G. Dallas and wife, H. T. Holmes and family, Mrs. W. Waddell, W. B. Nourse, William Keath Major Ragan and family, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Ragan, Mrs. Jordan and family, Mrs. Morton, J. L. Mason, H. L. Stetten, W. A. Zeaberety, Mrs. Merriman and family, C. Smith and wife, Mrs. P. M. Tisder, J. W. Johnstoo, J. B. Danton, J. Barwise, Mrs. White and family Mrs Rickelson, Mrs. Varedanburg and family, Mr. McQuaid, Wm. Este, E. C Colby and family, John Sinclair and family, J. L. R. Wood, Kate Williams, Mr Genella and son, J. L. Corley, L. Salorg, J. L. Raper, M. W. Banton. J. B. Banton, A. Vresty, M. Burke, Mrs. Garrity and child, W. H Griney, K Erwith and wife, Bach, wife and family, W. B. Hall, S. Lent, J. H. Clark and wife, Quarles and wife, Jas. Muner, E J. C Young, Mrs. McCann and family, K Hazen, Mrs. Bidley, Jas. Orr and family, A. D. Meyers and child, James Ritchie.

The steamer *California*, being the first of the ten new steamers between San Francisco and the Western coast and ports of Mexico, sails this evening.

The steamer *Golden Eagle*, for New-York, which cleared on the 29th ult., sailed to-day with 17,000 sacks barley and 2,000 bales wool.

The ship *Grace Darling*, for Liverpool, sailed to-day, carrying 27,624 sacks of wheat.

The ships *Spitfire* and *Romance of the Sea* are about ready to depart for England, with full cargoes of breadstuffs.

The ships *Mermaid*, *Star* and *Talisman* are yet to load breadstuffs for England.

The ship *B. F. Shaw* is to load with breadstuffs for the Cape of Good Hope.

The ships *Mary Robinson*, *Sierra Nevada* and *Mary L. Robinson* are loading with produce for New-York.

The ships *Constance* and *Revenue* are loading with flour and grain for Australia.

The ship *Peruvian* is loading with barley for New-Westminster and other ports in British Columbia.

The ship *Goddess* has been withdrawn from the Gliddon and Williams Boston Line, for which she was advertised, and is now under charter for Liverpool. The ship *Mermon* has also been placed on the berth for London. Both ships are to load with breadstuffs.

There is an active demand to-day for flour, wheat and barley, the two former for England and the latter principally for New-York. No absolute advance in prices has been realized, but holders are firm. The increased demand for produce and sterling bills of exchange has its effect upon purchases of breadstuffs for foreign account.

The limited treasure shipped to-day shows the effect of the war news, and the apprehension that privateers may intercept the California steamers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Exchange on New-York is at 5@6 par cent. premium. Money is plenty at the ordinary rates.

In general merchandise there is no change to report in prices. Business is extremely dull, the attention of merchants being mostly absorbed in discussing the war news. The latest dates received are to the 22d of April, announcing the secession of Virginia, the fighting of the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore, and the reported marching on Washington by JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Union spirit is thoroughly aroused by this news.

In this city (San Francisco) the Republican Party is taking advantage of this spirit to bring out a partisan ticket for the municipal election, which is to come off on the 22d inst., hoping to incite enthusiasm enough to defeat the People's Party, which has so long been in power. The People's organization, however, have passed resolutions quite as strong as the Republicans, in favor of giving support to the Administration in all efforts to preserve the Union.

A Union meeting, without distinction of party, has also been called, which promises to be a monster demonstration.

The few sympathisers with secession are very quiet, under an intolerant sentiment against them.

At Sacramento, last evening, during a public reception of Senator LATHAM, some parties cheered for JEFFERSON DAVIS, which produced a row, attended with the drawing of weapons and the injury of several persons, when the police interfered and restored order.

Many Union Clubs have been formed at San Francisco and all of the principal towns, which repudiate the idea that California can occupy a neutral position between the North and the South in the war.

The Assembly have reconsidered the vote which defeated the bill calling a Congressional election on the 20th May, and passed it by a large majority. The prospect is that the Senate will concur, and that California will be represented in the Lower House, as well as the Senate, during the extra session of Congress.

Collector WASHINGTON, of San Francisco, has been presented with a service of plate, valued at $2,000, by the subordinates in the Custom-house. He improved the occasion to write a long letter on national affairs, justifying the South in every particular, and in favor of acknowledging their independence without an appeal to arms. It is believed the Breckinridge Democrats of the State, numbering from 25,000 to 30 000 votes, will take this position, which renders fusion with Douglasites more difficult than ever. The secession flags on the United States Marshal's office at San Francisco have been hauled down. Twenty-five members of the Independent National Guards have made a tender of their services to General SUMNER, in the event of any necessity for additional troops in the fort, which, however, is not likely to be the case. E. W. CHURCH, of the banking firm of SATHER & CHURCH, died at San Francisco, in his thirtieth year, of typhoid fever.

The Chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, in obedience to a letter signed by 101 Breckinridge politicians, has called a meeting of the Committee, May 7, at San Francisco. The Douglas Committee meets at the same time and place, and the majority of the Breckinridge politicians are for consolidation of the two parties. The scheme is regarded by Douglas men in this city as totally impracticable.

The Santa Clara land troubles remain unsettled, and there seems to be a probability that the Governor will soon call out the military from 600 to 1 000 strong. Very serious troubles are apprehended from this course. The settlers are represented to number 700 men, mostly armed, though imperfectly, and determined to fight rather than be ejected.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 28, 30, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 2—Preferred cause—21, 538, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 7, 13, 20, 54, 58.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 875, 1073, 1101, 1115, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1155, 1187, 361, 379, 439, 491, 1015, 1077, 1119, 1205, 1207, 1299.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 57, 58, 59 61, 43 *Part I*—Nos. 1595, 1717, 427, 1739, 1741, 1735, 297, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1771, 537, 819, 1177, 1123, 1611. *Part I.*—Nos. 1376 886 388, 913, 1186, 1274, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1476, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 2077, 780, 315, 424, 714, 2969, 1897, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1135½, 1140, 2981, 1141, 1150. *Part II.*—Nos 450, 557, 1128, 931, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 498, 499, 529, 881, 901, 1774.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Cushman* vs. *Work*.—Motion denied, without costs.

Mack vs. *Grayden*.—Motion granted.

GEN. TWIGGS AND BUCHANAN.—After President BUCHANAN had retired from office, Gen. TWIGGS addressed him a letter, dated at East Pascagoula, March 30, the spirit of which may be inferred from this paragraph:

"Your usurped right to dismiss me from the army might be acquiesced in; but you had no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and I *shall treat it as such*, not through the papers, but in *person*. I shall, most assuredly, pay a visit to Lancaster, for the sole purpose of a *personal interview* with you. So, Sir, prepare yourself. I am well assured that public opinion will sanction any course I may take with you."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 11.

$10,000	U.S 6s,'81,Con. 86	4	N. Y. Central R... 72⅝
6 000	da..... 86¼	10	do..... 72⅝
8.000	U. S. 5s,'74, Con 76	100	do.....s5 73⅛
8 000	Treas. 12 mo. N's 101¼	50	do.....s3 73⅛
500	do..... 101⅜	200	do.....s10 72⅝
2,000	Ken. State 6s.... 75⅜	200	Erie Railroad..... 21⅝
1,000	do..... 76	50	do..... 21⅝
7,000	Virginia 5s. 6's c 46	90	do..... 21⅝
3 000	do.....s5 45	100	Harlem R.....h20 11⅜
10,000	do.....s10 44	300	do..... 11
11,000	do..... c 45¾	200	do..... 11⅜
2,000	Mis. State 6's.... 38	125	do..... 1 ⅜
7 000	do..... 38⅜	100	Harlem R. Prefer'd 28⅜
10,000	do.....b10 37⅜	100	do..... 28
3,000	do.....s10 37⅜	100	do.....s30 28
5,000	Tenn. St. 6's, c.. 46⅜	55	Reading Railroad.. 31
2,000	do.....s10 46⅜	50	do..... 31⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7's.... 73¾	100	Mich. S & N Ind. R. 13⅝
8,000	City 6's '87.....100	100	M S. & N I G. S... 28⅜
12 000	N. Y. Cen. b. '76.100	100	do..... 28⅝
1,000	Erie R R 3d	100	do..... 28⅝
	mtge. bonds, 1883... 83	50	do.....b30 28⅝
5,000	H.R.R.R 1st m.108⅛	210	Ill. C. R. Scrip....83 84
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b. 83⅛	500	do.....c 64⅛
1,000	Harlem 2d m. b. 83	450	do.....c 64⅜
1,000	N. Ind. 1st m.... 76	480	do.....c 64⅝
500	Ill. Cen R. b.... 92	150	do.....s10 64⅝
1.000	Ter. H. & A 1stm 71	100	do.....s10 63⅞
6.000	C & Tol S. F h. 76	550	do.....s10 63⅝
20	Tradesmen's Bank 94	375	do.....s10 63⅝
10	Amer. Ex. Bank... 80	100	do.....s15 63
55	Metropolitan Bank. 90	10	Clev. Col. & Cin R. 92
5	Pacific M. S. Co... 69⅜	175	Gal. & Chic. R 60
80	do.....b10 69	100	do..... 59⅞
100	do.....s30 67	100	do.....s5 59⅜
50	do..... 68⅜	50	do..... 59⅞
100	Chic. & Rk. I. R... 37	200	Clev. & Tol. R..... 23⅝
50	do.....h60 37	600	do..... 23¾
50	do..... 38⅛	100	do..... 24⅛
		50	Mill. & Miss. R..... 9⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con. 86¼	100	Erie Railroad...s16 21
1,000	do..... 86¼	100	do..... 21
8,000	do..... 86⅜	100	Hudson River R... 35⅜
8.000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con. 76	100	Gal & Chicago R... 59
9 000	Mis. State 6s.... 37⅜	100	Harlem R..... 11
3.000	do.....s20 37	300	do..... 10⅞
1 000	N Car. St. 6s.... 66	150	Harlem R. Prefer'd 28
18	Del. & Hud Ca. Co. 82½	52	do..... 27⅜
10	Pacific M St. Co... 69	50	Mich Cen R..... 41⅜
5	New-York Cen R.. 72	69	Panama R.....s15 99⅜
75	do..... 71⅜	109	Ill. Cen. R Scrip... 61⅝
200	do..... 71½		

MONDAY, MAY 13—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week in this City was not very satisfactory. The largest activity at present is in the receipt, sale and export of Breadstuffs and Provisions. The latter find a good demand also for Army supplies. The Lakes and Canals being fully open, and the leading New-York roads well equipped for freight traffic, the movement of Produce from the West promises to be the heaviest through all these channels that we have had for several years—no want of supply being apprehended, according to all accounts of the amount of Wheat and Indian Corn in the Northwestern States. From Southern Ohio and Indiana also the movement Eastward is large, the navigation of the Lower Ohio and Mississippi being practically in blockade. The Import entries of Dry Goods continue light, as in the present state of things it is desirable they should be. The entries of General Foreign Merchandise are on a fair scale for this season of the year. In Money affairs there is a partial improvement in respect to mercantile paper, the failures in trade the past week being less important than at the close of April, when the outbreak of Civil War compelled a number of heavy houses in the Dry Goods line, embarrassed by the total absence of collections from most of the States of the South, and the depreciation of Western Currency based upon the depreciated stocks of the Southern Border States, to succumb in their payments; some of them, after being so helped, by liberal extensions, through their Winter and early Spring obligations. The Banks have more Specie than on the average of the previous week, while the Sub-Treasury, from the large Army disbursements, holds less, though the New-York balance is still $8,588,902. An improved demand for Foreign Exchange, for the last mail or two, restored the rate on London to 105½@106 for Bankers' Bills, which, in turn, is giving a freer currency to Merchant Bills drawn against the shipment of Produce, at 103½@105 ℔ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury, under advice of a Committee of our Bankers, who went on to Washington a few days since, has advertised his reserved loan of $9 000,000 under the act of February 8, which, after ten days' notice, can be awarded under par, if the offer to be made is deemed a fair one under all the circumstances of the country, and the cost of the money to the Government shall not be made to exceed about 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The previous advertisement for the $14,000,000 loan, limited by the act of June 22, 1860, runs to 5th June, and is made *pro forma*, to enable the Department, after the thirty days notice, to employ two-year convertible treasury paper of the denomination of $50 and upward. Our opinion has been, and is, that the $10,000 000 could be employed in payments to the public creditors, (as during the Mexican War of 1846–48) in convertible treasury bills without entailing loss by way of discount on the Government, but deference is due to the wishes of the Bankers of New-York, who have, on several recent occasions, furnished, and again, from the same public and patriotic motives, proposed to furnish the money in Gold, and if the advice of their Committee to the Secretary, in favor of a Funded Stock to this amount—leaving the market free to take $14,000,000 in Treasury paper at par, later in the present War—is acted upon, we doubt not it will be on terms which will be justified by sound reasons of State, and not especially onerous upon or discreditable to the Government. We take for granted, before hearing the report of the Bank Committee, that Mr. CHASE has made no unconditional pledge to accept the offers to be made for the $10,000 000 ten days hence, should the figures be made to cost the Government a larger rate of interest ℔ annum for the Money than is now indicated.

The import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in yesterday's paper, amounts to $3,294,409, against $2 925,887 the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce, $2,311,121, against $2,604,967 the same week last year. As the monthly Custom-house returns for April are yet delayed we again omit our usual comparative summary of the Foreign Trade of the port, awaiting the official figures to the first of the present month, which should appear on Tuesday or Wednesday of the present week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881.....	89@90@89
New-York Central.....	72@73⅛@71⅞
New-York and Erie.....	20¾@22¾@21⅛
Reading.....	32@31
Rock Island.....	37¼@39@35¼
Michigan Guaranteed.....	29@28⅜
Michigan Southern.....	13¼@13
Michigan Central.....	45¼@41⅜
Toledo.....	23¾@24¼@23⅜
Galena.....	5⅜@60½@59
Illinois Central.....	59⅜@64¼@60@61¼@63
Panama.....	102@101
Pacific Mail.....	69¾@68⅜
Missouris.....	39¼@40¾@37¾
Virginias.....	46@45⅜
Tennessees.....	46@45¾
Hudson River.....	36⅜@35⅞
Harlem Preferred.....	31¼@27⅜
Burlington and Quincy.....	57⅜@55
Harlem, Common.....	12¾@10¼

The Stock dealings of the past week were generally firm, and most of the speculative sellers manifested surprise at the steadiness of demand, in the face of continued preparations for and the imminence of a bloody Civil War. The market appears, however, to gradually adapt itself to the present state of things, and while the New-York and several of the Western Road stocks are strengthened by the increased traffic in April, and the near prospect of a heavy Summer's business in Western Produce, and the Government Loans are held firm by the determined stand and vigorous movement of the Administration against the Secessionists, a demand comes from out-of-town buyers, many of them living South, for small parcels of the Border State Stocks at the low figures recently established. At the close of the week there was less hope of the July interest on the Public Debt of Missouri, and a fall of 2 ℔ cent. on the Bonds of that State took place under a pressure to put out contracts in them. The heaviest speculative business is in Illinois Central shares, the buyers for the rise having the advantage of a comparative scarcity of cash stock and a renewed demand at the low prices from England; while the sellers have pressed their operations on time, believing that a few days will turn the course of prices in London, and thus influence the New York market. In this way, the fluctuations from day to day are wide and frequent, and the differences between cash and 5@10 day options quite considerable. The shares of the New-York Central and Galena were made firmer by the recent returns of traffic, but close with the general list on Saturday, dull and inactive. A fall of 2 ℔ cent. on Harlem, both classes of the Stock, is attributed to financial difficulties at Albany, supposed to touch some of the speculative holders of the stock in that quarter. The dullness and disposition to lower figures on the Share list on Saturday, were also influenced in part by the failure of the old Bank of Albany, that event being attributed to the unfortunate speculations of one of its officers, though the real facts of the case are not yet known by telegraph, nor alluded to in the Albany papers of Saturday afternoon. Next to the Bank of New York of this City, the establishment is the oldest in the State of New-York, but of comparatively small capital, say $500,000.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of New-York Central 7 ℔ Cents, Hamilton and Dayton mortgages, &c., on private sale by SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, No. 49 Wall-street.

The following were the earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in May, as compared with last year:

	1860.	1861.
From freight.....	$7,916	$7 230
From passengers.....	7 775	7,331
Total.....	$15,691	$14,561
Decrease.....	.....	1,130

The Jamestown (N. Y.) *Journal* says of the Atlantic and Great Western Road:

"A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was held on Thursday last, the 4th inst. It was a full and important meeting, and much interest was felt by the friends of the Road in its doings and results. Matters of great importance were brought up for its action. Among others, the entire road in our part of the State is so far completed that the settlement between the contractors and Company was under consideration, and in a final and satisfactory settlement to all parties—the Company receiving the road from the contractors. From this date, therefore, the former take the whole control of the works in the State.

The continuation of the line in Pennsylvania, to a junction with the Sunbury and Erie Road, is to be prosecuted without delay. Chief Engineer KENNARD left our place on Friday last, for New-York, to hasten the immediate shipment of the balance of the rails necessary to the completion of this road to that point.

The further prosecution of the enterprise in Pennsylvania and Ohio, to a connection with the Cleveland roads, and to Akron, will be urged without delay, under the new contracts now closed by the Companies with JAMES MCHENRY, Esq., of Liverpool, England. The work is to be under the immediate direction of Mr. KENNARD, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, and Dr. S. W. STRATTON, the late contractor, as Superintendent of the works.

Mr. KENNARD hopes to open the road for traffic to Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, early in the Fall, which he will, no doubt, be able to do, as he will be promptly and fully sustained by the able capitalists in England, France and Spain."

MESSRS. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote currency to-day as follows:

New-England, New-York State, East Jersey and Philadelphia.....	—@ ¼
Pennsylvania State and Baltimore.....	⅜ @ 5
Cotton States.....	—@ 50
Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri.....	20 @25
Illinois and Wisconsin.....	—@15
Ohio and State Bank of Indiana.....	1 @ 1½
Kentucky.....	4 @ 5
Michigan.....	—@ 1½
Canada.....	—@ ¾

The ratee of Exchange on New-York are as follows at various points:

	Premium.		Premium
Philadelphia.....	Par.	St. Louis.....	10 @12
Baltimore.....	—@ ⅛	Chicago.....	—@10
Richmond.....	12 @15	Milwaukee.....	8 @10
Cincinnati.....	—@ ⅜	Detroit.....	1 @ 1½

The *Great Eastern* brings advices from England to May 1, responsive to our advices of Wednesday and Thursday, April 17th and 18th, when Illinois Central stood 62½@63¼, and Erie 21½@22. The following are the latest London figures for American Stocks:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
Maryland 6 ℔ cent.....	83 @ 85	
United States 6 ℔ cent. red. 1874.	75 @ 80	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 88	
Do. 7 ℔ cent.....do....1875	85 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $8c paid dis.	31½ @ 33⅜	33½ $ 4d.
Do. do. all paid.....	66 @ 68	66
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869.....	84 @ 86	
Do 1s. f'd 8s, '82.....	84 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares.....	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares.....	10 @ 14	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1883.....	81 @ 83	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1878	90 @ 94	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. ba. 1876	90 @ 94	
Do. $100 shares.....	68 @ 66	65⅛
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ℔ cent. '67	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent., 1859.	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔ cent., assent.	75 @ 80	
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔ cent., '62, '71, '75, &c.	50 @ 75	
Do. shares, assented.....	21 @ 22	21¾ & 15⅜
Panama Railroad 1s. mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1885	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872.	96 @ 98	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds. 1st mtg. 6 ℔ cent., convert	82 @ 86	
Do. 2d mort. 6 ℔ cent., ster	82 @ 85	
Do. $50 shares.....	38 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading R'y. 6 ℔ cent., 1870.....	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares.....	15 @ 20	

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

		For.		
Arago.....	Southampton	New-York	May	1
Kangaroo.....	Liverpool	New York	May	1
Nova Scotian.....	Liverpool	Quebec	May	2
Europa.....	Liverpool	Boston	May	4
Canada.....	Southampton	New York	May	5
Hibernia.....	Galway	Boston	May	7
Etna.....	Liverpool	New York	May	8
Bavarian.....	Liverpool	Quebec	May	9
Lapee.....	Liverpool	New York	May	11
Teutonia.....	Southampton	New-York	May	15
New York.....	Southampton	New York	May	15
North Britain.....	Liverpool	Quebec	May	16
Asia.....	Liverpool	Boston	May	18
Persia.....	Liverpool	New York	May	18
Kedar.....	Southampton	New York	June	4
Fulton.....	Southampton	New York	June	8
Bremen.....	Southampton	New York	June	12
Hammonia.....	Southampton	New-York	June	18

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic.....	New-York	Galway	May	15
Arabia.....	Boston	Liverpool	May	16
Hammonia.....	New York	Southamt'n	May	17
North American.....	Quebec	Liverpool	May	19
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May	15
Africa.....	New York	Liverpool	May	22
Nova Scotian.....	Quebec	Liverpool	May	25
Great Eastern.....	New York	Liverpool	May	25
Karnak.....	New-York	Nassau	May	25
Arago.....	New-York	Southampt'n	May	25
Europa.....	Boston	Liverpool	May	29
Canadian.....	Quebec	Liverpool	June	1
Teutonia.....	New York	Hamburg	June	1
Persia.....	New-York	Liverpool	June	5
North Briton.....	Quebec	Liverpool	June	8
America.....	Boston	Liverpool	June	19
Fulton.....	New-York	Havre	June	20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on DR T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others will find this a central, convenient location. References first class.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS author of "Sabbath School Bells Nos 1 and 2" which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 39 months. Price, 25 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Published by HORACE WATERS, and IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Sherwood & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wisbrook Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. H. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keitts & Woode St. Louis.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—A SUPERIOR collection of choice tunes and hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women, and children, who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, and is well adapted for the Army and Navy, for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. May the army go singing as did the Children of Judah under the command of King Jehoshaphat, and may the traitors be smitten as were the Children of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir! For account of that great slaughter, see 34th page of the Patriotic Song Book. Price 10 cents; $6 per 100. It will be published on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., by HORACE WATERS, Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway.

CAPTAINS AND SERGEANTS CAN SUPPLY their men with BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK, At a liberal discount. For sale at all News Depôts.

VOLUNTEERS!—ALL THE PATRIOTIC AND popular songs are to be found in BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR. For sale at all News Dépôts.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 BOOTS AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering, at very low prices,

LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELING, BLANKETS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, FLANNELS,
And every description of White Goods.
ALSO,
LACE, MUSLIN and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
and DRAPERY MUSLINS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Greatly reduced in price.
CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at
BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, 13th,
500 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, at 7c. per yard.
300 pieces 4-4 French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½c. to 20c. per yard.
200 pieces Printed De Laines, 12½c. per yard.
180 pieces Check French Crape, 25c. per yard.
500 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼c. to 10c. per yard.
375 pieces Barege Anglais, from 10c per yard.
400 pieces Canton Poplins, for Traveling Dresses, at 50c per yard.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES.
From $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Actually worth from $6 to $15.
5,000 yards best quality Printed French Organdies, at 12½c. per yard.
5 000 yards Printed French Lawns, at 12½c. per yard.
10 000 yards American and English Lawns, fast colors, 9c. per yard.
1,000 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL COST.
500 GRENADINE ROBES,
From $12 to $20 per Robe,
Worth from $20 to $50.
120 pieces SMALL PLAID and FANCY SILKS,
At 50c., worth 75c.
750 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at HALF-PRICE.

PARIS MANTILLAS.

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY OF
THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY next, 13th inst.,
On which occasion the ladies of New York will have an opportunity of inspecting the most comprehensive and elegant display of imported novelties in ladies' outer garments ever offered in this City. The entire collection (owing to the pressure of the times) must be disposed of, without reserve, at the bare cost of importation.
Superb Circulars in Lyons Taffetas.
Superb Circulars, in Guipure Ornaments.
Superb Sacques, Basques and Monterets.
Boulevard Wrappers, in endless variety of styles.
"Arcqua Sentum" Cloaks, warranted water-proof.
Cambric, Pusher, and Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Points, Circulars and Shawls, in profusion.
Ladies' traveling suits, children's and misses' garments, &c., &c., &c.
UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No 691 BROADWAY.
WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.
GRAND OPENING on MONDAY, April 15.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail:
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS
At proportionately low prices.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Having added very largely
to their stock of Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Invite the attention of the Ladies
to the surprising bargains
they are now offering.

WINDOW SHADES,

AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, May 13, a large lot of French worked collars at a great reduction,
250 at 75 cents, worth 10s.
100 at $1 00, worth 12s and 14s.
150 at $1 25 worth $2 00 and $2 50.
500 worked collars at 12½ cents, worth 2s 6d. to 4s.
Will open a full line of handkerchiefs.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs 2s. and 2s. 6d., worth 3s 6d or 4s.
Gents' colored borders 2s, worth 3s and 3s. 6d
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

In store for cash auction sales, far below regular value, at prices to suit the times, in Dress Goods of every description, Linen table cloths, napkins, sheetings, towelings, quilts, table covers, flannels, &c., at Nos. 105 and 107 6th-av. C. G. HOOK.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

Greatly reduced in price.
CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at
BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

Purchased greatly below their value, at the cash auction sale of Friday last,
CONSISTING OF
Embroidered Sets, Collars and Cuffs, at 50 cents each, value $1.
Embroidered Sets Collars and Sleeves, at 75 cents each value $1 50.
Embroidered Sets Collars and Sleeves, at $1 each, value $2.
Embroidered Sets, Collars and Sleeves, at $1 50 each, value $3 00.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only 50 cents each, value $1 00.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only 75 cents each, value $1 50.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only $1 each, value $2.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only $1 50 each, value $3.
500 Black French Lace Points, at $3 50 and $4 each, equally cheap.
Will be open on MONDAY, May 13.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILKS REDUCED EVEN LOWER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will offer on Monday the most extraordinary bargains ever shown in
FIGURED SILKS, PLAID SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, CHENE SILKS AND CHINTZ SILKS,
The prices being about half the usual cost.
A very large assortment of
MOSAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRES, MOHAIRS, CHALLIES
Also
ENGLISH BAREGES, FRENCH GRENADINES, LAWNS ORGANDIES, &c.,
At very much less than the usual prices.
An immense stock of
BAREGE SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS, ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
and various other Shawls for Spring and Summer.
No. 346 Canal st., near Broadway.

**LACE CURTAINS, CORN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, an Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—TERMS DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—JENNY LIND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE-HEADED ROOR—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches this morning are important, as indicating the number of secession troops now at and near Richmond, and the condition of affairs at various points in the South, especially in Memphis. A gentleman who has recently come through Virginia, stopping at Richmond, puts the number of troops there at 6,000, while surrounding the city, within a radius of 50 miles, are about 19,000 more, in all about 25,000. Another authority estimates the number at 30,000. These troops, however, as we learn from a letter published in the Charleston *Mercury*—an authority not likely to misrepresent the matter to the disadvantage of the South—have been brought together without any decided plan of action, and are still under the command of their respective State officers, not yet having been mustered into the service of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. PILLOW who has established his head quarters at Memphis, has under his command, or can reorder available in a short time, about fifteen thousand troops, intended for a demonstration upon Cairo; but he suffers under disadvantages in point of position. The latest accounts from Cairo render it certain that an attack by him on that point would result in disastrous defeat to his forces. To render the position of the Federal troops there still more secure, Gen. SCOTT has recently ordered the heights commanding it to be taken possession of and fortified, so that every approach to the place is commanded absolutely by Federal cannon.

Although no actual hostilities have yet taken place, in the vicinity of the Capital, they are undoubtedly imminent. A rumor prevailed in Washington on Saturday night that a considerable body of Virginians had moved down from Harper's Ferry, and threatened the Relay House, but there appears to have been no truth in it. An alarm occurred at the Relay House, and the troops were promply on the alert, but no enemy was discovered. A rumor was also current at Perryville last evening, that skirmishing had taken place in Alexandria, in which a company of Virginia cavalry was engaged, but as our Washington dispatches make no mention of any such occurrence, the rumor was undoubtedly false. A general impression prevails, however, that the Virginia troops will soon have either to fight or disperse.

In consultation with members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury has invited offers for the nine millions remaining undisposed of under the act of February, which does not restrict offers to par. It will be recollected that offers for these nine millions were rejected by the Secretary, as being less liberal towards the Government than was desirable. This call requires only ten days' advertisement: and it is understood that all offers at about the current market rates will be accepted, in preference to issuing Treasury notes.

Our advices from Western Virginia are extremely interesting. The Union men there, who comprise the great majority of population in between thirty and forty counties, are hard at work in the struggle against secession, the active military movements of the Government giving them confidence that they will not be deserted in their position, and that they will ultimately succeed. The Convention called to meet at Wheeling will assemble this afternoon, and will be attended by delegates from the counties west of the Alleghanies and north of the Kanawha River. Opposition to secession is general, but opinions among the delegates are divided as to the proper course to be pursued. One party are in favor of the immediate division of the State and the organization of a new State Government; another party favors open opposition to the action of the recent Convention at Richmond, with a view to the overthrow of treason in the entire State; while a third party think the action of the present Convention should be simply advisory, and that it should issue a call for another Convention, to consist of delegates from a larger territory, in which final action should be determined upon. Unless the latter course should be adopted, the session is likely to be protracted.

The blockade of the Southern ports on the Atlantic coast is now probably complete, including Charleston and the Savannah River, and those of the Gulf will soon be in the same condition, if they are not already so. The destination of the *Niagara*, which left this port several days ago, is understood to be New-Orleans. The Secretaries of War and the Navy have been assiduous in their endeavors to perfect the blockade, and for this purpose, in addition to the national vessels, about twenty armed steamers from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been and are being put in readiness. The Virginia waters are now completely invested by Federal vessels, and Capt. PENDERGAST, the officer in command of the fleet there, has given the necessary fifteen days' notice to all vessels to leave the ports of that State, either with or without cargoes. An extension of time has been asked in several cases, but invariably refused.

We may soon expect to hear of another "Butlerism," as Gen. BUTLER'S sudden *coups* have come to be known. He yesterday afternoon left Annapolis, with 50 men and two pieces of Artillery, on the propeller *J. S. Shriver*, on secret service of some kind, in the direction of Baltimore. Most likely he has heard of some secession craft which he intends to "cut out."

Another attempt was made yesterday to tear up the track on the Northern Central Railroad, about fourteen miles out of Baltimore, but it was detected before any damage of consequence was done. The intention was to prevent the movement of the Pennsylvania troops through Baltimore. Measures have been taken which will render another attempt extremely dangerous.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst. She brings the mails, passengers and treasure previously announced as having left San Francisco, but her advices from California have been anticipated, as usual, by the Pony Express. From New-Granada, however, the intelligence is interesting. Another collision has taken place between the revolutionary forces and those of the Government, in which the former were again victorious, killing some 400 of their opponents and taking 600 of them prisoners. At least, this is the report. Should it prove true in all particulars, there is no doubt that the success of the cause headed by MOSQUERA is assured. It is difficult to see how OSPINA can make further head against such continued reverses.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Saturday afternoon, we have advices from San Francisco to the 1st of May. The steamer *Golden Age* left on that day for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, with 290 passengers and $488,000 in treasure. The war news from the East had a decided effect on the amount of treasure shipped, apprehensions existing that the steamer from Aspinwall might encounter Southern privateers in the Gulf. Exchange on New-York was at 5@6 per cent. premium, though money was plenty, and not held above the ordinary rates. Business generally was extremely dull. The latest news received from the East announced the secession of Virginia, the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, and the probable advance of JEFF. DAVIS on Washington. The news excited the most intense Union feeling, and a mass-meeting, without distinction of party, had been called in San Francisco, to give expression to the public feeling. The few secession sympathizers there were keeping very quiet. The general feeling was that California could not, under any circumstances, remain neutral in the pending struggle but must take side with the North in favor of the Union.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, whose arrival at this port we announced yesterday, passed over the bar yesterday morning, and reached the City at 11:15 A. M. She immediately proceeded to her old berth at the foot of Hammond street, North River. It is now definitely understood that she will be offered for sale to the Government as a transport ship, but should a sale not be negotiated she will accept of a charter for that service. The Government will, no doubt, immediately avail itself of the opportunity to obtain so desirable an addition to their means of offensive operations. The English and Continental news by the *Great Eastern* was published in our Sunday morning edition, together with an account of the voyage across the Atlantic.

The Stock market on Saturday closed under a depression of ¼@1 per cent., as compared with the day before. New York Central, 71⅜; Illinois Central, 63; Missouris, 34¾.

Movements at the South.

We have nothing of special interest from Washington. Troops are constantly arriving there, and from every quarter regiments are pressing towards the scene of action.

We copy a Richmond letter from the Charleston *Mercury*, written on the 4th of May, which may throw some light upon the intended movements of the Southern forces. The writer says that although troops in great numbers are constantly arriving, at all the principal points in Virginia from which they could be rapidly concentrated, no plan of action has yet been decided on, nor are the troops in condition for an aggressive movement. They are as yet under the command of their respective State officers—not having yet been mustered into the army of the Confedsrate States. Until this is done they will not be prepared for any concerted action.

The change of public sentiment in Maryland has seriously disconcerted the movements of the Confederate forces. When it was supposed that Maryland was ready to join the South, and resist the passage of Federal troops to defend the Capital, the South saw at once their advantage, and were ready to pour troops into Maryland, and hold that State as the advanced position of the Southern Confederacy. This would have been an admirable movement. It would have isolated Washington, and thrown it unquestionably into the hands of the Secessionists. But the prompt action of the Government, and the effect which it had upon Maryland, defeated all these calculations, and threw the Southern forces back again upon Virginia. The *Mercury's* correspondent says that while the South was ready to *sustain* Maryland in a position of hostility to the Federal Government, they will not "assume to force or lead that State" into such an attitude.

We think, from the best evidence within our reach, that there are not less than 50,000 Southern troops on the soil of Virginia. They have been necessarily scattered at different points in order, to obtain a supply of provisions. We think it altogether likely that the preparations of the Government for the defence of Washington have progressed so far as to check the intended attack upon that city;—and the present indications are that the Virginians anticipate a movement upon Richmond, and are hoping for it, as it would give them a defensive position, and at the same time unite the people of the State more thoroughly in opposition to the Government. But if no such movement is made, the Southern leaders will be under the necessity of making an advance upon Washington;—for it will be impossible for them to keep their army for any considerable time inactive in camp. They cannot obtain provisions for such an encampment, nor could they keep their forces together if they were to remain on the defensive.

The Government, meantime, is concentrating troops at Washington, and preparing them for service in any required direction. Those who go forward now are better drilled and disciplined than many of those who went at the outset. A force will soon be there capable of resisting any attack which the Confederate forces may make.

Power of a Blockade.

The Southern mind has long been in such a state of mental ecstacy, that nothing short of a sound drubbing, or signal exhibition of the power of the North, can ever bring the rebels to anything like reason, either in their conduct or ideas. Whatever they produce seeks its market by sea. Yet, without being able to put even a *tub* afloat without first stealing it, they grossly insult and attempt to destroy the Government of a first-class naval Power. In our contests with them, all our commercial, sea-going and coastwise steamers are just as effective as are ships-of-war, for the reason that the South have nothing to oppose to them. The *Baltic*, mounted with a few guns, can blockade as well as the *Niagara*. So many merchant steamers have been taken up by Government, that an adequate blockading fleet for every Southern port is or will soon be under weigh.

According to standards recognized among military men, the naval force already provided by us for operating against the rebels is equivalent to a force of 100,000 men in the field. In the present case, it can exert a five-fold greater power, because it is in its power to destroy the profits of the industry of every man in the Southern States. Without our consent, not a bale of cotton, or cask of sugar, rice, or tobacco, or a barrel of naval stores, can be sent to market. Suppose an effectual blockade to be established, what becomes of Southern finances, Southern armies, Southern government, and even Southern society? Destroy the labor of a country, and you destroy the country itself. We can quietly sit down at the North and accomplish all this with our naval arm. We need not move a soldier into a single Southern State. In fact, many think it the better policy to avoid a collision of arms on land, as we have by means of our fleet the matter entirely in our hands. We can reduce the enemy to perfect obedience by the slow process of starvation. We must close Southern ports to save our commercial marine from being preyed on by pirates, had we no other motive.

We have already had most striking illustrations of the effect of a blockade, whenever it has been put in vigorous practice. Provisions of all kinds go up from one to five hundred per cent. The South are importers of food and the moment the accustomed channels by which it is received are cut off, starvation stares people in the face. The suffering is greatly aggravated where large bodies of troops are quartered. Provisions and supplies of all kinds are at famine prices at Richmond and Charleston. The time for Mobile and New-Orleans will come next. In a few days from this the rebellious States will have a *cordon* drawn around them, both upon sea and land. They will then, cut off from every market in the world, begin to learn the extent of their resources. Why would it not be a good plan to treat them as we do a noisy criminal—give them six months or a year of close confinement? or, if that will not do, such a period as will teach them complete docility and submission. How long will it take to bring Virginia, completely cut off from market, to her senses? Not long, we fancy. Give the people a good full taste of the effects of secession, and they will turn upon and hang the knaves that got them into the scrape, instead of threatening to attack our Capital. The shortest way to conquer peace is to make the blockade thorough and effectual. Put the South upon a bread-and-water diet, or still coarser fare, till we have a pledge of better conduct for the future.

The New Virginia.

The first great victory of the campaign will be consummated to-day, by the secession to the Free North of the *free* portion of Virginia, which embraces nearly if not quite one-half of the entire territory of the State. *Thirty thousand* square miles will be taken from nominally slave soil, to swell the already overwhelming preponderance of the *free*. *Five hundred thousand* people, who by their past political relations, have either been silent upon the subject of Slavery, or who have been ranked among, and have virtually been its supporters, will henceforth be as outspoken against it, as the freemen of Ohio or New-York.

The South have already lost more in one short month of rebellion than the North could have wrested from them in fifty years of continued peace, which only serves to place on a firmer foundation existing institutions. Slavery has been immensely strengthened by this *vis inertia* of society, which in time stamps upon every practice and possession, though illegal in the outset, all the authority and sanctions of law. Slavery in all the States had come to be a prescriptive right. In peace, how could Virginia be enfranchised in idea as well as in fact, so as to open up the magnificent treasures hidden in her soil, and beneath it, to industry and enterprise, and render it what it is capable of being, one of the great States of the Union. Slavery, in legal contemplation at least, would have remained a blight upon her soil, which skill, and capital, and free labor would have shunned as a pestilence. Under its influence, Western Virginia, with all its vast resources, has today only about 15 inhabitants to the square mile, against 60 for Ohio. Now that she is enfranchised, she will soon begin to rival in progress, in wealth and population, the Queen of the West.

Such is the grand triumph secured without firing a gun. Virginia in rebellion, one-half of her territory gravitates by kindred attraction to the North. Already is a victory gained which is conclusive of the whole contest. A territory equal in area to a first-class State is thrown off from the South by mere force of repulsion. It can never be reclaimed. Its people have no sympathy with slave-propagandism, and earnestly cling to a Government which maintains law and order. The precedent set is irresistibly contagious in every foot of territory in the South unfitted for slave labor. Kentucky, if she should essay to go, will divide in the same way. So will Tennessee; for Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia free, will carry a wide belt of free territory to the borders of this State. The secession of Missouri would only be an act of self-emancipation, which, when accomplished, would restore her again to the Free North.

Secession, by breaking up all previous political relations and obligations, leaves the people of each State to recast anew their institutions, and to conform their organic laws to their condition and ideas. In no period but a revolution could this be done. Without it, how could the Gordian knot that tied free to slave Virginia have been loosed? Who in peace would have raised his hand against the authority of the law? But the rebellion which was to seize the Government and Africanize the continent, itself cut the knot. Eastern Virginia renounces her fealty, while Western remains loyal. The Eastern portion being the weaker, is unable to put forth a single effort, save in self-defence, threatened as she is by the whole power of the Federal Government.

Here is the first grand disaster to the rebellion. It is the beginning of the end. Similar disasters will be suffered till one half of the territory of the Southern States, through the action of its own people, is annexed to the North. The only force required to be put forth by ourselves will be that requisite to protection. The South went into the struggle under the delusion that the border Northern States would go with them, little dreaming that the exact reverse would be the case. The process of aggregation on one side and disintegration on the other, will continue with resistless pace till Slavery is driven to the torrid regions of the Gulf. Without the rebellion, the North would not have gained a foot of free soil from the South. With it, it will soon have the great portion of its territory as a prize, which will a hundred-fold compensate for the losses sustained by the great outbreak.

Affairs in New-York Harbor

Mr. BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York, was absent from his office on Saturday, on a tour of inspection of the harbor. New-York is not only the centre of the military and naval operations of Government, but it is also the very place at which the rebels would seek to obtain supplies and materials for the war. There is no doubt that they have a large number of spies and agents in our midst, and not a few secret sympathizers. The most careful *surveillance*, consequently, is maintained over the three great entrances from the sea—the Sound, the Narrows, and the Kill von Kull. In each entrance a guard-ship is placed, from which any vessel passing out is boarded, and if everything is not found right, detained. No merchant vessel whatever is allowed to leave the port between sunset and sunrise. At the Narrows, the oath to support the Constitution was, at the request of the captain of the *Corwin*, administered to the officers and crew, who appeared to be most zealous in their attachment to Government, and in the performance of their duties. Only in one instance has a vessel gone to sea without showing her papers. For this breach of orders a satisfactory apology was rendered. The strict watch maintained does not interfere with the commerce of the City, while it is an effectual check upon the movements of all suspicious characters.

While the importations into the port continue light, a very large number of vessels are constantly arriving here, many of them in ballast, for outward-bound freight. Vessels formerly consigned to Southern ports now all come to this and other Northern ports, in consequence of the blockade, and of the threatened issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal. All Southern commerce is completely cut off, and by the end of this week every leading Southern harbor will be effectually closed. The whole trade of the country must seek an outlet through Northern ports. Whatever cotton is sent to market the present year must take the same direction. This fact will give the Southerners some notion of our power, if it does not bring them to their senses in other respects.

Steam Artillery—The Centrifugal Gun.

Immediately after the Baltimore "riot," the defendants in the never-ending suit of Ross WINANS *vs.* the North at large, that is to say, the shareholders in Northern railways, were informed that this notorious person had produced a steam centrifugal gun, and located the same in a principal street of that city, for the amiable purpose of throwing three hundred balls per minute into the bodies of a people he has never ceased to harass with lawsuits for "infringing" his worthless patent. This is the WINANS in whose favor a New-York jury recently found a verdict, in a patent case, which, if sustained in a new trial, will cost Northern railway companies several millions of dollars. When the *profession* heard that WINANS had brought out a gun, they were not very seriously alarmed: and, in fact, the gun, like WINANS' locomotives, cigar steamer, and engineering at large, proved a very bad job.

But this by no means proves that a centrifugal gun, made by a man of ordinary ability, may not be a very formidable arm. For fighting in moderately close quarters, it is probably the most terrific engine of death. Mr. J. MCCARTY, of this City, after many years' experiment, has produced a centrifugal gun which throws at least 800 five-ounce balls, above a mile, per minute. These projectiles are simply round, rough, cast-iron shot, of 1¼ inch diameter. Their penetration, at 200 to 300 yards' range, is, of course, as great, and their effect more destructive than that of rifle-shot. At long ranges the accuracy of ordinary artillery cannot be maintained, but in close quarters, of 200 yards or less, either on sea or land, their aim is sufficiently accurate; and since the gun can be trained with great rapidity, we see no reason why it cannot mow down a regiment as grass is mowed by a scythe, with its steady, unceasing, *solid stream of balls*. Of course, the more accurate rifle-musket at long ranges, if the shots were deliberately aimed, and not thrown away, as forty-nine out of fifty generally are, and if the atmosphere were not too smoky for the proper sight, and if other circumstances were favorable, would pick off the centrifugal gunners, and render their machine inactive; and rifled artillery, *when* got into proper position, would dispose of it with one shot. But we must remember that the musket shot, the bayonet thrust, the cavalry charge, and the rifled battery, are neither invincible, each in turn yields like stubble before the autumnal fire, when circumstances favor the other. And when it comes to a hand-to-fight, as it usually does, at last, the long range of modern arms to the contrary, a shower of shells could hardly be more destructive than the steady death-stream of the centrifugal gun, adroitly brought to bear, as in many cases it might be. Properly fought, it would prove a fearful weapon, however short-lived it might be in the direct range of a battery or of a well-covered rifle corps.

But while the centrifugal gun would find its place in the general action of the open field, its most terrible execution would be on board ship, in the fortification, in the street, and in the various forms of skirmish and irregular warfare. Half a dozen such machines on board a vessel, one in the main-top, among others, could not possibly fail to repel a boarding party thousands strong. They would riddle small boats into sieves, since they penetrate 3 inch plank at short range, and they would absolutely drench the decks of neighboring vessels with iron rain—*white-hot rain*, if required, for hot shot as well as cold, can be fired as fast as they can be poured into a spout. How long would a ship be tenable with a dozen bushels of white-hot balls all over and under her decks and rigging? As a street-sweeper and *fire*-engine, the machine would be unrivaled, as may be readily imagined. But the efficiency of the weapon is by no means dependent on the number of solid shot it can throw. It is found to propel *percussion shells* equally well. A 12-pound shell, bedding 176 musket balls, in addition to the powder, would upon striking, project these, in addition to the fragments, in every direction. Mr. MCCARTY has already constructed a gun with a capacity for 3-inch shot, and their range is said to be 2½ miles.

No one will question the unparalleled destructiveness of this arm, and its manifold uses; indeed, there are many positions in which no other engine appears adequate—especially within fortifications, behind barricades, and on ship-board—to repel a large force at close quarters. The question has rather been: Can the arm be relied on?—is it durable, effective and trustworthy? The worst thing we know about it is, that Mr. WINANS had something to do with one, and it could only fire lead bullets, not very fast or far, and all over the lot at that, except a few of them which it ground up and did not fire at all. Mr. MCCARTY, the original patentee of the machine, has devoted an immense amount of ingenuity, labor and money to developing the crude idea, and his perfected engine is quite another thing. The balls do not require feeding at a certain speed, but may be rolled in as fast as their gravity will carry them. There is no violent concussion of parts or projectiles, either in imparting motion to the ball or in giving it a tangential direction to the arc it describes in the former process. Nor does turning the shaft the wrong way do any damage. The internal arrangement appears to be perfect. For obvious reasons, it will not be described. Externally, the machine is simply two discs of boiler-plate, some three feet in diameter, joined by a ring at the edges, standing vertically and inclosing an internal space as thick as the diameter of the ball. At the centre, on one side, enters the shaft that impels the internal machinery. Opposite the shaft, on the other side, is a pipe or spout, into which the balls or shells are fed. A barrel projects from the periphery of the disc, and may be elevated or lowered by rotating the disc on its trunnion, the shaft aforesaid. The carriage may be rapidly trained. On the rear of the carriage may be either a crank, to be worked by men, or a small steam engine, to give the shaft, by means of a belt, 1,500 to 3,000 revolutions per minute. Six men can throw balls a mile; a three or four horse engine, of the steam fire-engine persuasion—the whole machine weighing less than a ton—would keep up an unbroken stream of shot and shell, by the hour. For marine and fortification purposes, stationary power would be carried to any point by shafting. The *gun* appears to be practically perfect; with modern light and puddled-steel, the adaptation of the carriage and the engines is a very easy matter. It is earnestly to be hoped that this wonderful weapon will be put into immediate service. It is worth a thousand rifles per ship for the protection of our merchant marine. If the gunpowder party cannot find it in the text books let private steamship owners, home guards, and patriotic defence committees, at least investigate it, without delay.

The Rush of Events.

The people of this country have been so long accustomed to the slow progress of things in time of peace, that the swift movements of the events of the day amazes and bewilders them. They go to bed at night expecting to hear of some great battle in the morning, and they enter upon the business of the day expecting that some wonderful thing, that shall settle the affairs of the nation, will happen before night. They see a gigantic conspiracy perfected against the Government, including certainly eleven, and probably thirteen States, with seven or eight millions of people, committed to its wickedness, and they look to see it crushed or successful in a week.

While all this is folly, yet the rush of events is such as may well bewilder the staidest and soberest mind. Six months ago this nation was at peace with all the world. There was no sign of serious disturbance abroad or at home. True, we had just passed through an exciting election, in which party spirit and party bitterness ran high, but everybody supposed that the excitement would pass away, as had always been the case on such occasions. In this we were doomed to disappointment. Beginning with South Carolina, State after State swung from its moorings and drifted into secession, arming against this Constitution and determined on its overthrow. Fort after fort was siezed, arsenal after arsenal plundered, mints and sub-treasuries were robbed, and thousands of men, armed by the spoiling of the Government, were marshaling for its overthrow. A new Confederacy was formed, claiming to be a nation by itself, in defiance of the authority of the Union. Federal officers, while enjoying the honors and exercising the functions of Cabinet Ministers, plundered the treasury, removed the Federal navy to distant coasts, placed the Federal arms in the reach and at the command of traitors, and then hurried into treason themselves. Army and naval officers threw up their commissions, and enlisted in the cause of rebellion. Every day brought news of some new defection, and the lightning was scarcely swift enough to chronicle the progress of disintegration. At last an earnest cry of danger rang through the land, and a great army sprang up as if out of the ground. Four weeks ago yesterday, Fort Sumter surrendered. The whole army of the Government consisted of less than fifteen thousand soldiers, who were scattered in distant States, and guarding remote frontiers. To-day an army of fifty thousand men is in the field, with its centre resting upon Washington, and fifty thousand and more ready or on the march. Go where you will, the life and drum, and military bands, fill the air with martial sounds, and the tramp of armed men is everywhere heard. Regiment after regiment defile past us, rushing to the frontiers, are reserved at the depots and encampments, awaiting orders to move. From every steeple and spire, every battlement and minaret, every housetop, flags are floating, and all the talk everywhere is of war.

In this universal rush everybody is bewildered. So swift is the current that nobody pauses to consider, to calculate or to digest. We indite an article to-day. Before it can be published it is history. Startling news flashes along the telegraph wires;—by some mysterious agency it is in the possession of everybody at once, and by the time it gets into print it is stale.

In all this is the evidence that we are on the threshold of a great crisis. We are in the shadow which coming events cast before them,—among the thickening signs of tempest and of storm.

The Sale of Tennessee.

Tennessee, or rather the Tennessee Legislature, went out of the Union, on the 7th of May, with a great flourish. Five millions of dollars were appropriated for arming the State, and thus Tennessee stands defiantly on the side of secession, with a great army equipped, or to be equipped,—on paper. Unfortunately for Tennessee, there are two or three very important difficulties in the way of her dissolving the Union, and slaughtering the loyal men of her own and other States.

In the first place, her treasury is entirely empty. Her people, for the past three years, have been complaining bitterly of excessive taxation to pay the interest on her debt, and defray the ordinary expenses of Government. Tennessee is not a rich State. The people are deeply in debt, and though repudiation may relieve them for the present, yet the tax-gatherer will be no welcome visitor, even though he call for no increased amounts on account of the war. The business interests of Tennessee will suffer quite as largely as those of any other State, by this war, which she has aided so largely in precipitating. Money, already hard to be come at, will be more scarce as the year advances, and so much of this five millions as may be looked for from direct taxation, will be among the things that are not. The debt of Tennessee is large. Her bonds and scrip are a drug in the market at forty-six cents on the dollar, with more sellers than buyers at that price. With the non-payment of interest on this debt, her securities will sink still lower. Were she to go into the market as a borrower, as she must if she hopes to raise any amount of funds for war purposes, it needs no great wisdom to calculate how she would succeed. With her present securities more than fifty per cent. below par, her future offerings will find few takers at any price.

Tennessee is without arms or munitions of any kind. She may have men enough to form a respectable army, but without money and without arms there will be small danger of their accomplishing any very important results.

There are thousands of loyal people in Tennessee who will not be plunged either into taxation, debt, or a rebellion against the Union, if they can help it; and though they may be overborne by treason and compelled into present silence, yet when the reign of terror to which they are now subjected shall have passed away, their voice will be heard in defence of their own liberties and of the Union.

Long Preparation for the Rebellion.

At last, all who love the Union and the Constitution of the United States have come to the same conclusion: *that the great rebellion is no extempore affair.* So elaborate, and so minute, has been the preparation as to make it certain that even the details must have been far advanced long before any of the pretended causes for the revolt existed. The election of LINCOLN was but the pretence of a day, and the conspirators were so far committed to the act of rebellion that they could not and would not recede in any event. Their best hope was that, in case of success in the election, they might use their preparation to overwhelm opposition and consummate their design without an armed conflict; but this hope having failed them, the present rebellion was a foregone conclusion.

Full thirty years ago the design was entertained by a few of the leading minds; and of this, it may be remembered, President JACKSON gave us warning. Since then it has been growing and maturing, and, probably, specific arrangements were in progress during the whole of JEFF. DAVIS' administration of the War Department under PIERCE, and subsequently during FLOYD'S, under BUCHANAN, and all with surprising minuteness.

It requires no great sagacity now to perceive all this; the curtain has been raised, and men may behold with their own eyes enough to teach them the terrible truth, that all this preparation, enormous in amount, infinite in detail, and most patiently and elaborately matured, had but one end—to break the Union, and destroy the Constitution of our free Government utterly and entirely.

It is a conviction, clear as revelation, of this truth, that has brought all good men of the Free States together, no matter what their several opinions may have hitherto been. Few doubt now that even the Slavery question, which has troubled us so long, has been used merely as means to the end, and was never of primary importance with the conspirators; and this is the reason why so many amongst us, who only a few weeks since were opposing the Administration, are now supporting the Government with patriotic ardor, ignoring all distinctions of party and insisting that the only test of merit shall be the amount of sacrifice. They are incensed to know that reconciliation was never intended by the traitors; that propositions for concession and compromise were meant for delay only, in order that the blow might be more surely and fatally given; and even that the cry of "non-coercion" was *invented*, to be raised and used as one of the items of preparation for the plot. Hence, they are justly indignant, for they feel that the traitors were betraying *them* and using their generous efforts selfishly, heartlessly, and basely, to further their villainous scheme.

It is sad to know that with a Government so beneficent in its operation on all who live under it, "the wonder and admiration of the world," that in all these latter days of the prosperity and glory of the country, there have been men who, impelled by an arrogant desire to rule, and by malignant envy, have all the time coldly, carefully and heartlessly plotted its disgrace and ruin, prostituting to this purpose the high dignities and trusts confided to them, betraying the generous confidence of their friends, crushing by terror those even in their midst who might dissent, and defying the sense of their own people. But, sad as it is, it is, perhaps, well that these wretches and their fatal designs should be fully and entirely known, so that, with the aid of a wise Providence, the remedy may be perfect, and that for ages hereafter our country may endure with its glorious Constitution, under whose benign influence the happiness of millions yet to be born may be sought for and secured.

The Baptists Wading in.

The Baptists of Georgia, not content with the management of their spiritual matters, have concluded to wade into the rebellion now rampant in that State. It was not enough that they should be traitors individually, but as a Church they must prostitute even their religion and their organization to the wicked purpose of dissolving the Union. We remember when the South made a great outcry because a number of New-England clergymen petitioned Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. It was a grave offence in the eyes of the South for them to leave their pulpits and their preaching to meddle in politics, even so far as to petition Congress for the repeal of what they regarded as an unjust and iniquitous law. They were denounced as false to their high calling, degrading the religion of the cross to the level of party politics, and making the pulpit the handmaiden of the grog-shop and the primary forum in the propagandism of party creeds. But this was in New-England, and that made all the difference in the world in the estimation of "our Southern brethren." Here is an entire denomination, a whole sect, acting not individually, but as a denomination, plunging officially into treason, and giving the sanction of their Church to rebellion against the Government.

Among the resolutions of the Georgia Baptist Convention, recently held at Athens, are the following:

Resolved, By the members of the Baptist Convention, of the State of Georgia, that we consider it to be at once a pleasure and a duty to avow that, both in feeling and principle, we approve, indorse and support the Government of the Confederated States of America.

Resolved, That we acknowledge, with devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, the signal favor with which, up to this time, He has blessed our arms and our policy, and that the Baptist Churches of this State be requested to observe the first and second days of June next as days of fasting and prayer, that God will deliver us all from the power of our enemies.

The latter resolution we especially commend to the consideration of the reader. We do not know exactly how many forts have been stolen, arsenals seized, sub-treasuries robbed, or mints plundered; but as these have as yet been the only achievements of "our arms and our policy," we suggest whether a very different power than that referred to in the resolution was not at the bottom of it all. We think that the Baptists of Georgia give credit in the wrong direction for the "blessings" referred to, and that they should "give the devil his due." One thing, however, is perfectly clear. The Baptists of Georgia are right in appointing a season of fasting and prayer. They stand in pressing need of both. The only thing we would suggest is, that the season appointed is ridiculously short. Two days is a brief period to atone by fasting and prayer for the gigantic

wickedness in which they are engaged. We tell them plainly that the "enemies" to which they have sold themselves, and from which they seek to be delivered, are the powers of darkness, and that it will take a generation of "fasting and prayer" to work out their deliverance. The gentleman of the hoof and horns will laugh at their forty-eight hours of abstinence and two days of prayer, even were they unaccompanied with new crimes.

The Nature of the Contest—The Doctrine of State Rights.

To foreigners who have looked at this country simply in *mass*, and who have no experience of our institutions or sectional tendencies, and who only a few months ago saw the most penceable and apparently amicable relations prevailing between the North and South, the present attitude of the two sections, breathing intense hostility, and with daggers drawn, threatening each other's existence, must be an astonishing spectacle. It certainly is so with ourselves, although with better opportunities for observation, we are beginning to appreciate more correctly the cause. The immediate contest has its origin in the question as to which Government, State or Federal, paramount allegiance is due. In *Free* territory, this is universally conceded to the latter, when the two come in collision. In *Slave*, the reverse is the rule. In the South, it is my State that commands the first duty, represents the nationality, and appeals to the patriotism of the citizen. In the North, it is the Federal Government, coextensive in its operations with the whole country, creating one mighty nationality, and impressing upon all its members the same grand tyye.

These two principles, struggling for mastery in the present contest, are as old as the world. They represent the two opposite poles of human nature—the tendency to aggregation or consolidation, whereby a whole people work in harmony to grand results; and that tuward isolation, which places man in hostile relatinns with his fellow, limiting his achievements in the future to his nwn unaided efforts. The great obstacle to the formation of a Government is this innate selfishuess of mankind, which is *centrifugal*, requiring either great self-control or outward pressure to keep it in its orbit. The history of great nations is made up of such struggles. The ideal of Rome was what Rome achieved—universal dominion, in which she established order, and upon which she impressed laws and civilization, from which our own is derived. But centuries rallied around before its mighty genius could consolidate under one Government the whole known world. The doctrine of *State Rights* was as rife in Italy twenty-five hundred years ago as it is in the South to-day. Had this doctrine prevailed against the efforts of our great mother to establish a grand nationality, absorbing all refractory or partial ones, modern civilizatinn would have been a blank. Italy would have remained inhabited by *tribes*, which would have exhausted themselves in their mutual destruction. The early history of England is a similar one, showing the gradual subjection of chaotic elements to that great idea which, first rendering that country homogeneous in its laws and institutions, has made her the mistress of the world. In no nation since the organization of government, has society been so harmoniously directed, with such entire unanimity to a common end, and no nation has achieved such a splendid destiny.

A race becomes strong and valuable, both to itself and the world, just to the degree that it can be fused to a common standard. Individually may remain aa rounded as ever, at the same time that every member of a firm may work with the same zeal to a common end. Rank, or different grades of authority may exist, without interfering in the slightest degree with individual freedom. In the great machinery of society there must be some to command and some to serve, yet all personally may be equal.

The present contest between the North and South is to settle the question whether we are to establish a great nationality on this continent, which, every member of it working to a common end, and with instruments and conditions far exceeding those ever possessed hy any race, shall transcend all others in the splendor of its achievements, or whether we shall resolve ourselves into thirty-four distinct communities, or *tribes*, and limit our aspirations to the petty circle they describe, and make the annals of a predatory warfare our history and glory.

It must certainly appear remarkable to the casual nbserver, that upon this great question the country should divide exactly upon the line between Free and Slave territory. The citizen of every Free State wishes to see over him the broad *ægis* of the nation. While he yields to the State in all local matters, he desires protection, and a general standard of obligation and duty, coextensive with the field of his enterprise and industry, which is the continent. He is a citizen of the world, and in this sinks his provincialism and egotism.

He addresses himself to all for patronage, and he must understand and reflect the character and wishes of all. The life of the slaveholder, on the other hand, has a direct tendeney to isolate him from his fellows. He has the power of life and death, almost, on his little domain. Owning both the soil and labor that cultivatea it, he feels himself in a condition of entire independence, which fosters his vanity and selfishness. The great institution that surrounds him rests upon force, not consent. It consequently comes to be a matter of habit with him to base his relations with others upon a similar idea. Under such influences he necessarily, becomes the antipode to the New-York merchant, who, in his business transactions, conforms to the general sense of mankind. The slaveholder, in the management of his plantatiun, or force upon it, does not consult precedents carefully traced out in books, but his own notions of propriety or expediency, from which there is no appeal. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that he should view with suspicion and distrust a Government whose motives nr principles of action may differ radiesily from his own, and in any collision that may arise, side with the State, which reflects his own interests and ideas.

Such are the causes that have made us two peoples, and have precipitated us into the present contest. The North tends toward aggregation, and its people would gladly range themselves as eitizens under a government, coextensive with the world—a government based upon the moral convictions and best experience of mankind. But the slaveholder feels that the genius of such a government would inevitably work the freedom of his slaves, and he rejects it altogether. He will have no government that does not square with his idea, and the necessities of his own plantation. He rejects all progress, as this implies *change*, and change he always dreads. This cannot more firmly bind the fetters of his slave. It may liberate him. The Federal Government is involved to some extent with the spirit that he bas so long looked upnn with aversion and distrust. He had not revolted from it up to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, because he had controlled it to his own purposes. The moment he lost this control, he cast it off as a viper, and now seeks its destruction as its deadly foe.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN was not the cause of secession. It was the torch that fired the magazine. The South, for years, have been fully ripe for rebellion. The hatred expressed for the Union, the North, and for free institutions, and for our national symbol, are only the treasured-up venom of years, hursting forth with all the more force for being so long repressed. Henceforth, if separation be accomplished, two destinies await the different sections of the country. The South, left to itself, will, under a necessary process of disintegration, in time find itself divided into numerous petty communities, so small as to embrace only one interest or idea. Society there cannot rise above the selfishness that turns every man's hand against his neighbor. While the maintenance of Slavery remains the leading idea, it must sink to the level of the barbarism of the institution. Left to itself, it can put forth no aggressive effort, while the North, with the strength which freedom gives, and with the agencies which science and art have brought to its aid, and which have increased its powers a thousand fold, must continue to advance in its grand career, till it has absorbed and transmuted to its own nature whatever it may come in contact with, and in time the South itself.

Something the Matter with Him.

The following letter reached us yesterday by the mail, which continues to be run by the Federal Government, to the benefit of the writer, and others of like mind:

AUGUSTA, GA., SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, May 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have written you before *ordering* you to stop sending your infamous sheet to my address, and this morning was insulted by the delivery from P. O. of several copies. If I were in reach of your worthless necks, I should be certain to place my foot thereon until I received your oath to obey my order, which as it is, however, I should expect no such black, fanatical, Abolition hell-birds to keep. Should it ever be my fortune to meet you, I will endeavor to emphasize my opinion in such manner as a disobedient serf deserves. With supreme contempt I remain,

JOHN C. AUSLEY.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Another Victory over the Government Forces in New-Granada.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California, and later intelligence from New-Granada. The California news, as usual, is anticipated by the Pony Express.

The following items are from the Panama *Star and Herald* of the 4th:

FROM CARTHAGENA.

The following is the new Cabinet formed under the Calvo Administration

Secretary of State, Señor JUAN C. EIRAE.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor MIL. MASIA MATTAMINO.

Secretary of the Treasury, Señor IGNACIO GAVINAZ.

President CALVO had come to an terms with the Revolutionary Party, and a decisive battle was expected to take place soon on the Magdalena.

Gen. MOSQUERA, "Provisional President and Commander-in Chief of War," has formed the following Cabinet

Secretary of State, Señor ANDREZ CAson.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor JOSE MARIA ROJAS GARAIDO.

Secretary of Treasury, Señor JULIAN TRUJILLO.

JERALTE continues to be kept in check by the following forces: 150 men, under command of Commandante NASARIO LALINDA, and who, having defeated ELISEO ARBOLEZ in Canoas, have marched upon Medellin 1,500 under Gen. ORTIZ, who are constantly watching and attacking the divisions of ENAS, 1,200 more in Lorida, shortly expected to fall upon Manizales, 600 in Santa Barbara, some 12 leagues from Medellin, under command of Col. CUESTAS; and finally, in Remedios, who were only waiting the moment to romoine with the Federal forces of the States.

The notices from the different seetioos of the Republic appear to be favorable to the progress of the revoutionary army.

FROM THE CAUCA.

By the steamer *Anne* we have received the intelligence that ARBOLEDO was, at last accounts, at Piedra Aucra a mountain between Barbacoas and Zuceras, with his forces—about two or three hundred men. He had sent Capt. GAITO to Panama, to procure troops for his assistance, and a vessel was to be sent up from Zumaco to convey them.

Col. PEREZ had again attacked Paste. His forces are said to have been increased, and are well supplied with arms anu munitions.

The port of Buenaventura was blockaded.

The following details are given of a victory gained hy Gen. GUTIERREZ over the Government forces, nuder command of Señor CANAL and Gen. ARJONA:

GUTIERREZ was attacked in Tunja, by the united forces of CANAL and ARJONA. The fighting commenced on the 4th inst., and lasted until the 6th, when GUTIERREZ was declared victorious, the had 1,800 men. The Government forces are said to have lost 410 men killed, among them LEONARDA CANAL, 600 prisoners, and a large amount of artillery. ARJONA escaped with 80 men, more or less.

Señor CALVO has been named Dealgnado, by the Congress at Bogota, and is now acting as President of the Republic.

Capt. CLAPP had been arrested at Aspinwall, on a supposition that he might be engaged by the revolutionary party. He was released on the demand of the United States Consal.

Following is the specie list of the *North Star*:

Richard Patrick	$30,000 00	Z. Einstein & Bro	$12,000 00
Order	2,000 00	J. Strauss, Bros.	
E. C. Knight	1,800 00	& Co.	20,879 65
Howland & Aspinwall	7,726 65	W. Seligman & Co	34,000 00
Order	15,229 48	P. Nay or	7,000 00
J. J. Warren	1,050 00	Am. Ex. Bank	25,000 00
Crocker & Warren	9,982 00	Aug. Belmont & Co.	64,000 00
J. Nickerson	10,000 00	James Patrick	36,000 08
Lewitt Kittle & Co	17,000 00	Newstradder Bros	11,800 00
W. T. Coleman & Co	19,650 00	R. Meader & O.	
W. F. Weld & Co.	20,000 00	Adams	8,500 00
Ba'lin & Sander	15,000 00	Richard Patrick	42,000 00
H. Cohen & Co	19,000 00	R. S. Stone	7,450 00
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	8,000 00	Baker & Mondl Duncan, Sherman	5,000 00
Frank Baker	12,000 00	& Co.	111,701 82
Wm. Heller & Bros	6,100 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	64,500 00
Schoole & Bros	22,200 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	36,500 00
J. Zeller & Bro	4,700 00	Order	5,000 00
Total			$755,102 83

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Another Victory Over the Government Forces—Four Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Taken Prisoners—Movements of Ospina—Outrage Upon an American Citizen, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

During the past ten days very little has occurred worthy of note. There have been no arrivals from South or Central America, and our news from the interior of the Republic, although important, if true, is too meagre and indefinite to be much relied on. The U. S. Mail steamer *Conway*, from Carthagena, is due here to-morrow, just twenty-four hours too late to forward her news.

By the steamer *Saladin*, the *Boletin Oficial* of April 20 was received here. It contains glowing accounts of a victory gained by Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ LEE, over the Government forces under the command of Gens. LEONARDO CANAL and MANUEL ARJONA. The united Government forces attacked the Liberal army near Tunja on the 4th (April), and the fight is said to have lasted until the 6th, resulting in the defeat of the Government party, who lost 400 killed, amongst them Gen. CANAL; 600 are said to have been taken prisoners, and ARJONA escaped with only 80 men.

If this account should prove correct, it will probably lead to a speedy termination of the revolution, and the reestablishment of order.

Señor CALVO has been elected "Designado," or acting President, and Ex-President OSPINA is said to have entered the ranks of the Conservative army as a private soldier.

The steamer *Anne*, which arrived on the 1st from the Southwest, did not bring any news from Buenaventura, which port still remains in the hands of the Liberals.

On the arrival of the *Saladin*, Capt. CLAPP, an American citizen, who formerly commanded the national steamer here, was arrested on the plea of having taken the chronometer and other articles from the vessels; but the real object of his arrest was to try and prevent him from going to Carthagena. Immediately upon his being incarcerated Mr. D. ROBINSON, the United States Consul in Aspinwall, demanded and obtained his immediate release, and this prompt action on the part of the Consul meets with the hearty approval of all the citizens. The authorities in Aspinwall also attempted to force the agent of the *Saladin* to give bonds in $5,000 that he would not touch at Carthagena, but as he had no intention of doing so, and his clearance was regularly made out for Kingston, the British Consul promptly put a stop to the illegal demand, and the vessel was allowed to proceed to sea.

Our rainy season has already set in, and we have heavy showers daily. There is no local news of any kind. The tadependence question appears to have died out, and certainly nothing will be done until some definite news is received from Bogota.

Later Intelligence—Position of the Contending Forces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

By this morning's steamer from Carthagena, we have the following:

The State of Antioquia has at last "seceded" for good, and joined itself to the cause of MOSQUERA. Mr. Allen, impatient, seems to be very enthusiastic.

MOSQUERA is at Mendez, in Honda. His forces consist of 6,000 able men.

BRIONES had a pitched battle with the Liberals at Puerto Nacional, (Ocana,) in which he was defeated.

GALENSO, the second in command of the "flotilla," has been defeated and taken, and is now in Carthagena on parole.

OSPINA'S forces are dividing in different parties, and scattering to the winds.

It is supposed that MOSQUERA will not proceed to Bogota until OSPINA'S term expires.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

California Appreciates her Deep Disgrace—Fresh Food for Mirth and Wrath—Fun in Santa Clara County—Political and Personal Matters—The Mining and Agricultural Aspects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

Everything is in excellent condition. The weather is delightful; times are easy; trade is brisk, steamer day was not tight; nobody of consequence has failed; the home mines speak well for themselves; Washoe is shilling out, so that silver begins to be a bore on Saturdays, everybody is either well-to-do, or absolutely getting rich. This opinion is based upon an hour spent yesterday, running through Front-street, lounging through Montgomery, and skimming the interior papers. There were never better times all around for everybody in California than to-day; and I take pains to put the statement on record—to slip it into the speaking trumpet of the TIMES—because it must be that all creation, seeing what pudies a hundred Californians are making of themselves at Washington about the offices, begins to suspect that it is all a pretence about this being even a tolerable place to get a living in. But don't be rash or ungenerous in your conclusions. So long as there is brimstone in the world, there will be people afflicted with skin diseases that nothing else can cure, and while there are offices, there will be simple fellows ready to fill them. Most of the crowd from these parts that went on to worry Uncle Abram were tolerably smart men, and quite capable of making money here in honorable professions. Not many of them had anything to lose by failure to secure offices and a good deal of notoriety to gain. Being human, they could not help taking a hand in the onslaught upon the crib, after they got to Washington. Their game was lost when they ventured within sight of the Capital. They went East to see their brothers, but, stopping by the way, they made fools of themselves, and must have lost us credit that it will require the discovery of a mountain of gold to run coast to restore. It would have been better for us if the 300 offices and the $1,000,000 of patronage of the General Government had been dumped into the sea, than that this disgraceful struggle for bare livings, with stealings annexed, should happen on the part of men who have a golden State, and have two oceans to obtain them.

To make the matter still more ridiculous, remember that when a man gets an office in California, he goes straightway into obscurity. He is fairly heard of at Conventions, and his name is in the mouth of his subordinates, but the public forget him, for the public shy politics, and only take them just before election, as we used to take salts in the Spring to "physic the blood."

Will you stand a bit of preaching? This is an Editorial age. It is a noble ambition in men to aspire to make a mark on current history, but there are surer ways to do it than to "go into politics." That is a better place to get one's head broken and his morals in a loose way. In fifty years more what a string of Presidents we shall have registered! The Muse of History will lump them under the name of Legion, and look among the crowd of writers, artizans, artists, unwitting great men, who are minding their own business, with exclusive devotion for the material with which to make her story of the age shine. The names of cotemporaries most likely to be presented at the Court of Posterity belong to persons who cannot afford to seek, scarcely to hold office, or to do the public's dirty work uninvited.

The two topics of the last ten days are the reception of the Californla delegation at the White House,—which has put the State into a broad grin—and the proposal before the Legislature to turn over a good share of the school moneys to the Catholics, which make the people mad. Priests went on to the floor of the Assembly and button-holed members while the infamous project was pending. The rump of that Democracy over which JOHN NUGENT presides is the party that is pushing the measure. I don't suppose there is any danger that the bill will pass. If it should, and our little Governor, who is a good Catholic, shouldn't veto it, not all his cheat full of pluck, nor the crow-bar that serves him for a backbone, would save him from the unquenched fire that would utterly consume his unprecedented and most flattering popularity. If the bill should become a law, the triumphant Catholic party would begin to stink with rottenness from that day forth, and the sleeping Yankee spirit would come out from the grave of its money-making to a glorious resurrection.

It is deemed a good sign to hear, so early in the Spring, flat and reliable contradictions of the great stories of wonderful diggings in the outskirts of the gold field, and far over the boundary lines. Mr. H. C. SIMONS mortgaged his farm to make a trip to the Potosi mines, and returning, he says they are a humbug. He brings back a bag of good lead specimens—the best he found. One who knows, writes up from Guaymas—where the English do their silver smuggling—that it is all stuff about there being a golden bottom to the Yaqui River. R. K. PORTER—good authority—writes that the nearer he gets to the Bear and Silver Valley Mines, the less the excitement that they have created. This is good news. It lets the miners pick and pan in peace where they have a sure thing.

Our County won't have the expense of hanging HORACE SMITH, if he did murder NEWELL by daylight. As he was rich, the Supreme Court saw clearly that the act passed for his benefit was quite constitutional, so the venue has been changed to Placer County, and what might have been tragedy in San Francisco—his trial—will be a farce at his home.

Mr. BECKER, our City and County Recorder, from motives of filial piety, has resigned his office. The Board of Supervisors met and elected, as they supposed, his successor; that is, they balloted five times, and on the fifth ballot the tellers read seven votes for C. O. GEBBARDINO, who until lately was connected with the *Bulletin*. The President announced Mr. GEBBARDING elected, and the Board having made the election unanimous, adjourned and scattered. After meeting, however, an inspection of the ballots showed there were but six for GEBBARDING (it took seven to elect,) and four for EBBETTS; and next morning only six men could be found who voted for GEBBARDING. It was rather a pretty fix. The fact that the election had been made unanimous was scarcely enough to cover the ruls that the election must be by ballot, and that a majority of the whole Board must vote for the winning man. Mr. GEBBARDING not desiring the office, however, he will doubtless decline to serve unless there is a new election—nor then, unless it is nearly a unanimous thing. By the way, hurry up our Washington office-seekers. Get them home by the next steamer. Pony them through. If the Pony Express agents rate them at no heavier weight than they go for at home, they can come through for $5 apiece. There are unexpected leaves and fishes on the table. The Legislature has suddenly passed a very good law, when requires our municipal elections to be held in May, and about a month hence, some of the best offices in the city will be to fill. Won't there be a scampering from Washington when the idle fellows hear this news!

THEODORE PAYNE, whose sudden death, just after his return home from the East, I spoke of in my last, ought to be registered in the calendar of saints by all good women; on his monument should be inscribed, "He had faith in his wife." He left a handsome property, and a will, in which, though he left five children, he gave to his wife all his property, made her sole guardian of the children and his sole executrix, without bond.

The Free Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. TAYLOR pastor, from whose shoulders Bishop KIPP stripped the ministerial robe, lately has "kind o' fell through." FAULKNER and AUSTIN have seceded. For Mr. TAYLOR'S benefit, Rev. T. STAR KING will lecture next week.

And here let me pause to say that the ghost of old SAM ADAMS abides with Mr. KING, and inspires him to do a noble work for liberty on this coast. He lectured last evening, for one of the military companies, on the Battle of Lexington, it being the anniversary of that first decisive battle of the Revolution. As a literary production, it was fine of course, but that is not to the point. He always draws a crowded house, and while he charms his hearers with his eloquence, he charges them with the very spirit that filled the air about Bunker Hill in 1774 and '75. He wastes no wit, nor pun, even, but if the necessities of a period require applause, he religiously makes the period bristle with Down-East doctrine of the best old times. He has done more than any dozen men in the State to educate us into the love of that liberty that our flag used to intimate before it was disgraced. Unboundedly popular as a lecturer, he has brought every element of power that his popularity gives him to bear in all our cities in favor of liberty and human rights—of a free press and free schools. He is a hero, and all that but if for his seasonable courage in our chivalry-ridden State it did not love him, I should despise myself as a sort of Twiggs in little.

They are having some fun down in Santa Clara County about the effort to enforce a writ of ejectment against the settlers on the Chavnila claim. The Sheriff summoned some 600 men to meet him, armed and equipped, at the San José Court-house, ready to assist in making the law honorable. The 600 came with volunteers enough to swell the crowd to 1,000. They all came armed, some with sheep-shears, some with wooden swords, some with muskets, innocent of locks, but terrible with red-wood bayonets; some with fence-rails, all with a cheery heart. They came on horseback, in carriages, riding little donkeys, leading he-goats, on foot—any way, but a thousand of them came. The Sheriff appeared at the window, and read his roll. Then he asked if they were armed. In spite of their extraordinary outfit, no one said "Yes." Would they procure arms and help him execute the law? "No" thundered the thousand. The Sheriff told them he was ready to do his duty; were they? "No" was the unanimous yell in reply. So the Sheriff dismissed them. The whole company then trapped down to the disputed territory, where they found 800 armed men, one cannon, 500 or 600 unarmed sympathizers, and dinner enough for the crowd. After dinner, the settlers formed into marching order, and in procession, went up to town. On the square, the Sheriff apologized to them for the part that his duty required him to take, and they cheered the Sheriff. The demonstration discovered that a league had been quietly formed for protection against the operation of the law in such cases, and that it embraced the squatters of a wide region round. Gov. DOWNEY has sent down a Commissioner to fathom the depth of the trouble and report—after which the military, if need be, and no more joke about it.

A whaling-ship was dispatched from this port to the Arctic seas this week. It is a neglected but promising field of local enterprise. There are at San Pedro, down the coast, four whaling companies, which, during the season just closing, have killed 158 whales of the kind called "Devil fish." It is a good coast business, but pays poorly for the Eastern ships that are used to larger game.

A "great horse race" came off near San Jose lately, a 36 mile heat under saddle. Men mounted on fresh horses were stationed along the road to whip up the racers. One horse broke down soon after passing the half-way mark.

The crops are everywhere promising, and the farmers snap their fingers with glee over their great expectations.

GLAUCUS.

The Disunion Plot in 1806.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is not the Southern plot as old as 1806, or older? There is said to be evidence that AARON BURR, whose trial occurred in that year, was but an *accomplice* of leading Southern men. Through their influence, as well as that of masonry, he was acquitted. His indictment was cunningly limited to certain transactions with BLENNERHASSET, on the Ohio, so that a mass of evidence, really to be brought forward by the prosecution, was ruled out, admitted, it would have implicated many prominent Southrons. The Jury in their verdict hinted at the cruelty nature of the indictment, and insisted on retaining the language of their verdict against the remonstrances of the Bench.

A Southern empire and the conquest of Mexico was the aim of BURR'S conspiracy. Gen. WILLIAM EATON, of Massachusetts—the honest hero of Tripoli—disclosed the plot after he had been applied to in vain by BURR, who counted on EATON'S chagrin at his country's ingratitude. When EATON inquired what the conspirators would do if opposed by the United States, BURR replied that they would *assassinate the President and drive Congress into the Potomac River.*

Such, I believe, are the facts. No theory but that of Southern disunion seems to clear up the mystery that has ever hung over BURR'S treason and trial. Will not some one unearth the evidence, and give us a full account of the matter in the light of present events? It is important to know if the South has ever been false at heart to the Union. The year of BURR'S trial was but a few years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

H. W. P.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Second Visit to New-York—How she was Received.

The *Great Eastern* steamship looms up once more at her old anchorage in the North River. Being obliged, on account of the tide, to remain outside of the Hook until yesterday morning, she weighed anchor between 8 and 9 o'clock, and prepared to come over the bar while the tide was at its height—about 9½ o'clock. She came in without accident, under the skillful management of Admiral MILLER, her former pilot, and turning the Southwest Spit at 9¼, came up the Bay in magnificent style.

Large numbers took the early boats to Staten Island, in order to obtain a good view of the great ship as she passed by. The Staten Island bluff, and the shores of Long Island about Fort Hamilton and Bayside, were lined with people in carriages and on foot, who waved their welcome, and cheered cordially, as she passed through the Narrows. The ship fired a salute and dipped her enormous English ensign, in response to these salutations. She carried the Stars and Stripes at the main, as usual.

The day was most beautiful, and all the vessels at anchor in the Bay, and many public and private buildings which skirt the shores, hoisted their colors, and dipped them in compliment as she passed.

After a short pause at Quarantine, to permit the visit of the health-officer, during which innumerable boats and yachts hovered about the monster ship, she took her way up to the City, arriving off the Battery about 11 o'clock. Castle Garden and the whole line of the Battery were occupied by the Second Regiment of troops and citizens, who watched the great ship with the deepest interest as she moved onward towards her anchorage. The Second Regiment fired a salute of twelve guns. The flags of all the shipping were displayed, and the decks of vessels and the wharves were crowded with people, hundreds of whom saw the ship for the first time.

There was less of enthusiasm displayed than when she entered the harbor of New-York, for the first time, about a year ago, but there was everywhere expressed a sentiment of cordial welcome to the great ship, which was rendered the more earnest by the belief, which appears to have spontaneously taken possession of the public mind, that she is likely to be chartered by our Government, and to be turned to some great and useful account in the present crisis.

(Advertisement.)

No. 7. COUGHS AND COLDS. No. 7.

An invaluable homœopathic specific is found in Dr. GIFFORD'S preparation for this prevalent complaint. Price 25 cents per box. Address PHILIP LEE, No. 135 William-street. Also, sold by JOHN MEAKIM, druggist, No. 679 Broadway, and by druggists and dealers generally.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Peace! Peace! Peace!

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS,

The only journal in favor of Peace published in this City.

Friends of Peace: Read, reflect and use your influence for the true interests of the country.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,

DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Preserved Meats, &c.

Preserved Meats, Soups, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits prepared and sold by WELLS & PROVOST, Warehouse 215 & 217 Front-st.

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Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For family and manufacturing use, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Brigs' Truss—WATER-PROOF—USED IN bathing saves the cord. Warranted cleanly and indestructible by fair usage. Also instruments for varicocels and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Sewing Machines to Rent and For Sale.—New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, V. W. WICKS, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st

MARRIED.

THOMSON—ELDRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 12, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the residence of James Parton, Esq., Mr. MONTMAA THOMSON to Miss GRACE ELDRIDGE.

WYATT—MCALLISTER.—At Strathey Hall, Georgia, on Tuesday, April 23, by Rev. C. C. Wyatt, EDWARD WINSLOW WYATT, and ROSA, daughter of the late Col. McALLISTER, of Bryan County.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 12, ARCHIBALD FINN, only son of Martha T. and Charles Atwood, Jr., aged 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 145 West 15th st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice

BEACH.—In this City, on Saturday, May 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEGAS BEACH, relict of Rev. Stephen Beach, formerly Rector of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Conn., in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Revs. Amos B. and Alfred B. Beach are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to East Haddam for interment.

CARMAN.—In this City, THOMAS P., son of Wm. Carman, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his wife, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother in-law No. 233 14th st., on Tuesday, May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ St. John and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

LENNY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 12, P. D. LENNY, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Howard Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M.; Zetland Chapter No. 141, R. A. M.; New-York Grand Lodge of Perfection No. 1, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 347 West 15th-st. The members of Howard Lodge No 35 will meet at their rooms, corner of Centre and Grand sts., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral.

SAMUEL TRUESDELL, Secretary.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 12, of resident fever, ANNIE GRAHAM, eldest daughter of Charles C. and Harriet G. Lewis, aged 6 years and 6 months

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Bethune st., without further invitation.

HOOGE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 11, ISAAC HOOGE, aged 39 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 Hudson st., on Monday, May 13, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Cemetery for interment.

☞ Kinderhook and Troy papers please copy.

LOST SPARK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 12, suddenly, ROSANNA, wife of DeWitt C. Brundage, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st.

PISSEE.—In Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, April 26, of consumption, THOMAS J. PISSEE, aged 27 years, 3 months and 15 days.

☞ San Francisco and Rockland, Me., papers will please copy.

WEBSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, JOSEPH WEBSTER, aged 58 years.

LORER.—At Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, May 11, JOHN L. RIKER, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, May 13, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, at Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Washington Monument, Union-square, New-York.

TERRYWILL.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, May 11, EDWARD L. TREADWELL, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ's Church, Manhasset, L. I., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS. 275.—MAY 11, 1861

18, 58, 60, 30, 26, 39, 11, 38, 6, 51, 45, 75, 56.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 276.—MAY 11, 1861

7, 65, 45, 15, 23, 37, 10, 54, 67, 51, 57, 62, 48.

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WHOLESALE STOCK

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THIRTY DAYS.

CUSHING, KING & CO.,

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This stock of Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Laces and White Goods will be offered at

VERY LOW PRICES.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. C to C, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

SALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS. A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24 &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SALLOU BROTHERS,

No. 469 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BADGES! BILLS! BANNERS! ENVELOPES! &c.—BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings, have on hand and print to order many varieties of BADGES, ENVELOPES, &c., plain or in colors.

BADGES ON SATIN, 9 cents each. Sent by mail upon receipt of price and a 3 cent stamp to prepay postage; $1 per doz.; $6 or $7 per 100, according to style.

FLAG ENVELOPES, 25 cents per package of 25; 75 cents per 100; $4 or $5 per $1,000, depending on style.

The Song of the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, with a beautiful Engraving illustrating the words, in illuminated printing, very effective, in three colors. Printed on a card. Price 10 cents each, $7 50 per 100; $6 per 1,000.

Every description of PATRIOTIC PRINTING at the lowest cash prices.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,

Tribune Buildings Printing House-square, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

MILITARY.

HOME GUARD, EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The inhabitants of the Eighteenth Ward who are over 45 years of age, and are desirous of forming a HOME GUARD in connection with that of Palace Garden, and in aid of the civil authorities, are requested to meet at Irving Hall, on MONDAY EVENING 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

J. M. EDMONDS, 69, 71 Irving-place.
CHARLES TRACY, No 81 East 17th-st.
F. FAWCETT, No 22 West 17th-st.
And others

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment will be ordered into service very shortly. Four companies are already inspected. Able-bodied men of respectability and intelligence may join the British Volunteers at the following recruiting stations: "House of Lords" No 19 Houston-st., Drill-room rear of No 388 Bowery; Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts.; Bleecker House, corner Greene and Bleecker sts; Robert Walker's, No. 24 Greenwich st., No 566 6th-av.

ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVES—ORGANizing in honor and under the auspices of late Major, now Colonel, ROBT. ANDERSON, the gallant defender of his country's flag and honor.

INTERIOR TOWNS.

Captains of companies organizing in the river towns and elsewhere, wishing to join the Robert Anderson Zouave Regiment, now in the process of organization, will please communicate with Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Everett House, New-York.

APPLY FOR ENROLLMENT

at Head-quarters,

UNION SQUARE.

The Committee would respectfully request such as desire to aid the officers and others who are engaged in the

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED
TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK,
Embracing many valuable Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, &c., from the well-known stock farm of
B. M. WHITLOCK, ESQ.,
and others, at the Pasture and Fair Grounds
ST. ANNE'S AVENUE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
a few minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge,
BY K. & F. H. SCHENCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Among them may be noticed the following
THOROUGH-BREDS:
YOUNG SWEETMEAT—Imported stallion, awarded the first premium at the New York State Fair at Elmira, the first premium at the New York State Fair at Utica this spring; dark in the fall of 1860, is five years old this spring; dark bay, fine size and great beauty, pedigree unsurpassed in Europe or America.
YOUNG REVENUE—Bay, three years old this spring; sire, "REVENUE;" dam, "WHISTLE," bred by Col. Gibbons, New Jersey, out of PATSEY ANTHONY by MARINER.
JULIA—Was bred in Alabama, bright bay, six years old this spring, in foal by Tannarus's "ECLIPSE" by imported SOVEREIGN, dam by imported ALBION.
TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK.
YOUNG KEMBLE JACKSON—Trotting stallion, four years old this spring, bright bay.
BELLE OF WESTCHESTER—Black mare, free from fault, splendid roadster, very gentle, can trot close to 2 MIN. 30 SEC.
LADY LEVERT—Dark brown mare, eight years old; sire, "OLD BATTLER;" dam, Hamiltonian mare; sire, "POST BOY," is very stylish and gentle, and trotted in 2 min. 35 sec. when five years old.
COLTS.
By JUPITER, TORONTO CHIEF, IMPORTED ARABIAN, and many others; also, a celebrated matched road-team, and carriage pairs; carriages, wagons, double and single harness, clothing, &c., also, a variety of
SHORT HORN STOCK &c
Catalogues, with full particulars, can be had at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
Access by Harlem Railroad, steamboat, and 21 and 3d-av. cars to Harlem Bridge.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Comprising the entire handsome
FURNITURE OF A FIVE STORY RESIDENCE,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, P. M.
The elegant footcote of residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Superb tapestry, velvet and other carpets, two magnificent rosewood parlor suites in French brocade, made to order, splendid rosewood pianoforte, rosewood centre and pier tables, damask and lace curtains, rich oval pier mirrors (two rich carved rosewood etageres, paintings, bureaus, rich inlaid vases and ornaments, Turkish lounges with chairs to match, with a most complete and beautiful variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber furniture, fifteen superior hair mattresses, oak dining-room furniture, rich china, cut glass, silver ware, two fine sofa bedsteads, oil-cloths, &c. Sale at one o'clock, rain or shine.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., near Fulton st.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 253 Hicks-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn Heights, lately occupied by Nessral Thompson, all the Furniture contained in said house, most of which was imported from France, consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor suites, in hair de rose brocade and satin centre tables to match, elegant etageres, covered with satin-wood, real bronze clocks, superb Sevres vases, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, console tables, cornices, lace curtains, ebony reception chairs, superior rosewood original oil paintings, by Kensett, Ranney, Gray, and others, gas chandeliers, elegant Brussels carpets, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire glace, washstands, cabinets, solid mahogany pillar extension table, French China dinner and tea sets, real Sevres coffee set, formerly in the possession of the Comte de Gallan, rich cut glass ware, silver-ware, together with numerous other pieces of rich furniture, articles of virtu, &c. Catalogues of admission and catalogues may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau st.
GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Store No. 141 Broadway.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 128 Waverly-place on MONDAY, May 13 at 10½ o'clock, GEO. COOK will sell as above the furniture in the house, which is in fine order, consisting of one hand some rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, back walnut suite in green reps, rosewood stagere, mirrors, wardrobes bookcase, rosewood bedsteal washstand, commode, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, lace and damask curtains, table mattery and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also an elegant rosewood piano forte in fine order.
FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT YONKERS. The fine mansion lately occupied by John K. Myers, Esq., with about six acres of land, situated in the town of Yonkers, about one mile south of the Railroad station, fronting the river and commanding a beautiful river view, will be sold at the Court House, Yonkers, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is built of brick, is fifty feet square, three stories high, contains all the modern improvements, such as bath, furnace, water throughout, range, &c. On the premises are a first brick barn, icehouse, gas-house &c. The whole being a superb establishment for a gentleman's residence.
ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of several executions, a large quantity of hats and caps, umbrellas, &c., comprising men's silk beaver, and cassimere hats, large lot of men's and boys' caps, in every variety, misses and children's trimmed straw and plush hats, large quantity of felt hats, leghorn hats, straw hats, fur caps, umbrellas, &c., &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Constable.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales room, 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, May 14 at 11 o'clock, at their sales room, No. 37 Nassau-st., without reserve, an Importers' stock of Segars, embracing about 150 M choice Havana, Domestic and German Segars, of the following favorite brands, viz.—Conchas, Operas, Regelias, Mills Commones, Londres, Figures, &c., &c.
JOSEPH HADEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 14—AT 10 O'CLOCK A M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of household furniture, 10 excellent order, two mahogany sofa bedsteads, mahogany & fea. tête a tête, chairs, mahogany marble top bed-room furniture, walnut do., mahogany chairs, bedsteads, two painted chamber sets, oil paintings, Singer's Sewing Machine, rosewood wardrobe, extension table, feather beds, mattresses &c
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., near Fulton a large and choice collection of hot house and hardy flowering plants, shrubs, roots, trees, &c., from the nursery of W. C. Wilson, Astoria.
GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS—On TUESDAY, May 12, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, several light road wagons, top do., coupe, Rockaway, nearly new, square box do., single and double harness, &c.
CALVIN T. WARD, Auctioneer.
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Rugs, &c., at Auction, TUESDAY, May 14, at 11 o'clock—the entire stock of the wholesale and retail Carpet Store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN-STONE house, on Murray Hill, at a reduced price; is well built, pleasantly located, and possession given immediately. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.
FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 64 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Inquire at Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William st., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—WANTED TO PURCHASE, for cash, a modern price dwelling house worth from $6,000 to $10,000, between 4th and 7th-avs., and 8th and 42d sts. Address Box No. 2,566 Post-Office, stating particulars, with lowest cash price, which must be very low.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRUH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.
TO LET, THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses, at reduced rents:
Nos. 186 and 192 East 15th-st., each 700
Nos. 194½ and 210 East 20th-st., each 550
Nos. 240 and 260 Second-av., each 900
No. 148 East 13th st., each 1,100
Nos. 144, 146, and 152 East 12th st., each $1,000
Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 16th st., near 3d-av
HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, 16 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
TO LET—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling, stable and 6 lots of ground on 62d-st., between 2d and 1st avs. The house is 3-story, with 3-story extension. The grounds beautifully shaded and fruited, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.
TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 27 WEST TWENTY-first-st., near 5th-av.; rent $400. Also, house and store (corner) No. 537 6th-av.; rent low. Also, a large room, suitable for lectures or manufacturing purposes, in Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Apply as per bills.
TO LET—A LARGE FIRST CLASS DWELLING, with all modern improvements, in the upper part of the City, (for a boarding house.) Also, one private dwelling. Also, several suites of genteelly-arranged apartments. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 67 William-st.
TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100 feet, fine cellar and yard, in good order with gas and water. Rent low, $450. Apply at No. 238 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. H. ENZMANN No. 84 Cedar st., New-York.
TO LET.—SEVERAL HOUSES IN THE UPPER part of the City, principally on the West side; rents range from $300 and upwards; said houses contain the modern improvements, and would be rented low. J. & W. DEBAUN, 8 Bond-av., corner 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
TO DENTISTS OR PHYSICIANS.—TO LET, the desirable three-story brick house, No. 6 First st., near Bowery. Inquire and hold water, gas, bath &c. Apply to A. ARMERS ON, No. 99 Bayard-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 310 Lexington-av
TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses, at reduced rents:
No. 22 West 40th st., rent $500.
No. 31 Stuyvesant st., rent $150.
No. 35 Stuyvesant-st., rent $300.
Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, 180 16th-st., near 3d-av.
TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 22 feet 6 inches by 63, handsomely frescoed, has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases, situate corner of 4th st. and Washington-square. Inte residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SAGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MINSELL, 305 4th st.
TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.
TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 106 Franklin st., first floor suitable for any light business; stove and basement No. 52 John-st.; offices in house 111 Nassau st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William-st.
TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling, No. 202 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st. Brooklyn: a good stand for any kind of business. Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 15 Wall st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.
TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT STONE FRONT houses Nos. 147 and 149 Madison-av., corner of 29th-st., to a respectable family they would be let for one year at a nominal price. Inquire in the basement of No. 143.
TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with an acre lot, highly cultivated, on Gates av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn. Will be let for the ensuing year at the low rent of $400. Apply to ALEX. EUESHREDT, No. 146 Broadway.
TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A nice, genteel house, No. 30 East 24th st., five doors east of 4th-av. Location is desirable; house is very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent low. Inquire as above.
TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE house No. 116 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It has four stories, with three rooms deep, and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at Room No. 12 d-story, No. 32 Pine-st.
TO LET—THE HOUSE ON THE SOUTHWEST corner of University-place and 9th st., will be put in order and painted for a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall st.
TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT and large vaults, No. 178 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., iron revolving shutters and plate-glass front. rent low. Inquire of ROMER & WELLS, No. 167 9th av.
A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.
TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DeGraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.
OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.
LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS, AT Low rents, with or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.
THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequalled by any in the world and orders for goods out in Sept. and 1st instantly executed.
E. S. RUDGE & CO.,
No. 26 Park-place.
HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
5,000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
10,000 7-h 4 Water-Proof Blankets,
1,000 Corrected Canteens.
For sale by F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.
INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row
THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE OF the Metropolitan Home Guard, on Arms and Equipments, invite the exhibition and proposals for furnishing at their head-quarters, Room No. 41 Astor House, uniforms of different varieties and styles, together with arms for the full equipment of twenty thousand men of the Guard.
ARMS.—26,000 muskets and rifles.
UNIFORMS.—20,000 Garibaldi tunics.
50,000 military pants.
20,000 fatigue caps.
50,000 body belts.
20,000 cartridge boxes.
20,000 bayonet sheaths.
Gen. HENRY STORMS, JAMES C. RICE,
IVERSON W. KNAPP, JOHN COCHRANE,
LOREN PALMER, Committee.
TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 69 Broad-st., corner Beaver.
ATTENTION, SQUAD: OFFICERS WILL FIND BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK a great help in drilling. A liberal discount to companies. For Sale at all News Depôts.
TENTS, TENTS.—TENTS MADE IN EVERY style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices, by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers, up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall-st., New-York.
VOLUNTEERS!—ALL THE PATRIOTIC AND Popular Songs are in BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR. For sale at all News Depôts.
RIFLE-ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

FLAGS.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.
Just received by *Kitty Floyd*
Red, White, and Blue Buntings, 18 inch,
in Storage and for Sale by
A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.
UNION PARLOR FLAGS,
SILK AND DELAINE,
ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 196 South-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.—DR. T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, perform every branch of dentistry in the most scientific manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Refer to Drs. J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist and others. Chloroform safely administered.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE IN CANADA.
FOR SALE—A cottage in the picturesque town of Port Hope, Canada West, on north shore of Lake Ontario, six hours from Rochester, well fitted up for a genteel residence, with all modern conveniences; two acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, good stables, ice house, &c. Fine hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to P. C. CLARKE, care Jones, Haycock & Co., Ottawa, C. W.
COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stabling and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, ice-house, &c. The grounds contain about 16 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 75 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,184 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence and farm containing 75 acres of excellent land, one mile from Depôt at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad; one hour from the City; new cottage house 26x44 feet, 9 rooms; carriage house 26x31; farm-house and two barns; a fine young orchard, garden, water &c. The owner being compelled to be absent, will make it an object for any one desiring a good investment, will sell low for cash or on a long credit, or will exchange for New-York City property; if not sold, the house will be let, furnished, for the season. Address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, No. 84 Hamilton-st., Albany, N. Y.
FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swaz, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, (containing 10 rooms, kitchen, garret and cellar) barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit-trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the Newtown and Maspeth plank-road, about 4 miles from Williamsburgh ferries, 3½ from the village of Newtown, 8 miles from the door every hour to and from Newtown and the Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries. This property must be sold to close the estate. For terms, inquire of S. S. RIKER No. 160 Nassau-st., or CATHARINE A. SWAN, on the premises.
A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent for the Summer or the year, on high ground with shade and fruit trees, large garden, barn, carriage-house, stabling for four horses and or more acres of ground; ice-house filled with ice; house large; contains 14 rooms, all complete and in good order; situated in the village of Madison, Morris County, near churches and schools, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Terms moderate. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 16 John-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison.
FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to H. HALL, No. 15 Warren st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL country residence of the late Mrs. Blake at Cedenhurst, miles west of Newburgh, with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; about 15 acres of land are attached to the house, on which is carriage house, barn, &c.; also, on the opposite side of the road, 45 acres, on which is dwelling-house, barn, &c. For sale together or separate. There is no finer place in the vicinity, or healthier in the country. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 191 Water-st., New-York.
FOR SALE—A FRENCH VILLA CHATEAU, 2 lots, $6,500; a rural cottage, 2 lots $3,000, 134th-st., between Boston Road and Port Morris; splendid view of the East River and handy to Peck-slip Ferry to Harlem, the 2d, 3d and 4th avs., both new; very little cash required. Apply to ELTING, No. 24 Blackman-st., or on the premises every afternoon.
NEWPORT COTTAGE FOR RENT.—THE Cottage at the northwest corner of Bellevue and Narragansett avs., containing twelve bedrooms, two parlors dining-room, with furniture complete, barn, stabling, garden and shade attached, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Harper. Apply to HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Newport, R. I.
A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.
FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE DEPOT—A fine piece of five acres, handsomely laid out; a large stone house, two stories and attic, modern improvements. Will be exchanged for unencumbered City property. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.
THREE COUNTRY SEATS FOR RENT OR SALE—Built of brick and stone, with slate roofs, in best style of Tudor Gothic, on the hills, a few minutes' walk from the New Rochelle depôt. They will be sold on liberal terms and long credit, or rented very low to desirable tenants. RICHARD LATHERS, 33 Pine st.
TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT five acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the post road from New-York to Albany, but one mile south of the Railroad depôt and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 82 Boorman-place, West 33d-st. near 9th-av.
TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, commanding an unsurpassed view of the Hudson and the Catskills, with grounds of forest trees, ten acres of land, fruit in abundance, carriage house and stable. A private dock and fishing at hand. Apply to P. A. VAN BERGEN, 195 Broadway.
COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE OR LET—Containing 31 acres with modern cottage and plenty of out-buildings. Price $3,000; will be leased for $300, and 200 loads of manure will be furnished without charge, to let for $150 for this season, or until April. Inquire of J. MONHAWS, North Oyster Bay.
TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, HUDSON River, a convenient and pretty cottage, tastefully furnished. It commands mountain and river views. There are 3½ acres of land, with berry and accommodation for five horses. Apply upon the premises, to Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE.
TO LET—IN A PLEASANT AND VERY HEALTHY part of the City, near Dobbs' Ferry, a commodious house, with every convenience for a Summer residence, with coach-house and stabling, for six months or three years. Inquire at No. 60 Chatham-st., Union Square.
TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH BARN & Wood, pleasantly situated on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from the City, in the village of Peekskill. Rent $150 per annum. Apply to JAMES BRIEN, No. 56 Greenwich-st.
TO LET—FOR PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA the house in the Morris Place, 45 minutes from the City, is one equally comfortable for summer or all winter; rent very low. Inquire of W. H. BANN, No. 21 West 26th-st.
OSSINING, N. Y.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLA residences, farms and villa sites in great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st. ferry, for sale or let very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 56 Williams-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or one family of five or six persons, can obtain rooms and entertainment in a private family occupying a spacious and pleasantly situated house convenient to the pleasantest station between Manhattanville and Spuyten Duyvil. The table will be invariably good. The price for adults $7 a week—for seat and children less. To persons who desire a very pleasant suburban residence for Summer and early Autumn this advertisement is addressed. For reference which will be given without interview, address E. S. R., Box No. 1,702 Post-office for one week.
COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING THE pleasures of a home in a first-class farm-house, for the Summer, but a few minutes' walk from railroad depôt in Vail's Gate, (Mortonville) and about four miles from Cornwall Landing, with convenience of stages from boat, can obtain the same by applying to the undersigned. The rooms are large and airy, and location very pleasant. Stabling for horses, if desired. References: Joseph Struthers, No. 90 Beekman-st., or J. J. Kanyon, No. 121 Washington st. Address E. S. BENEDICT, Mortonville Orange County, N. Y.
COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR board will save time and trouble by advertising by calling and examining our list of first-class places on Staten Island, Long Island, New-York, New-Jersey, or in any section of the country; also, several fine places on the banks of the Hudson. Apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway.
PEET & THOMAS.
SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A private family, pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson with nice grounds and fruit, wish a few boarders. Could accommodate one large family of about 12 persons. Best of references given. Address H. H. R., Box No. 303 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.
BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.
BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful situation on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the depôt where several gentlemen can be accommodated. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers, opposite the depôt.
SUMMER BOARDING AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—A few families can be accommodated with board at moderate charge in this beautiful and healthy place. Address for terms, &c., MAHOPAC, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.
COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD AT THE House of the subscriber; the house is roomy and pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address or apply to BENJ. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I., or to DANL. H. CARPENTER, No. 189 Bleecker-st.
COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR eight or ten persons, in a private family; distance 14 miles from the City, and 10 minutes' walk from the depot of the Hudson River cars. Plenty of fruit and vegetables; good stable. Address M. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.
COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BETween Orange and Newark; distance ¾ hour from New-York, with constant communication. Good board and moderate terms. Address H. B. G., Box No. 1,998 Post-office.
YONKERS.—FOUR OR FIVE SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board in Yonkers, within two minutes' walk of the steamboat landing and depôt. Address Box No. 7 Yonkers Post-office.
WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, gentlemen's washing or to go out by the day to clean or wash and iron. For reference, apply at her late employer's, 46 East 20th-st., every day this week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 104 Waverley-place, fourth house from Washington Parade Ground; two neat front rooms, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.
BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE SECond story, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated; dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square.
BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on the second floor, in a house occupied by a private family, residing in Madison-av. The house is large, new and first class. Private table furnished, and no other boarders taken. Address O., Box No. 41 Post-office.
BOARDING.—A SECOND STORY BACK ROOM to rent, with board, to two young gentlemen; the house has all modern improvements, and all home comforts are furnished; references given and required. House, No. 268 West 18th-st.
BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SECOnd story front rooms, on the whole floor, to let with full board, in first-class house, No. 5 West 24th st., opposite 5th-av. Hotel. Also, a front hall bedroom.
BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 185 East 21st st
BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can find good board and rooms on second floor, nice two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway. No. 36 Clinton place.
BOARDING.—PARTIAL BOARD, WITH COMfortably furnished rooms suitable for one or two persons, with all the privileges of a home, may be obtained at No. 105 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.
BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, to be strictly first-class house. No. 21 East 22d st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.
BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let a pleasant front room to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife without children; the house has all the modern improvements and is convenient to ferry and railroad. Terms moderate. No other boarders taken. Apply at No. 93 Third-place.
BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SOCIAL FAMILY residing in a pleasant location near the ferries will let, with board, two or three furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms very low. Address P. D. R., Box No. 776 Post-office N. Y.
BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; houses first-class; references required.
BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASant rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 18 Poplar-st.; location good, and near Fulton Ferry.
NO. 110 MACDOUGAL-ST.—RICHMOND House.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now opened as a private family hotel for the reception of single gents or small families tired of the monotony of boarding. Parties desirous of housekeeping, can find very convenience at the above establishment.
NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—Apairs of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City, will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.
FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—A SUITE OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to a family requiring superior accommodations; private table served in good style. Also, rooms single or en suite for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 19 5th-av., third door above Brevoort House.
GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, in the entire second and third floors above the first-class house, suitable for families and single gentlemen of respectability; location pleasant and desirable for parties desiring to remain in the City during the summer season.
TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent two or more fine rooms to gentlemen, with or without board, rooms would be let together or separately. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.
DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS IN THE Hotel St. Germain, 5th av., Broadway and 22d-st. Families and single gentlemen will find very airy, commodious rooms, all with baths attached, in this quiet family hotel. Board at table d'hote, private tables, or mens a la carte.
A CHOICE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, en suite, or single, within five minutes' walk of South and Wall St. Ferries, can now be had with first class board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gents, at No. 103 Amity st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.
TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH A handsomely-furnished parlor and two bedrooms with the use of a bath, with or without breakfast. A genteel private family may find this a desirable opportunity to secure permanent occupants. Address Box No. 1,672 Post-office, giving particulars
A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house will let furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, at moderate prices; family small, no children and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Call at No. 412 West 23d-st.
A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, in a first-class family to single gentlemen; two large parlors, with bedrooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.
TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen in a private family, in West 23d-st., will be disposed of on moderate terms; references exchanged. Address L. E., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.
SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRING GOOD accommodations in a first class house with board, will apply at No. 48 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. An elegantly furnished back parlor to let for a gentleman and wife; references given and required.
ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 152 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.
NO. 30 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR BROADway, two or three pleasant and well furnished rooms to let, with board, together or separately, suitable for a family or for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Satisfactory references required.
NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms suitable for en suites. Dinner at 6 P. M. House in fine order.
NO. 42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A HANDsomely furnished parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, to let, with board; also, two single rooms, location most desirable; house first class. Dinner at 6.
TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house, location, West 24th st., near the Fifth avenue Hotel. Address T. C. D., No. 1,107 Broadway.
24 9th-st.—A suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let. Also single rooms, unexceptionable. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.
NO. 13 MURRAY HILL PARK.—MOST DEsirable rooms and location for Summer, for families or single gentleman, either permanent or transient References exchanged.
A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE AND SINGle gentlem

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO May 2, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 629 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $565,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square, corner of the New Bowery, Open daily, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums of $500 and under. MONEY TO LOAN on BOND and MORTGAGE.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
RICHARD SELL AND A. OGELVIE,
Agents for the
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Have removed to No. 32 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF NEW YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Monday, May 6, 1861.

THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, Niagara County) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New-York State Stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as security for the redemption of the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.		Per cent.	Redeem.	
1,354		5	1847,	$5,000
1,851		6	1863,	10,000
1849-52-53, Registered,	$1,000 each	5½	1861,	3,000
249	6, registered,	1,000 each	5½	1865,	6,000
123		6	1862,	2,000
1855		6	1865,	3,000
1861		6	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES

2461 and 2962, registered,	$1,000 each	5	1865,	$5,000
2887, 2731,	do do	$1,000 each	5	1870,	6,000
2889-2890,	registered,	$1,000 each	5	1865,	6,000
1459-60-61,		$1,000 each	5	1871,	7,000
288			5	1874,	1,000

H. B. VAN DYCK, Superintendent

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1878."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from its date, and the principal be redeemable X. Y. 1, 1878, from the "Sinking Fund of the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will specify the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within two days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, together the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INTERMATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT
of a Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking association which has heretofore carried on business and had its principal place of business at Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York, and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said The Cataract Bank to exhibit and establish their demands against said The Cataract Bank before the undersigned at his office in Lockport aforesaid, within thirty days from the date hereof.

And all persons indebted to said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned within said thirty days from the date hereof an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said The Cataract Bank and to pay the same to the undersigned. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said The Cataract Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days from the date hereof, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at his said office in Lockport, on the 15th day of May, 1861. Dated at Lockport, the 15th day of April, 1861.
GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any of the following described Bills, mailed by the Atlas Bank, Boston, on the 4th inst. and addressed to the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, the letter having failed to reach its destination:

A. W. Prout, Jr., on Ketchum, Son & Co.	$41 93
Kraus & Smith, on Park Bank	150 00
Robbins, Wing & Warner on Metropolitan Bank	25 00
J. Rose, President, on Bank of America	150 00
T. R. Morgan, Cashier, on Metropolitan Bank	193 66
R. N. Packard, Cashier, on Park Bank	3,035 95
Richard Reed, on New-York Exchange Bank	70 45
D. S. Dodge, Treasurer, on Mercantile Bank	150 32
R. P. Buck & Co., on Leather Manuf. Bank	150 00

All of the above were indorsed by J. White, Cashier, and made payable to the order of F. A. Platt, Cashier.
New-York, May 10, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKIE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKIE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and re-opened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 per cent. Sinking Fund and Convertible Bonds, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, and other first class securities for investment, by SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT,
No. 49 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Board of Brokers and private sale.

BANK OF NEW YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and end at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. M'CREER, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEYLIN, Executor.
ap9-lawm6*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 161 and 163 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.
lawtuM* M. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
JACOB LITTLE,
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

All these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERSFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING
Sir
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. R. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever taken.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers, for you have anything of the kind please send it me. Our climate occasions, who is subject to severe Sick Headache usually lasting two days, was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKINS.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instantly*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 11, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WERELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.. Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his marvelous Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
DISPATCH
ECONOMY!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. H.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, tooth-ing, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depot at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Seure's, No. 36 Platt-st.

ARMY AND NAVAL MEDICINE CHESTS.

Dr. THOMAS RITTER No. 104 Cherry-st., for twenty years has made it his special business to furnish medicine chests and surgical instruments. During this period he has supplied more than twenty thousand chests. He keeps a large stock on hand, and is, therefore, able to furnish everything in his line at the shortest notice. His *Medical Manual*, of 150 pages which accompanies the medicine chests, is the most popular book in the English language—more than twenty-one thousand having been sold.

Dr. RITTER, within a few days, has furnished Gov. Sprague's, and several other Regiments, the steamer *Harriet Lane*, *Atlantic* and *Baltic*.

DR. COOPER, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty. (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and Rheumatic diseases, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working TRIESEMAR. Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,244 New York City. For sale at No. 9 Vesey st. (Astor House) and No. 16 Ann st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chalcagogue—$1 00. Doehler's Peptodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1.
OCEION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., CORNER OF CANAL-ST.—Quick cures and low prices. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the infallible reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorder, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. The Doctor attends from till 10 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. LINTER at the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1841 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain in three days. Those who have tried and other remedies in vain, all cures without inflicting or restraint in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison contained in the blood so sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vital solution cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st., Bowery, where all that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate and colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of Quack Nostrums and adapted for the cure of all new and old maladies. No maladies need give the only safe and infallible remedy for extinguishing every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 130 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, engine 26 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMERS FOR SALE
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,
Tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. SIMON, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7 30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market Wharf at 9 A. M., 1 and 4 30 P. M., touching each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE MARION, Capt. ANSON SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Ames and West 30th-sts.

FOR CHESTER, THROGG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ARIEL PRIDE leaves Catherine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., leave Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 20—landing at the usual stops.

STEAMER METAMORA.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL, every afternoon, from the foot of Jay st., at 3½ o'clock

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th st. and Broadway offers for sale 10,000 roses, verbenas, heliotropes &c., in the very best of order at war prices.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' ARMY AID ASSOCIATION has been kindly favored with a room in the Astor Library, and will occupy it on MONDAY, May 13 from the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of ladies from all denominations is earnestly desired, to assist in making up such clothing as will most meet the wants of regiments leaving New-York. Donations in money or goods will be thankfully received at the room in the Library, (open daily,) at the office of the Treasurer, or by any member of the Committee, and duly acknowledged.
Mrs. M. O ROSEBOOM, No. 109 8th-av.
Mrs. C. K. DELL, No. 4 Bond st.
Mrs. S. KIDMORE, No. 68 Clinton-place,
Mrs. KLEMM, No. 38 East 29th-st
Mrs. JOHN HARPER corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.
Mrs. TILESTON, No. 64 East 34th st.
Mrs SAM'L SMITH, No. 16 Madison square.

EVERYBODY WANTS ONE! EVERYBODY must have one! Everybody can buy one of "HEALER'S PATENT KEY HOLE GUARDS" to secure their bed room doors against BURGLARS, NIPPERS, SHELBY-O-KEYS, and CROOKED WIRES. Buy one of our agents, buy one at the hardware stores, buy one of us at No. 302 Broadway, for 25 cts. It can be carried in the pocket; it is easily applied—can't get out of order—does not mar the door or lock, and gives perfect security. Sent by mail for 30 cents, with directions. Attention, Agents! From $5 to $20 can be made every day. Send for samples and circulars, inclosing 30 cts. Direct to GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING of the Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., between 4th and Lexington-ave., will take place on TUESDAY, May 14. The house will be kept open two days for the reception of visitors. Services at 12 o'clock. The 3d and 6th av. cars pass near the building.

CAPTAINS AND SERGEANTS CAN SUP-PLY their men with
BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK,
At a liberal discount For sale at all News Depôts.

VOLUNTEERS!—ALL THE PATRIOTIC AND popular songs sold in
BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR.
For sale at all News Depôts.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CANNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York sail at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Mood'e, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Loll, leaves New York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 18,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, May 25,
ETNA	SATURDAY, June 1,

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75
Second Cabin to London	50
Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months	60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.
This steamship, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GRO. MACKENZIE
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-ship NEW YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 10, North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin to Bremen or London, $90; steerage, $35.
For further particulars of passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KELTON & RICHARDS,
No. 2 Broadway.

STEAMER ADRIATIC.

The steamer ADRIATIC will leave for Havre and St. Johns and Galway, on Tuesday 14th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers will please be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage not wanted for the voyage may be sent on board on Monday, marked "Below."
WM. H. WICKHAM.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers twice every week. Reasonable agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAMER OF MAY 14.—HAVRE VIA GALWAY.—The steamer ADRIATIC, J. Walker, Commander, will positively sail for Havre via Galway, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 9 A. M.

First Cabin, to Havre	$110
Third Cabin, to Havre	50

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

RAILROADS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO THE WEST.
SHORTEST LINE OUT OF NEW-YORK!
THREE HOURS TIME SAVED.

On and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run
ONE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY TO THE WEST,
Without change of cars to Pittsburgh, and but one change to Chicago or Cincinnati.
Leaving New-York at 7 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st.
☞ WOODRUFF'S SLEEPING CARS are attached to each train through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh.
☞ This line runs through Easton, Allentown and Reading to Harrisburgh and makes close connection at Harrisburgh with Express Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad—forming the shortest and most comfortable route to the West.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Another Collision Between the Troops and the Mob in St. Louis.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12.

The funeral of Major CLARKE, United States Army, was a very imposing affair. The regular troops turned out in large bodies.

Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth (New-York) Regiment, publishes a letter stating that the rumors of disaffection in that regiment, are wholly false; that the regiment is ready, to a man, to serve throughout the war, until the honor of the country is restored. The Sixty-ninth Regiment was reviewed by Gen. MANSFIELD and Gen. THOMAS, both of whom were recently breveted.

Secretary CAMERON and Secretary SMITH dined to-day, with Postmaster-General BLAIR, at Silver Springs, with MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Senior. It is a noticeable fact that Postmaster-General BLAIR, Southern by birth, education and self interest, is the most ardent of all the members of the Cabinet in favor of the most vigorous measures of Government to suppress the rebellion. He is each day contracting and cutting off Southern mail facilities.

Secretary SMITH has cut off all advantages of the Patent-office and census, and refuses to pay all claimants for the census-gathering, and all applications for the renewal, withdrawal, or granting of patents. In this he will persevere, nor yield an iota.

It is a matter of much surprise that the oath is not yet administered in the War and Treasury Departments. If done, I am certain that a number now employed will resign.

The Government will soon order one regiment from Maine.

The Vermont Regiment which left Rutland on the 9th, is expected here to-morrow.

Gov. GOODWIN will order one New-Haven regiment to report at Washington. They have enlisted for the war seven hundred men. Eight hundred men additional are reported as ready for the war from that State.

A large quantity of provisions, wearing apparel, &c., arrived last night for the Massachusetts troops.

It is suggested that each State should have an agent here to disburse contributions, State appropriations, &c., and provide for the wants of the men.

The First Regiment, Col TYLER, from Connecticut, arrived this morning, fully equipped and provisioned. They bring a baggage train and camp equipments They are the best provided regiment in the field. The men are all in good health and spirits, and go into camp to-morrow, on Seventh-street, seven hundred and eighty men. Immediately upon their arrival they were called upon by the President and Secretaries of State and the Navy. They are a very fine body of men, and march in admirable order. They are highly complimented here by experienced men.

Senor R M. DEGOLLADO, of the Mexican Legation, has been dangerously sick of fever and delirium. He is the son of Gen. DEGALLADO, lately Commander-in Chief of the Liberal forces in Mexico. He is regarded as out of danger to-day He is closely attended by M. ROMERO, *Charge d'Affaires* in the absence of the Minister.

A dispatch was received to night by a messenger that two full Ohio Regiments are approaching, fully equipped, with the intention of serving for the war.

Sherman's Battery is temporarily quartered in Delaware-avenue, near the Capitol

The President and Secretary SEWARD visited the camp of the Zouaves and the quarters of the Seventy-first New-York regiment to-day. Both fired salutes in their honor. They also visited the camp of the Seventh, New-York, and the quarters of the Sixty-ninth at Georgetown.

All the regiments in the city had dress parade at 5 P. M.

The few Southern men now in the city are very bitter against the President's proclamation of martial law in Florida, as overbearing and tyrannical. "They do not see tyranny," said one of the Secretaries yesterday, "so long as the exercise it, only until they feel it themselves"

The New-York Second Regiment is expected on Tuesday

The steamer *Matoncas* is expected from New-York to-morrow, with provisions for the troops and reinforcements for the Seventh New-York Regiment.

Gen. SCOTT has sent orders for the fortification of the heights at Cairo, commanding Bird Point, which he regards as the only assailable point at that post.

The City Government of Washington has ordered the reduction of all salaries, and the contraction of all expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12—10 P. M.

The New-York Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment offered for the war, and was accepted to-night.

A messenger has left for Europe, for the Government. The purpose of the mission is not known, but is supposed to be to hear messages to ministers abroad. Three messengers left to-night; one for the Relay House, one for Annapolis, and one for New-York.

Mr. EDMONTON and lady are improving.

There is a report here to-night that during a trouble at the Relay House Camp one man was shot. The report was supposed to grow out of Annapolis troubles, but has created great excitement in town.

All the regiments had, in the morning, religious services. Dr WESTON preached a very impressive sermon on the death of young KEYES, of the Seventh Regiment, at the Seventh Regiment's camp, to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 12.

The city is very quiet. The excitement is entirely subdued. Troops from York and Lancaster are expected to arrive here to-morrow, in large numbers, over the Northern Central Railroad.

Fort McHenry has been largely reinforced to-day from Annapolis. About twelve hundred men are now there. Gen. BUTLER arrived at the fort this morning in a steamer from Annapolis, and is still here.

Men working under the direction of the city all day, have been building the Canton bridge. It will be ready to-morrow for the passage of the trains.

There is an immense number of visitors at the Relay Camp. One visitor, named Thao was killed by a locomotive yesterday.

About thirty mechanics, from Baltimore, visited the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment and presented them with an American flag, which they pledged to carry with the regimental flag.

A wagon load of military goods, bound to Harper's Ferry, was seized on the Frederick road, last night, by the troops,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 12.

The city was the scene of another terrible tragedy last night. About 6 o'clock a large body of the Home Guards entered the city, through Fifth-street, from the Arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and furnished with arms. On reaching Walnut-street, the troops turned westward, a large crowd lining the pavement to witness their progress.

At the corner of Fifth-street ladies among the spectators began hooting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about four teen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks. Part of the rear company immediately hurried and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks, and discharging their muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking railings, and even smashing bricks in the third stories.

The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed. As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded.

JERRY SWITZLER, a river engineer, JOHN GARVIN and Mr. CADY, all citizens, were killed.

CHAS. H. WOODARD was wounded in the shoulder. His entire arm will have to be amputated.

J. GODFREY, working in the garden of Mr. COZENS, received three minie balls in his body.

MICHAEL DAVIS had an ankle shattered.

JAMES F. WELCH was badly shot in the foot.

Several others were less seriously wounded.

The house of Mr. MATTHEWS received three bullets. One of his daughters was struck by a spent ball.

Only one of the soldiers, JOHN DICK, a German, has been recognized.

Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Major TAYLOR addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse, under the promise that no further violence should be done. The City was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

The State troops were released from the Arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower Wards, even under escort. They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the Arsenal. Gen. FAOST and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States

A heavy rain has fallen nearly all day, notwithstanding the streets have been thronged with excited people a large number of whom censured those in authority for putting loaded arms in the hands of inexperienced volunteers to shoot down inoffensive citizens. All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing into the crowd of innocent people without orders, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of soldiers through the city.

In order to allay the excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. HARNEY has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace, calls upon the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties. He says the military force under his command will only be used at the last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law, but simply states that the public peace must be preserved, and the lives of the people protected. He says he has no authority to remove the location of the Home Guard quarters in the city, but to avoid all cause of circulation of the excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities, will use the regular army in preference. In accordance with this proclamation, a battalion of regulars has been sent to the city and placed under the direction of the Police Commissioners to act as a military police corps.

Considerable lawlessness has prevailed for the past few days, and several innocent Germans have been shot in the streets. The feeling against the Germans is most intense, the regular volunteers and Home Guards being composed mainly of that class of citizens, and through their acts so many innocent people have been killed. Several persons charged with firing on the troops and shooting in the streets, have been arrested, and the police are on the alert.

The news of the surrender of Camp Jackson creates intense excitement at Jefferson City, and the Harris military bill passed both House and Senate in fifteen minutes.

Another commotion was created on the reception of a dispatch, stating that a large force of volunteers had left this City for Jefferson. The powder recently purchased here, was immediately sent into the country, and the State Treasury removed to a place of security.

A large number of citizens enrolled themselves as a Home Guard, and several hundred troops are expected from surrounding counties, in obedience to a special call by the Governor.

At a session of the Legislature, called after midnight, the bill passed both Houses, extending the power over the Police Commissioners, giving the Governor ample means for suppressing riot and insurrectionary movements throughout the State.

About one thousand Illinois Volunteers are now stationed at Cascyville, seven miles east of here.

ADVENTURES OF A YANKEE SCHOONER.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF THE VIRGINIA SECESSIONISTS.

From the log of the schooner *D. S. Williams*, arrived last evening from Richmond, Va., we glean the following interesting facts:

May 4, et 12 noon, the schooner *Daniel S. Williams* left the port of Richmond, in tow of the steam-tug *Sea Bird*, bound for New-York, with tobacco and passengers. At 1:30 P. M. came to anchor below Warwick's Bar, and the tug returned to town for the Captain. At 6 P. M. the Captain came down by land.

May 5, commenced with fog and calms. At 10 A. M., the tug came down and took us in tow for City Point. At 3 P. M., the steamboat *David Currie*, with eight soldiers on board, met us, and ordered us not to pass City Point. At 4 P. M., came to anchor at the Point. The Captain and two passengers were then conveyed to the shore by the tug, in order to ascertain the cause of thus being stopped, when they were met by old and young, black and white, all called soldiers. They said we had two runaways on board, which they wanted to get ashore. They ordered the tug to take them on board the schooner. One old soldier demurred somewhat, as he had left his knife at home; but having no one to go for it, finally concluded to go on board, which they all attempted to do; but upon getting alongside there ware but four who could get on board. At 2 P. M., they got their prisoners on shore, and we proceeded down the river. At 5:30 P. M., the steam-tug *W. W. Towne* came alongside with eight soldiers, and ordered the Captain to come on board of the tug with his papers. They could find no flaws in the papers, so they allowed us to proceed, provided we would report them in New-York as ready for all the Northern Army, and the bold leader declared that he would never sheathe his sword until they had gained the victory (which promise he would keep, if he succeeds in obtaining rum sufficient to keep him drunk all the time as he was then.) He then left us, uttering bitter curses upon the entire North. We then proceeded down over the bar and anchored for the night.

May 6. At 5 A. M. got underway, and worked down the river. At 7 A. M. were again met by the *W. W. Towne*, with her complement of eight soldiers. They now informed us that we could not pass the fort, consequently we were again compelled to anchor. The Captain then went to the fort to ascertain the cause of his detention, but could get no satisfaction, as all professed ignorance of the matter. He was told that he must go to the Governor, after they had been shown a regular pass, signed by that official. The Captain then took the tug for Richmond, and the schooner was sent back up the river, for they expected an engagement soon, and wanted her out of the range of their guns. As we were proceeding up, the steamer *Glen Cove*, with troops, saluted us, and requested us to show our colors. We making no answer, they, with a tremendous yell, uttered the most fearful imprecations upon our Northern heads. At 4 P. M. came to anchor at Harrison-bar.

May 7th laid at Harrison bar all day. Sent the boat to the Point for the Captain, but he did not return.

May 8th, at 10 A. M., the steamer *Glen Cove* came down from Richmond with the Captain on board, with orders for us to proceed down to the fort, (or rather what they call Fort Pulaski,) and not a gun and nothing more. After considerable persuasion we were allowed to proceed upon condition that we would not report them at Fort Monroe, and that we would stop at Jamestown. At 3 P. M. a little bark propeller put off from the shore for us, and asked us where we were bound. The reply being New York, we were ordered to stop at Jamestown. By this time, however, we were out of hearing, for we ran away from them with all ease. They could not fire at us, as they had forgot their guns. At 4 P. M. we were at Jamestown. Sent the captain ashore, who after conversing for some time with four or five men calling themselves officers of the camps, was conveyed on a gun-boat a little further down, where another consultation was had, which resulted in allowing us to proceed, upon condition that the captain would not report their works. At 6 P. M. passed the point of the shoals, when the stars and stripes were sent up amid three tremendous cheers from all on board. At 7:30 P. M., arrived in Hampton Roads when we heard the report of a gun but not thinking it for us, kept on, when a shot was fired across our bow. We knew that meant stop, and stop we did; when we were boarded from the steamer *Yankee*, and after showing our papers we were pronounced all right.

May 9, at 10 A. M., while proceeding through the Roads, were spoken by the steamer *Young America* and ordered to stop at the ship *Cumberland*, which was done; our papers were examined, and we were allowed to proceed. At 4 P. M. was again spoken by the gun-boat *Quaker City*, and allowed to proceed without any detention. At 6 P. M., cleared Cape Henry and proceeded on our voyage.

A PATRIOTIC POLANDER.

OVERTURES FROM THE C. S. A. TO A POLISH OFFICER IN THIS CITY.

Col. OSCOLUMSKY, a Polish officer of distinction, who, at the time of the commencement of the *sanguinaire furore* in the South, was employed as engineer and draftsman, by the State of Florida, was driven out of the "Sunny South," because he failed to see the beauties of rebellion, and arrived in this City some three months ago, where he has since remained. Since the Polish volunteers have been quartered at the Park Barracks, he has assisted in drilling his countrymen.

On Thursday last, he received a letter from Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, tendering him, in very flattering terms, a position in the army of the C. S. A., and requesting him to bring with him accurate drawings of the forts in the vicinity of New-York, particularly of Fort Schuyler. Col. OSCOLUMSKY promptly replied that his next visit to the South would be as an enemy to the Southern Confederacy, and to all traitors to the flag of his adopted country.

PATRIOTISM AT THE NAVY YARD

At a meeting of the mechanics and laborers employed in the Brooklyn Navy yard, THOMAS H. FARON, Esq., Chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the workmen employed in the different departments comprising one day's work to assist the families of those who have left their employment in the yard and volunteered to defend and uphold our beloved Constitution and its glorious and honorable flag.

It was further resolved, That we will by every means in all our energy, and support in the most liberal manner, without distinction of party, to those brave patriots that God has granted strength to defend and uphold the Government of the United States, and to its constitutionally elected.

BENJAMIN F. DELAND, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, and a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs ROMEO FALCONIO, THOMAS H. FARON and JOHN LEE were appointed to attend to the proper distribution of the collected funds.

THOS. H. FARON Chairman.

GEO. H. MYERS, Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting of the Master Mechanics, it was announced that one of their number, Mr. DAVID HOOD, Master Caulker, had resigned his position and volunteered for the war in the Engineer's Regiment. It was the unanimous wish of the meeting that he should be presented with a sword and epaulettes as a token of their esteem and respect for his patriotism and devotion to the country.

MAIL FOR FORT MONROE.

We understand that Postmaster TAYLOR has received instructions to dispatch a mail to Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort, Va., by every fast steamer from this port with troops, munitions, &c. By this arrangement the difficulties hitherto experienced by the obstruction of the inland route will be overcome. Letters and papers can be sent, by this means, to the Massachusetts Regiment and other troops at Fort Monroe, Va.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DAY.

On Saturday a tall, splendid looking man, dressed in the uniform of the Allen Greys, Vermont, stood conversing with a friend on Broadway. He was entirely unconscious that his superior height was attracting universal attention, until a splendid barouche drove up to the sidewalk, and a young man sprang from it and grasped his hand, saying, "You are the most splendid specimen of humanity I ever saw. I am a *Southerner*, but my heart is with the Union. If it were not, such noble-looking fellows as yourself would enlist me in the cause." The subject of the remark, although surprised, was perfectly self-possessed, and answered the cordial greeting of the young Southerner with warm enthusiasm. He was several inches above six feet, and his noble open countenance beamed with the ancient patriotism of the Green Mountain Boys, of which he was so fine a specimen. He had walked fifteen miles from the village of Chittenden to enlist, and was the only representative of that village; but he was a *host* in himself. Long may he live to honor our Stars and Stripes.

AN INCIDENT—PLUCK OF A SOLDIER.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1861.

DEAR SIR. Presuming that you would like to hear of an incident that occurred in the ranks of the Seventh Regiment, I give you one that shows that our boys have got some bottom as well as pluck. A private, EVART E. BEDFORD, while marching from Annapolis to the Junction, was sun-struck, and lay insensible for two hours, and on recovering his senses, he immediately inquired where his company was, and when told by the Colonel and the Surgeons that they had gone ahead as skirmishers, and that he must go back to New-York, he begged to be permitted to join the company, and, watching his chance, he jumped up, and, although two miles in advance, he caught them, and performed his duty as a scout all that night. On arriving at Washington, he had a relapse, and lay for two days unconscious, but by the energetic efforts of the surgeons, he has entirely recovered, and is now appointed the Hospital Steward of the Regiment. His duties have been laborious; night and day he is on hand to attend to the wants of the sick. His powers of endurance are certainly very great, and for three days and nights he did not close his eyes, but kept busy in the performance of his duties. Our boys will never forget him and particularly myself, for scarcely could I move but his presence gave me relief This is an incident well worthy of your notice Respectfully yours,

ENGINEER SEVENTH REG'T N. Y. S. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

The steamship *Roanoke*, GEO. N. CONCH, Master, arrived from Washington, D. C., and sailed on Friday at 4:30 P. M. At 5 P. M passed Alexandria, and saw the Secession flag flying. On Saturday, at 9:30 A. M, passed the United States steamship of war *Pawnee*, bound up the Potomac. At 2 P. M, passed steamship *Bienville*, with troops, at the entrance of the Potomac. At 4 P. M., passed steamship *Matanzas*, with troops, bound up the Chesapeake. At 7 P. M., passed steamboat *Yankee*, lying to at Cape Henry.

ARRIVAL OF A SPANISH STEAM FRIGATE AS A CONVOY.

The Spanish steam frigate *Berenguela*, Capt. ARACOS, arrived at this port yesterday, in six days from Havana. She mounts 37 guns, and has 400 men. She came to this port to act as convoy, and brings Mr. DWIGHT, bearer of dispatches from Pensacola to Washington. She reports nothing new at Fort Pickens. She also brings 12 passengers and a mail from Havana.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT—COL. DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.

A very interesting ceremony took place on Saturday afternoon at Fort Schuyler. At evening parade a very handsome stand of colors was presented to the Regiment on behalf of GEORGE KEMP, Esq., from whom Adjt. HAMLIN read aloud the following letter:

EVERETT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1861.

Col. A. Duryea Advance Guard, New-York Volunteers, Fort Schuyler:

SIR: Having been a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for many years, during the greater part of which time the corps was under your command, I have noticed with the utmost interest your gallant and successful efforts to raise a regiment of volunteers in aid of our beloved country, in her present unhappy difficulties. No one who is acquainted with your patriotism can be surprised at this manifestation of your active and most honorable zeal; all who know your military ability must rejoice that you are in the field in defence of the National banner. It is, indeed, a consolation at this period of trouble, to feel that to the noble heritage bequeathed to us, by our fathers is menaced by treachery and rebellion, Providence has blessed the land with true hearts and strong arms ready for the emergency, and has caused to rise up among us noble and worthy leaders, among whom few are to be named before our old commander of the National Guard, Col DURYEA. I now take leave, Sir, to present to you, for the Advance Guard of New-York Volunteers, a flag of the United States, emblem of our dear country's prosperity, might and happiness—not less, I sincerely believe, in the future than in the past. This color we will be presented to you, on my behalf, by Mr. THOMAS W. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. JOHN GILLIES, good young men of irreproachable character and steady habits, who, for the purpose of enlisting in your regiment, have just suspended their labors of several years in my employment,—to return to it (I trust, with honor and in health) after the triumph of law, order, public faith, and of the Constitution and Government of our country, shall have enabled you to release them from the service which they are now entering, with the most unbounded confidence in their gallant leader.

May God preserve you, Sir, and be favorable to the righteous cause in which, like a true soldier, you have devoted yourself. Pray accept this flag which I now offer. I know you too well to doubt that the men who are so fortunate as to serve under you, will bring it back again to this City with honor and in glory. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE KEMP.

The colors were borne by the Color-Sergeant, CHAS. E. MATHER, one of the most stalwart and solid of the many substantial men whom this crisis has brought into he military service. The ceremony was highly interesting and impressive.

This Regiment is in capital order, and is becoming somewhat impatient at the inexplicable delay of the State authorities in furnishing their equipments They have lost epaulettes, overcoats or cap pouches, and lack many other articles of indispensable utility. Col. DURYEA devotes every hour of every day to work, and is ably seconded by his subordinate officers. The whole Regiment has the highest confidence in their commander, and is eager for active employment.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

TO OPERATORS WISHING TO ENLIST.

J. McLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment will be mustered into the United States service early this week. Capt. CHESTER, telegraph engineer, can take operators who can pass inspection into ranks for two or three days more only. They will serve as privates except when called on telegraph duty, when pay will be high. The quota being full, no more regiments will be accepted at present. Send word by telegraph to Capt. S. CHESTER, New-York, immediately, if ready.

THE GERMAN RIFLES.

The men under Col. BLENKER, now quartered at Palace Garden, received their uniforms yesterday. It consists of a loose frock coat of cadet gray, faced with green, the pantaloons are to match.

NINTH REGIMENT.

We were misinformed in stating in yesterday's TIMES that Capt. YOUNG, Company H, Ninth Regiment, was getting up a volunteer company. We should have said that, owing to the present uncertainty of the Ninth Regiment getting orders for leaving the city, the Captain had called upon his men to re-enroll their names to secure a permanent organization in Colonel's command. The Head quarters are at No. 206 Broadway.

SIXTY NINTH REGIMENT.

Pursuant to orders received from Col. CORCORAN, 300 able-bodied men, not less than 5 feet 8½ inches in height, will be accepted to join the Regiment immediately, at Georgetown. Apply at the recruiting station, No. 42 Prince-street, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARDS.

Col. GOODWIN, of Missouri, having assisted in organizing two regiments, already accepted, is now engaged in forming a third, which he is himself to command, as an independent corps of regulars Headquarters, No. 8 Beekman, corner of Nassau-street.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment will go into quarters to-day at Bellevue Gardens, foot of Eighteenth-street, East River. It is expected that the men will be armed and equipped in a few days. Drummers and fifers are wanted for this Regiment. Applications to be made to captains of the respective companies at their quarters.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. Mr. GOSS preached to men assembled in the barracks at 594 Broadway. At one o'clock to-day this Regiment will be mustered into service by Brigadier-Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKS. Subjoined is a list of the field officers: Andrew Sheehan, Colonel; William Mulligan, Lieut. Colonel; James Hughes, Major; Henry Weldon, Adjutant; George Middleton, Quartermaster; Wm. L. Ellsworth, Paymaster; Robt. D. Bradford, Surgeon.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE

Four companies of this Brigade were mustered into service yesterday by Major TAYLOR. A parade, under command of Col. GEORGE B. HALL took place yesterday, and attracted much attention by the soldierly bearing of the men. The Bible Society, through Drs. TWITCHELL and BRIGGS, Chaplains of this Brigade, presented each man with a Bible.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel TOMPKINS' Regiment is still encamped at the Battery. No persons, unless on special business, will be admitted past the lines. The pantaloons, of nazarite hue, are found to be a mistake, as the rain causes the color to fade. Col TOMPKINS has entered into a contract for 900 pairs of pantaloons, made from the twilled kersey army cloth.

COL WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

This fine body of men, now in quarters on Staten Island, paraded yesterday before a large concourse of people, at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. It is supposed that this regiment will be armed and equipped by Wednesday. The men are well disciplined and are in excellent spirits; their only grievance is in not having been ordered to Washington before now, by way of Baltimore.

A CHANCE FOR THE DISAPPOINTED.

Some of our military friends who have been disappointed in getting orders for marching, have now a chance for immediate service, as a Regiment already accepted by the General Government is being organized at No. 506 Broadway, and any member, of good character, of a military company, on forwarding a written discharge from his Captain, and signing the roll, will at once be received into the Regiment. Each Company selects its own officers.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, received the quarter part of their uniforms yesterday. It is a loose-fitting costume, and the color is a serviceable dark grey. A Bible was presented to each man of the regiment yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel DUTCHMAN is at present in command.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

FUNERAL OF JNO. L. REESE, OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The body of JOHN L. REESE, late of the Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., who was accidentally killed at Camp Cameron on Thursday last, was brought to this city Saturday, and placed in his late residence in Cheever-place. The body was accompanied by a guard from his own company. The funeral exercises took place yesterday in Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton streets. The remains were escorted from the house to the church by the immediate relatives of the deceased in carriages, Company "B" of the Home Guard, Seventh Regiment in citizen's dress, a detachment of the Ninth Regiment in uniform, and the guard of honor sent on with the body. At the church, the body was received by the Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, and escorted to the church. The burial service peculiar to the Episcopal Church was then read. The pews on either side of the main aisle were reserved for the chief mourners and immediate friends of deceased

The exercises were concluded by singing, and an affecting and patriotic prayer by the Rev. Dr. CANFIELD.

The church was crowded to excess, mostly by those who were acquainted with deceased. The coffin was black walnut, silver mounted, and upon it was placed a wreath of flowers.

At the close of the exercises in the church, the body was removed to the hearse, and accompanied by a detachment of police and the military above-named to Greenwood, where it was interred with military honors.

It is said that the deceased, when summoned to leave, expressed an opinion that he should never return alive, and at his suggestion the marriage ceremony between himself and Miss MARIA TUCKER—to whom he had been engaged for some time—was performed. The newly-wedded pair were together for one short half hour immediately after the ceremony, when he took his leave. That night he passed with the regiment in quarters, and the only time his wife saw him alive after the interview spoken of, was in the ranks next day, when the regiment marched down Broadway to embark for the seat of war. The death of young KEESE has cast a gloom over a large circle of relations and friends, who were devotedly attached to him.

THE FOURTEENTH INSPECTED.

The Fourteenth Regiment was inspected on Fort Greene—where it is now encamped—on Saturday afternoon last. There were 850 men present. The Union Safety Committee of New-York were on the ground, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the appearance of the men, and particularly with their patriotic desire to be sent forward where they can serve their country. Col. WOOD, who is in command, has announced that marching orders will be issued to-day. The Fourteenth is thoroughly equipped in every particular, and a majority of the men are of the right kind for serious business.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Capt. KEIBL of the Thirteenth Regiment, who is also Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, reached here on Friday night last, and, it is presumed, will remain in this city until the new Board of Aldermen is organized. The Kings County boys who remain at home, it will be seen by the following, are not less ready to discharge their duty here, than those who go into the field. Ex-Capt. SUYDAM of the Kings County Troop, B. B. REMSEN, and eleven men from Canarsie, at 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, during the storm, took possession of the schooner *M. L. Whetmore*, 160 tons bur hen, of Fair Haven, Conn., in Jamaica Bay, and seized three rifled cannon, supposed to have been shipped for the rebel service. The schooner had six men on board, but they did not make a strenuous resistance. The cannon were brought to Brooklyn yesterday.

The wife of President LINCOLN and suite, attended Plymouth Church yesterday morning. The party reached the church without previous notice, and they, therefore, escaped any extraordinary attraction.

The Fourteenth Regiment listened to a sermon yesterday in the Academy of Music, delivered by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, who took his text from the xviith chapter of Exodus, 11th, 12th and 13th verses. The Academy was filled in every part, and the sermon was one suitable to the occasion.

Mr. INSKIP was elected chaplain of this Regiment on Friday morning last, at which time there was an order for it to sail the same day at 12 M.

The first Mr. INSKIP knew of his election was about 10 o'clock—two hours before the time to sail. When the messenger gave him notice of his election, he asked: "When does the Regiment leave?" "To-day, at 12 o'clock," was the reply. "Tell them I accept the appointment, and will be ready to go with them at the time named," was his prompt answer. A Regiment with such a chaplain, must be very formidable in the field.

DISCOURSE OF MR. BEECHER.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH TO THE CAMP.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER last evening delivered a timely and very interesting address to the Congregation of Plymouth Church upon the peculiar trials and temptations of camp life, and the duties of the community towards those who have enlisted, and who will continue to volunteer for the defence of the country. His text was in Deuteronomy, 23d chapter, 14th verse: "For the Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp, to deliver thee, and to give up thine enemies before thee."

In the providence of God, he said, we were upon us, and however we might deprecate it, it was our duty as a Christian people to meet its terrible responsibilities like men, and mitigate as far as possible the calamities which such a state of things was calculated to produce. There was a sacred obligation resting upon he community to see to it—that the men who go forth to fight the battle of freedom should be tenderly cared for. It was not enough that the Army be raised and sent off. An enlightened and Christian solicitude should follow them through all their marches, their battles, in the field and in the camp. He enumerated, among the chief sources of demoralization in a camp life, the temptation to drink; neglect of health; the natural effects of excessive labors, followed by sudden inaction and idleness; the loss of the refinements and endearments of home, and of its civilizing influences; the influence of bad associations &c. On the subject of intemperance he said: "If you will guarantee the soldier against that, you will have saved him more than half the dangers of the camp. Mr. BEECHER urged it as one of the first duties of the chaplain not only to preach to the soldiers and distribute tracts, but to follow them in all their ways, and instruct them in the best method of guarding their health. The volunteers should go well provided, not with one uniform and a single pair of shoes, but with a good change of clothing, so that when one suit was worn out he may not be naked and barefoot. He closed with a confident prediction that when the shock of battle shall come, victory would perch on the banners of the army of freedom, of civilization, and of Union.

There were many volunteers in uniform present, who listened intently to the discourse.

SERMONS TO THE SOLDIERS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE BATTERY.

Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of Col. HAWKINS' New-York Zouaves, preached the last sermon to that Regiment yesterday morning in Castle Garden, prior to their departure for their new quarters on Riker's Island. Besides the relatives and friends of the troops, many ladies and gentlemen were present as interested spectators. The entire Regiment was assembled, standing "at ease" during the services. After the reading of Scripture, the troops sang, to the tune of "America," the hymn commencing

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain, the soldiers reverentially bowing their heads. The sermon was then preached, the text being from Proverbs, 1st chapter, 10th verse. "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." In times like these, said the preacher, such a caution was very applicable. Not only, in the first place, was this war carried on through the enticement of sinners but it was devised by them long years ago. It was the enticement to a system of plunder, by the promise of "rich and precious gifts." Through the enticement of these sinners, many had been led away from the nobility of loyalty, and plunged into the awful slough of robbery and rebellion. The property of the United States, and the private property of merchants had been stolen. Already the path of rebellion bore the mark of Satan's work. Anarchy, fraud, desolation had been substituted for peace, plenty and happiness. The Rev. gentleman proceeded to apply the text to the present position of his audience. In their capacity as soldiers how should they resist the enticement of sinners? No man was more exposed to temptation than a soldier. He was tempted, first, to the free use of strong drink. Neither his health nor the preservation of the United States would be served or assisted thereby. On the contrary, a man, and especially a soldier, would be much better without it. There were plenty of people to entice soldiers to its use, even those who never tasted it before. When under its influence, soldiers became dangerous and used weapons to commit deeds for which they were subjected to severe punishment.

Profanity was another evil to which they became exposed by the enticement of sinners. A soldier should be above any such degrading practice. He ought to be a high style of man. The regiment that will come back from this war with most glory, is that which most practices religion.

Gambling was the next subject of consideration,—the playing of any game, for money, whether with cards or otherwise. The soldier, in his leisure hours, was likely to be "enticed by sinners" to this evil. The soldier's safety is a determined "No" to every sinner who lays snares and makes enticements. No man is a friend who puts death at our lips, and winds destruction around our feet. The soldier who remembered end obeyed Solomon's counsel, "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," would return back from this war a better man than he went.

At the conclusion of the discourse, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and the service closed with a benediction.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE PARK BARRACKS.

The departure of the Green Mountain boys, on Saturday, left the Park Barracks nearly deserted, but detachments from Col. SICKLES' and Col. BAKER'S regiments, and the Polish Legion—in all about 1,000 men—were soon detailed to the post, where they are now stationed. Yesterday morning religious services were held in the barracks, Rev Mr. GOSS and Rev. Mr. LACKWOOD officiating—several religious young gentlemen volunteering for the choir. About five hundred of the recruits attended, and seemed to be deeply interested in the services.

The Bank of Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 12.

The statement in the money article of the New-York papers, that cashier KENDRICK, of the Bank of Albany, has absconded, is without any foundation. Mr. KENDRICK is in this city, and has been for eight days confined to his bed by sickness. The condition of the Bank is not yet known. There are several conflicting rumors afloat. It is confidentially stated by some that not more than half the capital of the Bank is impaired. Canal deposits to the amount of over $90,000 are in the Bank. Auditor BENTON was at the Bank last night, and it is understood an injunction was served upon the Bank last night on the part of the State.

Another dispatch says the affairs of the Bank are in a very bad condition. Its entire capital is undoubtedly gone, but it is believed its assets will be sufficient to pay depositors. Its circulation is about $77,000 worth of New-York and United States Stocks. The Directors of the Bank are among our wealthiest and most respected citizens, and they are the largest stockholders. The Bank has been enjoined by the Attorney-General, and a Receiver will probably be appointed to-morrow.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FATAHA POINT, Sunday, May 12—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Nova Scotian*, now due off this point. The *Bohemian* passed down at 2:40 A. M. Weather clear.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. (late Maj. Anderson, M. Murphy, of Paris; H. A. Harcal, of the United States Army; Prof. Pynchoon, of Trinity College, and F. Newland, of West Point, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Oliver Eldridge, of Massachusetts; Capt. Trumby, of Mobile, Joseph Thurton, of England, and M. H. Stacey, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Ohmen, of Russia; W. Wilson, of Havana; C. Fritze, of Trinidad; R. McCalnel, of London, and Jas. Wiley, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Jas. E Harvey, consul to Portugal, G. G. Cousins, of Leeds, Eng.; L. Kierten, of London, and Dr. Goulston of the *Great Eastern*, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col F W. Lander and lady, of California; B. Hinckley, of California; W L Pike, of Lumsden; H. B Davis, of England, and H W. Clements, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Gregory, of the Navy; P de Heiravania, of Havana, and Mr. Teed, of London, are at the Everette House.

Capt John Freeman, of the United States Army, and Capt. R. H R. Whiting, and Col. Jas. McIntosh, of the United States Army, are at the Everette House.

NOTICE TO BOYS, THE CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.—Any poor boys, who are homeless and in want, in consequence of their fathers having joined the army, will be taken care of by applying at the Newsboys' Home, in Building, No. 128 Fulton street.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 11.—*In steamship Great Eastern, from Milford Haven*—E Butler, Jr., Mr. Barratt, Mr. butterfield, Capt Hon S T Carnegie, Rev. Mr Cousins, Mr Chrgens, Mrs. Coggens, Miss Coggens, W. P. Cooke Mons. Jose Car

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3009. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Baltimore Occupied by Federal Troops.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED.

The Troops Encamped on Federal Hill.

The Direct Route Through Baltimore Open Again.

Outrageous Treatment of Northerners in Virginia.

One Hundred Maine Lumbermen in Prison.

The Anti-Secession Convention in Western Virginia.

The Number and Condition of Troops at Harper's Ferry.

The Collision Between the Federal Troops and the Mob at St. Louis.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 13.

There are now in this City or within sight of the Capitol, about thirty-one thousand men—more than enough to withstand any forces that can be combined against the City.

Gen. BUTLER and his Staff dined in Baltimore to-day. He told me this morning of his intention to do so when he left Annapolis, and he kept his word. No attempts were made to annoy him, and every courtesy was extended both to himself and his Staff.

The reports that Gen. SCOTT is sick or incapacitated to perform the duty incumbent upon him are false, and, I am afraid, malicious misstatements. The veteran is quite equal to the emergency. He works from 8 in the morning until 12 o'clock at night, and, of course, is greatly fatigued, but his mind is clear and his intellect as strong, apparently, as when he commenced his campaign in Mexico. He thoroughly comprehends the military necessities of the hour, and I am convinced a little time will prove his last campaign to be as brilliant and conclusive as any which he has ever conceived. It may not be as bloody as some campaigns, but it will be a glorious *finis* to Gen. SCOTT'S long and useful career.

The Sixty-Ninth has been accepted by the Government to serve for the war.

The Twentieth is doing picket duty along the line of railroad from Annapolis to the junction. Col PEARCE'S Head quarters are at the latter place. His Regiment will be kept in its present position for about ten days.

The Massachusetts Eighth will be moved to the Relay House to-morrow morning, and relieve the New York Eighth, which will come to Washington.

Baltimore will hereafter be held under military occupation. If resistance is made, the most extreme measures will be resorted to in order to enforce respect to the Government. It is probable that martial law will be proclaimed there, in order to arrest and punish as traitors Marshal KANE and Ross WINANS—the one for inciting the attacks upon the Government troops and resistance to its officers, and the other for aiding and abbetting the enemies of the United States.

The reported probable attacks upon the Government forces at the Relay House are without foundation. There are no hostile troops within reach of that station. Gen. BUTLER'S pickets are extended to a great distance, and they sometimes come in contact with or within seeing distance of a few mounted marauders, who, under the command of a Georgian, hang on the outskirts of the posts, showing themselves only in the night-time. They do not number over 30 men, all told, and it was from their movements that arose the story of a projected attack upon the Relay encampment.

A messenger arrived to-day, with dispatches from Commander BLAIR, giving an official account of the affair at St. Louis. The reports already published are fully confirmed.

The steamship *Brentville*, having landed the Connecticut troops, leaves for New-York in the morning. There was a parade of the whole District Volunteer Militia to-day, numbering thirty-one hundred, seven battalians, under command of Col. STONE, of Massachusetts, Commander of the District troops. They formed at 12 o'clock at the different Battalion Head-quarters, and were in line on Franklin-square at half-past two o'clock. The whole division passed in front of the White House, where they were reviewed by the President, the Cabinet, Gens. SCOTT, MENSFIELD and THOMAS, with a large corps of military officers. They made a parade through the principal avenues, making a magnificent appearance. There was a presentation of a fine stand of colors to the National Rifles, by HUDSON TAYLOR, Esq. The President and the officers of the army complimented the whole brigade highly.

A member of the Rhode Island corps was shot through the arm to-day, and badly injured. It was an accident.

The Connecticut troops, encamped in the vicinity of the Seventh (New-York) Regiment, have a fine place. They made a very fine appearance on parade to-day in the streets. They are in for the war.

Nearly all the regiments made parades to-day and were reviewed by the various superior officers in the District. The President and Cabinet, with Gen. SCOTT, spent about half the day reviewing troops. The New-York Fifth and Thirteenth paraded for the first time, and made a fine display. They are sworn in, and ready to serve for the war.

Ellsworth's Zouaves are in camp, something like a mile east of the Navy-yard, over the east branch of the Potomac. They were reviewed this afternoon by Chief-Engineer DECKER, of the New-York Fire Department. Mr. DECKER addressed them, encouraging them in well-doing. He spoke with regret of the few instances of insubordination, and assured them that their brethren in New-York have an interest in them, and in the position they have assumed for the protection of their country, its institutions and its flag. He said there was no doubt they would come off victorious in the cause of their country. He counselled them to obey their commander, Col. ELLSWORTH, who had the confidence of their friends in New-York. After the address the regiment went through with the battalion movements, much to their credit. If the opportunity offers, ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves will give a good account of themselves. Their friends in New-York need have no fears but that they will sustain the cause for which they have enlisted. The medical department of that regiment is in bad condition, owing to want of means and necessary arrangements. Surgeon GRAY thinks a few days will reform these faults and supply the necessities.

It is a matter of surprise that the Government does not give a better supply of tents. The surgeon's tent is a small ell tent, occupied by six beside himself. There is no hospital tent, and all those taken sick are brought into town, a distance of four miles, and placed in the Capitol Hospital or the infirmary. All these things will be remedied in time, but exhibit exceeding laxity in the Government arrangements just now. More energy is needed on the part of the officers.

Secretary SEWARD gave an entertainment this evening to the field officers of the regiments now in Washington. It was a brilliant and pleasant reunion.

Messrs. IRA GOULD and son, of Montreal, have forwarded through Mr. GIDDINGS, our Consul-General in Canada, an offer for $1,000,000 treasury notes, at six per cent., and to pay the amount in drafts on BARING BROTHERS at three days' sight. Of course our capitalists will offer so much better terms as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from accepting this bid, but it does none the less credit to the Messrs. GOULD.

An alarm of fire to-night created much excitement. The conflagration was on the Maryland side and beyond the city limits.

One meets all sorts of people in Washington. For instance, in the hall at Willard's to night I noticed NED BUNTLINE, Chevalier WYCKOFF, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, and T. FRANCIS MEAGHER.

At last the names of the New-York appointments seem to be definitely settled. Mr. DENNISTON will certainly be appointed Naval Officer, and GEO F. SHERMAN one of the Appraisers. It is possible that DAVID WEBB and D. D. T. MARSHALL may be appointed to the two other Appraiserships. The appointment of Wakeman to the Surveyorship seems probable, but is not yet definitely determined. Mr. CISCO will be retained as Sub Treasurer. The appointment of Mr. DENNING to the Superintendency of the Assay Office will be made permanent. This disposes of all the principal appointments. LEO.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 13—10P. M.

The Post Office Department has just received a dispatch, stating that the bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore road were all completed to-day, and the road opened. They wanted the mails sent over that route as soon as possible. The Department replied that they would do so as soon as the time tables were received. They will start to-morrow. The route is now fully open, at which there is great rejoicing.

The oath of allegiance was made out for the Clerks in the Treasury and War Departments to-day.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 13 Midnight.

At 7 o'clock this evening, Gen. BUTLER took possession of Baltimore, with 1,500 of the Massachusetts Sixth, 500 of the New-York Eighth, and one section of Cook's Battery. There was no resistance. Thousands welcomed them to the city. They camped on Federal Hill.

Gen. BUTLER sent out a car to Frederick with seventy-five Massachusetts troops, to take Ross WINANS and bring him to Annapolis, on a charge of treason.

Martial law is proclaimed at Baltimore.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 13.

An event has recently transpired in Virginia which ought to be known throughout the entire length and breadth of New-England. Mr. SPEAR, a native of Maine, has been engaged for many years in the lumber business in the Old Dominion, and has employed for this purpose several hundred hands constantly. He owned several thousands of acres on the seaboard there, and has several large saw-mills, which have been in constant operation. Recently he left on a short visit to his native State, and when he returned he found that his entire force had been seized by the Virginia authorities and put in prison. The condition of their release was an enlistment in the C. S. A. Army, otherwise they would remain in durance vile. Several, under this threat enlisted, but the majority remain confined and are treated with the greatest ignominy.

Mr. SPEAR repaired at once to New-York, and obtained an interview with Gen. WOOL. He also had two interviews with the Vice-President. The General advised him to go at once to Washington, and provided him with the strongest letters to the President, Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CAMERON. He is here now. The Cabinet listen, think it a very hard case, but have done nothing. Mr. SPEAR has told them that if they will provide steamers, he will agree to attempt the recovery of his men—over an hundred—by force, if necessary. The Cabinet are apparently in a fog about it. It would seem as though they were afraid of offending Virginia. Virginia is not troubled with any such scruples towards the Federal Government.

There are *four* important points in this matter. First, that these men are citizens of the United States, and have *never* voted in Virginia; second, that Mr. SPEAR, while engaged in a peaceable business, has been deprived, through men in arms against the United States, of property worth over half a million; third, that one of the men claimed the protection of Lord LYONS as a British subject, and has been released, as I am assured, by order of Gov. LETCHER; fourth, that while England, through her Minister here, acts promptly in the case of *one man only*, the United States is absolutely inert while over a hundred of her tried and loyal citizens are threatened with impressment into a rebel army, or have the alternative of imprisonment for the remainder of their lives.

It becomes absolutely necessary to ask, in view of the above *facts*, whether we have a Government? whether the President and his civil and military advisers comprehend the real state of the crisis? and whether they have the nerve to back up the people of the Free States, who have in three weeks subscribed $23,000,000? or whether the great people are ahead of the powers that are here, and will have to rise in their might and sneak with thunder tones that this war *must* be prompt, vigorous and aggressive, since all lamb-like councils and paternal admonitions are, and have been, thrown away, like "pearls before swine."

Since my letter of May 4th, we have increased our force as follows:

Twenty-eighth, New-York, Sunday, Minié Muskets about	800
First, New-Jersey, Monday, Flint-locks, altered	
Second, New-Jersey, Monday, Flint-locks, altered	
Third, New-Jersey, Tuesday, Flint-locks, altered	4,000
Fourth, New-Jersey, Tuesday, Flint locks, alter'd	
Fourth, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, about	900
Salem Zouaves, Thursday	66
Third Infantry, U. S. A., Friday, (Texas troops,) say	500
Cavalry, (not mounted,) U. S. A., Friday	400
Gen. Sherman's Battery, Thursday, four field howitzers, six 12-ponnders	92
One Regiment just arrived, May 12	800
Total	7,558
Statement May 4	13,700
Total	21,258
Sixth Massachusetts, Relay House, May 5	1,200
Eighth Massachusetts, four companies, left May 11, also for Relay House	
Now in Washington	20,058

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to all collectors, surveyors and other officers of the Customs, precisely similar to that recently addressed to those on the Northern and Northwestern waters, in relation to commerce with the insurrectionary States, and with the following addition: Among the prohibited supplies are included coals, telegraphic instruments, wire, porus cups, platina, sulphuric acids, zinc and all other telegraphic material.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the whole number of troops in Virginia does not exceed 30,000, of which one fifth are in Richmond. This information is reliable.

Very few appointments to office are now made, but according to present indications, there is reason to believe that GEORGE DENNISON will soon be commissioned as Naval Officer, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, Surveyor of the port of New-York.

Not only naval, but a large number of military officers who hastily resigned during a panic, have applied to be reinstated, but without success in any case: for the reason, as stated, that the Administration does not want men of doubtful loyalty.

As early as March last, the President issued an order, to the Commander of the forces on the Florida coast to exercise the stern authority upon the Islands of Key West, Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which is authorized by the recent proclamation.

The ultimate direction of the troops now here, and daily arriving, is a matter of conjecture, the Administration, in those matters, keeping its own counsels. There is, however, no doubt of the fact that among other vigorous measures determined by the Administration is the construction of from 40 to 50 gunboats by contract, for operation in shallow waters.

The District of Columbia militia, nearly all uniformed on horse and foot, paraded this afternoon, making a good appearance and exhibiting fine material for active service. They were reviewed by the President and Cabinet.

The First Connecticut Regiment arrived here by rail late last night and to-day, and met with a warm reception.

The *Cahawba* is expected soon with additional troops from that State.

Among other daily tenders of troops, a gentleman dispatched hither for the purpose, is that of the Irish Brigade, by Maj MULLIGAN, of Illinois. They are all well drilled and anxious for service anywhere. They were crowded out of the State requisition.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

FOR WASHINGTON THROUGH BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 12.

It is understood that Col. LEWIS' Regiment (First Infantry) will receive marching orders to-morrow, through Baltimore, southward. They are fully equipped.

If Col. LYLE'S Regiment can be got ready, it will also be sent off to-morrow, under command of Gen. CADWALLADER. They lack knapsacks and cartridge boxes.

RESUMPTION OF COMMUNICATION.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.

Three locomotives came over the Philadelphia Road this morning nearly to Canton Bridge, which will be ready for use in the course of the day. Telegraph poles are being replaced, and there is a prospect of an immediate resumption of full communication by this route.

A TRAIN THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.

A train from Philadelphia came through this afternoon with mails and passengers. It was hailed with evident satisfaction by the people along the route, and as it passed through the city many expressions of welcome were given. The national flag was displayed at various parts of the city to-day, the prohibition having been removed. The citizens have been all day in expectation of the arrival of troops over the Northern Central road, but thus far none have arrived.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.

The regular route is now opened from New-York for through travel South, to Baltimore and Washington; and by mail and steam, *via* Wheeling and Parkersburgh, to all Western and Southwestern points.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

EIGHTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, May 6.

Congress met to-day at noon, and was opened with prayer.

The journals of the preceding day were read and confirmed.

After the call of States,

Mr. BROOKE, of Mississippi, presented the ordinance passed by the Virginia State Convention, adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and also the resolution passed by the same Convention, authorizing the appointment or election of Commissioners to this Congress. Mr. BROOKE said that Messrs. HUNTER, RIVAS, BURKENBROUGH, STAPLES and CAMERON had been selected as Commissioners, and that two of those gentlemen, Messrs. BURKENBROUGH and STAPLES, were now present, and he desired that they be invited to take seats in the Convention.

Mr RHETT, of S. C., moved that Congress go into secret session, and that the Virginia Commissioners now present be invited to remain in the hall.

This motion prevailed, and Congress went into secret session.

VIRGINIA ADMITTED.

The only business transacted in secret session, and which has been made public, is the admission of Virginia into the Government of the Confederate States. Two of her members, Messrs. BARKENBROUGH and STAPLES, were sworn in and participated in the proceedings of Congress.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Monday, May 13.

The Governor is still receiving offers from all parts of the State from Companies anxious to volunteer for three years. Four Companies (the first on the list for the service) are now here quartered at the Arsenal. It is expected that two Regiments for three years' service will be called for from this State, and they are ready at a moment's notice. As soon as the requisition is made on the Governor they will be embodied, thoroughly equipped and ready for efficient service.

The four regiments for State service, authorized by the Legislature, will not be raised until the Governor deems their services necessary. No steps have been yet taken for that purpose.

The act appropriating to the families of married volunteers $6 a month, and to unmarried volunteers $4, has not yet been signed by the Governor. It was passed in the last hour of the session—in the midst of much confusion—and requires close and critical examination before it becomes a law.

The following bills passed by the Legislature have been approved by the Governor:

To authorize the City of Newark to borrow money to aid the families of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States.

Similar bills for Trenton, Jersey City, Rahway, Camden and Bordentown.

To authorize a loan of $2,000,000 and a State tax of $100,000.

For the defence of the State—authorizing the Governor to raise four regiments, purchase arms, artillery, &c.

Equalizing the military divisions of the State.

To perfect the Apportionment bill, passed at the last session—correcting an error made in the engrossed bills.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, Monday, May 13.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock.

WM. B. SINN, of Preston Co., was appointed temporary Chairman.

A motion was made by Gen. JACKSON, of Wood County, to admit all gentlemen present from North western Virginia to seats on the floor of the Convention.

The motion was opposed by Mr. CARLILE, on the ground that such a course would be inconsistent with their purposes as a deliberative body, that they were here to determine upon some action to insure the safety of Northwestern Virginia, where alone a Virginian could raise his voice in behalf of the Federal Union.

Mr. JACKSON, Jr. contended that they were not here assembled to take any definite action to establish a provisional Government, or to form a new State, that such a movement would be premature before the vote of the people on the question of ratifying the ordinance passed by the Richmond Convention.

After some discussion the motion of Gen. JACKSON was withdrawn, and the motion of Mr. HUBBARD to appoint a committee of one from each county, to whom should be referred the subject of representation in the Convention, and also to report officers for a permanent organization of the Convention, was carried.

Subsequently it was moved and carried that the delegation from each county select its member of the committee.

The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and the Committee reported favorably to the admission of delegates from twenty-five Counties to seats. Permanent officers were appointed and resolutions adopted appointing a Committee on State and Federal Relations.

Before its appointment a discussion took place between Gen. J. J. JACKSON, of Wood County, who thought it division of the State premature, and JOHN S. CARLILE, who said we must have immediate and prompt action. He wanted no paper resolves.

The Convention then adjourned until morning.

The ceremonies of hoisting a flag over the Custom-house this afternoon were very imposing. Thousands of people were on the ground; the national airs were sung and speeches were made by J. S. CARLILE and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. Mr. FLESHER of Jackson, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization, submitted a partial report, recommending for permanent President Dr. JOHN W. MOSS, of Wood, and also a list of Vice Presidents, comprising one from each county represented, and also three Secretaries.

The report was adopted.

On taking the Chair, the President returned his thanks for the honor conferred. He alluded to the momentous nature of their proceedings. The destinies of thousands were involved in their action, and he expressed the hope that their deliberations would be conducted with that solemnity befitting the occasion, and that they would be characterized by that spirit of harmony and conciliation so necessary to the success of any movement that might be inaugurated by the Convention.

On motion, it was resolved that the Ministers of the Gospel of Wheeling be requested to open the proceeding each day with prayer. On motion, the Committee of arrangements were authorized to appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms and two Doorkeepers. On motion of Mr. CARLILE, the Convention decided to hold two sessions daily.

Pending the deliberations of the Committee on Credentials, J. J. JACKSON, of Wood, addressed the Convention. He took conservative grounds, holding that the citizens held a double allegiance to the State and to the Federal Government; and he desired to advocate a middle ground, which he believed was the ground of safety; but when the time came he should advocate a division of Virginia. He spoke in terms of the deepest censure of the course of the Richmond Convention, but he thought the call of this Convention premature: that it should not have assembled until after the vote on the question of accepting the ordinance of secession had been declared, and the fact known that a majority sustained it; and in the mean time the question should be fully discussed before the people. He believed that if a unanimous feeling in Western Virginia favored a separation, the Richmond Convention would grant it. He desired to have North-Western Virginia stand between the North and the South, and prevent aggressions by either upon the other. The action he advocated was that the Convention pass resolutions declaring that the rights of North-western Virginia had been disregarded, showing that it possessed nothing in common with Eastern Virginia, and demanding, should the people sustain the act of Secession, that they be released from their obligations to the State.

Mr. CARLILE replied to Gen. JACKSON. He said he had not supposed that they came here to pass paper resolutions. They in the interior were engaged in a death struggle. This Convention could not plunge Northwestern Virginia into revolution, as the gentleman supposed, by the usurpation of the people's power. They were in revolution to-day, and he had supposed that the mission of this Convention was to protect the people of Northwestern Virginia from that revolutionary movement, and the consequences flowing from it. Their limited territory was sure, the only portion of the State not under military despotism, and even now the order had gone forth and was attempted to be executed, by which they were to share the same fate that had been imposed upon other portions of the Commonwealth. It was done in the name of JOHN LETCHER; but did they not know that the Senate Chamber at Richmond had created a military Government over the people. They were calling upon volunteer soldiers to rendezvous at Grafton and at Parkersburgh in their midst, and unless prevented troops would be among them on the 23d to prevent their volunteering against the act of secession. In Lewis County they are now drilling in the streets. In Braxton they were ready to take up the line of march. In Barbour the Union meeting called to send delegates to this Convention had been broken up, and this in counties which were overwhelmingly Union, because the Secessionists had been armed by the State, and the Union men were without arms. No people who contented themselves with paper resolves when bayonets were bristling about them, ever preserved their freedom, nor ever could they. The General Government never would invade Virginia. It had not the power nor the disposition to do so; but it would do its utmost in the exercise of its constitutional duty to protect the people of Virginia in their liberties, if they would but call upon the General Government to do it. [Applause.] Mr. CARLILE then condemned the action of the Richmond Convention, and denied that the people of Virginia had ever done any act placing her in an attitude of hostility to the General Government. [Applause.] The Committee on Credentials then reported the presence of delegates from twenty-five different counties; also, in favor of admitting any citizen from Western Virginia to seats on the floor, and restricting the vote of each county to the vote of the county at the late Presidential election, upon the call of twenty five members, but in all other cases the vote to be taken in the usual manner. The report was adopted.

Mr. TAGG, of Brooke, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a Committee of one member from each county represented in this Convention be appointed by the President as a committee on State and Federal Relations, to whom shall be referred all resolutions of this body looking at action by this Convention. Adopted.

Mr. WILLEY, of Monongahela addressed the Convention, taking similar grounds to Gen. JACKSON.

The Chair addressed the delegations from the different counties to assist him in making up the Committee of Federal Relations, which occupied the remainder of the session. The Convention then adjourned.

A large majority in the Convention are favorable to the separation from the State, or the establishment of a Provisional Government under the protection of the Federal Government.

The city is crowded. There is immense enthusiasm, and Union sentiment is increasing in North western Virginia. There was speaking to-night from the balcony of the McLure House for three hours.

E. F. U.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

THE RECENT COLLISION BETWEEN THE MOB AND THE TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 13.

An official statement, published this morning, says the first firing at Camp Jackson, on Friday evening, was some half-dozen shots near the head of the column of the First Regiment, headed by a volley of stones and a pistol shot from the crowd. No one was hurt at this point. The second firing occurred from the rear of the column guarding the prisoners. The crowd here was large and very abusive, and one man discharged three barrels of a revolver at Lieutenant FAXON, of the regular service, many of the mob cheering him and drawing revolvers and firing at the troops. The man who commenced the attack then laid his pistol across his arm and was taking deliberate aim at Lieut. FAXON, when he was thrust through with a bayonet and fired upon at the same time, and instantly killed. The column then moved on, having received orders to march, and the company, being assaulted by the crowd and several of them shot, halted and fired, causing the deaths already reported. The order was then given by Capt LYONS to cease firing, which was promptly obeyed.

The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were four large-size howitzers, two ten inch mortars, a large number of ten-inch shells ready charged, some 5,000 United States muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge Arsenal.

A thousand people left the city yesterday afternoon in consequence of the reports of insubordination among the German troops, and their threats to burn and sack the city, but the appearance of Gen. HARNEY'S proclamation in a great measure restored confidence, and many of those who left will probably return to-day.

The city is now quiet, and the highest hopes are entertained that no further disturbance will occur.

Twenty-two persons are known to have been killed at Camp Jackson. The following are eighteen who have been identified; John Swelkerhardt, Caspar H. Glencoe, John Waters, Thomas A. Haven, Mrs Icenhower, J. J. Jones, P Doane, Erie Wright, Henry Jungle, James McDonald, Walter McDowell, Nicholas Bubblach, Francis Wheelow, Joh Carter, James Bodren, Emma Somers, Mrs. Mecauliffe.

Three of these were soldiers belonging to the Southwest expedition, and were going as prisoners captured at Camp Jackson.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 13—P. M.

This report in this city on Saturday and yesterday, that Gen. HARNEY disapproved of the action of Capt. LYON, in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson, is authoritatively denied this morning. He not only approved of the whole proceeding, but compliments that officer for the prompt and admirable manner in which he executed the orders of the Government.

Reliable information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features in the Military bill, which has been debated during secret session, has been materially amended; but when the news of the capture of Camp Jackson reached the city, the amendments were immediately reconsidered, and the original bill passed both Houses by large majorities; also, that no secession ordinance had been brought before the House, nor was such act contemplated.

The Legislature has passed and the Governor signed a bill providing a military fund to arm the State. This fund will include receipts from assessments for the years 1860 and '61, after the regular expenses of the Government have been paid. The war loan demands from the Banks and from individuals, 15 cents on $100, and the million dollars worth of bonds. The bill also authorizes the Governor to establish an armory in the Penitentiary, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war.

The city has been quiet and orderly to-day, and the citizens generally have been engaged in their usual avocations.

Capt TSCHIFFELY'S battalion of regulars are still quartered in the city, and will be kept here as long as the Police Commissioners consider their presence necessary for the preservation of the peace.

The troops at Camp Bissel, near Caseyville, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, are the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, under command of Col. MCARTHUR, of Chicago.

A telegraph office was opened to-day, putting the Camp in direct connection with St. Louis, and all the Eastern points.

The *Evening Journal* publishes a statement, signed by Gen. FROST and his Staff, explaining why Camp Jackson was surrendered. They say there were only five rounds of ammunition in the camp, and neither arms nor provisions enough to supply the force. Eight hundred men were under their command.

To have attempted resistance, surrounded as they were by 6,000 to 8,000 troops, well armed with every appliance of war, would been mere suicide, and retreat was impossible, they being without means of transportation or provisions, and no credit to procure either. They censure the State authorities for not paying its just military debts and proper supplies could be procured and pronounce Capt LYON'S demand illegal, unconstitutional and unwanton, trampling under foot the laws of our common country. It is estimated that 10,000 persons left the city yesterday. A perfect panic is raging in some quarters, almost the entire streets being deserted.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE SECESSION TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, May 13.

A person employed in the special service visited Harper's Ferry, last week, and reached Chambersburgh to-day. He reports that the troops concentrated at that post number 6,000 altogether, about three-fourths of them armed. Most of these are well armed, but the balance are not armed at all. Only two hundred Kentuckians are there now, and one Company of South Carolinians.

The resident militia of Harper's Ferry are very restive under existing circumstances.

Only one day's provisions was on hand, supplies having been cut off from Western Virginia by the Western Virginians. The supplies within reach any where in the surrounding country must be exhausted within two weeks.

The troops positively have not got more than one thousand stand of arms from the wreck of the Arsenal, and some of these are in bad condition. They cannot manufacture more than twelve rifles per day.

They have only six hundred men this side of the Potomac. They have not erected any batteries on the Maryland side, and show no disposition to erect any. All the preparations indicate defensive purposes on their part, and no disposition to make a forward movement. They must be provisioned, or retreat.

This, however, does not contradict the probable advance of the main Confederate Army by that route on Southern Pennsylvania, when JEFF. DAVIS discovers the impossibility of breaking Gen. SCOTT'S lines around Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE STATE BOARD.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 13.

E. D. MORGAN, Jr., son of Gov. MORGAN, has resigned his office on the Staff as Aid-de-Camp, and Capt. EDWARD SCHRIVER, late Captain of Second Artillery and Assistant Adjutant-General in the United States Army, is appointed in his place, with the rank of Colonel.

Three more regiments—the Eighth, Ninth, and Buffalo Regiments, were organized by the Board to-day. Gov. MORGAN will forward five of the thirty regiments as soon as they are armed and equipped for the service of the United States, but no more of the present uniformed force of the State will be forwarded for three months' service unless by special order of the Federal Government.

The Sixteenth Regiment of volunteers, organized by the Board, have elected THOS. E. DAVIS, of New-York City, Colonel. Col. D. is a native of St. Lawrence County, and a graduate of West Point and saw three years' service under Gen. TAYLOR. Dr SAMUEL MAGER, of Pottsdam, a graduate of the Norwich Military College, has been elected as Colonel, and Col. BUEL PALMER, of Clinton County, Major. The companies composing the regiment are under the following Captains: David Hering of Ogdensburgh, Frank Palmer of Plattsburgh, James M. Pomeroy of Potsdam, L. Stetson of Plattsburgh, N. M. Curtis of Depeyster, J. C. Gilmore of Pottsdam, Wood of Chazy, Gibson of Stockholm, Seaver of Malone, and George Parker of Gouverneur. It is known that the Northern regiment is composed of lumbermen, river drivers, farmers and mechanics, and all are famous marksmen.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 13.

The report that three or four additional Massachusetts Regiments would be accepted for three years is hailed with great favor, by the large military force in the city and forts, who were getting impatient of delay. The First Boston Regiment, composed mainly of well-drilled and thoroughly equipped city companies, tendered its services among the very first. The Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, mainly quartered in the harbor forts, are full, and making progress in drill. The new Flying Artillery company, under Major CUSHING, will be in efficient fighting condition in a few days.

ORGANIZATION OF NURSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that the free services of Miss D. L. DIX are accepted by the War Department, and that she will give, at all times all necessary aid in organizing military hospitals for the care of the sick or wounded soldiers, aiding the chief surgeons by supplying nurses and substantial means for the comfort and relief of the suffering; also, that she is fully authorized to receive, control, and disburse special supplies bestowed by individuals or associations for the comfort of their friends or the citizen soldiers from all parts of the United States.

Given under the seal of the War Department, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty one, and of the independence of the United States eighty-fifth.

Signed,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

ARMY HOSPITAL SERVICE.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 1, 1861.

This Department cheerfully and thankfully recognizing the ability and energy of Miss D. L. DIX, in her arrangements for the comfort and welfare of the sick soldier in the present exigency, requests that each of the ladies who have offered their services as nurses, would put themselves in communication with her before entering upon their duties, as efficient and well-directed service can only be rendered through a systematic arrangement. It is further suggested that the ladies exert themselves to their fullest extent, in purchasing or supplying hospital shirts for the sick; also articles of diet, which may be preserved, as delicacies may be needed for individual cases, and such as cannot be supplied at an hour's notice. Miss DIX'S residence is No. 505 Twelfth street, between E and F.

Respectfully,

[Signed.] R. C. WOOD,

Acting Surgeon General.

DUTIES OF NURSES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, May 4 1861.

The great number of humane persons impelled by self-sacrificing benevolence to offer their services as nurses, in the event of necessity, in the military hospitals, makes it proper to communicate a few facts briefly through the medium of the Press.

1. It is the wish of the Acting-Surgeon General that qualified persons communicate their names and residence to the writer; and as no serious sickness exists at present, they are respectfully requested not to proceed to Head quarters at Washington, or elsewhere till such time as their valuable aid may be needed, when immediate notice will be given.

2. It is believed that all who offer as nurses, do so with the understanding that this is a *free service*, looking for no pecuniary recompense, and the writer respectfully and earnestly suggests that all who enter on the work be provided with the means of sustaining all their personal expenses—especially as by the army regulations no provision is made for such service.

"The Matrons" allowed for each regiment are laundress, for special work, and in the hospitals have charge of the linen, bandages, &c., &c., which they wash and prepare for use.

With respectful consideration,

(Signed,) D. L. DIX.

NOTICE.

Benevolent ladies desiring to furnish means for increasing the comforts and benefit of Easterly established Military Hospitals, will insure success by consulting surgeons of practical knowledge and experience in their vicinity.

Pillows of various sizes, and of various materials, for various purposes, will be of much use. At present, the stock of flannel body garments and of warm socks, is quite deficient, and already in request.

Very respectfully, D. L. DIX.

No. 505 Twelfth-street, Washington City.

[*For Additional Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAPITAL.

Judicious Appointments—The Number of Troops in Virginia—The Triumph Over the Mob in Baltimore—Southern Movements and Rumors.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 11, 1861.

Two recent appointments to office in this City have given much gratification to the public. I allude to that of Mr. J J. COOMBS, as one of the Board of Supervisors in the Patent Office and to that of Mr. CLEPHANE, as Postmaster. The former as an able and indefatigable writer and speaker, and the latter as the energetic Secretary of the Clubs for the distribution of documents, have rendered essential service to the Republican cause. It is singular that a majority of the citizens, without distinction of party, prefer Mr. CLEPHANE, a decided if not an ultra Republican, to any one of his Whig or Democratic competitors. In like manner, nearly the whole town was anxious to see Mr. COOMBS appointed District Attorney, and failing in that, is highly gratified at the position given him. It is conceded by the liberal men of all parties, that the man who have borne the heat and burdan of the day should be thought of before those who came in at the eleventh hour.

Various rumors are afloat in regard to the number of troops in Virginia, the estimates varying from ten to fifty thousand. An intelligent gentleman from Fairfax County thinks that the number will not exceed ten thousand, armed and equipped for actual service. Another Virginian thinks there are twenty thousand between Richmond and Washington; while a third, who seems to labor under much excitement, declares that there are twenty-five thousand encamped on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in Fairfax County, only a few miles from Washington.

Doubtless the truth, as usual, lies between these extremes; but much nearer to the minimum than the maximum estimate. The Secretary of State is said to have given the quietus to one of these exaggerated statements, by reminding the excited individual of the difficulty and delay attending the transportation of troops from the North, *with* a Commissariat, and pointing to the absurdity of the idea that the Secessionists could have done a great deal better without one.

It is quite possible that there may be fifty thousand men belonging to military companies in Virginia, but three fourths of them are quietly residing on their farms, and only don the military costume on certain drill days. This state of things would be all-sufficient to cause the rhetoric of the Virginia newspapers and stump orators to bristle with bayonets, and their fertile fancies can easily transform the whole State into a military encampment.

The passage of fourteen hundred United States troops through Baltimore, on Thursday, amid the acclamations of the people, constitutes an epoch in the war long to be remembered. It was a peaceful triumph over the secession mob, and furnishes an instructive lesson for the future. The Marylanders are as high spirited as their more Southern brethren, and with far more wealth, and with all the advantages of concentrated force of numbers, we have seen the Secessionists of the State gracefully surrender the control of the greatest city in the South without firing a gun in their defence.

There has been a good deal of complaint in regard to the scanty provision made for the soldiers on their arrival here, which has not been entirely without foundation, though they have to a great extent been unavoidable. It is but fair to suppose that the best intentions govern those having charge of the Commissariat, and their failure to satisfy the expectations of the soldiers, may be attributed mainly to inexperience, or to the inherent difficulties of the case. I have heard very severe censures passed upon them, in which I am not prone to join, because I can see no unworthy motive for the delays in finding quarters and in furnishing provisions. The soldiers appear cheerful and contented, and most of the complaints come from the solicitude of the public

In the general dearth of business in the great cities one would suppose that tents and clothing enough to equip the whole of the new levies might be supplied in a week, and I confess I cannot understand why each regiment is not fully provided with camp equipage before leaving home, or at least, before reaching this city, or whatever field of active service.

About ten days ago there was a general stampede of Southern families from this city, caused by the exaggerated estimate they placed upon the power of the rebels. Believing in the gasconade of the Richmond and other Southern papers, they confidently expected to see the city bombarded ere this, and hence their hasty flight. This panic has now subsided, and there no longer exists an apprehension of danger at this point. On the contrary, Washington is now felt to be safer than the country around it, and families who took refuge in the vicinity are beginning to return. The panic is now transferred to the Virginia shore, and the Alexandrians are said to be in the greatest trepidation. The people of Richmond are also throwing up redoubts, and taking other precautions against immediate attack.

There is a rumor that the Montgomery Congress have resolved to remove the capital of the Confederate States to Richmond. This, if true, is no doubt a piece of bravado, since Richmond would be entirely too far North and East for the permanent Capital of the Southern States, and the location would not be satisfactory to a large majority of the people. It, however, the measure should be adopted, the Confederate Congressmen will very probably scamper away much faster than they come. No doubt their resources at Montgomery are pretty thoroughly exhausted, and in a pecuniary point of view it would probably be a shrewd move to come to Richmond. Virginia is in debt, and her credit is very low, but her bonds may still be sold for forty cents on the dollar. This is some consolation, at least.

The readers of the TIMES will be gratified to know that Mr SIMONTON and his lady are in no immediate danger from their serious accident.

OBSERVER.

A Trip Over the Military Route from New-York to Washington—The Railroad Battery, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

In these military times, every incident pertaining thereto is interesting, especially to the patrons of your journal, and having just accomplished a trip over the military route from New-York to this place, a sketch is herewith forwarded.

On stepping on board the cars at Jersey City, among the *compagnons du voyage* were Hon. JOHN P. HALE and Gen BEARDLY, of New-Hampshire, and a number of the recent graduates from the West Point Military Academy. Mr. HALE, it appears, was on his route to this place in obedience to the request of the President, to prepare matters, for the coming session of Congress, for the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which he is Chairman. He was placid and complacent on the state of our national affairs, and spoke charmingly of the prospects and ultimate favorable issue from the difficulties which surround our country. He is fully prepared for any emergency, and looks fully recruited for undertaking all the labor which is before him.

After the usual four hours' ride to Philadelphia, as the boat touched the wharf, a number of policemen were observed mysteriously moving about, as though intent on some important mission. This was soon explained by the seizure of the above-mentioned West Point graduates, who had been accused by a telegraphic message of being Southern Secessionists, on their way to join the rebel army, having in their possession a quantity of small arms. The young gentlemen were handled rather roughly by the Philadelphia Police, and, as every one who knew anything of the matter thought, without any adequate cause.

They were taken to the Mayor's Office and closely questioned as to their intentions, which proved entirely satisfactory, and they were allowed to proceed on their way to Washington When the true state of the case was known, it became evident that these young graduates had become the victims of the malicious mischief of one of their fellows, who had remained behind in New-York, and for some unknown cause vented his spleen by sending the telegraphic message to Philadelphia to the effect above stated.

Yesterday morning the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers embarked on the cars from Philadelphia for Parrysville. They numbered eight hundred men, and were fully equipped. Their appearance was fine, and denoted strength and endurance beyond most of the recruits which have gone to the wars, for it appeared that most of them were the sons and relatives of the farmers of the Old Keystone. All along the line of the march through the principal streets of the city, the people, who had assembled in thousands, cheered them, and wished them "God speed." Many tears were shed by fathers and mothers who were there to bid their sons a hasty farewell.

As our train was leaving Philadelphia, we passed the flying artillary car which has been prepared to go through Baltimore. It is a fearful machine, and will do terrible execution should it be called into active service. The car is bolle iron, and bullet-proof, with port-holes front, rear, and sides. Six mounted howitzers show their death-dealing mouths, with thirty men to handle them This car will not leave until the road is open to Baltimore.

The railroad from Philadelphia to Perrysville is under military surveillance, and passengers are treated with the utmost courtesy. Though the route to Washington is lengthy and tedious, people are not disposed to complain under the existing state of the times.

You will hear again from me before I leave. S.

From Sagua La Grande.

Capt. BERRY, of the schooner *Mountain Avenue*, arrived yesterday, reports:

SAGUA LA GRANDA, Saturday, May 2.

Sugar and Molasses (alights $4 per hhd., and foreign vessels demand the best freights, owing to the troubles existing in the United States.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos 28, 30, 41.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 8, 58, 2, 68, 19, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 7, 13, 20, 54, 1, 3, 81, 82. Enumeration motions

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 1115, 1167, 339, 439, 1015, 1077, 1205, 1229, 1241, 1249, 1253, 617, 373, 389½, 365, 951 478, 1263 1267, 1261

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos 154, 427, 297, 1177, 1611, 1369, 1775, 1777, 1779 1781, 1783, 1789, 1793, 1795. *Part II.*—Nos 886, 380, 1186, 1281, 1457, 1154, 1160, 1462, 1461, 1466. 1468, 1470, 1472, 1476, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos 780 714, 2969, 1110, 2981, 820, 894, 899, 1071 1158, 1162, 1163, 1165, 1168, 1169 *Part II.*—Nos. 450, 557, 1128, 931, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 498, 499, 529, 881, 901, 1774.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Justice Nelson.

COPYRIGHT—AUTHOR—ASSIGNEE.

Robert M. De Witt vs. *James Brooks et al.*—This was an action for an alleged infringement of copyright. The plaintiff claimed to be assignee of the copyright of the confession of the murder of Ned Phate Hicks, which the defendants had published in the New-York *Express*, of which they were the owners and publishers The evidence of the plaintiff showed that the confession was taken down by a reporter from Hicks' own mouth, and that the plaintiff, under an agreement to pay part of the proceeds of the publication for the benefit of Hicks' wife, took an assignment of Hicks' right, and employed another party to put the confession into shape and prepare it for publication.

The Court held that, to entitle the plaintiff to recover, Hicks, their assignor, must have been the author of the book; that as the evidence he did nothing but furnish the material, and the intellectual or literary labor was entirely performed by the third party, who was employed to prepare those facts and that material for publication, that Hicks, therefore, was not the author of the book, and the plaintiff, as his assignor, could not maintain the action.

The Court, therefore, instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff. Mr Eaton and Mr. Runkle. for defendant. Mr. Beach.

The Albany Bridge Contract—How Mr. Sharp Tried to Get It and was Sold.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

Jacob Sharp vs *Wm. W. Wright and James McDonald.*—This case has before been stated in the TIMES. The suit was brought to compel the repayment by Wright & McDonald to the plaintiff of $1,500, paid by him to them, and the cancelation of nine promissory notes made by him, and transferred to them, and for an injunction against their disposing of the notes McDonald & Wright were the lowest bidders for the contract of building the Albany bridge, Sharp was the next lowest bidder.

The plaintiff alleges that he had agreed to give these defendants $1,500, and his nine promissory notes in consideration of their withdrawing their bid, and assisting him to obtain the contract, and that he put the checks and notes in their hands with the express understanding that if he failed in getting the contract they should be returned; that he did fail in getting the contract, through their fault in divulging the fact that they had sold out, but that the said defendants retained the money and notes.

The defendants allege, that the consideration for the money and notes was simply their withdrawal of their bid, and that they did with draw it.

The plaintiff offered to show that the defendants divulged to the officers of the Bridge Company the fact of their sale to the plaintiff which was objected to by the defendants, and ruled out. (Fol. 30)

The plaintiff's counsel also asked the defendants, upon their cross examination, how they divided the notes and the money; which question was overruled, on the defendants' objection. (Folio 44, 45, 46.)

Some other questions were objected to, and ruled out, which are hereafter referred to.

The Court decided that the evidence of the parties was irreconcilable, so that where they differed there could be no finding, that the contract being against public policy, the plaintiff could have no remedy, and dismissed the complaint; to all which the plaintiff excepted. He appeals from the judgment dismissing the complaint to this Court.

The case was now argued on appeal, and decision was reserved.

Field & Sexton for plaintiff, H. W. Robinson opposed.

Alleged Railroad Negligence—A Heavy Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

David O Nichols vs. *the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff in this case on the morning of the 9th of August, 1858, was riding on the seat with the driver of a one horse Sixth avenue car. He wished to get off, and requested the driver to stop. Accordingly, the horse was checked to a walk, and the plaintiff rose to his feet for the purpose of alighting off when the car was at rest. Just then, however, the horse suddenly started, and threw the plaintiff on the track in front of the car, and under the wheels thereof. The wheel striking him in the loins he was much bruised and injured internally; and now brought his action for damages. Plaintiff alleges that it was in consequence of the driver's carelessness that he was injured. On the other hand, the defendants deny carelessness and set up that the plaintiff caused the accident by his own negligence, in standing when the car was in motion.

Defendant's counsel upon this ground—that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence—asked that the complaint be dismissed. The Court however, said that the question of the carelessness of the parties was for the jury to pass upon. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $3 500

Colin & Fowler for plaintiff; John Slosson & J. N. Platt for defendant

Bitten by a Dog.

COMMON PLEAS

Before Judge Ulman.

John Fagan vs *John L Stoltz.*—In December, 1859, the plaintiff went to defendant's place of business in Keot-avenue, where, upon going down cellar, he was set upon by a large dog and badly bitten. He now sues for damages.

The defence was that the dog was gentle, and also that he was chained; but that he was taught to keep away from men, and as the plaintiff had gone where he should not go, the dog broke his chain and seized him. It was also set up that the plaintiff was told not to go down cellar, for he would be bitten. Plaintiff denied that he was so told

Verdict not in.

J B Fogarty for plaintiff; Jesse Fonda for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

SHOOTING A POLICEMAN.

In this Court, yesterday, before Justice MOCUNN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, David Sterling and Charles Tucker, indicted for felonious assault, were brought to the bar for trial.

Officer William Rob testified that on the morning of the 2d of May, at about 1 o'clock, in Roosevelt-street, he saw the prisoners troubling some sailors, and he therefore ordered them away; he went into a house near by and proceeded to load a pistol; the Officer and his companion were then called away on other business; two hours later, however, they met the prisoners again in the street; witness ordered Sterling home, telling him that he was a thief, and that no thief would be allowed out at that time of night; Sterling then walked away a short distance, followed by the witness, upon whom he soon turned and fired with a pistol; the ball passed through the officer's shield, (here shown, with the ball-hole in it,) and struck a button on his inside coat, denting it; at the same time Tucker turned and stabbed the witness with a dirk in his left arm. (The hole in the coat was here exhibited, as also the pistol, knife and bullet.) Witness, with Officer Flynn, then arrested the prisoners, who stoutly resisted, but were at length overcome, and taken to the Station-house; on arriving there, the witness unbuttoned his outside coat, when the bullet dropped upon the floor.

On cross-examination witness stated that Sterling had a short time before the affray been a witness against Flynn; and he (Rob) had testified at that time against Sterling's credibility, saying that he would not believe him under oath.

Officer Flynn next testified. His testimony was exactly the same as that of the first witness.

Officer Drew testified that, hearing the disturbance, he went to the scene of the conflict; he didn't arrive in season to see the fight, but arrested Tucker and took him to the Station House.

Officer Hoffman testified to having heard the report of a pistol, but didn't reach the spot till the affray was nearly over; he did, however, see Tucker make a thrust with the knife and then throw it away.

For the defence, *Timothy McCarty* testified, that about a week before the shooting he heard Officer Flynn threaten Sterling, who had spoken to him, that he "would club off the roof of his skull." Officer Flynn denied this statement.

Dr. Hodgman testified that when Sterling was brought to the Tombs he was considerably wounded about the head, and a bone of his hand was broken.

Witnesses were then introduced, who gave the prisoner a good character. The case occupied nearly the entire day, the cross examinations having been very lengthy. The jury gave a verdict of guilty of felonious assault against Sterling, and simple assault against Tucker. The prisoners were remanded for sentence

PICKPOCKETS IN LIMBO.

Wm. Fordham and Georgs Morton, indicted for larceny from the person, pleaded guilty, and were sent to State Prison for two years each.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Silas L. Derrick.
For Felonious Assault—Stewart Dunn, Jr., Francis Goff, Mortimar O'Connell.
For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart.
For False Pretences—Wm. Brown.
For Forgery—Alexander Riley, Philip G. Hadey, Robert Reney.
For Burglery—Charles Smith.
For Larceny—Thomas Kidd, Thomas McCabe, Daniel J. Murphy, Thomas Cosgrove.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Rachel Myers.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Schuschaud et al.* vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion denied, without costs

Chauncey and Wife vs. *The Same*—The like order.
Alsop vs. *The Same*—The like order.
Lluis vs. *The Same*—The like order.
The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.
The People, &c. vs. *Kalb et al.*—Judgment for defendant, with liberty to amend
Clark vs. *Meigs, et al*—Judgment for defendant, with liberty to amend
Mora et al. vs. *The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to amend.
Hurlbert et al. vs. *Graham et al.*—Judgment of cancelation of notes on payment of costs.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Hyer* vs. *Carrington.*—Defendants are entitled to the order for their discharge.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Doyle* vs. *Doyle.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 13.

$2,000 U.S. 8s, '68 Coupon	90	150	Erie Railroad	21
4,000 U.S. 6s '81 Registd	84¾	50	do	s15 20¾
4,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Coupon	86¾	50	Hud. River R.	s10 35⅜
18,000 U.S. 5s, '74 Coupon	76	250	do	35⅜
1,000 Tra 12 s Notes	101	300	Harlem Railroad	10⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s tes, '90	46	50	Harlem R. Prefer'd	26
3,000 do	s3 45⅜	50	do	26⅜
2 000 do	s3 46	150	Mill. & Miss. R	9
40 000 Virginia 6s	45	50	Reading R.	s30 30⅛
10,000 do	s5 44	200	do	30⅛
1,000 N. Car. 6s	55	50	do	b30 30¾
2 000 do	54¾	300	do	30¾
5,000 Missouri 6s	37¾	50	Panama R	97
5,000 do	37½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¼
8,000 do	37	100	do	c 62¾
5,000 do	36¾	300	do	c 62¼
1,000 do	36	50	do	62¼
5 000 do	35¾	100	do	c 62¼
4,000 do	35	100	do	s3 62¾
13,000 do	35¼	50	do	s10 63
1,000 Louisiana St. 5's	50	200	do	s30 63⅛
2,000 Harlem 1st m. b.	97	500	do	s10 62
5,000 M C. & R. 1st M.	90	650	do	c 63
S F Con lis	94	150	do	c 63¼
1,000 Ill. Cen R Bs	91⅞	98	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	91⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. S F bs.	71	5	do	91
2 000 Cle. & Tol. S F bs.	75	200	Galena & Chi. R.	s10 68¾
1,000 Gal & Chi. 1st M.	96⅜	200	do	68¾
10 Bank of N York	85	500	Clev & Tol R.	21
10 Am. Ex. Bk.	79	150	Chic. & R'k I. R.	35⅛
25 Pac. M. S. Co.	68	100	do	s10 35⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	71¾	50	do	35½
100 do	71⅞	50	C., Bur. & Q. R.	s10 57
800 do	71⅝			

SECOND SESSION.

$15,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	86⅛	100	N. Y. Central R
2 000 U.S. 5s, '81, Coup.	87	150	do
8 000 U S 6s, '67	87	50	Harlem R.
2 000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	76	200	Harlem R. Prefer'd
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	45	500	Mich. Cen. R.
15 000 do	45⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R Scrip
10 000 do	s10 15	300	do
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	68	50	do
1 000 Virginia 6s	s15 42⅜	50	Gal. & Chic R.
5,000 do	44	100	Chic. & R. I. R.
2 000 Mo. State 6s	35¾	100	do
1 000 do	35⅜	240	Chic., Buri. & Q. R.

MONDAY, May 13—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of April, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing ten months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1860.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of April, 1861, were

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$5,393,809
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	4,187 678
In Free Goods	3 351 905
Total Foreign Merchandise	$12,933,392
Against April, 1860	16,922,178
Decrease this season	$3,988,786

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $1,953,001, against only $49,186 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $1,761,245, or $2,926,433 less than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in April is $10,506,959, against $14,866,138 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of April, 1861, were:

In Domestic Producn		$9,255,618
Foreign Goods reexported		311.357
Specie		1.412,674
Total clearances		$11,109,679
Against April, 1860:		
In Domestic Produce	$6 638,682	
Foreign Goods reexported	737,231	
Specie	2,995,502	$10,371,413
Increase of all Exports April, 1861		$738,266

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of ten months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	16,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,726,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
January	19,586.000	21,628.000
February	14,088,000	19,166,000
March	12,858,000	23,495.000
April	12.933,000	16,922,000
Total ten months	$171,600,000	$195 421,000
Foreign Specie	26,100,000	2,242,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,535,000	$4,978,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,232,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	6,382,000
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,217 000	5,699,000
March	10,581,000	6,999,000
April	9,256,000	6.639,000
Total 10 months	$97,064,000	$56,130,000
Foreign reexported	5,497,000	8,544,000
Together	$102,561,000	$64,674,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	262,000	2,062,000
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
March	302 000	2,362,000
April	1,413 000	2,996 000
Total 10 months	$23,487,000	$43,727,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
Domestic Produce	$97,064,000	$56,130,000
Foreign reexported	5.497.000	8,544,000
Specie	23,487,000	43,727,000
Total	$126,048,000	$108,401,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,504,068	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038 903	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
January	2,059,202	3,699,166
February	2,528,736	3,378,943
March	3,489,926	3,477,545
April	1,643 261	2,444,267
Total 10 months	$26,360,525	$32,621,288

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,884	July 13	$1,741,879
July 23	673,290	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,863,333
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Sept. 2	934,533	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	791,661	Oct. 17	1,883.670
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct. 20	992.484	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Oct. 28	810,225	Dec. 12	1,865,429
Nov. 2	1,241,989	Dec. 24	1,408.234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,668
Nov. 26	1,087,071	Jan. 24	1,760,582
Dec. 3	822,419	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Dec. 14	1,083,213	Feb. 26	1,392.579
Dec. 25	1,235,219	Feb. 29	382,503
Jan. 3	1,455,385	March 11	1,198,711
Jan. 13	1,446,219	March 14	147,000
Jan. 25	1,246,029	March 25	893,730
Feb. 3	1,514.154	March 29	156,110
Feb. 12	1,052,313	April 10	1,146,211
Feb. 25	1,056,426	April 27	1,455,337
March 5	855,775	Total 10 ms.	$34,086,555
March 25	699 597		
April 3	996,445		
April 12	1,110,231		
April 24	884,577		
Total 10 ms.	$29,268,716		

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 11, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 4,:

Decrease in Loans	$1,477,868
Increase in Specie	747,291
Increase in Circulation	7 842
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	97,414

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 12, 1860	May 11, 1861	May 4, 1861.
Capital	$49,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	126 181 532	123 132,298	124,610,156
Specie	22 780,387	38,601,545	38,051,254
Circulation	9,158,811	9,304,241	9,296 399
Gross Deposits	105 567 131	112 240 537	112,712,933
Exchanged	25 270 460	17,360 570	17,735 552
Undrawn	80 236 674	94 879,967	94 977,341
In Sub-Treas'ry.	6 530,114	8,588 902	9,761,151

The Bank return shows that the heavy mercantile payments which ran off on the 4th of May have very considerably reduced the aggregate of Loans and Discounts. The Banks are not able to fill up their lines with the right sort of securities, and a further reduction in next week's report is not improbable. After that, however, some further new loans to the Government will probably come into the account The Banks were never better able to accommodate the Treasury than under their present showing. The Specie Average is a rising one, on account of the delivery to-day of $755,000 from California.

Two European mails will be made up to-morrow. One for the *Adriatic*, direct from this port, for Galway, touching at St. Johns; the other for the Cunarder, from Boston, sailing on Wednesday forenoon. The brisk demand for exchange, from several important sources, for the last mail or two, induced the standard Bankers to advance their rates on London again to 109½@109¾ ₱ cent., which carried up Merchant bills to 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. In the latter, a fair business was done today at the advance, while there was a reluctance to pay the extreme price for Bankers' bills. The market closed firm in rates, but without the same decided action as for Saturday's mail. Some bills on London have been bought up for Government account, but our inquiries lead us to believe that the amount, as well as object of this remittance, has probably been exaggerated.

The official proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury for the $9,000,000 Funded Stock under the Act of Feb 8, have been published. They state that the right is reserved to the Department to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the Government. The bids must go in by 12 o'clock on the 21st of May. The money to be paid into the New-York, Boston or Philadelphia Sub Treasury by the 25th of May.

The annual election of the New-York Stock Exchange took place this morning, when Washington R Vermilye, was elected President; Moses A. Wheelock, first Vice President; E S. Munroe, second do, J W. Bleecker, Treasurer; G. H. Brodhead, Secretary, and J. W. W. Munro, Assistant do. In the afternoon, the Exchange was honored by a visit, on invitation, by Col. (late Major) ANDERSON. This gallant officer was welcomed by the members of the Board with an earnestness of enthusiasm that elicited from him a few hearty and pertinent remarks, in response to the compliment.

The Stock Exchange, with two or three exceptions, was substantially the same in prices as on Saturday afternoon. There was a somewhat better tone to the market, and the closing quotations were noted steady by most of the Brokers. The main exception from Saturday was a fall of 2 ₱ cent. in Missouri Bonds, which suffer severely in credit from the reports that reach New-York from that State of the extreme probability of a default in the July interest. The other Border State Stocks were also weaker, but the supplies of Tennessees, Virginias, North Carolinas, &c, being less free on the market than Missouris, the price yields less rapidly. Virginias brought 45 cash and 44 seller a few days, and Tenneasees 45@45¼ ₱ cent. About $100,000 Missouris were done at from 37¾ down to 35 ₱ cent., closing 35¼ bid. The Share list was particularly marked only on Illinois Central, which continues active, and fluctuated up and down through the day from 62¼ to 64¼ ₱ cent., closing 64@64¼ ₱ cent. late in the day. The sales, registered and by private contract, amounted to about three thousand shares. The difference allowed by some of the *short* sellers, as between the cash price and a few days' time is equal to ¼ ₱ cent. a day. The Cash Stock would not be called very secure in the ordinary course of the market, but for a week or two past the sales on short options have been so out of proportion to the Cash Stock placed at the command of the Brokers, that as these contracts now mature, from day to day, (and four or five thousand shares have been sent to England or taken up for English account in the meantime,) the difficulty of making deliveries sensibly tells upon the price of the stock. The other Railways close with a fair degree of steadiness, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	71¾	Galena	68½
Illinois Central	64½	Rock Island	36
Erie	21	Toledo	23½
Hudson	35¼	Mich. Central	44⅛
Harlem Preferred	26¼	Mich. Guaranteed	27⅜
Pacific	66¾	Harlem	10¼
Reading	30¾	Milwaukie	35¼

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street.

May.	Premium.	May.	Premium.
11. Philadelphia	Par.	10. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
11. Boston	Par	10. Cincinnati	2 @ 2¼
6. New-Orleans	Par @ ¾	10. Pittsburgh	3 @ 3¼
6. Mobile	Par. @ 1	10. Canada	⅛ @ ¾
10. Baltimore	1¼ @ 1	10. Toledo	¾ @ 1¼
11. Washington	2 @ 5	10. Memphis	7 @ 8
8. Augusta	3 @ 6	7. St. Paul, Minn.	9 @10
4. Savannah	4 @ 6	9. Quincy, Ill	12 @12
10. Chicago	18 @11	10. Erie Pa.	⅜ @ 1¼
9. Milwaukee	7 @ 7¼	9. Lynchburgh	6 @ 7
9. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼	9. Knoxville	10 @12
8. St. Louis	11 @12	9. Palmyra	1 @ 1¼
8. Louisville	3 @ 3¼	7. Alton	12 @13

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, May 1st to 8th:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$13,705 43	$29,409 92
Passengers	7,019 88	7,505 40
Mails, &c	1.000 00	1 100 00
Total	$26,725 31	$38,015 32

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 13.

FLOUR dull and heavy; sales, 400 bbls, at $4 75 for Extra State; $5@5 25 for Extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@6 for Double Extra. WHEAT and CORN are extremely dull, and nominally lower. WHISKY dull; held at 15c. CANAL FREIGHTS, 11c.@11½c. on Corn, 12c.@12½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—For 48 hours, 24,000 bbls. Flour, 269,000 bushels Wheat, 223,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—133,000 bushels Wheat and 328,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT wanted; White, at $1 40@$1 60; Red, $1 33@$1 35. CORN declined 2c., at 62c.@62c. WHISKY nominal, at 17c.@17½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 73½; Reading Railroad, 15¼; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35¼; Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 11.	Loans. May 4.	Specie. May 11.	Specie. May 4.
Bk. of New-York	4,728,732	4,660,592	1,614,521	1,460,483
Manhattan Co	4,996 211	5,072,497	2,055,218	2,058,723
Merchants' Bank	5,816,409	5,967,185	1,709,367	1,419,008
Mechanics' Bank	3,887,598	3,824,267	1,492,812	1,253,067
Union Bank	2,530 498	2,656 633	954,551	1,141,633
Bank of America	6,462 613	6,212,242	3,325,709	3,316 627
Phenix Bank	3,322 991	3,401,256	1 349,410	1,159,698
City Bank	1,986,037	2,121,139	861,441	859,271
Tradesmen's Bk	1,432,159	1,543,751	392,170	285,226
F

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

ALSO,

LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK OF THE SEASON.

TAPESTRY, AND VELVET CARPETINGS, LATEST SPRING PATTERNS.

ALSO,

BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, THREE-PLY and STAIR-CARPERINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

ALSO.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, DAMASKS, MOREENS, CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES, &c , &c.

RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION

Their entire Spring importation of CHOICE MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

To which they will THIS DAY add,

1,000 pieces of FINE BLACK and WHITE LAWNS, at 12½ cents per yard.

500 pieces of FINE BLACK and WHITE ORGANDIES, at 18 cents per yard.

500 pieces MOZAMBIQUES, at 25 cents per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,

Are now offering

BARGAINS

IN

PLAID GRENADINE BAREGES.....at 18½c. per yard.

BAREGE ANGLAIS BROCHE.....at 18½c. per yard.

BAREGE ROBES.....at $2.

ALSO,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

And at Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st.,

And Nos 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT

Of

Entirely

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,

Retailed at Manufacturer's Prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 468 Broadway,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

HOTEL AND FAMILY LINENS.—

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Of every kind,

RETAILED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE ROBES.

2,400 in DOUBLE JUPE, VOLANT and FIVE FLOUNCES, will be offered on

MONDAY, May 13,

At less than one-third of the cost of importation.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL ST., corner of Mercer.

359 LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION,

HALF-PRICE.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,

NEW STYLES.

BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.

BEST QUALITY.

KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

We offer at retail, our entire stock of

CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,

At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CANTON MATTINGS FROM LATE CASH AUCTION SALES.

50 pieces Extra Heavy Red Check, 4x4, 1s. 6d.

50 pieces Extra Heavy Red Check, 5x4, 22c.

50 pieces Extra Heavy Red Check, 6x4, 27c.

At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

C. G. HOOK.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th-st.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent assortment of RIBBONS, (latest styles), FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RICHES TAPS, HEAD-DRESS, &c., &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VENITIAN LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN BANDS, BOBINETTS, & GOODS generally CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of

LADIES' LEATHER TRAVELLING AND KID GLOVES,

61 CENTS A PAIR.

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, No. 204 and 206 6th-av.

BLACK LACES.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

The balance to be sold off at immediately

AT HALF PRICES.

Regular prices, $3 00, will be sold at $1 69.

Regular prices, $4 75, will be sold at $1 25.

Regular prices $5 00, will be sold at $2 50.

Regular prices $6 00, will be sold at $2 69.

Regular prices $8 00, will be sold at $3 50.

Regular prices $5 00, will be sold at $2 50.

Also Cutters and Mantillas at similar prices.

P. S.—A set of

BLACK THREAD AND USHER LACE VEILS, JUST OPENED,

Together with a full stock of

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

All marked down below

COST OF IMPORTATION.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

late Fayen Reboux,

No. 420 Broadway.

SILKS REDUCED EVEN LOWER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will offer on Monday the greatest bargains ever shown in

FIGURED SILKS, PLAID SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, GLACE SILKS AND CHINTZ SILKS,

The prices being about half the usual cost.

A very large assortment of

MOSAMBIQUES, POULT DE CHEVRES, MOHAIRS, CHALLIES

ALSO

ENGLISH BAREGES, FRENCH GRENADINES, LAWNS ORGANDIES, &c.,

At very much less than the usual prices.

And in immense stock of

BAREGE SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS, ZEPHYR SHAWLS,

and in fact in other Shawls for Spring and Summer.

No. 2 5 Canal st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

W. R. ROGERTS,

No 254 Bowery.

N. B.—Be sure you see the name in the store. No connection with any other.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.

Corsets and Skirts, manufactured for wholesale Southern trade, at retail for less than the cost of manufacturing.

	Old Price.
Hook in front Corsets.....$ 62	$1 25
English Sateen Kechaties..... 75	1 50
French Contille..... 1 00	2 00
Paper French Contille, new fasten.. 1 50	2 50
Super French Contille, gored..... 2 00	3 50

And various other styles. Also, Skirts, including Hair-cloth, Skeleton Crinoline, French Brilliant, and many new styles equally low in price, at GAYNOR'S, No. 843 Broadway, near Union square; and No. 695 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,

AT RETAIL.

We are now opening our Spring importations of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

Chintzes for Curtains, and Loose Coverings,

CORNICES

Every variety of material for furniture coverings, which we will offer at prices to suit the times.

WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND AND GOLD SHADES made and put up by a practical upholsterer.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

NOW OPEN,

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT

OF ALL THE NEW STYLES,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Cloth Circulars, all colors, at $3 and upwards.

W. K. PEYTON, Manufacturer,

No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRY GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.—Prints, Muslins, Barèges, Grenadines, Poplins, Linens, Table cloths, Napkins, Linen Drapery, Bobbins, Flocks, Insertings, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 84 Catharine-st.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap by the case.

VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

DEPARTMENT

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

NOS. 461, 463, 465 AND 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS,

READY-MADE, IN GREAT VARIETY.

This department is under the direction of LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE, and orders for Garments of every description will receive prompt and careful attention.

PRICES VERY MODERATE!

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering, at very low prices,

LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,

TOWELS AND TOWELING, BLANKETS,

MARSEILLES QUILTS, FLANNELS,

And every description of White Goods.

ALSO,

LACE, MUSLIN and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

and DRAPERY MUSLINS.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY, MAY 13,

Their entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

At great Bargains.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

From recent cash auction sales, far below regular value, at prices to suit the times, in Dress Goods of every description. Linen table cloths, napkins, sheetings, towelings, quilts, table covers, blankets, &c., at Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

C. G. HOOK.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE

WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,

Will receive proposals

For the manufacture of

CLOTHS, SATINETS,

AND

FLANNELS,

suitable for the Service and State Militia.

Three MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not to Store, can be promptly executed.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

No. 35 Park place.

ARMY AND NAVAL MEDICINE CHESTS.

Dr. THOMAS RITTER No. 104 Cherry-st., for twenty years has made it his special business to furnish medicine chests and surgical instruments. During this period he has supplied more than twenty thousand chests. He keeps a large stock on hand, and is therefore able to furnish everything in his line at the shortest notice. His *Medical Manual*, of 160 pages which accompanies the medicine chests, is the most popular book in the English language—more than twenty-one thousand having been sold.

Dr. RITTER, within a few days, has furnished Gov. Sprague's, and several other Regiments, the steamer *Harriet Lane*, *Atlantic* and *Baltic*.

HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.

6,000 Knapsacks.

4,000 Haversacks.

12,000 Thin Water-Proof Blankets.

1,000 Covered Canteens.

For sale by F. G. WAGNER,

No. 91 Liberty-st.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS

FOR SALE BY THE

GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,

Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE OF the Metropolitan Home Guard, on Arms and Equipments, invite the exhibition and proposals for furnishing at their Head-quarters, Room No. 41 Astor House, uniforms of different varieties and styles, together with arms for the full equipment of twenty thousand men of the Guard.

Arms—20,000 muskets and rifles.

Fairarms.—20,000 Garibaldi tunics.

20,000 military pants.

20,000 fatigue caps.

20,000 body belts.

20,000 cartridge boxes.

20,000 bayonet sheaths.

Gen. HENRY STORMS, JAMES C. RICE,

IVERSON W. KNAPP, JOHN OCCHRANE,

LOREN PALMER, Committee.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also,

TENT CLOTHS,

TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,

of all widths and weight, plain and twilled

For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,

No. 88 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

TENTS, TENTS.—TENTS MADE IN EVERY style, of the best manufacture, and at reasonable prices by REMBRANDT & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers, 24 stairs to the Ferry Building, foot of Wall st., New-York.

FIRE-ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, RIFLES and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

HELP WANTED.

MECHANICS WANTED.

First class masons and laborers, also, bricklayers, can get steady employment, during the coming season, on the Government Buildings at Ottawa, Canada, twenty-four hours from New-York, via Ogdensburgh.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK. An Irish or French preferred. Apply at No. 343 West 30th-st.

GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER who understands he general run and a good, active man to make himself generally useful. Wages from $18 to $20 a month, and board. Apply at the north-east corner of 42d-st. and 7th-av.

PASTRY AND CONFECTIONERY WANTED.—A first-class man preferred; must be a Protestant, one who can refer to employers and understand the business thoroughly. Wages moderate. Address G. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING AND IRONING.—WANTED, BY an experienced family, one who will bring satisfactory recommendations from a respectable family; no other need apply; good references required. Call for three weeks at No. 116 East 42d-st., top floor, front room.

A PERSON WHO IS DESIROUS OF TAKING washing to her own house, can do ladies' and gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner, has the best of reference as to capability and character. Please address by note or personally to No. 462 7th-av.

A CAPABLE WOMAN WHO CAN GIVE good ref rences, would like to take washing at her own house. Apply to ELLEN KELLY, No. 2 Milligan place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WASHING.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, gentlemen's washing or to go out by the day to clean or wash and iron. For reference, apply at the late employer's, 46 East 20th-st., every day this week.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.,

four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and ash sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 350 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

FLAGS.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.

Just received by *Kitty Floyd*

Red, White and Blue Bunting, 18 inch,

in Store and for Sale by

A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.

TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 196 South-st.

STRAW GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW BONNETS, Bloomers and Boulevard Hats, of all descriptions, from auction, cheap.

C. G. HOOK,

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

UNION NOW AND FOREVER.

NO SPLITS. UNION GOODS EVERY DAY.

UNION BEAST-PINS.

UNION SCARF-PINS.

UNION COAT-PINS.

UNION BADGES

UNION COCKADES.

UNION ENVELOPES.

UNION NOTE-PAPER.

UNION LETTER PAPER.

ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

The trade supplied low for cash.

J. G. WELLS,

Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New York.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING of the Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 68th-st., between 4th and Lexington aves., will take place on TUESDAY, May 14. The house will be kept open two days for the reception of visitors. Services at 12 o'clock. The 2d and 6th av. cars pass near the building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a highly respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the highest families in the City for reference. Call or address No. 46 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store over two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid; can do all sorts of embroidery and fine sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 481 6d-av., top floor

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—Two girls want situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as laundress; understands doing up linens well; or as plain cook; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can be seen at her last employer's. No. 26 East 21st. st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberm aid and waitress, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best of City reference from her last place; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 375 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very capable young woman a situation as chamber-maid, or to do chamber work and fine washing. No objection to the country. The best of City reference. Call for two days at 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washing, or as regular waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st., 2d floor, Room No. 8, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation as first class chambermaid and laundress by a young woman with best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a small private family; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 23d st., between Madison and 4th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a Scotch woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 236 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has four years' reference from her two last places; can be seen for two days at No. 354 36th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and do plain sewing, or else to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go to the country to mind children. Call at No. 121 Bleecker-st., near Wooster, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITUation wanted by a competent young woman as chamber-maid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress, perfectly understands the care of children; no objection to travel, can give four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 21st-st., near 1st av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; has nearly six years' reference; no objection to the country in Summer. Call at No. 321 Broadway, corner 21st st., in the store; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork or plain sewing, at chamberwork and waiting; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; has best City reference. Apply at No 23 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing or would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her last place, No. 6 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by a Protestant young woman, in a private family; good City reference can be given from her last place; would prefer to go to the country; has no objection to do general housework in a small family. Call for two days at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has excellent City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, who fully understands her duties in either or both of the above capacities, desires a situation in City or country; has lived with first class families in the Old Country, as such in this; no objection to be generally useful. Will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 78 6th-av

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman as last one as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children and do plain sewing, can come well recommended; has 5 years' City reference from her last employer; has no objections to the country. Call for two days at No 6 Jones-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in the City or short distance in the country, in the above capacity; she is thoroughly competent to do general housework in a small family. Apply for two days from 12 to 12 o'clock at No. 42 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No 209 West 21st st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, best of City references given. Has no objection to go into the country. Call at No 140 West 26th-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chamber maid and waitress, to go in the country, has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days at No. 180 East 21st st., 1st floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 314 6th st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation as chamber maid or waitress or to do general housework; can give seven years reference. Call at No. 257 Grand st., Room No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation was by a respectable young woman who has lived in a first-class family in the City; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 570 Canal st., corner of Sullivan st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation as lady's maid or waiting maid by a young woman who can give the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No 83 West 19th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady in a country family wishes a young woman who can give reference from her last place. Apply for two days, at her present employer's, No. 4 West 43d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best of City references can be given from her last place; would prefer to go to the country; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 99 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on a lady and sew; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, who fully understands her duties in either or both of the above capacities, desires a situation in City or country, has lived with first class families in the Old Country, as such in this; no objection to be generally useful. Will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 78 6th-av

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman as last one as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children and do plain sewing, can come well recommended; has 5 years' City reference from her last employer; has no objections to the country. Call for two days at No 6 Jones-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in the City or short distance in the country, in the above capacity; she is thoroughly competent to do general housework in a small family. Apply for two days from 12 to 12 o'clock at No. 42 West 19th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or would do housework in a small private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No 209 West 21st st., in the basement.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has excellent City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SKETCHES IN INDIA—MAZEPPA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE-HEADED ROOK—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GCUPIL S. No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The delegates to the Convention of Western and North Western Virginia, called to deliberate upon the best means of opposing the policy of Secession adopted by the late Convention at Richmond, assembled yesterday at Wheeling, and proceeded to business. A committee of one from each county was appointed, to whom was referred the subject of representation, and the duty of reporting officers for a permanent organization, when a short recess was taken. The subsequent proceedings consisted only of discussions as to the proper course to be pursued. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, not only in the Convention, but outside.

A heavy rain storm, with thunder and lightning, prevailed last night, and interfered materially with telegraphing. Our news from the seat of army operations is consequently rather more meagre than usual. Telegrams received through the day, however, indicated no extraordinary movement on foot, and it is not probable that anything of special importance occurred yesterday.

A special Government agent has recently visited Harper's Ferry, and ascertained the exact condition of affairs there. From the nature of his statements, it is evident that the Government has not so much to fear from a sudden descent from that quarter as has been apprehended. The number of troops concentrated there he puts down at 6,000, of whom 200 are Kentuckians and one company South Carolinians. Only about three-fourths of the 6,000 have arms, but that number is well armed. They lack provisions, however,—only one day's supply being on hand at the time the agent left. Their supplies from Western Virginia had been cut off by the Union men there, and they must soon exhaust all that could be procured from the surrounding country. In the face of this scarcity a retreat was imperative unless provisions could be sent to them. The reports relative to the number who have crossed over to the Maryland side of the Potomac, appear to have been exaggerated. Only 600 had crossed, and these had erected no batteries, and it was considered doubtful whether they would do so. The guns recovered from the ruins of the armory buildings do not number over 1,000, and many of those are in bad condition.

A telegram from Baltimore informs us that travel has been resumed between Philadelphia and Washington by the direct route through Baltimore. Three locomotives were yesterday morning sent from Philadelphia as far as the Canton Bridge, which was the only one of the bridges remaining in an unfinished condition, and that was finished in the afternoon. It was expected in Philadelphia that the First Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Col. LEWIS would be the first to go through by this route. The whole force probably receive marching orders to-day, and are fully equipped for all service.

Our Washington correspondence this morning details an overpowering which has recently taken place in Virginia, and which sufficiently indicates the condition of terrorism to which the people of that State are now reduced. A Mr SPEAR, a native of Maine, but who has resided in Virginia for a number of years, and owns a considerable tract of land in the interior, and is also a ship-owner, employed several hundred hands—mostly from his native State. Recently, on returning after a temporary absence, Mr SPEAR found that all his hands, at one time hundred in number, were in prison—the alternative being enlistment in the army of the C. S. A. Their case has been brought to the notice of the Government by Mr. SPEAR, but as yet no action has been taken in their behalf.

An official investigation of the circumstances attending the collision between the Union and Union soldiers, on the occasion of the capture of the eight hundred secessionists at Camp Jackson, in St. Louis, has resulted in establishing the fact that the fault lay with the mob, as is usual in such cases. The first reports received, to the effect that the troops fired without orders and indiscriminately, were untrue. They were all the time under proper discipline, and ceased firing immediately upon receiving the order. An investigation into the circumstances of the second collision, which occurred on Saturday night, will no doubt prove that, as in the first, the mob were the aggressors.

The State Military Board yesterday organized three more Regiments—the Buffalo Regiment and the Eighth and Ninth. It is understood that Gov. MORGAN will forward five of the thirty new Regiments authorized as soon as they can be armed and equipped, but that no more of the present uniformed force of the State will be forwarded for three months' service, unless under a special call of the Federal Government. Capt. EDMUND SHRIVER, late of the Second Artillery, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States Army, has accepted a position on the Governor's Staff, with the rank of Colonel, in place of Gov. MORGAN's son, who has resigned.

The news packages brought by the *Great Eastern* were only delivered to the Press yesterday afternoon. To the extracts from European journals already given in the columns of the TIMES we add a variety of expressions of opinion on American affairs derived mainly from London journals. The tone, it will be noted, is more decidedly friendly to the determined policy of the President; while even the London *Times* confesses that its disposition to approve the warlike measures of Mr. LINCOLN may be inspired by the fact that England has so much to lose by the war, without having any patriotic or traditional sentiments at stake.

The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital have tendered their services to Gov MORGAN, to act as army surgeons and physicians during the continuance of the war.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed the appropriation of $200,000, for the purchase by the City from the State of the West Washington Market, Lowber and other property claimed by the Commissioners of the Land-office. They also passed an appropriation of about $30,000 for additional expenses of the City Government, although the Corporation Counsel gave his opinion that the Legislature intended to prevent such appropriations during the year 1861. $3,000 was proposed to be appropriated to celebrate the Fourth of July. The appropriation for additional expenses of the City Government was subsequently found to be too small, owing to the Board having passed the wrong ordinance. The amendment of the mistake made the bill $149,000, or only $129,000 more. In the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from the City Inspector, in relation to the course pursued by his Department with reference to the execution of HACKLEY'S contract for cleaning the streets. For various reasons stated, he has shown some leniency to Mr. HACKLEY heretofore, but in future he will hold him to the strict terms of the contract.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, the Sharp case, growing out of the Albany Bridge contract, was yesterday argued, and decision reserved. At Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, a verdict of $7,500 was rendered against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, for negligence, in consequence of which one NICHOLS was thrown from the top of one of the one-horse cars, and seriously injured internally. In the General Sessions, there was but one trial, that of DAVID STERLING and CHARLES PECKER, for felonious assault on Officer ROE. The trial occupied the whole day, and resulted in a conviction of the prisoners.

The Stock market closed steady yesterday, except on Missouris, which sold down to 35½@35 ₱ cent. The Bank return of the week shows an increased Specie line by $747,000, and a decrease in Loans and Discounts of $1,477,000. Exchange advanced to 106¼@106½ ₱ cent.

The movements in Flour were fair, but the tendency of prices was downward. Receipts, liberal. Wheat was quite active and firm. Corn was freely purchased at, however, irregular rates. Cotton was quiet at previous quotations. A moderate demand prevailed for Rice, Hops, Clover Seed, Tallow, Coffee, Resin, and the principal kinds of Provisions, including Mess Pork, which was dearer. Whisky was brisk and buoyant. Sugars were in fair request, at uniform figures. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The South's View of its Own Resources.

In times like these, trustworthy information about the enemy can only be collected by comparing many individual statements from travelers and others experienced. We are convinced that the great danger of the party upholding the Government is in *undervaluing the resources of the enemy*. To avoid this it becomes the duty of the Press to make known the views of individuals who have been residents in the South; and though they may not be accepted as entirely reliable, the public can derive from them many *data* for forming a correct conclusion.

A gentleman, resident for many years in Virginia, but opposed to Slavery, has recently arrived in this City, and made a statement to some of our prominent citizens of the preparations of the Rebel States. He is represented to be a person of character and intelligence, and in deep sympathy with the North. He states that we can have no idea here of the excitement and *unanimity* of feeling throughout the South and even in Virginia, against the North. The ferocity of their feelings, he says, is something astonishing; each man hungers to kill a Northerner; they thirst for blood. The rebellion is no spasmodic movement; it is not directed against LINCOLN, or caused by his election. It is deep-rooted in the necessities of their institutions, and in their intense jealousy of Northern supremacy—the result of long-considered and well-laid schemes. If FREMONT had been elected in 1856, they would have attempted it then; and whatever had happened in 1860, whether DOUGLAS or BELL or even BRECKINRIDGE had become President, they still would have made the effort to erect an independent Southern Confederacy, and the hope in Virginia was, that that State would become the wealthy *North* of the new Union. The scheme was thoroughly prepared, he says, and nothing saved Washington in April but the jealousy of Virginia at being led by the Gulf State Confederacy. Had she been allowed to take the initiative, no power could have saved the Capital. The feelings which lay at the bottom of the conspiracy, have become intensified by the unanimous uprising of the North. The Southern families really believe that to escape Revolution here, we have armed our Five-Points ruffians, and with the cry of "Beauty and Booty!" have allowed them to hurl themselves on the innocent homes of the Slave States. Though they will not allow it, and though they profess to be ready to arm their slaves, they tremble for their homes with this dangerous mass behind them,—and with the courage of desperate men against a relentless enemy, they stand together to fight every inch of their soil.

Their organization, he says, is far more complete than is supposed. They have "Home Guards" to protect their plantations and families, every able-bodied man is a member of a military company, the companies are better drilled than those of the North, they are better armed, and are more used to arms. There are more sharp-shooters there than here; they are more accustomed to horses, and will make better cavalry. Such is the feeling of the community, and such the peculiar organization of their society, whereby their agriculture can go on under a few overseers, while the non-laboring part of the community can do military service that this gentleman says he considers the extravagant estimate that they could enroll a *million* of men in arms.

As to food, he replies that we must remember the Southerners can live on what a Northerner could never endure. The highest earthly luxury of many a Southern man in good circumstances, is *pone*, or hoe-cake. The masses never have much beside pork, hominy and whisky. The commissariat of a Slave State army would be no such bulky affair as that of a Free State or European army. Besides, down the Mississippi, from Southern Illinois, from the immense markets of Ohio, they have been receiving for months vast stores of corn, wheat, bacon and hogs. He and many others believe that the South have plenty of provisions to feed their armies and their people, until in August their new crops come in. The plantations and the families will be willing and are able to work along (if necessary) on very little, until the harvest.

As for money, it should be remembered that slave communities do not have much money, and do not need it. They make long settlements, and keep up a system of exchanges. They have had gold enough from their cotton to buy corn and bacon from the West; and now for a long time they they will use shinplasters, State notes and the like, to carry on their internal trade. The capitalists expect that their Confederate loans will be taken in England, and that they can obtain money enough to carry on the war. All confidently believe that the Southern Confederacy will be speedily recognized by England and France.

These views, which are both those of this gentleman and of many others familiar with the South, are of course to be taken with the greatest allowance. That one million—or, in other words, every able-bodied man—could be doing military service, is simply incredible, and shows how far intelligent men in the South can be led away by the boasting around them. For, if this be so, where are the overseers of the slaves, the factors, the country shopkeepers, the teamsters and mechanics, and merchants and professional men of the cities? Some *must* be left behind, to carry on the ordinary avocations of life, and especially to see after the planting and the culture of the crops. Their resources for the following year, all agree, are to come from their agriculture. But who is to direct this agriculture, if a million of men are in arms? They need labor now more than ever, and yet they can turn out every able-bodied man in a military corps! Where are all the small planters of cotton and growers of corn, who have no slaves, and therefore can employ no overseer? The estimate is manifestly most extravagant. So with food. An army cannot be kept in the field in a poor country without money and stores of food. Families may live along from hand to mouth, but masses of men cannot. There must be great and expensive supplies. These, we are assured from the current market reports, and from many other statements, that the Slave States have not. And even if they have planted more corn than usual, it will be long before they store it and transport it in such quantities as to make food for an army. Furthermore, all the equipments of an army, the arms, forage, tents, means of transport and the like, can only be obtained by *money*. Campaigns cannot be conducted in this day with "promises to pay" of a repudiating Confederacy.

Still, with all these, and many similar allowances which may be made in the Southern estimate of their own resources, we fully believe the North is not awaked, and that the Government is not, to the difficulty of the struggle. Forty thousand three-year volunteers are scarce anything for the work we have to do. The least it should at once summon fifty thousand—again fifty, and the determination on all should be to have a bold, short, decisive. Half-way work is the dearest, the most fatal, in such a matter. Let us give a blow that shall need no second—and then have peace!

Virgin Virginia.

The Convention of representatives from the Northwestern Counties of Virginia effected an organization at Wheeling yesterday, most of the Counties to which invitations were addressed, having delegates in attendance, and participating sympathetically in the proceedings. It may be desirable to mark distinctly the lines the Convention proposes to include in its contemplated secession. Reaching from the Ohio and the Pennsylvania line on the north to the New River, Kanawha and Greenbrier, on the south, its eastern boundary is the Alleghany Mountains, and on the west, the line of Kentucky. The map thus laid out embraces the following Counties, which we enumerate with the total and the enslaved inhabitants disiinguished, as given by the Census of 1850. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say, that the census of last year will show a very serious decline in the servile population. We may add, that Pleasants and Upshur Counties, set off since 1850, are omitted from the tables:

	Total Pop.	Slaves.
Barbour	9,905	113
Braxton	4,212	89
Brooke	5 054	31
Doddridge	3,750	32
Fayette	3 955	156
Gilmer	3,175	12
Greenbrier	10,022	1 317
Hancock	4 050	3
Harrison	11,728	488
Jackson	6,341	53
Kanawha	15,353	3,140
Lewis	10,131	368
Marion	10,552	94
Marshall	10,138	49
Mason	7,539	647
Monongalia	12,387	176
Nicholas	3,863	73
Ohio	18,066	161
Pocahontas	3 598	267
Preston	11,708	87
Putnam	5 338	632
Randolph	5 243	201
Ritchie	3 902	16
Taylor	5 567	168
Tyler	5,498	38
Wetzel	4,294	17
Wirt	3,353	32
Wood	9,450	373
Total	207,665	8,598

From which it appears, that forty years ago, the slaves constituted but one twenty-eighth part of the whole population; and assuming a rule admitted in the Northern Border States for ascertaining the number of slaves held by each owner, we may be authorized to believe that only one man in a hundred held slaves. This proportion has been steadily declining during the decade just closed, so that the number of white inhabitants, pecuniarly interested in servile institutions, is greatly less.

But indifference or hostility to Slavery is not the only motive which urges the Wheeling movement. The slaves of Western Virginia are, as in all districts where such labor is passing into disuse, generally mature in years—the offspring finding a more profitable market on Eastern and Southern plantations. What has outraged alike the freeholder and slaveholder of the Western Counties is the unequal imposts laid upon them by Richmond legislation, in the exemption from taxation of all slaves under twelve years of age. By this stroke of barbarity, one eighth of the enormous taxation of the Commonwealth is ingeniously hoisted from the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, where it belongs, over to its western declivity, and, while the public improvements which have rendered these intolerable burdens necessary are on the seaboard, full one half the burden of payment falls upon the other side. In the present movement, therefore, we are not to recognize an intentional stride towards the emancipation of slaves, but a well-intended movement towards emancipation from financial oppression.

A glance, however, at the table, above will show that two very important counties have a proportion of slaves to whites, which assimilates them to the seaboard districts. We refer to Greenbrier and Kanawha. Emigration to Missouri and the northwestern States, with sales to the South, has done much to diminish the number of negroes even here; but there is little reason, we apprehend, to suppose that either of those two counties are ripe for the proposed revolution. They are both inland, so that slave property is not insecure; and both in contact with public improvements, rendering profitable markets for slave produce accessible. But, without these doubtful districts, a reference to the map will show that the counties prepared for secession carry with them the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, including both the Wheeling and Parkersburgh terminations; and the control of navigation on the Great Kanawha, with its wealth of minerals, metals, timber and oil; so that with its industries, its agricultural and pastoral value, and its prolonged stretch along the Ohio, the section has every element of independence, and every natural advantage of frontier. The accession of the Southwestern counties and of East Tennessee to this new Sovereignty, will be a matter of no very long time.

PERFECTLY NATURAL.—A secession paper in this City, in a spiteful article, says:

"It is stated that the little Democratic County of Putnam has contributed no less than three hundred volunteers to fight Old ABE's battles, and that of these there is not a single Republican—every man, rank and file, voted against LINCOLN last Fall."

Well, what of that? Was it expected that all who "voted against LINCOLN last Fall" should fight against the Union now? Was Democracy at the North but another name for treason, or was loyalty to the Constitution to be looked for only in the Republican ranks? Those who held this doctrine have found themselves wofully mistaken. Patriotism at the North is confined to no party—peculiar to no political organization. At the alarm-cry of danger, Democracy, like Republicanism, sprang to its feet. It forgot party prejudices and party feuds. It overturned platforms, and ignored old associations. It saw only the peril of the country, and in its defence was ready to fight and, if need be, to die. In the discharge of the high duty of saving the Union, it did not stop to inquire who were its yoke-fellows, or what their past political affinities. All it required was true hearts and ready hands now. What was thus true of the Democratic Party was true of every other party.

If the paragraph quoted be a fact, then we say all honor to the Democracy of Putnam. God bless the Democracy of Putnam, and shame to the laggard Republicans.

An Historical View of the Military Qualities of the North and South.

The Southern people affect, and perhaps feel the utmost contempt of the military spirit and qualities of the North. This is the natural sentiment of a barbarous toward a highly civilized people. The South see the vast industries of the North, and believe the latter to be completely emasculated by their pacific pursuits, forgetting that their vast acquisitions are so many additional inducements for fighting in their defence, whenever their safety is imperiled. The South entertain towards the North the same sentiments that the Mexicans did toward the United States, and the Chinese toward England and France, previous to the lessons these barbarians have lately received. But all history tells that the higher the civilization of a people, the greater their military prowess. *Knowledge is power.* Roman intelligence conquered all the barbarous races that came in its way, despite the desperate courage and physical energy which characterized them. English civilization has carried its resistless march over a large portion of the globe; and in the same way and by a necessary law, is the civilization of the North to supplant, by its superior vigor and life, the semi barbarous civilization of the South. Northern civilization has a hundred steamships engaged in the transmission of troops and in blockading Southern ports. This fact is conclusive of the whole contest, for the mixed civilization of the South cannot, unaided, put afloat a single one of these terrible engines of war.

A similar difference prevailed between the North and South at the commencement of the war of the Revolution. The North, relatively, were as far ahead of the South as now, in intelligence and wealth, and in their addictedness to pacific pursuits. The South then as now, was entirely devoted to *agriculture*—the North to commerce and the manufactures of the day. The North had everything to lose by the contest; the South comparatively nothing. Under such circumstances, it would be supposed that the South would be intensely *loyal*, and earnest supporters of the war—the North disloyal and opposed to it. But the exact reverse was the case. The section that suffered most, the New England States, bore the whole brunt of the contest. Though numbering only about one-quarter of the population, furnished more than one-half of the contributions of men to the regular army of the Revolution. Of the whole number enrolled, 230,909, the four New-England States, with a population of 919,006, furnished 117,441 men. All the other States, containing a population of 2,328,000, furnished 113,570 men. Massachusetts, with a population of 475,000, furnished 67,907 against 56,907 furnished by the Southern States, with a population of 1,354,000. Massachusetts sent 14,29 per cent of her whole population, or one man to every 6.99 inhabitants, into the regular army. The Southern States sent only 4.21 per cent of their population, or one soldier to every 23.75 inhabitants. Every man in Massachusetts, then as now, thoroughly understood the significance of the contest, and was ready to peril his life and property in its defence. Only the leaders at the South were up to the level of the Northern masses. South of Virginia, the people were either indifferent, or actually took part with the mother country. The loyal people of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, were not active, without assistance from the North, in contend against the *Tories* in their own States. No wonder the descendants of such a people should again be found on the side of the enemies of Constitutional Government, and seeking its overthrow.

The following tabular statement shows the population of each State at the enumeration of 1790, and the number of soldiers furnished by each to the regular army in the course of the war, with the per centage of the same to the whole population, and to each soldier that took the field:

State.	Whole Population.	Soldiers furnished.	Per centage to whole Population.	Population to each Soldier.
New Hampshire,	141 000	12 197	8.56	11.56
Massachusetts,	475,000	67 907	14.29	6.99
Rhode Island,	68,000	5 095	7.19	13.33
Connecticut,	235,000	34,939	13.59	7.15
Total, New-England,	919,000	117,441	12.77	7.82
New-York	319 000	17,781	5.56	17.93
New-Jersey,	173,000	10,726	6.20	16 12
Pennsylvania,	431,000	25,678	5.95	16.78
Delaware,	51 000	2,386	4.67	21.37
Total, Middle States,	974 000	56 571	5.88	17.21
Maryland,	216 000	13 912	6 44	15.67
Virginia,	561,000	26,678	4 75	21 02
North Carolina,	293 000	7,263	1.84	54.10
South Carolina,	173,000	6 447	4.81	20.62
Georgia,	51,000	2,697	5.28	18.81
Total, South'n States,	1,351,000	56 997	4.21	23 75
Total, of all States,	3,247,000	230 909	7.11	14.06

New-England then, as now, is promptly in the field. But she is now gloriously emulated by every Free State. Should all the Free States contribute as liberally as Massachusetts did to the army of the Revolution, the North would put *three million of men* into the field. A similar spirit animates every Northern heart, and if we do not furnish a comparatively equal force, it will only be for the reason that one-twentieth, or, perhaps one-thirtieth the number will be sufficient to put down the rebellion, and reëstablish order and law.

Where is Beauregard!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By referring to your file of the TIMES you will notice that after the battle of Fort Sumter the name of Gen. BEAUREGARD was rarely mentioned, and lately we have heard nothing of him. There is a rumor about that he was killed in the fight, and I know of one man who offers to bet a thousand dollars that it is true. I think there may be some truth in this report.

C. E. W.

In common with the great mass of intelligent persons, we have always wondered how it was possible for the people of the Southern States to be so lamentably misled and deceived as to the real sentiments of the North. Our wonder ceases, when we see one or two newspapers in this City, in the face of evidence, and on the vaguest and most intangible rumors, convincing a large portion of the community that very great slaughter was committed upon the Southern troops in the attack upon Sumter.

This note about BEAUREGARD is a strong instance of the same delusion. If our correspondent will look back at the files of the TIMES, he will find that, during the action, Gen. BEAUREGARD was not in Fort Moultrie, nor any other fort;—he was in a house on the Battery, overlooking the scene, and entirely out of the range of shot and shell. He will find, moreover, a brief order issued by Gen. BEAUREGARD the day after the engagement, announcing the result; and he will find, also, a longer order, giving full details of the action, and bearing date April 27.

To our minds these facts afford satisfactory proof that he was *not* killed in the engagement referred to. With many, however, the *wish* is not only "father to the thought," but it entirely overrides evidence of all kinds. Such persons will undoubtedly continue to believe in his death. But let them never complain hereafter of any opinion which the South may form of us at the North.

Sending "Gentlemen" to War.

A Vicksburgh (Miss.) paper publishes the following:

"NOTICE TO THE WORLD.—Every volunteer from this State and Louisiana is a gentleman. *He must be treated as such. No deck passage, no hard commons for him if it can be avoided.* He is an honor as well as a defence to his country."

Let the world notice the fact to which its attention is thus directly called. The State of Mississippi sends her sons to the field, and they go as gentlemen. No reference is made to the patent of gentility which the world is thus called upon to honor, but it undoubtedly comes down to the sons from their repudiating fathers. It "runs in the family." And so "every volunteer is a gentleman, and must be treated as such." No soldier's rations for them, none of the painful experiences of the soldier's life. Never shall they be called upon to camp with knapsack for a pillow, with the tufted grass beneath them instead of down, the blue arch of heaven above them for a canopy, and the fingers of night alone to draw their curtains. No marching through morasses, no bearing of arms beneath drizzling rains, nor sweltering suns. The world will take notice that these sons of a repudiating mother are gentlemen, and treat them accordingly. Muffins shall be showered in upon them for their matutinal meals; the daintiest luxuries of the season shall grace their tables at dinner. The world will see to it that they are well supplied with umbrellas and lanterns, overshoes and foot-stoves. A deluge of rosewater will be poured in upon these gentlemen,—neither shall they suffer for cologne. All these little wants shall be duly attended to. If every one else disappoints them in these particulars, the world will see to it that they are reduced to no dire extremities.

It is an unfortunate fact that the whole volunteer force of the North are nothing more than men. We make this admission tearfully; we are sorry for the fact, but it cannot be helped—we do not know that we would go very far to help it if we could. Very few of our volunteers wear ruffles; we doubt if many in the ranks could tell the difference between "jockey-club" and "patchouli," and we opine that the majority of them would turn up their noses at both. They are men whose accomplishments are confined to the practical needs of life. They can hew down forests, ditch out canals, or build railroads, as exigencies may demand. After completing their railroad they can furnish it with rolling stock for the transportation of troops, if that be necessary. To use an expression which the South will perhaps better understand than any other, they are the "mud-sills of society." They are principally mechanics and farmers; men who have been accustomed to push their own fortunes in life, who have built cathedrals, launched navies, turned over broad acres of prairie soil; men they are who do not know the word fail—the mud-sill lexicon does not contain it.

Those of our volunteers who claimed the title of gentlemen, have not gone to the field *as such*. Their kid gloves are left at home; their choicest waistcoats hang uncared for in closets, and their hands bear rifle locks instead of canes. They claim and expect no gentle treatment on the battle-field. Nor shall we demand a recognition of their patrician rights from the world at large.

Our mud-sills and upper-window-sills meet on a level for the nonce. They go forth to do soldiers' duty and to share soldiers' fare together, and we believe that they will show as fair a record at the end of the campaign as the preceding sons of repudiating States, who go out to battle as "gentlemen," and expect to be "treated as such."

Loyalty in all the States.

There are, doubtless, loyal men all over the South, even in South Carolina, who would gladly see their several States return to their allegiance;—men who would fight for the Union if there was hope for anything short of their own destruction. They are without arms, without organization, with treason, armed to the teeth and cruel as the tiger of the jungle, rampant all around them. The Press sweeps along with this insane sentiment of revolution, stimulating secession, and cheering on the hunt after every man in whose breast suspicion may whisper that a lingering regard for the national flag remains. A reign of terror, under the dictation of irresponsible committees and lawless mobs, prevails. The Courts are closed against the *habeas corpus* suspended, trial by jury, if any such form exists, a mere farce, or rather the middle scenes of a tragedy, the closing tableau of which is judicial murder, the taking of innocent life under the mockery of law. With all these terrible surroundings, what wonder that the voice of loyalty is hushed into silence, and patriotism hides itself from persecution and death.

But the uprising of the North, so strong, so overwhelming, is giving courage and strength to loyalty in the Slave States. The true men of Maryland, backed by Federal power, have asserted their supremacy, and Maryland is once more a loyal State. Missouri and Kentucky, in view of the demonstrations of Federal unity and power, refuse to join in the great conspiracy, and though the Executives of both States are Secessionists, yet the people refuse to follow them into the ranks of rebellion. Virginia is cloven in two by treason in the East and loyalty in the West, making the Alleghanies the boundary of these opposing forces. A new State, true to the Union, is being carved out of the Old Dominion, while even in the East, overrun and garrisoned by secession forces, revolution is despairing of success. Wherever the power of the Government is exhibited, wherever material aid can be furnished, or national sympathy felt, loyalty to the Union is seen rising out of the darkness, and the voice of patriotism, so long choked into silence, is again being heard.

When the forces of the Government shall be organized, and a forward movement made, loyalty will rise up in front of the armies and welcome their approach. Battles, doubtless, will have to be fought, but with the onward movement treason will vanish, and there will be enough of true men found everywhere to guard against new uprisings of disloyalty and rebellion.

The delusion of weakness on the part of the Government, and of aid from the Free States, so long cherished by the leaders of secession, and so firmly believed in by them, has been suddenly dispelled. They see the North united as one man, and arming in its strength in defence of the Constitution. They see themselves shut out by blockade from the ocean, and a cordon of Federal bayonets lining their Northern frontiers. Destitute of money and of credit, with a starving commissariat, a soldiery unpaid and turbulent, demoralization spreading wider and wider, while they feel and know that there are loyal men everywhere waiting anxiously the moment to strike for their emancipation from the terrorism which is crushing out their liberties, these leaders begin to see the destiny that is closing around them.

Let the true men of the South bide patiently their time. The hour of deliverance will come, and, though now overborne by treason, and the cruel tyranny of the demagogues, yet *their* day is at hand, when their oppressors will call on them for protection from the retribution that is on the hunt against them.

The West and the War.

The stupendous uprising of the warlike yeomanry of the Great Northwest far surpasses the calculations of even those most familiar with the vast and gallant hordes which that section is capable of rallying to the field of battle. The infernal echo of JEFF. DAVIS' cannon, which woke these great Eastern cities from their long dreams of peace, has reverberated over the hills and forests and prairies, till it reached the Rocky Mountains and the Red River of the North; and it has everywhere roused in its course the impetuous men of the Free West to the defence of their menaced rights and liberties. And now the free-hearted, sun-browned chivalry of the prairies, who never acknowledged a master nor cowered before a foe, are everywhere springing to the rifles they love so well, and, with proud, defiant mien, they go forth and demand, in Heaven's name, what these things mean? Every cabin furnishes its man—every village its company of brawny militia—till now the number of soldiers ready to march to the defence of the Union and the Constitution would seem to be limited only by the number of citizens capable of wielding rifle or sabre.

The State of Ohio alone, which, within the memory of men now living was an almost uninhabited wilderness, has called out, and is now organizing for action, 100,000 men in addition to the number demanded in the requisition of the President—all of whom are to be held subject to immediate transfer into the "active army of operations," while the State military authorities estimate the total number of "militia of the reserve" at the enormous figure of 500,000—the whole of which gigantic force also are (in the words of the Adjutant-General) to be brought as soon as possible into a condition "to meet any demand that the exigencies of the Union may require."

In Illinois, also, a still younger child of the Republic, there are already 10,000 Infantry, besides a cavalry and artillery force, organized and equipped, and in the service of the State, while an act has just been passed and appropriations made by the Legislature for the immediate and efficient organization of the entire militia of the State. As the population of Illinois, according to the census of 1860, is more than two-thirds that of Ohio, should she put on a war footing the same ratio of her population as the latter State, she will have a grand efficient militia force of nearly 350,000 men.

Indiana, too, is vigorously preparing to take honorable position beside these, her sisters of the East and West, so that by the end of the year these three great warlike Free States will actually, each of them, have military forces, offensive and defensive, equal to the standing armies of the first-class European powers.

The three next most populous North Western States, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, are all also aflame with the martial and patriotic fire, and the Badger State will probably furnish a larger ratio of volunteer soldiers than any other State in the Union. Already each of these three young striplings has—now that we may consider Virginia split in twain—a free population as great as any of the Slave States, while the smallest of them more than double in free citizens the rampant South Carolina, so that it may be confidently anticipated, at all events, that each of these outposts of the Republic will rally at least as many men to the field as can be mustered by any of the anarchical Confederates of whose unnumbered hosts we hear so much.

There never existed such splendid material for soldiers as is furnished in these warlike children of the Free West. They are full of robust health, expert in the use of weapons, inured to hardships, burning with enthusiasm, intelligent, resolute, proud, brave to a fault, and patriotic as they are brave. They comprehend thoroughly the mighty issues for which they battle; and feel the infinite importance to themselves and their posterity, and to all mankind forever, that they be settled now and irrevocably, and that Justice and Liberty, and Order, bear undivided sway all over the Great Valley, from the Gulf to the sources of the Father of Waters.

Patriotism and Plunder.

The Board of Aldermen divides its attention between the wants of patriotic soldiery, hurrying to fight for the country, and the lobby hungering for any manner of spoils to be had without fighting. We have pointed attention to the surreptitious attempt to enrich its creatures in the Croton Board, while the public was looking another way. An enterprise of the same description was achieved last night. From the Tax-levy, as sent to Albany, a number of items were erased by the Legislature, as appropriations at once injudicious, corrupt and illegal. The Aldermen, defeated, gave up the fight; and, but for an announcement from the Comptroller that $190,000 of the sum raised for the ensuing year was still in his hands without appropriation, it is quite possible that some choice tid-bits of plunder and profit might have escaped the Corporation cormorants. But the idea of money unappropriated, and quite unprotected by Albany legislation, is too much for these legitimate successors of the Forty Thieves. The Comptroller, by his unwise announcement, destroyed the entire *morale* of the Board. To get at, distribute and extensively share the surplus, was the irresistible instinct of these gentlemen who last night devised and ordained a variety of ingenious taps for the residuary treasure, so that of $190,000 snugly in the public coffers at sunset yesterday, only $10,000 can now be said to be certainly there. The balance is effectively carried to the credit, on bank account, of sundry persons, the confidential and peculiar business friends of the Aldermen.

In justice to several who voted for this measure, we are bound, in the terms of our report, to say, that very few except the ring-masters appeared to know what they were about. The thing was so nicely arranged that the instinctive legislation might have imagined

be now voting for some measure of singular economy and public value; while he was actually voting to add another to the wrongs a generous and self-sacrificing community are suffering at the hands of public and disguised enemies. Upon this theory let us venture the hope the subject may yet be reconsidered. The telegraph announces that the Corporation of Washington has resolved to curtail all salaries, and practice the most parsimonious economy, so long as the war lasts. The Corporation of New-York is obliged to give to the war $1,000, where that of Washington gives $1; and yet we find the most inventive and laborious efforts at prodigality on the part of our City government, insomuch that the Tax levy of another year, independently of war appropriations, will be likely to exceed the current assessment by a million of dollars. Have these people no shame, no patriotism, *no fear?* Will they not still, in good time, shrink from this monstrous wrong?

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE

OUR FILES BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

Further Expressions of British Opinion on Events in America.

EVENTS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

In our issue of Sunday morning, we presented a brief summary of the latest news brought by the *Great Eastern*, with an account of the voyage by our own correspondent, and some extracts from London journals indicative of British opinion of our national crisis.

From more perfect files, brought by the same vessel, but only delivered to the Press yesterday afternoon, we are enabled to complete the abstract of news, and to make more extended selections from the editorial columns of our English exchanges.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Quebec arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

The *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th ult.

The *America's* advices slightly depressed the English funds.

The Minister of Marine had issued orders to have Cherbourg placed in a state of defence. At present, the sea batteries are unprovided with guns. A Government bill for calling out 100,000 men of the class of 1861, was presented to the Corps Legislatif on the 29th, after which the session of the Chamber was prorogued till the 4th of June.

The revived rumors that the French Army was about to quit Rome, are emphatically contradicted by the *Patrie*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* gives a report that the Emperor opposes the evacuation of Syria on 5th June, on account of the dangerous state of that country; but makes a counter proposition that 2,000 French troops be retained there, and that England and Russia should land 500 marines respectively.

The Paris Bourse on the 29th was weaker. Rentes closed at 68, 65.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th, the Minister of Finance presented a bill for the establishment of a great book of the public debt of the Kingdom of Italy. He also stated that the loan of 500,000,000 lire was required to cover the deficit, which amounted to 314,000,000 lire.

A Vienna telegram of the 29th says To-day, both Houses of the Austrian Provincial Diet appointed their President and Vice-President, in the Upper House, Prince CHARLES VON AUERSPERG was elected President, the Archduke ALBERT having declined the appointment; and Baron KRAUS Vice-President. The Chamber of Deputies elected Dr. HEIN President, and HASNER, MAZZACHELLI and HASNER Vice-Presidents. The Imperial speech was to-day the subject of a protracted discussion in the Council of Ministers, more especially the part relating to Hungary. It will be read to the Chamber on Wednesday next.

Government was threatening severe measures to compel the payment of taxes in Hungary.

An ordinance of the Governor of Poland was published at Warsaw on the 29th, ordering proceedings to be taken without any reserve against all clergymen who may excite the people, by their preaching in the Churches.

It had been forbidden a number of the principal inhabitants to receive company in their houses.

A project for organizing the Council of State had been submitted by the Government to certain of the Polish inhabitants of Warsaw, in whom it placed confidence, requesting them to express an opinion thereon. They, however, declined to do so.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

Further Indications of English Sentiment.

THE SUBJECT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th ultimo, Earl of Malmesbury, adverting to the state of affairs in America, said I beg leave to put to my noble friend, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a question of which I have given him private notice, in reference to a subject which deeply interests this country, and, I may say, the whole of Europe. Almost all your lordships have, no doubt, read the accounts which arrived this morning from America, and must have learned with pain, as well as me astonishment, that a civil war had broken out between the Secessionists in that country and the other States of the Union. Fortunately, upon the data of those accounts, hardly any blood had been shed, and too much praise cannot, I think, be bestowed upon the commander of the fleet engaged in the transaction to which I refer for abstaining from entering on a useless contest. It is impossible, however, that a struggle such as that which seems now impending in America—a struggle so unnatural, and calculated, I may add, to prove so fatal to the parties concerned in it—should not produce a reverberation throughout the rest of the world. I may further observe that no country on this side of the Atlantic is, perhaps, more likely to suffer from the civil war which threatens the United States than our own; for, altogether apart from those feelings of regret with which we must witness the breaking out of strife between persons belonging to the same family as ourselves, and kindred to us in language as well as in blood, *our political and material interests are deeply involved in this unhappy schism.* That being so, I cannot but believe that Her Majesty's Ministers, feeling upon this question with all Her Majesty's subjects, have already done their utmost, by officious means, to bring about some arrangement by which so dreadful a calamity as that of which I am speaking, may be averted. I therefore wish to ask my noble friend what steps the Government have taken with that object; *whether they have made any attempt to prevent the quarrel between the different States of the American Union from coming to a bloody issue; what hopes they entertain of succeeding in so laudable an endeavor, and whether they have invited, or are in correspondence with, any other European Government, with the view of obtaining their assistance in seeking to put a stop at the outset to a civil war, of which, if once fairly commenced, it will be impossible to foresee the end.* (Hear, hear.)

Lord WODEHOUSE—I need scarcely assure my noble friend that the Government, in common with him, and I feel confident every one of Her Majesty's subjects, have learnt, with the deepest regret, the intelligence of the dissensions which have taken place in the United States. We have also received, with the utmost concern, the accounts to which my noble friend has alluded, informing us that those dissensions have brought that country to the brink of civil war,—if, indeed, civil war may not be said to have already broken out within her territories; and in answer to the question, what steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Ministers to avert this great calamity—for such a great calamity it undoubtedly must prove to be not only to the Americans themselves, but to England, which is so closely connected with them by the ties of kindred,—I have to state that after the most mature deliberation *the Government come to the conclusion that it was not desirable that this country should intrude her advice or counsel on the Government of the United States.* [Hear, hear.] However great the interest which we may feel in the welfare of her people, and however anxious we might be to rescue them from the misfortune which appears to be impending over their heads, we yet thought that a great and independent nation might not welcome advice given with respect to her internal affairs, if that advice were proffered without being solicited. The instructions, therefore, given to Lord Lyons were, that he should on every fitting occasion, express the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty's Government that the differences which prevail between the Northern and Southern States of America should be arranged. *He has not, however, been instructed to give, either "officiously" or officially, any counsel or advice to the American Government, unless such counsel or advice should be asked for by the contending parties themselves.* That is the answer I have to give to the question of my noble friend. It naturally follows that Her Majesty's Ministers have not been in communication with any foreign Government as to any steps being taken of the nature of those to which he has alluded. (Hear, hear.)

ENGLAND CANNOT RECOGNIZE THE SOUTH.

From the London Economist.

A premature recognition of the Southern Confederation would be a departure from the recognized course of England, and could not but therefore express a political bias in favor of the seceders. Now, *is it even decent to ask an English House of Commons to express such a bias in favor of such a Power as that which has its seat of Government at Montgomery*—a Power which is based on Slavery as the very principle of its individual existence, and which, though it professes for the moment to have abolished the Slave-trade, is worked by men, many of whom have openly assailed the laws against that traffic as a gross violation of the rights of the South. The head of the Commission appointed to negotiate with the European Powers for the recognition of the Southern Federation, Hon. W. L. YANCEY of Alabama, has devoted a great portion of his public life to denouncing the obsolete views of WASHINGTON and the other great American statesmen of the last century on this subject. The men and the journalists who chiefly instigated secession were most of them deeply pledged to a repeal of the Slave-trade laws. Under these circumstances, we earnestly rejoice to see that Mr W. E. FORSTER has given notice of an amendment to Mr. GREGORY's motion to the effect that "the House does not at present desire to express any opinion in favor of such recognition, and trusts that the Government will at no time make it without obtaining due security against the renewal of the African Slave trade." Such an amendment will come with the greatest weight from the representative of Bradford,—a town which, though identified more with the worsted than the cotton trade, still represents fairly the public spirit of our Northern manufacturing interests. *The determination of England not to let interested motives interfere with the high principle which she has always shown on the questions of Slavery and the Slave trade, could not be expressed more fittingly than by the member for Bradford.*

THE IMPOLICY OF COERCION—WHY ENGLAND IS INTERESTED.

From the London Times, April 30.

Whatever may have been the case in former times, war springs now less from the caprice of rulers than from the madness of the people. For three months President LINCOLN has threatened war, and now he has declared it. Yet, neither when he was chosen, nor when on his journey from the Far West, nor now that he is apparently about to direct the Militia of the Northern States against the Seceders, does he, as far as we can see, act from the impulses of his own disposition. He has been and is the organ of the Republican Party. He is bound by his official position, and by the pledges through which he attained it, to declare war against seceding slaveowners. So he has called on the States which still own his authority to send their contingents to the Federal Government. But it is plain that this is little more than a formality. The President, by his own authority, could not bring five thousand men into the field. Congress could not, without the help of the State Legislatures, levy troops enough to recover Fort Sumter, or to save Fort Pickens. The Proclamation of President LINCOLN is an appeal to the feelings of the people, which the Chief Magistrate throws out, and waits to see how it is received. We hear of loans, of great activity in the Federal arsenals, of the muster of Federal troops, of the arrival and departure of Federal ships of war and transports; but it is pretty plain, after all that the war must be carried on, not by the Federal organization but by popular enthusiasm. The Proclamation demands for 75,000 men, the threat to reoccupy the forts situated on Southern territory are only, as it were, the "platform" on which the Unionists take their stand. The President indorses the opinions of the Northerners, and that is all he can do. If they wish to enforce them they must fight the battle themselves. New-York and Pennsylvania, and Ohio have each their nominal contingent in the force which has just been demanded; but it remains with them whether they will supply the number required, or half of it, or none at all, or whether, on the contrary, they will rush to arms, and march on a disunited enemies of the Stars and Stripes. For the result of the Presidential appeal we must wait a few days. As yet we have but a confused notion of this great call to arms. Whether the President be bent on fighting it out, or merely performs his duty and fulfills his pledge by giving the Union an opportunity of defence,—whether he operates against the forts or not,—*it is plain that any war which ensues must be carried on by the zeal of the two sections, without much assistance from the central power of Washington.* Like a great feudatory of the olden times rather than a modern ruler, President LINCOLN calls his retainers together for a raid on those who have thrown off his authority. He can do nothing without them; he can do little to help them. He can only open the war, pretty much as our own gracious Sovereign would open an exhibition. He goes through a mural review at Tilbury Fort. *Without an army, without constitutional authority to levy one till Congress sits in July, with a big indefensible village for a capital, with one of the two States which inclose Washington hostile, and the other of least dubious, with a large force of Virginia desperadoes ready for an attack on the city, the President has nothing to do but throw himself on the country—that is, the section of the remaining Union which is attached to the principles on which he was elected.*

We are far from saying that this is not the best policy. The maxim of all republics is that the best Government is that which governs least. In the New World this may hold true, in war as well as peace. Mexico was conquered by volunteer bands, commanded, for the most part, by elected officers, and it was boasted that the freedom of this mode of warfare gave additional vigor to the combatants. The principle may answer in a war between the North and South. President LINCOLN does not attempt to raise an army, he simply calls out the militia of the Northern States. He says to a number of populous and wealthy communities "Your Southern countrymen are traitors. I leave it in you to bring them to reason." All but the most general supervision must be done by the efforts of individuals or States. The Federal Government will supply moral sanction, and very little more, except, perhaps, a few transports between New-York and Charleston. The State Governments, the local journals, the local meetings, the local stump orators, must do the rest. As many States as choose may join in invading the South, as many as choose may refrain. Out of this one nation it seems likely that there will be formed three sections—the North, the South, and the Border States, which, though anxious to be at peace with both parties, will soon be drawn towards one or the other. It is difficult in such a crisis as the present to judge of consequences by present appearances, but it would seem that the Northern States are, on the whole, eager to support the authority of the President, while the Border States are about to carry out their Union, or rather their secession, purpose. The Northwest is Mr. LINCOLN's own region, and it is understood to be, on the whole, devoted to him. The people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are far more opposed to the doctrines current among the slave-owners than the Philadelphians or the inhabitants of New-York City, whose interests prompt them to a tolerance, and even a justification, of Slavery. The Western people also are violently jealous of the possession of the Mississippi by a foreign State. They may therefore be counted on to support the Presidential policy with energy, and, though thinly-populated regions, where every man is fully and profitably occupied, do not generally send forth numerous levies, yet no doubt the Western Militia will muster strongly. According to the telegraphic summary, the State of New-York has responded willingly to the President's appeal. The Legislature has voted 30,000 men and $3,000,000, and if the war should chance to be popular among the large disengaged population of the State, it is quite possible that a fair proportion of these will actually take the field. On the other hand, the news from the Border States is sufficiently ominous. There seems to be no doubt among Americans that the great State of Virginia, the "Old Dominion" of Queen ELIZABETH, the "nurse of heroes and statesmen," the leading member of the original Confederacy, is on the point of secession. Although Virginia is relatively not what she was 50 years, or even 30 years since, this will be a momentous political act. Virginia will probably carry after her nearly all the Border States. Indeed, all are expected to go except Maryland and Delaware, which are small and unimportant. Kentucky, North Carolina and Missouri have refused to furnish contingents to the Federal Government, and, if these refuse, it follows that Tennessee and Arkansas must also cast in their lot with the South. But why should we refrain from uttering what the recent news makes almost a certainty? It is evidently impossible for the old Union to retain the Border States. Although these have a very large proportion of whites, although they belong by interest almost as much to the North as the South, yet the most powerful class, as owners of slaves, have so great a sympathy with the Secessionists that when it comes to blows they will be found on the side of the South. Such is plainly the judgment of the New-York money market. The stock of the Border States, particularly those of Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee, have gone down in a most significant manner; those of Virginia, the leading State in the new secession and the probable theatre of war, having declined more than any.

This secession of the Border States might have been expected as the result of Mr. LINCOLN's policy. *Although the Americans are hot headed and vindictive, and, in case of war, will probably fight each other with all the animosity they would have shown to the British or any other enemy, yet we can well believe that they are not anxious to weaken and degrade their country by civil war.* The natural instinct of the neutrals, as the Border States may be called, is to join with the party which is the object of attack. This tendency, we cannot help thinking, has been fully understood by the Southern leaders, and we therefore put no faith in the reports that President DAVIS is prepared to march on Washington and to carry the war into the Northern States. It may well be that the most heated spirits of Virginia are in favor of some attack of this kind, and, should the State secede, it will probably be tried. But for the Southern Government to take the initiative in such an affair would be to play into the hands of its opponents. The necessities of Mr. LINCOLN's position have forced him to abandon all attempts to conciliate the Border States, and thus his enemy has reaped the benefit. No one can appreciate the full effects, as yet, of a second secession, comprising Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and perhaps eventually Maryland. Indeed, if these States pass secession ordinances, the immediate difficulties of the Union will be overwhelming. *The North may have men, money and ships, but even with these it cannot be seriously attempted to conquer, and held by conquest, a dozen great territories, with some eight millions of inhabitants as active and warlike as any on the globe.* Indeed, while agreeing with Lord WODEHOUSE's answer to Lord MALMESBURY last night, that it is not advisable for this country to meddle in such matters at all, *we can fairly hope that the certain failure of all attempts at coercion will be discovered by the Washington Government soon enough to save the country from being drenched in blood.*

From the London Times, April 29.

Up to this time there is nothing in the conduct of the combatants to shut out hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulty. A moment, however, might change everything. At present Americans are shaking hands with each other all over the Union, and thanking God that no blood has yet been spilt; but if the Southerners should execute their threat of seizing Washington—and, notwithstanding the promise of Pennsylvania to concentrate 100,000 men in the city in 48 hours, the design seems by no means impracticable,—then we shall have war in earnest. Or, if Mr. LINCOLN should send his militia to force a way through the frontier States, and a battle should be fought; or if he should attempt to land an army on the shores of South Carolina; or if the States upon the upper bank of the Mississippi should excite to insurrection the black population of the States that lie upon the lower bank of that river, then we fear that we shall see civil war in all its horrors, and we shall abandon all trust in the good sense of our transatlantic kinsmen. But the present news does not seem by any means to go this length. It may, indeed, mean all that we in England, who have been so proud of our strong blustering son, most dread, and a few more weeks may show us Anglo-Saxons rushing at each other's throats. But it may also mean that the President is only taking his formal position, consequent upon the act of hostility committed by the South, and that he still intends to carry out a policy of procrastination.

It is by no means certain that a state of armed preparation is not a necessary condition to the settlement of this question, even if its solution is to be peaceful. The parties are not now in presence of each other. No great momentary peril impends. It is only little acts of hostility which have not yet been committed. Just at first these may be inflicted and endured with good humor, but that temper would soon change under frequent provocation and the two parties are much more likely to smoulder into a state of fiery exasperation, if they are constantly engaged in a little conflict, than if they are only prepared for a great fight. With hostile armies in the field, each learns to measure and to respect his enemy; with real preparation for war comes knowledge of the difficulties as well as of the dangers of such a war. *What is President Lincoln to do with his 75,000 men when he has got them together? We grant that he has the wealth of the nation to back him, that he has the most undivided population, that he has, if you please, the better cause—although a Democratic party has no bond of loyalty such as that we own, and an idea of honor or fealty to a Sovereign Power; but, granting all this, what is President Lincoln to do with his 50,000 men? He has ships, but not ships enough to transport this Army to the harbor of Charleston. He has money, but not money enough to maintain this army in an enemy's country.* How is he to get to this Fort Sumter? Is he to march his army across the Border States? Does he propose to obtain a free march across Virginia, or to force his way if a free passage should be refused? When this formidable difficulty is surmounted, does he expect with 75,000 men to traverse North Caroline, and to pass through the whole length of South Caroline? We did not find it so easy to march regular troops through America even when its defenders were far less numerous than they now are. The idea of a land invasion, with any detachment he could spare from his 75,000 men is evidently impossible. A descent by sea is hardly less out of the question in the face of an armed population and considering the limited force of the States' Navy. How, then, is Mr LINCOLN to get to Fort Sumter? We can hardly think that he is serious when he so coolly says that "the first service assigned to the forces will probably be to repossess the forts." No doubt, there is much that he might do. He might set fire to the four corners of the new Republic. He might land a force and excite a servile war in the Gulf States; he might penetrate those States, by the line of the Mississippi, he might create Republics of free blacks all along the south of the Gulf of Mexico. Those staves for which the south are fighting are their weakness in the contest as well as their incentive to the contest. But we can hardly think that the North is prepared for such extreme measures as this, or that a massacre of whites and a great territory possessed by independent blacks could suit the views of any American statesman. May we not rather hope that this preparation for war may turn out to be a preparation for negotiating, and the preliminary step either to reunion, or at least to peace? *We may doubtless be in some measure biased by our own obvious interests in thus balancing the chances of immediate civil war; for so nearly are our interests intertwined with America that civil war in the States means destitution in Lancashire.* But still we think it reasonable to hope that this proclamation is not the "word" which immediately precedes the "blow," and that even if the Americans should ultimately be so foolish as to fight among themselves, we may yet have little time to guard ourselves from the consequences which any such event would at this moment entail upon our own population.

INVASION NOT THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

From the London Shipping Gazette, April 29.

But the mail arrived yesterday, besides the additional details of the most humane, if not the most satisfactory bombardment on record, brings us the proclamation of President LINCOLN, issued immediately on the receipt of the news that Fort Sumter had fallen, placing the seven seceding States beyond the pale of the Union, and calling for a contingent from the non-revolting States of 75,000 men, to "suppress combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed," and convening both Houses of Parliament for the 4th of July next. This proclamation was, it is stated, to have been followed by requisitions to be addressed to the Governors of the various States which still acknowledge the authority of the Federal Government. Pennsylvania and New-York will be asked for quotas of 13,000 men each, Massachusetts for 2,000, Maryland for 3,000, and "the other States in proportion." In estimating the effect of the President's proclamation, formidable as such a step may at first sight appear, we must not be led to lessen it on the attendant circumstances to regard this step as a direct declaration of war, and a hopeless committal of the Federal Government to hostilities with the South. *The American President, when he heard that a collision had occurred between the Southerners and the forces of the Union, could not possibly have remained quiet. Some action became indispensable if he and his colleagues were not prepared forcibly to abandon their authority, and the trust it involves, to other hands, and a more harmless mode of proceeding than that of coming for a contingent from the States still within the Union could not have been devised.* If we take this apparently energetic levy of 75,000 men in connection with the conduct of Major ANDERSON, and of the officer of the flotilla that witnessed the bombardment of Fort Sumter without firing a shot—the conduct which must, beyond question, have been prompted, or, at all events, acquiesced in by the Cabinet at Washington—we shall be disposed to regard the proclamation and bombardment as about equally warlike. There is no doubt, however, that affairs are in a most critical position, and that a want of judgment now may precipitate a civil war. The passions of the South are roused, and it will require great restraint to prevent them breaking out into acts of violence, and bringing with them the Border States, who have been content, so far, to adopt an attitude of neutrality. It is difficult to see now, with any contingent he may raise, President LINCOLN can assume the aggressive, and carry the war into the Seceding States. In order to suppress that combination which he says is no longer within the reach of "judicial proceedings," or the powers vested in the marshals by law." The North will find the necessary contingent, notwithstanding the rejection of the enrolment on the part of Kentucky; but Mr. LINCOLN, *we may rest assured, does not contemplate marching an army into the Southern States, even if such a movement were practicable, which every one acquainted with the States knows it is not.* The fleet of the Union is, it is true, in the hands of the Federal Government, but the approaches to Charleston, Mobile, and New-Orleans are too well defended to render an attack on any of those places a wise measure. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the Southern interest has for the past eight years borne almost undisputed sway at Washington. During that period, we may be quite sure, every vacancy in the fleet has been filled up with officers whose sentiments are well understood. Who is to say, therefore that the fleet would, if called upon, act against the Southerners? And the finding of officers to supersede those in command would, we may be sure, be no easy matter. Looking, therefore, at the state of affairs in America closely, and calmly considering, on the one hand, the reluctance of the Federal Government to engage in hostilities, and the great difficulty in the way of rendering any armed movement against the South effective by sea or by land; and on the other, the whole character of the movement amongst the Southerners, whose objects are really to be gained by negotiation, not by violence, *we cannot come to the conclusion that either party has drawn the sword with the determination to throw away the scabbard.* The contingent about to be raised will probably be employed in rendering Washington perfectly secure against attack, and when that security has been accomplished, we shall probably find that the Federal Government will pause before another step is taken in the direction of repression by force of arms.

From the London Daily News.

He would be a bold man who should undertake to advise the Government of the United States in this conjuncture. The difficulties in the path of that Government, which the commencement of hostilities have made apparent; the perplexities which every person who had studied the American question in a friendly spirit foresaw, are a commentary on the reproaches which have been so ignorantly addressed to Mr. LINCOLN by a certain school of writers in this country for the last six weeks. In their eagerness to make political capital out of the misfortunes of America, and to depreciate the forms of government under which its people have obtained a combination of liberty and order not to be matched anywhere but in the British Empire, some among us have spoken of these troubles as if they were such as a Government depending less on the people might have honorably and safely averted. The Union, it is insinuated, would have been safe if it had been blessed with a House of Lords and a Horse Guards. We may admit that the institutions of the United States are ill adapted for some purposes which European Governments, our own not excepted, are required to fulfill. They were not planned to enable a central power to compress distinct, heterogeneous, and unassimilated populations, but to develop the activity of a free and united people. And it is one of the consequences most to be dreaded of the war which we fear has begun, that, however it may end, it will entail on the Free States the necessity of supporting much larger military establishments than they have heretofore found requisite. It is painful to trace a secret complacency in this too probable event not only in the organs of our native oligarchy, but in columns where a truer appreciation of the interests of mankind might have been expected. Why should we, upon whom the possession of territories scattered all over the globe, and entanglement in the conflicts of a continent destined to resound for years to come with battle-cries, entail the obligation of supporting a crushing weight of war taxes—why should we take pleasure in the thought that one more nation is likely to have its wealth and energies so consumed without any compensating advantage?

But, in truth, *nothing can be more idle than to impute this lamentable secession to any defect in the organization of the Government. No form of Government has yet been invented which could secure the country against treason, and by treason this secession was accomplished.* The armaments of the forts, the location of officers, the composition of garrisons, the accumulation of warlike material, were all provided for in the Ministerial Department at Washington under the late President, with a view to secession by men who are now avowed leaders of the Southern movement. Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet was compelled to sacrifice its first four weeks in the work of replacing the treacherous placemen appointed by the late Government by reliable servants of the State, a task which has generously been described here as dividing the spoils." Had Mr. BUCHANAN done his duty, or had he only left his successor the means of doing his upon acceding to power, Mr. LINCOLN might have employed the military power of the Union to hold the Federal forts and arsenals in the South, and by checking the rapid development of the secession movement, enable the moderate men in the Slave States to make a serious attempt to save the Union. But this is all that he could have done. The result most likely would have been some base compromise full of present disgrace and the seeds of future danger. A military force more than sufficient for this limited service, a mercenary army corresponding in its proportions to European exceptions of the wants of large States, could only have been a resource to the President. If the South were firm and united in its resolution to secede, the sending of a Northern Radetzky to overrun its States would have been a gigantic mistake, and the enormous losses a political disaster. The Slave States might have been clamored to the North for a time by such a process, but the connexion would have had no permanency, and the Union would only have existed in a state resembling that of the Austrian monarchy, under continual menace of internal war. Without pretending to any extraordinary insight into the intentions of Mr. LINCOLN, we venture to assert he has not called out the volunteers of the North for any such adventure. *The North is arming because it has most legitimate and permanent interests in the South which cannot be left to the good pleasure of a Congress at Montgomery, but for which it must take such securities.* On the assumption that the dissolution of the Republic will be confirmed, the reflection is sometimes made that a frank recognition of the new Confederation by the North would at once resume peace and lay the foundation for a lasting friendship between the two States. But it is manifest that these separations would not remove, but rather increase the difficulties which have broken up the Union. Does anybody suppose, for instance, that the Northern States will be more disposed to capture and give up fugitive slaves escaping from Montgomery, the capital of a rival republic, than they have been to surrender slaves running away from Montgomery, an equally unknown town? And is it likely that the claim of the South for the rendition of fugitives will be urged with less violence, because it is made no longer in the name of Confederate States, but of a sovereign nation? These are only specimens of the difficulties which have to be encountered; and it is obvious at a glance that the experience of Europe, where Slavery is unknown, little qualifies us to undertake the office suggested by Lord MALMESBURY. *We have little to teach the Americans, perhaps we may find something to learn from their present troubles. At any rate, while we are true to ourselves, our sympathies will be on the side of social and political freedom.*

NO SYMPATHY WITH THE SECEDERS.

From the Manchester Guardian, April 30.

The Government of Washington acts completely within the bounds of prudence as well as right, in making the military preparations which it announces. We are glad it has taken this course. The presence of its 75,000 men, if it can get them together, will have a very desirable effect in deterring the hot spirits of the South from making an attack upon the Federal Capital, if, as seems most probable, such a project has been seriously entertained. They may even be wanted to suppress the civil disorder likely enough to be generated in more than one large town still in the Union by the excited feelings to which the present crisis gives rise. But we have extremely little fear that they are intended to be used for the purpose of taking active measures to reverse Major ANDERSON's defeat, or any other of the humiliations to which the United States have had to submit during the last six months. There is no trace of the popular feeling which would be required to sustain the Lincoln Administration in taking such a step, even if their own inclination pointed in that direction.

A member of the House of Commons has given notice of his intention to raise this evening the question of the duty of Great Britain with reference to the recognition of the new Confederacy. The Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Governments of England and France in favor of such recognition, will shortly make their appearance at the Court of St. James', and Mr. GREGORY wishes our Ministers to be instructed beforehand, that, in the opinion of Parliament, it is desirable they should acquiesce in the demand. *We have very little doubt that Parliament will refuse to pronounce any opinion in the matter. The rule by which we profess to be guided with reference to subjects of this kind, is quite definite enough.* Between rulers and their peoples, or between any contending parties in foreign and independent States, we hold ourselves bound to accept and respect established facts. At what point, however, or on the strength of what evidence, we shall consider a new Government to be an established fact, is a question in the decision of which we must be largely, if often unconsciously, influenced by our moral sympathies. Now, whatever we may think of the Government of Montgomery's prospects of surmounting such efforts to put it down as President Lincoln seems capable of making, there can be no doubt that it is not yet beyond the reach of coercive measures which it would be quite within the constitutional competence of the President to apply. It maintains itself by war, and we are quite entitled, if we please, to regard its capacity to stand alone as a fact which has yet to be established by incontrovertible proofs. *We might, doubtless, display more sagacity in anticipating the final and complete triumph of the Secessionists, if we had any reason for desiring it. But we have none. There is nothing in the origin, or avowed objects, of the revolution which gives it a claim to exceptional regard. It is wholly unprovoked by any grievance in the election of Mr. Lincoln by any abuse of power on his part since he came into office, or any real colonial apprehension of danger to the property and institutions of the South from the policy of his Administration.* Its concealed purpose is to perpetuate and extend the slave-holding system, and its promoters are suspected, on good grounds, of a strong desire, if not of a strong design, to use any considerable power of which they may hereafter become possessed for the restoration of the foreign Slave-trade. On none of these sins except the last, which is imputed to the Southern Confederation only by inference or on the strength of rumor, have we any right to sit in judgment. But we are fully justified in allowing our estimate of the moral character of the secession movement to weigh with us in determining whether we shall go before it with loving favor or not. It is the part of all its owners before we acknowledge its success. *Sentiment could scarcely be more reprehensible to go to meet a movement which the people of this country universally regard with disapprobation and regret.*

JUVENILE BURGLARS.—Justice STEERS yesterday committed to prison two boys named WILLIAM JONES and HENRY WEBB, aged 15 and 17 years, to answer a charge of burglary. The young rascals were found, early in the morning, in the store Nos. 14 and 16 Division-street, occupied by EDWARD SCHOFF, they having forced the front basement door to gain admission. They were apprehended by private watchman and officer THOMPSON, who caught them in the act of forcing a door leading to an inner room. On being searched, $12 in change, which they had taken from the money-drawer, was found on them, besides a quantity of burglar's tools. In default of $1,000 bail, they were locked up.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricophorous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Dr. Riggs' Truss—WATER-PROOF—USED IN bathing saves the card. Warranted cleanly and indestructible by fair usage. Also instruments for varicocele and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

"Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Preserved Meats, &c.
Preserved Meats, Soups, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits prepared and sold by
WELLS & PROVOST, Warehouse 215 & 217 Front-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 500 Broadway.

Sewing Machines to Rent and For Sale.—New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, V. W. WICKS, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st

MARRIED.

STONE—PHELPS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William Hague, D. D., CHARLES L. STONE to GAONOZETTA, daughter of Willard Phelps, Esq.

CAMPBELL—MANSELL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 9, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL to Miss EMILY MANSELL, late of Truro, England.

PLATT—FLOYD.—On Thursday, May 9, by Rev. Mr. Shock, FRANK PLATT to ADDIE, daughter of Benjamin W. Floyd, Esq.

MEAD—DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 9, by Rev. E. L. Janes, JOSEPH S. MEAD, of Chicago, Ill., to ELIZA W., daughter of Fleming Duncan, of the former city.

BLAKE—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 7, at Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Rev. Dr. Buddington, Mr. CHARLES F. BLAKE to Miss JULIA M. BROWN, eldest daughter of J. C. Brown, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SNELLING—RODMAN.—At the American Legation in Paris, on Monday, April 15, by Rev. W. O. Lamson, Rector of the American Episcopal Church, HOWARD SNELLING to ANNA LOVERING, daughter of Samuel William Rodman, all of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

FANNING.—In this City, on Monday, May 13, RICHARD BOILES, son of Sidney and Phebe Ann Fanning, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Wednesday) the 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the family, No. 258 6th st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 12, Mrs. ALMIRA BARNABA SMITH, wife of Dr. Franklin Smith, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from Dr. Taylor's Church, Bergen, without further notice.

In Newark N. J., on Sunday, May 12 WILLIAM GASSEN, second son of Charles C. and Mary Augusta Lathrop, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday) the 14th inst. at 10 A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 435 Broad-st., Newark N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'s KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 277.—MAY 13, 1861.
65, 40, 25, 27, 5 1, 9, 13, 12, 21, 52, 70, 38.

KENTUCKY CLASS 278.—MAY 13, 1861
20, 63, 33, 8, 10, 38, 76, 31, 15, 72, 19, 16, 62, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WHOLESALE STOCK
at
RETAIL
for
THIRTY DAYS.
CUSHING, KING & CO.,
No. 392 Broadway.
This stock of Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Laces and White Goods will be offered at
VERY LOW PRICES.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!
For sale by
JOHN N. STEARNS.
No. 60 Cedar-st,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.
In view of the unparalleled state of the times, we deem it but prudent to reduce our stock of goods to its lowest limit, and we shall continue so offer extraordinary inducements to effect the object.
HANDSOME DECORATED DINING SETS
At a trifle above the prices formerly paid for
WHITE SETS.
TEA AND TOILET SETS
In same proportion.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CHANDELIERS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW RATES
We solicit an examination of goods and prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

BLANKETS.
Blue and Common Gray.
Gentian Blue.
Brown Alpaca.
White, Green, Blue and Scarlet Mackinaw.
All Wool and Union Buffalo.
Union Twill.
Fancy and White mixed Domestic.
ALSO,
Blue, Colored and Cadet Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets and a general assortment of Blue, Gray, White and Red plain and twilled Flannels.
ALSO,
A large and complete assortment of European and American Dry Goods, for sale at the lowest market prices by
C. W. A. J. T. MOORE.
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
Attended to, as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is curing thousands. Send for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, AS NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-rooms not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The examination of the Senior Class in the Law School, for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and for admission to the Bar under the recent act of the Legislature entit

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK,

Embracing many valuable Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, &c., from the well-known stock farm of

B. M. WHITLOCK, ESQ.,

and others, at the Pasture and Fair Grounds

ST. ANNE'S AVENUE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

a few minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge,

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22 AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Among them may be noticed the following

THOROUGH BREDS:

YOUNG SWEETBRIAR—Imported stallion, awarded the first premium at the New York State Fair at Elmira, in the fall of 1860, is five years old this spring; dark bay, fine size and great beauty, pedigree unsurpassed in Europe or America.

YOUNG REVENUE—Bay, three years old this spring: sire, "REVENUE;" dam, "WHISTLE," bred by Col. Stevens, New Jersey, out of PATSEY ANTHONY by MARINER.

JULIA—Was bred in Alabama, bright bay, six years old this spring, in foal by TENBROECK'S "ECLIPSE" by imported SOVEREIGN, dam by imported ALBION.

TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK.

YOUNG KAMBEJACKSON—Trotting stallion, four years old this spring, bright bay.

BELLE OF WESTCHESTER—Brown mare, free from fault, splendid roadster, very gentle, can trot close to 2 MIN. 30 SEC.

LADY LEVERT—Dark brown mare, eight years old; sire, "OLD RATTLER," dam Hambletonian mare, she "POST BOY," a very stylish and handsome mare, and trotted in 2 min. 35 sec. when five years old.

COLTS.

By JUPITER, TORONTO CHIEF, IMPORTED ARABIAN, and many others, also, a celebrated matched road-team, and carriage pairs, car horses, wagons, double and single harness, el thing &c., also a variety of

SHORT HORN STOCK &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars, can be had at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

Access by Harlem Railroad cars, stopping at 4th and 21st and 3d-av. cars to Harlem Bridge.

M. C. EBBY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND VEHICLES, HARNESS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at his new sales rooms Nos. 55 Liberty-st., one door west of Broadway, a large number of new and second-hand vehicles, single and double harness, &c.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 14, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large sale of second-hand household furniture, consisting of dining-room and chamber furniture in rosewood, mahogany and hair cloth; walnut chamber furniture in bedsteads, &c., carpets, oil cloths, stair carpets, mirrors, war robes, washstands, marble top centre tables, easy chairs, ottomans, hat-racks, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, &c. Also, a lot of crockery, glass, kitchen ware, &c.

Also, three superb rosewood pianos forte.

Also, a set of twelve fine English jointed Spring Prints, in black walnut frames.

Also, 15 Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine black walnut bed-room suites, with marble tops, six parlor suites in reps, brocatelle, hair cloth.

All to be sold at the salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

A beautiful pair long tailed sorrel horses, 16¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very fast, perfectly matched, good for style and action seldom equaled, warrant it perfectly sound and kind, and free from all vice and tricks. Any body in want of a perfect team of pleasure horses will find these worthy their attention.

ALSO,

A set of silver-plated single harness, used one season, built by Lowden and in good order.

ALSO,

A barouche, in first-rate order, City built, and but little used.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 253 Hicks-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn Heights, lately occupied by General Thompson, all the Furniture contained in said house, most of which was imported from France, consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor suites, in hair de crose brocade and satin, centre tables to match, elegant etageres, covered with satin-wood and bronze relief, superb Sevres vases, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, console tables, sconces, lace curtains, ebony reception chairs, superior 7 octave piano forte, fine original oil paintings by Keasett, Rooney, Gray, and others, gas chandeliers, elegant Brussels carpets, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire de place, washstands, cabinets, solid mahogany wardrobe, extension tables, French china dinner and tea sets, real Sevres coffee set, formerly in the possession of the Comte de Gallen, rich cut glass ware, silver-ware together with numerous other pieces of rich furniture, articles of vertu, &c. Cards of admission and catalogues may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau-st.

C. M. EBBY, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE OF GOOD second-hand furniture, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, May 15th, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. precisely, from the private residence, No. 14 Waverly-place, between Broadway and Green-sts. The goods in this house are worthy of the attention of buyers, and are to be unreservedly sold to the highest bidder, the assortment embraces a large variety of kitchen utensils, fine rosewood parlor furniture, lace and brocatel window drapery, mahogany extension table, 10 feet, sideboard and tables to match, rich china dinner-set, silver plated tea-set, 6 pieces ice pitcher, castors, salvers spoons and forks, ivory cutlery and cut glass ware, pier and mantel glasses, marble clocks, 5 gas chandeliers, 2 refrigerators, pleasant rosewood bedroom furniture made by Hyde, hair cord and hair mattresses, all the linen and bedding belonging to the house, 2 oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, a superior piano, stools and cover, also a good variety of servants' furniture. House open for examination this day; dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th of May, at 10 o'clock each day, at the store No. 384 Bowery, corner of 14th-st., the entire stock of W. J. Barnes, embracing a large and very desirable assortment of House-furnishing Goods, Hardware, &c., comprising every description of Plated Goods, Japanned Ware, Rolled Ware, Wooden Ware, Tin Ware, Brass and Iron Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Lamps, Tea Trays, Britania Ware, Bronze ware, Table Cutlery, Glass Ware, &c. &c. Full particulars in the Herald, Tribune and Times. Terms—Net cash for cash—bankable money. Buyer to pay 1 per cent. Mortgagee's Catalogue ready on Wednesday, 15th inst., and may be had at the above store or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 71 William-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE—by GEORGE COOK THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock at store No. 141 Broadway, several lots of superb parlor suites, in brocatelle, de crose, hair cloth and velvet; also, walnut library suites, gentlemen's rosewood secretaries, sideboards, black walnut and rosewood wardrobes, bookcases, extension tables, fancy chairs, mirrors, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, crockery, glass, kitchen ware, &c. Also, a lot of hair mattresses and bedding, &c. Sale at one o'clock, rain or shine.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY MAY 15, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 37 and 39 Houston-st., mortgage and assignee's sale of carriages, buggies; 75 finely built buggies, rockaways, &c.; double and single harness, &c. Particulars to morrow.

CALVIN T. HAZEN, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Rugs, &c., at Auction, TUESDAY, May 14, at 11 o'clock—the entire stock of the wholesale and retail Carpet Store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT, $50.—A new three-story brown-stone house, lot 22x131, on Garnet-st., east of, and near Flatbush and Carlton-avs., with all the modern improvements; gas bath, laundry, stationery wash tubs, &c., location unsurpassed, commanding a view of New-York Bay, and of almost every other part of Brooklyn; carpets and oil cloths can be bought if desired; the Flatbush cars run to Fulton-ferry, pass every few minutes. Apply on the premises, sixth house east of Flatbush-av., or of A. S. BROWN at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s wholesale department.

TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 27 WEST TWENTY-first-st., near 5th-av.; rent $400. Also, house and store (formerly No. 553 6th-av.; rent low. Also, a large room, suitable for lectures or manufacturing purposes, in Broadway, between 3d and 33d sts. Apply as per bills.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Fulton-av., a very desirable location, a two story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100 feet; fine cellar and yard, in good order with range and water; rent low, $160. Apply at No. 251 Clinton-st., or to CHARLES ENZMANN, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN AUDUBON PARK, 1520 ST., DE-TOT Harlem River Railroad—the Audubon Homestead House, double, piazza front and rear, modern improvements, good garden, coach house, 230 feet front on the river, covered with evergreens. Apply to J. W. ALCOCK, or HASBROUCK & CO., No. 150 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES IN THE UPPER part of the City, principally on the West side; rents range from $700 and upwards; also houses and stores in the modern improvement, and would be rented low. J. & J. DENHAM, sole agents, corner 15th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO DENTISTS OR PHYSICIANS.—TO LET, the desirable three-story brick house, No. 8 First-av., near Bowery, has Lot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. Apply to C. & A. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bayard-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 319 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 71 feet 6 inches by 61 high; newly fenced, has two-sail parlor doors, two stair cases, situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, the residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of F. A. PALMER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 365 4th-st.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE unfurnished consisting of several fine rooms, in West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; adapted for a boarding-house or family of respectability; immediate possession. Any communication addressed to W. P., Madison-square Post office, will meet with attention.

TO LET.—ON CLERMONT AVENUE, NEAR DE Fayette-av., Brooklyn, an elegant three-story brown-stone front house, English basement, with water and gas and in perfect order. Rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to B. Y. BUTLER, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A very genteel brick house in 12th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; possession immediately. Also, a three-story brick house in 24th-st., near Madison-av.

W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND STABLE ON 141ST-st., between Broadway and 11th-av., overlooking Hudson River, with gas fixtures. Also, at a low rent, a factory 3, 1st house on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,251 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park row, 75x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HUGHES, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business, store and basement No. 52 John-st., offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st., workshops in rear of building No. 26 William-st.

TO LET—TO A DESIRABLE FAMILY, ON moderate terms, the upper or lower part of a handsomely furnished house, on Murray Hill, under occupants, owner and wife. Inquire at No. 68 West 36th-st., or No. 72 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling, No. 202 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, a good stand for any kind of business. Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.

TO LET.—A FIRST CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with an acre lot, highly cultivated, on Gates-av., between Franklin and Bedford-avs., Brooklyn. Will be let for the ensuing year at the low rent of $600. Apply to ALEX. KURSHEEDT, No. 140 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms of actual paying tenants one half the rent. Offices are rented. Inquire at the *Times* counting room.

TO LET THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 224 West 20th-st., replete with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. Apply at No. 226 West 20th-st.

TO LET.—THE LIVERPOOL COAL YARD, OF great advantage to any coal dealer and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. Apply at the Times office, No. 113 Nassau-st., or to JAMES SMITH.

ROOM TO LET ON CEYLON-ST. FLOOR. Inquire at No. 2 Broadway, near the Battery.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS, AT 130 Nassau-st., and 9 Ann-st., and 9 Theatre-alley, Bank Hall, No. 34 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT AT NEW ROCHELLE—A FIRST-class cottage, pleasantly situated on the eastern part of the village, containing 12 rooms, with bath and all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET FOR LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished, the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Brushstead Harbor, at Glen Cove, also at two acre farm in New-York by the same; land, running to the water; fine stable, garden, fruit shrubs &c., &c. Price for the season, $1,050. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—A stone cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the station, with about two acres of pleasure ground and garden; fully furnished and supplied with gas and cold water; stable and carriage house; to rent for the season at $160 per month. Apply to Prof. McVICKAR, No. 21 West 32d-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by Railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land, from one to 15 acres. Good garden, clear brown pure air and water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to S. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-HAMPTON—To let, furnished, a very desirable country place, with about 25 acres in fine order, fruited and shaded, stables, two cows, gardener, &c., &c. Rent, all told, $1,250 for the season. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, WHOLE OR PART of a first class 3 story and basement brick house, handsomely furnished, just cleaned and put in order and possession can be given at once, at No. 158 Fort Green-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON THE SEA SHORE, WITHIN 18 miles of New York, for the Summer season, 4 new furnished cottages, each containing 14 rooms, with an acre of ground attached; also, stables, carriage-houses and ice houses attached. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LUDER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM AT Washingtonville, about 22 acres, 6 to 7 acres orchard, two wells, and a large stream running through; outbuildings nearly new; the house has 9 rooms; a wagon-house, a large barn, with cellar and sheds, 100 rods from the depôt, on the branch railroad from Newburgh to Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. JOHN JAQUES.

FARM WANTED.—NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($9,000) six per cent. Tennessee State bonds will be exchanged for a desirable farm or country place on the south side of Long Island, or on Long Island Sound within 50 miles of New York. Apply to ALEX. L. MOORD, at Merchants' Bank.

FARM WANTED, TO HIRE FOR THE SEASON, in a small, productive farm, from 20 to 50 acres, well stocked with the necessary implements for farming, and the house plainly furnished. Call, or address, J. PENNIS No. 136 East 32d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VACANT LOT, on 3d st. near 5th-av; 30 by 98 feet 9 inches, only vacant lot on the block; will exchange for improved or unimproved property in New-York, Brooklyn or elsewhere, farm or country seat, village property, merchandise stocks, bonds, or vessel property, &c. Cash price $12,000, subject to $6,000. Address P. DAVISON, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE IN CANADA.

FOR SALE—A cottage in the picturesque town of Port Hope, Canada West, on north shore of Lake Ontario, six hours from Rochester, well fitted up for a genteel residence, with all modern conveniences; two acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, good stables, ice house, &c. Fine hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to P. C. CLARKE, care Jones, Bayeock & Co., Ottawa, C. W.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale or to let, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, in the mansion, which is handsomely furnished; ice house filled; garden planted; one span of horses; two pleasure wagons; one cow, good milker; fine lot of poultry, &c., 45 minutes' from New York by New-Haven Railroad. Also, one house, with modern improvements, in good order; 7¼ acres of land, fine garden filled with fruit, good water, stable, carriage and poultry-house, &c., two minutes' from depôt of the New-Haven Railroad; 45 minutes from city. Also, two handsomely-furnished country seats to let with 10 to 16 acres in garden and lawns, filled with choice, ornamental and fruit-trees, fine view of the Sound, with one mile of front on the Sound; one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. The mansion has every inducement for a gentleman of means; billiard room, bowling-saloon, &c. For particulars inquire of

J. L. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR UNFURNISHED &c.—Country seat; the house containing 12 rooms; is delightfully situated near New Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable and bathing-house on the premises within 5 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the city. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large built of brick, and finished in the best manner having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 9 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence and farm containing 55 acres of excellent land, eligibly situated on the Passaic River, 4 miles from the City; new cottage house, 26x44 feet, 9 rooms; carriage house, 26x30; farm-house and two barns, a fine young orchard, garden, water &c. The owner being compelled to be absent, will make it an object for any one desiring a good investment, will sell low for cash or on a long credit, or will exchange for New-York City property, in part sale. The house will be let, furnished, for the season. Address the owner, S. D. HUNTLEY, No. 81 Hamilton-st., Albany, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent for the Summer or the year, on high ground with shade and fruit trees, large garden, barn, carriage-house, stable for four horses and two acres of ground; the house filled with choice books; contains 14 rooms, all complete and in good order, situated in the village of Madison, Morris County, near churches and schools, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Terms moderate. Inquire of H. I. HUNTING, No. 15 Johnst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, Greenwich Conn., twenty-nine miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—one hour and ten minutes from 27th-st. depôt—spacious house thoroughly furnished, situated on high ground; splendid land and water view, very ornamental grounds and shrubbery, great abundance of very choice fruit of every description, fine garden, &c. Location unequaled for health and freedom from all objections. Will be sold at a bargain stock and fixtures included. For terms and description, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils cows, swine &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HARTT, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, A LARGE HOUSE, nearly new, 40 by 45 feet, two parlors, dining room sitting-room and ten bed rooms, with modern improvements, a few acres of land will be rented with it, if desired, the house is about 1½ miles from the depôt, immediate possession given. Apply to MONTGOMERY SIDNEY, on the premises, or to JOHN J. CLAPP, White Plains.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A large frame dwelling, with piazza on three sides finely situated immediately on the Bay of Manhasset, L. I., about 18 miles from New York, and 20 minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing. The house is commodious, having 18 rooms, with every convenience, and partially furnished. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., N. Y.

AT NEWARK.—TO LET UNFURNISHED, A most desirable place in Newark, five minutes' walk from the several depots of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, may be leased from 1st of June to the 1st of April, 1862. A very convenient for boarding purposes. Inquire of ROMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH VILLA CHATEAU, 2 lots, 44 by 100, a rural cottage, 2 lots, 43.6 by 100, 116th-st., between Boston Road and Port Morris, sale at 1 o'clock at the East River and handy to Peck-slip Ferry to Harlem, the 2d, 3d and 4th avs., both low, very little cash required. Apply to ELTON, No. 84 Beekman-st., or on the premises every afternoon.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET OR SELL A GENTEEL country house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out houses, in Flatbush, L. I., three miles from Fulton Ferry, rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

FOR SALE AT CARSDALE—FIVE MINUTES' Walk FROM THE DEPOT—A fine plat of five acres, handsomely laid out, a large young house two stories and attic, modern improvements, will be enlarged for the numerous city proper. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE with 7 to 20 acres, fronting 34 acres, with moderate large house, plenty of fruit, gas, &c. Price $4,000, will be leased for $300 per annum. Terms must be for a short term with an option, to let for a longer period on or until April 1, 1862. J. M. NEVINS, 5 North Moore-st.

CHEAP FOR SALE, NO. 6—COUNTRY SEATS AT Flushing, Jamaica and Hills sides, in area of various sizes, with dwellings, &c., &c. Inquire at 6 Broad-st. Office hours, 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS, HANDSOME HOUSE, with modern improvements, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, &c. Apply to HOMER M. RYAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—In the Main-st., near Depôt, Court House and Post Office; inquire of the Hon. J. N. ADLER, Hackensack, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000 TO ENGAGE in a business that will pay $2,000 per year. Inquire and see parties at 11 Spruce-st. Full particulars given upon interview, all communications strictly confidential. Address B. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, New York.

LUMBER, COAL AND WOOD, &c.—YARD—In full operation, established 20 years, to be disposed of on very favorable terms to a purchaser—the undersigned retiring from the business. Apply to DAVID MARPLE, 7, Stapleton, Staten Island.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circulars explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis Mo.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full descriptions and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

AT A MEETING OF THE RECTOR, WARDENS and Vestrymen of St. Stephen's Church, held on Saturday, the 11th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased Bishop, we, therefore, the Vestry of St. Stephen's Church, assembled according to law, beg leave to record our deep sense of the loss we have sustained,]

Resolved, That when in discharge of his active duties we enjoyed the ministrations of one whose mind, sound and thorough in its learning, and richly endowed with those great conservative principles that have been the social ballast in all times of storm and tempest, was ever ready, publicly and privately in instruct, to admonish and to rebuke; that to his conservatism as an instructor in our General Theological Seminary, is the nation largely indebted for the acknowledged sobriety of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on all questions of both religious and political interest.

Resolved, That in Bishop Onderdonk we enjoyed, not only the able teacher, but the affectionate father and friend. He was ever a ready sympathizer in our joys and sorrows. His memory never lost even the minutest details in our family history, and even the youngest in our household was an object of special notice. He possessed a singularly benevolent and disinterested disposition, doubtless greatly strengthened by that Divine grace on which he felt an habitual dependency. He was ever ready to befriend all, and though he felt a becoming sense of the dignity of his office; he never intruded the office where he was called to act as a man. His cheerfulness was steady and uniform, and seemed almost to come from the very depth of his happy heart.

Resolved, That since his seclusion from active duty we have known of his cheerful patience, profound resignation to the afflictions with which it pleased God to visit him his child-like spirit of forgiveness, kindness and long forgiving apologies for his enemies, and looking forward to the state where all shall be explained, and where will be no more misunderstanding, misrepresentations, untruth and morality.

Resolved, That the Vestry cannot but feel sincere regret that the House of Bishops should have turned a deaf ear to the earnest appeal of Bishop Onderdonk for restoration to his Episcopal functions, sustained as that appeal was by many heretofore opposed, by the almost unanimous voice of the Church in his Diocese, expressed through its constitutional representatives and called for by every consideration of justice and of mercy, and would most respectfully suggest that in a country like this, where public opinion is all-powerful it is not wise to test too sincerely the conservative character of our members.

Resolved, That the Church be draped in appropriate mourning for the ensuing thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased Bishop.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in each of the daily newspapers and Church journals.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 104 Waverley-place, fourth house from Washington Parade Ground; two neat front rooms, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYing a commodious house and large garden, would like a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, as boarders for the Summer; the location is most healthy and convenient, being within a few minutes' walk of the Fulton and Atlantic ferry, cars, and one hour's ride to New-York. Address H. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDougal-st. One or two gentlemen wishing a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished room, on second floor of a house, (owned by the occupant) having all modern improvements. Terms $2 per week each; or $4 with board; late dinner. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE SECond story, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated; dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—A SECOND STORY BACK ROOM to rent, with board, to two young gentlemen; the house has all modern improvements, and all home comforts are furnished; references given and required. House No. 268 West 18th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen desiring pleasant rooms with board in a private family, can obtain the same by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, FURnished, with board; private table on the second floor of the first class house, No. 54 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL AC commodate two families or young men with furnished rooms and board at No. 2 Washington Terrace, 21st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN IN a family, can find good board and rooms on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway. No 31 Clinton place.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, singly or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 29th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let a pleasant front room to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife without children; the house has all the modern improvements and is convenient to ferry and railroad. Terms moderate. No other boarders taken. Apply at No. 93 Third-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, on second floor, large front or rear room and bedroom on third floor; six minutes from Wall-st. and South ferries, and fifteen minutes from Fulton. Dinner at six. References exchanged. Apply at No. 207 State-st., near Court.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room on 2d floor, with pantry and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with front rooms, in a convenient location, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIding in 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., have two furnished front rooms, one with hot and cold water, to spare, which they would let to respectable single gentlemen having good references. Terms, $4 to $6 per week. Breakfast given if required. Address L. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL-ST.—RICHMOND House.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now opened as a private family hotel for the reception of single gents or small families tired of the monotony of boarding. Parties desirous of housekeeping, can find very convenience at the above establishment.

A FEW ROOMS MAY BE HAD AT NO. 32 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen with board; also, a back parlor and extension-room, elegantly furnished. Also wanted, a first-rate waiter and two dining-room girls that can give good reference; none others need apply. Apply at the house.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A young gentleman wishes to obtain a pleasant room with partial board, in a small private family where there are no other boarders, location must be convenient to Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars and lowest terms, HOME, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let; the entire second and third floors of the above first-class house, suitable for families and single gentlemen; references pitibly; location a pleasant and desirable for parties desiring to remain in the City during the summer season.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, will accommodate two or three gentlemen with or without board, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Location central, near Broadway. Inquire at No. 664 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS IN THE Hotel St. Germain, 8th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Families and single gentlemen will find very airy, commodious rooms, all with baths attached, in this quiet family hotel. Board at table d'hôte, private tables, or meals a la carte.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH A handsomely-furnished parlor and two bedrooms with the use of a bath, with or without breakfast. A genteel private family may find this a desirable opportunity to secure permanent occupants. Address Box No. 1,572 Post-office, giving particulars.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house will let furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, at moderate prices; family small, no children and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Call at No. 412 West 23d-st.

TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen in a private family, in West 23d-st. will be rendered out of moderate terms; references exchanged. Address L. F., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table to two single gentlemen or married gentleman, two large rooms to be let unfurnished. Apply at No. 54 Third-av., south west corner 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a small house recently built by a genteel family, without children, in a good locality in the Fourth ward, near the cars and music. Inquire at No. 56 East 20th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRING GOOD rooms and board in a first class house, with board will apply at No. 5, west 12th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Also, the furnished back parlor to let, for one gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, if required.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.

NO. 22 TENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M. House in fine order.

NO. 42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A HANDsome parlor furnished parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, to let, with board; also, two single rooms; location most desirable; house first class. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BROCKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with board, to families or gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms. Also a furnished parlor. Apply at No. 130 Henry-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND ONE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 145 West 24th st. References given and required.

AT A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—FURnished rooms to let, with full or partial board; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. No. 20 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE, DESIRable front room, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at Geo. F. Hopper's, No. 109 Greene-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms on second and third floors, with a fine view of the bay. Apply at 22 and 24 Essex st., near Hudson.

ROOMS TO LET.—ROOMS TO LET TO A GENtleman and lady, or single gentleman, with or without meals, at No. 43 Charlton-st., near Varick.

NO. 40 BOND-STREET.—A SUITE OF VERY desirable rooms to let, either separately or together.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

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Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $305,374 15.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
RICHARD BELL AND A. OGELVIE,
Agents for the
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Have removed to No. 32 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Monday May 6 1861.

THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, Niagara County) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking" passed April 15, 1858, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New-York State Stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.	Per cent.	Redeem.	
1,558	5	1862,	$5,000
6,061	5	1864,	10,000
1646 to 1650, inclusive, $1,000 each	5%	1861,	3,000
360 to 365, inclusive, 1,000 each	5%	1865,	4,000
213	6	1862,	2,000
1807	6	1865,	3,600
1561	6	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

3461 and 3929 to 3932 inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	$5,000
3431, 3731, and 4085 to 4088 inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	5,000
4089 to 4094, inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	6,000
1409 to 1415	$1,000 each	1871,	7,000
286	5	1874,	1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any of the following described bills, mailed by the Atlas Bank, of Boston, on the 4th inst., and addressed to the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, the letter having failed to reach its destination:

A. W. Pront, Jr., on Ketchum, Son & Co.	$41 93
Kraus & Smith, on Para Bank	150 00
Robbins, Wing & Warner on Metropolitan Bank	25 00
J. Rees, President, on Bank of America	150 00
T. R. Margan, Cashier, on Metropolitan Bank	193 65
E. N. Packard, Cashier, on Park Bank	3,035 86
Richard Reed, on New-York Exchange Bank	70 49
D. B. Dodge, Treasurer, on Mercantile Bank	69 72
R. P. Buck & Co. on Leather Manuf. Bank	150 00

All of the above were indorsed by J. White, Cashier, and made payable to the order of F. A. Platt, Cashier. New-York, May 10, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's office, corner 27th st. and 4th av., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of nine Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 per cent. Sinking Fund and Convertible Bonds. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, and other first class securities for investment, by
SEXTON & WAINWRIGHT,
No. 49 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Board of Brokers and private sale.

BANK OF NEW YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 10 o'clock and to close at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. McEKER, Cashier

ARTISANS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 49 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.
CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The following order, issued by the Navy Department on the 24th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1861.

To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:

SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to and deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, No. 15 Centre st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commissioners on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President. No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES Counsel to the Board.
No. 20 Duane st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of JAMES CALLENDER, for the purpose of transacting business in merchandise on their own account and on commission.
That JAMES CALLENDER resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and is the general partner; that ALLAN HAY resides in the City and County of New-York, and is the special partner, and no more has contributed in cash to the common stock as capital the sum of $25,000.
That the said partnership is to commence on the 16th day of April, 1861, and to terminate on the 15th day of April, 1865.
ALLAN HAY.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861 JAMES CALLENDER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of DINGEE & HOLDEN hereby dissolved, by mutual consent.
Dated May 13, 1861.
SOLOMON DINGEE.
CHARLES E. HOLDEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
JACOB LITTLE.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at its rooms, at No. 8 Abingdon-square, TUESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1861, at 8 o'clock P. M., and the election for officers of the Association will be held at the same place on TUESDAY, May 21, 1861. The polls to be open from 4 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, President.
EDWARD H. SPOONER Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices by LOUIS ANRICH,
No. 783 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until noon on the 27th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard).*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

(*Form of Offer.*)
(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz.: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent here (name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery, and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

(*Form of Guarantee.*)

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town) and State of (name the State) and (name of second guarantor, &c.) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice (through the post office) of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness, (signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron castings; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone, class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress, class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster, class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand, class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel, class No. 13, Pig iron, class No. 14, Files, class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery, class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender, class No. 22, Charcoal, class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron castings, class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad Top, &c., coal.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, Lime hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel, class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery, class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery, class No. 19, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron castings; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30 Semi-bituminous Broad Top, &c coal.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2 Stone; class No 5 Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, cypress an juniper; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14 Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17 Hardware; class No. 18 Stationery; class No. 19 Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No 23 Belting, packing and hose; class no. 24 Sperm and lubricating oils class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27 Anthracite coal; class no. 30 Semi bituminous Broad Top &c. coal.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No 1 Clothing; class No 2, Hats, boots and shoes; class No 3, Provisions; class No 4, Groceries, class No. 5, Dry goods; class No 6 Bread &c., class No. 7 Tobacco; class No. 8 Miscellaneous; class No. 9, Hardware; class No. 10, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 11, Lumber; class No 12, Stationery; class No 13 Firewood; class No. 14, Coal; class No. 15, Provender; class No. 16, Bricks, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5 Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16 Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18 Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20 Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Richmond or Virginia coal; class No. 29 Bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including dry dock and carriage to the place thereof, within the Navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to have in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum required is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted, will be notified by letter through the Post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South st., New-York, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 10th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 9, 1861.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF State Officers named in the act entitled, An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Militia, and to provide for the public defence, passed April 15, 1861, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 20th day of May instant, for furnishing and delivering the following articles of Army clothing, to wit:

15,000 Blue woolen jackets.
12,000 Paire Army cloth pantaloons.
15 000 All woolen Army overcoats.
30,000 Pairs woolen socks.
30 000 Woolen shirts.
30,000 Pairs woolen drawers.
15 000 Pairs shoes.
15,000 Caps.
15 000 Blankets.

According to samples in this office, for the Volunteer troops of the New York State Militia.

To be delivered at New York, Albany and Elmira as may be hereafter ordered, weekly, in quantities proportionate to the whole amount of the several contracts, in four (4) weeks, commencing on the 27th day of May in last.

Bids will be received for part or all of any of the articles enumerated.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject such bids or any of them of they shall deem it advisable.

The bids will state the price at which each of the above articles will be furnished.

Each offer or bidder must be able to give satisfactory and sufficient security for the faithful performance of his or their contract.

(Signed) CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-general.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, May 3, 1861.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1861, at noon for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the beef the market all ribs, and each article must be offered by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1861-2, approved 5th August, 1861,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their old be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. J. HENDERSON, Navy-Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties who as bonds must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (45th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Seminal Losses, with the nature of sexual Intercourse, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Structure, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Urinary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in remedies from European hospital practice, quacks, advertisers, their arts, frauds and specifics, the author's unrivaled Parisian Lozenges in use, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment such as Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack specifics, And other Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of Kilbalrd, Sons, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEVEAU & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; A. Y. Jud, Johnson, No. 10 Astor-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 9 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Le Franco Du Ref ens, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercantile Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY,
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that dele Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it.
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CHEAP GUARANTEES.
See advertisement in another column.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND.—A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Leddo from a plant in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient by Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency has procured its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are extremely requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. M. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other parties. Dr. A. M. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

THE SEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated, the worst stages of decay in the system yield to the wonder working TRIESSMAN'S Read's Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal st., New York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8
N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of exhausted, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Woman, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at the office No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,244 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st. (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann st.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING, CONSULT DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight st., corner of Canal-st. Quick cures and low prices. DR. WARD'S Uterine Catholicon Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm of Gilead cures incontinence, nervous disorder, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. The Doctor attends till 10 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially day and evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of cures by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division st. New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when all other treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.—DR. T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, perform every branch of dentistry in the most scientific manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Refer to Drs. J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist and others. Chloroform safely administered.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 60 feet in length—also, a large pair oar yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior model. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 194 Duane-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!

DEATH—DEATH.

AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE. DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD,
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning, it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 18 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 60, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, eye, even its the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of *the fact.* We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating

All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

Bring about the same result

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the mere advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause at their existence.

TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;

THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.

IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.

It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient time, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers.

IT REANIMATES.

Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPL

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.

About 8 o'clock this evening a large train filled with troops arrived at the outer depôt, *from* the Relay House, containing one thousand troops, from each of the regiments stationed at the Relay House.

The Sixth Massachusetts and Eighth New-York Regiments, with a battery of artillery, marched through South Baltimore to Federal Hill, a high point of ground on the south of the harbor directly overlooking the city and one mile west of Fort McHenry.

The sudden appearance of the troops took the citizens by surprise. They were greeted with every demonstration of approbation, and immense crowds quickly gathered, cheering at every step, ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and many brought lamps and candles to tie the windows. Prominent citizens accompanied the troops to the Hill, and assisted the officers in taking the best route thither, and procuring quarters for the troops until tents could arrive.

The troops seemed to be highly pleased with their reception and all expressed surprise and delight at the commanding position and fine prospect, with the woods city, and country spread before them.

The *American's* Frederick correspondent says "Some excitement was created here, to-day, by the report that, last night, a party of twelve unknown men entered the telegraph office at Monocacy Junction, six miles east of Frederick, and cut the wires spent some time examining the bridges at that point, and left with a threat to return to-night and destroy the bridge. A Company of Riflemen left Frederick, this evening to protect the bridge."

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.

A Regiment of Artillery, with their guns and horses, and the Eighth New-York Regiment, arrived in this city from the Relay House at eight o'clock this evening, and marched through the streets, without obstruction, to Federal Hill, where they will remain to-night.

A fleet of transports, loaded with troops, is now coming up the bay from Annapolis. Gen. BUTLER is here. Five Regiments of troops from Pennsylvania are expected here to-morrow, *en route* for Washington. They will not be molested in their passage through the city.

Fort McHenry is amply garrisoned by a strong force of experienced artillerists. Every gun in the fort is well served. There is plenty of space within the enclosure for reinforcements, but they are not needed at the guns.

Baltimore is quiet and orderly. The American flag was everywhere displayed this afternoon from the house tops, balconies, stores and buildings. Parties of young ladies walked along Broadway waving the Stars and Stripes, and companies of volunteers marched with music and the same flag.

The troops on Federal Hill are lying on the grass, in a heavy rain, singing patriotic and sentimental songs. They have no tents.

A gentleman just from Washington says that Mr. LINCOLN has positively had a commission as Major General made out for SCOTT. This does not, and that it is known in Washington that he will accept.

The last train from Harper's Ferry says the news that the Virginia troops there have now rendered their position impregnable. Their batteries are mounted with the heavies; Columbiad and Dahlgren guns.

I learn from a gentleman who came up the bay from Norfolk this evening that the batteries of the Virginians on the James and York rivers are of the most formidable and effective character.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.

The Legislature did not adjourn to-day as was expected.

The House amended the resolution proposing to adjourn Thursday, the 6th of June. The Senate amended with a provision to appoint Commissioners to confer with President LINCOLN, JEFF DAVIS, and the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, for a stay of hostilities till after the meeting of Congress. The House refused to accede.

Mr. WALLIS reported a bill for calling a Sovereign Convention. It was not acted upon.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, May 13.

Several Companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning. Commencing to-day, all the boats passing this point will be stopped. No provisions or munitions of war for the seceded States will be allowed to pass.

CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, May 13.

It is probable that Congress will adjourn within the next ten days, to meet again in July, at such place as circumstances may render necessary.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ADAMS, N. Y., Monday, May 13.

A company of volunteers from Watertown, under the command of Capt. LACY, passed here for Elmira this evening.

MITCHELL, who was confined in jail at Watertown, and who was to be tried next month for firing the store of ot B F. WEBSTER, Jr, at this place, in December last, escaped last night. Also, one SPEES went with him. A reward is offered for their arrest.

ALBION, Monday, May 13.

Company A, Capt. HARDEE, left for Albany at 6 o'clock this afternoon. This is the first company from Orleans County. Others are awaiting marching orders.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNT.

WATERVILLE, Me., Monday, May 13.

The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Bridge, over the Kennebec, at Kendall's Mills, took fire at 7 o'clock this evening. About 459 feet of the east end was burnt, and fell into the river. The loss, probably, will amount to $20,000. The supposition is that the bridge took fire from a locomotive which had just passed with 21 cars, to convey the Bangor Regiment to Portland.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The subscriptions to the $1,000,000 loan authorized by the Common Council have reached $800 000, and the Banks subscribing have guaranteed to make up the whole amount if necessary. There are now quartered in the vicinity of the City from 6,000 to 10,000 troops, ready and anxous to be dispatched to the seat of war. The Union Defence Committee have used every effort to procure the immediate forwarding of these troops, but have been retarded in their efforts by the State authorities, who say that the complement of New-York State is already provided for. It is supposed that further drafts are to be taken from the interior of the State. The Committee is, however, opposed to the dishandment of the troops, and it is understood will succeed in prevailing upon the President to accept them under the general power, irrespective of the call upon the States. There is now in the City a telegraphic dispatch, informing the Committee that the Government needs that these troops should be forwarded without delay. The fund intrusted to the Committee is to be disbursed for the equipment and outfit of regiments, and for the relief of the families of soldiers. Most of the expenditures thus far made have been made under the first head. A sub-committee has, however, been formed, which, in connection with the Aldermen and Councilmen, is now engaged in reporting upon various applications and granting relief. The office for payment of sums granted by these Committees, is at No. 58 Fourth-avenue.

THE BANNOCKBURN BATTALION.

At a special meeting of the Bannockburn Battalion, held at Montgomery Hall, Prince-street, yesterday morning, Capt. MASON explained that he had taken steps to attach the corps to the British Volunteers, giving as the reason for doing so that they were the first regiment likely to be called into service of the three preferred regiments before the State Military Board. The vote on approving the action of the Captain passed without a dissenting voice, but it was evident that some of the men were not well satisfied with the arrangement. One man said he would prefer to go with any other corps, for the reason that it certainly would be American. The Captain answered, very earnestly, that nationality was forgotten —the Britishers would fight under the "Stars and Stripes" for American liberty. The man (COLLINS, by name) replied that the British had never fought on but one side of that flag, and that was in opposition to it.

The inspection and attachment will probably be made in a day or two. The battalion arrangement will be broken up, and the attachment be made by companies. It is probable that Capt. MASON's son will be chosen captain of the second company to be formed from the battalion, which, at present, numbers about 148 men. Not wishing to lose the Scotch distinction which they derive from the Seventy-ninth Regiment (Highland Guard) the men of these companies will wear the tartan badge on the left breast.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment, Col. GOODWIN, is now being organized at the head-quarters, No. 8 Beekman, corner Nassau-street. Annexed is the oath administered to the men:

We, the undersigned "United Sons of Liberty," do most solemnly pledge our sacred honor that we will live true to our God, our country and ourselves, knowing no North, no South, but our glorious Union only. And we do most solemnly swear that we will bear true allegiance to these United States of America, support and defend her against all her foes, be they foreign or domestic; that we shall obey the President so long as he is true to the Union as above, and shall submit ourselves to all officers placed over us, according to the articles of war. And, in order that we may become efficient, we do by this our voluntary act, commence the organization of a full and complete regiment of 1 000 men—all commissioned officers to be appointed by the Colonel in command—and that said regiment is to be known and designated as "The President's Life Guard," and to be placed at his disposal as soon as organized. We further pledge our selves not to join any other company or regiment, without a written transfer first had and obtained from the Colonel of said regiment.

THE LAFAYETTE GUARD

Col. LE GAL, Fifty fifth Regiment, will start for Albany to-day; from thence to Washington, in order to obtain, if possible marching orders for his Regiment.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

This Regiment, Col. D'UTASSY, has been accepted by the Governor. It is anticipated that this corps will be put into active service immediately.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Col. WARD's Regiment has now its full complement of men, and has been mustered into the State service. By Thursday this Regiment will be fully uniformed and equipped, and sent into quarters on one of the Islands in the vicinity of the City.

HOW TO OBTAIN RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

The wives and families of soldiers desirous of aid from the Relief Fund, can receive their allowance by applications to the Aldermen and Councilmen of their respective Wards. All the Aldermen are on the Committee, and such of the Councilmen as are not on the Committee can give explicit directions where to make application.

A COMPANY FROM WAYNE COUNTY.

A company under command of Capt. WILSON, will arrive from Wayne County to-day, and will be quartered at the Park Barracks.

ANOTHER CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

A regiment from New Haven is expected to arrive early To-day, will be assigned to the Barracks in the Park.

COL. JOHN M'LEOD MURPHY'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment is now quartered at Bellevue Gardens.

NEW BARRACKS TO BE ERECTED.

It has been proposed to erect new barracks, capable of accommodating a thousand men on Reservoir-square, formerly occupied by the Crystal Palace.

FEARS OF INSURRECTIONS IN KENTUCKY.

A fast-day was yesterday rose in the Union prayer-meeting, at the church in Fulton-street, and solicited the prayers of the congregation in behalf of his churches, being in Louisville, Ky. He held in his hand a letter from them, in which they referred to the existence of wide-spread alarm and terror among all classes, from apprehensions of a rising of the slaves.

EMPIRE CITY GUARD

The whole Regiment was mustered into the State service yesterday by Major General CROOKS. It is expected they will go into quarters in a day or two. The following gentlemen have been elected Captains of this Regiment: Louis Beltral, Patrick Duffy, John S. Ayres, David Hogg, Henry McDermott, Charles Dean, Edmond C. Piper, James Peckham, Andrew Rodgers, Thomas Finnegan.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION GUARD.

All officers and privates of this Regiment are requested to report themselves at head-quarters, No 213 West Twenty-fourth-st, for further instructions, within three days. By order,

P. C. ACKERMAN,
Lieut.-Col Commanding.

RESIGNATION OF COL VAN BEUREN, OF THE NINTH REGIMENT

The following order has been promulgated:

NEW YORK, May 11, 1861.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.—The resignation of Col. VAN BEUREN has been accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the service.

Major HALLECK is hereby directed to assemble the Officers of the Ninth Regiment for the purpose of electing a Colonel, and to fill such other vacancies as may occur, on Thursday, 16th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Armory, No. 71 Universityplace.

By order,
WM. HALL, Brigadier-General.
J. G. HERRIOT, Brigade-Major.

A RECRUITING OFFICE AT THE TOMBS.

Capt JAMES B. LYNCH has just opened a recruiting office at the Tombs and is engaged in raising a company of volunteers for the Jackson Guard Regiment Col WM. D. KENNEDY commanding. Recruits are coming forward rapidly.

FUNDS FOR THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee, by the Colonels of the Missouri Volunteers, to collect funds in this City to assist in equipping the volunteers in that State, respectfully solicit patriotic citizens to forward checks to ISAAC SUESMAN, Treasurer, No. 1 Hanover-square, for such sums as they are disposed to contribute. Liberal and immediate contributions may save Missouri from secession.

ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer, 31 Hanover-sq.
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, No. 39 Nassau-street.
E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water street.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE-DEPARTMENT ZOUAVES.

This regiment is now organized and the muster-rolls are nearly full. Every day applications are made at their head quarters (Fifth Ward Hotel) by whole companies to be admitted into the regiment, but as the board of officers have determined that it shall be composed exclusively of men connected with the either the New York or Brooklyn Fire Departments, they are obliged to be refused.

A TIMELY MOVE

The Engineers' Association of this City, composed of practical steam-engineers, have appointed a Committee to furnish from a list of volunteers, suitable engineers for service on steamers or locomotives, should an emergency require such. The list is now being filled. The Committee are C. T. B. STILLMAN, H. E. ROBERTS and T. D STETSON.

TRANSPORTS—PROVISIONS FOR TROOPS.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, which has been loading with stores for the troops at Washington, was to sail from Pier No. 13 North River, last evening. The *Parkersburgh* has been chartered to proceed to Pensacola with sheep, hogs, and 100 tons of ice.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.

Col. J. S. COCKS' Regiment has been mustered into service, and will go into quarters on Staten Island in a few days. Head-quarters, No. 632 Broadway. Capt. FOSTER is getting up a Zouave corps, to be attached to this regiment. His recruiting office is at Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

Important from Japan.

We find the following paragraph in a recent number of the North China *Herald*, which states that it comes from the best authority:

NAGASAKI, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

Rumors have reached this from Kangawa, to the following effect: That on a certain day, very lately, about ten men, followers of the late Prince of Meto, (who is avowedly hostile to Europeans,) went on board a man-of-war riding at anchor at Yokuhama, and answering to the description of H. M. S. *Pioneer*; they were disguised as merchants, and expressed a desire to be shown through the vessel. This the Captain readily agreed to do, when *the blackguards drew their swords, which had hitherto been concealed under their long dresses, and in an incredibly short space of time, killed six and wounded about thirty of the officers and crew.* The attack was so unexpected, and the people on board so unprepared and terrified, that the murderers escaped, although the vessel opened fire on them as soon as possible, as did also the Japanese batteries; the latter with round shot. I place implicit belief in this part of the report. Another report says that a number of the Prince of Meto's people have come down here to establish a branch of their business, but I believe that there is no foundation for it. Of course we are taking every precaution, and I certainly think it advisable for anybody walking out at night, to be well on his guard and to his eyes open.

Death of Dr. D. Meredith Reese.

We regret to announce the death of this eminent physician, who for upwards of thirty years has had a large practice in this City. Confined for six months to his room by a singular complication of maladies, he was almost daily attended by Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Carnochan, Dr. John O'Reilly and Dr. Brush. His death was the result of tetanus, produced by gangrene, which supervened on the disappearance of dropsy of the lower limbs, caused by enlargement of the heart. A large portion of Dr. REESE's efforts, during several years, have been devoted to the improvement of medical education, and several young physicians of much promise have been his office students. He was successively a Professor in the Castleton and the Albany Medical Colleges, and in the Medical College and Charity Hospital in this City. His voluminous writings are well known in this country and in Europe, and no medical author of this country has enjoyed a larger reputation in Europe. For many years he was a member and a lay preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as a public speaker he was earnest, lucid and extremely popular. His funeral will take place from his residence to-morrow.

FROM HAVANA.

The Slaves Recently Landed—Difficulty of Convicting Slave-traders—The Yacht Wanderer—Mexican News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, May 6, 1861.

Our Spanish brethren are repaying the kindness shown in repairing the *Berenguela* at the Brooklyn Navy yard, by dispatching her this day to carry the correspondence to New-York.

I have ascertained from an authentic source, that Los Señores AUGUSTIN FRANCAMILLO and JUSTO SAN MIGUEL are *not* the proprietors of the sugar estate *Santa Barbara*, upon which the cargo of African slaves recently landed at Puerto del Padre were seated,—but that they were the starters and chief owners of the expedition,—consequently there is a "flaw in the indictment," and they will escape punishment by the Supreme Court, before which, as I informed you in my last letter, they have been cited in the Government official paper of this island, to appear within nine days!

Thus it ever is.—the really guilty slave traders, the men who supply the necessary funds to purchase and fit out the slavers and robbery of the Bozales on the African Coast, always getting off and escaping punishment, while the poor fellows, the sailors, who are tempted by the high wages they are to receive to ship on board the slavers, when caught, are severely punished (that is if they are foreigners) here in Cuba.

In the United States, I notice, it appears to have been a matter of great difficulty to obtain a conviction of a Slave-trader, even when the evidence was so strong as to leave not the slightest doubt of the guilt of the parties. Nay, more—I remember two or three years ago one of the officers of a *slaver* who had been confined in the Eldridge-street Jail in New York, returning to this city and laughingly boasting of the ease with which he had been allowed to make his escape from the jail. Indeed, he came to my office, knowing how strongly I was opposed to the illicit traffic, to laugh at. I believe, what he termed the "puny efforts" of England, France and the United States, to put a term institution to the African Slave-trade.

The Spanish mail steamer *Almogabar* arrived from Cadiz 30th ult. She is only of 500 tons burden, yet she brought 101 cabin passengers,—among whom was Gen. GARESTI, our new *Segundo Cabo* (second in command) in this island, so Gen. PLANAS has made his fortune just in time. He can now retire to the sugar estate he purchased at so large a figure recently, with funds certainly *not* derived from his pay as an officer of the Spanish army—nor from the legal proceeds of the office he has held in this Island; or, he can return to his native land, and being a man of wealth get elected to the *Cortes*, become troublesome there to the Government, and thus force them to give him a high employment, either in this island or Puerto Rico, to get him out of the way.

The *Almogabar* also brought among her passengers Don ANASTASIO TORRE, Magistrate of the "Audiencia of Madrid," who has been appointed "Regente" (Chief Justice of the "Real Audiencia Pretorial" (Supreme Court) of this Island.

A patent has been granted for five years to my friends B. GUINAND and WM. K. JOHNSON, for an improvement in chronometers, invented by them, and which I have reason to believe will prove of great importance to navigators. An agent of five years has been granted to Don VICENTE AMAND, for the use and proprietorship of an appropriation he has invented for the clarification and cure of the "evil of sulphuric ass."

The two vessels recently purchased, and now in command of Capt. BARNEY of Key West, at their own costs, sailed this port, for that port, and it has been given out she has only gone there to have her Pilot aboard, that she will return here within a week, and then take passengers to New-York. If she does this it will only be as a "blind," for I know—as every one else as a man can know anything that her ultimate destination is the Coast of Africa for a cargo of Bozales. I think it would startle Capt. BARNEY if I were to hear the testimony I could adduce in proof of what I have just stated.

The United States sloop-*of-war Jamestown*, Lieut. WARNER, arrived here 30th ult. from Key West. I suppose the cause for the mails, and nothing more, have been supplied, as we did not learn of her non arrival of the *De Soto* and *Quaker City*.

The ship *Frances P. Sears*, Capt. INGERSOLL, arrived 30 inst., from Manzanillo for the Cape of Good Hope. She brought 1,500 Asiatics Free Coolies consigned to Messrs TORRENS, PUENTE & Co. She had nearly one deaths on the passage.

The Royal Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences, of this Island, was opened in due form in evening of the 31 inst.

Lemons are advertised for in the prints here for two mills in dollars worth of stone to pave the streets outside the walls of this city.

I am sorry to add an item of a distressing character, the banking house of PEDROSO & Co *has stopped payment*. It is hoped it will not be a failure, for in that case many others, it is feared, would also have to succumb.

The Spanish steamship *Union* arrived 21 inst., from Vera Cruz, with dates from City of Mexico to 21st inst. The intelligence received by this arrival is of very little interest.

President JUAREZ was endeavoring to reduce the expenses of the Government, and had issued certain decrees for that purpose. He has reduced the number of the Secretaries of State to the five following: Foreign Affairs and Government, Justice, Fomento and Public Instruction, Treasury and Public Credit, and War and Marine.

The annual stipends of the employes of the Secretary of State and offices of Foreign Relations and Government are not to exceed $40,000.

He has reduced his own salary as President, and that of future Presidents, from $36,000 to $30,000 per annum.

A tax was imposed in the City of Mexico for the sole and exclusive purpose of cleansing the whole city.

I really find nothing more in our daily papers from Mexico of sufficient moment to translate and send you, and as the British steamer from Vera Cruz is due here to day, with much later dates, I will conclude, hoping to again have this pleasure on the 11th inst., per *Karnak*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Organization of the New Board of Aldermen.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—MAYOR'S MESSAGE

The new Board of Aldermen, which, according to the Charter, should have been organized one week ago, but which was postponed at the the dictum of the Mayor, on account of the absence of Alderman KAHL, leaving the Board without a Democratic majority, met last evening, all the members being present and an organization was perfected. Mayor KALBFLEISCH took the Chair, and in violation of all previous practice, kept it until the adjournment, much to the chagrin of the newly-elected President of the Board.

The following are the names of the officers elected —all Democrats:

President of the Board—A. M. Wood. Clerk of the Common Council—W. G. Bishop. Counsel to the Board—Alexander McCue. Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Jones. Clerk of the Market—John Harron. Inspectors of Pavements, Western District—James H. McGill, Henry Corr. Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District—James Fitzgerald. Clerk of Justice Perry's Court—Michael Walsh. Clerk of Justice Adams' Court—John Burtis. Clerk of Justice Beeram's Court—James Buckley. Clerk of Justice Moorehouse's Court—Thomas A. Gregery. Clerk of Justice Callahan's Court—William A. Brown. Clerk of the Fifth District Court—William A. Dunham. Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District—Michael Baxter, Patrick Ford. Sealers of Weights and Measures, Eastern District—T. Haycen, Thos. Bayers. Inspectors of Meat, Western District—John Walsh, John O'Neil. Inspectors of Meat, Eastern District—Andrew Decker, David Klinck. Keeper of the City Hall—John Flanagan. Messenger to the Board—Francis Keenan. Keeper of the City Parks—John Campbell. Assistant Keeper of City Hall—Thomas McGuire. Keeper of the Closets—W. King. Poundmaster, Western District—T. McGrane. Poundmaster, Eastern District—Nicholas Heinrick. Poundmaster in the Eighth Ward—John McNamara. Keeper of the Hamilton Bridge—Michael Harc.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

In obedience to the requirements of the Charter, the Mayor, upon taking the chair, submitted a message, of which the following are the material points: In relation to the condition of the city, financially and otherwise, he finds much for congratulation and little to deprecate. Nearly 2,000 buildings were erected during the last year—an increase greatly in excess of any previous year—and the value and character of the additions they made to the taxable property of the city, have shown a corresponding improvement. The increase in the number of arrivals and departures of vessels, and the ease with which the city bonds find purchasers affords flattering evidences of the continued prosperity of the city.

The Mayor does not share the sanguine expectations of those who have advocated the passage of the improvement bills, that they will add greatly to the wealth of the city by increasing the value of real estate, but holds that corporations, like individuals, should only indulge in luxuries when able to meet with ease the expenses they entail. While the rate of taxation is now high—caused by necessary improvements—it nevertheless is much less than in New-York—in the latter City the tax being at the rate of $12 for each inhabitant, while in Brooklyn it is only $7 70 per inhabitant. In view of the distributed state of the country, and the interruption of business, it is particularly the exercise of the greatest economy is urged. To this a reduction of the Fire Department is suggested as desirable, and other measures of retrenchment are recommended.

The Mayor closes as follows:

"I cannot close without a reference to national affairs, especially as they affect our municipal finances. Ours is emphatically a Union city. Inhabited by natives of every section of the Union as well as by emigrants from every civilized nation, there is no room here for the predominance of any sectional feeling. So long as there remained a hope of an amicable settlement of our national difficulties, the voice of the city of churches was loud for peace. But when the gauntlet was thrown down and the national flag shot down, Brooklyn came nobly forward to its defence. Thousands of her bravest sons have gone forth to inforce with their arms what they have so often proclaimed by their votes, that "the Union must be preserved." Your honorable body has pledged the faith of the City for $10 000 for completing their equipment and protecting their families from want. Should the fanatical extremists whose utter antagonism has at last culminated in the open rebellion of one faction against the Government, be enabled to render this contest a protracted one the large appropriations already made will be insufficient for the laudable purposes contemplated; and as a prostration of business and depreciation of property would also result, additional reason exists for economy in all branches of civil administration.

ST. JAMES SCHOOL.—The ninth annual exhibition of pupils of St. James School, under the care of the Christian Brothers, was given last evening in the Academy of Music. The house was well filled, and the exercises, consisting of singing, recitations, &c., were of an interesting character.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—This Regiment has received orders to parade at 9 o'clock this morning, fully equipped. It is supposed that they will go into camp until ordered away.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RAISING SALARIES—NEW COURT HOUSE—WASHINGTON MARKET PROPERTY—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED FOR ADDITIONAL CITY EXPENDITURES.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was received, stating that, in his opinion, it was the *intention* of the Legislature to prevent the increase of salaries of the members of the City Government during the year 1861; also, that under the law the Supervisors had ample power to take the ground in the Park, or any property, either of individuals or of the Common Council, for the purpose of erecting a new City Hall.

RAISING SALARIES OF THE CROTON DEPARTMENT.

Alderman BOOTH's resolution for increasing the annual salaries in the Croton Department, came up, as follows:

President of the Croton Board, from	$2 000 to $5,000
Assistant Commissioners, from	3 000 to 5,000
Chief Clerk, from	1 400 to 2,000
Contract Clerk, from	1,200 to 2,000
Register of Water Rents, from	1,200 to 2,500
Deputy Register, from	1,000 to 1,500

Alderman FROMENT and DAYTON offered the resolution, and Alderman BOOLE favored it, when the paper was laid over.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET PROPERTY—$300,000 FOR THE STATE.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented, in favor of paying the State $300,000 for the Washington Market, and other property, including the Lowber lands, claimed by the Commissioners of the Land Office, within the limits of New-York.

Alderman DAYTON made a long speech against the project, urging that the City had already paid $300 000 to silence Taylor and Brennan, and that application be made to the Commissioners of the Land Office to defer the matter, and if possible, have the City released altogether. He wanted the paper laid over.

Alderman BOOLE thought that if the City did not pay $300 000 now, they would have to pay $600 000 hereafter. He was willing, however, that the matter should lay over. Alderman FROMENT concurred.

The motion to lay over was lost.

Alderman BOOLE called the previous question on a motion to accept the report, and it was adopted.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITY GOVERNMENT

Alderman BOOLE's ordinance for appropriating sundry additional sums for the support of City Government for 1861, came up. It appropriates:

For removal of street incumbrances	$6,573
Distribution of ordinances	13,772
Salaries City Inspector's Department	150
On motion of Alderman FRYAR, the sum of $10,000 was added for expenses on wharves, piers and slips, when the ordinance was lost for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered and laid on the table. It was subsequently taken off the table and passed 13 to 3. Aldermen DAYTON, RUSSELL and FROMENT voted in the negative. The report was again reconsidered and referred to the Finance Committee. Alderman BOOLE announced that the Board *had adopted the wrong ordinance*.	
Printing and binding	$55,000 00
Arrearages of tax for Bellevue gardens	1 943 81
Advertising for Common Council	10,000 00
Roads and Avenues	45,000 00
Salaries of Croton Aqueduct Department	4 600 00
Sewer Repairs and Reoahs	10 000 00
Repairing Wells and pumps, and cleaning	3 000 00
Removal of Street Incumbrances	6 573 00
Distribution of Ordinances	13,722 00
Deficiency in salaries of City Inspector's Department	150 00
Total	$149,376 00

It will be perceived that Alderman BOOLE's proposition would have *saved the City the neat sum of one hundred and twenty nine thousand dollars.*

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

A resolution appropriating for the celebration of the Fourth of July the sum of $5,000 was tabled. Alderman DAYTON objected that the committee was not directed to report the items for which the money was to be expended. Alderman FROMENT thought the appropriation was too large.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT AND THE CITY INSPECTOR.

At a meeting of this Board, last evening, a communication was received from the City Inspector, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the manner in which Mr. Hackley had performed his contract for cleaning the streets. The City Inspector says, that in view of the great obstacles which Hackley had to encounter at the commencement of his labors, resulting from unfavorable weather, and the great accumulation of filth in the streets, which, for want of appropriations for that purpose, had not been thoroughly cleaned for a long time; and, furthermore, to disprove the alleged opposition of his Department to the contract system of cleaning the streets, he had extended to Mr. Hackley every facility consistent with a due regard to the interests of the City, for the execution of his contract. He had, therefore, signed conditional certificates for Mr. Hackley, certifying the amount of work done, but in no case had he stated in such certificates that the streets had been thoroughly cleaned. In granting Mr Hackley this leniency, he says he exercised a discretion which he thought to be for the best interests of the City, being assured by the contractor that, as soon as the preliminary obstacles were removed, he was determined to clean the streets according to the strict terms of his contract, and in a manner that should be perfectly satisfactory to the citizens of New-York. Those obstacles being now removed, he says that he has notified Mr. Hackley that hereafter his work must be done according to the strict terms of the contract. The communication was referred to the Committee on Cleaning the Streets.

Some other papers of minor importance were disposed of, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEWSBOYS' CONCERT.—The Newsboys' Lodging house, being in want of funds, and we would remind our readers that this is really one of the most benevolent institutions of the City, a concert by the boys themselves was given last night, at the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Elm and Broome streets. The pulpit was draped with the American flag. The boys, to about the number of 150, some of them ragged, and many of them barefooted, entered the Church in procession, each one carrying a diminutive copy of the *Stars and Stripes*. The audience was large, nearly filling the Church. Mr. T. M. HEWITT presided. Dr. J. QUINCY ADAMS read a portion of Scripture, and Rev. Dr. MURRAY prayed. Addresses appropriate to the occasion, occasionally serious, but mostly replete with such humor as was calculated to attract the attention of the boys, were made by JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Rev J. Q. ADAMS, and Rev. Mr. PARKER. Several hymns were sung by the boys in a very creditable manner. The "Star Spangled Banner" was quite a feature of the concert, the audience rising, and the boys joining in the chorus with a hearty will. A collection was taken up, over $25 being subscribed. The Newsboys' Lodging-house is a most deserving charity, and, being in want of assistance, commends itself warmly to the liberality of our citizens.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The deaths in this City for the week ending May 12 numbered 416—being 24 more than the preceding week, and 62 less than the corresponding week last year. Of this number, 164 were adults, and 216 children; 246 were males, and 165 females; 243 were natives of the United States, and the remainder foreign born; of the 216 children who died, 20 were of natives parents, and 154 of foreign. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 68; inflammation of lungs, 32; inflammation of brain, 19; small-pox, 16; infantile convulsions, 28; hydrocephalus, 13; marasmus, 19; croup, 6; scarlet fever, 31; measles, 10; congestion of brain, 11; diphtheria, 12; intemperance, 4; old age, 5; heart disease, 5; bronchitis, 6; apoplexy, 8; drowned 4; casualties, 7. There were deaths in every ward except the Third; the largest number (49) being in the Nineteenth.

The Great Eastern.

The *Great Eastern* yesterday weighed anchor and drifted to a position further up the North River, and near her former position opposite Hammond-street. It is probable that she will be coated while lying in the stream, and prepared for her next trip without coming to the dock. The pilot who brought the *Great Eastern* into port was Mr. JAMES BARRON, of the *Edmund Blunt*, No. 2, and not Mr. MURRAY, as heretofore stated. It is probable that she will be opened to the public before her departure.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Chauncee Vibbard, of Albany; Bradford R Wood, Albany; J R Chandler, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse; Capt. R B. Coleman of Baltimore; P. T. Barnum, of New-York; Mr. Foote, of Quebec, and Capt. Engle, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Appleton and Mrs. and Miss Lawrence, of Massachusetts; R. Ware, of the United States Navy; Prof. Pierce, of Cambridge; T. Nelson Dale, of Paris; Johnston Livingston, of Tivoli; Dr Eddy, of Providence; John P Cruser, of Dutchess County, and T. P. Ives, of Norwich, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Shermen, of Newburgh; J. G. Corbet, of the United States Navy; John Ferguson and Levy, of California; A. P. Willis of New Orleans; H. Nichols, of Pennsylvania, and A. R. Minett, of Boston, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Hons. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; G. G. Fogg, New-Hampshire, and J. M. Bullock, of Kentucky; A. B. Cox, of Cherry Valley. W. Q. Upton, of the United States Navy; Capt W. A. Howard, of the United States Revenue Service, and W. H. Tift, of Detroit, are at the Astor House.

Capt. John Shaw, of the Canadian Rifles, and J. P. Best, of Canada, are at the Lafarge House.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the United States Navy, and Col Keyes and two ladies, of New-York, are at the Albemarle House.

Prof Alexander C. Twining, of New-Haven, and Madame Bonitez, of Havana, are at the Union place Hotel.

The Bank of Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, May 13.

ADAM VAN ALLEN has been appointed Receiver of the Bank of Albany. The selection gives much satisfaction to the creditors of the Bank. The Superintendent of the Banking Department states that the notes of the Bank are entirely secure, more than sufficient securities being in the Department to redeem every dollar in circulation promptly. The entire capital of the Bank is gone, but from the present condition of the books, it is impossible to decide where Creditors are believed to be fully secure in time, as the directors are fully able and willing to pay all its debts in full.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 13.

The Mexican war Steamer *Constitution*, from Havana 6th, has arrived.

Sugars were tranquil, having declined ½@¾ real. No. 12 5¾ reals ₱ arrobe. Sterling Exchange, 7@7¾; on New-York, 2@3 ₱ cent. premium.

The Nova Scotian, &c.

MONTREAL, Monday, May 13.

There were no signs of the steamer *Nova Scotian* at Father Point this morning. Weather calm and foggy.

The steamer *Sagenny* was burnt in the canal here Sunday morning. Loss about $20 000.

[Advertisement.]

Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 19, 20 21, 22, 23, 24 25, 26 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 33 34 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 40, comprise the list of Dr GIFFORD's cures here. Price of any remedy 25 cents per box. Sold by RESTON, JOHN WEAK & O. J Wood and druggists and dealers generally. Address Public Lee, No. 136 William street.

[Advertisement.]

Sick Headache, Nervous Headache and Bilious Headache, can be entirely banished from the system by a short course of HOLLOWAY's Purifying Pills, no matter how long or severe the case may have been, these Pills will cure it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes are Herring's New Patent Berglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Adriatic*, hence for Galway, close at the Post-office this morning at 7½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, close at the New-York Post-office this evening at 8½.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 08 | Moon sets....11 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 58 | Gov. Island...11 47 | Hell Gate... 1 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... MONDAY, May 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.) Walker, Bremen.
Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.
Ship Clara Wells, London, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Yumuri, Jonneson, Matanzas.
Brigs Geo. Harris, Stevens, Portland, R. B. Buck & Co. Kroke, Smith, Ashaw, Hall, Grell, Son & Co. S. Hopkins, Doane, Havana, Trujillo & Russell, R. C. Wright, Garland, Aspinwall, Merwin, Armstrong; Crimea, Hickborn, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Carrie Pickham, Elizabethport, J. E. Ward & Co.; S. M. Arnold, Atkinson, Mobile, P. L. Newbury & Sons.
Schooners Adele, Barlay, Egg Harbor, master; Naiad Queen, Hulse, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Sleight; Protection, Plumer, Elizabethport; A. Colby, Harrison, Portsmouth, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. G. Bartlett, Anderson, Tuckerton, master; G. W. Baldwin, C

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3010. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Development of the Programme of the Campaign.

Gen. Butler's Occupation of Baltimore.

HE ISSUES AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION

Seizure of Arms in the City and in the Harbor.

Attempt to Destroy the Menocracy Bridge

Adjournment of the Treasonable Legislature.

Ross Winans Among the Secessionists at Harper's Ferry.

Proclamation by General Harney to the Missourians.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14.

The news of the arrest of Ross WINANS, at Baltimore, is current in Washington. If arrested, he will be tried for treason by a Court Martial. Of his guilt there can be no doubt, and such Court Martial would be obliged to find, but the Government, before ordering his trial by a Court Martial, will be compelled to decide his fate, for the propriety of that procedure must be considered as a question of political policy.

The programme of the military campaign is beginning to be developed. For the present, it is evident there will be no offensive or forward movement. If the Government were so disposed, it would hardly be able to advance troops any distance into the rebel country. The men need more practice in the school of the soldier, more discipline, more steadiness than they now have, before it will do to take the field in earnest.

But I think the policy of the Government is not to be a hand to hand contest, or a mere exhibition of brute power. I am confirmed in the opinion that the Administration will first try the slow but sure process of exhausting the rebels by the delays and privations which always destroy weak power. The superior wealth, power, and resources of the North must certainly win this contest; and it will demand much more humane and effectual means to literally force the rebel Government to commit suicide—to die of the disease they have already contracted.

But even this humane policy requires a large body of troops to carry it out—probably even more than have already been called out. Large forces and efficient equipment are essentials to the peaceful campaign I have intimated. To enforce the laws in the rebellious States will require a numerical force as a *posse comitatus*, and to that complexion it will come at last. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14.

The Second Connecticut Regiment, about 900 men, arrived by steamer to-day. They have just passed up Pennsylvania-avenue with their camp equipage.

The following is the number of infantry regiments to be received from each State for a total increase of seventy-five regiments of three years' volunteers under the recent determination of the Government:

New-York, 11; Pennsylvania, 10; Ohio, 9; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Massachusetts, 5; Missouri, 4; Kentucky, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Michigan 3; Iowa, 2; New-Jersey, 3; Virginia, 2; Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska and District of Columbia, 1 regiment each. The other regiment, namely, of cavalry, is not assigned.

The General Government is doing what it can through its Commissary and Quartermaster-General's offices, to take proper car of the volunteers and contingents of States as they arrive. But it will always be prudent on the part of the States to have in Washington or on the route in advance of the troops, a member of the State General's Staff to provide for contingencies, and see that the troops are properly cared for. The Regimental Staff is, in the meantime, necessarily with the several regiments. This provision on the part of the States will add much to the comfort and good temper of their troops. Much annoyance would have been avoided had this matter been attended to as above suggested, from the first.

The Government, to-day, accepted the services of two Regiments for three months, and one for three years, from Kansas.

J. C. VAUGHAN has been appointed Military Storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth and other changes of civil officers has been made, both at that post and Fort Riley, this morning.

The remaining part of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Lieut. Col. HILMAN, and the Boston Rifle Company, Capt. DOANE, have proceeded to the Relay House in place of the Sixth Regiment, which had gone to Baltimore.

A society has been organized under the direction of Miss DIX, having for its object the relief of the volunteer soldiers now in Washington.

The President has appointed JOSEPH A. BARRY, agent for the Indians for the Upper Platte Agency. JAMES STEELE, Postmaster at Pittsburgh, Penn.; CALVIN H. CARTER, Postmaster at Waterbury, Conn.

The Postmaster-General to-day annulled the contract for carrying the mails between St. Louis and Memphis, owing to the forcible stoppage of the steamers by which they were conveyed. This is the first case under the law of the last Congress, which authorized mail discontinuations in case of illegal obstruction.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 14.

The special session of the Massachusetts Legislature met at noon to-day. Gov. ANDREW's Message is exceedingly patriotic, and gives a detailed account of the action of the Commonwealth thus far. He says that this is no war of sections; no war in the North on the South; it is waged to avenge no former wrongs, nor to perpetuate ancient griefs or memories of conflict; but it is the struggle of the people to vindicate their own rights, to retain and invigorate the institutions of their fathers; the majestic effort of a National Government to vindicate its power and execute its functions for the welfare and happiness of the people. The disbursements for military purposes made up to yesterday, amount to $267,645, to which may be added about $100,000 to cover contracts for clothing and equipments ordered for future use. Of the sum expended $62,500 was for the purchase of one half of the steamers *Pembroke* and *Cambridge*. In reference to arms, the Governor says that in view of the great lack of arms existing in the Commonwealth, certain to become apparent in the event of a continued struggle, a want shared by the States in common with each other, under the advice and consent of the Council, I commissioned a citizen of Massachusetts, on the 27th day of April, who sailed almost immediately in the *Persia*, to proceed to England, charged with the duty of purchasing Minié rifles, or other arms of corresponding efficiency in England, or on the Continent, as he might find it needful and desirable. To this end he was furnished with a letter of credit to the amount of fifty thousand pounds sterling, and he was attended by an accomplished and experienced armorer, familiar with the workshops of the Old World. The production of fire arms at home will of necessity remain for a considerable period inadequate to the home demand, and I await with much interest the arrival from abroad of our expected importation, and I have no doubt that Congress at its approaching special session will relieve this Commonwealth from the payment of the duties chargeable thereon. A Commissary General and a regular Medical Bureau is recommended to be connected with the Massachusetts troops. Another recommendation is the establishment of a State Encampment for military instruction. The Governor recommends a loan to meet the expenses of the emergency, and suggests that the sum be partly issuable in sums of fifty to one hundred dollars, that small capitalists may share in the investment. Other suggestions and recommendations are also made. The message concludes as follows:

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: Grave responsibilities have fallen, in the Providence of God, upon the Government and the people, and they are welcome. They could not have been safely postponed. They have not arrived too soon. They will afford a trial this people—all who lead and all who follow. But this trial, giving as a heroic present to revive our past, will breathe the inspirations of a new life into our National character and reassure the destiny of the Republic.

In the Senate, to-day, a bill was introduced authorizing the Governor to form one or more companies consist of 5,000 men who are to be enlisted for three years, and who are to be governed by the United States Military law. These troops are to be liable to draft on the requisition of the General Government, and military instructors and a full commissariat are to be appointed for each camp by the Executive; the pay and rations of the officers and men will be the same as those in the army, and the equipment is to be furnished by the State. The bill was referred to a Joint Special Committee, who will probably report in favor of its passage.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND!

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

[Transmitted from Chambersburg] May 14.

The Legislature adjourned at noon, to-day, to meet again on the 4th of June, at this place, but great numbers of the House and Senate say they never will meet again.

On Sunday night an attempt was made to destroy the Monocacsy Bridge, three miles from here, by a party from Point of Rocks. They cut the wires in the telegraph office, and threatened to kill the operator if he resisted. They then examined the bridge, but found they could not set fire to it, as it is all iron and stone. It was guarded last night by the Independent Rifle men from this city, who are all Union men.

This City is under guard every night, and the guards have a great deal of trouble with drunken members of the Legislature, who stay out rather late, and get lost. The Union men are firm, and gaining strength every day.

Gov. HICKS will act now, as the Legislature has adjourned, and there are no fears of their getting him off.

The last act of legislation to-day, was to appoint two Commissioners to visit JEFF. DAVIS, two to visit President LINCOLN, two to visit Richmond, and two to visit Pennsylvania. They are all Secessionists of the first water. E. F. U.

DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 14.

The special Frederick correspondent of the *American* says a small body of Federal troops arrived at McCoscay at a late hour last night. Their Captain came to Frederick and examined the barracks, probably with a view of quartering troops. The correspondent of the *American* accompanied the members of the Legislature to Harper's Ferry. He says the Virginians have strongly fortified the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry. The Virginians are very confident, and evidently have no intention of evacuating their position.

On Sunday, 7,000 stand of arms, Minnie muskets and 12 cannon arrived. Twenty more were expected the same night.

A bitter feeling prevailed in Washington County, against the Virginians, and a collision is considered not improbable.

ROSS WINANS was most cordially received by the Virginians, much to general was manifested to see him.

The correspondent of the *American* was arrested on his arrival, but on understanding that he was a South Carolinian, he was soon released.

The Legislature has adjourned to the 4th of June.

ARMS CAPTURED IN BALTIMORE HARBOR!

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 14.

The Federal troops are fully established at the camp on Federal Hill.

Squads of soldiers are strolling about the city, smoking and sight-seeing.

A schooner was seized at the wharf this morning, by a United States officer. She had a number of pikes, manufactured by WINANS, and Minié rifles on board. She was taken over to the south side of the harbor, under Federal hill, and a guard placed on board. The schooner had cleared for Snow Hill and the Eastern shore.

PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. BUTLER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 14.

Gen. BUTLER this afternoon issued the following proclamation:

DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS, FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, May 14, 1861.

A detachment of the forces of the Federal Government, under my command, have occupied the City of Baltimore for the purpose, among other things, of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws, as well of the State, if required thereto by the civil authorities, as of the United States laws, which are being violated within its limits by some malignant and traitorous men, and in order to testify the acceptance by the Federal Government of the fact that the city, and all the well intentioned portion of its inhabitants, are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and are to be so regarded and treated by all. To the end, therefore, that all misunderstanding be prevented, and the purposes of the Government may be prevented, and to set at rest all unfounded, false and seditious rumors; to relieve all apprehensions, if any are felt by the well disposed portion of the community, and to make it thoroughly understood by all traitors, their aiders and abettors, that their rebellious acts must close, I hereby, by the authority vested in me as Commander of the Department of Annapolis, of which the city of Baltimore forms a part, do now command and make known that no loyal and well disposed citizen will be disturbed in his lawful occupation or business, that private property will not be interfered with by the men under my command, or allowed to be interfered with by others, except in so far as it may be used to afford aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the Government, whether here or elsewhere, all of which property, munitions of war, and that fitted to aid and support the rebellion, will be seized and held subject to confiscation, and, therefore, all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war are hereby requested to report to me forthwith, so that the lawfulness of their occupation may be known and understood, and all misconstruction of their doings be evaded. No transportation from the City to the rebels of articles fitted to aid and support troops in the field will be permitted, and the fact of such transportation, after the publication of this proclamation will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consignees, and will render the goods liable to seizure and confiscation.

The Government being ready to receive all such stores and supplies, arrangements will be made to contract for them immediately, and the owners of manufactures of such articles of equipment, and clothing, and munitions of war, and provisions, are desired to keep themselves in communication with the Commanding General, in order that their workshops may be employed for legal purposes, and the citizens of the city resume and carry on their wonted prosperable occupations.

The acting assistant Quarter Master and Commissary of Subsistence of the United States here stationed, has been instructed to procure and furnish 40,000 rations for the use of the army of the United States, and further supplies will be drawn from the City to the full extent of its capacity, if the patriotic and loyal men choose so to furnish supplies.

All assemblages, except the ordinary police of armed bodies of men, other than those regularly organized and commissioned by the State of Maryland, and acting under the orders of the Governor thereof, for drill and other purposes, are forbidden within the Department.

All officers of the militia of Maryland having command within the limits of the Department, are requested to report through their officers forthwith, to the General in command, so that he may be able to know and distinguish the regularly commissioned and loyal troops of Maryland from armed bodies who may claim to be such.

The ordinary operations of the Corporate Government at Baltimore and of the civil authorities, will not be interfered with; but on the contrary will be aided by all the power at the command of the General Government.

Upon proper call being made, and all such authorities are cordially invited to cooperate with the General in command, to carry out the purposes set forth in the proclamation, so that the city of Baltimore may be shown to the country to be what she is in fact, patriotic and loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. No flag, banner, ensign or device of the so called Confederate States, or any of them, will be permitted to be raised or shown in this department, and the exhibition of them, by evil disposed persons, will be deemed, and taken to be evidence of a design to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. To make it the more apparent that the Government of the United States, by force relies upon the loyalty, patriotism and zeal of the good citizens of Baltimore and vicinity, than an exhibition of force, calculated to intimidate them in that obedience to the laws, which the Government doubts not will be paid, from inherent respect of love and order, the commanding General has brought to the city with him; of the many thousand troops in the immediate neighborhood, which might be at once concentrated there, scarcely more than an ordinary garrison, and until it fails him he will continue to rely upon that loyalty and patriotism of the citizens of Maryland which have never yet been found wanting to the Government in time of need. The General in command desires to greet and treat in this part of his Department all the citizens thereof as friendly and brothers, having a common purpose, a common loyalty, and a common country. Any infractions of the laws by the troops under his command, or any disorder by unsoldierlike conduct, or any interference with private property, he desires to have immediately reported to him, and he pledges himself that if any soldier so far forgets himself as to break those laws that he has sworn to defend and enforce, he shall be most rigidly punished.

The General believes that if the suggestions and requests contained in this proclamation are faithfully carried out by the cooperation of all good and Union loving citizens and peace and quiet, and certainty of future peace and quiet are thus restored, business will resume its accustomed channels, trade take the place of dullness, and inactivity, efficient labor displace dullness and Baltimore will be, in fact, what she is entitled to be, in the front rank of the commercial cities of the nation.

Given at Baltimore the day and year herein first above written. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Brigadier-General, commanding
Department of Annapolis.

E. G. PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel, Aid-de Camp.

Gen. BUTLER had a long interview, prior to issuing the foregoing proclamation, with the Mayor and several members of the City Council. It is said the conversation showed that the General was more intimately acquainted with affairs here than many supposed.

During the afternoon Gen. BUTLER made a formal demand on the city authorities for the delivery of a quantity of arms stored in the warehouse of JOHN S. GITTINGS, corner of Gay and Second streets. Marshal KANE refused to deliver up the arms without the officers produced an order from the Mayor.

Finally, after some altercations, an order was produced, and the arms were brought out, making fifteen dray-loads. About two-thirds of the firearms were carbines; the rest were flint-lock muskets. There was also a large quantity of pikes.

A guard of Federal troops was placed over the arms, and, escorted by a large number of Police, they were taken to the fort. A crowd of turbulent men and boys followed, yelling and hooting, for a portion of the distance. Some were armed with pistols, and there was an evident desire to commit violence, but all such demonstrations were restrained by the Police.

DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 14.

There has been a grand demonstration this P. M., in honor of the opening of the Branch Railroad, connecting with Annapolis Station and the Pier of the Naval Academy, just completed by the skillful Engineer Corps of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment. Capt. MANARESS has personally superintended the work.

A long train of cars carried, amid music and the booming of cannon, the Thirteenth Regiment on an excursion beyond Annapolis, and they marched through the city. On their return much enthusiasm was manifested by the citizens of Annapolis.

Gen. BUTLER is still near Baltimore.

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment went from Washington to the Relay House to-day.

The Thirteenth New York Regiment will be sworn in to-morrow, from April 23.

The citizens of Annapolis having complained of the enlisted persons to the camp as tampering with slaves, they will not hereafter be allowed to pass the lines.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

COMPACT OF THE WESTERN GOVERNORS.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, May 14.

It is understood in high circles here that Govs. CURTIN and DENNISON have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia the entire support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to protect them against the home Secessionists and Eastern Virginia. Indiana and Illinois have pledged the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri the same way.

The Governors of all the Free States, from Pennsylvania westward, have united, and obtained a pledge from President LINCOLN that no compromise or cessation of the war shall take place until the national flag floats over all the national property.

Gen. CAMERON is made by officers here from Camp Chambersburgh, about the slowness and bad quality of the commissariat there.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGES.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, May 14.

THOMAS POWER, the Government Engineer on the Northern and Central Road is now here. He says that the temporary structures on that road will do for the present, and that the road is perfectly safe. The structures will be replaced by permanent ones immediately. Two regiments leave York to-day, going to Baltimore.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

VALUABLE ARMS CAPTURED AT CAMP JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 14.

The first four regiments of the United States Volunteers, under command of Cols. BLAIR, BOERSTAIN, SIGEL and SCHNIEDAU, have been formed into a brigade, under the style of the First Brigade of Missouri Volunteers, and Capt. LYON has been elected Brigadier-General, commanding. Gen. LYON accepted the position, and retains command of these regiments by authority of the President.

ERNST MCDONALD, Captain of the Mounted Rifles, belonging to the Southwest Expedition, having refused to swear allegiance to the United States, or accept of his release on parole, is still confined in the arsenal as a prisoner of war. Judge TREAT, of the United States Circuit Court, was petitioned, yesterday, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his decision is anxiously looked for, as it will involve the Constitutional question which has been raised in reference to the capture.

The following arms, in addition to those already enumerated, were seized at Camp Jackson: three 32 pounders, a large quantity of cannon and balls, several pieces of artillery in boxes, twelve hundred rifles of similar model, six brass field-pieces, six brass mortars, (6-inch,) one 10-inch iron mortar, three 6 inch iron cannon, several chests of muskets, five boxes canister shot, ninety-six ten-inch three hundred six-inch shells, twenty five kegs of powder, a large number of musket stocks and barrels between thirty and forty horses, and a considerable quantity of camp tools. The number of prisoners taken to the arsenal was 659 and 50 officers.

GEN. HARNEY TO THE PEOPLE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 14.

Gen. HARNEY publishes, this morning, an address to the people of Missouri, in which he calls attention to the military bill recently passed by the Legislature, which he regards as an indirect ordinance of secession, manifestly unconstitutional, and it ought not to be upheld by good citizens. He says, whatever may be the termination of the present conflict as of things in respect to the Cotton States, Missouri must share the destiny of the Union. All her material interests point to this result, and so important is this regarded to the great interests to the country, that I restore the option this whole power of the United States Government, if necessary, will be exerted to keep Missouri in the Union.

Speaking of Camp Jackson, he says the names of DAVIS and BEAUREGARD marked its main avenues, that a body of men, organized in the interest of the Secessionists, had been received there, openly wearing the dress and badge distinguishing the army of the so called Southern Confederacy, and leaves the people to draw an inference of the character and ultimate purpose of the encampment. The states, however, that there were many good and loyal men in the camp, who were in no manner responsible for its treasonable character.

In conclusion he says: "Disclaiming all desire or intention to interfere with the prerogative of the State of Missouri, or with the functions of its Executive, yet I regard it my plain path of duty to express to the people in respectful but decided language, that within the field and scope of my command, the supreme law of the land must and shall be maintained and no subterfuges whatever in the form of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harrass or oppress the good law-abiding people of Missouri. I shall exert my authority to protect their persons and property from violation of every kind, and shall deem it my duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether formed under a military organization or otherwise.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR AT CAMP JACKSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 10, 1861.

I hasten to lay before your readers an exact and detailed account of the glorious achievement of the United States troops in taking Camp Jackson, and the deplorable catastrophe by which it was unfortunately followed. I shall be the more precise, as all previous accounts from this place in regard to the state of feeling pervading the community, and the relative strength of both parties, have singularly misrepresented the case, and generally in favor of the rebel faction.

On Monday last, in obedience to a call from Gov. JACKSON, the Missouri State militia went into encampment in their several districts, "for the attainment of greater proficiency in military drill," and may add, in order to be in better readiness for the ease in case of those treasonable and criminal designs, which their Commander-in-chief, the Governor, is well known to harbor. Of course there was a great stir amongst the faithful to one of 11 a Excellency, and no pains were spared to swell the number of the militia, remarkably diminished since President LINCOLN's fresh proclamation, by its members enlisting under the Stars and Stripes, and entering active service at the arsenal and Jefferson Barracks. The favorite Southern game of brag was not neglected, and we heard every day how St. Louis alone would furnish 3,000 man for the encampment of this district; the place of rendezvous being about two miles west from the city, on a beautiful spot of timber ground, called Liedell's Grove. So, when Monday came, the streets were thronged with curious spectators, who were extremely disappointed when the military formed in the streets, and presented the formidable array of scarcely 700. Of these a great number were *unarmed*, about half of them either without any uniform, or with only a part of one, in the shape of a twisted belt or gray blouse, and two thirds, by appearance the scum of the leaders and rowdies in the city. Visiting the camp on Wednesday, the ragged and miserable appearance of these men struck me still more forcibly, and a good time the subaltern officers had in drilling their uncouth limbs to the regular movements of the march, and their arms to the handling of the muskets—i. e., of those, whose arms held muskets. Minnies, rifles and other weapons, without which soldiers are presumed to be very much at the mercy of a well-armed enemy—whatever their proficiency in shoulder-hitting may be—being very scarce. It became of course the chief aim of the commander to provide them, the laws of mourn not to turn being set aside, in humble imitation of the other rebels further down South. Thus, for instance, several pieces of cannon, borrowed from the United States last Winter, for the use of the celebrated Southwest Expedition, were in the camp, and their surrender refused by Gen. FROST, the commanding officer. It has also been well known that communication has been held, for a long time past, with the Southern Confederacy, by Gov. JACKSON and his tools, for the purpose of obtaining arms from JEFF. DAVIS, and that such arms have been shipped to this State, and been put into the hands of the Secessionists, to be used in cooperation with JEFF. DAVIS' plans. Of these arms and ammunitions of war, the United States are also—at least, for the greater part—owners, the Southern Confederacy having become possessed of them, as is well known, by the usual mode of action—theft.

It was, therefore, apparent that Gov. JACKSON and his party had finally resolved upon pledging Missouri into secession, against the will of the people, against the will of the late State Convention, in face of the utter ruin of the State, at any cost and at whatever sacrifice. The late talk of the Secessionists about neutrality was now palpably shown to have been but a device to gain time; with time, arms and ammunition. The encampment of the State Militia was merely to have troops in readiness at the right moment for a bold stroke, to play upon the State pride of the citizens till they should become subservient tools to any foul conspiracy; for, be it remarked, not one half of the troops that went into encampment—at least in this district—were for secession, or would have fought against the Stars and Stripes. Most of them had refused to take a cautiously-worded oath, by which they would have declared their paramount allegiance to the State of Missouri.

Matters being in this state, and the people of the City of St. Louis having most to lose by the secession of Missouri—an event which was and is still feared to be hatched out in the secret sessions of the State Legislature, now assembled in Jefferson City—becoming daily more alarmed at their position, a decisive stroke was at last agreed upon by the United State forces and the first skirmish in the war of the Union against rebellion has thus taken place to-day, resulting in an overwhelming defeat, or rather a disgraceful surrender of the rebels.

The United States forces at this post, quartered at the arsenal and at Jefferson Barracks, are under command of Capt. N. LYON, and number in all, perhaps six thousand, consisting mostly of volunteers, who rushed to the defence of the Government at the first call for aid. In addition to this force, the citizens have organized independent Home Guards, about two thousand of whom were sworn in several days ago, to support the United States flag, and who, in to-day's manœuvre, responded quickly to the call. All in all, the military force of the United States at this place, may, therefore, be estimated at eight thousand men, all well armed, and the greater portion well drilled.

At about 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, the whole city was excited by the appearance of large United States military companies marching in quick and double-quick step [through three of the principal streets, rinning due West out of the city, to Camp Jackson, as the place of encampment for the State Militia of this District, who had been called out in favor of the Governor. The camp is, as I have before stated, in a beautiful little grove, just outside the outskirts of the city. The country on all sides is gently undulating, sloping down towards the camp, furnishing beautiful eminences for the erection of batteries. The First and Third Regiments of the United States forces—all volunteers—under command of Col. SIGEL, and Col. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., together with a small detachment of United States Regulars, and four pieces of artillery, ranged themselves on the north side of the camp, under the head commander, Capt. N. LYON. Picket guards were ranged along a line, covering the entrance to the camp, with fixed bayonets, keeping off all outsiders, some of whom were anxious enough to rush to the rescue of their rebel friends in the camp. The Second Regiment, under Col. BOERSTAIN, at the same time, took possession of the grounds to the West of the camp, while Col. SHUTTRER, with his forces, hastened to the south side. The Flying Artillery was posted on the eminences overlooking the camp, but it struck one, left rather exposed, if the Secessionist mood should, at this period of the proceedings, have attempted any organized attack.

The whole camp was thus surrounded by a force of 5,000 men in less than half an hour, the whole movement having been executed with excellent quickness and precision. By this time an immense concourse of citizens had arrived at the "theatre of war," and many and various were the conjectures as to what it all meant. From the camp at various times loud shouts and wild yells arose, but by whom uttered, or for what purpose, was unexplained. It appeared later, that Gen. LYON, when his troops were thus ranged, sent a note to Gen. FROST, commanding Camp Jackson demanding an *unconditional* surrender, saying the troops and officers only a "humane and kind treatment." This meant, of course, a surrender of the camp, all the arms and tents, and the taking prisoners of all officers and men. Fifteen minutes were allowed Gen FROST to come to a decision. General FROST thereupon called the officers of his staff together, and soon announced that he would comply with the demand made upon him. When the result of this parley was announced to the troops, the shame and disgrace of such a surrender made them utter the wildest yells, curses and groans. Some swore there had been treachery in the camp, others vowed deadly revenge, while the more brave of the forces seemed resolved to have escaped from a place where secession influences were daily practised upon them, to take them in their loyalty to the Government. By this time, the picket guard had been withdrawn, and in order to clear the road with the troops and drive the prisoners, and a number of the curious, who had already heard of the terms of the surrender, rushed into the camp, to give vent to their well grounded indignation, at least such of them as were open Secessionists, and for others the inside of the camp was not a very safe place, as these outsiders now began to assume the shape of a wild mob, the outbreak of whose fury covered the glory of the day, at its close, with a deep mourning. Having seen more mobs than once, I did not expect to find this mob different from other mobs, but I must confess, that I never saw one as exasperated. They were perfectly wild with frenzy; some swept, some swore, in which many of the now disarmed troops joined; hurrahs for Jeff. DAVIS were given by the most ready lash of the crowd with wild fury, the United States troops were insulted in every possible shape, and with all the blackguardism so prevalent among the chivalry, they hissed them, cursed at them, called them G—d—d Dutchmen, lousy Hessians, never stopping, with a readiness of tongue that Dr. JOHNSON's Billingsgate would have envied, and swore they would have revenge, bloody revenge. It seemed to me as if I were in the midst of devils, and every moment I expected an outbreak, which the calm, unruffled attitude of the United States troops only prevented from occurring then. Some broke their guns, and officers their swords, previous to surrendering them. At last the men were marched out of the camp, taking their station in the road between the files of United States troops. And now the United States troops, with flowing banners and martial music, marched in, company after company, to take formal possession of the camp. This stopped the demonstration of the mob. But still cowardly, as all mobs are, they refrained from any actual aggression until most of the troops had marched in, and but a few soldiers of a German Company were left. These were at once pelted with stones, disabling some of the men, and at last a shot from the mob killed one of the soldiers instantly. Coming from the rear, the soldiers wheeled about, presenting their muskets. More shots were fired, one of them hurting the Captain, who now, at last, commanded them to fire. Some fifty shots from the soldiers set the whole mob retreating at the top of their speed, but on the spot they left, some thirty or forty remained, unable to move; some dead, some expiring, others severely wounded. It was a terrible sight. The shades of evening mingled with the shades of death on the features of those that lay cold on the ground. Some fifteen, perhaps, were killed; how many dangerously wounded I cannot say. Altogether, perhaps, forty persons were shot. A deep gloom overspread the city as the news of the horrible fight came. Of course, most of those who were shot were innocent, and had merely come to gratify their curiosity to see the military manœuvres; amongst them a young girl, scarce fourteen years old, shot through the heart. There seems to be an opinion that the soldiers fired rashly. Perhaps a charge with the bayonet would have dispersed the rabble; but I am inclined to think that a bayonet charge of troops, inexperienced in actual warfare as these, would have exposed them completely to the murder of the mob; and, besides, mobs must be shot down. There is no use trifling with a gang of rowdies, bent upon mischief. Those who mix with them must take the consequences.

To the prisoners of war the proposition having been made that such as would swear to support the Constitution of the United States should be liberated, many of them embraced this offer, and were set free. The officers, about 500 in number, were taken down to the Arsenal. The whole number in the camp was perhaps somewhat near 1,200, but many of these were on leave of absence in the city at the time of the taking of the camp, and consequently escaped the fate of their less fortunate brethren in arms.

Strolling down town last night to see in what shape the excitement ran, the rabid Secessionists would vent their fiendish rage, I found a large mob, numbering about 200 men, assembled in front of the Planters' House, from the steps of which some wild individual was addressing them in the usual courteous language of the sunny South, swearing like a trooper. Who he was could not learn. The crowd was composed of rowdies, some armed with guns, others with knives, revolvers, pistols, &c., &c. Each one spoke, or tried to speak. Each one had some expedient for the scouring of his feelings. One wanted to hang the editor of the *Democrat*, (Republican); another, the editor of the *Republican*, (half and half, carrying the clock on both shoulders.) Several wanted to throw a friendly necklace on the shoulders of the editor of the *Anzeiger*, (German Republican) and all wished to hang FRANK P. BLAIR. The wildest sort of language was used, and threats uttered, to rob, plunder, and set fire to the whole city. After some consultation the mob went at last to the office of the *Democrat*, intending to demolish it, but a squad of armed policemen dispersed the rabble with a bayonet charge.

What the effect of the taking of Camp Jackson will have on the doings of the Legislature remains to be seen. Perhaps it may usurp the power of declaring the State of Missouri out of the Union. If so, only one thing remains to be done. We must overthrow this miserable State Government, hand our beautiful Governor over to be tried on a charge of high treason, and have a new election for all officers under the Government. It is a shame and disgrace to the State that it has not yet thrown this miserable traitor JACKSON out of office and put in his place a man of principle and honor and loyalty. Open avowals of every kind have been forced on the people, and it is about time they should come to the assurance made the secessionists of the sins of their treasonous legislators. St. Louis is seven-eighths loyal to the Union, the balance of the State about two-thirds, and the remaining third, with few exceptions, in favor of neutrality. There are 15,000 slaveowners in the State. Are these 15,000 men to govern the balance of the population? Is the time of REMPFRAR to be refused here, when 300 rowdies governed all Paris and with Paris France? The effect of the movement here on military matters cannot yet be foreseen. Let me suggest, however, that it is absolutely necessary to keep a large body of troops here, and that all such movements as that of Capt. STOKES, some time ago, in taking away ammunition from a arsenal here are footrifles, and that it is perfectly absurd that he should have claimed any credit for his clever management in succeeding what nobody thought of preventing. We want the ammunition here, and if the Illinois troops want any, let them come here and fetch up their camp fare, then we can afford to furnish them with what they want. The whole coast of the Mississippi from here down to Cairo is of the utmost importance as a means of cutting off all supplies from the Southern traitors; while in the hands of Southern rebels it would lay the whole Northwest open to their ravages.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

NINTH DAY—BY MAIL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, May 8

Congress met to-day at noon, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. HOARD.

The public proceedings of the previous day were read and confirmed.

The President of the Congress handed to the Secretary, to be read, the following dispatch:

LITTLE ROCK, May 6, 1861.

Hon. Howell Cobb:

Through you, I with pleasure announce to Congress that Arkansas has this day passed an unconditional ordinance of secession, by an unanimous vote. D. P. HILL, Commissioner of Georgia.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of appointing chaplains in the Navy of the Confederate States.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, presented a bill, which was only read by its title, being a bill entitled, an act to provide compensation for the disbursing officers of the several Executive Departments. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, stated that he had some claims in his possession, sent to him by some of his constituents, and there were doubtless other claims in the hands of other members and he was at a loss to decide to what one of the Standing Committees to refer them to. Other members may feel a similar embarrassment, and he moved, therefore, that a Committee of three be appointed, and be one of the Standing Committees of Congress. The motion was adopted.

Congress then went into secret session.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 14.

The Senate passed a bill yesterday suspending the civil courts till January next, and ordering a sale of slaves seized since January last to be released and returnable next March.

RESIGNATION OF ROBERT TYLER

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 14.

ROBERT TYLER, son of Ex President TYLER has resigned the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and left the city. J. REES SACKETT has been appointed in his place.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 14.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON, Inspector General of the Governor's Staff, resigned to-day—Major M. R. PATRICK has been appointed in his place. Mr. JACKSON has been elected Colonel of one of the volunteer regiments, organized last night.

Four new regiments have been organized since the last report. One, composed of ten companies from Warren, Washington and Essex County, holds election to-night. Wm. PHELPS WARREN will be elected Colonel. The other two regiments organized are Col. LANSING's New York, and the Cayuga County Regiment. The latter is only organized conditionally filling up all companies.

Six thousand military fatigue caps were delivered to-day by Contractor JAMES MCDONALD, Jr., and accepted. This is the first contract promptly filled.

THE NEW YORK EIGHTH

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 14.

The Eighth Regiment of New York State troops escorted by the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, bore the Stars and Stripes through Baltimore for the first time since the 19th of April.

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
Adjutant Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The following is the fullest list of the chartered transports that can be obtained at present.

Baltic,	Commodore,	Baltimore,
R. R. Cuyler,	Star,	Columbia,
Maryland,	Montevideo,	Boston,
Empire City,	Star of the West,	Keter,
Uncle Sam,	Kennebec, Hall,	Yankee,
Massachusetts,	Resolute,	South Carolina,
Jersey,	Jacinto,	Mount Vernon,
Montgomery,	Quaker City,	Alice,
Mercurie,	Augusta,	Huntsville,
Alabama,	Marion,	Florida,
Roanoke,	Star of the South,	James Adger,
Thomas Swan,	Tuscarora,	Wyoming,
Parsons,	Mohican,	Long Island,
Fanny Cadwalader,	Untoward,	W. Wood,
Rattan,	Crusader,	Delaware,
P. W. Burns,	Elizabeth,	Patrick,
Farmer,	J. S. Matteson,	Ira Allen,
Fanny Gardener,	Chesapeake,	Eureka,
Thos. Freeborn,	Daylight,	Columbian,
Joseph Sparks,	An Israelite,	Liberty,
Black Diamond,	Nashville,	Louisiana,
New York,	Marlow,	Matanzas,
	Valley City.	

There vessels are paid for at the rate of from $100 to $500 each per day. Their weekly expense, exclusive of keeping them in commission, is about $13,000 per week.

The ordnance officer of this station, Major THOMPSON, having been ordered to take command of the Troy Arsenal, yesterday turned over the materials in his charge to Capt. WARREN, who succeeds him. The latter belongs to the Second Cavalry; the former to the Ordnance Department. Major THOMPSON will leave Iowa this week. At present, the cannon at Fort Columbus is not to be changed in character or location.

Five vessels were yesterday reported ready for commissions at this station. They are the *Wabash*, *Morant*, *Vernon*, *Freeborn Roanoke* and *Reliance*. The last two are expected to go after the Southern steamer *W. H. Webb*. Capt. WARD goes in the *Freeborn*, with Lieut. CASS. Lieut. BEAN will command the *Roanoke*, and PATRICK MAHONY, the *Reliance*. Commander LOCKWOOD, of the Navy, has reported for duty to Commodore BRUCE.

The United States steam frigate *Colorado*, sailing with the *Wabash* and *Roanoke*, will sail from Boston for the rendezvous of the blockade fleet, early next week. The home squadron will then have attached to it the large number of war in the Navy, the *Niagara*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Roanoke*. They will be flagships of the branches of the blockade fleet. The *Susquehanna

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

A Defence of the Board of Brokers.

WHY THEY DO NOT STRIKE SOUTHERN STATE STOCKS FROM THEIR LIST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issne of Saturday last, you again urge the propriety of striking from the Stock List of the Board of Broksre the securities of seceding and seceded States, end go even so fer ae to call on the District Attorney to interfere, insemnch as, according to your intimetion, the cupidity of the members of that body overrules their patriotism.

In view of the fact thnt the Board of Brokers, since the beginning of hostilities, has evinced Ite loyalty in the most emphatic manner, by voting every dollar of its reserve fnnd to the csuse of the country, by sending several of Its members to the war under the banners of the Seventh, Seventy-first, and other regiments, by liberal private subscriptions, and by the moet unrestrained and unanimous manifestatione of enthusiasm, it might, perhaps, have been more considerate to presume that, if the Stock Exchange did not conform to your hasty suggestions, it was because a more intimate knowledge of their own affairs had enabled them to give the matter more cereful consideration, and to conclude thst more harm than good would come from such a course.

The Board of Brokers, in the first place, are anxious to regulate their decisions according to the rules of honorable and civilized warfare, doing nothing, of course, to aid and shet the enemy; bnt, on the other hand, endeavoring not to manifest uselesely e spiteful and vindictive spirit, which may prove inoperative as regards the enemy, and detrimental as regards their loyal fellow-citizens. The only thing the Board can with propriety do, the Committee on Securities have already decided upon; that is, they have declared that no bonds or public securities of any seceding State, issued subsequent to the act of secession, shall be considered a valid delivery, and this decision the Board will, doubtless, at an early day, proceed to confirm in the strongest langungs. Such issues are the only ones the proceeds of which can go into the hands of the State authorities. The proceeds of previous issues have long ago been spent, beyond the reach of Secessionists.

This was the policy adopted by England with regard to Russian securitiee during the Crimean war. The old loans were retained on the London Stock list, and continued to be dealt in during the war. But the negotiation of new lonns was forbidden by an act of Parliament, passed four months after war was declared, and any person dealing in them was held guilty of a misdemeanor; the penalty being not less than three montbe' imprisonment, and a fine at the discretion of the court. But such stocks could be held if acquired by legacy, judgment or a settlement in benkruptcy. Yet even this measure was opposed by the London *Economist*, the ablest financial jonrnal in the world, as unnecessary and inoperative, because it could he so easily evaded by employing intermediaries, because it might injure honest, well-intentioned English merchants who migbt receive these securitiee ae the satisfaction for a debt by prohibiting them from selling them, and because while that journal reprobated as much ae any person giving aid to the enemy, it doubted whether the proposed legislation would attain the object of its promoters, and it might prove injurious to the public in a manner they appeared not to think of. It was far better, instead of legislating on it, to leave the matter to the control of public opinion and trust to the patriotism of the people, the sentiments of the latter being far more hostile to the enemy than the Legislature itself. In the House of Commons, Mr. BARNY likewise resisted the bill as unnecessary and uncalled for, and thought it evinced an indecent manifeatation of private and personal spite to a particular Power—an imputation which Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL indignantly disclaimed; the former designating the charge as an aspersion and a calumny. Mr. WILSON objected to the bill, believing that the depreciation of Russian credit would be more effectual than legislation in deterring capitalists from lending money to that Power.

All these argumente, which were then only applied to the war loans of Russia, will acquire ten times the force if applied to your proposed embargo on all securities issued previous to secession—the only Southern securitiee the Board of Brokers propose henceforward to deal in.

The Southern Legislatures have already enacted so many barbarous measures of repudiation and dishonorable aggreesion, that if the North show that they do not allow themselves to be provoked into retaliation, and do not resort to similar disgraceful proceedings, they will by that alone do much to retain the respect and sympathy of the civilized world, and to disgust more deeply the better portion of the Southern people with the humiliating acts of the secession leaders.

Further than this prohibition, it would neither be jnst, expedient, nor according to the spirit avowed by the Admi-inistration itself, to go. The theory of this war is, that it is not waged by the Government against the States, as such, but against armed combinations of individuals in rebellion against its authority. If the Government is not makiag war on the States, but only on individuals, why should the Board of Brokers pursue a eterner policy? It does not claim or desire to be governed by any higher laws. Although it might appear so, it is not inconsistent with this view for the Board to refuse to deal in the new issues, because the theory of the Government is that the Executive powers of the seceded States are for the time being usurped by hands of rebels, who do not constitutionally represent the sentiment of those communities.

Again, more than three-fourths of the Southern securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange are held at the North, a very large proportion being deposited as a basis for the circulation of Western Banks. The holders are therefore directly, and through Western bank-notes indirectly, the loyal masses of the North. If we shut off these holders from a market, we do them simply a gross injustice. The blows falls in the North with ten-fold more severity than on the South. Where the latter would be deprived of one dollar, we would be robbing ourselves of ten, if not twenty—and the loss would fall mainly on the people of the West, whose bank-notes would lose all value and currency, and lenet of all on the few capitalists at the South. This would indeed be aiding and abetting the enemy. For we aid him quite as effectually when we leseen our own resources, as when we add to his. The true way to correct the apprehended evil, if it be worth while, is for the Government to be on the alert to prevent the mails or the Express Companies from carrying bank-notes or specie back into the seceded States in exchange for securities sold

The case might arise that the Southern sellers were Union men, anxious to raiee meane to suppress the rebellion in such States, for instance, as Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee In this case what would you have the Board of Brokers do?

Practically, however, up to this time, instead of large sales of Bonds being made for Southern account, the unanimous testimony of Brokers is that by far the largest and steadiest buyers of Southern State Stocks since the breaking out of hostilities in April, have been the citizens of these States themselves. The presumption is that these States, contrary to all honorable and civilized usages, propose to repudiate the interest on Bonds held by Northerners, and pay it to Southerners.

As to a fraudulent over issne of Bonds, in the present sensitive condition of the market, and with the watchfulness of every one in the business, it would be almost instantly detected. The South could not feed her regiments many hours on money obtained in such a manner.

Again, whatever arguments would precinde the sale of bonds issued before secession was enacted, will apply with equal propriety to the sale of cotton, tobacco, rice, and other such commodities held here. They are all equally articles of Southern creation—though now owned here. Snch a measure would, of course, be declared preposterous as regards the cotton—and why not as regards the bonds?

As to the interference of the District-Attorney, it is not worth while to discuss that. Only it would be amusing to see how he would make ont his case. Please publish it in an Extra when it appears P. M.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1861.

NOTE.—The Russian Government Securities bill, as it was called, was passed in August, 1854, and its substance was as follows:

"ANY British subject, or any person in Her Majesty's dominions, or any British subject in any foreign country, who shall, during the continuance of hostilities with Russia, in any country become possessed of or interested in any stocks or securities which, since the 29th March, 185J, (the date of the declaration of war,) have been, or shall be, created or guaranteed by the Government of Russia or any person in its behalf, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, to be imprisoned, on conviction, for not less than three months, and to pay a fine at the discretion of the Courts; with a proviso, exempting a British subject claiming an interest in the estate of any deceased person, or taking the effects of a debtor in execution, or claiming an interest in any bankruptcy or disposition of property in trust for creditors. An amendment was added providing that nothing in the act shall alter or affect the law of high treason."

REPRISALS IN TENNESSEE.

On the 8th Gov. HARRIS sent into the Tennessee Legislature documents relative to the seizure of the *Hillman* at Cairo. Among them were letters to the Governor of Illinois and President LINCOLN, asking by what authority the *Hillman* had been seized, and demanding her immediate release. What satisfaction he received may be inferred from the following message to the Legislature:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, May 8, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In answer to your resolution of the 7th inst., requesting certain information, I have to reply that I have not received either from the Governor of the State of Illinois or the President of the United States any communication whatever in relation to the recent capture of property belonging to the state and citizens of Tennessee," near Cairo, Illinois. As soon as I was informed of the seizure of the steamboat *Hillman*, with the cargo, I immediately addressed letters to the Governor of the State of Illinois and the President of the United States, copies of which I herewith transmit. Shortly thereafter, becoming satisfied in my own mind, from all the facts and circumstances, that the detention of the steamboat *Hillman*, and the capture of her cago, were authorized by the Government, and learning that there was in the hands of JESSE THOMAS Surveyor of the Port at Nashville, an amount of bonds and money belonging to the United States, I demanded and required said Surveyor to deposit the same in the Bank of Tennessee, for the indemnity of the State against loss from this lawless seizure.

I herewith send you a statement of the amount and character of the fund surrendered by the Surveyor, as receipted for by the Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee, amounting in the aggregate to $74,460 99, which fund is subject to such order or disposition as the Legislature may see proper to make respecting it. Care should be taken, however, in any disposition that may be made of it, that the Surveyor should be fully indemnified against personal liability or loss.

Respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

List of Money, Bonds and other Securities demanded by Isham G. Harris, Governor of the State of Tennessee, and surrendered by Jesse Thomas, Surveyor of the Port of Nashville, Tenn., April 30, 1861:

Fall & Cunningham's check on Planters' Bank for		$1,134 98
A. H. Hicks' check on the Bank of Tennessee, for		1,375 44
Gold, (say $2,000)		2,000 00
Sixty six Bonds of the State of Tennessee, bearing interest at 5¾ ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and due 25th July, 1861, amounting to		66,666 66
Fall & Cunningham's and others' Bonds for	$533 76	
Fall & Cunningham's and others' Bonds for	608 40	
Fall & Cunningham's and others' Bonds for	799 71	—1,861 87
A. H. Hicks & Co.'s and others' Bonds for	368 84	
A. H. Hicks & Co.'s and others' Bonds for	376 80	
A. H Hicks & Co.'s and others' Bonds for	153 60	
A. H Hicks & Co.'s and others' Bonds for	141 96	
A. H. Hicks & Co.'s and others' Bonds for	378 84	—1,432 01
Amounting to, in all		$74,460 99

JOHN A FISHER,
Cashier Bank of Tennessee.

A SIGNIFICANT MESSAGE.

It seems that the Secessionists are not having matters all their own way in North Carolina; at least that might be inferred from the following message sent to the State Legislature on May 3, and referred to the Judiciary Committee

To the Honorable General Assembly of North Carolina:

I send authoritative information that five ships of war and evil disposed persons have issue civil process against ninety persons who are now enlisted in the public service for the purpose of defending their country, the lives and the property of all our people, against our enemy, who is now blockading our ports and threatening to invade our soil.

Volunteers now on duty are harassed by writs in the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon various pretences, and in some instances there is reason to believe, issued merely with the view of compelling the defendants to enter into unjust compromises. With the view of preventing these unpatriotic practices, I respectfully recommend that a law be at once enacted prohibiting the service of any kind of civil process upon any person who is now, or may hereafter enlist in the military service of the State during the proper term of his service, and for one year thereafter. I also deem it highly important to pass a general law of a similar character applicable to all other persons for a limited period.

Property of every species has depreciated in value, gold and silver are not to be had, and there is neither morality nor justice in allowing the few persons who may be disposed to take advantage of the great public calamity to impoverish their fellow-citizens for their own gain. JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1861.

The appended official order undoubtedly means more than it expresses:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 6, 1861.

The names of Col. CALEB BOWMAN and Capt. GILES HUTCHINGS, both of the 166th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, have been stricken from the rolls for treasonable conduct to their native State.

By order of the Governor,
J. F. HOKE, Adjutant-General.

A SPEECH FROM COLONEL ANDERSON.

Col ANDERSON spoke as follows in reply to the address of welcome of Mayor HENRY, on the occasion of his reception in Philadelphia on Saturday last:

"I dare not attempt to express the feelings that fill me here; standing, as I do, in this temple of liberty, surrounded by the spirits of the departed sages of the revolution. I was born in the county where at a time when we had but few of the opportunities now afforded to the rising generation, and, therefore, I have been wanting in my tongue. I was so taken into the ranks of that nation which I have for thirty years endeavored to serve to my utmost ability, and it will not be presumption for me to say I am proud to you and my fellow-citizens of this State, and those who have honored me with resolutions, but I do thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The duty I have performed was simply such as all the Americans would have performed, and I trust, better, but none with better heart, or a hear, that thrilled more for our country and our glorious Independence which was handed down to us by those whose portraits grace these walls. I was surrounded by those whom I wished to look upon as friends, but who considered me an enemy: and I pray that no other American may ever be called upon to encounter the same difficulties. I put my trust in God, and I believe firmly that God put it into my heart to do what I did. There are many who are inclined to blame the preceding Administration, and so do to censure the present; but I believe truly that every act that was performed in that harbor from the 21st November, when I took command, was ruled by that God whom we all should serve, and whom we must serve if we wish to do well both in this world and the next. *I believe that every act done there was necessary, in order to bring up the public heart to that sentiment of patriotism which now pervades throughout the North.* I thank you for your kindness and civilities.

THE LAST PROCLAMATION.

Appended is the text of President LINCOLN'S last proclamation:

Whereas, An insurrection exists in the State of Florida, by which the lives, liberty, and prosperity of loyal citizens of the United States are endangered:

And whereas, it is deemed proper that all needful measures should be taken for the protection of such citizens and all officers of the United States in the discharge of their public duties in the State aforesaid:

Now, therefore, be it known that I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby direct the Commander of the forces of the United States on the Florida coast to permit no person to exercise any office or authority upon the Islands of Key West, the Tortugas and Santa Rosa which may be inconsistent with the Laws and Constitution of the United States, authorizing him at the same time if he shall find it necessary, to suspend there the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to remove from the vicinity of the United States fortresses all dangerous or suspected persons.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LIECOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MATERIAL OF THE VERMONT REGIMENT.

Speaking of the apparent toughnese of these men as they embarked on Saturday, for Fort Monroe, an officer illnstrated it by relating the performances of one of the men in the Burlington company. This man was sawing logs under a contract, in Jericho, when he determined to volunteer, and was obliged to find a man to take his place; whereupon, by sawing all night, he got a free day, in which he rode twenty miles on horseback, to engage his substitute; returned in the afternoon and evening, at 11 P. M. Started the saw again; sawed all that night, without stopping. In the morning, he walked three miles to take the train for Burlington; sailsted, drilled three hours, and took the train back; sawed all that night and next day, and appeared in the ranks at Burlington, as fresh as any one, although he had worked three days and three nights without rest or sleep.

MILITARY LAW OF TENNESSEE.

The Military law passed by the Legislature of Tennessee, has no less than 41 sections. It authorizes the Governor to call into immediate service 25,000 volunteers and to organize a reserved corps of 30,000. He is further authorized to issue and dispose of $5,000,000 of the Bonds of the State.

The Nashville *Union* says:

"We understand that the Banks of the State will take all of the bonds that the Governor may offer. However, if we go into the Southern Confederacy, of which there is no doubt, the Confederate States assume and pay all the indebtedness of the war."

A SEIZURE.

The New Orleans *Delta* of May 7, says:

"We learn, that on receiving intelligence by the telegraph that Gen. HAGNEY had been enlisting troops for Mr. LINCOLN Gov. EDWARD CLARK, of Texas, immediately dispatched a portion of the Austin City Infanty to the suburban residance of Gen HAGNEY at that place, and took possession of four pieces of artillery, claimed as his property by his agents in Austin. They are now at the capital of Texas and ready for active service against any of LINCOLN'S Black Republican army.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 68 73 76, 77, 79, 80. 7, 13, 20, 54 1, 3, 81, 82, 82½, 15, 16, 17 19, 18. Enumerate motions.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 1187, 339, 439, 1015, 1077, 1205, 1241, 1253, 373 951, 478, 1269, 171, 1003, 1035, 779, 1271, 1275 1281 1283

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos 297 573, 1177, 1611, 1369, 1775, 1783 1789, 1793, 1795 1799, 1761, 1157, 1797, 1799. *Part II*—Nos. 586, 380, 1186, 1274, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1172, 1476, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1488.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1157, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173 1174 1175, 1176 1177, 1178, 1180, 1181, 1184, 1183, 1184 *Part II*—Nos 557 1128, 931 498, 493, 529, 1774, 177, 936, 1185, 1186, 1187, 713, 935, 1896.

United States Circuit Court.—MAY 14.

Before Judge Nelson.

Rudolph Bloomingberg was put on trial for the third time for perjury, the jury having failed to agree on the two former trials. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in his justification as a surety on the bonding of the slaver *Orion*. The account for which he went surety was $7,500, and on examination, he testified to owning a five story house in Eighteenth street, besides other property, but when judgment was entered against him, no property could be found. The testimony does not vary materially from that given on the former trials, except by proving further indebtedness, judgments and executions against the defendant.

The case is still on.

Street Contractor Hackley Remanded to the Custody of the Sheriff—Jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex. rel. Andrew J Hackley vs *John Kelly, Sheriff.*—There is no evidence before us of a want of jurisdiction or authority to pronounce the decision which the Court of General Sessions did pronounce, and there is no irregularity or defect on the face of the commitment.

The writ of *habeas corpus* must be discharged and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

The above is the concluding portion of the opinion in this noted case, which was written by Mr. Justice LEONARD

The entire opinion will be given as soon as interested parties are served with copies.

Students Reported Qualified for Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The following is the report of the Committee on Examinations:

The undersigned beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the following named gentlemen, viz: A. A. Alvord, T. M. Adams, H. W. Bookstaver, R. H. Bishop W. W. Culvert, J. A. Cutter, A. R. Culver, E. S Caldwell, G. H Foster, H. De V. Glentworth, J. L. Haynes, T. H. Hibberd, R. M. Hall, H. G. King, E. C. D Kerridge, W. V. King, C. C. Leeds, B. F. Lee, F. W. Low, A. W. Lowrey, W. Mac, J. F. Muller, A. W. Nunes, R. E. Prime J. H. Price G. N. Peart, W. B. Quinn, L. V. E Robinson W. Raymond, M. Sandford N. Schuman, J. M. Scribner, J. S. Thompson D Van Winkle, jr., W. Z. Walker, W. H Wright, D. H. Westcott, W. H Williams, J. R. Walker, J. M. Wheeler, E. P. Wheeler, D. R. P Wilcox, and, finding them duly qualified, recommend their admission as attorneys and counselors of the Courts of this State.

Dated NEW YORK May 13, 1861.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M BARBOUR, } Examining
WM E. CURTIS } Committee.
ALBERT CORDOZA, }

Practice—Liability of Sureties.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

Solomon W Jewett vs *John P. Crane and Nathaniel R. Whitman.*—The plaintiff in this action in December, 1851, commenced an action against one Augustin N. Sprague, and in that action procured on the 13th of December aforesaid, an attachment to be issued against the property of Sprague, on the ground that Sprague was a non-resident. To procure the discharge of that attachment, the defendants in this action executed an undertaking in the usual form, and subsequently, on the 9th of February, 1855 Sprague put in his answer to the complaint in that action, and the plaintiff subsequently and on the 29th of September, 1853, on an affida it claiming that the defendant Whitman was a minor, under the age of 21 years when he executed said undertaking, obtained an order staying out the defendant's answer in that action, unless said defendant should within ten days, furnish another undertaking with two sufficient sureties, who should each justify such undertaking not having been fixed, the plaintiff thereupon was allowed to take judgment in that action against Sprague as for want of an answer, and now seeks in this action to recover against said defendants, on the said undertaking so executed by them, the amount of that judgment.

The defendant Whitman contends that, as his principal, Sprague was deprived of his defence his sureties cannot be proceeded against on the judgment. The true construction of the contract of sureties was that the sureties would pay any judgment obtained against their principal, after a full and fair hearing of his defence. Judgment reserved.

The Boiler Explosion Case Settled.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Sweeney vs. *Bushnell*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Saturday last. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by him while employed in a building in which a steam boiler belonging to the defendant was exploded. He averred that the accident was in consequence of the negligence of the defendant's partner. The parties settled the case before it was given to the jury.

Result in the Dog Cases.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

Fagan vs. *Stultz.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff from the bite of a dog. The particulars were stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The jury now disagreed, and were discharged.

Court of General Sessions.

PRISONERS PUNISHED—OFFICERS CENSURED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. Garvin, prosecuting for the people, David Sterling and Charles Tucker were placed at the bar. They had been convicted the day before, Sterling of a felonious assault, and Tucker of a simple assault. The former was sent to State Prison for two years, and the latter to the City Prison for thirty days. The Court remarked, in sentencing the prisoners, that although the conduct of the policeman in calling Sterling a thief, when there was no evidence against his character, and in treating him otherwise in a brutal manner, could find no warrant or excuse, and should secure his immediate discharge from the police force, yet no outbet, or even moderate violence would justify the prisoner in drawing a pistol and attempting to take his assailant's life. The Court still further, and in the strongest terms, condemned the brutal actions of the officer who was shot,

A "PRIVATEER" IN TROUBLE.

Daniel J. Murphy, indicted for larceny from the person, was then tried.

Caroline Leitig testified—That she lived at No. 140 Greenwich-street; on the 5th of May as she was entering her house, the prisoner came along the street and said "how do you do, Mary;" she replied, "my name is not Mary;" he then seized a chain which was about her neck, having a locket attached; in tearing these from her neck he had severely bruised her; he then ran away with the booty, worth about $20, but was soon captured by the police. The chain and locket found on him were identified by the witness as those which had been stolen from her. She had never seen the prisoner before.

Officer Daret testified that he saw the complainant pursuing the prisoner, and shouting after him. The officer followed and arrested the prisoner, and found the stolen articles upon him. He gave them up without any refusal or hesitation.

For the defence, *Isaac Hulic* testified that the prisoner had worked for him for three years as a cooper, and had always borne a good character.

Michael Mallory testified that he was with the prisoner at the time of the difficulty; the prisoner was very drunk at the time, and had been drinking all day; when the prisoner spoke to complainant, witness tried to get him away, but the complainant held him by the arm; witness had understood that the complainant kept a house of ill-fame. There were no other witnesses, and the Jury gave a verdict of guilty, accompanied with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A DRUNKEN SAILOR USES HIS KNIFE.

Francis Goff, indicted for felonious assault, was next tried.

Frank Thompson testified that as he was walking along Cherry street, the prisoner, who was drunk, came upon him and made a pass with his knife. Witness saved himself by putting out his hand, which was cut. He had never seen the prisoner before. At this point the prisoner's counsel consented to a verdict of simple assault, which was rendered, and the prisoner, who was a sailor, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months

PUGNACITY.

Stewart Dunn, indicted for assault, pleaded guilty to a simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A PETTY THIEF.

ELIZA CONNOR, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

THE BEST CASE.

HENRY S. BEST, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was remanded for sentence.

THE HORRIGAN HOMICIDE.

LORENZO STEWART, indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of DANIEL HORRIGAN, was next tried. The prisoner was indicted jointly with FRANCIS ENRIGHT, who was tried and acquitted in the Oyer and Terminer, in November last. The testimony in the present case was the same as on the former trial, which was published at length at that time. The affray occurred in a barroom, in which the prisoner was bar-keeper. The deceased, in company with another man, after getting a drink, had some difficulty about the pay. The prisoner then struck the deceased with a bottle. Deceased went out, and afterwards a general fight took place, in which the deceased received rough usage at the hands of various combatants, his head having been beaten knocked, and stamped upon. The prisoner's witnesses denied that the prisoner struck the deceased with a bottle, but only struck at him with his fist. They testified that a man by the name of O'Brien, and also Enright pounded him badly at the second fray.

The jury took the case, and after remaining out a long time, rendered a verdict of guilty of assault, and and recommended the prisoner to mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A CONFIDENCE MAN CAGED.

William Bowen, indicted for false pretences, was then tried

Margaret Bultman testified that the prisoner came to her house in the morning, and told her that her husband was locked up in the Tombs, and would be sent to Blackwell's Island at 3 o'clock unless she should pay $5. She gave him 75 cents and he went away. Shortly after, the witness' husband came in to dinner, and was surprised at the story of his confinement, which he then learned for the first time. There were no other witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoners, of whom the officers gave a bad account, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

A PLUCKY WIFE.

Silas L. Derrick, indicted for assault and battery, was next tried.

Mary Ann Mc Kay testified that on the 12th of December last, the prisoner came aboard of the barge on which she was, and having some difficulty with her husband the Captain, struck him, and then endeavored to put a rope about his neck. As the Captain had but one hand with which to defend himself, his wife, the witness went to his defence, and received a blow on the head from the fist of the prisoner. She then seized him by the hair, and was administering punishment, when bystanders interfered, and rescued the prisoner.

James McKay, husband of the last witness, was captain of the barge, and corroborated the testimony already given.

For the defence, *Pliney A. Moore* testified—That he witnessed the fray, and that the complainant struck the first blow with a cudgel; Mrs. McKay also struck the prisoner, who did not strike her back.

James Wilson testified to the same effect as the last witness. Mrs. McKay seized the prisoner by the hair from behind; he did not strike her at all.

At this point the prosecution was abandoned and the jury, under instructions, rendered a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was thereupon discharged. The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—THOMAS Cushing.
For Assault and Battery—William Stein.
For Felonious Assault—James Boyd, John Labasse
Mortimer O'Connell, Edward Morse.
For Forgery—Alexander Riley, Philip G. Hadly, Robert Raney. John Davis, William T. Vnarhies.
For Larceny—Thomas May, James Williamson, William Cnnic *alias* John Moore, Thomas Cosgrove, James Lawrence.
For False Pretences—Daniel Mooney.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Rachael Myers.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Romer* vs. *Odell.*—Motion granted. Costs to abide event.

Mack vs. *Robinson et al.*—Motion granted.

Coughlan et al. vs. *Wright*—Bail reduced to $200.

Grant et al. vs. *Emory et al*—Motion granted, with leave to plaintiff to apply for new order.

Rodriguez et al. vs. *Brunn et al*—Order of arrest vacated, and discharged on stipulation not to sue.

Amerena et al. vs. *The Same*—Same Order.

Arnaut et al. vs. *The Same*—Same order.

Puentes vs. *The Same*—Same order

Blanson vs. *The Same.*—Same order.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*In the Matter of the Steamboat James*—Motion denied, and order discharged without costs.

BARNARD J.—*Freeman* vs. *Auld et al*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

BRADY, J.—*McKeeley* vs. *Danny et al.*—Motion denied, without costs

Schlarbaum vs. *Nelson et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Davidson vs. *Kennedy.*—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 14.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	75½	10 Erie Railroad	21¾
7,000 Treasury Notes	100	100 do	21¾
2,000 Kentucky 6s	67	50 do	22
5,000 Tenn. state 6s, '90	45	50 Hudson River R.	35¾
1,000 do	45	200 do	35¾
2,000 Virginia 6s, 6s	44	200 Harlem R.	10¾
3,000 do	42	100 do	11
7,000 do	43¾	100 Reading R	30¾
5,000 do	42¾	200 do	30¾
15,000 N. C. State 6's	53	100 do	31
10,000 Miss. State 6's	35½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13¾
57,000 do	35¾	50 do	13
3,000 Cal. State 7's	74	25 Mich. S. & N I. G. S.	27½
1,000 do	74½	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
2,000 N. Y. C. Bds, 76	100	100 do	63
1,000 M. C. R. R. Co. 1st		250 do	63¾
M. S. & F. C. Rds.	93½	200 do	63
1,000 M. S. & N. I. Rds	74	475 do	63½
2,000 10 Cent. R. Bds	91½	50 do	63½
1,000 T. H. & A. 1st m	70	600 do	63¾
5 Bank of America	98	150 do	63¾
50 Phenix Bank	90	50 do	63½
60 Bank of Commerce	99	50 do	63¾
25 do	85	50 do	63½
8 do	87	500 Galena & Chic. R	59
15 National Bank	80	100 do	59
100 P. M. S. Co.	69	100 do	59½
100 do	69½	400 Cleve. & Toledo R	20½
250 N. Y. Central R.	72	50 do	20¾
150 do	72¾	100 do	20¾
250 do	72¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	36
200 do	72¾	50 do	36

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou	67½	200 N. Y. Cen R	72
8,000 U. S. 6s '81 Registd	68½	50 do	72
2,000 Treasury Notes	101	150 do	72
1,000 Treasury Notes	100½	50 do	72
10,000 Virginia St. 6's	43½	100 Harlem R. Pref	27½
5,000 do	43	15 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13
5,000 Mo. State 6s	45½	48 do	13
5,000 do	45½	50 Ill Cen. R. Scrip	64
11,000 N. J. S. 6's	87½	200 Galena & C. R.	59
10 Chic. & R. I. R.	36	50 do	61
100 do	35½	200 Galena & C. R.	59
100 Ill. Cen. R. Bd	93	300 do	59½
10 Erie Ry Scrip	20	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	20½
40 Metro. Bank	99	100 do	20¾
100 Read. River R.	10	50 Chic., Burl. & Q. R.	58
200 Harlem R.	11		

TUESDAY, MAY 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange improved at the early Board to-day, except on some of the Border State Stocks, which are lower no Virginias and North Carolinas For Missouris there appeared to be a fair inquiry at the low figures made yesterday, and they closed ½ ₱ cent better in the afternoon. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper continue very steady, with no large terms offering at the going rates. The sales of North Carolina Six ₱ cents have at length given way, under the impression that moderate as the Public Debt is, the political excitement in the State, and her probable secession from the Federal Government, will induce rather than compel, default to the Eastern Bondholders on the July interest. The same course of action is apprehended from Tennessee, although the interest on her Public Debt is provided primarily by the Railway Companies, most of whom have been doing a fair and remunerating business. This apprehension grows out of the strong secession sentiments of the Executive of the State and the President of the Bank of Tennessee, the financial agent of the State for transmitting the half yearly interest to New-York. The popular vote on the question of secession to be taken on the 8th of June may possibly change this prospect. The sales closed 42½@43 ₱ cent. this afternoon. The financial news from Missouri is no better, as without withdrawing from the Union, the Legislature threatene to appropriate large meane (including the money intended for the July interest,) for arming the State, and to issue new Bonds osteneibly for the public defence. The non-payment of Virginia interest to Eastern holders of her Bonds appeare more than probable.

The Railway Share list was again made quite animated in Illinois Central; the cash deliveries of which were considerable this forenoon, sending the price up to 65¾ ₱ cent., at about which figure there were transactione after the adjournment of the Firet Board. Later in the day, the immediate wants of the Street being satisfied, the price fell back to 65@64½ ₱ cent.; sales of 260 Sharee at the Second Board, at 64½ for Friday, and 50 Shares, for to-morrow, at 64¾ ₱ cent. The other Western Shares were steady, with some appearance of firmness on Galena. Among the New-York Roads, Central was steady, at 72@72½ ₱ cent.; Harlem Preferred was 1 ₱ cent. better than yesterday's low figure; and Hudson quiet, 35 seller 10 days, and 35½ cash. There was an improvement of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on Reading.

Later in the afternoon there was a fresh advance on Illinois Central to 65¾ ₱ cent, and Galena rose to 59½ ₱ cent. The market closed somewhat feverish, at about the following figures:

N. Y. Central	72½	Galena	59½
Illinois Central	65¾	Rock Island	35¾
Erie	21¾	Toledo	23¾
Hudson	35¼	Mich. Central	44¾
Harlem Preferred	27½	Mich. Guaranteed	27¾
Pacific	69½	Harlem	11
Reading	31½	Missouris	35½

The market for Money is easy en Call Loan, and quiet and dull on Discounte. Lenders outside of Bank continue extremely particular in the selection of paper, and a good many very fair names are refused, except through Bank, with indorsement. Exchange for the Boston mail left off a fraction easier for Bankers' bills, though the range of quotations is still called 106½@106¾ ₱ cent. for standard signatures. The foreign news by the *Europa*, at Halifax, was but partially telegraphed to the close of business hours this afternoon. She advises the errival out of the *Persia*, from New-York, Wednesday, April 24, when Illinois Central was selling here at 57½@58 ₱ cent., and Erie 19½@20 ₱ cent. The previous news in England from this side advised the lowest sales of the Civil War panic on this side, (April 20.) at 55½@56 for Illinois, and 17@17½ for Erie.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of $5 ₱ share, payable on the 1st of June.

The following are the lateat mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street.

May.	Premium.	May.	Premium.
14. Philadelphia	Par.	10. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
13. Boston	Par	9. St. Louis	12 @12
7. New-Orleans	Par @ ⅛	8. Louisville	3 @ 4
7. Mobile	Par @ ¼	11. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
13. Baltimore	1½ @ 2	11. Cincinnati	2 @ 2½
11. Washington	3 @ 4	11. Pittsburgh	3 @ 3¼
9. Augusta	3 @ 5	11. Canada	⅜ @ ½
6. Savannah	4 @ 6	9. Wyoming	2 @ 2½
10. Chicago	10 @12	10. Bellefontaine	1½ @ 2
10. Milwaukee	7 @ 7½	11. Toledo	1 @ 1½

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTRY BANKS—QUARTERLY.

	New-York City.	Out of City.	Total.
Loans	$117,069,553	69,061,047	186,130,600
Overdrafts	63 229	295 982

good, at $1 05@$1 15; Red State, inferior to good, at $1 10@$1 20, and White Kentucky at $1 00@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and cheaper. Sales 65 000 bushels, at 55c @56c. for new mixed Western; 57c.@59c., for old do. do.; 45c.@55c. for damaged do. do.; 65c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in less request, at 68c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,400 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy, at 55c.@ 70c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,100 bushels State, at 55c.@ 56c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue quiet, including Canada, at 32c.@33c.; Western, at 31½c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 370 bales North River, at 65c.@ 75c., for shipment, and 80c.@85 for local use, chiefly the latter, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and are steady, including last year's crop, at 16c.@24c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Holders are not disposed to make any important concessions to buyers, and business is restricted. The market is undoubtedly heavy, and prices are tending downward.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been made made, at $28 50@$21 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern command $1 25 ₱ per thousand.

LEAD—Is generally dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Prices of all kinds are quoted about the same, but the demand is limited.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, 30 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 29c.; and 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, at drooping prices. Sales, 670 bbls., at $17 62½ for Mess, and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 7¾c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6¼c@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is less active. Sales 400 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@10c.; ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand, at former figures. Sales 175 bbls., at $11 50@ $12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $15@$18 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@ $15 25 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 11c.@14c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 235 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—All kinds are quiet to-day, though quotations are essentially unaltered.

SUGARS—The day's transactions add up 1,230 hhds., including Cuba at 4¾c.@5c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5¾c., with 330 bags East India on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., on private terms.

TEAS—Are in request, and desirable lots are quoted steady.

TIN—Has been very quiet, at old prices.

WHISKY—Sales 1,450 bbls., in lots, at 16½c.@17c., chiefly at 16¾c.@16¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Heavier engagements have been reported to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s 3d @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 8¾d @9d.; Corn, 8d.@8¾d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s ₱ 310 lbs., Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@ 30s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d. @9¾d ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. @2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10¾d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. @3. 3d ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s 6d. @3s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Wheat, (24,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 9¾d. ₱ bushel. For Cork—Grain, for orders, at 12d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (18,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 17c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For.	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 5
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
North Britton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Hammonia	New-York	Southampt'n	May 15
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Livarpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 26
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Tintonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
North Britton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE

WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS.

Will receive proposals

For the manufacture of

CLOTHS, SATINETS,

AND

FLANNELS,

suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are nonequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods out in Store, can be promptly executed.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park place.

ARMY AND NAVAL MEDICINE CHESTS.—Dr. THOMAS RITTER No 104 Cherry st., for twenty years has made it his special business to furnish medicine chests and surgical instruments. During this period he has supplied more than twenty thousand chests. He keeps a large stock on hand, and is therefore able to furnish everything in his line at the shortest notice. His *Medical Manual* of 150 pages which accompanies the medicine chests, is the most popular book in the English language—more than twenty-one thousand having been sold.

Dr. RITTER, within a few days, has furnished Gov. Sprague, and several other Regiments, the steamer *Harriet Lane*, *Atlantic* and *Baltic*.

KNAPSACKS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.

5,000 Knapsacks.
4,000 Haversacks.
10,000 Thin Water-Proof Blankets.
1,000 Covered Canteens.
For sale by F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS.
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

TENTS, TENTS.—TENTS MADE IN EVERY style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices, by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers, up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall-st., New-York.

ARMY STORES.—FOR SALE, 400 GALLONS Blackberry Wine, a very superior article, manufactured from the Lawton berry; will be sold in lots to suit. Apply to BIGGS & ROSSITER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FIRE-ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

Two years success! The best pump for cisterns, wells, tanks, &c., and for forcing and throwing by hose to great heights and distances. The best protection against fire. JAMES M. ED SEY,
Office No. 467½ Broadway.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, offers for sale 10,000 roses, verbenas, heliotropes &c., in the very best of order at war prices.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

THE OFFICE HERETOFORE OCCUPIED by Leigh & Bailey, as my agents, for the sale of Alfred Leigh's Pure London Gin, Green Ginger-Brandy, Peppermint Cordial, London Bitters, &c., will be retained by the undersigned, where will be pleased to see his customers, as usual. ALFRED LEIGH,
No. 46 Broad-st., New-York, and
Nos. 23 and 25 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE FOR May, second edition, is out, with all the changes to the 15th inst. Price 25 cents. Free by mail on receipt of the price in red stamps.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST JUNE TO FIRST NOVEMber, a front pew, No. 42, north transept in Calvary Church, Dr. Hawks, Rector. Apply to the Sexton at the Church, or to T. L. LOWNDES, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the office of Alex. Hamilton, Jr.

THE MOTHER OF A GIRL 10 1-2 YEARS old, whose father has gone to the war, wishes to place her in the hands of some respectable person to take charge of her. Apply to Mrs. COOK, No. 170 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

FRISBIE'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store. Liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth st.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No 56 Irving-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or would travel with a family to Europe; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family, for the City or country; can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, as chambermaid in a private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; or would go as plain cook; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 26 East 21st.-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—Two girls want situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as laundress, understands doing up linens well; or as plain cook; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 26 East 21st.-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or to assist with children; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country in Summer; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; or chambermaid and do fine washing; has lived three years and a half in her last place; the best of City references given. Please call at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. No objection to the country. The best of City reference. Call for two days at 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as rhambermaid and fine washing, or as regular waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st., 2d-floor, Room No. 8, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or would do plain cooking for a small family; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 48 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a small, private family; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 23d-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework for a small family; has excellent City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 Charles-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; or as waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 262 West 16th-st, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to take care of children. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has four years' reference from her two last places; can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 16th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do up stairs work and mind children; is a neat sewer, and has no objection to the country; has four years' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 234 19th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SITuation wanted by a competent young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of children; no objection to travel; can give four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 21st-st., near 1st av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would take care of children; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 46 East 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, and take care of children; good reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 143 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork or plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation, has been City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A woman, reliable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is capable and obliging, as good references can show; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted a situation, by a respectable young lady, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of grown up children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat tidy girl, with excellent City reference a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to take of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on a lady and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to assist with the fine washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country, best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days, at No 141 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave., third floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City references given; has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 180 West 30th-st., near 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 190 East 21st-st., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 314 4th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to do general housework; can give seven years reference. Call at No. 250 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 181 West 42d-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and agreeable. Call, for two days, at No. 570 2d-av., corner of 35th-st., over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A situation is wanted by a young woman, with good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 84 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady is desirous of securing a situation for a competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 80 West 43d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on a lady and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook, who understands all kinds of cooking and baking; would assist in washing and ironing or would do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City reference can be given for five years from her last place. Call at No. 262 2d-av, near 13th-st., room No. 3.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as first class cook; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance into the country, or to assist in the washing and ironing if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 95 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 56th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 59 rear West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, as cook in a private family; is a good cook and excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing; good City references from her last place. Address No. 518 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a first-class cook; understands American and French cooking in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 224 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., for two days.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as excellent cook in a private family; none other need apply; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as first rate cook and excellent baker; has good City reference from her last employer; country preferred, or City. Call at No. 40 Spring-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as plain cook and to wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., third floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, gravies and pastries, desserts of all kinds; best of City references. Apply at No. 373 1st-av., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a Scotch woman, who is perfectly competent; has no objection to assist in washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 163 3d av., near 16th-st., in the millinery store; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address No. 744 Broadway, corner of 9th-st. and Astor-place

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country; she understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; would do the coarse washing; wages $9 Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced woman who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 20th-st., first door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in City or country, as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 362 2d av., near 23d-st., Room No. 11.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing or as plain sewer; have good City reference from their last place, where they have lived together for four years and a half, and never living together again if possible. Call till united at No. 224 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A CAPABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to assist with the washing. Has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference that can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would go to the country; good references. Call at No. 504 21st-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young Protestant girl as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 West 27th-st., in the store, near 7th av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family. Call at No. 512 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 30th and 31st sts.; can be seen for two days; best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook in a private family by a respectable young woman who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 443 East 10th-st., over the drug-store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; one who understands her business; or to do the work of a small family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 44 West 10th st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or as laundress and to help with chamberwork; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 380 East 13th-st., near Avenue B, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an excellent plain cook, who will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference for saberness and steadiness from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 92 West 33d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing by a middle-aged woman; good references given. Apply at No. 92, corner 23d-st., on 7th-av., for two days, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, of bread and biscuit; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 166 East 23d-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and iron; good references given. Call at No. 136 East 14th-st., corner 3d-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, a cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 81 Greene-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, washer and irooer, or cook alone, in city or country; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No 66 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 Tillary-st., near Gold, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, GENERAL SERVANTS, SEAMSTRESSES, WAITER GIRLS, LAUNDRESSES, &c.—Situations are wanted for over 200 excellent servants of every capacity, well recommended by Brooklyn families where they have lived. Many of the above servants have been known to the proprietors for years, and will be found capable and reliable in up and willing to go in the country. N. B.—This agency has been established over 11 years. Ladies will find our business conducted on principles of strict honor and in every instance where a disappointment occurs, or no servant is supplied, no charge is made.
MANNING & CO., 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Respectable Scotch girl wishes a situation as cook or chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing if required; has first-class City references. Call on or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 26th-st., corner of 3d av., second floor.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a situation by a first class housekeeper and cook, understands French cooking, pastries, creams and preserves; good City refereece. Apply at No. 33 12th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as cook and laundress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 East 29th-st.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls, one as good cook; understands her business perfectly; the other as laundress, or would do chamberwork or fine washing; both are willing and obliging, and have got the best of City reference as to capability and character; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER — Wanted, a situation by a very neat and obliging young woman as cook, washer and ironer; makes bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and is a good laundress; would do general housework or chambers work and waiting; is willing and obliging; a home preferred to high wages; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., hall door, for two days. Good reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to do the housework of a small family; and has no objections to go in the country during the summer; best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A Protestant young woman, hard working, honest and sober, wishes a situation, in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron well; is also a good butter-maker; is not afraid to work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs,

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as plain cook and good washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small private family; has City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable person to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 223 West 21st-st., between 6th and 8th ave., rear house, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can be well recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 24th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat and tidy German girl wishes a situation as plain cook and good washer and ironer, in a respectable private family. Apply at the German and French Servants' Registry Office, No. 510 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to do housework for a small family; has two years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or is willing to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young girl, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 409 1st av., between 21th and 25th-sts. for two days.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a first-class cook; also by a waitress, who has no objections to go a short distance in the country with a family; the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 217 Avenue A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 20 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS Maker wishes an engagement to go out by the day or week; understands making ladies' and children's dresses perfectly; the best of reference given. Call or address a note at No. 79 West 24th st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 30 Carrol-st., top floor, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 87 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as general housemaid; has good City references. Apply at No. 276 8th av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a competent widow lady who is thoroughly experienced in all its branches; understands cooking, baking, and preserving fruits, jellies, and pickles of all descriptions; is an excellent manager, having had many years' experience in her own house. Ladies wishing a neat and trustworthy person, may address for 3 days, Mrs. BEDFORD, Brooklyn Post office

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a gentleman's house to take care of for the summer months; very best reference given by families that have known her for a great many years. Call at No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good reference given. Call or address No. 104 Division-st., corner Allen-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 20th-st., first door from 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a competent person; is a good dressmaker; understands hair dressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins, and understands all kinds of family sewing; reliable reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl that understands ladies' hairdressing, sewing, ladies floe clear starching, &c; has no objection to go in the country or to travel. Apply or address to No. 260½ Sowery, for two days

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as laundress; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as laundress; has three years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., No. 6 White's-place.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a steady young woman, in this City or Brooklyn as laundress, and to assist in other work, if required; laundry work alone preferred; no objections to going to the country. Call at No. 17 33d-st., between Madison and 5th ave., her present place, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at 1,069 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d-ave., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth or would take care of grown up children and do plain sewing, or wait on an invalid lady; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lady reference from her last place; wishes a home in a respectable family; wages no object. Call at No. 6 21st-st., between 5th and Madison ave.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as nurse, to go in the country; can take charge of an infant or growing children; is a neat sewer, and has no objection to assist with chamberwork; best of reference. Inquire for two days at No. 46 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTAble middle-aged English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; is also an excellent seamstress, and would teach small children, reference satisfactory. Call, for one day, at No. 51 East 34th-st., or until engaged, at No. 220 14th st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; willing to travel to Europe with a lady; thoroughly understands her duties. Can be seen at No. 6 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person, as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; or to take charge of growing children and sew; has no objection to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 119 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is a good sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 362 2d-av, near 23d-st., Room No. 14.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced German nurse; wishes to take charge of two or three children and do plain sewing, none but respectable families need apply; best of City reference given. Call at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth or growing children; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; can take the entire

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SKETCHES IN INDIA—MAZEPPA.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—MRS. ANNA BISSOP'S DRAWING-ROOM CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE-BARRELED ROOK—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No demonstration has yet been made on the part of the Government, indicative of the course which it intends to pursue. It is still engaged in strengthening its hands for the contest, and it is thought in some quarters that it will continue to do so, until the certainty of success cannot be questioned. It is believed that delay will be advantageous to the Government, while it will prove the contrary to its enemies.

Baltimore was quietly occupied by Federal troops on Monday evening, and they now have an encampment on Federal Hill, overlooking the city. The movement was made by Gen. BUTLER with so much quietness that the troops were in the streets before the citizens were aware of their proximity. Their reception, however, was far different from that of the 19th of April, although the same regiment whose progress through the streets was then so bitterly opposed—the Massachusetts Sixth—was one of those which entered on this occasion. They were accompanied by the New-York Eighth, who had the honor of carrying through the city the American flag, and a portion of COOK'S Battery of Flying Artillery. Their reception, in fact, was all that could be desired, and proved better than anything else the heartiness with which the Baltimoreans have eschewed secession, after their bitter experience of a few days. The streets were crowded with applauding people, Union flags flung to the breeze, and in some instances the windows of private dwellings were illuminated. Yesterday the camp on Federal Hill was fully established, and squads of the soldiers visited the city and strolled about among the people—the *entente cordiale* being apparently perfect. One good effect of their presence in the city was manifested in the capture of a schooner loaded with pikes, manufactured by ROSS WINANS, and a number of Minié rifles. She was taken across the harbor and anchored near the camp, with a guard on board. She had cleared for a point on the eastern shore.

Gen. BUTLER yesterday issued a proclamation in explanation of the motives which induced the occupation of Baltimore. He guarantees the safety of all citizens following lawful pursuits, but warns all sympathisers with secession that they must cease giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The document, which is of the utmost importance, was issued after consultation with the authorities.

An important statement reaches us from Harrisburgh, to the effect that Govs. CURTIN of Pennsylvania and DENNISON of Ohio have entered into a compact with the Union men of Western Virginia, pledging the entire available forces of those States to protect the Union men there against the home Secessionists and Eastern Virginia. It is also stated that the Governors of Indiana and Illinois have made a similar compact with the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri. Another still more important statement is made. It is that the Governors of all the Free States from Pennsylvania westward have received a pledge from President LINCOLN that there shall be no stop to the war until the national flag floats once more over all Federal property.

The Maryland Legislature has adjourned until the 4th of June, though it is doubtful whether they will meet at that time. The members of the Senate signalized the last hours of the session, by appointing Commissioners to consult with President LINCOLN, JEFF. DAVIS, Gov. LEIGHER and Gov. CURTIN. The scheme, however, failed in the House. After the adjournment, several of the members proceeded to Harper's Ferry, to visit their secession friends there. They were accompanied by the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, who reasserts the fact, which has been denied, that the Virginians have stealthily fortified themselves on the Maryland heights, and gives the additional intelligence, that they have recently received an accession of seven thousand stand of arms, and twelve cannon, and seemed determined to retain their position. ROSS WINANS, the Baltimore traitor, was among them, and received with all honor.

The Engineer corps attached to the Thirteenth New York Regiment yesterday finished a branch railroad connecting Annapolis Station and the pier of the Naval Academy—the work having been entirely done by them. There was a grand demonstration in the afternoon in honor of the opening, in which the citizens of Annapolis took prominent part. The entire Thirteenth Regiment went on an excursion beyond the city, and on their return they marched through, with music and the booming of cannon.

Gen. HARNEY has issued an address to the people of Missouri, in which he denounces the military bill recently passed by the Legislature of that State as an indirect ordinance of secession, and manifestly unconstitutional. He alludes to the affair at Camp Jackson, and states that it was notorious that troops in the secession interest, openly wearing the dress and badges of the Army of the so called Southern Confederacy, were received there, and that the main avenues in the camp were named after DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. He closes with the announcement that he shall consider it his duty to enforce the laws of the United States under all circumstances. There is but little doubt, from the nature of the seizures made at Camp Jackson, that an effort was soon to be made to precipitate the State into secession. Large quantities of cannon, small arms and munitions of war were accumulated, which could have been intended for no other purpose.

In addition to those previously announced, the State Military Board has organized four new regiments, one of whom is Col. LANSING'S, of this City. Another resignation has taken place in the Governor's Staff—that of WILLIAM A. JACKSON, Inspector-General. This place is filled by Major M. R. PATRICK.

Threats having been made that a number of twelve-pounder howitzers, at Fort Kearney, would be seized by a secession mob, Capt. TYLER, of the Second Dragoons, who commands at that post, took the precaution, on the evening of the 10th inst., to spike them. He had received orders to remove them to Fort Leavenworth for safety, but did not like to undertake the task.

The Massachusetts Legislature met in special session yesterday, and Gov. ANDREW sent in his message. It is exceedingly patriotic in tone, and gives a detailed history of the action of the State thus far in its opposition to rebellion. Among other matters he states that he has sent a special messenger to Europe to purchase Minié rifles, or other improved arms, to the value of fifty thousand pounds sterling. The Governor recommends the establishment of a State Military Encampment and the negotiation of a loan sufficient to meet all probable expenses.

An arrival from Havana announces that very hot weather has set in there, and that many strangers were anxious to get away, but found it difficult on account of the stoppage of the regular lines of steamers. Sugars were lower. Exchange was drooping, and money was very tight. The yacht *Wanderer* had found some difficulty in getting away from this port, on account of a former difficulty with the authorities, but she at last succeeded, and had gone to Key West. The health of the city continued good, though rain was much wanted.

The *Europa*, at Halifax, brings advices from Europe to the 5th inst; the *Parana*, at St. Johns, brings dates to the 7th, and by the *Arago* and *Kangaroo*, at this port, we have our usual files and correspondence to the 2d. Mr. FAULKNER, late American Minister at Paris, was, with his family, a passenger by the *Arago*. The news is of interest. The affairs of America had again been discussed in the British House of Commons, with reference to the effect of the contemplated blockade of the Southern ports upon British interests. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the 4th, stated that all legal questions connected with the subject had been submitted to the Attorney-General, who had not yet rendered his opinion. A fleet had been dispatched to watch the entire American coast. On the 6th, the opinion of the Crown law officer was given upon several of the points, substantially to the effect that everything depended upon the efficiency and completeness of the blockade; and that circumstances alone would determine the practicability of collecting revenue from vessels before they had broken bulk. He also said, in regard to privateering, that the Southern Confederacy would have to be regarded as belligerents. The London *Herald* regards our difficulties as likely to necessitate a war between England and the Northern States, as a means of restoring the supply of cotton. The Liverpool *Courier* has a sensation article, announcing that NAPOLEON III. is the promoter of the Southern revolution. The news from the Continent is mainly confined to the opening of the Representative Chambers in Austria. The Emperor, in his Address, had pledged himself to the most liberal measures, not only in his German, but in his Slavonic provinces, and his engagements had been received with great displays of popular enthusiasm. Order had been restored in the Neapolitan provinces of the new Italian Kingdom. GARIBALDI had returned to his home at Caprera. The official journal at Rome finds it necessary to deny that tenders of peaceful accommodation from VICTOR EMANUEL had been received by the Pope.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, decision was yesterday rendered in Street-Contractor HACKLEY'S case. The Court holds that the Sessions had jurisdiction and authority to make the commitment; that the commitment is regular, and orders HACKLEY to be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. The examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar, have made their report, returning the entire class as qualified. In the General Sessions there was one trial, that of LORENZO STEWART, for homicide, in which the jury rendered a verdict of simple assault. Besides this, a large number of cases of minor importance were tried, and an aggregate of four years and ten months' confinement imposed. There were several acquittals; and of the prisoners convicted, a number were remanded for sentence.

The Stock Market was ¼@1 ₱ cent. higher on some of the Railway shares, yesterday, and lower on most of the Border State Stocks. Tennessees fell to 42½. The last price for Illinois Central was 65½ ₱ cent., and New-York Central, 72½.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, at, however, reduced prices for common and medium brands. Heavy sales of Wheat were reported, at irregular rates. Corn was plenty and cheaper. Groceries were less active. Cotton was in moderate demand, at previous figures. Whisky was brisk and buoyant. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fish, Fruit, Candles, Hay, Hides, Leather, Seeds, Spices, and wholebone were sparingly dealt in. Provisions attracted less attention. Hops were in request. The Freight engagements were more extensive, including some 30,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by the steamship *Great Eastern*, direct for Liverpool, at our quotations.

The cattle trade was quite brisk at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday. About 3,300 beeves were on sale, independent of Government purchases, and as the market was well cleaned up last week, butchers bought freely at the old rates, viz.: 9c. for the best, and 8c.@8½c. for fair cattle. At least three-fourths of the stock was disposed of the first day—a few to graziers for further feeding. The majority of the cattle were in good flesh, although not as heavy as at some former markets.

The Outlets for Cotton under the Blockade.

The blockade of Southern ports necessarily raises a question of first-rate importance—already attracting great attention in England—whether cotton is to be exempted; and if not, whether it is to be allowed to be sent to market through the *interior* routes of communication, and through the free Northern ports. The attention of our Government has already been called to this matter, and the answer indicates that the blockade is to apply to every kind of Southern produce. At the mouth of James River, where the blockade is now rigidly enforced, a considerable quantity of cotton has already been seized and held, showing that the instructions of Government include that as well as all other articles.

We do not see how the Government can act upon a different policy. The blockade is enforced for other objects than to weaken the rebels by destroying their commerce. It is an act of *self defence*. But for the blockade, our commerce might be swept from the seas by Southern privateers and pirates. Already is a bounty offered for any life of our merchantmen destroyed, or for any prisoner taken. We must shut up the nests of such foes to mankind. We must also prevent the importation of arms and munitions of war and food. To secure all these results, the blockade must be perfect, not a vessel being allowed to go in or out of any Southern port.

Should such a course prevent the exportation of *cotton* altogether, it would produce much inconvenience and distress both in the Northern States and in Europe, the Southern States being, at the present time, the chief source of supply for the world. England and France would, very probably, endeavor to exempt cotton from the articles prohibited, without basing their objections upon stronger ground than their own *convenience*. The importance of an article to commerce does not purchase for it an exception from the well established rules applicable to a blockade—otherwise it might be defeated altogether. What is important to one nation is not to another. By the laws of nations, a blockade, maintained by a competent force, applies to every ship entering or leaving port, with their entire cargoes.

But a blockade of Southern ports is by no means conclusive against sending cotton to market. It merely closes up the customary channels, but it may leave others open almost equally direct and convenient. For years past there has been a gradual diversion of cotton by way of the interior routes, to Northern and Eastern markets. It is only a comparatively few years since all the products of the Mississippi Valley were sent down the river to New-Orleans, as a matter of necessity. The opening of various public works from the Atlantic into the great valley, has turned the almost entire trade of the country watered by that river above Cairo, over these new channels. There were sent, eastward, over the public works of the single State of New-York, the past year, 71,384,143 bushels of grain, the produce of the Western States, against 5,687,399 sent down the river to New Orleans. Of animal food and provisions 437,650 tons, valued at $87,803,694, were sent East, over the same routes, against 95,700 sent down the Mississippi River to New-Orleans. The tendency of this diversion of the products of the great valley over the interior routes to the Atlantic cities, is steadily increasing.

Taking Cairo as a point, the interior routes can undoubtedly command the transportation of produce concentrating at that point, and destined for Eastern or European markets. Now, it is well known that the cotton of the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and of the greater part of Alabama and Louisiana, can be delivered as cheaply at Cairo as at Mobile or New-Orleans. The centre of the cotton belt is about half way between Cairo and the Gulf. Cotton can as well be sent *up* as *down* the Mississippi, and north as well as south, by railroad. From Cairo are two great lines of railroad, one extending direct to New-Orleans, the other to Mobile. These roads traverse the best cotton districts in the South, and with the Mississippi River, can readily deliver three-fourths of the crop at a point from which it can be sent to Liverpool as cheaply as from the present leading ports of exportation.

For the crops of the States of Georgia and South Carolina, ample means exist for sending them to market over the interior routes, in the Western and Atlanta, the Memphis and Charleston, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and Louisville and Nashville Railroads. It would cost perhaps a cent a pound more to send the crops of these States to market over these routes than to export them from Charleston and Savannah direct. These two States produce about 800,000 bales.

It will thus be seen that there is no difficulty whatever in sending the next crop of cotton to market at cheap rates, with every Southern port closed. The question with our Government will be, whether we shall allow it to be sent forward at all. If it does, then it must, of course, allow the proceeds to return through the same channels. If the South sends forward $100,000,000 worth, then it must take back, in specie or merchandise, an equal sum, for we take it, we shall not imitate the Southern custom of *confiscating* the property of the citizens of the rebelling States passing through our territory. We can let the South have back the proceeds of their crop, but not in contraband articles.

These are strong arguments for the course indicated, addressed to ourselves. If we could turn the entire crop over our public works, and through our own ports, we should immediately gain some compensation for the excessive losses already sustained by the rebellion.

We know that the Southern people already declare that the crop *shall never take the interior routes to market*—that they will hold on to it or destroy it first. Such a declaration would entirely spoil their cause in Foreign Courts, from which, by virtue of cotton, they still expect to be rescued from the scrape into which they have precipitated themselves. Cotton, in their imaginations, is still to shield them from the penalty for their crimes. But when foreign nations see that cotton can be sent to market over the Pennsylvania, New-York and Canadian railroads and canals, as well as through New-Orleans, Mobile or Savannah, they will not listen to the childish petulance of the South, which declares that if it cannot be sent over just such routes as suits Southern caprice, it shall not go to market at all! As for its not going to market over *any* route we may leave open to it, we have little to fear. An unruly child in a fit of the pouts may push away his breakfast, but only to make a double meal at dinner.

Plant Corn!

In times like these, the agriculturist who allows an acre of his land to remain uncultivated, is lacking in patriotism as well as in duty to his family and himself. We must have an army to defend the country and uphold the Union in its integrity, and it must be fed and clothed. Soldiers can no more fight without eating than they can live without air. There will be during the current year hundreds of thousands of people, turned from the ordinary pursuits of peace in the Northern States alone, who must be provided for in addition to the ordinary supplies of the country.

This excess should be furnished by the farmers beyond the ordinary yield of their farms. The good of the country demands it, and the best interests of the farmers require it. We should not suffer our exports to be diminished, for these will be necessary to balance the evils resulting from the derangement of business consequent upon the war in which the treason of the South has involved us. We should raise grain enough at the North for home consumption, to feed our army and the thousands connected with it, and an amount to send abroad equal to that of any former year. In this way, one at least of the great branches of industry will be saved from the embarrassments which will necessarily be entered by most of the other interests of the country.

There will be a market at remunerative prices for all the grain, all the tubers, all the hay, all the beef and pork, all the products of the dairy, which the farmer may raise. The signs of the times on the other side of the ocean are portentous of a Continental war. Vast armies are being raised there, as here, and all Europe is being placed on a war footing. There will be no lack, therefore, of a foreign market. There will be no lack of money. The war, while it demands for the use of the Government millions upon millions of dollars, will scatter these millions all through the channels of business and trade. The dollars required for war purposes, are not to be hoarded in the treasury, but scattered abroad in the purchase of supplies of food and clothing, in the means of transit, and furnishing all the wants incident to the movement and support of vast aggregations of men. A hundred millions at least will be expended by the Government in the current year, in addition to the ordinary outlay for its support. The rapidity of circulation will make this sum equivalent to three hundred millions in ordinary times. This large expenditure, it will be remembered, is not to be made abroad, but among our own people, and for the ordinary productions of our own country. Most of this vast sum, too, will find its way to the State and City of New-York. The drift of currency is always towards the great commercial centres. The supplies are purchased there, payments in the main are made there. The money scattered abroad comes home there, to go out again to the farmer, the mechanic, to all classes engaged in productive industry. The agriculturist of New-York will reap the double advantage of being away from the scenes of strife, untroubled by the commotions that prevail in the vicinity of the field of warlike operations, and a proximity to what, for the next two or three years at least, will be the best market in the world.

The farmer who heeds our advice will serve his country while he enriches himself. His will be a patriotism that pays, while it will not be the less serviceable for that reason. However other interests suffer, he cannot but prosper. The season opens propitiously. There will be no doubt of a crop, no doubt of a market, no doubt of high prices, and cash payments. Let the farmers of New-England, New-York, of all the Free States, test the capacities of their acres. Let no foot of land be unemployed, no spot without a crop of some kind. Everything they raise will sell. Whatever furnishes food for man will be in demand. Whatever furnishes food for animals will be in demand. Grain, tubers, beef, pork, all the products of the dairy, everything that a farm yields, will find a ready market and remunerative prices. If the farmers of the loyal States are wise, therefore, whatever evils this war may bring upon other classes and other interests, they will prosper.

The Englishman's Sympathies.

We cannot expect our neighbors to regard our misfortunes with a very sympathetic eye. Perhaps the most that a philosophic spirit can demand, is that they should not rejoice at our calamities. Still there are peculiar circumstances that call from every generous-minded man, and from every nation with any degree of sound public opinion, a certain noble sympathy. If, for instance, the American people, with all their supposed greed for money, and their sharp eye for a bargain, should hear of a dire struggle over the Atlantic among their kinsmen, wherein the objects professed on the one side, were law and the existence of an organized Government, and, on the other, anarchy and disorder, and where the results were to be on one side the unlimited extension of a debasing tyranny, and on the other the possible destruction of it, and their sympathies should go up and down the scale, according to their chances for trade, we, in our unsophisticated way, would call our public opinion base and selfish. We should say that our population had no conception of a noble cause. We should conclude that the "canker of gold" had eaten out our manhood. Still more should we lash our own baseness and hypocrisy, if for years we had been preaching about human liberty, and had pharisaically blessed ourselves that we were not as our kinsmen were, and now, when their grand effort, with untold pains, was being made to free themselves from their evils, we should look coolly on, and only speculate where we could make the most per cent.!

On the obvious application of this supposed case, it must not be understood that the American people demand or need any sympathy from England in this domestic struggle. It has already assumed such gigantic proportions, and the life-blood of both North and South has so entered into it, that even if the whole world should throw their sympathies and their forces on either side, it would scarcely postpone or change the fearful impending contest. Our Free States, fired by the love of country and the hatred of human Slavery, rising up with a unanimity scarce ever witnessed in history, do not care whose sympathy they lose or gain. But the friends of the civilization, and the students of the history of England, do, for her own sake, regret, that in the only time in which she could forcibly and properly utter a generous word for the cause of human rights at issue in this country, she has had scarce a syllable to say. After years of safe agitation against Slavery in her own island, after boastings repeated by her orators and editors *ad nauseam* of an act of emancipation perfected thousands of miles away, and scarce affecting her more than emancipation in South America would ourselves; when at length the great Republic takes up the same problem in such a way as to risk the fortunes and lives of a whole generation, nobly offering her sons and her gold, without stint or measure. In the contest, the English Press, in its great representative, is philosophically neutral, or is occupied with the effect of the struggle on Lancashire cotton spinners.

The London *Times* we have been wont to regard as the organ of the great *middle class* of England. Is this all that the descendants of HAMPDEN and MILTON and the great advocates of English liberty, or the compeers of WILBERFORCE and BROUGHAM, have to say on the greatest struggle for Human Rights that this generation has witnessed? Is there no thought for civilization on this Western Continent, no regard for Law, no feeling for Liberty, as opposed to a barbarous Slavery? Is the only thing which the English mind can measure in all this, the price of cotton? The English tone in treating the subject seems to be somewhat that which we should adopt in regard to the squabbles of two South American republics, whose struggles were to interfere with our trade.

Were the cause of this indifference and this want of sympathy in our struggle, the usual British ignorance of other countries, or the national conceit of superiority to the domestic squabbles of foreign nations, we could understand it, and explain it. But we see that these cannot be the reasons. The subject of the relation of Slavery to our Government and our Society, is becoming exceedingly well understood in Great Britain. The struggle is one which, on its very face, must interest most intensely every friend of human freedom. It is the same cause which has been fought out in part on English soil, and is being contested in every country in Europe—the cause of the masses against oppression. The blood which is being offered is British blood—the same which once flowed in Puritan and Cavalier, in Presbyterian and Churchman, in Scotchman and Irishman. If ever in an Englishman's heart, sympathy could beat for a foreign cause, it should in this. And if it does not, we are compelled to believe that British nobleness and manhood have made a sad descent since the days of CROMWELL and HAMPDEN.

Virginia on Secession in 1814.

In 1814, the New-England people became dissatisfied with the conduct of public affairs, and in the celebrated Hartford Convention they took action which looked like asserting the right of secession. Whereupon the Richmond *Enquirer*, Nov. 1, 1814, said:

"No man, no association of men, no State nor set of States has a *right* to withdraw itself from this Union, of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can only unknit. The same formality which forged the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The *majority of States* which form the Union must consent to the withdrawal of *any one* branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficiency of its constitutional laws, *is treason—treason to all intents and purposes.* Any other doctrine, such as that which has been lately held forth by the *Federal Republican*, that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union, *is an abominable heresy*—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of a *Federalist.*

We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies when the season shall demand it, and seize the first traitor who shall spring out of the hot-bed of the Convention of Hartford. This illustrious Union, which has been cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of America, and the wonder of the world, must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains or the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. *The Union must be saved when any one shall dare to assail it.*

Countrymen of the East! we call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and inevitable disgrace. Whatever may be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear upon the altar of our country to *save the Union.*"

This is just as good doctrine now as it was fifty years ago. The *Enquirer*, which uttered it, is now the leader of the rebellion which it then so justly and so forcibly denounced. But the result will show that the people stand by the Union now as they did when it was assailed by *quasi* treason in New-England.

The London Times on American Affairs.

It will no doubt have been gladly noticed, from the copious extracts we gave yesterday from the English journals, with what penetration the true nature and issues of the contest forced upon the American Government are seized abroad, and with what sympathetic vigor they throw themselves on the side of the Republic.

The single eminent exception is the London *Times*, several of whose latest American leaders we reproduced yesterday. It would be difficult to say which is the most marked in those articles—their low moral sentiment, or the strange lack of intellectual sagacity which they display. The oracular and dogmatic utterance in no wise conceals the radical feebleness of reasoning, or the utter ignorance of the moral and material conditions of the "problem" which it affects to solve. We have already taken pains to point out the fundamental misconceptions that have vitiated the treatment of these weighty questions by the "leading journal." But we grow tired of seriously dwelling on such maunderings.

We can afford to pass by with a smile of contempt such astounding assertions as that "the President has neither an army nor a constituted authority to levy an army," and "could not of his own authority bring 5,000 men into the field;" as also the prognostic that the "thinly-populated" Western States can only raise "small levies"—the "small levies" meaning Ohio's 100,000 men now being organized, and her *half a million* militia of the reserve, and Illinois' 350,000! We are encouraged, however, to hope that, "if the war *should chance to be popular* among the large disengaged population, a fair proportion will actually take the field!"

A month ago the American people were described by the thunderer as a nation of Syharites, wholly given over to the cultivation of the art of easy living: since then we have undergone a stranger than Boudbistic transmigration, and are now "hot-headed and vindictive;" while the fierce rising and rushing of men to the defence of the Union is attributed to the "restless spirit of the people," who are "ready to rush at each others' throats," from the mere excitement of the thing! It is thus that after uttering the foul lie, that patriotism was dead in America, it tries to belittle what is, viewed *merely* as a metaphysical phenomenon, precisely one of the grandest manifestations of the deepest and noblest human qualities.

Meantime, there is nothing in these curious articles particularly encouraging to the cotton-controlling rebels. "We grant," it says, "that Mr. LINCOLN has the wealth of the nation to back him, that he has the most undivided population, that he has, *if you please* (!) the better cause. But these concessions are accompanied by expressions that render them simply insulting—as the hope that "the Americans will not ultimately *be so foolish* as to fight among themselves," or the patronizing reflection that "we shall not abandon all trust in the good sense of our transatlantic kinsmen." It is certainly ghastly that the hot indignation of twenty million loyal freemen, aroused by an assault on all that freemen hold most dear, after a forbearance that has no parallel in national annals, should be interpreted as a sort of "moral review at Tilbury Fort," and ascribed to the "restless spirit of the people."

There is really, however, much in these articles that is due simply to a feeble ambition of talking *ex-professore*, and which it would really be unfair to interpret as meaning anything. The statement that the President, in summoning forces for the defence of the Government, "does not act from the impulses of his own disposition," may have some significance to the *Times*—it is not obvious on this side the water. As to the programme which that journal supposes likely to be pursued by Mr. LINCOLN, the suggestions would have found their legitimate organ in *Punch*.

All this, however, does not make us "abandon all trust in the good sense" of the leading journal: it is its "way"—not, to be sure, a very elevated way, but still *its* way. No one who has followed the course of that journal towards modern national movements needs to be informed as to its peculiar *morale*. By and by, indeed, it will find out what is the true issue, and then it will strike in with the voice of a monarch—we shall have articles of a sonorous eloquence proving the grandeur and dignity of the cause: and meanwhile it will have failed to appreciate the true nature of a contest which no sincere or honest mind could for a moment have mistaken.

Cheap Patriotism.

No one doubts the patriotism of our Common Council,—but it is getting, we fear, to be of that cheap sort which is at somebody else's expense. They have already voted a million of dollars to aid in fitting out volunteer regiments, which was a noble and a proper donation to a just cause. Next they resolved to continue the salary of every person in the employ of the City, who might volunteer,—which was, perhaps, well enough under the circumstances.

But on Monday night one Board voted to pay every employe of the national Government in the Custom-house, who should volunteer, his salary also. This, it strikes us, is going a little too far. We see no more reason why this City should shoulder obligations that belong to the Federal Government, than those belonging to Ohio or Pennsylvania. We shall have burdens enough of our own, without assuming, in addition, those of the nation at large; and the people, when the first burst of enthusiasm is over, will demand reasonable economy, as well as vigor and energy, in the conduct of this war.

We trust this vote of the Aldermen will not become a law. There is no more reason for paying these Custom-house Volunteers their salary, than there would be for voting every volunteer who goes from the State $1,000 a year beyond his pay. Such appropriations do not indicate patriotism half as much as recklessness and extravagance. Our Common Council do not need any new laurels in that direction.

A HINT TO THE POLICE.—The open space in the Park, opposite the City Hall, is used occasionally for drilling troops. At every movement they make, they are followed by a dense crowd of dirty urchins, of lounging loafers and of idle lookers-on. Their steps are impeded—the officers are crowded—and the whole performance is turned into a farce by this crowd of hangers-on. We suggest to the Police that whenever the troops wish to drill, they should secure for them an open space, free from all incumbrance, for that purpose.

A Cry of Life from Poland.

The American people, thank Heaven, have not yet lost the ability to feel pity for great miseries, or the right to sympathize with a noble nation in calamity: and even in the midst of our national agony we can lend an ear to the cry of distress and despair borne across the Atlantic from unhappy Poland.

Another great crime has been committed by Russia upon that much-wronged people. It is but a few weeks since we had to record the large act of Imperial magnanimity on the part of ALEXANDER II. which put an end to Russian serfage; and though we at the time rightly interpreted that measure as a political and economic necessity rather than the prompting of philanthropy, yet it was regarded as showing a disposition to obey the inevitable tendencies of the age. This hope is now rudely dispelled. Whether from evil advice, or from one of those revulsions of temper common to men raised too high above their fellows, the Czar has sanctioned or permitted an abuse of his power to be made by the military authorities at Warsaw; and the result is an atrocious massacre of unarmed men, and of praying priests, women and children, in the streets of that city last month, which recalls the most ferocious type of the old Muscovite dragonade.

After the Warsaw *emeute* of February last, it was generally believed that the Czar had determined to pursue a conciliatory policy towards the Poles. The European journals for weeks brought us reports of various concessions—separate executive council, elective municipality, national education, etc.—vouchsafed them. But instead of becoming practical realities, these promises seem to have been followed by a series of galling restrictions, and finally by the dissolution of the Agricultural Society, (an association of many thousand Polish nobles and gentry,) which had long been very dear to the Poles, as cherishing the sentiment of national unity, and as the sole voice through which their aspirations towards political and social life found expression. This body, which the Government has long been in the habit of dealing with as an independent Power, was suddenly dissolved on the 5th of April. As this was not done till a large body of troops had been concentrated at Warsaw, there seems no reason to doubt that this was a premeditated act of aggression, and it would be difficult to conceive a more tyrannical piece of folly.

To these outrages the Poles replied only by calm and orderly demonstrations of feeling—expressing their desire to possess those political rights which the Czar had solemnly sworn over and over again to give them. In this attitude a large assemblage of the people of Warsaw took place on Sunday, the 7th of April. On the same evening a council of the military authorities under the Viceroy General GORTSCHAKOFF was called, and a massacre was deliberately resolved upon. Accordingly when, on the following evening, the population again presented themselves with their petitions, they were attacked by military, the cavalry charging and the infantry firing. Instantly the masses fell on their knees and sang the national hymn, and on these groups, imploring the justice of Heaven, the troops fired. At the same time the priests of the Church of the Bernardins came out with their crosses and fell on their knees. the cavalry charging on them, throwing down and cutting to pieces all in their way, men, women and children. Nor did the atrocities cease with the massacre: they refused to allow the people to nurse their wounded friends, or bury their dead relatives; and eye-witnesses describe the scene inside the court of the Castle—when, after the firing, the dead and dying were ruthlessly dragged in there—as something appalling. From the care taken by the authorities to carry off the bodies of the dead and wounded, it is impossible to estimate the actual result of the attack; but the report prepared by the Russian ministry enumerates *two hundred and fifty* killed! and the wounded are said to number over one thousand!

The characteristic which first strikes one in this Polish movement, now extending through three or four months, is that it is, from first to last, a moral demonstration. It differs as widely as possible from a mere insurrectionary outbreak or revolutionary effort. It is, in the truest sense, a national act—the act of a whole people stirred by the same glorious memories and animated by the same undying hopes. That which NICHOLAS resolved—that there should be no more Poland and no more Poles—and which, by thirty years of cruel, stern, unflinching determination, he flattered himself he had effected—turns out to be as good as futile. Poland gives forth a cry of life! Amid the marvelous spectacle of resurgent nationalities which marks the present and past year, Poland sees herself forgotten and ignored. She deeply feels this, and in her despair—which takes a form pathetically characteristic of that ardent, enthusiastic and romantic race—she courts death so that the world may know she lives—so that the nations may hear the echoes of the volleys she receives without an answering word. The whole episode reads like a manifestation of the antique *exaltation* of the martyrs. Men died without an attempt to defend themselves, so that their blood might be the seed of a new national life; women, holding up their children, called to the soldiers to fire, to the end that their blood might cry to Heaven. In the strange tactics devised by those fervid souls, the workmen, it is said, in the morning drew lots as to who should be the first sacrifice, and the victims, after confession, calmly marched forward, bared their breasts, and fell under the balls without a murmuring word!

It is these facts which invest with such profound significance these manifestations in Warsaw. It is idle to suppose that Poland can make a head against Russia, if ever a struggle of physical force begins. But there are influences at work which prevent its being purely a question of physical force. The attitude of Russia is wholly untenable. Meanwhile there is for Poland to continue her attitude of protest—a calm and firm demand that the written treaties which assure her nationality be acted up to. The Poles have long had a singular power of exciting the sympathies of the world; it is through this means—by subtle and indirect ways, it may be—that the solution of her problem will come about. The partition of Poland has long been regarded as an insult and a challenge to the nations of Western Europe. This latest outrage has deeply stirred them with indignation and pity, and the Presses are strongly urging the common interference of England and France on her behalf.

TO THE PATRIOTIC.—The Ladies' Relief Society of Jersey City, who meet at Metropolitan Hall, are in need of more help to assist in making up articles needed by the volunteers of the Second Regiment.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax, the Galway Steamer Parana at St. Johns, and the Arago and Kangaroo at this Port.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

A British Fleet Dispatched to America.

Further Intimations of British Opinion.

LIBERAL SPEECH OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamship *Porona*, from Galway on the afternoon of the 7th inst., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The *Parana* brought no mail, and a portion of our report, including the Liverpool markets of the 6th, probably remains in the Galway Post-office.

The dates per the *Europa* are three days later than those already received.

The *Arago* from Southampton and Havre, and the *Kangaroo* from Liverpool, on the 1st, reached this port last evening. The *Kangaroo* stopped at Queenstown, May 2.

Among the passengers by the *Arago* we notice the families of the Hon. E. J. Faulkner and the Hon. J. M. Dallas, United States Ministers at Paris and London; Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, Capt. J. W. Abert, United States Army; Dr. Woodworth, United States Navy, and Dr. G. Holland, Bearer of Dispatches to the Government of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 5th inst.

The *Europa* has £25 000 in specie.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 4th inst.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS IN FRANCE.

How the News was Received—Characteristics of American Telegraphing—Regeneration of American Influence in Europe—Count de Gasparin—Return of Mr. Faulkner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 29, 1861.

For four days the European public have had before them the two columns of extraordinary dispatches which the Charleston people sent north during the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter; and these dispatches being the only history of that event that we have received or can receive before the arrival of another steamer, you may judge somewhat the singular effect they produced here. A dozen glowing dispatches, each terminating: "It is impossible to describe the grandeur of the scene"! or, "*For fifty miles* around the scene is one of indescribable grandeur" with high wrought pictures of crumbling fortifications, exploding magazines, burning houses, heavens obscured with the smoke of bursting shells, &c., was enough to prepare the mind for the ultimate bill of mortality known to military annals. But "we are assured by Mr. MILES, who has just returned from the captured fort," that not a life has been lost on either side! The European reader wipes his glasses, and looks back again at the paper with amazement, to assure himself that he is not mistaken, but the assertion is repeated over and over again, and he very naturally exclaims: "Those wonderful Yankees! they have invented a way of taking forts without hurting anybody!" The fall of Sebastopol was announced in three lines, without one word on the grandeur of the scene, much less on the extent of country over which the scene was grand. The battle of Solferino was announced in six lines, and without one word of *fanfaronade*, and yet fifty thousand men "bit the dust" in the short space of sixteen hours. And while this great massacre was going on, instead of "windows, house-tops and church-steeples crowded with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, watching the scene through their glasses with deep emotion," the farmers were quietly cultivating their fields within hearing of the musketry, and the housewife went on with her daily occupations, as if the artificial earthquake on the neighboring farms were a thing of every day occurrence.

To a European, then, who knew nothing of the *animus* of the fight, who knew nothing of the diplomacy which lay hid behind this apparent fury of arms, the two columns of telegraphic bombast must have appeared to the last degree ridiculous. In London a word was invented, on Friday, on 'Change, for this event, which has had great success also at Paris. It was called a *very civil war*.

A week ago the Government at Washington was ridiculed in Europe for its seeming weakness and inactivity, and the subject of conquest and annexation in the Western Hemisphere was talked about, as if the United States had suddenly been wiped out of existance. Spain was to annex St. Domingo, while France was to annex a part or all of Hayti and the Republic of Ecuador. They asked, indeed, What will England say? but never once what will the United States say? The Government that, five years ago, solemnly convened its European Diplomats at Ostend to decide on the destinies of Europe and America, is now fallen so low as not even to hear its name mentioned in the division of the spoils on its own continent and at its very doors! We see Spain, the old woman on crutches, pick up one of her crutches and shake it at us, while all Europe laughs at the spectacle! While European Ministers at Paris rush to the Foreign Secretary's office for explanations the moment a French journal even intimates the possibility of an annexation of any territories, which nearly or remotely concerns them, the same papers speculate on annexations dangerous to the United States without restriction, never fearing any protest from that source. If a few short months can produce such a revulsion in public feeling toward us, it is time the people of the United States leave their occupations, to rally around the standard of the Union, in order to check, as soon as possible, this rapid decline of the Nation's reputation.

But there is in France one man at least who does not regard the American nation as going so rapidly into a decline. That man is the Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, formerly Deputy under LOUIS PHILIPPE, and one of the Commissioners for the emancipation of Slavery in the West Indies. M. DE GASPARIN has this week published an octavo volume of 500 pages, entitled: *Un Grand Peuple qui se relève—Les Etats Unis en 1861.* ("A Great People who raise themselves up—The United States in 1861.") The text which the author undertakes to prove is, that the people of the United States, in electing Mr. LINCOLN, have commited no fault, but on the contrary, they have raised themselves up; they have raised themselves from the barbarism into which the slave power was drifting them, and placed themselves on nobler and more civilized ground. The election of Mr. LINCOLN was an evidence that the higher morality and civilization of the country had taken fright and recoiled from the degradation into which the cotton interest was dragging them.

I send you a copy of this book of Count GASPARIN, and I would recommend that some New-York bookseller should reprint it, in order that the American public may see what an intelligent foreigner, who is our friend, says of us.

The family of Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, with the exception of the two youngest children who remain here at school, embark to-day for the United States, leaving behind them the genuine regrets of the whole American colony of Paris. Mr. FAULKNER will follow his family as soon as his successor arrives—perhaps a fortnight hence. There will thus be no interval between the two Ministers, although the gentlemen who now occupy the two Secretaryships, Messrs. WALSH and CLARK, are eminently capable men for such an emergency. MALAKOFF.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Views of the English Public and the Press.

In the House of Commons Mr. EWART had asked whether, seeing the possibility of privateering being permitted and encouraged by the Southern Confederation, the American Government had placed a sufficient naval force on the Gulf of Mexico for the protection of British property in American ships, and if privateers sailing under the flag of an unrecognized Power, would be dealt with as pirates.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that Her Majesty's Government has directed that a *naval force for the protection of British shipping be sent to the Coast of America*. The Government had received, from day to day, most lamentable accounts of the progress of the war in the States of America. The Government heard the other day that the States of the Southern Confederation had issued letters-of-marque, and that it was intended by the United States Government that there should be a blockade of all the Southern ports. There were some points of law on these questions, and they have been referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion in order to guide the Government in its instructions to the Minister in America and the Commandant of the Naval Squadron. The Government has felt that it was its duty to use every possible means to avoid taking part in this lamentable contest. Nothing but the imperative duty of protecting British interests in case they are attacked justifies the Government in interfering at all. We have not been involved in any way in that contest by any act or by giving advice in the matter, and for God's sake let us, if possible, keep out of it.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the 6th made an important statement in the House of Commons relative to American affairs. As to the Federal Government committing an infringement of international law by collecting dues from foreign ships before breaking bulk, the law officers of the Crown said so much depended on the circumstances that no definite instruction had been sent the cruisers. The Government believe that a collection is impracticable. Relative to the blockade, he said it could only be recognized when effective. Regarding letters-of-marque, the Government were of opinion that the Southern Confederation must be recognized as belligerents. Other important questions were still under consideration.

The American war continued to be the principal subject of discussion throughout England.

The London *Times* speculates on the probability of the *Great Eastern* being taken up by the American Government for war purposes.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says that the excitement in the Northern and Southern sections of America, apparently, has had no parallel since the early days of the French revolution.

The Underwriters ask higher rates of insurance on British vessels from American ports, say 20s. @25s. from New-Orleans; 10s.@15s. from New-York, and 1@2 per cent. extra is demanded of American vessels from India, China, etc.

War risks on American vessels detained in Southern ports have advanced from 5@10 guineas.

PROSPECT OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR.

From the London Herald, (Derbyite,) April 30.

Mr. GLADSTONE is not, of course, to blame that the dull American fuse seems at length to be fast burning down to the powder; but he and the Government will incur a grave responsibility if, in the now altered state of the relations between this country and the United States, the Budget is proceeded with in its present form. *Twice have we and the American people engaged in mortal conflict, and we may do so again before many weeks are over. And were such a war unhappily to arise, we ask our readers whether at the moment a real and not an imaginary surplus could be safely parted with?* What would our nearest neighbor do were our hands to be filled unexpectedly with a gigantic war? Were our own shores not assailed, the fifteen French iron cased ships which Lord CHARLES PAGET says can be at sea in the course of the present Summer, would command the Channel, and the Continent be at once the prey of revolution. France has been for some time waiting an opportunity to employ its vast military and naval power, and what better occasion could present itself than when this country has to choose between submitting patiently to the bitter consequences of Whig folly and demanding cotton with the sword.

We have pursued one line of policy to the United States, and the United States another line of policy to us. Revered by the novelty and philosophy of the free-trade dogma, bargain making was regarded as a slow, if not derogatory proceeding for a great and enlightened nation such as we, and the repeal of the navigation laws followed without stipulation of any kind the admission of corn duty free. What it was said the world needed was a great example of disinterestedness; and that given, there was not a nation but would see the wisdom of doing as we had done. America, said Mr. BRIGHT, has engaged to open its coasting and lake trades to the British flag if the British and Colonial trades were once opened to the American flag. What more could the shipowners want? And the navigation laws were accordingly erased from the statute book. Shall we say that our example has not yet been followed by any one of the great maritime nations? Five years later Lord ELGIN, the then Governor-General of British North America, bethought himself of reciprocity, and a treaty was hurriedly concluded in behalf of these provinces with the United States. Free trade was to be established, and the produce to be carried under the British and American flags. The American Government could not, however, without the concurrence of the New-York State Legislature, open the New-York canals; and Lord ELGIN left that little matter in the hands of the American Government. To this day that Government has never moved in the matter. *When the Russian war was impending the United States and France desired that the right to confiscate enemy's goods on board neutral ships, and neutral goods on board enemy's ships, should be waived, and, on the faith that the United States would be a consenting party to a revision of the public law of nations, the right was not only waived but given up forever.* To the non-compliance of the United States in this case the present danger of war with that country is mainly owing, for the United States may either accept or reject the Paris declarations of the Great Powers, and the rejection involves an inevitable suspension of the cotton trade.

What the effect would be of a suspension of the cotton trade, we will scarcely undertake to say. Cotton manufacture has long since taken a firm hold in this country, and been carried on with unvarying success. Almost a sixth of the whole population of these Islands are dependent on it, and to interfere with the daily bread of such a number, would be, without exception, the greatest calamity that has ever yet befallen us. Mr. GLADSTONE computes the revenue for the current year at £71,863,000, and an abatement of a sixth would create a deficiency of no less than £11,737 000. That it is in the power of Mr. LINCOLN to stop the supply of cotton, does not admit of question. The tonnage of the mercantile marine of the Northern American States is almost equal to our own, and far more adequate to supply an efficient fleet of privateers to make prize of every ship that may venture to leave the Southern coast. No more cotton could, there ore, be looked for from New Orleans, or Mobile, or Charleston, or any other of the well-known ports. To look for it by the Upper Mississippi and the Illinois Central and the Grand Trunk Railways, would be not less vain. From the Ohio and Mississippi River boats the most efficient have only to be chosen and armed, and not a single bale of cotton will reach Indiana or Illinois. Nor do the border railways hold out the least promise. There is scarcely anything more bulky than cotton, and there are no worse provided railways with rolling stock than those through Virginia and Kentucky. *Cotton sent recently by railway from New Orleans to Boston, was three months in transitu, and in a time of actual war the requirements of the public service would go far to exclude all business traffic.* To lay an embargo on the cotton trade will, therefore, be to stop the supply and to increase the public debt largely, if no new means can be devised of raising revenue.

Mr. LINCOLN may, however, assent to the Paris declarations, and place no difficulty in the way of the cotton trade; but this is not likely. If an appeal to arms is made, no greater blow could be leveled by him at the seceding States than that of cutting off their communication with ourselves. Such a proceeding would, perhaps, sooner or later, lead to au all but peaceful settlement of existing difficulties, and it will be expecting too much of the Federal Government to believe that they will not wage war with the most convincing weapons. For our remonstrances there is too much reason to believe the Americans will care nothing. They have bullied and overreached us on all occasions for many years, and a powerful party among the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN make no secret at the moment of laying hands on Canada. Our safety lies in at once providing for the worst, and if unhappily we should a third time become involved in war with our own kinsmen, the responsibility will rest on those who for years past have used power in a prodigal and unbecoming manner. Had they bargained with the United States as they did last year with France, the Paris resolutions would have secured to the toiling millions in the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom, the raw material of their industry and the means of earning in independence and in peace their daily bread. The British flag, instead of being driven as it is at present from the Canadian lakes, would have had reared under it a new race of seamen, upon which we at all times could rely; and had the navigation laws been repealed by treaties with the United States and other countries that Free Trade policy which Mr. COBDEN and MR. BRIGHT and others have professed to promote would have been carried out with advantage to all classes, and particularly to the shipping interest, upon the prosperity of which the integrity of the country may said to rest.

EFFECT OF STOPPING SUPPLIES.

President LINCOLN is now free to act, and it may be worth our while to examine the means by which he proposes to coerce the seceded States back into the Union. Judging by his declaration to the Virginia Commissioners, and his proclamation of war against the South, we are led to conclude that coercion will in no sense be invasion. The President designs merely to occupy and possess the property which belongs to the Federal Government, and few will dispute his right so to do, even though such occupation should entail civil war. This avowal gives us the clue to Mr. LINCOLN'S policy, when taken in connection with the fact that every Southern port is to be blockaded, and the mails stopped to seceded States. It is not proposed to enter the States composing the Southern Confederation, but merely to regain the property which belongs, and always has belonged to the Federal Government. This is precisely what the South most desires to avoid, for if Mr. LINCOLN can retake and hold the Balize forts at the mouth of the Mississippi and the defences of Pensacola, Savannah, and Charleston, Southern independence will become impossible and the seceders be compelled to return to their allegiance. *There is no community in the civilized world more dependent upon other nations than this newly-formed Republic; for the very necessaries of life are brought from the Free States, and every manufactured article is also imported. Cotton* is the life-blood of the Confederation and of the citizens themselves, for cotton furnishes the where withal to carry on the Government and the means to supply the wants of the planters and their slaves. *Unless the fibre be exported, and goods and provisions received in exchange, the whole community must starve; and Mr. Lincoln designs to put the seceders into this position, so as to compel submission.* Whether he has the power to effect his purpose we need scarcely stop to examine, but he can, at all events, keep up such a state of alarm upon the Southern coast as will vitally effect commerce if it do not annihilate it. The Government of Montgomery evidently fears this result, but, as the Southern Confederation does not possess a navy, it is difficult to tell how that result can be obviated.

NAPOLEON III. IN ALLIANCE WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Liverpool Courier, April 30.

We are informed upon the best, most unnameable authority, that all this uproar is caused by the Belzebub of the Tuileries. Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi were all French possessions once. The French owned the half of St. Domingo, and many of the little fragments of a submerged continent which peep up above the waters, as the Antilles, were French. The Emperor has an idea—it is to *reconquer* our frontiers. The inference is easy. *He has set the Spaniards at St. Domingo and the Americans by the ears, that by-and-bye he may step in as a benevolent mediator to stop the effusion of blood, and to quarter the princes of Carolina with the Ideas of France.* Quantities of rifled cannon and shells are sent to New-Orleans and Pensacola in French bottoms; but LOUIS NAPOLEON is a great manufacturer of artillery, and has always a store from which he can lend a friend. He cannot be blamed, for Virginia herself is casting cannon by night and day, and it is a toss up whether they are sent to Northerners or Southerners. It is quite true that the French are making vast preparations in the naval department, but *the American navy could all be be split into matches by La Gloire alone.* The Emperor does less watches events, and essurely will "consult the interests of France" hereafter; but as has other objects nearer home at present, and the voyage to the Gulf of Mexico would exhaust all the coal his steamships can carry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d, Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced that there had been no disturbances at Corfu, and none were apprehended.

The Budget was then discussed.

Mr. HORSFALL moved an amendment in favor of the reduction of the duty on tea from October next, in preference to the repeal of the duty on paper.

After debate the amendment was rejected by 299 to 281—Government majority 18.

The *Daily News* considers it decisive, and a guarantee for the safety of the Budget.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Bankruptcy bill, on motion of Lord DERBY, was referred to a Select Committee.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Government did not think that the events of Warsaw called for diplomatic intervention, although they were deeply to be regretted. He also said that the European Powers were negotiating between Denmark and Holstein, and hoped to terminate the difficulties there.

The betrothal of the Princess ALICE to Prince LOUIS of Hesse had been formally announced by the Ministers, in both Houses, and an address of congratulation had been voted to the Queen.

The London *Globe* says that Mr. COBDEN has declined the offer of a Baronetcy and the distinction of Privy Councilor.

The *Times* says that the majority on the tea duty in the House of Commons is less than expected.

A resolution abolishing paper duty had been adopted, Mr. DISRAELI reserving the right of taking the opinion of the House at a future stage.

FRANCE.

Constantinople letters assert that the Porte has authorized England to occupy St. Jean de Arc under different circumstances; also that Sir H. BULWER has undertaken to provide funds for sending Turkish troops to Syria.

Fresh instructions regarding Syria, had been sent to the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

It was rumored that it was M. THIERS who wrote the recent pamphlet published by the Duc D'AUMALE.

A commercial treaty between France and Belgium had been signed.

The Archbishop of Tours, in a letter to the Minister of Justice, says that the temporal power of the Pope is abolished, and that the Catholic world will hold LOUIS NAPOLEON responsible for it.

The Paris Bourse was firm, at 69f. 15c.

SPAIN.

Correspondents had said that all the towns in San Domingo had issued a pronunciamento in favor of the annexation to Spain.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI had returned to Caprera.

Large bodies of Italian troops had embarked at Genoa for Southern Italy, and 3,000 had reached Naples.

VICTOR EMANUEL was about to visit Naples.

The Ex-King of Naples had left Rome for Villa Albano.

The official journal of Rome denies that Sardinia had made conciliatory proposals to Rome.

BELGIUM.

A serious disturbance had occured at Ghent, owing to the weavers who struck from work being replaced by hands from the country. The riot was suppressed by the military, but the strike continued.

AUSTRIA.

Both Houses of the Council of the Empire were opened on the 1st. The Emperor, in his opening speech, said: It affords me great satisfaction to greet to day in this assembly the Imperial Prince, the high dignitaries of the Church, and the heads of the noble families of the country, and also to welcome the Deputies. I have been deeply moved by the many addresses of thanks which I have received from the Provincial Diet. I consider them as a token for the future which is rich in hope. *I am convinced that free institutions, accompanied by a conscientious protection of the rights of all the nationalities, will lead to a safe reorganization of the whole monarchy.* With this aim in view I sanction the introduction of tried constitutional reforms. A liberal policy shall be equally developed in all parts of the Empire, with special regard for the historical traditions of the provinces. I desire to learn positively through the mouths of the people what they consider best for the welfare of the country. It is necessary to show the world that political, national and religious differences do not form an insurmountable obstacle to a national understanding. Austria is powerful enough to carry on the development of her national interests. We will inspire no fear abroad, because we shall avoid all passion and excitement. Relying on the justice of my policy and on the intelligence of my people, I expect a satisfactory solution of the question of the representation of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Sclavonia. As soon as they shall understand the real state of things they will be impressed with the necessity for and the advantage of the institutions I have granted, and will themselves justify my confidence by their actions, and I shall see around me with satisfaction the representatives of the whole Monarchy. I hope to enjoy, undisturbed, the blessings of peace. Europe feels the same want, as she wishes to repose from the agitation of recent times to recover her equilibrium. This universal feeling imposes upon the Powers the duty of not opposing the precious treasure of peace to any danger. Austria acknowledges this duty, which is also admitted by the other Powers. Estimates will be submitted to you for establishing an equilibrium between the income and the expenditure, and also proposals for the introduction of some desirable modifications in some branches of the revenue, and for the settlement of the relations between the National Bank and the State. The Emperor concluded as follows: I acknowledge the duty which, as a sovereign, I have assumed before all nations to protect with all my power the Constitution of the whole Empire, in the sense of the Diplomat of October and February last, as the organization of the whole monarchy, and it is my firm intention to repel any violation of the same as an attack on the existence of the monarchy, and on the rights of all the Provinces and nationalities. The allusion to the units of the Empire, and the liberal institutions granted to the country, were loudly applauded by the members.

The Upper House had voted an address in response to the speech from the throne.

A large vote is to be asked to increase the Austrian navy, and the Ministry of Marine is to be created.

RUSSIA.

The city notborities of Warsaw had tendered their resignations.

It was reported that Gen. PANTAM, the military governer, and Gen. SENASKEKOY, had been dismissed, and that the former was to be succeeded by Gen. LAMARAT.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article which says the late war in Italy, through the success of a fortunate soldier, the contagious example of Hungary, and the declarations of the foreign press on the policy of developing national ties, have exercised a great influence on Poland; the article also states that the Government can regain the support of the rural population.

PRUSSIA.

In the Prussian Chambers, Baron SCHELTZ denounced Lord PALMERSTON'S recent language towards Prussia. He said Prussia would not sacrifice her independence for the friendship of any power.

TURKEY.

The Paris papers publish a telegraph dispatch from Constantinople, of the 24th inst., announcing a concentration of troops at Yenibarzar, against Montenegro.

The same telegram asserts that the English and Turkish squadrons had received orders to act in concert. The Turkish squadron had received provisions from the arsenal of Corfu.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of April 12 reached Malta May 1. The market for Manchester goods was dull and lower. Freights were 3s. 6d. higher. Exchange 2s 1d.

The Calcutta dates are to April 11. Goods and yarns were lower, under a pressure to sell.

The mails reached Marseilles on the morning of the 4th inst.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, May 4.

The money market and the funds are dull. The American crisis causes depression.

Consols have slightly declined.

On the 3d there was an active demand for discounts to meet the payments of to-day, and the market was rather lighter. A few bills were taken below 4⅞@5 per cent.

The *Herald* says that the pressure at the Bank is very great, and that nothing is done in the street below — per cent., and that quotations range at 6 to 5½.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE PARANA.

Insurance had been effected on California gold from Panama to London, consignments being diverted from New-York.

LONDON, Monday.

The opening prices of Consols, money and accounts, 91⅛@91⅜. There is no change in American stocks. Canadas are ⅛ lower.

MONDAY EVENING.

There is no improvement of importance in funds. Consols unchanged. Business at the Stock Exchange is inactive.

LONDON, Tuesday.

American SPIRITS TURPENTINE underwent a rise of £1 ₰ ton since Friday last. Friday's price was 35 ₰ cent., yesterday, 52s. 6d. was asked.

The *Times* (City Article) says the present course of American events, so far from being calculated to embarrass the London Money Market is likely to have directly the opposite result.

BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 7—A. M.

The COTTON Market opens firm and steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 45s.@47s. 6d. Holders demand a further advance.

RESIN buoyant at 7s.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7—A. M.

Consols, 91¼@91⅜, for money and account.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and all quantities considerably higher. Holders demand 52s. 6d.

ACCIDENT.—An accident on the Harlem Railroad, this side of White Plains, detained the down Express train over three hours. The tender ran off the track

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusses. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

"Up and at Them."—We have no Reference to the Rebels who threaten the immediate fall of the Capital, but to KNOX'S superb stock of fashionable Hats. These Hats and the Rebels have only one thing in common, the eagerness of Northerners to get at them. KNOX'S famous Hat is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Visit it and select one of his elegant fabrics.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Summer wear, now on hand and for sale by SILLICK & CO.,
Corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, not staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Dr. Riggs' Truss—WATER-PROOF USED IN bathing saves the cord. Warranted cleanly and indispensable by fair usage. Also rupturants for varicocele and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Saddle Horses at Auction.—TO DAY, at one o'clock, will be sold, at the Mining Academy, corner 49th-av. and 38th-st., the entire stock of W. H. Disbrow's horses, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Havelocks! Havelocks! Havelocks!—Of all descriptions, in any quantity, made to order at the shortest notice, by DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

Flags! Flags! Flags! of every Size and kind, manufactured at the shortest notice by DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

Preserved Meats, &c.
Preserved Meats, Soups, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits prepared and sold by WELLS & PROVOST, Warehouse 215 & 217 Front-st.

Sewing Machines to Rent and For Sale.—New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

MARRIED.

MOORE—DRISCOLL.—In this City, on Monday, May 13, by Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, Mr. JOSEPH MOORE to Miss MARY A. DRISCOLL, of this City.

WEBB—OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Hall's Lord, of Chicago, C. BARLAND WOOD to HELEN MARIA, daughter of Jonathan Ogden.

DE BARRY—BRATT.—At West Point, on Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. J. W. French, Capt. BERKMAN DE BARRY, U. S. Army, to HELEN A., daughter of John Bratt, Esq.

DIED.

REESE.—In this City, on Monday, May 13, D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the medical profession, are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 221st, and 4th av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 14 FREDERIC HERMAN, only son of Walter J. and Elizabeth A. Gilbert.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Peter G. Taylor, No. 197 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 16, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

STELLE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning May 14 at his residence, Broadway and 79th-st., PETER R. STELLE, aged 55 years.

His remains will be removed on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, to Piscataway, N. J. Train leaves Jersey City Ferry at 12 M. Funeral services at Baptist Church, Piscataway, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance for friends.

☞ New-Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

GAULT.—In this City, on Sunday, at 5 A. M., May 12, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA S., wife of Paul Gault, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his residence, No. 143 Suffolk st., on Wednesday, May 15, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

PRENTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, May 13, of rapid consumption, ELIZABETH V., wife of T. Mellville Prentiss, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her mother, Mrs. E. R. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 14, Mrs. CATHARINE MATILDA MANN, widow of the late James Brown, aged 51 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her burial, from the residence of her son, Rev. J. H. Bobart Brown, No. 69 Orange st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., and from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TELLER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her son, Harrison Teller, after a short illness, ZILPAH TELLER, in the 82d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Yorktown for interment. The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Congregational Church.

GIFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, May 13, ALONZO GIFFORD, aged 29 years, 1 month and 24 days.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

IRVING.—In Peekskill, on Tuesday, May 14, LAWIS IRVING, eldest son of Lewis G. Irving, in the 36th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place, at the residence of his father, at Peekskill, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to the family burying ground, at Tarrytown, for interment.

QUINBY.—In Woodbridge N. J., on Tuesday morning, May 14, MARY H. QUESTA, wife of Major Wm. W. Cutter, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the Woodbridge Presbyterian Church.

BETTS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Monday, May 13, MARY ELIZABETH eldest child of William M. and Emily Betts, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Chapel, Stamford, to-day, at 2½ o'clock.

POWER.—In London, on Monday, April 15, after a few days' illness, Dr ANDREW G. POWER, Honorary Surgeon to the Royal Bristol and Gloucester Artillery Corps, and late Staff Assistant Surgeon Cape Coast Castle, Western Africa.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS. 279.—MAY 14, 1861.
67, 50, 23, 60, 20, 29, 39, 59, 63, 15, 11, 65, 61.
KENTUCKY. CLASS 280.—MAY 14, 1861
75, 7, 66, 44, 9, 31, 72, 40, 12, 28, 37, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!
For sale by
JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Postoffice.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—
A BENEFACTRESS.
There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING on Mrs. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Leudanom," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of dosing infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

TO SHIPPERS.
HOPE EXPRESS COMPANY'S
GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE
FOR THE
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

QUICKEST AND SHORTEST ROUTE.

BY FAST THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS.
CARS RUN THROUGH TO PITTSBURGH WITHOUT CHANGE.
ONLY ONE CHANGE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO OR CINCINNATI.

SHIPPERS
Sending goods to all points West, requiring special care and dispatch, will find this route superior to all others.

Principal Office, No 74 Broadway.
Branch Office, No. 412 Broadway.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent.

MILITARY.

CONTRACTS
FOR
MANUFACTURING
MILITARY CLOTHING
TAKEN AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
BY
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers No 201 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

HEAD QUARTERS RECRUITING DEPAR

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE

MORTGAGE AND ASSIGNEE SALE.

BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) May 15, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 35 and 37 Hudson-st, corner of Greene, the following City-built carriages, hotel coaches top and co-top wagons:
One elliptic-top buggy, tray body, leather dash, varnished.
One slide seat-top buggy, leather dash, trimmed black enameled leather.
One Concord shifting top buggy, panel dash, leather boot, enameled leather.
One shifting-top Concord.
One elliptic too buggy, leather dash, varnished.
One no-top drop front sulky.
One turn-over seat rockaway.
One shifting top Concord.
One Concord shifting-top buggy, panel dash and boot, black enameled leather.
One Concord shifting-top buggy, panel dash and boot, black enameled leather.
One small back with brake.
One shifting-top Concord.
One shifting-top Concord.
One elliptic top buggy, tray body, leather dash, painted.
One elliptic top buggy, carved sides, shifting rail.
One elliptic top buggy, carved sides, shifting rail.
One Concord shifting top buggy, panel dash and boot, varnished, black enameled leather.
One Concord shifting top buggy.
One elliptic top buggy, tray body painted.
One extension top barouche; iron dash, trimmed black.
One silkrtic no-top buggy, panel dash, black.
One elliptic no-top buggy panel dash, varnished moulding on side, silver mounted, leather boot.
One elliptic no-top buggy, panel dash, painted.
One elliptic no-top buggy, tray body, leather dashard boot trimmed with black enameled leather.
One elliptic no top buggy, tray body; black.
One square box, high back round top Rockaway, trim'd black enamelled cloth, wood dash, painted black.
One slide seat top buggy.
Five Concord cut top buggies.
One turn over seat rockaway
One barouche no door, trimmed black.

The whole stock is entirely new, built expressly for City trade, and will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Per order of

J. J. HOVEY, Mortgagee and Assignee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Sale-room No. 79 Nassau-st, near Fulton-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 253 Hicks-st., near Joralemon-st, Brooklyn Heights, (at ly occupied by General Thompson, all the furniture contained in said house, most of which was imported from France consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle brocade and satin centre tables to match, elegant etageres, covered with satin-wood, real bronze clocks, superb Sevres vases, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, console tables, cornices, lace curtains, ebony reception chairs, an elegant 7 octave piano forte, fine original oil paintings by Kensett, Rooney, Gray, and others, gas chandeliers elegant Brussels carpets, rosewood French bedsteads dressing bureaus armoir glaces, washstands, cabinets, solid mahogany pillar extension table, French China dinner and tea sets, real Sevres coffee set, formerly in the possession of the Comte de Sadan, rich cut glassware, silver ware, together with numerous other pieces of rich furniture articles of vertu, &c. Catalogues at the house, or at salesrooms.

BENDY & LEGG, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Large sale of new phaetons, top buggies and road wagons, for account of whom it may concern, to close an account, viz.:

Three leather-top buggy, wooden dash, elliptic springs.
One family one-horse phaeton, with concentric fifth wheel to turn short round, trimmed with black enamele leather, large, full top with bonnet pockets in side, full to the seat, patent axle tree.
One phaeton, very stylish and light.

All of which were made by one of our best makers, of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold without reserve. Can be seen as above on the morning of sale.

Also, a fine blood bay Morgan horse, black mane and tail 8 years old this Spring, very stylish, kind in all harness, and an unsurpassed saddle horse; used by a lady during the last 3 years, believed to be sound; sold only for want of use.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st, opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on TUESDAY, May 14, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant Carrara marble statuary, rich bronzes, clocks, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Vité Bros., comprising as follows: The celebrated statue of the Greek Slave, after Power, on fine carved pedestal, standing seven feet high, and valued at $500; group three Graces after Canova by Livi; The Faithful Companion, after Gibson's original, by Sarrata; The Coquette, by Perelli; Cupid and Dogs by do.; elaborately carved marble vases, figure handles; do. Etruscan, Medici and Florentine do, of various sizes and designs, marble tezzes, &c, bronze and gilt French clocks warranted, elegant bronze and Parian statuettes and vases; Bohemian glass, liquor and toilet sets and vases; beautiful decorated China ware; silver-plated tea sets, casters, ice pitchers, &c., &c. The goods are now on exhibition as above.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE OF GOOD second hand furniture, THIS DAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. precisely, from the private residence, No. 14 Waverly-place, between Broadway and Greene-sts. The goods in this house are well worthy the attention of buyers, and are to be unreservedly sold to the highest bidder; the assortment embraces a large variety of kitchen utensils, fine rosewood parlor furniture, lace and brocatel window drapery, mahogany extension-table, 16 feet; buffet and chairs to match; grab cabin dinner-set, silver-plated tea-sets, 3 decanters; tea pitcher, castors, salvars, spoons and forks, ivory cutlery and cut glass ware pier and mantel mirrors, marble clocks, 5 gas chandeliers, 2 refrigerators, elegant rosewood bedroom furniture, made by Hetchins; pure curled hair mattresses, all the linen and bedding belonging to the house, 2 oval mirrors, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; a superior stair, stools and cover; also, a good variety of servants' furniture. Dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURnishing goods, HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th of May, at 10 o'clock each day, at the store No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st, the entire stock of W. J. Barnes, embracing a large and very desirable assortment of House-Furnishing Goods, Hardware, &c., comprising everything in the line of Plated Goods, Japaned Ware, Hollow Ware, Wooden Ware, Tin Ware, Bronze and Iron Goods, Stanberg, Lowden & Co.'s Tea Urns, Ice Pitchers, Refrigerators, Stove Chains, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. Further particulars in *Herald*. The whole to be peremptorily sold for cash—bankable money. By order of D. H. Wells, Esq., Mortgagee. Catalogues ready on Wednesday, 15th inst., and may be had at the above store, or at the store of the Auctioneer, No. 74 William-st.

S. & J. BONART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 15, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st, general household furniture, consisting of parlor and tete, mahogany sofa bedsteads, parlor, easy and rocking-chairs, centre-tables, splendid velvet tapestry Brussels 3 ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, feather beds and bedding, mirrors, crockery, kitchen furniture tables, chairs, cooking-stoves one case of silver-handled knives and forks, two musical boxes one piano. Also—constable sale—set of furniture, dining-room chairs, sodawater counter, two Bleger's sewing-machines, &c,

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE—by GEORGE COOK, TO-DAY at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, several elegant solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle; do. do. in plush and hair cloth; black-walnut library suites in green reps; rosewood etageres and sofa and buffets; black walnut and oak sideboards, rosewood wardrobes, book cases, centre-tables, fancy tables, encoignerr, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, oak extension tables and chairs, rosewood black-walnut, oak and mahogany chamber suites, Turkish lounges and easy chairs, rosewood reception chairs, counting house-desks, silver plated ware, &c.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE real estate at YONKERS.—The fine mansion lately occupied by John K. Myers, Esq., with about six acres of land, situated in the town of Yonkers, about one mile south of the Railroad station, fronting the river and commanding a beautiful river view, will be sold at the Getty House, Yonkers, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is built of brick, is fifty feet square, three stories high, contains all the modern improvements, such as bath, furnace, water throughout, range, &c. On the premises are a fine brick barn, icehouse, gas-house &c. The whole being a superb establishment for a gentleman's residence.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Carpets, curtains, parlor suits, pianos, office furniture curtain materials, etc THIS DAY, (Wednesday, May 15,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau, a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture of every kind and description, from basement to parlor and bedrooms. Also carpets and oil cloths. Also Winship's patent refrigerators. Also the stock of a fringe and tassel establishment. Sale positive.

OWEN DENNIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—OWEN DENNIN will sell at public auction, at the Philadelphia House, Nos. 133 and 135 4th-st., E. D., on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10½ A. M., to wit: five billiard tables, in excellent order, large lot of oil-paintings, two splendid mirrors, two large heaters, complete; crockery, glassware oil-cloth, pine boxes, platform scale, oyster-stand and fixtures, tables, chairs, &c. P. S.—Also a large lot of segars of the best brands.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, AT 1 O'CLOCK, in front of salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st, a very fine pair of long-tailed black horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in any harness, and first-rate saddle horses; they have been in the country all Winter; are sold only for want of use; they are a beautiful pair, and worthy the attention of any gentleman in want of a first-rate pair of horses. Also, wagons, harnesses, &c.

A. M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st, near 6th av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, china glass and silver ware, table cutlery, &c., bedding and carpeting of every description, tables, chairs, mirrors, paintings, &c. Also a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

B. H. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—COLE & CHILTON WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10 o'clock, in front of their office No. 45 Nassau-st., a sorrel mare, 8 years old, perfectly sound and fast, an easy trotter under the saddle; would make a good military horse, as she has great endurance and is always up to the hit sold only for want of use. She cost the present owner $450. Sale positive.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 18 Cortland-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to city and country trade.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MAGNIFICENT SALE at auction, at Perelers' Hotel, Staten Island, of marble statuary, splendid Bohemian glass, French decorated China, and superior silver-plated ware, will commence on THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 16th inst. at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant, solid, carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatelle, plush and reps; elegant rosewood amoire à glace; magnificent rosewood round cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. ie black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases; elegant rosewood and walnut etageres; superbly carved walnut and oak buffets; oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture.

The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to the sale as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in the City.

J. H. FREEMAN,
Assignee.

ALSO,

A quantity of second hand first-class household furniture; elegant rosewood pianoforte; billiard table, &c. Also, an invoice of marble and bronze clocks and figures to be sold for account of assignee.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer, 52 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALE—COSTLY FURNITURE.
FRENCH PIER MIRROR, 32x122,
PARIS-MADE CARVED R. W. BEDSTEAD
MEDALLION CARPETS, GAS CHANDELIER,
ROSEWOOD SUITE IN BROCATEL.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 125 East 17th-st., corner Rutherford-place. Deposits required. Catalogues ready.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 West 21st-st., near 5th-av., elegant household furniture, property of a family removing to the country, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood made by Weeks, covered in rich silk brocatel, satin brocatel window curtains, lined with silk, large co. elegant carved etageres richly carved 7-octave piano forte, large pier and mantel mirrors, ormolu chandeliers, clocks and mantel ornaments large vases, fine paintings and engravings, marble statuary, &c; rosewood centre table, statuary tp. Japanese fancy table, marble top, velvet carpets, &c.

Dining-Room—Rosewood extension table, chairs, covered reps, oak cornices and draperies, buffet gold band dinner set, tea ditto, fine silver plated ware, glass, &c. Library—solid oiled walnut bookcase and chairs. Bedrooms—Brussels carpets, rosewood carved bedsteads, bureaus, amoire à glace wardrobes, toilet, &c., mahogany dining, cottage suits, mattresses and beds, cabinets, silk cloths, sewing machine, hobby horse &c., and other fine furniture. The sale will commence with front basement, the kitchen ware having been disposed of.

Also at 1 o'clock, front of the door—A superior and well matched team of pony horses, 8 years old, sound, kind and gentle, both fine saddle horses, have trotted together carrying 500 pounds 5 miles in 14 minutes. Also, light top wagon, with pole and shafts, blankets, sheets robes &c. the whole forming a very fine establishment. Sale without reserve

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of new and desirable goods, direct from the manufactory; also stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT, $50.—A new three-story brown-stone house, lot 22x131, on Baltic st., east of, and near Flatbush and Carlton avs., with all the modern improvements, gas, bath, laundry, stationery wash tubs, &c., location unsurpassed, commanding a view of New-York Bay, and of almost every other part of Brooklyn; carpets and oil cloths may be bought if desired; the Flatbush cars from Fulton Ferry pass every few minutes. Apply on the premises, sixth house east of Flatbush-av., or of A. S. BROWN at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s wholesale department.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first-class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—A GREAT BARGAIN—PEREMPTORY SALE.—The second floor of house No. 316 6th-av., possessing every convenience, either for a small family or for a ladies' furnishing business, to let, and the furniture for sale very cheap. Gas and Croton water, &c. Apply on the premises as above, 2d house above 19th-st

TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 27 WEST TWENTY-first-st., near 5th-av.. rent $400. Also, house and store (four-story) No. 537 6th-av.; rent low. Also, a large room, suitable for lectures or manufacturing purposes, in Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Apply as per bills.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100 feet, flue cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low, $160. Apply at No. 252 Clinton-st., or to CHARLENZMANN No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO DENTISTS OR PHYSICIANS.—TO LET, the desirable three-story brick house, No. 6 First-st., near Bowery; has hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. Apply to C. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bayard-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 319 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63, handsomely frescoed, has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. BAGER, 72 East 26th-st., or of A. J. MILNER, 305 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—THE PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA, known as the Dr. Morris' place; 45 minutes from the City; house equally comfortable for Summer and Winter lately put in complete order. Inquire of W. H. MINN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin st., first floor suitable for any light business; stove and basement No. 52 Johnst.; offices in house No. 118 Nassau st., workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 817 Broadway, west side; also the second-floor corner rooms of No. 819, also the third floor of No. 817. Apply on the premises, at 11 A. M., or of JOHN S. KELSO No. 42 William-st.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling, No. 242 Fulton-av., corner Irving-pl., Brooklyn, a good stand for any kind of business. Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.

A FEW GOOD OFFICES TO LET—Nos. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENARD-STREET TO LET.—Apply to A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seats, with 10 to 16 acres of ground in lawn and garden, filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees; for beauty of surface and scenery unsurpassed, having a bold front of a mile on the Sound. House contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, billiard-room, bowling saloon, &c. Distant from New-York one hour by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS.—A house, pleasantly located, newly finished and contains every convenience for housekeeping, will be rented for three or four months to a small family; it is convenient to the cars and boats, with communication sixteen times per day with New York. Inquire at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, No. 91 Wall-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—A stone cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the station, with about two acres of pleasure ground and garden; lately furnished, and supplied with gas and cold water; stable and carriage house; to rent for the season at $100 per month. Apply to Prof. MOVICKAR, No. 21 West 32d-st

TO LET AT FISHKILL LANDING—A FURnished house, containing nine rooms, kitchen and cellars. There are seven acres of land, covered with a profusion of the choicest varieties of fruits, trees and berries. A large, early and productive vegetable garden, partly made. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to MRS. T. GLOVER, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by Railroad; two minutes' walk from the depot. Land, from one to 15 acres. Good garden, elegant lawn, pure air and water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

NEWPORT COTTAGE FOR RENT.—THE cottage at the northwest corner of Bellevue and Narragansett ave., containing twelve bedrooms, two parlors, dining-room, with furniture complete; barn, stable, garden, and two acres of land attached, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Harper. Apply to HENRY T. CRANSTON, Newport, R. I.

TO LET.—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE, FURnished, consisting of eleven rooms. Also, two acres of land, carriage-house, and plenty of fruit; within five minutes walk of the depot, situated at Rye, N. Y. Apply to WM. BEATTYS, Esq., Portchester, N. Y., or GEORGE PATTERSON, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—Several cottages, immediate possession; bath, gas and range; eight and ten minutes from Wall and Fulton Ferries. Rent, $400, $500 and $600. For keys, apply at No. 200 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Also, furnished rooms to let, for gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LUDER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, on Murray Hill, at a reduced price; is well built, pleasantly located, and possession given immediately. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 64 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 18 William st. N. Y.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
ALSO,
LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK OF THE SEASON,
TAPESTRY, AND VELVET CARPETINGS, LATEST SPRING PATTERNS,
ALSO,
BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, THREE-PLY and STAIR-CARPERINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, DAMASKS, MOREENS, CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES, &c., &c.
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461, 463, 465 AND 467 BROADWAY,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDER-GARMENTS,
READY-MADE, IN GREAT VARIETY.

This department is under the direction of LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE, and orders for Garments of every description will receive prompt and careful attention.

PRICES VERY MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway.
Are now offering
BARGAINS
IN
PLAID GRENADINE BAREGES.....at 18¾c. per yard.
BAREGE ANGLAIS BROCHE.....at 18¾c. per yard.
BAREGE ROBES.....at $3.
ALSO,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
And at Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Of
Entirely
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Retailed at Manufacturer's Prices,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 468 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

HOTEL AND FAMILY LINENS.—
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Of every kind,
RETAILED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BEEKMAN & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, May 13, a large lot of French worked collars at a great reduction,
250 at 75 cents, worth 10s.
100 at $1 00, worth 12s. and 14s.
150 at $1 25, worth $2 00 and $2 50.
500 worked collars at 12½ cents, worth 2s 6d. to 4s.
Will open a full line of handkerchiefs.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs 2s. and 2s. 6d., worth 3s 6d and 4s.
Gents' colored borders 2s., worth 3s and 3s. 6d
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,

BEEKMAN & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, May 13th, a full line of Laces and Embroideries, at panic prices.
500 yards of English Thread Lace, 31c. per yard, worth 4s and 5s. a yard.
1,000 yards of English Thread Lace, 13c. per yard, worth 10s. to 14s. per yard.
800 yards of Machlin Laces, 12½c. per yard, worth 3s. to 6s. per yard.
1,500 yards Woven Valenelenes Edging, 5c. per yard, worth 8c. to 15c. per yard.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,
now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW 351
SHADES,
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Having added very largely
to their stock of Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Invite the attention of the Ladies
to the surprising bargains
they are now offering.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
Greatly reduced in price.
CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at
BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always in full supply of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR,
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH-ST.,
Will open on MONDAY, the 13th inst., new lots of
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FROM
AUCTION.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORSETS and SMALL WARE.
N. B.—100 lots Flouncing Lace, and Black Lace Shawls and Mantillas, from auction, will be opened this week, and sold at reduced prices.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.
Corsets and Skirts, manufactured for wholesale Southern trade, at retail for less than the cost of manufacturing.

	Old Price.
Hook-in-front Corsets.....$ 62	$1 25
English Salleon Mechanics..... 75	1 50
French Contille..... 1 00	2 00
Super French Contille, new fasten.. 1 50	2 50
Super French Contille, gored..... 2 00	3 50

And various other styles. Also, Skirts, including Hair-cloth, Skeleton Crinoline, French Brilliant, and many new styles equally low in price, at GAYNOR'S, No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square; and No. 695 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,
AT RETAIL.
We are now opening our Spring importations of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Chintzes for Curtains, and Loose Coverings,
CORNICES.
Every variety of material for furniture coverings, which we will offer at prices to suit the times.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND AND GOLD SHADES made and put up by a practical upholsterer.
PATTIN & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.—Prints, Muslins, DeLaines, Ginghams, Poplins, Linens, Table cloths, Napkins, Union Damasks, Bosoms, Black Silks, Shawls, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

DRY GOODS.

S. W. BOWEN,
No. 532 BROADWAY,
Invites attention to his stock of
PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGINGS,
At unparalleled reduction in prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Both FOREIGN and AMERICAN.
Good workmen, and work warranted.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
NOW OPEN,
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF ALL THE NEW STYLES,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Cloth Circulars, all colors, at $3, and upwards.
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufacturer,
No 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING between 6th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine, well furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, L. T. P., box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYing a commodious house and large garden, would like a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, as boarders for the Summer; the location is most healthy and convenient, being within a few minutes' walk of the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars, and one hour's ride to New-York. Address H. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYing a commodious house and large garden, would like a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, as boarders for the Summer; the location is most healthy and convenient, being within a few minutes' walk of the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars, and one hour's ride to New-York. Address H. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACdougal-st. One or two gentlemen will find a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished room, on second floor of a house, (owned by the occupant) having all modern improvements. Terms $2 per week, each; or $4 with board, late dinner. Address HOMESTEAD Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen who would room together, can be accommodated with a well-furnished front room and board, in a first-class house, with a small family. Inquire at No. 59 West 17th-st.

BOARD NO.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY residing two doors from Union square, would like three or four rooms, handsomely furnished. Reference required. Address J. B. S., No. 1,204 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SECOND STORY BACK ROOM to rent, with board, for two young gentlemen; the house has all modern improvements, and all home comforts are furnished; references given and required. House, No. 268 West 18th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen desiring pleasant rooms with board in a private family, can obtain the same by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, a pleasant front room, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at No. 42 West Washington-place, near 6th av., and convenient to the cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET FURnished with board, private table on the second floor of the first class house, No. 54 West 35th-st., near 5th av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate two families or young men with furnished rooms and board, at No. 1 Loudon Terrace, 23d-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can find good board and rooms on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway No. 83 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, to a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Person of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, may be had at No. 52 East 16th-st, near Union square. Location quiet and central, and easy of access by stage or car.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, on second floor; large front or rear room and bedroom on third floor; six minutes from Wall st. and South ferries, and fifteen minutes from Fulton. Dinner at six. References exchanged. Apply at No. 207 State-st., near Court.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room on 2d floor, with pantry and a bedroom attached, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms, in a convenient location, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtleman and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Honse first-class. Dinner at 6

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FOR a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house handsomely located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; rooms both large and small; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 WEST 29th st., having made an extensive addition to her house, can accommodate a few more boarders on or before May 1, two new suites of rooms, three single rooms and an entire parlor floor all elegantly furnished, are yet to be disposed of; table and style of housekeeping unexceptionable.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., have two furnished front rooms, one with hot and cold water, to spare, which they would let to respectable single gentlemen having good references. Terms $4 to $6 per week. Breakfast given if required. Address L. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NO. 110 MADDOUGAL-ST.—AN HEBREW family.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is conducted as a private family hotel for the accommodation of single gents or small

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £1 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham square, corner of the New Bowery.
Open daily, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums of $500 and under. MONEY TO LOAN on BOND and MORTGAGE.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirty-a millions nine hundred and seventy eight thousand Dollars of Stock of the United States under the act of Congress approved 2d June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.

We offer by this notice that the sum shall be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one hundred dollars, any one may offer a certain specified sum or sums per cent. of the amount that he asks to be supplied with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers nearer the par value conditions, for the amount above stated or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the amounts so covered must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States or at either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

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Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasurer, may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861" and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the above stated time.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions one hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. Not per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be paid into the Treasury of the United States, or at a sub-Treasury at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-first day of May now current, but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the certificates showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders, or their assignees, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasurer, may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861" and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the above stated time.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS For $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK" of 1876.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 86 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums named to them respectively, together with the premium on the stock.

On consenting to the Comptroller the receipt of the Chamberlain for such deposits, he shall be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock having interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and inclosed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

STATE OF NEW YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Monday May 6, 1861.

THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, Niagara County) having failed to redeem its circulating notes delivered to and out in circulation by the said Bank as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the Safety Fund System" April 18, 1842, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New York State stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, as security for the circulating notes of said Bank, will be sold at auction at the merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES

No.	Per cent	Redeem.	
1,558	5	1862,	$5,000
8,881	5	1865,	10,000
1648 @1650, inclusive, $1,000 each	5½	1861,	3,000
339 6, inclusive, 1,000 each	5½	1865,	4,000
233	6	1862,	2,000
1857	6	1865,	3,000
1861	6	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

3461 and 3929 @ 3934 inclus'e $1,000 each	5	1853,	$5,000
3457, 3721, and 4085 @ 4088 " $1,000 each	5	1853,	6,000
6089 @ 6094, inclusive, $1,000 each	5	1865,	6,000
1409 @ 1415	$1,000 each	5	1871, 7,000
288	5	1874,	1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 10 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

New-York, May 13, 1861.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 per cent. Sinking Fund and Convertible Bonds, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, and other first class securities for investment, by SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT,
No. 49 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Board of Brokers and private sale.

PROPOSALS.

ANSON H. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, May 27, instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

200 shares Com. Exchange Insurance Company.. $50 each
100 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co..... 50 each
60 shares Beaver Insurance Company..... 50 each
20 shares Com. Exchange Bank..... Private
20 shares Atlantic Bank..... 100 each
$10,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. R. 1st mtg. bonds.
(The above hypothecated.)

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 629 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
3 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

REMOVAL.
RICHARD BELL AND A. OGELVIE,
Agents for the
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Have removed to No. 32 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.

By order of the Board.

J. D. BURCHARD, Secretary.

CALAIS AND CHICAGO UNION MAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—Propositions in answer to the Directors of the above named Company, of the 5th of June, the transfer books at New-York will be closed on the 25th inst. at the close of business, and be reopened on the 5th of June at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. H. LASHAM, Secretary.

$100,000—IN SUMS TO SUIT—TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage.
Address
W. ANTHES & LEROY,
No 38 Pine st.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE Building have this day declared a dividend of $150 on each of the shares in being on the 1st inst., payable on demand. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Jun.,
May 14, 1861. Chairman, No. 63 Wall-st.

MONEY LOANED AND OBTAINED ON Bond and Mortgage. Apply to H. H. LUDLOW & CO., Land and Loan Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bnane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 28 Centre st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH Impaired and broken down constitutions resulting from over excess and indulgence, is the *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRISEMAR," sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York, and by F. Worthington, No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8

N. B —No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 60th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, (gold or bills) to Box No. 1,748 New York City. Office at No 1 twenty-th. (astor House.) No. 16 Annst.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT RENOVATOR.—The great arcana of female complaints exposed. Pamphlets for the use of the married or those contemplating marriage, sent by mail, free of postage, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT Dr. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of canal st. Dr. Ward's Uterine Catholicon, and other great remedies for female complaints, imported by the proprietor, and for sale by druggists generally throughout the world. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have been cured of a cure by attending on Dr. LYNDE, at the The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Bowling-green, New York, established in 1850 for the reserve cure of Human Life. Private Consultations. Dr. Lynde has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases, and a certain class in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail. Cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient. Cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies. Cures in less time than six hours. Its roots and herbs ingredients that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. Its survival and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary medicines adopted for the cure of them as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible method for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SHADE CREEK, Huntingdon County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. R. SIMONS,

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BUTLER VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BERKLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I have other some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. Direct my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache usually landing two days was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin co., Ohio.
Your Pills were like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 11, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING.
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. K. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you have or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remedy kindly effective for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We certainly indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! ——— DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, James Barr Thomson, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75

For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. K. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND,
Via HALIFAX.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
W. Pakosz, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.....30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The new steamer COLUMBIA will next succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 11.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which besides other results, tend to the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE.
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 18.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, May 25.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 1.

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$35
Second Cabin to London.....$60 | Steerage to London.....30
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, crossing the United States Mail will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin $100, second cabin, $80, steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUIGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 293 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

TRAVEL RESUMED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON CITY.

THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
REGULAR ROUTE VIA N. J. & C. & A., P. W. & B., & B. & O. R. ROADS.

Through tickets to Baltimore and Washington, and all WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN points, can be had at the regular fare, on and after to-day, at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Office, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., or the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st. C. W. PERRILL, Agent.
New-York, May 13, 1861.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO THE WEST.

SHORTEST LINE OUT OF NEW-YORK!

THREE HOURS TIME SAVED.

On and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, the CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE OF NEW-JERSEY

ONE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY TO THE WEST,

Without change of cars to Pittsburgh and but one change to Chicago or the inland.

Leaving New-York at 7:30 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st.

☞ NEW DRAWING-ROOM CARS are attached to each train through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh. ☜

☞ This line runs through Easton, Allentown and Bethlehem to Harrisburgh and makes close connection at Harrisburgh with Express Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad—forming the shortest and most comfortable route to the West.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.

11.30 A. M. Fast Passenger Train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Fourth page.

JOHN BURCHELL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's new Depot at Hunters-point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.

At 9 A. M. for Greenport.
12 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Hicksville.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:3 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3.50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 8 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	8:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9.50 A. M., and 3.45 and 4.30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 9:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Binghamton and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:35 and 6:25 P. M.; for Nyack, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses for sofa beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age will be open for the reception of pupils Apr 1 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq No. 18 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 800 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st., New-York; Hon. B. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Bull, Williamsburgh.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and city residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals,
J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $25; over that age, $50. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock at No. 680 Madison-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 14 preferred; best references given. Address A. B., Box No. 263 Post office, New York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MACKAY'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 6 East 28th st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG LADY OF education and refinement, who has had experience in teaching, occasional publishing and translation as governess, or teacher in a school or family, has no objections to a French, German or Italian family, as to travel, will instruct in music, French, drawing, piano, harp and English branches; unexceptionable City references given. Address, stating terms and full particulars, for ten days, W. A. P., No. 2 East Saltte-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED.—WANTed, for a family residing at

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 13.

There are now in this City or within sight of the Capitol, about thirty-one thousand men—more than enough to withstand any forces that can be combined against the City.

Gen. BUTLER and his Staff dined in Baltimore to-day. He told me this morning of his intention to do so when he left Annapolis, and he kept his word. No attempts were made to annoy him, and every courtesy was extended both to himself and his Staff.

The reports that Gen. SCOTT is sick or incapacitated to perform the duty incumbent upon him are false, and, I am afraid, malicious misstatements. The veteran is quite equal to the emergency. He works from 8 in the morning until 12 o'clock at night, and, of course, is greatly fatigued, but his mind is clear and his intellect as strong, apparently, as when he commenced his campaign in Mexico. He thoroughly comprehends the military necessities of the hour, and I am convinced a little time will prove his last campaign to be as brilliant and conclusive as any which he has ever conceived. It may not be as bloody as some campaigns, but it will be a glorious *finis* to Gen. SCOTT'S long and useful career.

The Sixty-Ninth has been accepted by the Government to serve for the war.

The Twentieth is doing picket duty along the line of railroad from Annapolis to the junction. Col. PRATT'S Head quarters are at the latter place. His Regiment will be kept in its present position for about ten days.

The Massachusetts Eighth will be moved to the Relay House to-morrow morning, and relieve the New-York Eighth, which will come to Washington.

Baltimore will hereafter be held under military occupation. If resistance is made, the most extreme measures will be resorted to in order to enforce respect to the Government. It is probable that martial law will be proclaimed there, in order to arrest and punish as traitors Marshal KANE and Ross WINANS—the one for inciting the attacks upon the Government troops and resistance to its officers, and the other for aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States.

The reported probable attacks upon the Government forces at the Relay House are without foundation. There are no hostile troops within reach of that station. Gen. BUTLER'S pickets are extended to a great distance, and they sometimes come in contact with or within seeing distance of a few mounted marauders, who, under the command of a Georgian, hang on the outskirts of the posts, showing themselves only in the night-time. They do not number over 30 men, all told, and it was from their movements that arose the story of a projected attack upon the Relay encampment.

A messenger arrived to-day, with dispatches from Commander BLAIR, giving an official account of the affair at St. Louis. The reports already published are fully confirmed.

The steamship *Evanside*, having landed the Connecticut troops, leaves for New-York in the morning. There was a parade of the whole District Volunteer Militia to-day, numbering thirty-one hundred, seven battalions, under command of Col. STONE, of Massachusetts, Commander of the District troops. They formed at 12 o'clock at the different Battalion Head-quarters, and were in line on Franklin-square at half-past two o'clock. The whole division passed in front of the White House, where they were reviewed by the President, the Cabinet, Gens. SCOTT, MANSFIELD and THOMAS, with a large corps of military officers. They made a parade through the principal avenues, making a magnificent appearance. There was a presentation of a fine stand of colors to the National Rifles, by HUDSON TAYLOR, Esq. The President, and the officers of the army complimented the whole brigade highly.

A member of the Rhode Island corps was shot through the arm to-day, and badly injured. It was an accident.

The Connecticut troops, encamped in the vicinity of the Seventh (New-York) Regiment, have a fine place. They made a very fine appearance on parade to-day in the streets. They are in for the war.

Nearly all the regiments made parades to-day and were reviewed by the various superior officers in the District. The President and Cabinet, with Gen. SCOTT, spent about half the day reviewing troops. The New-York Fifth and Thirteenth paraded for the first time, and made a fine display. They are sworn in, and ready to serve for the war.

Ellsworth's Zouaves are in camp, something like a mile east of the Navy-yard, over the east branch of the Potomac. They were reviewed this afternoon by Chief-Engineer DECKER, of the New-York Fire Department. Mr. DECKER addressed them, encouraging them in well-doing. He spoke with regret of the few instances of insubordination, and assured them that their brethren in New-York have an interest in them, and in the position they have assumed for the protection of their country, its institutions and its flag. He said there was no doubt they would come off victorious in the cause of their country. He counseled them to obey their commander, Col. ELLSWORTH, who had the confidence of their friends in New-York. After the address the regiment went through with the battalion movements, much to their credit. If the opportunity offers, ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves will give a good account of themselves. Their friends in New-York need have no fears but that they will sustain the cause for which they have enlisted. The medical department of that regiment is in bad condition, owing to want of means and necessary arrangements. Surgeon GRAY thinks a few days will reform these faults and supply the necessities.

It is a matter of surprise that the Government does not give a better supply of tents. The surgeon's tent is a small affair, occupied by six beside himself. There is no hospital tent, and all those taken sick are brought into town, a distance of four miles, and placed in the Capitol Hospital or the infirmary. All these things will be remedied in time, but exhibit exceeding laxity in the Government arrangements just now. More energy is needed on the part of the officers.

Secretary SEWARD gave an entertainment this evening to the field officers of the regiments now in Washington. It was a brilliant and pleasant reunion.

Messrs. IRA GOULD and son, of Montreal, have forwarded through Mr. GIDDINGS, our Consul-General in Canada, an offer for $1,000,000 treasury notes, at six per cent., and to pay the amount in drafts on BARING BROTHERS at three days' sight. Of course our capitalists will offer so much better terms as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from accepting this bid, but it does none the less credit to the Messrs. GOULD.

An alarm of fire to-night created much excitement. The conflagration was on the Maryland side, and beyond the city limits.

One meets all sorts of people in Washington. For instance, in the hall at Willard's to-night I noticed Ned Buntline, Chevalier WYCKOFF, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, and T. FRANCIS MEAGHER.

At last the names of the New-York appointments seem to be definitely settled. Mr. DANNISON will certainly be appointed Naval Officer, and GEO. F. SHERMAN one of the Appraisers. It is possible that DAVID WENN and D. D. T. MARSHALL may be appointed to the two other Appraiserships. The appointment of WAKEMAN to the Surveyorship seems probable, but is not yet definitely determined. Mr. CISCO will be retained as Sub Treasurer. The appointment of Mr. DUNNING to the Superintendency of the Assay Office will be made permanent. This disposes of all the principal appointments. LEO.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 13—10 P. M.

The Post Office Department has just received a dispatch, stating that the bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore road were all completed to-day, and the road opened. They wanted the mails sent over that route as soon as possible. The Department replied that they would do so as soon as the time tables were received. They will start to-morrow. The route is now fully open, at which there is great rejoicing.

The oath of allegiance was made out for the Clerks in the Treasury and War Departments to-day.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 13—Midnight.

At 7 o'clock this evening, Gen. BUTLER took possession of Baltimore, with 1,600 of the Massachusetts Sixth, 500 of the New-York Eighth, and one section of Cook's Battery. There was no resistance. Thousands welcomed them to the city. They camped on Federal Hill.

Gen BUTLER sent out a car to Frederick with seventy-five Massachusetts troops, to take Ross WINANS and bring him to Annapolis, on a charge of treason.

Martial law is proclaimed at Baltimore.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 13.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular to all collectors, surveyors and other officers of the Customs, precisely similar to that recently addressed to those on the Northern and North-western waters, in relation to commerce with the insurrectionary States, and with the following addition. Among the prohibited supplies are included coals, telegraphic instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, sulphuric acids, fires and all other telegraphic materials.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the whole number of troops in Virginia does not exceed 30,000, of which one fifth are in Richmond. This information is reliable.

Very few appointments to office are now made, but according to present indications, there is reason to believe that Gen. DAVID DENNISON will soon be commissioned as Naval Officer, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, surveyor of the port of New-York.

Not only naval, but a large number of military officers who hastily resigned during a panic, have applied to be reinstated, but without success in any case, for the reason, it is stated, that the Administration does not want men of doubtful loyalty.

As early as March last, the President issued an order, to the Commander of the forces on the Florida coast to exercise the stern authority upon the islands of Key West, Tortugas, and Santa Rosa, which is authorized by the recent proclamation.

The enthusiastic reception of the troops took the citizens by surprise. They were greeted with every demonstration of approbation, and immense crowds quickly gathered, cheering at every step, ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and many of the houses were decorated to the windows. Prominent citizens advised the troops to take Hill, and assisted the officers in taking the best route thereto. Quarters for the troops until tents could arrive.

The troops seemed to be highly pleased with their reception, and their appearance excited the admiration of the citizens. The feeling is now entirely changed, and the people and country spread have changed.

[Mr. Russell's Times' correspondent's account of this movement was created here to-day, by the reports, that eighty of the troops were sick and many others of the Massachusetts Sixth were left behind at Annapolis Junction, six miles east of Frederick, and on the wires, spent some time examining the bridges at that point, and left with a threat to return to-night and destroy the bridge. A Company of Ridgemen left Frederick this evening to protect the bridge."

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.

A Regiment of Artillery, with their guns and horses, and the Eighth New-York Regiment, arrived in this city from the Relay House, at eight o'clock this evening, and marched through the streets, without molestation, to Federal Hill, where they will remain to-night.

A fleet of transports, loaded with troops, is now sending up the bay from Annapolis. Gen. BUTLER is here. Five Regiments of troops from Pennsylvania are expected here to-morrow, *en route* for Washington. They will not be molested in their passage through the city.

Fort McHenry is amply garrisoned by a strong force of experienced artillerists. Every gun in the fort is well served. There is plenty of space within the inclosure for reinforcements, but they are not needed at the guns.

Baltimore is quiet and orderly. The American flag was everywhere displayed this afternoon from the house tops, balconies, stores and dwellings. Parties of young ladies walked along Broadway waving the stars and Stripes, and companies of volunteers marched with music and the same flag.

The troops on Federal Hill are lying on the grass in a heavy rain, singing patriotic and sentimental songs. They have no tents.

A gentleman just from Washington says that Mr. LINCOLN has positively had a commission as Major General made out for Senator DOUGLAS, and that it is known in Washington that he will accept.

The last train from Harper's Ferry brings the news that the Virginia troops there have now rendered their position impregnable. Their batteries are mounted with the heaviest Columbiad and Dahlgren guns.

I learn from a gentleman who came up the bay from Norfolk this evening that the batteries of the Virginians on the James and York rivers are of the most formidable and effective character.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.

The Legislature did not adjourn to-day, as was expected.

The House amended the resolution proposing to adjourn Thursday, the 6th of June. The Senate amended with a provision to appoint Commissioners to confer with President LINCOLN, Jeff. DAVIS, and the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, for a stay of hostilities till after the meeting of Congress. The House refused to accede.

Mr. WILLIS reported a bill for calling a Sovereign Convention. It was not acted upon.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO

CAIRO, Monday, May 13.

Several Companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning. Commencing to-day, all the boats passing this point will be stopped. No provisions or munitions of war for the seceded States will be allowed to pass.

CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, May 13.

It is probable that Congress will adjourn within the next ten days, to meet again in July, at such place as circumstances may render necessary.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ADAMS, N. Y., Monday, May 13.

A company of volunteers from Watertown, under the command of Capt. LACY, passed here for Elmira this evening.

MITCHELL, who was confined in jail at Watertown, and who was to be tried next month for firing the store of of B F. WEBSTER, Jr., at this place, in December last, escaped last night. Also, one SYMES went with him. A reward is offered for their arrest.

ALBION, Monday, May 13

Company A, Capt. HARBER, left for Albany at 6 o'clock this afternoon. This is the first company from Orleans County. Others are awaiting marching orders.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, May 14.

Capt. S. L. POTTER'S company of volunteers of this place, and Capt. N. B. LORD'S, of Brownville and Sackett's Harbor, numbering eighty men each, left here this morning for Elmira, accompanied by our Silver Band. The Fire Department, Capt MUNN'S cadets, and several thousand citizens, accompanied them to the depôt, where the scene was very affecting. A fine silk banner was presented each company by the ladies. The troops then left in good spirits, amid the roar of cannon, for their destination.

Capt. JOHN LACY'S company of eighty men left here yesterday morning for Elmira Station.

MITCHELL, the incendiary, who broke jail here on Sunday night, was captured after a severe struggle. He was endeavoring to visit his family, and says if he had not been captured he would have had the remainder of Adams village in ashes before morning.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Tuesday, May 14.

The second company of volunteers from Batavia left here this morning at 9½ o'clock, for the Albany rendezvous. They are commanded by J. R MITCHELL, and number ninety men. An immense crowd was at the depôt to see them off. They were escorted to the train by the Fire Department.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, May 14.

The Port Jervis Light Guard, Capt. HOLT, left here this morning, to join the Sickles Brigade.

THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, May 14.

The Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, the first to start for the war, left by the cars to-day for Washington. Before leaving they were addressed by Vice-President HAMLIN. They are under command of Col. JAMESON.

PATRIOTISM ON LONG ISLAND.

It is believed that the village of Glen Vale, in the town of Islip, L. I., will prove the banner-place of the Island for patriotism. One-third of the entire adult male population has already enlisted for the war. Mr. PIERCE, a resident of the village, is a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER

On Thursday, of last week, a Union Flag was raised by the citizens of Englishtown, N. J., on the old Dutch Reformed Church at that place. Able addresses were made by Ex-Senator ELLSWORTH and other distinguished speakers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steam transport *Chesapeake*, which was to have sailed Monday evening for Washington City after taking a part of cargo, had her orders countermanded, and will probably sail Saturday for Pensacola. Her cargo will be transferred to steamer *Geo. Peabody*, Capt. PRITCHARD, lying at Pier No. 12, N. R. It consists of 3,500 bbls. provisions, and 25 head of cattle. A portion will be landed at Old Point, the balance at Washington City.

The steamer *Anthracite*, JONES, left Monday evening, with Government stores, for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The steam transport *Roanoke* is now coaling. The transport *Star of Peace* has now on board 300 tons of coal, and expects her sheep and pigs from Norfolk to-morrow—destination Pensacola.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, President STEWART in the chair, a communication was received and read from the Board of Police Commissioners, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that there was no existing necessity for the permanent increase of the Police force in the City. The property and persons of the citizens were believed to be perfectly secure under the protection of the present force. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that it would be necessary to issue $1,000,000 of additional stock to meet the demands of the City. The Superior Court and the Common Pleas to transfer the amount of assessments in the several Wards of the City, for the purpose of the transfer to the banks, was adopted. After the adoption of other routine business of minor importance, the Board adjourned till Tuesday next.

BURGLARY AND LARCENY.—On Tuesday last, officer BAGLEY, of the Mayor's Office, arrested JOHN JONES, charged, on the complaint of Thomas ROBERTS, with the crimes of burglary and larceny. It appears that on the 6th inst. Mr. ROBERTS, who is a fine carpenter, had completed a job of work on the house corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, and that Mr. ROBERTS was employed by the owner of the house to put in the window-sashes, &c. On Monday, while ROBERTS was absent, he, it is alleged, by means of false keys, entered the house and stole $300 in gold coin. A warrant was issued by the Mayor, upon which he was arrested and taken before Justice OSBORNE. The case was discussed at length on both sides, but after hearing the testimony of the complainant and his witnesses, the defendant was committed for examination.

THE CUNARD PACKETS TO SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL.—We are informed by the Agents of the Great Western that she will positively sail for Liverpool on Saturday, the 25th inst., as advertised. As an evidence of the advantages which she offers for passengers, we may mention there was not a single case of sea-sickness on board during her passage out from England, and passengers by her, who have frequently crossed before, say the comfort on board exceeded what they have ever experienced by any other vessel.

FIRE IN STANTON STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Messrs. JOHN H. CHEARY & Co.'s Kerosene oil and ink factory, No. 335 Stanton-street. The flames spread rapidly among the very combustible contents of the building, and before they could be subdued a loss of about $2,000 was sustained. Messrs. CHEARY & Co. were insured. It is supposed that the fire originated in spontaneous combustion.

ADAMS' EXPRESS.—A report having been circulated that Adams' Express Company's business with the Western country meets with detentions and delays at Pittsburgh, we are desired to state that such is not the fact. The Express business over the Pennsylvania Railroad to all parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and other Western States, is in full operation.

ASSAULT TO KILL.—Officer DALY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a colored man yesterday, by the name of JAMES ANDERSON, charged with an assault with intent to kill JOHN WILLIAMS, of No. 375 Madison-street. He attacked WILLIAMS, and inflicted a dangerous wound on the cheek with a razor. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and held for trial.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The general Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States and British Provinces, will meet this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. MCLEAN'S Church, Twelfth-st., west of Sixth-av. A sermon will be preached by the moderator, Rev. WM. STEARLY of Philadelphia.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET.—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, the liquor-store and lodging-house of —— RICKARD was discovered to be on fire. It originated in a defective cooking range. Damage about $200. Insured in the St. Nicholas Company.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival of the bark *Harriet Brewster*, Capt. HAWKINS, we have received advices from Havana to May 6. The weather was very hot. Rain seems to be wanting to leave, but fair it is expected will come to the absence of the regular season. The bark *Brewster* has as passengers, Mrs. M. A. F. CURTIS, of Boston, and HENRY BARTLETT, of Newburyport.

Square Sugars. Exchange drooping. 60 days on New-York and Boston 4 @ cent discount; Sight 1 @ 1½ @ cent. Money very tight and much distress among the commercial community. A large and extensive failure of a banking house took place on the 2d. Freight for foreign flags 80s. @ 85s. to Falmouth. American nominal, and we quote at 40s., at which rate two ships only were taken. Coast-wise to and North of Hatteras $4 50 to $5 per hhd.; Sugar Molasses $2 25 per 110 gallons, and $1 per box. Health of the city good. Rain much wanted. Stock of Sugar large.

The schooner *Wanderer* attempted to go to sea from Havana, May 3, having a regular clearance from Key West, but was stopped at the guard ship in consequence of an order being given a year ago not to allow her to go out of port, as a man on board had shot a harbor thief; the case having been disposed of some time since, but the order was not recalled. As soon as it was brought to the notice of the proper authorities the American Consul had her released, and she proceeded to Key West the same afternoon. The United States gunboat *Crusader* was expected at Havana on the 10th, to act as convoy to Cape Florida. The fleet was near ready.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The admirers of fun and its best interpreters, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, should not neglect the two latest revivals at Mr. JACKSON'S establishment—"Meazppa" and "Sketches in India." These Summer trifles, without in the slightest degree overtaxing the powers of the artists or the audience, supply an evening's entertainment of the heartiest kind. Mr. JEFFERSON, who has always been admirable in "Mazeppa," has added some new traits to the individuality of that unfortunate hero. It is now one of the most mirth-provoking efforts that can be witnessed anywhere. The houses are, of course, crowded.

IRVING HALL.—The best of all Ethiopian delineators, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY—commenced a short season of his peculiar performances at this very handsome establishment last evening. The entertainment was of course excellent, for under Mr. CHRISTY'S auspices it is always so. In Europe it is customary to have this special American institution domiciled in the best halls, but until Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY initiated the plan at Niblo's, we were content to listen to Minstrelsy in very inferior places. By moving up town, Mr. CHRISTY has afforded our better classes an opportunity of listening to good music, and witnessing the most grotesque and funny of the most specious and well-regulated entertainments of the City. The company appears to be excellent in every respect.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity is now off red for bargains in new Spring carpeting, English medium, velvet carpets, 5-4 wide; Brussels, three ply and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting &c., all laid in spacious saleerooms, at HIRAM ANDREWS & SONS', No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized Iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Family Cases of Homœopathic Curatives put up and furnished, as may be selected, with any of Dr. Gregory's invaluable Curatives, by all agents

PHILIP LEE, No. 136 Williams-street.

[Advertisement.]

The soul-stirring drama, "Anderson, the Patriot Hero of Sumter," is played this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum, and all the living curiosities are visible at all hours.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 44 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon sets... 11 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 24 | Gov. Island...12 13 | Hell Gate... 1 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 14.

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Ships Daring, Simonson, Liverpool; C. Comstock, Starr-king, Canfield, San Francisco; M. H. Mundell, Wm. Tell, Speech, Rice, Boyd & Hinken.

Barks Rambler, (Dutch) McKenzie, Charlestown; T. Leahy; Indian Chief, Mew, Queenstown; G. F. Sukker. Brig Ellen Reed, Davis, Philadelphia, master; A. Wilson, Quest, Cardal Bolivar, Harbeck & Co.; Alsace, Foster, Philadelphia; T. M. Mayhew; Baltimore, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves; Emeline, Grant Bangor; ——; Saltash, Crow, Harbor Grace; J. S. Whitney & Co.; S. M. Newhall, Brunswick, Ga.; Bonze, Mr. Underwood; Ocean Bird, Newman, Bermuda; Tyler & Smith; Hidalgo Whitmore & Mathias, Simpson & Mayhew; J. Jennison, Hathaway ——.

Schooners Mercer, Martin, New-Haven; Somerset, Stirling, Baltimore; Magnolia & Abbott; Robin, Pierce, Eastport; master; Marietta, Gray, Galveston; W. S. Brown; W. C. Nettleton, Farris, Nantucket; A. C. Mayhew; Wanderer, Irving, Smyrna, Del.; Levi Bacon, Thomas, Nassau; J. R. Brown & Co.; Hope, Ellis, Bethport, ——; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Jersey; Queen of the South, ——, Bridgeport; R. C. Taylor, Sherberd, Nassau; J. A. Foster & Co.; Atlantic, Wright, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Steamer *Anthracite*, Jones, left Monday evening, with Government stores, for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The steam transport *Roanoke* is now coaling. The transport *Star of Peace* has now on board 300 tons of coal, and expects her sheep and pigs from Norfolk to-morrow—destination Pensacola.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago (Lines) Hayes, via Southampton 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to S. M. Fox & Co.; Mackenzie, May 9, lat 47 40, lon 47, fell in with large field of ice and passed through several miles of it; May 11, lat 46 45, lon 37 31, passed large field of ice; May 12, lat 46 45, lon 37 31, passed large and extensive field of ice; May 13, 4 A. M., lat 45 50, lon 35 20, was alongside steamer str. F. Sam, ashore lat 41 20, lon 65 40, exchanged signals with steamship City of Manchester, str. F.

Steamship Kangaroo (Br.) Morrison, Liverpool May 1st, Queenstown 2d, 5 P. M., with mdse. and 606 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. The brig Fairplay, of ——, from Liverpool for Boston, put into Queenstown 2d inst. for repairs.

U. S. transport Kill von Kull lookmaster, Perryville Alexander Chase. The K. V. K. has come to the conclusion to remove her station from Annapolis and Fort Lafayette, Washington and Georgetown.

Steamer New Haven, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to H. Peck.

Steamer Cahoe, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Edward Hyndman.

Steamer Marion, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lupee & Kirkbride.

Steamer Pulaski, Wilson, Philadelphia with mdse. to J. A. Scudder.

Ship Isaac Singer, Hopkins, Liverpool 36 days, with mdse. and 1,000 tons railroad iron to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Left ship Ocean Home, Crowell, New-Orleans, 15th, bar Mississippi; ship Butler, Baltimore, 16th; bark Intelligencer, Thompson, New-York; 20th, brig Pedro Saochez Ortiz, Pickett, St. Thomas; bark Remonette, Parker, Cork.

Ship Gardenia, May 4, bark Billingsree, Young, for Portland 6 da.; brig Martha Neael, Paddock, for Boston in 8 da.; schr. Hudson, Fitzherbert, for Portland in 3 da.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 30, bark Bellona, Gregory, for Falmouth to sail about 15th; schr. Alice, Dunken, for New-York in 4 da.; brig E. Hallock Kilgore, do.

At Laguayra, April 25, bark White Wing, from Philadelphia, arr. 24th; schr. Louisiana, of Baltimore, Mitchell, from Baltimore, arr. 14th.

Schr. Palmetto, Breglon, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. J. E. Gamage, Tilden, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Arabella Ware, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Emma Purbish, Powell, Dighton Inland 6 ds., stone.

Schr. J. Wesley, Fuller, Stonington, for Branchport.

Schr. Josiah Chapin, Fitz Benbow, for Providence.

Schr. Cordelia Wesley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. G. Fuller, Stevens, Portland 4 ds., stone.

Schr. G. W. Watson, Smith, New London 2 ds.

Sloop S. Hall, Ball, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Sloop Vienna, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

WIND—Sunset W., light.

BELOW—One ship, 2 barks.

Sailed.

15th and 13th—Steamships Star of the Union, for Washington; Baltimore, for Key West; Saint Columba, Bristol; Sea Serpent, San Francisco; Mississippi, (Fr.) Hamelin, Vera Cruz; Arago (Lines) Brownell, Hamburg; Arctic, Le Lacheur, Queenstown; Daniel Mallory, Philadelphia; T. B. Wales, Porto Rico.

14th—Steamship Adriatic for St. Johns N. F.; U. S. brig Perry, ——.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA May 13—Arr. bark Thomas D. Lee, Port Cabello; sch. Sid Ice, with the schr. Jeddie, for New-York.

BOSTON May 14—Arr. William Witherbee, Havre; brig Warsaw, Carleton.

Miscellaneous.

QUEBEC, May 14—The ship Lord Warriston, supposed lost has Bell, is ashore at Anticosti. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Commerce—Ketch, to and from Philadelphia for Mayaguez, P. R. May 12 lat 36 30, lon 73 41.

Caledonia—Ship hence from Philadelphia for Rotterdam April 25, lat 48 25, lon 4 50.

Dresden—ship hence for Liverpool, May 11, lat 39 45, lon 69 30.

Emily Augusta—ship from Liverpool for Philadelphia, April 25, lat 49 12, lon 9 40.

Ellen Young—bark at Yarmouth, N. S., bound W., was spoken May 5 lat 40 5, lon 67 12.

John Gentry—ship hence for Bristol, 28 da. out, April 20, lat 51 24, lon 11 30.

Pioneer—ship at Kronstadt, supposed to sail for New-York in 4 days; brig Martha Neael, Paddock, for Boston in 8 da.; schr. Hudson, Fitzherbert, for Portland in 3 da.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 30, bark Bellona, Gregory, for Falmouth to sail about 15th; schr. Alice, Dunken, for New-York in 4 days; brig E. Hallock Kilgore, do.

At Laguayra, April 25, bark White Wing, from Philadelphia, arr. 24th; schr. Louisiana, of Baltimore, Mitchell, from Baltimore, arr. 14th.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, April 8, arr. brigs Pedro Sanches Ortiz, Pickett, New-York; 11th, Mussovado, Butler, Baltimore; 10th, bark Delaware, Steed do., 12th, schr. Norman, Collins, Jackson; 2 Sth, bark Annie, Parker, Porto Rico; brig Sea Foam, Coombs, New-York; 22d, schr. James Holmes, Brewster, New-York. Sld., 6th, ship Queen Home, Cresswell, New-Orleans; 15th, brig Mussovado, Butler, Baltimore; 16th, bark Intelligencer, Thompson, New-York; 20th, brig Pedro Saochez Ortiz, Pickett, St. Thomas; bark Remonette, Parker, Cork.

At Cardenas, May 4, bark Billingsree, Young, for Portland 6 da.; brig Martha Neael, Paddock, for Boston in 8 da.; schr. Hudson, Fitzherbert, for Portland in 3 da.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 30, bark Bellona, Gregory, for Falmouth to sail about 15th; schr. Alice, Dunken, for New-York in 4 days; brig E. Hallock Kilgore, do.

At Laguayra, April 25, bark White Wing, from Philadelphia, arr. 24th; schr. Louisiana, of Baltimore, Mitchell, from Baltimore, arr. 14th.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The citizens of the XVIth Ward are earnestly requested to attend a meeting to be held at the District Court Room, corner of 22d-st. and 7th-av. on THURSDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock to take such action as is proper to establish the Democratic ticket, and also to expose the conduct of parties engaged in the alleged fraud in obtaining the Eighth Street Contract from the Common Council of this City.

Wm. F. Barnegger,	Theodore B. Smith,
A. A. Jennings,	Henry Morrison,
Edward Fry,	Thos. Copley,
Robert A. Gregory,	Jared Gibson,
James Caldwell,	George Rose,
David Samson,	Daniel Geary,
J. W. Kinney,	David D. Voo hees,
R. Henry Taylor,	James Gregory,
Jos. Alonzo Cushman,	John T. Henry,
Sam Cook,	Charles P. Johnson,
S. B. H. Varce,	Aaron Willis,

And many others.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—A Superior collection of the Odes and Hymns written are compressed in the times threatening during the War by the prominent minds of men, women and children who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains the peace of Songs, Duets and Choruses, both sacred and secular, among the number to be heard and "The Star Spangled Banner" "The Flag of our Union Forever" "Where Liberty dwells there is my country" "God Speed the Right" "My Country 'Tis of Thee" "The Flag is There" "South Carolina's Call" "Red, White and Blue" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" "Hail Columbia" "Land of our Fathers" "The Old Flag Forever" "Rally round the Flag" "Hail Columbia"

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14.

There is some anxiety relative to the officers who were lately captured by the rebels in Texas, and discharged on their parole of honor not to serve against the Confederate States. The Government will hold that they owe service to the United States, and will probably require them to take the oath of allegiance. In order, however, to relieve them from the embarrassment of their position, the officers will be ordered on duty at posts which will not require them to come in direct contact with the rebel forces.

Gen. BUTLER has complete military possession of Baltimore, and declared martial law. The Massachusetts Sixth had the honor of leading the advance from the Relay House, and to be the first to enter the city. This was the Regiment that the mob fired upon on the 19th of April. They were mostly unarmed then; yesterday they returned with arms, and the will to use them if occasion required. The mob, however, was prudent, manifesting their valor by their discretion.

The Government will as rapidly as possible remove the troops now quartered in the public buildings to encampments within reach of the Departments, and where they will be signalled, if required. The plan of these encampments contemplates the environment of the city, in a circuit of about six to eight miles. There is a necessity for the immediate removal of the troops from the public buildings, in order to prepare for the assembling of Congress on the 4th of July. For, JEFF. DAVIS to the contrary, the Government still adheres to its purpose of holding the session of the legislative branch at the capital of the nation.

The Massachusetts Fifth Regiment are expecting marching orders during the present week. They have been out skirmishing all day. As they passed through the streets they made a very fine appearance, and were loudly cheered. They went out of the city four or five miles, and practiced at skirmishing nearly all the afternoon. The practice was witnessed by several Army officers.

POISONERS AT WORK.

Great excitement was created to-day by the report of a large number poisoned by arsenic in the sugar in the Twelfth New-York Regiment. The rumor was much exaggerated, but had some foundation. The poison has not, thus far, done any serious mischief. A small quantity of the sugar was found to contain poison. This style of warfare is entirely new, and unknown only to those who practice the Southern code of honor. No purchases of food will be made hereafter to supply the troops, except previously analized. The report is contradicted, but has some foundation in fact. One-half of the New Jersey Brigade is now in camp at Mediaville, near the New York Seventh. The other half is to go to the same place to-morrow. They, however, expect to be ordered to some new point within two days. Within a radius of three miles about Mediaville are now encamped upwards of seven thousand men, who can assemble at the shortest notice, with two full batteries of artillery and one company of cavalry.

SUSPICIOUS POWDER.

A large quantity of powder was discovered in the new building occupied by the New-Jersey troops previous to going into camp. No officer of the Government knew anything of it, or how or when it came there. A keg of powder has also been discovered in one of the basement rooms of the Patent Office, which had not been used for some time. The powder seemed to have been there some time, and is nearly worthless. Orders have been issued for a strict search of all the public buildings, and a more stringent guard of them.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED.

The steamer *Cahawba* arrived, to-night, with the Second Connecticut Regiment—eight hundred men. They are fully equal to the first, and bring with them all necessary camp equipage, supplies, baggage train, &c. Secretary WELLS met and welcomed them, accompanied by several officers of the Army and the Government. The Connecticut troops, thus far, are the best provided body of men in the field, unless, perhaps the Rhode Island Regiment may compare with them. The President says the do great credit to they State. The Rhode Island boys gave them a most hearty reception upon their arrival.

Seventy five recruits for the Seventh New York arrived to day, and joined their command at camp.

There was a very pleasant affair last night—a serenade to CLEPHAM, the new City Postmaster. Speeches were made by the President, Mr. BLAIR and Mr CLEPHAM.

TROUBLE AMONG THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

I hear from a reliable quarter that great discontent prevails among the military mob at Harper's Ferry, and that a serious and bloody row occurred a day or two since, in which one or more of the Kentucky Volunteers (of the Blanton-Duncan squad) were killed, and others wounded. Following this was a threat by the Kentucky commander to disband his squad, and return home.

I hear through the same channel that the Union men of Berkley County, Va., (Martinsburgh,) on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, were preparing to make fight against the secession ordinance, on the 23d inst

DISSATISFIED WITH GOV. LETCHER.

Much indigoation is expressed by Virginians that Gov. LETCHER, by his proclamation, has prohibited the exportation of all kinds of provisions from Virginia for any purpose. According to orders issued last night, the Massachusetts Eighth left this morning for the Relay House, to join Gen. BUTLER'S command. They were delighted to get out of the close quarters in the Capitol, and to go into camp. They want to go on to Baltimore.

Three regiments of Pennsylvania troops, 2,500 strong, fully equipped for camp life, are expected in to-night, under Gen. CADWALLADER.

TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

Before Saturday night, according to the calculation of the War Department, fifty thousand men will be concentrated at Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis.

Last night a company of recruits came on and joined the Seventy-first New-York Regiment.

The Clerks of the Post-office Department will raise a flag on that building on Saturday. The Government official will attend the ceremony.

The news from Wheeling, showing a strong Union spirit there, was telegraphed to the Administration, who express much satisfaction at this manifestation of patriotism, under such difficulties as exist in Virginia.

There is great scarcity of provisions through Virginia, and the prices of everything are raising. Sugar is quoted at twenty-five cents.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Governor MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, is in town; he reports the disunion sentiment as growing in that State, but thinks she may yet be saved. He has some important mission, but keeps it a secret.

There is but little sickness among the troops—less than two hundred being in Hospital. The nurses, under the direction of Miss POWELL, having so little to do as nurses, are busily engaged in manufacturing Havelock caps for the soldiers. Miss POWELL yesterday visited the Sixty-ninth, and ascertaining their wants, is now providing for their comfort. This regiment is finely quartered. It is already noted for its good behavior, and gives promise of military efficiency equal, if not superior, to any that is in the field. The men are poor and unable to provide themselves with the comforts that their more favored associates command. I do not beg for the Regiment, but it is the duty of the wealthy Irishmen of New-York to see that their countrymen do not suffer any privations which money can provide against. If they will forward to Miss POWELL the material necessary to manufacture Havelock caps, hospital bedding, &c., she will see that they are properly made up and distributed to the troops.

There is no probability that the *Great Eastern* will be purchased by the Government. It is hardly probable that she will be chartered. She is not fitted for any service the Government now has in hand. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14.

Mrs. FREDERICK W. SEWARD and the Secretary of State were "at home" to-night to a distinguished company, including the officers of the New-York Seventh and Seventy-first, the Massachusetts Fifth and Rhode Island Regiments, the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps and Army officers. Among those present were Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, together with other guests, and a fair proportion of ladies. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags; the American was profusely festooned; a full band of music was present. The festivities were prolonged till midnight, and the hospitalities were generously dispensed.

The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment has received marching orders. It is supposed they go to the Relay House.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 14.

Gen. BUTLER'S *coup d'etat* is not so much relished by some people in Baltimore, of course, as it would be, but for the unfortunate circumstance that occurred to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

There is no expression to-day, even, that any person could take exception to. I never saw Baltimore more quiet or more peaceably inclined.

Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation was scattered in extras from the *Clipper* office by the thousands. Everybody on the streets and in the hotels seemed to have it. It has been the subject of discussion ever since it was issued. The assurance contained in it that the troops were not in their midst to interrupt the business of the city, but to protect the people, preserve the peace and sustain the laws, seems to give general satisfaction.

Shortly after its contents were known, Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by his aids, Colonels CLEMENS and PARKE, and three officers detailed from Major COOKE'S battery, all mounted, appeared in the streets, proceeding to the Gilmore House, where the General and staff dined.

Before the General had finished his dinner, a company, detailed from the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, under command of Capt. FOLLANSBEE, appeared in front of the hotel to escort Gen. BUTLER and staff back to his quarters.

The people flocked in to see the distinguished military strangers, and looked on with respect, some smiling, others looked grim, but others frequently cheering them as they passed. At about twilight, two trains of wagons proceeded, under escort of the police and Gen. BUTLER'S military, from Canby to the latter's head-quarters on Federal Hill, containing arms that had been seized by Gen. BUTLER'S forces. One train numbered thirty-one wagons, and the other six wagons.

I learn that Mr. WINANS has not yet been arrested. He is a member of the Maryland Legislature, and has been at Frederick lately but as the Legislature has been adjourned to-day, it remains to be seen whether he will return to this city.

The troops are much fatigued from much marching, nightly patrolling, and sleeping upon their arms nightly at the Relay House, and the drenching they received their tents, and the sun shed its powerful rays upon them so that the earth became comparatively dry.

A large amount of supplies was received to-day by the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, new coats, pants, drawers, shirts and rubber blankets, and a thousand other things, making them all as merry as crickets

There is not a sick man on the roll. The Eighth New-York Regiment and the Boston Flying Artillery are all in fine spirits, and their men are all well. A detachment from the Eighth Regiment seized the vessel named in my previous dispatch to-day.

Baltimore is decidedly to be the gainer by this sudden influx of military. Already an order has been issued for forty thousand rations for the department at Annapolis, and the stores for these rations will be purchased here.

Five or six thousand more troops from Pennsylvania and Ohio are on their way here, and are expected to night. These troops will be encamped in the vicinity, and must be supplied, and the Baltimore markets will be patronized for that purpose.

Although the suggestion of Gen. BUTLER, that the places of public resort, such as theatres and barrooms, be closed, is not responded to to night, there is no disturbance, or sign of any in the city.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS FOR BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 13.

The First Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, 3rd Col. LEWIS' Regiment left to-day for Baltimore. Great enthusiasm was displayed along the route. The Zouaves and Garde Lafayette particularly elicited much praise. They halted on Broad street, singing "La Marseillies," and "Le Chant de Zouaves," composed by ST. AUBE, of Watertown.

ARREST OF ROSS WINANS BY FEDERAL OFFICERS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 14.

When the train containing many members of the Legislature from Frederick reached the Relay House this evening, Ross WINANE was arrested by Federal officers, and retained. The train came on without him.

Gov. HICKS was in the cars, and with others endeavored to have Mr. WINANE released on security; but that was refused, and he was placed under a guard with the assurance that he should be well taken care of.

Last night, after midnight, the cars containing a considerable body of troops, came up to Frederick from the Junction, and after reconnoitering awhile returned, as is supposed, to camp. To-day, I learn through a reliable source, that quarters were ordered to be provided at the Relay House for 600 troops from Chambersburgh.

The arms seized to-day by the Government at a warehouse on Gay-street, comprised 2 200 muskets and 4,000 pikes. The latter were manufactured by Ross WINANE for the city.

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held to-night in the eastern section of the city, and it is estimated that 7,000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by Hon. HENRY MAY, Hon. WM. PRICE and others.

The Maryland Guards stripped their armory during last night of all the arms contained therein; some 600 Minnie muskets have been secreted in some unknown place.

It is understood that the arms were furnished from the Government over and above the regular quota of the State, and therefore all the property of the Government.

THE SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 14.

All supplies from the Ohio Valley which will subsist the Secessionists are entirely cut off from transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio railway. Eight thousand troops have been sworn in the service of the United States at Western Virginia. Two regiments in Ohio are ready to cross the river at a moments' notice, to defend Wheeling. No attack from the Secessionists on the Wheeling Convention is apprehended, in consequence of the preparations of the Union men, who have a number of pieces of artillery at Wheeling. A messenger who left Wheeling last night, says the Convention was harmonious in its action.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, Tuesday, May 14.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. WHEAT, of Ohio County, introduced a series of resolutions pronouncing the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention, null and void; refusing to submit to the schedule attached to the ordinance, which suspended the election of members of Congress; denouncing the Convention between the Commissioners of the Confederate States and this State, giving the control of the military operations of the State to the Confederate States, as a violation of the State Constitution, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the people; recommending the people of the State to vote for members of Congress at the ensuing election, to vote against the ordinance of secession, and to vote for members of the House of Delegates who entertained opinions in harmony with these resolutions; declaring it to be the duty of citizens to maintain the Constitution and laws of the State, and the State Officers, in the lawful discharge of their duties thereunder, and to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all officers thereunder, in the proper discharge of their duties.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. CARLILE also offered a resolution instructing the Committee to report an ordinance, declaring that the connection of the Tenth and Eleventh counties in the Congressional Districts with the State be dissolved, and to report a Constitution and form of Government for the new State, to be called the "State of New-Virginia," and also to report a declaration of causes which compelled this action, and to report, also, an ordinance declaring that the new Constitution and form of Government shall take effect when the consent of Congress and the State Legislature to the same is had, as provided by the Federal Constitution. Mr. CARLILE proceeded to explain that such a measure was not revolutionary, as had been alleged but was the only peaceable, legal and constitutional mode of securing a separation of the State; and further, that if they waited until the 23d, they would have no such peaceable mode at their disposal, for then the State, by a majority of its votes, would have ratified the act of secession.

Mr. CARLILE did not conclude his remarks, he being interrupted on a point of order.

A recess was taken until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ P. M., and long before the hour of meeting, the portion of the hall allowed to spectators was crowded to repletion. The delegates were in attendance in full numbers, and a fine array of ladies filled the proscenium boxes of the stage. In the portion of the hall in which the officers of the Convention were presumed to be located, there was a scarcity of attendance, even until many minutes after the hour for assembling. The delegates were talking earnestly among themselves. The rumors on the street about the action of the Committee on State and Federal Relations, relative to non acceptance, has excited many of the delegates to loud expressions of dissatisfaction. The resolutions will be ascertained as proceedings advance

The Convention was called to order, and a large number of new delegates appeared. Notwithstanding the absence was noticed of such distinguished gentlemen as Hon. SOPERARD CLEMENS, Hon. WM. G. BROWN and others, identified with the Union movement, as it stood prior to the late action of the Montgomery convention.

At the opening of the proceedings to-night, Mr. CRANMER, one of the Secretaries, read from a prepared roll, a large number of names of new delegates, just arrived, and active for one thing or the other—either immediate division of the State, or action having in view that object, on the occasion of the first explosion.

Mr. MCPORTER, of Hancock, on behalf of the Committee on Federal and State Relations, reported a series of resolutions, in effect embracing the resolutions introduced by Col. WHEAT this morning, opposing immediate action for separation, but leaving to the Convention to meet in Wheeling, on the 11th of June, final action on that point—the basis of representatives to be the same as representatives now sent from the several counties to the House of Delegates of the State. In other respects the resolves rather strengthen than diminish the position looking to future action. They also propose, in addition, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia on the subject at issue.

A motion was made to accept the report, which was adopted.

A discussion ensued. Mr. CARLISLE moved to recommit with instructions. He discussed the Convention in favor of immediate action, taking the ground that the resolutions were mere paper resolves. He referred to the presence of the representatives of the New-York press, particularly the TIMES and the *Herald*, and called attention to the importance of their movements, as they were regarded by the country at large. What they had to do was to be done now. What they did after the 23d of May would be treason, and they might be tried for treason and hung as traitors. He expatiated upon the vigor of a new date, and referred to its mineral resources; its credits as compared with the credit of old Virginia, with its $20 000 000 of debt, and $3 000 000 tax. Their taxes would be increased if they did not separate, and blessings would follow their action if they did. In reply to a question about what the Administration had done to help this movement, he denied the statement that it had indorsed its action to protect the national property. He repudiated the idea that the Administration would conquer even this end of the State. The South can never be conquered. The question is what is best how to be done. He hoped, by the aid of the Union men of Kentucky, Indiana and Delaware, to stop the effusion of blood, which seems to be about to deluge the country. Important events depended upon the action of this Convention. Paper resolves would accomplish nothing.

Mr. WILEY addressed the Convention. He protested against the proposition of Mr. CARLISLE. He held that the action proposed did not make a Government. A Constitution could not repel the hordes of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The State needed officers, and a treasury and munitions of war. It was proposed to array in open treason against the United States, the State, and following the logic of the Richmond Convention, in treason against the Confederate States. History had shown that delay in action had saved nations. By the action of the Virginia Convention, following its logic we are to-day bound in our allegiance to the Confederate States, and we were in no different position now in our relations to the Government of JEFF. DAVIS from what we would be after the 23d. If a Provisional Government were organized, it would be in express violation of the Constitution. He contended that if a new State were now organized, property here would largely depreciate, and a heavy war debt would be incurred, to be paid by the new State.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow, Mr. WILEY holding the floor.

Miss WOODWARD, aged eighteen, daughter of J. H. WOODWARD of the firm of BAILEY, WOODWARD & Co., of Labelle Iron Works, shot herself dead accidentally this afternoon. Mr. WOODWARD is a member of the Convention, and was on Committee business at the time of the accident. He is a Massachusetts man by birth. The family is much respected.

This sad event created a profound sensation all over the city.

The Committee on State and Federal Relations have agreed, 16 to 6, to report against an immediate division of the State.

Through the speeches of JACKSON and WILEY yesterday, who pronounced the proposed movement for a Provisional Government by the Convention to be revolution, many wavering delegates lost courage, and they carried the Committee in favor of the temporising resolutions offered by Mr. WHEAT, adding thereto a call for a Convention to take final action, to be held June 11, in case the act of secession be ratified by the vote of the people on the 23d.

CARLILE'S speech was a masterly effort, replete with sarcasm aimed at paper action in the midst of revolution, arraying unanswerable facts in support of immediate action for independence, and making eloquent appeals to the patriotism of his fellow-citizens to strike the blow for liberty now. He was often applauded.

Mr. WILEY'S speech was an able, lawyer-like argument in favor of the report of the Committee, but it did not secure the hearts of the Convention. He will conclude to-morrow.

I think CARLILE'S proposition will be sustained, but but it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory judgment. It is wholly a question of backbone.

Two Wheeling companies were mustered into service, and went into camp to-day. A company at Wellsburgh was also sworn in. E. F. U.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, May 14

Capt. S. L. POTTER'S company of volunteers of this place, and Capt. N. B. LOMIS, of Brownville and Sackett's Harbor, numbering eighty men each, left here this morning for Elmira, accompanied by our Silver Band. The Fire Department, Capt. MOSBY'S cadets, and several thousand citizens, accompanied them to the dépôt, where the scene was very affecting. A fine silk banner was presented each company by the ladies. The troops then left, amid the shouts, amid the roar of cannon, for their destination.

Capt. JOHN LACY'S company of eight, men left here yesterday morning for Elmira Station

MITCHELL, the incendiary, who broke jail here on Sunday night, was captured after a severe struggle. He was endeavoring to visit his family, and says if he had not been captured he would have had the remainder of Adams village in ashes before morning.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Tuesday, May 14.

The second company of volunteers from Batavia left here this morning at 9¾ o'clock for the Albany rendezvous. They are commanded by J. R. MITCHELL, and number ninety men. An immense crowd was at the dépôt to see them off. They were escorted to the train by the Fire Department.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, May 14.

The Port Jervis Light Guard, Capt. HOLT, left here this morning, to join the Sickles Brigade.

THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, May 14.

The Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, the first to start for the war, left by the cars to-day for Washington. Before leaving they were addressed by Vice-President HAMLIN. They are under command of Col. JAMESON.

PATRIOTISM ON LONG ISLAND

It is believed that the village of Eden Vale, in the town of Islip, L. I., will prove the banner village of the Island for patriotism. One-third of the entire adult male population has already enlisted for the war. Mr. PEACE, a resident of the village, is a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER

On Thursday, of last week, a Union Flag was raised by the citizens of English Neighborhood, N. J., on the old Dutch Reformed Church at that place. Able addresses were made by Ex-Senator HAMMOND, and other distinguished speakers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS

The steam transport *Cassapeake*, which was to have sailed Monday evening for Washington City after taking in part of cargo, had her orders countermanded, and will probably sail Saturday for Pensacola. Her cargo will be transferred to steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, Capt. PEITHMAN, lying at Pier No. 1, N. R. It consists of 3 500 bbls. provisions, and 25 head of cattle. A portion will be landed at Old Point, the balance at Washington City.

The steamer *Anthracite*, JONES, left Monday evening, with Government stores, for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The steam transport *Roanoke* is now coaling. The transport *Parkersburgh* has now on board 100 ton of ice, and expects her sheep and pigs to-morrow—destination Pensacola.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN TO SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL.—We are informed by the Agents of the *Great Eastern* that she will positively sail for Liverpool on Saturday, the 25th inst., as advertised. As an evidence of the advantages which she offers for passengers we may mention there was not a single case of seasickness on board during her passage out from England, and passengers by her, who have frequently crossed before, say the comfort on board exceeds what they have ever experienced by any other steamer.

ADAMS' EXPRESS. A report having been circulated that Adams' Express Company's business with the Western country meets with detestious and delays at Pittsburgh we are desired to state that such is not the fact. The Express business over the Pennsylvania Railroad to all parts of Ohio Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and other Western States, is in full operation.

ASSAULT TO KILL.—Officer DALY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a colored woman yesterday, by the name of JAMES ANDERSON, charged with an assault with intent to kill JANE WILLIAMS, of No. 575 Mission-street. He attacked WILLIAMS, and left her in a dangerous wound on the cheek with a razor. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and held to trial.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The general Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States and British Provinces, will meet this We dnesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. WELSH'S Church, Twelfth st., west of Sixth-av. A sermon will be preached by the moderator, Rev. WM. STEARITT of Philadelphia.

Arrivals in the City.

Mrs. Faulkner, wife of our Minister to France, and family. Mrs. George M. Dallas and family; D. Aybard, of Paris; James Blanc, of Paris; Gomez San Roman of Madrid, Spain, and J. A. Bonaparte, all passengers by the *Arago*, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. Gladstone, of the *Great Eastern*; Charles Valentine, C. M. Payot and A. Jacobs, of England, and S. B. Dyer, of Paris, passengers by the *Arago*; J. A. C. Gray of New-York; R. S. Dodge, of Boston and G. C. Truman, of Maryland, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Baron Stomberg, of Russia; Amelia Ferrero and Luis Perez, of Russia, and Mrs. Barry and family, of Paris, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commanders S. Lockwood and O. S. Gibson, of the United States Navy, Lieut. J. P. De fee of the United States Army, Capt. J. F. Clarke, of the United States Army, and A. Van Veeburgh, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Col. F. Peabody and lady, of Salem, Mass.; R. Ware, of the United States Navy, W. A. Bangs, of Boston; J. Kennedy, of Washington; and B. W. Tompkins, of Norwich, are at the Brevoort House.

Tom Pickering, of the U. S. Navy; O. D. Greene, of the U. S. A.; R. R. Jaine and A. L. Underwood, of Va., and Mr. Pegram and lady, of Paris, are at the Everett House.

M. Carvalhuca and family, of Mexico; Jas. Wabott, of the U. S. A.; Dr. H. Land, of Texas; S. M. Buckingham, of Waterbury, Ct.; N. Wheeler of Bridgeport; J. W. Parmore, of Buffalo; and B. Buffum, of Providence, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. J. H. Graham, of Detroit, N. Y., and W. H. Thorpe of N. Y., and Isaac de Rusey of the U. S. A., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The admirers of fun and its best interpreters, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, should not neglect the two latest revivals at Mr. JACKSON'S establishment—"Mazeppa" and "Sketches in India." These Summer trifles, without the slightest degree overtaxing the powers of the artists or the audience, supply an evening's entertainment of the heartiest kind. Mr. JEFFERSON, who has always been admirable in "Mazeppa," has added some new traits to the individuality of that unfortunate hero. It is now one of the most mirth-provoking efforts that can be witnessed anywhere. The houses are, of course, crowded.

IRVING HALL.—The best of all Ethiopian delineators, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY—commenced a short season of his peculiar performances at this very handsome establishment last evening. The entertainment was of course excellent, for under Mr. CHRISTY'S auspices it is always so. In Europe it is customary to have this special American institution domiciled in the best halls, but until Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY initiated the plan at Niblo's, we were content to listen to Minstrelsy in very inferior places. By moving up town, Mr. CHRISTY has afforded our better classes an opportunity of listening to good music, and witnessing the most uproarious fun in one of the most spacious and well-regulated establishments of the City. The company appears to be excellent in every respect.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity is now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting. English medallion, velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting &c., displayed in ten spacious saleserooms, at HIRAM ANDREWS'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Family Cases of Homœopathic Curatives put up and furnished, as may be selected, with any of Dr. GRAHAM'S invaluable curatives, by all agents PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

The soul-stirring drama, "Anderson, the Patriot Heart of Sumter, is played this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum, and all the living curiosities are visible at all hours.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 14.—*In steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre.*—Mrs Faulkner, Miss L Faulkner, Miss M Faulkner, Mr. Jno. B. Faulkner and 4 servants, Mrs. Dallas, Miss S. Dallas, Miss Susan Dallas, Miss I Dallas, Jerome Bonaparte, Miss Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody and servant, Col. C. A. Clinton, Col. J. Harrison, Dr. J. H. Hand, Dr. C. F. Russell, Dr. Woodworth, Capt. Bagett, Capt. Whittel, James D. Davis, Mrs. Porter, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson N. Potter, 3 children and 2 servants, Mrs. N. Berry, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Donnean, child and servant, Miss Lea, Miss Stapler, Miss Lucy Mc. and Mrs. Ide J. Q. Garcia and child, Mrs. Lodge, Miss and master Lodge, Mrs. Blandy, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss M. Lincoln, Miss H. Lincoln, Miss Louise Greenough, Mrs. F. de San Roman and servant, T. Beck, Wm. B. Crocker, T. Byrne, Mr. Gourdin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Aymone, Miss Anna D. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. Kohtzman, Mrs. Isabella, Miss S. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marston, child and servant; Mrs. Champion, Mrs. L. Trenbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Ely, Fachr, child and servant; Merle d'Aubigné, Mr. Musgrave, Jas. Taylor, Barry Taylor, Capt. J. W. Albert, E. Valeton de Boissiere, Jas. Blanc, E. Zeyland, P. Anderson, A. Brocheim, Mr. Cann, Dr. B. A. Routh, James Mack, Mr. Temple, P. Orrin, Arthur Jones, Mrs. Binns and 4 children, Mrs. Fanshaw, G. D. Gale, H. T. Mann, Mrs. E. De Hart and 2 children, Mr. Decker and 3 children, Mr. Goesaure, Mr. Blumberg, Mr. E. Riley; Mr. Underwood, Misses C. and S. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peters and five children, Mr. S. Prusker, Mr. and Mrs. Bellett, Mr. Kervel, Mrs. Fleckman, Mr. E. Baxter, Mr. Bullch, Mr. G. Roch, Mr. Kerbaer, Mr. Tolman, Mr. Heigold, Mr. Burnal, Jose Favre, Abbe Lemaudier, Mr. and Mrs. M. and Mrs. L. Henderson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart and two children, Mr. J. Fell, Mr. Keegan, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Sturnof, Mr. Merroster, Mr. Weiman, seven Sisters of Mercy, Mrs. M. Nagel, Mrs. Hazard and child, Mrs. M. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Schreiger and five children, Mr. F. Rail, Mr. Post, Mr. Davis, Mr. Schneegas, Mr. C. Beandot, Mr. Verdier, Mrs. Bethier, Mrs. Smearo, Mr. and Mrs. Schnitzenheimer and child, Mr. Ed Dupaux, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Roesler and two children, Abbe Favre, E. Lewraw, Mr. Villaume, Mrs. Schew, M. S. Geiger, Mr. Schaeffer and child, Mrs. Schaeffer, Mrs. J. Stiek, Miss Cowrill, Miss Charline, Miss F. Botts, Miss Dreyfield, Mrs. C. Fallmaker, Miss Bollier, Mr. H. Paine, Mrs. G. W. Trow, Mr. F. Carnewa, Mr. M. Rorts, Mr. L. Louis, Mr. G. Gaun, Mr. W. Gaun, Mr. F. Gras, Mr. L. Benard, Mrs. Mary Burrin, Mr. Stauffer, Mr. Emmeles and family, Mr. Graf and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Schroeger, Mrs. Sauer, Mrs. Bertiz, Mr. Kitchner, Mr. and Mrs. Glaisner, Mr. Effinger, Mrs. Feller, Messrs. D. and S. Strom, Mr. Foster, Mr. Hiok, Mr. Phioder, Mr. Muller, Mr. Fabrick, Mr. Hardeck, Mr. Amman, Mr. Kraemer, Miss Krueger, Mr. Keller, Mrs. Schwarz, Miss Hauzicker, Mr. Broderman, Mr. Sosswader, Mr. Jacot, Mr. Kunzing, Mr. and Mrs. Wittemann, C. Uorott, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Berger, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Berger, Mr. Schlayener, Mr. Berger, Mrs. Fusch and 2 sons, Mr. and Miss Kaehler, Mr. Moor, Mr. Foster, Mr. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Metzinger and 4 children, Mr. Menie, Mr. J. Sommer, Mr. Rinder, Mr. and Mrs. Dewald and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Caurea and 2 children, Mr. Conag, J. Winsele, Mr. Corvine & Jacob, J. Burkin, Miss L. Weigebauer, Mrs. D. Booth, Miss F. Handle, Mrs. C. Bodlie, Miss Wanther, J. Banner, Miss Bierror, Miss L. Hergott, P. L. Casar, wife and child, A. Machen, Mr. & Mr. Fenkers, Mr. Schumacher, Mrs. Lincoln, Jas. Wiss, Lellr, Miss B. Fosse, Miss Gustave, P. L. Kinhair, C. Henritter, J. Lohrer, Vhit Grasser, Mrs. and Mrs. Hirscher, Geo. Miss, Mary Shrop, Mrs. C. Keller, Mr. Luitmyer, Miss Hertz, Miss J. Hertz, W. Kichner, L. Fruth, Mrs. Fruth, C. Fruth, J. Meaner, Mr. Cepedes. Total—237 passengers.

MAY 14.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Engineer Capt. Grasaw, Mr. Queen and lady, Mrs. Gilchrist, Miss Hodgins, Master Sinlagus, Mr. Bell, Mr. E. Bates, Mrs. Cruwell, two children and lady, Mrs. Norris, Mr. Vernon, Rev. L. Y. N. Mangan, Miss Mangan, Mr. Timothy Gregg and lady, Mr. W. Monahan, Mr. Thos. McLaughlin and lady, Miss McLaughlin, three children and servant, Lee Cuming, T. Moller, Mr. Best.

SUNSHINE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 44 | Sun sets..... 7 09 | Moon sets.. 11 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 21 24 | Gov. Island..12 13 | Hell Gate... 1 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 14.

Cleared.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Ship Lantao, Simonson, Liverpool, C. Comstock; Sarah Lowe, Barfield, San Francisco, M. R. Roussell; Wm. Tapscott, Hayes, Boyd & Houseman.

Bark Reindeer (Brem.) McKenzie, Charlottetown, A. Leahy, Boston Chief, Mew, Queenstown, G. F. Bulkley.

Brigs Rose Davis, Philadelphia master; W. Wilson, Ouert, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Co., Alamo, Fowler Blydenburgh, T. M. Mayhew; Baltimore, Potter, Portland, Prince, H. Becker & Graves, Executive, Grand Banks ——; Salunah, Crow, Baron Grant, J. F. Shuster & Co.; Sea Nymph, (Br.) Kilby, Belize, E. Underwood, Ocean Bird, Newman, Bermuda, Tyler & Smith, Hidalgo, Whitemore Mashias, Simpson & Mayhew; J. Tennison, Hathaway ——.

Schooners Mercer, Mason, New-Haven; Somerset, Sterling, Baltimore; Merrill & Abbott; Rollin, Prescott, and others, Marriotta, Grey Gardner, W. S. Brown, Wentworth, Nettleton, Farris, Nantucket, A. C. Hayes, Wentworth, Lavin, Smyrna, Del.; Levi Rowe, Thomas, Pocasan, J. R. Brown, C. Hues, Filen, Elizabeth, ——; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven; Queen of the South, ——, Bridgeport; R. L. Tay, Shepherd Knapp, E. S. Ems, Atlantic, Wright, Elizabethport, Thompson & Bauer.

Arrived.

Steamship Argo, Line Havre, via Southampton last port, with mdse and passengers to S. M. Fox & Geo. Mark'le, May 9, lat. 47 40, l'g. 47, fell in with large field ice and pack ice and numerous large detached pieces—lightly laden S. to clear ice and various stoppages, 56 hours. May 11, lat. 45 16, lon. 55 30, passed bark Ingrid and Fr. brigantine Julia, of Fecamp, strg. W. May 13, 4 A. M., lat. 41 30, lon. 65 20, saw a bark-rigged steamer steering E. same date lat. 41 21, lon. 66 20, ex ch. Virginia with steamship City of Manchester, strg. E.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.) Merchonse, Liverpool May 1, and Queenstown 2d, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 106 steerage passengers to John G. Dale, exch. brings £6 000 in specie.

U. S. steamboat Kill von Kull, Lockman, Perryville, via Annapolis 16th inst. The K. has been in use to transport troops between Annapolis and Fort Monroe, Washington and Perryville.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Curlew, Youngs, Providence, with mdse. to Edward Hunter.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & S. Briggs.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool April 16, with mdse. and 686 passengers to C. H. Marshall. May 5, Richard Hill, colored seaman, died from inflammation of the lungs. May 6, colored seaman died from debility and old age. The I. W. has experienced a succession of easterly winds from land.

Ship Reynard (of Boston,) Seymour, London 22 ds., in ballast, to C. Comstock. Had light weather from the Banks.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London and Portsmouth April 16, with mdse and 75 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Packet ship W. of the Banks with light variable winds.

Ship Empress, Beck, Liverpool 24

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3011. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Important News from the Federal Capital.

Fourteen New Regiments Wanted from New-York.

Highly Important Statement of Col. Anderson.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge to Accept a Command Under Him.

The Quota of Maryland Troops Called Out.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR HICKS

The Arrest of Ross Winans by Order of General Butler.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE

The Secessionists at Harper's Ferry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 15.

Messrs. Simeon Draper, R. M. Blatchford, Samuel Sloan, John J. Aster, A. A. Low, R. H. McCurdy, A. C. Richards, and C. H. Russell, visited Washington this morning. They came on behalf of the Union Defence Committee of New-York, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the more prompt organization and forwarding of troops. They had an interview with the President at an early hour, and stated their wish that he would authorize the reception of the fourteen regiments now enrolled and in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. After consultation with Gen. CAMERON and Gen. SCOTT, the President gave his assent to the request of the Committee, and directed the necessary orders to be transmitted.

These fourteen regiments are to be received directly by the National Government, without going through the formality of red tape and redtapery prescribed by the Albany junta. The brigade raised by Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES is mentioned in the number of regiments accepted by the President.

I believe the Union Committee have also provided for the reception of all the volunteers congregating in the vicinity of New-York, for which can be considered within the jurisdiction of the Committee. Modern Rome is like the Roman Empire, it has no limit.

After having accomplished the direct object of their mission, the Committee visited the various New-York regiments now quartered in Washington, and carefully inquired into the condition of the men. They will provide for the comfort of the troops on their return.

Secretary CAMERON has tendered to Mr. SIMEON DRAPER a commission as Colonel of a new Regiment of Dragoons. Mr. DRAPER holds the proposition open for future consideration. He would make a gallant and popular commander.

In the afternoon the Committee visited the camp of the Seventh Regiment, in company with the President, and reviewed the regiment.

In the evening Secretary SEWARD gave a dinner to the Committee, and to several distinguished gentlemen now in Washington. Secretary CAMERON was present. The party did not break up until a late hour.

The fourteen Regiments accepted to-day will be ordered to Fort Monroe and to Washington. I think they will be about equally divided between the two places.

THE FORCES AT HARPER'S FERRY.

I have ascertained correctly the forces congregated at and in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. At Harper's Ferry there are two thousand; at Halltown twenty-five hundred; at Point of Rocks eight hundred. The latter are entirely composed of Marylanders—the rabble that left Baltimore and its vicinity. The force at Harper's Ferry is poorly equipped and not fully armed, but it has nine howitzers and eight thirty two pounders. You may safely rely upon these figures as representing all the force now congregated at that point.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

Many people visited the camp of the Connecticut regiments to-day. The First have completed their camp arrangements, and have better plans, equipments, conveniences and advantages of location than any regiment in the field. Col. TAYLOR issued camp orders and read the regulations to the troops this morning. He is a very skillful officer, educated at West Point, was for some time in the United States service, and subsequently studied military tactics in France. They are also two miles from the Capital, and half a mile from the New-York Seventh Regiment Camp, in the midst of a Cedar Grove, on an eminence commanding a view of the entire city and the river approach. They have now with them seventy-six horses, with a complete camp train. To-day the Government—which, by the way, is in much need of these things—borrowed a large portion of the train, and made proposals to buy it.

On an eminence still higher, within hailing distance, the Second Connecticut Regiment pitched their tents to-day. The whole camp is shaded by a beautiful grove. They are equally well equipped as the first.

Both these camps were visited by Gen. MANSFIELD, Commander of this District, who spoke in the highest terms of praise of the plans and engineering of the camp. These troops need nothing now, they say, but provisions and a little fighting to keep up their spirits.

Not far from them, to the west on another hill is the camp ground of the Rhode Island troops. To-day they were busy moving their quarters at the Patent Office to the camp ground. Gov. SPRAGUE has notified the War Department and Gen. SCOTT that if needed, Rhode Island is ready to put a third regiment into the field for the war.

Still further to the West, is the camp of the New-Jersey troops.

Thus, with the Fire Zouaves on the south side of the city, the New-York Sixty-ninth at Georgetown, and the New-York Seventh at Meridian Hill, on the north, with the Potomac, Washington is completely surrounded and protected on all sides. The excellence of this arrangement will be seen from the fact that Gen. MANSFIELD says all the troops in the district can be concentrated at a single point, ready for action within one hour. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 15.

In consequence of more important public affairs engaging the attention of the heads of Departments, no personal applications for appointments are entertained. Owing to this arrangement the Departments are now free from the irruptions and interruptions of place hunters.

Gen. THOMAS says he has administered the oath to some 15,000, and would consider 30 as a large margin for the whole number who had refused. He believes in no instance did a refusal originate in disloyalty to the Union. The reasons most generally given by the parties themselves, was that the municipal authorities of the cities from which they came, had promised to provide for their families, and had not done so.

The assurances that the Administration is vigorously prosecuting its measures against the insurrectionary States have a substantial basis. All the members of the Cabinet, together with the President, are animated by a common principle in furthering the plans for consummating the Government's policy. An increased stimulous, however, was applied to-day. A committee of prominent gentlemen from the City of New-York had a long interview with them, and the result was their consent to accept of the services of fourteen additional regiments from that State. This meets with the concurrence of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

The Committee knew more profound and effective measures with prominent men than appears, and it appears, from their private conversations, that the supply of money to support that increased force is a matter which should occasion no unpleasant concern to the Administration.

A report is current that an Engineer officer has discovered that the Virginians are throwing up defences within spy-glass view of Washington. This may be a repetition of a former unfounded rumor, at all events, it should be confirmed, it is not at all probable that the Government would remain unconcerned observer of the proceedings.

At the adjourned term of the Court of Claims, today, only one Judge—LOTHROP—was present, who adjourned over to the 4th of July.

The presiding Judge—SCARBOROUGH—having resigned office in consequence of the bench, to fill which the late vacancy caused Southern Senators' name has been suggested by those who best know the peculiarities of his temperament for that office.

During the last week the average weekly receipts from Customs have been more than $1,000,000.

The Virginia and North Carolina Ordinances, in case of the latter seceding State, have been sent to Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs.

Marshal HOUSTON, for the Eastern District of Virginia, is in town, and has had an interview with the President, in connection with the Civil war against the United States.

The President has appointed George P. Wall, Attorney for Maine; Royal Rice, Register of the Land Office at Nebraska City; Jared Sullivant, Receiver at Nebraska City; Jared Sullivant, Register at Marysville, Marshall, &c., &c., &c. The Postmasters at Rochester, Penn.; Erie, Penn.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Allegheny, Penn.; Norwich, Conn.; Mount Holly, N. J.; Hartford, Conn.; Newburyport, Mass.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT STEPS.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE ANNOUNCES HIS ACCEPTANCE OF A COMMAND IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, May 15.

Col. ANDERSON, late Commander of Fort Sumter, arrived at Lebanon this morning. He was met at the depot by a large number of citizens, and escorted to the Cameron House, where he addressed the people from the balcony. He was followed by Gen. CAMERON, who made a few remarks, and introduced Col. ANDERSON, who spoke as follows:

He said he came to Gov. CURTIN to tender his services, and would go to the field as a private soldier, if necessary, rather than remain idle. He was not a politician, and had taken no part in politics. He was a soldier, and had been educated for the profession of arms. He had been assigned to the command of Fort Sumter, and had done his duty. He had been compelled to leave that fort, and he was now ready to do his duty in the existing war, unless he was otherwise disposed of.

Col. ANDERSON also stated that Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General, tendered him the position of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army of the United States, and that he had accepted the appointment.

He expressed the utmost confidence in the final success of the Federal arms, and a determination to aid the cause of the Government.

The action of Major ANDERSON to-day was important. The people are ready to march to the rescue, according to the provisional ordinance.

Two more companies of Cadets left for Fort Monroe this afternoon.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

TENTH DAY—BY MAIL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9, 1861.

Congress met to-day at 10 a. m. After prayer the Journals of the preceding day were read and approved.

Mr. WIGFALL of Texas has received a communication from the citizens of Galveston from Mr. PRESCOTT SIDNEY, a gentleman who resides in Georgia, and sustains a high social position. He asked to have the communication referred to the Military Committee, which was accordingly done.

No other public business being presented, Congress went into secret session. The following acts were passed in secret session, approved by the President, and the secret session closed:

AN ACT TO RAISE AN ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCE TO SERVE DURING THE WAR.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the Volunteer force now authorized by law, the President may cause to be received into the service of the Confederate States the services of volunteers who may offer their services, either to equip themselves for service, or, if necessary, may furnish them with such proportion of the expenses incident to the organization, equipment, transportation and subsistence of the troops as may be necessary, to be received in the war existing between the Confederate States and the United States.

SEC. 2. That the volunteers so offering their services may be accepted by the President in companies, to be organized in such form and with such rank for officers as regiments. The President shall appoint all the field staff officers, but the company officers shall be elected by the men composing the company and the field officers so elected shall be commissioned by the President.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any vacancies occurring in the ranks of the several companies mustered into service under the provisions of this act, may be filled by volunteers, to serve under the rules of such companies, and any vacancies occurring in all be filled by elections in accordance with the same rules.

SEC. 4. Except as herein differently provided, the volunteer forces hereby authorized to be raised shall in all respects be subject to and organized in accordance with the provisions of "an act to provide for the public defence," and all other acts for the government of the armies of the Confederate States.

An act to amend "an act vesting certain powers in the Postmaster-General," approved March 15, 1861.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of "an act vesting certain powers in the Postmaster-General," approved March 15, 1861, be so amended as that he be, and hereby is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him, in a proclamation to be issued by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the Postal service of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to annul contracts or to discontinue or curtail the service and pay on them when he shall deem it advisable to dispense with the service in whole or in part, or to place a higher or different grade of mails on the route, or when the public interests shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, in full of all damages to the contractor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the railroads in the Confederate States be and they are hereby divided into three classes, as on the following basis, viz.: The great through lines connecting important points and carrying heavy mails, to be class No. 1; completed roads, connecting less important points, but carrying heavy mails for local distribution, to be class No. 2; and roads on which less important mails are conveyed, short branch roads, and such unfinished roads as do not carry great mails or connect important points, shall be class No. 3.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in contracts made with Railroad Companies for carrying the mail once a day, or oftener, to be agreed on, the Postmaster General may allow them compensation not exceeding the following rates, viz.: On first-class roads, one hundred and fifty dollars per mile; on second-class roads, one hundred dollars per mile; and on third-class roads, fifty dollars per mile—the amount of compensation to be determined by the importance and value of the service to be performed.

Provided, That if one-half of the service on any railroad is required to be performed in the night time, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to pay twenty five per cent. in addition to the above-named maximum rates of pay.

Provided further, That the agents, messengers and other traveling employés of the Post Office Department shall pass free of charge over such roads respectively; and this act shall take effect and be of force after its passage.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, May 14.

In Congress, to-day, Mr. OLDHAM, of Texas, introduced a resolution inquiring into the expediency of making Houston a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. CLINGMAN presented resolutions of the House of Commons of North Carolina, praying for that State's Independence, and opposition to the Lincoln Government.

T. R. R. COBB offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the President be requested to issue a proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in observation of which all shall be invited to join who recognize our independence.

The flag of the Confederate States which was over Fort Moultrie during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, now hangs in full length in the rear of President Cobb's chair.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, May 14—11 o'clock P. M.

After the adjournment of the House the Senate found itself without a quorum, but succeeded in obtaining one for the purpose of adjournment. Certain members made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a Military bill, when the Legislature left for Chambersburg and the city, and thus he found, Md.

Gov. HICKS has issued two proclamations to-day, one for the Maryland quota of four thousand volunteers. They have been accepted by the Government with the condition that Harper's Ferry is to be expected to defend. Unless a sufficient force in the State and in the vicinity of the City.

There is a rumor that the Kentucky and Virginia Forces were to-day engaged with armed, [illegible] from a state of readiness, have left for the [illegible] there is no confirmation of the rumor.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 15.

ROSS WINANS, [illegible] of this city, was arrested by the Police Marshal, the Federal troops would [illegible] train from Philadelphia, [illegible] of the Eastern [illegible].

[illegible] explained to Mayor BROWN [illegible] Mr. WINANS [illegible] Mr. WINANS [illegible] Fort McHenry [illegible] Mr. WINANS [illegible] Fort McHenry [illegible] Mr. WINANS [illegible] Fort McHenry

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

Brief History of Events Preceding the Passage of the Secession Ordinance—Change of Public Sentiment—The Reign of Terror—The Military Power of Virginia—Character of the Southern Troops—Their Opinion of Northern Soldiers—The Feeling among the Negroes—How they will Act in the Coming Contest.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, May 10, 1861.

After a perilous journey of eight days from Richmond, I have arrived in this City, having left behind me everything except the clothing I happened to have upon my person at the time of my escape. My arrest had been ordered by the Mayor, and the officers were in hot pursuit and determined to arrest me, as I had been quite too free in denouncing Secessionism. Without waiting for a *pass*, I made my way out of the city, and, after traveling night and day through the woods and by unfrequented roads, I finally reached a neighboring city, where I was secreted for two or three days, and then, by means of a perfect disguise, I was en abled to reach this city by railroad.

As comparatively little is known of the true state of matters in Virginia, the following statements may be of some interest. Of course, important changes in Virginia are occurring every day. Whenever the Union men find themselves sustained by a force sufficient to insure secure *freedom*, they will use and gallantly resist the power which now crushes them to the earth. A brief review of events preceding the passage of the ordinance of secession by the late Conventino will illustrate the remarkable change in public sentiment.

During the late Presidential campaign, both wings of the Democratic Party repudiated the idea of a dissolution of the Union, and their orators, when addressing the people, took especial care to announce their love for the Union and their hatred of YANCEY's doctrine, and when the Southern Secession Convention held its meetings in Richmond, the people of that city manifested their contempt by remaining at home, whilst the newspapers barely noticed its sessions and its proceedings by a few general remarks. The *Union*, the *Constitution* and the *Enforcement* of the Laws," was the platform of the Wing Party, and its leaders in every part of the State vigorously enforced these principles, and when Mr. BOTTS stood up before five thousand people in Richmond, and advocated the right and the duty of the Federal Government to enforce obedience to the laws—to *coerce* a seceding State by force of arms, and that he would shoulder his musket and fall into the ranks of the Federal Army, to insure a safe passage of United States troops across the soil of Virginia, to reduce South Carolina to obedience, the people rose from their seats, and adopted his sentiments by the wildest and most enthusiastic cheers; and this was the sentiment of a large majority of the people of the State.

Further along in the history of events, the Legislature assembled, it was eminently conservative, and when the turn in political affairs seemed to argue the necessity for a State Convention, the proposition was long and ably discussed. The secession hotspurs demanded a Convention, whether it could or could not be constitutionally called by an act of the Legislature. The conservative and patriotic finally yielded, and the act was passed. Then came another struggle—the Secessionists proposed that the action of the Convention should be *final*—that if it passed a secession ordinance, it should *not* be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. This monstrous proposition was so manfully resisted by the Whigs, that they finally carried their point, and this being done, the friends of the Union felt that Virginia was safe—that her people could not be seduced from their loyalty, and that a secession ordinance, if passed, would be ignored by an overwhelming vote.

The canvass for delegates to the Convention was quite spirited, the Union men and Secessionists presented their candidates, and when the Convention assembled, it was found to be composed of the wisest and best men in the State, a large majority being in favor of preserving the Union. Their deliberations were calm and devoid of excitement, but so long continued without decisive action, that the people began to murmur, to insist—and loudly threatened to call another Convention. After the secession of South Carolina, both parties held public meetings, and the excitement increased—the Secessionists constantly gaining ground but were yet not strong enough to raise a Palmetto flag. A State arsenal in Richmond secretly procured a flag from Baltimore, and one of the leading *young ladies* offered to raise it and keep it up for *three days*, if the Secessionists would pay him $75, which could not be raised.

As the tide of secession rolled over the South, the Virginia secession politicians and demagogues gained confidence and strength, while the murmurs against the tardy operations of the Convention increased, until at last a secession Convention was called. In the meantime, several of the States had seceded, Fort Sumter had been taken, and the whole aspect of affairs had changed, and conservatism in Virginia began to give way. JOHN MINOR BOTTS manfully breasted the storm, and the able editor of the Richmond *Whig* resigned his editorial chair, rather than to favor disunion. When the news that Fort Sumter had been taken came, the secession mob, at night, repaired to the Capitol square with a cannon, to fire a salute, and to raise their flag upon the State-house. They assembled in front of Gov. LETCHER's mansion, where inflammatory speeches were made, and vociferous calls for the Governor at last brought him before them. He fearlessly expressed his indignation at their proceedings—said he loved the Union and its flag—that he had always performed his duty to his whole country and especially to Virginia, and he should continue to do so, and, after a very brief and unsatisfactory speech, retired, amidst the groans and hisses of the mob. At this juncture a secession flag was raised upon the Capitol, and the first boom of the cannon was heard, as its echoes died away an excited orator exclaimed, "Would to God that cannon had been well loaded with shot, and its contents driven through the Governor's house, carrying him to *hell*." This refined and patriotic sentiment was long and loudly greeted by the mob, who, having had their way at last retired, with three hearty cheers for the secession flag. When they were gone, the Governor ordered their flag to be taken down, and in the morning the glorious banner of the Union waved as usual over the Capitol.

The stirring events of the south gradually caused the Union men of the Convention to give way, while the outside pressure every hour increased. A secession ordinance could not be passed without a good pretext, and in order to have one, the Convention sent Commissioners to Washington to ask the President if he really intended to carry out the programme laid down in his Inaugural—whether he *did* intend to enforce the laws, and thus preserve the integrity of the Union? Their visit was a short one, as their answer was prompt and decisive, and they reported to the Convention that "Old ABE was stubborn, and that he intended to *coerce* the seceding States;" whereupon they went into secret session and speedily passed a secession ordinance by a large majority. The event was hailed by the people of Richmond with tumultuous demonstrations of joy—the city was illuminated and a torch light procession paraded the streets until a late hour. The Governor went with the current, and ordered the seizure of the Custom house and all the Federal property—and secession flags decorated almost every house. Vice-President STEPHENS now made his appearance and induced the politicians to throw Virginia into the arms of JEFF. DAVIS, so that she might become a member of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby transfer the seat of war to the Old Dominion.

Active military preperations were now inaugurated, not for defence, but for aggression. Washington was to be the first prize, and the conquest of the whole North was to follow.

THE REIGN OF TERROR COMMENCES.

"Death to spies and traitors" was now a popular cry in Richmond, and self-constituted Committees ordered several Northern business men to leave the State. A suspected spy was arrested through telegraphic information at Petersburgh and brought to Richmand, where he was received by an excited mob. The Police, by dint of great exertion, saved him from death by Lynch law. He was to Ex-Gov. WISE, who investigated his case, and declared him innocent—brought before the mob and publicly proclaimed him a true Secessionist, and presenting him with his side arms, requested him to take command for that night of a squad of soldiers. The "*Spy*" made a brief speech, took the Ex-Governor's arms, and went on duty; but the next morning he took the first train North, and then one of the city papers regretted that he had not been hanged. Northern and ultra Union men began to leave the State in large numbers, and by every possible means of conveyance; and many of those who could not get away became secessionists, and actually went into the Southern army. To prevent the escape of improper or suspected persons, the Mayor of Richmond issued a proclamation forbidding the organization of Vigilance Committees, or Committees of Safety, and ordering the people to give him information of any person "*suspected*" of being disloyal to Virginia, and he would order their arrest and trial. A number of arrests were immediately made, and the jailor's business became quite lively. The operation of this law, or proclamation, was similar to that under which New England witches were arrested and put to death. To be "*suspected*" was sufficient cause of arrest. No person was allowed to leave Richmond without a *pass*. At first the Governor gave them—then the Mayor, or a deputized police officer; and they gave passes to whom they pleased. A number of men escaped who were obliged to leave everything behind them; with them it was a question of life or death, and as life was dearer than property, they saved the first by abandoning the latter. *Men* were not alone the objects of this persecution; the Richmond *Dispatch* impudently ordered the Northern female teachers to "*shut their mouths*," and that "a word to the wise was sufficient." This was the condition of things in Richmond two weeks since; to what excesses the people will go, under this reign of terror, cannot be foreseen.

THE MILITARY POWER OF VIRGINIA.

The military power of the State is greatly underrated by the North, and is not yet properly appreciated by the War Department at Washington. A week ago, the writer failed to convince Mr. CAMERON that Virginia, with her foreign forces, would raise an army of 50,000 men ready and anxious to attack Washington City; but this truth is, that 80,000 men, organized into Companies and Regiments, have already responded to the call of the Governor. So many of these men, uniformed, armed and equioped rushed to Richmond, that the Governor was obliged to issue a proclamation ordering the soldiers to remain at home, ready to obey orders at a moment's notice. Including the private arms of the citizens, and those stolen and distributed by FLOYD, (many of which have been sent to Virginia from other Southern States,) there are enough to arm 50 000 men. Many of these arms are the old flint-lock muskets, which are now being altered into percussion locks. Some three weeks ago forty-seven four horse wagons loaded with these guns were taken from the armory at Lexington and sent to Richmond and elsewhere, to be altered. Norfolk, Harper's Ferry and the foundries of Richmond, added largely to this stock of arms, yet still, with all these, they cannot raise more than 50,000, according to the opinions and statements of those most intelligent upon the subject. Of heavy ordnance they are complete deficient, and those seized at Norfolk, they are distributing over the Southern States. Memphis is already supplied with them.

Military organizations have never been so common in Virginia as at the North, hence a vast proportion of her soldiers know nothing of military tactics, nor are they so much accustomed to the use of arms as Northern men. To obviate this difficulty, the Cadets being educated by the State at the Military Academy at Lexington, are at Richmond, drilling the raw recruits. The whole State, except a few of the Western Counties, is in a furor of excitement. Almost every man and boy belongs to some military organization, and the women, equally zealous, are engaged in making clothes for these soldiers. The Press, the Pulpit, and the Stage, are all engaged in inciting the people against the North, which they consider the aggressor. They believe they are to fight for their homes, their property and their rights, and let no Northern man disparage their bravery. The Southern masses believe that they are right—they are brave and will fight as long as their power of physical endurence will permit, and when the necessity comes, those without fire arms will use pitchforks, scythes, stones, or anything else with which they can make a show of defence.

The character of the Virginia troops is worthy of comment. I have seen thousands of them in camp, in barrack, in rail cars, and on the march, and I have never seen anything like disorder or rowdyism among them; no drinking or carousing; but one spirit pervades the whole of them, and that an ardent, burning desire to meet and conquer the North. The Virginians are generally large, well-made men, and the forces now in the field are composed of the best and most respectable men.

A few hundred Kentuckians, commanded by Col. DUNCAN, of Louisville, were sent to Harper's Ferry. They came without arms, and are stout young men, mostly from the borders of Tennessee. They believe their Colonel to be a coward, and a Lynchburgh one of their sergeants, in a speech made to them on the eve of their departure, denounced the colonel, who was present, and has not since, The Alabama troops, now at Harper's Ferry are well armed and equipped, they are thoroughly drilled, and are soldier-like in their appearance as any New-York regiment. The South Carolinians at Richmond are physically inferior to the other Southern soldiers, but they are full of spirit, and are available for a fight. They came nearly desire to meet Massachusetts in the field.

The Southern people know that the Northern troops will outnumber them, but they believe that Southern courage, and the righteousness of their cause, will triumph over the North, while the soldiers are no match for mercenaries, who fight for money and not for principle. A very prevalent idea is, that one Southern soldier is equal to five "Yankees," and another, that their enemies will fight as long as they can use their rifles, but that they will not meet them in a hand-to-hand combat, and that a charge will put them to flight. They have an abiding faith in JEFF. DAVIS, and in Gen. LEE, whom they consider superior to Gen SCOTT. Troops are being concentrated at various points whence railroads diverge so that in a few hours 25 000 or 30,000 troops can be at any given place. For the transportation of these troops in vast numbers, they are fully prepared, besides passenger cars, they will use freight cars, already prepared with rough seats and when the freight cars are filled, the gravel trains will be made ready. In Richmond and Petersburgh, engineers are engaged in uniting the railroad tracks, so that there will be no delay in going from one depot to another.

HOW WILL THE NEGROES ACT?

This question is beginning to assume importance. Southern newspapers boast of the loyalty of their slaves, of their anxiety to fight their Northern enemies, and triumphantly tell us that thousands are now throwing up intrenchments are otherwise engaged in the service of the Southern army, and many slaveholders confidently believe that their servants will assist them in the fight, but in answering this question I think the object is to throw off the mask.

Despite the efforts of Southern masters, large numbers of fugitives have escaped to the North, and many of them are far more intelligent than the poor white trash with which the Slave States abound. During the last Presidential campaign, the most intelligent and rabid secessionists in all the cities were those people, they eagerly sought to teach each other what they had and they all understood that the question of Slavery was involved in the contest, and they knew that the election of Mr. LINCOLN would cause their emancipation, and many acted in accordance with this belief. One, out of many facts, will illustrate this point. Soon after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, seventeen slaves, living on a plantation near Petersburgh, Va., ran off to their masters early one morning, and the spokesman of the party boldly told him that they had served him long enough, that they were free now, and he merely said to tell him that they were going away, and on they went. The master had no power to stop them, but he reached Petersburgh before them, where he had the whole party arrested, sold, and forthwith sent to the far South. A prevalent opinion among them is, that this war is a fulfillment of the prophecy recorded in the eleventh chapter of Daniel. They have their revolutionary and patriotic songs, which they sing in private. They hold secret religious meetings the burden of their prayers being that the Lord will help the North, and hasten the day of their emancipation. A few days ago I was traveling in the interior of Virginia. Night overtook me in the neighborhood of a farm house, where I was entertained until the next day. That night I chanced to hear the evening devotions of the slaves in one of their huts. I was an unobserved spectator. I heard them pray for the success of the North, and one old woman wept for joy when told that the Northern armies were soon coming to set them free. "Oh! good massa Jesus," said she, "let the time be short." During this time they heard the clang of arms in their master's house, for two of his sons were members of a troop of horse, ready to start in the morning for Richmond, and were practicing with the broadswords. To their masters, the slaves pretend entire ignorance of this whole movement, but to white men in whom they confide, they reveal their hopes, fears, desires and plans. They have no arms, and could not use them if they had; but they have other means of destruction more potent and fearful, which no power can prevent their using. When the time comes for them to act, they will know no love stronger than the love of *liberty*.

The *free* negro element has always been considered dangerous to Southern Slavery, and in the present crisis, the best way to dispose of it, was an important question.

The free and enslaved are everywhere in constant and uninterrupted intercourse, and it would not be wise to leave them at home whilst their masters were in the army. To the Southern mind, there is nothing so terrible as the fear of a servile insurrection. On my way from Lynchburgh to Alexandria, I heard a physician at one of the stations tell an acquaintance in the cars that he was the only *white* men left on fifteen adjoining plantations, and that nearly all the "niggers" had been sent away. To protect themselves against negro hostility, which they know to be deep, abiding, unrelenting and fierce, the citizens of the Southern towns and cities organized the *Home Guard*, and then a very cunning device was, to send the "niggers," free and bond, with the army, and employ them in erecting fortifications and in performing the drudgery of the camp. Large numbers of them are thus engaged in Virginia. The free people went because they were offered good wages, when they could do nothing at home, and the slaves had no alternative but to obey orders. They are closely watched by the military, who largely outnumber them, and who fear no insurrection in their presence; but whenever a Federal army confronts their masters, and they see that the Northern troops must win the day—to use the expressive language of a slave in Richmond—they "will fight for those who fight for them;" so that in the end, the slaveholders' fancied security may be a terrible delusion. The Southern newspapers, in noticing the promptitude with which the negroes respond to the call for their services in military operations, ascribe it to the love they bear their masters—to the loftiest patriotism, and to their hatred of their Northern enemies, as they are taught to regard the people of the North. In the writer's flight from Virginia, he was secreted for three days and nights in the house of a colored family, the head of which was among the "patriots" at Norfolk, engaged in throwing up fortifications, under the directions of Gen. GWYNN. He and his family are unrelenting in the hatred of Slavery, and pray for the triumph of Northern arms, and when the time comes when such men (and the South is full of them) can strike a *sure* blow, they will strike. Already we hear of insurrections, and of extensive conflagrations, and this is but the beginning. Northern men may deplore this feeling on the part of the negroes, and the excesses to which it will give rise; but there is no help for it—the day of retribution is at hand and there is no power to arrest its progress or its terrors.

VIRGINIA FUGITIVE.

Death of Mr Keese—Official Correspondence.

CAMP CAMERON, WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10.

I inclose the correspondence incidental to the sad death of private KEESE. After the services was read by the Chaplain, at 9 A. M., the entire Company, the Eighth, marched to the station, without arms, and with crape on the left arm. A Sergeant and six men were detailed to accompany the body to Brooklyn. The remains were inclosed in a metallic coffin, and everything was done that kindness could suggest. I also inclose a letter from private STUYVESANT, which shows the spirit of a true patriot. JASPER.

TO THE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

To the Chief Operator of the Telegraph Office:

I do not wish the death of one of our men communicated by telegraph, as I have sent forward a courier to announce it, for which I will be responsible. Suppress any message announcing the fact.

Respectfully, M. LEFFERTS, Colonel.

COL. LEFFERTS TO MRS. KEESE.

CAMP CAMERON WASHINGTON, May 8, 1861.

MRS KEESE, BROOKLYN—*My Dear Madam:* It is with feelings of the deepest sympathy that I am compelled to inform you of the death of your son, LAWRENCE KEESE, this morning, by the accidental discharge of a musket. He has fallen none the less in defence of his country, as at a fall home. His brother soldiers will mourn his loss while they profess their profound sorrow at his untimely end.

Believe me, truly, your friend,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Seventh Regiment.

P. S.—This letter will be delivered by a special courier, Mr. MCJIMSEY.

SECOND LETTER FROM COL. LEFFERTS.

WASHINGTON, CAMP CAMERON, May 10, 1861.

Mrs. KEESE—*My Dear Madam:* I addressed you a few lines, yesterday, by special messenger, with the sad news of the death of your son. I will not, at this time, trespass upon your sorrowful moments further than to express my heartfelt sympathy with your loss. I inclose a few locks of his hair, shirt studs and sleeve buttons. The rest of his effects are in charge of his cousin, Mr. MCJIMSEY.

May the blessings of Him who doeth all things well make this bereavement light. Yours truly,

M. LEFFERTS, Colonel Seventh Regiment.

NOTE FROM RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, ESQ., NO. 175 SECOND AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1861.

Marshall Lefferts, Colonel Seventh Regt., N. Y. S. M.:

SIR: Being deprived, by ill health, of the great pleasure of sharing in the dangers and fatigues so well received and in the credits so well merited, of the Seventh, I desire to testify my admiration for them as soldiers, and my devotion to the sacred cause for which they are armed. With this intent, I have procured and forwarded to your address a pair of mountain howitzers, with their equipments and ammunition, which I desire to present to the Regiment, with my best wishes.

I am very respectfully, yours,

RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT.

Interesting Census Statistics.

NUMBER OF WHITE MALES BETWEEN 18 AND 45 YEARS OF AGE—FUGITIVE SLAVES RETURNED

From the Washington Intelligencer.

The subjoined tables, drawn from the returns of the Eighth Census, (1860,) will possess interest for all our readers at the present time:

White Males between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive, Census of 1860, in round numbers.

STATES.		STATES.	
Alabama	106,000	Oregon	10,000
Arkansas	65,000	Pennsylvania	581,000
California	76,000	Rhode Island	35,000
Connecticut	82,000	South Carolina	60,000
Delaware	22,000	Tennessee	167,000
Florida	16,000	Texas	81,000
Georgia	119,000	Vermont	63,000
Illinois	244,000	Virginia	221,000
Indiana	270,000	Wisconsin	155,000
Iowa	135,000		
Kansas	21,000	Total	5,413,000
Kentucky	186,000	TERRITORIES.	
Louisiana	75,000	Colorado	6,000
Maine	125,000	Dakotah	1,000
Maryland	127,000	Nebraska	6,000
Massachusetts	235,000	Nevada	1,000
Michigan	150,000	New-Mexico	13,000
Minnesota	32,000	Utah	8,000
Mississippi	71,000	Washington	2,000
Missouri	221,000	Dist. of Columbia	11,000
New-Hampshire	65,000	Total	50,000
New-Jersey	131,000		
New-York	778,000	Aggregate	5,463,000
North Carolina	132,000		
Ohio	465,000		

Fugitive Slaves as Returned by the Seventh Census (1850) and the Eighth Census (1860, respectively.

STATES.	1850. Number.	1850. Value.	1860. Number.	1860. Value.
Alabama	2,255	$1,127,500	2,690	$1,345,000
Arkansas	1,011	505,500	1,011	505,500
Delaware	2,290	1,145,000	1,798	899,000
Florida	409	204,500	61	30,500
Georgia	3,041	1,520,500	1,515	757,500
Illinois	3,071	1,535,500	331	165,500
Indiana	1,011	505,500	172	86,000
Kentucky	1,011	505,500	225	112,500
Louisiana	2,255	1,127,500	1,011	505,500
Maryland	2,290	1,145,000	1,798	899,000
Mississippi	1,011	505,500	1,011	505,500
Missouri	1,011	505,500	1,011	505,500
North Carolina	2,255	1,127,500	1,011	505,500
Ohio	3,071	1,535,500	331	165,500
Pennsylvania	3,071	1,535,500	331	165,500
South Carolina	2,255	1,127,500	1,011	505,500
Tennessee	2,255	1,127,500	1,011	505,500
Texas	2,255	1,127,500	1,011	505,500
Virginia	472,528	236,264,000	490,865	245,432,500
Totals	3,200,304	1,611,3,165	3,919,657	1,959,828,500

Liberty of Speech.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

A statement has appeared in the *Express*, and some other New-York papers, to the effect that a Southern lady residing here was threatened with injury for expressing Southern sentiments. The facts in the case are simply these: A lady who has lived for some time at the South, though not a Southerner by birth, was asked by a citizen of this place why she had no flag flying? She replied, laughingly, if she had any, it should be a secession flag; and in the same strain her replies to her self that he would do to put it down. From this the story was made.

Although the people are strongly Union, there are several Southerners living here, who are allowed to say what they please. Liberty of speech is not yet restricted in our quiet village. STAMFORD.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar....This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos 75, 77, 79, 7, 13, 20, 54 1, 3, 81, 82, 82½, 15, 16, 17, 19, 18, 72½, 84. Enumerated.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 1205, 1253, 951, 478, 579, 171, 1083, 1035, 779, 1283, 875, 1177, 1247, 1220, 830½, 815, 411, 852.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos 537, 1177, 1611, 1339, 1775, 1783, 1789, 1793, 1795, 1769, 1761, 1797, 1717. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1184, 958 346, 216, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1194, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201. *Part II.*—Nos. 498, 499, 529, 1774, 177, 936, 1186, 713, 935, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 108, 1895.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Bottomry—Junior Lien—Fraudulent Sale.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Theodore W. Riley vs. *The ship Obed Mitchell and Thomas W. Napier, claimant*—This was a libel to recover the amount of a bottomry bond for $6,859 37 executed by Francis Smith, the master of the ship, Lima, in Peru, on the 21st of May, 1851, to Alsop & Co of that place. The libelant sued as the assignee of Alsop & Co. The bond was payable at or before the expiration of twenty days after the arrival of the ship in the United States. She arrived at New-York Dec. 28, 1851, and the libel in this cause was filed on the 20th January, 1852.

The ship of Cuba, where she was when the bond was executed, on the 22d of May, 1851. In good condition; but when five days out she commenced leaking. She was kept on her course, however, till June 8, when she bore up for Talcahuano, in Chili, and twelve days afterwards she reached her port in distress. She was consigned by the master to Zerrano & Co., merchants, of that place. William Crosby was then United States Consul there, and the master made his protest before him and took the usual course to have a survey of the ship, and to determine what was her condition and what he had better do. On the 12th of August Samuel Eckel assumed the Consulship on appointment in place of Mr Crosby. On the 9th of September the ship was sold at auction by the master, under the sanction and superintendence of Eckel, to settle charges standing against her, in consequence of damages and expenses incurred by her after leaving Calleo, which the master was unable to procure means there to satisfy.

The ship and her cargo of guano were bid off at that sale by a ship-master named Taber, who was transiently in the port. Taber, while there, was on intimate terms with Eckel, and bid her off at the instance of Eckel, who told him that the house of Zerreno & Co. would guarantee the payment of the purchase money. The next day Taber requested Eckel to release him from the purchase, and it was arranged that Eckel should give his own promissory note to Zerraro & Co., in satisfaction of the purchase money to be advanced by them, and that the ship and cargo should be transferred to Thomes A. Napier, of New-York, the present claimant, who was the father-in-law of Eckel, in trust for his daughter, Eckel's wife. This was done, and the ship was sent to this country. On the purchase of the cargo, Taber said he bought it for Napier; but Napier, on being examined in Court, denied that he authorized the sale of the ship or her cargo to him, or knew of it at the time or ratified it afterwards.

The claimant now resisted the payment of the bottomry bond, sued upon, on the ground that it had been disposed of by this sale of the ship at Talcahuano, which substituted for it a junior encumbrance, entitled by the maritime law to priority of payment. He also claimed that the libelant had not shown that the necessities of the ship at Callao were such as to justify the bottomry, and had also failed to prove a proper application of the funds raised by it to the use of the ship.

Held by the Court—That the evidence of the witness for the libelant, and of the master of the ship, are sufficient to dispose of these latter objections.

That the sale of Eckel in sanctioning and superintending the sale of the ship, were exclusively official and parties not properly to his appointment as Consul.

That the rule in law and equity which limits a trustee, or one such by operation of law, as much as one acting under special appointment, from acquiring an interest himself, in property put to public sale under his agency or auspices, embraces the method of making the transfer employed in this case as much as if the sale and purchase had been made between the parties.

That supposing that this Consul meant and believed that the formal conveyance to Napier in trust for his wife, on payment by him of the price, would be in contemplation of law an honest purchase to Napier and not really one to the benefit of the Consul himself, that would not obviate the presumption of law that the sale was to inure to his benefit, nor would it impair to it validly against the libelant's bond. The purpose with which the act was done cannot fix its legal effect.

That, without analyzing the multifarious evidence offered on both sides as to the character of the proceedings resulting in the sale of the ship, and without any conclusion from the evidence that the transaction was dishonest in fact, on the part of the Consul or the master of the ship, the sale must be held to have been fraudulent in presumption of law and void on principles of public policy, irrespective of the particular motives and intentions which governed the parties to it.

Decree, therefore, for the libelant, for the sum of $10 000, according to the stipulation made in the cause, with interest at six per cent. from the commencement of the suit, and costs.

For libelant, Mr. Lord; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Perjury—Slave-trade.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 15.

Before Judge Nelson.

The trial of Rudolph Bloomingberg for perjury was concluded to-day. Judge NELSON, in charging the jury, though he left it entirely with them to say whether the accused swore falsely, commented strongly on the failure of the defence to give clear and positive proofs as to the value of the goods claimed by him to be in store, or those in bond, or to explain at all how the accused came to be connected with the claimants of the *Orion* and her cargo, which were condemned and forfeited for being engaged in the slave trade.

The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was ordered to be taken in custody by the Marshal, and to be brought up on Saturday for sentence.

Practice on Demorrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

William Clarke vs. *Charles A. Meigs and others.*

The complaint alleged that the defendants as stockbrokers purchased, on account of the plaintiff, and by his order, two hundred shares of the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in November last, for the price of sixty-one cents on a dollar of the par value of the stock, that said stock was payable and deliverable to the plaintiff at his option at any time within sixty days; that the defendants, in violation of their agency and duty as brokers, and against the express instruction of the plaintiff, sold the stock for cash, for the price of fifty-two cents on the dollar; that the price of said stock on the fourteenth day of January last had risen to seventy-seven and a half per cent, that the plaintiff has thereby suffered $5 000 damages for which he demands judgment.

The defendants interposed a demurrer, on the ground that the complaint is insufficient. It should have averred a demand or exercise of the plaintiff's option, and also a tender of the amount due to the defendants on the purchase of the stock. Until plaintiff had made a demand and tender, no bad no cause of action.

Judgment for defendants on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Nelson Squires for plaintiff, Wheeler & Armstrong for defendants.

Extension of Time on a Promissory Note.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sedgwick.

Horace J. Fanchild et al vs. *George W. Wainwright et al*—An argument made at the instance of a note, between the maker and holder, that upon payment of part of the note and an agreement to pay the residue with interest, four months thereafter, to extend the time of payment of such residue for four months, and payment and acceptance of the portion is not sufficient consideration to render the agreement to extend the time of payment obligatory. The lower portion of the note obtains nothing to which he was not entitled, and the minor parts with nothing that he has a right to withhold. Motion granted with $10 costs.

Action to Recover for Personal Injuries.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Leonard and Barnard.

Valentine Lutz, and Wife, Respondent, vs *Frederick R. Meyer, Appellant*—This is an appeal from a judgment of Special Term on the verdict of a jury in favor of the plaintiffs at Circuit on order of the Special Term denying the defendant's motion for a new trial on a case and exceptions. The cause was tried at the New York Circuit before Judge MILLER and a jury in November, 1858, and was brought by the plaintiff, as husband and wife, against the defendant, as owner of the pleasure yacht *Yorktown*, to recover damages for injuries to the wife, received by a plank falling on her, on the passage from London to New-York, in September, 1854. It is alleged that the plank fell from the roof of a house upon deck, inclosing the passengers' cabins and the ship's gallows. On the trial, the jury gave the plaintiff $500 damages. This appeal is taken wholly upon exceptions taken on the trial of the cause and are all strictly of a technical nature. Decision reserved.

Jere. Larocque for appellant. Frank Uyrne for respondents.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCE FOR LARCENY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. GARVIN prosecuting for the people, the prisoner Murphy, who had previously been convicted of larceny from the person, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Rachel Myers was next tried for receiving stolen goods. It appeared that a boy by the name of Murphy, in company with two other boys, went into the store of a Mr. Beal, in Canal-street, and stole a box of buckskin gloves, containing ten pairs. They then took them to the prisoner, at No 29 Baxter street, and offered them for sale at five cents a pair. She gave them twenty five cents, and told them to call again for the rest. The gloves were subsequently found at the prisoner's place by the officers. Several witnesses gave the prisoner a good character, but the jury found a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary for six months, and to pay a fine of $250; to stand committed until the payment of the fine.

THIEVES BAGGED.

Thomas May and James Williamson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and were sent to State Prison for two years each.

At this point some hitch occurred, and as no further business could be transacted, the Court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—Thomas Cushing.
For Assault and Battery—William Stein.
For Felonious Assault—Edward Moore, Jas. Boyd, Mortimer O'Connell.
For Burglary—David Paulding.
For Larceny—William Casie *alias* John Moore. Thomas Rainford, Thomas Cosgrove.
For Forgery—James Jones, William T. Voorhies.
For False Pretences—Daniel Mooney.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Cahill* vs. *Lee*—Motion denied.
Wood et al. vs *Jacoaux.*—Motion denied.
Collins et al. vs. *Champion.*—Motion denied.
Winans vs. *Mason.*—Motion denied without costs.
Draper vs. *Sears.*—Reference ordered to Charles E. Jenkins, Esq.
Re matter vs. *Ferguson.*—Referred to John T. Hoffman, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

DALY, J.—*Merritt* vs. *Thompson, Administrator, &c.*—Plaintiff may enter up judgment after deducting amount on note and interest.

BRADY, J.—*Hegs et al*, vs. *Cook et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 15.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '74, Con.	76	284 N. Y. Central R.	72½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup.	87½	100 do.	s10 72
12 000 Penn. St. 6s, '90..	43	100 do.	s10 72
7 000 do.	42½	100 do.	s3 72¼
5,000 do.	43⅛	810 do.	73
8 000 do.	42	100 Erie Railroad	22
10 000 Va. State 6s	43	50 do.	b10 22
24 000 do.	43½	125 do.	22⅛
1 000 Georgia State 6s.	60	50 Hud. River R.	b10 35⅜
3 000 N. C. State 6s.	54	100 do.	35⅛
7 000 Missouri St. 6s..	38	70 do.	s10 35
9,000 do.	36½	250 do.	35
11,000 do.	37	100 do.	35⅛
5 000 do.	s10 37	100 Harlem R.	11¾
2 000 do.	37⅛	550 do.	11¾
3,000 do.	37½	200 do.	s10 11¾
5,000 N. Y. C. Bds. '76.	100	200 Har. R. Pref.	b30 24¾
1,000 Erie 2d M. Fx. '79	97	25 Mich. Cen. R.	45
5,000 Harlem 2d M. Bds	93	125 Mich. S. & N. I. R	12
2 000 M. S. Sink. F. Bds.	73¾	100 do.	12¾
1 000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bds.	65	100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	27¾
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bds	71½	50 do.	27¾
4,000 C. & R. I. R. Bs.	91¼	250 Ill. Cen. R Scrip	s10 64
1,500 C. & C. 2d M. Bs.	93½	100 do.	s6 64¼
10 Bank of America	98½	150 do.	s12 64
10 Commonwealth Bk.	74	100 do.	snwk 64
10 Am. Ex. Bank	80	57 do.	s6 65
5 Bank of Commerce.	85	100 do.	c 65½
100 Canton Company	9¾	50 do.	s3 c 65
33 Penn. Coal Co	75	150 do.	s3 65¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co. ex div	65	300 do.	s5 65
30 Clev. & Pitt. R.	25¾	40 Clev., Col. & C. R	81
5 Chic. & R. I. R.	56	150 Gal. & Chic. R	60½
100 do.	35⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$10 000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	89	350 N. Y. Central R.	72
10,000 Treas 12% Notes	101⅛	100 do.	b3 72⅛
1 000 Treas 11% Notes	100⅜	50 do.	72¼
1,000 Va. 6s Ster. Bds	40	100 do.	s3 72¼
12 000 Virginia St. 6s.	44	50 Buffalo & Erie R.	73
1 000 do.	44⅛	100 Erie Railroad	22
11 000 Cal. State 7s	74	50 Buffalo River R.	35
1 000 N. Carr. St. 6s	54	100 do.	35⅛
1 000 Terre State 6s '90	42½	100 Harlem R.	11¾
1,000 do.	43	100 Harlem R. Pref.	24¾
5,000 do.	42⅜	52 Mich. Cen. R.	45
4 000 Mo. State 6s.	37½	50 Mich. S. & N. I

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 3
Ravenia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
Tuscania	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Bermuda	Southampton	New-York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 18
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Tuscania	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 27

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California. If intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 8 A M. and 3:30 P. M
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
Eastern Mails close at. 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage to ensure all to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

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PLANTS! PLANTS!!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th st. and Broadway, offers for sale 10,000 roses, verbenas, heliotropes &c., in the very best of order at war prices.

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Is the best preserver of meats, fish, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 436 Broadway.

EVERYBODY WANTS ONE! EVERYBODY must have one! Everybody can buy one of "HOBLER'S PATENT KEY HOLE GUARDS," to secure their red room doors against BURGLARS, NIPPERS, SKELETON KEYS, and CROOKED WIRES. Buy one of our agents, buy one at the hardware stores, buy one of us at No 532 Broadway, for 25 cts. It can be carried in the pocket; it is easily applied—can't get out of order—does not mar the door or lock, and gives perfect security. Sent by mail for 30 cents, with circulars. Attention, Agents! From $5 to $25 can be made every day. Send for samples and circulars, inclosing 30 cts. Direct to GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 532 Broadway, New-York

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, coins, medals, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones bought at No 36½ Chatham st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at office No. 36½ Chatham st. A. BARNARD. Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

THE MOTHER OF A GIRL 10 1-2 YEARS old, whose father has gone to the war, wishes to place her in the hands of some respectable person to take charge of her. Apply to Mrs. COOK, No. 170 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No 56 Irving-place.

MOSS.—FIVE HUNDRED BALES LOUISIANA moss, in large and small bales, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCAPEL,

No. 45, 25 cents. Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., contains a remarkably instructive article on the causes of miscarriages and the nature of the connection between the foetus and the uterus, and the consequences of retention of the placenta after abortion—with a new and simple instrument for its extraction, by the Editor, illustrated by plate. Also, an article on the natural action of the bowels, and the injurious consequences of injections. Another on the cure of Aneurism, by compression, and one on the frequency of tic-douloureux or neuralgia, and its causes in American women. The present number should be read by every intelligent woman and surgeon in the land. The practical character of Dr Dixon's writings, and his well-known extraordinary ingenuity under the most trying surgical circumstances, stamp his productions with more than ordinary interest."—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

Inclose 25 cents to H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-house.

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price $1. BERNTON, No 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on fissure of the urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

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WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, May 13th, a full line of Laces and Embroideries, at panic prices.

100 yards of English Thread Lace, 31c. per yard, worth 4s. and 5s. a yard

1,000 yards of English Thread Lace, 15c. per yard, worth 10s. to 14s. per yard.

800 yards of Mechlin Laces, 12½c. per yard, worth 3s. to 4s. per yard.

1,500 yards Woven Valenciennes Edging, 5c. per yard, worth 8c. to 15c. per yard.

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We offer at retail, our entire stock of CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c., At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

Greatly reduced in price.

CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

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50 pieces Extra Heavy Red Check, 4x4, 1s. 6d.
50 pieces Extra Heavy Red Check, 5x4, 22c.
50 pieces Extra Heavy Red Check, 6x4, 27c.,
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

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PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKERS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

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ATTRACTIVE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY OF PARIS NOVELTIES, IN LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS, At the UNION MANTILLA COMPANY, No 691 Broadway.

The most tasteful and fashionable Mantles, in French Lace, Silk or Cloth, at prices to suit the times.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, A POCKET wallet containing a free pass on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, and a note of hand No. 1,477 for $3 6 7b due and paid at Commonwealth Bank on the 8th of May, with some other papers of no value to any other person, with about $40 in bank notes. The finder will please send the book and papers, keeping the money for their services, to Nos. 34 and 36 Chambers-st., up stairs. No questions to be asked.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON APRIL 7, BY being left in some hotel on or near Broadway, a small black morocco traveling bag, with a steel chain, containing some articles of clothing, and some papers of value only to the owner. The above reward will be paid by leaving the bag at GWYERS & DYERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOUND—IN WAVERLEY-PLACE, A WALLET with a small amount of money, which the owner can have by calling at No. 24 Waverley-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or would travel with a family to Europe; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family, for the City or country; can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th st, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, as chambermaid in a private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 459 5th-av., near 28th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Good city reference. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 79 West 40th st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by two respectable young women; one to do chamber work and waiting or would assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do general housework in a small private family. They can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 324 West 26th st., on the first floor. They would go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and fine washing and ironing, or to assist with children; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country in summer; has six years' reference. Ca l at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or take care of one or two grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's. Apply at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 30th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and do fine washing; has lived three years and a half in her last place; the best of City references given. Please call at No. 279 6th-av. between 17th and 18th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of reference, having lived with one of the best families in Brooklyn nine years. Apply at No. 52 Concord-st., Brooklyn, first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 173 13th-st., one door from 8th av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a most obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress and to take charge of a dairy; is competent at French flatting, and makes up muslins very neat; is also competent to take entire charge of a dairy; best of references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 839 Broadway near 12th-st., hall door.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or would do plain cooking for a small family; no objection to go in the country for the summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework for a small family; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 Charles-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No 362 7th-av., between 33d and 33d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 262 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do up stairs work and mind children; is a neat sewer, and has no objection to the country; has four years' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 234 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; no objection to go to the country for the summer; good City reference given. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner of 6th av., 3d floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist to the washing and ironing, or take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 436 6th-av., in the plumbing store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamber work and plain sewing; would take care of children; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 46 East 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamber work and sewing and take care of children; good reference, wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 14 33d-av., between 16th and 16th sts., in the store

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young lady, to do light chamber work and plain sewing, or to take care of grown up children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 261 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; the very best of City testimonials. Can be seen, at her present employers, 19 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to take care of children; understands fine washing and ironing, has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 15th st., near 6th av. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; wishes to go to the country with a family for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 234 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the tea store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or would take care of growing children and do plain sewing, can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 East 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl to do chamber work and waiting, or mind children and sew; the best of City references, no objection to going in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 346 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 468 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has lived with the first families in Brooklyn; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Amity-place, front, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of reference, having lived with one of the best families in Brooklyn nine years. Apply at No. 52 Concord-st., Brooklyn, first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 173 13th-st., one door from 8th av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress and to take charge of a dairy; is competent at French flatting, and makes up muslins very neat; is also competent to take entire charge of a dairy; best of references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 839 Broadway near 12th-st., hall door.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or would do plain cooking for a small family; no objection to go in the country for the summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do housework for a small family; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 Charles-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No 362 7th-av., between 33d and 33d sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 262 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do up stairs work and mind children; is a neat sewer, and has no objection to the country; has four years' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 234 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; no objection to go to the country for the summer; good City reference given. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner of 6th av., 3d floor, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist to the washing and ironing, or take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 436 6th-av., in the plumbing store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young girl to do chamber work and plain sewing; would take care of children; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 46 East 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st., room No. 13.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as first-class cook, who understands meats, pastry soups, jellies and blanc manges, and is also a good baker of bread; can furnish the best of City reference from her last employer's. Call or address No 65 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young women in a private family as cook washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 39 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT AND TIDY girl, wishes a situation as cook in a respectable family; can bake all kinds of pies, cakes &c, and make good bread and biscuit. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st. Can give the best reference from her last place.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; can make all kinds of desserts bread and pastry. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 227 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as plain cook and to wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts, and pastries, and is best of City references. Apply at No. 313 1st-av., Room No. 8.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 212 West 30th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 163 3d av., near 10th-st., in the millinery store; can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced woman who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 20th-st., first door from 3d-av.

A COOK.—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing. Good City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th av.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as first-class cook. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted by two respectable young women, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing of fine chamberwork and plain sewing; has been in the city a short time, and can be highly recommended. Call for two days, at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as first-class cook. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; can make all kinds of desserts bread and pastry. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 227 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as plain cook and to wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; can make all kinds of desserts bread and pastry. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 227 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 30th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

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A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—About 150 well recommended Protestant and Catholic girls want situations, in country or City; seamstresses nurses, chambermaids, waiters, housekeepers, laundresses, cooks, general housekeepers, fairy-maids &c., a few men, as a farmers, coachmen, gardeners, hostlers, waiters, &c. N. B.—None but nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging servants are accepted at the first-class agency No. 294 4th av., near 23d st. D. ELMORE.

A COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable Scotch girl wishes a situation as cook or chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing if required; has first class City references. Call on or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 35th-st., corner of 3d av., second floor.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as cook and laundress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 130 East 29th st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very neat, smart and obliging girl a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework and waiting, or seamstress; is willing and obliging and willing to make herself generally useful to her employer, good reference; no objections to country. Wages, $8 or $5 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Scotch Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a good laundress; would do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; has good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days. A home preferred to high wages.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable Englishwomen, one as good cook, washer and ironer, has good City reference from her last place; would go to the country; the other as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and ladies' dresses; or would do chamberwork. Call at No. 230 7th-av., corner of 28th st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, perfectly trustworthy and thoroughly competent, for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; would do general housework if required, and take moderate wages; makes nice bread; can manage milk and butter well. Apply at No. 378 Sixth-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as plain cook and good washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small private family; has City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable person to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 247 West 16th-st, first floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen at No. 39 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 69 rear West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT AND TIDY girl, wishes a situation as cook in a respectable family; can bake all kinds of pies, cakes &c, and make good bread and biscuit. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st. Can give the best reference from her last place.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have intelligence from Washington this morning which will gratify the numerous regiments in this City and Brooklyn, which have been organized, but which have, through the dilatory action of the State Military Board, begun to despair of ever being called into service. A delegation from the Union Defence Committee of this City, consisting of Messrs. DRAPER, BLATCHFORD, SLOAN, ASTOR, LOW, MCCURDY, RICHARDS and RUSSELL, visited Washington yesterday, and through their intercession and influence the President, with the consent of the Secretary of War and Gen. SCOTT, has concluded to call into immediate service fourteen regiments, which comprise all organized in this immediate vicinity, without the necessity of their going through the tedious formalities of the circumlocution office at Albany. This will, of course, include the Fire Zouave Regiment of Brooklyn, and several others which have for some time been kept in tantalizing suspense. Another good service which the delegation did yesterday was to visit the quarters of the various New York Regiments quartered at and near Washington, and ascertain their wants, which will promptly be attended to. It is understood that the new quota of troops will be about equally divided between the Capital and Fortress Monroe. No new movements of importance have been made by the Government forces at the Capital, and nothing further is reported of the secession forces across the Potomac.

A highly important statement reaches us from Harrisburgh, the truth of which seems to be unquestionable. Col. ANDERSON passed through that place yesterday, making a brief stop. He was waited upon by Gov. CURTIN the members of the Legislature, and an immense concourse of citizens. He stated to Gov. CURTIN that Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, would join him at Cincinnati, and *would take command under him.* This announcement will undoubtedly create a most profound sensation throughout the country—gratification on the part of the North, and chagrin and humiliation at the South.

More troops passed through Baltimore yesterday—Gen. CADWALLADER'S com and of three Pennsylvania Regiments, who arrived at Locust Point from Perryville, and marched to Fels's. Here with a view of encamping there. They subsequently, however—the room on the Hill being insufficient—took a position on a large open space near Fort McHenry. Great numbers of citizens turned out to witness the disposition of the troops themselves much pleased. It is expected that Gen. BUTLER will soon move on to Annapolis.

Gov. HICKS, having got rid of the treasonable Legislature by its adjournment on Thursday evening, and having nothing further to fear from its interference, has issued a proclamation calling for the quota of four regiments of Volunteers asked for by the General Government. The Governor has previously given assurances that these could promptly be required to go beyond the limits of Maryland and the District of Columbia. There will be no difficulty experienced in raising the regiments immediately under his command, as the General Government has already accepted the services of several companies which have been tendered for the purpose. The Governor has also issued a proclamation, convening the Legislature in extra session, on Monday next, at Annapolis, for the purpose of taking such action as may be necessary to meet the present emergency.

In Maryland, as well as in other portions of the country, the Secession conspiracy, which was so magnificently organized, is rapidly falling to pieces. The Secession element in Maryland, which was so powerful a few weeks since, is now completely overawed by the power of the Government, and the Secession leaders are fleeing from the State. The Southern Confederacy has not a friend in Maryland, and the Secession flag, which was flaunted so defiantly in the face of the Government a few weeks since, is now seen only in the hands of traitors. The Secession conspiracy in Maryland has been completely crushed out, and the Government has now the power to arrest and imprison every man who dares to raise his hand against the Government. Ross WINANS, on his return from Harper's Ferry, where he had been with the secession members of the Maryland Legislature, was arrested at the Relay House by order of Gen. BUTLER, and is now in custody on a charge of treason. Gov. HICKS, who was present in the car when the arrest was made, attempted to obtain his release on parole, but he was unsuccessful. It is whispered in Baltimore that Gen. BUTLER intends to make other arrests of men in high position, who are known to have aided the treasonable designs of the secession leaders.

The Western Virginia Convention concluded its session, last evening, and adjourned *sine die*. After due deliberation, it was thought not best to adopt the proposition of Mr CARLISLE to secede immediately from Eastern Virginia; but another Convention was called for the 11th of June, and a Central Committee of nine was appointed, with Mr. CARLISLE as Chairman, which will remain constantly in session, and be ready to act on any sudden emergency.

There are various rumors of insubordination and other troubles among the secession troops at Harper's Ferry. A dispatch from Frederick states that a rumor has reached there that the Kentuckians, not having been furnished with arms, were in a state of munity,—had declared for the Union, and were about going home. Desertions are said to be numerous.

The Coroner's jury in the case of those killed in the collision between the mob and the soldiery at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, have rendered a verdict, in which they find that they came to their death by gun-shot wounds inflicted by the soldiers, but implicates no person in particular. A *habeas corpus* writ was yesterday served upon Gen. HARNEY, calling for the production of Capt. MCDONALD, one of the officers taken prisoner at Camp Jackson, but Gen. HARNEY made return that the Captain was not within reach of the officers of the Court, and would not be produced; that the whole matter had been referred to the Government, and he should await and carry out any instructions he might receive. A demurrer was entered by the counsel of MCDONALD, and the whole matter was postponed until the next session of the Court, commencing on Monday next.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Bremen and Southampton—the latter port on the 4th inst.—arrived here last evening. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Europa* at Halifax, published yesterday, but she brings London papers of the 4th, from which we extract matters of interest. An article from the London *Daily News* will attract attention, from the general good sense of its views as compared with those of the London *Times*.

The statement of the Emigration Commissioners shows that 23,092 persons have arrived at New-York, since the first of January, besides 3,437 during the last week. The total receipts have been $9,571 24; expenditures, $6,588 03; balance on hand, $16,508 38.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, an interesting question of practice respecting demurrers was yesterday decided. In the General Sessions there was only one trial, that of RACHAEL MYERS, for receiving stolen goods. The prisoner was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary. The Court adjourned early.

There was a strong market for Stocks yesterday, with a rise of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. on some of the Railway shares, and 2@2¼ ₱ cent. on Virginia and Missouri Bonds. Federal Securities firm. Exchange on London in better supply. Bankers' 106 @106¼ ₱ cent.

The demand for Flour and Wheat was active, but prices were unsettled. Corn was heavy and lower. Cotton was more freely dealt in at very full rates. Sugars were in fair request. Provisions were generally quiet, as were also Coffee, Fish, Molasses Hides, Leather, Hay, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Tess, Seeds, Spices and Tobacco. Whisky was pretty briskly sought after. The freight market was moderately active.

The Live Stock Markets for this week have been well supplied with beef cattle and milch cows, overstocked with veal calves and live hogs, with a scarcity of sheep and lambs. The cattle market was somewhat animated by the demand for army supplies, though only 927 head were taken from the city yards direct. A hundred head of cattle and ten horses, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., ostensibly for this market, were seized by the traitors at Harper's Ferry. There are conjectures that they were like other such lots secured and privately paid for. Ten prices of cattle are nearly with a week since; cows very heavy, veals rather than ever, while sheep are scarce. The receipts have every appearance of being reduced to young stock. Sheep are somewhat higher. Live hogs are in better supply and lower than last week. The total receipts of live stock at the regular Chetwood, Jersey, Communipaw yesterday, numbered 4,466 beef cattle, 126 milch cows; 1,187 veal calves, 14,000 sheep and lambs; and 8,859 swine. Total, 29,639.

England and Piracy.

The telegraph at an early hour this morning announces that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, in which Lord JOHN PAKINGTON is reported to have said that the blockade of the Southern ports can only be recognized "when effective"—and that regarding letters-of-marque, the Government was of opinion that *Southern privateers would not be recognized as belligerents.*

The only meaning of this is, that the right to issue letters of marque must be recognized, that privateers can't be regarded as legitimate combatants, and that the British Government will protect its subjects, "neutral and others," and seizing their privateers when brought into an English port. Lord JOHN RUSSELL [illegible] means this, it means nothing.

Such a declaration as this at a time of the rebellion put forward by the Government will be regarded by all loyal men as [illegible] with the enemy, and Mr. [illegible] of our Government, will compare unfavorably in England with [illegible] of the United States. [illegible] Such a declaration [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

Further Views of the English Press on American Affairs.

The steamship *Saxonia* left Southampton on the afternoon of Saturday, and left Queenstown on the morning of Sunday, brings London papers of the day of sailing, from which we make such extracts as may be of interest.

SENSIBLE VIEW OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Times, May 4.

The public should watch the signs of the times against the world, whether aristocracy calamity? The eyes of Europe as they point to the disruption of the United States as an argument against the ultra-Whig and timid politicians are raised to see to the position of affairs. In the midst of these contrary winds which have taken place [illegible] the last two years, and which have incontestably proved the [illegible] capable [illegible] welcomed alike as an unmitigated blessing. Hitherto we have had to [illegible] which Providence, their merit, as republicans and [illegible] ments. As there is some fear that the admitted condition [illegible] their favor. If history [illegible] ample of [illegible] possibility [illegible] the chances [illegible] United States [illegible] or [illegible] the world [illegible] elements [illegible] shown [illegible] with the [illegible] naturally [illegible] catastrophe [illegible] table. [illegible] lished, its [illegible] having [illegible] ing with [illegible] occurrence [illegible] all remember [illegible] duce by [illegible] due to [illegible] of the [illegible] is, has [illegible] necessary [illegible] the early [illegible] or curbing [illegible] the country [illegible] slopes of [illegible] when M[illegible] have been [illegible] institution [illegible] absurd [illegible] her people [illegible] that her [illegible] meet [illegible] last ad[illegible] and her [illegible] Mexico [illegible] And has [illegible] At w[illegible] such disse[illegible] against [illegible] them? [illegible] of the [illegible] the Americ[illegible] some [illegible] excludes [illegible] the opinion [illegible] The pr[illegible] will test [illegible] fr[illegible] will [illegible] was [illegible] is now [illegible] many, [illegible] respect [illegible] which we [illegible] the Go[illegible] sally ad[illegible] themselves [illegible] they may [illegible] ruled out, [illegible] reflection [illegible] which [illegible] readily [illegible] habit [illegible] maintain [illegible] whatever [illegible] But while [illegible] pieces [illegible] cause [illegible] act [illegible] state [illegible] politicians [illegible] of the [illegible] If the [illegible] harmony [illegible] with s[illegible] cover [illegible] its with glory. [illegible] festive [illegible]

To some [illegible] ment [illegible] with [illegible] incompetency [illegible] of the [illegible] cording [illegible] and the [illegible] spirit and [illegible] chief [illegible] made [illegible] any [illegible] freely [illegible] have [illegible] the Prussian [illegible] alliance [illegible] be some [illegible] it is one [illegible] tance [illegible] It is hard [illegible] belong [illegible] are then [illegible] ing the [illegible] observers [illegible] Constitution [illegible] orly fixed [illegible] crimeot [illegible] on that [illegible] If the [illegible] States [illegible] difficulty [illegible] of the [illegible] pass in[illegible] may be [illegible] that the [illegible] the last [illegible] States amount [illegible] to 4,000 [illegible] to good [illegible] bered 4,000,000. The still appalling fact still remains that the free men in the North are more than double those in the South, [illegible] are more [illegible] slaves in the proportion of 1 to 2 white men. It is said, indeed, that the masters are arming these slaves so as to [illegible] pleased [illegible] an army of helots. The arming slaves is easy; to [illegible] and if the [illegible] are prepared to fight for their masters, it is difficult to understand [illegible] why [illegible] these poor [illegible] are held [illegible] vigilance, [illegible] kept down to the level of the brute.

AMERICAN STATE SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS

America (Rail ways, &c.	Closing prices.	Latest.
Maryland [illegible]	61	@ 62
United States 6 per cent. red. 1874	75	@ 80
Virginia [illegible] 6 per cent	61	@ 62
Illinois Central 7 per cent. 1875	91	@ 92
Do. 7 [illegible] do 1871	91	@ 92
Do. $1[illegible] $50 paid thereon	1[illegible]	@ 1[illegible]
Do. do. [illegible]	91	@ 91
Mich. Central [illegible] 1869	80	@ 85
Do. (s. [illegible]	80	@ 85
Michigan [illegible] North Indiana 7 per cent. (sinking fund) 1880	65	@ 70
New-York Central 6 per cent. (sinking fund) 1883	79	@ 81
Do. do. 7 per cent. 1864	89	@ 91
Do. do. 7 per cent. (s. f.) 1878	85	@ 90
Do. do. 7 per cent on bonds 1875	84	@ 87
Do. $[illegible] [illegible]	83	@ 87
New-York [illegible] [illegible]	85	@ 90
Do. 2d [illegible] 7 per cent. 1859	85	@ 90
Do. 3d [illegible] 7 per cent. assent	69	@ 72
Do. Bonds [illegible] '62, '71, '72, &c.	69	@ 72
Do. sho[illegible] assented [illegible]	54	@ 60
Panama [illegible] guaranteed 1st mort. 7 per cent. 1[illegible]	95	@ 98
Do. 2d [illegible] 7 per cent. 1872	90	@ 95
Pennsylvania Central Bonds 1st mort. 6 per cent. convert.	87	@ 88
Do. 2d [illegible] 6 per cent. later.	81	@ 86
Do. $50 shares [illegible]	46	@ 50
Philadelphia and Reading Ra. 6 per cent. 1870 [illegible]	78	@ [illegible]
Do. $50 shares [illegible]	15	@ 20

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 1st of May, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3 190,143	Increase £6,728
Public Deposits	5,578,523	Increase 2,000,000
Other Deposits	11,180,811	Decrease 1,423,264
On the other side of the account:		
Government Securities	10 272,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	17 886 117	Increase 70 193
Notes unemployed	6,207,615	Decrease 526,736

A Twenty-four Mile Race over the Union Course.

On Tuesday there was a trotting match for $2,000 on the Union Course, Long Island, between the br. g. *Batavia Colt*, entered by D. TALLMAN, and br. g. *Ragged Sailor*, entered by the owner. The distance trotted was 24 miles, and the time was 1 hour, 30 minutes and 55 seconds. The match was won by the *Batavia Colt*. There was a large number of persons present, and from the start the winner had the call, at $100 to $50. It is said to be the first 24 mile trot on record.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Commercial Intelligence—How the National Disturbances are regarded—Military Affairs of the State.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, May 14.

The Pony Express passed at 12:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 4, 3:40 P. M.

Arrived 3d ship *Andrew Jackson*, New York; 4th ship *Matilda*, Hong Kong.

Sailed 2d, ship *St. Marks*, Callao.

The demand for goods is assuming more activity. Butter crushed sugar, and candles, have advanced from 2½ to 5 per cent. Other goods steady and quiet. A [illegible] amount of [illegible] business is doing. There is a fair [illegible] also in the domestic market. Flour and Wheat [illegible] a ready sale for exports at [illegible] prices. Exchange on United States unsettled and depending on future Pony Express advices. Some extensive sales of real estate have lately been made. San Francisco prices were realized, indicating great confidence in such property, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of national affairs.

The opinion seems to prevail generally here that civil war between the Northern and Southern States will not affect any of the material interests of California.

The steamship *Sparrow Hawk* has been purchased for the protection of the China waters, and will soon be dispatched for Hong-Kong.

The price between New-York and San Francisco has been raised—First Cabin, $2 50; Second Cabin, $2 50; Steerage, $1 25.

Gen. SUMNER, after due examination, speaks in terms of high satisfaction of the condition of the fortifications in San Francisco harbor, and of the troops late stationed.

A committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the condition of the militia organization of the State, report the total number of men enrolled, 1,860; total number of stand of arms issued by the State, 2,144; number now in use, 1,607; destroyed by fire, 140; sent to Washoe, 185, unaccounted for, 1,029; in the State Armory, 284.

The public are awaiting with intense anxiety further news from the Atlantic States, which is expected to-day by the Pony Express.

The preparations for a grand Union demonstration at San Francisco are going forward vigorously. The following is the call for such a meeting, which has been signed by citizens of all parties:

"The undersigned, believing that, at the present crisis in our National affairs, it is the manifest duty of all true citizens, irrespective of party or creed, to manifest unqualified and zealous support to the Federal Government in its efforts for the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union, invite their fellow-citizens of all parties, who are willing to render service to the Government in the present emergency, to meet at the business mart of the city on the present [illegible] at the hour of 12 o'clock M., at the corner of [illegible] and Battery streets, for the purpose of [illegible] such action as may seem necessary to [illegible] the Union."

There still continues much activity among the San Francisco military companies, and many of them are [illegible] reported to [illegible] the State Militia [illegible] the Governor.

The Legislature moves slowly in regard to calling a special election. The bill which passed the Senate was amended in the Assembly [illegible] the second Tuesday of June, to [illegible] for electing members of Congress and the Senate has [illegible] taken up [illegible] the House the bill was [illegible] at the late day, the two days [illegible] could not reach Washington [illegible] in time for the 4th of June. It is proposed [illegible] to fix the [illegible] for the election [illegible] the Governor [illegible] to call a special session [illegible] to appoint Senators to fill vacancies [illegible] terms [illegible] 1863.

Heavy rains [illegible] have occurred [illegible] throughout the interior.

The Sixth Chamber of the Central People's Board of Education met at San [illegible] on the 1st and 12th. The first steps towards a permanent organization were taken. The county of Contra Costa [illegible] to the State Militia is 135 miles. For that distance, through [illegible] has been [illegible] and [illegible] roads, [illegible] the law requires. The arsenal at [illegible] Arsenal [illegible] a Board of Directors and [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Board of Education [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] Board of Supervisors

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED
TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK,
Embracing many valuable Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, &c., from the well-known stock farm of
B. M. WHITLOCK, ESQ.,
and others, at the Pastures and Fair Grounds
ST. ANNE'S AVENUE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
a few minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22 AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Among them may be noticed the following
THOROUGH-BREDS:

YOUNG SWEEPSTAKE—imported stallion, awarded the first premium at the New-York State Fair at Elmira in the fall of 1860 is five years old this spring; dark bay, 15½ hands high; pedigree unsurpassed in Europe or America.

YOUNG REVENUE—Bay, three years old this spring; sire, "REVENUE;" dam, WHISTLE," bred by Col. GIBBONS, New Jersey, out of PATSEY ANTHONY by MARINER.

JULIA—Was bred in Alabama, bright bay, six years old this spring; sired by TASSBOROUGH, "MOLPUS" by imported SOVEREIGN, dam by imported ALBION.

TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK.

YOUNG KOMBIE JACKSON—Trotting stallion, four years old this spring, brigh. bay.

BELLE OF WESTCHESTER—Black mare, free from fault, splendid roadster, very gentle, can trot close to 2 MIN. 30 SEC.

LADY LEVERT—Dark brown mare, eight years old; sire, "OLD RATTLER;" dam, Hamiltonian mare; sire, "POST BOY," is very st. lish and gentle, and trotted in 2 min. 35 sec. when five years old.

COLTS
By JUPITER, TORONTO CHIEF, IMPORTED ARABIAN, and many others; also, a celebrated matched roan team, and carriage pairs; carriages, wagons, double and single harness, clothing, &c., also, a variety of
SHORT HORN STOCK, &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars, can be had at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

Access by Harlem Railroad, steamboat, and 21 and 3d-av. cars to Harlem Bridge.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16 inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock in one of the first-class cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of 6-piece, solid, uncovered and plain rosewood suites in sarin, brocatelle, plush and hair; elegant rosewood amoire à glace, magnificent rosewood round corner bedsteads and bureaus of the finest black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases; elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, superbly carved walnut and mahogany bullets; ash and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other furniture.

The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to the same, as it will undoubtedly be the best sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN,
Assignee.

ALSO,

A quantity of second hand first-class household furniture; elegant rosewood piano-forte; brilliant table, &c. Also, an invoice of marble and bronze clocks and figures to be sold for account of assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found
THREE FINE PICTURES by VAN SEVERDONCK.
LARGE MARINE, by SCHAEF.
AMAZONE, by BLANCHARD.
STABLE SCENE, by CERVOORT.
INTERIOR, by PEZ.
THE FAIR GUITARIST, by ALENE DE SENCOURT.

Also several fine specimens by Smet, Schermers, Bleckie, Tantenr, and many others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

JOSEPH BRESSLER, Auctioneer.
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS,
Corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts.
FRIDAY, May 17,
At 9½ o'clock, A. M., precisely,
LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber, library and dining room and hall furniture, with and without marble tops, rep. and lace window curtains, window shades, oval mirrors, two sets gas fixtures, sewing machines, with a variety of miscellaneous goods
At 2 o'clock P. M.,
1 new rosewood piano, 7-octave, by "Gilbert"
1 new rosewood piano, 7-octave, by "Chickering."
1 pearl key rosewood piano, 7-octave, "Carman & Sanchez."
3 mahogany pianos.
1 small rosewood piano.
1 small oak Alexandre organ.
SUITS OF PARLOR FURNITURE.
1 rosewood, 7 pieces, in crimson brocatel.
1 rosewood, 14 pieces, moquet.
1 rosewood, 8 pieces, in crimson reps.
1 rosewood, 7 pieces, in maroon plush.
1 oak, in green reps.
At 3 o'clock P. M.,
Velvet, Brussels three ply and ingrain carpets and oil cloths
Most of this furniture is in excellent order. Everything sold as it is, without reserve, and without regard to weather. Purchasers may examine the goods on Thursday afternoon and evening.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., a very large and beautiful assortment of furniture and works of art, among which are two full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatel; rosewood etageres, with marble tops; centre and pier tables, three superb mantel and pier mirrors rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, elegant rosewood pianoforte, stool and cover, Turkish chairs and ottomans, hall lamps, curtains rosewood chamber furniture of every description, dining-room and library extension tables, rich chinas, silver ware, cutlery, cut glass, &c. Every article in the house will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED GOLD JEWELRY,
FIRST-CLASS GOLD WATCHES, &c.,
On FRIDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock,
At No. 406 Broadway,
Being the entire stock of Mr. H. C. Peacock, who is retiring from business, comprising in part rich cluster single stone and other brilliant rings, brooches, earrings, breastpins, studs, &c.; also diamond, garnet, gold jewelry of every description, gold hunting-case and open face watches, by Jurgensen, Patek, Cooper, Mardlee, French, Tobias, Rockell and other celebrated makers. Will be positively sold without any reserve, for cash. Goods on view and catalogues ready on Thursday, 16th inst.

HENRY B. HEERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
JEWELLER'S TOOLS,
Splendid Chronometer regulator, with illuminated dial, Elegant Store Fixtures, Glass cases, &c.,
On FRIDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock,
At No 406 Broadway
Comprising in part jeweler's stools, work benches, forges, presses, dies, cutting, stamping and rolling machines, gas fixtures, &c., also splendid store fixtures solid oak counters, desks, shelving, plate glass showcases, a Herring jeweler's safe, a large chronometer regulator, with street dial; cost $450. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., sundry
Large sale of new phaetons, top buggies and road wagons, for account of whom it may concern, to close an account, viz
One leather-top buggy, wooden dash, elliptic springs.
One family one-horse phaeton, with concentric filth wheel to turn short round, trimmed with black enameled leather, large, full top with bonnet pockets in side, full to the seat, patent axletree.
One phaeton, very stylish and light.
All of which were made by one of our best makers, of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold without reserve. Can be seen as above on the morning of sale.
Also, a fine blood bay Morgan horse, black mane and tail 8 years old this Spring, very stylish, kind in all harness, and an unsurpassed saddle horse; used by a lady during the last 3 years; believed to be sound; sold only for want of use.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th of May, at 10 o'clock each day, at the store No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st., the entire stock of W. J. Barnes, embracing a large and very desirable assortment of House-Furnishing Goods, Hardware, &c., comprising everything in the line of Plated Goods, Japaned Ware, Hollow Ware, Wooden Ware, Tin Ware Bronze and Brass Goods, Cutlery, London Tea Trays, Britania Ware, Refrigerators, Gas Chira, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. Fuller particulars in *Herald*. The whole to be peremptorily sold for cash—bankable money. By order of L. H. Wells, Esq., Mortgagee. Catalogues ready on Wednesday, 15th inst., and may be had at the above store, or at the store of the Auctioneer, No. 73 William-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT YONKERS.—The fine mansion lately occupied by John R. Myers, Esq., with about six acres of land, situated in the town of Yonkers, about one mile south of the Railroad station, fronting the river and commanding a beautiful river view, will be sold at the Getty House, Yonkers, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is built of brick, is fifty feet square, three stories high, contains all the modern improvements, such as bath, furnace, water throughout, range, &c. On the premises are a fine brick barn, icehouse, gas-house &c. The whole being a superb establishment for a gentleman's residence.

OWEN DENNIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—OWEN DENNIN will sell at public auction, at the Philadelphia House, Nos. 133 and 135 4th-st., E. D., on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10½ A. M. to wit: five billiard tables. In excellent order. Large lot of oil-paintings, two splendid mirrors, two large heaters complete; crockery, glassware oil-cloth, ice boxes, platform scale, oyster-stand and fixtures, tables, chairs, &c. P. S.—Also a large lot of segars of the best brands.

B. H. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—COLE & CHILTON WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10 o'clock, in front of their store No. 45 Nassau-st., a sorrel mare, 8 years old, perfectly sound and fast, an easy trotter under the saddle; would make a good military horse, as she has great endurance and is always up to the bit. Sold only for want of use. She cost the present owner $450. Title positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, carpets sewing-machines, segars, kitchen ware, &c.

JAMES BREWSTER, Attorney.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS
at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis & Co., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to city and country trade.

AUCTION SALES.

WELLINGTON A. CASTER, Auctioneer, 52 Cortlandt-st.
AUCTION SALE—COSTLY FURNITURE.
FRENCH PIER MIRROR, 32x122,
PARIS MADE CARVED R. W. BEDSTEAD
MEDALLION CARPETS GAS CHANDELIER.
ROSEWOOD SUITE IN BROCATELLE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 125 East 17th-st., corner Rutherford-place. Deposits required. Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 West 21st-st., near 5th-av., elegant household furniture, property of a family removing to the country, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood made by Weeks, covered in rich silk brocatel, satin brocatel window curtains, lined with silk, large mo. e zeant carved escritoire richly carved 7 octave piano forte, large pier and mantel mirrors, ormolu chande iers, clocks and mantel ornaments large vases, fine paintings and engravings, parlor statuary &c; rosewood centre table, statuary tip, daguerreotype fancy table, marble top, velvet carpets, &c.

Dining-Room—Rosewood extension table, chairs, covered reps, oak cornices and draperies, buffet of black ingersoll, breakfast, three silver plated ware, glass, &c. Library—solid black walnut bookcase and chairs. Bedrooms—Brussels carpets, rosewood carved bedsteads, bureaus, amoire à glace wardrobes, chairs, &c., mangles, dining, cottage suits, mattresses and beds, cabinets, oil-cloths, sewing machine, hobby horse &c., and other fine furniture. The sale will commence with transparent, the kitchen ware having been disposed of.

Also, at 1 o'clock, front of the door—A superior and well matched team of pony horses, 8 years old, sound, kind and gentle, both fine saddle horses, have trotted together carrying 500 pounds 5 miles in 13 minutes 45 sec., light top wagon, with pole and shafts, blankets, sheets robes &c. the whole forming a very fine establishment. Sale will not reserve

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction, on FRIDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, in the Library over the store, No. 23 Nassau-st. Fine collection of modern oil-paintings, being the entire gallery of a gentleman leaving for Europe consisting of the work of Williams, Boughton, Shayer Jr., Cromwell, Cooper, Ouder, Hassick, Taylor, Arnfield, and others of equal celebrity; also, the Sybil by Huntington, and many valuable and rare works, all of which will be sold without reserve. They will be ready for exhibition on Monday morning, with catalogues.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MAGNIFICENT SALE of ancient & modern Furniture, at Peckers' Hotel Staten Island, of marble statuary, splendid colonnade glass, fine cabinet work, elegant Chamber and superior silver plated ware, will commence on THURSDAY, Aug 22 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the city of this Island, with a fine mountain and water view, about one hour from the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water front. The dwelling house is of brick, in the Italian style, in best manner having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a fine carriage house and stable on the premises. Also, a fine Saddle horse. Nearly perfectly healthy, and must be sold for cash. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON BUTLER & CO., No. 9 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 22 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, distant 15 miles from the City of Newark. Also the household furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming implements, stock &c., &c. Any person wishing to purchase a first-class place, this will be an opportunity seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 2 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale or to let, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath room water-closet, in the mansion, which is handsomely furnished; the house filled, garden planted; one span of horses; two pleasure wagons; one cow, good milker, fine lot of poultry &c., 45 minutes from New York by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A large frame dwelling, with 11 rooms on three sides finely situated immediately in the rear of Manhasset, L. I., about 18 miles from New York and 20 minutes' ride from Sands' Point landing. The house is commodious, having 15 rooms, with every convenience, and partially furnished. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess County, a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence, terms easy. Apply to T. B. LOCKWOOD, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. CARPENTER, Attorney, &c., Bank of New-York Building, Wall-st

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, A LARGE HOUSE, nearly new, 40 by 45 feet; two parlors, dining-room sitting-room and ten bedrooms, with modern improvements; a few acres of land will be rented with it, if desired; the house is about 1½ miles from the depot; immediate possession given. Apply to MONTGOMERY HERSEY, on the premises, or to JOHN J. CLAPP, White Plains.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, large modern built house, carriage and stable, about one acre of ground, abundance of choice fruit, near the depot, will be sold for much less than its value if applied for soon. Also several pleasant houses to rent near the depot. JOHN A. KENYON,
No. 53 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of one hundred and twenty acres of land, high cultivated and ornamented, an abundance of fruit, including grapery in full bearing, fine spring water through the house; situated in New Jersey, distance 1½ hours from New-York City. For terms, &c., address H. N., Box No. 2,615 New-York City Post office.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF 2 ACRES of land, (with a new house,) suitable for a public house or a private residence, on Harlem River, with private dock. Also private stable in 12th-st., near 2d-av. Also, house in West 50th st. Also, house in Harlem, beautifully situated. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

AT NEWARK.—TO LET UNFURNISHED, A most desirable place in Newark, five minutes' walk from the several depots of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, may be leased from 1st of June to the 1st of April, 1862. A very convenient for boarding purposes. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR TO LET—A very desirable house, with about one acre of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. It now contains all modern improvements. Forty five minutes from New-York by N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Apply to Jas. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New York.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT 3 acres of ground pleasantly situated on the east side of New York Avenue, Astoria, about 1 mile south of the railroad depot. Apply to the caretaker residing on the premises between 7 and 9 A. M. and 12 and 2 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE A CONTRACT for stores, and about house, in Flatbush, L. I. If situated on the Fulton Ferry and Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint ferries. Also Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 6 Nassau-st., corner of John.

FOR SALE AT CARSDALE—FIVE MINUTES' walk FROM THE DEPOT—A fine place of five acres, handsomely laid out; a large stone house, two stories and attic; modern improvements. Will be exchanged for unencumbered City property. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED FOR SALE or to let for the season, at Peekskill in view of the river and Highlands. A new house, with 12 rooms, fine garden, abundance of small fruit, barn and outbouses, near the depot on Washington-st. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT at Stamford, Conn., with fine water-front, bathing, fishing, &c. Good buildings. Will sell at a great sacrifice, or exchange for good City property.
IRELAND & WEBB, No. 82 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—HOUSE AND LOT in Ellis place, Sing Sing; lot 60 by 138; house 24 by 34, and wing; two-story and basement, brick ten or twelve rooms in all; five years old. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A HOUSE and ten acres of land on the line of the Staten Island Railroad, Richmond Valley station. Rent low. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEWPORT, ONE OF THE MOST desirable cottage residences, excellent house and stable in complete order. Price $17,500. For particulars, address Box No. 1,648 New-York Post-office

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. WOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS.—HANDSOME HOUSE, all modern improvements, five minutes from depot. Rent, $600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET IN RAHWAY, N. J.—A HOUSE SUITable for a moderate family; has every convenience for a country house; near depot; rent low to a good tenant. $250. Apply to JNO. K. ROSS, Rahway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

FARMS.

CITY PROPERTY, FREE FROM INCUMBRANCE, wanted in exchange for a farm of eighty acres, in a high state of cultivation, within 20 miles (2 hours) from the City and one mile from steamboat landing on north side of Long Island. Inquire at No. 129 South 3d st., Williamsburgh.

FARM WANTED.—NINE THOUSAND DOLlars ($9,000) six per cent. Tennessee State bonds will be exchanged for a desirable farm or country place on the south side of Long Island, or on Long Island Sound within 50 miles of New-York. Apply to ALEX. L. MOODY & AID at Merchants' Bank.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars with full description and testimonials, furnished on application or forwarded by mail. JUSTUS ADAMS, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 165 Greenwich st., near Cortlandt.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES—WILDE'S PATENT—Eighth's damaged by water for sale at half price. Also, several jewelers, merchants and bankers' safes, perfect, at great bargains. No. 98 Maiden lane.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT, $450.—A new three-story brown-stone house lot 22x131, on Baltic st., east of, and near Flatbush and Carlton avs., with all the modern improvements; gas, bath, laundry, stationary wash tubs, &c.; location unsurpassed, commanding a view of New-York Bay, and of almost every other part of Brooklyn; carpets and oil cloths (new) can be bought if desired; the Flatbush cars from Fulton Ferry, pass every few minutes. Apply on the premises, sixth house east of Flatbush-av., or of A. S. BROWN at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s wholesale department.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE THREE-story high stoop and basement house No. 78 West 27th-st. all except the third floor, which is occupied by the owner of two. The house is just undergoing a thorough overhauling, and will be ready by the first of next month. Rent to a private family $475 for this year; would be $600 in ordinary good times. Inquire on the premises between 7 and 9 A. M. and 12 and 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—ONLY $275 PER ANNUM—The furniture, nearly new, complete for housekeeping, with piano, Brussels carpets, &c., will be sold for $450 cash—cost $1,000. Possession of the house given as soon as the furniture is bought. Apply at No. 96 Grand st. Jersey City.

TO LET—IN AUDUBON PARK, 152 1st. DEPOT Hudson River Railroad. the Audubon Homestead; house double, piazza front and rear, modern improvements, good garden, coach house, 230 feet front on the river, about 600 feet deep. Apply to J. W. AUDUBON, or HASBROUCK & CO., No. 180 Broadway

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrice Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND STORY of the new building, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st containing six splendid rooms, with gas, Croton water, &c., suitable for merchant tailor, milliner, &c. Inquire in room No. 11, up stairs.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND STABLE ON 141ST-st., between Broadway and 11th-av., overlooking Hudson River, with gas fixtures. Also, at a low rent a factory brick house on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Inquire of A. F. CAKMAN, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY HOUSES NO. 116 Elizabeth-st. first floor suitable for any light business, or to rent as an investment. No. 52 Jolies-st., office in front store No. 112 Mulberry-st., workshop in rear of building No. 208 William-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 817 Broadway, west side, also the second floor over part of No. 819, also the third floor of No. 817. Apply on the premises, of H. A. M., or of JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

LEASE FOR SALE.—THE SPACIOUS AND SUBstantial northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 32d-st., suitable for any kind of business, will be leased for a term of years, with or without fixtures. Apply to E. A. Cox, No. 132 Post-office.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT DWELLing, No. 202 Fulton-av., near Nostrand, Brooklyn; a good stand for any kind of business. Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 15 Wall-st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.

VERY GENTEEL APARTMENTS TO RENT—Suitable for one or two gentlemen. A parlor, with two folding doors and large unfurnished bedroom next; no communicating; no family in the house. Apply at No. 732 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house No. 209 West 126th-st., replete with every convenience; gas fixtures, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET, No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parlors will retain desk rooms if agreeable paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENARD-STREET TO LET.—Apply to A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—RENTS TO SUIT THE TIMES. Basements, offices and Lofts to let with or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 64 Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, Greenwich Point, twenty-nine miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—one hour and ten minutes from 27th-st. depot—spacious house thoroughly furnished, situated on high ground, splendid land and water view; very ornamental grounds and shrubbery, great abundance of very choice fruit of every description, fine garden, &c. Location unequalled for health and freedom from all objections. Will be sold at a bargain, stock and fixtures included. For terms and description, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO MELANTLY FURNISHED country seats, with 10 to 15 acres of ground in lawn and garden, filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees, for beauty of surface and scenery unsurpassed having a bold front of a mile on the Sound. House contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, billiard room, bowling saloon, &c. Distant from New-York one hour by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine st.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depot, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and bench windows; barn and stable attached, a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 5 or 20 acres of land fine garden and fruit; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 62 John st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Hempstead harbor, at Glen Cove, about two hours from New-York by steamer, two running to the water; fine stable, garden, fruit, shade &c., &c. Price for the season, $1,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS.—A choice, pleasantly located, neatly finished and containing every convenience for housekeeping, will be rented on short notice to a small family. It is conveniently to the cars and boats, with communication by telegraph with New York. Inquire at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, No. 91 Wall-st. New-York.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO REST.—A stone cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the station, with about two acres of pleasure ground and garden; fully furnished and supplied with gas and cold water; has a fine carriage house; to rent for the season at $250 per month. Apply to Prof. MCVICKAR, No. 20 West 32d-st

TO LET AT FISHKILL LANDING—A FINE shed house containing nine rooms, kitchen and cellars. There are seven acres of land, covered with a profusion of the choicest varieties of fruits, trees and vines, a large, new and productive vegetable garden, partly made. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to MRS. T. GLOVER, on the premises.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-HAMBURGH—To let, furnished, a very desirable country place, with about 26 acres in fine order, fenced and shaded; stables, two cows, gardener, &c. &c. Rent, all told, $1,250 for the season. Inquire at HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET ON THE SEA-SHORE FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—Two furnished cottages, within 20 miles of New-York each containing 14 rooms, with an acre of ground attached to each; also, stables, carriage-houses and ice houses filled with ice. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Several cottages, immediate possession; bath, gas and range; eight and ten minutes from Wall and Fulton ferries; rent, $400 500 and $600; for keys, apply at No. 290 Bridge st., Brooklyn. Also, furnished rooms to let for gentlemen.

TO LET—A VERY COMMODIOUS HOUSE, FURnished, on the East River, with a few acres of land, excellent bathing, &c., very easy of access by steamboat or railroad. Apply at 28 Merchants Exchange.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BETWEEN 4th av. and Broadway; superior location; rent low. Part of rent may be boarded out. Address R., Box No. 1,564 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, five, half miles from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILEY, Port Chester, or NOAH LOHER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving ponys in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast. For further particulars, inquire at No. 56 Warren st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING INTO the country for the Summer, to hire at a moderate expense a first-rate pair of horses or a good single horse where the best of care will be taken by a man entirely responsible party. Address, in own name Box No. 3,641 Post-office. Stable-keepers need not apply.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE or to exchange for unincumbered Brooklyn lots, State Bonds, or staple merchandise; a span of beautiful black horses, wagons, harness, saddles and everything necessary to make a complete establishment. Address Box No. 3 222 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO BUY A good horse for his use in the country—fast, handsome, perfectly gentle and very cheap; he wants a good bargain, from a gentleman. No horse-jockey need apply. Addreee Box 3,499 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, with shifting centre suitable for one or two horses. Apply at J. T. SMITH'S, carriage-maker, No. 1,402 Broadway, near 39th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN A second-hand rockaway. It will carry six persons, and is in good order. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED TROTTER SADdle horse, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind and a capital for military horse, perfectly broken to hair &c. Apply to Mr. SNEDEKER, No. 60 East 14th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CASH—HOMESTEAD WANTED—FROM 5 to 25 acres with good buildings, and not over 30 mile from the City, low priced for 3 years by an excellent tenant. No land speculator need apply. A fair rent will be paid, or will purchase if very low, for cash. If unincumbered, $1,000 in cash will be paid for a three years' lease. Address Box No. 3,121 Post office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little east of Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine, well furnished room, supplied with gas hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with reference, E. N. NEWBERY, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post Office, for one week.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board, with unfurnished rooms on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 20 Harrison-pl., nearly opposite Tompkins-place.

BOARDERS SEEMING SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations can find an elegantly furnished second floor with private table if desired, rooms en suite; location unsurpassed; also single rooms for gentlemen, by applying at No. 140 7th-av.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 16th-st. between 6th and 7th-avs. Best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—FURnished rooms to let, with full or partial board; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. No. 20 East 13th st., near 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having a large house and garden would accommodate one or two families or single persons; terms reasonable; or would let a part of the house for six months or longer. For further particulars inquire of No. 121 Sullivan-st., or on the premises, Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., Mount Pleasant, first house above 10th-st. Access easy, by Harlem cars, 30 minutes; depot 5 minutes' walk, or Harlem boats and stages 1 hour.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families without children, can obtain first-class accommodations at Sing Sing, one hour's ride from the City; house three minutes' walk from depot, overlooking the Hudson and the creek. Good vegetable garden, choice fruit, &c. A Spanish or other gentleman willing to bear restrictions to speak, will find a good home cheap. Apply at No. 251 Chambers-st., up one pair, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FORT WASHINGTON.—A SPLENDID MANsion is now open at this place affording excellent accommodation for parties desiring Summer board, and will furnish a view of the Hudson River, yards of grass, fruit and shade trees, strawberries, &c. One hour's ride from Chambers-st. depot. Carriages ready to apply to the station master at Fort Washington for directions to the place, or address box 3,386 Post-office.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES desiring to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BOARD.—Very

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for nineteen millions nine hundred and seventy eight thousand Loan of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 28d June, 1860, authorizing a loan not running for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of January and July in each year, and will be redeemable in twenty years from the first day of July next.

The proposals must be for the sum of not less than one hundred dollars of stock and must be for one or more thousands of dollars with fractions, if any. Five per cent of the amount offered must be paid in gold or Treasury notes or the United States at the option of the bidder, to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portion thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the United States Treasurer or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, before the 8th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one fifth on or before the 8th day of June, two fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two fifths on or before the 20th day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. Interest on such coupon stock from the 1st of the month preceding to the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 23d June, 1860," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, or they may be put into the Secretary of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent, required from all bidders will be promptly returned to unsuccessful bidders, and will be allowed to the principal successful bidders, and will be credited to them immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of May next, for the remainder of stock of the United States to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions one hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be redeemable in twenty years from the first day of July last.

The proposals must be for the sum of not less than one hundred dollars of stock and must be for one or more thousands of dollars with fractions. Five per cent of the amount offered must be paid in gold or Treasury notes of the United States at the option of the bidder, to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer. The Secretary reserves the right to reject or decline bids not regarded as most favorable to the United States.

The amounts payable under the several orders for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Charleston, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the 1st day of June next, or within ten days after notice of the acceptance of the bid, at the option of the bidder. Payment may be made in Treasury notes, or in certificates of deposit for Treasury notes, or in the notes of specie paying banks, at the option of the bidder. Should any other than Treasury notes be used in payment, the deposit must be increased to the amount of Treasury notes required by the law.

Bonds will be prepared for the amount subscribed for and paid, and will be delivered as soon as practicable after the payment is made. Interest will be allowed on all sums of $500 and under at 6 and 5 per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks bonds, and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, Express, News, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post.* Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 20.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent out of the net profits of the Company payable to the stockholders at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 20th inst.

By order of the Board.
J. D. BURCHARD, Secretary.

ARTISANS' BANK, May 15, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held to-day, Samuel Foster, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Henry C. Tanner was appointed Cashier.
D. B. FOWLER, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank have declared a dividend of SIX per cent on the deposits bearing on the first day of June next, payable on and after that day.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Jun.,
May 1, 1861. Chairman, No 83 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Parisian and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 250 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, treats on Mental and Nervous Maladies, Loss of Memory, Insanity, Urinary Deposits, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, with the untold horrors of Self-Abuse, Impediments to Marriage, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers,) their impostures and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injection, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Anti-Totes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, NEVINS & CROSS & TOUSEY No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson No 66 State-st., Chicago, or on visit the Doctor, at No 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercantile Express, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it.

BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY,
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And sheds a rose to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SELECT PEARL DAMASK SKIN, the most important charm to females for preserving, whitening, and producing a purely healthful complexion, and removing to those ends all disagreeable appearances of any description. This medicinal secret was the first discovered by Empress Josephine, and since used by every celebrated beauty of the Continent in addition to a preparation of Japan and other choice herbs, and every portion of Dr. Cox's practice, since this agent has been used in his charge, has proved it to be a perfect success, as to any assertions. Cautions—Many of the base counterfeits of the day, to defraud the unwary, are recommended without compelling the Agent to keep them. Ladies desirous to consult a physician of the very highest character, should call at the rooms of Dr. Cox, where they can be supplied with the genuine article, and where only it can be had. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, Cox's LOSS WASH, 25 per bottle.

C. H. RINN, General Agent, No. 195 Fulton-st., N. H.—sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. TOOKER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—DAILY confidential consultation on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a retired physician effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of exhaustion, resulting from error or vice, by following the instructions given in the book. Every work considered it a duty to contribute to the noble work for the benefit of unfortunates and nervous sufferers to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses, a copy of the work, containing every information, to relief. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THIS BOOK TO BE HAD BY ALL WHO WISH it, and in the short space of 25 cents, is the most important work ever published on the Errors of Youth, Indiscretion, Exposure, Ignorance, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline, Impediments to Marriage, Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impurities of the Blood, Secret Diseases, Diseases of Females, &c. &c. &c. Sold by the Author, WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D., No. 151 Fulton-st., New-York. Also, by the Author, the Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a Medical Work of 300 pages, price only $1. Sold by booksellers generally. Address as above.

$500 REWARD!—WILL BE PAID TO ANY person who will produce to the proprietor of Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATING LIVER INVIGORATOR a single instance of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Nervousness, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Female Irregularities, Female Complaints, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Eating, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Flushing of Heat, Low Spirits, Blotches on the Face, Disagreeable Breath, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Ringworm, Venereal Affections, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Blood, that the Liver Invigorator will not cure when the directions are strictly complied with. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Principal Depot, No. 162 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF CHRISTOPHER, New-York.

SMITH'S No. 5 FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SMITH'S CABINET OF BEAUTY—The great cosmetical secret ever discovered. Infallible for the removal of freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, blotches, &c. Office No. 5 Delight-st., corner of Church-st., where Dr. SMITH is consulted daily on every disease.

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FLAGS

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.
Just received by *Katy Floyd*
Red, White and Blue Buntings, 18 inch,
in Store and for Sale by
A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 423 Chambers-st.

BUNTING FLAGS.
ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY
HOLER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York. Ornamental Painters on Silk, &c.

FLAGS—FLAGS—FLAGS.—FOR SALE AND made to order, of all sizes cheap. All persons in want of a superior article, will call at Fountain's India Store No. 653 Broadway, or JAMES E. SEBRING, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., Dentists, 376 1-2 and st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber $10.

DENTISTRY.—DR. T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, perform every branch of dentistry in the most scientific manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Refer to Drs. J. C. Zone, Joseph Warren, F. N. Gilchrist and others. Chloroform safely administered.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; 5 and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks bonds, and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, Express, News, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post.* Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 20.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent out of the net profits of the Company payable to the stockholders at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 20th inst.

By order of the Board.
J. D. BURCHARD, Secretary.

ARTISANS' BANK, May 15, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held to-day, Samuel Foster, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Henry C. Tanner was appointed Cashier.
D. B. FOWLER, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank have declared a dividend of SIX per cent on the deposits bearing on the first day of June next, payable on and after that day.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, Jun.,
May 1, 1861. Chairman, No 83 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Parisian and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 250 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, treats on Mental and Nervous Maladies, Loss of Memory, Insanity, Urinary Deposits, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, with the untold horrors of Self-Abuse, Impediments to Marriage, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers,) their impostures and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injection, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Anti-Totes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, NEVINS & CROSS & TOUSEY No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson No 66 State-st., Chicago, or on visit the Doctor, at No 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Mercantile Express, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it.

BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY,
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And sheds a rose to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SELECT PEARL DAMASK SKIN, the most important charm to females for preserving, whitening, and producing a purely healthful complexion, and removing to those ends all disagreeable appearances of any description. This medicinal secret was the first discovered by Empress Josephine, and since used by every celebrated beauty of the Continent in addition to a preparation of Japan and other choice herbs, and every portion of Dr. Cox's practice, since this agent has been used in his charge, has proved it to be a perfect success, as to any assertions. Cautions—Many of the base counterfeits of the day, to defraud the unwary, are recommended without compelling the Agent to keep them. Ladies desirous to consult a physician of the very highest character, should call at the rooms of Dr. Cox, where they can be supplied with the genuine article, and where only it can be had. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, Cox's LOSS WASH, 25 per bottle.

C. H. RINN, General Agent, No. 195 Fulton-st., N. H.—sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. TOOKER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—DAILY confidential consultation on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a retired physician effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of exhaustion, resulting from error or vice, by following the instructions given in the book. Every work considered it a duty to contribute to the noble work for the benefit of unfortunates and nervous sufferers to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses, a copy of the work, containing every information, to relief. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THIS BOOK TO BE HAD BY ALL WHO WISH it, and in the short space of 25 cents, is the most important work ever published on the Errors of Youth, Indiscretion, Exposure, Ignorance, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline, Impediments to Marriage, Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impurities of the Blood, Secret Diseases, Diseases of Females, &c. &c. &c. Sold by the Author, WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D., No. 151 Fulton-st., New-York. Also, by the Author, the Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a Medical Work of 300 pages, price only $1. Sold by booksellers generally. Address as above.

$500 REWARD!—WILL BE PAID TO ANY person who will produce to the proprietor of Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATING LIVER INVIGORATOR a single instance of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Nervousness, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Female Irregularities, Female Complaints, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Eating, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Flushing of Heat, Low Spirits, Blotches on the Face, Disagreeable Breath, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Ringworm, Venereal Affections, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Blood, that the Liver Invigorator will not cure when the directions are strictly complied with. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Principal Depot, No. 162 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF CHRISTOPHER, New-York.

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HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!

DEATH—DEATH.

AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

Or abuse of these Organs.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning, it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tis the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of *the fact.* We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.

All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

Bring about the same result

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Prepared according to

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;

THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.

IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.

It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,

IT EXANIMATES.

Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or cripple—like

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other compounds.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RETENTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, &c.,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

and all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in

YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.

Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name listed,

HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.

TRY ONE BOTTLE. TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. TRY ONE BOTTLE.

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Sicily Citrate and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.

PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia.
Where all letters must be addressed.

Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by

SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., A. B. & C. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER, REGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
B. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO.,

And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.

NOTE.—Dépôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared,* if necessary—entailing the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.

THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. H. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, June 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO HOLLAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well known steamer
PERSIRE, ALBERT,
W. Pearse, Commander,
will leave from Roberts's dock, the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool .... $75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns..... 55
Steerage to Galway, or any town in Ireland on the railway..... 30

Persons purchasing tickets in New York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town or railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New York June 11.

For passage or further information, apply to
W. M. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beech-st., on

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14.

There ie some anxiety relative to the officers who were lately captured by the rebels in Texas, and discharged on their parole of honor not to serve against the Confederate States. The Government will hold that they owe service to the United States, and will probably require them to take the oath of allegiance. In order, however, to relieve them from the embarrassment of their position, the officers will be ordered on duty at posts which will not require them to come in direct contact with the rebel forces.

Gen. BUTLER has complete military possession of Baltimore, and declared martial law. The Massachusetts Sixth had the honor of leading the advance from the Relay House, and to be the first to enter the city. This was the Regiment that the mob fired upon on the 19th of April. They were mostly unarmed then; yesterday they returned with arms, and the will to use them if occasion required. The mob, however, was prudent, in manifesting their valor by their discretion.

The Government will as rapidly as possible remove the troops now quartered in the public buildings to encampments within reach of the Departments, and where they will be signaled, if required. The plan of these encampments contemplates the environment of the city, in a circuit of about six or eight miles. There is a necessity for the immediate removal of the troops from the public buildings, in order to prepare for the assembling of Congress on the 4th of July. For JEFF. DAVIS to the contrary, the Government still adheres to its purpose of holding the session of the legislative branch at the capital of the nation.

The Massachusetts Fifth Regiment are expecting marching orders during the present week. They have been out skirmishing all day. As they passed through the streets they made a very fine appearance, and were loudly cheered. They were out of the city for the times, and practiced in skirmishing nearly all the afternoon. The practice was witnessed by several Army officers.

POLITICS AT WORK.

Great excitement was created to-day by the report of a large number of colored laborers at the angar in the Twelfth New-York Regiment. The rumor was much exaggerated in regard to the location. The poison has not been found to do any serious mischief. A small quantity of the sugar was found to contain poison. The style of the [illegible] entirely new, and it is [illegible] notice the Seventh [illegible] food will be made to [illegible] except previously [illegible] but has some [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] near the New York [illegible] go to the [illegible] experience [illegible] days. We [illegible] ville and the Wisconsin [illegible] and men, who [illegible] tice, will [illegible] company of cavalry.

SECESSION POWDER.

A large [illegible] the new [illegible] troops [illegible] the Government [illegible] when it came [illegible] been discovered [illegible] the Patent Office [illegible] some time. The [illegible] there some [illegible] have been issued [illegible] the buildings, and a more strict [illegible] the

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

The steamer *Osborn* arrived [illegible] the Second Connecticut Regiment [illegible] men. They are but [illegible] them all necessary [illegible] gage train, &c. Secretary WELLES had ordered them, accompanied by several officers of the Army and the Government. The Connecticut troops, thus far, are the best provided [illegible] in the field, unless, perhaps, the Zouave regiment may contain [illegible] says they do great credit to the State. Rhode Island boys gave them a most hearty welcome upon their arrival.

Seventy five recruits for the Seventh New-York arrived on the 11th, and joined their command at camp.

There was a very pleasant affair last night—a serenade to CLEPHANE, the new City Postmaster. Speeches were made by the President, Mr. BATES and Mr. CLEPHANE.

TROUBLE AMONG THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

We hear from a reliable quarter that great discontent prevails among the military mob at Harper's Ferry, and that a serious and bloody row occurred a day or two since, in which one or more of the Kentucky Volunteers (of the Blanton-Duncan squad) were killed, and others wounded. Following this was a threat by the Kentucky commander to disband his squad, and return home.

We hear through the same channel that the Union men of Berkley County, Va., (Martinsburgh,) on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, were preparing to make fight against the secession of Virginia, on the 23d inst.

DISSATISFIED WITH GOV. LETCHER.

Much indignation is expressed by Virginians that Gov. LETCHER, by his proclamation, has prohibited the exportation of all kinds of provisions from Virginia for any purpose. According to orders issued last night, the Massachusetts Eighth left this morning for the Relay House, to join Gen. BUTLER'S command. They were detailed to get out of the close quarters in the Capitol, and to go into camp. They want to go on to Baltimore.

Three regiments of Pennsylvania troops, 2,000 strong, fully equipped for camp life, are expected in to-night, under Gen. CADWALLADER.

TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

Before Saturday night, according to the calculation of the War Department, fifty thousand men will be concentrated at Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis.

Last night a company of recruits came on and joined the Seventy-first New-York Regiment.

The Clerks of the Post-office Department will raise a flag on that building on Saturday. The Government officials will attend the ceremony.

The news from Wheeling, showing a strong Union spirit there, was telegraphed to the Administration, who express much satisfaction at this manifestation of patriotism, under such difficulties as exist in Virginia.

There is great scarcity of provisions through Virginia, and the prices of everything are raising. Sugar is quoted at twenty-five cents.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Governor MOREHEAD of North Carolina, is in Washington; he reports the disunion sentiment as growing in that State, but thinks she may yet be saved. He has some important mission, but keeps it a secret.

There is but little sickness among the troops—less than two hundred being in Hospital. The nurses, under the direction of Miss POWELL, having so little to do as nurses, are busily engaged in manufacturing Havelock caps for the soldiers. Miss POWELL yesterday visited the Sixty-ninth, and ascertaining their wants, is now providing for their comfort. This regiment is finely quartered. It is already noted for its good behavior, and gives promise of military efficiency equal, if not superior, to any that is in the field. The men are poor and unable to provide themselves with the comforts that their more favored associates command. I do not beg for the Regiment, but it is the duty of the wealthy Irishmen of New-York to see that their countrymen do not suffer any privations which money can provide against. If they will forward to Miss POWELL the material necessary to manufacture Havelock caps, hospital bedding, &c., she will see that they are properly made up and distributed to the troops.

There is no probability that the *Great Eastern* will be purchased by the Government. It is hardly probable that she will be chartered. She is not fitted for any service the Government at now has in hand.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14.

Mrs. FREDERICK W. SEWARD and the Secretary of State were "at home" to-night to a distinguished company, including the officers of the New-York Seventh and Seventy-first, the Massachusetts Fifth and Rhode Island Regiments, the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps and Army officers. Among those present were Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, foreigner with other guests, and a fair proportion of ladies. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags; the American was profusely festooned; and [illegible] was present. The festivities were prolonged till midnight, and the hospitalities were [illegible] dispensed.

The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment has received marching orders. It is supposed they go to the Relay House.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, Tuesday, May 14.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. WILEY, of Ohio County, introduced a series of resolutions, commencing the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention, null and void, and declaring so much of the schedule attached to the ordinance, which suspended the election of members of Congress, "construing the Convention between the Commissioners of the Confederate States and the Executive controlling the military operations of the State of the Confederate States, as a violation of the State Constitution, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the people; recommending the people of the State to vote for members of Congress at the ensuing election, to vote against the ordinance of secession, and to vote for members of the House of Delegates who entertained opinions in harmony with these resolutions; declaring it to be the duty of citizens to maintain the Constitution and laws of the State, and the State Officers, in the lawful discharge of their duties thereunder, and to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the officers thereunder, in the proper discharge of their duties.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. CARLILE offered a resolution instructing the Committee to report an ordinance, declaring that the connection of the North and West counties with the State [illegible] Constitution and form of Government for the United States, be severed [illegible] a separate State, [illegible] Legislature to the counties [illegible] Virginia. Mr. [illegible] days. [illegible] ville and Wheeling [illegible] and men, who [illegible] tice, will [illegible] company of cavalry.

[illegible] Convention.

Mr. CARLILE [illegible] Constitution and form of Government for the United States, be severed [illegible] a separate State, [illegible] Legislature to the counties [illegible] Virginia.

Mr. WILEY [illegible] Wheeling

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3012. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Important News from the Seat of Army Operations.

Disposition of the Fourteen New Regiments from New-York.

Nine for Fortress Monroe and Five for Washington.

Gen. Butler to Command at Fortress Monroe.

HIS PROMOTION TO A MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

A Forward Movement Expected Immediately.

STRENGTH OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

The Foreign Diplomats Astonished at the Uprising of the North.

Another Secession Camp Broken up in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16.

No more troops except for the war will be ordered in this direction. Troops for the short service will, however, be accepted at present in the Western service.

A messenger from Cairo arrived to-night, and reported immediately at the War Department. He is to return by the first morning train. He says everything there is in good condition. There was much excitement when he left, in anticipation of an attack and hot work.

There is no reason for any belief that the European powers will in any way give aid or comfort to the rebels, the tone of the English press to the contrary notwithstanding. The European Ministers are acting now upon the results of Mr BUCHANAN'S imbecility, and have a conviction that the Government is really as weak as HAMILTON alleged it to be. It is well known that the Ministers resident here, are utterly astounded at the vigor exhibited by the Administration, and the overwhelming response of the people to the demand of the central power. They dare hesitate to say that no despot in Europe could have summoned to the field such a force as Mr. LINCOLN has congregated in less than thirty days. In their last dispatches they have rather magnified than diminished the uprising of the people of the Northern States, and the future action of their Government will be based upon this last show of popular sovereignty.

It is well understood by the Administration that the policy of France will be the same as that pursued by England—France awaiting for the action of Great Britain. The Administration have no doubt that the Government of England will heed the popular will of the British people, and adopt a policy in harmony with the past history of the nation.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT M'HENRY.

Gen SCOTT is in receipt of important dispatches from Fort McHenry, and from Major MORRIS and Gen. CADWALLADER. He sent this morning full instructions to the latter as to the course he is to pursue in his command at Baltimore. Federal Hill is entirely deserted, by order of Gen. CADWALLADER, who has taken up a position for his camp near Fort McHenry, and established his head quarters in the Fort. The removal from Federal Hill, which is the surest and most available position commanding the City, is severly censured by many military men but generally liked by the people of the City. It is understood that he will reestablish that point by one regiment. It was not spacious enough to accommodate all his troops. I visited the camp to-day. He has there nearly three thousand men, and large reinforcements from Pennsylvania are expected immediately. It is the intention of the Government to concentrate about five thousand at that point. Everything is in excellent condition, and the best of order and good feeling prevail both at camp and in the city.

There was considerable excitement created by the arrival of Ross WINANS, sent thither from Annapolis, where he was first sent by Gen BUTLER. He is confined in Fort McHenry under guard. Gen CADWALLADER gives him every liberty possible under the strict military rules. His wife visited him this morning, and spent most of the day. She is permitted to see him at all times.

The arrival of SPENCER also created some excitement, and much rejoicing among his secession friends.

Marshal KANE and his comrades have suddenly become very quiet and inoffensive. Gen. BUTLER'S proclamation has had a most salutary effect. He is roundly hated, though, by the Secessionists there, who express great satisfaction at his removal from that post. How his promotion will suit them is easily inferred.

The impression that CADWALLADER will be less strict than BUTLER, judging from the tenor of his instructions from Gen. SCOTT, will prove deceptive to the Baltimoreans, who desire and believe it. It is currently talked about the streets that CADWALLADER is a large property-holder in Baltimore and Maryland, and will, therefore, not be very vigorous in executing Gen BUTLER'S policy, which is, in every degree, mild enough for the restless and rebellious spirits in that city. This, however, if he entertains any such feelings, will not be permitted to interfere with military duties and discipline.

Gen. BUTLER and his staff went to Annapolis last evening. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16.

WM G COFFIN, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Southern Superintendency of Indian affairs, in place of Mr. RECTOR. He left to-day for the country west of the Mississippi, with important instructions respecting the welfare of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and other Indian tribes. It is known that the delegates representing them, recently returned home, were, while here, very favorably impressed with the friendly feelings of the Government for their prosperity. They will be reassured, through Mr. COFFIN, that it is neither designed nor desirable to interfere in any way whatever with their domestic institutions, including Slavery, while they will be convinced that it is to their interest to forever remain on terms of peace with the Federal Government. The public are aware that some of these Indians have been tampered with by the Disunionists. The new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr DOLE, assiduously applies himself to the work of preserving the quiet of the Indians generally, in view of the dangers to which they are exposed from the designs of white men, who seek through them to further secession interests.

None of the managers of the Mount Vernon Society reviving here, have any knowledge of the reported removal of the remains of WASHINGTON, beyond what has been published in the newspapers. They reasonably presume that if the facts were as represented, those in charge of that place would before now have so informed them. The deed of purchase gives JOHN A. WASHINGTON the possession of the tomb and the privilege of inclosing half an acre in which to enter. The remains of the rest of WASHINGTON'S family are deposited there. Apart from this, he has no legal right to remove the dust of the Father of his Country to any other locality. This is evident from an examination of the deed in possession of Mr. ROSS, Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association.

Owing to an interruption by the Virginia authorities of the means for conveying the mails from Norfolk to Hampton, and from Old Point to Eastville, although specially for the accommodation of the citizens of that State, the Postmaster-General has annulled the contract. From representations made to the Department, it is probable, for similar reasons, that nearly all, if not the entire, river mail service will be officially discontinued in the course of a few days in the secession States.

An order was issued to-day by the War Department for nine of the fourteen regiments accepted yesterday on the application of the New-York Union Committee, to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the other five to repair to Washington. The concentration of so many troops at the former point is a fact of important significance. It is believed here that Major-Gen. BUTLER will have command in that quarter.

The President to-day promoted Brig Gens Butler and McCLERNAND to Major-Generals. Capts FRANKLIN and MEIGS to Colonels, and Col. THOMAS Brigadier-General.

The following appointments have been made: Dr. W S WALLACE, of Illinois, Paymaster of the Army; RENSSELAER ACKLEY, Postmaster at Rondout, N Y, and FRIEND W. SMITH, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn.

The Government transport *Illinois* with army supplies, has arrived from New-York.

Occasional arrests are made of persons suspected of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The latest was that of a man from Alexandria, who, it was stated, had communication with the Government troops, and encouragement to persuade them to join the Confederate Army. He was handed over to the safe custody of Gen. MANSFIELD.

COL. ANDERSON AND MR BRECKINRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 16.

Although every effort was made to guard against the possibility of an error before publishing the statement of Col. ANDERSON to Gov. CURTIN, with reference to Hon. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, it has since been ascertained that, when Col. ANDERSON did make such a statement it was merely an interrogative when he himself derived from agent-man, and not official information from Harrisburgh seemed to originate.

It appears that Lieut TILTON, Aide-de-camp to Gen. McCLELLAN of the Ohio troops, was upon the train in which Col. ANDERSON was a passenger to Harrisburgh, and when at Mt. Gretna he received a letter from a friend in Kentucky, detailing him to inform Col. ANDERSON that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would meet him at Cincinnati, to take command under him, to assist in suppressing the Federal troops of Kentucky. Col. ANDERSON treated the intelligence with much warmth as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was an old personal friend, and it is said he remarked, "Gentlemen it almost endangers good nature."

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 16.

Advices from Lexington and Frankfort say that everybody in both places ridicules the report of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S recent engagement to Col. ANDERSON. It is also universally denied here. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is also in his seat.

Some rebellious symptoms are heard to exhibit themselves among the opposing political element of Ky. Aug 8.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 16.

The Hon. PETER HITE, John C. BRECKINRIDGE'S brother-in-law, and a native of Kentucky, called on Col. ANDERSON this morning to pay his respects, and in the course of conversation remarked that the gentleman expected to arrive in the city to-day. Col. ANDERSON will arrive here at 6 o'clock this afternoon, when the fact will be ascertained beyond a doubt.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 16

A private from Simpson, Cameron County, named MADISON of the Bucktail Battalion, was shot at Camp Curtin accidentally this morning. He died instantly.

GEORGE A. McCALL of Chester County, was nominated for Major General of the Pennsylvania Militia this morning by the Governor, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. McCALL is a graduate of West Point and served on Gen. WORTH'S Staff in Mexico, subsequently he was Assistant Inspector General of the United States Army. For eight years back, however, he has been a farmer in Chester County.

H H SMITH, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Surgeon-General.

The Brigadier Generals will not be appointed for some days.

A belief prevails here in legislative circles that Ex-Gov GRARY will be one of the two strongly pushed Brigadier-Generals, on the ground that his appointment will tend to obliterate past party divisions, and also because of his personal experience in military matters.

Seventy-five members and officers of the House, headed by Speaker DAVIS, presented a paper to the House tendering their services to the Federal Government.

THE UNITED STATES LOANS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NEW YORK May 16 1861

The undersigned, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having by a Sub-Committee recently visited Washington, conferred with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the loans which he is authorized by law to issue, beg to call the attention of the public to the particulars of these loans, as follows:

1. A loan of twenty millions of dollars ($20 000 000) will be advertised in bonds or stock having twenty years to run, and at six per cent interest. For this proposal some inducement will be offered to the highest bidder, at Washington, on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

2. A loan of fourteen millions of dollars ($14 000,000,) which is limited by the law of June 22, 1860, at par. This loan is now authorized to be awarded on the 30th inst., but from its limited amount, it will probably have to be issued in Treasury notes having two years to run, and convertible into twelve years' Stock or Bonds, as are the other issues of the holder, which notes the Secretary is by law authorized to substitute, and which are also current loan to par.

And they invite all capitalists and moneyed institutions to avail of this opportunity for investment.

PELATIAH PERIT,	JAMES M MORRISON,
STEWART BROWN,	MOSES TAYLOR,
WM H ASPINWALL,	GEORGE S COE,
JOHN J ASTOR, Jr.,	F A PALMER,
AUGUST BELMONT,	JOHN Q JONES,
JAMES GALLATIN,	D R MARTIN,
A. T. STEWART,	JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.

Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS FOR THE VIRGINIA AND FLORIDA FORTS.

The steam transport *Chesapeake*, WILLETS, lying at Pier No. 13 North River, sailed yesterday at 3 P. M. for Key West and Portugas. She has a bulk of 3 000 bbls. provisions. The steam transport *Parkersburgh*, BARRY, lying at Pier No 9 North River, will sail this afternoon for the West and Fort Pickens. She has on board 100 tons ice 25 000 lbs fresh beef packed in ice, 200 live hogs, 150 live sheep. Also a large quantity of preserved meats, vegetables, &c. The steam gun boat *Mount Vernon*, WATSON, will act as convoy.

The steam transport *Geo. Peabody*, PARRIARD has probably sailed for Old Point and Washington City. She has on board, in bulk, 3,500 barrels provisions and 710 cases cartridges.

The steam transport *Columbia*, that has been coaling for Havana, has received a countermand of their orders and is now to be in readiness to receive troops.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 16.

The New-York and Massachusetts troops withdrew from Federal Hill this morning, taking half of their battery with them, and returned to the Relay House.

Gen. CADWALLADER remains in command of the Baltimore section.

Gen. BUTLER has gone to Annapolis. He is still in command of the Department of Annapolis, and has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

The Michigan regiment is expected this afternoon.

A correspondent states as report, the removal of the remains of WASHINGTON, and says that it was done on the ground that the North was about to do the very same thing.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BUTLER.

ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY, Md., Wednesday, May 16.

Brigadier General BUTLER has been promoted to the rank of a Major-General, and ordered to report to Washington.

Brevet Major General CADWALLADER is to command the Department of Annapolis. It is uncertain where he will establish his head quarters.

Col. PRATT, of the Twentieth Regiment of New-York State Militia, reports himself as guarding the railroad, and all well and secure.

The presence of Hon. WISE is yesterday created a deep impression. The troops marched as he passed along the lines.

Active duties are about to be assumed by Major-Gen. BUTLER.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL WESTWARD BY THE REBELS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16.

Passengers who have arrived here from the West say it cannot be expected to reach Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, reports that two persons were killed by rebels at Piney Run, near Cumberland, and the rest wounded. They were fired into from a house, and the cars were fired into for eight hours. The rebels are reported to be in force, and their object is to destroy the railroad, and cut off all communication with the West.

A rebel battery at Harper's Ferry is said to be now in a few days full operation.

The Secessionists of the Virginia Legislature have decided to leave Wheeling.

A number of Secessionists have signed a petition for the organization of the 10th regiment of Virginians, to be commanded by Col. JOHN B. BALDWIN, of Staunton, Va.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

BOSTON, Thursday, May 16

The Appropriation bill for the payment of the balance of State expenses for the year, as well as the Seven Million Loan bill, passed to be engrossed, passed both stages of the Senate yesterday, unanimously. The bill for the organization of a Home Guard, also was passed.

To-morrow, the Legislature, in view of the call of the Government, will take action relative to the quota which Massachusetts is to furnish.

It is now certain that Massachusetts will promptly respond to the call of the President, and will be represented in the field.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, May 15.

The Legislature of the State convened in extra session to-day. Gov. RANDALL'S Message recommends the passage of a law authorizing the issue of State bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, and that the State will pay the expenses of the troops in the field.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

MORE STATE TROOPS DISPERSED

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 16.

A military encampment of about 200 State troops at St. Joseph, mostly armed with guns taken from the arsenal at Liberty, was the scene of the 11 in it.

Enlisting of Union men at the various counties is active, about 300 having been received yesterday.

It is understood that Hyde Park, in the northern part of the City, has been leased by the Government, and that a regiment of troops will be quartered there.

The test oaths in the case of the Witnesses before the Grand Jury, closed yesterday. The following verdict was rendered:

"That six of the persons shot in Walnut street were killed by unarmed mobs discharging by the United States officers under the command of officers in the City, and that two of the persons shot at the same time were killed by pistol shots fired by persons unknown to the jury."

The Kirkwood and Quincy papers say that hundreds of Unionists have been driven out of Missouri, under orders issued by the Council of the Southern Legion.

A dispatch from St. Albert says that Dr. LEWIS, residing in Liberty township, near the Osage Bridge, has been arrested and sent to Jefferson City for trial by martial law "for raising a company of Union Volunteers."

GEN HARNEY'S PROCLAMATION

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST LOUIS MAY 12, 1861

To the People of the State of Missouri and City of St. Louis:

I have just returned to this post, and have assumed the Military command of this Department. No one can more deeply regret the deplorable state of things existing here than myself. The past cannot be recalled; I can only deal with the present and the future.

I most anxiously desire to discharge the delicate and onerous duties devolved upon me so as to preserve the public peace. I shall carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers and from all interference with the proper functions of the civil officers of the State and city. I therefore call upon the public authorities and the people to aid me in preserving the public peace.

The military force assembled in this Department by the authority of the General Government, and now under my command, will only be used in the last resort to preserve the peace. I shall pay no regard to any irregular or resulting forms of law, but in the most strict manner be governed and restrained by the principles of the Constitution. I find I have no authority to change the location of troops, &c.

To avoid a cause of irritation and excitement, if called upon to act, the local militia files in presence of the regulars, I shall, in preference, make use of the regular army.

I ask the people to pursue their peaceful avocations and to observe the laws and orders of their local authorities, and to abstain from the excitements of public meetings, as they will be dispersed. My appeal, I trust, may not be in vain, and I rely on the faith of a soldier to meet a loyal discharge of my duty.

WILLIAM S HARNEY,

Brigadier General U S A, Commanding Department.

FROM FORT MONROE.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

The steamer *A. H. Bowman*, Capt. CLARK, arrived at this port yesterday, in thirty hours from Fortress Monroe, bringing the camp women and children—an attack being expected.

EXPRESS FACILITIES IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 15.

We learn on authority that the Southern stockholders of Adams Express have purchased all the property privileges and interests of the Company in the Southern Confederacy. A new company will be organized in a few days, and the business continue without interruption.

DESERTERS FROM SANDY HOOK.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, May 16.

Three men from Company B of the New-York Zouaves, deserted from here last night, taking the news-boat belonging to the Associated Press with them. The oars of the boat were hid under the portico of the house, where it was thought it would be impossible for them, but, notwithstanding, the deserters managed to discover them.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW REGIMENTS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 15.

The following Special Order No. 187, has been issued by the Adjutant-General's Department:

Companies of volunteers regularly accepted, but not now attached to organized regiments, will be formed and assigned to regiments by the commanders of depôts, and elections for field officers be held.

(Signed,) J. MEREDITH READ Jr.,
Adjutant-General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Under this order two new regiments have been organized at Elmira the Oswego Regiment, Col F. SULLIVAN, and Southern Tier Regiment.

The State Board to-day organized Maj.-Gen Dix's Division, consisting of the first seventeen regiments. They also organized two Brigades of this Division.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY Thursday, May 16.

Gen. DIX'S Division consists of nine Regiments, which are organized into two brigades one of five, and one of four regiments. Elections for Brigade officers are ordered.

The following are the resolutions of the Board:

Resolved, That the First Brigade consist of Regiments, No 1, Col Allen; No 2, Col Carr; No 3, Col Vanderbilt; No. 20, Col. Weber; and No. 5, Col Duryee.

Resolved, That the Second Brigade consist of Regiments, No 7, Col. Benedict; No 8 Col Bendix; No 9 Col Hawkins; No 11 Col. Ellsworth.

Resolved, That the said First and Second Brigades be in the First Division, and that elections for each be held for the election of a Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector for each of said Brigades.

At a meeting of the Military Board to-day Secretary of State JAMES was offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that:

Whereas, Several regiments have been formed at great expense to individuals and loss of time and money to patriotic men anxious to serve the country, and

Whereas, To reject these regiments would mean a delay under such circumstances, and would discourage many men who engage the people expect to see rather than encourage the people's expectations in defence of the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That all the regiments now organized be accepted and be received into service; that the Federal Government be requested to accept, organize and pay the same; that the Governor, Treasurer and Adjutant-General be authorized to issue to each of said regiments their quota of arms, equipments and camp equipage now in the possession of the State, and to take a receipt therefor; that the Governor be requested to call upon the President to refer to the Secretary of War the question of giving a more expression of the sentiments of the people of this State in the heroic struggle of that the said Constitution would be greatly imperiled by the following amendments to wit: That the third clause of the second section of the first article of the Constitution be amended after the words "State" in the third line by the words "and no State shall or admitted into the Confederacy unless the internal and slavery shall be distinctly and clearly recognized in the Constitution and by an amendment to the laws," and by striking out the word "both" and following in the same line—and the seventh clause of the eighth section of the first article should be amended by striking out the remainder of the clause after the word "right," in the first line.

Done in open Convention, at the Capitol in the City of Tallahassee, Saturday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1861.

J. C. McVAHEE President of Convention.

Attest—W. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

The resolution was accordingly ordered to be entered on the Journals of Congress.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, presented the claim of Mr. J H GURLEY, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. OLDHAM, of Texas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Confederate States of America, when evil ones of this character shall be the ruling spirits of the Government of which he is the head, the Convention of Virginia is right in giving a true expression of the sentiments of the people of that State in the hereby assigned that the said Constitution would be greatly imperiled by the following amendments to wit: That the third clause of the second section of the first article of the Constitution be amended after the words "State" in the third line by the words "and no State shall or admitted into the Confederacy unless the internal and slavery shall be distinctly and clearly recognized in the Constitution and by an amendment to the laws," and by striking out the word "both" and following in the same line—and the seventh clause of the eighth section of the first article should be amended by striking out the remainder of the clause after the word "right," in the first line.

Done in open Convention, at the Capitol in the City of Tallahassee, Saturday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1861.

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Mr. OLDHAM, of Texas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report, immediately if this Congress be in session, or if not, at the next session, the facility with which the Indians located upon the reservations in the State of Texas, which were under the control of the late United States, and hastily leaving, can be taken at the earliest date, by the Confederate States.

Mr. SPEAKER, of Alabama, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to employ sufficient guard to watch to guard the Executive Building; also that he be directed to report to this body the amount which may be found necessary to defray the expenses of the same, and also of the gas light in the Executive Building.

Mr. BARNWELL, of South Carolina, made a motion that all other members be added to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved to amend the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina by adding also the name of the Committee on the Judiciary and on Military Affairs.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS, of Mississippi, reported a bill to be entitled, "An act to establish and provide for the granting and issuance of patents for new and useful discoveries, improvements and designs."

The bill was read twice by its title and placed on the public calendar.

Congress then went into secret session.

The annexed proceedings were had in secret session, but the secrecy was subsequently removed.

MESSAGE OF JEFF DAVIS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: In the message addressed to you on the 29th inst., I referred to the course of conduct of the Government of the United States towards the Commissioners of this Confederacy sent to Washington for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a peaceful adjustment of the pending difficulties between the two Governments. Failure of admission to an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success, not only was not then at liberty to make any communications on this subject as specific as was desirable for a full consideration of the whole subject. It is now, however, in my power to place before you other papers which I herewith address to you from them. You will perceive that the intermediary referred to was Hon JOHN A CAMPBELL, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, who made earnest efforts to promote the successful issue of the mission intrusted to our Commissioners, and by whom I was kept advised, in confidential communication of the measures taken by him to secure so desirable a result. It is due to you, to him and to history, that a narration of the circumstances with which he was connected should be made known, the more especially as it will be seen by the letters hereto appended, that the correctness and accuracy of the record have not been questioned by the Secretary of State of the United States, to whom it was addressed.

I avail myself of this opportunity to correct an error in one of the statements made in my Message of the 29th of April. It is there recited that I was prompted to call you together, in extraordinary session, by reason of the declarations contained in the Proclamation of President LINCOLN of the 15th of April. Mr President's proclamation, however, making you was issued on the 12th April, and was prompted by the declaration of hostile purposes contained in the Message sent by the President to the Governor of South Carolina on the 8th April. As the proclamation of President LINCOLN of the 15th April repeated the same hostile intention in more specific terms and on a much more extensive scale, it created a stronger impression on my mind, and led to the error above alluded to, and which, however unimportant, I desire to correct.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

Following is the correspondence alluded to in the Message:—

WASHINGTON CITY Saturday, April 13, 1861.

SIR: On the 15th March ult., I left with Judge CAMPBELL, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States a note in writing to the effect following:

"I feel entire confidence that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next ten days. And this measure is felt as imposing great responsibility on the Administration.

"I have no confidence that any measure changing the existing status pending negotiations, is in progress or contemplated.

"I feel entire confidence that an immediate demand for an answer to the communication of the Commissioners will be productive of evil and not of good. I do not believe that it ought at this time to be pressed."

The substance of this statement I communicated to you the same evening by letter. Five days elapsed, and I received the telegram from Gen. BEAUREGARD, to the effect that Sumter was not evacuated, but that Major ANDERSON was at work making repairs.

The next day after conversing with you I communicated to Judge CAMPBELL in writing, that the failure to evacuate Sumter was not the result of bad faith but was attributable to causes consistent with the failure to fulfil the engagement; and that as regarded Pickens, I should have no notice of any design to reinforce it, according to the usage of civilized States in time of war. Mr. Justice NELSON was present at the conversation between Judge CAMPBELL and myself at the time referred to, and I suppose to be one of the written communications to Judge CAMPBELL and referred Judge CAMPBELL that they had his Judge NELSON'S concurrence.

I saw you on the 31st March, and stated that I had received a telegram from Gen. P. KENS requesting Col. LEGARE, whose visit to Charleston he supposed had connection with the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter.

I told you that I wished to have an answer the following Monday (1st April). On the 1st of April I received from you the statement that you had satisfied the Government will not undertake to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Gov. PICKENS. The substance of this assurance you have in your letter of the 1st inst., and you may rely on the fulfilment of it.

The statement contained in your letter was "The President may desire to supply Sumter, but will not do so without giving notice, and that you would not receive any such notice but would consider it a hostile act."

I have no confidence that any measure changing the existing status pending negotiations, is in progress or contemplated.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Facts concerning the Union Sentiment of Maryland.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 15.

Until the movement for the secession of South Carolina, even the wildest dreams of insane politicians never suggested the word or the thing in the State of Maryland. The first manifestations of a disunion sentiment in the State, occurred in the month of December. There was a busy movement among the Democratic leaders and members of the Legislature; an anxiety to have that body called together, that the State might "declare herself," or "take her destiny in her hands," &c. It became apparent that there was an organization working energetically to effect this purpose. This organization had two chief seats: one in Anne Arundel County, under the lead of an ex-Massachusetts school-master; the other in Baltimore City, under the old Ajax Telamon, of the Democratic party of former days. The disunion designs of this organization were more ultra with some who engaged in it then with others. With the most active, perhaps, they extended no further than to the end of restoring to power the Democratic party. They counted upon the North "backing down" before a united South, and that upon the returning wave of "Southern Rights," the old party would ride again into power. These and others who went in for "disunion for reconstruction"—*all were Democrats*.

The Legislature was the one now in extra session, and which was elected in October, 1859. It is strongly Democratic, having been elected in a decisive struggle for the overthrow of the "Know-Nothing" party, which had ruled the State for some years, and Baltimore with mob law. The Legislature of Maryland meets biennially, and this fact of the time and occasion of the election of the present Legislature, must be borne in mind as having a most important bearing upon its conduct and character.

The Governor of the State refused to convene the Legislature; sustained in his refusal by the indications of entire distrust of that body which reached him from all quarters of the State. In the meantime the national heart of the State fired up, and in every county and precinct in the State Union meetings were successively called and were attended by enthusiastic crowds. The disunion organizations endeavored desperately and with extraordinary and intelligent activity, to destroy or pervert these meetings. Scarcely one escaped being infested by them. In all directions their emissaries went, carrying their orators from county to county, and in many cases organizing forces of voters to take possession of and pervert to *their* purposes the meetings that were called for the expression of the Union sentiment of the neighborhood. *In no single instance were they successful.* Many of the meetings presented animated discussions, in which the disunion orators, though from other counties, were allowed to speak, and then they and their resolutions were emphatically extinguished. These meetings extended through the months of December and January. I repeat that every precinct in the State thus sent out its voice declaring its loyalty to the Federal Union.

Baffled in all their efforts to pervert the sentiment of the people in their primary assemblages, the next move of the Disunionists was to call a State Convention—not "sovereign," but for "consultation."

The Union men throughout the State took but little interest in this movement. In some quarters they participated in the selection of delegates, and their silent strength throughout the State had its influence in making the "Consultation Convention," when it assembled, remarkably conservative, both in composition and in conduct. Judge CHAMBERS, formerly United States Senator from Maryland, was made its presiding officer. It may be proper to remark at this point, that the men most active in opposition to the uncompromising and unqualified Union sentiment of the State, were constant in their declarations of their own strong love of the Union, and in the denial of any intention or desire to take the State out of it. Let them, and let the State also, have the benefit of these protestations.

I pass over the period from the inauguration of President LINCOLN to the 13th of April. It was filled with hopes and anxieties to all the loyal men in the South; with hopes that a policy combining wisdom and strength—a policy of firmness and justice, tempered with a discreet conciliation—might be adopted by the Administration, which would dissolve the rebellion of the Gulf States through the agency of the Union sentiment within them.

On the 13th of April we heard of the attack on Fort Sumter. The week previous had been filled with the excitement of the adoption of a "vigorous" policy by the Administration. On Sunday morning, April 14, the full accounts of the surrender of the fort was received, and on Monday the proclamation of the President calling for troops. Now passion held sway. The secession spirit was open and inflammatory. Thursday, the 18th was a day of great excitement and anxiety to every citizen. Collisions of small parties, wearing secession and Union badges, were more than once prevented by the cool and determined conduct of the Police. A party endeavored to fire a salute on Capitol Hill for the capture of Sumter, or for the secession of Virginia, but their guns were taken from them and rolled down the hill into the basin. A ugly panel had set some fuel to the flames by republishing the answer of the Governor of Massachusetts to the President, in 1812, refusing troops to the war with England, and contrasting it with the alacrity with which she now responded to the call of the President. A secession meeting was held in the evening—a small room full—at which inflammatory speeches were made. Throughout the day the steadier and more intelligent portion of the Union men had remained quiet and calm, though deep mutterings were heard among the working classes, especially those out of employment, these classes being, almost to a man, on the side of the Union. The night excitement on Thursday was the only preparation for the tragedy of Friday. That fearful outrage of that day was in any sense premeditated or arranged, or provided for by the organization of the attack upon the troops by the distribution of money or any other deliberate preparation, is, notwithstanding all that has been asserted, simply and absurdly untrue. The arrival of the train with the troops caused no general excitement, and several cars passed without even collecting an interested crowd. At the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, nearly half a mile from the station at which they arrived, the first excitement appeared in a small crowd of *gentlemen*. Soon a cart-load of sand was emptied on the track—an order was thrown over it. The car was stopped and stoned, it returned to the station, and the men marched with little hindrance to the point of the first obstruction, where the attack with stones was renewed. The mob were wholly unarmed, though some pistol-shots were fired a few blocks further on. The troops carried the Massachusetts, and not the Federal flag. I mention this merely because the latter was asserted by the Northern Press. Blood was shed, and the city went mad. A crowd of people attempted to break into an armory, but were successfully repulsed. The military promptly gathered at their armories without any definite idea of the purpose for which they assembled. Universal horror reigned for some hours. Every one seemed at the moment to be possessed with one and the same idea—*by securing the immediate peace of the city by preventing the passage of any more troops.* The Governor was in the city, and bent to the storm. He issued a proclamation that no more troops should pass through the city. It was undoubtedly an act of madness—but one which the *moment* demanded and which had its part in saving the city from an internecine war among her own people, or an insane conflict with Federal troops whom, twenty-four hours before or after, the same people would have allowed quietly to pass through the city. One man remained—as wise as he was brave and calm—GEO. WILLIAM BROWN, the Mayor of the city. He had walked at the head of the troops through Pratt-street. Under him began the reign of discipline which held the city until its paroxysm of insanity had subsided and reason had resumed its sway. A town meeting assembled in the afternoon, at which all the speeches made were still to the passion of the moment—protection from the consequences of the passage of troops. The Mayor sent a party out upon the two railroads communicating with Pennsylvania, to disable the bridges within a proper distance of the city. This was stated by him in the Cabinet on the Sunday following, and by them acknowledged as an act of necessity in view of the then condition of the city. His instructions were largely exceeded by, it is believed, irresponsible persons, and a much greater destruction was effected than was intended, or than the case demanded. The singular anomaly was presented of another official perilling his life in the morning in protecting the troops in their march, and on the same day telegraphing to the mountains for riflemen to "beat back" men that were expected. I believe the same official is responsible for the destruction of the telegraph to the East. There was no need for the Legislature to pass an "Amnesty bill"—one large "pile of insanity" must be allowed to cover all the strange and inconsistent conduct of that fearful period.

And now to return to the secession party. *They accepted the events of Friday as a revolution*, and they wildly committed themselves to it—a fatal error to them. During Saturday, Sunday and Monday secession badges were freely worn. On Sunday, the alarm of troops from Pennsylvania within 15 miles of the city, was the incident of the day. But the report of their hungry condition, brought by gentlemen from town who had driven up in buggies to see them, was answered by two wagon-loads of provisions, instead of a park of artillery, and the city never knew a more placid night than that calm moonlight Sunday. On Monday and Tuesday, while there were no Federal troops near the city, nor within the possibility of reaching us within a week—while Philadelphia and New-York were discussing the rumors of the bombardment of Baltimore, and the people of the North generally were breathing vengeance and annihilation upon our devoted heads—the Union sentiment of the city and of the State settled calmly and sternly into its original position. The outrage of Friday was condemned without reserve or qualification. The right of the Federal Government to a road for troops across the State was as freely and universally declared. The Secession Party stood appalled at the fatal manner in which they had committed themselves—at the foretaste of civil war into which they would have plunged the State, and at their *signal and final failure*. A prominent gentleman, who, one week before, would have had the State throw herself unreservedly into the arms of JEFFERSON DAVIS, now began to remember that "he had a wife and children and much property," and that civil war was not a state of society to be entered upon from choice. Ten gentlemen hastily nominated for the extra session of the Legislature, (the Baltimore delegation had been unseated) all thought to the popular mind they strongly represented the Secession Party, openly declared themselves opposed to any act that would take Maryland out of the Union.

It is not true, as has been again and again asserted in the Northern Press, that the present prevalence and strength of the Union sentiment in Maryland is a "sudden conversion," produced by the extinction of Federal power. There has been no "conversion" or change save that evolved in the final suppression of that element which, first secretly and at last openly, desired to drag Maryland from her fast moorings close to the heart of the American Union. The ultra and secessionistic of the Northern Press are, in fact, the only dangers the Union men have left to combat. These threats of vengeance and destruction, coupled with the inflaming charges of being disloyal to loyalty, are indeed hard to bear with equanimity, and give to the enemies of our own household their last grasp of power to do us mischief in Maryland. It is time these should cease. This loyal State has been put to a terrible test in the fearful struggle through which our country is passing. She is conscious of having merits to forgive than to be forgiven for; those who now impeach her faith and her courage. Her past record is without a stain—bright with a steady flame of patriotism—unsmirched by one act of lawlessness or sectionalism—unmarked by one manifestation in all the past of that peculiar weakness of this people, a contempt for that law for one moment overshadowed her duty and love to the American Union.

The conduct of the Legislature demands some comment. It has, we learn, disturbed by its action the good understanding between the City and State authorities and the Federal Administration. It is scarcely necessary to repeat to it that body to present, on the subject of the Federal relations of the people of this State, themselves a sane. They are to adopt resolutions that a "Sovereign Convention" should be called in Maryland. No more conclusive proof can be given of the soundness of loyalty of the State than that this Legislature should declare (as they have done) such a Convention "inexpedient." Had the "Public safety" bill passed, it would have fixed upon a record on which they would have left the next sitting. The indignant citizens of the town would have met, would have swept them from their hall at the point of the bayonet.

With a few words upon the sentiment of this State upon and its point I will close this communication. Maryland needs almost this war. The situation of this Government is as clear to her as to New-York or Massachusetts. Love of the motherland is as warm and the sentiment of loyalty as deep with her sons as with the best men of Northern soil; but she knows that neither the country nor the Government is to be saved by a war which, however *begun* in the name of a great and holy principle and sentiment, must *swiftly and inevitably* become one of section against section, to be maintained by mutual hatred, settling no principle, establishing no sentiment of loyalty, but ending in one alone, "a grave on every rover of his country, and grief to every friend of humanity." Has the North given no justification for such a prediction of the character of the war now opening? I point to the unbiased voice of the Northern Press during the past twenty-five days. How many of them have abstained from actual threats—not *warnings*—but recommendations to the Government of the adoption of *servile insurrection*, as an important weapon to be used against the South? Until the abolition of the editor of the TIMES to the article in which he that advises JEFFERSON DAVIS' proclamation for privateering—"If he seizes our jugular, we will aim at his." There lies before me now, in the morning paper, the substance of a correspondence between GOV. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, and Gen BUTLER, in which the Governor disapproves of the General's offer of his troops to suppress a rumored insurrection of slaves near Annapolis, saying, "Liability to slave insurrection is one of the weaknesses of the *enemy*, [he is in *Maryland*,] and it is the duty of a good General to take advantage of the same." Gen BUTLER demurs to this opinion; but a few days since, at the Relay House, one of the Massachusetts soldiers spent the day under a Southern Sun, (I have it from his own officers,) in stuffing hoggy pies, hard-boiled eggs, gingerbread, milk, ale, and other digestibles, and had convulsions in the afternoon, from which, however, he recovered the next day. POISON was suspected and charged in Gen BUTLER'S "General Order" of the next day, which asks the people of Maryland "if they remember that he can, with a word, *put an agent in every house armed with this terrible weapon?*"

Maryland and Kentucky, at least, have the right to declare their loyalty to the Union and yet remain neutral in this war. The only spirit which has arisen in conflict with their nationality, has had for its pabulum the bitter fruits of Abolitionism—that hatred for which the North seems to have tolled as some people will toil for wealth or fame. To all the fanaticism of the North, Maryland and Kentucky have made no response in kind. They have no participation in the outrages that have been begotten of that Southern fanaticism which is as hateful to them as that of which it is the evil child. Silently, disdainfully, perhaps, they have borne a twenty-four years' war upon their *domestic* peace, but never sought revenge for their wrongs by raising a hand to fire the roof under which they dwelt. Both have equally the right to say to the North—"If *such* is your mode of war now, we must be neutral or your foes. When you threaten danger to our own women and children, be content that your war-cry of 'The Constitution and the Union' is not answered by us with, 'God, for our homes.'"

HARPER.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

From our Own Correspondent.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Tuesday, May 7.

I have before me a private letter dated Harper's Ferry, May 6. It is from a soldier pressed into the ranks. He says:

"There has been h—l to pay here. The citizens who occupied the Government houses had all to vacate them on Saturday and Sunday. There was no discretion—every one had to leave. There will be 25,000 more soldiers here this week. They have been ordered here by the Government. There are now here 700 Kentucky soldiers, who are quartered in the houses evacuated. There will be 46 rifled cannon here to-morrow to be placed on the Maryland heights. They have made everything ready to blow up the bridge if it be necessary. *This is true.*"

The statement contained in this letter will indicate how little is really known of the movements about Harper's Ferry. Twenty-five thousand troops is a large number to arrive at that point with the facilities of transportation at the disposal of the State of Virginia, and to move 46 rifled cannon with their carriages is work of time, even if they have them.

From an old gentleman in the cars, who passed a day at Harper's Ferry, I learn that on the 9th a Major of a South Carolina regiment had arrived, and that he expected the full command to be there by to-day. The greater part of the troops are quartered on hills or two back at Bolivar, on the Winchester road. All supplies purchased are paid for; and my informant *sacked*, in Virginia scrip. I inquired whether the scrip had a marketable value in specie, and was informed that now "it wasn't worth a d—n, but in a few weeks it would probably be worth its face." From other sources I learn that the troops help themselves to whatever they want in barns or houses, and the people, powerless to resist, receive the scrip in the hope that some day it will be the means of reimbursing them for the losses they sustain. The armorers are endeavoring to repair the rifles and muskets injured by being burned in the night. Lieut. Jones set the building on fire. They are getting them in order at the rate of about fifty per day.

From all the movements I hear of, I have no doubt that the intention of the Secessionists is to hold Harper's Ferry, and to strengthen their position by fortifying the Maryland Heights, under the belief that the first movement of the United States troops will be against that point. Indeed, since the concentration of the forces at the Relay House, there are daily rumors at Harper's Ferry of the movement of troops upon them. A postscript to the letter from which I cited, says: "We expect an attack to-night." The secession leaders are desirous that one should be made at an early day as possible before the election on the question of Union or secession, which is to take place on the 23d. They believe that the event can be turned to advantage in favor of secession, as was attempted to be done of the fire at Baltimore. If the Government forces will not attack Virginia troops the Secessionists think it will excite the wavering to act with them, and will silence the Union men, and thus an apparent unanimity secured by the several peoples be obtained of the action of the Convention.

E. F. U.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Friday, May 10, 1861.

I took my departure from Baltimore on the early morning train. At the Relay House I found Capt. SAMPSON with a detachment of the Massachusetts Regiment, still exercising a surveillance over the passing trains. Himself and one or two of his officers passed through the cars in a quiet way, and gave a passing glance at the passengers. Finding no evidence of the presence of anything contraband he signified his assent to the conductor, and in plain mufti or passing two brass sixes of the Boston Light Artillery, which were paraded at the left of the train with their muzzles so directed as, under certain circumstances, to add to the contingent anger of railroad traveling. However, we were soon out of reach of the terror-stricken implements, and the old ladies, who had appeared to labor under considerable distress of mind at the appearance of troops, breathed easier. At Ellicott's Mills, the county seat of Howard county, a recruit for the Confederate Army entered the car, and a score more were added to our company at Sykesville, and one or two other small places. They were young men, evidently farmers' sons fair hands and in some instances merchants' clerks. They seemed to be in good spirits, and hopeful of the results of Southern valor to the behalf of "Southern rights."

At Point of Rocks, on the Potomac, my vision was greeted by a sight of the first Secession flag,—a tissue rag with three stripes, the centre of white, and the others of bright red and a field of blue, on which a couple and of teams were sewn. It is quiet nearly to the work—evidently ashamed of its existence.—too untrue, I should think for life. No man knows even on the our national ensign, and I heard with patriotic pride upon it gracefully waving in the breeze, could never in his normal state get up an enthusiasm in favor of the rag which is now proposed to represent the Stripes and Stars. But to a man to-day accomplish what a few impulsive cannot. Here, too, on May-day a call, were mustered a hundred or two of the Virginia rascals. They were dressed in fragments with military caps secessionistic, and when man-of-war in his bell a Quaker-like and reserved. A few who were standing guard had their muskets. We noticed another military violation. Conspicuate flags passed through the cars and formed what Better Sized Secessionists, nothing at all, and the train was permitted to pass on. The patriotism of the inhabitants at Point of Rocks is strikingly. Frederick County is a Union county. Not one fifth of per voters would cast their suffrages for secession. But the people of United States for the privilege of selling whisky to the troops, allowed them to occupy the Maryland side of the Potomac, and raise their flag. But at Knoxville, [sic] the Stars and Stripes were run up to the high pole, and from several houses, and, if the right be as great a relief to other States as to me I should cordially recommend to any Virginians troubled with sore eyes to make a pilgrimage to Knoxville. Under the American flag, the Knoxville hills were lovely to behold.

We rapidly whirled on towards Harper's Ferry. A half mile east of the Ridge we came upon the enemy's outposts. Pickets were stationed at short intervals fully armed and evidently sleepy. As we passed them by each man brought his musket to a "present arms," and unless in honor of the arrival of a correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, I do not know why. We stopped at the station on the Virginia side. Here was gathered a motley group of Confederate soldiers—mostly men of from 20 to 30 years of age, unifromed and unconfirmed, with military coats of all styles from Frederick the Great down to the jacket *a la Zouave*, and no coats at all. Some had red shirts and some with gray, and some with shirts the residence of whose true had departed. Some had handkerchiefs pinned over their shoulders, some in good and clean clothes, but mostly in poor and dirty ones; many with cross belts and bass plates, with the letters "U. S." stamped upon them, suggestive, to say the least of a dubious title to the property. Some had blue rosettes in their hats, and some had rosettes such as Maryland traitors delight to adorn their caps with. Many had revolvers and Bowie-knives, and all looked more hungry and thirsty than hellicose. I waited some minutes in hopes a military deputation would call and give a welcome, but as they did not come, I stepped off the platform and mingled with the gay and festive throng. My presence was unheeded, and, disgusted at the want of hospitality, I returned to my seat, and soon three elegantly-attired young gentlemen passed through the car and enjoyed a view of a score and a half of sleepy passengers, and being fully convinced that there was nothing combustible among them, permitted the train to go on its way. A moment before our departure, a young gentleman in uniform passed through the car. He was greeted by an old Virginian who had just seated himself, and they bade each other good bye. The old gentleman remarked that the young man was the only man whom he had there found who had any defection. I inquired how. He said that the young man was a Union man, and was going to vote against secession. Thinking that it was rather paradoxical that he should vote one way and fight another, I inquired the cause, and was informed that he had been forced to enlist—and must fight whether he would or not. If ever I had a sympathy for a human being, it was for that Virginia editor; but this case illustrates how terrible must be the despotism which can force intelligent, patriotic men to bear arms in the cause of treason.

I learned that the troops now at Harper's Ferry number nearly 6,000. But on this no reliance can be placed, I am sure. No informant that I have yet seen has had official information. The statements are based upon current rumors heard by persons passing through the place. Four or five thousand, I think would be a better estimate. As the cars are about to leave I will reserve further statements in relation to Harper's Ferry for my next.

E. F. U.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHEELING, Sunday, May 12, 1861.

However undignified may be the position, I am here on the "Panhandle." Across the river is Ohio, with its 90,000 men ready to leave their homes when the call is made upon them to fight for the Government. A few hundred feet more or less to the east, is Pennsylvania, with her scores of thousands ready to respond to their country's call. And the inhabitants of the Panhandle (for it is as prolific in human beings as the shoe of the elderly female, attached to whose history was so romantic an interest to me when younger,) have caught the contagion of patriotism, and are arming and mustering for their country's service. Secession is largely at a discount here, and it is on its last legs in the Northwestern part of Virginia. Of the 150 and odd counties in the State, if you follow a line along the Alleghany Mountains towards the South, until you reach the Kanawha River, and thence follow the course of that stream west to the Ohio, you have west and north thirty-three counties, in which Union is an active sentiment, notwithstanding the treasonable action of the State Convention and State authorities, and largely outnumbers the secession vote. Indeed, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Stars and Stripes are displayed at every station in the district I have described; and I did not see a secession flag at any point east of Harper's Ferry.

Three days since an agent of the State arrived at Grafton to establish there a rendezvous for the concentration of Virginia troops. Grafton is an important point for military movements, being the place where the Parkersburgh branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad joins the main stem. His orders were to quarter himself there and take charge of the troops who should assemble. The citizens of Grafton waited on him and *told him at once that no such proceedings would be tolerated, and gave him notice to leave the place within twenty-four hours.* He complied. Growing out of this fact the people of Grafton have been constantly on the *qui vive* in anticipation of the arrival of Virginia troops, but none had appeared or been definitely heard of up to last night, when I passed through the place.

The few Secessionists in Northwestern Virginia, have not felt it safe to attempt an armed movement. The limited extent to which the Union men have formed military organizations checked the growth of treason hereabouts, which, three weeks since, was ready to rise, and throw this district into anarchy, as it has done east of the mountains. Eleven full military companies are organized in this city, and requests were sent to the War Department to send a United States officer to muster them into the service, and provide them arms. Major OAKES, of the Second Cavalry, late from Texas, was assigned to this duty, and 2,000 rifles were forwarded to Wellsburgh eighteen miles above. But, on learning that they were liable to be drafted out of the State, a large proportion of the men demurred, and for a day or two military movements were at a stand. Further consideration however, determined one company, Capt. BATTY, to be sworn in, and take the muskets, and yesterday, a second, under command of Capt. STEPHENS, also took the oath, and were mustered into service. No doubts are expressed that a regiment will be enrolled within the next few days. On Tuesday afternoon the two companies go into quarters in the Fair Grounds, on Wheeling Island, which is reached by the Suspension Bridge. The men are mostly employes of the iron works here, and the grounds and buildings they occupy are eminently peaceful and comfortable. Capt. CRAIG, U. S. A., is Acting Quartermaster and Commissary. Today one of the companies paraded the streets, an unusual sight for Sunday in this city, and were then entertained at dinner at the McLure House.

The attitude of active loyalty in Northwestern Virginia would become more wide-spread, and would soon include the entire territory west of the Blue Ridge, was even a small force of United States troops and arms at different points in the State—say Parkersburgh, Grafton, Cumberland, and other prominent places. It would encourage the Union men to act wherever they hesitate and would at once suppress any movement of a treasonable character. This is needed to quicken the quiet love of Union among the people in doubtful districts into activity. In Virginia the people are peculiarly situated. A Convention of the people have handed over the State to the Southern Confederacy, and large numbers of Union men hesitate to act lest they be placed in an attitude of disloyalty to the State, and especially when they have no assurance that they will be sustained by the Federal Government.

There is in fact, a strong conservative element in the community, which would oppose any action the purposes of which should be to accomplish the separation of the State, by acting in opposition to the State authorities at Richmond.

On Friday Judge THOMPSON, of the Circuit Court of this district, gave his charge to the Grand Jury, in which he discussed the subject of treason at length. He held that the first allegiance of every citizen was due to the General Government, though he was bound also to obey every constitutional act of the State. The Act of Secession, he said, was null and void. I copy the following from a synopsis of his charge:

He took up the subject of treason to the State, and read the definition from the Code. He adduced precedents in the establishment of any Government without or with the consent of the Legislature within the State of the separate from the existing Government. He thought the latter was no indictable in the least degree. He took away the weight of speech which might be urged to every man. That if the people of one portion of the State thought that their rights were invaded by the other portion, or otherwise from any other cause in the State, they had a perfect right to assert it, and to use all just, lawful and constitutional means to obtain a peaceful separation, and he had no doubt that if the western part of the State thought that could be done to the easiest part of their welfare and interest could be advanced by separation, they would be very glad to get rid of us as we would be to get rid of them. But *I am a person to persons should attempt by force or by any other means* for them to consummate any such treasonable purpose for the separate the State or establish a Government from the existing one *it would be my duty to treason against the State, but would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States*, for it expressly declares that no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as Congress. And that it would therefore be the duty of the Federal Government itself to aid the State Government in suppressing any such treasonable acts. And he would say that to show the sincerity of his sentiments that if he request, *if he should hear of any such design or attempt to subvert the State Government in this judicial district he would convene it next to every county*, and if he was strong enough big manliness enough in the community to assist him, would strike *all such offenders to the bar of justice and to punishment for their crime.* And he thought it would be well for all such persons to reflect and consider the consequences. It were far better for those really wishing a separation to resort to lawful means, to petition, whether with a few Counties they will transfer themselves to Pennsylvania, and thus change their manner of carrying on business, their laws, even their manner of transferring their title to real estate. They should consider whether a sufficient number of counties would be willing to have a peaceful separation in order to form a separate and independent State or whether by separating at the Alleghanies, they will form a State which will have this as its boundary. Western portion.

He then alluded to the right of the Federal Government to quarter armed men upon the soil of Virginia, and he believed *that they had no right whatever to do such a thing, save only to arrest those committing treason against the United States.* He further believed that those persons who, in our midst chose to arm themselves in support of the Constitution and laws of the United States, were not committing treason against the State. He finally alluded to the laws in regard to carrying concealed weapons; in the course of his judicial experience, he had always found that the coward armed himself first; and though a person in taking that he is in imminent danger from some particular cause, may be justifiable to arming himself to repel such danger, yet the practice of carrying concealed weapons for general defiance evinces a cowardly spirit, and should be frowned down and suppressed.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

On May 6, Senator JOHNSON of Tennessee had nearly reached Knoxville, in his canvass against the Secessionists. The style of this canvassing may be judged of from the commencement of his speech at Cleveland, Tennessee where threats against him had been largely indulged in. He told the crowd that he "did not come there to be shot, but to speak;" that if there was to be a fight, *he and his friends were ready for it*, and that he preferred to finish up the fighting before he made his speech. Nobody coming forward to fight, he fairly and Senator proceeded to speak, and by the time he had finished, nineteen twentieths of the audience were with him. He told them, among other things, that JEFF. DAVIS and the *Governor of the State ought to be hanged, and would be hanged* at that not far distant period when the judicial power of the Government could be brought to bear upon them.

MILITARY SPIRIT IN OHIO.

TROOPS AT CAMP TAYLOR—CHARACTER OF THE MEN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP TAYLOR, CLEVELAND, Sunday, May 12, 1861.

The breaking up of this Camp has been abandoned by the Adjutant-General, on account of its being one of the most healthy locations in the State, together with the fact that the ground is more appropriate for drill, and the quarters more comfortable than in any other camp in the State. On Friday, the Twenty-first Regiment was ordered to report, and the first installment of six Companies arrived yesterday. The remaining force, consisting of four Companies, will report to-morrow, and when they arrive the troops will number nearly 4,000 men. Two Regiments have already been sent from Camp Taylor—the Eighth and Seventh—which are now on duty at Camp Dennison. The Fourteenth (Toledo) Regiment will probably be mustered into service on Tuesday. The present number of troops in camp comprise three Regiments of Infantry and a detachment of Light Artillery.

The Brigade appeared on dress parade, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and made a fine appearance. Considering that these troops were without arms and ununiformed, the parade was very creditable. LEARN'S Band furnished the music, which was superb, this band being one of the best west of your City. At half-past four o'clock, the parade dismissed, and the companies repaired to their respective quarters.

Camp Taylor is now well organized, and the discipline is fair. There is plainly to be seen, a daily improvement in military tactics, and one month longer will bring the troops to understand the duties devolving on them. Heretofore, there has been much grumbling in relation to camp fare, but the troops will, to-morrow, receive their rations uncooked, and each company will prepare their own food. This is as it should be, for they may as well get used to it now, for they will have to practice it together in active service.

The Western Reserve has turned out a noble lot of volunteers for the service of the country. Ashtabula, Willoughby, Mentor, Madison, Chardon, Akron, Grafton, Oberlin and other towns have furnished *more* than their quota, notwithstanding reports to the contrary from some of the secession journals of this State. Now that the Seven Regiment bill has passed, there are many anxious to enlist for *three years* or for the war, instead of for the three months' call. Depend upon it, that if 100,000 troops were needed from Ohio, she could furnish them, and that too without having recourse to drafting.

Among the men at Camp Taylor are many who have served in the regular army, and whose names have been mentioned on the battle fields of Mexico and in the everglades of Florida. These men, however, are as modest as they are meritorious, and none but a military man would detect them among the plain homespun volunteers, who hail from the rural districts.

The hospital at Camp Taylor is most admirably arranged. There are now about eighty patients in the various wards, and the prevailing diseases are the measles, dysentery, ague and lung fever. There are, however, only two dangerously sick, and as soon as could be more attentive than Dr. PARSONS and his excellent assistants. The ladies of this city have been very attentive to the sick, by sending jellies and little delicacies, and providing them with clean linen and blankets.

There is a daily service held at Camp Taylor when the weather is pleasant, immediately after guard-mounting, and on Sundays divine service is held in the afternoon in presence of the whole Brigade, the various ministers in the city alternately officiating. Among the persons who visit the camps is Rev. Mr. BEATTY, who does a great deal of good among the soldiers in camp and in hospital. He is a universal favorite with all the boys, and may be well known by his tall, commanding figure and genial smile. Parson BEATTY last Tuesday evening presented Capt. MCHEATH of Company B, Zouave Light Guard with a fine revolver. The presentation took place immediately after divine service, in the Bethel Church. As he handed the weapon to Capt. MCHEATH, he said: "Take it, Silas McHeath and if you draw a sight on a Secessionist, first pray God to have mercy on his soul, and then shoot him. If you have not time to pray, shoot him first and pray for him afterwards."

While I am writing through the Sunday I hear the lively tread of a mob on the street, and the sound of the drum and fife mingled with the church bells, rousing me. There is no Sunday in war time." In the First Presbyterian Church, in Catholic Cathedral, and the Bethel Churches, the glorious Stars and Stripes are flying. Last night, while raising the flag on Trinity (Episcopal) Church, the staff broke on the tower fell to the ground, nearly crushing the head of the man who was pulling at the halliards. The halliards were attached to the cross, which, fastened together cemented to the other stone work, was nearly place on the summit of the tower. It was a very lucky thing that no one was injured, though there were many standing around at the time.

I leave for Camp Jackson (Columbus) to-morrow, and will reach Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, Tuesday night. From there it is my intention to visit the Artillery Camp at Marietta, if I have time, and from thence proceed to the Federal City by way of Pittsburgh. Your readers will have a chance to hear from me from some of these localities. More anon.

W. B. R

THE TROUBLES IN ST. LOUIS

PROCLAMATION OF GEN HARNEY—STATEMENT OF GEN LYON.

The St Louis *Republican*, of May 13 has particulars of the second conflict between the United States forces and the mob but they add nothing to the accounts received by telegraph. The following is the proclamation issued by Gen. HARNEY immediately after his arrival in St Louis:

To the People of the State of Missouri and the City of St. Louis:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10, 1861.

I have just returned to this post, and have assumed the military command. This Department of No—can more deeply regret the deplorable state of things existing here than any citizen of the State can possibly do. The past cannot be recalled. I can only deal with the present and the future.

I most anxiously desire to discharge the delicate and onerous duties imposed upon me as to preserve the public peace. I shall carefully abstain from the exercise of all arbitrary powers, and from all interference with the proper functions of the public officers of the State and city. I therefore call upon the public authorities and the people to aid me in preserving the public peace.

The military force under me in this Department by the authority of the General Government, and over which my command will only be used in the last resort to preserve the peace. I trust it may be spared the necessity of any appeal to the public peace must be vigorously sustained, and the laws and powers of my office executed. Upon a careful review of my instructions, I find I have no authority to change the location of the State Guards."

To avoid all cause of irritation and excitement, if called upon to act in the local militia I will be governed by the public peace, I shall, in preference, make use of the regular Army.

I ask the people to pursue their avocations, and to observe the laws and preserve their local authorities, and to sustain them in the enforcement of all the meetings and treaties of the United States. My appeal, I trust, may not be in vain, and I pledge the faith of a soldier to the earnest discharge of my duty.

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding Dept.

Gen. LYON publishes the subjoined statement of the lamentable occurrence of the 10th:

The first firing was by one half-dozen shots at the head of the column, composed of the First Regiment, which was guarding the prisoners. It occurred in this wise: the artillery were stationed on the bluff south-east of Camp Jackson with their pieces bearing on the camp. Five-sixths of this column were unintelligible to the mob with the usual epithets, were pushed, struck, and pelted with stones and brickbats. All this was patiently borne, until one of the mob discharged a revolver at the men. At this they fired but not more than six shots, which were sufficient to disperse that portion of the mob. How many were killed or injured is not known. None of the First Regiment (Col. BLAIR'S) fell, although one or two were severely injured on the part of Gen. BLAIR and his men to disperse the guilty concealed under the mob proper to do the General's enemy."

A letter to the Mobile *Advertiser* notices the withdrawing officers from Fort Pickens under a flag of truce, but when they came over with a notice to the Confederates to quit, or to announce the blockade, was to be known.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of May 7, has this significant paragraph:

"Lieut. SLEMMER arrived in our city on Saturday last. He was the bearer of a communication from Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens, to the Secretary of War at Washington. We give this merely as a rumor, as nothing definite upon the subject has been made public. Fifteen hundred attack is made within a very few days. Gen. BRAGG will be prepared to receive the Lieutenant, the Secretary of War and cannot meet expectations, but will be able to reduce Fort Pickens in a short time, without sacrificing material injury to the fort. A line of sand batteries has been erected extending from the Navy-yard to the light house, some 15 or 18 in all, which when the guns now on the way come are mounted will be a formidable barrier to the entrance, and ingress from which Fort Pickens can be garrisoned at pleasure. That a heavy battle is about to be waged, a few days will determine. The ladies of Pensacola are leaving the city for the interior, and the whole population are in a state of excitement."

THE SECOND TRAGICAL COLLISION.

SIX PERSONS KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 12.

Another act in the terrible drama of blood that opened so fearfully on Friday, was enacted last evening, and six more victims were added to the already sad list of dead. Two scenes of blood so close together, and so frightful in their results, have seldom before plunged a city into mourning. At about half-past five o'clock in the evening a large body of the German Home Guards entered the city through Fifth-street, from the arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and furnished with arms. Large crowds collected to witness their march, and they passed unmolested along until they reached Walnut, when they turned up that street and proceeded westward. Large crowds were collected on these corners, who hooted and hissed as the companies passed, and one man standing on the steps of the Church fired a revolver into the ranks. A soldier fell dead, when two more shots were fired from the windows of a house near by. At this time the head of the column, which reached as far as Seventh, suddenly turned and, leveling their rifles, fired down the street, and promiscuously among the spectators, who lined the pavement. Shooting as they did directly towards their rear ranks, they killed some of their men as well as those composing the crowd. The shower of bullets was for a moment terrible, and the only wonder is that more lives were not lost. The missiles of lead entered the windows and perforated the doors of private residences, tearing the ceilings and throwing splinters in every direction. The house of Mr. MATHEWS was entered by three bullets and Mr. MATHEWS' daughter was struck slightly by a spent ball. On the street, the scene presented as the soldiers moved on, was sad indeed. Six men lay dead, at different points, and several were wounded and shrieking with pain upon the pavements. The dead carts, which have become familiar vehicles since the scenes of the last two days, were soon engaged in removing the corpses from the ground. The wounded were carried to the Health Office. Four of the men killed were members of the regiment and two were citizens. Last night the former had not been recognized. JOSEF SWITZELER, an engineer on the road, was passing by the corner of Mr. H. GRIMM'S residence, on Seventh-street, next to Walnut, when a ball struck him in the head, and scattered its brains over the door and walls. A pool of blood marked the spot where he fell, after his body had been removed. JEREMIAH GOOFERT, a hired man of Mr. COZZENS, County Surveyor, was working in the yard of Mr. COZZENS at the time of the occurrence. While stooping over, in the act of fastening some flowers to a frame, three soldiers entered the gate, and approaching within the yard fired three shots into his body. Fortunately, none of them were fatal, being all flesh wounds. The family witnessed the affair, and says that the man had not been out of the yard, and was unaware of the approach of his assailants until stricken down by their bullets. CHARLES H. WOODWARD, a clerk in POMEROY & BARTON'S store was shot in the shoulder, and will have to have his entire arm amputated. He was carried into the residence of Mr. MATHEWS and kindly cared for. JAMES F. WALSH, living at No. 189 Wash-street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was shot through the foot. MICHAEL DAVY residing between O'Fallen and Cass avenue and Sixth and Seventh, received a ball through the ankle, and amputation will be necessary. JOHN NAGLE was wounded in the cheek. Several others were injured slightly

will probably not be enforced before the 25th May. Foreign vessels entering port previous to actual blockade will probably be given fifteen days to leave with or without cargo. Particulars to be arranged by navy officers effecting blockade, who will publish notice of commencement of blockade. Mr. SCHLEIDEN is the Minister Resident of the Free Hanse city of Bremen at Washington.

THE BLOCKADE.

The following important correspondence has been published:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

SIR: Referring to the conversation I had the honor to hold with you this morning, I have now to say that under date 24th April, Messrs. * * *, merchants of Philadelphia, write that their agents at Mobile have shipped on board of the British ship *James Yo*, now at this port for Liverpool, two hundred and fifty bales of cotton. They inform me that many parties are in the same condition, and all are anxious to learn the views of the Government as to the effect of the blockade which has been proclaimed.

I presume it is too well settled to be disputed, at least in this country, where the most liberal views have been maintained, that as to neutrals the blockade dates from the time when, in point of fact, it is established, to wit, when there is a power present to enforce it, and that it does not operate on a neutral vessel found in port when it was instituted, or prevent her egress with a cargo *bona fide* indened before its commencement.

It is as clearly the interest of the Government as that of the shippers, that whatever construction may be given should at once be made public. I therefore, on behalf of my clients, respectfully request to be informed at your earliest leisure whether any instructions on this head have been given to the blockading squadron, or that I may receive such other information as will enable me to give to the parties an authoritative assurance. With respect, your obedient servant,

P. PHILLIPS.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1861.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 2d inst.

All neutral vessels will be allowed a reasonable time, fifteen days, to leave port with or without cargo after the blockade is actually instituted.

If the vessels to which you refer exercise ordinary diligence, it is presumed they will have no difficulty in leaving port within the time allowed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

P. PHILLIPS, Esq., Washington.

WHAT ARE CONTRABAND GOODS?

FLAMEN BALL, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, has written an opinion regarding contraband goods. He includes in this class the following articles, which he says should not be allowed to reach the seceded States directly or indirectly through disaffected persons in Kentucky or Tennessee:

All gold and silver coin; all checks or bills of exchange for money; all articles of food, clothing and materials for the manufacture of clothing; all rifle, pistol, musket, and cannon balls and shells; gunpowder, and all materials used in its manufacture; all ammunition and munitions and instruments of war of every description; all books of military education; all saddles, harness, and trappings for firing artillery, field and staff officers, and cavalry troops; all horses; all gun carriages; all timber for ship building; all kinds of naval stores; all engines, boilers, and machinery for boats; all locomotive engines and cars for railroads, and all other goods and commodities which might be useful to the enemy in war. He adds:

It may be well for me to say, that all persons anywhere in the United States, as in those States which pretend to have seceded from the Union, whether they be vendees, brokers, manufacturers, merchants, shippers, express agents, or freighters, who make or send forward any of those articles to the rebel forces, incur alike the penalty of treason, and must be dealt with accordingly.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 3338, 1617, 1621, 2843, 2983, 3114 3166, 3839, 3874, 3319, 3994, 4061, 4015, 4047, 4067, 4075 4090, 4098 4099 4077, 4135, 4145, 1649, 2663, 3740, 3815, 3850, 3860, 3868, 3963½, 3974, 3994, 4000, 4021, 4032, 4042, 4045, 4053, 4057, 4079, 4096, 4101, 4148 4149.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos 537, 1177, 1641, 1340, 1775, 1783, 1799, 1793, 1796, 1761, 1769, 1797, 1717. *Part II.*—Nos. 1330, 1336, 686, 1366, 1188, 1192, 1494, 1496 1500 1504, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos 1181, 238, 1207, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223. *Part II.*—Nos 499, 177, 935, 713, 935, 1905, 1223, 1234, 1228, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 881, 557.

Passing Counterfeit Coin.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

Powell Lopell and *Edin Elting* were put on trial, charged with passing counterfeit coin. The evidence showed that Elting, on the 6th of March, passed a quarter of a dollar for three cents' worth of chocolate, and got the change, and that the quarter proved bad; and that he afterwards handed one to another party for a paper of tobacco, which was refused.

Certain other witnesses for the prosecution were not in Court, and there being no further evidence, the jury acquitted the prisoners.

Elting was then discharged, but Lopell was held to answer on another indictment.

Powell Lopell and *Michael Sabbatelli* were then put on trial for a similar offence. The evidence showed that the prisoners were in concert passing counterfeit coin on the evening of March 6; one passing in one small store, and one in another, but being in company; and that when Lopell was arrested he threw away a paper containing some twenty-five pieces of counterfeit coin. The jury found both the prisoners guilty.

Action to Enforce the Performance of a Guarantee.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

John Purdy, assignee and survivor of George Rapelye, Respondents, vs John R. Peters, Jr., et als., executors of John R. Peters, Appellants.—This is an appeal by the defendant's from a judgment rendered upon the direction of one of the Justices of the Court, upon a trial without a jury. The action was brought upon a guarantee, by which the defendants' testator guaranteed to the plaintiff and Rapelye, as copartners, the payment of a certain certificate of deposit, payable two years after date, issued by the North American Trust and Banking Company to the said testator, and by him transferred to Rapelye and Purdy. The defence is substantially that the certificate of deposit was illegal and void, and consequently the guarantee was void. The points taken on the part of the appellant are, first, that no action can be maintained on the instrument set forth in the complaint the same having been, prior to the commencement of this action, declared null and void by a court of competent jurisdiction the judgment there being in full force, and not reversed. If, then, the instrument issued by the bank or company is illegal and void, the guarantee is so void.

The respondent assumes that no competent evidence was given or offered on the trial that the certificate was illegal or invalid by reason of any matter not appearing on its face.

E. S. Van Winkle for appellants; H. P. Fessenden for respondents.

Action to Recover for the Obstruction of an East River Pier.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Moses Taylor, et al. vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, et al.—The plaintiffs' sue as owners of an East River pier, for wharfage, and to recover damages for an alleged obstruction of their pier through the negligence of the defendants.

The ship *Jacob Walker* was ordered in the slip in 1853, and the wreck was ordered to the various Insurance Companies having claims upon her. The wreck, as alleged, was allowed to remain within the slip for about two years after the ship was burned, and the plaintiffs seek to recover therefor.

The defendants deny all negligence, and assert that they made attempts to remove the hulk from the waters of the pier. Case still on.

N. Merrill for plaintiffs. D. Lurd for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

NARROW ESCAPE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the People, Thomas Cosgrove, indicted for grand larceny, was tried. From the testimony given, it appears that the prisoner, an Englishman who had been in this country but seven months, was foreman in a silk factory in Newark, N. J. About twenty pounds of silk, worth $7 a pound, was missed, and subsequently found in the possession of a man by the name of Huward, who had taken it to a dyer's establishment to be colored, so that its identity might be obscured. Suspicion was directed against the prisoner as the thief, and his subsequent statements tended in a measure to strengthen the suspicion. But in the lack of any direct proof, the Jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A GOOD BOY GONE ASTRAY.

John Davis, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and as he had previously borne a good character, and as Mr Edward Cooper, the foreman of the Grand Jury, interceded in his behalf, he was sent to the City Prison for only thirty days.

A PETTY THIEF.

Eliza Conover, indicted for petty larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

ONE OF THE JONESES.

John Jones, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

COULDN'T WAIT FOR THE WAR.

Edward Morne, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The prisoner was a weak minded man, and had enlisted in a military company. Chafing at the inactivity of the "piping times of peace," with ardent heroism he commenced the fight at home, by assaulting his Captain, and obtained an unenviable order of "CHARGE BAYONETS" wounding the Captain in the breast. He was sent to Blackwell Island, in order that he might have the benefit of the hospital there for improving, if possible, his weakly mental condition.

A NOTE BROKER BROKEN.

William T. Voorhies, indicted for the forgery of a check of $ 50, on the Butchers & Drovers' Bank. The affidavit of the Cashier of the bank was first read, alleging that the prisoner presented a forged check for the amount charged, and demanded payment thereon. The forgery was discovered and payment refused. *James Nash*, in whose name the check had been drawn, next testified that he never saw the prisoner till after his arrest.

The check in question was here shown the witness, and pronounced by him an imitation of his partner's hand-writing. The firm had sufficient funds in the bank at the time of drawing of the check to cover the amount specified in it. On cross-examination the witness testified that a man by the name of Barry had formerly been in his employ as clerk, had subsequently left, and been in the employ of Huettington the notorious forger, and then had returned to the employ of the witness. Since the prisoner's arrest, he had stated to the witness that he received the check in question from Barry. *Charles W. Wight*, the other member of the first witness' firm, corroborated the testimony already given. He also had an impression that the body of the check was in Barry's handwriting.

For the defence, *Samuel D. Jones* testified that he had known the prisoner for twenty years to sustain a good character. *Steven B. Pest* testified to the same effect, as did also *Alfred L. Dennis, Roderick Sedgwick, George O. Bartlett* and *James Buckley*. The prisoner was a man of respectable appearance, apparently about fifty years of age, and was a note broker. He kept no office, however. The jury gave a verdict of guilty of forgery to the third degree, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A SCHOOLBOY'S TALE.

William Stein, indicted for simple assault and battery, was next tried. *Peter Logan*, a little boy about ten years old, testified that in the latter part of January last, at No. 66 Franklin-street, the prisoner took him up by the ears, and threw him violently down, breaking his shoulder. The witness was confined to the house in consequence, for several weeks. The witness, with some other boys, worked in the same building in which the prisoner had a hoop-skirt factory. The boys were accustomed to look in at the prisoner's door, as they passed through the entry, to see the girls at work there. They had been doing this when the prisoner committed the assault. The witness had not been in the room, but only passed along the entry. *James Russell*, another boy, corroborated the testimony given. *Mrs. Logan*, the first witness's mother, testified to the injury her son had received. For the defence,

Martha Jones, forewoman in the prisoner's factory, testified that she saw the difficulty; the boy was at the door, kissing his hand to the girls, when the prisoner came along. On seeing the prisoner, he ran away with the other boys, and fell and hurt himself. The prisoner did not touch him at all, either with hand or foot. In rebuttal, *John Fay* flatly contradicted the last witness, and corroborated the story the complainant had given.

The jury gave a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

A BINOMIAL PICKPOCKET.

William Cusic *alias* John Moore, indicted for larceny from the person, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—Wm. Powell, Thomas Cushing.

For Assault and Battery—Edward Corwin *alias* Doherty.

For Felonious Assault—Wm. N. Pierrepont, Jas. Boye.

For Forgery—Herman Miller, Chas. King, Francis Charlock, Philip G. Hadley, Robert Raney, Alexander Raney.

For Burglary—Charles Smith.

For Larceny—Thos. Forth, Timothy Schultz.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Paul Schrier.

For Arson—George Stewart, David Stewart.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James French et al. vs. Michael Weltmer.—Motion denied.

Joseph Ransom vs. Barbara Ransom.—Referred to N. Jarvis, Esq., to inquire as to proper sum for alimony and counsel fee.

Patrick White vs Richard Walker.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue on payment of costs up to time of first answer.

MULLEN, J.—*Valentine Definitaler vs. William G. Chase*—Motion for confirmation of report granted.

Same vs. Same—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sosworth.

Thomas Lynch vs. John Murphy,—Motion granted, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 16.

$7,000 U S 6s '81 Coup	87¾	50	Erie Rail d		22¾
10 600 Trs 12-8ce Notes	101¾	100	do		22¾
1 000 Ohio St. 6s, 1860	94	100	do		22
20 000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	63½	320	Harlem R Pref		24¾
5,000 Virg. St. 6s	43¾	150	Mich. Cen. R.		45¾
5 000 do	830 44	25	do		45¾
1,000 do	45	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		12¾
1,000 do	c 45¾	100	M. S. N. I. G. S	2s	
1 000 do	s 45¾	20	Panama Railroad	100	
2 000 Mo. State 6s	39	760	Ill. Cen. R.	c	66¾
16,000 do	39¾	50	do		66
8,000 do	s15 39¾	200	do		s3 66¾
10 000 do	39¾	100	do		66¾
5,000 do	39¾	500	do	s30	65
5 000 do	b10 39¾	150	do	s10	65¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	105¾	13	Cleve C. & Cin. R.		24
2,000 Erie R 1st M Bs	101	100	Galena & C. R.	s15	60
1 000 Chi. & N W 2d M.	13	100	do		60¾
25 Cero Gord, Rook	75	240	do		61
10 National Bank	81½	50	do	s10	60
10 Man. Gas Scrip	140	50	do	s5	60
60 Pac. M. S. Co	73	250	Cleve & Toledo R.		23¾
1 150 N. Y. C. R	92	550	do	s10	23½
100 do	s30 72¾	300	do		23¾
100 do	s30 72¾	900	Chicago & R. I. R.		36¾
50 do	s15 72¾	50	do	s15	36
50 Hudson R. R.	85¾	25	New-Jersey R		112¼
750 Harlem Railroad	12				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S 6s '81, Coup.	88	20	N. Y. Central R		72¾
6,000 Virginia St. 6s	45¾	50	do	s2	73¾
6 000 do	45¾	76	Erie Railroad		21¾
8 000 Tenn State 6s, '90	44	50	do		21¾
2 000 do	s10 43¾	50	do	s10	21¾
22 000 Mo. State 6s	38¾	50	Harlem R.		11¾
2 000 do	s10 38¾	100	Reading R.		31½
20 000 do	s15 38¾	25	Mich Cen. R.		65¾
1,000 do	38¾	156	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		65¼
4,000 do	39¼	150	do	s1	65¾
2 000 C. & Q R R Sc.	94½	50	do	s10	61½
2 000 Cl t & W stat M	35	450	Cleve. & Tol R		24
1 5 Pac. M. St. Co	93	150	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		36
50 do	52½				

THURSDAY, May 16—P. M.

The Treasury Department will award on Tuesday next such portion of the $8,394,000 not yet disposed of under the act of February 8, in six ₰ cent. Funded Stock, 20 years to run, as may be bid for, under sealed proposals, on fair terms for the Government. The right to determine this point and to substitute Treasury paper instead, is reserved to the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury. But we have reason to believe that Mr CHASE, under the recommendation of a Sub-Committee of Bankers and Merchants who waited upon him a few days since, will accept proposals for the Funded Stock, at about the current market value of the same stock (1881) now selling in this City. In other words, at figures which will not involve a heavier charge than 7 ₰ cent. for the Money to the Government. And a general consultation of the Committee of Bankers and Merchants having the subject of the money wants of the Government in charge was held this afternoon, the result or recommendation of which will probably be made known to their constituents to-morrow (Friday) forenoon. The public at large, who are invited to participate in the proposals, have only three days left to file their applications, with the preliminary deposit of one ₰ cent. with the Sub-Treasurer. They will probably be governed, in a good measure, by the views of the Bank bidders, as to price, as far as the same may be understood on the Street. It is proper to add that the alternative of two years' convertible Treasury paper, bearing six ₰ cent., will be readily availed of by the New England and New-York Banks, should the result of the bidding for the Funded Stock on Tuesday next be less favorable for the Government than the President and Secretary may be inclined to accept. The Rhode Island Banks are ready to take $500,000; Hartford the same amount, and Massachusetts as much as five millions, if required.

The Stock market continues strong, and on several descriptions quite active. The low figures recently made on the Border State Stocks have induced numerous small orders, which aggregate from $100,000 to $150,000 a day for Virginias, Tennessees and Missouris. Many of these orders come from the South, partly for the employment of Bank and other balances in New-York, and others are on English account. The immediate supply is understood to come in part from the New-Jersey Free Banks, and to a partial extent from the Western Free Banks, although the latter being in weak ownership, to a considerable degree, and prices too low to cover their circulation, the business from that source is much smaller than when these Stocks rated from 60 to 70 ₰ cent. The Federal Securities are not freely offered, and prices hold very steady. This afternoon the Coupon Bonds of 1881, which carry no interest until after the 1st July, sold at 88 ₰ cent. Treasury paper rules at about the equivalent of par for the 6 ₰ cents. In the Railway shares, the most decided activity is in New-York Central and Illinois Central. It was thought yesterday by some observers of the movements of the Street that the latter had about touched its maximum figure for the cash stock at present; but a fresh demand was experienced this forenoon, and 66¾@66½ ₰ cent. was paid for immediate delivery, and 65@65½ on short options to the seller. At the Second Board the cash price fell back to 65¾ ₰ cent., but immediately after returned to 66¼@67 ₰ cent., New-York Central sold at 73 ₰ cent; Reading, Michigan Southern, Michigan Centrel, Toledo, Hudson and Harlem were ¼ ₰ cent. higher than yesterday, and Galena not quite so firm. Erie at one time sold up to 22½ ₰ cent., but returned to 22@2½ ₰ cent. The Railway mortgages are generally withheld from sale at current prices, and there is not much done in any of them this week. The general appearance of strength and firmness in the market are variously ascribed to the comparative scarcity of Stocks brought on the Street since the recent War depression, and to an opinion indulged by some parties in Wall-street that the War itself is to be less bloody and lasting than at first apprehended. This opinion may possibly be drawn from the accumulating evidences of the formidable power and preparations of the Government, but we doubt whether it has foundation in anything like an approach to settlement on either side. A more reasonable deduction in regard to the course of the Stock Market might be drawn from the fact that it is rapidly adapting itself to the condition of the country and the prospects of business this Summer over the Western and New-York Railweye, removed from the scene of War.

Late in the afternoon the Share dealings left off dull, and prices a fraction weaker. The following were about the last figures;

New-York Central	72¾	Erie	21¾
Illinois Central	66	Galena	59¾
Reading	31¾	Rock Island	36
Hudson	35¾	Toledo	23¾
Harlem Preferred	28	Michigan Central	45¾
Michigan Guaranteed	27¾	Missouris	39½
Pacific	62¾	Virginias	45¾
Panama	100	Tennessees	43¾

The Market for Money undergoes no alleviation of ease on demand Loans and dullness in Discounts. In Foreign Exchange the rates are steady at 106@106¼ for Bankers', and 105@106 for Merchant bills on London. Business for Saturday's mail was retarded, to-day, by the non-receipt, until late this evening, of the *Europa's* letters from Boston.

The Managers of the Pacific Mail Company, in declaring their half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., accompany their dividend with a report explanatory of the present condition and value of the property. As they were deprived by the Government of the North Pacific (Oregon) mail contract, they sold out their steamships between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, six in number, for $250,000. These had stood on their books at a valuation, for mail service, of $561,512. Since the last annual report, the *John L. Stephens* has been condemned, and her valuation marked down from $191,000 to $35,000, the worth of the machinery, &c., on breaking up the ship. The valuation of the steamer *Washington* is also reduced $20,000. The three items, making $487,572, are now marked off to Profit and Loss, and the amount taken from the surplus fund of the Company, still leaving $201,283 in cash for the present dividend.

The surplus on the 1st November was	$757 932 14
Deduct dividend, paid Nov. 15	400,000 00
Balance remaining	$357,932 14
Profits of six months, let May	320 923 00
Balance 1st May	$688,855 00
Marked off for depreciation, &c.,	487 572 00
Balance	$201 283 00

This balance is said to be exclusive of the April earnings on the Pacific side, and the charter money for the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, in the employ of the United States Government on this side. The general balance sheet of the Company shows:

Cash and investments	$1,210 507 83
35 857 tons of coal, on which has been paid	381,953 00
Outfits and supplies at Panama and San F.	170,822 62
11 steamships in Pacific	$1,443 000 00
New steamer building	175,620 00—1,618 620 00
Stock North Atlantic Steamship Co	221,666 63
Storeships, iron scows, boats, &c	67,117 00
Machinery at Benicia	81,000 00
Real Estate	434 327 97
Personal	15,263 05
Total	$4,201 283 17
Capital Stock	$4 000 000 00
Surplus	201 283 17
Total	$4,201,283 17

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Thursday last, remarks:

"There are no movements in Stocks nor in Bonds. We have nothing from New-York later than the 2d, and if we had, it is not probable that it would be of any general advantage to our readers, as all the Northern money articles are blended with war against the South, without any regard to veracity or the real position of the finances of the country."

The reason why the reporter for the *Picayune* so far forgets his ordinary amiability as to charge his New-York cotemporaries with want of veracity, is found in the very first line of this extract. There are *no* movements in Securities of any kind at New-Orleans, by his own confession. Of course, he finds it difficult to believe that the world of finance and business still moves in more rational and loyal quarters. The writer will, probably, be ashamed of his bad manners six months hence. We give him that grace to discover that the real position of the finances of the country is fully equal to the vindication of the strength and integrity of this great Government.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by MR. J. T VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street.

May.	Premium.	May	Premium
15..Philadelphia	Par.	13..Louisville	1½@2
15..Boston	Par	13..Detroit	1 @1½
9..New Orleans	Par@¾	13..Cincinnati	2 @2½
15..Mobile	Par.@¾	14..Pittsburgh	2 @3
14..Baltimore	1¼@1½	14..Canada	¾@⅞
14..Washington	5 @5½	13..Alton, Ill	12 @13
13..Chicago	1 @3	13..Rockford, Ill	10 @11
12..Milwaukee	7 @8	15..Wilm'g'n, Del.	⅜@½
14..Cleveland	1 @1½	13..Akron, Ohio	1 @2
12..St Louis	11 @12		

Although the canals opened five days later than last season, and fifteen days later than the season before, the Tide-water receipts of Wheat are already largely ahead of both years, and well up on Flour and Corn. Adding to these receipts the amounts of Flour and Grain daily coming over the Erie and Central roads, the deliveries in this City from day to day promise to exceed the movement of any previous season for many years past. The Albany papers report the quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water, during the second week in May, in the years 1860 and 1861, as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	38,753	177,378	397,489	27,017
1861	11,437	659 128	318,328	18 450
Decrease	26,316	Inc. 481 750	Dec. 79,161	Dec 8,567

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 15th of May, have been as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	40,469	43,893	31,400
Wheat, bush	82 918	199,173	726 361
Corn, bush	197 566	402 498	332 838
Barley, bush	77 860	41 052	38,047
Oats, bush	469 460	380,053	331 057
Rye, bush	29,479	16,760	1,251

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives 75, Reading Railroad 15⅝; Morris Canal 40; Long Island Railroad 9; Pennsylvania Railroad 36. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 65 bbls. ashes, 16 182 bbls. Flour, 155 713 bushels Wheat, 56 573 bushels Corn, 10,175 bushels Oats, 4,649 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,331 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 70 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, respectively, ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in less demand, yet is buoyant, including Middling Uplands, 14c. ₰ lb. The reported sales comprise 1 800 bales.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c.@14c.; 170 bags Laguayra, at 14c @14¼c.; and 300 bags Rio at 11c.@13½c. ₰ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Less activity has been observable in the market for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from the regular home trade has been moderate; and that from shippers restricted. Holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices of low and medium grades have been tending downwards. Sales have been reported of 12,600 bbls, including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35 mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands $5 55@$5 65 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	$ 70	@ 7 80
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is in more request, at former rates. Sales have been made of 3 800 bbls. at $5 75 @$6 25 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c. and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 90 ₰ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine. ₰ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at $2 60@$2 65 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine. ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted somewhat firmer. A large amount of Wheat has arrived, since our last, but the receipts included many nasoaud and inferior lots, which do not suit shippers. The boat *Major Anderson*, which arrived at an early hour this afternoon, brought to Messrs J. B. Heacock & Son, 7,060 bushels Milwaukee Club,—the heaviest boat load, it is stated which has ever reached this City, by way of the Erie Canal. The total sales, since our last, have been 185,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 22@$1 23; White Western, $1 35@$1 60; Red Western, at $1 28@$1 32, chiefly at $1 25@$1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, very poor to good, at $1 15@$1 24; N. W. Club, at $1 17@$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 02@$1 18; Red State, at $1 25@$1 27; White Kentucky, at $1 70@$1 75, and White California at $1 35 ₰ bushel. Corn is in good request, but at rather easier rates. Sales 67,500 bushels, at 53c.@54c. for new mixed Western; 55c.@56c., for old do. do.; 41½c.@52½c. for damaged do. do. ₰ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 66c @67c ₰ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy, at 55c.@70c. ₰ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels State, at 58c. ₰ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canada, at 32c.@32½c.; Western, at 31½c.@32½c., and State at 32½c@33½c. ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 350 bales North River, at 60c @ 70c., for shipment, and 80c.@85c. for local use, chiefly the latter. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand and are steady, including last year's crop, at 16c.@24c. ₰ lb.

METALS—Continue very quiet, and prices, in the main, nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales 98 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c @ 29c., and 112 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 16c.@20c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at $4 75 ₰ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is less sought after and is down to 72½c.@75c., closing generally at the inside price. ₰ gallon. Tar has been partially neglected. Resin is in good request, especially common, which is firm at $2 ₰ 310 lbs.

OILS—The inquiry to-day has been mainly for Whale, Sperm and Linseed, yet sales of even these have been limited at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 50 for mess; $18 for unInspected Mess; and $13 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet at 6¾c.@7¾c for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Lard is depressed. Sales 350 tcs. and bbls, at 9c.@9¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is lo active, yet steady. Sales 186 bbls., at $11 25@$12 50 for Country Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₰ bbl.; prime Mess, $16@$18 50 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ₰ bbl. Butter is in limited request at 11c.@15c. for Western, 13c.@17c for State, ₰ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 4¾c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

The Liverpool *Price Current*, of yesterday, reviewing the trade of the week, says: The provision market has been very dull and the business done quite light. About 400 hhds. bulk meats were bought at 5c.@5¾c for shoulders, and 7¼c. for sides, including packages; and 700 bbls. mess pork at $16 50. Nothing worthy of note done in bacon or lard. The market closes very dull, and prices nominal. Mess pork offering at $16 50; bulk pork at $5 and $7, packed, and bacon at 5¾c.@5c., and 9c for shoulders, sides, and clear sides. Prime Lard in tierces can be bought at 8¾c., and in kegs at 9c. Cut and Head Lard at 8c., and Butchers' at 7c. The very heavy shipments which have been made to the Southern States from the West during the last four weeks have greatly reduced the stock of provisions in the West, and there must necessarily be a large demand to feed the Army which the Government will have in the field during the Summer months; so that the conclusion is reasonable that prices must rule higher."

RICE—Sales to day, 170 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—A fair business was transacted, to-day, sales having been reported of 1,540 hhds., including Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@6¾c.; 122 hhds. Porto Rico (by auction) at 5 9-16c.@6¾c., 2 per cent. off for cash; 20 000 bags Manila, in bond, at 3¾c., cash; 620 boxes Havana, part on board, at 4¾c., cash, and part free at 5¾c., usual terms also, 90 hhds Melado at 2¾c.@2¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., chiefly at 9c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 609 bbls., at 16¾c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day, at full previous quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2. 6d. ₰ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags 8d.@8¾d.; Corn, 6d.@8¾d. ₰ bush.; Cotton, 7 32d.@¼d ₰ lb.; Resin, 3s ₰ 310 lbs.; Pork, 2s.@3s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Cheese, 30s @33s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.; Tobacco, 30s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d ₰ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₰ bbl., Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₰ bush.; Resin, 3s. @3 3d. ₰ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 32s. 6d. ₰ ton. For Cork, for orders—Wheat, (17,000 bushels,) at 12d. ₰ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (40,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 17c. ₰ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 10d. ₰ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For.	
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Parana	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Tentoria	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 18
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampton	May 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Teutonia	New York	Hambur

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 793 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington are important, as indicating the course likely to be pursued by the European Governments in the pending war, shadowed forth in the attitude of the diplomats at the Capital. The Ministers Resident are represented to be utterly astounded at the exhibition of vigor on the part of the Administration, and the overwhelming response made by the people to the call of the Government for aid. Their last dispatches to Europe, if anything, exaggerate this great uprising of the people, and on those dispatches this Government will take definite action in preference to any which have gone before, based upon the condition in which the country was left at the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. The President and Cabinet have no fear that the Government of either England or France will assume an attitude hostile to the Union on account of the blockade of the Southern ports.

We are still in uncertainty as to the truth of the important statement telegraphed from Harrisburgh, and published in yesterday morning's paper, to the effect that Ex-Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE was about to join Col. ANDERSON at Cincinnati, and take a command under him on the side of the Union. Col. ANDERSON, it seems, did make the statement imputed to him, but it was based on intelligence which he himself had received but a short time previously, from Lieut TILDEN, an aid-de-camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the Ohio troops. Lieut. TILDEN received the information in a letter from a friend in Kentucky, who asked him to acquaint Col. ANDERSON with the fact. A dispatch from Louisville states that the story is credited there, as well as in Lexington and Frankfort; but the same dispatch also states the significant fact that the whereabouts of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is unknown. It may be that there is more truth in the report than Mr BRECKINRIDGE'S friends are at present willing to admit.

Gen BUTLER, who has recently distinguished himself for prompt and efficient service in the Department of Annapolis, has been promoted by the Administration to be Major-General, and has been ordered to report at Washington. He will, doubtless, be assigned to some post where his executive abilities can be exercised to the best advantage. One rumor gives Fortress Monroe as his probable destination, with a view to operations against Norfolk and Richmond. Brevet Major-General CADWALLADER is assigned to the command of the Department of Annapolis, in place of Gen BUTLER.

The position of Baltimore having been sufficiently assured by the presence of additional troops from Pennsylvania, under Gen CADWALLADER, the Massachusetts Sixth and the New-York Eighth yesterday removed to their old encampment at the Relay House. Half the artillery originally taken with them was left on Federal Hill.

The supposition of our Washington correspondent regarding the disposition of the fourteen additional regiments ordered from this City and Brooklyn proves to have been correct. An order was yesterday issued by the War Department, directing that nine of them be sent to Fortress Monroe, and the remaining five to Washington. In connection with the transfer of General BUTLER to Fort Monroe, the fact of the concentration of so large a body of men there may be considered as significant.

A dispatch from Wheeling states that passengers over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the last week, have been forced to transfer, the Secessionists having blown up two culverts on the road near Harper's Ferry, and removed the rails. They report that they were detained four entire hours by the rebel Goops, who numbered some three thousand. The rebels were in expectation of an immediate attack.

Great activity now exists at the Brooklyn and other Navy yards, in making preparations for the blockade of the Southern ports. We publish elsewhere a list of the vessels already in commission, including both those regularly belonging to the Navy, and those which have been taken temporarily for the service. This list, which already numbers about forty, will doubtless be largely increased. The steamers *Mount Vernon, Thomas Perkins, Resolute* and *Release*, went into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and left immediately under sealed orders.

Another military encampment of State troops was broken up in Missouri on the 12th inst, by the Union men. The encampment was situated at St Joseph, and the men, numbering some two hundred, were mostly armed with the guns recently taken from the United States Arsenal at Liberty. Fighting for the Federal Army still goes on briskly in St Louis, notwithstanding the recent conflicts between the soldiers and the mob. The Coroner's inquiry, in the case of the victims of the second tragedy, have rendered a verdict which is perfectly non-committal as to the responsibility for the occurrence.

A special order issued from the Adjutant-General's office at Albany announces that companies of volunteers regularly accepted, but not yet attached to organized regiments, will be forthwith assigned to regiments by the Commanders of the various Military Depôts, and elections for field officers will be held when the proper number of companies are aggregated. Under this order several new regiments have already been organized at Elmira, where some ninety companies are assembled.

The Massachusetts Legislature yesterday passed the appropriation bill for three million dollars for State expenses, as well as the bill providing for a loan of seven millions to the Federal Government.

The mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool on the 4th inst, were received last evening. They bring advices no later than those by the *Arizona*; but from more perfect files of English journals, we extract various articles of interest upon American topics. The British Press and people seem to have decided to respect the blockade established by President LINCOLN, and to accept his definition of Southern privateering as piracy. From the Continent we have as yet no echo of the American news.

The *Great Eastern* is loading with grain and flour for Liverpool, and will depart on the 25th inst, carrying freight and passengers.

The weather yesterday was cool and bracing, being very favorable for the practice of the troops at the different encampments. The regiments all take great interest in the drill, many of the officers and men entering enthusiastically into the work of preparation so necessary for them before going into active service. The men at the encampments at Yorkville, Hamilton park, Jones' Wood and Turtle Bay, appear in excellent spirits, the prevailing sentiment being an irrepressible desire to be called into active service as soon as possible.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, passed a resolution discontinuing the *Daily News* and the *Day Book* as Corporation papers. The use of Reservoir Square was granted to the State authorities for the erection of temporary barracks. A concurrence was had with the other Board in extending the hospitalities of the City to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tenn.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, there was one conviction of forgery, and several pleas in minor cases taken. In all, eight cases were disposed of. The calendar is nearly clear, and the Court will soon adjourn, when Judge MCCUNN will take command of his Regiment.

The Stock Market continued firm, and 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher on the Border State Stocks yesterday. Among the Railways, New-York Central was active, at 73 ₱ cent, and Illinois Central 66 to 67 ₱ cent.

Less activity was discernible in Cotton and Flour yesterday, though prices of the latter favored buyers. Wheat continued quite brisk, and desirable lots were held with more firmness. A good demand prevailed for Corn, but at rather lower rates. Oats attracted more attention. Sugars, Tallow and Common Rosin were pretty freely sought after. Coffee, Molasses, Provisions, Rice, Hay and Whisky were moderately dealt in. Hops were inquired for. The freight market was less active.

Blockade of the Mississippi—How Can it be Maintained.

The blockade which has, probably, by this time, been practically instituted in all the ports and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, will soon be a matter of deep concern to the commercial interests of New-Orleans, and, indeed, the whole valley above that city, and turn a portion of the public attention to the mouths of the Mississippi River, from which commercial vessels are henceforth, for a season, to be excluded, and privateers, if it is possible to send them to sea, are to enter upon their hazardous emises.

The Mississippi River discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, about 110 miles below New-Orleans, by two principal outlets, known on the river as the *Northeast* and the *Southwest Passes*.

The point of bifurcation of the river is about ninety-five miles below the city, and is known to the pilots and boatmen as the *Head of the Passes*. The depth of the Mississippi, so shallow at its mouth, above this point ranges from less than 100 feet to over 170 feet—and its average width below New-Orleans is very nearly half a mile.

The current during the Spring and Summer months, while the water is high, is very strong—averaging not less than two and a half miles an hour—and serves greatly to facilitate the purpose of a privateer, of slipping to sea in defiance of the vigilance of a blockading squadron.

The principal channel, or chief outlet of the commerce, as well as the waters of the Mississippi, is now the more westwardly of its two great arms—that known as the *Southwest Pass*—and is the only one by which vessels drawing over fifteen feet water can at all stages of the tide cross the bar which is found at the point where the waters of the river encounter those of the Gulf.

The other great outlet, known as the *Northeast Pass*, enters the sea at a point some twenty-five miles, measured along the coast, east of the mouth of the Southwest Pass.

This Northeast Pass was formerly the chief channel by which commercial vessels passed to and from the Mississippi; but it is now, by reason of natural changes to which all the channels have been subjected in the last century, so filled up as to be barely navigable for craft drawing about eight feet water, and for these only in favorable conditions of tide and weather.

Midway between these two principal passes, and almost equally bisecting the angle formed between them, is another channel, leading from the Mississippi River to the Gulf, and known as the *South Pass*; which was also used a good deal before the American Revolution, by vessels drawing not over eight or nine feet of water, but which is now so filled up by deposits as to have become practically unfit for navigation.

In addition to these three outlets, there is yet another channel leading to the Gulf of great importance, and known as the *Pass L'Outre*—formed by the bifurcation of the Northeast Pass; but which, though narrower than the Northeast Pass itself, is yet both straighter and deeper than that channel, and furnishes the best and shortest passage for eastwardly bound vessels, drawing not over 11 or 12 feet of water, or even larger, with a steam-tug to help them through.

The distance from the navigable channel across the bar, at the mouth of the Southwest Pass to that at the mouth of the *Pass L'Outre*, is about thirty miles. It will be perceived, therefore, that to effectually blockade the port of New-Orleans, by vessels cruising off the mouths of the Mississippi, will require not only great vigilance, but the use of many well armed vessels of light draft, and an increase of the force at the three navigable entrances to the river, as well as at the mouths of the outlets of Lake Pontchartrain, in the rear of the city.

This difficulty will be increased by the great widths of the mouths of the river, and the heavy fogs which will prevail there, serving frequently to veil, for long periods, the hull of a vessel lying within a few hundred yards of the man-of-war in search of her.

The difficulty is also increased by the light and loose nature of the bottom of the river on the bars, which is so movable and almost fluid, that a privateer of light draft, yet drawing more than the actual depth of the water, may leave the channel, and sometimes escape in a dense fog, while a blockading vessel might be actually crossing the bar.

A vessel receives such aid from the current that it may go safely to sea, with the wind right, though its keel may cut two or even three feet into the soft mud on the bottom of the river.

The difficulty of maintaining this blockade will be further increased by the extensive means possessed by the insurgents at New-Orleans of arming their numerous and powerful steam-tugs, and other available craft, and descending, at favorable periods, in sufficient force to engage the lighter vessels at the outlet of the particular Pass at which the blockading squadron happens, for the moment, to be the weakest.

It is not to be doubted that a very large force of steam-vessels will be required to fully guard the several mouths of the Mississippi; and it has therefore been suggested to the Government, by an engineer whom we have reason to believe is capable of forming a correct opinion in the premises, that the blockade of the Mississippi River could be far more easily and effectually maintained *by taking possession of the point known as the Head of the Passes*—the point of divergence of the three principal outlets—and placing well armed vessels and a land or floating battery or two just above and at that point, so as completely to command all the outlets of the river at once. The character of the Mississippi and both its shores are represented to be extremely favorable to the institution of this form of inland blockade.

The borders of the river at the Head of the Passes, and indeed nearly all the way up to Fort Jackson and St Philip, are composed of a soft and very unstable muddy material, of which the surface is but one or two feet above the level of the river, and but three or four feet above that of the Gulf of Mexico; in fact, at the Head of the Passes, and twenty miles or more above that point, there are numerous places where the salt water of the Gulf is separated from the fresh water of the river by nothing but these soft banks of mud, frequently not more than two or three hundred yards, or even less than that, in width, where half a dozen men, in a few hours, can open a canal through which the water of the Mississippi will rush out into the Gulf, and speedily cut itself a passage of great width and depth.

Just such an artificial outlet was actually formed some years ago by a boatman, to enable him to take his skiff by a short cut from the river into the Gulf; when the water poured through his ditch with such violence that it was but a short period before it dug out a channel for itself half as wide as the Mississippi, and sixty feet in depth.

It was accordingly proposed to the Administration, some time since, to take possession of the Head of the Passes, where steamers may lie in safety by these mud shores, and intercept every craft that attempts to enter or leave the river. Their position here would be perfectly secure against surprise. An artificial outlet from the river to the Gulf above their position, on each shore, would place an impassable moat between their batteries and any approaching force.

We do not know what plan has been decided on for holding the mouths of the Mississippi below the forks, which are in the possession of the Rebel forces. But it would appear to us that the plan of securing the head of the passes would afford at once a speedy, cheap and most effectual process of enforcing a rigid and impenetrable blockade, cutting off all possible communication between the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.

If this commanding point is not immediately secured by the Government, it will doubtless be occupied by the Insurgents, and the Administration will then be compelled to maintain their blockade altogether by outside steamers.

Southern Repudiation.

The repudiation of Southern securities, which is rendered almost inevitable by secession, is among the evils from which, whatever may be the result of their insane war, the Southern States will never recover. For a State or nation to think of occupying a respectable position in the popular opinion of the world, that refuses, whether from necessity or organic knavery, to pay its honest debts is one of the absurdities of the Southern brain. Bankruptcy, from whatever cause, is one of the sins that nations neither forget nor forgive. They will admit of no explanation or excuse. Payment is what they demand, and that alone will command their respect—that only will vindicate faith or preserve honor.

The causes which render repudiation a necessity with the Southern States, will not lessen the odium which will be heaped upon them. If they shall be successful in achieving what they call their independence, at a price which shall exhaust all their resources and render them unable, even if they were willing, to pay, the questions will be asked why they embarked in a struggle that cost them so much? What great evil was to be avoided, or what good achieved, by a revolution, the effect of which was to defraud their creditors of their honest dues? These questions, we apprehend, it will be found difficult to answer. They were subject to no aggression. They were suffering no wrong. The compact into which they entered was kept by everybody but themselves. The Constitution which they assisted in framing, and which they were pledged to support, was violated by nobody but themselves.

The Union, into which they voluntarily entered wherein its influences towards the Southern as towards the Northern States, and they enjoyed their full share of its protection and its blessings. No power oppressed, no usurpation trenched upon their rights, from sheer caprice or what in the world's estimation it were, for the sake of building up a civilization based upon degradation and enslavement of a race, for the sake of establishing an aristocracy upon the enforced and unpaid labor of the unemancipated serf of four millions of men, and with the ultimate design of spreading the institution of Slavery by the robbery and conquest of nations to the south, they broke their compact, repudiated the Constitution, united themselves against the fairest and best Government in the world and through a causeless war, that ended in treachery, created a necessity, or furnished an excuse for repudiation, in the cost that the struggle had occasioned them.

There will thus be no excuse to honorable minded foreign capitalists in this rebellion, or revolution, if it shall become such. It will but add insult to fraud and knavery, and all men will so regard it. We have heard much of Southern chivalry and Southern honor. Repudiation will convert these terms into the language of contempt and ridicule, and make them synonymous with knavery. When the Southern merchant shall ask for credit, he will be reminded of repudiation, and his request answered by derision. When a Southern city shall issue its bonds, they will be hissed from Change. When a Southern State shall ask for a loan, it will be pointed to Southern stocks that went down and down in the market until they disappeared at last into the oblivion that reigns beneath the financial cypher, and its petition will be rejected with contempt. When a crisis which demands immediate possession of funds shall arise, they will be compelled to resort to extra taxation, for they will have no credit to enable them to borrow. The people, catching the idea from the example of the State, will repudiate taxation. Forced contributions, coerced by military power, will be the result, and the curse of anarchy will follow as the punishment of the future for the dishonesty of the present.

SIGNIFICANT.—The proclamation of Gov. LETCHER, prohibiting exportation from Virginia of "any flour, grain, beef, pork, or other provisions," is significant. It proves what has often been asserted, and as often denied, that there is a growing scarcity of these actual necessaries for the armies gathering there. With the ocean closed against her, and her northern and western supplies cut off, Virginia will find it difficult to support the fifty thousand soldiers present and the other fifty thousand coming, of whom she boasts so much. These thousands, be they more or less, must eat. They must have bread and meat, and these are being hard to come at. Besides, they cost money, and with an empty exchequer, the difficulty will be increased. Her banks have suspended, and a stay law has been passed by her Legislature. She has no credit outside of her own territory, and no means of making it available if she had. Her own people have become chary of bank shinplasters, based upon vaults filled with moonshine. They are slow to part with their "flour, grain, beef, pork, or other provisions," for these worthless promises to pay, while current coin has gone with the last year's snow. There will be a good many hungry people in Virginia to curse the treason of their betrayers before the year wanes.

The New Barbary.

Some eighty years ago, in a letter to the philanthropic HARTLEY, FRANKLIN expressed his apprehensions lest the success of the private-armed vessels employed in the Revolution, and in the prior French wars, should have given the American people too strong a relish "*for that most mischievous kind of gaming mixed with blood.*" "I do not wish," he added, "to see a new Barbary rising in America, and our long extended coast occupied by *piratical States.*" He little thought that in less than a century his worst fears in this regard would be realized. The privateering proclamation of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the privateering act of the Confederate Congress, with the numerous applications that are reported for letters-of-marque and reprisal, no place us too clearly with a new Barbary that shall eclipse the infamy of the old.

In its best estate, and in its most legitimate form, privateering is only a shade removed from piracy. Before the end of the sixteenth century, it had been the most common thing in the world to rob and plunder on the high seas without a commission. About this time it was discovered that it would be convenient to organize this maritime robbery, and make the crimes of men in some regard useful to the State. It was in the year 1570 that the Prince of Orange issued perhaps the first commission known to have been issued to a privateer. The revolted provinces of the Low Countries were engaged in a desperate struggle with the bigoted and bloody Philip, and the impoverished Prince determined to replenish his empty Exchequer by granting commissions, in his capacity of sovereign, authorizing his adherents to cruise against the ships of Spain. There were any number of freebooters in those days who were ready to engage in the trade on their own account, and none the less ready to enter into it in partnership with the Prince. A large fleet was soon equipped, and they rushed into a miscellaneous pillage of the commerce not only of Spain, but of the Netherlands, and of all other countries. It was said that their own land suffered from the depredation of these self-styled "beggars of the sea," not less than from the oppression and cruelty of the Duke of Alva. They soon acquired a terrible fame, and in spite of their commissions, which they were caught by Spain and other nations, they were regarded and punished as pirates.

The Prince was in many respects more careful and considerate than JEFFERSON DAVIS in the issue of his commissions, but it was impossible to prevent the excesses in which his privateersmen indulged. He established a very strict discipline for his fleet, in very minute particulars, and exacted implicit obedience to the articles of war. In order to do the devil's work to the best advantage, he ordered every captain to make provision for a minister on board his ship to preach God's word. If threats were to prevail, it was indispensable, in his judgment, to "preserve Christian piety among the crew." No one was to live else among them and in the fleet but native Netherlanders, under pain by virtue of a special commission. No man was to be admitted who had ever suffered at justice, or who was not of good name and fame. JEFFERSON DAVIS overlooks all these considerations. He is indifferent to everything but plunder. He will issue a commission to any one who can build a hand-org and scuttle a ship, and will give security for the observance of the "laws of the Confederate States." He makes no provision for the "Christian piety" of his freebooters, nor for the preaching of the Gospel among them, and the more they have "suffered for justice," the more likely they would be in the nineteenth century to make available privateersmen. He makes no distinction, in issuing his commissions, between privateers and negroes—but grants them to all persons indiscriminately who will engage in the piracy on Northern commerce without regard to the laws of humanity, or the laws of nations, or any other laws than the "laws of the Confederate States."

With all his disposition to prevent and reform the abuses incident to his new fashion of navy, the Prince of Orange could not overcome them, and his privateersmen preyed upon the commerce of the world, and were treated as the enemies of mankind. Not only was it impossible for him to exercise any control over the minor pirates of his fleet, but even the more distinguished corsairs, who had obtained dignities, and were styled Admirals, could not give any account of their expeditions, and plundered without any responsibility, beyond the limited danger to their necks. So it will be with these "beggars of the sea" sailing under the commissions, or the letters-of-marque and reprisal, of Jefferson Davis. He knows perfectly well that none but slave-traders, professional pirates, escaped convicts and gallows-birds generally, would, in this age, accept a commission to rob and plunder private property on the high seas, any more readily than a commission to steal, burn and murder on dry land. He knows, and all the world knows, that any one accepting such a commission, on the pretence of obliging the commerce of the Northern and loyal States of the Union, would be regarded as an outlaw and license to capture and rob every ship, of whatever flag, that he might encounter in his desperate business. And yet, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS expresses a most innocent admiration of the fact that President LINCOLN should propose to treat all men as pirates whom he catches in any such piratical expedition. Privateersmen sailing under the flag of an unrecognized government, are pirates in the strict sense of the term, and are, by all nations, being as pirates. Even the organized and independent Government of the old Barbary States could not issue such commissions, and protect the marauders who acted under them from the halter; and it would be strange if the world should pay any more respect to the paper warrants of the new Barbary that has been inaugurated on our Southern coast.

WHISKY AND SWEARING.—Speaking of the rebel forces at Memphis, a Chicago paper says: "They drink an immensity of whisky, and swear terrible vengeance against the North." Doubtless, if swearing would conquer the North, we should have been a subdued people long ago; or if drinking whisky by the Southwestern forces would have subjugated us, our necks would have been in the yoke a good many weeks since. But thanks to the gods, swearing is a very harmless mode of warfare, and drinking whisky hurts nobody but the topers who swallow it. Great oaths are very different things from great guns, and light profanity bears no resemblance to light artillery. We do not pretend to be very skillful in the science of war, but our present impression is that we had rather meet ten thousand men armed to the teeth with "reqveve" than a hundred with Minie muskets with long sharp bayonets on the end of them, in their hands. So long as the Memphis rebels do nothing but drink whisky and swear vengeance, we of the North may sleep soundly o' nights. Let them fire away.

The Health of the Army.

Early in July, in the next session of Congress, a new War bill will be prepared to enable the Government to meet the exigences of the present situation. It will be a measure of the utmost importance, and we trust will have upon it all the light which the widest military experience and the best medical science can give. The Army should be made into a perfect machine for the most complete service. All unsuitable regulations, belonging to a routine now cast aside in the best European military systems, should be summarily thrown overboard. Many rules which were adapted to our forces, scattered over a distant frontier, should be allowed, under our present circumstances, a more lax interpretation. Wants which were never felt in time of peace should now be filled up.

We learn, for instance, from the able report of the "Central Association of Relief," in this City, that the War Department has enough, or can soon order enough, of lint and bandages for the wounded, but that it has not certain other apparently very necessary articles for the hospitals—such as cotton night-gowns for the sick, flannel bandages for the abdomen, and others of a similar nature. Now an army-list ought to be complete for its purpose. If these things are necessary for the recovery of the sick and wounded, a Government like ours ought not to be obliged to call on private individuals for them. It should do its own work thoroughly.

The late notorious Secretary of War, FLOYD, put forth, in 1859, the following humane General Order No. 3:

"1. Purchases by the Subsistence Department of 'pickles,' 'sour krout,' 'dried fruits,' or 'fresh vegetables,' unless for the sick in hospital, are prohibited for the future.

"2. Two 'issues' per week of 'desiccated vegetables' may be made in lieu of 'rations' and 'three.'

"3. When 'fresh beef' can be procured at 6½ cents or less per pound, net weight it will be issued to the troops five times per week."

"Of the disastrous effect of this General Order," says the *Medical Times*, "we are furnished with an instance by a medical friend, who, in 1859, acted as medical officer to a large military command moving from Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake. For 900 miles the troops were provided with no vegetable substitute, except a few hybrid dehydrated vegetables. Scurvy began to show itself. Application was made for pickles to be issued to the men. The reply was, that the commissary had no pickles! 'Buy them of the traders and sutlers,' was the surgeon's reply. The commissary answered, and as a military man, very properly, 'Doctor, General Order No. 2 forbids me to purchase them.' The men were thus left, devoid of proper food, and scurvy raged with terrible fatality. During the term of years, the statistics of which we have just quoted, the cost of maintaining our army amounted to fully seventy-five millions of dollars. Compared to the various rates paid for the transportation of everything in the remote wilds of the West, the economy effected by General Order No. 3, of March 4, 1859, was ridiculous, and its consequences fatal. We leave it to political journals to discuss the 'contracts,' &c., but in the name of humanity we protest, as medical men, against such orders as these."

How this regulation has worked upon a wider scale, may be seen from the *Medical Statistics of the United States Army*, just published. We are told there (page 321) that, in five years, ending Dec. 31, 1859, out of an army of about 11,000 men, scattered over the country, there were *two thousand eight hundred and three* cases of scurvy!

We are sensibly informed that the Massachusetts Regiment, encamped in the Capitol at Washington, had, for the first few days, not a single vegetable, and fresh meat, but once! Such fare as this is a disgrace to our Commissariat. It may be necessary not to obtain vegetables as a necessary ration, on account of the difficulty of transport, but certainly they should be allowed whenever they can be easily procured. Neither has saved our men in Washington from scurvy but their own good habits of fruit.

This ought not to be. Men who have changed business and homes for the sake of serving the Government, should at least be fed as well as day-laborers.

Our mechanics and farmers are accustomed to good, nourishing fare. They do not, of course, ask for luxuries. They are willing to make sacrifices. But salt pork and hard bread, continued day after day, even with the occasional variety of a ham or a loaf of new bread, is not the kind of food to fight well on. We are aware that the Government has been caught somewhat unprepared, by the rapidity with which the regiments have moved on Washington. It is not the present managers of the commissariat we would criticize, so much as the prescribed rations. Let the War bill include fresh vegetables as a ration, wherever they can be easily procured.

Another great evil, which perhaps can be cured by new Army regulations, is the new century. A military surgeon of the service has tersely said that, "Beans kill more than bullets." We lay it down as a culinary law, that no American by instinct knows anything about cooking; least of all an American negro. It would be true of the whole country, that "*bread* kills more than bullets;" and, if this dreadful rebellion is ever cursed by some future Buckle to a material cause, it will, very probably, be to the horrible Southern cooking, which had soured the temper, and disordered the brain of the men of the Slave States with a morose dyspepsia. The present cooking of the Army, whether of beans, bread or meat, is enough to turn them all traitors, or to do the work of the enemy at once without shot or blow.

Now, in the new regulations, as has been suggested by the medical authorities here, why not have in each company a professional employed person, or pay one of the soldiers who has truly learned the business, for this extra labor, so that the constitutions of our soldiers might not be utterly impaired, before they were fairly in battle. We believe this arrangement would save more lives and impart more vigor to our men than any other means of so simple a kind.

Good digestive and well-cooked food are even more necessary for a warrior than a man of peace. Half of the fearful diarrhœas, dysenteries, choleras, and the like diseases, which are the worst enemies of the soldier, are either caused or stimulated by bad cookery. If we had the French genius for cookery, we might trust to the common soldiers doing their own cooking; but we have not, and so must have recourse to education and a thorough training. Let us have, then, professional *army cooks*, who can also shoulder a musket when the emergency comes.

In guarding the health of the Army, great care should also be taken in regard to *vaccination*. We already see how the rebel forces are scourged by small-pox. Ours will soon begin to show this dreadful disease, unless prompt measures be taken thoroughly to vaccinate the whole Army. There seem to be certain conditions, whether of atmosphere or soil, which are favorable to the development of small-pox in a crowded community, even when many of the individuals have been long since apparently protected. We trust the surgeons at Washington and Annapolis will look to this speedily.

Subjugation.

Among the bumbugs of these times there is none so preposterous as this idea of subjugation, and yet there is no word in the English language upon which so many changes have been rung. If a fort threatened by secession is reinforced by the Government, it is denounced as an effort at subjugation. If a regiment is raised to defend the Capitol from lawless invasion, it is denounced as an attempt at subjugation. If an army is called for to defend the country and maintain the integrity of the Union against an armed rebellion, it is stigmatized as a preparation for subjugation. If the President of the United States issues his proclamation calling upon all good citizens to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution, the cry of subjugation is raised, and the President is denounced as a usurper and a tyrant. When it is asserted that the fundamental principle that underlies all representative or popular Government, that the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, and acting in a constitutional way, shall control, it is denounced as a heresy, and as equivalent to subjugation.

It is time that this senseless cry of subjugation should be stifled, or estimated at its proper value. When the Southern States threw off their allegiance to the Government, and, after plundering the Federal property, arrayed themselves in open and armed rebellion against its authority, there was but one of two courses to pursue—the one to submit to a dissolution of the Union, acknowledge that the Government was powerless to perpetuate itself, allow the process of disintegration to be limited only by the voluntary forbearance of treason, and the other to call into activity the latent power and energies of the Government for its own vindication and perpetuation. The first would be a confession that this Republic was a myth, the Union a fable, and the thirty millions of American people without a Government. Between these two alternatives no loyal man could hesitate—no patriotic citizen pause in his choice.

The war on the part of the Government is simply to enforce the law, uphold the Constitution, and perpetuate itself. The idea of subjugation is simply ridiculous unless the putting down of the most causeless treason, the wickedest rebellion that human depravity ever embarked in, is subjugation. The constitutional rights of no State will be interfered with. The rebellious States will be kept in the Union by the strong arm of power, if need be, and the integrity of the Government maintained. It may as well be understood first or last, by all the States, that the twenty millions of loyal people are in earnest in their patriotic movement to uphold the Constitution as it is; that they have arisen in its defence, and will maintain its sway from the Gulf to the great lakes, and from ocean to ocean. They do not propose to subjugate any State, or any people, but every State and every people within the boundaries of the Union, as they are fixed by the Constitution, must be content to live under the institutions of this country as they came down to us from the fathers.

If to do this it be necessary to fight, they will certainly fight. With numbers and means and patriotism, and above all, justice and right on their side, the result cannot be doubtful. If it be necessary to conquer a peace that shall secure the stability of the Union, to march to the Gulf, then they will march to the Gulf, not in a spirit of conquest, not for the purpose of subjugation, but in defence of the right, and for the purpose of handing down to future generations the free institutions of this country unimpaired, as they were handed over to this generation by the great and good men who founded them. This is what the loyal millions of the American people intend to do, and they will surely accomplish their purpose.

Angel and Fiend.

Day by day we have new revelations of the spirit of Baltimore and of the character of the assassins of the 19th of April. The leaders in the dastardly outrage of that day it is now well known were men who "occupied the hospitalities of that portion of the country which has remained faithful to the laws; but after the cowardly assaults there were further developments, to two of which our attention has been specially directed, as showing woman in her true and generous state, and woman degraded by wrath and selfishness.

Immediately after the massacre, when some of those noble sons of Massachusetts, who so promptly responded to the call of their country, had fallen, pierced with treacherous bullets, or with skulls fractured by paving stones, two women hurried to the place to which their maimed bodies had been carried. One, the daughter of an English Admiral, married to a citizen of Baltimore, came with woman's heart to offer succor to the wounded, and with the coolness and courage which every true woman shows in a labor of humanity, overbore all remonstrances of the police, and insisted that the two most dangerously injured should be taken to her own luxurious home, where they were nursed and tenderly cared for. This lady had lived in Boston, and was true to its better spirit, no less than to her own womanly instincts.

The other, also from Boston, "the wife of a former Milk-street merchant, deeply interested in cotton-spinning, and resident but little over a year in Baltimore," came likewise to visit the wounded; not to offer succor, but to bring gibes and reproaches; not to bind up their wounds, but to torture them with her unwomanly and treasonable taunts; not to console, by telling them it was sweet and noble to die for one's country, but to jeer at them as having been "rightly served;" not to bow in humble admiration before their patriotic loyalty, but with harsh voice to ask, "What business they had to come to Baltimore?"

The savage, dancing around his pinioned victim, thrusting burning pine-knots into his quivering flesh, and gloating over his agony, does but follow the customs of his tribe, and may have a tender heart when compared with this fiendish woman. We leave her the enjoyment of the congenial secession *society* of Baltimore, and

——"Those thorns which in the bosom lodge,
To prick and sting it."

S.

Horrible Burning Fluid Accident.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 16.

In Manchester, Mass., last evening, a little child of FRANCIS CHANDLER set fire to a can of burning fluid, with matches, by which the child and its mother were burned to death.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

The English Press on the Blockade of the Southern Ports.

Protection of British Interests in the American Waters.

The mails and newspaper packages by the *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 4th inst., were received in this City last evening.

The news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Saxonia*

From our more perfect files of London papers we derive, however, various extracts of interest relative to American topics.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTH.

Views and Intentions of the British Government—The Troubles in the Great Western Railway of Canada—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

The newspapers by the steamer bearing this letter will inform you of the course taken by the British Government with regard to American matters as announced by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons on Thursday night, but I believe I am in a position to inform you of what has since then been determined on by the Cabinet. If you will refer to your file of the *Morning Herald* of yesterday, you will find the views of the conservative opposition very plainly stated in the second leading article. In that article it is stated that war between England and the Federal Government is now inevitable as a less evil than a suspension of the cotton trade, and a question is put to the Government whether it is in contemplation to send out at once armed vessels to Lake Ontario to protect, by force if necessary, British interests there. I believe I am correctly informed that the steamer conveying this letter bears dispatches to the authorities at Halifax, with instructions to the British Admiral on the station, requiring him at once to increase or move vessels from the fleet for that service. From the quarter whence this information reaches me, I feel assured that it may be received with implicit confidence, and I regret to add, that unless your affairs have now taken a more pacific turn, that England will shortly be either with the Northern States or against them. In the highest official circles, I assure you, war is already regarded as all but unavoidable, and such being the case, it may not be difficult to provoke.

The question of blockade is, I need not say, where the shoe will first pinch. It is alleged, whether correctly or incorrectly you will be best able to say, that Mr. BRUCE'S Admiralty information played fast and loose with the Paris declarations of the Great Powers at the close of the Russian war. The doctrine held by you in 1812, that free ships make free goods, was assented to by Lord CLARENDON, on the express understanding that the United States were to accede to what other questions was agreed to by the other Powers. But it is said that you have broken off entirely from that engagement, and are now to put in force those doctrines which this country has discarded and against which you fought. This is pronounced unprincipled as it will unquestionably prove inconvenient and embarrassing. To warn off ships approaching the Southern seaboard, and to capture them if they persist in going in, will, as a matter of course, upset all calculations of merchants and shipowners, not to say that it will completely cut off the supply of cotton. An early howl is, therefore, to be looked for from our shipowners, and, smarting under the interruption of the Cotton trade, as I dare say they will do, high words must follow the first authenticated act of warfare, and should there be any seizures, a collision will not easily be warded off. It is a pity that a resort to blockade has been deemed necessary, as, but for that, trouble with this country would not only have been prevented, but President LINCOLN would have had the sympathy of a large section of the British people. Perhaps he may have seen his way to make a blockade a mere matter of form to British vessels, but in truth, I believe a charm will cease to operate after closing in the Chesapeake, in perhaps a week or ten days after you receive this.

When you turn over your newspaper files, you will perceive that the money market has not been influenced by the unfavorable American news, and that funds are, if anything, quoted higher than they were a week ago. The reason of that is that a firm conviction is entertained as to the continuance of peace on the Continent. Many years' troubles are still, I fear, in store, but the probability is still strong to that comprehensive of arms and of other will still be effected. An attack on Washington, or a further effusion of blood, will, however, speedily get over this feeling, and then you may depend on it that the money market will be prepared to carry on a war in Wall-street. But as matters are, American securities are already quite a drug, and could only be commodity buyers with the inducement of large sacrifices. Only one or two small transactions in Illinois Central shares had been effected from New-York and elsewhere to be reading at what they should bring, but they do not appear to have been effected. It was, I believe, intended to ring out a new loan of the Atlantic Railway, but the attempt has not been made. Some other new things, and among them some oil-spring schemes that I might name, have not been moved in either as yet for the present hopeless speculations. In fact, no established American railways are just wanting in next steamer's news to come down by the tide.

While talking to you of railways, I may say that the article which has just appeared in the *Bankers' Magazine*, on the Grand Trunk of Canada, represents, as near as I can ascertain, the views of the more influential of the shareholders. They seem determined to close the line from the one end to the other, and to keep it closed until what they call a satisfaction has been obtained. Nor does their case altogether seem a fair one. When Mr. WISCKE, the reciprocity treaty man, held office in Canada, he and his colleagues brought out the Grand Trunk in an official form, and it is alleged that either the shares were taken on the security of the Province, or they were put upon the market by false pretenses, and on either supposition it is held that those interested must be protected from all loss. Canada, it is said, can very truly, will be benefited enormously by the Grand Trunk Railway; and as land is abundant in the province, and the province would be benefited by increased emigration at the expense of land, the Canadian Government should, it is said, at least come forward and put the unused share and bondholders on something like the same footing as the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Should action be at once taken by the shareholders in this matter, I am afraid there will be general dissatisfaction in Western Canada. So far as I understand, the Western Canadians are groaning under a ministry seven hours in office in an unconstitutional manner by the votes of the Frenchmen of Lower Canada. Will the disaffected hold out their hands to you, or you hold out your hands to them, for a reconstruction of the Federal North on a new basis?

The weather continues seasonable and fine, and gives promise of an abundant harvest. The breadth under crop is enormous, and the young shoots are advanced and healthy. The strike among the operatives still continues, and others threaten to kick against the system of payment by the hour. Last night it was announced in Parliament that our Princess Royal is about to be given away to another Dutch earl, and the nation burdened with the payment of her keep.

THE BLOCKADE LIKELY TO BE EFFECTIVE.

From the London Times' City Article, May 3.

The commercial telegrams to-day from America describe business as having been brought to a total stand, and quote the rate of exchange 106¼. The accession of Virginia to the Southern Confederation gives it an additional population of 1,500,000, of whom only 500,000 are slaves. The relative populations of the various sections of the country are now as follows: 6,800,000 the seceding States, including Virginia; 5,800,000 the other Slave States; and 19,200,000 the Free States. As 44 per cent. of the population of the seceding States consists of slaves, the contest is terribly unequal as regards numbers: but the South have the advantage in the fact of the country being inconvenient and unhealthy for an invading force at the approaching season. Still, as the Slave States depend upon their ability to export their cotton and to import the greater part of the food for their slaves, *it is impossible to conceive that, under such a blockade as it will be in the power of the North to institute, they can maintain their resistance for any very protracted period.*

From the London Times, May 3.

MR EWART'S question last night was not inopportune, for the papers just received give the proclamation of President DAVIS, authorizing the issue of letters-of-marque. The South has few ships; the people of the Slave States are not sailors, and allow their trade to be carried on in Northern bottoms; so that the North has every advantage to waging a war, so far as blockade and the transport of troops by sea are concerned. President DAVIS now ventures on the extreme act of hostility to which a ruler can resort. Privateering has been abolished by the European Powers since 1856; but it will be remembered that when, after the Congress of Paris in 1856, England proposed to the United States to join in this combination Secretary MASON rejected the proposal, on the ground that privateering was justifiable in itself, and absolutely necessary for a nation which did not keep up great naval armaments. In the present case however the Government at Washington intends to treat privateers as pirates, on the ground that the authority they sail under has no legal existence. Should this be carried out, and a Southern privateer be hanged, we must look for bloody reprisals on the part of the Confederated States. The passions of all classes are now aroused, and no one can say to what length the fury of civil war will carry them.

IMMUNITY OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

From the London Shipping Gazette, May 2.

We have still our Minister at Washington, and the American Minister is still resident in London. It is true despatches have been sent from the Southern Confederation, but they have not been received here, nor, so far as we have heard at any of the Courts of Europe. Apart, then, altogether from the question of the inherent sovereignty of any State or number of States—the argument on which Mr JEFFERSON DAVIS relies in issuing his letters-of-marque—we seem, so long as we maintain undisrupted diplomatic relations with the Federal Government, to be precluded from recognizing an act done in hostility to that Government, or in derogation of its authority. If this view of the case is correct, we cannot recognize the proclamation of the Southern President, and, *were* which as the Federal Government has declared privateering *on the part of the Southern states to be piracy, we have no alternative but to regard it in the same light, until we have, by an overt act of recognition,' conceded to the Southern Confederation the position of a Government de facto, and established with it relations similar to those which already exist between our Government and the Cabinet of Washington.*

We do not apprehend that there is any disposition on the part of those who may adventure under Mr JEFFERSON DAVIS' proclamation to molest British ships. Itself prize will be to the ships of the Northern States, wherever they can find them. On the other hand, the Federal Government having the Navy at its disposal, I not more than a match for the Southern privateers, with all events, make abundant seizure of Southern merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere. Now, it so happens that, at the present moment, a good deal of British property is on board vessels which have only just cleared from New Orleans, Mobile and Charleston. This property is liable to seizure, though not to confiscation unless contraband of war. But as we expected yesterday, the delay and expense attending such seizure, and the subsequent proceedings in the Federal Prize Courts, prevent us to a release, would so shake all the profits of the cargo, if indeed, it did not create a heavy balance on the other side. It is this contingency which has, within the last day or two, raised the premiums on war risks up to 1, 6 and 10 per cent; but it is a contingency against which all the British ships in the West India Station cannot protect our merchants, except, indeed, it be the intention to stand by the Federal Government, and treat all the Southern privateers from Mr. LINCOLN'S point of view. The duty of our cruisers will be to protect British vessels from the insulting abandonment of those who take the sea under what is at best a doubtful license, and who will probably not be very particular as to the mode in which they make profit. We have, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL said last night, nothing to do with this unhappy conflict between the two sections of the American Union, and we cordially join in the prayer that we may, if possible, be kept entirely clear of it. Still, we cannot afford to abandon our shipping to the chances to which, under existing circumstances, they may be exposed, more especially along the Southern seaboard of the States and in the Gulf of Mexico. The disposition of the Federal Government to respect the neutral flag is evidenced by the fact that a British and a Spanish ship were permitted, on the 19th of April last, after a short delay, to enter the harbor of Charleston. It is for the Southern Powers who call themselves of their President's proclamation, to calculate the chances of an attempt to prey upon American commerce. *Whatever may be thought of the principle conveyed by the letters-of-marque bearing the signature of Mr Jefferson Davis, the readers will hardly believe that they confer a right to plunder indiscriminately; but if they do, it is of considerable consequence that they should be undeceived by those whose duty it is to protect the shipping of neutral States from damage or molestation.*

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FALSE POSITION OF THIS GOVERNMENT ON THE PRIVATEERING QUESTION.

From the London Globe, May 3.

Only a few years back, the European Powers assembled at Paris, at the close of an European war, and moved, by a common desire, to adjust the laws of war to the circumstances of a world in a change by the growth of commerce, laid down, and mutually bound themselves to abide by, five rules of maritime warfare. The most remarkable of the changes thus effected amounted to no more than a solemn recognition of the principle, that "a free bottom makes free goods"—the very principle to maintain which the United States went to war with Great Britain in 1812. So far, what was proposed was a concession to the interests of the great commercial and non-military Republic. But, tacked to this, was a condemnation of, and an agreement to renounce, the practice of privateering. And when the European programme reached Washington, it was on the ground rejected. The States, we were told, could not dispense with the right to issue letters-of-marque to private adventurers, authorizing them to "take, sink, and destroy"—and plunder—the shipping of any Power with which they might be at war, seeing that otherwise, not having, and not choosing to maintain, a powerful navy, they would be incapable of injuring their enemy at sea. The other available use of a navy—that of protecting their commerce—privateers could not supply. They are simply destructive, and can neither convoy a fleet of merchantmen or guard the entrance to a port. And for this purely destructive purpose—and avowedly for this purpose—the States would retain the right.

Now we are told the right, so carefully preserved, is not to be exercised—but assuredly in a manner not then anticipated. Too tactics are turned. A marked war between two European States would have thrown the balance now thrown, and may really throw the carrying trade of one or both of them into the hands of the great shipowning and mercantile republic. This, indeed, has long been a favorite object of the favorable chance of American as compared with European shipowning. A quarrel of the Union accomplished, and war between its sections being possible, not to say probable, it would be a fine thing for the profits of the secession adventurers. And, at this moment, the result dangles in Charleston harbor have, we are told, raised the insurance rate of freight for British vessels in the ports of the Southern States to more than double the amount chargeable for similar vessels sailing to the same flag or under the Stars and Stripes. In other words, *the first threat of a resort to letters of marque has depressed shipowners not to employ British vessels if they can help it, and has given to a great portion of the carrying trade of both hemispheres, as to the ships of other countries.* It is obvious that means must be found to bring the struggle between the two sections of the Union to a speedy termination, for the present position in which the States are involved, we see no reason why they should not be turned to a good account by the British shipowner.

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VALIDITY OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Post, (Ministerial,) May 3.

The question which was last night asked by Mr. JOSEPH EWART, on the subject of American privateers, cannot of course be dissociated from the proclamation which Mr. LINCOLN has recently issued, declaring a blockade of the Southern ports, and announcing that the Federal Government will treat as pirates all letters of marque which may be fitted out by the insurgent States. Mr. EWART, representing the greatest emporium of American trade which exists not only in this country, but in the world, is naturally enough anxious to ascertain the amount of protection which her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to afford to British commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. This interposition was in every sense equally timely and necessary. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS the President of the Southern Confederation, is anticipating by a few days the action of the Federal Government, has stated his intention of commissioning privateers. He has practically thrown down a challenge and instituted a policy which the North, to insure success, has only to imitate and enforce. But, considering that the great staple export of the South is cotton, upon every bale of which the new Confederation has fairly levied a war tax, the legality of this trade, whether carried on in foreign or American ships, becomes a matter of deep and serious consideration. The South possesses no commercial marine which could not be easily swept from the seas by the privateers of New York and Boston; but, if the privilege of issuing letters-of-marque were once conceded to the insurgents, the whole of the commerce between Europe and America would be placed in a position of imminent peril and danger. Under these circumstances Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. EWART, simply stated that Her Majesty's Government believed deeply that it was imperative on them to take all possible measures to avoid any participation in this lamentable conflict so that nothing but the imperative duty of protecting British interests could justify them in interfering, adding in these emphatic words, 'We are now free, and for God's sake let us keep out of this quarrel.' We do not imagine that British powers, with the fear of risks and insurances before their eyes, will be rash enough to endanger the carry on an inflammable trade by accepting the protection which either belligerent may offer. *There can be no doubt that the President, in his character of the Southern ports and to treat Southern privateers, when captured, as pirates.* With regard to the employment of privateers, the American Government has always maintained a position of isolation. It has refused to surrender the privilege of issuing letters-of-marque except the concession were made patently by the assertion of the rule that in time of war all commerce not contraband of war should enjoy equal immunity upon land and sea. This is not only a valuable but an impossible concession, because as all know from history that property so land, whenever the exigencies of war require it, is as liable to confiscation and destruction as goods at sea. Mr. LINCOLN is acting in strict conformity with precedent in declaring that he will treat and punish all Southern privateers as pirates. In the Mexican War, when it was supposed that foreigners might be disposed to intervene in the most strong behalf of Mexico, Mr. POLK issued a proclamation declaring that he would treat with such offenders as robbers and pirates. The present case is one infinitely stronger. The Federal Government is engaged in war with the Southern insurgents, whose independent and separate existence, *et de jure et de facto*, has never yet been recognized by any Power in the world. *In contemplation of public law they are simply rebels, and, as against them, the policy which Mr. Lincoln has announced is not only right in itself, but is one which foreign nations are bound to admit and respect.* But, supposing that the present movement can only be eventually repressed by a maritime war which, by depriving the South of its resources, would in all probability speedily reduce the new Confederation to national bankruptcy, we think that Mr LINCOLN has acted wisely and in conformity with strict law in having availed himself of the means which it must be admitted he can exercise without an offence or injury to any foreign Power. To preserve that policy of neutrality which Lord JOHN RUSSELL last night so forcibly expressed is the duty of this country. Interference can do no good either for commercial or political purposes. The civil war which unhappily rages in America must be left to work itself out, however disastrous its results may be to the commercial and manufacturing industry of this country.

Critical State of the Cotton Trade.

From the Liverpool Post, May 4.

The advices at hand respecting the blockade by the Federal Government of all the ports of the seceding and cotton-growing States will naturally cause serious apprehension throughout the manufacturing districts as to the future supply of cotton, more especially as the certainty which these advices give us of a sanguinary struggle between the Free and the Slave States, which may most probably interfere materially with the next crop of cotton, should the slaves choose this as an opportunity to secure their freedom. For the immediate future, however, the supply of cotton in the country will be fully adequate to the wants of the trade, more especially as with the continued unfavorable state of trade in Manchester, spinners show no inclination to increase their stocks. Whether there is a probability of this course being followed out, or whether there is an opposite course will develop. There can be no question that, sooner or later within the next nine months, there must be a considerable amount of short time worked by spinners as even with no obstruction to the shipments from the United States, the present restricted supply of cotton is quite insufficient for their requirements, and the cessation of the supply from the country would be a serious calamity.

The stock of American cotton in Liverpool on Monday last was estimated at 820,000 bales, and the quantity afloat to arrive from America 206,000 bales. This would leave available supply here and on the way of 1,026,000 bales of American cotton. The purchases of cotton in this market last week were 12,000 bales, so that spinners generally can hold no great amount of stock. Supposing them to take this for the seven weeks they take a low estimate of their consumption of American—viz: 40,000 bales per week—2,280,000 bales would have to be taken out of this market by the 1st of September, and consequently the stock on the 1st of September would be 1,254,000 bales of American cotton, provided the imports of all descriptions into Liverpool be the same as for the seven weeks previous to the 1st of May. Whether this be correct, in the prospects are by no means encouraging, and it is to be hoped that such a supply of cotton from India and other sources will be forthcoming as may relieve, to some extent, the state of anxiety in which we are placed by the unfortunate political state of America.

The present excited state of the cotton market need, therefore, be a matter of surprise, for the whole amount of American cotton in this port, and known to be on the way here, is only equal to about three weeks' delivery at the present estimated requirements of Lancashire and export, whilst the quantity of East Indian cotton is only 200,000 bales, against 95,000 bales at the same time last year. W. M.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE NEWS AND DAY-BOOK AS CORPORATION PAPERS—HOSPITALITIES SO ANDREW JOHNSON.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, Mr. BARNEY offered a resolution to discontinue the New-York DAILY NEWS and the NEW-YORK *Day-Book* as Corporation papers. Mr. BARNEY (Dem.) warmly supported the resolution. These papers, he said, were supported by the City Government, and they repaid this support by doing all in their limited power to excite discord among our citizens in reference to the treason and rebellion now existing in a portion of our country, and to weaken the loyalty of our people to the General Government. Their action appeared to be to sow in the minds and encourage the sentiments of the citizens of New-York as to cause a riot which should demolish their establishments, coupling thereby to compel the City to pay for their rotten concerns, when were no longer to support themselves. Words were powerless to express the contempt he felt for the course pursued by these journals. He hoped the resolution would be adopted forthwith.

Mr. PINCKNEY said he had he had never seen but one copy of the *Day Book* in his life, and many members of the Board had never seen even one; it was utterly useless as an advertising medium—and if there was no other reasons, this would be sufficient for their discontinuance as corporation papers.

Mr. CLARK was in favor of free speech and a free Press but the small circulation of these papers did not render them fit mediums for corporation advertising, and the $5 000 per annum paid to each of them was so much money thrown away. Besides, public opinion in this city, when was almost unanimous in favor of the Government, rebuked on the Common Council that it should no longer afford a quasi indorsement of the course pursued by their papers, by continuing to aid in supporting them from the public treasury.

After some further discussion, the resolution was adopted, only four members voting in the negative, viz: Messrs. Jones, Ryan, Gross.

A resolution, offered by the President, was adopted, authorizing the Street Commissioner to remove the obstructions for the erection of temporary barracks.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Comptroller to transmit to the Board the certificates of the City Inspector on which warrants have been drawn under the Burglary contract for cleaning the streets.

The Board concurred in extending the hospitalities of the City to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections shows the number of inmates remaining in the various institutions May 11, 1861, to be 8,056, being a decrease of 66 since May 4, 1861. The number admitted during the week is 1,910; died, 51; discharged, 1,595; sent to Blackwell's Island, 323; sent to the State Prison, 4.

FOR HAVANA.—The United States steamship *Bienville* will positively sail to-day (Friday) at 4 P. M. for Havana, from Pier No. 28, North River.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual election for officers in this Society held last evening, resulted in the success of the socalled Reform ticket, with the exception of the President. The candidates for this office were the distinguished traveler, BAYARD TAYLOR, and A. RUSSELL. Each received the same number of votes; the remainder of the successful ticket was as follows: Vice-President, Henry Grinnell; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, John Jay; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, E. G. Squier; Recording Secretary, William Starbuck Mayo; Treasurer, Paschal W Turney; Librarian, Charles B. Norton; Council, Joseph B Varnum, Jr., Edward A Stranahan, Samuel Dexter Bradford, Jr., Charles Congdon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently an emigrant, and about 40 years of age, was last evening discovered floating down the East River, opposite the South Ferry. It was towed into Whitehall-slip, and the Coroner was notified. It has no coat on; hair black.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the interruption of commerce consequent upon the war, there is considerable activity at the Custom house. Thirty to forty vessles are daily entered, and the business of the month, if it should continue as it has thus far progressed promises to equal any other month heretofore, even in the most prosperous times.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This steamship is now loading with grain and flour for Liverpool, and will leave on the 25th instant with freight and passengers.

HENRY INMAN'S splendid picture of Col WM. R. JOHNSON, of Virginia, one of the last and best pictures of the artist, will be sold to-day by H. H. LEDIG.

The Presbyterian General Synod.

ITS POSITION ON SLAVERY AND THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS.

The session of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians held in Dr. MCLEOD'S Church in Twelfth street, was resumed yesterday morning. Proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. STARKEY, of Philadelphia, after which certificates of the different delegations were read by the Secretary. Rev. GARVIN MCMILLAN D. D., was appointed moderator, and Dr. MCLEOD and Rev. J. A. CRAWFORD clerks. The Secretary then read the minutes of Wednesday's business, when the following resolution was offered and adopted: That the hours of meeting be from 9½ A. M to 12 M, and from 3 P. M. until adjournment by motion, the first half hour of the morning session to be passed in devotional exercises.

A letter from this Synod to the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland was then read in listening ground was taken on the subject of Slavery—the Church declaring its determination to hold no compromise with the peculiar institution. Slaveholders was denounced in the severest terms, and the patriotic action of the Government and the people of the North indorsed in the most decided manner. The other was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in the *banner of the Covenant*, newspaper organ of the Presbyterian connection.

Discussion was subsequently had on various points of church conduct and discipline, various resolutions being made and rejected. At the end of protracted morning and afternoon sessions, an adjournment was taken to 5 o'clock, when the reports of the different Presbyteries represented in the Synod are to be the subject of consideration.

From Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, papers of April 30 are received per steamship *Chester*, which arrived at this port yesterday. There is no news of any interest to be found in them, their columns being principally devoted to chronicling the recent events transpiring in the United States.

An earthquake had occurred there on the 27th ult., but no damage is reported.

EASE-RELIEF OF MR. LINCOLN.—Mr. ELLIS, one of our most distinguished sculptors, was a short time ago commissioned to go to Washington to execute a bas-relief of Mr. LINCOLN. He has accomplished his task and in a manner which is highly creditable to his well-earned reputation, as all the President's friends emphatically acknowledge. At the urgent request of some of Mr. LINCOLN'S admirers, Mr. ELLIS has taken a few casts of the original model. Toey may be procured at the establishment of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., No. 565 Broadway.

MILITARY CONCERT.—The Grand Military Concert in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the First German Regiment (Col BLENKER,) takes place at the Academy of Music to-night. In addition to a fine concert of vocal and instrumental music, there will be a presentation of colors to the Regiment, and subsequently a Grand Parade with military music. Mr. CHARLES FRATTI, the admirable composer, has written a march expressly for the occasion.

A VENERABLE JUDGE.—Governor BUCKINGHAM sent a message to the Legislature of Connecticut, on Saturday, announcing the retiracy of Judge WM. W. ELLSWORTH from the bench of the Supreme Court of Errors on the 10th of November next (at which time he will be constitutionally disqualified by age.) The House voted to fill the vacancy by an appointment, on Wednesday, May 22

[Advertisement.]

CURE OF PILES.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION.

Mr. L—— had been troubled with difficulty of breathing, pilles and chronic affection of the bladder and kidneys. He became alarmed and sent for his physician, but found no relief from the medical advice he obtained. He was at last induced to use the Brandreth Pills, and in a very short time he was much relieved. He then used a SARSAPARILLA PILL every other night with a view to the cure of the

CHRONIC AFFECTION OF THE

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

The effect was to cleanse these organs of all superfluous humors, and restore them to health. Four boxes of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

and one box of the

SARSAPARILLA PILLS

cured this gentleman of these most troublesome and dangerous diseases. He will be pleased to give information upon this subject; and as he speaks Spanish and German, it may be convenient to some who only speak these languages, to consult him. Reference, at the principal office, No. 294 Canal street.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at

No. 294 CANAL-ST.,

No. 4 UNION SQUARE,

And at CAMPBELL'S, No. 351 8th-av.

THE SARSAPARILLA PILLS

can only be obtained as above. Price 50 cents per box, or three boxes for $1.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity is now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting. English medallion, velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting &c., displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

SUNSHINE AND PROSPERITY.—Pleasant weather makes trade active; and a warm, bright day invariably increases the sales of KNOX'S bean felt and fashionable fabrics. Gentlemen who want a becoming and stylish hat should obtain a "KNOX," the only one that is approved by both fashion and common sense. KNOX'S salesroom is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofulous sores, ulcers, sore legs and all kinds of old indolent sores that have defied every other application, are speedily and safely healed by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the sore never returns.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Call at any of RUSHTON'S stores, or, if more convenient, at any other drug store, and purchase a single box or a case of any of Dr. GRISCOM'S Homœopathic curatives. Send for a manual, furnished free. Address PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM HAS MORE NOVELTIES and attractions in his Museum than all the other establishments in town.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,

DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies, Spring has Come, and if you wish handsome gaiter boots and shoes for yourselves and families—good articles, moderate prices—step into MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly recommended Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chamber maid and waitress; understands each capacity very well as first-class City reference can show. No objection to country. Call at No. 828 Broadway, near 12th-st., hall door, for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber maid and waitress; can give the best of reference, having lived with one of the best families in Brooklyn nine years. Apply at No. 92 Concord-st. Brooklyn, first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTA ble young woman wishes a situation to do chamber work and washing or as laundress; has no objection to the country for the summer months; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 22d st., between 2d and 3d-ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's; the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 46 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chamber maid and waitress; has six years' reference. Inquire for two days at No. 139 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 13 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SIT uation by a respectable young girl, as chamber maid, to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen from 10 till 2, at her present employer's No. 58 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chamber maid and laundress; has lived in the first families in this City; can give best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 152 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANT ed, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chamber maid or nurse, in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A young woman wants a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and very good seamstress and dressmaker; no objection to take care of children; would go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given of six or seven years' standing. Call, for two days, at No. 208 East 19th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of waiting on young ladies; the best of City reference given, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children, understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 42d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and the washing and ironing, the very best of City testimonials. Can be seen, at her present employers, 19 West 29th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to take care of children; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation as chamber maid and waitress, or waiting about; wishes to go to the country with a family for the Summer, the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 221 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., in the tobacco store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or would take care of young children and do plain sewing; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 East 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl to do chamber work and waiting, or mind children and sew; the best of City references; no objection to going to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 345 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chamber maid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, DeKalb-av., two doors from Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 33d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 172 East 48th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as such for the country; the best of reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 190 West 26th-st.

A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is competent to take care of children. Call at No. 85 East 32d-st., 4th floor.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to take care of children, or as chamber maid and waitress; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 205 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, in a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and oysters; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 74 Cherry-st., between Varick and Hudson, for two days. If not engaged. Best of City reference

AS GOOD COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, with best of references from last employers, desires a situation in City or country, as good plain and pastry cook; no objection to help in washing and ironing; is also a good baker and dairyman. Call at No. 378 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; the best of City references from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 20th-st., if not engaged.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing. Good City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook in a private family; no object on to go a short distance in the country, has the best of City references. Can be engaged at No 360 East 13th st near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in French, English and German styles; no objection to a hotel; best of references given. Can be seen at No 460 6th av., one door from 28th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 21 West 38th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT PERson, a situation as first-class cook. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS Cook, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have no objection to the country; have good City reference from their last place, where they have lived together for 4½ years. Call till suited in No. 247 West 16th-st., first floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation as chamber maid and waitress, or waiting about; wishes to go to the country with a family for the Summer, the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 221 7th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., in the tobacco store, for two days.

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AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Protestant young women as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; also, as chambermaid and waitress, with the best City references; they understand their duties perfectly, and will go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two competent women; one as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best of references from their last employers'. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, IN a private family, by a respectable young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands the business; will assist in the washing and ironing: City reference. Call at No. 189 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman in a private family; is an excellent cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 33d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable girl, as first rate cook; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th ave., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; understands her business; the best of City reference; no objection to a private boarding house. Call at No 398 3d av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 71 1st st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Call at No 19 West 39th st. The best of City reference

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 216 West 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork, washing and washing; would take care of children and do plain sewing; best of reference from City and country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19 h-st., third floor front room. Good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—TWO young girls want situations in the same house; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as waitress and chambermaid; $15 a month for the two; good City reference given. Inquire at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wants a situation as cook, and to assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 242 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, TO cook, or to do general housework, by a girl who can give good reference. Call at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—About 100 well recommended Protestant and Catholic girls want situations, in country or City; seamstresses nurses, chambermaids, waiters, housekeepers laundresses, cooks, general housework'rs, dairymaids, &c. Also, a few men, as farmers, coachmen, gardeners, hostlers, waiters, &c. M. S.—None but nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging servants are accepted at the first-class agency No. 366 4th-av. near 23d-st. D. ELMORE.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable young girls, to go together; one is a first rate cook, washer and ironer; the other is a chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given from their last place, where they lived eight years and a half. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 39th st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FIRST-class cook, at $12, and a first-class and regular chambermaid and waitress, at $8, want situations. Both are of the first respectability and can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by two respectable girls; one as good cook; understands her business perfectly; the other as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; both have good City references as to capability and character. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer of shirts and all kinds of finery. the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 136 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family in the City or country, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call during two days at No 152 20th-st., West of 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as dressmaker and seamstress perfectly understands cutting and fitting dresses of every kind, is accustomed to wait on ladies. Can be seen, until engaged, at her present place, where she has lived some years, No. 15 East 14th-st

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY RESPECTAble, middle-aged, American widow lady (no incumbrance) wants a situation as housekeeper or take the charge of a gentleman's household; has the requisite experience; references unexceptionable, and commerce of no object for a pleasant home either in the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, COOK, &c.—Wanted, by an active, handworking young woman, a situation to do general housework, does good cooking baking and is a good washer and ironer; can milk cows and make butter very well; country preferred, good reference; wages $14 a month. Call at No. 320 Broadway, near 12 b st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework; can give the best of City reference as to capability and good character. Call at No. 36 state-st., Brooklyn, first floor front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants a situation in a small family; good plain cooking, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 227 West 14th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—WANTED, BY TWO PROtestant young girls, situations, to do the housework of a family; no objection to go in the country; City reference. Call at No 362 East 14th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation to do general housework. Inquire at No. 432 Broome st., Room No 10.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, is a good sewer and trimmer can make up embroideries and French fluting; no objection to travel; can produce first-class City reference. Apply at No. 51 Sixth-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid, or would wait on an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse, and obliging; is a good seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 280 1st-av., in the dry-goods store.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; has good City references. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as laundress and chambermaid; can do up muslins in the neatest manner; or would assist in the cares of children and do plain sewing; has no objection to travel, the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th st., near 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as chamber maid and seamstress; would go to the country with a family; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 Hudson-place.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN WHO IS VERY FOND of children wishes a situation as nurse, and will assist in washing and ironing; would like to take the care of children going into the country, or on a sea voyage. The best of reference from her last employer, for honesty, and every quality for a good nurse. Apply at No. 175 York-st., Brooklyn, near Hudson.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse to a baby or grown children, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to the country. Can give good reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 131 West 3 st st., between 7th and 8th avs

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTAble English woman, a situation as such; is fully competent to take charge of no infant from its birth or young children; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 275 6 h av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL, AMERICAN, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can give City reference. Call at No 470 3d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a an experienced girl; or as chambermaid and seamstress, has nine years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 432 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in the rear, for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is very fond of children; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 70 321 st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel to Europe with a family for the Summer; can take charge of an infant or growing children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 153 West 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can make children's and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 Bleecker-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation; can cut and fit children's dresses; good reference given. A note addressed to G. F., Box No 196 Times office will be attended to; or call at No. 148 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., at Mrs Connor's, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, no objection to going in the country. Best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 290 4th-st., private house. Can be seen for two days, or address a note

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objections to the country; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a neat, tidy young woman in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting, would like to go to the country for the Summer the best of City reference given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by an American girl from the country, as nurse, or to do plain sewing; references exchanged. Inquire for three days at No. 95 Laurens-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A place by a smart intelligent American girl, 13 years old, to mind children or do light work in a good family; has no objection to the country. Call at her mother's, No. 79 Columbia corner of Vine-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, over the butcher's shop

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable married woman, who has lost her own baby. Can be seen at No. 384 Greenwich corner of Gansevoort st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a family as seamstress, understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would go by week or month; good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 186 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED to go in the country or travel; is a good dressmaker, old and fine stands Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Can do all kinds of plain sewing. References given. Can be seen at No 267 Spring st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go as seamstress to a private family, by the day or month; can do dressmaking, boys' clothes and family sewing in general; is a good operator on Wheeler's Wilson's machine. Call at No 150 7th av., top floor.

A woman wishes to go out by the days to sew, for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothes; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can make children's and ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 Bleecker-st.

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AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPetent girl, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; is a good shirt-maker; quick at the needle; will travel with a lady; wages $7. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pies; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young girl; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, back room

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; understands the machine thoroughly; would assist with children or light work if required; the best of City reference given. Call at 1.5½ West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as seamstress; understands dressmaking, family sewing, and would assist with the care of sewing children; or would go as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go the general housework of a small family. Can refer this week to her present employer, at No. 28 Bethune-st., N. Y.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN having a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, but without friends in this City, wishes a situation where she will make herself generally useful and sew; wages no object. Can be seen, with good reference, at No. 460 6th-av., between 26th and 25th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, capable of waiting or chamber work, would like a situation in the country or City. Any person may inquire for two days of her present employer for character and capability, at No. 29 Union-place.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as first-class waitress and to do chamberwork and nurse in a private family; good City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 93 Lexington-av., for two days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, Mr. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—On hand small girls and girls lately landed

FOR GERMANY.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to accompany a family to Germany, as baby or child nurse, and as lady's maid. The passage money will be considered as an equivalent for any service she can render. Has good city reference Does not wish to return. To be seen at 4th-av., No. 83

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute offered free to such families where any male member have joined the army Good civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK. —The advertiser, thoroughly experienced in dubious entry, cashier's duties &c., wishes employment—temporary or permanent. Is acquainted with the hardware, commission and coal business. Satisfactory references. Address A. M. B., Box No. 260 Times Office.

A CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD BUSIness habits, who has been for the last two or three years in the hardware trade, wishes a situation in a shipping or commercial house. The best of references given. Address W. B. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A place in the country of groom and coachman; has a most thorough groom and steady driver; he is not afraid of hard work; perfectly understands the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses; has no objection to City or country, has the best of City recommendation from his former and last employer. Call or address, at No. 554 Broadway, E. M., in the carriage repository, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, very industrious and can be trusted implicitly. Any in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note for M. D. No. 96 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has had sixteen years' experience in this City, has the very best of references as to character, capacity, &c. Any gentleman requiring a first class man will call or address a line to M. I., at Traine's saddlery, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a middle aged young man; is a good groom and understands his business thoroughly, and will make himself generally useful and handy. Can be seen, with good reference, at No. 460 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable help; is a single man, willing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, in City or country, as coachman and groom, by a respectable, sober man. Understands the care and management of horses. Is a careful driver; will make himself generally useful. City references. Address C. G., Box No 198 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as coachman and groom, in the City or any part of the country; can make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference from his last place for morality and capability. Inquire of, or address, C. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE,

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock.

RUSSELL W WHITCOTT will sell at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., a very large and beautiful assortment of furniture and works of art, among which are two fine parlor suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatel; rosewood etageres, with marble tops; centre and pier tables, three superb mantel and pier mirrors rich tapestry and Wilton carpets, elegant rosewood pianoforte, stool and cover; Turkish chairs and lounges, silk and lace curtains, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, dining-room and library furniture in tables, rich china, silver ware, cutlery, cut glass, &c. Every article in the house will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY B. HEARE Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUPERB FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

FIRST-CLASS GOLD WATCHES, &c.,

On FRIDAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock,

At No. 408 Broadway,

Being the entire stock of Mr D. C. Peacock, who is retiring from business, comprising in part rich cluster diamond stone and other brilliant rings, brooches, earrings, crosses, bracelets, studs, &c; also fine 18 karat gold jewelry of every description, gold hunting case and open-face watches, by Jurgensen, Patek, Cooper, Mardine, French, Tobias, Roskell and other celebrated makers. Will be positively sold without any reserve or condition for cash. Goods on view and catalogues ready on Thursday, 16th inst.

HENRY B. HEARE, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF JEWELER'S TOOLS,

Splendid Chronometer Regulator, with illuminated dial; Elegant Store Fixtures, Glass Cases, &c.,

On FRIDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock,

At No 408 Broadway

Comprising in part jeweler's tools, work benches, forges, presses, dies, cutting, stamping and rolling machines, gas fixtures, &c; also superb silver fixtures solid oak counters, ladies' desks chairs, plate glass showcase; a Herring & Wheeler's safe, a large chronometer regulator, with street dial; regulator, &c. Catalogues at sale.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

Trade Salerooms Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.,

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, commencing at 7 o'clock,

CATALOGUE

Of a large and valuable Private Library of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,

Comprising a large number of

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS

On Painting, Sculpture, Glass Staining, Architecture Theology, Classics, Natural History, etc. etc.

Catalogues now ready, and books on exhibition

AUCTION SALE.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Friday) at 11 o'clock precisely, at the private residence No 46 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood piano forte, suites, artistic bronzes, pier and mantel mirrors, embroidered lace and brocatel curtains, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; China, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, velvet and English carpeting, bedding of every description, shades, tables, mirrors, sofa beds, ornamente &c. Also, a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. B. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

THREE FINE PICTURES by VAN SEVERDONCK.

LARGE MARINE, by SCHAEF.

AMAZONE, by SCHENCK.

STABLE SCENE, by OUDRYOORT.

INTERIOR, by JAZ.

THE FAIR GUINEVERE, by ALEXE DE SENLIZ.

Also several fine specimens by Smet, Schermers, Nicolle, Tenkeu, and many others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—By E. & F. B. SCHENCK on SATURDAY, 18th inst. at 10½ o'clock, at their sale room, Nos. 453 and 457 Broadway, the very second hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites in various coverings, rosewood etageres, centre tables, cur ains mirrors and cornices, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, loungee rockers and chairs, hair mattresses feather beds, bedding, kitchen and glass ware, &c., &c.

ALSO

Tapestry velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets oilcloths, mattings, &c

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 20 Nassau-st., superb household furniture, removed from the 5th av. for convenience of sale the property of a family going to the country, nearly all made to order by the best cabinet makers, consisting of beautiful suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatel; rosewood etageres, large pier mirrors, Philadelphia and New York carpets, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, of every description, dining-room and library furniture in tables, rich china, silver ware, cutlery, cut glass, &c. Every article in the house will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 20 Nassau-st., superb household furniture, removed from the 5th av. for convenience of sale the property of a family going to the country, nearly all made to order by the best cabinet makers, consisting of beautiful suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatel; rosewood etageres, large pier mirrors, Philadelphia and New York carpets, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, of every description, dining-room and library furniture in tables, rich china, silver ware, cutlery, cut glass, &c. Every article in the house will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Leonard st. household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, hair cloth and reps chairs, mahogany marble top centre tables, grill frame French plate pier-glasses, mahogany secretary book-case, oil cloths, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, do. washstands, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, straw matting, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery glass and kitchen ware.

PEASE & COZZ, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c—ON FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising 4 light top wagons 2 no top do., 1 family rockaway, 2 two-seat do., one or two horse do., 1 brett, 1 coach, 1 business wagon, 3 saddle horses, 2 race do., 3 sets double and single harness.

PEASE & COZZ, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS—On FRIDAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEASE & COZZ, consisting of 25 hogshe'ds of champagne, 4 quarters brandy, 5 hhds., Bourbon whisky, 2 demijohns are old port, 10,000 cigars, brandy cham pagne wine glasses, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, SATURDAY, MAY 18, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture. Particulars tomorrow.

CALVIN T. HAMM, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Rugs, &c, at auction THIS DAY, May 17, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of the wholesale and retail carpet store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st near Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, at bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 128 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st, and at the factory on a county. JESSE G. KEYES.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates

TO LET—FROM FIRST JUNE TO FIRST NOVEMber, a front pew, No. 42, north transept in Calvary Church, Dr. Hawks, Rector. Apply to the Sexton at the Church, or to T. L. LOWNDES, No. 61 Wall-st., Janney Court, in the office of Alex. Hamilton, Jr.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, at Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the certificate showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit therefor to the first July next will be paid on the 1st day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $350,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 20th day of May 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from tax at the, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price, per one hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within two days after the notification of the bids being awarded to them respectively, the amount of the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3 Nassau-st, NEW YORK, May 14, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel Ballantt	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A. Kerr,	John S. Harris,
Hepburn Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Balghit,	Leonard M. Thorn,
Jacob Harsen,	Robert B. Bussing

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmour W. King,	Cyrus W. Loder,
	John Baker

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President.

C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,

NEW YORK May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened on the 24th inst.

By order of the Board,

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th to 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. B. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on and after the first day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent payable on and after the first day of June The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

$100,000—IN SUMS TO SUIT—TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage.

Address

W. ANTHES & LEROY

No 38 Pine st.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE Building have this day declared a dividend of $150 on each of the shares in being on the 1st inst. payable on demand FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,

May 14, 1861. Chairman, No 61 Wall-st

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,

WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)

SURPLUS.....525,000 00

LIABILITIES.....29,467 35

INSURE BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and well-able Cash capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July 1857.....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July 1858.....50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859.....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers July 1860.....45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurances are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CYRUS PECK, Asst Secty.

MEDICAL.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,

Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Doctear-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all the phosphates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, of syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing constipation, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. Depots—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GRANDELET & GOURS, No. 32 Platt-st.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders nauseous all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. B. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c. treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions resulting from over excess and indulgence is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure by use of "THISSEMAR" sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 116 Franklin-st., New York, and by F. Worthington, No 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8

N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,924 New York City. Per sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with coughs, colds and consumption, and he will send it free of charge to all who desire it, and will forward him their address. Address

DANIEL ADEE,

No 378 Pearl-st., New York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. HARRIS' GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST, corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the only infallible relief. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunter Dispensary, No. 7, Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class to which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction to his habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vital and present established remedy and does not exist in the old school. No. 3 Division-st. Beware of quacks that steal the evil effects of his remedy alone and its influence; is embellished with elaborate oil red engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary mode adopted for the cure of Lues as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for exterminating every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performance by contract, of all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the way hulling of the same, its switching on the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the same to be performed will be given by me to the undersigned in support of the proposals. Persons offering proposals for contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,

President of the Housatonic R. Co.

WM. H. BISHOP,

President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.

BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday the 31 day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29 in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby st. Two responsible and approved sureties, who se names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests so to do.

JAMES B. BRADY,

Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.

MAURICE J. LYNCH, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 27th day of May 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons undertaking the same) of the rock, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R. said to extend being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New York and established in accordance with Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board

D. A. NASH, Clerk.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE

WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,

Will receive proposals

For the manufacture of

CLOTHS, SATINETS,

AND

FLANNELS,

suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

No. 35 Park place.

FOR ARMY TENTS.

METHUEN DUCK.

The best article made,

RAAD, GARDNER & CO., Agents

Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS

FOR SALE BY THE

GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRIC COMPANY,

Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Medicine Chests, and Stores of every description for personal service. Having furnished the supplies for several of our first-class Volunteer regiments I am prepared to offer superior selections for the same forming

V. W. SPINKERHOFF, No. 39 William-st.

FLAGS

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.

Just received by *Kitty Floyd*

Red, White and Blue Bunting, 8 inch,

In store and for Sale by

A. W. KELLEY & SON, No. 123 Chambers-st.

BUNTING FLAGS.

ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY

HOLDER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No 97 Duane-st. New-York. Ornamental Paint ns on Silk, &c

FLAGS—FLAGS—FLAGS.—FOR SALE AND made to order, of all sizes cheap. All persons in want of superior articles, will call at Fou Tai's India Store, No. 653 Broadway, or JAMES R. SEBRING, No. 29 Dorrland-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Fly Market, New York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island, No. 93 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. CASWELL'S, 5 and 7 BOND-ST., TO No. 10 Bond-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75

For freight or passage, apply to

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,

Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$136
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York sail at Cork Herbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. K. G Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

PRINCE ALBERT,

W. Pakosa, Commander,

will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.....30

Persons purchasing tickets in New York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on any railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 11.

For passage or further information apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,

At the office of the Company on the Wharf,

Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which besides other resources, tend to the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

FOR HAVANA.

The splendid steamship

COLUMBIA

Capt. SAM'L WHITING.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, May 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.

Mails will be made up at the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to

STURGIS, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

This ship will be ARMED and carry an extra complement of men

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,

Forward goods valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Loading and embarking passengers at Queenstown, the Liverpool Live pool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their fine-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 18,
KANSAS.....SATURDAY, May 25
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 1,

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$29
Second Cabin to London.....40 | Steerage to London.....30

Cabin tickets, good for one month.....$80
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through rates.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's office JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on

SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,

No. 82 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 283 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through S. SONES, Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO THE WEST.

SHORTEST LINE OUT OF NEW-YORK!

THREE HOURS TIME SAVED.

On and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY will run

ONE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY TO THE WEST,

Without change of cars to Pittsburgh, and but one change to Chicago or Cincinnati,

Leaving New-York at 7:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st.

☞ W. OSBURN'S SLEEPING CARS are attached to the train through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh

☞ This train runs through Easton, Allentown and Bethlehem to Harrisburgh, and makes close connection at Harrisburgh with Express Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, forming the shortest and most comfortable route to the West.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.

11.25 A. M. Fast express train from 26th st. Station.

For William's Bridge, White Plains Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 26th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's new Depôt at Hunter's Point. Ferry connecting as follows:

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York.]

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30,

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

of the United States, that contain an explanation of the nature and result of an intervention by me in the intercourse of the Commissioners of the Confederate States with that officer. I considered that I could perform no duty in which the entire American people, whether of the Federal Union or of the Confederate States, were more interested than that of promoting the counsels and the policy that had for their object the preservation of peace. This motive dictated my intervention. Beside the letters and telegrams in these letters I informed the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, (not [illegible] Street [illegible] on the 11th April, of my having received a telegram of that date from the Confederate Commissioners to the Commissioners, in which he inferred that Commissioners that he had examined the evacuation of Sumter, and if refused he would proceed to reduce it. On the same day, I had been told that President Lincoln had said that none of these vessels sent to Charleston were war vessels, and that force was not to be used in the event of its supply the fort. I had no means of testing the accuracy of this information, but offered that if the information was accurate, I would send a telegram to the authorities at Charleston, and that it might prevent the disastrous consequences of a collision and deadly feud between the opposing forces. It was the last effort that I would make to avert the calamities of war. The Assistant Secretary promised to give the matter attention, but I had no other intercourse with him or any other person on the subject, nor have I been able to refer the matters submitted to you.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, President of the Confederate States.

To the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

It is with a sincere conviction that I inform you that the Convention of North Carolina has accredited Hon. Thomas L. Clingman as Commissioner to represent that Commonwealth near the Government of the Confederate States.

Mr. Clingman presented to me this day his letters of credence, and I received him in a manner correspondent to the cordiality and the high purpose of his mission.

It afforded me much gratification to receive from Mr. CLINGMAN the assurance which he was instructed by his Government to convey to me, of the determination of his State to "link her fortunes with those of the Confederate States, to draw the sword in defence of our common liberties." This proof of North Carolina's high, lofty, and unselfish devotion to the cause which we have at stake, and the promise of her early union with the Confederate States are the most signal, because the most unsought by one of such high station and reputation as Mr. CLINGMAN.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, May 16.

After the reading of this message, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, a Commissioner from the State of North Carolina, have the privilege and invitation to occupy a seat on the floor of this House, with the right to participate in the discussion and debate of the Congress.

A resolution in regard to military expenditures of the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the expenditures made by the State of South Carolina for the pay and maintenance of the troops employed in the defence of Charleston harbor, since the evacuation of Brigadier-Gen. BEAUREGARD, were intended to be provided for and by an act making appropriation for the support of three thousand men for twelve months called into service at Charleston on the 15th of April, under the third and fourth sections of an act of the Congress of the provisional forces for the Confederate States of America and for other purposes," and that the amount of such expenditures be audited by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, and that the amount which shall be found due be paid to the State of South Carolina for the appropriation made by the act aforesaid.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16.

I have from very good authority that Col. JONES who led the glorious Massachusetts Sixth through Baltimore on the 19th ult., will succeed Gen. BUTLER in the Brigadier-Generalship.

Col. JONES' scouts have three or four times come in sight of the secession outposts. A party of them came very near being cut off by the enemy last night. They made some important discoveries as to the position of the Secessionists.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Col. ELLSWORTH intends to remove his camp about three quarters of a mile to the west, between the Annapolis road and river, nearer the cities of Washington and Alexandria, to-morrow. The new encampment is a magnificent one, selected by WILLARD, who is in charge of their services at the hotel. They desire it understood that the men who are to be sent home for bad conduct are not any of them members of the Fire Department.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUTLER.

A passenger was sent to Gen. BUTLER this morning and to-night he arrived in a special train, seven miles out of this city. He immediately returned to the White House, and is now closeted in consultation this evening with the President, Gen. SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON.

The Massachusetts Fifth are actively preparing for a March. It is understood to-night by the officers that they go to the Relay House and join the Eighth and Sixth Massachusetts Regiments. The men intend to cook three days' provisions. If Gen. BUTLER's plans are carried out, they will go (by rail) to Annapolis to Fort Monroe.

Two hundred excellent beef cattle arrived this morning from the West. This nearly completes the first one-half of the contract for ten thousand beef, which was awarded to The Government has now about three thousand head—sufficient for all present necessities. The remaining seven thousand will be gotten up with more ease, and at less cost, as that which arrived to-day is the best through cattle train that has reached Washington. The route is now fully open.

A MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANCE.

Gen. BUTLER has been ordered to the command of Fort Monroe, and of the volunteers in that vicinity. The entire Massachusetts contingent is to be ordered to that point. Nine of the fourteen Regiments ordered from New-York will be sent to Fort Monroe, as will some of the Pennsylvania and Connecticut troops.

In less than ten days, Gen. BUTLER will have more than fifteen thousand men under his command at the fort, and a squadron adequate to the support of the land forces. You will see that this demonstration looks to the "possession" of the public property at Gosport, and you may depend that it will be accomplished; for before the superior number and determined valor of the Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut troops, the bravery of Virginia must fall back. The first retrograde movement breaks the back of secession, and before national bayonets, in the hands of New-England men, rebellion must give way.

Gentlemen from Alexandria visited the President this morning, and assured him that if protected at the polls, the people of that Precinct would give one thousand majority against secession.

There is no truth in the statement that President LINCOLN has given assurances to Northern Governors as to the policy to be pursued. He has told the people that he would enforce the laws and possess the public property. When he has fulfilled this pledge the war will terminate, and not before. But the President has not deemed it necessary to give such assurances to any Governors, or other State authorities nor have any such assurances been asked of him. The President and his Cabinet will not be behind the people, and Gen SCOTT is quite as determined to have a final decision of the question involved, as the most radical Republican of the North. He will never consent to sheathe the sword until the sword has fulfilled its mission

Three spies from Virginia were in Washington to-day. They were dressed in a uniform exactly like that of the Seventh Regiment, except that they had no figure on their caps.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

There was a fine dress parade and drill of the Seventy first Regiment at the Navy-yard this afternoon. Col. VOSBURGH was commanding in person, and the efficiency displayed by his regiment speaks well for the skill and care with which he has instructed his men. About 150 of his men are on river service, on various boats, and it requires about as many more to fill the extended posts of his camp, which covers all the Navy-yard and some of the surrounding country. The health of the regiment is very good. After the parade, the band entertained the large audience of spectators with some choice music.

Col. S. H. NIX, of Schoharie, N. Y., arrived to-night, and will to-morrow tender his regiment of one thousand cavalry, to be armed with Sharp's carbine, pistols and sabre, to serve during the war. They will probably be accepted.

Two United States soldiers quarreled at the dépôt this evening, and one was dangerously wounded. He was carried to the Washington Infirmary, and his assailant was placed under arrest.

Notwithstanding its occupation by so many troops, the Capitol has suffered no defacement, and with the exception of the carpets and a few chairs, all the furniture is as perfect as when the first company of soldiers entered it.

The Seventh New-York Regiment is chafing for active service, and a majority of the Regiment proposes to volunteer for the whole duration of the war.

Since the incendiary attempt to destroy Willard's Hotel, a military guard has protected that building every night.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, of New York, occupies the Capitol, and every room used by the troops has an inscription indicating the quarters of the officers, done with remarkable skill by a German artist,—the material consisting only of charcoal and paper.

Lieut.-Col. HINCKS is elected Colonel of the Massachusetts Eighth, *vice* MONROE, resigned; Major ELWELL, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* HINCKS; BEN. PERLEY POORE, Major, *vice* ELWELL. All of them well known.

THE CASE OF ROSS WINANS.

A number of people are busily engaged at Baltimore trying to create sufficient sympathy for ROSS WINANS to run him for Congress. They, of course, sympathize with secession. The Union men intend to nominate H. WINTER DAVIS and J. MORRISON, the recent Representatives. It is probable they will be elected.

The Michigan First Regiment, numbering more than one thousand men, under command of Col. WILCOX, arrived to-night between 10 and 11 o'clock. As they passed up Pennsylvania avenue, preceded by a fine brass band, they were vociferously cheered.

Two Harrisburgh companies came in with the Michigan troops.

Rev. J. HOREN, of Maine, is appointed a Chaplain in the army. He is detailed for duty in the Second New Jersey Regiment.

SPEECH BY GEN. BUTLER.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who is stopping at the National, received a complimentary serenade, to-night, from his Massachusetts friends now in Washington. The music was by the Marine Band, who never performed in better taste and spirit.

It having become known about town that BUTLER was at the National, crowds thronged there to see him, and his room was besieged by visitors until late in the night. Although much exhausted, he received them kindly and heartily. Some two thousand people collected in and about the hotel.

In response to the serenade and the cheers of the crowd, Gen. BUTLER spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your cheers for the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts are rightly bestowed. For most in the rank of those who fought for the liberty of the country in the Revolution, were the men of Massachusetts. It is an historical fact to which I take pride in now referring, that in the Revolution, Massachusetts sent more men south of Mason and Dixon's Line to fight for the cause of the country, than all the Southern Colonies put together; and in this second war, if war must come, to proclaim the Declaration of Independence anew, and as a necessary consequence establish the Union and the Constitution, Massachusetts will give, if necessary, every man in her borders—aye, and woman! (Cheers.) I trust I may be excused for speaking thus of Massachusetts, but I am confident there are many within the sound of my voice whose hearts beat with proud emotions of the old Commonwealth. There is this difference, I will say, between our Southern brethren and ourselves, that while we love our State with the true love of a son, we love the Union as the country with an equal devotion. (Loud and prolonged applause.) We place her "State's rights" before another beyond the Union. (Cheers.) We are content to let Massachusetts be Massachusetts, to cast her record in the history of the country, and to leave it for country and not to State. Rely upon it (applause) Our pain of allegiance to our country, and the pride of affection to our State, are interwined harmoniously, and never come in conflict nor clash. He who does his duty to the Union does his duty to the State, and he does his duty to the State—one and inseparable, now and forever. (Renewed applause.) As I look upon this demonstration of yours, I believe it to be prompted by a love of the common cause, and our common country—a country so great and good, a Government so rich, so beneficent, that the hand from which we have only felt kindness is now for the first time raised in chastisement. (Applause.) Many things in a man's life may be worse than death. So, to a Government there may be many things, such as disunion and disintegration, worse than the shedding of blood. (Cheers.) Our fathers purchased it entirely and our country for us at an immense cost of treasure and blood, and by the bright hopes around us, we will not part with it without first paying the original debt and the interest to the date! (Loud cheers.) We have in our veins the same blood as they shed. We have the same power of endurance, the same love of liberty and law. We will hold as a brother him who stands by the Union; we will hold as an enemy him who would strike from its constellation a single star. (Applause.) But I hear some one say, "Shall we carry on this fratricidal war? Shall we shed our brother's blood, and more in arms our brothers of the South?" I would say, "As our fathers did not hesitate to strike the mother country in the defence of our rights, so we should not hesitate to meet the brother as they did the mother." (Sensation.) If this unholy, this fratricidal war is forced upon us, I say, "Woe, woe to them who have made the necessity." Our hands are clean, our hearts are pure; but the Union must be preserved!"

Gen. BUTLER was interrupted here by an intense cheering. When silence was restored, he continued:

At all hazard of money, and, if need be, of every life this side the Arctic Regions. (Cheers.) If the 25 000 Northern soldiers who are here are cut off in six weeks 50 000 will take your place, and if they die by fever, pestilence or the sword, a quarter of a million will take their place, till our army of this reserve will be women with their broomsticks, to drive every enemy in the Gulf. (Cheers and laughter.) I have neither fear nor doubt of the issue. I feel only horror and dismay, for those who have made the war. God help them! we are here for our rights, for our country, for our flag. Our faces are set South and there shall be no footstep backwards. (Immense applause.) He is mistaken who supposes we can be intimidated by threats or cajoled by compromise. The day of compromises is past.

The Government must be sustained, (cheers,) and when it is sustained, we shall give everybody in the Union their rights under the Constitution, as we always have, and everybody outside of the Union, the steel of the Union, till they shall come under the Union. (Cheers, and cries of "Good, go on.") It is impossible for me to go on speechmaking; but if you will go home to your beds, and the Government will let me, I will go South fighting for the Union, and you will follow me.

Gen. BUTLER closed amid loud cheers; the band played some national airs, and "Home, Sweet Home," and after more cheers the crowd dispersed. Gen. BUTLER, on retiring to his room, was warmly congratulated by numerous friends.

IS HE A SPY?

Extra BILLY SMITH, of Virginia, has been several days in town. He does not profess to be a Secessionist nor a Union man, but is a candidate for either Congress to which his constituents may elect him. He is evidently in sympathy with the Secessionists, and I think a spy, as a person was heard to report to him in SWEENEY'S Bank, that he had succeeded in sending a box of Minié rifles to Virginia.

HUGHES, of the British Legion, reached Washington this morning. The legion will be accepted by the Government, attached to Gen. SICKLES' Brigade, and probably sent to immediate service at Fort Monroe. LEO.

ATTACK ON WASHINGTON DECIDED UPON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 16.

I learn from a gentleman who left Washington this afternoon, that the Government have received to-day direct and positive intelligence from their agents in the South to the effect that the plans of the South for the attack on Washington were now nearly matured, and that the attack should be made with an overwhelming force.

In consequence of this intelligence, a large additional force will be called to Washington at once.

It is said also that Gen. SCOTT has ordered the immediate occupation of Arlington Heights by a powerful park of artillery.

COLONEL ANDERSON IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 16.

Col. ANDERSON arrived this afternoon. He was met at the depôt by the Mayor, and the hospitalities of the City tendered. Col. ANDERSON replied in a few words. He was then escorted through the principal streets by the citizens and military. There was an immense throng of the populace generally along the line of march, and Col. ANDERSON was greeted with a most hearty expression of welcome. He is the guest of his brother, LARZ ANDERSON.

At Camp Denison the soldiers were drawn up in line, and presented arms as the train passed.

INTERESTING FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 16.

Camp Springs in the western Hyde Park in the northern and the heights near the reservoir in the northwestern part of the city, were occupied by United States troops to-day, as a precautionary and protective measure. The march of the troops through the city was quiet.

Capt. MCPHERSON, an officer for whose release was made by *habeas corpus*, is in Col. MCARTHUR's camp at Caseyville, Ill. He was taken across the river in a skiff Monday night, and marched under guard to Camp Bissell. An attempt to rescue the prisoner was made between the arsenal gate and the river, by a considerable number of persons, but the prompt arrival of reinforcements and a few remarks from Capt. MCDONALD himself prevented trouble.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, May 16.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The Senate passed all the bills which came from the House, and approved of the State Administration. Speaker HAYHURST made no speech at the organization. Manifestations of regard on the part of the members of the Senate as he descended from the Chair were remarkably spontaneous.

THE CONFEDERATE POSTAL SERVICE.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, May 16.

Postmaster-General REAGAN's proclamation is issued, announcing that he will commence the control of the postal service in the Confederate States on the 1st inst.

A REPORT DENIED.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 16.

The report that Commissioners have been sent from Havana to Montgomery, is denied at Montgomery.

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 16.

The steamers *New-York* and *Northerner*, of the American Express Line, have been purchased by the Canada Government.

TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAINE REGIMENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE AND THE SECOND REGIMENT—PRESENTATION OF COLORS—SPEAKING FOR WASHINGTON.

The Second Regiment of Volunteer Maine Militia were ordered to arrive in the City yesterday morning and Fall River, but owing to some unforseen delay did not arrive until 3 P. M., to the great disappointment of thousands who had waited in the streets, with a view of participating in the welcome.

A delegation of several hundred ladies of the State of Maine—residents of New York—waited the arrival of their friends, and as soon as the steamer *State of Maine*, on which they came, hove in sight she was greeted with hearty cheers.

The Second Regiment Maine Volunteers has been organized in the short time of three weeks, and only received their muskets ten days before starting. The nucleus of the Regiment was formed by the First Regiment of the First Division of Maine Militia, but immediately upon the Presidents Proclamation the ranks were filled with the finest element of the eastern portion of the State. Six companies were from Bangor, and are commanded by Captains H. BARTLETT, LEVI EMERSON, D. CHAPLIN, H. MANSOCK, O. F. SEAGER, and J. CARROLL. Besides these, there is one company from Milo, Capt. SAWYER; one from Old town, Capt. FOSS; one from Brewer, Capt. JONES, and one from Castine, Capt. DAVENSOUX.

The men are all hardy and weather-worn sons of the same river drivers and lumbermen, and all are stalwart, healthy soldiers, who can bear fatigue and feel thankful for one meal a day and plenty of fighting, or more fighting and less meat. The following are the officers:

Colonel, C. D. JAMESON. Lieutenant-Colonel, C. W. ROBERTS. Major, GEO. VARNEY. Adjutant, J. S. REYNOLDS. Quartermaster, CHAS. B. LORD. Chaplain, Rev. MR. MANN.

The Regiment is accompanied by the Bangor Band, and musicians, all told, about 800 men. They are provided with camp equipage and every thing necessary, and altogether will be entirely self-sustaining—the brief time occupied, 60.

As soon as the boat was made fast to the Regiment was quickly disembarked on the pier, and with as little delay as possible took up the line of march for the City Hall escorted by the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and Tompkins Blues, of Col. DURYEE's regiment, commanded by Capt. MOTT. The delegation of prominent citizens of Maine took the right of the line. The route up Broadway was a continued ovation, and the warmest of welcomes was extended to the noble sons of the Pine Tree State.

Arrived in front of the City Hall, the regiment was escorted into the hollow square which had been established, clear under the old rotunda of Supervisor Kennedy. The Maine Regiment took position, and remained there, Gen. WOOLFOLK with a respectable number of the City Corps, on duty, and most comfortably with the serviceable and even cot bedding of the Maine troops.

The Regiment being drawn up in line, they were addressed by DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Esq., on behalf of the Maine citizens present, as follows:

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF DEXTER A. HAWKINS, ESQ.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS OF THE STATE OF MAINE: We welcome you to the State of our adoption. When the President called upon your State to furnish a single regiment to assist in the work of our country, and the telegraph announced to us that with unanimity and patriotism unheard in the history of the State, you had voted $1 000,000 to arm your sons, besides a noble guard of steamers, and $300,000 to equip them, our hearts swelled with pride for the land of our birth. The Star in the East yields to none of her sisters in patriotism and devotion to free institutions; if her soil does not bring forth grain like the West, or cotton like the South, yet her mountains and hills swarm with a noble race of men, free and brave as the eagle that circles round their homes—men who have felled forests, built cities, towns, villages, and dotted their State with the white cottages of free laborers, and who have covered the sea with ships and carried the stars and Stripes and the commerce of our country to the furthermost ends of the earth. And now will that noble State see her sailors dragged from the decks of their ships and sold into slavery? her capitalists scourged in the Southern ports, and her hardy lumbermen, whilst in the forests of Virginia by unfair topics, because they would not turn against the old flag, and the most beneficent Government that ever blessed the human race—a Government consecrated by the blood of our fathers and our grandfathers? Never, so long as there is a man left or her hills able to carry a musket or wield a sword. That flag has made free pirates and manstealers of Tripoli and Algiers tremble. It has stayed the tyrant of Austria, rescued a freeman from his clutches. It has made the lion of England our most ardent friend. It has floated in triumph over the Capitol of Mexico. It has opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world, it has become the dread of despots and the hope of man the world over. Worn the oppressed behold it floating near their shore the deep blue sky of the Union is to them radiant with the stars of hope, and the wavering lines of red, white and blue, are like the rainbow of promise to the children of God, and mean that the deluge of despotism shall never again overwhelm the earth. The noble bird that perches over that standard, like the genius of our country, nurtures and protects his young with sleepless vigilance, and when foul creatures come near or creep into his nest, he destroys them. Traitors have been in the highest and most sacred places of our country, and have defied and disgraced them. Condemned by the voice of an outraged and indignant people, they now, like CATILINE and his conspirators, will ruin a country they cannot rule. Like CATILINE, they have been guilty of theft, robbery, murder, piracy and treason, and like him they should be swept from the face of the earth—a warning to the enemies of mankind for all future time. We make no war upon any section or State. You are simply going forth against criminals, to wipe from the fair escutcheon of our country the greatest crime that history records,—the attempted ruin of a great, good and free Government. These criminals would plant the iron heel of a military despotism upon the whole land, but a traitor's doom awaits them. From the hills of Maine to the valleys of California a continent of freemen are in arms, harning for the order to charge upon the enemies of their country. The West salutes East and shouts under the stars and Stripes and to the music of the Union. This country is not large enough to hold two nations. We have been, and by the blessing of God we will ever be, one nation, prosperous at home and respected abroad. For eighty years the oppressed of all nations have looked to our country as a terrestrial heaven. Such it shall be—the land of the free and the home of the brave. The whole civilized world says, "God speed to us," and all your brethren residing here say, "God speed to you." Your success is as dear to us as it is to your brothers who still dwell among the Granite hills the of Dirigo State. We let us this banner to you, because in your hands we know it will lead in the battle for the right. Not a star will be effaced, and you, like the Spartans of old, will either bring it triumphantly back or you yourselves will be borne back enshrouded in its folds.

COL. JAMIESON'S REPLY.

Citizens and Men: I receive at your hands on behalf of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, this glorious testimonial of your confidence. We are assuming a great responsibility, for this flag symbolizes the hopes of millions of our countrymen. But, we will take the responsibility. [Great applause.] We will endeavor to be worthy of the honors which you confer upon us, and may He who guides the destinies of nations, the God of battles, grant that although we may die under the folds of this glorious emblem—we shall never surrender or disgrace it. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The flag thus presented was made of the best silk, 6 feet by 9, with gold fringe and gold tassels of red, white and blue. The staff was a pine stick sent from the banks of the Aroostook especially for the purpose.

The column was again formed at 5 P. M., the reception ceremonies having occupied two hours, and the Maine Regiment was escorted to the steamer *Centreacadia*, foot of Warren street, where they embarked for Washington, and took their dinner and supper all at once. The scenes of parting were replete with interesting incidents. It is sufficient to say that the entire reception, welcome, presentation and action, were an enthusiastic success.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.

This regiment consists of ten companies and an engineer corps. Four companies have been already inspected; the remainder will be mustered in immediately. The men belong to this regiment are mostly volunteers in the regular militia, consequently the most of them are well drilled. Col. WM. B. OGDEN is in command, and his men are now quarted at Jones' Wood and Elm Park. In a few days they will brave for Fort Pomphine; the engineer corps is already there living on the grounds to enable the regiment to commence artillery practice immediately on their arrival.

IRISH ZOUAVES.

Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER has raised a company of one hundred men, in order to attach them to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, now at Washington. The uniforms and equipments will be ready on Saturday, and the company will leave for the seat of war on Sunday. If by any chance no vessel belonging to the United States leave on that day, Capt. MEAGHER is determined that his men shall not be disappointed, as he will have them on at his own private expense.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

The Regiment commanded by Col. WM. WILSON—the New York Zouaves—is still at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, hoping and expecting to move everyday. The stories that have been told of their insubordination and indiscipline are all false. They are fully up to the average of recruits. They drill well, and at their leisure behave well. Col. WILSON modestly asks what more can be expected of them.

THE COOPER UNION STUDENTS.

A number of the students from the classes of the Cooper Union met last night at the Cooper Institute, and appointed a Committee for the purpose of organizing themselves into a military company to take part in saving the United States Government. Prof. A. HOSMER will be invited and names will be enrolled by appointment at the office of the Cooper Union.

NINTH REGIMENT.

At a meeting held by the Board of Officers of this Regiment at their armory, on Wednesday, a resolution granting honorable leave to all officers and men who might desire to join Col. HAZEN's Regiment, was passed.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Six hundred men, belonging to Gen. SICKLES' brigade marched from their quarters, No 444 Broadway, yesterday, and have gone into encampment at the Red House, Harlem. Major MCDOUGALL is in command of these men.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. BAKER has made arrangements for his command to go into encampment on Staten Island today. An election for staff officers took place last evening.

CAMP SUMTER.

Col. LAFAYETTE RIKER, commander of the Anderson Zouaves, is receiving recruits in the large tent pitched in Union Square. Nearly seven hundred men already enrolled. Three more companies are expected daily from Albany.

AN ORDER FROM ALBANY.

The following order has been received by Gen. YATES:

[Special Order No 137.]

Companies of Volunteers regularly accepted, but not now attached to organized Regiments will be attached to Regiments by the Commanders of Divisions, and elected to fill deficiencies held. Immediate report to special muster officer if necessary, and to muster-in their officers. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. SEDDEN READ, Jr., Assistant-General.

"PAVILIONS" FOR THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Mr. G. W. PASSMORE, of No 473 Broadway, is authorized to receive all the "Harelocks" intended for the Eighth Regiment, and forward them to Washington. Mr. PASSMORE would have sent to the ladies who are making them, but he is unacquainted with their addresses. The vessel leaves at 12 M. Saturday, and parcels must be delivered to Mr. PASSMORE before that hour.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD.

The Regiment in addition organization from Colonel OLMSTEAD's. There are already nearly full, and applications from a high source are already given that the regiment will go wherever to the United States Constitution Guard proceeding to the seat of war. The Regiment organized Colonel commanding.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO THE GERMAN RIFLES AND STEUBEN GUARDS.

Ladies will be present to the above Regiments, by ladies resident in New York, descendants of Germans who served in the army before the American Revolution, and presented to the German Rifles and Steuben Guard on the Lieutenant Colonel's command.

MOVEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WHEELING, Tuesday, May 14.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock.

Proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. WESLEY SWAN.

Mr. WHEAT, of Ohio County, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in our deliberate judgment, the ordinance passed by the Convention of Virginia on the 17th of April, 1861, commonly known as the Ordinance of Secession, by which said Convention undertook, in the name of the State of Virginia, to repeal its ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by this State, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution, is unconstitutional null and void.

Resolved, That the schedule attached to said ordinance suspending and prohibiting the election for members of Congress from this State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, requiring by law to be held on the fourth Thursday of this month, is a manifest usurpation of power, to which we, as Virginia freemen, ought not, cannot, and will not submit.

Resolved, That the convention of the 24th of April, 1861, entered into between the Commissioners of the Confederate States and this State, and the ordinance of the 25th of April, 1861, approving and ratifying said convention or agreement by which the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of this Commonwealth, were placed under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if this Commonwealth were now a member of said Confederacy, and all the acts and doings of the Executive officers of our State, under and in pursuance of said agreement and ordinance, are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution of our State, and are utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the good people thereof.

Resolved, That it be also recommended to the citizens of the several counties to vote at said election for such persons as may entertain the opinions expressed in the foregoing resolutions, as members of the House of Delegates of our State.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the citizens of Virginia to maintain the Constitution and the laws thereof, and all officers thereunder, acting in the same, being of their respective duties.

Resolved, That in the language of GEORGE WASHINGTON in his letter of 17th September, 1787, to the President of Congress, "in all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence." Believing, we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all officers acting thereunder in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

Mr. WHEAT moved reference of his resolutions to the Committee on Federal Relations. Carried.

Mr. LORIAN, of Monongalia, said that his constituents would not be satisfied without this Convention coming something which would check the movement of the Richmond Convention, and save them from the tyranny which threatened. But their deliberations were of a very solemn character, and he hoped that no marks of approbation or disapprobation should be manifested in the audience from the solemnity of the occasion.

Mr. WILLEY, of Monongalia, rose to a question of privilege. He said he had been evidently misunderstood, or misrepresented the previous day. He desired to say that he had not intended to be aggressive in his remarks, but was compelled to do so in self-defence. He had intended to state that while he differed from Mr. CARLILE, yet he was in favor of the Convention, and acting unanimously considered that of the action of the Richmond Convention, and laying a platform of principles upon which they could organize a reaction of public sentiment, looking to peaceful remedies provided by the laws and the Constitution, or a separate organization. He had already pursued a forbearing war until all peaceful means of redress had been exhausted. He might be compelled to. The only way that this could get at the people of the Old Dominion was by a decisive action. He offered, therefore, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on State and Federal Relations be instructed to report an ordinance declaring that the connection of the counties in this State, comprising the Ninth and Eleventh Congressional Districts, to which shall be added the County of Wayne with the other portion of the State, is dissolved, and that the people of the said counties are in full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belonged and appertain to a free and independent State in the United States subject to the Constitution thereof; and that the said Committee report a Constitution and form of government for said State, to be laid before the people of Virginia, and also that they report a declaration of the causes which have compelled the people of said counties to dissolve their connection with the rest of Virginia, and to cease operating with them in the Convention and Legislature of the State of Virginia, and that they report a copy

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3013. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

The Latest News from the Federal Capital.

Probable Intentions of the Secessionists.

Important Letter of Secretary Seward.

Why it is Treason to Sell Steamships to Seceders.

A MILITARY EXPEDITION FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Ross Winans Conditionally Discharged.

BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

BRITISH SHIPS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER.

Overwhelming Vote for the Union in Kentucky.

Capt. Montgomery Menacing the Texas Secessionists.

Another Capture of Rebels in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17

It is ascertained beyond cavil that the report of the desecration of the Tomb of WASHINGTON, and the removal of the remains, is wholly untrue. The Government has this from a reliable messenger, who visited Mount Vernon and returned to-day. He found everything unmolested, and Mount Vernon in its usual quiet condition. There was no indication about the Tomb of its having been molested, and the messenger was not interfered with nor questioned—seeing only the keeper of the place and the servants who usually wander about the grounds. A letter from Col. LEE to a gentleman in this city, which has been shown to a member of the Cabinet, says that the whole statement of the removal, or any intention, is without the slightest foundation.

TROOPS INSULTED IN BALTIMORE

The statement made by some of the Baltimore papers, that all the troops recently passing through Baltimore have not been molested nor insulted, is incorrect. Ringgold's Artillery was grossly insulted nearly all the way through the streets, but no offensive attack was made upon them. The commanding officer restrained his men from bulletin, a deserved chastisement upon the insulting hellions who thronged the sidewalks.

The Government is changing as rapidly as possible the old muskets of the troops who arrive, and supplying with Minie and Sharp's rifles. They intend to have those of Harris inspected, and such as are of sufficient value are to be rifled and supplied with the best modern improvements for breech-loading and cap locks. This can be done at a slight expense to the Government, and the efficient and valuable arms

The Michigan Regiment, which arrived last night, paraded to-day, and made a splendid personal appearance. They were highly complimented by Gen. MANSFIELD, Secretary CAMERON and Gen. SCOTT, whom they called upon and saluted. They went at sundown to the Washington Monument Grounds, and discharged their arms as a salute to the monument.

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The dispatches from the South that the rebels are nearly completing an arrangement for an attack on Washington is not believed. The Government has, however, received such information from secret agents in the South, but it is presumed that they have been made to believe these things by the leaders to deceive their own people at home, and to draw the attention of the Government here from points in Virginia to Washington. Gen. SCOTT will, however, protect Washington, without abandoning his plans of operation at other points. Three companies have been stationed at the Long Bridge the past two nights—one on the Virginia side, one near the draw, and one on the Washington side.

SECRET SERVICE.

Four men were picked from each company in the District to-day and ordered to report at a certain point for immediate service. It is not known what they are to do, but it is presumed they are for scouting service. They are the best men and most trustworthy that could be selected.

The Rhode Island troops are now in camp, having completed the removal of their baggage and equipments to-day. They have a fine location. The men are much better satisfied with camp life their location at the Patent Office.

The Zouaves moved their camp this afternoon. They will be in their new position ready for drill to-morrow.

ARREST OF A SPY.

A spy named WOOD was arrested to-day, and placed in close confinement. He is from Newark, N. J. Last evening he called upon Gen. SCOTT, and professed to tell him what was going on among the rebels of Virginia. He then applied to the General for money to pay his expenses while on a scouting expedition in Virginia. Gen. SCOTT gave him thirty dollars, and he left, ostensibly to obtain information. This morning he visited the New-Jersey regiments, and was reported as endeavoring to tamper with the troops, endeavoring to persuade them to leave the service of the Government. He was thereupon arrested, and stands a fair chance of being hung as a spy and a traitor.

THOS. BENBOW died at the hospital this morning, from congestion of brain. He was a private in Company F, Twelfth New-York Regiment. His remains were taken this afternoon to New-York, by an escort of a Sergeant and a few members of the Company. Company K, Twelfth Regiment, will receive them at New-York, and the remains will be interred with military honors. This is the first death from disease among the military.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17.

Col. MCDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been promoted to the position of a Brigadier-General. Col. THOMAS, the Adjutant-General, was, a short time ago, elected to a similar rank.

The Virginia newspapers received to-day, note continued arrivals of Confederate troops, and their departure for points not designated.

The following important letter was yesterday written by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861.

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday's date asking me to give you in writing my reasons for considering an acceptance on your part of Gov. LETCHER'S proposition to purchase the steamships *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, recently seized by his orders and now in his possession, an act of treason. With this request I readily comply. An insurrection has broken out in several of the States of this Union, including Virginia, designed to overthrow the Government of the United States. The Executive authorities of the State are parties to that insurrection, and so are public enemies. Their action in seizing or buying vessels to be employed in executing that design is not merely without authority of law, but is treason. It is treason for any person to give aid and comfort to public enemies. To sell vessels to them which it is their purpose to use as ships-of-war, is to give them aid and comfort. To receive money from them in payment for vessels which they have seized, and for these purposes would be to convert the unlawful seizure into a sale, and would subject the party so offending to the pains and penalties of treason, and the Government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To G. REINEKEN, Esq., Agent New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, Washington.

Citizens of the seceded States, in order to receive patents for inventions, must take the oath prescribed by law, acknowledging their allegiance to the United States.

The statement that Ross WINANS, of Baltimore, was unconditionally released, is unfounded. There is authority for stating that he was only released, by order of the Government, on his giving a parole of honor that he would do no act, openly or covertly, hostile to the Government of the United States.

A general Army order has been issued, stating that there will be added to the General Staff of the Army four Quartermasters and eight Assistants, to be promoted and selected according to existing laws and regulations. There will be added to the Medical Department ten Surgeons and twenty Assistants. The Surgeons will be promoted from the senior Assistant Surgeons, and the Assistants appointed from civil life, after having passed the usual examination by the Board from the Medical Department of the Army. Due publication of the appointment and time and place of meeting of the Board will be given.

Mr. SMITH, Superintendent of Mount Vernon, says it is not a fact, as reported, that the remains of WASHINGTON have been removed from their resting-place. This is in accordance with a statement to the same effect from the proper source.

Brig.-Gen. MANSFIELD to-day issued an order as follows:

I authorize and request the agent of Adams Express Company at New-York, Philadelphia and Washington, and the owner the Express Master, or such of either as may be present, to go South of this City in Virginia, this evening Col. SCHENCK and myself, in the Express Car, and stopped and examined such boxes as we may direct, in the presence of the Express Agent. Any person or persons not known or vouched for by the agent of the Express, will be strictly watched by the guard detailed by the Provost.

The running of cars for travel from Baltimore to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Washington and Annapolis, and the transportation of troops and supplies, is under the charge of Capt. Wm. PRICE, Jr., Superintendent of Military Railroads.

The Rhode Island regiment, 1,200 strong, landed by Major MCCLELLAN was to-day reported at Scranton, Pa., having left Perryville on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, their ultimate destination being Erie.

The Department has received letters from many persons in the country in the interest of which ask for passes. It is hereby stated that it is the policy of the Government to grant no such passes to those not in the Army or Navy.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

The occupation of Baltimore by the National troops is significant of the purpose of the Administration to advance upon Harper's Ferry in a very few days, and the precautions by the Secretary of War to secure the Northern route to Washington, and the Government against the Secessionists, are indications of the speedy movement. No other steps would be taken to secure the Northern route, if it were not intended to advance upon Harper's Ferry, which Baltimore would be free to do, if it were not for the fear that Washington would be left open to attack. It is no secret, by the way, that Gen. Scott has put a veto upon all the plans of the Administration to advance upon Richmond.

The probabilities of an early attack on the city are considered strongest, as it is supposed that there would be the most facility for rapid communication with Baltimore. The Secession conspirators of Maryland were known to rest there, but with strong forces all around the city there was no danger of an outbreak, without an immediate and powerful response, and that on the part of the Government, whose policy would have dictated the vacation of Texas, the city itself. We may, for these reasons, look for startling events at no distant day, possibly a bloody battle on the very soil of the old organs of Liberty collected about Harper's Ferry.

The rebels, by express from Pittsburgh that Col. ALLEN had informed Gov. CURTIN that Ex-Vice President BRECKINRIDGE would take a command under Lincoln in support of the Union, is thought to be too good to be true. If true, it is highly important and significant, since it would indicate that Kentucky, in the estimation of that over-cautious statesman, is for the Union. It will be admitted, also, that the name of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would give immense strength to the cause of Union in all the States which have yet to vote upon the question of Union or disunion.

This is in one respect the strangest war that ever was waged. Who before ever heard of a Government extending its mail facilities to whole provinces in open rebellion, while the rebel Postmasters make their regular quarterly returns to the Government against which they have waged war, and call for supplies of stamps as often as they have occasion? Yet this is now actually the case. I am assured that within a week the Post-office Department sent $4,500 worth of stamps to New-Orleans, and $1,500 worth to Charleston! This is a fair illustration of the "independence" of the Confederate States. They steal all they can lay their hands upon, and then turn mendicant to get more.

The rumored robbing of Mount Vernon, of the bones of WASHINGTON, is not credited. The crime seems to be so unnatural and so abhorrent to the minds of men, that even the companions of FLOYD are thought to be superior to it. The Romans believed parricide to be impossible, and, therefore, made no law for its punishment: and the Americans cannot suspect even traitors and rebels of violating the tomb of the Father of his Country. If, however, the improbable rumor shall turn out to be true, it will more than verify the imputations heretofore cast upon the character of Col. WASHINGTON, the proprietor of Mount Vernon—that he grew rich by speculating in the bones of his illustrious kinsman—for, not content with selling them to the ladies of America, he is represented as stealing them back again, probably with a view of selling out again to the Confederate States. He has already dishonored the name he bears, to an extent which is humiliating to every true American; but it may be hoped, for the honor of human nature, that he has spared them this disgrace.

The refusal of the Government to receive a black regiment of Canadian fugitives into the public service, cannot fail to impress the people of the South favorably. Thus far the course of events tends to demonstrate that the South should look to the Federal Government for protection against the negro population, instead of the "Confederate States." While the former has repeatedly refused to receive aid from slaves or to harbor runaways, the latter has been employing negroes, slave and free, in building fortifications, and in some instances negroes have been armed and officered as soldiers.

The "Confederate States" having no other reserve for revenue than direct taxes, will be glad enough to sell their cotton to the hated Yankees in order to enable their people to pay the taxes. Their Congress, in the exuberance of pride and vain-glory, when they were still laboring under the hallucination of supposing that cotton was king, laid a tax on the exportation of that article. But when they find themselves at the mercy of their enemies, they will be glad enough to suspend the collection of this duty, and to send the cotton North, over the interior routes of communication.

The difficulty of getting cotton to market, and the necessity of having an unwonted supply of breadstuffs, provisions, and food for horses in these war-like times, will very probably cause unusual attention to be given to the latter articles, to the neglect of the former; and it will not be surprising if the cotton crop shall fall to one-half that produced last year. This event has been anticipated by the cotton consumers of Europe, and hence the herculean efforts which have been made to stimulate the production of other regions of the world. It will be a miracle if the cotton planters are not ruined by their rebellion. Every event seems to conspire for their destruction. There is imminent danger of the immediate and violent overthrow of Slavery; and at any rate, there is a strong probability that the institution will be materially modified before the termination of the war. These are the direct consequences likely to flow from the rebellion, and to them will be added, in all human probability, the destruction of the value of slaves by the destruction of the monopoly now enjoyed in the production of cotton. The opinion grows daily, that whatever else may happen, Slavery will be destroyed or fatally wounded in the commotion of arms; and from present appearances it encounters the greatest risks at the hands of its friends.

Mr. SMITH, familiarly known as "Extra Billy," of Virginia, is in the city. He is a secessionist, but is allowed to walk the streets with impunity. No Northern ex-soldier would be permitted to promenade the streets of Richmond, and even a Northern Democrat, it is said, would be believed to be an enemy of the Rebel Government, and would be permitted to go at large. This single fact illustrates the difference between freedom and Slavery. He was seen on the avenue lately in company with and in familiar conversation with Gen. ASHBY, of Ohio, one of the most sterling and thoroughgoing Republicans in the country. No doubt the Ex-Governor of Virginia became more comfortable for the companionship of a Black Republican!

The Government has no reason to exclude Secessionists from Washington, or from any other portion of the country not of the Potomac. If they come here or go further North, for the purpose of spying out the weakness of the Federal forces, or the lukewarmness of the people in the cause of Union, they will go back with a flea in their ears. Nothing is there to induce them to stay—no commercial facilities, or to found a secession in this City or Maryland, they should be invited to these commodities. They will carry home only that which they can ill afford, LOYAL OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

AN EXPEDITION INTO SECESSION.

ANNAPOLIS, Friday, May 17.

One hundred men, Capt. THOMAS' company, (Thirteenth New York Regiment) with two pieces of artillery and three days rations, went to-day to the Junction of the Annapolis Junction and Washington Railroad, destroying the bridges.

Capt. PRATT has gone to Annapolis in charge of a detachment from the Junction.

Wm. H. ANDREWS left for Washington to-day, to be the bearer of dispatches from the Secretary of War to the District Commissioners and Governor of New-York.

Parties direct from Harper's Ferry say there are only about 1,000 troops there. These were among Lincoln's deluded followers, who were induced to go, on the false report of another John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry.

Orders to stop sending troops to Annapolis, consists of Virginia, is to make sure of a secession majority by the 23d inst.

THE DISCHARGE OF ROSS WINANS

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 17.

Ross WINANS has been honorably discharged, according to orders from Washington.

All is quiet in this city this morning.

The Philadelphia Camp is visited by thousands. It presents a splendid appearance.

Many of the men and officers are visiting people in the city.

More troops are expected at Perryville.

Following is the *Sun's* account of the release of Ross WINANS:

"Ross WINANS, Esq., arrested on Tuesday night, at the Relay dwelling, by order of the Administration, was released yesterday, without even an examination. It appears that the charge against him was treason, in having furnished material aid to Virginia. The charge was founded upon mere rumor, in which there was no truth. It appears that within an hour after his arrest he was taken to Annapolis by special train, and there provided with a comfortable room.

On Wednesday a steamship was sent for him, and he was brought up to Fort McHenry, where he was comfortably provided for, and where he was treated with great courtesy by the officers. His release was obtained through the influence of some personal friends, upon whose statements Mr. LINCOLN ordered his release, through Gen. SCOTT. The order to arrest him had been issued to any commissioned officer."

LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 17.

The city is very quiet to-day.

One company of artillery regulars passed through to Washington.

The Eighth New-York Regiment have been ordered back to Washington. They seem loath to leave the pleasant camp at the Relay House. The men there are in good health. Very few are on the sick list in either of the three regiments.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CAMDEN STATION, Friday, May 17.

To C. W. Pearce, Esq.

The reports in the Eastern papers this morning, about the destruction of the bridges on our road, are untrue. The only ground for them is the attempted destruction of the small culverts near Point Rocks, by which, however, no injury was done. The statements are of the same as the report in a New-York morning paper, "That I asked General SCOTT to take possession of us as a military road." W. P. SMITH.

A TIMES CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED AS A SPY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, May 17.

E. F. UNDERHILL was arrested here to-day by the Secessionists on a charge of being a spy. He had been to Wheeling to attend the Convention as Reporter for the NEW-YORK TIMES, and was on his way back to Baltimore.

UNION TRIUMPH IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 17.

The official vote in eighty-nine counties for the Union Delegates to the Border State Convention is 98,561. Eighteen counties are yet to be heard from. The aggregate Presidential vote in November was 146,216.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, May 17.

The House yesterday concurred in the Senate bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the Kentucky Banks.

The House also passed resolutions that Kentucky should maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of Gov. MAGOFFIN'S refusal, under existing circumstances, to furnish troops to the Federal Government.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 17.

Several Union men having been driven from Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, a detachment of volunteers, under command of Capt. COLE, was sent on Thursday night to protect the loyal citizens in that section.

Capt. COLE reached Potosi at 3 o'clock this morning, and surrounded the town with a chain of sentinels, and shortly after daylight a hundred and fifty citizens were taken prisoners and formed in line.

The Union men were recognized and released. About fifty secessionists were liberated on parole, and nine of the leaders were brought to the City prisoners of war.

A lead manufactory belonging to JOHN DEAN was taken possession of and some four hundred pigs of lead seized.

On the return trip the troops dispersed a company of cavalry at De Soto, and captured thirty horses they left behind in their flight. The Stars and Stripes were then hoisted on a pole just ready to receive a secession flag. Another prominent Secessionist was arrested here, and another at Victoria, make twelve in all, who are now in the arsenal.

Thirteen American families arrived here last night, having all been driven from different towns on the Pacific Railroad for supporting the Union.

Gen. PRICE has issued orders instructing the Brigadier-Generals to immediately organize the militia of their respective Districts, each of them in readiness for active service. The officers and soldiers are strictly enjoined to afford all the protection in their power to the persons and property of the citizens of the State, without reference to political principles, the organization being simply to protect the people in their rights under the Constitution of the State, and the United States troops are warned to avoid collision with any armed bodies, unless absolutely required to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the people. The flag of the State of Missouri is the only one to be used by the militia.

Nearly 900 Hessians have been enrolled in the United States service here, and will probably soon be organized into a separate regiment.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HARNEY

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15, 1861.

Many attempts have been called to publications in several of the city papers to the effect that the volunteers now in my command at this post were disorderly, and that they were at this time to some extent the cause of the disorderly state of society.

I consider it my duty, as I undoubtedly have great pleasure to say, that the troops are now under very good discipline, and that they have conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner since they have been stationed here, and that no complaint has been made to me that any of them have been guilty of any disorderly conduct. I therefore consider it my duty to request the public authorities and the public generally to give full credit to the above statement.

WM. S. HARNEY,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Friday, May 17.

Nothing of importance was transacted at the State House to-day.

The Commissioners of W. R. MOTT and GEO. N. SANDS, of the Henry Eckford, to the Mediterranean, have left the City. The Officers of the vessel have not yet been appointed by the State Commissioners. They will be appointed by the Navy Department at Washington.

The Commissioners of the Quartermaster's Department have left for New-York, where they will be joined by the State Commissioners, and the joint Board will proceed to Washington.

Gen. PRATT has gone to Annapolis in charge of a detachment of troops from the Junction.

Wm. H. ANDREWS left for Washington to-day, to be the bearer of dispatches from the Secretary of War to the District Commissioners and Governor of New-York.

Parties direct from Harper's Ferry say there are only about 1,000 troops there. These were among Lincoln's deluded followers, who were induced to go, on the false report of another John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry.

Orders to stop sending troops to Annapolis, consists of Virginia, is to make sure of a secession majority by the 23d inst.

LOYALTY IN NEW-YORK

Little business of importance was transacted at the Military and Naval Bureau to-day.

The commissions of Col. MORGAN, Capt. SAM. TAYLOR, Jun., Capt. ARTHUR were issued to-day.

The Commissioners for the Quartermaster's Department are expected here to-day.

Capt. JOHNSON, 77 men; Capt. CAMPBELL, 77 men; Capt. [illegible]SMITH, 77 men; Capt. MCELHONE, 77 men; Capt. BOOTH, 77 men; Capt. D. SMITH, Jr., 77 men.

The election to the Colonelcy of the 7th Regiment was to-day held. Col. J. S. CLARK, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES A. PEASE, and Maj. JAMES B. CURTIS.

The following regiments have been accepted: Francis J. Meilon of New York, 71 men; Dennison O'Conner, of New York, 73 men; Adjutant Murphy of New York, 70 men.

PORT JERVIS, Orange Co., N. Y., May 16.

A company of volunteers, numbering seventy-one, under command of THOMAS HART, left here on Tuesday morning last for New-York, to join the Sickles Brigade. They were accompanied by the entire Fire Department of the village, and a large concourse of citizens with the Delaware Artillery corps, under Lieuts. St. JOHN and BRODHEAD, as escort in their march through the streets to the depot, where the Captain was presented with a handsome sword by a few of his fellow-townsmen. The cars moved from the depot amidst cheers of common, waving of flags handkerchiefs and cheers.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, May 17.

The third company of volunteers from Canandaigua, left here for Albany, this evening, amid the cheers of the people. Other companies are forming here, and great enthusiasm still prevails.

THE MILITARY CAMP AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, May 17.

Five companies have arrived here since yesterday, from Angelica, Peterboro, Palmyra, Mt. Morris, and Candor.

Capt. WHITLOCK'S company, from Ithaca, now here, has been ordered to join Col. BAKER'S Regiment, in New-York. They leave this evening.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, May 16.

Capt. HATFIELD'S company, of Elizabethtown, have enlisted for three years. They arrived here at 1:15 P. M., and were escorted to their quarters at the State Arsenal by Capt. MURPHY'S company. They numbered eighty men, besides the officers, and their uniform excited admiration.

CAPTURE OF A SUBMARINE BOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17.

Quite an excitement was created in the upper part of the city this morning by the seizure of a submarine boat, the invention of DE VILLEROI, a Frenchman. It was going down the river and struck on an island. Four men were found aboard. VILLEROI says he was about taking it to the Navy-yard to test, but the officers of the yard disclaim any knowledge of him. The boat was constructed some time since for raising wrecks and other submarine work, but was never put in active use. It is cigar-shaped and made of iron; 30 feet long. It supplies its own air and will be useful in running under a fleet.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17.

The report about BRECKINRIDGE is entirely unfounded.

The First Regiment, Guthrie Grays, Col. BASLIE, 1,000 strong, passed through the city to-day for Camp Dennison, sixteen miles above, looking towards Western Virginia.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, Commander of the Western District, has sent five thousand guns for use of the Kentucky Union men. Their particular destination is undivulged.

Col. ANDERSON is still in Cincinnati. He is likely to receive a grand ovation in Louisville. Cincinnati performed prodigies in his honor yesterday.

CINCINNATI, May 17, 1861.

DAN RICE'S circus flotilla was menaced by the mob last midnight. They demanded that RICE should hoist the Union flag instead of his own. He brought a howitzer, charged with slugs, to bear on the mob, and defied them; put on steam and stood for the Kentucky shore, where he is now safely moored.

The Bank of the Ohio Valley was thrown out to-day by the Cincinnati Clearing House. Other banks sound.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK.

THE YANKEE WITH THREE PRIZE STEAMERS IN TOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17.

The steamer *City of Richmond* has arrived from Washington, via Fortress Monroe. She left at Washington the steamer *Boston*, to sail yesterday for Annapolis. She reports, last evening, 30 miles south of Cape Henlopen, saw steamer *Yankee*, with three prize steamers in tow, bound north.

Orders for building one of the seven ships-of-war were received at the Philadelphia Navy yard. The ship is to be pushed rapidly forward.

FROM THE CHESAPEAKE.

A VESSEL WITH A LARGE CARGO OF TOBACCO CAPTURED BY THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The United States transport *Columbia*, J. B. BAKER commanding, arrived yesterday from Washington, D. C., making the passage in 10 hours, where she landed the Second Connecticut Regiment. Capt. BAKER wishes to express publicly his thanks to Mr. GEO. P. MOORE, pilot of the gun-boat *Quaker City*, for volunteering to pilot the *Columbia* from Hampton Roads to Washington City and back to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. The pilot who was on board left it certified to his room by sickness, and but for him the *Columbia* would probably have been detained a day in Hampton Roads. Pilots are very scarce and not to be had in those waters. The following gun-boats are on the blockading squadron and in the Chesapeake: *Harriet Lane*, on the mouth of James and Elizabeth Rivers; *Monticello*, on York River, *Quaker City*, at mouth of Chesapeake Bay. *The Dawn* and *Yankee* were at anchor off Fort Monroe, waiting orders. The steamer *Minnesota*, Flag officer STRINGHAM, arrived off Old Point Comfort on the morning of the 13th inst. All well.

On board of the 14th inst. the *Quaker City* towed into the Chesapeake the ship *Argo*, of Bath, Me., bound to Liverpool, from Richmond, with a cargo of tobacco. The vessel was captured by the blockading squadron, and sent to Philadelphia.

The vessels captured by the blockading squadron are supposed to be those reported as having run the blockade.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

BRITISH SHIPS TURNED AWAY.

[illegible] the ship *Adelaide*, from Belfast, which was reported in our last issue as having anchored near the outer buoy of North Channel, after having been chased by the *Niagara*, escaped being boarded by the man-of-war on Sunday night, and was successfully towed into port by the steamer *Gordon*, yesterday morning. The officers of the *Niagara* supposed the *A. & A.* to have been asleep when she anchored, she was so close in, but in this supposition they were mistaken, and the ship has got into a port where she will make a most superior freight, say about 1,800 for Liverpool, and 1/2d. for Sea Island Cotton.

The British ship *Susan G. Owens* went to sea yesterday for Liverpool, and it was rumored that she was boarded by a boat from the *Niagara*, and her papers strictly examined; but the pilot who took her to sea informs us that he watched her closely after she got outside until she had almost disappeared, and that no such event took place. She was, when last seen, going off finely, with all her canvass set. So far as we can ascertain, no outward bound vessel has yet been stopped.

The *Niagara* was about ten miles Southeast from the Ship Bar yesterday, and was there visited during the afternoon by ROBT. BUNCH, Esq., the Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, who left the city about 2 P. M., in the steamer *Charleston*, and proceeded on board the *Niagara*, where he was received with the usual salute, and had every courtesy extended to him, and every matter in regard to the blockade satisfactorily explained. All neutral vessels now in this port would be allowed a reasonable time to depart, but nothing further would be allowed to come in. The *A. & A.*, which got in yesterday, and whose manner of getting into port rather disturbed the nerves of some cotton shippers, will be allowed to go unmolested. All open letters for masters of foreign vessels expected here will be received on board the *Niagara* and given to the parties when they come off the Bar, but no sealed communications will be received. A fleet of eight or ten sail, with Commodore STRINGHAM, is expected off here shortly, when the blockade will be rigidly enforced all along the coast. They expressed a willingness to have supplied the *Rhea* with water, but the Captain sailed off in such haste that it could not be done.

The commander of the *Niagara* was pained at the position he had to occupy in reference to the seceded States, but he intended to carry out his orders. Mr. BUNCH says the *Niagara* is a formidable looking ship, has a noble crew of about six hundred men, is loaded down with provisions and war materials, decks piled up with shot and guns of the most formidable size. The only Charleston ships ordered off have been those reported; say, the *Monmouth*, *Gen. Parkhill* and *Hilja*, all from Liverpool. The *Eliza Bonsall*, *Sir Allan McNab*, &c., have not yet been seen. Several other British vessels have been ordered off, two of which it is said were bound to Savannah, but their names we did not learn. No vessels appeared off this harbor on Monday, so far as we could see or learn, and the *Niagara* had a quiet day, but she keeps steam on all the time and moves rapidly when under way.

MOVEMENTS OF CONNECTICUT TROOPS.

HARTFORD, Friday, May 17.

The Third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers leave on Monday for Washington, completely armed and equipped.

GEN. PRENTISS TO GOV. MAGOFFIN.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, May 17.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has sent a messenger to Gen. PRENTISS, commanding the United States forces here, demanding an explanation of the arrest of a traitor and spy, a resident of Columbus, Ky. Gen. PRENTISS declined making a written communication in reply, and said that he denied the right of Gov. MAGOFFIN or any other man, excepting the proper United States authorities, to interrogate him.

It is said that Gov. MAGOFFIN has ordered all secession flags flying in Kentucky to be lowered.

A message was received here, to-day, from Paducah, asking support for the Union men.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

THE REBELS TAKEN IN THE REAR.

The New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday bring highly important intelligence regarding a movement upon the Texas frontier. The *Picayune* of the 12th says:

"We learn by the steamer *J. M. Sharp*, which arrived this morning from Jefferson, Texas, that news reached that place on Tuesday last, by express, in a letter to J. M. & J. C. MURRAY, that MONTGOMERY, of Kansas notoriety, at the head of 3,000 men, had taken Fort Washitaw. Messengers had been sent to Marshall and other places, for men, money guns, powder and lead. Capt. BEN YOUNG, with about 500 men was on the march, trying to overpower MONTGOMERY. This news was corroborated last Wednesday at Shreveport. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country. The bells were ringing when the *Sharp* left Jefferson, for the purpose of calling a town meeting. Already a large meeting had been held at Shreveport.

A correspondent of the *Picayune* writes:

In connection with the reported taking of Fort Washita by the not less famous MAJOR of Kansas Abolition fame, it may be as well to state that three weeks ago I learned in Galveston, on undoubted authority from St. Louis, via New Orleans, and published in the Galveston News, that Mr. LINCOLN'S secretary of War had sent a week before, secret & confidential MAJOR MONTGOMERY, U. S. A., at St. Louis, to instruct MAJOR EMORY, who was expecting to do with the Ordnance and Munitions to concentrate at the three points, at Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Arkansas, with posts at Preston and Fort North to border of Texas, and guard against [illegible].

MAJOR EMORY was to use his own discretion as to when and how to carry out the order. This news has doubtless ere this reached the Texas frontier.

MAJOR MONTGOMERY, you will remember, was taken prisoner the other day by the Arkansas State troops, after near Fort Smith, in the western frontier of that State, and the point of departure of the overland stages.

Fort Washita is on the Canadian Reserve to the northwest of Texas, and with Fort Montgomery an extensive military country from Texas, who have the Texans, to the south of our State.

COL. BAKER and a select band of experienced Texas Rangers are on that frontier, and now that the U. S. Government gives it over to new and inexperienced Indian fighters, with a worthy and means to protect themselves. MONTGOMERY and his band will stand but little chance of landing the fort.

The *Bulletin* of Saturday evening has this documentary evidence of the reality of the raid:

Governor MOORE this morning received the following letter, stating that it will be seen by a number of prominent citizens of Northern Louisiana.

SHREVEPORT, May 8, 1861.

GOVERNOR THOS. O. MOORE—Inclosed we forward you a communication given from Marshall Texas. The names of many of these gentlemen are known to us, and we have no doubt they at least believe the statements of the inclosed, and its action based upon them. We therefore recommend the [illegible]. Respectfully, your obedient servants,

Send us arms and ammunition immediately.

In haste,

J. H. LANDRUM,	THOS. H. HORRIS,
A. D. LYNN,	JAS. ELLIOTT,
C. P. HUTCHINS,	J. N. HOWELL,
H. J. G. LITTLE,	[illegible] AUSTIN
	THOS. J. ALLEN.

An express has arrived at Shreveport, stating that MONTGOMERY, Kansas, with a force of 2,000 or 3,000 men, had taken possession of Forts Washita and Arbuckle, on the Texas frontier, and threaten invasion of Texas and the destruction of our County.

Gov. MOORE, Texas, in need of 500 men, was hurrying troops to the front. Excited rumors, calling upon the people for help.

LIT UPON HARRISON'S CALL.

We [illegible] that we need horses and mules. Let every [illegible] having a horse or any money at stake [illegible] the northern part of our State [illegible] such as are ready to [illegible] from our soil.

Our County [illegible] the forms of the [illegible] interest, in obedience to the call of the [illegible] are now ready for [illegible] at short notice. [illegible] Saturday [illegible] for [illegible]. The money [illegible] for the purpose of purchasing arms [illegible] for the defence of our country, [illegible] to every patriot to do [illegible].

A public [illegible] will be held in Marshall on Thursday next at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time [illegible] every citizen to be present and report what amount of money he will invest in the bonds of the County, and what [illegible] he can furnish. We must have money, arms and [illegible] State is in the face.

A. LOPE,	GILL MCKAY,
J. W. MORPHIS,	A. E. CLEMMONS,
WM. BRADFIELD	G. H. LIPSCOMP,
F. BASS,	W. P. LANE,
J. A. COLEMAN,	G. W. ADKINS,
J. T. WOMACK,	W. H. HAG,
G. G. GREGG,	J. A. HARRIS.

MARSHALL, Tuesday Evening, May 7, 1861

LATER REPORTS FROM TEXAS

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 17.

Texan advices say that GEN. VAN DORN had succeeded in causing the surrender of the remaining Federal troops in Texas.

Texans in large numbers were doubtless on the upper Rio Grande taking necessary steps to defend the State against [illegible] unfounded rumors at Montgomery that the Abolitionists were marching to capture the forts on the upper border.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17.

The Adjutant-General has issued orders designating the Pennsylvania Regiments mustered into service by numbers in order. Col. PATTERSON'S Regiment, at Washington, is the Seventeenth; LEWIS', LEE'S and MORGHAN'S, of Baltimore, are the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second respectively; Col. DARR'S, on the line of the railroad, is the Twenty-third. Col. OWEN'S Irish Brigade (still here) is the Twenty fourth; Col. GRAY'S Scott Legion (also here) is the Twenty-fifth. The latter regiment is composed largely of officers and soldiers of the Mexican War. They have been uniformed in the regular United States Army dress, and expect to start soon.

HARRISBURG, Friday, May 17.

Two regiments are being formed to-day, out of men now encamped at Camp Curtin, by consolidating companies. The Philadelphia Regiment, for three years, has been finally accepted. It was composed jointly of five companies. Col. SMALL'S Regiment, and five of ROBERT G. MARCH'S companies. The officers here have agreed to elect RUSH VAN DYKE chief-surgeon of the consolidated regiment.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 17.

Nearly all the members of the Legislature have gone home. Few are still lingering to get companies accepted. The Governor is overwhelmed with applications to receive companies, but will positively receive no more until the General Government issues another requisition. Great indignation is felt among the military that fourteen additional regiments are to be taken from New-York.

The Governor goes to Chambersburgh to-morrow, to review the troops. Several high State dignitaries will accompany him.

Fifteen regiments, under the new military bill, are to be distributed according to the number of troops already in the field from each County, also its population, except a discrimination against the rural districts, in order that sufficient producers will be left at home for harvest purposes—the State to pay no expense until marching orders be received by the companies.

MOVEMENTS OF IOWA TROOPS.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, May 17.

Companies C, E and I, Fourth Artillery, from Fort Randall, Capt. GRITT commanding, arrived here to-day. They leave to-night for Chicago.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, May 17.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* is now under sailing orders, and was hauled into the stream to-day. Repairs on the steam frigate *Mississippi* are completed, and she is expected to sail Tuesday. Commodore MARVINE, Flag-officer of the Gulf Squadron, will sail in her.

A proposition is before the Legislature for aid in erecting a monument over the remains of WHITNEY and LADD, the two soldiers killed at Baltimore.

The Governor, accompanied by both branches of the Legislature, visited the Forts to-day.

[*For Additional Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM MARYLAND.

PRESENT STATE OF FEELING—THE BAR—WAR AND PHILOSOPHY—REVOLUTION AND CONSERVATISM—CHARACTER OF THE STATE RIGHTS MEN—TRADE OF BALTIMORE—BRIG.-GEN. BUTLER—HIS BOOTS, &C.—ARREST OF WIRANS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Union cause, since the riot here of the 19th ultimo, is gradually regaining ground in many parts of Maryland, "taking and repossessing" political strongholds, it is also true that there exists much of that raw material for secession industry, which, skillfully wrought upon, would render her liable to the fate that has befallen other of the Border States.

In Baltimore, the laboring classes, by a large majority, are in favor of the Federal Union as it was known to the American people, out of South Carolina, a year ago. This has been clearly proved by the unwavering resistance with which they have met the insidious suggestions of the *Sun* penny paper, circulating largely among them during a long season of ill-remunerated labor.

Though the Secession cause has not, heretofore, commanded the bone and muscle of the body politic, it is certainly true, that it has as its advocates, a good part of the intellect and all the passions of the aforesaid body. Most of the Bar view the old Union as virtually gone forever, with nothing left of it but the name; and consider the only sovereignty to which allegiance is due, to be that of the State. As to the ardent, the ambitious, the youthful, they are nerved to a pitch of enthusiasm by the reputation of chivalry and the boldness which is supposed to characterize JEFFERSON DAVIS and his adherents. This feeling results very much from the same sentiment which, in the opinion of Dr. JOHNSON, makes every man think meanly of himself *for not having been a soldier*. "Were SOCRATES and CHARLES XII, of Sweden, both present in any company, and were SOCRATES to say, 'follow me and hear a lecture on philosophy;' and CHARLES, laying his hand on his sword, to say, 'follow me and dethrone the Czar,' a man would be ashamed to follow SOCRATES." And among our youth there are very few, I fear, who would not rather assist in driving Mr. LINCOLN out of Washington, than to listening to Mr. EVERETT deliver an oration on the glories of the Union. Right or wrong, there is an attraction that attends extremes,—a cigarty that waits on danger, which appeals to the common enthusiasm, and excites all the generosity of courage.

The Secessionists in this State are restrained by the impossibility of any immediate action, but, on the first opportunity, they could be brought out at the tap of a drum. As is usual in all revolutions, men of selfish schemes and ruined fortunes are not wanting, who are eager to play a desperate game to make or to save themselves by trying some new experiment. The energy that naturally belongs to this class, gives them a force greatly beyond the proportion of their numbers. Conservatism is, after all, but a body at rest, while its other is armed with momentum and velocity. While respectability stands with hands in its pockets, revolution is stript and ready for the fray.

It would not be candid or even truthful to omit to state that the Southern-rights Party (a name they prefer to be called by) numbers many of our best men, measured by any moral standard whatsoever, be it that of honor, charity or religion. This is a fact that no one, knowing the State of Maryland, can deny. As to secession arguments—some addressed to the material interests of Maryland are not without force; others are picked up, like brick-bats, in a scrimmage, without much regard to their shape, weight or neatness. Those most in vogue tend to prove the state of unexampled prosperity that is in reserve for Baltimore in the promised land of Dixie, which somehow or other, depends upon the protection to manufactures to be afforded by a Confederate Republic, while members have always advocated free-trade, and the cultivation of Northern capital, hand in hand together. It is generally believed, that a change, of some sort, is the instant trace of the place in which the South.

This city is, and has been for some time past, perfectly orderly and quiet. The statements given in some of the Northern journals of persons outrages, threats, robberies, violence &c., are not correct, the forbearance rather exhibited is an ill-judged form of petty social miseries. An old-fashioned Federalist, who is not well up with the metaphysical distinctions of the times, and who believes with GEN. WASHINGTON, and the Convention which framed the Constitution, in favor of *a strong Government, transmitting a copy to Congress of Hamilton's system*, that "in the consolidation of our Union is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety" and "national existence," must often submit to be looked upon coldly by his oldest and best friends. Nor has his position in this respect been much improved by the anathema launched against Disunity by the NORTHERN people and Press. Nor by the Bobadil performances of Brig.-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, whose general orders, "boots" and proclamations are the marvel of our citizens.

Last night, on his return from Frederick, were arrested at the Relay House, ROSS WINANS, a member of the State Legislature. This act, with others that are alleged to have been done by the order of Gen. BUTLER, is much regretted by the Union men here, as calculated to alienate and disaffect the friends of the Federal Government in this State.

Hon. ISAAC MARTIN has been called upon, without distinction of party, to become a candidate for the Congress to meet in July. His letter in response is published in the morning papers of to-day, and taken as against secession. The strongest Union candidate is expected that the Union Convention, to-be held to-night, will confirm the spontaneous nomination.

C. H.

MILITARY MATTERS AT BUFFALO.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND DETACHMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.—EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE HOME GUARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Saturday evening, May 11, 1861.

We have been devoting this afternoon entirely to the second detachment of a regiment of volunteers which this, the "Queen City of the Lakes," has been contributing to the cause of the Government of Freedom. We made all preparation, immediately upon the receipt of the President's proclamation, to send the Seventy-fourth and Sixty-first Regiments, State Militia, but as reported at Albany in some way interfered with our projects, in the dominion, and we were obliged to recruit to the maximum a new regiment.

Buffalo has never before been a scene of such a scene as it has this day. We have, I feel confident for many years, but no one could or might well believe that our county could ever in any possibility, be engaged in a civil war, until the reality came upon us, but the fact, once comprehended, was sufficient to arouse our very slow and easy moving people to a sense of the duty.

To-day six companies started for the seat of war. They were escorted to the New York and Erie Railroad Depot, by the Continentals, Ex-President FILLMORE, commandant, the Citizens' Corps, and several fire companies, the Seventy-fourth Regiment, and a vast multitude of citizens. The streets were crowded—hardly was there passage-way through the streets for the volunteers and their escort. Flags were flung out in profusion. Every window on the streets through which the procession passed, was occupied by the wife, the sister, or the mother whose tearful eye betokened the heart, but whose fervent "God bless them" did all that mortal can do to insure blessing and protection to the country's heroes. All along the route the wives fell on the necks of their husbands—the fathers caressed their little children. I know no one who witnessed the scene could, for the mere love of gain, have separated those families. We, I am sure, could not convert ourselves into flourishing slave-owners.

Immediately in front of the First Presbyterian Church the procession halted, to assist in the ceremony of raising a flag upon the steeple. Speeches were made by Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, Rev. Dr. CLARK, formerly of your Mercer-street Church, and others. three cheers were given for the emblem of our liberty, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, and the procession moved to the depot, where nine cars were awaiting the volunteers. At 6 P. M. they had gone, the assemblings had dispersed, and all was quiet.

We are all quiet again and unexcited. The thrill of indignation with the affair of Sumter caused, the especial anxiety about Washington has passed, and in their stead is a determination that the Government must be sustained; our power to suppress rebellion exhibited and exercised, and that, too, as soon as possible, for there is a suspense in business which may, if too long continued, reduce us to a nation of bankrupts. The South has nothing to lose—the North everything. Whatever shall hereafter be done will flow from a quiet feeling of duty.

We have another Regiment drilling; everybody is becoming a soldier—the old, the middle-aged, and the boys. The Continentals, Major FILLMORE, Commandant, is made up of men past the meridian of life, but all healthy and strong; they comprise the wealth of the city. The Citizen Corps comprises the next younger grade, young men anxious to attain military proficiency. The "Tigers" are composed of a class of men still younger, but fit for duty. There are several other organizations, the "Heavy Chargers," lawyers mostly, the "Reserve Guard," and others, all which hold themselves in readiness to respond when the President calls.

The arrivals here of Southern families are many and frequent, nor are they all of the Union stripe, but some are the families of seceders. There is now here the wife of a lieutenant in the Southern Army.

Are we sure they do not come as spies? If they do not come as spies, will they not serve the purpose by their correspondence?

Will not the emigration from the South of the Southern families tend to defeat the end of the blockade, the starving to submission and loyalty of the rebels? Was it ever before heard of—an enemy sending his family to eat up the means of subsistence of an enemy, and with that enemy's consent? Ought this emigration to be allowed? TRUE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, May 11, 1861.

Events are crowding upon us. What is in the future for us the Lord only knows. The Secessionists may soon force us Union men to side openly and above-board and absolutely with the General Government. It seems that our late Union vote of 100,000 to 120,000 is only making them more desperate and unscrupulous. Their is much fiendish method in their stupendous madness. They may not number over 30,000 in Kentucky, but they say they are, or will be soon, so thoroughly armed and equipped and organized that they can and will ever match and over-ride four times their number! But, with all their preparations and their bluster, they can't succeed, if the Union men prove as vigilant, active, determined and bold as I think they will.

We may require arms and munitions from the Government in order to hold our own and keep down the Secessionists. They want $6,000,000 to "arm the State" for secession uses, and for such an object they would levy upon Kentuckians, who have heretofore paid but $100, a tax of $1,300. The secession movement has already nearly ruined us, and would at the point of the bayonet wring from us what little we have left.

We have no more forbearance for this movement in Kentucky. The chief conspirators in our midst must let us alone, or they must be wiped out. We intend to retain our ascendency. I believe they are doomed to discomfiture, at every point, in the present Legislature. However, whatever the Legislature may do, I believe that this city and this Congressional District, for one, will stand firm.

We may, before long, have a serious disturbance in Louisville, but the Union-ists will triumph over any and all disturbers of their city's peace. The mob-cratic hero claim they muster 2,500, and they say they can and will compel the sending of contraband provisions from Louisville to their rebel confederates, in defiance of the instructions of the Government, and in contempt of the remonstrances of our law-abiding citizens. But the loyal men proclaim that if the Government shall see fit to require strict compliance with its demands on this point, they deem it their high and solemn duty to render strict obedience, and to require the same of others. My impression is, they will stand true to this declaration, even should they have to appeal for Government aid to make it good.

You will hear of many "alarming slave insurrections in Kentucky." The Secessionists will, of course, keep Madam Rumor busy manufacturing John Brown-ists here, and attributing them to "the left wing of the Abolition Party." But, Sir, we understand their game, and we will keep our eyes open and our hands ready. Very truly, yours.

FROM THE NEW-YORK TWELFTH.

LETTER FROM CAMP ANDERSON—HARDSHIPS OF THE REGIMENT AND HOW THE MEN MET THEM.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, May 13, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I have promised myself for some time that I would write you fully. I always endeavor never to break a promise, and had I not also promised you I think I should have broken the promise to myself.

As I told you when I started, I took a fearful responsibility in starting with so many raw and inexperienced men. The emergency demanded it, and events have justified it. The particulars of our departure and arrival at Annapolis you are aware of. The sufferings of the boys on that forced march from Annapolis to the Junction you can never know. Did you ever attempt to walk on a railroad track with the ties set at irregular intervals, and step sand, and, and between. When you have walked a mile or two without food or water for twenty-two hours, then walk or rather stagger, for that much from Annapolis to the Junction. When we arrived at the Junction, we were at once ordered to embark on the train for Washington. I could not think then of the need of the hour. I could not understand the need of the hour. I could not understand the need of the hour. I could not understand

were called for three cheers, and when the second mate came out they insisted upon the ship's going back to Liverpool, and she was put back.

One of the police force of Liverpool testified to arresting the men on board the ship and searching them, and finding knives on all of them, there being blood on Collins' knife; that the captain's body was lying on the cabin floor, and the mate was lying in his bunk, with pen-knife wounds in his body; witness told Dunleavy, after he was arrested, what he was charged with, and he said he did not deny it, and wished he had finished the other; he also told the others what they were charged with, but they said they knew nothing about it.

The clothes taken from the captain's body were shown in court; the stab in them was shown to fit Collins' knife, which was smaller than the others.

The mate was also examined and testified to the same facts nearly. He also said that he had seen no cruelty on the ship; but that the Captain told him during the day that he gave a man an order, and the man called him a son of a bitch, and he Captain struck him; that the mate himself struck one of the men with a piece of rattling stuff, in consequence of the same epithet being applied to him. The steward also testified to what he knew of the transaction, and to his finding the Captain lying on the floor of the cabin where he had fallen on entering, and that he raised the Captain up, but he only breathed two or three times.

The case is condnated for the Government by Mr. E. D. Smith, the District Attorney, with Mr. Wallcoxson and Mr. Wood, and for the prisoners by Mr. Howe.

The case is still on.

Motion to Throw L'Amereaux over the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Clerke, Leonard and Barnard.

In the matter of Edward R. L'Amereaux, an Attorney of the Supreme Court—This motion was made for the purpose of breaking Mr. L'Amereaux, (whose recent amatory troubles will be remembered,) and throwing him over the Bar for alleged malpractice in his profession as an attorney. The specific charges against him are as follows:

First—That Edward R. L'Amereaux fraudulently by false pretences and deceit obtained from Lewis S. Lavy a defendant in a certain suit braught by one Augustus Marlon, and in which, as attorney for said Marlon, said L. Amereaux had obtained a judgment in the Superior Court for the sum of $886 44, he, said L. Amereaux, pretending he had power and was duly authorized as attorney and agent of said Marion to receive said sum in compromise and in full satisfaction of said payment, and gave satisfaction therefor.

Second, That without authority, and by deceit, said L. Amereaux received said money of said Levy, and satisfied said judgment of record.

Third, That he never informed said Marlon or his agent of said settlement but kept the same secret, causing the said Levy to be sued in France by such concealment, and has kept said money and still retains the same.

Fourth—That said Levy by said Lamereaux's misconduct and malpractice was forced to pay the said Marion the whole of said judgment, $3,866 66, besides a large amount of costs and expenses, and was imprisoned therefor, and Lamereaux has not, although demanded, repaid the said Levy the said $886 44.

Fifth—That said Lamereaux, in his capacity and office of an attorney, has defrauded the said Levy of said money, and, as an attorney, has committed malpractice as stated.

On the part of Lamereaux, the affidavit of himself and of his clerk were read, denying, specifically and generally, all the matters alleged in the written charges.

After a somewhat lengthy argument of counsel on the allegations, the Court thought it preferable that it should be referred, and accordingly referred the matter to Orsamus Bushnell, Esq., to hear and report the facts.

Judah and Dickenann for motion; Henry L. Clinton opposed.

Joinder of Actions—Do Two Choses in Action Constitute But One Cause of Action.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Monell and Wilde.

J. W. Page et al vs. *L. O. Wilson et al.*—This appeal is taken on the part of the defendants from a judgment rendered at a Special Term of this Court, in favor of the plaintiffs. The complaint in the action alleges that the defendants, by false and fraudulent representations, obtained from the plaintiffs an extension on their paper, which, it is alleged, fell due in the Fall of 1857. It is also med that toe extension never took effect, it having been predicated of a condition which never arose. It is claimed that another portion of the cause of action having been demanded in an action prior to this, and an action having been commenced in the Supreme Court—the judgment record of which was put in evidence in this action—that the present action cannot be maintained, the former judgment being a bar to this. It is argued that the whole debt from Wilson & Co. to Paige & Co being due when the first action was brought, and not having been claimed in that action, cannot be recovered in this.

J. T. Brady for appellant, D. D. Field far respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

THE HORRIGAN HOMICIDE CASE DWINDLED DOWN

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, Lorenzo Stewart, who, under an indictment for manslaughter, had been convicted of simple assault, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

GOOD CHARACTER IN TIME OF NEED.

William Cusie *alias* Moore, who had pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, now retracted his plea, and pleaded not guilty. On account of mitigating circumstances, and the prisoner's previous good character, he was discharged on his own recognizance.

LOVE, JEALOUSY, GUNPOWDER, STEEL AND STATE PRISON.

William N. Pierrepant, indicted for felonious assault, was next tried. From the testimony, which was very brief, it appeared that on the 24th December last the prisoner went into the store of the complainant, Joanna Jones, and without provocation plunged a knife into her. She ran out, screaming, and was followed by the prisoner, who shot at her, the ball passing through one temple and out at her eye, entirely destroying it. The explanation of the act was found in the jealousy of the prisoner, who on the death of the complainant's husband had been rejected as her suitor, and was now fired with a jealous rage, which was claimed by the prisoner's counsel as amounting to an insanity when made by an irresponsible being. Several witnesses proved his previous good character, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for ten years.

PRISONER WRIGHT, COMPLAINT WRONG.

James Boyd, indicted for felonious assault, was next tried.

Willis Hutchinson testified that he was Receiver in the office of the Second-avenue Railroad Co. on the 31st of January last. At that time the prisoner came into the office, in company with a man with whom he was quarreling. Witness ordered him to leave, and pushed him out. Five minutes afterward he returned, and the witness attempting to put him out again, was stabbed in the abdomen, and disabled for a week.

William Allen testified that the instrument which the prisoner used was a steel file, square, and about six inches long.

Officer James Bradley testified to the arrest of the prisoner, and described the instrument found upon him, as the last witness had done.

There were no other witnesses except as to good character, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

DID KNOW THE BILL WAS BAD.

Alexander Riley, indicted for forgery, was next put in the box. But one bill was passed by him, and as there was some doubt whether he knew it was bad, and as he had previously borne a good character, the District Attorney refused to proceed, and the prisoner was discharged upon his own recognizance.

No further business being ready the Court than adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

MULLEN, J.—*The Mayor, &c., vs. Vanderbilt.*—Motion denied.

Button vs. *Cohen, et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 17.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	89	
2,200	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	89⅞	
13,000	Treas. 12 ⅌ c. N's	101⅞	
1,500	do	101⅝	
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90,	43⅞	
3,000	do	43⅞	
5,000	do	44	
10,000	Va. State 6s	46⅜	
7,500	do	45⅜	
9,000	N. C. State 6s	57	
8,000	do	57⅜	
1,000	Geor. State 6s	60⅜	
25,000	Missouri State 6s	58	
5,000	do	59⅛	
21,000	do	59⅛	
5,000	do	59⅛	
1,000	do	59⅜	
3,000	Brook. City W. L.	100	
1,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	93	
1,000	M. C. Sprict 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds	93¾	
3,000	M. Ss. S. F. B	74	
10,000	C. R. & R. ⅌ c. B	94	
15,000	Am. Ex. Bank	89	
30	Man. Gas Scrip	140	
25	Canton Company ⅌	9	
60	Pacific M. S. Co.	69	
100	do	n 51	
100	do	60½	
50	do	60⅝	
140	do	60	
20	C. & R. I. R.	98	
45	M. & P. du C. R.	14	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	89	
5,500	Treas. 12 ⅌ c. N.	101⅞	
13,000	Missouri 6s	58⅜	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90,	43⅝	
1,000	Vir. State 6s	45⅛	
7,000	do	45⅛	
20,000	N. C. State 6s	58	
3,000	do	57⅝	
5,000	do	58⅛	
1,000	Lou. State 6s	59	
4,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	93	
6	Metropolitan Bank	87	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	72	
1,700	do	72	
50	do	72⅛	
150	do	72⅛	
100	do	72⅝	
600	do	72⅝	
200	do	72¼	
50	do	72⅝	
50	do	72⅝	
50	Erie Railroad	21⅛	
300	do	21⅛	
50	Harlem Pref	22	
200	do	27	
50	Harlem Rd	11⅛	
21	Sconington Rd	60	
50	Mich. Cen. Rd	45	
78	do	44⅝	
13	M. S. and N. I. Rd	13	
50	do	12⅝	
50	Ill. C. Rd. Scrip	66	
100	do	65⅝	
150	do	65⅛	
50	do	64⅝	
50	do	65	
100	do	64⅛	
100	do	65⅞	
20	C. C. & Cin R	91	
450	G. & C. B	59	
50	do	59⅛	
100	do	58⅝	
23	do	58⅜	
800	C. & Tol. R	23⅝	
100	do	23⅜	

The statement compares with the returns of the previous Saturday, as follows

	May 4.	May 11.	
Short Loans	$ 13 411 746	$ 12 800 922	Dec. $ 611 822
Specie	15 746 200	15 670 473	Dec. 246 727
Circulation	6 905 171	7 596 790	Dec. 420 035
Deposits	18 867 815	19 048 185	Dec. 801 130
Due Banks	6 379 403	6 257 454	Dec. 490 949
Different Balances	1 159 133	839 764	Dec. 14 [illegible]
Total Loans	21 240 270	20 995 253	Dec. 245 017

The New Orleans *Picayune*, under date Saturday evening, May 11, remarks:

"There was nothing done in paper to-day, though some 90 days' paper, good, was tendered at the rate of 5 ⅌ cent., without commanding the need ful. There were a few small loans on first class collaterals carried through at 3 ⅌ cent. per month. At these rates we may as well stop, and say there is no paper market. The moneyed amounts about the Banks were confined to renewals. Some few discounts are granted for the plantation uses, and occasionally a piece of paper passes the Bank parlor.

The Exchange Market had a better feeling to-day. Applying only to Sterling, some orders from New-York were received. Sales to the amount of £35,000 were effected at 97 ⅝ and 9⅝. On the other hand, sales of Sight on New-York to the amount of $200,000 were carried through at the round rates of 2 2½ and 2½ ⅌ cent. discount. The counter rate for Checks rules at ⅛ to ¼ ⅌ cent. discount, the inside figure being uniform.

There were no transactions in France. We quote from 5f.90@5f.70. The movements in Tobacco will probably place more Exchange on the market at the commencement of the week."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry-Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,788,826	$849,087	$412,768
Thrown on market	1 051 750	828,251	138,140
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	42 666,519	41 615 970	27,848 322
Thrown on market	43 590 276	42 236,370	26,963,910

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	49	$17,281	332	$98,968	94	$24,099
Mf. of Cot'n	45	12 [illegible]	149	36,532	72	16 554
Mf. of Silk	64	35 669	149	65,272	13	10,921
Mf. of Flax	3	536	1 710	22,312	46	5,933
Miscellan's	49	9,972	41	14,340	225	4,327
Total	210	$76 301	2,381	$336,467	450	$61,839
		336 467				78,301
Total marketed		$412,768	Total entered			$138,140

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 75½; Reading Railroad, 15⅜; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36; Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 11,750 bols. Flour, 306 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,151 bushels Wheat, 8,908 bushels Corn, 11 965 bushels Oats, 1,543 pkgs. Provisions, and 1 775 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 200 mats Java, at 16¾c; and 100 bags Rio, at 13c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Is generally dull and nominal.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, to-day, and sales have been confined to 800 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 13⅞c.@14c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.

FISH—All kinds are in slack demand, including Dry Cod, at from $2 50@$3 75 ⅌ cwt; Mackerel and Herring at previous quotations

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed, to-day, for State and Western Flour, though no remarkable changes have occured in prices. Sales have been reported of 11 850 bols, including superfine State, at $5 5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 20; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$5 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Onto, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is in fair request, at former rates. Sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., at $4 75 @$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 65@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 20@3 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite limited for all descriptions, including Layer Raisins, at $1 95@ $2, and Bunch do, at $1 42½@$1 47½ ⅌ box. Sales at auction 3,000 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $1@$2 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very active request, partly for future delivery, and prices of desirable lots favor sellers. The reported transactions comprise 153 000 bushels, including White Canada, poor, at $1 30; Canada Club, inferior to ordinary, at $1 17½@$1 20; White Western, $1 36@$1 75; Red Western at $1 30 @$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 25@ $1 25½; Milwaukee Club, very poor to, good, at $1 15@$1 24; N. W. Club at $1 17@$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 03@$1 19; Red State, unsound to prime, at $1 10@$1 26; White Kentucky at $1 60@$1 70, and White California at $1 39@$1 42 ⅌ bushal. Corn continues in good request, at firmer rates. Sales 60 000 bushels, at 53c @55c. for new mixed Western; 55c.@56½c. for old do. do.; 42c.@50c. for damaged do. do. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 66c.@67½c ⅌ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy, at 55c @56c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,650 bushels State at 55c @56c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are doing better, including Canada at 31½c.@32½c.; Western at 31½c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Week ending May 14.

	Rec.	Shipped.
Flour, barrels	31 286	19,563
Wheat, bushels	290 052	697 065
Corn, bushels	541,784	815 603
Oats, bushels	25 542	28 000
Rye, bushels	3 [illegible]	11,000
Barley, bushels	5 [illegible]	3,053

Reducing the flour to wheat, according to the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, the total receipts of grain during the past week amount to 1,032 207 bushels, against 980,821 bushels the week previous. This increase is small, compared with what it would have been with a sound currency—for all the general markets have largely advanced. The shipments of flour and grain during the week foot up 1 062 693 bushels, against 1 995 050 bushels the week previous.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to May 11

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	413 223	160 756	128,971
Wheat, bushels	2,434 321	1,149,591	765,576
Corn, bushels	4,209 631	4,411,149	1,916,607
Oats, bushels	217 637	427 072	183,462
Rye, bushels	109,030	53 421	16,799
Barley, bushels	282,178	172,118	98,000

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago

	May 11	May 6	April 29
Flour, bbls	41 956	47,180	60 050
Wheat, bushels	504 195	1,039,512	1,415,419
Corn, bushels	1,155 620	1,470 [illegible]	2,094,256
Oats, bushels	500 229	570,000	531 061

According to the above table it will be seen that the stock of wheat during the past week has decreased over 500 000 bushels, corn upwards of 300,000, and flour 2 000 barrels. On the 29th of April the amount of flour, wheat, corn and oats in store was 4,361,919 bushels, while on the 13th inst., the footing up was only 2,150,827 bushels—so that within two weeks our stock of grain has been reduced nearly two millions of bushels.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 15th inst., reviewing the business of the preceding week, says "The general markets during the past week have been buoyant. Flour advanced 30c @ 40c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat 1c @ 2c. higher; Corn, 4c. @ 4½c.; Oats, 1c. @ 1½c.; Highwines, 1c. ⅌ gallon; Hides, ¾c @ 1c. ⅌ lb. This improvement in prices, however, cannot be said to be a legitimate advance in the market, for the tendency of Eastern markets has been downward. The buoyancy here was solely due to the anxiety on the part of holders of currency to invest in something that can be converted into gold or Eastern exchange. The advance is, therefore, *really only a decline in the value of currency.*"

HAY—Sales to-day 300 bales North River, at 60c @ 65c., for shipping, and 800 @ 850c. for local use, chiefly the latter, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and are steady, including last year's crop, at 14c.@24c., for poor to choice, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Light sales have been reported to-day, including Scotch Pig at ⅌ 20@$21 ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Buyers are not disposed to purchase, and prices are nominal.

LEATHER—Business has been generally spiritless, though buyers have had any existing advantage

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at the close, and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 18c @ 19c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed. Resin has been in request, including common at $2 ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—Prices of the principal kinds are quoted steady, but the market is very lame generally.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and prices are declining. Sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $17 62½ for Mess, $18 for an inspected do., and $13 on Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, at 6¾c. @7c. for Hams and 5c. @ 6½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard continues depressed. Sales 300 lbs. and bbls. at 7c. @ 7½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales 150 bbls. at $9 25@$9 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked, West ern do., and $8 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; prime Mess, $10@$10 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $19@$20 ⅌ bbl. Butter is quiet in the absence of call at 11c. @ 15c. for Western, 13c. @ 16c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 6½c. @ 8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been in brisk demand for export, and sales have been made of 1 600 tierces at from $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs., this reducing the stock in Rice hands to a very small amount. The market closes quiet, at essentially unaltered rates.

SEEDS—Continue very quiet, at essentially unaltered rates.

SPICES—Have been sparingly purchased within our limits to-day.

SUGARS—The market has been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 400 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c. @ 7½c., and Porto Rico at 7c. @ 7¾c., with 350 bbls. Porto Rico, by auction, at 5 @ 6c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 15,300 lbs., private terms.

TEAS—The demand has been restricted, prices have not varied materially.

WHISKY—Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 22c. ⅌ gallon, the market closing heavily, at this reduced rate.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been apparent in this line to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags 7d.@8d. ⅌ bush.; Corn, 7d.@8d. ⅌ bush. Cotton, 7 32d.@⅛d ⅌ lb.; Resin, 3s ⅌ 310 lbs, Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Cheese, 30s @31s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl; Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl; Grain, 9d.@ 10d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 3s. @3 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@ 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d; Tobacco, 35s. ⅌ ton. For Dublin—Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork, and a market—Grain, (12,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 12½d. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverp'l or Q'bec	Quebec	May 8
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 18
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Nave Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampton	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Britain	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Hammonia*, will close at the Post-office to day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M. The mails by the *City of Baltimore* also close this morning at 10½.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BIBLE IN THE CAMP.—THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY will hold a Public Meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, May 19, at Irving Hall corner of Irving place and 15th-st., in connection with the supply of the troops of the Army and Navy, and the volunteer forces, with the Bible. Brief reports of the details of distribution among the various Regiments will be presented, and addresses made by the President, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., Rev. Professor HITCHCOCK, and Rev. Dr. TYNG. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are respectfully invited to attend divine service on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the West Presbyterian Church, in Carmine-st., opposite Varick. Sermon by Rev. WM. HASTINGS, Pastor. Let us all attend, if the weather permits, on corner of Carmine and Varick sts., and go in a body.

R. RAYMOND, Brigadier General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PAYNE, Adjutant.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School meeting of all interested in Sabbath Schools at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, the Pastor, and R. G. PARDEE, Secretary of the A. S. S. Union.

THE CONDITION OF THE DEAD BETWEEN Death and the Resurrection. Preaching on the above subject by Geo. Evans, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, at the Academy in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Also preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING, on *The Near Coming of Christ*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Bishop JANES will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Wm. RICKS of the E. Baltimore Conference, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Sacrament will be administered at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. L. REMINGTON will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Bishop POTTER will hold an Ordination in this church next THURSDAY, May 23. Service to commence at 11 A. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENteenth-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next, May 24, at the Reformed Dutch Church corner of 5th-av. and 20th-st. To take leave of Rev. E. Doty and Rev. Lewis H. Wyckoff, Jr., of the China Mission, and Rev. James M. Allison, of the Japan Mission.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Church on 20th-st. between 6th-av. and 7th-av. at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. H. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. ALEXANDER MCK. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL CHAPEL), 15th-st. near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Rev. J. C. BROWN, Rector, in charge. Seats free. Pupils of Sunday-schools and others lately removed to the vicinity are invited to attend.

BERKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—SECOND-Av., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance on 50th-st.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the presiding elder, Rev. M. GRISWOLD, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by CHARLES SEARLES. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Bible class at 9 o'clock A. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR THE corner of 116th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. ALPHEUS CORMAN, late of the Philadelphia Conference, and now the newly appointed Pastor of this church, will preach in the church TO-MORROW, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Seventeenth sts.—Rev. Dr. HARPENDING may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sunday), Providence permitting, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR Fifth-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual with the Voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning and afternoon, and the Rev. F. C. FYER in the evening. SEATS FREE.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. H. F. RESSETT, Missionary of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 8½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Sons of God (of course,) three made partakers of the divine Nature and free from Sin at Clinton Hall corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, SUNDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The children sing short addresses. Strangers and friends are cordially invited

NOTICE.—REV. J. E. DUTCHER, OF THE UNION M. E. Church, 8th-av., between Amity and Waverley-pls., will preach FAREWELL SERMONS TO-MORROW, May 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the EVENING appropriate for the times. Strangers cordially invited.

IS THERE NOT A CAUSE? IS THERE evil in the city or nation, and the Lord is not seen in it? What does the present uproar of the world portend? Come and learn. The messenger of God will exclaim TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. at No. 163 Bowery.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—REV. JOHN CURTIS SMITH will preach the anniversary sermon of the course before the young men of the City in the Second Church (Ascension Episcopal) on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

TENT PREACHING TO THE SOLDIERS by Rev. Dr. BURGESS, at NOON, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Tent is pitched on Union-square, adjoining the Washington Monument. Carriages and street-cars invited to attend.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE ON FULTON-AV., three blocks east of the City Hall.—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, Sermons will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

NORTH TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., west side of Broadway. Rev. Mr. VARLEY will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Mr. MARKLEY in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., will deliver the anniversary address before the American Congregational Society, TO-MORROW evening, in the Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN Rose Hill-av. and 42d-st., East TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, subject in the morning—*The Rise and Progress of the Mixed Open Baptist Church of Christ*—Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-st. near 6th-av.—SERVICES ON TOMORROW'S DAY May 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ISAAC C. PRUDEN, subject—MORNING—*The Fullness of Time*; EVENING—*The Study of the Bible.*

MRS. C. L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE at Dodsworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Clergy and the Press: the Relation and the Test appropriate agencies in carrying public opinion.*

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY meets EVERY SUNDAY, at the historical rooms of 23d-av. and 14th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Brother Sereno Dodge Jr. of Stratford, Conn., will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—M. Divine-av. and 28th-st.—A sermon for the times will be preached at the Church, by the Rev. HENRY A. MONTGOMERY, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst. Divine service will begin at 8 o'clock

REV. W. H. FERRIS WILL PREACH IN the 20th-st. M. E. Church, near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. A. BOURNS of the New-York Conference, in the EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, pastor of the Market-st. Church will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from the Federal Capital this morning is not of special importance, excepting as indicating the continued vigor with which the Administration is preparing everything for the great struggle which is now impending. The recently received dispatches from the South, to the effect that the rebels have nearly completed their preparations for an attack upon Washington are not credited. The secret agents of the Government have forwarded advices to this effect, but it is believed that their dispatches have been based upon the assertions of the rebel leaders, made for the purpose of blinding the Government as to their real intentions. While, therefore, ample measures will be taken for the security of the Capital in any emergency, the Government will not suffer its attention to be diverted from other important points, especially in Virginia. Gen. BUTLER has not yet been assigned to a command in his own city as Major-General, though there is little doubt that he will go to Fortress Monroe. He was in consultation, yesterday, with the War Department and with Gen. SCOTT. At any rate, wherever he goes, then we may look for some forward movement of the first importance.

Kentucky, notwithstanding the open treason of her Governor and Legislature, does not appear to be inclined to follow the fortunes of JEFF. DAVIS immediately. A dispatch from Louisville gives the returns of the election so far as heard from, which foot up an aggregate of 98,561 votes for the Union delegates to the proposed Border State Convention, in eighty-nine counties—leaving only eighteen counties to be heard from. The entire Presidential vote in November was 146,216—so that the Union majority will probably exceed *forty thousand*. That is sufficient!

Important news reaches us from the Texas frontier and Northwestern Louisiana, indicating that the rebels of that region are experiencing an unexpected "fire in the rear," which is likely to prove anything but agreeable. It is stated in the New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday last, that Capt. MONTGOMERY, so well known in connection with the Kansas troubles, has organized a force of three thousand men in that State, made a descent on the Texas frontier, and already captured Fort Washita, which had previously fallen into the hands of the rebels. Forts Cobb and Arbuckle were also expected to be occupied by MONTGOMERY, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, through Major EMORY, of the Regular Army. The Texans in that region were thrown into the greatest state of consternation by this sudden and unexpected movement, and were wildly calling for arms and money to organize a defence against expected incursions from MONTGOMERY and his men, in connection with the unfriendly Indians. Expresses were sent off in every direction for aid, and a number of citizens of Shreveport, La., had written to Gov. MOORE, of that State, asking him to interfere for their protection, and if necessary telegraph for arms to the Montgomery Government.

An important letter from Secretary SEWARD to J. G HEINEKEN, the agent of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, will be found in the TIMES this morning. It was written in answer to a letter from Mr. HEINEKEN, asking for Mr SEWARD'S reasons in willing for considering an acceptance of Gov. LETCHER'S proposition to buy the steamships *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, recently seized by his order, as an act of treason. The Secretary holds that the receipt of money for the steamships, after they have been seized, would be to convert the unlawful seizure into a sale; and to sell vessels to an enemy is to give aid and comfort, and therefore treason; and any person so offending would be brought to punishment by the Government. This view of the matter will doubtless have a salutary effect upon all those who are disposed to fill their pockets at the expense of their patriotism.

The port of Charleston is now under blockade, and no inward bound vessels are allowed to pass the harriers of steam and iron which the Government have erected at the mouth of the harbor. We find in the Charleston papers of the 13th and 14th, accounts of the operations of the steam-frigate *Niagara*, the first of the blockading fleet which had arrived there. On the 12th, the British bark *Hilga* was refused entrance, and the British ships *Monmouth* and *Gen. Parkville* were also ordered off. Another British ship, the *A and A*, was pursued, but she managed to get into shoal water, where the *Niagara* could not follow her, and the latter, under the supposition that she was aground, left the chase, and a steam-tug from the city subsequently towed her up. The *Susan G. Owens*, and other outward bound vessels, were allowed to pass freely, and will be until the fifteen days allowed by the terms of the blockade have expired. The British Consul at Charleston had visited the *Niagara*, where he was received with the utmost courtesy, and the nature of the blockade was explained to him.

A sufficient proof of the effectiveness of the blockade of the Cheapeake will also be found in our columns this morning. The steamer *City of Richmond*, which yesterday arrived at Philadelphia from Washington, reports that she saw the steamer *Yankee* thirty miles south of Cape Henlopen, with three prizes in tow, bound North; and the *Cahawba*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that the *Quaker City* is on her way here with the ship *Argo* in tow, which has on board a cargo of tobacco valued at $150,000. She is from Richmond, Va.

The Secessionists of Missouri seem to fare badly at the hands of the Union men, judging from the nature of the dispatches which reach us from there. At Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, they had it all their own way for a little while, being the most numerous, and commenced driving away all those who were known to sympathize with the Union. A detachment of Union volunteers was accordingly sent there, from St. Louis, on Tuesday night, under the command of Capt. COLE, who placed sentinels entirely round the town, and in the morning captured the entire population. Those among them who were known to be Union men were of course immediately released, and about fifty of the Secessionists were subsequently set at liberty on parole—their leaders being marched to St. Louis as prisoners of war and confined in the arsenal. A lead manufactory was also taken possession of at Potosi, and about four hundred pigs of lead were seized. The volunteers, on their return, had a "little affair" with a company of cavalry, which they dispersed, and captured about thirty horses.

ROSS WINANS, of Baltimore, recently arrested on suspicion of treason, by order of Gen. BUTLER, was yesterday discharged by order of the authorities at Washington. Dispatches to the evening papers from Baltimore intimated that his discharge was unconditional, but such it appears is not the fact. The Government only consented to his release on his giving his parole of honor that he will do no act openly or covertly hostile to the Union.

A report having been circulated that the remains of Gen WASHINGTON had been removed from the Tomb at Mount Vernon, by JOHN A. WASHINGTON, who in his sale of the Mount Vernon estate retained a proprietorship of a small portion of land surrounding the tomb, the report has been declared to be without foundation, by Mr. HERBERT, the Superintendent of the grounds.

The increase of the Army ordered by the Government has rendered necessary a proportionate increase of the Quartermasters and Surgeons, and a general order has accordingly been issued providing for four Quartermasters and eight Assistants, to be promoted and selected in accordance with existing laws, and for ten Surgeons and twenty Assistants, the Surgeons to be promoted from the present senior assistants, and the assistants to be appointed from civil life. An increase of Surgeons in the Navy is also to be provided for. The Examining Board of Army Surgeons will be in session every day at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The steamship *Karnak* arrived at this port, last evening, from Havana and Nassau. She left the former port on the 11th inst., and the latter on the 13th. The health of Havana continued good. The steamer *W. H. Webb*, lately noticed as being at New-Orleans, and suspected of being engaged in the privateering business under letters-of-marque from JEFF DAVIS' Government, arrived at Havana under the United States flag on the 5th, but was immediately sold and transferred to other parties. Her probable destination is not stated. The notorious yacht *Wanderer*, which cleared from Havana a few days before, had been seized for the service of the United States Government. She will now at last be engaged in respectable business. The Havana sugar market continued dull.

A motion was made at General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to throw EDWARD B L'AMOREUX, of recent amatory notoriety, over the Bar, for alleged malpractice. The matter was referred for investigation. In the General Sessions, besides several petty cases, there was one conviction of assault with intent to kill. The prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for ten years.

The Stock Market for Railway shares was inclined to dullness, yesterday forenoon, but closed steady later in the day. Federal and State Stocks were generally firm. Exchange on London, 106¼ @ 106⅜ per cent. There was considerable discussion among the Bankers in reference to the Government Loan, to be awarded on Tuesday next, for $8,094,000.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour at drooping prices. Wheat and Corn were active and buoyant. Light sales of Provisions, Coffee, Cotton, Molasses, Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Teas and Foreign Liquors were reported. Rice was in brisk request at firmer rates. Sugars and Whisky attracted less attention, though the latter was cheaper. Resin was in demand. The freight engagements were less extensive, including however 12,000 bushels Wheat by the steamship *Great Eastern*, in the vessel's bags, for Liverpool, at 10d. ₱ bushel.

The Attempted Relief of Fort Sumter.

We published yesterday a letter addressed by Judge CAMPBELL, lately of the United States Supreme Court, to Hon. W. H. SEWARD, with sundry accompanying documents. The object of the letter was to show that Mr. SEWARD, in giving him certain assurances concerning the intentions of the Government, had intentionally deceived him; and he further states that, in his judgment, this bad faith on the part of the National Government was the principal cause of the attack on Fort Sumter. Judge CAMPBELL was acting as the medium of communication in this matter between the Secretary of State and the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy.

The Judge's specific charge against Mr SEWARD is, that on the 1st of April he received from him a written declaration that "the Government will not undertake to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Gov. PICKENS,"—accompanied by the verbal explanation that he, (Secretary S.,) did not believe any such attempt would be made,—that on the 7th of April he received from him a further declaration that "faith would be fully kept as to Sumter,"—and that on the *next* day he read in the papers that a messenger had given notice on behalf of the President that Fort Sumter would be supplied. He infers from all this that Mr. SEWARD intentionally misled him, and the Southern Government also, into the belief that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated.

We do not think that Judge CAMPBELL makes out his charge of bad faith, or that the Southern leaders were misled in the least in this matter. We suppose it is pretty generally understood by this time that the Government did actually decide at one time to withdraw Major ANDERSON and his command from Fort Sumter,—and that, at the time to which Judge CAMPBELL refers, the 7th of April, every member of the Cabinet, as well as Mr SEWARD, believed that the fort would be evacuated. We think Mr. SEWARD had full warrant for every statement which he is reported to have made—for we believe that it was resolved by the Cabinet assembled in council,—*with the written opinion of Gen. Scott before them as their guide*,—that the withdrawal of the force was a military necessity, and must be effected. That this purpose was subsequently changed by the President, under the advice of Lieut. Fox, and a member of the Cabinet, is universally known. The plan which Lieut. Fox proposed, and of which he undertook the execution, was believed to be feasible, and it was confidently believed that supplies could be thrown into the fort. The failure of the plan, whether due to its inherent defects or to the violent storm which the fleet encountered, was probably, as subsequent events have shown, the most fortunate circumstance of the whole affair.

It is idle for Judge CAMPBELL to pretend that any supposed deception in this matter decided the Southern leaders to attack Fort Sumter. They received notice, by the Judge's own confession, of the attempt to supply the fort, and this was all that had ever been promised them. But their intention to reduce the fort had been formed long previous, and had never for a moment been abandoned. It was with them simply a question of time. Probably they would have been willing that the force should be withdrawn, or starved out,—for this would have saved them from the immediate responsibility of firing upon the national flag. Fortunately the action of the Government defeated this attempt at evasion.

The extreme pains which the Southern leaders take to throw upon the National Government the responsibility of beginning this war, shows an uneasy consciousness on their part which they are trying to appease. The effort will be vain. The world will hold them responsible, in every sense, for commencing this most infamous of the rebellions which deface the pages of history.

HUMILIATING.—One of the crosses and vexations which JEFF. DAVIS and his secession followers are compelled to bear, is to be found in the fact that the President will not declare war against them. They insist that the Southern Confederacy is a Power on the earth, a great nation against whom war must be formally declared, and which must be conducted according to the custom of nations in relation to such affairs. The Government, however, is obstinate on this subject, and persists in regarding secession as a conspiracy,—the warlike pranks of our Southern friends as simply and only rebellion, and JEFF. DAVIS and all his followers as rebels, nothing more, nothing less. This is not only revolting to their pride and self-conceit, but it involves a question in which their necks are in some sort concerned. A prisoner of war, to be provided with rations and comfortable subsistence until the peace, or discharged upon parole, is a very different thing from a captured traitor to be tried by the courts and judged by the laws against treason. The one enjoys an honorable restraint, while the other may have to swing for it.

Besides, if the President would issue a declaration of war against the Southern Confederacy, it would be, after a fashion, an acknowledgement of its nationality, and give it a claim to recognition by foreign Powers. "Don't you see," JEFF. DAVIS would say, "that the 'late United States' have declared war against us? If we were regarded as rebels, they would catch us if they could and hang us. But by declaring war against us, they have given us a *status* in the world, which entitle us to your notice." But the Government, we repeat, is obstinate on this subject, and persists in taking a sensible view of the matter. It intends, and so declares its intentions to be, to put down rebellion, peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must—all which is intensely disgusting to our Southern friends. They wouldn't mind being captured by an army and held as prisoners of war, but the idea of being arrested by a constable and tried for treason is revolting to their pride.

"The Late United States."

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, offered in the Montgomery Congress, the other day, a resolution in relation to the protection of the Indian tribes scattered over the territories, in which he speaks flippantly of the "late United States." According to the notions of these Texan gentlemen, their revolution is accomplished, the Union is destroyed, and the great Republic of the United States has already become a thing of the past—taken its place in history among the things that have been. Under an imbecile Administration, when the President was conniving at treason, and consenting to disintegration; when his Cabinet was robbing the Treasury, and placing the armaments of the country at the disposal of conspirators who were plotting its overthrow; when Southern States were plundering armories, and Southern chivalry was stealing the contents of sub-treasuries and mints, it was not singular that an idea should prevail that the Federal Government was becoming a myth—that its vitality was lost past hope of recuperation, and that dissolution was already among the accomplished facts of the age. With an army equipped from the spoils of Federal property, organized and drilled into efficiency by deserters from the Federal ranks, and ready to work for the destruction of the Union, while not a soldier was summoned, nor the voice of a Federal officer raised in remonstrance, or invoking aid in its defence, the Southern revolutionists might well suppose that there would be no opposition to their schemes, and that history had already recorded the edict of their triumph. But a new light has dawned upon the world, and even Southern gasconaders are blind that they do not see it. The twenty millions of the East the North, and the West, embracing all of the Free States, and at least two of the Slave, have risen in their unity and their might, resolved that these United States shall not be reckoned among the things that have been. They have declared that this Republic of North America is more than ever before a living entity, full of organic strength and enduring vitality, and that it shall be handed down in all its fair proportions, to the generations who are to come after them. The imbecility and inertia of the past has given place to a daring and resistless energy, the inertia of the late Administration, its cowardice, and its corruptions, has been succeeded by an almost superhuman activity, a patriotism that looks only to the salvation of the Union, and a courage that is intrepid for no menaces of its overthrow. The rally of the North is confined to no party, no section, no political organization, no class. The whole country is awake and speaks with one voice. All party bickerings, all political prejudices, all political associations, have been swept away, and the whole North moves in a solid phalanx, a mighty brotherhood, impelled only by the spirit of patriotism to the defence of the Constitution and the Union. All hope of aid from the North, confidently cherished by the South, has vanished away. Loyalty has hushed the voice of dissension, and these twenty millions think and speak and act together, on the momentous issue of the day. Their money, their energies, all their treasure, all their blood, are at the service of their country, and all their strength ready on the instant in its defence. These twenty one loyal States, with their twenty millions of men, are more than the thirteen States, with their seven millions of men, who have declared for secession, even if Missouri and Kentucky shall join the great conspiracy. They are richer, stronger, more united, and fixed as destiny in the reanlve that the Union shall not be destroyed.

With these fixed and immutable facts in view, those who count on dissolution make a great and fatal mistake. The war that hovers over us may be a long and possibly a bloody one—the trial may be sore, but with the energy, the strength, the wealth, and power of numbers, and, above all, the right on the side of the Union, the end is not doubtful. The day is far distant when these United States shall be spoken of as belonging to the past, or this great Republic as a thing of history.

Strength of the Parties.

The official statement, furnished by the Superintendent of the Census, of the number of men between the ages of 18 and 45, in the several States and in the sections, shows the ultimate result of the pending contest. The total for the Free States is, 3,778,000, and for the Slave States, 1,655,000. There are in the Territories and District of Columbia, 51,000, which may be added to the strength of the North, and 22,000 in Delaware, which should be taken from the Southern and added to the Northern Column. But even these explanations fail to exhibit the full strength of the free element, and the weakness of the slave element in the Union, since hundreds of thousands in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, have openly taken the side of the Government in the effort it is making to preserve the Union. Maryland, in fact, has unconditionally cast her lot with the Union; and we shall be within the mark in assuming that one-third the population of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, have done, or will do likewise.

If we are correct in these assumptions, the numerical strength of the parties to the struggle now waging, will be as follows:

Free States	3,778,000
Territories and Dutch Colonies	51,000
Delaware	22 000
Maryland	120,000
One-third of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri	2 6,000
Total for Union	4,177,000

On the other side, the military strength of the Secessionists will be, after deducting the forces of Delaware, Maryland and one-third of each of the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, 1,307,000.

The aggregate number of persons capable of bearing arms in the Union is 5,484,000, and one-fourth of this number is 1,371,000. It is therefore evident that the Secessionists constitute less than one-fourth of the white population of the country, and that this one-fourth, in its death struggle with the three-fourths, will be incumbered with the terrible embarrassment of having to keep 4,000,000 of negro slaves, panting for liberty, in subjection. Half the number of white men, unincumbered by this domestic enemy, would be stronger than the whole secession force is with it.

The actual relative strength of the parties are to each other, therefore, in the ratio of eight to one, numerically, with a still greater disproportion if we take into consideration their pecuniary resources and skill in the manufacture of arms and the fitting out of ships of war.

The Power of Our Government.

There has never been an instance in history in which a nation, in so short a time, displayed such vast power, as that put forth by the United States within the last thirty days. From a condition of profound peace, more than 100,000 men, thoroughly armed, equipped, and provisioned, all drawn from avocations they were quietly pursuing, have been put into the field. The number might have been increased to 200,000 or 300,000, had the call embraced so many. Within three months, the number might be raised to 500,000 men, all eager to enroll themselves, who appreciate thoroughly the nature of the contest, and who are prepared, not only to fight, but to die for it. This immense host is only the advance-guard of 20,000,000 people, who freely proffer themselves and their whole means for the contest. Such a power is irresistible unless opposed by one similar in numbers, intelligence, spirit and means, which is not to be found on this continent, nor we may say and in the world. As we are fighting for a principle, in the ranks are to be found the best blood of the land—intelligence, skill, capacity for military subordination, and an experience in the use of firearms, to which our people from their youth are habituated.

A Government which represents such numbers and such qualities, backed by vast material resources, and which is as powerful upon water as upon land, has a strength which no other in the world can match, and of which foreigners can hardly have an idea. There is entire harmony in the intelligence and will of 20,000,000 of people, directed by a zeal of which modern times have furnished no example. The freedom and intelligence that constitute our strength. Men press into the ranks, and are almost immediately capable of commanding the best kind of soldiers. Their number has been greatly exaggerated by the statement of our *State* organization. This organization has been directed almost wholly to the Free States, each of which has multiplied its regiments to the full extent of its means, fully clothed and provisioned, and many of them fully armed, for the field, each having an almost unlimited command of means. New-York has nearly twice the population of all the Slave States at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. It has ten times the wealth, and can afford to put forth ten-fold greater power. Both Ohio and Pennsylvania are far more powerful than were all the United States. Massachusetts to-day possesses a greater power than the Revolutionary Government could command.

Measured by the test of numbers—the number of fighting men—and the vastly superior resources and intelligence of the people which support the Government, it is the strongest Government in the world. It rests upon the most solid of all foundations. Its first duty has been thoroughly understood, and it now regards as inconclusive of the whole matter. In all the loyal States it is felt that there can be but one result. The compact of Government is sacred, and of order. We have no lurking foes in our midst. The seceding States proceeded upon the idea of a united South and a *divided* North. The exact reverse is the fact—an united North and a divided South. Two Southern States have already proved their loyalty to the Union. Two more, Kentucky and Missouri, will in all probability follow the example of Maryland and Delaware. Virginia, if she persists, will have one-half of the State seceding from the other. A widespread sentiment of loyalty pervades many portions of the seceding States, which have only to be encouraged and protected to produce the same results that we have already witnessed in Maryland and Virginia. We have already the beginning of the end.

The North is not only a unit in sentiment and aims, but it would have an overwhelming preponderance over the South in every element of strength, provided the two were equal in numbers. The North is skilful, capable of creating within itself everything necessary for modern warfare, while the South must arm from the North or from Europe. A people that cannot arm itself can never maintain a protracted conflict. The South does not produce its own food, and cannot immediately, in sufficient abundance for extensive military operations. It has not a vessel it can put to sea, unless stolen from the North, and only a very few at that. We can, with entire ease, close up every avenue to the markets of the Old World and our own. All their surplus products have been accustomed to float upon waters not a foot of which they can now command; while upon all the highways of the North, both upon sea and land, commerce is as busy and active as ever. How can the seceding States, whose available white population is equal to only one-quarter those of the loyal ones, with a servile population which, at least, must be carefully watched, with the products of their entire industry at the mercy of their enemy, carry on anything like an equal contest. They cannot: and although the struggle may be protracted, and in the outset a vigorous one, it can have but one issue.

IMAGINARY SLAUGHTER.—The Charleston papers are a great deal amused at the demonstrations by some of our cotemporaries, that two or three hundred persons were killed during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The *Courier* says that "the whole force *actively engaged* in the attack on Fort Sumter, and *within range of its firing*, was not as large as the number killed, according to the wishes and belief of some of the Northern editors." This corroborates what we have already stated, that the whole number of persons within Fort Moultrie during the action was 103.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is being rapidly disposed of in the same way. We hear of a gentleman in Boston, whose wife has received a letter from a friend who knows somebody who attended his *funeral*. This ought to settle the question, if such evidence can settle anything. Gen. BEAUREGARD, as any one can see who will turn to the account of the bombardment, was in a house on the battery during the whole action,—entirely out of range and reach of the guns. The number of orders he has issued since ought to be tolerably good evidence that he was not killed.

A Characteristic Protest.

Florida, "the smallest toad in the puddle" of secession, has spread upon the record of the C. S. A. Congress her protest against certain portions of the Constitution of that august Confederation. She protests against any scrutiny into the qualifications of her voters for President and members of Congress. She insists, so far as these officers are concerned, that the right of suffrage shall be extended to "all her inhabitants," whether native or foreign, naturalized or aliens, negroes, of course, always excepted. This is perfectly in keeping with the past history of Florida. She is the smallest, but by no means the least noisy of the Confederates. She is the poorest in purse, and lowest in intelligence. She has a larger proportionate number of floating population than most of the other Gulf States, and proposes to make the most of them.

She protests especially against the clause allowing the admission of any State "into the Confederacy, unless the institution of Slavery shall be distinctly and clearly recognized by the Constitution, and in actual operation under its laws." And she intimates very clearly, that unless amendments in these respects are made at an early day, she will, after her army have established the Confederacy by the conquest or annihilation of the United States Army forces, knock the new Republic into one universal smash. It will be seen by this latter portion of the protest, that if we, of the North, desire to become a parcel of the C. S. A., to repose in its shadow, or bask in its sunshine, we must pluck up by the roots all our crude notions of human rights—surrender our Utopian theories of human liberty, and turn our attention to the cultivation of slaves. We must remodel our Constitutions and overhaul our laws. We must put a veto on free labor, and, inasmuch as we have no negroes, or not enough to give our first families a respectable standing among the nabobs of the rice fields and plantations, we shall have to "subjugate" our white people, and transform them into chattels. Whether we shall be required to black-ball them, flatten their noses, thicken their lips, elongate their heads, or crook their shins into the semblance of a fresh importation from Ethiop, is a matter not yet explained to us. We hope we shall be excused from this latter ordeal, for, we confess to a weakness in favor of topaz over ebony. We have a sort of likeness for white men and women, with Caucasian features, and would rather be spared the necessity of changing the "leopard spots" of the Ethiopian's skin.

The protest of Florida is aimed, doubtless, more directly at New-England, and especially at Massachusetts. Its universality is only a cover to save the appearance of invidious distinction. States, like individuals, are inclined to be aristocratic, given to exclusiveness in their associations. Your banker does not indulge in intimacies with your chimney-sweep, and why should Florida, with all her greatness and renown, be compelled to consort with Massachusetts, a State made up of "mechanics and greasy operatives," as the Southern Press hath it, we should like to know? True, Massachusetts fought bravest for establish that freedom of which Florida was not even a legitimate heir; true, she furnished a large portion of the purchase money which redeemed Florida from her vassalage to a foreign Power, and placed her among the free States of the Union; true, she furnished her share of the men and the millions that saved the scalps of her people from the knife of OSCEOLA, and their brains from the tomahawk of BILLY BOWLEGS. But what of that? Shall a gentleman who governs a multitude of rice and owns his brace or so of niggers, be required to associate with plebeian owners of mills and factories and workshops, and who send their ships out upon the sea; who never cracked a slave-whip in their lives, and who pay white men and women who labor for them, in current coin every Saturday night? The idea is preposterous. Massachusetts must stay out of the C. S. A.—or Florida cocks her nose in huge disdain and secedes again. Unfortunate Massachusetts!

Disappointed Hopes.

While nothing is more futile than the attempt to predict the results of the struggle through which our people are about to pass, there are a few points which may already be set down as infallibly certain. It is certain for example that the men who have misled the South into its present ruinous position will be called to rigid account. Every day discloses some fresh miscalculation on the strength of which secession has been grounded; false estimates of aid and sympathy to be expected from the North; false estimates of the courage, energy and self-assertion of the Government; unreasonable expectations of foreign support, to be won by diplomacy, or commanded by cotton; exaggerations of their own resources and powers of endurance; all these delusions have been persistently and confidently inculcated by men of presumed wisdom and statesmanship; and their vanity is already demonstrated. It is as if the principal partners in a commercial enterprise contributed the capital, promises to pay, all of which at maturity proved worthless. The business, of necessity, collapses.

Of these damaging blunders, none is probably so acutely felt as the absence of all external sympathy and friendship. Not only has the last vestige of support heretofore afforded by masses of our Northern population been withdrawn, but it has given place to the sentiment of bitter hostility. England, France, Mexico, these unhappy people have been taught, would eagerly embrace an opportunity to sustain the South, and so establish claims to the gratitude and regard of a people, upon whose productions or neighborly offices they are so largely dependent. Enough has been heard from those countries to expose the emptiness of this expectation. The good wishes of mankind everywhere are openly uttered on the side of the Federal Government. Not a word of sympathy for the rebels comes from any quarter. Never in history has there been a case of such perfect national isolation—such entire alienation of human sympathy—such utter destitution of friends and allies, at a moment when friendship and alliances are of value so unspeakable. Not only has this misguided population before it a contest with the inexhaustible means and spirit of the North, but with the public opinion of the world; an antagonist which even emperors and autocrats never needlessly challenge.

For thus betraying them into the abandonment of that perfect peace and prosperity over which their own orators so eloquently exulted, and into the loss of that honorable position and creditable nationality, which all men respected, their leaders will have to give a fearful account. The South realizes its own weakness, the poverty and unpopularity of its cause, at the very moment the utmost need presses upon on it for every fibre of strength. It is only in the presence of ruin that they are undeceived. And unless their leaders can goad them to desperation, and postpone a reckoning that must be fatal to themselves by the hurry and fury of the conflict, it is quite possible the day of vengeance will be reached before the war shall be ended.

A National Hymn.

A National Hymn seems almost as indispensable an appanage of nationality, as a national flag. Patriotic feeling, excited by any unusual incident, always seeks expression in verse and music—those universal mediums of emotion. The operation is twofold and reciprocal; the song both expresses national sentiment and excites it. One of the first movements toward the restraint of an incipient French Revolution, is the suppression of the "Marseillaise Hymn." It is only a few weeks ago, that the Poles, in Warsaw, charged and fired upon by the Russian troops, as they assembled to present a petition, fell upon their knees and sang the national hymn, thus fortifying themselves to endure, without flinching, an attack which they were then powerless to repel.

That we have thus far been without a recognized national hymn, must be attributed partly to the brevity of our national existence, partly to the peaceful and prosperous course of that existence until now, and partly to the fact that it is only of late years that we have really begun to cultivate the art of music. Yankee Doodle is, of course, without any pretensions to the qualifications of a national air, to say nothing of the words, which are only ludicrous. Hail Columbia is little better adapted to the purpose which it has been made to serve, except by its seriousness. The Star-Spangled Banner, (to the music of which "Adams and Liberty" was written,) though a noble and spirited air, and one which will always be heard with delight by Americans, is quite unfitted for popular singing. The music, the *tune*, requires a compass of voice quite uncommon merely to sing the notes, and the verse is so intricately construed, and in one of the stanzas, so harsh and so ill-adapted to vocalization, that it fails entirely to fulfill the office of a national song. All attempts to modify this air have only succeeded in taking away some of its characteristic spirit, without making it more singable for the masses of the people; and the consequence is that now, at this exciting period, when a national song is so much needed, we are utterly without one.

This need has been strikingly manifested on many public occasions of late, when assemblages of loyal citizens have been obliged to stand mute while the Star-Spangled Banner was sung as a solo or played by a band, on occasions when the citizens of any other country would have been able to sing with their whole hearts and souls. The consequence appears in an advertisement which will be found in our columns this morning. A number of influential citizens have requested certain gentlemen of well-known taste, culture and loyalty to take advantage of the present wide-spread disposition to express patriotic feeling in verse, and call for the production of an American National Hymn. The Committee thus appointed have offered a prize of *five hundred dollars* for a hymn which shall seem to them to meet the requirements of the case. The conditions of this unusual demand upon the poetic inspiration of a people are well worth reading. Under ordinary circumstances such a call would be almost ridiculous; for national hymns are born of occasion, not made to order. But the circumstances of the present time are very extraordinary, and the occasion is big with many an unlooked-for birth, which will live forever. Therefore this call is well; and there is reason to hope that the needed hymn may be elicited by it. Where it will come from, if it does come, no one can guess. Mayhap from some one of our distinguished poets, but quite as probably from some pen which finds almost its first inspiration in the stirring events of these momentous times. The Committee have seen this, it is plain, from their expressed desire to publish a selection from the songs to which the prize is not awarded.

The Committee have done wisely in making simplicity, both in words and music, an essential condition to the acceptance of a song. A fine poem may be utterly unfitted for a national hymn. An air may be beautiful and spirited, but impossible of execution by common voices—witness the Star-Spangled Banner itself. What is needed is a strong, simple utterance of feeling in octo-syllabic verse: the words brief and nervous, the sentiment glowing and lively. Fancy should have little play, and high finish should not be sought for. It was well, on the whole, we think, to allow an old air to be selected, but yet the utmost care must be taken that commonplace music, or a tune which already has fixed associations, be not chosen. The air, too, must be one which can be sung equally well by male and female voices; and the same is true of the choral parts. All this will doubtless be carefully looked after by the Committee.

The effort is a noble one, and the call most timely. It will doubtless be responded to by contributions far and wide throughout the loyal States. Let neither humility nor pride deter any poet from doing his best to give his country a song to animate in danger, to sooth in adversity, and to express exultation in triumph!

Signs of War.

The blockade begins to pinch. The Charleston papers are greatly disgusted at the performances of the *Niagara*, in stopping vessels that are about to leave that port. The *South Carolinian* is of opinion that when she attempts to stop a British vessel that is daily expected, "John Bull will have something to say." We fear it will be nothing which Charleston will be very glad to hear.

The same paper has some hope that if the *Niagara* continues to lie off that port, she

may be *captured*. The Editor learns that a number of mercantile men have "offered to bet" that she will be in the hands of the Confederate Government within ten days. If betting will accomplish that feat, it may be done, otherwise not.

It will be seen, too, that a vessel leaving Richmond with a cargo of tobacco worth $150,000 has been captured, and will be brought as a prize into this port. That is a very good beginning for the blockading squadron.

A Desirable Brigade.

Col. ASHBY has just returned from Washington, having gone there for the purpose of offering to the Federal Government a Brigade, comprising infantry, cavalry, artillery, pioneers and pontoniers, in the most feasible or practicable.

The War Department, though favorably inclined and approving of the project, hesitates to accept the offer in consequence of the number of men required for the three years' enlistment being already proffered by the respective States in response to the requisitions made upon them, so that an organization such as Col. ASHBY'S seems to belong purely to the State Government, and to be out of the jurisdiction of the authorities at Washington.

At this moment we think it is entirely in the power of our energetic Union Defence Committee to take this matter in hand, and to permit the Colonel, from the abundance of material here, to organize such a combined brigade, as far as possible, immediately. The pioneers and pontoniers might be added to the brigade hereafter.

It is certain that the object of the different military branches is not for isolated action, but for combined operation—each in support of the other. Upon this principle every army is organized. Why not brigades upon the same?

A brigade, simply of infantry, or of cavalry, or of any other distinct branch, could not be sent against Harper's Ferry, for instance, but one combining these military departments might be effectively directed against it.

We would urge these facts upon the consideration of the Union Defence Committee, believing that an attention to them would enable the Committee to mould into some practical embodiment many of the isolated military bodies now afloat, which would prove of the utmost service, especially as a brigade like the above could act either as an independent body, or as a scouting *avant garde* to a much larger corps.

Formed under Col. ASHBY, an organization of this kind would attract to its ranks officers from all the distant parts of the Union, who have seen active service in the Hungarian war, in every branch of military service. Col. A. himself was a distinguished officer of the Austrian army previous to the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution in 1848, after which time he rendered very important service to the Hungarian cause. He would be a very valuable accession to our service.

THE BIBLE FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The New-York Bible Society has made special efforts to supply all the troops stationed in this City and vicinity, and passing through, with the Scriptures, and have given notice of a public meeting, in furtherance of this enterprise, to be held in Irving Hall, corner of Irving place and Fifteenth street, on Sunday evening, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Dr. HITCHCOCK and R. TYNG are to speak. The object is one which commands and deserves the public [illegible] of the character indicated [illegible] the best way of promoting it [illegible] cordially into the distribution of Testaments, and the work should be encouraged by a full [illegible] at Irving Hall on Sunday evening.

COMING TO TIME.—We [illegible] from the Inspector for the [illegible] to the State authorities, [illegible] uniforms furnished for [illegible] contract with the ARNOUX, of this City, [illegible] only equal, but decidedly [illegible] the Spencer guns furnished when the [illegible]. We should be glad to chronicle [illegible] certificates of the same sort.

THE PARTISAN LEADER.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this curious book, prophetic of the [illegible] has been republished by RUDD & CARLETON. The extracts we have already given show that it is a work of very great interest at the present moment.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The most novelty in this house is the "Invisible Prince" [illegible]. If not absolutely fresh as a [illegible] senses at least a useful reception power sufficient to adapt it, more or less, to the [illegible] moment. Some new jokes [illegible] the present occasion, and [illegible] the rest we may say, but [illegible] put on the stage satisfactorily [illegible] that Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON [illegible] are particularly good. It was [illegible] preceded by the comic [illegible] MARSHALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible] en readily with every [illegible] that a concert on the eve of [illegible] man Regiment seems the [illegible] world. Such a concert was [illegible] First German Rifle Regiment [illegible] families of the Regiment [illegible] was drawn together, a fair [illegible] of all nationalities, and a most [illegible] for the benevolent object in view. The entertainment was in every respect a [illegible]. As interpreters of the programme, we had Miss [illegible] HINKLEY, Madame ANNA BISHOP and Signor [illegible] to the vocal department, together with Signor [illegible], Mr. CHARLES FRADEL a grand orchestra and the [illegible] and hand of the Regiment in the instrumental. Two German singing societies were announced to assist, but for some unexplained reason failed to appear. Those who were true to their promise to the public furnished a sufficiently delightful evening's amusement, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they assisted in a good cause. During the evening the colors of the Regiment were [illegible], and a new and exhilarating march performed by the band, the latter the composition of Mr. CHARLES FRADEL. The orchestra, under the direction of Signor MUZIO, performed two overtures with [illegible] and evident satisfaction of the "rank and file." The singers were all in excellent voice. Col. BOSSERT and the Officers of the Regiment were present.

From Havana and Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship *Karnak*, Capt. LE MESSURIER, arrived at her wharf last evening at 6½ P. M., from Havana May 11, and Nassau, N. P., 13th inst., with a large freight of segars, &c., and 140 passengers, from the above ports.

The health of Havana is still perfect, and the weather continues to hold good.

5th inst.—The steamtug *Wm. H. Webb* arrived from New-Orleans, and came into port under the United States flag, but was afterwards sold to other parties and transferred.

10th.—The United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. CRAVEN, from Key West, reported all quiet at that port, and all hands on board well.

The yacht *Wanderer*, which left Havana a few days previous, had been seized by the United States ship *St. Louis*, for Government service.

10th.—American ship *John Hancock*, from Havre for New-Orleans had put into Nassau for orders.

The sugar market of Havana is still dull and sugars heavy; no sales at 5⅛@6 reals for No. 12; stock 225,000 boxes. Molasses, 1⅜ reels per keg and nothing doing.

Freights active for all European vessels; no inducement for United States bottoms.

Exchanges—London quint, at 6⅜@7 premium; Paris, 5⅜@7 discount; New-York, 2@6 discount; New-Orleans, par to 2⅛, short sight.

Exchange at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17.

Exchange is firm at ½ for Ohio and Indiana. Kentucky currency was thrown out by three banks to-day, and the indications are that the paper of all the banks of that State, except the Farmers' and Northern Bank, will be refused by all the banks to-morrow.

The Northern Transportation Company.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 17.

The Northern Transportation Company's propeller *Buckeye* arrived here this morning, with the first goods this season via the Erie Canal.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 16.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session here, was opened this morning by a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. T. A. HILLS, D. D. Nearly 300 delegates answered the first calling of the roll. Rev. Dr. CONDIT, of Auburn, was elected Moderator, Cincinnati, O., was appointed the next place of meeting. The evening was devoted to prayer for the nation in its present trouble.

SYRACUSE, Friday, May 17.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, has dispatched much of its necessary ecclesiastical business. The last Assembly's Committee reported a Constitution for a Committee of Home Missions which was made the order for [illegible]. Rev. G. FISCH, of the French Evangelical Union, made a very interesting [illegible] the formation, expressing the warm sympathies of French Protestants with this nation, and their confidence of a speedy triumph. The evening was again devoted to prayer for the nation.

NEW-JERSEY.

Raising of the Stars and Stripes over Rutgers College—Unbounded Enthusiasm of the Students, &c.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Monday, May 13, 1861.

Immediately upon the reassembling of the students after the Spring vacation, it was resolved to set the Star Spangled Banner all alone over their [illegible] State, as a sign of their devotion to the Government. The strength of this resolution consists, too, in something more than flag-raising. A considerable number of them—among whom are some pursuing their studies preparatory to entering the ministry—have enlisted in the "Other Guard," and they are ready, not for a campaign of three months, but of three years.

We know not whether, in leaving us, they take [illegible] the encouragement of

"A pretty maid on the [illegible]
Is worth a [illegible] coats of arms,

they neither did for the aid of the fair sex, or whether, as is likely, the patriotism of the soldier was roused not spontaneously and by subscription, but by a side, dull flag, but certain it is that such a flag was made by the young ladies and presented to us by Miss [illegible], a representative to the students, assembled with a host of others in the campus. It is needless to say that the speech for the occasion was [illegible] and that the heads of New Brunswick were fully represented upon the occasion.

A staff, running [illegible] of that part of the main College building [illegible] to receive the colors. The venerable President, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, being out of town on [illegible], an address elected [illegible] by various other dignitaries and students. [illegible]. We are gathered together, my friends, on a most solemn and important occasion. In a time when we were [illegible] of national blessing, when our city's banner was the [illegible] of peace, [illegible] and abroad, we [illegible] seen [illegible] have organized themselves into [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] States, and that [illegible] be better safety or glory for [illegible] than [illegible] under [illegible] the banners of the [illegible] assembled for the purpose of forming a [illegible] of [illegible]. The Union [illegible] and [illegible] days [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK,

Embracing many valuable Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, &c., from the well-known stock farm of
B. M. WHITLOCK, ESQ.,
and others, at the Pasture and Fair Grounds
ST. ANNE'S AVENUE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
a few minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Among them may be noticed the following
THOROUGH-BREDS:

YOUNG SWEETSMAT—Imported stallion, awarded the first premium at the New York State Fair at Elmira, in the fall of 1860. is five years old this spring; dark bay, fine size and great beauty, pedigree unsurpassed in Europe or America.

YOUNG REVENUE—Bay, three years old this spring; sire, "REVENUE;" dam, "WHISTLE;" bred by Oct. Gunnell, New Jersey, out of PATSEY ANTHONY by MARINER.

JULIA—Was bred in Alabama, bright bay, six years old this spring; in foal by THUNDERER'S "ECLIPSE" by imported SOVEREIGN, dam by imported ALBION.

TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK.

YOUNG KENTUCKY JACKSON—Trotting stallion, four years old this spring; bright bay.

BELLE OF WESTCHESTER—Black mare, free from draft, splendid roadster, very gentle, can trot alone to 2 MIN. 30 SEC.

LADY LEVERT—Dark brown mare, eight years old; sire, "OLD RATTLER;" dam, Hamiltonian mare; sire, "POST BOY," is very stylish and gentle, and trotted in 2 min. 36 sec. when five years old.

COLTS

By JUPITER, TORONTO CHIEF, IMPORTED ARABIAN, and many others; also, a celebrated matched road-team, and carriage pairs; carriages, wagons, double and single harness, clothing, &c.; also, a variety of

SHORT HORN STOCK, &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars, can be had at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

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GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

Trade Salesroom Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st.
On TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, commencing at 7 o'clock,
CATALOGUE
Of a large and valuable Private Library of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,
Comprising a large number of
SPLENDIDLY-ILLUSTRATED WORKS
On Painting, Sculpture, Glass Staining, Architecture Theology, Classics, Miscellany, etc., etc.
Catalogues now ready and books on exhibition

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, & CO., Auctioneers,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

At salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton,
A large and general assortment of elegant household furniture viz: rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth; centre, side and fancy tables, étagères, secretary and bureau bookcases; Hartshorn spring and hair mattresses, sofa-beds, cornices, mirrors, mattresses, sofa-stands, bedsteads, pillows, mattresses, extension-tables, bedsteads, pillows, mattresses, extension-tables, bedsteads, pillows, mattresses, extension-tables

FINANCIAL.

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Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

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The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

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No. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, May 27, instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
20 shares Com. Exchange Insurance Company. $50 each
50 shares Mariner's Insurance Company. ..... 50 each
20 shares Commercial Bank..... 100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank..... 100 each
$16,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. R. 1st mtg. bonds.
(the above hypothecated.)

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be redeemable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars, without fractions. Fifty per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current, but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder for certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, they will be issued accordingly; in sums of one thousand dollars each with coupons attached for interest falling due July 1st, 1861. Such coupons will be receivable in payment of duties, and will be negotiable as coupon bonds are usually negotiated, but interest on such coupons will cease from the first day of July next, and will be paid only by the depository at which they may be presented.

The proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, on the envelope "Proposals for Loan of act February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, or they may be put up under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to the Department.

The proposals will be opened at the Department, and decided at the same time.

The preliminary deposit of ten per cent. required from all bidders will be returned to the disappointed and successful bidders, and will be credited to the latter when duly returned to manufacturers of stock.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now prepared to issue the new certificates called for by the Assessment. The first instalment is required to the amount of four dollars per share of the par value of the stock, and any claims of the old stockholders to the new stock will be decided to make an assessment of two dollars per share on the new stock, which will be payable on the delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fourth and last portion of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the two payments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, in the first week in June of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the three payments are to be issued, remainder equalized on the 25th of July, with interest charged with interest from that day.

The holders of four hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars of the Erie Railway Company having neglected to pay the assessment called for on the 15th of April, and the holders of fifty-two thousand dollars of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17.

The Secretary of War has to-day accepted the First Brigade of Chicago, three thousand strong. They go in for the war. Col. MILLIGAN leaves here for Illinois to-morrow morning, to bring them on. They have orders for marching in this direction as soon as he arrives.

THE STEAM MAIL SERVICE.

I learn from the Postmaster-General that it is intended, to-morrow, to suspend all the steam mail service in the seceding States. As these steamers have no business now of any importance except the mail service, from which the Government derives no benefit, it therefore becomes nothing but a subsidy to sustain broken down vessels in rebellious territory. All such contracts will, therefore, be annulled by the Government.

Col. DE FOREST, of New-York, arrived to day and tendered the services of his regiment for the war. It is not known whether they will be accepted. He offers fourteen hundred men.

Dr. SILLIMAN, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Surgeon in the army, to-day, and ordered for duty in this District.

The Attorney-General has decided, in reply to the letter of the Secretaries respecting the relative obligations of the civil and military service, that officers in the civil service of the Government are not liable to military duty, but if they go into the military service voluntarily, the civil service must yield to it, and they are dissolved from their oath in the civil service without even the acceptance of their resignations by the heads of Departments. It is therefore settled that clerks in Departments, who have voluntarily enlisted three months for the defence of the Capital, shall retain their positions and salaries in the civil service.

SICKLES' BRIGADE ACCEPTED

It is understood to night that SICKLES' Brigade was accepted to-day, and orders issued for his commission as Brigadier-General. He was cordially received by the Commander-in-Chief, Secretary of War, and Gen. SCOTT. The Massachusetts Fifth paraded this afternoon, and halted in front of the National, where they paid a marching salute to Gen. BUTLER, and the Band saluted him with, "Hail to the Chief," the "Star-Spangled Banner," &c. Gen. BUTLER was introduced to Col. LAWRENCE and Staff.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

It is provided by the statute of Virginia, that all soldiers in the State can vote. It is therefore presumed that all the soldiers from the seceded States now in Virginia will vote upon the secession ordinance, on the twenty-third inst. Cannot, therefore, all the Federal troops in the State vote also? The Union men of the State stand or fall upon the impartial application of this rule.

All the newly elected officers of the Massachusetts Eighth accepted this morning and took the oath.

Most of the officers of the volunteer army have not yet received their commissions. The Clerks at the War Department are actively engaged preparing them, and they will soon be delivered.

PARADE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The parade of the SIXTY-NINTH to-day was very fine. The Regiment was very well turned out, and men being in the ranks. Col. CORCORAN exercised his men in battalion drill, bayonet charges in double quick time, in hollow squares, etc. Towards the close the music of the band heard, and the gates being opened, the Massachusetts Regiment marched in and saluted the Sixty-ninth. After the usual courtesies the Massachusetts and New-York Regiments were brought in line on opposite sides of the square and heartily cheered each other most lustily. It was a very exciting scene to see the Puritan New-Englander and Catholic Irishmen thus fraternizing. After the drill the officers of the two regiments had a friendly glass of wine and a most cordial reunion.

Gen. RUNYON and staff, of the New-Jersey Brigade, also visited the Sixty-ninth, and partook of the hospitalities of Col. CORCORAN and Father MOONEY. Gen. RUNYON, in response to a sentiment offered by Father MOONEY, made an eloquent and patriotic address.

It is a noticeable fact, that the first recognition of military courtesies, was between Col. VOSBURGH, of the American Seventy-first, and Col. CORCORAN, of the Irish Sixty-ninth. The common danger appears to have made native and foreigners common friends

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The hulk of the Seventh will return to New-York when the time of their thirty days is out. There is considerable feeling expressed against the regiment, on account of the short time of service for which they serve. Hundreds of letters are daily received, intimating that the regiment will be hissed through Broadway if it returns at the time stated.

GEN. BUTLER STILL IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. BUTLER is still here. He has received a large number of visitors to-day. Up to this evening he had not received instructions. He spent much time to-dsy with Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War.

A leading New-York firm has agents here, who offer to supply any amount of clothing or provisions for Treasury notes. They offer to furnish thirty-thousand military hats, upon credit, in ten days.

The first occasion of disorder in the First New-Jersey Regiment took place to-dey. Four of the soldiers of that Regiment, while intoxicated, attacked one of their comrades and beat him severely. Col. JOHNSON immediately ordered a drum-head court-martial, and the offenders were summarily punished.

It is reported here to day that in consequence of Gov. HICKS' remonstrance, that the Virginia troops have been withdrawn from the soil of Maryland. If promptly occupied by United States troops, the heights thus vacated will completely command the town and encampment of Harper's Ferry. LEO.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

TWELFTH DAY

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, May 11.

Congress met to-day at noon, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, the Secretary read the journals of the previous day, which were approved.

On reading the journals it was announced that President COBB had, in compliance with the resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. BARNWELL, appointed Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, on the Finance Committee; Mr. BROCKENBOROUGH, of Virginia, on the Judiciary Committee; and Mr. STAPLES, of Virginia, on the Military Committee.

Messrs. MCRAE, SHORTER, and CONRAD presented memorials in relation to claims, which were appropriately referred to the Committee on Claims and Finance.

Mr. GREGG, of Texas, presented a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Texas Legislature, which he desired to have read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Resolution is as follows:

A joint resolution in relation to the establishment of an Admiralty Court for the State of Texas at Galveston, and such other places on the coast as commerce requires.

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas*, That the Government of the Confederate States of America be and is hereby respectfully requested to establish an Admiralty Court for the State of Texas at the city of Galveston, and such other places on the coast in this State as commerce requires.

SEC. 2. The Delegates of the State of Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States are hereby requested to use all proper efforts to accomplish the measures indicated in the foregoing resolution, and that the Governor cause a duly certified copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to these Delegates, and this joint resolution shall be in force from its passage

Approved Feb. 6, 1861.

The President, after the call on the Committees for reports, without response, stated that the only business on the public calendar was the bill to establish a Patent-office. As the bill had not been printed, and no other business offering, the Congress went into secret session.

Secrecy has been removed from the following act:

An act to make further provision for the public defence.

Whereas, War exists between the United States and the Confederate States, and *whereas*, the public welfare may require the reception of volunteer forces into service of the Confederate States without the formality and delay of a call upon the respective States, therefore it is enacted as follows:—

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that the President be authorized to receive into service, such companies, battalions or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may tender themselves, and may be required, without the delay of a formal call upon the respective States, to serve for such time as he may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Such volunteer forces as may be accepted under this act, except herein as differently provided, shall be organized in accordance with, and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the public defence," and be entitled to all the allowances provided therein, and when mustered into service may be attached to such divisions, brigades, or regiments as the President may direct, or created upon such independent or detached service as the President may deem expedient.—provided, however, that battalions and regiments may be enlisted from States, not of this Confederacy; and the President may appoint all or any of the field officers thereof.

SEC. 3. The President shall be authorized to commission all officers except such commissions of such volunteer forces as may be provided under the provisions of this act, and upon the request of the officer commanding such volunteer regiment, battalion or company, the President may attach a supernumerary officer to each company detailed from the Regular Army for that purpose, and for such time as the President may direct.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, May 15.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, introduced a resolution in reference to establishing a District Court in Virginia.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina introduced a bill for the protection of the Indian tribes South of Kansas.

The business transacted otherwise was unimportant.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

It is said that nearly all the chief officers of the United States army stationed in California, and at all the West, will be recalled. The exigencies of the service at the seat of war make their presence in the Department of the East of the greatest importance. Already three high regimental functionaries have come home, and several others are ordered to return. Junior officers and new appointments will be sent to replace them. There are over thirty distinguished officers now in the West, who would be of the greatest value here.

The resignations in the army and navy have been so much exaggerated, that it seems difficult to realize the fact that there are still more Southern officers exposed to resigning, than those that have thrown up their commissions. There are even now more officers in the service than have left it. The Department in which resignations are most numerous, was the School for Midshipmen, and out of eight of Southern birth, having graduated,

The U. S. Coast Survey steamer Corwin is now afloat off the mouth of the Mississippi River, and will soon be followed by the Walker, Bibb, Crawford, and Gallatin, all of which have been ordered to that locality. The Corwin has been engaged in the survey of the Mississippi River, and is well acquainted with the navigation of the river and the bar. The Walker, Bibb, Crawford, and Gallatin are all new vessels, built expressly for the Coast Survey service, and are admirably adapted for the duty they will be required to perform. The Walker is a steamer of 700 tons, and is commanded by Lieut. COMSTOCK, of the Navy, who has been engaged in the Coast Survey service for many years. The Bibb is a steamer of 500 tons, and is commanded by Lieut. DAVIDSON, of the Navy, who has been engaged in the Coast Survey service for many years. The Crawford is a steamer of 500 tons, and is commanded by Lieut. BOUTELLE, of the Navy, who has been engaged in the Coast Survey service for many years. The Gallatin is a steamer of 500 tons, and is commanded by Lieut. PENDLETON, of the Navy, who has been engaged in the Coast Survey service for many years. The Gallatin is a steamer of 500 tons, and is commanded by Lieut. PENDLETON, of the Navy, who has been engaged in the Coast Survey service for many years.

[illegible] Commodore [illegible] Commodore [illegible] Commodore [

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....TO. 3013. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Condition of Affairs at the Federal Capital.

Gen. Butler to Command at Fortress Monroe.

Important Operations Expected Immediately.

MILITARY PROJECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Camps to be Formed on Staten Island and at Harrisburgh.

Attempt to Bribe a High Government Official

Jeff. Davis' Government in Want of $50,000,000.

Twenty Prizes Captured by the Chesapeake Blockading Fleet.

BALTIMORE RIOTERS UNDER ARREST

Disarming of the Secessionists in Missouri.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18.

Gen. BUTLER has received his orders, and leaves to-morrow morning, if he can complete his arrangements, for Fortress Monroe, where he will take command. What he will do, has already been foreshadowed in the dispatches. That Fortress Monroe is to be the rallying point for operations in Virginia, there will probably be no doubt hereafter. Gen. BUTLER'S plan, as published in the TIMES, for retaking the public property at Gosport, Richmond and Norfolk, is the most feasible and certain of any yet proposed, beyond a grand venture.

He says, if possible, he shall endeavor to have all the Massachusetts troops together at that post. As the Southern people have so much horror of the desire to meet Massachusetts men in the field, they will, soon have an opportunity to gratify their desire, with the additional pleasure of meeting, at the same time, about 8,000 valorous New-Yorkers.

Col. PARKER, who was aid to Gen. BUTLER while the latter was Brigadier, will probably remain with him in the same capacity.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH.

The New-York Eighth Regiment, is one of the best of men as there is in the service. They come eight hundred strong, fully equipped, ready for the campaign. Col. LYONS reported at the War Department this morning, and was sworn in. On Monday, will march through the city, and will probably be sent to the front.

Col. VOGDES, of the Seventh, and Col. WOOD, of the New-York Fourteenth, are very ill, the former with lung, probably tuberculous disease, and the latter with exposure in the field. Both regiments are in camp, across the Potomac, in charge of the post physicians.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the old Hall now occupied for that Department, be vacated on Wednesday next, when the Patent Office Bureau, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, and several Army officers.

Nearly all the officers of the Department have received their appointments.

The U.S. Court met to-day, Judge SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, of New-York, presiding. The case of the trial of Lieut. ISAAC M. WEBB, of the Navy, for cowardice, was resumed to-day.

Among the New-York Seventh Regiment boys to-day, was a man who would not be known by name, wearing the uniform of that regiment. He was ragged, dirty, hungry, but determined to enjoy the chance which the Fortune of War had thrown in his way, of having a free ride and a free lunch without questions.

ILLNESS OF GOV. WISE.

A report reaches here that Gov. WISE is in very great danger, and that his recently reported illness is much increased that his life is despaired of.

The Washington market was, for the first time, to-day well supplied with provisions, and prices rule materially diminished, while at Alexandria, according to the statement of people there, prices of the same articles are on the increase.

Paymaster DAVINGTON, of the New-York Twelfth Regiment, who was severely injured yesterday by a fall from his horse, is much better to-day, and past all danger.

A TREASON CASE.

W. J. DONOHOE, on trial for treason, was partially examined to-day. His case was not finished. He is in Jail, awaiting further orders from Gen. MANSFIELD.

Senators SUMNER and FOOT arrived in Washington this morning.

CLOTHING FOR THE ZOUAVES.

A Committee came in, this evening, with under clothes and other comforts for the Zouaves. Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN has charge of the supplies, and will have them distributed on Monday. The regiment is very much in want of the goods the Committee have forwarded.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

A large hotel has been rent d by the Government, and is being prepared for a hospital. It is located near Georgetown College, in a very healthy and pleasant part of the city. The establishment has been placed in charge of Miss POWELL and her corps of nurses are now superintending its fitting up. It will be large enough for the present necessities of the troops.

The weather is cool and pleasant, enabling the troops to endure the fatigue of drilling without suffering.

RUMORS FROM VIRGINIA.

Absurd rumors are afloat again to night of an attack on Washington. Such a movement on the part of the rebels is impossible. They have no troops that could hope to get half way across Long Bridge.

Col. SHERMAN'S Flying Artillery paraded to-day. They turned out twenty-four guns, with caissons—the largest display of this arm of the service that was ever made in one place in the United States. I doubt whether the world could produce as fine a turn-out of men and horses and equipments as this regiment made.

The Michigan troops had a parade to-day, and were much admired. The are stalwart, hardy-looking men, thoroughly equipped, and very well drilled.

Won't the Union Defence Committee be certain that no more troops leave New-York improperly equipped, and not well provided for? It is hard for us New-Yorkers to see the New-Jersey, Michigan and New-England troops more perfectly provided for than those sent from the commercial metropolis. If the little States can come prepared, there is no reason why the Empire State should send men as poorly cared for as some of our regiments have been. LEO.

FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON Saturday, May 18.

Gen BUTLER moved on Baltimore without orders: he was therefore superseded by CADWALLADER.

One of the highest officers of the Government has been offered $75,000 by the C. S. A. if he will only absent himself for six months.

A large Maine delegation are endeavoring to induce the Government to have some fifty gunboats built at once in the Maine yards.

When Harper's Ferry is invested, the rebels will discover that their engineering skill has been misplaced in the wrong place. All the above is official.

I am sorry to say that the New-York Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col HAMILTON W. MERRITT, late of the United States Second Dragoons, and recently drilled in Washington by Maj. JULIEN ALLEN MCRAE, has been refused on the ground of expense.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18.

The Seventh Regiment is to have a handsome flag presented to them on Monday next. The President and staff will attend.

No one here now fears any personal danger from an attack on Washington. It is too well guarded. The attacking party only would be slaughtered.

We, in common with thousands of people here in Washington, are highly pleased, Mr. RAYMOND to the contrary notwithstanding, with the New-York Times. We are assured that the New-York Times is strongly Union. The people of Washington are strongly Union. The people of Washington are strongly Union. But that the Times is strongly Union, is the strongest reason for its success in Washington.

L.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18.

Two more companies are ordered to be stationed in Fort Monroe, to be on Staten Island, and to report to Brig.-Gen. [illegible] Brigade. [illegible] will be ordered from there to reinforce Fort Monroe, [illegible] Washington.

Gen. M. DONIPHAN was tendered a promotion as a Major-General, but he declined, preferring a Brigadiership. [illegible] will be offered [illegible] three regiments, to be raised from the Atlantic Coast. The officers to be [illegible] for the supply of the service in the Mississippi and the Southwest.

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The Lynchburg Republican, speaking of the Virginia troops, says that not merely will [illegible] fight, but compliments [illegible] of the [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Pennsylvania troops [illegible] Pennsylvania troops [illegible] Pennsylvania troops

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—To put a book afloat at the present time would be much like a man's standing on the seashore and endeavoring to make himself heard when the waters were lashed by a violent storm. Publishers and authors are fully conscious of this fact, and act accordingly. Aside from political pamphlets and books devoted to military tactics, there are very few new publications to chronicle. The issues of standard works commenced before the complexion of the country took its present motley hue, still continue, but the publishers are moved by the same principle which impels the captain of a ship when he has once left port to continue the voyage to the end, heedless of tempests,—unless he founders in mid-seas. Of the miscellaneous publications below noticed, the majority were published before the storming of Sumter.

—In the domain of standard literature aforementioned, TOWNSEND & Co.'s very fine edition of COOPER'S novels receives the addition of *Afloat and Ashore*. On the sea COOPER was especially at home, and many incline to rank his ocean stories as superior to even the famous Leather Stocking series. PUTNAM, to his very superior edition of IRVING, adds *The Alhambra*. The day has gone by when it was customary to speak patronizingly of MILTON,—neither is it now necessary to commend the literary ability of the author of the *Sketch Book*. Of SHELDON & Co.'s edition of MILMAN'S *Latin Christianity*, the seventh volume is published. Another volume and the epic is completed. Of *Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott*, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS as companion volumes to their celebrated household edition of Waverley—the first and second volumes are before the public. WALTER SCOTT was eminently fortunate in his literary life, and the same happy fate attended him posthumously—he was singularly fortunate in his biographer.

—Of all the various editions in which the works of kindly TOM HOOD have been reproduced in this country, the palm preeminently belongs to the one lately published by H. W. DARBY, upon whom the mantle of the former firm of DERBY & JACKSON seems to have fallen. It is complete in six volumes, three of prose and three of poetry. It is rather late in the day to think of praising HOOD. Our readers will remember the simple inscription on his monument—"He sang the Song of the Shirt." A volume of laudatory eulogy could not say more. The edition before us is printed on tinted paper, in the very best style of the typographic art, and speaks not only for the enterprise of its particular publisher, but also testifies to the genius of American mechanism. An excellent portrait of the author prefaces the first volume.

— Among useful books, if anything of a non-military character may thus be chronicled, PUTNAM'S *World's Progress* deserves prominent place. As a dictionary of dates it is invaluable. Mr. PUTNAM professes to give "all essential facts in the progress of society from the creation of the world down to the inauguration of LINCOLN." Beyond a doubt, Mr. PUTNAM has chosen the two most important events in the world's history as the starting point and goal of his labors. *Ten Years of the World's Progress*, is a supplement to a former edition, published in 1850, bringing dates and facts down to the present day. Mr. PUTNAM also publishes *Kavanah*, an interesting romance, written some years since by W. S. MAYO, a book wherein travel, facts and fancies are very ingeniously mingled and wrought out. The present edition is printed on tinted paper, and is a very creditable specimen of typography.

—HARPER & BROTHERS publish *Silas Marner*, by "George Elliott," *alias* Miss EVANS. The author of *Adam Bede* needs very little recommendation to the reading public, though the present work is by no means in the author's best vein. The story is that of a miserly weaver, who lost his gold, and finally became humanized and christianized—for there be some who do not recognize these two terms as synonyms—by association with a daughter of his adoption. It is oftener than the world notes, that little children lead the path to Heaven.

—*An Outcast*, written by F. C. ADAMS, and published by M. DOOLADAY, represents a class of literature that will find very few readers just now, and herein our war may be counted a blessing. Had it only come in season to have prevented the publication of the book entirely, the cause of common sense would have been greatly benefited. Of making many books and much twaddle there is no end, and anything that frowns the insipid nothings is welcome from its cry to the old throats of nature.

—*Currents and Counter Currents*, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, is an excellent book for the man to read who believes that doctors never disagree. The effect of these conflicting currents is to plunge the reader into the vortex of a medicinal whirlpool, from which he only emerges to believe that the whole science founded by Esculapius is one gigantic humbug. The book, like everything else from the same golden pen, is well worth reading.

—REV. LOUIS L. NOBLE'S *After Icebergs with a Painter*, rather leads one to regret that the author never overtook the icebergs, or else that he had not suffered the painter to pursue the chase alone, and tell the result with his pencil. What Mr. NOBLE has to say about icebergs is not very interesting,—any sensible iceberg, before a Summer sun made it watery and weak, could tell its own story much better. The "Painter," of course, was CHURCH. To him the public are indebted. The book is published by the APPLETONS.

—*A New Monetary System*, written by EDWARD KELLOGG originally, and now revised and edited by MARY KELLOGG PUTNAM, commends itself as a timely book, inasmuch as the author professes to treat of "the only means of securing the respective rights of labor and property, and of protecting the public from financial revulsions." If the book furnishes our merchants with a means of protecting their marine property from JEFF. DAVIS' water pirates, it performs a service that entitles the author to a special medal; if it will enable the General Government to adequately protect its property from the depredations of the land pirates, it performs a double service, and establishes a claim to a seat at the door of the National Treasury for the author and his descendants, to all generations.

—The *Sable Cloud*, by the author of *A South-Side View of Slavery*, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, comes a little too late in the day. The war-cloud overshadows it. When peace comes again, we'll read the book, and endeavor to bring ourselves to believe that Slavery is a good and a wise institution, the parent of all social joys and the promoter of a nation's happiness and prosperity. Until that halcyon day arrives, we decline to enter into any analyzations of color,—even to unfurl the pages of a sable cloud to find its silver lining.

—*The Hand-Book for the Military Surgeon*, by Drs. TRIPLER and BLACKMAN, published by ROBERT CLARK & Co., of Cincinnati, will prove a useful book unless the present campaign proves a bloodless one. The best abstract of its contents can be given, perhaps, by copying from the title page. It is a compendium of "the duties of the medical officer in the field, the sanitary management of the camp, the preparation of food, etc., with forms for the requisition of supplies, returns, etc., the diagnosis and treatment of camp dysentery, and all the important points in war surgery, including gunshot wounds, amputations, wounds of the chest, abdomen, arteries and head, and the use of choloform." If all the wants of a camp are not therein specified, it only remains for some ambitious medicine man to issue a volume by way of P. S.

— J. P. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, publish a very convenient little book in pamphlet form, *The Handy Book for the Soldier*. It contains full and complete instructions for the performance of all military evolutions; instructs the "raw recruit" in regard to which end of the musket he is to present at the foe; and everything else that it is desirable he should know—even to the most convenient and economic method of performing a retreat.

—Volume 2d of *Cassell's Family Bible* is published. The illustrations are not of a very high order of art, but they will do. The price at which the work is afforded would scarcely warrant steel plate engravings.

In this connection we may mention CASSELL'S *Illustrated Family Newspaper* as a very good thing to have in the home circle. For a small sum of money it affords very fair sketches of what is going on in the world, both by pencil and pen. The selections of reading matter might well be emulated by some of our indigenous illustrated newspapers.

—It is always safe to commend religious books. Whatever may be said of the literary merits of some of the books published under this category, there can be but one thing said as to their effect on the morals of a community. *Discourses on Sacramental Occasions*, by ICHABOD G. SPENCER, is, as the title purports, a collection of sermons delivered by this late eminent divine at commemorations of the Lord's Supper. The book has an introduction by GARDINER SPRING, D. D., and is published by M. W. DODD. *The Brick Church Memorial*, coming from the press of the same publisher contains the discourses delivered by Dr. SPRING, on the closing of the old church in Beekman-street, and the opening of the new church on Murray Hill. It is a most creditable specimen of typography. *Mission Schools in India*, by Rev G. WILDER, contains very interesting sketches of missionary life among the North American Indians, the Sandwich Islanders, the Armenians of Turkey, and the Nestorians of Persia. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, of New-York, is the publisher. *The Hand book of the Presbyterian Church*, published by HARPER BROS., is a very useful compilation for the use of members, deacons, elders and ministers of that denomination, by Rev. JOEL D. PARKER, D. D., and Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH. *A new Digest of the Acts and Deliverances of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America*, is as useful and bulky a book as the title would indicate. It is published at Philadelphia by the Presbyterian Publication Committee. The American Tract Society are publishing some very useful and timely works. *A Memoir of Daniel Safford*, edited by his wife, is before us. The Society have also published a number of small tracts, with durable and flexible covers, designed for the use of soldiers during the campaign. Some very useful hints to soldiers, in taking care of their health and physical comfort, are given in the fore part of each little book.

HORACE WATERS publishes a collection of Sabbath School songs, and also a collection of patriotic ones, in very cheap and convenient form. The latter might be circulated among the volunteers with good effect.

THE MAGAZINES.

Harpers' Monthly is before the public with its customary promptitude. The number for June may be characterized as unusually good, and even above the happy average which this periodical has secured for itself. "What is Best"—a keen and biting paper from the pen of CHARLES NORDHOFF, Esq., is searching as a nor'wester, and equally healthgiving. "Grace and I," is "A tale with a purpose," written by Mrs. KATHERINE S. WILLIAMS, a lady who is rapidly securing for herself a recognition as one of the most original thinkers and sparkling penciliers known in Magazinedom. We have before spoken of an admirable feature in *Harper's*—the editorial compilations of new books, by which the public are enabled to arrive at the gist of the principal new publications without being obliged to wade through an ocean of cloud. The article in the present number, *Adventures in Gorilla Land*, under which may be written GUERNSEY *et al*, is excellent, in both style and illustration. "George Rogers Clarke" is the conclusion of a capital biographical sketch of a man whose life has never before been fairly written. In addition, to what we have mentioned, the June number contains articles by FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, T. S. ARTHUR and other well known *litterateurs*. One peculiarly excellent feature in it is the scarcity of love stories proper, and the greater space given to more profitable matter.

The *Knickerbocker* for June is glorious in a comic form of dress. The old gentleman has laid aside his purple vestments to borrow the lines of the Cyprian. On the whole we like the change. The contents of the interior of the magazine are quite in keeping with the brilliancy of its exterior. A few words about the war," is a sensible article on a rather current topic, it will be appreciated some weeks hence, when people in speaking of this war will say, "Let bygones be bygones." The ode is a poem by C. H. WEBB, entitled "The Fisherman's Daughter," and another poem by some one else with the somewhat pedantic baptism of "Labore est Orare," both are of average merit. The Editor's table is as piquant as ever; we had almost said more so. The lively fancies of CLARK seem like the luscious fruit of some luxuriant tree, which mortal thev brightens.

The June number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is equal in ability and interest to any that have preceded it. Mrs. STOWE'S new tale, *Agnes of Sorrento*, promises—if we may judge from the initial chapters—to sustain the author's world-wide reputation. A paper entitled "Greek Lives" will be favorably received by disciples and admirers of Grecian art. Many people will think that the verses in this number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, called the "Army Hymn," are the gem of the collection. They are said to be written by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and are solemn and earnest as the spirit of the times demands. Variety is well kept up in this number. Among the articles is one on European politics, headed NAPOLEON III.; one on American Navigation, and two on the disturbed condition of the country. A description of the march of the New-York Seventh Regiment to Washington is cleverly and amusingly told.

FRANK LESLIE publishes No. 1 of a gigantic semi-monthly pictorial, yclept a *History of the War*. It is certainly large enough to be good. The engravings are very fair indeed. The "bombardment of Sumter" was, of course, sketched by a special artist.

MAPS OF THE WAR.

Of all the many maps of the "seat of war," decidedly the best is that published by A. RUMPF, No. 175 Broadway. It gives a panoramic view of the country, and enables the observer to obtain a much better idea of the situation and location of the points where the common interest now centers, than he could derive from the old-fashioned straight lines and blue and yellow dots and patches. There is one great defect, however, which we hope to see remedied in another edition. There is no scale of distances appended, and one consequently is somewhat at a loss in following the army movements, and jumping from one point to another. But, all in all, it is a capital and most tinely chart, and does much credit to the gentlemen by whom it was drawn and lithographed, Mr. JOHN BACHMAN.

The new series of maps published by COLTON, showing the States where armies are forming and marching, together with the military stations, forts, &c, are of use. Publishers of these things are showing much tact in availing themselves of the popular current. KORFF BROS., for instance, send out the initial plate of a series designed to give people an idea of the appearance of the different "Defenders of our Union." A specimen member of each regiment is pictured as large as life, attired in full and complete uniform. There are the Zouaves of all sizes and colors; the plain, old-fashioned soldier, and every other description of volunteer. The series will interest the country readers, who have no opportunity of witnessing our Broadway pageants.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Official Tranquillity—The Question of San Domingo—Proceedings of President Santana—Spain and Mexico—The Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Spain, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The official world of Spain seems to be enjoying at this moment a profound tranquillity. Queen ISABELLA is at Aranjuez, a magnificent royal residence, passing the first fine days of Spring, and getting ready to give birth to a fourth prince or princess. The head of the Government, O'DONNELL Marshal Duke of Tetuan, has just got happily through a rather severe tempest in the Cortes. The Emperor of Morocco is just counting down another four millions and a half dollars at Tangiers to the Spanish Commissioners, of the $20,000,000—price of the victories of the Spanish army last Spring. The Deputies to the Cortes, an overwhelming majority of public officers and employés, named by the Ministry, though a considerable number have slid off, and a number have lately refused to vote at all, are still faithful in sufficient number to give a majority of votes for the Government. A vast net-work of railways and electric telegraph wires cross the territory of the Peninsula already, and as a crown of all these blessings, one of the richest islands of the West Indies, San Domingo, humbly begs to be reannexed to her old mother Spain.

Perhaps, you would not imagine that this last surfeit of good fortune is precisely the cause of considerable embarrassment to the happy Government of Spain. Nevertheless, this is true. The question of annexation or no annexation is what prevents our conservative Cabinet and ultra Catholic Government from sleeping entirely at ease in the lap of our ancient monarchy. There has been a good deal of hob-nobbing and intriguing between Spanish and Dominican Generals in this business.

Gen. ALFAU, friend of SANTANA, has been going back and forward, rejoicing in the title of Plenipotentiary of the Republic of San Domingo, and last year took away with him a number of officers of the Spanish army, who passed over to the service of the army of SANTANA. Probably he took also some crosses and medals and cordons for the valiant breasts of the Dominicans themselves. But at the time when this retrograde Administration lent its ear to the soft soothings of Gen. ALFAU and SANTANA, they did not reflect that the island was a Republic more or less respectable, but, at least, accustomed to individual liberty, and used individually and collectively to having its own way, and that, perhaps, its inhabitants would not so easily submit to the superannuated colonial system of Spain. It was all very well to have Spain to protect them on the exterior, and keep the Haytians out of their territory—very fine—but the institutions of interior Government. Thus, the event, after all, operates like a kind of surprise upon this Government, and they hesitate more to-day before the necessity of modifying the old Spanish system, to make it applicable to the Dominicans, than before the not very formidable diplomatic difficulties raised by England. Quite at ease as regards the United States, having little to fear from France and other nations, they hesitate before the prospect of having to make themselves liberal and progressive by the sole fact of the annexation of San Domingo.

It is quite evident they cannot dream of forcing upon that island the religious intolerance, the severe edicts against the liberty of worship, and liberty of speech and writing: nor can they well attempt to propagate in San Domingo the horrors of Africa. Slavery, nor can they well establish the irresponsible autocracy of the Captains-General of the other Spanish colonies, the Administration abuses, the vexatious imposts, and consequent ruination which now exist under the dark veil of a miserably interested Constitutional. But if they concede to San Domingo a pedar treasurer, liberties and guarantees, they will be forced sooner or later to extend the same to Cuba and Porto Rico. What will become of Slavery in Cuba? What will happen to the whole old worm-eaten edifice of the colonies and the mother country? Where will the annexation of San Domingo end? That is the question of the day in Madrid. The Spanish Democrats and Liberals of all parties have caught the idea and press the Government to commit itself. The same Ministry which has been helping SANCHEZ FLORIS Nicolas, and his Highness of Rome, and her Highness of Parma and all the other illustrissimos of Italy, and protesting against annexations by the will of the people in every sense at four every field, finds itself in a bit of a pinch. The worst which they themselves have proposed, (and there is no doubt of this) threatens to fall upon their own heads.

The Bay of Samana is very beautiful, but the beloved Slavery which enriches so many Spanish functionaries is very fine also, and Cuba, and Porto Rico and Fernando Po, and Annobon, and the Philippines, and the Chinese, and the Coolies, and all the other colonies, and the Canaries, and the Balearics, and the Presidios of Africa, and the Spanish Antilles, and the Spanish Pacific, and the Spanish Atlantic, and the Spanish Mediterranean, and the Spanish Indian Ocean, and the Spanish Gulf of Mexico, and the Spanish Caribbean Sea, and the Spanish Archipelagoes, and the Spanish Islands, and the Spanish Peninsula, and the Spanish Territories, and the Spanish Possessions, and the Spanish Colonies, and the Spanish Dependencies, and the Spanish Provinces, and the Spanish Settlements, and the Spanish Establishments, and the Spanish Factories, and the Spanish Trading Posts, and the Spanish Commercial Stations, and the Spanish Agencies, and the Spanish Consulates, and the Spanish Vice-Consulates, and the Spanish Commercial Agencies, and the Spanish Commercial Houses, and the Spanish Commercial Establishments, and the Spanish Commercial Factories, and the Spanish Commercial Trading Posts, and the Spanish Commercial Stations, and the Spanish Commercial Agencies, and the Spanish Commercial Consulates, and the Spanish Commercial

THE GREAT REBELLION.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

What does an Army Represent?—Morals of an Army—Moral Duties—Of the Organization of Armies, and of the Formation of Camps.

WHAT DOES AN ARMY REPRESENT?

As we have said in our last article, an army is a government by itself, having a distinct and separate code, ruled by its own laws, and acting, in a certain sense, outside and independently of the civil society in the midst of which she moves.

An army, then, is a society in the society from which she is separated, as long as her services are needed. As long as that service lasts, she is bound, by her moral and political code, to duties which she cannot infringe without loss to herself and a great injury to the nation. These duties, including as they do, the moral character of the country she is called to defend, are of the most delicate nature. There is no organized body calculated to reflect shame or glory upon us as an army, representing as ours does, our National unity and a set of moral ideas and reforms upon which we intend to build our fame and civilization, in the present and in the future. What is our army if not a living law, which, unable to obtain obedience through peace, seeks for it through war, defending the very essence of all governments, the maintenance of our Constitution, and the very ideal of our honor, the integrity of our flag? Our army is the law and the justice of our country made flesh, and reflect, with the spirit of our traditions, the manly virtues of our race.

Hence the necessity for her to possess an education commensurate with the magnitude of the interests she is called to defend. That education is of two kinds: moral and physical. The first includes the handling of the bayonet, swimming, marching and gymnastics. The second comprehends discipline, that is to say, passive obedience, the knowledge of her duties and rights, and of rewards and punishments.

MORALS OF AN ARMY.

Among the moral virtues composing the coda of an army, honor occupies the first place. By honor is understood a certain ideal of duty, which is nowhere inscribed except on the page of conscience. A soldier strongly affected with this ideal will avoid all vulgar, base, cruel, or dishonorable actions. He will not only do his duty, but more than his duty. He will try to keep the honor of the army safe by keeping his own, and by feeling its requirements more keenly than in ordinary times. If the occasion demands, he will unhesitatingly sacrifice his existence for the sake of the corps to which he belongs. In a word, he will concentrate upon the flag of his regiment all the love and self devotedness of which a man can be susceptible.

The French annals supply us with an example of military self-sacrifice worth mentioning. One morning, at the dawn of the day, a French officer, named D'Assas, Captain in the *Regiment d'Auvergne*, was inspecting the posts, when he fell unexpectedly in the midst of a division of the enemy, ready to surprise the French—If you give the alarm, said the General commanding the division, to D'Assas, you are a dead man. Inaccessible to fear, D'Assas does not hesitate. He exclaims *A moi d'Auvergne, ce sont les ennemis!* To me, d'Auvergne! here is the enemy! He was shot on the spot. But his regiment heard his voice, and the French army was saved.

The defence of Major Anderson is an example of the same order. His conduct in this affair is the more to be praised, inasmuch that he found himself in the midst of a civil war, exploding suddenly upon his head, surrounded with social and political influences calculated to try his character and intellect. To have resisted them as he did; to have placed his duty to his superior, and the honor of his country's flag above all considerations—to have trusted, for their sake, the risk of a fight between a handful of men and a whole army, is not a slight merit. His defence of Fort Sumter, is an example of devotion to military honor worthy to be recorded in the annals of this country. The reception given to him by the people of the North, and the sudden reputation which has surrounded his name, hitherto comparatively unknown, shows that the nation knows how to appreciate the sense of honor in its defenders, even when that honor has only been a moral one, not attended with material success.

The cultivation and development of that sentiment in the army was always the object of a particular attention among warlike people. In order to inculcate it more deeply, the Romans, whose scientific attainments in the art of war are still an object of profitable study in our age, had given to their legions the name of the virtues the most indispensable in time of war. They were called by the name of *The Incorrupte, The Victorous, The Truthful*, etc., and by these moral attributes, always judiciously dispensed, these legions were under the obligations to justify their title, and never to commit an act which could impair their fame or injure their reputation.

OF THE MORAL DUTIES.

Independently of the collective excellence which takes the name of honor, an army ought to possess all the minor virtues from whence the former one springs up. She must shun luxury, effeminacy and all indulgences calculated to slacken the discipline or to deteriorate the practice of the manly exercises which she is bound by duty to execute. Unfortunately, an army formed like ours, of recruits unprepared by the habits of camps and the life of garrison to strict discipline and to military manners, is often apt to receive in its midst the vicious and the idler, whose contagious presence may be injurious to the whole corps. In order to guard themselves against a peril of that nature the Romans used to locate their legions in standing camp, from which idleness and vices were driven off by continual labor and exercises. In modern times, among military nations, like France, military honor has introduced in the camps a certain standard of morality, from which a soldier could not depart without shame to himself, and a punition commensurate to his infraction. But it is clear that such influences cannot be produced in a day, and that a certain length of time is required to form among soldiers that *esprit de corps*, that sentiment of self-respect, which is the safest guarantee against any departure from discipline and morality. Meanwhile, this deficiency in our military life ought to be remedied by some equivalent, such as lectures on the military art, gymnastics, small-sword practice and some other exercises of that kind. It must not, also, be forgotten that, in time of war, everything contributing to enhance the soldier's courage, and to stir up in his breast the chords of patriotism and honor should be adopted. The French are, in this respect, the nation which best understand how to keep these virtues alive. Everybody remembers their amusements at the siege of Sebastopol, and the Zouaves' theatre, where soldiers, appropriately dressed, used to play, before the whole army, pieces in which the virtues of the French soldiers were exalted and the Russians ridiculed. They thus whiled away the tediousness of a long siege, remembering at the same time the duties they had to perform.

But a virtue upon which we cannot dwell too much is obedience. A recruit ought never to enlist unless he is taught beforehand that love of order, habits of obedience, self confidence, and confidence in others, are the virtues he has to practice as long as his service lasts. Without these moral requisites an army is but an inconsistent meeting of men, incapable of justifying the hopes of the country or of giving satisfaction to its wants.

Roman armies were a model of military obedience. Everybody remembers the execution of Manlius' son, by command of his father, for having dared to conquer in opposition to orders. The Roman General was invested with absolute authority and with the right of death against any infraction to discipline. "These haughty Republicans," says Maizeroy, "so jealous of their freedom, were immediately changed into docile soldiers, entirely submissive, as soon as they had taken the military oath." Their legions were encamped to a certain distance from large cities, without any intercommunication with men and women, so that the soldier be not deterred by outward influences from the love of obedience and respect to discipline.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ARMIES AND OF THE FORMATION OF CAMPS.

Whatever may be the general belief as to the extent and duration of the present war, there is a thing which we ought not to lose sight of. It is, that in the state of our relations with the South, the most efficacious protector of peace is a well-drilled soldier—the most successful art of diplomacy, a good army. Besides, if the logic of history is true; if civil war—even in conditions of great inequality between the hostile parties, like that, for instance, which took place in France at the end of the last century, and in Spain in our own time—is a war of long duration; if it cannot be ended in a single blow, as some persons are inclined to believe, but may last a long series of years and degenerate, if we are victorious, into a partisan war—it is well that we should be prepared, fully, entirely prepared, to meet all the contingencies which such times as these in which we live may require.

In our last article we intimated in a general manner, that the best mode of answering to the necessities of war consisted in the formation of military camps designed to educate our army, and the establishment of strong reserves. Since that, and within the past eight days, events have spoken in the same sense. The perils incurred in the Mississippi valley by the concentration of the rebel forces in Tennessee, have compelled the administration to set up a camp at Cairo, and the Governor of Ohio, moved by a spirit of wisdom, has called under arms a reserve of one hundred thousand men. These acts are in the right direction and ought to be imitated and multiplied. Let us not forget that a nation never was successful in war but by adopting the measures we have advised. What enabled Frederick of Prussia to win the battle of Rosback against a force twice as strong, and to be the founder of the modern science of tactics, if not the institution of military camps, where soldiers and officers were taught how to conquer? Were not the victories of the first French Empire partially due to the famous camp of one hundred thousand men formed at Boulogne, on the coast of the English channel, in view of a descent upon England? Was it not demonstrated there that fifteen months of drilling and working are sufficient to harden men against the greatest fatigues, and to create an invincible army which, in a single campaign, dictated laws to the rest of Europe? Whenever we inquire into the causes of successful wars, we are sure to find them planned and prepared beforehand, in military camps.

However, let us not be deceived on the true signification of this word. The formation of a camp requires from the part of the officers as much knowledge and activity as an army in campaign, which it resembles in all its aspects save the losses. In the first place, it must not be established in the vicinity of large communities, like the camps at Washington, but far from the indulgences of civilized life, far from the luxury and licentiousness of great cities. It must contain several divisions, which must be trained daily to the details of war, and two or three times a week to marching and great evolutions. The marching will be of three miles each hour, during that time the soldier will carry his knapsack, his provisions, his blanket, and his whole charge. The Army must go through all kinds of ways, paths and roads however bad, and not return without having made its twenty-one miles, that is to say, one day's work.

The soldiers must be trained to march in close columns, and with the same caution as if they were in the midst of the enemy. They will be divided in van and rear guard, scouts and light troops will run over the country, keeping open the front of the columns and covering its flanks. The General will reconnoitre the ground, select his battle field, and take position suitable to the circumstances. All evolutions made in order to display the column will be made at a quick step, because a troop which displays itself is always in a critical position, from which it cannot get out too soon.

A camp must be several miles in length and width, and crossed as much as possible with woods and water, so that the study of passes and the crossing of rivers—the most delicate part of war tactics—may be practiced. The artillery will be so organized as to support the front and the cavalry the flanks. These dispositions will, of course, change, when the nature of the ground or the position of the enemy will demand. A very important object of instruction is also the science of campaign intrenchments. Each man must know how to form an abatis, a palissade, to make gabions and fascines, to dig the earth, construct a parapet, etc. At the same time gymnastics, horseriding, sword exercise, and lectures on the military art, will fill up the hours of amusement.

We enter into these details, not because it is our object to give a technical treatise on this question, but in order to familiarize the public with some of the general principles upon the art of war, which, an age ago, the Chevalier Follard, a competent man in this matter, said to be "a trade for the ignorant, but a science for clever men and men of learning." If this was true a century ago, how much more in our days and at a time when military science is submitted to a thorough reformation in consequence of the introduction in the army of the arms *de precision*! The drilling and armament of armies are as useful as the possession of courage and valor. Let us remember that the time of which Homer speaks, when it was necessary to possess an extraordinary strength to bend Ulysses' bow, is over, and that our army, to be victorious, must profess a perfect obedience to discipline, practice the observance of military virtue, possess a thorough experience of the fatigues of war, and a complete mastery of the science of modern warfare.

A Sensible Englishman on the American War.

To the Editor of the Birmingham Daily Post.

Sir: The establishment at the proper time of steam communication between Liverpool and New-Orleans may be an enterprise of fair commercial speculation, but the public should not be misled and induced to advance money to the undertaking by the encouragement of expectations that will never be realized.

The supposition that the United States Government will permit importations into the revolutionary States at lower duties than into the other States is erroneous, and the expectation will prove delusive nor will the acknowledgement of the independence of those States ever take place. Some cargoes of merchandise may be introduced during a limited period, but soon the ports of the rebel States will be blockaded. Smuggling may then occur, but that cannot benefit a respectable steamboat company.

The United States Government has forborne to the utmost extent of human patience, and must now proceed to action. It is its bounden duty to protect the loyal subjects in the rebel States, forming, as they do, a large minority, or, as some suppose, even a majority, against the movements and designs of the revolutionists; and as much so, as it would be to protect them against foreign invasion. The "Confederate" Government, so called, is in all respects a usurpation; its acts being in no respect authorized by the free expression of the opinions of the people. Even left to itself, it cannot survive the inevitable effects of its own iniquities.

Louisiana and the Floridas, including the removal of the Indians, cost the American people nearly three hundreds of millions of dollars. They were purchased from France and Spain for the purpose of securing the mouths of the Mississippi (the outlet to the great waters of the West, comprising more than seventy thousand miles of river shore navigation) and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico contiguous thereto, and to suppose that these possessions and this right will be yielded to another Power, is beyond expression preposterous. Should the Americans prove false to themselves, false to their antecedents, and false to their ancestry—this may take place, but never otherwise. Connected with the fact that this rebellion is inaugurated for the purpose of opening the African Slave trade, and extending and perpetuating Slavery throughout the whole Southern region of North America, if there be any truth in men, if there be any principle in this world worth contending for, the American nation will become depopulated, and the country become a wilderness, before submitting to so ignominious a result. Those who imagine that the American people are going to barter their principles either for money or for peace, know nothing of them.

It is now admitted on all hands that the reasons given for rebellion were simply pretexts. That the whole thing has been a foul lie, got up or designing individuals for the purpose of elevating themselves to power, opening the African Slave-trade, and establishing a military despotism. In respect to real grievances under which the Slave States labor, if any, the whole nation declares in one voice, "they must and shall be redressed."

Nor will England and France in any way countenance this most unnatural rebellion. No Minister would hold his place one day in England who would give aid or encouragement to a State established for the purpose of opening the African Slave-trade, and for extending Slavery. The scorn of the people would drive him from the light of day.

The Morrill tariff, signed by James Buchanan whose Ostend manifesto was a truthful index to the mind of the man, was unquestionably a most injudicious measure, whether regarded in its relation to revenue, or to the political aspect of the times. It will undoubtedly be modified on the assembling of the Congress in July.

The course the general Government will now pursue may be pretty clearly foreseen. It has called for 75,000 troops, and will call for 200,000 more. These can all be raised, if needs be, in forty-eight hours. The call is everywhere met in the Northern, Middle and Western States with an immediate response. The whole people act as one man. The rebel States will not be invaded, but all their ports will be blockaded, tha Government forts will be relieved, the Government of Texas will be aided, and the mails will be cut off. Then it will be left to time to open the eyes of the people of the seceded States to the the iniquity of their leaders, and to the abyss of destruction they have been hurried to.

It would seem by the accounts to-day, that Jefferson Davis has authorized the issue of letters-of-marque, probably designing to replenish his treasury from some of the gold ships, which his efforts to obtain a loan have failed to accomplish.

To suppose that twenty-five millions of freemen, who are ready in a just cause, if needs be, to meet a world in arms, are going to have a fair portion of their country wrested from them, and the mouths of their magnificent rivers closed, by one-quarter of a million of traitors, oligarchs, is to imagine a depth of pusillanimity and depravity that the descendants of Englishmen never yet arrived at, nor ever will arrive at. Even were such a thing possible, the wicked would not go unpunished. The unerring justice of the Almighty would scourge from the face of the earth the authors of this most foul, unnatural for, and detestable rebellion. Yours, very obediently,

April 30, 1861. SAMUEL GODDARD.

GOV. ANDREW'S MESSAGE.

To the Two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, May 14, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The occasion demands *action*, and it shall not be delayed by *speech*. Nor do either the people or their representatives need or require to be stimulated by appeals, or convinced by arguments. A grand era has dawned—inaugurated by the present great and critical exigency of the Nation, through which it will providentially and triumphantly pass, and soon emerging from apparent gloom, will breathe a freer inspiration in the assured consciousness of vitality and power. Confident of our ultimate future, confident in the principles and ideas of democratic republican government in the capacity, conviction and manly purpose of the American people, wherever liberty exists and republican government is administered under the purifying and instructing power of free opinion and free debate, I perceive nothing now about us which ought to discourage the good or to alarm the brave.

But the occurrence of public events universally known and needing no repetition here, has compelled the constitutional Government of our Federal Union to assert its rightful powers for the protection of its own integrity, and the maintenance of the honor, rights and liberties of the whole people, by an appeal to the stout hearts and the strong right arms of all loyal States and patriotic men.

Massachusetts, by the unanimous acclaim of her militia and a quarter of a people, was already inspired every department of her own public service with her traditional sentiment of perfect devotion to the cause of that common country which her successive generations have helped either to create or to support. And it is now only with a view to speeding the aid and co-operation of the legislative branch, and in order to carry out more perfectly, and more consistently with the system of our constitutional distribution of powers the measures requisite to a full performance of our duty as a State of the Union, that I have ventured to recall the members of the General Court from their private duties, so speedily after the close of the business session.

Gentlemen—This is no war of sections—no war of North or South. It is waged to avenge no former wrongs, nor to perpetuate ancient griefs or animosities of conflict. It is the struggle of the People to vindicate their own rights, to retain and invigorate the institutions of their fathers,—the magnificent effort of a National Government to vindicate its power and execute its functions for the welfare and happiness of the whole—and therefore, while I do not forget, I will not blame to-day that "*saeuta paenum*" which has lurked always in our National system—and I remember also at this moment, that even in the midst of dark and towering rebellion under the very shadow of its torch and fire, there are still found the multitudes of citizens of the South who wait for the National power to be revealed and its protecting flag unfurled for their own deliverance.

The guns pointed at Fort Sumter on the 12th day of April, while they received the martial salute and made prisoners of its garrison and united to Anderson and his men their introduction into the noble army of heroes of American history, and the custom of the Fort, as they raised the American flag when the vanquished garrison—unconquerable in heart—retired from the scene, saluted the Immortal Stripes and Stars, flowing out in to the storm and resurrection of the flag of Sumter, on the top, staff and spire, hailed by the shouts and the joyful tears of twenty millions of freemen.

The proclamation of the President, summoning the rebels to disperse and the loyal militia to rally to the support of the National Capital menaced by Secessionists, was immediately followed. In this State, by a movement of the regimental commands of infantry, a battalion of Rifles, and another of Light Artillery, call from the "Active Volunteer Militia" of Massachusetts which under all the circumstances of celerity of motion, promptness of obedience and brilliancy of results, is an example in anything I remember elsewhere of the conduct of citizen soldiery. The telegraphic call from the Department at Washington for two regiments, reached the Executive of Massachusetts on the morning of Monday, the 15th of April, and was soon expanded into a call for four regiments. Availing ourselves of the organization happily existing in this Commonwealth partially prepared for active duty, and of the flexibility of our Militia System, and with the aid of the legislation of this year, permitting its indefinite numerical enlargement and the expansion of its companies to the full army size of sixty-four privates, together with the steps already taken to anticipate possible exigencies of the sort, and with the advantages of previous drill, discipline and moral preparation induced by means of a general order promulgated to the Militia in the month of January, the patriotic ardor and generous devotion of the people found means of efficient and prompt response. The telegraphic messages from Washington convinced me that no small regiments was placed on this Commonwealth to be early in the field, and, moreover, that no delay whatever would be consistent with the urgent demands of the public safety. Not was any delay permitted. Every officer, civil and military, according to his position and means of usefulness, and many private citizens, with various aid, co-operated with the Commander in Chief, and by 9 o'clock on the Sabbath morning following the Monday on which the first telegram was received, the whole number of regiments demanded from Massachusetts were already either in Washington, or in Fortress Monroe, or on their way in the defence of the National Capitol. Col. James, at the head of the regimental command of which the Sixth Regiment of the Massachusetts line was the nucleus, had already cut his way through a hostile and assailing force. His men shedding their blood in the streets of Baltimore, and illustrating the quality of our arms by a movement as skillful as it was brave, had extricated themselves from their sudden and strange peril, and were already steadying the Government and actually garrisoned in the Senate Chamber of the Union. Gen. Butler gallantly following as rapidly as possible in company with the regiment under McNeil, to assume command in his capacity of Brigadier over the Massachusetts men, had reached Philadelphia, where he heard of the attack upon tha Sixth, while it was yet in progress. Interrupted in his march by this new turn of affairs, and the breach in the modes of travel and communication, it became necessary for the moment that our troops should seek another route to Washington; and also to endeavor to prevent the impotent plot and position of Annapolis from seizure, and its inhabitants from demoralization. These new necessities created a demand for other arms, to accompany tha infantry which alone had been ordered from Washington,—and a battalion of rifles, under the command of Major Dyans of Worcester, (reinforced by the rifle corps of Capt. Brees from Pittsfield,) and the Boston battalion of light artillery under Major Cook, were put into immediate requisition, and accompanied the infantry command under Col. Lawrence, of which the Fifth Regiment of our line is the nucleus. The urgency of the occasion, and the telegram of Gen. Butler from Philadelphia, requesting artillery, and the military reasons palpably establishing the necessity of aiming at the substantial right, to the postponement of ceremonias or forms, convinced me that I ought to take the responsibility of putting these additional arms in motion, and of providing the requisite means for their equipment and transportation. This force arrived at New-York on Sunday night, and sailed in two steamers on Monday, the 22d, for Annapolis, whither they had been preceded by Butler, with Munroe's command, from Philadelphia. On the preceding Saturday, the Old Colony command made up in part of Co. Packard's, and in part of Col. Wardrop's regiments, had arrived at Fortress Monroe—Packard in the *State of Maine* steamer, by way of Fall River, and Wardrop in the steamer *Spaulding*, directly from Boston. On the very day of their arrival, Wardrop's command had been put on board the United States steamer, tha *Pawnee*, and had left the fortress to assist in a brilliant movement, both of danger and success, in the destruction of United States vessels and military stores at Gosport Navy-yard, then menaced, and in immediate danger of falling into the hands of the public enemies. The saving of the venerable ship-of-war *Constitution*—the *Old Ironsides* of our familiar speech and affectionate memories,—is one of the happy omens and one of the first illustrations of that series of actions and events which characterized the conduct and enterprise of our soldiers after the landing at Annapolis;—holding the port, saving another ship-of-war endangered from Baltimore, rebuilding a railroad, reconstructing locomotives, opening up the communication between Washington and Philadelphia, at the same time that they were enduring the hitherto untried deprivations of a camp, and the hardships incident to a soldier's career for which the suddenness of their call had permitted no adequate preparation.

The contracts and expenditures incidental to this movement of troops to obtaining and arranging their final equipment, whether of arms or clothing, to their subsistence and general comfort and protection, have been unhesitatingly incurred, in firm reliance upon the support and sympathy of the people and the approval of the Legislature. Nor—in view of the known inadequacy of the national stores—have the Governor and Council hesitated to anticipate coming wants and to provide for military stores, clothing and equipments as rapidly as possible, not only to supply current needs and to repair existing deficiences, but to meet the certain demands of the approaching Summer.

I cannot doubt that to some extent the suddenness of our necessary action, the novelty of our situation, and the fact of the inexperience of our whole people in the arts of war and the wants of camp life, have exposed us all to some mistakes, to some loss of material, to some misadaption of means to ends, and some oversight of economies possible to better opportunities or to greater experience. But I am confident that the service has been conducted by all its agents and departments with zealous care and honest effort to command success in the work of economy not less than in the more brilliant and attractive spheres of gallant enterprise. The disbursements in the military service, which had been made up to the close of business yesterday, were:

For subsistence	$40,232 31
For clothing	90 23 92
For equipments	30 565 78
For transportation of troops	43 260 38
For one-half of steamer *Cambridge*	45,000 00
For one-half of steamer *Pembroke*	17 500 00
For telegraphing	272 76
Total	$267 645 18

To these expenditures may be added (besides the amount of the contemplated purchase of arms in Europe,) about $100 000 more, to cover contracts for clothing and equipments now in progress to meet present and future wants. Of all these contracts and disbursements more detailed statements are ready for exhibition.

Nearly all these expenditures (aside from the purchase of the steamers) constitute valid claims upon the Federal Government, since its lack of such outfits and provisions as are required by soldiers on the march and in camp, imposed upon us the necessity of procuring supplies for immediate use and of preparation for future demands. The contracts described as in progress, are in part for fatigue suits, and also for full uniforms for Summer campaign service, adequate to the wants of 6,000 men.

I ought not, in this connection, to omit to allude to the unremitting care that has been cast upon the whole Executive Council, which has held daily sessions during the past month, and whose committees on contracts and accounts have been constantly and laboriously occupied.

In truth and courtesy I must add, that whatever success has thus far been achieved in our military operations is largely due to the incessant exertions and rhivalrous devotion of my military Aides-de Camp, to whom the Commonwealth is indebted for invaluable services far beyond the immediate duties of their official stations, and for which I gladly confess my personal obligation. I am also under special and particular obligation to some gentlemen whose time, withdrawn from the important cares of their private business, was generously offered to the Commonwealth, and accepted in the same spirit in which it was tendered, and whom I would gladly designate by name, were I permitted to do so by the proprieties of this occasion.

Very soon after the commencement of our preparations, the increase of business rendered the appointment of a Quartermaster-General, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the General Statutes, an obvious necessity, and I nominated to that office a gentleman who has generously and faithfully performed its duties, for which no compensation has been provided by law. This withdrawal of certain duties, not properly pertaining to the office of the Adjutant-General, has enabled the crowded business of his bureau to be conducted with an efficiency and dispatch otherwise impossible.

But even with all this zealous and faithful cooperation, it is obvious that a broader and more comprehensive organization of the Staff of the Commander in Chief is required by the condition of affairs. It is my opinion that an officer with substantially the functions of Commissary-General is needed to accompany the Massachusetts troops in the field, and that the Institution, at least temporarily, of a regular medical bureau, is particularly desirable, its duties having thus far been generously performed by a commission of medical gentlemen in Boston informally appointed. With this view, I suggest that it may be advisable to authorize the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to institute and commission such addition al Staff Officers as the public business may in his judgment, from time to time require, and, in the same manner, to fix their compensation, and to remove them or discontinue their offices; and, further, to define and prescribe the respective duties of the various departments of the Staff.

I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to cover these expenses and contract already incurred as well as such others as may hereafter be indicated, and of such additional public service as the Legislature may direct.

In view of the great lack of arms existing in this Commonwealth, certain to become apparent in the event of a continued struggle—a want shared by the States in common with each other—under the rules and regulations of the country, I commend to the care of Massachusetts the 27th day of April, who sailed almost immediately in the steamship *Persia*, to proceed to England, charged with the duty of purchasing Minie rifles, or other arms of equal efficiency, in England or on the Continent, as he might find it possible or desirable. To this end he was furnished with a letter of credit to the amount of fifty thousand pounds sterling, and he was attended by an accomplished and experienced armorer, familiar with the workshops of the Old World. The production of firearms at home will of necessity remain for a considerable period inadequate to the home demand, and I await with much interest the arrival from abroad of our expected importation; and I have no doubt that Congress, at its approaching special session will relieve this Commonwealth from the payment of the cost so charged to it thereon.

In addition to these other military defences the Naval School ship has been fitted out to aid in guarding the coast of the Commonwealth. She has been armed with four six pound cannon and fifty-two muskets. The Collector of the district of Boston and Charlestown has commissioned and placed on board the ship a "cutter for revenue," with instructions to overhaul all suspicious vessels, warning and to use that authority with caution and moderation. Each afternoon, at the expiration of business hours, the Collector forwards to the station at Hull the names of all persons shipped or engaged to pass out of the harbor of Boston and the vessel being immediately for sea; and the ship the "Ann" is authorized to order all vessels not so reported, and attempting to leave the harbor between sunset and sunrise, to wait upon the next day and until its satisfied of their right to pass.

The commander of the ship is instructed to assist the Collector in the revenue, to see that the thorough discipline is maintained, that the duties of the ship are strictly observed, that all due economy be practiced; that the exercises of the school are daily continued, and to see that the boys receive kind treatment, and their habits, morals and education are carefully and constantly regarded. On the seventh of this month the ship left the harbor of Boston, and is now cruising in the bay in the performance of the duties assigned her.

A sense of insecurity along our coast under the late piratical proclamation of Jefferson Davis, as well as our constant wants for transportation service, has led to a purchase for the Commonwealth as a part owner with the owners, of the steamer *Cambridge*, of about 860 tons burden, and of the steamer *Pembroke*, of 240 tons, both of which, equipped with competent naval armament, and ready to fight their way over the seas, are engaged in service. The *Cambridge* has carried a full cargo of arms, men and supplies in ample quantities not only to Fortress Monroe, but up the Potomac itself. And in spite of the danger supposed to menace her from its banks, she has safely carried tents, stores, provisions and clothing to our troops at Washington.

Besides making the requisite appropriations to meet these and other expenses, and adopting measures to establish the power of the Executive to meet the emergencies of the occasion on a distinctly legal foundation, any other principal purpose in convening the General Court, was to ask its attention to the subject of a *State Encampment for Military Instruction*.

Wise statesmanship requires an adequate anticipation of all future wants of the controversy, whether as to the number or quality of the military force its discipline, instruction, arms or equipment. At this moment there exists one hundred and twenty-nine companies, newly enlisted into the active militia, all of whom were induced to enroll themselves by the possibility of active duty in the field. Many of these are anxious to receive orders for service, and withdrawing themselves from other avocations, they are now endeavoring to perfect themselves in the details of a soldier's routine of duty. It seemed equally an injustice towards those who are supported to arms, and to all other citizens on whom future exigencies might cast the inconvenient necessity of taking the field, also to discourage these efforts and struggles of patriotic ambition. It is important to secure a reasonable number of soldiers to have them ascertained, within reach, and in a proper condition for service; and it is scarcely less important that other citizens should be left as free as may be from the obstructions of a divided duty, so as to pursue with heart and hope, the business enterprises of private life. The best public economy is found in the forethought of considered plans, disposing the means, pursuits and people of the whole community so as to meet all exigencies without confusion, and with the least possible derangement of protective industry; and I have, therefore, to these ends, earnestly considered the suggestions of various eminent citizens, the written requests or memorials, numerously signed, which have reached me, and the advice of the highest officers in our own militia, all uniting in the recommendation of a State Encampment.

I recommend the subject to the wise and careful judgment of the Legislature, venturing to suggest that in order to secure success proportioned to its importance, any such encampment should be confined to those enlisting themselves for an extended term of actual service, and should not include the ordinary militia, who are only liable to three months' duty in a year; that it should be an encampment for thorough military instruction in drill, discipline, and camp duty; that all who enter it should, while there, come under the rules and laws of active military service; that for the principal commander or instructor there should be obtained, if possible, an officer of the army, of rank, experience, culture and high character, who, with a proper staff, should be specially appointed for this service, subject to control and removal, as circumstances may require, by the Commander-in-Chief. The number of soldiers or regiments to be at any one time placed in camp, should be fixed by the Legislature, and also the rate of compensation and the terms of enlistment. The encampment may be at one place, or several encampments may be established under a single military commander or otherwise, at convenience—and the power to put an end to an encampment at any time, when desirable, should be reserved to the Executive; nor should any person be retained in camp longer than the public service may clearly seem to demand. I offer this subject to your consideration, gentlemen, with a consciousness of the heavy care and difficult responsibilities which the adoption of any scheme of the sort indicated will impose upon the Commander-in-Chief, and with great personal diffidence, but with a hearty willingness to attempt any task which the cause of the country and the good of the people may impose, and with entire confidence in the support to be found in the aid of those who will surround me, and in the reasonable certainty of the success of any good work, honestly undertaken.

Many military organizations are now receiving aid, more or less ample, from cities and towns. The companies thus assisted are under many disadvantages, and are trying in a cruel way to fit themselves for duty. But pursuing their efforts without uniformity of system or method, the number of soldiers, the expense they incur, and the proficiency they make, are all unknown, while the benefit of their exertions is but partially realized, and the burdens are unequally borne. I venture to suggest that the practice begun in some towns of offering bounties on enlistment is attended with many inconveniences, not the least of which is the evil of different rates of compensation for soldiers of equal rank and merit in the same regiment; and while no necessity exists for this cause, it is liable to the objection of weakening the capacity of the people to afford special aid and relief to the families of soldiers which may want while husbands and fathers are in the field.

Any relief needed by our troops, whether by reason of delays of payment by the General Government or otherwise, should be provided for under authority of the State, and according to a uniform system.

At present the troops willing to march under the orders of the President, exceed many times in number the utmost limit which can now be received at Washington or its neighborhood, although, unless some unforeseen and sudden end shall be put to the conflict even more will ultimately be needed. Yet I cannot too strongly urge the unspeakable importance of husbanding the time and industry of all the people of the Commonwealth. I exhort them, therefore, to cultivate their resources, to devote themselves with increased assiduity to all the useful pursuits and arts of peaceful skill and labor; and especially to devote the utmost effort to increase the agricultural products of the year. Let every man not set apart for present military duty devote himself, as not less a patriot than his more martial neighbors, to the patient and quiet pursuits which increase the wealth and security of all—remembering that a noble purpose

"—— makes drudgerie divine.
Who sweeps a room as for God's law
Makes that and the action fine."

I trust that the present experience will inaugurate a return to the only system capable of guarding a State against surprise, and preserving it from ultimate disaster.—I mean the arming and training of the whole Militia. Devoted in heart to the interests of Peace, painfully alive to the calamities and sorrows of War, I cannot fail to see how plainly the rights and liberties of a people repose upon their own capacity to maintain them.

I recommend the authorization of a permanent loan for the payment of the expenses of this new emergency—to be effected by instalments as the Executive Department may find it expedient. I suggest also that the scrip may be easily issuable in pieces of fifty or one hundred dollars each, so that small capitalists may share in the benefits of the opportunity for safe investment which the occasion will afford. The loans from the banking institutions of the Commonwealth to Government, communicated to the Executive since the 16th of April, reach the aggregate amount of $6,400,000, and whatever moneys may be hereafter loaned by the Treasurer, have been promptly advanced, pursuant to these offers. Their confidence in the good faith of the State in view of the facts that our contracts have been made in the absence of previous legislation is not less apparent than their reliance upon its pecuniary condition, as set forth in the recurrence to the last annual report of the State Auditor renders it clear that the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, (exclusive of the sum appropriated to the public works and assured to the sinking fund in annual taxation, while its wealth and resources are a vast that the scrip of a loan for even a large amount would be hardly more than a nominal addition to the burdens of the people, and would be cheerfully received by all classes for investment.

I decline to enlarge upon the duties of the several General Government officers, as they will, of course, make their own arrangements. The Sanitary Commission has already entered upon its work, and I doubt not will be found to have been of great service in the hands of those who have the direction of the matter. Let the Commissary-General be appointed, and he will relieve the Quartermaster-General of a vast deal of labor, and the Quartermaster-General will relieve the Governor of a great deal more. Let a Medical Bureau be established, and the Surgeon

The New-York Times.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No army movement of special interest has occurred at Washington within the last twenty-four hours, if we except the arrival there of the New-York Eighth Regiment, which left the Relay House, yesterday morning. Absurd rumors were flying about the city, last evening, of a probable immediate attack from the Virginians, which had the effect of creating a little temporary excitement, but there was not the slightest foundation for them. The approaches to the city, in every direction, are guarded in the most complete manner, and there are now a sufficient number of troops there to render any attack of the Secessionists, in their present disorganized condition, the height of madness. Gen. BUTLER,—who, by the way, one of our correspondents informs us, was superseded at Baltimore by Gen CADWALLADER, because he advanced on that city without orders,—has positively been assigned to the command at Fortress Monroe, and will leave for that post to-day, if possible. It is understood that he will make an effort to have all the Massachusetts troops concentrated there, in order that the Southern desire to meet them in deadly conflict may be gratified. There is no doubt that he will soon attempt the recaptured the Federal property at Gosport Navy-yard.

A deserter from the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry, who reached Chambersburg Pa., yesterday, reports that two thousand out of the seven thousand there, are entirely unarmed, and that there is a scarcity of ammunition, especially of percussion caps. He states also that they have only two guns field pieces there, the rest of their ordnance being old iron pieces. Provisions are also scarce.

An important project is under consideration by the Government, and will probably be adopted. Two extensive military camps are proposed to be established—one on Staten Island, and the other at Harrisburgh. It is intended, in case the former project is carried into effect, to receive at the former whatever volunteers may be accepted, who, after being drilled there thoroughly, will be thence transported to whatever point on the Atlantic coast at which they may be required, while at the latter volunteers will be similarly received, for service at or near Washington, and in the Southwest. By this means the necessity for sending raw recruits immediately into active service will be avoided.

JEFF DAVIS' Government is sadly in want of money,—and they not only want money, but they want a large amount—no less a sum than fifty millions of dollars. Among the bills passed by the Confederates at Montgomery, on Friday, was one authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years, at an interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum. In lieu of $20,000 000 of this loan, however, the bill authorizes the issue of Treasury notes for that amount, in small denominations, to bear no interest. All the denizens of Secession, who are rich enough to be worth anything, may expect to be badgered into taking a proportion of these Treasury notes, to aid the immediate pressing necessities of the ruling concern over which the great head-to-mistress sites. Another act was passed, which declares the limits of the port of New Orleans. It abolishes the ports of Bayou St. Johns, Lake port and Pontchartrain, and provides for the collection of duties at New Orleans. Having no funds, useful the mints at New Orleans and Dahlonega, and stealing everything in their way, the Confederates concluded to abolish those also.

The Union men in Missouri are determined that the Secessionists shall have at their command as small a quantity of arms as possible. Further seizures were yesterday made at St. Louis, of two pieces of cannon, several hundred muskets and rifles, a number of pistols, and a quantity of ammunition. The State tobacco warehouses have been visited by the United States authorities, and a considerable quantity of arms and munitions were found there. St. Louis is now entrenched in a line of military posts, extending from the river above to the river below—the object being to prevent the entry of any secession troops into the city, and to assure the public peace.

The Grand Jury in Baltimore is rendering the Union loving people of that city good service, in ferreting out those engaged in the riot on the 19th of April, when the passage of the Massachusetts troops through the streets was attempted to be obstructed. Three *merchants*, named GEORGE A. PRENDERGAST, JAMES WHITEFORD and BERRIE MCGOWAN, were arrested yesterday morning, charged with riotous conduct in obstructing the track of the railroad on that occasion. They are under indictment, and will doubtless be tried immediately.

The steamtug *Yankee*, one of the Chesapeake blockading fleet, mentioned yesterday, as being on her way North with three vessels in tow, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday. The prizes are the schooners *Emily Ann*, *Mary Wells* and *Delaware Farmer*, loaded with tobacco, and belonging in Baltimore. They surrendered to the *Harriet Lane*. The *Yankee* reports that twenty vessels in all have been detained by the blockading fleet, including five tobacco schooners and the ship *Argo*, alluded to in yesterday's TIMES.

The State Military Board is engaged in assigning companies to Regiments as fast as they offer. Six companies from New York were accepted yesterday, and together with companies from other localities, were organized as the Twenty-seventh Regiment, which will be commanded by Col. VON SCHWERIN.

Senator BAYARD, of Maryland, has published an address, called out by recent events, in which he has borne a conspicuous part, in which he undertakes to vindicate himself from what he denominates false charges against him. He asserts that his visit to New Orleans was solely for social and "business" purposes; that he made no political arrangements while in Montgomery, and that he returned home as speedily as possible after concluding his "business." He does not, however, deny that his sympathies are with secession; but declares that on the assembling of Congress, if he finds that the last hope of peace has fled, he will resign his seat in the United States Senate. If this is all Mr. BAYARD waits for, he may as well resign at once.

Senator DOUGLAS is at Buffalo, very ill of typhoid fever. Fears are entertained that he will not recover.

The General term of the Superior Court on Saturday, the noted Police Riot case was argued on appeal from the judgment upon the verdict of the jury against Mr. WOOD for $250, together with $691 50 costs.

Flour was rather quiet yesterday, and the market for common brands was heavy. Wheat was freely purchased at full prices for sound lots. Corn was in good request, and was a shade firmer. Cotton, Groceries, Oils, Hay, Rice, Metals, Provisions, Hides and Leather were lightly dealt in. Whisky was plenty and depressed. Kentucky Tobacco, Common Rosin, Tallow and Hops were in demand. The inquiry for other articles was limited. The freight market favored shippers, yet engagements were restricted. There were 664 vessels of all classes in port. An auction sale of the flour stands on the business-floor of the new Produce Exchange, for a term of five years, was held yesterday, and resulted quite satisfactorily for the Company.

Fifty Millions More Wanted.

The latest news from Montgomery tells us that the Confederate Congress has authorized a *new* loan of $50,000,000, and probably before the first one of $15,000,000 has been taken. This immense sum indicates the pressing necessities of the rebels, and the manner in which the call for more money will be met, will do more than anything else to give a finishing blow to their already sinking cause.

It is almost inevitable that every great conspiracy should defeat itself. This universal experience of history was never more strikingly illustrated than it has been thus far, by *Secession*. A conspiracy is a violation of all law. Property is based on law, so that when one is violated, the other is destroyed. In military operations, a people are strong in proportion to their pecuniary means. By this test, the rebels, in the very first month of the campaign, have shown a weakness which, they must already feel, is fatal to their success. There could be no better evidence of financial debility than this new demand for an enormous loan, by the Confederate Treasury, before a former and far more moderate requisition had been met. To compare small things with great, there is little New-Jersey, which has put four regiments into the field, and in view of further calls, has appropriated $2 000,000 for the campaign. This immense sum can be had at *par*, on the bonds of the State. The bonds of Virginia, with nearly three times the population of New-Jersey, are selling at a little over forty cents on the dollar, and are already paid out, at lower rates, to the force she has in the field. An additional issue to any considerable amount would soon send them down to the rates paid for the Continental currency. There is no probability that the interest next due will be paid. In such an event the bonds will be unsalable at almost any price.

The case of Virginia may be taken as an example for every seceding State. Capital looks at things just as they are. A citizen of New-Jersey is eager to get the bonds of his State at par, because he knows she is able to pay them, and he has implicit confidence in her good faith. A citizen of Virginia will not buy those of his State, because he clearly sees that in consequence of secession, and the embarrassment that must follow, she cannot pay. Having trampled on law in one case, he sees she may readily do so in another. Virginia has no money in her treasury. She can borrow none. By one shift or another, she may keep up for a little while a show of force, but she must very speedily give in from sheer exhaustion. That her own citizens will not come to her aid in the crisis, shows that they have no heart in the contest, and are unwilling to contribute a penny toward its prosecution.

Such is the fate of each seceding State. It is the first penalty paid for the crime of violation of law. Take the case of Missouri. Her Legislature would secede if it dared, but the very interest pulls out the fangs of the viper, rendering it innocuous. Can Missouri *coin* with her bonds at 35 cents on the dollar? She may seize the School fund, and plunder from her banks the money set apart for the interest on her debt, but these sources would soon be exhausted, while such rascality would carry her bonds to 20 cents on the dollar.

No State can secede and have credit at the same time. The one is the destruction of the other. Take the case of Tennessee. The greater part of her debt was created to aid in the construction of railroads. In almost every instance the companies pay the interest on the bonds, rendering her engagements merely nominal. The bonds themselves constitute a mortgage on the roads to which they were issued. Yet with this rumsilative security, they are selling for a little over forty cents on the dollar. The State three months ago had an admirable credit, but now has none at all. She has no means of putting any considerable force in the field, and cannot, for the present contest, exert so much power as the little State of Rhode Island, with only one-thirtieth her territory, and one-seventh her population.

None of the other seceding States have any better credit than those named. Two—Florida and Mississippi—are open repudiators, while Arkansas is really no better, not having paid a cent of interest on her debt for some fifteen years. Not one of them can render any considerable aid to their Central Government, while the loyal States have, up to the present time, borne almost the entire cost of putting every soldier of our immense host into the field.

With regard to the Confederate Government, there is no doubt that it has nearly, if not quite exhausted its entire faculty of borrowing, with the small amount of bonds it has already negotiated. We therefore see how hopeless is this new attempt on the money market. With all the zeal at the North towards the Federal Government, and the universal determination to sustain it, its six per cent. bonds are selling at sixteen per cent. lower than Massachusetts *fives*, and New-York and Ohio *sixes*. One reason is the large amount that may yet be issued. In open market we have no doubt the first batch of bonds of the Confederate States would sell at lower prices than those of Virginia and Tennessee. There is really much less probability of their being paid. They are nominally secured by an *export* duty on *cotton*, none of which for a year or two may go to market. No legal authority existed for their issue, while the Constitution of the Confederated States provides that any State may secede from the Government at will. These bonds are issued by only seven States, two of them being repudiating ones. That portion of the loan first taken was a compulsory one, subscribed to chiefly by Southern banks, and, with the exception of those of New-Orleans, paid for in their bills, which are selling from 15 to 20 per cent. discount. President DAVIS stated in his message that the loans up to that time had reached $8,000,000. We have no idea that the balance can be taken, or if it should, that the additional loan now sought can possibly be negotiated.

Every sensible man at the South must see that a speedy extinction of the Confederate Government is a matter of absolute certainty, and he will be very careful not to fool away any more of his money, at the risk at the same time of being hung for treason.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—HOWELL COBB, about to make one of his periodical retirements to private life, tells his friends that they must be confident and cheerful, "and they will reach *the promised land*." The allusion is not happy. The Southern people already regard their exodus from the Union with much the same discontent as accompanied the wanderings of the Hebrews in the wilderness; the same fear of starvation, and the same distrust about the predicted result of their enterprise. These modern wanderers are also receiving hourly evidences that their leaders are uninspired; that they have no miracles at command to refill the empty reservoirs of the treasury, or to feed a people whose corn is yet in the seed, and for whom there are no daily provision of manna. No wonder they need the assurance which the ex-Secretary kindly offers; they already so greatly need it, indeed, that it is a question of days when faith shall yield to desperation, and the engagements of Conn & Co. be presented for sudden redemption. Imposture and delusion, involving a cost so heavy, will not much longer escape close examination and exposure.

Treason—The Vessels Seized by Virginia.

We are not sure that Government is not putting "too fine a point upon it," in a recent letter to Mr. HEINECKEN, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, touching the proposition of Governor LETCHER to become the purchaser, for the State of Virginia, of the steamships *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. As we understand the matter, the chivalry have seized the ships, and hold them as their own property by the "simple rule" and "good old plan" of plain theft. By some unaccountable sting of official conscience, Governor LETCHER is impelled to offer payment for them to the proprietors, probably in Virginia bonds, or some similar currency; but, at all events, payment of some description. The owners wrote to the State Department to inquire if it would answer for them to take the Governor's money, and the Secretary replied that the executive authorities of Virginia are "public authorities"—that to sell them steamships to be employed in the business of overthrowing the Government of the United States would be to give them "aid and comfort"—all of which we hold to be good sense and good law. But the Secretary goes on to say—that "to *receive* money from them in payment for vessels which they *have seized* for those purposes, would be to convert the seizure into a sale, and would subject the party so offending to the pains and penalties of treason; and the Government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment."

Here we think the Secretary errs, and treats the subject rather as a wise, pious lawyer than Now, high treason, under our Constitution, consists only in levying war against the United States, or in "adhering to their enemies," giving them "aid and comfort." These phrases are taken from an old English statute of EDWARD III. and have frequently been the subject of judicial interpretation. The mere fact of giving aid and comfort, is "adherance" to the enemy. Going on board one of JEFFERSON DAVIS' privateers with the intention of pressing against loyal commerce, is adherence to the enemy, without the commission of any act of hostility. The writing of letters intended to be delivered to the enemy, with the view of conveying such intelligence as might assist them in carrying on the war against the Government, or in avoiding the destination of our enterprises and armaments against them, has been held to be aid and comfort, bringing the writer within the pains and penalties of treason. And it makes no difference whether the writer is a private person, with no special opportunities of obtaining information, or an officer of the army or navy, or otherwise engaged in the public service. All such correspondence is treason. We apprehend there are some few individuals still left in the city of New-York, who might profit by a just appreciation of the law on this particular point.

But still we apprehend that there may be a substantial rendering, or attempt to render "aid and comfort" to the enemy, with a hostile intent, to constitute the crime of treason. The guilty intent must accompany the guilty act. To sell vessels of war to the enemy, or to permit them by connivance to fall into the enemy's hands, by sending them into the enemy's harbors in a time of war or of anticipated war, could not be otherwise interpreted than as an act of treason. But the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* entered the waters of Virginia at a time when her people were esteemed so friendly that the United States permitted their own ships of war to remain without competent defenders in her harbors and at her Navy-yards. The United States, it is said, had declined to act upon suggestions from Commodore MACVEAY about this time, on the ground that Virginia was at peace, and would remain at peace unless she were provoked into collision by the disturbance of the existing *status*. It was clear enough then that there was no necessary evil intent in the owner of steamships in continuing them in their accustomed service, even if it led them into Virginia waters. Being there, then, innocently, they are seized by Gov. LETCHER without any guilty connivance of the owners. Here is a fact accomplished, which is the starting point of Mr. HEINECKEN's proposition. Now, Virginia is in possession of the ships, and the question is whether she would be most distressed by paying for them, or by taking them without payment. How could Mr. HEINECKEN render aid and comfort to Virginia under these circumstances, *by taking her money?* It would really look as if the Government were rendering her aid and comfort by relieving her from the responsibility of payment, for Virginia will be far too scrupulous, and conscientious and high minded to think of involving Mr. HEINECKEN in the pains and penalties of treason by insisting on his acceptance of the money. Even Gov. LETCHER, we doubt not, would prefer to see the value of these steamships liquidated in the shape of a claim against the United States than in any other practical mode of adjustment.

Somebody must pay. The character of the transaction, as far as the United States is concerned, is not changed by any arrangement that Virginia may make with Mr. HEINECKEN. If she sees fit to make her theft a purchase, as far as he is concerned, by payment, that payment does not render the original service any the less an act of treason against the United States. And we really cannot understand why the United States should assume the position of ultimate paymaster at a round figure in this business, when she might so readily remit Mr. HEINECKEN to a settlement with the rebel government, which, however fallacious it might prove, would at all events cast him off from all hope or claim of indemnity against the United States.

We have no disposition, of course, to criticise the acts of the Government, but unless there are points in this case which are not developed, or alluded to in the letter to Mr. HEINECKEN, it seems to us that for that gentleman, under the circumstances, to take the money of the Old Dominion (if he can get it) is the oddest way in the world of rendering her "aid and comfort."

PERFECTING THE BLOCKADE.—The vote of Kentucky for the Union has cleared up two or three little difficulties, which were not unembarrassing. Gov. MAGOFFIN has thought proper to order the furling of all secession flags, whether standard or covering rebels, and there is no longer danger of the Ohio line affording coigns of vantage for marauding attacks upon the Northwestern States. This is clear gain eminently so for Kentucky itself. While the sentiment of the majority of its people was unpronounced, the stoppage of articles of food and other necessary supplies was perfect along the frontier. Complaints arose at all points of a blockade so thoroughly effective. But the Union vote has thrown down the barriers; provisions and goods are once more pouring in from Cincinnati and New-Albany, and the momentary abstinence has left the Kentuckians a happy and satisfied people.

It is time now, however, to have a distinct understanding that this commercial relaxation is designed for loyal Kentucky alone, and not for the rebel communities beyond her. The Federal Government has determined to teach the doctrine of the mutual dependence of the States practically, by withholding from the rebels the benefits of free intercourse afforded them by the Union. Hence the prohibition of provisions and supplies intended for the States south of Kentucky. If, however, Kentucky permit her *quasi* and unconstitutional neutrality to be used for the evasion of the official blockade, by the transmission of supplies to Tennessee, it will become necessary once more to make the Ohio the cordon of detention; and leave the loyalists of Kentucky to the results of their own inactivity. It would be the height of folly to close the great gates of Southern supply, while leaving this quite sufficient wicket open. Kentucky must honestly guard its communications with Tennessee, or submit to have its own sources of subsistence suspended.

Mr. Vice President Stephens vs. Mr. President Davis.

Mr. DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, in his recent message, bases the right and act of secession on two great grievances suffered from the Federal Government—excessive impost duties and hostility to Slavery. He tells us that as soon as the North obtained a majority in Congress, it commenced a system of high duties for the protection of its manufactures, by which it has grown rich at the expense of the South, and that this grievance at last became so intolerable as to justify revolution and the disruption of the Government. Mr STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, in a speech delivered soon after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, to show that this was no cause of dissolution, proved conclusively that however wide the two sections might have been apart on this question, they were now a unit—the two opposite States in the Confederacy, Massachusetts and South Carolina, having joined hands: and to use his phrase, *"the lion had lain down with the lamb."* Below we place side by side extracts from Mr STEPHENS' speech, which was delivered before the Legislature of Georgia, on the 14th of Nov. last, and also extracts from the late message of Mr. DAVIS, in reference to the subject of the tariff.

Extracts from Mr. Stephens' speech.	*Extracts from Mr. Davis' Message.*
The next evil that my friend, Mr. TOOMBS, complained of was the Tariff. Well, let us look at that for a moment. About the time I commenced noticing public matters, this question was agitating the country almost as fearfully as the slave question now is. In 1832, South Carolina was ready to nullify or secede from the Union on this account. And what have we seen? *The Tariff no longer axe treats the public convicts of Treason has triumphed the other. The present Tariff was voted for by Massachusetts and South Carolina. The lion and the lamb are down together—a sight never before seen in Congress or Senate and House from Massachusetts and South Carolina! the latter voted for it, and my honorable friend himself.* And it is from this change of sentiment that I infer that every man in the North that works iron and brass and wood has his muscle strengthened by the protection of the Government, that stimulant was given by his vote *and I believe every other Southern man.* So we ought not to complain of that. *Massachusetts with unanimity, united with the South, and the duties were made as low as Southern men asked them to be, and that is the reason of Treason and alignment, with experience, produced such changes in the sentiments of Massachusetts from* 1832 to 1857 on the subject of the Tariff, may not like changes be affected there by the same means, reason and argument, and appeals to patriotism on the present vexatious Constitutional questions that now distract the country and threaten its peace and existence? I believe in the omnipotence of truth, and its ultimate triumph when properly wielded.	*The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common Government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burdens on commerce as a protection to their manufactures and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to bring one section of country at the expense of the other.* And the danger of disruption arising from this cause, was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By the figures as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control. They learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any Constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will.

In addition to the long-continued and deep-seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress *for the purpose of enforcing the manufacturing and shipping clauses of the Northern sense of the South*, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord involving interests of transcendent magnitude as at all times to create apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

The fact is not only as Mr. STEPHENS states, but North and South were coming to be a unit on this question. The tariff of 1857, Mr. STEPHENS tells us, *was as low as Southern people desired it to be.* It was a revenue tariff, yet sufficiently high to foster the industry of the country. It bore lightly upon the South, for the reason that this part of the country consumed only a small amount of duty-paying goods—nine-tenths of their consumption being of goods manufactured North. In place of this almost complete *free trade*, which was a condition so intolerable as to justify a rebellion against the constituted authorities, Mr. DAVIS proposes a tax upon everything the South consumes, forcing the people to pay *ten* dollars in duties for one paid when they were in the Union. So much for Mr. DAVIS' first grievance.

The next is the great Northern Conspiracy against *Slavery*. Mr. STEPHENS tells us that the North occupies precisely the same position as JEFFERSON and his compeers upon the morality and justice of Slavery, handing down to the present time the traditions of the Fathers. He further tells us that the New Confederacy has exactly *reversed* the ideas of the founders of our Government, *and for the first time in the World's history, set up a Government upon purely philosophical principles.* The few who at the North still cling to the ideas of JEFFERSON he calls *fanatics*. If the North stand where the country did seventy years ago, a great party cannot, as Mr. DAVIS tells us, have grown up, depriving the South of the protection of the Constitution, and forcing it, from the necessity of self-protection, to *secede* from the Union. Against this allegation, we quote from Mr. STEPHENS' speech of Nov. 14, in which he claims to stand upon the Georgia resolutions of 1850, which provided that in case the Government should repeal or weaken the efficacy of the *Fugitive Slave Law*, such act would be good ground for *secession*. But he says, "No such act has been passed. *Let us wait for some act of aggression before we move.*"

Below we place, side by side, extracts from a speech of Mr. STEPHENS, delivered at Savannah on the 22d of March last, and also extracts from the late Message of Mr. DAVIS upon the relations of the Federal Government to Slavery:

Extracts from Mr. Stephens' Speech of March 22, 1861.	*Extracts from Mr. Davis' late Message.*
African Slavery as it exists among us—the proper *status* of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. JEFFERSON, in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the "rock upon which the old Union would split." He was right. What was conjecture with him is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock *stood* and *stands*, may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were *that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day was that, somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away.* This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, *was the prevailing idea at the time.* The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guaranty to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the Constitutional guaranties thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. *It was a sandy foundation, and this idea of a Government built upon it; when the storm came and the winds blew, it fell.*	*As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African Slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States, was inaugurated and gradually extended.* A continuous series of measures were devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting among the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was not "to promote the general welfare or insure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciations of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the Slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which Slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.
Our new Government *is founded upon exactly the opposite idea.* Its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and moral condition.	With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperilled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of *some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced.* With this view, the Legislature of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

This, our new Government, is the first in the history *of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical* and moral truth. This truth has been slow in the process of its development like all other truths in the various departments of science. It has been so even among us. Many who hear me, perhaps can recollect well that this truth was not generally admitted, even within their day. *The errors of the past generation still cling to many as late as twenty years ago.* Those at the North who still cling to those errors with a zeal above knowledge, we justly denominate fanatics. * * * *From the speech of Nov. 14.*

I say the same. I said it then. I say it now. If Mr. LINCOLN's policy should be carried out, I have told you that I do not think his bare election sufficient cause, but if his policy should be carried out in violation of any of the principles set forth in the Georgia Platform, that would be such an act of aggression, which ought to be met as therein provided for. * * * *I would not be in favor of secession now. This is my position.*

We might multiply these contradictions between the two great leaders in the rebellion. Mr. DAVIS tells that the aggressions of the Federal Government were no longer endurable. To justify revolution he must assume this ground. Mr. STEPHENS, on the other hand, in his speech of Nov. 14, held the following language:

"I notice in the Comptroller-General's report that the taxable property of Georgia is $670 000,000 and upward, an amount not far from double what it was in 1850. I think I may venture to say that, for the last ten years, the material wealth of the people of Georgia has been nearly if not quite doubled. The same may be said of our advance in education, and everything that marks our civilization. Have we any assurance that, had we regarded the counsel but mingled patriotic advice, as I think, of some of that day, and disrupted the ties which bind us to the Union, we would have advanced as we have? I think not. Well, then let us be careful now before we attempt any rash experiment of this sort.

When I look around and see our prosperity in everything, agriculture, commerce, art, science and every department of education, physical and mental, as well as moral advancement, and of religion, I think, in the face of such an exhibition if we can, without the loss of power, or any essential right or interest, remain in the Union, it is our duty to ourselves, and to posterity, too—let us not be readily led to this temptation—to do so. Our first parents, the great progenitors of the human race, were not without a like temptation when in the garden of Eden. They were led to believe that their condition would be bettered—that their eyes would be opened—and that they would become as gods. Three and a half, yielded—instead of becoming gods they only became the fathers of sorrow.

I look upon this country with our present relations as the Eden of the world, the Paradise of the universe. It may be that out of it we may become greater and more prosperous, but I am candid and sincere in telling you that I fear it was rashly entered upon, and without sufficient cause shall take that step, that, instead of becoming greater, or more peaceful, prosperous and happy—*instead of becoming gods we will become demons, and at no distant day commence cutting one another's throats. This is my apprehension.* Let us, therefore, whatever we do, meet these difficulties, great as they are, like wise and sensible men, and consider them in the light of all the consequences which may attend our action. Let us see first clearly where the path of duty leads, and then we may not fear to tread therein."

Such were the earnest convictions of Mr. STEPHENS only a few short months ago. Already are we beginning to witness their fulfilment. It would be a wonder to us that a man can think and act as Mr. STEPHENS does, did we not see hundreds of thousands in the same category. When will reason return to such minds?

SPIES AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—The telegraph informs us of the arrest, as a spy, at Harper's Ferry, of a correspondent of this paper. The gentleman in question had been in attendance upon the proceedings of the Wheeling Convention, upon the adjournment of which he took the usual train upon the Baltimore and Ohio Road for Washington and, as usual, the train was stopped and its passengers carefully scrutinized by the troops in possession of Harper's Ferry. Mr UNDERHILL being easily identified, was at once placed under arrest, and is detained in custody.

It is proper to say that, after executing his duties as reporter at Wheeling, Mr. UNDERHILL was on his way to another field of duty at the capital. His presence at Harper's Ferry was not for the purpose of procuring intelligence, or of ascertaining the position of the Virginia forces, with a view to acquainting the authorities at Washington with it. He was not commissioned as a spy, not paid as a spy, and not engaged as a spy. He was simply availing himself of a necessary means of transit from one point to another. We are at a loss, therefore, to believe that the most licentious interpretation of the Articles of War can be made to reach his case; and we have no doubt the judgment of those in command at the post will at once suggest the propriety of his dismissal. It is needless to say that, if the transmission and compilation of news in a daily journal, whereby it may reach the enemy, is an act of treason, as the arrest of Mr. UNDERHILL would seem, in the view of the Virginia military, to make it, that certain Presses in the Southern interest in this City, busily employed in providing intelligence for their Southern readers of Northern military movements, must at once fall victims to the principle, and their editors suffer punishment as spies and traitors. It may be well not to inculcate a doctrine that may react so mischievously.

Military Traction Engines.

Col. F. ABBOTT, of the English army, in a recent report on the probable value of steam traction engines for military purposes, says with reference to BORDELL's engine, which is by no means the best in use, as follows:

"An engine so constructed and equipped with a train of carts, of peculiar, though simple form, would be able to traverse any country *where an ordinary bullock cart could travel*; and, being able to move continually, at the rate of three and a half or four miles per hour, would perform journeys of little less than one hundred miles in the twenty-four hours. An establishment of such engines and carts, would enable Government to *dispense with half the ordinary military force in India. Seeing that troops could then be concentrated in one-fifth of the time* required, by even forced marches, such self-acting railways, though immeasurably inferior in speed to fixed railways, will be more generally useful for military purposes, as they will travel in any direction, and be safe from the designs of enemies."

If this and many similar reports from military and agricultural experts, and common carriers in various departments, are even approximately correct, the use of steam wagons in the trackless wilderness, as well as upon the common road, is a subject of unrivalled importance. And it should be remembered by patriotic capitalists, and by enterprising machinists with idle shops, that should traction engines prove inadequate for military and agricultural uses, which is very unlikely, there is always a plenty of work for them in hauling goods in cities and suburbs. Inferior steam wagons are so employed, daily, in the crowded streets of London, since, however imperfect, they are more manageable and economical than horses. There is no risk, therefore, in constructing a number of traction engines at once.

—The obvious and necessary advantages of steam over horses, are 1st. It never gets tired, and can traverse five times as much ground in a day. 2d. By the use of the air-condenser, a practicable and developed device, it can accomplish a twenty-four hours' run without taking water—one boiler-full sufficing—and can thus traverse deserts utterly impracticable for animals. 3d. It can readily carry its own fuel that distance, a small load, only an eighth or less of the weight of the water used, if wood cannot be found on the road, but wood is generally as abundant and far more quickly gathered than horse-feed. 4th. Like the parts of muskets and gun-carriages, the parts of a stud of steam horses may be interchangeable—some locomotives are now so made—and duplicate parts may be carried, the supply of *entire* new horses, is not always possible, if any are disabled by accident. 5th. The working cost of horses is at least twice that of steam, as all experiment fully establishes.

The advantages of traction engines over railways, for military purposes, are obvious. Every few rods of an entire railway must be guarded to keep the track down, and even then a few corps of mounted riflemen, attacking favorable points, could fire bridges and trestles, blow up culverts, and destroy the track in many ways at short notice and in various places, which is just the same as disabling the entire railway. Ten thousand men could not *insure* the safety of a hundred miles of track, in an enemy's country. But traction engines can take the highway, or the by-way, or the open field, and ford small streams, or be floated over rivers, like some other military wagons, if modified to that end, or go around when they cannot go across anything; and, since they require neither sleep nor rest, they will generally arrive at their destination, after any reasonable detours, sooner than any other land conveyance.

It is quite unnecessary to confound the debatable question of steam-gun carriages on the battle field, with that of traction engines on the road—from Annapolis to Washington, for instance. Some correspondents have taken all the trouble to tell us that a cannon-ball fired through a boiler would make a hole in it. This, we are forced to admit, is extremely probable. The *transportation* of troops and stores, however, is not always conducted in the range of enemy's fortifications, especially outside of the enemy's country. Any great danger from this cause would presuppose a continuous line of batteries, commanding every highway, every field and every possible direction in which an army could move. Exhausting marches, with heavy loads, over hard roads, under the burning sun, without convenient water or forage for horses, and with frequent halts, so that after great labor, not more than twenty miles are passed over in a day and a night—these are the perils of *the march*. A traction engine weighing five tons, can, on any tolerable highway, draw twenty tons, equivalent to, at least, 100 troops, with their arms and stores. In bad places, three quarters of this weight would jump off and walk. But for hauling artillery and stores only, one traction engine, by repeated trips, would meet the demands of several regiments.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the uses of steam wagons. the most conservative member of the old gentlemen's party will not deny the extreme desirableness of a power that will transport, with or without roads, a weight varying from ten to thirty tons, at even twice the speed of horses, not to say five times, and at an original outlay somewhat less than an equal power in the shape of horses, and at a considerable reduction of working expense. The very first popular objection, at this late day, and in this country of all others, is, that *steam will not work* on common roads. If thirty horses, each developing a power equal to lifting 33,000 lbs. a foot in a minute, will draw 24 tons 24 miles in eight hours, which is just what they will do on the average, it is not easy to see why a thirty-horse engine, developing the same power, will not do the same work. There is no mystery about this business—it is simply a question of power, and that can be measured to an ounce. But when the horse has done this eight hours' work, he is useless for the rest of the twenty-four. The steam-engine, however, can work twelve or fifteen of the other sixteen hours. As a matter of fact

however, the traction engine has done, and if properly constructed, always will do the work of horses, as measured by the same standard of "horse power." The duty of the English traction engines, and there are various kinds in constant service, is recorded in many published reports, and cannot be contradicted. In considering this subject, it is very important to distinguish between the steam passenger carriage, designed for a speed of ten to fifteen miles per hour, on pavements or Macadamized roads, and the traction engine for hauling great weights, where animals can do the same work at slow speeds. They are as efficient as the trotting horse and the ox although they have many features in common. The fast carriages have run at twenty miles per hour, here and in England, on good roads.

But were there not this positive science and evidence in favor of the locomotive engine, our most important office is to call attention to its defects. Whole several forms of it will do the full work mentioned, all of them are more or less unreliable as to *durability*. They break down, too often, and wear out in some parts too soon. There is no necessary risk about the engine and the boiler, but the *whole* has not yet been well studied. This defect, however, is not remediless. On the contrary, the experience with the American locomotive at high speeds on rail roads—a most severely used machine,—and with the steam fire engine—the power of a hundred men so condensed as to be thrusted over rough pavements and gutters and ruboish, without damage, by a score of firemen—and with many other machines quite abortive *at first*, conclusively shows that the steam wagon may be made as durable as the "one-horse shay" of the professor, when competition is invited, and Yankee ingenuity brought to bear. Our "greasy mechanics" have already attained to a success in similar machinery which the careful Englishman, the skillful Frenchman and the profound German have not been able to approach. The mechanical *force* of this country is its excellent *vehicles* for rail and turnpike, and our "worst roads in Christendom," as well as our ingenuity, seem fit for it. Shall we, then, of all other people, fail in producing a durable steam wagon?

But the people are beginning to anticipate the wants of the Government. One or two traction engines have already been offered, several of different designs are building, and what is more hopeful, a traction engine stripped of many of the expensives which usually spoil the designs of mere inventors, and modified in accordance with recent practice, is now constructing at one of our best locomotive shops. When our machinists really see the demand and get fairly at work, we have no fear of the result. And there is still room for improvement. This important machine will not be perfected for many years—we are just learning the defects of the locomotive, after thirty years' practice. Here is a great field for usefulness, and for money-making—the thing for which we feel, according to Vice-President Sumner, and now is the chosen time to level it at.

The Reckoning of the Future.

We take it for granted that reason will one day return to the Southern mind, and the truths of history be comprehended by the Southern people. When that time shall come, they will hold a stern reckoning with the demagogues who have deluded and the leaders who have betrayed them. When the destruction of their material interests shall be made manifest through the agency of ocean blockades, and the obstruction of the channels of business landwards; when their cities shall be desolate, and their rivers a waste of waters; when their commerce shall be annihilated, and their trade destroyed; when their cry of sorrow for their killed in battle shall be heard in their dwellings, and the wounded and maimed of their armies shall return to their homes to languish and to die; when labor shall find no employment, when the poor shall cry for bread, and the wealthy shall be persecuted by the tax gatherer; the inquiry will be made, whence these sufferings came, and why they should be visited with this blight of death. No matter who shall triumph, or who suffer defeat in this unnatural struggle, the question will still be asked, What great evil was to be avoided, or what good achieved, that they should be thus required to treat the glowing ploughshares with uncovered feet? Were they subjected to a tyranny that required these mighty sacrifices in defence of their rights or their autonomy? Of all the governments in the world, there is none so free as that of these United States—no constitutions so full of guarantees in favor of liberty—no laws so just—no institutions so liberal. In no other country on the face of the earth are human rights so effectually guarded, human freedom so perfectly protected. The principle of self government, in all its broad significance, underlies all our institutions, not in theory merely, but as a great practical fact. Every man's home, every man's person, every man's property, every man's family, all his interests and all his rights, are sacredly guarded by all the guarantees which law can throw around them. Our officers are of our own choosing, selected at short periods and by our own suffrages. The laws are of our own enacting, and even our Constitution was of our own framing. We had no standing army to eat up our substance or overawe our action for with thirty millions of people our whole military force was less than fifteen thousand. Of all the people in the world we are least burdened by taxation. There is no distinction of caste, no privileged classes, no aristocracy. Each individual is free to think, free to speak, free to act—all the employments of business, all the avenues to wealth, all the paths to preferment and honor are open to him; he is free to go everywhere without question and without *espionage*. The Courts are open to him for the adjustment of his rights and the protection of his person and his property. All the resources of wisdom, all the promptings of humanity, all the instincts of patriotism, were exhausted in framing our institutions, so as to secure to all men the broadest possible freedom compatible with human government and the necessities of civilization.

These institutions have existed for more than three-quarters of a century, and under them we have achieved a career of progress such as cannot be paralleled in the history of the world. The three millions of people with which we commenced have become thirty millions, and with this increase of population has been a corresponding advance in the arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, all the resources of human industry and all the achievements of human enterprise. Not one man, save in violation of law, could be oppressed, not one man deprived of any right recognized by any nation in the civilized world. Freedom of opinion, freedom of faith, freedom of speech and of action, freedom in business, freedom in all things save in the perpetration of wrong, were guaranteed to all men wherever the flag of the country floated or the Constitution had sway. The people of the South have always participated in the fullest extent in all these blessings. There was no shadow, no pretence of discrimination in the law against them, while the practical workings of the Government were greatly in their favor. They enjoyed a majority of the offices and honors of the Government, though their numbers were greatly less than those of the Northern States, and Governmental expenditures were largely in their favor. If they failed to keep pace with their Northern brethren in the career of progress, it was owing to causes existing in locality and climate, beyond the control of human agencies, and the nature of their local institutions, with which the Federal Government had nothing to do, and for which they alone were responsible.

Such was the condition of things all over the country, down to within the last six months. Peace, prosperity, order, happiness, prevailed everywhere. Suddenly a gigantic conspiracy develops itself, beginning at Charleston and spreading over eight of the Southern States, threatens to involve all the Slave States in its ramifications, the purpose of which is the dis-olution of the Union and the destruction of the Government. From the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, of commerce and the mechanic arts, the people are summoned to the tented field. The fife and drum and the brazen throats of military bands fill the air with their discords, and the tramp of armed men everywhere offend the ear. Armies are gathering and legions are marching against each other to join in the slaughter and carnage of battle. All over the "sunny South" the plough stands still in the furrow, commerce is compelled to fold its sails, trade has lost its vitality, and the sound of machinery is still. Bankruptcy and repudiation are forced upon the States, and insolvency upon the citizens. Every material interest is sacrificed, and a reign of business anarchy and confusion initiated. The domestic and social relations are being invaded by a terrorism, which, while it seals the lips and stifles the voice of loyalty everywhere, plunders the citizen of his property to meet the requirements of treason, and is bringing destitution and want to the doors of the masses who work.

And why are all these evils thus poured out upon the Southern people? Aside from the mad ambition of Southern politicians, and the selfish aspirations of Southern adventurers, no answer can be given. What if their treason shall be successful, and a Southern Confederacy established? what will the *people* of the South have gained by the terrible sacrifices they are being compelled to make? Will they have a freer, wiser, better, more benign Government than this present Union? Will their rights be better guarded, their liberties more secure? Will their commerce be more expansive? Will their staples have a freer or better market—their industry more remunerative returns, or their burden of taxation be lighter? Will their peculiar civilization be more outspreading or progressive, or their "peculiar institution" more secure? Let a few inevitable facts of the past and future answer. When they swung out of the Union there was no national debt to oppress them. Who will estimate the obligations of the new Confederacy at less than two hundred millions, the interest of which will have to be paid and the principal extinguished by direct taxation, or be wiped out by the infamy of repudiation. Surrounded by Free States from which all there will be no return of fugitives, with the moral and religious sentiment of the world against them, what will "their institution" be worth? Without ships, and without commercial enterprise, for that is incompatible with Southern industry, what advantage will they reap from commerce that they do not now enjoy? Up to this time they have had and for long years might have continued to have a monopoly almost of the Cotton culture. But their rebellion has awakened the manufacturing world to the danger of trusting to a single nation for its supplies. India, Africa, Australia, the islands of the ocean, the whole cotton belt around the earth, is being laid under contribution; and the time is at hand which will test the capabilities even of Slave labor, to compete with the cheap labor and cheap living of other portions of the earth. The expenses of Government are now spread over thirty millions of people a vast majority of which are borne by the North. The new Government, equally portentous, and requiring even a larger outlay of expenditures, will have to be borne by less than eight millions, even supposing every Slave State shall join the new Confederacy. These expenses and the vast national debt will have to be provided for by direct taxation, or a duty on exports which is worse, for that will fall directly upon the producers of the raw material. In view of these facts and others that might be suggested, in view of these burdens bowing the head of labor and bending the back of industry, what is the prospect and what the hope of the South, even though they achieve what their leaders have taught them to call their independence? But if they fail, as they surely will, in this mad crusade against the Government, if the nineteen millions of the loyal States moving in their majesty and power, and, joined by the loyal people of the South, for there are such, shall, as they surely will, scatter the conspirators and crush the rebellion,—what then?

From the depths of their humiliation, and the pressure of their calamity, they will appreciate the wickedness, the monstrous crime, the heaven-daring wrong of this conspiracy against freedom, against government, against humanity, and against civilization. But who will appreciate the bitterness of the curses which they will pour upon the conspirators, or fathom the depths of infamy to which history will consign them? Without one injury suffered in the past, without one wrong endured in the present, without one rational fear of oppression in the future, these conspirators, with a fierce ambition and lust of power that seeks gratification even through the blasting horrors of civil war, would make wreck of institutions the wisest and freest in the world; institutions resting upon the bones and cemented by the blood of the noblest ancestry of which any people on the whole earth can boast. Whether they shall triumph or be crushed, not the curse of the South alone, but the execration of humanity, of civilization, of all mankind, will rest upon them through all time.

Mr. Lamar in New-York.—We have already referred to the utter falsehood of the statement of the Charleston *Courier* that Mr. G. B. Lamar was warned to leave this City by a committee from the citizens. We learn now, from a source of unquestionable authority, that Mr. Lamar, while in this City, was assured of the protection of the authorities.

About three weeks since Mr. Lamar called at the Police Head-quarters, and showed a threatening letter which he had received. It was without signatures or names. Mr. Lamar was assured that he should be protected in life and property if the service of the whole Police force was necessary for the purpose. The letter was placed in the hands of two detectives to ferret out the authors, and a patrolman was stationed night and day in front of Mr Lamar's house for his protection.

In the face of such facts as these, the Charleston *Courier* is without excuse for its unfounded assertions on this subject.

Death of Mr. Charles Welden.

The very sudden death of Mr Charles Welden, late *attaché* of the New-York Times briefly alluded to to this paper yesterday, will excite the profound regrets of numerous friends. Engaged in his usual duties in this office well a late hour at night, he had retired to his lodgings, when he was suddenly prostrated by death while in the act of ascending the stairs. A *post mortem* examination ascribed the event to disease of the heart.

Mr. Welden was a native of this City. His father was Dr. J. T. Welden, of London, his mother, a daughter of the celebrated mathematician and author, Bonnycastle. Mr. Welden's parents removed to Boston, and subsequently to England, while the subject of this notice was still in childhood. Completing his education there, the young scholar connected himself with the Press,—originally with a journal at Nottingham, and afterward with the London *Daily News*, where he acquired much newspaper experience. In this country he was associated originally with the *Tribune* in a subordinate capacity. Some poems out there to that paper over a fictitious signature, attracted much admiration for their rare originality and delicacy; and they were generally ascribed to the pen of Mr. Emerson. An advertisement addressed by the editors to the unknown poet led eventually to the discovery that a gentleman upon the proof reading staff of the paper was the author. Mr. Welden soon left the fine constitution of his intellect in prose as well as verse. Attaching himself to the Times at the commencement of this paper, his contributions to the early volumes were extremely popular, rendering his name *familiar* as much as a household word through the country was that of "Dick Tinto" or "Meliboeus." Of late years he has filled various positions in the establishment with excellent capacity and acceptance. His loss will be deeply felt.

Mr. Welden leaves a widow but no children. The funeral services will take place this afternoon at 2½ o'clock at St. Paul's Church, when the remains will be removed to Greenwood.

THE REBELLION.

Nature of the Contest—National Authority and State Rights.

In the course of the rapid succession of events which press upon the minds of the American people, it becomes important at intervals to call to view some of the leading facts which mark the character of the present widely extended conspiracy against them as a nation, and against the Government as the constituted authority and embodied power of the nation. In this view it is not proposed to dwell on the dark picture which this conspiracy presents in its various aspects, the frequent secret conclaves in the Senate of the United States by perjured Senators, sworn to support the Constitution and the laws, premeditating and contriving a treasonable overthrow of that Constitution and of those laws; the securing the cooperation of the equally perjured Governors of several of the States, and through them the power of those States, in this treasonable project, the concerted and calculated abuse and perversion of high functions of the National Government to its destruction by the not less perjured Ministers of a weak, timid and vacillating Presidential functionary pledged to preserve it, the desperate resources of the National ruler to distant scenes of anticipated invasion by one of those Ministers, the Secretary at War, the abstraction of the Treasury, the dark intrigue of a mass of public securities held in trust to discharge sacred obligations for the support of Indian tribes, the robbery of trusts, the expenditure of millions, rising out of the insults to and scorn for treasury officials, the seizure of Government vessels, the treasonable use of the flag of the nation to decoy them into the hands of the conspirators, the forged letters—all these acts culminating in those great emerging facts, *first*, that a premeditated plot to assassinate by a selected band of cowardly desperadoes the President of the United States on the night of his inauguration was the sacred text of Secession. The first organized act of bona fide war was the firing upon the United States flag in Charleston harbor, by a battery of rebel troops under the command of Beauregard, and the capture of Fort Sumter, with the garrison of Major Anderson, and the subsequent bombardment of that fort by the rebels, by means of steel-clad floating batteries, with a ferocity of cannonade and shell unparalleled in the history of modern warfare. Secondly, the fact that the conspirators, having failed in the plot *personally there*, while it is *not* of any act hereafter to be by them expressly relegated to the *United States of America* in Congress assembled. New York expressly recognized Congress by providing in her Constitution for the annual appointment of delegates to it in the first act of her State Government, adopted the Union as a fundamental law, carefully avoiding any relinquishment of sovereignty. New Jersey also expressly recognizes in her Constitution the Continental Congress as the Supreme Council of the American Colonies, making no pretension to sovereignty. Pennsylvania made no claim to sovereignty. Delaware in her Constitution was content and careful to recognize only "the people of the sole, exclusive and sovereign right of governing and regulating their internal police and of making to this effect such laws as they may deem expedient, not inconsistent with the power of the State." Maryland, in her Constitution, declared "the people ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating their internal government and police hereof," and in a change of her Constitution, in an annual session of Congress. Virginia also proceeded in her Constitution, "to declare the rights of the people of this Commonwealth, and that the exercise of certain powers by the General Government was by their consent, and that any infraction of the Constitution by them was a violation of the rights of the people of this Commonwealth, and that they had the right to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their limits the rights appertaining to them as a free and independent people." Rhode Island and Connecticut, in their Constitutions, declared their sovereignty to be "supreme in power—having no superior," and as such representative, exercising "the sole supremacy of making peace and war," pronounced to be the "true marks of sovereignty." And such, in the Declaration of Independence, they declared to be their United Sovereignty. "These *United Colonies* are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown—all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved and as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." In virtue of this Union, of this general sovereignty, these United States did levy war, did contract alliances, did establish commerce, did all other acts which as United States they jointly agreed to do and could do, but which, as separate, free and independent States, they could not do. "The sovereignty and independence of the people," in the language of Hamilton, one of the Founders of our present Government, a leading author of the *Federalist*, "began to be a Federalist. Our external sovereignty is only known in the Union. Foreign nations only recognize it in the Union. The Declaration of Independence is the fundamental law of every State. The constitutional powers of the Union are not controllable by any State."

Resting confirms this statement. The first Continental Congress of 1774 the States expressly recognize this united sovereignty, represented in Congress—the terms of which of the State Constitutions prove it, the silence of the Constitutions of others attest it, which their laws in frequent recurrence acknowledge it.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in their Constitutions, each recognizes this paramount, united sovereignty and independence. While declaring that the people of each of these States had the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent State, they also declare that they do and forever hereafter shall exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction and right *pertaining thereto*, which is *not* or may not be hereafter by them expressly delegated to the *United States of America* in Congress assembled. New York expressly recognizes

THE ANDERSON CASE.

Interesting Correspondence Between the Canadian and Home Authorities.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes the appended correspondence on a subject which has not yet lost all its interest:

[COPY.] *Immediate.*
DOWNING-STREET, Oct. 27, 1860.

SIR: Information has been received at this Department that a man of color named JOHN ANDERSON, otherwise called JACK, has been charged with the commission of murder in the State of Missouri and having fled to Canada has been followed by officers of the State of Missouri, who have caused him to be arrested and confined in the jail of the town of Brantford, where it appears that he now is

I have therefore to instruct you to take such measures as are warranted by the laws of Canada to deliver up the person of the above named JOHN ANDERSON to any person or persons duly authorized by the authorities of Missouri to receive the said fugitive, and bring him back to the United States for trial.

I have, &c., J. RUSSELL.

Right Hon. SIR EDMUND HEAD, Bart., &c. &c., &c.

At a subsequent period, and when great excitement had been created on the subject of ANDERSON'S surrender, the Imperial Government altered its tone, and instructed the Governor General not to complete the surrender, whatever might be the decision of the Courts, till an opportunity for a further consideration of the case had been given.

[COPY.] DOWNING-STREET, 9th January, 1861

SIR: I have received, by the last mail from Canada, a Report of the Judgments recently delivered at Toronto, in the case of ANDERSON, a fugitive slave.

The facts are recited in the judgments, and it appears that the Court, by a majority of two Judges to one, has pronounced a decision that the prisoner is not entitled to be liberated. It further appears, however, that the prisoner's counsel has given notice of appeal, and I am informed that the case will be argued before the Court of Queen's Bench some time before the close of the present month.

If the result of that appeal be adverse to the prisoner, you will bear in mind that under the Treaty of Extradition he cannot be delivered over to the United States authorities by the mere action of the law. That can only be done by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor.

The case of ANDERSON is one of the gravest possible importance, and Her Majesty's Government are not satisfied that the decision of the court at Toronto is in conformity with the view of the treaty which has hitherto guided the authorities in this country.

I have, therefore, to instruct you to abstain in any case from completing the Extradition, until Her Majesty's Government shall have had further opportunity of considering the question, and, if necessary, conferring with the Government of the United States on the subject.

I have further to direct you to keep me fully and immediately informed upon any future steps which may be taken in this very peculiar and important case. I have, &c.,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

Among the paper we find a strong remonstrance, prepared by Attorney-General MACDONALD, against the assumption of the concurrent jurisdiction claimed by the English Court of Queen's Bench in this case.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR U. C.,
QUEBEC, March 20, 1861.

The undersigned deems it his duty to bring to your Excellency's notice the [illegible] of a writ of *habeas corpus* by the Court of Queen's Bench, England in the case of JOHN ANDERSON, a fugitive slave.

The person, while residing at Brantford, was charged with the murder [illegible] in the State of Missouri, and having fled to Canada from justice. He was committed to the jail of the County of Brant under this charge, and a demand for his extradition was made by the Secretary of State for the United States, under the Ashburton Treaty.

While [illegible] by Your Excellency, ANDERSON sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable in the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, [illegible] remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of the County of Brant.

He afterwards sued out another writ from the Court of Common Pleas, Upper Canada, and was [illegible] after hearing of counsel, ordered to be discharged from prison.

While the [illegible] were pending before the Upper Canada Courts, a writ [illegible] the Court of Queen's Bench, England, [illegible] PERSON of any person who should by force or [illegible] Sheriff of the County of Brant, or any of his officers, acting [illegible] with ANDERSON, but for his benefit and protection.

The Court granted the writ, which was forwarded by a special messenger, and we have no doubt will have been enforced, if the party [illegible] by the Court to Canada. It is there, [illegible] ANDERSON is confined, the matter may be considered as at an end.

The issue of this writ of *habeas corpus* by [illegible] Courts of England, in Canadian cases, is [illegible] of the greatest importance. It [illegible] are directly affecting the [illegible] Courts and our people. [illegible] ence, there [illegible] Courts [illegible] fidence, and which [illegible] the determination of the [illegible] lants, and, in [illegible] respect [illegible] not [illegible] Queen's Bench, England, [illegible] Provincial Courts of Law.

In the case of [illegible] was, without a [illegible] matters, [illegible] the writ of *habeas corpus* [illegible] the with power of [illegible] jurisdiction of the Courts [illegible] sive remedy [illegible] a first arrest.

The exercise of this [illegible] is furthermore [illegible] seemly and irritating [illegible] them [illegible] force, it would [illegible] purpose whatever, [illegible] disobedience to [illegible] evil consequences [illegible] be foreseen.

The undersigned [illegible] the correct [illegible] Bench of England [illegible] therefore to the [illegible] minute, but the [illegible] the undersigned considers it necessary, for the reasons assigned, that steps [illegible] should become aware with, and to be [illegible] likely to be [illegible] away without delay.

He therefore submits that the opinion of the Imperial Government should be called to this matter, and that they should be urged to procure the enactment by the [illegible] Parliament, during its present session, of an [illegible] the right of Courts of Law and Judges of England to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* to [illegible] Canada.

The undersigned would further suggest as worthy of consideration whether it would not be well, for the purpose of preventing other questions of an embarrassing nature from arising hereafter, to take this opportunity of enacting that the English Courts of Justice shall have no jurisdiction in Canada, and that a writ or process from them shall run into it.

The right of appeal to Her Majesty should, of course, in such case, be expressly saved, as also the issue of such process as may be necessary to enforce that right.

All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

LAW REPORTS.

Conviction for Murder.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 18.
Before Judge NELSON.

The trial of Dunlevy, Collins and Featherstone three of the crew of the ship *Gen Parkhill*, for the murder of the captain of the ship, was concluded today.

The case was argued for the prisoners by Mr. Howe, and for the prosecution by the District Attorney.

The Judge in his charge to the Jury, alluded to the fact that neither the captain nor the mate had any weapons, but told them that, nevertheless, if they believed that the fatal blow was struck in self-defence only, they should not convict, while if they believed that there was a combination between the prisoners in carrying out which the captain's life was taken maliciously, they must find a verdict of guilty.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty of murder against all three.

The Great Police Riot—Slater's Case on Appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM
Before a full Bench—Before [illegible], C. J.

Lemuel S. Slater vs. *Fernando Wood*—This is the noted action for an assault brought against Mayor Wood, growing out of the Police riot of the 16th June, 1857. The case was tried before Justice SLOSSON, at a trial term of this Court, the trial commencing Dec. 13, 1858, and ending on the 11th of January following. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $250; and from a judgment thereon, with $691 05 costs, this appeal was taken. The argument of the cause on appeal was on Saturday heard, being conducted by D. D. FIELD, for plaintiff, and Chas. O'Conor for defendant.

The particulars of the litigation are too familiar to need repetition.

Appeal from a Decree of the Surrogate—Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice INGRAHAM.

Franklin S. Kinney, appellant, vs. *Frances Delluc, respondent*.—This case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from a decree of the Surrogate, made on the 7th day of October, 1859, and entered and filed 27th of October, 1859. On that day the appellant gave due notice of appeal, and filed the requisite bond to stay all proceedings.

On the 16th of March, 1861, the respondent procured from the Surrogate a transcript of the decree, and on the 30th of March, 1861, issued execution against the property of the appellant, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, out of the Common Pleas.

In April, 1861, the appellant obtained an order at Special Term of this Court for the respondent to show cause why the transcript and execution should not be set aside for irregularity.

F. S. Kinney, in person, for the motion.

Wm. Henry Arnoux, in opposition, raised the preliminary objection that the Court had not jurisdiction, and cited laws of 1844, ch. 104, sec. 2, p. 91.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

INGRAHAM, J.—A decree was made by the Surrogate in the final settlement of the accounts of the executor, from which decree an appeal was taken to this Court; afterwards a transcript of the decree was filed with County Clerk, and an execution issued out of the Common Pleas.

The appellant now moves to set aside such proceedings. By the act of 1837, ch. 460, sec. 64 the transcript was directed to be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and execution issued in the same manner as if such judgment was obtained in the Supreme Court.

If that section had remained in force, the Court would have jurisdiction over these proceedings.

In 1844 ch. 104 of this section was repealed, and since that time, in the 4th ed. of R. S., the said section is said to be repealed.

In the 5th ed of the R. S., the 64th section of the act of 1857 is inserted as if it were in force

By the act of 1844 which repealed this section, a new one was substituted, directing such transcript to be filed with the County Clerk, and execution to be issued in the same manner as though the judgment recovered was in the Court of Common Pleas.

This alteration places the proceedings on these transcripts in the same condition as on transcripts from Justices' judgments. The jurisdiction is, I believe, now exercised by the Common Pleas, over executions so issued, and the same rules would apply to the present case. At any rate the judgment and proceedings cannot be treated as in this Court, and over it we have no jurisdiction.

It is contended that by the appeal to the General Term from the decree, we have jurisdiction over all the proceedings. I think not. The sole question in this Court is on the appeal from the Surrogate's decision; we have nothing to do with any irregularity of practice that may occur before the Surrogate.

Those irregularities must be remedied either by the Surrogate, or by the Common Pleas if they assume jurisdiction over the decree.

The motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before all the Justices.

Asa Kimball vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company*—To be re-argued.

John W. De Peyster vs. *W. H. Van Ness, et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

BRADY, J.—*Kelly* vs. *McKenna*—Judgment will be vacated on defendant's paying $10 costs, as well as disbursements, and filing a bond to secure the payment of the judgment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 18.

$10,000 U.S. 6s '81, Reg.	99	25	Erie R. Ass. Stock		23½
10,000 do	85½	100	Harlem Railroad		13½
14,000 U. S. 5s '81, Cou.	87½	100	do		14
6,000 Treas. 12 m'ths, N'Y.	103⅜	50	Har. R. Pref		830 22½
3,000 Treas. 6s, 6's, 99	44⅝	25	do		24
2,000 do	43	50	Mich. Cen. R.		44
2,000 do	44	150	do		44½
3,000 do	83 42⅝	15	do		44¾
15,000 Vir. S. 6s	68	10 45	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R	13½
2,000 do	48¾	700	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		67½
13,000 do	46	100	do		67⅝
2,000 Mis. State 6s	63½	525	do		67¾
24,000 do	58	150	do		67⅞
4,000 do	58	100	do		830 68
7,000 S. J. & K. R. 6s	97	100	do		68
4,000 Ohio & N. W. 1st M.	5	100	do		830 68
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	9	100	do		68
50		200	do		65
30 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	94	50	do		63
100	bl5			Cleve. & Pitts. R.	57
50	830			do	57
100	bl5			do	57
100	830			do	57
100	bl5			do	57
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	90			do	57
100	90			do	57
100	90			do	57
100

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 188 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

A FAMILY HAVE TWO NEAT FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; gas and bath. No. 104 Waverley-place, near Washington Parade-ground.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, may obtain handsome rooms en suite, or single, with board, in a small, agreeable family, where may be had a comfortable and pleasant home, by applying at No. 52 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing two doors from Union-square, would let three or four rooms, handsomely furnished. Reference required. Address J. B. S., No. 1,214 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR BOARD or boarders will please call and examine our 11-4 of furnished and unfurnished rooms, in first-class houses, near Broadway. Apply at the City Board Agency, No. 290 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, a pleasant front room, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at No. 42 West Washington-place, near 6th-av., and convenient to the cars and stages.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 58 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with every convenience, to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN STONE house No. 81 Sands-st., elevated and airy location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets, gas and register; an excellent table; hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, in a first-class house, the location being very desirable for the summer. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—With pleasant rooms can be had by single gentlemen or families, at No 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st., only five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. House first-class. Dinner at 6

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. A strictly private family will let a parlor and bedroom, communicating, or a single room, with breakfast, if required. The house is new, has all the modern improvements, and is situated in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to the 4th-av. stages and 3d-av. railroad. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 221 East 30th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 4th and 6th aves. Boarding-house-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 148 Times Office.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO 24 WEST 29th-st., having made an extensive addition to her house, can accommodate a few more boarders on or before May 1. Two new suites of rooms, three single rooms and an entire parlor floor all elegantly furnished, are yet to be disposed of; table and style of housekeeping unexceptionable.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City, will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS' BOARD.—Very desirable accommodations may be secured at Washington Heights; the situation is fine and airy, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River. Extensive grounds about the house, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire at the depot, 152d-st. Adults preferred.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED APARTMENTS on second floor having every convenience, may be obtained with a small private family, residing in Clinton place, near the Brevoort House, by one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired by addressing COMFORT, Box No 165 Times office.

BOARD IN MORRISANIA.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, a gentleman and wife, or one or two ladies, can obtain board for the summer, in a beautifully situated house overlooking the above village. A good carriage house on the premises. Address B. W., at the Journal office, Morrisania, Westchester Co.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a large furnished front room, with piano, closets, hot and cold water, also a few rooms with or without board. Is first-class. A few boarders taken; price good rate. Apply at No 410 4th-st., No. 3 Abingdon-place, between Broadway and 3d-av.

TO LET.—THE UNUSUALLY PLEASANT 3d, 4th and third floors, well furnished, together or separately, (with first-class board, (private table, if required,) at moderate prices. Nice single rooms for gentlemen. Apply at No 46 East Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room elegantly furnished, with or without board, in house No 32 East 16th-st. Also, a few rooms on second and third floors, with board. This is a grand location, between 5th-av and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHed sitting and bedroom to one or two gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house convenient to cars and stages. Inquire at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 7 h and 8th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED A small pleasant room and bedroom, fire place and closet, on 1st floor, to one or two persons, in private house No 254 West 28th-st., nearly opposite the church. Terms very moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house; location West 44th-st., near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address F. G., care of Thompson & Brothers, No. 1,407 Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 159 West 15th-st. between 6th and 7th-avs. Best of references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—A large and fine suite of rooms for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and families, in a first-class house, replete with modern accommodations, opposite the Fifth-av. Hotel.

TO LET.—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily a very good 2d floor back room furnished, large bay window, gas, hot and cold water, baths. Rent moderate. Board given if desired. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

NO. 378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Furnished or unfurnished to rent or let without board. A private family having more room than they require, will let a few rooms to single gentlemen or small families at reasonable prices.

NO. 12 CLINTON PLACE.—PLEASANT, handsomely furnished, well-ventilated rooms, for families or single gentlemen, to let with board. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, CORNER 17TH-ST. and 4th-av.—A family also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms, with board. References required.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR EAST 4TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 5 P. M. House in fine order.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms for single gentlemen, with breakfast. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 21 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

MURRAY HILL.—ROOMS TO LET.—TWO very desirable rooms, in a pleasant location, will be let, upon reasonable terms, to one or two single gentlemen; references required. Address at East 39th-st.

BOARDING AT HOBOKEN. PLEASANT Rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at No. 1 Hudson-terrace, close to the Ferry.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS, &c. Inquire of Mrs. ROGERS, No. 14 Greenwich-av., first floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, with partial board, in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th st. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with without board, at No. 147 Suffolk-st.

HOBOKEN.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with full or partial board, at No. 15 Hudson-terrace.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD MAY be obtained by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the weighing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
Bridgeport, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests so to do so.

JAMES B. READY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THREE GENtlemen and their wives, or six single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a pleasant location in West Morrisania, by a private family, for the Summer or year; three minutes' walk from depôt by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' from stage connecting with the Harlem boats from Peck-slip. Terms, $5 per week for six months, and $6 for a shorter period. For further particulars, inquire at the Melrose depôt for D. C. WEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR CROTON LAKE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The advertiser is prepared to receive boarders for the Summer at his farm located as above. The situation is very healthy, and good accommodations can be had. Terms, adults, $5 per week; children and servants at one half those rates. Stabling for horses if required. For particulars, address JACOB FORMAN, Pine's Bridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON.—A SPLENDID MANsion is now open at this place affording excellent accommodation for parties desiring Summer board. House commands a view of the Hudson, thirty acres of ground, fruit and shade trees, stables, &c. One hour's ride from Chambers-st. depôt. Charges reasonable. Apply to the Station-master at Fort Washington for directions to the place, or address Box 2 598 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO obtain board for the season can be accommodated immediately in a healthy location, near the salt water, about 30 miles from the City. For particulars apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av., NELSON SAMMIS, No. 162 Grand-st, or LOUGHRAN & EGBERT, No. 318 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—HALF AN HOUR FROM the City by cars or boat—A private family on the banks of the Hudson, a most delightful location, desire a party of gentlemen or small family for the Summer months. References must be unexceptionable. For particulars apply to the Secretary of the Weehawken Ferry Company, foot 43d-st., or at No 256 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour and a half of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 Times office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR board will save time and expense in advertising, by calling and examining our list of first-class places on Staten Island, New-York, New Jersey, or in any section of the country. Also several fine places on the banks of the Hudson, at Riverdale, Yonkers, Tarrytown, &c. Apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway, PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE GOOD ROOMS, BEsides servants' accommodations, coach-house and stable; can be had with first-class board, in a pleasantly located house on east bank of the Hudson, 45 minutes from 31st-st., near depôt. Address HUDSON, Box No. 104 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—PERsons wishing single or suites of rooms can be accommodated at one of the best locations on the Hudson, good river view and fine shade; five steamboats and ten trains daily. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW single gentlemen, or one or two gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with board in a respectable neighborhood, within four or five minutes' walk of Stapleton Landing. Inquire opposite the Dutch Reformed Parsonage.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—ORANGE, N. J.—Persons desiring board in a delightful locality for the Summer or year, may be accommodated in a family where there would be but few boarders, a few minutes' walk from the depôt; terms reasonable. Address M. E., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A NEW AND HANDsomely furnished house opened in Greenwich, Connecticut, for the accommodation of Summer boarders. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOT, Greenwich Depôt, who will take parties to the house, owned by Titus Mead.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen, or two families can be accommodated with handsome and pleasantly furnished rooms near Guttenburgh, N. J., half a mile from the ferry. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR summer board will find a large house, large garden, nice rooms and good board, a splendid river view, fruit and fresh milk, by calling on or addressing CHARLES T. OLDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A PLEASant farm-house, handsomely situated, accessible to the City, and in a healthy locality. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janocey Court.]

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN—FOR families or young gentlemen; location in Broadway, 3rd house above the monument. Apply on the premises, or at No 334 Broadway, New-York, 3rd story.

COUNTRY BOARD IN STAMFORD.—A family, with children, can have a quiet, pleasant home for the Summer. Terms moderate. Address, for two days, S. L. R., No. 239 Allen st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and refurnished. Northampton is pronounced by travellers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

SUMMER RESORT—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL.—This large and spacious three story hotel will be open for Summer boarders on the first day of June. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer will please address the proprietor. The Dover Stone Church, which is situated about half a mile, and the Mineral Wells about one mile from the hotel, with the fine brooks for trout, making it one of the most desirable Summer resorts. The hotel has a good livery attached. Reference—D. D. T. Marshall, No. 348 Broadway, A. S. Hope & Co., No. 378 Greenwich-st.
H. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

NOW OPEN—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is high, extremely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. No mosquito ets. We intend to make this one of the most orderly, quiet, and satisfactory Summer resorts. We refer to Price & Flint, No. 21 Pine Buildings, New-York; also William Torrey, R. & D. P. R. R. office, corner of Fulton and Church sts. C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

HUNTINGTON HARBOR, L. I.—THE HOUSE known as the late Mrs. Sandel's is now open for the accommodation of summer boarders. The situation is most delightful, being free from chills and fevers, mosquitoes, &c., and affording every facility for bathing, boating and fishing, being directly on the river. Apply to I. ATKINS, with I. Edgerton, Sedge & Booth, No. 292 Broadway, New York.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at 5, S. Gazette, No. 72 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT AND private Summer resort can be suitably accommodated with board at the house of the advertiser, on the East River, corner of Jones' Wood. The house and grounds (20 acres) are very handsomely located, and only five minutes' walk from the 3d-av. railroad depôt. Apply on the premises.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Opens May 15, one hour from New York, via Morris and Essex Railroad. The house is beautifully located, extensive grounds, baths, &c. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:30, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5:10 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.—P. S. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the riding Academy of W. H. Disbrow, 5th-av., corner 39th-st., a number of private horses, the property of gentlemen who are giving up their establishments prior to leaving town, among the horses to be offered, will be found several highly trained saddle horses, road horses and matched pairs of horses, carriages, rockaways, buggies and road wagons, saddles, bridles, harness, &c. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses or carriages at the above sale will please notify Mr. Disbrow on the premises, or the auctioneer at his office No. 10 Pine-st., on or before Tuesday next. No postponement on account of weather.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving ponies in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast. For further particulars, inquire at No. 56 Warren-st., up stairs.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 760 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling; Paris made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

HORSE FOR $80, ACTUALLY WORTH $140, weighs 1,100; suitable for cart, grocer, express or any business whatever; free driver; can trot in four minutes, and will stand without tying. Apply at No. 164 Washington-st.

WANTED—A COUPE ROCKAWAY; ONE THAT has been used a short time preferred. Those having one to dispose of cheap will please address P., Box No. 119 Times Office, stating terms.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE, right in all respects. J. SMITH DODGE,
No. 10 East 17th-st.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED.—A GOOD FARM WORTH from $6,000 to $15,000. About 200 acres tillable and grazing lands, with the necessary buildings, on easy terms, or in exchange for New-York City lots. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine st., New-York.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD business stand, stock and lease. Address, with particulars of location, &c., O. M., Box No. 131 Times Office

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

REMOVALS.

DRS. HENRY CRANE
AND A. L. NORTHROP,
DENTISTS,
Have removed to No. 15 Bond st.

DR. WM. W. SANGER, (LATE RESIDENT Physician at Blackwell's Island,) has removed to No. 329 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, Messrs. Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, corner of the New-Bowery.
Open daily, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums of $500 and under. MONEY TO LOAN on BOND and MORTGAGE.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY OCUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau st. New-York, May 14, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry [illegible]kes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel [illegible]nett,	Edmund Goffin,
Henry A. Kerr,	John S. Harris,
Denton Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Haight,	Leonard W. Thorn.
Jacob Lorsch,	Robert S. Bussing

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmour W. King,	Cyrus W. Loder,
John Bayne.	

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President.
C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for passing the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, accruing to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Scrip, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, at the deconsolidation of $500, now ready for delivery at the office of the Company, in Cleveland or to H. C. KINGSLEY, at No. 25 William-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Secretary.
CLEVELAND, May 15 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.
By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 27th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 11 o'clock A. M. noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of the Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 20th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKIE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKIE, April 22, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukie & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors and Company, will be held, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of May, 1861, at the hour in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukie.
EWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A Dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared, and will be paid on and after the first day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, May 13, 1861.

$10,000 WANTED.—TEN THOUSAND DOLlars on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, worth $20,000 with a mortgage on personal property in the City worth $20,000. An additional bonus will be paid. For further particulars addressed S., Box No. 1,000 Times Office.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, May 15, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of five (5) per Cent. payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of June.
R. BELL, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861,
10:45 A. M., fast express train from 26th-st. Station. For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local stations on the Line, &c.
JOHN BURCHELL, Assistant Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, both Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's Wharf at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave Jamaica daily and 9:30 A. M. Evening, 5 P. M.
Leave Jamaica for New-York:
At 6:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Hempstead.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:20 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7 25, 11:25 A. M., and 3 50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars) 12:15 P. M.	12:15 P. M. (Sundays in closed.)
Poughkeepsie train, 8 A. M., 12 15 M., and 4 P. M.	8:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:22 P. M.
Peekskill train, 6:45 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Stag Steg train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:40 and 6:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:15 and 7:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 3:40 P. M.	4:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMERLANE, for New-York. Returning, the TAMERLANE will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

FOR ARMY TENTS.
METHUEN DUCK.
The best article made.
READ, GARDNER & CO., Agents.
Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

AIR-GUN—FULL STOCKED, SHOOTING LARGE ball, loading at breech; has an extra barrel for shooting shot; with fitting complete in splendid mahogany case; cost $235; will be sold for $100 cash. Address J. B., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

GEN. SCOTT.—A MAGNIFICENTLY ENgraved portrait of Gen. Scott size 19x24, is published this day by VIRTUE & CO., No. 26 John-st., New-York. Price $1. Agents wanted.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Rockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
Bertha not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry or precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PARANA,
W. PROWSE, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St Johns to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.....30
Persons purchasing tickets in New York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.
RETURN TICKETS
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 11.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LEVICK, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.
This steamship, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

FOR HAVANA.
The splendid steamship
COLUMBIA
Capt. SAM'L WHITING,
Will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on MONDAY, May 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
Mails will be made up at the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
This ship will be armed and carry an extra complement of men.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Leaving and embarking passengers at Quarantine, (Staten Island,) for Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, May 25,
RIPA.....SATURDAY, June 1,
POINSETT.....SATURDAY, June 8,
and every succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage to London.....$30
Second Cabin to London.....35 Steerage to Liverpool.....30
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.....60
Through Tickets to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through Rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy Tickets here.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship New York, Capt. VAN SANTEN, Commander, of the United States Mail will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, June 1, at 9 A. M.
For
BREMEN, VIA COWES & PLYMPTON,
Passage to Southampton and Bremen.....$100
Passage to Cowes and Plymouth.....80
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
G. W. HELMKEN, Agent,
No. 52 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—The new and splendid U. S. mail steamship KANSAS, Capt. [illegible], will sail from the foot of Warren-st. (from the dock), New-Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 18
SATURDAY.....June 1
SATURDAY.....June 15
SATURDAY.....June 29
Passage.....$50
To Nassau.....$25
To Bermuda.....50
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. ALGER & CO.,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—FOR LIVERPOOL—The splendid steamship AFRICA, Capt. SHANNON, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Warren

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

and preface his vote with expressions of stirring patriotic Southern sentiments, the crowd would give tokens of its approbation, but the announcement of the adoption of the ordinance of secession was the signal of one general acclamation that shook the building to its very foundations."

A weight seemed suddenly to have been lifted off the hearts of all present, and manifestations of the most intense satisfaction prevailed on all sides. The people of Arkansas are united in one great Southern rights party—all past differences and discussions have been buried and forgotten, and they constitute a harmonious band of brothers, pledged to stand by the State, whatever her trials and difficulties may be.

The Convention we understand, has determined to unite the State with the Confederate States without delay, and have passed a resolution to that effect. The State of Arkansas, with all her resources, both of men and money, stands pledged to the cause of the South, and the fate of the Confederate States will be her fate. Whatever that may be it is accepted by the people of Arkansas, with a firm assurance that the cause she has embarked in is the cause of truth and justice.

PRIVATEERING.

We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans *Picayune*, of May 15:

"Already a capital privateering vessel has been fitted out in this city, and is now ready, fully armed and ably officered, waiting for the letters of marque and reprisal, which are daily expected from Montgomery. We have the names of the vessels and officers, which we will publish in due time. The work of fitting out another privateer, is going on, somewhat over one-fourth of the stock of $200,000 having been subscribed up to the hour of the meeting, at noon, yesterday, in the old United States Court room, for the purpose of furthering the enterprise. For the information of those disposed to embark in the work, we would state that the officers of the vessels are to be appointed according to the election of the stockholders. In this connection we have heard mentioned, such names as Capt. CALENDAR FAYSOUX, of this city, and Capt. HARRY MACKY, of Mobile, and many others suitable to command. Capt. WILSON and others, having an interest in this matter, may be consulted daily at the old United States Court room."

As if this were an advertisement for more vessels, is he followed up by a long argument, written by one of the "ablest jurists" in New Orleans, demonstrating the propriety and legality of privateering.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have no satisfactory intelligence regarding the election for delegates to the Convention to be held in North Carolina on May 20, but there can be no doubt that immediate Secessionists have been elected through the State. Messrs. W. W. HOLDEN, GEO E. BADGER and KEMP P. BATTLE, have been returned from Wake County by a vast majority. They are moderates, but will help to carry the State out of the Union.

The Legislature adjourned on May 11, after a session of eleven days to meet again on June 25. It passed a stay law to go into immediate operation, and authorized the raising of $10,000,000 to carry on the war. It also passed a bill granting $5,000,000 for the use of the State, gives the Treasury power to issue Treasury notes to the amount of $500,000, in denominations from three cents to one dollar, and makes it penal [illegible] circulate a larger denomination.

Treason was [illegible] in the last days of the Legislature.—

That treason shall consist only in levying war against this State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any Government within its territorial limits, separate from the existing Government of the United States, or in exercising, or attempting to exercise, any other or greater power over any citizen than was conferred by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or in violating the allegiance which every citizen owes to the State, or in violating the oath of office prescribed by the Legislature.

That treason shall be punished only by levying war against this State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any Government within its territorial limits

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3014. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Highly Important News from the Federal Capital.

Concentration of Troops at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Butler to Command the Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

An Aggressive Movement Expected Immediately.

Arrival of the Fourteenth Regiment in Washington.

GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE

Condition of Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

Depredations of Rebel Troops in Maryland.

Laughable Stampede of the Alexandrians.

SECESSION OUTRAGES AT NORFOLK.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 19

Gen. BUTLER is yet in Washington. He will not leave for Fort Monroe until about the time the nine regiments from New-York reach the Fort. His Massachusetts troops will precede him.

As Fort Monroe is now fully garrisoned, and in fact more than fully manned, it will be seen that Gen. BUTLER has at least fifteen regiments at his disposal for advancing operations. He will at once inaugurate aggressive movements, and probably set the pollnting feet of his New-Englanders upon the sacred soil of Virginia in such a manner as to leave very distinct footprints of his march, unless Virginia is discreet, as Virginians are very apt to be when there is a prospect of a fair fight

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The forces at Harper's Ferry are manifesting decided alarm at the position in which they find themselves placed. Whisky and uncertainty have demoralized them, and insubordination is the rule rather than the exception. They are expecting an attack, and so doubtful as to whence it will be made that they cannot tell what points to fortify. They have changed some of their batteries as much as three times. If they have the guns they may as well prepare for all points of the compass, for they stand a good chance of an attack all round. Indeed, it is more than probable they will have a tremendous fire in the rear—a fire from the ballot-box, that will prove more mighty than "an army with banners." JOHN JAUNCEY, the President of the Convention that resumed the sovereignty of Virginia, went to his home on the edge of London County and called a meeting of his constituents, to escertain their views upon the question of secession. The meeting was largely attended, and after a full discussion, resolutions were adopted, protesting against the ordinance of secession, and resolving to stand by the Union, and to support the stars and stripes. MR. JAUNCEY himself actively participated in the proceedings, and heartily indorsed the conclusions reached by the meeting. If such things occur in Eastern Virginia, is there not a fair prospect that the State may be taken out of the hand of the rebels without sword or shot.

THE CENTRE OF OPERATIONS.

Those who suppose, because Gen. BUTLER goes to Monroe with so large a body of men, that movements from Washiogton are to cease, will find themselves mistaken. The base of operations will still be here, and when the wings mvoe forward the centre will also advaoce. Notwithstanding the withdrnwal of troops to Monroe, there will yet be thirty to thirty-five thousand within call of the Capital.

The Massachusetts Fifth Regiment received marching orders to-day. They expect to go to Annapolis to-night, and thence direct to Fortress Monroe. They are fully prepared with cooked rations.

Gen. BUTLER expects to have all the Massachusetts troops together at the fort before next Thursday night—the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments. They express great satisfaction at the idea of going under the command of Gen. BUTLER.

The advance guard of the New-York Eighth, which arrived yesterday, have been employed all day erecting tents for their camp near Georgetown, on a beautiful spot of open land, called "Fletcher's country seat." It is one of the most delightful locations in the vicinity of Washington. They will all be in camp to-morrow morning. It is the best equipped and provided regiment yet sent from New-York. The President visits them to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Hon. CHAS. SUMNER arrived yesterday from Massachusetts. He had protracted interviews today with Generals SCOTT and BUTLER, and the President to-night. It is understood that he wishes to secure the acceptance of two Massachusette regiments to serve during the war.

GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE.

Gen. SICKLES left this afternoon for New-York, with his commission and instructions. His whole Brigade will be at once put in the field. Probably they will go to some point near BUTLER'S command at Fort Monroe. He is ordered to make all possible haste in his movements.

Col. DE FORREST had interviewe with the Secretary of War yesterday and to-day. His regiment will probably be accepted.

Gen. COOPER'S Brigade of Maryland troops is to comprise not more than five nor less than three regiments. He has three already formed, and goes home in the morning to presare them to be ordered for service.

MRS. LINCOLN is expected home on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

Senator CHANDLER and Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Secretary, are expected to return from Fortress Monroe to-morrow, when we shall have a full and accurate account of the condition of affairs at that point.

There was a most amusing stampede at Alexandria on Friday last, of the citizens. The *Pawnee*, which lies opposite the town with her guns bearing upon it, steamed up and swung about, changing her position and moving nearer the town. They observed from the town unusual signs of activity on board, and at once took flight. Hundreds of families moved out of the limits of the city. The alarm was given, soldiers rushed to and fro, and the few companies collected together, and with the secession banner, left the town. The most intense excitement prevailed until the steamer quietly dropped anchor, closed her port-holes, and everything was quiet again. Then the people came slowly back to town, followed the next morning by the brave soldiers. The gentleman who was there at the time, and informs me, says that one hundred of the "pet lambs," with pistols and knives, could have taken the town.

Lieut. HERRICK, of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, who unfortunately lost his foot by the falling of a stack of arms, is recovering, and will be sent from here for Beverley, on Tuesday.

COMFORT OF THE TROOPS.

The Capital is so well garrisoned now, that there can be no excuse for sending more troops without proper preparation for their comforts. The Commissariat and camp equippage should precede each regiment at least two or three days.

Col. VOSBURGH is very low, but it is hoped he will recover. He was attacked with bleeding of the lungs.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, tenders to the Government ten regiments of Green Mountain boys. In fact, the State will contract to do up this fight on reasonable terms, if the Government wants to let out the job. In that event, Rhode Island would be admitted to a "rake" in the contract.

BREAD FOR THE ARMY.

DAVID HENRY HAIGHT, owner of the St. Nicholas Hotel, is in Washington. He proposes to erect ovens large enough to bake bread for all the troops in Washington, so as to secure a good and uniform quality. If the Government will furnish the site, Mr. HAIGHT will be at the expense of erecting the ovens and operating them free of cost during the occupation of Washington by the troops. This generous and considerate proposition will undoubtedly be accepted.

Col. BUTTERFIELD, of the Twelfth Regiment, gave a dinner last evening to a number of gentlemen. Among the guests present were Secretaries SEWARD, CHASE and CAMERON, FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, Gov. SPRAGUE, Col. STONE, U. S. A., and Col. LEFFERTS of the Seventh. The entertainment did credit to the taste and liberality of Col. BUTTERFIELD.

There was a musical entertainment in the President's grounds last evening. The performers on this occasion were the members of the Marine Band. The President was in attendance during the entire entertainment. The Richmond *Inquirer* will be astonished to hear that he was not under the influence of liquor.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTEENTH.

The Fourteenth Regiment, New York, arrived at Washington this evening. They came via Annapolis. Col. WOOD brings nine hundred and eighty men. They were all well, and in good condition and spirits.

A detachment of the "pet lambs" captured a secession flag last evening, and brought it into camp. It is said the emblem of Virginia's sovereignty was not very respectfully treated.

CAPTURE OF A SPY.

Lieutenant-Colonel NUGENT and thirty men of the Sixty-ninth, while on a scout last night, captured a man armed with a United States carbine, who evidently was acting as a spy. He gave his name as THOMAS RYAN. He was recognized by one of the officers of the regiment as a man who had been convicted of burglary in Brooklyn, and who served a term in State Prison. After his release he kept a house of ill-fame-rate, which was broken up by the police. He now turns up as a Secessionist. He was kept in the guard-house today, and in the morning will be turned over to the proper authorities for punishment.

By the way, the members of the Sixty-ninth are much incensed about a letter published in the *News*, purporting to have been written by a member of the Regiment, and representing them as suffering for proper provisions. The Officers of the Regiment are daily receiving letters and telegraphs asking if these statements were true. They are entirely false, yet they seem to have created a panic among the friends and relatives of the men. Col. CORCORAN wishes the following letter published in refutation of the falsehoods published in the *News*:

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N.Y. S.M.
GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, D. C., May 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the Times: I perceive an article in the *Daily News* of NEW-York, relative to the regiment which I have the honor to command, which I pronounce a tissue of falsehoods, and which I would allow to pass unheeded were it not that it may cause many friends of the members who do not know the character of the journal in which it has appeared, to feel uneasy. To those who know me, who I believe to be at least one million, it is unnecessary for me to say one word to sustain me against any such charges as are therein made or implied, and there are one thousand men here who will testify to the falsity of the statement. I really believe the document was made up in the office of the journal in which it appeared, or by some of its secret agents here, for the purpose of injuring the cause in which we are embarked, as the public must well know that it is a secession journal. I will simply call attention to the statement that I paid three thousand dollars for the conveyance of my baggage from Annapolis to this place. My whole baggage consisted of a trunk containing my clothing, &c., and a valise with some writing-paper and military books, which did not cost me one cent for transportation—the Government having found baggage wagons, horses, etc. I am not ashamed to say that I am not the owner, nor have I ever been possessed, of that amount of money, and I am willing to convey to the proprietors of the *News* all the baggage and furniture I owned when leaving New York, for one half the sum I am charged with having paid for the conveyance of my baggage. I leave the public to judge of the probability of the statement which I have referred to. Your obedient servant,

Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

J. B. TULLY, the Quartermaster of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, deems it unnecessary to add anything to Col. CORCORAN'S contradiction of the communication which appeared in the New-York *Daily News* of the 16th inst. He has sufficient confidence in his friends, and the public generally in New-York, to rest satisfied that the libel of that sheet will not do him, or the regiment to which he has the honor to be attached, the least injury. He does not think the calumnious communication entitled to further notice.

Father MOONEY entirely concurs in the forgoing statements, and I myself know that the Sixty-ninth is as well fed and cared for, as the most favored regiment in Washington, not excepting the Seventh.

NEW FLAG FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ladies of Washington have prepared a magnificent flag, which they propose to present to the President, to be floated from the White House. The dimensions of the banner will be thirty-six feet by fifty-four, and it will cost about $300. On the occasion of its presentation it is expected there will be a dress parade of all the forces in Washington, except those on guard duty.

The detachment of the Seventy-first that has been on river duty, returned to their head-quarters to-day. LYO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 19.

The transportation of immense bodies of troops to Fortress Monroe is to take place with the least possible delay. Major General BUTLER will forthwith repair thither, where he will establish his Head-quarters as the commandant of the new Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. These facts are significant of future events.

The Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment arrived at 7 30 this evening.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that "Congress has decided to remove the Confederate Capital to Richmond.

A private letter, dated on board the frigate *Minnesota*, Hampton Roads, Friday, says: "We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our assaults on the enemy. We have seized about $300,000 worth of shirts and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt on the part of the enemy to fortify Sewall's Point. If they do we shall attack them."

It is the intention of the Government to render West Point Academy even more efficient than heretofore. A number of appointments have been recently made from civilians to occupy Lieutenancies in the regular army.

The health of the Volunteers in and around Washington continues unusually good. Twelve or fifteen of the regiments are already encamped in different localities. The troops manifest the most friendly feelings towards one another, while their general good conduct is remarkable.

Portland Detroit and Chicago have been constituted new offices of exchange for the United States and Prussia, closed mails to be conveyed via England by means of the Grand Trunk Railroad through Canada, and the Canadian line of mail packets plying in Summer between Quebec and Liverpool, and in Winter between Portland and Liverpool. These offices, in addition to the British and French mails already regularly dispatched by them, communicate forwards closed mails to Prussia via Quebec and Liverpool, on the 1st of June next.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

THE FEDERAL CAMP AT BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 19.

There were thousands of visitors at the Pennsylvania ship to-day, observing the movements of the National Guards. The encampment is in excellent condition, though in a bad location, but fortunately there is no very heavy rain, or fears of a submergement in the low ground on which the tents are pitched. Religious exercises were held this afternoon.

The Lewis Regiment is also in a good condition, with a few cases of sickness. All desire to move, the uncertainty of stay deterring them from perfecting camp arrangements necessary to their comfort. It is supposed, if they are not soon removed, they will retire into Fort McHenry. The troops are exceedingly lively, engaging in many diversions, such as theatrical performances, gymnastics, etc., in remarkable contrast to the dullness prevailing at Camp Susquehanna. The troops find difficulty in obtaining fresh water. They feasted to-day on roast beef, the first of the season.

Last night, a sentinel at Perryville discharged a signal rocket from the vicinity of Aberdeen, ten miles south of Havre-de Grace, which being repeated thrice, Co. DARE started with a force down the road in a special train. When he arrived at Perrymansville, he learned that the rockets were sent up from some point between there and Bendr. Before the troops left, they arrested three residents, charged with being concerned in firing the bridges, named WILSON KERR and NICKEL. The troops returned to Aberdeen. Further movements are unknown.

RECAPTURE OF A LIGHTSHIP FROM THE VIRGINIANS.

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, May 19—9 P. M.

The propeller *Wm. Woodward* returned yesterday, having in tow the South Point Lightship, found up Mill Creek, a branch of the Great Wycomico. They were fired into, and some fifty musket shots exchanged. The two pieces of artillery could not be brought to bear on the enemy, who were concealed in the bushes. Lieut. FLUSHER, in command of the expedition, says Capt. THORNE'S command conducted themselves with the greatest bravery. The Thirteenth Regiment of New-York was jubilant.

A telegram states that last night the wire was cut and the rails torn up at Moascacy, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some twenty miles this side of Harper's Ferry. It was repaired to-day.

Gen. BUTLER is expected here to-morrow morning to proceed forthwith to Fort Monroe, and command the new military department. Capt. P. F. TOWNLY, to whose efficiency and experience so much is owing in the Department of Annapolis, will doubtless accompany him as Quartermaster.

It is a subject of regret that many of the army officers, who have served long and well, are being superceeded by inexperienced civilians.

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 19.

The day has been appropriately observed, both in city and camp. Divine service was held in the camp, the bands playing.

The parades were witnessed by thousands of spectators, and crowds visited the encampment during the day.

The Brooklyn Regiment, Col. ABEL WOOD, 980 men, landed at Locust Point to day, and passed directly on to Washington. They are to be followed by other regiments immediately, who will also come by way of Perryville.

The Hon. J. THOMPSON MASON, late Collector of the port of Baltimore, was arrested at Chambersburg yesterday, but released on parole.

A merchant of Baltimore, while visiting the camp at Locust Point, yesterday, was assulted and beaten by a soldier formerly from Baltimore. The case is under investigation, and the officers say full justice will be done the offender.

Trains from Harper's Ferry continue to arrive regularly. A thousand additional Minié muskets were received by the Virginia troops there yesterday from the *North Carolina*. Two batteries of railroad iron, similar to the floating-battery at Charleston, have been erected at the Point of Rocks. A gentleman who saw the troops exercising yesterday in the bayonet drill, says they are perfect in it. A regiment from Southwest Virginia arrived on Friday.

A gentleman who left Richmond yesterday, says that he passed fifteen thousand troops on the railroad in Tennessee, last week, who were *en route* for Virginia, all well armed.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

ANOTHER DESERTER FROM THE REBELS.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, May 19.

Judge MASON, arrested yesterday, was released to day and sent over the Maryland line. He was known to entertain secession sympathies, but his character was too high to believe he would condescend to play the spy. There was no authority from the Secretary of War to retain him. His discharge meets with approval among the most judicious residents.

A deserter from Harper's Ferry, named STANLEY, from Ohio originally, has arrived here, and reports that there were but twelve pieces of cannon, all told, there, Thursday night.

The Confederate troops, on Friday, visited a Maryland farmer, three miles below the Ferry, killed seven hogs, and drove off three head of cattle in open day light. They have commenced similar depredations on the Maryland side, for ten miles above the Ferry. These are of daily occurrence.

The troops here are not fully equipped. Knapsacks will be here in a few days. The troops expect to receive marching orders Southward every day. They will certainly move by Thursday in a few days.

Unionists driven out of Virginia are arriving here every day. Some awful stories are related by many.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, May 18.

Reports direct from Grenada, Miss., May 15, refer to active military preparations for home protection against any probable servile insurrection.

The Tennessee and Mississippi Railroad Company, from Memphis to Grenada, discharged hands on account of inability to pay. One operative received a hundred dollars in bills, which he sent for $25, and had to accept South Carolina bills on which he had to submit to a large shave.

Our informant was stopped and searched on the road. He describes Memphis as a desolate state, with troops daily arriving, who are transferred to Fort Randolph.

The universal tone in Memphis is about the same with what the North can be compared.

A Union man was hung in Louisiana a few days since for expressing Union sentiments.

There was great military activity in Indianapolis. Five regiments encamped at the new fair grounds, two at the old grounds, and one regiment of Zouaves have gone to Evansville. Indiana has eleven regiments in the field. The war spirit prevails everywhere more intensely than in some important points South.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser

PENSACOLA, Monday Night, May 13.

Six hundred troops from Georgia and Alabama arrived to-day. They are the advanced guard of two thousand recently ordered to this point. They will increase Col. BRAGG'S command to an effective thousand—every one of them men. The new levies are as well to be formed—among them the Warrior Guards, of Tuscaloosa.

The popularity of the war still continues, and as an evidence, I will state that a gentleman of wealth, who has heretofore, been unable to command himself with a cavalry corps, came down and offered two hundred dollars for the place of a sick soldier, likely to be discharged. He was respectfully informed that recruits were not needed, and if they were, there were a score ahead of his application.

Gen. BRAGG has "shut down" on visitors to his camps. The vast crowd that have poured into the city within the last few days, and created such a crowd in camp, has driven him to this stringent measure. His troops have enough labor and military duty to perform, without being annoyed to death in watching after and examining daily the "passes" of hundreds of strangers. This at first glance looks harsh, but no reasonable person, on reflection, can find fault with the order. Persons who have business can visit the quarters of the troops by special permission. Well, I can stand the prohibition as well as most of them—perhaps better.

A three-masted schooner, flying the United States flag, anchored with the fleet this morning. She is probably from Key West with vegetables, whisky and old newspapers for the squadron. Newspapers are always first supplied for on every vessel they overhaul.

A British ship arrived off the bar this evening. I have not been able to ascertain up to the present hour, what decision the fleet made in her case, suppose, however, she will come up. There are none but British and Norwegian flags now in port.

A telegraph line from this place to Warrington is now in course of erection, under Mr. W. H. CADY, of Tennessee. When the war broke out, Mr. CADY resigned a prominent and lucrative position in the telegraph office at Memphis, and attached himself to a Mississippi volunteer company, now on duty in Fort McRae. He has been detached from the service on this business, specially.

A tarkantine from the eastward, sailing under United States colors, came up to the fleet this morning. After a short parley she was ordered to "mount guns and cut stick." She was no doubt a Confederate craft, trying to play Yankee—but it was no go.

PENSACOLA, Monday, May 13, 1861.

Positive orders issued to stop visitors to the camp. All civilians found there after a given time will be required to take a musket and be put to work in the Commissary or Quartermaster's Department.

From the Advertiser of the 15th inst.

The schooner referred to in the letter of our Pensacola correspondent arrived at this port last night. From the lips of the owner of the cargo, Mr. J. R. PIKE and a passenger, Mr. C. H. NOBLES, both of New-Orleans, we have the following detailed account of the occurrence, which, to say the least, was as outrageous as it was unusual:

Schooner *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, from New Orleans, arrived off Pensacola bar on Monday, 10 o'clock A. M.; was boarded by the pilot-boat *Orient*, papers examined, and ordered off. The boarding officer stated that the port of Pensacola was blockaded, and that they had orders to blockade Mobile and the Mississippi, but we could now go into Mobile. After the papers were signed we stood towards Mobile. Shortly after two shots were fired from the cutter across our bows, when we immediately hove to. The cutter then dropped down and ordered us to go alongside the flag-steamer, COM. POSTER.

At the time a stiff squall blowed off the shore. We squared immediately for the ship, but when within about an eighth of a mile of her, we received, without any notice, a shot directly under the bowsprit, larboard side. Not knowing what to do, the captain came up the wind, when a second shot was fired at us, and we dropped the anchor. The boarding officer again came aboard and ordered the captain with his papers, on board the flagship, which order was obeyed. No complaint was made by the Commodore against the *Star*, as a reason for his unusual and hostile act of firing into her, but he tried to engage him in conversation. The Commodore seemed anxious for information about privateers, supposed to be fitting out at New-Orleans, and spoke particulary of the *Calhoun*. The captain replied that he knew nothing about the matter, but the *Calhoun* was a "no-account vessel," &c. After examining the manifest of the *Star*, the commandore remarked to the captain that he could dispose of that cargo to good advantage by shipping it down to Fort Pickens. The captain replied to this tempting offer that the cargo belonged to Mr. J. R. PIKE, who was aboard the vessel, and who would not be likely to permit it disposed of in such a way.

In the course of conversation the Lieutenant, who was very gentlemanly in his whole demeanor, and recognized Capt. GAMMON as an old acquaintance at Vera Cruz, the former remarked that he wished he was at Vera Cruz again. He said that nearly all the Southerners in the fleet were resigning who could get away. When the Lieutenant brought back the Captain from his visit to the Commodore, he remarked that he had positive orders by telegraph from the flagship, to fire into the *Star*, but he declined to obey them. The *Star* at the time had up the United States flag.

Commodore PORTER, during the interview with the Captain affirmed that he intended to go into the harbor the first foggy night.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

OUTRAGES OF THE VIRGINIA SECESSIONISTS.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 19.

The steam gun-boat *Pembroke*, Capt. COFFIN, from Fortress Monroe, 16th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings several passengers, including Capt. CHARLES GALE, of the bark *D. C. Pierce*, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Capt JOHNSON, of bark *Ida*, of Boston.

Capt. GALE reports that his bark (the *D. C. Pierce*) was sunk by the rebels at Norfolk, on the 5th last. Besides losing his vessel, the cargo, and $3,000 in specie, in all valued at $75,000, he was thrown into prison and kept there until released on ball, through the intercession of a friend. Failing to obtain redress, and being closely watched, he made his escape with nine others in a long boat, and reached the frigate *Minnesota* in safety. Capt. GALE'S daughter, who was with him, together with his crew, were in destitute circumstances in Norfolk, and were refused assistance on all hands, more especially by the English Consul, one MEYERS, who, from his own acknowledgment subsequently made in the presence of the officers of the *Minnesota*, had possession of the cargo of sugar and specie, valued fully at $50 000, but refused to give GALE a receipt for it as indemnity to his owners.

Capt. JOHNSON reports that his bark (the *Ida*,) was wrecked near Cape Henry, that he saved the cargo and rigging and shipped it to Norfolk in a schooner, where he was robbed of nearly the whole property and imprisoned for five days, when he made his escape with Capt. GALE.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO

CHICAGO, Sunday, May 19

The *Tribune's* Cairo correspondent says the embargo on supplies now includes all the Kentucky towns unless it can be shown that their home market needs replenishment. This is understood to be from instructions from Washington

Engineer BENHAM, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, visited Bird's Point this afternoon with a large military escort. He returned after several hours, having thoroughly examined the location. This indicates a speedy occupation of that point by our troops.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE MILITARY EXPEDITION TO POTOSI

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 17.

The Union men of Washington County having been threatened with extermination, and some of them having been driven from Potosi, the County-seat, complaint was made to Gen. LYON, of the St. Louis Arsenal, and that brave and gallant officer determined to give the Union men in that section of the country protection. Accordingly an expedition was planned and put under the command of Capt. COLE, of Company A, Fifth Regiment of United States Volunteers. At 10 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, May 14 Capt. COLE'S command, consisting of some 150 men, left the Arsenal on a special train for their destination. They arrived at Potosi at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, and immediately threw a chain of sentinels around the little town. Guards were then stationed around the dwellings of the most prominent Secessionists, and, shortly after daylight, some 150 men found themselves prisoners, and were marshalled off to the Court House. Here the prisoners were formed in line, and, by the assistance of a gentleman who had been driven out of Potosi, who knew all of the inhabitants of the place, the Union men were recognized and the easel, embracing over half of those taken prisoners. Some fifty of the Secessionists were also released on parole of honor, after subscribing to the usual oath, *not to take up arms against the United States*, and many of the leaders were marched off to the cars. The guard then made a search and soon found many rifles and captured some near four hundred pigs of lead, several articles in aid of war, which belonged to a man who had been distributing lead to the Southern rebels. The man's name is JOHN DEAN, and is now a prisoner at the Arsenal. It appears he was long suspected of supplying the lead to the enemy, in defiance of the authority of the Government, but was engaged with his own team in hauling it near the Arkansas line, where the traitors could get possession of it without danger. The guard captured several pistols, rifles, shot guns, and a quantity of secession uniforms, most of them unfinished and some uniform cloth. After being furnished with breakfast and dinner, and very handsomely treated by the Union men of Potosi, and invited to stay a month in that place, at their expense, the command started for home. On their way back, the train made a halt at De Soto, in Jefferson County, where there was to be a grand secession "love feast" and flag raising. Here they found a company of secession cavalry gathering for the occasion, which took to their heels as soon as they got a sight of the United States troops. In their flight the cavalry left some thirty of their horses, which were captured by the troops and placed under guard. The pole, one hundred feet high, on which the rebels were going to fly the secession flag, was soon graced with the Stars and Stripes, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the Union men and Government troops. The next move was to capture the rebel flag, which was known to be in town, and for this agreeable duty Captain COLE detailed a guard of six men, under command of Sergeant WALKER, accompanied by Dr. FRANKLIN, Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment. The guard surrounded the house supposed to contain the flag and Dr. FRANKLIN and Sergeant WALKER entered. After searching in vain for some time, the Doctor thought he observed the lady of the house sitting in rather an uneasy position, and he very politely asked her to rise. At first the lady hesitated, but finding the Doctor's persuasive sternly irresistable, she rose slowly, and lo! the blood-red stripes of the rebel ensign appeared below the lady's hoops. The Doctor, bowing a graceful "Beg pardon, Madam," stooped, and quietly catching hold of the gaudy color, carefully uncovered the lady of a secession flag 30 feet long and 9 feet wide. The Doctor here off the prize in triumph to the camp, where the troops greeted him with wild shouts, and characterized his feat as the crowning glory of the occasion. Here the troops captured another rebel leader, and after placing 50 men under Lieut. MURPHY, to guard the Union flag, and the 30 horses Capt. COLE'S command started on their way. At Victoria, the train stopped a moment when another Secessionist came up, hurraaing for JEFF DAVIS, and quick as thought the arrant rebel was surrounded by a half-dozen bayonets, and marched into the cars a prisoner of war, and the train moved on. They arrived at the Arsenal about 6½ o'clock P. M., when a crowd of soldiers and visitors awaited them. The spoils were unloaded, and the prisoners marched to safe and comfortable quarters. Gen. LYON received them in the spirit of a true soldier, and the troops gave three cheers for Gen. LYON, three for Col. BLAIR, and three for the Stars and Stripes, and then caught the secession flag and tore it into shreds in a twinkling. The names of the prisoners are as follows:

John Dean, taken out of the cars at the Arsenal in the morning; W. A. Mathews, Stephen T. Dunklin, Joseph Dunklin, Wm. J. Slater, C. S. Clark, Ed. Willoughby, L. W. Casey, Patrick Doyle, N. B. Buck, editor of Potosi *Miner*; Dr. Wyatt, of Jefferson County, and D. Smith, of Victoria.

The following is the notice of the secession meeting and "Southern love-feast" that *was to be* at De Soto, which appeared in the De Soto *Herald*, and the names of the distinguished rebel speakers to address the crowd:

FLAG RAISING AND STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

On Thursday, May 16, there will be raised in De Soto, a pole 160 feet high, and to its top will be run up a splendid flag 30 feet long and 9 feet in width, the gift of the patriotic ladies of Valle and Platen townships to the State Rights Party.

The following gentlemen have been invited and are expected to attend and address the people who will congregate here on that day: Hon. G. G. Vest, of Boonville; Hon. C. G. Zeigler, of Ste. Genevieve; Hon. S. B. Churchill, Judge Wm. M. Cook, and Matt. R. Cullen, Esq., of St. Louis; Hon. M. P. Cayce, of Farmington; Judge D. E. Perryman and William A. Matthews, Esq., of Potosi; Hon. Philip Pipkin, of Ironton; Col. Ferd. Kennett, Abner Green, Esq., John L. Thomas, Esq., and Hon. Francis Hagan, of Jefferson.

An excellent brass band will be in attendance to furnish soul-stirring music. A cordial invite is given to all the State Rights men, women and children in Southeast Missouri to attend this great Southern love feast!

This is the second victory over the rebels of Missouri which has been accomplished by her own gallant sons, and which will be followed up in quick succession until treason is driven from the soil of the State.

PERSECUTION FOR THE UNION'S SAKE

The following is copied from the St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 17th:

Last night *thirteen families* arrived in our city by the Pacific Railroad train. They are the victims of persecution by the Secessionists in the towns of Tipton, California, Sedalia, and other stations along the line of the railroad. They are all Americans, some of them men of large families and property. We have procured the names of some of them, which are as follows: JOHN INGRAHAM, of Cooper County; A. J. FISH and family of six children, of California; STEWART HOOK, of Tipton; W. R. CASE and six children, of Tipton.

These persons report that a reign of terror exists in the county from which they have fled. They were waited upon and ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. Numbers of those who are unable to get away had been compelled to join companies, and swear to fight against the General Government. To declare for the Union is to put one's life in danger.

All these families were kindly taken into the Claredon Hotel last night.

THE VOLUNTEERING EXCITEMENT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE-GUARD.

This Regiment, Col. J. HOBART WARD leaves for East New-York to-day and are going into encampment there. Annexed is a list of the officers: Col. J. H. Hobart Ward; Lieut.-Col. Addison Farnsworth; Adjutant Wm. A. Herring; Quartermaster C. J. Murphy; Major J. Decatur Potter; Company A, Capt. Daniel E. Gavitt, First Lieut. C. J. Murphy, Second Lieut. J. Henry Coburn; Company B, Capt. Eugene McGrath. First Lieut. Alex. Roberts, Second Lieut. Robert S. Watson; Company C, Capt. Robert F. Allison, First Lieut. Adolphus Schaffer, Second Lieut. Aug. Funk; Company D, Capt. John T. Harrold, First Lieut. Isaac Jollie, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Lewis; Company E, Capt. Oliver A. Tilden, First Lieut. Louis A. Darling, Second Lieut. Joseph B. Clark; Company F, Capt. Hugh McQuade, First Lieut. John M. Cooney, Second Lieut. John Shipman; Company G, Capt. George F. Britton, First Lieut. Gerald C. Brown, Second Lieut. Thomas F. Hamlin; Company H, Capt. George M. Dennett, First Lieut. John Bracy, Jr., Second Lieut. Francis B. Lare; Company I, Capt. ——, First Lieut. Harding Wertin, Second Lieut. Edwin A. Tenney; Company K, Capt. James L. Carnes, First Lieut. Wm. A. Herring, Second Lieut. Owen Lloyd.

MR BRISTOW'S CONCERT.

Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW'S monster patriotic Union Concert, in aid of the Volunteer Fund, established for the benefit of those who go to the war, will take place next Saturday, May 25, at the Academy of Music. He will be assisted by the New York Philharmonic Society and nearly all the best artists in the City, including Miss C. Hinckley, Miss M. Brainard, Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Stoepel, Miss Bowerns, Messrs. Aylmer, Cook, J. R. Thomas, George W. Wooster and others. Also Mr. S. B. MILLS, Professors EBEN and DAHLES, &c., &c., with a full and efficient orchestra. Gen. JOHN A. DIX is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, sustained by a host of highly influential names. Among them are Simeon Draper, Comptroller HALE, Hon. Fernando Wood, Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Hon. Hamilton Fish and very many others. The excellence of this most noble enterprise commends it to all good and true citizens. Hall to be crowded in every part and door can untie. They will rush tickets next Saturday, and fill the house from floor to ceiling

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

It was expected that Bibles would be presented to the Sickles Brigade at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon. The expectant visitors were, however, disappointed by a notice stuck on the door, setting forth that the Brigade was quartered at Oakhundred and-three street, E. R. The office of the Brigade is still in the basement of the City Hall.

PARK BARRACKS

Religious services did not take place at the Park Barracks yesterday, owing to the expected arrival of the Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND. The Regiment arrived about 3 P. M. on the *Alida*, and proceeded immediately to their quarters, where they soon received what was decidedly acceptable—a hearty meal.

THE REGIMENT AT FORT SCHUYLER.

The encampment at Fort Schuyler, Col. DURYEA'S Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, was yesterday visited by some thousands of fifteen hundred persons to witness a dress parade and drill. Those who have watched the progress of this corps since it encamped at the fort express the highest admiration of their advancement, particularly in the handling of the musket. Their performances were frequently applauded by the spectators. Military gentlemen assert that one month's attention to the manual in their present quarters, under the master hand of Col. DURYEA, would make the Fifth Volunteers equal to the Seventh Regiment in all the requirements of the soldier. The regiment expects to receive marching orders on Tuesday.

TENT SANDY HOOK ENCAMPMENT

Col. MCCREERY desires to correct the reports put in circulation in regarding the alleged bad and deficient provisions for his regiment. He states that, with the exception of the first two or three days, they have had good rations and an abundance of them. The men are reported to be in good spirits.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Twenty-five recruits are wanted for the Second Regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, already accepted by Government, and now in Washington. None but single men, and those who can read and write, will be taken. Apply at the Armory, corner of Seventh street and Third avenue.

AN EXCELSIOR STANDARD BEARER.

Mr. THOS. W. DAVIDSON, the young man who performed the daring feat of raising the Stars and Stripes on the pinnacle of Trinity Church and St. Paul's, offers his services, free of charge to do the same thing on any church-steeple in New-York or Brooklyn. Mr. DAVIDSON is a rigger by trade, and is possessed of that excelsior pauldism which believes that no height is too lofty to bear the Star Spangled Banner, or too difficult of access to deter him from fixing it there. All letters addressed to him at the Post-office will be promptly attended to.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

Col. TOMPKIN'S Regiment, that has been under canvas on the Battery for some time past, will leave to-day for Washington, by way of Baltimore. The Regiment will leave the encampment at 10 o'clock.

NATIONAL UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Col. CALVIN E. PRATT'S Regiment, now quartered in the Park Barracks, will be removed to other quarters, further up town.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE-GUARD.

The gentlemen composing the official corps of this regiment were yesterday the recipients of quite a compliment from the Union Defence Committee. They formed in line and marched from the head-quarters, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, to the waiting-room of the Committee, where their commanding officer, Col. GOODWIN, intimated to the persons in charge his desire of an inspection of his corps. They were immediately admitted by order of the Chairman, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, to the private office of the Committee, and reviewed by the members then present. Mr. DRAPER, we are informed, expressed himself highly pleased at the appearance of the officers, and proffered such aid, within his official capacity, as would advance the speedy completion of the organization.

WESTCHESTER CHASSEURS

This regiment, under command of Col. LANSING is about to leave the old quarters, No. 73 Broadway, and go into barracks on Forty-ninth street, North River.

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Four hundred men belonging to this regiment left the City yesterday, for Nieuw Dorp, Staten Island, where they will be quartered. The remainder of Col. BAKER'S command will go to-day.

ANDREASON ZOUAVES.

Eight hundred men have already been recruited for this regiment. Two companies from Albany and one from Troy will arrive here in a day or two, and attach themselves to Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKE'S regiment. Recruits are received in the large tent erected on Union-square

CONSTITUTION GUARD.

One company, under command of Capt. C. RAY, arrived here last evening from Philadelphia, and joined this regiment. Col. COES'S men are quartered at

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 18.

$10,000	U.S. 6s '81,Reg.	89	
10,000	do	88⅛	
14,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Con.	87⅜	
4,000	Treas. 12 ₱ c. N's.	101⅜	
3,000	Tenn. St. 6's, 90.	43½	
2,000	do	44½	
2,000	do	44	
3,000	do	83	44½
15,000	Vir. State 6s	810	45
2,000	do		45⅛
13,000	do		46
2,000	Missouri State 6s		38½
24,000	do		38⅝
4,000	do		39⅛
7,000	E.R 2M.B.ex.'64		97
4,000	Chi. & N.W 1st M		35
100	Canton Company		8
50	do		8⅛
10	Del. & H. Canal Co		84
10	Pac. Mail S. Co.	opg	60⅜
100	do		60⅜
10	da	b15	60⅜
50	do	s30	60
50	da	opg	60⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.		72⅛
900	do		72⅜
100	do	s30	71⅞
100	do	hnwk	72⅜
100	do	s5	72
50	do	s10	71⅞
150	do	s30	71⅜
100	Erie Railroad		21⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '81, Con.		67⅛
7,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup		78
500	N. Car. St. 6s		58
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90		42½
3,000	do		42
11,000	Virg. St. 6s	s10	45
1,000	do		45⅜
1,000	do		45
4,000	do		45⅞
4,000	Mo. State 6s		38
3,000	do		37½
2,000	do	s3	37½
2,000	Erie R 4th M.Bs		81⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank		87
10	Am. Ex. Bank		80
63	Penn. Coal Co		76
150	Cleve. & Toledo R.		23
150	Chicago & R. I. R.		35
100	do	s30	34⅜
25	Erie R. As. Stock		20⅜
100	Harlem Railroad		11⅜
100	do		11⅝
50	Har. R. Pref	s30	27⅜
25	do		28
50	Mich. Cen. R.		41⅛
	do		41⅜
150	do		41⅝
15	*do		44⅜
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R		12⅝
200	Ill. Cent R. Scrip		65⅝
100	do		65⅞
525	do	c	65⅜
150	do		65⅝
100	do	s10	64⅜
100	de	13d	64
100	do	s10	64
100	do	s10	64⅛
200	do	c	65⅛
550	do		65⅛
50	do	s3	65⅛
10	Cleve...Col. & Cin R.		92½
50	Gal. & Chic. R.		53⅜
50	Clev. & Tol. R.		23⅛
250	do		23⅝
100	do		23⅜
50	Chi. & R. Is. R.		36⅛
100	do		36⅛
150	do		36
50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		58
22	New Jersey R		113
29	Ter. Hau. & Rich. R.		95

MONDAY, May 20—A. M.

The extra notice from the Treasury Department, issued on Saturday, in regard to the remainder of the Public Loan, authorized by the Act of February 8, we understand to mean that large responses having already been received to the first programme and circular at the New York Committee in favor of Convertible Treasury Bills at par, the Secretary will decline to issue n Funded 6 ₱ cent. Stock at any considerable discount. To make this acceptable to all parties, and to allow a general participation by the public in the award of Treasury paper, the time for distribution has been postponed to Saturday next, May 25. We believe it was at no time the wish of the Administration to incur a heavy discoual on the Loans of the Government, at the outset of the War, and as one of the closing acts of the last Congress was to place, at the discretion of the President, the more popular form of negotiation in Treasury paper of $50 and upward, convertible into Funded Stock at any time in two years, the Department is especially anxious to avoid the direct sale of each Stock much below its par value, until the new Congress, to meet on the 4th of July, can be consulted on the whole subject of the Public Credit and the Money wants of the Government. The Secretary of the Navy finds himself the better enabled to do this, with the remainder of the authority of February 8, $8,994,000 in amount, first, because of the prompt and liberal intimations from New York and New-England, (and probably from a number of the leading public contractors for Army and Navy supplies and transports,) that the Convertible Treasury paper will be entirely acceptable at par, and secondly, because the War expenditures of the present and succeeding month, large as the scale of preparation is, will not demand as much Money as was at one time apprehended. It is particularly gratifying to know that the condition and prospects of the Treasury are thus placed in a position of high credit and comparative independence. The fact indicates an able and judicious administration of the War and Treasury Departments, rather than a questionable economy or want of vigor and promptness. The Sub-Committee of Bankers who returned from Washington last week, Messrs. JAMES GALLATIN and GEORGE S. COE, suggested to the Secretary the sale of the present Loan in a Funded Stock, at about the market rate, 88@90 ₱ cent., or on terms which would make the Money cost to the Government, and pay to the lender about the New-York legal maximum of interest, 7 ₱ cent. To do this, and no more, a 20-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock would have to average 90 51 ₱ cent. The suggestion was held under advisement. But on the return of the Committee, and after an informal conference between about thirty of the Associated Banks, on Friday afternoon, it was found that from the contrariety of views as to the rate for a round offer, this course of negotiation, besides involving a change of programme and disappointing a large number of prompt and patriotic Bankers, who had applied to take Treasury paper at par, might, fail of meeting the views of the Secretary, in regard to price, and possibly compromise the future high credit of the Government as a borrower. The determination arrived at, therefore, on Saturday, is concurred in by all the parties in consultation, including the members of the Sub-Committee, whose chief aim, in common with all the great Merchants and Bankers of this City and of New-England, is to accommodate the Government in the promptest and best way for its own credit and convenience.

The Trade of the past week was active in the receipt, sale and export of Breadstuffs and Provisions, and a good business continues to be done in Army and Navy supplies and clothing, and the labor thus employed and the means distributed by the Government, afford considerable relief to the otherwise dull and unsatisfactory condition of general trade. The Import entries of Dry Goods have fallen off to an inconsiderable weekly average, and the amount marketed is even smaller than the entries. Of general Foreign merchandise, also, the current Import is far below the same time last Spring, and the sales now making comparatively light. The importers are thus reduced to small remittances abroad, though the drawback of light sales is by no means so serious as the absence of collections, and the necessity of extensions of credit on the business of last fall and winter. The rates of Exchange on London, which manifested firmness through the previous week, and steadiness for last, Wednesday's mail, relapsed into dullness and fell off ¼ ₱ cent. for the mail of Saturday, closing 105¾@106¼ for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 104@105¾ as the range for Merchant bills. Money is temporarily pinched at 5@6 ₱ cent., by outside lenders, while the business in discounts is mainly confined to the Banks, with some of whom the offerings of good paper has materially fallen off. The line of Loans and Discounts on the statement to be made up this afternoon will probably be lower than last Monday, and the Specie average something higher from the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, where the present balance is $7,867,542, against $8,588,902 at the close of the previous week. On the Loan of the Government to be awarded next Saturday, the Secretary will want the money to be placed to the Sub-Treasury on or before Saturday week, 1st June; but no considerable share of the Loan is likely to be awarded to the Banks of New-England, who will have the option of depositing in Boston.

The Import Entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,328,479, against $6,360,840 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,366,166, against $939,509 same week last year. No report of Specie Export for the week has been received. The same week last year, the amount shipped was $1,251,000.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury year, which we published a few days since, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from July 1, 1860, to 30th April, (ult.) amounted to.....$171,600,000
Add three weeks in May.....6,153,802
Total to date.....$179,753,802
Against same time 1860.....201,259,567
Decrease since 1st July.....$28,505,765

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles re-exported,) from 1st July, 1860, to 30th April, 1861.....$102 561,000
Add three weeks in May.....6,813,571
Total to date.....$109,374,571
Against same time 1860.....69,245,166
Increase to date.....$40.139,405

The Exports of Specie from New-York from 1st July, 1860, to the present date, are.....$23,487,000
Against same time 1860.....47,852,000
Decrease to date.....$24,365,000

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$31,708,000
Foreign Gold direct	25,134,000
Foreign Gold via Boston	5,334,000
Total since 1st July	$62,176,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	89@89
New-York Central	71⅛@71⅜
New-York and Erie	21⅛@23⅛@20⅜@21¼
Reading	31@32@30⅜
Rock Island	35⅜@36⅛@35
Michigan Guaranteed	28¼@27⅝
Michigan Southern	13@12⅞
Michigan Central	44⅝@44
Toledo	23⅛@23¼
Galena	59@60⅜@58⅜
Illinois Central	62@66⅜@64⅛
Panama	101@101
Pacific Mail*	63¼@60⅝
Missouris	37⅛@35@38⅜@38
Virginias	45⅝@43@46
Tennessees	45½@12
Hudson River	35⅛@35⅜
Harlem Preferred	27⅜@26@28@27⅛
Burlington and Quincy	58@58
Harlem, Common	10¾@11⅛

* Ex-Div.

The Stock dealings of the past week were generally steady, and on several descriptions firm, up to Saturday afternoon, when the Railway Share list was weak nearly all round, and the market left off dull. The most decided activity through the week was in Illinois Central Shares, which continued in demand to make good previous contracts, as they fell due; the price rising at one time to 66¾ ₱ cent., and heavy sales and settlements being made between 65@66 ₱ cent. The deliveries appeared to be less difficult on Saturday, and the price fell back in the afternoon to 64¼@¾. Next to this Stock, the most uniformly active movement was in the Stocks of the Border States of the South. Large parcels of these came forward, from day to day, from various Northwestern and nearer sources, while the demand, partly of a speculative character, and partly on orders from the South, kepts well up to the supply. Virginias were scarce at the close of the week and brought 46 ₱ cent. cash, and one or two orders for North Carolinas advanced the price from 54 ap to 58@60 ₱ cent. Tennessees on the other hand, were offered at 3¾@3 ₱ cent lower at the close than the best sales of the week. Missouris broke down at one time to 35 ₱ cent., but this brought forward large orders, and the price went up to 38¾, closing 38 ₱ cent. There was much steadiness of demand in the Federal Stocks, and a rise on the Coupon Sixes of 1881 of 1 ₱ cent. and on the Coupon Fives of 1874 of 2 ₱ cent. But for the impression up to Saturday noon that the coming Loan might be awarded in a Funded Stock, the probability is that the advance would have been more decided, as the amounts offered at the Board are at no time very considerable. Treasury paper of the January issue was also firm, 101@101 for the 12 ₱ cents. The market for the Railway Shares was adversely affected on Saturday by the increased difficulties at Chicago with the Illinois Free Bank Currency, the inference being drawn that the depreciation of this money must fall to some extent on the Railway lines that receive it, besides operating against the free movements of grain into Chicago, which the farmers may be unwilling to sell for such currency. The whole trouble, we apprehend, is about coming to a crisis, and the probability is, that a specie standard of trade will have to be adopted and the discarded currency sold in the market for what the securities lodged with the Auditor may be supposed to be worth. The number of "good banks"—so called because their issues are based on Federal and Illinois or other Free State Stocks—we understand to be now reduced to about ten, out of 80 or 90 banks of issue in the State. Another adverse influence on the Street was quoted on Saturday from the telegraphic announcement of another bank failure in Albany, which we find thus referred to in the *Evening Journal*:

"The Bank of the Capitol suspended payment and closed its doors about 11 o'clock this morning. We use the word suspension in regard to it, rather than the word failure for the reason that although its losses will seriously impair its capital, yet *its bill-holders and depositors will believe to be unquestionably safe.*

The Bank had a paid up capital of $510 000. It had enjoyed a good reputation—was believed to have been well managed, and its stoppage was unexpected to our community.

This second bank failure in our city is most unfortunate, but we trust it will not be attended with any loss beyond that which the stockholders will sustain. The wise provisions of law which in both the recent failures secure the bill-holder at once and effectually, and the depositor also in due time, prove the efficacy and importance of the safeguards thrown about our money-ed institutions.

There are various reports current in regard to the cause of this failure. But they are not sufficiently tangible, as we go to press, to justify their publication. The facts will, in due time, be given to the public officially."

The Coal shipments from all the regions, sum up last week, as follows:

	1860. Week.	Total.	1861. Week.	Total.
P. & R. R. R.	29,959	641,531	35,491	534 920
Schuyl. Canal	32 064	272 457	30,227	211,409
L. Val. R. R.	13,632	240,765	14,726	355,242
Lehigh Canal	30 512	863,412	25,559	117 279
Scranton & Sth.	17 387	250,507	20,356	247 5-2
Tho. North.	5 443	51,113	6,656	75 642
Penna. Coal Co.	27,800	31,595	22,596	4,733
Del. & Hud. Co.	84,149	27 261	21 456	45,576
Wyoming So.	—	28,742	—	26,528
Broad Top	3,790	61 624	3 815	53 269
Shamokin	4,041	15 930	2 764	55 333
Trevorton	—	20,717	—	16,436
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	21,439	—	15 814
Lykens Valley	—	17 770	—	20 030
Total	13,526	2,009 701	180 293	1,861,326

The demand for Lump and Steamboat Coal continues fair—but for prepared is rather dull. The *Miners' Journal* says that dealers abroad who desire to lay in stocks of prepared Coal will find it a favorable time to do so, as the rates of toll and transportation will be advanced in July 15 cents and in September 15 cents ₱ ton more. We learn (adds that paper) that some dealers abroad doubt it, but we are positively assured that such will be the case.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus refers to the Government Loan on Treasury Bills:

"We have no positive information of what will be done by the Philadelphia Banks, but we have no doubt they will do in the matter what is not only proper but liberal. There seems but one sentiment among our banks and capitalists, and that is that the Government shall be made entirely easy in its finances. It is stated that the Banks of Massachusetts are making arrangements to take their share of this new issue of Treasury notes at par. The moneyed men of Boston are fully agreed to this policy. The Providence Banks have already agreed to take their proportionate share, and New-York will undoubtedly follow this example, so that we may expect the entire fourteen millions will be taken at par."

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street.

May 17—Philadelphia	par.	
May 17—Boston	par	
May 10—New-Orleans	par	@ ¾d.
May 10—Mobile	par	@ ¾d.
		Premium.
May 17—Baltimore		¾@ 1
May 17—Washington	4	@ 4⅛
May 16—Chicago	16	@19
May 16—Milwaukee	8	@ 9
May 16—Cleveland	1	@ 1½
May 15—St. Louis	12	@13
May 14—Louisville	1⅝	@ 2
May 14—Detroit	1	@ 1⅝
May 15—Cincinnati	2	@ 2⅛
May 16—Pittsburgh	3	@ 3⅛
May 16—Canada		¾@ 1
May 15—Lafayette, Ind	1	@ 1⅛
May 15—Laporte, Ind	1	@ 1⅛

FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.—The race between these famous mares is to come off on the Fashion Course on Tuesday next. We understand that some parties have reported that *Princess* is lame. Such is not the case. She is sound as a dollar, and never went better in her life. A splendid race may be confidently expected.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

CAMP CAMERON, Washington, May 16, 1861.

A number of anonymous scribblers have seen fit to send letters to the New-York press reflecting on the supposed intention of the Seventh Regiment to break up their encampment and return home on the expiration of the thirty days for which they were mustered in. With the vast issues at stake in the present war, and with the necessity of sinking all minor matters in the great struggle before us, the members of the Seventh have refrained from noticing these attacks, but I know, from being daily with the *twelve hundred and twenty one* members, that every man among them feels that these attacks are entirely uncalled for and untrue in every particular. The Seventh came to Washington on special service to protect the Capitol from a threatened invasion. An urgent request was sent to New-York, asking if they would volunteer until others could relieve them." Gen. SANDFORD communicated this to Col. LAFFERTY, Wednesday night, April 17, at 11 P. M., at their Armory. With this specific understanding, the members assembled the next night; orders were issued, and *nine hundred and ninety-one men* were ready to start with only *twenty-four hours'* notice. Vast commercial interests were cast aside as naught compared with the danger that menaced the national Capitol; family ties were forcibly broken, sick parents, wives and little ones were left in many cases to strangers' hands, and New-York witnessed the superb spectacle, on the 19th of April, of the flower of her citizen soldiery rushing to battle, moved by one mighty impulse. With the massacre at Baltimore, and the suspension of the mail here for four days, the Washingtonians expected every moment that the city would be attacked by foes *within* as well as without; and when the Seventh at last arrived without the loss of a man, they were hailed everywhere as saviours. As they marched up Pennsylvania avenue, the people in their overwrought feelings broke the ranks, and grasped the hands of New York's *National Guard* with tears of joy. The Clay Battalion, the Lane Guard, the President, his entire Cabinet and Gen. SCOTT, have repeatedly expressed their great indebtedness, yet these dirty slurs are circulating through New-York "that they are sick of soldiering," and "that you will never see them in the camp again after the thirty days are over." I know of numerous instances of clerks belonging to the regiment who have families depending on them, who have lost their situations from leaving, and others who will lose theirs from the failure of firms they are with. They can meet all these things, but they do not like their *honor* as soldiers questioned. They wish New-York to understand that when they return, they stand ready at a moment's notice to respond again, if the Capital or any other city is in peril, and that after they have arranged their affairs, and settled business matters, may stand ready to join a battalion, and enlist for the war—be it three years or be it twenty. But as thousands are offering now, they only ask that the Seventh Regiment, who were the *very first* to respond, and the *only Regiment that left without a single recruit in the ranks*, may be allowed to go home, according to the explicit agreement with the authorities at Washington, and attend to those duties which are equally sacred with the call of patriotism.

JASPER.

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

AID TO THE ARMY HOSPITALS.

In this hour of patriotic fervor, when benevolent forethought seems to anticipate all who can in any way afford aid and comfort to the soldier, it might be well to make such suggestions as will systemize these efforts. The daily experience of different societies and sewing circles proves, that a saving in time and labor can be effected, as well as advantage gained on all sides by comparing notes, finding out what is most needed, and what changes in model or material, the circumstances call for. There *must* be a head to every organization, and this head should be cognizant of all its members, and be accessible to them.

For this purpose the New-York Medical Association has established a depot for the reception or concealment of all goods made and intended for the sick and wounded of the army. They have so perfected their arrangements as to have a constant correspondence between their depot and the seat of war, and they are made aware from day to day, what articles are or will be in demand.

By the kindness of Col. M. M. VAN BUREN, the suite of rooms on the first floor, right, of the Spingler Institute Building has been transformed into a room where patterns and models of such articles as will be required, are kept on exhibition. Second, a grand receiving-room, where made up articles are deposited from various quarters, and are here assorted and packed into appropriate receptacles. Third, an apartment provided with all appurtenances for properly securing, making and sending off the numerous boxes, packages, &c.

These arrangements completed and presided over, as they are, by such men as VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President, and JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Secretary, offer a means of transfer at once the safest and most expeditious, as well as the least troublesome and expensive, to all cooperating societies.

The articles of which there is at present an insufficient supply, are—rug-pads, splint cushions, oiled silk, adhesive plaster, binders' board, blankets and lint. Other things, such as litters for carrying the sick, knapsacks, lanterns, bed-pans, &c., &c., which must be purchased from the manufacturers, will of course require money—any donations of which useful article will be properly disbursed. Hospital blankets are much more desirable for being white, while colored ones do very well for camp and out-door purposes, where they are confined to the use of one individual. The fact of colored blankets hiding the appearance of stains, filth, &c., &c., is an objection, where running sores and fevers succeed each other in a bed, and unperceived scabs or diseased perspiration is liable to be retained about the bedclothes.

Those who prepare flannel bandages to be used in dysentery, will do well to remember that the desirable dimensions are four feet in length, and fourteen inches in width, with the ends well turned over and hemmed down. There is no probability of too great a number of bandages being provided; many men are now suffering for the want of this simple protection against a hot sun.

The exhibition-room is quite a museum in its way, developing some curious more patriotic than useful, for instance, instead of the small round bachelor pincushion, to be worn in the vest pocket we noticed a number resembling more a small pillow in dimensions, and elaborated with pins set in such a way as to form words of cheer, as the following—"For the Brave," "Union and Constitution," "Rebellion must be crushed." And yet another, which would form a tolerably good shield if laid over the heart, was simply decorated with a large lone star, under which were the initials of the fair maker.

Last and by no means least, among this curious collection stands a bag of flax grown in 1812 upon the farm of Gen. PUTNAM, at Pomfret, Conn., and which, it was moved and seconded by some members of the Executive Committee, should be made into a rope to hang JEFF. DAVIS with.

WHAT A SON OF HENRY CLAY THINKS.

THOMAS H. CLAY, a son of HENRY CLAY, writes as follows from his home in Ashland to a female friend residing in another part of Kentucky:

MY DEAR: There is nothing in the present condition of our country which affects me so profoundly as the condition in which the women and children are brought. Could the conspirators against the liberty of our Union have foreseen this, they must have had the hearts of fiends. But I hold that the masses are everywhere honest, and have been precipitated by ambitious and unprincipled politicians in the South into revolution. On the 4th inst., our gallant people of Kentucky proclaimed again at the ballot-box their unswerving devotion to the Union and their unalterable love for the Stars and Stripes, that banner which your own true-hearted husband gloriously upheld on sea and land whilst in the service of the Federal Government. I know and partake of his warm and impulsive nature, and do not wonder at his being somewhat impelled by it. The same blood flows through our veins and I have no doubt we felt equally indignant at the President's Proclamation. But, educated as a lawyer, and much of my life having been given to study and reflection, residing in the country, removed from the excitements of a city life, I have examined, and I believe fully digested the whole subject. The aggression of the Secessionists at Fort Sumter has united the entire North. Can it be wondered at, that the heart of the entire Northern and Northwestern States is at last fired? For years the Rhetts and *id omne genus* in South Carolina have sought to destroy the Union. The motto of the old Democratic Party was always rule or ruin. The election of JAMES BUCHANAN as President of the United States, and the corrupt and timid policy of his Administration have afforded these traitors an opportunity to unmask their designs, and the hope that they could carry them through without opposition from the Federal Government. How far they have succeeded, the gloom and sorrow on the brow and in the heart of every patriot shew. All the people of the States are thoroughly aroused. The tramp of armed men in the cities, in the villages, on the mountains, and in the plains, is everywhere resounding. Gen. SCOTT is at his head-quarters in Philadelphia, calmly and quietly securing in his net all the seceded States, and aided by the blockade now established on the ports of the revolutionary States, is quietly awaiting the time for action. We of Kentucky are determined to maintain neutrality. Our Legislature is now in session; we shall vote arms, &c., for the purpose of effecting this. Notwithstanding the secession proclivities of our Governor and his administration, we, of the Senate and House of Representatives, the true exponents of the popular sentiment of Kentucky, are determined that neither our hands nor the hands of our people shall be imbued in the blood of our Northern or our Southern brethren.

* * * Are we not in the true position? Our Border Slave State Convention will be held, and we hope nothing but good from it. It is our firm determination to do, as far as in us lies, our whole duty, and, with a merciful God, we will have results. You and I are both professed Christians. Have we any right to doubt the interposition of our Heavenly King? He rules the affairs of nations as well as man. Let our prayers daily ascend to his throne for deliverance from the evils by which we are surrounded.

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE MILITARY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of State Officers named in an act entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence," passed April 16, 1861, held at the Executive Chamber on the 17th day of May, 1861,

The Comptroller moved to take from the table the following preamble and resolution offered by the Secretary of State on the 15th inst., which was carried:

Whereas, Applications have been made to this Board from various portions of the State, of companies for orders of inspection, preparatory to their being accepted into service, and formed into regiments, and

Whereas, Many of these companies so applying are known to be composed of men well drilled and mostly equipped, and affording well grounded assurance if accepted into service, that they will prove to be amongst the most efficient soldiers whom the Government is calling upon to aid it in preserving its integrity, and sustaining its institutions and laws, and

Whereas It is believed that this State will soon be called upon to furnish additional troops, and the inevitable effect of rejecting the proffered services of these companies at this time will be almost universal disappointment and dissatisfaction and must create difficulties hereafter in bringing these disbanded and disheartened men into the service of the country, and

Whereas, There is now no certainty that the quota of 30,000 men authorized by the act of April 16 1861, has been filled by previous acceptances; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will accept into the service such companies as upon inspection shall be found to be full and are ready and anxious to be mustered into immediate service and volunteer to serve for two years, and will proceed without delay to form them into Regiments, and either tender them at once to the General Government or order them to rendezvous at such places as may be hereafter designated, so that they may be in a position to respond to any sudden demand that may be made for their services, and be ready at a moment's notice to rally at the call of their country to the defence of its rights and the protection of its flag.

Mr. MYERS moved to amend the preamble and resolution by striking out all after the words "militia and laws," and inserting as follows

And, whereas, The Secretary of War, by a late telegram, seems unwilling to receive more than twenty-eight of the thirty eight regiments agreed by him to be received, but it is expected he will still receive the whole thirty-eight; and

Whereas, Twenty-six of said regiments are already organized and officered in full, and the regimental officers of two more companies and regiments formed, and other companies are now formed and accepted, or having filed their applications are awaiting only inspection and acceptance, more than sufficient to form the remaining regiments, exclusive of those who have applied since the 7th inst., each officer and man of whom have acquired the right to be received in the order of their enrollment, and a denial of which right would be an act of bad faith on the part of the State and of gross injustice on the part of this Board; and

Whereas, Inasmuch as this Board has no shadow of authority by law to enlist more than 30,000 men, or thirty-eight regiments, the acceptance by them of full regiments from the cities whose applications were notified before the 7th inst., will operate to exclude just so many of the country companies; and

Whereas, The funds provided by the Legislature will not more than uniform arm and equip thirty-eight regiments, having no means to subsist or pay such as the General Government will not receive, and the Constitution we are sworn to support forbids any debt to be contracted for that purpose, so that to organize a force beyond what the United States will accept, would be not only a wicked but useless act, inasmuch as they must be at once disbanded for want of both authority and means to maintain them; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will receive, arm and equip thirty eight regiments, including those already organized, and no more. That each company shall be entitled to be received, if full, when called upon in its order of priority, and none shall be supplanted by companies of later application, through any favoritism, political, personal or local.

The question being on accepting the amendment, the Yeas and Nays were called, and it was determined in the affirmative by the following vote

YEAS—The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General—3.

NAYS—The Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor—2

The Chair put the question whether the Board would agree to the preamble and resolution as amended, and it was determined in the affirmative as follows

YEAS—The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General—3

NAYS—The Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor—2

The Comptroller moved that a copy of the foregoing, certified by the Secretary, be published in the NEW YORK TIMES, New York *Tribune*, Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and the Albany *Evening Journal*.

The Secretary of State moved to amend by directing the Secretary to publish all the proceedings at the Board, which was lost by the following vote

YEAS—The Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor.

NAYS—The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney General—3

The motion of the Comptroller was then put and carried by unanimous vote.

I certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the minutes of the Board. J. H. LINSLY, Secretary.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN HARNEY

The following is the answer which Gen HARNEY made to the *habeas corpus* issued to compel the surrender of one of the soldiers under his command

ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1861.

To Hon. Judge Treat, Judge of the U. S. Court, Eastern District

In response to the writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday served on me, commanding me to bring before his honor one EMMET MCDONALD, I have to say that Mr. MCDONALD, the person described in the writ, is not imprisoned or kept in confinement by me, nor is he under my control or command at or since the issuing of this writ.

In making this return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by you commanding me to produce the body of EMMET MCDONALD, and to make my response to the same, I avail myself of the opportunity thus presented to express my profound regret at the state of things existing in this community. I declare my wish to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Missouri. But while making this declaration, I find myself in such a position that, in deciding upon a particular case, I must look to what I am compelled to regard as the higher law, even if by so doing my conduct shall have the appearance of running in conflict with the forms of law.

With respect to the transaction which took place at Camp Jackson, near this city on the 10th inst., I have to say that it happened prior to my arrival here, and before my assumption of the command of this department. While I am not, therefore, responsible for the proceedings at that camp, and under ordinary circumstances should not feel at liberty to comment upon them ordinarily, I am not disposed, in the existing state of things, to shrink from the responsibility of acknowledging that my predecessor in command saw fit to the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering the dispersion of all armed rebels hostile to the United States as described in the proclamation, a lingering and imperative duty, imposed upon him with respect to the camp in question, the occurrences of its treasonable purposes having been to his mind indisputably clear. His action in the premises I recognize, therefore as imposing upon me the obligation of assuming the consequences of his proceedings, so far as I shall refrain from pursuing any course which, by implication, might throw a doubt upon the sufficiency of his authority.

Upon looking into the circumstances attending the detention of EMMET MCDONALD, I find they are such, if I had him in charge, that I could not give orders that might set him at large, unless some sufficient evidence should be furnished that he was not of the number of those in Camp Jackson who gave to that Camp its character, by which it came under the class of disaffected men, hostile to the Government of the United States, according to the terms of the proclamation referred to.

For this purpose, nothing has been required of these persons but a simple pledge or parole of honor.

The whole subject will be referred by me to the Government of the United States, whose instructions to me at this critical time are paramount.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of May, 1861. JOSHUA W. BOURNE,
Notary Public.

THEY WANT A NAVY.

It will be seen from the following article, which we copy from the Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel*, that the Southern Confederates want a navy, and are going to have it, "right away:"

"We call particular attention, as requested, to the following editorial notice, with the above caption, in the Thomasville *Southern Enterprise*, and give it our warm commendation and approval, as every patriotic citizen must, and, as far as we are able, material aid. All can help in this glorious enterprise; however small the amount they contribute. It will be a help. We would request and solicit the ladies to take an interest in augmenting the contribution for this most laudable purpose, and would say to them: You cannot fight the battles of your country, as, we know, some of you would gladly do if it were not clearly out of your line of duty, but you can help to give her ability to vanquish all her foes and bring back to your hearthstones the relatives and friends now drawn up in battle array, whose smiles would so gladden your hearts. We well remember your efforts in behalf of the Mount Vernon purchase—and we remember it with pride and gratification—but here is an object that far surpasses that in claims upon your attention and inducements to your action. While one springs from a reverence for the heroic dead, and the memory of his great services to his country in her need, and the guiding and controlling of her affairs in such a manner as to give her a footing among the nations of the world—the other should (and does) spring from love of country, love of those who are fighting her battles, (to whom and in whom we are all either related or deeply interested,) a desire, by strengthening her hands, to enable her to prosecute the war vigorously and successfully against our foes, and thereby secure a speedy peace, and last, though not least, a desire to put it in the power of our Government to protect our own State from invasion, as well as our ports from blockade. Should another spring to action in this great cause be needed, let us appeal to your national pride—a pride always laudable—a pride which clung to the old Union, and could forgit wrong and aggression, and breaking of sacred compact, and could only see in dissolution the shattered wreck of a once mighty, glorious and happy nation—to that pride we appeal. The old Union is gone, beyond the shadow of a hope of reconstruction. We have eight sovereign, independent and wealthy States as the basis upon which to found the fabric of a nation as great and as happy as the one of which until late we formed a part. Let us give it character and importance in the eyes of the other nations of the earth by surrounding it with ample means for defensive as well as offensive war. We have an army that can be increased to three times its size in a comparatively short time, for the masses of our people are warriors. But we want a Navy. We want protection for our commerce, which is the life's blood of a nation's prosperity, and we want a feeling of security from invasion. The latter, though improbable now, it were well to guard against for all time by the speedy organization and equipment of an efficient Navy.

But to the notice, which is as follows:

"We are authorized by a patriotic gentleman of intelligence and high standing, of Thomas County, to say that he will be one of one thousand citizens in the Confederate States to give $1,000 for the building of a navy for immediate service. The suggestion has been made that subscription lists be opened in the various newspaper offices throughout the South for this purpose, in order to afford opportunity to all who desire to subscribe money for the immediate construction of ships of war to protect our commerce, and drive the abolition fleets from the blockade of our harbors."

"Exchanges requested to copy and comment."

If the suggestion of the *Enterprise* finds favor with the public, we would suggest that donations be left with the Cashier of the State Bank or either of the gentlemanly agents of the other banks, who might deposit them in bank until a considerable sum was accumulated, when it might be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

We would be pleased to publish the names of the subscribers and the amounts subscribed from time to time as the subscription progress.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS AT RICHMOND.

We find the following letter in the Columbia *South Carolinian*:

CAMP CHARLETON, NEAR RICHMOND,
Saturday, May 11, 1861.

We have been in such a state of uncertainty that it was impossible for me to communicate anything reliable. The Second Regiment of the First South Carolina Brigade now musters about eight hundred men. The situation of our encampment is a very beautiful one. It is near the Reservoir, in a growth of pines sparsely scattered over a sloping sward, fringed in on old field. It is dry and elevated, well supplied with water from the Reservoir, and favored by the proximity of a field, upon which our Regiment is daily practiced in battalion evolutions. The encampment is laid off with as close an observance of military rules as the natural conformation of the ground would admit. On the extreme right is Capt. PECKHAM's company. This place properly belongs to Capt. HOXA's company, the right Light Infantry Company. The companies are then arranged in the following order to the left: Capt. CASSON's, Capt. KENNEDY's, Capt. HASELL's, Capt. MCMANN's, Capt. RICHARDSON's, Capt. WALLACE's and Capt. PARHAM's. There is space left for two other companies that are to come on and complete the Regiment. Capt. CUMMINGS' company, the Palmetto Guards, of Charleston, are expected here this morning. The Columbia Greys and the Buffalo Guards have gone down to the depot for the purpose of receiving them. Col. KERSHAW has had more applications than he will be able to accept. This is but a just tribute to his character as a gentleman, and his mildness but firmness as an officer. He is exceedingly popular with the Regiment, and commands its full confidence. I regret to say that the old Governor's Guards, Company A, of the Regiment, is the smallest company. It curtails much of our pride. The full ranks and firm and steady tread of the company, when we first went to Charleston, used to make the heart of every one of us exult. To be now the smallest, is somewhat humiliating. It has improved very much in both the manual and evolutions, and in these respects are still as confident as ever. We all hope anxiously for new recruits, having now almost despaired of reinforcements from the detachment of the company that declined to come with us. This is *the* point of war, and here the great contest must pass the momentous ordeal of battle. Lieut. GAILLARD will leave in a day or two for Columbia, and recruits can report to him.

Backed is a tribute to our regiment by one of Virginia's fair daughters. We clip it from the *Examiner*, of this morning. Proud indeed does it make the he

willing to add one farthing to the heavy pecuniary burdens of the Commonwealth.

No one who knows me can doubt my deep sympathy with the united North, and with those who, with a firmament idea of duty from my own, are making [illegible] sacrifices of person and property; but as a settled believer in the principles of the Society of Friends, I can do nothing at a time like this beyond [illegible]ing, to the extent of my power, the calamities and suffering attendant upon war, and accepting cheerfully my allotted share of the privation and trial growing out of it. Very truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 15th, 5th mo., 1861.

THE FEDERAL CAMP AT BALTIMORE.

The following letter, which we find in the Boston *Traveller*, is from a member of the famous Massachusetts Sixth:

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15, 1861.

We (Massachusetts Sixth) left our quarters at Washington a week ago last Sunday, taking the train at 3:30 P. M. for Washington Junction, where we met the New-York Eighth, and before dark the Regiment had erected far their convenience such tents, which would have afforded a capital shelter to the men if it had not rained like the—well, very hard.

About 10 o'clock the Light Artillery of our city arrived at the camp, very much fatigued by their march from Annapolis, but in good spirits, and pleased beyond measure to meet with a company of Boston boys; they took possession of an unoccupied house on the opposite side of the viaduct from our quarters, and made themselves comfortable, in spite of the storm. Company K, of the Sixth, was detailed for guard duty about the depôt, the Relay House, and the viaduct that night; they took up their quarters at the hotel—where they remained during their stay at that station—and the entire company was divided into three details and placed on guard, which, owing to the severity of the storm and their ignorance of the locality of the station, was anything but pleasant; but the remainder of the regiment had a harder time of it on the hill with their bush tents.

Our camp at the Relay was visited daily by large numbers of visitors, mostly from Baltimore, and the great majority of whom seemed friendly to the troops, talked Union talk, wore Union badges, and made every possible sign to convince us of their loyalty. The last few days that we were there, the last train that moved from the depôt would be crowded with visitors from here, who would give three cheers for the Union. Numerous carriages, decked with the Stars and Stripes, visited the camp, and on Saturday several citizens of Baltimore presented the Sixth Regiment with a fine silk duplicate of the American flag. Mr. NELSON HOLLAND made the presentation speech, which was replied to by Major WARSON.

Subsequently a flag, said to be the first copy of the Stars and Stripes displayed in this city after the riot of the 19th, was presented, without formality, to Company K, of the Sixth, and it now adorns our officers' quarters at the Relay. Sunday the crowd of visitors was as large as ever, but a larger portion of them were from the neighboring country.

Monday morning orders were received for the camp to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and at 4 o'clock, five hundred men from the Sixth, with as many from the Eighth of New-York, and a section of Light Artillery, marched to the depôt, and took two special trains, which landed us in Baltimore, where by orders we disembarked, and without the slightest knowledge of our destination, we formed as follows, and commenced our march

Co. K formed as a hollow square with Gen. BUTLER and staff in the centre; the Section of Light Artillery, under Major COOK, the detachment of the Sixth, with their Drum Corps, under Col. JONES, the detachment of the New York Eighth, with their Drum Corps, under Lieut. Col. BUTTERWORTH. In this way they marched through several streets to Federal Hill, where they bivouacked for the night in the open air, a just such a merciless storm as always catches us when we arrive at new quarters without camp equipage.

It was an awful night; the rain poured down as—it seemed to me—it never poured down before, but camp fires were built, guards stationed, which gave every man in the camp a chance to stand two hours, and the soldiers sought the best shelter which they could, which was very poor indeed, and many a man sat down in a mud puddle, covered himself as well as possible with his overcoat and blanket, and slept as well as though he were in a feather bed at home, but they all came out smart and well in the morning, and a detachment of thirty from each regiment returned to the main camp for a portion of the camp equipage, for the purpose of establishing a camp here, which was done last night, and the camp is designated Camp Federal.

It commands a fine view, and is certainly a very fine place in the sunshine. Our passage through this city night before last was not much like that of the 19th ult. We were received with hearty cheers instead of paving-stones, and the waving of ladies' handkerchiefs instead of revolver-shots. It is wonderful, but it is true! Gen. BUTLER has issued a proclamation, which explains the reason of our occupying a position in this city, it is well received, especially by the Union men. Our men when in the city are treated with great kindness by the citizens, and I fear that unless strict orders are given and enforced at camp some of them will be killed with kindness.

I learn, this morning, that Gen. BUTLER has issued an order for the release of SPENCER of this City, who was arrested at the Relay House a few days ago, and has since been confined in Annapolis. A large force of Pennsylvania troops are along on the entire route of the Northern Central Railroad, as far as Woodbary, within about three miles of this City, where the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 800 strong, under Col YORK, are stationed.

An advance guard, consisting of one company of Infantry, Capt. DAVIS, and one company of Light Artillery from that State, arrived in the City this morning. The City at this time is almost as well decked with American flags as Boston was at the time of our departure.

I am under great indebtedness to the reportorial force of the Baltimore *Clipper* for facilities furnished me for writing this letter, which are much better than scribbling on a drum-head in camp. Co. K.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAM-GUN.

A member of Company C, Eighth Regiment of New-York (City,) writes

"We were the other day sent in the midst of a heavy rain-storm, to capture the famous steam gun, which was *in transitu* from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry. We did it, and returned to camp with it, a distance of six miles, through a heavy rain and over the worst road I ever saw. We find, in the papers we receive from home, that the credit for this is given to 'a detachment of Gen. BUTLER'S command.' Now, it does not appear to be generally known in New York that our Eighth Regiment is a portion of Gen. BUTLER'S command, and that, when service is to be done, no small share of the 'honors' are conferred upon us."

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to do a simple act of justice to Col. WILSON'S Regiment, now encamped near the Quarantine grounds, by endeavoring to correct the erroneous impressions so generally prevailing with regard to them. Residing as I do, in the immediate neighborhood of the camp, I have ample opportunity of judging of the conduct of these men, and it gives me great pleasure to contradict the malicious and unfounded reports of their insubordinate and lawless conduct. A finer body of men has never been mustered into the service; and by the untiring efforts of their Colonel and officers, they are rapidly becoming an efficient, well disciplined military corps, which will, without doubt, do good service in the hour of need.

I have heard of no acts of depredation in our neighborhood, nor do I believe any has occurred. On the contrary, the good behavior, and rapid progress of Col. WILSON'S command, has excited the kindliest feelings in the residents toward them. The Colonel has unbounded influence over his men, who are devoted to him. H.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, May 16.

A WORD OF WARNING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To these of us more or less familiar with the art of war, there can be nothing more apparent than the necessity for drill before crossing the Potomac. Nothing can exceed the material of our army, except the spirit by which it is animated. With three weeks more of camp life, it will be fit, notwithstanding the inferiority of our weapons, to contend with the forces of Virginia, which, under pretext of the Brown raid, have been actively drilling since the date of that unfortunate occurrence. If the brokers of Wall-street and the non-resistant part of the New England people will not be satisfied without forcing our soldiers into the field before they become thoroughly acquainted with their officers and with each other, it is possible that Washington may yet fall into the hands of the conspirators. Maryland, fast recovering from its sympathy for the criminals, will again be convulsed, before the thousands now levied for the war are fit to resist their oppressors. X. L.

RELAY HOUSE, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1205, 1263, 478, 1269, 161, 1035, 875, 1177, 1229, 680½, 815, 411, 852, 439, 1016, 1117, 1285, 1269, 1293, 1295. *Part II.*—Adjourned for term.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1543, 537, 1177, 1611, 1369, 1775, 1783, 1789, 1793, 1795, 1769, 1761, 1797, 1717, 819. *Part II.*—Nos. 1330, 685, 1524, 1528, 1532, 1534, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1564, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1184, 238, 1207, 1213, 1215, 1216, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1229, 1224, 349, 1249. *Part II.*—Nos. 499, 177, 936, 713, 935, 1695, 881, 867, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 535, 1093, 1186.

Court of General Sessions.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

For Assault and Battery—Edward Harley, Edwin Gorvin *alias* Dorety, Francis Munrett, John Decher.

For Felonious Assault—Edward Daly.

For Misdemeanor—Thomas Cushing, William Powell.

For Forgery—Herman Miller, Charles King, Francis Charlock.

For Burglary—David W. Paulding.

For Larceny—Catharine Raymond, Thomas Ramsford.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Paul Schrier.

Six negroes who fled from their masters and took refuge in Fort Monroe, were promptly returned by Com. PENDERGRAST.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Bernasia	Southampton	New-York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 26
Karnak	New York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southamp'n	May 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
North Britain	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.... 6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say these is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 568,000 copies in 30 months. Price, 20 cents in paper covers, 30 cents bound, cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Publishers, HORACE WATERS, and IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brewa & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. H. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy, and Keithe & Woods, St. Louis.

THE SCALPEL,

No. 45, 25 cents. Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., contains a remarkably instructive article on the causes of miscarriages and the nature of the connection between the foetus and the uterus, and the consequences of retention of the placenta after abortionists, with a new and simple instrument for its extraction, by the Editor; illustrated by plate. Also, an article on the natural action of the bowels, and the injurious consequences of injections. Another on the cure of Aneurism, by compression; and one on the frequency of tuberculosis or consumption, and its causes in American women. The present number should be read by every intelligent woman and surgeon in the land. "The practical character of Dr DIXON'S writings, and his well-known extraordinary ingenuity under the most trying surgical circumstances, stamp him productions with more than ordinary interest."—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

In close 25 cents to H. G. LAWRENCE,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NATIONAL HYMN.

In obedience to the request of many citizens who have observed the tendency to give poetic expression to the emotion which stirs the heart of the nation, the undersigned men whose names are undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to award a prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for

A NATIONAL HYMN,

set to music (either original or selected) upon the following conditions:

1. The Hymn is to be purely patriotic, adapted to the whole country—not a war song, or only appropriate to the present crisis.

2. It must consist of not less than sixteen lines, and is not to exceed forty, exclusive of a chorus, or burden, which is essential.

3. It should be of the simplest form and most marked rythm, the words easy to be retained by the popular memory, and the melody and harmony such as may be readily sung by ordinary voices.

4. Both words and music—whether the latter be original or selected and adapted from the same hand, which the Committee would prefer,

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

or a gold medal of that value, will be awarded.

For the Hymn alone, or for the music alone, to originally

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS,

or a gold medal of that value.

6. The Committee retain the copyright of both words and music of the Hymn to which the prize is awarded, and reserve the right of rejecting all contributions what ever their merits, should none of them be deemed suitable.

6. The profits of the sale of the Hymn are to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund.

7. The words and music must be furnished by the 20th day of June next.

8. As the Committee may desire to publish a selection from the manuscripts in a Volume in aid of the Patriotic Fund they request those writers who are willing that their products as should be used for that purpose, to signify their assent.

9. Individual applications to members of the Committee will be disregarded.

10. Each Hymn offered must be distinguished only by a motto or cipher, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope, bearing the same motto or cipher, and containing the writer's name and address. All communications should be addressed to MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Esq., Secretary of the National Hymn Committee, New-York City.

11. The Committee will return no manuscripts.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, JOHN A. DIX,
CHARLES KING, M. H. GRINNELL,
HAMILTON FISH, LUTHER BRADISH,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
J. J. CISCO, T. ROMEYN BRODHEAD
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One second hand steamboat (beam) engine, 32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke.
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REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island, No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

SKITTLES PLAYERS, ATTENTION.—A grand skittle tournament will take place at the Bugle, 107 Grand-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, on which occasion the proprietor will give $10 to the best player. Open to all. Tuesday, May 21th.

TO LET—FROM FIRST JUNE TO FIRST NOVEMber, a front pew, No. 42, north transept in Calvary Church, Dr. Hawks, Rector. Apply to the Sexton at the Church, or to T. L. LOWNDES, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the office of Alex. Hamilton, Jr.

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Ladies can now purchase
RICH AND ELEGANT SILK CIRCULARS,
50 INCHES DEEP, FOR $9, WORTH $15,
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GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
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At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPERS.
Being determined to convert our Goods
INTO CASH
we have made a further reduction in prices.
REFER TO YOUR
previous bills, and you will find that the ensuing list is at
HALF PRICE.

White French China Covered Dishes, each	$1 69
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	2 65
White French China Pitchers, each	1 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French Union Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	0 90
White French China Covered Custard Cups, the dozen	1 10
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 125 pieces	29 00
Gold band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50
Colored and Gold French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50

ALSO,
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner sets at
POSITIVELY LESS
than one half the cost of importation.

Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 107 pieces,	$19
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 130 pieces,	45
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 180 pieces,	50
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 191 pieces,	60
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 200 pieces,	75

LIKEWISE

Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 65
Cut glass Tumblers, the pair, quarts	1 50
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, pints	1 25
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1
Silver plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver plated Castors, 4 cut bottles	4 45
Silver plated Ice Pitchers	6 00
Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 5 pieces	15 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	2 25
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

BESIDES
a complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA
from the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
The public may rest assured that every article herein enumerated will be
ON SALE,
and that the prices are on the average,
NOT ONE CENT
above half the customary rates. Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our
FRONT WINDOWS,
with the prices attached in
PLAIN FIGURES.
Orders from the Country must inclose the
CASH.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 811 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN made in the best manner. 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, SASHES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

ATTENTION!
Corner of 22d-st. and 6th-av.
FROM AUCTION:
Dress Trimmings, Spring styles, for less than half price, very cheap.
Bonnet Ribbons, of all the new colors.
Great bargains in Embroidered Handkerchiefs, for 75 cents, worth $1 75.
Also, Drapery, Muslins and Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction.
A large assortment of Fans, for less than half price, and Embroidered Robes and Skirts.
Jenvin's Kid Gloves, 75 cents. Collars for 25 cents, worth 50 cents. A good assortment of Infants' Medallion Capes, Robes and Waists, and all kinds of Lace Goods.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish their
POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS,
At 50c., 75c., and $1 per yard,
On MONDAY, May 20.

200 DOZEN BLACK AND FANCY COLORED SILK AND RIBBON TIES,
At 25 cents each.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 20TH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirts at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, from 75 cents. Nice-fitting corsets, $1; embroidered hook fronts, $1 50; skirt supporter and corset combined, only 25 cents; shoulder braces, from 18 cents. Corsets and skirts made to order. N. B. Alexandre's gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, May 20,
the ENTIRE BALANCE of our
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALIES, DE LAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
Including
500 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 5¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 cents.
400 pieces yard wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.
200 pieces Printed De Laines, 12½ cents per yard.
400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
300 pieces Canton Poplins, for Traveling Dresses, at 50 cents per yard,
280 Black and White Small Plaid French Crapes, at 25 cents per yard.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
from $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Worth from $5 to $15 per Robe.
2,000 yards best quality Printed French Organdies, cambrics colors, at 12½ cents per yard.
3,000 yards best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 cents per yard,
5,000 yards Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, 9 cents per yard.
200 pieces Barege Anglais, at 10 cents per yard.
50 pieces Barege Anglais, two yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.
100 pieces Mozambique, two yards wide, from 60 to 70 cents per yard; worth $1 25.
1,000 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
500 GRENADINE ROBES,
From $12 to $20 per Robe,
Regular Prices, $30, $35 and $60.
100 pieces SMALL PLAID and FANCY SILKS,
At 50 cents per yard—value 75 cents.
50 pieces GRAY, PLAID and CHENE SILKS, (very desirable,) from 65 cents to $1 per yard.
100 pieces GRENADINES, at 40 and 50 cents per yard—original price, $1 and $1 15.
Citizens and Strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our Stock, and compare our Prices before purchasing.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Would call
SPECIAL ATTENTION
To this department, which is now well supplied with every
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
Including
SILK, CLOTH, and LACE GARMENTS.
Which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AV.
BARGAINS FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.
160 dozen Linen Damask Napkins, 75 cents per dozen.
100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1 50.
Linen Damasks and Table Cloths.
Marseilles Quilts and Blankets.
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, &c.
CANTON MATTINGS.
100 pieces 4-4 red check, extra heavy, 1s. 6d. per yard.
50 pieces 5-4 red check, extra heavy, 22c. per yard.
50 pieces 6-4 red check, extra heavy, 27c. per yard.
50 pieces 6-4 white, extra heavy, 21c. per yard.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 20, a large lot of French worked collars at a great reduction,
250 at 75 cents, worth 10s.
100 at $1 00, worth 12s. and 14s.
150 at $1 25, worth $2 00 and $2 50.
500 worked collars at 12½ cents, worth 2s 6d. to 4s.
Will open a full line of handkerchiefs.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs 2s. and 3s. 6d., worth 3s 6d and 4s.
Gents' colored borders 2s., worth 3s and 3s. 6d.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, May 20th, a full line of Laces and Embroideries, at panic prices.
500 yards of English Thread Lace, 31c. per yard, worth 4s. and 5s. a yard.
1,000 yards of English Thread Lace, 75c. per yard, worth 10s. to 14s. per yard.
800 yards of Mechlin Laces, 12½c. per yard, worth 3s. to 6s. per yard.
1,500 yards Woven Valenciennes Edging, 6c. per yard, worth 8c. to 12c. per yard.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Having added very largely
to their stock of Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Invite the attention of the Ladies
to the surprising bargains
they are now offering.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
At a reduction of 30 Per Cent.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
On Monday, the 20th inst., we shall offer 1,000 pieces fine French Organdie Muslins for 16 cents per yard, worth 50 cents.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
Greatly reduced in price.
CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at
BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LACES,
BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS.
The balance to be closed out Immediately
AT HALF PRICES.
Regular prices $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices, $2 50, will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices, $3 00, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices, $4 00, will be sold at $2 00.
Regular prices, $5 00, will be sold at $2 50.
Also CENTRES and MANTILLAS at similar prices.
P. S.—A new lot of
BLACK THREAD AND PUSHER LACE VEILS, JUST OPENED,
Together with a full stock of
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
All marked down below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
late PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway.

SPRING STYLE
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, DRAWERS,
UNDERWEAR, SUSPENDERS,
SCARFS, TIES GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, HALF-HOSE,
And
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
C. TAYLOR, No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 20,
a large lot of
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $100 and $150 each.
GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE

BARGAINS IN PRINTS.—1,000 DRESSES choice American and English, of 10 yards each, at 75 cents each.
ALSO,
500 pieces 4-4 CHINTZ PRINTS,
At 12½ cents per yard.
Perfectly Fast Colors and New Spring Patterns.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 PIECES RAYE CHENE BAREGE
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
(formerly sold 62½c.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EMBROIDERIES
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT POPULAR PRICES
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS, ENGLISH AND French Bombazines, "Grout's" Crapes, Black and White, Plaid Silks, Foulards, Traveling Dress Goods, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRESS TRIMMINGS SELLING OFF AT half cost. Zephyr worsted from 12½c. Ladies will always find a full assortment of thread and needle goods, small wares, dress linings &c., of the best quality, at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
LARGE LOTS OF
DRESS GOODS,
At the following LOW PRICES:
ENGLISH PRINTS,
At 8 cents, worth 12½ cents.
FINE GINGHAMS,
At 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
FRENCH JACONETS, Fine Cloth, and Fast Colors,
At 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
FRENCH JACONETS, Chintz Colors,
12½ cents, worth 30 cents.
RICH CHINTZ ORGANDIES, of the most costly printing,
At 26 cents, worth 60 c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

THE TIMES IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. D. KIMBALL, No. 4 North Main-street, is our agent for the sale of the TIMES, and will serve our friends with our Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—A REGULAR FIX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE CROSS OF GOLD. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches this morning give still further indications that we are on the eve of movements of a highly important character. Immense bodies of troops are to be transported to Fortress Monroe with the least possible delay, including the entire quota from Massachusetts, and a number of regiments from New-York. The Massachusetts Fifth have already received their orders, and will go by way of Annapolis. The troops from the Old Bay State, now at the seat of war, are all expected by Gen. BUTLER to be in the Fortress before Thursday night next. They are, of course, much gratified at being placed under his command. Gen. BUTLER will repair to the fortress immediately—probably to-day—and will establish his headquarters there, as commander of the Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. It seems to be doubtful now whether any attempt to retake Harper's Ferry will be made immediately. There is now no longer any danger of an assault upon the Capital from that direction, and the rebel troops now there will probably do as little damage to the cause of the Union there as anywhere. Their proceedings, at any rate, are not calculated to impress their neighbors in Maryland favorably towards them. It will be seen, from our dispatches, that the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, after patient waiting under many disappointments, have at last safely reached the centre of army operations. They arrived in Washington last evening.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, which is recognized as the "organ" of JEFF. DAVIS' Government, announces that the Confederates have decided to remove their Capital to Richmond. It does not intimate, however, when the removal is to take place. According to present indications they had better be in a hurry about it, or they will be likely to be as completely forestalled as they were in their projected movement against Washington.

The Virginia Secessionists, apparently, are endeavoring to outdo all their *confreres* in the nature and magnitude of the outrages they commit upon Northerners. A telegram from Boston announces the arrival there, on board the steam gunboat *Pembroke*, from Fortress Monroe, of Capt. CHAS. GALE, of the bark *D. C. Price*, belonging in Cleveland, Ohio, and Capt. JOHNSON, of the bark *Ida*, belonging in Boston. The former reports that his vessel was sunk by the rebels at Norfolk on the 5th inst., and besides losing his vessel, her cargo, and $1000 in specie, in all valued at $75,000, he was thrown into prison and kept there several days. He finally made his escape with nine other persons, including his daughter, in a small boat, and reached the steam frigate *Minnesota*. Capt. JOHNSON reports that his bark, the *Ida*, was wrecked near Cape Henry, and after having saved the cargo and rigging, was shipped to Norfolk, he was then robbed of everything he possessed and thrown into a cell.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh, Penn., announces the arrival there of another refugee from the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry. He reports that up to Thursday night last, there were not twelve pieces of cannon there, all told. Provisions were scarce, and the troops were supplying themselves as best they could, by making incursions into Maryland, and robbing the farmers. Such depredations were of daily occurrence. The dispatch also mentions the fact of the arrival there, daily, of Unionists, driven out of Virginia.

In a dispatch from Annapolis, which we publish this morning, we have some particulars of the recapture of a light-ship stolen some time ago by the Virginia Secessionists, and taken up the Great Wycomic Creek. A detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn were engaged in the enterprise, and exchanged several volleys of musketry with the enemy. They are represented to having borne themselves under fire with the greatest coolness, and are of course highly elated at their success.

The steamer *Cahawba* left this port yesterday forenoon and proceeded to New-Haven, where she is to receive on board the Third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Col. ARNOLD, and to convey them either to Fort Monroe or to Washington. The steamer *Coatzcoalcos* left about the same time, with a cargo of Army stores for Washington. The Maine Regiment has taken up a temporary encampment at Willett's Point, opposite to Fort Schuyler, where they have put up their tents and entered upon a thorough system of drilling, preparatory to march with other regiments.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Saturday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the 8th inst., and later intelligence of interest from the Sandwich Islands. More disasters to shipping are reported as occurring in and near the harbor of San Francisco. The ship *Revenue*, bound to Australia with a cargo of grain, got ashore in going out, but it was thought she was not badly damaged. The clipper ship *Sea Nymph*, of New-York, arrived off the port on the evening of the 4th, but being detained outside by a fog, went ashore and became a total wreck. The Captain and all the crew but one were saved, after suffering much from exposure. Trade in the city had somewhat revived, under the impression that shipments from the East would be checked. The Southern rebellion was the engrossing topic of discussion—the almost universal sentiment being in favor of sustaining the Administration. A committee of forty citizens of San Francisco, representing all sections of the Union, had called a meeting, which was to be held on the 11th inst., to give expression to this sentiment. An effort had been made by the State Central Committees representing the two wings of the Democratic party, to effect a reunion, but after negotiation the Douglas Committee, by a vote of 31 to 5, rejected all overtures, and determined to proceed to call a State Convention separately. No steps had been taken by Gov. DOWNEY towards quelling the disturbances in Santa Clara County, and compelling the settlers to vacate lands in accordance with the decree of the Court. The Governor had referred the whole matter to the Legislature, and it was considered doubtful whether they would take any action. Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 16th of April had reached San Francisco. Fanning's Island, located in 30° 49' North latitude, and 159° 20' West longitude, had been taken formal possession of by H. B. M. steamer *Alert*, in the name of the Queen. A summary of whaling intelligence will be found in our dispatch.

The number of troops in this City was increased yesterday morning by the arrival of the Second Regiment of Troy, commanded by Col. CARR, and numbering eight hundred effective men. They are at present quartered at the Delavan Barracks, in Canal-street. The Third Albany Regiment also reached this City last evening, and are located in the Park barracks.

Some thousand persons yesterday visited the encampment at Fort Schuyler, and witnessed the dress parade and drill. The Fifth Volunteers, under the command of Col DURYEE, have attained great proficiency in drill during their stay at Throgs Neck. They expect to receive marching orders on Tuesday.

The Stock market closed generally dull on Saturday afternoon on the Railway shares, while Government and State stocks were steady. New-York Central left off 71⅛@71½.

No British Interference.

The more thoroughly foreign governments comprehend the true state of affairs in this country, the greater will be the dilemma in which they will find themselves placed. We cannot expect their sympathy in a contest waged for the maintenance of purely Democratic or popular institutions, against an oligarchy copied, in spirit at least, somewhat after their own. Although we are resisting the aggressions of Slavery, and fighting in defence of the best features of the English constitution, we must not look for a word of encouragement or approbation from their Government. Its Minister for Foreign Affairs, when the subject was brought up in Parliament, only asked that England may not become involved in the contest, leaving it to be inferred that its merits are exactly balanced. This cold shoulder is well calculated to dampen the newly-awakened ardor of filial love to the venerable parent, which the visit of the Prince of Wales awakened in the hearts of our people. Had this sentiment been properly reciprocated, the most solid friendship might have been cemented between the two countries. But Englishmen could not penetrate the meaning of the great ovation to a Prince of the blood. They set it down to our love of excitement, our national impertinence, and an uneradicated love for monarchical institutions. England, like an aged, and not over-fond parent, happy to be rid of troublesome and restless children, sends no thought after the adventurers that for centuries have quit her shores, for colonization or mercantile adventure, but plods along in her beaten path indifferent to all that does not come within the round of daily observation and experience. Not so with the children and the descendants of those that have left her soil and her firesides. To them England stands as the type of everything cherished and endeared. From it they derive their language, literature, laws and nationality. They go to England to trace back the line of their descent, if possible, to remotest times, and visit with uncovered head, gushing heart and moistened eye the sacred spot which their ancestors consecrated with their presence, or which now holds and protects their bones. Such sentiments are the deepest and most lasting in human nature. All of us would make, if we could, a pilgrimage to the Mecca where our hearts are enshrined. This the presence of the Prince brought, in idea at least, to each one of us, and the yearnings of a lifetime for an instant had full fruition. England could not reach the sublimity of our passion nor respond with anything but churlish indifference and repulse.

We shall get no more sympathy now that we are fighting the great battle of constitutional liberty. In fact, we are already in collision in purpose with her, which, but for the vast power we are displaying, would have no doubt taken an active and vigorous form; not, perhaps, in actual hostilities, but through the chicanery of diplomatic intrigue, and of granting every possible advantage and favor to the rebels. England does not want to see any new emphasis given to the democratic institutions, which the contest in which we are engaged will only serve to confirm. We are now to illustrate on the grandest scale the value and strength of such institutions. We shall come out of the contest for the first time in our history with a consciousness of power, and with a homogeneousness of purpose that will make us in effect a new people. Our power is that resulting from an entire unity of purpose of 20,000,000 of people, possessing unequaled wealth and resources, and intent for the present upon reducing to a real nationality elements that have been heretofore heterogeneous and hostile. We now well understand the mission in which we are engaged. From it we shall be diverted by no side issues. We have at present a higher duty than the mere conservation of our material interests. We want cotton and trade as much as England, but we want something higher and better. We must first vindicate human liberty, constitutional government, entire toleration of opinion, and the equal rights of American citizenship over every foot of our wide domain. We must put down the rebellion that seeks to subvert all these, if England does not get from us a pound of cotton these five years. We shall take the shortest cut to success by closing every Southern port, and depriving the rebels of every means of carrying on a defensive or offensive war.

We well understand England's solicitude to get cotton, and the fearful alternative that a short supply presents. There is one way in which she can avert the catastrophe she sees in the future—by instantly signifying to the rebels that she will not interpose in the slightest degree for their protection. Such a declaration made within a month's time would assure her the next crop. But for the immunity from every crime which the production of cotton was supposed to confer, secession would never have been dreamed of. The moment the rebels see it is not to save them, they will surrender at discretion. They have not the slightest hope of maintaining an equal contest in the field. In a week's time every harbor they possess will be effectually blockaded, when will commence the slow but certain process of reduction by the destruction of their very means of existence. A manly word from England would speedily settle the whole contest, and secure what she regards as indispensable. But we do not expect this. She will prolong hostilities and inflict a deadly blow upon herself, by seeking to effect by diplomacy what she could instantly accomplish by a moral attitude. She will be slow to understand the temper and power of our people, and that nothing can now divert us from our settled purpose. She can open Southern ports, only by an act of war against ourselves, in which she will lose, not only cotton, but the trade of the loyal States, worth three that of the seceding ones. In this matter, our people will not be trifled with in the slightest degree. We shall soon have a force in the field which will render us, without dispute, the arbiter of affairs on this continent. If England must have cotton, let her end the contest by denying all aid and comfort to the seceding States. If she encourages them in any way, or interferes in the present contest, she will not only lose this, but whatever trade she yet retains. Her interest in this case coincides with her duty to justice and humanity. We do not expect to see her act upon a higher motive than her selfish impulses, and we must teach her to see it by a resolute bearing of our own, and by a display of force, which she must respect, however much she may wish to see our political and military power weakened.

The Blockade in Earnest.

The seizure and arrival at the North of vessels which failed in the attempt to run the blockade of the Southern ports, raise questions of immediate practical importance. What disposition shall be made of them? In cases of the kind occuring between independent belligerent nations, all vessels thus captured become prizes, and are sold after proper reservations in behalf of Government, for the benefit of the captors. Is a domestic and internal warfare to be conducted upon precisely the same general principles as regulate an international conflict? And if so, shall these cargoes of tobacco, and future cargoes of cotton, become the property of the blockading squadron as the rewards of its vigilance?

Against this rigid application of the law, there is a variety of considerations, quite likely to be urged with spirit. We must, we are told, avoid all measures which shall be sources of permanent ill-feeling between the rebel and the loyal States, after the reëstablishment of peace; and nothing could be more irritating than such confiscation of contraband property. And while it is quite possible that the freight had become the property of Northern or foreign merchants before it was shipped, as it very often is before the crop which supplies it has been gathered, we have also no absolute knowledge that the shipper is not a sound adherent of the Union, whom danger alone constrains to an apparent acquiescence in the rebellion about him, and whose interests it is the duty of Government rather to foster than to injure. Arguments of this description are unquestionably entitled to consideration: for they are not deficient in plausibility, and perhaps should have more weight than a broader view of the question will concede to them.

On the other hand, the war into which we have been precipitated, to be short, must be effective; and to be effective, it must be conducted not only with energy, but with the same unsparing temper which the enemy brings to it. It will not do to encounter men thirsting for blood, and brandishing naked weapons, with sheathed daggers and headless pistols. If they are successfully met and rapidly dispersed, they must have to deal with a superior armament in the hands of a superior force, and wielded with more destructive efficacy. We cannot tie one of our hands, while our foe has both at service, for fear of exceeding a measure of damage a mistaken charity may induce us to mete out to him. We must not reserve any portion of his property from the hazards of war so long as he not only resorts to the ordinary modes of warfare to destroy ours, but employs a system of destruction which mankind has ceased to distinguish from piracy. Nor are these specific considerations unsupported by others of a more general character. In this controversy we claim to be acting upon the belief that our cause is wholly right, while that of our adversary is wholly wrong. Our policy is, therefore, clearly to leave the rebels to all the consequences of their actions, as the only means, since argument and compromise were exhausted, by which they can be restored to their senses. They cannot be too sharply taught their loss in cutting themselves loose from the Union. The prosperity and security of person and property, the commercial facilities, the enjoyment of the fruits of Northern manufacturing industry and ingenuity, the entire freedom of communication and intercourse, the liberal use of northern capital—all these, which the Union gave them, should be scrupulously withheld, merely as a demonstration of the suicidal error into which they have been betrayed, and as the most convincing plea for a resumption of the relations they have insanely thrown aside. To attain these negative results the blockade is the main agent. It is thorough and unsparing, if it deal with the enemy's commerce as rigorously as the enemy proposes to deal with ours, the cessation of intercourse will be brief, and the miseries of war at the South, and its cost of money and life at the North, will be greatly abridged. But any injudicious laxity or tenderness; any tendency to save the South from losses, while the North is through Southern misconduct obliged to surrender its commerce, abandon its industry, and spend its capital to bring the contest to an early close, can only render worthless our sacrifices, and prolong the war to the utter exhaustion alike of the loyal and rebel States. The courage of the South rests mainly upon the belief that *we are not in earnest*, a belief they have thus far had too much reason to entertain. It must now be destroyed; and nothing will serve so instantly to destroy it as to prove by the forfeiture of the captured shipping that our blockade is something more than an empty menace, and that we shall no longer tolerate any attempt to evade or defeat the authority of Government.

A Halter with Two Nooses.

The Richmond *Examiner* has not acquired a reputation for conservative views and calm councils. At present, the movement in the Northwestern counties is entirely too provoking for any affectation of equanimity; in fact, the *Examiner* raves at the impunity with which the leaders of that movement are permitted to form their arrangements. "Why," it properly asks, "does not the Governor interfere to put down this sedition and servile insurrection in its incipiency? The loyal sons of Virginia demand of their Governor that steps be at once taken to have these wretches hung."

There are several reasons which Gov. LETCHER is probably prepared to give for not at once hanging the participants in the business referred to. He has something more than enough to do in attending to matters on the seaboard. A powerful force, sufficient, as he is quite aware, to overwhelm any army he may muster to arrest it, is threatening to occupy the State, and bring his treasonable government to a close. Even with the aid of his allies in treason from the South, the chances are strongly against his ability to resist the invasion of the Commonwealth from three or four points at once; as there is no point on the Eastern frontier not menaced by a justly incensed enemy, and which is not practically defenceless. In such circumstances, and with such fire-eating malcontents as the *Examiner* at his house-door, he has not even a hangman to spare for a campaign beyond the Alleghanies.

There are, moreover, practical difficulties surrounding the proposed policy. The Northwestern districts claim the same right to secede from Virginia that Virginia assumed in seceding from the Union. The Government and people of the loyal States go further, and make the exercise of this right an absolute duty. If, therefore, hanging be awarded to secession as its only adequate punishment, Gov. LETCHER, and some others at Richmond, may be adjudged by their own law, and with a much greater chance of the infliction of the penalty, as Fortress Monroe is nearer than Wheeling to Richmond. The mind of Gov. LETCHER is doubtless not so preoccupied and befuddled as to be insensible to these salutary reflections. With a possible halter dangling before his mind's eye, he will hardly stop to sow hemp on the Ohio.

Biography Run Mad.

If the disposition to take liberty with other people's property were not attended with a disposition to take still more wanton liberties with facts, it would be easier work to deal with the people of the Southern States. It might not be possible to instil a profounder reverence for the rights of *meum* and *tuum*; but the excuses which are found for theft and hostility in the character of the Northerner might be swept away, and the improper acts left to stand upon their own demerits. There is no doubt, however, that the wretched conspiracy which is directing the South to its ruin, is systematically sustained by a misrepresentation of the motives of Northern men; by deliberately invented libels upon their lives and characters: by the ascription to them of principles they do not entertain, and of wishes, which, in spite of Southern convictions, have been loyally subordinated to law and order; in short, by a wicked inversion of all that goes to the foundation of Northern society, or enters into its statesmanship and politics. And the frequency and constancy with which these falsehoods are reiterated, cannot fail to deceive a people peculiarly docile to the teachings of its Press and political leaders.

Illustrations of the mode in which such delusions are propagated readily occur to the reader. A convenient one offers itself in the notices which the services of Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER are securing throughout the South; notices so ingeniously false and malignant against a gentleman who has devoted a life to the vindication of the South and its interests, and who is personally known perhaps to very nearly all of its statesmen, journalists and politicians, as to furnish a striking example of the manner in which public opinion may be manufactured among the ignorant.

What we know to be true of Gen. BUTLER is, that he is a life-long resident of Massachusetts, where he has occupied a respectable social position, practiced with eminent success at the Bar, and as a member of a minority party, and as an ardent champion of Southern rights, has been repeatedly an unsuccessful candidate for office. In the National Conventions of the late Pro-Slavery Democratic Party, he always figured prominently as a delegate, and member of important Committees. Volunteering in the cause of the Union on the first invitation to arms, his career in Maryland has been characterized by unexampled prudence and moderation. Where the cruel murder of his fellow-citizens might have justified severity, he has shown only clemency, where peculiar rights of property might have been disregarded, and the slaves permitted to turn upon their masters, he has promptly offered to suppress the attempted insurrection. These antecedents and facts might be expected to have disarmed the malignity of the South, but the single fact that BUTLER is in arms for the defence of the Union discredits them all, and we have the following account of the offence, the particulars of which are gathered mainly from the New-Orleans *Picayune* and the Richmond *Examiner*, with additions from other Southern authorities:

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is the son of a negro barber, who, early in the century, did business on Poydras-street, in New-Orleans. The son, in early manhood, emigrated to Liberia, where an indisposition for labor and some talent turned his attention to the Bar, to prepare for which he repaired to Massachusetts. Having mastered his profession, he acquired a fondness for theological studies and became an active local preacher, the course of his labors early leading him to New-York, where he attracted the notice of Mr. JACOB BARKER, then in the zenith of his fame as financier, and who discovering the peculiar abilities in that direction of the young mulatto, sent him to Northern New-York to manage a banking institution. There he divided his time between the counting house and the court-room, the prayer-meeting and the printing-office. There also he gained the confidence of the VAN BUREN faction at Albany, and entered into active correspondence with Prince JOHN, JESSE HOYT, and others; a correspondence which was subsequently thought worthy of publication; and upon the election of Mr. VAN BUREN to the Presidency, was, notwithstanding his color and his complicity in notorious swindling transactions, appointed to the position of Attorney-General. At the close of his term of office he resumed his legal practice in Massachusetts, took a command, and distinguished himself by cowardice in the Mexican war; and had an active part in support of the Buffalo Abolition Platform of 1848. The regiments he led from Massachusetts to Maryland, in April, were, with the exception of two or three drummers, composed exclusively of negroes.

In a biography, written in this free and easy style, we can only regret the incompleteness of the particulars. The important circumstances that it was shortly after his arrival in Massachusetts his "Hudibras," a bitter satire on the Democratic party, appeared; that his "Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion," written in the retirement of Sandy Hill, has become a theological classic, could only have been omitted in deference to a spirit of malicious depreciation. And in representing Gen. BUTLER to have been an opponent of Gen. CASS, instead of candidate upon the same ticket with that statesman for the Vice-Presidency, the biographers do less than justice to their inventive faculties.

In all seriousness, the spectacle of the utter social demoralization, the prejudice and ignorance, which can give currency to these lies, is one of the least hopeful indications of our national future. And what judgment shall be pronounced upon the forgers and circulators of such villainous counterfeits? Of course, when the struggle we are engaged in has ended, the Constitution re-established, and Government fully reinvested with authority, there will be much to punish, and also much to pardon among those who have, by false statements, hopes and promises, misled the Southern people into perdition; and it will then have to be determined whether the men who have envenomed and affrighted the temper of a half-civilized and quite uneducated community into a self-destructive war, shall be among the punished or the forgiven. It will be a most mistaken clemency if the forgers of these biographical slanders be found with the latter.

Thoughts of Peace.

We have received from a lady of fortune, as well as of position and intelligence, in this City, the following memorandum of a proposal which she was intending to make when the present war broke out, of a plan to give the country a jubilee fifty years from the present time by the emancipation of the slaves. Whatever may be its merits in other respects, it shows at all events that, while the two sections of the country are rushing to meet each other in battle array, there are some whose thoughts are turned on peace, and who are willing to make large sacrifices for its attainment, by the removal of the primary cause of our dissensions.

We publish the proposal, together with the reasons which induced the author to make it, precisely as we received it from her:

THE WORLD'S JUBILEE.

First—I noticed the verse Exodus xxi., 16 ... "And he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or ... he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death."

Next—The law magnified in Christ.

Next—The year of Jubilee, in the Old Testament.

Next—The 15th chapter of St. John, the Vine and its Branches.

Next—I was strengthened by remembering that Christ had established the law forever, and is as he declares himself the *root*.

Next—Above all, the one who disobeys the above verse is, as the branch broken from the vine.

After the Revolution we were all guilty of the third clause of the verse quoted above. And my dear brothers and sisters, both North and South, let us, in imitation of our Creator, Sovereign and Saviour, reason together. As we are all included under the sin, let us enjoy the full offered salvation in the following plan:

Let the 19th of April, 1911, be the jubilee year, when all will become free, according to the plan to be agreed upon—in aid of which the author, in whose mind this has been borne for several weeks, promises from her estate *nine tenths* of her income, and in trust after her death. She does this because she wishes to wrong no more the injured South. And will not the North join in any sacrifice to remove the present unhappy consequences of former mistakes?

The Havelock Cap-covers.

The active and well-directed efforts of our patriotic women in the loyal States, to supply this necessary protection from sun-stroke, to our troops in the approaching campaign, are already yielding very satisfactory results. The first contribution from one of "The Ladies Havelock Associations" of this City, consisting of nearly eleven hundred of these cap-covers, reached the Seventh Regiment at Camp Cameron, a few days since. The donation has been as gratefully as gracefully acknowledged by Col. LEFFERTS in the following letter

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.
CAMP CAMERON, MOUNT PLEASANT.

To the "Ladies' Havelock Association," New-York

On behalf of the Seventh Regiment, I thank you for the beautiful and serviceable present of one thousand "Havelocks." They add so materially to the comfort of the men, to whom you have sent them, that could you see how eagerly they have been so right and worn, you would feel, I doubt not, well repaid, for the labor they have cost.

Allow me to add my assurance that the ladies and their generous gift will be long remembered by the National Guard; and with my personal appreciation of this kind attention to the soldiers under my command, I am, ladies, your obedient servant

MARSHAL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.

We are glad to state that several other ladies' associations in our City, of kindred character and spirit, have since completed several thousands of these covers, for the protection of others of our City regiments, all of which are now either on the way, or have reached the camps. Fourteen hundred for the use of the gallant Irish Regiment, (the Sixty-ninth, under Col. CORCORAN,) nobly gone forth to defend their adopted country, will be sent to-day.

Nor is the animating influence of these local efforts confined to the City. Their success has led to active and efficient measures for extending the same protection to all our troops from every portion of the country. For this purpose one of our City Associations has already caused specimen cap-covers, of pattern and material approved by our military officers, to be transmitted to nearly a hundred of the principal cities and towns of the loyal States, covering all the country north of the Ohio, between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, the line of cities thus supplied with the necessary pattern reaching from Bangor, in Maine, to St Paul's, in Minnesota.

To secure prompt and systematic action on such a scale, and thereby obtain, if possible, a gratuitous supply for our troops, whether serving on the Atlantic sea-board or in the West, of least *one hundred thousand* of these cap-covers, within the present month or early in June, the following circular has been addressed by Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, in behalf of one of our City Associations, to the Mayor or chief executive officer of each of those various localities. It will sufficiently explain its objects, and the merits of the work it seeks to advance. We earnestly invoke, in behalf of the cause which it advocates, the prompt and wide-spread cooperation of the Press and of the public authorities throughout the country.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 10, 1861.

To His Honor the Mayor of ——:

SIR: In the subjoined memorandum, you will find certain particulars in respect to the "*Havelock*" cap-cover, for protecting troops serving in warm climates, from the heat of the sun, which may interest you.

The details are mainly derived from the ladies of one of the "Havelock Associations," in this City, for supplying this protection to our City regiments. I yield not less to their request, than my own inclination, in respectfully suggesting for your consideration, the expediency of forming similar associations, without delay, for furnishing like protection to such of the troops, whether on the Atlantic or in the West, which your portion of the country has sent, or may hereafter send to the war.

To expedite this object, a specimen of the cap-cover, already finished for two of our City Regiments, is sent herewith. Believing that the ladies of your vicinity will gladly unite in a prompt and general effort to afford this protection without delay to all our patriot soldiers, defending in the field the most enduring interests of the country, I subscribe myself, with much respect, faithfully your friend and servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

MEMORANDUM.

Experience has shown that troops serving in warm climates greatly need protection from *sun-stroke*, often quite as dangerous and fatal as the fire of the enemy.

The provident care of the British officers in India, and in the Crimea, furnished their soldiers with *thick, white, linen* cap covers, reflecting instead of absorbing the heat of the sun, and having a cape long enough to fully cover *the back of the neck*. They were also extensively worn by the French at Solferino.

They derive their name, "Havelock," from their very advantageous use by the soldiers under the command of that judicious and brave Commander, in the defence of Lucknow against the "*Sepoys*."

The average temperature of the regions around Washington is quite as high as that of Lombardy or of the Crimea.

The pattern of the present cap-cover was obtained by one of our City Associations from a British Officer who had served in the Crimea. It is, however, stated that some of the troops in that campaign, protected themselves from sun-stroke by winding scarfs around their caps, made of thin Swiss Muslin, about two yards long. They could not have been as convenient in use as the cap-covers.

A covering of some description will be indispensable for our troops when serving on the scorching plains of the South.

Flannel has been suggested as a proper material, but *white linen* seems to be generally preferred.

About *fifty covers* can be made from a piece of linen of twenty-three yards, costing about thirty cents a yard; and about *seventy* from every ten yards of thick white linen *sheeting*, two yards and a half wide, and costing about sixty-five cents a yard.

A common traveling trunk will contain about eight hundred cap-covers, and should be sent by Express directly to the Colonel or the Regimental Quartermaster.

S. B. R.

For the information of the thousands of our loyal women in every part of the country, ready and eager to aid in this good work, we subjoin a list of the cities and towns to which the specimen cap-cover has been sent with the preceding circular, that they may know where to obtain the necessary pattern without delay:

Maine—Portland, Bath, Bangor.
New-Hampshire—Portsmouth, Dover, Keene, Manchester.
Vermont—Rutland, Burlington.
Massachusetts—Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lynn, Salem, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, Fitchburgh, Pittsfield, Taunton, Fall River, New Bedford, Barnstable.
Rhode Island—Providence, Newport.
New-York—Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Saugerties, Hudson, Catskill, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva Rochester, Lyons, Batavia, Lockport, Buffalo, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburgh, Binghamton, Owego, Ithica, Elmira, Angelica, Ellicottville, Jamestown, Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Cooperstown, Penn Yan, Delhi.
New Jersey—Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson, Trenton, Burlington.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Reading, Harrisburgh, Wilkesbarre, Pittsburgh.
Delaware—Wilmington.
Maryland—Baltimore, Frederick.
Ohio—Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Zanesville, Columbus, Cincinnati, Marietta.
Michigan—Detroit, Marshall.
Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Racine, Madison.
Indiana—Indianapolis, Madison, Lafayette.
Illinois—Chicago, Springfield, Galena, Quincy, Alton.
Iowa—Burlington.
Minnesota—St. Paul's.
Missouri—St. Louis.

Boiler Explosions.

A suit recently pending before the Superior Court at Bridgeport, Conn., to recover damages for the bursting of a steam-boiler, has resulted in a verdict against the maker thereof, and, as a matter of warning and precedent, against the makers of bad boilers in general. For all of which the public at large, whose hourly peril, in the street, in the house, in the train, in the steamer,—everywhere,—is to be violently killed by a boiler explosion, has reason to be truly thankful.

The boiler in question consisted of an upright shell, calculated for high-pressure steam, with a fire-box and flues in the lower part, and an upper *cast-iron* head, four feet in diameter, rivited by its flange to the shell, and having no flues nor stays whatever. The flat part of this head was 1¼ inch thick, and the corner where the flange turned down, and where the greatest leverage and strain would occur, was 1½ inch thick all around. Under a working pressure of 52 pounds per square inch, the fracture took place at this corner, while the engine was stopped, and the head blew out with such violence against the timbers overhead as to throw down the lightly-built and partially green structure. The general opinion of boiler-makers and experts was, that such a head is unsafe, and certain to give out sooner or later; that this corner was somewhat weakened by unequal shrinkage in cooling after being cast; that it was further strained by being riveted to the shell; that all alternations of steam pressure causing the head to bulge out and flatten again, brought an immense leverage to bear upon it, so that the metal gradually deteriorated, until at last it gave way before a reduced pressure. In addition to this, two undoubted tests of the iron taken from the head, proved it to be of a very inferior quality, sustaining less than 13,000 pounds to the square inch, tensile strain, while good cast-iron should resist at least 25,000 pounds. The defendant insisted that the iron was bought for good; that many heads from the same pattern, and sustaining a greater pressure, had stood well; that a similar head had resisted a hydraulic test of some months, and at last broke at 190 pounds per square inch; that cylinder-heads of steamboats, often larger in diameter, and no thicker, have endured much greater and more frequent alternation of pressure without damage, that cast-iron is the only positively elastic metal, up to the limit of its elasticity, and that that limit could not be proved to have been reached in the case in question. A United States supervising inspector of boilers pronounced this one safe, because it had within a year stood one-half greater pressure than it last worked under—the Government test; and a late chief engineer of the Navy gave the same opinion. The defendant further urged that the results—tearing down a building—proved the disaster to be an *explosion*, caused by the sudden generation of an immense power, and not a *rupture* from mere overpressure, and that the explosion was caused by superheated steam, in the following manner. The boiler showed evidences of sediment deposited by the water, which would cause it to "foam" and deceive the attendant as to its true height; hence the water got low, the fire surface became exposed to and superheated the steam. The safety-valve opening with gradual increase of pressure, threw up a column of water into this steam, when the superheat of the latter vaporized the former, instantly generating an enormous and exploding pressure.

By way of rebuttal, the plaintiff showed the water to be peculiarly good, and to have been at the proper level: and that, according to the principles laid down in scientific books at large, no possible amount of superheating could have vaporized water enough to create an exploding pressure. He accounted for the damage done by the momentum of the head, under an initial force of 52 pounds per square inch, 47 tons in all; and more particularly by the force of the water following the head like a projectile and sent out with immense velocity by the instant generation of steam, due to the sudden removal of pressure from the overheated water, a result known to occur, and fully discussed by leading writers on steam. The general opinion of experts was, moreover, that because one piece of *cast-iron* had endured a certain service, no other piece of cast-iron could be guaranteed to do the same, without its quality and treatment were exactly similar.

The builders of this boiler are considered first-class engineers, and this oversight on their part, (for it could not have been intentional,) will give the boiler-making community at large a hint which it very much needs, and which it had better take in this inexpensive manner, for the users of steam and the public have at last secured a legal and moral advantage which they will never relinquish. If this is what comes of oversight on the part of usually careful men, the reckless crowd of cheap boiler-makers may know what to expect.

But this case has developed some other

matters of great importance. While it is the opinion of Mr. FAIRBAIRN, and other eminent engineers, that explosions are only exaggerated ruptures, and that they always result from bad construction or material, or excessive over-pressure, normally generated, there is very strong ground of belief in other causes. Science, however, and experiment, are narrowing down the range of these theories. The gas theory and the electricity theory, and the over-heated plate theory, are themselves exploded. As to the latter, we can measure all the heat in boiler-plates heated to redness or above; and as we know how much heat water requires to be vaporized, we find the overheating theory to be quite inadequate. Two causes only are plausible; the projectile force of the water before mentioned, and superheating. In this very boiler, as was shown in evidence, supposing the steam to have had fifty pounds pressure, and the water to have been at the proper level, the sudden rupture of the head and removal of pressure would have caused the instant vaporization of 137 pounds of water into steam, each cubic inch of which would have as instantly expanded 1,700 times in bulk, thus violently throwing out a large amount of water with it. This is a matter of fact; with how great force this water would strike objects in its range is somewhat a matter of conjecture; but Mr. ZERAH COLBURN, who has written a book about it, and Mr. D. K. CLARK, who has advanced the theory in the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and many others, are confident that it accounts for at least many explosions. There are numerous and well attested facts, also, tending to support the superheating theory, the action of which has been described. That the superheat in steam will make more steam out of hot water thrown into it, is a matter of demonstration, but *how much*, is by no means determined, and is evidently dependent solely upon the amount of that heat. A unit of heat is what will raise a pound of water one degree, and about 1,200 units of heat will raise it to steam at any pressure. Hence, if we can ascertain the units of heat in steam superheated to any temperature, we can as definitely measure the ensuing pressure as we can weigh a pound of iron, or measure a foot of timber. Just at this point the doctors disagree. The bookmen insist that the number of units of heat in a given *weight* of steam, at a given temperature, are about one-third the number in the same weight of water at the same temperature. If this is true, a very simple and certain arithmetical process will show that in a locomotive boiler, for instance, superheating to 600 degrees will raise the pressure from 140 pounds to 175 pounds per square inch, while the boiler should bear 400 pounds. We would humbly advise the philosophers and *savans* to settle this fundamental principle, about which there is so much conflicting evidence, before they make any more books on the ultimate refinements of thermodynamics.

Meanwhile we have a glimpse at the accuracy of the standard of inspection set up by Government, which would appear to be, risking any boiler, however made, that stands under test, one-half greater than the working pressure. What can faithful officers do, when the law thus restricts them?

On the whole, this case seems to have given the steam-generating public a new start in the right direction, and is likely to contribute largely, directly and indirectly, to the abatement of those frightful calamities of which the terrible details are ever fresh in the public mind.

A REMOTE CHANCE FOR METROPOLITAN HONORS.—Richmond has at last been selected as the capital of the Southern Confederation. The new, and insufficiently oiled machinery of government will be transferred thither from Montgomery before the heats of Summer render the latter dusty metropolis unbearable, and there the wisdom of the South will gather to consolidate the strength and sow the seed which shall hereafter spring up an abundant crop of glory. There the sublime spectacle of a free people returning to patriarchal institutions, and demonstrating their capacity for self-government by resigning the privileges of selecting their own rulers, ratifying their own constitutions, and approving their own legislation, will be exhibited to an admiring world, naturally interested in a movement so beneficial to the whole human family, with a certain necessary local and ethnological exception. There, we may enthusiastically predict, the Rome of the Western World will spread along the waters of the Jacques, with a scheme of centralized government which Rome, even in its era of imperial splendor, could not have rivaled. These are reasonable expectations, and to be ardently indulged, provided two or three preliminaries are satisfactorily settled.

But there is too much reason for fearing they may not be settled to the satisfaction of the South. There is as little reason for distrusting the will as the power of the Government and the people. If ten times the means, if thrice the men, of the rebels, are needed and needed at once, to blast the brilliant future of Richmond, and to prevent that or any other town between the Potomac and the Mexican line from being the capital of a rebellious confederacy, they are ready, and at the shortest call will be forthcoming. It is more than probable, that before the Southern Congress shall be ready to assemble in Virginia, Virginia will be restored to the Union, clothed and in her right mind; and that the delegates who have represented her at Montgomery will be imprisoned or fugitive traitors. It is upon the failure of these conditions, that the prospects of the new capital are dependent; but they cannot fail, while the will, the wealth, and the aim of the loyal States remain what they are.

Loss of the Steamer Comet on Lake Ontario.

TWO LIVES LOST.

From the Rochester Democrat of Friday.

We learn from the Kingston *Daily News* of Thursday morning, that the steamer *Comet* collided with the schooner *Exchange*, on Tuesday night, and sunk in eighty feet of water. The *Comet* was on her passage from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton. After the collision the pumps were worked until the fires were out and the men stood waist deep in water. The life-boat was swung out with three lady passengers, one gentleman and the lady's maid, with as many of the crew as was deemed safe. The yawl was also launched and two hands put aboard, but a sudden blow against the steamer's guards while they were hailing threw them over, and they were lost. The small yawl was then put out and with thirteen men, in a heavy sea, put for the shore. With great difficulty and peril they reached shore at Nine Mile Point.

The Oswego *Times* says: A strange fatality has attended the *Comet* ever since her construction, some 16 years ago. She became noted for accidents, and her passengers and freight were never secure. Her machinery was so often "on the break," or the vessel herself on a shoal, that the public grew to distrust and avoid her. Finally, in 1851, she blew up in our harbor, and the terrible scene is yet fresh in the memories of those who witnessed it. If we remember rightly, eleven lives were lost at her explosion.

Afterwards she was overhauled, refitted and christened, and with the name of *Mayflower* drove for many years a prosperous business on the lakes. Only a short time since, needing slight repair, occasion was taken to give her her old name again. She had worn it but a few days, when she broke from her moorings in Kingston harbor, and sustained damages to the amount of several hundred dollars, and now she closes the list by being sunk. The loss this time is about $20,000. She is said to be fully insured.

The *Comet* was owned by Messrs. HALCOMB & HENDERSON, of Montreal, and was on her first trip for the season.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Shipping and Commercial News—How the War is Regarded—Universal Sentiment for the Union—The Santa Clara Troubles—The Sandwich Islands, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, May 18.

The California Pony Express passed this point at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the following dispatch to the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 8.

Arrived 4th, bark *Eliza Smidt*, Hamburg; 5th, ship *Reporter*, New-York; bark *St. Jean*, Havre; 6th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama; 7th, ship *Racer*, New-York.

Ship *Reporter* reports spoke—March 22, lat. 35° S., lon. 95°, ship *Franklin Freeman*, for San Francisco; April 30, lat. 31° 14 N., lon. 13° W., ship *Caroline Tucker*, from New York for San Francisco.

Ship *Revenue* sailed hence yesterday, and while heating out of the harbor got fast on Rincan Rock, and remained till evening, when she floated. She is reported as not leaking any, and is being examined to-day. She was bound to Australia with a cargo of grain.

The clipper-ship *Sea Nymph*, from New-York for San Francisco, was off this port on the evening of the 4th, but at night, during the prevalence of a fog, she went ashore three miles north of Point Keys, and has become a total wreck. The captain and all the crew, except the steward, were saved, after being exposed to much danger. All that can be saved of her cargo will be what floats ashore after the ship breaks up.

There has been a good constant demand for goods this week, and holders, believing that shipments from the East will be checked, are firmer in their views. 30,000 gallons Spirits of Turpentine were sold yesterday at $1 15 ₱ gallon, causing much excitement in the market, the marked change arising from the expectation that further supplies cannot be received from North Carolina: holders to day ask $1 50 ₱ gal. Butter is firm, Carolina Rice has improved to 8½c., foreign is dull. Advanced prices have been realized for Drills and Sheetings. Sugar has advanced about ½c.

The all-engrossing topic in San Francisco continues to be the civil war. As each Pony Express arrives, and the news is received by telegraph, thousands of people congregate in the streets and central localities, continuing for hours discussing the points.

The sentiment here is almost universal to sustain and encourage the Administration in its present policy.

The Committee of Forty, representing different sections of the Union, have called a meeting, to be held at the corner of Montgomery and Market streets, at 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th inst. They invite the firemen, and all civil and military organizations, to participate in the demonstration, and urge an entire suspension of business throughout the city.

Union meetings continue to be held in all parts of the State, and the complete loyalty of California seems now beyond question.

The two State Central Committees, representing the two wings of the Democracy, met at San Francisco yesterday, and entered into negotiations for reorganizing themselves into one Democratic Party. The Douglas Committee, by a vote of 31 to 5, rejected all overtures, and will proceed to call a State Convention of their own.

Gov. DOWNEY did not, as was anticipated, call out the militia to compel the settlers of Santa Clara to abandon the lands on which they reside, according to a decree of the Court. On the 6th he sent a message to the Legislature, giving a detailed account of the difficulties, and recommending the appropriation of $10,000 to pay the expense of calling out an armed force. This places the whole matter in the hands of the Legislature for their discretion, and it is doubtful, considering the present condition of the Union, if any hostile steps will be taken on this domestic question before another year.

The Senate has taken no action on the bill, calling a special Congressional election, on the 11th of June, which has passed the Assembly.

SANDWICH ISLAND—WHALERS, &C.

Sandwich Island dates are received to the 16th of April.

An affray occurred in Honolulu, on the 15th of March, between American Commissioner J. W. BORDEN, and H. M. WHITNEY, the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, growing out of the recent consular investigations. It turned out that the case was, that an offensive article had been written by Dr. GUILLEAN, and it is expected a duel will arise out of the matter, between Dr. GUILLEAN and Mr. BORDEN.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Alert* took formal possession, for the Queen of England, of Fanning's Island, located in lat. 30° 49', N., lon. 159° 20', W., on the 8th of February. The flag of Great Britain was raised amidst a salute of small arms and a 12-pound howitzer. The entire ship's company officiated at the ceremonies. The harbor has been termed English Harbor, and the point on which the settlement is situated, is called English Point. Everybody seems to feel satisfied that all was right.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of April 10, gives the following summary of whaling news:

Up to this date, 46 vessels have arrived at all the ports of the Islands, and 21 have been reported. Six of those arrived, 11 have gone to Hilo, 13 into Lahaina, 8 into Kawaihwa, 1 into Koakeakeakua, and 12 have come direct to this port. There have, from direct arrivals and from the windward ports, been 19 vessels inside the harbor, and 21 outside, off and on. Of this fleet, five vessels have come home within seven months; three from home and the coast of Chili and Peru within fourteen months; three from a cruise in New-Zealand and the line, and thirty-five from the coast of California. Their catches are: On the passage out from home, 260 bbls. sperm, 680 bbls. whale; from the coast of Chili and Peru, 680 bbls. sperm, 507 bbls. whale, from a cruise in New-Zealand and the line, 130 bbls. whale, from the coast of California, 15,130 whale, making the following averages: 5 vessels from home, 52 barrels sperm, 536 barrels whale, each; 3 vessels from the coast of Chili and Peru, 226 sperm, 190 whale, each; 3 vessels from cruise in New Zealand and the line, 43⅓ barrels whale; 35 vessels from coast of California, within a fraction of 411 barrels of whale, each, making a general average, for all the fleet, of 200 barrels sperm, and 175 513 barrels whale to each vessel.

The disasters and casualties incident to the California coast whaling have been greater this season than in any previous one. The ship *Delaware* is a total loss. The *Speedwell* got ashore, knocked a hole in her bottom, filled with water, was condemned and sold, but afterwards got off and was safely brought into this port. The *Monmouth* and several other vessels have received severe injuries, while the deaths, loss of boats, and running away of boats' crews have far exceeded any previous experience.

A postscript to the foregoing says the ship *Tamerlane*, WINSLOW, of New-Bedford, arrived to day, with 120 bbls whale, 250 sperm, and 1,200 lbs. bone, for the season. She reports the loss of the whaleship *Matilda*, HINDS, at Navigator's Island, in January—a total loss. She also reports the massacre, at Auckland, New Zealand, of 800 foreigners by the natives.

The Case of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Sunday, May 19.

The condition of Senator DOUGLAS is much improved to-day. Although not entirely out of danger, his physicians have strong hopes of his recovery.

The Bank of the Capital.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 19.

MATHEW H READ, one of the Directors of the Bank of the Capital, has been appointed Receiver of that Bank.

The Disaster on Seneca Lake.

The Geneva *Gazette* gives the following account of the disaster to a fleet of boats in tow, before referred to:

"The steamer *Ben. Loder*, on her downward trip on Wednesday evening, with twenty-seven boats and seventeen cribs of timber in tow, encountered a terrible gale when off shore about midway between Odd and Dey's Landing. The gale came out of the southwest, and so suddenly and with such violence as to break from their fastenings *eleven* boats out of the tow. The wind was quite heavy before, so much so as to render it necessary to cut loose the raft; but at that time no fears were entertained for the safety of the boats. Six of the eleven were loaded with lumber, and a seventh with railroad ties; three with coal and the other with barley.

It seemed to the crews of the steamer and of the remaining boats, that no power could save the detached boats from immediate wreck or foundering. Indeed, in the partial obscurity of the storm, they fancied that they saw three of the craft literally lifted by their stems out of the water, and plunge bow foremost, disappearing beneath the surging billows. They pursued their way sorrowfully, thinking that the unfortunate castaways had met a watery grave.

Early the following morning, the *Ben. Loder* and the *S. T. Arnot* were put to sea for relief. Arriving off shore, near the point where the disaster occurred, there were found all the lumber boats afloat, two or three of them filled with water. The crews had cast anchor, and prevented three of them going ashore. They were ashore, but had sustained only slight injury. The boat *H. G. Moore*, Capt. WILKINS, loaded with barley, was also safe. It was not wholly an illusion, the capsizing of the coal-boats. They went down, careened over, dumping their loads, and then came to the surface. All were found afloat, one of them *bottom side up!* But the most gratifying intelligence to learn by the rescuers was, that no lives were lost. How the crews all escaped was miraculous. But all were saved.

Six horses were lost, the body of only one of which washed ashore. These losses are divided among the coal boats as follows: Three by the *Flora Alton*, two by the *Tall Pine*, and one by the *Lucretia*. All the boats but two (which were beached) were towed to town by the steamers.

The loss will be considerable, but by whom sustained is not yet determined. It is one of those cases where only the elements are at fault, and which it was impossible to guard against. No accident of the kind has ever before occurred on the Lake. It is well known that the *Loder* is a staunch and powerful tow-boat, that can stand any weather to which we are ever subject on our little lake; and if lines or other fastenings can be made strong enough, there is as little danger to the consorts placed under her guards.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUNCH OF THE YACHT HENRIETTA.—The launch of this fine yacht, which was to have taken place on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, from the shipyard of Mr. HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint, was unexpectedly retarded by the chains which held the pospets of the launching-ways, under the quarter, getting jammed fast in the ground, for want of sufficient space being excavated to clear her great depth of keel. She moved gently on the ways, for nearly fifty feet, when she fetched up, just at the water's edge, where she lays perfectly safe. She will not be finally launched, till Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, at high-water. The *Henrietta* belongs to Mr. JAS. GORDON BENNETT, Jr. She is 153 tons, custom-house measurement, heavily built, and with Mr. IVE's new yacht, *Hope*, of 120 tons, also built by Mr. STEERS, belongs to the New-York Yacht Squadron. By a recent resolution of the yacht owners of the New York Yacht Club, their yachts were tendered by Commodore STEVENS, to the United States Government, for any purpose compatible with their capacity, and the above are the first yachts selected by the Government, and their owners have been appointed Lieutenants Commanding.

PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED—TEN OF THE PARTICIPANTS ARRESTED.—Roundsman BOWLES, of the Twenty-second Ward Police was informed between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning, that a prize fight was to come off immediately in the woods, at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, between two would-be heroes of the P. R., known as JOHNNY DUFFY and BOB JAMES. He immediately gave the proper information at the Station-house, and Sergeant MURPHY, with a section of men, repaired to the spot. Already a large crowd was collected, and the preliminaries were being arranged. The presence of the officers changed the fight into a foot race, in which the M. Ps. participated so far as to outrun and arrest ten of the fugitives. They were taken to the Station house and subsequently they were discharged by Justice QUACKENBUSH for want of evidence. The principals had the best of the race and consequently escaped.

BOY KILLED BY A STONE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, on the body of PATRICK WARD, a boy about 11 years of age. It appeared in evidence that HUGH MCCABE and a family by the name of LARKINS were engaged in a quarrel, when deceased and other boys gathered around. Stones were thrown on both sides, one of which struck deceased on the head. He, however, walked home and told his parents what had occurred, but shortly afterwards became very sick, and died on Friday night. Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that death was caused by a fracture of the skull.

The jury rendered a verdict that deceased died from injuries received at the hands of HUGH MCCABE, on the 28th of April last.

A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but MCCABE has fled.

GRAND LARCENY.—Last Saturday night, while WOLF ERICKSON, a sailor, was asleep in his room, at the Sailors' Boarding-House, No. 11 Carlisle-street, WILLIAM L. THOMAS, another sailor, stealthily entered his room, and pulling ERICKSON's pantaloons from under his pillow, rifled the pockets of $62, principally in gold, and fled. A Mr. ISAACSON, who slept in the same room, was awake at the time and saw the transaction. THOMAS was arrested by Officer BENT, of the First Ward, and committed by Justice OSBORNE. The money was not recovered.

GRAND LARCENY.—On the 11th inst., PATRICK MCLAUGHAN, an Irishman and a married man, 38 years of age, who was living at No. 299 East Eleventh-street, was discovered in the act of stealing $55 in gold coin and bank bills, the property of JOHN FOLAN, No. 379 East Tenth street. A warrant was issued, and on the 19th inst. he was arrested by Officer BOLAN and taken before Justice BEENNAN, who committed him for trial in default of bail. He was seen in the commission of the theft by Mr. FOLAN, the complainant.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, three boys who were rowing a boat across the East River, becoming frightened at the approach of a ferry boat, threw in their oars and jumped overboard, two of them were rescued, but the third was drowned, although every exertion was made to save him. Their boat did not come in contact with the ferry boat, and it is to be regretted they did not remain by her. The name of the drowned boy is JACOB HENRY, of Hester street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.—The election for officers of this Association takes place at Clinton Hall on Tuesday, the 21st inst. The ticket put in nomination for the ensuing year may be found in our advertising columns. Mr. CHAS. F. ALLEN, who heads the ticket, is an efficient member of the present Board of Directors. Mr. TWEEDS is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and he, together with several of the Directors on the ticket, are now serving their country as soldiers in the army.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—ELI CURTIS, a boy about 10 years of age, was accidentally drowned by falling into the dock while playing on the pier foot of Charlton street, North River, on Saturday afternoon. The body was speedily recovered but not till after life was extinct. It was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 96 Charlton-street, where an inquest was held.

ASSAULTED BY A BARKEEPER.—At a late hour on Saturday night, JOHN P. DOUGHERTY was found by the Second Ward Police, in Pearl-street, near Peck-slip, bleeding and suffering severely from a wound on the head, evidently inflicted with a knife. DOUGHERTY says that while he was in the Central House, New-Bowery, he was assaulted and cut by the barkeeper. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BREAK IN THE CROTON WATER MAIN.—Capt CAMP, of the Scott Life Guard, while passing through Fifth-avenue Saturday, discovered a break in the Croton Water Pipe, near Sixty-fourth-street, not far from where the break occurred last December. A force of men was immediately set to work repairing the break, which will probably be accomplished in a short time.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning an Irish-woman, 60 years of age, of the name of CURTIS, No. 58 Mulberry-street, fell from a window in the first story of the building into the basement. She struck on her head and fractured her skull, and was otherwise bruised. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL SYNOD.—The Synod met again at Dr. MCLEOD's Church, Saturday morning. A number of reports were received and accepted, whereupon, after some discussion and devotional exercise, an adjournment was taken until Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of this Institution, shows 307 inmates at date (May 17). Admitted during the week, 112; discharged, cured or relieved, 90; died, 11. Of the present inmates, 274 are males, and 33 females; 150 in the surgical department, and 157 in the medical.

The African Civilization Society.

The anniversary of this Society was held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the pastor, read portions of Scripture, and announced that Rev. Mr. GARNETT (colored) would conduct the exercises. The annual report was then read, from which it appears that vigorous efforts are being made by the Society, for the immediate and rapid development of the varied and abundant resources of Africa. The Society proposes to colonize certain districts of Africa with men thoroughly acquainted with the industrial arts, also teachers and ministers of the Gospel. Rev. H. GARNETT had decided to lead the way, and was ready to take the management of the enterprise if a select company could be found, and the people, friendly to the cause in New-York and Brooklyn, would give suitable encouragement. The district under the control of the King of Dahomey will receive their special attention, and influences will be used to liberate and enlighten the race under his subjection.

The annual discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON. He said the times had changed since he was invited, two months ago, to deliver the address. Within that period, our interest in the African race had much increased. JULIUS CÆSAR remarked, he would give up a war he was waging, to ascertain the sources of the Nile. The speaker thought if we had devoted ourselves properly to the cultivation of African industry, we, perhaps, would not have been involved in this civil war. The financial and political interests of the South were dwelt upon at some length. We must now crush out the very germ of rebellion in the South, and when that is done, carry the war into Africa by teaching the natives the use of the cotton gin, and let them fight behind their own cotton bale. The geographical position of the country was defined, and its early history, as recorded by ancient writers, alluded to. Dr. THOMPSON warmly sustained the designs of the Society; and adduced statistical accounts and observations made by Dr. LIVINGSTONE, and other travelers, whose on their exploring expeditions through those regions, in support of his conviction that Africa was destined to become one of the greatest cotton marts in the world.

A contribution was then taken up for the benefit of the Society.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Jas. Cooke and lady, of Lowell; Dr J. C Ayer, of Lowell; Lieut. J. G. Bennett, of the U. S. Revenue Service; Major Macauley and W. H. Hackman, of the British Army; Rev. J. H. Ballagh and lady, of Vermont, and P. L. Pepssen, of the West Indies, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons Frederick C. Temple, of Vermont, and Jas. Dixon, of Hartford, and Col. Jas. Watson, of the U. S. A., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, of Albany; Col. Baker, of the U. S. A.; Lieut. Richard Bradley, of the U. S. A.; Commander Lockwood, of the U. S. Navy; and Paul Cutler, son of Major Gen. Butler, are at the Astor House.

W. B. Brown and E. Cowan, of Pennsylvania; A. McLean of London; W. A. McClelland, of Tennessee; C. W. Robinson, of Cleveland; S. H Hunt, of the U. S Navy; E. W. Leonard, of California; and J. H. Bildow, of Maine, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. C. Goodwin, of Boston; J. B. Turner and J. S. Ramsey, of Chicago; J. V. L. Pruyn and H. H. Martin, of Albany; D. J Justice, of St. Paul, and J. Harvey, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Thomas Pickering, of the United States Navy, and Capt Fitzreares, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Hugh R. Stewart, of the Royal Navy; B Rhedin, of Gottenburgh; E. L. S. Benjamin, of England, and B. W. Ledyard & ladies, of Oszenovis, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Nicholson, of the United States Navy, and Mlle. Frezzolini are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SEWER ACCIDENT.—Two men were instantly killed, on Saturday evening, by the caving in of a sewer hook, where they were, on Jay, near York-street. There were several other men who narrowly escaped losing their lives. The names of those killed were OWEN BEACKEN and MICHAEL CLARK. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict that their death was the result of accidental causes.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were only 75 deaths in this city, classified by the Health Office as follows: Men, 14; women, 16; boys, 19; girls, 25; adults, 30; children, 45; males, 23; females, 42; colored persons, 1. There were 11 deaths by consumption, 8 by convulsions, 5 by scarlet fever, and 31 by small-pox.

A NEW FEATURE.—Dr HOLMES, of this city, the celebrated Embalmist, has received a commission as surgeon in the United States army. His duty will be to embalm all those killed in battle whose bodies it may be desirable to preserve.

An Anglo-American War Threatened.

From the Dublin Morning News, May 7.

THE Federal Government has proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports, but until they can cover 2,000 miles of seaboard with their cruisers, the blockade will not be what is called "effective," and the British Admiral on the station will protect British vessels in entering and leaving ports not effectively closed by a considerable naval force. This matter may easily lead to a collision with United States ships of war, and very probably John Bull may not be unwilling to seize the present favorable opportunity for wiping off old scores. On the other hand, it was thought that England would refuse to acknowledge the legality of the letters of marque issued by the President of the Confederate States, and would hold his Government accountable for any loss or capture, under the authority of these letters, of British property sailing in American bottoms. This hope, however, has been disappointed. Privateering has been condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized nations of Europe, the United States alone raising its voice in opposition to the condemnation. The South is to weak in naval resources that an energetic protest from the maritime powers would probably put a stop to the threatened renewal of this barbarous system of privateering, which, indeed, is little better than piracy. It is worth remarking that one of the first writers who held up privateering to execration was an American, the famous BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, next to WASHINGTON, the founder of the freedom and independence of the United States. His authority, however, does not seem to have much weight with Americans of the present day, as both Northerns and Southerns have declared for the continuance of this species of legal piracy. *The Times has been told that there are letters of marque now in London, and agents have arrived by the last steamer to make contracts for Armstrong guns, and all other warlike stores of the most recent invention.* "Both parties" says the writer, "will come into the markets of Europe, and bid for men and ships. So far as privateering is concerned, the South will have the advantage. No adventurer would care to take service with the North, because there would be little or no prey. The South has no commerce, and its produce would be carried in neutral bottoms. The North, however, has ships upon every sea, and is a victim that will pay a pilgrimage. There are silk cargoes to be intercepted even in the Eastern seas, and the treasures of California are to be met with afloat." It is now quite plain that in this quarrel, despite all that has been said and written about Slavery, England sides with the Confederate States. She does so, indeed, compelled by the strongest motives of self-interest. Her cotton manufactures cannot flourish, or even exist, without the usual supplies of raw material from the South. The North has just adopted a Protectionist Tariff very unfavorable to English interests, and, is resisting the enforcement and extension of this prohibitory Tariff, the South is virtually fighting England's battle. Still more, the jealousy of the United States, as a maritime Power, is a fixed principle of British statesmanship; and we may be certain that the news of the blow just inflicted on a navy which, in some respects, was formidable to England, has given satisfaction, not only to the deep, to the great bulk of Englishmen. It is scarcely to bring about a collision, and, under present circumstances, it would be so safe and advantageous for England to pick a quarrel with the Government of the United States, that we shall not be surprised to find Her Majesty's Government assuming a position with regard to this civil broil which may easily lead to war. That they will allow the cotton supply to be cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports is hardly to be expected. Doubtful questions of right are easily and promptly settled when there is no doubt about the question of force. The burning of Gosport dockyard, it may be for the moment, placed the United States Navy at England's mercy; and if, on this occasion, England is found to spare a rival and foe, we must be nearer to the Millenium than is popularly supposed. The decisions announced to the House of Commons last night by Lord J. RUSSELL, point strongly in the direction of a rupture between England and the United States. Lord JOHN declared that the British Government would not recognize the blockade proclaimed of the Southern ports unless it were made effective, but that they did recognize the legality of the letters-of-marque issued by President DAVIS. Now, the Washington Government threatens to treat the holders of these letters-of-marque as pirates, and unless the spirit of Yankeeland has sunk very low, they will probably show fight also on the blockade question. It is evident that Lord JOHN knew more about this matter than he chose to communicate to the House and the public. And it is also evident that no more favorable occasion than the present is likely to offer for striking a blow at one of the few maritime rivals England has cause to dread.

A Patriotic Secessionist.

To the Public School Teachers and Janitors of the City of New-York

The subscriber would suggest to the Public School teachers and janitors of this City, the necessity of some united effort, on their part, to relieve the families of those who have volunteered from this City for the war.

Five or ten per cent. of the salary of each teacher and janitor, paid in monthly installments, and distributed by means of Ward Committees, under the direction and control of a Central Committee, would go far to assist in relieving the wants of the families of the brave men who have with such alacrity offered their lives in defence of the national flag and Constitution.

The subscriber holds himself ready to co operate in any plan others may propose in furtherance of the measure above outlined.

STINSON MCIVER, Vice-Principal
Ward School No. 23, Sixth Ward.
No. 121 LEONARD-STREET, NEW YORK, May 19, 1861.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans in Paris, registered at the Office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, up to May 2, 1861:

NEW YORK.	CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Thomas Morton,	W. J. Stillman.
J. S. Andrews,	JACKSON, S. C.
W. G. West,	J. B. Clark.
Dr. B. J. Roath,	NEW-HAVAN, CONN.
Mr. Gale and lady,	C. W. Bradley,
Dr. Thomas Rainey,	Miss M. A. Gilbert.
H. B. Claflin, Jr.,	PHILADELPHIA
F. C. Southwick and lady,	Mrs. Clark and family,
J. Cipriant,	J. Hinckley Clark,
Jacob Bauch,	W. W. Suddards.
G. Bradshaw,	NORTH CAROLINA.
A. Lockwood and lady,	D. H. J. Davis.
Mrs. & Miss Bodenhamer.	

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity is now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting, English medallion, velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. E. M. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

BIRTH.

FUDON—In this City, on Tuesday, May 14, the wife of FOURET FUDON, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BROWN—POTTER—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. Wm M. Martin, Mr. PHILIP BROWN, of Brooklyn, W. D., to Miss JANE, eldest daughter of the late James Potter, of that place.

DIED.

EPOSSTON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 18, after a severe illness, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of James Edgerton, aged 49 years, 5 months and 1 day.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George M. Harpel, 56th st., first house east of 2d av. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

MERCH.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, CEL. RUFUS MERCH, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 12 Neilson place, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

FOLEY.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 17, Mrs. ANN FOLEY, widow of the late Charles Foley, aged 63 years.

BEADLEY.—On Friday, May 17, ALBERT, son of Edward and Ann Augusta Bradley, aged 9 months and 26 days.

Funeral this day, (Monday) at 3 P. M., from No. 397 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

LANGRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, LOVELL LANGRIDGE, of Sussex County, England, aged 61 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 232 West 15th st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

LOWE.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday evening, May 18, KATHARINE L. WHITNEY, wife of W. Scott Tower, aged 23 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

RETON.—In Yonkers, on Friday, May 17, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LAVINIA RETON widow of the late Daniel Reton, Esq., of New-York, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of Rev. A. T. Baird, at Yonkers, this day, (Monday) May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEILSON.—At Lindenwold, New-Brunswick, N. J., the residence of her son-in-law, J. S. Carpender, on Sunday, May 19, ABIGAIL BLEECKER, widow of John Neilson, M. D., late of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th st. and Lafayette place, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CHESTER.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, May 19, SAMUEL CHESTNEY, of Baltimore.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, William King, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Friends will take the Staten Island ferry boat at 10 o'clock, and railroad from Vanderbilt's Landing, returning by 6 o'clock train.

WYCKOFF.—In Bedminster, N. J., on Friday, May 17, suddenly, of apoplexy, CORNELIUS M. WYCKOFF, in the 63d year of his age.

RANDOLPH.—In Hamilton, N. Y., on Sunday, May 12, of scarlet fever, WILLATO, aged 2 years 4 months and 16 days. Also, on Monday, May 13, IRVING, aged 1 year and 11 days, children of Kunyon and Allie F. Randolph.

LOGAN.—In Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y., on Friday morning, May 17, WILLIAM WATSON, only child of Rev. Wm. H. and Annie M. Lord, and grandson of James Watson of this City, aged 10 months and 29 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 287.—MAY 13, 1861.
47, 48, 39, 18, 68, 17, 64, 51, 38, 41, 37, 4.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 288.—MAY 18, 1861.
11, 35, 76, 18, 37, 36, 55, 41, 70, 13, 69, 5, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

READY TO DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.

MAGGIE BURNS,

A Story of

AMERICAN HEARTS OF '76'

By SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,

In the

NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The scene opens just after Washington, retreating before Cornwallis, has crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. This was one of the most hopeless periods of the Revolution.

Dark and gloomy was the hour,
And Freedom's fires burnt low,
For thirty days had Washington
Retreated from the foe."

It

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestants, one as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress, no objection to the country; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 207 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel; can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 21st-st, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; prefers the country; has the best of references from the City and country. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st., 2d floor, back room, this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 59 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very experienced and well recommended girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; is a neat and competent servant, and of very obliging disposition; will be found a thorough waitress and an excellent washer and ironer. Two years' reference to a Brooklyn family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; is fully competent for either place; no objection to the country; has undoubted City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protest young woman, with best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, trustworthy young woman, with the best of reference from her last employer, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; is a competent chambermaid and thorough waitress; will assist in washing; has no objection to go as nurse, if required; wages $5 to $6. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; can give best of City references. Call for two days at No. 226 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or as regular waitress; no objection to the country, best City references. Call at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress by a tidy and respectable girl, who can be warmly her present employer's, No. 29 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; will assist in the washing and ironing, is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 Union-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist in the washing if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, is an excellent baker of all kinds; would assist with the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 260 7th-av., between 20th and 21th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO PERFECTLY understands her business, is a good baker, a Protestant with good City references, and willing to go the country. None but need apply at No. 54 West 28th-st., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., to-day.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced Protestant cook, one who understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is good at pastry, also understands the ease and treatment of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a girl as cook and to assist in the washing; will take the entire charge of the kitchen. City reference. Call or address at 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, SEAMstresses, nurses, &c., free of charge. N. B.—My first-class agency office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d st., is at the service, all this week, without charge, for furnishing help to all families, of Union sentiments, who bring this advertisement. I have now, waiting for situations, the best selected lot of servants in this city—over 200 nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls. D. ELMORE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman, who is highly recommended for honesty sobriety and ompency, desires situation in the City or country; is a good cook and baker; is thoroughly laundress, is neat and economical in her kitchen, has no objections to general housework—wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at 37 6 h-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, trusty girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, no objections to go a short distance in the country, good reference. Apply at No. 95 East 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle aged woman with superior references wishes a situation at moderate wages; understands all kinds of cooking—can make bread, pies and cake, and get up items in style. Will go in the Country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wants a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, has the best of city references from the lady she has lived with, for the last two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 154 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 9 till 6 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or assist in the washing and ironing, is a perfect pastry; can do all kinds of baking as a some well recommended. Call at No. 149 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a middle aged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, can give good City reference from last place. Inquire at No. 23 West 25th st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wented, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 Tillary-st., near Gold, Brooklyn. Has good references.

AS FIRST CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable English woman, who understands her business in all its branches—French, English and American cooking, is a first class pastry cook and desserts of all kinds; has good City reference, no objections to the country. Apply at No. 145 8th av., third floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American Protestant woman, a situation as housekeeper; is capable of keeping a home in good order; is a good cook, and is willing and obliging to her employer. Good reference. No objections to country. Call at No. 840 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant widow, a gentleman's residence to care for during the summer months; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A VERY tidy, respectable and well recommended girl wants a situation in the City or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, economical, neat, and obliging servant. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by an active, hard-working Protestant young woman, a situation as general housework; makes nice bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and is a good laundress; would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good moral character and quiet disposition. Wages moderate to suit the times. No objection to the county. Call for two days at 62 Houston-st.

AS LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a Protestant Englishwoman, a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress, perfectly understands hair-dressing and dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, also the making up of lady's muslins; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A PROtestant young English woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fitting. Has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, who has acted in this capacity for the last fourteen years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 76 4th av., corner of 10th st., in the fancy store.

A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING LOST HER child, wants a baby to nurse, or would go out as wet nurse, the former preferred. Inquire at No. 69 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse; will take the entire care of a baby from its birth; is an excellent seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to travel to Europe with the family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 25th-st, corner of Madison-av.

AS NURSE.—A NURSE, LONG EXPERIENCED in the care of children, wants a situation; is an excellent sewer. No objection to go a short distance in the country, or to travel. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., third floor, Room No. 9.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st, near Broadway.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY competent and experienced middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care and is fond of children, and who can furnish City reference of the first class, may hear of a very desirable place by applying between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 14 Gramercy-park. Those only who can fully answer the above requirements need apply.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, 17 years of age, a situation to take care of a baby, or would do housework in a small family; she is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 438 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist with children, or wait on a lady; would travel, or go to the country for the Summer; City reference given; can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; can be recommended from her last place. Call at 117 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation as seamstress, by the day or week; can do all kinds of plain sewing; can give good satisfactory reference for honesty and capability, at No. 181 Ludlow-st., top floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress in a private family; no objection to assist as chambermaid; perfectly understands her business; no objection to go to the country for the Summer, if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 3, at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, capable of waiting or chamber work, would like a situation in the country or City. Any person may inquire of her present employer for character and capability, at No. 29 Union-square.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendence.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day to clean, or wash and iron; city reference given. Call at No 141 East 22d-st., top floor, back room.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, ENTRY CLERK, COPYIST—Or a similar position, by a young man from the country; unexceptionable reference given. Address, one week, G. W. B., Engineer and Surveyor, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH first-class reference, wants a situation as coachman, either in this City or country. A note addressed to J. J. W., No. 504 4th-av., in Mr. Campbell's harness store, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, COWMAN, &c.—A young Protestant man, desires a situation in the country, in either or all of the above capacities; seven years' undoubted references of ability and good character, in every particular, can be given. Wages moderate. Call from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., on STYLE, at No. 849, basement, 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a man of long practice, and highly experienced. Has served in some of the first families in England. He is known to be a first-class trainer of young horses, both to harness and saddle, and can construct children in horsemanship, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment, which will be found by inquiring from his last employer, where he has served for some years, in this City. Has no objection to travel, will go to any part of the country if required. Address H. S., at No. 269 Canal-st., in the looking-glass store, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, respectable man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 61 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom, is a single man of long experience, who knows his business thoroughly, will be found willing and obliging, and of a peaceable disposition, has good city reference. Address M M, Box No 200 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THE WRIter wants a reliable man to take care of a pair of horses, wagon, &c., in private stable. Address, with references, Box No. 271 Post office.

AS FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—WANTED, A situation, for a boy of seventeen, either as footman or waiter in a small family. Has been for six years with his present employer, under a good Scotch butler understands a waiter's work, and can be recommended as honest, truthful, and good-tempered. Apply for one week, at No. 18 Washington square.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a young man of long experience, understands the care of horses and cattle, is sober and honest, is willing to make himself generally useful to the employer, has good recommendation; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address E. B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands the laying-out of new grounds, also in the cultivation of vegetables and flowers, if required, will take charge of a horse and cow, and also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 221 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a married man (Scotch) without family, understands the business thoroughly, having had several years experience both here and in England. Has a good character, and can produce the best references as to ability. Can be seen at the Conservatory, Andrew G. R., Mr. Reid's store, No. 607 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, in the country, by a married German man, as gardener. Understands the treatment of flowers, trees and grapes. Is thoroughly acquainted with raising vegetables and farming. Address G. L., Box No. 121 *Times* office.

AS GROOM OR VALET.—WANTED, A SITUation as groom or valet by a single young man who has recommendation from English family; can break and train young horses; understands the work in each capacity, or would take a footman's place; has best City reference as to character, &c., no objection to travel. Address M. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for two days.

GENERAL MAN SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation as general servant, in a private family, by an active and experienced man, who is an excellent waiter and a very competent coachman. Good city reference. No objection to the country, and is willing to be useful. Can be seen at No. 93 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address B C., for three days.

A GENERAL MAN-SERVANT.—A STEADY, well-disposed young man with excellent testimonials for honesty, sobriety and industry, desires a situation in city or country; is a careful hand or horse; a good family gardener, and willing to be generally useful. Wages, $8 to $10 per month. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER—WANTED, A SITUATION AS MAN waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and will be well recommended by his last employer, whom he has just left; has no objection to the country. Any command will be attended to at the house of his late employer, No. 37 West 18th-st, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address for three days at No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable Englishman with good city references. Address C. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a reliable Protestant woman, who has a good knowledge of cooking, washing and ironing; first-class reference required. Apply at No. 270 Degraw st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A GARDENER WANTED.—A COMPETENT gardener, to take care of a small private place, in Connecticut; must understand the cultivation of flowers, fruit and vegetables; also, glass culture; no objections to a married man; best references required. Apply to Andrew Bridgman, No. 878 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—O. G. BECKWITH & CO., No. 310 Pearl-st., sole agents for the State of New-York for the sale of A. Richard & Co.'s Combined Glue and Cement. Agents wanted, to whom great inducements will be offered. Send stamp for return postage.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE that JONES', Nos. 32 and 34 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and get them.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated at Fishkill Landing, one mile from Hudson River Railroad station, with a beautiful view of Newburgh Bay; the house is well suited for a small family, and the grounds, consisting of twelve acres amply stocked with fruit and in a perfect state of cultivation; also, a well-planted kitchen garden, and abundant stable room. To a desirable tenant, it will be let on moderate terms for a year. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seats, with 10 to 16 acres of ground in lawn and garden, filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees; for beauty of surface and scenery unsurpassed having a bold front of a mile on the Sound. House contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, billiard-room, bowling saloon, &c. Distant from New-York one hour by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounde comprise 1¾ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the depôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars address BERKSHIRE, Box No. 121 New-York Post-office.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 5 or 20 acres of land, fine garden and fruit; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 42 John st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished, the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Hempstead harbor, at Glen Cove; about two hours from New-York by steamer; lawn running to the water; fine stable, garden, fruit, shades, &c., &c. Price for the season, $1,050. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, with stable, carriage-house, and other convenient out buildings; a variety of fruit; fine lawn; beautifully located at Bedford, Westchester County, in the most healthy part of the county; 42 miles from New-York, per Harlem Railroad; a very delightful country residence. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, No. 47 Pearl-st, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SItuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden these premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 31 Frankfort-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—A stone cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the station, with about two acres of pleasure ground and garden; fully furnished, and supplied with gas and cold water; stable and carriage house; to rent for the season at $100 per month. Apply to Prof. McVICKAR, No. 20 West 32d-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—To let, furnished, a very desirable country place, with about 25 acres in fine order fruited and shaded, stabling, two cows, gardener, &c., &c. Rent, all told, $1,250 for the season. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 25th-ST., near Trinity Chapel—House first-class, 45 by 64, four story, newly-painted and elegantly furnished throughout; rent $1,200. Address, with real name, B, box No. 2,598 Post office.

TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-FURnished house, in the most desirable section of South Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Address Post office Box No. 3,496, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT NEWPORT, A very desirable furnished house and stable, near the ocean House. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half a mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LUDER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—A VERY BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE house, in a good neighborhood, furnished; rent $75 per month. Address J. B. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER—Forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. Two or three suites of large, airy, commodious rooms can now be engaged at the Woodland Park House. This house, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the Hudson. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing, good stabling, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk. Families and gentlemen desiring a quiet, retired summer residence, near town, will find this location unsurpassed, the house being within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel at Germain corner of 5th av. and 23d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, ABOUT ONE mile from Williamsbridge and Kingsbridge, on the Harlem Railroad, pleasant rooms, with good board, at reasonable prices, in a nice farm-house, delightfully shaded. To gentlemen requiring a select home, combined with the advantages of keeping a horse and carriage, if required, and enjoying the privilege of good bathing, shooting and fishing, this would prove a very desirable opportunity. For further particulars address WILLIAM BOYCE, Williamsbridge, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having a large house and garden, would accommodate one or two families or single persons, terms reasonable, or would let a part of the house for six months or 1 year. For further particulars inquire at No. 121 Sullivan-st., or on the premises, Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., Madison-av., first house above 180th-st. Access easy, by Harlem cars, 30 minutes, depôt 5 minutes' walk, or Harlem boats and stages 1 hour.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THREE GENtlemen and their wives, or six single gentlemen, can be accommodated to pleasant location in West Chester Co. in private family, for the Summer or year; three minutes' walk from depot by Harlem Railroad and five minutes from stage connecting with the Harlem boats from Peck-slip. Terms, $5 per week for six months, and $6 for a shorter period. For further particulars inquire at the Messrs. Colgate's depôt for D. D. WICKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO obtain board for the season can be accommodated immediately on a healthy location, near the old water about seven miles from the City. For particulars apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 121 4th-av., SIMMON SAMMIS, No. 102 Grand-st., or LONGHRAN & SCHERER, No. 308 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—BOARD AND HOME FROM the 1st of May to the 1st of October—A private family on the banks of the Hudson river, delightfully situated, one hour from the City by steamboat, would receive a family or gentleman or single lady for the Summer months. References must be unexceptionable. Apply to Mrs. C. H. HOWARD, Peekskill, N. Y., or to Henry Lampson, No. 138 Fulton-st. No. 2 Commercial-buildings, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR six or eight persons can be obtained in a private family, located in Westchester County, fourteen miles from the City, and two miles west from the Harlem River railroad station. Plenty of fruit and vegetables from the farm. Terms moderate. Address C. H., Box No. 102 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour and a half of Chambers-st., abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

BOARD IN MORRISANIA.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, a gentleman and wife, or one or two ladies, can obtain board for the summer, in a beautifully situated house overlooking the above village. A good carriage house on the premises. Address B. W., at the *Journal* office, Morrisania, Westchester Co.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE GOOD ROOMS, BE sides servants' accommodations coach-house and stable; can be had with first-class board, in a pleasantly located house on east bank of the Hudson, 45 minutes from 31st-st., near depôt. Address HUDSON, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife wish board in the vicinity of Irvington, New York; would prefer being where no other boarders are taken, and within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station. Address BOARD, Box No. 828 Post office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING on the Hudson River, a few families can be accommodated with board for the summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A NEW AND HANDsomely furnished house opened in Greenwich, Connecticut, for the accommodation of Summer boarders. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOT, Greenwich Depôt, who will take parties to the house, owned by Titus Mead.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES or a number of gentlemen and ladies, can be accommodated with board at a pleasant farm house one mile from Whitlock Ville, Westchester County, N.Y. Inquire of A. CHAMBERS No. 44 Bond st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen, or two families can be accommodated with handsome and pleasantly furnished rooms near Guttenburgh, N. J., half a mile from the ferry. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CASH—HOMESTEAD WANTED—FROM 5 to 25 acres with good buildings, and not over 30 miles from the City, is wanted for 3 years by an excellent tenant. No land speculator need apply. A fair rent will be paid, or will purchase, if very low, for cash, if unincumbered. $1,000 in cash will be paid for a three years' lease. Address Box No. 3,121 Post office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, FOR NOT less than 6 months, a large, furnished country or farm-house, with several acres of land attached; must be within 20 miles of the City, near or on the North or Harlem River, and within 1 hour to be had at a moderate price or rent. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,270 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE IS wanted to rent for the Summer. Distance not over 50 or 25 miles, with shade and space of 4 or 5 acres, and a good garden with vegetables and fruit. Address J. T. R., Box No. 467 Post office stating terms and location.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, with a gallery for paintings. Address T. A. G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 PIKE-st., located between East Broadway and Division-st. This property has the privilege of an alleyway 8 feet wide, leading into East Broadway, which renders it valuable for improvement. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAYES, No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 128 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

A FAMILY HAVE TWO NEAT FURnished rooms to let, with or without board; gas and bath. No. 104 Waverley-place, near Washington Parade-ground.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, may obtain handsome rooms en suite, or single, with board, in a small agreeable family, where may be had a comfortable and pleasant home, by applying at No. 58 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS can be accommodated with good board at reasonable rates during the summer months, in a healthy and desirable part of the City. Apply at No. 67 West 36th-st., corner 6th-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suits, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with every convenience, to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN STONE House No. 81 Sands-st., elevated and airy location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets, gas and register; an excellent table; hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, in a first-class house, the location being very desirable for the summer. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—With pleasant rooms, can be had by single gentleman or families, at No. 76 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st., only five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENtleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms with board, in a very desirable location, with a small private family, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tomkin's Place

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring good board, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of home, can be accommodated in a small private family, by applying at No. 70 Sussex-st., near the ferry.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. A strictly private family will let a parlor and bedroom, communicating, or a single room, with breakfast, if required. The house is new has all the modern improvements, and is situated in an excellent neighborhood; convenient to the 4th-av. stages and 3d-av. railroad. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 221 East 30th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN Of good habits and very respectable family in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 5th and 6th avs. Boarding-house-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 158 *Times* office.

NEW-YORK BOARD AGENCY, NO. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rooms to let in first class boarding houses and private families; offices for physicians, &c. Persons wanting rooms of any description, with or without board, can be suited, and will be directed without charge. L. LAFRENTZ & CO.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 WEST 29th st., having made an extensive addition to her house, can accommodate a few more boarders on or before May 1, two new suites of rooms, very single rooms, and an entire parlor floor all elegantly furnished, are yet to be disposed of; table and style of housekeeping unexceptionable.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms with or without private table, also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers during the present Summer in the City, will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED APARTMENTS on second floor, having every convenience, may be obtained with a small private family, residing in Clinton place, near the Brevoort House, by one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired by addressing COMFORT, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FAMILY BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEman desire accommodations in a private family, where home comforts may be enjoyed. Early discount if the lady and terms about $60 per month. The very best of references given and required. Address B x No. 4,135 Post-office, for this day only.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a large furnished front room, with piano, closets, hot and cold water also, a few others, with or without board, house first-class. A few day boarders taken, price moderate. Apply at No. 4 16th st., No. 3 Albion-place, between Broadway and 2d av.

TO LET.—THE UNUSUALLY PLEASANT SECond and third floors, well furnished, together or separately, with first-class board, (private table, if required,) at moderate prices. Nice single rooms for gentlemen. Apply at No. 48 East Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room elegantly furnished with or without board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st. Also, a few rooms on second and third floors, with board. This is a grand location between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHed sitting and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen, or by with or without partial board; home comforts to cars and stages. Inquire at No. 161 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A small pleasant room and bedroom, fire place and closet, on first floor, to one or two persons, in private house No. 254 West 29th st., nearly opposite the church. Terms very moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house, located on West 44th st., near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address F. G., care of Thompson & Brothers, No. 1107 Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 106 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., A handsome suite of rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and families, in a first-class house, next to with modern accommodations, opposite the Fifth-av. Hotel.

TO LET.—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily, a very good 2d floor back room, furnished large pantries, gas, grate, hot and cold water, bath. Rent moderate. Board given if desired. No. 166 East 33d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO RENT—A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS ON THE first and second floors at the Madison-Park House No. 2 West 25th-st., corner Broadway and opposite the Worth monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE vicinity of Washington square, (5th st.) having more room than they require, will accommodate two or three gentlemen with or without board. Reference exchanged. Address Box No. 3,892 New-York Post-office.

NO. 378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let without board. A private family having more room than they require, will let a few rooms to single gentlemen or small families at reasonable prices.

NO. 12 CLINTON-PLACE.—PLEASANT, handsomely furnished, well-ventilated rooms, for families or single gentlemen, to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'cl

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 3 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts at the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau st., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John C. Williams,
Daniel Burtnett,	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A. Kerr,	John S. Harris,
Denton Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Haight,	Leonard M. Thorn,
Jacob Harsen,	Robert S. Bussing.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmonr W. King, Cyrus W. Loder,
John Baker.

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President.

C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Scrip, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William-st., New-York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.

CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.

By order of the Board

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at this Office on the Company's premises, on TUESDAY, May 28, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 24th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

D. WHITE W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per share on each share of stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

$100,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT—TO LOAN on bond and Mortgage.

Address W. ANTHON & LEROY,
No. 36 Pine st.

$10,000 WANTED.—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the Counties worth $30,000 with a chattel mortgage on personal property in this City worth $20,000. An additional bonus will be paid. For further particulars address J. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land, adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the fifth day of June, 1861, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is in all complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied and regulated in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7, approved 10th August, 1846; by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy-Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the weighing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting or the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.

BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 8 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests so to do.

JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWERS, Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL BALLETT, GEORGE W. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the last day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.

law9m31* M. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the last day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.

law9m31* M. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 66 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.

ja15-law6mTu*

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 13 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)
SURPLUS.....525,000 00
LIABILITIES.....29,467 35
Insures BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33½ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July 1858.....50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859.....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July 1860.....45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose character of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYREE PECK, Asst Secy.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT AND BROWN'S ROCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. S. FARRAR, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Friday, May 17	3	P. M.	Friday, May 17	1	P. M.
Saturday, May 18	9	A. M.	Sunday, May 19	(Long Branch)	P. M.
Sunday, May 19	10	A. M.	Monday, May 20	10	A. M.
Monday, May 20	10	A. M.	Monday, May 20	3½	P. M.
Tuesday, May 21	3½	P. M.	Wednesday, May 22	8½	A. M.
Wednesday, May 22	5½	P. M.	Thursday, May 23	7	A. M.
Thursday, May 23	5½	P. M.	Friday, May 24	7	A. M.
Friday, May 24	3½	P. M.	Saturday, May 25	7	A. M.
Saturday, May 25	3½	P. M.	Monday, May 27	7	A. M.
Tuesday, May 28	8	A. M.	Tuesday, May 28	10½	A. M.
Wednesday, May 29	8½	A. M.	Wednesday, May 29	12	M.
Thursday, May 30	9	A. M.	Thursday, May 30	12½	P. M.
Friday, May 31	9½	A. M.	Friday, May 31	1½	P. M.
Saturday, June 1	2½	P. M.			

Fare 25 cents.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. H. Johnson's stages and steamer *Highland Light*. Tickets on the boat or stage.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Built 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, engine 26-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast sailing Saloon steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. A. Nimmo, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration in time up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROGG'S NECK—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS Capt HAVENS, will stop as above on her Lifes to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Jamaica-slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, returning leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M., touches at West 10th (Hudson) and 8th-sts.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave new-York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., connecting WEDNESDAY, April 24—landing at the usual landings.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, Stratton-port, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove.—Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves James-slip, at 9 A. M.; Desbrosses-st., 8:15; 14th-st., 9:00; 23th-st., 9:15; 37th st., 9:15 every Sunday commencing May 19.

STEAMER MATANORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer MATANORA leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M., leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

THE TURF.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN SWEEPSTAKES RACE.—The Executive Committee of the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, have made arrangements for the following four great sweepstakes races, open to all the world. The first to be a ten mile race for a purse of $500, given by the Association, added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each, to come off on MONDAY, June 10, and the entries to close May 24. Second race of five miles for a purse of $500 added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each, to close June 10, and to be run June 17. Third race of one mile for a purse of $500, added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each, to close June 17, and be run June 24. Fourth race of four hundred and forty yards for a purse of $500 added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each, to close June 24, and be run July 1. All the above races to come off on the Fashion Course, Long Island, and under the management of the Association, by whom the judges and starters will be appointed. Three or more entries for each stake to make a race. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

JOSH. CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Trotting match. Flora Temple and Princess for $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon, TUESDAY, May 21, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; good day and track. J. D. McMANUS names Flora Temple. Samuel McLaughlin, Princess. Sleamer *Mattano* will leave Dutton Market slip at 1 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunters' Point 1:20 P. M., for the Course; James slip ferry-boats leave every half hour, connecting with all the trains. Special train leaves Hunters' Point at 2:30 P. M.; on the arrival of James slip and 34th-st. ferry boats. Pleasant drives to the Course—86th-st. ferry, Astoria, 34th-st., through Jackson-av., 23d and 10th st. ferries, through Newtown, Houston, Grand st. and Bedford ferries, through Williamsburg. Stages from 86th and 34th st. ferries to the Course. Members stands reserved for ladies. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT every one can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perplexing undertakings. No.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton sts., over the bakery. Charges for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 160 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CUBES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.
The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally known and used, are those which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Gourd's, No. 32 Platt-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; his long study and practice in this specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, KING'S POSE WASH, 25c. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment in all cases of Syphilitic, Mercurial and disorders of a delicate nature, enable Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness he relieves by a secret half, effectually cures. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been driven from advertisement to call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MAN WITH a sound mind is he book down constitutions resulting from excesses or solitude vice, entitled *Human Frailty, Physiological Reasons*, &c. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "THE SEMAR" Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 191 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Fetherington No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation, from 11 to 2, and from 6 till 8.

N. B.—No. 191 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be. MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 8 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early indiscretion, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment.—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam $50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Doctor's Female Pills, $1

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By Edward H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price $1. BURNTING, No. 16 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CHESEBROUGH'S PROVED SPECIFICS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, $2; and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price $1 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT GENERATOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing relief. Ward's Female Pills are the only sure relief for Impotence, spermatorrhœa, &c. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILLS will permanently cure any case of seminal weakness, *impotency, nightly pollutions*, &c., by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on or addressing DR. FOSTER at once. The Hygeian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Foster has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUMAN HAIR'S TINCTURE cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and can be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for extirpating every trace of the virus from the system

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board.
No. 20 Duane st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail JOHN P. ADRIANCE manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 168 Greenwich st., near Cortlandt.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

LANGOR,

NERVOUSNESS.

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Dimness of Vision,

Impotency and Insanity,

Pallid Countenance,

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,

Hectic Flush &c., &c.,

CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,

MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not miscontrue their meaning. It has been transmitted to your children, you are to blame for excessive indulgences. It will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN, EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, conglomecines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians, Indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM, it is a scientific remedy, and its merit is merit and depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The

PROPERTIES OF THE BUCHU CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent an ients of the present and remote date among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, &c., &c., others, stating that as the nerves are and prostrate examine from overexpenditure of powers, IT REANIMATES. Its effects are immediate passing, and it acts not deper as the nerves of spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

NON RESTRICTION AND IN NINES 3 OF CRINE.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

ASDSE,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing

IN YOUNG OR OLD,

MALE OR FEMALE,

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the men will be fully uniformed and ready to start at a moment's notice, providing the Union Defence Committee furnishes them with arms.

A REGIMENT FROM TROY.

Col. CASE's Regiment, (Second Volunteer,) from Troy, arrivsd in this City yesterday morning, at 11 o'alock. They are quartered at DEVLIN's new store, Canal-street.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALBANY REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment New-York Volunteers arrived here yesterday from Albany. The men, a fine set of fellows, were marched to the Barracks in the Park, and are at present quartered there. This Regiment is fully uniformed, but not yet armed. The following are the Staff Officers: Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Lieut.-Col. SAMUEL M. ALVORD, Maj. BEARD, Adjutant J. OWEN MOORE, Quartermaster JACKSON H. CHASE, Surgeon A. H. HOFF.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES ENCAMPMENT.

The Chaplain was not called upon yesterday to do duty for the soldiers under command of Col. WILLIAM WILSON. Instead of prayers, they had two regimental drills—one before breakfast, and the other at 9 o'clock. Two new companies were mustered into the Regiment in the morning, bringing the corps up to the full number required by military regulations. Col. WILSON'S men look very finely, are in a thorough state of discipline, and, whilst outwardly rough, give one the impression that effective service may be expected from them.

COL. ALLEN'S ENCAMPMENT.

The First Regiment of Volunteers, under command of Colonel ALLEN, progress bravely in the course of military education they have elected to be put through. Yesterday morning religious services were conducted for their benefit, the Chaplain of the Regiment Rev. P. FRANKLIN JONES, officiating as minister. They also had two regimental drills, one at 9 o'clock A. M., the other at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Both this Regiment and that of which Colonel WILSON is commander, have enviably pleasant quarters, and being yesterday visited by large numbers of friends enjoyed themselves prodigiously, perhaps filling the guard-house rather liberally towards sunset; but that is a risk supervening on relaxation that the enthusiastic troops rather like than otherwise.

Amongst other tributes to the patriotic spirit of the day, we subjoin the following verses written by Mrs. LYDIA BARTER, and dedicated by her to the boys enlisted under Col. ALLEN's flag.

THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

The day is breaking, Freedom's star
Is shedding round its hallowed light —
Up, freemen! gird you for the fray,
And battle nobly for the right
Our cause is good, our God is just,
And we will conquer in his might.

No coward-heart shall quake with fear
When Southern foes our most shall meet
Our Stars and Stripes forever clear,
Again shall wave, and all rejoice!
Our country's flag, and heaven's smile
The bondman finds a safe retreat.

Oh, God! wipe out the farbot stain
That ever blotted Nation's page
And soon at Freedom's victor's throne
A grateful, fervent cry,
In which, with soul-felt, varied tone
The ransomed nations will engage.

Mrs. LYDIA BARTER.

THE BIBLE AMONGST THE TROOPS.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY AT IRVING HALL—SPEECHES BY WM. ALLEN BUTLER, DR. HITCHCOCK, DR. TYNG, AND OTHERS.

The New-York Bible Society held a special meeting at Irving Hall yesterday evening, the object of which was the furnishing of Scriptural information amongst the soldiers who have enlisted for the cause of the Union, and the restoration and the enforcement of the laws. Irving Hall was filled by a brilliant and fashionable assemblage, an immense number of ladies being present. Services were commenced by a lesson from the Bible and appropriate prayer, after which the Hymn "The Heavens declare thy Glory, Lord" was sung to the tune of "Rocking." Then followed an opening address by Wm. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq. Mr. BUTLER expressed his pleasure for the response given, which was far exceeding New-York had done in this great emergency—it was even beyond expectation. In this Christian land, where the law, being the record that was to guide the conduct of the people, and swear allegiance to the Bible served, there needed no special plea to justify the effort to place that Gospel-code in hand of every one of the unarmed in the war. It seemed to be the duty that was their special task. For twenty-seven years, they had distributed the Gospel in every part of the City, and what they had done in time of peace seemed doubly duty in time of war. Our soldiers should be well equipped, and as a necessary part of it, they listened to, and in the hand of such a New Testament as this best of books.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Messrs. PARSONS and SMITH, Agents of the Society, made statements of the efforts among the volunteer and regular troops in and about the City, and those passing through it. Distributions have been made, and the volunteer organizations follows: Seventy-69th, Sixty-71st, Sixty-seventy-first, 69th, 8th, 7th, 12th, 2d, 5th, 79th, 20th, 42d, Advance Guard, 2d, 7th, City Artillery, 1st, National Guard, 8th, Col. WILSON'S Volunteers, 1st, ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves, 12th, New-York Zouaves, 5th, First Regiment Scott Life Guard, 6th, Second Regiment, 8th, Life Guard, 5th, 7th, National Zouaves, 42d, United States Naval Brigade, 11th, New York Highlanders, 79th, Seventy-ninth Regiment, 79th, Ninth Regiment, 9th, Fifth Regiment, 5th, First German Rifles, 20th, Steuben Rifles, 5th, Hawkins Zouaves, 74th, Gulf rifle Regiment, 17th, 69th, Mounted Sappers and Miners, 11th, Westchester Chasseurs, 6th, Turner Rifles, 9th. Extra by Band, 12th. Eight regiments were in the course of being supplied, about 700 copies had been supplied to the United States soldiers on Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, and other places. Many regiments have supplied, in the course of supplying 5,000. Testaments were distributed. Sixteen more regiments in the City in the course of being formed, will need 7,000 Testaments, for which will bring up the total issue of the New-York Bible society to 30,000 copies, by the second week of June, to 50,000 copies.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. D. HITCHCOCK. Even those, he said, who were opposed to the war might yet contribute to its end. He referred to the oval in front of the soldiers' quarters from the City, but though the men seemed to be the reflection that many of the men would not return again, they would be re-animated, they were going to be reaped by the reaper Death. They were not opposed to war—the People authorized war, and they were in the most lively sympathy with the present war—it was for assailed against the Texas and by our nationality.

Mr. GEORGE DEMAS next spoke a few earnest words, closing by entreating a $1,000 for the surpluses of the Society. A large collection was taken, and then an address was given by Rev. Dr. TYNG. The meeting closed with benediction.

THE MAINE REGIMENT.

Contrary to announcement, and to the general understanding, the Maine Regiment, Col. JAMESON, which arrived here on Thursday last by the *State of Maine*, did not proceed to Fort Monroe, but were landed at Willet's Point, opposite to Fort Schuyler, where they went into camp. The location is upon a high knoll, overlooking the Sound, and one of the most healthy as well as beautiful spots on the Sound. They will remain here for a short time to perfect their drill, when they will go forward with other regiments now getting ready to leave.

ARRIVAL OF A TROY REGIMENT.

The Second Regiment of Troy Light Infantry, under command of Col. CASE numbering 800 men, arrived yesterday morning in the steamboat *New World*, and proceeded to their quarters, Delavan Barracks, Canal street.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Columbus* left here on Sunday forenoon, bound to New-Haven, Conn., where she is to receive on board the Third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, now organized and under command of Col. AVERILL. The Regiment, on Saturday morning, were paraded, and went through a regimental drill in Hartford. On Sunday (yesterday) they attended church, and this (Monday) morning they are to leave home for New-Haven, to go on board the *Columbus*. Their particular destination is not known, but supposed to be Fortress Monroe or Washington. The Regiment is highly spoken of for its appearance and discipline.

The *Constellation* yesterday forenoon left for Washington, with a large quantity of army supplies, among which there were many choice delicacies, intended for the Seventh and Seventy-first, sent forward by friends.

THE ILLINOIS.

This steamer, which has performed such acceptable service, recently, in supplying Fort Pickens, is lying at Pier No. 4 North River, ready for the next orders of the Government. She is having eight inches added to the width of each paddle-float, which will greatly increase her speed.

SECESSION AN OLD IDEA.

If any additional evidence were needed to show that secession was planned coolly long before Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination, and was not the result of his election, the following extract from the London *American*, of the 3d inst, will furnish it:

"WHERE IS THE CHAMPION?—President DAVIS never made a greater mistake politically than to intrust the secrets of his embryo accession movement to the honorable member for Galway, Mr. GREGORY. The speech of that gentleman in the House of Commons in May last, soon after his return from America, will be remembered by many of our readers. Since the delivery of the speech, noticeable only for its misrepresentation of American character and American institutions, it has been ascertained that Gen. DAVIS was the political teacher of the honorable member during his brief visit in the Federal Capital. The pupil was not a promising one, but he was the only accessible to the sagacious and astute General; and to this training, Parliament is most probably indebted for the remarkable saying that a large portion of the American people were in favor of introducing monarchial institutions.

Mr. GREGORY made a secession speech in Parliament last May; and he followed that speech by a notice in the House, the present session, that he was about to offer resolutions recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederation. That Gen. DAVIS instigated these steps is a matter of conjecture—but the plan of secession was laid before the member from Ireland, when on his American visit, is unquestionable. A week's residence in this metropolis will disclose to the Commissioners, who are not only but politicians, that Gen. DAVIS has made an unfortunate choice of an English parliamentary champion.

WISCONSIN AND THE WAR.

MESSAGE OF GOV. RANDALL AT THE OPENING OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Senators and Representatives:

At the close of the last annual session of the Legislature, to meet a sudden emergency, an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the President of the United States, for "aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States," and I was authorized, and it was made my duty, to take such measures as in my judgment should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner, for responding to such call; and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments.

The first call of the President for immediate active service, was for one regiment of men.

My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the Legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by companies enough, containing the requisite number of men, to make up at least five regiments, instead of one. I then issued another proclamation, announcing that offers had been made, and advising that thereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls as they might be made but without expense to the State, except as they were mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least 5,000 men, either as individuals or enrolled companies have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field.

In providing for the first regiment, embarrassments have resulted from the fact that there has never been an efficient military organization in this State—no system or discipline. The men who had seen active field service were very few, or were almost entirely unknown, and the order and manner of equipping and uniforming soldiers and officers for regular war were mysteries, the solution of which could only be found by actual experiment.

So the expenses incurred in preparing the first regiment have been greater to some extent than they otherwise would have been, or than they hereafter will be.

The spirit evoked by the rebelling against the Government of the United States is such as has never before been manifested since its organization. The people understand that it is their Government that has been assailed, and everywhere throughout the North they are rising up to redress the treason so rife in some portions of the land.

The deepening and widening dangers that threaten our Capital on land, and the blockading of ports on all parts of the State, with the growing certainty that further calls will be made upon this State, for men to form another camp, and to bring together another Regiment of men and to authorize a number of isolated companies which had volunteered, to be united together, and to learn, so far as was possible without using arms, the discipline and drilling necessary for men going into actual war. It is a matter of public necessity and interest, both for the States, but for the Government, that an outlet be given for the spirit that is abroad among the people, lest trouble of the hard. That spirit is driving them to action, and if the Government does not will not permit *them to act for it, they will act for themselves*. It is better that the State or Federal Government should direct this current than to suffer it to run wildly. There is a moral element and a reasoning element in this uprising that cannot be controlled in the ordinary manner. There is a conviction of great wrongs to be redressed, and that the Government, which is in danger, is to be preserved by the willing hearts and strong hands of those to whom it belongs. This current of popular feeling must be directed and controlled, or there will come of it something more than a war to put down rebellion—it will become a war between Border States, and by such a war for the time being, the Government might be lost sight of. It is were absolutely certain that the twenty-three thousand troops first called would whip out the rebellion in three weeks from to-day, it would still be the policy of the Government, even for its best interests in view of what might be the future of this great Nation, to call into the field, as fast as they could be armed, at least three hundred thousand men.

The majesty and power of this Government it has been, should be manifested now, as the world may see it, or see that for all future time it is its history the days of secession and rebellion shall be in fear of the past. When the people see that their uprising is put down the rebellion, they will be safer from its return.

The financial interests of the present crisis are of a very great and extreme every day. Individuals are extended lands are constantly speaking a War materially affects our new State, for not by trade, but by agriculture mostly distributed by the wants of rebellious secession. One State after another, in the larger swelling, has been, in its financial, and in its ability to pay its Federal authority, and with the same cause in any State, there will arise like rules of right as territory in the shrewd war like arrangements.

It is a matter of telling consideration that the people of the United States should be at war with each other, and that the Government of the United States should be met the terrible necessity of maintaining its authority, against internal dissensions, by force of arms. The settled design to overthrow our system, so wisely organized, comprehensively simple in its principles, working out the greatest good of all and injuring no one, is so strange, unnatural, causeless, excessive, that at war had actually begun, and attacks upon private property had actually been made, before the law abiding people of the country could be brought to realize that danger existed. We had witnessed for a long time apparent preparations for insurrection, and the threats of a hostile disposition in one portion of the country against another portion, but for the years of growth and prosperity had so fastened upon the minds of the people the idea of permanency of strength that it was impossible to realize of a serious, deliberate intent to destroy the Union.

The people of the seceding slaveholding says had grown in greatest strength, many of which in population equaled, and in wealth exceeded the population and wealth of the whole thirteen at the close of the first great struggle. An increase of population from about three to thirty-three millions of men, women and children, and an increase in wealth of thousands upon thousands of millions of dollars, should be our sufficient warrant for assuming that the Government inherited from the men who have lived, and under whom our fathers lived, and under which the posterity of the great people ought to live in peace, war, and in all of some value, and that it ought not for slight causes to be disturbed.

The election of a man to the Presidency of the United States, according to the usual mode, strictly in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, without force or violence, is the principle upon which all is called secession is now attempted. Just as all Presidents but one have been elected to the highest Executive office on the Continent, so ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President of the United States. There is no pretext anywhere that the election was not legal and constitutional. The installation, however, was the occasion of resistance to the constituted authorities, and State after State has been rapidly precipitated into a revolution. To make more severe the trials of the country in this exigency, some high in position as Cabinet Ministers and as Administrative officers, had been covertly and treacherously using the whole power intrusted to them to destroy the force and efficiency of the machinery of the Government. On the 4th of March last, the new Presidential incumbent found the treasury of the nation empty, and its credit exhausted; its army scattered in small bands to extreme points, so that it could not be concentrated within any reasonable time; its ships dismantled and disabled, or in foreign and far distant ports, and its arms doubly secured by being deposited in the willing hands of traitors, and every diurnal revolution brought fresh anxieties, as the treachery and faithlessness of a multitude of civil, military and naval officers became manifest. The very magnitude of the crimes that have been committed against the Government appalled the stoutest, and the stealing of moneys from the public treasury, the plunder of arms from the arsenals, and other public enormities, were so majestic and imposing in their extent, that by their side, the dignity and lustre of the boldest conspiracies and robberies of which history makes record, are dim and shadowy in their littleness and meanness.

It is easy to conceive, at such a time, and under such embarrassments as these, how much labor must have been performed to bring back the Government even to the point it has now reached, and it is also clearly to be perceived how much the States themselves must be called upon to furnish efficient aid to restore the country to health and strength and prosperity. The Federal Government, being theoretically one of law and not of force, cannot act with that celerity incident to a despotic one, whose strength is in great armies, ready at the trumpet's call to engage in conflict. It must work slowly, but it will move with power. We must approve of whatever it has done and be prepared for further exhibitions of energy such as the public exigencies may demand. But the States must be prepared to aid the Government by supplies of men, and, if necessary, by the loan of means. Each State can muster its quota of soldiers quicker than the Government can muster the quota of each State, and so each State can arm and uniform and equip its quota quicker than the Government can arm, equip and uniform them all.

There is necessity of giving immediate attention to the country directly contiguous to the line between the law-abiding and seceding States, and those that still may be forced into secession. The Union men of the seceding States, and particularly of the Border States, must in some way be sustained. The fierceness of this wicked rebellion is to exhibit itself through the last-named sections of country more than anywhere else, yet on the law and government side of the line of division there is less preparation of defence than almost anywhere else. From Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to the mouth of the Ohio, on the northern side of the river, the country is almost entirely defenceless against an armed enemy. At the present time Cincinnati and numerous smaller towns on the river could be utterly destroyed and the contiguous country laid waste, without the means of resistance. It is a matter of absolute necessity, not only for the North Border States, but for the Northwestern States, to be able to control the business and commerce of the Ohio River and the Upper Mississippi, in order to reach a vital part of this rebellion. They must be able to cut off from the seceding States all supplies of breadstuffs, and also to stop the transit and transportation of arms or munitions of war. An enemy to our common Government cannot be permitted to hold an important point like Cairo. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers must be kept at all times open to the legitimate and honest commerce and business of the Northwest. St. Louis must be strengthened in the hands of the Union men of Missouri, not only because it is just that it should be so, but because the interests of the free Territories west and northwest of that city demand it. The vast lumber and mineral interests of Wisconsin, independent of her commanding produce and stock trade, bind her interests to the North border and Northwestern States, and demand, like them, the free navigation of the Mississippi and all its tributaries, from their highest navigable waters to their mouths.

The necessities I have named being granted, we must look to the means to do what ought to be done in the least possible time. It needs men, arms, and munitions of war. One hundred and sixty thousand men, if it were necessary, could be enrolled in a few weeks for such purposes, and among the swarming millions of the Border and Northwestern States, there is but one pulse beating to-day, and but one purpose; to hold up the hands—not of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—but of the President of the United States; maintain the integrity of the Government and to aid in executing the laws in every State alike. The Northwest needs a better military organization, and a military head, under Federal control, to which these States can look for order, and to which they can communicate their necessities without tedious and mischievous delays.

I know full well that the Federal Government will act for the West and for the Border States, just as fast as it *seems* to see a necessity. We can see a necessity for action *now*, not only for the safety of the General Government, but for the safety of the Union men of the Southern Border States, and of the Northern Border States, and also for our own interests in the way of our large trade and commerce upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. The common interests of all the Northwest must have common protection, and in crushing out this wicked rebellion the Northwestern States must make common cause with the Federal Government.

The Border and Northwestern States cannot wait to see their towns and cities, upon navigable streams, sacked and burned, and the contiguous country wasted, and then content themselves simply with retaliation. They must be supplied with means of preventing disasters of the kind.

These States cannot be satisfied with small call after small call of *nine troops*, to be put in the field as soon as mustered, without discipline or drilling, or a knowledge of the use of arms. They would not be soldiers but simply marks for the enemy to shoot at. Men must understand the use of arms to be efficient soldiers either in defending our States or in aid of the Government. They cannot well learn the use of them until they get them.

There should be an authority to put more men in the field, and there must be arms furnished for the men. Soldiers ought to go into camp and learn the use of weapons and the duties of soldiers. If the Government cannot at once furnish arms, the State must do it, and wait upon the Government. The State should be preparing their aid both in furnishing men and providing arms, so that when mustered into service they may be ready.

Illinois has but a little over double the population of Wisconsin, and the call for six regiments from Illinois and only one from Wisconsin, is no disproportionate to private extreme dissatisfaction. Companies enough for five regiments, almost, are enrolled, and drilling as best arms, and two regiments, partly armed with different weapons, are in camp. We need, for the protection and use and benefit of our own citizen-soldiery, arms now—not war. It is as yet impossible to ascertain to what extent the States, part and any the State will be required to furnish forces for the war, what extent the force raised for, must be armed, equipped and drilled by the State. The equipment of the State, and of all the States, are matters of the know what and how much is expected of them, and are ready to be prepared. While the officers of the Army of the Administration should not be made subject, in formation of the general purposes of the Government should be lodged somewhere in the loyal States, so that there can be an authoritative assurance of what is intended or expected. In the absence of such information, the judgment of the legislature most determine for Wisconsin, what will be can afford to extend to the Federal Government in the way of regiments of men, and in the way of arming, equipping and uniforming known classes, for military purposes, and how far it will make its military forces useful and efficient by putting them in the shape of regiments into which they should be drilled, inured to the hardships of the soldier's life, and made skilful in the use of arms, before being ordered upon its face experienced armies in battle.

In my judgment, at least six regiments of soldiers ought to be put into camp to be a soldier's duties. In addition to the one first called for. They should be armed and uniformed and equipped by the State now, and when mustered into the service of the United States their arms, and uniforms and equipments accounted for to the State by the National Government. The men sent to war should be soldiers when they go, or there will be few of them living soldiers when it is time for them to return.

An appropriation of at least one million of dollars will be my judgment, to be necessary for the purpose of putting into the field a reserved force and providing for such the emergencies of the Government as they are made. An authority ought to be given to purchase, for the use of the State, in addition to such arms as are required for the use of the regiments going into the field, six rifled cannon.

All these are to the judgment of the Legislature I commit the subject suggested, thinking it can best deliberate and act upon it, yet trust, consideration and action.

In a couple of days the men who fought our battles on the memorable 19th of April, who made or aided the organization for marking out the future, not at that time, and for the whole country, are the men of little value by the side of the great end and object to be attained, Civil and Religious Liberty. Money is a small price to pay for these, and in which we must to-day and in maintaining this Government by every possible means in our power, and has no right, either of person or property, to rest in the protection of the laws.

The value of the property of Wisconsin is two hundred millions of dollars, at least. What is it having two hundred millions with a desire to spend two of them out of that sum, that he may quietly, in his own right, enjoy the other one hundred and ninety-eight?

The time for enumeration must give way to the time of action. The Constitution of the United States would sustain me in all the first acts and who excuses. The right of the people of every State to go into every other State and engage in any lawful pursuit, without unlawful interference or molestation, the freedom of speech and of the Press, the right of trial by jury, security from unreasonable seizure of person or papers, and all constitutional privileges and immunities must receive new guarantees of safety from the said fathers and matters and mates. There can be no more compromises, no set counts, no bowing with rebels, no concessions, nothing now but absolute submission to the power and jurisdiction and authority of the Government of the United States.

The people will never consent to any cessation of the war, intreed so strikefully upon us, until the traitors are hung or driven into humiliation and exile. This war began where Charleston is, it should end where Charleston was. The Supreme Ruler can but smile upon the efforts of the law-loving, government-loving, liberty-loving people of this land, in resisting the disruption of this Union. These gathering armies are the instruments of His vengeance, to execute his judgments, they are His flails wherewith on God's great Southern threshing-floor He will pound rebellion for its sins.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STAY LAW.

The following is a copy of the bill which has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, relative to judgments and executions:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the passage thereof, as regards judgments now existing, and from their date as regards judgments obtained after the date thereof. Provided that the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Commonwealth, to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice, or aldermen having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation, a sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, or said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the Court, or a judge thereof in vacation, or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained or may be depending, within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this act, which security shall consist of one or more persons, who shall satisfy the Court, judge or justice, by oath or affirmation, and such other evidence as may be required, that they are the *bona fide* owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth at a fair valuation double the amount of such judgment, over and above all other debts and incumbrances, to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions as now provided by law. And that in all actions now pending, or instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, on notes, bills, bonds, or other investments, for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants at any stage of the proceedings before actual sale by the Sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of his or their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extension, upon even evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the Court shall enter an order in the causa, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the prothonotary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed, as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collaterals, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or other security, commercial or otherwise, and any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral. *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgager, and also to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any obligation or contract upon which such judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained, or by any stipulation entered into at any time separate from said obligation or contract. *And provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum, not less than $500, heretofore obtained; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months' arrearages of interest. *Provided*, That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgment entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans or minors. *And provided, further*, That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgagee of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

THE SENTIMENT OF KENTUCKY.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this City from an eminent clergyman residing in Frankfort, Ky.:

The Legislature is now in session here. Kantucky, I think, will attempt to occupy a neutral position, and will take no part in the war unless forced to do so. The feeling here is to mediate between the two sections. But I do not over-estimate the feeling of this State when I tell you, which ever side puts hostile feet upon her soil will find that "Jordan am a hard road to travel." We feel here that we have had nothing to do with the matter, and we do not intend to be brought into it unless we are forced to do so in self-defence, and then every man that can shoulder a musket will die by our State. We can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field, and men, too, as brave and determined as ever went to battle, and if necessary we will do it, and every man will have to be killed before he will be conquered. We are not excited here. We have been for peace, and are still for peace, but if Kentuckians must fight, it will *not be for the mad idea of secession nor the Chicago Platform*, but for our homes and families, and there we will submit to the tyranny of one or the other side—North or South—we will be made a sacrifice. I, who tell you this, am a Union man, as you well know, and no combination of circumstances can make me anything else—but I am telling you what I believe is the almost universal sentiment of the State.

Some of the Northern journals are frowning upon Texas of neutrality, but let them continue their hue and cry and carry out the course they indicate, and they will learn, when it is too late, that Kentucky means for peace, but is not *afraid* of war. The word, coward is very cheap on paper, but I have yet to see the first Kentuckian of that class.

Believe me as ever, your true friend, ——.

STEAMERS NEW-YORK AND NORTHERNER

It appears to be credited that the United States Government has purchased these steamers, and will bring them to New-York, of course by the St Lawrence. They are fine steamers, of over 1,000 tons burthen, and among the very largest on Lake Ontario. They are useless where, as there is not business for and the side-wheel steamers now there. These boats will go down the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and can never return to the Lakes, as they are much too large to pass the St. Lawrence canal.

The *Northerner* was built at Oswego, some eight or nine years ago, and the *New York* at Clayton, a year or two later. They have not been constantly in commission, sometimes lying idle a whole season, and at others only running in the Summer months for the pleasure travel, as an express line, direct from Niagara to the St. Lawrence. They have boat guards, but are regarded as fair sea boats for Lake Ontario. How they will behave in the ocean seas is another question. Perhaps the Government do not intend to put them to that service, but they have to have instead some of it to get round from Quebec to New-York. It is by no means a safe adventure for these boats to run the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, although the *Canada* and *America* larger boats, were taken over safely, three or four years since.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE FROM THE SOUTH.

Yesterday morning, says the Rochester *Union*, of Friday, GEORGE H. CHENEY, brother of W. H. and J. L. CHENEY, arrived here from Texas, having been compelled to leave his home there on account of his being a Northern man. He had not sold or lost anything which was calculated to offend his neighbors, though he was known to be a Union man. He was notified that he must leave in one hour, and mounted his horse with nothing but the garments he then wore, and rode over one hundred miles to Galveston. There he came to New-Orleans and up the Mississippi to Cairo. From Galveston to Cairo he [illegible] the particulars necessary to send detention as he could hardly get away in any other character. Mr. C. relates that at one town in Texas, through which he passed, four Northern men were hung, one of them in the presence of his wife and children.

The Secessionists in the South are all panting for Northern blood, and with not be safe to shed it at any opportunity. Mr. C. says he saw boys of twelve years in uniform, carrying a musket, at places where there had been no fighting along the Mississippi but he does not think there is so large a force under arms as has been represented. The soldiers at New Orleans are very poorly equipped.

PROVISION FOR MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register.

MONTGOMERY, May 7, 1861.

I telegraphed you yesterday that our excellent and obliging Governor had met the wishes of the Mobile Committee to the fullest extent in his power, and placed at the disposition of the city two rifled cannon, one howitzer, three hundred muskets, and as much cannon powder and as many percussion caps as may be required. Capt. BARNARD, of Gen. SMITH's Fire Brigade will have these arms in charge and convey them to Mobile.

The Confederate Government has shown itself equally ready to provide for Mobile defence, and the Secretary of War assures us that he possesses ample means to secure us against attack. As an earnest of it he will order 500 men to Fort Gaines, and detail Lieut.-Colonel GARDNER, a distinguished officer of the regular army, to the command of this port. He has also detailed two Lieutenants of the Regulars to aid in drilling and organizing a Brigade of the Volunteers of the city. There are twelve or fourteen guns of various calibres at the Mount Vernon Arsenal, which will be placed at the disposition of the Mobile authorities for field and fixed batteries. We have some hopes, too, of getting from the War Department 500 stands of arms in addition to the 300 given us by the Governor. With these means, and a couple of Bay boats, armed with a couple of guns, to run down and beat off any boat expedition that might be detached from a United States squadron to the Gulf, the people of Mobile may feel easy as to any effort of aggression upon the part of our enemies.

If Mobile is attacked by land, her citizen soldiery will have to march out and repel the enemy on the road to the city. With 2,500 volunteers, well armed and organized, and the aid of the militia, we can beat any force that dares invade our homes.

POWER OF THE BOMBSHELL.

The following note accompanied fragments of bombshell sent to the Editor of the Boston *Transcript*, as taken from the Citadel of Messina, after its bombardment and capture by the forces of VICTOR EMANUEL:

"Two pieces of bombshells, which I brought from the Citadel, after the bombardment had ceased. The larger piece I found in the centre fort, and know nothing remarkable connected with its history. The smaller piece I found in the fortress known by the name of Don Blasco. The company attached to this point, were driven to their quarters—a large arched apartment in the basement—by the first fire of their enemy.

The shell, of which this small piece is a part, came in at the corner of a window, tearing away the casement and a portion of the wall, passed across the room and entered the opposite wall, which was of brick and mortar to the depth of *thirty-three inches*, where it exploded, tearing away the whole of the wall upon one side of the point of entrance, and leaving a half section of the hole it cut, still remaining, smooth in the wall, into which I inserted my cane and took the measure given above with a tape measure.

This shell also caused the death of five men, as one of the company informed me, and taking me across the apartment, to a bench, he directed my attention to the blood where the men were laid. He assured me that no other lives were lost at the citadel during the bombardment. Looking at the mass of brick and mortar which this shell scattered about, it seemed remarkable that out of a whole company in the apartment, at the moment, only *five* should have been killed.

This damage done to the citadel, by twelve mortars and fifty-one rifled cannon, in five hours and a quarters, is perfectly incredible. Had they kept up such work for eight and forty hours the whole institution would, I think, have been demolished, and the threat of *Cialdini*—"to blow them all into another world"—fulfilled. C. G. C, P.

THE VANDERBILT.

This noble steamship, which has been offered to the United States Government, is now lying at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. She has been painted and put in excellent order, and is all coaled, ready for service. She has immense capacity for the accommodation of troops, and is well known to be—next, perhaps, to the *Adriatic*—the fastest steamship afloat.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

During the sessions of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama, Judge SHOARTER held the plea of "Alien Enemy" was sufficient to sustain a motion for dismissal of all civil actions brought in the names of citizens of non-seceded States. In consequence a great many cases brought by plaintiffs residing in these States, were summarily disposed of.

By official comparison it has been ascertained that the total vote of Louisville and Jefferson County (Ky.) for delegates to the Border State Convention was 10,144, of which number 8,078 were cast in the city, and 2,066 in the county. The Butler-Clay (or secessesion) ticket received three votes in the city and county.

Small change is so scarce in Charleston, that serious inconvenience is experienced, and there is talk of the City Council issuing shinplasters for ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents. Rather small business.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the friends of Lieut. HAGERSTER are soliciting regarding his whereabouts. He has not been heard from since the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The Vicksburg papers state that the *H. R. W. Hill* makes two trips a day between Memphis and Randolph, carrying troops to the latter place, where a large body is now concentrated.

The free colored nurses of New-Orleans have been holding meetings to make arrangements for following the army of the Confederates.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was in Charleston on May 11.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT held above the views of buyers, and no sales. CORN dull and drooping. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 32c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—490 obls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 8,800 bushels Corn, 3 300 bushels Oats, 2 800 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—1 300 bbls. Flour, 54,300 bushels Wheat, 16 000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 18.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm, at $1 30 for No 1, payable in common currency, and 89c @90c. in preferred. CORN quiet, and firm at 45c. in common currency. OATS firm. *Receipts*: 4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bush. Wheat, 104 000 bush Corn. *Shipments* 1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bush. Wheat, 23,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 18.

FLOUR unchanged, at $4 60 for superfine. WHISKEY 12½c. PROVISIONS dull. LARD NOM. Kentucky currency 4@5 ₱ cent. discount. Eastern exchange 1 ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 800 bales at 11¼c @11¾c. for Middling. FLOUR advancing: Superfine $5. MESS PORK $20. WHISKY 22c. CORN 60@70c.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 39, Sun sets.... 7 14 | Moon sets 1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 56 | Gov. Island... 4 25 | Hell Gate... 5 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse and passengers to master.

Steamer Powhatan, Pendleton, with mdse to Ollis Bynner.

Ship John Brandt, (of Boston,) Gardner, Liverpool 41 days, with coal to master. Has been 17 days W. of the Banks with light westerly weather.

Ship Alabama, (of Richmond Me.) Stewart, Liverpool March 27, via Savannah Mar., where she was ordered off by U. S. steam frigate Niagara, with a tow of Sumpter & Sisters. April 13, Chas. A. Tucker seamen fell from the mainth, gallant yard overboard in a gale and lost.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, Amsterdam, from Texel Roads 28 days, ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Spoke May 17, off Sandy Hook, picked up a vessel's boat pain

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3015. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

The Condition of Affairs in and Around Washington.

Death of Col. Vosburgh of the Seventy-First.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE TROOPS.

Arrival of Mississippi and Alabama Troops at Harper's Ferry.

THE SMALL-POX BROKEN OUT THERE.

What is Doing at Fortress Monroe.

The Rebel Battery at Sewell's Point Shelled.

The Blockade of Charleston Raised Temporarily.

Com. Tatnall in Command of the South Carolina Navy.

OUR DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

Col. VOSBURGH, Commandant of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York, died at the Navy-yard about half past eight o'clock this morning. He was attacked with bleeding from the lungs only last Friday. His remains will be taken to New-York under escort of a detachment from his late command.

Occasional arrests take place of persons charged with uttering treasonable sentiments or of being spies. In no case, however, as yet, has punishment been inflicted. One of the former class has been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Commodore TATNALL, of the Confederate Navy, as signed to the command of the Naval forces at Charleston, has arrived there.

Col. VOSBURGH of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, died this morning, of hemorrhage of the lungs. His remains will be immediately transported thither.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says that for two days past our port has been without the presence of the *Niagara*, which has left for parts unknown. She has been reported off Savannah, in company with the brig *Perry*, and has been seen off North Edisto, but at present there is no certain information of her position. The *Huntress* has also been observed near this bar, but she too has left. Our port is consequently without obstruction at this moment. Yesterday we had several arrivals from foreign ports, among them a cargo of molasses from Carpenta, and a British brig with pig iron and coal from Glasgow. The latter has been taken up to return to the same port with a full cargo of Sea Island cotton at the enormous freight of 2½ ₱ pound. Such a freight has not been given in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Capt. ELZEY, late of the Federal army, has tendered his services to the Confederate States.

Southern papers falsely assert that "the correspondence of the Associated Press is largely controlled or dictated by LINCOLN'S views and preferences," while they themselves are constantly publishing the most foolish and extravagant stories against the Government, and those engaged in the administration of its affairs.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Acting Surgeon Gen. WOOD, in which he says

"This department has learned with regret that the sanitary condition of the various barracks in the city, occupied by the volunteers, now in the service of the Government, and especially those in the rear of the City Hall, and at the Assembly buildings, to which several of the Pennsylvania regiments are quartered demands its attention. Representations of this character have been made to it by benevolent private individuals, and also by official authorities, including the Board of Health of Washington, whose business it is to guard the health of the City.

"The citizen soldiery, he adds, who have so promptly and patriotically left their homes in response to the call of the President, and taken up arms in defence of the Constitution and laws, and to maintain and sustain American nationality, are entitled to the tenderest care and most assiduous attention of the Government in every respect, and most especially is it the duty of the Government to promote their health and comfort. You are therefore directed to immediately cause an inspection of these barracks to be made by one or more experienced, skilful and competent medical officers, with a view of ascertaining their actual sanitary condition, and instruct them to report to you, for the information of this Department, such measures and regulations as will, in their opinion, not only speedily and effectually remove any evils which may be found to exist, but which will promote, protect and insure the health and comfort of these citizen soldiers."

The Secretary also addressed a letter to General MANSFIELD, of a similar humane and patriotic tenor, directing him to cause the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, in the rear of the City Hall and at the Assembly buildings, to be immediately provided with other and more healthful and comfortable quarters.

Acting Surgeon-General WOOD, in response to the Secretary, says he has made frequent personal inspections of the localities occupied by the troops, and instructed the medical director and other medical officers to take every needful precaution to prevent disease. Details had already been made of the two senior surgeons to examine and report on the sanitary condition of the hospitals in this city. They will be again instructed, as they had previously been, to examine the condition of the hospital within the precincts of Washington, and to report without delay. In connection with this subject, he said he called the attention of the Mayor of Washington to the sanitary condition of the city, which subject was submitted the same day to a sanitary Board by him, offering at the same time, to cooperate in every manner with him in sanitary measures.

The United States transport *Freeborn*, arrived this afternoon direct from Fortress Munroe, bringing dispatches to the Government. On the way up she captured two small vessels and wharfed them at the Washington Navy-yard.

A passenger on the *Freeborn*, states that on Saturday two vessels from the fleet paid a visit to the vicinity of Sewell's Point, about four miles from the Fortress where the Virginians were erecting batteries, and threw sundry shells at the works, spoiling materially the architectural arrangements. Shots were fired at the vessels, but without effect. It is not known that anybody on shore was injured.

Commodore PENDERGRAST sent a flag of truce to Norfolk, with a view to make arrangements for the transportation thence of certain persons sent to the North, and received assurance that in this respect he should be accommodated. A vessel was in waiting to take them to New-York.

Some excitement was occasioned to-day by the report of a fight at the mouth of the Potomac River between a Federal Coast Guard steamer and an armed propeller from Richmond, resulting, it was said, in the killing of four and the wounding of five on the former. The truth of the story being doubted, the Navy Department, this evening, made specific inquiries in the proper quarters, and is satisfied that the rumor is wholly unfounded. Capt. DAHLGREN, in command of the Washington Navy-yard, and who has frequent communication with Fort Washington, so pronounces it.

Col. JULIAN ALLEN, and Major H. HALUSOWSKI, delegates from the Polish Batallion of New-York, had, to-day, an interview with the President who informed them that several full regiments more than the New-York quota had already been tendered to the Government, and that there was a growing jealousy in other States because so many had been accepted from the from that State. The delegation then proposed to form in Washington a Polish regiment by volunteers from any or all the States, which was indorsed by a letter to that effect from the President to Secretary CAMERON. An interview with the latter was temporarily postponed, owing to a pressure of public business.

The steamer *Niagara* has been withdrawn from the blockade forces off Charleston for more important service. Another vessel will immediately take her place.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

CONDITION OF THE SECESSION TROOPS THERE.

FREDERICK, Sunday, May 19—9 P. M. } and Chambersburgh, May 20. }

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry Two thousand Mississippians arrived there to-day. They are a hard-looking set, poorly clad and dirty. Two Regiments arrived from Alabama yesterday. They are of the same stamp.

The small-pox has broken out among troops there.

A Company of Cavalry left Harper's Ferry for Martinsburgh, this morning, to watch and prevent Union men from voting on the 23d of this month, as this is a strong Union district.

The Home Guards of Frederick City have arrested a man who was setting fire to a large tan-yard and barn. He was put in jail. The City is guarded by armed Union men, and all Secessionists are watched closely.

The Union men of this district will nominate a candidate for Congress next Saturday. The nominee will be an unconditional Union man, against whom there will be no opposition. C. M.

LATE FROM HARPERS' FERRY.

A letter to the Alexandria *Gazette*, dated Harper's Ferry, May 15, has these interesting items:

Yesterday morning, eighteen or twenty young ladies reached here, on their way South, from Ellicott's Mills. They had been going to school there, and were returning home, in the charge of several fine looking old gentlemen. A large crowd gathered around to feast their eyes upon the rare Southern beauty. After gazing to their heart's delight, they were regaled with a speech from one of the newspaper reporters. When he concluded, others spoke. Among the orators was the youth who has the honor of having hoisted the secession flag at Alexandria on the memorable 19th of April. Such was the morning of a day that was not to have so pleasant an evening. At half-past 6 o'clock, the drums of different regiments sounded an alarm. Immediately, from every direction, were seen soldiers hurrying to and fro. In a few minutes more, the different regiments might be seen marching in different directions. The news was that the enemy had crossed at the Virginia's at Shepherdstown, and were crossing the bridge in large numbers.

To that point three regiments were ordered, the First, Second and Fifth. The First Regiment, under the command of Col. ALLAN, arrived there just as the crossing on the distance between the two places was at its height. The other regiments were ordered to different points in the neighborhood. The battery at the bridge was manned, and several companies of Sharpshooters drawn up on the side to assist in its defence. In addition to this measures were also adopted by burning which the enemy was driven up, should the enemy appear in overwhelming numbers.

About an hour after the sounding of the alarm a most terrific thunder storm accompanied with a vivid lightning burst forth with tremendous force. The showers were as large as bullets and continued for such a length of time that the troops on the mountains were nearly drenched and beaten by them. Had an enemy attempted crossing over, the noise of the musketry and cannon would scarce have been heard. The whole scene was one of the most sublime and awful grandeur that the mind can conceive. The lightning was so vivid that it was impossible to look at it. The thunder was terrific, and shook the very foundations of the mountains. The rain poured down in torrents, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane. The Potomac rose into the creek, and the current was so rapid that it was impossible to cross. The whole of the Virginia shore was lighted up by the burning of Shenandoah Bridge, which was set on fire by the Eighth Regiment before they left. The fire was first discovered in the north end of the bridge, and the flames soon spread to the south end. The bridge is a splendid structure, and cost the Government a large sum of money. The fire was first discovered by the Second Regiment, which was encamped on the Maryland heights, and by the Fifth, which was encamped on the Potomac heights, into the creek, and, as the flames reached the centre of the bridge, a tremendous explosion took place, which was heard for miles around. The bridge was destroyed for the present, and will require a large sum of money to rebuild it

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN OHIO.

CAMP JACKSON—THE COUNTRY BETWEEN COLUMBUS AND CAMP DENNISON—SENTRIES ON DUTY—DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP—A SUBSTANTIAL CAMP BREAKFAST — ZOUAVES — THE DRAUGHTSMAN COOK OF THE SEVENTH—CINCINNATI AND THE BURNETT HOUSE—ARRIVAL OF COL. ANDERSON, THE HERO OF SUMTER—HIS APPEARANCE—KENTUCKY AND THE UNION—A NIGHT IN KENTUCKY—NEWPORT BARRACKS—HON. TOM MARSHALL—THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Yesterday morning, after a comfortable night's rest on the splendid sleeping-cars of the Cincinnati and Cleveland Railroad, I arrived at Camp Dennison, seventeen miles above the city, just in time to get a good, substantial camp breakfast. On Wednesday, I visited Camp Jackson, at Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, where were encamped in a beautiful grove of trees about 3,400 troops. The streets were full of companies arriving and departing, and the shrill fife and rattling drum were heard on every side. On the cars were numerous individuals wearing the everlasting French military cap, who were, of course, soldiers, or supposed to be imbued with a warlike spirit, and at Camp Dennison nearly all of them got off the cars. The country between Columbus and Camp Dennison is beautiful, especially after leaving Xenia, where you strike the valley of the Little Miami River, and in the daytime the scenery reminds one very much of the valley of the Mohawk on the New-York Central Railroad. The foliage at this season of the year is beautiful, and everything looks thriving. As you are whirled rapidly around the curves of the road, hesutiful residences peer out from the hill-tops, embowered in pleasant groves, and the vineyards on the hill-sides remind one somewhat that he is in a foreign country instead of the West. In fact, it only needs some gin-looking old castle, vine-clad and ruinous, with battlements and towers, to complete the picture.

But I am digressing. The railroad track brings us right into the centre of the camp, and we got off at the platform, back of which is the army post-office, with a sign over the door marked Miamiville. Here are a score of sentries, who scan every stranger with peculiar interest. In fact, you meet sentries at every turn, for it is war time. From Columbus to Cincinnati every bridge, culvert and telegraph pole is guarded by a sentry, and yesterday morning the outposts caught a man endeavoring to cut the wires, and beat him soundly with their steel ramrods, besides arresting him. Meeting the officer of the day, I found an old acquaintance, Capt. CRESSMER, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the gallant Seventh, and by him was escorted to the Brigade Head-quarters, where Gen. COX politely gave me a pass through the camp. There are eight Regiments here encamped—the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, all infantry except the Eleventh, who design being equipped as Rifles.

Camp Dennison is beautifully situated on a large plain of from 75 to 100 acres of ground, bounded by high hills on all sides save the entrance of the valley, where the railroad enters. Where the Regiments are now encamped was a wheat field, and the rainy weather of the past two weeks made it very muddy and uncomfortable, but it is now drying up very fast. The tents, which are rough board structures, are situated in rows on the south side of the encampment, with streets running between each company quarters, named fancifully as the taste of this soldier may dictate. In the rear of these tents are the officers' marquees, whose white canvas forms a very pretty relief to the rough shantles in front of them. With a few days more of pleasant weather, the parade ground will be quite bearable.

I was saying I had a good substantial camp breakfast, and so it was. I was quartered in the hospitable tent of Major DE VILLIERS, the Commandant of the Sprague Zouaves of Cleveland, whose perfect drill in the manuel of arms tests the efficiency of the instruction of the old Algerine soldier. Good fat pork, bread, coffee without milk, and eggs (a luxury) constituted this breakfast, cooked by the soldier and eaten from tin dishes, was relished with as much gusto as if taken from the luxurious tables of the Fifth-Avenue or Metropolitan Hotel. Breakfast over, I visited the different regiments, and here again at each line I was poked at by a sentry with the ejaculation, Halt! and out came my pass, of course, which was duly honored. These Zouaves, I could not help watching them two of them were chasing a lean porker, and a third was ludicrously begging a sentinel not to let his porkship over the lines without a pass, and so I expect that the porker was taken somewhere else besides the guard-house, for wood came to me to-day that the Zouaves had fresh pork for dinner. The poor cows frequently get milked in camp, for they have no business to stray over the lines, and as for chickens, turkeys and ducks, there has not been one to be had for ten miles around since the troops came. Discipline is, however, strictly enforced, and another week will cause order and regularity to be observed.

There is a servant of Lieut.-Col. CRESSMER'S, of the Seventh, who possesses admirable talent as a draughtsman. I have a beautiful sketch made of the whole encampment, which he executed for me yesterday. His caricatures are also excellent, and he is made a great pet of by the whole Brigade. A better cook cannot be found, and the Seventh may congratulate themselves that the "skipper" is a fixture to their Regiment.

But all things must have an end, so at 2 o'clock, just as your humble servant was about to leave, the Seventh and Eighth Regiments marched out to the head-quarters to receive their muskets, and as they passed in review, presented a fine appearance. Bidding them good bye, I seated myself in the cars, and in less than an hour found myself seated at the excellent dinner-table of the Burnett, with a friend, where I made up for the plain camp fare of the past week, but which, I have no doubt, would conduce more to my health and happiness than the most luxurious dinner man could invent.

The noise of a brass band and shouts of people, called me into Fourth street, for I have a weakness for military display. First came a regiment of Home Guards, after which a squadron of uniformed cavalry, their brazen helmets glittering in the sunbeams. In a hollow square formed by this cavalry was a carriage drawn by two white horses, and lo that carriage was the war-bronzed hero of Sumter, Col. ROBERT ANDERSON. Dressed in a plain undress uniform, with an ordinary Kossuth hat, he rose repeatedly, gracefully acknowledging the eppearance of the dense crowds which thronged the streets. After passing through several of the principal thoroughfares, he was escorted to his brother's residence, below Sixth street, amid the booming of cannon from the city and from his native Kentucky hill. He is to take command of Newport Barracks the first of next month, unless ordered elsewhere.

I spent last night in Kentucky, and am now at a first class hotel, pleasantly situated on a rising ground commanding a view of Cincinnati and the "*belle riviere*," as the French call the Ohio. The people are very courteous, and Union to a man. I have not seen a Secessionist yet in Newport or Covington, and have been treated with uniform kindness. American flags are flying from every housetop here, and in Cincinnati there are *thousands* of banners of the Stars and Stripes floating everywhere.

Newport Barracks are pleasantly situated, about a block below where I am stopping. There are now about 600 recruits here, under command of Major BURBANK, first infantry. Major ROBERT ANDERSON will review the garrison this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A regiment of Kentucky cavalry is forming here for the Government.

I saw the Hon. T. H. MARSHALL, one of Kentucky's most gifted sons, in the bar-room of this hotel, last night, under the influence of liquor. Would that he could be reclaimed, but I fear it is too late. In his lucid moments, there would a gem of intellect occasionally flash out, meteor-like, to illumine the dull stupidity of intoxication. It was a bad sight to see such a wreck of intellect.

The blockade has effectually stopped all the river business, and only a few local boats pass up and down, but are subject to inspection. More anon.

W. B. R.

JUSTICE TO THE NORTHERN TROOPS IN THE MEXICAN WAR—THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

WILKESBARRE, Friday, May 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published, some weeks since, a challenge to the Massachusetts troops, from the South Carolina Volunteers, containing insulting mention of the New-York and Pennsylvania troops, serving in the Mexican war, stating, particularly, that the latter turned tail at Cerro Gordo. Having lost a near relative in that war, and having one survivor who served through the whole of it, I did not like that such ungenerous and false aspersions on the character of the brave men who upheld their country's flag in former years should go uncontradicted. But in order to do it fully and effectually, have written to my friend, and give you below his version of the story, which I hope, as an act of justice and interest to your Pennsylvania readers, you will publish, and oblige yours truly,

A. B.

"You say that the South accuse the Pennsylvania boys of giving way at Cerro Gordo. I was in that fight, and in the front of the charge, and all the breaking and running was towards the fortifications in front of us; our commanding officer was wounded, and we had to stand under a sharp fire till we got the order to charge—it being delayed on account of Gen. PILLOW'S wound—and several times, while standing under that galling fire, some of the men broke for the forts, too impetient of waiting the tardy order, and had to be forced *back* into the ranks. And now for the brave Palmetto Regiment; there were very few of *them* at Cerro Gordo, for, when they came to the Castle of Perote, some four months after the battle, which they never saw, they left there of their five hundred, officers and men, (all told,) seventy five sick, and when I left Perote, under JOE LANE, there only remained one of them alive. And as to Louisiana, while we were at Lobos Island, there came a regiment from New-Orleans, and they were disbanded, for inability to serve, before they even smelled powder. My own observation showed me that most of the people of the South—living lazy, indolent lives, unused to labor or anything that strengthens the nerves—are unable to endure and undergo the fatigue, exposure, &c., of a long campaign. The Northern men stood the climate of the South twice as well as the Southern men, and, I think, for the above reason. Some of the papers here, at that time, abused that brave and good man, Gen. PATTERSON, our Commander, because he was not in the battle of Cerro Gordo. But we well know the reason; he was very sick at the time—but sick as he was he mounted his horse and rode to his Pennsylvania boys, and told us that we were looked to by the people of the old Keystone that the honor of the old State should not suffer in our hands, and after that you may be sure not one of her sons there would flinch; and if we had, our commander would have been the last man to shield cowards. I was one of ten men taken from the First Pennsylvania Regiment for the guard of the Staff, and heard Gen PILLOW say to Gen. PATTERSON, "Sir, give me the First Pennsylvania Regiment and the *New-York Regiment*, and I will take Vere Cruz to-night; for," said he, "they are the *best* and the finest looking soldiers in the army." I would like to be with Gen. PATTERSON now, for I know what stuff he is made of. And as for me, I am for the Stars and Stripes now and forever; and I do feel as if I would like to give these boasting Palmetto braggadocios a convincing proof that Pennsylvania's sons neither flinched at Cerro Gordo, nor would they do so, even from *their valor.*

JOSEPH STEEL,
Late of Company E, (Capt. BYRNE) First
Penn. Reg't., now residing in Cincinnati, O.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF BINOCULAR VISION.

REV. DR. FULLER, OF BALTIMORE, ON BOTH SIDES OF THE NATIONAL ISSUE—HIS VIEWS, ON MAY 13, IN SAVANNAH.

On May 13, the following report from the Committee on the state of the country, was unanimously adopted by the Southern Baptist Convention, recently in session at Savanneh, Ga. It was drawn up by Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore, who had until recently had the reputation of being a firm friend of the Constitution and the Union

We hold this truth to be self-evident, that governments are established for the security, prosperity and happiness of the people. When, therefore, any government is perverted from its proper design, becomes oppressive, and abuses its power, the people have a right to change it.

As to the States once combined upon this Continent, it is now manifest that they can no longer live together as one confederacy.

The Union constituted by our forefathers was one of coequal sovereign States. The fanatical spirit of the North has long been seeking to deprive us of rights and franchises guaranteed by the Constitution, and, after years of persistent aggression, they have at last accomplished their purpose.

In vindication of their sacred rights and honor, in self-defence, and for the protection of all which is dear, to man, the Southern States have practically asserted the right of seceding from a Union so degenerated from that established by the Constitution, and they have formed for themselves a Government based upon this principles of the original compact—adopting a charter which secures to each State its sovereign rights and privileges.

This new Government, in thus dissolving former political connections, seeks to cultivate relations of amity and good will, with its late confederates, and with all the world, and they have thrice sent special Commissioners to Washington, with overtures for peace, and for a fair, amicable adjustment of all difficulties. The Government at Washington has insultingly repeated these proposals, and now insists *upon letting loose hordes of armed soldiers to pillage and devastate the entire South, for the purpose of forcing the seceded States back into unnatural Union, or of subjugating them, and holding them as conquered provinces.*

While the two sections of the land are thus arrayed against each other, it might naturally have been hoped that at least the churches of the North would interpose and protest against this appeal to the sword, this invoking of civil war, this deluging the country in fratricidal blood; but with astonishment and grief we and churches and pastors of the North beating our slaughter, and clamoring for sanguinary measures with a fierceness which we would have supposed impossible among the disciples of the Prince of Peace. In view of such premises, this Convention cannot stop silent. Recognizing the necessity that the whole moral influence of the people in whatever capacity or organization, should be enlisted in aid to the rulers, who, by their suffrages, have been called to defend the endangered interests of person and property, of honor and liberty, it is found to utter its voice distinctly, decidedly, emphatically and your Committee recommend, therefore, the subjoined resolutions:

Resolved, That impartial history cannot charge upon the South the dissolution of the Union. She was fortunate in advocating and consenting that Union. To that Union she clung through long years of calumny, injury and insult. She has never ceased to raise her warning appeals against the fanaticism which has obstinately and incessantly warred against that Union.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the formation of the Government of the Confederate States of America, and admire and applaud the noble cause of that Government up to this present time.

Resolved, That we shall assiduously invoke the Divine direction and favor in behalf of those who bear rule amongst us, that they may still exercise the same wise, prompt, elevated statesmanship which has hitherto characterized their measures, that their enterprises may be attended with success, and that they may attain a great reward, not only in seeing these Confederate States prosper under their administration, but in contributing to the progress of the transcendant kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we most cordially tender to the President of the Confederate States, to his Cabinet, and to the members of the Congress now convened at Montgomery, the assurances of our sympathy and entire confidence. With them are our hearts and our hearty cooperation.

Resolved, That the lawless reign of terror at the North, the violence committed upon unoffending citizens, above all, the threats to wage upon the South a warfare of savage barbarity, to devastate our homes and hearts with hosts of ruffians and felons, burning with lust and rapine, ought to excite the horror of all civilized people. God forbid that we should so far forget the spirit of Jesus as to suffer malice and vindictiveness to insinuate themselves into our hearts; but every principle of religion, of patriotism, and of humanity, calls upon us to pledge our fortunes and lives in the good work of repelling an invasion designed to destroy whatever is dear in our home traditions, whatever is sweet in our domestic hopes and monuments; whatever is essential to our institutions and our very manhood what we is worth living or dying for.

Resolved, That we do now engage in prayer for our friends brothers, fathers, sons and citizen soldiers, who have left their homes to go forth for the defence of their families and friends and all which is dearest to the human heart, and we recommend to the churches represented in this body, that they constantly invoke a kind and merciful God to guard them from the temptations to which they are exposed, to cover their head in the day of battle, and to give victory to their arms.

Resolved, That we will pray for our enemies in the spirit of that Divine Master, who "when he was reviled, he reviled not again," trusting that their pitiless purposes may be frustrated, that God will grant to them a more politic, a more considerate and a more Christian mind, that the fratricidal strife which they have decided upon, notwithstanding all our remonstrances and pleas for peace—may be arrested by that Supreme Power, who maketh the wrath of man to praise Him; and that thus, through a divine blessing, the prosperity of these sovereign and once allied States, may be restored under the two Governments to which they now end henceforth respectively belong.

Resolved, We do recommend to the Churches of the Baptist denomination in the Southern States, to observe the first and second days of June, as days of humiliation, fasting and prayer to Almighty God, that he may avert any calemities due to our alus as a people, and may look with mercy and favor upon us.

Resolved, That whatever calamities may come upon us, our firm trust and hope are in God, through the atonement of his Son, and we earnestly beseech the churches represented in this body,—(a constituency of six or seven hundred thousand Christians,)—that they be fervent and importunate in prayer, not only for the country, but for the enterprises of the Gospel which have been committed to our care. In the war of the Revolution, and in the war of 1812, the Baptist bated no jot of heart or hope for the Redeemer's cause. Their zeal and liberality abounded in their deepest afflictions. We beseech the churches to cherish the spirit and imitate the example of this noble army of saints and heroes; to be followers of them, who, through feith and petience inherit the promises; to be steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as they know that their labor is not in vain in the Lord.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to the Congress of the "Confederate States" at Montgomery, with the signatures of the President and Secretaries of the Convention.

P. H. MELL, Ga.
JAS. E. BROOKS, Fla.
G. H. MARTIN, Miss.
W. CAREY CRANE, La.
R. FULLER, Md.
JAS. B. TAYLOR, Va.
R. B. C. HOWELL, Tenn.
L. W. ALLEN, Ky.
J. L. REECHARD, N. C.
E. T. WINKLER, S. C.
B. MANLY, Sr., Ala.
} Committee.

The vote being taken, the report was unanimously adopted.

True extract from the minutes.

R. FULLER, President.

W. CAREY CRANE, GEO. B. TAYLOR. } Secretaries.

HIS VIEWS ON MAY 18 IN BALTIMORE.

The same Rev. Dr. FULLER writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

"MESSRS. EDITORS: On the 19th of April a deplorable tragedy was enacted in our streets, and citizens of Massachusetts and Maryland were lying side by side in their blood—citizens who had no malice against each other, but who had fallen victims to one of those popular outbursts which all cities have witnessed, and all good citizens lament most profoundly. The Psalmist compares these terrible leaurrections to a tempest at sea, which God only can calm, 'which stilleth the ragine of the seas, the voice of the wave, and *the tumult of the people.*'

In view of this shocking catastrophe, sympathizing with citizens of Massachusetts, who had thus suffered, as well as with those from this State, some of whom were accidental spectators, the five Young Men's Christian Associations resolved to appeal to the President, to request that no more troops might pass through the city, that thus the effusion of more blood might be prevented. Both the President and Gen. SCOTT deemed this course advisable, and ordered the troops conveyed by another route, until the intense fermentation had subsided. These humane, noble young men also hoped that they might do something in obedience to Him who came to abolish war, to fill the earth with peace and love, and who hath said, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." When a Committee of these societies called and requested me to go with them as their chairman, I felt highly honored, and I submit to you whether any mission could be more fitting for Christians, and patriots, and good citizens.

As to the sermon, I need only refer you to the New-York *Tribune*, the correspondent of which, alluding to the same discourse, says: "*In his sermon, on Sunday, Dr. Fuller took high ground against rebellion.*"

Your informant and the writer in the New-York *Tribune* contradict each other, but this is not my fault. The discourse condemned war as the source of misery and crime, and utterly demoralizing. It had nothing to do with politics, and made no reference to any government. We know nothing of the horrors of war; but let it rage for a year, and we will all stand aghast at the fact, that Christian people could plunge the country into such guilt and wretchedness, and this to settle a constitutional question as to the right of secession.

A LOYAL OFFICER IN TEXAS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MAJOR SPRAGUE.

The Albany *Argus* publishes the following letter, received by a gentlemen in that city from Major SPRAGUE, who was recently taken prisoner by the traitorous Texans:

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Since my last letter events have culminated here so rapidly it is impossible for me to narrate them in detail. To myself, the most important event is my arrest as a prisoner of war. The decided measures adopted in Washington towards the Confederate States alarmed the authorities in Montgomery, when orders were transmitted to arrest and disarm the United States troops *en route* out of Texas, under the agreement made by Gen. TWIGGS, and to arrest the United States officers on duty in San Antonio, "as prisoners of war." The sacred engagement made by Texas that the entire command serving in that State should pass out unmolested, has been disregarded, and Texas, through her recently acknowledged government, has participated in this most graceless act. Fifteen officers have been arrested and marched through the streets of San Antonio, surrounded by a guard of Texas volunteers. Most of these officers have served from five to ten years protecting the frontier. When coming into the seceding States, in February last, on my way to New Mexico, I had serious apprehensions of the present result, and endeavored by timely application to the proper authorities, to avoid it, but was unsuccessful, and here I am, "a prisoner of war." If taken in conflict, or in any honorable mode of warfare, I would not grumble; but to be crushed in this manner, a victim to the treachery of others, is more than man can bear. I have served for twenty-two years under our flag, and seen it go up and down with the rising and setting sun, and have witnessed its blessings, with a proud heart, in all parts of our country. To this Union I am devoted, and though for a time my sword may rest in its scabbard, yet my tongue, heart, intellect and pen, shall be devoted to an eternal warfare against those, who, with vindictive spleen, and pretended wrongs, would distroy this Government under which we have lived and prospered so many years.

Political parties and questions are now at an end, the negro has gone under, neck and heels, and it becomes every man who cherishes his home to stand by the Union. We have paroles offered, obligating us not to bear arms during whet they, the enemy, call the war, unless exchanged, or to remain close prisoners of war. All communication with the States by mail or otherwise is cut off, and the entire country is under the control of rampaging volunteers. The officers and men, though removed from all connection with the Government, and entreated by the agents of the Confederate States to join their cause, with the prospect of increased rank and pay, have remained true to their colors, in the firm conviction in the ability and patriotism of the People to redress our wrongs. Shall we remain here as prisoners, or take a parole and trust to luck? That is the question. I give you a few of the heavy items received the last mail from New-Orleans, which are certainly not encouraging to prisoners of war in a foreign land, viz: President LINCOLN fled from Washington, Gen. SCOTT resigned and joined the Confederate States, Tennessee Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia out of the Union, the Seventh New-York Regiment cut up en route through Baltimore for Washington, fifty thousand men in the south surrounding Washington, and the women and children hooted to leave, to spare Navy-yard taken by Virginia after a sharp conflict—forty Union men killed. How true the foregoing is we are yet to learn, doubtful if we ever know the truth. Depending upon the news-papers received here. It is true the citizens of this section are fought to preserve the Government of the Union of States is attained. I send this by a friend who is going in the first reliable Post-Office—probably St. Louis.

Another item has just come to hand through the stage way-bill from Indianola, on the Coast one hundred and fifty miles distant. The *Star of the West*, awaiting the arrival of the United states troops to embark to New York, has been stolen by the Secessionists, and the troops under Major SIBLEY, while on board sight-seeing in the bay, have been surrounded by two armed steamers from New Orleans, containing six hundred men, with artillery, and made prisoners of war. The officers and men, it is said, have taken paroles. Here again the attempt was made to reduce them from their colors by rank and pay, but without success. It is thus events accumulate around us, sad and disastrous indeed, but our faith is firm. We may be discouraged, treated with indignity, our Government derided, even our allegiance, under these disasters, ridiculed, still there is an unwavering fidelity to our Union, among the officers and soldiers of the Army in this quarter, which cannot be questioned nor surpassed. It looks rather dark at present, but day-light is breaking, even in this remote and foreign land. I never thought the time would come when I should be a stranger among my own countrymen. I fear there is a worm planted within our bosoms that will never die. As ever, truly yours,

J. T. SPRAGUE.

THE AFFAIR OF FORT SUMTER.

INTERESTING REPORT OF CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX AND COL. ANDERSON.

We find in a recent issue of the South Bend (Ind.) *Register*, which is edited by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, the following report of conversations held by that gentleman with Col. ANDERSON. Mr. COLFAX says:

"We met him first in the War Department at Washington, and found him that plain, unassuming gentleman which all reports had declared him to be—loving his flag and country with a most fervid devotion—evidently more a man of deeds than of words, and with a face that exhibited unyielding determination in its every lineament. The next morning we met an hour, on his invitation, with him in his room, conversing on the stirring incidents of the eventful months that have recently passed, and next day traveled in his company from Washington to Philadelphia, over the United States military route, via Annapolis, Chesapeake Bay and Perryville.

We cannot, in the limit of a newspaper article, detail all of his deeply interesting conversation, but must confine ourselves with a few points.

In response to an inquiry whether he had ever thought of blowing up the Fort, with his entire command and himself, he replied in substance as follows That during his position at Fort Moultrie untenable, and the danger of an attack on him increasing, he determined to remove to Fort Sumter. Writing to the War Department, he remarked, "if I were in Sumter, my command would be safe. If no additional fortifications should be built;" but this hint seemed to escape Mr. FLOYD'S notice. He then told the Charlestonians, who frequently visited Fort Moultrie, that, not knowing when an attack might be made on him, he should remove the women and children from it, and, without any attempt at secresy, employed two schooners for this purpose People came to his wharf in the afternoon while he was packing the furniture, &c., on the vessels, and they were removed as he had said. After night, feeling that he had a right to make himself and soldiers safe as well as the women and children, he embarked them also on the vessels, and before morning they were safe within the walls of Sumter. The people of Charleston, when this movement was discovered, became exceedingly bitter and full of wrath. Gen. JEMISON, the President of the State Convention, called on Major ANDERSON and told him of their indignation against him—asseverating that 20,000 people were ready to surround the fort and work their way into his command if they had to pick the bricks out of the wall with their fingers. "Let them try it," coolly replied Major ANDERSON; "and when they have made the breach, they will find that we prefer death to being butchered. The magazine will end the contest, and they will find here neither fort nor men."

When the bombardment commenced, they were entirely out of bread, rice, &c. Their stock of supplies consisted of a few days' rations of salt meat and coffee. The fire was opened upon them at 4½ A. M., battery after battery joining in the murderous attack. The Major took it very calmly—divided his men into companies to relieve each other—had their scanty breakfast prepered, which they partook of in silence, while the iron hail was crashing against their walls—prepared adol tional cartridges by tearing up the flannel shirts of the men, their bed-clothes, &c.—got out a supply of powder from the magazine—and after nearly four hours' silence, the fort at last opened most vigorously on their assailants. Hot coffee was kept in the boiler in the cook-room for the men to partake of whenever they pleased, and they worked the guns with a will. They fired but few shells, for the only guns for that kind of ammunition were the barbette ones on the open rampart, many of which were dismounted by the continuous fire of the enemy, and the serving of which, from the lack of casemate protection, would have rapidly thinned out the Major's little band.

The Major evidently does not credit the South Carolina story that no one was hurt on their side; but, with his usual ceution, expressed no positive opinion on the subject, having no means of knowing what are the actual facts.

Although the batteries kept up the fire on the fort, at intervals, all night, to prevent the men from sleeping, they failed in their object. He ordered the men to bed and they slept soundly while the sentinels alone kept on duty. Although he had been up the night before in the correspondence and conferences with BEAUREGARD'S aids, he stayed up this night also, thinking that by a bare possibility some small boats from the relief squadron might work their way up to the fort. But they did not; and he was satisfied that relief was an impossibility. It was "too late," and he was rejoiced that the fleet did not endanger themselves by the attempt.

The reports that were telegraphed from Charleston to the North, that when his barracks were on fire, relief was proffered him—that when his flag was shot down, another one was tendered—that, after the evacuation, he was the guest of BEAUREGARD—are all equally untrue. When he left was filled with the smoke of his burning quarters, the hostile batteries redoubled their fire on him. He says that though the Charleston *Mercury* is now denouncing him for having spoken in condemnation of this at the North, he has the satisfaction of remembering that he spoke of it with equal frankness to the Carolinians. At the evacuation he said to one of the officers—"If our cases had been reversed, and your quarters had been on fire, I should have stopped firing and offered aid in extinguish the flames. War is a sad business at best, and we should strive to humanize it as much as possible." The officer replied, "We did just right" "Then," said ANDERSON, "we need have no further conversation, Sir."

His statement of WIGFALL'S conversation with him when he agreed to evecuate, differs essentially from WIGFALL'S version as telegraphed. WIGFALL did not demand an "unconditional surrender," and the fort, in fact, never was surrendered. He insisted that "this thing" should be stopped—that ANDERSON had bravely defended his flag—that further contest was useless—and that Gen. BEAUREGARD wished to know on what terms he would evacuate. "On those formerly proffered," replied ANDERSON. When BEAUREGARD'S acting aids came a short time after, and told him WIGFALL had not seen their chief for two days, ANDERSON said, "I have been imposed on then—the white flag must come down, and the fight go on." But, at their request, he let it fly as he had hoisted it after the Wigfall conference, till BEAUREGARD ratified the terms.

Major ANDERSON regards the whole matter from last December, till now, as Providential—and as intended in the end to arouse the magnificent demonstration of loyalty, now witnessed in the country; and he regards WIGFALL'S visit as specially so. He had then but three cartridges left a shot had gone through his well and into a magazine, in which, fortunately, there was only fixed ammunition and no powder, and his gate was burned down, making a practicable breech through which he could have stormed and placed at their mercy. And he speaks with great satisfaction of the fact that *the flag he hoisted on bended knee, after prayer*, the next day after he entered Sumter, *was never lowered.* They had two flags at the fort, a large garrison flag, which he raised when he took up his quarters at Sumter, and a smaller one, called the storm flag; the former had a slight rip in it, and when he was notified that in one hour the batteries would open upon him, he ordered the storm flag to be raised in its steed. This flag was never at half mast as telegraphed. The enemy constantly fired at it, and the halyards were shot away, when it ran down a little, became entangled with the dissevered ropes, and fixed so that it could neither be pulled down or hoisted up,—virtually nailed to the mast.

The remark so widely criticised, made by him to BEAUREGARD'S officers, "If not reinforced I shall be starved out or battered to pieces in a few days," and which was telegraphed to JEFF. DAVIS, and all over the country, he never uttered officially, nor expected to see repeated. After refusing in writing to surrender, he made the above remark bowing them out of the fort, knowing that *they knew*, as they had stopped his supplies several days before, that he was, at that very time, out of bread, potatoes, fresh meats, rice, cabbage, &c. He thinks, however, that by their catching at it and publishing it they only put themselves more in the wrong, as it proved that all sides fully understood that, in a few days at most, his already half-starved garrison would be entirely starved out, without firing a gun at the flag or the fort, or endeavoring to slaughter the soldiers who but performed their duty in defending both.

He said that all the time he was in Sumter he was in a genteel State Prison. Visits could only be made to him even by his sick and anxious wife, by consent of the Caroline authorities—when they choose they would refuse to let him buy any potatoes—and a present of two cases of tobacco, from New-York, to the soldiers, was kept in Charleston, after being examined, three weeks before they were allowed to taste what was such luxury to them, and of which they had been for so long a time deprived.

Alluding to an "impregnable fort" being on fire inside, which caused so much remark during the bombardment, he said he had always disapproved of wooden barracks being erected in such localities, and that for years he had been convinced that iron was the proper material.

We asked him what he thought of the famous floating battery, and his reply was that its guns were effective, but that, from their not anchoring it in the river near the fort, but mooring it at Sullivan's Island, its builders seemed to lack confidence in its boasted impregnability.

Major ANDERSON became a Colonel by promotion while he was at the capitol, and remarked jocosely that "fifty years ago he had the same rank, and had just got back to it again." In the Black Hawk war, he had a staff commission, which gave him the honorary rank of Colonel, but he has at last reached it by deserved promotion, step by step, in the regular service. He will be a General before 1861 is numbered with the past.

His route from Washington, via Annapolis and Perryville, to Philadelphia was a perfect ovation. At every station in Maryland and Pennsylvania, soldiers and citizens rushed to the cars, encore'd him to the echo, insisted on shaking hands with him through the car window, and, if the car doors had not been locked, would have entered and carried him off. At Perryville, Maryland, where we all landed from the steamer on the Chesapeake, and took cars for Philadelphia, we were half an hour ahead of time and while waiting for the time of starting, he was most vociferously cheered, and Mrs. LINCOLN also, the accomplished wife of the President, who was going North in the same train. The crowd insisted on a speech, and, at his request and Mrs. LINCOLN'S, we responded for both of them. Col. CHARLES, of Iowa, also spoke. But the enthusiastic mass meeting, and the serenaders especially, insisted he should speak, and he finally responded as follows—we give the speech in full:

"Fellow-citizens: My friends from Indiana and Iowa have spoken for all of us in response to your kind greeting, and I only appear before you because you insist on it. My duty is to act, and not to speak. This also, is to be yours. Be faithful to your country, to which you owe so much. Be true to your glorious flag. Put your trust in God, and all will be right. God bless you"

Mr. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey, Mr. WOODS, a Union man from Texas, and SIMEON DRAPER, also spoke, but that short, expressive speech of ANDERSON'S, eclipsed, and most justly, all the other speeches made in that half hour, combined. At Philadelphia, his reception was magnificent, but we have not time to describe it.

The Administration, in view of his long confinement in Sumter, and the terrible baptism of fire and smoke through which he had passed, and which has impaired his health, proffered him a furlough from active service for any length of time he might desire, to go to Europe or to relvigorate his health at home. But he declined accepting it. He said at such a time as this he felt it a duty to stand by his country in its hour of peril, and he goes this week to his native State of Kentucky, to unfurl the flag of the Union and the Constitution, and to command her brave sons, who will rally around it.

Here we must break off, for much that he said we feel restrained from repeating, and have alluded only to what concerned public affairs that have already been discussed in the Press. We need scarcely add what the tone of our articles has already disclosed to the reader, that much as we esteemed him before, our personal acquaintance with him heightened our admiration of him as a Man, a Soldier and a Patriot.

WHAT MRS. DAVIS HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

The following letter from Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS was written in acknowledgment of the receipt of a beautiful work box, manufactured and presented to her by several patriotic ladies of Richmond:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29, 1861.

MY DEAR YOUNG LADIES: Permit me before thanking you for your kind present and wishes for my husband's welfare, to congratulate you upon the secession of Virginia—the birth place of my mother, as well as yours.

The elder and honored sister of the Southern States is received with tearful joy among us, and many hands will fashion stars with which to mark this brilliant accession to our galaxy.

The possession of a work box manufactured by little Southern girls, so industrious, so enthusiastic and so patriotic, will be much prized by me, and I will leave it to my daughter, with the note which precedes it, as a precious legacy.

Long ere you reach the responsibility of a useful womanhood may we have united peace to independence in our Southern Confederacy.

Wishing you, my dear young friends, a long, a happy life, I have the honor to be,

Very gratefully and sincerely,
Your friend, VARINA DAVIS.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The following letter from the Secretary of War was addressed to the Chief Engineer, in reply to a note from that gentleman, recommending the admission, duly free, of "two cases of linen drillings, imported for use of Military Academy:"

The Secretary of War cannot, with his views of public duty, approve this recommendation of the Chief Engineer. He can discover no reason why, at a time like the present, the Cadets at West Point should be furnished with fine imported linen instead of a domestic manufactured article, when the officers and privates now in actual service in the field are not sufficiently well provided with clothing, even of home manufacture. He is, moreover, deeply impressed with the conviction that the policy of the Government should at all times be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instances of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in this country. Satisfied that linen drillings can be obtained in the home market that will answer all the purposes of those proposed to be imported, he feels obliged to withhold his approbation from this requirement.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

May 3, 1861.

FAIR NOTICE TO REBELLIOUS CLERGYMEN.

Bishop WHITTINGHAM has issued the following pointed circular to the clergymen of Diocese of Maryland:

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER: I have learned, with extreme regret, that in several instances, the "Prayer for the President of the United States, and all in Civil Authority," has been omitted, or left, in the performance of divine service in the diocese.

Such omission, in every case, makes the clergyman liable for presentment for wilful violation of his ordination vow, by mutilation of the worship of the Church, and I shall hold myself bound to act on any evidence of such offence laid before me, after the issue of this circular.

I beseech my brethren to remember that current events have settled any question that might have been started concerning citizenship and allegiance. Maryland is admitted and declared by the Legislature and Governor of the State to be at this time one of the United States of America. As resident in Meryland, the clergy of this diocese are citizens of the United States, and bound to the recognition and discharge of all duties appertaining to that condition. It is clearly such a duty by the express word of God, to make supplication and prayer for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty; and it is clearly my duty, by the same direction, to put those whom God has committed to my charge in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers.

To my deep distress and disgust I have too much reason to fear that in at least one instance a minister of Christ may have so far forgot himself, his place and his duty, as actually to commit the canonical offence known as "brawling in Church," while venturing to do what an archangel durst not do, and to defend trangression of an injunction of the Word of God.

We of the clergy have no right to intrude our private views of the questions which are so terribly dividing those among whom we minister, into the place assigned us that we may speak for God, and minister in His worship. Still less claim have we to assume to frame and fashion the devotions of our brethren by our private notions, and to thet end mutilate or interpolate the service of the Church. In such times as these we are more strictly than ever bound to adhere to the precise letter of prescribed form, and to deserve the praise of non-interference with others' rights by the closest seclusion within the limits of our own plein duty.

It is not merely my advice, dear brother, but it is the solemn injunction and ceution of the Word of God, to be reverenced and regarded accordingly as you believe it to be His: "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change; for their calamity shall rise suddenly; and who knoweth of them both? These things belong to the wise."

Your loving friend and brother,
WM. R. WITTINGHAM,
Bishop of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1861.

A RECREANT UNION LOVER.

Hon. W. C. RIVES, who was firm for the Union until he received the appointment of Commissioner of Virginia to the C. S. A., made the following speech at Atlanta, Ga., on May 14:

I feel highly complimented by this call from the citizens of Georgia to say a few words. I suppose you do not want to hear a speech from me, but that you do want to hear from Virginia. ("That's it," and cheers from the crowd.) She is all right, I am most happy to inform you. She is heart and hand with Georgia in this struggle, and will faithfully do her part. You have been accustomed, in political matters, in time past, to follow our lead; but now we will follow your lead in this

sent in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 11 :

Decrease in Loans	$3,124 492
Increase in Specie	736,435
Decrease in Circulation	243 110
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,700,440

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season :

	May 18, 1860.	May 18, 1861.	May 11, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	124 938,389	120,007,806	123,132,298
Specie	23 735 193	39,537,980	38,801,545
Circulation	9,035,522	9,061,131	9 304,241
Gross Deposits	106,229,324	108,694,509	112 240,537
Exchanged	25 339,444	15.514 982	17,360,570
Undrawn	80,890 250	93 179 527	94 879 967
In Sub-Treas'ry	6,864,148	7,877 542	8 588 902

The Bank return shows a much larger involuntary curtailment of Loans and Discounts than was looked for. Over three millions have been paid off, within the past week, and as the Banks are not able to keep up their lines with good Marketable Paper at 7 ℘ cent., they are well prepared to subetitute Treasury paper at 6 ℘ cent., which they will probably do next week to a considerable extent. The wante of the Government, on such paper, come in quite timely, not only because the Merchant Disconnts are running off rapidly, but on account of the increased and increasing Specie strength at Bank. The latter has very nearly attained forty millions again, and with the receipts of English Gold looked for by the *Etna* and *Persia* in the course of a few days, there is no probability of an early falling off, unless it be by temporary transfer to the Sub-Treasury. The Exchange Market is again lower to-day, and 105¼@106℘ cent. is the quotation for Bankers' bills, with sales at the lower figure, and the range of Merchants' bills ie reduced to 103¼@105 ℘ cent. The *Africa*, from this port, takes out the next mail. She sails on Wednesday afternoon, so that the outside business in Exchange is deferred until Wednesday morning.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, there was quite a singular course of prices on one of the leading railway Stocks, and also in the Border State Stocks, which were found to be very scarce for immediate delivery, so much so, that a number of the Brokers suffered their contracts to be filled at the Second Board, under the rule which requires the President of the Stock Exchange to purchase, for account of all parties failing to deliver by two o'clock, the shares or bonds in question for cash at the market price. In this way 69½ ℘ cent was paid for Illinois Central, although the cash price, early in the day, was no more than 61½ ℘ cent. Before the afternoon Board met, settlements were made at 68 ℘ cent., and that price and 67½ ℘ cent. were paid for to morrow's delivery. Purchases were also made, under the rule, of Virginias at 50, Tennessees at 43, and North Carolinas at 62 ℘ cent, the early prices of the day. The *corner*, involuntarily brought about by recent oversales of the Stock on short sellers' option, is one of the sharpest known on the street for several months. It had been running on for several weeks at various differences, from 2 to 3 ℘ cent. between the cash price for short time sales, and to-day the extreme difference from seller 20 days in the forenoon was as much as *seven per cent*. The transfers in preparation for the annual election close at 3 o'clock to-morrow until June 1, so that the pressure for cash stock will then be over for ten or twelve days. The impression on Saturday afternoon was, that most of the deliveries for the closing of the transfers had been arranged, but to-day's experience developed a contrary state of things. In reference to Virginia and other State Stocks, the scarcity has grown in part out of some orders of last week, which we mentioned at the time, on English account. The exception to the scarcity is Missouri Stock, which closed about 37½@¾ ℘ cent. The Government Stocks, Pacific Mail and most of the New-York and Western Roads were steady, as compared with Saturday's closing sales. An advance of ¼ ℘ cent. was had in New-York Central, and ¼ ℘ cent on Galena and Chicago. The last named Road reports a gain of $14,000 on the second week's traffic in May. And we learn that the managers are adopting the Specie standard in the collection of freight money, receiving the notes of only a few of the best of the Illinois Banks as a substitute. The managers of the Michigan Southern have given similar orders in regard to the currency, and our information to-day leads us to the belief that the Illinois farmers are also refusing the depreciated Free Bank currency for their Grain

Late in the afternoon, the Share market was firm on the Street, and the following about the last prices

N. Y. Central	72½	R. Island
Erie	21¾	Panama
Ill Central	68¾	Pacific
Mich. Central	43¾	Missouris
Galena	99¾	Virginias

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street.

May 18—Philadelphia	par.
May 18—Boston	¼
May 11—New-Orleans	par @ ¼ dis.
May 10—Mobile	¼ @ ½ dis.
May 18—Baltimore	¼
May 17—Washington	¼ @ ½
May 17—Chicago	2½ @ 3
May 16—Milwaukee	1 @ 1½
May 17—Cleveland	1 @ 1
May 16—St. Louis	1½ @ 1½
May 16—Louisville	¾ @ 1
May 17—Detroit	¾ @ 1
May 17—Cincinnati	¼ @ ½
May 18—Pittsburgh	3 ¼ @ 3 ¼
May 18—Canada	½ @ 1
May 15—Nashville	1½ @ 1½
May 13—Memphis	¾ @ 1
May 16—Davenport, Iowa	½ @ ¾
May 17—Indianapolis	1 @ 1

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company May 9th to 15th :

	1860.	1861.	Inc.
Freight	$15,681 09	$25,945 10	$10,264 57
Passengers	6,106 18	6,961 55	771 17
Mails	1,000 00	1,100 00	100 00
Total	$22,469 57	$37,006 21	$14,536 64

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives 78 ; Reading Railroad 15¾, Morris Canal 40, Long Island Railroad 8¾ ; Pennsylvania Railroad 35½. Slight Exchange on New York unchanged.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 18.	Loans. May 11.	Specie. May 18.	Specie. May 11.
Bk of New-York	4,015 005	4,728,772	1,711,861	1,611 621
Manhattan Co	4,913,756	4,996,211	2,018,227	2,05,,219
Merchants' Bank	5,351 078	5,400,419	1,750,121	1,700 167
Mechanics' Bank	3,779,050	3,857,598	1,151,332	1,192,,2
Union Bank	2,407,956	2,530 408	935,185	951,351
Bank of America	6,713,930	6,402,673	3,302,664	3,125,,76
Phenix Bank	3,203,169	3,321 991	1,180,372	1,211,4 0
City Bank	1,967,242	1,985,027	1,014,927	961,4 0
Tradesmen's Bk	1,621,632	1,634,159	2,5 285	302,170
Fulton Bank	1,222,208	1,261,120	787,320	789 544
Chemical Bank	2,362,315	2,210,39	2,022 101	2,191,311
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,910,185	2 027 455	281 420	286,,25
National Bank	2 077,791	2,056,777	2 601 635	5,5 9 5
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,597 850	1,614,052	3,1 149	314,412
Mech & Trad. Bk.	842,628	834,146	32 057	314,550
Greenwich Bank	594,125	628,157	2,6 385	198 725
Leather Man. Bk.	1,672 761	1,671,715	677,8,6	776,1,6
Seventh Ward Bk.	971 395	994 291	5,5 070	5,5,,72
Bk. St. New-York	3,483,100	3,553,936	1,335,4,8	1,206,,36
Am. Exchange Bk	7,231 174	7,322,135	1,859 865	1,994 801
Bk. of Commerce	12 379,439	12,748,971	3,067,641	3,214,,15
Broadway Bank	3 019,854	3,141,498	979,943	1,015,139
Ocean Bank	1,675,462	1,558,262	3,6 375	322 2,0
Mercantile Bank	2,376,832	2,456,416	713,943	698,246
Pacific Bank	974,771	924,,55	295,5,9	296,1,3
Bank of Republic	3,374,445	3,456 676	1,428,862	1,519,361
Chatham Bank	703,656	717,316	155 313	157,,69
People's Bank	647,734	649,525	161 413	153,214
Bank of N. Am	1,741 482	1,778,396	366,713	374,877
Manover Bank	1,525,640	1,547,262	281,929	313,082
Irving Bank	734 165	750 248	166,147	180,328
Metropolitan Bk.	6,900,864	7,164 871	1,647,986	1,4,6 723
Citizens' Bank	762,509	784,038	2,0 938	197,26
Nassau Bank	1,591,353	1,628,830	442,405	491 61
Market Bank	1,629,717	1,649,525	341,523	329,,4
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,039 518	1,050 324	182,831	194,15
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,335,033	2,326,843	372 987	378 253
Corn Exch. Bank	1 609 398	1,633,919	329,343	276 9,3
Continental Bank	2,882,901	2,985 416	746,328	934 917
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	965,338	963,504	276,995	2,7,975
Oriental Bank	807,751	472 127	127,534	130,564
Marine Bank	727,908	742 472	149 341	143,7,9
Atlantic Bank	498,981	498 231	64 191	65,4,6
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2 379,827	2,3,3,6,6	423,501	343 762
Park Bank	4,839 490	4,976,535	1,864,477	1 854,595
Mech. Bk'g Assn	862,126	851,181	2,3 693	208 731
Grocers' Bank	631,748	637,804	9 197	136,127
North River Bk.	573,985	589,210	147,251	119 421
East River Bank	326,562	325 360	103,776	113,255
Mannf. & Mer. Bk.	772 211	793,231	149 683	171 581
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	386 841	389 398	67 519	53,458
N.Y. Exch. Bank	326,165	334 216	23,870	23,129
Bull's Head Bank	491 405	622 671	70 904	57,232
N. Y. County Bk.	336 755	342,238	131,605	133 563
Total	140,607,806	143,132,298	39,537,980	38,801 545
	Decrease....	$3,124,492	Increase....	$736,435

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been : 94 bbls. Ashes, 10 541 bbls. Flour, 236 616 bushels Wheat, 111 431 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats, 2,9,7 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,650 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls ; at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to day, sales having been confined to 35 bags Maracaibo, at 13¼c., and 100 bbls. Rio, at 12¾c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—The demand is limited, to-day, yet desirable lots are stiffly held, including Middling Uplands, at 13⅞c. @14c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ℘ lb.; sales, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Holders of State and Western flour have been eager to sell to day, and have, in many instances, pressed their supplies on the market; hence, the tendency of prices has been in favor of buyers. The demand, however, has been restricted both for home use and for shipment. The reported sales comprise 9 800 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 95@$5 10, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 12½@$5 30, mainly at $5 15, superfine Western at $4 95@$5 10 extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 50, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@$5 10
Extra State	5 12½	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50
Southern is in moderate request, at former rates		

Sales have been made of 1,520 bbls., at $6 75 @$6 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is more inquired for, the inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5@$4 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 2½@$3 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Heavy receipts of Wheat have had the effect of making receivers more anxious to dispose of their supplies, and prices have been depressed, especially for inferior and common qualities. The demand has been active, chiefly for sound lots, which are wanted by shippers. The reported sales reach 187,000 bushels, including Canada Club, $1 20@$1 22; White Western, $1 37@$1 75; Red Western at $1 30@$1 32. Amber Wisconsin at $1 24@$1 24½; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime at $1 17@$1 24. N. W. Club at $1 14@$1 20. Chicago Spring, assorted to prime, at $1 05@$1 18½. Red State $1 25@$1 27, and White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 80 ℘ bushel. Corn is plenty heavy and cheaper. Sales 70,000 bushels, at 50c.@51c., closing at 50c.@52c., for new mixed Western; 55½c.@57c., closing at 55½c.@56c. for old do., 49c. @50c. for damaged do do., and 50c.@56c. for new round Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye continues in limited request, at 60½c @67½c ℘ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy, at 55c.@60c. ℘ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada at 31c.@32½c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c.@33c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—The demand for North River from shippers is quite limited at 65c.@70c., that for local use is moderate at 80c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs. The supply is fair.

HOPS—Continue in request, including last year's crop at 14c.@24c., for poor to choice, ℘ lb.

IRON—Has been sparingly sought after, including Scotch Pig, at $20@$21 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Continues inactive, and nominal in price.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to some 70 hhds. including New Orleans, at 32c., Porto Rico, at 28½c@30c., and Cuba Muscovado at private rates. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is less active, but is stiffly held, including Common, at $2 12½ ℘ 310 lbs. Tar is dull and somewhat nominal. Turpentine is inactive, including Crude, at $1 50@$1 75 ℘ 280 lbs. and Spirits, at 70c.@75c., chiefly at 70c.@72½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions are quiet to day, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is represented as unchanged in price, and sales have been confined to 250 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 for Prime and $13 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats remain dull and heavy, at 6½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is in moderate request at previous prices. Sales 125 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c., for No. 1 in Barrels. Sales 165 bbls. at 11¼@12¼ for extra Mess ; 10@11 for repacked Western Mess and $5 75@$6 25 for country Mess ; prime Mess, $16@$18 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet at 12@15c. for Western 13c.@17c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 4½c.@9c. ℘ lb.

LIVE Cattle in market to-day, and is sadly behind sales 1,500 at $5 02½@$6 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market has been very quiet to-day for refining grades. Sales have been reported of 500 hhds., mostly at Cuba, at 7½@7¾c., with 7 cases Havana at 10c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15 000 lbs. prime at 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have become more of 1,100 bbls., at 16c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been rather sluggish to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7½d.@8d.; Corn, 7@7½d. ℘ bush.; Cotton, 7 3-32d.@¼d. ℘ lb.; Ream, 3s. ℘ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Cheese, 30s @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s.; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℘ bush.; Re in, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d@33s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d@10d. ℘ bush.; Re in, 3s.@3 3d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 3s 6d.@3s. 9d ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s ; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 55s. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour, (50 bbls.) at 65c. ℘ bbl.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus : "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce to a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by at respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents

PERSONAL

IF YOU WANT TEETH FILLED, CLEANED, extracted, or inserted in the best manner, and with least pain, call on J. G. WAIF & SON, No. 5 Bond-st, near Broadway. Prices low. Refer to Doctors Joseph Warner, J. O. Ford, W. N. Gilchrist, Z S. Webb, and others.

THE MAN WHO WAS COACHMAN FOR Mr. Fellows, will apply at No. 15 Park-place, as soon as possible.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT is very one can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 189 Allen st., between Houston and Stanton sts., over the bakery. Charges for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ARMY NUMBER
OF THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
JUNE, 1861.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for June, contains additional chapters of

AGNES OF SORRENTO,
BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NAPOLEON THE THIRD
DENMARK VESEY ; An Authentic History of the South Carolina Slave Insurrection of 1822.
AMERICAN NAVIGATION.
THE MARCH OF THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH TO WASHINGTON. By a member of the Regiment.
AN ARMY HYMN. By Dr. O. W. HOLMES.
THE PICKENS-AND-BTEALIN'S REBELLION. By J. MES RUSSELL LOWELL.
THINGS BLOWLY LEARNT. By the "Country Parson."

And other valuable and interesting articles.

The especial adaptation of the contents of this number to the wants of the reading public at the present time, has induced a number of patriotic gentlemen of Boston to subscribe for

TEN THOUSAND COPIES

as a gratuitous donation to the officers and privates of the Army of the United States. Address

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.
Boston, Mass.

THE SCAPEL,

No. 45, 25 cents. Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., contains a remarkably instructive article on the causes of miscarriages and the nature of the connection between the fœtus and the uterus, and the consequences of retention of the placenta after abortionism, with a new and simple instrument for its extraction, by the Editor; illustrated by plate. Also, an article on the natural action of the bowels, and the injurious consequences of injections. Another on the cure of Aneurism, by compression ; and one on the frequency of Hodolersaux or neuralgia, and its causes in American women. The present number should be read by every intelligent woman and surgeon in the land. "The practical character of Dr Dixon's writings, and his well-known extraordinary ingenuity under the most trying surgical circumstance, stamp his productions with more than ordinary interest."—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

Inclose 25 cents to H. G LAWRENCE,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-house.

A NEW MAP.

Goldthwaite's New Map of the United States, just published by G. Q. COLTON, three feet square, with distances on railroads and many other copyright improvements adapted to the times. Price, on rollers with cloth backs, $1 50, with covers, 75 cents ; in sheets 50 cents. A discount to agents. Those in covers or sheets sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Agents can make from $3 to $5 per day, as no other United States maps will be sold when these are seen. Address

G. Q. COLTON, No 146 Nassau-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Second Annual Commencement of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, the 21st and 22d inst.

The Recention of the School of Design for Women and the Exhibition of the Evening Drawing Classes, will take place on TUESDAY, the 21st, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Commencement Exercises, and the distribution of Certificates of Merit, will take place on WEDNESDAY the 22d, in the great Hall of the Union, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tickets of admission to the Commencement Exercises on WEDNESDAY EVENING can be procured on application at the Office of the Union, daily, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

R. S. SWIFT, Director.

FREE SCHOOL.
LINDSEY BLUES.

This Company have opened a Free School for Military Instruction at their Armory, No. 481 Broadway. Young men of respectability are invited to join. Application to be made on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

EDGAR A. ROBERTS, Captain.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rector of A. B. II. M. society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 16. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York ; or to BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York ; Rev. Samuel Bandall, Madison, N. J., Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., New-York ; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New York ; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No 16 Wall-st., New-York ; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and city residence, the long vacation being in January and February ; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals,

J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen ; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. E. D. G. Prime, Editor *N. Y. Observer*, and A. D. Van Lennep, No 117 Pearl st., New York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

A FAMILY RESIDING ON A BEAUTIFUL and retired farm a short distance from the City, who are educating their daughter at home under the constant supervision of an experienced and accomplished lady would extend the advantages to a young miss from 12 to 15 years of age, respectably connected. Address W. H. C., Box No. 1,661, Post office, New York.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125, over that age, $ 50. Location unsurpassed ; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock at No. 469 Hudson-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 18 miles from the City, would take this number, each from 8 to 14 preferred ; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. Weddleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st., E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 142 Nassau-st., or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. G. TRACY, A. M. Principal.

SPANISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES TAUGHT IN BROOKLYN.—Private lessons and classes by two native teachers. Professors at the head of their profession. Boarding for two gentlemen, with the families of the teachers' residence. No. 75 Clinton-st., two blocks from the City Hall, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH EDUCAtion has time for a few more private pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Terms moderate, and excellent references. Address W. S., Box No 127 Times Office.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL DESKS, &c., manufactured by N. JONASON, No. 48 Howard-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 6 East 58th st.

TEACHERS.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN would like to be employed for a few hours in the day as assistant teacher in some school ; he has had a college education and some experience as a tutor in mathematics and Latin ; he is considerably conversant with the City, and can furnish good references ; he desires a moderate compensation. Address TEACHER, B. B. Box, No. 5 Wall-st.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The long-established and first-class New-England Boarding-school, to teach drawing and painting. Any person of high qualifications and description of character will learn particulars by calling with specimens, on PRINCIPAL, at the Astor house, at 10 A. M., May 22, or sending testimonials by or before that date, to the same address.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY (DAUGHter of a deceased missionary), accustomed to teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a family, to give instruction in English, French and the rudiments of music ; good recommendations can be given ; salary not so great an object as a good home ; is willing to go in the country if desirable. Address Miss F., care of Box No. 1,021 Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED,—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RAILROAD IRON FLAT BARS.—150 TONS flat bar second-hand rails, in good condition, to lay on a road.

A lot of short pieces flat bar rails.
A lot of old T rails.
Old car axles and steel springs.
Apply at office of THOMAS WOOD & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, IN A WELL-ESTABlished wholesale hardware business, in one of the principal Western cities, a partner, well acquainted with the business, with $10,000 to $20,000 capital, and capable of taking an active part, either as buyer or otherwise. To a person suitable, the most satisfactory inducements can be offered. In a safe, permanent, paying business. Address J. S., with name and address, Box No 2,757 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SYRUP.—STUART'S SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP IN barrels, low priced and good quality, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers st.

LAUNDRESSES.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE WASHing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or by the dozen ; done in the very best style, for 50 cents per dozen ; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., in the back basement. Inquire for Mrs. CONKLIN.

WASHING, IRONING AND FLUTING done in the best style, by MARGARET CAIN. No. 169 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The best of City references can be given.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day to clean, or wash and iron ; city reference given. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., top floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable Protestant as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing ; is willing and obliging ; no objection to the country ; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer ; is very willing and obliging ; would do housework if required. Best City reference. No objection to go in the country ; wages, $4 to $5 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid ; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children ; has no objection to go a short distance in the country ; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress ; thoroughly understands the care of children ; no objection to travel ; can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children ; no objection to the country ; has good City reference. Call for two days at Mr. 59 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting or housework in a private family ; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 132 West 27th st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse in a private family. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call or two days at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress ; best of references given. Apply at No. 133 West 13th-st. for two days, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No 34 East 22d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be highly recommended from her last place, where she lived four years ; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—A very respectable Protestant young woman, with best City references, wishes a situation. Apply at No. 21 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family, or would take care of children. Can do fine washing and ironing. Has the best City reference from her last place. Has no objection to going into the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 111, 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone ; is fully competent for either place ; no objection to the country ; has undoubted City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing ; is willing to go to the country for the Summer ; can give best of City references. Call for two days at No. 226 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or as regular waitress ; no objection to the country ; best City reference. Call at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, is willing to take charge of children ; no objection to go in the country ; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 6th-av., cor. 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Want d, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting ; has no objection to the care of children ; she has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 114 East 22d-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a young German girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family, who can do good sewing ; best of references given. Inquire at No. 18 Spring-st., second floor, near Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to do work for a small private family, or as chambermaid or waitress ; the best of City reference ; call for two days at No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, corner of Nevius.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress, or to do the general housework of a private family ; City reference. Call at No. 124 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress ; is competent and willing to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook ; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts, and can give the best City reference in these rooms. Call at No. 106 23d st., corner of 2d av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook ; will assist in the washing and ironing ; is a good bread and biscuit baker ; no objection to go to the country for the Summer ; can give best of City references. Call for two days at No. 216 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

**AS COOK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—A REGULAR FIX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE CAVES OF GOLD CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No movements have yet taken place indicating the exact intentions of the Government, though circumstances still point to Fortress Monroe as probably tha first place at which active aggressive operations will commence. The rapid concentration of troops there can hardly mean anything else, though we are assured by our correspondent that the great centre of operations will still remain at Washington, and that a large body of troops will be retained there, in addition to those required merely for defence. There are now stationed there upwards of twenty-five thousand effective men, a large proportion of whom could be marched across the Potomac at a moment's notice; and it is not to be supposed that they will remain inactive while Gen. BUTLER and his command are attempting tha recapture of Gosport Navy-yard, which there appears to be little doubt they will do. A report was current at Washington yesterday, and was telegraphed to the evening papers, that an action had taken place between one of the coast guard vessels which got ashore at the mouth of the Potomac, and an armed propeller from Norfolk, in which several United States soldiers were killed and others wounded, but it proved to be entirely devoid of truth.

Col. VOSBURG, commander of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, now at Washington, whose illness from hemorrhage of the lungs has been before noted, died at the Navy yard in Washington yesterday morning.

A vessel which has arrived at Washington from Fortress Monroe, reports that the fleet there does not confine its duties strictly to blockading the port of Norfolk. On Saturday last two vessels from the fleet proceeded to the vicinity of Sewell's Point, where the Secessionists are erecting a battery, and threw several shells into the works—the effect being, as stated in our dispatch, to spoil the architectural arrangements somewhat. The fire was returned by the Secessionists, but without damage.

We publish this morning an important letter from our correspondent on board the United States ship *Pawhatan*, off Pensacola, which gives a better idea of affairs at Fort Pickens and among the secession troops across the channel, than anything which has reached us from that quarter for some time. There is little doubt, our correspondent thinks, that Gen. BRAGG intends soon to commence offensive operations against Fort Pickens. The greatest activity is observable among his forces, which have recently been augmented, by arrivals from Mississippi and Georgia, and now number, at least, ten thousand men. Several additional batteries have also been erected, but in localities but partially known to the United States forces. The secession leaders have apparently determined that the Fort shall be reduced, at whatever cost of life it may involve. At Key West, our correspondent states, the utmost caution was necessary to prevent the men being poisoned by eating provisions prepared for them by the Floridians. Several changes had taken place among the officers of the fleet off Pensacola, which will be found duly noted.

A letter from a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, Company G, and written at Annapolis, to his sister in Brooklyn, gives a captivating narrative of the expedition of a detachment of that regiment for the recovery of the Smith's Point Light ship, which was undertaken and successfully achieved, under the direction of Lieut. WOODWARD, on Thursday and Friday. The particulars of the search for the light vessel, which was concealed in Wicomico Creek, the flight of the natives upon their approach, the successful "cutting out" of the vessel, the rallying of the "Lancaster Greys," their attack from an ambush, and the return of their compliments by the Thirteenth, are inimitably described.

Our correspondent at Frederick, Md., visited Harper's Ferry on Sunday, and ascertained the condition of affairs there. Two thousand troops from Mississippi had just arrived there, whom he reports as a "hard" looking set—poorly clad and dirty. Two regiments had arrived from Alabama on the day previous, to whom the same description would apply. To make the situation of the rebels there still more agreeable, the small pox has broken out among them. Our correspondent states that a company of cavalry had left the Ferry and proceeded to Martinsburgh, with the intention of keeping watch over the Union men there, and preventing their voting at the election which takes place on the 23d.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh, Pa., announces the appearance opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac, of seven hundred Virginia troops. Williamsport is about twenty-six miles below Chambersburgh, and it was believed at the later place that the Virginians intended to make a foray on the southern borders of Pennsylvania.

The blockade at Charleston, it appears, is not yet complete, or was not on Friday last. The Charleston *Courier* of that data announces that for two days neither the *Niagara* nor the *Huntsville*, previously reported there, had been seen, and several vessels from foreign ports had passed into the harbor without molestation, one of which had been taken up to load with cotton, at enormous rates, for a return cargo. The *Niagara* is reported as having been seen off Savannah, in company with the brig *Perry*, and also off North Edisto, but her whereabouts was not known at last accounts. These uncertain and apparently purposeless movements on the part of the *Niagara* may account for the sudden departure of the *Harriet Lane* from Fortress Monroe, with dispatches for her from the Government. Her commander's ideas of an "effective blockade" appear to be somewhat remarkable.

The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Surgeon General of the Army, in which he mentions the fact that complaints have been made relative to the sanitary condition of some of the barracks at the Capital, and directs that the utmost care and vigilance be exercised to insure the health of the volunteers. The Surgeon-General, in response, assures the Secretary that the greatest exertions shall be made to keep the hospitals and barracks in the best possible condition.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Londonderry on the 10th inst., passed Father point, yesterday morning, on her way to Quebec. Her advices are two days later than were previously received. Affairs in America continued to attract attention in the British House of Commons, and the important announcement is made that active preparations are going on in the dockyards to dispatch a numerous fleet to the American waters. The motion in favor of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy, made in the House of Commons by Mr. GREGORY, was postponed until the 17th, and Mr. DENISON had given notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing insurrection. A motion made by Lord HORSFALL, relative to the rights of belligerents, had also been postponed, Lord PALMERSTON having stated that discussion of the subject was impossible, pending the grave and complicated questions under consideration. The London *Times* still retains its attitude of sympathy with the South, and probably will continue to do so until it receives conclusive intelligence as to the position assumed by the North. The market for American produce was generally excited, and Cotton had further advanced. The greatest excitement had been created throughout Hungary by the assassination of Count DELEKI, who had been found dead near his residence a Pesth. Affairs in Italy and Poland remained unchanged.

By the arrival of the steamship *De Soto* at this port, we have advices from Havana to the 16th inst. The markets ware generally dull—tha Sugar market particularly so—and there was little activity in freights. Our Havana correspondent states that a somewhat sharp correspondence had passed between the Consul-Generals of England and the United States, relative to the sale, without the knowledge of tha latter, of the steamer *W. N. Webb*, while she was under detention, on suspicion of being engaged in the privateering business. Since the sale, of which mention has before been made, the *Webb* has returned to New Orleans. The *De Soto* reports having spoken the steamers *Niagara* and *Huntsville*, cruising in the Gulf Stream for privateers, of which they had captured two, and sent them to Northern ports. This may account for the disappearance of these steamers from off the port of Charleston.

A letter from our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City, announces the assembling there of a great number of teams, which were loaded with provisions, and intended to be sent to the Mormon settlements on the Missouri River, to facilitate the emigration to Utah of all the faithful who desire to escape from tha vicinity of expected hostilities.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed appropriate resolutions in view of tha death of Col. VOSBURG, of the Seventy-first Regiment. An important communication was received from the Union Defence Committee, detailing the action already taken to making suggestions for the action of the Board. The subject, in connection with a resolution of Alderman BOOLE, proposing an ordinance which appropriates $500,000 more for patriotic purposes, was made the special order for Wednesday. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was reported favorably, authorizing Heads of Departments and employ temporary clerks in place of such as have volunteered for the Army. A new steam fire engine was voted for Engine Company No. 21. The death of Col. VOSBURG was announced, and the resolutions of respect from the Board of Aldermen were concurred in.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, an important case was yesterday argued on appeal, which will determine, when decided, how far a Bank is responsible for the indorsement of a bill of exchange by its Cashier. In the General Sessions there were but two trials. They were for larceny, and resulted, the one in acquittal, and the other in conviction. The Over and Terminer sits to-day, and will commence the trial of prisoners.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday, and there was much scarcity and higher prices for Illinois Central and some of the Border State Stocks. The Bank return shows a curtailment of $3,100,000 in Loans and Discounts, and $700,000 increase in Specie. Exchange fell to 105 @ 10% on London.

The rain-storm, yesterday, seriously impeded business operations. The transactions in Cotton, Groceries, Provisions, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish Hay, Seeds and Tobacco, were limited. A moderate demand prevailed for Flour, at drooping prices. Wheat and Corn were freely offered and purchased, at, however, reduced rates. Whisky was in fair request at previous quotations. Hides and Leather were inactive. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

A Word to Englishmen.

We may not yet fully understand the position that may have been taken by the British Government in reference to our controversy with the rebel States, but enough has been received to create a feeling of disappointment and apprehension by the manner in which this is viewed, and the proposed action in reference to it. The whole object of the rebellion was to overthrow our Government, as a means of extending the area of African Slavery. In such a contest, the antecedents of England led us to suppose that her sympathies would be on the side, not only of humanity, but of order, and that she would do nothing to encourage one of the vilest conspiracies that have disgraced the annals of history. We know that in her intercourse with nations, she has no higher standard than the low one of apparent self-interest; but we supposed that even this would incline her to our side. We know that in all the struggles for freedom, she has, without exception, ranged herself on the side of despotism, and that not only by her diplomacy, but by her military arm, sought to crush the efforts of patriots to throw off the most galling oppressions; but we put such things down to her political system, which is not a piece, and in fullest sympathy with the despotisms of the old world. We know that her governing classes have always looked with unfriendly eyes upon this country, and that the present Premier had always steadily cherished an undisguised hostility toward us, but we did not think they would seize upon the first opportunity to display an hostility to us, in our efforts to maintain a Constitutional Government, and to put a limit to the further extension of human servitude. It seems we have been mistaken. England undoubtedly imagines this country to be irretrievably rent asunder, and does not hesitate to widen the breach, by extending aid and comfort to the weaker party in the struggle. The position she takes is that the rebel States are *belligerents*, and not in rebellion against the constituted authorities. Several sequences result, or may be claimed to result, from this premise. In the first place, privateering is allowed, and her own Courts opened for condemnation of prizes. In the second place, the existence of the rebel government, *de facto*, may be accepted in the third, all Southern ports, not actually blockaded by a competent force, are to be opened to her vessels. The object of all this is apparent. It is to secure the customary supply of *cotton*, and to give to the contest a semblance of equality, and thereby aid indirectly, perhaps, in breaking up the Confederacy.

The precedent brought forward by England to justify her recognition of privateering on the part of the South—the right awarded to Greece in her contest with the Turks—is certainly not flattering to our national vanity, nor does it seem to have much applicability to the present case. In the first place, Greece was a *conquered* province,—never a part of the Turkish empire by compact or consent. She was considered by all Europe as having attendant grounds for a revolt from cruelties and oppressions, which, in an advancing civilization, were no longer to be borne. This is a well-established fact in history. Still, her independence was not acknowledged for years. Neither did England recognize her right to send out privateers till she had so far destroyed the Turkish fleet as to be master of the seas. She subsequently lost much of the superiority she had gained; but when her right as a *belligerent* was recognized, she was believed to have substantially achieved her independence. But England proposes to recognize the rights of the South as *belligerents*, even before a shot (except at Fort Sumter) has been fired,—before she has put a vessel to sea, or made a single demonstration upon land. The Government of the United States is not to be put upon a par with that of Turkey. The Southern States were a component part of it by their own consent and compact. They do not allege a single act of oppression or injustice, or that a single illegal or unusual step has been taken, or that any cause of complaint exists, except that they cannot extend Slavery and rivet more firmly its chains. The precedent cited consequently has not the slightest parallelism to our own case, and its citation is the gravest insult that could be offered to us. The resort to such an authority shows how desperate is the case by which it is sought to be sustained. In the Greek war of independence, England, whatever her motives, took sides with Christianity and Civilization, against the most odious social, religious and political despotism which at that time disgraced the face of the earth. She now proposes to ally herself with the most repulsive social and political system existing at this day, against the most perfect realization of all that is grand and noble in her own Constitution.

We regret to present in such a light the conduct and policy of our parent country, from which we certainly expected better things. If persisted in, it may involve us in a war with her. If this can be averted, her conduct will revive the bitter feeling cherished towards her historical oppressions and insolence, but which we had fondly hoped were at last effaced. It will take years for her to recover in our good will the ground that in a few days she has lost. She will find us entirely insensible to all her threats of interference. We are now intent solely upon one object—the crushing out of the rebellion; but we shall not decline any of the consequences to which it may lead.

The Montgomery Usurpation.

In his recent admirable speech, on the presentation of a national flag by the ladies of Frederick to the Home Guard, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON precisely defined the true character of the revolutionary control of the Confederate States when he styled it "the *usurped* Government at Montgomery." An usurpation is an unjust or illegal seizure and occupation of public power and property. In so far as JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates have renounced the authority of the laws and Government to which they owe allegiance, and have taken arms to resist them, they are rebels and traitors; but this does not comprehend the whole enormity of their offence. To the crime of rebellion, they add the crime of usurpation. They have defied and plundered the United States. No less outrageously have they cozened and cheated the people of the States over which they have erected themselves into an absolute Government. A few disappointed politicians, as Mr. STEPHENS described them in his Union speech of November—a few men who have long enjoyed public honors, and are now sacrificing the nation's welfare and the welfare of their own section "to retain official power," as they are described by Mr. JOHNSON—now constitute an usurped Government at Montgomery, without the sanction of the popular vote of any one of the States which they claim as members of their Confederacy, unless the violent and fraudulent election in Texas can be regarded as an exception. The people of the Confederate States have been handed over to a little knot of managing and turbulent Georgia politicians by illegal and unauthorized combinations of men, in the same way in which Virginia was conveyed to JEFFERSON DAVIS, and is now claimed by him as a "Confederate" in full communion, and in the same way in which Maryland would have been conveyed, if her traitorous Legislature had succeeded in the establishment of their revolutionary Board.

To the emphatic testimony of Mr. JOHNSON, as condensed in the single phrase of "usurpation," we would add the equally emphatic testimony of JOHN P. KENNEDY, as borne in his late appeal to the people of Maryland. There is no more intelligent and industrious observer of public affairs than Mr. KENNEDY, and he does not hesitate to aver, under his own hand, that the secession enterprise "everywhere" has been remarkably characterized by the "signs of a *conspiracy* to give the minority a command over the majority. It avoids reference to the popular consent, screens its plans from public criticism by secret sessions, and plies the machinery of passion to rush the people into the abyss of revolution, with the renunciation of all thought and forecast of its consequences." The whole enterprise, then, as viewed by these Maryland statesmen and lawyers, is a conspiracy of a few Senators and Ex Cabinet officers of the United States Government, willing to sacrifice the interest of their section and of the Union, to retain official consequence and power, and instigating by false clamors and lying telegrams a rebellious excitement and confusion among a portion of the State, in the whirl and frenzy of which they help each other to establish an usurped Government, and to distribute Secretaryships and Presidency, and foreign appointments, and Congressional honors, and to keep life in their usurpation by the robbery of the Mints and Custom-houses, by forced loans, and by military conscription.

It is to put down conspiracy, thus instigating rebellion, and terminating in usurpation, that the citizen soldiers of the United States have been called to take up arms; and their arms they will not lay down till conspiracy is crushed, and till the people of the revolted States shall be permitted in a legal and constitutional way to submit their grievances and their demands to the only tribunal that is competent to hear and determine in regard to them. The Executive is no such tribunal. Congress is no such tribunal. The power which united these States is alone competent to dissever them. The people of the United States, assembled in Convention, who made the Constitution, are alone competent to release any party to the compact from the fulfillment of all its obligations. Meanwhile, the President must "execute the laws. He must even "enforce" the laws,—not in the sense in which GEO. E. BADGER and Gov ELLIS understand "enforcement"—by a surrender to the rebels and a recognition of the Montgomery usurpation—but by just so much coercion as may be necessary to secure to the laws respect and obedience. And since the question arises whether the Montgomery conspirators shall subjugate the Government of the United States, or the Government of the United States subjugate the Montgomery conspirators, we fear that this coercion must be pushed to the extent of subjugation before the people of the Confederate States will be in a condition to assert and vindicate their Constitutional rights. It is not worth while to remain tender-mouthed on this subject. Montgomery will extinguish Washington, unless Washington extinguishes Montgomery. The conflict which JEFFERSON DAVIS invokes, is a conflict of blood and fire. With him the empire is rapine. To the full extent of the men and the money he can command, he will seek to accomplish his rebellion, and establish his usurpation. There is no art so mean that will not be employed by a soldier who is capable of tampering with the honor of an army. There is no dishonesty that will shock a man who was capable of identifying his political ascendency with the pecuniary degradation of his state. There is no violence or outrage that will be repugnant to a man who vindicates by consecutive recognitions of their expediency and necessity such a succession of crimes as conspiracy, rebellion, usurpation and piracy.

Europe in Bonds not to Interfere.

The question as to the disposition of European powers to embark in the American war, only becomes important when we have found them in a position to indulge it. No one of them is at this moment in such position. A conflict such as has not been witnessed since the first years of the century, is impending over Europe, and is so universally expected to burst forth at any moment, that public stocks stand permanently at the war level, and speculation confines itself to conjectures as to where the shock shall first be felt. Never were so many questions, involving so many Powers, awaiting at the same moment the arbitrament of battle. Northern Europe witnesses the gathering of Prussian armies on the Elder, prepared to adjudicate the question of the Duchies; while Denmark is straining every energy, by land and by sea, to oppose the Germans. The Czar of Russia is only momentarily restrained from realizing private arrangements with France in regard to Turkey, by the irrepressible uprising of Poland, to subdue which the best of his armies will be needed. The embers of revolt smoulder equally in Hungary, where the assassination of the popular TELEKI will doubtless fan the fire into flames of insurrection. While Austria has to watch this imminent source of danger, she is challenging, on the other side, a contest with Sardinia, upon the subject of Italian unity and the temporal authority of the Holy See. To all these issues, France is directly or indirectly a party, retaining, however, the invaluable choice of side and time, when the period comes for plunging into the great Continental *melée*. England, in the meantime, is in the angriest of tempers about the French occupation of Syria, and sends a fleet to watch the French army. Quite conscious that the Emperor, reversing the policy which produced the Crimean war, is pledged to a final settlement of the Eastern question by a partition of Turkey, which shall give him Egypt and a highway to India, the British Government can only follow with fretful impatience the development of the policy which is to supersede that to which, through sixty-five years, it has devoted all its military and diplomatic energies. What with its petulant remonstrances on the subject of Nice and Savoy; its arrogant correspondence about the Syrian business; and its openly declared suspicion that the Emperor is provoking a general war, merely for the purpose of expanding the boundaries of France, England is aware of the many grounds of reasonable hostility NAPOLEON III. possesses, and that a conflict may at any moment commence. Hence the haste in mustering and drilling volunteers; in building enormous defensive lines and fortifications; in vieing with France in the production of steel-plated frigates and steam gunboats; in recruiting, by the offer of war bounties, the army and navy. The two nations are, in fact, already engaged in an active war of resources, which a word of incautious language may convert into one of arms.

Out of this European whirlpool of jealousy and passion no force can be spared for a contest on this side of the ocean. Every act, therefore, as well as every declaration, will, we may rest assured, be carefully weighed, with a view to avoiding a collision; and a collision will only occur through an error in judgment as to what the American people will choose to recognize as a just neutrality. England has already manifested a tendency to fall into this error, but when she comes to learn that no such policy can be regarded as neutral, but that it will be accepted as a covert declaration of hostility, she will doubtless hasten to retrace a step that must lose her at one blow Canada and the Cotton crop.

Shinplasters.

A new evil has fallen upon South Carolina. She is sadly in want of small change. Half-dollars, quarters, dimes and picayunes have disappeared in some mysterious manner, while of course, twenty dollar gold pieces, eagles and half-eagles are plenty as blackberries. When a gentleman wants a cigar or a julep, he orders the articles, lights the Havana or tosses down his eye opener, and hands out a handful of the latter coin from his breeches pocket. But here arises a difficulty, which is altogether against the vender of these absolute necessaries of Charleston life. He can't make change, for silver coin is among the impossibilities of Charleston traffic. The purchaser can't afford to give gold-pieces for smashes and toddy, even though both pockets are full. The vender can't take back his commodities, for they have gone down into ravenous depths from which there is no return. All this, it will be seen, is not so greatly to the disadvantage of the purchaser, and he is serene under the infliction. "Here," says he, "is the gold; give me my change." Now it is easy to say, "give me change," but to furnish the practical fact is altogether a different matter. If the shopkeeper is in possession of "nary a red," how is he to give change, we should like to know? It would help Charleston somewhat if the banks were a little differently situated. But with only moonshine in their vaults, and absolved from legal obligations to redeem their issues, their bills, whether of large or small denominations, may answer for lighting cigars, but are of very little practical use for any other purpose. Hence the trading community of Charleston find no relief from the Charleston banks.

In this dilemma the Charlestonians have hit upon a notable expedient. Charleston genius has discovered the philosopher's stone. Potosi, and all the silver producing regions are at a discount, and mints a positive nuisance. The "Corporation of Charleston" is to become at once a silver mine, refiner, mint and banker. Shinplasters are the panacea for the evils resulting from the absence of small change in Charleston, and the Corporation are to issue them. They are to be done on silk paper, emblazoned with engravings of the palmetto in the centre, and a bevy of opossums sporting around the margins. Traders are thus to be furnished with the means of changing the ponderous gold coins of gentlemen who smoke or imbibe whisky, so that the balance of traffic will not all be on one side. As to when, or where, or how, these shinplasters are to be redeemed, our information is silent. It has been suggested that inasmuch as they are based on secession patriotism, the necessity of redeeming them at all may be obviated by hanging the first man who presents a hat-full for their equivalent in coin. This might not possibly add to their value, or facilitate their circulation as currency, but it would certainly relieve the city treasury. With the simple minded people of the North the times must be a little tight before our city corporations resort to the shinplaster system. But things are so very different down in Charleston.

Staten Island as a Camp.

Among several plans named unofficially as entering into the scheme of the campaign is the establishment of two great camps, for the concentration and education of troops. One of these is to be placed in the interior, convenient to the line of operations along the frontier. The other is assigned to a point on the seaboard, from which the forces when needed can readily be transported to any point on the Southern coast line, whither it is deemed proper to carry the war, either in the way of alarming, harrassing, and diverting the enemy, or of recovering possession of Federal property. The suggestion is one of great value and importance. The urgent pressure of danger having passed, there is no longer excuse for hurrying forward volunteers imperfectly equipped, provided and drilled; especially as with the large number of transports engaged by Government, and the variety of internal lines of communication, an army of 75,000 men can be transferred from the position of reserve to the seat of war within thirty-six hours. The probation of camp-life will also gauge the fitness of officers and privates for active service. Enthusiasm, courage, love of adventure, always act primarily in filling the ranks; but these, without personal health, strength, docility, and subsequent discipline, are not simply of no value, but are a deceptive and unmalleable raw material, which defeats the efforts of commanders and demoralizes the whole force. In these educational encampments, besides, the part which each subdivision of the force is to play in the operations of larger bodies, is learned as it cannot be otherwise; and ignorance of such matters is historically the source of half the reverses fresh troops experience on their earlier battle-fields. Such is an outline of the profit to be anticipated from the contemplated plan.

In the selection of Staten Island as one of the geographical points referred to, we fear the same sound judgment has not been exercised. A leading requirement of such places is, that they shall be removed as far as practicable from the demoralizing influences of cities and towns, to points where the rigid discipline of military life is not interfered with by the numberless hangers-on and vile temptations which infest the quarters of troops in or near a great metropolis. There is no location in the city of New-York or its suburbs which is not subject to these objections. Staten Island is eminently so. Its inviting proximity to the City, the facilities for getting thither, with the additional attraction of a pleasant trip across the bay; the density of the island population, and the damage their grounds and property must suffer from the throng of troops and visitors; the little difficulty in the way of desertions; and the easy access to the vitiating indulgences of town life, are the strongest possible arguments against the choice of the Island as a camp-ground, and they dictate the propriety of selecting another site. The attention of the Washington authorities should be brought at once to the matter.

A Great Fallacy.

The idea that Republican Government is a failure, based upon the fact of a widespread and dangerous rebellion in this country, is one of the errors that seem just now to have taken possession of a portion of the European mind. Whatever the result of that rebellion may be, whether it shall be crushed by the power of the Government, or be carried forward to successful revolution, the folly of regarding it as an evidence of organic weakness of Republican institutions is not the less conspicuous. There is not an empire in the world that has not at some period of its existence been convulsed by rebellion, not a throne has been erected that has not been threatened by revolution. England has not escaped. Dynasty after dynasty has been expelled from her realm, and on the Continent of Europe the Bourbon family has been driven from all their inheritances. The kingdoms of the old world are but fragments of former empires, or the aggregations of principalities at some former time independent of each other, and of the power that now rules them. And yet it does not seem to have occurred to the statesmen of Europe that these changes are an evidence that monarchy itself is a failure.

The causes which have produced the alarming condition of things in this country, would have produced a like condition of things in any other nation. With an Executive blind to the conspiracies forming all around him, consulting to the schemes of traitors, or taking no steps to crush or thwart them; permitting the Government arms to be placed at the disposal of the disaffected, and seeing a rebellious force gathering by thousands, without one word of remonstrance, or one effort to disperse it,—what government in the world would have stood, as ours has done, against these gigantic combinations, embracing a whole Cabinet, ten States, and six or seven millions of people?

If it is asked, why permit an Executive thus imbecile, or traitorous to continue in power until the Union was in such imminent peril, the answer will be found in the very fact that gives ultimate stability to any government. We have a Constitution, composed not of vague traditions or uncertain usages, but thoroughly considered by wise and patriotic men, written in legible characters, and familiar to all our people,—a Constitution defining the powers of the Government, and guaranteeing the rights and prescribing the duties of the States, and the citizens of the States. It was love and veneration for that instrument, and a respect for the laws enacted under it, that withheld the loyal people of the Union from hurling with a strong hand from its position, an Administration that was thus recreant to the high trusts confided to its keeping. They saw treason arraying itself against the institutions of the country, and knew that it was compassing their overthrow. They felt all the indignation natural to loyal men at the inertia or criminal sympathy of the Executive, but they knew that the time was close at hand when the people would speak in a constitutional way, through the instrumentality of the ballot-boxes, their abhorrence of the treason and the traitors. That time came, and with a unanimity rarely achieved in a representative government, they hurled from place and power, an Administration that had thus monstrously abused the confidence reposed in it. They waited for the "ides of March," because to do so was in accordance with the constitution and the laws of the country.

Two months and a half have elapsed since the new Administration came into power. It found the Army dispersed to remote frontiers, and the Navy to distant coasts. It found the arms of the Government mostly in the hands of the rebels, placed there by the treasonable exercise of power by the former Cabinet. It found the Treasury drained for the benefit of secession. It was without munitions, without clothing, without equipments, and to a great extent without arms for a soldiery that was yet to be enlisted. Still, with all these disadvantages, the loyal States have, in this short time, raised, equipped and armed a force of more than eighty thousand men, and moved them to the frontiers, while tens of thousands more are on the march. Behind these, are two hundred thousand more ready at a moment's warning, waiting only the permission or the order of the Government, to take the field, and still other hundreds of thousands ready at the call of their country. Not alone in these vast movements of loyal men are seen the patriotism and real strength of the Republic. More than twenty millions of dollars have been voluntarily contributed towards the equipment of the soldiery and support of their families, while all the calls of the Government for money have been promptly met.

Such evidences of strength, we insist, have rarely been exhibited by any nation. There is scarcely a record furnished by history of such an aggregation of physical and moral forces gathered in so short a time for the support of the institutions of any country. They show the existence of a living energy, an active and loyal vitality. They demonstrate the falsity of the theory that Republics are inherently weak, or that a Republican Government is not possessed of the elements of its own perpetuation.

There is another consideration which transatlantic critics have entirely overlooked. Whatever there may be of weakness in our American Republic, belongs not to the Republican theory. It is chargeable to an unfortunate inheritance which has descended to us from our European ancestors;—an inheritance that was the offspring of European despotism of the olden times, of European disregard of human liberty and human rights in ages now happily numbered among the past. That inheritance is the institution of Slavery. To its turbulent tendencies, its demoralizing influences, which in some of the States have been too strong for the Democratic sentiment, we are indebted for all the evils and all the perils of these times. This offspring of a despotic and tyrannous era has been the curse of our Republicanism. It is alien to all its aims, opposed to all its theories, in utter and everlasting antagonism to all its principles and all its instincts. If this Union shall be dissolved, Slavery, and not the monarchical theory, will have triumphed. The Republican system of government will still be vindicated. These nineteen Free States, occupying an area five times larger than France, will still have room enough for progress, for prosperity and power. But the Union will not be dissolved. The nineteen millions of the loyal States will hold it firm upon its basis, and it will recover its steadiness, its strength and its authority.

MR. FACING-BOTH-WAYS IN THE PULPIT.—Rev Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore, for whom we invoke the charity of all right minded and considerate persons, and whom we privately endue with the sincerest commiseration, is in a situation of pitiable difficulty. A slaveholder himself, and the apologist of Slavery through laborious controversies, he was so unwise as to yield, many years ago, to the temptation which a metropolitan pulpit holds out to the provincial, and leave his native South Carolina for Maryland. Had Maryland, seduced by men of the same real opinions as himself, followed the lead of South Carolina, Dr. FULLER would now be in the most enviable of positions. But certain causes having prevented this folly, the disappointed clergyman wavers between the flesh pots of his parish and the attractions of the patriarchal system; and finds himself obliged, in order to command both, to duplicate his sentiments, his sympathies, and zeal. Thus at the Georgia Baptist Convention, on the 13th inst., he drafted, as a member of the Committee on that business, the resolutions which bitterly denounced the Federal Government, warmly approved of the secession movement, the designs of its leaders, and the Constitution and legislation to which it had given birth; and after denouncing the troops summoned by the Washington Government as "hosts of ruffians and felons, burning with lust and rapine," pledged JEFF DAVIS and the rest their "heartiest cooperation," and their prayers, and invoked the wrath of Heaven on the Federal authorities and their armies. This is sufficiently decided and emphatic; treason could find no more vindictive expression; and we find Dr. FULLER to be not only the utterer, but as member of the Committee, and as President of the Convention, its indorser and counter-indorser. We have, however, intelligence five days later from this fire-eating circle; no longer on the banks of the Savannah, but again on the Patapsco. In a letter of the 18th inst., addressed to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, he sheds tears of tender regret over the "ruffians and felons" from Massachusetts, slaughtered in the streets of Baltimore; and so far from invoking Heaven to bless the arms of the South, deprecates war altogether, and takes "high ground against rebellion." This is a marked improvement; and should it continue another week, we may be led to hope the excellent divine has only to keep out of bad company to make a respectable man and faithful citizen. Otherwise it may be prudent for him to remember the existence in Baltimore of martial law, which has severe penalties against sedition, lay or clerical.

The Albany Banks.

ALBANY, Monday, May 20.

In consequence of the closing of the Bank of Albany and the Bank of the Capital last week, there was some run on the Savings Department of two or three banks here this morning, but the promptness and readiness with which it was met in every instance speedily restored confidence and quieted excitement. Extra tellers were employed, and depositors paid as fast as they could present checks. In all other departments of the Banks all is quiet, and no lack of confidence is manifested.

The McCormick Reaper Case.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

Although the sixty days allowed by tha joint resolution of the late Congress, during which to file remonstrances against the extension of McCORMICK'S reaper patents, have expired, the argument in the case, before the Commissioner of Patents, will not begin until the first of June.

Railroad Accident.

ST. CATHARINES, Monday, May 20.

On the Welland Railway, Saturday night, a heavy freight train, drawn by two engines, came in collision with an up train, at Allanburgh, killing three men and badly smashing three engines. The engineer has been arrested.

Another Riot at St. John's, N. F.

BOSTON, Monday, May 20.

There was another riot at St. John's, N. F., on the 13th, at which the riot act was read, and the mob continuing violent, the troops were ordered to fire. Two of the crowd were killed and four wounded. The rioters were then subsided.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arrival of the Canadian in the St. Lawrence.

The Discussion of the American Question in the British House of Commons.

Preparations for the Dispatch of a Fleet to American Waters.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Assassination of Count Teleki, and great Agitation in Hungary.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN POLAND.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady—Consol 91 3-4 a 91 7-8.

FASTNET POINT, MONDAY, May 20.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th, via Londonderry, on the evening of the 10th inst., arrived off this Point at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of the 9th inst.

The dates by the *Canadian* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Parana* took out the news that the British Government would recognize the Southern Confederacy as belligarents.

American matters continued to attract attention in the House of Commons.

Mr. GREGORY had postponed his motion in favor of the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the 17th inst.

Mr. FORTESCUE gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing insurrectionists.

Mr. HORSFALL said that he would postpone his motion relative to the rights of belligerents, Lord PALMERSTON having stated that, pending the grave and complicated questions now being considered, discussion of the subject was impossible.

Active preparations are going on in the Navy-yards for sending a powerful squadron into American waters.

The London *Times* points out that America has heretofore industriously vindicated principles, and made precedents of all which now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights. It says "she upheld privateering and denounced the right of search, and both these are now turned against her.

Mr. BAXTER had given notice in the House of Commons that he would ask the Government if they intended to ask a vote on the £78,000 for the Galway contract.

The proceedings in Parliament, on the 8th inst. were unimportant.

The American crisis continued to be the leading topic of discussion everywhere.

The markets for American produce generally continued excited.

It was reported in London that an American ship from Liverpool, *en route* for New-Orleans, had been insured at fifteen guineas, and a ship from Shanghai for New-York had been done at 40s.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chamber of Commerce have called the attention of the French Government to the necessity of taking measures for the protection of French vessels in American waters. The Minister of Commerce, in concert with the Minister of Marine, promised to have a conference with the Emperor on the subject.

The Government had presented a bill to the Corps Legislatif, opening a credit of £45,600,000 for great works of public utility, and another for issuing bonds amounting to £104,000,000, repayable in thirty years.

It is said that the effective force of the French army is 75,000 men in excess of the number mentioned in the budget.

High Mass was celebrated in the Chapel of St. Roche, in Paris, on the 8th inst., for the Warsaw victims. The congregation were attired in mourning and were quite numerous.

Nothing new has taken place in French political matters.

A quarter of the town of Lemoges had been destroyed by fire.

The revolutionary movements in the Neapolitan Provinces have been suppressed.

It is said that the Czar has sent the Grand Duke MICHAEL to Poland on a conciliatory mission and with full powers.

The harvest prospects of France are represented as very bad, owing to inclement weather. It was feared that the fruit crop was lost, and the wheat crop had been seriously damaged by frost. Irreparable damage had been done to the brandy crop at Cognac.

The Bourse was flat on the 8th inst., but closed a shade firmer; rentes 69 20c.

It was stated that American agents had reached France to purchase arms and military equipments.

ITALY.

Affairs in Italy continued without change.

HUNGARY.

A great sensation had been created by the assassination of Count TELEKI.

A Pesth dispatch, of the 8th inst., says that in a sitting of the Lower House, the President confirmed the news that Count TELEKI had been found murdered at his residence. The House, at this announcement, raised a cry of despair. Several ladies who were in the gallaries, were carried away fainting.

M. DEAK, in a voice stifled with emotion, proposed that the sitting of the House be adjourned to the 17th inst.

Pesth is highly excited in regard to the assassination.

It is alleged that Count TELEKI committed suicide, but this is discredited.

POLAND.

Affairs in Poland were unchanged.

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of State had been held at Warsaw for several days, on account of some peasants having refused to perform the labor required of them. Later news announces that in some districts the peasants were less refractory.

Commercial Intelligence per Canadian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days, including Wednesday, foot up 42,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 19,000 bales. Messrs. HAWITH & Co. report the market firm, and advanced ⅛d. since Friday. Many of the stocks have been withdrawn from the market. In some cases the advance by holders asked is not conceded by buyers.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., report FLOUR firm and partially slightly higher. WHEAT firm, red 11s. 3d.@12s. 9d.; white 12s. 6d.@13s. CORN quiet but steadier—mixed 34s. 6d., yellow 31s. 6d.@34s. 9d., white 33s.@35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9.

BEEF steady. PORK firm. BACON quiet. LARD dull and easier but quotations unchanged. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 9.

RESIN firm, at 7s. 6d. for Common SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 30s. on the spot and to arrive. ASHES firm, at 30s. for Pots and 30s. for Pearls. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE steady, with a large speculative inquiry for Carolina, and prices slightly advanced, say to 20s @24s. LINSEED OIL firm, at 29s. 6d. Baltimore BARK, 7s. 6d @9s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9.

In the Money market the funds are dull but stationary. The principal cause of the firmness is the belief that the American crisis will throw a considerable demand on England for many articles of produce and manufacture, while its effect is being strangely manifested on the shipping. In the discount market the general rate is 5¼ ₩ cent. and applications at the Bank of England are very pressing. A belief in an early advance of the bank minimum is gaining ground.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9.

BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE firm and slightly higher. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 45s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Thursday, May 9.

Illinois Central Shares are quoted at 39¾@39¾ discount. Erie Shares 19¾.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Preparations for Accession to Mormondom—The Drama flourishes in the Territory—Bear-fights, Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday April 26 1861

The present has been an important and extremely busy week in Mormondom, particularly in this Holy City. About two hundred teams have been assembling here, prior to their departure for the Missouri River, to fetch the "faithful," who feel disposed to "flee from the wrath to come," in the shape of "wars and rumors of wars," both in the New and the Old Worlds. The wagons in this great company appeared to be of the best description that could be found in the Territory. They seemed to be loaded with a large amount of flour, or provisions of some kind. The teams, instead of being but two yoke of oxen per wagon, amounted to four and five yoke per wagon, and in some instances more. Thus about two thousand head of Mormon cattle are at this moment on their way to the States, "with their faces thitherward." They are the very best kind of work-cattle, too, being young, likely, and generally in good condition. It is certainly a remarkable evidence of the extent and power of BRIGHAM YOUNG's influence among the people here, that such a number of well appointed teams should respond to his call. For, remember, it does not appear that there is any cash, or indeed any other pay, by which teamsters are to be recompensed for their sacrifice. The farmers must certainly feel rather week-handed in the fields and in the cañons the coming Summer, through the abstraction of so much locomotive power. But then, perhaps, they will be allowed some "claim" on the labor of the "brethren," when they arrive in the Fall, to finish up the harvest-work, and replenish the woodpile from the rugged cañons.

The theatre continues to be filled to overflowing two nights per week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at the uniform and invariable—"Admission, fifty cents." No boxes, no gallery, but all pit. "Still Waters Run Deep," "All that Glitters is not Gold," "The Secret Agent," "Luke the Laborer," "Domestic Economy," "Rough Diamond," "Teddy Roe," with occasional intervening "Comic Songs," are a fair sample of the bills of fare offered on the Salt Lake boards. SHAKESPEARE is altogether ignored. The hard of Avon must shine elsewhere; at least there appears very little chance for him to be interpreted here.

The "Deseret Dramatic Association" is wholly an amateur company, and seems to be composed principally of BRIGHAM's employes and their relatives, and altogether of "Saints" rather a unique circumstance in histrionic annals. As may be expected, in the higher walks of the art the members of the Association exhibit few excellencies. The fair performers, unpolished though it be to say it, are scarcely on a par with their co-players of the sterner sex. I have not seen the first good actress at Salt Lake. Softly, I may be an incompetent judge, but such is my humble opinion.

But the minor points, as a general thing, are well sustained. Low comedy is very creditably interpreted in the Social Hall. Here there is a gusto, a keen relish for the parts, and a thorough realization of the spirit of the play, not always universal on stages where "stars" are wont to shine.

A certain New-York newspaper, some time back, took a telescopic view of the newspaperial future, when telegrams and advertisements would be the sole contents of the daily sheet, to say nothing of the hebdomadals. That time must be near at hand, at least it cannot be far ahead of the present Salt Lake papers, for they consider it necessary, or, any way, advisable, to apologize for the monopoly which "Pony" has obtained in their pages. The *Mountaineer* can only afford two columns of primer, mostly leaded, or local news and politics. The essayistic proclivities of the editor, observable in early days, are no match for the Pony's gallop, and have evidently gone under. So, unless that quadruped and the North and the South resolve to be a little more merciful, Utah folks will scarcely learn what is under way in their own territory, but will know Sumter and Pickens, and Charleston and Pensacola like a book.

A Mr. RHODES, who resides on his ranche in one of the elevated little valleys near the sources of the Weber, and the Provo Rivers, was out lately on horseback, and chancing to meet with a grizzly, he fired and wounded Bruin, who, not relishing the salutation, made motions for a closer interview. Bad luck to the horse, he was so frightened that he stood stock still, and Master Grizzly, coming up, grabbed his tail. In a short time, the bear relaxing his grip, perhaps to take a more advantageous one, if possible, the nurse concluded that it was high time to "put," which he did, at a 2:40 pace, leaving Bruin alone in his glory. Not definitively, though, for Mr. RHODES, having reloaded his rifle, returned to the encounter, and had the good fortune to see eight hundred pounds of fat bear-beef effectually kiss the ground.

The weather the past week has been stormy at times—rain and snow falling, though not very much of either. Sharp frosts occur in the night. Currant trees are in full bloom, and peach trees are beginning to discover their beauty. Garden vegetables grow very slowly, in consequence of the coldness of the weather. Grass is not much advanced.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the De Soto—Mercantile Intelligence—The Niagara and Huntsville Cruising for Privateers—The W. H. Webb—The Yacht Wanderer, &c.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSTON, arrived on the 20th from Havana, bringing a large number of passengers and a heavy mail. The *De Soto* left New-York on the 6th of May, arrived at Havana on 11th, and left on her return on the 16th.

Markets generally dull, sugars particularly so. No 12 good and strong will hardly beer quotations at 5½ to 5¾ reals ₩ arrobe. Stock, 235,000 boxes sugar in Havana. Molasses 1 to 1½ reals ₩ keg.

No activity in freights or domestic produce.

Freights for vessels United States flag £2½ to £3½ per ton, on European flags £3⅛ to £1⅛ per ton. Less demand for American vessels at this time at above proportionate rates. Many vessels would leave for the States in ballast, as no freights were to be had at any price.

The ship *Kate Hooper* arrived on the 15th, in 89 days' passage from Macao, with 500 Coolies. The bark *Alice Thorndike* and *Francis P. Sage* have arrived and discharged Coolies, and would return to the States in ballast.

Exchange on London, 6 to 7 per cent. premium; Paris, 6 to 7 discount; Northern cities, 2 to 4 discount; New-Orleans, no business.

On May 17th spoke the steamers *Niagara* and *Huntsville*, cruising in the Gulf for privateers. The *De Soto* was boarded by the *Huntsville*, who wished to be reported. They captured two vessels and sent them to the Northern ports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

The daughters of Don MIGUEL ALDAMA, the rich creole planter, got up a fair and bazaar at Madruga, a wretchedly poor village about twenty miles from Matanzas, on the direct line of the railway, (of which the ALDAMA family are the principal proprietors,) on the 11th, 12th and 13th of the present month, for the benefit of the poor of Madruga, and from which nearly ten thousand dollars were realized. The fair and bazaar was very numerously attended by the most respectable inhabitants of this city. His Excellency the Captain-General was present, and patronized the bazaar with great liberality. Among the amusements was cock-fighting, for almost fabulous sums of money. Our neighbors of Regla, a place opposite this city, across the bay or harbor, won, I understand, very large amounts, a hundred and sixty ounces ($2,720) on one battle, besides bets to other large amounts.

The *De Soto*, by which this letter will be forwarded arrived here on the 12th inst., but it was not considered prudent for her to proceed on to New-Orleans. In consequence of not having received the *Gaceta* (the Government official paper of this Island) on the 11th, previous to mailing my letter of that date, you were not then informed that on the preceding day His Excellency the Captain-General acknowledged the receipt of a *duplicate* letter, dated 5th inst., from THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq., United States Vice Consul, then in charge of the United States Consulate, forwarding a copy of the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, in which he declares all the ports within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas to be in a state of blockade, from and after the 19th ult., which Mr. SAVAGE respectfully requests His Excellency to give the utmost publicity to in this Island, which His Excellency does, five days after the date, and I suppose *receipt*, of the letter of Mr. SAVAGE, by the publication of the acknowledgment, above mentioned, of the dublicate letter itself, and of the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, in the official Government paper of this Island.

The steamship *W. H. Webb*, late of New-Orleans, which came here under the command of Capt. MCCONNELL, formerly of the steamship *Habana*, whose place the *W. H. Webb* supplied, was detained by the United States Consul General, because her papers were not *en regle*. Pending the discussion that ensued on the subject, a British subject purchased the *W. H. Webb*, and she was accordingly, *but without the knowledge* of the United States Consul-General, placed under British colors. A rather sharp correspondence, I am informed by a friend—a party in no manner connected with either Consulate,—ensued between the two Consuls-General. The United States Consul-General, I observe, has placarded notices at the ship chandler's, where American captians "most do congregate," giving them notice, he cannot afford any protection to those who hoist the rebel flag or the "Confederate States."

I also observe in the *Gaceta*, a citation calling upon Capt. EDWARDS, of the American ship *Chase*, to appear at the public jail of this city, to exculpate himself from the charge, on which prosecution has been founded, of wounding a negro called ANTONIO CAMPUZANO. Should Capt. EDWARDS not appear, which it is not probable he will do, he having sailed, if I mistake not, some little time since, for Europe, he will be liable to be treated "as a rebel," the pains and penalties attached to which character are of a very serious character. Capt. EDWARDS will therefore act wisely in not coming to this port again, "in a hurry."

The mysterious yacht *Wanderer* has been seized, I am told, at Key West. I hope the authorities there have sufficient evidence to condemn her. Here it could be very easily *produced*.

At a meeting of the creditors of Pedroso's Bank, which, you will remember, had suspended payments a few days ago, the following offer was made and accepted: To pay all accounts less than $400 at the end of the year, and in February next to commence the payments of all their larger creditors with eight per cent. interest. The Bank's indebtedness, I am told, is $1,300,000, and its assets over $,800,000. With such a surplus of assets, it would indeed be a discredit to the community were such an establishment compelled to go into insolvency on account of a temporary pressure and lack of specie.

The United States transports, the schooners *Urbana* and *Horace*, arrived here 14th instant, from Puts, in Texas, the former with 2 officers, 100 privates, 10 women and 22 children; the latter, a hired schooner of only 186 tons burthen, with 150 United States soldiers. How that number of men were stowed on such a sized vessel, I am parfectly at a loss to imagine. They must have been packed as closely as herrings in a cask. Were there no suitable sized vessels at New-York that could have been sent after these unfortunate soldiers, who, it would almost seem to be considered are not worthy of the treatment due to men and Christians.

The weather was wet and comfortless during the brief period the two vessels were in the harbor, and consequently the poor soldiers were unable to enjoy the "run ashore" to which they were kindly invited by the authorities. I saw some of the women making purchases of fruit and vegetables, and only hope they ate of the former in moderation, or the effects will probably be more severe, and certainly of longer endurance, than had the men imbibed too freely of the bad liquor sold at the cheap drinking shops of this city.

I am sorry to have to conclude this letter with bad news, but I have three more failures to report—the first that of MARCOS SALMEN, a Berdware merchant, always supposed to be a "warm man;" the second that of HAZA & Co., storekeepers outside the walls, and lastly that of GUITERRAZ & MARTINEZ, who kept a hardware-store in Mercadeley-street.

It has rained almost incessantly the last three or four days, and I regret to say the public health is not as good as I have for some considerable time had the pleasure of reporting it. There is a great deal of small-pox in many of the more thickly inhabited portions of this city. Among the recent deaths from this terrible disease in this climate is that of Miss MERCED PLANAS, a young and extremely beautiful lady, who was "Queen of the Reds" at Guanabacoa last year.

The ship *Alice Thorndike*, THORNDIKE master, arrived 5th inst., from Canton via St. Helena with 358 "*Asiatic free Colonists*." You would have before been informed of this arrival, but that up to yesterday I was unable to ascertain the number of deaths on the passage. I do not, however, "give it up," but hope yet to learn the number.

The ship *Kate Hooper* arrived 10th inst. in 90 days from Macao via St. Helena, with 369 Asiatic free Colonists. The number of deaths she had on the passage has also apparently been studiously kept from me, although from the short passage of the *Kate Hooper* I am led to hope she had but a small number of deaths. Yet the endeavor to keep the number from public knowledge bears a bad appearance.

[COMMERCIAL.

Owing to unfavorable weather all this week, up to last evening, to out-door business, and holders of sugar refusing to reduce their pretensions, the market has been extremely languid, without any alteration in rates which are beyond the limits of "orders on hand."

The recent continuous rains will cause a temporary cessation in grindlog and the manufacture of sugar on the estates.

Muscovadoe—Nothing doing.

Molasseses—The same remark will apply to this sweet.

Freights—The "war news" from the United States continues to have an unfavorable effect for vessels under the American flag. The last reported engagement of an American vessel for Falmouth, is a ship of 4,000 boxes capacity, at 40s. per ton, with at from 45s. to 50s. per ton has been paid recently to vessels under neutral flags. Coastwise to Northern ports, the ruling rates $1 per box. $4 50 per hhd. Sugar, $2 50 per 110 gallons Molasses.

Exchanges tend upwards. Liquor Sterling, ½ to ¾ per cent. premium for 60 day Bills New-York 60 day Bills 2 to 3 per cent. discount. New-Orleans, (short) 2 to 3 per cent. premium, very little doing.]

[Advertisement.]

PILES! PILES! PILES! No. 17.—Taken with decided benefit, relief and cure. Call for Dr. GOFFORD's Homœopathic Curative, No. 17. Price 25 cents. Sold by Rushton, John Meakim, and all Druggists, or should be. Address PHILIP LEE, No. 156 White-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, fitted with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCURVY AND SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS will soon cover the bodies of our gallant soldiers, exposed to a Southern climate and bad food. HOLLOWAY's OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. It is a sovereign cure for every kind of skin disease.

[Advertisement.]

Read the advertisements and bills of BARNUM's Museum and you will hardly fail to go there before sunset.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 69 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

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Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 649 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 500 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROSENSTAIN—TIEMANN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 16, in St. Mery's Church, by Rev. C. F. Roslenstein, Mr. LOUIS A. ROSENSTEIN to Miss SARAH C. TIEMANN, daughter of Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, all of this City.

DIED.

CONWAY.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, at his residence, No. 43 East Broadway, Dr. EDWARD CONWAY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, at St Andrew's Church, Duane st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Chicago and California papers please copy.

DAVISON.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, MARGARETTA, youngest child of Wm. S. and Sarah C. Davison, aged 1 year and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 261 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ava., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New Jersey on Wednesday morning for interment.

BEACH.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, Col. RUFUS BEACH, aged 87 years.

The friends of the family, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 12 Neilson-place, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

LAKESIDE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, LOVELL LANGRIDGE, of Sussex County, England, aged 64 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 251 West 15th-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

MAYO.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, Hon. HENRY MAYO, Secretary of the American Institute, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., near 7th-av., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

AYMAR.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, HANNAH AYMAR, aged 92 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the late Peter Embury, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

REGUA.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 19, GRACE, only child of James A. and Celia H. Regua, aged 3 years and 21 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 119 West 15th-st. The relatives and friends of the parents are invited to attend, without further notice.

UAS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 20 ADA V., the only child of ROBERT and ANNE S. URE, aged 1 year, 9 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 378 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 22 at 2 o'clock.

TALMAGE.—In Jersey City, J. AUGUSTUS TALMAGE, in the 27th year of his age.

FUNERAL services at the dwelling of his parents, No. 21 Essex st., this (Tuesday) morning, May 21, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CONROY.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Sunday morning, May 19, suddenly, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ANNA E., beloved wife of John Conroy, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, at Port Richmond, without further notice. Friends will take the Staten Island ferry boat at 12½ o'clock, from Pier No. 19 North River.

STELL.—On Sunday morning, May 19, suddenly, Mrs. GERTRUDE F., wife of Peter R. Stell, of Raritan Landing, N. J., in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will be held in the Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, at 4 o'clock.

NEILSON.—At Llodeowood, New-Brunswick, N. J., the residence of her son in-law, J. S. Carpender, on Sunday, May 19, ABIGAIL BLEECKER widow of John Neilson, M. D., late of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church corner of 4th st. and Lafayette place, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CHESTNUT.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, May 19, SAMUEL CHESTNUT, of Baltimore.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother in-law, William King, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Friends will take the Staten Island ferry boat at 1 o'clock, and railroad from Vanderbilt's Landing, returning by 6 o'clock train.

DUSENBURY.—In Glenville, Conn., on Monday, May 20, PERMELIA DUSENBURY, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) May 21, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Portchester for the 9½ New-Haven train.

DWIGHT.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, May 16, at the family residence, HENRY W. DWIGHT, eldest son of the late Henry W. Dwight, aged 35 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CONSOLIDATED CLASS, 289.—MAY 20, 1861.
42, 20, 12, 15, 11, 34, 59, 78, 16, 61, 55, 76, 44, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 288.—MAY 20, 1861.
20, 12, 9, 24, 57, 65, 51, 32, 42, 60, 21, 36, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE 23D VOLUME.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXXXIII.] CONTENTS [JUNE.

THE COAST RANGERS OF CALIFORNIA.—I. THE ASSOCIATION. By J. ROSS BROWNE.
Illustrations.—The Rangers in Camp.—Dr. Campbell.—Tom Fry.—Tom Bancted.—Phil Wilkins.—The General.—Captain Toby finds a Trail.—Descending; Captain Toby's Trail.—A California Rabbit.—Colonel Jack.—Corralling Wild Horses.—Hunting in the Coast Range.—Encamped.

RECRIMINATION.

ADVENTURES IN GORILLA LAND.
Illustrations.—Head of Gorilla.—The King of the Cannibals.—Mbondeno Man and Woman.—Attack of the Gorilla.—Elephant Battue.—Knife and Axes.—Fan Bowman.—Drum and Handja.—The Bashilouay Art.—Death of a Hunter.—Poison Ordeal.—Exorcising a Sorcerer.—Crocodile Hunting.—Village in Equatorial Africa.—The Koolon Kampa.—Nshi go and Young.—Ao Easy Chair.—Camma Man and Woman.—A Negro Beauty.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS. By NORA PERRY.
Illustrations.—Among the Blossoms.—Supplication.—What could a Man do?

ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.—Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
Chapter V. Sir Peregrine makes a Second Promise.
Chapter VI. The Commercial Room, Bull Inn, Leeds.
Chapter VII. The Masons of Groby Pern.
Chapter VIII. Mrs Mason's Hot Luncheon.
Illustrations.—Lady Mason.—The Commercial Room.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE. (*Concluded.*)

CHARITY SPANGLER.

WHAT IS BEST?

A CLERGYMAN'S ADVENTURE.

MY WHISTLING NEIGHBOR.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
Chapter XI. In which Philip is very ill-tempered.
Chapter XII. Damocles.
Illustrations.—In a Fume.—Nurse and Doctor.—Bubbles.

CAPTAIN ALICA ST.

AUDIENCE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

ON BEING FOUND OUT.

GRACE AND I.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.

EDITOR'S DRAWER. (*With twelve illustrations.*)

MODERN IDOLATRY
Illustrations.—The Irishman's Idol.—The Scotchman's Idol.—The Englishman's Idol.—The German Idol.—The Universal Idol.—The Alderman's Idol.—The Politician's Idol.—A Southern Idol.—A Baltimore Idol.—The Boston Idol.—Various Idols.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.
Illustrations.—Summer Parisiens.—Canezou.

The present Number commences the *Twenty-Third Volume of* HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The object of the Publishers, as stated in the first Number issued in June, 1850, was to present a periodical "which none who had the slightest relish for miscellaneous reading, or the slightest wish to keep himself informed of the progress and results of the literary genius of his own age, would willingly be without. And they intend to publish it at so low a rate, and to give it a value so much beyond its price, that it shall make its way into the hands of the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States."

Its unparalleled circulation from month to month, and a correspondent demand for back Numbers and complete sets, evince that the requirements of the want of the great body of American readers. No change will therefore be made in its general character. The Magazine contains at least twice the amount of matter of the leading English Monthlies. It is therefore enabled to present the best productions of European Novelists and Essayists, in addition to a large amount of original matter prepared expressly for its pages. Each Volume contains an amount of reading equal to that in several octavo volumes, with abundant Pictorial Illustrations of every subject in which the Artist can aid the Writer. More than Six Thousand Illustrations have already appeared in the Magazine.

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THE REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1861.
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For Vice President.
CHARLES W. MAY, Jr., with Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH H. LECOUR, with C. Heydecker.
For Recording Secretary.
W. H. PALMER, with Rushmore, Cone & Co.
For Treasurer.
PETER VOORHIS, with Panama Railroad Co.
For Directors,
A. G. AGNEW, with Paton & Co.
JOHN STEVENS, with Robert L. Maitland & Co.
A. D. SHEPARD, with Leveridge & Co.
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E. A. BACHIA, GEO. C. WOOD,
WM. H. WICKHAM, JOS. H. HANFORD,
JOHN CREIGAR, A. P. FISKE,
E. H. TIMPSON, AMOS R. KNO,
J. T. PENNY, Nominating Committee.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CALL UPON OUR friends to sustain the Mercantile Library ticket, headed CHAS. F. ALLEN for President, and CHAS. H. SWORDS for Vice-President.
WM. H. WICKHAM,
GEORGE PECKHAM,
JOSEPH BLACK,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
ETHAN ALLEN,
NOAH L. FARNHAM,
WM. F. T. CHAPMAN.

SPRING.

I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.

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Largest store in the City.

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A GREAT WAR STORY.

MAGGIE BURNS,

THE HEROINE OF THE DELAWARE.

A STORY OF AMERICAN HEARTS

OF '76

By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.,

is commenced in

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

FOR THIS WEEK.

The scene opens just after Washington, retreating before Cornwallis, has crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. This was one of the most hopeless periods of the Revolution.

"Dark and gloomy was the hour,
And Freedom's fires burnt low;
For thirty days had Washington
Retreated from the foe."

It is at this stirring period, when Tories lurked and plotted mischief in every neighborhood, that MAGGIE BURNS, "The Heroine of the Delaware," comes upon the scene.

GET THE LEDGER.

BURNING OF NORFOLK IN 1776.—A Thrilling Sketch. SEE THE LEDGER. Now ready.

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Salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK.

Embracing many valuable Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, &c., from the well-known stock farm of
B. M. WHITLOCK, ESQ.,
and others, at the Pasture and Fair Grounds
ST. ANNE'S AVENUE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
a few minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Among them may be noticed the following
THOROUGH BREDS:

YOUNG SWEETMEAT—imported stallion, awarded the first premium at the New York State Fair at Elmira. She first premium at the New York State Fair at Elmira. She first premium at the New York State Fair at Elmira. She

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Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
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The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of $10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

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Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $400 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS BEEN OPEN FOR DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $305,374 45.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

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CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 3, Nassau st. NEW YORK May 14, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel Bartnett,	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A. Kerr,	John S. Herris,
Denton Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Haight,	Leonard M. Thorn,
Jacob Hansen,	Robert S Bussing.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmeur W. King, Cyrus W. Loder,
John Bahrt

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President.
C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BUFFALO, New-York and Erie Rail Road, } BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF SHARES in the Erie Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that on or the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the share holders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly, if this notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.
A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Two per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.
By order of the Board.
S. L. FRICHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books of Preferred and Reserved Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S } OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BECK, Cashier.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST class security, by a good business man, where employment and good salary can be had. Address, stating all particulars, M. D. L., Box No. 759 Post-office, New-York.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land lying on the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,146 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEORGE W. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIBON M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
To RICHARD REED, Defendant. my14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SOPHUYLE E. SEARTS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES ORISWOLD, JULIA G. HOSMER, EMILY S ORISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 7th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. B. SEARTS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap3-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law1mTu*

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau, until 12 o'clock M. on the 27th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in the printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and bond.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No.* (*name the class set for the Navy-yard at* (*name the yard*).)"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

(*Form of Offer.*)
(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz.: (here paste on the printed lines from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes mis-cellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery, and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town) and State of (name the State) and (name of second guarantor, &c.) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No 2. Stone; class No. 3. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 4. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8 Cement; class No 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16 Ship chandlery; class No 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Bolting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27 Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Cumberland coal.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone, class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7 Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw, class No 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Bolting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Richmond or Virginia coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the time within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and sartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the prices stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid, but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commanding officer may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said Navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the accepted articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted, will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 20, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the fifth day of June, 1861, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will not be account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-'7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy-Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the weighing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c., also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 1374 4th-av., near 146th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Inapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers) their reasons and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, MORSE & CO., 82 ROSE-ST., No. 13 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Deutsch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame.
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JAYNE'S ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gout and similar disorders of a more vicious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in applying the medicine. The desirable result is obtained in from 24 to 48 hours, and neither confinement to the house nor loss of time is necessary. Full directions accompany each package. Sold by druggists throughout the country, and at DR. JAYNE'S, 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant relieves the most violent coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, whooping cough, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints, and is unequaled by any preparation in the world for the relief of consumptive patients. Dr. JAYNE'S Tonic Vermifuge is a certain destroyer of worms, and a valuable tonic to the digestive organs. Dr. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills, a mild and efficient purgative, acting on the liver, stomach and bowels, and purifying the blood. Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam relieves pain, nervousness, sleeplessness, and all hysterical affections. Dr. JAYNE'S Hair Tonic restores the hair on bald heads, prevents it falling off, and makes it grow luxuriantly. Dr. JAYNE'S Sanative Wash, for the skin, is unrivaled. Dr. JAYNE'S Alter

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Persia off Cape Race.

$234,000 in Specie on Board.

Rumors of Letters-of-Marque in Liverpool and London.

Preparations for an American Union Meeting.

A Further Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs---Provisions Steady.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, May 11, via Queenstown, Sunday, 12th, arrived off Cape Race at 8:30 on Saturday evening, where she was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following dispatch obtained:

Steamships *Fulton* and *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 9th.

The *Persia* has on board £234,000 in specie.

The commercial news by the *Persia* is of a highly important character, but the general continental news does not possess many striking features.

A large amount of war material was tendered as freight for the *Persia*, but was refused.

It was confidently asserted that letters of marque had reached Liverpool and London, and it was reported that vessels had left Liverpool with letters, but these reports were not confirmed.

The Earl of Derby had expressed the hope in the House of Lords, that the forthcoming proclamation by the Government will give an emphatic warning, that if British subjects join the privateers, or become involved on either side, their blood will be on their own heads. They would receive no redress from England.

The Earl of Granville said that would be the natural result of the Proclamation, which was only delayed in order that its workings might be carefully considered.

It was reported that preparations were being made for an American Union meeting in London.

The *Times*, editorially, says, that any mediation on the part of England in American affairs might as well be offered to a hurricane.

No Gulf of Mexico war risks are taken at Lloyd's, or on change.

FRANCE.

Politics were unimportant.

The Paris Bourse, on the 10th, opened flat, but closed firmer at 69f. 35c.

The Turin *Opinione* says the time has arrived for France to officially recognize the new kingdom of Italy, and calls on NAPOLEON to do so.

The command of Martimo will succeed to Prince CARIGNANI.

Kraes, Lieutenant of Naples, was reported to have been removed.

There are symptoms of insurrection in Hungary.

SPAIN.

The Government has not yet entered into arrangements for the government of San Domingo, but it is announced that Slavery will not be interfered.

RUSSIA.

A religious insurrection had taken place at Kouzan, Russia, in which 70 peasants were shot.

CHINA.

The Calcutta, China, and Australia mails are telegraphed, and will reach London in time for the American mails.

The China Exchanges were lower. Cotton goods were active, but unchanged. Tea was dull. Trade at Melbourne, Australia, was dull.

SEASONAL, Friday, March 22.

The three trading ports selected under the treaty are Utan Kinghankoo and Hoakhing, where Consuls have been left.

The ice in the Gulf of Pechili is breaking up, and the mails have reached Tien-sin.

There is an increased demand for the manufactures of Japan. CANTON, Monday, April 1.

An edict is published, increasing the establishment of the Board for Foreign Affairs at Peking.

Imports are improving.

MELBOURNE, March 25.

Trade is dull. 90,000 ounces of gold have been shipped to England. The state of things has improved.

NEW ZEALAND.

An armistice of 48 hours has been granted to the natives.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The prospects for the indigo crop are bad. No rain has fallen, and the ryots refuse to sow. LOAN Belga.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning.

The Privy Council met yesterday at Whitehall, Lord GRANVILLE, the Duke of Somerset, and other ministers were present. The Attorneys Advocate attended for the purpose of arranging a proclamation, to be issued by the Queen and Council on next Tuesday, warning British subjects against illicit or overt complicity in the civil war now raging in America. The usual Saturday Cabinet Council was not held in consequence of the above meeting.

SHANGHAI, Friday, March 22.

The Yang-tse-kiang Expedition has reached Hankow.

PARIS, Sunday, May 12.

In yesterday's sitting, a discussion took place on the petition demanding the revision of the Maritime Convention between England and France. The Committee proposed to refer the petition to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine and Commerce, which was supported by Admiral CAGIL, and opposed by M. NOUBALL, CHEVALLIER, and M. BASOUCHE.

The *Persia* has 158 passengers.

Commercial Intelligence by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week amounting to 94,000 bales, including 21,000 bales to speculators and 15,500 to exporters.

The market opened buoyant under advices from America per Steamer *Fulton*, and advanced ½d., but subsequently became more quiet, the demand being freely supplied, but the advance was maintained. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans..... 8⅝d. Middling Orleans... 7½d.
Fair Mobile..... 8⅝d. Middling Mobile.... 7¾d.
Fair Uplands..... 8⅝d. Middling Uplands. 7 11/16

The total stock in port amounts to 977,000 bales, of which 803,000 bales are of American description.

TRADE report—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for BREADSTUFFS is generally buoyant. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR firm and advance; 6d. ₱ bbl.; quoted 28s. 6d.@30s. 6d. WHEAT firm and advanced 1d. with more doing; Red Western 11s. 3d.@13s.; White 12s. 6d.@14s. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed and Yellow 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; White 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally steady; various circulars state BEEF steady. PORK quiet, but firm. BACON heavy. LARD quiet, at 52s.@56s. TALLOW quiet, at 53s.@55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

[*Brokers Circular.*]

ASHES firm; pots. 35s. 6d.@36s.; Pearls 28s @30s. SUGAR heavy. COFFEE buoyant. RICE firm; Carolina advanced 1s 6d.@2s., and the market was cleared at 17s.@25s. 6d. QUERCITRON BARK has slightly advanced. RAGS buoyant, and advices from America had caused an advance; common, 7s. 6d., the market closing quieter. SPIRITS TURPENTINE have advanced, and are quoted at 50s., closing more quiet. FISH OILS quiet; but steady. LINSEED OIL slightly advanced, quoted at 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT active, except for inferior, which has declined 1s.@2s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 55s., closing quiet at 50s. SUGAR dull, and declined 6d. COPPER firm. RICE buoyant, with a large demand for American; Carolina has advanced 1s @2s. TEA—Hyde Inquay, and prices weak. TALLOW dull at 58s.@58s. 3d. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for both rails and bars.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed, on Friday, at 91¾@91¾ for Money, and 91⅞@92 for account. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £35,000.

The Money market is generally unchanged, with an active demand.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales reported on Friday were Illinois Central, at 36@36½ discount; Erie, 20½.

LATEST MARKETS.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, May 12.

COTTON—The sales yesterday (Saturday) were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS were steady and firm.

PROVISIONS steady. LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for Money, and 91⅞@ for Account.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 109f.; bas, 104f. The market was active, with an advance of 3f.@4f. Sales of the week, 37,000 bales; stock in port, 277,000 bales.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11.

The latest sales reported to-day were: Illinois Central, 39¾@38½ dis; Erie, 20; New-York Central, 65@67.

Shipping.

Arrived from New-York—8th, Logan, at Havre; 10th, Erie, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Boston—1st, Telegraph and Volga, in Baltic ports.

Arrived from New-Orleans—1st, C. L. Preble, in Baltic port; 7th, Mary Heiler, at Hamburg.

Arrived from Savannah—9th, Mary Dundas, Kungsrad.

MEMO.—The Eloise, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, was passed April 13, with rudder gone, and other damage, but refused assistance.

LATEST SHIPPING, via QUEENSTOWN.

Arrived from New-York—E. S. Cushman, and Josephine, at Bremen; 10th, M. Livingston, at Havre.

Arrived from Savannah—Julia Torro, at Havre.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Mary Adela, at Castletown.

Arrived from Mobile.—Baxter, at Havre.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

There are few military movements to-day. The sudden death of Col. VOSBURGH has cast a gloom over the encampments of his fellow soldiers.

He was a gallant gentleman, and one of the most popular officers in the City of New-York. The pride he took in his regiment induced a perfection of drill rarely exceeded by volunteers, and since its arrival at Washington the Seventy-first has enjoyed the reputation of being the most orderly and well-disciplined corps in the service.

THE CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Drs. BELLOWS, VAN BUREN, HARRIS and others are in Washington, representing various charitable associations of New-York. They have suggested to the Government a system of sanitary operations embodying the practice proved best adapted to the army service during the Crimean and Italian Wars. These suggestions have been attentively listened to, and will probably be partially adopted.

There has been quite a lively correspondence between the War Department and Gen. MANSFIELD, commanding the District.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The President to-day received information from a special messenger and agent of the Government, who has been among the rebels at Harper's Ferry. He enlisted some time since in their ranks, and obtained leave of absence with passes, &c., to come to Washington as a secret agent for them. On Friday last he paid them a visit, and supplied them with the most astounding information concerning the immense force of the Federal Government. They were not willing to believe all he said, and, as he saw some signs of suspicion, he took occasion during the night to make good his escape, and came to Washington by the Relay House.

They have not far from five thousand men there. On Rock Point they have eight guns, which they call 12-pounders. These are supported by 600 men camped on the hill, on the extreme point of the Heights commanding the railroad and depot. They were very busy fortifying their position, and expected an attack. It is probable they will soon be gratified.

Gen. PATTERSON has been in consultation to-day with Gen. SCOTT and the President.

THE WAR FEVER IN OHIO.

Senator JOHN SHERMAN says that the war fever in Ohio overtops everything else, and she stands ready with a reserve of 50,000 to enlist for the war. He says 2,500 men from that State are approaching, and I will soon report at Washington.

REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH.

The new oath was administered to-day to the Clerks in the Treasury Department. The messenger distributed the printed oath, which all were required to sign and to swear to. About half a dozen refused peremptorily to respond to it. Their dismissals are made out, and their services will be dispensed with after to-day. A few hold the matter under advisement this morning, when there will undoubtedly be more refusals. The same thing is to be done at once in the War Department.

This settles the statement often made in the TIMES, that there were still many Secessionists in the employ of the Government. Undoubtedly some of these have been paying to support Mr. DAVIS. In the Sixth Auditor's office four resigned when the oath was presented, and fifteen have declined to take it.

It would seem to be a mockery to call out troops to put down rebellion, and yet to ask rebels in the employ of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury must find time to clean out the traitors in his department, if men are expected to pay for the defence of the Government. Delays are dangerous—dangerous to his own reputation, and dangerous to the welfare of the country. The Administration, holding, aiding and abetting the enemy to be treason, should not insure the paying heavy salaries to traitors.

THE SEVENTH.

The time of the Seventh Regiment expires on Monday next. It is understood that the Regiment proper will return home on the Tuesday following. It is probable, however, that five hundred or more of the members will remain and form a new regiment, of which Major SHALLER will be the Colonel. If such a number tender their services for the war, they will be accepted by the President.

Col. RAMSEY, late of the United States Army, has been tendered the Colonelcy of one of the new regiments. He declines the offer, preferring to stand by the Regiment of Volunteers he is now raising in New-York, and which it is said has been most carefully made up. He was Colonel of the Eleventh in the late Mexican war, and earned a reputation for brave efficiency.

Capt. ELLERY, of Newport, has been appointed Master in the Navy, and assigned to the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, now fitting out at Philadelphia. Capt. ELLERY is widely known as a Captain in the China trade, having had command of a clipper for the past ten years.

THE MISSISSIPPI MAILS.

The Post-office Department have discontinued the steamboat mails on the Mississippi River all the way from St. Louis to New-Orleans; the steamboat mail from Mobile *via* Lake Ponchartrain; the steamship mail from New Orleans *via* Pensacola, Apalachicola, Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay to Key West; also, all the steamship mails from New-Orleans to the seaports in Texas, as Sabine City, Galveston, Indianola and Brazos Santiago. This makes a reduction of some $400,000 per annum of mail pay. These were all discontinued in consequence of the act of the United States Congress at its last session, directing the Postmaster-General to discontinue mails when the service was interrupted in any of the States.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The party which left here on Friday morning, consisting of Senators CHANDLER, WADE, MORRILL, Capt. WARD, and Mr. NICOLAY, Private Secretary to the President, returned to-day at 2 o'clock. They arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, and found in the fort about 3,000 men, in good condition and spirits, with ample supplies, and more constantly coming in.

The Vermont Regiment is quartered outside the fort. They propose to make arrangements for procuring a better supply of fresh water.

They were under the impression that Gen. WOOL was to take command, and were daily expecting him.

The party returned in the *Freeborn*. As she came up the river at Sewell's Point they discovered the *Monticello*, which is stationed near there, firing upon the battery which the Virginians had erected at that point. They had mounted but one gun on the battery. It is not known which fired first, but it is supposed the *Monticello* did. She could not approach near enough to do effective service, so the *Freeborn*, which had three guns mounted and is of light draft, ran up within sixty yards, and with one gun only, succeeded in a short time in entirely demolishing the battery of the rebels. She then put about, saluted the *Monticello*, and came on her way.

On the way of the river, Capt. WARD says they discovered several places where the rebels might erect shore batteries with perfect ease and safety, which would effectually stop all navigation of the river. He expresses much surprise that they have not had wit enough to do so. It is now too late, as the Government is concentrating so large a force in Virginia that it would be useless to erect batteries merely to be seized by our troops by attack. These gentlemen have called on Gen. SCOTT and the President, and made a full report of all they observed.

Mr. SEWARD has a letter from our Consul at Beriut, stating that the great distress which has prevailed in Syria for several months, has been met by the contributions from the United States and Great Britain, and there will soon be no necessity for the continuance of the Relief Committee.

Of the two hundred thousand dollars placed in the hands of the Committee, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars have been disbursed. The remainder will be used for the support of the widows and orphans. Should no unforseen accident occur, the refugees from Lebanon, will, this year, and for the future, be able to provide for themselves.

Señor OSTAVUAGA, Minister Plenipotentiary from Chili, has arrived at Washington, and will present his credentials in a few days. The Senor was Secretary of the Chilian Legatium at the time Gen. TAYLOR was President. It is sometime since the Chilian Government has had a representative near this Government.

The splendid new flag for the Post-office Department will be raised on Wednesday by the President. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster-General, will deliver the address.

A fine flag is to be presented by a lady of Washington, this week, to the New-York Seventh Regiment.

RECEPTIONS.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. SEWARD, have cards out for a reception to-morrow evening.

Secretary BLAIR and Secretary SMITH will soon follow the example of the Secretary of State, giving weekly receptions. The large number of military gentlemen, now resident at Washington, and who attend the Levees of the Secretaries, gives to the Assemblies something of brilliancy of European Courts. LEO.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, May 20.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued a proclamation appointing to a preamble, declaring

WHEREAS, Many of citizens requested him to forbid the march of any forces over Kentucky to attack Harper or otherwise disturb the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United and Confederate States, and whereas that the same citizens requested him to forbid the march of any United States force over Kentucky soil for the occupation of any post or place within Kentucky, and whereas, every precaution of public sentiment shows a determined purpose of the people to maintain a fixed position of self-defence, proceeding and intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either hostile section, but simply standing aloof from all unnatural strife, and taking no sides in the unnatural war between other States, and whereas, it is my duty, as I understand it, to see that the rights of the people of Kentucky are preserved inviolate, and that she takes no part in the present unnatural conflict, except as mediator between the belligerent parties, and hoping Kentucky may become a successful mediator between them, and in order to prevent a hostile outbreak against all suspicion of purpose to force Kentucky out of the Union at the point of the bayonet, which may have been strongly and wrongfully urged in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the State Guard,

Now, therefore, I do hereby notify and warn all other States seeking to force Kentucky out of the United Confederate States, that I hereby forbid the encampment upon Kentucky soil for any purpose whatever, and am authorized by invitation or permission of the legislature and executive authorities. I especially forbid all citizens of Kentucky, whether incorporated in the State Guard or otherwise, making any hostile demonstrations against any of the States or its citizens, to be considered by the courts of lawful authorities to form the basis of treason, or any offence at home, with military orders and refrain from all words and acts likely to provoke a collision, and so much raise confidence that the least danger or calamity of invasion may be averted, but the whole force prompt and efficient preparation to assume the paramount and supreme law of self-defence, and sternly of self-defence alone.

MOVEMENT OF KENTUCKY TROOPS

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 20.

A battalion of the Second Regiment of State Guard will encamp 40 miles south of here, at Paroquet Springs, to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., THURSDAY, May 16.

Strong batteries cover all the approaches to the channels and are capable of resisting any attack.

Capt. REYNOLDS, United States Post-Master at San Antonio, has resigned.

The officers taken by Col. VAN HORN are on parole.

Information has been received that CORTINA is rapidly preparing for another raid on the Texas settlers on the Rio Grande. There is another statement, that CORTINA, with a large force, is marching up the left bank of the Rio Grande.

Recruits are pouring in from all direction to join CORTINA, and it is believed a formidable force is already concentrated on the river.

Six recruits from Matamoras, *en route* to join CORTINA, were arrested.

Col. FOARD is preparing to give the enemy a warm reception.

Fort Brown is in a complete state of defence.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, May 20.

A passenger who has just arrived from Texas, reports that Gen. YORNG was pursuing Capt. MONTGOMERY and the Federal troops. The baggage and ammunition trains were overtaken and seized with some horses and horses.

Capt. MONTGOMERY evacuated Fort Washita.

Gen. YOUNG determined to take Forts Rebuckle and Cobb.

THE REPORTED MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO WILLIAMSPORT UNFOUNDED.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, May 20.

The Confederate troops have not yet crossed the Potomac to Williamsport. They have no tents, and very little, if any, provisions. The commander says that he has no intention to cross. This is reliable.

It is reported that 1,500 more men are expected to-night, with eight pieces of artillery.

CAPTURED BY A PRIVATEER.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 20.

A dispatch to Friday's New-Orleans *Picayune*, by the Balize line, says the privateer Steamer *Calhoun* captured, on the 15th, the bark *Ocean Eagle*, Capt. LUCE, from Rockland, Me., with 3,144 casks of lime, consigned to CORBY & FARWELL.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 20.

The following will appear in to-morrow morning's St. Louis papers:

Whereas, Much excitement and apprehension exists in the public mind on account of the supposed intention of the Federal Government towards those persons who disapprove its action, and particularly on account of rumors afloat on the street that a large number of warrants for the arrest of disaffected persons had already been, or would be issued; to allay excitement and quiet apprehensions, I am authorized by Gen. HARNEY to state that these rumors are groundless; that the Government has no purpose of oppression for opinion's sake, and means only to hold those accountable who commit overt acts against it. In disregard of their allegiance.

(Signed,) J. A. BROWNLEE.
President of Police Commissioners.

FERDINAND KENNETT, a prominent citizen and politician of Missouri, died at his residence last night.

CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, May 20.

The Congressional proceedings to-day were public, but unimportant. It is reported Congress will adjourn to-morrow. Various speculations are indulged in about the probable place of reassembling. Richmond, in July, seems the most popular belief.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me. Monday, May 20.

The Biddeford Volunteers arrived here to-day, to to join the Fifth Regiment. A company from Lewesston also arrived to-day to join the same regiment. The regiment is now complete, excepting one company which will soon be here. Seven of the companies voted unanimously to-day to enlist for three years.

The First Regiment will not leave to-morrow as reported.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 20.

The Second New-York Regiment arrived here this evening, and marched along Chestnut street, and were received with much enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENT'S PET LAMBS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to read carefully the war correspondence sent to your paper, particularly that portion relative to the Fire Regiment. We were hurriedly organized, and instead of being, as stated, *unfortunate* in our selection of men, we have been remarkably fortunate. Out of one thousand and fifty men we can find but *five* who have acted disgracefully, and even these cases are not so bad as represented. No regiment that has left the City has had less disorderly men than ours. The reports against the regiment are very injurious, and as we are on our good behavior, we want the credit of it. We value a good name at home, and will strive to deserve it, and ask your assistance. Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. LEVERICK,
Captain Company E, Fire Zouaves.

CAMP LINCOLN, near Washington, D. C.

A CASE IN POINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the King of Delhi, or the King of Oude, during the rebellion in India, had issued letters-of-marque and reprisal to the pirates of the Indian ocean against British merchant ships, would their "rights as belligerents" have been recognized? What would have been the position in the eyes of the civilized world, of the nation that had admitted them? Is not the case stronger as against the Confederate usurpation?

FAIR PLAY.

NO MORE FIRE ENGINES WANTED IN WASHINGTON.

Last week, Engine Company No. 42 of this City, forwarded a message to Washington, volunteering to take their new steam fire-engine to that city. They have just received the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 17, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR.—The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th inst., and to assure you that, though he appreciates the generous patriotism that prompted your offer, no necessity at present exists for your services in this City. I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY, Secretary.

JOSEPH D. COSTA, Esq., Foreman Engine Company No. 42.

FLAG RAISING AT FISHKILL.

On the 15th inst., a beautiful flag was raised at the residence of HENRY D. SEGEWOOD, in East Fishkill, Dutchess county. An enthusiastic company was present, which, after several patriotic speeches, dispersed, even more patriotic than when it assembled.

This old town is all right for the Union and the flag.

A NOTICE TO PAYMASTERS OF REGIMENTS.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Regimental Paymaster will be supplied with blank books and pay rolls by applying at my office, No. 237 Broadway, (over Broadway Bank,) Room No. 11. THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster General.

THE UNION DEFENCE FUND

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Capt. Thos. Ingersoll, ship Francis P. Sage	$50
George Abel	10
Henry Davis Ward	50
Anonymous	5
Wm. A. Conway, "New Bowery Theatre"	266
Daniel V. H. Perin, jr.	20
John Thompson	25
Walter W. Churchman	15
John Lasher	15
[illegible]	15
Morgan & Co.	15
W. Sloane	15
H. Vroomans	10
John W. Gilbert	10
R. F. Curtis	10
H. H. Brunes	10
J. Richardson	100
Charles J. H. Well	100

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, at No. 30 Pine-street, Room No. 8. THEODORE DEHON.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DE KALB REGIMENT—YORKVILLE

This Regiment, under command of Mr. VON GILSA is now complete, numbering about 900 men. The Artillery Regiment, which had been organized under Mr. LIEUTENDORF, not having completed its time to be accepted by the State, decided to join the De Kalb Regiment. Col. VON GILSA returned from Philadelphia yesterday, with about 150 men, which bring the Regiment up to the number mentioned. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER and Mr. R. A. WITTEMARE of the Union Defence Committee, inspected the Zouave Company, under Capt. DITTENHOFER, on Sunday, and expressed the highest gratification at the proficiency of these men. The Regiment will be equipped during the week, and men of the highest authority have guaranteed that they shall be accepted and received into the regular service to-morrow. Shoes, stockings and shirts have been supplied to those requiring them, and the families of those needing assistance have been or will be provided for.

ENCAMPMENT AT BELLEVUE GARDEN.

The lack of proper accommodations for the Regiment of Sappers and Miners of Col. J. MCLEAN MURPHY, now quartered at the Bellevue Garden, was made painfully apparent yesterday, during the cold rainstorm which prevailed. With not sufficient room for shelter, the men were seen crouching under the fences and trees, many of them complaining loudly of the lack of accommodations, and other neglects of the authorities. Blankets, shoes and cheap blue overalls have been given out, but in their present quarters the grounds are low and marshy, and prejudicial to the health of the men, besides rendering it difficult to preserve necessary discipline. If this Regiment is to be kept in service, they should have new quarters assigned them at once. The officers are exerting every influence to keep the men quiet until proper provision is made for them—a task which is getting to be very laborious.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT THE OLD ARSENAL.

The Scott Life Guard, stationed here, have received their full equipment, except their caps. They are comfortably quartered and provided for, and expect orders to move to-day or to-morrow.

PARADE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth Regiment New-York State troops, Col. CHILD, paraded yesterday morning, and were reviewed at Madison-square. They turned out about nine hundred strong. They are all uniformed, but paraded without arms. After the review they passed down Fifth avenue, and honored their late Colonel, VAN BUREN, with a marching salute. Col VAN BUREN appeared and acknowledged the compliment. They then marched down Broadway and were dismissed at Bond-street. Capt. STORY, of Company C, was promoted to the position of Major at the last meeting of the board of officers. By a general order, No. 8, this Regiment is directed to assemble in full fatigue uniform on Wednesday (to-morrow,) at 12 o'clock, in Washington-square, when, it is supposed, the Regiment will march.

GERMAN INFANTRY REGIMENT.

This Regiment quitted their quarters at Jone's Wood last Saturday, and now occupy Elm Park, where ample and unobstructed room for drill is obtained. A large building on the premises contains the officers apartment, which is fitted up with a good degree of taste, and several attractive paintings adorn the walls. A new company (K) was formed yesterday, and inspected by Major HUSBELL. The following are the company officers:

ADAM PEARL, Captain; CHARLES F. ELSNER, First Lieutenant; ALEXANDER SCHEMBACH, Second Lieutenant. The regimen is under the command of Col. VON STEINWEHR, and numbers the full complement of men.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

Col. KERRIGAN has about 500 men under his command, at the foot of West Forty-ninth street. Arrangements have been completed, whereby the soldiers are furnished regularly, three times a day, with good wholesome food, and a plenty of it. They are in want, however, of a proper supply of shoes. They are improving rapidly in their drill, and perfect harmony and content prevails. They will soon change their quarters to Hart's Island, where commodious barracks have been erected for them. The officers only, are uniformed as yet.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

A detachment of the Legion, numbering 222 men, are also stationed in the building foot of West Forty-ninth-street. They are a fine body of men, and are zealous for the cause which has called them together. Pressing applications to join this corps are being daily received from Boston and other cities, but their present limited accommodations would not justify them in augmenting their number to any great extent.

GERMAN RIFLES AT PALACE GARDEN.

This corps are waiting, with some impatience, for their quota of arms, and are equally impatient for marching orders. The men have made great advancement in drill, and, in that respect, will compare favorably with troops who have had superior advantages. Their present location is rather contracted for field practice, and for this reason they are desirous to reach Staten Island as soon as possible.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Col. J. H. HOBART WARD's command leave this City to-day for East New-York, where they will go under canvas.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment, from Albany, under command of Col. TOWNSEND, will leave the Park Barracks to-day and go into encampment on the Battery.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

On Lafayette-place, Thursday, 5 o'clock, Mrs. Dr. STEPHENS will present this Regiment with a stand of colors. The Regimental colors will also be presented at the same time, by another lady. Col. D'TRASSY has had presented to him, by one of the companies under his command, a beautiful set of flags, which he will present to the Regiment at the same time.

DEATH OF COLONEL VOSBURGH.

The remains of this officer are expected to arrive here to-day. Ten men from each company of the Seventy-First are detailed as an escort. Members from the Seventy Ninth, Ninth, Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, and other regiments, will act as a guard of honor. The funeral will take place from his father's, in Greenwich-avenue.

IMPERIAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MARRITT's regiment has been accepted by Gen. SCOTT, as one of the fourteen additional regiments to be sent from this City. This organization is ordered to go into quarters immediately, and in the course of a few days a pattern uniform will be adopted. This regiment has been fortunate in obtaining experienced officers. J. L. FRASSA, formerly of the Second Regiment, and latterly well known as captain in the Eighth, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel; G. G. DE L. BYRON, for seventeen years in the British East India and Persian service, Major; Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain.

COL. ALLEN'S REGIMENT AT STATEN ISLAND.

This Regiment is still anxiously awaiting orders to leave for the seat of war, which, it is expected, will be forthcoming in a day or two. Yesterday, as the Colonel and Staff were in the City on business, Capt. WM. COLES was in command of the encampment, and discharged his duties with the proficiency of an old campaigner. The rain, however, interfered with the parades. Continued complaints are being made of assaults on Col. ALLEN'S Regiment by men from Col. WILSON'S, and *vice versa*. Cross-complaints have been made before the State Authorities, and will soon be investigated.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES AT STATEN ISLAND.

The rain yesterday prevented the customary drill, but could not dampen the ardor of the troops, who, despite board beds, stone pillows, roofs that leak, and rigorous drill duty, continue as merry as crickets. Col. WILSON complains that Col. ALLEN'S men continually interfere with his peaceable corps, fire random musket shots, and otherwise infringe upon the strict rules of military etiquette. Col. WILSON indignantly denies the assertions that have been cast upon his command, and only asks for active service to show the true mettle of his men.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. SANFORD.

The following orders have been promulgated

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1861.

General Orders, No. 6.—The Major-General leaves the City to take command of the regiments belonging to the Division, now in the City of Washington.

The command of the Division in New-York, during his absence, devolves upon Brigadier-General HALL. Gen. HALL will also take charge of the organization of the Militia force for Home Service under Special Orders No. 100, from General Head quarters.

The Engineer of the Division Staff remaining in New-York will report to him for the performance of duty.

Several promotions and appointments having been made in the Division Staff, the Major-General announces its present organization.

Col. George W. Morrell, Division Inspector.
Col. Charles D. Mead, Division Judge-Advocate.
Col. Lewis A. Sayre, Hospital Surgeon.
Col. Henry W. Benham, Division Engineer.
Lieut. Col. Richard S. Smith, Division Quartermaster.
Lieut Col. George F. Woodward, Assistant Hospital Surgeon.
Maj. Thomas E. Arden, Division Paymaster.
Maj. James Foster, Jr., Aid-de-Camp.
Maj William E. Townsend, Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. Clarence S. Brown, Volunteer Aid.
Maj. Alexander Hamilton, Volunteer Aid.

They will be received and respected accordingly.

The following officers of the Staff will accompany the Major General to Washington

Col. Morgan, Division Inspector.
Lieut. Col. Sharp, Division Quartermaster.
Maj. Arden, Division Paymaster.
Majors Townsend and Brown, Aids-de-Camp.
Maj. Hamilton, Volunteer Aid.

By order of
CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major General.
GEO. W. MORRELL, Division Inspector.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT

Tents for this regiment have been received, and it will go into encampment on Riker's Island to-morrow. As soon as the men are settled in their new quarters election for officers will take place. The officers of this regiment are very much discouraged at the action of the Union Defence Committee, they state that it has always been understood that their regiment should be one of the fourteen sent off. But now, five regiments which do not exist, and which have never been organized, have been added by the Union Defence Committee in preference to Col. ANDREW SHERMAN'S corps. When the Commissaries of this regiment was told of the Committee's decision, he threatened to disband, but was requested not to do so. This command has been organized over six weeks, during the last two of a thousand men have received their rations at the head quarters. As only three thousand dollars in all has been received by this regiment, it actually falls upon the officers to feed this large body of men out of their private purses.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

This fine body of men, under command of Col. CARR, will leave to-morrow for Fort Monroe. Since their arrival they have been quartered at DAVIES's new store in Canal-street, and have taken their rations at the Park Barracks. These men are fully armed uniformed. The remainder of the equipments will be sent after them. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel J. B. Carr; Lieut.-Colonel, R. Wells Kenyon; Major, R. D. Bloss; Adjutant, T. Quinn, Surgeon, R. B. Bontecue; Assistant Surgeon, LeRoy McLean, Quarter-master, C. S. McArthur; Company A, Capt. Armitage, Lieut. Link Ensign Hitchcock, Company B, Capt. W. A. Olmstead, Lieut. T. Clement Hardcock, Ensign Lee Churchill; Company C, Capt. Geo. Holt, Lieut. S. Lee Perkins, Ensign W. H. Pitt; Company D, Capt M. Cassidy, Lieut. J. Maguire, Ensign McCaffrey; Company E, Capt. G. W. Wilson, Lieut. John Quackenbush, Ensign L. E. Wilson; Company F, Sidney Parks. Lieut. James A. Cross, Ensign Geo. Harrison; Company G, W. B. Lieut. James A. Savage, Ensign T. Sullivan; Company H, Capt. McNutt, Lieut. O'Brien, Ensign McFetue; Company I, Capt. W. McConihe, Lieut. Jas. Lahura, Ensign Geo. Taffee; Company K, Capt J. L. Oats, Lieut. Jamsen, Ensign Kalbe.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

The Secretary reports that 16 000 names have already been enrolled. Two regiments are ready to be mustered into the service of the United States, Brig.-Gen. HENRY STAINES, at the suggestion of Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, was appointed commander of this organization.

THE ARTISTS' PATRIOTIC FUND.

The rooms of Messrs GOUPEL & Co. have been accepted by the Artists Committee for the exhibition of pictures, presented in aid of the Artists' Fund for the aid of the families of the volunteers. More than seventy pictures are already on exhibition, and many more are expected. The pictures will be sold at auction at the Exchange, on the 29th of May.

A FLAG FOR THE FREE ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to correct a statement that appeared in the TIMES of Saturday, to the effect that "a flag is sadly wanted by the students of the Free Academy, whose patriotism, your informant says, is great, while their purses, he pathetically adds, are small? He also requests "anybody, who wishes to help them in their undertaking, to send their donations" to the undersigned.

The first flag that was raised on any of the City colleges, was unfurled from the Free Academy, on the 19th of April. One of larger dimensions than could then be procured, will be substituted in a few days. No donations, however, are required, and none will be received.

The patriotism at which your courteous and grammatical correspondent sneers, demonstrates itself by the presence at the seat of war, as volunteers in their country's cause, of more than forty of the alumni and undergraduates of the institution. Respectfully,

GILBERT M. ELLIOTT.

FREE ACADEMY, Monday, May 20, 1861.

BROOKLYN FIREMEN FOR WASHINGTON.

Mr. JOSEPH MONTROSS, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Western District, yesterday tendered the services of his Company to the authorities at Washington, through the Union Defence Committee. The services of the Company have been accepted.

Senator Douglas Improving.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 20.

Senator DOUGLAS' health is improving, and he is now considered about out of danger.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Alfred Ely and lady, of Rochester; Mr. Keys, of Lockport, N. Y.; J. Antonia and A. Pegia, of Havana; Hon. John Magee, of Bath; L. C. Woodruff of Buffalo; R. S. M. Cook, of the U. S. Navy, and G. H. Reynolds, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hot

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3016. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Affairs Unchanged at the Federal Capital.

The Funeral of Col. Vosburgh of the Seventy-first.

Important Movements of the Government.

Seizure of Telegrams in all the Northern Offices.

A British Vessel Attempts to Run the Blockade at Charleston, and is Seized as a Prize.

FLOYD A GENERAL IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The Outposts at the Relay House Fired upon.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN THE NORTH.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The event of to-day in Washington was the funeral of Col. VOSBURGH.

At an early hour, it was determined to forward his remains by the 2½ o'clock train. The funeral services were performed at the Navy-yard, in the presence of the President and members of his Cabinet; the Seventy-first, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments of New-York, the Rhode Island Regiment, the officers and men of the Navy-yard, and a large number of officers from the various Regiments in the neighborhood. The entire Seventy-first chaunted a hymn, composed for the occasion by a member of the Light Guard attached to the Seventy-first.

After the ceremonies, the remains were escorted to the railroad depôt, the Rhode Island and Twelfth Regiments acting as a guard of honor. After these came a corps of Marines and a carriage conveying the attending physicians, then the hearse, drawn by four horses. Upon the coffin was spread the glorious banner in whose defence Col. VOSBURGH had come to Washington. After the hearse was the led horse of the deceased, and then the Seventy first as mourners, without arms and with muffled drums. Following were the carriages of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD, containing the President and members of his Cabinet. The procession closed with the Sixty-ninth, and a long line of carriages containing military officers.

It is a matter of regret that the Seventh Regiment did not attend the funeral of Col. VOSBURGH, they remaining absent because some point of military etiquette had been violated—I believe because the regiment had not received official notice of the death.

OUTPOSTS FIRED UPON.

Last night the outposts at the Relay House, consisting of detachments of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, were fired upon. They immediately rallied and searched for their assailants, but they were horsemen, and fled as soon as they had fired upon the pickets.

Col. JONES received very unexpected orders this morning to report to Gen. BUTLER at Annapolis. Accordingly, accompanied by one of his officers, he went by the next train to that post. Maj. WATSON in the meantime is in command at the Relay Camp.

The Twentieth New-York Regiment guard the road from the Junction to Annapolis. They are in good health, but are much exposed for want of sufficient camp equipage. They have ample provisions, and the citizens along the route are reported as very kind to them.

AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE.

Gen. CADWALLADER will be ordered to exercise increased vigilance, on account of reports of several improper and riotous proceedings at Baltimore.

Strong pressure is making on the President for the appointment, as Governor of Utah Territory, of Mr. HARRIS, of Vermont, who was sent out several years ago by President FILLMORE as Secretary of said Territory, under BRIGHAM YOUNG, at the time when the seriens difficulties between the Federal Government and the Mormens began.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The time for the reception of proposals for the remainder of the United States stock, amounting to nearly $9,000,000, under the act of February, has been extended to Saturday. The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States, will be accepted.

EX-GOV. FLOYD having been commissioned as General in the Confederate service, has commenced raising a brigade in Virginia.

The Navy Department is not unmindful of the importance of placing United States vessels under the command of officers whose loyalty is unquestioned.

A dispatch, dated Portsmouth, from a Southern source, says: "Owing to the firing into the battery at Sewell's Point, lively times are expected, and that perhaps troops will be marched to the Point from Norfolk."

Private BLACK, of Company E, Fourteenth New-York Regiment, a resident of Brooklyn, accidentally, and it is supposed fatally, shot himself this morning, while drawing a load. The ball entered his right breast and passed out at the shoulder.

The remains of Col. VOSBURGH were to-day conveyed to the railroad station, for transmission to New-York—the Seventy-first Regiment as mourners, accompanied by the Twelfth of that State, and the Rhode Island Regiment.

Surgeon FINLAY will be appointed Surgeon-General of the army, in place of DAWSON deceased.

It is a sufficient denial of the reports as to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT's infirm health, to say that he is engaged in the discharge of his official duties not only throughout the day, but till a late hour every night.

Physicians Lincoln, Dove, Storrow, Hines, Young, Lank, and Waters, have been commissioned as acting-assistant surgeons, to attend to the troops in Washington and vicinity, in conjunction with those of the Army.

The President and Secretaries SEWARD, CHASE, and CAMERON, were among others of distinction who attended the funeral obsequies of Col VOSBURGH to-day.

EZRA FANNINGTON has been appointed Post-master of Newburgh, N. Y.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. SEWARD elegantly entertained, to-night, the principal officers of the New-York Seventh and Twelfth, the Fifth Massachusetts, and Fourth Pennsylvania, and those of the Rhode-Island Artillery, the regimental and company officers of the Army, together with several officers of the Navy, Foreign Ministers, and other invited guests. The scene was brilliant and imposing. As on a former similar occasion, the evidences of hospitality abounded.

Hon. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, of New York, made a stirring and eloquent speech to the New-York Seventh Regiment to-day, at their encampment. He invoked them by no means to retire to their homes before the close of the war, and expressed a strong desire to advance South.

The remains of Col. VOSBOOSON were conveyed to New York by the Adams Express Company. Mr. HOXY, the New-York agent, having detailed a special car, and extra messengers to accompany the military escort.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

SEIZURE OF TELEGRAMS.

Mr. MURRAY, the United States Marshal for this District, on Monday afternoon proceeded, in company with Mr. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Police, to the office of the American Telegraph Company, and seized all the telegrams on file which have been sent from the office for a year past. The seizure was made in pursuance of orders from Washington, and similar orders, it appears, had been given, and like seizures made, simultaneously, in all the Northern cities and towns. The precise object which the Government have in view in this proceeding has not transpired, and the Government officials in this City are entirely ignorant, or non-communicative upon the subject. It is supposed, however, that an examination of the telegrams will throw a flood of light upon the history of the Southern conspiracy, the length of time it has been actively at work, the material aid it has received from the North, and the names of many of those who have been implicated in it,—including, as is believed, some who are now professing great zeal for the Union. The seizure was made very quietly, and it was the expressed wish of the Telegraph Company, with which the Marshal coincided, that it should not be made public, but the impossibility of this soon became apparent, for before the Marshal had left the office, telegrams came flying in from Boston, Philadelphia and other places, announcing that similar seizures had been simultaneously made at those offices. The telegrams are under a guard of Deputy Marshals, awaiting further orders from Washington. It is expected that agents will be deputed by Government to examine them and report the contents of such as trace any significance in connection with the Southern conspiracy. A large force will be required for this purpose, the number of telegrams at the New-York office alone, being sufficient to keep a dozen clerks busy for the next three months.

THE MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday morning says:

"At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Marshal MILWARD by order of the United States Government, proceeded to all the telegraph offices in this city, having himself wires running to the South, and took possession of all the telegraphic dispatches that had been left for transmission Southward.

At the same hour a similar movement took place in every Northern city and town where an office had been established. The Marshal was accompanied by District Attorney Gen. A. Coffee and Deputy-Marshals JENKINS, SCHAFFER, Miller and Searkey. Whether or not any exception to this rigid surveillance will be made in the case of dispatches to and from the Federal Capital is not yet definitely known."

PRIZE CAPTURED AT CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 21.

The ship *Gen Parkhill*, of Liverpool for Charleston, has arrived in charge of a prize crew of the *Niagara*. She was spoken off Cape Romain the 12th, and ordered off. The next day she was captured in attempting to run the blockade. She was towed up to the Navy yard.

The prize ship is 660 tons, with a general cargo, a large portion being salt. It is suspected that arms and munitions of war are concealed under the salt.

She was commanded by Capt. FORBES, the former captain being murdered on the outer voyage by some of the crew.

She had two Secession flags flying.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 21—P. M.

Capt. FORBES denies having known anything of the blockade or display of secession flags. After his vessel was brought to by a shot from the *Niagara*, he was furnished with a passport to proceed to any port North. He hoisted a flag bearing the initials of the owners, and then the vessel was seized on the supposition that the flag was a signal to the shore. The secession flags which were on board belonged to PIKE, the former captain of the vessel.

CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The schooner *Marshal Perrin*, Capt GIBBS, at this port from Sagua, states that on the 13th inst., lat. 31° 30', lon. 78° 40', spoke schooner *Victoria*, who wanted Capt. GIBBS to keep a sharp look out for privateers, as he had been chased by one the night previous, but had outsailed her. The *Victoria* reported to be from the Southern Confederacy, bound South.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 21.

A train dispatched for the South this evening with 2,000 troops. It is understood it would stop at Gray's Ferry, to receive an Ohio regiment.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, May 21.

Two reconnoissances pushed southward from this point yesterday. There is a report to day that they penetrated the lines of the Confederate Army and went deliberately through their camps. They saw three hundred troops ten miles from Harper's Ferry, and seven hundred at Williamsport. No reinforcements arrived to day up to 6 o'clock at the latter point. Nothing is known yet as to the movements of the troops from this point. It is believed a forward movement is certain, as soon as Gen. WILLIAMS returns.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 15.

Congress re assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, when prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. SIMMONS.

The Secretary read the journal of the public proceedings of the previous day, which were confirmed.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill establishing and organizing a Court of the Confederate States for the State of Virginia.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, from the Committe on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to be entitled "An act for the protection of certain Indian tribes." The clerk commenced reading the bill, and it appeared that the provisions of it extended protection over the Indian territory south of Kansas.

On motion of Mr. KEITT the further reading was suspended, and on his motion Congress went into secret session.

SECESSION OUTRAGES IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 21.

A dispatch to Gov MORTON, from Bedford, Indiana, says that a messenger had arrived at that place from Dover Hill, Martin County, Indiana, stating that a man named DROMGOOLE, formerly a resident of Dover Hill, at the head of 300 Secessionists, was committing depredations. He had arrested several citizens, some of whom, it is supposed, he hung.

The greatest excitement prevailed. DROMGOOLE was driven out of the town by Union men, for expressing disunion sentiments, three weeks ago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 21—P. M.

The secession raid on Martin County turns out to be a depredation of a band of desperadoes, who have been plundering and threatening the lives of the citizens. A mob of 100 armed men yesterday arrested four citizens at Dover's Hill, which gave rise to the report of their being Secessionists.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 21.

Major-Gen. PRICE, Commander-in-Chief of the Missouri Militia, arrived last night, and this morning had an interview with Gen. HARNEY, when a plan was agreed upon for the maintenance of peace, and the avoidance of future conflicts between the Federal and State Governments. They mutually declare a common object, that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State, and subordination to the laws of the General and State Governments, and unite in recommending all persons to respect each other's rights throughout the State, and make no attempt to exercise unauthorized powers, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all unlawful proceedings, which can only disturb the public peace. Gen. PRICE pledges the whole power of the State officers to maintain order among the people of the State, and Gen. HARNEY declares that this object, being assured, he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements which might otherwise create excitement and jealousies, which he most earnestly desires to avoid. They therefore enjoin upon the people to attend their civil business, and express the hope that the unjust elements which have threatened so seriously to disturb the public peace may soon subside, and be remembered only to be deplored.

A private dispatch from Helena, Ark., announces the explosion of the steamer *Kentucky*, yesterday, and a loss of twenty lives, including both the clerks, but no particulars are given. The *Kentucky* was a Memphis and Vicksburgh mail packet, and valued at $20,000.

A private dispatch also announces that the Southern Confederacy has established a blockade at Memphis, prohibiting the passage of all upward bound boats.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The blockade fleet presents the unprecedented spectacle of six American flag-ships, with full-rank Commodores attached, all on one squadron. The *Colorado* will fly the wide flag of Flag-officer MERVINE; the *Wabash*, that of SAMUEL MERCER; the *Cumberland*, that of G. J. PENNSGOAT. the *Sabine*, that of H. A. ADAMS; the *R. R. Cuyler*, (chartered,) that of F. B. ELLISON; the *Mississippi*, that of T. O. SELFRIDGE; and the *Minnesota*, "the flag ship of them all," that of Commodore STRINGHAM, of New-York. The *Powhatan* will doubtless soon have a Flag-officer appointed to her, and the *Roanoke* also.

The first United States man-of-war ever commissioned with exclusively Northern officers, had her ensign hoisted yesterday at Boston. She is the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, late of the China fleet, a vessel rating 1,692 tons burden, carrying 11 guns and 340 men. Commodore MERVINE, of New-York, late Commander in-Chief of our forces on the Pacific station, has his head quarters on the *Mississippi*, which will for a short time take the position of chief ship of the Gulf department of the blockade. The *Colorado* will relieve her in about two weeks. The officers who go in the *Mississippi* are:

Flag Officer of the Gulf Division of the Blockading Squadron, William MERVINE, of New-York.

Commander, Captain Thomas O. SELFRIDGE, of Massachusetts.

First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Francis WILKINSON, of Massachusetts.

Second Lieutenant, Aaron K. HUGHES, of New-York.

Third Lieutenant, John Madigan, Jr., of Maine.

Fourth Lieutenant, E. P. WILLIAMS of Maine.

Fifth Lieutenant, T. McKean BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.

Master, George Dewey, of Vermont.

Paymaster, T. Marston TAYLOR, of New-Jersey.

Surgeon, Robert F. MACCOUN, of New-Jersey. Assistant Surgeon, J. W. SCIVELY, of Indiana.

Chief Engineer, Elbridge LAWTON of Massachusetts. First Assistant Engineers, R. M. HOFFMAN of Pennsylvania. William H. HULL of New York. Third Assistant Engineers, S. R. BROOKS, William H. BLAKING, of Pennsylvania; James J. NOBLE, Fred. S. MCKEAN.

Gunner, William COPE, of Pennsylvania. Sail maker, George E. LAZAR, of New-York. Boatswain, Joseph LEWIS. Captain's Clerk, Francis C. SELFRIDGE. Paymaster's Clerk, David F. POWER. Pilot, Benjamin T. CLIFFORD. Acting Midshipmen, Edward E. PLEDGE, H. L. JOHNSON, A. C. ALEXANDER, E. F. WOOLWARD, Albert S. BARKER, J. R. BARTLETT, Walter ABBOTT.

The Southern journals are trying to make a point of the appointment to prominent positions in the Federal army of officers who have not received a military education at the regular schools. The following officers now in the United States service never graduated at any army school: Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Gen. WOOL, and over thirty Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors at the head of the army who have all distinguished themselves in war. Four-fifths of our chief regular officers were educated at other than military establishments, the Lieutenants and Captains being the highest grades in which West Point scholars figure to any conspicuous extent. Even Gen. TWIGGS, and others who have resigned from the regular ranks are still "outsiders."

The Ordnance Department of Governor's Island is at present engaged in a very novel undertaking viz: filling Columbiads. It is a difficult thing to be accomplished successfully, but the authorities feel quite equal to the task. Several large guns are now undergoing the operation.

A detachment of recruits from the newly-opened rendezvous in Philadelphia, arrived at this port yesterday, and were immediately transferred to Governor's Island. There are nearly 600 troops now in command of Col. SCOTT, 400 of whom are sufficiently drilled to be ordered for regimental service at once. The recruiting business shows some improvement, more men being enlisted this week than any of the past four.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard is obliged to supply the calls of nearly all the other naval stations. Last evening a large quantity of ordnance guns, shot, shell, &c., was shipped for Boston, to go on board the vessels preparing there for the home fleet. Even the ships fitting out at Portsmouth will have to come here for their batteries, while local work has increased tenfold.

The chartered steamer *Montgomery* received her armament yesterday. It consists of four short thirty-two-pounders aft, and one ten-inch gun forward. A large supply of ammunition will be stowed away in the shot-locker this evening. The *Bienville* completed her preparations for sea last night, and will probably go to day. The *Roanoke Savannah*, and other crafts, progress rapidly. Paymaster EVERETT has been replaced on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, by Paymaster MASSEY. There are no other personal changes at the station.

AFFAIRS AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The United States brig *Perry*, Lieut. Tees. W. BARNES, commanding, was towed below this morning. It is reported that she will proceed direct to Aspinwall and act as convoy to the California steamers crossing the Gulf, to protect them from privateers. The *Buchanan* has anchored on account of head winds.

The steam-frigate *Mississippi* has hauled into the stream. She will not probably sail before Thursday.

The gun-boat *South Carolina* will probably leave the same day.

Orders have been issued to muster the first regiment into the service of the United States.

LIBERALITY OF THE OFFICERS AND WORKMEN OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Committee appointed by mass-meeting of the workmen of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, consisting of Benjamin F. Delano, Esq., Naval Constructor, Treasurer; Thomas H. Faron, Master Machinist; Romez Friganza, Master Joiner; William Merrifield, Master Smith; and John Fox, Master Blockmaker, meet every evening for the perfection of the arrangements for the distribution of the funds, (which now amount to about $5 000,) collected from the various departments, for the benefit of the families of those who have left their employment in the Yard, and volunteered their services for the defence of the Union.

Those families who have not been called upon, will be visited in a few days.

SEIZURE OF A POWDER-SLOOP.

Harbor Police-boat No. 6, coxwain NESBITT, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, discovered the sloop *Times* in the North River, deeply laden, and looking very suspicious. Upon boarding her, she was found to have 150 kegs powder snugly stowed. The parties having the sloop in charge were arrested, and sent to the Station-house for examination, while the vessel remains in the hands of the Police.

MORE OF GOV. BROWN'S THREATS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* publishes this pleasant little missive:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., May 11, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your letter reached this office while I was in Macon. I now reply that my proclamation applies alike to each and every debt due each and every citizen of any one of the so called Free States, with which we are at war. The law of nations makes no distinction, and it is not for the debtor here to decide that one of the citizens of a hostile State is our friend and another our enemy. It is the duty of the debtor to withhold payment *till the end of the war* in every case where the creditor is a citizen of a State which maintains a hostile attitude toward the Confederate States, of which Georgia is a member.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOSEPH E BROWN.

The Milledgeville *Union* has this paragraph, relative to the case of GREINER, who was arrested in Philadelphia, on a charge of treason, some days ago:

"We speak *by authority*, when we say that the Governor of this State has watched, with close attention, the progress of this case. The bond he will consider a nullity, and if the authorities in Pennsylvania attempt to enforce collection upon it, Gov. BROWN will seize property belonging to, or debts due any of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and convert the same into money and pay to Mr. GREINER, or his securities, all sums extorted from them on the bond, with all costs and damages which they may incur; and in the event Mr. GREINER, or any other citizen of Georgia, is imprisoned in Pennsylvania, or any other Northern State, for having obeyed his orders in the matter of Fort Pulaski, or any other military order given by him, he will, if to be found within the limits of this State, or elsewhere within his reach, arrest and imprison two of the citizens of such State, for every Georgian so confined, till he is discharged. And in the event Pennsylvania or any other hostile State, shall take the life of any citizen of Georgia, in any such case or upon any such pretext, Governor BROWN will order the seizure and prompt execution of two citizens of such State to pay the penalty. Upon this the authorities of such hostile State *may rely with implicit confidence*."

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writing on Monday, May 14, says:

One thousand troops from Georgia and Alabama have arrived within the last twenty-four hours. They are for the present, stationed at this point. A thousand more will arrive by the trains to-night and to-morrow morning.

A small steamer, one of some half a dozen probably, and which I see, by the Northern papers, have sailed for the South, arrived Monday in the fleet, and this morning has been steaming up and down the Gulf shore.

All doubts about the blockade of this port are now dispelled—it is a stern reality. A boat from the squadron, under a white flag, and bearing two officers of the United States Navy, arrived at the Navy-yard late last evening, and gave Gen. BRAGG official notification of the fact. I have been allowed to copy the following extract from Capt. ADAMS' letter to Gen. BRAGG:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SABINE,
Off PENSACOLA, May 13, 1861.

SIR: . . . . . The port is now strictly blockaded by a portion of the United States naval forces under my command. No coasting vessels will be permitted to enter or depart. Foreign vessels will be allowed two weeks from this date to settle their accounts and sail. After the expiration of that time they will be detained if they attempt to leave the harbor, and dealt with according to the laws against violating blockades.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. A. ADAMS, Captain.

Senior Officer present.

The soldiers had a great time this morning in transporting some heavy ordnance to the steamer from the depôt yard. It was amusing to witness their didos, and listen to their songs. They were not in the least particular about breaking buttons from their shirt bosoms, or lending their gay and tidy fitting jackets—it gave them such good excuses to visit the ladies at the "Military Aid Society," to have the damages repaired, and chat with the fair and gay. By the way, I have neglected to furnish you the names of the lady officers of this Society, but it is never too late to do good, so here they are: President, Mrs. CELESTINE GONZALES; Vice-President, Mrs. WM H. JORDAN, Treasurer, Mrs. J. T. CALDWELL, Secretary, Mrs. SAMUEL MCCLELLAND.

There are, or were yesterday, four small steamers in the United States squadron. Two of them have been plying in direction of the East Pass all the day. They are evidently in fears of such vessels evading the blockade, and coming through that narrow and shallow Pass. Perhaps these steamers are to take a part in the blockade of Mobile—the saucy little devils.

The same correspondent adds on May 15:

"President DAVIS, and Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Pensacola by last night's train.

To-day they are on a visit to Gen. BRAGG's camp at Warrington, and a thundering salute is now being fired from the Confederate batteries, in honor of their present."

The city is in a state of hilarious excitement in consequence of the visit of the distinguished chief of the Southern Confederacy. President DAVIS and Secretary MALLORY will return to Montgomery by to-night's train.

The President seems well and vigorous, but looks somewhat jaded and careworn, as might well be the case under the constant pressure of his onerous official responsibilities. Our boys were already prepared to do anything that man could do, but since seeing the face of their beloved Commander-in-chief—the man whose stern, unyielding valor made a single regiment a whole host at Buena Vista, and marched it's head into the very jaws of death to find victory there—they feel like doing more than man can do."

THE TROOPS AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, May 21.

Three companies arrived yesterday, one from Great Valley, one from Alton, and one from Jefferson County.

Clothing for the troops and gun carriages are arriving to-day. Eight regiments have been organized.

THE SECOND NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 21.

The Second Regiment of New-York passed through this city to-day. They marched up Lombard street from one depot to another. They were well received, and cheered in many parts of the route.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, May 21.

The regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers have received orders to proceed to Washington at once, and they will leave on Saturday morning. They would go sooner, but several soldiers are just recovering from the measles.

A PENNSYLVANIA JUDGE ON TREASON.

Judge CADWALADER devoted a part of his charge at the opening of the United States District Court in Philadelphia, on May 20, to a consideration of the law of treason. He showed how the Government had become involved in a war, which it was its duty to prosecute to the end, by the treachery of those who should have been its supporters. Any person carrying arms against the Government was of course guilty of treason, so was any one who accepted a commission in the service of the rebels, who attempted to furnish them information, though it did not reach them.

Misprision of treason is defined under the act of 1790, to consist of having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, and concealing, and not as soon as may be, disclosing and making known the same to the President of the United States or some one of the Judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some one of the Judges or Justices thereof. A prosecution for this offence may be sustained without a previous conviction of the treason which has been concealed or proceeding of any kind against the traitor.

At the close of the charge, a juror inquired if it was within the province of the Grand Jury to investigate frauds upon the Government in the matter of contracts, &c.

Judge CADWALADER replied that so far as these frauds were to the injury of the United States, and were in violation of acts of Congress, the jury could take cognizance.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

We find this remarkable paragraph in the editorials columns of the Rochester *Union*:

"This great and long-standing conspiracy was well known to its outlines to Mr. BUCHANAN himself. *We heard from his own lips* previous to his entering upon the duties of the Presidency, that he had been reliably informed (we think he said by Gov. WISE,) that the officers of the army and navy had been polled on the question whether in case of a rupture between the two sections of the Union, *they would respectively go with the North or the South; and that nearly every Southern man answered he would adhere to the section which gave him birth.* Here we have proof not only that this conspiracy had assumed its present determinate shape five years ago, and only waited for opportunity; but that Mr. BUCHANAN was perfectly well aware of the fact at the very time when he took some of the leaders into his Cabinet; and when he was passively aiding Cobb, FLOYD, THOMPSON and TOUCEY in their plans to cripple the Federal Government and assure the success of the rebellion."

MASSACHUSETTS HEAD-QUARTERS IN NEW-YORK.

From the Boston Journal.

By the following document it will be seen that Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, of New-York, has tendered the State authorities the use of his spacious room in New-York as head-quarters for Massachusetts troops in New-York, and they have designated him to look after our men there. His thorough business habits and extensive experience will well fit him for the trust confided to him.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL CHAMBER,
BOSTON, May 20, 1861.

Frank E. Howe, Esq., No. 203 Broadway, New York:

SIR: I have received with great pleasure the liberal and patriotic tender of the services of yourself and employes and the use of your premises on Broadway, for the benefit of the Massachusetts troops, and the general advancement of the interests of this Commonwealth, in its relations to the present war.

Expressing to you my thanks, I accept your generous offer. It will be of great advantage to our soldiers to make your premises their head-quarters so far as convenient while in New-York, and you may expect from time to time to be intrusted with the performance of various offices for their benefit.

Should you fall in with any sick or wounded Massachusetts officers or soldiers, you will please to relieve them at the expense of the State, and take measures for forwarding them to their homes.

With regard to the sundry other duties that we may ask of you to perform, you will see for as possible receive specific instructions as they arise.

You will please to make a weekly return of the expenses to be defrayed by this State, to this Department. Yours, faithfully,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

[For Additional Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.]

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Edinburgh and the Persia.

The American Question in the British House of Commons.

The Declaration of Lord John Russell on the Belligerent Rights of the South.

THE VIEWS OF LORD PALMERSTON.

Privateering to be Sanctioned.

Our Blockade of Southern Ports to be Disregarded.

Comments of the London Journals upon American Affairs.

Preparations for a Contingent Intervention.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., called at Queenstown on the 9th, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Her news was briefly epitomized in our telegraphic dispatches from the *Canadian*, and yet more briefly in those by the *Parana* at St. Johns.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool on the 11th, at about 10 30 A. M., and Queenstown on the evening of the 12th inst., arrived last evening.

The *Persia* brings £240,000 in specie, and 138 passengers.

The *North Briton* reached Londonderry on the morning, and Liverpool on the evening of the 9th inst. The *Pelion* arrived at Southampton, and the *Glasgow* at Queenstown, also on the evening of the 9th.

It is understood that a considerable quantity of war material was tendered as freight for the *Persia*, but was declined, on the ground that such freight would vitiate the policies effected on these steamers, and also because the agents of the Cunard Line desire to pursue a course of strict neutrality in American affairs.

American topics engage the English Press to the subordination of all others.

The declaration of Sir JOHN RUSSELL as to the belligerent rights conceded to the South appears to be approved very generally.

Alarm was making in the dispatch of a fleet of great strength to fill the American waters.

The *Times* says—"It is stated that policies of insurance are now being opened here for £1,000 000 of California bullion from Panama to London, these consignments being diverted from New-York in consequence of the peril of capture."

It is likewise mentioned, in further corroboration of the arguments regarding the adverse effect which must be produced in the American money markets by the occurrence of actual war, that some moderate sums are already in course of remittance to this country to be lodged at the current rate of interest for deposits.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th inst., Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it was not a criminal offence against the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act for any subject of Her Majesty to serve on board any privateer licensed by the person assuming, as President of the Southern Confederacy, to exercise power over a part of the United States, or for any person within Her Majesty's dominions, to assist in the equipment of such privateer; and, if so, whether he would take measures to prevent the infringement of the law, either by Her Majesty's subjects, or by any agents of the President of the Southern Confederacy, who are now in England; and, also, whether any such privateer, equipped in a part of Her Majesty's dominions, would not be liable to forfeiture.

Sir G. C. LEWIS—It is in the contemplation of Her Majesty's Government to issue a proclamation for the purpose of cautioning all Her Majesty's subjects against any interference in the hostilities between the Northern and Southern States of America. In that proclamation the general effect of the common and statute law on the matter will be stated. The general principle of our law is that no British subject shall enter into the service of any foreign Prince or Power, or engage in any hostilities that may be carried on between any two foreign States. With respect to the precise effect of the Foreign Enlistment Act in the case supposed, it would not be proper for me to undertake to lay it down, inasmuch as the construction of any statute is matter for judicial decision rather than for any opinion of my own. The general bearing of the law will, however, as I have said, be set forth in the proclamation.

During a debate upon the Chancellor's financial resolution, Mr. BENTINCK asked Government if information had not been received from America which induced the Government to alter their opinion in reference to their financial arrangements. A telegram of that day announced that the planting of cotton was neglected in the South, and that the growing crops were in danger. He wished to know whether, in the opinion of the Government, it was not probable that the present state of affairs in the United States would necessitate increased naval and military armaments on the part of this country, and that the failure of the cotton supply would produce great distress in the manufacturing districts, and materially affect the revenue.

Mr. CRAWFORD ridiculed the telegram, which, he said, was a mere cotton telegram, intended to affect the markets in their present excited state.

Lord PALMERSTON—With the permission of the House, I should like to give a reply to the question put to me by the honorable member for Norfolk. The honorable member asked me first, whether the Government are of opinion that the recent events in North America would lead to the necessity for increasing the present military or naval force of this country. I think I answered that upon a former occasion in the negative. I do not anticipate that anything now passing in America is likely to require any additions to our naval or military establishments. [Hear, hear.] The other question asked by the honorable member was, whether the events now passing in America are likely to diminish the duties upon customs below the amount calculated by my right honorable friend. My answer is, I do not anticipate that those events will have any such effect [Hear, hear.] The honorable member then asks me whether, in our opinion, these events are likely to interfere injuriously with the excise duties. I can only repeat a similar answer, and say that I do not anticipate that those events will have any such effect, [hear, hear,] so as to damage the calculations of my right honorable friend. [Hear, hear.]

The report on the financial measures was brought up, and Mr. GLADSTONE said he would introduce a bill founded upon them on the 13th inst.

Mr. BANKS put some questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the shortcomings of the Galway line.

Mr. GLADSTONE explained the position of affairs. He admitted that notwithstanding the delays that had been granted, the Company had as yet but one new steamer in the service—the *Columbia*—and she had been compelled to put into Halifax short of coal. The *Hibernia*, in her present condition, had been condemned by the Admiralty as unseaworthy. Government refused to send a mail by the *Parana* as she does not come up to contract stipulations. As regards the vote for the subsidy, Mr. GLADSTONE said he should enter into communication with the Post-master-General on the subject, and he promised to produce all the correspondence relative to the contract, with the utmost dispatch.

In the House of Lords on the 10th the Earl of Derby expressed a hope that the proclamation about to be issued with respect to the civil war in America, would give a distinct and emphatic warning to British subjects, that if they joined privateers or became involved on either side, their blood would be on their own heads, and they must not look to England for protection or redress.

Earl GRANVILLE said that would be the natural result of the proclamation, and it was only delayed in order that its wording might be carefully considered.

The London *American* states that preparations were being made to hold an American Union meeting in London.

The London *Times*, in reviewing the latest phase of the American crisis, says that something like a regular campaign in the region of Maryland appears to be now unavoidable, and the Border land will perhaps witness horrors to be remembered for generations. All that England can do is to keep aloof from the dreadful encounter. Her counsel or mediation might as well be offered to the hurricanes which sweep over the Gulf of Mexico. Not only the positive law, but the moral feeling of the community will forbid any British subject to engage in the conflict for the purpose of private gain.

Several American vessels are said to have been sold at Liverpool, at very low rates.

The advices from America by the *North Briton* did not affect the war rates at Lloyds.

It was confidently reported at Lloyds the letters-of-marque had reached Liverpool and London. Government could not interfere, unless the names of the recipients could be ascertained. Reports were current, but not credited, that vessels with letters-of-marque had actually left Liverpool. The Underwriters were ignorant of any such movement.

A formal Post Office notice states that after June, there will only be a monthly mail to Nassau.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 12, 1861.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Sunday Morning, May 12—The Privy Council met yesterday at Whitehall. Lord PALMERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord HERBERT the Duke of Somerset, and other Ministers, were present. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Queen's Advocate, attended for the purpose of settling the proclamation which will be issued by the Queen and Council, on Tuesday, warning British subjects against illicit or overt complicity in the civil war now raging in America. The usual Saturday Cabinet Council was not held, in consequence of the above meeting.

THE NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH.

DECLARATIONS OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th inst., Mr. GREGORY said that in consequence of the news which had arrived from America since he had given notice of his question on this subject, he had been obliged to alter its wording. Mr. LINCOLN had proclaimed a blockade of the ports of the seven Confederate States, and therefore it was necessary to ask a question with regard to two other States which were in an attitude of hostility to the United States, although they did not belong to the South. He had to ask the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary—1st. Whether any attempt of the Government of the United States to levy Federal dues off foreign vessels outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia before such vessels break bulk would not be an infringement of international law, and, if so, whether our Minister at Washington had received instructions to that effect? 2d. Whether the Government of the United States had been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederated States, unless effective, will not be recognized? 3d. The Government of the United States having refused to relinquish the belligerent right of issuing letters-of-marque, the seven Southern Confederated and Sovereign States having become to the United States a separate and independent foreign Power, whether Her Majesty's Government recognizes the right of the President of the Southern Confederacy to issue letters-of-marque, and, if so, whether our Minister at Washington had been notified to that effect? [Hear, hear.]

Lord J. RUSSELL said in regard to the honorable gentleman's first question, I have to say that, having consulted the Queen's Advocate with respect to Federal dues to be levied outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, he stated to me that the answer to such a question must depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case, and that it could not at all be declared beforehand whether such an attempt to levy dues would be according or contrary to international law. Of course, no instructions on that subject have been sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington; but Lord LYONS is of opinion that such an intention would be found impracticable, and would not be likely to be effective. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the honorable gentlemen's second question, whether the Government of the United States have been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederacy, unless it were effective, would not be recognized, I certainly have not felt it necessary to give any instructions to our Minister on that subject. It is well known to Lord LYONS, and it certainly has been declared law by the United States, that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it were an effective blockade,—[hear, hear]—and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on that point. With regard to the honorable member's next question, as to the belligerent right of issuing letters-of-marque I must, in the first place, wait for more explanation, and, in the second place, reserve part of the answer which I have to give. With respect to belligerent rights in the case of certain portions of a State being in insurr

perty, it was necessarily implied as a condition of such acknowledgement that the detention was for the purpose of bringing the vessels detained before an established Court of Prize, and that confiscation did not take place until after condemnation by such competent tribunal. The question has been under the consideration of the Government. They have consulted the law officers of the Crown. The Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Queen's Advocate, and *the Government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles which seem to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent.* (Hear, hear.) But further questions arise out of that question, with respect to which we are still in doubt—as what *are the alterations which are to be made in the law of nations in consequence of the declaration of Paris; and those questions being of a difficult and intricate nature have not yet been determined upon.* They are still under the the consideration of thn Government, and will be still further considered, before any declaration is made to other Powers. [Hear, hear.]

At a later hour the same evening, Mr. BENTINCK asked Lord PALMERSTON whether, after the news recently received from America, he still adhered to the financial policy of Mr. GLADSTONE.

Lord PALMERSTON said, no one can regret more than I do the intelligence which has been received within the last few days from America; but, at the same time, any one must have been short-sighted and little capable of anticipating the probable course of human events who had not for a long time foreseen events of a similar character to those which we now deplore. (Hear, hear.) From the commencement of this unfortunate quarrel between the two sections of the United States, *it was evident that the causes of dissension were too deeply seated to make it possible that separation would not take place*, and it was also obvious that passions were so roused on both sides as to make it highly improbable that such separation could take place without a contest. In answer to the question of the hon. member, I would say that, however much I regret the intelligence which we have received within the last few days, *yet that intelligence ought not, in my opinion, to make any difference in the arrangements which, after the fullest consideration, we considered were calculated to meet all the requirements of the public service during the present year.* (Hear, hear.) We still adhere to that opinion, which was also strongly expressed on the other side of the House, when, in addition to the reduction of the income tax, it was proposed to make a reduction in the tea duties. (Hear, hear.) I am still of opinion, that in addition to the reduction of the income-tax, the repeal of the paper duties may be made safely in reference to the financial position of the country. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BENTINCK thought the noble lord had not quite understood his question. The noble lord said the results of the disturbances in America had been anticipated in the financial arrangements. Did the noble lord mean that arrangements had been made to meet the expense of increased armaments and the risk of diminished revenues, (hear,) or did he simply mean that he did not anticipate that any such consequences would result from the intelligence lately received? (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON—I thought I had, by implication at least, answered all the questions of the honorable gentleman. I do not perceive any reasons why we should apply to Parliament for increased armaments (hear, hear) in consequence of the events which are taking place in North America, *and I also hope that the Customs' duties will not materially suffer in consequence of those events.*

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. GREGORY postponed till the 17th inst calling the attention of the House to the expediency of promptly recognizing the Southern Confederacy of America.

Mr. W. FORSTER gave notice that he should call attention to the desirability of not recognizing the American insurrectionists calling themselves a Southern Confederation.

Mr. WALPOLE put a question to Government in reference to the motion of Mr. THESIGER, alluding to the unsatisfactory state of the subject of belligerent rights at sea. In the present complicated state of affairs in America, more especially as the subject was now under the consideration of the Government, he thought it would be unwise to discuss the question, and he wished to know what the opinion of the Government was upon the matter.

Lord PALMERSTON stated that he gave an unequivocal assertion of international law in reference to the rights of belligerents, were now under the consideration of the Government; and until some definite conclusion was arrived at, it would be highly inexpedient, or rather quite impossible to enter into a discussion on the subject.

Mr. HORSFALL stated that under all the circumstances, he would postpone the motion until the decision of the Government had been made known.

THE SUBJECT IN THE JOURNALS.

THE BLOCKADE TO BE DISREGARDED.

From the London Times, May 7.

The Emperor ANTONIUS made a very celebrated declaration—that, "Although the Roman Emperor was Lord of the Earth, the law only was the ruler of the sea." Mr. President LINCOLN, who has been compelled to bate a little his pretensions on land, will, let us hope, be reasonable in his pretensions as regards the sea. Compared with his immediate enemies, he, no doubt, is powerful on that element. His has squadrons in various parts of the world, all of which will speed homewards so soon as the news reaches them of woat has already happe at Charleston and at Norfolk. He still has many noble steam frigates, which boast their power to blow everything out of the water which will come to cooteod with them, but which are not well adapted to the work of chasing little smugglers that can steal in about the coasts. He, no doubt, has the power to revenge himself upon the South oy burning down their coast towns with shell and red hot shot. For is there, perhaps, any limit to the amount of destruction which the United States Navy might inflict in a full power were exerted to this purpose. This, however, would have no effect upon the ultimate issue of the civil war, except so far as that ruthless deeds, by exciting the symphties of the world against their perpetrators, react upon their authors. There is no reason to apprehend that the great ships which have been paraded in every sea with so much price will ever be put to so detestable a use. The *Minnesota* and her formidable sisters have been visited on every station by the officers of other navies, and we have all been taught to admire the weight of their guns the power of applying them in every exigency of war, and the completeness with which labor is husbanded, and efficiency in construction obtained with the smallest possible number of men. This war, however, promises to afford them no antagonist at all worthy of their prowess, and, if they are not to be set to the task of bombarding the cities of the coast, it is not very easy to estimate by what means the possession of these monsters can be made to have a decisive effect upon the war now just beginning into fierce action.

The call for an immediate blockade of the whole Southern coast has been so violent and so universal in New-York, that we must assume it will be the first attempt energetically made by the Northern States. It is to their evident interest that it should be so. *The existence of New-York depends upon this war being short, sharp and successful.* The New-York people are, as regards the cotton-growers, masters resisting a revolt of their slaves, creditors arresting the escape of their debtors, traders dreading the departure of their customers. We may depend upon it that they will not cease to cry aloud for strong measures, and especially for strong measures at sea, and a complete sealing up of the Southern coast. *The coast of the Confederate States will be to the Northern States of the Atlantic what the coast of Africa was to Grant Britain. Cotton will be to the New Yorkers what Negroes were to us.* The great object we had in view was to prevent the human community being exported from Africa; the great object they will now have in view, will be to prevent cotton from being exported from America. But what was it which paralyzed all our efforts towards our end? What was it which compelled our cruisers to look on inactive, while slavers were shooting across our bows? It was the sanctity claimed for that "star spangled banner." It was the claim put forward by the United States to resist not only a right of search, but also a right of visit, in the case of a vessel which chose to hoist the American flag. This insistance of the Americans caused a principle favorable to piracy to become part of the Maritime Law of the world. *By that law the American marine must now be ruled. The merchant ships which will trade between Europe and the Confederate States have only to hoist an English or a French flag, and the great war-steamers of the United States navy must, in obedience to the law their own Government has in other cases enforced, allow them to pass.* Their holds may be full of warlike materials, they may be crammed with the Armstrong guns now being bought up at Liverpool, but if the tri-color is flying at the mizzen, the *Minnesota* cannot fire a shot to bring one of those vessels to at sea without peril of a war with France. The Americans have fixed this law, which was before their time loose and floating and undefined; and they will now find it unexpectedly turned against themselves. It will, if we mistake not, greatly modify the advantages which the North might reasonably expect to obtain from their possession of a regular navy.

We alluded yesterday to the strange results of that left-handed wisdom which prompted the United States to refuse the proposition of the great Powers of Europe to abolish privateering in time of war. Never was a Nemesis more swift. Mr. CRAWFORD, in the House of Commons last night, stated that intelligence has been received of privateers having already left the ports of the Southern States, and preying at this moment upon the commerce of thn North. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his reply to a question as to the legality of the commissions under which these vessels are sailing, can say nothing to encourage the merchants of New-York in their doctrine that the proceedings of these cruisers are practical because the Government from which they hold their commissions has at present no recognized existence as the Executive Government of a nation. *The precedent cited by the Foreign Secretary is, we think, strictly in point, and the doctrine laid down in the instructions given to Sir Stratford Canning is good public law.* When the Greeks were in revolt they covered the Ægean with cruisers, which made prize of Turkish ships, under authority of letters of marque issued by the Provisional Government of Greece. The British Government recognized these commissions, and the Turks remonstrated that "to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong." Lord JOHN RUSSELL does not stop to consider the distinction between subjects in rebellion against a sovereign to whom they had for many centuries paid allegiance and constituted States retiring from a voluntary Confederacy, for it was not necessary for his purpose thus to enter into the case. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the circumstances are identical, he shows that, even if the Southern States should be considered to be in the condition of rebels, it is in accordance with the law of nations that we should recognize their authority to place cruisers upon the high seas. This decision of the British Government upon the occasion to which Lord JOHN RUSSELL refers was that "the character of a belligerent is not so much a principle as a fact, and a certain degree of force and consistency acquired by any mass of population engaged in war entitles that population to be treated as a belligerent." Acting upon this precedent, and upon the principles it recognized Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his advisers have come to the conclusion that "the Southern Confederacy of America must be treated as a belligerent."

This is a very grave decision, and must have great influence upon the conflict now commencing; but we cannot see any possibility of disputing its soundness. Upon the other matter of levying duties at sea there is much more room for argument. Our own Statute-book will afford some rather curious precedents upon this very subject; but we believe that no such right has ever been conceded or even claimed by a Power whose dominion has *de facto* ceased upon the shore. The Maritime Law of Nations, therefore, would seem to be adverse to the Northern States, and favorable rather to the position of the Southern Confederacy. As the United States insist that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebellion, it would appear that they have not that right of search or visit which has been sometimes conceded in time of war; as they are not in possession of the Southern coast, they cannot claim dominion over so much of the sea as may be appurtenant to the coast; and as their adversaries are "a mass of population having acquired a certain degree of force and consistency and engaged in war," the cruisers of the Confederate States will, subject to any difficulties which may arise out of the Treaty of Paris, be recognized by the Governments and Courts of Law of foreign nations. All these and other kindred questions which must unavoidably arise if this Civil War proceeds must be turned over and over many times, both by diplomatists and lawyers. We have only attempted to portray the aspect in which they at this early period present themselves.

AMERICA RUINED BY HER OWN MAXIMS.

The *Times*, of the 8th, remarks that the present position of America is the direct contrary of all that she has ever marked out for herself, and who has, consequently, been industriously vindicating principles and making precedents, all of which will now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights. She has saved from perishing the vile trade of privateering, and the existence of privateers scattered over every sea, will necessitate the dividing her fleet, in order to protect her commerce. She has stretched the rights of neutrals to resistance of the once conceded right of search, and *she has thereby given England immunity for every character of goods which she may carry in her free neutral ships.*

The London *Morning Post* shows that there are American precedents for the conclusions the British Government had come to of treating the Southern States as belligerents. During the continuance of the civil war between Spain and her colonies, and previous to the acknowledgment of the independence of the latter by the mother country, the Federal Government at Washington decided that the colonies were belligerent nations, and entitled to all the sovereign rights of war against the enemy. This doctrine the United States have adopted for their first Constitution, but belligerent rights carry with them corresponding obligations. Blockades must be effectual, and privateers must be lawfully commissioned. A blockade by letters of marque though novel, would be quite as effectual as a blockade by regular men-of-war; and the Northern States, with their powerful commercial marine could easily blockade all the Gulf Ports. *In the meantime the American rule, that the flag covers the cargo, will give comparative immunity to British and other foreign commerce.*

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND JUSTIFIED.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

But our conduct towards the Southern Confederacy will probably be governed by those rules which have been laid down for the guidance of foreign States towards another nation involved in civil war, and on this point we cannot do better than quote the language of Mr. WHEATON, the American jurist. "Until the revolution is consummated, whilst the civil war, involving a contest for the Government continues, other States may remain indifferent spectators of the commotion, still continuing to treat the ancient Government as sovereign, and the Government *de facto* as a society entitled to the rights of war against the enemy; or may espouse the cause of the party which they believe to have justice on its side. In the first case, the foreign State fulfils all its obligations under the law of nations, and neither party has any right to complain, provided it maintains an impartial neutrality. In the latter, it becomes of course, the enemy of the party against whom it declares itself, and the ally of the other, and as the positive law of nations makes no distinction in this respect between a just and an unjust war, the intervening State becomes entitled to all the rights of war against the opposite party." Our Government, therefore, in determining to treat the Southern Confederation as a belligerent—i. e., as a "society entitled to the rights of war against its enemy"—violates no obligation to the Federal Government contracted under the law of nations, provided that the recognition is subordinated to a strict neutrality, but they are equally at liberty to stand by the Federal Government in the matter, and to regard the proceedings of the Convention from the point of view from which they are regarded at Washington. The question for the consideration of our Government, then, has been one of expediency rather than of right, and their decision appears to have been governed by a regard for the former. As the alternative has been presented to our Government of treating the Southern privateers as privateers, or as pirates, and no middle course being open, we need not wonder at the decision announced last night by Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

THE ENGLISH POSITION DECIDING THE WAR.

From the Manchester Guardian,

Mr. President Davis stands in the eye of international law, as we interpret it, in the same position as Mr. President Lincoln; and, as the capacity of the former for maintaining the struggle depends in a large degree upon the same assertion in the system of privateering, it becomes of extreme importance to consider in what light at this peculiar mode of carrying on hostilities will be regarded by European governments. The Americans have settled the question for themselves. At the time of the Treaty of Paris, the Government of Washington, sensible of the disadvantage at which it was placed relatively to the great maritime powers of Europe by its want of a large standing navy, refused to adhere to the principle agreed upon by the parties to the treaty, that the issue of letters-of-marque should be disallowed for all future time. Gallatin, who was the organ of communicating and effecting this resolution, never anticipated that the time was near when his own country would be placed towards its civil enemy in exactly the position in which he apprehended that Great Britain might possibly be placed towards the United States. Such, however, is the curious conjuncture which the revolution has brought about. The Southern Confederation, being totally destitute of any regular naval force wherewith to cope with the navy of the dominant of the Union, is compelled to enlist in its service the corsairing and predatory instincts of volunteers up in the ocean: and *the legal right to avail itself of this means of retaliation and annoyance has been reserved to it by the act of the Government against which it is now in arms.*

ADDITIONAL SHIPS OF WAR FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN STATION.

The state of affairs in the United States has compelled Ministers to strengthen the squadron under the command of Sir ALEXANDER MILNE; and on Friday the *Challenger*, a powerful screw corvette, mounting 22 guns; the *Rinaldo*, a screw sloop, mounting 17 guns; and the *Driver*, a paddle-wheel steam sloop, mounting six guns, were commissioned, and in all probability will be dispatched as soon as ready to the North America and West India station. In the meantime, other vessels now ready for sea will be ordered off at once to protect British interests. With reference to these movements, the London *Observer* says:

"It is pleasant to hear the very earnest and decided prayer of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that we may be able to keep out of these complications. But it will require all our good will, and not a little good steering. The questions of blockade, efficient or non-efficient, of letters of marque, of free bottome and free goods, of belligerent rights, of rebellion and revolution, of governments *de jure* and *de facto*, of trade and navigation, of flags true and false, of enemies and neutrals, and many more, will certainly arise, and have to be treated with more than usual care and consideration. In the meantime, a very considerable increase is about to be made to the British squadron on the West Indian and North American station, under a cool and steady commander, and with instructions of more than usual caution and forbearance, becoming our undoubted strength, to be used in the natural duty of protecting the ships and trade of Great Britain."

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE CONTEST.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

From the London Times, May 6.

So short lived has been the destinies of the American Union, that men who saw its rise may see its fall. Lord LYNDHURST, who is happily spared to us, was born in Boston a British subject, for Massachusetts was then one of the United Provinces. Indeed we are still pensioning the loyalists of 1775, when the conquerors in that war are destroying the work of their own hands. But the collapse and ruin of this political edifice is in itself a thing of insignificance when compared with the proceedings by which the work has been brought about. Civil war, or, in other words, war of the most frightful and barbarous kind, has been accepted and undertaken by a people among the most enlightened and best educated in the world.

To get to the days of "civil war" in Europe we must go back to the dark ages of history. No parallel to the American war can be found in mere dynastic struggles or local insurrections. This is a deliberate division of a great people into two hostile camps, such as has not been seen in Western Europe since the highest questions of religion and polity were first presented to the half-informed minds of those ages. Nor can the proceedings of the Americans, indeed, sustain a comparison with these ancient contests. When Frenchmen fought Frenchmen at Jarnac and Montcontour, it was for forty principles of religious faith. When Englishmen fought Englishmen at Marston Moor and Naseby, it was for high principles of political right. In those days, too, war was not thought so hateful as now. Little, however, of such exculpation can be pleaded for the Americans. They are living in a time illumination of reason, and the full blaze of day. *They have no high principles to fight for.* The North may be justified in its denunciation of Slavery, but it is not fighting for the purpose of driving Slavery out of the land. The South may be justified in protecting its independence, but that independence was not assailed. Stripped of its pretexts and trappings, *the contest stands out as a mere quarrel for territory*, or a *struggle for aggrandizement.* The people of the South desire to settle new regions and organize tariffs without reference to the wants of the North, while the people of the *North want to retain the Southern Provinces under the Federal Government as contributories to the strength and grandeur of the Union. We might say something, perhaps, for either side, though most for the North, but nothing that we could say would be a justification of civil war.* The anachronism is dreadful. Battles between such combatants, and le such a cause, will be the most unnatural and incredible of conflicts. Free, enlightened, self-educating, and self governing Americans will be slaying each other like the very Indians whom they supplanted on the soil—like the very savages whose bones lie buried under barrows, the monuments of "civil war" in days when nothing better was known.

It is a mournful thing to reflect upon—too mournful, indeed, to allow of any malicious moralizing. We cannot afford to discourse on the shipwreck of Democracy, *for more than Democracy is involved in the ruin.* Every appliance and advantage which could render a community wise, every institution which was reputed to render men prudent, *has been found utterly insufficient to preserve them from even the worst of follies. There is not one of the much prated institutions of the Union but appears in this day of trial to be operating in a wrong direction.* The Americans have comparatively no standing army and no warlike estimates; but the result of their usages in this respect is that every man, being a soldier on his own account, takes naturally to fighting, and that armies are raised for the most shocking of purposes with a celerity that could hardly be paralleled under the most absolute military governments. The Americans are habituated to self government, but that only renders them less amenable to control, and communicates the passions of a popular insurrection to the proceedings of a regular campaign. They are wealthy, but that enables them to support a war, and the merchants and money-dealers of the capital have been foremost in their approval of the President's proclamation. They are given to those pursuits of trade which are held to divert men from ideas of strife, but they outstrip all the nations of the Old World in warlike fury. They have no aristocracy to "delude" them into war, *and yet they have plunged into war with such a tremendous alacrity* as leaves the scrupulous and "drifting" policy of European nations far behind. These enlightened Democracies have sent across the ocean to purchase from us those very implements and munition of war which we were reviled for providing, and will probably impress into a fratricidal struggle the great ship which we have built as the most powerful instruments of commerce and peace. Resolutions from which Old World statesmen would have recoiled in horror have been promptly adopted by magistrates of a republic. Our own great soldier, with all his iron mind and inflexible will, was fain to say that there was nothing which should not be done or borne rather than the country should know an hour of civil war. *But President Lincoln and President Davis have closed abruptly with an alternative at which the Duke of Wellington stood aghast.* It is this contrast of position and practice which renders *the proceedings of the Americans at once so shocking and so incredible.* Those free citizens of Free States, to which we are hidden to look with envy and admiration, are resorting to extremities far more terrible than the "Last Appeal" of Kings. They are commencing not foreign conquests, but campaigns against countrymen. The Americans may rest assured that England would desire nothing so much as to see them once more united. They come of our own stock, they speak our own language, they reflect our own faults, and up to this time they appeared to be combining our national grandeur. We cannot without the deepest sorrow see such a people precipitating itself into civil war *like the half-breeds of Mexico. That this should be the end of the great American republic as a prospect against which every friend of humanity and progress must gladly close his eyes.*

A MORE RATIONAL VIEW OF THE CONTEST.

From the London Herald, (Conservative) May 6.

Insurrections, rebellions, and revolutions generally prosper at the beginning. The revolt of the Cotton States has been exceptionally prosperous, but peculiar reasons exist which account for that success, and explain, at the same time, the inactivity of the North. The plans of the seceders have been settling and maturing for eight years past, and every department of the Government which could minister to their aims has been directed and moulded by the arch conspirators, without a chance of discovery. Under President Pierce's administration, as in that of Mr. BUCHANAN, the Secretaryships of the Treasury, War and the Navy were held by Southerners, and indisputable evidence is forthcoming that those Departments were eliminated for eight years past with special reference to the present crisis. Eight years effect great changes in the *personnel* of an army and navy, and when it is remembered that the system of patronage rules those services in America, all the surprise need be felt that the North now possess regiments and ships and but comparatively few officers is the fact with whom the unscrupulous men with which Southern statesmen have to make their plot. *The final act of* Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS *in the United States Senate was a mere sham that the Federal Government should henceforward be debarred from purchasing any patented weapons of war; and however monstrous this preparation appear, it was ultimately carried by the Southern majority.* We say monstrous, because every article of any description in the American Union which affects the slightest claim to originality or improvement is immediately patented, and the patent laws of the Republic admit foreign inventions to similar protection with native on a very slight increase of expense over the latter. The Washington Government was thus restricted to the use of antiquated and comparatively worthless weapons, whilst the Southern Confederacy arm its troops with cannon and rifles of the latest manufacture. The North is not to be blamed for failing to see through the manifold ramifications of this astounding plot. The prize of the Free States and their representatives in Congress looked upon the threats of secession as mere bullyisms, and nought else; *nor are they to be blamed for failing to suspect their Southern brethren of a treachery without parallel in history.* At length the entire North is awakened to the truth by the attack on Fort Sumter, and Democrats, Native Americans, and Republicans, learn for the first time that Mr. LINCOLN's success is but the pretext for secession, whilst a long-projected and cleverly matured plot to break up the Union is the only true motive. The North as now hastening as one man, to take vengeance on the traitors. From the forests of Maine to the mountains of Pennsylvania the air is resonant with the clang of arms. Through the land is echoed "The Gauls at the gates," and the New-Englander quits the loom, the Western farmer turns from the plough, and the sturdy settler in far-distant Minnesota carves out his axe and muskets to defend the Capitol. It is no longer a simple Presidential and sectional political party which is inimical to the seceders. The whole Democratic party is now fused into a party resolved to put down, by force of arms, the attempt to destroy the Union. The assassination that the Americans will import no European goods, and take nothing but gold for all the produce they may send to us, would simply involve a general sale of all the common expectancies of war, domestic or foreign. The usual consequences of war are the impoverishment of a country, from its expenses being greater than the income from its productions; but if, on the contrary, we are now to see it attended by a steady augmentation in metallic wealth and consequent plethora in the money market, the anomaly will be presented of a State increasing in financial solidity in the midst of devastation. Already the rate of discount in New-York has fallen below any former precedent, and if this is to go on from a further flood of gold arrivals the only inconvenience felt by the mercantile community will be that of an overabundance of resources, especially as they will be enabled to liquidate any old engagements on this side at a most convenient and profitable rate of exchange. Of course, such a condition of affairs may prevail temporarily, but the ultimate action must be entirely the other way. The employment of British, in place of American vessels is an instantaneous indication of this, and other evidences will soon follow. The waste of material in a modern warfare has recently been too well ascertained; and all this waste in America must be supplied by importations, unless it is to be inferred that at the hour when a large portion of the valuable labor of the country is transferred to military duties, the labor available for manufacturing and productive objects will be greater than ever. In the South a £3,000,000 loan has already been raised for the purpose of paying for the requisite supplies, and the tariff in that locality will present no difficulty to their collection. In the North, where the expenditure will be still greater, the Morrill tariff, which seems to have been framed for the promotion of smuggling, must become a dead letter since an efficient watch on all the coasts and ports must, in the existing confusion, be out of the question. In every way, therefore, the conclusion is forced upon us that so far from the present rush of events being calculated to draw away our means and bring embarrassment on the London Money Market, it is likely to have a directly opposite result. While there was a possibility of hostilities being avoided, and the people were still attending to their ordinary labors and practising household economy from the dread of contingencies, it was easy to see that the pecuniary balance would for a certain time be heavily against us. The transmission of American securities to our market for hasty realization may even now for a short period aggravate that tendency. To those, however, who look beyond the moment it must be plain that everything in the late advices tends, so far as the bullion question is concerned, not against, but in favor of our prospects; but these accounts are not for that reason the less deplorable.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 21.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, '81 Coup	86⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	72⅛
4,000 do	86⅞	100 do	71
5,000 Tr. 12⅞c Notes	102	100 do	72
5,000 Tr. 10⅝c Notes	103	500 do	72⅜
15,000 Missouri 6s	38	50 do	72
2,000 do	38⅛	51 do	72⅜
11,000 do	38⅜	100 do	72⅝
7,000 do	38⅛	100 do	72¾
20,000 do	38⅜	300 Chi. & R. I. R.	35
5,000 do	38⅝	400 do	35⅛
5,000 do	38⅜	120 Harlem R.	31
25,000 do	38⅜	100 Reading R.	31
5,000 Tenn. 6s	42⅛	100 do	31⅛
2,000 Vir. 6s	50	200 do	31⅜
6,000 do	49	150 M. S. & N. I. R.	12
6,000 do	48	20 do	11⅞
2,000 do	45⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	28
5,000 do	45⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69
1,000 Cal. 8s	75	650 do	68⅝
2,000 L. City W. L.	100	450 do	68⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cent 6s	92	125 do	68⅝
4,000 E. R 3d M. R.	82	150 do	69
7,000 E. R 3d M. B'ds	82½	350 do	68
2,000 M. So. S. F. B.	72	150 do	65
100 Ill. Cen. R. Re	90	200 do	64⅜
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	31	200 do	65⅝
3,000 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	82	250 do	65
6,000 C. B. & Q. R.	94	250 do	64
10 Merchants Bank	85	50 do	66
20 Broadway Bank	120	175 do	68½
41 Del. & Rnd. Canal Co	84	250 G. & C. R.	59
65 Pac. M. St. Co.	61⅛	50 do	59
5 do	62	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	23
200 Erie Railroad	22	100 C. B. & Q. R.	57⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Coup.	80	5 Metropolitan Bank	87
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	86⅜	5 do	88
4,000 do	86⅜	56 Merchants' Bank	85
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	79	60 Pac. Mail S. Co.	61⅜
3,000 N. Car. 6s	58	50 Canton Company	9
1,000 Vir. State 6s	51	250 N. Y. Central R.	72⅛
1,000 Mo. State 6s	35⅜	150 do	72⅝
20,000 do	35⅜	200 W. S. & N. I. G'd'd S.	27⅜
2,000 La. State 6s	58⅛	7 Galena & C. R.	69
1,000 Tenn. St. 5s, '90	47⅜	100 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	35½
1,000 E. R 1st M. B.	101	100 do	b30 35⅜
5,000 M. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M.		40 N. J. Cen. R.	106
S. F. Con. Bds	94	13 do	105⅜
2,000 Cal. & N. W. 1st M	35		

TUESDAY, May 21—P. M.

In reference to the Six per cent. Treasury Bills which will be offered on sale at the Treasury Department on Saturday next, we deem it timely to remark, for the information of individual parties who desire at once to assist the Government in a season of War, and to make a safe investment of their means, that an informal subscription is open with the Sub-Treasurer in this City, Mr. CISCO, *at the par value* of the Bills, and that applicants need be at no other trouble than to leave their names and the amounts wanted, with one per cent. preliminary deposit; which deposit will be returned on the following Saturday, June 1, when the principal of the award is to be paid into the Subtreasury. There is very little question that nearly or quite the whole of this loan of $9,000 000 will be issued in Treasury paper, at par, of the denominations to suit applicants, the probability being remote of offers for a Funded Stock at such rates as the Secretary will be disposed to accept—and it is desirable that this mere popular and convenient form of supplying the present wants of the Government should be freely availed of by every one of our people disposed to place his means—whether fifty dollars or fifty thousand—on loan to his country. The larger subscriptions by the Banks and other Moneyed Corporations, and heavy firms, will be made up by Friday afternoon, and forwarded to Washington; but our present notice is to individuals, who, desiring to participate in the good work, may save the trouble of going through the forms of an application to the Department, by making their subscriptions to Mr. CISCO, and receiving their Treasury Bills through him.

The news telegraphed from the *Persia*, off Cape Race, this morning, is considered as especially favorable for the Grain Market on this side; removing, as it does, the impression of last week, that the demand from Europe might not continue equal to our great supplies from the Northwest through the present Summer. The crop weather in France is reported unfavorable, and this and other causes restored firmness, and to some extent a buoyant tone, to the English Markets as the *Persia* sailed. The question is made one of unusual importance, from the heavy volume of receipts through the Canal and by Rail, which has set in since the 1st of May. The Cotton advices also come firm, and there is more steadiness in the English Funds and Money Market than was expected to follow this state of things, and orders for Gold from this side. The market for American Securities had also improved. The shipment of Gold by the *Persia* is reported about $1,170,000, or £234,000 Sterling.

Notwithstanding the expected arrivals of English gold, the market for Exchange to-day, per the *Africa's* mail, commenced easy, and most of the sales of first-class Bank and Bankers' bills were at 105¼@105⅜ ₱ cent., and good Merchant bills from 103½ to 104⅜ ₱ cent., according to the credits drawn against. The demand from the Importers continues light, and is likely to be so for some time to come, owing as well to recent difficulties among the jobbing houses, with their payments on last season's business, as to the dullness of trade in the present season. The inquiries for Money, from approved borrowers, both at Bank and on the Street, is falling off as we approach the Summer months, and the probability is that the line of Loans and Discounts at Bank is from one to two millions less to-day than on the average reported on yesterday's weekly return.

There was an active demand for Stocks at the early meeting of the Exchange to-day, and the same continued, after the adjournment, on the Street, until about 2 o'clock, when the inquiry for Illinois Central shares (the most active on the list) appeared to be supplied. The transfers of this Stock were closed for the annual election, this afternoon, which fact concentrated a large number of deliveries of borrowed Stock and maturing *short* contracts into one or two days. Our last report gave the particulars of Monday's extraordinary fluctuations, growing out of this account, and the experience of the *short* sellers was not particularly different to day, as 87@89 ₱ cent. cash, was paid for 2,000 shares or more, with not the ability to renew or continue the contracts until the reopening of the transfers, except at a difference of from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. To a less formidable amount, the case was the same with Virginia State Stock, which ran up to 51½@52 ₱ cent cash, to supply pre-existing contracts, falling due at 43@45 ₱ cent, while *short* contracts were renewed at a difference of 2@2½ ₱ cent. for a few days. Beyond these two Stocks, the features of to-day's market was a heavy demand, for Missouris at a rise of ⅜ a 1½ ₱ cent., and a firmer feeling in New-York Central early in the day, the highest sales being at 72½ ₱ cent. cash. Government Stocks rose on the Coupon Fives of 1871 and 1874, 1 ₱ cent., and Treasury paper was firm at 102 ₱ cent for the January issue.

At, and immediately after the Second Board, the Railway Share list was weaker, owing in some degree to the closing of the Illinois Central books, and the release of the Street from the involuntary *corner* which had been brought about by the heavy oversales of the past two or three weeks, and the recent withdrawal of Cash Stock for the English market. It was difficult at the Second Board to fix a price for the reopening of the books. The quotation for delivery by certificate, with power of attorney to transfer, was called to 66 @67 ₱ cent., but very little is done in this way. New-York Central fell back to 72@72½ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail and Panama were 1@1½ ₱ cent higher to-day. Late in the afternoon the market was firmer again, and the following were about the quotations, the sales of Missouris, at the advance to 4 ₱ cent, being $50,000:

New-York Central	72½	Mich. Guaranteed	27⅜
Erie	21¾	Michigan Central	43
Illinois Central	66	Hudson	35⅝
Galena	58	Reading	31⅜
Rock Island	35	Missouris	49
Toledo	22¾	Virginias	49

The Bowery Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual dividend, payable on the first of June.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

May 20—Philadelphia	par.
May 20—Boston	par.
May 13—New-Orleans	½ @ ¾ d.
May 13—Mobile	¼ @ 1 Premium.
May 20—Baltimore	¾ @ 1
May 20—Washington	¼ @ ½
May 18—Chicago	20 @ 25
May 18—Milwaukee	7 @ 8
May 18—Cleveland	1 @ 1⅜
May 17—St. Louis	15 @ 16
May 17—Louisville	3 @ 3⅜
May 18—Detroit	1 @ 1⅜
May 18—Cincinnati	2 @ 2⅜
May 19—Pittsburgh	3⅛ @ 3⅜
May 19—Canada	¾ @ 1
May 18—Toledo	1 @ 1⅜

The following is the specie list by the *Edinburgh*:

Berend & Co.	£20,500	Helstead Chamberlain & Co.	£1 000
Van Hoffman & Co.	20 000	Brown Bros. & Co	1,947
Schuchardt & Gebhardt	21 000	J. P. Griffiths	1,000
Hartleck & Co.	15 000	Benjamin Sharp	1 781
Wm. Uttley	1,000	Total	£120 185

The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	May 13.	May 20.	
Capital Stock	$11,910,345	$11,910,345	——
Loans	25,715,318	26,498,500	Dec. 216 788
Specie	5 706 448	5 584 651	Dec. 189 497
Due from other Bks.	1,407,091	1,410 005	Inc. 2,914
Due to other Banks.	3,0 7 655	2,798,670	Dec. 218 985
Deposits	15,528,151	15 549 737	Inc. 21,586
Circulation	2,607,421	2,494,552	Dec 102,869

The Savings Bank Excitement at Albany.

From the Atlas and Argus, May 21.

The failure of the Bank of the Capital, on Saturday, which had a savings department, as was expected, produced yesterday some excitement among the depositors of the Savings Banks of the city. These deposits, mostly in small sums, are from a class of people easily alarmed, and to whom, indeed, their small deposits are quite as important as much larger ones of persons of more means. At the Albany Savings Bank, located at the Commercial Bank, there was a considerable run during the early part of Bank hours, which, however, diminished as the day advanced. All who called were promptly paid, and extra clerks were detailed to assist the Teller in hastening payments. The panic sensibly abated as depositors found their money was ready for them, and many went away without presenting their pass-books.

At the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank there was something of a crowd in the morning, and extra Tellers were there assigned to pay with the utmost promptness all calls. Before the usual hour of closing the demand had ceased.

At the other Banks, some of which have small Savings deposits, there was very little demand. The alarm did not extend to the ordinary business or customers of the Banks.

We presume the excitement among the Savings depositors subsided with yesterday, and that many of them to-day will be engaged in returning sums which they have withdrawn. Their misfortune will be that they have lost the interest which would have been awarded to their deposits in July, had they remained. We do not doubt that the alarm of those who act un-

der the influence of such a panic, is real and sincere, and if there were, in truth, any foundation for it in the present case, we would not discourage it, for we should feel bound to protect the interests of the poor, who have by hard labor, laid aside small sums. But all well informed men knew that the Savings Deposits of the Banks called on yesterday, *are perfectly safe*, and none but the depositors are damaged by the withdrawal, as they thus avoid the payment of the accumulated interest not yet due.

By the terms of the deposit the Savings Banks are not bound to repay them, except on the 21 Wednesday of January, April, July and October, and after a week's notice. But they do not avail themselves of this part of the agreement, and all who want their money can have it on call.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8

$5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@	$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@	5 30
Superfine Western	4 95	@	5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 12½	@	6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 50

Southern continues in fair request, at rising prices. Sales have been made of 2,700 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is saleable at $3@$4 for fine and superfine. ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine. ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite freely offered and purchased, to-day, at, however, reduced rates for inferior and common lots, which are the most abundant. We have heard of sales of 191,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 35@$1 45; Canada Club, $1 18@$1 21; White Western, $1 37@$1 70, Red Western at $1 29@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 24; Milwaukee Club, very poor to prime at $1 15@$1 23; N. W. Club at $1 17@$1 19; Racine Spring, at $1 18 Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 02½@$1 17½; Red State, $1 25@$1 26; and White Kentucky, at $1 73@$1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn is abundant, and prices tend downward. The demand is fair. Sales have been made of 76,500 bushels, at 58c.@58c., closing at 50c. for fair new mixed Western; 55c.@56c., for old do. do.; 49c.@48c. for damaged do. do.; and 50c.@55c. for new round and Western Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 66½c.@67½c ₩ bush. Barley continues dull and heavy, at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Oats are less active, including Canada at 31c.@32½c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c.@33½c. ₩ bushel. The supply is increasing.

HAY—North River has been rather sparingly purchased, to-day, chiefly for local use, at from 80c.@ 95c., shipping lots being quoted down to 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand, chiefly for home use, including last year's crop, at 14c.@24c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales have been very light, to-day, in the regular way; no change has occurred in prices. Sales by auction: 250 hhds. Porto Rico, at 17½c.@ 23½c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and prices are declining. The demand is moderate. Sales 975 bbls., in lots, $17@$17 25 cl. sing, $17 for Mess, and $13 or Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Hams and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard continues in moderate request at previous prices. Sales 650 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¼c ₩ lb. Beef is inactive yet steady. Sales 170 bbls. at $11 25@$13 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess. ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 11c. @15c. for Western, 12c.@17c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 4¼c.@9½c ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs. at $5 62½@$6 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to day, of 510 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c.@5c.; 115 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 4¾c.@5¼c., with 1,175 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The activity noticed in our last, has continued through out the week; and notwithstanding the dullness in Sterling Exchange, prices have gradually hard ned and we note a brisk demand for immediate delivery and for the month, principally for Prime City in mbs. Small sales of Country in tcs., have been made at 9½ for export. To-day the market is firm, at 9½c. Prices this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¾c."

TIN—Small sales have been reported, including Banca at 24½c.@25c., and Straits at 23½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to 15½c. ₩ gallon; Sales 575 bbls. at this rate.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day, at our revised quotations: For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl., Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@8d.; Corn, 7 @7½d. ₩ bush., Cotton, 7 32d.@¼d ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3o ₩ bbl., Cheese 30s. a 32s. 6d., Lard and Bacon 25s. @27s., Tallow and Sugar, 25s 6d. Tobacco, 2os ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d ₩ bbl., Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@ 9½d ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s 6d.@ 3s. 9d ₩ bbl., Bacon and Lard, 30s., Cheese, 35s, Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Sugar, 30s.; Tobacco, 35s ₩ ton. For Gloucester—Wheat, (24,000 bushels) in bulk, 11d. ₩ bushel. For Cork and a market—Wheat, 11,000 bushels, 12d. ₩ bushel. For Hamburg—31 casks Palm Oil, 30s. ₩ ton; and 100 tcs. Molasses, 3½c. ₩ gallon.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—THOMAS DECHEN LEFT His home May 1. Had on gray pants, black frock coat, blue navy cap. Height, about 5 feet 6 inches; aged 18 years. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother, 53 Greenwich st.

IF YOU WANT TEETH FILLED, CLEANed, extracted, or inserted in the best manner, and with least pain, call on T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Beaver-st., near Broadway. Prices low. Refer to Doctors Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

WILL JOE H. MARTYN, FORMERLY A clergyman in Wisconsin, call upon or send his address to JAMES C. GLAS, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 7.

HARRY—IF YOU DO NOT RETURN HOME AT once you will not be permitted to see your wife and child again. A.

THE MAN WHO WAS COACHMAN FOR Mr. Fellows, will apply at No. 15 Park-place, as soon as possible

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 16. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BYERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 177 Hudson-st., New York, Rev. Samuel Randall Madison, N. J., Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st., New York, Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New York, O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Ball, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—English and classical Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a uniform home residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars address the Principals, J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, CHARLESTON, S. C., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. P. G. Prime, Editor N. Y. Observer, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

A FAMILY RESIDING ON A BEAUTIFUL and retired farm a short distance from the city, who are expecting their daughter at home under the constant supervision of an experienced and accomplished lady would extend the advantages to a young miss from 12 to 15 years of age respectable connected. Address W. H. C., Box No. 1,561, Post-office, New York.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125, over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock at No. 469 Hudson-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 26 miles from the City, would take this number, ages from 5 to 14 preferred, as real resident friends. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office New-York.

SPANISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES TAUGHT IN BROOKLYN.—Private lessons and classes by two native teachers, Professors at the best schools of the City. Boarding for two gentlemen, with the latter for practice, at the teachers' residence, No. 75 Fulton av., two blocks from the City Hall, Brooklyn.

A SPANISH GENTLEMAN WISHING TO learn the English language, would be glad to meet with an English gentleman desirous of learning the Spanish, with whom he might exchange lessons. Address J. O. M., Union square, Post office.

A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH EDUCAtion has time for a few more private ones in the English branches and mathematics. Terms moderate and excellent references. Address W. S., Box No. 120 Times Office.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 496 Broadway—Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 8 East 20th st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN of a thorough collegiate and professional education, who has had several years of experience in teaching, will engage to teach in a school, or as private tutor, or will receive pupils for instruction. Will teach all branches of a thorough English education including the higher mathematics, with practical surveying, and also the Greek, Latin, French and German languages. Would go with pupils into the country during the summer. Address TUTOR Box No. 134 Times office.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN would like to be employed, for a few hours in the day, as assistant teacher in some school; he has had a collegiate education, and some experience as a tutor in mathematics and Latin; he is considerably connected in the City, and can furnish good references; he desires only moderate compensation. Address TEACHER, 3 Broc., No. 6 Wall-st.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In a long-established and first-class New-England Boarding-school, to teach drawing and painting. Any person of high qualifications and desirous of such a situation, will learn particulars by calling (with specimens,) on PRINCIPAL, at the Astor House, at 10 A. M., May 23, or sending testimonials by or before that date, to the same address.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY (DAUGHter of a deceased missionary,) accustomed to teaching, is anxious to obtain a situation as governess to a family to give instruction in English. French and the rudiments of music; good recommendations can be given; salary not so great an object as a good home; is willing to go in the country if desirable. Address Miss F., care of Box No. 1,831 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 16 Newburgh, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable Protestant as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of city references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 4th floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 29 18th-st., between 8th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Is experienced and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capacity; would have no objections to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts, blanc manges and jellies and ice creams; and if required has no objection to take part of the washing; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can give satisfactory references.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy young woman desires a situation, in City or country, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking in all its branches, after the English, American and French style both meat and pastry; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, restaurant or hotel; has good reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, makes excellent pastry, soups, meats, jellies pies, bread, biscuit, and would assist in washing; best City reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of deserts, jellies, and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can give the best City reference five years from one place. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker, no objection to go to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, with excellent City references, as cook in all its branches, understands meats, poultry, making and pastry, game and jellies game and fancy dishes. Wages $9 to $10. City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer, is willing and obliging; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear. Reference given if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook, one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Enquire at No. 16a 3d av., Lent 17th-st., in the close store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 East 12th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a small family; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 204 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young woman as a good plain cook; can make good bread and cakes; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 92 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to do cooking and washing for a private family, the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 278 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references from her last place; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 166 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country, has good references. Apply for 2 days at No. 295 East 19th st., second floor, rear room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman a situation as good plain cook in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing, good reference given. Also, by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter to take care of children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference given. Call at No. 354 7th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as above; can make the best of bread and biscuit, and pastry. No objection to assist in the ironing or to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German, a situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, fowl and game and baking and pastry all kinds of confectionery, jellies, and ice-cream. No objections to City or country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 29 18th-st., between 8th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is experienced and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capacity; would have no objections to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts, blanc manges and jellies and ice creams; and if required has no objection to take part of the washing; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can give satisfactory references.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy young woman desires a situation, in City or country, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking in all its branches, after the English American and French style both meat and pastry; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, restaurant or hotel; has good reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, makes excellent pastry, soups, meats jellies pies, bread, biscuit, and would assist in washing; best City reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of deserts, jellies, and ice-creams; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; would prefer the country during the Summer months; can be well recommended. Can be seen till engaged at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or housework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; good City reference can be seen at No. 170 East 45th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; desires a steady place where good wages, can give the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or housework in a small family; can do plain cooking. Call for two days at No. 20 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear house first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, the best of reference given. Apply at No. 123 West 13th-st., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner or would do chamber-work and plain sewing, or assist in the care o children, has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Has no objection to travel.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, and is a first-rate dress maker; is competent to take charge of children; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 243 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has no objection to the country, has good City reference from her last place, where she lived four and a half years. Call till suited at No. 246 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; is fully competent to either place; no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl, by a respectable family, who understands her business in all its branches, after the English American and French style both meat and pastry; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, restaurant or hotel; has good reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; a family going in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; would prefer the country during the Summer months; can be well recommended. Can be seen till engaged at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.,—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse in a private family. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; understands all kinds of confectionery, jellies, and ice-cream. No objections to City or country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 19 18th-st., between 8th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very neat, respectable young woman, having four years City reference from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; is fully competent, as the above reference can show; is obliging and of good disposition; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, bell door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; is acquainted with laundry work in all its branches; is a perfect hand at French finishing; has best of City reference can be given as regards character and capability. To prevent trouble none but good families need apply. Call at No. 155 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; a family going in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; would prefer the country during the Summer months; can be well recommended. Can be seen till engaged at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.,—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse in a private family. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; understands all kinds of confectionery, jellies, and ice-cream. No objections to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 170 East 45th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; is fully competent, as the above reference can show; is obliging and of good disposition; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, bell door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; is acquainted with laundry work in all its branches; is a perfect hand at French finishing; has best of City reference can be given as regards character and capability. To prevent trouble none but good families need apply. Call at No. 155 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; a family going in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 27 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.,—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse in a private family. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.,—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; understands all kinds of confectionery, jellies, and ice-cream. No objections to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; understands all kinds of confectionery, jellies, and ice-cream. No objections to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or to wait on a lady; would prefer the country during the Summer months; can be well recommended. Can be seen till engaged at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.,—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse in a private family. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 Amity-place, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; understands all kinds of confectionery, jellies, and ice-cream. No objections to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 1863 av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—A very respectable Protestant young woman, with best City references, wishes a situation. Apply at No. 21 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family, or would take care of children. Can do fine washing and ironing. Has the best City reference from her last place. Has no objection to going into the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 411, 15th-st., rear 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; has no objection to the country, has good City reference from her last place, where she lived for four and a half years. Call till suited at No. 246 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; is fully competent, either place; no objection to the country. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully competent, either place; has no objection to the country. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress or help to take care of children; has no objections to go to the country, good City reference. Apply at No. 605 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., in the rear. Can be seen for two days, at No. 605 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 6th-av., cor. 17th-st

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SAVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—BOWLED OUT—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most interesting event which occurred yesterday at Washington was the funaral of Col. VOSBURGH, late commander of the Seventy-first Regiment, of New-York. The services were performed at the Navy-yard, where the regiment is stationed, and were attended by the President and his Cabinet, besides a great number of officers of regiments now in Washington, and of the Army and Navy. The remains were subsequently escorted to the railroad depôt, and will reach this City to-day. No army movements of special importance are reported as having taken place at the Capital. At the Relay House, on Monday night, the outposts, consisting of detachments of the Massachusetts Sixth, were fired upon, but with no effect. They immediately rallied, and made a search for their assailants, who, however, being horsemen, succeeded in making their escape. We have no definite news relative to the movements of the secession troops in Virginia, further than that they continue to make incursions across the Potomac into Maryland for purposes of plunder. Gen. BUTLER has not yet left for his post at Fortress Monroe.

The Government has made one movement, the importance of which can hardly be estimated at present. The United States Marshal for this District, on Monday afternoon, seized all the telegrams on file in the office of the American Telegraph Company, extending back for more than a year. The seizure was made by order of Government, and a like seizure was made simultaneously at all the principal offices in the Northern States. It is expected that an examination of these telegrams will throw a good deal of light upon the history and progress of the Southern conspiracy, and expose the names of many persons at the North who are implicated in it.

The arrival of the *Edinburgh* and *Persia* supplies European files and correspondence to the 11th inst. The fuller details of news briefly indicated by the telegraph, from Cape Race and St. Johns, lend great interest to the extracts we reproduce from English exchanges. There is hardly room left for doubt that the English Government has determined to give all its aid, short of an open declaration of hostilities, to the cause of the Southern Confederation, by recognizing its right to destroy the commerce of the Union, and by denying the right of the Federal Government to exclude British and French vessels from Southern ports. This determination is hailed with great satisfaction by the ministerial organs, whose comments are quoted elsewhere. It was announced in Parliament on the 9th inst., by the Home Secretary, that a Proclamation was in course of preparation by the Government, in which British subjects would be emphatically warned against taking any part in the pending contest—that if they engaged in the privateering business and suffered the penalty therefor, their blood would be upon their own heads. Preparations were being made for a great American Union Mass Meeting in London. The *Persia* brought $240 000 in specie.

The Southern newspapers recently have been teeming with accounts of the infirm condition of Lieut. Gen. SCOTT. It is a sufficient refutation of these stories to state that he is every day engaged in the discharge of his official duties not only throughout the day, but until a late hour at night. The old hero has sufficient stamina left apparently for a dozen campaigns.

The *Niagara*, engaged in the blockade of Charleston harbor, has sent to Philadelphia, with a prize-crew on board, the ship *Gen. Parkhill*, of Liverpool which attempted to run into port after having been warned off. Since her arrival in Philadelphia, her captain alleges that he did not attempt to run in, but was looking for a Northern port, having been furnished with a permit to do so by the commander of the *Niagara*. It is hardly probable, however, that such a mistake could be made. The vessel is loaded with a general cargo, including a considerable quantity of salt, under which, it is thought, may be discovered munitions of war.

Ex-Secretary of War FLOYD, who has immortalized himself as the head of the great "Company of Stealers," has received a commission as General in the forces of the Confederates, and is at present engaged in raising a brigade in Virginia. The Federal Government should, if possible, prevent the approach of FLOYD and his brigade to any point which it is important to retain, else it will be likely to disappear mysteriously.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney yesterday, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 11th inst. The steamer *Sonora* sailed on the same day for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, with the smallest shipment of treasure for New-York which has been made since the establishment of the line. This is of course due not to any falling off in the amount taken from the mines, but to apprehensions engendered by the rumor that Southern privateers are cruising in the Gulf. The wreck of the *Sea Nymph*, whose loss outside the harbor of San Francisco has been previously noticed, had been sold for account of the underwriters for $6,600. The Union demonstration in San Francisco, which took place on the day the Pony left, was the occasion of the most remarkable and enthusiastic outpouring of the masses which has ever occurred on the Pacific side. The procession numbered thousands upon thousands of people, on foot and in carriages, of all parties, and the speaking was by men of all shades of opinion. The universal sentiment was that the Administration must be sustained, at whatever cost of blood and treasure.

At special term of the Superior Court, Justice ROBERTSON yesterday sent home FRANCIS HASSIN, a volunteer, of eighteen years, who had enlisted in Col. DUTREE'S regiment. The action of the Court was upon the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued at the instance of the mother of the infant. The will of MATHEW POWER was admitted to probate by the Surrogate, leaving two thirds of the testator's residuary estate to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and one-third to the Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) Church in Grand-street. In the General Sessions there were but three minor pleas taken, and no trials were had. The calendar is nearly clear, and the Court will adjourn in a few days.

The Stock Market was active yesterday, with large transactions in Illinois Central shares and Border State Stocks. Missouris closed with a large demand at 40 @ 42 cent. New-York Central left off 72¼ @ cent. Exchange 105¼@105¾.

The Cattle market at Forty-fourth-street was fully supplied with beeves yesterday, and prices ruled about ½c. lower than one week ago. Trade was not as lively as last Tuesday. About 3,700 were on sale, and some 600 had previously been disposed of at Bergen, making a large supply for the week. The demand was mainly confined to butchers, the bullocks intended for Washington having been run from Chicago to Pittsburgh, and via Baltimore. Some 240 head were turned in that direction which otherwise would have come here. A few country graziers bought cattle to stock their rich pastures. Good beeves commanded 9c., and most of the stock ranged from 8c. to 9c., being generally of fair to good quality. Sellers manifested an anxiety to dispose of as many as possible this first day.

Heavier transactions were reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday. Inferior and common lots of Flour and Wheat, as well as all kinds of Corn, were cheaper. Cotton was depressed and declining. The movements in Provisions, Groceries, Whisky, Hay, Oil, Naval Stores, Metals, Seeds, and Tobacco were limited. Rice attracted more attention. Hops were in request. Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hides, Leather, Spices and Whalebone were inactive. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Question of Privateering.

We have at last the text of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S declaration in Parliament, in regard to the policy which the British Government has decided to adopt concerning the issue of letters-of-marque by the so-called Southern Confederacy. He announces that the rebellious States are, in this respect, to be regarded by the British Government "*as belligerents*;" and, in the remarks with which he accompanies this declaration, quoting precedents for this action, he fully vindicates our statement, made when the telegraph first announced this debate, and which has been severely contested by correspondents, that the privateers of the South are to be recognized and *protected* by the British Government when they bring prizes into British ports. We repeat what we said then, that this is an *unfriendly* act, and if carried into practical effect, will be so regarded and treated by the Government of the United States. The British Government strains a point of international law,—discards utterly the established principle, that none but an established nation, having a recognized national flag, and already received by formal action into the family of nations, can issue letters-of-marque against private property,—and cites the absurdly inapplicable example of the Greek Revolution as a precedent to justify its giving the most effective aid it could possibly render to the Slave Oligarchy now in rebellion against the Government of the United States. Such an act will not pass unpunished. If it does not at once force the present Ministry to give place to better men, it will lay the seeds of hostility which will bear fruit long after the present rebellion has been extinguished.

But there is another aspect of this question which deserves the prompt attention of our Government. The United States has always been opposed to war upon private property, and has done more than any other nation to put an end to this utterly barbarous and unjust practice. At various periods of our history we have made treaties by which privateering was abandoned. And our laws have always forbidden our citizens to accept letters-of-marque from any belligerent Power. We are committed more thoroughly than any other nation to the utter abolition not only of privateering, but of private war in all its forms; and if we had not attempted *too much* in this direction, the whole world would now have been united in placing privateering and piracy upon the same basis. *It is not yet too late.*

It will be remembered that on the 10th of April, 1856, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, in their Conference at Paris, signed a Declaration, agreeing among themselves that the following fixed principles should be introduced into international relations:

1. Privateering is, and remains *abolished*.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

This was presented by the French minister at Washington to the American Government for its concurrence. On the 28th of July, 1856, Mr. MARCY, then Secretary of State, replied substantially, that the *fourth* principle concerning blockades was already fully and universally recognized as a rule of international law; that the American Government promptly and cheerfully acceded to the *second* and *third*, which for many years they had been trying to introduce into international relations; and that to the *first* they proposed to add these words:

"And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband."

This, it will be seen, was simply a proposal to *add to* the declaration to which the Conference of Paris had given its assent. It was not a *rejection* of the original proposition, but simply a proposition to *amend* it. The general impression is, we are aware, that our Government refused its assent to the proposed abolition of privateering,—and the London *Times* has recently cited this refusal as a *quasi* justification for the recognition of the privateers of the Southern rebels. But any one who will take the trouble to refer to Mr. MARCY'S letter to Count SARTIGES, which may be found in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 12, 1856, (No. 1528,) will see that this is an entire mistake. Our Government did not *reject* the propositions of the European Powers—it did not refuse its concurrence to their declaration of "fixed principles"—on the contrary, it promptly accepted *three* of them, and merely proposed an amendment to the fourth. No one can fail to see that this did not, in the least, conclude the action of our Government. It left the whole question open for further negotiation between the United States and the several Powers represented in the Conference at Paris.

We have, moreover, proof positive that *all those Powers so regarded it*, in the fact that negotiations were continued. We presume that official records will vindicate the truth of statements on this subject which we received personally from Mr. MASON, our Minister in Paris, in the Summer of 1858. He stated that under Mr. MARCY'S instructions he had been pressing the proposed amendment upon the attention of the Government of France, as Mr. DALLAS had upon that of England,—that he was making good progress, and had every reason to hope for success, when, upon the accession of Mr. BUCHANAN, he received peremptory orders to *suspend the negotiations*. Mr. MASON spoke of this as an utterly inexplicable step on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN, and was by no means sparing of his censure. He said that just as we were on the eve of a most brilliant diplomatic success, in securing the introduction of a most important principle, for which we had long contended, into the code of international law, Mr. BUCHANAN had seen fit to interpose and deprive the country of the glory within its grasp. He hoped still, he said, to be permitted to revive the negotiation,—and was perfectly confident of speedy and complete success.

Mr. BUCHANAN, however, did not see fit to authorize such a course. Whatever may have been his reasons, during his administration the question remained in abeyance. *But there is no reason why this should be so any longer.* The Declaration of the Conference at Paris still stands. The seven Powers there represented have given their assent to those four principles,—which only await our assent to become fixed principles of international law. Mr. SEWARD has only to notify the Governments of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey that the United States *concurs* in the declaration of April 10, 1856,—and he binds all those Powers to the permanent abolition of privateering. Not one of them could withdraw from the Protocol in which they then joined, or recognize the Southern privateers, without basing their withdrawal upon acknowledged hostility to the United States.

We hope our Government may find it consistent with the public good to *give this notice at once*. It will most effectually check the apparent disposition of the British Government to sanction the privateering projects of JEFF. DAVIS, and deprive him entirely of that weapon of an unjust war. The abolition of privateering once introduced into the international code, the amendment for which our Government has contended will follow inevitably, and all war upon private property, by sea or land, will be forbidden. We trust this matter will speedily engage the attention of the Secretary of State, if it has not already done so.

For or Against the Union and the Constitution. No half-and-half.

Certain "Union men," so called, in some of the Southern States, have taken strong ground against secession, and have even proceeded to arm and organize themselves in aid of the Government. At the same time they announce that they do so simply to protect their own homes and to maintain, as it were, a neutrality between the South and the North, giving it to be understood that they will oppose an equal resistance to either party attempting to invade or march through their territory.

This is an inadmissible position. It contains the very gist of the controversy, and favors the wrong side. It assumes State independence and the right to act in the interest of one State alone, as if there were no duties or obligations as a part of the United States. It is equivalent to saying that the United States is one Government, the Confederate States another, and their particular State may join the one or the other, or neither, at discretion, though as a mere practical thing they find it well to stand apart from both.

This is not the kind of Unionism that will satisfy the loyal feeling of any part of the country. A man true to the Union and to the Constitution, knows that the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, "are the supreme law of the land," and that he is bound thereby, "any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and, being bound thereby, he *must* give his whole effort to sustain them when violated; not only in his own State, but anywhere and everywhere throughout the United States, and must regard himself as the enemy of the violators only, no matter where they may be found, at home or abroad, North or South, and not assume to stand as a neutral arbiter between the rebels and the faithful agents of the Constitutional Government.

HENRY CLAY understood the question very well when he said, "If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I never will fight under that banner; I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State."

Of course, this is true doctrine in regard to all matters constitutionally belonging to the General Government, and to save the Constitution itself is matter of the highest obligation.

We find Union men assuming the objectionable position above indicated all through the States of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky. What is this but a threat to resist the Government in case it attempts to enforce the violated laws, or defend the violated Constitution, within or beyond the borders of these States, by any other means than such as these "Union men" see fit to furnish?—whether sufficient for the purpose or not, or whether or not fully and faithfully rendered!

It may be admitted that there is a sufficient necessity for the services at home of all the good Union men of Maryland, and Kentucky, and Missouri. As a question of *practice*, this may be true, and is true; and it is highly probable that had the call of the President for troops been loyally answered in these States, full employment for them would have been found at home, in restraining their domestic traitors, and in keeping back invading traitors from the seceded States; but, as a matter of *principle*, they were bound to resist the treason wherever it might show itself, in their own State, or any other, alone or in concert with the armies of the Union, from whatever part of the country these armies might have been sent. We might go so far as to say that, on the ground solely of the good service they could render at home, assurances could be given by the commanding General, or even the Secretary of War, that these levies should be used exclusively in the States that raised them, but in no such way as to make the assurance a compact binding the Government, or an admission of the principle of *conditional* loyalty.

It is evident there are but two parties to the present conflict, viz.: the defenders of the Constitution and of the flag of the whole United States, and those who have thrown off allegiance to that Constitution and have adopted a new flag. No man can be half faithful; he must admit the authority of the Constitution, or he must deny it. If he deny it, he may do what he chooses, make another, and seek to live under it, as the Confederates are doing, or grope about in uncertainty without any of the attributes of nationality, and in a thoroughly anomalous position; but if he admit its authority, he must in all things act up fully to its obligations, and the very first obligation is to defend it against all assailants. In practice, he may insist on defending it against assailants at home, but merely because that is a point where it is endangered, and not with any idea of maintaining neutrality between the contestants, which is as clearly a denial of the authority of the Constitution as secession itself.

It has been stated that Maryland will now raise its quota of troops under the President's call, but that the Secretary of War has given assurance that it will not be used out of Maryland, except to defend the Capital. Assuredly there is ample need for their services in Maryland, and in defending the Capital—so much need for them, that if they are truly loyal to the Union, their service at home will be the very best service they can render, and *therefore*, they may be very sure that they will not be sent elsewhere. But if there be a compact between the United States and the State, that on that sole condition will the call for troops be answered, then Maryland stands as an independent Power by the side of the United States, with an optional right to sustain or to deny the authority of the Government, and therefore as a mere confederate. This is a position that no State has a right to assume under the Constitution, and one that will not be tolerated in the Union.

So, it is said, that in Kentucky, troops will be raised for the Union, but not to serve out of the State. Now the question is, if it should be found expedient to send United States troops from Cairo to Memphis, Tenn., where it is rumored the rebels are collecting, or to Columbus, Ky., of which the same thing has been rumored, what will the Kentucky Union troops do? Will they join forces to attack the rebels, or will they oppose the United States forces sent against them? We want to know all about these things—who are our enemies, and who are reliable friends, for we are more confident of success with every doubtful man in the whole land, in armed array against us as enemies, than we can be while embarrassed by quibbling conditionists, uncertain patriots, and half-and-half allies.

If ANDERSON command the Kentuckians, we may rest easy as to the service he will put them to; but if they be enrolled on such terms as have been suggested, then it is to be feared that no such service is to be expected from them as is adequate to defend the Union and the Constitution, and to enforce the laws.

Treason at its Returning Tide.

Secession has now come to an imperative halt. Every State which could be cajoled or coerced into leaving the Union, has now gone. Maryland and Delaware, by the will of their people and by the necessities of their position, cleave to the old Republic; Missouri is riveted to it by the triple bolts of her geographical position, as well as by the legions of her loyal sons, and by all her present interests and her hopes of future greatness; while Kentucky has just again pronounced for adhesion by a vote so overwhelming that it can hardly be circumvented by the legerdemain of the most adroit conspirators.

Onward or backward the tide of treason must roll; the moment it ceases to flow it inevitably begins to ebb. It is now hemmed in by a *cordon militaire* over which further progress is absolutely impossible; and is thrown back upon itself with a shock as great as was the force and fury of its advance. But time alone can tell the course and progress of the refluent wave.

When, in the first days of the year, the Disunion conspirators had their satanic enginery in full blast for the destruction of the Union,—State after State throwing off allegiance, and one Congressional delegation after another blowing its blast of defiance at a feeble Government, and withdrawing from the national councils; with high functionaries in this City and elsewhere officially urging the disjunction of the State, the quicker to achieve an infamous union with the Seceders, and with a powerful party in every locality in collusion with their schemes; with active revolution, in short, sweeping full-paced from one Southern State to another, while only a passive and powerless speculation confronted it in the North—what wonder that the conspirators should have then flattered themselves that there would be no pause to their triumphs till they obtained absolute and permanent control of the Government, and were again installed in the places they were then temporarily vacating. It was natural enough, in this view, they should rave in frothy eloquence about universal conquest and dominion, and not to be wondered at that in addition to their designs upon the great functionaries elect of the Republic, they should have even descended to local details, and condescended—as a New-Orleans paper told us was actually the case—to make out lists of leading Republicans in every Free State, whom they meant to bring to the gallows, and lists also of their co-conspirators to whom they meant to hand over the reins of usurped power. This they designated as the time as achieving a peaceful revolution of the Government.

Later in the day, however, when the rising spirit of Northern members of Congress, and reverses in the Cabinet, and the movement of Major ANDERSON, and other ominous signs, began to cloud the prospect of universal empire, the conspirators modified their programme somewhat, so as to embrace within its scope only the fifteen Slave States; but all of *them* they should rule at all hazards and at whatever cost. They would be contented now with the mastery of the vast and splendid domain sweeping from Delaware Bay southwest to the Rio Grande, and controlling the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi River from its mouth to its junction with the Missouri, and the greater part of our Atlantic Coast, including, also, of course, the Capital, and the richest part of the National domain. With these and the control of the Army, Navy and Treasury, they conceived that the North could first be held at bay, then what of it was desirable annexed on their own terms, and the remainder be speedily brought to sue for a humiliating alliance.

Frustrated in this design as to the former, by the prompt action of the new Administration, in Washington, in Maryland, in the Gulf forts, at Cairo, in Missouri, and at other points in the West and on the coast, a third and still more contracted programme is now adopted—that of the *status quo*: Let us alone; let us work out our schemes, and enjoy what power and plunder we now have without interference. This being, of course, equally as destructive to the nation as either of the preceding revolutionary schemes, the Government—still, however, acting on the defensive—are preparing to reassert everywhere the National authority which the usurpers have temporarily overthrown. The plan of operations will, of course, be disclosed only as they progress.

It is evident, however, that whatever now may be the issue of the election in Virginia to-morrow, a powerful body of Federal troops must be stationed there for some time, for the protection of loyal citizens of the United States from the invading mercenaries whom DAVIS has sent thither, as well as from the powerful organization of local traitors now banded together on the principle of rule or ruin. Union sentiments undoubtedly predominate in many of the counties of Virginia, while in all of them there is a powerful Union minority anxiously awaiting the day when they can raise their voices in behalf of the Union and Constitution, without being in danger of assassination. Protection being thus afforded by the Government to the loyal citizens in all parts of the State, and the Confederate helots being expelled after receiving the chastisement due to rebellion, and their ringleaders either having decamped or been subjected to the penalty of treason, there can be little doubt that, after the idea has been dispelled by the action of our troops that this is an "abolition invasion," there will be a conservative Union reaction in Virginia analogous to what has already taken place in Maryland, and is now taking place in Missouri. Should this once set in in the Old Dominion, there can be little doubt that, aided by the same appliances, North Carolina and Tennessee also, the twin sisters of Virginia in character and destiny,—and which, as Vice-President STEPHENS says, claim to be out of the Union without exactly knowing how they got out,—will in time also be swept by the returning tide of loyalty.

By the appointment of General BUTLER to the command of the military division comprising these three States, the Government has given them every guarantee for the safety of their institutions and for the preservation of those constitutional rights which their demagogues have persuaded them were to be assailed. And if General BUTLER, by his skill and courage, achieve another such series of victories in his new department as he has already achieved in Maryland, he will have solved the most delicate and difficult question involved in this whole struggle.

With these three States pacified, there would remain in the hands of the usurpers but the original seven seceders, consisting of the southernmost tier of States, and Arkansas. Moreover, as Florida can be permitted to remain in revolt for a single hour only by a degree of forbearance on our part that amounts almost to cruelty, and as it will undoubtedly be considered essential speedily and peacefully to repossess the whole peninsula,—seven] would still be the number of States requiring the relief and enlightenment afforded by the advancing armies of the Republic. This would greatly simplify the impending conflict, and reduce it within such limits that, though the issue may still be watched with interest, it will be without that painful anxiety which waits upon a doubtful field. But who, indeed, in any event, can doubt that these gathering hosts of loyal freemen, under the command of the great SCOTT, now converging upon the traitors from every point of the compass, by sea and land, increased too in numbers as they must be at every step by the disenthralled Unionists and by the now undeceived men whom the usurpers had swindled into the service, will, in due time, achieve a complete triumph over all the forces that can be mustered by rapine, anarchy and ambition—a permanent victory, too, over ambitious military chieftains, as well as over the passions of those whom, by fraud and misrepresentation, they have induced to follow them?

Gov. Magoffin's Proclamation of Neutrality.

Governor MAGOFFIN having failed to lead Kentucky into secession, has returned from his wanderings southward to the half-way house of neutrality, where he proposes for the present to remain. He has issued his Proclamation, in which among other things he says:

"I hereby notify and warn all other States separate and united, especially the United States and Confederate States that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil, or occupation of any port or place therein for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislative and executive authorities."

This declaration of neutrality comes late in the day, from Gov. MAGOFFIN. He insultingly refused to furnish his quota of regiments called for by the President to defend the Government against rebellion. And he did furnish aid in arms and men to the Southern traitors. All his acts, all his sympathies have been on the side of secession, and it is only because loyalty in Kentucky is too strong for him, that he, with the State at his back, is not now in the ranks of the enemy.

But Kentucky, even to the crude conception of Gov. MAGOFFIN, is still in the Union and under allegiance to the Federal Constitution, and the Federal laws. She has not joined the "Confederate States." She has not even seceded and set up for herself. And yet the Governor talks as if Kentucky were an independent kingdom, of which he is at the head, and the United States on the one hand and the "Confederate States," on the other, were belligerent nations, threatening the integrity of his dominions in their efforts to get at each other's throats. We can understand secession. We denounce it as a fatal and treasonable heresy, destructive of all government; still we can comprehend it. But we cannot understand how a State can, in the present struggle, be neutral. We cannot understand how its people can be neutral. They will stand by the old flag and the Union as it came down from the revolutionary fathers, or their sympathies will be with the new movement in favor of secession and the supremacy of cotton. We know of no principle which will allow of neutrality. The Constitution in all its scope and spirit is against it. The whole theory and structure of the Government forbids it. Gov. MAGOFFIN'S official oath, and the oath taken by every officer of the State, prohibit it. It is the duty of every citizen of every State to support the Constitution and uphold the Government in its integrity. Gov. MAGOFFIN swore to discharge this duty; and yet, as between the Constitution and the Government, and treason, that avows its purpose to overthrow them, he folds his arms and says he will be neutral, will render no aid, raise not a finger in their defence. It is the duty of every State, and the citizens of every State, to aid in putting down rebellion against the Government, and in overcoming resistance to a just execution of the laws. Gov. MAGOFFIN, as the Executive head of the State of Kentucky, swore to perform this duty. He sees fifty thousand armed rebels in the field, trampling upon and defying the Federal laws, marching to the capture of the Capital and the destruction of the Republic; and yet he says the State shall be neutral, shall take no part in the struggle, render no aid on the side of loyalty.

But when this great struggle shall be over, when the battle shall have been fought, and the victory won, when the Union shall be again restored, as it surely will be, in all its proportions, and all its strength, what does Governor MAGOFFIN propose that the position of Kentucky shall be? When the patriotism of States shall be measured by the sacrifices suffered in sustaining the Constitution, what will the record of Kentucky show? When the independence of this country was assailed, and the second war with England threatened its subjugation, Kentucky was not idle. Her brave sons were always in front of the battle. Her rifles won the victory of New-Orleans, and her patriotism the gratitude of the nation. Will she be content that history, while it records the noble deeds of other States, shall speak of her craven silence, her selfish and criminal inertia? That while other States were pouring out their treasures, and the blood of their sons, in defence of the country, her arm was not bared, and her sword was rusting in its scabbard?

So far as Gov. MAGOFFIN is concerned, this neutrality means treason, and the loyal men of Kentucky should, and doubtless do, so understand it. The arming of the State for self-defence, according to his ultimate intentions, means the arming of it to aid the traitors when the time for striking in their behalf shall come, and the loyal men of Kentucky should, and doubtless do, appreciate the fact. Nobody proposes to invade Kentucky, and Gov. MAGOFFIN knows it. But when treason clothes itself in the garb of neutrality, and sides with rebellion, not only through the absence of all action against it, but interposes between it and that justice which the Constitution requires should be visited upon it, neither the loyal men of Kentucky, nor those of other States, should be deterred from the pursuit by this traitorous cry of "invasion of the soil of Kentucky."

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.—If the necessity of perfecting the Southern blockade has not been recognized heretofore, it must be so in the light of our European advices. The ports must not only be closed, but sealed hermetically. There is no time for laxity or imperfect measures. With a small but pestilent enemy eager to get out, and a large and rapacious neutral who avows his purpose to get in, the only alternative of their success lies in the erection of a barrier hopelessly impassable to both.

It is, doubtless, through no negligence of the authorities that the blockade has not yet reached Charleston. Advices from that place announce the uninterrupted entrance of British vessels, laden in all probability with arms and supplies for the insurgents. The *Niagara*, on the way to the Gulf, paused off the harbor long enough to expedite the inward movement of these ships, but presently pursued her course, and we have no tidings of any other naval steamer having visited the port. That vessels were dispatched for the purpose there is every reason to believe; but it is not impossible that a clerical error, similar to the one which is said to have misdirected the *Powhatan*, destined to reinforce Sumter, to Fort Pickens, may have sent to Texas the detachment of the blockading squadron designed for Charleston. If the *Harriet Lane* is correctly reported to have sailed with dispatches to that point, the presumption of a blunder gathers probability.

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.—There is authority for saying the formidable steam battery at Hoboken, which has been so many years in the course of construction, as a defence of the harbor, requires only six weeks of industrious labor to fit her for the reception of her armament, and for active service. This finishing work should not be delayed. So long as a people is unconscious of any unfriendly feeling or hostile policy on the part of a foreign nation, it may wisely dispense with extraordinary precautions. But the moment such dangerous sentiments are discovered, its very defencelessness is the surest provocative of a war; while, it is almost tautology to say, a state of perfect defence discourages the hostile intention. New-York may be made a very Cronstadt in impregnability. If it were so, an attack—upon the recognized principle that perfect fortifications, absolutely destructive arms, and indestructible shipping, must eventually give peace to the world—would be the remotest of dangers. Impregnable let it be made; and when we have witnessed the completion of the Stevens Battery, we may consider what system of defences, whether BARNARD'S or MORTON'S, will afford us the best shelter from an enemy. There cannot be too much energy thrown into these preparations.

A MEAN INJURED MAN.—The defeat among the Aldermen of the resolution withdrawing the Corporation printing from the *Daily News* and the *Day Book* is recklessly ascribed to the machinations of Mayor WOOD. Nothing could be more unjust. The Mayor has manfully placed himself on the Union platform; has demanded the punishment of the traitors who would overthrow the Government and desecrate the National flag; and no doubt, in the fullness of his loyal sentiments, as heartily detests the sedition of the *News*, as the most burning patriot within the municipal limits, and would spare no proper means of silencing it. We can believe nothing less of his Honor after his stirring and patriotic eloquence at Union-square, and his recommendations of Corporate munificence to the popular cause. If these unreflecting censurers had named Mr. BENJ WOOD, (who really owns the paper, as his published certificate attests,) instead of his brother; and had asserted that he compelled the "Ring" to forbear by threats of disclosing the particulars of the Hackley Street-cleaning contract, there would have been no more truth, perhaps, but certainly much more probability in the invention.

THE PERILS OF IRONY.—The pretty story of Geo. BUTLER'S African nativity was, it seems, improperly credited to the New-Orleans *Picayune*; the Philadelphia *Press* now claiming the authorship, with an admission that it was intended as a burlesque upon Southern representations of Northern men and matters, and was, therefore, jocosely ascribed to the New-Orleans papers. This is an act of desirable justice to the *Picayune*. But the *Press*, from the incident, will probably learn that irony and badinage are the most hazardous of weapons for promiscuous use. Where they gratify and amuse a few, they confound many, and to the larger number they are as unintelligible as the Vedas. An illustration to the point is before us in a note mildly suggesting that we are probably misinformed in stating Gen. B. F. BUTLER to have been a candidate for Vice-President in 1848, as, if the writer's memory serves him, it was another BUTLER, whose initials were, he thinks, W. O., and who lived in Kentucky. Our correspondent is not only literal, but literally correct.

War Books at War Prices.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. DERBY has added to his extensive stock of books a long list of publications of peculiar interest at the present moment. It contains histories of campaigns in all ages of the world, from the wars of the Romans down to the nearer contests in which the present struggles for freedom are involved; the lives of noted generals, and dissertations upon politics and political economy—sciences which may be termed the remote movers of all wars. In addition to all these, Mr. DERBY'S catalogue contains a list of books devoted to Guns and Gunnery, projectiles and explosive compounds. As the quickest and surest method of killing is now the absorbing topic in all latitudes, both north and south, he will undoubtedly receive orders from every section of our belligerent country. The books are offered at war prices; and the sale continues for forty days longer, at the expiration of which period the books will be notched up again to their more common valuation.

CONTINENTAL NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

The steamship *Persia*, which arrived at this port last evening, brings the following intelligence from the Continent. The advices from Great Britain, including proceedings in Parliament relative to affairs in the United States, will be found on our first page.

FRANCE.

A new pamphlet, by M VEUILLOT, the Ultramontane writer, with the title of "Waterloo," is advertised.

A special commission had been formed in Paris to examine the question of forming ports of refuge along the whole extent of the shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

A project of law was before the Legislative body in France, for a Convention between the Minister of Finance and a public company, for the execution of postal services of a very extensive character in the Eastern seas. The Company engages to serve for twenty-four years the line from Suez to China, with a branch to Reunion and the French, Dutch and Spanish East Indies. This service comprises a principal line and five branches. The Government will advance the Company twelve millions of francs. The amount of the proposed subsidy is also very high, giving a rate of about 20s. per mile, or four times the amount paid to the English contractors for the India and China mail service.

Advices from Bordeaux are similar to those received from Cognac, regarding the injury done to the vines by severe frosts.

A Paris letter says:

"Austria and Prussia approve England's determination to occupy St. Jean d'Acre if the French remain in Syria. Admiral Mussar had left for the former place, to see how the Turks were getting on with the fortifications there. An English vessel had landed a cargo of coal on the coast of Syria, near the Isthmus of Suez."

The Bourse, on the 10th, opened flat, but subsequently improved, and Rentes closed at 69.35.

ITALY.

Great uneasiness had prevailed at Messina for fear of a popular rising, and troops were encamped outside the town. At latest dates, however, tranquility had not been disturbed.

About 200 Bourbon soldiers had been defeated by the National Guard near Capua, and were afterwards surrounded by detachments of National Guards and Bersagliori.

It is stated that the appointment of Commander MARTINI as Lieutenant of the King at Naples, vice the Prince of Carignan, has been decided upon.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, contains an article explaining that the moral adhesion of France to the Kingdom of Italy is not sufficient, and asserting that the time has arrived for her to officially recognize the new state of things.

It was asserted at Rome that M. CHIGI was about to go to Paris as Papal Nuncio, and that his nomination had been accepted by France.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported that fresh symptoms of an insurrection in Hungary had broken out with alarming intensity.

Both branches of the Council of the Empire, in their address to the Emperor, express a wish for the maintenance of the Constitution of Hungary, and that Hungary may be induced to send representatives to the Reichsrath. They express a hope that peace may be maintained, and also that the Empire may be indivisible.

All the gentlemen whose election to Venetia had been announced, had declined to take their seats in the Council of the Empire, on the ground that they could not consider that a few communes represent the will of the country.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of the 9th says that Spain up to that date had entered into no engagements in reference to the annexation of San Domingo. Slavery, however, is not to be introduced. The legislation will be the same as that now valid in the Antilles.

PRUSSIA.

An insurrection of a religious character had broken out in the Government of Kasan. Seventy peasants were shot. Disturbances had also taken place in the Government of Pensa.

The sittings of the Council of State at Warsaw, in reference to the projected elections to the Municipal Council of Warsaw, had commenced under Presidency of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

TURKEY.

The Christians had broken the arrangement which was made with regard to the blockade of Niehsich. They attacked a convoy in the defiles, and massacred fifty Mussulmans. The town was afterwards supplied with provisions under arrangements made between the foreign Consuls and the Christian inhabitants.

The Porte had agreed that the European Commission should proceed to the Herzegovina.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Calcutta to April—Canton 1st April, and Shanghai to March 22—had reached Malta, and were due in England about the 14th of May.

At Canton Exchange was 1d. lower. Shirtings were unchanged. Twist was advancing.

At Shanghai Shirtings were active but unchanged. Tea dull and unaltered. Silk dull. Exchange ½d. lower. MALMOENS, March 25.

Trade dull. Flour advancing. Exchange on London 60 days at par.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 10th inst., were depressed and consols declined ⅛ per cent, owing to the tightness of money, closing at 91⅛@91¾ for money and 91⅞@92 for account.

The demand for money continued active, but there was rather less pressure in the open market on the 10th, and rates ranged from 5@5½ per cent. for best bills. At the bank, the demand was heavy, and there were large gold withdrawals for shipment to America.

Two more houses in the Greek trade had suspended, viz: THEODORE RALLO SONS, & Co., for about £70,000, and LASCARDO, & Co., for about £50,000.

The weekly bank returns show an increase in the bullion of £34,971.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business
United States 6 ₩ cent. red. 1874.	70 @ 72	71 2
Virginia State 6 ₩ cent	46 @ 48	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875..	78 @ 82	
Do. 7 ₩ cent do 1875	81 @ 82	81½ 2
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	39¾@39½	39⅝@39½
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	62 2½ 1½.
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	78 @ 82	
Do. (s. f.) 8s, '82	80 @ 85	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1866	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	78 @ 80	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	88 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. con. bs, 1876	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 67	66⅝
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₩ c., '67	88 @ 92	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₩ cent., 1859,	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₩ c., '83, assent.	72 @ 74	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₩ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	40 @ 50	41
Do. shares, assented	19¾@ 20½	21 20 ⅝
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1872	96 @ 98	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m., 6 ₩ cent., convert.	80 @ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₩ cent., ster.	80 @ 85	82
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₩ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sunday, May 12.

In yesterday's sitting, a discussion took place on the petition demanding the revision of the Maritime Convention between England and France. The Committee proposed to refer the petition to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine and Commerce, which was supported by Admiral CAUCHE, and opposed by M. NUCHELL, CHEVALLIER, and M. BAROCHE.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Friday, March 22.

The Yangtse expedition has reached Hankos. The trading ports which have been selected under the treaty are Kinekiang, Hewkiang and Hankos, where Consuls have been left. The rebels are evidently anxious to conciliate the foreigners. The ice is breaking up in the Gulf of Pechili, and the mails have reached Tien-tsin. The demand for manufactures at Shanghai has increased. Japan continues quiet. CANTON, Monday, April 1.

An imperial edict has been published, decreeing the establishment of a Board for Foreign Affairs at Peking. Imports continue improving.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, March 25.

Trade is dull. The departures of gold ships since the last mail have been the *Borsas*, with 10,468 ounces; the *Prince of Wales*, with 22,151; the *Themis*, with 23,504, and the *Yorkshire* with 38,626. Total, 91,839 ounces.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The news from New-Zealand announces that things were looking more pacific. An armistice of 48 hours had been granted to the natives.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

(*By Telegraph to Point de Galle.*)

There are very bad prospects for the next indigo crop. No rain has fallen yet. The Ryots still refuse to sow in lower Bengal

Vessel Burnt at Sea.

The schooner *Ike Marvel*, of Norwich, Conn., from Boston bound to Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire on the 19th inst., at 2 A. M., when about fifty miles off Montauk. The fire originated by the bursting of a camphene lamp in the cabin. The captain and crew were taken off by the schooner *Balloon*, from Bangor bound to Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

400 SIX-INCH COLT'S REVOLVERS,

For sale by FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

NO. 23, NO. 28.

Dr. GIRROUX'S Homœopathic Curative, for Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility, is found to be all that it is represented. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. Address letters to PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

That exciting Union drama, "Anderson, the Patriot of Sumter," with the farce "Double-Bedded Room," are to be played this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum it being the usual family holiday. The performing bears, and all the other living wonders, will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trnss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Viele's Portable Cooking Camp Stove, now in use at Washington by the militia and Volunteers, recommended by Maj. Gen. Sanford, Brig.-Gen Hall, and Hospital Surgeon Sayre may be seen at the office No. 13 Broadway. JOHN CRUMLEY, Agent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

TREVOR—STEWART.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, by Rev. D Dunbar, JOHN B. TREVOR to LOUISA STEPHANIA, daughter of Lispenard Stewart, Esq., of this City.

SEARS—TUPPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, by Rev. Dr. Jos. McElroy, J. NEWTON SEARS to VIRGINIA C. TUPPER, all of this City.

GARTHWAITE—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in 34th st., by Rev. Peter Stryker, Mr JAMES B. GARTHWAITE to Miss AGNES H. SMITH, all of this City.

SCHENCK—LLOYD.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, by Rev. Mr. EWEN, HENRY SCHENCK, of Fishkill, to ANNA M. M. LLOYD, daughter of Gen. Jesse Lloyd, of this City.

☞ Fishkill papers please copy.

McMONAGLE—BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 14, by Rev. J. C. Dotcher, assisted by Rev. Jacob McKee, Rev. J. B. McMONAGLE and ANNA M. BROWN, daughter of the late Rev. James Arbuckle, of Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

LABAGH—FORRESTER.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, assisted by by Rev Jacob C. Dutcher, JOHN I. LABAGH to MARGARET D., daughter of James C. Forrester, M. D., all of this City.

LILIENDAHL—GROS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 15, at the Church of the United Brethren, by Rev. E. E. Helsley, FRANCIS T. LILIENDAHL to SOPHIE, only daughter of Louis Gros, Esq., both of this City.

CHANDLER—KIGGINS.—In Elizabeth City, N. J., on Wednesday, May 15, by Rev. R. Aikman, Mr. HENRY CHANDLER to Miss CORNELIA A. KIGGINS, both of Elizabeth City, N. J.

DIED.

VOORHEES.—On Monday morning, May 20, at the Head quarters of the Seventy first Regiment, Navy-yard Barracks, Washington, D. C., Col. ABRAHAM S. VOORHEES, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John S. Voorhees, No. 866 Greenwich st., at 12 o'clock on Thursday, without further notice.

FOOTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, CHARLES B. FOOTE, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner 3d av. and 10th st.

PUSEY.—In this City on Tuesday, May 21, after a long illness, MRS [illegible] PUSEY, widow of the late Gilbert Pusey, in the 45th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place this day, (Wednesday) May 22, at 3 o'clock, from her brother's, James Valentine, 57th st., west of 3d av.

PLUMMER.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 20, WILLIAM HENRY PLUMMER, in the 52d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21 at 11 o'clock A. M., ANN A., wife of George S. Ackerman and daughter of the late Garret De Bevoise, Esq., aged 41 years.

☞ Notice of funeral to morrow.

BRADLEY.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, suddenly, JESSIE J. youngest daughter of Joseph W. and Anna M. Bradley, aged 4 years and 9 months.

☞ The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of her parents, Astor House, this day, (Wednesday,) May 22, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 21, CHARLES WILLIAM GODFREY, youngest son of ALIDA B. and the late Capt. George Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 20 years.

☞ The friends of Mrs E. B. Smith, and of Clinton Rice, to their respective families, are invited to attend the funeral per cards, at No. 80 West 10th st., this Wednesday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

☞ Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

CONWAY.—In this City, on Monday, May 20, at his residence, No. 43 East Broadway, Dr. EDWARD CONWAY, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, at St. Andrew's Church, Duane st., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Ohio papers and Catskill papers please copy.

MANN—In this City, on Monday, May 20, HON. HIRAM MANN, Secretary of the American Institute, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., near 6th av., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

AYMAR.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, HANNAH AYMAR, aged 82 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the late Peter Embury, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Wednesday the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WAY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 20, of diphtheria, KATE B., daughter of Joseph C. (deceased) and Catharine A. Way, aged 4 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 22d inst., at 3½ P. M., at her mother's residence, No. 63 East Baltic st., without further notice.

☞ Minnesota papers please copy.

URE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 20 ADA V., the only child of ROBERT and ADNA E. URE, aged 1 year, 9 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 378 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 22, at 2 o'clock.

CONROY.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Sunday morning, May 19, suddenly, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ANNA R., beloved wife of John Conroy, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, at Port Richmond, without further notice. Friends will take the Staten Island Ferry boat at 12½ o'clock, from Pier No. 18 North River.

LUTSTER.—At the Bowery, L. I., on Tuesday, May 21, JANE LUTSTER, aged 61 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Peter Luyster, on Thursday, May 23, at 2 o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, L. I., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LITTLE.—In Flushing, on Sunday, May 19, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. LITTLE, aged 58 years.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of Andrew Scott, Monroe st., Flushing.

FEIT.—In Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, SARAH GREEN, wife of David Feit, aged 33 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WILKINS.—In Westchester, on Tuesday, May 21, LAVINIA A., wife of James M. Wilkins, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PATTERSON.—At the North Fork of the American River, California, on Friday, April 5, Major JAMES M. PATTERSON, formerly of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 201.—MAY 21, 1861.

2, 28, 27, 62, 20, 10, 73, 3, 1, 55, 6, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 202.—MAY 21, 1861

24, 55, 56, 62, 36, 61, 37, 73, 74, 31, 34, 23, 4, 30.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO FAMILIES EMBARKING FOR EUROPE.—Steamship GREAT EASTERN to sail SATURDAY, May 25. Several large staterooms, intended especially for families, may be obtained if immediately applied for. These rooms have from four to eight berths in each, with baths attached; are located in the most desirable part of the ship, amply ventilated, and possess unequaled accommodations for comfort and convenience. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st., Agents.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE have opened a branch office at No. 2 Ann-st., under Barnum's, for furnishing our gallant Army with the secular and religious journals of the City. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, CHAS. PLACE, No. 62 Dey-st. Papers, after being read, if sent to this office before 2 P. M., will be forwarded the same day.

BARTLETT'S NEEDLE AND SEWING-MACHINE FURNISHING DEPOT.—Needles for all the Sewing-Machines. Sewing-Machines bought, sold, exchanged and repaired at No. 442 Broadway, opposite Appleton's.

100 efficient traveling agents wanted forthwith.

A GREAT WAR STORY.

MAGGIE BURNS,

THE HEROINE OF THE DELAWARE.

A STORY OF AMERICAN HEARTS

OF '76!

By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.,

Is commenced in

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

FOR THIS WEEK.

The scene opens just after Washington, retreating before Cornwallis, has crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. This was one of the most hopeless periods of the Revolution.

"Dark and gloomy was the hour,
And Freedom's fires burnt low;
For thirty days had Washington
Retreated from the foe."

It is at this stirring period, when Tories lurked and plotted mischief in every neighborhood, that MAGGIE BURNS, "The Heroine of the Delaware," comes upon the scene.

GET THE LEDGER.

BURNING OF NORFOLK IN 1776.—A Thrilling Sketch. SEE THE LEDGER. Now ready.

ARMY NECESSITIES.

The War Bulletins announce that Small Pox and Measles have broken out among our troops. The Maine Regiment is still detained at Willett's Point on account of Measles, and the troops at Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and other Military Depôts are lengthening out their sick lists. If Government would do its duty by the troops, it would provide every Regiment with a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The free use of this remedy among the troops will prevent the spread of all infectious diseases, and quickly cure Small Pox, Measles, Yellow, Typhus, Typhoid, Ship, Bilious, Intermittent and all other Fevers. Its application in cases of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stiffness of the Joints, Lameness, Soreness, Strains, Sprains, Wounds, will in all cases afford immediate ease.

In Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and other difficulties of the Bowels, and complaints induced by change of water, food, exposure to the malarious dews of night, a few drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in water will as a drink prove a pleasant and healthy beverage. No difficulty from either of the above named troubles will trouble you, if RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is used.

A HEALTH CONTRACT.

We would be willing to make a contract with the Government to keep the whole army of the United States free from sickness and in a healthy condition, and use only RADWAY'S REMEDIES, and bind ourselves to pay the Government the loss it sustains by the absence from duty of every man unfit for duty from sickness that is under our or our assistants' charge. We will guarantee that if RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is freely used by the troops no sickness to any serious extent will prevail. Let it be tried; the trial shall not cost the Government one cent until it is proved to be all that we claim for it. RADWAY & CO.,

No. 23 John st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF roots, for making his celebrated Root Beer. The attention of druggists, hotel keepers, private families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling cost. Sold in bottles, at 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 each, with full directions. General depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

NO. 466 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

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MILLER & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane, up stairs, manufacturers of Union badge pins of every variety.

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PLATED GOODS AND TABLE CUTLERY,

ALSO,

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF IRON STONE CHINA, have been added

To our extensive Stock of GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, &c.,

All of which we offer on terms in accordance with the times. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

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ICE PITCHERS!

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AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBility, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's consideration."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1

GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway.

Author's address, No. 688 Broadway, corner Bond st., up stairs.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all important places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

PATRIOTIC BILLIARDS AND CHESS.—Three months' receipts, second-story, No. 149 Fulton-st., to aid Volunteer's Fund. A gentleman, wanted as cashier, will be remunerated by patriotism and instruction in billiards and chess. References required. Attention, billiard and chess players! Fall in. Tables for sale.

COAL AND RESIN GAS WORKS, For public and private buildings, erected by GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway, New-York.

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VOLUNTEERS! HOME GUARDS! PATRIOTS!

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER,

A POCKET MANUAL OF MILITARY TACTICS.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT:

"It is well adapted to those wishing to familiarize themselves with the elements of tactics."—Gen. SANDFORD.

"From a practical use of the 'American Soldier,' for the purposes of instruction, we consider it the best work of the kind which has come under our notice. The miscellaneous matter will be found of great service."—NELSON CROSS, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel of Brooklyn Phalanx.

Various other companies are using it, and pronounce it the best of its kind.

PRICE, ONLY 20 CENTS.

A liberal discount to Camp sales.

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ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

REMEMBER SUMTER!
TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

The Union Defence Committee, by authority of the General Government, having accepted the ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVE REGIMENT, Captains of Companies having recruiting stations, and all others who have been engaged in procuring members, will please report at once to Head-quarters, Union-square, or to Col J. LaFayette Riker, Everett House.

A FEW GOOD MEN
For the
RESERVE GUARD

Will be received, on immediate application to the recruiting officers, or at the Tent, Union-square

COME TO THE DEFENCE OF THE UNION!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!
"NEW-YORK'S OWN."

All persons who have volunteered and signed the Rolls of this Regiment, under command of Col. MING, will assemble for inspection by the Adjutant General's Department, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Millemun's Hall, corner of 7th av. and 26 h st. Soldiers! put on your best array, and act with promptitude.

By order of the colonel,

P. McCAGNEY, Orderly.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, by THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY, Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

RECEIVED OF WILLIAM NIBLO, ESQ., Treasurer of the Empire City Volunteer Relief Fund, two hundred and five dollars.

THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1861. By C. Hallett Clark.

The President and officers of the above Relief Fund, tender their personal thanks to Messrs. Lingard & Fox, of the New Bowery Theatre, for the generous sum of two hundred and five dollars. The patriotic spirit manifested by those gentlemen, cannot fail to be highly appreciated by the public.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN, President,
WILLIAM NIBLO, Treasurer,
DANIEL G. LOBDELL,
PHILIP P. MARSH, Secretaries.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 16, 1861.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCREASE of the Regular Army, an "Army Medical Board" has been convened, and is now in session in New York City, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army.

Applicants must not be less than twenty-one, or over thirty years of age.

Applications must be made to the Secretary of War, or through the Surgeon-General of the Army, stating the residence, place and date of birth, accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK CITY, AND more especially the British residents, are respectfully informed that in the Regiment of British Volunteers now forming in the City, there are many men in need of temporary aid, in the shape of underclothing. All such contributions will be thankfully acknowledged at the Head-quarters, No. 19 East Houston-st., N. Y.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION.—EMPLOYMENT wanted, as drill instructor, by a young man of good character, who has served in the British Army; can instruct recruits in the manual and platoon of the ordinary musket or Enfield rifle; also, all that is necessary for a recruit to learn of company drill. Address, J. E. W., No 633 6th-av., 3d floor.

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20 shares Com. Exchange Bank..... 100 each
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(The above hypothecated.)

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Will sell, on THURSDAY, May 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 239 Pearl-st., corner of Jeffers-st, three stocks of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., now ready for the inspection of the trade.
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HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.
HENRY LEDEN & SON WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock, in the sales room over the sales room, No. 23 Nassau-st., two hundred and fifty packages of boots and shoes, comprising a full and complete assortment of new and desirable styles, from the best factories in the country. Also, a lot of second-hand boots, recently received from the assignees of a Western jobber, and a lot of other miscellaneous goods, consisting in part of 1 case of ladies' fine morocco congress boots, 1 case of ladies' fine morocco polka boots, 1 case of ladies' fine morocco gaiters, 1 case of ladies' fine morocco slippers, and a number of other miscellaneous parcels of boots and shoes, now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO., Auctioneers.
JOHN K. OAKLEY & CO. WILL SELL, ON Wednesday, May 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, by order of J. Brockaway, assignee of Gideon Sanford, new and elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, oak dining room do., rosewood seven octave piano-forte, mahogany do., Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, mattresses, bolsters, blankets, chairs, sofas; one splendid top buggy and one two top do.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on Saturday, May 25, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 49 Chatham-st., being a full and complete assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., successors to J. F. Harris & Co. No. 13 Cortlandt-st. Prompt sale of reliable goods, adapted to city and country trade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.—P. J. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY 23d inst., at 11 o'clock P. M. at the riding academy of W. Bainbridge, 58½ av. corner 59th-st., a number of private horses, the property of gentlemen who are giving up their establishments prior to leaving town. Among the horses to be offered, will be found several highly trained saddle horses, road horses, matched pairs of horses, carriages, rockaways, buggies and road wagons, saddles, bridles, harness, &c. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses or carriages at the above sale will please notify Mr. Bisbrow on the premises or the auctioneer at his office No. 19 Pine-st., on or before Tuesday next. No postponement on account of weather.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE AND DESIRABLE family establishment, consisting of a span of matched dark bay horses, six years old, sound and kind, and stylish drivers, a rockaway coach, built for the advertiser by Lawrence & Co., of Broadway, and set of harness of Wood Gibson's make, both in excellent condition. Will be sold separately or together. Address Box No 3,748 New-York Post-office.

BLACK-HAWK MARES FOR SALE, 15½ hands high, free travelers, long tails, handsome, and warranted sound and kind in every respect. For particulars apply of R. R. STOREY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LIGHT ONE-HORSE ROCKaways all in good order, been in use one season only. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at the Central Park stables, 8th-av., corner 59th-st.
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FLANNELS,
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These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.
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Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARPS RIFLE CARTRIDGES,
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.
Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 100,000 rounds of cartridges per day.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

FOR ARMY TENTS.
METHUEN DUCK,
The best article made.
READ, GARDNER & CO., Agents.
Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured on special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for the season now forming. V. W. BAUMGERHOUF, No. 88 William-st.

COLT'S REVOLVERS—FOR SALE, 750 COLT'S Revolvers. Address T. H. H., Box No. 2,373 Post-office

FLAGS.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.
Just received,
ENGLISH BUNTINGS, in 18 and 9 inch,
White, red and Blue.
For sale by A. W. KELLEY & BROTHER,
No. 142 Chambers-st.

BUNTING FLAGS
ALL SIZES ON HAND AND TO ORDER, BY
HOWES & GRAY'S Manufactory, No. 57 Pearl-st., New York. Orders by telegraph filled and sent by express the same day received.
BUNTING BY THE YARD FOR SALE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, ABOUT ONE mile from Madison Square and 1½ miles from the Hotel, a handsome, comfortable house, with modern conveniences, with about 2 acres of ground, in front and rear, with fine shade trees, fruit, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 21 Madison-av., corner 27th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OF one or two adults can be accommodated with board in a private family, on the banks of the Hudson, within one hour and a half of the city, by rail or steamboat. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Post-office

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 629 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $303,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the assets. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Nassau st NEW YORK May 14, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel Burtnett,	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A. Kerr,	Johns Harris,
Denton Pearsall,	James H. Henry,
Edward Haight,	Le nard M. Thorn,
Jacob Harsen,	Robert B Bussing.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmour W. King,	Cyrus W. Loder,
	John Baker.

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President.
C. S. WEMPLE. Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 28d June, 1860, authorising a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. at the amount be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer at the United States or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above named, before the 8th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one-fifth an or before the 8th day of June; two fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two-fifths on or before the 30th day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers shewing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, for their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand as large each as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited

The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for loan of 23d June, 1860," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the assistant Treasurer, New York, who will forward them to the Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a letter stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit to be made.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR $350,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876"—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May 1861 at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.
BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of the stock In the annual meeting shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly In this notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Assistant Secretary.
Buffalo
A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unaccepted indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861 The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William-st., New York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW YORK May 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.
By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 18th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1861.
The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class security, by a good business man, where employment and good salary can be had. Address, stating all particulars, BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 730 Post-office, New-York.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER for military purposes 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPER, No. 97 Cliff-st.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861 to July 1, 1865, on the following routes, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M of the 16th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st, by Station A, at No. 149 Spring-st; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station S, at No. 363 8th av.; Station G, No. 1 089 Broadway, (old number) Station F, No. 468 3d av; Station P, No 12 Bible House, and Station E, No, 439 Grand st; back to the Post office in Nassau-st Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, the first leaving Post-office on Nassau st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper station and return to Post-office within one hour. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE,
PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars
Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.
Dated

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of —— certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each or such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificate of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for default in due speed, care and service; for refusing to take mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for default in due speed, care and service; for refusing to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for leaving the mail or any part of it behind, when it should be carried; for not keeping the mail dry and clean, or the locks of the mail bags in good order; for not having the mail bags properly labelled; for not having a sufficient force to carry the mail with due expedition, or with the necessary care and attention to prevent injury to it, or loss from fire, water, violence, or depredation; for not having the necessary change of horses, or sufficient coaches, sleighs, or other vehicles, to carry the mail with the requisite celerity; for not having the vehicles and horses in good order, and the former sufficiently protected from the weather; for not having the necessary harness, or for not keeping it in good repair; for not having a sufficient number of drivers, or other agents, or for their bad conduct; for not having the vehicles driven by sober and careful persons; for transporting persons or property on the mail route, or on any other route in violation of the contract, or of the laws of the United States; for transporting the mail on any railroad, steamboat, or other conveyance, other than those specified in the contract, without the consent of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids Making a new bid with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 27 day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIth Ward.
MATTHEW J. POWER, Sec.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOPATCONG and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the forgoing construction said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the weighing of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freights, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed will be given by the Superintendent of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Hopatcong R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK, May 22, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th day of June, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. For information as to the location of said obstruction and terms of contract, apply at this office, between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMmittee of the Common Council on National affairs, will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking action in relation to the decease of Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH.

ANDRE FROMENT,	Joint Special Committee on National Affairs.
TERENCE FARLEY,	
F. I. A. ROULE,	
CHARLES J. CRIPP,	
GILBERT M. PLATT,	
Aldermen	
ALEX. H. BRANSON,	
GEO. A. BARNEY,	
JOHN HOGAN,	
WILLIAM ORTON,	
ABRAHAM LENT,	
Councilmen.	

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1861.
THE TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION OF the business of the Labor, Exchange and Intelligence Office in the Castle Garden, caused by the presence of the troops, having been removed, employers requiring both male and female servants are notified that recently-arrived emigrants as domestic and indoor servants, laborers and farm hands, can now be procured as formerly on personal application at the office, and without any charge or expense. EDWARD CASSERLY, General Agent. Office hours of the Labor Department, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
E. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie st.

SYRUP.—STUART'S SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP IN bbls, kegs, low priced and good quality, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 168 Chambers-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO FIND a wife from the country. He is aged 23, is of quiet habits, plain personal appearance, and moderate income; is a lover of music and other refinements, and the possessor of an exceedingly affectionate and devoted disposition. Having spent the last eight years among the Gorillas in the interior of Africa whence he has just returned, his opportunity for connecting himself with good society has of necessity been limited. Will reciprocate the confidence and sincerity of any replies. Please address till married, MARINE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG GENTLEman of good education and in good circumstances, 24 years of age, and rather handsome, is desirous of corresponding with some young lady of prepossessing appearance, with a view to matrimony. All communications kept strictly private. Address ARTHUR LYLE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, YOUNG, PROSPEROUS, and of good appearance, whose social position is of the highest respectability, desires to make the acquaintance of a romantic young lady of genial disposition. Address ENDYMION, Madison square Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 450 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices. at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal st., one door from Mott-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN THE wholesale drug and medicine line, by two persons of extensive experience in same, and who will commence under very favorable auspices References of the first class given and required. Address, for two days, DRUGS, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

$500.—ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON having this amount to loan his employer on best security can procure a good situation in an office business at $4 per week. Apply to FARRIS & CO., No. 117 Nassau-st., second floor.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

UNHAPPY DIAMICIAGES MAY BE PREvented, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of Trieseman No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches" sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—The proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Full desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, KING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. KING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions resulting from over excess and indulgence is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.
N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Aon st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy It does not prevent sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and can never be injured by diet It will cure any case in from one to five days Price 50 cents Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest medical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal st., N. Y. Ward's Unfortunate Female Remedies are recommended in the most confiding terms. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, incidental to pregnancy, &c. Not a cognition to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHELL'S CELEBRATED "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *known or unknown*, of 3 years' standing. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHELL & CO., No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNTER'S OF THE UNFORTUNATE are misapprized of course by not having one of DR. HUNTER'S Private Consultations, No. 2 Dey-st., near Broadway, New York, carefully perused and considered. It is important that persons desirous of procuring for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Hopatcong R. R. Co.
WM. D BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M CARRYL, Executrix.
ap16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix at the office of Alex. W Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6m W* Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRIFF, No. 21 Beaver-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM. KUTRIFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated MAION 19, 1861.
mh20-law6m W* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No 68 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER,
ja16-law6m W* W. W. CHESTER } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, JR.,
Mh27-law6m W* CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 36

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.
By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:
First division to Customers, July, 1857....33⅓ per cent
Second division to Customers, July, 1858...50 per cent
Third division to Customers, July 1859....50 per cent
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860...45 per cent.
☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. KEYS.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!	DEATH!
DISEASE!	DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS	FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS.
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences
IN
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
LANGOR,
NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Dimness of Vision,
Impotency and Insanity,
Pallid Countenance,
Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,
Hectic Flush &c., &c.,
CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARR'ED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. I do not misconstrue their meaning, it has been transmitted to you children "you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 15 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 40, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess The family physician yourselves may advise. Furish, aye, even the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating All affections of the SEXUAL ORGANS
BEING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX,	IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man the young Miss, and the more advanced in years take no more pills, powders, tinctures, compounds, cough medicines &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges in the Courts, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit and depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence The
PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are picked up in the bleak barrenness of the mountains of the present and ancient date. Among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and irritable system, from over-excitement or power, IT EXAMINATES. Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those disorders of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
NON RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ABUSE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing
IN YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor. Immediate in its action, free from all injurious properties, and is taken without "hindrance" from business
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Comes at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure"
Comes at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, hotel, Post, express Office or store.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE,
FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients The Compound Boohu is composed of Buchus Cube and Juniper Berries sel

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The Government is absolutely adverse to accepting any more men at present from New-York. She has already surpassed any other State in proportion to her population. Col. DE FOREST'S Regiment, offered for the war, will not therefore be accepted now.

Col. MIX is making a strong effort to secure the acceptance of his Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. Possibly the rule may be departed from sufficient to take these in, on account of their surpassing efficiency in certain kinds of service.

SAVANNAH HOSPITALITY.

Hon. G. F. BAILY, Member of Congress from the Massachusetts Ninth Congressional District, arrived at Washington to-day from Havana. He came by way of Savannah, Ga. When he reached there, learning that he was a Northern man and wished to go North, they refused him the privilege of chartering a vessel for that purpose. He had with him some twenty or twenty-five Yankee school mistresses, who had left Florida, where they had been teaching; but as the people there seemed to prefer ignorance and alligators to Yankee girls and knowledge, and so indicated to them, they left. The authorities at Savannah compelled Mr. BAILEY and the whole party to leave the place, and seat them to Macon, Ga. From thence they came North by the Chattanooga Railroad, via Atlanta and Eastern Tennessee, to St. Louis. From that point Mr. B. came direct to Washington.

They were subjected to the most trying and insolent annoyances all along the Southern route. They were frequently searched, and subjected to all kinds of cross-questioning and insulting language.

Mr. BAILEY says that the rebels have many men under arms Savannah, Macon, Atalanta, and all the principal towns seemed alive with soldiers. He thinks we should not underrate the enemy, but prepare in the most ample manner for them. They are confident they can annihilate the Federal forces and our Government; talk in the most boastful manner, and he thinks from what he saw of them that they will fight well.

THE NEW-YORK SECOND.

The New-York Second Regiment arrived to-day, Col. TOMPKINS, seven hundred and eighty men—all well. They go into camp to-morrow. They brought a batterry with them.

A member of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment, named BLACK, accidentally shot himself today through the lungs, while attempting to draw the charge from his gun with the muzzle directly pointing to his breast. It was thought he could not recover.

Dr. LEIB, of Chicago, was to-day appointed Quartermaster in the regular Army, with the rank of captain.

A SHOOTING SECESSIONIST.

A shooting affray occurred on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Four-and-a-half street this evening at 10 o'clock. A man named CHARLES H. GATES, a keeper of a grocery on the island, and a Secessionist, while passing in a one-horse wagon the quarters of the New-York Second Regiment, arose in his wagon and discharged a musket into a crowd of soldiers, hitting a Mr. THOS. H QUINCY, a clerk in the Interior Department. The ball passed through his ankle. It is thought amputation will be necessary. Two men, who gave their names, report that when in their store, he said that he had brought his gun with him, and would shoot the first d—d soldier he met. The affair created intense excitement, and the men attached to the Second were restrained with difficulty from hanging him on the spot. He was delivered over to the civil authorities, and will be examined to-morrow. It is said he is one of the noisest Secessionists in town.

A DESERTER FROM ALEXANDRIA.

On Monday night a young man named RAUNAN JAFFERSON arrived in the Fire Zouave camp, and asked protection. He wore the red uniform of the Virginia troops, and stated that he had deserted from the regiment stationed at Alexandria. He said that he was born in that city, and, though with strong Union feelings, had been compelled to enlist in the secession army in spite of his protestations, while as many as a hundred of his acquaintances had been similarly treated, most of whom will desert at the first opportunity.

For the past few weeks there has been a force of four hundred and fifty infantry and one hundred cavalry stationed at Alexandria, and twice within that time the city has been vacated by the troops, who feared an attack from the Federal forces. The last stampede occurred on Sunday week, when a rumor had obtained currency that the "pet lambs" were to make an irruption on the city.

JEFFERSON'S story is generally credited, and he will most likely be received into Col ELLSWORTH'S regiment.

There has been some grumbling among the Zouaves, because of an inexplicable short allowance of provisions. It has now been found that the scarcity resulted from the way in which the meat was cooked. Formerly it was fried, now it is made into nutritious soup, and there is enough and to spare.

The boys were made quite happy yesterday by the prospect of seeing service. Volunteers were called for, and a hundred selected to do picket duty on the banks of the Potomac, at a point some distance from Alexandria—movements of the rebels making it necessary to send out scouts from the camp.

POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Postage in the Southern Confederacy, after the 31st instant, will be for letters less than 500 miles, five cents; greater distance, ten cents; weekly papers, forty cents a year; dailies, two dollars and eighty cents a year. If published outside the limits of the Confederate States, the postage will be doubled, so that the readers of the TIMES in those States will be subject to a tax of five dollars and sixteen cents per annum for postage.

ALBERT PIKE is said to be raising a large force of Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, for the Confederate State.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Insurgent troops at Harper's Ferry have stopped all transit of coal or flour on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. This is in retalliation for the loyal action of Maryland in driving the Virginians from her soil.

Another incendiary fire broke out last night, but was promptly subdued.

A general order issued yesterday changes the name of the New-Jersey encampment from Camp Monmouth to Camp Scott.

The most perfect order prevails in Washington, and after 9 o'clock at night, although, no policemen is to be seen, the streets are traversed with more safety than existed a few months ago.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From a gentleman just returned from Virginia, we learn that all the Union men have been compelled to leave. The secession ordinance will be adopted by a large vote. A proclamation has been issued by Gov. LETCHER, ordering all the soldiers to vote to-morrow, so as to compel the citizens to vote for the secession ordinance. Picket guards are stationed all along the road, and they allow nothing to pass into Washington unless they have authority to do so from the Governor or Gen. LEE. Orders have been issued to arrest all persons going into Virginia, unless known to be Secessionists. The Union men have been notified to leave by Thursday noon.

ANOTHER SPY ARRESTED.

The New Jersey Regiment have arrested one Capt. BEECHER as a spy to-day, and having searched him, and he being well supplied with secession documents, he was handed over to the Provost Marshal, and he probably willl be tried by Court Martial.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, who has passed several months lately in the South, and whose knowledge of Virginia and North Carolina is very extensive, has been requested to come to Washington for the purpose of furnishing information to the Government.

CLASHING OF AUTHORITIES.

It is escertsined that the commissions of Messrs. DIX and WADSWORTH, as Major-Generals, cannot be recognized by the General Government. The troops from New-York are not in the field as New-York State militia, but as Federal troops. They have been accepted as Regiments, and not as Brigades or Divisions—hence the State has no jurisdiction over them.

The arrival of Gen. SANDFORD, and his assumption to command the New-York Regiments as Major General, has created much feeling, and it is very probable his assumption will be repulsed by the Regiments. He certainly is not wanted by the troops, and I doubt if he will be tolerated outside of the State of New-York.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. SEWARD had another brilliant reception this evening.

Dr. W. C. DOANE, of Binghamton, an Examiner in the Patent Office, left yesterday for Western Virginia, on a stumping tour for the Union candidates for Congress.

The Fifth Massachusetts is not to follow Gen. BUTLER to Fort Monroe.

The Twenty-fifth New-York is going into camp the last of this week. LEO.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, (*via* CHAMBERSBURGH) Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

Military reconnoisance has been pushed from here inside of the Virginia lines, at two points since yesterday, viz.: Sheppardstown, ten miles above Harper's Ferry, and Williamsports, twenty-three miles above. At Sheppardstown there are three hundred men and three brass pieces. Pieces of artillery are stationed on the Virginia side of the river commanding the approaches to the bridge, also the approaches to the town. Part of the soldiers are in citizens' dress, and part are uniformed in common oil skin caps with brass eagle front, the videttes has been pushed over the Maryland side. The Maryland outpost is stationed near the house of a Mr. DOUGLAS, a Secessionist preacher. There are a dozen tents the other side of the bridge. The soldiers look like common countrymen. About twenty men stood lounging about the bridge as a guard. The main body of the troops are quartered in the town.

Groceries are at the ordinary price; provisions are passably plenty.

The town can be shelled from the heights on the Maryland side of the river. The road from Sharpsburg winds round the base of these heights, and is not commanded by the present batteries until it reaches two hundred and fifty yards from the bridge. A storming party can carry the bridge by an advance in double quick time.

The Williamsport force counted exactly 720 men. The Commander's name is ALLEN, a man about five feet ten inches high, with one defective eye, strongly but not stoutly built. He looks like a country militia officer, free to communicate everything admitted. He is under the wing of a prominent secessionist of Williamsport. The troops are encamped in a dense woods, crowning the heights opposite Williamsport.

Nothing seen from the Maryland side save the camp-fires rising through the trees. They have slept two nights in brush-wood tents. They expect six guns to-night, also tents, and one company of cavalry from Martinsburgh; also, six hundred Mississippians and Alabamians.

Sentries were stationed along the Virginia shore above and below Harper's Ferry, half a mile each way. No person was permitted to pass unless under the wing of a prominent Secessionist, or with a pass from the day officer. The soldiers were clad in the same way as the Sheppardstown troops. There is not much discipline or order. Provisions arrived today in small quantities from Martinsburgh. More are expected.

Six thousand barrels of flour are stationed along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between Williamsport and Sheppardstown. All the owners are removing it by hauling it into the interior of Maryland as fast as possible. A man named LOGHRAN, a Secessionist of Williamsport, is the owner of two thousand barrels, and is having it hauled rapidly to Hagerstown.

There are no troops higher up the Potomac.

Col. ALLEN says no forward movements into Maryland will be made until after the result of Thursday's election in Virginia is known. He thinks the State will go heavily for secession.

CHAMBERSBURG, Tuesday, May 21.

It is believed here by the military authorities that the sheppardstown and Williamsport movements are feints.

The main movement from Harper's Ferry on Southern Pennsylvania will be made as soon as offensive operations begin from Washington on South, or at Norfolk, along the country road leading from Harper's Ferry along Pleasant Valley, through Rhoresville, Boonesboro and Waynesboro.

I deem this opinion correct, as the Confederate leaders desire to avoid operations offensive to the people of Maryland. This is the shortest known road into Pennsylvania from Harper's Ferry.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 21.

A gentleman, who arrived from Washington this evening, says that the secession flag which has insulted the eyes of the President for some time past, floating prominently over Alexandria, was not to be seen this morning. It was reported that a couple of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves had crossed over during the night, escaped the vigilance of the sentinels, cut it down and returned safely.

The train this evening brought the remains of Col. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy first New-York Regiment, escorted by the Steff and a detachment of the Regiment. The funeral ceremonies at Washington were exceedingly impressive.

The recent rains have been very injurious to the health of the Philadelphia troops at Baltimore. Their location is by no means as pleasant as represented. Col. LAWIS' regiment is located in a brick-yard. He has 165 sick, the most of them from rheumatism and other diseases resulting from dampness. Col. LYLE'S (Nineteenth) Regiment is located in an old skating pond. His is also visited with sickness. It was understood that they were to remove to Federal Hill this afternoon. All preparation had been made for that purpose.

The New-York Seventh is still undetermined as to their future movements. They are anxious to remain if there is any prospect of the campaign soon opening, but business connections which surround most of them demand their attention, if their services are not absolutely required for the present. They express much regret at the injudiciousness displayed in some quarters, threatening unmerited rebuke if they return. They will submit entirely to the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, who has the matter under consideration.

Much feeling continues to exist regarding the shooting of young HOWARD, of a Washington City company, by a policeman, and anxiety is felt for the result of the trial as determining the relations of the civil and military authorities. The high respect entertained both by the troops and citizens, among whom he had been raised, increases the interest felt in the matter. The statement published that the family had received $1,000 from the Rhode Island troops is entirely incorrect.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 21.

The State Military Board has been busily occupied all day with bids, examining samples of various articles and in the ordinary duties of the Board.

The Union Regiment was formally organized. It is composed of the following companies: Captains Rougers, Jay, Bartlett, of Binghamton; Adams, of Lyons; Wanzers, of Rochester; Perkins, of Lima; Martin, of Mount Morris; Gardiner, of Angelesea; Chambers, of White Plains: Childes, of Albion. The following officers were elected by the regiment, and confirmed by the Board: Henry W. Slocum, of Syracuse, Colonel; Joseph Chamoers, of White Plains, Lieutenant; Col. Joseph J. Bartlett, of Binghaunton, Major. The regiment is considered a good one, and several of the companies are famous as certain marksmen with the rifle.

Major J. EGBERT FARNUM presented to the Governor the formal acceptance of the Sickles Brigade by the General Government. The Brigade is formed of five of the fourteen extra regiments called for from Washington, and will be moved to the new camp ground on Staten Island Wednesday. They are under orders of the United States. They will be commanded by Cols. G, Hall, Austin; Williamson, Taylor and the Colonel of the Excelsior Regiment, which as yet is under the command of Lieut.-Col. MONTGOMERY. Col. AUSTIN'S Regiment, the New-York British Volunteers, have been already inspected by the State Board, but apply to-day for release from State service.

Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, of New-York, was before the Board to-day, endeavoring to secure the organization of a brigade of which Col. E. D. BAKER will be Brigadier-General. The First Regiment Washington Guards, Col. TAYLOR; Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, Col. J. H. H. WAAN; Col PRATT'S Regiment; Col. MATTISON'S California Regiment, and Col. JAMES' Regiment, who have solicited Col. BAKER to accept the post of Brigadier-General, will proobly form the Brigade.

The Twenty-Second Regiment, Col. WALKER PHELPS, go into camp to-morrow, at Camp Millet, Troy.

The Quartermaster's Department presents a singular appearance—filled nearly to the ceiling with samples of all descriptions of army equipage. Some handsome arms were exported to day by MARVIN & BRAY, New-York, comprising rifle muskets, holster revolvers, and very efficient weapons in the shape of revolvers, firing ten and twelve shots by means of double-chambered barrels and double-action triggers. They will be taken by the State.

The State has confirmed the following elections: Twenty-Fifth, James E. Karrigan, Colonel; Edward C. Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel; George Mountjoy, Major. Thirty-First Regiment, Carl Hephan Lieut.-Colonel. Colonel Pratt's Regiment, not yet numbered, Calvin E. Pratt, Col.; Wm. H. Browne Lieut.-Colonel; Addison Deuguerly, Major. Twenty ninth Regiment, Edward Filsby, Colonel; Charles E. Bruttuall, Lieutenant; Col. Wm. M. Learing, Major.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 21.

This afternoon, two companies numbering 120 muskets, from the Philadelphia camp, composed of Company E, Lieut RHODOLD, Company G, Capt. PHELPS, the battalion under the command of Major MCLANE, came to the city and proceeded to an unoccupied house near Green Mount Cemetery, and seized a large quantity of arms stored there, comprising 1,500 muskets, the boxes marked "Virginia muskets," and 34 boxes containing 4,000 rifles, the boxes marked "from Denmead's." The whole made twenty-six dray loads, and were all taken to camp, and thence to Fort McHenry. The arms had been in custody of the city authorities.

The Union men of the Third District have nominated C. L. L. LEARY for Congress. The district was formerly represented by J. MORRISON HARRIS.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 21.

Gen. BUTLER and Staff, with two guns of Capt. VARIANS' battery, left in the Steamer *Catalina* this evening for Fortress Monroe. Col. SMITH and Staff will pay a visit to Gen. BUTLER to-morrow.

The Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment are awaiting orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe.

The artillery corps of the Eighth (New-York) Regiment proceed to Washington on Thursday morning.

Gov. HICKS is expected here to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC SEIZURE AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, May 21.

U. S. Marshal DEACON and Deputies, by order of the United States Government, took possession, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, of all the telegraphic dispatches in the offices at Newark, Princeton and Trenton, in this State. They number back several years. All have been placed in possession of U. S. District-Attorney KENLEY, at Newark.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The resolve amending the Constitution to allow naturalized citizens the right of suffrage after one year's residence in the State, has passed both branches of the legislature by large majorities.

SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, May 21.

Gov. ELLIS telegraphs to JEFF. DAVIS that the State of North Carolina passed the ordinance of secession unanimously.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 21.

Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived here to day.

CREDIT WHERE IT BELONGS.

We are reliably informed that the credit awarded to the Massachusetts Regiment, for capturing six brass cannon in Baltimore, was due to information received from a private of Company B, of Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., ALBERT BRADSHAW, who obtained information of their whereabouts.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AT FORT SCHUYLER.

The State has at length furnished the equipments long waited for by Col. DURYEA'S regiment and it will start for Virginia probably on Thursday. May Gen. DIX, in command of the division to which the Advance Guard is attached, told one of the Colonel's staff on Saturday that Fortress Monroe would be the destination of the corps. There probably it will encamp without the walls, for the fortress is already full of soldiers, and doubtless, if there is a movement upon Norfolk and towards Richmond, the guard will be in advance. If it does not give a good account of itself in the stirring scenes which—the indications are—will speedily be enacted there, it will not be because it has not the elements which achieve brave deeds, and the commandant who knows how to control and direct them. The thousands of visitors who have recently inspected the troops are unanimous in the declaration that they are true soldiers—hardy, reliable, well informed men. It is the stuff that veterans are made of. The note of busy preparation has sounded at Fort Schuyler for a day or two. The old-fashioned muskets have been packed up and sent back to the State authorities, and new rifled muskets from Springfield are to be placed in the hands of the men to-day. It is not entirely certain that they will not to-day start for the seat of war. On their way thither they will march through New-York City, landing at Fourteenth Street, East River, and proceeding around Union-square and down Broadway to the place of embarkation. They have multitudes of friends here, and, doubtless, the occasion of their departure will be that also of a memorable ovation. The peculiarity of their uniform will make the display a novelty. Too much must not be expected of soldiers who, a few weeks ago did not know the muzzle of a musket from the tail-band, but from what we have seen at the Fort, we are satisfied that military men will be surprised at the precision of their movements already.

Photographs of the regiment in line, in close column in mass, of each company separately, of the Field and Line officers, and of many individual members, were taken on Saturday by STACY, of No 691 Broadway. A stereoscope of Adjutant HAMBLIN'S mess—the members sitting around the camp table, a chest when not in use as a table—was life like.

After the above was written late last evening, we received information from Fort Schuyler which makes it evident that the regiment will not be able to start for Fortress Monroe for a couple of days yet. The "improved muskets" from Springfield which had been promised, arrived at the Fort yesterday, but upon examining them it was found that they were nothing but old George Law muskets altered merely by replacing the flint-lock with a hammer. It is madness to place such pieces in the hands of our soldiers and send them forth to cope with men armed with Enfield rifles and Minié muskets. It would be particularly ungracious thus to sacrifice so fine a body of disciplined troops, as Col. DURYEA, with a great deal of pains-taking, has succeeded in gathering around him. An effort is making to obtain Enfield rifles for the command, and it is probable that the Union Defence Committee will take the matter in hand and see that this favorite *corps* is armed as it should be. The rifles can be procured on the shortest notice, if the public-spirited will furnish the means of purchasing them. The regiment is ready to take the field, and it is very essential that it should do so speedily. The only thing that bars its departure is the want of a proper armament.

PALACE GARDEN HOME GUARDS.

A general muster of the companies forming this organization took place at Palace Garden last night. There is no rule or indelegant appearance about these men, and their social position is of a high grade. The rule, at first adopted, precluding men under 45 years of age from joining them, has been waived, and men of fewer summers can now enter the ranks. It is designed to have companies in each ward. Judge EMMONS has command of the corps. It would be well if they established head-quarters in some convenient place, for the purpose of extending information and otherwise aiding the cause.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

The Committee of Twenty-five met at the Astor House yesterday, and passed a resolution to the effect that the military organization of the Guard be transferred to the superintendence, until otherwise ordered, of Gen. STORMS. The names of Mr. DANIEL DAVLIN and Mr. A. T. WILLIAMS were added to the roll of the Executive Committee. Active measures were taken in the Seventh Ward Monday night, to raise a regiment in connection with the Guard. Many influential citizens have already signed the roll. Mr. SHONOBASS, Mr. FRANCIS, and Rev. CHARLES JONES, were appointed delegates to represent the Ward at Head-quarters. Tender allusion was made to the death of the late Col. VOSBURGH, and the commencement and success of his military career was briefly and pathetically related by Gen. STORMS, after which the following preamble and resolutions were submitted:

Whereas, The Committee has been impressed with the mournful information of the decease of Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, and while deeply affected with the loss which we, in common with the whole community, have sustained, we cannot refrain from expressing to his family our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That this Committee deeply regret the death of Col. VOSBURGH, and heartily sympathize with his friends and relatives in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That the members of the Metropolitan Home Guard attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to his family, and published in the daily papers, signed by the Committee.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

The Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND, is now rather comfortably domiciled at the Battery encampment, and measurably satisfied with the rations. The tents, many of them have been cleaned and refitted, and the grounds begin already to assume a more orderly appearance than that which characterized them a day or two since.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

The Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND, having taken up their quarters at the Battery, their places at the Park Barracks have been filled by Col. LANSING'S Regiment, who will remain about three days and then probably be ordered to Fort Schuyler.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The Wilson Zouaves are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their uniforms and arms, and meanwhile are being thoroughly drilled in the marchings and company movements, which, by the way, they begin to execute with considerable precision. The camp is daily visited by hundreds of spectators, most of whom express surprise at the fine appearance of many of the men.

COL. ALLEN'S REGIMENT.

This Regiment was so fortunate yesterday as to receive a large quantity of arms—enough to equip several companies. The afternoon regimental parade was witnessed by a large number of spectators, and though without arms, was highly creditable.

MAJ-GEN. DIX IN OFFICE.

Maj-Gen. DIX took formal possession of his quarters, yesterday, in the new State Arsenal, on Seventh-avenue. He has issued the following orders:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, HEAD-QUARTERS, New-York, May 18, 1861.

General Orders No. 1.—In obedience to the commands of the Commander-in-Chief, Maj Gen. DIX assumes the command of the First Division of New-York Volunteers.

Lieut-Col. SAM. B. HOLABIRD is appointed Division Inspector, and Major CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, Aid-de-Camp.

The Division is composed of the following brigades and regiments:

FIRST BRIGADE.

First Regiment, Col. W. H. Allen.
Second Regiment, Col. Joseph B. Carr.
Third Regiment, Col. F. Townsend.
Fifth Regiment, Col A. Duryee.
Ninth Regiment, R. C. Hawkins.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Seventh Regiment, Col. John E. Bendex.
Eighth Regiment, Col. Louis Blenker.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. E. E Ellsworth.
Twentieth Regiment, Col. Max Weber.

Until Brigadier-Generals are elected, Colonels commanding Regiments will report and address all communications concerning their commands to the Major-General, whose head-quarters until further orders will be at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL DIX.
CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Aid-de-Camp.

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1861.

General Orders, No. 2.

Pursuant to General Orders of the Commander in-Chief, an election of Brigadier-General and Brigade Inspector for the First Brigade, First Division, New-York Volunteers will be held on Thursday, the 30th day of May inst., at the Arsenal, in the City of New-York, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth-street at 12 o'clock noon of that day. An election at Brigadier-General and Brigade Inspector for the Second Brigade of said Division, will be held at the same place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. By order of

MAJOR GENERAL DIX.
CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, Aid-de-Camp.

SERENADE TO GEN. DIX, JUDGE DALY, AND MRS BELMONT.

The Officers' Corps of Col BLENKER'S Eighth Regiment Volunteer Rifles, formed at Castle Garden last evening about 9 o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of AUGUST BELMONT, in Fifth-avenue, accompanied by the Regimental Band and a detachment of volunteers carrying lighted flambeaux and fireworks. On arriving at the mansion, the band struck up the "First German Regiment March," followed by National airs, the scene being lighted by a display of fireworks. After a short time the doors of the house were thrown open, and Mr. BELMONT introduced the officers to his lady, who sometime ago presented them with a flag; the serenade here ended with "The Parting Waltz" by GLEASON. On leaving Mr. BELMONTS, they proceeded to the residence of Gen. DIX, in Eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; then after playing the usual routine of national airs and MESMELL SOLIN'S "Farewell," sung by the members of the band, Gen. DIX replied to the compliment in a neat address. On leaving Gen. DIX', they proceeded to the residence of Judge DALY, who also replied by a short speech—thence to the Prescott House, the head-quarters of Col. BLENKER, where the officers partook of a collation.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The regiment known as the Brooklyn Phelans, which has been recruiting for some time past at Musical Hall, is now full, and will, it is anticipated, be inspected to day and be mustered into the service the present week.

THE BROOKLYN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening, in the Common Council Chamber, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL in the Chair. The Secretary submitted the following report, showing the amount paid from the Relief Fund up to and including May 18, 1861

FIRST WEEK.

Wed'y, May 8	$19 00	Fr. day, May 10	350 50
Thursday, May 9	41 00	Saturday, May 11	347 50
Total			$1,307 00

SECOND WEEK.

Monday, May 13	$304 50	Thursday, May 16	457 50
Tuesday, May 14	161 00	Friday, May 17	515 00
Wed'y, May 15	661 00	Saturday, May 18	597 00
			$2,716 00
			1,307 00
Total			$4,023 00

APPORTIONMENT AMONG THE SEVERAL WARDS AS FOLLOWS:

First Ward	$18 00	Twelfth Ward	$124 50
Second Ward	98 50	Thirteenth Ward	164 00
Third Ward	66 00	Fourteenth Ward	460 00
Fourth Ward	160 00	Fifteenth Ward	202 00
Fifth Ward	290 00	Sixteenth Ward	146 00
Sixth Ward	161 50	Seventeenth Ward	33 00
Seventh Ward	151 50	Eighteenth Ward	40 00
Eighth Ward	45 50	Nineteenth Ward	103 50
Ninth Ward	160 00	Flatlands	21 00
Tenth Ward	243 50	New-Utrecht	3 00
Eleventh Ward	331 00		
Total			$4 023 00

APPORTIONED BY REGIMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

13th Regiment	$609 50	28th Regiment	1,421 50
14th Regiment	311 00	N. Y. City Reg't.	1,681 00
Total			$4,023 00

WM. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

Mr. ODELL reported that the New-York Relief Committee would not aid the families of residents of Brooklyn, who had enlisted in the New-York regiments, and therefore their families would have to be provided for here, if at all.

The following instructions were issued for the guidance of the several Ward Committees:

"The Ward Committee are requested to receive and examine all applications in their respective Wards which may be made for aid by families, who, by reason of the person who was their support having volunteered and entered the service of the United States, and make a full report of the same to the Relief Committee, by filling up the blank form prepared for that purpose, stating the amount which, in their opinion, said families should receive, not exceeding two dollars per week for one adult, one dollar per week for each additional adult, and fifty cents per week for each child under fourteen years of age, which shall not exceed five dollars for any one family per week, except in case of sickness or some extraordinary circumstances.

Also, to keep a list of the names of the families of all persons to whom they issue recommendations for relief, with the amount recommended, and the date of the same."

The meeting adjourned for one week.

FLAG RAISING.

The Stars and Stripes were raised last evening from the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Jay and Johnson streets, when addresses were made by Rev. THOMAS STEPHENSON, Pastor, and others.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non enumerated motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1543, 1177, 1611, 1369, 1775, 1789, 1795, 1769, 1157, 1797, 1717, 819, 1123, 583 1720, 1473, 1475. *Part II*—Nos. 1330, 898, 1514, 1574, 1596, 1602, 1604, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1638, 1642, 1644, 1646.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 609, 834, 346, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1279, 1280 1283, 1284, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290. *Part II*—Nos. 177, 713, 935, 881, 557, 535, 1692, 1186, 1264, 1269, 1272, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1202.

Court of General Sessions.

BLACK-BIRD CAGED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, William Giles, a colored boy, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

LOTTERY SELLING.

William Paul, indicted for the offence of selling lottery policies, pleaded guilty, and it appearing that he had been merely the tool of others, not knowing that he was acting contrary to the law, and as he had been already a month in confinement, he was simply sent to the City Prison for one day.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Paul Schrier, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was then tried.

Mr. Henry C. Yale testified that he was a dry goods importer and commission merchant; some time since he missed a quantity of gloves, buttons and other articles, amounting in value to $1,000; he subsequently identified a portion of the stolen property which had been taken by the Police from the prisoner's house; the property was identified by private marks upon it; the goods had been stolen by a negro, Best; the prisoner denied having bought any goods of a negro, and declared that none of the witness' goods were in his house; he subsequently acknowledged that the goods belonged to the witness, and that he had paid several hundred dollars to "Best," the thief, for the goods.

At that point the prisoner, by advice of counsel, pleaded guilty, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

No other cases were ready, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, to take up the following cases:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—James Anderson, Peter Cerbitt.

For Rape—Sylvester Parkerton.

For False Pretences—George Spencer, Albert Wise.

For Forgery—John Hanley.

For Burglary—John Brown, William Prommlett, John McGowan, William Jones, Henry Velsor, James Murphy.

For Larceny—Augustus Les, Frank J. Thornton, Mary Sullivan.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

There were no cases ready in this Court yesterday. This morning will be taken up the following

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—William Robinson, John Jackson, John H. Joecken.

For Robbery—William Dunnigan.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Cyrus W. Field et al.* vs. *Daniel H. Sands et al.*—Order to be settled on two days' notice.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Small Treasure Shipment—The Wreck of the Sea Nymph—Tremendous Union Demonstration in San Francisco, &c.

FORT KEARNAY, Tuesday, May 21.

The Pony Express passed here at 1 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 11—3:40 P. M.

No arrivals. Sailed, 9th, ship *Mary L. Sutton*, for New-York; 11th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama, carrying 120 passengers and $424,000 in treasure, of which $354,000 goes to New-York. The principal shippers were, WELLS & FARGO, $126 000; PARROTT, $107,000; DAVINSON, $64,000; STRAUS, $40,000; SATHER & CHURCH, $31,000.

The following are the first-cabin passengers:

Lieut. McKibben, U. S. A., and family; F. S. Spring, F. S. Birdsall, wife and infant, James Pratt, John A. Pryor, Gee. Ladd, Joseph Wilcox, W. Goodall and family; Sulsbury T. Harding, Samuel Macnitz, V. E Jandis L. Wiel, wife and infant; Geo. Kenworty, M. Allen, D. H. Coles, C. S. Palmer, E. Justh, Wm. Bono, Capt. George Bailey, A. Watson, Mrs. N. Jackson and two children, Alfred J. Loegley, Capt. E. G. Harding James Hill, E. Weber, Miss E. Farren, John Selling, Joseph Hight, F. A. Lieberlacht, John Leary, James B. Rarks, J. Belton, Max Wray and family; J. A. B. Cutler, J. S. Coles and wife, John Russell and wife, M. O. Roberts, Jr., Mr. Lewis and family, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Fairchild, P. S. Wilcox, R. D. Seacord, C. G Hopkins, O Spencer, Junius Proverse, A. W. Adams, W. Spooner, G. M. Lythe, Mr. Wilkinson, J. Fehs, R. C. Black and wife, A. P. Carleton, Frederick Clandell, Rev. Mr. Gorman, S. Wagner, Mrs. Capt. Gardner and son, Mrs. P. Bunker and two children, N. C. Gilbert, W. Cooper, S. B. Ayliff and child Mrs. Dorman and child, John Mattoon, E. C. Durfee, John Brown, Mr. French and family, F. B. Grant.

The wreck of the ship *Sea Nymph*, with cargo, was sold for account by underwriters, for $6,600. The shipment of treasure to-day was smaller than was anticipated, no fled men having been free of assurances that the risk from privateers is not great.

Exchange on New-York rules at 5 a 6 ₱ cent. Money was in fair demand yesterday; the market easy at 1½ @ 2 ₱ cent. interest.

At the present time appearances indicate a healthy and sound condition of national affairs, appearing to have no influence upon the material interests of San Francisco. There has been a fair trade, and nothing noteworthy of change in price in any leading article of merchandise, since the last express. Turpentine brings $1 40@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

The Union demonstration in San Francisco to-day is an enthusiastic success. Nothing like it was ever seen here before. Business is totally suspended, all the men, women and children are in the streets, and flags are almost as plenty as stacks of grain in a wheat field. Three stands for speakers are erected near the corner of Market, Second and Montgomery streets, which are surrounded by men with fields of flags waving over them.

Senators LATHAM and MCDOUGALL, Gen. SUMNER, Gen. SHIELDS, and others of less note, have addressed the vast audiences. The spirit of all the addresses, as well as of the resolutions adopted, is the Administration must be sustained in all its efforts to put down secession and preserve the Union complete.

A procession moved through the principal streets, composed of thousands of men, on horseback, in carriages and on foot, and embracing all the military and civic organizations of the city. All political parties joined in the demonstration, and the outward signs are that San Francisco is unanimously for the Union and the support of the Administration.

Six ships are loaded and ready for sea, but detained in consequence of an inability to procure crews. Seamen have been scarce here for some time.

The Douglas Democratic State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention to assemble in Sacramento on the coming Fourth of July, to nominate a State ticket. The resolutions passed by this Committee adopt "the Union and the Laws as the platform of the party," which means that they favor coercion and civil war to any extent necessary to put down secession.

A telegraph dispatch from Los Angeles states that a bear flag was raised in Elmonte on Saturday last by a band of 49 mounted men, probably from Texas, as emigrants from that State have always composed a large portion of the population of the southern counties of this State. Not much importance is attached to this small rebellion—the first demonstration of the kind that has occurred on this coast, and probably destined to be the only one.

The rebellious settlers of Santa Clara County had a conference, yesterday, with the Legislative Committee. They are memorializing the Legislature to pass an act to enable them to amend the record in the District Court, so that they can take such an appeal as will present the merits of their defence more fully than the same now appears on record. The Conference was still in session at last accounts, and it is hoped that a compromise will be agreed upon by which the question of title to the land they occupy may be inolcated, so as to remove all cause for the complaints they now make, when peaceable possession will be given if the decision is against them.

The latest

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3017. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

The Privateering Schemes of the Rebels Checked.

Acceptance by the Government of the Treaty of Paris Abolishing Privateering.

No Interference with the Blockade Apprehended.

Failure of the Rebel Agents to Obtain Money or Arms in Europe.

SCREW GUNBOATS ORDERED FORTHWITH.

Further Reinforcement of Fortress Monroe.

BRAVADO OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Their Government to be Removed to Richmond on the 20th July.

THE SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

The article in to-dey's TIMES is correct in its assertion that our Government never rejected the proposition for the abolition of privateering, but merely suspended the negotiation pending a proposition or amendment.

Secretary SEWARD, finding the correspondence in this condition, on the 24th of April sent instructions to our Ministers in Europe to do just what the TIMES suggests—that is, to notify the parties to the Treaty of Paris thet the United States Government accepts the first point of said treaty, and agrees to the abolition of privateering.

This must prove a crushing blow to the Southern Confederacy, for it not only debars Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia Sardinia and Turkey from countenancing JEFF DAVIS' privateers in any way, but it obliges them, through active operations, by their fleets, to suppress such privateers as pirates. This ends thet dream, and leaves the Southern conspirators no means of doing us serious harm except by invading the Free States.

Another point is gained by the Secretary's master stroke of last month. The United States now becomes entitled to all the benefits of all the points in the Paris treaty. The fourth point, providing that blockades, to be respected, must be effectual, carries with it the cornlary thet, if effectual, it must be respected; consequently, so long as our blockade is made effectual against the public enemy, all the European powers above named are bound to respect it, and certainly cannot interfere by force. This conclusion dispels that other Southern dream, that England and France will raise the blockade in order to get cotton. They are clearly bound by treaty stipulation not to do so, to say nothing of the general obligations of morality and international law.

NO ARMS FOR THE REBELS.

Dispatches by the *Persia* state that the agents of the Rebel Government have explored Europe in vain for arms, munitions, or money, to be had in exchange for their bonds. Mr. DUNLEY MANN had sought an interview with Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, with the hope of negotieting an interview, but had been politely but firmly repulsed. In no case had they found their securities marketable at the largest discount they could offer as a temptation.

Gen B. F. BUTLER, just before leaving this city for Fort Monroe, told a Senator that he would be in Richmond within a few days. Such a remark certainly was indiscreet on the part of a military officer, but, being public, the TIMES is entitled to the benefit of it.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

A detachment of the Massachusetts Fifth, twelve in number, went last night to haul down the secession flag in Alexandria, and spent the whole night in the expedition. They pulled along the town, and were fired at four times by the picket-guard while going down the river. Not a flag was flying in Alexandria.

The party then went on board the *Pawnee*, where they were handsomely treated, but the captain objected strenuously to their making an attack on shore although the boys were crazy for a brush. They wanted to capture a sentry or two. Capt. BOWAN'S objections, as stated by Lieut. LOWREY, the officer of the watch, arose from the apprehension that an attack would precipitate a collision, irritate Virginia, be an invasion of her soil.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

A resident of Norfolk, just arrived, declares that there are four hundred cannon mounted on the Banks of the river, and that the batteries extend for five miles below the city. He boasts that the guns are of the heaviest calibre and most improved construction, and commanded by the best army and navy officers of the old Federal Union. They believe the combined fleets of the world could not capture Norfolk by sea. He adds that Old Point Comfort was also so securely fortified as to be impregnable to an attack.

The steamers of the bay route from Baltimore to Norfolk have resumed their trips. They land, however, at Old Point, and passengers cannot get across to Norfolk without a pass from Fortress Monroe or the commander of the blockading squadron.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The advices from Europe have created a profound sensation. The tone of the papers is taken as a virtual declaration of hostilitise on the part of England. In an hour, almost, the feelings of friendship for Great Britain have been broken asunder, and there is again rapidly coming up, the old bitterness that prevailed previous to the last war, and for a long period after peace was declared.

It seems so incredible that England should stultify all her professions, that people here only credit the truth of the news received, by assuming that the British Government has been guilty of gross hypocrisy in its professions of friendship for the Government of this country. Depend upon it, if the official dispatches shall justify the impressions given by the papers, the will be no hesitation on the part of this Government in at once assuming a position hostile to that declared by the British Government. The temper of the troops here, as expressed by them on reading the foreign news, shows unmistakably that the people will promptly accept the issue made by Great Britain, and fight it out to the bitter end.

There is no expectation that the notice served by Secretay SEWARD upon the European Powers, that this country accepts the propositions of the European Governments, will be regarded as "in time. The letter of Secretary MARCY was at that time considered conclusive, and final. It was so regarded by the European Powers, and it will be remembered that the people and press of this country hailed with delight and universal satisfaction the conclusions stated by Secretary MARCY. The Great Powers will hardly be willing to open a negotiation that we closed with such a shout of approbation. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

At noon to-dey an immense concourse of enthusiastic persons witnessed the ceremonies attendant on the raising of the American flag over the General Post-office Building. The President and Cabinet were seated on a platform especially erected for their accommodation, together with several other distinguished gentlemen. Gen. SKINNER, on behalf of the officers and clerks of the Department, opened the proceedings by addressing the President, saying, among other things, they, in manifestation of their devotion to the Country, Constitution and the preservation of the Union, had determined to raise over the building the glorious Stripes and Stars, under which our forefathers fought, and under which flag achieved our independence; under which it was now hoped freedom would be perpetuated in all coming time. The clerks, he said, were proud of the opportunity of testifying to the President their fidelity and devotion to the Union, which they were determined to maintain to the end. They would deem it the highest honor consistent with the occasion if he would condescend to raise the flag to the mast from which it is to float.

The President having advanced to the front of the platform, was enthusiastically greeted by the crowd. He then hoisted the flag by a hand over hand movement, amid deafening cheers, accompanied by the waving of hats and of handkerchiefs from the ladies, the band playing, meantime, the Star-Spangled Banner. The flag having been attached to the staff, and three cheers given for it and repeated, the occupants of trees, housetops and windows participating in the general demonstration of joy, the President again appeared in front of the platform, saying it occurred to him a few words would be appropriate to this occasion.

Several weeks ago the Stars and Stripes hung lankly about their staffs all over the Union. So it was to-day, when this flag was raised, but this glorious breeze has unfolded it, and it now floats as it should. He hoped the same breeze was now spreading out our glorious flag all over the nation. This expression met with a general and enthusiastic response from the delighted multitude.

Postmaster-General BLAIR, in behalf of the officers and clerks of the Department, thanked the crowd for their presence. As the President had said, it seemed for a time that the affection of the people for the flag had gone in one section, but this was a great error. The old flag is yet dear to all parts of the Union, and the people are coming forward everywhere to uphold and maintain it. It was not because of the beauty of its colors; it was not because of the stars and stripes on it, but because it is associated with all that is dear to American freedom, and because it is the emblem of freedom and glory; the emblem of popular government so deep in the hearts of the nation. It is for this, and this only, that the people are protecting it; not as a party, because we have ceased to be a party. [Cheers.] We are no longer Democrats, Whigs and Republicans. We are Americans, standing up for free institutions, [renewed cheers.] and mean to exhibit to the world, that in pursuance of the great principle of maintaining free institutions, we are as one people, devoted to that end, be the end far or near. [Applause.] Do not mistake our Southern friends. I am a Southern man. They beg you to come and rescue them from a military despotism; from the conspirators against their freedom. [A Voice—Hang every one of them.] After further remarks, he added: Disarm these conspirators, and these Southern men, like you, will echo your voices in enthusiasm to the Stars and Stripes.

As Mr. BLAIR concluded, he was applauded by the multitude.

Secretary SEWARD responded to the impatient and oft repeated calls for him, saying:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You here have known well the statesmen and orators of some of the Southern States. We have known their courage, and the courage, the spirit and the resolution of the people of all the Southern States. But knowing all these, we know two things which even they cannot do. One is to destroy Hall Columbia, and the other is to destroy the Star-Spangled Banner. [Repeated cheers, intermingled with exclamations of "No" "Never"] They will fail to do it, only because human nature needs that the one shall continue to be so, and that the other shall float over the sea and the land, and what human nature needs, God Almighty, the Father of human nature, decrees. [Cheers and repeated applause, and music from the band.]

Secretary SMITH, in response to calls for him, said that it was scarcely in the power of any human voice to reach so vast a multitude, but he knew that their hearts were warmed by the same feelings of patriotism which prompted those who exhibited to them to-day the glorious banner of our common country. No sight has ever been presented to the American eye, whether on the shores of our own country or on distant soil, or on the wide extended ocean, which is more calculated to warm our hearts, and excite our patriotism, and kindle anew the flame of love for country, than the sight of that glorious banner, the emblem of freedom and civil liberty. [Applause.] But if there ever was a day when the sight of that flag should excite afresh our patriotism and love of country, that day is now. Treason has erected her hydra-head, and threatens now to crumble into ruins the glorious fabric of the Union, cemented by the blood of our fathers, and trail in the dust that flag which is looked to as the last hope of the oppressed throughout every part of the world. [Cheers and cry of "that's true."] Upon you, my friends, who live in this age, is devolved a higher duty than ever before rested on the American people; for when GEORGE WASHINGTON led our fathers through the fiery ordeal of the revolutionary war, the duty and responsibility resting on those illustrious patriots was small, in comparison with that resting on you, their descendents. [Applause.] More than 70 years have elapsed, prosperity has crowned our country, and we, their descendants, owe to their labors all the wealth and happiness, as a nation, we enjoy. On us devolves the responsibility of preserving the liberty they won.

In the course of his remarks, he expressed the belief that the American people are equal to all the emergencies; that treason will be repelled, rebellion crushed, and the foundations of the glorious Republic become stronger and more enduring after these troubles shall have passed away than they ever yet have been; that our flag will again float over a prosperous and united nation, over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Other distinguished gentlemen were called for, but none advanced to address the patriotically excited multitude. The band again played the Star-Spangled Banner, and a number of voices joined in the words of the song.

This hoisting of the flag was one of the most interesting and enthusiastic scenes of the kind that ever was presented in the City of Washington.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Governors of the different States a circular, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

DEAR SIR: By reference to General Orders No. 15 of the War Department, appended, a copy of which I herewith forward you, giving the plan of the organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President, you will perceive that all regimental officers of those volunteers, from Colonels down to Second-Lieutenants, inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of States.

Having thus confided to you the appointment of all these officers for the regiments furnished by your State, you will, I trust, excuse this Department for impressing upon you in advance the necessity of absolute adherence in your appointments, to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the General-in-Chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you:

First—To commission no one of doubtful moral or patriotism, and not of sound health.

Second—To appoint no one to a Lieutenancy, Second or First, who has passed the age of 22 years or to a Captaincy over 30 years, and to appoint no Field officers, Major, Lieutenant, Colonel, unless a graduate of the United States Military Academy, or is known to possess military knowledge and experience, who has passed the respective ages of 35, 40 and 45 years.

This Department feels assured it will not be deemed offensive to your Excellency to add this general counsel, that the higher the moral character and general intelligence of the officers so appointed, the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their respective States. I am, Sir, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

It is reliably ascertained that Spain denies that the seizure of San Domingo was in consequence of orders, or with the knowledge of her Government. But she says she must have time, and further information, before she decides what to do with it. It is not known what the United States, Great Britain and France, will say upon the subject.

The privateer question may be disposed of summarily. It is now understood that this Government, several weeks ago, offered its assent to the treaty of Paris, abolishing privateering altogether. The attitude of the Government is known to be firm in all its foreign relations, insisting, just as it did before the disunion began, on all its rights, but it is courteous and friendly towards all other Powers.

The Foreign Ministers here are gratified and pleased with the imposing demonstrations of the loyalty of the people to the Union. It may here be remarked that all of them were present at the reception of the Secretary of State last night, and appeared to be on the most cordial terms of friendship with him.

Mr. ASTA BUSCAGUN, the *Chargé d'Affaires* from Chili, was, by appointment, received by the Secretary of State to-dey. He presented his credentials and delivered a speech, assuring this Government of the sincerest sympathy and respect on the part of the Government of Chili, and saying that any harm which would befall the United States would be equally disastrous to Chili. The forms of Government of the two nations are the same, and they have a common interest and a common cause. The Secretary replied, reciprocating these kind expressions. He said the United States were the friends of all nations and just to all nations, but they were essentially and forever Republican and American. It will be recollected that the late Administration was not on favorable terms with the Republic of Chili.

The Navy Department will, in the course of this week, invite proposals for building the steam machinery of a number of screw gun-boats; the machinery of each to consist of two back-acting horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers; the cylinder to be 30 inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston 18 inches; the two boilers to contain 91 square feet of grate surface, and 2,700 square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from the proprietors of engine-building establishments. Parties desiring to propose for the above machinery, will apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, who will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.

Prof. SAMUEL MCCOY, Secretary of Cassius M. Clay's Guards, visited Mount Vernon yesterday, and reports that the tomb of WASHINGTON remains undesecrated. The trips of the steamer thither were suspended some weeks ago, and therefore the only way to reach Mount Vernon is overland from Alexandria. The Superintendent requests that no visitor in military uniform will present himself for admission to the grounds.

A Raleigh dispatch, dated yesterday, to the Richmond *Inquirer*, says:

The Convention recently elected by the people of this State met in this city yesterday and was duly organized. To-day an ordinance of secession was reported and agreed to in the Convention by an unanimous vote, thus severing the last link that bound the old North State to the Abolitionized Yankee Government.

A salute of 100 guns was fired in Raleigh to-day.

All the bells were rung, and a general feeling of gratification seems to pervade the entire community."

A dispatch in the same paper from Norfolk says:

"Between 1,500 and 3,000 Confederate troops concentrated at Sewall's Point on the night of the 19th, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return as was apprehended.

The steamer *West Point*, belonging to the York River Railroad line, left the Railroad wharf, Portsmouth, under a flag of truce, to visit the Federal fleet off Old Point Comfort, for the purpose of carrying to that destination all the women and children who desire to join their Northern friends. The steamer was accompanied by Capt. THOMAS F. HUNTER, Commander of the Virginia Navy. The following among other persons left in the steamer: Jas. Heron Isell, L. T. Barnard, J. Lucas, Geo. Richard Boush, John Harbouner, Jas. D. Knapp, Thos. Nelson, Robt. Gill, John Buder, W. H. Lewis and James H. Hardwick.

Capt. HUNTER reports the *Monticello* as having fared very badly in her engagements with the battery at Sewall's Point. The boat is seriously damaged, both hull and machinery, and it is thought it will be some time before she can indulge in another bombardment. Six men were killed on board, and several badly wounded." [NOTE BY WASHINGTON REPORTER—This is news here.]

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, under date of Norfolk, 21st, says:

"There has been no further attempt made upon any of our batteries since Sunday night. It was thought that the *Minnesota* or *Cumberland* would be placed in a position to fire upon the battery at Sewall's Point yesterday. Accordingly arrangements were made at that point to give them a proper reception. They are pretty well fortified there now, and are better prepared to cope with these ships than they were with the *Monticello* Sunday."

Richmond papers note the arrival there on Tuesday of Col. BATES' regiment of Tennessee volunteers. MICHAEL CLUSKEY, Postmaster, in the House last Congress, is one of the captains.

The Charleston *Courier* of Saturday, says:

"The *Gordon* having returned from a tour of observation, spoke the bark *Globe*, of *Richmond*, Maine, from a port in Europe, for Savannah, and about eight miles South of this bar, spoke the ship *Sardinia*, of and for New-York, 48 days from Liverpool. This last vessel touched off Trybee, and we supposed was advised to proceed home instead of going up to Savannah. She had seen no men-of-war."

A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., says:

"The ship *Thomas Watson*, ALLEN, from New-York, had been brought in there. She is from 300 to 400 tons burthen. The character of her business in these waters, has not yet been ascertained. She is now lying at the wharf, leaking badly.

The remains of Col. VOSBURGH were conveyed to New-York free of charge. Mr. HOAX, the agent at that City, superintending the arrangements for that purpose.

FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 22.

The steam gun-boat *Pembroke* sailed for Fortress Monroe to-dey, taking the Wightman Rifles, Capt. CLARK, and the Richardson Light Infantry, Capt. DAVIS. The *Pembroke* also takes large supplies of provisions and clothing for the Massachusetts troops at the Fortress.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, VA., Wednesday, May 22.

Advices received yesterday and to-day, state positively that Virginia troops are now in the vicinity of Grafton, evidently with a design of intimidating Union men from voting on the Ordinance of Secession to-morrow.

Eleven companies of United States troops are now encamped on the Fair ground.

B. F. KELLY, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected Colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, and reviewed the troops this afternoon, when they were addressed by Hon. JNO. S. CARLISLE.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 22.

Col. LEWIS' Regiment moved their encampment from the low grounds near the fort to Federal Hill this morning. This was rendered necessary owing to the damp and swampy nature of the camp ground after recent rains.

It is rumored that more arms are to be seized in this city.

The steamer *Georgia*, from Old Point, reports all quiet there. A Massachusetts Regiment arrived there yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were received with great cheering by the sailors of the squadron and the garrison.

The officers of the steamer report hearing occasional shots in the distance by the blockading squadron; cause not known, but probably nothing more than overhauling vessels.

The *Monticello* is said to have received a ball or two in her hull from the battery at Sewall's Point.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONFEDERATES TO REMOVE TO RICHMOND.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 22.

Congress adjourned, at a late hour last night, to meet at Richmond on the 20th of July.

The Tariff bill was passed with unimportant amendments.

An act was passed allowing District-Attorneys in the field to appoint substitutes in their absence from their Circuits.

The Patent Office bill was signed. Mr. RHETT was appointed Commissioner.

No new military appointments have been made to-day.

The following committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the transfer of the Department to Richmond:

Messrs. RIVES, HUNTER and MEMMINGER.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 22.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos, with $456,000 in specie, has arrived here.

The surrender of the Federal forces in Texas, under Capt. REEVE, to Col. VAN DORN, is confirmed.

JEFF. DAVIS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensecola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* gives the following account of the sudden appearance of JEFF. DAVIS in the vicinity of Fort Pickens:

PENSACOLA, Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

Unheralded President DAVIS, accompanied by Secretary MALLORY and Mr. WIGFALL, arrived in the early train of this morning. While here, he is the guest of Secretary MALLORY. Without "pomp or circumstance," he made his way to the steamer *Time*, on which he embarked for the Navy yard, and the head-quarters of Gen. BRAGG. As we are now in a measure shut off from the Yard, I shall be able to give but little, if any, account this evening of what happened there—further than the booming of cannon, which as usual startled the "rats" of Fort Pickens from their propriety—they scare at their own shadows. It has been some time since I saw this President, and at first glance took him for Gov WINSTON. He was very plainly dressed—no insignia denoting the chief a great nation. He leaves to night for Montgomery. The object of his visit has not been *officially* made known; many associate it with some great event,—and I'm inclined to that opinion myself. If allowed to express an opinion, he has found in Gen. BRAGG an able soldier—one calculated to conduct to a successful conclusion a campaign of great magnitude.

Since Capt. ADAMS' notice of blockade, the vessels now in port are hurrying aboard their return cargoes. They complain bitterly of its terms. Some of them will have to leave half loaded, or fight their way out. The John Butts are down on Old ABE, and I hope their Government is, too.

The vessels of the fleet have been amusing themselves the last two or three days in target firing—practicing for the "rebels."

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Montgomery May 14, says:

The Secretary of War, after most exhausting labors, has sent in his list of appointments to the Army. The number of appointments made, and the names of the appointees, has not yet transpired, though, from the vast mass of written "applications" and "indorsement papers," I conclude it must be large.

Within the past week I have heard much free talk of a reorganization of the President's Cabinet. When first the matter was canvassed it was by whispers; then the *Confederation* newspaper came out boldly in advocacy of the step, alleging that it was due to the sovereignty and dignity of the Old Dominion that she should, through one of her sons, hold in her hands the administration of one of the Executive branches of the Government of the Confederate States. The people, indignant at such a proposition, fairly cried shame. Soon it became whispered about that the Secretary of War thought of resigning, and immediately it was speculated that Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, would fill the vacancy; but you may rely upon it Mr. WALKER will create no such opening, even to gratify Virginia, and there the matter must rest.

The rumor was very current upon the streets yesterday, that PRYOR, with 2,000 Indians at his back, was on his way to the Capital, to offer his and their services to the Confederate States. This will be a novel feature in the aspect of the war, when two such wild mounted regiments as these are secured.

It is gratifying for me to say, that, notwithstanding the Navy Department of the Confederacy is really represented on the high seas, still the force of vessels of war is coming up very briskly. The steam frigate *Sumter* the first of our navy, "is a trump," as I heard an old sailor say the other day. You know she formerly belonged to the New-Orleans and Havana line, but has since been purchased by our Government, and is rapidly being altered and pierced for warfare. The ten gun boats on the ways are nearly finished, while the privateers are enrolling themselves by the score and hundreds.

More of blank bonds will arrive to-morrow of the denomination of $1,150. The whole force of the Treasury Department is engaged in signing them.

BEN MCCULLOCH has been appointed Brigadier-General and sent on special service to take command of Indians on the frontier.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A most important item of army news has just reached us from the territory of New-Mexico. A distinguished officer has favored our Military and Naval Reporter with a report of the new signal experiment, about which so much interest has been felt in the service. Now, when the desertion of elevated officers has partially put our Generals at the enemy's mercy, in regard to signalizing, this triumph of science will be additionally valuable. Major MYER, of the army, some months since announced the discovery by himself of a new system of military signals, which would, in a great measure, revolutionize the management of modern forces. The signals are made by means of a flag attached to a pole, from twelve to sixteen feet long. The different movements which the flag is made to go through represent numbers, which in their turn represent letters of the alphabet. The letters, of course, are combined into words that lead out the message. By the intervention of the numbers, none but the officer who directs the flag-man, and those who have been previously informed of the arrangement of the system, can understand the language of the flag, which flag is moved in three directions, to right, left, and front. This is done by soldiers who are especially drilled for the purpose, and who in the trial, managed the bunting with astonishing accuracy. For night signals, torches are substituted for flags; otherwise, the signals are similar to these made in the day time. All the implements necessary for the service, can be embraced in a small packet, can be transported from point to point by a single man, and be put in readiness for use in fifteen minutes.

The experiments were made in the neighborhood of Santa Fé, in the latter part of April, and were successful in every instance, although uneven ground was especially selected. The first day signals were exchanged, sixteen miles without difficulty; and on the third day, by the aid of a small repeating station, an intelligible military conversation was rapidly carried on betwsen Old Fort Marcy and Galveston, which are twenty-five miles apart. In a few days, the War Department of the United States will receive an official report of these experiments, when the commanding officers of the different regiments now at the seat of war, will, doubtless, be initiated into the mysteries of the business. The circumstances under which the coming campaign must be prosecuted, will enhance the value of this discovery in an eminent degree.

The United States corvette *Jamestown*, which has been fitting out at Philadelphia for some time, was reported ready for sea to the Navy Department yesterday. She is in first-class condition, and quite ready for her officers and crew. The *Jamestown* is a sloop-of-war, 985 tons burden, and carries 22 guns. She was last attached to the home squadron, and previously to that on the coast of Africa, but is altogether unaffected injuriously by her service.

An armement of six guns has been put on board the steamer *Phileas Sprague*, at Philadelphia, where the revenue cutter *Dobbin* and the United States frigate *St. Lawrence* are approaching completion.

There is a rumor that one of the new steam sloops, for the construction of which the last Congress appropriated funds, is about to be put upon the stocks by Mr. HOOVER at the same yard. She is to be 200 feet long, but her other dimensions are not given.

The new purchases of the Government, the steam propellers *Penguin* and *Albatross*, were last evening floated into the dry dock at Brooklyn, and the steamer *Daylight* taken out. The *Montgomery* is finishing her final preparations; the *Savannah*, *Roanoke*, and other vessels going ahead as usual. The *Wabash* got up steam about 5 o'clock, and was ordered down to the Battery, where she will probably remain a few hours at anchor. A suspicious-looking gentleman was yesterday summarily ejected from the deck of one of the vessels fitting out, it having been reported that he was a Southern spy. The Marine barracks are now garrisoned by about eighty-five men, under the command of Capt. BARVOOAT, Capt. DOVERTY being Executive Officer.

The soldiers taken prisoners by Capt. VAN DORN in Texas, will arrive here this morning, in two schooners. They will be distributed among the regular posts at the station, until Secretary CAMERON orders them away.

ADMISSIONS TO THE ENGINEERS' CORPS OF THE NAVY.

There is a Board of Chief Engineers in session at the Navy-yard for the examination of candidates for admission to the Engineers' Corps of the Navy. The Board consists of Chief Engineers WILLIAM H. SHOCK, BENJAMIN F. GARVIN and A. C. STIMERS. They are authorized to examine candidates for admission to the grades of First and Second Assistants, without any application to the Secretary of the Navy on the part of the candidate. Candidates for the grade of Third Assistant must apply to the Secretary of the Navy, as usual, for permission to appear before the Board. The following are the regulations which govern the Board in their examination of candidates:

Before persons can be appointed Assistant Engineers in the Navy, they must have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of at least three Engineers, designated at such times as the wants of the service require. Application for permission to appear before such board must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials as to good moral character, correct habits, and sound constitution. The application will be registered, and when a board next meets, permission will be sent to the applicant, stating the time and place of the meeting of the board.

In the examination for a *Third Assistant Engineer*, the candidate must be able to describe all the different parts of ordinary condensing and non-condensing engines, and explain their uses and their mechanical operation; to explain the manner of putting engines in operation, how to regulate and modify their action, and the manner of guarding against danger from the boilers, by the means usually applied to them for that purpose. He will be expected to write a fair, legible hand, and to be well acquainted with arithmetic, and the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids of the regular form. He must not be less than twenty nor more than twenty-six years of age.

Candidates for promotion to the rank of *Second Assistant Engineer*, must have served at least two years as Third Assistants in the management of steam-engines in the Navy in actual service; must produce testimonials of good conduct from the Commanders and Senior Engineers of the vessels in which they may have served; and must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects and to the extent prescribed for Third Assistants; they must likewise be able to explain the peculiarities of the different kinds of valves; the construction of expansion valves, the manner of their operation, the remedies which are usually resorted to to check foaming in boilers; must possess a knowledge of the usual causes of derangement in the operation of air pumps, force-pumps, and feed pipes, the proper preventatives and remedies; and the mode of cleaning boilers when required. They must have a general knowledge of the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

Before promotion to the rank of *First Assistant Engineer*, candidates must have been employed at least three years as Second Assistant Engineers in the management of steam engines in actual service, and produce testimonials of character and good conduct from their former Commanders and superior Engineers; must pass a satisfactory examination upon the subjects prescribed for Third and Second Assistants, the mechanical powers, the general principles of the operation of steam engines, the causes of, and the best means of removing, the different kinds of deposits and incrustations to which boilers are exposed, and be able to furnish a working sketch or drawing of different parts of engines and boilers; to superintend their construction, and determine upon their accuracy and fitness for use.

Candidates for admission or promotion will be required to furnish the Board of Examiners with evidence of their abilities in the execution of mechanical drawings, and their proficiency in penmanship.

When in the opinion of the Department, the wants of the service require the admission of Engineers of any grade above that of Third Assistant, the same qualifications and restrictions as to times of service will be exacted, as by the regulations are required for promotion to the grade in question: *Provided* that all appointments to the grade of Second Assistant shall be made between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-eight; and to that of First Assistant between twenty-five and thirty-two, and to that of Chief Engineer, between twenty-eight and thirty-five.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 7, 1859.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, May 22.

A County meeting in Washington County, Maryland, assembled at Hagerstown yesterday afternoon, and appointed six conferees to meet a similar number from Allegheny and Frederick, to assemble at Frederick City on Saturday. The four delegates from Washington will go first for Judge W. ETSEL, of Hagerstown, and second for Col. MAULSBY, of Frederick. Allegheny is solid for J. PHILIP ROMAIN, as also two from Washington. The meeting at Hagerstown was very large, and unconditionally Union. Mr. ROMAIN, if nominated, will not favor coercion. It is reported that the Secessionists will run no candidate in that district.

A scout who visited the lines of the enemy's sentinels at Williamsport, this morning at 4 o'clock, reports no reinforcements arrived there. Some wagons came in from Martinsburgh with provisions last night.

Reports from Martinsburgh say that troops from the upper part of the valley of Virginia, are ordered to march towards Norfolk, apprehending an invasion of Southern Virginia. They will march as soon as the State election is over to-morrow. They assign as the reason for the forward movement of Virginia troops to Williamsport, the danger of Pennsylvania troops crossing the Potomac there and seizing Martinsburgh, nineteen miles beyond, thus cutting the upper part of the valley from the lower by taking possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that point.

Gen. WILLIAMS has not yet returned. It is reported that he has gone to Washington.

Capt. CAMPBELL'S battery of artillery is expected here shortly.

RELEASE OF THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, May 22.

Mr. UNDERHILL, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was released this morning by the authorities at Harper's Ferry, and he arrived here by private conveyance this afternoon.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIANA TROOPS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, May 22.

The Seventh and Eighth Regiments encamped here, will be ordered to some point on the river in a few days.

The Eighth Regiment were to-day presented with regimental colors by the ladies of Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

The Quartermaster-General has contracted for furnishing the entire State troops with uniforms, blankets and equipments.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steam transport *W. H. Bowman* sailed at noon yesterday for Old Point. She has on board 40,000 feet lumber, a large quantity of hay and small stores.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION FROM WASHINGTON.

The steamship *Marion*, Capt. COLE, from Washington City, arrived here last evening. On the 20th inst., at noon, she left Washington City. At 1½ P. M. passed Alexandria, where the Confederate flag was flying from one of the principal buildings. The United States gun boat *Pawnee* was lying off the town, with colors at half-mast, in respect to the memory of Col VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment. She anchored for the night under the guns of Fort Washington, Major HASKINS in command, with Lieuts. REYNOLDS, PARKINS and EDWARDS, U. S. A., and about 300 men, and the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment and 50 regulars. At Acquia Creek a battery had been erected, but more with regard to defending the terminus of the railroad there than of attacking vessels on the river, the main channel being two miles off. On the 21st, at 8½ A. M., while off Point Matthias, she passed the United States gun-boat *Pocahontas* and transport *Coatzacoles*, both bound up. On the 23d inst., at 8 A. M., passed the ship *Calliope*, of Bath, 18 miles south of Five Fathom Bank Light-ship; standing to southward.

[*For Additional Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Changes of English and French Sentiment in Favor of the Federal Government.

Col. Fremont Returning to Fight for the Union.

FRENCH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The invitation of JEFF. DAVIS to the privateering fraternity in general, has about severed the last link in the already fragile chain of sympathy which existed between the great States of Europe and the new Confederacy. Before the publication of this piratical proclamation, a vote in the British House of Commons on the question of recognition of the Southern Confederacy would have secured a respectable minority: It cannot now muster a dozen votes. The energy which the Federal Government displays, now that the issue of war has been forced upon it, has also had its effect in producing a change in the sentiment of public men, for they now see that there is a Government at Washington, and a Government which intends to make itself respected. The change in France among public men is quite as remarkable as in England, and the sympathisers with JEFF. DAVIS' pretended government is reduced to a corporal's guard. Were it not for the creole influence, we would hear absolutely no voice in favor of the South; but the Louisiane families who live or have connections here are quite numerous, and naturally enough go with the South. Fortunately they have no influence with the Government or with public men, but they manage, notwithstanding, to make a certain amount of noise through the public journals, by means of certain gentlemen in their ranks who happen to hold places in the Press. Thus M. GAILLARDET, one of the editors of *La Presse*, who married in New-Orleans and who has material interests there, now takes sides with the Southern Confederacy, although he formerly reproached the American Republic for its damning sin of Slavery. Fortunately, M. GAILLARDET stands alone in his Pro slavery tendencies on the *Presse*, and lately the other writers of the paper have shown a decided sympathy for the North. We think we perceive also a modification lately in the tone even of M. GAILLARDET'S articles.

Another of these creole writers is M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, chief editor of the *Paus*, who supports Slavery openly. An effort has been made lately, by Southern gentlemen, to start a paper here under the direction of this gentlemen, in support of their cause; but in view of the present tightness of the money market, with most Southern gentlemen, we presume it will be safe to predict that the new paper is to remain in the condition of an unachieved project. Another creole writer, M. GAULHIAC, a Louisianian by birth, leans to the Southern side of the question in the columns of the *Constitutionnel*. Then there are several gentlemen of ability and wealth, from New-Orleans, residing here, who are very active in trying to shape public opinion. In all this there is a little of the old classic hatred to the Anglo-Saxon race, for while the Southern States contain all the elements of the Latin race in America, the Northern States are regarded as exclusively descended from the British isles.

But we have warm friends here also in the Press, and among these M. MALESPINE, of the *Opinione Nationale*, is entitled to the first rank. This gentleman lived some time in the United States, and is decidedly the best-informed writer in the French Press on American affairs. He has espoused the cause of humanity and order and justice in America with such ardor and ability as to provoke from the American residents here piles of letters of thanks, and with what is still more substantial, with numerous subscriptions to his paper. This paper is the organ of GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUAL, and fights the battles of liberty and human progress everywhere. M. CHANUT, a gentlemen who has lived in the United States, and who has a son there in the engineer service, also defends the cause of the Union in the pages of the *Revue Contemporaine*, a Bonapartist monthly. The *Siècle* defends the North *à outrance*; so does the satirical *Charivari*.

Mr. SANFORD, the new Minister to Brussels, has been here and at London for the last three weeks, working hard in the good cause. By his long diplomatic service in Europe he is acquainted with most of the men who now hold important places in the Governments of the two countries, and he has thus not only ready access to those gentlemen, but they seek him out in order to obtain information on the present state of things in America. He was astonished to find the ignorance that prevailed on the subject, and still more astonished to find the harm that had resulted to the cause of the North by the apparent powerlessness, or at least, apathy, of the Federal Government up to the present time. They do not understand that method of dealing with traitors in Europe. Mr. SANFORD confirms the fact of a change in the sentiments of public men, both here and in England, in favor of the North, since the publication of JEFF DAVIS' piratical proclamation, and since they see that there is a North and a Government at Washington.

Mr. SANFORD has made a visit to Brussels, but finding less to do there than at Paris and London, has delayed his reception till the present moment. He will be received, however, by the King, to-morrow, and then, after making a strong protest against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy now or at any future time, will make his diplomatic visits and return to Paris. Mr. SANFORD, in view of the debate which is to take place in the English Parliament on next Tuesday, on American affairs, has written a letter to Mr. DAYTON, to be handed to him at Southampton, when the steamer arrives there, advising him in the most urgent terms to go up to London at once before coming to Paris, to give information to the members of Parliament who are going to speak on the subject. As Mr. ADAMS will not yet have arrived, Mr. DAYTON will undoubtedly adopt this course.

A large number of French officers, who complain of the slow promotion in their own army, have written to the American Minister at Paris, asking for service in the two armies of America. Mr FAULKNER has replied to these by saying, that he had no power to make such engagements in either army, and that under any circumstances there were plenty of accomplished and capable officers in the United States.

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probably, the world will ever see. If you could not succeed with such unparalleled advantages in your favor, no other one can. You are going to have a Reign of Terror, and after that, two or three monarchies."

Charleston contains the following under the heading: "The taking of Fort Sumter, according to authentic documents.

BEFORE.

Major ANDERSON, (reading a dispetch.) My deer Major, be good enough to surrender. (He is a nice fellow, says the Major, this Gen. BEAUREGARD.) It is the advice of a friend, I assure you. Profit by it and believe me your most devoted—(charming enemy! It takes us Americans to do things in the right way. Those rontine Europeans are completely in the dark on the mode of conducting civil war. Let us show them that the Yankees have changed all that.) (He takes a pen and writes)

My dear BEAUREGARD: My health is excellent, and I have read your letter with the greatest satisfaction. I regret, however, not to be able to comply with your demand. I will not surrender—immediately. You understand I must pay a little attention to appearances. At the same time I do not conceal from you that I have but forty-eight hours and a quarter of provision. Arrange yourself accordingly, and commence the fire when it suits you. Your devoted besieged, ———.

DURING.

The fire is opened between the fort and the besieged. Maj. ANDERSON inspects, with laudable economy, tha distribution of powder. Gen. BEAUREGARD sets down in a memorandum book the number of shots. Not far from there, on the wharves of Charleston, seats have been erected as at a circus, where ladies in grand toilet "assist" at the representation.

The cannon of the Fort: Boum! boum!

The cannon of the Fleet: Boum! boum!

Major ANDERSON—Hallo there, not so fast! It is only half-past seven. If you don't know how to make the pleasure last longer, I shall have a quarrel with my friend BEAUREGARD.

Gen. BEAUREGARD—Sixteen hundred and twenty-eight, sixteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen hundred and thirty—Mr. GIBSON, more attention to what you are doing. Your battery has just made a shot more than the fort. Such an act of bad faith will displease my friend ANDERSON.

A WAITER OF THE CAFE—(Going through the crowd seated on the wharf)—Orgeat, lemonade, beer!

A COLPORTEUR—Here's the programme of the performance! The name and the grade of all the actors who figure in the civil war! Demand the programme! You will find all the details on the order of tha cannonede, the fixed number of discharges—here's the programme!

THE CANNON—Boum! houm!

A LADY—(To her neighbor)—Isn't it amusing, Louisa?

LOUISA—Oh yes, its charming.

THE LADY—(To another lady)—Pardon, Madam, will you be good enough to lend me your lorgnette?

Certainly.

THE LADY—What a handsome fellow, the little officer who commands the battery to the right. Look, Louisa, what an elegant uniform, and the straw-colored gloves over a hand that indicates a gentleman.

LOUISA—He has seen us; he is turning his telescope toward us.

THE LADY—Bravo, officer, bravo!

THE WAITER—Orgeat, lemonade, beer!

A DANDY OF CHARLESTON—(To one of his comrades.) I was sure Sue wouldn't miss a show like this.

Is she here?

The second to the left, on the same seat with me.

And you are not going to speak to her?

Directly, during the intermission. The bombardment, according to the programme, is to cease from ten till eleven, to give the audience time to breakfast.

THE CANNON—Boum! boum!

THE COLPORTEUR—Here's the programme!

MAJOR ANDERSON—Helt! Ten o'clock; the intermission commences.

GEN. BEAUREGARD—Don't budge, boys, it is the hour of the armistice.

During the intermission there reigns the most animated conversation.

THE LADY—I would like to know how it is going to finish.

LOUISA—They say that the fort is to surrender, after which all hands are to embrace.

THE LADY—Is there to be no song in the afterpiece?

Perhaps: Gen BEAUREGARD is very gallant towards the ladies.

THE DANDY—Believe me, my dear Sue——

SUE—Sir, I beg you to let me alone. Your duty was to take part in this military pantomime.

THE DANDY—So as to get killed! Thank you. Pooh! Wasn't it agreed that each party was to shoot too high?

Thunder! If I had only known that!

THE CANNON—Boum! boum!

THE LADY—Attention, the intermission is up.

MAJ. ANDERSON—Go it boys! We have but twenty minutes longer to defend ourselves.

GEN. BEAUREGARD—Let's make hot work, my men, for the *finale*.

THE CANNON—Boum! bonm!

MAJ ANDERSON—Down with the curtain! Put up the white flag. I surrender.

THE AUDIENCE—Bravo! brevo! ANDERSON! BEAUREGARD! ANDERSON! BEAUREGARD!

(The Major salutes, the General salutes, everybody salutes—Tableau.)

AFTER.

MAJ. ANDERSON—General, accept my compliments. You fire admirably. Not a single one of my men has been touched.

THE GENERAL—Dear Major, permit me also to felicitate you on the precision of your fire. Not a scratch in my ranks.

THE MAJOR—An honest man never breaks his word.

THE GENERAL—Those barbarous Europeans never could have conducted such a battle, Major!

THE MAJOR—General?

THE GENERAL—What if we take out a patent for our new invention of *civil war in a parlor*?

MALAKOFF.

FROM ENGLAND.

The American Question in London—The Anglo-American Press—Sentiment of British Capitalists—Lord Lyons' Dispatches—The Weather and the Crops—Books.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Monday, May 11, 1861.

There are three questions of commanding interest to be written upon at the moment from London to the United States; first, the intentions of the British Government; second, the feeling of British capitalists; and third, the feeling among resident Americans.

Taking the last first, we have here in London two hostile American camps; the Union party, represented by the *London American*, and the Confederate State party, to be represented by a paper about to be started under some such name as the *Confederate Republican*, the *Confederate Union*, or the *Confederate Herald*. I am told, on what must be considered good authority, that everything is in train for the Southern organ making its *début* in a week or two, under the editorship in chief of Mr DUDLEY MANN. His assumption of the editorship is likely, because, if the *London American* ever goes to the wall it will be in consequence of not having a proper editor. Almost every American adventurer, now in London, has had more or less to do with the editing of the *American*, and as too many cooks always spoil the broth, it has not yet made its mark, and is comparatively unknown. There was no one besides connected with it who could foresee what was coming; and holding a dangerous half-and-half middle course, it has pleased nobody, and disgusted a great number of its best supporters and warmest friends. Of course the time for indecision is now past, and the *London American* does its best against the Secessionits, and is a thorn in the side of those living here with Southern sympathies.

Under the auspices of the Southern Embassy and the pen of Mr. MANN, London Southerners look forward to the new organ being a great commercial and political success. It is to disseminate information regarding the Border and Cotton States, and to make common cause with England for the extension of the policy of free trade. Slavery is to be gilded over by the promise that so soon as the connexion with the "bloody North" is severed, Slavery will soon die out, and in much the same way as it is said to have died out in the original States. Southerners will have to choose between negroes and speculations which will pay better, and so on. I go into this detail that you may know what the Southern platform is here in England. Commercially it is supposed, and I believe wrongly, that the paper will command a great sale in the manufacturing districts. Every man interested in cotton, and who desires to buy grain, and beef and pork, cheaper in New-Orleens than in New-York, is expected to advertise and subscribe, and introduce the paper among his friends. Speaking from some experience of newspapers, I say unhesitatingly, that neither of these results will be realized. In nothing are Englishmen so chary as in supporting new newspapers, and this Mr. MANN and his friends will by and by find out, if they unwisely make a trial.

As yen are aware, we have at the moment two Southern steamboat schemes before the public. One between Liverpool and New Orleans, and the other between Liverpool and Charleston. So far as I can learn, the promoters of these two schemes are the promoters also of the Southern newspaper, and if the newspaper fares no better then the steamboats, it will be some time yet before the trade of Illinois is permanently diverted down the Mississippi in the Winter time while the Erie Canal is frozen. I am told that not a single share in either of the steamboat schemes has yet been sold, that not a single inquiry has been made regarding them. So far they are a total failure.

Passing to the second question, that, namely, of the feeling among British capitalists, it is one of sincere regret. It is felt that the cause of liberty and civilization has now been hopelessly thrown back for many years, and if their counsel were to be taken, it would be that peace should be set once restored by any sacrifice. Nothing like panic exists among them, nor is that to be expected, should difficulties even multiply. Their confidence in things coming right in the end is unbounded, and a market will be found here for Securities, as well as other things which the Union States have to offer. The sympathy of the monied men is shared by the masses. With the multitude the Southerners are looked upon as vandals, holding an unfortunate race of human beings in hopeless bondage, and it is to the sympathy of the English masses with the North that the indecision of the British Government is to be traced. To fight for Slavery against freedom would be abhorrent to every Englishman, and the thunders of Exeter Hall would be hurled at the head of any Government, under any circumstances, to propose such a thing.

But the Government are now being worked on by Manchester, and the Conservative Party seem keenly alive to the risks to which British lives and property in the Northern and Southern States are now exposed. Manchester points to 4,000,000 of the British population being dependent on the cotton trade, and firmly asks that the supply be continued at all hazards. They even go the length of asking that, if necessary, war must be at once declared; while the Conservatives in the interest of the toiling millions, but more especially in the interest of British lives and property, demand the immediate presence of an overwhelming force, both upon the Lakes and the Atlantic coast. What the Government will do, under this combined pressure, it is of course impossible to say. Into their hands the issues of peace and war are now placed, or rather claimed, as on Tuesday night Lord PALMERSTON, in the House of Commons, told the member from Liverpool, Mr. HORSFALL, that the intended policy of the Government in the matter of the question of rights of neutrals, and other things, could not now be referred to in that House, without detriment to the public service. Perhaps you will know what is to be done, sooner than we do here in London, as I am told the return dispatches to Lord LYONS will be submitted to a Cabinet Council to-day, and be sent out by the steamer bearing this letter. If your Washington correspondent can find out what passes between Lord LYONS and Mr LINCOLN'S Cabinet, within the next ten days, you will know the secret.

The weather, which, for the past few days has been cold and backward, has become more seasonable. During the last twelve hours a good deal of rain has fallen, and should warm weather follow, there will be little fear entertained for the crop; but should the east wind return, uneasiness will be at once felt. On the continent the weather has been most unseasonable, and the fruit crop is said to be wholly ruined. A change has, however, also taken place there, and the crops are reported as being revived, and looking well. In Liverpool there has been, of course, great excitement in the cotton trade, and prices close firm and the market highly speculative. A strong disposition has been manifested, both in Liverpool and here, to part with American ship property, but very few buyers have yet come forward. The sales which have been made are of ships whose best days are over, and which are only fit for the East India coal-trade.

The book-trade suffers greatly, both from the tariff and the want of American demand. Of the last volume of the *Punch* reissue, 1,000 instead of 60,000 volumes were sent, and the 1,000 were paid for in advance. An attempt will be made, I am told, to introduce the penny London papers to the American public, should the paper duty be now repealed.

OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

Further Intimations of British and French Opinions.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is a more extended report of the discussion in the House of Lords, on the 10th inst., of which we gave a very brief abstract yesterday:

The Earl of Derby said: The point to which I wish to call the attention of your lordships is the position in which British seamen may probably be placed in consequence of the announcements made by the Southern and the Northern States. If there is one mode of warfare which has more attractions for seamen than another it is precisely the system of privateering. Privateering is a sort of sea-poaching, and is peculiarly attractive to the more reckless and dissolute class of sailors. It combines inducements, —a certain amount of daring, a certain amount of risk, and considerable chances of profit,—inducements which, coupled with drink, apart from any question of distress or poverty, which I believe does not form an element in more than one case out of a hundred, are precisely those that lead to poaching in England, and are also precisely those that would lure seamen into the privateering service. But, unfortunately, the American law on the subject is of a rather stringent character, because it attaches the penalty of death to the crime of privateering. It is, therefore, important to those British seamen who are liable to be attracted by the various inducements of privateering that they should know upon what footing they stand with respect to their rights as British subjects. [Hear, hear.] I need not say that the offence of entering upon the privateering service is an offence against the Foreign Enlistment Act, but that Act does not impose any penalty so severe as that of capital punishment; and if a British seaman who has entered one of the Southern privateers, who has been captured by a Northern ship of war, and who may be condemned to death, is entitled to claim any protection even for his life from his own Government, I cannot conceive anything more certain to involve me in most serious and embarrassing complications with the United States, or more likely to render us, almost necessarily, parties in that unhappy contest from which I cordially join with the noble lord at the head of the Foreign-office in the earnest desire that we may continue to stand aloof. [Hear, hear.] On the other hand, if a British seaman by entering a Southern privateer does not forfeit his right to claim the protection of his own Government, which I apprehend he would do, it should be distinctly and publicly made known to him on the part of the Government that if he is led into such a criminal undertaking from any temptation whatever, and if he is thereby exposed to the most serious consequences, even in the loss of his life by judicial sentence, in that case his blood will be on his own head, and he must not expect the slightest interference on the part of this country to save him from consequences, however deplorable, provoked by his own rashness. [Hear, hear.] I understand that a proclamation is about to be issued by the Government on the subject of belligerent rights. *I hope that in that proclamation a most distinct and emphatic warning will be given to all seamen in the service of Her Majesty as to the conditions upon which they will engage in the system of privateering. There should be no doubt left on their minds, but the fullest and plainest intimation should publicly be made to them whether, if they do engage in such a service, they will, or will not, in extremity, be entitled to expect any protection or any interference on the part of this country.* [Hear, hear.] I hope my noble friend will state to your lordships whether the Government have come to any conclusion upon this question; and, if so, whether they are prepared forthwith to issue a public proclamation indicating the course they intend to pursue, and the consequences likely to result to British seamen.

Earl GRANVILLE—The noble Earl has evinced a becoming appreciation of the difficulties which may arise to ourselves from the unfortunate state of things in the United States. With respect, however, to the question of the belligerent rights of the parties now unhappily engaged in war, the noble Earl has not asked for an expression of opinion on the part of the Government, and therefore I am absolved from entering into a discussion of that most important, difficult and delicate subject. But the noble earl has inquired whether it is our intention to issue a proclamation warning the subjects of Her Majesty against in any manner departing from that neutrality which Her Majesty herself is so desirous to observe. To that question, as the noble Earl has stated, an answer has already been given in another place, viz.: That it is the intention of the Government, according to custom, to issue a proclamation giving such warning to all the subjects of Her Majesty. The precise wording of the proclamation is a matter of considerable importance and difficulty, requiring some deliberation; but I may state that the Government are anxious to make it as plain and emphatic as possible. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of DERBY—Perhaps the noble Earl will inform your lordships whether, in the event of the Northern States acting upon their expressed intention to treat privateering as piracy, and British seamen being sentenced to death, it is to be distinctly understood that such persons will not be entitled to claim protection from their own country.

Earl GRANVILLE—*It is quite clear that after the proclamation has been issued no British seaman will be entitled to claim the official protection of his Government.* [Hear, hear.]

Lord BROUGHAM concurred in every word that had been addressed to their lordships upon this subject. *Privateering was piracy by the law of nations, and any British subject engaging in it, whether belonging to the service of Her Majesty or not, must take the consequences of his crime.*

The Earl of HARDWICKE wished to express his individual opinion—in opposition to that of the noble and learned lord—that privateering did not in all cases constitute piracy. Without referring particularly to the case of the United States, he might observe that he thought a feeble power engaged in a maritime war had a perfect right to avail itself of its merchants' ships for the purpose of aiding in the contest in which it might happen to be involved.

THE VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

AMERICAN BELLIGERANTS AND EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.

From the London Saturday Review.

Common sense dictates—what the English Government laid down many years ago in the case of Greece—that it is a question of fact, rather than of law, when a revolted portion of a State with which we are on terms of amity can be fairly recognized as a belligerent without violating neutrality. There must be a certain amount of success on the part of the rebels—they must have something like an orderly and established government—they must, in the language of a dispatch quoted by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, have attained "a "certain degree of force and consistency." *It is seldom, however, that the recognition is entirely determined by a calculation of the position and resources of the revolted province or State. The neutral is aware that recognition of any sort has a political bearing, and gives at least a slight accession of prestige to the rebels. The neutral may say that he only registers a fact, and this is true; but as one of the parties to the conflict wishes the fact should be registered, and the other generally wishes it should not, there is always a slight favor done to the one side, and a slight disfavor done to the other.* The neutral, also, very naturally takes into consideration whether it is convenient for him that he should recognize the belligerent. It might easily be a pure matter of indifference, except for political reasons, whether the recognition was conceded or not. The recognition of Hungary was refused, we may suppose, partly because the English Government did not like to prejudice the Austrian cause, and still more because, as Hungary has no seaboard and had no ships, none of the difficulties could arise which throw us into such perplexity when a Power which we do not recognise as a belligerent exercises the rights of a belligerent at sea. No one in England can doubt that our Government has done quite right to recognise the Southern States as a belligerent Power, although *in this case we should be more than usually sorry to injure the State that claims to be the sovereign.* It is greatly for our convenience to recognize the Southerners, and they have quite enough of force and consistency to justify us. All that we do by this recognition is to acknowledge their flag, and to reserve the right of sending Consuls to their ports. The formal recognition of them as an independent nation is quite a different thing. *The one does not at all compel us to grant the other; and we are as much at liberty to make what stipulations we please, should we ever formally recognize the Southern Confederation, as if we were now going to treat them as pirates.*

The notion that a vessel has only to show the Union Jack at her mizzen, and carry as many rifles, cannon, and other contraband of war as it pleases through a flotilla of Northern cruisers into any Southern ports, we apprehend, a mere delusion. The claim of the Americans, that a ship bearing the American flag should never be stopped or questioned at sea, only referred to times of peace; and we ourselves have taken on us to pronounce that this is not a time of peace, but of war. With most nations except England, the United States had entered into a convention stipulating that the flag should cover the goods, provided that the enemy of the time being recognized the same rule. It would appear that this would apply in the case of a French ship at the present moment, as the enemy—that is, the South—must be supposed to observe the rule laid down with regard to France by the parent Confederation, and is sure, as a matter of fact, to observe a rule that will conciliate European Powers. *A French ship may, therefore, we imagine, carry enemy's goods, except contraband of war, into an American port, but an English ship cannot.* With regard to blockade, no question is likely to arise, as all parties agree that, to be operative, it ought to be real, and not what is termed a paper blockade. Nor can the doctrine that a sovereign cannot blockade his own ports, if such a strange doctrine ever existed, be applied in this case. *We have admitted the right of blockade in conceding the title of a belligerent to the party whose ports are blockaded.* The general result of the inquiry is not, perhaps, quite so favorable to English interests as could be wished. But we may observe, that to have rights, and to exercise them, are two very different things, and it is scarcely to be supposed that either party to the conflict will venture to quarrel with England, or even to incur the ill-feeling which might very easily ensue, if was found the general rights of belligereots over neutrals were used to place us at an exceptional disadvantage.

From the London Spectator.

A blockade, it is announced, to be respected must be effective, a principle perfectly intelligible. But it is one America has not yet accepted, she, indeed, having lately raised the strange point that no State can blockade its own ports. The latter quibble, invented to compel the King of Naples to restore an American ship seized off Palermo, will, of course, be silently laid aside. But no one can doubt that the North will interpret "effective" blockades as loosely as it can, or that a violation of an effective blockade will produce intense irritation in the American mind. *It is true, the European Powers, as matters stand, can enforce their own principle, but this country does not desire, in enforcing it, to drift into a position of hostility to men who are contending against an insurrection raised by Slave Power.*

Perhaps the simplest and, in the end, the fairest arrangement would be to notify that the European Governments intended to enforce their own laws, except as regards privateers. *But this rule implies a single exception in favor of the South, and we hold that the radical principle of British policy should be, granted a doubt, to explain that doubt in favor of the North.* It is with them, and not with slave-owners, that our permanent sympathies must lie, and our interests are not very deeply endangered. We want nothing of the South except cotton, and, friendly or hostile, she must either sell her cotton, or perish from inability to feed her slaves. To carry out the whole law of Europe is, however, impossible, without coercing North as well as South, and the partial arrangement brings some large advantages. It would give to the British the whole of the carrying trade, both North and South, and preserve the communication of both parties with each other and the European world. It would enable the North and South to ship their wheat and cotton, and thus reduce the amount of suffering this iniquitous war must, in any case, produce, by exempting the North from the stoppage of her trade, and Lancashire from the interruption of her cotton supply.

From the London Times, May 10.

America's present position is one which she never could have foreseen, and never contemplated; it is the direct contrary of all that she has ever marked out for herself, and she has consequently been inductriously vindicating principles and making precedents, all of which will now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights. She has saved from perishing the vile trade of privateering, and the existence of privateers scattered over every sea will necessitate the dividing of her fleet in order to protect her commerce. She has stretched the rights of neutrals to resistance of the once conceded right of search and visit, and she has thereby given us immunity for every character of goods which we may carry in our free neutral ships. She has even, we believe, gone further than this. If we mistake not, she, in a very recent case of an American ship seized by Neapolitan cruisers off Sicily, raised and insisted upon the point that a State cannot blockade its own ports. We speak from impression, and not from reference; but we believe we are correct in saying that the United States demanded and obtained restitution and compensation from the King of Naples, upon the ground that, as he claimed Sicily as a part of his dominions—just as Mr. LINCOLN now claims the Seceded States—he could not lawfully blockade the ports of Sicily. However this may be, we have said enough to show that there is really some complication in the questions which the Government declined last night to discuss. But it is a consolation to know that in dealing with these questions we shall have to deal with a people who have always been the champions of the rights of neutrals, and who will have no difficulty in appreciating the arguments in that interest which we shall have to lay before them.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

From the London News, May 10.

It remains to be seen what effect will be produced upon the Secessionists by their discovery that the North can and will fight. Hitherto they have simply and sincerely believed that in warfare the game would be their own. They have throughout assumed, without misgiving, that the Northern men have not pluck, or endurance, or martial spirit, or any soul of antagonism in them. If this appears too absurd for belief, let it be remembered that the Secessionists are not without warrant for a part of their assumption, and that their own position accounts for the rest. We must remember the political submissiveness of the Free States for a long course of years—a submissiveness which the South has only erred in ascribing to the wrong sort of cowardice. We must remember, too, that the Southern people have all their lives seen work done only by slaves, so that they naturally conceive that all who work are slavish. Any miserable fellow who earns his bread by toil in their region is lower in their eyes than the negroes, and he is usually as degraded in fact as he appears to them. Their notion is that the North is peopled with degraded white workers like these; and they have never formed the conception of hands of citizens like the fishermen of Marblehead, and the quarrymen of Quincy, and the farmers of New-York—men of valor and patriotism, who leave their boats on the shore, and the pick in the rock, and the plow in the field, to save the Republic from receiving any harm. A little time will show what the Secessionists think of the unexpected enemy they have chosen to bring down upon themselves. The Northern men ought, at the same time, to feel that this war is their retribution for political unfaithfulness. They have chosen to be ill-represented in the government; to be repressed by their own leaders; to submit to the disgrace of political subservicncy; and to postpone their popular government to the aristocratic assumptions of a section of the Union which has never been really republican. They are now undergoing the retribution of their sin. We cannot join in any exclamations about the unexpected and astonishing character of the convulsion; for, as Lord PALMERSTON says, any one with common foresight must have expected it. Nor can we join in any cry about the horr bisness and incredible drendfulness at the issue of this long controversy. We sympatulze rather with the solemn joy of the Free States, who feel, even at this hour of crisis, that there is something more precious to a self-ruling people than "blood and treasure." We congratulate them on having at last thrown off their burden of iniquity, and found themselves free to assert their old liberties, and recover the esteem of the best part of the world. They will show us now, at last, what popular self-government is. The crisis brings out its virtue in fostering love of country, and a capacity for self-sacrifice and union of heart and hand on great occasions. These men have a country and a polity which they can fight and die for. The time past in which a miserable vice in their polity demoralized and disheartened them, will be a lesson for the future; and this season of retribution and emancipation once over, they may start afresh, and show the world what popular government may be and do, when freed from the curse of complicity with the grossest tyranny which man can exercise over man.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MANLY POLICY.

From the Morning Post, (Ministerial,) May 9.

Mr. LINCOLN, who has been little more than two months in office, has pursued a manly and constitutional policy. He has, with very inefficient means, endeavored to reassert the supremacy of the law. He has received little assistance from Congress, *which has proved the utter futility and inability of American democratic institutions, even in a good cause, to support the Executive Government in a great national crisis.* The blame of failure does not rest with Mr. LINCOLN, but with Mr. BUCHANAN, who, by his temporising policy, first permitted the secession movement to develop itself into a well organized and successful rebellion, and then left a fatal heritage of trouble and disaster for his successor. If the late President had sent to Charleston two or three of the men-of-war which have recently been destroyed at Norfolk, to save them from falling into the hands of the Southern Confederation, the whole complication might have been avoided. But the two contending parties must be left to work out their destiny free from the interference of England or any other European Power, whose sympathy and good offices would be equally misconstrued on the other side of the Atlantic. It must, however, be remembered that Slavery is the only excuse which the South can offer for rebellion and treason, and that the North carefully abstained from coercion so long as a hope of conciliation was possible.

LORD DERBY AMERICANIZED.

From the Belfast Northern Whig.

If Lord DERBY had had a better cause, he would probably have spoken in a better temper. When he speaks of the leaders of the Whig party as "allying themselves with men from whose principles and politics they wholly dissent," and as "dragged into a reluctant support of measures and of men of which and of whom they would not hesitate to speak in private in the most depreciatory terms," he must have forgotten that he himself was speaking in public. Such allusions to private conversations, (be they real, or as imaginary as those of Mr. LANDOR himself) are unparalleled in a statesman of Lord DERBY'S eminence; and could not have been made in either House of Parliament without leaving to immediate apology and retractation. Lord DERBY has a great horror of the political institutions of America. But, in thus publicly alluding to what he can only have learned in private conversations, he imitates and, so far as his example extends, helps to introduce here the worst fault of American political life—the absence of reliance on the inviolability of communications made in the unguarded confidence of social intercourse.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

A letter from Toulon says: "The civil which seems on the point of breaking out between the disunited States of America is about to open for the French arsenals a market for exportation which certainly was not foreseen. It is stated that American agents have come to France to purchase arms and military equipments, which the storehouses of the State will be only too glad to get rid of."

An English journal having stated that the French Consul at Richmond had joined in approving the secession of Virginia, the *Patrie* (semi-official) feels enabled to deny this statement, and to give assurance that the French representatives, without exception, South as well as North, have preserved the most perfect neutrality. This, it adds, is their absolute duty.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, writing on the 9th, says:

The French correspondents of Paris journalism from New-York take, of course, a view of this disruption, or "difficulty" in its bearing, on their own country's interest, and yet the bias of these communications is unmistakably all in favor of the Northern States, though, perhaps, the best customers of France are to the South. The whole of Louisiana may be still considered a detached province of Louisiana, and New Orleans, the capital of another Touraine; while silks, satins, ribbons, and fancy goods, equally produced by the industrial Free States, find no competition in the slave-holding. *Le Siecle* is able to inform us to-day that the French Regiment of Volunteers from New-York, "La Brigade de Lafayette," is the most ardent and serviceable corps LINCOLN can muster, and has marched for Washington. The German and Irish "are not amiss," though the latter contingent seems as yet to have only won distinction by its absence from the ground on the Prince of Wales' visit. We have here in Paris JOHN MITCHEL, editing from *Rue d'Enfer*, a coegenial weekly print in Dublin, and with instinctive wrongheadedness he is all for Slavery, there being a dash of rebellion, as well as wickedness, mixed in this "bresker full of the sweet South." No news yet about MAGRUDER "of the sword," or into which scale of the balance he means to fling that formidable falchion.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The following non-enumerated cases will be first called—Nos. 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 111, 126. Enumerated cases will then be heard—Nos. 68, 73, 11 33, 66, 77, 2 Preferred cases—Nos. 59, 61, 78, 93, 402 545, 13, 20, 1, 3, 81, 82, 82½, 15, 16, 17, 19, 18, 72, 81.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 875, 925, 365, 961, 957, and Oyer and Terminer, *Part II.*, adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1177, 1611, 1369, 1775, 1789, 1795, 1769, 1157, 1797, 1717, 819, 583, 1729, 1473, 1475, 1867. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1330, 1514, 1574, 1596, 1642, 1604, 1612, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1638, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1366.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 346, 959, 1158, 1215, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1308, 1309. *Part II.*—Nos. 177, 713, 935, 881, 557, 535, 1092, 1186, 1264, 1269, 1272, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1202.

Action to Recover for an Alleged False Imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

James Cassin vs. *Laurence Delany.*—This action is brought to recover on the ground of an alleged false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff, as appears from his own testimony, was, in November, 1855, in the employ of the defendant's wife as the collector of her rents and as clerk in her store. About this time, at the instigation of the defendant, he was arrested on a charge of embezzling $15, and brought before a magistrate on that charge. The magistrate, not thinking the charge sufficiently well established, discharged the plaintiff from custody, whereupon he brings this action. On the trial he testifies that on a certain day in November, a bill came into the store to be discharged. It was a bill due for paper; that not being sufficient funds in the drawer to pay the bill, plaintiff recollecting that a Mrs. King still owed certain rent to Mr. Delany, went to see her, and collected $95; with $15 of this he paid the bill, returning the other to Mrs. Delany and her husband, and, as plaintiff says, telling them what he had done. Shortly after this, at the instance of the defendant, he was arrested for an alleged embezzlement of the $15.

Plaintiff claims $10,000 damages. The defence is a general denial.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

ILLEGAL SENTENCE—REVOLT.

The United States vs. *James Morris and twenty-one others.*—This matter came up on *habeas corpus*. The men were part of the crew of the ship *Staghound*, and were indicted for a revolt and mutiny on board the ship in Angier Roads. By advice of counsel they pleaded guilty to an endeavor to make a revolt, and Judge SMALLEY, then sitting in the Court, on the 26th January last, sentenced them to be imprisoned at hard labor—Morris for five years, four others for two years and six months each, and the rest for a year and a half each.

On this *habeas corpus* the matter was now brought up, and on the ground that the sentence was without authority of law, in that for such an offence the statute prescribes imprisonment without saying at hard labor, and that the men had been sent to the State Prison instead of the Penitentiary—the Court now ordered them to be discharged.

Morris, however, was still held under an indictment for the murder of the second mate at the time of the disturbance.

For the Government, Mr. Smith; for the prisoners, Mr. Ridgway and Judge Beebe.

The United States vs. *James Herbert et al.*—This was a similar application. These men, however, were tried and convicted, and Judge SMALLEY, instead of sentencing them to imprisonment at hard labor at Sing Sing, sentenced them to the Penitentiary, and their discharge was claimed on that ground; but the Court refused to discharge them. Application denied.

For the Government, Mr. Smith; for the prisoners, Mr. Dillaye.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CONTEST.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—The testimony in this case again proceeded, after nearly a month's postponement, in consequence of the absence of the Surrogate. The contestants introduced three or four witnesses to impeach the character of Mr. Kirkpatrick, one of the main witnesses for the will, all of whom made pretty hard statements respecting the general character of Mr. Kirkpatrick. Some of them would not believe him under oath, and others testified that very serious charges had been made against him in times past. A *nol. pros.*, however, was entered in the worst case.

The matter was adjourned to this day.

J. S. Carpentier for proponent; H. L. Clinton for contestants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A MURDER TRIAL.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge WELLS, the District-Attorney moved on the trial of William Robinson and John S. Jackson, jointly indicted for the murder of Stephen Goodwin, on the 31st of January last. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Waterbury and Mr. Anthon; Messrs. John T. Doyle and Edwin Grover for the defense. The prisoners' counsel demanded a separate trial, and Robinson was therefore put to the bar. A jury was impanneled with little difficulty, and Mr. Anthon briefly opened the case and called

Mr. Moran, who testified that he was barkeeper at Mr. Duryea's Saloon, corner of South-street and Catherine-alley. On the night of the 31st of January last, at about half past twelve o'clock, the deceased, Goodwin, was in the saloon, in the act of lighting a pipe, when four men entered; these were the two prisoners and two others, Jones and Donovan, who had been kept in the House of Detention as witnesses; the deceased remarked to Robinson, "You look like a man who came to get shipped at my ship this afternoon;" Robinson made some insulting reply, and struck him in the face, saying, "You are a mate, and you think sailors are dogs—take that up, if you are a man;" the deceased said he did not want to take it up, and soon went out of the store; all four of the men followed; they were gone a few minutes, and returned and took a drink; while they were drinking, the deceased came in holding on to his side, and exclaiming, "My God! my God! what have I done, that these men should use me so?" he opened his coat and disclosed blood on his shirt; witness said he was not accountable for what happened outside, and it was none of his business; the deceased then left; when the four men had come in after following the deceased out, the witness saw no blood on any of them, except on Jones, whose forehead was bleeding.

A witness by the named of *Frasier* who was present at the time in the shop, next gave the same account as that of the first witness, adding that the parties were badly intoxicated at the time.

A witness *Masterson*, testified to having seen several persons around the deceased outside, when he was apparently down on the ground.

Coroners Schirmer and *Bouton* testified that they took an *ante-mortem* deposition of the deceased at the City Hospital, where he died three days after the stabbing. The deceased recognized the prisoners, and pointed out Robinson as the man who stabbed him. The deposition was then read in evidence, and simply recounted the scene in the bar-room as the witnesses had already described it, adding that after deceased got out doors he was set upon by the four men, and cruelly kicked, beaten, and stabbed by Robinson; he had given them no provocation and had never seen them before; he was a native of Maine, and at the time of the stabbing was mate of a vessel—the *Charles Hill*.

The case was not finished when the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock. After the conclusion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For misdemeanor—William Marsten, John S. Annabel.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mary Sullivan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

Augustus Lee, a lad indicted for larceny from the person, was convicted, and sent to the House of Refuge.

Another lad, John McGowan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was also sent to the House of Refuge, as were also William Jones and Henry Velson, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the first degree.

The only other case called was that of John Browe and Wm. Frommlet, indicted for burglary in entering the store of Levi on the 17th of August last, and stealing therefrom eight hundred cravats. The prisoners were convicted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—James Anderson, Peter Corbitt.

For Arson—Louis Knibil.

For Misdemeanor—Thomas Cushing.

For False Pretences—George Spencer, Chas. Torrey *alias* Glanders.

For Forgery—John Hanley.

For Burglary—James Murphy.

For Larceny—Hirsch Oppenheimer, Frank J. Thornton, John Moore.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Mary McGuire.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

Everett et al. vs. *Garrison et al.*—Order vacated with $10 costs.

Reed vs. *Dwyer*.—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

The President, &c., of the Troy City Bank vs. *Magie*.—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

Kennedy vs. *Simpson*.—Appeal dismissed, and order affirmed.

Vosburgh vs. *Huntington*.—Appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of E. R. L'Amoreaux, &c.—Referred to Orsanus Bushnell, Esq.

Foggo vs. *Salter et al.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Some vs. *Same*.—Appeal dismissed.

The People ex rel Hackley vs. *Kelly*.—Relator to be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

Richmond vs. *Hamilton et al.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Knower vs. *Driggs*.—Order of Special Term reversed, with costs.

Tram vs. *Brown*.—Appeal dismissed.

Willett vs. *The Equitable Fire Insurance Company*.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Camp vs. *Weeks*.—Order affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Hurlbut et al.* vs. *Torrey*.—Motion granted for second Friday in June.

Walters vs. *Walters*.—Referred to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq.

Artisan's Bank vs. *Oakley*.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Small vs. *Weil*.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Ins Puget vs. *Hamed et al.*—Motion allowed with $10 costs.

Russam vs. *Marshall*.—Motion granted.

Skiner et al, vs. *Ottinger*.—Three suits. Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Hoffman vs. *Matthews*.—Motion denied.

Gale vs. *Sutherly*.—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Cook vs. *Rouch*.—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Life Insurance Policies on Southern Lives.

there was due to the Bank, on Loans and Discounts, $526,000. And there was due from the Bank:

Net to Banks	$146,000
Depositors	100,000
State of New-York	102,000
Total	$318,000

No loss will fall upon the bill-holders of the Bank, and the security would seem to be ample, in addition, for Depositors. To the latter the Shareholders are individually responsible for any deficit that may accrue, to the amount of the Capital—$250,000.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway (late Milwaukee and Miesissippi) report for the first and second weeks in the month of May, 1861:

	Present Week.	For the two Weeks.
Passengers	$3,773 31	$6,987 51
Freight	18,510 24	32,840 53
Mails and Express	590 60	1,181 19
Rent	674 67	1,182 68
Ferry	462 71	797 49
Total	$24,011 53	$42,989 40
Corresponding week	14,681 82	29,718 74
Increase	$9 329 71	$13,270 66

The closing rates of currency, as quoted by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, to-day, were as follows:

	Discount.
New-England and Philadelphia	— @ ¼
New-York State	⅛ @ ⅓
Pennsylvania State	2½ @ 5
Maryland	1 @ 3
Robel States	25 @50
Kentucky	10 @12
Missouri	20 @25
Illinois	25 @60
Wisconsin	— @20
Ohio, Indiana and Canada	1 @ 1¼

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. May 30	LOANS. May 13.	SPECIE. May 20.	SPECIE. May 13.
Philadelphia	$3,208,000	$3 199,000	$689,000	$696,000
N. America	3,124 072	3,078,860	680 820	681 949
Farm. & Mech.	3 370 338	4,274,340	1,086,780	1,095 486
Commercial	1,564,000	1,603,000	294,000	296,000
Mechanics'	1,584 326	1,515,262	270,962	296,730
N. Liberties	1 373,000	1,359 000	345,000	365,000
Southwark	977,474	977,445	232,788	239 000
Kensington	950,879	968,962	154,004	158,963
Penn Township	718,249	735,014	182 5.5	188,105
Western	1,445,771	1,416,019	359,968	371,164
Mec. & Mech	1,009,956	1,029,460	150,905	147,485
Commerce	705,268	721,301	189 884	206 873
Girard	2,142,439	2,151,314	375 843	397,212
Tradesmen's	538,942	531,635	119,157	122,405
Consolidation	446,978	461,535	91,553	100,574
City	707,444	704,840	122,257	111 405
Commonwealth	440,159	449,278	69,208	71,506
Corn Exchange	363,410	392,085	94 000	105,087
Union	351,737	356 800	75 494	84,367
Total	25,498,530	25,715 318	5,488,551	5 736,048

BANKS.	DEPOSITS May 20.	DEPOSITS May 13.	CIRCULATION. May 20.	CIRCULATION. May 13.
Philadelphia	$1,636,000	$1,575 000	$291,000	$307 000
North American	1 972 170	1,907,447	298,085	319,175
Farm. & Mech.	2,975,243	2,910,890	427,341	447,285
Commercial	853 000	870,000	125,000	114 000
Mechanics'	784,710	858 060	131 300	133 940
N. Liberties	1,066,000	1,112 000	99,000	93 000
Southwark	718 000	765 870	95,305	89,320
Kensington	442 726	430,141	115 907	118 915
Penn Township	563,842	522,763	64 15.)	67 105
Western	972,114	934 311	114 980	121 585
Man. & Mech	449,170	464 605	82,200	83 485
Commerce	574,815	593 420	67 5.6	72,450
Girard	1,110 428	1,095 917	195 393	206,785
Trademen's	350,379	349 278	67 547	71,505
Consolidation	234 704	234,77	72 295	70,130
City	342 994	354 ,48	61 190	67,210
Commonwealth	168,474	203,131	38 [illegible]	38 945
Corn Exchange	216,000	215,8.0	74 000	78,570
Union	168,862	169,500	39,395	37,670
Total	15,549 797	15,526,151	2,494,552	2,607,421

Banks of Illinois.

The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date May 18, says:

"For some months past, the people of this State have here in a very bad condition in regard to the currency of this State. Scarcely any one has pretended to know what any of the banks of the State are worth, and the consequence has been that business has been materially checked. Matters have, at last, reached a crisis here. The business men here have taken the matter into their own hands, and have decided upon what banks they will receive. Last night they held a meeting, when it was resolved to receive no par the banks, a list of which we append hereto. We also attach to said list a statement, showing upon what kind of stock, and the amount of stock, these banks are based upon, and what the said banks are presumed to be worth:

Alton Bank, Alton.—28,320 25 Illinois 6s, 4,000 Missouri 6s. Circulation, $23,170—par.

American Bank, Vienna.—6 000 Illeois 6s, 45 000 New-York 6s, 37,000 Tennessee 6s, 8 500 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $142,600—97.

Bank of America, Mount Carmel.—252,000 Illinois 6s, 35,250 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 6,000 Georgia 6s. Circulation, $273,954—par.

Bank of Bloomington, Bloomington—24 945 08 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, 18,400 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $50 000—par.

Bank of Commerce, Vienna.—57,000 Tennessee 6s, 66,000 United States 5s, 14,000 Illinois 6s, 16,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $137,170—77.

Bank of Galena, Galena.—17,000 Missouri 6s, 11,000 Georgia 6s, 5,000 Virginia 5s, 20,415 45 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation, $45,658—84.

Bank of Indemnity, Gallatin.—92,000 United States 5s, 60,250 28 Illinois New Internal Improvement, 10,000 Illinois 6s. Circulation, $152,700—91.

Bank of Northern Illinois, Waukegan.—$12,953 specie. Circulation, $12,953—par.

Bank of Ottawa.—Redeemed at Auditor's Office at par.

Bank of Peoria.—Redeemed at Auditor's Office at par.

Bank of Sparta, Sparta.—75,000 New-York 6s, 20,000 Illinois 6s, 10,182 Ohio 5s, 15 000 North Carolina 5s, 14,000 Louisiana 6s, 10 000 Georgia 6s, 3,458 80 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation, $145,-941—97.

City Bank, Ottawa.—14,000 Tennessee 6s, 20,000 United States 5s. Circulation, $28,187—par.

Chicago Bank.—5 454 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation, $4 903—par.

Columbian Bank, Elizabethtown.—$92 000 Illeois 6s., $50 000 North Carolina 6s, $27,000 Tennessee 6s, $3,000 Ohio 6s, $4 750 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $159,259—89.

Cumberland County Bank, Greenup.—$25,000 New-York 6s, $5,000 United States 5s, $14 000 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $50,77?—par.

E. L. Tinkham & Co's Bank, McLeansboro.—$108,002 Ohio 6s. Circulation, $108,770—par.

Fulton Bank, Vermont.—$33,000 Tennessee 6s, 27,000 Ohio 6s, 11,000 Michigan 6s, 8,000 Illinois 6s, 10 500 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $78,032—91.

Highland Bank, Pittsfield.—110,000 Michigan 6s. Circulation, $107,800—par.

International Bank, Raleigh—83,000 Illinois 6s, 38,000 Iowa 7s, 9,600 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 5 000 Michigan 6s. Circulation, $129,155—95.

Illinois State Security Bank, Equality—85 000 Illinois 6s, 70 000 Georgia 6s, 25 000 Iowa 7s, 20,000 Michigan 6s. 3 000 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $191 230—91.

Illinois Central Bank, Newton—65,500 North Carolina 6s, 57 000 Michigan 6s, 26 000 Illinois 6s, 25,000 New-York 6s, 15,000 United States 5s, 3,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation, $175,698—91.

Illinois River Bank, Harsim.—95,000 United States 5s, 9,000, United States 6s, 6 000 Tennessee 6s. Circulation, $100,957—82.

Kane County Bank, Geneva.—18,541 specie. Circulation, $18,519—par.

Lake Michigan Bank, Harrisburg—87,000 Illinois 6s, 82,000 Tennessee 6s, 21,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 11,486 84 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation, $181,420—87.

Makawe Bank, Marion.—40,000 United States 5s, 18,000 Michigan 7s, 3,000 Tennessee 6s, 1,000 North Carolina 6s. Circulation $53,514—92.

Marine Bank of Chicago—53.098 89 Illinois New Internal Improvement. Circulation—$50,000—par.

McLean County Bank, Bloomington.—19,000 Illinois 6's, 14,850 Illinois and Michigan Canal, 14,029 07 Illinois Now Internal Improvement, 4,000 Michigan 6's, 1,000 Louisiana 6's. Circulation—$50 243—par.

Mechanics' Bank, Hardin.—56,000 United States 5's, 10 000 Illinois New Internal Improvement, 7,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal. Circulation—$63,921—94.

Merchants' Bank, Carmi.—258 000 Illinois 6's, 25,000 Tennessee 6's. Circulation—$255,430—par.

Ohio River Bank, Golconda.—137,000 United States 5s, 13,000 United States 5s, 13,000 Virginia 6s, 5,450 Ohio 5s. Circulation, $155,665—81.

Patriotic Bank, Huntsville—89,000 Illinois 6s, 35,000 Tennessee 6s. Circulation, $111,118—94.

Pittsfield Bank, Pittsfield.—54 007 17 Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock, 5,000 Illinois 6s. Circulation, $56,641—par.

Reaper's Bank, Fairfield—112,000 United States 5s, 15 500 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock. Circulation, $116,945—84.

Rock Island Bank, Rock Island—2,000 Missouri 6s. Circulation, $1,804—par.

United States Stock Bank, Sparta—82 000 United States 5s, 20,000 Tennessee 6s. Circulation, $89,565—79.

Union Bank, Benton—55,000 New-York 6s, 30,000 United States 5s, 10 000 Illinois 5s, 3,000 Tennessee 6s, 1,500 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock. Circulation, $92,472—par.

Of course the fluctuation of the stock market, from day to day, will change the value attached to the banks. In the foregoing statement, Missouri stock was estimated at 38; Tennessee, 46; Georgia, 60; Louisiana, 50: Virginia, 46; Kentucky, 77; Ohio, par; Illinois, par; Michigan, par; U. S. 5s, 76. By noticing the stock upon which each bank is based, and then watching the price of stocks from day to day, the market value of the currency can be ascertained.

The foregoing list furnishes about three and a quarter millions of circulation. All other Banks will be taken by our merchants at what they are selling for in the market. The list above has also been determined upon by the business men of Chicago. It will be seen that the Banks named above are about all based upon Northern stocks.

The Springfield *Journal*, in giving the names of these Banks, also adds:

"It will be seen there are but twenty-four banks in the above list, several of which have a very limited circulation. Many of our shrewdest business men think this list too short, as several banks equally as good as those embraced therein are left out. We understand there is a disposition to add a few more banks to the list as a compromise, and in order to insure unanimity of action. In this connection we call attention to the following list of banks taken by the banking institution in Chicago that is engaged in the war with the wild cats:

MERCHANTS LOAN AND TAUST COMPANY'S LIST.—Alton Bank, American Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Bloomington, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Galena, Bank of Indemnity, Bank of Northern Illinois, Bank of Ottawa, Bank of Penn, Bank of Sparta, City Bank of Ottawa, Columbian Bank, Cumberland County Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bank, Fulton Bank, Highland Bank, International Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Illinois State Security Bank, Illinois River Bank, Kane County Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Marine Bank of Chicago, McLean County Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Ohio River Bank, Patriotic Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Reaper's Bank, Rock Island Bank, Union Bank, United States Stock Bank.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be redeemable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the certificate showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit to that for the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assignee or attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861" and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th inst. Bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth, at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes at any rate not below par, such Treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years 6 ₱ cent. bonds, or redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or Treasury notes it will be considered.

The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or an Assistant-Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of June next; or, if preferred, one-third may be deposited on or before the 1st, one-third on or before the 10th, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of June next. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 11,493 bbls. Flour, 1,412 hhds. Cornmeal, 293,596 bushels Wheat, 95,240 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Rye, 600 bushels Barley, 14,200 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 3 23? pkgs. Provisions, and 2,198 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 65 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, have been 1,000 bags Rio at 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in more request to-day, and is quoted steady, including Middling Uplands, at 13½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.; sales 1,600 bales. Reviewing the business of the week in this market, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark: "In this market, business has been languid during the past week, and prices have not been fully maintained. The recent Liverpool advices have barely equalled expectation, and the latest quotations thence are below the parity of current prices here. The speculative and export demand of the past few weeks has, therefore, been checked, while the home trade is almost entirely out of the market for the present, owing to the ample stocks on hand, and business has thus been reduced to a limited scale. There has been no pressure to sell, however, most of the stock at present held here being le stroeg hands. The transit business is almost closed for the season. The week's sales reach about 12 000 bales, while the clearances for the past seven days have been 10,000 bales, chiefly for Liverpool Sterling exchange continues very unsettled." And of the Southern markets, thus: "Our New Orleans telegram reports the week's sales there at 14,000 bales, with ¼c. advance in price. Middling was quoted 11¼c., and the market was poorly supplied. Freight to Liverpool was 1d. @1¼d. in British ships, while sterling exchange continued nominal at 90 ₱ cent. to par. From Mobile our last advices quote Middling 10¾c., with sales of only 1,200 bales for the week. In the Atlantic markets there is nothing doing, and the ports being now blockaded, business is over for the season. One vessel is reported loading at Charleston at 2¾d freight for Seo Island Cotton." The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, at latest dates, with the closing prices:

	Week's sales	Middling.
New-Orleans, May 21	14,000	11¾c.
Mobile, May 20	1,200	10¾c.
Charleston, May 17	259	nom..
Savannah, May 17	—	nom
New-York, May 22	12 000	Upland 11c.
Total	27,459 bales.	

There is now a decrease in receipts of 903,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675 1,000, and of 154,000 bales from 1858—9 (crop 3,851 1,000).

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for State and Western flour has been pretty brisk to-day, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. The receipts have been less extensive, and receivers have been less eager to sell. The downward tendency of the freight market is encouraging to export buyers. The reported sales comprise 16,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 a@5 10, ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 12½@5 35, mainly at $5 15; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl. Superfine State..... $5 10 @$5 10
Extra State..... 5 12½ @ 5 35
Superfine Western..... 4 95 @ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.. 5 12½ @ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 5 20 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd. 5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 70 @ 7 50
Fancy Genesee..... 5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee..... 5 65 @ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..... 5 65 @ 7 50

Southern is saleable and buoyant. Sales have been made of 2,200 bbls., at $6 50@$6 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling more freely, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25, chiefly $2 20, per Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand to-day, mainly for export, at firmer prices for Winter, which is not plenty, and reduced rates for Spring, which is quite freely offered. The receipts have been very heavy. The reported sales reach 207,000 bushels, including White Canada, good, at $1 46; Canada Club, part at $1 18; White Western, $1 45@$1 75; Red Western at $1 29½@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin part at $1 23; Milwaukee Club, very poor to prime at $1 13@$1 22; N. W. Club at $1 17@$1 18; Racine Spring at $1 17 @1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 01 @$1 17; Red State, $1 25; white Kentucky at $1 75, and amber Kentucky, at $1 36 ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant, especially new, which is decidedly cheaper. Old is steady, as sound lots of this description are sparingly offered. The demand is good from Eastern buyers, shippers and distillers. Sales have been made of 111,000 bushels, at 47c.@50c. for ordinary to good new mixed Western; 56c. for old do do.; 40c.@46c. for damaged do. do.; 50c.@52c. for new sound yellow; 52½c.@54c. for new Western yellow ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 66½c.@67½c ₱ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy, at 55c.@68c. ₱ bushel; sales 4,100 bushels State, at 56c.@57c.; and 1,100 bushels California, at 67c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 31c.@32½c.; Western at 30c.@32c., and State at 32s.@33½c. ₱ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The fortnight closes with a dull, inactive market for Breadstuffs generally. The excitement existing prevents the City and local dealers from operating, except in a retail way and for immediate wants. For export there is but little inquiry for Flour, prices here ruling too high for the execution of most of the orders. There is a fair business doing in Ohio and other choice brands for shipment to South America and the West Indies. Wheat arrives freely from the West, and the transactions since the opening of the Canal, have been heavy. The market is active, and prices are well sustained for prime qualities, but the ordinary kinds are dull and lower. The export clearances for the fortnight ending on the 17th inst., consisted of 70,185 bbls. Flour, 577,325 bush. Wheat, 277,057 bush. Corn, 17,531 bush. Oats to Great Britain and Ireland: 87 533 bush. Wheat to France; 13,366 bush. Rye to Rotterdam. Indian Corn is in large supply, and with moderate demand, prices tend downward. Rye is inactive and quiet."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	May 17, '61.	1,292,389	13,035,472	5,220,289
New-Orleans	May 10, '51.	179,427	66,787	1,464,267
Philadelphia	May 9, '61.	153,183	1,082 283	491,111
Baltimore	May 9, '81.	126,013	937,578	819,683
Boston	May 10, '61.	70 991	13,033	14,100
Other ports	May 4, '61.	115,726	2,017,151	15,451
Total		1,937,709	17,152,275	8,014,901

To about same period, 1860.. 232,097 856 208 361 436
To about same period, 1859.. 85 813 415,809 319,452
To about same period, 1858.. 882,683 2,801,298 2,881,500

To the Continent:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From N.York, to May 7, '61	39,817	888,213	41,023
From other p'ts, to latest dates	7,492	9,073	3,042

HAY—North River has been in moderate request, to-day, chiefly for local use, at from 85c.@95c., shipping lots being quoted dull at to 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quite dull, and prices are altogether nominal.

HIDES—Continue in slack demand at irregular prices.

HOPS—Continue in demand, chiefly for home use, including last year's crop, at 14c.@24c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in slack request, including Scotch Pig, at $20@$21 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request, chiefly at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—No important movements have been reported in this line since our last.

LEATHER—All descriptions are in slack demand, and, with increasing supplies, prices tend downward.

LIME—Rockland; 60c. for common, and $1 for lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in limited request, at somewhat irregular quotations.

MOLASSES—The sales include 60 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.; and small lots of other kinds at unchanged prices, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in some demand, at $4 50, but is generally held at $4 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 972 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 12,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, yet quoted at from 70c.@75c., holders generally asking 75c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 1,104 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Tar is dull and heavy at from $2 75@$3 12½, ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,480 bbls.; estimated stock, at the close, 16,000 bbls. Resin has attracted less attention, including Common, at $2 10@$2 20, and No. 2 at $2 25@$2 50, ₱ 310 lbs., with low to fine and pale No. 1, at $2 75@$5 50, and Virgin at $6@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 2,759 bbls.; estimated stock of common Resin at the close, 45,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statemeet of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to May 21, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	29 416	20,447
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	39,174	16,761
Resin	184,123	119,153
Tar	46,777	19,072

OILS—The principal inquiry to-day has been for Linseed, at prices ranging from 57c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Quotations for other descriptions essentially unaltered.

New-Bedford Market, Week ending May 20.

SPERM—We have no change to note in the market for Sperm since our last. The transactions for the week included sales of 400 bbls. to the trade at 130 cents, and 500 do. for export at same price; also 850 bbls. cargo recently arrived, for export, at a price not transpired. The market closes with further inquiry. A parcel of 175 bbls. Sperm Oil, the crew's part of the cargo of ship Mary, was sold at auction at Nantucket 14th inst., at 116¾ cents ₱ gallon, cash.

WHALE—The market for Whale has manifested considerable activity since our last, and the sales in this market, which have been for manufacturing, embrace parcels amounting to 4,784 bbls., at 38 to 41 cents ₱ gallon, according to quality. The market closes with further demand. In Edgartown, within the last three weeks, sales have been made of 3,000 bbls., in parcels, at 38c. ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—The transactions for the week include 54,000 lbs. Arctic at 70c, 11,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 70c., 6,000 do. do., at 65c., 6,000 do. short do., at 60c., and 11,000 lbs. Northwest at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone
From Jan. 1 to May 20, '61	25,580	70,425	734,600
Same time last year	23,588	88,472	829,000

—*Whalemen's Shipping List*

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull and heavy; sales have been confined to 300 bbls., closing, $17 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 6¾c.@7¾c for Hams, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 9c. @9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive yet steady. Sales 275 bbls. at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@ $11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$5 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce Beef Hams, $15 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 10c.@15c. for Western, 11c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in slack demand at 4c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs. at $5 62½@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 530 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5c., with 50 hhds to hand, for export, on private terms; also, 241 hhds. Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 4 7-16c.@5¾c., and 375 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 16c.@16¼c., chiefly 16c ₱ gallon; Sales 1,300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive, as shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags 7½d.@8d.; Corn, 7d. @7½d. ₱ bush.; Oats, 10d. ₱ 60 lbs.; Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₱ 340 lbs.; Pork, 2s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Cheese 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.; Sugar, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s 6d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d., with Wheat, (4,000 bushels,) by an English vessel, at 10¾d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@ 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Sugar, 30s.; Tobacco, 35s. ₱ ton.

For Havre—Wheat, (6,000,) at 17c. ₱ bushel. For Gouceste—Wheat, (22,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 11¾d ₱ bushel. For Cork—Wheat, in ship's bags, for orders, at 12d. ₱ bushel. The lastest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been:—A Sre. ship, 1023 tons, to Constantinople, Rum, 4c.; a ship 780 tons, at an Eastern port, from Calais to Liverpool, Deels 70s.; a Br. Barque, 300 tons, from Porto Rico to Falmouth for orders, Sugar, £2 10s., or if to Gracecock direct, £3 5s.; an Ital. Brig, from Philadelphia to Cork and a market 12,000 Wheat, 10d. in bulk; a Br. Brig, 110 tons, to West Indies and back, $1500; a Schr., 107 tons, to St. Thomas, 50c.; a Brig, 300 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 3sc.; a Barque, 318 tons, to Bordeaux Staves, a Ship with 150@180,000 Staves to Rotterdam, and a Br. Schr., 150 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 283 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER

Our market is over supplied with all descriptions of White Butter from this State, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which is hardly saleable above grease rates. Really fine Yellow Butter is scarce and sells readily. Our dairy-men, as is usual with them, commence packing their Butter, rather than take present low rates. But we think it doubtful if they will be gainers by so doing.

Orange County Pails	12	@	18
Fine State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	14	@	10
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	14
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	14
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@	12
Western Reserve Choice	12	@	14
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	11
Ohio Common to Good	8	@	10

CHEESE

Is without improvement or change.

Fine State Dairy	6	@	8
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9
Row Cheese—best	7	@	8
New Cheese—common	2	@	4

EGGS

Are lower and plenty, and good marks are freely offered at 8c.@8½c.

BEANS

Are scarce and in good demand at our quotations.

Small Pea, Prime	1 65	@1 75	
Medium	1 55	@1 75	
Marrow	—	@1 75	
Kidney	1 75	@2 00	

DRIED FRUITS

Are dull and very sluw of sale.

Dried Apples, State and Western	2½	@	3
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₱ pair	75	@1 00	
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₱ lb	11	@	13
English Snipe, ₱ dozen	1 75	@2 00	
Pigeons, Flight, ₱ dozen	1 00	@1 25	
Pigeons, Stall, ₱ dozen	1 50	@1 75	

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@4 50	
Marsere	2 25	@2 75	
Peach Blows	2 00	@2 50	
Buckeyes	2 00	@2 25	
Jeuce	1 50	@1 75	
Red Onions	—	@3 00	
Turnips	50	@	63
Beets	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@1 00	
Carrots	—	@1 50	
Tomatoes, ₱ hex	63	@	—

GREEN APPLES.

We quote:

Russets	2 00	@	—
Baldwins	2 00	@2 50	

BEESWAX

In fair request at 30c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
Kina	Liverpool	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 18
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Anstralasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bermuda	Southampton	New-York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	May 25

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURENT'S THEATER—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Bowled Out—Sketches in India.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Anderson; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61—The Cross of Gold—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

IRVING HALL—Christy's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our news from the Federal Capital this morning is of a highly important nature. It discloses the fact that the Government have struck an effectual blow at the rebels in a quarter from whence they least expected it,—that their privateering schemes are entirely frustrated, and that the aid which they have looked for from England, France, and other European nations, in raising our blockade of the Southern ports, will not be forthcoming,—in a word, that the leaders in the wicked attempt to overthrow the Government have been foiled at every turn by the superior diplomacy of the Administration. On the 24th of April last, Secretary SEWARD sent instructions to our Ministers in Europe to notify the parties to the Treaty of Paris that the United States Government had accepted the first point of the Treaty, which abolishes privateering. This will prove an effectual bar to all the schemes of the Jeff Davis Government in that direction. The acceptance of this point makes the U. S. Government a party to the entire treaty, the fourth point of which recognizes all blockades which are made effectual,—so that no interference can take place in our blockade of Southern ports, provided we enforce it with a sufficient number of vessels. We received intelligence by the *Persia*, also, that the efforts of the rebel agents in Europe, who have been sent over for arms, have been entirely unsuccessful. They had found it impossible to obtain anything whatever upon the securities offered by them.

The Government continues to throw troops into Fortress Monroe. Another Massachusetts regiment arrived there on Tuesday afternoon, and a dispatch from Boston announces the sailing of the steam gun-boat *Pembroke* for that point, with still more Massachusetts troops on board. It is probable that the Fourteenth New-York, which recently left Brooklyn, is there before this time. Gen. BUTLER, before he left Washington for the fortress, is reported to have said that he expected to be in Richmond within a few days.

A dispatch from Montgomery announces that the Confederate Congress has adjourned, *to meet at Richmond on the 20th of July*. This removal, however, will probably depend upon contingencies. The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the transfer of the "Government" to Richmond consists of Messrs. RIVES, HUNTER and MEMMINGER. The two first belong to Virginia, and the last to South Carolina.

The patriotic ceremony of hoisting the American flag over the Post-office Department, took place yesterday in Washington, the President officiating on the occasion. The crowd of people assembled to witness the ceremony was immense. After the flag was run up by the President he made a brief address, and was followed by Secretaries BLAIR, SEWARD and SMITH. Great enthusiasm was exhibited on this occasion, and a determination to stand by the flag to the last.

From the accounts which reach us from Western Virginia, there is little doubt that the rebel troops will, when it is possible, interfere in the election which takes place to-day, to prevent the Unionmen voting against the ordinance of secession. A number of these troops are reported in the vicinity of Grafton, evidently with such purpose in view.

That the rebel forces at Pensacola contemplate an immediate attack upon Fort Pickens now scarcely admits of a doubt. Indeed, it is not improbable that the attack has already commenced. The letter of our correspondent on board the *Powhatan*, published on Tuesday morning, announced the great accession to the rebel forces, swelling their numbers to at least ten thousand, and the erection of new batteries; and now we find in the Pensacola correspondence of the Mobile *Advertiser*, under date of May 15, an account of a visit of inspection paid by JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel works on that day. His motive for the visit was undoubtedly to satisfy himself that everything was in a satisfactory condition for an attack.

The recent little affair at Sewell's Point, in which a rebel battery was "knocked into pi" by the *Monticello* and the *Thomas Freeborn*, caused the greatest flurry among the Virginians, who immediately concentrated a considerable force there, "in anticipation of another attack." As the first attack was probably sufficient until the rebels shall again attempt the erection of a battery there, their haste to assemble troops at the point where there was no danger, may be regarded as a "measure of safety." The accounts of the bombardment in the Richmond papers are very amusing. According to their representations, the *Monticello* was badly knocked to pieces by shots from the battery, and four or five men on board were killed. All of which is very surprising news to the aforesaid men on board.

We announced in the portion of our edition yesterday morning that the State Convention of North Carolina, which assembled in Raleigh on Monday, had passed an ordinance declaring the State out of the Union. The news is verified by our dispatches this morning. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Raleigh in honor of the event, and all the bells of the city were rung. Probably, when the old North State finds she is *not* out of the Union, notwithstanding the passage of the ordinance, the people of Raleigh will be ready to fire another salute.

It will be seen from our dispatches that the suggestions of the TIMES relative to the necessity for authorizing, in advance of the meeting of Congress, the construction of the machinery for a number of screw gun boats, have been adopted. Proposals are to be invited this week by the Navy Department for building such machinery, and no doubt all the great machine-shops of the North will be set immediately at work. These gun-boats are wanted in the blockade of the Southern ports, as they will be able to run into shallow water, and thus prevent the escape of prizes which might get away from vessels of heavier draught.

The Secretary of War has addressed a circular to the Governors of all the States furnishing volunteers for the service of the Government, designating those officers which may be appointed by State authority—from Colonel down—and earnestly pressing upon the attention of the Governors the necessity for the greatest caution in the selection of proper persons for such officers. Good morals, sound patriotism, perfect health, and a knowledge of military affairs are considered indispensable. As the Secretary of War has taken care to designate only those officers with the rank of Colonel and below, it becomes a question whether the State appointments of Brigadier and Major-Generals will be recognized by the Government.

The obsequies of Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, to-day, will be quite imposing. Preliminary services take place at the house, No. 806 Greenwich-street, at 12 M., and a public service at Dr. MCAULEY'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, at 1 P. M. The remains will be escorted *en route* to Greenwood by a large corps of citizen soldiery.

The Board of Alderman met last night for the purpose of considering Alderman BOOLE'S ordinance appropriating $500,000 in aid of the soldiers and their families, but owing to some hitch in the arrangements, adjourned without doing any business.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the Blankman will contest was again proceeded with. The contestants offered evidence tending to impeach one of the chief witnesses for the will. In the Oyer and Terminer, the trial of WILLIAM ROBINSON for murder, was commenced, and is still on. In the General Sessions, there were only three or four unimportant cases, two of which were tried, pleas being taken in the others.

The Stock market was comparatively quiet yesterday. New-York Central closed at 72 ⅞ cent.; Missouris, 40½ ⅝ cent. Exchange partially firmer —105½@106 on London. The deliveries of English Gold were $1,630,000 by the *Edinburgh* and *Persia*.

The movements in Breadstuffs were quite extensive yesterday. Prices of Flour, Winter Wheat and old Corn favored sellers, while Spring Wheat and new Corn were lower. Cotton attracted more attention, at previous figures. Rio Coffee was somewhat brisker. Sugars, Molasses, Hops, Rice and Teas were moderately inquired for. Heavier sales of Whisky were reported, as also of Common Rosin, each at firmer rates. Light sales were made of Provisions, Oils, Metals, Hides, Hay, Seeds and Fish. The Freight engagements were heavier, shippers having had any existing advantage, with 49 vessels of all classes in port.

At yesterday's weekly live stock market, most of the animals intended for slaughter were in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices ruled lower. Beeves were plenty, the weekly offerings being over 4,900, which is the largest supply since December of last year. Trade was pretty good, although prices fell ½c. from former quotations. All were sold. Veals were largely in excess of the wants of butchers, and we note a decline of ½c. Sheep and lambs were not all sold, owing to the large supply. The decline in prices from the former market was more than $1 ⅝ head. Live hogs are still abundant, but were quoted an advance of ½c. from the very low figures and largely overstocked market of one week ago.

Relation of England to the War.

It is evident that the British Government is taking a view of the state of affairs on this side of the water that may involve that country in results quite as calamitous as any that can happen to ourselves. We are greatly disappointed at the want of recognition of the principles and objects for which we are fighting, and our pride and sensibility are offended at being told by the great organ of the nation "that there is no principle whatever in the contest, only a mere sectional struggle for aggrandizement—that the whole North is in *war-paint, brandishing the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and that men are still living to see the fall of the Great Republic that witnessed its formation.*" We have no right to complain of a want of sympathy, although a reciprocal feeling of good-will and mutual respect is a great bond of peace. But when a foreign Power takes a position that encourages a local rebellion, and gives a national dignity to a purely domestic quarrel, then it becomes us to see how we can defend ourselves, and exact, by virtue of our strength and position, what we had a right to expect from courtesy, and from those sentiments of humanity and attachment to Constitutional Government which have been the boast of England.

We will assume that that country recognizes the rebel States as *belligerents*, and that privateers, as is already hinted, may be fitted out in her own ports. Such a course must inflict a great injury upon our commerce and upon her own, for all commercial nations form a grand copartnership in which profits and losses are pretty nearly equally divided; but it can have only a slight bearing upon the final issue of the contest, while it renders that calamity inevitable which she most seeks to avoid. We take it that our right to *blockade* Southern ports is perfect, provided it be maintained by a competent force. Now, although we may not have ships enough to chase from the seas all the privateers that may be put afloat; yet we have enough to blockade, effectually, every Southern port to which the interior of the country has access. Virginia, and the greater part of North Carolina, are effectually blockaded by Fortress Monroe. The only other important ports accessible from the interior, by railroads, rivers, or other practicable highways, are Beaufort and Wilmington, in North Carolina; Charleston, in South Carolina; Savannah and Brunswick, in Georgia; Fernandina, Apalachicola and Pensacola, in Florida; Mobile, in Alabama; New-Orleans, in Louisiana, and Galveston, in Texas. With these ports blockaded, not 50,000 bales of cotton could be sent to market through their accustomed channels. The South has but a small number of good harbors, and only a few at which the coast can be reached by any kind of produce. For the blockade of all such we have a competent force in commission, which might very shortly be doubled by ships already on the stocks, or by purchases from our commercial marine.

Our Government, therefore, by the exercise of an act recognized by the laws of nations, has entire control of the *cotton crop*. Till our own present difficulties are settled, not a bale of it is going forward without our consent, and none whatever through Southern ports, unless we are driven from the seas by a superior naval force, which must be that of England or France. Cotton can come North, and reach Liverpool as speedily, and just about as cheaply through New-York as through New-Orleans, Charleston or Mobile. Whatever may be its direction to market, it must pass under the surveillance of our Government, so that if England or France want it, they must treat for it at Washington, not upon the levees or docks of Southern cities. In its control over this article, our Government, if it does not hold the very existence of Southern society in its hands, holds all that makes life graceful or desirable. If England has £100,000,000 invested in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and 4,000,000 persons dependent upon the same for food and clothing, she must ask permission of us to keep this capital employed, this vast host from starvation, and the nation from bankruptcy. Like Samson, we have hold of the pillars of an edifice which shelters that nation, and may bury all beneath it in a common ruin. If England should declare war against us, to open the Southern ports, it is entirely in our power, by carrying the war southward, to prevent the production of cotton altogether.

For the direction in which our own matters are tending, England is likely to be a greater sufferer from the war than ourselves. She might have escaped with very little loss, by signifying to the Southern States that the mere production of cotton does not purchase exemption from punishment due to crime. But for such supposed immunity, the idea of the rebellion would never have been entertained. When criminals, whatever their crime, see that they are to be treated as such, crime would be speedily quelled. A manly word from England would have given her the next crop. It must now be greatly reduced in any event, and may be entirely lost to her. The very recognition of the rebel States as belligerents, will contribute more than anything else toward such a result. We shall, from the necessity of self-preservation, redouble our efforts to seal up every Southern port, and push the war with renewed vigor, which must greatly lessen the production, and perhaps prevent it from coming to market at all.

In the event of prolonged hostilities, the English expect to derive great advantage from the *carrying* trade between the seceding States. There never was any coastwise trade of any value between these States in times of peace, for the reason that the exports of all are of the same kind. No British vessels will go to Southern ports, because they will be closed by the blockade. For this reason, and for fear of privateers, the Gulf of Mexico in three months time will be as unfrequented by merchantmen, both English and American, as Hudson's Bay. They must all come to ports acknowledging allegiance to our Government, which will not be slow to see that its own ships do not suffer for the benefit of a Power which, to obtain an advantage, still recognizes a practice which she claims for years to have been seeking to abolish, because it was "*akin to piracy.*" Our Government, in fact, controls the entire commerce of the country, and the part that foreigners desire to take in it must be negotiated at Washington.

But what is England to gain by the destruction of our commerce? If we cannot sell to her, we cannot purchase her fabrics. If our ships are seized and confiscated, our merchants cannot pay their debts, and, so far, the loss is her own. The United States, the past year, sent to that country produce and merchandise to the value of $228,000,000, and imported a nearly equal amount. For the coming year, owing to the great rebellion, we doubt whether we shall take from her merchandise to the value of $75,000,000. Will not the reduction of exports to one country alone, equal in value to $150,000,000, give her a shock she never yet experienced, and which, added to the loss of her regular supply of cotton, prove far more disastrous to her than ourselves? We can close our cotton mills, not without great loss, but without the fear of internal convulsion, and without being threatened by starvation. We have always an abundance of food, and plenty of room, and it would not be long before our operatives would be entirely absorbed in other industries and pursuits.

It is evident that the British Government has no adequate notion of the breakers toward which it is tending. In the condition of this country it must look for the picture of its own. In 1857 the suspension of specie payments by our Banks affected England almost as seriously as it did the United States. But in the face of commercial derangements, infinitely more wide-spread and excessive, Lord PALMERSTON confidingly tells the Commons that the condition of affairs in this country calls for no revision of his estimates. We think there never was a more mistaken confidence. The budget may not be revised, but it will never be realized. We, moreover, venture the prediction that the persistence of the Government in the course it appears to have taken will speedily lead to a crisis that shall call another party into power, with other views and other financial devices.

The Virginia Election.

When the present Emperor of France was a candidate for Imperial honors, and submitted his claims to the people to the suffrages of the French people, he surrounded the voting booths with his troops, and guarded the sacred urn in which the ballots were to be deposited, with the bayonets of his soldiery. This movement had a wonderful effect in producing unanimity of popular sentiment, and the result was an overwhelming majority in his favor. His example seems to have attracted the admiration of the Virginia authorities. The rebel troops are to secure freedom of opinion and of the right of suffrage to the people of that Commonwealth in the election that is to come off there to-day. Everybody is to vote exactly as he pleases. The citizens are to be under no restraint or coercion. If they desire to stay in the Union, all they will have to do is to say so. There will be this slight drawback, however, which may dampen the ardor of Union men and prevent, to some extent, the free expression of their opinions. The man who votes against secession, who speaks through his suffrage his respect for the Constitution and his love for the country at large, will find a strong cord and a short shrift to dismiss him from the turmoils and cares of this life.

Such is the reign of terror in Virginia that the voting in the counties east of the Alleghenies, and in some of those west of them, will be a mere farce. With native Secessionists in arms, and the presence of Southern troops all over the State, whatever of Union sentiment there may be will find small opportunity for expressing itself. It is asking too much of men to jeopard their fortunes, and their lives, to vote under such circumstances according to their free volition. The troops are to vote, wherever they may be stationed, and the Regiments of the Gulf and Atlantic States will swell the aggregate of treason.

West of the mountains we look for a strong Union demonstration. Even there, however, soldiery has been sent to coerce the people into secession, or keep them from the polls. How far it may succeed we have no means of knowing. But the gallant Union men of the West will be overwhelmed by the actual strength and coercion measures of the Secessionists of the East, backed by the voices of the Southern military. Whatever the result may be, it will be idle to measure the Union sentiment by the vote of to-day. Its voice will be hushed by the fierce and lawless spirit which now has the mastery all over the South. The people will be hurled into secession by the conspirators, as they were betrayed by the ordinance of the Convention. Virginia is already represented in the Confederate Congress, and this farce of an election will harness her irrevocably to the unpromising fortunes of secession.

Viewing the ordinance of the Convention as a nullity under the Constitution of Virginia, the Government at Washington has waited the action of the people before advancing its army to repossess itself of its property, plundered by the authorities of that State. When that action shall have been taken, the reasons which induced inactivity will have ceased. The last tie that bound Virginia to the Union will have been broken, and she must abide the hazards of rebellion.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS.—Very general, and, we fear, well-grounded complaints and apprehensions exist of great corruption and wastefulness in contracts for our Army and Navy. We have heard of several cases of direct jobbery, and of most improvident transactions, which will enormously swell the expenses of the war. We wish to say nothing to discourage the spirit of enthusiasm which exists, but it is evident that we shall need every penny we can get, even if honestly expended. Now that the first gush of enthusiasm is over, confidence is to be maintained only by a scrupulously rigid and correct administration of affairs. Our people will bear any burdens, so long as they are seen to contribute to success, but will become restive and impatient the moment they see a large per centage of their money going in the shape of commissions to party favorites or political sycophants. The Government should at once look to this matter, or it may find itself compromised, and its efficiency and power greatly weakened.

American Steel Cannon.

The vital qualities necessary in cannon-metals are *strength* to resist the explosion of the charge, and *hardness* to endure the bounding of the projectile along the bore, and in case of the rifle bore, to resist the excessive wear of the projectile in the grooves. All the metals employed have their defects. Cast iron is quite tenacious, if a sufficient weight is employed, and tolerably hard, but its comparative elasticity (an important element of strength) is so small that its tenacity is invariably destroyed after a certain number of applications of the straining force. The difficulty of obtaining sound castings, by reason of the unequal shrinkage of the metal, is unfavorable—so much so that the strongest "high" iron, by its superior contraction, does not, as a rule, make as strong a *gun* as a metal in itself weaker. The great weight of cast-iron, for a given strength, has confined its use generally to heavy cannon for siege and sea-coast purposes. Bronze—a more tenacious compound—is prepared for portable guns, and this, in turn, has its serious defects. Its density (an element of strength in cannon metals) and tenacity are considerable, but its softness unfits it, for reasons already stated, for long service, particularly when rifled. And its cost is considerably greater than that of cast or wrought iron, or semi-steel—that is, steel made directly from the pig iron. Wrought iron has a tensile strength double that of the best cast-iron, and is much more elastic, but somewhat softer. Authorities generally unite in stating that it was, when most in use, an improvement on cast-iron, but the difficulty of producing large masses sound and homogeneous, has prevented its extensive introduction. The celebrated Armstrong gun, and other modern "built-up" cannon are, perhaps, more durable, and certainly stronger than any solid piece can be made, owing to the difficulty of forging or casting large masses of uniform strength, in the present state of the art; but it is generally conceded that the same expense devoted to a larger number of cheaper guns will be more effective in the long run.

Steel possesses, in a higher degree than any other compound, the leading qualities required for cannon. It is tenacious, elastic and hard, in a much greater degree than either of the other materials. There are two principal kinds of steel, adapted to making cannon, which, indeed, vary in value, with reference to the sizes and uses required. Cast-steel is practically homogeneous, in small masses, and for this reason, is superior for cutlery, the fine-platea of boilers, etc. In the latter case, not strength to resist pressure, but soundness to resist blistering are required. But it can be no more soundly worked, in very large masses, than steel made directly from the pig-iron in the puddling furnace, and called semi or puddled steel, while its tensile strength and hardness are little if at all greater. Semi-steel, then, is probably as good a material for guns as cast-steel, intrinsically, while its cost is very much less—about that of wrought iron, and less than that of bronze. In the present state of the art, it is not probable that the largest classes of cannon can be well made *solid*, from steel, by reason of the difficulty, before mentioned, of making such masses sound. This defect, however, does not apply to light artillery and howitzers. Forgings for such pieces can be made sound enough for all practical purposes. Indeed, the Albany Iron Works' semi-steel has been invariably proved sound enough in such large forgings as locomotive tires. The experience with it, under this peculiarly severe test, show it to wear twice as long as iron, and to wear evenly, and not to fracture under its severe hammering over bad roads, like iron—while the smaller masses, such as boiler-plate, are not so uniformly homogeneous. There seems to be greater facility in making moderately heavy forgings in steel than in wrought iron. Tools for working heavy masses, also, have been greatly improved during the last year or two, and it is probable that all sorts of wrought cannon made by them would be far superior to those made under the light hammers and rolls of the last decade.

The public is aware that this semi or puddled steel is being made into light guns, in England and in Germany; and the question is generally asked, "Why are we not importing such guns?" The question should be: why are we not developing our own greater resources, and preparing to turn out any quantity of better guns at home, rather than depending for a limited supply from an unfriendly Power?

The Albany Iron Works' steel is, in the first place, made chiefly from Salisbury iron—a more tenacious material than England can produce, as their own authorities concede. The steel, by Government tests, has stood a strain of 107,000 pounds to the square inch, and averages between 90,000 and 100,000, which is higher than the average of the best European puddled steel. The highest test of cast-iron, by the way, is 45,000 pounds, and its average is about 25,000; the highest test of wrought-iron is about 72,000 pounds, and the highest of bronze, 60,000 pounds. The Albany Iron Works' steel has not only proved more successful here than the English there, but it can be furnished in any quantity, in the shape of guns, to our Government, at a less cost, all things considered, than that of foreign steel. If, therefore, there is any virtue in steel cannon, there is every reason why they should be furnished at home. We learn that this steel, already tested and approved by Government for other purposes, will be offered to our military authorities for thorough trial in this department of service. We have no fear as to the result, only let our manufacturers have the chance—the guarantee that their work, if good, will be bought in preference to English work, and we shall be able to cope with any transatlantic Power in the arts of peace, and in the arts of war, if it comes to that. Already the best rifled shells and shot known are produced at home. Artillery, to be effective, must be light; cast-iron is too heavy, bronze too expensive, and not durable; while steel, at the cost of iron, seems to be the only material upon which we can depend to throw these shells and shot of ours. By all means let this question be tested at once. The necessity for a plenty of artillery is rendered no less imperative by the present aspect of transatlantic matters. Everything may depend on being ready.

California and the Union.

One of the most fantastic dreams indulged in by the Secessionists has been that California would undoubtedly unite her fortunes and her destiny with theirs—that they had but to shake the tree, and the golden apple of the Pacific would drop into their hungry mouths. Thus, with the possession of New-Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory, all of which the Confederate "Committee on Territories" seem to regard as now under their jurisdiction, they flattered themselves that their domain would extend from ocean to ocean along its whole breadth, and their "institution" find ample scope and verge enough for expansion for centuries to come. The splendor of the prize, both in a geographical, political, commercial, and above all, in a monetary (Coin comprehends that) point of view, certainly rendered it worthy of a long and desperate effort to win it. Hence, failing to clutch the whole of California ten years ago, a persistent effort has been making ever since to secure the division of the State, and the establishment of Slavery in the Southern half. Being foiled in this also by the Californians, the disunion conspirators have latterly tried to make use of certain local broils of bygone feuds, of party affinities, and also of the disaffection engendered by the neglect of California interests by the General Government; and hoped that by suddenly precipitating the State into confusion, and proclaiming a Pacific Republic, either the whole of the State, or, at all events, the Southern half of it, would gently but surely glide into their hands. California, moreover, had been so long represented, both in the Senate and House, by politicians of the ultra Pro-Slavery school, who considered themselves as possessed of an absolute control of the State, that it was supposed the secession scheme had only to be boldly attempted to secure its success.

The latest advices from the Pacific coast, however, show that California has been as much misunderstood as was New-York city. Both were overwhelmingly Democratic, both had their subterranean traitors plotting for their ruin, the affinities of both were supposed to be with the South—but both also have shown themselves to be devoted to the Union with an enthusiasm as deep as it is demonstrative. The miners of California—those most splendid illustrations of the elastic energy and unconquerable daring of the American character, are for the Union forever and to a man; the Douglas Democracy, with true California pluck, go for the Union, the laws and the Fourth of July, and for "as much coercion and civil war as is necessary to put down secession." San Francisco goes for the Union; men, women, and children, "together with thousands of men on horseback, in carriages, and on foot," all the military and civic organizations, and all political parties, march in grand procession to the music of the Union. Every town, every hamlet, and every man is for the Union, and if a single rancho in the gallant Grizzly Bear State harbors a traitor, the rascal had better vamoose at once. So hot and flaming is the enthusiasm that that snorting *pony*, which sweeps in everlasting gallop from the golden banks of the Sacramento over the mountains, through the canons and across the prairies to the muddy Missouri, seems incapable of conveying any conception of it, and can only say that "nothing like it was ever seen before." In the language of Mr. SEWARD in 1850: "All hail, California! All hail, Union and Freedom!"

GRATUITOUS SWEARING.—We have kept an accurate count of the number of times the clerks of the several departments at Washington have been brought to book, and required to swear their fidelity to law and Constitution, but a figure something less than twenty will probably cover it. The process has just been repeated. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT himself, of whose secret design to join the enemy there is as much reason to entertain fears, as that Mount Washington will go over to the Black Hills of Carolina, has repeated his solemn evidence of loyalty we hardly dare say how often. This is all very well, and in its If quite harmless. But of what use? All servants of the Federal Government inaugurate their official career by taking the oath of allegiance. The clerks, who are now sworn and resworn, swore quite as terribly before they were ministerial to the treason of FLOYD, or under Cobb arranged the details of rebellion. The declared purpose of the oath is to distinguish the treasonable from the loyal; but the oath when re administered only proves by the number of traitors it brings to light, how worthless its previous administration must have been. Besides, the one quality that more than any other characterizes the secession business, is its disregard of the most sacred compacts, obligations and oaths. The President of the Southern Confederacy, and nearly all of his advisers and aiders, passed from the service of the Union to their present work, with the oath of fidelity fresh on their lips. The rebel army is officered with men who had bound themselves by the same sanction; the whole machinery of rebel government is composed of officials similarly perjured. Nor is this accidental. The very germ of secession is the superiority of State over Federal authority; an ample power of absolution residing in the former to acquit its citizens of all allegiance to the latter. This principle is announced as the dictum of the rebel judiciary; so that the spy who chooses to take the monthly oath tendered him as a Federal servant, has legal warrant for believing he is fulfilling his duty as a subject of the Montgomery usurpation. A handful with tender consciences, refusing to accept this sort of casuistry, may resign, and may leave twice their number to communicate all the transactions of the Government they betray to the one they serve. The better plan is, evidently, to clear out the various bureaus thoroughly, leaving no one whatever found in them on the 4th of March. And then if their places be filled by competent men, regardless of party, we shall have some chance of business being conducted with the necessary secrecy. Under the present system, the Southern spy is probably communicating more knowledge of the plans of Government and the army to the leaders of Montgomery, than reaches the entire New-York press.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.—Our Paris correspondent announces the immediate return to the United States of Col. FREMONT, who leaves his most important negotiations with the French Government, in regard to the Mariposa mines, to take his part in defence of the Union. It was his intention, we learn, to leave by the *Persia*, but having been detained, he sailed by the steamer of the 18th. His services had already been tendered to the President in a letter, which must have been peculiarly gratifying; for, in declining the high positions tendered him before his departure for France, he had given reason to believe that his detention abroad would be necessarily protracted. It will be with a sense of relief and of augmented confidence the country will hear of this gallant and experienced officer sharing in the military counsels at Washington.

FRANCE AND OUR CONTEST.—In contrast with the profuse, voluble and arrogant discussion of events in America, which fill the English papers, is the taciturnity of the French Press. The official and semi-official journals of the Empire have stated the news without note or comment. The liberal Press has been frank and cordial in its approbation of the course taken by Government for the restoration of the Union; the *Opinione Nationale*, the *Siècle* and *Revues Contemporaine* and *des Deux Mondes*, paying eloquent tributes to the worth of the Union, and uttering their decided reprobation of the aims and motives of the Southern conspiracy. The eccentric GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC continues to advocate peaceful separation in the *Pays*; but he stands alone on that side of the question; for the *Presse*, inspired by M. GAILLARDET, whose interests in the South doubtless biased for a time his judgment, has come to recognize the revolution in its true light; closing with the following words, its latest article on the subject:

"Such are the calamities which the Southern fanatics have brought down, not only on their own heads, but on those of all mankind, in efforts to prevent them by a blind temerity. It will be one of the most formidable holocausts ever offered on the altar of civilization, that modern and supreme divinity, which, like the deities of old, too often demands bloody sacrifices."

The French, through their relations with Louisiana, and in view of the inherent repulsion between the French character and the marked Anglo-Saxonism of the Northern States, might have been expected to side with the South in hostility to the freer spirit of the North. "England, for converse reasons, and because of her traditional and noisy hostility to Slavery, might have been equally expected to sympathize with the Federal Government. They have apparently changed places; and if we ask the reason, must not the answer be, that one refers the subject to a lofty standard of right and human progress, while the other, with the instincts which NAPOLEON ascribed to a nation of shopkeepers, looks only to her own commercial profit!

AN EXAMPLE THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.—We see it stated that the Medina Union Volunteer Company, including all the officers and men, have taken a pledge to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors during the term of their enlistment. We are glad to hear this. It is an example worthy of all praise, and one which it would be well for every company to follow. Temperance is a great thing everywhere, and under all circumstances, but nowhere else in the world is its influence more beneficial than upon the soldier, amidst the changes and vicissitudes of camp life. Intoxicating liquors, even if procured in a pure state, do a great deal of mischief by their use, but the adulterated stuff sold in the neighborhood of camps, is; rank poison. It disables more men than the weapons of the enemy. It creates more disease, prompts to more insubordination, occasions more disaffection with the service, than all other causes combined. Habits of sobriety are quite as essential to the soldier as to any other citizen. They give calmness to the hours of repose, and vigor and strength in time of exertion. The weary marches, the long watches, and the fierce struggle of the battle-field, all require that his energies shall not be wasted by the use of poisoning stimulants, which undermine the constitution while they demoralize the man.

THE NORTHERN ROUTES FOR COTTON.—The Mayor of Memphis has addressed a note to a firm of cotton brokers, assuring them that the people of that city have no thought of interfering with the transmission of cotton by *any* route to market, but by whomsoever owned or purchased, or whatever the direction it might take, the rights and interests of all parties, both North and South, would be scrupulously respected, and that "a Committee of Safety" has been appointed to prevent the interference of any lawless individuals or combinations. Assuming such a determination to express the feelings of the producers of cotton throughout the South, we take it that what a people are careful to produce, they will generally sell, we shall have no lack of cotton offered to us to send to market over our interior routes, on the blockade of Southern ports. The question is narrowed to the point, whether we will allow its exportation through *any* route, not that it will not be raised and offered for sale. Consumers in England and elsewhere should lose no time in ascertaining the views of our Government upon this important matter.

CALL THE DOGS OFF.—The greed of the Common Council admits of no holidays. It might be supposed the spectacle of the City, with its business suspended, straining every nerve and offering every dollar for the restoration of order and peace, would shame them into some show of decency and some affectation of economy, but a reference to the official proceedings, and the columns of corporation advertisements, will show how vigorously the business of plundering the Treasury with needless contracts and monstrous jobs is prosecuted. These crimes against the Union movement,—for they are fully equivalent to treason, in that they lend aid and comfort to the enemy, by robbing the people of the means to carry on the war,—are among the accounts which, when the conflict is over, will be brought to a dangerous settlement. The reaction will make the reckoning somewhat sterner than the thieves anticipate.

☞ Evidences of the pecuniary prosperity of the *Daily News* will perhaps afford no very general gratification, but we are quite sure they will delight the Board of Aldermen. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to copy the following from the New-Orleans *Picayune*:

"Since the publication of our article, a few days ago, giving, as we thought and think, good reason why Southern newspaper readers should support the New-York *Daily News* in preference to other daily journals of that City, different citizens have undertaken to obtain subscribers therefor, and have succeeded nobly. One gentleman, the other day, forwarded $600 as the amount subscribed for on one paper; and Mr. PERRY D. RICHARDS (with HENDERSON & GAINES) showed us yesterday a goodly list of 150 subscribers, which he has procured by his own personal efforts, besides suggesting, with a prospect of success, the formation of clubs for the same good purpose. These are facts worthy of mention."

They are, indeed; and also of imitation; and we have no doubt whatever that the gratification of New Orleans traitors will be complete when they find how nobly their labors in this department of their enterprise have been seconded by sympathetic spirits in the North. Why do not the civic fathers, emulous of the Pelican example, promote the circulation as well as the advertising prosperity of the *News*? Let BOOLE and FARLEY take the field, with subscription papers, and put the Louisianians to shame.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Tone of the English Press on American Affairs—Position of the Ministry—A Change of Sentiment Probable—Spain and San Domingo—Affairs in Western Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20, 1861.

If there is anything dubious or unsatisfactory in the tone of the English organs, of public opinion and of Government policy, in regard to the Southern rebellion, it will be cleared up by subsequent expressions of opinion which will come to us, after the letter of instructions of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON shall have been published on the other side of the Atlantic. It is evident that a marked change for the better had already taken place in the estimate placed by Englishmen upon the spirit of the American Government and people, at the latest dates; but after they shall have read the instructions given to the newly-appointed Minister to France, showing the invincible resolution and the undoubting confidance of this Government, we may look for still stronger demonstrations of the respect of Europeans for the Americans, and for a general and sweeping denunciation of the Slaveholding rebellion.

The Sinte paper referred to will give the Governments of Europe to understand that they will not facilitate the export of cotton, or its production, by showing sympathy with, or countenance of the rebels, and that any such "aid and comfort" would instantly be resented by this Government. The conviction of this truth cannot fail to prevent any course of conduct on the part of other nations calculated to frustrate the efforts of the Government to restore order, and it is not improbable that, as the speediest method of ending the conflict, they will indirectly take the side of the Government—Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S opinion, two weeks' ago, to the contrary notwithstanding. The rapid disintegration which had taken place up to the date of the American news, on which the English Minister's opinions were founded, was calculated to inspire more respect for the rebel cause than will be felt when it is known that Maryland speedily abandoned its hostile position, that the communication between the Capital and the Free States is reopened, and that Missouri and Kentucky still cling to the Union, with a powerful Union Party in Virginia, and a bold one in Tennessee. These facts, when they become known in England and France, will revive confidence in this Government, and impress the minds of men with the belief that secession is rapidly on the decline, and that it should therefore be whistled down the wind as a pestilent revolt of slaveholders against the civilization of the age.

It is quite evident that the lust of territorial acquisition has been reawakened in the Spanish Government by the supposed weakness and dissolution of the American Union, and it is high time that the illusion should be dispelled. The American Government was never so able to take care of itself, to repel aggression and to rebuke arrogance as it is to-day, when all the energies of a great and free people have been turned into warlike channels. It would be bad policy, and entirely unnecessery for the Government to abate an iota of its pretensions to dominion over this Continent, at such a time, and there is reason to believe that the Administration of Mr LINCOLN has not been forgetful of the national dignity and rights in this regard. Distinct intimation should and probably will be given to Spain, that she must not presume upon the supposed weakness and embarrassment of this Government, or indulge in dreams of conquest, either in the West Indies or on the Continent, inconsistent with the settled policy of this country.

The Administration has planted itself upon the ground that the Union must be preserved. That it can be preserved admits not of question; and the only doubt is as to the lengths it will benecessary to go in achieving the result. The wickedness, recklessness and desparation of the traitors and rebels may make it necessary for the Government to adopt the *dernier* but sure expedient of abolishing Slavery. That event would change the whole character of Southern society, by the creation of a new and powerful element, which would make secession as unlesirable as it would be impossible. The abolition of Slavery would in fact make a new South, and change the whole aspect of things. The most disaffected portion of the Slave States, the seven Confederates on the Gulf, would be the easiest to transform, the easiest to manage, and, after transformation, the firmest in their allegiance to the Government.

The Secessionists should meditate on these things. They should study well the letter of Mr. SEWARD, and the other official declarations of the firm resolve to maintain the Union. That is the one great point settled, and it remains for them to say how it is to be accomplished—how peace and order are to be restored. If they choose, the Union may be preserved without any material change in the relations of the negro to the white race. If they persevere in their efforts to destroy the Union, they must expect to witness material modifications of their cherished institution, and long persistence in rebellion cannot fail to produce its destruction.

The people of Western Virginia are very unnecessarily putting themselves to the trouble of forming a Constitution in order to be admitted into the Union as a State. They entirely mistake their position. What the occasion demands, is for them to imitate our English ancestors who, in consequeace of the unconstitutional acts of the King, declared the throne vacant. When JAMES II. showed to the nation that he was no longer restrained by his coronation oath to support the Constitution and laws, and protect the liberties of England, but, on the contrary, acted in all respects as an arbitrary monarch in the interest of a foreign priesthood the Parliament took the short road to a redress of grievances, by declaring that he had abdicated. This is precisely what JOHN LETCHER has done. He has violated the Constitution of the State by making resistance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The United States' Constitution is a part of the State Constitution, and in violating the one he violates the other. The Federal Constitution, which was ratified by the people of Virginia, declares itself to be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitutions and laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. It is, therefore, the supreme law of Virginia, and JOHN LETCHER, by attempting to overthrow it, simply abdicates his office of Governor.

The people of the West, therefore, have nothing to do but to declare the executive office abdicated, and elect a new Governor. The same remarks apply to the Legislature, which has in like manner abandoned its lawful authority by its revolutionary proceedings. No doubt Congress would recognize the action of the people by the admission of Senators elected by a Legislature thus constituted on the basis of the Union just as it recognized Mr. BOULIGNY as a representative from Louisiana after the pretended secession of that State, and as it will recognize the representatives from Western Virginia in the approaching Congress.

It is believed that an attack will be made on Harper's Ferry or Norfolk during the present week—probably the former. OBSERVER.

Trotting.

THE RACE BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.

The most exciting trot of the season took place on Tuesday, over the Fashion Course, Long Island, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*—mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons, for $500. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators present, and the betting was very heavy. *Flora* had the call, at $100 to $25, and her backers, having great confidence in her powers of endurance, offered their money freely. *Flora* won easily in three straight heats, which surprised many turfmen who had made bets on time, anticipating extraordinary results. The weather was delightful, and the track was in good condition. The following is a summary of the race:

FASHION COURSE—PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.—Trotting: Tuesday, May 21, Match $500—Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

J. D. McMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1	1
S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. m. *Princess*	2	2	2

Time: 2:34¼—2:34¼—2:34¼.

The Position of England.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is evident from the conduct of the English Ministry, and the tone of a portion of the English Press, that there is an active sympathy felt in that quarter for the movements of the Southern traitors. There can be no doubt that the English Government is disposed in every way to lend them aid and comfort, and we shall soon have evidence afforded us that they are ready to extend to them material support. The movements of Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, are very auspicious. It seems by a recent dispatch from Mobile to a Charleston paper, that he has recently paid a visit to one of the Southern forts, and took occasion to make some useful suggestions to the commander from the knowledge he had gained in the Crimea! A Southern paper also speaks patronisingly of him and of his intended visit to a relative in Jackson, Miss, and in fact he seems to be a pet and favorite, so far, all over the South. Let him beware. We have now in addition, too, the facts of the insolent conduct of the English Consuls at Norfolk and Havana and the refusal of the *Persia* to bring arms and munitions of war purchased in England by the agents of our Government. In the face of all these and other startling omens, it behooves our Government to be the more firm and vigilant, for here is a most subtle and powerful enemy we have to contend with. The forts in all our harbors should be at once properly armed and garrisoned; the possession of those in the hands of the rebels is now the more imperative, and the occupation of every Southern seaport is indispensable for the prevention of that export of cotton which the British, under some pretext or other, will insist on maintaining. We are weak on the sea, comparatively, and they will take advantage of what they will term our ineffective blockade. The object of England is to destroy the prestige and power of this Government. They forget all our past kindnesses when starvation was overtaking a large portion of their people, when we returned to them the lost ship *Resolute*, and hastened to extend ovations to the Prince of Wales. An affectation of humanity, too, on their part has obliged our Government to maintain for years past, at a great expense, a fleet on the African coast—and how are these sacrifices repaid now? By a recognition of a heartless and bloody rebellion, a sanction of piracy, and a sympathetic connivance at the destruction and overthrow of all our material interests. Let the Government be forewarned, and the Press and people aroused to the danger of this crafty and unprincipled Power. Every means to cripple and thwart it should be availed of as soon as its intentions are officially known. No more effectual way can be devised than to stop the export of all kinds of grains and provision—this will cause a greater stress and howling amongst their operatives than the loss of cotton, and as soon as their hostile purposes are known, let all further shipments, as well as importations, be forbidden.

I would be pleased to have your views upon the points herein hastily referred to, and am sure they would also interest the 80,000 subscribers to the TIMES, as well as the thousand of other readers who have access to your paper. I am, respectfully yours. R. R. R.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER AS TO THE COUNTY FINANCES—CLERKS TO BE EMPLOYED IN PLACE OF THOSE WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held on Tuesday, the Annual Statement of the Comptroller, as to the condition of the county funds, was presented and ordered published. The following is the report of the

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The amount of money in the hands of the County Treasurer December 31, 1859, as stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report for 1859, page 8, was $83,855 14

The receipts from all sources during the year 1860 amounted to..... $11,696,628 18

Deduct amount transferred to the City Treasury on account of Taxes and Interest thereon..... 5,077,236 67—6,619,391 51

$6,706,246 65

The amounts of warrants on the Treasury paid and returned to the Comptroller, during the year, was..... $6,063,567 86

Balance remaining in Treasury Dec. 31, 1860..... $642,678 79

WARRANTS DRAWN, PAID AND OUTSTANDING.—The amount of warrants on the County Treasury, drawn in 1859, which were outstanding at the end of that year, was..... $3,796 27

The amount drawn in 1860, including those issued for the redemption of County Revenue Bonds was..... 6,088,016 58

Total..... $6,091,782 85

The amount paid by the County Treasurer during the year, as above stated, was as follows:

Of warrants drawn in 1859	$3 738 45	
Of warrants drawn in 1860	6,059,829 41-6	567 86
Leaving outstanding December 31, 1860		$28,215 99
Of the above, there were five warrants of 1859, amounting to.....	$27 82	
And sixty-eight warrants of 1860.....	28,187 17-	$28,214 99

Summary of receipts showing the different sources of revenue, and the amount received from each, as detailed in the tables, contained in the Appendix

TAXES.—Amount of collections by the Receiver of Taxes:

Of the levy of the year 1860	$7,810,212 62
Of the levy of the year 1859	501,218 61
Of the levy of the year 1858	7 235 00
Of the levy of the year 1857	2 823 89
Of the levy of the year 1856	1,471 95
Of the levy of previous y'rs	3,873 52
Total.....	$8,326,836 59
Less amount transferred to the City Treasury on account of the Corporation's proportion of the same..	5,050,000 00—$3,276,233 59

GENERAL FUND.—All the revenues of the County, except those derived from Taxes, and the Excise License Fees, are credited to this Fund, and the same were as follows:

Interest on Taxes		
Amount collected by the Receiver of Taxes.....	$40,711 65	
Less amount transferred to the City Treasury.....	27,236 67	$13,474 93
Fees of Public Officers, viz.:		
County Clerk.....	13,684 32	
Surrogate.....	14 579 71	
Clerk of Court of Common Pleas..	6,168 10	
Clerk of Superior Court.....	5,721 11	
Clerk of Marine Court.....	5,202 50	45,375 74
Fines, viz.:		
Court of General Sessions.....	1,059 70	
Court of Special Sessions.....	6 605 92	
Commissioner of Jurors.....	3,858 68	11 521 20— 70,374 91
EXCISE LICENSE FEES.....		54,580 09
COUNTY REVENUE BONDS OF 1860.....		3,217,600 00
Total receipts.....		$6,619,391 51

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.—The amount of expenditures and disbursements during the year, as stated in tabular form, was as follows:

For the support of the County Government.....	$662,062 73
For the salaries and law expenses of the Metropolitan Police Force, assigned to and stationed in the County of New-York.....	1,349,125 00
For the State Taxes for Common Schools, Canals and general purposes, for the State fiscal year, commencing October 1, 1859.....	1,311 599 44
For payments made to the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, from and on account of the receipts for Excise Licence Fees.....	14,326 00
For interest on Loans made in anticipation of the collection of the taxes of the year, upon County Revenue Bonds of 1860, and upon the County Bonds issued to the Commissioners appointed to build a free bridge over Harlem River, at McComb's Dam.....	49,003 41
For the redemption of the County Revenue Bonds of 1860.....	2,702 100 00
Total.....	$6 088,016 53

The report concludes as follows

"In view of the unsettled condition of national affairs, and of the large increase in the amount to be raised the present year on account of State and City expenditures incident thereto the tax-payers of our City and County may justly demand that all matters involving the expenditure of money, *not absolutely indispensable*, shall be laid over to a more favorable time; and that every possible retrenchment, consistent with the public interests, shall be made in the ordinary expenses of the County Government. It will be esteemed the duty of this Department to cooperate with the Supervisors in all measures necessary to effect that object." Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Mr. PEABY offered a resolution authorizing the various Police Magistrates to appoint temporary clerks and attendants in the place of such as may have volunteered, which was referred with power.

Mr. BLUNT presented to the Board a very large and elegant American flag, which was received by the Board, and a vote of thanks tendered to the donor. The annual report of the Comptroller, of which 1,500 copies were ordered printed, while it contains many suggestions of great value, presents no features as to receipts and expenditures, which have not been heretofore published in the weekly and monthly statements from that officer.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. ELY, was appropriately referred:

Whereas, The expenses of the war in which we are engaged will impose a largely increased burden upon the tax payers of New-York, and calls for the observance of the most stringent economy in every department of the public service; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Annual Taxes be requested to ascertain, and report to this Board at an early day, what reductions are practicable in the various public expenditures which are under the control of the Board of Supervisors of this county.

The session, with the exception of the items above noted, was consumed by routine business, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

"THE RING" BROKEN—SUMMARY AND MYSTERIOUS ADJOURNMENT OF THE BOARD—ALDERMAN BRADY MIFFED.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening for the purpose of considering the following ordinance, offered by Alderman BOOLE:

An ordinance making an appropriation to aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money and the issuing of bonds for that purpose.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipments, uniforms, arms and outfit, and for the necessary maintenance whilst in this City, of the military force enlisted in the City of New-York, which have been accepted or may be hereafter accepted by the President of the United States, and to provide for the aid and support of the families of such of the officers and men so engaged, as may require the same.

SEC. 2. The money so appropriated should be paid by the Comptroller, upon vouchers, to be approved by a Committee to be composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen, and the President of the Union Defance Committee of the City of New-York—Hon. HAMILTON FISH. The vouchers aforesaid shall be certified in writing by the Chairman of the said Committee. [The other sections contain nothing of that details.]

It was supposed that the matter was arranged as usual with the gentlemen who control the great body of the business of the Board. To the astonishment of outsiders, however, as soon as the Board had met, Alderman BRADY moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to meet next Monday evening, which was carried; when Alderman BRADY immediately moved that the Board should then adjourn, which was lost. Alderman BRADY was highly incensed, and declared that if the Board wanted to know the reasons, he would give them, and that he'd give them enough of it before they got through. When the above ordinance was given to the reader to be read, the reading was, upon motion of Alderman BRADY, immediately suspended, and referred back to the Committee; and soon after, the Board, upon motion of Alderman BRADY adjourned to Monday evening next.

After the requirement, Alderman BRADY and Alderman BOOLE had some words, when Alderman BRADY declared that BOOLE didn't rule in that Board, and that there were some other members who had something to say; that it was well for them that they adjourned, or he would have given some good reasons why they should, in about five minutes. Various members expostulated with the Alderman for talking so loosely in the presence of the reporters, but Alderman BRADY continued some minutes to threaten an exposure when, it seemed, "the Ring" feared.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The weekly meeting of this Board was held yesterday. Touching the support of the Marine Hospital for the current season, a resolution was introduced by Mr. PUSEY, to the effect that inasmuch as the last Legislature omitted to make the necessary appropriation to maintain the Marine Hospital, and the Board of Health having refused to take any action, it was expedient to appropriate the proceeds of the Board of the County of Richmond, given for the destruction of personal property, and held by the Commissioners of Emigration for that purpose, also that $2,000 be advanced in anticipation of the sale of said bonds. The total amount of the Bonds is $140,000.

Number of arrivals to May 15,.....	12 092
" " " to date,.....	5,001
Total.....	28,093

Number of inmates in the Institutions at Ward's Island, 891; receipts to May 15, $66,452 59, for commutation, &c., $12,058 14; disbursements as per previous account, $51,165 63, balance in bank, $25,566 52.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—INCREASED FACILITIES FOR TRAVEL.—The change of terminal of this road from the foot of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, to Hunter's Point, in Queen's County, has already produced a marked increase in the travel over the road, because of the increased facilities for travel afforded to persons residing or doing business in the upper portion of the City of New-York. By the new route, passengers are taken on boats from James-slip and Thirty fourth-street, New-York, and landed in the depot at Hunter's Point, where steam cars are at will entered, and the former tedious passage at a snail's pace through the streets of Brooklyn is avoided. The new route has been operated for about three weeks, and the receipts for passengers greatly exceed that of any previous year for the same period of time. A large number of people now pass over the road daily in search of boarding-places for the Summer, or selecting permanent locations, and the indications now are that the travel over the road this season will be larger than ever before.

TWELFTH-STREET MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Missionary Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twelfth-street, was held on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. N. McLEOD presiding. A resolution of the Board of Directors, thanking the friends of this congregation for their liberal contributions to the Missions of the Church, was adopted. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. WYLIE, Rev. J. C. LOWRIE, D. D., Rev. W. T. WYLIE, and G. H. STUART, Esq. The addresses were well received, and elicited much applause from the audience, which was very large. A collation was served up in the lecture room between 10 and 11 o'clock. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Rev. Dr. McLEOD; Vice-President John H. Brown; Secretary—S. B. W. McLEOD; Treasurer—Hugh Sinall; Director—Cornelius Agnew, William P. Parr, David C. Wilson, David Harvie, Robert P. Cumming, James Turner, Robert Calderwood, George Stewart, John T. Agnew.

HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.—Tuesday evening officer STAAN arrested a man by the name of GLEASON, of No. 160 East Twenty-fifth street, charged with highway robbery. It appears from the proceedings that SIMON HUCK, of No. 190 Eighth avenue, was quietly passing the corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth street, when he was assaulted by a number of persons, who seized him and knocked him down, and while some held him, others robbed him of what money he had, and three pieces of cloth worth about fifteen dollars. The officer heard HUCK's cries for help, and immediately went to his assistance. He arrested GLEASON, but all the others escaped. The defendant was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and locked up for want of bail.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Second Commencement of this Institution takes place this evening at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, at 8 o'clock. Among other exercises, an address will be delivered to the graduating class by the Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court. It is understood that Judge HOFFMAN will, in the course of his address, present some reminiscences of former distinguished members of the Bar of New-York.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man was run over on the Harlem Road, by the Boston down train, and so severely injured that he died in a short time. The body was taken to the Twelfth Ward Station-house, where an Inquest will be held.

☞ Letters for Europe to go per *Kedar*, for Liverpool, will be received at Mr. CUNARD's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 12 o'clock to-day.

[Advertisement.]

TO FAMILIES EMBARKING FOR EUROPE.—Steamship *Great Eastern* to sail Saturday, May 25. Several large staterooms, intended especially for families, may be obtained, if immediately applied for. These rooms have from four to eight berths in each, with baths attached; are located in the most desirable part of the ship, amply ventilated, and possess unequaled accommodations for comfort and convenience. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-street, Agents.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS HALF-PRICE.—For a few days, those who have enlisted to defend our country and its flag, can obtain Phrenological Examinations and advice at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park, at half the usual charges.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalised iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &C., at auction, at Disbrow's Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A large catalogue. Positive sale.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 68 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

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Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
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The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

DE LAMATER—KIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. C. D. BRIGGS, J. DE LAMATER to AMELIA, daughter of Quincy Kipp, Esq., all of this City.

TIOBERGS—DECKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. J. K. Searles, Mr. EUGENE TIOBERGS, formerly of Ithaca, to Miss MARY GOODRICH DECKER, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Tompkins County papers please copy.

DIED.

VOSBURGH.—On Monday morning, May 20, at the Head quarters of the Seventy first Regiment, Navy-yard Barracks, Washington, D. C., Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John S. Vosburgh, No. 806 Greenwich st., at 12 o'clock on Thursday, without further notice.

FOOTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, CHARLES B. FOOTE in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner 3d av. and 10th st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, IDA ARNETTA, daughter of John L. V. K. and Frances O. Brown, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 261 East Broadway, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

VENELAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, May 22 of dropsy of the brain, LUCILLA ADELAIDE, daughter of John H. H. and Lucilla Jane Venslage, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of R. v. Ch. s. Knoble, No. 30 Avenue D., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., ANN A., wife of George G. Ackerman and daughter of the late Garret De Bevoise, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 241 West 16th st., at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, without further notice.

WILKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, Mrs. LAVINIA A. WILKINS, wife of James M. Wilkins, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 93 Ludlow st. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment. Friends of the family in Westchester are invited to meet at St. Peter's Church, at 12½ o'clock.

COLES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 22, JOSEPH COLES, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 94 Elm-st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove for interment.

PARKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 21, after a lingering illness, JOHN S. PARKER, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral from the St. Lawrence Hotel, corner Broadway and 8th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FITT.—In this City, on Wednesday May 22, FRANCIS PITT, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 244 West 42d st., on Sunday, May 26, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CLINTON.—At the Stevens House, on Tuesday, May 21, JANE LOTHROP, aged 65 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Peter Lispenard, on Thursday, May 23, at 2 o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, L. I., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BARLOW.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, May 21, ANDREW A. BARLOW, aged 65 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

HALLOCK.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday May 21, HOSEA HALLOCK, youngest son of Robert S. and Esther Hallock, aged 13 years and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 23d inst. at 11 A. M., without further notice.

FORBES.—In Syracuse on Wednesday, May 22, SARAH P. CLARY youngest daughter of John G. Forbes, Esq., of this City.

ST. JOHN.—At his residence in Otsego, Otsego County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, May 16, PARNAS ST. JOHN, in the 83d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 293.—MAY 22, 1861.
76, 61, 51, 23, 20, 43, 8, 67, 16, 13, 30, 39, 31.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 284—MAY 22, 1861.
77, 70, 22, 29, 64, 43, 6, 26, 32, 53, 14, 58, 40, 73.

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NO 40 WALKER-ST.,
A few doors west of Broadway.

BREBE'S RANGES,
PRICES REDUCED.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
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No. 256 Broadway, and corner of Reade & Centre sts.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN No. 597 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
Attended to, as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
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BOWERY.
ENGLISH MEDALION, VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3 PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETS, &c.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT NO. 98 BOWERY.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS', NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

Plain Cassimera Suits, to match	$6
Striped Cassimere Suits, to match	6
Solferino Cassimere Suits, to match	8
Tacouic Cassimere Suits, to match	10
Hairline Cassimere Suits, to match	12
Black Alpaca Suits, to match	6

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS.
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 16, 1861.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCREASE of the Regular Army, an Army Medical Board has been convened, and is now in session in New York City, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army.

Applicants must not be less than twenty-one, or over thirty years of age.

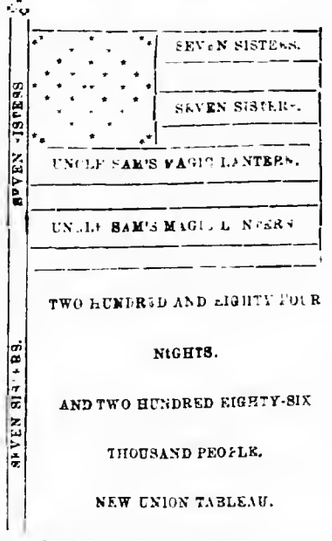
Applications must be made to the Secretary of War, or through the Surgeon-General of the Army, stating the residence, place and date of birth, accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

RELIEF COMMITTEE—FIFTEENTH WARD.—The undersigned appointed by the Union Defence Committee, for the relief of families of ready Volunteers, will meet at the office of John B. Ryer, Esq., corner Broadway and Houston st., THIS (Thursday,) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, and on each TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING at 8½ o'clock.

H. T. CLEAVELAND,
IVER ON W. KNAPP,
JOHN B. RYER. } Ward Committee.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD—COMPANY C—ATTENTION.—The following members of this Company will report themselves immediately, at the Regimental Barracks, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York: Waters Underhill, Henry Crostent, James Casey, Harry Wilson, of Williamsburgh; Michael Kelly, Henry S. Greene, Myrtle-av.; Thomas Lawlor, George C. Hackett, John Davis, of Brooklyn, Western District.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.



TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOUR NIGHTS.
AND TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.
NEW UNION TABLEAU.
THE WAKING OF COLUMBUS.
THE UNION'S PROSPERITY.
WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.
THE HAPPY PLANTATION HOME.
THE STATES IN UNION.
CALHOUN'S DREAM.
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.
THE UNION'S DESOLATION.
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON AND THE UNION.
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

1. The NEW-YORK OBSERVER is the largest and cheapest Religious Newspaper that is published.

2. It contains

TWO COMPLETE NEWSPAPERS,

One devoted to SECULAR, and the other to RELIGIOUS matters.

It gives every week a complete synopsis of the most interesting events in

ALL THE DENOMINATIONS,

including those that are called Evangelical, and those that are not.

3. It gives a well-digested epitome of ALL the

NEWS OF THE DAY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

prepared with great labor and care, so that the reader is sure to be in possession of every event of interest and importance to the public.

4. The

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

of the OBSERVER is unrivaled, and has long commanded the admiration of intelligent men.

5. A large corps of the best writers are constantly at work in furnishing their best thoughts for this paper.

6. It has AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS, conducted by men of practical experience, presenting information, original and select, of great variety and value.

7. We pledge ourselves, as Proprietors and Editors, to furnish an interesting, impartial, unsectarian, faithful and wholesome review, summary and digest of all events relating to the Religious, the Civil and Political Communities of the whole earth, to avoid all bitter and unholy controversies, to publish nothing detrimental to Evangelical truth, to the harmony and union of Christian denominations, and the best interests of mankind; and to produce, if possible, the largest, purest, cheapest and best religious and secular newspaper in the world.

TERMS.

For every new subscriber paying $2 50 for one year in advance, we will give the agent procuring the same Fifty Cents.

For every five new subscribers, each paying one year in advance, we will give the agent procuring the same $1 for each.

To every person sending us his own name and one other, both being new subscribers, we will send the two papers one year for $4.

To each new subscriber paying in advance, a copy of our beautiful and valuable BIBLE ATLAS, with five colored maps, will be sent gratis!

Specimen numbers of the NEW-YORK OBSERVER will be sent gratis to any address that may be forwarded to us for that purpose.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
No. 37 Park-row New-York.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
CHINA, GLASS AND PARIAN WARE,
PLATED GOODS AND TABLE CUTLERY,
ALSO,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF IRON STONE CHINA, have been added
To our extensive Stock of
GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, &c.,
All of which we offer on terms in accordance with the times. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 161 Broadway.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
ICE PITCHERS!
The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos 4 and 6 Burling slip, of LUCIUS HART.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Ward Committee of the 21st Ward, held at the Mansion House, 4th av. and 32d st., called for the purpose of expressing their regret at the recent death of their late friend and associate, Col. VOSBURGH, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The sad and melancholy intelligence has reached us of the death of our late esteemed associate and friend, Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment of this State, while in his country's service at the seat of Government, and *whereas*, this Committee is pressed with so solemn an event, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family and relations who

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a first-class chambermaid and would assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; understands sewing; can produce 2 years' references from her last employer. Call or address No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress or could take charge of an infant; by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, who is thoroughly competent in her business; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 6th av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable Scotch woman as chamber maid fine washing and ironing, or would take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly competent in her business, very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a young girl to do chamber work and waiting, or h usework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1943d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the hardware store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamber work and washing, or to cook wash and iron; has good City reference, no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to sew, or to cook wash and iron in a small family. Call at No. 109 east 16th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid in a fine washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 170 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear. Reference given if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook, one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given, by calling at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A FIRST CLASS COOK FROM THE north of Ireland, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches. Including soups, pastry, meats, &c., and willing to assist in washing, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework for a small family; can give best of City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamber work and waiting, or would take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly competent in her business, very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as good plain cook; can make good bread and cakes; is willing to assist in the washing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 62 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references from her last place. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 170 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes situation as cook. Would assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 190 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go in the country; has good recommendations. Apply for 2 days at No. 230 East 13th-st., second floor, rear room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WIDDLE aged Protestant woman, a good quiet plain cook in a private family, would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Also, by a young woman as second chambermaid and as seamstress or waitress; can take care of children and sew; will make sewing-machine; good City reference given. Call at No. 354 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, capable of taking a laundress's place, if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Would prefer going to Europe with a family. Can give best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook, understands all kinds of pastry, meats, poultry and game; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, may be found at No. 62 Mulberry-st., between Bayard and Canal sts. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 17th-st., next to the reference given

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a superior cook and is a good chamber-worker and to do washing; a small private family, but a good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear house first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, with the best of City reference for making up the bed, washing and ironing; has lived for six years, to cook and can do work with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at the bakery on Courtest., between 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at her present employer's, No 22 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., for three days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family. City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 197 14th st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable young girl, as good plain cook for private family or ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 35th st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, back room

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references from her last place. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 170 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes situation as cook. Would assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 190 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go in the country; has good recommendations. Apply for 2 days at No. 230 East 13th-st., second floor, rear room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WIDDLE aged Protestant woman, a good quiet plain cook in a private family, would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Also, by a young woman as second chambermaid and as seamstress or waitress; can take care of children and sew; will make sewing-machine; good City reference given. Call at No. 354 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, capable of taking a laundress's place, if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Would prefer going to Europe with a family. Can give best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook, understands all kinds of pastry, poultry and game; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, may be found at No. 62 Mulberry-st., between Bayard and Canal sts. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 17th-st., next to the reference given

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good cook and understands baking; would go a short distance in the country, and would be willing to assist with the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 19th-st., first floor, back room; good City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS A good cook, by one who understands her business. Can make the best of bread and biscuit, and pastry. No objection to assist in the ironing or to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 135 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches is experienced and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capacity; would have no objection to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts, blanc manges and jellies and ice creams; and if required has no objection to take part of the washing; prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 123 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can give satisfactory references.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. third floor back room.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can furnish the best city reference of five years from one place. Call at No. 168 23d-st., corner of 2d-av. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable girl, as a first class cook; can give the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can give the best City reference five years from one place. Call at No 168 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear. Reference given if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook, one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given, by calling at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A FIRST CLASS COOK FROM THE north of Ireland, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches. Including soups, pastry, meats, &c., and willing to assist in washing, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework for a small family; can give best of City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamber work and waiting, or assist in the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 62 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City references from her last place. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 170 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman as first-class cook, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes situation as cook. Would assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 190 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 230 East 13th-st., second floor, rear room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WIDDLE aged Protestant woman, a good quiet plain cook in a private family, would assist with the washing and ironing if required. Also, by a young woman as second chambermaid and as seamstress or waitress; can take care of children and sew; will make sewing-machine; good City reference given. Call at No. 354 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer, capable of taking a laundress's place, if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Would prefer going to Europe with a family. Can give best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook, understands all kinds of pastry, poultry and game; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, may be found at No. 62 Mulberry-st., between Bayard and Canal sts. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 17th-st., next to the reference given

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good cook and understands baking; would go a short distance in the country, and would be willing to assist with the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 19th-st., first floor, back room; good City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS A good cook, by one who understands her business. Can make the best of bread and biscuit, and pastry. No objection to assist in the ironing or to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 135 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches is experienced and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capacity; would have no objection to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family or would take care of children. Can do fine washing and ironing. Has the best City references from her last place. Has no objection to going into the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 114, 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a reservable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook wash and iron in a small family. Call at No. 109 east 16 hest., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid in a fine washer and ironer, good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 170 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear. Reference given if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse in a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging, has City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 181 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or as waitress, who is thoroughly competent in her business; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 6th av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable Scotch woman as chamber maid fine washing and ironing, or would take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly competent in her business, very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family or would take charge of an infant; thoroughly competent in her business, very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or h usework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 6th-av, between 24th and 25th sts.. 4th floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—THE ADVERTISER wants a situation as chambermaid; she has nice years' references from her last place; or is willing to take care of children, or would do waiting. Call at No. 189 26th st., between 7th and 8th ava

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; is a stamping in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No 116 West 27th-st near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or do chamberwork or plain sewing; would have no objections to take a situation as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 16th st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call or address No. 181 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; nurse and seamstress, or as waitress, who is thoroughly competent in her business; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 6th av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse; understands sewing; can produce 2 years' references from her last employer. Call or address No. 91 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 400 6th-av, between 24th and 25th sts., 4th floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—THE ADVERTISER wants a situation as chambermaid; she has nice years' references from her last place; or is willing to take care of children, or would do waiting. Call at No. 189 26th st., between 7th and 8th ava

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; is stamping in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No 116 West 27th-st near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or do chamberwork or plain sewing; would have no objections to take a situation as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 16th st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 181 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or as waitress, who is thoroughly competent in her business; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 6th av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress or help; take care of child; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 303 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a superior washer and ironer; can give the best of references; also, a competent waitress with the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 344 6th av., in the rear

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to the country, and has the best of reference. Apply at No. 33 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the Milk Store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable chambermaid and laundress; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No 131 West 14th-st. No. 6 Whites-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or for general housework, by a young woman; good references furnished. Apply for three days at present employers No 143 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress or nurse. Good City reference. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st., for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in washing, has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 243 East 9th-st., for two days at No. 3946 h av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable Scotch woman as chamber maid fine washing and ironer, or would take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly competent in her business, very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a young woman as chambermaid and to sew, or to cook wash and iron in a small family. Call at No. 109 east 16 hest., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook wash and iron in a small family. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid in a fine washer and ironer, good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 170 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; is stamping in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No 116 West 27th-st near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or do chamberwork or plain sewing; would have no objections to take a situation as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 16th st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse in a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging, has City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 181 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or as waitress, who is thoroughly competent in her business; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 6th av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av, between 24th and 25th sts.. 4th floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of an infant; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—THE ADVERTISER wants a situation as chambermaid; she has nice years' references from her last place; or is willing to take care of children, or would do waiting. Call at No. 189 26th st., between 7th and 8th ava

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress or help; take care of child; has no objections to go in the country, good City reference. Apply at No. 303 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a superior washer and ironer; can give the best of references; also, a competent waitress with the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 344 6th av., in the rear

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to the country, and has the best of reference. Apply at No. 33 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the Milk Store.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress or nurse. Good City reference. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st., for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or chambermaid and fine washer, best of City references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av, between 24th and 25th sts., 4th floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid fine washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid fine washing and ironing, or would take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly competent in her business, very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and to sew, or to cook wash and iron in a small family. Call at No. 109 east 16 hest., between 1st and 2d aves.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook wash and iron; has good City reference, no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; is stamping in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No 116 West 27th-st near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or do chamberwork or plain sewing; would have no objections to take a situation as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 16th st., top floor, front room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of an infant; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—THE ADVERTISER wants a situation as chambermaid; she has nice years' references from her last place; or is willing to take care of children, or would do waiting. Call at No. 189 26th st., between 7th and 8th ava

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has lived in the last house two years; can get the best of City reference. Call at No. 189 26th st., between 7th and 8th ava

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry, or as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing by a respectable girl; has City reference; is stamping in the country for the Summer preferred. Can be seen at No 116 West 27th-st near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 400 6th-av, between 24th and 25th sts., 4th floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a small family. Can produce the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's until sailed, No 43 East 8th-st., between 4th and Lexington ava.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 400 6th-av, between 24th and 25th sts., 4th floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood amoir-e-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus; do in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases; elegant rosewood and walnut etageres; carved walnut and oak buffets; oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignees. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. S. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE, ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 A. M., at their salerooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found
Three Fine Pictures, by Vanseverdonck.
Large Marine, by Schaen.
Amazon, by Blaschard.
Stable Scene, by Cenvrost.
Interior, by Pet.
The Fair Guilteriat, by Allene de Sennecour.
Exterior, by De Brackeleer.
Coast Scene, by Carpaen.
Toilet of Venus, by Boacher.
Also, several fine specimens by Smets, Schumers, Nicoll, Vanseur and many others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

SHERIFF'S SALE—DRY GOODS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers,
Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.,
Will sell, on THURSDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock, at No. 307 6th-av., (northwest corner of 19th-st.) the entire stock of a first-class retail dealer, comprising the usual variety of staple and fancy dry goods. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEGGE, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., unreserved sale of the large and valuable stock of superior old wines, brandies, cigars, etc., of an importing and jobbing house, established 1840, for the past fifteen years extensively engaged in a first-class Southern trade. The quality of the goods are undoubted, embracing the most reliable brands only, and were selected with regard to purity rather than price. We shall offer sherries, ports, Maderias, brandies rums, gins, whiskys, &c. Also, baskets champagne and cases claretas, in quantities to suit, by the dozen, box or cask. The sale will include a select Invoice of 500 dozen, in original cases of one dozen each, bearing the brand and private label of one of the oldest wine houses in London, of the same standard grades as supplied to all the leading houses of Canada and the Provinces for the past three years.
The cigars, consist of an extra fine assortment of Havana Conchas, Operas, Regalia Britanica, Coronas, Brevas, Pressados, Londres, Londres Regalias, Londres Fenas, Londres Chicas, Brevas, Coacha Pressados, Regalias, Medianos, of the following celebrated brands, viz, Cabanas, Figara, Puresa se Mato, Espanola, Memoria, Antiquidad, Noriega, Winfield Scott.
Also, about 5,000 imported cigarettes, wraped with Havana leaf and of excellent flavor.
Also, 2,150 pounds fine Virginia smoking tobacco, in pound jars. 4½ pounds groce Oriental smoked, 4½ dozen Meerschaum bowls, (warranted) slightly flawed, 3½ grece assorted brier pipes, 8½ gro. genuine wood cherry steams, assorted. Also, 21,300 Plantation cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 171 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash stands, hair mattresses, window shades, toilet crockery, mahogany tete-a-tete, rosewood chairs covered in green reps, rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Gilbert; rosewood suite covered in crimson brocatelle, and lace window curtains, rosewood marble-top etageres, oak extension dining tables, oak cane seat dining-room chairs rosewood quartette, oil cloth, stair rods, silver-plated tea urn, caster, gilt frame oil-paintings, engravings, &c.
Also, a large assortment of crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEGGE, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, May 23d, at 10½ o'clock in the gallery over the sales room, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable old oil paintings, by order of executors—A fine collection of oil paintings the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur, deceased, comprising the works of F. Flores, Temperta, Gerard, Adam, Menser, Loulois Luccatell, De la Roche, Cevstte, Timioretto, A. Barer, Halls, Goltzuis, Ivarid, Rubens, and others of great celebrity. Also, a number of fine modern oil paintings of the same collection, and the invoice of miscellaneous pictures to close in invoices. They are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUC-tion, on FRIDAY, May 24, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the drug store No. 687 3d-av., near 47th st., without reserve, the entire stock and fixtures of a first class apothecary, declining business, comprising in part, as follows: A large and complete assortment of shelving, drawers, counters, glass show-cases, two pairs brass scales and cases, labeled jars of various sizes, oil cloth and mattings, gas fixtures, perfumery, fancy soaps, hair, nail and tooth brushes, Bohemian glass toilet-bottles, fine liquors, window-show jars, and all articles usually found in a well selected stock of a retail druggist.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, May 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 82 William-st., a good variety of Insurance and Bank Stock. Bonds and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*, *News*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next sale on MONDAY, May 27.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., IRVING Buildings, No. 594 and 596 Broadway—
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 24, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
A collection of choice English Engravings, Pastel Drawings, Water Colors, Ambrotypes, Photographs, Studies, Scrap-Prints, &c., many of them richly framed. Also Parian Statuettes, Stereoscopic Instruments, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

J. H. REMSEN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, feather beds, mattresses, stoves clocks, mattings, oilcloth, pictures, kitchen ware, ice boxes, and everything for housekeeping

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer st.
THURSDAY, MAY 23, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., large and extensive sale of Law Books, Treatise on Civil Law, Criminal Code, &c.
Books an exhibition and Catalogues now ready.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer
550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., successors to J. F. Davis & Co., No. 15 Cortlandt-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city and country trade.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River with a handsome water front, near North Bellville, N. J., and about 18 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains two parlors, a library, and six principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants' rooms, parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; rent, partly furnished, $300, or, with less land, $600. Apply at No. 70 West 38th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¼ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale or to let, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, in the mansion, which is handsomely furnished; ice-house filled; garden planted; one span of horses; two pleasure wagons; one cow, good milker; fine lot of poultry &c., 45 minutes' from New York by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM OR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country seat, ten miles from this City; accessible every hour by railroad; situated on an eminence having a commanding view; house and out-buildings ample and in good order. Call or address W. H., care of E. E. Webb & Co., No. 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land on the beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS B. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY COMMODIOUS HOUSE, FURnished, with a few acres of land. The place is beautifully situated on the East River, perfectly healthful, excellent bathing, &c. about one hour's distance from the City by railway or steamboat. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Hanover-st

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GOTHIC COTTAGE of 11 rooms and 24 acres of excellent land, large orchard, pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from church and school, 1¾ miles from depôt, and 30 miles from New-York. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 Williamst., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS.—HANDSOME HOUSE, all modern improvements, five minutes' from depôt. Rent, $600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 347 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE I. G. Maurau, on Gastleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. Possession by WM. H. SOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

CALVARY CHURCH.—ONE OF THE BEST Pews in this church for sale. Address Box No. 712 Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. 1 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¼ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Sales of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

APPICIAL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 31st June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.
No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.
Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the same so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above-named, before the 8th day of June next. If preferred, one-fifth on or before the 8th day of June; two-fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two-fifths on or before the 30th day of June next.
On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.
Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, or the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.
The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 23d June, 1860," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New York, who will forward them to this Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of the principal.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD, BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained, those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.
A. D. PATTERSON, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. O. KINGSLEY, at No. 25 William-st., New-York.
J. N. MCCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW YORK, May 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.
By order of the Board
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and re opened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. SUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st.
WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

MONEY WANTED.—FIVE THOUSAND DOLlars for sixty days wanted, for which two per cent. a month will be paid, and abundant security given. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMmittee of the Common Council on National affairs, will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking action in relation to the decease of Col. ABRAHAM S. VOSBURGH.

ANDRE FROMENT,	
TERENCE FARLEY,	
F. I. A. BOOLE,	
CHARLES J. CHIPP,	Joint Special
GILBERT M. PLATT,	Committee on
Aldermen;	
ALEX. H. BRANCOON,	
GEO. A. BARNEY,	National Af-
JOHN HOGAN,	fairs.
WILLIAM ORTON,	
ABRAHAM LENT,	
Councilmen.	

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ASSESSED FOR PAving 8th-av. with trap block pavement, can, before paying said assessment, learn something to their advantage by calling at No. 188 West 21st-st., between 8 and 10 A. M., or 2 and 6 P. M.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS' SOCIETY, connected with the First Baptist Mariners' Church of New York City, will be celebrated in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, in Stanton-st., near the Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.
Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. J. Stockbridge, United States Navy; Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Rev. Ira R. Steward, Rev. Mr. Lourey, and others.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (48th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the ardent, or all steel; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Generrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their treatment and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; M. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. E. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis*, *German Die Reform*, *Dispatch*, *Staats Zeitung*, *National Democrat*, *Atlas*, *Medical Review*, &c.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREverted, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of these about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of Trieseman No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches" Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. Barrow may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.
Observe, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entire y vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE consulted confidentially on all diseases of the private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—DR. A. M. MARRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City Post-office, or call at No. 1 Vesey st. (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 250. Price $1. BURNHAM, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new Instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest female real remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing result of his practice. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

A POSITIVE CURE IS FOUND IN DR. GIFFORD'S Homœopathic Curative for Biliousness. Ask for No. 24, to be found at Dodson's, John Meskio's, D. J. Wood's, and dealers generally.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Rare and reported of cure by all calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunter Medico Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beside nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6, 1861.
11.25 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BUROHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.
Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York,
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:26 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	8:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:26 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4:30 P. M.	3:55 P. M.
Spring Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:19 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:56 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 9 A. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and Intermediate Stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. This train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 6 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BARNEGROAT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Orchard-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BEADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

YACHT UNDINE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE of W. E. TRAVERS, No. 50 Exchange-place, or L. W. JEROME, No. 22 William-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BETT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25,
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Manley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. H. M. Heckley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (new building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hoekley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PARANA,
W. PROWSE, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.....30
Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.
RETURN TICKETS
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The Government is absolutely adverse to accepting any more men at present from New-York. She has already surpassed any other State in proportion to her population. Col. DE FOREST'S Regiment, offered for the war, will not therefore be accepted now.

Col. MIX is making a strong effort to secure the acceptance of his Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. Possibly the rule may be departed from sufficient to take these in, on account of their surpassing efficiency in certain kinds of service.

SAVANNAH HOSPITALITY.

Hon. G. F. BAILEY, Member of Congress from the Massachusetts Ninth Congressional District, arrived at Washington, from Havana, lately, by way of Savannah, Ga. When he reached there, learning that he was a Northern man and wished to go North, they refused him the privilege of chartering a vessel for that purpose. He had with him some twenty or twenty-five Yankee schoolmistresses, who had left Florida, where they had been teaching; but as the people there seemed to prefer ignorance and alligators to Yankee girls and knowledge, and so indicated to them, they left. The authorities at Savannah compelled Mr. BAILEY and the whole party to leave the place, and sent them to Macon, Ga. From thence they came North by the Chattanooga Railroad, *viâ* Atlanta and Eastern Tennessee, to St. Louis. From that point Mr. B. went direct to Washington.

They were subjected to the most trying and insolent annoyances all along the Southern route. They were frequently searched, and subjected to all kinds of cross-questioning and insulting language.

Mr. BAILEY says that the rebels have many men under arms. Savannah, Macon, Atalanta, and all the principal towns seemed alive with soldiers. He thinks we should not underrate the enemy, but prepare in the most ample manner for them. They are confident they can annihilate the Federal forces and our Government; talk in the most boastful manner; and he thinks from what he saw of them that they will fight well.

THE NEW-YORK SECOND.

The New-York Second Regiment arrived to-day, Col. TOMPKINS, seven hundred and eighty men—all well. They go into camp to-morrow. They brought a battery with them.

A member of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment, named BLACK, accidentally shot himself to-day through the lungs, while attempting to draw the charge from his gun with the muzzle directly pointing to his breast. It was thought he could not recover.

Dr. LEIB, of Chicago, has been appointed Quartermaster in the regular Army, with the rank of Captain.

A SHOOTING SECESSIONIST.

A shooting affray occurred on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Four-and-a-half street on Tuesday. A man named CHARLES H. GATES, a keeper of a grocery on the island, and a Secessionist, while passing in a one-horse wagon the quarters of the New-York Second Regiment, arose in his wagon and discharged a musket into a crowd of soldiers, hitting a Mr. THOS. H. QUINCY, a clerk in the Interior Department. The ball passed through his ankle. It is thought amputation will be necessary. Two men, who gave their names, report that when in their store, he said that he had brought his gun with him, and would shoot the first d—d soldier he met. The affair created intense excitement, and the men attached to the Second were restrained with difficulty from hanging him on the spot. He was delivered over to the civil authorities for examination. It is said he is one of the noisiest Secessionists in town.

A DESERTER FROM ALEXANDRIA.

On Monday night a young man named REUBEN JEFFERSON arrived in the Fire Zouave camp, and asked protection. He wore the red uniform of the Virginia troops, and stated that he had deserted from the regiment stationed at Alexandria. He said that he was born in that city, and, though with strong Union feelings, had been compelled to enlist in the secession army in spite of his protestations, while as many as a hundred of his acquaintances had been similarly treated, most of whom will desert at the first opportunity.

For the past few weeks there has been a force of four hundred and fifty infantry and one hundred cavalry stationed at Alexandria, and twice within that time the city has been vacated by the troops, who feared an attack from the Federal forces. The last stampede occurred on Sunday week, when a rumor had obtained currency that the "pet lambs" were to make an irruption on the city.

JEFFERSON'S story is generally credited, and he will most likely be received into Col. ELLSWORTH'S regiment.

There has been some grumbling among the Zouaves, because of an inexplicable short allowance of provisions. It has now been found that the scarcity resulted from the way in which the meat was cooked. Formerly it was fried; now it is made into nutritious soup, and there is enough and to spare.

The Fire Zouaves were made quite happy on Tuesday by the prospect of seeing service. Volunteers were called for, and a hundred selected to do picket duty on the banks of the Potomac, at a point some distance from Alexandria—movements of the rebels making it necessary to send out scouts from the camp.

POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Postage in the Southern Confederacy, after the 31st instant, will be for letters less than 500 miles, five cents; greater distance, ten cents; weekly papers, forty cents a year; dailies, two dollars and eighty cents a year. If published outside the limits of the Confederate States, the postage will be doubled, so that the readers of the TIMES in those States will be subject to a tax of five dollars and sixteen cents per annum for postage.

ALBERT PIKE is said to be raising a large force of Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, for the Confederate States.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Insurgent troops at Harper's Ferry have stopped all transit of coal or flour on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. This is in retaliation for the loyal action of Maryland in driving the Virginians from her soil.

Another incendiary fire broke out last night, but was promptly smothered.

A general order issued yesterday changes the name of the New-Jersey encampment from Camp Monmouth to Camp Scott.

The most perfect order prevails in Washington, and after 9 o'clock at night, although, no policeman is to be seen, the streets are traversed with more safety than existed a few months ago.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

From a gentleman just returned from Virginia, we learn that all the Union men have been compelled to leave. The secession ordinance will be adopted by a large vote. A proclamation was issued by Gov. LETCHER, ordering all the soldiers to vote on Tuesday, so as to compel the citizens to vote for the secession ordinance. Picket guards are stationed all along the road, and they allow nothing to pass into Washington unless they have authority to do so from the Governor or Gen. LEE. Orders have been issued to arrest all persons going into Virginia, unless known to be Secessionists. The Union men have been notified to leave by Thursday noon.

ANOTHER SPY ARRESTED.

The New-Jersey Regiment have arrested one Capt. BRECHER as a spy to-day, and having searched him, and he being well supplied with secession documents, he was handed over to the Provost Marshal, and probably will be tried by Court Martial.

CLASHING OF AUTHORITIES.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, who has passed several months lately in the South and whose knowledge of Virginia and North Carolina is very extensive, has been requested to visit Washington for the purpose of furnishing information to the Government.

It is ascertained that the commissions of Messrs. DIX and WADSWORTH, as Major-Generals, cannot be recognized by the General Government. The troops from New-York are not in the field as New-York State militia, but as Federal troops. They have been accepted as Regiments, and not as Brigades or Divisions—hence the State has no jurisdiction over them.

The arrival of Gen. SANDFORD, and his assumption to command the New-York Regiments as Major-General, has created much feeling, and it is very probable his assumption will be repulsed by the Regiments. He certainly is not wanted by the troops, and it is questionable if he will be tolerated outside of the State of New-York.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. SEWARD had another brilliant reception this evening.

The Fifth Massachusetts is not to follow Gen. BUTLER to Fort Monroe.

Dr. W. C. DOANE, of Binghamton, an Examiner in the Patent Office, left yesterday for Western Virginia, on a stumping tour for the Union candidates for Congress.

The Twenty fifth New-York is going into camp the last of this week. LEO.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, (*via* CHAMBERSBURGH) Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

Military reconnoissance has been pushed from here inside of the Virginia lines, at two points since yesterday, viz.: Shepardstown, ten miles above Harper's Ferry, and Williamsport, twenty-three miles above. At Sheppardstown there are three hundred men and three brass pieces. Pieces of artillery are stationed on the Virginia side of the river commanding the approaches to the bridge, also the approaches to the town. Part of the soldiers are in citizens' dress, and part are uniformed in common oil skin caps with brass eagle front; the videttes have been pushed over the Maryland side. The Maryland outpost is stationed near the house of a Mr. DOUGLAS, a Secessionist preacher. There are a dozen tents the other side of the bridge. The soldiers look like common countrymen. About twenty men stood lounging about the bridge as a guard. The main body of the troops are quartered in the town.

Groceries are at the ordinary price; provisions are passably plenty.

The town can be shelled from the heights on the Maryland side of the river. The road from Sharpsburg winds round the base of these heights, and is not commanded by the present batteries until it reaches two hundred and fifty yards from the bridge. A storming party can carry the bridge by an advance in double quick time.

The Williamsport force counted exactly 720 men. The Commander's name is ALLEN, a man about five feet ten inches high, with one defective eye, strongly but not stoutly built. He looks like a country militia officer, free to communicate everything admitted. He is under the wing of a prominent secessionist of Williamsport. The troops are encamped in a dense wood, crowning the heights opposite Williamsport.

Nothing seen from the Maryland side save the camp-fires rising through the trees. They have slept two nights in brushwood tents. They expect six guns to-night, also tents, and one company of cavalry from Martinsburgh; also, six hundred Mississippians and Alabamians.

Sentries were stationed along the Virginia shore above and below Harper's Ferry, half a mile each way. No person was permitted to pass unless under the wing of a prominent Secessionist, or with a pass from the dey officer. The soldiers were clad in the same way as the Sheppardstown troops. There is not much discipline or order. Provisions arrived today in small quantities from Martinsburgh. More are expected.

Six thousand barrels of flour are stationed along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between Williamsport and Sheppardstown. All the owners are removing it by hauling it into the interior of Maryland as fast as possible. A man named LEMMER, a Secessionist of Williamsport, is the owner of two thousand barrels, and is having it hauled rapidly to Hagerstown.

There are no troops higher up the Potomac.

Col. ALLEN says no forward movements into Maryland will be made until after the result of Thursday's election in Virginia is known. He thinks the State will go heavily for secession.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, May 21.

It is believed by the military authorities at Chambersburgh that the Sheppardstown and Williamsport movements are feints. The main movement from Harper's Ferry on Southern Pennsylvania will be made as soon as offensive operations begin from Washington, along the country road leading from Harper's Ferry along Pleasant Valley, through Rohrersville, Boonesboro and Waynesboro.

We deem this opinion correct, as the Confederate leaders desire to avoid operations offensive to the people of Maryland. This is the shortest known road into Pennsylvania from Harper's Ferry.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 21.

A gentleman from Washington says that the secession flag which has insulted the eyes of the President for some time past, floating prominantly over Alexandria, was not to be seen Tuesday morning. It was reported that a couple of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves had crossed over during the night, escaped the vigilance of the sentinels, cut it down and returned safely.

The recent rains have been very injurious to the health of the Philadelphia troops at Baltimore. Their location is by no means as pleasant as represented. Col. LEWIS' regiment is located in a brick-yard. He has 165 sick, tha most of them from rheumatism and other diseases resulting from dampness. Col. LYLE'S (Nineteenth) Regiment is located in an old skating pond. His is also visited with sickness. It was understood that they were to remove to Federal Hill this afternoon. All preparation had been made for that purpose.

The New-York Seventh is still undetermined as to their future movements. They are anxious to remain if there is any prospect of the campaign soon opening, but business connections which surround most of them demand their attention, if their services are not absolutely required for the present. They express much regret at the injudiciousness displayed in some quarters, threatening unmerited rebuke if they return. They will submit entirely to the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, who has the matter under consideration.

Much feeling continues to exist regarding the shooting of young HOWARD, of a Washington City company, by a policeman, and anxiety is felt for the result of the trial as determining the relations of the civil and military authorities. The high respect entertained both by the troops and citizens, among whom he had been raised, increases the interest felt in the matter. The statement published that the family had received $1,000 from the Rhode Island troops is entirely incorrect.

The train this evening brought the remains of Col. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, escorted by the Staff and a detachment of the Regimant. The funerel ceremonies at Washington were exceedingly impressive.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 21.

The State Military Board at Albany was busily occupied on Tuesday with bids, examining samples of various articles and in the ordinary duties of the Board.

The Union Regiment was formally organized. It is composed of the following companies: Captains Rodgers Jey, Bartlett, of Binghamton; Adams, of Lyons; Wausers, of Rochester; Perkins, of Lime; Martin, of Mount Morris; Gardiner, of Anglesea; Chambers, of White Plains: Childes, of Albion. The following officers were elected by the regiment, and confirmed by the Board: Henry W. Slocum, of Syracuse, Colonel; Joseph Chambers, of White Plains, Lieutenant; Col. Joseph J. Bartlett, of Binghamton, Major. The regiment is considered a good one, and several of the companies are famous as certain marksmen with the rifle.

Major J. EGERAR FARNUM presented to the Governor the formal acceptance of the Sickles Brigade by the General Government. The Brigade is formed of five of the fourteen extra regiments called for from Washington, and will be moved to the new camp ground on Staten Island Wednesday. They are under orders of the United States. They will be commanded by Cols. G. Hall, Auetle, Williamson, Taylor and the Colonel of the Excelsior Regiment, which as yet is under the command of Lieut.-Co.. MONTGOMERY. Col. AUSTIN'S Regiment, the New-York British Volunteers, have been already inspected by the State Board, but apply to-day for release from State service.

Hon. GAGNEA BARNES, of New-York, was before the Board, endeavoring to secure the organization of a brigade of which Col E. D. BAKER will be Brigadier-General. The First Regiment Washington Guards, Col. TAYLOR; Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, Col. J. H. H. WARD; Col. PRATT'S Regiment; Col. MATTISON'S California Regiment, and Col. JAMES' Regiment, who have solicited Col. BAKER to accept the post of Brigadier-General, will probably form the Brigade.

The Twenty-Second Regiment, Col. WALKER PEARCE, go into camp to-morrow, at Camp Millet, Troy.

The Quartermaster's Department presents a singular appearance—filled nearly to the ceiling with samples of all descriptions of army equipage. Some handsome arms were exhibited by MARVIN & BRAY, New-York, comprising rifle muskets, holster revolvers, and very efficient weapons in the shape of revolvers, firing ten and twelve shots by means of double-chambered barrels and double-action triggers. They will be taken by the State.

The State has confirmed the following elections: Twenty Fifth, James E. Kerrigan, Colonel; Edmund C. Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel; George Mountjoy, Major. Thirty First Regiment, Carl Hapman, Lieut.-Colonel. Colonel Pratt's Regiment, not yet numbered, Calvin E. Pratt, Col.; Wm. H. Browne, Lieut.-Colonel; Addison Dougherty, Major. Twenty-ninth Regiment, Edward Frisby, Colonel; Charles E. Brurtuall, Lieutenant; Col. Wm. M. Learing, Major.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE Tuesday, May 21.

Tuesday afternoon two companies, numbering 120 muskets, from the Philadelphia camp, composed of Company E, Lieut RINEGOLD, Company G, Capt. PHELPS, the battalion under the command of Major MCLANE, marched to Baltimore, and proceeded to an unoccupied house near Green Mount Cemetery, and seized a large quantity of arms stored there, comprising 1,500 muskets, the boxes marked "Virginia muskets," and 34 boxes containing 4,000 pikes, the boxes marked "from Denmead's." The whole made twenty-six dray loads, and were all taken to camp, and thence to Fort McHenry. The arms had been in custody of the city authorities.

The Union men of the Third District have nominated C. L. L. LEARY for Congress. The district was formerly represented by J. MORRISON HARRIS.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, May 21.

Gen. BUTLER and Staff, with two guns of Capt. VARIAN'S battery, left in the Steamer *Cotiline* this evening for Fortress Monroe. Col SMITH and Staff will pay a visit to Gen. BUTLER to morrow.

The Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment are awaiting orders to proceed to Fortress Monroe.

The artillery corps of the Eighth (New-York) Regiment proceed to Washington on Thursday morning.

Gov. HICKS is expected here to-night.

TELEGRAPHIC SEIZURE AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J, Tuesday, May 21.

U. S. Marshal DEACON and Deputies, by order of the United States Government, took possession, on Tuesday afternoon, of all the telegraphic dispatches in the offices at Newark, Princeton and Trenton. They number back several years. All have been placed in possession of U. S. District-Attorney KINLEY, at Newark.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 21.

The resolve amending the Constitution to allow naturalized citizens the right of suffrage after one year's residence in the State, has passed both branches of the Legislature by large majorities.

SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, May 21.

Gov. ELLIS telegraphs to JEFF. DAVIS that the State of North Carolina passed the ordinance of secession unanimously.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 21.

MR. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived in New-Orleans on the 21st inst.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. VOSBURGH TO DAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL—THE ORDER OF PROCESSION, &C., &C.

The obsequies of Col. AUGAM S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, will take place this day, and in honor of the deceased the public buildings will be closed at 12 M. Flags will be placed at half mast, bells tolled, and one of the largest parades of militia and volunteers ever out on a like occasion, will take place.

The body arrived yesterday morning in charge of a guard of honor, and was received at the depot, although at an early hour, by a number of friends and relatives of the deceased. The remains were immediately conveyed to the residence of Col. Vosburgh's father, No. 806 Greenwich street, where they were since remained in charge of a guard of his comrades, relieved every six hours. The Common Council Committee on National Affairs has issued the following.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

First Regiment Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. F. C. DRIES.
Third Regiment Cavalry, in command of Lieut. Col. MERCK.
Eleventh Regimeot, (Washington Rifles,) Col. J. MAIDHOF.
Ninth Regimeot, (City Guard,) detachment, Maj. E. L. STONE.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Guard Lafayette,) acting as the Guard of Honor, in command of Col E. LA GAL.
Officers of the First Division not on duty.
Officers of Volunteer Regiments in the City and vicinity.
Officiating Clergyman and the Family Physician, in a carriage.
Hearse, drawn by six horses.
with guard from Washington on each side, and pall bearers outside of them, walking two abreast, one military and one civic.
Immediate relatives of the deceased in carriages.
Members and Ex Members of the Seventy-first Regiment, in citizens' dress, as mourners.
Sergeants-at-Arms of the Common Council, with staffs of office, in carriages.
Carriage containing Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.
Heads of Departments in carriages.
Members of Common Council, with staffs of office, in carriages.
Members of the Union Defence Committee, in carriages.
Tammany Society.
Deputation, Home Guard.
Civic Societies and Citizens generally.

The route of the procession will be down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway and Whitehall-street to Hamilton Ferry.

The services at the house, No. 806 Greenwich-street, will take place at 12 M., after which the remains are to be taken to Dr. MCCAULEY'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, where Rev. Dr. MCCAULEY and Rev. Mr. STRONG will officiate in special services, after which the procession will be formed as above, and proceed by the route indicated to Hamilton Ferry.

The following gentlemen have been selected as pall bearers:

Augustus Sohell, Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, Jr., John Van Buren, T. R. Garland, D. H. Turner, E. Vincent, R. Wilne, J. S. Lawrence, H. Mitchell, John R. Briggs. Military—Gens. Hall, Ewen, Spicer, Yates, and Arthur; Cols. Pastley, Hincken, Stiles, Van Buren and Pierson; Lieut.-Cols. Osgood and Hallock.

The following notices have been received with reference to the obsequies:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.
Special Order.

The officers of this Division will assemble in full uniform, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to-morrow, (Thursday,) 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of the late Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment. By order.

WM. HALL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. FOSTER, A. D. C.

The members and ex-members of the Seventy-first Regiment are requested to meet at Company F Armory, corner of Thirteenth street and University-place, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. in citizens' dress, black clothes, beaver hats, white gloves—to participate in the funeral obsequies of the late Col. A. S. VOSBURGH.

The First Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel DAVIN; the Fifty fifth, Col. EUGENE LE GAL; the Eleventh, Col. MAIDHOF, and a detachment from the Ninth, Major STONE, having volunteered their services for the funeral escort, they will parade in full uniform, with the usual badge of mourning, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The line will be formed on the Fifth avenue, right on Twenty seventh-street.

The several corps will be under the command of Col. EUGENE LA GAL, to whom Commandants will report.

The officers of the Brigade not on duty are invited to assemble at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in full uniform, with the usual badges of mourning, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely.

The officers of the several Volunteer Regimen's now in this City are invited to join the officers of the First Division in their last sad offices to our lamented dead.

The Brigade Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Brigadier-General in full uniform, dismounted, at 12½ o'clock P. M. By order of

Brig.-Gen CHARLES B SPICER.
CHAS. HENRY SMITH,
Brigadier-Major and Inspector.
J. J. VAN NAST, Aid-de-Camp.

RHODE ISLANDERS CARED FOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

A letter received this morning from Capt. CHAS. BURROUGHS, (of fish notoriety,) states that he has just shipped on board the schooner *Sea Gull*, the following articles for the Rhode Island regiment, at Washington: 160 tons of ice, 150 bushels clams, 800 lb. tautog or black fish, 50 barrels vegetables, &c. This is intended for a grand camp clam-bake.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, May 12, 1861.

Your kind favor of the 18th of April should have been answered before, but matters have been so awry, disjointed and uncertain, that I felt too bid to say anything—waiting from week to week, in this feverish excitement, for some particle of hope and comfort to impart to you. But the cloud hangs darker than ever over our Southern land, and now at any moment we are expecting to hear of Virginia's soil reeking with the carnage of civil war. God help us! for a nation which has sown the wind must reap the whirlwind. Full well I appreciate all you say, and the preparations that are going on in your midst. The South, too, has not been behind-hand in arming, and, as you know ere this, Tennessee is with the South; and the 9th of June will tell whether or no she will accept the offer to become, at this time, a member of the Confederation.

My impression is that the vote will be for an immediate union with the Government of the Cotton States. I can only judge of this by immediate surroundings, and although reports are contradictory from East Tennessee, I believe that East Tennessee will go by a large majority for "No separation," but the rest of the State will overpower her and the result will be some sort of connection with Western Virginia and with Kentucky.

My advices from Louisville and Frankfort are such that I am convinced Kentucky will stand true to the Union.

You know from the papers what our Legislature have done about arming the State. Here in Memphis there is but one feeling to be discerned—secession. But at the bottom there is a current of *Union forever*, which, at the present moment, is lost in the fierce high-water tide of excitement, and the flush and ardor of preparation and the confident hope and belief of a speedy and triumphant success of Southern chivalry. When reverses come; when food is high and money gone; when the people here can see and know that the North fights only for a *Government* and not to free the negro; when the Border States have been ruined in bloody strife, while the Cotton States, as a part of the programme, still keep the conflict far from them; when thus the real effects of South Carolina's lead is felt, then I think it requires no prophet to congratulate Kentucky that she does not make the Ohio River a sepulchre for her blood and prosperity at this time; then I think *that the Union feeling*, now hid in Tennessee, *will burst out like a mountain torrent to sweep the State in wrath and violence.*

As I have felt an old and wearied pain for the past month, humbled with the feeling that I have no country, for alike I believe neither in ABE LINCOLN or JEFF. DAVIS, and have sometimes thought a Republican government to be a chimera. A stranger looks at our nation, now so thoroughly divided—each section arming on a gigantic scale, each section claiming for its side Truth, Liberty and Justice! Whilst the past and present are a certainty, the future is yet to be read—whether civil war can chasten, strengthen and purify a professedly Christian Republic. You and I, my friend, are of the few, I believe, who can thoroughly appreciate South as well as North, and would have had a different settlement of the difficulties. We two can estimate at what cost and who will now be the victors. There can be but one result. The Federal Union—the Government of our country was not made for a day, but for all time. The "Stars and Stripes" will again wave from every house top throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and remain floating in the breeze, the hope of the world, the pride and glory of generations yet unborn; but oh, my friend, at what a terrible sacrifice of blood and treasure. God help Tennessee—God preserve our common country

Your friend ever, B.

MEMPHIS TRIES TO BE HONEST.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication: MEMPHIS, May 14, 1861.

To Hon. R D Bough, Mayor, Memphis:

Many parties North are deterred from buying cotton in our market, fearing seizure, detention, and probably confiscation, by the citizens or authorities of Memphis or the State of Tennessee. Will you please state in reply what the feelings or intentions are of the people or this city in regard to all legitimate trade.

Yours, respectfully,
BAYLISS & GUTHRIE, Cotton Brokers.

MEMPHIS, May 15, 1861.

MESSRS. BAYLIS & GUTHRIE—*Gents*: Your note of yesterday is before me. In answer I have to say that I have heard of no intention, or thought of any of our citizens to seize or confiscate cotton or any other agricultural product brought here by citizens of the South and sold to citizens of the North. Some weeks ago, our people appointed a "Committee of Safety," from among our most prudent and intelligent men, to whom was given the authority to protect all in their just rights, whether from the North or the South; and, up to this date, they have permitted no lawlessness, but protected all in their legitimate pursuits. I can assure you that neither they nor the city authorities intend following the lawless example of Cincinnati, in stopping the channels of a peaceful and legitimate commerce, or by suffering others to do it. Their duty is to foster and protect, rather than destroy, and no man from the North coming here to trade—to buy or to sell—need fear any interference with his regular and honest business

Respectfully, R. D. BAUGH, Mayor.

HOW THE NIAGARA IS EMPLOYED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA, OFF CHARLESTON, Sunday, May 12

Last night nothing of importance occurred. The steamer which ran in got aground, as we supposed, but we were obliged to let her go in order to attend to a ship which was coming in.

To day we have been actively employed. Two English ships have been warned off, and an American vessel (the *Porkhill*) has been seized and sent to Philadelphia.

A number of brigs and smaller vessels are moving their way out of Charleston harbor to avoid the blockade.

A few fast gun-boats are needed on this coast, as ships are coming in almost every hour in ballast, expecting to take away cargoes of cotton. N.

STRANGE NEGLECT.

MORRISANIA, Westchester County, N. Y., Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have two sons, who, with many other young men in this district, responded to the first call to arms, and volunteered in the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and went determined to do their duty to their flag and country. They suffered many hardships without complaint, but thought they would certainly be supplied with a uniform, as promised, when they got to Washington. Up to this date, however, they have nothing but jackets and caps, arms, belts, &c. Their clothes have been reduced almost to rags, and they have had to be supplied with pants and boots from home. This, I think, should be remedied, as those who go to fight their country's battles at least are entitled to uniforms. H. B. H.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Regiment, known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, was not inspected yesterday, because the officers had not sufficient notice to enable them to get their men together from different parts of Long Island. The inspection is now ordered to take place on Friday next, and all who have signed the muster roll, are requested to report themselves on or before that day. Now that the Fourteenth Regiment has left for the seat of war, the Plymouth Church Society, it is understood, have taken the Brooklyn Phalanx under its special protection, and will do all that it is possible to secure a proper outfit for the command. A son of the Rev. Mr. BEECHER will go with the Phalanx as Adjutant.

The Seventieth Regiment is still receiving recruits. The commanding officer, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, through Major-General DUERSA tendered the services of the corps to Government some time ago, but as yet it has not been accepted

The friends of private BLACK, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, who was recently accidentally wounded at Washington, will be gratified to learn that by last accounts he was out of danger.

The Company raised in the Eastern District, by ABEL SMITH, Jr.,—son of the Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, and at Annapolis,—is stationed, for the present, at Fort Schuyler.

The employés of the Navy-yard have already raised over $1,000 to aid of the families of workmen in the yard who have volunteered for the war. The Committee meet every evening to distribute and receive funds.

The spacious iron buildings at Greenpoint, erected for the manufacture of Francis' metallic life-boats, has been secured as barracks for troops

Several members of the Twenty eighth Regiment, who refused to take the oath and returned home, were, on Tuesday night, treated to a calathumpian serenade by their friends.

The barracks of the Fifteenth Regiment, at Doughty's Grove, near Jamaica, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The Regiment were to have taken possession on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and the fire was undoubtedly the work of a traitor. The loss, which falls principally upon Col. PRATT, is about $800.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED RAPE.—A man named MICHAEL LYNCH, residing at No. 240 Bay-street, Jersey City, was arrested, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with having, on two occasions, attempted to commit a rape upon MRS. J. RAWLINGS, who resides in the same house. MRS. R. alleges that the attempts were made on the 3d and 11th inst., and that she defended herself with a hatchet. Accused gave $500 bonds to appear for trial.

Marine Losses.

MR. HOMANS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has prepared and published in the form of a monthly pamphlet, a summary of marine disasters, intended for Underwriters. This publication shows, in alphabetical order, the names of every steamer, ship, bark, brig and schooner lost in the month, name of Captain, when and where built, where bound, nature of disaster; also the date of New-York paper giving further particulars. For the benefit of Underwriters, there will be furnished, annually, a *résumé* of the disasters of the year.

The following is a list of vessels reported missing in the months of April and May alone. These vessels are generally "given up" by Underwriters as lost, and are double the number usually missing at this season of the year. It is possible that some of them are in the hands of privateers:

VESSELS REPORTED MISSING.

APRIL.—Ship *Baltic*, Liverpool, for New-York; schooner *A N Jefferson*, Newport, for Tangiers Sound; schooner *Amelia Starkey*, St. Ann's Bay, for New-York; schooner *Chas. Wesling*, Norfolk, for New-York; *Contest*, (Br.,) New York, for Queenstown.

MAY.—Ship *Numer Drei*, (Prus.,) New-York, for Dublin; ship *Stratsfi-ldsaye*, (Br.) New York, for Glasgow; ship *Menonas*, (Br.,) New-York, for Glasgow; bark *Jeddo*, Boston, for Matanzas; bark *Light Brigade*, (Br.,) New-York, for Liverpool; brig *Hudson*, (Br.) New-York, for Londonderry; brig *Milanie*, (Br..) New-York, for Cork; brig *Zenith*, Savannah, for Kennebunk; schooner *Sarah A. Smith*, Newport, for Savannah.

A Salvage Case.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

The selvage case of ship *Alice* has been decided, and the award distributed by the Judge, which is as follows: Mate, "who brought her in," £700; two men who were with him, £700; the owners of the *Edwin*, £700; master of the *Edwin*, £200; the crew of the *Edwin*, £200; Pilot of cutter *Agnes*, £130; the steamer and her crew, £300; the cutter *Scilly*, £20—Total, £2,950.

Further Rioting in Newfoundland.

PICTOU, N. S., Wednesday, May 22.

Further riots have occurred at Harbor Grace, N. F., but were quelled by the troops without loss of life. Some prisoners were taken.

Arrival of the Frigates Nile and St. George.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 22.

The British frigate *Nile*, Admiral MILNE, arrived here on Tuesday.

The frigate *St. George*, with Prince ALFRED on board, arrived here this evening.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 22

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 79; Reading Railroad 15¾; Morris Canal 40; Long Island Railroad 9; Pennsylvania Railroad 37. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10th per cent discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 22

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm; sales 11,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 93¾c @94; 7,500 bushels Kenosha Spring at 98c; 2 500 bushels Milwaukee Club at 98c; 6,000 bushels choice do. at $1. CORN dull at 35c.@36c. WHISKY ½c. lower; sales 100 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; 12½c on Corn, 13½c. on Wheat to New York. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour 65,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 10 000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Corn. 106,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. Superfine $4 50. WHISKY 12½c. PROVISIONS nominal and nothing doing. Exchange steady at ¾; Kentucky money 3 to 5 discount

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 22

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT in demand at $1 40@$1 60. CORN dull at 62c WHISKY unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 22.—*In steamship Africa, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs J D BROWN, New-Orleans; Mr and Mrs. N J. Wilson, Philadelphia; Robert Carter, Thos. Carter, Robert Carter Jr., Samuel J Carter New-York; Mr. Walsh, Nassau; Mrs. Payne and daughter, Baltimore; Mr and Mrs. J M Isemaat, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. J. Burgess, child and servant, New York. Mr. and Mrs G. E. Castillon, Philadelphia; J. J. Pringle, South Carolina; M. Gallet Bordeaux Mr. and Mrs R C. Parsons, two children and servant Ohio U. S. Consul; G Castellon Cigeac; John M. Lewis Mrs. Rachau and maid, New York; Miss Weech Nassau; Mrs Train, England; Wm. Gilliland New-York; Mr and Mrs J. Burnside, Nassau; Mrs M. Colvert Castle Garden; Small Cabin Passengers: L. Jones, Paris; Mr and Mrs. Bruce Burnside, two children and servant Nassau; Mr M. Colbert, child and servant. California: Miss Isabella Cochran Miss W Cochrane, Mrs. R Carter Miss Annie Carter, Mr and Mrs. E H. Gilliland and two daughters, New-York; N A. Destahan, St Louis; A Ferrero and son, Maracaibo; R. H Hobson A C. Anderson, New-Orleans; Abbello, Portugal; J. R Conlin, New York; Capt. Wilson, Boston; B. Lachenis, New-Orleans; A. Gorosliroe, Mexico, B Leman, New York; L. J. Mc Master, Toronto; Andel Valls, Cuba; J Cornelius, J. Gonzales Mexico; C A Barriere Paris Mr. and Mrs. A. Vickers Mr and Mrs A. Heard, George F. Heard, Boston; Major J. S. Abernathy, First West India Regiment; M. Crowley Birmingham; H S. Hawker, Canada West; Henry Beck, Fred Baner, A. Frank, New York; Mrs. Clarkson St. Louis.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Washington, D. C.—B. G. Daniels, Tracy Cowen and J. M. Currier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 17 | Moon rises 7 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 32 | Gov. Island.. 7 21 | Hell Gate... 8 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool. E. Cunard. Kroar (Br..) Little, Liverpool. E. Cunard.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark Fort Monroe, master.

Ships A Child, Boston, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons; Edith Rose, Homans, San Francisco. Jno. J. Earle Taunes, (Br.) Miller, Kingston, ——; Thos. Barwell, Robinson, London; Dunham & Dimon; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool; Wallace & Gulon.

Brig M. A. Forrest, Coogdon Rio Janeiro, Geo. Moke & Co.

Schooners Cornet, (Br.,) Lamb, Halifax. D. K. De Wolf; Euphemia Bayley, Pooce. P. R. S. W. Lewis & Co; Agate Cook, Elizabethport, H Underwood; Sea Ranger Turner, Bangor, R. S. Buck & Co; E. H. Hubbard, Sterling Halford, master; Ellen Conners, Boston. G. L. Hatch; Pare, Cathc

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

The Seventh had a magnificent dress parade this afternoon. The Regiment was reviewed by Gen. THOMAS, United States Army.

The raising of the flag on the Post-office was an impressive ceremony. The speeches breathed the spirit of patriotism and devotion.

JOSEPH HOLT, of Company G, of the Firemen's Brigade, was drowned, to-day, while bathing in the Potomac.

An incident occurred near Fort McHenry yesterday, which is worth narrating. Gen. CADWALADER was passing through the camp, arm in arm with that traitor Marshal KANE. As they passed a squad of the Third battallion of Massachusetts, Orderly Sergeant STARR called out, "Three cheers for the General, but none for KANE." Gen. C. demanded "Who did that?" To which Sergeant S. responded promptly. Then Gen. C. asked if there were any others in the squad who endorsed the call, and every man stepped to the front. Gen. C. ordered the arrest of STARR, but afterwards he was released. Gen. C. will find that Massachusetts men do not so readily forget the 19th of April, and the infamy of Marshal KANE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ZOUAVES.

The Zouaves to-day received the remainder of their Minie muskets and sabre bayonets.

Last night, Col. ELLSWORTH sent out, by order of Gen. MANSFIELD, a large scouting party, who went about seven miles beyond the camp. They were out all night. It is supposed that spies have recently approached the camp from Virginia, and been almost into the city.

They sent out another party this evening to scour the whole country five miles about the camp.

Lieut. BARTLETT'S Naval Brigade was not formally accepted until to-day. It was done by the special order of the President. Lieut. BARTLETT went home to-day, with orders to prepare his command and await further orders.

THE TREASURY LOAN.

The bids for the Treasury Loan will be opened at 12 o'clock on Saturday. I am quite certain that several are up to par, and as the Government is not absolutely in want of money, none but the most advantageous will be accepted.

Gen. MANSFIELD issued orders, to-day, quite late in the afternoon, for all the troops to load their guns, and supply themselves with fifteen rounds of cartridge. The order was promptly carried out, and to night all the soldiers within Gen. MANSFIELD'S military district sleep on their loaded arms, with fixed bayonets. There is much anxiety at the several camps to know the cause of this order, but no one except the commanding officers know anything of it.

The New York Twelfth Regiment have notice of marching orders.

No messenger has yet gone with dispatches to Mr. CORWIN at Mexico, but one will probably go by the next steamer. Dispatches of an important character are now being prepared for him.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO BE OCCUPIED.

I learn to night that Arlington Heights are to be occupied by one of the New-York regiments this week, and that they will be ordered there to-morrow.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, arrived to night.

Col. MIX and Gen WADSWORTH are to have an interview to-morrow morning with Secretary CAMERON. It is very probable that Col MIX'S regiment of cavalry will be accepted.

It is proposed by some wealthy New York gentlemen to organize a battery of mounted mountain howitzers.

The New-York Fourteenth Regiment went into camp to day, near Georgetown. They have a good camp, with all the conveniences.

There was a great gathering at the White House grounds this evening, to listen to the serenade of the band attached to the Michigan Regiment.

The steamer *Freeborn* sailed down the river to-day, to take her position as the flag-ship in the cruising fleet down the Potomac. LEO

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 22.

A special Frankfort dispatch to the *Commercial* says that the House concurred in the Senate amendment requiring the State Guard to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. ROSSEAU made a strong Union speech in the Senate in favor of sustaining the Government. He said he did not consider the Union now dissolved, and he had no fears that it would be. The time had passed for appeals to politicians not to dissolve the Union. Tufts of grass had been tried, and we would now see what virtue there was in stones.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 22.

The House bill to arm Kentucky was rejected, 49 yeas to 42 nays, the Constitution requiring 51 votes to appropriate over $100.

The resolution that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the strife between the United and Confederate States was rejected.

An act amending the State Militia law, by which the State Guard are to swear support to the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, passed 49 against 39.

EXCITEMENT IN MISSOURI.

St. JOSEPH, Wednesday, May 22.

This afternoon, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the Post-office. Soon an excited crowd proceeded to the office, cut the pole down, tore the flag into pieces, threw the pole into the river, and raised the State flag. The latter, however, was ordered down by the leaders of the crowd, who removed the Stars and Stripes. Some threats were made against the Postmaster, but no attempts at execution were made. The crowd then proceeded to Turner's Hall, over which the American flag was waving, and ordered it down, which was complied with without resistance. The assembly soon after dispersed. No acts of violence were committed. Considerable excitement was rife, but comparative quiet is again restored.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, May 22.

Intelligence from various sources show that a number of Unionists arrived from the Border Counties of Missouri have taken refuge in the south-east of Kansas. Some of them give evidence of severe treatment.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, May 22.

The Camp on Federal Hill is in good order, and the troops are delighted with the change.

Several men are sick, but doing well.

The report of small-pox raging is unfounded.

The steamer *Whelden* arrived at Fort McHenry to-day with munitions of War, provisions, and, it is said, troops.

AFFAIRS IN THE CHESAPEAKE

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 22.

The steamer *Whelden* arrived at Fort McHenry to-day with one hundred additional troops and a large quantity of military stores.

The steamer *Georgiana* arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe. The steamers *Monticello, Quaker City, Love Yankee, Minnesota*, and twelve other steamers, were off Fort Monroe.

In the recent engagement at Sewell's Point, five shots struck the *Monticello*, and one (a six pound) shot penetrated the hull above the water line.

It was understood that if Gen. BUTLER brought any considerable force to Fort Monroe, he would be expected to encamp outside the walls.

On Monday and Tuesday several steamers were engaged in cruising near the Virginia batteries, and fired into, but no damage was done. The fire was not returned.

The steamer *St. Nicholas* arrived here to-day from a cruise on the Potomac. Earthworks was passed on Aquia Creek, but no guns were seen. They were probably masked.

The steamer *Georgiana* left here this evening for Fortress Monroe, with the Southern mail, which would not fill a bushel basket. Among the passengers was Col. VAN NESS, Paymaster of the United States Army, with one hundred and forty thousand dollar in gold, for the soldiers at Fort Monroe.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, May 22.

W. W. WISE, Captain of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, left for Washington-day, as bearer of plans and reports concerning reconnoissances made yesterday on the Potomac. He penetrated the enemy's lines at Shepherdstown.

SAMUEL J. REA, a reporter, penetrated the lines at Williamsport. He drew plans of his positions, and reported the same to the General Government.

The Confederate troops at Williamsport have not crossed the Potomac. They had no reinforcements up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

They received two wagon loads of provisions from Martinsburgh to-day. The Governor is determined to establish camps at Easton, and probably also at Erie, Williamsport, Bedford and Uniontown. The policy of establishing camps at Erie and Easton is doubted by military men.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, May 22.

Three 32-pounders arrived this evening. Carriages for them are expected to-morrow.

The work of fortifying Cairo was commenced today, and will be vigorously carried forward.

Gen. PILLOW'S proclamation prohibiting all boats passing Memphis northward, took effect yesterday.

Southern passengers by railroad, report intense excitement at Memphis and other towns. It is reported that some 300 volunteers, with 1,000 musket and six field-pieces, left Paducah, yesterday, for Camp Cheesteau, near the Kentucky and Tennessee line, their ultimate destination being Jackson, Tenn., where Southern troops are concentrating in large numbers.

MOVEMENTS OF KANSAS TROOPS.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, May 22.

Three regiments of United States Volunteers are forming in this city and Lawrence as fast as possible.

Cars are now running between St. Joseph and Western, Missouri, seven miles from here, placing this city within one day's travel from here.

MOVEMENTS OF MAINE TROOPS.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, May 22.

The Fifth Regiment was organized to-day by the choice of MARK H. DONNELL, Colonel; EDW. I. CEDAR, Lieut.-Colonel; SAMUEL C. HAMILTON, of Bridgeport, Major.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 22.

The State Board confirmed to-day the election of the following officers of regiments:

Sixth Regiment.—Wm. Wilson, Colonel; John Creighton, Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Neaby, Major.

Seventeenth Regiment.—Henry S. Lansing, Colonel; Thos. Ford Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel; Chas. A. Johnson, Major.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Robt. F. Taylor, of Rochester, Colonel; Calvin Walker, of Geneva, Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert J. Mann, of Seneca Falls, Major.

Thirty-second Regiment.—Roderick Matheson, Colonel; Francis E. Pinto, Lieutenant-Colonel, George F. Lewer, Major.

The Bank excitement is all over here to-day. The remaining banks are all known to be sound and secure, and the Bank of the Capital, it is said, will resume business.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee are making a move in the right direction when they call for parades of the various regiments now organized and accepted or in process of being organized in this City. But we think that the notice allowed for parades should not be, at the furthest, more than twelve hours. By giving a notice of four or five days, or even three days, there is a possibility that many more men than those regularly enrolled and ready for service may answer to their names on the parade, and thus, even the officers themselves be deceived as to the number of men it may be necessary to recruit. Quarters should be at once provided for accepted regiments, so that the officers and members of the Union Defence Committee may know exactly for how many men rations and equipments should be provided.

STEUBEN REGIMENT AT HAMILTON PARK

Yesterday was a day of great rejoicing among the troops here, from the fact that the orders had at length arrived for the Regiment to march Friday. The men were wild with enthusiasm, and the demonstrations of delight were loud and numerous. Gen. DIX was in favor of having them move yesterday, but the officers were unwilling to go with incomplete camp and other equipage. These articles are now in their possession, and as a sufficient quantity of Minie muskets were received Monday, everything is in readiness to admit of their departure at the day stipulated. Many of the privates, and nearly all of the officers have seen active service, having been in the European war at the time of the German rebellion in 1848-9.

The fact that most of the men is fully evinced from the very little desire manifested that only six of their number have deserted since the acceptance of the regiment by the Government. Col. BARNES, while walking on the street yesterday, was assailed in rapid succession by the congratulations of various officers, privates, and other persons, who, reading the figures "7" on his cap took him to be a returned and gallant member of the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, now in Washington. Capt. F. H. GARNAL, of the same corps, received similar marks of disapprobation while on his way from Washington, where he had been to transact some military business. It is just due to the Seventh Volunteers to say that no man among them is unwilling to put his name down to serve three years. The destination of this body is thought to be in the immediate vicinity of Fort Monroe. The regiment will take up the line of march at 10 o'clock Friday morning, and proceed down the Third-avenue and Bowery to the Steuben House, where a regimental flag, the gift of ladies, will be presented. They will then march to the house of Sergeant-Major SCHNEIDER in the Bowery near Delancey-street, and receive a set of gun de-colors, thence to the City Hall Park, where a United States flag will be presented to the regiment by Judge DALY, in behalf of ladies, the descendants of Baron STEUBEN. From here they will march to the foot of Warren-street, and embark on board the *Ariel* or *Alabama*, it has not yet been decided which. The following are the officers of the regiment Colonel, John E. BENDIX; Lieut. Colonel, Edward KNAPP; Major, Caspar KELLAR; Adjutant, Louis SCHEFFNER; Quartermaster, W. M. WERMERSHISCH; Co. A, Captain, F. A. H. GAEBEL; Co. B, Captain, Hermann SACHS; Co. C, Captain, Chas. BRESTEL; Co. D, Captain, E. PFEIFER; Co. E, Captain, R. ANSELM; Co. F, Captain, Louis H. HOCKHEIM; Co. G, Captain, S. L. KAPFF; Co. H, Captain, J. SCHOLEMEBER; Co. I, Captain, Chas. BETHON; Co. K, Captain, E. WRATZLAU.

The annexed orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS, LANDMAN'S PARK,
SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. STEUBEN VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.—This Regiment will assemble on Friday, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, armed and equipped, with knapsack, overcoat on top of knapsack, complete, to embark for Fortress Monroe.

Every member of this Regiment will report at Company quarters at 8 o'clock A. M.

The line will be formed at 10 o'clock precisely, when the Regiment will march down Third-avenue, down the Bowery to Steuben House, where they will receive a color presented by Mrs. KAPFF and ladies of the Regiment; thence down the Bowery to Messrs. SCHNEIDER & SON'S, who will present the Regiment with a set of camp colors; thence to Grand-street to Broadway, down Broadway to City Hall, where a regimental color will be presented by Judge DALY in behalf of the ladies, descendants and others of Gen. STEUBEN; after the presentation, the Regiment will march to the foot of Warren-street and embark on board the steamer *Empire City*, and proceed direct to Fortress Monroe.

The Colonel, in behalf of self and command, desires to return thanks to the donors of the colors, and promises to give a good account of the Regiment.

By order of JOHN E. BENDIX, Colonel.
LOUIS SCHAEFFER, Adjutant.

DE KALB REGIMENT.

This Regiment, stationed at Yorkville-park, has 800 men, all told. They will be inspected at 12 o'clock to-morrow, on Tompkins-square, by the Union Defence Committee. A party of 120 men left Newark yesterday to join this corps.

ENCAMPMENT AT BELLEVUE GARDEN.

Col. MCLEOD MURPHY is adding men to his Regiment daily. Five companies were mustered, yesterday into the United States service. They depart for Fort Schuyler in a day or two, and will receive their arms there.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The old Arsenal is the rendezvous of the Guard. No regiment in the service, or out of the service, is better officered than they. Many of the officers were in the Mexican war. They are in want of proper equipments, and are very anxious to know the cause of their long detention in their present quarters.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

This Committee were in session yesterday, attending to their multifarious duties, but no further action was taken with reference to the departure of troops. It is thought that two or three regiments will be ready to move by Saturday.

THE STATEN ISLAND ENCAMPMENTS.

The First Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. ALLEN, yesterday received their remaining supply of arms and equipments and are now ready to move. Their muskets are not the kind which ought to be furnished to such a regiment as this is, being the Springfield make of 1840, smooth bore, but they are the best they are likely to get, and they have had to wait a long time even for them. The Regiment will visit New-York to-day and receive the flag presented to them by the City, and attend Col. VOSBURGH'S funeral. They expect to sail for Fort Monroe on Friday, but may not get off before Monday. The officers and men are anxious to see service, and few regiments have been raised that will render a better account of themselves in battle.

Col. WILSON'S regiment continues to wait patiently for their uniforms and their arms, or rather their armament, for they propose to enter the campaign with Minié rifle, two revolvers, a sword and a dirk for each man, none of which they have yet obtained, although this was one of the first volunteer regiments raised. There is a good deal of complaint among the officers and men at the tardiness of the State authorities, but they console themselves with the knowledge that they are not the only ones who suffer, and with the assurance that in a few days they will be all right. Meanwhile they continue to perfect themselves in drill, so far as it can be done without arms, and their marching, counter-marching, wheeling into column, etc., would do credit to the Seventh, or any other Regiment. They are under thorough discipline, have excellent quarters, good rations, magnificent drill grounds, and are perfectly satisfied with everything except the delay in forwarding them "through Baltimore" to the scene of action.

COL. BARTLETT'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

This Brigade is now about five hundred strong, and is quartered on the old Quarantine ground, contiguous to Col. ALLEN'S Regiment, and between it and Col. WILSON'S. There are several detachments of the Brigade in other cities, one of which, numbering about thirty men, arrived at the encampment, from New-Haven, on Tuesday night. Col. BARTLETT got tired of waiting for the State authorities to act, and, accompanied by his associate officers, went to Washington, where his Brigade was accepted, and ordered to report themselves to Gen. BUTLER, at Fort Monroe, on the 28th inst. Col. BARTLETT was expected home from Washington last night, and will immediately get his men in readiness to sail. An order was received yesterday, on a house in Broadway, for 1 000 Minié rifles, and it is expected that the Brigade will be thoroughly equipped and ready to sail by Monday next.

The following orders have been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

The Naval Brigade, two battallons, twelve hundred men, having been accepted by the President, by special orders, will report to Gen. BUTLER in the Chesapeake Bay, by Tuesday, the 28th inst.

The head-quarters of the Brigade are established at the Astor-House, New-York, from Wednesday, the 23d inst., where all the business of the Staff of the Brigade will be transacted.

Officers will report accordingly at nine o'clock Thursday.

Major A. B. HAYES is charged with the publication of this order.

By order of
Col. WASHINGTON ALLEN BARTLETT.
H. D. WHITTEMORE, Lieutenant Colonel.

HEAD-QUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE,
NEW-YORK, May 22.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.

All persons having samples of brogans, blue trowsers, flannel shirts, blue flannel blouses, soft hats, black silk hankerchiefs, red bandannas, watch coats, blankets and camp utensils, which they wish to offer to the brigade, will show samples with prices attached, per hundred or thousand, at the City depot of the brigade, Franklin-square, No. 349 Pearl street

All equipments purchased must be delivered and inspected on Saturday, 26th inst.

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, Colonel.
H. D. WHITTEMORE, Lieut.-Col.

COL. DURYEA'S ZOUAVES TO LEAVE TO DAY.

The Advance Guard, Fifth Regiment, commanded by Col. DURYEA, start to-day for Fortress Monroe. It will leave Fort Schuyler so as to reach this City between 1 and 3 P. M. Landing at the foot of Fourteenth street East River, the Regiment will march to and around Union-square, and down Broadway to the place of embarkation. The command was to have left Fort Schuyler yesterday. Tents were struck, knapsacks packed, and all held in readiness for immediate departure, as soon as the boat, which had been sent for, should arrive. But the boat was waited for in vain. It was found impossible to obtain a suitable vessel on that day, and the Colonel was compelled to postpone the departure till to-day. It is hoped that the Regiment will not be permitted to depart with the cumbersome arms of short range which they now carry. The Union Defence Committee assuredly will see that they are armed with Enfield rifles.

COL. ASHOTH'S BRIGADE.

It affords us much pleasure to learn that Col. ASHOTH is progressing rapidly with the organization of the composite Brigade, to which we called our readers' attention last week.

Col. DE TROBRIAND'S efficient Rifle Regiment, the Gulbaldi Guard, have already attached themselves to the Brigade, and other regiments now in process of formation should hasten to join so promising a corps, under such efficient and capable a leader.

The Council has sufficiency of material at its disposal to complete the number of one or two regiments, should they fall short of the required complement.

The office of the Brigade is at the Astor House, Room No. 20.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROY REGIMENT.

Col. CARR'S Regiment, the Second, embarked on board the steamship *James Adger*, yesterday. At 5 o'clock they marched from their barracks on Canal-street, down Broadway to Pier No. 4, North River. A large number of persons witnessed their departure. Col. CARR rode on a superb black bay horse which had been presented to him by the citizens of Troy. A couple of hundred ladies and gentlemen came to the City from Troy on purpose to see the Regiment off, and will accompany it to Sandy Hook. The whole of the men belonging to this corps are fully armed and equipped.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. VOSBURGH TO DAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL—THE ORDER OF PROCESSION, &c., &c.

The obsequies of Col. ABRAM S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy first Regiment, will take place this day, and in honor of the deceased the public buildings will be closed at 12 M. Flags will be placed at half mast, bells tolled, and one of the largest parades of militia and volunteers ever out on a funeral occasion, will take place.

The body arrived yesterday morning in charge of a guard of honor, and was received at the depot, although at an early hour, by a number of friends and relatives of the deceased. The remains were immediately conveyed to the residence of Col. Vosburgh's father, No. 806 Greenwich-street, where they have since remained in charge of a guard of his comrades, relieved every six hours. The Common Council Committee on National Affairs has issued the following:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

First Regiment Cavalry, in command of Lieut. Col. F. C. DAVIS.

Third Regiment Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. MENCK.

Eleventh Regiment, (Washington Rifles,) Col. J. MATTHOT.

Ninth Regiment, (City Guard,) detachment, Maj. E. L. STONE.

Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Guard Lafayette,) acting as the Guard of Honor, in command of Col. E. LA GAL.

Officers of the First Division not on duty.

Officers of Volunteer Regiments in the City and vicinity.

Officiating Clergyman and the Family Physician, in a carriage.

Hearse, drawn by six horses.

With guard from Washington to each side, and pall bearers outside of them, walking two abreast, one military and one civic.

Immediate relatives of the deceased in carriages.

Members and Ex-Members of the Seventy-first Regiment, in citizens' dress, as mourners.

Sergeants-at-Arms of the Common Council, with staffs of office, in carriages.

Carriage containing Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Heads of Departments in carriages.

Members of Common Council, with staffs of office, in carriages.

Members of the Union Defence Committee, in carriages.

Tammany Society.

Deputation, Home Guard.

Civic Societies and Citizens generally.

The route of the procession will be down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway and Whitehall-street to Hamilton Ferry.

The services at the house, No. 806 Greenwich-street, will take place at 12 M., after which the remains are to be taken to Dr. MCCAUDEY'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, where Rev. Dr. MCCAUDEY and Rev. Mr. STRONG will officiate in special services, after which the procession will be formed as above, and proceed by the route indicated to Hamilton Ferry.

The following gentlemen have been selected as pall bearers:

Augustus Schell, Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, Jr., John Van Buren, T. R. Garland, D. H. Turner, E. Vincent, R. Winne, J. S. Lawrence, H. Mitchell, John R. Briggs. Military—Gens. Hall, Ewen, Spicer, Yates, and Arthur; Cols. Posley, Hincken, Silles, Van Buren and Pierson, Lieut.-Cols. Osgood and Hallock.

The following notices have been received with reference to the obsequies:

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.

Special Order.

The officers of this Division will assemble in full uniform, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to-morrow, (Thursday,) 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of the late Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment. By order.

WM. HALL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. FOSTER, A. D. C.

The members and ex-members of the Seventy-first Regiment are requested to meet at Company F Armory, corner of Thirteenth street and University-place, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., in citizens' dress, black clothes, beaver hats, white gloves—to participate in the funeral obsequies of the late Col. A. S. VOSBURGH.

The First Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel DEVIN, the Fifty-fifth, Col. EUGENE LE GAL; the Eleventh, Col. MAINROP, and a detachment from the Ninth, Major STONE, having volunteered their services for the funeral escort, they will parade, in full uniform, with the usual badges of mourning, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The line will be formed on the Fifth-avenue, right on Twenty seventh-street.

The several corps will be under the command of Col. EUGENE LA GAL, to whom Commandants will report.

The officers of the Brigade not on duty are invited to assemble at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in full uniform, with the usual badges of mourning, at 1 o'clock P.M., precisely.

The officers of the several Volunteer Regiments now in this City are invited to join the officers of the First Division in their last sad offices to our lamented dead.

The Brigade Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Brigadier-General in full uniform, dismounted, at 12½ o'clock P. M. By order of

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES B. SPICER.
CHAS. HENRY SMITH,
Brigadier-Major and Inspector.
J. J. VAN NEST, Aid-de-Camp.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The Regiment, known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, was not inspected yesterday, because the officers had not sufficient notice to enable them to get their men together from different parts of Long Island. The inspection is now ordered to take place on Friday next, and all who have signed the muster roll, are requested to report themselves on or before that day. Now that the Fourteenth Regiment has left for the seat of war, the Plymouth Church Society, it is understood, have taken the Brooklyn Phalanx under its special protection, and will do all that it is possible to secure a proper outfit for the command. A son of the Rev. Mr. BEECHER will go with the Phalanx as Adjutant.

The Seventieth Regiment is still receiving recruits. The commanding officer, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, through Major-General DUERYEA tendered, the services of the corps to Government some time ago, but as yet it has not been accepted.

The friends of private SLACK, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, who was recently accidentally wounded at Washington, will be gratified to learn that by last accounts he was out of danger.

The Company raised in the Eastern District, by ABEL SMITH, Jr.,—son of the Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, and at Annapolis,—is stationed, for the present at Fort Schuyler.

The employes of the Navy-yard have already raised over $7,000 in aid of the families of workmen in the yard who have volunteered for the war. The Committee meet every evening to distribute and receive funds.

The spacious iron buildings at Greenpoint, erected for the manufacture of Francis' metallic life-boats, has been secured as barracks for troops.

Several members of the Twenty eighth Regiment, who refused to take the oath and returned home, were, on Tuesday night, treated to a calathumpian serenade by their friends.

The barracks of the Fifteenth Regiment, at Doughty's Grove, near Jamaica, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The Regiment were to have taken possession on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and the fire was undoubtedly the work of a traitor. The loss, which falls principally upon Col. PRATT, is about $800.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, May 12, 1861.

Your kind favor of the 18th of April should have been answered before, but matters have been so awry, disjointed and uncertain, that I felt too bad to say anything—waiting from week to week, in this feverish excitement, for some particle of hope and comfort to in part to you. But the cloud hangs darker than ever over our Southern land, and now at any moment we are expecting to hear of Virginia's soil reeking with the carnage of civil war. God help us! for a nation which has sown the wind must reap the whirlwind. Full well I appreciate all you say, and the preparations that are going on in your midst. The South, too, has not been behind-hand in arming, and, as you know ere this, Tennessee is with the South; and the 9th of June will tell whether or no she will accept the offer to become, at this time, a member of the Confederation.

My impression is that the vote will be for an immediate union with the Government of the Cotton States. I can only judge of this by immediate surroundings, and although reports are contradictory from East Tennessee, I believe that East Tennessee will go by a large majority for "No separation," but the rest of the State will overpower her and the result will be some sort of connection with Western Virginia and with Kentucky.

My advices from Louisville and Frankfort are such that I am convinced Kentucky will stand true to the Union.

You know from the papers what our Legislature have done about arming the State. Here in Memphis there is but one feeling to be discerned—secession. But at the bottom there is a current of *Union forever*, which, at the present moment, is lost in the fierce high-water tide of excitement, and the flush and ardor of preparation and the political hope and belief of a speedy and triumphant success of Southern chivalry. When reverses come; when food is high and money gone, when the people here can see and know that the North fights only for a *Government* and *not* to free the negro, when the Border States have been ruined in bloody strife, while the Cotton States, as a part of the programme, still keep the conflict far from them; when thus the real objects of South Carolina's leaders fell, then I think it is rather no prophet to conjecture that she does not make the Ohio River a sepulchre for her blood and prosperity at this time; then I think *that the Union feeling* now hid in Tennessee, and burning like a *mountain torrent to sweep the State in wrath and violence.*

I have felt an old and wearied man for the past month, humbled with the feeling that I have no country, for alike I believe neither in ABE LINCOLN or JEFF. DAVIS, and have sometimes thought a Republican government to be a chimera. A stronger look at our nation, now so thoroughly divided—each section arming on a gigantic scale, each section claiming for its side Truth, Liberty and Justice! Whilst the past and present are a certainty, the future is yet to be read—whether civil war can chasten, strengthen and purify a professedly Christian Republic. You and I, my friend, are of the few, I believe, who can thoroughly appreciate South as well as North, and would have had a different settlement of the difficulties. We two can estimate at what cost and who will now be the victors. There can be but one result. The Federal Union—the Government of our country was not made for a day, but for all time. The Stars and Stripes will again wave from every house-top throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and remain floating in the breeze, the hope of the world, the pride and glory of generations yet unborn; but oh, my friend, at what a terrible sacrifice of blood and treasure. God help Tennessee—God preserve our common country.

Your friend ever, B.

MEMPHIS TRIES TO BE HONEST.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication.

MEMPHIS, May 14, 1861.

To Hon. R. D. Baugh, Mayor, Memphis:

Many parties North are deterred from buying cotton in our market, fearing seizure, detention, and probably confiscation, by the citizens or authorities of Memphis or the State of Tennessee. Will you please state in reply what the feelings or intentions are of the people of this city in regard to all legitimate trade.

Yours, respectfully,
BAYLISS & GUTHRIE, Cotton Brokers.

MEMPHIS, May 15, 1861.

MESSRS. BAYLIS & GUTHRIE—*Gents:* Your note of yesterday is before me. In answer I have to say that I have heard of no intention, or thought of any of our citizens to seize or confiscate cotton or any other agricultural product brought here by citizens of the South and sold to citizens of the North. Some weeks ago, our people appointed a "Committee of Safety," from among our most prudent and intelligent men, to whom was given the authority to protect all in their just rights, whether from the North or the South; and, up to this date, they have permitted no lawlessness, but protected all in their legitimate pursuits. I can assure you that neither they nor the city authorities intend following the lawless example of Cincinnati, in stopping the channels of a peaceful and legitimate commerce, or by suffering others to do it. Their duty is to foster and protect, rather than destroy, and no man from the North coming here to trade—to buy or to sell—need fear any interference with his regular and honest business.

Respectfully, R. D. BAUGH, Mayor.

HOW THE NIAGARA IS EMPLOYED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA,
OFF CHARLESTON, Sunday, May 12.

Less night nothing of importance occurred. The steamer which ran in got aground, as we supposed, but we were obliged to let her go in order to attend to a ship which was coming in.

To day we have been actively employed. Two English ships have been warned off, and an American vessel (the *Parkhill*) has been seized and sent to Philadelphia.

A number of brigs and smaller vessels are making their way out of Charleston harbor to avoid the blockade.

A few fast gun boats are needed on this coast, as ships are coming in almost every hour in distress, expecting to take away cargoes of cotton. N.

Marine Losses.

Mr. HOMANS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has prepared and published in the form of a monthly pamphlet, a summary of marine disasters, intended for Underwriters. This publication shows, in alphabetical order, the names of every steamer, ship, bark, brig and schooner lost in the month, name of Captain, when and where built, where bound, nature of disaster; also the date of New-York paper giving further particulars. For the benefit of Underwriters, there will be furnished, annually, a *résumé* of the disasters of the year.

The following is a list of vessels reported missing in the months of April and May alone. These vessels are generally "given up" by Underwriters as lost, and are double the number usually missing at this season of the year. It is possible that some of them are in the hands of privateers:

VESSELS REPORTED MISSING.

APRIL.—Ship *Baltic*, Liverpool, for New-York; schooner *A N Jefferson*, Newport, for Tangiers Sound; schooner *Amelia Starkey*, St. Ann's Bay, for New-York; schooner *Chas. Whiting*, Norfolk, for New-York; *Contest*, (Br.,) New-York, for Queenstown.

MAY.—Ship *Nuncr Dei*, (Prus.,) New-York, for Dublin; ship *Strathfieldsaye*, (Br.) New York, for Glasgow; ship *Memonah*, (Br.,) New-York, for Glasgow; bark *Jedda*, Boston, for Matanzas; bark *Light Brigade*, (Br.,) New-York, for Liverpool; brig *Hudson*, (Br.) New-York, for Londonderry; brig *Milanie*, (Br.) New-York, for Cork; brig *Zenith*, Savannah, for Kronebuck; schooner *Sarah A. Smith*, Newport, for Savannah.

FIRE IN THE PORT SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.—About 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the three-story stone building, No. 29 Pine-street, occupied by the Surveyor of the Port. The fire originated among some waste paper upon the ground floor, destroying the best of the first story, while the upper ones suffered considerably from the smoke and water. The firemen, however, succeeded in speedily extinguishing the flames.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; M. Myers, British Vice-Consul to New-York; L. B. Crocker, of Oswego; N. Hobson, of Tenn; E. P. Root, of Auburn; G. Yates, of Liverpool; T. Downer and family, of Boston; S. W. Tillinghast and J. W. Fuller, of Troy; and W. Lance, of London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. Henry Wilson, of Mass., and A. B. Williams, of N. Y.; C. Innes, of Pokeepsie; Col. Henry Morgan, of Aurora; N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; and J. Owen, of Detroit, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. D. Bright, of Indiana; S. Riggs and family, of England; A. M. Harrison, of the U. S. Coast Survey; R. N. Dobell, of England, and J. A. Wheelock, of St. Paul, are at the Brevoort House.

W. Tibbetts and O. P. Buell, of Troy; H. A. Hoyt, of New-Jersey; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; W. A. Van Duzer, of Chicago, and E. Pratt, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Baron Steenbrug, of Russia; G. W. Wilder and lady, Galveston, Texas; and Ernest Scheidt, of New-York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

S. P. Holabird, of the U. S. A.; Stephen Whitney, and Mr. Prime, of New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Major Dennis, and J. J. Davis and lady, of Ireland, and J. R. Edwards, of London, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. Saroston, of the U. S. A.; F. E. Fullerton, of Vermont; L. B. Fox, of England; and A. W. Simpson, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. D. Nye, of Shanghae; W. S. Hazen, of the U. S. A., and C. Vivesath, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

A Salvage Case.

LONDON, Friday, May 10.

The selvage case of ship *Alice* has been decided, and the award distributed by the Judge, which is as follows: Mate, "who brought her in," £700; two men who were with him, £700; the owners of the *Edwin*, £700; master of the *Edwin*, £200; the crew of the *Edwin*, £200; Pilot of cutter *Agnes*, £130; the steamer and her crew, £300, the cutter *Scully*, £20—Total, £2,950.

Further Rioting in Newfoundland.

PICTOU, N. S., Wednesday, May 22.

Further riots have occurred at Harbor Grace, N. F., but were quelled by the troops without loss of life. Some prisoners were taken.

Arrival of the Frigates Nile and St. George.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 22.

The British frigate *Nile*, Admiral MILNE, arrived here on Tuesday.

The frigate *St. George*, with Prince ALFRED on board, arrived here this evening.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 22

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 79; Reading Rail road 15¾; Morris Canal 40; Long Island Railroad 9; Pennsylvania Railroad 37. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10th per cent. discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm; sales 11,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 93½c@94; 7,500 bushels Kenosha Spring at 93c; 2,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at 95c; 6,000 bushels choice do. at $1. Corn dull at 35c.@36c. WHISKY 20c. lower; sales 100 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; 12½c. on Corn, 15c. on Wheat to New-York. Imports—8,000 bbls. Flour 65,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 22.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. Superfine $4 50. WHEAT 124c. PROVISIONS nominal and nothing doing. Exchange steady at par. Kentucky money 3 in 5 discount.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 22.—*In steamship Africa, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3018 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

The Sacred Soil of Virginia to be Invaded.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO BE OCCUPIED.

Arrival of Gen. Butler at Fort Monroe.

Probable Movements Against Gosport Navy-Yard.

The Rebel Battery at Sewell's Point Again Shelled.

Estimates of the Forces of the Rebels in Virginia.

STARTLING REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Gen. Sandford to Command the New-York Troops in Washington.

A Marauding Party of Virginians Repulsed from Maryland.

RETURNS OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

The Army sets its face Southerly to-night. The Seventh, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth, New-York, and the Rhode Island Brigade, will fold up their tents to-night, and by to-morrow morning they will be upon the sacred soil of Virginia. They will probably take up their quartere on Arlington Heights, where they will throw up entrenchments. They took provisions in their knapsacks for a four days' campaign. The "Pet Lambs" move to-night down the river, five miles, to a point opposite Alexandria. They were overjoyed when they received this glimpse of a right smart chance for a fight.

The steamship *Pocahontas* and the river steamer *Mount Vernon*, sail to-night down the Chesapeake. They will be gone a week. The detachment of the Seventy-first, under Lieut. PENNERGAST, goes on the *Mount Vernon*. They will sail almost direct for Fort Monroe, in order to support the forces there, in case of a movement on the Gosport Navy-yard. I am authorized to etate that there are now two hundred and fifty thousand men under arms that are in the pay of the United States Government. Tbese are all equipped, or will be by Saturday night. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

The War Department hae issued orders for the immediate witbdrawal of all the regular troops from New-Mexico and Utah. There are about two thousend in the former Territory, and ouly five hundred in the latter. If Government contemplatee any vigorous movement to recover and hold the line of military posts on our Southern frontier, the troope can be spared from New-Mexico, otbwise, in the event of their withdrawa., that Territory will afford the fillibusters, among the rebels, a convenient point of rendezvous from which to precipitate their raids upon Sonora and other Mexican Provinces.

But the removal of the small force from Utah will prove a fatal blunder, as it will leave the great overland routes to California and Oregon unprotected, and invite aggression both from lawless Mormons and hostile Indians. After the 1st of July our entire mail communication with California ie to be by the Overland Mail *via* Salt Lake City. The presence of even a small body of troops, representing the dignity and power of the Government, will in a great measure prevent depredatione on this mail and passenger route, which otherwise will probably be broken up. The Transcontinental Telegraph line and Pony Express, of conree, mnet share the eame fate. These troops, if tbey come, cannot arrive before October, and then the cost for transportation will greatly exceed that of organizing a new force of twice its number.

It is to be hoped that the War De partment will review its decieion, and not leave euch vast interests without the small amonnt of protection now enjoyed, and which should be treoled rather than curtailed.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A reliable gentleman, who stayed a day in Harpea's Ferry in the early part of this week, gives the following information: that the number of troops actually qnartered in Harper's Ferry itself haa been pretty correctly etated lately in the papers, but thet the actual number of troops accessible, and within striking distance of the ferry at a few hours' no)ice, is not far from fifteen thousand men, well armed, well provisioned, and well paid in current benk bills of the banks of Virginia. Their coffee has been sent all the way from New-Orleans, at which city there waa a large supply.

There are eome one thoueand Kentuckians there armed with the rifle, bowie-knife and the Indian tomahawk; also a thoneand Arkansas men, armed with rifle and bowie-knife. Both of these volunteer forces had a fight recently, in which eeveral were killed; and the Kentuckians, more eepecielly, like the South Caroliniane, are desirous of meeting the men of Maseachusetts.

The Maryland Heights, opposite Harper'e Ferry are strongly fortified with Columbiade, and manned by a large force of Confederate troope.

The Railroad Bridge is mined, ready for the insertion of the fuse.

Provisione are abnndant, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Some threate are made of cntting off the present coal trade from Cumberland to Baltimore.

My informant, who is thoroughly reliable, saw some Enfield rifles in the hands of the troops, said to be a portion of a large importation recently arrived from New-Orleans.

Forward movements have already been made into Maryland, to within a few miles of the Pennsylvania line, in that part of the State where Maryland ie nerrowest.

A number of Baltimore gentlemen are acting as officers of the C. S. A. at Harper's Ferry.

All the way from Grafton to Monocscy Bridge, save on the Cumberland section, the Virginians have posseession of the Beltimore and Ohio Railroad, and have mined the other bridges, as they have the one at Harper's Ferry.

Tbe rebels report the daily manufactnre of two hundred and fifty rifles at the rifle works near the Ferry.

A MOVEMENT EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY.

A camp is eoon to be formed at Charlottesville, Va., in the unoccupied rooms recently vacated by the University students. There is unusual activity among the troope in camp and herracks here to-night. Some of the officere eay they are about to move to Chambereburgh, Penn. If I might be permitted an opinion, I would predict an invasion of the sovereignty of Virginia by Federal tr oops, within the next forty-eigbt hours. I believe Gen. SCOTT has knowledge of tbe proposed invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confedsrates, and will mset it by giving them something to do at home. That JEFF. DAVIS has long entertained the idea of invading the North by a sudden movement, carrying devastation before him, with a view of forcing the speedy acknowledgment of the Confederate independence, I know from unquestionsble authority. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

A letter from Virginia statee that there are between fifty and sixty thousand men under arms in that State, chiefly posted at Richmond, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, or within hail.

It is also stated that private advices confirm the report of large arrivals of arms at the South from abroad. These were shipped from Europe early in April, consisting of over 200,000 muskets and rifles, and ample supplies of powder, percussion caps, and machines for making the latter.

A private company has been formed at Alexandria, to convey letters North, as after next week all letters destined North will lie over at that city. Mail intercourse with points north of Virginia will cease the 1st of June.

The Post-office Department has as yet taken no action, in view of the contemplated Southern mail arrangements.

Appearances indicate that the separate offers for bonds or treasnry notes, and alternative offers for the former at current rates, and for the latter at par, will exceed the $9 000,000 called for. The desirableness and importance of this result creates some solicitude that it may not fail of being realized.

Much speculation is indulged as to the movements of troops for actual service, but those who it is presumed are best acquainted with such matters say that no invasion into the heart of any State is now contemplated, and that the operations will be principally confined to the recapture of the public property which has been seized on the seaboard, and in the maintenance of the defensive works still in possession of the United States. Much deference is paid to the views of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and it is known he is not restive to make any forward movement unless with preponderating chances of success. There may, however, be modifications of his present policy, dependent on circumstances.

JOSEPH CASEY, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a Judge of Court Claims, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the "secession" of Judge SCARBURGH, of Virginia.

A passenger from Annapolis states that the Wiman's steam gun was brought there last night, and will probably be sent to New York.

Many of the reports relative to the movements of troops are not confirmed by those having the direction of military affairs.

Mr. HIARADO, the New-Granadian Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States under that Republic, under the recent convention, has arrived here.

Col. THOMSON, formerly Engineer in-Chief, N. Y. S. M., who has been for two months noting military movements, pr poses to raise and equip a battery of mountain howitzers, at private expense if necessary, and attach it to some first class accepted regiment.

This afternoon a beautiful and rich national flag, the gift of patriotic ladies of New-York to the Seventh Regiment, was formally presented to that corps through Gen. THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Army, who delivered an address in entire harmony with the interesting proceedings. Col. LEFFERTS, in receiving the flag, eloquently responded. A large concourse of persons were in attendance, among whom was the President of the United States. The raising of the flag was, of course, greeted with deafening huzzas, accompanied by the music of the regimental band, to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The President has also appointed the following Surgeons in the Navy: Jacob S. Dungan, Charles F. Fahs, Samuel F. Cowes, Edward Shippen, William Lowber, Phineas J. Harwitz, Wm. D. Harrison, Chas. Martin, Francis M Gunnell. James Shubdard, Sallen Eogles, and Benjamin Freeland. Samuel Raymond has been appointed Postmaster at Andover, Mass., and Darwin Wells at Paterson, N. J.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Tuesday, says that Lieut. PATOT, of the Confederate steamer *Lady Davis*, on Sunday morning, about ten miles from Port Royal, boarded the ship *A. B. Thompson*, from Savannah, bound for New-York. This vessel, just arrived on Saturday in ballast from Antwerp, and cleared immediately for New-York On examining her papers the commander of the *Lady Davis* found her clearance not properly signed, and only vouched for by the Deputy Clerk of the Savannah Custom-house. The ship was taken into Port Royal, and is detained to await orders from the proper authorities.

Many merchants of Charleston were preparlog to visit European marts for personal selections of supplies, and opening correspondence and direct trade.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated 16th inst., to a mercantile house in Charleston, says:

"The *Ocean Eagle* has been captured by the privateer *Calhoun* and conveyed into that port. The *Ocean Eagle* is said to be a Medford built vessel, and is valued at about $50 000."

A dispatch in the Petersburgh *Express*, dated Norfolk, Tuesday, says:

"The Yankee steamers opened fire again on our batteries at Sewall's Point this morning. The fire was returned with all the energy which patriots, defending their own soil, could bring to bear. The steamers finally retired for a rest. No damage was done. This afternoon the Lincoln steamers returned and opened fire on Sewall's Point There was heavy cannonading for some time, when the Yankees becoming satisfied retired with their steamer to the mouth of the James River. No damage was done on our side, but the result to the Yankee craft if unknown."

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

A letter from a Boston ship-master, dated Havre, says the ship *Matilda*, of Charleston, Capt. CONNOR, which arrived there April 29, from Charleston, had the Palmetto flag flying, but was not allowed to enter the dock until the stars and stripes took its place.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 23.

Recent expoeures made by the independent portion of the Prese of this city, regarding the evident peculations in the army supplies of this State by contractore and those in power, have led to an investigation by the United Statee Grand Jury. Two blankets were taken before them to-day; one a flimsy article, weighing one pound, six ouncee, the same as has generally been supplied to the Pennsylvania troops at the cost of $3 60. The other was a Massachusette troop blanket, thick, warm and closely woven, weighing seven ponnds. So shameful has been the treatmsat of many of the three months volunteers, that most of them will certainly return home as soon as their terms expire, unless the State authorities show a better disposition to protect them from speculators, and fears are en ertained of their demoralization.

This state of affairs is most deplorable, especially from the fact that Pennsylvania has been most liberal in war appropriations. It appears from bills presented thst essenst pants are supplied the voluntee s many of which wear out in two days or a week. Thsy cost the State $5; and blouses made of shaddy, with pents, $10. As the subject has now been agitated, and public feeling ealisted, there are prospects of a speedy reform.

The Scott Legion Regiment are prepared to leave the city in the morning, but will probably not proceed further than Suffolk park, which has just been vacated by the Ohio troops, to encamp before proceeding South.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTLER AND STAFF.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Old Point, reports that Major-General BUTLER and Staff had arrived at Fortress Monroe at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were received with the customary military honors. There was a grand review of the troops in the evening, the parade line, four thousand men, streiching across the parade-ground of the fortress. The spectacle was magnificent, and there was great enthusiasm among the men.

It was understood at Fortress Monroe that the *Minnesota* was to make an attack at Sewall's Point Battery to-day from the sea, whilst an efficient land force would be sent in small tugs from the fortress to effect a landing and capture the battery at all hazards.

A large number of vessels, prizes, &c., are detained at Old Point; so many that the captain of the *Adelaide* says, that there is great difficulty now in effecting a landing. The rough weather and constant rise has nearly demolished the old landing.

The British ship *Albion*, bound to Baltimore, with 600 tons of railroad iron, has gone ashore near Cape Henry, and will be a total loss, with the exception of about 40 tons of iron. The Virginians having removed the Cape Henry Light, and built a fire on the beach some half a mile away, deceived the captain, causing the disaster.

THE ACTION WITH THE SEWELL'S POINT BATTERY.

From our Own Correspondent.

FORT MONROE, Va., Monday, May 20, 1861.

The *Star*, formerly the *Monticello*, one of the war vessels employed by Government in Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, had a very brilliant engagement with a battery of the "rebels of Virginia."

The *Star* took up her position about 4½ miles from Fort Monroe, and about 870 or 900 yards from the battery she engaged. In an hour and three-quarters she fired 115 shell, as near as I could tell, dismounting two or three guns of the battery, and finally reducing the remaining one—a rifled cannon.

That a number were killed and wounded we are certain, from the yelling and confusion that exists when the shells exploded among the guns, but of course it will ever be impossible to find out the number.

The *Star* changed her position continually, so as to deprive the rebels of one of the benefits they had derived from their shots, by destroying the range, which of course several successive shots would give them. Several volleys from Minie rifles were fired, covering the side of the vessel with their marks; some passed through the state rooms, a number of which are above deck. A shell from the rifled cannon passed through one of the officers' state room, destroying the arrangement of the servants, and probably would have had a mortal effect on any one in them. One exploded in the coal-bunker, dashing the coal around quite lively. Several other shots took effect, but caused no injury.

Two men were wounded by splinters broken off by the passage of a shot through the pilot-house. They are walking around to-day, so they could not have been hurt much.

From the fort could be distinctly seen the splash of the balls and shells as they struck around the gallant little *Star*, the rebels shells from her bursted just where they intended they should. It seemed as if they could plant a shell precisely where they wanted to every time.

The hard battery spoken of is on Sewall's Point, on the opposite side from Fort Monroe. It cannot be seen from the latter place.

Altogether, it was a brilliant affair. A flag of truce was sent up to Norfolk on Saturday, by the Flag officer. I understand that it was not allowed to pass beyond Craney Island, but a boat belonging to Norfolk carried a navy officer to that place. The object in view was bringing away a number of families who wished to come. The *Keystone State* was led to receive them.

As I am writing this the boat is passing alongside the *Keystone State*,—I suppose transferring those who are glad enough to get out of the clutches of the Secessionists.

The steamer mentioned above is still here. Why she is waiting I cannot find out.

The *Georgiana*, from Baltimore, arrived this (Tuesday) morning. I suppose she will make regular trips to this place. She brought an immense mail.

The Vermont Regiment is quartered in the Hygeia Hotel. All the troops are in good health and spirits.

The *Cambridge*, from Boston, with about 400 recruits for the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiments, has just arrived. Mr. W. WOODWARD, from New-York, is also here.

[Interpolate.] It is known this morning that quite a number were killed by the firing of the *Star*.

One hundred and ten women and children came from Norfolk in the propellor, under the protection of a flag of truce. This I have just found out. The *Keystone State* did not go out on account of the violentstorm raging. COMFORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

REFUGEES FROM NORFOLK ARRIVED AND ON THEIR WAY.

The United Stetes steamship *Keystone State*, S. D. FRENCH commanding, from Wasington and Fortress Munroe, 22d inst, arrived yesterday. She spoke steamship *Quaker City* in the Chesapeake.

The following vessels were at Fortress Monroe: Frigates *Minnesota* and *Cumberland*, brig *Perry*, steam gunboats *Star* and *Yankee*.

The *Keystone State* towed out from Fortress Monroe the British bark *Hiawatha*, of and for Liverpool, loaded with tobacco, which had attempted to run the blockade. Lieut. RUSSELL and a prize crew from the *Minnesota* are in charge of her They were detained from the 18th to toe 22d, waiting for refugees, and on account of bad weather, transferred this following refugees to the Baltimore Mail steamer *Georgiana* on the 21st: Mrs. McHugh and two children, Mrs. Mary Burke and three children, Mrs. Anna Oake and one child, Mrs. M. A. Preckct and son, Mrs Catharine Moore, Mrs. Mary Russell and child, Miss Mary Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and five children, Mrs H C. Turner and three children, Mrs. Catharine Hassan

The following are the persons brought to this City: Mrs. Col. De Relsy, five children and nurse; Mrs. Capt Dyer, four children and nurse; Lieut. Baylor, wife and two children, and nurse; Mrs. Maxwell.

REFUGEES.—Miss Mary Riley, Miss Delia Leonard, Mrs. Mary Welsh, sister and two children; Mrs. Catharine Barry and five children; Mrs. Michael Hall and two children; Mre B. Mallboney, Mrs Margaret Curran and two children; Mrs M. O'Connor and two children; Miss B. Joyer, Miss Kate Wynne, Mrs. Jane Carroll, Mre E A. Butt and two children; two children of James H Hardwich; Mrs. Mary Senisr, Charlee H Pettit, Mrs Mary Greenwood, Mrs. Ellen Nelson and two children; Mrs Mary Hainsworth, Mrs Agnes Lau le and four children; Mrs. Catharine Lyon and three children; Mrs. Sarah McDonald and five children; Mrs. E. H Smith and four children; Mrs. V. Whi e and two children; Mrs. Martha Barnard and three children; Mrs. Margaret Rank and four children; Mrs. Rosenberg, Miss Brockner.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 23.

In the Senate, Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which lies over one day, that, in order to advise the next Legislature of the popular will, secession or no secession be voted upon by the Kentuckians the first Monday in August.

The Legislature adjourns to-morrow.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A FEW RETURNS ONLY RECEIVED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23.

We have a few returns from Virginia. Grafton County gives 429 against 1 for secession. Taylor County will give about 700 mejority against secession. Harrison County, about 1,000, and Wood County, about 1,600. Martinsburgh, Berkley County, gives about 700 majority against secession.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 23.

The city, to-day, cast 2,595 votes against the the ordinance of secession, and 89 for ratification. Nothing satisfactory can be heard, to-night, from the western counties.

SENATOR MASON ON THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following letter from Senator MASON appesrein the Winchester *Virginian* of the 22d:

To the Editor of the Winchester Virginian.

The question has been frequently put to me, What position will Virginia occupy, should the ordinance of secession be rejected by the people at the approaching election? And the frequency of the question may be an excuse for giving publicity to the answer.

The ordinance of secession will throw the State of Virginia from the Union, with all the consequences resulting from the separation. It annulled the Constitution and the laws of the United States within the limits of this State, and absolved the citizens of Virginia from all obligations and obudience to them.

Hence it follows, if this ordinance be rejected by the people, the State of Virginia will remain in the Union, and the people of the State will remain bound by the Constitution of the United States, and obedience to the Government and the laws of the United Statee will be fully and rightfully enforced against them.

It follows, of conrse, that in this war now carried on by the Government of the United States against the seceding States, Virginia must immediately *change sides*, and, under the orders of that Government, *turn her arms against her Southern sisters.*

From this there can be no escape. As a member of the Union, all her resources of men and money will be at once at the command of the Government of the Union.

Again: For mutual defence, immediately after the Ordinance of Secession passed, a treaty, or "military league" was formed by the Convention, in the name of the people of Virginia, with the Confederate States of the South, by which the latter were bound to march to the aid of our sister, against the invasion of the Federal Government. And we have now in Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, and at Norfolk, in face of the common enemy several thousand of the gallant sons of South Carolina, of Alabama, of Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi, who hastened to fulfil the covenant they made, and are ready and eager to lay down their lives, side by side, with our sons in defence of the soil of Virginia.

If the Ordinance of Secession is rejected, not only will this "military league" be annulled, but it will have been made a trap to involve our generous defenders in the hands of their enemies.

Virginia remaining in the Union, duty and loyalty to her obligations to the Union will require that those South in forces shall not be permitted to leave the State, but shall be delivered up to the Government of the Union; and those who refuse to do so, will be guilty of treason, and be justly dealt with as traitors.

Treason against the United States consists, as well "in adhering to its enemies and giving them aid" as in levying war.

If I be asked, what are those to do, who in their consciences cannot vote to separate Virginia from the United States—the answer is simple and clear—honor and duty alike require that that they shall not vote on the question if they retain such opinions they must leave the State.

None can doubt or question the truth of what I have written, and none can vote against the ordinance of secession who do not thereby (whether ignorantly or otherwise) vote to place himself and his State in the position I have indicated. J. M. MASON.

WINCHESTER, Va., May 16, 1861

THE BLOCKADING FLEET AUGMENTED.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

The steamship *Mississippi*, Com. MERVINE, sailed this forenoon for the South.

The armed steamers *South Carolina* and *Massachusetts* will follow in a day or two.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A SECEDING NAVY OFFICER

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

The *Mississippi*, which sailed this forenoon, has returned and anchored off the Navy-yard She had proceeded but a few miles down the harbor, when it was discovered that in repairing the engines, about two inches of the delivery pipe, through which the water from the condensers was forced out of the side of the ship, had been cut out and, in its place, a joint of gum and canvas substituted, which it should have been a slip joint of iron or other metal. The defective part gave way, pouring a flood of water into the ship, when the engines were immediately stopped and the anchor thrown out. Temporary repairs were made, so that she was enabled to return, but lost a 6 00 pounder anchor by the parting of a cable.

MICHAEL QUINN of Virginia, late Chief Engineer in the Navy, superintended the repairs on the *Mississippi*. It is stated that he recently resigned, returned to Virginia, and his name stricken from the navy roll. It will take a week to repair the machinery.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States troops belonging to the regular Army, that are now on their way to the Department of the East from Western ports, will mostly be concentrated at the National Capital, orders to that effect having been issued some time since from the War Department. The vanguard of the army which it has been decided on to send into Virginia, under certain circumstances, will consist of regulars, and, to make it as effective and efficient as possible, all soldiers available will be mustered under its command.

Matters at the military and naval posts in this neighborhood continue brisk, but there is no new movement to record. At Governor's Island the usual drills, and the rifling and boring of columbiade, occupy the authorities. Fort Hamilton is quiet and country like about 200 men being in the quarters. Bedloe's Island has been made as formidable as the resources at the disposal of the authorities would permit.

At the Navy-yard, work on the *Montgomery* and *R. R. Cuyler* goes on speedily; the battery decks of the *Daylight* are going up; and the *Wabash's* place in the stream is taken by another craft The guns of the *Roanoke* commenced to go on board yesterday Last evening crews for the United States steamers *Montgomery* and *Cuyler* were mustered on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and await orders to join those vessels.

Recruiting for the army is slowly recovering this week, but toe number of men enlisted is, of course, not near so great as before the opening of the volunteer rendezvous. At Chatham and Cedar streets, a few were received on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday. They are now on the island. In Boston, Philadelphia, and Rochester, business remains nearly as usual. The office in Baltimore is getting more men than any other at present; and Adjutant THOMAS is debating the propriety of opening others there.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, May 23.

But one additional case of malarious fever has occurred at Chambersburgh since yesterday. This resulted fatally.

So far as ascertained, the Tenth Regiment of Virginians, from Williamsburgh, have not yet attempted to cross to the Maryland side. They were reinforced last night by a company of cavalry from Martinsburgh.

Six piecee of artillery will positively arrive to-night.

There are bitter complaints from Lancaster about the Commissariat there.

Three regiments of troope from York are expected to march to Baltimore and Frederick in a few days.

Campbell's Flying Artillery returns to Chambersburgh immediately, and a reconnoitering party will be sent into the linee of the Virginians.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

The Legislature wae prorogued this afternoon by the Governor. There were fifteen bills and two resolves passed during the session, all of which had reference to the present condition of the State and country.

Many of the members donated their pay to the Massachusetts Volunteer Fund, and the session closed by the members singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs.

The People's Convention at Dedham to-day, unanimously nominated B. F. THOMAS as successor to Mr. ADAMS, from the Third Congressional District.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

DEFEAT OF A PARTY OF VIRGINIANS.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Thursday, May 23.

On Wednesday night a party of Virginians attempted to capture a ferry-boat on the Potomac near Clear Spring, Md. Notice was given the Union men of Clear Spring, three miles distant, who turned out to guard the boat. During the night the Virginians seized the boat, and were fired upon by the guard, and when midway across had to abandon the prize and escape in a skiff It is reliably ascertained that two Virginians were shot. The ferry-boat returned to the Maryland shore.

No reinforcements have reached Williamsport. All is quiet here.

UNION STATE CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23

The Union State Convention was in session here to-day. It was largely attended, and most of the counties were represented. There was great enthusiasm.

A series of resolutions was adopted in favor of unconditional Union, and denouncing secession in the strongest terms, pledging the State to sustain the Government in the exercise of all constitutional powers, for vigorous, active and successful means of crushing rebellion. There were only two dissenting votes to the resolutions.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 23.

The train from Philadelphia arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning with 500 recruits for Washington, also one Company of the Twelfth Regiment of New-York, 90 men. The latter marched through the city to the Washington depôt. The recruits remained and the cars passed through.

GEN. PATTERSON with his officers and staff, reached Fort McHenry yesterday, in the steamer *Whilden*.

Col. MCKENRAE'S Regiment goes to Patterson Park in the eastern suburbs of the city, to-morrow. This is a splendid location, very high and healthy.

Col. LYLE'S Regiment will go inside Fort McHenry to-morrow.

Col. Lewis' Regiment will remain encamped on Federal Hill. The change has greatly improved the condition of the sick. Only some half dozen are in the Hospital now, and they are doing well.

A number who were sick at the former camp became convalescent under the influence of the high and airy position they now occupy.

THE SPLIT IN BALTIMORE.

There is a most unfortunate difference between the Union men in the Fourth Congressional District of Baltimore—one, too, which may lose them the coming election. A few evenings since, Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS was nominated for reelection to Congress, his principal competitor being Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, who received 14 votes to Mr. Davis' 48. The Baltimore *American* at once threatened a bolt, and has ever since been urging Mr. Davis' friends to withdraw his name, affirming that there were a large number of voters who would not support him under any circumstances. On Monday evening, Mr. DAVIS addressed his constituents, accepting the nomination. He indignantly denied the insinuations that this honor had been secured by packing the Convention, and defied the power of his enemies, private or public, he had accepted the nomination, and meant to stand by it, and he had been put forward, too, on the basis of "unconditional" adherence to the Union, and the understanding that he would stand in the way of no one of that stamp who might be presented before him. Mr. DAVIS then defended his vote for Mr. PENNINGTON as speaker of the House, repudiated the idea that he had ever encouraged secession at the polls, and then decided at length his course in refusing to vote for the Crittenden Compromise, which he declared was on the Breckinridge Platform in disguise. It was simply impracticable, he declared, he preferred Mr. CORWIN'S amendment, which granted all that the Southern States could ask or hope to get. Mr. DAVIS then applauded the firm stand taken by Gov. HICKS, and declared that "there was no such thing as the right of secession. If a body of men had seized territory belonging to the United States, he was for punishing them summarily, whether they were Spaniards or Americans, and if such fellows were still amenable to the laws and the Constitution, he was for enforcing those laws at every hazard. With the exception of carrying out his views for three years, as Mr. LINCOLN'S acts had been constitutional, and in the way ready to defend on the ground of necessity. The mission of the volunteers would be to defend the Union men in the disloyal States, and this must be done at every hazard." Mr. DAVIS spoke for two hours and ten minutes, and was frequently applauded.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY publishes a card in reply to an invitation from the voters of the Fourth District, asking him to run as an independent Union candidate. He says that he consented to the use of his name in the first place very reluctantly, and that as there are already two Union candidates in the field, he cannot think of distracting the friends of the Constitution still further. He declares it to be for the best interests of Maryland to stay in the Union and to do all she can to maintain it. But the course which he recommends is not to secure to the country a change of Administration which shall place the public affairs in the hands of the great conservative power of the nation."

PATRIOTIC AMERICANS ABROAD.

A BATTERY OF WHITWORTH GUNS PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A battery of the celebrated Whitworth guns, twelve-pounders, with ammunition and carriages complete, has just arrived in this City, as a present to the Government from patriotic Americans abroad. The battery is consigned to HENRY F. SPAULDING, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, and HENRY A. SMITH, who have already informed Secretary CAMERON of its arrival, and that it lie at the disposition of the Government. Each one of the guns bears the following inscription:

"From loyal Americans in Europe to the United States Government, 1861."

Our countryman, Mr R. G McILVOY, at present residing in Manchester, deserves great credit for his energetic efforts in raising funds for the purchase of this battery. We understand that prompt action came near a monopoly of the manufacture of the Whitworth guns to our Government. Would it not be well for the Union Defence Committee to make immediate inquiries into the expediency of taking some action towards this end?

REPORTS FROM NEBRASKA

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 23.

Gov. BLACK, of Nebraska, who has been in this city for a day or two, left this evening for Pittsburgh, where he will probably take some active part in the present military movements. He reports that considerable apprehension exists in Nebraska Territory of Indian hostilities during the coming Summer. The Sioux and Chayennes have joined forces for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnees, which will involve the whites, as the latter tribe are within the settlements. In view of this fact, and also to offer protection to the frontier forts, the Indian Agencies, and to overland emigration, which promises to be unusually large this year, Gov. BLACK strongly urges that a regiment of volunteers be raised and mustered into the United States service, and be stationed in different parts of the Territory. He has already called the attention of the War Department to the necessity of such a movement, and consulted Gen HARNEY in relation thereto, who, it is understood, approved the plan.

MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 23.

The *Leader*, the Government organ, to-day says there will shortly be 50,000 Enfield rifles in the Province, in view of marauding expeditions on our frontier from bodies of men who will not be ruled by the Washington Government, and recommends that the militia be placed on a better footing immediately.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, May 23.

The Governor has located his camp at the Farmers and Mechanics' Institute ground here, where four regiments are to encamp. Ten or twelve companies are expected here from Philadelphia this week.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

FURTHER IMPORTANT SEIZURES FROM THE SECESSIONISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 23.

The steamer *J. C. Swan* was seized, yesterday, at Harlow's Landing, thirty miles below this city, and brought to the arsenal, by order of Gen. LYON. This is the steamer that brought the arms from Baton Rouge which were captured by Gen. LYON, at Camp Jackson. Measures will be taken to effect the legal confiscation of the boat. About 5 000 pounds of lead, *en route* for the South, were also seized, yesterday, at Ironton, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, by order of Gen. LYON. Some resistance was offered by a party of citizens, and several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was hurt. JOHN DYAS and his fellow-prisoners were released from the arsenal on parole yesterday.

The *habeas corpus* case of Capt. MCDONALD was resumed to-day before Judge TREAT, United States District Court. The case was ably argued by District Attorney JONES, for the respondent, and Messrs. WRIGHT, DAVIS and WHITTLESEY for petitioners. The ground that the United States Attorney took was, that the petition set forth that the petitioner had been arrested by military authority, without legal process. He cited precedents that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the military authority in time of war or of rebellion had the power and might arrest persons in array against the Federal Government for treason or alleged treason. Messrs. WRIGHT and DAVIS replied in support of their proposition, that the United States District Court had power to execute this writ, that it was the greatest protection of freemen in case of legal arrests, and under no circumstances could it be denied to a prisoner. Many authorities were quoted on which the Judge took notes and stated that he would carefully consider the matter, and give his decision probably to-morrow. Great interest is felt in the result.

MOVEMENTS OF OHIO REGIMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 23.

Two Ohio Regiments under Gen. BOOK, who for some time back have been encamped at Suffolk Park, started South this morning by railroad.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE TROOPS.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, May 23.

The First New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. TAPPAN, leaves for Washington on Saturday morning, *via* Worcester.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON May 22 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER.—Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, of New-York, having reported for duty, will assume the immediate command of all the regiments of his State within the District of Columbia, reporting directly to general headquarters. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

E D. TOWNSEND Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M.,
WASHINGTON May 22, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The foregoing special orders from the head-quarters of the Army are promulgated for the information of the Division.

By order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD.

GEORGE W. MCARELL, Division Inspector.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

JEFF DAVIS' LETTERS OF MARQUE.

The Mobile *Mercury* publishes the following copy of the letters-of-marque which JEFF. DAVIS is trying to issue:

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.

1. The tenor of your commission, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States," and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," a copy of which is hereto annexed, will be kept constantly in your view. The high seas referred to in your commission. You will understand generally to refer to the low-water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league, or three miles from the shore of countries at peace with the United States and the Confederate States. You nevertheless are to execute your commission within the distance of the shore of the nation at war with the United States and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation, if permitted to do so.

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral Powers, and the usages of civilized nations, and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication in the proper cases.

You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or menace in, with the view to deprive such vessels of their crews or the passengers, other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

3. Towards enemy vessels and their crews you are to proceed in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterize this Government and its citizens.

4. The master and one or more of the principal persons belonging to the captured vessels, are to be sent as soon after the capture as may be, to the Judge or Judges of the proper Court in the Confederate States, to be examined upon oath touching the interest of property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time, are to be delivered to the Judge or Judges, all papers, charter parties, bills of lading, letters and other documents and writings found on board; and the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the commander of the captured vessel, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, subtraction or embezzlement.

5. Property, even of the enemy, is exempt from seizure on neutral vessels, unless it be contraband of war.

If goods contraband of war are found on any neutral vessel, and the commander thereof shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the vessel left at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of contraband goods shall be greater than can be conveniently received on board your vessel in which case the neutral vessel may be carried into port, for the delivery of the contraband goods.

The following articles are declared by this Government contraband of war, as well as all others that are so considered by the laws of nations, viz:

All arms and implements, serving for the purpose of war, by land or sea, such as cannons, mortars, guns, muskets, rifles, pistols, pistols, petards, bombs, grenades, balls, shot, shell, pikes, swords, bay nets, javelins, lances, horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war.

Also, timber for ship building, pitch tar, resin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, wrought iron and planks only excepted.

Neutral vessels conveying enemies' dispatches, or military persons in the service of the enemy, forfeit their neutral character and are liable to capture and condemnation. But this rule does not apply to neutral vessels bearing dispatches from the public ministers or ambassadors of the enemy residing in neutral countries.

By the command of the President of the Confederate States. ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

FORM OF BOND

Know all men by these presents, That we, (Note 1)—— are held and firmly bound to the Confederate States of America in the full sum of (Note 2)—— thousand dollars, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas, application has been made to the said Confederate States of America, for the grant of a commission or letters of marque and general reprisals, against the ——— (Note 3) or vessel called the ———, to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the Confederate States on the

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM FRANCE.

The State of Europe—Hungary—Immense Armament of France—The Police System of Paris—The Emperor's Secret Body-Guard—Anecdotes of Garibaldi's British Legion, &c.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening, May 7, 1861.

Although within the last few days the Bourse has been comparatively brilliant, and the Government newspapers write peace articles, I cannot see that any of the war-threatening cloude which lowered over Europe in the Spring have disappeared. The news from Poland and Italy is far from reassuring, and the latest intelligence from Hungary is decidedly bad—nay, alarming. It is quite certain that the Diet of Pesth repudiates the smooth words of the Emperor of Austria's speech, as conveying a hope of sufficient concessions, and there is great probability that the announced determination of the Emperor to collect the taxes by force will be resisted per force. I have good grounds for knowing that M. DEAK, the moderate man in the Diet, has lost his influence, and that M. TELEKI, his adversary, is now looked up to as the leader of the national party. Letters from Vienna state that the Austrian Government is reverting to the diabolical policy which it followed in 1848—that of exciting the peasants to rise against the landlords. The people now, however, are more enlightened than they were, and it is more than doubtful whether this dodge will answer its villainous purpose a second time.

With such news as the above from Pesth and Vienna, great importance must be attached to the announced meeting of GARIBALDI and KOSSUTH at Turin, coupled as it is with the news that all the leading Hungarian officers have left Turin for the head-quarters of the legion in the South. Probably this week will not expire without the question of peace or war in Hungary being solved.

The Paris Bourse to day was uneasy, on account of the Vienna news, and the rents fell 25c.

With reference to the prospects of peace or war, I am enabled to give you an important piece of private information. There are at this moment 75,000 more men on the effective strength of the French army than are admitted by the budget now before the Corps Legislatif. This fact has been discovered after laborious investigation by the Budget Committee, and will make a great sensation when it comes to be known and discussed in the Chamber, which it will be.

On Saturday evening, as Mr. BOWES, the correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, was sitting in the Café de la Bourse, talking with a friend about the trial of the publisher and printer of the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet, which had taken place in the morning, he observed a man sidling up to him, staring rudely, and evidently listening to the conversation. The correspondent's friend asked the intruder what he meant by staring in that way, and sternly ordered him to go back to his own table. "Oh!" said the fellow with a chuckle, "you are saying things that you should not—I have heard you"—and thereupon he left the *café*. Ten minutes afterwards the landlord of the *café*, consternation depicted in his countenance, came to the correspondent and said that the Commissary of Police wished to speak to him. Let him come in, was the prompt answer. No, said the master of the *café*, he will not come in; he says you must go outside to speak to him. Mr. BOWES went outside, and was then addressed by the functionary to the following effect. "Sir, I know who you are; you are drawing up a report of the trial at the Correctional Chamber, which is not allowed to be published in France. Of course, we do not pretend to prevent the English journals from publishing what they like; but you have no right to be talking of these forbidden things in a public *café* in Paris, and it is my duty to ask you for your name and address, in order that I may draw up a *procès verbal* against you. Between ourselves, I am very sorry that this has happened, for I was listening to a charming piece at the Opera Comique when I was sent for." Here is a pretty illustration of the French spy system. A spy goes out of his way to overhear the conversation of two gentlemen, talking together in a low tone, and with no desire to attract attention, and then finding them saying nothing treasonable, (or at least in itself) pounces on them for talking politics in a public place, and thinks the matter so important that he rushes to disturb his chief, who was enjoying his evening at a theatre, in order that the material may be drawn up for a prosecution. This is not all. The correspondent left the *café* immediately after the visit of the Commissary. But half an hour afterwards the spy returned, accompanied by a dozen police agents, who watched the *café* till past midnight. The letters of several London correspondents were seized in the Post-office that night, on account of their containing reports of the trial, but in spite of all precautions very full reports arrived to the *Daily News* and *Herald*. These petty acts of espionage in *cafés* have not, I must in candor admit, been frequent lately. Indeed, since Nov. 24, I have remarked how much more freely people speak than they did. But the Orleanist demonstration has thrown the French Government off its balance and frightened many of its agents from their propriety. Queen AMELIE's private secretary coming from England with letters to her friends, was arrested, and the letters taken from him. I hear, however, that he was not kept long in custody.

Last week I was a witness to a curious scene in the Champs Elysées. The Emperor had been to visit the exhibition of modern artists, and as he was coming away, the carriage with his suite, which should have followed immediately behind him, was delayed by some accident to the harness of one of the horses. The Emperor looked back out of the window of his carriage with an expression of nervous anxiety. Suddenly, and quick as a flash of lightning, at least a dozen individuals, of common appearance and in all sorts of *bourgeois* mechanic and workingmen's dresses, rushed towards the Emperor's carriage and surrounded it. Some of the crowd fancied for an instant that an attack was being made upon the Emperor. But their respectful salutes and the Emperor's smiles proved at once that there was nothing of the kind. These men of heterogeneous appearance form part of the Emperor's secret body-guard, who mix with the populace wherever he goes, and are armed with poniards for his defence. Most of this trusty band are Corsicans.

You may probably have some recollection of certain lamentable, not to say disgraceful, squabbles which took place last year among members of the British Legion at Naples. These have just been brought to the attention of the English public in Paris, in a highly comic form. There lives, and has for many years lived here, one CHARLES ALEXANDER SCOTT, whom travelers in Italy have frequently come across as Captain, Major, Colonel, and sometimes as General SCOTT. The military rank which he is now contented to assume is that of simple Captain. But in London and Paris he is universally known as "Dollar SCOTT"—a cognomen given him very many years since on the occasion of a "smart" transaction in Mexican dollars—quite foreign to my present story—which is said to have been the foundation of his now large fortune. One of the incidents of the dissensions above alluded to was, that this Dollar SCOTT, being at the time an officer in GARIBALDI's service, was assaulted by Lord SEYMOUR and other officers of the Legion, and beaten within an inch of his life. I have no personal acquaintance with him, but I know him by sight, and certainly his maimed, crippled and disfigured state is shocking to behold. I know nothing of the rights of the story. Dollar SCOTT, instead of being, as injudicious friends represent him, a gentleman of fortune, "belonging to one of the most distinguished families in England," is, in point of fact, "a Jew, a money-lender, and a betting man." But these qualities afford not the slightest justification to a British Lord for half killing him. He may have a very good case, and, if so, he would not fail to get heavy damages in an action against Lord SEYMOUR in London. But, unfortunately, he has been so ill advised as to lay his grievances before the public in such a shape as to raise a great presumption that he must be in the wrong. He has put himself in the hands of a person calling himself Mr. H. BESKELEY HAMILTON, who dates a circular from No. 236 Rue Rivoli, and professes to be a "Solicitor." But his name is not in the London law list, and I understand his only title to be a Solicitor is the ridiculous one that he "solicits" for subscriptions to the British Free Schools. This Mr. HAMILTON, who, to show his legal character, writes all his private letters on paper headed with the words "*In Re*," printed in majestic gothic letters, impanelled a jury of his own choosing in his own office, and there made a speech to them like a counsel stating a case. After his opening speech, he proceeded to examine his own client, and the leading questions, put together with the client's answers, are published in the form of a pamphlet, as evidence against third parties not represented before the volunteer jury! This pamphlet has been sent to all foreign correspondents in Paris, in the expectation that they will constitute themselves the advocates of Dollar SCOTT, and enlist public opinion in his favor. I, for one, shall wait till I hear the other side.

M. MOLINI, the well known librarian of Florence, has just opened some splendid reading-rooms on the Boulevard Montmartre, next door to the Theatre des Variétés. They are plentifully supplied with newspapers in all languages, are light, cheerful, well ventilated and furnished with luxurious carpets and arm chairs. There is nothing like them in Paris—they beat GALIGNANI'S old establishment into fits.

FROM SPAIN.

How the Troubles in the United States are Regarded—A Comparison of Maritime Forces—The Printing Question—The Proposed Annexation of Portugal, &c.

MADRID, Spain, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

Although Spain is still ruled to-day in spite of the constitutional forms of her Government, according to the principles and ideas of the superannuated absolute monarchy, there is happily no doubt that the vast majority of her people are devoted to the triumph of the modern principles of liberty. You will not therefore be surprised to hear that the news of the separation of the United States has deeply afflicted the Spanish liberals and democrats. They have immediately comprehended the nature of the relations and affinities which exist between the American aristocracy, proprietors of human beings, and the European aristocracies, combatting directly and indirectly for the maintenance of their feudel rights. The joy which the clerical and ultre retrograde journals of Spain no longer seek to conceal in publishing the lamentable events of the American Union, is a proof of the libaricide hopes inspired in Spain by the treasonable attempts of the proprietors of slaves at the South. The men of the retrograde party, at the head of which are Queen ISABEL and the King-consort, say now, without reserve, that the Ministry ought to impose upon San Domingo all the old monarchical institutions which are so much hated by the citizens of Cuba and Spain hereself. Probably their wishes will be attended to, as O'DONELL obeys blindly the will of the Queen, and the San Domingan chiefs seem to be easily corrupted by the bait of decorations, dignities and riches, which are promised to them in in the name of the Catholic faith and the monarchy.

The same journals which represent the aspirations of aristocratic and official Spain, have been publishing a list of the maritime forces of the Spanish Government, which they say are superior to those of the United States. Here they are; 2 ships-of-the-line, (one is rotten and condemned,) 7 frigates, of which 4 are screws, 6 corvets, of which 4 are screws; 8 brigs; 20 schooners, of which 15 are screws; 26 side-wheel steamers, among which some of from 350 to 500 horse-power, (English,) 18 steam transports, mostly from 1,000 to 1,500 tons burden; not to mention a considerable number of small vessels, gun boats, &c. Besides these, there are being constructed at present, 1 line-of battleship and 9 frigates, of from 30 to 50 guns, all screws, of which 3 will be finished in two or three months. One iron-cased screw-frigate, of 5,000 tons burden, is being built at one of the Spanish yards, and another near Toulon, in France; and $12,000,000 have just been voted by the Cortes for new constructions in their own yards and in foreign countries. The number of heavy screw-frigates is to be raised to 19.

One of your own citizens, whose name is justly celebrated in Europe as well as America, Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, Naval Constructor of New-York, was induced, through a sentiment of artistic pride and emulation, to offer to build one of these new frigates in competition with the English, French and Spanish builders who will be employed, confident that he could win for himself and his country the glory of constructing the best ship of them all. But he was repelled and given to understand that his services were not needed, simply because he is from the United States and his ship-yard is in New York. The reason given for not confiding any work to be done in the United States at present, was your interior disturbances, and this may have had some effect, but Mr WEBB'S performance of his contract was guaranteed by Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co., of London, and after seeing his splendid frigate, the *General Admiral*, built for Russia, and hearing Mr. WEBB'S explanations of his plans and calculations, no doubt at all remained with Spanish officers of his ability to perform all he was willing to undertake. Nevertheless, work has been given in preference to builders in England and France, in every respect his inferiors.

A thing of the same kind happened last year to another New Yorker, Mr. PHINEAS BURGESS, who offered to build for this Government a balance floating dock, like those in use in your port. Notwithstanding this was a purely American invention, and Mr. BURGESS had been connected with it from the start, and had built many docks with uniform success, the Spanish Government, after examining all his plans, decided to give the contract for building this dock to somebody in England who had seen the American dock, and may, perhaps, succeed in making one. We shall see.

The Spanish newspapers boast to-day that their marine forces in the West Indies are already superior to the whole navy of the United States.

No doubt the United States, with or without a civil war on their hands, are in a condition to defy all attacks and all injuries on the part of Spain, but the reactionary tendencies of the Government of this country, and the little disguised sympathies of the clerical and high Catholic aristocracy for the Slavery oligarchists of the States of the South, are of a nature to cause reflection in the minds of all true liberals. The leaders of the Spanish people are the first to show uneasiness on this account.

The discussion of the law against printing has continued this week, and given occasion for the Ministry to manifest in open Parliament a store of ignorance and false data on this subject, even more surprising than the law itself; especially in reference to the condition of the Press in England and other countries, the Minister of the Interior has made a most lamentable exhibition. Messrs. RIVERO and OLOZAGA have vindicated, in noble and eloquent speeches, both the liberty of free printing and free speaking, and their voices, with those of CALVO ASENSIO and GONZALES BRAVO, have made an impression which even the certain vote of the Chamber in favor of the law will not alter. The law is morally dead before it is born, and the wound the Ministry have received by it will hardly be healed. I told you last week that a clear majority of the Chamber were employees of the Government, holding their places at the will of the Ministers. This will explain to you why the bill will pass, and yet the Ministry be severely damaged by its passage.

The journalists of the Opposition, to the number of sixty, united to give a banquet to these orators, at which the strongest language was freely used in favor of liberty and democracy. A lady, whose rare talent as a poetess and writer, has made her name one of the most popular in Spain, Donna CAROLINA CORONADO, associated herself with this *fête* given in honor of the liberty of writing, by addressing a letter to the members of the committee, which was read in the midst of the most vivid enthusiasm.

The union of Iberia has been for a long time the dominant idea of a numerous party in Spain, who wish to see the whole Peninsula united under one Government.

It is well understood that though Spain would be benefited by the annexation of Portugal, Queen ISABEL will never wear the crown of Don PEDRO V. Quite the contrary. Spain is ready to give the crown of united Iberia to the Portuguese family, as more constitutional and less absolutist than their own dynasty, but Don PEDRO does not seem much disposed to listen to the project for the present. I suppose he is afraid, and if he is, he ought not to be troubled about the matter. In fact, this movement in Spain, which is real and deep, is not affection for him, nor even anxiety to annex his little kingdom, but it is a real and fixed purpose on the part of Spaniards to get rid of their own Queen and dynasty; and they will do it. But at present they are looking about with a candle lighted in the daytime, to find somebody or something to set up in its place. I happen to know that the search is not yet successful. Nevertheless, the fate of the present reigning family is already reduced to a mere question of time and opportunity. The revolution may be so strong and so universally agreed upon before it breaks into light, as to be consummated almost without a struggle, but the fact of its existence and future irresistible development, you may regard as certain.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Col. ANDERSON is expected here to-day or to-morrow. The Mayor, Councilmen, and most citizens of Louisville, will give him a most cordial reception. His native County of Jefferson has no more honored and beloved son. We will welcome him back to our midst. We are most proud of this noble patriot and exalted hero. His patriotic services will be needed in this State and city. He is just the man to be stationed in this place. Tens of thousands of Kentuckians will, if need be, rally around him to protect the honor and the interests of the Government, the cause of the Union, and the families and frailties of Union men, on his native soil. He will easily enlist enough Federal troops for home service to obviate any necessity of calling troops from the Free States.—which some might resent as infringement of their "strict neutrality," and others would resist as "Abolition invasion," and snatch as excuse for calling secession troops from Tennessee.

The Administration has acted most wisely in stationing Gen. HARNEY in Missouri, and Col. ANDERSON in Kentucky. We now more than ever feel that both these States will continue substantially safe. The Unionists of both will soon be so organized, drilled and armed, and so inspired with one and the right spirit, that they will stand irresistible and indisputable masters of their respective soils.

However, the Disunionists in Kentucky, as in Missouri, don't despair yet. They will vainly struggle on for mastery. They can't advance another inch, but they are too mad to foresee their manifest doom. There is quite a disunion element in the Kentucky House. Secession in Kentucky, while now professing neutrality, strives for an indirect secession act, for practical independence of the General Government, and "alliance" with JEFF. DAVIS. It aims, through indirect legislative enaction, to aid and comfort the rebels by sending them supplies on the railroads to Nashville and Memphis, to control those roads for secession uses, and for the sudden invasion of this State and city by armed secession hordes. But, the House, as the Senate—going, perhaps, as far as possible under the present secession pressure—declares for a "strict neutrality," in some degree compatible with Kentucky's Federal relations, intended by the Unionists, to checkmate and disarm Kentucky Secessionists, to uphold Kentucky Unionists, to prevent disunion and war on the slave line, to preserve the internal peace, to keep off the Southern filibusters whose leaders have marked Kentucky for their fighting-ground, to avert the necessity of calling for Northern troops, and to prevent the transportation across Kentucky soil of contraband of war. At all events whatever be the Legislature's construction of "strict neutrality," none less Union than this will be endorsed by a controlling majority of Kentuckians. They will stand by Col. ANDERSON.

The Secessionists have backed down from $6,000,000 to $3,000,000 for arming the State. I doubt whether the Legislature will appropriate over $1,000,000. If they do they can't raise it by taxation, or otherwise, in less they appoint, as I think they will, a Military Board of sensible Union men, who will distribute the arms and munitions they purchase only to those uncertain of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, as of Kentucky, and will put under the same two oaths as every member of the State Guard, of the Home Guard, and of any other company of Kentucky militia. Under this arrangement every secession company will be disbanded, and every secession soldier or officer resign or be dismissed from service. The people of Kentucky will dispense with the services of any who desire to ignore the existence of the Government of the United States, or decline to swear primary and paramount allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. PONTIAC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 17, 1861.

The Legislature of the State has suspended the action of all courts of law in this State, for one year. This, in addition to a law suspending specie payment by the Kentucky banks, has been proposed as a relief measure. The general opinion here is that they will produce the opposite effect, laying us open to the enforcement of payments by creditors in other States, while here it will be impossible to collect a debt by legal process.

The course of MAGOFFIN in refusing troops to the General Government has been reluctantly commended. The refusal on was worded so as to real, that under the peculiar circumstances of civil war, the course of the Governor be approved.

It appears that the Legislature is about doing away with the armed neutrality idea, and the Union men now advocate only a "*strict neutrality.*" A resolution was recommended by a Committee to the effect that "the State should take no part in the civil war, but should during the contest occupy the position of strict neutrality." This was adopted by a vote of 69 to 26 in the House. This branch of the Legislature stands fixed—49 for Union and 43 for secession. The Union majority are fixed and determined, while the minority is wavering. The Union men do nothing without consultation, and each act is unanimous, while the opposite is the truth in regard to the other side. This determination on the part of the Union men, and the strict neutrality idea have frightened the Disunionists. Finding the lines becoming so closely drawn around them they now advocate the armed neutrality with which they have suddenly fallen in love. They say it admits their State Rights doctrine, and is opposed to LINCOLN, and are therefore willing it should be passed. But they are too late. The State won't be armed. The *Courier* of this date sees this, and rails at the Union men for insincerity. The editor says in his letter from the Capital:

"But, gentlemen, the Opposition party in the Legislature do not mean what they say. They are insincere in their professions. There are men here who do not intend voting one dollar towards arming the State. I say it with regret and mortification, that the conviction is lastening itself on the mind of every one, that there is a party in the Legislature, and parties outside, who intend to bind the State hand and foot, and at the proper time hand it over to the tender mercies of the Black Republican Government at Washington. The developments of a few days at most will test the accuracy of our suspicions. Let us see what kind of a war bill they will give us, if any."

The City Council of this city, refused to vote an appropriation for the reception of Col. ANDERSON, for which they are much condemned. A few four and pork men in the Council effected the defeat of the resolution. One of the Council, forgetting parliamentary rules, called them traitors, and such like offensive terms. Nevertheless, Col. ANDERSON will be received by a spontaneous demonstration of the people of his native State and County, which will be honorable to him.

The city of late presents a beautiful appearance. Flags are flying in all directions, over public and private buildings, and on the banks of the river. Almost every public vehicle coming into the city, is graced by one flag or more. But not one traitor flag floats in the vicinity.

The two boats of which I wrote, and which were to have been stopped at New-Albany, concluded not to make the trip, and the freight was returned to the owners. Trade by the river is nearly stopped. CHAS. B. COLTON, our new Surveyor, appears determined to execute the laws, and prevent these shipments.

The working-men of the city came near taking the performance of the surveyor's duties into their own hands. They at one time resolved to compel the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to cease its shipments South, and indeed did do so for several days; but flour and pork merchants, who are mainly interested in the trade South at the present time, opened two depôts for the distribution of as much bread and meat as the poor people needed. These depôts are now crowded daily by the poor.

It is thought now that this new proposition in the Legislature, to maintain a "strict neutrality," will end in an embargo being laid on the Nashville Railroad by the State authorities.

Rumor has it that BENTON DUNCAN, a trader, who took a party of men from here to Harper's Ferry, to fight against the Government, will leave soon, *vid* New-York, for Europe. He has received notice from prominent Union men that it would do for him to return here. A man named BUCKLEY, General of the Knights of the Golden Circle, has hastily departed under a similar notice. KENTUCKIAN.

AFFAIRS IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 20.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 14th inst., in an article styled "The South's View of its Own Resources," you very truly remark: "We are convinced that the great danger of the party upholding the Government is in *undervaluing the resources of the enemy.*" In support of this statement, I beg leave to instance the enormous shipments South of produce and provisions by the Illinois Central Railroad, during the last Fall and Winter. It cannot have escaped the observation of your intelligent readers, that while, owing to the depressed finances of the country, many roads in all sections of the country have fallen off greatly in their receipts, those of the road in question have more than doubled. A daily line, for New Orleans, of the largest class of steamboats, was made to connect with freight trains at Cairo. Other boats, from various river towns and cities in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, made regular trips to the same point, getting their entire load at Cairo. Yet the produce accumulated in the warehouses and depôts of the Company, and in the stores and wharf-boats at the city landing, to the amount of thousands of tons—there not being craft on the river, not otherwise employed, to take it away fast enough. Yet Cairo is but one of many points on the Western waters whence shipments have been made South during the past six months. I think an examination of the statistical data which can be obtained to substantiate this statement, would open the eyes of our friends in the East, who believe and hope that the South are by this time nearly starved out.

Considerable amusement is afforded by a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that "Gen. SCOTT has sent orders for the fortification of the *heights* at Cairo, commanding Bird's Point." The most elevated natural point in Cairo is not sixteen inches above high water, and can no more command Bird's Point than it can command the moon. The only elevated points or portions of Cairo are artificial embankments, of which character are the levees.

For reasons which I cannot now set forth in detail, Cairo is by no means the secure or strong point that many newspaper correspondents represent. The mere concentrating of five, ten or twenty thousand men at such a position, no matter how brave they may be, does not and cannot render it impregnable. In these times of Minié rifles and rifled cannon, it is a question of *science*, and not of numbers, and the whole defences of the place should be under the supervision of one of our accomplished officers of the Engineer Corps. The point on which Cairo is built is at all times a *peninsula*, and, in high water, completely insulated—the narrow causeway of the Illinois Central Railroad being the only communication with the back country. It can be demonstrated that the track of this railroad and the levees can be swept and enfiladed for miles, and the inhabitants and soldiers in Cairo, ha they five or ten thousand, slaughtered like cattle in a pen, by shot and shell from batteries on the Missouri and Kentucky shore. C. E.

FROM CAIRO.

We have news from Cairo to May 17. Up to that date, no deaths had occurred in the camp at that place, but there had been upward of 600 cases of diarrhœa and pneumonia at Camp Hardin, thirteen miles above, a few of which had proved fatal. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* describes the presentation of a flag to the Chicago Artillery, and says:

"Efforts were made to have Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, who arrived in town the day before, remain and make a speech on the occasion, but for reasons which he considered sufficient, gracefully acknowledging the compliment, refused. To this connection I will mention that he expressed his satisfaction at the movement of the Government in sending troops to this point, and would hit itself battle, as he had ever done, for the preservation of that Union which to him was dearer than life itself. He believed that Tennessee still loved the Union, and that if to-day an honest vote was permitted, a majority of 50,000 patriot voices would confirm his opinion.

It is plain to be seen that a reaction is going on in both Southern Kentucky and Missouri. At Paducah, which a short time since was considered a rank secession town, the secession flags are being hauled down, and the smothered Union sentiment is beginning to be heard on all sides.

To return to the blockade, I will mention that a considerable amount of provisions was taken from the steamer *Jno H. Dickey* night before last, destined for Columbus and Hickman, after which the boat was allowed to proceed on her way.

Yesterday, the *Democrat*, with a large cargo of produce and provisions, for Paducah and other points in Kentucky, was all wed to pass without any interference with her freight.

The *Autocrat*, en route to Louisville, was examined here last evening, but nothing of an incendiary character was found aboard. She was filled with passengers.

The Ohio at this point continues to rise rapidly, and is now several inches higher than the last rise. There is twenty feet of water in the channel to St. Louis, and rising.

The *Cairo Register* of the 17th says:

Such special instructions have been received, by the authorities here, from the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, if executed to the letter, render the blockade of this port thorough and complete. Everything now, of a *vegetable* character, hay, oats, etc., is included in the list of contraband articles, and, from indications so far, we are inclined to the belief that the ports of Columbus and Hickman are embraced in the list of those intended to be affected by the blockade. This impression is strengthened by the fact that a lot of hay intended for Columbus, was taken from the packet *R. P. Cheney*, Wednesday night, and some corn and other freight intended for Hickman, taken from the *J. H. Dickey* during the day yesterday. As the steamer *Democrat* was permitted to pass yesterday with corn, etc., for Paducah, it is probable that commercial intercourse with that point will remain undisturbed, unless there are reasons for believing that articles contraband consigned there are intended for transhipment South. But for ports in the seceded States not one pound of provisions, or any article that will be considered as capable of furnishing aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government will be permitted to pass, unless it assumes an outward shape that shall deceive the surveyors here. This, henceforth, may be implicitly relied upon, and its truth might as well be accepted now as hereafter.

THE RETURN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me the use of your columns to say a few words on the subject at the head of this article. There has been much said in private conversation, both by friends of the members of the regiment, and by others not so friendly, condemning the return of the regiment at the expiration of the period for which they were sworn in, viz., thirty days—and there have been occasional allusions made to the same topic, and in the same strain, in that public Press. A late number of the TIMES contained a communication, in which it was stated, "*they would be hissed through Broadway.*" I have heard the same observation from many persons.

My own opinion has been against the return of this regiment under present circumstances, and so I have in the most strenuous terms urged upon my own relatives and friends attached to that corps. There are, however, may peculiar circumstances which not only entirely justify their return, but which should forever shut the mouths of those who indulge in any sneers on the subject. As to the latter point, it may be sufficient to say, that those who are disposed to sneer would have a better right to do so *after they themselves have offered to take the place of the regiment, by enlisting for the war*;—and if they want to hiss they had better try it on, *face to face* with the regiment, or any of its members, after they have returned.

There has been a great deal of fulsome adulation of this regiment, in which our whole community, including the Press, have participated. For this the regiment cannot be responsible, and I know that it has been quite as distasteful to them and to their best friends, as it has given occasion for sneering to others. It is enough to say, however, that so far as the State of New-York is concerned the Seventh Regiment was *the first in the field*. They were especially called for by the Government for a distinct duty, i. e., *to protect the Capital*; with scarcely any preparation, and on very short notice, without any opportunity to arrange their business affairs, they marched to Washington. What hardships they endured, what dangers they encountered, or what services they have actually rendered, it is not necessary to enumerate; it is enough to say that they set a glorious example to others, and that they started from their homes *expecting danger, ready for danger, [and anxious to meet an opposing foe.* They have thus far rendered to the Government all the aid that has been required of them, and their engagement has been performed. They now find that their presence is not needed at Washington, and that instead of being of any service, they are only a source of expense. I will in this connection say, that all the remarks which have been made about the luxurious fare of the Seventh Regiment are, *so far as the men are concerned*, pure fiction. The occasional articles of luxury which friends have sent to individual members, have been rather to their disadvantage than otherwise; such articles have not exactly given a zest to their habitual everyday fare—but of this they make no complaint. There are reasons of the most powerful nature which compel the regiment, as a regiment, to return home. What they are do not concern the public, and it is not proper that they should in all respects be made known, at least, for the present. A very large number of the members are desirous of remaining in the field, and probably all would if there was any immediate *active service* upon which they could enter.

But the regiment, it is now understood, will return; and in my judgment, and so I have advised my friends attached to it, it is right for *all to return with it.* It would subject individual members, or individual companies, or any portion of the regiment, to great disadvantage, now to attach themselves to any other regiment stationed in Washington. There is no good reason why they should in this way lose their identity, and if they surely have a right to choose their associations in the same way that others have done.

When the Seventh Regiment returns to the City of New-York, they will return with drums beating, and with colors flying—their ranks will be as proudly erect as on the day they started for Washington; and when they have returned, they will give a good account of their actions. It is worse than folly to suppose that men, such as they have proved themselves to be, will stay idly at home, and let their banners feed the moths, while others are fighting the battles of their country. When that state of things shall come to pass, it will be time enough to talk of "hissing." C.

FROM THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP MORGAN, Friday, May 17, 1861.

The Eighth Regiment has just returned from Baltimora, where we were received with every possible mark of polite attention. Invitations from the citizens to visit, and make their houses our homes, were urged upon us from all sides. We left there with a great deal of regret, the whole city turning out *en masse* to give us a parting cheer for New-York and the Union. It was like emigrating to the backwoods, for we to return here, but we do not forget that stern duty, and not pleasure, has called us from home and friends.

Last night at 1 o'clock, an alarm roused the whole camp. The rattle of musketry was heard coming from the Massachusetts Sixth, and the cry "to arms" roused every soldier in a moment. In less time than it can be told, the drums beat the long roll; squads were mustered and companies formed, and the whole camp started from a state of sleep to one of active excitement.

At the first instant of alarm, scouts ran to the opposite lines, and soon returned with the news that there was no enemy in sight, a few spies on the skirts of the wood near by having caused all this rush of preparation.

The cause being explained, the companies were soon dismissed, and in half an hour's time the camp was as dull and quiet as before.

You will soon have a photograph of our camp, an operator now being at work on the opposite hill. The main figures will be readily recognized. To the left is Company F, one of the best drilled in the whole regiment. On the right stands the officer of the day, Capt. JOHNSTON, with his aids. Scattered around are the officers and men, and that little group in the centre contains Lieut.-Col. WAINRIGHT, Adjutant KEELER, Capts. BERGEN and GARDNER, and Lieuts. WOODS and DAY. I am thus particular in naming the figures, as the picture is a very fine one, and with its duplicate will probably be offered for sale in New-York.

One of the greatest sights of the whole camp is, I regret to say, entirely hid from view. I allude to Company A's kitchen. It is made of logs and stumps very skillfully arranged, and is as complete as any I ever saw.

To-morrow, at 4 A. M., we leave for Washington.

THE TEXAS TREACHERY.

INTERESTING MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO THE SURRENDER OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following memorandum relates the manner in which Col. WAITE, commanding the Department of Texas, together with his officers on duty in San Antonio, without troops, were captured and made prisoners of war:

MEMORANDUM

Relating to the arrest of Colonel C. A. Waite, U. S. Army, and the officers of the U. S. Army on duty at San Antonio, Texas, without troops. At Colonel Waite's quarters, Col. Waite and Major Sprague only present.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Captain WILCOX, [with his sword, commanding Texas troops]: Good morning, Colonel.

Col. WAITE—Good morning, Sir.

Capt. WILCOX—I have come to request you to go over to Major MACLIN'S office.

Col. WAITE—For what purpose, Sir?

Capt. WILCOX—As a prisoner of war.

Col WAITE—What authority have you?

Capt. WILCOX—I have authority from Major MACLIN.

Col. WAITE—Who is Major MACLIN?

Capt. WILCOX—An officer of the Confederate States.

Col. WAITE—I do not, Sir, recognize any such authority. Have you the authority? I should like to see it.

Capt. WILCOX then took from his pocket an order from Major MACLIN, which Col. WAITE read, directing him, WILCOX, to proceed with his company and arrest the officers of the United States Government on duty in San Antonio, Texas.

Col. WAITE—I protest against any such act, and will not obey the order except on force. Have I committed any offence? To which Capt WILCOX replied, "None that I know of." It is then, said Col. WAITE, a most unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of the modes and customs of civilized warfare, and a gross outrage upon my individual rights. I protest against it in the name of my country. Your authority I do not recognize, nor will I obey any order from you, nothing but the presence of a force greater than I can overcome will cause me to relinquish my personal freedom. There is nothing in history to equal this usurpation. Thereupon Capt. WILCOX said: "I have the force"—and started for the public storehouses, and immediately returned with thirty-six fourteen Texas troops, armed with rifles and sabre bayonets. The command was halted in front of Col. WAITE'S quarters, when Capt. WILCOX entered the house. Col WAITE then walked to the door, when upon looking out, remarked: "Is that your guard, sir?" "Yes, Sir," replied Captain WILCOX. "There are more men," remarked Col WAITE, "than I can resist, and I again protest, in the name of my country, against this gross and unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of my personal rights, where do you wish me to go, sir?" "To the Ordnance office, sir," said Capt WILCOX. Col. WAITE then took his hat and passed to the front of the guard, when arms were shouldered, and the crowd proceeded through the public street. As Col. WAITE was passing into the custody of the guard, Major SPRAGUE remarked to Capt. WILCOX: "Do you consider me as one?" "Yes," he replied, "come along." "Then," said Major SPRAGUE, "I concur fully in every word uttered by Col WAITE in regard to this outrage." Major SPRAGUE then joined Col WAITE, and proceeded amid a crowd of boys.

Arriving at the building where the public offices are, the command was halted, and Capt. WILCOX ordered the other officers, viz: Major Wm. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Daniel M CLURE, Pay Department; Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. T. GUNNELL, Third Infantry, Capt R. GARARD, Second Cavalry, Surgeon E. A. ABACLE, Medical Department; Assistant Surgeon E. P. LANGWORTHY, Medical Department; Capt. A. T. LEE, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. E. W. H. READ, Eighth Infantry, Capt. R. M. POTTER, Military Storekeeper, who had been previously arrested, and were within the building in charge of a sentinel, to proceed. The officers in a body, in charge of the guard, were conducted to the office of Major MACLIN. After a few moments' silence, Major MACLIN said, "Colonel WAITE, it becomes my duty to arrest you, and the other officers, as prisoners of war." "By what authority, sir?" "That is my business, sir, not yours," responded Major MACLIN. "But" said Colonel WAITE, "I should like to know by what power I am deprived of my personal rights?" "I have the power from the President of the Confederate States," answered Major MACLIN. "Such authority I do not know, nor shall I obey it," said Colonel WAITE. "Have I or my officers committed any offence? Did we not come here as friends, and have we not been such to all the interests of Texas? More than that, is there not an agreement with the Texas Commissioners guaranteeing to the men and officers, my entire command, to go out of Texas unmolested? That, sir, has been carried out faithfully, on our part, in every respect. By what right, then, am I to be restricted of my liberty? and by what authority am I and my officers made prisoners of war? I protest against it!" "There is no use of protesting," said Major MACLIN: "I do not wish to hear any protest, it is unnecessary—I have my orders." But I will protest," replied Col. WAITE. "In the name of my country and Government, I protest. I denounce it as an act of unwarranted usurpation, and against the custom of war, and in violation of my personal rights. I suppose you intend to regard the rights and customs of civilization? I know no war, we have been acting as friends, we are not here in a hostile attitude; we came into the country as friends, and are going out as such." "Yes," responded Major MACLIN, "I have my duty to perform, and shall do it." "I repeat," said Col. WAITE, "it is gross, unheard of, unwarranted, and treacherous; nothing but the presence of a force requires me to listen to such measures, much more to obey them. Had I the means, it would be quite different, I would resist until death." "I am aware of that," answered Major MACLIN, "I have as much confidence in the courage of your officers as you have."

"What do you propose?" inquired Col WAITE. "I am obliged to consider myself a prisoner, and should like to know the future." "I have here, sir," replied Major MACLIN, "Paroles," handing a manuscript to Col. WAITE, "which the officers are at liberty to avail themselves of."

One of these was then read by Col. WAITE. "Such a paper I shall not sign," said Col. WAITE, indignantly; "it is highly objectionable, and I shall remain a prisoner." "Very well!" answered Maj. MACLIN, "these parolæ will not be presented to you again, without you request it." "What rank do you hold, Sir?" inquired Col. WAITE. "I am a Major," replied Maj M. "In the Provisional or Regular Army?" inquired Col WAITE. "In the Regular Army, sir, of the Confederate States," responded the Major.

A general conversation ensued among all parties, in which there was much angry excitement. Major MACLIN improved the first opportunity to speak, and remarked, that "he should send the officers to Victoria, one hundred miles distant, to Colonel VAN DORN'S Headquarters," and desired to know how soon Colonel WAITE could be ready, and suggested to-morrow, even intimated to-day, whereupon, Colonel WAITE, and the officers present, said, "it was impossible to arrange their family affairs in so short a time." "How long a time, then," asked he, "do you require? one, two, or three days?" "I presume we can have transportation?" suggested Col. WAITE. "*There will be transportation for you, sir,*" replied Major MACLIN, with emphasis and anger. Again a general conversation took place; still much excitement was evinced among all parties. The inquiry was made of Major MACLIN if he had any discretion in the matter? He replied that he had none. The character of parolæ and the rights of prisoners then became a general subject of conversation. Each officer present said he desired at least twenty-four hours to consider the subject, as it was of great importance.

Col. WAITE asked for one of the manuscript parolæ, when Major MACLIN, in a very offensive manner, declined, saying, "he had use for them." This again caused much evident, excited indignant feeling. "It is my desire," said Col. WAITE, "to put some officer in charge of our soldiers to be left here (the Eighth Infantry band and clerks at headqu

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Unchanged.
SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1269, 1011, 1157, 988, 1472, 1476, 1001, 1003, 1386, 1007, 1388, 1811. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1230, 1414, 1374, 1506, 1062, 1604, 1612, 1616, 1618, 1628, 1624, 1622, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1366.
COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 3191, 3192, 3325, 3063, 3213, 3399, 3424, 3056, 2262, 2263, 3190, 1374, 3148. *Part II.*—Nos. 2366, 3364, 2367, 3097, 3349, 3273, 3426, 3411, 3405, 3376, 3193, 1348, 3118, 3034, 3347, 1348.

Opinion in Hackley's Case—The Question of Contempt in Refusing to Testify.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clarke, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex rel., Andrew J. Hackley vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, et al.*—This case (and the decision in it) has already been given in the TIMES. The following is a full statement of the facts, together with the entire opinion of the Court:

The relator was committed to prison by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d of April last, for a contempt of Court, in refusing to answer, before the Grand Jury then impanneled in that Court, in a matter pending before them against certain Aldermen for feloniously receiving a gift of money to influence their votes in an official capacity, the following question, viz: "What did you do with the pile of bills received from Thomas Hope, and which he told you amounted to over $40,000?"

Hackley alleged, when the interrogatory was propounded, that any answer which he could give to that question would disgrace him, and would have a tendency to accuse him of a crime. He demurred to the question, referren to the common law rule that no man is held to accuse himself, and to the sixth section of the first article of the Constitution.

The Grand Jury came into Court, before the Recorder, where Hackley attended, and made complaint of his contumacy.

The Court decided that the question was a legal and proper one, and that the reasons offered by Hackley were insufficient, and ordered him to answer it; he still contumaciously refusing, the Court adjudged him guilty of a criminal contempt, and committed him to prison in the County Jail for thirty days. Hackley now applies, on *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from custody.

By the Court: LEONARD, J.—It was urged at the hearing, by the counsel for the appitcant, that it sufficiently appeared from the order of commitment that the pile of bills amounting to $40,000 might have been given to the Aldermen for the purpose indicated, and that the applicant might have been the person who made the gift; at least that such fact was so probable as to render it manifest that the privilege claimed was not unfounded.

It is an indisputable rule of the common law that a witness cannot be compelled to render an answer that will criminate or disgrace him, nor can he, by that rule, if the privilege is claimed in season, be required to disclose any fact that will form an essential link in the chain of evidence tending to convict him of any crime. (1 Robertson's R., 297 to 345, United States ex. Burr, 4 Wend. R., 229, People vs. Mather.)

The Legislature, however, can change that or any other rule of the common law not forbidden by the Constitution.

The Constitution contains a provision that "no person shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself."

To a certain extent this constitutional provision acknowledges the existence of the common law rule referred to, and confirms it. The provision of the Constitution is not so broad in its scope as the common law rule adverted to. (Vide opinion of Chancellor Walworth in the Court of Errors, 5 Hill's R., 526, Henry v. the Bank of Salina.)

The commitment furnishes evidence that the complaint under investigation before the Grand Jury was against certain Aldermen, members of the Common Council, for feloniously receiving a gift of money under an agreement that their votes should be influenced thereby, in a matter pending before them in their official capacity. It thus appears that the offence under investigation was substantially that which is described in the fifty second section of the amended charter of the City of New-York, passed in 1857. (*Vide* vol. 1 Session Laws, 1857, p. 891-5.)

At least, it appears quite as distinctly that such was the offence which the Grand Jury were investigating, as do the facts upon which the applicant rests his privilege to be exempt from giving the evidence required.

Assuming that such was the subject before the Grand Jury, and there is reasonable ground to believe that the prisoner might have been a *part ceps criminis* in the same matter then under examination, he was protected by the same fifty-second section of the Charter, from having any use made of his testimony in any prosecution, civil or criminal, against himself. The common law rule above referred to was, as to him, in the event of his giving evidence which would show him to be an offender under that section, fully abrogated. Such was the intention of the Legislature, and such is the effect of the provision referred to.

The fifty-second section of the charter provides, in substance, that in case any person shall promise or give any money, &c., to any member of the Common Council, &c., to influence his official action, or in case any member, &c., shall accept any such gift, under an agreement that his action shall be influenced in his official capacity, he shall, on conviction be disqualified from holding office under the charter, and shall be punished by imprisonment and fine. "Every person offending against either provision of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Grand Jury or in any Court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying."

The constitutional privilege of a witness to be exempt from inquiry in respect to criminal matters as to which he may be an offender, as before observed, is much narrower than the common law rule.

The act of 1857, in respect to usury, contains a similar provision in respect to persons committing usury, which was thereby made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; the offender was required, in civil actions, to disclose the usury, but was protected from the use of his testimony against him before a Grand Jury, or on the trial of any indictment against him.

The same question came before the late Chancellor Walworth, in the case of Perrine vs. Striker (7 Paige R., 598.) which is here presented. That question arose under the act to prevent usury, passed in 1837, above referred to. A bill was filed in Chancery under that act to compel an alleged offender to make discovery of the usury taken by him on a promissory note, upon which the offender had brought no action at law.

The objection was raised by demurrer. The Chancellor decided, after referring to the constitutional provision then in force, which was the same as that contained in the present Constitution, that he was not prepared to say that the case before him was a criminal one within the meaning of the Constitution.

The Chancellor considered the act in question before him entirely constitutional, although the action was dismissed on another ground. The act against usury has been in full force for more than twenty years and offenders against its provisions have been frequently compelled to answer in respect to the usury committed, but no Court has ever yet pronounced the provision compelling parties to disclose the usury to be unconstitutional, although the offence was punishable by fine and imprisonment. The offender clearly gives evidence against himself in a case of usury, but it is not given in a criminal case. The common law rule would protect him in his privilege as a witness, whether he were called on to testify in a civil or criminal case, were it not abolished by the statute. The disclosure is just as pernicious to the witness, who discloses that he has committed the offence of usury, or some fact that may tend to accuse him of that offence, where the evidence is given in a civil case, as it would be if given in a criminal case.

It is true that Hackley has been required to give evidence in a criminal case, but it was not in a case against himself. In order to shield himself from giving evidence under the provision of the Constitution, two facts must concur; the matter or cause under trial or investigation must be criminal, and it must also be against himself.

The common law rule protects parties from being required to give evidence against themselves, in civil as well as in criminal actions. The Legislature have abolished it as they had authority to do. The Constitution, however, forbids the Legislature to pass any law to compel a person in a criminal case to give evidence against himself. But no one who is not a defendant can claim the exemption under the provision of the Constitution.

Had the framers of the Constitution intended to furnish as comprehensive a rule as is claimed by the counsel for the prisoner, the provision would require a change, substantially to this effect: No person shall be competent to give evidence which may be used in a criminal case against him.

The subject has been considered thus far upon the hypothesis of the counsel for the prisoner as to the facts, except only that they do not admit that the case under investigation arose under Section 2 of the Charter.

I am not prepared to say, however, that the facts do appear so fully as to entitle this Court to question the authority of the Court of Sessions to pronounce the decision which they did.

The offence may have been barred by the statute of limitations, and in that case the prisoner would not be entitled to claim the benefit of the common law rule. (Close vs. Olney, 1 Denio R., 319.) Or it may be that such facts came before that Court, as enabled them to see that the prisoner's claim of privilege was unfounded for some other cause.

The case is not before us for review, nor can we reverse, alter or modify the order which commits Hackley to jail. We are expressly prohibited by statute from inquiring into the merits of the decision made by the Recorder. (3 R. S., 687, § 57.)

We may consider whether the Court of General Sessions had jurisdiction to make the order, and whether a contempt is specially and plainly charged in the commitment. (§ 55.)

If the decision or the commitment fail in these respects, the imprisonment is illegal, and the applicant must be discharged.

The counsel for the applicant insist that the commitment does not show that any contempt was committed, because the burden of making it to appear from the face of the process that the prisoner was not entitled to the privilege which he claimed rested on the tribunal making the inquiry, in relation to which the alleged contempt arose, inasmuch as he had asserted his privilege, and that fact fully appears.

I am unable to find any authority for such a position.

The authorities relied on are People vs. Lohman, 2 Barb. R., 216, and People vs. Recior, 19 Wend R., 569.

These cases arise on bills of exception, and they hold that where the witness asserts his privilege, the party claiming his evidence must show that the witness was not legally entitled thereto, or an exception to the ruling of the Judge in favor of the claim of the witness will not be well taken.

They are not authority for requiring any such statement to be contained in the process of commitment, as has been claimed.

The commitment would be necessarily lengthy if it were to contain a statement of all the proof which the Court of Sessions had before them, and upon which their decision was pronounced.

It was not necessary to have stated in the process the reason given by the prisoner for his refusal to answer. But the unnecessary statement of the reason did not render it necessary to rebut, by a recital of facts proved, these reasons which that Court decided to be unfounded. (3 Hill R., 164, People vs. Cassels; 29 Barb. R., 622, People vs. The Sheriff.)

It is also insisted that the commitment is illegal because the contempt did not occur in the presence of the Court, but in the Grand Jury room, before the Jury as an independent body; and that the presentation of the matter in open Court was a violation of the oaths of the Grand Jurors to keep secret the counsels of their fellows and their own.

The jurisdiction of the Court of General Sessions, as provided by statute, is among other things, to inquire by the oaths of good and lawful men of the County of all crimes and misdemeanors committed or triable in the County, as well as to hear, determine and punish. (3 R. S., 5th ed., 302, § 5, subdivisions 1 and 2.)

These duties are to be performed through the medium and assistance of Grand and Petit Jurors. The Grand Jury is an adjunct of the Court as well as the Petit Jury.

The Grand Jury are not complete, as an official body, for the performance of duty without the direction, and in some respects the control, of the Presiding Judge of the Court into which they are summoned. They are to receive their charge or instructions as to their duty from the Court, and when indictments are found by them they return them into Court.

The indictments do not become operative until they are returned into and become part of the records of the Court. The delinquencies and misconduct of the Grand Jurors are also punishable by the Court as contempts. They are organized, and their Foreman is appointed by the presiding Judge of the Court. The witnesses are brought before them on subpœnas issued from the Court into which the Grand Jurors are summoned to serve; and the practice prevails, on proof of the service of the subpœna, and the non-attendance of the witnesses before the Grand Jury, for the Court, and not the Grand Jury, to punish the witness as for a contempt.

The Grand Jury are summoned to serve in the Court of General Sessions (3 R. S., 1,013, § 10, 5th ed.) to enable that Court to perform the duty enjoined upon them of inquiring as to all crimes, &c. When summoned, sworn and organized, the Grand Jury are a constituent part of the Court, for the performance of the functions and duties devolved upon the Court, as much as a body of twelve Petit Jurors impanneled for the trial of a person charged with crime. The oath administered to the Grand Jury, to keep secret the counsel of their fellows and themselves, is not to obstruct the administration of justice. The Grand Jurors do not necessarily disclose any secret of their body by reporting to the Court the contumacy of a witness. When the witness has been brought before the Grand Jury to testify, he is, for the time, in the custody or under the control of the Court and the Grand Jury. He stands in the same relation to the Court as a witness on the stand before the Court and a Petit Jury.

The witness has no right to leave the presence of the Grand Jury after he has been sworn and placed under examination, without their permission.

The Court of General Sessions have the authority, by necessary implication, to compel the immediate attendance in their presence of any delinquent or contumacious witness, after he has been sworn by the Grand Jury, in a case under investigation before them.

The jurisdiction and authority of the Court of General Sessions and of the Grand Jury, to inquire of all crimes &c., would be frustrated without the exercise in practice of this power and control over witnesses.

In my opinion the Grand Jury or the Court of General Sessions might lawfully compel the prisoner to attend in open Court, and there, in his presence, make complaint of his conduct, and there, after hearing what he might say in answer to the complaint, adjudge and decide whether or not he was guilty of a contempt.

In the present case the prisoner attended before the Court, voluntarily or otherwise, together with the Grand Jury, and I think it may be fairly inferred that he admitted the facts in respect to which the complaint was made, and persisted in his refusal to answer the question stated in the process.

We think it is not necessary that it should appear on the process of commitment how the question was the matter under investigation, or how the answer might effect the prisoner. It is sufficient that the Court decided that the question was a proper one, and that the witness was in contempt for refusing to answer it.

There is no evidence before us of a want of jurisdiction or authority to pronounce the decision which the Court of General Sessions did pronounce, and there is no irregularity or defect on the face of the commitment.

This writ of *habeas corpus* must be discharged, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Justice BARNARD adheres to his opinion rendered when the matter was before him on *habeas corpus*.

Wm. Fullerton and James T. Brady, for the relator: J. H. Anthon, Assistant District-Attorney, for the Sheriff.

The Police Cases Again.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Clarke, Leonard and Barnard.

The People ex rel. Wm. Gorman vs. *The Metropolitan Police Board.*—This is one of those old police cases so familiar, the story of which having been told innumerable times in the press of the City. The case is now an appeal to the General Term, from the judgment below. Argument still pending.

Gilbert Dean for relator; D. D. Field for respondent.

Verdict in the False Imprisonment Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Hoffman.

Castrin vs. *Delancy.*—This was an action to recover for an alleged false imprisonment. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $300.

Surrogate's Court,

THE BLANKMAN WILL CONTEST.

This disagreeable contest was again proceeded with, before the Surrogate, yesterday, nothing of particular interest to the public being elicited.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, the witness whose testimony it is sought to invalidate, is charged with but one very serious offense, and in that a *nol. pros.* was entered. He is, however, not very well thought of by a number of witnesses.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Edward N. Linn* vs. *Samuel Paton.*—Motion granted.

Erastus F. Mead vs. *Francis Godwe.*—*Two causes.*—The sale may be set aside on payment of the costs of sale and subsequent proceedings. In such case, the order of sale by Referee is discharged, and sale ordered by the Sheriff.

The Mayor of the City of New-York vs. *The Brooklyn Insurance Company.*—Motion granted to stay the proceedings until the Counsel of the Corporation is substituted as attorney.

In the Matter of James Scott, a person of unsound mind.—Report confirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Schlarbaum* vs. *Nelson.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Peck vs. *The Madison-avenue Baptist Church.*—Motion granted.

Appointment of Prize Commissioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Before Judge Betts.

Henry H. Elliott and Edward H. Owen, Esqrs., were to-day, by order of Court, appointed Prize Commissioners for this port.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *Thomas Jones and Fourteen others.*—The accused were part of the crew of the ship *Challenger*, all colored men, and were put on trial charged with making a revolt on board ship, while on a voyage from Liverpool to this port.

Mr. Spencer and Mr. Hirt appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. Smith, the District-Attorney, for the Government.

The master and mate of the ship were put on the stand and testified to an attack upon the captain and mate by one or two of them, the others consenting to it. It arose out of the refusal of some of them to turn out when called, on a plea of sickness. The disturbance was quelled, however, by the captain, who made them all kneel down on the deck and ask pardon, and admit that they were wrong. After that he had no further trouble. The case is still on.

Court of Over and Terminer.

MURDER TRIAL CONTINUED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge WELLS, the trial of William Robinson, for murder, which was commenced on the day previous, was continued. For the people, *Mr. Sweeney* testified to having seen the affray, which he described essentially as the other witnesses had done. The testimony for the prosecution was concluded with the reading of *Dr. Ward's* deposition, to the effect that the deceased came to his death from the wounds inflicted in his side.

Mr. Doyle then opened to the Jury, for the prisoner, and called the boarding-master of Robinson, who testified that the prisoner was at his house till about twelve o'clock on the evening of the assault. He was considerably intoxicated, but bore a good character among those for whom he had been employed, his last captain having paid a premium to secure both him and Jackson for the next voyage. The case is still on, and will be concluded this morning. No other trials or indictments will be had till Monday. After the conclusion of the trial on to-day, the usual short Calendar of Civil Causes will be taken up.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, John Hanley, indicted for passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

Thomas Cuning, a constable, indicted for malfeasance in office, was next tried. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal on account of a flaw in the indictment, and the Court ordered a new bill to be drawn. The offence charged against the prisoner is that he had refused to pay a judgment of $154, which he had collected on the 25th of April last. There will be a new trial of the case.

No other cases were tried, the jury requesting to be discharged to attend the obsequies of Col. Vosburgh.

The Court adjourned to 10½ o'clock this morning, to take up the following cases:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—John Decker.
For Felonious Assault—James Anderson, Peter Cobbitt, John Fahey.
For Forgery—Edward Holden, Patriok Langon, Andrew J. Hull.
For Burglary—James Murphy.
For Larceny—Hirsch Oppenheimer, Thomas Rainsford.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 23.

$16 000 U S. 5s '81 Reg.	88	5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	61⅞
13,600 U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	86	316 New-York Cen. R..	72⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Con.	76	100 do	72⅜
5,000 U.S. 5s '74, Reg.	79⅜	10 do	72⅞
1,450 U. S. 6s '74, Cau.	79	100 do ...bnwk	72⅞
6,000 U. S. 5s, '65	86⅛	100 do ...b10	72⅝
4 000 do	86	50 do ...b4	72⅝
2,000 Trs 12 No. Notes	102	100 do ...s60	70⅜
600 do	102⅛	150 do ...s3	72½
20,000 Treas. 10⅜ Dec. N.	100⅜	100 Reading Railroad	31⅛
3 000 N.Y. State 6's '62	100	150 do	31
4,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	43⅜	20 Hud. Riv. Rd	35
4,000 do	43⅜	200 Hud. Rd ...b15	11
2 000 do	43⅜	50 Har. Rd. Pf'd	27
14 000 do	44	50 Mich. Cen. Rd	42⅛
6,000 Vir. State 6s	48	260 M. S. & N. I. Rd	11⅜
2,000 do ...s3	47⅛	50 Panama Rd ...s30	106
4,000 do ...c	47	50 do ...c	107
1,000 Mich. C. 8 Sc. 1st M		150 Ill. C. Rd Sc'p. s30	64⅜
Sink Fund C. Bds.	94	200 do ...s2 aft opg	68
9,000 Mo. S. 6s	40⅜	100 do ...e p & c	68⅜
37 000 do	40⅝	100 Cleva. & Pitts. R. R	7
11,000 do	40⅝	50 Galena & Chi. R. R	68¼
10,000 do ...s30	40⅜	25 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	22⅜
5,000 do ...s10	40⅜	400 do ...s	22⅜
3,000 do	48⅝	50 do ...b30	22⅜
4 000 Cal State 7s	75	400 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	33⅛
2,000 Bar. 1st M. R	97	10 do	33⅜
30 B'k of America	86	100 do	33
45 Tradesmen's B'k	96	50 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	56
10 Continental B'k	86⅛	10 N. J. Central R.	108
7 Park Bank	89		

THURSDAY, May 23—P. M.

A considerable number of the Associated Banks of this City held another conference at the Amaricen Exchenge Bank this afternoon, in regerd to the Loan of the Government advertised fur Saturdey next. The proceedings of the meeting were not made public at the time this notice was written, nor do we understend that they will be publiehed et ell. The probability seemed to be, at 5 o'clock, that e pertial subscription for a Federal Stock et 86 ℔ cent. would be made up to-morrow, end sent on to the Department; rather, perhaps, as an earnest of the disposition of the Banks of New-York to participate in such Stock, if awarded et a heavy discount on the per value, then from any confident expectation thet the President of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury will accept such figure, while, et the end of the notice which has been edvertised, they will be fully empowered to issue Treasury Bills et par. At the seme time it is proper to edd, as Friday (to-morrow) is the last day for sending on proposals, that outside parties have their free choice in bidding for the Stock at about the sama price, so es to be in for a bargain if so awarded, or in otherwise manifesting their readiness to accommodate the Government, as the New-England Banks propose to do, by applying for Treasury Bills et par.

Our neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* appears to be extremely solicitious that the Government should be well *shared* on e Funded Stock, es on any ordinary contract for transport service or army supplies. His fault-finding et the management of the War—for which, it may be, he has no reel sympathy—would not be complete without the total discredit of the Treasury at its very outset. Fortunately for the Country, however, one of the very last acts of the late Congress—thenks to Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio—was to place the Department in a position of independence to preclude the possibility of such humiliation. Mr. CHASE may, nevertheless, possibly accept 86 cents on the dollar for a Funded Stock, while he has the option of selling or *paying out* Treasury paper, convertible into such Stock, at par, but it is quite certain that he will not be compelled to do so before consulting the new Congress in July. Neither his necessities through the month of June, nor the market credit of his Treasury paper, call for the sacrifice, even if *all* the proposals to be opened on Saturday should be for the Stock at 85@86 ℔ cent., and none for Treasury paper. The legal notice for the loan on e Funded Stock would then expire, and the terms being declined, the Department would at once proceed to pay out in Government disbursements, or negotiate upon Treasury bills. On this subject there has been no "hacking and filling" by Mr. CHASE, as charged by the *Journal of Commerce*. His preference and purpose have been distinctly understood from the beginning by the bankers and merchants of this City, whose original circular about this very loan of $9,000,000, suggested a notice *pro formâ* of ten days for a Funded Stock, and then a subscription to Treasury paper et par. Whatever changes have since been suggested, ware of New-York and not Washington origin. They were, perhaps, conceived in an honest and patriotic purpose to *serve* the Government; but have practically worked to no other end than an attempt to *share* it, which may or may not be successful, as Mr. CHASE shall decide, on review of the necessities of his Department on Saturday.

The Stock Exchange held but one session to-day, an adjournment having been moved and agreed to, to afford the members of the Exchange the opportunity to participate in the funeral obsequies of the late Col. VOSBURGH. The business done at the morning Board was an average one in amount, and prices ruled somewhat firmer, particularly on the State Stocks, than yesterday, until the call reached some of the Western Railway Stocks. The bidding was then found to be very weak on Michigan Guaranteed, Toledo and Rock Island, and the sales of the last-named, apparently of a pressing nature, down to 33 ℔ cent., and subsequently on the Street to 31½ ℔ cent., finally closing at 32½ ℔ cent. The impression is that some of the Albany speculators are being sold out of this and other Stocks, because of the recent Bank failures in that City, and this feeling was strengthened to-day by the announcement of a fourth suspension among the Banks of Albany. New-York Central opened with partial firmness at 72⅛@72⅜, and closed steady at 72 ℔ cent., and Illinois Central was down at 66 for the opening, end 66½ ℔ cent., certificate, with power to transfer. The advance in Panama is maintained, and the movement in Missouris was carried up to 40¾@41 ℔ cent., closing 40¾@40¾ ℔ cent. The other Border State Stocks, and the Government Stocks, and Treasury paper, were in fair request, and Tennessee Sixes ½ ℔ cent. better than yesterday. On the Street, after the adjournment, the only appearance of speculation was in Rock Island, the sudden fall in which excited remark and brought forward some buyers at 31½@32 ℔ cent.

The Exchange market manifests some degree of steadiness at 105¾@106 for Bankers, and 104@105 for Merchant bills on London. The *Great Eastern*, sailing early on Saturday morning, will take a mail, to close at 7 P. M. to-morrow evening.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

	Premium.
May 22—Philadelphia	par.
May 22—Boston	par.
May 15—New-Orleans	par@2 d.
May 16—Mobile	par@4 d
May 22—Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
May 21—Washington	¼ @ ⅜
May 20—Chicago	none
May 18—Milwaukie	⅞ @ 1
May 20—Cleveland	1 @ 1⅛
May 20—St. Louis	⅛ @ ⅛
May 19—Louisville	⅜ @ ⅝
May 20—Detroit	1 @ 1⅛
May 20—Cincinnati	⅜@ ½
May 20—Pittsburgh	⅜@ ⅝
May 22—Canada	¾@ 1
May 20—Adrian, Mich	¼ @ ⅜

The decision of the Boston Banks, it appears, has been in a different direction. At a meeting held at the Clearing-house on Tuesday, it was unanimously voted:

"That it be recommended to the several banks in city to make subscriptions to the Treasury notes, as advertised for by the Government."

It was stated that at a recent meeting, where the country banks were largely represented, they held themselves in readiness to take from 5 to 10 ℔ cent. of the loan, as they might be called upon to do.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, in which he complimented the banks of Boston very highly for their promptness in responding to the call of the Government. The Banks of the city will take the balance of the loan, however large the sum may be, if they are permitted to do so by the Treasury Department.

We copy, says the *Commercial*, the following from the Boston *Traveller*, of last evening. It is written in the right spirit and applicable to this section as well as that for which it was intended. All classes should be willing to unite in sustaining the Government, by furnishing means to carry on its operations:

"It has been suggested that the Treasury notes be in part taken by individuals in their private capacity, as well as by corporate institutions. We know of a person who has agreed to be one of a hundred to hold himself responsible for $1,000,000 of these notes—each man to invest $10,000.

As there can be no doubt about the character of the security, public-spirited men of means can thus find a good method of investment of their surplus funds, at the same time they assist the Federal authorities in crushing rebellion, and perform an act of patriotism of which they will always be proud."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	SHORT LOANS. May 18.	SHORT LOANS. May 11.	SPECIE. May 18.	SPECIE. May 11.
Citizens' Bank	$1,913 630	$1 976 952	$3.786 735	$4,051,729
Canal Bank	819 021	794,351	1 496,558	1 259,414
Louisiana	1,703 711	1,843 272	3.338 364	3,440,845
Lonis'a State	3,180,812	2 329,301	2,388,037	2 240 592
Mec. & Trad	667,3.0	694,781	940,548	887 931
Bk. of N. O	1,007 011	1,030,271	1 256.204	1,232.021
Southern Bk	76,985	102 628	833,914	430 990
Union Bank	952,638	945,134	885,2.9	478 953
Merchants'	434.927	439,213	226, 36	159,810
Crescent City	787,684	795,347	230 647	231,8.8
Bk. of Amer	935 502	860 022	705 396	716 278
Total	12,379.731	12.801,825	15.095,458	15,087,472
	Decrease...$422,191		Decrease.....$8,015	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 18.	CIRCULATION. May 11.	DEPOSITS. May 18.	DEPOSITS. May 11.
Citizens' Bank	$2,269 965	$2,365,865	$3,749,908	$3,873,260
Canal Bank	762 520	792,795	1,385,119	1 291 934
Louisiana	878.741	873,466	4,401,473	4,461,052
Louisiana State	1,581 080	1,638 565	4,140 379	4,057,257
Mec. & Traders	269,770	269 270	1,136 553	1,092,743
Bank of N. O	474,745	475,347	1,243,778	1,218 249
Southern Bk	41,525	45,725	418 322	434 670
Union Bank	477,365	470,010	834,783	934,983
Merchants' Bk	284 036	292,379	396,933	334,702
Crescent City	125,693	130,390	196 921	195,818
Bk. of America	147 840	161,836	1,126,438	1,168,871
Totals	7,293,896	7,545 796	18 906,61	19 039,6.9
	Decrease...$271,900		Decrease.....$43,917	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 18.	EXCHANGE. May 11.	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 18	DUE DIST. BANKS. May 11.
Citizens' Bank	$1 431,602	$1,487,553	$1s 1,590	$241 691
Canal Bank	1,614,860	1,730 645	62,050	84 634
Louisiana	1,256 246	1 244,567	106 134	130,719
Louisiana St	255 123	518,2.8	57 192	100,200
Mec. & Traders	328 043	334,797	16,981	22 674
Bank of N. O	28 066	29,763	145 003	145,437
Southern Bank	522,923	553 817	.....	.....
Union Bank	309 237	314 091	107 847	135 500
Merchants' Bk.	3 441	21,013	19.760	23,406
Crescent City	10.776	10 796	6 646	5 389
Bk. of America	.....	232	3,780	767
Total	$5 849,519	$6 276 271	$737,252	$989 717
	Decrease....$408 935		Decrease	$162,512

This statement comparee as follows with that of the previous Saturday:

	May 18	May 11.	Difference.
Short Loans	$12 379 731	$12,801,825	Dec., $442,191
Specie	15 095,458	15,087 473	Inc., 34 015
Circulation	7,293 896	7,565,796	Dec., 271 900
Deposits	18,990 601	19 039 689	Dec. 43 917
Exchange	5,848,519	6 276 271	Dec., 408 935
Distant balances	727,252	889 717	Dec., 162 512
Long Loans	8 491 861	8,084,725	Inc., 367,136

The Illinois Currency.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 21st inst, says: "The Committee and the Sub Committee of the different prominent business interests of the city, invited by the Board of Trade to adopt, if possible, some uniform policy in regard to the currency, were in session nearly all yesterday afternoon.

Hon. WM. B OGDEN was chairman of the General Committee, and H. W. KING, Secretary.

The Sub-Committee had a long session yesterday afternoon, and were unable to agree, and so reported to the General Committee. The General Committee then took the matter in hand, and a great many propositions and several resolutions were offered, short and able speeches were made.

The result was the adoption of a resolution by a very large majority, to take as currency, being based almost entirely on Northern and United States Stocks, the following

ILLINOIS BANKS:

Alton Bank.	International Bank.
American Bank.	Illinois Central Bank.
Bank of Sparta.	Illinois State Bank.
Bank of Bloomington.	Illinois River Bank.
Bank of Galena.	Kane County Bank.
Bank of Indemnity.	Mahuiew Bank.
Bank of Northern Illinois.	Marine Bank
Bank of Ottawa.	McLean County Bank.
Bank of Peru	Merchants' Bank.
Bank of Sparta.	Mechanics' Bank.
Chicago Bank.	Ohio River Bank.
City Bank of Ottawa.	Patriotic Bank.
Columbian Bank.	Pittsfield Bank.
Cumberland County Bk.	Reapers' Bank.
E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bk.	Rock Island Bank.
Fulton Bank.	Union Bank.
Highland Bank.	United States Stock Bank.

The following resolution was offered by STEPHEN CLANCY, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, and adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee other Illinois Banks should be added to the list of Banks hereby recommended to be received so soon as they shall make their securities in Northern and United States Stocks equal to ninety cents.

The Committee appointed Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, M. DEXTER, S. CLANCY, JAMES H. WOODWORTH, GEO. WATSON and Mr. TYRRELL, a Committee to report to a general meeting to be held at the Board of Trade rooms last evening. At this meeting the report was sustained in a long and able argument by Hon. WM. B. OGDEN. The other speakers were Hon. N. P. BANKS, who advocated the policy of the Railroads, and ex-Mayor HAINES and WM. DEXTER, who advocated the report. It was adopted by the meeting, but by a very close vote.

The case, then, stands thus: The Board of Trade, by their committee; the Merchant's Association; the Lumbermen's Association; the Country Banks, by a respectable delegation; the Iowa State Bank and its branches; and two dissenting railroads, the Galena, and the Chicago and Rock Island, have agreed upon the adoption of this list.

It was explained that it is not the "Dunham List," so called, for it is less by eight or nine banks, a difference of nearly half a million of dollars, and it will give not far from $3,000 000 secured by Northern and United States Stocks. This is the status in which the currency was left last night by the meeting in question.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May, now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars in even fractions. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On true receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit thereof to the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice.—The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th inst. Bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth, at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes at any rate not below par, such Treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years 6 ℔ cent. bonds, or redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or Treasury notes it will be considered.

The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SLASHER AND CRASHER—SOMEBODY ELSE—MR. AND MRS PEYSER WITTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE CROSS OF GOLD—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches this morning are of a startling character, and indicate that the Government at last feels itself in a position of sufficient strength to warrant a forward movement. The Seventh, Twelfth and Sixty-ninth New-York Regiments, and the Rhode Island Brigade, last night received marching orders, with directions to prepare several days' rations. The orders were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops, who made the air vocal with cheers. It was expected that they would take up their position on Arlington Heights, and throw up entrenchments immediately. Thus, probably before this paper reaches our readers the "sacred soil of Virginia" will have been invaded. The Firemen Zouaves were also to move last night five miles down the river, to a point opposite Alexandria, and the steamship *Pocahontas* and the river steamer *Mount Vernon* were to move down the Chesapeake with a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment on board, their destination being Fort Monroe, to support the forces there in case of a movement on Gosport Navy-yard, which is expected to take place immediately. The Government has now two hundred and fifty thousand men under arms, at various points, and these troops are all equipped, or will be by to morrow night.

Accounts of the strength of the rebel forces in Virginia are somewhat conflicting. A letter received in Washington, and alluded to in our dispatches this morning, puts the number down at between fifty and sixty thousand, chiefly posted at Norfolk, Richmond and Harper's Ferry, while our correspondent, on the authority of a friend of the Union who has recently been in Virginia, estimates the whole armed force in the State at only twenty-three thousand; six thousand of which are at Norfolk, six thousand at Harper's Ferry, and only three thousand at Richmond—the remainder being stationed at various points, in detachments of a thousand or fifteen hundred each. It is probable that the last estimate is nearest the mark, though additions to the forces are, no doubt, constantly being made.

A few returns of the Virginia election have reached us, but not enough to indicate the general result. It is worthy of note, however, that all that have come to hand have a decidedly Union look.

Major General BUTLER arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday afternoon, and entered upon his duties as Commander of the Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. He was accompanied by his Staff, and was received with the customary military honors. He reviewed the troops in the evening at dress parade, and was welcomed with much enthusiasm by the men. The number of vessels which have been detained at Old Point Comfort, by the blockading fleet, is so great that it is now found difficult to effect a landing there.

A special Army Order, which we publish this morning, designates Major-General SANFORD, of this City, to assume the immediate command of all the New-York Regiments within the District of Columbia, to report directly to General Head-quarters. This definitely sets at rest a question of authority which has bid fair to create a serious misunderstanding among the State officers.

The Union men of Clear Spring, Md., somewhat surprised a marauding party of Virginians on Wednesday night. They received notice that the Virginians intended to seize a ferry-boat on the Potomac, and laid their plans to circumvent them by stationing a guard in the vicinity. The rebels were allowed to get possession of the boat, and made the attempt to cross the river with her, when they were fired upon by the guard and forced to relinquish their prize, with the loss of two of their number killed. Good for the Union men of Clear Spring.

The action of the *Monticello* with the Sewell's Point battery proves to have been quite a brilliant little episode of the war. We have the particulars in a letter from our correspondent in Fortress Monroe, from which point the action could be quite distinctly observed. The *Monticello*—or rather, the *Star*, as she is now called—took up a position between eight and nine hundred yards from the battery, and, in the course of an hour and three-quarters, threw in upwards of a hundred shells, dismounting two or three guns of the battery, and, finally, silencing the remaining one, a rifled cannon. Although the steamer was struck several times by shots from the battery, the only casualties which occurred on board were slight wounds from splinters, suffered by two of the men. It was subsequently ascertained at Fortress Monroe that a number of the rebels were killed and wounded.

The United States Government steamer *Keystone State* arrived here yesterday from Fort Monroe, bringing a large number of passengers, mostly women and children, who have been obliged by circumstances to leave Norfolk, Portsmouth, and other places in Virginia and North Carolina. She reports also that a large number had been transferred to the Baltimore mail steamer *Georgiana* on the 21st inst. She brings intelligence of the seizure of the British bark *Hiawatha*, with a cargo of tobacco, bound to Liverpool, she having attempted to run the blockade. She was placed in charge of Lieut RUSSELL and a prize crew.

There is a great change for the better in the condition of the Federal troops at Baltimore, consequent upon a change of position. They had been for some time encamped on low ground, where considerable sickness had prevailed among them; but they have within a few days been removed to more elevated locations, and this removal has been followed by a marked diminution in the number on the sick list. The garrison of Fort McHenry has within a day or two been still further reinforced, and a number of troops for Washington passed through Baltimore yesterday. All idea of opposition to the passage of troops seems to have been abandoned.

Secession flags do not find favor in French ports. The ship *Matilda*, from Charleston, flying the Palmetto, attempted to enter the harbor of Havre on the 29th of April, but was not allowed to do so, until she hauled down the rebel abortion, and hoisted in its place the "Stars and Stripes."

A disgraceful specimen of the petty shifts to which the seceders resort to vent their malice—to call it by a mild name—against the North, may be found in the conduct of an officer who recently resigned from the *Mississippi* steam-frigate, while stationed at the Charlestown Navy-yard. He superintended some repairs made to her machinery, and while so engaged sawed out about two inches of her delivery-pipe, and replaced it with gum and canvas. The *Mississippi* went to sea yesterday forenoon, but had proceeded but a short distance when the pipe gave way, and a large quantity of water was discharged into the vessel. The engines were immediately stopped, the break was temporarily repaired, and the ship returned to the Navy-yard.

We have intelligence from St. Louis of another important movement on the part of Col. LYON, commanding the Federal troops. The steamer *J. C. Swan* was, on Wednesday, seized at a landing thirty miles below the city, and made fast at the city arsenal. The arms that were seized at Camp Jackson, were brought on board the *Swan* from Baton Rouge. By Col. LYON'S order, also, about five thousand pounds of lead were seized at Ironton, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Some resistance was offered, but no damage done. The *habeas corpus* case of Capt. MCDONALD, taken prisoner at Camp Jackson, was further argued yesterday, but the decision has not yet been rendered.

The War Department, it is stated, has issued orders for the withdrawal of all the regular troops from New Mexico and Utah, of which there are about two thousand in the former, and only about five hundred in the latter. The advisability of this movement is questioned, in view of the facts that New-Mexico will thus be thrown open as the rallying-ground for parties of filibusters who may contemplate making raids into Sonora and other Mexican States, and that the great overland routes to California and Oregon will be left unprotected.

A British vessel is the first to suffer from the lawlessness of the Virginia rebels in removing the coast lights. The British ship *Albion*, bound to Baltimore with eight hundred tons of railroad iron, went ashore on Wednesday night near Cape Henry, and will be a total loss. The Cape Henry light had been removed by the Virginians, who built a fire on the beach some half mile away, and thus deceived the Captain. The rebels have thus added the business of wrecking to their other disreputable pursuits.

The obsequies of Col. ABRAM VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, took place yesterday, and were attended by a vast concourse of citizens and soldiery. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the opinion in the Hackley contempt case was promulgated, and is elsewhere published. Before the same Court the case of the People *ex rel* Gorman *vs.* The Metropolitan Police Board, was brought up on appeal. The argument is yet pending. The Blankman Will contest proceeded before the Surrogate. In the Oyer and Terminer the trial of ROBINSON for murder was continued and is still on. In the General Sessions there was one trial, and one plea, when the Court adjourned, at the request of the jury, to attend the funeral obsequies of Col. VOSBURGH.

There was only half-a-day's business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, in consequence of the funeral of Col VOSBURGH. New-York Central closed at 72 ⅞ cent. There was a further fall in Rock Island to 31½@32 ⅞ cent.

Flour was less active, but desirable lots were held very firmly. The transactions in the two principal kinds of Grain were heavy at, however, reduced prices for Spring Wheat and new Corn. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were also Cotton, Rice, Tallow and Coffee. Resin was in fair request, at buoyant prices. Sugars were salable and steady. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Privateering Again.

We are glad to learn from our Washington correspondent, that our Government has already given notice to the several Powers represented at the Conference of Paris in 1856, that we concur in the declaration of principles then set forth. It is stated that this notice was given in a dispatch dated April 24. It could scarcely have reached England at the date of our latest advices from that country. We shall soon learn, however, its reception.

Our correspondent states that the prevalent opinion in Washington is, that this notice will be regarded as coming *too late*. We do not see the basis for such an opinion. No time was fixed within which assent to the principles of the declaration must be given. If the seven Powers by whom it was issued still maintain its principles, they will scarcely take technical exception to the only assent necessary to give them validity.

Our correspondent writes that the letter of Secretary MARCY, accepting three of the principles, and proposing to amend the fourth, was at that time regarded as *conclusive*, especially by the European Powers. This, certainly, is not so. It was not so regarded,—for negotiations upon this subject were continued for nearly a year after that letter was written. This could not have been the case if it had been regarded as a final rejection by our Government of the proposed declaration. We venture to say that the records of the State Department contain abundant evidence that, so far from being regarded as conclusive, Mr. MARCY'S letter was the commencement of fresh negotiations upon the subject. Mr. MASON, at Paris, we know upon his own authority, entered with eagerness on the task of securing the assent of France to the principle of enlarged liberality which Mr. MARCY proposed to engraft on the code of international law,—and with good hopes of success. This fact is utterly inconsistent with the assertion that Mr. MARCY'S letter was regarded as conclusive. If it had been so regarded, no further negotiations would have been entertained.

Mr. BUCHANAN, soon after entering upon the Presidency, ordered these negotiations to be suspended. What were his motives, it is impossible to say. It is not at all unlikely that, in this, as in a thousand other things, he was the blind, unconscious tool of the Disunion conspirators. FLOYD, CONA & Co., who, from the beginning to the end of his Administration, used all the power of their places to prepare for destroying the Government they had sworn to support. We trust that Congress will at once, upon its first assembling, call for all the correspondence relating to this subject on the files of the State Department. If it will not throw light upon the motives of Mr. BUCHANAN'S extraordinary interposition, it will at least inform us how far it concluded the action of our Government.

Whatever may be the result, the Administration performed a clear and obvious duty in placing this Government right with the other Powers of the earth upon this important subject. It lost no time in notifying them of our assent to the declaration of Paris. Its dispatch on this subject was evidently among its earliest communications to foreign Powers. We can barely believe that the several parties to that declaration will find anything in the circumstances of the case, either in the lapse of time or in our changed interests on this subject, to require or warrant their withdrawal from the engagement into which they then entered. The notice will, at all events, compel England and the other Powers to assign some reason for taking a different view of the practice of privateering from that which, in 1856, they were eager to engraft upon the code of international law.

Convalescence of the Cotton Spinners.

Those of our readers who take pains to compare the extracts we are daily giving from English exchanges, in regard to American topics, will notice a decided improvement in tone. An article from the Manchester *Guardian*, of the lateat date, is given in another column at length, because it is the most significant gauge of this change. The *Guardian*, we need hardly remind our readers, stands in the front rank of provincial journals; and, published in the heart of the cotton-consuming region, its sentiments may be accepted as truthful reflections of the opinions current among the demigods of the factories. At the outset of our difficulties, and even as late as the 7th inst., the *Guardian*, as was to be expected, had no disposition to conceal its sympathy with the South, which found vent in denunciations of Mr. LINCOLN and his policy, and in heaping upon his shoulders the responsibility of inaugurating a needless and sanguinary contest. A glance at the article we reproduce to-day will show how entirely this hostile ground has been abandoned. The war has become one of high and inevitable necessity; and the entire world is bidden to cast in its sympathies on the side of the National Government. In the punishment and reduction to obedience of the rebels the only hope of permanent peace is recognized; and the uprising and arming of the loyalists is pronounced one of the grandest spectacles of history, and one that appeals to the highest admiration of mankind. This is a symptom, in connection with others, that England is coming to her senses. In her first excitement she was foolish enough to be alarmed at the rebel boast that the cotton crop was a resistless sword which could be wielded to the ruin of England. Calmness would have suggested that while it was so, the handle is held by the North, and its double edge may be equally fatal to the labor of American planting States, and British manufacturing counties.

A Senator's Idea of Free Suffrage.

The Convention of Virginia, when it passed the ordinance of secession, made its validity dependent upon the approval of the people. The popular vote was to be taken yesterday; and every Virginian was then to declare whether, so far as his action was concerned, Virginia should remain in the Union or not. If ever a perfectly free, and unconstrained vote was the sacred right of every citizen, it was on this occasion. The State of Virginia professes to have a Republican form of Government.—and even the usurpers in the Convention retained sufficient respect for the fundamental principle of all Republics, to submit their action to the vote of the people.

How that vote was to be cast, may very fairly be inferred from a letter written on the eve of the election by Senator MASON, who thus expresses himself:

"If it be asked, what are those to do, who in their consciences cannot vote to separate Virginia from the United States—the answer is simple and plain—honor and duty alike require that they *should not vote on the question*—if they retain such opinions, *they must leave the State.*"

There is not a despot in Europe insensible enough to public sentiment and common decency, to make public such a declaration as this. It is the sentiment of a bigot who needs nothing but the opportunity to become a tyrant and torturer of every one who will not concur in his opinions. It betrays an utter lack of confidence on the part of the leading conspirators, both in the justice and the popularity of their cause. It is the sentiment of a man too cowardly to abide by the results of his own conduct.

Senator MASON gives as a reason for this extraordinary advice, that if the Union men carry the day in Virginia, the State will be compelled to *change sides* and desert the South. The answer to this is, that the State has not *taken sides*, yet. She has not, by any authentic act, joined the rebels. Her Convention did not claim the power thus to decide her destiny. Their action was conditional. It depended, by their own avowal, upon the popular vote for its validity; and without that vote, even the Convention agreed that it should be null and void. MASON'S pretext on this point, therefore, is simply false. He knows that it is utterly unfounded. His real object is to save his own neck. He knows very well that if the people of Virginia should adhere to the Union, he would be held to the responsibility of a traitor. *His* safety, therefore, depends on preventing the Union men from voting, and compelling them to "leave the State."

It is not difficult to predict the result of yesterday's voting under such circumstances. When all the Union men are commanded to leave the State, or abstain from voting, it is easy to see that the Secessionists will carry the day. But the result of such a vote will not bind a single citizen. If the people of Virginia submit to a yoke thus imposed upon them, they deserve the fate they will certainly experience. It is perfectly clear that the whole secession movement in Virginia is the work of a knot of conspirators, who are determined to force their will upon the people at whatever cost. They have usurped the Government of the State, and seized the power and prerogatives which belong to the people.

There is but one way to deal with them,—and that is to meet their usurpations by force. Let the Union men of Virginia depose them from the posts they have disgraced,—elect other men to fill their places, and call on the General Government for support. That authority is pledged by the Constitution to secure to every State a Republican form of government. No case has hitherto arisen where the obligation became so imperative as in Virginia at the present moment.

The Coup Telegraphique.

The Venetian Council of Ten, which, by an elaborate system of espionage, contrived to penetrate the secrets of every European Court, never foresaw that a time would come when the mere natural operation of a purely scientific appliance would furnish a detective apparatus infinitely more potent than their complicated contrivance. The *régime* of the telegraphic offices requiring the filing, for a year, of the originals of all dispatches sent over the wires, which the Government availed itself of the other day, (seizing a twelvemonth's dispatches simultaneously throughout the North,) has put this powerful instrument of retrospectivs police into the hands of the Federal authorities; and the fact that the seizure in this City alone included over a *quarter of a million* messages, may help the mind to form a conception of the enormous mass of *materiel pour servir* acquired by this stroke.

It is easy to see how this measure, which has a bold originality that makes it almost a stroke of genius, is eligible to misinterpretation; and it is no wonder that the hue and cry is raised in certain pestiferous sheets of a "violation of the sanctity of private communications." One of these yesterday draws this alarming picture:

"Every line and letter sent to families and friends, upon matters of business or domestic affairs; every message any citizen may have sent through the telegraph, whether it related to life or death, love and matrimony, private credit, intrigue, advice, instruction or information to absent friends; all that any person among us, known to and hated by the ruling powers, may have ever said or received by this medium, is now likely to be overhauled by the spies of an audacious Government, and made the sport of prying inquisitiveness and the means of social or judicial oppression. The private affairs of almost every man, woman and child are at the mercy of the spies. There are no words in the English language wherewith to express with a due emphasis the detestation and disgust with which a free people contemplate a usurpation so unlawful and an espionage so mean as are contained in this last act of the President of the 'Party of Free Speech!'"

Is there not a very rank smell of conscious treason in this offended innocence? There is not the slightest likelihood that a single person of the hundreds of thousands that have sent messages over the wires "relating to life or death, love or matrimony, private credit," or what not, will offer objection to having his communication "overhauled by the spies of an audacious Government;" but they have good reason to tremble who have used the lightning to convey foul plots and traitorous connivances and abetments. The secrets of the prison-house are disclosed.

There is no need to justify this vigorous measure—it is its own justification. In doing it the Government violated no legal right; it performed a simple requirement of public safety. And in doing it, it assumed all the responsibility of the act. It is a bold, energetic, and original performance, such as the public heartily applaud, and gladly take as a type of much else yet to be done in the like spirit.

Pure Water for Soldiers.

It is a medical fact that a change in water is frequently more disastrous to the health of the Summer traveler, than a change in air is beneficial; care as to drink is a matter of as much importance as care about atmosphere, food and clothing. Sickness is the immediate result of neglect in either department, particularly in the case of soldiers already predisposed by heat, fatigue and the miasmata of Southern climates, to the very diseases that had water and food engender. A constant supply of pure water, then, for soldiers on the march, as well as for troops in encampments and fortresses, would seem to be an imperative necessity. Distilled water is the only pure water, and when properly aerated, the only wholesome water that can be obtained at all in many places. Distilling apparatus, then, for forts, and portable distilleries for the march, would appear desirable at any expense, inasmuch as this operation is simpler, for extensive purposes, than any manner of filtering yet common.

The cost of pure water, however, is positively small, and, compared to its importance, perfectly trivial. Like so many other seemingly formidable projects, this one becomes quite simple when brought within the range of scientific facts and figures. The steam-boiler has been found to suffer quite as much as the human boiler, so to speak, from bad water; and while the master is content with slow poisoning, the grim servant must have either better drink or enormous doctor's bills. Surface condensation, that is to say, condensing the steam used in the engine, in a vessel which, though small in bulk, has enormous surface exposed to cooler air or water, and then returning the *pure* water thus distilled back to the boiler again perpetually, instead of adulterating it and throwing any part of it away—the process which our Government has just very wisely decided upon to furnish good boiler drink, which will not necessitate waste of fuel in blowing off salt, and waste of material by incrustation, for the new gun-boats—this is the process, and this the apparatus to supply its soldiers with wholesome drink, that they also may work economically under the high pressure of good digestion and good health, and at a low rate for repairs.

Now, as the demands of the human engine for water are very moderate compared with those of its iron-fisted ally, the steam-engine, the distillation of water for a regiment is not a very troublesome matter. An ordinary boiler of the locomotive variety will vaporize a gallon of water per hour per square foot of heating surface. A gallon per day is the usual allowance to soldiers, for all purposes, of which not more than two quarts, on the average, are used in the shape of drink. A locomotive boiler, therefore, with 1,000 feet of surface, would, with a condensing apparatus of equal capacity, distill water enough in working ten hours per day for 10,000 men, for all purposes, and enough for 20,000 men to drink. A boiler with 50 feet surface, and an air condenser with the same surface, and the necessary pumping and blowing machinery, would distill water enough in ten hours for a regiment to drink in twenty-four hours; and this whole apparatus, weighing but one-fourth as much as a first-class steam fire-engine which has some 400 feet of surface, could easily be drawn with the regiment by one horse, and could work by the side of any pond or swamp during halts. Its fuel would not exceed one-eighth of the weight of the water vaporized, and might be carried, but it could always be found on the road. Iron-horses could never run out of forage in the seat of this war.

Here appears to be a very valuable field for invention. It is not our province to work it, but it is possible that a few suggestions may call the attention of our skillful steam-engineers to the subject. To maintain this high rate of vaporization a forced draft must be used. A blower of sufficient capacity—for there is any amount of spare power—can provide this vaporization, and then deliver the steam which drives it, in addition to the large surplus generated, to the surface condenser, which, if air is used as a cooler, would require nearly as much surface as the boiler. If water is used as a cooler, much less surface is required in the condenser. Again, the blower, by taking air *through* the condenser, would save much weight and fuel, both by facilitating condensation and by supplying the air which had thus taken up the heat of the steam to the fire. There is still another important use for the blower. *Pure* water is not wholesome—it must be aerated with atmospheric or carbonic acid gas, an operation which will naturally occur if the water is allowed to stand long enough, but which may be accomplished in a very short time by blowing air through the distilled water. And the air thus blown through would cool the water as well as impregnate it with the wholesome gases. If charcoal or a wood fire after the hydrogen had been expelled, or pure anthracite whose gaseous product, after combustion, is pure carbonic acid gas, were employed as fuel, it might be desirable to blow a little of this product of the furnace through the water; air, however, would probably answer the purpose. Besides the work done in blowing, the steam engine attached would have to pump water from the ponds or swamps, and this pump would be valuable as a fire-engine, especially in ships and fortresses. All this power got out of the steam would not only not interfere with the principal function demanded—distilling water—but it would positively aid it, for, to make pure water out of steam, we require only to take heat out of it, and all power is heat; therefore, taking power from steam is taking heat out of it, and leaving so much less work for the condenser. Since the power required for blowing and pumping would be very small, in proportion to that generated, a low steam pressure might be carried, thus much reducing the thickness and weight of boiler-plate and vehicle.

A steam fire-engine, capable of getting up steam in five to ten minutes, and throwing two or three full-sized streams continuously, after the manner of our New-York engines, would be peculiarly valuable in any fort. The fire in Sumter could have been subdued in a few moments, had there been such a machine there, and without calling away more than three or four men from the guns. If our officers' quarters are all as combustible as those were, we shall require a steam fire-engine in each, for a reserve force of a few thousand firemen would hardly pay. This steam fire-engine, without at all modifying its usefulness in this department, could very readily be adapted to distilling good water for the garrison, to throwing hot water at a scaling party—than which no engine of destruction is more effective and terrible—and to any of the other work of which a steam boiler or a steam engine is capable. Let our engineers think of this matter; there is here a chance for great usefulness—offensive and defensive.

Southern Financiering.

Some years since a correspondent submitted to the New-York TIMES a new system of Banking which he had studied out, and which, if adopted, he affirmed would be the most brilliant thing of the age. He argued that the discounting of paper payable at the convenience of the lender, was all wrong, and ought to be abolished. He insisted further that the practice of requiring indorsers was embarrassing to the borrower, who was frequently too poor to obtain them, and thus many who needed them most were deprived of all the benefits of Bank accommodations. His grand plan was to establish a People's Bank in every village, and a sufficient number in the cities to meet the business wants of the citizens. These Banks were to discount poor people's notes without an indorser, and moreover all notes were to be made payable at the convenience of the borrower. This, according to his notion, would not only make money abundant, but bring it within reach of those who needed it most. It was easy to suggest a difficulty in regard to redemptions on the part of the Banks. "Redemptions!"—he was ready to reply—"what is the use of redeeming at all, so long as the bills are current?" But what if the Banks break? "Let them break and begin again," was the response, as he turned on his heel in huge contempt at the lack of appreciation of his theory. The man was entirely in earnest, but his wits were none of the soundest.

Our friend has evidently gone South. The Confederate States have at all events adopted his theory. Not only private individuals, but city and village corporations have turned Bankers, and taken up the trade of issuing bills. These bills vary in amount from five to one hundred cents, are payable in Bank notes, and are issued by the half-peck or half-bushel, to meet the desire of customers or the exigences of trade. When a sufficient number is collected the holder can demand, and will doubtless receive by way of redemption, an equal amount in bank-notes. But the banks are absolved from the legal obligation of specie redemptions, so that the coin of the country may be saved from depreciation or export. When the bank notes come back for redemption, they are paid off in shinplasters, and thus the financial circle is squared. The only investment of capital is in paper and printers' bills, and these again are paid in shinplasters. Poor people's notes are discounted without an indorser, and made payable at the convenience of the borrower. Shinplasters are, therefore, plenty down South. The military chests are filled with shinplasters. Beeves are paid for in shinplasters, presented on the points of secession bayonets, and the man who has corn, chooses between shinplasters and a halter. The traffic in salt junk and hog meat, is carried on under some tree, from the limbs of which dangle a rope, with an ominous noose at the lower end. Under such circumstances, their value as a circulating medium is preferable to coin. Everybody hurries to take them with an activity accelerated by the prospect of a fire in the rear.

Our mad friend's theory has become a practical fact—the most brilliant thing of the age—a perfect success down South.

Movement at Last.

Our Washington dispatches at last justify hopes of activity. The Government has discovered that its previous information respecting the rebel force in and near Harper's Ferry has been erroneous, and that, instead of an unarmed, disorganized and half-fed rabble, there is a well-appointed army of fifteen thousand men, amply provided. How many troops may be behind these men is not known, but the probability is they are the advance guard of a column which is supplied at Charlottesville, by two steady upward tides from the Atlantic coast on the one hand and the Southwest on the other. It is asserted in certain quarters, which claim to have the knowledge, that the threatened capture of Washington was a feint; Philadelphia being really the first, and New-York the second point of attack. The ardor of the rebels is represented to be kept at fever heat by glowing pictures of plunder and riot, where they shall be able to exchange their worthless shinplasters, in those cities, for Yankee gold; their scanty rations for revels in Fifth-avenue palaces, and to banquet upon the luxury of demonstrated power, and ample vengeance. Whatever grounds these stories may have, the authorities at Washington must have become impressed with the necessity of breaking up the strategic arrangements of the enemy, by cutting off this advanced division on the Potomac; and our correspondent intimates the probability of an immediate movement of our troops into Virginia so as to take the rebels in the rear, and stopping their southward communications and their supplies. Such evidence of activity, if safe and practicable, would have a two-fold beneficial effect. It would remove a suspicion which discourages the popular heart, that some secret influence stays the advance of our army in Virginia; and it would satisfy European spectators of our serious purpose in commencing hostilities, of pushing them earnestly and unsparingly. The harmlessness of the firing at Fort Sumter has created almost ludicrous doubts in the minds of people accustomed to scenes like those at Sebastopol and Gaeta.

Affairs in Kentucky.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by an intelligent gentleman in Kentucky. It sets forth what we trust is the sentiment and determination of the people of that State.

——, KY., Saturday, May 18, 1861.

* * But this much I have gathered of Kentucky politics, and can assure you of, without any manner of doubt, that the Unionists of Kentucky have an immense numerical majority—that they do not mean to be precipitated out of the Union *by any measure whatever, open or disguised*—and finally, that they will *fight to maintain their connection with the Union.* The *coup d'état* at St. Louis, has their unbounded admiration, and they are wonderfully emboldened by it. *They would delight to see Major Anderson posted at Louisville, under some satisfactory pretext, with twenty thousand men under him, every man of whom would be volunteered in Kentucky.*

These are facts, and you may rely on them, and assume them in all you publish henceforth of Kentucky Unionism. The only complications the Unionists now fear, is the attempted secession of the Western part of the State, opposite Cairo—the Congressional District formerly represented by LYNN BOYD (for about twenty years). It is now represented by BURNETT, a bellowing fire-eater and Secessionist. But if this District should attempt to secede, Kentucky Unionists could consistently oppose it, not admitting the right of secession in any form—in this, being differently situated from Virginia. The trouble with the Unionists of Kentucky is, that they have a Secessionist for Governor, and cannot wield the Executive power that they are fairly entitled to. Kentucky will send representatives to Congress—a special election being now ordered. The Unionist candidates, all over the State, are likely to be unopposed.

Southern Testimony against Secession.

The story of the Great Rebellion will always form one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in the history of this country, as we can trace most accurately its cause, and its successive stages of development under the various phases of State rights, nullification and secession. In the Northern States, the Confederated Government has, from its birth, steadily become more and more consolidated, effacing local distinctions, and blending the several States into a common nationality. The grand agency to such a result has been *commerce*, uniform protection, and an identity of material interests. The Erie Canal was constructed by the State of New-York with an exclusive eye to the promotion of the advantage of its people. It was nearly ten years before it became the channel of commerce of the people of other States. This work will deliver at one harbor, the present year, 2,000,000 tons of Western produce, to 400,000 tons from the State of New-York. It has consequently become five times as valuable to other States as to our own. The country could afford to pay $200,000,000 rather than this great artery should be closed. In the advantages it confers, it belongs as much to Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts as to New-York. If New-York were to secede, the fear of excessive charges upon it, of duties laid upon the commerce of all *foreign* States, would convulse the whole country. Every man in the North, consequently, is the earnest advocate of a Confederacy that shall embrace under *one* system of law and taxation every foot of the continent. He does not wish to be distinguished as a New-Yorker, a Pennsylvanian, or a citizen of Massachusetts or Ohio, but of a Confederacy that blends what is good in all, and that opens to him a field of enterprise as wide as our vast domain. He may be attracted by birth, or relationship, or habit, to a particular spot, while his property a thousand miles distant has the same protection and immunity as that under his personal control.

The Southern States commenced their career with similar views and ideas. The same profuse wealth lay before them in their soil and beneath it, as before the people of the North. They expected that in time similar industries would be developed. Slavery being accepted as an unnatural state of society, they believed it would gradually disappear, removing the last obstacle to the complete homogenity of the whole people. They as readily adopted the Constitution as the North. They as fully accepted its paramount authority, and it was not till the inventive genius of the age had made progress in population, wealth, and, consequently, power, depend upon the intelligence of the labor of the country, that the idea that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the State, rather than to the General Government, and that the State might terminate her connection with the latter at will, was broached. The doctrine of State Rights was simply a fancied political necessity. The North, by virtue of its intelligence, could ply all the mechanic arts, and, by its industry and enterprise, monopolized the greater portion of the commerce of the country. Population increases in ratio to means of production, and, by virtue of this law, the North, starting with the same numbers as the South, has now twice the population. All progress implies a challenging of the past, and its rejection when a better process or result is found. The North applies with merciless severity the *inductive* method to any institution, indifferent as to the issue, but confident that free inquiry must, in the end, always conduct to success.

The Southern States from the first regarded this tendency of the North with alarm. If everything was to be challenged and supplanted that could not bear scrutiny, what was to become of *Slavery?* This institution could not keep pace with freedom, because men are prolific in proportion to their intelligence and skill. Distanced in the race for numbers, the South saw that it must henceforth maintain its position, and control the North by newly-invented political dogmas—that the rights of the majority were *not* paramount, and that a *State itself* was independent of the action of the Federal Government. The sagacious mind of Mr CALHOUN saw in the distance the growing storm, and set at work to meet it, and preserve the institution for which the South had sacrificed its hope of superiority in numbers, wealth and power. He formed the school which has at last broken out in open rebellion, which is not to be quelled till the nationality of which the North has shown itself capable shall become common to the whole country, or we shall break up into as many communities as there are States, and, like Mexico, sink gradually into a condition of anarchy and barbarism.

Although Mr. CALHOUN developed the doctrines of *State-rights*, and its natural sequence, *secession*, it was a long time before they were recognized in courts of law even in his own State; and we are not aware that they even were in any State till secession became a fact. It is certainly remarkable that the only case where the direct question of the right of a State to set itself in opposition to the authority of the Federal Government was formerly adjudicated upon, was in South Carolina. In 1834 this question was brought before the Court of Appeals of that State upon the following case: In the organization of a military force, created by the act of nullification, one EDWARD MCCREARY, a Lieutenant in the militia, refused to take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the *State*, but offered to take the customary oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the *United States*. The Colonel refused to accept this oath, and an action was brought to test the question, which was finally carried to the Court of Appeals, and decided in favor MCCREARY, on the ground that the authority of the Federal Government in its sphere was paramount, and that the act of nullification was unconstitutional and void. The whole doctrine of Mr. CALHOUN, by the highest tribunal of his own State, was cut up by the roots, and not an inch of ground left him to stand upon.

We might thus take every principle or assumption on which secession is based, and

show that every Southern State, and till recently almost every man in them, have affirmed a doctrine exactly opposite. After a house has been burned, it may not seem very important to inquire into the antecedents of the incendiary; but when he seeks to justify himself before the world, it may be well to show him, by his own confession, to be the criminal. The South not only alleges no violation of its rights, but its legal tribunals, as well as the united testimony of almost every actor in the present conspiracy, have solemnly affirmed the very doctrines for which we are now contending. This fact should justify our action to our own consciences, as well as before the world.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Probable Strength of the Rebel Forces There—Probable Course of the Government—Necessity for Retaking Harper's Ferry—The Position of Norfolk, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

Great curiosity and much speculation are indulged in regard to the plan of the campaign against the rebels in Virginia. The general opinion seems to point to an immediate attack on Norfolk. Troops are rapidly concentrating in that vicinity, and all eyes are turned in that direction. Several distinguished Republicans (Senators and members of the House) have recently visited Old Point, and from one of them I learn that the impression prevails that the enemy are but indifferently prepared for an attack, and that they are believed to have but few troops at Norfolk. An intelligent friend of Union, recently from Virginia estimates the whole armed force of the rebels in the State at 23,000, 6,000 of which he locates at Norfolk, 6,000 at Harper's Ferry, 3,000 at Richmond, and the remainder in detachments of 1,000 to 1,500 at other points.

Having given the popular conjectures as to the immediate plans of the Commanding General, I can do no harm to throw out my own, which will be little needed, and therefore, if correct, not injurious to the cause of the Union. The fact that the Government has nearly 40,000 troops within sixty miles of Harper's Ferry, and the importance of retaking that point, induces me to suspect that while Norfolk will be threatened, the real purpose of Gen. SCOTT will be to make a rapid movement upon the enemy at the Ferry, retake it, disperse the rebels, and open communication with Western Virginia.

The rabels can do no harm by holding Norfolk for the present. The outlets of that place, and of all Virginia and North Carolina, to the ocean, are hermetically sealed; and the possession of the Navy-yard and the miserable hamlets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for six days or six weeks by the enemy, is a matter of no practical importance to the Government. But Harper's Ferry in rebel hands is a standing menace to the Capital to Maryland, whose allegiance is not fixed by any military agency, and a complete obstruction to intercourse with Western Virginia, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The expulsion of the rebel force from that point would reassure the Union men of Western Virginia, strike terror into the hearts of the traitors on the northern border of the State, and at once turn the scale in favor of the Union. Jefferson County, in which the Ferry is situated, contains a strong Union minority, which would at once become a majority if the Ferry were re-taken from the hands of the traitors. Berkeley, which adjoins it on the west, is already emphatically for Union, and the effect of expelling the enemy from their stronghold would be to open the whole road to the Ohio, and secure the loyalty of the population in its vicinity, beyond future contingency.

It must be acknowledged that these are objects of first rate importance, and that in the capture of Norfolk could at [illegible] them.

If the force at Norfolk [illegible] believed to be [illegible] deed, no reason [illegible] simultaneously with Harper's Ferry. With complete command of the water, and with the ten thousand troops which are [illegible] centrated there, it is not at all improbable that Commander in Chief has in view the [illegible] Norfolk and Harper's Ferry at the same [illegible] of time, to be followed up by [illegible] movement upon Richmond.

It is a source [illegible] that Virginia [illegible] tions come [illegible] so soon. If they could be postponed for a month, [illegible] ing which time secession will be rooted, and its leaders driven from the State, there would be an overwhelming vote for unconditional Union. But in the present state of things, there is reason to fear that the sword, the medicine of the Constitution cannot be thoroughly into requisition in time to save the patient. For is this consolation. However, that its monstrous virtues can produce a restriction, and that the work of fraud and violence can be undone by an appeal to the sober sense of thought of the people.

There is a vast amount of pride and conceit in the hearts of the Virginia Secessionists, and for that very reason they will be more easily and thoroughly subdued by a defeat or two than if they had a juster notion of their merits. Certain circumstances have conspired to give them this overweening confidence in their prowess, and fate seems to have destined them to a humiliation as great as their pride. Their overthrow will inaugurate the reign of peace and good-will in the nation; and it is safe to predict, that under no circumstances can they ever obtain power in the country again. I see no alternative for them, in fact, but perpetual exile, and no country at which they will find a congenial refuge, unless it may be Cuba or Brazil. There is at present a general desire to see the ringleaders hanged; but it may be hoped that most of them will make their escape, since bloody executions are as foreign to the nature of our institutions as to the spirit of the age.

The change which has been wrought in the public sentiment of Maryland gives us a foretaste of the young South which we may expect to see rise from the ruins of the hideous form of secession. To the eye, at present, the South seems to be a fiery furnace, filled with demons, who breathe out nothing but curses at the Federal Government and of the Northern people. The same hellish unanimity in favor of the terrorists and their measures was thought to pervade the population of Paris and France seventy years ago. But no sooner was the tyranny overth own, than immediately it was ascertained that the tyrants and their measures were universally hated by the very people who, in their helplessness, were made to sustain them.

Let the Government show itself to be more powerful than Slavery itself—and we shall soon find that an overwhelming majority of the Southern people really hate the tyranny which rules them with a rod of iron, and that they will rejoice to be released from it.

The Government has the right on its side, and it is only necessary to show that it has the power to secure the loyalty of the people in every Southern State. Slavery is the hated god of Force, which the Southern mind has worshiped for thirty years past, against all its instincts and generous impulses, simply because it has been paramount in the country,—not merely in the South, but in the whole country. Men are prone to believe that right is on the side of might, or at any rate to pay their homage to might. Convince them that the demon they have worshiped has lost his sceptre, that he is dethroned, and that he will never regain power, and we shall quickly see them abandon him. LAYARD tells of a tribe of barbarians on the banks of the Tigris, known as "Devil Worshipers." They were by no means the worst people he met with in his travels, and he regarded it as their misfortune, rather than their fault, that they paid adoration to his Satanic Majesty, from a sincere belief that he was the ruling spirit of the world. If they could be convinced of their error, their naturally good instincts or sentiments would at once incline them to the worship of the true God. So with the worshipers of Slavery.

OBSERVER.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A LATER AND AMENDED ENGLISH OPINION.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The progress of civil discord in the American Republic has been attended by a marked change in public feeling in this country respecting it. At first incredulity was the prevailing sentiment. The evils of a disruption of the Union appeared so great and palpable, and its good to any party so obscure and questionable, that people in England could not imagine the possibility of so ruinous a course being actually adopted. We are well accustomed ourselves to the threats with which beaten politicians console themselves for their defeat and we supposed the bluster of the Southern States on the election of President Lincoln to possess about the same amount of significance, and no more. The secession of South Carolina and her confederates scarce y occasioned more excitement. The dispute was still regarded as one certain to end without leading to blows, whether that end were a recoconciliation or disjunction. The bloodless cannonade of Fort Sumter was little calculated to dispel the prevailing impression, and to E gush public rather wonderful what was to be the next scene in so singular a drama, than for any of its grave anxiety which accompanies the approach of a real catastrophe. The passing events were often discussed in a tone of pleasantry, and the Americans were in some quarters warned to be less fond in future of exalting their institutions over those of the old world. But the news which immediately followed, and which showed that the hostilities at Charlestna, however innocuous in the use they had been accepted on both sides, as a declaration of war, produced a great and sudden change. All traces of the levity which had previously run in our comments vanished at once, and gave place to expressions attesting the deep though mournful interest everywhere felt in the opening struggle. Separated only by a narrow channel, the two countries have been from time to time by trivial but annoying differences, *England has never forgotten the ties of kindred which connect her with the States, but has exulted in their evident successes, and grieved for what she deemed their errors, much as she her family or grieves over those of a favorite child.* The long terms of close and cordial friendship with the North American Republic has ever been her foremost desire, and she has always rejoiced to see the liberties, wisely and orderly by herself established and perpetuated by her transatlantic kinsfolk. In the same degree she and must lament the terrible conflict which now threatens to rend the nation she has fixed so well. Utterly powerless to allay the storm, and compelled, if necessary, to remain entirely neutral between the belligerents, *she can but trust that the evil will ultimately result in good, and give her best wishes to the party which best deserves success.*

A single battle, since it was already told this country by which the [illegible] was due. The very arguments by which the Secessionists were sufficient to [illegible] under the character, and to put them to the wrong, "[illegible] knew," they said, "cannot do without cotton, and therefore cannot afford to be [illegible]. An embargo on our ports means for her a strict [illegible] in Lancashire." The mere use of such arguments sufficient to show how utterly the American statesmen [illegible] understood the feeling of those who must be most concerned. It is one of the class which betray the [illegible] ing those who use them, by exhorting their people to the [illegible] ements likely to [illegible] upon facts. It supposed that English [illegible] were simply [illegible] in their possessions against Slavery, and would [illegible] their objections to the whole in order to secure their own material prosperity. It has already received its answer. This country proves the sincerity of its aversion to the system by [illegible] to the [illegible] for the principles of the States in its own [illegible]. But it has never been [illegible] to the [illegible] the difficulties which have opposed a sister [illegible] in the United States. *Some [illegible] over their [illegible] in the light [illegible] the [illegible] of the Union, as a [illegible] of [illegible], so long as [illegible] was [illegible] by [illegible] as an [illegible] for any [illegible] expressed. It was natural that [illegible] should [illegible] with [illegible] texts of Scripture, supposed [illegible] with the Gospel, [illegible] to resist [illegible] that they began to resist [illegible] that [illegible] could maintain such outrageous [illegible]. Now, it has often been remarked, and by Mr. de Tocqueville among others, that the negro is the element with strongest antipathy in the Free States than in the Slave; and we are accused of a certain inconsistency in [illegible] our measures at the latter, where the blacks are, in many respects, well treated, and admitted to familiar intercourse with such whites as [illegible], while we spare the former, where they are generally treated with cruelty from society. But [illegible] it is [illegible] that we have stated the [illegible] of the North although we have admitted [illegible] to be [illegible] properly from want of the [illegible] experience of slavery, we do not see that there is any real parallel between the [illegible] in regard to the negro in the Northern States and that [illegible] to be compared for [illegible] with the [illegible] existing in the South. It has [illegible] of the possibility by demonstrating that slavery [illegible] by the [illegible] of the Union, and [illegible] by any other means by which the Southern [illegible] assumed [illegible] existing [illegible] Whatever [illegible] of the [illegible] of the present [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Union, [illegible] has [illegible] up the [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a first-class chambermaid, and would assist with the washing and ironing, or as nurse; understands sewing, can produce 2 years' reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—THE ADVERTISER wants a situation as chambermaid; she has nine years' reference from her last place; or is willing to take care of children, or would do waiting. Call at No. 159 26th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or do chamberwork or plain sewing; would have no objections to take a situation as child's nurse; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 7th-av., corner of 18th st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging; has City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 161 6th-av., between 14th and 12th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, who is thoroughly competent in her business; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 6th av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Scotch woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or would take the entire charge of an infant; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of first class City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 68 East 33d-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing, or housework in a small family; no objection to the country, best of references given. Call at No. 256 East 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 248 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamberwork and washing, or to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 85 East 15th st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 257 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress; is a first rate washer and ironer, can produce the best of reference. To be seen at No. 212 East 13th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good references can be given if required. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a small family. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until visited. No. 43 East 31th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 165 4th-av., near 20th-st., over the apothecary's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 443 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework for a small family, or take care of children; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between State and Joralemon South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small family; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No 262 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 257 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress; is a first rate washer and ironer, can produce the best of reference. To be seen at No. 212 East 13th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good references can be given if required. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a small family. Can produce the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can give the best City reference five years from one place. Call at No 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; best of City references can be given; has lived 3 years in last place. Call at No. 80 16th-st., corner 9th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing, the best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook, understands soups, meats, poultry and game pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing, understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 75 West 12th-st. Best of City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first class cook; would assist to washing; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th av., first floor over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, washe and ironer; capable of taking a laundress's place, if required, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d ave. Would prefer to go to Europe with a family. Can give best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, with the best of City reference from where she has lived for six years, to do cooking, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at the Bakery in Court-st., between 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small, private family; City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 197 12th st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist at washing and ironing; or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for a young woman who is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at or address, No. 128 East 13th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by a young woman; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 198 East 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; would assist in the washing. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; they wish to engage with one family; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give good city reference. Call at No. 38 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—TWO SISters, who are highly recommended, desire situations in City or country, one as neat and pastry cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. Apply at No 110 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the candy-store.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING.—A woman with very superior reference wishes a situation in City or country; understands soups, meats, fowls in every style, and an excellent pastry maker; has a good bread and pastry baker, and gets up side dishes and desserts with taste. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No 96 West 18th st., third floor, front room; good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 360 1st av., between 22d and 23d sts., 3d floor.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young lady, to go out by the day or week, in the stands dressmaking and children's clothes. The highest testimonials as to character and capability. Call at 253 East 15th st., near av. B.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who has for a long time had charge of a large household, would like to find a good situation with a gentleman; is a German lady; she speaks English, German and French and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address A. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in the City or country, or would take charge of a house during the Summer; the best of reference given. Address for two days, M. H., Box 134 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted by a most respectable and thoroughly competent servant, has served for seven years in one family, to which she now reluctantly leaves; is active and attending to her employer's interests. Can be found an acquisition to any private family requiring a first class servant, who is willing to do her duty faithfully. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A COMPETENT girl, twenty years, highly recommended, desires a situation; is a first-rate cook, a good cook and baker, can wash and iron if required, can milk and make butter, and attend to work; wages very moderate. Apply at No. 35 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as general housework or chamberwork and washing, or nurse and light work; no objection to take any situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging to do her own country preferred; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen. Wages $10 per month. Call at No. 230 Broadway, basement door, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an active, willing young woman, a situation in a country genteel house-work; makes nice bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can milk cows, and is a good butter maker; is used to do almost her kitchen and person is strictly honest, and obliging, as good reference can show. Call at No. 8 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., for two days. A home preferred to high wages.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, to do general housework; is willing and obliging; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer. She can be seen, for two days, at her last place No. 264 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, By a girl who has lived several years in Jersey City, and has good references, a situation to do the general housework. Apply at No. 86 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wants a situation to do general housework, with a good recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 144 21st st., between 2d and 3d ave.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse. Has good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as laundress in a private family; is fully competent. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 335 6th av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, situations—one as laundress and the other as chambermaid; would do plain washing or ironing. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 14 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as children's nurse; is capable to take charge of an infant from its birth, and do plain sewing or chamberwork, and do up ladies' muslin; the best of City reference given from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman, as nurse in a private family, understands the care and management of children from their birth; no objection to do chamberwork or plain sewing. Call at No. 171 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, for 2 days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced middle aged woman, as nurse in a private family, understands the care and management of children from their birth; no objection to do chamberwork or plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 165 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. LEEDS Jr., Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO, &c., &c.,
On FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock,
At the Saleroom, No. 53½ Pine-st.,
Being the entire furniture of a large four story brown-stone front house removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood parlor suites in hair-cloth and brocatel, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top centre tables, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, sofas, lounges, secretaries, oak extension dining-tables and chairs, fine dinner service, and other crockery, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and other bedding. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils with which the sale will commence. Terms cash. By order of
GEORGE J. DAVIS, Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 24,
At 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:
A very large and general assortment of handsome furniture in sasedient order, splendid rosewood piano, stool and cover; rosewood parlor suites in green and gold, library suite in green reps, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture, with marble tops; hair and other mattresses, mantel clocks, hat-stands, rosewood extension table, pier glasses, lounges, rocking-horse, silver-plated ware, paintings, fine goods, Singer's and Lester's sewing-machines, &c., &c.,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
About forty handsome oil-paintings and fine engravings.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 166 and 167 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found
EXTERIOR, by FABRACKELEAR.
TWO FINE PICTURES, by VAN SEVERDONCK,
LARGE MARINE, by SCHAEP.
AMAZON, by BLANCHARD.
STABLE SCENE, by CEWORST,
INTERIOR, by P. Z.
COAST SCENE, by CARRABAEN.
TOILET OF VENUS, by BOUCHER.
Also, several fine specimens by Smets, Schermers, Tasmenr, and many others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 11½ o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 165 and 167 Broadway first class second hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites in various coverings, rosewood étageres, centre tables, cornices, mirrors and cornices; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; sofas, lounges, rockers and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china and glassware, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.
ALSO,
Several oak, mahogany and walnut office desks, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS Jr., auctioneer
AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock, in the saleroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., unreserved sale of the large and valuable stock of superior old wines, brandies, cigars, &c., of an importing and jobbing house, established 1840, for the past fifteen years extensively engaged in a first class Southern trade. The quality of the goods are undoubted, embracing the most reliable brands only, and were selected with regard to purity rather than price. We shall offer sherries, ports, Madeiras, brandies, rums, gins, whiskys, &c. Also, baskets champagne and claret, in quantities to suit, by the dozen, tenth or cask. The sale will include a select invoice of 500 dozen, in original cases of one dozen each, bearing the brand and private label of one of the oldest wine houses in London, of the same standard grades as supplied to all the leading houses of Canada and the Provinces for the past three years.
Cigars, consist of an extra fine assortment of Havana Conchas, Operas, Regalia Britanica, Zarzuelas, Brevas, Prenadas, Londres Regulas, Londres Finas, Londres Chicas, Brevas, Conchas Prenadas, Regalias, Medianes, of the following celebrated brands, viz.: Cabanas, Figaro, Puresa de Mato Espanola, Memoria, Antiquidad, Norlega, Winfield Scott.
Also, about 5 400 Imported cigarettes, wraped with Havana leaf and of excellent flavor.
Also, 1,250 pounds fine Virginia smoking tobacco, in pound jars, 4 kegs grocs Oriental smoking, 1 dozen Meerschaum bowls, (warranted) slightly stained; 3½ gross assorted briar pipes, 6½ gro. genuine wexel cherry steams, assorted. Also, 20,300 Plasorition cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 171 West 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash stands, hair mattresses, wilton and velvet rugs, crockery, mahogany tete-a-tete, reps and hair cloth covered hall furniture, rosewood chairs, parlor suits, made by Gilbert, rosewood suites covered in crimson reps, belle and lace window draperies, rosewood marble top etagerres, oak extension dining tables, oak side and dining room chairs, rosewood quilted mattresses, oil cloths, carpets, silver-plated tea and coffee sets, feather beds, pillows, blankets, counterpanes, &c.
Also, a large assortment of fine engravings, gilt frames, mirrors, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of imported Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood centre tables and washstands, oil cloths, parlor mirrors, mahogany rockers and chairs covered in hair cloth, gilt cornices, lace curtains, oak sideboards and oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak hall chairs, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, wardrobes, black walnut centre and chamber tables, fine looking glasses, 1 upright and 1 square rosewood piano-fortes, 1 mahogany case double-barrel breech-loading percussion gun, by Lang of London, also other goods just received.

BROWNE & NEPHEW, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, MAY 25, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 505 Broadway, a large lot of new and second hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, mahogany and hair cloth parlor suits, bedsteads, pillows, &c. Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., elegant parlor furniture in velvet, brocatel, hair cloth, &c., including rosewood chamber furniture, extension tables, mirrors, easy chairs, window curtains, tete tables, chimney glass, kitchen crockery, &c. &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine chestnut sorrel horse, 16 hands high, five years old, well broke in walking, trot or canter; can weigh in harness; the property of a gentleman who has no further use for him. Also, a set of silver plated single harness, in good condition, with lily nets, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—By GEO. COOK, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at store No. 10 Broadway, the superb 12-spring carryall, fine four-seat rockaway, top-wagon, two-horse platform spring-wagon, double and single harness, to be sold for account of whom it may concern.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STAPLE GOODS AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for sale or exchange for real estate in this City or vicinity, or for an unincumbered farm. The business of this house has been established for the last two years, on one of the most leading thoroughfares of this City, and is almost wholly for cash. The stock consists of between seven and eight thousand dollars worth of well assorted, desirable goods, together with the fixtures and lease, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, as the owner is out of health. This is a chance seldom if ever offered to the public. Inquire of Mr. C. ALLISON, No. 205 Mulberry-st., at the House in question.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome first class brown stone dwelling, 28 feet, with garden, conservatory, hot house, coach-house and stable, and 5½ lots of ground on Cabinet, between Clinton and Henry sts. Will be exchanged for a country seat in the eighth ward of New-York. Apply to R. W. RUSSELL, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 PIKE-st., located between East Broadway and Division-st. This property has the privilege of an alley way 8 feet wide, leading into East Broadway, which renders it valuable for improvement. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAYES, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 38th-st., near 4th av., No. 56; finished complete; will be sold low; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RIDING ECONOMICAL.—THE OWNER OF A well trained, easy paced lady's saddle horse, wishes to divide his services and expenses with some one in or near Brooklyn or to obtain partial use of an extra horse, by mutual loan. Address SUN OFFICE, New-York.

PONY WANTED—FOR A LITTLE GIRL, NINE years old; must be small, thoroughly gentle and kind every way, and sound, young and handsome. Shet and not wanted. Spanish preferred. Address, stating price, which must be low for cash, H. F. Box No. 1,847, New-York Post office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AN ELEgant saleche or open seat barouche, so arranged as to make an elegant Winter or Summer carriage; has been used but a few times, also a new set double harness. Apply to CHAS. E. MILLS, No. 31 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

BLACK-HAWK MARES FOR SALE, 15½ hands high, free travelers, long tails handsome, and warranted sound and kind in every respect. For particulars apply of R. R. STOREY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT rockaway or Germantown carriage. Address, stating lowest cash price, Box No. 1,617 Post office.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 208 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

FARMS.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED FARM, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, must be well supplied with fruit, in a healthy locality &c.; in exchange for desirable property in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 3,888 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 3 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD, BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and unfair advantages to them. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained, those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.
A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the rate for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company accruing to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 last. The holders of the Sinking Fund Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, at the principal office of said company in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY, at No. 26 Wall-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at the Office on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.
By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 25th to June 4th inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 48 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW YORK, May 13 1861.

May 16, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for Directors of the consolidated Franklin Company of New Jersey, will be held at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May instant. The polls will be opened at 12 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. HATCH, Secretary.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class security, by a good business man, where employment and good salary can be had. Address, stating all particulars, BOOK KEEPER, Box No. 730 Post-office, New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 154 Fulton-st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OFFLEY, Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHAT EVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL..... $500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested)
SURPLUS..... 525,000 00
LIABILITIES..... 29,467 35
INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BANKS, TRUSTS, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.
By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:
First division to Customers, July, 1857.....33½ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858.....50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859.....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860.....45 per cent.
☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEO. H. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIKOM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at our office, No. 28 Wall-st., in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $631 from the 23d day of April, 1861; on $50, from the 25th day of April, 1861; on $116, from the 26th day of April, 1861; on $545 from the 27th day of April, 1861; on $900, from the 29th day of April, 1861; on $160, from the 30th day of April, 1861; on $56 25, from the 1st day of May, 1861; on $17, from the 2d day of May, 1861; and on $465 25, from the 4th day of May, 1861; besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, May 14, 1861.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Dated New-York, May 16, 1861.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Piffs' Atty's.
To the defendant, Richard Reed,
my17-law6wF*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. GILES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
THOMAS SCOTT, Executor,
ja16-law6mF*

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, hranchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 1374th-av., near 14th-st. Referees to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reede sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREvented, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of Triescar No. 1, the world call Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Dr. Barrow may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.
Observe, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. It should be read by every married lady. Sent (free) No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, however aggravated. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. F. L. BECKWITH, NO. 49 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—A new medical invention which is a sure guarantee, will be forwarded by mail with explanatory pamphlet, upon receipt of $1. Address by letter Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D, P. O.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years devoted his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeable or sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It feels and is tasteless, and it is used in same manner as other medicine anywhere but at the office. No. 3 division-st. Beware of imitations. Dr. Hunter may be consulted every day at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 26 Wall-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,
For Albany, Troy, Saratoga and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.30 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.
For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-tables.
JOHN BURCHELL, Assistant Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND EVENING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point (Long Island City), as follows:
Leave New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12 00 M. for Sag Harbor.
3 30 P. M. for Yaphank.
5 00 P. M. for Greenport.
5 P. M. for Far Rockaway.
6 30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 30 & 5 30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30 & 5 and 6 30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

SOOTHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

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J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The BOLSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the weighing of the same, the watching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School officers of the XVIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 6 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MACAJER J. POWER, Sec.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 61 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th day of June, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. For information as to the location of said obstruction and terms of contract, apply at this Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 194 Canal st., one door from Mott-st.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 550 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HEDGES & SIMONSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD L. SIMONSON is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
ERASTUS HEDGES,
RICHARD L. SIMONSON.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, JAMES BAIT THOMSON, Commander, will positively sail from New-York, for Liverpool, SATURDAY, May 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$120
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
For freight or passage, apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott | AMERICA, Capt. McAnley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer PARANA,
W. PROWSE, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.....20
Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.
RETURN TICKETS
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
The new steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the PARANA, leaving Boston June 11.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beekman-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free in work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE.
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Leading and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
LANGARO.....SATURDAY, May 25.
ERIN.....SATURDAY, June 1.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, June 8
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
Cabin to London.....$85 | Cab

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

The Fifth and Twenty-eighth New-York Regiments are also ordered to Arlington Heights. They left their quarters at 12½ o'clock, with only their knapsacks and provisions.

When the order was given to the soldiers this afternoon to cook three days' rations and prepare to march by daylight, such deafaniug applause was never yet heard by any one. The air was fnirly rent with cheers.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARCH REBELS.

Gen J. E. JOHNSTON, late in command of the Federal forces in Utah, has been ordered by JEFF. DAVIS to take command at Harper's Ferry, and Gen. BEAURGARD at Norfolk. JEFF. DAVIS will remove to Richmond on the 1st of June.

Gen. CADWALADER has been superseded by Major-Gen. COOPER, promoted, in the command of the Maryland Volunteers. He has been ordered to report to Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has arrived and taken command at Fortress Munroe. He will immediately form a grand encampment of the regiments now arriviog, preparatory to his taking possession of Norfolk and tha Navy-yard. Fifteen hundred cannon were left in tha Navy-yard at the time of its destruction. His orders are to seize everything, and confiscata all articles which he may deem necessary to his command also to press everything into service, and make terms if possible—if not, to seize without.

Capt. MORRIS S. MILLER has haen promoted to the rank of Major—a promotion which will reflect honor on the service.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

The New-Jersey troops have, with the exception of the First Regiment, gone into camp opposita tha camp of the Seventh. The First New-Jersey Regiment will occupy the tents and the camping ground of the New-York Seventh, when they leave to-night. This brigade is the only one that have their tents floored. They are, as a body, the best drilled soldiers in Washington. Gen. RUNYON, the Brigadier-General, has devoted his time and attention to their drill, and he has now succeeded in making them satisfied and perfectly at home in their quarters.

The Secretary of War bas prohibited the giving of passes, as it got he quite a nuisance—every one was either a bearer of dispatches or attached to some General's Staff, and there were no private citizens traveling as long as the Government had possession of the railroad.

ARRIVAL OF OHIO TROOPS.

Two Ohio Regiments, the First and Second, Cols McCOOK and WILSON, arrived to-night. Toey have been since the 16th of April on the way to this city from Cincinnati. They came by way of Baltimore, and are quartered to-night at different places about town. They will go into camp. They bring an excellent band, and number twenty two hundred men.

THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS.

The Navy Department has employed several Clerks, to-day, examining the dispatches which were seized by the agents of the Government, last week. Every man detected in treasonable telegraphing, will be dealt with promptly, and in a manner not encouraging to spies.

The new list for the Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, is all made out, but they are not yet appointed. Toey will be this week. The names are not yet made public

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the South, and within ten days has stood within the presence of the rebel-in-chief, JEFF DANIS, has given the Government much important information.

The Cabinet meets to-morrow morning an hour earlier than usual, upon some important matters

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION FLAG

One of the options secession flags displayed from the head-quarters of the "Grays," at Alexandria, and within sight from Washington, was captured to day by two adventurous Union men—WILLIAM MCSPEDON, of New-York City, and SAMUEL SMITH, of Queens County, N. Y. The party left the city at an early hour this morning, and spent most of the day in Alexandria. They report the city exceedingly quiet—the election progressing peaceably, and but few troops to be seen Up to 3 o'clock but thirty-six votes had been cast against the Secession Ordinance. The captured flag, which was exhibited at Camp Cameron and at Willard's this evening, contains eight stars. It is of a large size, and has been given to RICHARD C MCCORMICK, of the *Post*, who will carry it to New-York, where it will, undoubtedly, attract much attention.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

The presentation of the flags on behalf of the New-York ladies by Gen. THOMAS, was one of the finest scenes witnessed since the opening of the campaign. It took place at 6 o'clock. The Regiment was first reviewed by Gen. THOMAS Upon the arrival of the President and his family they fired a salute of thirteen guns. The President passed witbin the lines, accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN and Mrs. GRIMSLEY.

The President, accompanied by Gen. THOMAS and Col LEFFERTS, passed around the line in review. He then returned to the carriage, which was drawn up in front of the square. The regiment formed in hollow squares. Gen. THOMAS advanced with the banner in his hand, and upon delivering the colors to Col. LEFFERTS, spoke on behalf of the ladies. He said:

SOLDIERS OF THE GALLANT SEVENTH I stand before you this day as the representative of a very large number of the ladies of New-York, to present to you this beautiful banner, prepared by them I hold in my hand a book, with lines of dedication, containing the autographs of one hundred and seventeen ladies. Why this honor has fallen on me, when others in higher stations and more competent to fulfil the pleasant duty could readily be chosen, I know not, except that, having for the last four years been stationed in their city, I have thus become known to them, which caused them to regard me almost as a New Yorker. This crowning act of theirs, however makes me almost altogether a New-Yorker. It seems quite superfluous to me to speak of the Seventh, for its fame as an excellent regiment is known far and wide. Yet still there are some incidents which I cannot overlook. That revered Chieftain, the greatest Captain of the age, near whose person it has been my happiness to serve repeatedly, has said, 'The Seventh is a National Regiment. Its organization is complete, its drill perfect. Its *personnel* the flower of New-York.' [Applause.] But to show its title to being a National Regiment: When tha State of Virginia desired to receive the remains of one of her sons, a departed President, this Regiment came forward and escorted the honored remains to the Capital of that honored State: and when honor was to be done in the dedication of the statue of the Father of his Country, here in this city, bearing his name, and which he founded, the Seventh was the Regiment sent to that duty; and when the Government of our beloved country was in danger of overthrow, its Capital likely to be seized by traitors, the Seventh, on the first note of alarm, sprang to arms, and hastened to the place of danger, to assist in defending everything most sacred to a true loyal American. The effect of this movement no one can estimate so well as those of us present in our capital. Our General-in-Chief, with the approval of our Administration, had hastily assembled such a body of regulars as were within reach, and enrolled several companies of militia, inadequate in numbers, but ready to do their best. At this time we were surrounded by enemies, with traitors in our midst, and worse than all, those of my own profession, and on whom the Government had a right to look for support,—men taken in their youth, educated, fostered and sustained, in this our time of need began to falter on every hand, until we knew not whom to trust. Our war-chief, with riding sublimity with the danger, made preparation for defence. Then came that great upheaving of the Northwest, which satisfied us that the Government would be sustained, and every loyal heart throbbed with gratitude to the God of battles, who had provided our deliverance—that Supreme Being, who ruleth in tha Heavens and on tha earth, and who doeth all things well. Then it was that you came forward with bayonets more in numbers than you ever paraded on any gala day, and when, after great difficulties and delays, you reached the capital, what a thrill of delight ran through our population. In every direction you could hear, 'the Seventh has come.' The anxious week, and especially the dark Sabbath, had passed, and we felt secure. This beautiful emblem, which I now present, is the work of many loved ones of your homes, who have devoted the work of their hands to you, and many prayers for God's protecting favor, have been breathed over its folds; and may that God give you and them, His holy spirit for our dear Redeemer's sake. I am especially charged to tell you that, if your country calls you to action, it is their earnest wish that their flag should be carried in your ranks, for, with those colors in your midst, they will feel almost as if they were defending the sacred cause. This great war-cloud, coming down from the North and from the West, will soon burst, and burst it must over the South, and you may be soon called upon to carry this very banner; and if so, recollect that though you number twelve hundred and fifty, there is a stitch dedicated by fair hands to each one of you, and I charge you most solemnly never to let that stitch be dishonored by a traitorous foe, nor suffer it to ba trailed in the dust. I will now read you the lines of dedication, and place the banner in your hands.

The following is the verse dedicated by tham:

"The flag of our country! What deeper assurance
Of sympathy, honor and trust could we send?
The crown of our fathers' unflinching endurance;
'Tis the emblem of all you have sworn to defend:
Of Freedom and Union, with honor entwined—
The cause of the nation, of God and mankind!"

Col. LEFFERTS responded in a short and appropriata speech, thanking the ladies for their magnificent gift. The speeches were frequently interrupted by rounds of applause from the assembled thousands. At the close of Col. LEFFERTS' remarks, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and Col. LEFFERTS unfurled tha banner, waving it over his head, while the regiment gave nine rousing cheers, from company to company. The colors were then given into the custody of the color-bearer, and he passed into the ranks, the Regiment greeted it with nine more rousing cheers. The band played "Hail Columbia" as the Presidential party retired from the field, and the troops were dismissed.

THE ORDER TO MARCH.

Immediately the several companies were ordered to pack, cook rations for three days' march, and hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning. It was intimated that they were to go some time during the night to an important post. At the mention of Harper's Ferry, the wildest scene of enthusiasm followed. The air was black with the caps of the excited soldiers, which they threw up promiscuously. They rolled about on the grass, tumbled over each other, embraced, and acted like maniacs. "It's the best news I ever heard!" shouted one. "We won't go home if they'll give us some work!" shouted an hundred voices. "We want to help thrash the traitors!" they shouted, and in a twinkling all were at work preparing to execute the order.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the Government of England is decided to be disposed to intervene in behalf of the Confederate States, and it is a prevalent belief in diplomatic circles that more consideration has already been extended to the rebel chiefs than is indicated in the British Parliament or in the British Press.

It is not anticipated that any public action will be taken by the Court of St. James, until after the arrival of our Ambassador, Mr. ADAMS It would be a marked violation of diplomatic etiquette, and of courtesy and fidelity to this Government for England to act decisively until after Mr. ADAMS presents his credentials and lays before the ministers the views of this Government.

When the British Ministers tha nselves are fully possessed of the policy of the present Administration, it will be able to act understandingly—for, as fair as were the instructions to Mr. DAYTON, I think it will be found that those to Mr ADAMS are far more comprehensive and explicit. Addressed to the first maritime power of the world, they are prepared with reference to commercial interests.

I am positive, too, that the report of firmness and decision which Mr SEWARD has infused into his dispatches is in advance of, rather than behind the popular feeling

It long ago, this would, things proper to give aid and comfort to the rebels, the Administration will accept and meet the emergency in a proper spirit, and before the contest this rebellion is closed, there will be no longer a "Kingdom of Cotton." The armies of the Free States will be armies of liberation, and every pound of cotton that England buys will be the product of free men

If let alone by the European Powers, we shall only scorch this slave snake. If they interfere, we shall kill it,—and where then will England obtain that supply of cotton, to secure which she belies her professions and her pecuniary practice.

The President has appointed JOSEPH CASEY, of Harrisburgh, Penn., Judge of the Court of Claims. Judge CASEY is an able lawyer, an upright man, and deserving of political preferment. It is conceded to be a most judicious appointment.

Secretary CAMERON has rented a fine house on the corner of Fifteenth and I streets. It is one of the most commodious in the city. His family having arrived, he will shortly inaugurate a series of entertainments, at which the military gentlemen now in Washington will be welcomed by their Chief. LEO.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 23.

Gen. PATTENSON, of Philadelphia, and staff, and three hundred troops, have arrived at Fort McHenry. The General visited the encampment at Federal Hill this afternoon.

Two persons are now under examination here, charged with treason in enlisting and sending off troops from Baltimore to join the Confederate army. Two thousand such troops have left Baltimore up to this time, but it is not certain that the persons had any hand in their enlistment.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe. Gen. BUTLER and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon per steamer *Catalina*. He entered the fort under a salute, and is quartered therein. There re eleven ships, brigs and schooners, prize vessels, lying at Old Point Comfort, with a small prize crew on board of each.

Gen. BUTLER and Colomodore STRINGHAM were arranging last evening, a plan of operations for an immediate attack off Sewell's Point. It is agreed that it will be made simultaneously by land and sea. The steamer *Minnesota* is to attack the battery, while the land force, carried across the river in propellers, will storm the other side. It is probable that the engagement took place to-day, and, if so, by this time the works are in our possession, as the attack was or will be made with an overwhelming force.

Col. PITLINGHAM, Aid-de-Camp of Gen. BUTLER, came up in the *Adelaide* with dispatches for Gen. CADWALADER, which he delivered this afternoon.

The steamer *John H. Warner* has left Fortress Monroe for Philadelphia, with two hundred and fifty women and children from Norfolk.

The troops at Fortress Monroe are in good health. No Indians have been seen at Norfolk, and the Raleigh *Register* pronounces the statement that there are three hundred Indians from North Carolina to arrive at Norfolk to be false.

A gentleman who came from Harper's Ferry to-day says, that he saw Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON commander of the Utah expedition, at Harper's Ferry, this morning, and that he had come there to take command of the Confederate forces.

The *Richmond Examiner*, of Saturday, says that Gen. JOHNSTON has been ordered to that post, and that he ought to be there to-day; also, that Gen. BEAUREGARD has been ordered to Norfolk, and will speedily be there; also, that JEFFERSON DAVIS will be at Richmond on Monday next.

Passengers from Parkersburgh confirm the rule of the presence of Virginia troops at Grafton and reinforcements at Williamsport.

Four more cannon were put in position at Point of Rocks, last night, tha men working by moonlight. Two artillery companies arrived last night from Fauquier and Loudoun Counties.

Richmond papers of yesterday report the movements of large bodies of troops northward, and say that ten thousand troops from North Carolina and Tennessee were at Weldon on Tuesday, on their way to Norfolk.

Four thousand troops passed through Baltimora today, *en route* for Washington. Among them two Ohio regiments from Philadelphia.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 23.

The House concurred in the Senate bill for reorganizing the militia, and appropriating $100,000 for arming Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 23.

The editors of our daily newspapers have been summoned to Frankfort, to testify in regard to arms brought into Kentucky; to matters pertaining to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and to the alleged correspondence of Gov. MAGOFFIN with the Confadarate authorities.

GOVERNMENT MESSENGER AT LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 23.

Capt. JAMES W. ANERT arrived here, yesterday, on an undisclosed mission from the Federal Government.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT, ADVANCE GUARD—REVIEW IN THE PARK—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

The departure, yesterday, of Col. DUAYSE'S Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, was the occasion of a popular ovation which has not been excelled in general enthusiasm since the departure of the Seventh Regiment. The established reputation and wide-spread popularity of the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment; the excellent materials which he has succeeded in bringing together in a brief space of time for his command; the rapid progress which they have made since they went into camp at Fort Schuyler, and the known character and ability of the associate officers of the Regiment, had attracted towards them unusual interest, and all which contributed to bring out the New-Yorkers in large force to witness their departure for the theatre of war. The Regiment having some unavoidable delay received their muskets, on Wednesday prepared to leave. Early in tha morning the camp was astir with the work of preparation, and at noon the entire regiment, with camp equipage and baggage, were ready to march. The latter were sent directly on board of the *Alabama*, and the regiment came to the City on board of a steamer provided for purpose of landing at the foot of Fourteenth street, East River. Broadway being occupied with the funeral corege of Col. VOSBURGH, some delay occurred in marching. The citizens thronged the entire length of Fourteenth-stieet, to witness the march, and Broadway has seldom been more compactly crowded than it was on this occasion. The style of uniform—that of the French Zouaves, with the full flowing pants of red flannel, and red cap, with a cape of white flannel, which partially concealed the face, strongly reminded the spectator of the Bashi Bazourks who figured so conspicuously in the Turkish Army during the Crimean War. The *personnel* of this Regiment is certainly equal in every particular to the best troops which have yet been dispatched from this City. They are composed, in great part, of young men inured to labor and hardship. many are experienced gymnasts, and run a few are stalwart in frame, standing six feet in height. Their march through Broadway was a continued ovation, the crowd which lined the side-walks, and filled the windows and balconies, cheering and waving to them as they passed. The familiar face and soldierly bearing of New-York's old favorite, Col. DURYEA, who has promptly responded to the call of the country, seemed to inspire a furore of enthusiasm wherever he appeared, and it must be confessed that much of the applause seemed intended for this veteran and popular commander. At 5½ o'clock P. M. the regiment entered the Park, and were drawn up in front of the City Hall, a space having been cleared for them by the admirable arrangements of the Police. The Regiment here went through with a few of the unusual movements which elicited applause for their precision. Mayor WOOD, accompanied by Judge EDMONDS and several City officials, reviewed the regiment, expressing at the close their high admiration of the men, and the excellent state of discipline in which they appeared.

After countermarching at the west gate of the Park they proceeded up Broadway, but met Col. ALLEN'S Regiment near Chambers street passing down. The great crowd which had accumulated caused a moment's delay, after which the two regiments passed each other in line. The crowd now rushed to obtain a view of the regiment as it entered the steamer, and occupied every vacant spot along the side of the dock. The soldier cheered the various officers as they left, "Good-bye" and "God bless you" was heard from friends. The heat of the caboose having reached Westchester, a short halt occurred, when the troops improved the occasion to fill their canteens with water, and in some cases with something a little stronger from other grocery. Women, sisters and sweethearts, who pressed into the dock to view the Gallant Fifth troops. There were many tearful eyes, and in many cases it was clearly observed to turn aside its head for an instant to hide the tear which rushed to the eye, but was checked by a brave resolve to let the world see how the soldier should conceal his emotions. Three hearty cheers, and having drawn up in line with a variety of evolutions, showing a high proficiency in drill, and receiving the marked encomiums of the officers. The regiment left the dock. The presentation of the flag took place in presence of the ladies whose gift it was, the presentation speech on behalf of the ladies being made by Dr. ANNA B. MORR Among the fair patrons present were Mrs. A. B. WITT, Mrs. Dr. PETERS, Mrs. Col. VOSBURGH, Mrs. DELAFIELD, Mrs. Chas. STRONG, and others.

Col. ALLEN replied briefly, thanking the ladies for their generous gift of a stand of colors, and pledging the best exertions of his men and his own to bear it triumphantly through the coming conflict. Being very hoarse, he begged to be excused from speaking at greater length, as his throat was his tried on Gen. NYE, who made a very happy and patriotic speech, which elicited great applause from the spectators. At the close of the speaking, the flag was borne out in front of the tanks, which greeted them with three cheers and a tiger from the whole regiment. After passing several times in review before the ladies, twice in double quick step, to the tune of "Pop goes the Weasel," the regiment took up the line of march for the Battery, whence they embarked for their camp at Staten Island. The regiment is expected to leave between this and Monday, for Fort Monroe.

PARK BARRACKS.

Col CALVIN E. PRATT'S Regiment, now quartered at the Park Barracks, will march to the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, to day, and be mustered into the United States service. They will then be ordered to one of the islands in the vicinity of the City A part of Col. LASSING'S Westchester Chasseurs are also quartered in these barracks.

ORDERS FROM GEN. HALL.

Gen. HALL has promulgated the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, May 22. 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No 1—Brigade-Major J. G. HEARTT Brigade-Quartermaster JAMES R SMITH, Brigade Paymaster WM. EGAN and Aid D. P. DALRYMPLE, of the Third Brigade Staff, are hereby detailed for duty on the Division Staff. By order

WM. HALL,
Brig.-Gen Commanding First Division.
JAMES FOSTER, Jr., A. D. C.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. VOSBURGH.

CEREMONIES AT THE HOUSE AND AT THE CHURCH—EULOGY OF THE DECEASED—THE SPLENDID MILITARY DISPLAY.

The obsequies of the late Col. VOSBURGH, of the Seventy-first Regiment, yesterday, were characterized by unusual solemnity, and by far the most general testimonial of respect to the memory of a deceased citizen that has been witnessed in the City for many days. Not only were the public buildings and many stores closed during the afternoon, but almost universally throughout the City the national ensign was placed at half mast, while the streets were lined with spectators anxious to witness the funeral pageant.

At the residence of the late Col. VOSBURGH, No 806 Greenwich-street, many hundreds of intimate personal friends flocked to take a parting look at the corpse, and extend the sympathies of real friendship to the bereaved family. The remains were laid out in the regimental suit and equipments of the deceased, and on the coffin were placed wreathes of *immortelles*, and the regimental ensign. At 12½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. STRONG, the officiating clergyman, offered a simple and yet appropriate prayer, after which the coffin lid was closed, amid a most affecting scene of grief. The remains were then borne to the hearse by a detachment of the Seventy-first, and the Guard of Honor took their places. The civil pall-bearers took their places as follows: George W. McLEAN, Simeon Draper, Isaac Bell, Jr., John Van Buren, John R. Garland, David H. Turner, Edward Vincent, Richard Winne, John S Lawrence, Halsey Mitchell, John Briggs, Emanuel B. Hart.

The mournful *cortege* then proceeded to the Church of Rev. Dr. MACAULEY, corner of Twenty first-street and Fifth-avenue, where an immensa concourse of people had awaited its arrival. The body of the Church was, however, reserved for the funeral, and after the remains had been deposited in front of the pulpit, the reserved seats and aisles were occupied by the pall-bearers, the officers of the First Division, and State military officers on duty in the City, the family of the deceased, the Guard of Honor, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, the officers and privates of the Seventy-first Regiment, at present in the City, the officers of the military escort, and the officers of many of the Volunteer Regiments at present quartered in the City and vicinity.

While the coffin was being brought in, the organist played the Dead March in Saul, and the Adagio was sung, beginning with a bass solo in E minor, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," sung by C. W. WOLCOTT.

After the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture by Dr. MACAULEY, Rev. Dr. STRONG preached an appropriate sermon, suggested by the occasion, and paying a fitting eulogium to the memory of the deceased, of whom, in conclusion, he gave a biographical sketch. He dwelt upon Col. VOSBURGH'S eminent virtues as a son, a brother, a husband, a father, a Christian, a soldier and a gentleman; and, in conclusion, paid a feeling tribute of consolation to tha bereaved relatives. The entire discourse was replete with the most lively appreciation of Col VOSBURGH'S many excellent qualities, and the moral of the occasion was beautifully drawn therefrom.

Rev. Dr. GILETTE, at the conclusion of the address, delivered an earnest prayer, in the course of which he invoked the divine blessing upon the occasion which the deceased and his comrades were engaged, and the services were closed with tha singing of the 73th hymn, commencing:

"Spirit! leave thy house of clay,
Lingering dust resign thy breath."

It was expected that an opportunity would be offered for tha vast crowd to take a parting view of the placid features of the deceased, but, for want of time, the universal desire could not be gratified.

The body was then deposited in tha hearse, the Guard of Honor resumed their places, the vast escort of military wheeled into column, the high dignitaries were seated in their carriages, and, about 3 o'clock, the imposing pageant moved down Fifth avenue *en route* for the last resting-place of him whom so many of the multitude had known but a few days previously in the bloom of active manhood. As the column took its solemn course along the line of march, many an eye was wet with tears of earnest sorrow. The remains were accompanied to Greenwood Cemetery by by a large detachment of the military, and the corpse was committed to tha earth with becoming military honors.

ORDERS BY THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

TEN REGIMENTS MORE TO BE INSPECTED.

The Union Defence Committee has issued and caused to be promulgated the following orders:

NEW-YORK May 18 1861.

Conditions on which regiments will be accepted for immediate service, under the authority granted to this Committee, by the President of the United States:

I. Regiments designated, to be inspected on the same day, and as nearly as practicable, at the same hour.

II. Commissioned officers of all such regiments must signify their assent to these conditions by affixing their names to tha printed regulations which accompany this notice; and also by strict compliance with the following:

1. The service to be for three years, or for the war, at the option of the President.

2. The roll of commissioned and non commissioned officers to be delivered to the Inspector at this office before the hours named for inspection.

3. Company rolls, properly authenticated, to be exhibited to the inspector.

4. Requisitions for clothing and equipments to be submitted in detail to the Committee for their consideration.

5. A statement of camp equipage, required in conformity with army regulations to be furnished to the Committee as early as practicable.

6 Return of arms in possession of the Regiment, and an accurate statement of the number and description required to complete the armament to be furnished to the Inspector.

7. Estimate of the total amount of money required to place the Regiment in condition for immediate service, regard being had, in every instance, to economy and efficiency, to be furnished for the consideration of the Committee immediately.

8 An accurate statement of all existing debts incurred in the equipment or outfit of the Regiment to be furnished previous to the inspection.

9. The roll of each company to state the residence of each member for the last six months

By order of the Executive Committee.
S. DRAPER, Chairman Exec. Com.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary Exec. Com.

NEW YORK, Thursday, May 23, 1851.

The Committee appointed to make proper arrangements for the inspection of the ten Regiments, respectfully report:

The inspection will take place on Saturday, 25th inst, at 3 o'clock P M The ground selected for the parade of the Regiments is Fourteenth street, from the Tenth-avenue to the East River. In the following order, namely, right resting on Tenth-avenue

1. Anderson Zouaves on block between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

2. DeKalb Regiment, on block between Ninth and Eighth avenues.

3 Mozart Regiment, on block between Eighth and Seventh avenues

4 Tammany Regiment, on block between Seventh and Sixth avenues.

5 Garibaldi Guards, on block between Sixth and Fifth avenues

6 Adams' New-York Legion on block between Fifth and Fourth avenues.

7 Second Firemen's Zouaves, on block between Fourth and Third avenues.

8 Eleventh Regiment, on block between Third and Second avenues.

9 First Scott Life Guard, on block between Second and First avenues

10 Fifty Fifth Regiment, Col La GAL, on block between First avenue and Avenue A.

The Committee desire that the police authorities may be requested to furnish proper protection on the line of parade, and that the Secretary give due notice to all parties interested.

(Signed) SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN J. ASTOR Junr.
R M BLATCHFORD,
FERNANDO WOOD.

New York, May 23d, 1861

The Report of the Select Committee was adopted and ordered to be furnished to the commanding officers of the several Regiments to be inspected.

Commanding officers who are not yet supplied with the proper blanks, will send for them at the Office No. 30 Pine-street before the time of inspection.

By order of the Executive Committee.
S. DRAPER, Chairman.
P. M. WETMORE Secretary.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN

FIFTH BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.,
BROOKLYN Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The ladies of Flatbush are engaged in making 1100 Havelocks, for the Thirteenth Regiment, at Staten Island, and who have them finished and sent to, in a few days.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, at Washington, need not fear the snow. Many members of both regiments need underclothing—they tha nel shirts are best. These regiments must depend upon our own county for these supplies.

The United States authorities will not supply them to militia enlisted for three months, *because* the State ought to do it.

The State authorities refuse to furnish them *because* the United States *ought* to do it, and so our own men will suffer unless we help them.

This notice is given, so that the ladies of this County may be apprised of what is being done and needed.

The Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments were hurried off without time or opportunity for proper supplies I am sure our community, when these facts are understood, will help them. For many of these supplies the ladies of this County are our chief reliance.

Materials for Havelocks cost about fifteen cents each. Any information will be given on application to me.

PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier General Fifth Brigade,
No. 347 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PHALANX.

The following are the officers of this corps, so far as elected:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Julius W. Adams; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nelson Cross; Major, vacant. Surgeon, Dr. F E Martindale; Quartermaster, Wm. Van Ness; Acting Adjutant, Henry B. Beecher.

Line Officers.—Company A, Capt. Foster; First Lieut. Beecher; Second Lieut. Russell

Company B Capt. Robinson; First Lieut. Romer; Second Lieut —— Nauman.

Company C, Capt. Canfield; Lieutenants vacant.

Company D, Capt Van Ness; First Lieut. Johnson; Second Lieut. Van Ness.

Company E, Capt. Stilwell; 1st Lieut. McAvoy, 2d do Murphy.

Company F, Capt. Willis, 1st Lieut. Summers. 2d do. Van Nostrand.

Company G, Capt. Bolden, 1st Lieut. Dana; 2d do. Sherer.

Company H, Capt. Sullivan; 1st Lieut. Hammel; 2d do Bailey.

Company I, Capt. Merchant; 1st Lieut. Ford; 2d do. Surdam.

Company K, Capt Quarterman; 1st Lieut. Purden; 2d do. Miller

THE FLEET AT PENSACOLA.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am requested to tell you that there is a great scarcity of fresh provisions in the fleet off Pensacola, and that scurvy has made its appearance. The officers think that somebody in New-York might make a good speculation by sending them a venture of fresh grub. Yours, &c., O.

AID FOR MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May 15, 1861.

To Isaac Sherman, Esq:

MY DEAR SIR: I was much gratified by the receipt of your letter, and the privilege of drawing on you for $1 000, for the purpose of clothing and equipping our four regiments; and your promise to exert yourself still further for this purpose gives me additional reason to thank you. Allow me to say that the condition of our men appeals most strongly to the sympathy of the patriotic men of the wealthy North. We have taken up arms for the country, although surrounded by hostile bands, and in the midst of a great and powerful foe, whose whole political power has been urging forward measures of hostility to our Government for the last six months. The City Government was seized from us this Spring because our people had become utterly hopeless of Lincoln's Administration, which appeared to have sunk all desire to protect and defend the Government, in the struggle for a few pitiful offices. And yet, with the State Government and City Government against us, our people sprung to arms, and with their bodies protected the public property and saved millions of dollars' worth of guns and munitions of war to the Government, which had been stored in the St Louis Arsenal, and captured the camp of the Secessionists, with 1,200 stand of arms and 9 cannon. And yet, up to this time these men have received nothing from the Government except arms and rations; not a shoe or blanket; not a tent, except those taken from the secessionists; not a cartridge box or knapsack, or anything in the shape of an equipment. Not a dollar of pay can be drawn by the men until the first two months of service shall have expired. Under these circumstances we have made an appeal to the liberality of our fellow-citizens of the North, who are in happier circumstances than ourselves, to aid us in purchasing an equipment for our troops, which shall enable us to render more efficient services to the Government. We have struck the first successful blow for the Government since the war commenced, and have shown, by deeds, that we intend to do our duty to the Government. We have appealed in vain for clothes, for blankets, for equipments. We have received nothing from any quarter, except the remittance sent by you, and must look to the generosity of our friends in New-York and the North, for some further relief in our extreme necessity. I am, very sincerely, your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR,
Colonel First Regiment, M. V.

The following contributions have been made to the Missouri Volunteer fund:

Already received	$1,447
August Belmont	500
Royal Phelps	500

Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited.
ISAAC SHERMAN, Treasurer,
No. 1 Hanover-square.
SIGISMON KAUFMAN, No. 33 Nassau street; GEO. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-street, Committee.

Business Matters at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thusday, May 22.

There is no improvement whatever in business matters. Holders of grain refuse to sell for anything but gold or its equivalent. The Board of Trade this morning passed the following

Whereas, Recent event in money matters have culminated in a return to the standard of gold and silver, *Resolved* That in the opinion of the Board of Trade, all sales of property and quotations thereof should hereafter be made in funds equal to specie.

FLOUR rothi g doing. WHEAT quiet. CORN ditto. *Receipts*—3,400 bbls. Flour 50,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—123,000 bushels Wheat, and 90,000 bushels Corn.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 23—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand. WHEAT steady, demand moderate; sales 20,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 96c.@99c.; 2,000 bushels of Canary white Michigan at $1 25. CORN dull and no sales. WHISKY in fair demand and steady; sales 300 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS—12½c on Corn, 13½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Receipts*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 23.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm, at $1 36@$1 40 for Red, $1 45@$1 55 for White CORN declined; sales 10,000 bushels at 58½c.@60c. WHISKY dull, at 16@17c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon rises.. 6 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 22 | Gov. Island.. 9 11 | Hell Gate... 9 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... THURSDAY, May 23.

Cleared.

Steamers H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Alida, Robinson Philadelphia.

Ships Southampton, Pratt, London E E. Morgan & Wiley; North Wind, Jewett, Havre D. Torrance.

Barks Agnes, King, Matanzas, Fisher & Co.; Bernadotte, Gregerson, Queenstown Funch Meinke & Wandt; Stella, (Fr.) De Boisse, New Bedford. C Luling; H. Spalding, Booker, Cork, ——; D G. Wilson, Peacock, Philadelphia, ——.

Brigs Protos, Ginn, Cardenas, J. F. Ward & Co.; Reindeer, Crosse Yarmouth, N. S., Wilson & Co.; Osprey, Cole St John, P I Nevins & Son; J. C. Cole, Linden, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Panola, Smith, Marseilles ——.

Schooners Florida, Oliver, Baltimore, J. McKee; R. Allen Harvey, Port Monmouth; Joseph Bunell, ——, Hartford, master; Glide, Green, Tom's River, T. G Benson; Contest, Inness, St. Thomas, A. A Low & Bro.; Rebecca, Crawford, Tuckerton, master; Whister, Presby, Taunton, master; J. Anderson, Henning, New-Haven master; S B. Strong, Kempton, Mayagues, H. Underwood, Barbury, Decker, Port Monroe; Catharine, Levy, Egg Harbor, ——; Dan Smith, Miller, Indianola City ——; Caroline, Vincent, West Indies, G F Bullock, Kate Sargent, Brown, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloops Emily Freeman, Mystic, master; F. Brown, Carr, Bristol, master. Warren, Stokes, New Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Keystone State, S. D. French commanding, from Washington, via Fortress Monroe, 22d inst. spoke steamship Quaker City, in the Chesapeake. Left at Fortress Monroe, frigates Minnesota and Cumberland, brig Perry, steam gunboats Star and Yankee.

Steamer Novelty Belt, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandever, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Boggs.

Steamer Corliew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Edward Bynner.

Steamer Richard Walling, Claypoot, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship John Bright, Cotting, Liverpool 23 da., with mdse and 650 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had three deaths and two births.

Prize bark Hiawatha (Br.) of Liverpool, Lieut. Russell prize commander, City Point, Va., 2 da., tin tow of U S transport Keystone State; where she was seized as running to run the blockade; was originally bound to Liverpool with a cargo of tobacco.

Bark Ye Hero, (Br.) of Sunderland, Happell, Newcastle 60 ds with coal to J & F W. Meyer. April 20, at 1 P M, lat 43 18 lon 33 36 passed a quantity of empty flour barrels, and a few cases, picked up 5 cheeses in good order, and a few broken pieces

Bark L. Leavitt, (of Boston) Bisbett, Buenos Ayres March 24, passed Point Indio 25th, with bones and boneash to W. D. Carlisle & Son

Bark Lizzie Benjamin Talbott, (of Philadelphia,) Little Cardenas May 1, with sugar to Robert & Williams, from 6 m. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig J. W. Harris, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.) Rainbone, Messina March 29, passed Gibraltar April 8, with fruit to Dupee & Dealy. Has been within 100 miles of this port for the last 15 ds, with light winds and calms.

Sailed.

U. S. transport James Adger, for Fortress Monroe

The ship Hector, (Br.) for Liverpool. 23d—Ships Cyrene for Liverpool, Arthur Child for Bristol, Eng.; John Leslie, for Belfast, Ire. Bath Rose, for Sao Francisco Splendid, (Br.) for Greenock, and anchored at Quarantine. Barks L. D. Carver for Buenos Ayres. T. Cutting, for Londonderry. Tretis, for Cape of Good Hope, York, (Prus.) for Queenstown Brigs J. R. Nevins for Zaza. Mary A Forrest, for Rio Janeiro. Lotetzo for Teulon.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3019. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The War for the Union Commenced in Earnest.

Advance of Thirteen Thousand Government Troops into Virginia.

Alexandria, Arlington Heights and Other Points Occupied.

Occupation of Alexandria by the Fire Zouaves.

Col. Ellsworth Assassinated by a Rebel.

HIS MURDERER INSTANTLY PUT TO DEATH

FULL DETAILS OF THE OCCURRENCE.

Vigorous Preparations for Holding the Positions Secured.

Rebel Troops Threatening the Cumberland Valley.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

As I telegraphed last night, the Zouaves were ordered to enter Alexandria this morning. In accordance with this order, the command was embarked on the steamers *Baltimore* and *Mount Vernon*. About 5 o'clock they reached Alexandria. Just before reaching the wharf the commander of the *Pawnee* sent a flag of truce to the rebel forces giving them one hour in which to withdraw from the town. The *Baltimore* and *Mount Vernon* then made fast to the wharf. As the steamers approached the rebel sentinels fired their guns in the air and retreated back upon the main body, said to have been about five hundred strong. Simultaneously with the landing of the Zouaves the first Michigan Regiment entered Alexandria by the road leading from Long Bridge, and proceeded direct to the railroad dépôt, of which they took possession, capturing a troop of rebel cavalry numbering one hundred, with their horses and equipments.

The Zouaves landed in good order in double quick time, each company forming in company order on the street facing the river. Company E, Capt. LEVERIDGE, was the first to disembark. Capt. LAVERIDGE'S Company was at once detailed to destroy the Railroad track leading to Richmond, which service they promptly performed. After detailing Company E, Col ELLSWORTH directed the Adjutant to form the Regiment, and then with his Aid, Lieut. WISNER, and a file of men, started for the Telegraph office for the purpose of cutting the wires.

Col. ELLSWORTH and his detachment proceeded in double quick time up the street. They had proceeded three blocks, when the attention of Colonel ELLSWORTH was attracted by a large secession flag flying from the Marshall House, kept by J. W. JACKSON. Col. ELLSWORTH entered the hotel, and meeting a man in the hall asked, "Who put that flag up?" The man answered, "I don't know; I am a boarder here." Col. ELLSWORTH, Lieut. WISNER, the chaplain of the regiment, Mr. HOUSE, a volunteer aid, and the four privates, went up to the roof and Col ELLSWORTH cut down the flag.

The party were returning down the stairs, preceded by private FRANCIS E. BROWNELL, of Company A. As they left the attic, the man who had said he was a boarder, but who proved to be the landlord, JACKSON, was met in the hall, having a double-barral gun, which he leveled at BROWNELL. BROWNELL struck up the gun with his musket, when JACKSON pulled both triggers of the gun. The contents lodged in the body of Col. ELLSWORTH, entering between the third and fifth ribs. Col ELLSWORTH was at the time rolling up the flag. He fell forward on the floor of the hall and expired instantly, only exclaiming "My God."

Private BROWNELL, with the quickness of lightning, leveled his musket at JACKSON, and fired. The ball struck JACKSON on the bridge of the nose, and crashed through his skull, killing him instantly. As he fell BROWNELL followed his shot by a thrust of his bayonet which went through JACKSON'S body.

The companions of Col. ELLSWORTH, seven in number, immediately posted themselves so as to command the halls of the hotel, and threatened to shoot the first man who showed his head outside of a door. In this way they stood for ten minutes. Their protracted absence alarmed Adjutant LEOSER, who ordered Company A, Capt COYLE, to search for him. The Company found their commander dead, and their comrades in possession of the hotel. A surgeon was then sent for, but Col. ELLSWORTH was dead long before his arrival.

The Company made a litter of muskets, and placing the body of the Colonel on it, returned to the boat, leaving, however, a detachment to guard the hotel, and make prisoners of all its occupants. The body was brought to the Navy-yard, and there remains, awaiting the action of the War Department. After fitting ceremonies here, his remains will be taken to Mechanicsville, New-York, for interment. His family reside at Mechanicsville. There were no other demonstrations of opposition to the occupation of the city.

TROOPS ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Sixty of the Metropolitan Rifles went to Arlington Heights last night to do guard duty and scout. They returned this morning early. The sixteen hundred men, mostly New-Jersey troops, ordered there, had not then arrived. Their advance, however, is throwing up entrenchments to-day.

The Michigan Regiment will be there to-day, making three thousand in all, with a battery.

Ten thousand Federal troops are on the Virginia side at noon to-day.

There is a battery at each end of the Long and Chain Bridges, and one at Alexandria with the Zouaves. By peremptory orders from Gen. SCOTT no civilians are permitted to pass either way to-day.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24—P. M.

The movement of troops last night was much larger than was at first supposed. We have now about 11,000 men in Virginia. They occupy all the uplands commanding Washington, and extend down below Alexandria. The men in the field are the New-York Eighth, Fifth, Seventh Twelfth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and, Sixty-ninth, and the "Pet-Lambs;" also three New-Jersey regiments. The Rhode Islanders and one Michigan regiment, together with a portion of the Seventy-first New-York, are on river duty.

The men on the Heights are throwing up earthworks, and preparing for batteries. No fighting has taken place, the rebels as yet having no forces in front of our lines.

The Sixty-ninth crossed the river below Georgetown, and took position on the Orange and Manassas Gap Railroad, which runs out of Alexandria.

They took up some of the rails, and awaited in ambush the arrival of the train, which they supposed would leave Alexandria with the fugitives. When it came it was surrounded, and the train captured. About seven hundred persons were on board, including 300 men. The entire party were held as prisoners of war, and will be kept as hostages for the fair treatment of any loyal citizens that may fall into the hands of the rebels.

Among the prisoners captured by the troops this morning, are several persons who have been ringleaders in the rebellion movements in Virginia. Dr. BOYLE is one. He will stand a good chance of treading air. The excitement among the troops in Washington is most intense. All are anxious to join their comrades in the field, and every regiment hopes to be favored. The commanding officers are besieged with importunities for the privilege of being ordered out. Notwithstanding the departure of eleven thousand men last night, the force remaining in Washington is quite as large as it was a week since, and almost every train brings a regiment.

One hundred cavalry were taken prisoners near Alexandria.

Senator CHANDLER and friend, who were permitted to go over as special aids, have just returned.

The New-York troops have gone in the direction of the Manassas Gap Junction, beyond Alexandria.

The District troops are now in possession of Arlington Heights.

PROBABLE MOVEMENT ON HARPER'S FERRY.

It is probable that the Ohio troops moved down from the West upon Harper's Ferry last night, and that they were supported by a column from Pennsylvania. It is also probable that a simultaneous movement was made against the rebels at Norfolk. Our communications do not extend to those points. So that I cannot say positively that these movements were executed, but it is likely that Virginia was invaded on all sides at the same time. LEO.

FULL DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

The New-York Sixty-ninth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, with Lieut. DRUMMOND'S Cavalry and a battery, passed the Chain Bridge about midnight last night. They first took possession of the London and Hampshire Railroad, seized the train, arrested the passengers, took the cars and engine, and took one secession soldier, who was on board the train, prisoner. They held the position to day on the road.

The Regiments who went over were the New-York Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, Seventh, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Fifth; the New-Jersey Fourth, Third Michigan, First Rhode Island, three Companies of the Seventy-first New-York, Second New-York, two Companies; and the Rhode Island Batteries, ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves; three Companies Cavalry, Regular Army, three Companies of the Ohio Regiments; one Company of the Massachusetts Fifth, and twenty-five hundred District troops. Col. RICKET'S Battery went over to day. Several Detached companies were also sent over—in all thirteen thousand men. The quota ordered were fourteen thousand, but the order for one New-Jersey Regiment was countermanded.

The Zouaves are to night anchored on a steamer in the river, to prevent them from avenging the death of ELLSWORTH. Lieut. Col. FARNHAM has had all he could do to keep them from burning the town. They swear the most terrible revenge.

Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan Regiment, is in command to night of the army on the Virginia side.

Sherman's Battery returned to-night to this city.

At seven o'clock Alexandria was comparatively quiet. The citizens are in great fear.

The New-York Seventh are stationed about an eighteenth of a mile from the Long Bridge, at Jackson City, or Columbia Springs.

The camp-fires are easily discernable from this city at various points. Two guns of Sherman's Battery command the Long Bridge to-night.

THE VIRGINIA PRISONERS.

The thirty-six Virginia Cavalry, prisoners, were brought up to the Navy-yard this afternoon. They are very glum and ill-natured. Their conversation and answers to inquiries are very comical and amusing.

A large body of men are at Arlington Heights, but it is not known exactly who they are, except ons New-Jersey regiment and some District Volunteers.

Most of the District Volunteers returned to-day.

Several hundred men are vigorously at work digging trenches and erecting fortifications.

The District Volunteers led the van in the march last night.

Twenty prisoners were in irons at 2 o'clock to-day at Alexandria. All the prisoners taken this morning were confined for a time in the slave pen at Alexandria. It was the only good purpose that I ever knew a slave pen to serve.

The Government very properly prohibited the passage of citizens into Virginia to day, but immense quantities of provisions and tools for throwing up entrenchments, were sent to the troops stationed on the heights.

STRENGTHENING POSITIONS.

The troops are actively engaged in constructing fortifications, and preparing for the permanent occupation of the country covered by the movement made last night. This movement was planned by Gen. MANSFIELD, and executed under his personal supervision. He knew the exact point of ground that each Regiment should occupy, and at daylight each Regiment was in its place. So quietly was all this done, that only the newspaper people were aware of the sudden exit of thirteen thousand men.

It is creditable that the Sixty-ninth was given the post of danger, and that the duty assigned it was faithfully and fearlessly executed.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S REMAINS.

The body of Col. ELLSWORTH will leave Washington by the afternoon train to-morrow. They will be carried from the Navy-yard, and followed to the dépôt by the President and Cabinet, and a large body of troops.

The last thing Col. ELLSWORTH did last evening before leaving Washington, was to write a letter to his father, E. D. ELLSWORTH, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., and another to Miss CARRIE SPAFFORD, at Rockford, Ill., to whom he was engaged to be married. His last act, as he left the tent to embark on the steamer, was to look at her portrait, and to place it in his bosom.

Col. ELLSWORTH'S body was placed in the engine-house at the Navy Yard this morning. The house was heavily draped with American flags, crape and boquets offl owers. It was guarded by the Zouaves, a company of the Seventy-first New-York, and some regulars. Thousands of people assembled there to see the remains during the day, the President's family among the number.

The body of JACKSON still lies on the floor of his house, where he was shot.

Lieut. STRIKER, Company B; Seargeant ALCOCK, of the Staff, Company A; BROWNELL, Company A, who shot JACKSON; Corporal ESLING, Company A, and some others, compose the military escort of ELLSWORTH'S remains to New-York.

The Zouaves have the flags and Jackson's gun, which was taken. Gen. SCOTT will give it to them to keep.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

At 8 o'clock, when Sergeant ALCOCK left Alexandria, everything was quiet.

Hundreds of women and children have come over to-day from Virginia. Alexandria will be nearly deserted within a day or two.

Col ELLSWORTH'S body will be interred at Mechanicsville, near Troy.

NO DISPATCHES BY THE PERSIA.

There were no dispatchhes received at the State Department by the *Persia*. This is accounted for by the fact that neither Mr. DAYTON nor Mr. ADAMS had arrived at their Embassies when the *Persia* sailed. The private letters received show unmistakably that the British Ministry was in sympathy with the Southern Rebels. The letter from France induce the belief that the French Government will be more friendly to the United States Government than the British. All the letters received indicate a prevalent belief through Europe that the dissolution of the American Union is a fixed fact and that European Governments are acting upon such a theory.

Since the news brought by the *Persia*, Lord LYONS has maintained a studied silence, declining to speak upon to political questions in dispute. It is evident that he does not himself know what will be the policy of his Government, and that he is surprised at the position assigned to Great Britain in accordance with the last advices. If the British Government should determine to recognize the Southern Confederacy, Lord LYON'S will probably resign. His opinions that a different policy would prevail, have been so freely expressed, that he cannot in honor represent a different course of action. Indeed, as for that matter, if England is against the United States, the dismissal of Lord LYON'S will be promptly made out.

GUN-BOATS, ARMS, &C., IN ENGLAND.

I am permitted to present the following extract from a letter dated London, May 11, written by a well-known shipping marchant of your city to a prominent member of the Union Defence Committee. The specifications to which he alludes are now before the Navy Department, and there is every likelihood of prompt action being taken upon his suggestions.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11.

* * * * Amongst other things the want of gun boats has been pressed upon me by reading some article in the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Evening Post*, and accordingly I made application to one of the best builders in the country, who has built a great many for this Government, always to their entire satisfaction, and he has furnished me with the inclosed estimates for gun boats built of teak or oak, fastened throughout with copper bolted through and through. The great difficulty is the time it will take to build them. They can be built of iron in about half the time, and I think would in every way be equal, and in many respects superior to wood. Mr. LAIRD has built for Continental Governments, and is building for France now.

I also send a note concerning three fine iron ships that can be ready for sea at a week's notice. They can be had for £35 000 each, and cost when new £65,000, though now as good as when first built. There is no difficulty in strengthening them for carrying heavy guns forward and aft. There are other ships to be had, but generally at extravagant prices, but these three I have examined carefully, and feel confident of their being in perfect order.

I write to you that you may communicate with the proper authorities through such channels as may be best. I notice that Mr. ASPINWALL has been asked by Government to charter or secure some ships, and, at first, was inclined to write to him; but, on reflection, thought it best to send through you. My time is at my country's service without fee or reward, save the consciousness and pleasure of doing my mite in repelling the unholy attacks upon its honor and its flag.

Our enemies are here working their treasonable schemes. I met them at Brussels, buying arms and ammunition. They *have purchased nearly one hundred rifled cannon* in this country, which are soon to be shipped, probably from Liverpool. I hope to be able to send word by *whatever-else*, in time to have them seized. I hear of them at Manchester and Birmingham, in search of rifles &c. Their head-quarters is at the new Hotel, Westminster, and I learn that our Consul-General, CAMPBELL, a Southern man, meets, counsels and advises them. Our new Consul has just arrived, and I am happy to say is active in thwarting their plans.

I feel it a pleasure to mention the active efforts of Mr. FORSTER, member of Parliament, to head off all attempts for recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and to have it proclaimed that no vessel will be permitted to fit out from this country as a privateer, nor any subject of Great Britain to enlist as against a nation with which she is at peace. I am sure that the sympathies of this whole nation are with the North, kenn as they feel the probable effects upon the manufacturing interests.

Our friend, Col. FREMONT, is so excited about the condition of things at home, that I doubt if he remains here. He is quite prepared to abandon his work here for *self*, and tender his services, if needed, to his country. He would make a splendid General, so cool, clear and prompt in his plans, and with executive ability as a soldier unsurpassed. I do not know a man who could rally so many *young men* to follow him as he. Should he go home, I hope he will be called at once to fill one of the highest positions in the army. He is very much courted here, and his views are sought after with much avidity.

MAILS IN THE SOUTH.

On the first of June it is probable a proclamation will be issued, suspending all mail operations in the rebel States. As fast as they are conquered, and return to their allegiance, the mail facilities will be restored.

It has been ascertained definitely that until today the rebels have had constant advices of Government operations. The information was collected by their spies, who went to Alexandria, and transmitted it thence by telegraph. That game was blocked last night.

GEN. SCOTT'S INTENTIONS.

There is not likely to be another forward movement for some days. Gen. SCOTT has perfect faith in his superiority of numbers, and will move onward only so fast as he can maintain an advance. The campaign may be slow, but it will be sure. It crawls now, but it will run when the time comes for haste. Let the friends of the Union have faith and patience. Gen SCOTT has never failed the country, and his military skill and ability are as clear and vigorous as ever. With him there is no such word as fail. He will certainly crush this rebellion.

THE ZOUAVES' REVENGE.

I hear, at 12 o'clock, from a gentleman just arrived from Alexandria, that the Zouaves have commenced executing their threats of vengeance, and have already shot three violent secessionists. The people at Alexandria who were sympathisers with JACKSON have been compelled to flee for the safety of their lives. The most intense excitement exists.

Mr. WOODS, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who was on the Prince of Walea tour, arrived here this evening, in company with J. W. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*.

The *post-mortem* examination of the body of Col. ELLSWORTH, by Dr. EUGENE REGUENT, Dr HOLMES and Dr. SHELDON, disclosed these facts: that the contents of the gun entered the chest a little to the left of the breast-bone, between the second and third ribs, causing a lacerated wound about an inch and three-quarters in diameter, fracturing the third rib; then passed through the left lung, lacerating the arch of the aorta and its branches. The heart and the pericardium were not injured. The slugs, three in number, lodged in the spinal column, fracturing the third and fourth vertebrae, and the third rib. The medical examination was made by order of President LINCOLN, under care of Col. H. D. STOVER, of New-York.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STAFF OF GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER has formally resigned his commission as Brigadier General of the Massachusetts Volunteers. This discharges his present Staff, as the Army regulations compel him to appoint his Staff from the regulars or the three years' volunteers.

His Staff in Maryland has consisted of Major CLEMENCE, Lieutenant-Colonel PARKER and Capt. HAGGERTY.

Capt. HAGGERTY will, probably enlist for the full term of three years, and he, accordingly, remains with the General.

Capt. R. S. FAY is appointed Military Secretary, the only staff appointment left entirely discretionary to the General.

Major CLEMENCE and Col. PARKER may, therefore, be expected Northward shortly. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

Within a few hours past there have been stirring and important military movements. It was suspected yesterday that orders had been given for an advance of troops into Virginia, but these being necessarily of a secret character, the exact truth could not therefore, at that time, be reliably ascertained.

The New York Second, Twelfth, Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, the New-Jersey and Michigan Brigades, and ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves were, so far as is at present ascertained, constituted the forces which advanced upon Virginia. The Washington City National Rifles, Capt SMEAD, at about 10 o'clock last night passed over the Long Bridge, which is about a mile in length and unites Washington with the Virginia shore, and remained at the latter terminus, until between 1 and 2 this morning, acting as an Advance Guard. These were followed by other district volunteer companies, acting in a similar capacity; subsequently the New-York Second and Twelfth Regiments, and the Michigan and New Jersey Brigades crossed the bridge. The Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the Advance Guard, one of the regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court-house, about twenty miles from Washington, while another one—the Jersey—stopped at the forks, a mile from the long bridge, to await orders.

An advance into Virginia was also made from another point—namely: at the mouth of the Potomac Aqueduct, at Georgetown.

The Seventh New-York Regiment were among the troops, and after several hours' march, occupied a point between the Bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexander Railroad.

It is understood that orders were issued yesterday for two regiments to proceed to and occupy Alexandria, and it is stated at this time that Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves crossed over in boats, while it is equally certain that preparations were made to seize Arlington Heights, which plainly overlooks Washington, and there is but little, if any, doubt, that all these orders have been executed. It was at least 2 o'clock this morning before all the troops reached their places of designation. The troops which did not repair to Alexandria and Arlington Heights were required to guard important intermediate points between Washington and Alexandria. The *District of Columbia* did not return to Washington until 6½ o'clock this morning.

From 6,000 to 10,000 troops were sent over into Virginia this morning.

Firing was heard occasionally by the driving in the Virginia pickets.

Washington is all excitement this morning, owing to these proceedings, and further events are looked for with intense solicitude.

NINE O'CLOCK.

The New-York Zouaves, Fourteenth, and Sixty-ninth, and Jersey regiments hold Alexandria, while Arlington Heights are occupied by several other regiments.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which has cast the deepest gloom over the community. Col. ELLSWORTH, who had hauled down the secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon after shot by a concealed foe. His dead body has been brought to the Washington Navy-yard.

Accounts from Alexandria are somewhat confused, but there is no doubt of the fact that a man named JACKSON, who shot Col. ELLSWORTH, was instantly put to death—some say by both bullet and bayonet.

When the Federal troops reached Alexandria, the Virginia soldiers fired at them and fled.

Visitors to that city say that the scenes were intensely exciting.

Federal vessels were in the meantime before Alexandria.

It seems to be true, that a body of Federal troops has advanced to Fairfax Court-house, to take possession of the Junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad, with a view of intercepting the advance of Virginia troops towards Alexandria, from Richmond and other points.

Nearly 3,000 troops arrived here yesterday, comprising some from New York and the two Ohio regiments. A third Connecticut regiment came in this morning.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24—11 o'clock A. M.

It is reported that as the Virginia troops retired from Alexandria one of them was killed by a return shot from the Federal forces. There is a prospect of capturing the fugitives. Among the forces sent over to Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery. Numerous wagons, with spades, picks and other entrenching tools, also passed into that State. The proceedings attending the movements of the troops were conducted with the best possible order.

The news of the death of Col. ELLSWORTH was not generally known throughout Washington 'yesterday' until 10 o'clock to-day. The excitement was intense, especially among the military, who express the greatest impatience and desire to be sent over to Virginia.

From a spyglass view of Alexandria, the Stars and Stripes are prominently flying from various quarters.

Several captures having been made in Hampton Roads before the expiration of the fifteen days from the notice of the blockade, restitution in such cases has been ordered.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24—1 P. M.

Numerous wagons, with camp equipage, are passing through the streets, to-day, to the Federal troops in Virginia. Nothing of peculiar note has been received up to this hour.

Postmaster-General BLAIR prepared an order to-day discontinuing the transmission of the United States mails in Virginia and other seceding States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee is excepted from the operation of the order, for the reason that that State has not yet formally seceded. This course of the Postmaster-General is under the act in relation to the subject, passed at the last session of Congress. Contractors will be immediately notified of this decision. The mails for the South, from Washington, were stopped at the crossing-place by the Federal troops, and were returned to the Post-office here.

Judge AMY, bearer of dispatches, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, and tendered to them three regiments from Kansas, to cooperate with the Iowa regiments in camp at Keokuk, and the Illinois regiments in camp at Quincy, to protect the Union men of Northwestern Missouri and to secure a safe transit of stores and provisions over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the West.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to Capt. RENO, of Fort Leavenworth, to supply the Kansas regiments with arms and military equipments, and also horse equipments for a regiment of cavalry. The arrangement will furnish at once over 10 000 men, who will remain in camps in their respective States, ready to take possession of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad, between these points as soon as any further demonstrations are made by JEFF THOMPSON, of St. Joseph, and his secession followers, to interrupt transportation through Missouri.

Mr AMY reports good rains in Kansas, and says the crops in that State never looked more prosperous.

The State militia are being organized into eleven regiments, and the State authorities have determined to equip them as well as possible for home defence, having decided to discountenance any invasion of the State of Missouri, unless Missouri shall secede, or invade Kansas, or the safe transit across the State be interrupted. With these arrangements, and the prompt and decisive steps adopted by Gen. HALLECK, and the cooperation of Gen. PRICE, the President expects peace to be maintained in Missouri and Kansas.

Judge AMY reports a great want of suitable clothing for the military in Kansas, and has applied to the Government for a supply, which will be granted.

The cavalry of Secessionists captured at Alexandria to day, have been brought to the Washington Navy-Yard.

Passengers from that city, to-day, say that the Fire Zouaves have been amusing themselves riding about on the horses.

The other prisoners are in custody.

The Federal troops are quartered at the Mansion House.

At two o'clock this afternoon, the body of JACKSON still lay where he was killed.

The troops between here and Alexandria have made good progress in throwing up entrenchments.

Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan Regiment, is in command of Alexandria.

The ferry-boats between Washington and that city will resume their trips next week.

The flags all over the city are half mast to-day and the bells are tolling in respect for Col. ELLSWORTH. It is probable his remains will be brought to the President's House and conveyed thence to the cars To-morrow afternoon they will be transported to New-York, of which State was a native. He was aged about 27 years.

There are about twelve Secessionists under charges in the common jail.

Many of the troops here are in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

The President has appointed JOHN G. STEPHANSON, of Indiana, Librarian of Congress and the following-named gentlemen Postmasters: JOHN CHAPMAN, at Salem, Mass.; ENWARD A. CRASE, Lynn, Mass.; WM. H. HASKELL, Gloucester, Mass.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S REMAINS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24, 1861.

Chas. A. Stetson, Astor House:

Col. ELLSWORTH'S remains will leave at 2½ o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) P. M. They will go to the Astor with a guard of six men and a lieutenant. Make such preparations as you see fit. I should say No. 41. You know what to do and will do it. We are heart-broken, and Virginia has contracted a debt that centuries of groveling cannot wipe out. We occupy Alexandria. ALEX STETSON,

Quartermaster First Regiment N. Y Zouaves.

[We understand that the body will be laid in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, as the Astor House does not afford sufficient accommodations for the occasion. The body will probably reach this City Sunday morning.—EDS. TIMES.]

COL. ELLSWORTH'S FUNERAL

The Ellsworth Fire Zouave Fund Committee will meet this (Saturday) afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Astor House, Room No 54, to make final arrangements for the funeral obsequies of the late Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH. By order

A. J. DELATOUR, Chairman, *pro tem.*

GEO. F. NASSETT, Secretary.

ACTION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A meeting of the Fund Committee, recently appointed by the Fire Department to superintend the equipment and departure of the First Regiment Firemen Zouaves, Col. ELLSWORTH, was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, A F OCKERSHAUSEN acting as chairman. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Committee (who have so recently aided in organizing the above regiment, to go forth in defence of our Constitution, our Union, and our Flag) having learned with deep sorrow of the death of Col ELLSWORTH, while in the discharge of his duty, and while hauling down the flag of traitors, do most deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and friends and the regiment he so ably commanded in this lamentable disaster. A gallant, brave and energetic officer has fallen in his country's cause, and his State and the nation mourns his loss. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee will attend the funeral obsequies of the late Col ELLSWORTH, and they invite the Trustees, the President, and officers and ex-officers, and the Fire Department generally, to join in paying their respects to the soldier who chose to command a regiment of the New-York firemen, and has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

Resolved, That a Committee of Six from this body be appointed to proceed to Washington to take charge of the honored remains and escort them to this City, or such place as the family and friends of the deceased may designate.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed with power to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary, upon the reception of the remains in this City.

The Committee appointed to take charge of the body on its arrival in this City, organized by the appointment of A. DELATOUR No. 25½ Wall-street, as Chairman, and JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes, Secretary.

The following gentlemen comprise the Committee of Arrangements: John Decker, Chief of the Fire Department; Henry B. Venn, Henry A. Burr, Zophar Mills, James G. Watkins, and George F. Nesbitt.

The Committee appointed to proceed to Washington departed immediately by the cars last evening. The parents of the deceased were notified by telegraph of their bereavement. They reside at Malta, Saratoga County, in this State. Nothing definite can be known in regard to the funeral ceremonies until their arrival.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

RESERVE BATTALION SEVENTY FIRST REGIMENT } AMERICAN GUARD. }

The members of this battalion and ex-members of the regiment are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Armory, Centre Market, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to take suitable action upon the decease of Col. ELLSWORTH, of the New York Zouaves, and the reception of his remains in this City. By order of

CHAS. H. PIERSON,

Commanding Reserve Battalion.

THE NEWS OF COL. ELLSWORTH'S DEATH.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, May 24.

The assassination of Col. ELLSWORTH has caused in this, his native town, the utmost sorrow and indignation. The father of Col. ELLSWORTH happened to be in the telegraph office when the melancholy intelligence was received, and the first intimation he had of it was seeing the operator weeping. Mr. ELLSWORTH'S grief was indescribable on learning the sad news. He left, in company with his wife, for New York this evening, on the *Francis Skiddy*. All the flags in town are at half-mast. The sympathy expressed for his parents is universal. The Colonel was their only living son. About a year since his younger brother, a young man of much ability, died in Chicago.

A great excitement was created by one WALLMAN, a Dutch peddler, who thought his death was all right, and expressed sentiments favorable to the traitors. He was allowed by the citizens twenty minutes to leave town, and left with the band playing the Rogue's March, with orders to return no more.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, May 24.

Upon the report of the death of Col. ELLSWORTH, the flags were lowered half mast, and the fire bells tolled.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Friday, May 24.

Col. ELLSWORTH'S death was received here with profound sorrow. All the flags in the city were at half mast.

REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY THREATENED.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Friday, May 24.

Beyond all doubt 9,500 Confederate troops are now posted between the Point of Rocks and Williamsport, on the Potomac. 7 000 are Virginians, and the rest Alabamians, Mississippians, Carolinians and Georgians. There are also 300 Cherokees, armed with tomahawks, scalping knives and rifles. They are from North Carolina and Georgia. The Virginians are well armed, but short of provisions.

Between the Point of Rocks, 8 miles below, and Williamsport, 23 miles above Harper's Ferry, there are thirty five pieces of cannon at various points. Twenty of these are brass field-pieces.

Great apprehension prevails in the Cumberland Valley of invasion from Virginia. 10 000 head of cattle, and 5 000 horses could be seized by a sudden eruption of an expeditionary corps, holding the Valley five days, even if finally driven back into Virginia.

A forward movement of Virginia may be expected at any moment. CAMPBELL'S Flying Artillery, six pieces, has been ordered to this place, but two additional regiments of infantry, and a battalion of Cavalry, are absolutely needed here to prevent a devastation of the whole Valley. There should also be three batteries of six twelve-pounders.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24.

The news from Washington has produced a profound sensation here. The Old Point boat, this morning, reports that General BUTLER threw out a guard of three hundred men at the United States Hotel, principally to guard a splendid well of water, belonging to Col. SAMUEL, which was wanted for the use of the garrison.

Nothing is known relative to Sewall's Point. A movement had not taken place when the steamer left.

A steamer arrived at Fort McHenry this morning with a large supply of gun carriages and other military stores. Col. MOREHEAD'S regiment came across the river this morning, marched up Broadway and proceeded to Patterson Park. They made a fine display.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 24.

The State troops at Jefferson City, numbering about 4 000 men, were ordered to disband, yesterday, by Gen. PRICE. At first they refused to obey, but it is believed that they will quietly disperse and return to their homes.

A ten inch howitzer, an eight and a half inch mortar, and three hundred rounds of cartridges, ball, shell and canister were shipped from the Arsenal, yesterday, destined for Cairo.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SEVENTH.

ALEXANDRIA BRIDGE, Friday, May 24.

The Seventh Regiment left Camp Cameron at 1.20 this morning, each man having sixty rounds of ball cartridge. They touched the "sacred soil of Virginia" at 4 A. M., landing at the Alexandria Bridge, near which they are encamped.

They will throw up earthworks to-morrow morning, fortify men being detailed from each company. I just left them, all well and full of enthusiasm.

JASPER.

THE STEAMER PEERLESS.

TORONTO, Friday, May 24.

Steamer *Peerless*, recently sold to agents of the American Government, left here for New-York to-day.

THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.

SAG HARBOR, Friday, May 24.

The revenue cutter *Crawford*, Capt. CARSON, arrived in our bay to day. She comes after her crew, who enlisted at this place.

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following note appears in the New Orleans *Picayune*:

BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW-ORLEANS, May 17, 1861.

SIR PICAYUNE: Although I have not received any official notice regarding the time when the blockade of the Mississippi River will be established, it may be important to those interested to give such information as I have received from Washington:

"Neutral vessels will be allowed fifteen days to leave port after the actual commencement of the blockade, whether such vessels are with or without cargoes, and whether the cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade."

I may add that it is rumored that the blockade will be effectually established on or about the 25th inst.

I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

WM. MURE, H. B. M. Consul.

[*For Additional Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

EVENTS IN MISSOURI.

Lost Opportunity of Hanging Gov. Jackson —Slaughter of Troops by tha Mob—Action of Gen. Harney—Movements and Disposition of tha Troops—Gov. Jackson's Preparations for Secession—Jaff Davis and the Northeast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Friday, May 17, 1861.

The past week has been an eventful one to us here, although the brightest anticipations of our people have not yet been realized. Gov. JACKSON is still unhung, and the Legislature has been allowed peaceably to adjourn. A splendid opportunity to crush secession at one blow, all aver the State, has thus been lost; much harm, that could have been prevented, has been inflicted by tha last acts of the Legislatura upon the State, and individuals have been driven from their homes, in many parts of the interior, by the mob-fury of the Secessionists, who would not have dered to commit such violencee, if the taking of Camp Jackson had been followed by the taking of Jefferson City, and the dispersion of the infamous brood of traitors congregated in the legislative halls of the State capitol.

My last letter detailed eveots up to Saturday morning. All day Saturday the city continued to be in a state of deep agitation and excitement, and the Saecessionist leaders sought to inflama the fury of tha mob to the highest pitch, by working on tha *American* feeling of the people and representing the capture of Camp Jackson as the first step towards the subjugatioo of St. Louis to the goverooment of the "Dutch." At about half-past 5 o'clook P. M., a squad of the Home Guard passed from the arsenal to their quarters in the city. On their way they ware insulted by the mob, and reaching Walnut-street a shot was fired from the steps of a church on the corner of South and Walnut, into their ranks, killing one soldier instantly. Other shots followed, some from tha windows of a house on the street. Of course the soldiere at once returned the fire, but without doing much destruction, their balls hitting everywhere except in the right place. They broke their ranks and straggling members of the corps were pursued, pelted with stones, and in one instance, at least, shot dead on the spot by the mob. Such of the compaoy as held together, hurried to an open square, where they organized tseir ranks again and marched to their quarters. On the place of the *mêlée*, six persons lay killed, four of which were soldiers and two citizens. Several others were wounded. This collision, unfortunate in all respects, caused the excitement to increase fearfully, and it became evident that something must be done to protect the city from a renewed outbreak of the mob. It had been aspected that the U. S. troops would have taken possession of the city immediately after the affair of Camp Jackson, in order to prevent all molviolence, which everybody knew would braak out. The neglect to do so had been the cause of this unhappy occurence, and a continued inactivity would, it was foreseen, hasten on still more deplorable events.

It was, therefore, with a deep feeliog of relief that the people received Gen. HARNEY's proclamation on Sunday morning, announcing his intention to keep up the peace in tha city at all hazards. Gen. HARNEY's arrival on Saturday morniog had given cause to many rumors reflecting upon his loyalty, but tha first act of his restored at once all confidence in his integrity. Though he might lack the boldness and daring, almost a necessity in the commandar to whom are lotrusted the affairs of the State of Missouri, it was evident that he would shrink from no step duty prompted or circumstances rendered necessary. Gen. HARNEY followed up his proclamation by ordering 400 United States Regulars to be stationed within the city, ready at all moments to suppress any attempt to disturb the peace of the city. Since Sunday, therefore, the city has enjoyed perfect quiet and security. Meanwhile, we haard interesting news from Jefferson City. The nest of traitors there had received the intelligence of the capture of Camp Jackson, and became terribly excited with rumors of tee march of 3,000 United States troops, under Col. BLAIR, upon Jefferson City, for the purpose of gratifying the irrepressible desire of the people of Missouri to see their Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the majority of their legislators by the efficacy of homespun Missouri hemp. Accordingly, they hastily called a session at half past seven o'clock, when all sorts of infamous bills were introduced and passed; one making Gov. JACKSON in point of fact Military Dictator of Missouri, and another one, more treasonable still, known as the Military Bill, requiring the State militia to swear supreme allegiance to tha State of Missouri, a bill which Gen. HARNEY, in his second and high y patriotic proclamation, has aptly characterized as equal to a secession ordinance.

At the same time an engine with one car, containing some kegs of powder and a few soldiers, was sent out to blow up the Osage bridge, in order to detain Col. BLAIR's expedition, which was believed to be on its way from St. Louis. The bridge being burned, the gentlemen of the Legislature felt safe enough till Monday, when they met again to adjourn.

Gov. JACKSON has ever since been employed in strengthening Jefferson City, and increasing his military force. At present he has about two thousand troops concentrated at that point. Its alleged fort as defence of the State and his peculiar position may prevent him from taking aggressive measures, but most likely for some bold stroke against St. Louis. In view of some such design on his part, the United States forces at this place took position early Thursday morning on all the points leading into the city. At the north side of St. Louis Major OSTERHAUS is encamped with one battalion of riflemee, near Hyde Park. Three or four field pieces are stationed on an eminence overlooking the river, and the North Missouri Railroad. Two companies of Col BOERNSTEIN's regiment have pitched their teots upon the reservoir, presenting quite an interesting appearance. One field place is planted on the north, and aoo ber one on the south end of the reservoir. Other troops have erected their tents to the northeast side of the reservoir, and some companies are quartered further west at the Fair Grounds. The regimeot of Col. SIGEL occupies Lindall's Grove (formerly Camp Jackson,) and two companies of Col. BLAIR's regiment are stationed one mile west of tha city, on the Gravois road. Company One of the First Regiment, under Capt. M. MILLER, occupies the south end of an island in the middle of the river opposite the arsenal, fortified, moreover, with two heavy field-pieces. From this point of the island, all boats going up or down the river, can be stepped at the pleasure of the commanding officer. The troops are all in excellent spirits in spite of the slow way Uncle Sam provides for their wants and comforts. The activity and vigilance of their officers, which has already led to such important results, make them cheerfully undergo all the privations incident to their profession. All they want is *action*—the more the better. And their range of duty extending over the whole State, enough of this could undoubtedly be assigned to them, if their officers considered it prudent. We hear, for instance, daily, of persons being driven from their homes in the interior, for no other offence than their entertaining Union seetiments. Fugitives arrive in large numbers, both here and in Illinois, having left everything behind, to escape personal violence. Of course it is the duty of tha United States to afford these men protection, and it is a source of deep disappointment to our citizens, that Government is so neglectful in this respect. Still, something has been done. Wednesday a corps of 150 men, under Capt. COLA, started out to POTOSI, whera two companies of State militia were reported to be assembled. These valiant soldiers were quickly dispersed, without a show of resistance, and twelve of them taken prisoners for refusing to give their parole not to fight against the United States. The owner of a lead foundry, JOHN DEAN, was also taken prisoner, it having been ascertained that he furnished the rebels on the Arkansas border with lead; three hundred pigs of lead were also takeo possession of. On the return of the corps, stopping at a small place called De Soto, they learned that a secession meeting was being held there, and a Southern flag was to be raised. Accordingly, Capt. COLA gave orders to have the meeting dispersed. The brave Secessionists, however, had left at the first sight of the troops, leaving, in their hurry, 20 good cavalry horses behind, which were taken by the United States troops as spoils of war. The flag that was to be raised, could oot be found at first, but a Dr. Somebody succeeded at last in discovering it concealed under the hoops of one of the fair lady Secessionists of the place, though how he made the discovery report does not narrate. On Friday Captain LYON, having learned that arms originally belonging to the United States, but stolen at Baton Rouge and shipped up here for the Secessionists, were stored in the State tobacco warehouse and partly in possession of the Police Commissionaire, the United States Marshal was ordered to make demand for their restoration. A warrant having been issued, tha arms were given up, consisting of a large number of rifles, muskets, percussion caps and a considerable quantity of powder, also two field pieces. The city is thus at present under excellent vigilaoce, and no steamboat or railroad car leaves without inspectioo. The citizens rejoice at the victory of the United States officials; and the Secessionists hang their heads in silence and shame. But this triumph of our cause in the city ought not to blind us overlook the serious aspect of matters in the State.

Gov. JACKSON having been made military dictator of Missouri, ha has appointed STERLING PRICE Major-General of the army, and these two worthies are now plotting how still to save their treasonable cause. The latter gentleman has ordered all Brigadier-Generals, in their respective districts, to organize the militia and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. Tha only flag to be used by the militia will be the State flag of Missouri. The officers and soldiers of the militia are warned to avoid all collisioo with any other armed bodies, unless it shnuld become necessary for the purpose of protecting tha lives, liberty and property of the people.

Of an ultimate conflict between the United States and the State of Missouri, or rather of the necessity of a solution, by the power of arms, of the question now agitating tha State of Missouri, whether she will stda with tha Government or the rebels, there can be little doubt in face of these preparations. In fact, thara is no doubt. The only question, then, remaining, is it expedient to giva treasoo time to grow betora any attempt is made to quench it? Is it wise to allow Gov JACKSON to assemble all the forces he may be able to raise, when the whole movement could just as well be crushed out at once, and Missouri be thus saved the danger of bankruptcy, which now etares her fully in the face? The Washington Government may consider this view of the matter in question as only involving the people of Missouri, and a matter which they must solve for themselves. But other considerations do, in my estimation, imperatively demand the prompt interference of Government in our State affairs.

While all eyes are turned upon Virginia as the first battle field, it is, at last, not improoable that JEFF DAVIS may have quite other plans than to risk his all in one engagement on the soil of the Old Dominion. *The most exposed, most vulnerable part of the North is the Northwest*, the granary of the Union. To defend it the whole waste of the Mississippi down to Cairo ought to be lined with United States troops; a vigilant eye must be kept on all movements in *Tennessee* and Kentucky; and it is to be hoped that the Kansas Regiments will soon be able to watch closely the frontiers of Arkansas. But it is above all necessary to keep Missouri; and not only keep her, *but to have the whole present secession Government at once crushed.* There is no use murmuring about the matter and disputing about legal forms; the thing must be done, and the sooner it is done the better. It is impossible to conceive *what* Gov. JACKSON may do. But he and his party are capable of doing anything; they have no honor and no principles to restrain them; in their desperatioo they will not hesitate to employ the foulest means, calculated to advanca their designs. This matter seems to me one of tha most vital importeuce, and worthy of the careful attention of the Government. It may over estimate the danger, but we cannot and do not feel safe here yet. An attack on the North-west offers so many advantages to a man placed in JEFF. DAVIS' position, that I shall deem it a wonder if he does not resort to it. It would prolong the campaign and thus bring forward the question of all others to become the most vexatious to our Government, viz., of the exportation of cotton. A battle in Virginia would, in all probability, crush at ona blow tha whole fabric of the C. S. A. The same number of troops at Cairo, which is now assembled around Washington, would in the same manner decide the fate of the rebels in case they attack tha Northwest, and Illinois and Iowa can raise troops enough, if Government will only accept them. Why, then, so slow about it? NAPOLEON won his battles by the celerity of his movements; the scergetis and the resolved are always the victorious. Let us hope for the best.

THREATENED INVASION OF KENTUCKY BY WEST TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 20, 1861.

Many think it not improbable that West Tennessee troops are about to burst suddenly upon us, and to take possession of this end af the Nashville Railroad; and their suspicions are strengthened by a threat in this morning's *Courier*, that the Secessionists here may be "driven to invite tha Southern troops to their assistance, against domestic traitors and their foreign masters." The *Courier* expects the State Guard—five-sixths of whose officers and rank and file are Secessionists—to cooperate with the invited Southern troops. They will jointly control the Louisville and Nashville Road, repel the "Northern Vandals," and drive out the "domestic traitors." And the Kentucky organ of JEFF. DAVIS fancies the Legislature will appoint, as Commissioners for "arming the State," such Secessionists as MAGOFFIN, Commander-in-Chief, and BUCKNER, Inspector General, of the Kentucky State Guard, who, of course, will be scrupulously true to their commission, and will arm and equip, enlist and muster, only "the very flower of the chivalry of old Kentucky," leaving us "uninarmed or, rovided for and unorganized, destitute and defenceless against the hireaans of "the Southern troops."

The programme will fail. The feast will not come off. The Legislature will not be all together recreant. The Secessionists in that body have been suffered to do mischief enough. They have suspended the Courts, passed *ex post facto* laws, violated the obligation of contracts, "legalized" the suspension of the banks, seriously impaired the currency and the credit of the State and tha business of this city. Outside and inside Secessioists have nearly ruined all the substantial citizens of Kentucky, and yet expect to extort from them untold millions of dollars per annum by taxes, contributions, forced loans and confiscations, for the support of "Southern troops" on Kentucky soil, to be "invited" here and quartered here, for the most lawless, oppressiva and sanguinary secession purposes. But they cannot succeed. I trust the Legislature will henceforth restrain its mischief-makers. Any how, the Unionists are looking out for themselves. They are organizing and arming all over the State. With the requisite equipments from the General Government, they will soon form an present such a phalanx as will arrest secession at the Tennessee line, break up the plot for a fortnoo ning feast of blood in Louisville and at Cairo, tell the invited Tennessee troops that the least is intimidelly pursuit, and make every pestilent ringleader and would-be border-ruffian in Kentucky feel that there still lives such a power as the Government of the United States. PONTIAC.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMEN

CAMP MASSFIELD, EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T., WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our friends in New-York are continually writing to members of this Regiment about their ignorance of our whereabouts and doings, while they read whole columns concerning other Regiments; in consequence of which, I determine to give them, through the medium of your wide-spread and popular columns, a detailed account of our doings since leeving New-York.

We embarked on the steamship *Alabama* the 23d ult., sailing under sealed orders to be opened at sea, and after a pleasant voyage arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, on the morning of the 25th ult., disembarking the same day, and at night sleeping on the dewy grass with our blankets for a covering. The next day the Regiment went into quarters occupying the Naval Officers' elegant mansions, fronting the beautiful grounds of the Naval Academy.

While stationed at this post, a detachment of 7 engineers, 2 pieces, Capt. VARIAN's Eighth Regiment Battery and 200 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. WATERBURY, were detailed to erect a fort on Mount Misery, a point 7 miles up the river Severn, commanding all the land approaches to Annapolis. Our men suffered severely from incessent rains and poor rations, but performed their duties with credit to the Regiment. The remainder of the Eighth had eight days' guard duty to perform out of the ten we stayed at Annapolis, although 4,000 troops were at the station.

Nothing further of special import occurred, except repeated calls to turo out at midnight to repel fancied attacks of the enemy.

On Saturday, May 4, ordare were received for the regiment to prepare to march on the following morning at 6 A. M. The "boys" were up bright and early with gladsome countenances, and eager to leave a station that had become so obnoxious to them, by the actions of those over whom they had no control. At the precise time inoicated, the orders were given to march, but without our noble troop or music.

It seems the hand was stationed at the post without the knowledge of the regiment, and being a Government band, we could not help ourselves; however, we made the best of our misfortunes, only too glad to get away.

The regiment embarked on the cars, not daring where they went, so long as there was active work; and after a few hours' ride, found ourselves at the Relay House, nine miles below Baltimore, on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On leaving the cars and forming into line, the regiment took up the line of march for the heights overlooking the Relay House, the Harper's Ferry Branch Railroad and the viaduct over the Patapsco River, which had been threatened by the rebels.

The same night the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment arrived, and next day the Boston Flying Artillery—the latter immediately placing their guns in a position covering the points alluded to above. The brigade was under commaad of Brig.-Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. The telegraph wires were taken in charge by the General, and no trains allowed to pass either way without inspection. This was a most important position. Sixteen car loads of provisions and clothing, as also DICKINSON's celebrated steam-gun, ware takeo by the *combined efforts* of the Sixth and Eighth Regiments, although the former have wholly monopolized the credit of these acts. The men were in daily expectation of an attack upon their position. Two companies of the Eighth were on picket guard constantly ranging from one to four miles from the camp. Guards were doubled every night, and the utmost vigilance prevailed. Notwithstanding the regiment was called up to rapel attacks a number of times, they responded with alacrity, coming into line at 12 o'clock, midnight, and answering for duty in ten minutes from the roll of the drum. The camp rules were extremely rigid, and no man was allowed to pass the lines without special permission from the Colonel.

Orders were received, on Monday, 13th inst., for a portion of the Regiment to proceed to Baltimore, and with the Sixth, of Massachusetts, to occupy that city. A detachment of artillery, also, accompanied us. The soldiers were very enthusiastic on receiving the orders, as symptoms of a fight were every where visible, certainly in the eyes of the Eighth members. At 4 P. M., six hundred uniformed troops marched out of the camp, amid the cheers of those who remained. We reached Baltimore about 5 P. M.—the Sixth Regiment leaving the cars, and forming into line, without a fleg. The Eighth, however, supplied the deficiency, as almost the first man out of the cars, was our noble Color-sergeant, B. L. BLOSS who immediately unfurled tha glorious emblem of liberty—the Star Spangled Banner—to the gaze of the astonished but delighted thousands. Cheer after cheer followed that noble flag as the Regiment passed to Federal hill where the Sergeant hoisted it to the top of the flag-staff,—the two Regiments uniting in singing:

"The Star Spangled Banner,
Oh, long shall it wave,
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

The sight of that flag seemed to nerve the dispirited Union-loving men in that city, and to unloosen the cheins that had so long bound them. Free thoughts and free speech were once again privileges to be indulged in by the free men of Baldimore. Secession was crushed in Maryland; the reign of terror was over, and mob-law ceased to be the order of the day.

The Eighth Regiment seemed to be especial favorites; whether it was from the fact that they carried the first national flag through the city since the riot of April 19, or to show their displeasure at seeing the Sixth Regiment, or not, I cannot say; but certain it was that the citizens threw open their doors to them wherever they went, and a gray coat was a pass anywhere through the city. We were treated hospitably and kindly during our stay, and regrets were expressed on all sides at our departure.

On Wednesday, orders were received to consolidate tha regiment and report at Washington immediately. Thursday, A. M., the 16th inst., we left Baltimore, and on arriving at our old camp, our astonishment was great to find the recruits all uniformed; and on parade next morning, they equaled the "old members" of the regiment in appearance and drill. The uniforms that had been so long on the way, were received during our absence, and new spirits were imbibed by the *recruits* upon receiving their equipments.

Much credit is due to our worthy Quartermaster CORNELL for his exertion in behalf of the regiment while in New-York.

We have a fine body of men, and could we march up Broadway to-day, our friends would not be ashamed of the old Eighth.

Saturday, 18th inst., we left our quarters at the Relay House, and proceeded to Washington, where we arrived at 10 A. M., immediately taking up tha line of march for our camping grounds via Pennsylvania-avenue and the White House. Our camping grounds are beautifully situated, and the thanks of the regiment are due to Engineer in-Chief WALTON and Quartermaster CORNELL for their admirable selection. Yesterday its camp was inaugurated, and named in honor of tha commander of this district, Gen. MANSFIELD.

We have passed through great hardships, endured fatigues, and been placed in trying and difficult positions, but we assure our friends that under the lead of our gallant Col. LYON, the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. T., (Washington Greys,) no matter where our duty may call us to go, are now, as they ever were, *Paratus et Fidelis.*

P. S.—I forgot to mention that the Regiment owes much to our worthy and self-sacrificing Adjutant, D. B. KNAPP, Jr., for its present state of excellence and efficiency. He is respected and beloved by the whole regiment.

BRITISH INTERVENTION PROBABLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From reading tha remarks in your peper of yesterday, respecting the present position of England relative to this country, I am induced to communicate the following:

Yesterday, in conversation with an English gentleman, at present residing in this City—a man of intelligence, who has a commercial house in a Southern city, and a large connection in England and Brazil—he reiterated with great confidence what he has constantly affirmed for the last three months, "that there would be no fighting between the North and the South, that he was well informed in the matter, and future of what he said."

Being interrogated as to what were the grounds of his assurance, he illustrated it by saying

"If I owed you a hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. CORNELIUS another hundred thousand dollars, and you saw me entering into a contest that would ruin us both, and deprive you of your property, would you not step in and seek to prevent the quarrel?"

"Yes, certainly," I answered, "but what do you mean? Do you mean to say that England will interfere in American affairs?" "Yes," said he, "I do, I know it. I have known these three months, and I am certain of it."

Now, this gentleman believes what he said—but where did he get his information? That is merely surmise; but the suspicion is aided by the fact, that this gentleman is the intimate personal friend of one of the Commissioners sent by JEFFERSON DAVIS' Government to treat with the Administration at Washington for the separatioo of the States, that Commissioner was here in New-York,—was closeted with him, dined with him, and, I have no doubt, disclosed to him all the projects and prospects of the rebel Government, with all the grounds of their expectation of foreign aid and sympathy; and from this gentleman's apparent knowledge and belief, that some tacit understanding existed, of aid and support to be received, I infer, that the unofficial, but authorized agents of the conspirators were in Europe befor JEFF. DAVIS' Government was formed, and that they did obtain some contingent promise of aid, in case of a successful development of their scheme, which should be repaid by commercial privileges when independence was accomplished. Does England countenance the secret aid of France to her revolting colonies? And is it what the Dublin editor means by wiping off of scores? The tone of the English papers, and of the *Times* particularly, would seem to insinuate it.

I notice that the Montgomery papers say, that Mr. RUSSELL of the London *Times*, will return to England fully convinced of the entire unanimity of the South, and their ability to maintain their newly established Government." Has not his journ there for the last three months had something to do with this particular juncture of affairs? CAUTION.

MORE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

DR CHARLES MCQUEEN, formerly a dentist in New Orleans, which city he was obliged to leave in consequeace of his Union sentimeots and sympathies, tells the Buffalo *Express* some remarkable stories of his homeward trip, on which he started on May 13:

"Mr. MCQUEEN reports that warlike movements and preparations were exclusively noticeable along the entire route of his travels. Every town was filled with soldiery, and all the railroads seemed busy in the transportatioo of troops and munitions. The train on which he left New-Orleans, was an enormous one, and bore 1,500 troops, bound for Lynchburgh, Va. 200 more, destined for the same point, were taken on board at Holly Springs, Miss. He saw a large encampment of soldiers, said to a number 6,000, at Canton, Miss.; another of 2,000 at Vicksburg, another of about the same force, at Grand Junction, and a large one at Holly Springs, Miss., the force of which he did not learn. At Jackson, on Monday evening, he saw the redoubtable BRANSCARD himself, who was just leaving for Charleston, escorted with great parade."

At nearly every station crowds of people and soldiers were collected, there appeading to be no business occupying any one, but all gossiping the universally prevailing war excitement. Vigilance Committees at every point obtained the trains until they could make a thorough search among the passengers for Abolitionists. At the boundary line of tha Confederate States of America the Custom officers of the rebel Confederacy made no examination of the baggage overhauling everything without the least ceremony or courtesy.

At Stevenson, Ala., Mr. MCQUEEN saw a train of thirty platform and box cars laden with the spoils of the Gosport Navy-yard, cannon and ammunition, which were being transported, it was said, to Columbus and Paducah, Ky. The cannon numbered, at least, thirty, and were mostly very large pieces.

At New Orleans Mr. MCQUEEN represents the condition of things as terrible. Thousands of Unionists are to the city, but they are powerless and under complete subjection. Ruffianism is in the ascendant, and revels almost unchecred. On every pretence Northerners are seized and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Workhouse. Every week the Recorders of the city visit that institution, accompanied by recruiting officers, and offer the prisoners their release, and a premium of $10, if they will enlist in the Confederate Army. Those who yield to this solicitation fail to receive the bonus, and enjoy the satisfaction of being enrolled in a squad designated the "Workhouse Guards"—that name being marked upon their uniforms—and detailed for the defence of the city.

A guard of 2,000 is under arms night and day in New-Orleans. The Home Guard numbers about 6,000, no more than half armed. A breastwork of cotton bales, 14 feet thick and 20 high, is erected along the levee for the protection of the city against approheoded attack from a naval force ascending the river. As an instance of the scenes which transpire in New-Orleans under the reign of terror and mob anarcsy, Mr. MCQUEEN relates that on tha day preceding his departure, (Sunday,) he witnessed a spectacle which no country in the world, claiming to be civilized, could parallel. A Mrs. SARAH SANFORD, a native of New-Haven, Conn., and a graduate of the South Hadley Female Seminary, has been for some time engaged as assistant teacher in a New-Orleans Grammar School. Some remarks, construed as Abolitionistic, which she made a day or two before, in the hearing of her pupils, had been reported by them to their parents, and had got circulated abroad. On the Sunday mentioned, a mob was collected at her place of residence, she was seized, taken to Lafayette Square, *stripped naked, and tarred and feathered*, in the presence of an immense crowd of people, including many of her own sex, respectably appearing, richly dressed women, who were heard by our informant to applaud and urge on the hellish atrocity. What eventually became of this brutally maltreated lady, he does not know.

Mr. MCQUEEN states that before he left New-Orleans, the steamers *Ohio Belle, Admiral, Chester Ashley* and *Cuba*, were being fitted up with an armament, and intended to join an expedition against Cairo. Their cabins were removed, and they were prepared for mounting guns. The *Star of the West* was undergoing transformation into a vessel of war. Six steamtugs had been armed with four guns each, two in the bow and two in the stern, for guarding the river. Ten tug-boats, similarly armed, were stationed at Belize, watching the entrance. In daily expectations of a Federal fleet to attack New Orleans. There was also a battery of seven cannon at Belize. Our informant was at Belize on the 5th inst, and saw what he reports.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

A letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated at Cairo, May 19, has this important information:

"There is great news here to-day, and the town is actively interested over it. Bird's Point, on the Missouri side, is occupied by our troops, a Quincy company going over at 3 o'clock, as the advance guard. The blockade is henceforth complete. The family no longer exists of allowing shipments to Paducah and Louisville, while those places are known to be forwarding depots of supplies for the rebel States. Kentucky must now take her position, and if for the Union, one must pledge herself that those boat-loads of corn and pork are, in good faith, intended for her home markets. Otherwise she also comes under the ban of a general blockade. At this moment the steamer *Fred Lorenz* is being towed back to St. Louis, with her cargo unbroken. She arrived yesterday afternoon, and came steaming around the point with colors flying—the more noticeable because the only boat that has displayed the Stars and Stripes in passing here for a week. Her cargo was all provisions, shipped almost equally to Peoucah and Louisville. Geo. PARTRIDGE determined to make it a test case, and establish a precedent for the future, and the *Lorenz* was therefore detained over night, while a telegram asked instructions from Washington. These come up this morning, and in fulfilment of them the *Lorenz* goes back as before stated. And so the river trade is dead, and the daily mail boats to Paducah, Columbus, Memphis etc., are a scant substitute for the thrift of a year ago. The artillery to make these boats useful, however, in the practice of their guns, and there is as much ceremony over calling the ferry-boat a hand as though she were the most talked of armed vidette all the way from New Orleans.

The batteries thus far erected along the Ohio and Mississippi levees, for a distance of three miles on each river, are all sufficient for the purposes of a blockade, but emount to nothing for defence against a strong attack. There is and can be no concealment in this matter and it is no wanton exposure of our weakness to publish it. Too guns here are fourteen brass 6-pounders, and one 12-pound howitzer. Anybody can count them and know all about them. The "big guns" have not arrived, though daily expected, and daily proclaimed to be on the way. With our present armament, a single 32-pounder on Bird's Point, in the rebel hands, could clear out Cairo in an hour, and any attempt to dislodge the enemy would, in this stage of high water, be but a slaughter of the troops, but it never has been intended that the rebels should have Bird's Point, and now they cannot make a movement but is known to Gen. MCCLELLAN and to the commandant here, by means of information that is entirely reliable. Besides, with all their cluster, they are not ready for an advance in this direction; and long before they have prepared themselves, a battery of our own will be planted at the Point, holding the key to Cairo as Cairo holds the key to the river. Everything is in the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is represented here by Capt. BERNHAM, the engineer of his staff.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, a soldier in the secession army at Harper's Ferry, writes as follows under date of May 16:

"Yesterday and to day our camp has been abandantly excited. Two thousand troops have arrived, the majority of them from Alabama, with a detachment of Cherokee Indian warriors from North Carolina, and a boy of Virginia infamea, who glory in the name of 'Grayson Dare Devils.' This is quite an accession to our strength, and we are daily becoming more confident of the tenableness of our position. Large forces of negroes are employed on the adjacent heights erecting batteries, and the grim-most looking columbiads are frowning from the overlooking mountains.

Two companies of Capts. DREWS and POPE have been temporarily organized into a separate battalion, Capt POPE acting as major, and Lieut. W. S. ROGERS, of Harrison County, as Aid-de-camp.

The unfortunate appearance of the small-pox among the command of Capt. DREWS, has caused its removal to the right bank of the Shenandoah, where it is most comfortably quartered on the mountain slope beside a rushing torrent of pure water, that sings to the wearied soldiers a gentle lullaby throughout the night.

Two spies have been recently arrested who had in their possession liquid and a curate plans of the fortifications and defences of this place. They are in strict confinement, and will doubtless hang for their curiosity.

Every day we succeed in capturing two or three broad-wagons, laden with provisions for the Abolition forces at Washington and Baltimore. This morning Lieut. RYAN with a pass and a flag of truce, and a small escort of cavalry, went down the river to meet the provision wagons, and bring them safely to camp. We are now receiving large supplies of corn meal, bacon, flour, &c., from the surrounding country, and are living finely. Besides, with all their cluster, they are not ready for an advance in this direction; and long before they have prepared themselves, a battery of our own will be planted at the Point, holding the key to Cairo as Cairo holds the key to the river. Everything is in the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is represented here by Capt. BERNHAM, the engineer of his staff.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, a soldier in tha

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 24.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81 cou.	86	
2,000	do	86⅛	
20,000	do	86⅜	
13,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	79	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71 cou.	80	
7,500	Texas 12 ₩ c. N.	102	
500	Indiana 8s 5s	80	
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90.	42⅜	
4,000	Virginia St. 6s	47½	
4,000	do	47⅝	
5,000	do	47	
28,000	do	s10 45	
5,000	do	c 46	
2,000	do	s3 45¾	
19,000	Mo. St. 6s	40	
3,000	do	bnwk 40	
1,000	do	39¾	
5,000	do	s10 40	
10,000	do	b30 40	
3,000	fs. State 6s	51	
1,000	N. C St. 6s	57	
1,000	Bn. City W. L.	102	
2,000	E. 2d M. Ex. '79	95¾	
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	106	
2,000	H. R. R. F. Bds	99¼	
10	B'k of N Y	80	
18	Nat. B'k	82	
30	Met. B'k	86	
200	do	85	
10	Am. Ex. B'k	79	
50	F. M. S. Co	s15 61	
155	do	61¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Reg.	79	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Coup	95	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	86¼	
15,000	do	86	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	79	
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	s15 55	
9,000	do	56	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, 6s, '90	42¾	
8,000	do	42	
20,000	Vir. State 6s	s10 45	
27,000	Mo. State 6s	39¾	
3,000	R. R 1st M. Bo	101	
5,000	P. R. 2d M. B	81½	
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	102	
80	Pacific M. S. Co	s30 60¾	
5	do	do 61¼	
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	102	
200	Erie Railroad	20¾	
50	do	s10 20¾	
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	71¾	
20	do	71⅞	
430	do	s30 71¾	
200	do	71½	
300	Erie Railroad	21½	
50	do	20¾	
150	Hudson River R.	34¼	
76	Harlem Railroad	11	
50	Reading Railroad	30½	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	41¾	
250	do	42⅛	
170	do	41	
580	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	11	
25	do	10¾	
100	M. S. & N. L. G'd S.	24½	
120	Ill. Cen. R. Se. opg	66	
150	do	s30 64	
50	do	opg. 68½	
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	57	
100	do	54¾	
50	do	56¾	
150	do	s60 56	
200	do	56½	
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	21½	
560	do	21¾	
200	do	21⅛	
800	Chi. & R. I. R.	31	
10	do	31½	
15	do	31¾	
50	do	s60 30½	
50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	61	
20	N. J. Central R.	106	

FRIDAY, May 24—P. M.

The Bank Conference of yesterday, on the subject of the United States loan to be awarded at Weshington at noon on Saturday, finally settled that each Bank should bid separately, on its own judgment, for Treasury paper at par, or for the Funded Stock at not less than 85 ₩ cent. An informal canvese was made of the amount which would probably be subscribed by the Banks then represented, and et lesst $4,200,000 was indicated. We learn to-day that the Banks and other moneyed corporations influeaced hy the meeting of yesterday, have aent on proposals to the extent of about $5,000,000, and that the Private Banking honsee have made up combination and aeparate bide to the extent altogether of about $3,000,000 additional. These proposals make together about eight millions of the $8,994,000 advertised for, fnom New-York alone, end although the figures ata low for the Funded Stock, ranging 85 @85 10 @ 86, it ie satisfactory to know that tha Secretary of the Treasury is afforded, from this City, the option of neerly the whole sum wanted at e given price, if his necessities are deemed such as to make it desirnble to have the money in hand at once, in hard cash, without respect to terms.

The Stock Exchange was considerahly agitated to-day by the atirring dispatches from Washington and Alexandria. The advance movement by the Generel Bovernment into Virginia, while removing the suspense of inaction, had the effect —momentnrily at least—to depress prices The number of seilers, both cash and speculative, apparently increased, and a generel decline of 1 @1 ₩ cent. followed on nearly the list round, except Federel Stocks end Treasury paper, which, notwithetanding the peudency of a New Loen of $9,000,000 to-morrow, were about the seme es yesterday end in good demand. The Border State Stocks participated with the Railway Shares in the decline, end in the case of North Carolina's and Virginia's the fall was even more decided. Missouri's closed 39¾ against 40¼ yesterday forenoon. On New-York Centrel snd Rock Island the decline is 1 ₩ cent. On Illinois Centrel the price was fairly supported in the morning, but at the close followed the general market. Galena end Chicago, Toledo end Michigan Southern, of both classes, were alao weaker by 1@1½ @ cent., end on Michigan Centrel there was e still heevier fall, to 40 ₩ cent. in the afternoon. Late in the afteraoon the market wee reported heavy by muet of the Brokers on the street, the price of New-York Central being celled 71 ₩ cent, end Illinois Centrel 65 ₩ cent., for the reopening of the transfers.

In the Money Market, the employment of meane et call continues moderate at 5@6 ₩ cent, while discounts rule generally at 7 ₩ cent, the business outside of Bank being confined to a few select nemes, at the Bunk rate. The market is less agitated than a week or two ago hy failures among the jobbing houses, but there is no improvement in the prospects of business ao fur as the Importing and Domestic Commission interests are concerned. The Grocers are perhaps doing a litila more since the reopeuing of Canal and Lake navigation, in the jobbing way. The best feature in trade is the activity in the receipts, sale and exports of Domestic Produce, which has seldom been exceeded in the month of May. The Erie Canal movement alone this week exceeds *two million bushels*.

The exchanges on Europe for the *Great Eastern* this evening and the regular mail tomorrow, which goes hy the *Arago*, close steady in rates, but without decided activity, at from 105, to 106 ₩ cent for Bank and Bnnkers' bills on London, and 104@105 ₩ cent. as the range for good merchant bills.

The movements of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, May 18	$120,401,408	$45,479,527	$39,[illegible]2,780	$9,001,111
Boston, May 20	61,296,072	19,946,578	8,112,900	5,716,063
Phila. May 20	20,494,500	6,548 341	3,[illegible]9,797	2,[illegible],[illegible]3
N. Orleans, May 18	20,271,992	18,990,601	1,095,[illegible]	2,253,[illegible]
Total	$227,563,972	$146,366,503	$65,454,709	$20,000,917
Last week	231,819,401	147,733,295	65,966,819	20,221,012
Last year	240,479,247	136,976,369	42,072,2[illegible]	31,101,[illegible]

The developments in regard to the Bank failures at Albany are gradually findieg their way into the newspapers. The last case, that of the Nationel Baek, is said to involve the loss of about one helf the subscribed capital, though the billholders and depositors are accured against loss or serious inconvenience. The heavieet loss upon the eld Bank of Albany eppeers to be chargeable to the transactione of VOSE & Co., which were carried on, of late, without the eanction of the Board of Directors. The Receiver now brings suit against the membere of this firm, to the amount of $291,000, and upon the affidavit of the Cashier, has applied to the Courts to hold them to bail in the sum of $100,000 each. That affidavit states:

"Dependent was so importuned by said BLEECKERS, that he at last was induced and consented to allow over-drafts by them without knowledge or consent of the Directors of said Bauk, nud to conceal the same from the Board of Directors of said Bank, and thereupnn and thereafter the said defendants BLEECKERS, etc draw at different times and in different amounts checks of said firm upon said Bank, without providing any deposits or property or securities to meet said checks, and without the knowledge of the Directors of said Bank or their conseut, and the same were cashed and paid by the deponent without the knowledge or eonsent or authority of said Directors, and the said transactions were concealed, both by deponent and said defendants BLEECKERS, from the Directors of said Bank, and the said defendants BLEECKERS well knew during the whole time of their making said over-drafts, that the same were made without the consent or knowledge of said Directors, and were paid without their knuwledge or consent or authority.

The affidavit further sets forth that such over-drafts continued to be made up to the time nf the resignation of ilm deponent as cashier, and at thet time amonated to $227,690 36, exclusive of interest. In aockion to this the deponeat was induced to indorse, as cashier, tha notes of the firm, and to procure their being discounted on account of tha Bank of Albany, at the Bank nf Commerce, in New-York, paying ovnr the proceeds to the firm. Of these notes, $62 000 still remain unpaid and outstanding, some of them overdue."

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 7, 1861.

Liabilities.

Capital Stock, upon which is paid in	$500,000 00	
Circulation Stock paid in	3,000 00	$503 000 00
Due to Banks and Bankers		589 270 90
Due to City Depositors		563,181 24
Undivided Profits		46 243 94
Total		$1,701,695 08

Resources.

State Stocks, Ohio 6s, 1863		$17,000 00
Bills discounted, Foreign	$417,136 07	
Bills discounted, Domestic	147,900 96	565,037 03
Real Estate	32 285 71	
Personal Property	2,500 00	34 785 71
Bank-notes in transit		3,954 60
Due from Banks & Bankers		326,223 47
Exchange, Eastern	184,202 86	
Exchange, New-Orleans	10,686 63	194,889 49
Cash, Bank-notes and City Checks	505,230 46	
Cash, Gold and Silver Coin	54,578 92	
Cash		559 809 38
Total		$1,701,699 08

A Dividend of 5 ₩ cent. upon the amoant of capital stock paid in, was declared and credited to the accounts of the respective stockholders, subject to their sight drafts, on the 6th inst.

W. A. GOODMAN, Cashier.

This Bank has no circulation.

The Albany Bank Troubles.

From the Atlas and Argus, May 24.

The *National Bank* of this city, suspended business at the close of hanking hours yesterday. The failure of Vosa & Co.—one of that firm being President of the Bank—greatly affected its credit, and led to demands upon it, which compelled it to go into liquidation. Its circulation is, of course, secured at the Bank Department, and we understand that its other liabilities are only about $100,000, which are amply secured. It is satisfactory that la this failure of four banks in this city, within two weeks, no hill-holder or creditor will lose a dollar. The loss will be confined to the stockholders. We are assured, on information which we deem reliable, that no further Bank suspeasions will take place in this city. We hope and believe this is the end.

Mr. E. E. KENNARIX, late Cashier of the *Bank of Albony*, has made an affidavit that he allewad the firm of Voee & Co—after they had been refused an increase of their discounts by the President and Directors, to overdraw their account on their checks, and cencealed the fact from the Directors, and that the amount nf such overdraft at the time Mr. KANNARIX resigned (two days before the Bnk failed) was $227 690 36. He also swears that he procured the notes of Voee & Co., with the indorsement of ene of the firm, discounted at the Bank of Commerce of the City of New-York, nn the credit of the Bank of Albeny and nn his indorsement as Cashier, and paid ever the avails to Vosa & Co., and thet the amount of such notes now held by the Bank ot Commerce le $62,000. Tha Receiver of the Benk, Mr. VAN ALLEN, has commenced a suit against WM. E. BLEECKAR, HENRY BLEECKAR and SAMUEL D. Vosa, for the receavry of the above sums, and an order has been granted to hold the two former to hail in the sum of $100,000 each.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of May now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved on the 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January end July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate showing such deposits must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or an Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit therefor to the first of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the certificate was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent, required from all bidders will be insinded in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice.—The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th inst. Bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth, at any specified rate, or for an equal amount af Treasury notes at any rate not below par, such Treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years 6 ₩ cent. bonds, ar redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or Treasury notes it will be considered.

The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurar or aa Assistant-Treasurar, on or before the 1st day of June next; or, if preferred, one-third may be deposited on or before the 1st, one-third on or before the 10th, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of June next.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 24.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 78, Reading Railroad 15⅞, Morris Canal 39½, Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 50 bbls. Ashes, 17,125 bbls. Flour, 298 bbls. Cornmeal, 197,642 bushels Wheat, 199,964 bushels Corn, 4,715 bushels Rye, 16,308 bushels Oats, 4,231 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,367 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 70 bbls, at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,100 lbs. American Yellow, at 28c @30c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—All kinds are quiet, including Adamantine at 16c. @17c ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 130 bags Laguayra on private terms; 400 bags Rio at 11½c @13¾c., 500 bags Maracaibo at 13¾, and 300 bags St. Domingo, for export, on private terms, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, yet steady, including Middlings at 13¾c @13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₩ lb.; sales 1,150 bales.

FISH—The principal transactions have been in Dry Cod, and No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, but the sales of even these have been limited at prices within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand prevails today, for State and Western Flour, which holders offer freely and at rather easier prices. The reported sales add up 17,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 10@5 35, mainly at $5 15; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25, inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50, round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 12½	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is scarce and very firm, though not active. Sales have been made of 1,500 bbls., at $5 90@$6 45 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 50@$9 00 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 10@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request; $3 for Jersey, $3 20 for Maase's Caloric, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled. Winter is quoted firm, the supply of desirable lots being moderate, while these are in good request. Spring is very freely offered, at reduced prices. The inquiry from shippers is quite active. The reported sales of all kinds reach 276,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 35@$1 50; Canada Club, $1 14@$1 20, White Western, $1 35@$1 65; Red Western at $1 31@$1 34, chiefly within the range; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 06@$1 19; Northwestern Club, at $1 15@1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 15; Red State, $1 24@$1 28; White Kentucky, $1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand, at full prices for old, which is scarce, and lower rates for new, which is arriving in large quantities, and on the avarage is very poor order. The reported sales amount to 180,000 bushels, at 42c @46c., closing at 42c @45c. for ordinary to good new mixed Western, 35c.@46c. for unsound do. do.; 56c. for sound old do do.; 45c.@48c. for new round Yellow; 57c. for old do. do.; 48c.@50c. for new Western Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 67c.@68c. ₩ bushal; stock light Barley is unchanged. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 31c.@32½c.; Western, at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c @33½c. ₩ bushel.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in May, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	63,588	317,680	1,044 289	24,150
1861	21,827	1,217.159	733,466	32,852
Decrease	41,761	Inc. 899,299	Dec. 310,823	Inc. 8,702

The aggregate quantity of the same articles laft at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of May, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	107,481	517,033	1,446,778	65,206
1861	53 227	1,94 ,829	1,062,294	70,899
Decrease	54,254	Inc. 1,426,487	Dec. 380,484	Dec. 5,697

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 231,943 bbls. of flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 15th of May, have been as follows:

	1860.	1860.	1861.
	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Cenal open			
Flour, bbls	58,111	107,481	53 227
Wheat, bush	112.183	17,033	1,913 520
Corn, bush	261,582	1,446,772	1,066 294
Barley, bush	91,867	63,202	70,899
Oats, bush	725 534	277.558	484.893
Rye, bush	47,613	21,588	9,085

Breadstuffs Trade[illegible] of Chicago, week ending May 21, 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	22,915	30,203
Wheat, bushels	292 838	203 582
Corn, bushels	645 837	704 443
Oats, bushels	21,905	82,248
Rye, bushels	8,329	27 732
Barley, bushels	4,132	

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to May 21:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	436.128	171,286	133,412
Wheat, bushels	2,726,859	1.312 329	861.953
Corn, bushels	4.815.468	5,045 404	1,188 248
Oats, Bushels	239 562	445.689	224 969
Rye, bushels	118.259	54,636	18,075
Barley, bushels	287 310	175,462	96,042

HAY—North River continues quiet, the inquiry being chiefly for local use, at from 85c.@95c., ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for, including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Light sales of Ingot Copper, Scotch Pig Iron, Banca and Straits Tin have been reported at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 35 hhds. Porto Rico at 27c @28c; 176 hhds, damaged do. de., on private terms; and 161 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in bond, for export, at 15c per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A limited demand prevails for Turpentine, including Crude at $4 50 ₩ 280 lbs., and Spirits at 70c. @72½c., chiefly at 70c. ₩ gallon. Tar is is inactive and nominal. Resin is salable and buoyant, including Common at $2 20 ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Whale, Sperm, Olive and Linseed at unchanged quotations, Nothing new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, including Mess, at $17@$17 25, and Prime, at $12 75@$13 ₩ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 6¾c.@7½c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is in demand at drooping rates; sales 430tcs. and bbls. at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is inactive at old prices. Sales 120 bbls, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 67@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 10c. @15c. for Western, and 11c.@16c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 3¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 250 tcs. at $5 50@$6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—All descriptions are selling very slowly at unchenged quotations.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate, though buyers have had eny ex sting advantage. Sales 910 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c.@4¾c., with 250 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales of 25,000 lbs. prime, part at 9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is in request at 16¾c. @16¾c., some holders claiming higher rates, ₩ gallon. Sales 1,250 bbls

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been transacted in this line to-day, at our quotations For Liverpool — Flour 1s. 7½d.@1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags 7½d.@8d.; Corn, 7d. @7½d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, 3 16d.@7 32d. ₩ lb.; Resin 3s ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Cheese, 30s. @32s 6d., Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s.; Tallow, 22s 6d., ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s. 6d ₩ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d.; Peas, 9d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s; Tallow, 27s. 6d.; Sugar, 30s; Tobacco, 35s. ₩ ton. For Cork, Grain, 12d. ₩ 00 lbs.

LAW REPORTS

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MURDER CASE CONCLUDED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge WELLS, the trial of Robinson for murder was concluded. This was the first day. The only new testimony adduced was as to character. Two ship captains and one mate gave Robinson an excellent character for peace and quietness.

Mr. Grover then summed up for the defence, claiming that the contradictions in the testimony for the prosecution were sufficient to raise a doubt whether the prisoner, or some of the others engaged in the fray, caused the death of the deceased.

Mr Waterbury then summed up for the people, claiming a verdict of murder.

The Court delivered a lengthy charge to the jury, who took the case and retired.

After a long consideration, they rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

THE THIEF OF TIME.

In this Court, before Judge MCCUNN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, Thomas Rainsford, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a watch of the value of $80, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

A RUFFIAN HEAVILY SENTENCED.

James Anderson, indicted for a felonious assault with a razor on John Williams, on the 13th of May, was next tried. It seems that the prisoner commenced the assault with a blow from his fist in the complainant's face, without any provocation. He then continued the assault by inflicting a severe wound with a razor on the complainant's face, saying "I'll cut your heart out." The Jury convicted, and the prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for ten years.

A MONEY THIEF.

Hirsch Oppenheimer, indicted for grand larceny in stealing $72 worth of bank bills, was next tried. The money was found in the possession of the prisoner, and he failed to account for its possession. He was therefore convicted, and the prisoner was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

A BAD MURPHY.

James Morphy, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—ACQUITTAL.

Mary McGuire was next tried for receiving stolen goods, with a guilty knowledge. The witness against her was a little boy, who seemed to be a "hard ticket." The Court advised the jury to receive his testimony with a great deal of caution. They therefore rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

COULDN'T TELL T'OTHER FROM WHICH.

Peter Corbett and John Fahey were next tried and acquitted on an indictment for felonious assault. It was doubtful which of the prisoners struck the blow, and the Court therefore advised the jury that it would not be safe to convict either.

PASSED BAD BILLS.

Edward Hobben, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

JURORS DISCHARGED.

The petty jurors were then discharged from further attendance, as there will be no more trials the present term. Before their discharge, they presented the following communication to Judge MCCUNN, and desired that it might be entered on the Clerk's minutes

TESTIMONIAL TO JUDGE M'CUNN.

COURT OF SESSIONS, NEW-YORK, May, 1861.

To Hon. John H. McCunn:

DEAR SIR The undersigned, jurors in the Court of Sessions for the May Term, held in the City and County of New-York, cannot permit the opportunity to pass away, before the Court adjourns, without expressing to you, as we now do, our unqualified approbation of the high qualifications exhibited by you as Judge, while presiding over this term of the Court, and also to express to you our thanks for the kindness and courtesy extended to us while serving as jurors.

Wishing you, in the future, every success in your career, whether presiding over a court of Justice, or defending the "Stars and Stripes" of the United States of America, we subscribe ourselves.

Yours very respectfully,
[Signed,] EBEN BARTLETT,
And twenty five others.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, to hear motions and pass sentences.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. Isaac Hamilton and fourteen others.—The trial of these men, part of the crew of the ship *Challenge*, for revolt on board, was concluded this morning. The case was summed up for the prisoners by Mr. Spencer, and for the prosecution by the District Attorney, and the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all of the acensed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Reid* vs. *Dwyer*.—Motion denied.

Ponaga vs. *Mapes*.—Motion denied with leave to renew on payment of costs.

In the Matter of the Petition of Theodore J. Seixas et al., Trustees, &c., to be discharged from their Trust.—Motion granted in all respects except as to liability of trustees in case of non-payment of bond, &c. Allowance granted.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. *Vanderbilt*—Report confirmed.

The Same vs. *The Same*.—Report confirmed.

Platt vs. *McKinstry, Jr.*—Motion granted.

Whitall et al. vs. *Cook*.—Motion granted, on payment of costs of inquest and motion.

Reynoud et al. vs. *Horn*,—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Beswearn, J.—*Wetmore, Ex'r., &c.* vs. *Richmond*.—Motion granted.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALFRED TO CANADA.—The Montreal *Gazette* says: "The sailor Prince is expected at Halifax on the 20th inst. It is Her Majesty's expressed wish that he shall not be recognized publicly as a member of the Royal family, but simply as a midshipman traveling for observation and pleasure. The recent death of his grandmother will prevent his accepting invitations to public balls, or to be present at any public festival."

An Aspiration of Count Gurowski.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Czar *Osvobaditiel*, (Liberator.) instead of Czar ALEXANDER, is the name unanimously bestowed on their benefactor, and used daily by the thirty to forty millions of emancipated serfs and domain peasants in Russia. History scarcely records another such a spontaneous and generous source of a surname.

The next Liberator in the course of events will be, I ardently hope, the free people of the Union.

The Czar Liberator does not intend to stop at half words, or at half way. The emancipation of serfs is to be followed in due time by an administrative decentralization, and a territorial representative organization, a forerunner of an inauguration of the constitutional *régime*.

The events in Warsaw and Poland throw an apparent shadow over the liberating works in Russia. But in respect for truth, it must be asserted that the over 3,000,000 of Polish peasants do not et all perticipate in the excitement prevailing in cities and among the nobles. The peasantry rather turns against the masters, the nobles, on account of the procrastination in liberating the peasants from statute labor, and granting them homesteads. GUROWSKI.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

		Leaves.	For.	
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May	15
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May	16
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May	16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May	18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May	21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May	22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May	22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May	25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May	25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May	29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June	1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June	4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June	5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June	8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	12
Parana	Galway	New-York	June	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June	19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July	2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July	13

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	May	25
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May	25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May	25
Karnak	New York	Nassau	May	25
Arago	New-York	Southampton	May	25
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	May	29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June	1
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June	1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June	5
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June	5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June	8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June	8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June	8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June	12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June	22

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago*, close at the Post-office to day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, via Erie Railroad, close 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WHO WAS present in the vestibule of Dr. McCauley's Church, yesterday afternoon, and saw a policeman insult two young ladies, will confer a great favor by sending their address immediately to HAMILTON WILLS, No. 47 Cliff-st.

IF YOU WANT TEETH FILLED, CLEANed, extracted, or inserted in the best manner, and with least pain, call on I. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Prices low. Refer to Doctors Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilebrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—SLASHER AND CRASHER—INVISIBLE PRINCE—MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE CROSS OF GOLD—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 758 Broadway—BROWN'S "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In accordance with the programme published in the TIMES yesterday morning, an advance of Federal troops was made into Virginia on Thursday night. The New-York Second, Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves, the New-Jersey and Michigan brigades, and some of the Washington troops, constituted the force, which numbered about 13,000, besides those sent down the Potomac to act in conjunction with the troops at Fortress Monroe. This force has been disposed at various important points—Alexandria, Arlington Heights and Fairfax Court-house—the movement on the latter point being made for the purpose of taking possession of the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads. The advance into Virginia was made from three points—over the Long Bridge, at the mouth of the Potomac Aqueduct at Georgetown, and at Alexandria. The first troops which passed over the bridge, constituting the advance guard, were the Washington City National Rifles, and they were followed by other District volunteers, acting in a similar capacity, who drove in the Virginia pickets. Our troops had possession of all the points for which they were destined by 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately commenced the necessary operations to insure their positions. The occupation of Alexandria was the most important movement accomplished, and this duty was gallantly performed in part, by the New-York Fire Zouaves,—but not without a loss which must be deeply deplored. Their dashing young commander, Col. ELLSWORTH, was basely assassinated in the Marshall House, by the landlord, named JACKSON, while descending the stairs of the hotel with a secession flag in his hand, which he had taken from a flag-staff on the roof. Retribution for the base act was swift, however, as the murderer was immediately shot and run through the body by a bayonet, by one of Col. ELLSWORTH's men. As the regiment entered the town, at the wharves of which they landed in steamboats, the rebel forces fired upon them without effect, and then fled. Almost simultaneously with the entry of the Zouaves into the city, the First Michigan Regiment arrived by the road from the Long Bridge, and took possession of the railroad depôt, when they succeeded in surprising and capturing a troop of rebel cavalry, with their horses, arms and equipments.

The remains of Col. ELLSWORTH will reach this City to-day, and will lie in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. The Fire Zouave Fund Committee will meet this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Astor House, to make final arrangements for the funeral.

No intelligence from Fortress Monroe had reached us up to the time of going to press with our First Edition. It was expected, at last accounts, that a decisive demonstration would be made on the rebel battery at Sewall's Point, on Thursday or yesterday.

The foreign intelligence by the steamship *Etna*—four days later—which we publish this morning, is of the highest importance. She was intercepted on Thursday afternoon, off Cape Race, by the newsboat of the Associated Press, and will probably reach this port on Monday morning. She brings the text of the proclamation of the British Government, spoken of in our previous advices by the *Persia* as being in course of preparation; and it will be found by the rebels to contain very little comfort for them. It is extensibly issued for the purpose of warning British subjects not to interfere in the war, but it contains an explicit announcement that the British Government will maintain the strictest impartial neutrality in the contest, and while cautioning subjects against taking any part whatever, at the penalty of forfeiting British protection, conveys the unmistakable inference that all blockades lawfully or actually established, will be respected. It is stated that the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy had had an interview with M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the nature of the conversation has not transpired. A decline had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market, and a rise had taken place in Breadstuffs.

A dispatch from Chambersburg gives the number of rebel troops stationed on the Potomac, between the Point of Rocks and Williamsport, and states that great apprehensions are entertained in the Cumberland Valley that an invasion of that region is contemplated by them, for the purpose of seizing cattle and horses, and for the commission of other depredations. There is little danger, however, of any such movement now, in view of the important operations now inaugurated by the Federal Government, which will probably engage the attention of all the rebel troops within the borders of Virginia. The number within the limits before stated is estimated at 7,500, of whom 7,000 are Virginians and the rest Alabamians, Mississippians, Carolinians and Georgians. Among the number are also three hundred Cherokee Indians, armed with tomahawks, scalping knives and rifles. These troops are stated to be short of provisions.

An important move is contemplated with the Kansas Volunteers, in connection with the Iowa Regiments in camp at Keokuk, and the Illinois Regiments in camp at Quincy. Judge AMY, yesterday, had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War, and an arrangement was made whereby the Union men of Northwestern Missouri will be protected, and a safe transit will be secured for stores and provisions over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the West. Capt. RENO, in command at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered to supply the Kansas Regiments with arms and military equipments including those for cavalry, and suitable clothing will also be supplied. This arrangement places ten thousand men immediately at the disposal of the Government, ready to put down at a moment's warning, any secession demonstrations which may be made from St. Joseph.

We have advices from Port-au Prince, San Domingo, to the 7th inst. The people of Port-au-Prince were still much excited in reference to the occupation of the Eastern portion of the island by Spain, and were making preparations to resist further encroachments. It was not expected, however, that Hayti would take any part in these hostile demonstrations, unless Spain made the attempt to reoccupy that portion of her ancient dominion over which the Government of Hayti now exercises control. Agents had been sent to England and France to ascertain the feeling of these Governments on the subject of the Spanish occupation; and on the result of these missions would depend the future action of those opposed to Spanish dominion.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 10th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California, reached this port yesterday morning. Her list of specie foots up only $354,115. The news from California is, as usual, anticipated by the Pony Express. The news from New Granada is of the same character as that of the preceding arrival. MOSQUERA was carrying everything before him, and it is quite probable that before this time the revolutionary forces are in possession of Bogota. The State of Panama was also threatened with invasion. We have some further details of the great earthquake which recently occurred at Mendoza, from which it appears that the first accounts did not give an adequate idea of the extent of the catastrophe. It has been ascertained that upwards of of eleven thousand people perished. The suffering among the survivors was very great, but everything possible was being done for their relief. Commercial disasters still continued in Peru and Chili, some of the wealthiest houses in Valparaiso and other places having recently failed. Political affairs, as usual, are very unsettled in South America.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of ROBINSON, for murder, was concluded, and resulted in the prisoner's conviction of manslaughter in the third degree. In the General Sessions an unusual amount of business was disposed of. Besides several acquittals and pleas, four persons were convicted of various offences, and sent to State Prison for an aggregate of seventeen years. The jurors were discharged for the term, after presenting Judge MCCUNN a testimonial of their respect.

The warlike dispatches from Washington and Alexandria, yesterday, depressed the Stock Market 1@1½ ₩ cent, except on Government Securities. New-York Central closed 71 ₩ cent, and Illinois Central 65. Exchange on London 105½@106 ₩ cent.

Prices of Flour, Spring Wheat and New Corn favored buyers decidedly, yesterday; while the sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, especially of Grain, were quite extensive. Cotton was in very moderate demand, as well also Provisions and Groceries. A limited business was reported in Fish, Hides, Leather, Oils, Metals, Hay, Seeds, Spices, Candles, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Tallow, Resin and Whisky were in good request. The freight engagements were heavier.

The Movement upon Virginia.

The Government, at last, has moved in force upon Virginia. On the night of Thursday, ten thousand men crossed the Potomac, at Washington, captured Alexandria without resistance, while a detachment pushed forward to seize the point of junction of the Manasses Gap, with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to cut off all communication between Richmond and the Northern portion of the State. This movement, if successful, completely bresks the lines of the rebels, isolates Harper's Ferry from the base of their operations, and involves either the dispersion or capture of the forces at that point. We also learn that a body of Ohio troops is moving from Wheeling by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad upon the same point. We had no intelligence yesterday from Fort Monroe, but it is probable that the troops concentrated at that fortress under Gen. BUTLER, have moved in the direction of Richmond, so that every important point on the enemy's lines will, at the same instant, be either threatened or attacked.

We could not wish for a more favorable opening of the campaign. We desire to see all the secession forces upon the soil of Virginia. The rebellion is brought within reach of the most effective blows we can deal. We can move our forces into that State in one-fourth of the time, and at one-fourth of the expense at which the Secessionists can place their own there. We could not well follow them to Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi. The inhospitable climates of those States would prove more fatal than the arms of the rebels. But in Virginia we have an acceptable and healthy battle-field, where we can concentrate and put forth our whole power.

There is another reason why Virginia should be the battle-field of all the seceding States. She has been the greatest offender. She, more than any other State, is responsible for the great rebellion. Her spirit is the most vindictive and intolerant of all. A just retribution is already upon her. In a few days more a hundred thousand fighting men will be on her soil which will be devastated by the terrible storm of war, her people driven from their homes, their fields blasted, their property destroyed, and their great institution at the mercy of their foes. Virginia should never have been a Slave State. For the first time in her history, it is in our power to make it a *free* one.

In support of the advance upon the State, there must now be nearly 40,000 troops in or near Washington. Of these 30,000 could be made available for offensive operations. The number is daily and rapidly augmented by the constant arrival of regiments from every portion of the Northern States. This is a very formidable force, much larger we believe than can be opposed to it, should Harper's Ferry and Norfolk be attacked or threatened by competent forces at the same time. We possess great advantages, not only in the superiority of numbers, but in our means of concentration against any menaced points. In a very few days our active forces could be accumulated either at Washington or Fort Monroe. It would take as many weeks for the rebels to make a similar movement. Our position controls the entire field, with unlimited means for transportation, while the enemy must move upon its exterior, which, for a portion of the distance, is without either railroad or water-line. Such an advantage ought to be conclusive of the issue—as it fulfills the grand condition of success in military affairs—superior forces at point of contact.

We trust the present movement is the signal for efficient offensive operations. If the positions already taken are held, an important advantage has been gained. Our capital has been freed from the possibility of an attack. Up to yesterday the enemy, from Arlington Heights, might have shelled every part of the city. Northern Virginia has been completely cut off from the Southern portion of it. Such advantages should be instantly followed up. We need, if we can achieve it, an early success. The rebellion takes its character from the future fortune it meets. If successful, it is elevated to the dignity of a national contest. If unsuccessful, it is only a conspiracy of a faction. We must expect foreign Governments to shape their policy by the same tests. If England sees us masters of the occasion, she will either maintain neutrality or side with us. If we are defeated, we must expect her hostility. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we make an early and decided demonstration. We cannot in the end fail to triumph, and we should instantly put forth every effort to such a result. The rebels will never give in, so long as there is the shadow of hope of foreign interference in their favor. By destroying this hope, we put an end to the contest.

England Recognizes the Blockade.

The news by the *Etna* assures us that England will fully recognize our blockade of Southern ports. This determination must be a terrible blow to the rebels, who up to the present moment have been fatalists in their faith of the saving power of *cotton*. According to their logic, the world must either have it or be **starved and bankrupt. Why should England and France make such sacrifices, when either has the power to open the Southern ports? Is not self-preservation a higher duty than** the maintenance of national comity, or even peace, with a weaker power? The affirmation of this proposition appears so perfectly conclusive that the rebels can see no other result than foreign interference in their behalf. As Cotton, in their conviction, is to shield them from the punishment due to every crime, hence there is hardly one they have not committed in the recent outbreak.

The decision of the British Government will only add to its own embarrassments. It must now go one step further to secure their supply of cotton. **It must assure the rebels that it has no sympathy with them, and that it will not interfere in any way in their behalf.** Unless this be speedily done, there is no prospect of the next crop.

That cotton is to be a most potent element in the struggle is most certain. England will make every effort to obtain it. Every day is the prospect of securing the crop being weakened. The necessary consequence of its loss will be the want of employment of a vast capital, of millions of operatives, and almost in calculable commercial embarrassment. This question is soon to convulse that country almost as deeply as the war does our own. Its importance, in fact, almost transcends that due to the war between the North and South. In this there is no doubt where success in the end must rest. But the effect of the loss of the crop to England cannot be estimated. Conjecture must go entirely wide of the mark.

Had there been the least idea at the South that our blockade would have been respected, the Southern States never would have rebelled. As it is, there is now but one course for our Government to pursue. Cotton is the staff of life to the South. It is food, shelter and clothing. Destroy it, and we put an end to the war. We must strike at what includes all other means of support and aggression. It is for the interest of all nations that the war be a short one. We are seeking success by weakening the means of the rebels. Their only stock in trade is cotton. If we keep every bale of it from market, such a demonstration of power would have as much influence as half a dozen decided victories. The South must be made to feel this power, or they will never yield, nor respect us after they have yielded. Let our Government strike at once at their vulnerable point and reduce them to obedience by the complete destruction of their material interests. If England is disposed to interfere, we cannot know this too soon. When once involved in hostilities, it is a good time to settle up all old scores, and learn where we stand, and what for the future we may expect.

A Way to Save Missouri.

Like most other trades, treason requires capital to begin with. The Southern rebels stole enough for a limited and short-lived business, and only save themselves from insolvency by flooding the community with those financial "shirts upon a pole," bank issues without specie beneath them; and shinplasters, redeemable in bank issues. The bonds and treasury notes of the Montgomery Government are simply other forms of the same worthless paper medium. The nearest the holder of these symbols gets to that substantial thing, money, is the exchange of one irredeemable promise to pay for another. And so they bargain and buy, sell, hire and make war, with a currency as valuable as the wampum of the aborigines. Gov. JACKSON, of Missouri, is a traitor without pecuniary means. He is quite resolved to arm the State and hand it over to the rebels, who, since it would simply burden them with a vaster frontier to defend with inadequate forces, decline to take it unarmed, and arms and the other material of war exact money. The State is without money. If the Federal Treasury had funds in Missouri there would be no difficulty; but in the absence of an opportunity for theft, other expedients must be resorted to; and of these two have presented themselves to the mind of the Governor. One is, to induce the banks to assent to the diversion of the $500,000 pledged by them to meet the July interest on the State debt; another, to induce them to make advances upon the bonds authorized by the late Military bill, to which the Legislature, in the last hours of its stay at Jefferson City arose at midnight, that they might lend the form if not the validity of law. The whole fate of treason in Missouri is therefore dependent upon the banks. If they decline to meet the views of the Governor, there will be rebellion, no hanging for treason, no devastation of the State by marching armies; and the faith of the State will be preserved by the payment of the semi-annual interest. If they consent, they sign the death warrant of all that makes Missouri great, prosperous, and respected.

The probability is that the banks will not entertain these measures without more than ordinary grave deliberation. The St. Louis papers demand that no action be taken without ample consultation with the stockholders, and a formal vote of all interested as to the propriety of making these concessions. There is little doubt this course will be taken, and as a very large and perhaps, in present circumstances, controlling proportion of the shares in those institutions is held at the East, a very obvious duty is suggested to the holders. Let them at once transmit their proxies to St. Louis, with instructions to have them used for the defeat of both propositions. The resident shareholders of loyal sentiments will thus be powerfully reinforced in their resistance to treason, and it must perish of pecuniary inanition. The business requires instant action. The safety of all capital invested in Missouri or in her securities is dependent upon the decision.

A SCARCITY OF TRAITORS.—A person whose credibility is fully indorsed by the Washington *Star*, informs that paper that the utmost difficulty has been met with in inducing the Virginia masters to take the oath disavowing allegiance to the Government of the United States. Only fifteen of the men quartered at Warrenton, and only ten of those at Alexandria, could be persuaded to foreswear their fealty. The greater portion of the troops at Harper's Ferry had manifested similar obstinacy upon this point, and the same fact is affirmed of those strung along the lines of road between Alexandria and Richmond. The circumstance is not at all surprising. These people are country farmers and planters, of a much more intelligent order than those from the tropical parallels, and are less driven by senseless and unimquisitive impulse. Their prompt resort to arms was the effect of the panic naturally produced by the outcry about coercion, invasion, subjugation and compulsory emancipation, raised at Richmond by the secession plotters; and accustomed to seek instruction from the Richmond Press, they conceived the possibility of the Federal policy involving all the tremendous calamities those journals predicted. The result as to Maryland has proved the falsity of all this. The advance of the Federal Army has guarantied, not destroyed property. Its presence has been the restoration of confidence and order. Neither servile insurrection nor stampedes of negroes, nor plunder, nor violence, has attended the encampment of the national troops in Maryland; while the only outrages and spoliations the people of that State have suffered, have come from marauding squads of Secessionists on the Virginia line. Where the Union forces are in the ascendant, industry and agriculture proceed as usual. They are only suspended where rebellion raises its head.

These conspicuous facts the population of Northeastern Virginia cannot fail to note. They see that BUTLERS, not BAOWNS, control the Federal movements; and with the discovery that fanaticism does not actuate the military policy of Government, their own fanaticism is laid to rest. Notwithstanding, therefore, the vote of yesterday, the promise of a decided and early reaction in that portion of the Commonwealth is eminently encouraging.

The Strategic Line in Virginia.

The duty which the Federal Government is proceeding to fulfill, is to relieve the loyal and much-abused people of Virginia from military tyranny, by expelling the invaders and restoring the control of the State to the hands of its loyal citizens. To do this skillfully, promptly and thoroughly, requires a deliberate study of the military positions occupied by the forces of the usurpers, and by those of the Government.

The principal base of the operations of the Southern Army is the town of Lynchburgh, on the south side of James River, connected by railroads with all the States of the Southwest, as far as the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi, and less directly, but still effectually, with all the Southern States on the Atlantic coast, and by a canal of ample dimensions, leading from Lynchburg in one direction to the fertile Valley of Virginia, and in the other to tide-water on James River, at the City of Richmond. The town of Lynchburgh, thus made the central base of their position, is also connected by a very direct railroad line with the Potomac River at Alexandria. This railroad passes through the small village of Fairfax, better known as Culpepper Court-house, and recently rendered somewhat famous as the head-quarters of Gen. PHILIP ST GEORGE COCKE, Commander of that division of the rebel army which menaces Washington. This point, it will be seen, has been marked for immediate seizure by the Government. Taking Lynchburgh, then, as the central base of the military operations in Virginia, we must view the position of the disunion forces in reference first to that point.

These forces, of the numbers of which we have no very certain knowledge, may be regarded as occupying *the quadrant* drawn from Lynchburgh as a centre, with a radius, measured along the feasible routes of transportation and travel, of about 250 miles—the distance from Lynchburgh, by the rebel centre at Culpepper Court-house, to Harper's Ferry, the extreme left of this elongated line.

Now, if with Lynchburgh thus assumed as a centre, and the distance from Lynchburgh to Harper's Ferry as the radius, we describe a quadrant from Harper's Ferry along the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk, we shall inclose, within this quadrant, all the important encampments and offensive positions of the enemy.

These positions are, naming them in the order of their military importance within the quadrant—Richmond, Petersburgh, Fredericksburgh, Gordonsville, Culpepper Court-house and Staunton, just west of the Blue Ridge; and along the circumference of the circle, forming the outer line of defence, Norfolk and Harper's Ferry, Acquia Creek—the landing of the railroad leading by Fredericksburgh to Richmond—and the field-works which are now in progress of construction on the banks of the James and York Rivers.

Thus, it seems, under the military guidance of the rebel leaders, their forces, of whatever numbers they may consist, are distributed among ten primary encampments, with, of course, much necessary dispersion of smaller bodies along railroad lines and navigable rivers and inlets of subordinate importance.

If there are at this time, or soon to be, as many as one hundred thousand men in arms in Virginia, there cannot be more than an average of ten thousand at each of the positions which it seems thus to be their intention to hold.

Let us, then, examine the position of the Government with respect to that of the rebels; for there are in this position elements which ought to render the success of every military movement made with a view to the dispersion of the insurgents, *absolutely certain*.

Following the circumference of the quadrant which it is the purpose of the rebel leaders to hold, every part of the line and every position which they occupy, is approachable by water or by railroads by the forces of the United States, by a shorter route and in quicker time than it can be reached by their own troops. This single fact ought to be made decisive of every issue. It enables the United States Army to select its point of attack; to concentrate at that point an overwhelming force, and to cut off all the communications of the enemy with that point, so that no relief can be afforded.

All the positions, from Norfolk to Washington, now occupied by hostile troops, are accessible by steamers of heavy draft, not only from Washington on the one hand and Fortress Monroe on the other, but also by water from Annapolis, Perrysville, Philadelphia, New-York and all New-England. All their positions on the coast, in other words, are, or may be, surrounded; while each position must depend wholly on itself, or on such support only as may be sent to it from Lynchburgh and Richmond.

These exterior positions, distributed along a line over three hundred miles in development, can afford each other no reciprocal support—all movements by land, along the coast, through Eastern Virginia, being prohibited by wide and deep tidal rivers. Between these rivers on the other hand, an army can advance from the sea into the interior, to interrupt their railroad communications, with its flanks always protected by impassable arms of the Chesapeake. In short, the insurgents occupy no position, from Norfolk to Harper's Ferry, which is not actually, or cannot be, completely isolated and surrounded by a superior force, before any relief can be afforded.

There is no good reason, therefore, why this should become a particularly bloody war. **There is no reason why any division or detachment of the insurgent army now established on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake and Potomac, may not be hemmed in,** surrounded and ultimately captured. We say this in no spirit depreciatory of the courage of the misguided troops who are unfortunately now in arms against their country. We speak with reference solely to the military positions which they occupy. These positions may be gallantly held for a time. It is true, but they are each and all essentially indefensible, and must eventually fall before an enemy superior in numbers, in a condition to choose its point of attack, and having exclusive command of the seas.

Again, in this sad conflict, great as are the military advantages possessed by the Government over infatuated enemies, there is yet another, greater than all, perhaps, which should not be overlooked or neglected. There is a quiet, earnest, but yet helpless minority, all over Eastern Virginia, who look on this war with abhorrence, and regard themselves as the victims of a lawless insurrection. By whatever route an army advances to their relief, care should be taken, by the distribution of kind and patriotic proclamations, to give these people assurances of permanent national protection; to separate them from the rebellious enemy in arms, and to proclaim everywhere that the war is directed exclusively against the traitors who have usurped the State Governments, and is intended, after driving out the Southern invaders of Virginia, to replace the civil authority as speedily as possible, in the hands of the oppressed and injured people of the State. Let it constantly and everywhere be made known, that this is not a war against Virginia or against *the South*, but against *the traitors of Virginia*, and *the traitors of the South*, who are overrunning and desolating of the Old Commonwealth.

Frauds in the Commissariat.

An imperfect investigation into the conduct of the Commissariat of the Pennsylvania troops has demonstrated the existence of excessive abuses and corruption, and excited a storm of popular indignation at Philadelphia. Suspicions that similar mismanagement prevails in the conduct of the corresponding department here, where the business is so transcendently important, and where millions of dollars have already been expended in the purchase of provisions, arms and equipments, and the chartering of transports, have obtained extended currency, and produced a very general desire for investigation. We are daily in receipt of communications tendering absolute proof of the guilt of various parties holding positions of trust in this connection, and imploring the NEW-YORK TIMES to constitute itself the immediate means of exposure and punishment. This task we must, for the present, at least, decline. While there is much reason to fear that discretion and unimpeachable integrity have not uniformly characterized the distribution of contracts, it must be remembered that disappointed bidders seldom fail to charge corruption upon the more successful; and circumstantial evidence of fraud—always to be had—is seldom conclusive. But even admitting the justice of the charge, the present is no time to investigate how wisely or honestly the money we have freely given is to be expended. The men through whose hands it is passing are well known, and when the war is ended, their accounts will be rigidly audited, doubtless, all the more rigidly for these strongly adverse popular impressions. When our reckoning with the Southern rebels has been completed, another reckoning with their Northern promoters, helpers and sympathizers is to be had, at which those who have taken advantage of the people's generous patriotism, to enrich themselves at the public cost, and at the expense of the self-sacrificing volunteers, sent to the field ill-armed, half-equipped, and unfed, and without the comforts with which they might very easily be provided, will come in for very weighty punishment. If guilt there is, the impatient accuser may rest assured that the trial is only delayed to be more thorough, and the judgment more merciless.

In Memoriam.

If the War of Liberty needed a consecration, as the old Pagan rite poured out a libation to the God of Battles, the Republic may learn not to regard as too costly an offering the son whose blood—rich sacrificial life-wine—was yesterday spilled on the soil of Virginia.

Virginia, which in the elder days so generously gave up her children to the Cause—represent now to all the antique glories, it is but in keeping that she should in her madness slay, by vile assassin hands, the flag-bearer of the Republic!

Departing ere the times were ripe (though not without his own achievements, too) there seems nothing but chaos and irremediable loss here for us. By what noble human qualities—what manner of bright enthusiasms and activities—he endeared himself, is known to many. What profounder qualities lay as possibilities in him—and sure to be evoked, it was hoped—some also knew. But the compensations are secure. The bullet which tore the heart of the gallant ELLSWORTH did much more. And it may be that we shall ere long learn to associate only with glory and triumph the name of that youth (without fear and without reproach surely, if ever such were) who, torn away from under the opening eyelids of the morn, consecrates forever the War of Freedom.

A PATH TO CALIFORNIA WANTED.—The Government has recalled the troops now occupying the Territories of New-Mexico and Utah. The motive of this measure is not easily penetrable—seeing that the loyal States are ready to offer tenfold their number of as effective men for any service to which this force may now be transferred; but we may presume the change is not made without sufficient grounds. It is only left to inquire what steps have been taken for the protection of the overland route. That line of communication with the Pacific runs through a country disputed by hostile tribes and fillibusters, of which latter the announcement of the departure of the national forces will bring large bodies to occupy Arizona and threaten Sonora. Through this dangerous and now unprotected tract the entire Pacific mail is to pass, after the 1st of July; and, if privateering be as general as it is feared, the treasure which now goes to the Isthmus will have to come by the same route. It is of indispensable importance that the force now withdrawn should be replaced at once with one of ten times the strength, or we shall run the hazard of being as effectually cut off from California as we are from Mexico. If the service has no men to spare for the duty, let the business be taken in hand by California. The assumption of this task will gladly be accepted by the country as a commutation of all other aid in the contest.

OBITUARY.

Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth.

We are again called upon to record the death of the commanding officer of a New-York Regiment. The flags which, half-masted, expressed to all beholders the sympathy extended by our citizens to the family of Col. VOSBURGH, had but just flung forth from staff top their Stars and Stripes, when again they were lowered in token of bereavement.

Without a doubt, the name of Col. ELLSWORTH is more familiar to the ears of New-Yorkers than that of any other officer who has left this City during the present emergency. He was not a resident here, but the peculiar introduction afforded him by the exhibitions of his Chicago Zouave corps, his subsequent participation in the Presidential tour from Springfield to Washington, and finally the deep interest felt in the Fire Brigade by all ranks and conditions of citizens, have combined to render him popularly famous and deserving of more than ordinary notice. To these is added a last but unanswerable argument in support of his fame—for we learn by reliable dispatches from Washington, that while on Virginia soil, in performance of an honorable duty, he was shot and infamously murdered.

Of his earliest years, nothing of peculiar interest presents itself for consideration. He was born at Mechanicsville, in this State, where he received an ordinary Common School education, and not exhibiting any marked degree of interest in any individual study, while he at all times read with avidity and evident pleasure any work concerning campaigns, wars, and even ordinary manuals of tactics. While in later boyhood he was noted for his supremacy in all games requiring quickness of eye or limb, was an ardent champion for those weaker than himself, and courageous to a degree. His family was not affluent, and early in life he commenced to attend to his own wants. For awhile he followed the printer craft, and set up types in Boston, and subsequently in the West. With this he was not satisfied; he desired to enter the army, that he might the better develop his military tastes, and possibly attain distinction. Without powerful friends, in time of peace, he found it no easy task to obtain a position in the service, and, after fruitless trials, he gave up the project with regret. He then proposed the study of law, and in order to prepare himself for its rudimentary studies, he undertook a course of reading laid down for him by a distinguished lawyer of Chicago, with whom he for a short time remained.

It was at this time, that while connected with a local military company, he conceived the idea of organizing a company of Zouaves, based somewhat on the principles of the original Algerian Zouaves, and to a certain extent modeled after them. Having, after severe and laborious study, perfected himself in Zouave tactics, he raised a company and devoted time, energy and brain to their perfection in drill, discipline and effectiveness. This accomplished, he enlisted his company, and finally presented to the people of his city that body of men who are now so famous throughout the land. They traversed the country, giving exhibition drills at all principal points, and eliciting everywhere the highest commendation from most competent authorities. A new era dawned upon our military men, and simultaneously several of our favorite regiments started a Zouave corps and did not hesitate to acknowledge their indebtedness to Col. ELLSWORTH for the idea, and the evidence of its practicability and efficiency. Not only was this the case in this City, but at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Albany, and other interior places we know of Zouave companies formed after consultations and correspondence with ELLSWORTH. And since then, and particularly now, we hear not only of companies but of whole regiments that are uniformed, equipped, and drilled in pursuance of his plan and in consonance with his published directions.

After his tour, he redevoted himself to the study of law, and entered the office of President LINCOLN, at that time a lawyer in the comparatively unknown city of Springfield, Ill. There he continued until after the Presidential election, and up to the time of his legal examination and subsequent admittance to practice, was noted as a careful, intelligent and appreciative student. His spare hours were devoted to the condensing and writing out of a theory concerning a Militia Organization for the entire country, which should bring the various State troops under a Federal head and supervision more immediately than is now the case. He had hoped to complete this and bring it before the War Department, with the ultimate probability of receiving some Bureau appointment in connection with it.

His intimate relations with Mr. LINCOLN, and the exceeding interest which the President-elect at all times manifested in his success, induced ELLSWORTH for the time to abandon his pet project and to apply for the position of First Clerk in the War Department. Of this we are personally confident, and also of the fact that not only he, but friends high in place, were exceedingly disappointed when it was ascertained that an early pledge of the present Secretary of War interfered with his desired appointment. During the Presidential trip from Springfield he was the life of the party, at all times happy, cheerful and courteous, ever ready to serve a friend and ever watchful of the desires or necessities of the party with whom he was traveling.

When he ascertained that it would be impossible for him to obtain the Clerkship, he applied for and received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Army, in which capacity he was soon to be detailed for special service in connection with his long-cherished plan of reorganizing the State Militia. At this time the war news became threatening—volunteers were called for, and among the first who offered was ELMER E ELLSWORTH, who resigned his commission in the army and came at once to this City, with the matured intention of raising a regiment from the firemen. His social qualities and his unvarying courtesy to members of the Press at times when he could be of service to them, rendered him an unusual favorite with them, so that, aside from the interest which they would naturally feel in a project so original and patriotic, they were also glad to reciprocate in a professional manner his kindness.

The regiment—a noble one—was raised, uniformed, equipped, drilled, transported and reported for service at the War Department in an extraordinarily short time, and had the honor of being the first to swear in FOR THE WAR, as they are now the first to attack and occupy a secession city. But little remains to be said. ELLSWORTH has filled, in a creditable manner, a very difficult position. At the head of 1,200 independent, daring, restless men he has maintained order, quiet, discipline and peace. His men are reputed to be as well drilled as any volunteer corps at Washington; they have been instrumental, with their Colonel at their head, in saving a vast amount of property from destruction at the Capital: they have been, though hitherto disappointed at finding little to do, perfectly under control, and in every way a credit to the City which sent them forth, and now they are recognized by one and all as the leaders in the advance movement against the foes of their country. We could with ease fill columns of our journal with interesting incidents connected with the camp life of Col. ELLSWORTH—of his presidential, his courage, his devotion to the cause of his men—of his unflinching, yet kind discipline—of his uniform courtesy of demeanor and unvarying propriety of deportment,—but of what avail?

He has been assassinated! His murder was fearfully and speedily revenged. He has lived a brief but an eventful, a public and an honorable life. His memory will be revered, his name respected, and long after the rebellion shall have become a matter of history, his death will be regarded as a martyrdom, and his name will be enrolled upon the list of our country's patriots.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Friday, May 24.

The assembly has discussed the Home Missionary plan two days, and will, doubtless, adopt it substantially as reported. The remaining business will then be soon finished. The best feeling prevails.

ADDRESS.—Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the New York *Independent*, will deliver a discourse on the present crisis, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Mr. TILTON's reputation will undoubtedly secure him a crowded house.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

Highly Important Proclamation by the British Government.

British Subjects Warned Against Interference.

England will Occupy an Entirely Neutral Position.

THE BLOCKADE TO BE RESPECTED.

An Interview Between the Southern Commissioners and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

DECLINE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFF RISING.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, May 24.

The steamship *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., via Queenstown 16th, passed here at 9:30 P. M. of yesterday, and was boarded by the News yacht.

Her advices are four days later than those by the *Persia*.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 14th.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 14th.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th.

The *Etna* has nearly £300,000 in specie.

The steamship *New York*, from Bremen, left Southampton on the 15th for New York. She has £13,500 in specie.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

A proclamation has been issued by the British Government relative to affairs in the United States, warning British subjects against engaging in the American war, and all doing so will be held responsible for their own acts. The proclamation declares the intention of that Government in maintaining the strictest impartial neutrality between England and the Government of the United States, and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America. It warns all British subjects, if they enter the military service of either side, or join ships of war, or transports, or attempt to get recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers, dispatches, or any material contraband of war, for either party, they will be liable to all the penalty and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of their Government.

The screw-frigate *Mersey*, 40, has sailed for American stations.

In the British Parliament Lord WODEHOUSE said that the Government of Spain, at the request of the inhabitants, had accepted the annexation of the eastern portion of the island of St. Domingo to her possessions, and that Government had given assurances that African Slavery should not be re-established on that island.

The Cotton-growing Company of Jamaica had determined to plant several thousand acres forthwith, so that the crop may be delivered in Manchester before the end of the year.

Tempting offers for the purchase of the steamship *Great Eastern* are believed to have been made for either the French or American Governments. A special meeting of the shareholders had been called to raise funds or sell that vessel.

The Duke of Bedford is dead.

The French Government are about to send a small squadron into the American waters for the protection of French interests.

The Commissioners from the so-called Southern Confederacy had had an interview with M. THOUVENAL, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 13th inst.

The French Senate was discussing a petition in favor of a continued occupation of Syria.

At Paris the Bourse was animated and higher. Rents closing on the 13th at 69 francs.

The resignation of Prince CARIGNAN as Lieutenant of Naples had finally been accepted, and MARTINO assumes that position.

There were vague reports current that the Governments of England and France had agreed to recommend to Austria to cede Venetia to Italy for money and territorial considerations. The Sultan of Turkey was also to receive a money consideration.

Spain has ordered six screw war-frigates of the first-class, in order that she may be superior on the sea to the American flag.

Count PALMI had committed suicide.

The military at Raab killed three and wounded fifteen. The people attempted to liberate four deserters, who were recaptured.

The first steamer from Liverpool for New Orleans is advertised to sail on the 7th of August.

THE LATEST NEWS.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LONDON, Thursday, May 16.

It is positively asserted that Mr. GLADSTONE will announce in the House of Commons to-night, that the mail contract with the Galway steamship line has terminated.

It is stated authoritatively that negotiations for the withdrawal of the French forces from Rome are approaching a conclusion.

Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Monday and Tuesday reached 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed downward with a partial decline of 1 16d's of a penny.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being dull but steady, with a little less depression.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market ruled firm, with a partial advance. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR steady; extra State, 28s 6d@29s. 3d. WHEAT firm; Red Western advanced 2d., and quoted at 11s. 6d. @12s. 10d.; White quiet, at 13s @14s. 6d. CORN firm; Mixed, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.; Yellow, 35s.; White steady. Corn has an advancing tendency, and holders demand an advance of 3d.@6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions generally were steady. BEEF and PORK firm. BACON dull. LARD dull, at 52s.@53s. TALLOW quiet, but steady. CHEESE declined 1s.@2s., with large arrivals.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull and nominal; Common, 7ls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 47s. 6d. ASHES steady; Pots, 36s.; Pearls, 38s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has an upward tendency with a partial advance of 1s. on good qualities; inferior dull. FLOUR firm and advanced 6d.@1s. for American. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW firm at 58s. LINSEED OIL dull. The INDIGO sales have commenced, showing a slight advance on all qualities.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market is generally unchanged. There has been a heavy drain of gold for the American market. Consols closed on Tuesday at 91¾@91¾ for money, and 92@92¼ for accounts.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 38¼@38 dis.; Erie Railroad, 20@21; New-York Central, 65@67.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Wednesday.—The sales of Cotton, to-day, were 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing very dull, at a decline of 8d since the sailing of the *Persia*, except for choice lots, which are scarce.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Wednesday Night.

Consols closed to-day at 91¾@91¾ for money, and 91¾@92 for account.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Thursday, 16th.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Thursday Afternoon.

Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for Money, and 92 for account. The rate of interest at the Bank of England has advanced to 6 ₱ cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales on Thursday were, Illinois Central, 39@38 dis.; Erie Railroad, 21@22; United States Fives have advanced 1@1 ₱ cent.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

$334,115 IN TREASURE.

The United States Mail steamship *Champion*, Capt. SEABURY, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., with the California mails, treasure and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$11,728	Bassett, Bacon & Co.	$16,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	118,000	W. Baker	20,000
R. Kimball	14,000	Metropolitan Bk.	34,091
J. Huckins	14,000	Dubois & Vandervoort	6,997
Howld & Aspinwall	27,360	Baker & Morrill	25,509
H. S. Hallet	5,000	Curtis & Co	5,359
F. Nickerson & Co	8,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	6,000
P. Naylor	8,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	13,500
R. Morrison & Co.	5,000	J. H. Sedgwood & Co	1,600
Total			$334,115

The California advices have been anticipated by the Overland Mail, but the Panama *Star and Herald* gives some interesting news regarding affairs on the Pacific Coast.

Dates from Valparaiso are to the 17th, and from Callao to April 29.

The commercial disasters in Chili had not yet terminated. Some of the wealthiest houses there had recently failed.

The *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, chronicles the triumph of the Government Party in the elections, no opposition having been made. Señor VARAS had refused to accept the Presidency, and Señor PANE had been nominated.

Peru is reported in the same unsettled state as at last advices, without any important event having occurred worthy of note.

We regret to learn that the last accounts respecting the earthquake at Mendoza are even worse than those previously received, as it has been ascertained that upwards of eleven thousand people perished in this dreadful catastrophe. The details of the sufferings of the survivors are very sad, but throughout Chili everything was being done to relieve the distress.

The *Commercio*, in discussing the state of trade, says:

Failures do not appear to cease, and some of them indeed very extensive, but these have more generally taken place amongst landed proprietors. This has caused, of course, much want of confidence, and the withdrawal of capital from circulation. The rate of interest has consequently advanced, but it is to be hoped that this state of things may shortly pass over, and that we shall then experience a favorable reaction in the market.

To the causes above referred to may be attributed the rise in the bonds of the Mortgage Loan, which have attracted much attention, and can now with difficulty be obtained at 92 per cent., not 82 as we erroneously stated in our last review. Shares of the Chili Insurance Company maintained their previous high rate, and holders are not willing to sell. The Bank of Valparaiso maintains its well-merited credit, and shares may be quoted a trifle higher; 12 per cent. continues to be the fixed rate of discount, but none but the very best signatures are admitted. Shares of the Copiapo Railway Company have not varied in value. Those of the Santiago and Valparaiso Company have no marketable value, the Government being the principal shareholder.

Prices of merchandise and produce generally have declined, owing to the scarcity of money, but Bar Copper is still quoted at $18. Freights homeward have risen considerably, and are quoted as follows:

For England, £3 15@£4; for the United States, $18@$20.

Exchange on London, 90 days, 44c@11¼c., on United States, 90 days, 15 ₱ cent premium.

The steamer *Conway* arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 5th.

Carthagena dates are to the 3d instant, Honduras to the 23d of April.

On the 19th of April, General MOSQUERA started for Chipaquira to reinforce Col. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, who was fearing an attack from GEN. PAEZ as he had been sent from Bogota to meet him, soon after the defeat of CANALIN TUNJA. LUIS PEÑA, who at the same time made an attack on the division at Moras, was totally beaten, five of his men were killed, seven wounded, and thirty were made prisoners. OBANDO had joined MOSQUERA with 800 men. CAQUEZA had pronounced itself in favor of MOSQUERA. Gen. JONES, who it seems came down to Honda, with the bearer of dispatches says that he saw himself, from Villeta, MOSQUERA's army advancing on the plains. On the 2d there arrived at Carthagena a bearer of dispatches for all the Foreign Ministers in Bogota. Those for the United States are important. He supposes that Bogota must be taken by this, for the story always goes, as the plan of attack had already been decided upon.

Five vessels of war are fitting out in Carthagena, report says, to convey 1,000 troops to Aspinwall in order to take possession of the State of Panama, but the *Star* has little faith in the rumor, until it hears of Buenta having fallen into the hands of the Liberals.

There appears little doubt, even in the minds of the friends of the general Government as to the final success of the Nieto party. It is now looked upon merely as a matter of time. It is reported that the British Admiral has declared his intention not to respect the paper blockades of the New Granadian ports, but to open them to British commerce. If this is so it will be an excellent thing for the isthmus, which is suffering greatly from the stoppage of trade by the closing of the ports.

By the arrival at Aspinwall on the 7th, of the steamship *Guatemala*, we have late intelligence from Central America.

The quarrel between the Church and State of Honduras still continues, the attitude of both parties is warlike. Some collisions had occurred, but it is now rumored and from good authority, that Guatemala and San Salvador are going to join the still ent bellicose parties. CARRERA upholds the State, while BARRIOS upholds the Church—this, however, is hardly characteristic of the two Presidents, but still it is so. Gen. BARRIOS has already concentrated 700 men on the frontier. CARVAJE still remains in goal, but will be let at large soon.

VICENTE AGUILAR, said to have been the wealthiest of the inhabitants of Costa Rica, late Minister of Finance and War for that Republic, died suddenly at his residence in the city of San José of disease of the heart.

No other items of interest on the coast.

The *Star*, of May 15, has this paragraph:

"On Saturday night the two little vessels-of-war *Presidente Ospina* and *Lautaro* put to sea from Aspinwall for parts unknown, some say for Curacoa, where it is reported the crew intend disposing of them for their wages; and others, that they have gone to Carthagena to join NIETO's forces. Certain it is they have gone. The Commander of the New-Granadian naval forces, Capt. IGLESIAS is in Panama, where we learn he is detained by the Government on suspicion of being connected with the plot for deserting."

NEW-GRANADA.

Forces of the Government—Progress of the Revolutionary Cause—Prospective Invasion of Panama, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

By the English steamers *Conway* and *Talisman*, arrived at Aspinwall respectively on the mornings of the 5th and 11th inst., we have the following from the interior of the Republic:

The General Government has now but three or four thousand men in Bogota, and about one thousand in Pasto; at the same time the Revolution, all powerful, can command from thirteen to fourteen thousand.

Santander and Boyasa are free from the central yoke, thanks to the courageous Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, who defeated in Tunja a division sent from Bogota under Gen. ARJONA.

Bolivar and Magdalena have neither a single man armed in defence of the Government. The last skirmish which they attempted was an entire failure, being severely beaten by the forces of the State of Magdalena, at Chiriguana, on the 23d of April. BARANCOURT was in command of their *guerrilla*.

Cauca has at present two inimical forces in the State, a small one which was located up in Pasto, and a still smaller one which Col. ASCOLENA led from Barbacoas to Tuguerres. These forces will be opposed by Col. PEREZ, who was *en route* for Pasto, and the division, Columbia, who is to make ASCOLENA come to terms.

Antiequia must, by this time, have come around to a sense of what she is about, as Gen. ENAO, who was the only man opposed to Federal principles, was entirely surrounded by State troops, together with those from Bolivar and Cauca, under Generals SANTO DOMINGO and VILA, and Col. MAJIA.

Cundiasamarca is all of it, the capital excepted, in favor of the new Confederation. The First, Second and Third Regiments of the "United States of New-Granada," under Gens. LOPEZ, OBANDO and GUTIERREZ, are all encamped in Facatativa, which is a point on the plains of Bogota. These forces number nine thousand men, and have driven back into Bogota the Government forces, consisting of three thousand.

The State of Panama, last but not least, is expected to be invaded by a force which is said to start from Carthagena this month. As the Isthmus only counts two hundred armed men, it naturally will have to give in, and suffer the consequences of a conquered Province. A thing which would not have happened if the Governor had in time accepted neutrality. It seems that the Governor has at last written to the Governors of the other Atlantic States, saying that rather than have any bloodshed, he will acknowledge MOSQUERA as Provisional President, as soon as he enters the National Capital. I hope this effusion may not come too late. D. A.

The Rising in Newfoundland.

BOSTON, Friday, May 24.

Accounts from Newfoundland to May 16, state that order had not been restored. The war-steamer *Hydra* has been dispatched in haste from Halifax with a second detachment of troops. The house and stables of the leader of the Government, Hon. Mr. HORLY, had been set on fire and destroyed by the mob.

[Advertisement.]

The recent delightful weather has created an enormous demand for the light and elegant hats manufactured by KNOX. A shabby hat will not bear the test of sunshine, but a "KNOX" upon the head redeems a multitude of sins in any other part of the toilette, and would make even a Secessionist imagine himself a gentleman. Follow the crowd to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum is overrun with novelties, and citizens and strangers are alike thronging the place to see them. A glance at his advertisement will convince the most skeptical that more can be seen there for a quarter than elsewhere for ten times that amount.

[Advertisement.]

They have been fully tested, and every remedy in the list is the carefully-prepared prescriptions of Dr. GIFFORD, who has used them in his extensive practice. Sold by dealers generally. Send for a manual, furnished free. Address PHILLIP LEE, No. 136 William-st., New York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. Nos. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

War Song.

I.

Children of this mighty nation—
Ye poets of Columbia—sing.
Wake, ye bards; this generation
Asks of thee a National Hymn.
Sing of WASHINGTON'S brave army,
Struggling with the cut-le's strife,
Falling 'neath the Spangled Banner—
Glorious banner of our stripes.

II.

Children of this mighty nation,
War dogs howl through out our land,
Howling 'round our peaceful hearth-stones.
Crimes the savage and his band,
Surging like the raging ocean.
Armed hordes of traitorous waves
Press our shores, and mad rebellion
Flaunts her flag o'er freemen's graves.

III.

Blood-thirsty hounds—chivalric brothers—
Reeking with their crimes unnumbered;
With their feets the fierce marauders
Plant their cannon on our shores.
They may bring their fiery mortars,
Lawless crew of o untry's wrong,
But shall sail through bloody waters,
And carnage deep, ere victory's won.

IV.

Columbia's sons will give no quarter
Till the glorious Stars and Stripes.
Till that Banner, born of Freedom
Protection gives a people's rights.
Till the demon, smote with terror,
Dies beneath its beauteous folds
We will give our fath-rs, brothers,
Widowed hearts, and country's gold.

JENNIE BEALS.

New York, May, 20, 1861.

Marsh's New Truss Office, No. 710 Broadway—Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, Marsh's new Relief Truss just introduced, applied and warranted substantial. Trusses for laborers supplied from $2 up. Also, a full assortment of the best silk elastic goods for enlarged veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder braces and Suspensory bandages.

C. MARSH, No. 710 Broadway, above 4th-st.

The best Stock of Boots and Shoes in the MARKET.—CANFIELD has everything suitable in the way of Boots and Shoes expressly for the Summer season cheap. Ladies' Gaiters of rare beauty and durability. Gentlemen's promenade Boots, very stylish and comfortable, and Boots and Shoes for the young people can always be obtained at CANFIELD'S, No. 813 Broadway.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN USE.
Under Patents of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 499 Broadway.

Kellogg's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
For Gents and Youths in all their variety. Just opened, RICH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO. 381 CANAL-ST.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, OLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!
"We know that the Polar Refrigerator is the best refrigerator ever invented."—*Horticulturist*. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

HOVER—SWARTS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. Dr. J. M. Krebs, IRA W. HOVER, late of San Francisco, to EMMA, daughter of Aaron Swarts, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

LEE—TRACY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 22 at the Church of the Incarnation by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, WILLIAM C. LEE to LIZZIE EDMONDS, eldest daughter of William Tracy, Esq., all of this City.

FULLER—BOSTWICK.—In Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, May 23 by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Rev. SIMON GRAZNEAY FULLER, to Miss CELESTE P. BOSTWICK, daughter of the late Rev. W. W. Bostwick, of Joliet, Ill.

DE MOTT—VAN HORNE.—In Bergen N. J., on Wednesday, May 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church by Rev. S. C. Taylor, J. H. DE MOTT to ANNIE M., daughter of J. C. Van Horne, all of the former place.

GUNDSHED—SCHUYLER.—In Pompton, N. J., on Wednesday, May 22 by Rev. John Gaston, Mr. WM. GUNDSHED of New York City, to MARY, youngest daughter of Isaac Schuyler, Esq., of the former place.

CLARKSON—PARKER.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, May 8, at Grace Church, by Rev. J. William Suddards, D. D., C. J. CLARKSON, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE, eldest daughter of John B. Parker, of this city and grand-daughter of the late Edward Chauncey, Esq., of Norfolk, County of Norfolk, England.

SNYDER—LAWSON.—In Germantown Penn., on Thursday, May 23 in St. Luke's Church by Rev. John Rodney, Rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. SNYDER of Woodland, N. Y., to ANNIE E., second daughter of James R. Lambdin, of Philadelphia.

☞ Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., papers please copy.

DIED.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, after a short and painful illness of bilious colic, WILLIAM BROKHEAD, youngest son of William A. and Mary C. Livingston, of this City, in the 16th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the friends of Mrs. Beakley, his grandmother, and the members of Sunday School No. 89, are requested to attend his funeral next Sunday, at 3½ P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington square.

COEY.—In this City, on Friday, May 24, THOMAS COEY, son of the late William J. Coey, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 46 Marion-st.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, after a short illness of inflammation of the lungs, WM. C. HOWARD, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Washington Tent No. 1, I. O. of R., and the active and honorary members of Paulding Base Company No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 335 West 16th st. His remains will be interred in New York Bay Cemetery.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

SECOR.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, MARGARET LOUISA, wife of Frank Secor, aged 33 years.

Her funeral will take place from the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., near Delancey, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 1½ o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Hall to the breaking day one moment more,
Tears, sighings, groans and sorrows all are o'er.
Raise up thy head—bright gleams the morning sun;
Hail to thy home in Heaven, poor sorrowing one.

DURAND.—In this City, WILLIAM DURAND, aged 82 years.

The friends of his family, and those of his son, Donald, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son, No. 382 Grand st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GLOVER.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 24, of softening of the brain, KNAPP W. GLOVER, aged 33 years, 5 months and 20 days.

His remains will be taken early this morning by the Long Island Railroad to Southhold, Suffolk County, for interment.

TOBIAS.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 24, T. J. TOBIAS, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence, No. 58 9th-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DANIKE.—In this City on Friday, May 24, suddenly, WM. DENIKE, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place from his late residence, No. 811 Greenwich st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend Sunday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

PITTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 22, FREDERICK PITTS, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 224 West 42d st., on Sunday, May 26, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HARRIMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, at 5½ P. M. ELIZABETH MOULER, only daughter of Charles and Sarah M. Harriman, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days.

Services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 93 Vandam-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment at 3:45 P. M. same day. The friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

PAPE.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 24, CHARLES W. PAPE, only son of Dr. Ernest D. and Catharine Pape, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 126 East 20th st.

DEVLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 24, after a long and painful illness, ANN, wife of John Devlin, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Woodhull st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HOSFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 23, LAURA FULLER, wife of F. J. Hosford, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 155 Washington st., Brooklyn, on Sabbath next, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HATFIELD.—In Flushing of membranous croup, WILLIAM W., son of Robert M. and Elizabeth A. Hatfield, aged 4 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral services Thursday, at the residence of his parents in Flushing, at 2½ P. M. Interment at White Plains on Friday morning, on the arrival of the 6:15 train from New-York. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

STARR.—At Union, N. J., on Friday, May 24, NATHAN S. STARR, of the firm of Starr, Barnum & Seeley, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church Lafayette place, on Sunday the 26th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

CHESTENEY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 16, Miss MARY CHESTENEY, sister of Dr. Edward Chasteney, of this city.

ROGERS.—On Friday, May 17, on board the Aspinwall steamer *Champion*, EDMUND ROGERS of this City, aged 26 years.

KIRTLAND.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday, May 19, JARED T. KIRTLAND of Orange, N. J., in the 45th year of his age. He professed his hope in Christ. His death will cause many tears, for his memory is interwoven with the affections of a large circle of friends here, and at the South also.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 297.—MAY 24, 1861.
37, 5, 64, 8, 49, 2, 47, 63, 75, 68, 50, 27, 56.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 298.—MAY 24, 1861.
23, 50, 1, 59, 6, 33, 66, 36, 11, 73, 61, 2.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. G. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicions association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, OBSTETRICIAN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "BUSY" to say, "A BLESSING on MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into and stupidity, rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes in vigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by a view an infant troubled with colic pains quite asleep, and the parents undisturbed rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless, for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child until it was finished with the teething siege on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from *Druggists* in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at subdesk, at this office.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
CHINA, GLASS AND PARIAN WARE.
PLATED GOODS AND TABLE CUTLERY,
ALSO,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF IRON STONE CHINA, have been added
To our extensive Stock of
GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, &c.,
All of which we offer on terms in accordance with the times. GEO. H KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS', NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

Plain Cassimere Suits, to match	$6
Striped	6
Superior	8
Vaconic	10
Worsted	12
Black Alpaca Suits, to match	6

CAMPBELL,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28 h-st.
Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS.
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM SELPHO No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY. Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—[*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. Author's address, No. 688 Broadway, corner Bond st., up stairs.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—REGULAR monthly meeting on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ P. M., at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. APOLPH WARNER, Esq., of the New-York Free Academy, will read a paper on *English Composition*. Teachers and friends of education generally, are invited to be present. By order,

SAMUEL M. PERKINS, President.
J. H. FANNING, Chairman of Executive Committee.

CAMP UTENSILS.—CUPS, PLATES, KNIFE and fork, in sets, with camp baskets complete for four or six persons. The Union Saucer Camp Stove, the most complete and compact in use from improvements of a French officer in the Crimean war. Furnished at short notice at wholesale price. BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 63 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

JOS. H. LECOUR, Recording Sec'y.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX
NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY
THOUSAND PEOPLE.
NEW UNION TABLEAU.
THE WAKING OF COLUMBUS.
THE UNION'S PROSPERITY.
WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.
THE HAPPY PLANTATION HOME.
THE STATES IN UNION.
CALHOUN'S DREAM.
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.
THE UNION'S DESOLATION.
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON AND THE UNION.
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 14, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General depôt, No. 202 Bndson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war; is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. W. M. WEAVER.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 79 and 73 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
BOWERY
ENGLISH MEDALION, VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETS, &c.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL
AT NO. 99 BOWERY.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS.—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY SIX WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, the continuation of CHARLES DICKENS' beautiful Story, News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS.—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and washing as a first-class waitress; would go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing, or housework in a small family; no objection to the country; best of references given. Call at No. 256 East 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young girl as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at employer's, No. 27 West 20th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable American young girl as chambermaid and assist in the care of children; has good reference, and can be seen till engaged at No. 298 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; or to do general housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; is an excellent seamstress. Has no objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would travel with a family; can give good reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small family; no objection to go in the country. has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 263 6th-av., corner of 17th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman in a small family. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited. No. 63 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 493 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A cook; she understands baking and pastry, and is good laundress if required, the best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at second house from Fourteenth-av., in Flushing av., 3d floor, back room, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, has lived a year in one family; has the best City reference; has no objection to go to the country; Newport preferred. Address, for two days, No. 210 Greene st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family, best of City references can be given, has lived 2 years in last place. Call at No. 80 18th-st., corner 6th av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first class cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at No. 118 7th av., first floor over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 20th st., near 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUAtion wanted, on first floors, by two sisters, one as first-rate cook of dumplings, the other as willing chambermaid; best of references from present and former employers, of seven years. Apply at No. 208 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT TO cook, wash and iron for a small family. City reference required. Apply at 217 Fifth av. from 9 to 10.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman wishes a desirable situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, is also economical in her kitchen, will endeavor to please in every respect. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 24 and 25th sts. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A wanted, by a most reliable young woman, a situation as a good cook and laundress; makes bread, biscuit, &c., is an excellent laundress; will do general housework; understands milk and butter thoroughly; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 20 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and who is willing to do the general housework of a small family; has no objection to go into the country; best of City References. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a hardworking young woman, a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, washer and ironer, makes bread, biscuit, is a good laundress, and will make cows and can make butter well; good reference as to objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 418 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days. Wages no object.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECtable young girl wishes a situation as general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is a good cook. Can give good City reference where she has lived for the last four years. Call for two days at No. 333 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman to do general housework; is willing and obliging; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer. She can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 254 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as laundress and to do chamberwork; best of City references. Apply at No. 390 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman, as nurse in a private family; understands the care and management of children from their birth; no objection to do chamberwork or plain sewing, or to go in the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 West 4th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS NURSE OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Englishwoman with a good character as nurse or housemaid, in a gentleman's family. Address LUCY, care of Mr. Woolley, No. 106 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 278 West 25th st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble woman a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby, from its birth, and being kind by hand or bottle; or would care an invalid lady, and assist in chamberwork and sewing; has best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 231 Union-court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSERY-MAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL with good recommendations, offers herself as nursery-maid to a family going into the country, or as lady's maid to a family traveling. Apply at No. 250 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman a situation as seamstress, by the day, week or month; understands dress and cloak making, also children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 194 Hudson st., near Canal.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant German woman as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to grown up children. Call at No. 105 avenue A in the hardware store, from 11 till 4, for two days. Good references given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as seamstress and dressmaking; has no objection to go to children, or do light work; she is willing to go to the country; the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 173 Delancey-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine, also, hairdresser; or would travel with a lady. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 192 Bleecker-st., for two days, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMEN wishes a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as professed waitress; would do chamberwork and washing; no objections to the country; is willing and obliging; best City reference. No. 270 9th-st., near 1st av.

AS GERMAN GIRL WISHES TO GO WITH a family to Europe next month. Inquire or address R. W., No. 65 Mercer-st., Newark, N. J. Best of references given.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THIS charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No. 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

AS BODY SERVANT.—WANTED, BY THE advertiser a situation as body servant to an officer going to Washington; has been in the United States service; can do anything that the gentleman may want done by any one employed in that capacity; is a good cook, if required; none but a first class officer. Address T. A., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe; has served four years in his last place, in this City; any gentleman wanting a first-class man will not be disappointed. Address H. N. K., No. 526 4th st., near Broadway, at Mr. Treinor's harness-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a thorough groom and careful driver; understands plain gardening thoroughly; is well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 311 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; he is a careful and good driver; he has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at P. Trainor's, No. 220 Mercer-st., corner of 4th

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a young man, who can produce the very best recommendations from his last place, where he lived for a term of years; would assist in the garden or keep a small place in order if required. Address J. B. Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, (Protestant;) has had sixteen years' experience; is a good driver, and well accustomed to horses; no objection to the country, and would be given monthly; or will rent part of the house to a small family. Address S. A. H., Box No. 5,021 New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man; the best of reference. Address J. R., Box No 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG, STRONG SCOTCHman, who is not afraid of work, desires a situation in City or country; will be a first-class farm hand; understands agriculture in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference for honesty and competency; is a careful man with horses, and all kinds of stock on a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 373 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, to work on a farm; has some knowledge of the business, but wishes to perfect himself in it; will work for the season at low wages. Call at No. 31 Allen-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER, MARRIED, with a small family, is desirous of a situation; is a thorough practical man in all the departments as a first rate gardener and florist. Reference—A. Smith, gentleman, Liberty-st.; Wm. B. Way, and other gentlemen. Call or address T. L., No. 16 East 31st-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, of good experience in green-house graperies, and good vegetable gardener understanding the laying out of pleasure grounds, flower gardens, ryproaches and serpentine walks. Any party in want of such a person may address C. F. GARDENER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, or to Brooklyn Post-office.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—A SOber, active and honest young man wishes a situation; understands flower and vegetable gardening; is a careful and judicious driver; is willing to make himself useful about the place. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCHmen wishes a situation; is a good driver and excellent groom; can walk on the table, and work in the garden; will make himself useful. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet by a young man; can give good reference. Address A. C. Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO knows his business well; has lived with good families in England and New York, wishes a situation as above for the Summer, or longer if required. Has the best of reference; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 14 West 19th st., in the renting office.

TO PRINTERS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, an American, at the printing business, either case or press-work, under instructions; would be content with small wages at first, as long as he got a good and steady situation. Address a note, stating where an interview can be had, to JOSEPH S. DALBY, No. 120 North 11th st., between 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, L. I.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—AN engineer, mill wright, general machinist, or lathe hand desires employment. Refer and address to Press ENGINEER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR AN INcreasing business; from 12 to 2 boys for trades. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A DOMESTIC.—WANTED, TO DO GENERAL housework, a girl who is willing to go to the country during the Summer season. A Protestant would be preferred. Inquire at No. 132 Congress st., Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED.—O. G. BECKWITH & CO., No. 310 Pearl st., sole agents for the State of New-York for the sale of A. Richard & Co.'s Combined Gimlet and Screwdriver. Agents wanted, to whom great inducements will be offered. Send stamp for return postage.

COMPOSITORS WANTED AT NO. 50 Centre-st.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the Instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4,
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any addresson the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BARS PATENT IN
DUPLATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $35 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front-room cottage, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New York.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for $125, in good order. A fine-toned grand piano for $150. Pianos to rent at $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8 per month. Good second-hand pianos at $90, $100, $80 to $250. T. S. BERRY, 427 Broadway, corner Grand st.

A BRIGHT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-forte, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price at the manufactory, No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS.—M. WALKER, No. 367 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn. New and second hand Pianos for sale and to hire at reduced prices.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW Rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 181 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq. No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 600 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Hadall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 108th st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., 54 Wall-st., New-York, Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 8. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. L. D. G. Prime, Editor N. Y. *Observer*, and A. O. Van Tuenep, No. 117 Pearl st., New York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st., E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; to address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. O. TRACY, A. M. Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 14 preferred; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 263 Post-office, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNIture, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 24th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In a long-established and first-class New-England Boarding school, to teach drawing and painting. Any person of high qualifications, and desirous of such a situation, will learn particulars by calling (with specimens,) on PRINCIPAL, at the Astor House, at 10 A. M., May 22, or sending testimonials by or before that date, to the same address.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach desires an engagement as governess or house keeper. Good references given. Address M. J., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS DAY GOVERNESS; had much experience in teaching; the best of references. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st., N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES SAM-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 2,000 sides Lt. rough, for sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 97 Cliff-st.

TO LET.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A SMALL FAMily residing in a first-class brown-stone house on Murray Hill, will let the same to a responsible party of adults, unfurnished or partially furnished, reserving three rooms, and board with the family for the rent. Send to a satisfactory party, a small bonus in addition would be given monthly; or will rent part of the house to a small family. Address S. A. H., Box No. 5,021 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LEASE, FOR ONE, THREE, or FIVE YEARS, No. 71 West 47th-st., near Broadway, with the mirror and chandeliers, &c.; is in fine order and can be seen by applying on the premises; from a desirable tenant, a low rent will be accepted, and a deduction on this year's rent made. For terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATTERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st, N. Y.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FIVE MINUTES from Wall-st. or South Ferry, a small brick house, in a good neighborhood; house just painted and papered, with gas fixtures and water in. Would be rented to a good party for $308 to May 1, 1862. Address Box No. 373 New-York Post-office.

NO. 22 3D-ST., WEST OF 2D-AV., AND near Broadway, to let, second floor and front basement; one small family occupies the remainder of the house. Also second and third floors of a new house in Newark, N. J., pleasantly located near a depôt; rent moderate. Apply at No. 23 3d st.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, IN an unexceptionable neighborhood, near Stuyvesant Park, second floor and kitchen, with every convenience of bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to a small, respectable family. No. 190 East 18th st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment (together or separate) 108 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 83 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS SYRNE, 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 70x36, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $225—A two-story and basement brick house; good neighborhood, about twenty minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, and one block from the cars. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 Whites., New-York.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—No. 8 TIMES Building (two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, 25x30 feet, suitable for a Club or Lodge. For further particulars, apply at 95 Bowery, cor. Hester st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—NO. 124 EAST 15TH st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water's edge. Shore free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad—communicates ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seats, with 10 to 15 acres of ground in lawn and grounds, filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees, for beauty of surface and scenery unsurpassed, having a bold front of a mile on the Sound. Houses contain all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bathrooms, billiard-room, bowling saloon, &c. Possession can be given 1st June. Rent low. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT NEW ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depot, and a charming country seat of R. K. Cholwell, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows, barn and stable attached, a variety of fruits, convenient for boating and fishing, horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET for the reception of a respectable family; another need apply. Rent very moderate. Or will be let unfurnished, and furniture for sale: has nice garden, lot high and deep, range, heater, gas and handsome shandeliers, eight minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries. No. 176 Adams-st., between Concord and Gillary

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vege table garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn, shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees, pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A LARGE furnished house, with parlors, dining-room, and twelve bedrooms, suitable for a first-class boarding house, the grounds, which are planted, will supply the house with a great variety of fruit and vegetables. Rent moderate. Address, by letter, with real name, Box No. 2,262 Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A VERY respectable neighborhood, three-story and basement, in good order, with all modern improvements; part of the rent will, if agreeable, be taken out in board. Apply on the premises, No. 61 East 26th st., near 4th-av., between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—TO LET UNFURNISHED—A very complete and handsome brick residence adjoining the residence of the late J. G. King, Esq. Rent $800 per annum, to a private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE COUNtry residence at Glen Cove, L. I., pleasantly situated, plenty of fruit, good garden, fine shade trees, near station and landing. Terms moderate. Apply to J. N. BENEDICT, Room No. 4, No. 248 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, and in good order, lower part of a house delightfully located, gas, Croton flower garden. Apply at the residence No. 67 East 24th st., or to M. HALL, No. 363 Broadway, in music store.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS A full-sized 4 story first class dwelling-house, in Pike st., near Broadway completely furnished; rent for one the $100, for 12 months, $2 200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET, FURNISHED AT NEWPORT, A very desirable furnished house and stable, on Ocean House. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-FURnished house, in the most desirable section of South Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Address Post office Box No. 3,693, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN MOTT Haven, with large garden full of fruit and vegetables, only one hours ride from the City Hall by railroad or steamboat. Inquire at No. 189 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IOWA LAND.

Wanted to exchange, from 500 to 1,200 acres of selected farming land, in the State of Iowa, for real estate in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, or for a stock of dry goods. For particulars inquire of PETER A. BERT, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park row, *Times* Building, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A well built, new, two-story frame just finished, house, containing seven rooms, cellar and basement; house is filled in with brick; tin roof; stoop piazza in front. Price, $1,400. Terms, $1,000 cash balance on mortgage; title is good. Inquire of Mr. LOVELIT No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 PIKE-st., located between East Broadway and Division-st. This property has the privilege of an alleyway 4 feet wide, leading into East Broadway, which renders it valuable for improvement. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAYES, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 189 2D-AV.—The 4 story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 189 2d-av., with 4 lots of ground, green-house and stable attached, elegant establishment for a gentleman. For particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE house No. 248 Coulton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., 2½x34 feet, 2 stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar, brick; lot 22x100. For price, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house, 10 38th-st., near 4th av., No. 68; finished complete; will be sold low; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses and bedding, cheaper than at auction, warranted good, and delivered free. Please call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. A beautiful suite of solid rosewood, nine pieces, stuffed with pure hair, below cost. Note the number.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO. Manufacturers, No. 456 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 620 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres, and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade-trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large, two-story, rare Gothic, 56x45 feet, built within the last five years, in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars, apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York, or to
WILLIAM HILL,
Proprietor of the Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, ROCKLAND County, N. Y., a large and commodious dwelling-house, (lately occupied as a residence by Leonard F. Fitch,) containing all the modern improvements, with barn and out-houses attached and about 7 acres of land, beautifully situated about half-way between the lake and steamboat landing at the Hudson, and only about three minutes' walk from each. The house is nearly new and commands a fine view of both river and lake. There is a large vineyard, containing about 3,000 vines, and a great variety of choice fruit and shrubbery, on the premises

ALSO,

A farm of about 30 acres of land, adjoining the above premises, with a good and substantial dwelling-house and barn, and a large apple orchard and other fruit upon the premises

ALSO,

A pleasant and commodious dwelling-house, with tenement house and out-houses and about one acre of land, situated on the top of the Lake Landing Hill.

ALSO,

A store, shed and dwelling-house, lately occupied by Leonard F. Fitch, suitable for hotel or store business, and to a very desirable location in Rockland Lake Village.

ALSO,

The undivided half of a house and lot of about 2 acres, with a lake front of about 400 feet, and the undivided half of less-building premises adjoining, with a lake front of about 200 feet. These premises are very desirable for any person wishing to engage in the ice business.

ALSO,

At Littleton, Grafton County, New-Hampshire, 2 lots which join each other, containing about 3½ acres. On the premises are a pleasant and commodious dwelling-house and out houses and a variety of choice fruit.

For particulars, inquire of
JOHN W. GILCHREST,
Assignee of Leonard F. Fitch,
No. 4 Harrison st., Brooklyn, or of his Agent
L. F. FITCH, at Rockland Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 12 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¾ miles from the City of Newark. All the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale or to let, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, in the mansion, which is handsomely furnished; ice-house filled; garden planted; one span of horses, two pleasure wagons; one cow, good milker; fine lot of poultry &c., 45 minutes' from New York by New Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—IN TARRYTOWN, ON Chalk of Hudson River, four minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depôt; a rich, cottern, fruit, &c., on high ground, beautiful river view. Rent $143 per annum, or for six months. Apply to JAS. BERWICK, Yonkers.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. CARRETTSON, Atty &c. Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR TO LET.—A very desirable house, with about one acre of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. House contains all the modern improvements. Forty-five minutes from New-York by New Haven Railroad. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO TWO STORY houses—22x26, 21x24—in Westfield, Mass., with eight rooms in each, five to ten minutes' walk from the Academy, State Normal, Town High, and Graded District Schools. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., 3 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GOTHIC COTTAGE of 11 rooms and 24 acres of excellent land, large orchard, pleasant neighborhood, five minutes' walk from church and school, 1¼ miles from depôt, and 30 miles from New-York. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COTtage, at Hastings, on the Hudson; one of the most beautiful views on the river; to be let to a genteel family at a low rent. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED COTtage at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON WHITE & CO., No. 29 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET AT YONKERS.—HANDSOME HOUSE, all modern improvements, five minutes' from depôt. Rent, $600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Meuran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 335 West 22d-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH LARGE garden, near depôt, 50 minutes from New-York. Rent $125. O. H. OLIVER

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, & Co., Auctioneers,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
At Salesroom No. 59 Nassau-st., near Fulton,

A large and general assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets piano fortes desks, china and silver plated ware, oil paintings, &c. Also a few thousand Havana cigars. Catalogues now ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
May 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock.

Coins, medals, tokens, store cards, Charter Oak relics, stereoscopic pictures, scarce old plays, with autographs of noted actors, &c., &c. For particulars see catalogues, to be had at the salesrooms.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 25, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos 35 Nassau-st., large sale of new and second-hand household furniture consisting of beds, bedding, spring and hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, pillows, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., elegant parlor furniture in velvet, brocatel, hair cloth, &c.; rich dining-room and chamber furniture, extension table, buffets, mirrors, easy chairs, winnow curtains, centre tables, china jars, kitchen crockery, &c., &c.

Also, three City-made rosewood pianofortes

Also, one Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and one Singer's.

Also, about 50 canary birds, warranted singers; one English thrush, a Spanish parrot a singing robbin, and a very superior mocking bird

Also, three long-eared English rabbits.

ALSO,
At 12 o'clock.

The fixtures and stock of a first-class restaurant—Marble-top counters and tables glass cigar cases, candy jars, bitter bottles, scales and weights assorted liquors brandy, Jamaica rum, Scotch and Irish whisky in bottles, demijohns and casks; measures, cocoa and oil matting, cigars, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE CARPETS, &c.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, first class second hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suits in various coverings; rosewood etageres, centre-tables, curtains, mirrors and cornices; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; sofas, lounges, rockers and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china and glassware, &c., &c

ALSO,
Tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.

ALSO,
Several oak, mahogany and walnut office desks, to be sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, GEORGE COOK will sell, by order of assignee, a magnificent stock of first-class furniture made for private sale, and now to be sold by order of the assignee. The stock consists of solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, brocatelle, plush, reps and hair cloth, of new and fashionable styles; also, black walnut and mahogany suites, library suites, dining-room suites, mahogany ash and black walnut dining tables, rosewood armoire, bookcases, buffets, centre and sofa tables, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and ash chamber suites of new and fashionable styles, wardrobes, hall stands and chairs, corner stands, bookstands &c. The whole to be sold positively by order of E. K. Wilbur, assignee.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, covered in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood centre tables and washstands, gilt-frame pier mirrors, mahogany rockers and chairs, covered in hair-cloth, gilt cornices, lace curtains, oak hall-stands, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak hall chairs, reception do, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut cane seat chairs, office desk, writing tables. Also, a fine double-barrel English fowling piece, (gun,) by Moors, of London; also shot-belt, powder flask &c.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JUNE 4 AT 2 o'clock, on the premises, the desirable farm, situated at Manhasset, L. I., on Cow Bay, 1 mile from the Post-office, 16 miles from New-York; communication twice a day. Said farm contains 60 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in good condition; an fine trout pond in front of the house; dwelling-house, outhouse, barn good. The bay furnishes the best of oysters and clams, and wild fowl in their season; manure or other articles landed on the premises. The crops will be sold immediately after the farm, which is one of the most desirable on the bay. Inquire of THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 16 Lafayette place, New-York.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10 o'clock, to free of sale rooms, No. 45 Nassau-st., a very fine dark bay horse 9 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound kind and gentle; good manner and saddle; a first rate family horse.

A light bay horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, flat tail, sound, kind and gentle; he is also a first rate family horse worthy the attention of anyone in want. Also a beautiful shifting-top wagon, very light. To be sold without reserve.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT HALF-PAST 10 O'CLOCK, at the Auction Room No. 1 North William-st., sofas, tables, chairs, bureaus, carpets, oilcloth matting, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, bedstaves, piano, 2 sewing machines, 2 horses, 1 grocery wagon, 1 spring cart, refrigerators, counters, gas chandeliers, garden hose, sheets single harness, Pianos, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine chestnut saddle horse, 16 hands high 7 years old, will break to walks, trots or canters, goes well to harness; the property of a gentleman who has no further use for him. Also, a set of silver-plated single harness, in good condition, with fly nets, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 344 Canal st. bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors carpets, feather-beds, mattresses, stoves, crockery, matting, counter-cases, kitchen furniture, &c.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, on the following route, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 25th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1,425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st., Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station K, at No. 363 4th-av.; Station C, No 1,069 Broadway, (old number,) Station F, No. 408 3d av., Station D, No 42 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand-st., back to the Post-office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, E, E and A back to the Post-office, the entire trips, averaging about 8 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, the first leaving Post-office on Nassau-st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper station and return to Post-office within one hour. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425 between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 34th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Post-master at ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each or such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office, or suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run accurately to contract, for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so, or for conveying indictable matter out of the mail.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of sections or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrives without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster-General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, and make a pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid. M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties who se names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MADDICK J. POWER, Sec.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Back of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities of the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Liverpool, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No 35 Wall-st.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, May 27, instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
50 shares Com. Exchange Insurance Company..$50 each
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co..... 50 each
20 shares Hanover Insurance Company..... 50 each
20 shares Com. Exchange Bank..... 100 each
$10,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. R. 1st mtg. bonds.
(The above hypothecated.)

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. 1 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
R. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The transfer books relating to the contracts for purchase of the road, will expire on the 25th day of July next, and to exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock by the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 25th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of perishable mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons maturing, or to maturing June 1 1861 on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, on the amount surrendered to the directors of the Erie Railway company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such surrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD, }
BUFFALO, May 15th 1861. }

THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THIS CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of their stock. In the meantime shareholders are cautioned against selling their stock, until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares, at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The address of every stockholder may not be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail, will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.

A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. S. KINGSLEY, at No. 25 William-st., New York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, the Polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order of
C. F. BURGESS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on or after the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst.

By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 13 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

May 16, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for Directors of the Consolidated Franklin Company of New Jersey, will be held at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, instant. The polls will be opened at 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. S. HATCH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic-st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

$90,000, IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage. Address, with full particulars, W. ANTHES & LE ROY, 38 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of C. A. PACE JR., & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make settlement with either of the partners, at No. 61 Chambers st., who alone are authorized to settle the same. Signed by

THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN B. PECK,
CHAS. S. PECK, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HEDGES & SIMONSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD L. SIMONSON is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm. ERASTUS HEDGES,
RICHARD L. SIMONSON.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has withdrawn from the firm of MORRIS, CASPELL & CO. A. W. HOYT.

JAN. 1, 1861.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 1374 4th-av., near 146th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Osnerizalinne, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREvented, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of Triesemar No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin st.; New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Barrow may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

Observe, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all derision in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or digestion. The ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine steel and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. MINAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 50th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health will not admit of a rapid increase in family. Price $1. Sent by this office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the U. S. States and Canada by enclosing $1 and address to Box No. 1,229 New-York City. Also, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S PEWAZ'S CENTRAL Pills are a safe remedy for obstructions &c. from cold or any cause. $1

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam (50 cents). Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Dr. Spear's Purgative Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c. Kennedy's Discovery $1. GUION, No. 121 Bowery.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By Edward H. Dixon, M.D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, 50. BERFORD'S, No 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Light-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Celebrated Female Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 4 Divinity-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without one instance of failure. His great remedy is the GOLDEN DROP. cures certain diseases when all regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison, and the blood is sure to govern unless this remedy is used. It is a vial and each is obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Astor-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the follies of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, Commencing May 6th, 1861.

11.25 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING AR-RANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot at Hunter's Point

Passengers going East leave Jamaica 9.10 and 10.30 A. M., 3.35 and 6.30 P. M.

Ferries, New-York:

At 9.00 A. M. for Greenport.
12.00 M. for Syosset.
2.30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4.30 P. M. for Syosset
5.32 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6.30 P. M. for Jamaica

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 30, 3.35, 4.30 and 6.30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M. 12 M., 3.35, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express at 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11.25 A. M., and 2.50 and 5.20 P. M.
Troy and Albany (night boat) 6 P. M.	10.45 P. M. (Should be at sleeping car.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12.15 P. M., and 4 P. M.	8.25 A. M., and 12.40 and 4.25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5.30 P. M.	6.55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9.50 A. M., and 3.45 and 4.30 P. M.	10.15 A. M., and 4.10 and 4.56 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6.40 P. M.	7.55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains overnight at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Genl. Supt.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 105 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt

PRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLEC-TORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!
DEATH—DEATH!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

LANGOR,

NERVOUSNESS,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Dimness of Vision,

Impotency and Insanity,

Pallid Countenance,

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,

Hectic Flush, &c., &c.,

CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD,

MARRIED PERSONS,

MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. I do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children. You are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 18 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician your advise. Punish, nye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Medical and Physical powers are pronounced by the highest authorities in the profession of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, it REANIMATES. Its effects are immediate pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, luxury pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

RUMORED ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24.

A great variety of reports are circulating relative to an attack on Harper's Ferry to-day. Coal trains were detained until this morning, and none have come down to-day. It is reported that a movement was certainly made to-day, by the Federal forces in that direction.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24.

The steamer from Norfolk has arrived. Gen. BUTLER left Fortress Monroe yesterday, with four thousand troops in propellers, and landed them near Lynchaven.

Additional batteries have been discovered near Norfolk.

An officer from Washington, this afternoon, says the War Department received, to-day, accounts of the erection of several new and formidable batteries near Norfolk, and that there were fifteen thousand troops between Norfolk and Sewall's Point.

A gentleman who left Richmond yesterday says there are 12,000 troops there, and that they are arriving on every train. Two Regiments from North Carolina arrived while he was there, and two from South Carolina left in the same train he started in, but turned off to the left at Taylorsville. This would take them to Gordonsville, and they probably went to Culpepper.

A large number of new gun-carriages were landed to-day at Fort McHenry, from the steamer *Spaulding*, with other munitions of war.

The news of the death of Col. ELLSWORTH has created a profound sensation here. He is well remembered by the citizens, and his death deeply deplored.

The presence of Gen. JOHNSTON at Harper's Ferry is confirmed by passengers in this evening's train from the West.

Two Kentucky regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point of Rocks yesterday. They were throwing up intrenchments and building cabins of boards on the heights last night.

Two hundred soldiers from Federal Hill marched through the streets this afternoon, and seized a large quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magazine in Fort McHenry.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 24.

The Senate to-day passed the resolutions that Kentucky will not sever her connection with the National Government, nor take up arms for either belligerent party; but arm herself for the preservation of peace within her borders, and tendering their services as mediators to effect a just and honorable peace.

The House amended and passed the bill empowering an investigation of yesterday's charge to sit 30 days. The Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

THE NEWS IN NEW ORLEANS, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 24.

The news from Washington of the occupation of Alexandria, has considerably increased military enthusiasm.

The *Delta's* Montgomery dispatch contains a letter from W. L. YANCEY, who was not doubting his success on his mission.

The new tariff takes effect August 31st. The 12th proximo will be a day of fasting and prayer.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

In all, there are twelve or fourteen Federal Regiments on the Virginia side. The New-York Zouaves, and Michigan Regiment, are the only two as yet in Alexandria.

Last night, before the Michigan Regiment started hence, it was desirable to procure an American flag. None suitable could be found, excepting one belonging to a restaurant keeper, and which was suspended across the street. Hon. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, purchased it and gave it to the regiment. It was carried by them to Alexandria, and now floats over that city.

Col. BUTLER, brother of Gen. BUTLER, Hon. Mr DUNN, of Indiana, Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, and Hon. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, will visit Fort Monroe to-morrow, by way of Annapolis, to note the passage of events in that quarter.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States recruits, enlisted at the newly-opened rendezvous in Philadelphia, arrived in this City yesterday. They were immediately transferred to Head-quarters on Governor's Island. Major LEELY, of the Paymaster's Department, U. S. A., came here on Thursday evening from the National Capital, and paid off a company of the permanent party, and the hand, at Fort Columbus.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

There have not been for several years so many men employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as there are at present. Over 1,900 hands are at work every day, the monthly disbursements being over $80,000. In all the Departments there is unusual activity, the most persons being engaged in the carpenters, joiners and riggers' gangs. An additional force has been put on in the boat-building shop, the exigencies of the war requiring launches, cutters, and even "dispatch" boats be very strongly constructed. The various officers of the Lyceum, clerks and assistants have been burdened with writing. Mr. DELANO presides over the Constructing office, Mr. ETHERIDGE and Mr. NIXON in the Purser's rooms. Mr. HEDRICK in the Store-keeper's office. Commodore BRENSE, Capt. FOOTE, and Lieut. ALMY are still the chief officers of the Yard, and Mr. BRADY, Master. The Marine Barracks are garrisoned by about 80 men, detached by Capt. BRADBURN, Major DOUGHTY, Commander of the out Station, guards, and Lieut FOUSTEN. The soldiers recently transferred to their new and commodious quarters on Washington Finishing avenue. A few recruits are received daily, but not enough to supply the current wants of the corps. The expense incurred in the various departments varies as times get easier or worse. In the Storekeeper's, for instance, it was lately the amount of $50,000; clothing of $7,000, and small stores, or slops, of $1,000, were the sums called for. The Yard mike, where the officers, sailors and people get all naval stations are at present also engaged going very briskly of late,—over twenty hands are employed turning there, while there is now given 35,000 bottles each of pepper sauce and pepper, and 500,000 pounds of coffee in a single year.

The large number of ships lately laid out has tended somewhat to diminish the armaments of the yard, which consists of 24 [illegible] 32-pounders, 8 service 8-inch pieces of cannon, 1 10-inch gun, on the left-hand side, the rest of long 32-pounders, which have been materially lessened. None of them are rifled, however. But the Government rifled guns that had been accumulated at the Academy in other years past now. There were, some weeks since, over 50 of them weighing each 3 tons 10 pounds, and a few of 4 tons 10 pounds each. Of the former, some have been put on board ship. Powder and shot and shell, with a nine-inch recess, at a distance of three miles. The big "16,500 pounder" is of the 10-inch pattern. These guns were made at the West Point Foundry. The Armory, which is still open, is supplied with stands of arms of all sorts of the old patterns, bayonets, rifles, swords and cutlasses. There is a great run on MAYNARD'S rifles just now. The ordnance officers are putting in perfect working stock of field and boat howitzers, which is somewhat short it ought to be, in case the landing parties of the war business should cause them to be in vogue. The small arms, which send forth fragmentary missiles in all directions, is being well loaded.

The receiving-ship *North Carolina* remains one of the permanent institutions of the Navy-yard. Of late, over 2,500 sailors have been temporarily lodged in her commodious quarters, while in the state of transition from lodging house graduates to naval artillerists. There are now on board 600 men, who will be afloat on the deep-rolling sea before a month. Of these 300 are able seamen, 40 ordinary seamen, 75 landsmen, 21 boys, 16 firemen, and 13 others. The officers of the *North Carolina* have been often changed recently, at present they are as follows:

Commander, R. W. MEADE; Lieutenants, FLEMING, MCCORMOTT, WOOLSEY and WHITING; Paymaster, W. A. MACY; Doctors, COGHLIN and ARRENSTEW. The clerical room of the vessel is filled with men, who do the writing affairs generally. Visitors are not allowed to go on board, except by special leave. The marine guard of the receiving ship consists of 10 men, in command of Sergeant LILLY, one of the most efficient "non. coms." in Uncle Sam's employ. The vessels preparing for sea at the Yard are the *Roanoke*, 44 guns, (nearly ready;) the *Potomac*, 50 guns; the *Savannah*, 22 guns, the *R. R. Cuyler*, the *Montgomery*, the *Daylight*, the *Penguin*, and the *Albatross*. The last five are not regular men-of-war. The United States corvette *Vandalia*, which arrived from the Cape of Good Hope last week, is in the stream, in full war trim, waiting orders to sail. The *Keystone State* went over from the City yesterday morning to coal, and brought the prize-ship *Manwatha* in tow.

The Board of Officers convened yesterday, to examine candidates for master workmen of the Navy-yard. There were several applicants, the chosen of which will be placed on authority in a few days, and their appointment reported to the Department. Three pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition have been brought to this port in the *Keystone State*, and placed in the hands of the ordnance authorities.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON TO THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MONTGOMERY.

Dr. F. E. MARTINDALE, Acting-Surgeon of the Brooklyn Phalanx, First Regiment New-York Legion, yesterday received the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Navy, and has been ordered to report for duty on board the United States steamship *Montgomery*, now lying at the Navy yard, Brooklyn. We understand the *Montgomery* is to go into commission on Saturday.

UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ELLIOTT AND OWENS.

The schooner *Geo. W. Smith* and the brig *Hiawatha* were yesterday morning handed over to the Commissioners.

The *Geo. W. Smith* was commanded by Capt. MILLS of Brookhaven, L. I. She cleared from this port on April 1, for Wilmington, N. C., loaded with a full cargo.

On the 24th of April, the vessel was observed by the officers of Commodore PENDERGRAST'S flag-ship *Cumberland*, in Hampton Roads, near Norfolk. When first seen, the vessel had the Union down, as a signal of distress. With a view of rendering assistance, a boat was sent to the vessel from the *Cumberland*. When near the vessel, the officer in command of the boat noticed a tug coming out of Norfolk, toward the *Geo. W. Smith*. It was then suspected that the "Union down" was a private signal to the Secessionists. Another boat was sent from the *Cumberland*, on seeing which the tug retreated to Norfolk. On boarding the vessel, ten gun-carriages, complete, were found on deck, ready for disembarkation. The vessel was at once seized, and sent to this port in charge of Midshipman THOMAS CRESSOLM, who delivered her over to Commodore BERGE, subject to the orders of the Federal authorities at this port.

The brig *Hiawatha* was captured near Richmond, from which place she cleared, laden with tobacco, for Liverpool.

This vessel evinced a disposition to run the blockade, and it was not till the *Minnesota* had twice fired at her that she hove to. The vessel was brought to this port by Lieut. RUSSELL of the *Minnesota*. The Prize Commissioners have taken charge of the vessels, and are proceeding with their duties. From advices received from Commodore STRINGHAM and VANDERGRIFT, vessels are being constantly seized, and some nice prizes are on their way to this port. The Prize Commissioners appointed by the United States District Court may be found, for the present, from 11 to 3 o'clock daily, at Room No. 22, second story of the United States Court Building, No. 39 Chambers street.

MORE CAPTURES AT SEA.

From the Home Squadron, advices have been received to the effect that the brig *Pioneer*, owned, both vessel and cargo, in Richmond, Va., had been captured for endeavoring to run the blockade.

The same advices state that several vessels have been seized, among them some English ships, which had loaded at Richmond, with tobacco, and cleared with papers from the secession States. The letter states that these vessels used every means to evade the blockade, but in their anxiety to secure high freights and larger cargoes, they have held on until the largest allowance of time under the term of the blockade, could not excuse them.

On the 21st inst., the *Minnesota* seized a schooner called the *Tropic Winds*, claiming to be English, but commanded by a Captain born in Massachusetts, who has been for a long time a citizen of Maryland. The vessel is now on her way to this port.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ANOTHER SEVENTH REGIMENT IN THE FIELD—DEPARTURE OF THE STEUBEN VOLUNTEERS—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF THE NEW-YORK CONTINGENT.

The German Regiment, Steuben Volunteers, Col. JOHN E. BENDIX, in obedience to the orders of Major-Gen. DIX, left this City yesterday *en route* for the seat of war.

The Regiment was under arms at an early hour, and at 11 o'clock left their quarters at Lindman's Park, Sixty-first street, marching down Third-avenue and the Bowery to the Sterben House, near the corner of First-street. Here they were presented with a magnificent regimental banner by the German ladies friends of the Regiment, through S. L. KNAPP, Esq. Col. BENDIX received the banner graciously, declaring in his response that the Regiment would defend it to the last, and carry it to victory or death. The workmanship of the banner is highly complimentary to the Regiment. The ground is of crimson satin, bordered with yellow silk fringe. The centre of the flag are embroidered with gilt bullion of various colored colors, in the shape of leaves, branches, &c. In the centre is the letter "S," Baron STEUBEN, and over it the American shield. At the bottom of the portion of one side is the American flag, and on the other the German flag, of which it is a duplicate. On the reverse side is an American shield, surrounded with flowers, the corners are richly embroidered. The entire banner, 8ft. long, is worked in silk of the different colors, the lettering beautifully worked in gold on the banner. The staff is surmounted by a gilt spear-head and tomahawk. The latter is red, white and blue, and red, black and gold. The inscription on the front of the flag reads:

"We work and we fight for our country."

The regiment marched up Broadway, and on arriving at the City Hall, in front of the Head-quarters of Major-Gen. SANDFORD, the Regiment, which is now armed and equipped, was presented with a set of drums, colors, &c., by the members of the Common Council of the City. On the presentation of the colors, Alderman JOHN C. ARCHAMBAULT, on behalf of the Common Council, presented the Regiment with a handsome set of colors, and in the course of his remarks said that the Common Council of the City of New-York, on behalf of the citizens, had resolved that the United States flag should wave over the Cross of Fidelity, and Mr. BENDIX received the various gifts with appropriate and graceful acknowledgments, returning thanks on behalf of the Regiment for the kindness and liberality which had been shown to the Regiment by the citizens of New-York. The Regiment then marched down to the foot of Whitehall-street, and embarked on board the steamer *Daniel Drew*, for Perth Amboy, en route for Washington.

The Regiment numbers 1,000 men, rank and file, and is commanded by Col. BENDIX, Lieut.-Col. KOPPEL, Maj. [illegible], Adjutant Louis SCHMIDT, Quartermaster WM. M. HOFFMANN, Surgeon CHARLES A. [illegible], Assistant-Surgeon CHARLES DARTSCHEIDT, and Chaplain [illegible].

Company A—Capt. F. A. H. CASPAR, 1st Lieut. EDWARD BUSSE, Ensign [illegible].

Company B—Capt. HENRY BRUNS, 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

Company C—Capt. CHARLES [illegible], 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

Company D—Capt. [illegible], 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

Company E—Capt. [illegible], 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

Company F—Capt. LOUIS W. HOFFMANN, 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

Company G—Capt. [illegible], 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

Company H—Capt. [illegible], 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

Company I—Capt. [illegible], 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

Company K—Capt. [illegible], 1st Lieut. [illegible], Ensign [illegible].

The Regiment will be armed with Enfield rifles.

COL. BUCHANAN'S GUARDS.

This regiment, which has been ordered to Staten Island, left Jersey City yesterday morning, and arrived at their destination in the afternoon. They are encamped on the grounds of the late Governor [illegible], and are in a very healthy locality. The regiment is composed mostly of young men, between the ages of 18 and 25 years. They are in a very good and plentifully supplied, at a cost of 25 cents per man. The men make every morning in the fields, and are in good condition. Those—none on the sick list. The regiment will wear the United States regulation uniform, and be armed with Enfield rifles.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

These volunteers have been judiciously separated from the other Regiments, and affairs are progressing peacefully. The men, however, are very impatient to be ordered away. There were a number of visitors yesterday, many of whom were disappointed in getting on board, as the transport had been detailed up to 6 o'clock P. M. It is now thought that they will not leave before the beginning of the coming week. The regiment now numbers eight hundred men, all of whom are fully equipped with the exception of knapsacks, and a few minor articles necessary for camp duty. Their destination is said to be Fort Monroe. They were mustered into the United States service on the 2d of April last, since which time they have been vigorously drilled, and they are a fine body of men. They have gray pants, gray polka jacket, and heavy gray coat. They carry the old style of musket in perfect order.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

At a meeting of the officers of this regiment last evening the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The cowardice and treachery of the enemies of our country have at this early stage of their assault on our constitution at night, resulted in the dastardly assassination of our brave and noble young comrade, Col. ELLSWORTH; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, officers of the Garibaldi Guard, convey to the relations, friends and fellow officers of the brave deceased our sincere regrets for his untimely end; and that we pledge the best efforts and the best blood of our regiment to vindicate in his name the justice and honor of the cause his martyrdom has sealed.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning in his honor for six days.

MEETING OF FIREMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen will be held at Firemen's Hall this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Secretary *pro tem.*

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

We are glad to state that the Empire City Regiment, Col. SHERMAN, commanding, has been accepted by the President. Col. SHERMAN has been absent at the seat of Government for several days, urging the claims of his men. The news of the acceptance has created more than ordinary excitement, as many feared the regiment would be disbanded. There will be divine service held at the head-quarters to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, Chaplain EVERETT officiating. The head quarters are tastefully draped in mourning, in memory of the late Col. ELLSWORTH.

RIFLED CANNON FOR THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A formal contract was executed Thursday for 18 rifled cannon for Gen. SICKLES' Brigade. They are to be made entirely of steel, and mounted in the most approved style and supplied with HOTCHKISS' shot and shell, which throw off no fragments and shoot with accuracy at a very long range. At a trial of the invention before Gen. SICKLES' Staff, one of the projectiles, weighing 12 pounds, was thrown 3½ miles with less than one pound of powder, and an elevation of less than 26°. The usual service charge for cannon is from one-quarter to one-third the weight of the shot, and the elevation for the longest ranges is nearly 45°.

THE NINTH REGIMENT OFF.

The subjoined orders have been promulgated:

HEAD QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., }
NEW YORK, May 24, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 9—The members of this command are hereby directed to assemble for muster (without arms) in full fatigue uniform with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, on Washington square, south side, right on Wooster-street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Every man is required to be prepared for instant departure, to which end he will have his entire kit in complete order, *as the regiment will march immediately it can be got in readiness.* Blankets, shoes, &c., will be supplied on the requisition of commandants of companies by Quartermaster HERRIMAN, at head quarters, No. 71 University place.

All the officers and non commissioned officers of the regiment are directed to report themselves to the Colonel, at head-quarters, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, for special orders in regard to their companies.

The Drum-Sergeant and corps are directed to report to Adjutant CORNELIUS on the ground, at ten minutes before 2 P. M. By order of

J. W. STILES, Colonel Commanding.
J. B. CORNELIUS, Adjutant.

ENCAMPMENT AT THE PARK BARRACKS.

The Seventeenth Regiment, West-chester fusileers, Col. H. C. LENSING, numbering full 800 men, and three companies of Col. PRATT'S regiment of Union Volunteers, occupy the Park Barracks. The troops are in good condition, well provisioned, and there is much admiration expressed for the efficient and able management of Col. VAN BUREN in his provident care for the comfort of the encampment. Yesterday, the last company of the Seventeenth Regiment (the tenth) passed medical inspection, and were directly mustered into the United States service. Capt. E. PIKE, to fill the number of recruits, has his hands full in the constant succession of arrival of the 1st recruits. A booth has been erected by Col. VAN BUREN, inclosed by a high board fence, in the fountain, where the men are furnished to bathe freely, with a good supply of cold shower baths. Hydrants are also in position for the comfort and health of the troops.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

Col. CORCORAN is rapidly filling up his ranks, and will be mustered, this regiment, from what we can learn, will prove one of the most [illegible] from this City. It is generally understood that [illegible] are already organized and [illegible] which is the case, we would suggest to [illegible] of doing their duty [illegible] the ranks under Col. CORCORAN. The following recruiting offices have been opened [illegible] Nos. 56 Bowery, Bowery [illegible] Nos. 235 Bowery, No. [illegible] Bowery, corner East-st., No. [illegible] No. 52 Chatham-st.

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The Seventeenth Regiment, West-chester fusileers, Col. H. C. LENSING

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3019. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

False Reports of Fighting at Alexandria.

All the Troops in Washington Ordered Under Arms.

Large Bodies of Them Thrown Into Virginia.

Astonishing Celerity of their Movements

ONLY A SKIRMISH BETWEEN PICKETS.

The Obsequies of Col. Ellsworth.

Highly Important from Fortress Monroe.

Reported Capture of the Sewell's Point Battery.

GEN. BUTLER RECONNOITERING.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

The false alarm of a fight in the neighborhood of Alexandria, which was raised about one o'clock to-day, had one great advantage—it tested the disposition of our troops, and made manifest their efficiency. As the signal went from camp to camp that the rebels were attacking the wing, there was a prompt and decisive response of "ready," and they were ready. I never realized until to-day the celerity of movement which drill and discipline insures.

SHERMAN'S battery of six-pounders made the distance from their quarters to Long Bridge at the rate of nine miles an hour. The Massachusetts Fifth were under arms, in line, and off to the Bridge before there appeared to be time for the orders to be ready.

N. P. BANKS is in town. It is understood to be settled that he will be made a Major General.

The Massachusetts Fifth were ordered to be ready with all their equipments, at 5 o'clock, but up to this time have not left the Treasury building. All the other Regiments ordered over the river to-day, when the false alarm was given, have gone back to their camps.

I have just seen a member of the New-York Seventh, who says he is from there this evening. He says everything is quiet. The work at Arlington Heights was going on lively. He says there was great excitement when the alarm was given on the other side; that a large body of men were advancing, some miles distant, upon their post.

The troops who went over the river confidently expected a fight but not a man flinching when the order was given, that I can learn.

Gen MANSFIELD regrets the false alarm, but is much gratified at the spirit manifested by the troops.

Col COOPER was at the Relay House to-day, with several companies reinforcements.

ANOTHER ZOUAVE SHOT.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH, of the Zouaves Sargant of the Guard, Company I., was shot about 3 o'clock this A M, by the sentry. He was challenged three times, but failed to reply, thinking the sentry knew him. He died in five minutes. The sentry was justified, of course. It is a good lesson.

Lieut.-Col FARNHAM will succeed ELLSWORTH in command by unanimous election.

JACKSON'S body is in possession of his friends.

Lieut.-Col. NOBELSDORFF and Major KUNE, of Chicago, are here to urge the acceptance of a German Regiment, commanded by FRED. HECKER, Commander of Revolutionary forces in Baden in 1848. NOBELSDORFF was a distinguished officer in the Prussian army. KUNE was a member of Gen. BEM'S staff in the Hungarian Revolution. Every member of the regiment has seen service. The Chicago Irish Regiment is accepted, which makes the Germans jealous.

If Col. MIX'S Mounted Rifles are accepted, Col. PARKER, recently of BUTLER'S staff, will probably join in the command.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Sixty-ninth have been under arms all day, and are much exhausted, but full of spirit.

A body of the Seventy first went across the river on the steamer *James Gay* to-night.

DR BOYLE is not among the prisoners taken by the Federal troops. He barely escaped.

The Zouaves have the horses and arms of the captured cavalry. They have seized a case of Colt's revolving rifles, and one of double barrelled shot-guns.

The camps and equippage of the troops on the other side go over to-morrow.

I learn from Baltimore that JOHN MERRIMAN, one of the leading Secessionists, is now in confinement at Fort McHenry. He has been one of the most active and dangerous of the Maryland traitors, according to my informant. He is charged with being the leading spirit in the burning of the bridges.

The Secessionists are very active, holding secret meetings there every night. They are certainly plotting some new scheme of mischief. But the agents of the Government and Union men of Baltimore are on their tracks, and are sure to discover the movement.

They are becoming very restless under the lax order of the military rule now administered there. Scarcely a Union flag is to be seen in the streets while hundreds were to he seen when Gen. BUTLER was in command. Secession doctrines and abuse of the Administration are freely indulged in.

These facts have been brought to the attention of the President and Gen. SCOTT.

SEWELL'S POINT BATTERY.

There are many doubts expressed by officers of the Government and military men of the tenth of the report received last night at the War Department of the capture of Sewell's Point Battery by Gen. BUTLER. It is deemed impossible that in one day he could so dispose his forces as to assist the water force in such an undertaking. He reached the Point late Wednesday night, and it takes one day to get the news from there, so that he had necessarily but one day to do all this. I am positively assured by the chief clerk and operator at the War Department that they have no such positive news, but expect it will be done.

Last night Col. BUTLER, the General's brother, received from him a dispatch stating, "I shall take Sewell's Point as soon as possible." We expect, therefore, to hear of an attack there soon.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Col. ELLSWORTH to-day was an imposing spectacle. The ceremonies were held at the White House. The sermon, preached by Rev. Dr. PYNE, was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion, the preacher giving a national character to the discourse by denouncing the killing of ELLSWORTH as murder. He stigmatized those engaged in this rebellion against the Government as assassins.

The purpose of the Government was to give to the funeral of Col. E. the solemnity and dignity of a national event. The President and the highest civil and military officers followed the body, and the military escort represented every branch of the service. The pall-bearers were J. G. NICOLAY the private Secretary of President LINCOLN, AUGUSTUS HAIGHT, and ROBERT H. MORRIS, of the State Department, Col. STOVER, of New-York, and Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, M. C, from Illinois. Messrs. HAIGHT and STOVER accompanied the remains to New-York; and in addition, Messrs L. D BOOMER, E. C. LEARNER and STEPHEN GALE, of Chicago, Ill, accompanied the body by request, and as the representatives of the President.

The citizens of Illinois at present in Washington raised a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing a flag, to be presented to the Zouaves. The regiment has already eleven flags, and so express a desire that the money shall be given to the parents of Col. ELLSWORTH.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR COL. ELLSWORTH'S FAMILY.

A meeting was held this evening of non residents for the purpose of recommending a general subscription throughout the country, the subscriptions to be limited to one dollar each person. Gov BANKS presided, and ABRAM WAKEMAN was Secretary. Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE, WALDO HUTCHINS and SIMON H MIX presented appropriate resolutions, and speeches were made by Gov. BANKS, CALEB LYON, ISAAC N. ARNOLD, M. C., of Chicago and JOHN COCHRANE.

Mrs JOHN J. ASTOR was appointed General Treasurer, and REUBEN H. WALWORTH, EDWARD C. DELAVAN and JAMES M COOK, of Saratoga were appointed an advisory Committee.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LATER.—The Massachusetts Fifth will march to night to reinforce the troops in Virginia. They will be accompanied by two companies of Flying Artillery.

Speaking of Virginia, I looked to-day down ten feet into her sacred soil, the troops having penetrated to that depth in throwing up entrenchments. They are making frightful scars upon the Old Dominion.

The Highland Regiment reached Washington to-night.

Col. WESTBROOK has tendered to the War Department a regiment of thoroughly drilled troops, and they will probably be accepted. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORT SEWARD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Saturday, May 25.

The troops along Arlington Heights have been under arms all day expecting an attack. Large bodies of U. S. troops crossed Alexandria bridge in consequence of firing in that direction.

The Sixty-ninth are rapidly completing formidable earthworks, and will work all night, an attack in force from Culpepper Court house being expected to-morrow or the day after at furthest. As an acknowledgment to Gov. SEWARD for his kindness, since they have been here, their fort is called by his name.

The wildest reports have been in circulation all day, and the secession feeling showed itself strongly in Washington when it was believed that the Union forces had suffered a reverse. The men of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth are well and in high spirits. H.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25

Western Virginia is an exception to the order of the Postmaster-General for the stoppage of the mails in the seceded States. Every facility will be afforded for postal accommodation in that section.

There is a great deal of coal on the way from Cumberland, Maryland, to tide-water, the principal or only difficulty to the way of which is the refusal of the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry to allow the boats to pass that point. From present indications, this obstruction will not probably long continue.

It cannot be ascertained that anything of especial moment took place at Alexandria last night. There is no doubt, however, the Government has sent on advance parties to take such measures regarding the railroads, bridges, etc., as to impede the advance of the Confederate troops.

The remains of Col. Ellsworth were this morning conveyed to the East room of the President's house where, for several hours, they lay in state. The coffin was draped with the American flag and adorned with choice flowers. The face was exposed to the public. Many persons, principally soldiers, visited the White House to take a farewell look at him.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25—P. M.,

Owing to the immense throng of anxious gazers on the remains of the deceased, the funeral cortege delayed moving from the Executive Mansion till near 6 o'clock. All along the line of Pennsylvania avenue flags were displayed at half-mast and draped in mourning. Every available point, including the windows, balconies and house-tops were crowded with anxious and sorrowful gazers. Various testimonials of respect were paid. All the bells of the City were tolled, and the heads of the soldiers and troops uncovered. Several companies of the City Corps, followed by the New-York Seventy first Regiment, Marines, and the Iowa Cavalry Corps, formed the military escort, with their arms reversed and colors shrouded.

The hearse was followed by a detachment of Zouaves, one of whom, the avenger of Col. ELLSWORTH, carried the identical secession flag, torn down by the deceased.

Then followed the President, accompanied by Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH, and the rest of the procession was composed of carriages, containing the captains of the Zouave Regiment.

The head of the procession reached the depot at about 8 30, and the train, with the remains, will soon start.

THE FALSE ALARM.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25—3 P. M.

At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, the Massachusetts and other troops were hurrying to their quarters in daily avenue towards Alexandria, where a fight was supposed to be in progress, the extent of which is not known. Three guns have been fired, which is the signal for all the troops here to get under arms. Great excitement prevails throughout the city. Soldiers and private citizens in crowds are hurrying in every direction. A full light battery, at a few moments' notice, thundered over the Long Bridge. Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff left for Alexandria, troops from Washington.

Intense anxiety prevails throughout the city.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25—4 P. M.

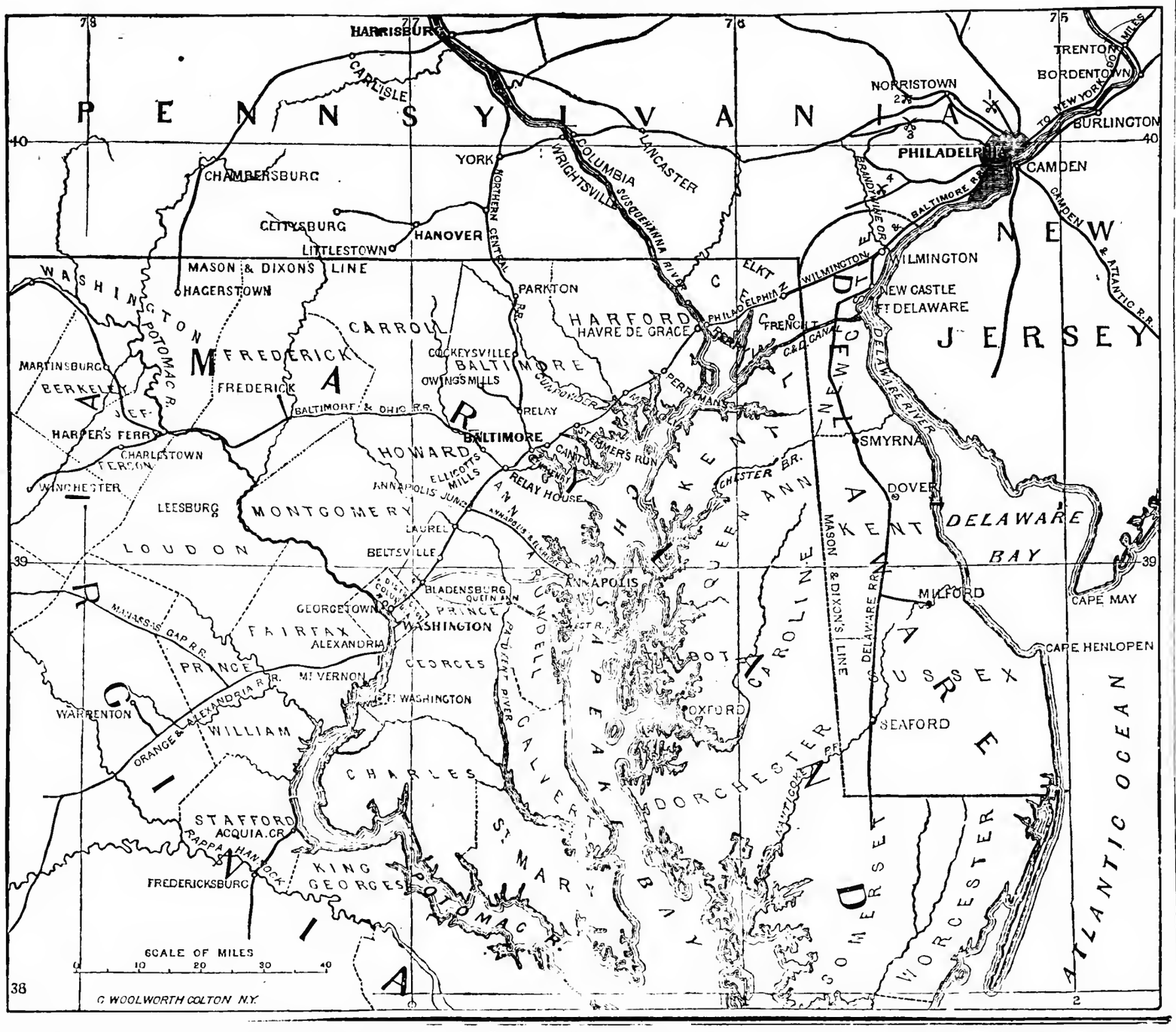
The report of an engagement is incorrect, although believed at head quarters and acted upon by regulations.

There is no fight in progress.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25—4½ P. M.

An account, just received from Virginia, which seems to be truthful, says the cause of alarm was that the Federal picket guard at Little Falls Church over Arlington, were driven in by Secessionists. The latter were soon put to flight. The Sixty ninth New York Regiment left their work at the entrenchments and are now drawn up in line on the brow of the hill. The troops which hastily left the city this afternoon, are halting within a mile's [illegible]ce. The

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.



OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

The March into Virginia.—The Fifth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia.—First Night's Campaigning.

IN CAMP, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Friday, May 24, 1861

Last night that event so threateningly denounced by Gov. LETCHER took place. The "sacred soil" of Virginia received the imprint of thirteen thousand feet on march in the vindication of the Union.

Visiting head quarters of the Fifth Regiment in their quarters in the Catholic College, on George town Heights, last evening, the scene was strange and impressive in the highest degree. The men had no idea they were about to enter Virginia, but knew that move in some direction was contemplated though few of them thought the line of march would be given until the beginning of next week.

Nevertheless, the wide halls and corridors of the College, echoed a bustling and busy scene, the Paymaster, Quartermaster and Adjutant superintending the distribution of vast quantities of clothing—red flannel shirts, woolen socks, heavy marching shoes, knapsacks and general equipments.

Wending through the companies of muscled up by their officers to receive these supplies, the dark robed figures of the Holy Fathers of the College presented a striking contrast. Calm, pale, and in long black robes reaching to the ground, and wearing the peculiar black cap of their order, the priests seemed to regard somewhat curiously the motley group to whom the livery of uniforms, the gleam of arms and the glare of light which made up the scene were something.

Passing out into the moon light, we could see, from the brow of the hill on which the college is built, the lofty heights of Arlington across the river; the long aqueduct, which also carries a bridge, the legendary ghost of which still haunts Georgetown; the city of Alexandria in the distance, and the water and the beautiful tree-crowned islands lying between this point and that city. Before us, the calm of Nature seemed unbroken; not a breath of wind stirring, and the shadow of the smallest foliage being reflected in the water.

Turning round, however, the lamp vestibules of the College were all alight with excitement—save in that wing of one of them still occupied by the fifty or sixty priests who remain, out of the three hundred and fifty who lived at this seat of learning. More than any of the older students, hailing from the South, are now, it is said, drawn marshals in the Confederate Army. The peace of the Academy has been given over to the ring of arms; and the Holy Fathers have only to fear that the regiment which succeeds the Sixty-ninth may not be so amenable to the mild discipline of religion and persuasion.

Let me say, at this point, that nothing can be kinder, more considerate or thoughtful than the Brotherhood of this institution have shown themselves. Father EARLY, in particular, might sit for the portrait of a model priest of the olden time—courtly, bland, inquiescent, polished, handsome and insinuating; a suicide-aged, calm, resolute man, as much at home in the drawing-rooms of Washington or Paris as in his cloister; and yet never losing sight of "the Church" wherever he may be, or whatever his occupation. But to return:

But two o'clock last night everything was in readiness for the road, the men still believing that they were not to start until to-day, an order being every moment to be dismissed and sent to their quarters. At half past two, however the orders were given to take up the line of march; and by three o'clock this morning the head of the Sixty-Ninth could be seen winding over the narrow pathway on one side of the aqueduct, while the rear guard were still debouching through the main gate of their quarters, and stretching in tortuous curves through all the intervening streets.

On this march were engaged the Fifth New-York Regiment, Col. CURTIS SCHWARZWAELDER, almost entirely German; the Twenty eighth, of Brooklyn, and a squadron of ski mishing cavalry, known as the President's Body Guard. On the Georgetown side, the bridge is defended by a battery of flying artillery, completely enfilading its entire length, while on the Virginia side, two or three companies of Rhode Island Militia have heretofore been stationed to prevent any attempt on the part of the Secessionists towards blowing up or otherwise destroying the aqueduct. As Washington so completely depends upon this work—as subsidiary to its very existence—the guard duty is one of the safest positions that could be assigned to the local soldiery of the Federal Capital.

Over the aqueduct road the troops—their shadows, forty feet below, on the calm surface of the Potomac, advancing steadily along the water in an antastic procession. Suddenly, at the end of the bridge, the line wheeled upon the road for Alexandria—not a bugle sounding, not a drum beating, the deep silence of the trees on each hand and overhead being utterly unbroken; every eye straining through the blue patches of moonlight shimmering down through the leaves, to attain sight of any lurking foe; and every ear alert for the sharp ring that was to announce another officer picked off by some assassin marksman.

Then out into the broad moonlight, and over long patches of meadow land and grassy uplands—again plunging into the woods and again reappearing in open country. Here and there were beautiful mansions embosomed in trees, their white walls and green verandahs wearing none the less an air of comfort for the heavy dews that were falling; the weariness of the men under the novel weight of their full accoutrements and ammunition; the undulating character of the country, and the very doubtful prospect looming up in the immediate future of a hard day or two hours on the wet grass, and then to work at entrenchments with the first daylight. Let the owners of those mansions sleep peacefully in their beds while they may! It is meet forever that such acts as the murder of Col. ELLSWORTH, of which we have only the statement heard, can fail to draw down a frightful retribution alike on the just and the unjust.

Arriving at a distance of about four miles from Georgetown, the Fifth and Twenty eighth were posted for camp duty first breaking down the bridges in advance of them, to prevent a sudden attack by the Secessionists. These two regiments mustered in the march about 700 men each—the Twenty-eighth, perhaps, 800, but this latter body still need a good deal of drill and experience, being for the most part composed of men wholly new to military duties. The Fifth, all very fine and appeared in excellent spirits, the moon light march, the silence, and the mystery of our destination having countless some attractions for the German mind.

As for the Sixty-ninth, they turned out more than twelve hundred muskets, bearing yet another burden—the newly arrived Zouaves—to their fire headquarters at the College. This Regiment has grown into great favor in Washington—not a single one of its members ever having become amenable to the police authorities in any way; and its discipline and efficiency having frequently been made the subject of complimentary notice by Gens Scott and MANSFIELD. For very much of the good order and moral restraint existing in the ranks, it is doubtless indebted to the ceaseless and zealous exertions of Father THOMAS MOONEY, an admirable specimen-priest of the true Irish type, who, if he were not chaplain, would certainly be a candidate for Colonel—face and assumption of character giving him equal adaptation to the sword of the spirit and the "regulation sword"—a veritable son of the church militant. But this again is a digression.

The Fifth and Twenty-eighth being posted in a position which, to describe, must be seen by daylight, the Sixty-ninth then wheeled back, four of its companies being stationed on a hill about half way between the aqueduct and the advance, to keep open communication, three companies being detailed under orders of an engineer officer of the United States, to throw up fortifications and entrenchments for a camp, to be occupied by the regiment; and the balance having their post of duty assigned on a narrow strip of land, sloping down from the Aqueduct canal to the shore of that arm of the Potomac which runs up past Georgetown, where they are to keep open and protect a military ferry that has been established between the District of Columbia and Virginia—this ferry having its Virginian terminus exactly at the foot of the road to Alexandria. It is not difficult to conjecture what this means, and the less so as rafts laden with horses and boats carrying field pieces, are already passing over.

But your correspondent is very weary, as doubtless his readers may also be. In the first experience of campaigning, everything is so novel that one is apt to attach personal value to trifles which may prove of no general interest. This is a fault, however, of which time promises a speedy cure. Reluctant to complain of anything under the sudden and fearful pressure which has brought so many thousands into the field, he would only express a hope on behalf of the Regiment, that tents, artillery, a few waggons and a regular commissariat may be supplied as soon as possible by the War Department. Commissary RICHARD DOWNING has really been of invaluable service, and has the thanks of all the men. Quartermaster TULLY also labors energetically, and while the Regiment was in the College it had every reason to be satisfied. But there is reason to fear that the health of the men cannot long hold out, if kept working in the trenches all day under a broiling sun, and allowed to sleep at night without any other covering than their blankets and the sky for a counterpane.

Of Col COACORAN, let me add that I have never seen a man so lavish of himself while so scrupulously careful of others. His health is very far from being robust, and yet he works without cessation, while paying the most minute attention to any symptoms of sickness or even weakness in the men under his command. Lieut.-Col NOONAN is also an efficient and painstaking officer. I must now close, as this letter has to go by Engineer-Capt JAMES B. KIRKER, who is sent back to New York on business connected with the regiment. He is accompanied by Major TAILOR, Inspector of the Fourth Brigade.

In a few days, if there be no immediate advance, I will endeavor to visit the other regiments, and report their movements and condition. Of the shooting of Col ELLSWORTH we know but little here, beyond the bare fact of its occurrence, and that the Fire Zouaves did not hang all the men in the house from which the shot proceeded. The indignation, however, is unspeakable; but there are matters not to be written about—not to be talked about. They are all told, remembered, and will bear their fruits. Lieut. GILES, who, with Lieut. MURPHY *captured* DE GRASSALL, the spy, at Annapolis Junction, has been a little under the weather, but is now fully recovered. All the men of the regiment in good health. No signs of epidemic disease; nor will there be while Arlington Heights are cool and pleasant, if they only give us tents and camp equippage. Capt MEAGHER of the Zouaves, who came on with Major BAGLEY'S command, is ill, and confined to bed in Washington. H.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SEWALL'S POINT BATTERY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

The *Yankee* arrived here to-day, from Fortress Monroe, and brings the report that General BUTLER yesterday captured Sewall's Point, with a loss of 84 killed and wounded; that the enemy lost between three and four hundred killed and wounded; that many prisoners were taken—perhaps 600, and that on Thursday evening the enemy's pickets near the Fort were surprised, and 300 prisoners brought to the Fort. The War Department has information to the same effect.

LANDING OF GEN. BUTLER AT HAMPTON.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

The steamer *Adelaide* arrived from Fortress Monroe, early this morning. The correspondent of the Associated Press there sends the following

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 24.

Gen. BUTLER suddenly made his appearance yesterday in Hampton, at the head of the Vermont Regiment, on a reconnoissance. The rebels attempted to burn the Long Bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the Advance Guard.

To-day (Friday) he extends a reconnoissance several miles up the peninsula between James and York Rivers.

The Troy and Vermont Regiments have encamped near Hampton, this being the occupation of Virginia soil by Federal troops.

The *James Adger*, after landing the Troy Regiment, sailed for New-York.

The *Harriet Lane* has gone to Charleston.

The blockading squadron off Fort Monroe consists of the *Minnesota, Cumberland, Yankee, Star*, (formerly *Monticello*) *Quaker City*, and other small craft. The officers of the squadron, this morning, called on Gen BUTLER.

There are several prizes in the harbor.

The arrival of the frigate *Mississippi* is expected that active operations will be undertaken against Sewell's Point.

In the action of last Sunday, particulars of which you have, three of the four guns of the rebels were dismounted, and it is well understood here that at least half a dozen men were killed. The battery was to contain thirteen guns.

The Michigan Regiment is expected soon from Washington, also several regiments from New-York and Boston.

FURTHER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

The morning steamer from Norfolk is in. Gen. BUTLER only took nine hundred men, and did not go as far as Lynnhaven, but to a point nearer Fortress Monroe, where he is encamped. He will wait there until reinforcements arrive from New-York when he will resume his march for Norfolk. He has expressed his determination to take the Navy Yard, or perish in the attempt.

The Virginians are busily engaged in strengthening their positions. A floating battery has been placed on the flats near Craney Island, and five new batteries are now completed between Lynnhaven and London Bridge. There are ten thousand men at Norfolk with outposts thrown out towards London Bridge which is twelve miles east. There are five thousand men at Portsmouth and five thousand at Gosport. A gentleman from Richmond says that millions of dollars have been expended in fortifying York River to defend Richmond, and that there are fifteen thousand troops there. He says the people of Richmond fully expect to be attacked but are confident of their ability to defend the city. The Petersburgh cavalry company is still there.

Later advices from Norfolk state that Gen. BUTLER has gone on a reconnoissance up the peninsula between James and York rivers.

The New-York and Vermont regiments are encamped near Hampton.

The officers of the steamers *Minnesota, Cumberland, Monticello, Quaker City* and *Yankee*, now blockading Chesapeake Bay, held a consultation this morning with Gen. BUTLER, when further details of the attack were agreed on.

Reinforcements of troops from New-York were hourly expected, when the attack on Sewell's Point would be made.

TRIP OF THE JAMES ADGER TO AND FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The *James Adger* left the dock at New-York on Wednesday afternoon at 5 P. M., and anchored off the Battery until Thursday at 12:30 A. M. at which time she got under weigh and proceeded to sea. We had on board the Second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, of Troy, numbering 800 men.

During the voyage the men were in fine spirits, and with the exception of the indispensable accompaniment to the unaccustomed voyager, sea sickness, they enjoyed the best possible health.

On Friday, May 24, at 3 A. M., we arrived at the wharf at Fortress Monroe, and at 9 A. M. all the troops were landed. Upon their arrival at the Fortress, they received orders from Gen. BUTLER, who is now in command of the Federal troops at that For-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Correspondence and Miscellaneous Extracts.

Proceedings of the Congress of the Confederates.

A TRIP FROM WHEELING TO BALTIMORE.

ARRIVAL OF MORE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY—CONFEDERATE STATES TROOPS BRAVERY—TROOPS TAKEN TO POINT OF ROCKS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24, 1861.

I left Wheeling on the 22d. The next day was the election on the secession question, and much excitement, together with some anxiety, was felt for the result. Though the city of Wheeling is doubtless loyal, there is a strong under-current in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and any means will be used, fair or foul, to bring about the desires of these traitors. On Tuesday night three families, to my knowledge, packed up in all haste and put the Ohio between them and their homes. Four more families were to leave Wednesday night. Anonymous letters have been sent to prominent Union men, warning them not to vote for the Union ticket. The Governor has forbidden their nominating any Congressional ticket; but on Saturday next they will do so in spite of the prohibition. The streets are well adorned with the Stars and Stripes; but I believe many who have raised them would more willingly remove them. In the cars I was conversing with a Confederate States officer, who, with a chuckle, informed me that they would "outwit the Unionists yet." There are eleven companies of Ohio men stationed in the city. They are not in uniform, and are but poorly drilled. In this, however, they are improving daily.

Although I never found it easy to keep my tongue quiet, I resolved to try to do so for once, and go on to Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. There were thirty-one men going on to join the army at the Ferry, and, as in a crowd, one is often most alone, so I concluded I might be less troubled with these for my companions, then without. I learned that there had been a hundred men raised in Wheeling. News had reached them that an immediate attack was anticipated at the Ferry, and a call was made for all the troops they could send. Only thirty-one out of the one hundred had their uniforms ready, these came on with me, and the balance were to start as soon as the tailors had made them into soldiers. Seven behind me were two soldiers. Just as the train started, a friend of one of them, shaking his hand the while, said, "Now, Bill, if you meet any God damned Yankee on the road, just give it to him like hell." I dislike to waste profanity, but one might as aptly quote a South Sea Islander as to use the classic and classic language of having, as to attempt to quote a Southern Secessionist without liberally interlarding oaths. I was amused in Louisville, a few days since. A gentleman looking man stepped into the office of the hotel to pay his bill. He handed over a fifty-dollar bill. The clerk very politely informed him that the discount was so great that they could not use it. At times when Eastern money was scarce, they could not sell it at any price. "Well, I'll be God damned if you won't take that damned abolition Indiana bills, and won't take Tennessee bills." No persuasion or explanation could convince him that the proprietor was not now an abolitionist in disguise, who was laboring to depreciate the value of the S. C. A. money.

But to return to Wheeling. The best advice for the reception of all Yankees, I must say, made me feel at least "peculiar." I am a Yankee, from the good old State of Massachusetts, but I did not proclaim my nativity. I found it perfectly easy to hold my tongue. I was surprised at my self control, but it now and then, I waited through me that the sight of thirty-one pistols, and thirty-one drawn knives had something soothing in it. From that moment I realized the placid calm of Baltimore, and trusted in the conversation of the *Herald* — so long as the *Herald* sees no forces.

By my side was a pleasant, gentlemanly looking young man, who told me that the officers of the company had not been elected yet. He expected to get a mate rank, and evidently desired a Captain's commission. He was sanguine of success in the struggle. Soon I noticed the troops bundling up in overcoats, &c. Their military caps were hidden carefully, and others took their place. Not the slightest feature of the military appearance remained.

"What's all this for," said I.

"Why we are coming to Cameron. That is a Union place, and it won't do to let them know we are going on."

"Surely you are not going to run this risk? Don't look a dog when he is tied to worry his target."

"Why, we are not afraid, but, then, it may shorten the journey might find out that others were coming on to-morrow and intend stop them, you know."

At Cameron were about a hundred men gathered to see the train come in. They gave three cheers for the Union and three groans for Jeff. Davis. Our U. S. A. troops saw the odds and allowed it to come them into perfect quietness. I could not cheer with them, but I had with me a few copies of a military book when I was bringing one. It had the good old flag on the cover. I quietly walked to the rear platform, and as we started, tossed them into the crowd, with as suitable an explanation to them of it as could be compressed into four words—this being the length of time I was within hearing distance. As we whirled around the curve, I saw them gathering around to examine the articles.

As soon as we left Cameron, the brave soldier boys threw off their cloaks, and appeared as vain as lately peacocks. Well! I do not blame them, for most of them looked as though they never had the like of such clothes before. Indeed, candor compels me to say that I have seen as pretty strutting on Broadway—stripes down the legs are so lovely. I regret to say that in three hours from that time *twenty-four* out of the thirty-one were *dead drunk*.

We reached Harper's Ferry at 11 o'clock to-day. There were fewer troops to be seen than I expected, though all the opportunity I had was from the station platform. The Arsenal was much less damaged than I supposed. One end was thoroughly burned out, but the other end did not appear to be at all injured. The whole rubbish has been cleared away, and part of the building is used as barracks for the troops. I was told by an officer there that one thousand troops had been received from Alabama that morning. The only means of verifying the statement was the fact that there were about that number of ununiformed, very ill-drilled men, marching off up the hill. All the men that I saw were very poorly uniformed, but well armed; usually, one company would merely have hats alike, another, uniform shirts. Hardly a company was in full and *substantial* uniform. They were dirty and disagreeable. The belts were stolen United States belts, and as they could not cut the letters from the plates, they turned the belts upside down, symbolical of what they *are trying to do* with the nation at large.

It has often been stated to me by Southerners that their army was one of *gentlemen*. While ours was the dregs of our cities. So far as I have seen, however, the Northern troops are far more intelligent, refined and moral than the Southern. Where you hear one oath in a Northern Regiment, (I care not if it is the worst one from New York,) you can hear a thousand in the Southern. There are, doubtless, Southern Regiments like our Seventh, composed of the wealthier classes, but I have not met them. I have seen none that would compare with our Maine, Vermont or Massachusetts boys—none that I should advise to a comparison with the Twentieth Pister County boys, whom we laughed at a little when they first came into the Park, but whom we learned to respect, in spite of a little bay seed.

Much ado was made at the Ferry on the arrival of the 31 Wheelingites, more than was necessary, I thought. The bridges were all well guarded, and sentinels were posted on all the surrounding hills. I could see no batteries anywhere, although from the position of troops there were doubtless some. They were taking three large cannon from a freight car, but where they came from I could not learn.

One hundred men were packed on our train and taken to the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below Harper's Ferry, at the Junction of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. Apparently they were to guard the bridge.

All trains are searched here or at Harper's Ferry for contraband goods and Abolitionists. We were, however, late, and the confusion of embarking and disembarking the troops saved us the ceremony. The officer passed through the train glancing at the passengers merely. As he went out, some one shouted, "Did you find any Abolitionists?" "No; I reckon none would come in this train; there are too many of our boys on hand." The whistle sounded, and the secession army was left behind.

I should have remarked that, while at Wheeling, I saw five of the New-Orleans City cars (about which there has been some newspaper talk) shipped on a small steamer bound direct to New-Orleans. The Captain anticipated no difficulty at Cairo, as he should take no contraband goods. Yours, truly,

W. A.

LETTER FROM THE ELMIRA CAMP.

THE TROOPS THERE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

CAMP OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BARRACKS, No. 4, ELMIRA, May 22d, 1861.

There are now seven regiments fully organized at this military rendezvous, comprising seventy companies. Enough companies remain to form nearly two regiments more, making nine in all. The organized regiments are as follows: Buffalo Regiment, Col. Rodgers; Onondaga Regiment, Col. Wolfath; Rochester Regiment, Col. Quimby; Southern Tier Regiment, Col. Huffman; Oswego Regiment, Col. Sullivan; Utica Regiment, Col. Christian; Cayuga Regiment, Col. Clark.

Last week, the commissioned officers of the Twenty-first (Buffalo) Regiment elected the following as their field-officers: Colonel—Wm. F. Rodgers; Lieutenant-Colonel—A. R. Root; Major—Wm. H. Drew; Adjutant—C. W. Sternburg; Quarter-Master—H. P. Clinton; Sergeant-Major—Geo. M. Love; Surgeon—Dr. Charles H. Wilcox; Surgeon's Mate—Dr. J. A. Peters.

The Buffalo Regiment went into barracks last week. The place selected is the old fair ground, situate a mile and a half from the village, and is the very best in the neighborhood. It consists of a meadow, on the southerly side of the main road leading from the village, and extends from the road to the Chemung River. The ground gently slopes, both from the main road and the river, and adds much to the convenience and beauty of the situation. The entire camp-ground comprises sixty acres, and affords the best possible field for parade and drill.

In this field, nearly midway between the road and the river, twenty barrack buildings have been erected for the troops each 16 by 90 feet in dimensions and 12 feet high; each building accommodating one company. On each side are arranged ten bunks, two occupying a bunk; each barrack affording ample sleeping accommodations for eighty men. They are all ventilated from the roof, well lighted, and each warmed by a stove.

In the rear of these buildings are the kitchens and mess-rooms. The mess-rooms are on each side of the kitchen, containing long tables and seats, one table for each company, and capable of seating at the tables two regiments. The cooking is done by steam, and the food is of good quality and abundant. The river affords facilities both for fishing and bathing, and the troops are not slow to avail themselves of these recreations. The Oswego Regiment are barracked with the Buffalo Regiment, these two regiments occupying the whole ground.

The Buffalo Regiment have been mustered and mustered into the United States service. Their uniform differs from that of any other volunteer regiment in the State. It consists of gray pants with a black side stripe, gray jacket and cap, and blue-black overcoat. The uniform was made by the Messrs. Anable, of your City, and gives entire satisfaction both to the officers and men.

Previous to going into barracks desertions were quite frequent. This was owing to the troops being quartered any and everywhere, so that it was impossible to exercise any control over them. This is now, however, remedied, and I have heard of no desertions since we have been in the barracks. It is now impossible for a soldier to desert as the whole regiment is uniformed, and the barracks are guarded by ninety men, night and day, and no soldier can pass the sentinels without a written order from an officer.

Two great evils with which officers of new recruits have to contend are restlessness and intemperance. The troops do not seem to understand that time, as well as the most rigid discipline, are necessary to fit them for the duties of a soldier. Enthusiastic for the cause in which they have volunteered, they want to march by the shortest and quickest route from their plows, workshops, and counting rooms to the battle field. To be a good soldier needs a long experience of camp life and camp duty. Time and patience are equally necessary as courage, and with out them proficiency can never be attained.

Most of the various companies now here, having been formed into regiments, have yet to be formed into divisions and brigades, and Major and Brigadier Generals appointed. Maj. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH will probably be assigned to the command of the division to be organized out of the regiments at this rendezvous. The division will be formed into two brigades, and a Brigadier-General for each. Major J. J. PECK, of Syracuse, is mentioned as one of the Brigadier Generals. He is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and served with distinction in the Mexican War.

The Syracuse Regiment leave on Saturday, for Washington, and the other regiments are anxiously waiting marching orders. Divine service was held on our parade ground last Sabbath morning in presence of the whole regiment, and services will be held regularly every Sabbath, the clergymen of this village officiating until a chaplain is elected for our regiment.

The camp is now well disciplined and organized. Improvement is daily made in military tactics, and the troops better understand the duties devolving upon them. VOLUNTEER.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

Extract from a Letter dated Murfreesboro, Tenn. May 18, 1861.

I had hoped there was sense enough left in this country to avoid a war of sections, but I was mistaken. Of the result, so far as the South is concerned, I have not the slightest doubt. The whole Continent of America combined, could not conquer the South, united as she now is. As the papers do nothing but lie, I will give you a few facts:

Virginia has now under arms	65,000
Tennessee, in 20 days, will have	55,000
South Carolina has over	30,000
North Carolina	50,000
Georgia, about	60,000
Alabama, about	30,000
Mississippi, about	40,000
Louisiana, about	30,000
Total	360,000

Leaving Texas and Arkansas with about 40,000 now in arms to protect themselves, about 100,000 troops are now in the field, splendidly armed and equipped, and the rest are under constant drill, and ready to move at an hour's notice.

In addition to the above movable forces, the South has about the same number under arms and constant drill, as home guards, ready for the battle field, if the war alarum comes anywhere near their homes. At the same time probably 200,000 women and as many more boys, from 12 to 18 years old, are learning, by daily practice, how to use skillfully the revolver and musket.

Such a people can never be conquered. The Abolition idea of starving the South is a complete farce, and its only consequence will be to ruin the West, as the South will now enter upon her true policy, which always has been to feed its own population.

If no sudden and unlooked for blight should cut off our crops, the South will raise grain enough to last two years. The wheat here will be reaped in twenty days, and never saw a better prospect. Flour is now worth $7 per barrel, corn 60 cents per bushel, beef 6 cents per lb., butter 15 cents per lb., Spring chickens this morning, $1 80 per dozen, strawberries 5 cents per quart, &c., &c. Here in Murfreesboro' these are awful famine prices.

I write you these things to show the folly of newspaper and telegraphic lies. I never saw such unanimity of feeling and purpose as now pervades the whole South. The strongest Union men of Tennessee are now in the army, and the strongest Secessionists among us; and so it is everywhere.

When the North has spent one thousand millions or so, and wasted blood as well as treasure enough to have done wonders, if devoted to any good purpose, she will be glad to acknowledge the independence of the South, and close this unnatural contest. But, in the meantime Southern trade and commerce will have found new channels, and will never return to fill the coffers of the North, because Abolitionism has fastened a deadly hatred that will grow deeper and deeper as the war proceeds. Excuse me for writing you so long a letter, and believe me, &c., &c.

——, Ky, Friday, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Even at the risk of trespassing upon your time, (which must necessarily at the present be wholly occupied with business of vital importance,) I obtrude myself into your presence on the behalf of Kentucky, our gloriously loyal State, and my home.

I am here in hourly communication with those who know her fealty and loyalty, and as newspapers are altogether unreliable, I want to state to you—who can understand and appreciate it—*her true position.*

The late vote for candidates to a Border Convention is so overwhelmingly Union, that it cannot be misunderstood.

Kentucky has some sixty thousand of her sons in Indiana, nearly as many in Illinois and Missouri; all her best interests and affections lie here, and she has no intention to sever the ties that link her to the Constitution and to them. Her position is both trying and peculiar, and it does seem to me that it is not at all appreciated or considered. The lovers of law and order are fighting the Union battle nobly, not only against the efforts of the South to draw her to them, and the few but reckless Disunionists at home, who have nothing to lose and think they have something to gain—but against some of her own rulers. And alas! also against the want of sympathy and support from the Government to which she is clinging with a tenacity that nothing but being driven out, will destroy.

Our Governor and Legislature were elected two years since, on the usual local political issues, but they are our legal rulers, and we are anxious to preserve ourselves from any attempt to subvert our State, as well as our General Government. The Governor is equally under the influence of BRECKINRIDGE, and whisky—equally mischievous and despicable. The Legislature has a majority of *true men*, and the people of their own districts are calling on the *false ones* to resign.

The Union men are resolved to conquer with constitutional weapons; indeed, they have provided no other. Kentucky resolved on *peace*—has never armed herself, and what few arms she has are, of course, placed by the Governor in the hands of a so called State Guard, in whom we have not perfect confidence that they will not turn them on the *unarmed* majority for their own vile and selfish ends. All respectable men and women were indignant and ashamed at the vulgar and improper reply of the Governor, (who was drunk, of course,) to the Government call for men. However, desirous to keep and make peace—*such* a reply did not represent their sentiments—nor does Mr. MAGOFFIN represent the State. We trust that he and BRECKINRIDGE will be obliged to resign. Another trial Kentucky has to bear—perhaps to gallant men, the hardest of all—her very blood and existence come from Virginia, and now comes up to her the mortal cry for help!

Come to the rescue, they say, we are in danger! Come to the friends who would die in your defence! Stand up for the women of your blood and the home of your ancestors! These appeals are hard to resist, no matter how much our judgment condemns the course of the petitioners. 'Tis hard for gallant and brave men, and there are no more kind hearts and strong arms than we have in Kentucky; yet still Kentucky, the most loyal State, holds steadfast her allegiance. The North ought more to consider this. The Government should not press upon her the alternative of literally shedding her brothers' blood, or being driven out of the Union; and this she is resolved nothing *shall* do, unless it is unhappy war becomes (as many Northern papers say it will and ought,) a mere Abolition raid.

We see in your leading papers, and hear from your pulpits such speakers, of such civilian designs on the liberty, property and honor, not only of Southern men, but of women and children, that we can scarcely believe they were spoken in a civilized land, among a Christian people, and of men born of woman, with wives and pure daughters at their sides; and if such be the policy, I feel that it would be better to be of the suffering party, than with those who would inflict such horrors as would make our country infamous to all time.

We of Kentucky do not believe this, nor that we shall be compelled to resign our office as peacemakers. We know that Massachusetts, and, indeed, all the New-England States, refused to aid their country against a foreign invader, fed the enemy and watched them of their danger—not because of any such feelings as now press on Kentucky, but so account of *their* interrupted trade. Yet they were not compelled to the alternative of fighting or leaving the Union.

They are loyal now, no doubt, for their loyalty goes hand in hand with their pocket-nines—perhaps even their hatred. Kentucky is loyal in spite of the comfort and associations, family affections, identical institutions, and generous promptings to take the weaker side, while those she loves best are calling upon her for succor. So, you see, I call our noble State the most loyal of them all.

I write all this to you because I think you just and unprejudiced. You are often called to speak on such matters, and may do much good by calmly considering the state of things not known or too much *discussed.*

I hope, my dear friend, that you will excuse this long, woman's letter, and let me know if it reaches you. Answer, truly, yours.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of May 22, publishes the following interesting information derived from Rev. J. A. REUBELT, Professor of German in the Southern University, Greensboro', Alabama. Prof. REUBELT left Greensboro' to avoid being drafted into the Southern army. He left Montgomery, Ala., *Saturday noon last*, traveling North to Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville and Louisville, reaching Cincinnati yesterday at 7 A. M. In his company was the engineer of the Mobile and Pensacola Railroad, with his wife and child, a Kentuckian by birth, who received warning that he was about to be drafted for Southern military service. This engineer came on as far as the Kentucky line, where the Professor and he parted company. From him he learned that the forces under BRAGG at Pensacola were on Tuesday last between 9,500 and 10,000. The great body of the rebels were at a point two miles and a half from Fort Pickens.

The correspondent of the London *Times* was treated to a great fete, Thursday night, May 16. The ball lasted till 3½ o'clock Friday morning, and ladies showered him with bouquets.

Early Saturday morning last, JEFF. DAVIS and lady and Mr. RUSSELL left Montgomery for Pensacola, the object being to inspect the defences there. The unnecessarily long absence of all parties, high and low, was that DAVIS would not visit Virginia on any of the Border States till Fort Pickens was in possession of the Confederate States of America. It was thought the battle at Pickens would commence on Sunday, and that its reduction could be effected in two days, that is by last night.

From Prof. REUBELT we gathered a variety of sensible southern intelligence. He has been in the South four years, and the last year in Greensboro', Alabama. At the beginning of the secession troubles he sent his wife to her relatives in Pennsylvania, whither he went forward by last night's 10 o'clock train. He was in their employment at a salary of $2,500 per year, but was enabled to secure only enough of it with him to reach the North. On two small boxes of books he paid freight from Green boro to Louisville $50.

The Professor said that almost universally the press and war was understood by the slaves as *anything that pertained to them.* In many places the anticipated given place to terrible depression, but true and attempts to rebel—to the last would be over to overcome us. The masses, as yet, are not disheartened, but it is well understood that to secure the co-operation and an element of danger of a formidable type.

Gold and silver were not to be had in Virginia at any price, and currency was only used with a heavy discount. Whatever gold there may be, is in hands known only to the wealthy planters.

Dr. WHITMAN, the Pres't of the Universities, told Prof. REUBELT that the day before the battle, 1,000 foreigners were nationalized Englishmen and Frenchmen. The life of a Northerner was worth no more than that of a dog. Any North-man entering or hesitating to enlist in the Confederate forces would be instantly shot.

The crops were doing well, but the Southern fear cut off from Northern supplies, could not, to the most favorable of seasons, more than three. A loss in cotton had been sown, and if the war continued two years, the supply of cotton for foreign export would amount to just about nothing.

Among the more intelligent class of the population, it was seriously talked of, that, in case of any considerable reverses ensuing to the Confederate forces in the North, Cincinnati would be made the point of secret attack. A hundred men (such was one of the plans discussed) would visit the city, and, with well-arranged plans, would attempt its destruction by firing the dwellings and poisoning the reservoir of the Water Works.

A great deal of anxiety was felt in regard to forced drafts. In case the South was defeated in the first, second, or third great general engagement. In many localities the disinclination to go into the fight was expressed. Prof. R. said it would be impossible to succeed in a third drafting, as in such a case the slaves left at home would have things all their own way, and the women and children would be slaughtered.

THE CHIVALRY AT THE SIEGE OF FORT SUMTER.

The following extracts from the official report of Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, one of the rebel officers at the siege of Fort Sumter, are worth placing on record:

"Fort Sumter opened (the second day's firing) briskly and spitefully—paid special attention to Fort Moultrie, almost every shot grazing the parapet and crashing through the quarters. Our defences were still uninjured, and our losses trifling. Finding that I could spare men, and still keep the Channel Battery manned, the fire was somewhat increased, until about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, smoke was seen to issue from the roof of the quarters of Fort Sumter, and it was evident that a conflagration had commenced. The entire Sumter Battery of Fort Moultrie *was manned at once, and worked with the utmost rapidity—officers and men vying in their energy.* Capt. CALHOUN, First Lieuts. WAGNER, RUETT and PARSON, Second Lieuts. SIMKEAVES, MITCHELL and PARKER, of the Artillery, and Mr. F. D BLAKE, Acting Engineer, all superintended the working of the guns, which were manned by detachments of Company B, relieved at times by detachments from Company A, with a skill and precision rarely excelled. Indeed, I doubt whether an artillery fire, at such a distance, with ordinary guns, has ever equaled it in precision.

The shot, both hot and cold, crashed into the quarters of Fort Sumter, and along the parapet, rendering the exhaustion of flames difficult, and lighting up new places to windward. It soon became evident that the enemy was worsted, but to ensure the result, *orders were passed to rack of the batteries to redouble their fire.* Capt. HAMILTON, Capt. HALLONQUIST, and Lieutenants YATES and VALENTINE had anticipated the order, and Capt. BUTLER soon increased the rapidity of his mortar practice.

Nevertheless, from his casemates, the enemy still poured shot, thick and fast, upon Fort Moultrie, until about 12½ P. M., when his flag staff was cut away and it slackened.

The thick and stifling smoke rising from the ruins of his building told plainly that the time for surrender had nearly come. Nevertheless, he hoisted a new flag over the crest of his parapet, and our fire, which had been ordered to cease when his flag-staff fell, was reopened with all the vigor we could command."

In concluding his report, RIPLEY says:

I have the honor to enclose a return of the few wounded, a statement of shots fired, and such reports from the commanding officers as I have received."

FROM PENSACOLA.

A letter dated at Pensacola on May 15, and published in the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"Affairs at the forts appear to remain in *statu quo*, though Gen. BRAGG continues ominously silent in regard to his plans. Obstructions are being silently and systematically thrown into the channel, and the Navy-yard Dry-dock, a work said to have cost $1,000,000, is being put in a state of readiness to sink into the channel. It is thought that the Commander of Fort Pickens is fully advised of all that is transpiring by spies in our midst. Indeed, it is strongly suspected that a large number of persons resident at Pensacola are inimical to the Southern cause, and I learn that Gen. BRAGG is as well assured of this, that he exercises a most rigid *surveillance* over all parties who attempt to visit either the Navy yard or any of the forts. There is a vague conjecture current that the Dry-dock is very speedily to be removed to the channel, and that the attempt to do so will be the signal for Commander BROWN to begin the attack. Whether there be any truth in the conjecture, I cannot say.

Notwithstanding the impudence of soldiers for a fight, and their murmurings at delay, I am disposed to think that Gen. BRAGG fully understands his business, and will proceed to act when all things have been matured for success. The interest of the Confederate States Government certainly demand that there should be no greater delay than is absolutely necessary to insure success—for the expense of retaining so large a body of men here, not to mention the risk to life from exposure to an uncongenial climate and the use of bad water, is a consideration of vital moment. I learn that the Confederate State flag has not yet been raised upon the public flag staff of Pensacola City; certainly it has not made its appearance there since I have been here. Some considerable indignation is expressed by the soldiers upon this subject and the Georgia Volunteers only wait the proper authority to run up with their own hands the national emblem."

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes under date of May 16:

Mr RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, Mr. PAUL RAVESIES, Mr. T. B. LYNDE and Mr. ALFRED BATES, who left Mobile Tuesday in a yacht for this place, were invited by a boarding officer from the United States fleet to accompany him yesterday to the flag ship of the squadron, to account for themselves and ship in forbidden waters. The interview was as pleasant and agreeable as the circumstances would admit of. Being in the enemy's jaws is not an enviable situation in these days of infamy and coercion. But in this instance, no danger was apprehended or injury intended. They were invited aboard all the ships of the squadron, and treated with marked deference and hospitality. The present state of things was discussed good naturedly, and the prevailing idea of the squadron that the Confederacy would be "wiped out"—dissolved like a temperance society—met with a stern rebuke by our distinguished guests. I have but only a few minutes' conversation with these gentlemen, and of course can give you but a poor account of their expedition. They had permission to visit Fort Pickens this evening, and acquaint themselves with its entire arrangements; but as it was to be a secret, an inviolable secret, it will probably be declined by a portion of them; one of them may go in the interest to Mr. RUSSELL, their *compagnon du voyage.* This is, indeed, a privilege to grant an enemy. As to Mr RUSSELL, probably some latitude will be allowed his correspondence. It wouldn't do for them to grant me such a privilege—by jingoes. I'd blow 'em—*couldn't keep it, none my life.*

I neglected to mention that President DAVIS was accompanied in his visit to the army, yesterday, by his lady and Mrs. MALLORY. They dined with Gen. BRAGG.

Dr. LEVERT went to the Navy-yard this morning, and spent the day there and at Barrington.

The ladies of the "Ladies' Military Aid Society" have established a hospital, with the following officers:

First Superintendent, Mrs. Pauline Gonzales; Second Superintendent, Mrs John Brosnahan, Sr.; Secretary, Mrs. P. M. Hatch; Treasurer, Miss Scarrit.

Lieut. MACRAE, at whom I have spoken several times, was permitted to leave his ship, and has sailed in the store-ship *Supply*, for home.

The Montgomery *Mail* of May 18 says:

"Having returned this morning from Pensacola, where we have been for several days, we can assure our readers that the reports going to show that a battle will soon occur at Fort Pickens, are mere conjectures. Of the plans of any of those in command, nothing is known outside of head quarters. We conversed with several officers from the camps, and they all assume us that nothing can certainly be known. Our own impression, formed while in Pensacola, is, that there will be no battle at all at Pickens, or, at least, that it is not now the intention of the Confederate authorities to attack it."

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 14th gives the following as explanatory of the reported Montgomery raid on the northern frontier of Texas:

"JAMES E. HARRISON, Esq., one of the late Commissioners to the Indian Nation has returned to Austin, and the *State Gazette* says the Indians that there is ground for apprehending an insurrection of the Black Republicans by way of the Indian country."

The Chickasaw Indians having called on Gen. YOUNG for protection, through Gov. HARRIS, of the Indian Nation, the former crossed over Red River into the Indian Country at the head of some six or seven hundred Texans, and would pursue the twelve United States companies who had refused to deliver up their arms at the command of Gov. HARRIS, and were marching to Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas. Gen. YOUNG had some time ago been authorized to raise a regiment of one thousand men for the protection of the frontier of Texas. The *State Gazette* says, of the Texans who were going to reinforce Gen. YOUNG, that they were "taking up their line of march for the Indian country, with the view of capturing the United States forts, and interposing an obstacle at the anticipated descent of a horde of Kansas free soilers upon our Northern frontier."

We suspect that Major MONTGOMERY, of the United States Army, lately in command at Fort Smith, has been confounded with the Kansas brigade of the same name. The United States troops from Fort Smith and ordered by way of Fort Washita we believe. Some thousand Texans are doubtless on the frontier by this, and have taken all the necessary steps to shield the State against any incursions that may have been contemplated, if any has.

The *Sao Antonio Ledger* does not contain any account of the departure of an expedition under Major VAN DORN, to capture the United States troops on their marching in Texas. The *Herald* says that Col. VAN DORN is mustering a large force to the Leon, to intercept the regiment of United States troops under Lieut. REILLY, who are expected there in a few days on their way to the coast. Five hundred Comanches left San Antonio alone, or those of Capt. Duff, Capt. Maverick, Capt. Wolfe, Capt. Navarro and Capt. Kampmann. The last named company is composed of recent Unionists, who are known heartily war to the South. The Cavalry companies are those of Capt. Fry, Capt. Pitts, Capt. Jesse Carr, Nixon, Capt. Rogers, Capt. Ansley, Capt. Pyron and Capt. Walker, with Capt. Edgar's Artillery Company. Besides this force, the expedition consisted of six companies of Col. BAKER'S Mounted Regiment, Col. MAXEY'S Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, and Capts. PARSON'S and WALKER'S companies of FORD'S Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, and Captain's Light Battery.

The moral effect of this force will be sufficient to prevent hostilities on the part of the United States troops. Texas has carefully avoided a collision so far, and will do nothing to produce one, if it can be avoided."

MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

The St Louis papers publish the following documents:

To the People of the State of Missouri:

I take great pleasure in submitting to you the following paper, signed by Gen. PRICE, commanding the forces of the State, and by myself, on the part of the Government of the United States. It will be seen that the united forces of both governments are pledged to the maintenance of the peace of the State, and the defence of the rights and property of all persons, without the interference of parties. The paper, which both parties are fully authorized and empowered to give by the Governments which they represent, will be by both most religiously and sacredly kept, and, if necessary to put down evil disposed persons, the military powers of both Governments will be called out to enforce the terms of the honorable and amicable agreement which has been made. I therefore call upon all persons in this State to observe good order, and respect the rights of their fellow-citizens, and give them the assurance of protection and security in the most ample manner.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GEN. HARNEY AND GEN. PRICE.

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1861.

The undersigned, officers of the United States Government, and of the Government of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions and allaying public excitement, deem it proper to declare publicly, that they have this day had a personal interview, in this city, in which it has been understood, without the semblance of dissent on either part, that each of them has no other than a common object, equally interesting and important to every citizen of Missouri—that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State in subordination to the laws of the General and State Governments.

It being thus understood, there seems no reason why every citizen should not co-operate in the proper efforts of the State and General Governments to restore quiet; and, as the best means of offering no counter influences, we mutually recommend to all persons to respect each other's rights throughout the State, making no attempt to exercise unauthorized powers, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all unlawful proceedings, which can only disturb the public peace.

Gen. PRICE having, by commission, full authority over the militia of the State of Missouri, undertakes, with the sanction of the Governor of the State, already declared, to direct the whole power of the State officers to maintain order within the State among the people thereof; and Gen. HARNEY publicly declares that this object being thus assured, he can have no occasion, as he has no wish, to make military movements which might otherwise create excitements and jealousies which he most earnestly desires to avoid.

We the undersigned, do therefore earnestly enjoin upon the people of the State to attend to their civil business of whatever sort it may be; and it is to be hoped that the turbulent elements, which have threatened so seriously to disturb the public peace, may soon subside and be remembered only to be deplored.

WM. S. HARNEY, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.
STERLING PRICE,
Maj. Gen. Missouri State Guard.

The following orders accompanied the commission appointing Capt. LYON to the Brigadier Generalship of the Missouri Volunteers:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, Second Infantry, Commanding, at St. Louis:

SIR: The President of the United States directs that you enroll in the military service of the United States, the loyal citizens of St. Louis and vicinity, not exceeding, with those heretofore enlisted, ten thousand in number, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the United States, and for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of Missouri; and you will, if deemed necessary for that purpose, proclaim martial law in the city of St. Louis. The additional force hereby authorized, shall be discharged in part or in whole, if enlisted, as soon as it appears to you that there is no danger of an attempt on the part of the enemies of the Government to take military possession of the city of St. Louis, or put the city in the control of a combination against the Government of the United States; and whilst such additional force remains in the service, the same shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such special regulations as you may prescribe, and shall, like the force heretofore directed to be enrolled, be under your command.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THE PIRATES AT WORK.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Bee* of May 17, says:

"Last Wednesday night, as we were aware at the time, but were in no hurry to make public, the privateer *Calhoun*, fitted out in this port, hastened to the Balize on her important work, under command of the daring sea veteran Captain JACK WILSON, having on board of his vessel several fine pieces of cannon, and one hundred intrepid men, provided with small arms and everything necessary for a successful cruise in the Gulf. The first fruits of her mission were very soon picked up, without much opposition, and were brought to the city yesterday morning, in the shape of a substantial bark, the *Ocean Eagle* from Portland, Maine, with a cargo of 3,147 casks of lime, worth several thousand dollars, independent of the value of the vessel.

Capt. WILSON having sent the *Ocean Eagle* up under a prize crew, set out again for the Gulf after sundry other crafts, which, from accounts obtained, he had hopes of capturing near the Balize, and some of which he no doubt caught last night and will send up this morning. Let the good work be prosecuted vigorously, and imitated by others.

The privateer *Music* captured a prize at or near Balize, which was brought up yesterday, in company with he prizes captured by the *Calhoun*. This was the ship *John Jarvis*.

The *Bee*, of May 18, says:

Several ships from Northern ports have, as we predicted would be the case, been captured, and were yesterday brought up to this port. Two of these prizes were fine ones, taken by the steamship privateer *W. H. Jay*. The results of the first forty-eight hours' work may be set down at about $300,000. Pretty good luck for our bold cruisers.

And in the *Crescent* of May 17th, the following significant paragraph occurs:

There are one or two valuable cargoes of Calcutta goods now due on our coast. These cargoes are owned chiefly in Boston, and it was hinted about yesterday that the excursionists were looking out for them. There are several fine Black Republican merchant vessels now due from foreign ports. It would not surprise us to learn our excursionists would be paying their respects to them.

A BLOW AT COL. ANDERSON.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following note:

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

Major Anderson, late of Fort Sumter, S. C.:

SIR: You hold my three notes for $4,500 each, with about $1 000 accumulated interest, all due in the month of March, 1862, which notes were given in part payment of twenty-nine negroes, purchased of you in March, 1860. As I consider *fair play a jewel*, I take this method to notify you that I will not pay those notes; but, as I neither seek or wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you, and the negroes shall be subject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment, since they came into my possession. I feel justified in giving you, and the public, this notice, as I do not consider it *fair play* that I should be held to pay for the very property you so opportunely dispossessed yourself of, and now seek to destroy both their value and usefulness to me. I ask no more than to cancel the sale, restore to you your property, and let each assume his original position; then could I meet your efforts may be considered less selfish, because at your expense, and not mine.

JOHN G. COCKS.

FORT SUMTER AS IT IS.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following description of Fort Sumter by a gentleman just returned from Charleston:

"The interest attached to Fort Sumter, and the conflicting accounts of its damaged condition, induced me to make every exertion to visit it. Accordingly the first favorable opportunity found me, in company with about one hundred other excursionists, on board the little steamer *Coffee*, bound to the renowned Sumter and other points of interest to the harbor. As we neared the fortress, all eyes were turned in the direction of its walls, to view the effects of the shot. As we came up from the westward the effects were not visible until we had passed around to the north side, fronting Fort Moultrie, and the Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island batteries. Here the impression of each shot was plainly visible, penetrating the brick wall to the depth of two or three bricks. At one point, apparently directly opposite to Fort Moultrie, the parapet of the wall was much injured, fully two feet being knocked off.

Proceeding around to the eastward, the northeastern angle showed but few marks, it being but partially exposed. The southeast and south sides, fronting as they did the Morris Island batteries, were terribly battered, though not permanently damaged. One port-hole was struck by two or three balls, and its edges badly broken, somewhat enlarging the aperture, but the injury did not extend to the inner wall. The parapet and looplo es which protected the wharf were somewhat, though not materially, damaged, by heavy balls and consuming the edges. Altogether, the damage to the outer walls was trifling, considering the severity and duration of the attack, and the heavy ordnance used against it, the heavy sixty four pound balls only penetrating the outer brick wall, which beyond it were from five to ten feet of concrete, all bids ago had made nearly as permanent as the solid rock.

Our steamer came slowly to the wharf, a well-constructed pier in front of the main entrance, and directly opposite to the iron battery on Morris Island. The traces in many parts of the wharf

of the institution, Mr. TAYLOR, told her that she could have no money, but gave her some worthless shinplasters on the Bank of Virginia. As this was the best she could do, she received the worthless stuff, and through the aid of friends was enabled to take passage on the above steamer, leaving furniture and other property behind. She landed in Brooklyn penniless, and was kindly provided for temporarily by Coroner ALFRED E. HORTON, who will see that she does not suffer until benevolent citizens, who are better able, make some permanent provision for her support. Any person disposed to aid Mrs. MCDONALD, can learn all particulars by calling at Coroner HORTON'S office in Jonalemon-street, at the rear of the City Hall.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, May 16.

Congress assembled this morning at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. PRESS.

The proceedings in public session yesterday were read and approved.

The only business on the public calendar was the bill reported by Mr. BROOKS, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, to establish a Patent Office, and to provide for the granting and issuance of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, improvements and designs.

The bill was read by sections, and several amendments were proposed, and the time of reading of sections and delivery of remarks occupied about two hours. The bill occupies thirty-seven pages of government foolscap printing. It is in many of its features, very similar to the Patent Office law of the United States. It contained a section, which was stricken out, making an appropriation, to be expended by the Commissioner of Patents, in the collection of agricultural statistics, and for agricultural purposes. Some of the members regarded this section as opening the door to the collection and distribution of seeds and bulbous roots, which have proved such a source of wasteful and worthless expenditure under the old Government.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, was opposed to the section making an appropriation for the purpose designated. He desired that we should save our money for war expenses, and not expend a dollar of it for agricultural statistics and such worthless purposes.

Mr WITHERS, of South Carolina, was also opposed to the section making provision for an appropriation for agricultural statistics. He said it was following the very bad example of the United States Government, and holding out encouragement for gatherers of seeds, compilers of statistics, and printers of such reports, to perplex the Government with such worthless affairs. He had had some experience with the rare and valuable seeds gathered by the Patent-Office, and although the land he cultivated was classed a poor land, he had employed fertilizers of approved quality and had never been able to make anything grow from seed obtained at the Patent-Office in Washington, except a few very common turnips. He has yet to hear of the first man who has been benefited or pleased with Patent Office seed, and to hear of any one who has diligently read any of the Patent-Office reports.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, said that the section under discussion evidently pointed to the creation of an agricultural bureau, with a number of clerks, and would lead to a wasteful expenditure of the public funds. The whole system, under the United States Government was a humbug, and he had no reason to believe that it would result differently here. Besides, the franking privilege has been abolished, and if these papers were collected and printed, members could not afford to pay postage on them and forward them to their constituents.

Mr BROOKS, of Miss. (who reported the bill,) sustained the section which was so warmly opposed, and said that the appropriation was not to exceed one thousand dollars, and there was not a word in the section which referred to seed. The appropriation was to be made out of the funds in the Patent Office to pay for the collection of agricultural information and original facts, which he thought would be serviceable, or at least satisfactory to the people. He did not expect that the reports would be published, but if they were placed in the Patent Office, any one could readily be examined by those who desired to do so.

Mr. RUFFIN, of Texas, said he differed with his colleague (Mr. REAGAN) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Judge WITHERS) in the value they placed on the agricultural reports published by the Patent Office at Washington. He had never sent to his constituents documents more eagerly read or more highly valued, and he had frequently received letters thanking him for sending them.

The discussion was continued for some time, but Congress voted the section out of the bill.

Other sections of the bill met with opposition, and some debate ensued.

Before the bill was read through, on motion of Mr. TOOMBS its further consideration was postponed, and Congress went into secret session.

During the reading of the Patent Office bill, and the discussion on it, Mr. JOSSELYN, the Private Secretary of the President, presented the following message from the President:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 18 1861.

Hon. Howell Cobb President of Congress

SIR: I herewith transmit to Congress additional estimates of the Secretary of War.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The message and accompanying document were referred to the Military Committee.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, May 17.

Congress met at 11 o'clock A. M., and after prayer was called to order by the President, Hon. HOWELL COBB. The journals of the previous day were read and confirmed.

The President laid before Congress the report of the proceedings of the Baptist Convention of Georgia.

Mr. T. R. R. COBB, of Georgia, moved that the report and proceedings be entered on the journals without being read. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Louisiana, presented a memorial from the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad Company. He said he did not desire the memorial read, but simply to have it referred to the Military Committee. It was accordingly referred.

Mr COBAM, of Louisiana, presented a claim for services rendered to the Government. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented the petition of the presidents of several railroad companies in Louisiana, and also a bill entitled "An act to exempt from any certain carriage chased by the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Companies," which petition and bill were referred to the Finance Committee.

The next business on the public calendar was the resumption of the consideration of the act organizing and establishing a Patent Office.

The main or general features of the act are very nearly the same as the law of the United States. There is no provision made for the collection of statistics, or seeds, or bulbous roots, nor for the publication of such matter.

A material portion of the fifty first section of the bill being of special interest at this time and entirely different from anything in the United States law, we insert:

SEC 51. *And be it further enacted*, That all patents heretofore granted and issued by the United States to any person or persons now a citizen or citizens of either of the States of this Confederacy, or to the States of Tennessee Arkansas or South Carolina, or now held by assignment by any such citizen or citizens, shall continue in force for the term for which they were issued yet unexpired, and if assigned in part only to any citizen of this Confederacy, or the States aforesaid shall continue in force for such part, provided, that such assignment has been made prior to the 4th day of February, 1861; provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be considered to recognize any renewal of a patent by the United States heretofore made, &c.

A debate sprang up on the reconsideration of the fifteenth section, (adopted on yesterday.) The portion objected to referred to actions brought for damages for violations of the Patent law. The words were: "It shall be in the power of the Court to render judgment for any sum above the amount found by such verdict, as the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff, not exceeding three times the amount thereof."

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, who moved the reconsideration objected to that portion of the act. He regarded it as in opposition to the Constitution of the Confederate States, and was not disposed to confer such power upon judges after juries had awarded damages.

Mr. BROOKS, of Miss., said that this feature of the law was the same as was found in the United States law organizing the Patent Office, and he never had regard the object as now made as having sufficient weight, compared with the necessity of such a provision, to induce him to favor its being stricken out. The clause, like many other provisions of the bill, is intended to protect industry or discovery in all their rights under the bill, and he regarded it as a proper protection to inventors against the too popular prejudice of the public against inventors and discoveries.

Mr SPARROW, of La., objected to the clause, and said in the State of Louisiana the judgment of the Court always conformed to the verdict rendered by the juries.

Mr GARDO, of Texas, said he thought the juries were more competent to assess the measure of damages, than judges or courts.

Mr. HARRIS, of Miss., objected to a reconsideration of the section. He thought the proviso in question was a good one, and would have a salutary effect.

Mr. HILL, of Ga., favored the section to which so much objection has been made. It had worked well under the old Patent law, and he was satisfied it would work well in the future.

The discussion was further continued, and the portion objected to was, on vote, stricken out.

On motion of Mr. COBB, which prevailed, the bill (with a slight section) was amended as follows:

All applications by aliens to obtain patents for inventions, by patentees from foreign countries, shall be made within six months of the first taking out a patent in their own countries; nor shall letters patent be granted to any alien whose Government is at war with the Confederate States.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, moved the adoption, which prevailed, of a section providing for the patenting of inventions by negroes.

The bill was then passed, and Congress went into secret session.

AN ACT to authorize a loan and the issue of Treasury notes and to prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging certificates of stocks and bonds.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue $50,000,000 in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be payable annually. The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in the form of specie or with foreign bills of exchange, in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President. But it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report, at its next ensuing session, to the Congress of the Confederate States, a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes or the notes of any bank, corporation, or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of bonds to an amount not exceeding $20,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, may issue Treasury notes to the same amount, without interest and in denomination of not less than $5, the said notes to be receivable in payment of all debts or taxes due to the Confederate States, except the export duty on Cotton, or in exchange for the bonds herein authorized to be issued. The said notes shall be payable at the end of two years from the date of their issue in specie. The holders of said notes may at any time demand in exchange for them bonds of the Confederate States payable at the end of two year, and bearing an interest of eight per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the said bonds, but not in fractional parts of the hundred. But if, after the expiration of two years, when the Treasury notes shall be due, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise that he will redeem the same, then the privilege of funding shall cease after six months from the date of advertisement, unless there shall be a failure to pay the same on their presentation.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the notes authorized by this act which may be redeemed, other notes may be issued within the period of ten years as aforesaid; provided, however, that the the amount of such notes outstanding, together with the stock in which the Treasury notes may have been funded under the provisions of this act shall not exceed the amount of $20,000,000. But the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon application of a holder of a bond thus funded, redeem it by giving in exchange Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act to such extent as that the entire amount of notes then issued, together with the amount of the bonds in which they may have been funded, shall not exceed $20,000,000.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the Confederate States is hereby pledged to provide and establish sufficient revenues for the regular payment of the interest, and for the redemption of the said stock and Treasury notes. And the principal sum borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, as the same shall from time to time become due and payable, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be deemed to contain all the provisions, limitations and penalties of the act entitled An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging certificates of stocks, bonds or coupons, and approved March 9, 1861, which shall be considered parts of this act, save the 1st, 2d and 10th sections, and save so much as relates to interest upon Treasury notes.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of raising $10,000,000 within the present calendar year, and of providing for the ultimate redemption of the debt herein authorized to be contracted, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to collect information in regard to the value of the property, the revenue system, and the amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of the Confederate States, and to report the same to Congress at its next session, so as to enable it to levy a fair, equal and convenient system of internal taxation, for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest and principal of the debt hereby authorized to be created in such manner as may fully discourage the importation into the Confederate States by the pledge of the faith of the Confederate States, to pay the principal and interest of the said debt when due.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any State may pay into the Treasury, in anticipation of the tax aforesaid, any sum not less than $100,000, in specie or its equivalent; and if the same be paid on or before the 1st day of July next, the said State shall be allowed to set off the same, with 10 per cent. additional sum on the quota to be assessed upon the said State.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the pay of the members of the Congress of the Confederate States of America." Approved March 11, 1861.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the above entitled act, approved March 11, 1861, be so amended and construed as to provide that in computing the mileage to which members are entitled, the distance shall be estimated by the usual route of travel from the residence of the member to the place where Congress may assemble.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be of force from its passage.

AN ACT to organize further the Bureau of Superintendent of Public Printing.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the salary of the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be $3 000, payable as other salaries of heads of bureaus in the several departments.

SEC. 2. The Superintendent of Public Printing shall be entitled to a messenger who shall receive a salary of $300 per annum.

SEC. 3 The publication of the laws and journals of Congress shall be exclusively under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing, subject to the supervision and control of the Attorney General, and the Superintendent may contract with the publishers of newspapers as to the terms of publication of the laws and journals, not exceeding in compensation the rates usually paid by other advertisers for similar work.

SEC 4 The Superintendent shall have authority to contract by advertising for sealed proposals for all paper necessary to do all the printing ordered by Congress or either one of the Executive Departments. In all cases the contractor shall furnish the paper at such times and in such quantities as the Superintendent shall require, and shall give bond, with two good sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

SEC 5 All orders for printing by Congress or any of the Executive Departments shall be sent to the Superintendent of Public Printing, to be by him delivered to the printer or contractor. And the printing, when completed, shall be returned to the Superintendent to be received or rejected, and by him delivered according to the order.

SEC 6 All laws and parts of laws militating against this act, or and the same are hereby repealed.

AN ACT in relation to the Confederate Loan.

WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of the act to raise money for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America, approved February 28, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury did proceed to offer five millions of stock loan conformable to the provisions of said act; and *whereas*, in many portions of the Confederate States the currency was and is composed of notes of banks which have suspended specie payment, not *legally*, but as a measure of public policy; and *whereas*, certain of said banks did agree to redeem in coin or its equivalent such of their notes as should be paid in by subscribers to said loan; and *whereas*, the Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the exigencies of the times and with a desire to give to the people of all parts of the Confederate States the opportunity of subscribing to said loan, did authorize the Loan Commissioners to receive the notes of the banks hereinbefore referred to, and to avoid inconvenience, and the risk of transit, has authorized the said Loan Commissioners to deposit the moneys received by them in said banks. Now, therefore the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that all the acts and doings of the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinate officers, and of the Loan Commissioners, consistent with the facts recited in the foregoing preamble, are hereby confirmed and made valid any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, and the said Secretary, his subordinate officers, and the Loan Commissioners, are hereby authorized to continue so to act in regard to the said loan, or till the whole amount authorized by law act shall have been fully subscribed for, and their duties regarding the same shall have been determined and the said Secretary is authorized to make and continue the deposits of moneys received, or to be received, on account of the said loan, in any of the said banks, and the Treasurer of the Confederate States is authorized to draw checks or warrants in said banks on account of said deposits, payable either in coin or its equivalent, or in currency or notes, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

A BILL *to be Entitled an Act Regulating the Sale of Prizes and its Distribution thereof.*

SECTION 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all prizes of vessels and property captured by private armed ships, in pursuance of the Act passed by Congress, recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States; and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods which may be condemned in any Court of the Confederate States, and shall be sold at public auction by the Marshal of the District in which the same shall be condemned, within thirty days after the condemnation thereof, sufficient notice of the time and place and condition of sale being first given, on such day or days and on such terms as the said Court may direct, or proceeds as may be designated by the owner or owners, or agent of the owner or owners of the privateer which may have captured the same: *Provided*, That the terms of such credit shall not exceed ninety days; and the said sale shall be jointly conducted by the person from the purchaser or purchasers of such prize vessel and property, the money therefor, or his, her or their promissory notes with indorsers, to be approved by the owner or owners of the privateer, to be and in lieu of the purchase, payable according to the terms thereof.

SEC. 2. That upon all duties costs and charges being paid, according to law, the said Marshall shall, under seal, deliver and pay over to the owner and owners of the privateer, or to the agent of such owner or owners of the privateer which may have captured such prize vessel and property, a just and equitable proportion of the funds received on account of the sale thereof, and of the promissory notes directed to be taken as aforesaid, to which the said owner or owners may be entitled, according to the articles of agreement between the said owners or owners, and the officers and crew of the said privateer; and a just and equal proportion of the proceeds of the sale as aforesaid, shall, on demand, be also paid over by the said Marshal to the officers and crew of the said privateer or to their agent or agents. And if there be no written agreement, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to pay over, in manner as aforesaid, one moiety of the proceeds of the sale of such prize vessel and property to the owner or owners of the privateer which may have captured the same, and the other moiety of the said proceeds to the agent or agents of the officers and crew of the said privateer, to be distributed according to law, or to any agreement by them made. *Provided* the said officers and crew, or their agent or agents, shall have first refunded to the owner or owners, or to the agent of the owner or owners of the privateer aforesaid, the full amount of advances which shall have been made by the owner or owners of the privateer, to the officers and crew thereof.

SEC. 3. That for the selling prize property, and receiving and paying over the proceeds as aforesaid, the Marshal shall be entitled to a commission of one per cent. and no more, first deducting all duties, costs, and charges, which may have accrued on said property: *Provided*, In no case of condemnation and sale of any or a prize vessel and cargo, shall the commissions of the Marshal exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC 4. That it shall be the duty of the Marshal, within fifteen days after any sale of prize property, to file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the District wherein such sale may be made, a just and true account of the sales of such prize property, and of all duties and charges hereon, together with a statement thereto annexed of the promissory notes taken on account thereof, which account shall be verified by the oath of the said Marshal; and if the said Marshal shall wilfully neglect, or refuse to file such document, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, for each omission or refusal as aforesaid, to be recovered in an action of debt, by any person interested in such sale, and suing for the same penalty, on account of the party or parties interested in the prize vessel or property sold as aforesaid, in any Court having cognizance thereof.

SEC 5. That the owner or owners of any private armed vessel or vessels, or their agent or agents, may at any time before a libel shall be filed against any captured vessel or her cargo, remove the same from any port into which said prize vessel or property may be first brought, to any other port in the Confederate States, to be designated at the time of the removal as aforesaid, subject to the same restrictions and complying with the same regulations with respect to the payment of duties, which are provided by law in relation to other vessels arriving in port with cargoes subject to the payment of duties: *Provided*, That before such removal, the said captured property shall not have been attached at the suit of any adverse claimant, or a claim against the same have been interposed in behalf of the Confederate States.

AN ACT, *to be entitled an Act Relative to Telegraph Lines of the Confederate States:*

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that, during the existing war, the President be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to take such control of such of the lines of telegraph in the Confederate States, and of such of the offices connected therewith, as will enable him effectually to supervise the communications passing through the same, to the end that no communications shall be conveyed of the military operations of the Government to endanger the success of such operations, nor any communication calculated to injure the cause of the Confederate States or to give aid and comfort to their enemies.

SEC. 2. The President shall appoint trustworthy agents in such offices and at such points on the various lines as he may think fit, whose duty it shall be to supervise all communications sent or passing through said lines, and to prevent the transmission of any communication deemed to be detrimental to the public service.

SEC 3. In case the owners and managers of said lines shall refuse to permit such supervision, or shall fail or refuse to keep up and continue the business on said lines, the President is hereby empowered to take possession of the same for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The President shall from time to time issue instructions to the agents appointed, and to the operators of the various lines, to regulate the transmission of communications touching the operations of the Government or calculated to affect the public welfare.

SEC 5. That the President, at his discretion, may employ the operators of the lines as the agents of the Government, so that, as in all other respects, there may be as little interference with the business and management of such lines as may be compatible with the public interest.

SEC 6. That the compensation of the agents appointed under this act, where such agents are not officers of the Company, and the expense attending the execution of the provisions of this act, shall be paid out of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That no communications in cypher, nor grammatical or other doubtful communications shall be transmitted, unless the person sending the same shall be known to the agent of the Government to be trustworthy, or until the real purport of said communication shall be explained to said agent.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby authorized whenever it may be found necessary or advisable for the successful prosecution of the war, to extend existing lines of telegraph or make connections between the same, the expense of constructing such additional lines to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 9 That all present and future officers of the telegraph lines engaged in receiving and transmitting intelligence within the Confederate States, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, or after their appointment, take and subscribe before any judicial officer of any one of the Confederate States, the following oath: "I, A. B, do solemnly swear that I will support and maintain the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and will not knowingly, directly or indirectly, transmit through the telegraph any communication or information calculated to injure the cause of the Confederate States, or to give aid or comfort to their enemies."

SEC 10. That if any person shall knowingly send or transmit any message or communication touching the military operations of the Government without the same being first submitted to the inspection of the agent of the Government, or any message calculated to aid and promote the cause of the enemies of the Confederate States, he shall be subject to indictment in the District Court of the Confederate States, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than $500 and imprisoned for a term not less than one year.

All the acts or bills passed have been passed into laws, and the secrecy removed from them.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, May 18.

Congress met this morning at 11 o'clock. After prayer, the journals of yesterday were read, and approved.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, offered the following bill:

A bill, to be entitled an act to admit the State of Arkansas into the Confederacy.

The people of the State of Arkansas, in sovereign convention, having passed an ordinance dissolving their political connection with the United States and another ordinance adopting and ratifying the Constitution for the provisional government of the Confederate States of America: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the State of Arkansas be and hereby is admitted into this Confederacy upon an equal footing with the other States, under the Constitution for the provisional government for the same.

Mr STEPHENS moved that the bill be put upon its passage, and that the vote on it be taken by States.

Mr. WITHERS, of South Carolina, said he presumed the official evidence of the passage of an ordinance of secession by the State of Arkansas was in the Convention, and he desired to have the fact so announced.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said that all the official papers were here.

The President stated that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. STEPHENS) had in his possession the ordinance of secession adopted by the Convention of Arkansas, and also the ordinance adopting the Provisional Constitution.

Mr. WITHERS—I am satisfied. It is always best to know that the official papers are present.

On the call of States the vote in favor of the admission of Arkansas was unanimous.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the delegates from Arkansas were duly sworn in and took their seats.

The delegates are

R. W. JOHNSON, of Pine Bluff.

A. RUST, of Little Rock.

A. H. GARLAND, of Little Rock.

W. W. WATKINS, of Camden.

H. F. THOMASSON, of Van Buren.

The latter-named gentleman was not present, but is expected here in a day or two.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the President was instructed to appoint one additional member on the Committees on Indian Affairs, Postal Affairs, Public Lands, and on Commerce.

Mr. KENNER then moved that Congress go into secret session.

THE SECESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The report that the State Convention of North Carolina had unanimously passed an ordinance of secession, is confirmed. We find full report of the proceedings in the Richmond *Examiner*. The ordinance passed immediately after the Convention assembled on Monday. We copy all the preliminary portion of the proceedings, and a brief account of the scenes that ensued:

Mr. MEARES suggested that the Convention adopt the rules of the Convention of 1835.

Mr. SIMS thought no time ought to be spent in adopting any form of rules; the Convention ought to pass an Ordinance of Secession immediately; he would listen to no delay. He hoped the Convention would not.

Mr. CRAIG concurred with Mr. BROOKS. There was sufficient unanimity in the delegates to the Convention to declare at once that North Carolina was free, sovereign and independent. He would be willing to vote for the Ordinance of Secession.

Mr. BADGER, (speech with which we began a Ordinance of secession having been already framed, was read first.

Mr RAYNER, thought that rules should be carefully considered upon the 2d, 3d or 4th day, and that, in order that the action of the Convention might go forth with one voice and tongue, moved the Convention go into secret session.

The question was then put, and by a large majority the Convention decided by its vote to go into secret session. The only difference in the Convention on the subject was upon the mode of passing the Ordinance. Mr. CRAIG was willing to dispense with the rules. He would prefer an ordinance that provided for going into the Southern Confederacy at the same time that it provided for going out of the old Union.

Mr BADGER thought the difference of views on this form of the ordinance to be adopted might be reconciled by blending the two into one series and so amending the preamble as to remove all difficulties.

After much discussion, in which the members generally participated, the present feeling seemed in favor of Mr CRAIG'S ordinance. On the vote being taken, Mr. CRAIG'S ordinance was passed by the unanimous vote of the Convention—not a single member voting negatively.

Upon the announcement of the vote a general shout went up from lobby, gallery and hall, and if there was any thing unfamiliar to the demonstration, no one could tell who began it, or who it was that participated most freely in it. The ladies were enthusiastic; some were waving handkerchiefs, some were smiling, and some were shedding tears of gratitude for their deliverance from the Government of those who would oppress them.

The Bells artillery belched forth the announcement in a round of 100 guns in honor of the Old North State. The church bells all joined in the song of deliverance. No pen can describe the enthusiasm that prevails. It can only be conceived by him who has studied the patient suffering of the oppressed Jews while in the land of bondage, and the joys which they felt when they reached the land of promise.

The following is the ordinance as passed:

"We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain all ties hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina, in the convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded, and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861."

The following ordinance was also passed:

"We, the people of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America,' adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1861, by the Convention of Delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the federal association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861."

THE BLOCKADE.

The Washington *Intelligencer* makes this semi-official announcement:

"To prevent misapprehension in regard to the blockade of the ports ordered by the Proclamation of the President, it is proper to make known that the fifteen days allowed for the departure of vessels from ports the blockade of which may have begun will count from the date of notice of the blockade from the commander of the blockading force. If, therefore, a departing vessel shall appear at the station of the blockading force before the expiration of the fifteen days she will be allowed to proceed to her destination; otherwise, she will be warned to return, and will be captured if she again attempts to leave.

Several captures having been made in Hampton Roads before the expiration of the fifteen days referred to, restitution in such cases has been ordered."

The Charleston *Courier* of May 20, says:

The steamship *Niagara* has not been near this Bar since Tuesday last. On the evening of that day the steamship *Huntsville*, one of LINCOLN'S armed transports, appeared off this port, and no doubt delivered orders to the *Niagara* to proceed to some other station. This is certainly an extraordinary mode of attempting a blockade, and is likely to bring up some question as for the Washington Government to settle, as we understand that a claim will be made for loss sustained by several owners of British shipping who had their vessels ordered off from this port by the *Niagara*, and by which occurrence they lost a valuable freight, and since which other British vessels have come in and obtained most valuable charters, the entrance to the port being unobstructed. We have heard from all points along the coast from Georgetown, S. C., to Savannah, and nothing in the shape of a war vessel has been noticed for several days.

A LUCID AND PATRIOTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The appended curious correspondence appears in the Charleston papers. The closing paragraph of Col. RIPLEY'S letter is worthy the study of all schoolboys:

HEAD-QUARTERS, BATTALION OF ARTILLERY S. C. A., FORT SUMTER, May 13 1861.

To His Excellency, Hon. F. W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to place in your hands the Flag of South Carolina, which, flying on Fort Moultrie will be that of the Southern Confederacy, was the signal for general action on the 12 and 13th inst.

This flag was presented to the garrison of Fort Moultrie in February last, while South Carolina was an independent State, by three ladies of Charleston, Mrs. CHAS A SCANLAN, Mrs. JULIA KEINHARDT and Miss KATE HALL. It was worn upon that fort under circumstances by the Confederate Banner, and it hoisted with the last upon the occasion alluded to.

During the assault it was four times perforated by the shots from this fort, three of which struck the staff. The fourth was cut down by a non-commissioned officer of Virginia, who wished to show to the people of his State a tangible evidence of the battle.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,

Lieutenant Colonel Artillery Commanding.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HEAD QUARTERS, Tuesday, May 14, 1861

To Lieut.-Col. Ripley

SIR: I received yours, with the Flag you delivered to me, and I will keep it as a relic to be worn of the gallant and intrepid bearing of your officers and the noble garrison under your immediate command in Fort Moultrie. It was confidently expected, by all militarily authority that Fort Moultrie and Sumter, during the "slaughter-ooh" under the fire of forts, left. May believe it, and there the Yankees gunners to be the high or crest, I remain, very truly, with the cordial thanks of the Confederate States, and the people of South Carolina, who wish to show to the people of his State a tangible evidence of the battle.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,

Lieutenant Colonel Artillery Commanding.

MR. JOHN JANNEY GOES WITH HIS STATE.

Hon. JOHN JANNEY, who was President of the Virginia State Convention, was recently requested by the citizens of Berkeley County to become a candidate for Congress. He wrote the following letter in reply

LEESBURG, Wednesday, MAY 15 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your letter of the 14th inst., informing me that a portion of the citizens of Berkeley County, both in Martinsburgh and in the 12th inst., the latter was announced as a candidate for Congress, and you express the hope that I will respond favorably to the nomination, and that my acceptance of the office will be in the 23d inst. the people of the district, by their votes, reasons and views of public duty, which, in my judgment, make it my imperative duty to decline its acceptance without hesitation.

On the 23d inst. the people of Virginia are to cast their votes for the ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession, adopted by the Convention on the 17th of April, and by the decision of that question, by a majority, as we have no doubt, will be declared, all the acts of the Convention, and of the Legislature, will be those of most parties, and every one will acquiesce, once submitted to by the people. I have always acted with the practical sense which, I believe, is the controlling of Virginia, and from which I will not shrink or swerve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN JANNEY.

MESSRS. CHARLES, HERBERT DORSEY, MILLER, CHARLES, GERARD, and others.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of May 21, says:

"The Government have chartered a vessel for the purpose of transporting Ericsson's recently invented *Battery*, which cost $5 000. This steamer was built but a few years ago, and was formerly belonging to the Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company. She is a fine vessel, and has undergone numerous alterations and repairs for the purpose of adapting her to war purposes. Nearly all the stores were put on board yesterday, and she will sail on Saturday."

Since the 15th of April there have been shipped to the navy yard from New-York, no freight of any kind, but all the Government supplies have been shipped from this city. The New-York vessels were chartered at an enormous rate of wages and freight, but by the Philadelphia contractors. All persons entering for the yard are furnished by Philadelphians, and are to be sent to New-York to their place of residence when it is deemed safe to return.

A Philadelphia firm has received the contract for furnishing forty boats and yawls, and are required to deliver the first instalment of 10,000 pounds at the end of the month.

The taking of testimony in the case of the prize ship *Geo. Parkhill* was concluded at the yard yesterday. The result of the investigation will be reported to Judge CADWALLADER.

Forty marines were sent to the yard yesterday, and about the same number of new recruits received.

A PATRIOTIC CONSUL.

The following notice speaks for itself:

NOTICE TO AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS.—As the President of the United States has officially declared that certain States of the Union are in a condition of open rebellion against the Government, and as in time of war "treason" consists in giving aid and comfort to the enemy—

Therefore, I have to inform all masters of American vessels in the port of Havana, that this Consulate cannot give protection to any vessel claiming to be an American vessel that hoists the rebel flag or any part thereof.

R. W. SHUFELDT, Consul-General.

United States Consulate, Havana, May 7, 1861.

POSITION OF GOV. BIGLER.

A few days since, while in Harrisburgh, Gov. BIGLER was called on for a speech. In the course of his remarks he referred to the known fact that he had not assisted in placing the present Administration in power, but that nevertheless, in the present contest, forced upon the country by men in arms against the constituted authorities, all past political differences were merged in the one great duty of upholding the Government and enforcing obedience to the Constitution and laws wherever rebellion against their sacred authority dared to show its audacious front. It was a question between government and anarchy, that admitted of no two sides, no differing views, no doubt as to the line of duty, and upon the issue rested the vital result as to whether we have a home, or a country, or a government at all. In this mighty contest Pennsylvania, with a unanimity that was perfect, without a dissenting voice, had taken her noble position to restore and preserve that Union which had so prospered and blessed the land and raised this Republic to the head of the great nations of the earth; his lot was cast in that great patriotic State; her cause was his cause, her enemies were his enemies, her battles were his, and her liberties and protection he looked to in all future time for the guardianship of his home and his valued rights. He spoke of the uprising of the masses in such a cause as evidence that true patriotism glowed in every heart and as affording encouragement to the hope that all opposition to the Government would be speedily put down, and our Union placed again on its glorious career of prosperity, shedding its blessings upon a happy and united people."

THE INTEREST TO BE PAID ON MISSOURI STATE BONDS.

We have a certified copy of the bill to arm the State, passed at the recent session of the Missouri Legislature. It provides that all the money in the Treasury, or which may be recovered from the proceeds of the special tax of one tenth of one per cent. on the $100, levied to secure the completion of certain railways, shall be part of the military fund thus created, except the amount due in the month of June, 1861, on revenue bonds and also to enough a sufficiency to carry on the State Government, and pay the special appropriations to the Southwest Expedition, to the Blind Asylum, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Penitentiary, and two-thirds of the amount provided by law for the support of the Lunatic Asylum.

The last section is as follows:

SEC 11. That the Fund Commissioners shall provide for the payment of interest on the bonds of the State, issued for the purpose of aiding the several railroad companies in this State, or for other purposes, by issuing bonds of the State as now provided by law, such amount thereof as will pay the accruing interest due the 1st day of July next; provided, that such bonds shall not be sold at a greater rate of discount than 10 per cent.

This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved May 11, 1861.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON UNMOLESTED.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20, 1861.

In order to determine the truth or falsity of the rumor of the removal of the remains of WASHINGTON from the tomb of Mount Vernon, Gen. SICKLES dispatched three messengers thither on Saturday morning. They left on horseback at 9 o'clock A. M., and crossed into Virginia. One-quarter of a mile beyond the bridge they met the first picket guard. They were mounted, and armed with breech-loading carbines, sabres and revolvers. The picket did not molest the party, as they said they were simply travelers. Every two miles they met mounted scouts, similarly armed to the picket guard. At Alexandria they saw about six hundred troops. They were all well armed and equipped and seemed to drill well.

The party registered their names at the Mansion House, and ordered dinner to be ready at 5 P. M. On their return they informed the landlord they were going to Mount Vernon, and that one of the party would leave for Europe on the following Wednesday, and a good deal of questioning the infirmities and memories of Washington's remains. On their departure they were questioned, and had little attention apparently attracted to the fact that one of the party was riding on a United States Government saddle. They pushed on, however, and were allowed to pass the picket without being detained or questioned. They arrived at about four minutes of Mount Vernon.

Here they were overtaken by scouts, and ordered to halt. The scouts soon informed them they would accompany them, which they did. In conversation the scouts stated there were 7 000 recruits in Virginia. At 1 P. M. they arrived at Mount Vernon, went to the house and then proceeded to examine the tomb. They found it had never been molested, cobwebs were on the bars of the gate, weeds had grown up from the ground in the "God's acre" around the vault, and the party received from Mr. WILLIAMSON, who was one of the scouts, and a member of the Loudon Cavalry, a certificate that they had visited the tomb, and testified to its being as they were from the South, and were going to Washington to countersign the loan as Register of the State of Virginia.

They also visited the grounds. They met a carpenter who was engaged in repairing the house, and he stated that there had been no others there. The party then left, and rode out the outskirts of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The City was agitated by a succession of alarms yesterday, growing out of various reports of desperate fighting at Alexandria, Arling on Heights, Harper's Ferry, and other points—most of which were totally devoid of foundation, and all of which were greatly exaggerated. The little foundation of fact from which the great stream of fiction flowed, was simply a skirmish between the Federal pickets, near Arlington, and a roving body of Secessionists, which amounted to not even one man killed, so far as is known. An alarm was given, however, in Washington, and a signal of three guns was fired, which immediately put all the troops in the District under arms, and a large body was thrown across the Potomac into Virginia, ready to take part in any duty which might be required. The rapidity and certainty with which these sudden movements were accomplished are represented to have been absolutely astonishing. Infantry, artillery and cavalry were in arms and across the Long Bridge, proceeding in the direction of the supposed danger, in the shortest possible time. It was soon ascertained that the alarm was a false one, and the greater portion of the troops returned again to Washington. The Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, however, which occupies Arlington Heights, which is being fortified, were under arms all night, in anticipation of an attack from a body of rebels at Culpepper Court-house.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, at Washington, telegraphs the arrival of the *Yankee* there, from Fortress Monroe, with the intelligence that Gen. BUTLER on Friday captured the Sewall's Point Battery, with a loss of eighty-four killed and wounded, and that the rebel loss was between three and four hundred killed and wounded; also that about six hundred rebels were taken prisoners. It is likewise stated, that on Thursday night, the enemy's pickets, near the Fort, were surprised, and 300 prisoners taken. This intelligence, however, is not verified by our own correspondent, though the War Department is stated to have information to the same effect. Our correspondent gives some reasons why he is disposed to doubt the truth of this report.

The intelligence which reaches us from Fortress Monroe, from other sources is important, as indicating the probable intentions of Gen. BUTLER. With the celerity which characterizes all his movements, he is prosecuting his reconnoissances and laying his plans, which he will doubtless follow with some brilliant *coup*, which will surprise his friends hardly less than his enemies. On Thursday last he suddenly made his appearance at Hampton, at the head of the Vermont Regiment, and the movement of his advance guard was sufficiently rapid to prevent the burning of the Long Bridge, which was attempted by the rebels immediately on the appearance of the Federal troops. This bridge will doubtless be held by him, as it will form an important means of communication between Hampton and the long peninsula between the York and the James Rivers, up which he on Friday pushed his reconnoisance several miles—with what result, however, is not yet known.

There were a great many rumors in the City yesterday, telegraphed from Baltimore and other points, that hostilities were proceeding at Harper's Ferry—some of them going into such minutiæ as the number killed and wounded. They all proved to be without foundation, however. The rebels there are engaged in stopping the coal trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, under the impression that the coal was for the use of the Government; but such not being the case, it is presumed that the trains will be permitted to run as usual. The number of rebel troops there on Tuesday last, according to information imparted to one of our Washington correspondents, was about ten thousand, of which two thousand were Mississippians, eleven hundred were Alabamians, eight hundred were Marylanders, and eight hundred were Kentuckians. The remainder were Virginians, from the Southern, Eastern and Central Counties. Only a portion of these troops were well armed, the rest being supplied with the old flint-lock muskets. Their Commissariat, also, was in a precarious condition. From all that could be learned during a brief stay among them, the feeling of the troops was averse to fighting.

The Government is not unmindful of the necessity of doing all that is possible to put Fort Pickens in a condition to withstand the attacks of the tremendous Rebel force which has been assembled against it, and is taking every occasion to forward such supplies of ordnance and munitions as may be desirable. The armed steamer *South Carolina*, which left Boston on Friday night with reinforcements for the fleet stationed off Pensacola, also took a number of 10-inch mortars and rifled cannon, which will no doubt "make their mark" when the occasion offers.

The proposals for the remainder of the United States Loan, of which a portion has previously been taken, were opened yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a list of the bidders, with the respective amounts and rates bid for, will be found elsewhere. Bidders were allowed to propose for bonds at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes—the latter, however, not below par. It will be seen that the amount offered for from New York foots up over six millions, at rates ranging from 84c. to 90c.

The remains of Col. ELLSWORTH did not reach this City yesterday, as expected, but will do so today. They were yesterday morning conveyed to the East Room of the White House, where they lay in state until near 1 o'clock, the immense throng wishing to look upon his face for the last time being so great that a delay was made for their gratification. The route along which the procession passed to the depôt was thronged with people, every available point being crowded with sorrowful gazers. While the *cortège* was moving, all the bells of the city were rung and minute guns were fired. The hearse was followed by a detachment of Zouaves as mourners, among whom was Private BROWNELL, of Company A, who so speedily avenged Col. ELLSWORTH'S assassination, and the Seventy first Regiment acted as a guard of honor. The President and Secretaries SEWARD and SMITH followed, and the rear of the procession was composed of carriages containing the Captains of the Zouave Regiment. Col. ELLSWORTH'S remains will reach this City this morning, and will be suitably received and laid in state in the Governor's room of the City Hall. The details of the obsequies will be found in another column.

Arrests of those engaged more directly in active hostile movements against the Federal troops in Maryland, subsequent to the memorable 19th of April, still continue to be made. Mr JOHN MERRYMAN, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore County, somewhat extensively known as the President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, was arrested on Friday night at his residence, by Government officers, and confined in Fort McHenry, charged with burning the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. In palliation of his offence, he states that he acted by authority of the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners. If so, the Government could not do a better thing than to arrest them also.

Capt JAMES D. PHILLIPS, of the *James Adger*, United States steam transport, has furnished us with an interesting account of his trip to and from Fortress Monroe, to which point she conveyed the Second Regiment of Troy. Immediately upon the arrival of the Regiment, Gen. BUTLER ordered them to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Hampton, then held by the rebels, so that the regiment had a prospect of lively service, without much waiting. Capt. PHILLIPS reports that the blockade of the Chesapeake was enforced in the most effective manner, about forty vessels having been detained by the fleet—one of which, a large merchantman, had attempted to run out under British colors, but was found to be an American craft, heavily loaded with tobacco. The steam gun-boat *Star*, formerly the *Monticello*, whose "little affair" with the Sewell's Point battery will be remembered, was engaged in cruising along the secession shore, preventing the erection of more batteries.

A grand military parade and inspection, under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee, took place yesterday afternoon in Fourteenth-street. At 3 o'clock the various regiments formed in line, extending nearly the whole length of Fourteenth-street, from river to river, where they underwent a thorough inspection by the Union Defence Committee, assisted by Capt DODGE and Dr. CROWFORD, of the United States Army. The regiments which appeared at the inspection were the Fifty-fifth (Lafayette Guard), the Garibaldi Guard, the Anderson Zouaves, the De Kalb Regiment, the Mozart Regiment, the Tammany Regiment, and the Brooklyn Phalanx. These regiments, which were to have been inspected, were excused, on account of the short time intervening before their departure, and the necessity of making preparations therefor. A large crowd of people assembled along the line of the street to witness the inspection, which passed off to the utmost satisfaction of the spectators and the Committee.

The First Regiment New-York Volunteers, 800 rank and file, under command of Col ALLEN, who have been quartered at Quarantine Staten Island, embarked yesterday at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on board the steamship *State of Georgia*, Capt JOHN J. GARVIN, for Old Point and Fort Monroe. They will probably sail to-day.

Increased firmness was discernible in the market, yesterday, for Flour, Wheat and Corn, which were less freely offered. The demand for Flour was fair, that for Wheat and Corn, brisk. Cotton was quiet, as were also Oils, Metals, Hides, Leather, Hay, Seeds, Sugars, Molasses, Tar, Turpentine, and Provisions. Rio Coffee was in pretty good request. Whisky was moderately inquired for. Pine Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco were actively sought after. Resin was salable and buoyant. Shipowners claimed higher rates on freight, and engagements were restricted, with 672 vessels of all classes in port.

The Position of the British Government.

Our telegrams from Cape Race are at once so important and so provokingly meagre, that to found upon them any decided opinions would be the extremity of rashness. In the case of the Queen's proclamation in regard to American affairs, had the benighted and unenterprizing agent who transmitted the news reflected that nothing short of the literal text could satisfy the curiosity and solicitude of the public, he would have omitted all else rather than not give the language in its integrity. As it is, the only material point of which we have assurance is, that England proposes, notwithstanding the casuistry of the London *Times*, to recognize the blockade. The rest is excessively ambiguous. True, in alluding to the Rebel Government, the proclamation speaks of "certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America," and without proper consideration this may be understood as intimating a friendly regard to the Southern movement. But any less qualified language would have been a recognition of the independence of the new Confederation—a recognition which would have been equivalent to a declaration of war against the National Government, and would therefore have defeated the neutrality the proclamation is designed to assure. As to the character of this neutrality, there is little room left for doubt. The British Government substantially pronounces the parties to the contest equal in its sight. To lend aid and comfort to either constitutes the offence the paper defines. All claims of sympathy, all ties of long-established and friendly intercourse, to say nothing of the peculiar character of the warfare we are engaged in, commanding, as it should, the God-speed of all men, are without influence with the British Government, which exhibits as much respectful regard for the traitorous and perjured usurpation of a day's growth at Montgomery, as for the unquestionable and loyal Government at Washington. The telegraphic abstract warrants, we fear, this unwelcome impression; and unless the text speaks differently, we can only regard the position of England as designed to aid the weaker side. A declaration of undisguised sympathy with the National cause might not directly augment our power to carry the war to a triumphant close; but in the reprobation it would imply of the treason we wrestle with, it would omit to give it that moral *status* which it receives from a concession of the equality of the combatants. In this light, therefore, the proclamation is an act of unfriendship to the United States, negative, certainly, but of inestimable value to the public enemy.

In this quarrel we have a right to demand of England something a little less indifferent and ostentatiously impartial, something that shall destroy the idea which the rebels nourish, and which will prompt them to protract the contest, and prosecute it with increased bitterness, that England now secretly approves their revolt, and when the urgency of the cotton demand becomes pressing, will take an active part in their support. We are entitled to an explicit understanding upon this point. If we submit to the neutrality of a domestic State like Kentucky, it is upon the principle that the rival factions there fairly balance each other, and may be allowed to pair off. But England, through her multitudinous interests in this country, her dependence upon our supplies and demands, is practically a partner to the struggle, without any pair, and without any excuse for not throwing at least her moral weight upon the side of sound government and order, without the maintenance of which her interests must be unprotected and presently destroyed. We insist, therefore, upon those who claim to be our allies contributing to contract, not to prolong the war; and we insist with the more reason, because not only ourselves, but England and the entire world, have a common interest in shortening it. We have not entirely relinquished the hope that the reception of Mr. ADAMS, the new Minister, will be made the occasion of more friendly declarations.

THE MOVEMENTS OF JOHN BROWN THE YOUNGER.—There is a settled understanding that the son of the martyr is busily organizing an expedition of negroes, with the same purposes as those which brought his father to the halter. The scene of his military preparations has been laid at different times in Canada, in Ohio, and in Pennsylvania, where he has been reported as drilling and arming large bodies of men; he has been observed passing through every part of the country, and has demanded in vain of the Governors of two States the privilege of marching his army southward to the theatre of war. It is safe, probably, to regard these rumors as wholly without truth. Young BROWN must have discovered in the earliest outburst of Northern wrath at the Sumter outrage, a determination not to adulterate the strictly national character of the conflict with any side issues, or to convert a war for the restoration of law and order into an instrument of needless anarchy, disorder and the shedding of innocent blood. If, therefore, he proposed to avenge his father by exciting a servile insurrection, he would have adopted the secrecy suggested by the paternal example. The utmost obscurity would have surrounded the muster of his men, and their instruction in the method of prosecuting their plans; and instead of marching them in a body through communities which would hasten to disperse them, he would have dispatched them singly or by couples to a place of rendezvous on slave soil, prefixing a time for their simultaneous meeting there. Any different policy would show the demonstration to be insincere, or simply for effect; and if the current statements be well founded, such must be the very natural estimate formed of it.

Power of the United States in its Commercial Relations.

In modern times the military arm of a nation may by no means be the most effective one it can exert. The great object of all such organizations is to preserve the national wealth and prosperity; but this may often be more fatally attacked by a people that does not send a soldier into the field than by one that boasts of a standing army of half a million veterans. Wealth is the result of commerce, and of the diversified industries of society. Great Britain exports, annually, to foreign countries, products to the value of $600,000,000. Their manufacture employs one-half her population. Were her customers to refuse to continue their ordinary purchases, her people would be threatened with annihilation. They have no means of support outside their usual avocations. Their soil cannot supply them with food. This they must obtain in exchange for their products, or starvation stares them in the face. Of these, the United States, for the past year took some $150,000,000. The total importations from that country and its colonies being nearly $200,000,000. If we should buy nothing from her the present year, we should deal her a blow tenfold more effective than we could inflict by the most vigorous military or naval demonstrations we could make. Should she lose at a blow the market for one-third of her products, every interest in the kingdom would be prostrated, and wide-spread ruin and distress sweep over the land. It would be as if an army had stopped every spindle and loom in Manchester or Bradford, and every furnace in Scotland and Wales. It would matter not, as far as she was concerned, in what manner we dealt the blow, whether by an overwhelming force, or by remaining quietly at home, refusing to consume anything she produced.

There is no nation that can put forth such a vast negative power of the kind described as the United States, and none with so little injury to itself. Everything necessary to support life and to secure a high degree of comfort, we produce in the greatest abundance. We depend upon foreign nations for the luxuries, not the necessities of life. All that is wanting to produce these here is *time*. We have almost every element possessed by all other nations, and shall soon rival all in what they now excel us. We are the great food-producing country of the world. In our climate and productions, we unite the temperate and torrid zones. We export vast quantities of gold, and shall soon cease to import metals of any kind. Cut off from the whole world we should lack nothing necessary to sustain us, and presently no luxury. For a time we should suffer greatly from the abrupt breaking up of old relations, and in the transition from one condition to another, but a new and more vigorous life would instantly reappear, and we should, relatively to other countries, be infinitely stronger for the changes we had undergone.

Such is the negative power we possess when we come to deal with countries like England and France, the only ones with which misunderstandings are likely to happen growing out of the rebellion. We have only to resolutely say no! to inflict an injury upon them vastly greater than they can, with all their power, inflict upon us. England, the largest manufacturing and commercial nation of the world, is so by the consent of other nations. We are her great customers. We help to feed and clothe her people. We have for years given steady employment and good wages to millions of her population. What would become of this host when we refuse to employ them longer, and deny to them food and the raw material with which to ply their trades? Our relations have been as intimate with the manufacturers of England as are those between parties living upon the same spot. It is the same to a Manchester manufacturer whether he gets his orders from New-York or London. His market is the world, and when a third of his customers, no matter where they live, turn their backs upon him, he is a ruined man.

This *vis inertiæ* with which we could combat England, or any foreign nation, should occasion require, is a power vastly greater than from our position we could exert either by our military or naval forces, and vastly greater than could be exerted against us, either upon sea or land. We are impregnable to attack, and self-sustaining if we are driven from the seas. But for England to drive us from them would doubly seal her ruin. She can now escape the most disastrous commercial revulsion only by extending to us the entire freedom of the seas, and by maintaining unimpaired our ability to sell to and buy of her. She will soon regret that she should not have been more alive to the causes by which this ability has already been greatly weakened, to her injury as much as our own. A faction has been seeking to overthrow our Government, in the conviction, proclaimed for a generation, and which England has never sought to correct, that the production of cotton would purchase immunity from punishment for the greatest of crimes. It is this conviction that has involved us in a civil war of gigantic proportions. One of its first effects is to give notice to that country that she must forthwith discharge all her workmen employed on our account. This notice will turn crowds over to idleness throughout her whole land. We have also notified her that we can let her have no more cotton till the war ends; that we must close every Southern port, to prevent privateering, which she proposes to recognize, although she declares it to be piracy, regulating her conduct to us, not by the high moral standard which she professes, but by the low one which she asserts we maintain, to our national disgrace. If she were engaged in hostilities with us, there would be some excuse for her to act upon *our* alleged low standard. But being an entirely indifferent spectator, as she assumes to be, one would naturally suppose she would be eager to set before the world a bright example of that advanced civilization upon which she has so highly plumed herself.

So much for the negative power we possess. It transcends in effect, whatever England or France could exert against ourselves. It is inaction, and a denial to them of whatever is produced in this country, either North or South. But we shall soon display a *positive* power, greater than England ever put forth, and could in a few months, match France in the number of men we could put in the field. We propose no offensive operations off our own continent. But upon it we shall tolerate no interference, nor shall we be slow to take affront. England taunts us with the final explosion of our "grand experiment." Such language is most irritating and insulting. We claim that the very contest in which we are engaged is conclusive proof of the complete success of our "experiment." Look at all the nationalities—Anglo-American, Irish, German, French, Italian and Hungarian—all blended into one, all fighting for a Constitutional Government, the burdens of which set so lightly as to be hardly felt, and which has secured to all the free enjoyment of whatever is most valued and prized by each. A disturbing element never anticipated has reared its formidable front. Where this does not exist, the popular mind is a unit in feeling and purpose. A Government that represents such unanimity, directed by the intelligence that characterizes the American people, must be the most powerful that exists.

Not an Outburst of Enthusiasm.

The idea seems to prevail in certain circles in Europe, and has a place in timid minds even in this country, that the spontaneous uprising of the North is a mere ebullition of enthusiasm; that when the actual presence of war, the hardships incident to camp life, and the derangements of business and finance which follow the sudden change from tranquility to national strife, shall have become practical facts, the ardor of the people will abate; that the armies now so readily recruited will dwindle away, and the demand for peace, even at the expense of dissolution, will be as imperative as that which now calls for vigorous warlike action. Those who entertain this opinion have but an imperfect knowledge of the American people, and entirely misunderstand the sentiment by which they are inspired. There is no people in the world in whom the love of country is more firmly rooted, none in whom attachment to the institutions under which they live, none whose instincts and affections cling with more tenacity to their form of Government than the people of these States, and especially of the Northern and now loyal States. There is no people less given to enthusiasm than they. Their habits of thought, their steady and persevering pursuit of gain, the competitions with which they are always in conflict, together with climatic influences, engender a coolness and caution altogether opposed to any tendency towards wild excitement or undue enthusiasm. They are, above all other people, practical; given, from the peculiarities of their position and surroundings, to studying the exigencies of the present and calculating the eventualities of the future. Their patriotism may not be of that sublimated kind which, under all circumstances, ignores personal interests for the good of the country. It may be, and doubtless is, tinctured more or less with that selfishness which is organic in human nature, but there is no people on the face of the earth who, when present and real danger menaces the nation, are more capable of submitting, with a cheerful patience, to any sacrifices demanded in its support. The history of the past proves this, and the struggle of the present will furnish a new demonstration of its truth.

There is doubtless something of enthusiasm in this movement of our people; but it is not evanescent—a mere ebullition. It originates in a much deeper feeling, and possesses a reinvigorating and enduring life. The people have an abiding faith in man's capacity for self-government, in the fundamental principles which underlie Republican rule. The men of the Revolution initiated what they regarded as an experiment in founding the American Republic. Their descendants have long since ceased to regard it in any other light than as an accomplished fact, looking upon the United States not in detail or in separate sovereignties, but as a whole, as the great competitor and rival of the Old World monarchies. The wonderful progress of this country has stimulated their pride of nationality, and fostered their respect and love for its flag. From the growth of its past they have been measuring the power of its future, and without admitting to themselves the possibility of any serious check to its career, they have been calculating how many decades it would require to place it at the head of the nations. In this gigantic conspiracy of secession, they see the first shock to their pride, and the first great evil to their country. They do not underrate the danger or the strength and resources of the conspirators. They witnessed, with feelings of deep solicitude and indignation, how treason was permitted to strengthen itself, and rebellion to gather head. They have watched the army of secession, and understand its resources. They know the courage and numbers of the enemy. They have estimated the cost in the lives of brave men, and in the millions of treasure, of the struggle they have embarked in. They took into the account the prostration of business, the derangements of commerce and of finance, the individual bankruptcies and general distress. They numbered the hard fought battles, the tedious campaigns, the trials and hardships, the vast sacrifices they would be called upon to make. They considered all these things and weighed them against the preservation of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. They compared the strength and resources of the enemy with their own. They found in all these respects a balance in favor of patriotism, and made up their minds that the Constitution and the Union *ought* to be preserved, that they *could* be preserved, and, vast as the sacrifices might be, they *should* be preserved.

This conclusion was arrived at calmly, was the result of deliberation and forecast and they have gone about the fulfillment of their resolve with an energy commensurate with the magnitude of the danger and the mighty results they intend to accomplish. There has been no contrivance, no clap-trap, to stir up excitement or arouse enthusiasm. The feeling was latent but universal, pervading, inherent in the people themselves, and nothing but the actual presence of danger was necessary to make it a living entity.

It will be found that the spirit which, in the short space of six weeks, mustered from a peaceful people, an army of over two hundred thousand men, and arrayed behind them double that number ready to march at the call of the country, will persevere to the end,—that what has been credited to the account of enthusiasm is a permanent inspiration, and that if human agencies, guided by calm resolve, cool determination, and unfaltering perseverance, can command results, the Constitution will be preserved and the Union saved.

The Retributions of History.

Ex-President BUCHANAN has written a letter to the *National Intelligencer*, in which he speaks of "the facility with which military gentlemen relieve themselves from their oaths and change their allegiance." In criticising with a just severity the conduct of those officers who not only resign their commissions, but enter the armies of secession to fight against their country, he says: "When Major BEAUREGARD discharged the first gun against Fort Sumter, he lighted a flame which it will require a long time to extinguish." When history shall have made up its record of the times in which we live, it will be found that wicked and dishonorable as the treason of BEAUREGARD and the other deserters of the flag of their country may have been, there was one man on whom rests a much heavier responsibility than on them, and that man was JAMES BUCHANAN. Placed at the head of a great nation by the suffrages of its people, sworn to preserve its integrity, to guard its honor, and protect it alike from foreign invasion and domestic treason;—bound by all the obligations pertaining to solemn oaths, all the duties pertaining to official trust, all the instincts of patriotism, all the traditions of the past, the prosperity of the present and the hopes of the future to preserve intact the freest, most benign and perfect institutions ever framed by wisdom of man; with the power of perpetuating them in his hands, and perfectly within his control, he saw conspiracy ripening into treason; treason expanding into open and armed rebellion, and rebellion growing into revolution without one word of remonstrance or one effort to check their demoralizing and destroying progress. He saw the Federal arms disposed of by his Cabinet Ministers so as to be within reach of the conspirators, and the Treasury of the Union spoiled for their benefit. He saw the Army ordered to distant frontiers and the Navy to foreign coasts, so that the strength of neither could be invoked in aid of the Government. He saw fort after fort taken possession of, and arsenal after arsenal plundered by the traitors. He saw rebellion levying armies and equipping them from the spoils of the Federal Government, commanded by officers educated to skill in war by Federal money, whose resignations he had voluntarily accepted, ready to march to the capture of the Capital and the overthrow of the Union, and yet took no step, did no act, summoned not one soldier to resist this monstrous crusade against the very existence of the Republic. Ten words from him would have dismissed his traitorous Cabinet and supplied their places with true men. A trifling forecast would have held possession of the forts, and saved the contents of the arsenals. A little show of courage would have overawed treason in its incipiency, and baffled the schemes of the conspirators. A degree of firmness, far short of Roman, would have preserved the peace of the nation. But there was a total and incomprehensible absence of all these on the part of President BUCHANAN, and the melancholy sequence is seen in the actual presence of a civil war, the progress and end of which humanity shudders to contemplate. Whether this disgraceful inertia was the result of a craven spirit—a cowardice which happily does not belong to the American character, or a criminal sympathy with the purposes of the conspiracy, it is scarcely worth while to inquire. In one or the other of these categories Mr. BUCHANAN will at last find a resting-place, and the world will visit upon him a much larger share of the responsibility for the upheavals that may follow, than upon the treason of army officers who deserted the service, or the firing of the "first gun at Fort Sumter." Cowardice and treason, in a crisis like the present, are too near of kin in their consequences to allow of nice distinctions. Even imbecility is counted on the side of dishonor, and history covers all with the pall of infamy.

We had hoped that Mr. BUCHANAN would have disappeared quietly into the shades of private life, to be heard of no more, where his retirement, so melancholy from the absence of all that renders retirement honorable, would, for the character of the country, have secured the charity of the world's silence. But his own garrulous self-conceit having thrust his name back into public notice, even the humiliation and shame of remembering how they once honored and trusted him will not restrain the American people from denouncing him as a coward, an imbecile, or a traitor, nor from heaping upon him while living, and on his memory when he shall be dead, the obloquy of having contributed so largely to the occurrence of a civil war, which, in its best aspect, will cost so much of carnage and treasure, and the end of which may be the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of the best Government in the world.

The Genius of the American People.

Among the peculiarities of the American people, the facility with which they adapt themselves to the changing circumstances of the times, is not the least conspicuous. They grapple with the practical facts of the present, dealing with them always as actualities, without reference to the past, and with scarcely a dread of the future. Their business is with to-day, and they apply themselves to it with an earnestness that astonishes the slow people of other countries. While they thus take care of to-day, they have an abiding faith in to-morrow, and though busy and contented, in the main, with the present, they are always looking for a good time coming. Eight months ago there was not a people on the face of the earth so prosperous as ours. Peace everywhere prevailed. Business moved along with unwonted facilities. The merchant increased his commercial ventures, and the tradesman enlarged his stock of wares. The manufacturer doubled his purchases of the raw material and added to the number of operatives in his factories. The mechanic increased the dimensions of his workshop, and the agriculturist planted additional acres. In all the departments of industry, increased activity prevailed, and energy, life, rapidity of interchange of traffic was the order of the day everywhere. Six months passed away, and a frightful war loomed upon the horizon. Commerce called home its ships. Trade contracted its operations. Manufacturers limited the number of their operatives, and through all the branches of industry a timely and sagacious caution manifested itself. The genius of the American people was furling sails for the storm that was approaching. The trumpet-call to arms sounded over the land, and was responded to by a promptness and enthusiasm never before witnessed in any country. In two months, eighty thousand armed men lined the frontiers, while regiment after regiment defiled along the streets on their way to the field of honor, and perhaps to death. Here again, was exhibited the genius of the American people adapting itself to the new exigency, forgetting the tranquility of the past in answer to the demands of the present.

Stagnation in business, the closing of factories, the shutting of workshops, the tumbling down of stocks, and a terrible shock to commercial credit, were the sequences of the sudden change from peace to the confusion and derangements of war. For this, a timely caution had in a measure prepared the minds of the people, and they sat down to calculate coolly and calmly the cost of the struggle that they could not avoid. Regarding it as inevitable, they measured its consequences and weighed its results. Having ascertained these and the sacrifices demanded, and made up their minds to bear them, they have gone cheerfully to their labors again. Economy of expenditure makes up for lack of profits in business, and an increased industry supplies the place of the easy acquisitions of the good times, for the present unhappily past. Nobody suffers for bread; nobody lacks a shelter. The recession who was thrown out of employment has gone cheerfully to the wars, and the idler who lived by his wits has turned soldier. A generous patriotism, that by sharing them diminishes the burthen of evil, and is inspired by the hope of good to the country, pervades all hearts. A month of excitement is all that could be afforded to this momentous change from peace to the gathering of armed hosts, and the American people, with the prospect of a long and bloody war on their hands, are as quiet and busy about their ordinary pursuits as when enjoying the "piping times of peace." If it is asked why this should be so, the answer is that it is the genius of the American people adapting itself to the exigencies of the times. They have made up their minds that there must be war, and have come to regard it only as one of the incidents of the times, the evils of which they must bear, and are ready to bear them patiently to the end. They look upon it in a business point of view, so far as their industry is concerned, as though it were a season of commercial revulsion or a tight time in the markets of the world. They take it for granted that the war will one day be ended, and that all things will be so managed as to result in the ultimate good of the nation. In taking care of the country they are not unmindful of the wisdom of taking care of themselves. If the Government requires money, they furnish it. If it needs men they can have them. Having furnished these, the merchant goes to his store, the manufacturer to his mill, the mechanic to his shop, the lawyer to his office, and the farmer to his plow. They have looked at the soldiers and watched the march of regiments long enough. War has ceased to be a parade, has become a matter of business, and to be regarded as such, to be furnished with capital to carry it on, to be dealt with in all respects as a practical business fact. The people outside of the armies go about their private affairs, not with any apathy as to the result of the strife, but with a spirit that adapts and accommodates itself to the new order of things, and the necessities of their new position, thus sustaining and promoting the industrial interests of the country, while they gather the dollars that war scatters abroad.

The Seat of War.

We present on another page a useful map of the theatre of war in Virginia. It will be found sufficiently minute to indicate all the prominent points along the line of immediate operations, with the positions of the opposing forces, and the ground upon which the first pitched battle of the war will probably be fought.

The rumor reached this city yesterday, that this initial conflict had already commenced. Firing had been heard at Washington, from the direction of Alexandria, and volumes of smoke were seen rising into the air. There was no very distinct reason for questioning the news. The rebels are represented as having formidable bodies of troops stationed at Dumfries, at Culpeper Court-House, at Warrenton, and at Point of Rocks, positions almost in presence of our lines; and nothing was more likely than that they should hasten to attack the invaders, before they had completed their entrenchments, or been strongly reinforced. The intelligence naturally excited the profoundest interest. The regiments supposed to be engaging the enemy were all from New-York; a circumstance that lent almost intolerable eagerness to the popular anxiety. Happily our dispatches this morning show the alarm to have been unfounded. The firing and the smoke are accounted for without the solution of a general engagement; and our latest news leaves our gallant fellows strengthening their defences, and only impatient at the delay of the adversary, and at the wise military policy that refuses to sacrifice their lives by flinging them prematurely upon an enemy far stronger in numbers, and doubtless better prepared for action. It is probable, however, their zeal will be released from the curb before the close of another week.

The Birthday of Queen Victoria at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 25.

Yesterday, the Queen's birthday, was observed as a general holiday. The public offices and places of business were closed, and the shipping was decorated with flags. The garrison and volunteers were reviewed by Gen. WILLIAMS and suite and a *feu de joie* was fired at noon. The Fire Brigade and the Police were inspected by the Mayor in the afternoon. The weather was very favorable, and the day passed off to the satisfaction of all.

The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania Resigned.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, May 25.

Attorney-General PURVIANCE has resigned. In his letter to the Governor he says: "For reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your Administration.

The Steamship Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 25.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed to-day at 10.10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool, taking out 100 passengers.

The Great Eastern Outward Bound.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, May 25.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed over the bar at 8 o'clock this morning, outward bound.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, May 25.

The Assembly here, to-day, recommended all churches to observe the 28th of June as a day of special prayer for the nation.

The Sandford Bank of Maine.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

An injunction has been issued against the Sandford Bank of Maine, and Receivers appointed.

APPOINTMENT.—Collector BARNEY has appointed as an indorsing clerk in the Warehouse Department Mr. WILLIAM O. FITZGERALD, who is a deaf mute. In spite of his apparent disadvantages Mr. FITZGERALD is quick, ready, and thoroughly competent to perform the duties of his situation. Heretofore he has been employed three years in the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and has acted as agent for Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET in collecting funds for St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes. His appointment is as gratifying to his fellow-clerks as to himself.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Tennessee—Possibility of Saving the State—Proper Policy of Government—Advantages of an Attack upon Memphis as a Diversion in favor of the Unionists—The Position of England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

There is reason to hope that Tennessee will imitate Kentucky in declining to take a positinn hostile to the Union. In the Eastern part of the State the Union sentiment is predominant; in the middle a sort of modified secessionism is probably in the majority, while in the southwest, in the counties around Memphis, which produce cotton, and contain vast numbers of slaves, treason is rampant and egotistical.

There is every reason to believe that a great reaction in favor of the Union will take place before the vote is to be taken, on the 8th of June, and this may be counted on with something like certainty, if in the meantime the Government makes a vigorous demonstration of its power. The Union men of Tennessee have called upon the Government for support in the unequal struggle they have waged with treason, and they should have it at once. If the necessities of the situation have compelled delay in the relief of the Virginia Unionists, and the election day has been permitted to arrive while the traitors were yet unopposed in their usurpation of power, no such excuse can be rendered in the case of Tennessee. The election in that State comes off some sixteen days hence, and in the meantime the strongholds of the secessionists may be taken, by which means they will be inspired with terror, while the loyal citizens will be invigorated with confidence, and encouraged to go to the polls and cast their votes against the ordinance of secession.

It is not necessary to march an army across Kentucky, or Virginia, in order to relieve the Union men of Tennessee. Fortunately the seat of the more active secession movement is at the most accessible parts of the State, viz: on the Mississippi River. The Government can certainly command boats enough on the Ohio and Mississippi to transport whatever troops may be necessary to dislodge the enemy at Hickman and Memphis. The Secessionists have pretended to threaten Cairo, merely to inspire respect, and to prevent aggressive operations against them on the part of the Government. But when the truth shall be known it will be ascertained that they never seriously meditated an attack on that point, that they never had the means of attack, and that they were merely indulging their natural taste for gasconade, but in this case with the additional object of keeping the Federal forces at bay.

An immediate attack on the secession forces at Memphis would at once draw all their attention to that point, and thereby leave the Union men in the interior free to act and vote. As things now stand, there are armed oasis of rebels all over the State, to the terror of all good citizens, and if this state of things continues, it will be as much as a man's life is worth to vote for the Union on the 8th of June, in the middle and western counties. The defeat and dispersion of the rebels at Memphis and Randolph prior to that date, would be a crowning mercy to the Unionists of Tennessee, and a death blow to the cause of treason.

The feeble-willed Unionists of the South, who cry out against "coercion," and threaten to join the rebels in resistance to the Government, give a humiliating example of the weakness of human nature. Having been conquered and overrun by the hordes of JEFF DAVIS, without an effort at resistance, they now affect to sympathize in the treason which has overwhelmed them, and would have us believe that they are sincere in desiring the success of their enemies. No fact could more completely illustrate the depth of degradation they are now suffering under the iron heel of rampant rebellion, than this affected sympathy with it. They lick the hand just raised to shed their blood, and pretend to denounce and repudiate the benignant Government which comes to their relief. No doubt the immediate effect of "coercive" measures is to exasperate the Secessionists, and to make the position of Unionists extremely uncomfortable. They are therefore, to this extent, honest in their remonstrances against "coercion," that they shrink from its immediate consequences. But let them be assured that the coercion will be effectual in relieving them from the tyranny of the rebels, and they will rejoice with their whole hearts. This has been the case in Maryland, and the same truth will be exemplified in the future history of "coercion." It is a painful but necessary remedy.

These Southern Unionists are ashamed to be called submissionists, and yet they have submitted without conditions to their enemies. If they had only submitted passively and doggedly, they might still claim integrity of purpose and dignity of mind; but they are claiming credit for their active participation in a cause which they have professed to loathe, and even in many cases out-Herod the Herods of secession in their treasonable enterprises. Such friends of Union will excuse us if we withhold our respect for their motives, and regard them as the unfortunate victims of a tyranny which they have neither the power to overthrow nor the moral courage to submit to with dignity.

The countenance given to the Secessionists by the policy adopted by the British Ministry will cause great rejoicing, and inspire great demonstrations of joy in their ranks. The conclusion will be immediately jumped to, that England is ready to go to war for the South, and we may look out for more extravagant pretensions than ever. The base and unscrupulous part which the British Ministry and the British Press have taken, at a critical moment, when they had reason to hope that the Union was finally broken up, will not be sustained by the liberty-loving people of England, and I shall be greatly surprised if they are not compelled to retract in less than a month from today. When it is ascertained that the cause of secession is as weak as it is despicable, and that British sympathy will not infuse life into it, we shall soon see a different policy adopted by the Government of that country, and different views of the subject expressed in the newspapers. It is not difficult to recognize in the ministerial, as well as the journalistic, treatment of the subject, the leaven of jealousy and hatred of this country, which the aristocratic classes have never got rid of. But the people of England will vindicate themselves from the suspicion of sympathizing in the malignant chuckle of Lords RUSSELL, PALMERSTON, and the *Times*. OBSERVER

Brilliant Reception at the Residence of the Secretary of State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22.

Last evening there was a brilliant assemblage at the house of the Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD. It was the third of those charming military *soirées* lately inaugurated here, the first having been given by the President. Mr. SEWARD was in excellent spirits, and in company with his daughter-in-law, the amiable Mrs. FRED. SEWARD, received his guests with cordiality, giving a pleasant smile to one, a few words of kindly greeting to another, and a friendly shake of the hand to all. The large rooms were full. One room was arranged for the dancers, and in one adjoining it a fine band discoursed most eloquently, with slight intervals, all the evening. The house was beautifully draped with flags. The windows and the mirrors were festooned with the American colors, and the walls tastefully hung with the flags of the different foreign nations, among which the bright red cross of England shone conspicuously, with its "Lion and its Unicorn fighting for the Crown." The arrangements of those flags was a most happy idea; and it was a sight enough to make a soldier's heart beat high to sit and gaze upon the surroundings, and ponder upon the causes which brought that glittering company of officers together. The stately folds of that dear old flag, loved, honored, and revered now more than ever, though its early glory and the peace and plenty of which it has so long been the emblem—making every spot of earth where it floats seem a haven of safety and comfort—were enough to make it, heretofore, a patriot's pride—that *good* old flag which men begotten by ambitious politicians, have tried to put away from their hearts and memories—how bright, and beautiful, and cheering it looked last night. The massive folds as they waved to and fro in the air from the open windows, seemed to say "Fear not, I am peaceful and merciful but *strong*." The large black eyes of DANIEL WEBSTER gazed upon its stars from an exquisite portrait on the wall, and his mute lips seemed about to utter again his memorable words, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." If anything could have made the canvass speak, the scene around it would. How those dead eyes would flash defiance at JEFF DAVIS from their dark depths were they now instinct with their former living power! But SEWARD stood not far from the picture of the Massachusetts statesman, and I felt that the honor of the flag WEBSTER loved was safe in his hands.

There were many ladies present last night. As the feeling of security here in Washington grows strong the ladies make their appearance again, and, recovered from the fear of being invaded in their homes by the Secessionists, are now as patriotic and fearless as the men.

Foreign Legations were well represented. I noticed Lord LYONS, with his English-Scotch face, and little BARON GEROLT, with his quiet pointed air and yellow satin necktie; BARON STOCKHL, VON LIMBURG, Mr. STEINER and LISBOA, the Brazilian Minister. I think all the Foreign Ministers were present.

The different New-York Regiments were very well represented by their Colonels. They were all fine healthy-looking men, with a decided soldierly physique.

I did not move much among the crowd where it was thickest, to spy out members of the Cabinet, but had a glimpse of WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, the man who, when he was chosen by the President, the *Herald* said ridiculed, to all intents and purposes, twenty years ago. If the amiable editor of that sheet could have seen him last night, he would have thought him good for, at least, twenty years more of life. They say, at all events, that he is pretty lively, (in a naval man just now in naval matters. CHARLES SUMNER and Postmaster BLAIR were in conversation in a recess near SUMNER looks in vigorous health. CARLO LYON, of Lyon-dale, the poet, was making himself amiable among the ladies, who were, as I said, pretty numerous for a city lately reported entirely deserted by the fair.

Young Mrs. SEWARD is a very engaging and unaffected hostess. She is fond of the appearance of the soldiers around her. The voices of the ladies kept up quite a pleasant chatter. I was endeavoring to animate Mme. BOSSMAN, wife of the Prussian Minister, (retired gallantly in French, to me. Señora de Aycinena, and several ladies chatted gayly in English, and still beneath all a solemn feeling pervaded the assembly. I saw Miss POWELL, whose mission here is a melancholy one, leaning on the arm of Mr. SEWARD, who was conducting her to a seat across the room where sat a lot ladies to whom she was introduced, doubtless, from a distant State, to implore the protection of the Government for the lives and property of all he she loved, and who are being driven under the threats of those in authority at the South. She is a Southern woman to be sure, and her husband was a Southerner, but she loves her country — perhaps more than both—and says that there are in the ranks of the South who would speak out for the Union, if they dared. She arrived at Mr. SEWARD'S house a short time before the guests of the evening began to arrive, and being alone, and a stranger, remained. She was delighted with the company, and charmed me much by saying that she never was North before, and had no idea that Northerners were such "good-looking people." The band during the evening played "Hail Columbia," with which the good old strain was delighted. She asked that they would play the Star Spangled Banner, and Mr. SEWARD said that her request should be granted. The Secessionists threaten to consecrate her husband's body, and say that his life unless he swears allegiance to the "C. A. S." But the old lady says "he'll die rather than do that." I noticed that she looked upon the soldiers with admiring eyes as if she thought they could defend the Stars and Stripes. And she was not the only one who thought so. As the brave fellows stood around in groups, Mr. SEWARD asked Miss POWELL smiling ly if she would be very unhappy if obliged to return to New York without having any use for hat and bandages. She replied that she would be *happy* rather than unhappy, if her country's troubles could be thus settled *with honor*. Mr. SEWARD said to some gentlemen standing near that he would like to look at a hundred thousand such men, but the thought of war was sad. Mr. SEWARD *hates* war, but this war has been forced upon him in defence of the holiest rights, and no one need fear that he will not carry on that defence with vigor.

I saw the old lady from the South good bye at half-past eleven, and left the Governor's house. The dancing was still going on. L.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Winter Garden has monopolized all the dramatic interest of the past week, and, indeed, without a great expenditure in the way of novelty. Where artists of thorough excellence are engaged, an entertainment of some degree of freshness can always be guaranteed. Improving on this fact, Mr. JACKSON has offered to a ready *repertoire* of "up-town good" pieces, simply adapting them to the exigencies of the moment. Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON have done the rest, and been rewarded with houses overcrowded with delighted faces. The only novelty on the programme has been a London farce called "Bowled Out," which was played on Thursday last with only moderate success. It comes from the Adelphi Theatre, and is as extravagant a piece from that locality are apt to be. As a caricature of a certain phase of Dissenting life—the worst, we imagine—it may have its salience in the great metropolis, but here its exposures of cant are somewhat tame and more fire lamentably. Hence, notwithstanding much excellent acting on the part of both the artists we have named, it was a failure. The management withdrew it after the second night. Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON completed his engagement at the Winter Garden last evening. He has listened to the voice of the charmer, and departs now for California, where we trust he will meet with a reception due to his great merits as an actor. It will be long before we meet with the right man to fill his place. As a comic artist, he is, we believe, the most finished and generally excellent one we have ever had. Remembering, as any one may readily remember, the many characters he has sustained before a New-York audience, it is, we believe, impossible to recall a single instance of bad taste, of grossness, of violent effort after applause, in all his varied impersonations. The esteem which he has hereby justly won has been by legitimate means, and by the purest efforts of a quick genius. Mr. JEFFERSON is the representative man of the American stage; the one who draws less on tradition than any other. As such he made his mark here—where taste is exacting, and will surely make it in California, Australia and England, if he finds it worth his while to make the experiment. One thing is certain, and it may be recorded to his credit. He leaves an audience that does not wish to part with him. Of all the artists that have tried to win a degree of remembrance and consideration amid the deafening roll of the drum he alone has succeeded. From the opening night of his engagement to the closing one, the houses have been all that a manager could desire, or the most popular favorite expect.

In view of so great a loss, the question naturally arises, what will the manager do? How will he contrive to keep open his house, and satisfy an audience accustomed to so much laughter and pleasantry? To ring to the bills, we find that the best provision under the circumstances has been made. Mr SOTHERN, the original *Lord Dundreary* of the never to be-forgotten "American Cousin," snatched providentially from the Provinces, comes to us with a new version of the piece which gave him popularity—a version which competent critics pronounce to be the funniest thing of the day, and therefore exactly the thing we want. It will suffice for momentary curiosity to say that the original *Lord Dundreary*, modified by surrounding circumstances and no experience of American institutions, is presented to our view, and that a brother of that distinguished nobleman, green and lovely to behold, is also introduced. The struggle to meet this relative, constitutes the ground-work of the plot, and when we state that both characters are sustained by Mr. SOTHERN, it will be seen that the impossibility is absolutely sublime. Mr. SOTHERN'S quickness in certain essential changes of costume is described by the Provincial press as remarkable, and his double characterization can surely fail to be interesting, to the many thousands who saw the original piece at LAURA KEENE'S theatre.

The establishment, last mentioned, continues on its prosperous career. We hear only of the "Seven Sisters"—a spectacle so astoundingly acceptable to the multitude, that it is rapidly approaching its two hundredth night. Those who have not seen this piece since its production, would do well to give it another turn. It is no longer the same thing. New scenes have been added, and now dialogue appropriate to the times—both excellent. There is no going beyond the public record of a man or an entertainment. Where the endorsement is as distinct as it is in the case of the "Seven Sisters," it may safely be concluded that all is right.

The company under Mr BARNUM'S direction continues to support the gigantic flag at the Museum, where you can take a play, as you would an ice, in the middle of the day. The announcement for the coming week promises us the patriotic piece, called "Anderson, or the Patriot of Sumter."

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, the sister of ADELINA, (who, by the way, was to make her *début* in London on the 14 h instant) will give a grand parting concert, at Dodworth's Saloon, on Thursday next, assisted by Sig. BRIGNOLI and other artists of distinction. This very talented young lady is not behind her sister in vocal ability or natural sweetness of voice. Were she not prevented by a lamentable accident from appearing upon the stage, she would probably be the most renowned of her singularly musical and distinguished family. As it is, she is by far the most fashionable concert singer now in America. We trust that she will be remembered on this occasion.

The success of Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY at Irving Hall has been so marked, that he announces a further series of performances in that handsome and comfortable establishment, as we were sure he would. He is one of the few men in this peculiarly American line of business who knows the limits of fun. You must fashionable taste cannot be offended at the entertainment he provides, and the most cultivated mind may find something to enjoy in his extremely ludicrous burlesques of passing events. Mr. CHRISTY has made some additions to his company, and offers an entirely new programme to-morrow evening.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP'S series of Chamber Concerts at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, are still going on. During the past week she has made a valuable acquisition to her forces in the person of Mr. J. R. THOMAS, a gentleman who is better known as a composer than as a singer, although in the latter capacity he is without a superior in this city. A young pianist has also been added to the company, Master PATZ, who displays much talent. Nowithstanding the general excellence of the programme the attendance has been but slight, and we should suppose scarcely remunerative. This must arise, in a great measure, from bad management. Artists of such general acceptance would certainly succeed if they were placed properly before the public.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK, we are sorry say, has lost courage, and declines, for the present, to return to Cuba. The engagement which he had entered into with Mr MAX STRAKOSCH remains in abeyance until next Fall. When the disappointment, which this announcement will bring, passes over, it will, perhaps, be conceded that Mr. GOTTSCHALK was right in his circumstances to postpone the period of an important series of concerts. At present there is much angry feeling on the subject. All those who admire his rare talents think that he ought to have come, under any circumstances. How seldom is it that an artist is allowed to take a business view of his chances in life! People grumble at Mr. GOTTSCHALK simply because he is an American. If he were foreigner they would applaud his decision. Every one who knows Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S exquisite ly poetical style must admit that his is no time for making a strong impression with such means.

The "smallest man alive," the renowned Gen. Tom Thumb, will commence a season of receptions at Hope Chapel to-morrow, giving one in the afternoon and another in the evening. The prices of admission are arranged to suit the times, but the programme promises more than we have been accustomed to receive at higher prices. Mr. GEARY—a very delicious tenor—his daughter, Miss MINNIE GEARY, Mr. TOMLIN and other artists in the musical way will assist the General.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The News from the United States—The Earthquake at Mendoza, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHILI, Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

We have just received news to March 11 from the United States, and are rejoiced that LINCOLN has been inaugurated without violence.

The rupture of the Union elicits expressions of sorrow here, more especially from native gentlemen. Last evening one of them asked me what would be the probable effect on Mexico, Central America, and the South American States. He feared there would be a new era of filibustering. All unite in condemning the abnormal system of Slavery in a government claiming to be free. The Constitution of this country makes every human being free who treads upon the soil of Chili.

Mr BIGLER is still here, as United States Minister, in no very good odor with the Government. His steps in regard to the brig *Townsend Jones* have offended the Cabinet, more especially since he has made no admissions since the confession of the captain of the brig, to the effect that he had delivered munitions of war to the insurgents, were passed to him. His recall will gratify the gentlemen composing this Cabinet. In some of his dispatches, Mr. BIGLER has stated to this Government that "the Intendente of Valparaiso lied," in certain statements he had made in defence of his measures taken against the aforesaid brig. Now that the captain has come forward and sustained the statements of the Intendente the least the American Minister could do, would be to withdraw those most offensive expressions, more especially as they were in any case unworthy of insertion in any official and diplomatic paper.

The news from Mendoza has been dreadful; more than half the inhabitants have perished. The town is one scene of ruin. Not an edifice has remained. A person who was there says the feeling was as if the whole soil were lifted high in the air, and then had fallen, bringing everything down to the ground. Many of the survivors have been mutilated by their houses having fallen on them; others, by hundreds, nay, even thousands, were buried under the ruins. The stench arising from the ruins is described as fearful.

It would not be strange if civil war were also to break out in addition to all the other distresses.

Between $30,000 and $40 000 have been contributed in this country to aid the sufferers in Mendoza.

Finally it has been agreed that PEREZ shall be the candidate for the Presidency in Chili. There will be no organized opposition.

In commercial circles there has been a good deal of calamity of late. The failures amount to millions already. New ones occur constantly.

Our first rains have just occurred.

In Santiago the Astronomical Observatory founded by Lieut. GILLISS, has been removed from Santa Lucia to the Botanical Gardens, where a substantial edifice has been erected for the purpose. SOUTH PACIFIC.

An Omission Rectified.

The March number of *Harper's Magazine* contains an article entitled "The Siege of Detroit in 1763, by the Indians under PONTIAC." The interesting incidents are taken, however, from the volume, by FRANCIS PARKMAN, entitled *History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac*, etc. The following note from Mr. HEADLEY to Mr. PARKMAN places the matter in its true light. We insert it in justice to both gentlemen:

NEWBURGH, May 10, 1861.

TO F. PARKMAN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: In an article entitled "The Siege of Detroit," which I published in the March number of *Harper's Magazine*, I was indebted for all those incidents and minor events which give life and picturesqueness to the narrative to your admirable and elaborate work on the Pontiac War—the only work which contains them. I appended a note to the article in question referring the reader to that work, but by an oversight of the printer it was omitted. This omission, which could not have occurred had I been able to see the proofs, has caused me the most sincere regret, not only as an act of injustice to you, but because it makes me to appear in the unenviable light of appropriating the labors of others as my own.

I should have made this explanation earlier, but I designed to insert it in an article closely connected with the one on "Pontiac," all ready to be published in the same magazine in which the latter appeared.

Very respectfully, yours, J. T. HEADLEY.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25.

FLOUR firm, at $5 50@$5 62½ for Superfine. WHEAT steady, at $1 45 for White, and $1 35@$1 38 for Red. CORN steady; sales of Yellow at 60c. LARD steady, at 19. WHISKY dull, at 16c.@17c

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 25.

The currency question is in *statu quo*; business of all kinds very quiet. FLOUR—No transactions. WHEAT declined 6c @8c; sales at 78c @79c. for No. 1 for gold. CORN dull, and 3c. lower; sales at 23c. *Receipts*—30,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 12¾; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37. Sight Exchange on New York at par@1-16th per cent. discount.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Great Eastern, for Liverpool—D. C. Peacock, S. Mitchler, Isaac Taylor, George Vandeshoff, Dr. S. S. Fitch, Mrs. Richard Cashard and three children and servant, 3 barrels and 1 servant; Thomas C. Hopper, Rev. Dr. Revere, A. Quesnel, E. Eggeman, two children and servant, J. F. Burgiere, R. W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Greenleaf, Mr. James McDowell, Jr., Charles Chamberlain and servant; Mrs. C. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. John Orth, Mrs. T. C. Durant and two children; Miss Mayneux, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Van Rensselaer, H. Lawrence, G. Bagell, G. S. Wood, Eugene Biella and friend, Philip H. Gerdt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Gair, children and servants, S. Seward, Leon Monard, H. T. Wood, G. Rice, W. Barlow, A. G. Chrystie, Edward Richards, Mr. C. Fritze, Washington Jackson, August Kerr, Señora Vega, Julian Vicente Nathaniel and Mrs. Estes, C. H. Pritchard, W. L. Bingham and lady, Miss Kerr, Miss M. V. King, H. W. Schmitz, C. H. Cummings, Miss Schwarz and servant, James Robertson, Gustavus Kuhne, John Nicholson, B. Wutsweder, R. McDowell, O. B. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. George Moore and family, W. W. Wright, David Spence and friend, Jose Baron Sternberg and friend, J. Harris, Nathl. Green, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Pegram, Mr. and Mrs. Debor, child and nurse; Thomas Denon, Claudio de Usamaro and lady, C. D. Reeobut, P. G. Negrette, John Cassell, Wm Smithell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Berge, child and servant, B. Mather, O. Trummer, George Yates, S. B. Pernord, Fred. Rutge, Edward de Amasy, John Lawrence, Mr and Mrs. Alex Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. George Allison and children, Mr and Mrs. F. M. Straine and children; R. Rhodes, Miss Pleasants, C. I. Peacock, Wm Girard, Mrs. Archbold, Charles Knille, Charles E. Frost and lady, Mrs. Shaw, Patrick Lanigan, H. L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Henriquez, Mr. and Mrs. Micaeli and infant, Alfred H. Holdick, R. R. Banghard, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fox, George Washington, G. Ferrero, John Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. John Smouse and child, Thomas Forbes, John L. Hardy, John J. Wade, Jr., Thos. Biggs, Thos. Jones, R. J. Jones, Mr. John Prince and 2 children, W. J. Preston, Mrs. J. Greenberry and 2 children, A. Texier, Miss Butcis, Mrs. H. Marks, Thos. Maddock, J. H. Farrington, Mrs. Jose Pi and child, Achilles Smechle, S. W. Seymour, H. Stanley, W. W. Plume, Wm. Beasley, Sebastian Dumoux, Amos Nichle, Mrs. Cohen, George Gibbon, Joseph and Mrs. Rivera, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jackson, Sidney C. Ellis, Mrs. Mowrusy, Dr. J. C. Nicholas, W. W. Fritzen, August Cuero—Total 196.

In steamship Karnak, for Havana and Nassau—A. E. Smith, John Barnes, John Arcew, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gere, Nassau; H. McClellan, Nassau, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Harris and children and servant, Nassau, For Havana—Mrs. I. Trechl and child, Havana; G. Romero, New-York; D. C. Martinez, Madrid; F. Herril, Havana; Wm. Wilkinson, Havana, John B. Trenchard and 3 children, 3 Misses; Mr. and Mrs. Pabli Perez and 2 children, Cuba; Joe Lopez, New York; Jacinto de Vera, Cuba; G. M. de Villa, Cuba; Santa Cruz and children, Valparaiso; Havana; A. Cortasser, Havana; A. Pellum, Charlestown.

MEMORANDA FOR THE DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31| Sun sets..... 7 26| Moon rises. 10 63
Sandy Hook 9 22| Gov. Island...10 02| Hell Gate.. 11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Primero, Rolin, Havana; Fenix, Bros & Co., Kingston, Jamaica; Montgomery, Nassau, &c., Cunard; Star of George, Savin, Old Point.

Ships John Haven, Potter, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Forest City, Axtell, Glasgow, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Miller, Liverpool, R. S. Taylor; Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool, Lunham & Moore.

Barks Soulouque, Campbell, Manzanilla; Achme, Cambell, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Gustave, (Swed.) Holmberer, Bremen, ——; Unico, Tripp, St. John's, N. F., E. B. Sutton.

Brigs La Blanca, Hugh Boston, Trask & Dearborn; Willow the Wisp, Hunt, Jacmel; Britannia & Co.; Pelican (Br.), Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Transit, Knowles, Key West, McCready, Metz & Co.; Blossom, Dunning, New-Haven, master; C. R. Vickery, Babcock, Fall River, master; Susan, Sawyer, Boston; S. W. Lewis & Co.; Liverpool Packet, Harbeck, Ireland, ——; Gardner, Fox, Philadelphia, ——; E. J. Rayner, Philadelphia; Merrill & Abbott; S. M. Burges, Frisks, Providence; oyster.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Coatzacoalcos, Babcock, Washington May 23, in ballast and passengers to M. O. Roberts. May 23, at 12 M., 3 miles above Fort Washington, passed the steamship Cahawba, bound up, with troops. At midnight passed gunboat Quaker City, at anchor at the mouth of the Chesapeake.

U. S. steamer Cumberland, Capt. Matthews, Fort Monroe 40 hours, having in tow prize brig Power, captured for violating the blockade, by gunboat No. 2, off the City.

Schr. Black Diamond, Albes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

U. S. steam transport James Adger Phillips, Fortress Monroe 24th inst., at 3 P. M., to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Eyster.

Steamer Polomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lober & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer P. T. Barnum, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May with mdse. to W. Perkins.

Ship Hermann, (Brem.) Kuhlmann, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 548 passengers to Chas. Luling. Had heavy weather and boisterous, &c. May 3, lat. 45 50, lon. 16 5, saw bark D. Collin Murray, Lee, Helvoet April 21, to New York.

Ship Sarah La, Pendleton, Liverpool, via Savannah and Charleston Bar, 19 inst., to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. 17th inst., off Charleston, saw ship Emma, of Charleston bound in.

Ship Bryn Mawr, (of Fleetwood,) Gover, Fleetwood, via Savannah and Delaware Breakwater, ballast, to order.

Bark Prosper, (prize,) Midshipman ——, prize commander, of and from Richmond, Va., in tow of U. S. gunboat Cambridge, was originally bound to Richmond, Va., and captured for violating the blockade.

Bark Theresa, (Swed.) Hultgrist, Matanzas 36 ds., with molasses and 288 passengers to Hermann Koop. Has had one death and one birth.

Bark James Montgomery, (Br., of North Shields,) Pyle, South Sea 34 ds., via Hampton Roads for ballast to order; was bound to Hampton Roads for orders, and ordered on.

Bark Linda Stewart, Davis, St. Jago, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jonathan Thompson. Has been 9 ds. out of Matanzas.

Bark Adeline C. Adams, (of Camden,) Hemingway, Rio Janeiro April 3, with coffee to Metcalf & Dawson. Encountered heavy gales off the Hatteras with northerly gales and calms.

Bark Charles E. Truitt, (of Philadelphia,) Scull, Santa Cruz 25 ds., with coffee to Thomas P. Cooper. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Ortavia, (prize,) Lieut. C. H. Grain prize commander of and 6 ds. from Richmond, with tobacco; was captured while violating the blockade.

Bark Jane Lorgerill, (Br., of London,) Ambrose, Carthagena, Spain, 12 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy weather; sprung foremast and topmast.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Convert & Co.

Bark Eliza Russell, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 5 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Tucker & Hubbard.

Bark Union, (of Boston,) Clark, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with coffee to C. R. Green.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Saw brig Ocean Isle going in.

Brig Emma, Hatfield, Para 24 inst., with rubber, nuts, &c., to E. L. Corning. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mercedes, Haynes, Nuevitas 12th inst., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Lucy Chapman, Cooper, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Grenada, (Br., of Arbroath,) Macrae, Shields 41 ds., with coal to H. A. G. W. Boyer.

Brig Volant, Botsford, Montevideo 43 ds., with hides to W. W. De Forest.

Brig H. Morley, (of Surry,) Treworgy, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Scotland, for California.

Brig John Butler Miner, Fort-au-Platt 10 ds., with mahogany and honey to master.

Brig Standard, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Granger Hull, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Wm. C. Marshall, (3 masted,) Cole, Saguas 12 ds., with sugar, McCready, Mott & Co. May 19, 6 P. M., 92 miles S. by W. from Cape Hatteras, lat. 33 42, lon. 75 42, a bark ran across the stern, strg. E. N. E., showing a white signal with black letters J. N. E on it.

Schr. Martha, (of Jacksonville,) Lambert, Remedios May 10, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Off Hatteras saw a large frigate lying to under storm staysails.

Schr. David Faust, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Morseladirr, New-Orleans 20 ds., with hides, tobacco, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Millbridge,) Brown, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Milner & Houghton. Sld. in co. with schr. W. H. Bailey, Hardy, for Portland.

Schr. Wm. Tell, (of Camden,) Mass.,) Young, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. & J. Peters. Sld. in co. with schr. S. B. Small, for New York.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Boston,) Small, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Post & Smith.

Schr. Anna Gardner, (of Surry,) Jarvis, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maxwell & Mason. Had heavy E. N. E. weather N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary E. Pierson, (of Bangor,) Hodgdon, Annapolis, P. E. I., 16 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Low, Matanzas 18th inst., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Electric Light, (of Portland,) Hume, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Matilda, West, Tampico 24 ds., with goat-skins, lassic, &c., to J. & N. Smith & Co. May 8 lat. 24 48, lon. 79 14, spoke schr. A. C. Ramsdell, of Westerly, L. I., from Matagorda, Texas, for New-York.

Schr. Mary F. Hudson, (of May's Landing,) Hudson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. George Harris, Stevens, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. R. mp, (Br.,) Swain, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Staten Island, Palmer, Delaware River, with oysters, for Brantford.

Schr. St. George, (Br.,) Penniston, Bermuda 8 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Fanny Morse, Gavitt, Lavacca 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Gipsey, Ingalls, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. H. S. Lanfaire, ——, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Orinoco, Rockwell, Philadelphia 2 ds., guano to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with nails to Fisher Mills Co.

Schr. Roxbury, (of Dennis,) St. John, N. B., via Dennis 4 ds., with lumber to A. Craige.

Schr. E. Eldad, Dayton, Norwich, lumber.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Black Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. U. D., Baisley, Rockport, with lime.

Schr. Harry Clay, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Smith, Rockland.

Sloop Blackstone, A len, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—During the day from S. E. to S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Empire City, for Fort Monroe; Fulton, for Havre; Kersark, for Nassau and Havana; Stars and Stripes, Fort Monroe, with troops. Ship, Danube, Liverpool; Andover, Glasgow; Patrick Henry, London; Zurich, Havre; Barks Lamplighter, Demarara; Kosmos, (Brem.) Hamburg; D. S. Wilson, Philadelphia; Harriet Spalding, Cork; Bernadotte, (Nor.) for Queenstown; Houston, Gloucester, Eng.; C. Headley, London; Harriet Queen, Cork; Brig Naiad, Cienfuegos; Brenu, Philadelphia; and others.

MAY 26—Brig North Wind, (Br.,) for Havana; steamship Le Soto, Havana; Brigs Hope, (Br.,) Barbados; Reindeer, (Br.,) Yarmouth, N. S.

The Great Eastern crossed the Bar at 8 A. M. The full wind is her cargo: 24 000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bbls. flour, 177 tons lard and bacon, 67 pkgs. furs, 4 omes machinery.

Spoken, &c.

Atlantic—ship from New Orleans for Havre, May 6, lat. 48 40, lon. 32 39.

Packer Hill—ship from Calbo for Hamptons Roads, May 18, lat. 25, lon. 65.

Bell A. Peck—schr., 11 ds hence for St. Domingo, May 17, lat. 30, lon. 66 30—had lost her rudder in the Gulf Stream.

Gen. Veazie—schr., of Ipswich, from Boston for Port-au-Prince, May 21, lat. 24, lon. 70.

Almoner—schr., of Provincetown, from Boston for Aux Cayes, in the 20th inst., off Mouchoir Bank.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, May 26, at 2 o'clock from No. 36 32d st. to Calvary cemetery for interment.

TOBIAS.—In this City, on Friday evening May 24, T. J. Tobias, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence, No. 189 11th st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Friday, May 24, Thomas the Amphiwall steamer *Champion*, LEMUEL ROGERS, of this City, aged 30 years.

THOMPSON.—In this City on Thursday, May 23, after a short and painful illness of hydrocephalus, Sunday Bedford, younger son of William H. and Mary G. Thompson, of the City of Brooklyn, aged 1 year

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

Our National Character, and the Unity and Supremacy of Our National Government, "a Covenant Running with the Land."

FIRST ARTICLE.

In analyzing the theory of Government under which the English Colonists in America became independent of the sovereignty of the parent State, and derived to themselves a national existence, permanently and indissolubly established under the present Federal Constitution, it is important to revert to the origin and development of those elements of social and political fraternity which originated and established the Federal Sovereignty, while they also secured to the people in general, as well as to the States in severalty, the enjoyment of their own peculiar and distinctive laws, customs, rights, privileges and independent forms of municipal government and jurisdiction within their own territorial precincts.

The original Union, under which the people and Colonies combined to resist the aggressions of the parent Government, was merely defensive. It expressed their aims and relations in petitions to the Crown, addresses to the people of Great Britain, and in compacts of "non-importation and non-consumption of all goods, wares and merchandise whatsoever from Great Britain and Ireland, or from any place to which they had been previously exported from Great Britain or Ireland; or from any of the British possessions in the East or West Indies."

The Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, in September, 1774, was composed of delegates or representatives of the people from the several provinces, who were vested with no specific powers, or particular instructions, other than such as had reference to the general object of opposing the oppressions of Great Britain, and obtaining a redress of grievances." This was all their aim.

"At this unhappy period," they say, in their address to the inhabitants of the Colonies, "we have been authorized and directed to meet and consult together *for the welfare of our common country*. We accepted the important trust with confidence, but have endeavored to discharge it with integrity. Though the state of these Colonies would certainly justify other measures than we have advised, yet weighty reasons determined us to prefer those we have adopted.

In the first place. It appeared to us a conduct becoming the character the colonies have ever sustained, to perform, even in the midst of the most general distress and imminent dangers, such duties toward them, every act of loyalty, and therefore we are once more induced to offer to his Majesty the petitions of his faithful subjects in America.

Secondly. Regarding with the tender affection, which we know to be so universal a one among freemen, the people of the kingdom from which we derive our origin, we could not bear to reflect to what lengths our steps by an expectation of receiving a full conviction that the colonists are equally dear to them. Between those provinces and that body subsists the social bond *which we ardently wish may never be dissolved*, and which *cannot be dissolved* while their minds shall become indisputably hostile, or their inattention shall permit those who are thus hostile to persist in prosecuting with the powers of the Realm the destructive measures already operating against the colonists; and, in either case shall reduce the latter *to such a situation that they shall be compelled to renounce every regard but that of self preservation*. Notwithstanding the violence with which affairs have been hurried, they have not reached that fatal point. We do not incline to accelerate their motion, already alarmingly rapid. We have chosen a method of opposition *that does not preclude a hearty return* to the old path with our fellow-subjects on the other side of the Atlantic. We deeply deplore the urgent necessity that presses us to an immediate interruption of commerce that may prove injurious to them. We trust they will acquit us of any unkind intentions towards them, by reflecting that we are driven by the hands of violence and outrage directly and unexpected public convulsions, and that we are contending for that freedom so often contended for by our ancestors."

Such were the peaceful purposes, the conciliatory aims, and the affectionate remonstrances of the Colonies in 1774. Yet, without any intention or design on their part, their exigences soon gave to their union a severer character. The persistent oppressions of the Ministry soon tortured them to the stern alternative of self preservation, and compelled them to change their position from one of direct and ominous hostility to the supreme power of the mother country. They were driven at once and distinctively, into a revolutionary attitude, and yet we find no expression of a wish or desire to dissolve their political connection with Great Britain. It is worthy of our particular observation, and especially important to be remembered in its relation to the question of State Sovereignty, that the martial manifesto of this Continental Congress, which sets forth their reasons for taking arms against the parent government, was given to the world before the people, or any one of the assemblies of the Colonies, thought or dreamed of repudiating their allegiance to the British Crown. In October, 1774, GEORGE WASHINGTON, at Philadelphia, in a letter addressed to Capt. ROBERT & KEARSLEY, a British officer stationed at Boston, says:

"You are taught—by the cunning with the new-fangled counselors who have ensnared you—to believe that the people of Massachusetts-Bay are rebellious, *setting up for independency*, and what not; give me leave, my good friend, to tell you that you are abused, grossly abused. This I advance with a degree of confidence and boldness which may claim your belief, having better opportunities of knowing the *real* sentiments of the people you are among, from the leaders of them in opposition to the present measures, than you have from those whose business it is, not to disclose truths, but to misrepresent facts in order to justify, as much as possible, to the world, their own conduct. Give me leave to add, and I think I can announce it as a fact, that *it is not the wish or interest of that Government or of any other on this Continent, separately or collectively, to set up for independence*. I am well satisfied that *no such thing is desired by any thinking man in all* these Colonies. On the contrary that it is the utmost wish of the warmest advocates for liberty that peace and tranquility, *upon constitutional grounds*, may be restored, and the Lustre of chief discord prevented."

WASHINGTON was at this time a member in daily attendance in the Congress, and in constant and confidential intimacy with the other members, and this letter may be taken as a just and truthful statement of the sentiments of loyalty and allegiance which prevailed throughout America at its date.

The martial manifesto followed the next Spring, (May, 1775.) Its language was equally loyal, and is also conclusive as to the general character of this Union. It was

* * * * * * "We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of British Ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary Slavery. Honor, justice and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which *our innocent posterity* have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of consigning *succeeding generations* to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them. Our cause is just, *our Union is perfect*, our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable.

We most solemnly, before God and the world, *declare*, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms which we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being, *with one mind*, resolved to die as freemen, rather than live as slaves.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow subjects in any part of the Empire, we assure them *we mean not to dissolve that union* which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which *we sincerely wish to see restored*. Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to exterminate any other nation to war against them. *We have no ravaged armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent States*. We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation or even suspicion of offence. They boast of their civilization and privileges, and yet proffer no milder conditions than servitude or death.

* * In our own native land, in defence of the freedom which is our birthright, and which we have ever enjoyed until the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, *against violence actually offered*, we take up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before. With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the Universe, we most devoutly implore His divine goodness to protect us happily through this great conflict, *to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms*, and thereby relieve the empire from the calamities of war.

In July of this same year, Dr. FRANKLIN submitted to the consideration of The Congress a sketch of articles for a confederation between the colonies entitled, "*Articles of confederation and perpetual union*, proposed by the delegates of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, etc., *in general Congress*, met at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775."

The first Article declared:

ARTICLE I. The name of this Confederacy shall be *The United Colonies of North America*.

ART. II. The said *United Colonies* hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, *binding on themselves and their posterity*, for their common defence against their enemies; *for the security* of their liberties and properties; *the safety* of their persons and families, and their mutual *and general* welfare.

Upon the submission of them it was "*ordered*, that they be proposed to the several Provincial Assemblies, or Conventions, to be by them considered; and, if approved, they are advised to empower their delegates to agree to and ratify the same in the ensuing Congress. After which, the Union thereby established is to continue firm, till the terms of reconciliation proposed in the petition of the last Congress to the King, are agreed to; till the acts since made, restraining the American commerce and fisheries are repealed; till reparation for the injury done to Boston by shutting up its ports; for the burning of Charlestown, and for the expense of this unjust war, and till all the British troops are withdrawn *from America*. On the arrival of these events the *Colonies will return* to their former connection and friendship with Great Britain; but on failure thereof *this Confederation is to be perpetual*."

Here again it must be observed we have a league of Union between *Colonies*, no one of which claims to itself independence, or any attribute of sovereignty. The third article of this proposed compact simply provides, as to the Colonies severally, "*Article III* Each *Colony* shall enjoy such rights as much as it may think of its own present Laws, customs, rights, principles, and peculiar jurisdiction *within its own limits*, and may amend its own constitution as shall seem best to its own Assembly or Convention."

Provision was also made for a *General Congress with paramount powers and authorities* extending to the ultimate determining on war and peace; the sending and receiving Ambassadors, and entering into alliances, (the reconciliation with Great Britain,) the settling of all disputes and differences between Colony and Colony, about Bounds or any other cause, if such should arise, and the passing of new Colonies when proper." The Congress was also empowered "to make *such general ordinances as*, though necessary to the general welfare, *particular Assemblies are not competent to do*." Those that may relate to foreign and commerce, or general currency; the establishment of posts, and the regulation of the common forces. The Congress also to have the appointment of all general officers, civil and military, according to the Colonial Confederacy, such as Governors, Secretary, &c., &c."

It was moreover further provided:

"ARTICLE IX An Executive Council shall be appointed by the Congress, to consist of [illegible] consisting of twelve persons, of whom [illegible] to be a quorum in the recess of Congress, to do [illegible] what should be enjoined them by the Congress. [illegible] *General Continental business* and receive [illegible] applications from foreign nations [illegible] *Congress Continental* [illegible] all [illegible] to draw on the [illegible] for such [illegible] as [illegible] *and appropriated by the Congress* to such services."

The great and important feature in this proposed Constitution for that is the nucleus of it is, that it creates a line of Government which recognizes *the supremacy of the Continental Congress as a national integrity*. It places not only the people, but the colonial assemblies also, in subjection to its supremacy. Under the terms Assemblies, or Conventions, to be incorporated in the exercise of any State powers, and that Congress may examine, in relation or suggestion of a revolution in any colony. On the contingency of a colony becoming *an actually declared enemy* to Great Britain. Thus, while it recognizes their allegiance to the Crown, it also commands allegiance due from the people of the Colonies to the powers of the general government, and in all cases the laws of the several legislatures.

We need scarcely refer to the [illegible] these articles by the Assemblies of Colonies and the Congress, the Colonies entered at once upon the exercise of the authority and the performance of the duties, that by recognized as belonging to it. And as soon as September of the same year, the Congress [illegible] resolutive as follows: [illegible] "*That the exercise of every kind of authority under the Crown of Great Britain be entirely suppressed throughout the Colonies*." And this [illegible] was carried. But the Congress took upon it all the [illegible] *and de facto* [illegible] of a revolutionary character throughout the United Provinces, such as the [illegible] of the people of America as [illegible] and the supreme governing power over the Colonies and their inhabitants, [illegible] it never claimed, nor have no claim or declaration of independence of Great Britain. Nor a [illegible] or intimation that they [illegible] to change their colonial character, to [illegible] either severally or collectively, that they are, or intend or wish to become, *independent States*.

This act of the Congress, nevertheless, placed them under the imperative necessity of choosing one of only two alternatives, viz: Submission to the supreme authority assumed by the Congress *as a general government power*, or to the Crown of Great Britain. To refuse either was to choose the other. There was no neutral, no intermediate ground to stand upon. Evidently there was not, there could not have been any such thing, any such thought, as a several sovereignty or independence of The Congress, in any one Colony standing by itself alone. How could it be otherwise? The Continental Congress necessarily becomes *a consolidated National Magistracy*. A Government possessing essential unity, and vested with those very attributes of supremacy of which it had this, *by its own terms*, to summarily dissolve the political State. The power of the Crown being suppressed, what other than the power of the Congress can now take its place? Can any one Colony now claim to extend the jurisdiction or exercise authority, in every part of America beyond its own limits? Can it claim a competency to do what The Congress has already declared it is a Colony's incompetency? The as yet undefined, undefined and unachieved independence of the Provincial Governments, is evidently swallowed up in the supremacy of their *Continental* Congress, and they have, voluntarily, as well as by solemn compact, become subject to its Government and control.

How far this unsought and unplanned independence, either as united or several *States*, may be made hereafter to consist with this supremacy in a national administration, *or united and cleaved with full power to one they never thought of severing their points of connection with Great Britain*, will become matter of curious and interesting inquiry as we proceed. Meanwhile, just here we must note and remember this important historical fact, that the idea of asserting their independence of Great Britain, even *as United Colonies*, had not as yet been seriously agitated among them. We expressly repudiate any such aim or intention. They have not yet begun to think, even, of becoming independent *States*. They still admit and cling to the hope of reconciliation with the Crown. They earnestly, and even fondly, long for "the preservation of a happy *and lasting* connection with Great Britain on salutary and constitutional principles." Certainly, the idea of any independence of Great Britain, much less of a several State independence, had no existence or recognition at this date, either inside or outside of the Congress; either inside or outside of the league of their association as United Colonies. This is plainly manifest from the language of the addresses which I have already cited, as well as from other proceedings of the Congress. At the outset the number of delegates who appeared from the several colonies was unequal, and the first question which seriously agitated their deliberations was, as to the mode of voting; whether it should be by colonies or by the poll, or by interests. The celebrated orator of Virginia, PATRICK HENRY, rose in his place during the discussion, and scouting the idea of sectional distinctions, geographical lines, or separate colonial interests, exclaimed—"All America is *thrown into one mass*. Where are your landmarks? your boundaries of colonies? They are *all thrown down*. The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers, and New Englanders, *are no more!* I am not *a Virginian, but an American*." Each Colony was allowed one vote.

We may well repeat the question, where now was the severalty of the Colonies? Where was *State* independence? Where was *State* Sovereignty? What was this but a consolidation of all America under the general governing power of the *Continental* Congress? This was their sovereign and supreme national magistracy. But of this, more hereafter.

HENRY SHERMAN.

LAW REPORTS

Liability of Bail after Death of Principal.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Edward Hayes vs. *D W. Carrington, S. H. Kirby and O. H Berryman.*—On the 16th of August, 1858, an action was commenced in this Court against O H Berryman, and an order of arrest was obtained against him. The action was for an assault and battery.

Upon that arrest the present defendants entered in an undertaking together with Berryman, dated Aug. 25, 1858, engaging that Berryman should at all times render himself amenable to the process of the Court during the pendency of the action. On the 2d of October, 1860, judgment was recovered against Berryman for the sum of $1,729 15. On the 9th of October, 1860, execution was issued against the property and returned unsatisfied. On the 12th of December, execution against the person was issued, and returned not found. On the 25th of March, the present suit was commenced by service of summons on Kirby. On the 9th of April, Carrington appeared and put in an answer. On the 6th of May, 1861, an order was entered on the application of the plaintiff's attorney that the bail be compelled to bring in the body of the defendant Berryman, or show cause why judgment should not be entered against them for the amount of the recovery. This motion was made on the ground that Berryman had left the country, and was residing in Europe. The bail opposed the motion, on the ground that they had surrendered Berryman in the manner provided by the 179th section of the Code of Procedure, and that they were thereby discharged from all liability.

Judge HOFFMAN now delivers the following opinion:

Two different methods are provided by the Code of Procedure for the surrender of bail. By the first, the latter may surrender their principal at any time within twenty days after the return day of the process against the person of the defendant, or within such further time as the Court may allow. By the second, they may, at any time after bail is put in and before the return day of the process against the person of the defendant, or within twenty days after that return day, deliver to the sheriff in whose county the action is brought a certified copy of the undertaking or recognizance of bail, and render to him the principal therein named, and thereupon the sheriff shall discharge the bail from their undertaking.

In this case the bail have not surrendered their principal in either of the modes prescribed by the Code. They have not delivered to the sheriff a certified copy of the undertaking, and have not rendered the principal to the sheriff. They have not surrendered the principal to the Court, nor have they applied to the Court for an order allowing them to surrender the principal within a further time. They have not even applied to the Court for an order discharging them from their undertaking. They have not even applied to the Court for an order discharging them from their undertaking. They have not even applied to the Court for an order discharging them from their undertaking

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A WIDOW LADY, WITH A SMALL FAMILY residing in a first-class brown-stone house on Murray Hill, will let the same to a responsible party of adults, unfurnished or partially furnished, reserving three rooms, and board with the family for the rent; and will maintain every party, a small bonus in addition would be given monthly; or will rent part of the house to a small family. Address S. A. H., Box No. 5,021 New-York Post-office.

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TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT $325—A two-story and basement brick house, good neighborhood, about twenty minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st ferries, and one block from the cars. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 Whites., New-York.

TO LET.—IN BROOKLYN, THE UPPER PART of the three story brick house No. 238 Pacific-st., near the Atlantic and Court-st. cars; 2d floor, with stee-sion; back stairs; basement, two rooms on 3d floor, or more; plenty of closets; gas and fixtures, water, bath room, everything in order, pleasant yard, for $300.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 817 is the elegant 3d fl or (corner) of No 819, with 8 front windows; also, the basement and 3d floor of No. 817. Apply to JOHN S. RUSSO, 62 William-st.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TO HIRE or lease, with privilege to purchase a small country place, with stable garden and about two acres. Furnished preferred. Family small. Call until 10 A. M., or address, with particulars and price, Dr. ALPHONSE, No 181 Macdonga st

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TO LET—HAZLEWOOD COTTAGE, FURNISHED complete on the banks of the beautiful Lake of Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., well known, 20 miles from Saratoga, 10 miles from Lake George, five bedrooms, parlor, saloon and dining room, two kitchens and store rooms, piazzas, &c., beautiful grounds, boat-house and boat, barn, ice house (filled), fine garden (planted.) Price for the season, six months, $150. Refer to Augustus F. King, No. 26 West 16th-st.; W. E. Mead, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., or to B. C. Butler, Albany.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 20 acres of land, situated on Clinton place, Clinton Township, about 15 miles from the City of Newark, with the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine &c. &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IOWA LAND.

Wanted to exchange, from 500 to 1,200 acres of selected farming land, in the State of Iowa, for real estate in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, or for a stock of dry goods. For particulars inquire of PETER A. BEKT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A well built, new, two-story frame, just finished, house, containing seven rooms, cellar and basement; house is filled in with brick, tin roof, and piazza in front. Price, $1,600. Terms, $1,000 cash balance on mortgage; title is good. Inquire of Mr. LOVETT, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 PIKE-st., located between East Broadway and Division-st. This property has the privilege of an alleyway 8 feet wide, leading into East Broadway, which renders it valuable for improvement. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAYES, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 189 2D AV.—The 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 189 2d-av., with 4 lots of ground, green-house and stable attached; elegant establishment for a gentleman. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE house No. 248 Conlton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., 22x34, feet, 2 stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar, brick; lot 22x100. For price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house to 39th-st near 4th av., No. 98; finished complete; will be sold low; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof. M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

BLACK-HAWK MARES FOR SALE, 15¾ hands high, free travelers, long tails, handsome, and warranted sound and kind in every respect. For particulars apply of R. R. STOREY, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-RATE FAMILY AND ROAD horse for sale. Right in all respects, and good under the saddle. J. SMITH DODGE, 10 East 17th st.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT rockaway or Germantown carriage. Address, stating lowest cash price, Box No. 1,617 Post-office.

MOSS.—FIVE HUNDRED BALES LOUISIANA Moss in large and small bales, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN Bellott-place, Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, finding it necessary to reduce their expenses, will rent their second story consisting of the usual four rooms, (or which the back parlor room is a bath-room,) if would prefer to let the whole together, and to parties who want the comforts of a home; use of the rooms can be furnished as a sitting room if desired. Address S., Box No. 3 762 New York Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely-furnished parlors and bedrooms, or single rooms, with dinner at six o'clock, also suite of parlors to let, with or without board, at No. 5 West Washington place. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A FINE LARGE BACK parlor, also a third-story front room, containing every convenience of a modern house in one of the most desirable localities in the City. Apply at no. 20 West 29th st, between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—LARGE ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, on the second and third floors, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Also, rooms on the fourth floor, at No. 225 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PLEASant front room, furnished, adjoining the bath-room, in a small private family; English basement, brown front house. Apply No. 310 22d av., near 13th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house, No. 31 Sands st., elevated and city location, 5 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets; gas and register; an excellent table; hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN only, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 240 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE very pleasant large front bed room in second story, and one small bedroom either in connection or separate, with good board, can be engaged by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASant suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of each of the Brooklyn ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A SOUTH AMERICAN young man wishes to obtain board with some respectable American family, privately having no boarders, and residing in their house above 14th st., west of 7th-av. No objection to plain living, nor to children. The family of some respectable agent, German would be preferred. Any family answering the above conditions and that may be disposed to admit a quiet young man into their home, will address SOUTH AMERICAN, Box 1547 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very steady habits, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bowling Green and Union square and 14th st. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

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ROOM WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, without board, in a private family, between 6th st. and Canal st., east side of the City preferred. Would like the privilege of the use of a bath, but that is not so much an object as a comfortable room. Address, stating terms, D. V. G., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A FULL suite of rooms, two large and one small, handsomely furnished, in a first-class brown-stone house, that has all the modern improvements. Will be let together or separately. Unexceptionable board will be given. Call at No. 25 West 19th st., a few doors west of the 5th av.

AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION FOR THE Summer months to parties obliged to remain in the City may be found at No. 12 West 20th st., an entire parlor floor, two suites of rooms, and single rooms. Those desiring the comforts as well as elegancies of a home may be most perfectly accommodated.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring good board, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of home, can be accommodated in a small private family, by applying at No. 79 Sussex-st., near the ferry.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished, with full board, or private table if preferred; location convenient to the different stage routes; unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large room and good pantry, with board, dinner at half past one. Eastern people preferred; references exchanged. Apply at No 175 East 17th-st

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE obtained in a private family, at No 74 west 21st st., near 6th-av. House with modern improvements. References exchanged

SUITES OF ROOMS—FOR FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen, on first and second floors to let, with first class board, at No. 77 East 15th-st., near Union-square.

BOARD NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 107 Waverley-place, the house is most desirably situated, and possesses all the conveniences. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with or without board, to gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home in a private family; terms moderate. Apply to No. 75 Amity st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FAMILY HAVE two neat front rooms to let, at No. 134 Waverley-place, near the parade ground. Gas and bath. Board, if desired.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by respectable parties. Rooms single or in suites. Dinner at 6 P. M. House in fine order.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE

WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,

Will receive proposals

for the manufacture of

CLOTHS, SATINETS,

AND

FLANNELS,

suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Store, can be promptly executed.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

AMMUNITION.
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,
Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES,
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.
Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 160,000 round of cartridges per day.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming. V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIved by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

AT RETAIL—NO. 377 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, wholesale stock of fancy goods, combs, buttons, brushes, perfumery, stationery, fancy and Palm Leaf fans, jewelry, plated ware, &c. Also, first quality English needles, warranted to give satisfaction.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-street. Two or three suites of large airy rooms can now be engaged in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the Hudson; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good washing; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk. Families and single gentlemen desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence, near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience; the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms &c., apply at the Brick St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND—Twenty minutes by Greenwood or Bay Ridge cars, to Fulton or South Ferries, in a small family, with large airy house, plenty of ground, fruit, safe water bathing near, would take two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, during the summer months or longer. Only intelligent parties more an object than a high price. Partial board, $4 per week. Address, with reference, J. E. GREENWOOD, Brooklyn Post Office, or J. E., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

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COUNTRY BOARD FOR A SMALL FAMily.—Must be within an hour and good fare. Address W. N. G., Box 172 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

SUMMER RESORTS

MANSION HOUSE,
NAHANTON, MASS.
Is now open for the season, and has been refitted and refurnished. Nor hampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful places in New England. Mount Belgion, Mount Tom, Amherst and very many other places of interest are in the vicinity. Terms moderate.
WILLIAM ADAMS, Proprietor.
Northampton, May 6, 1861.

NOW OPEN—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is high, extremely healthful, and commands a fine view of the Navesink River. No musquitoes. Will be open to make its annual visit early in June, and is one of every Summer retreats. We refer to Drew & French, No. 6 Erie Buildings, New-York; also, William Torrey, R. A. B. & Co., office corner of Fulton and Church sts. C. G. & W. A. PERSONS, Proprietors.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE, AT LAKE MAHOpac, will be open for guests about the middle of June next. Families intending to spend the Summer in the country can select no place more desirable, and will better secure their choice of rooms from among those yet unengaged without delay. Charges moderate. Make any inquiries deemed necessary at No. 9 East 26th-st. References required also.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE LARGE HOUSE AND COTTAGE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., opposite the depôt, is now open for the reception of boarders. It has beautiful grounds, fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit, stabling and everything desirable for a country residence. 14 miles from the City. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at No 46 Murray st.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF HOURS per Hudson river Railroad, stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; hunting, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.
W. JONES.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above summer resort is now open for the reception of permanent boarders, or transient visitors. The house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful grounds, good stabling, &c. One hour from New York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10.
CHAS. STRINGER.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. S. H. M Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal,
D. S. BOWE, M. A.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq. No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 600 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. B. D. G. Prime, Editor *N. Y. Observer*, and A. D. Van Lennep, No 117 Pearl st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 14 preferred; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. 253 Post-office, New York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by W. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No 61 East 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS DAY GOVERNESS; had much experience in teaching; the best of references given. Apply at No 32 East 30th-st., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

YACHT UNDINE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE of W. R. TRAVERS, No. 50 Exchange place, or L. W. JEROME, No. 22 William-st.

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NOW OPEN—THE RI

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

boat, to proceed with all possible dispatch to the village of Hampton, about two miles distant therefrom, where they were to be quartered. As the village was in the hands of the Secessionists, the men were in great glee at the idea of having a skirmish with the enemy, and at 3 P. M., when we left the wharf for New York, they were being drilled with all possible haste, for that object.

We regret to say that Sergt. VALENTINA, of Company C., met with an accident during the voyage. On Thursday night, while descending a ladder in the after-hatchway, he made a mis-step and fell about twenty five feet. He was seriously, but it is thought, not fatally injured.

The frigates *Cumberland* and *Minnesota*, together with several gun-boats, comprising the blockading squadron, were lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, having in their possession about forty vessels, prizes; one of them was a large merchantman, that attempted to pass the squadron by hoisting the British flag, but upon boarding her she was found to be an American vessel heavily loaded with tobacco.

It was reported at the fortress that there were about 1,200 secession troops on the opposite shore of the river, and that the Secessionists had erected a large sand battery upon Sewell's Point. The frigate *Minnesota* was to sail in that direction in the afternoon and open her batteries upon it, but at 3 P. M., when we left the wharf, she had not started. The steamer *Star*, gun-boat, was engaged in cruising along the secession shores of the river, and destroying their batteries as soon as discovered.

The steamship *Quaker City* and the brig-of-war *Perry*, were still guarding the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay.

On our return trip at 7.20 A. M., on Saturday, off Abbecom, we passed a steamer with a bark in tow, supposed to be a prize bound for this city. We arrived at the dock at Pier No. 4, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 P. M.

Much credit is due Col. CASE, and all the officers of the Second Regiment, for the able and effective manner in which they have disciplined the troops under their command. The men in return seem to do their best to please their officers, and in the efficient manner in which they obey orders they will no doubt prove themselves to be men of the right stamp to perform the laborious duties which always accompany the life of a soldier.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

RELIABLE STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS THERE

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

A citizen of Kansas, formerly a resident of Virginia, has just returned to this city from a tour of observation through Northwestern Virginia. He left Leesburgh, Loudon County, on Sunday last, and proceeded to Point of Rocks, where he remained during that day. He states that nearly 800 Virginians and Marylanders are there posted, and are pretty well armed and well supplied for the present. They are commanded by Capt ASHBY, of Virginia.

He says that much discontent exists among the men at the uncertain condition of their Commissariat. Among the Marylanders under BRAD JOHNSTON, of Frederick, there is much dissatisfaction as, by reason of the loyal attitude of Maryland they will be expatriated from their homes should they continue to remain in the secession ranks.

At Harper's Ferry he remained a day and a half, and he states that there were there on Tuesday, morning, nearly 10,000 men, of whom 2,000 were Mississippians, 1,100 Alabamians, 800 Kentuckians, and 800 Marylanders, principally Baltimoreans. The remainder are Virginians from the Southern, Eastern and Central counties. About half of the troops are well armed, the remainder having only flint-lock muskets, and much feeling existed among the troops on account of having the inferior arms forced upon them. They have not much artillery. The Alabama troops are a fine body of men.

The Mississippians are a ferocious set, and were clamorous because of the poor accommodations afforded them. The Kentuckians were made up of the dregs of Louisville. They were sent the first day of the arrival to Jefferson Rock, in Maryland, but they were furnished with no means of shelter, and many of them refused to remain. Only three companies were there on Monday, and all their provisions had to be carried up the heights on their backs. The only provisions in the place are beef, bacon, ham and coffee, and the supplies of these are precarious. There were no vegetables of any kind about the place. He saw but little camp equipage, and the facilities for the comfort of the troops were poor. Nearly all the men he conversed with were in hopes that the present difficulties would be settled without war. Many were already sick of the routine of camp life, and would be glad of an opportunity to return to their homes. No provision had been made by the State or individuals for the support of the families of soldiers, and attempts to escape from the lines were frequent. He thinks that a concerted movement of troops from the North upon the Maryland Heights, from the Western Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore, and from the South via Winchester with a large force to cut off a retreat South and supplies, would result in a surrender of the Point in a week or ten days, without bloodshed.

At Winchester he saw on Tuesday 1,000 more Mississippians on their way to Harper's Ferry, and the whole route from thence to Alexandria was filled with Southern troops.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

No trains were run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night, and none are running to-day.

Eleven engines and a large number of cars have been detained at Harper's Ferry. Forty-nine men employed on the trains have been arrested at Harper's Ferry, and are now in jail.

It is currently rumored that hostilities are going on at Harper's Ferry, but there is nothing definite as yet.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25—1.70 P. M.

The western train is just in. The reports of hostilities at Harper's Ferry are totally unfounded. A number of coal trains, with the hands belonging to them, were detained there.

The Virginia authorities gave as a reason for detaining the trains, that it was understood that the coal was for the use of the Government.

Assurances were sent by the railroad authorities that such was not the fact, and it is supposed that the trains will soon be permitted to run as usual.

There are various reports of the approach of the Federal troops to the Ferry, but there is nothing known authentically in regard to this.

JOHN MERRYMAN, a wealthy and highly respectable citizen of Baltimore County, President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, was arrested last night at his residence by Government officers. He was brought to this city this morning, and taken to Fort McHenry. He is charged with burning the bridges on the Northern Central road. It is understood that he says he acted by authority of the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners.

MORE TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

A large body of troops came over the Northern Central Road this evening, for Washington. It is not yet ascertained from what State they came.

Many wild reports are in circulation to-night.

It is reported that Sewall's Point has been taken. There has been no arrival here from that direction—possibly there has been one at Annapolis.

MOVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25.

Col. BALLIER'S Rifle Regiment proceeded to Suffolk Park this morning. Three regiments are now encamped there; the Twentieth, or Scott Legion, the Twenty first, and Twenty-fourth, or Irish Regiment, all are ready to march as soon as fully equipped. The Twentieth want rifles, and the other cartridge boxes, knapsacks, &c. The Irish regiment is not fully uniformed yet. It is understood, from inquiry of the State authorities, that the Commissary Department of camps in Pennsylvania, excepting Wilkins and Curtin, are not under their control, and the agents of the United States are responsible for the insufficiency and unhealthiness of the supplies.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 25.

We learn from a reliable source that 3,200 Pennsylvania troops left Chambersburgh yesterday afternoon, going in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

THE DEATH OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

Full Particulars of the Assassination by an Eye-Witness—The Zouaves Swear that they will be Revenged—Singular Coincidences.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24.

I had become utterly tired of inaction, and was about returning to New-York, when, on Thursday afternoon, Col. ELLSWORTH sent for me and expressed a wish that I should remain in camp, as his regiment had been placed under marching orders, and he was confident that the Government would pursue aggressive measures within a few hours. Of course I postponed my journey, and on repairing to the encampment found every indication of immediate action. Vast quantities of ammunition, rifle cases, cartridge boxes, belts, bands, and all things else making up a soldier's equipment, had just been landed from a steamboat, and were piled up near the Colonel's tent. Squads of men were employed in unpacking and distributing these articles, under the supervision of the Colonel, who, notwithstanding all the bustle and confusion, did not allow the slightest detail to escape his oversight—his mind grasped the whole minutiæ, and he infused his activity and spirit into his men, who worked with a will.

By 6 o'clock every preparation for marching had been completed, and the regiment awaited orders from head-quarters, the men meantime employing themselves in writing letters by the moonlight. The picturesque effect of this scene can hardly be described.

About 9 o'clock the Colonel received a dispatch from Gen. MANSFIELD, commander of the forces in the district, informing him that his command must march at 2 A. M., on boats which would be furnished by Capt. DAHLGREN, commander of the Navy-yard, and proceed to Alexandria, where they must land after daybreak, simultaneously with the entrance of the First Michigan Regiment, who were to enter the city by way of Long Bridge. The orders also stated that if an attack should be precipitated by the rebels on the Michigan Regiment, the Zouaves must land directly at Alexandria, march through the town, and attack the enemy in the rear. The orders left much to the discretion of Col. E., who appreciated the compliment, coming as it did from head-quarters.

The steamers *Mt. Vernon*, *Baltimore* and *James Guy* were selected to carry us to the rebellious city. These vessels lay anchored in the stream, and we embarked partly by barges and by means of a bridge of boats. At 2 o'clock A. M., while the moon was shining its brightest, and so light that you could see to read, and the Potomac as placid as a mill pond, smooth as glass, the embarkation took place. Not a whisper was heard, everything was conducted with the utmost order. A distinguished Surgeon of the army, who had been through the Crimean and Sepoy wars, and who was present, remarked that it was the finest embarkation he had ever seen. Half an hour's steaming, with a long train of launches and barges, brought the steamers opposite Alexandria, which, in the morning twilight, was invested with an unusual quiet. It was found that all our men (900 in number) could be accommodated on the *Mt. Vernon* and *Baltimore*; but the *James Guy* accompanied us, nevertheless, and was used to convey orders from one steamer to the other.

As we neared the town, a line of sentinels could be observed, stretched as far as our eyes could reach, dressed in blue overcoats, they could be easily distinguished in the morning light, but as we approached the shore they discharged their pieces in the air, and ran helter-skelter up the hill, to join the main body of the rebel army. Just as we neared the dock, a small boat, filled with Secess rebels, shot in ahead of us. They said they had just returned from the *Pawnee* under a flag of truce, having obtained from Commodore BOWAN, of the *Pawnee*, an hour's grace, in which to remove the women and children previous to the occupation of the city by the Federal troops. Notwithstanding this, to us, inexplicable move on the part of Commodore BOWAN, Col E decided to disembark his men, and this part of the work was done as orderly as the embarkation, and in an exceedingly short space of time. The regiment proceeded to disembark by companies, Company E having the honor to be the first on shore, Company A following immediately after them. Col. ELLSWORTH being at the head of his men. I landed with Company A, and immediately ran forward and offered my services to Col. ELLSWORTH as his aid, which were accepted. I was sent to find the Adjutant, and he was ordered to form the regiment into line, which he accomplished. Capt. LEVERICH, with his company (E), was dispatched to the depot, to tear up the tracks, leading south, which was done as only Zouaves could do it. Col. ELLSWORTH then started post haste for the telegraph, to stop the communication with Richmond by that way. I volunteered to accompany him, and off we started, accompanied by our Chaplain, G. W. DODGE, in uniform, and E H House, of the *Tribune*, (who acted in a noble manner, as I shall show presently.) Col. ELLSWORTH then called for a file of men from Company A, to follow him in double quick time, and the whole party started up the street toward the telegraph office. On our way, we had occasion to pass the Marshall House, kept by one J. W JACKSON, who had planted on it a secession flag upon our arrival in the town. Col E. spied this, and remarked to me that he must have that flag. We entered the hotel; in the front room we found one white man, (the proprietor) and a negro. Col. E asked him who raised that flag. He replied that he was one of the boarders, and did not know. He then went up stairs, and reaching the skylight, Col. E. ascended the ladder, myself after him. Handing me his revolver, I handed him my knife, with which he cut the halliards, and hauled the flag down. We now proceeded to descend, private FRANCIS E. BROWNELL being first, Col. E next, House next, with his man's on ELLSWORTH'S shoulder, myself being last. As we rounded a turn in the hall to go down stairs, the proprietor, (the pretended boarder) stood at the foot of the stairs, with a double-barreled gun in his hands, and aimed at our party, and in particularly at the one in advance. BROWNELL threw up his piece to guard, as the gun which JACKSON aimed at him. JACKSON, however, discharged his gun, the contents lodging in the heart of the Colonel, who fell forward on his face, his life's blood perfectly saturating the secession flag which the Colonel was carelessly rolling up as he descended the stairs. Quick as lightning BROWNELL discharged his piece, killing JACKSON immediately, hitting him between the eyes and felled the job by thrusting his sword bayonet into his breast. The sudden shock only for an instant paralyzed us; recovering, we turned the Colonel on his back, washed his face with water, and endeavored to revive him, but to no effect. I immediately stationed guards about the house, forbidding any one to leave it, threatening myself to shoot the first man of the rebels that dared to move.

Our perilous situation can easily be imagined; there we were separated from our company and regiment, only seven of us in the heart of a hostile town, surrounded by we did not know whom. At this critical juncture Mr. HOUSE, snatching up the pistol of the Colonel, for he was unarmed, rushed to the telegraph office and so destroyed the working of the wires that they will be of no use to the rebels in this emergency. This was an act of bravery on the part of Mr. HOUSE, which is deserving of mention, as to derange the telegraph was an important part of the business. The balance of Company A, wondering at our long absence, had started to look for us, and came to our rescue just in the nick of time. The Surgeon, Dr. GRAY, was then sent for, but he could be of no use, as the spirit of the brave and beloved Colonel had taken its flight, never more to be disturbed by traitors and murderers.

Having occasion to pass through the streets of the city with the Adjutant of the Michigan Regiment, I discovered that all the rebels had not yet left the city, as I was hissed frequently by the inhabitants, and made to feel that I was in a perilous situation.

We endeavored to keep the melancholy death of our leader from the ears of his men, who had learned to love him as dearly as their rough natures could. Those, however, who heard of his fate, vowed to avenge his murder. How harrowing was the scene! Strong men came and looked upon the pallid features of him whom they had seen a moment before full of health and vigor, and as they gazed a convulsive sob and unbidden tear told how sincerely the gallant spirit that had so lately tenanted that mortal frame was mourned.

Preparations were at once made under direction of Surgeon GRAY for the removal of the body to Washington. It was neatly inclosed in blankets, and then placed on a litter, borne by four of his men, supported upon muskets, and so was transported to the boat, followed by a guard for its protection. Col. ELLSWORTH, in making his toilet before starting on the expedition, had decorated his breast with several military medals, and also a fire-badge, betokening that he had become an honorary member of No 14, Engine Company. While pinning this to his coat, a bystander had jestingly remarked that it would turn off a ball, and possibly be the means of saving his life. The Colonel laughingly assented to the remark, and it is a singular circumstance that a portion of the charge which killed him struck upon the badge, leaving scarcely a perceptible indentation, and still another portion smashed a large-sized button upon his coat, and shot away one of his decorations—a splendid Maltese cross—presented by the Quartermaster of the Independence Guard, Baltimore, in 1860, when the Chicago Zouaves were the guests of that corps.

H. J. W.

HOW COL. ELLSWORTH'S DEATH IS NOTICED.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Saturday, May 25.

The flags here are at half mast, and the bells tolling, expressive of the general regret of our citizens at the death of the gallant Col. ELLSWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25.

The news of Col. ELLSWORTH'S assassination occasions the most intense feeling here. The flags are all at half-mast, and a public meeting of young men has been called to give expressions to their sentiment in regard to the lamentable occurrence.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

In Boston, Portland, Concord and many towns throughout New-England, flags have been at half mast as a testimony of public mourning for Col. ELLSWORTH.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. ELLSWORTH

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The remains will arrive by an early train from Philadelphia on Sunday morning. Gen. HALL and details military escort. The Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department will direct an escort of firemen, which, together with the Field Committee of the Firemen's Zouave Regiment, will receive the body at the railroad depot in Jersey City. They will then proceed to the Astor House, where the remains will be given into the charge of the family of deceased, who will hold them till 10 o'clock A. M. There will be a private funeral service during the interval.

At 10 o'clock the Joint Committee of the Common Council and the Fund Committee will take charge of the body, and proceed with it to the Governor's Room at the City Hall, where the citizens will have an opportunity of viewing it from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military, under command of Brig.-Gen. Hall.
New-York Fire Department.
Hearse.

PALL BEARERS.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Theodore Dehon,
Gen. Prosper W. Wetmore,
Col. Edward Hunkens,
Col. William H. Allen,
Robt. T. Haws, Comptroller of the City of New-York.
Wm. H. Wickham, President of the Fire Department.
Henry A. Burr, President of the Board of Trustees.
John Decker, Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department.
Wm. M. Tweed, Commissioner of the Fire Department.
George F. Nesbitt,
Zophar Mills,
James Kelly,
} Private Friends of deceased, in carriages.
Gen John A. Dix and Officers of the Volunteer Corps.
Zouave Firemen's Committee.
Union Defence Committee.
Mayors of New-York and adjacent cities.
Common Council.
Heads of Departments.
Members of the Bar.
Home Guard of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Boys.
Civic Societies.
Citizens generally.

The Union Defence Committee meet in the Mayor's Office.

Officers of Gen. Dix's Division meet in the room of the Board of Councilmen.

The Home Guards, Eighth Regiment, form on Washington street the right on Broadway.

Civic Societies form in Chambers street.

LINE OF MARCH.

The line of march will be up Chatham-street, Bowery and Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth street, down Fourteenth street and Broadway to Chambers-street, down Cortlandt-street, to the steamer *Francis Skiddy*.

Acting Major-General HALL will act as Grand Marshal.

A. J. DELAFOUR,
Chairman Committee *pro tem.*

GEO. F. NESBITT, Secretary.

MILITARY ORDERS.

General Orders No 4.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1861.

The Major-General commanding, with feelings of heartfelt sorrow, announces to the Division the death of Col. ELMER E ELLSWORTH, of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, the Sherman's Zouaves. Three weeks ago, strong in health and in hope, he led his command through our streets to the point of embarkation, followed by the best wishes of the gallant and self sacrificing firemen of the city to greet the departure of their associates with hearty God speeds and prayers. To-morrow his home remains will be borne through the same streets followed by a hundred thousand of his fellow citizens and friends. He has met his fate in better cause than that which animates soldiers, no feeling of bitterness would mingle with the tears which will be shed for him. But it has pleased God, for purposes inscrutable to us, that he should be the victim of a double fatality; that he should be struck down by the hand of an assassin and a conspiracy against the Government of his country—thus uniting the painful traits that characterize the cowardly, which began in public treason, ends in private revenge.

In the absence of the greater portion of the regiments of the Division, which have gone to the front to war to bear their part to uphold the authority of the Government, Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HALL in conjunction with the Firemen of the City, takes charge of the funeral ceremonies; and the remaining regiments of the Division in this City and its vicinity will, under his direction, take the places that may be assigned to them.

The officers of the Division will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of their youthful and gallant companion in arms, who in the last act of his life signalized the fearlessness and generosity of his character by shielding longer himself instead of casting it on his subordinates.

This order will be read to the several regiments of the Division.

By order, Major-General DIX.

L. B. HOLABIRD, Division Inspector.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of Col. ELLSWORTH, was held, last evening, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, Engineer BAUER presiding. It was decided that each company should appoint one delegate, to be at the Astor House at 5 o'clock this morning, and escort the remains of Col. ELLSWORTH to the City Hall. At 1 o'clock, the Fire Department will form in procession on Broadway, with the right resting on Murray-street. The large banner belonging to the Department will be in charge of Hose Co. No. 42. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The calamity that has befallen the Regiment recruited from the New-York Fire Department, in the untimely death of their commanding officer, Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, demand from this body a hearty expression of sorrow at the loss that the community as well as the volunteer service have sustained; and,

Whereas, A public expression of regret from this Board is eminently just, feeling as we do that the decease of Col. ELLSWORTH is no ordinary casualty; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board feel deeply their inability properly to express their deep feeling of sorrow at the untimely end of Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH. His abilities as an officer promised for the regiment under his command distinction in the field. The affectionate regard for him by his men, promised that unanimity of feeling and action so essential for success, and that at the opening of his career as a soldier of our country to be suddenly removed from the sphere of his usefulness. In connection with the unfortunate circumstance attending his decease, compel us to reluctantly acknowledge our inability to express in befitting language our sorrow at the loss sustained by our associates in arms.

Resolved, That to those who, by the decease of Col. ELLSWORTH, are called upon to mourn the loss of an affectionate son, an esteemed friend, and a beloved commander, we tender our sincere felt sympathies in their bereavement—consolation is beyond our ability to offer. May the knowledge of the fact that his life was sacrificed on the altar of our common country, and in defense of her laws, assuage the grief of those who now mourn his untimely end. To his parents, his friends and his regiment we tender our earnest wishes that the knowledge that he died at the post of duty, may be some little amelioration of their sorrow in this the hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of Col. ELLSWORTH and to the regiment of Fire Zouaves, and entered in full on the minutes.

DELEGATION OF ALBANY FIREMEN.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 25.

A Delegation of three from each Fire Company here left on the *New World* to-night to receive and escort the remains of Col. ELLSWORTH to this city.

THE SUCCESSOR OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

The name of Lieut.-Col. FARNHAM, who succeeds the late Col. ELLSWORTH in the command of the Firemen's Brigade, has been erroneously confounded in some of the City papers with that of Capt FARNHAM, formerly in the Mexican war. Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, who now commands the regiment, is a merchant doing business on Broadway. He is the son of GEO. W FARNHAM, of this City, and has long been identified with the Fire Department, having been several times elected Assistant Engineer. He is personally known to almost every member of the Department, and is universally popular. He was for some time a member of the Seventh Regiment, has a thorough knowledge of military tactics and is possessed of every requisite for a good and efficient officer. Like his predecessor, Col ELLSWORTH, he is somewhat diminutive in stature, from which fact he has long borne the *sobriquet* among the firemen of "Pony Farnham." In lamenting the sad loss sustained by the regiment in the fall of Col. ELLSWORTH, it is some consolation to know that it will continue to be commanded by one every way worthy to be his successor.

ANOTHER ZOUAVE DEAD.

Chief Engineer DECKER received a telegram last night from Alexandria, stating that JOHN BUTTERWORTH, of No 11 Engine, had been shot dead by a sentry—he having refused to give the countersign when approaching the lines. The sentry, of course, only did his duty. His body will reach this City this morning with Col. ELLSWORTH'S, and will be duly received and disposed of by the Fire Department.

THE TREASURY LOAN.

THE LIST OF BIDDERS AND THE AMOUNTS BID.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 25.

Proposals for the remainder of the United States Stock, about nine millions of dollars worth, under the act of February last, were opened this afternoon by the Secretary of the Treasury. Bidders were allowed to propose in the alternative for bonds at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes, but not below par. The following are the New-York bidders for bonds:

C. Butman & Co.	Nassau Bank.
$10,000 5	$ .....
10,000 4	10,000 .....
Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	County Bank.
Trinity.	20,000 5
1,000 6	Wm. H. Hoppock.
Manhattan Bank.	10,000 5
100,000 5	Niagara Insurance Co.
Bank of the Republic.	20,000 .....
50,000 5	G. W. Kittridge.
Chemical Bank.	2,000 .....
25,000 5	Tradesman's Bank.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank.	5,000 5
20,000 5	Bank of the Commonwealth.
Mechanics' Banking Association.	2,000 5
10,000 5	Merchants' Bank.
Ins. Institute.	20,000 5
25,000 5	Citizens' Bank.
Phenix Bank.	20,000 5
20,000 5	Bank of Commerce.
Tax officers of the City.	150,000 4
1,000 5	Merchants' Bank.
Commercial Exchange Bank.	300,000 5
Certificates of Deposit.	Charles E. Bryant.
Bank Notes.	20,000 .....
25,000 5	City Bank.
50,000 5	5,000 .....
Leverich, Chew & Hoyt.	Bank of the State of New-York.
10,000 5	50,000 5
25,000 ..... 5 1-5	Bank of Western Interest.
10,000 5	5,000 .....
20,000 5	Cashman & Co.
20,000 5	50,000 5
F. L. Robinson.	10,000 5
25,000 5	Wetmore & Co., for themselves and others.
Corn Exchange Bank.	50,000 ..... 5 1-5
20,000 5	Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.
Irving Bank.	10,000 5
20,000 5	B. F. Wyckoff & Co.
Phœnix Bank.	2,000 .....
200,000 5	Charles Knapp.
North River Bank.	15,000 .....
10,000 5	Carpenter & Vermilye.
Wm. Tiffany.	25,000 100
15,000 ..... 5 1/4	Grocers' Bank.
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	10,000 5
200,000 6	C. M. Mather.
Bank of America.	10,000 10
200,000 5	Chemical Bank.
James Gallatin.	20,000 5
45,000 5	The bidders from Philadelphia were as follows:
Manhattan Co.	Eli Lewis.
200,000 5	5,000 5
J. S. Robbins & Son.	Ockford & Co. (for themselves and others).
60,000 5	Jones & Baker.
Mechanics' Banking Association.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bk.
10,000 5	25,000 .....
National Bank.	Same Parties.
200,000 5	25,000 .....
Sidney Brooks, by Theo. Dehon.	Western Bank.
25,000 ..... 5 1/2	25,000 .....
Henry Vail, on account of others.	Drexel & Co.
200,000 5	25,000 .....
Robert L. Kennedy, by H. F. Vail, Cashier.	Jacob James, M. D.
50,000 5	5,000 .....
50,000 5	Joseph T. James.
People's Bank of the City of New-York.	5,000 .....
25,000 5	K. W. Clark & Co.
25,000 5	5,000 .....
Market Bank.	Same Parties.
50,000 ..... 5 1/2	5,000 .....
J. B. Wheeler.	C. Sherwood.
2,000 ..... 5 5-21 100	11,000 ..... 5 1/2 99 55 100
East River Bank.	J. M'Glinn.
5,000 5	2,000 60
Oriental Bank.	John C. Rives, of Washington.
20,000 5	20,000 .....
F. Rivintus.	Wm. Beals, Jr. of Boston.
2,000	10,000 .....
Wm. E. Brown.	Wm. Beals, Jr. Boston.
1,000 ..... 5 1/2	10,000 .....
Samuel Bleibar.	Brewster, Street & Co. Boston.
2,000 5	7,000 ..... 95 1/2 100
J. G. Hudson.	H. C. Thatcher, Boston.
2,000 5	1,000 .....
Seventh Ward Bank.	H. C. Thatcher, Boston.
20,000 5	1,000 .....
Hezekiah L. White.	Geo. L. Lewis, Boston.
3,000 5	5,000 .....
J. Henkendorff.	10,000 .....
15,000 ..... 5 1/2	D. Dalaphaine, Boston.
Bull's Head Bank.	1,000 5
5,000 5	Saml Tracy, Boston.
Nassau Bank.	1,000 .....
10,000 5	Boston Safety Fund Bank, Boston.
	50,000 ..... 5 5/8 97
	Wm. H. Hill, Boston.
	28,000 ..... 5 5/8 97
	Otis Daniel, Boston.
	30,000 ..... 5 5/8 97
	Jas. R. Lingham, Montpelier,
	10,000 ..... 5 5/8

The following are the bids for the Treasury notes:

Eugene Higgins.	The various Banks of Providence in the aggregate.
$100 ..... At par	$515,000 ..... At par
J. M. Lybert.	Drexel & Co. (for others.)
1,000 ..... At par	40,000 ..... At par
J. B. Turner Chicago.	Bank Northern Liberties.
50,000 ..... At par	25,000 ..... At par
Nicholas Cuoton.	At par Southwark Bank.
10,000 ..... At par	25,000 ..... At par
Mary F. Sanderson.	Philadelphia Bank.
100 ..... At par	50,000 ..... At par

INTERVIEW BETWEEN WESTERN GOVERNORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Saturday, May 25.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, and Senator TRUMBULL arrived here yesterday.

Govs DENNISON of Ohio, YATES of Illinois and MORTON of Indiana, had a long conference to-day. The result has not yet been made public.

Gen. MCLELLAN and the three Governors reviewed five regiments of United States troops and two regiments of State troops.

Gen. MCLELLAN expressed surprise at the proficiency of the troops, and was highly gratified at their advancement.

Gov. MORTON has appointed Hon. WM. CUMBACK Colonel of the Thirtieth Regiment.

FOR FORT PICKENS.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

The armed steamer *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN, sailed last night for Fort Pickens. She has a crew of 137 men, and takes 100 seamen for the fleet, to supply the place of those whose enlistment has expired. She also takes out several 10 inch mortars, rifled cannon, and other war munitions.

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 25.

The State Board have completed the organization of the four remaining regiments—the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty eighth, the last being Col. J. H. HOBART WARD'S regiment. This makes up the full complement of thirty-eight regiments authorized by the law of last winter. There are some companies remaining over here and at other depots, which will not yet be disbanded, in case anything should occasion vacancies in the regiments before being mustered into the United States service. Of the regiments formed by the Board, 21 are from the City of New York.

The Board have completed awards of contracts for clothing and equipments, and adjourned over till To-day next, when the successful bidders are to attend and perfect their contracts.

GRAND MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

INSPECTION OF TEN REGIMENTS OF NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

If any one doubted that the popular sympathy is with the gallant volunteers who are going out to fight in defence of the Union and our liberties, the demonstration of yesterday afternoon must have convinced them to the contrary. The announcement that the Union Defence Committee was to inspect ten regiments of New-York volunteers, brought out a very large self-constituted committee of approval on the part of our citizens. Three o'clock was the hour at which the regiments were to form in line in Fourteenth street. Long before that hour, Fourteenth-street, from river to river, was lined with an enthusiastic concourse of citizens. And not Fourteenth-street only, but every avenue and street leading to it, also poured out its tidal tribute. As the crimson regimental current poured through the avenue-arteries leading to the heart, where it was to centre, cambric handkerchiefs from loaded balconies and clustering windows waved snowy God-speeds to the brave volunteers and eyes, brighter than the unscabbarded swords and glistening bayonets below, showered down smiles of approval. And many a fervent prayer went up that those called upon to go forth in their country's defence might return, or, failing in this, find a proud death-bed on the field of fame. However apathetic a community may be, it is certain that the first notes of the bugle awake a spirit of chivalry which animates even the basest clay, though for long years it may lie dormant. Thus yesterday, more, the greater part of whose lives have been devoted to trade, and whose only aspirations seemed to tend to the accumulation of dollars and cents, cast aside for the moment all sentiments of the shop, and flung up their hats in loud huzzas for our improvised army. Wrinkled wrists, whose pulses might be supposed to be chilled by the frosts of age, thrust forth their hands to give a warm friendly clasp to the passing soldier. Fervent "God bless you, boys, God bless you!" ran along the long lines of citizens, as the various regiments passed in rapid review—the picturesquely costumed Zouaves, the plumed Garibaldi Guards, and the plainly attired citizen soldiers who had not yet assumed the coats of many colors prescribed by fanciful Colonels, and the regulations of war. There was that in the manifestation of popular sentiment yesterday which fully justifies the lines of TENNYSON, wherein the idea is expressed that though the warfare of peace may not precipitate a nation's trials when its rights are threatened by either foreign foes or traitors, at home, the most sordid of shopkeepers is ready to jump

"——over his counter and strike,
If but with his cheating yard wand, home."

The regiments when formed in line in Fourteenth street, extended nearly from river to river. More gaily uniformed and more thoroughly drilled men have undoubtedly been reviewed on the Champ de Mars but we question whether better material to make good soldiers from was ever passed in review anywhere. Strong, athletic men, they were, with bronzed faces, and a visible development of muscular Christianity pervading their exterior, calculated to make Secessionists tremble. Many of the troops were seen under most disadvantageous circumstances, for without arms and without uniform a soldier can scarcely be called a soldier. It is patent that in plain clothes no one can feel himself every inch a military man. A conscientiousness of not looking like a soldier carries with it a certain demoralization of feeling, an uncertainty of position, and a general lessening of self-respect, while in most cases manifestly evident, but the most unpractised eye in traveling along the lines of even the unarmed troops yesterday, could not have failed to recognize them in an abundance of cases of what good soldiers are made.

Another mark of the popular feeling was adorned wherever and whenever the flag of the Garibaldi Guard made its appearance. Words that gone out that the same flag was borne by Garibaldi in the Italian struggle for freedom, and its silken folds, with the motto "Dio e Popolo," were greeted with rounds of rapturous applause for it was not necessary to be thoroughly versed in Italian to know that the inscription meant "God and the People." The motto seemed to be universally accepted as the one under which our armies are to fight, and which they are to bear wherever their march may be proclaiming the rights of the people in battles where such speech is now muzzled, and announcing some very common and plain truths of civilization and Christianity where they are now jeered under foot.

Below will be found full and accurate reports of the various regiments, the number of men in each, and the list of the officers.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

The Garibaldi Guard, Col. FREDERICK GEORGE D'UTASSY took their position at 2½ P. M., between Fifth and Sixth avenues, marching by the head quarters of the Union Defence Committee. They numbered about eleven hundred, and are still recruiting. This corps is composed largely of Germans, but there are in the regiment many Italians, Hungarians, Swiss, Spaniards and Portuguese. Their uniform is a suit of loose black pants having a narrow red stripe, and the facing of the frock coat is of red. Their hats are black, round topped, wide, stiff brims, with a black feather and eagle. They have shoes with gaiters protecting the ankle and calf.

On the back of each knapsack are the letters G. G. Their camp will be known as Turin, in the French and Italian army. The corps is intended to serve as an extra line of skirmishers before the attacking line of the main troops. They will form a brigade under Gen. ASTOR, and will probably have their arms (Minie rifles and sabre bayonet) this week. They made a very fine appearing in carrying the Hungarian colors and the Italian flag which in 1848 was planted upon the capitol of Rome by GARIBALDI himself, and which was afterwards made a present to the regiment through the daughter of Gen. AVEZZANA. The Italian blessing was carried between the two. It was presented by Miss STEVENS, and the Hungarian flag by Miss GUINNAIL. Many of the officers have been in Europe, Asia, South and North America, and some of them are decorated for meritorious services in the Italian and Hungarian wars.

The following are the names of the officers of the Brigade:

Colonel, Fred Geo. D'Utassy; Lieutenant Colonel, Alex. Repetti; First Major, Louis Finelli, Second Major, Wuning; First Company—Italian—Cap. Da Ossenio; First Lieut. Cuneo, Second Lieut. Modelli. Second Company—Sallier; Lieut. Schmidt, First-Lieut. Gallani; Second Lieut. Sallier. Third Company—German—Capt. Schwartz; First-Lieut. Velser; Second-Lieut. Eigner. Fourth Company—Spanish—Capt. Tortilas; First Lieut. Romero; Second Lieut. De Mesa. Fifth Company—Hungarian—Capt. Siegel; First Lieut. Hoffman; Second Lieut. Wiegand. Sixth Company—Italian—Capt. Bonnard; First Lieut. Bianchi; Second Lieut. Bianchi. Seventh Company—Hungarian—Capt. Tackacs; First-Lieut. Jinczy; Second-Lieut. Fechner. Eighth Company—German—Capt. Bernstein; First Lieut. Baer;

The New-York Times.

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THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Martial Law Proclaimed at Alexandria.

Sentries Fired Upon on Saturday Night.

THE TROOPS SLEEPING ON THEIR ARMS.

Strong Fortifications being Erected There.

An Earthwork One Mile Long at Arlington.

Movement of More Troops into Virginia.

Twenty Thousand Additional to Rendezvous at Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Six Thousand Men Concentrated There.

A MOVEMENT TO BE MADE ON NORFOLK.

The Obsequies of Col. Ellsworth.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26.

For a wonder, we have gone through twenty-four hours without any extraordinary excitement. Movements of troops are constantly going on, but it is only the details or filling in of the grand movement of Thursday night.

Every non-resident of the city who could command a vehicle has visited the captured city of Alexandria. All concur in representing the inhabitants as sullen and disaffected—the only smiling faces seen being those of the "peculiar institution."

All along the river line or front, the troops are engaged in throwing up works. There are several forts being constructed, some of large dimensions.

The Sixty-ninth has thrown up a bank one mile long and seven feet high.

Of course we have a fresh rumor every hour. Now it is a grand attack along the entire line; next it is a skirmish with the outposts; and then there is no enemy within fifteen miles.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The troops in Alexandria last night seized two hundred and fifty revolvers, and six hundred rounds of ammunition, all of which were in the possession of some Secessionists, and were duly confiscated.

MARTIAL LAW IN ALEXANDRIA.

Col. WILCOX has declared Martial Law in the city and vicinity.

The last Regiment of New-Jersey troops left this evening for Alexandria, the Band playing "Hail Columbia."

Three spies were arrested yesterday, and one last night.

The pickets of Col. WILCOX'S command were fired upon last night by the rebel troops, and one of the balls passed through a soldier's hair, slightly grazing his head. Col. WILCOX immediately ordered the men to form, and they slept on their arms all night. This morning he gave notice that the people there could have peace if they desired it, but if any more firing was done by the rebels, the retribution must fall on their own heads.

One of the New-York Eighth was accidentally shot in the leg this morning. He is not dangerously hurt.

The Eighth are under orders to cross into Virginia, and take position on the heights.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON

It is determined to order twenty thousand more volunteers to Washington.

Private COBUS, of Company E, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was drowned this morning while bathing. The *Pocahontas* fired a gun over him, trying to bring him to the surface, but did not succeed.

Private BUCKLEY of Company F, New-York Zouaves, was shot this morning, while assaulting a superior officer.

One of the Zouaves is under arrest, charged with having ravished a woman in Alexandria. If the charge is proved, he will be shot, for the Government has determined to deal very summarily with any soldier who is guilty of lawlessness.

Another Zouave, J. M. WILCOX, Company C, was shot early this morning, while attempting to run the guard at Alexandria. He refused three times to respond to the challenge, and the sentinel shot him dead in his tracks. The discipline is very strict under FARNHAM, the new colonel.

The camp of the Zouavee was taken to Alexandria to-day. They will put up the tents just to the south of the city, and go into camp.

The Rhode Island camp is prepared to move at a moment's warning. A clergyman from Newport, R. I., held divine service there to-day. There were many spectators present from the city.

The wives of several officers of different regiments reached the city this morning. The officers of the New Jersey troops intend to send for their wives, as they expect to remain at this post some time.

The Relief Committee for the Ellsworth fund have received, since its formation last evening, about five hundred dollars.

MR. CAMERON TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, expects soon to go to New-York on important business for the Government, which it is not safe to trust to other parties. It is understood that it relates to heavy equipments for the regular army, and arrangements for the finishing of a large amount of artillery.

The name of Ex-Gov. BANKS is prominently mentioned as Commissary-General. His acknowledged executive ability well fits him for such an important position.

The New-York Seventh come over to-night, and were ordered back to Camp Cameron. The New-Jersey First take their place, and have gone over to-night. Six hundred of the New-York Seventh are ready to tender their services for the war, but it is understood to-night they are not needed, and will prepare to-morrow to go home.

SEWELL'S POINT BATTERY.

There is no doubt entertained here of the capture of Sewall's point by the Federal forces.

Information has been received which is deemed reliable, that BEN MCCULLOUGH has a body of men about fifteen miles from Washington, with his head-quarters at the small village of Berk. Some reports give him 9,000 troops, but that is hardly true.

THE FORCE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The force at Harper's Ferry is variously estimated at 7,000 to 11,000 men. About two-thirds of these are equipped, and armed. They are undoubtedly very short of provisions, and must be in a starving condition within a week, unless they are relieved. How they are to be relieved, is a problem the rebel leaders will find it very difficult to solve.

Almost every man that visits Alexandria brings away some memento of the place. The oil-cloth on the hall where ELLSWORTH fell has been cut up and divided. On some pieces the blood is as thick as a knife-blade. Pieces of the stairs, covered with his blood, are also cut off and brought away.

Hon. CHARLES H. VANWYCK made the grand rounds last evening, passing through all the camps at Alexandria. He visited BUCK & CO.'s slave-pen, and secured as his memento a high pair of shackles, such as were used in this establishment to keep their chattels from hugging their masters to death. The links of the chain connecting the shackles are as large as those of an ox-chain. Mr. VANWYCK also brought away a copy of a bill of sale.

By the way, the only occupant of the slave pen when it was captured, was a negro man, who, being locked in a cell, was overlooked.

His cell was unlocked, and he was told he could follow his master. Strange as may appear, he manifested a perfect willingness to stay in Alexandria, and was evidently in no hurry to take his place in the rebels' ranks. Indeed, I believe he has even fraternized with the cooking establishment of the Michigan Regiment.

NIGHT SIGNALS—NAVY PRECAUTIONS.

The Navy Department has concluded a contract with Mrs. COSTAR, the widow of the inventor of the Costar Night Signal, by which she is obligated to furnish all the ships in our service with full sets of signals. By their aid, according to reports before the Department, communication can be more perfectly had at night between vessels at a distance, than has heretofore been attained by daylight with use of flags. Mrs. COSTAR has effected an arrangement of a similar nature with the French Naval Board, and is now treating with the British Admiralty concerning the same matter.

And in this connection it will be gratifying to the public to know, that in view of the long list of traitors who have deserted the Navy, Commodore PAULDING has deemed it prudent to re-arrange and re-form the entire signal book, so that although full sets of books have been appropriated by the deserters, they will prove of absolutely no avail.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26.

Accounts from Alexandria, received from reliable sources, represent that all was quiet there during last night.

The troops are comfortably quartered, and ready for all emergencies.

That city, it is represented, was free from the alarm which yesterday afternoon pervaded this City.

Several of the District of Columbia volunteer companies have proceeded in the direction of Alexandria.

The Eighth New York, and Fifth Massachusetts Regiments have moved into Virginia. All orders for the moving of troops are not only cheerfully but promptly obeyed. Military veterans are lavish in their praises of them.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, this morning the report of cannon near the Capital occasioned much alarm, which, however, soon subsided on learning that a squad of the Second Regiment of New-York were practicing with field howitzers, they not being aware, at the time that firing is prohibited in the streets. The squad afterwards went through their evolutions, as they passed along Pennsylvania-avenue, showing much skill.

The dispatch sent hence yesterday, of the reported capture of Sewall's Point by Gen. BUTLER'S command on Friday, was based on the unqualified statement of the Washington *National Republican* extra, there being no means at the time of ascertaining the precise truth of the statement, which, however, needs official confirmation. The *Yankee* has not arrived here. Postmaster General BLAIR has just issued the following order

"All Postal Service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, will be suspended from and after the 31st inst. Letters for offices, temporarily occupied by this order, will be forwarded by the next letter office, except those for Western Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling."

Copies of the following proclamation, by Maj-Gen. SANDFORD, of the New-York State Militia, in the service of the United States, have been extensively circulated in Fairfax County, to-day:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA, Arlington Heights, May 25, 1861.

Fairfax County being occupied by the troops under my command, I deem it proper to declare the authority of the said troops; and I have permitted assurances to many of the good citizens among me, that all peaceable persons may return to, or remain in their homes, and pursue their usual pacific occupations, in peace and confidence, and with assured protection to their persons and property as the United States forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purpose than that of the suppressing of unlawful combinations against the constituted authorities of the Union, and of carrying the laws thereof to be duly respected and executed.

By order of

Maj-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.

GEORGE W. MORRELL, Division Inspector.

Major HASKIN, who is in command at Fort Washington a few miles below Alexandria, on the Maryland side, has thoroughly strengthened his position. A battery will be erected on the hill immediately behind the fort.

A gentleman who arrived last night at midnight, from Alexandria, says in searching the city several hundred muskets, rifles, revolvers and ammunition were found stowed in the theatre.

A number of arrests were made to-day of persons with concealed weapons.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 26.

The following is a special dispatch to the *American*:

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, May 26.

Col. WILCOX, commandant here, has issued a proclamation proclaiming strict martial law.

Capt. WHITELEY, of the Michigan Regiment, is appointed Provost-Marshal, and Company H, of that regiment, City Police. The citizens are assured that they will be protected in their persons, property and slaves. All public property will be respected, unless the United States forces should be attacked. The citizens are prohibited from entering or leaving the city without a written permit. All outrages or excesses by the Federal soldiers will be promptly punished, if reported.

The pickets of the forces at Alexandria were last night fired upon, and the troops called to arms in consequence, but nobody was hurt.

The Seventh Regiment will return home, it is stated, on Wednesday.

Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by the United States troops on the Virginia Heights. They entirely command the approaches from Alexandria.

The city is quiet. JACASON, who shot Col. ELLSWORTH, has been taken to Fairfax County for burial. All the furniture has been removed from the Marshall House, and it is now in the occupancy of the United States forces.

Sergeant BUTTERWORTH, of the New-York Zouaves, was shot last night at Alexandria, by MIKE O'NEAL, of the same corps, who was acting as sentry, and receiving no reply to his challenge, fired, and instantly killed the former. BUTTERWORTH was a stutterer, and his failing to answer was caused by this infirmity.

The Marshall House is the hotel at which Gen. WASHINGTON stopped, and Col. ELLSWORTH was shot near the door of the chamber Gen. WASHINGTON occupied.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

AN ADVANCE ON NORFOLK PROBABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 26.

Capt. CONE, of the United States Mail steamer *John A. Warner*, reached this city to-day, having left his boat at Wilmington, to ascertain the truth of the report about Sewall's Point. He says he left Fortress Monroe Saturday morning at seven o'clock, up to which time no battle had taken place. He was in the Fortress on Friday evening, and understood, from a conversation with Capt PARROTT, that no movement would be made until further reinforcements arrived, when an attack would probably be made on Norfolk.

As Capt. CONE was going out of the Bay, he saw 1,500 troops coming in. He confirms the report about the capture of Hampton, with 300 troops. He was lying in the Bay for two or three days previous to sailing, and he even doubts the arrival of the *Yankee* at Washington, as reported, as she was at the Fortress when he left, and it would take fifteen hours to make the trip.

The *Kingston* left on Friday night with a large ship in tow, supposed to be a prize. Several prizes are taken daily by the blockading squadron. Two or three vessels from Richmond for Baltimore were released.

The flag-ship *Minnesota*, Commodore STRINGHAM had steam up when he left. She was soon to sail under sealed orders.

On Friday evening Capt. CONE visited Fortress Monroe. There was a dress parade in the afternoon, in which all the troops participated. There were from five to six thousand men at the fort, an increase of nearly three thousand over the previous week. two Massachusetts and one Vermont Regiment having arrived during the week. They were all well.

Gen. BUTLER returned to Fort Monroe after the occupation of Hampton.

The Captain viewed the action at Sewall's Point on last Sunday. Five out of the eight guns were dismounted. He does not think any lives were lost. The *Star* fired 100 shots, when her ammunition gave out. Subsequently a small propellar came up and fired a few shots at the batteries and retired.

The Captain is certain he could not have left without a knowledge of the engagement reported to have taken place on Friday.

He passed Sewall's Point on the way Saturday morning. All was quiet. Action was soon modified, however, on the arrival of more troops, even to a speedy attack on Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday evening, and Baltimore, Sunday, May 26.

Col. DURYEA'S Zouaves arrived this morning by the *Alabama*. They have encamped on this side of the Hampton Bridge, with the Vermont and Troy regiments. The *Pembroke* has also arrived, with two companies of Massachusetts troops. There are now about 6,000 men within or under the walls of the Fortress.

The *Quaker City* came in with a rich prize this morning—the bark *Winifred*, of Richmond, from Rio Janeiro, laden with coffee.

The *Minnesota* sails southward to-day, Commodore STRINGHAM will, it is said, visit the Gulf squadron.

Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Acting Adjutant-Gen. TALLMADGE and his Aide, made a dashing reconnoissance several miles between the James and York Rivers. A picket guard of rebels fled in their approach.

Three fugitives, the property of Col. MALLORY, commander of the rebel forces near Hampton, were brought in by our picket guard yesterday. They represent that they were about to be sent South, and then sought protection. Major CAREY came in with a flag of truce, and claimed their rendition under the Fugitive Slave law, but was informed by Gen. BUTLER that, under the peculiar circumstances he considered the fugitives contraband of war, and had set them to work inside the fortress.

Col. MALLORY was politely informed that as soon as he should visit the fortress and take the oath to be, the laws of the United States, his property would promptly be restored.

Another party came in this morning with a flag of truce, but with no better success.

On their return it is supposed that they set fire to Hampton Bridge, as immense volumes of smoke are being now visible in that direction.

PLAN FOR THE CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 26.

I have just learned that a plan has been matured which contemplates Harper's Ferry in our possession. There are numerous county roads in Washington and Frederick Counties, Maryland, all of which converge to and unite at or near the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. Three of the roads come from the direction of Hagerstown, two from Frederick city, and one from Emmitsburgh and Gettysburgh, the latter the turnpike of the railroad from Lancaster and York. The two country roads back of the Maryland Heights are open, accessible and greatly desirable, as a strong force marching along these roads will attack the batteries in the rear, the only place where they are vulnerable. It is not yet known who officer will be put at the head of the expedition.

There are only two Regiments of Virginia troops at Grafton, but the six North Carolina Regiments who were at Culpepper last week had orders to move in that direction, and are *en route*, probably in the neighborhood of Shrasburgh or Winchester. This is from reliable Southern authority. This Culpepper is in Culpepper County, and is not the Fairfax near Washington.

The reported destruction of bridges on the railroad between Alexandria and Leesburg, will prevent any movement of Southern troops from Harper's Ferry towards Washington; and if this is followed by taking possession of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as Culpepper and Charlotteville, and of the Fredericksburg Railroad, the rebels at Harper's Ferry will be completely hemmed in and cut off from all communication. This will probably be done.

Until these railroads are in our possession, reinforcements can be sent to Harper's Ferry.

There are ten thousand Virginia troops at Manasses Gap Junction, twenty-seven miles from Alexandria, and thirty five miles from Culpepper, and will no doubt fight desperately if attacked.

The report that Ballman Rock, at Harper's Ferry, had been blasted with gunpower, and thrown down upon the track, is false. It was perfectly mined, and the train fired, but the rock stands firm. It is forty feet above the track.

Five thousand barrels of bacon have passed through Gordonsville during the last week, for the troops at Harper's Ferry.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. SLEMMER AND HIS COMMAND.

The United States transport *Philadelphia*, Capt. KITTRINGE, arrived here yesterday morning from Fort Pickens, *via* Tortugas and Key West, making the passage from the latter place in six days and twelve hours. The *Philadelphia* brought Lieut. SLEMMER and his command, with twelve women and children and twelve mechanics.

Everything was quiet at Fort Pickens when the *Philadelphia* left—the fleet lying at anchor off the fort, in readiness to coöperate with Col. BROWN, keeping up a constant watchfulness and intercepting all vessels bound in—thus cutting off all supplies from the secession forces by water.

The fleet consists of the United States ship *Sabine*, H. A. ADAMS commanding; steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, C. H. POOR commanding; steam sloop *Powhatan*, D. D. PORTER commanding, and steamer *Water Witch*, W. ROCKENDOFF commanding. The steamer *Mohawk*, J. H. STRONG commanding, was at the east end of Santa Rosa Island, to prevent any vessels of light draft from entering at the eastern channel.

Lieut. SLEMMER'S company are very much worn down by fatigue and constant labor and watchfulness. Several of them have the scurvy, and others are suffering from attacks induced by over-exertion and want of proper food. Lieut. SILLIMAN, of this company, is also passenger, and from the appearance of both officers and privates, it is evident that the change of locality was necessary to restore the health of all.

The *Philadelphia*, in passing the *Sabine* and sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, fired a gun for each ship, and exchanged salutes by dipping her ensign, which was returned by both ships, and to show their appreciation of Lieut. SLEMMER, their rigging was manned, and three cheers given by the crew, which were returned by Lieut. SLEMMER'S men, and the crew of the *Philadelphia*, with right good will.

The *Philadelphia* sailed hence April 19, with sealed orders having on board a large cargo of army and ordnance stores. She arrived at Key West at 1 A. M of the 29th, communicated with Major FRENCH, commander at Fort Taylor, and proceeded to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, landed a large amount of subsistence stores, and sailed at 9 A. M. of the 30th, for Fort Pickens, where she arrived at 8 P. M. of the 2d, and anchored inside the fleet. On the 3d, she approached within three quarters of a mile of the fort, and landed mules and beef cattle in safety, and discharged most of the balance of cargo. During this time the *Philadelphia* lay within range of the guns of Fort McRae and Barrancas, and the sand batteries; but no disposition was manifested to attack her. The weather being bad, three days' delay in discharging was caused thereby.

On the 14th, she proceeded to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and landed the balance of her cargo there. May 16, at 11 P. M., she arrived at Tortugas, discharged ordnance stores, and sailed for Key West at 10 P. M. of the 17th, where she arrived on the 18th at 8 A. M., and sailed for New-York on the 19th, having ascertained that the greater part of the troops expected from Havana, on their way from Texas for New York, had previously sailed in the sailing vessels.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS

TORTUGAS, Sunday, May 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The following is a correct list of the officers of the United States ship *St. Louis*, now lying at this place, which you will please publish in your paper for the benefit of the officers' friends. They (the officers) are all well, and so also are the crew generally, but they are all pretty well tired up, the ship having now been out nearly *two hundred months*

Alexander Gibson, Esq., Commander.
J. D. Todd, First Lieutenant and Executive.
W. W. L. Wallace, Lieutenant.
G. E. Belknap, Lieutenant.
Nathaniel Green, Master.
J. O'Connor Barclay, Surgeon.
G. T. Pierce, Paymaster.
Peter A. Clayton, Boatswain.
James W. Searle, Gunner.
James McDonnell, Carpenter.
Lewis B. Wakeman, Sailmaker.
J. M. Chadwick, Master's Mate.

REPORTS FROM WHEELING, VA.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, May 25.

Twenty Counties in Western Virginia have been heard from. They give large majorities against secession.

Secession flags are now floating at Grafton, but the numbers is not known.

Col B. F. KELLY, of the First Virginia Regiment, is a native of this place. He was recently reported that he was a native of Philadelphia. He has been a Colonel of Militia in this District for years.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Sunday, May 26.

We have the following election returns from Western Virginia:

UNION MAJORITIES.—Berkley County, 700; Harrison, 1,000; Wood, 1,696; Morgan, 400; Ritchie, 378; Lewis, 1,000; Jackson, 400; Wirt, 200; Pleasants, 158; Doddridge, 500; Barbour, 350; Taylor, 700; Kanawha, 450; Wetzel, 100; Mason, 1,700; Cabell, 650; Kanawha, 1,200; Wayne, 800; Preston, 500.

The office of the Parkersburgh *News*, a secession paper, was completely demolished on Friday night by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 26.

It is reported here that the 69th, at the Relay House are to go up the road toward Harper's Ferry to-morrow, and that the Philadelphia regiments will go to the Relay House. Whilst this post will be occupied by the recruits to carry mustered into service here.

The statement of the track being torn up near Harper's Ferry is not true. Trains are arriving from beyond that point.

A regiment arrived over the Northern Central Railroad this afternoon and marched through the western section of the city, taking the Cumberland road.

Mr. KENNEDY is still at Fort McHenry. It is reported that several charges have been brought against him. Effort will be made for his release to-morrow, but it is said this will be resisted by orders from the Government.

Several heavy Columbiads were mounted at Fort McHenry to-day.

REPORTS FROM TRENTON.

TRENTON, Saturday, May 25.

About one-half of the three regiments for the three years' service as volunteers from this State have arrived here, and by Monday evening will be under tents, at Camp Olden, two miles out of the city; the other companies have been ordered to report here during next week. Camp Olden is under the command of the senior Colonel, W. R. MONTGOMERY, and the men and officers are and will be subjected to the most rigorous drill and discipline during their stay here. G. W. MCLEAN, J. M. TUCKER and L. BUCK, of Newark have been appointed Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Second Regiment. Capt. G. W. TAYLOR, of Hunterdon, is Colonel of the Third Regiment. If the General Government does not authorize the raising of another regiment in this State, which could be done in two weeks; a regiment from another State will be attached to these three, to form a full brigade. The President appoints the Brigadier-General, and it is confidently expected that Adjutant General ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Jr., will, in accordance with the recommendations of the field officers of these regiments, and other officials, receive the appointment. It will give great satisfaction in this State. The contracts for the clothing and equipment of this brigade, will be determined on Monday.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

Arrival of the Remains—Services at the Astor House—The Body in State at the City Hall—Ten Thousand Citizens View It—Imposing Civic and Military Display.

The echoes of the dirges that attended the obsequies of Col. VOSBURGH had scarcely died away, ere the Metropolis was called upon to participate in funeral solemnities which were simultaneously deplored throughout the North—so general has been the national mourning at the death of Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, of the Fire Zouaves.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of the lamented Col. ELLSWORTH arrived at the Jersey City depôt, where it was received by a number of the relatives and friends of the family, together with Sergeant BARNETT and a squad of men from the Fifth Ward Police. The remains were immediately carried to the Astor House, where they were deposited in Room No. 41, in charge of the bereaved family. The Messrs. STETSON had made every preparation to conduct the obsequies with becoming ceremony. An efficient police guard was detailed to take charge of the house, a reserve corps of the Seventh Regiment, under Capt. AWKENBUSH, was present to act as a guard of honor, and over the spot where the coffin was placed a canopy was erected, combining in its colors the sable hues of mourning with the brilliant tints of the national ensign.

Shortly after 9 o'clock a preliminary service was held, at which the family and many of the guests of the house were present. Among others there were the escort of the remains, consisting of Lieut. S. W. Stryker, Lieut. E. F. Coats, Corporal John A. Smith, Privates Joseph More, Michael Brennan, Hiram Smith, Corporal Francis E. Brownell, who shot the murderer of Col. ELLSWORTH; the Zouave Fund Committee, A. F. Ackersham, Chairman; and Messrs. W. H. Wickham, John R. Platt, John S. Giles, and James Y. Watkins, who composed the Committee of Arrangements for bringing on the corpse. The funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. BUSHNOTHAM, of the North Baptist Church, who, besides dwelling with touching tenderness upon the many virtues of the deceased, pointed his oration with a moral peculiarly adapted to the occasion. Matthew Hale Smith, who was present, also made a few appropriate remarks. The room was then cleared, and the remains were taken in charge by the Common Council Committee, and the various representatives of City organizations present. At about 10 o'clock the mournful *cortege* moved to the City Hall, where the body was deposited in the Governor's Room. Among those present in the room were Maj.-Gen. DIX, Gen. HALL, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Chief Engineer DECKER, and others of equal note.

The remains were encased in a metallic coffin, the lid of which was so arranged that through a glass cover the face and breast could be seen. The body was dressed in the Zouave uniform of Col. ELLSWORTH'S corps; but it was generally remarked, did not bear that natural look so often seen in cases of sudden death. The lively paleness of the features contrasted strongly with the ruddy glow of health that always characterized this lion-like countenance in its lifetime. The marked features, and the firm expression of the mouth were, however, sufficient to remind the beholder of whom once was Col. ELLSWORTH. The cover of the coffin was strewn with freshly-gathered flowers—evergreen and immortelles—and at the foot of the case, on the side, were the American colors and the traitor's flag, the seizing of which cost the departed his life.

All the preparations being made, the grand mournful scene to secure a speedy exit, the doors were opened, and the crowd poured in to view the remains. From 11¼ o'clock, when the stream began to pour in, until 2½ o'clock, when the doors were closed, the mourners filed by the corps at the rate of 2,400 per hour—and sometimes even faster, so that it is believed that at least 10,000 people viewed the remains. The faces of all were sad, and many eyes were suffused with tears as they gazed upon the sight remains of the noble young soldier.

At the head of the coffin there sat a colored private in the Zouave uniform, who was the most conspicuous spectator of that touching scene. In his hands he held the musket that carried death to the murderer of his brave commander, and on his breast were pinned scraps of the flag through which the deadly ball had passed. He was recognized by many as the heroic avenger of Col. ELLSWORTH—young BROWNELL—and yet many passed hardly giving him a glance. To such as asked him of the occurrence he narrated in a reserved manner the thrilling scene in which Colonel LOST HIS LIFE.

Time would not permit of the exhibition of the remains to the thousands yet unsatisfied, and shortly after three the body was brought out, placed in the hearse, and the funeral procession was formed. First came Gen. HALL and staff, and following them the Eleventh, Fifty fifth, Third and First Regiments, the Fourth Artillery, and the field and staff officers of the various volunteer corps in the City and vicinity. Next followed the Fire Department of the City, number ing at least two thousand men, uniformed in red shirts and black pants, without their engines. Next came the hearse under the guard of honor, Corporal BROWNELL bearing the Secession flag, and the following pall-bearers:

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
John Jacob Astor,
Theodore Dehon,
Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore,
Col. Ellsworth's Uncle,
Col. Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Robert C. Hawes, Sergeant-at-Mace of the City of New-York,
Wm. H. Wickham, President of the Fire Department,
Henry A. Burr, President of the Board of Trustees,
John Decker, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department,
Wm. M. Tweed, Commissioner of the Fire Department,
George F. Nesbitt,
Zophar Mills,
James Kelly,

} Union Defence Committee.

} Col. F. A. Townsend, Col. Smyth.

} Zouave Fireman Committee.

Following these were Gen. DIX, the officers of Col. FARNUM'S Regiment, the Sprague Brigade, Col WARNER'S Regiment, relatives in carriages, the Zouave Fire Committee, the Union Defence Committee, Mayor and Common Council, and citizens generally. The entire demonstration was imposing, and as it passed through Chatham street, Bowery, Fourteenth-street, Broadway and Cortlandt street to the Francis Slocum, was viewed by thousands of our citizens with becoming reverence. So far as our reporters learned, nothing occurred to mar the solemnities of the occasion. Never before was a man of Col. ELLSWORTH'S age commanded such national respect. Regarded in so short a space of time; certainly, the Metropolis never paid greater honor to one of her own sons.

The City wore the badge of mourning almost universally. Flags were placed at half-mast, from the Battery to Hook Bridge. The Astor House entrance was draped in mourning, having in the centre a sable banner, bearing the inscription,

"ELLSWORTH, May 24 1861."

The Governor's room was likewise draped in black and white, and the statue of WASHINGTON, both there and in the Park, wore the mantle of a pall-bearer. An engine-house in Worth-street, near Broadway, had a banner, on which was inscribed,

ELLSWORTH.
"His blood cries for vengeance"

The remains will be escorted by Col. ELLSWORTH'S comrades to the point of destination, and be becomingly received all along the route.

The following is the last letter written by Col. ELLSWORTH to his parents, just previous to his departure on the expedition which resulted in his untimely death:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST ZOUAVES, CAMP LINCOLN, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: The Regiment is ordered to move across the river to night. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the City of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty; and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of to-morrow, and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me.

My darling and ever-loved parents, good bye. God bless, protect and care for you. ELMER.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF COL. ELLSWORTH'S BODY.

Whilst Dr. HOLMES was preparing to embalm the body, a *post mortem* examination of it was made by the Acting-Surgeon of the Seventy First Regiment and the Assistant-Surgeon of the Navy-yard.

The contents of the gun had entered the chest, a little to the left of the breast bone, between the second and fourth ribs, causing a lacerated wound about an inch and three-quarters in diameter, fracturing the third rib, passing through the left lung, lacerating the arch of the aorta and its branches; the heart and pericardium were not wounded. The slugs lodged in the spine, fracturing the third and fourth vertebra and the third rib.

MEETING OF COLUMBIAN ENGINE COMPANY NO. 14.

At a special meeting of the company, held at the Engine-house, on Sunday, the 26th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This company, in common with our brother members of the Department, having embraced the idea of forming a Zouave Regiment, feel peculiar pride in the remembrance of the fact, that the gallant Col. ELLSWORTH, at the time of his death, wore upon his breast the badge of this company, which had been solicited by him from one of our members. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed from this company, to wait upon the Board of Fire Commissioners, and solicit from them, that the badge of the Fire Department which Col. ELLSWORTH wore at the time of his death, be presented to his father.

Resolved, That they, also, be solicited not to issue a badge of the same number, in order that it may remain, through all time, a silent testimonial of heroic daring, end of departed worth.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents of Col. ELLSWORTH, and fondly hope and trust that their loss may prove his gain.

RESPECT TO COL. ELLSWORTH IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 25.

Nearly all the flags here, and at Jeffersonville, Ind., are flying at half-mast, in consequence of the death of Col. ELLSWORTH.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH Saturday, May 25.

The United States forces from the Indian country west of Kansas, comprising six companies of Cavalry and five of Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. EMORY, are within a few days' march of this city, with all means of transportation and plenty of subsistence. On the Texan frontier they made a rapid retrograde march and captured 25 Texans, who had been dogging the troops for some time. They were held prisoners one day and discharged.

The Regiment of Kansas Volunteers for three years are being mustered. It is not known by the State Military Authorities whether any three-months volunteers will be accepted by the Government.

E. F. CONWAY has been nominated for reelection to Congress from the State.

THE STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION

From the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday.

The organization of companies and regiments, under the three million bill, is now complete. The State Military Board yesterday organized the remaining four regiments, which, with the thirty four regiments heretofore organized and announced through these columns, fills the two quotas. The first proclamation of the Governor, as will be remembered, called for seventeen regiments, in conformity with the requisition of the President, the second for twenty one, making thirty eight in all. Of these, nineteen have already been organized into two brigades, and the two brigades into a division under Major-General DIX. The remaining twenty-nine are still to be formed into brigades and divisions.

ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENTS.

The State Military Board last evening formed four more regiments of volunteers, which completes the quota called for by the Federal Government from this State. The regiments thus formed consists of the following officers:

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Col. [illegible]	Lieut.-Col. [illegible]
Capt. [illegible]	Capt. Marshall.
Capt. [illegible]	Capt. Flinger.
Capt. [illegible]	Capt. Todd.
Capt. Nutting.	Capt. Elwell.

To this regiment an election of field officers was ordered.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Col. [illegible]	Lieut.-Col. Dorsett.
Capt. Dodd.	Capt. McDonald.
Capt. Bennett.	Capt. Dimlee.
Capt. [illegible]	Capt. Woodell.
Capt. Hampton.	Capt. Faxon.

Field officers were ordered to be elected.

THIRTY SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. [illegible]	Lieut.-Col. Doran.
Capt. [illegible]	Capt. McHugh.
Capt. Murphy	Capt. McGinn.
Capt. [illegible]	Capt. Hannon.
Capt. [illegible]	Capt. Peckham.

An election of field officers was ordered.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

Col. D. E. Gault.	Capt. McGrath.
Capt. [illegible]	Capt. [illegible]
Capt. Harold.	Capt. McQuade.
Capt. Britton.	Capt. Read.
Capt. Dewitt.	Capt. Dwyer.

An election of field-officers was ordered.

COMPANIES ACCEPTED.

The Board accepted the following companies:

Capt. Wm. H. Baird, Capt. Stafford.

Major P. Hubbell was inspected of the Fourth Brigade Fire Zouaves, in New-York State Militia, commanded by Col. Yates, but one second Brigade Inspector of the First Brigade of New York State Volunteers.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS

All the drilled troops at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton are understood to be under marching orders. They have matters so arranged that it would only take them a few hours to get ready for the road. The soldiers on Bedloe's Island, also, could be dispatched at very short notice. The numerical force of Federal troops at this station are as follows this morning:

Governor's Island	700
Bedloe's Island	254
North Carolina (R. S.)	480
Marines	130
Vandalia's Ship's Company	250
Total	1,814

Recruiting for the Army and Navy is still carried on. The latter is receiving a very large number of recruits. There were 1,692 men accepted during the six weeks ending on Saturday last and the proportion always on the increase. The first week 224 were passed; the second, 209; the third, 262; the fourth 325; the fifth, 348, and the sixth, 294. This is at one port alone. If the rendezvous in the provinces if so well, the eighteen thousand sailors would be stocked in a few weeks. The Army got 273 recruits in the same period, the cavalry office in Hudson street getting the least. The Marine Corps is not increasing so rapidly as might have been expected, partly because there is no real anxious opening for it in this City, and partly on account of the Volunteer enlisting. Some three thousand soldiers will be added to the corps, it is understood.

It is thought that two or three vessels may be sent to sea to-day from the Navy-yard. The *Montgomery* and others are ready to relieve, and expect final orders this morning from Washington.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which rates 24 guns, and carries 300 men, will be reported fit for commission the latter part of this week. Her destination has not yet transpired, but it is said she will not join the blockade fleet.

Of course, it is not easy to obtain a list of the resignations in the army and navy, as many of them are not recorded. In the latter branch of the service, however, the following were noted up to Thursday night last: Captains, 9; Lieutenants, 49; Commanders, 24; 17 Medical men; 1 Purser; 10 Engineers;

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

A REMARKABLE FRENCH BOOK.

Views of the American Question.

THE UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE—THE UNITED STATES IN 1861. (*Un Grand Peuple qui se Relève. Les Etats-Unis en* 1861.) By Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN. 414 pp. PARIS: 1861.

The French have had the skill to invent a style of treating current national questions in a *generalized* way, (EDMOND ABOUT'S *Question Romaine* is a good type,) which, without being in matter either superficial or very profound, charms by a certain gentle undercurrent of philosophy, and by its grace and lightness of form. Such a book on the American Question (though with the severe and earnest qualities more pronounced than is wont) has just reached us from Paris. It is by Count de GASPARIN, already and long eminent for his intellectual abilities and advanced sympathies, and has a French title which may perhaps be best Englished by the phrase—"The Uprising of a Great People."

This philosophic observer, looking on from a distance, removed from much that with us prevents perfect clairvoyance, strikes in with no indecisive voice for the cause of the Republic. Amid the manifold squeakings and gibberings and poor atheistic and materialistic phantasms we have had from abroad, here is a man of faith, (a faith grounded on *sight*, too,) who more than any one that has yet spoken, as it seems to us, sees and appreciates the real forces and elements at work here in America.

A stout octavo, on a movement that opens up vistas which the most sagacious vision is helpless to penetrate, may look rather like prophecy than history. But the author furnishes a reply to this in his declaration that his aim is quite other than to philosophize on past events. "What is wanted is to sustain our friends in the hour of need, when their battle, far from being won, is barely begun; to bring our aid—the very considerable aid of European opinion—now that it may be of service; to assume our share of responsibility in one of the gravest conflicts of the age."

The work, in fact, though predicated on events between the election of Mr. LINCOLN and his inauguration, is so rooted and grounded in a profound appreciation of the real underlying forces, that it is good up to date. The appalling ignorance that has characterized the treatment of American affairs by the English journals, has indeed made our expectations of intelligent foreign judgment very modest; but even if our standard were very much higher, this book would surprise by its curious familiarity with facts old and the newest, and by the penetrative sagacity with which the true issues are seized.

This thorough intellectual mastery of the subject determines the sympathetic quality of the book. The moral warmth which runs latent through it, (breaking at times into an eloquence which fairly *burns*) takes its power from the weight of his facts and the force of his logic. The book, too, is thoroughly sane. Trained in the school of practical politics, Count DE GASPARIN knows well the limitations of all human performance; hence no extravagant views or Utopian hopes. A member of the Commission that made the investigations previous to the abolition of Slavery in the French colonies, he knows the enormous complexities that attach to such grave questions as Slavery, and though sure that that institution has run its race in the United States—that, like self-limiting diseases, it has reached its turning-point—there is in his treatment of the question a wise moderation that carries with it convincing force. A great people uprising—*Un Grand Peuple qui se Relève*—such is the leading idea of the book. To this philosophic observer, the election of Mr. LINCOLN, the movement of which that event was the culmination, and the subsequent developments, mark "one of the great dates of American history, at least as grand and grander by far than that which may seem to come to a close." The protest of the Free North, so ably articulated in the election of Mr. LINCOLN, was by Count DE GASPARIN a immunizable uprising in favor of national self-respect—a. To him, as to the rest of us, it is very clear that we were on the swift way to national death—that terrible event has been saved us by the sublime uprising of the vital powers of the nation—fierce, resisting and irresistible! This, and its connections and consequences, it is that he celebrates; and though it is quite impossible that he should know, as we do, all the depth of that movement—as a mere psychologic phenomenon among the most wonderful on record—this profound and hopeful book is charged with the truest insights and the noblest sympathies.

As, however, it is not our aim to enter into a criticism of this book, but to let it speak for itself, we hastily English a series of representative passages. The titles of the Chapters are—American Slavery, Where the Nation was Drifting before the Election of Mr. Lincoln, What the Election of Mr Lincoln Signifies; What We are to Think of the United States; The Church and Slavery; The Gospel and Slavery; The Present Crisis; Possible Consequences of the Crisis. Coexistence of Races after Emancipation; The Present Crisis will It Ruin the Institutions of the United States.

THE GREAT DATE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The general opinion in Europe is that the United States continued to pursue an upward course until the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and that since then they have been on the decline. It is not difficult, and it is very necessary to show that this opinion is absolutely false. Before the recent Republican victory, the American Confederation, in spite of its external progress and its apparent prosperity, was suffering from a dreadful malady which was high proving mortal; now, an operation has taken place, the sufferings increase, and the gravity of the situation becomes, perhaps, for the first time, manifest to the superficial observer. Is that to say that the situation was not grave when it did not appear such on the surface? Is that to say that we are to deplore a violent crisis, which can alone bring about a radical cure?

I do not deplore—I admire it. I see in this energetic reaction against the disease the moral vigor of a people accustomed to the laborious struggles of liberty. We have a strange way of seconding the generous enterprises on which the United States have entered with so much courage! We hold out to them only evil prophecies; we tell them they have almost ceased to exist; we give them to understand that in electing Mr. LINCOLN they have thrown themselves headlong into an abyss, that they have ruined their prosperity, sacrificed their future, and rendered henceforth impossible the magnificent *role* reserved for them. Mr. BUCHANAN, we seem to say, was the last President of the Union.

That, thank God, is the reverse of the truth! But just now, indeed, the United States, were on the swift way to ruin; but just now, there was reason to mourn in thinking of them. To-day, new prospects are opened up; they will have to labor, to struggle, to suffer—for not in a day are the crimes of a century to be washed out; not without sacrifices are guilty traditions and old complicities to be given up; but it is none the less true that the hour of effort and of sacrifice, grievous though it may be, is also the hour of deliverance. The election of Mr. LINCOLN will be one of the great dates of American history; it closes the past and opens the future. With it will commence, if the same spirit which now animates the nation be only maintained, a new era at once purer and grander than that which has just come to a close.

JUSTICE TO THE UNITED STATES.

People are not just towards the United States. Their civilization, so different from ours, shocks us in various ways, and our ill-humor at their faults, frequently hides from us their really eminent qualities. They have the exuberant life and the eccentricities of youth, and thus afford our old experience innumerable subjects of blame and raillery. But we may be sure of one thing, that if we have something to teach the United States, they also have much to teach us. A great society that, indeed, which we cannot afford to pass by with disdain. And the more different it is from our Europe, the more necessary is impartial attention to understand and appreciate it. Especially is it impossible for us to form an enlightened opinion as to the present crisis, unless we begin by forming a clear conception of the circumstances amid which it has broken out. The nature of tha struggle, and its probable issue, the difficulties of the present and the chances of the future, will be clear to us only on condition of our making a close study of the elements which enter into this complicated problem.

ABOUT SECESSION.

have named Secession: What is to be thought of the principle on which it rests? For this question another one may be substituted: What is a Confederation? Even though it be reduced—which is inadmissible—to a simple league of 8 ates, it still remains none the less binding on each of them, so long as the object of the league is not infringed upon. History has never seen a federal compact thus conceived: "The States will form part of the federation only till it pleases them to leave it." Such nevertheless is the formula of the Southern theorists. Among the anarchical doctrines that our age has seen hatched, (and there are many such) this should, it seems to me, occupy the place of honor. This right of secession is simply the *liberum veto* revived at the expense of the Federal institutions. Just as in the old Polish horseback Diets (*diètes à cheval*) a single opposing vote could put a stop to everything, so that it only remained to vote by sabre-strokes; in like manner confederations, recognizing the right of separation, could have no resort save brute force—for no great nation can possibly allow itself to be killed without defending itself. Think how rapid would be the progress of political demoralization under such a system. As there never is a law or a measure that is not displeasing to somebody, the nation would live in the presence of the incessant threat: "If the law passes, if the measure is adopted, if the election takes place, if you don't do all I want and give in to all my caprices, I am off. I will set up an independent State; I will provoke the formation of a rival Confederacy." Bad causes are always the readiest to indulge in such threats; having nothing worthy to say in their favor, they willingly become violent, and the saying of THEMISTOCLES finds a striking verification: "You are wrong, there are you ers angry." * * * Unconstitutional everywhere, the theory of secession is doubly so in the United States.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTH.

Ah! if the South only knew how important it is that it should not succeed—if it but understood that the North has been hitherto its great and only guarantee!

They inspire me with profound compassion. We have told them much too often that their Confederacy is easy to found. To found, yes; but to make lasting—no, indeed! Here, it is not the first step that is difficult, but the second and the third. The Southern Confederacy is not viable. Let us suppose that, to its misfortune, it has succeeded in all it has undertaken. The port of Charleston is open, the Border States have been dragged in, there is a new Federal compact and a new President, the United States have given up suppressing insurrection by force, Europa has overcome its repugnance and received the envoys of the great Slave Republic. All questions seem resolved: do not believe it—not one is resolved. * * * Poor country, which blind passion and indomitable pride hurl headlong on the path of crime and folly! Poor excommunicated nation, whose touch will be dreaded, whose principles will be cursed, whose flag will be forever suspect! One is wrung with anguish at the thought of the evident and inevitable future that awaits so many men less culpable than misguided. Between them and the rest of the world there will be nothing in common; on their frontier there will be a police over books and journals, so as to prevent the fatal introduction of even an idea of freedom. The rest of the world will have for them neither political sympathies, moral sympathies, nor religious sympathies.

THE NORTH AND THE UNION.

Will they at least have the consolation of having killed the United States? Will a glorious Confederation have perished by their withdrawal? No a thousand times no! Where will the United States be after Secession? Precisely where they were before. If there were any fears as to the duration of that Government they disappeared on the day of the election of Mr LINCOLN. On that day the world learned that the United States were bound to live—that their malady was not mortal.

See the cold and confident attitude of the North, and compare it with the violent demonstrations of the South. The North is so sure of itself that it deigns not to hasten—perhaps it pushes this even to extremes. It has not yet a knowing that in spite of any temporary success that may mark the Southern hostilities, its success is impossible. Let the South take care to have against one born Right and Might (what it calls wanting to secede for). The North sure of its right was ready for anything. In the subjugation of the South we have one of those loyal and intelligent victories which form the finest spectacle that a lover of liberty can contemplate. After it is all it cannot exist but by its right to political life and sacrifices. Let us suggest to the Secessionists, Mr. LINCOLN, it was necessary to say the greatest principle above the storms of interest, instead of so much policy. It seems to me that no one boldly faced the dangers performed a nobler act of civic. Let us take care that we do not unwittingly calumniate the new generation in moments when we occasionally find among them. * * * The North knew what the inevitable consequences of secession must be. They had been announced in a voice by the South, preached by prudent men in the North, and ardently extolled by the journals of the large commercial cities. It preferred to be just. In spite of the inevitable mixture of lower motives which always enter into even the noblest human manifestations, the distinguishing characteristic of this movement is that it is a protest of the conscience and of the spirit of liberty.

Something tells me that, even if the Union is undone, cohesion will speedily take place again. A lasting separation is much more difficult than is imagined. Face to face with Europe, face to face with the United States, the great Republic of the South would find it too difficult to live. To live at peace is impossible; to live without peace is out of the question. The great Republic of the South is destined to perish by its failures, and still more surely by its successes. There is in America a necessity for Union. Unity is fundamental, diversity is only on the surface. Unity is intertwined with the whole national life—with race, origin, forces, civilization, common destiny—in a word, with the profound and permanent causes. Diversity has to do only with the accidents of institutions.

WITH WHOM MUST VICTORY REST.

I have endeavored to draw a line between what is fleeting and temporary in the elements which contend for supremacy in the United States, and what is destined to work for permanency. In making some quotations of the present crisis. Such is what I proposed fairly to investigate. The event shows what my convictions are. It is possible that the end may be the adoption of some unworthy compromise, but whatever may be written in the bond, the creation of Mr. LINCOLN has put written something in the margin—a note that will annul the text. The time for evil to commence is past, and the South feels it as much as the North. The Slave States may indeed impose on the free the unhappy Confederacy, but what they cannot do, is to make it live. They will find out that it is a very easy matter to frame Constitutions and appoint Presidents, but a very difficult, nay impossible matter, to create a nation with the forms given they have given theirs. I am, therefore, encouraged to affirm that, whatever temporary appearances and incidents may be, one thing has been brought about and will endure—the United States were on the way to ruin, but have been redeemed. Yes, what ever hope there we may accept three new and decisive facts present themselves to view. we know that hatred in the North carries the day, we know that the dangers which threaten the Union come from the South, and not from the North; we know that the days of the "peculiar institution" are numbered. We would be blind, indeed, if we did not recognize in these three facts the uprising of a great people.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NORTH.

Before witnessing the enfranchisement of the slaves, we will witness the enfranchisement of American politics. They have indeed been under a shameful yoke, and received sad lessons. Since the foundation of the Democratic party by JEFFERSON, the born enemy of true liberalism, a pitiless work of levelling has been going on, and the domain of conscience gradually encroached upon. The Democratic party had found its *point d'appui* in the South. The Slave States had sacrificed, one by one, the traditions of the fathers, and neither thought, the press, nor the pulpit, was free with them. They had one more: thanks to them, they had begun to learn in the Free States how to stifle conscience, and substitute therefor respect for sovereign majorities. Every day crying iniquities were covered over with the pretext, "If we were just, we should compromise the National unity, or run the risk of losing votes for our party." Violence, brutality and corruption were boldly introduced into political contests. The public mind was becoming habituated to evil; the most odious crimes raised scarcely a murmur of disapprobation. The United States seemed to be on the point of losing that faculty which nothing noble can outlive—the faculty of feeling indignation at wrong-doing. Such was the tutelage to which the Democratic party subjected the American people—that noble people which, in spite of grave faults with which it is chargeable, represents on the whole, many of the most elevated principles of National life. The rule of the Democratic party will form the subject of a shameful history—glorification of servitude, piracy substituted for international law, and to cap the climax, the deeds of corruption which crown its last Presidency. And the most consistent champions of the doctrines and practices of the Democratic party are those men who have just declared that votes are of avail only on condition of giving a Pro-Slavery majority, and that a regular election is a sufficient cause for separation.

SYMPATHY IN EUROPE.

The moral intervention of Europa is not superfluous; it is the less so in that *the South insults us by counting on us.* The rebel leaders affect to declare that England is ready to give them her hand, and that France promises the most hearty reception to her emissaries!

Let Governments be reserved; let them avoid everything that looks like direct action in the internal affairs of the United States; let them have recourse to the common places employed by diplomacy to escape binding themselves to any definite policy;—all very well. But to imagine that these common places promise alliance or protection is to be credulous indeed! A revolt raised under the Slave flag, you may be sure, will find it difficult to make partisans among us French, and the English will not suffer their most glorious title to be tarnished by any latent complicity with the Gulf States. * * * * The Confederates strangely delude themselves; they imagine they will be tenderly treated, protected even, because they represent the principle of Free-trade, and have the control of the cotton market. Cotton and Free-trade—such are the two recommendations with which they hope to gain the favor of European Governments. Let us look into this pretension. * * * * Why, says the South, we are the champions of progress—witness our measures of Free-trade. Are there no honest men in the North to restrain Mr. LINCOLN and prevent him from coercing us? Are there no sensible Governments in Europe that will see fit to interfere and command peace? Is not that peace which prevents slave insurrections and secures cotton in the interest of all? * * * *

Besides, let us exaggerate neither the Protectionist tendencies of the North nor the free-trade tendencies of the South. The new tariff voted at Washington (a grave mistake, assuredly which I do not seek to palliate) has been modified in such a way as to lose that protibitory spirit which some of the States wished to give it. There is no danger that the protectionist triumph will be a long one. There is a close interconnection between all kinds of liberties—free-trade will have its day in the United States.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

If you wish to know what the Presidency of Mr. LINCOLN will have to show, see in what manner and under what auspices it was inaugurated; listen to the words which come from the lips of the Head of the State, when about to leave his native town: "A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of WASHINGTON. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain."

"Yes, yes, we will prey for you!" Such was the response of the inhabitants of Springfield, when, bareheaded, and in tears, they witnessed the departure of their fellow-citizen. What a *début* for a Government! Have there been many inaugurations here below of so affecting a solemnity? Do uniforms and plumes, the roar of cannon, triumphal arches, or vague calls on Providence, equal those simple words: "Pray for me! We will prey for you!" Yes, courage LINCOLN! the friends of Freedom and of America are with you. Courage! into your keeping is intrusted the fate of a great Principle, and of a great people. Courage! you will have need of it throughout, to the end; you will need it in peace and in war. Courage! your task, as you have said, may be inferior to none, not even to that of WASHINGTON! To restore the United States will not be less glorious than to have founded them.

It is from afar, indeed, that we express these sympathies, but there are things which admit of clearer judgment from a certain distance than they do at hand, and Europe is well situated to appreciate the present crisis. The opinion of France, especially, should have some weight in the United States. Independently of our old alliances, we are, of all nations, perhaps, the most interested in the preservation of the integrity of the Union. They are friendly voices which here and elsewhere, in our journals and reviews, carry over the cordial expression of our wishes. In praying for the final triumph of the North, we are praying for the salvation of the North and South, and for their great and lasting prosperity.

An Apology for England—Reasons far believing she will not Aid the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR. As an Englishman and a British shipowner, permit me to ask whether you are acting in opinion's ongoing expression, to an *anomaly*, with which your paper appears to be positive as to the probable position of England under the circumstances in which this country is now engaged?

That you are a staunch supporter of the Union, no one can doubt; but that you should give vent to insinuations, that England may recognize, or interfere in any way, on behalf of the would be Southern Confederacy, is so ungracious and altogether unwarranted, that very little reflection must, I think, satisfy you, that the sentiments you have expressed to say the least, have been in the extreme. Although the circumstances upon which you appear to have based your apprehensions, are so insufficient, you have never the less promoted a feeling unmerited on them in a manner, not only quite too strong, but, absolutely painful to Englishmen, and all others, who view with regret the present causeless rebellion against the Government of the United States—a rebellion devoid of every virtue but that under the ban of Southern opinion.

You appear to have drawn your apprehensions from a portion of a statement made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, made with a view to absolve of its political expectations, from a article in the Dublin *Morning News*, a journal would at once on the other side be scouted and ignored as an exponent of English feeling on any question. Why you should have come so in the face of an article in the London *Morning Post* (the organ of the Government), indorsing to the fullest extent, the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, in treating the people of the seceded States as rebels, and their letters of marque men as mere pirates, is a matter of surprise, as you cannot but be aware, that upon all political questions in which England may be interested, there is no newspaper of the day so reliable as the *Morning Post*.

Moreover even if England should not overflow with sympathy for the North in the present struggle, which, however, I maintain she does, the World will scarcely be in readiness to her of a friendly feeling on the part of the States, as in the absence of all knowledge of the fact of such feeling having been passed by the late Administration, with the double view of creating an unfriendly feeling towards the government of Mr LINCOLN, and at the same time an encouragement of a more liberal measure from the would be Southern Confederacy, it is not to be wondered that some portion of the English Press should "let out" a little against "Uncle Sam," for so wholesale and retrograde an interference with their commerce. But upon such grounds to assume that England would cast aside and disregard every principle upon which she has heretofore acted, I can only say, that all who may think so, know very little of England.

The declaration of England as expressed through her Cabinet on the score of privateering when at war with Russia, is sufficient evidence that none of "JEFF. DAVIS'" crews will receive countenance in any of the ports, either home or colonial; and not that now crossed to the American waters for the protection of British subjects, is the only measure she could adopt in the struggle now at issue, without giving offence to the United States Government, which would naturally resent any direct interference—the mere fact, however, of the presence of English vessels-of-war on the coast is *in effect* an aid to the United States Government in curtailing the operations of any privateers there may chance to be.

With regard to the blockade of the Southern ports, and which you insinuate England is not disposed to respect, the very contrary of this is the fact, as it is the established law of nations that a blockade, "to be acknowledged in a Law Court, must be an actual and effectual one."

With these facts before us—the declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL that England had not interfered in the quarrel, and that instructions had been dispatched to Lord LYONS carefully to abstain from offering any advice or opinion on the subject, unless directly applied to by the Government of the United States to do so—the further declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an attempted discussion of the subject in Parliament, that it was impossible Parliament could discuss it, until at all events further information of the question was obtained, it is almost the eighth wonder of the world why you should trump out in your article of "A Word to Englishmen," in which there is the strongest medley of praise and blame heaped upon England in the following manner, to wit. Speaking of the rebellion, you say: "*In such a contest, the antecedents of England led us to suppose that her sympathies would be on the side, not only of humanity, but of order.*" In a few lines further on, you say: "We know that in all the struggles for freedom, she has, without exception, ranged herself on the side of despotism, and that not only by her diplomacy, but by her military arm, sought to crush the efforts of patriots to throw off the most galling oppressions," &c.

Now, permit me here to ask whether the declaration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, last year, with regard to the struggle in Italy on behalf of freedom and against despotism, was a fact or a myth?

I think you will now admit that you have been somewhat hasty in assuming there was a feeling in England in favor of the Southern rebellion, and that it will be rather difficult for you to point to any precedent of England "having ranged herself on the side of despotism and sought to crush the efforts of Patriots to throw off the most galling oppressions;" and that you will also admit you have gone rather too far in assuming England would encourage the South in their execrable rebellion against the law and authority of the United States, and to the suppression of which so many of her sons from Canada, as well as in the States, are now rallying.

When Lord LYONS withdraws, and no Minister is accredited in his stead, you may conclude there is lukewarmness on the part of England towards the Government of the United States. But, until then, both you and the American people may rest assured of her keenest sympathies in favor of the Government of the United States, regarding the struggle now at issue. Trusting to your sense of "fair play," to give this an insertion, I am, sir, yours, &c.,

MERCATOR.

BOWLING-GREEN, May 21, 1861.

Gustavus Adolphus' Battle-Song—1639.

Fear not, O little flock, the foe
Who madly seeks your overthrow,
Dread not his rage and power:
What though your courage sometimes faints,
His seeming triumph o'er God's saints
Lasts but a little hour.

Be of good cheer; your cause belongs
To Him who can avenge your wrongs;
Leave it to Him our Lord.
Though hidden yet from all our eyes,
He sees the Gideon who shall rise
To save us and his word.

As true as God's own word is true,
Not earth or hell, with all their crew,
Against us shall prevail.
A jest and byword are they grown:
God is with us, we ere His own:
Our victory cannot fail.

Amen, Lord Jesus, grant our prayer!
Great Captain now thine arm make bare.
Fight for us once again.
So shall thy saints end martyrs raise
A mighty chorus to thy praise,
World without end. Amen.

ALTENBERG.

"The German ALTENBERG published the above hymn in 1639, with this title: 'A heart-cheering song of comfort, or the watch-word of the Evangelical Army in the battle of Leipsic, Sept. 7, 1631. God with us.' It was called GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS' battle-song, because that pious hero often sang it with his army, and he sang it for the last time immediately before the battle of Lutzen."

NEW-YORK. M.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Public Sentiment on the Border—Visit into the Rebel States Barracks—Sunday Morning Dress Parade—Number of Troops in Garrison—A Meeting with the Hero of Sumter—His Appearance—Dullness of the River Trade—Breaking Up of the Volunteer Camps, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. BARRACKS, NEWPORT, Ky., Sunday, May 19, 1861.

To-day has been a lovely day, warm and brilliant, and the appearance of our troops on dress parade and Sunday-parade has been the theme of conversation among all loyal people. I have not refrained from a great deal of boasting to the rebel sympathizers of this city, and to those who have come over from the Secession States, that we have the best drilled troops in the country, and that they will be found to be the most effective. I can only say, that all who may think so, know very little of Englishmen.

The declaration of England as expressed through her Cabinet on the score of privateering when at war with Russia, is sufficient evidence that none of "JEFF. DAVIS'" crews will receive countenance in any of the ports, either home or colonial; and not that now crossed to the American waters for the protection of British subjects, is the only measure she could adopt in the struggle now at issue, without giving offence to the United States Government, which would naturally resent any direct interference—the mere fact, however, of the presence of English vessels-of-war on the coast is *in effect* an aid to the United States Government in curtailing the operations of any privateers there may chance to be.

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I had a chance interview with Major, or rather Col. ANDERSON, on Saturday morning. Paying a visit to NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, the great wine merchant of Cincinnati, I was politely invited to walk in the beautiful grounds surrounding his residence. Adjoining this lovely spot is the house of LARZ ANDERSON, Esq., the Colonel's brother, only separated by a beautiful hedge. Viewing the fountain and grotto, I saw the Major walking down the gravel walk, and gave him the military salute, which he courteously acknowledged. He looks pale and careworn, yet is cheerful, and appears to be retiring in his manners. It is reported that he will take a temporary command of Newport Barracks next month, as Major BUCHANAN'S time expires very shortly.

Newport is as dull as Cincinnati. No boats are arriving or departing, and the blockade is very thorough. Business is almost entirely suspended, as nothing is doing, but drillings and marchings of the Home Guard, who are organizing as a reserve corps, both here as well as in Cincinnati. The last of the regular volunteers left for Camp Dennis on Saturday morning, where, at present, are over 12 000 men. Camps Harrison and Cley will be discontinued to-morrow. More anon. W. B. R.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (N. S.) ON THE REBELLION.

An admirable series of resolutions on the state of the country, has just been adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly (N S.) now in session at Syracuse. Before putting the question, the Moderator briefly said:

"I regard this report as embodying, from the beginning to the end, in simple, definite, precise style, views that are earnest, comprehensive, dignified, eminently fit to meet the demands of the occasion contemplated. Our vote, to which I now call you, is a solemn act. Let us in voting, rise."

The vote was unanimous.

Dr. A. D. SMITH was then called to lead in prayer, and made fervent supplication to the country, its President and armies, and for the misguided brethren at the South.

The resolutions are as follows

The committee to whom it was referred to inquire what action, by resolution or otherwise, it is meet for the Assembly to take, in view of the present condition of our country, beg leave to recommend the following:

Whereas, A portion of the people of the United States of America have risen up against the rightful authority of the Government; have instituted what they call the "Confederate States of America;" in the name and defence of which they have made war against the United States; have seized the property of the Federal Government; have assailed and overpowered its troops in the discharge of their duty; and are now in armed rebellion against it; the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, cannot forbear to express their amazement at the wickedness of such proceedings, and at the bold advocacy and defence thereof, not only in those States in which ordinances of "secession" have been passed; but in several others; and

Whereas, The General Assembly—in the language of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia on the occasion of the Revolutionary War—"being met at a time when public affairs wore so threatening an aspect, and when (unless God in his Sovereign Providence speedily prevent it) all the horrors of civil war are to be apprehended, are of opinion that they cannot discharge their duty to the numerous congregations under their care without addressing them at this important crisis; and as a firm belief and habitual recollection of the power and presence of the living God ought at all times to possess the minds of real Christians, so in seasons of public calamity, when the Lord is known by the judgments which he executeth, it would be an ignorance or indifference highly criminal not to look up to Him, with reverence, to implore his mercy by humble and fervent prayer, and, if possible, to prevent his vengeance by unfeigned repentence; therefore,

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Presbyterian Church, in her past history, has frequently lifted up her voice against oppression; has shown herself a champion of constitutional liberty, as against both despotism and anarchy, throughout the civilized world, we should be recreant to our high trust were we to withhold our earnest protest against all such unlawful and treasonable acts.

Resolved, That this Assembly and the Churches which it represents cherish an undiminished attachment to the great principles of civil and religious freedom, on which our National Government is based, under the influence of which our fathers prayed and fought and bled; which blessed in the establishment of our independence, and by the preservation of which we believe the promotion of the interests of evangelical religion and civil liberty will be most effectively secured.

Resolved, That in such a way as we believe, according to the judgment of charity, that "God the Supreme Ruler of the world, hath ordained civil powers for the ends which he himself knows best, for the good of society, and the private good of individuals, that they may be a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well," we pray for the President of the United States, for the Governors of the several States, for all in authority under the Government of the United States, and of the several States, that they may be directed in the wisdom which is from above, and be so influenced by the fear of God, that they may rule in his fear, to the glory of his name, the good of his people, and the best interests of mankind; that he would bless them with the power of the sword for the punishment of evil doers, and the encouragement of them that do well; and that he would bless and prosper the efforts of the people of the United States to preserve the integrity of their Union, and the blessings of the Government of liberty and law established by the fathers of the Republic.

Resolved, That as many of the members of this Assembly are officers in the army, and others are liable to be called into the service of the country, we hereby assure them of our sympathy and prayers, and commend them to the grace of God, and to the keeping of the God of battles, in the discharge of their duties, whether they be in the field or in the hospital.

Resolved, That this Assembly recommend to the Churches which it represents,

[illegible] to have in a few days. This is authentic [illegible] three twenty-four pounders, two hundred [illegible] balls, with all other appurtenances.

[illegible]ntary back of Cairo was reconnoitered by [illegible] and scouting parties to-day, as far as Villa [illegible]ere Col. WALLACE'S command are stationed. [illegible] found less swampy than expected, and its [illegible]graphical features were duly noted for future use.

THE UNION FEELING IN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

On May 22, as the telegraph has already stated, [illegible] were some significant exhibitions of Union feeling in the Kentucky Legislature. The correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writes:

In the House this morning, the Military bill, ordered [illegible]d reading at 10 minutes after 10 o'clock, [illegible]p. Mr. GAITHER moved an amendment, by way of engrossed rider, to the effect that the arms [illegible] procured, shall not be used against the Government of the United States or the Confederate States, [illegible] the protection of the soil, rights, and sovereignty of the State, from invasion or occupation, by [illegible] of the belligerent parties, or any State; it being [illegible]ood that they are to be used in strict self-defence, and that alone. This was rejected by 46 to 43. The question then came up on the passage of the bill, which [illegible] on account of its appropriating more than $100, [illegible] a clear majority of the votes of all the members, and it was defeated by 48 yeas to 42 nays. [illegible] of Messrs. CROXTON, MERRIWETHER, and [illegible] were in the negative, when it was in the power of these three to have passed the bill, by [illegible] the affirmative vote 51. The full responsibility [illegible] the defeat of this bill rests with the Secessionists.

Mr. HANSON moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution, affirming that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th exhibits the true position which Kentucky should occupy, and pledging to the Executive the legislative support and coöperation in enforcing it. The House refused to suspend the rules.

In a discussion on the Military bill, in the Senate, Mr. ROUSSEAU said that he felt that any Government fit to live under, was entitled to the loyal support of every true citizen, and as long as the Government was administered within its constitutional limits, he was for it, no matter who administers it, and no power could swerve him from his position. He did not see how any loyal man could resist his Government, or stand calmly by and see others pull it down. This Union is not dissolved—it cannot be dissolved, for the people will assert their power over the politicians. The position of Kentucky was untrue to herself; in his heart he could not approve it, for she should stand true beyond a doubt to that Government, from which she never had a wrong, but on the contrary had received unnumbered blessings and benefits. Much was said of the proceedings at Cairo, but we hear nothing here of the stoppage of our boats down the Mississippi River to be rounded to and searched at all hours of the day and night. He referred to the Governor's proclamation, and declared that while we were in the Union we should maintain all our rights to it. Where are the usurpations, whose are the wrongs, that make LINCOLN a perjured tyrant? He was tired and sick of all this talk of wrong and imitation. South Carolina was ill-used because Major ANDERSON was in Fort Sumter, and she tried for forty-eight hours to kill her brother Kentuckian, to shoot his brains out and burn him up, and now she says to Kentucky, I tried to kill your brother, don't you love one for it and won't you help me to pull down your Government? We have been haunted by this beast of danger which we see and is but the ghost of secession. He read to the gentleman that Kentucky would not go out of the Union as other States had—in the dictum, she would go out in blood. He could not be dragged out, he must be taken out by lawful means or be taken out dead. The only Kentucky was to put to the Federal Government and the sufferings under this Government were too grievous to be borne. The Senator spoke until the time for the order of the day, when they were suspended, on motion of Senator JOHNSON, to enable him to proceed. He said secession was the only remedy, and yet the secessionists and rebels are in a minority and claim to dictate terms to the majority who are loyal to the Union. He deprecated the efforts to sectionalize this controversy and inflame the Southern mind by unfounded charges of aggressions and usurpations. These appeals to prejudice affect their own interests, of course, and he wanted some reason for such an unnatural war on the Government, should be destroyed. He wanted peace, and to secure it he was willing to submit to [illegible]ralty, though he did not believe it was the position which Kentucky ought to occupy. The Governor proclaims neutrality and objects to the passage of Federal forces over our soil, and yet he has permitted forces to be raised on her soil to go to coerce and subjugate South Carolina, and also attack the Federal Government—our Government, to the support of which Senators are pledged by solemn oath. If we are to have neutrality, let us not have this one-sided neutrality which aids the enemies of the United States Government, and would throw all kinds of impediments in the way of its loyal supporters.

The hour of adjournment arrived before final action on this question.

EAST TENNESSEE FIRM FOR THE UNION.

SPEECHES OF SENATOR JOHNSON AND HON. T. A. R. NELSON.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, gives a glowing description of a Union meeting held at Euzsbethton, East Tennessee, on May 15. The speakers were Hons. ANDREW JOHNSON, T. A. R. NELSON, and N. G. TAYLOR, and the audience which listened to them was very large, and unboundedly enthusiastic.

Mr. NELSON addressed the people first, in an eloquent and soul stirring speech, which occupied some two hours. He spoke most frequently and feelingly in regard to the present calamitous condition of our national affairs, and pictured out in his peculiarly able and demonstrative manner, the prosperity and happiness of our once unexampled country, and contrasted it with the present dark and dismal state of affairs which now precominates in the land. He spoke in thunder-tones about the diabolical acts which have been passed in the *secret caucus* recently held at Nashville by a body of men called together at the bidding of *Gov. Harris*, who, in fact, was at present unfortunately for the people of Tennessee, he was only elected as Governor, with all the legislative constitutional restrictions thrown around that office, seems to have taken upon himself the responsibility of assuming he characteristics of a *Despot or King*, and bids defiance to all constitutional restraints. The acts and doings of that infamous Legislature will, sooner or later, receive the condemnation of the people of Tennessee, which they so richly deserve. Mr. NELSON said the people are chafing mightily over, Gods and soul, to Jeff. Davis and his *Southern Confederacy*. He spoke in most withering terms of rebuke in regard to King DAVIS and his cabinet ministers in their late *secret session* at Nashville, and has eloquent address throughout was responded to with the most vociferous applause by the vast assemblage who listened to him with the most profound anxiety.

Gov. JOHNSON followed Mr. NELSON in an equally [illegible] speech, [illegible] in most [illegible] terms denunciatory of the Southern conspirators, and [illegible] tendency that the present [illegible] to the [illegible] and wickedness and [illegible] in misery. [illegible] the people [illegible] sion movement [illegible] took place in the Convention [illegible] brought on [illegible] from all the [illegible] them in Power. [illegible] Let Beauregard [illegible] and [illegible] and secede, and [illegible] Let the [illegible] the Natl Government [illegible] to secede from the General Government, which has been exerted and sustained by all the States.

The correspondent who sketches the speeches says adds:

"The people, not heeding the decree of JEFF. DAVIS' drunken soldiery against the National Flag, are to-day kept in check by a few scoundrels, and I am sure that East Tennessee will vote down the long dreaded secession ordinance by a majority of twenty-five thousand votes. Should a secession ordinance go through in Tennessee, then the people have learned the terrible story which has been printed at their liberties by desperate and the cohorts of hell, and I sincerely pray to the people that a loyal ticket may be rolled up by the people on the first day of June next that will convince Harris and his armed minions that the freemen of Tennessee are not yet willing to see a military despot usurp it, to trample on the last spark of freedom and public liberty which they now esteem as a possession of priceless value.

ARKANSAS THE LEADING REPUDIATOR.

The Memphis *Avalanche* publishes the following remarkable ordinance, which was passed by the recent State Convention:

An Ordinance in regard to Foreign Indebtedness to the State of Arkansas, and with regard to Other Subjects:

Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of Arkansas in Convention assembled, that all the debts of whatever kind due or to become due hereafter, whether the same be or can only be proved by book, note, bill of exchange, or by other proof; and whether such indebtedness is due or payable or to become due payable by money, property, or in other choses in action where the debt, payment to be or is to become due upon residence of citizens of the State of Arkansas, and is due or is to become due to a resident or citizen of the State of Maine, the State of Rhode Island, the State of Massachusetts, the State of Vermont, the State of New-Hampshire, the State of Connecticut, the State of New York, the State of New Jersey, the State of Pennsylvania, the State of Ohio, the State of Indiana, the State of Illinois the State of Michigan, the State of Iowa, the State of Wisconsin the State of Minnesota, the State of California, the State of Oregon, or the State of Kansas, or to a resident or citizen of the Territory of Utah, Washington, Dacotah, Nevada, or Colorado, be and the same is hereby distributed and appropriated to and for the use and benefit of the State of Arkansas, and payments thereof are hereafter to be made to the State of Arkansas in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance of this Convention, or by enactment of the Legislature of the State, and all other payments are hereby prohibited, and declared null and void, and the party making the same shall be responsible to the State for the full value of such payment of money, or of delivery of property or chose in action.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That all money, property and choses in action that are now in possession, or that may hereafter come to the possession of any attorney, marshal, sheriff or agent, or other person in this State, for the use or benefit of any citizen or resident in any of the aforesaid States and Territories, &c. and the sums hereby distrained and appropriated to and for the use and benefit of the State of Arkansas, and that all payments or delivery thereof, otherwise than such as may be hereafter provided by ordinance of the Arkansas State Convention, or enactment of the Legislature, shall be null and void, and the party making such payment, or delivering such property or chose in action, contrary to the true intent there of, shall be liable to the full value thereof.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That all land or real estate of whatever kind, tha little or ownership whereof is in a citizen or citizens, resident or residents of any of the aforesaid States or Territories, be forfeited and revert to the State of Arkansas for the use and benefit of said State, and that the title to such lands shall be disposed of as the Convention or Legislature may hereafter direct.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That all sales of property under legal process for collection of such debts as are described in the first section of this ordinance, tha use and benefit whereof is going to citizens or residents of any of the States or Territories aforementioned, be and tha same is hereby prohibited, until otherwise ordered by the Convention or enactment of the Legislature.

THE SEIZURES IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri *Democrat* of May 25, gives the following account of occurrences to which the telegraph has already referred:

"The distinguished service lately rendered to the country by the steamer *J. C. Swon*, is doubtless very well remembered by our readers. The service consisted in conveying arms, stolen by traitors from the American Government, to the rebel camp of treason at Lindell's Grove. The arms were seized at Camp Jackson, and thoroughly identified as part of the property taken from the United States by the Southern Confederacy, as Baton Rouge. No one has yet had the hardihood to deny that these arms were thus stolen, and were sent to Camp Jackson to be used in treason against the American Government.

The steamer *J. C. Swon*, some days ago, dropped down the river, and lay up for safety, opposite Harlow's Landing, thirty five miles below this city. Probably it was not thought safe for her to remain here, where she had not only landed by night the articles above indicated, but had persistently displayed the rag of treason. Nor yet was it safer for her to proceed so far as Cairo.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamboat *Iatan*, Capt. BART AGLE, in employment of the United States Government, left tha St. Louis Arsenal, with a company of one hundred volunteers, commanded by Capt. FRANZ detached from Col. SCHUTTNER'S Regiment.

At about seven o'clock the troops arrived opposite Harlow's Landing, and found the *J. C. Swon* made fast at the Missouri shore. Capt. FRANZ seized her, in behalf of the United States Government, and by order of Gen. LYON, of the Arsenal. A watchman, the mate, and several hands were on board the *Swon*, and at once acquiesced in the necessity of the case. She was taken in tow by the *Iatan*, but steam was soon raised on the *Swon* and she was then brought to the Arsenal, arriving by half-past twelve o'clock.

Proceedings will be instituted in the United States District Court, with the view of effecting a legal confiscation of the boat or her agency in bringing, with the knowledge of those in charge of her, the contraband articles with which she clandestinely supplied Camp Jackson.

Her owners are named to us as Messrs WALKER CAMERS, GEO. PEABAR, THEODORE LAVILLE, and Capt. JONES.

From the *J. C. Swon's* register is extracted the following item, referring to the contraband freight aforesaid:

"Shipped by C. GREEN, Baton Rouge, La., 100 bales, 20 barrels, 5 racks, 2 crates.

Consigned to J. B. W., St. Louis."

Diligent search was made on board for the vessel's secession flag, but it proved to have been prudently removed.

Gen. LYON having been informed that a quantity of lead had left De Soto for the South, and had been observed to be secreted at Ironton, in quantities of 30 pigs each, accordingly, a few men started in search of the lead, and found it in a cellar in Ironton. The lead was seized, but the Secessionists collected a crowd to prevent its removal from the place. The rioters, however, insisted on taking it, and a skirmish of fisticuffs ensued. Several shots were fired on both sides, but nobody was hurt. The party in charge of the car then started, the officer in charge of the locomotive, that he should take the plunder to De Soto, where the troops were stationed, but the crowd would not allow it to be removed. Some men then mounted guard of a hand-car, came to De Soto, and Capt. COLLER immediately started for Ironton. Arriving at that place, they were not long in securing their booty—5,000 pigs in all, and captured some 60 prisoners. All but five of the prisoners were released, after taking a part of the lead, and the mail, some powder, shot guns and five prisoners were brought away. At De Soto, two more prisoners were taken and placed with the rest.

This, it appears, that the rebels have not a very large force of regular troops in this section of the United States, and where they have any hope of success, are assisting to take the late treasonable conspiracy to the point of execution. Gen. LYON, and his supporters of the command of the troops that remain at his post, with bounds, and we are afraid that whether or not the rebels would love to be touched, after all, a few before these traitors will learn to keep the peace."

FROM PENSACOLA

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes, under date of May 18:

"Mr. RUSSELL sailed this morning in the *Brooklyn* for Mobile. He yesterday afternoon visited Fort Pickens and acquainted himself with its interior arrangements. Before leaving Washington the President visited him with authority to reënforce any military point in possession of United States troops. On board the *Sabine* he found several officers of the fort, who granted the same privilege to his companions, Messrs. BAIRD, LAMB and RAVENEL, under a pledge of secrecy of the military arrangements. The injunction was too severe a test of their patriotism, and, like gentlemen, they declined the voluntary ordeal. With Mr. RUSSELL they spent last night at the Navy yard. They are now in this city at the Quintes House, and design spending several days in Pensacola.

The Ladies' Battery has received the finishing touch. At 6 o'clock to-morrow evening the flag is to be hoisted and saluted. The members of the Ladies' Military Aid Society have been invited to the ceremony."

On the 19th, he adds: "We had an interesting military spectacle yesterday afternoon—the hoisting and saluting of a flag, for the first time in public, over the Ladies' Battery. The ceremony was conducted by four beautiful young ladies, and two handsome young Lieutenants of the Louisiana Battalion. The guns of Capt. LOVELL'S battery shook the plaza with their thunder voices.

Several members of Congress awaited the arrival of the Invincible on the Railroad Company, at Pensacola, and have spent most of the day at Warrington and the Navy yard. Among them, Hon. A. R. WILSON, of Georgia, and Hon. D. F. KENNER, of Louisiana. Hon. HOWELL COBB also came down.

The Mobile *Register* publishes the appended note, which requires no explanation:

PENSACOLA, May 17, 1861.

DEAR ——: There have arrived two hours ago, a very interesting watch-stick. They contain many valuable papers. The Secessionists have left the place, but have not destroyed the fortifications. Lieut. SLEMMER and myself are the first who have entered the fort. I send you by Lieut. SLEMMER a few specimens of the letters found. Lieut. SLEMMER will explain to you how we found the watch-stick. Mrs. BRADFORD, the wife of the Commissary of the fort, has left her trunk behind. The contents are very interesting. Lieut. SLEMMER will show you the letters. Yours, &c.,

H. ——.

ATTACK ON A SECESSION SWORD FACTORY IN RICHMOND.

The following paragraph from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday indicates that there are still opponents of secession in that city:

"Messrs. TUTTLE & GAMBLE, who have established a new factory on this city, have begun to manufacture swords for the use of the Southern troops. We learn that their factory was set on fire yesterday morning about 9½ o'clock, by a party of disorganized, who, to the number of seven or eight, entered it, and asked the workmen standing by to move, before they did it. He did not, however, yield peaceably, and the persons were knocked down, and one or two received a severe cut about the head before they could be made more resistance. The party set fire to a lot of wrapping paper contained in the office, when the alarm of fire was given, and they left in a hurried line of route, taking with them the flag which was flying therefrom."

UNFORTUNATE FOR THE REBELS.

The Nashville *Banner* says of the recruiting in that city:

"On Saturday morning, about 10½ o'clock, the large four story wholesale dry goods house, on the North side of the Square next door to the house, I. MORGAN & Co., and occupied by the Quarter-Master General's department for supplies to the army, was discovered on fire. The conflagration was apparently simultaneous upon every floor, and long before it could be got to work, one of which did not have to be removed from its upper floors, the flames were bursting from the front of the house. Everything in the building was consumed, involving a loss in money value of $17,000. The fact that the goods destroyed were in order for immediate use, and considerable time will be required to replace them, makes the loss still more to be regretted.

The general impression prevailed, at first, that the house in which the fire originated was set on fire. This impression was strengthened by the fact that it seemed to burst out simultaneously in every story. But the theory generally adopted, yesterday, was, that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion. A large number of newly made horsesacks saturated in linseed oil and lampblack, had been heaped together on the ground floor. It is known that linseed oil is combustible, in contact with cotton, under certain circumstances. The hatchways were open on every floor, and combined served as a flue for the flames, carrying them instantly to every story of the house. A friend of ours, a practical chemist, gives it as his opinion, that spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire, and this impression is strengthened by the fact that a large lot of haversacks at the penitentiary, where they are manufactured, similarly treated up, caught fire about the same time, and under similar circumstances.

It was a great oversight, however, to leave this house without a guard. The property of the State, pertaining to the War Department, should at least be carefully guarded night and day, and, we presume, will be hereafter.

DUCK.

The Paterson *Guardian* says:

"The duck mills of Paterson have received orders for all the cotton duck they can make with their entire force of hands employed for the next nine months, it is said. The Paterson duck is the best in the world. It is mostly used for sails for Government vessels, and the lighter kind is used sometimes for the more durable kind of tents. The sails of the yacht *America*,—the canvas that sped her past the yachts of all England,—was made at COLT'S mills, at that place. The fabric made by these mills always commands the highest price."

FROM CAIRO.

A letter to the Chicago *Times*, dated at Cairo, May 22, says:

At last we have a little war excitement, caused by a report which is generally prevalent in town, that the Administration is about to purchase or otherwise procure several large Mississippi steamers for an expedition down the river. An agent of the Government is here for that purpose, and went to Mound City yesterday to examine the *City of Memphis*, the largest passenger boat on these waters, now laid up at that place. It was reported last night that she had been sold to the Government. Her capacity, with her cargo, &c., on, is 1,600 tons. There are all sorts of rumors as to the number of boats to be purchased, the manner in which they are to be fitted up, and the purposes for which they may be designed, but nothing definite is known on any of these points. River men regard an expedition down the Mississippi in boats as a very difficult, if not an impossible, undertaking.

It is now certain that the fortifications will shortly be commenced. The distillers building at the point, at the southern extremity of the camp, has been appropriated by the Government, and the work of demolishing it was commenced yesterday. Concerning the nature or extent of the proposed works we can obtain no information, but presume that temporary earthworks will be thrown up.

A homicide, which looks very like a murder, was committed last evening by a soldier upon a citizen, in the upper part of town. The man killed was an Irishman named JERRY SULLIVAN, and the soldier was RICHARD TUCKER, of Capt. PEAN'S Decatur Company. SULLIVAN was sitting in his door when TUCKER came along and spoke to him. Some few words passed between them, when TUCKER drew his pistol and deliberately shot SULLIVAN in the breast. He died of the wound within an hour. TUCKER tried to escape, but was caught and taken to jail. A mob of Irishmen soon collected around the jail, threatening to take the man out and hang him, but afterwards adjourned to Col. OGLESBY'S head-quarters, where Gen. PRENTISS made a few remarks to them, assuring them that the man would have his desserts, and the crowd dispersed. The case is in the hands of the civil authorities. TUCKER was drunk at the time of the difficulty. He was also an Irishman.

The weather was quite cold yesterday morning, but is now clear and warm. All goes on quietly and regularly in the camp. Business is very dull in town, and at the river there is absolutely nothing doing. There was but one steamboat arrival yesterday. All parties appear to have got over their fears of an attack upon this point.

There is to be a grand rendezvous of Tennessee troops to-morrow, at Jackson, eighty miles from Columbus, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA ON THE NATIONAL TROUBLES

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, on May 19, sent in his Message to the Legislature now in session. It is uncompromisingly for the Union, and unsparing in its denunciation of the conspirators. One regiment has been mustered into service by the Government, and Gov. KIRKWOOD says that he is daily expecting the requisition for a second. Companies enough have been offered him to make up five regiments more, or even in all. Gov. KIRKWOOD calls attention to the unprotected state of the Missouri frontier, but does not recommend any specific action for its defence. He congratulates the people on the prosperity of the State, and closes with the following:

"I believe the present is a favorable time to call by contract the public debt, which now amounts to [illegible]. The money received from the sale of the bonds will be applied to the payment of the State debt, and the remainder will be expended in the construction of the Des Moines Valley Railroad. Should the Legislature deem it advisable to make the contract, I recommend that the bonds be made payable in twenty years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually. I am satisfied that the bonds can be sold at par, and that the interest can be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, or at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the city of New-York. I am also satisfied that the bonds can be sold in Europe, if it is deemed advisable to do so. I recommend that the bonds be made payable in the city of New-York, because the interest can be paid there without the expense of remitting exchange. I am also satisfied that the bonds can be sold in New-York, Col. ——, to the extent to take and exercise his orders.

Faithfully and forever your friend,

GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI ON ITALY AND AMERICA.

From the Louisiana Democrat.

A friend sends us the following from the hero of Italy:

[ISLAND DE CAPRERA, Italy, May 6, 1861.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: I shall never forget how kindly sympathizing our great country, which can exhibit to-day such a noble example of unity, was with me [illegible] to return to it. After countries of about the size of Switzerland, Italy is again about to be constituted, and such will be the case with [illegible]. In the meantime, please say to your friends that your cause, dear to every lover of liberty, is also dear to me, and that I am ready to [illegible] with you, and [illegible] May God save you from such a calamity. You [illegible] of the gold, but I [illegible] come [illegible] of the United States. If I am [illegible] a [illegible] city, even in New-York, Col. ——, to [illegible] to take and exercise his orders.

Faithfully and forever your friend,

GARIBALDI.

AN UNCONDITIONAL UNION MAN

Hon. AARON HARLAN, nominated to the vacancy caused by minister CLEVELAND'S resignation, is one of the few who are unconditional Unionmen. In his speech accepting the nomination, he said that he was in favor of using the largest supplies, the most numerous hosts of men, (cheers,) as the very best means of bringing this unhallowed rebellion to a speedy close. [Loud cheering.] If it cost the nation thousands of millions of treasure even that was better than going wholly to the devil at once. [Continued and boisterous cheering.] Better sacrifice a million of the best lives of the country, than that anarchy prevail. He deprecated any effusion of blood, any carnage, any debt he explored all this, and the almost everlasting consequences that would follow, but he held that this mode of conducting the war was the cheapest and the most merciful. (Cheers.) While thanking fellow-citizens, and while they [illegible] [Loud cheering, and cries of "good"] Overrun and crush them at once as the very best thing for them as well as for us! [Prolonged cheering.]

SENATOR DOUGLAS' SOUTHERN PLANTATION

The Montgomery *Advertiser* suggests that, where there is a movement for the confiscation or expropriation of the income of the property in Philadelphia, belonging to Senator MASON of Virginia, a retaliation be practiced on the Southern property of a Northern Senator—that the Confederacy Government take charge of the Mississippi plantation of Senator DOUGLAS.

A CARD FROM MR. CLEMSON.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Will you oblige me by inserting in your paper, the following correspondence, in which I am interested, which you will find in the New Orleans *Crescent* of the 18th inst. Some months since, upon representations made to the Mayor's Office, at New Orleans, that I was in possession of large quantities of powder, &c., I was requested by the Mayor to send an inventory of the same, which I did. He then requested me to remove it, which I declined, but offered to sell it to the Government. This I subsequently did, and delivered it by contract to the Superintendent of Ordnance.

I think it proper that the public should be fully acquainted with the motives which induced me to offer the Secretary of War the powder, and I therefore request the publication of the letters which passed between us, for the purpose of putting at rest the false reports that have been circulated, and which have been copied into the Northern papers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. CLEMSON.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1861.

[illegible]

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

WASHINGTON [illegible]
TUESDAY, May 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The additional number of men for the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which left New-York on Saturday afternoon, arrived safely at this city this morning, in good health and spirits. They are a splendid body of men, numbering some four hundred. Capt. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER'S Irish Zouaves, after [illegible] attention. The entire force were under the command of Major BAILEY, by whose exertions they were enlisted, assisted by Captains MEAGHER, LYNCH and BREEMAN, and Lieut.-Colonels BUTLER and WALL. Several gentlemen accompanied them from New-York [illegible] Gen. SHERMAN, Senator TAYLOR of Adams, Mr. PETER O'BRIEN, as Medical Officer in charge, and others. W. L. COLE, *Union American*, &c.

On their arrival in this city they were escorted by a detachment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel NUGENT, who, in reply to them through Pennsylvania avenue to Georgetown College ground, where Col. CORCORAN, with the rest of his regiment, received them with a *cordial welcome and a hearty cheer*. This addition gives the SIXTY-NINTH Regiment a force of nearly 1,000 men.

MINOR ITEMS.

Hon. E. H. WEBSTER, Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of Maryland, has been most warmly indorsed by his constituents for his efforts to compromise our national troubles, and for his firm adherence to the Union. He will probably be renominated.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has been both authorized and requested to deny the report that Judge G. W. SUMMERS addressed any portion of the people of Virginia in favor of secession. On the contrary, it states that on Saturday last JOHN S. BURDETT, of Taylor County, Virginia, received a long letter from Judge SUMMERS, in which he tells him that he is on the rebel mind, and denies in heart and soul against the ordinance of secession, and that he heartily approves the Western Virginia movement.

The people of Michigan have contributed $71 654 to the War Loan which the State is raising.

Mrs. A. J. DONELSON, of Memphis, has written a letter to Gen. SCOTT to stop this civil war. She says:

"Of *you*, I may ask it, but not the usurper and his abolition band, who now desecrate the honored place once filled by our WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON—of Gen. SCOTT I ask it—stop this war. Say to the North, you shall not shed your brother's blood! The SOLE OF TENNESSEE and the South have but one determination, one mind, one heart for the fight. We will fight this battle, every man, woman and child, to the last cent in our pockets, and the last drop of blood in our veins. The North boasts of its strength. If this boast be well founded, it were *cowardice* to destroy the weak. But 'the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong!' God will defend us when our husbands and sons go forth to repel the invader's of our homes, our rights, and our soil. Then *count the cost*, Hero of Battles, and let after ages bless you."

The rebels in New Orleans have changed the the name of the *Star-of-the-West* to *St. Philip*. On May 17, the officer in command of the vessel, which lay opposite New-Orleans, wishing to have her safely secured by an additional anchor, sent out a couple of boats, one with an anchor and in the other seven men. The boat with the men getting in the current and becoming unmanageable, upset, and unfortunately four of the seven were drowned. Their names are J. F. HOLDEN, midshipman, from Tennessee Quartermaster BROWN, HENRY RUSSELL and HENRY MORGAN—boys.

The Fort Brown *Flag*, of the 2d inst., has the following:

"Lieut. ALLEY, U. S. A., who left here a few days since for the steamer *Arizona* by order of Col. FOAN, was taken prisoner by Lieut. ALLEN, whilst *en route* for the Brazos, on the steamer *Mustang*. After returning to this place, he was allowed to go upon his parole of honor not to engage in war against the army of the C. S. A. until exchanged.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "A private letter from Madrid, received in this city, states positively that Mr. PRESTON, our Minister there, has been using all his influence at the Spanish Court, in behalf of secession and the interests of the Southern Confederacy."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of May 18, makes this announcement: "We understand that the Louisiana Companies, still at Camp Walker, (the Metairie Race Course,) under Col. HEBERT, will leave to-day or to-morrow for Fort Smith, on the Arkansas frontier, where they are to be joined by numerous Texan companies. Should these men get a chance at Montgomery and his Black Republican pirates, they wouldn't leave even a grease spot of them to tell where they stood."

The following first-rate notice of a notorious individual appears in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of April 26:

"Gen. Jo. LANE left for Oregon on the steamer *Cortes* yesterday. Some of the papers are gloating and some grieving because of an alleged insult to the old gentleman while he tarried here. We would like to know what the insult was. The cannons were not fired at him from Fort Point, but for LANE himself to say that somebody hissed while he left the mantelpiece from as the steamer reached the wharf. We would like to see the man who heard any other hissing than that of the escaping steam. San Francisco is curious; they treat a defeated candidates for Vice Presidency with perfect respect. We don't believe Jo. LANE was hissed while he was here. Here was, let him prove your witnesses."

L. O'BRIEN BRANCH, formerly a Member of Congress, has been appointed Quartermaster and Paymaster-General of the North Carolina forces, with the rank of Colonel.

The Rights of Privateering.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your paper of the 22d inst., you state that the declaration submitted to our Government by the European Powers was accepted virtually, but a desire to alter and modify the first article, prevented its being executed, and that our representatives abroad were bringing the negotiations to a favorable issue, when they received from our late venerable President peremptory orders to suspend them.

What possible reason can be assigned for this action on the part of the late Government, save that it was a [illegible] with the views and programme [illegible] made war, and thus prevent the piracy on the seas which was then [illegible] on the land?

Will Great Britain only act in the consummation of this treaty now, under the circumstances—the same as when one of the first acts of the present Government was to concur.

J. B. S.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 25

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	101	50	N. Y. Cent. R.	.....	71½
6,000 do	101	50	do	.....	71½
1,000 Ind. St. 5s Bds	86	50	do	.....	71½
1,000 do	86	50	do	.....	71½
1,000 Ky. 6s '68	77	17	do	.....	71½
1,000 Kentucky 6s	77	100	do	.....	71½
1,000 do	77	50	do	.....	71½
1,000 do	77	50	do	.....	71½
1,000 do	77	50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS—CHARLES THE SECOND—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 756 Broadway—Brown's "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, 'THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Since the alarm at Washington on Saturday, caused by the report that a battle was proceeding at Alexandria between the Federal forces and the rebels, no extraordinary excitement has occurred there. Movements of troops are constantly going on, but only in elaboration and perfection of the plan which was so consummately executed on Thursday night, when thirteen thousand men were thrown into Virginia with so much celerity and quiet that even the inhabitants of Washington did not know of the movement until it was accomplished. At Alexandria the troops are engaged in constructing strong defensive works, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on Arlington Heights, have thrown up an earthwork one mile long and seven feet high.. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition has been discovered concealed in Alexandria, and of course seized and confiscated. The pickets there were fired upon, on Friday night, but no damage was done. An alarm, however, was given, and the troops slept on their arms the remainder of the night. Additional troops are almost hourly passing over from Washington into Virginia, and the force there now cannot number much less than twenty thousand. It is stated that the Government has determined to order 20,000 more troops to rendezvous at Washington. Gen. CAMERON, Secretary of War, is expected to visit this City shortly, on important business connected with his Department.

Gen. SANDFORD, commander of the New-York troops in Virginia, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Fairfax County, Va., in which he gives them assurances that they may return to and remain in their houses, and follow their usual pacific avocations, in peace and confidence, with the promise of protection to their persons and property, as the Federal forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purpose than to enforce the laws and suppress unlawful combinations against the Federal authority.

There seems to be no doubt that a demonstration will soon be made on Harper's Ferry by the Federal troops, probably from two or three points. A dispatch from Baltimore states that the troops at the Relsy House are preparing to move in that direction.

A report telegraphed from Washington, and published yesterday morning, to the effect that Gen BUTLER had made an attack on the battery at Sewall's Point, and captured it, with the loss of eighty-four men, killed and wounded, proves, as we surmised, to have been wholly incorrect. We have advices direct from Fortress Monroe up to Saturday, the day after the engagement was stated to have taken place, which wholly deny the story, and intimate, on the authority of a statement made by Com. PAENDERGAST, that no movement of importance is likely to take place until the arrival of a sufficient number of troops to advance upon Norfolk, which place would be attacked and captured. The report of the landing of Gen. BUTLER at Hampton is fully confirmed, and that town is now occupied by Federal troops. Gen. BUTLER himself, however, had returned to the Fortress, in which the force had been increased by recent arrivals to upwards of six thousand men. The flag-ship *Minnesota*, Commodore STRINGHAM, had steam up, on Saturday morning, and was preparing to sail under sealed orders.

Still later advices from Fortress Monroe, extending to Saturday evening, announce the arrival there of Col. DURYEE'S Zouaves, and their encampment, near Hampton, with the Vermont and Troy Regiments. Additional troops from Massachusetts had also arrived. Gen. BUTLER'S reconnoissance up the Peninsula between the York and James Rivers, on Friday, was a very dashing one, and extended several miles. The party drove in a picket-guard of the rebels. Three fugitive-slaves, belonging to Col. MALLORY, commander of the rebel forces near Hampton, had been brought to the Fort by the Federal picket guard, while attempting to escape to avoid being sent further South. A flag of truce has been sent in, with a demand for the surrender of the slaves *under the Fugitive Slave law*, but Gen. BUTLER informed the messenger that he considered the slaves contraband of war, and should retain them until Col. MALLORY visited the Fort and swore to support the laws of the United States. A rich prize had been captured by the *Quaker City*, of the blockading fleet—a Richmond bark, from Rio Janeiro, laden with coffee.

The obsequies attendant upon the passage of the body of Col. E. E ELLSWORTH through this city, yesterday, were most imposing. After the remains had been taken to the Astor House, and funeral services held under the auspices of the relatives, they were taken to the City Hall, where they were viewed by at least 10,000 citizens. The body was then followed to the boat by a vast procession of military, firemen and citizens, among whom were many of our men of mark. The demonstration was alike a tribute of respect to the deceased, and the cause in which he sacrificed his life.

In accordance with the discretion vested in the Postmaster-General by Congress, at its last session, he has determined to discontinue the mail service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, from and after the 31st inst. Western Virginia is excepted from the provisions of the order, and the letters for that locality will be sent to Wheeling for proper distribution. All other letters directed to seceded States will be deposited in the dead letter office at Washington. It will be seen that Tennessee is not included in the list of States given above—her secession not being regarded as complete.

An order, issued by Gen. PILLOW, commanding the secession forces in Tennessee, directs all the volunteers in the State to rendezvous at Jackson, Madison County in that State, for immediate service. Jackson is a great railroad centre, and one of the roads leads direct from that place to Columbus, Ky., which is only twenty miles below Cairo. This order was doubtless issued with a view to making an immediate demonstration upon Cairo, but the proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, forbidding the passage of troops across the State, which has since been issued, has probably interfered somewhat with Gen. PILLOW'S plans, and rendered necessary some other modes of proceedure.

Lieut. SLEMMER and his late command, of Fort Pickens, arrived at this port yesterday, on board of the steam-transport *Philadelphia*, which brought also twelve mechanics and twelve women and children. Everything was quiet at Pickens when the *Philadelphia* left, which was on the 19th inst. The entire company of Lieut SLEMMER are very much worn down by the fatigue consequent upon their protracted hard labors and constant watchfulness, added to the want of suitable food. Lieut GILMER, the associate and colaborer of Lieut SLEMMER, was also a passenger, and the appearance of both officers and men give the best proof of the necessity which existed for the relief of the garrison. Some of the men are afflicted with the scurvy. The retiring officers were saluted upon passing the fleet, which was properly responded to. We have, by the same arrival, interesting details of the trip of the *Philadelphia*, with the names of the vessels constituting the squadron before Pensacola.

The First Regiment New-Hampshire volunteers arrived here yesterday morning, from Concord. After having an American flag presented to it by the resident New-Hampshire men of this city, and breakfasting at the City Armury, it proceeded on its way to Washington. It is probably the most perfectly equipped regiment that has yet gone to the seat of war.

There is very little probability that we shall learn the exact result of the vote on the ordinance of secession in Eastern Virginia for some time to come. The only intimation we have had from there since the election is from the small town of Accoquan, where some sixty votes were cast in favor of remaining in the Union. This, of course, was too much for secession human nature to endure, and the consequence was that those who had the temerity to cast these sixty votes were driven out of the town at the point of the bayonet. Twenty counties in Western Virginia have been heard from, which give large majorities against secession.

The Stock Market improved ¼@1 ₱ cent on Saturday, and left off steady—New-York Central 71½, Missouris 40¼. The Exchange market steadier, at 105½@106 ₱ cent.

The Finances of the Rebels

If the necessity of bringing the civil war to a prompt conclusion is universally recognized at the North, the Southern conspirators must be still more thoroughly convinced of it. Afraid of venturing too suddenly upon the experiment of direct taxation, which would, for the first, bring home to the slave-owner an awkward practical result of property in man, they founded their expectations of carrying on the peaceful machinery of Government by the continuance of duties upon imports, and of prosecuting the war with loans, secured by a pledge of certain export duties upon cotton. By thus taxing at once the ebb and flow of trade, they confidently calculated on meeting both the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of their Government, and in time of paying off the principle of their borrowed money. But in retaining the tariff system, it was necessary to make some concessions to the innovators, who had placed Free-trade in the front rank of the blessings to be realized in their negro Utopia. A tariff was, therefore, declared to be a temporary resort, in the absence of other immediate means of raising revenue; but it was to be fixed on a scale so far below that of the Federal Government as to insure to Southern ports that command of direct foreign intercourse, which a scheme of perfect Free-trade would only render more absolute. A tariff which is to take effect on the 1st of August was therefore arranged at a rate averaging ten per cent. below that of the Northern Custom-house; and this tariff has been looked to as guaranteeing a vast access of foreign commerce, and of course a large addition to the revenue.

But the completion of the blockade brings all these financial calculations to nothing. The only source provided for the costly game of government is effectually closed by the closing of a half-dozen of their harbors; and all that was anticipated from commercial imposts proves to be as worthless as the fleece of a wolf. It is impossible to conceive that this contingency had not entered into the estimates of the Montgomery financiers. It was, in fact, expected that a prompt blockade would be established, and, if possible, maintained by the Administration at Washington. But another expectation was confidingly indulged, that Great Britain and France would at once decline to recognize the blockade; and that in the eagerness of foreign traders to pay tribute to the Confederate treasury, they would enforce the opening of the ports. This delusion is at an end. England, the only Power whose great stake in American trade might have tempted to this impolitic step, has formally accepted the blockade as valid. France, for much more powerful reasons, will unquestionably take the same step. And the opening of the Southern harbors to commerce, no longer depending upon the rebel or any foreign volition, will only cease at the will of the National Government. This fact determines the event of the conflict in its material aspects. The Confederate treasury is without money. The only sources of supply legally provided are cut off. The only security the Government had to offer for loans disappears with this supply. It is now practically impossible, even among their own people, exhaustless as is their faith, to raise money, for the interest of which no sufficient provision can be made, and even if forced loans and benevolences be resorted to, decency requires the proffer of some plausible guarantee for interest and eventual redemption—guarantees which must defy the inventive ingenuity of the conspirators. The only alternative, and one which at best applies only to immediate exigencies, is direct taxation. In what condition for this desperate measure is the Southern people, may be judged from the fact that its circulating medium is already exclusively of paper; shinplasters, redeemable in bank notes, which there is no specie to redeem; or treasury notes, payable from an empty treasury. There is, therefore, no way of escape for these foolish men from hopeless bankruptcy. They have reached a point when all devices fail them. With an armed force on foot calling for a hundred millions a year to sustain it, they have no source of revenue which can be relied upon to produce a million during the next twelve months. For their civil establishment they are quite without provision.

Of the result of a contest where one of the parties has already reached this financial prostration, there can be no sensible doubt. Practically, the war is already ended. There may be temporary perseverance in hostilities, and scattered collisions of various event; but so long as the blockade is faithfully maintained around the entire Southern frontier, we are accelerating an inevitable result. After recovering Virginia, and guarding the loyal States from incursions, by the exhibition of a sufficient force along the Southern line of the loyal States, we shall only have to await the end patiently.

A WISE STEP AT THE RIGHT TIME.—The Administration has taken measures which will probably settle the relation between Missouri and the Union. Large bodies of troops are to concentrate along the boundary of the State, in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, ready to coöperate with the Union men and the Federal forces at St. Louis, should the effort be made to precipitate the State into rebellion; and to punish acts of outrage inflicted upon loyalists. It is unfortunate that the military spirit within the Slave States has been almost monopolised by the very class who now seek to destroy the Government, the Union men addicting themselves to peaceful pursuits, as if without suspicion of the plans by which they were being hurried into revolution. They have thus been left without organization and the means of resistance, and if they are to be saved, it will have to be by the paternal assistance of the National Government.

That aid has not been afforded in the present case a moment too soon. Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE as much mean to have their little game of revolution as if they had celebrated no covenant with Gen. HARNEY. There are broad districts of the State, where to declare fidelity to law and Constitution is to incur death or banishment, with the confiscation of all property. The proximity of the loyal armies on the frontiers will mend this state of things, by intimidating traitors, and leading courage to the faithful; and by so easy a process Missouri may be saved from the swift destruction otherwise before her.

The Error in the Foreign View of the Contest.

One of the most remarkable features of the present crisis in our national affairs are the crude and inadequate views taken of it by foreigners, particularly Englishmen. They appear to think the tie that holds the States together is a mere rope of sand, to be severed at will; that there is no good reason why the country should not be broken into two, three, or four Confederacies, instead of constituting one. They say that if the present Union combines elements that are uncongenial, or that have a mutual repulsion, why not leave them to their natural tendencies, instead of holding them together by force? The same idea was prevalent among a portion of our people at the North till the rupture actually occurred, when the alternative instantly presented itself to each section—the triumph over the whole country of its own ideas, institutions and industries, or subjection of all these to the other.

One of the parties must be now prepared to submit to this inevitable result. If the two have an ideal nationality entirely different in its nature or unfolding, one must in the end absorb the other. The North say they have the best government and the best institutions that ever existed, and that they cannot allow these to be threatened or assailed. When a collision arises, the law of self-preservation justifies self-defence, though purchased by the destruction of the other party. If at the North we are correct in the estimate we put upon the value of our own institutions, which we believe to be the hope of humanity, we ought to reduce every refractory or disturbing element that may, from time to time, arise in our midst, to submission, no matter at what cost. If a people act upon the principle that factions are to be tolerated from weakness or false humanity, it is a proof of the absence of those qualities which are the necessary basis or substratum of a great nation. Rome, in unfolding her great nature, was forced to destroy the petty states that for a time contended with her for the palm of mastery. Had she been unequal to the task from weakness or sentimentality at the sight of bloodshed, modern society would have been a blank. If England had continued to be divided into seven independent monarchies, she would to-day be where she was a thousand years ago. A similarity in laws, habits, and tastes must be created as the condition precedent to the high development of a nation in wealth, power, literature, Christianity, arts, and in the charities and amenities of life.

We cannot allow all these, which constitute our national life, to be assailed—no more on a large than on a small scale—no more in South Carolina than in the Sixth Ward of our City.

The greater the demonstration against them, the more resolute we should be in bringing offenders to justice. We must not sit down to count the cost, nor to calculate the exact degree, or nature of punishment, we shall mete out to the offender. All we pledge ourselves to is to lay down our arms when resistance to them ceases, and not before. If this cannot be accomplished without destruction of life, it must be destroyed.

The seceding States may take the same position with reference to ourselves. We cannot complain. If they have the stronger nature, and better institutions, they would be wanting in their highest duty, did they not seek to extend these over the continent, by the destruction of weaker and more imperfect ones.

We now can have no peace till one of the two civilizations triumphs. We lived together for a long time in harmony, upon the assumption that we constituted one nationality. This the seceding States deny, and seek to embody their own in a new Government, and by new laws and institutions. If a peaceful separation could have been effected in the outset, the antipathy that would instantly have sprung up would have been full of future wars. England and Scotland were always embroiled till they were united under one Government. The short cut to peace in this country is a reunion of the States, though this may cost us a great war. The weaker party must take and forever keep the subordinate place.

We can have but one nationality upon our present domain, because each portion of it has an interest in the other. We cannot make partition of the Mississippi, or of Chesapeake Bay. The citizen of Illinois will never go to New-Orleans, to be subjected to all the disabilities and indignities imposed upon a foreigner. Pennsylvania will never allow Fortress Monroe to pass into the hands of Virginia. New-York will never permit Pennsylvania, whose territory extends from the ocean to the great lakes, to cut her off from the West. We must have a common arbiter for all these conflicting interests. If this be overthrown, each State will seek to effect by force what, up to this time, has been secured by the strong arm of the General Government. A person passing over into New-Jersey or Connecticut must not be required to show a passport for his warrant, or pay a local duty for the property he takes with him. The field of industry and enterprise must, for the citizens of each State, be as wide as our domain; and these must be practiced under similar laws and with equal protection, whether in Maine or Louisiana. Law is the basis of property; and where one is subverted the other is destroyed.

Such is the view taken of the present contest by every member of the Free States, and not a few in the Slave. It is as thoroughly appreciated and understood by the privates we have sent to the war as by the merchant who finds himself ruined by the temporary obstruction to our nationality. It has filled our ranks with the best blood of the land. It has united our people as one heart. Every shade of opinion and religion is fighting side by side. It is a contest in which every loyal supporter of Government is prepared to sacrifice not only his property but his life. The spirit of the martyrs is upon our whole people. It will not be long before foreigners will learn and respect this spirit, and look upon the contest in the same light in which it is viewed by ourselves.

The Army in Virginia.

Always miscalculating, the rebels seem to have been wholly unprepared for the passage of the National troops across the Potomac. They had taken no pains to preserve and guard their communication with the force now isolated on the Maryland line; no concentration of troops in sufficient strength for service had been effected at any convenient point; and our advices indicate the extremely imperfect organization and equipment of the scattered parties, to be found between Alexandria and Richmond. There is good reason, also, for believing their commissariat to be quite neglected, the frequent stories of their predatory excursions and forced contributions betraying the hard necessity which drives them to such violent expedients. Had the activity of Gen. SCOTT been anticipated, their own activity would certainly have been increased so as to meet his forward movement with a force adequate to dispute the soil with the invaders, before they had been so strongly reinforced as to defy attack.

As it is, there is no natural line of defence between the positions held by our troops and Richmond. We are enabled, by massing large bodies of men at Arlington Heights, Fairfax, Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, not only to relieve Washington from the possibility of attack, but to transfer the scene of hostilities to the banks of the James River, where it properly belongs. A simultaneous advance in large force from Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, towards Richmond, could probably insure the capture of that place, obtain control of the railroads leading southward and westward, and, as the James River affords the natural advantage of a defensive line, it would be easy to hold it against the enemy, so long as our numbers bear any reasonable proportion to those he sets in the field.

There is an additional reason why the movement should take this direction. The rebels have selected Richmond as their future Capital. On the 20th of July the Confederate Congress is to meet there; and, unless prevented, its sessions will be simultaneous with those of the National Congress at Washington. This should never be suffered. It is simply an insolent piece of bravado and defiance of the Federal Government, which especially excites the indignation of good and loyal citizens, and which dictates an almost universal resolution that the meeting must be prevented. If the campaign now opened proceeds as its earliest stages intimate, and has the fortune we are entitled to hope for it, Richmond, before July, will be in the hands of our forces, and an excessively warm and uncomfortable place for a Congress of traitors.

Our Present Relations with Brazil.

Among the passengers by the *Africa*, last week, was Mr. R C. PARSONS, of Cleveland, Ohio, the newly appointed Consul of the United States for the port of Rio de Janeiro. We do not call attention to the fact that Mr. PARSONS, in order to insure a speedy arrival at the capital of Brazil, goes by way of Europe, making a voyage of nine thousand miles, while from our own coasts the distance is only five thousand, but we wish to express our satisfaction that the Government has chosen a gentleman so well qualified by his abilities, character and social position, to fill this important Consulate, (so poorly filled for the last four years,) and also to say a few words concerning our diplomatic relations with the most important Government of South America.

In his so-called "Message," JEFF. DAVIS spoke of the commissioners sent to Europe, and recommends the appointment of gentlemen to proceed on a similar errand "to the States of South America," to form alliances with them. More than three years ago, the TIMES called attention to the extraordinary speech of Hon. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, on the occasion of his reception at the Court of Rio Janeiro, wherein this doughty fire-eater from Old Virginia, expatiated on the "peculiar bond" which linked together Brazil and the United States—a domestic institution of which other nations were jealous. One portion of this remarkable diplomatic introduction has now a significance of which few readers dreamt at the time, but which seems to reveal that a persistent effort was then made to induce Brazil, at that early day, to look forward to a time when the "great rebellion" should be consummated. We give Hon. R. K. MEADE'S exact words. Addressing the Emperor, when he delivered his credentials from President BUCHANAN, he thus spoke of the "peculiar bond": "It is an institution common to both countries, fixed and deeply rooted in their soil, (with many hostile prejudices to encounter from without,) does now establish an affinity between them, and will insure for mutual defence, a unity of action and feeling that will prove invincible in the future." Mr. MEADE did not, however, succeed in winning his Majesty Dom PEDRO II.: for not the slightest notice was taken of this undiplomatic endeavor to link Brazil and the United States by the "institution." The least attention to the course of events in Brazil for the last twelve years, or even the perusal of the rhetorical, statistical, romantic, (so far as the glorious future of the South and the "institution" is concerned,) DE BOW would have informed Mr. MEADE that slavery in Brazil has neither, by the Constitution, the laws, nor the desire of her people, any claim to fixedness or of being "deeply rooted." On the contrary, the number of slaves has decreased since 1850 nearly one million. The mild laws of Brazil will, in a score of years, gradually emancipate the remainder.

But the speech of Mr. MEADE has light thrown upon it by subsequent events, and we have no doubt that his efforts, as well as those of others, have had a direct reference to a sympathy with a Southern Confederacy. It is, however, high time that Mr. MEADE be recalled. His son, Lieut. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE, Jr., is the only one of the heroic band of Fort Sumter who has deserted the noble flag which they defended, and there is therefore no longer excuse to spare the father for the son. Besides, there are a number of daring and reckless men along the whole Brazilian coast, who, since the overthrow of the Slave-trade, in 1850, have had no employment. Such men might be readily engaged by a Minister inimical at the Court of Rio de Janeiro, and the coffee-laden ships of Brazil, the vessels from around Capes Horn and Good Hope could be most easily attacked by pirates, under the name of privateers, and could easily hide their ill-gotten prizes in the Portuguese-African towns, (only 1,800 miles distant from the Brazilian coast,) or run them into the obscure ports along the Atlantic border of South America.

In addition, we need new treaties, new and more cordial alliances with a large and growing country, whose commerce has such attractions for England, France and Germany, but which as yet has been neglected by our countrymen. We have seen it stated that Hon. THOS. H. NELSON, of Indiana—a lawyer of standing and a gentleman who did effective service in the last Presidential campaign, has been offered the mission to Brazil. We hope that he or some other will soon displace a man whose antecedents have made no loyal friend to the Government of the United Ststes. If the Administration does not immediately attend to this important mission, it may rest assured that JEFF. DAVIS has in the present incumbent a worthy representative.

The Future of the South.

The Southern Press is entranced, just now, with the magnificent destiny opening before the Confederate States, when their "revolution" shall have been successfully accomplished. The glory of their future is almost too dazzling for contemplation. Hear what a Georgia paper says:

"When we shall have achieved our independence, and be no longer tributary to the North, with a monopoly of the cotton culture, and a superabundance of labor that costs us nothing;—with an opening for almost unlimited expansion Southward, who shall measure the prosperity of these States, or calculate their future progress and power? Our system of Slavery, throwing as it does upon the black man all the drudgery of menial employments, all the hardship of labor, will leave scope and verge for the development of the energies of the white man, and bring forth his inward might."

We confess to a great degree of blindness as to the beatitudes of that blissful independence which the Confederate States would have enjoyed had they succeeded in overthrowing the Union. We do not see them in possession of a monopoly of the "cotton culture." The cotton belt extends all round the earth. The plant will flourish in Mexico, in Central and South America, in the West India Islands, in Australia, in Africa and in Asia, and in all these regions labor is as cheap even as the slave labor of the South. The "cotton lords" of Europe have, by this very rebellion, had their eyes opened to the danger of allowing any one nation to possess this "monopoly of the cotton culture," and they are meeting it by prospecting portions of all these regions for its production. Whatever the result of this war may be, we see England and France supplying themselves in the future mainly from these sources, leaving the Southern States to garner the harvest of their wickedness and folly in reduced prices and a limited market for their staple.

We do not discover the "opening for unlimited expansion Southward." We do see a nation bordering the Southern States reduced by its own internal strifes to a state of weakness that would render it an easy prey to a powerful and ambitious neighbor. But that nation, weak as it is, will possess the sympathy of the whole world in a contest to maintain its independence against the propagandism of Slavery.—a sympathy that will manifest itself not in remonstrance alone, but in effective blows in its defence. Besides, the causes which have taken away the strength of Mexico exist in the Southern States, and will one day become as fatally active as they have been in that unhappy Republic. Coupled with the prerogative of rule is the duty of obedience—a duty which the Southern people have never learned. Secession, had it shivered the Union, would have shivered the Confederacy in its turn. The turbulent spirits that trample on the Federal Constitution, will trample on any other that they may form, and before the lapse of a decade of "independence," the Southern States would be clutching each other's throats; what Mexico is, the Southern States would become.

Nor can we see the developments of progress and prosperity to the white man based upon the existence of Slavery, which reveals itself to the vision of the Georgia editor. But we very easily see the monstrous folly of the Southern States in going out of the Union for the preservation of Slavery. The Constitution and the Union have saved Slavery in those States from the united assaults of all Christendom. They have stood, in their material and moral power, an insurmountable wall about the Slave States, protecting them from hostile incursions, from the wild fury of fanaticism and the wilder fury of internal revolt. Reverence for the Constitution seals the lips of millions from the denunciation of Slavery. The duty they owe to that compact and to the Union makes them silent, while their hearts are burning to speak. If this wall shall be thrown down, if the Constitution shall be sponged out and the Union destroyed, if the North shall become secure shelter for the fugitive, what will Slavery be worth in the boasted Confederacy? Every nation in Europe will be ready to throttle it; every tongue in the Free States will denounce and every hand be against it. Execrated by the popular sentiment of the world, and without the support of these Northern millions, their navy and their guns, how long will it be before it will perish beneath the pressure of human detestation? But we see a still more terrible danger in the distance. All the fearful and, indeed, unspeakable horrors of a servile revolt; burning homes; the slaughter of defenceless families; all the deeds, in short, that the bad passions of the slave, stimulated by thirst for vengeance, can inflict upon those who have traditionally wronged them, would sooner or later be visited upon the people, who should thus throw off the only protection they have against the consequences of their own unfortunate system. No matter who might conquer in this ghastly strife. If the white man were the victor, Slavery would be extinguished by the annihilation of the black race. If the negro triumphed, it would be smothered in the blood of the masters.

Such, to our views, would have been the future of the Southern States, if they had proved successful in their treason.

TOO LATE.—The long-promised Convention of delegates from the Border States meets today at Frankfort, Ky. At the time the meeting was summoned, eight Slave States were entitled to representation, as still within the Union, and still having to decide whether or not to remain in it. Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, declining to wait for advice on the subject, have already gone over to the rebels. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri remain; but Delaware adheres to her duty; Kentucky has finally declared for neutrality; Maryland and Missouri, overawed by national armies, are unable to act, though perhaps viciously disposed. The Convention, therefore, is of no possible consequence. Few will be present, and those few will be without authority to determine a policy, and without power to put it in action. It is questionable, indeed, whether any delegates will attend, save from Kentucky.

Sympathy Wasted.

The London *Times* thus closes a melancholy article on the subject of the troubles in this country, in which the dissolution of the Union is treated as a fixed and accomplished fact: "That this should be the end of the great American Republic, is a prospect against which every friend of humanity and progress would gladly close his eyes."

Were the writer to visit this country at this time, and see for himself the unanimity and enthusiasm which prevail through all the Free States; were he to comprehend the intense vitality, the energy and patriotism which pervades all classes and all parties; were he to note the immense outpourings of men and money in defence of the institutions of the country, and the mighty sacrifices which all are prepared to make for their preservation; were he permitted to *feel* the influence pervading all the air, of a deep, fixed, unchangeable determination that the Union must and shall at all hazards and every cost, be preserved, we think that his views in relation to the stability of our Government would be changed. He might deplore the melancholy waste of life and treasure that its preservation may occasion; but we are quite sure he would be convinced that the "end of the great American Republic" is not yet. The results of war in these latter generations, between nations whose physical and intellectual status is the same, and whose civilization is on a common level, are determined by the numbers, the weight of armaments, and the wealth of the respective belligerents. "The gods fight on the side of numbers and the weight of metal," was a favorite saying with NAPOLEON, and history proves the truth of the axiom. There are in the nineteen free States over nineteen millions of people, all of whom are loyal—all of whose minds are made up that the Constitution and the Union shall be preserved. There are in the seceded States five millions of free people, all told, and hundreds of thousands of these are at heart loyal to the old flag of the country. Of the Slave States there are four whose loyalty may be counted upon, so far at least as to afford no material aid to secession. The ability to carry on a war is altogether on the side of the loyal States. With four times the population, they possess more than five times the wealth of the rebel States, with arms equally effective and more abundant, and equal knowledge of their use. Behind the five millions of the seceding States are four millions of slaves, who, though peaceable and submissive now, are a continual source of anxiety and alarm. They are a terrible mine beneath the feet of the South, that may explode at any time. They are quiet to-day, but they are human, possessed of human instincts and human passions, and the pent-up wrath of ages of oppression and wrong may burst forth in a consuming fire to-morrow. The people of the South feel and know this, and while they occupy a position of defiance against the Government that would protect them, and gather armies for its overthrow, yet their faces and their fears are turned towards their homes on the plantations, where the patient submission of the slave is the only guarantee of safety.

This being the position of things, however severe the present struggle may be, or however remote its termination, the end cannot be doubtful. Happily in this instance the right is on the side of might. The loyal States are seeking no conquest, no subjugation of a free people, the infliction of no oppression, the perpetration of no wrong. They are arming only for the preservation of institutions the freest—a Government the most benign in the world. They are fighting for the supremacy of a Constitution full of guarantees of freedom—a Constitution framed in part by the South itself, and which the South has sworn to support. The preservation of liberty, of free government, of Christian civilization, and the perpetuation of constitutional right, are the motive power by which the nineteen millions of the North are impelled. The spirit that moves the South is the spirit of Slavery, and the perpetuation and propagandism of that institution is the motive which underlies its treason. The Southern rebellion is not an uprising in favor of freedom, for that the people enjoyed under the Constitution to the verge of license. It is not to secure the rights of the States, for these were in no danger. It is not to secure an equality of representation or influence in the affairs of the Federal Government, for in these respects the preponderance was altogether in favor of the South. But a civilization founded upon free enterprise, free labor, free speech and opinion, and an equality of civil rights in all men, was abhorrent to the turbulent and haughty genius of Slavery, to its arrogance and its pride. The people of the far South, where Slavery is a deep-founded and cherished institution, led away by the metaphysical theories of their leaders, and prompted by a selfishness that would live in luxury and ease upon the unrequited labor of a race, undertook, even at the expense of revolution and the horrors of a civil war, to establish a new civilization based upon Slavery, to build up a new Government and new institutions founded upon the monstrous doctrine that the prosperity and progress of the white man should be secured and perpetuated by the utter and everlasting degradation of the black.

In this age of liberalism, the South will find small sympathy. England, from the necessities of her position, her pressing need of the staples of the South, may seem to look with favor upon the mad project of secession, but the sturdy love of liberty, organic in the British heart, will be with the North. With the popular sentiment of the world, the moral convictions of every civilized nation, the power of numbers, the wealth and weight of armaments, thus overpoweringly against them, the Southern traitors cannot but fail in their wicked and mad conspiracy. Courage they doubtless have, but it will not avail them. It may increase the amount of slaughter, but it cannot change results. Struggle as they may, they will be overcome at last. The "Great American Republic" will be preserved in its integrity, and all its vast proportions, and history, in recording its future progress, will speak of this rebellion only as its first great peril.

SLAVES CONTRABAND OF WAR.—Gen. BUTLER appears to be turning his legal education to good account, in the construction of the law in reference to articles that are contraband of war. Three negroes, having escaped into Fort Monroe, he set them at work on the fortifications, and when demanded by an F. F. V., he replied that they were contraband of war, for the reason that they might be employed by the enemy, for the service to which he had

enslaved them. We believe the General did only modify his refusal, as to offer to give up the negroes, providing their owner would take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States! All this, upon the Sacred Soil of Virginia! We think the people of the State will find the General a match for them in more ways than one.

Canada and the War.

If the already frightfully plethoric budget of "Questions" be not speedily augmented by another one—the *Canadian Question*—it will be no fault of some of the journals on the other side of the "lines." The Toronto *Leader*, the other day, for example, takes on after this fashion:

"Suppose the war over—and it must sooner or later come to an end—will the vast bodies of men who have been enrolled as soldiers return all at once to the occupations of ordinary industry? *Is there not danger of marauding expeditions on the frontier, from small bodies of men, whom no Government established at Washington could control?* The signs of the times warn us to be prepared for the worst. In a short time we shall probably have in the Province 50,000 Rifled or Enfield rifles—a most important acquisition, no doubt, but not enough. We shall have to do more. Our militia requires to be placed upon a better footing, and the sooner this is set about the better."

Though perhaps seclusion in a darkened room, ice to the head, and the soothing influence of a Dover's powder, would be the fit treatment for the frame of mind indicated in the above passage, we will venture gently to whisper peace to this perturbed spirit. All the marauding expeditions over the frontier which Canada has any chance of seeing, will come in the quite unquestionable shape of the large army who take the delightful Summer trip down the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, to the manifold enriching of the Cannie Kanucks. But though this is simply a hallucination of the wildest kind, there are some aspects of the relations of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, that may be properly considered.

Canada does well to be loyal. For a mere terrestrial world, in which the considerations of profit and loss are supposed to be not without their weight, the relations of Great Britain to Canada are certainly of an almost ideal kind. The mother country is not likely to find a refractory child in her American Province while she continues to pay the expenses of its Government, subsidize its ocean steamers and make the Colonial relations all play and no work.

Meanwhile the Reciprocity Treaty really annexed Canada to the United States—annexed it by the potent ties of material interests. The Canadians are now in the enjoyment of all the advantages of annexation, without its political responsibilities. The beneficial effects that have resulted to Canada from this alliance with the American Republic are, in fact, incalculable. But it is with the great free North and West that she is thus bound up. In constructing the Grand Trunk, which connects the upper Lakes with the Atlantic, it was mainly in the hope of becoming a large competitor in the carrying trade between the West and the seaboard. And in respect of all those subtler ties of social life, political sentiment and sympathy on the great question of Slavery, Canada is, by the powerfulest and most inviolable bonds, connected with the North.

While these things are so, it is difficult, indeed, to believe that the spirit of the Canadians can be other than grossly misrepresented, in such passages as this, from the same journal as we quoted from above:

"Canada is a part of the British Empire, and no matter what our sympathies may be, we have no right to do anything that would in the remotest degree commit England to one side or the other, in this unfortunate civil war. Nor will any such thing be permitted. *As the Southern Confederacy is, by almost universal admission, sure at last to take its place among the nations of the earth, there is no reason why Canada should give it cause of entertaining bad feelings against us.*"

But indeed it would be quite off the mark to interpret this and the like as other than echoes (with the exaggeration characteristic of provincialism) of the British Press. Yet while there is a *grandiose* air in even the Metropolitan thunderer,—a real lionine roar,—both voice and ears betray this other to be a very different animal.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Assassination of Col. Ellsworth—Effect upon the Northern Mind—Tuleonism in Alexandria—Traiterous Teachings of the Baltimore Sun, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24, 1861.

The events of last night and this morning, at Alexandria, have produced an unparalleled degree of excitement in this community. The profoundest grief and indignation fills all hearts, on account of the assassination of Col. ELLSWORTH. The general remark is that, although the work of one desperate man, it may cause the destruction of the town, from the uncontrollable fury of the troops, and especially that of the regiment under the command of the late Col. E. It may be hoped that the passions of the moment will not be allowed to overflow in this way, by taking cruel vengeance upon innocent and guilty alike. It will be a nobler revenge to seek out the armed enemy in their strongholds, and conquer them in the names of Law, Liberty and the Constitution. Nothing would be more natural, or more like soldiers acting upon a sudden impulse of exasperated passion, than to glut their revenge upon the town, for the savage outrage of one of its citizens: but it may be hoped that they will yield to the calm reason of the great commander, and the patriotic Administration, which will know how to inflict a far more effective and just retribution for the crime. That crime will arouse the whole North, and patriotic men everywhere, to redoubled efforts for the suppression of the pestilent rebellion, which has been marked by such fruits. Let the blood of ELLSWORTH cry from the ground, not for indiscriminate vengeance upon poor Alexandria, but for the unrelenting overthrow of the traitors who have made war upon the Government. I have reason to believe that a large portion of the Alexandrians are Unionists, and that they have been overawed and constrained to silence, though in sight of the United States Capital, by the presence of armed Secessionists. This is what I have asserted all along in the history of this rebellious enterprise; and without meaning to question the wisdom of the plan of campaign, it cannot be doubted that a large majority of the votes in the counties near Washington would have been given for the Union, if the Government had made a demonstration against the traitors before the election.

That insidious and effective advocate of treason, the Baltimore *Sun*, ought to be reminded that the overt act, which brings down condign punishment, may be perpetrated without actually taking up arms against the United States. To give "aid and comfort" to the enemy is as much an act of treason as levying war. Nothing could be better calculated to nerve the arms of the rebels with courage, to revive their sinking hopes, and to prompt them on to renewed exertions for the overthrow of the Constitution and Government, than to convince them that England and France are coming to their relief; and that those powerful Governments will not "allow our local divisions, our dissensions, our wars even, to interfere with their supplies" of cotton. That I may not be suspected of misrepresenting this traitorous sheet, I quote the following paragraph from its leading editorial of this morning. The *Sun* says:

"THE WAR.—We must remember, when entering into civil war, that our management of that struggle will be subordinated to the necessities of the great European Powers. We were admitted into the family of nations because we possessed an organized Government. We were able to make profitable treaties of commerce, because our staples were of advantage to the civilized world. We have made these staples essential to human industry, for that industry has every where accommodated itself to the supplies we afforded. And so long as these staples can be produced abundantly in our country alone, we may well suppose that we will not be permitted to interfere, for any length of time, with their export trade. It is easy to understand that the prosperity of other countries—their commerce, their very internal peace—all demand that those staples shall be allowed to find ready access to their markets. And we may be assured that our local divisions, our dissensions, our wars even, will not be allowed to interfere with their supplies."

This is the language of insult and of menace. Americans are told that they are no longer free to govern themselves in their own way, but must ask leave of England and France. The editor of the *Sun* is said to be an Englishman, and it is clear that, whatever oaths he may have taken, he is heart and soul the enemy of the Government of the United States, which he insults with this threat of foreign intervention. After a good deal more of this insidious effort to give aid and comfort to the rebels, he winds up with a hypocritical appeal to God to avert the calamity of foreign, in addition to civil war. He exclaims:

"God grant that the eddying winds of circumstance may not, in some hour, kindle a new flame from that fire which now seems to be driving only southward. Into what an abyss of wretchedness and distress would we fall if the miseries of a foreign war were added to the horrors of that conflict in which we are about to engage."

It is too evident to need proof, that the *Sun*, no less than the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Examiner*, would like nothing so well as a declaration by England and France that they would not tolerate a blockade of the Southern ports, or an attempt to coerce the Southern rebels into obedience.

If it were an obscure country journal, its opinions would be of little consequence. But it emanates from the largest of the Southern cities, and is the most widely circulated newspaper of the South. Its influence is immense, and it is safe to say that it has done more by its insidious advocacy of treason to fan the flame of rebellion, and to encourage the idea that the South would be a unit in resisting the Federal Government, than any other one agency. It is not clear to my mind that the arrest of private individuals, for uttering treasonable sentiments, can be justified while this wholesale utterer of treason is permitted to sow dragon's teeth daily. There is not a battery belonging to the rebels whose fires are so disastrous to the Union as this journal. It should be remembered that the freedom of the Press is not a whit more sacred than the freedom of speech. They must stand or fall together. Neither the one nor the other contemplates the right to proclaim treason. It is always legitimate, in war as well as peace, to criticise the measures of the Administration, point out its blunders, to rebuke its corruptions, and to suggest its true policy. But he who in person, or through the Press, assails the existence of Government itself, is a public enemy, and should be looked after. OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Influence of the Overland Mails on the Prosperity of the Territory—Impulse Given to Farming—The War News among the Saints, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, May 3, 1861.

The establishment of a daily mail and stages through this city for the connection of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of this vast continent, and the certain concentration of all, or very nearly all, of the overland travel on the Central route, must exercise a very marked influence on the material prosperity of this Territory. And it is highly probable that grain, the principal production here, will be so much in demand as to insure ere long a permanent market price of not less than $2 per bushel for wheat, and other kinds of grain in proportion. At least, many shrewd and speculating farmers and grain-dealers are counting on such prices and making extensive calculations on such a basis. It is argued that the "signs of the times" indicate a train of circumstances in the near future which will create a large and imperative demand for every kernel of grain that this Territory can spare. The animals, employes and passengers of the mail and stages, and the employes of the telegraph soon to be completed, will all be consumers, but not producers. The civil war, considered here as now completely inaugurated between the North and the South, it is presumed, will impel not only all Eastern Mormons, heretofore dilatory or otherwise, to set their faces steadfastly towards the Salt Lake, but also thousands of the less belligerent inhabitants of "the States" to "flee from the wrath to come," or a hasty exodus through Utah to Nevada or California, in search of that peace which it is supposed will shortly not be found from Maine to Missouri from Minnesota to Florida. Again, the United States Quartermaster at Fort Crittenden advertises for proposals for supplying that post with 35 000 bushels of oats, corn and barley. This will materially lessen the amount of grain usually floating in the market. Further, it is confidently calculated that when the "civil war" gets into full blast, the people of the states will be so intent on fighting as to find little time or inclination for raising grain, and consequently will be scarcely able to supply their own breadstuffs, to say nothing of furnishing their neighbors with the staff of life. The Place's Peakers, therefore, will be dependent on Salt Lake for bread, so it is urged, corn, if it be had, must come from the Utah Egypt.

In accordance with these calculations, or, perhaps, as a result of them, extensive tracts of land are being hunted out and taken up for farming purposes. The Weber Valley, east of this and crossed by the mail route, is a favorite place, and the more available portions of that narrow and exalted valley are fast being staked out and claimed. Wheat, oats and barley will grow and flourish finely there, but corn will be very precarious. Excellent land there is, with abundance of wood, water and grass, and extensive coal mines very handy withal.

Another point of farmerial attention just now is "over Jordan," immediately west of this city. There lies an extensive tract of land, hitherto doomed to barrenness, excepting in the production of scattered "bunch-grass," sustained by the Winter's snow, and the Spring and Fall rains.

To render many thousand acres of this barren patch of desert available for arable and meadow purposes, a dam, to bring out the waters of the Jordan, was commenced before the "move South," but, with the exception of a fitful start or two, the work has remained in *statu quo* until the present Spring, when a new impetus has been given to the enterprise. Now, it is confidently anticipated that the dam, in a few weeks, will be in its place, diverting the waters of the scriptural stream for the refreshment of many acres of grain already sown, and many more which will be sown when some of the cautious farmers are certain the thing will work and answer.

On Sunday, in the Tabernacle, occurred a slight deviation from the established mode of procedure. The Deseret *News* extra was read to the congregation, the burden of the news being about the Baltimore riot, on the passage of the Northern troops through that city, and the evacuation and conflagration of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal. As might be expected, the preachification turned considerably on the state of things in the East, in "fulfilment of the holy prophets," our speaker facetiously remarking that the North and the South were now arrayed against each other, and each party praying the same Lord to grant them power over their enemies. For the speaker's part he would say, success to both parties, and he hoped the Lord would hear and answer the prayers of each party, with strict impartiality.

In the afternoon, for a few minutes, BRIGHAM was considerably himself again, and he delivered his mind of some hard things against the "enemies of the Saints," anathematizing those unfortunates who would sell their wheat, eggs, and butter to their "enemies." He appeared specially exercised over the alleged fact of the untiring exertions of merchant firms in the city to have B. D. HARRIS appointed Governor of the Territory. BRIGHAM is certainly not prepossessed in favor of Mr. HARRIS.

Recent merchant arrivals from Pike's Peak say that flour sells in the gold region for $9 per hundred. This news rather mars the calculations of certain traders, who have been reckoning on making a little fortune by carrying flour this Summer hence to that country.

The Utah Chief, WHITE EYE, with a score of lodges of his tribe, has come from Uinta Valley, or some where in that direction, to the Spanish Fork Indian Farm, which he is said to fancy for a Summer's residence.

JAMES ANDRUS and THOMAS J. DAVIS, mountaineers, have lately arrived from Deer Lodge Valley, in the Flat Head country, on the head waters of the Missouri, four or five hundred miles from this city. They bring some one hundred and fifty head of horses for the purpose of trade. The Winter had been sharp in that section. The Bannack Indians were belligerent; the others peaceable. A considerable amount of settling and farming were being carried on in that region, it being favorable for settlement.

FROM THE GOLD MINES.

The Incoming Emigration—Capital vs. Labor—Apprehensions of Indian Difficulties—Prospect of War—The Gulch Diggings West of the Snowy Range—Milling and Mining—Run of the Rollins Mill—$600 to the Cord of Iron Pyrites—Arrival of Wm. H. Russell, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO TERRITORY, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The vanguard of that great tide of emigration from the States to these mines, has already commenced to reach its destination. Almost daily people are arriving in our midst, who have come here for the purpose of assisting in the development of our vast mineral and rather limited agricultural resources. They are mostly men of capital, who at last have confidence in the richness of our mines, and have come out here to make investments, and secure for their money exceedingly high rates of interest. I have heard of a banker in one of the North western States, who had until quite recently considered Pike's Peak a monstrous humbug; at last, being convinced of the vast and unlimited extent of our valuable mines, has unloosened his purse-strings and invested his money in the purchase of machinery, manufactured in New-York, for the purpose of reducing our quartz rock to a fine, impalpable powder, and the successful saving of the fine particles contained therein.

Until more machinery and capital is brought out here, and made available for the working of our mines, labor will not be required; even now the supply of laborers far exceeds the demand, and consequently many are willing to work for their board, without being able at that low rate to obtain the much desired opportunity of a chance to earn their daily bread. Therefore to all those who must of necessity, upon their arrival here, depend upon daily labor for a livelihood, I would advise to remain where they are until such times as the demand for laborers is much greater than now, and the supply limited. But to those determined to try their fortunes in a gold-mining country, and have the means to travel to the different districts to prospect and look out for the best chances to make their pile, I would advise to come out, but not until after they have performed that duty every patriot owes his country in the hour of danger and greatest need.

Although we are far removed from the active theatre of war, (or preparation therefor,) we are awakened to the evils which threaten the Republic and alive to all the necessities of the hour. Many of our citizens are making preparation for an early departure for the post of duty, to assist our brethren in upholding the flag of our common country. Many more would go, were it not for the apprehensions which exist in our midst of Indian hostilities. Below Denver, on the plains, thousands of red-skins are gathering together, and bent on mischief. Even now they are committing depredations upon the property of the whites, and carrying consternation into the bosom of many a family. They are reported as having murdered some travelers, which has a tendency to create a bitter feeling among our people, in exciting them to arms for the purpose of cleaning them out, and ridding the country of those Indian murderers.

The signal of battle, and the rearing of the standard against the redskins, will be the commencement of a bloody slaughter and their complete annihilation. To kill all, men, women and children is considered the only safe way to war against the Indian tribes that are now hovering on the outskirts of our settlements. They have no respect for treaties, and if permitted to live, they are always committing depredations upon the lives and property of the whites.

The plan of the Texas Rangers is in fact the only and safe one to resort to, in a combat with the wild Indians—show no quarter, destroy them root and branch, and sweep them from the face of the earth. Such a bloody proposition as the above, I am aware will startle many of your kind-hearted readers with horror, but our necessities are of such a nature, and the character of our enemies such as to render this the best and safest way to procure I against them, which every one will consider after a short residence among the Utes, Arrapahoes, and other tribes that inhabit our western prairies. War is a dreadful calamity, repugnant to the generous and humane emotions of the human breast, and a man is indeed unfortunate who is compelled to take up arms against another, and wage war against him; but self-preservation is paramount to all other considerations, and when the necessities of our case require that the sword should be drawn, it should not again be sheathed until the object for which we fight is accomplished, and peace established on a firm and permanent basis.

The news from the gulch diggings, west of the Snowy Range, is very encouraging. Gold is taken out there to a large amount every week, and discoveries of gulches with prospects decidedly rich, are reported almost daily. Claims that could have been purchased last September, during my visit to these mines, for ten dollars, could not now be bought for as many thousands. One young man, formerly from one of the Southern States, has taken out of a claim on the Georgia Gulch, since last November, $10,000, during which time he was not able, on account of the severity of the weather, to work his sluice more than six out of the twenty-four hours. I also know of other instances where parties have done remarkably well in obtaining the precious yellow metal.

In this vicinity, where quartz mining is carried on, the great difficulty has been the extreme scarcity of water during the Winter, which has been the direct and only cause of most of the mills not running, and the comparative small receipts in gold; but now an ample supply of water is provided, and nearly all of the mills are running and doing well. Mr. ROLLINS has a six-stamp mill in the Gold Dirt District from three cords of pyrites from Gold Dirt Lode took out, first time, $1,275; average $425 to the cord. He then ran the tailings through the second time, and obtained $525 more; average, $175 to the cord. Aggregate amount from three cords iron pyrites, $1,800, or $600 to the cord.

When these iron pyrites were first struck in our lodes, there was no machinery invented whereby the gold could be separated from it, and they were given up as unprofitable. None of the mills were able to save the gold from them, until a gentleman, a Frenchman by birth, residing at Gold Dirt invented a process whereby much of the precious metal could be procured. He tested his contrivance, and made improvements upon it, until at last his method is considered nearly perfect for the purpose desired. The mode is simple, and has already been given to the public.

Considerable interest in Mr. HOWELL'S patent quartz mill has of late been manifested by our mill-men and miners. This invention of a New-York gentleman is destined to be successful in our mines, if the reports of what it has done in the States are correct. The quartz is knocked into smoke by a blow given by arms attached to the machine, upon the same principle as throwing a piece of quartz into the air, and while there have it struck by a cannon ball, traveling at the rate of 25,000 feet per minute. As several of these mills are on the way to this country, and will soon be thoroughly tested, I will defer all further comments until it has been tried.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Ex-Superintendent of the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Coach and Pony Express, a gentleman who has done more for that section of country, by his indefatigable enterprise and industry, than any other man, living or dead, arrived at Denver yesterday, from the States. A public dinner will probably be tendered him, and the people will tender him an acknowledgment of their indebtedness for what he has done, in various ways. He intends to remain here a few days, and then depart for the States.

Died, on Sunday last, in Quartz Valley, ALFRED J. FANNA, aged 29, formerly of Lawrence, Kansas. The deceased, a few weeks ago, inhaled the fumes of mercury while engaged in retorting gold amalgam in an open retort, which is supposed to have produced his death. He died in the greatest agony, but retained his senses to the last. He was a young man of noble qualities of head and heart, and his decease is a severe loss to all who knew him.

Our business men in Denver and the mines have met in public meetings, and adopted the following resolution, and agreed upon the following prices for gold dust, which, in the case of amalgam gold, is a considerable reduction from the price now paid for it:

Resolved, That we, the merchants and business men of Denver, do pledge our sacred honor, that from and after the 10th day of May, A. D., 1861, we will pay out and receive gold dust at the following rates and no other:

Clear Creek	$17 00	Platte River	$20 00
Russell's Gulch	16 00	Tarryall	18 00
Best Retorted Mill	15 00	Blue River	18 00
Common, badly retorted	12 00	Georgia Gulch	16 00
Fair Play Gulch	17 00	French Gulch	17 00
Swan River	17 00	Humbug Gulch	17 00
Nigger Gulch	17 00	Frying Pan Gulch	17 00
Kelley's Bar	17 00	McNulty Gulch	16 00
		California Gulch	16 00

All gulches not mentioned, to range with the above prices. ESSEX.

CHRISTIAN DUTY IN THE CRISIS.

Mr Beecher's Views as given at the Plymouth Prayer-Meeting—His Feelings concerning Col. Ellsworth's Death.

The Friday evening Prayer-Meetings at Plymouth Church (Brooklyn) are celebrated the land over for their home-like *conversaziones* and the genial interchange of thought and feeling, for the cultivation of which its Pastor is so eminently qualified.

At the last meeting, after some preliminary services, a member stated that while he understood and generally indorsed the views entertained and advanced by Mr. BEECHER, he must confess himself at a loss to understand the feeling of charity and Christian sympathy invariably expressed by the Pastor, when speaking of those who had rebelled against their country, and for whose chastisement no man was more earnestly laboring than Mr. BEECHER himself, who spent his money, his time, his influence, and was even now preparing to send his only son to the war. These things he could not understand, or reconcile; he was sure he had no love for them, but hated them, and he hoped the Pastor would enlighten him, and speak to that point at that time.

It was evident that something rich and instructive was about to follow, and presently, with a peculiar twinkle about the eye, and a characteristic smile of good nature upon his lips, Mr. BEECHER spoke as follows:

"I have no doubt that the brother feels just as he says he does, and I have no doubt that I do not feel a bit so. When I consider the interests of God's advancing kingdom of justice, and judgment, and mercy, and purity, and truth, and liberty, I think that all the things in the earth are of no value at all in the comparison, and that the earth might melt with fervent heat, the elements dissolve, and the globe vanish away rather than this kingdom should not prevail. "Let God be true, but every man a liar." Let the nations perish, let everything go, but let the eternal treasures of God—truth, liberty, mercy, judgment and purity—be preserved. I feel lifted up to a sovereign height of inspiration when I conceive of the majesty of these treasures, effluent from the heart of God, which he is seeking to embody in our times, in our earth, in this nation. Therefore, when I see justice put down, I feel like a lion of the tribe of Judah. When I see a great moral principle overborne, there are no bounds to my indignation. When I see a great humanity trodden under foot I long to be a champion for it. And when I look on the face of an ignorant, erring, wicked multitude, I think of a great many things beside. For the sake of these great principles I would give my life as quick as I would pour out a glass of water; or, I will do what is harder than that—I will keep it and use it for forty years, if God spares it, increasing its toil every year. I will make any sacrifice, or perform any labor, for the sake of a moral principle. But when I look at the South, other feelings besides those of vengeance are excited in me. Every one of those traitors are as wicked as you think, and more. The Floyds, the Davises, the Toombses, the Rhetts, and all such as they, are more wicked than we know; and yet, the Lord Jesus Christ is the Savior held up for every such one. They are all immortal, they are all like myself pilgrims toward an eternal bourne. And when I think how many ignorant creatures are led by these base men to do wicked things, half of the wickedness of which they do not know, I feel compassion for them, and am sorry for them. If they array themselves against justice, it is necessary that they should be overborne; but not one blow more than is necessary for the defence of the principle assailed should be struck. We are not authorized to inflict vengeance. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." About the use of every single sword and spear and ball needful to assert a divine principle, there should be no squeamishness. I am for war just so far as it is necessary to vindicate a great moral truth. But one particle of violence beyond that is a flagrant treason against the law of love. And I can say to-night that I would go to war with every State in the Southern Confederacy, if called of God to join the army, and would hold them to the conflict till the cause of right was vindicated; and, that I could, at the same time, pray for those misguided men as easily as to-night I can pray for my own babes. I am as sorry for them as for any set of men in the world. I do not think I utter a prayer on any morning that I do not pray for them, and that God does not see that I have a feeling of tenderness and sorrow toward them. And that is not all. I regard them as citizens yet. I love this whole country; I love it in its past and in its prospective history. God do so to me, and more also, if that hour comes when I do not feel for all of them, misguided though they be, as anxiously as for my own kin and brethren. We cannot afford to be very critical with wickedness. I leave these questions with my God, and I say, what force is needful I will lay out for the maintenance of great moral principles; and, on the other hand, I will pray for the misguided men who oppose those principles; and there is not a thing that I can do for them which I will not do as cheerfully as I will eat bread.

Well, I do not know as the brother understands this matter any better now than he did before?

A VOICE.—No, sir!

MR. BEECHER.—Then I must quote, as applicable to you, "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." After a little practice I think you will begin to discern them spiritually.

A VOICE.—But the trouble is, I do not want to!

MR. BEECHER.—That is the case with all sinners. They must do what they do not want to. We make our fractious children do what they do not want to; and the Lord will make you. I confess, I think it will be a great while before you will be an apt scholar, but I think you will learn!

Well, there are some difficulties involved in this question. Col. ELLSWORTH, who has just been murdered by one of these miscreants of whom you spoke, I well knew. I was thinking of my own sensations when I walked over from New-York, after hearing the sad news. Why, I was forty feet high! I was soared, I grew so fast! I walked so lordly, that every step seemed to have the weight of a mountain; and yet I did not feel the touch of the earth. For, one hour, I think, I had enough volume of feeling to have swept away a continent! I was almost frightened at the turbulent and swelling tide within me. And I said, "Suppose my Master should come and say: 'My child, what are you doing with such feelings? Where is my preaching? What are you taking on yourself my supreme attribute for? Vengeance is mine. I will repay,' saith the Lord." Is it not charming how these texts will exorcise the devil? I put that passage on my head as a crown, and I have felt as peaceful as a lamb ever since. And although it was very loose and wicked for that man to murder Col. ELLSWORTH as he did, I can say that had he not expiated his crime, and had the victim been my brother, I could still have forgiven him and prayed for him.

Now, my brethren, I am going to fight this battle straight through from beginning to end, and not lose my Christian feelings neither. I am going to stick close to my Saviour. And, with regard to the pest, I am not sorry for one sermon that I have preached among you, or that I have preached during the last twenty years of my life. If the question were put to me to-night, "Are you not sorry when you look back upon your public life and see what you have done to bring about the present issue, for the ground you have taken?" I would say No. I bless God for every word I have spoken, and every influence that I have exerted in that direction. Knowing all that was to be, I would not do over again all that I have done if the same state of things existed; only my little finger should be as heavy as my loins have been.

Now that the time of conflict has come, we must accept it. I mean to go through it, and you shall; and I pray God, that the whole Anointed Church at the North may, bearing the banner of Christ along with the banner of our country. The stars over us shall not be brighter and purer than those that we carry into this very conflict. We have had examples enough to know that in such a desperate case, even as civil war, a man may be a Christian. I thank God that men that have gone into the army from this Church, are praying men. Every day and night there is a prayer-meeting in our camp, and there will be to the end. And I believe that among our soldiers are those who if they saw the bitterest and most blasphemous of the enemy suffering and dying, would relieve their sufferings by kind offices, and soothe their last moments by comforting words. God grant that it may be so.

Now I think it is a good time to close. What shall we sing?

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 25.

The discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly on the state of the country, continued with unabated interest. A telegram was received from Secretary BATES, stating that in his opinion, and other members of the Cabinet, the best thing the Assembly can do to sustain the Government, is to preserve a unity of the Presbyterian Church, by abstaining from any deliberation on the present troubles.

Dr. WINES offered a series of resolutions in accordance with these views, which were earnestly supported by the Kentuckian delegate and others.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, May 25.

The brig *Angelo*, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 12th, has arrived. She brings $6,000 in specie.

Minititlan letters say that the gold taken from the waters of the Malatengo diggings is very rich, and that great excitement prevailed in regard to the discovery.

Business was dull.

Texas advices furnish gloomy accounts of the grain crop.

Race in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 25.

Mollie Jackson won the best three mile race, with full weights, that has ever been made in America, at Woodlawn course to-day. Time 5:35½, 5:34¾, 5:28¾.

Sherrod was a good second.

Non-Arrival of the Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, May 26—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Hibernian*, with European dates to the 17th, and Londonderry, now due off this Point.

The *Nova Scotian* passed down at 1:30 A. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BRUTAL STABBING IN THE FOURTH WARD.—A brutal case of stabbing, which will probably result in death, occurred in the Fourth Ward on Friday night, about 11 o'clock. The occurrence happened at a sailors' boarding-house, kept by Mrs. PENDERGAST, at No. 87 Cherry-street. A Welshman, named HENRY L. JONES, one of the mates of the bark *Genesee*, of Brunswick, Maine, accompanied by a friend, went into the house No. 87, where he had formerly hoarded, and after remaining a short time, JOHN SAMUELS, a boarder in the house, also a Welshman, came in somewhat intoxicated. He immediately commenced a conversation with JONAS, and was very insolent and threatening. Soon he picked up a pitcher of water, and threw it into JONES' face, and fled. JONES and his friend remained about half an hour, when SAMUELS returned, and procuring a sheath-knife, met JONAS in the hall, and assaulted and stabbed him. The knife entered the abdomen on the right side, inflicting a terrible wound, from which the intestines immediately protruded. SAMUELS endeavored to escape, and in his flight dropped the knife, which was picked up by a Mr. HOGAN, who secured the assassin. He was handed over to Roundsman ROSS, and by him conveyed to the Station house in Oak-street. Mr. JONAS was immediately attended by Dr. MCGINN, who sewed up the wound, and the patient was then removed to the City Hospital. The wound is dangerous, and considered fatal. SAMUELS says that he once sailed under JONES, and was cruelly treated by him. He was not, however, with him on his last voyage. JONES is 23, and SAMUELS 20 years of age.

EXCURSION TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—Sutler FARREL, of the Park Barracks, has chartered the passenger steamer *Major Anderson*, Capt. R. S. HORTMIRE, to run daily between the City and Staten Island, Riker's Island, and Fort Schuyler, affording all desirous an opportunity of visiting those places. The steamer made her pioneer trip on Saturday, conveying a large party of guests, who enjoyed themselves very pleasantly.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water, at the foot of One-Hundred-and-Sixteenth-street, East River, yesterday. It had apparently been in the water about a week. A pocket-knife and $3 77 in money, were found in his pockets. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

BADLY CUT.—PHILIP CARLEY was found on Saturday night, lying on the sidewalk in Elizabeth-street, near Spring, bleeding, and badly wounded. He had received several severe cuts, in a fight, as he says, with some persons whom he did not know. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

MILBANE—KERR.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, CHARLES E. MILBANE to LOUISA A., daughter of John Kerr, Esq., all of this City.

CAMPBELL—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 25, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL and Miss HENRIETTA H. SMITH all of that city.

BALDWIN—BOOKER.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday May 21, at St. Paul's Church, ALBERT BALDWIN, of Newark, N. J., to JENNET P. HOOKER, daughter of Charles Hooker, M. D., of New-Haven.

DIED.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Sunday, May 26, FREDERICK S., youngest son of Jos. F. and Mary A. Brush, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at the house No. 178 Forsyth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Hempstead and Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy.

ALIEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 26, Mrs. HANNAH ALLEN, (formerly Mrs. CLEGG,) native of Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 East 14th st., at 3½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further invitation.

ROUSE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 26, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. ROUSE, aged 43 years.

Her friends and the friends of Mrs. Cornelia Vermilyea are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, which will take place, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock from her late residence, No. 12 East 13th st. Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

GLENNEY.—In this City, on Saturday May 25, Mrs. ELIZABETH GLENNEY, wife of H. P. Glenney, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Old Guard, and the members of the 8th and 14th Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 48 Varick-st., this day, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOOR.—On Sunday May 26, at 7 P. M., after a lingering illness, ANGELINA, daughter of Thomas H. and Anna Moor, aged 17 years.

UDALL.—A Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, May 25, RICHARD UDALL, aged 80 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Friends' Meeting-house, Manhasset, L. I., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GORDON.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, May 26, LEONARD GORDON, an old and well known merchant of this City, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 28 Lombardy-st., Newark, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre st. depot upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ The funeral of Mr. JABEZ T KIRTLAND, (late of the firm of Kirtland & Co., of this City,) will take place, at the residence of his brother, Mr. John Kirtland, in North Orange, N. J., this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City at 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 299.—MAY 25, 1861.
26, 55, 13, 43, 36, 64, 50, 51, 4, 33, 45, 62, 35.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 300.—MAY 25, 1861.
49, 61, 53, 6, 67, 52, 31, 35, 48, 39, 38, 50, 4.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke.
B to D, distance around the body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $13, $14, $15, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 499 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ICE AND WATER PITCHERS.
A new supply of these most useful and beautiful articles, more richly finished than any yet offered in this City, may now be seen at the old establishment of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever sentiment we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as excellent chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the highest references from both City and country. Call at No. 417 7th-av., between 36th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS to engage a situation for a trustworthy girl, as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing; is very willing and obliging; she can sew neatly and take care of grown children. Wages, $7. Call Monday at No. 55 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 7 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman, who can be well recommended by her present employers, who are going from the City. Call at No. 164 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and obliging, and has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take a first class waitress' place; is willing and obliging, and has first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do all kinds of plain family sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go in the country or travel with a lady; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No 89 6th-av., first floor, front room, for one week

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in City or country, will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can set her table with good taste and keep her dining room in the neatest order. Best of reference. Apply at No. 336 6th-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKING young Woman, of honest and sober, wishes a situation in the country. Can cook, wash and iron, and milk; or make butter. Can enter the place right away. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American, a situation in a private family; references given from the place where she has lived for the last seven years; is a first-rate washing and ironing; has been used to baking bread, pies, &c.; has no objection to go in the country; is very fond of children. Wages, $7. Call Monday at No. 55 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, WELL-recommended woman, a situation in a private family, or boarding-house; does not object to go to the country; can cook and wash and iron; has no objection to make herself generally useful; can make butter; can enter the place right away. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in City or country, will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can set her table with good taste and keep her dining room in the neatest order. Best of reference. Apply at No. 336 6th-av.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 164 4th-av

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 128 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a very small private family in South Brooklyn, convenient to South Ferry and near the Fulton ferry cars. The house has all the modern improvements and will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely-furnished parlors and bedrooms, or single rooms, with dinner at six o'clock; also a suite of parlors to let, with or without board, at No. 5 West Washington place. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PLEASant front room, furnished and having the bath-room, in a small private family; English basement, brown front house. Apply No. 210 2d av., near 13th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, to a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 20th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C. Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are airy and cheerful, and terms very moderate.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A FULL suite of rooms, two large and one small, handsomely furnished, in a first-class brown-stone house, that has all the modern improvements. Will be let together or separately. Unexceptionable board will be given. Call at No. 25 West 19th st., a few doors west of the 5th av.

AN ELIGIBLE LOCATION FOR THE Summer months, to parties obliged to remain in the City, may be found at No. 22 West 29th st.; an entire parlor floor, two suites of rooms, and single rooms. Those desiring the comforts as well as elegancies of a home may be most perfectly accommodated.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A first-class house in 23d-st., near 8th av., will let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, two large front rooms, with smaller rooms connecting, or single rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address L. E., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished, with full board, or private table if preferred; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first and second floors, at the Madison-park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, and opposite Worth Monument. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOM OR two to let; meals if required; in a small private family; house with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st. Inquire of S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH board, also, single rooms large and airy, with gas, &c., are now vacant, in the first-class brown-stone front house, No. 26 14th-st. between 5th av. and Broadway, in view of Union square. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large room and good board, very high, elbow at half past one. Eastern people preferred; references exchanged. Apply at No. 175 East 17th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS—FOR FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen, on first and second floors, to let, with first class board, at No. 77 East 15th-st., near Union square.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, with or without board, to gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home in a private family; terms moderate. Apply No. 75 Canal-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 282 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen without board, at No. 5 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND—Twenty minutes by locomotive from Hunter's Bay, Hudge cars to Fulton or South ferries in a small family, with private house, plenty of ground, fruit, safe water bath-house, boat, &c.; would take two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, during the summer months or longer. Good table; parties must be subject to high prices. Part of board, $4 per week. Apply to or address J. E. LOCKWOOD, personally at 255 Fulton-st., or P. O. Box No. 153 Jamaica Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE BLOOMfield FARM HOUSE—Families and misses, or mothers with daughters desirous of finding a healthy and pleasant residence for the summer, can obtain, immediately, nice rooms with good board in the above institution. Particular attention paid to French conversation and reading; terms $5 to $6 per week. Address Madame BALQUE, East Bloomfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; a few of limited means, terms reasonable, no objection to invalids or others, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 44 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT LOCAtion, at Tremont, Westchester County on the Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes from the City, 5 minutes' walk from the depot. Stages also pass the house to and from the Harlem boat and 3d-av. cars. Good bathing for horses. Apply at second house south of the depot, 2 b-st., Fordham-av., or at the clothing-store No. 259 6th av.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER—Can be had at Mr. RICHMOND'S farm residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., a mile from the depot. A carriage will carry passengers to and from the cars. Address D. RICHMOND, Elizabeth, N. J., or inquire of Mr. S. LAY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND—A FEW rooms can now be secured, each board, at the Chestnut Grove House on Simonson-av., Vanderbilt landing, on favorable terms. Splendid scenery, eight acres of ground, and only about one minute's walk from the ferry. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at a pleasant farm-house two minutes' walk from Croton Falls depot, Westchester County, N. Y. Address BOARD, Box No. 29 Croton Falls Post-office.

A FAMILY, A PARTY OF GROWN PERsons, desiring a pleasant home for the Summer and willing to pay a liberal price, or for the sake of being the sole boarders, the terms of which will be made satisfactory, who have not taken a new house in a disagreeable and healthy situation an hour by rail from the City, can address ——, A. E., Box No. 2,010 Post office.

BOARD WANTED WITH PRIVATE TABLE, from a family of four grown persons, on the west bank of the Hudson, between Hoboken, Hoboken, Weehawken and Englewood. Address B. C. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., near the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARE, No. 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR FURNITURE—Rosewood, decorated and gilded. Solid walnut and oak sofas. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISH, 340 Washington-st. Manufactory No. 458 BROADWAY, between 31st-street and Bond-st.

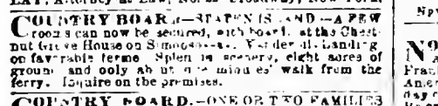
HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCtion prices in the cheapest wholesale mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPERS
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS,"
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie st."

AGRICULTURAL.



...LY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE ...QUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.
...ers wishing to avoid ... must give ... cutting in the present season. ... full de... illustrations, furnished on application, or ... DURYEA MANUFACTORY in New-York, No. ...

CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGES.

...CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON ... Wooster-st. Advances ... the buildings are first-...
...ROSS, May 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards similar to those in each extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY, May 27, instant, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
20 shares Com. Exchange Insurance Company..$50 each
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co..... 50 each
90 shares Hanover Insurance Company..... 50 each
20 shares Com. Exchange Bank..... 100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank..... 100 each
$10,000 Mississippi and Missouri R. R. 1st mtg. bonds.
(The above hypothecated.)

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 3 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876"—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fond Stock," authorised by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 18, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD, BUFFALO, May 18th, 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF SHARES IN THE CAPITAL Stock of this Company are hereby notified that during the ensuing week a circular will be forwarded to them respectively, giving a detailed statement of the affairs and condition of the Company, from which the shareholders will be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the value of the stock. In the meantime it is considered advisable to caution against selling the stock until they can act understandingly. This notice is deemed to be necessary, as information has been received that interested parties are endeavoring to purchase the outstanding shares at a nominal consideration, and with the design of selling the property of the corporation to another company on inequitable and disadvantageous terms. The interest of every shareholder will be correctly ascertained; those who do not receive a copy of the circular by mail will be supplied on application to W. L. DOYLE, Auditor Buffalo.
A. D. PATCHIN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the coupons of the indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1 1861. The holders of the Silver Line Bonds, the new Bonds, Dividend Scrip, and bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500 now ready for delivery at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. O. CLEVELAND at No. 25 William st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15 1861.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Interest of the 1st and 2d Preferred Stocks of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Consolidated Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to apply to the undersigned for reorganization in the name of John Ferguson No. 35 Pine st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, the corner of South 3d-st. and 5th-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, the polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share, on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13 1861.

MAY 16, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election for Directors of the Consolidated Franklin Company of New Jersey, will be held at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, instant. The polls will be opened at 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. HATCH, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 21, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next. The Poll will remain open from 11 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. SVERNIT, Cashier.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White st's.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New York has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of June next.
J. D. VERMILYE Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming lands adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,146 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Pearl-st., on and after June 1st.
WILLIAM H. GRIS Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST

STOCK CAPITAL..... $500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)
SURPLUS..... 525,000 00
LIABILITIES..... 29,467 35
RISKS ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS
By insuring in this Company the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given up a ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:
First division to Customers, July, 1857....33⅓ per cent
Second division to Customers, July 1858....50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859....60 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860....45 per cent.
☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 TO $1,400.—A PHYSICIAN OF LONG and extensive practice in a wealthy neighborhood, being quite out of health, is desirous of meeting with a person of talent to succeed him. He would require his successor to purchase more or less of his furniture, horse, wagon, &c. The house and stable would be let at a reasonable rate. Address for information, Mrs. ANN MARTIN, No. 181 4th-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*"

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.
A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MACONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPAUGH CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. O. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLS VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Bells Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send them. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
Mr. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very few for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his excellent Cephalic Pills

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure the your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I
The testimony on their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are imitations, counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 157 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,

Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Doctenr-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing costiveness, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. DEPOTS—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOUBE, No. 32 Plass-st.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. The desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City), enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no cause. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York City Post-office, or at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gordon's Balsam (50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 60. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1
Sorofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, Impotence, spermatorrhœa, without interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. Institution, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, and is without dislike or restriction in the least to the patient; cures without the disgust or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $5 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine or anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Doctor nothing, that treats of the evil effects of sexual abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary doctor and points out the cure of it as well as he ordinary makes it, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for every region ever trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 23	5½ P. M.	Thursday, May 23	7 A. M.
Friday, May 24	3½ P. M.	Friday, May 24	7 A. M.
Saturday, May 25	3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 25	7 A. M.
Sunday, May 26	5½ A. M.	Saturday, May 25	6½ P. M.
Sunday, May 26	6½ P. M.	Sunday, May 26	3 P. M.
Tuesday, May 28	8 A. M.	Monday, May 27	7 A. M.
Wednesday, May 29	8½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 28	11½ A. M.
Thursday, May 30	9 A. M.	Wednesday, May 29	12 M.
Friday, May 31	8½ A. M.	Thursday, May 30	12½ P. M.
Saturday, June 1	2½ P. M.	Friday, May 31	1 P. M.
Sunday, June 2	9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2	3½ P. M.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted without any alteration of time up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 8 o'clock trips. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAWES, leaves James-slip Pier No. 34 (East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler, returning leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET Pier daily (Saturday excepted) at 8 A. M. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, returning leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (2 miles) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA.—TO YONKERS, Sunday Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jayst., 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings

FOR SOUTH AMBOY DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer AUGUSTA QUICK leaves Catherine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M., leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke in good condition and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
Tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, relative to acquiring land for taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court house in said County," passed April 10, 1851, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

1 Gunner; 5 Marine Officers; 3 Masters; 1 Carpenter; 1 Sailmaker; and 40 Midshipmen: total, 160. About 200 altogether, have left the navy. Two of the first names in the Register are still those of South Carolina officers—one Commander-in-Chief of a squadron—who do not contemplate leaving the service of the United States.

The officers and crew of the United States corvette *Macedonia*, which vessel is the only representative of the United States Navy in the Gulf of Mexico, have written home, asking to be permitted to take part in the active operations of the Home Fleet. We understand their activity must exercise itself in the Gulf, as American interests there cannot be left unprotected.

The report of the engineers of the Merrimac states that that vessel cannot be ready for sea this month. She will proceed to the Chesapeake when ready. If the *Minnesota* was waiting for her to attack Sewall's Point, that engagement must be postponed for many days.

FIVE DAYS WITH THE REBELS.

The Experience of Our Special Correspondent Who was Arrested at Harper's Ferry as a Spy.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24, 1861.

I am afraid that, in former times, I did not sympathize as fully as I ought with Samson, of classical memory, when treachery in the domestic camp placed him before the military authorities of the Philistines. Recent events, however, in which I have had a personal interest, have brought me to a really living sense of the critical position of that ancient captive, and in the future I intend to make up for my past sympathetic shortcomings in his behalf.

On the morning of Thursday week, the Northwestern Virginia Convention at Wheeling, upon which I had been in attendance as correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, having closed its labors, I took my departure on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Baltimore. Many delegates were in the train, also *en route* for their homes, but the number was reduced as the train neared the Alleghanies, and at Cumberland, only the few from Hancock and Berkley counties were left. At Cumberland we remained over night, and took the 6 o'clock train for Baltimore. Unconscious that I was the object of any care by the Secessionists, I felt no uneasiness, and was highly impressed with the beautiful scenery as I neared Baltimore in the afternoon. Circumstances interfered with my plans. While the train was in motion, near Hancock, [illegible] of Harper's Ferry. I was soon startled as a [illegible] ward to the front car, by an obliging young gentleman with an indefinite mustache, dressed in a gray shirt, military cap, and a pert manner with a portentious look of secrecy. [illegible] dialogue took place

"You're my prisoner."

"I am?"

"Yes, Sir."

"By whose authority, sir, or [illegible]"

"By the authority of the State of Virginia [illegible] charge of being JOHN C. UNDERWOOD of the NEW-York *Tribune*, and of being a Northern spy."

I informed the young gentleman that he was guilty, except as to three particulars. I [illegible] was not JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, [illegible] was [illegible] respondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and [illegible] was not a Northern spy.

However, I made no objection to [illegible] we proceeded on to the Harper's [illegible] custodian said he was going [illegible] our way, he informed me [illegible] orders, to whom he gave the [illegible] three continued together [illegible] that both my companions [illegible] against me. And one of [illegible] being placed in a position [illegible] where he should [illegible] important facts, as he [illegible] the charge which he had [illegible]

We arrived at Harper's [illegible] ed us to the guard-house, [illegible] were placed among a [illegible] offenses from pilfering down [illegible] and batteries upon an old gentleman [illegible]

I was coolly received. [illegible] "What the devil had I been up [illegible] come from?" "Where was I going?" [illegible] got two levies to send out for some whisky?" "Was I possessed of a chew of tobacco?" "What were they going to do with me?" All [illegible] tions were to me unheeded, I do not [illegible] recollect how, of a crowd outside [illegible] by the windows to see the Abolitionist.

In an hour a corporal and two [illegible] custody and marched me up the [illegible] proceeding, as it subsequently [illegible] me [illegible] me down again, by the [illegible] upon a time. The day was [illegible] a crowd of [illegible] boys followed us. They [illegible] and their [illegible] race to the [illegible] were [illegible] solatory. One said I was [illegible] caught making sketches of the [illegible] said I was an Abolitionist [illegible] camp. A third, coming [illegible] the mark, said I was a newspaper reporter. A fourth contended that I was one of JOHN BROWN's party. Still another contended that whatever I was I would probably be hung the next morning, which was the [illegible] opinion so forcibly expressed was [illegible] lighten my spirits.

We arrived at the residence of Capt. [illegible] Division Head-quarters, nearly a mile distant from the railroad station, and beautifully situated upon the brow of the bold spur upon which the village of Harper's Ferry is built. I was ushered into the presence of Major PRESTON, of the Virginia Army, and who was up to his ears in business connected with army affairs, quartering men and the other details of camp life. I was here detained two hours, owing to the witnesses not being brought up with me, and the best of the day, and the novel position, to say the least, of being a reporter of a New-York Republican journal, and under arrest as a spy by the military authorities of the Secessionists, coupled with an indisposition under which I had been laboring for three days, tended to disturb my equanimity no a little.

At last the witnesses came, and Judges, accusers and accused proceeded to a private room. I [illegible] my inquiring whether I could have counsel, I was informed that I undoubtedly could, but that the present proceeding was to be a preliminary inquiry, to ascertain whether I should be held or discharged.

The witnesses made their statements, but not under oath. Two said that I was the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and they managed to pronounce my name with tolerable accuracy. A third, who was my [illegible] reply sympathizing friend and the reluctant witness against me, eagerly announced that I was a spy—that I had been in the State watching the course of the powers that be; telegraphing the movements of the Virginia troops; that I was a Black Republican reporter, and all of which, in his opinion, with one or two falsehoods he uttered, evidenced a case of espionage as malignant as Dogberry's "flat burglary."

I hastily cross-examined each of the witnesses, and I think, with a favorable result to my case. My reluctant and sympathizing friend, who had now shown the cloven foot, toned down the high coloring he had first given in his testimony; and I think that his confession, made in his testimony, that he was a volunteer in the case; that he had contrived my arrest without request and at his own suggestion, had sent a man to Wheeling to find me out and identify and come East with me; had himself got in the cars at Cumberland, purposing to cause my arrest at Harper's Ferry; and, finally, that he concluded to take time by the forelock when the soldier who arrested me chanced to get on the train at Sir John's Run and take me at once—I think that all these facts did not, in the estimation of Col. JACKSON, Col. MASSEY and Major PRESTON, lend to confirm them in the belief that he was a trustworthy witness.

Col. JACKSON, in a rather curt manner, ordered me to be remanded. I inquired what disposition was to be made of my case—whether the proceeding just had was preliminary, or whether it was final, preparatory to judgment. In a dignified manner, he responded that he would have me informed that night; which, in my then excited state of mind, I could only infer meant that I was to know that night whether I was to be executed the next morning, or whether I was to have a trial before a Court Martial, with the aid of counsel.

I confess that a feeling of terror overcame me. I was in the presence of three dignified military officers, under charge of being a spy, and confessedly a reporter of a Northern journal, and confessedly traveling on a route which led through the outposts of an enemy's camp; with not a friend nor an acquaintance upon whom I could call for assistance; with no communication with my friends at a distance by telegraph or mail, except at the option of military authorities inimical to the Government which I hoped to see sustained in the present contest; with a knowledge of the fact that in Courts-Martial a time of the testimony requisite to convict a man before a civil tribunal would suffice to hang or shoot him; and, above all, knowing that I was in a camp, protected only by two sentinels, and that an irresponsible mob might in the heat of passion seize me, and the little protection afforded by the military authorities be insufficient to save me from being summarily dealt with. Even the directions given by Major PRESTON, to see that no insult nor indignity be given me, did not reassure me, and when I was conducted back to near the guard-house. It was with a heavy heart, and an almost [illegible] of terrible despair at the seeming certainty of [illegible] and an occasional glimmer of hope that I might yet be released.

After passing a half-hour in front of the guard-house, and being the subject of the gaze of the curious, I was conducted to a small room which had been assigned for me on the second floor of one of the buildings, and was placed under the guard of two [illegible] each armed with a [illegible] musket and bayonet fixed, and with positive instructions to shoot me if I attempted to escape.

The room was destitute of all furniture. Through the efforts of the officer of the guard I was at length provided with a blanket and a chair, and this, with a brick for a pillow, sufficed for my accommodation and comfort during my stay at Harper's Ferry.

Through the same gentleman, too, I succeeded in securing as my counsel ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., one of the leading counselors of the State of Virginia, and standing as a lawyer, a citizen and a supporter of the secession movement in Virginia and his efforts in my behalf did much to bring my case to a favorable consideration before the authorities, and subsequently procure my release.

I remained in a state of fearful uncertainty, until 3 o'clock the next day, when I was visited by Major PRESTON and Mr. HUNTER, and the happy absence of [illegible] Major PRESTON stated that these hopes had been confirmed as to me. [illegible] charges against the State of Virginia, and committing a misdemeanor against the State.

He said that the last charge had been withdrawn, [illegible] that I was passing over the road, with no intention of stopping at Harper's Ferry. The second charge was [illegible] from the ground that the evidence was insufficient to warrant me being held on that charge. On the third charge, however, he said that I would be compelled to [illegible] the following day before a [illegible]

The purport of [illegible] was to the effect that [illegible] and being the subject of [illegible] I was [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

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The report of the engineers of the *Mississippi* states that that vessel cannot be ready for sea in a week. She will proceed to the Chesapeake when ready. As the *Minnesota* was waiting for her to attack Sewall's Point, that engagement must be postponed for a few days.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday May 26—Midnight.

I have the following information from a gentleman who went to-day as far as Fall's Church in Virginia, and visited every point of interest by permission of Gen. MANSFIELD. The following is the arrangement of the troops on the Virginia side. The completeness of the plan and its admirable execution will be readily seen:

On this side the Long Bridge is planted a battery, sweeping the whole range of that portion of the river.

Sentinels guard the road as far as the camp of the New York Seventh, near the New-Jersey First and New-Jersey Fourth at Columbia Springs, half a mile beyond the Bridge. They have a fine camp. The first thing that attracts attention is an effigy of JEFF. DAVIS hanging to a tree, put up there last night by some of the boys. The same thing is done at every camp except Alexandria.

Beyond, at the foot-mile run, is the camp of the New Jersey Third Regiment. They were busily engaged in putting up their tents, entrenching the position, clearing up the ground, and arranging their equipage.

Further on is the Massachusetts Fifth, who are the advance post in that direction. They had just completed their camp.

Beyond them a short distance is a full battery, commanding all the approaches.

Turning to the right, towards the Heights, and almost half way up, in the New York Twelfth.

On the extreme summit of the Heights is the New-York Twenty-fifth. The commence to-morrow to cut down the surrounding woods for a great distance around, and as soon as this is done, to throw up earth-works commanding the whole country around them. A battery is to sent to them soon, and will be posted. The troops were all at work to-day, during the very hottest hours, without making any complaints.

Beyond the toll gate, towards Georgetown, is the New York Eighth, who arrived to day, and pitched their tents.

Still beyond on the heights over the Aqueduct, opposite Georgetown, is the Sixty-ninth, New-York.

This is really the great point of danger. The men, even to the Colonel, were at work in the broiling heat of the sun, erecting their earthworks and battery. The embankment for the battery is seven feet high, and built in squares. On these embankments are posts five feet high, which will be filled between by sand bags making the battery twelve feet high. These had just received their new tents from New York, and they were very gratefully received and much needed. The men were all at work in their red shirts, and presented a very singular appearance, with pick and shovel, digging away with remarkable perseverance.

Col. COSCOMAN speaks highly of his men and their conduct. They confidently expect their position to be attacked to-morrow night, to present the completion of their battery.

The Twenty eighth New-York Regiment, last night, sent out a squad of men, who scoured the whole country for ten miles around the camps, but found no indication of an enemy.

Four miles into Fairfax County, on the extreme right, is the New York Twenty eighth. Their position is extremely dangerous, but they are well supported in the rear, while the Sixty-ninth are supported only on the last by other Regiments. The Twenty-eighth had no tents, and were engaged in cutting down fir trees, and building bowers for their protection. The outposts extend four miles beyond the camp.

To-morrow the Twenty-eighth will have thrown up the final earth works, as they will penetrate Virginia no further in that direction.

My informant went six miles beyond, to Falls Church. He met no pickets, and at that place all was quiet. At the toll gate he met a man from Leesburgh, twenty-three miles from Washington, who said that the Virginians had troops in quite large numbers, extending from Leesburgh to Dranesville, fourteen miles. The latter place is thirteen miles from Washington. At the railroad crossing, this side of Falls Church, was the train of cars which our troops seized, with the track torn up and covered with stones as far as he could see.

At Alexandria it is understood that quite a body of troops will advance in that direction as far as Manassas Gap Junction, and make that the extreme point of advance for the present.

Mr. SNOWDEN, of the Alexandria *Union*, would not publish Col. WILCOX's proclamation. A squad of printers from the Regiment were detailed to take the office and print the paper.

The subject of New-York appointments is being discussed again. It is probable that Mr. DENNISON will soon get his commission as Naval Officer, and it is certain that Mr. WAKEMAN will not be appointed Surveyor.

The weather is very hot to-day, the thermometer ranging nicely up to the figures of the new loan. A shower in the evening has somewhat cooled the atmosphere, but it has made it uncomfortable for the troops, who have no shelter except bush huts and their blankets. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CAMP OF THE SEVENTH, COLUMBIA SPRINGS, Va., Thursday, May 26.

The following has just been received by Col. LEFFERTS, and read to the Regiment. It was dictated by Gen. SCOTT, who is very much impressed with the National Guard of New-York.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26, 1861.

Col. Lefferts, Commanding New-York Seventh Infantry:

SIR—Your regiment has accomplished all that was intended by it in coming over to Arlington to take possession of the heights, and has labored very manfully in the entrenchments also. The security of this city renders it *imperative* that you should resume your encampment on this side, and you will this afternoon march over accordingly, and hold your regiment here ready to turn out when called upon.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. K. F. MANSFIELD,
General Commanding Dpt. of Washington.

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BALTIMORE, Friday, May 24, 1861.

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"You're my prisoner."

"I am?"

"Yes, Sir."

"By whose authority, and on what charge?"

"By the authority of the State of Virginia and on charge of being JOHN C. UNDERWOOD of the New-York *Tribune*, and of being a Northern spy."

I informed the young gentleman that it could plead guilty, except as to three part ouiers. 1. That I was not JOHN C. UNDERWOOD. 2. That I was not the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*; and, 3. That I was not a Northern spy.

However, I made no objections to the arrest, and we proceeded on towards Harper's Ferry, where my custodian said he was going to take me. On our way, he informed me that he had two other prisoners, to whom he gave me an introduction, and we three continued together; subsequently, I learned that both my companions in bonds were witnesses against me, and one confessed a great reluctance to being placed in a position unexpectedly as he was, where he should be compelled to state a few unimportant facts, as he believed, which were the basis of the charge which had been preferred.

We arrived at Harper's Ferry; the military conveyed us to the guard-house, where culprit and witnesses were placed among a bevy of ragamuffin rapscallions who had been put in custody for all sorts of offences from pilfering down to committing assaults and battery upon an old gentleman named Bourbon.

I was cordially received. Was closely catechized. "What the devil had I been doing?" "Where did I come from?" "Where was I going to?" "Had I got two levies to send out for some whisky?" "Was I possessed of a view of tobacco?" "What were they going to do with me?" A hundred similar questions were propounded and answered. I do not now recollect how, while a crowd outside had gathered by the windows to see the "Abolition Spy."

In an hour a corporal and two guards took me in custody and marched me up the hill, as a preliminary proceeding as it subsequently proved, to marching me down again like the traditional king did once upon a time. The day was hot; a crowd of grown up boys followed us. They increased in numbers as we marched along, and their audible comments in reference to the undersigned were significative, if not consolatory. One said I was an agent of Fanny Locita's, sought making sketches of the fortifications. Another said I was an Abolitionist caught prowling about the camp. A third, coming nearer the mark said I was a newspaper reporter; a fourth conceded that I was one of John Brown's party. Still another concluded that whatever I was I would probably be hung the next morning, which was the main point, and the opinion so frankly expressed was one which did not heighten my spirits.

We arrived at the residence occupied as the Division Head quarters, nearly a mile distant from the railroad station, and beautifully situated upon the brow of the bold bank upon which the village of Harper's Ferry is built. I was ushered into the presence of Maj. PARSONS, of the Virginia Army, and who was up to his ears in business connected with army supplies, quartering men and the other details of camp life. I was here detained two hours, owing to the witnesses not being brought up with me, and the heat of the day, and the novel position, to say the least, of being a reporter of a New-York Republican journal, and under arrest as a spy by the military authorities of the Secessionists, occupied with an indisposition under which I had been laboring for three days, tended to disturb my equanimity not a little.

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The room was destitute of all furniture. Through the efforts of the officer of the guard, I was at length provided with a blanket and a chair, and this, with a brick for a pillow, sufficed for my accommodation and comfort outing my stay at Harper's Ferry.

Through the same gentleman, too, I succeeded in securing as my counsel ANDREW BURNER, Esq., one of the leading counsellors of the State of Virginia, and its ex-attorney as a lawyer, a citizen and a supporter of the secession movement in Virginia and his efforts in my behalf, did much to bring my case to a favorable consideration before the authorities, and subsequently procure my release.

I remained in a state of fearful uncertainty, until 5 o'clock the next day, when I was visited by Major PARSONS and Mr. BURNER, and their appearance afforded me a sensible relief. Major PARSONS stated that three charges had been preferred against me. 1. Being a spy; 2. levying war against the State of Virginia, and 3, committing a misdemeanor against the State.

He said that the first charge had been dismissed, owing to a want of evidence, and it appearing that I was passing over the road, with an intention of stopping at Harper's Ferry. The second was also dismissed on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to warrant my being holden on the charge. On the third charge, however, he said that I would be handed over to the civil authorities of Jefferson County, and the following day would be conveyed to Charlestown jail.

The prospect of being removed from the custody of a military tribunal was the most pleasing news I had heard, and I rested soundly that night, and awoke refreshed.

At 5 o'clock, a Lieutenant, acting as officer of the guard, came to my apartment. He possessed an ill-looking face and eye as I ever beheld; and with a gruff voice ordered me out.

I asked him where to? He replied to the guard house, and I at once took my hat, and was marched there in the custody of the sentinels. The morning was cheerfully cold for the season, and in a moment I felt the need of my blanket, which I had left behind. I asked him if he would send for it? Putting his face close to mine and staring malignantly with his wicked gray eyes, he said he didn't know whether he would or not. In the same strain, he said:

"You're from Massachusetts?"

"No, Sir; from New York."

"The deh you are! You were from Massachusetts before."

"No, sir. From Missouri; I lived there many years."

"You did! We'll have you shot in half an hour—you Abolitionist son of a ——"

I am glad to say that the instances of such brutes at Harper's Ferry were few. My fellow-prisoners in the guard-house, who, themselves, had been the recipients of his cowardly abuse, being Secessionists, could send back as good as he gave. Amidst confident predictions on their part that he would be killed in the first engagement, and that he owed more to fear from the confederate troops than from the enemy he sloshed away and did not appear again, and at nine o'clock a gentleman superseded him as officer of the guard.

On Sunday at 12 o'clock, I was escorted by a Lieutenant and two privates to the Winchester cars and conveyed to the Charlestown jail, where I was put in the cell where Old John Brown passed the last days of his life. My companion was a young Kentuckian named MORAN, who, in self defence, killed a comrade in his regiment, and had been sent before the civil authorities for examination. He was discharged by the magistrates twenty-four hours before myself. An idiot boy, of about nineteen years of age, was also in custody, on charge of being a spy evidenced by his not being able to tell where he lived!

My treatment at Charlestown Jail was as good as it possibly could have been, and I remain a prisoner. The Sheriff Mr. CRANE, the Jailor and his deputy, Mr. STAUFF and son, and some of the citizens of the place, did all in their power to make my time pass pleasantly. Mrs. RUTHERFORD the lady of a citizen, three times each day sent me, by her little son, a sumptuous meal. Still, confinement was irksome, and I was impatient for relief. I was unable to learn what law of the State I had violated, and a consultation between Judge PARSON, Mr. LEE, the Commonwealth's Attorney, and the magistrates, did not afford any light upon this point. Without any examination or trial, the following order was issued on the morning of Wednesday, and placed in the hands of the sheriff:

JEFFERSON COUNTY CROSS: —— UNDERHILL having been committed by me, a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid, to the jail of said County and the charge having been duly entered into, the Jailor of said County is hereby directed to keep said UNDERHILL in close custody, or Harper's Ferry, and there discharge him on seeing that he is duly forwarded to the cars to Baltimore.

Given under my hand, this, the 23d day of May, 1861. J. J. LOCKE, J. P.

At 10½ o'clock I took my departure under the protection of the sheriff, and arriving too late at Harper's Ferry for the train, I secured a private conveyance to Frederick, and thence came to this place.

I can, in justice, assert that the part my counsel and jurymen did him for his efforts in my behalf. He immediately passed the amount over to the military authorities, to assist him in providing for the sick soldiers. Not as the putting such a disposition of the funds. I was not aware that I was laying the proprietors of the Times debt to an indictment for treason, by thus signing aid and comfort to the enemy." I trust however, that should such a claim ever be made on them, they may be a successful as I was in getting clear of the given charge preferred against me.

In conclusion, I can only say that so long as Harper's Ferry remains in present hands, enough to subscribe for occasion to go from Wheeling to Baltimore and so long as he is connected with a New-York journal, he considers that prudence would dictate that he proceed by way of the North Pole, rather than by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Citizens generally, however, need have no apprehensions on the score, other than the liability of the road being impeded by the Virginia military, unless there be some reason for suspecting that their purpose in selecting the route is antagonistic to the present attitude of Virginia. E. F. U.

GEN. PILLOW'S MOVEMENTS.

Below we give the order of Gen. PILLOW to the Tennessee troops to rendezvous at Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee. He says that *immediate service* demands the early presence of all the volunteers at that State. A glance at the map will reveal the fact that Jackson is a railroad centre, and that a road leads direct from that place to Columbus, Ky., twenty miles below Cairo. Jackson is easily reached by railroad from all parts of the South, and a large force can be speedily concentrated at that point. Here is the order:

HEAD-QUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, May 18, 1861.

All organized companies and organized State regiments in the western portion of this State, will rendezvous at an encampment near Jackson, Tenn., on Thursday, 23d inst., where they will be mustered into the service of the State by the Inspector-General, organized into regiments, and put under constant and active course of instruction. Immediate service in the field will demand the presence of all the patriotic volunteers as soon as arms are procured, and the Generalissimo believes that steps have been taken by the Governor of the State which will enable the State at an early day to place arms in their hands. Let them not be discouraged. Their country's safety demands their services. The Inspector General will select their encampments. Col. J. H. MCMASON will act as Quartermaster and Commissary for this encampment, and provide necessary subsistence, tents and other camp equipage for the troops. All organized companies within the same limits, armed and partly armed, will report by the commanding officer in person to the Major General in command at the earliest practical moment, and will likewise rendezvous at the general encampment. By order of Major General.

GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Commanding Provisional Army of Tennessee.
JAMES D. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEATH OF A VERMONT SOLDIER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 26.

One of the Vermont soldiers named BENJAMIN UNDERWOOD or UNDERHILL, was buried at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 25.

The Border State Convention meets at Frankfort, Monday.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 25.

The First Boston Regiment, Col. COWDIN, has been mustered into the service for three years, and hopes to leave early next week.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Letters received in Brooklyn from members of the Fourteenth Regiment represent the men to be "in excellent health and good spirits, and in good fighting order." The oath of allegiance was administered to the Regiment, on Thursday, by Gen. MCDOWELL. With the exception of about fourteen, chiefly of Companies E and F, the troops were sworn in for the war. Mr. WM. C. BEERS, of Col. WOOD's Staff, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning. He says the troops are in the best condition. There is no truth in the report that Col. WOOD contemplates returning home shortly. Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, the Brooklyn Phalanx, Col. ADAMS, formed at the Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, and marched to Fourteenth-street, New-York, for inspection with other regiments of that City.

NAVAL BARRACKS.

On Saturday afternoon the Brooklyn Phalanx was examined by the Defence Committee, passed, and granted one week from date in which to recruit for 300 additional members. After the dismissal from parade, the several companies departed to their various rendezvous, with the exception of the Flushing Company, of which some 20 members missed the last boat. While in this predicament Adjutant SHERMAN, son of Rev. Mr. SHERMAN, met them, and having ascertained their trouble, hoisted upon taking one and all to his father's house, where a bountiful supper was provided for them, beds were furnished, lodging given, and yesterday, after beginning the day with a substantial meal, they were invited to the pastor's pew, or as near as they could get to it.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE GOOD-BYE TO STATEN ISLAND—MARCH UP BROADWAY—INSPECTION BY GEN. DIX AND MAJOR HUNTER—INTRODUCTION TO AND PRESENTATIONS BY LADIES—FINAL PARADE AND EMBARKATION.

The First Regiment of Volunteers, Col. ALLEN commanding, positively got away on Monday without further disappointment. Several times they have been under orders for immediate departure, only to have their hopes of quickly seeing service, dashed by a countermand at the last moment—strangled by some unexpected coil of pestilent red tape. But their eager anxiety to be fairly in arms is at last accomplished, and by this morning they are bounding on their way to Fort Monroe in the good steamship *State of Georgia*.

From an early hour the whole regiment gave itself to the business of packing and preparation; their labors being materially interfered with, after midday, by the arrivals of great crowds of friends and relatives; and then came the saddest part of all the duty they will ever have to perform—the leave-taking with mothers and sisters and sweethearts, who clung to them up to the last moment, (as people always do) making the final separation all the harder for each minute they prolonged the luxury of mutual sorrow.

The start from Staten Island was to have been made at 2 o'clock; but it was past 4 before the men were mustered on the ferry boat, and 5 when they reached the Battery. They marched up Broadway in fine style, occupying the whole street, which on either side was lined by an immense assemblage, that cheered and shouted, and did the best they could to keep the soldiers' spirits up and bid them a good speed upon the uncertain enterprise in which they were hurrying to engage. It was a tedious and trying march, for the day was sultry and the sun shone fiercely, whilst the men were fully clothed in full costume—thick gray jackets and pantaloons, and heavy overcoats. If the constant exercise in which they have been drilled at their encampment had not worked them down to pedestrian and prize fighting exhibition, perspiration must have told a dreadful tale upon them. The ordinary citizen exposed to half as terrible an ordeal, would have left little more than a rivulet of melted humanity, to have spoken the history of his passage up the street.

At the Astor House the Regiment was halted and put through a regular formal inspection by Gen. DIX and Major HUNTER, of the United States Army. The inspection finished, Gen. DIX commissioned CAPTAIN CARAMA the appearance of his men, whereupon the commissioned and non-commissioned officers were drawn up in a circle around their commander, and this was read to them a letter in which the signers—Mrs. Arabella P. Mott, of No. 290 Tenth-street, Mrs. Eleanor F. Streng, of No. 38 East Twenty-second-street, Mrs. Ella Coe, of No. 248 Fifth-avenue, and Mrs. Mary Bankhart, of No 91 Fifth-avenue—pledged themselves to supply all garments wanted, in the present or in the future, by any of the men. Then the officers were invited into an apartment of the Astor House, where they were introduced by Dr. MOTT to their respective benefactresses and where the ladies there and then fastened on their manly breasts rosettes and similar devices, enjoining them at the same time to honor and good conduct and promising hearty sympathy with all their glorious achievements will stay, tears for such of them as should fall, and fondly smiles for every one. It was so fortunate as to remain victorious. CAPTAIN CARAMA responded in a few appropriate words, and Mayor TIEMAN also made a patriotic and appropriate speech. The Regiment then re-formed and continued its march up Broadway and Canal-street to the dock, where lay the *State of Georgia*, on to which they passed as expeditiously as possible and thereby ended the rest a troop ship after the six months' days' work they had been called upon to undergo.

The First Regiment of Volunteers left the City near eight hundred strong—a splendid-looking lot of young citizens, full of life and energy and muscle, desirous of all to sing so much as a cheer to meet the enemy and to wish past towards crossing treason and rebellion.

Subjoined is the official roster of the Regiment:

Wm. B. Allen, Colonel;
Garret Dyckman, Lieutenant-Colonel
James M. Turner, Major;
Walter Scott, Adjutant;
J. Lawrence Hess, M. D., Surgeon;
John Hines, M. D., Surgeon's mate;
Robt. S. Wormsley, Quartermaster.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Benjamin Pope, Sergeant Major.
James C. Mc Intee, Color Sergeant.
Robert B. Montgomery, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
James Murray, officers' Mess Steward.
John S. Monk, Regimental Guidon.
Richard J. Petty, Drum-Major.
Richard Wells, Fife-Major.

Company A—Captain, Louis Barnard; First Lieutenant, John C. Campbell; Second Lieutenant, N. S. Marcellus.

Company B—Captain, James Clancy; First Lieutenant, George W. Duncan; Second Lieutenant, Wm. T. Ayers.

Company C—Captain, Wm. L. Coles; First Lieutenant, James C. Shaw; Second Lieutenant, David B. Carpenter.

Company D—Captain, Henry M. Burleigh; First Lieutenant, Chas. Ingersoll, Second Lieutenant, John L. Hutton.

Company E—Captain, Timothy Waters; First Lieutenant, J. a. Yeomans; Second Lieutenant, Henry E. Ayers.

Company F—Captain, David Toomey; First Lieutenant, Jas. F. Hoyle; Second Lieutenant, Jas. Doran.

Company G—Captain, Wm. H. Uessellus; First-Lieutenant, Geo. S. Melville; Second-Lieutenant, Henry S. Betheringer.

Company H.—Captain, Jas. H. Brennan; First Lieutenant, N. C. Hamilton; Second Lieutenant, C. M. Martin.

Company J—Capt. Otis P. Bailing; First-Lieut. Christian T. Christiansen; Second Lieut. Alfred Furberg. Company K—Capt. Wilmer Byng; First-Lieut. Nicholas Groubeck; Second-Lieut. John Allen.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The first regiment from the Granite State arrived here yesterday morning. It left Norwich in two detachments, (as the steamers *Commodore* and *Connecticut*,) the first arrived at the foot of Vestry-street, North River, at 9, the second a little after 10 o'clock. The sons of New-Hampshire resident in this City met at 7 o'clock A. M. at the Broadrath House, in order to form a Committee to welcome the regiment on its arrival. A. A. PARADISE, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and J. P. MOSES Secretary. After passing some resolutions, the meeting, numbering nearly five hundred, was addressed by H. H. PERKINS, Esq., Judge PEARSON, and others. They also joined in singing, "My Country, 'tis of Thee;" "The Star Spangled Banner," and the "Old Hundred." When the regiment landed, after being welcomed by the Committee, it marched down Canal street to the Broadrath House, where it halted. Judge B. W. BOSSER, on behalf of the sons of New-Hampshire resident in this City, presented to the regiment a handsome American flag, splendidly bordered with gold fringe, and with heavy golden tassels. Judge BOSSER said:

COL. TAPPAN—SOLDIERS: Your fellow-citizens of New-Hampshire, resident in the City of New-York, desire to welcome you and your command on your passage to the field of duty. Whenever Liberty has been assailed, the sons of New-Hampshire have always been ready to defend it; and now that the Constitution is assailed they are equally ready. We, of the Granite State, now present, desire to present to you this banner, and in so doing we have no occasion to repeat that memorable order, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers.]

Col. TAPPAN in reply said:

GENTLEMEN, SONS OF THE GRANITE STATE! I have no words to express to you how deeply both myself and my command feel the kindness you have shown to us. We feel it the more having so lately left our homes, and all the ties we hold most dear. On behalf of this regiment, I accept this beautiful flag. You can rest assured that its fair fame will never be sullied; as long as a man can rally round it they will defend it to the last, and God willing, as far as this regiment is concerned it shall never be dishonored. [Immense cheering.]

The flag was then handed to the Colonel, who then handed it to the regiment. The men were then marched to the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, where the majority breakfasted.

WM. B. DINSMORE, Esq., of Adams' Express, invited one company to breakfast at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the LELANDS, of the Metropolitan, gave another company a good dinner.

This regiment is about 785 strong, and is fully equipped and ready for active service. It has fifteen baggage wagons and one hospital carriage; seventy-four horses, with ample forage and thirty days' rations for the men. Attached to each company are four nurses, making in all forty nurses to the regiment. At 6.30 P. M., Col. TAPPAN and his command left the city; taking a special train at the New-Jersey Railroad depot, they started, amidst the cheers of the spectators, for Washington. The following are the officers of the First Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers:

Colonel—Mason W. Tappan.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas J. Whipple.
Major—Aaron F. Stevens.
Adjutant—E. Q. Fellows.
Quartermaster—Rachelder.
Chaplain—Rev. M. Abbott.
Surgeon—A. M. Crosb.
Assistant Surgeon—H. C. Shaw.
Staff-Secretary—Charles L. Brown.
Sergeant-Major—G. J. Sawyer.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Albert Snell.
Fife-Major—Francis H. Pike.
Drum-Major—Wm. Carr.
Paymaster—Moses K. Hamilton.

Company A—Captain, Louis Bell; First Lieutenant G. H. Colbath; Second Lieutenant O. M. Clark.

Company B—Captain, D. A. Kimball; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Sawyer, Second Lieutenant, J. G. Wallace.

Company C—Captain J. L. Kelly; First Lieutenant, V. B. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, Charles O. Gammon.

Company D—Captain, J. M. L. Burton; First Lieutenant, E. Mettleton; Second Lieutenant, Dexter Reed.

Company E—Captain, C. F. Greenleaf; First Lieutenant, W. L. Grady; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Thompson.

Company F—Captain, A. S. Edgerly; First Lieutenant, C. W. Hanley; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Drummer.

Company G—Captain, A. J. Sargent; First Lieutenant, H. T. H. Pierce.

Company H—Captain, J. D. Drew; First Lieutenant, J. M. Clough; Second Lieutenant, J. Dyer.

Company J—Captain, S. C. Hartland; First Lieutenant, B. W. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, E. W. Goss.

Company K—Captain, G. E. Sleeper; First Lieutenant, E. Q. Fellows; Second Lieutenant, H. O. Dudley.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

INSPECTION OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia, which now musters its full complement of men, and is on the roster books of nearly 1,000 names, had a grand parade and inspection on Saturday afternoon. They did not turn out with the volunteers and regular militia regiments that showed on Fourteenth-street, but held a special review in Washington Parade-ground, where the Union Defence Committee had appointed to meet them, and once more convince themselves of the Regiment's remarkable efficiency. That the Ninth is one of the most magnificent bodies New-York will be likely to send to the wars, is a great and uncontrovertible fact. It is composed almost entirely of young and stalwart Americans, most of whom have given up good situations, profitable trades, and paying mechanical employments, in their enthusiastic ardor to serve their country's cause against the common enemy of treasonable insurrection. They have been ready and eager to be called into immediate action for goodness knows how long; and have, on several occasions, actually been under marching orders always, however, to be eventually disappointed and relegated in vexation and disgust, to their respective company head-quarters. The regiment is superbly drilled, thoroughly equipped, and ought to be used as soon as possible.

Muster for inspection took place at 2 o'clock, and then the men marched down by companies to Washington-square. The Union Defence Committee arrived on the ground about an hour after wards, the inspection was thoroughly gone through with and pronounced satisfactory by Gen. DIX had to promise that the regiment should positively be forwarded to the seat of war on Monday, at which announcement the men were almost delighted as ever bridegroom was at his approach to nuptials. At the end of inspection the line of march was taken from the Square up Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and back again the same way. As a whole drill, scarcely anything has been done better by any of our crack militia corps, than was this parade of the Ninth. The men were dressed in fatigue uniform—blue short jacket, blue pantaloons, with broad red stripe down the outside of the leg, and fatigue cap, similarly faced. They were in the best of humor notwithstanding, at the prospect of so soon achieving the consummation of departure, for which they have so long devoutly prayed.

The following is the General Orders issued for the guidance of the regiment to-day:

HEAD QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, } NEW-YORK, May 26, 1861 }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—This regiment will march for Washington on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst. Members of the command are hereby directed to assemble at their respective armories (without arms) in full fatigue uniform, with haversacks packed and overcoat rolled thereon, haversacks, canteens, &c., and blankets rolled under the outside straps of knapsack, on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

The regimental line will be formed at 3 o'clock precisely, on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway.

Officers will carry their respective swords. The non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to Adjutant CORTHELL on the ground, at ten minutes before 3.

All company and officers' baggage must be delivered at the regimental head-quarters, No 71 University-place, corner of Thirteenth-street, before 12 M. on Monday.

First Sergeants are directed to transmit the list of every man in their respective commands, and report to the Adjutant on the ground, with their companies, at 10 minutes before 3 P. M.

By order of Col. J. W. STILES,
J. B. CORTHELL, Adjutant.

THE PALACE GARDEN ENCAMPMENT.

The German Rifle Regiment had a pleasant time yesterday. Nearly the whole day was allowed them, in which to receive visits from their friends, large numbers of whom crowded the building and joining grounds. Plenty of lager beer was on hand, and the men were for a time released from the restraints of severe discipline, to an extent that they seemed able to appreciate and properly enjoy. There was just sufficient regard drill carried on to keep the men well up in proper pitch of practice. This regiment, though in splendid condition and training, is but ill equipped. The officers hope to have it so in a day or two and to receive marching orders in the course of this week.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment, from Albany, now quartered on the Battery, have some prospect of getting off by Thursday. They are a strong, healthy-looking lot of young men, in a good state of discipline and drill and only want the balance of their proper equipments to be ready for active service at an hour's notice. They had religious exercises yesterday morning, and spent most of the day in rest and relaxation. They do not have the company of as many friends on Sundays as the City regiments that have been quartered in the same camp.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Col. PRAPP's Regiment, Col. LAUMAN's Westchester Chasseurs and the Pallas Legion, in barracks at the Park, are none of them in a sufficient state of forwardness to be called for just at present. They will fall up, though, rapidly under the pressure of immediate necessity for their services. The turning of the Park fountain into a colossal bath-tub has been a source of unbounded delight to the men. They are permitted to enjoy this aqueous rejuvenator by ticket, and most of them avail themselves of every opportunity that they can get to secure the use of that document.

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The officers of the Regiment, now mustered into service, and known as the Thirty-second, have passed the following resolutions:

CAMP YATES, HEAD QUARTERS THIRTY SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS., May 21, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers holden at the newly-appointed Barracks of the Thirty second Regiment at New Dorp, Staten Island, on the 23d inst., the following Resolution was offered by Capt. FISH, of Company E, and unanimously accepted:

Resolved, That in consideration of the uniform kindness and courtesy which has been extended to this Regiment by Brig.-Gen. YATES, the name to be given and hereafter designated to this Camp, shall be "Camp Yates." And be it also

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to Gen. YATES, with a request for permission to make such use of his name.

E. SPARROW PURDY, Secty of the Board.

DR. CHAPIN IN THE CAMP.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN preached in the large tent encampment of the Anderson Zouaves, situate in Union-square, yesterday morning. He spoke from the text "Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. (2d Epistle to Timothy, chap. II. v. 3.) Our eloquent Universalist divine was listened to by a large and devoutly impressed assemblage. He expatiated in warm and vigorous language on the duties, the trials and the hardships of a soldier's occupation, and on the rewards and glories of a faithful soldier's services; and exhorted each of them as had devoted themselves to military life to fight the good fight manfully, being steadfast to the end.

SICKLES' BRIGADE—A COMPANY FROM ORLEAN, N. Y.

A fine-looking body of men, from Orlean, N. Y., under command of Capt. A. W. CARAMA, reached here Saturday morning, via New York and Erie Railroad, and reported immediately at Gen. SICKLES' Headquarters, at the City Hall. They had previously been accepted by Gen. SICKLES. Upon their arrival at the City Hall, orders were issued for their temporary rendezvous at Tammany Hall. After partaking of a sumptuous breakfast, they repaired to Old Tammany at 2 P. M. Saturday.

Capt. CARAMA and command went into qu

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3021 | NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Important News from the Seat of War.

Disposition of the Federal Troops in Virginia.

Throwing Up Fortifications at All Points.

No Intention on the Part of the Rebels to Advance.

Five Thousand of Them at Manassas Gap.

Important Captures Made by the Federal Troops.

EXPLOITS OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Latest Intelligence from Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Butler Preparing for an Advance on Norfolk.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

THE BURIAL OF COL. ELLSWORTH

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

There has been a serious mistake concerning the naval force now at or near Sewall's Point. I am informed at the Navy Department, that there should be now only the *Monticello* and two small single gun boats at that point. The *Minnesota* ought to be by this time off Charleston, S. C., with the blockading fleet at that harbor.

If there has been an attack, therefore, upon Sewall's Point, as has been reported the past two days, in which the *Minnesota* was engaged, she disobeyed her orders, which is not at all probable. Such an attack will require quite an efficient water force, to be successful, and such a force is not there now, so far as the knowledge of the Department goes.

It may therefore be some days before we hear of an engagement there, unless Gen. BUTLER thinks it feasible to land a sufficient force to take the position with the aid of the *Monticello* alone.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.

The specifications for the new gun boats are nearly complete. Those for the first class of gun-boats are complete, and will be given out to contractors who desire to examine and estimate them before making their bids. They can be obtained after to-morrow. The specifications are being completed for thirty-five gun-boats. They are deemed by our best naval commanders as very efficient vessels, especially for blockading purposes along our coast, where we have so many small rivers and difficult entrances to our ports.

This will not be the extent of our naval preparation. Secretary WELLES will recommend the immediate commencement of the building of from two to five large iron war steamers, which are much needed in the Navy, or the purchase of them from some foreign country, in his report to Congress at its special session. From one to two millions should be appropriated for the Navy at once.

The Marine Corps will be largely increased also, as they are declared by Commodore PAULDING, and Gen SCOTT to be invaluable to the force. The appointments of Lieutenants in the Marine Corps and Army are being made this week. Some of them will be announced on Wednesday. In the army there are two hundred and twenty second lieutenants to be appointed. They will be given out in proportion to the population of the several States. There is a great pressure for them, there having been filled several thousand applications for the two hundred and twenty appointments.

PHILIP & SOLOMONS, of this city, have been awarded the contract of supplying stationery to the Senate for the coming Congress.

WORK upon the Capitol will commence on the first of June.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Border States at Frankfort, Ky., attracts very little attention here, and is not considered of any particular political importance. There has hardly been a comment concerning it in political or Government circles.

There was an interesting scene to-day at the Pennsylvania Twenty fifth Regiment. Major CAKE, of the Regiment, presented a beautiful banner to them, which was received by Col. CAMPBELL, of that Regiment. Both of them made interesting speeches on the occasion. Mr. CAMPBELL is a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. He will yield his command during the session of Congress, and after that, return to his regiment to take command.

MOVING ACROSS THE LINE.

The baggage of the Massachusetts Fifth was taken across the river to-day.

Col. WILCOX had on Sunday given the citizens of Alexandria eighteen hundred passes to leave the place.

Many of the New York Seventh Regiment received their discharges to-day. The greater portion of the old members will be commissioned in other regiments. From this Regiment, six Captains have already received commissions in the Sickles' Brigade

Major BECKWITH, of the Commissary Department, has converted the basement of the Capitol into an immense bakery, for preparing bread for the troops.

The First Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery are admirably located on this side the river, nearly opposite Georgetown. They are well provided with necessary articles of comfort and necessity for camp life, and seem to enjoy themselves much, although many of them are recruits.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

I have seen, this afternoon, a gentleman direct from New-Orleans, who gives a most interesting account of affairs in that city, and also on the route thence. For the first time, he says, the people of the South are convinced that the North is in earnest. A batch of New-York papers were sold there about ten days ago, and the whole city rang, fairly rang, with the effect produced by the news therein contained. Up to to that time it was very generally believed that not only the North *en masse* would not respond to the call of the President, but that a party would be formed whose fundamental basis should be, "Hands off from the South." Crowds of people gathered about the bulletins, where the news-venders had posted the papers as signs, and so great became the tumult that the police authorities were compelled to interfere and order down the papers.

The utter stagnation in business circles causes a deep gloom to pervade whole streets, and were it not for a continuance of public meetings, at which brass bands and fiery orations cheer their spirits, there would, without doubt, be some great popular demonstration of dissatisfaction

CLAM BAKE.

The Rhode Island boys are determined not to be kept out of their annual Gubernatorial clam bake—and as was announced, they have ordered three hundred bushels of clams for the occasion. These are daily expected to arrive. They have invited the President, the Heads of the Department and all the newspaper men in the city to the feast, and we are counting on a grand time.

THE PLAN.

I am at last enabled to send you a comprehensive announcement of the Governmental policy concerning offensive movements. It is the intention of the President to crush out this rebellion, if possible, before the 4th of July, 1861. He has determined and ordered that if it be practicable—simultaneous attacks be made upon Norfolk, Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Pensacola, and that a flotilla be sent down the Mississippi River. There is to be no trifling. Good citizens will be protected, but traitors will be hung and their property will be confiscated. This is as it should be, and if Gen. SCOTT can get ready to-ere will be no delay. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

Capt BERRIEN, with 135 men and six field-pieces, arrived here by special train from Annapolis early this morning.

The mails for the South are made up here, and prior to the 1st of June will, if possible, be got to their destination via the West. The mail service will be kept up between Washington and Alexandria.

The Treasury Department, immediately after the opening of the proposals on Saturday, commenced informing the successful bidders of the result. The Secretary accepted all bids for the bonds placed at 85 and upward, and awarded the remainder to the bidders for the Treasury notes at or above par. There were awarded of the bonds $6,753,000, and of the Treasury notes, $2,241,000.

A messenger just from the Virginia side reports that the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of New-Jersey are still occupied throwing up works a mile beyond Long Bridge. Other works are to be commenced forthwith, so as to effectually defend Washington. The Eighth Regiment of New-York City, are on Arlington Heights with Berrieo's Battery. The Sixty-ninth New York Regiment are still engaged on works about a mile and a half from Georgetown. These completed, entrenchments and breastworks are to be extended further into Virginia. The New-York Fifth and Twenty-eighth Regiments are two miles beyond Alexandria, on the line of the railroad.

A car loaded with provisions, and having eighteen secession soldiers on board in citizens dress, has been brought to Alexandria.

A man who was seized three miles from that city, carrying a secession flag, was made by his captors, several Zouaves to carry it on a pole to the Marshall House and there trample upon it. The man was then placed in custody. Two Zouaves also seized a Secessionist, with about two hundred and fifty dollars on his person, together with pistols and papers. He was deprived of these effects and released on parole. Other seizures continue to be made.

The steamer *Minnesota* was expected to leave Fortress Monroe, to-day, for blockade service at Charleston bar, to be followed by two or three other vessels.

A passenger who left Richmond yesterday, arrived here this morning, coming by way of Manassas Gap. He says the train on which he traveled brought 1,000 South Carolina troops to the Gap, and that the entire number of Confederate troops there was estimated at 5,000. They were tolerably well armed and quipped, and were throwing up entrenchments, in anticipation of an attack, and the belief there was that the Federal troops would move towards Harper's Ferry by that route.

The War Department is much annoyed by irresponsible persons attempting to draw requisitions for various things, and thus run expenses on account of the Government, under the pretence of patriotic affair in bringing a sufficient force into active service, and the Secretary is only called to answer being made inquiries in regard to the authority of such individuals. It may be well that the public should understand that the Department has no agents to whom it has ever at all times able to satisfy the necessity for the requisitions they hold in the Army, or the proper authority of the Department.

To-day a small guard of men was ordered from Alexandria toward Fairfax Court-House, on a reconnoitering expedition. When some miles out they discovered a company of secession cavalry drawn up in line. Satisfied with this view they retraced their steps, capturing on their way two of the enemy's videttes, who were brought to Washington. One of these states the report, that on Sunday night about 700 secessionists were seven miles only from Arlington, but precipitately retreated further back when they discovered the hurrying of troops this way from Washington. The War Department is satisfied of the se facts from reliable quarters.

A secession scout was to-day released from arrest on taking the oath of allegiance. He stated that two weeks ago he was accidently prevented from surrendering to that of the Secessionists, and was now glad he had escaped the severe hardships to which he had been subjected. He represents that many of his former voluntary companions would rejoice to be similarly released.

The contract for supplying stationery to the United States Senate for the ensuing fiscal year has been awarded to Messrs. PHILP, SOLOMANS, BLANCHARD & MORRIS, of this city, and ISAAC AMES, of New York.

The State Department is cautious in granting passports to the citizens of Seceding States. Where there is reason to believe the applicants design going abroad on business connected with secession purposes, passports are refused, as has been in three or four instances recently.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S REMAINS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday May 27.

The remains of Col ELLSWORTH arrived here in the morning boat. Soon after 6 o'clock they were escorted to the State Capitol by two companies of the Tenth Regiment, State Militia, and by Col McQUADE'S and Col. JACKSON'S Regiments of Volunteers, together with the Governor's staff and the whole Fire Department, with their engines draped in mourning. The bells of the city were tolled and minute guns fired. The remains were laid in state in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol and visited by a large number of citizens, until half-past nine, when they were conveyed to the boat, and taken to TROY.

Young BROWNELL, who shot JACKSON, had an audience with the Governor, and gave a graphic description of the event.

This was the first parade of the volunteers in regiments since their equipment, and the indifferent manner in which the clothing contract has been fulfilled was the subject of general remark. In the regiment clothed with dark-blue uniforms about half a dozen different qualities, shades and material were observable, and in the gray uniforms the variety in color and quality was still more marked, and gave the regiments a piebald appearance.

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MECHANICSVILLE, Monday, May 27.

The train of twenty-five cars, drawn by two locomotives, arrived at Mechanicsville at 1½ o'clock this afternoon. At Waterford, a delegation of firemen and citizens came on board, and at Mechanicsville minute guns were fired from the hill. The entire population of the village and surrounding country were assembled, and the sorrow evinced was deep and universal. The procession was formed according to the programme. The depôt, and many other public and private buildings, were shrouded in mourning, and flags were displayed at half-mast. Hon. LEWIS E. SMITH, of this place, acted as Grand Marshal, with several assistants.

In addition to the military and firemen who accompanied the *cortège* from Albany, Troy and Waterford, Capt. VANDENBURGH'S Black-plumed Riflemen, a company formed and drilled by Col. ELLSWORTH during a Winter at home a few years ago, were here without arms, as mourners. The Saratoga Springs Home Guard, with the firemen from there, and also a company of firemen from Schuylerville, were present.

Just as the procession got ready to move, at 2½ o'clock, a severe storm of wind and rain commenced, during which the procession marched through the streets to the cemetery situated on the hill west of the village, where a platform had been erected for the religious service.

A flagstaff was erected beside the platform, and upon it was an American flag, dressed in crape, flying at half mast. After the procession had reached the Cemetery and formed around the grave, Rev. DAVID LYTLE, of the Methodist Church, delivered an impressive prayer. Rev. Mr. LEE, of the Presbyterian Church, at Waterford, then came forward and delivered an eloquent, impressive and patriotic address, closing by reading the letter addressed by Col. E. to his father, written the night before setting out on his fatal expedition.

The face was then uncovered, and the people passed in procession to see it. The coffin was lowered into the grave at 5 o'clock. The men of his company then fired three volleys over their commander's grave. Then grounding arms, they took the shovels and proceeded to fill in the grave, after which a firing squad of five from each company of the Twenty-fourth Regiment also fired three volleys over the grave after the procession left the Cemetery.

The squad of Col. ELLSWORTH'S men, with their officers, proceeded to the residence of his father, a modest, yellow little cottage, standing between the railroad and cemetery, and paid their respects to him.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 27,

I learn, per steamer from Norfolk, that Gen. BUTLER has returned to Fortress Monroe from his reconnoissance up the peninsula between James and York Rivers. The results of the reconnoissance have not been made known, but it is understood to confirm the accounts of the strength of the Virginia batteries on both sides of the peninsula, particularly on York River.

Gen. BUTLER says it is idle to commence active operations until fifteen thousand men are assembled. He expects them to-day and to-morrow.

Commodore STRINGHAM is to proceed to the Gulf Squadron with the *Minnesota* to-day.

The burning of Hampton Bridge yesterday is confirmed. It is a mile from Fortress Monroe.

The report of an action at Sewall's Point on Friday is incorrect. The attack will be made, both there and at Norfolk, as soon as reinforcements arrive, but not before.

The passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio road is in as usual with the Western mail. All reports of the destruction or injury to the track at Harper's Ferry are incorrect.

Persons from Harper's Ferry say that Gen. JOHNSTON is much incensed at the attempt to throw down Bollman's rock upon the track, and that he will punish the parties engaged.

On Saturday and yesterday three thousand Virginians, with some light artillery and howitzers, were distributed along the county roads north of Harper's Ferry leading to Sharpsburgh and Boonsborough, and on the Northern approaches to the Maryland Heights, where the country is rather open. None of these forces are posted more than a mile north of the Heights, but outposts and picket guards are thrown much further forward. Gen. JOHNSTON superintended these movements in person.

Twenty two additional pieces of cannon arrived from Winchester on Saturday. Six of them were brass howitzers, and two were thirty-two pounders.

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Presently a courier spurred along the line, his horse reeking with foam, and its sides bloody with the spur. He dashed past all the regiments marching slowly with reversed arms, and pulled up beside the President's carriage, handing in a letter at the same time, and whispering eagerly to the President, who leaned out to converse with him. In another moment the man wheeled round and was off up the avenue towards the War Department.

Five minutes later, just as we reached the intersection of Seventh-street—the troops still marching slowly, and the secession flag, stained and clotted with ELLSWORTH'S blood, being borne in the hands of the man who had shot down and bayoneted his murderer—just at this moment the deep boom of a heavy gun joined as diapason to the wail of the dead-march played at the head of the procession; and again there came a heavy explosion, and again another.

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VIRGINIA, Sunday, May 26, 1861.

In the whirl and rush of events in this region, it is wholly impossible for a correspondent to do more than chronicle faithfully the transactions falling under his own observation. Fully occupied at one point, and with cogent arguments against promiscuous traveling through the hills, in the shape of a spattering fire kept up against the outlying sentries, he must either confine himself to what he sees, or, relying upon the myriad rumors of the hour, involve either his veracity or judgment in very serious suspicions. Taking this view of the matter, I will give a hurried sketch of things seen and heard in Washington and this neighborhood during the past twenty-four hours.

While the funeral of Col. ELLSWORTH was passing down Pennsylvania-avenue, rumors of a heavy engagement between Alexandria and the Long Bridge commenced rapidly circulating, and with more than usual minuteness of detail. The Secessionists, it was said, had assailed the Second New-Jersey Regiment stationed in front of the Engineer Corps, now engaged in marking out and constructing a *tete du pont* for the protection of the Long Bridge. The Second had been driven back with loss, and were now rallying behind two regiments—one from Massachusetts and the other from Rhode Island. This loosed exceedingly plausible, as it is well known that this point is the weakest in the Union line of defence now stretching from the Suspension Bridge to Alexandria.

Presently a courier spurred along the line, his horse reeking with foam, and its sides bloody with the spur. He dashed past all the regiments marching slowly with reversed arms, and pulled up beside the President's carriage, handing in a letter at the same time, and whispering eagerly to the President, who leaned out to converse with him. In another moment the man wheeled round and was off up the avenue towards the War Department.

Five minutes later, just as we reached the intersection of Seventh-street—the troops still marching slowly, and the secession flag, stained and clotted with ELLSWORTH'S blood, being borne in the hands of the man who had shot down and bayoneted his murderer—just at this moment the deep boom of a heavy gun joined as diapason to the wail of the dead-march played at the head of the procession; and again there came a heavy explosion, and again another.

The troops began to grow restive; especially the Fire Zouaves under command of Capt JOHN B. LEVANSALER late one of the editors of the *Leader*. It seems that but two hundred of the Zouaves had been left in camp, the balance being at Alexandria; and the artillery practice seemed to come from the vicinity of the camp. The Zouaves of the escort seemed to fear that the murder of their Colonel was to be followed up by an attack in overwhelming numbers on the small detachment left in care of their tents and equipage. All the other regiments seemed equally uneasy, the funeral losing its interest as the men conversed in whispers and strained their eyes down every cross street for a possible view of the place of combat.

At length the procession began to wheel out of the avenue at the foot of the Capitol, towards the railroad station. But ere its rear-guard had disappeared from the main thoroughfare, Sherman's battery of flying artillery galloped furiously out from the opposite corner, and dashed up the avenue towards the Alexandria road, with the guns bonnilog behind the maddened horses, as light as a prize-wagon at the heels of *Flora Temple*.

At the same time, mounted officers of the United States, and various State Militias galloped along close to the sidewalks, ordering all the soldiers to repair to their camps and head-quarters "for action." One long cheer burst from the crowds on both sides of the avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury Department, and in another moment nothing could be seen but Massachusetts men, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers, the Ohio men, Rhode Islanders, and so forth, who had been witnessing the funeral procession, in full run for their various armories and rallying-points.

Quick as thought almost, we could see the various buildings on the avenues occupied by soldiers filling with their men, who seized their arms and equipments, instantly appearing in the streets again, forming into regiments, and charging at double quick on the avenue after the flying artillery. The Fifth Massachusetts, in particular, stationed in the Treasury Building, were out and away almost before the echoes of the gnarling wheels were lost upon the ear. Omnibuses, carriages, carts, every conceivable and inconceivable kind of vehicle was pressed into service by the excited soldiery. The cry, ringing everywhere, "Fourteen-street artillery!" "Second for action!" "Twenty-first for action!" and so on, as the various members of various regiments rallied around some particular conveyance and crowded into it, on it, and around it, to b

by's dominions at home or abroad others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or endeavoring to break a blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties. All persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed and decreed.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Views of London Journals.

THE CHANCES OF THE WAR.

From the London Globe, (Ministerial.)

Perhaps the best chance for pacification which now exists, is that both sides should marshal and measure their forces at the distance preserved between them by those States, which, whatever their leanings, have not yet committed themselves to an actual part in the conflict. There may still be some hope that, the longer they look at each other, and the more costly they calculate—on the one hend, the difficulty of carrying the war into the Southern enemy's territory—on the other, the undeniable danger, at the South, that a civil war may draw after it a servile one—the more probably counsels of prudence and moderation may regain the ascendancy: and a protracted conflict, *from which neither party can rationally hope for advantage, may be avoided.* Mr. Jefferson Davis' Message, of the 29th ult., to the Montgomery Congress, states that the South will resist subjugation, to the direst extremity. It is the temper of the South to regard itself as unduly subjugated, when it is not unduly ascendant; *it broke out from the Union because it could not have all its own way in it.* But the very intemperance of that final outbreak—preceded, as it had been, by so many other intemperances—sufficiently showed, to our mind, that the South was not a fit component part of a Union which had become resolved not to endure a progressive series of encroachments of Southern—that is, slaveholding—dominion over free communities which had abolished Slavery in their own States, and were not willing to submit to its extension in new territories, where the local majorities proved adverse to its admission.

The election of President Lincoln exasperated the Southern States to secession, because it evinced the fixed resolution of the North to *set limits* to the extension of a system to which the South (the spoiled child of the late Union) had been encouraged by long ascendancy in forming an equally fixed resolution that *no limits* should be set. President Buchanan was the last representative of that resolution in the Chief Magistracy; and his audacious efforts to dragoon the free majority of Kansas to let itself be forced into the Union as a Slave State gave the *coup de grace* to the Southern ascendancy in the Union he sought to establish. From that time the North felt it had no alternative between subjugation to the aggressive sovereignty of the South and assertion of its principles at the late Presidential election. But in those principles, moderate and equitable as they are, the South cannot acquiesce. They cannot keep their "domestic institution" to themselves; they are not content to have every guarantee the North can give them that all possible respect shall be shown their slave-polity, while it will but keep from invading the freedom of those who don't desire, and won't submit, to have it forced upon them in any fresh territory of the Union.

Nothing, in our view, can be more conclusive than the conduct of the Southern politicians during the last four years (to go not further back) as to their total unfitness to sustain federal relations with communities which have freed themselves from the "institution" of Slavery. "Where two men ride on one horse, one must ride behind," and the slave-owning States—beyond as they were in every element of natural expansion and fertile prosperity—were determined that in the election of public affairs they would not "ride behind;" however the Presidential vote might decide they should. They have got on their own "high horse," and however we may suppose defeat and disaster in their rash enterprise might drag them off it, nothing will ever again make them eligible members of the Union they have abjured.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND AMERICAN PRIVATEERING.

From the London Observer, May 13.

On Saturday there was a full attendance of the Committee of the Privy Council in Whitehall, which was attended by the following members of the Cabinet, and where the Attorney and Solicitor-General and the Queen's Advocate were present, for the purpose of giving their advice and assistance in settling the proclamation which will be issued by the Queen in Council, on Tuesday, (to-morrow) for the guidance of British subjects in the unnatural warfare which is to assume very serious dimensions. This proclamation will be by no means of a mere routine or customary character. The vastness of our trade—the extent of our intercourse with all ports of the American continent—the too great probability of a decline on the part of the rash and reckless to take part in the struggle—the greed of gain—the spirit of enterprise—all seem to require the most watchful care on the part of our Government. Our own commerce will, of course, be protected by the strength and vigilance of the British navy, and there need be no question respecting the safety of British goods and British ships engaged in peaceful and regular commerce. In fact, the shipping interest of Great Britain will enjoy unusual and enviable immunity from the risks to which all other vessels of the mercantile navies of other countries will be more or less subjected. The greatest care—and it may be the greatest difficulty—will be to preserve British subjects from running unnecessary risks, and meddling with quarrels not their own. It is in every way desirable that Englishmen should keep to their own ships and their own commerce. By doing so they will have advantages enjoyed by none beside; and the safe and assured profits of a legitimate carrying trade may well compensate for the precarious prizes of an uncertain or unlawful risk. It is right, therefore, that the subjects of the Queen should be warned against any direct or violent complicity in the coming struggle. Without going into the question of sovereign rights, our Government have properly decided that there is enough unity of action, and sufficient extension of force to constitute a title on the part of the Confederate States of the South to be treated as a belligerent power. This is a very different matter from acknowledging their political independence as an established State. They will, however, be only entitled to use their belligerent rights against their enemies, and not against neutrals, with whom they are not at war, and who are able to take care of themselves. The penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Act (59 Geo. III. cap. 69) are not very formidable, but it is right in such a case due and formal notice should be given of the intention of the Government to put the act strictly in force. But in the present struggle those who might escape the vigilance of our own authorities in any part of the United Kingdom, or in any dependency of the British Crown, would be still liable to the punishments threatened by the parties engaged in the war, and they should well reflect before-hand that, after the serious warning to be issued, they will forfeit all right to the protection of the British flag or the interference of the British Government. As to the threatened blockade, everything will depend upon its efficiency or non-efficiency, which will be determined by the law in force upon all occasions, and which we believe will be impartially applied, even in the cases too likely to occur in a warfare so irregular and unnatural as this.

Lancashire and the American Civil War.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The portion of the British people who will be the greatest sufferers by the terrible convulsion which is now shaking society and disturbing all the peaceful pursuits of industry in the United and the Confederate States of America is that which resides in the northwestern district of England, consisting of Lancashire and Cheshire, and in the western districts of Scotland, in and around the flourishing city of Glasgow. These districts not only find in the Northern and Southern States the best markets for the products of their industry—in common with the whole of the mining and manufacturing districts of England—but they also derive from the Southern States much the greater portion of their supply of cotton and tobacco, and from the Northern States a large, if not the largest, portion of their supplies of grain, flour and provisions. In addition to these commercial relations, the ports of the Mersey and the Clyde are interested to a great extent in the shipping trade of the Atlantic, which is placed in considerable peril by the blockade of the Southern ports, and by the issuing of letters-of-marque, which will soon cover the ocean with privateers, who, at the best, are only one degree removed from pirates. Lancashire and the West of Scotland, containing between them a population of at least 4,000,000 inhabitants, are thus deeply affected, not only as producers, but as consumers and ship-owners, by the civil war which has broken out between the people of the Northern and the Southern States. It requires much greater sagacity than we possess, or, indeed, than is granted to man, to foresee all the evils that may be involved in this terrible conflict; yet even at this early state of the strife, and when so much is still wrapped in obscurity, it may be well to consider, and endeavor to estimate some of the evils which it may bring upon these populous districts. The experience of the American war of Independence, and of the second American war, in 1812-15, proved that a war with the United States was the greatest misfortune that could happen to those districts. During both those wars the ordinary course of industry was stopped, great multitudes of people were thrown out of employment, and beggary and pauperism prevailed in every town and village of these districts. We are now about to witness, not a war with the American people, but a war amongst the American people, and it deeply interests us to known how far the effects of the latter will resemble those of the former.

A great and extravagant rise in the price of grain and provisions was one of the principal evils which this country, and these districts especially, suffered during the war of Independence and the second American war of 1812. During the second war especially, the price of corn and bread were higher than they ever were before or have been since, and the sufferings of the people, of the poor especially, from scarcity, were more intense than ever before known. For a dozen years previous to the American war of 1812, the United States had been the only country that supplied England with any considerable quantity of grain or flour, and the war with America cut off this supply entirely. Happily we have not, at present, any reason to anticipate evils of this description, for we are at peace, instead of being at war, with all the Powers of Europe. We drew our supplies of grain from all the corn-growing countries of the world, and we shall still retain an uninterrupted intercourse with the corn-growing districts of the United States, stretching from the northern extremity of Maine to the Southern frontier of Pennsylvania. It is even probable that a larger portion than usual of the corn trade of the Western States of America will find its way to the ports of New York and Boston, and to our own ports of Montreal and Quebec, owing to the disturbed condition of the country in the lower part of the Valley of the Mississippi. This may to some extent, if not altogether, counteract, so far as we are concerned, the effect which war always has in diminishing production and in increasing unprofitable consumption. On the whole, therefore, as relates to the supply of grain from America, we may hope that the effect of the present struggle on this country will not be nearly as disastrous as that produced in the two wars with America.

But while there is thus reason to hope that our supplies of food will not be cut off, or very materially reduced, there is every reason to fear that our supplies of cotton will be reduced to an alarming and dangerous extent, and also that the power of the American people to consume British manufactures will be most seriously diminished.

The question of the American cotton supply is one which has long excited anxiety and may now well produce the most serious alarm. It is quite certain that our supply of cotton from America will be most seriously diminished during the continuance of the present civil war in America. It is too probable that the result of that war may be such as greatly to diminish the power of the American planters to produce a sufficient supply of cotton in future; and it is too clear that some of the other cotton-producing countries of the world, not all of them united, are at present in a condition to supply the deficiency caused by the interruption of the trade with the cotton-growing districts of America. At present it is impossible to estimate the extent of this evil. Fortunately, a considerable part of the crop of last year has been sent forward and a portion, at least, of what remains will be got to sea, and will reach this country in due way or other. If, however, the war which is now breaking out in America should continue to rage for even a couple of years, and if the Northern States should retain their superiority at sea, and be able to continue a permanent blockade of the cotton ports, we may be exposed to such a scarcity of that most necessary article as will produce most disastrous results in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and more especially of Lancashire and Lanarkshire.

The question of how far a deficiency or failure in the American crop of cotton can be supplied from other quarters becomes thus a question of the highest importance, and may be one on which the condition of the manufacturing districts of this and other countries will depend for many years. The only other quarters which supply any considerable quantity of cotton are India, Brazil, Egypt, and the West Indies; and the whole amount which they supply is only about one-third of the quantity supplied by the United States. No great increase of supply, in proportion to the vastness of the demand, can be expected from Brazil or from Egypt, or from the West Indies, unless a great increase takes place in the number of emigrants to these colonies. India is the only country that can furnish a supply of cotton sufficiently large even to mitigate the evils caused by a failure or a serious decrease of the supplies from America.

The question of obtaining a rapid increase in the supply of cotton from India is thus the most important question of the present time as relates to the manufacturing districts. No one doubts that the supply of cotton from India can be very considerably increased, but we are in danger of wasting millions of hands, and without the most extraordinary exertions India will only supply us with an increase of a few hundreds or thousands.

The largest quantity of Indian cotton ever introduced into this country in one year was 680,500 bales. This quantity was imported in the year 1857 and in the same year India supplied the Continent of Europe with a considerable quantity of cotton, raising the whole amount of the Indian cotton sent to Europe in 1857 to about 800,000 bales. The question is, how much more can India supply than 800,000 bales per annum, supposing the American crop to be cut off or much reduced, either temporarily by a blockade of the cotton ports, or permanently by an insurrection of the negroes, such as that which converted the magnificent colony of St. Domingo into a wilderness?

This question of the extent of supply to be derived from India is at least as much a question of means of transport as it is of means of production. The quantity of Cotton grown in India at the present time is very large, perhaps even large enough to supply a considerable part of our wants, but the means of bringing it down to the sea from the remote inland districts in which it is grown are still miserably defective, and hence a large portion of it will never reach the country. It is now from fifty to seventy years since the principle of railways were projected, and it is from 10 to 12 years since their construction was commenced, and yet scarcely any of them have reached the edge of that great central plain of Southern India which is the principal Cotton field of that extensive country. On the East Indian Railway, which ascends the Valley of the Ganges, and which, when completed will run through one of the most extensive cotton districts of India, only 500 miles were completed out of a total length of 1,100 miles, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, which is also intended to connect one of the best cotton districts of India with the port of Bombay, only 84 miles are completed, out of a total length of 760 miles. These are fair specimens of the present condition of the railways of India. The whole length of the lines over projected in India is only about the third part of the length executed in this little country of England, and it is not much more than a tenth part of that executed in the United States, and out of the 2,600 miles of railway projected in India not nearly 1,000 is completed, after from 15 to 17 years of planning and projecting, and after 10 or 12 years of actual labor. Had the late East India Company acted with common laziness and ordinary foresight towards the railway companies which have advanced between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000 of money for the forming of the great lines, one greater part of them would have been finished previous to the mutiny of 1857, and would either have prevented, or would have furnished the means of repressing that mutiny, with comparatively little loss of life and property; and if there had not been the most scandalous delay of construction, caused chiefly by the interference of the officers of the East India Company, all the principal cotton districts of India would by this time have been intersected by lines of railway, and the abundance of India would have gone far to supply the deficiencies of America. As it is, the means of increasing the cotton supply from India are greatly diminished by the want of means of communication with the interior; and unless affairs in America take a much more favorable turn than they promise to do at the present time, the whole of the manufacturing districts of England will be exposed to the greatest suffering during the want of a decent Government in India during the last twenty years.

The effect of the present disturbances in America on the export trade and the shipping interest of the Northwestern District will, I am very sorry to say, have passed our usual limits, and must consider them in another article.

American Shipmasters Alarmed at Privateering—Business in Wales.

From the Star of Gwent.

Owing to the civil war that has unhappily broken out in America, there are fewer vessels of that country in this port than usual, and there is good reason to conclude that our trade with our young republican sister will be greatly checked, if not altogether interrupted, so long as the present disturbances exist. The measures resorted to by the Southern Confederacy to grant letters-of-marque, are viewed with great concern by shipowners. On Wednesday last, Capt. Rowland, of the New York ship *Joseph Fish*, applied to the magistrates presiding at our Police Court for the purpose of having permission to take the oath of allegiance to her Majesty. It appeared from a statement that he is a native of Barnstaple, but he has been naturalized in America. He is about sailing from this port with a cargo of coal for Cuba, but it is apprehended, as the ship is an American, that she may be captured. As the captain is a subject of the Queen, he also wished to transfer his allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain. The magistrates informed him that he must have his ship duly chartered as a British one, in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, if he wished to secure the protection of the British flag. The captain thanked the magistrates, and left the court somewhat perplexed as to the best course that he could adopt to secure the speedy departure of his ship, which is laden with barrels of anthracite coal. The American shipowners and masters who are now in this port are placed in a similar painful situation. Some of them are determined to hoist British colors their passage outwards, while others declare they will lose every stick rather than lower the American flag. The American navy is eagerly anticipated every day, not only by the natives of that country, but also by the shipbrokers and mercantile men of the port, who are seriously affected by the war that has broken out. Exaggerated rumors of a very gloomy character are continually circulated throughout the town. One train brings intelligence of the complete or partial stoppage of iron, tin, and other works in the neighborhood of Cowbais. Merthyr, Newbridge, Abersychan, and other districts on the hills, whilst reports are rife that the masters have given notice of a reduction of no less than twenty per cent in the wages. In consequence of the want of confidence which is naturally felt in such troublous times. We fear that this town and neighborhood will, for some time to come, be serious sufferers by the war that has just broken out.

A Scottish Clergyman on the Crisis.

A public meeting was held in Edinburgh on the evening of the 9th, for the purpose of hearing an address from Rev. Dr. Cheever, the Abolitionist preacher, on Slavery, with reference to the present crisis. The chair was occupied by Dr. Gourlie, who, in the course of a lengthened address, said:

"I heard yesterday a circumstance that illustrates the state of matters in America. There is an Episcopal clergyman in New-York, or one of the largest towns of America, who has four sons. Two of them are in the South, in the ranks of the Southerners. His other two sons—his Joseph and Benjamin—armed to the teeth, are off to fight the Southerners; and perchance these brothers may meet foot to foot and sword to sword in that shocking battle. Think of the state of that father. Whom is he to pray for? For which side is he to ask the victory? A bullet from a brother's rifle strikes a brother's heart. Whichever side may gain, that father loses. A civil war is, of all calamities that can befall a country, the most dreadful; and what aggravates the state of matters in America is this—the wretched cause of this war and the terrible spirit of vengeance which men are carrying into it. How does the haughty pride of both parties flare out, glare out, in the answer given by President Lincoln's Secretary to a letter sent by the Governor of Maryland, who, deprecating this dreadful bloodshed, and anxious for a peaceful settlement, proposes to the President of the United States that the matter should be referred to our Ambassador, Lord Lyons, and that he should be asked to arbitrate between the contending parties—a most Christian like proposal! How is it received? Resented, and resented with a fling at monarchy, forsooth! The President's Secretary writes back and asks how any man could propose that the matter should be referred to the arbitrement of a foreign country, and especially the arbitrement of a European Monarchy; Monarchy! What is the Monarchy to which this Governor proposes to refer? Unquestionably it is not the Monarchy of Russia, not the the Monarchy of King Bomba, or King Bomba's son, (laughter;) it is the Monarchy of her own mother, and surely it is a mother's part to step in between her sons, when, knife in hand, they are about to plunge them into each other's breasts. A European Monarchy, forsooth! I am very much mistaken if many in the United States at this moment would not be thankful for the motherly patronage of our good Queen Victoria. I am very much mistaken if they would not be thankful to be under a Monarchy where there is a sovereign, but no slave—where every honest man can sell his work to the highest bidder, and go to work when he likes—ay, and strike when he likes—where we have markets for the sale of cattle, but not of men or women. Monarchy, forsooth! I must say to my friend, Dr. Cheever, that the pride of his people seems to be unextinguishable—sneering at a monarchy, when their own Republic, like an old house, is tumbling down about their ears, Slavery being the dry rot the untempered mortar that is fatal to the whole building." He concluded by expressing the hope that the time would soon come when the signs of true repentance would be shown by the people of America, when in their solemn fast, they would "undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free"—when they would join in saying, like Joseph's brethren, "We have been verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us."

A Suspicious Anecdote of Daniel Webster.

From the London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

When Daniel Webster was last in this country, some fifteen years ago, he dined one day in society with Sidney Smith. After a good deal of sparring, in which the reverend wit worked the sore subject of repudiation, from which he had suffered heavily, with many of his friends, he asked Webster—abruptly, as it seemed to the gentleman from whom the story comes, and who was present—whether he anticipated a dissolution of the Union, at no very remote date. Webster's answer was a prompt and unqualified "Most decidedly." "Will it, in your opinion, be accompanied with bloodshed?" was Sidney's further question. "Most probably," was Webster's answer. Inreed, after the "nullification" business, the chance of Southern secession must always have presented itself as on the cards to all American minds but those of the optimist order, which is not largely represented among statesmen.

What the London Times Correspondent Saw at Charleston.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. RUSSELL.

Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1861.

I find some consolation for the disappointment of not arriving in time to witness the attack on Fort Sumter in describing the condition of the work soon after Major Anderson surrendered it. Already I have upon my table a pamphlet entitled "*The Battle of Fort Sumter and First Victory of the Southern Troops*," &c., several "poems," and a variety of versicules, songs, and rhetorical exercitations upon this event, which, however important as a political demonstration, is of small value in a military sense, except in so far as the bloodless occupation of a position commanding Charleston harbor is concerned. It may tend to prevent any false impressions founded on imperfect information to state a few facts connected with the fire in the work, and its effects, which will interest, at least, some military readers.

In the first place, it may be well to state that the military preparations and patriotism of the South Carolinians were more formidable than one was prepared to expect on the part of a small State, without any considerable internal organization or resources. This comparative efficiency was due mainly to General Beauregard and his assistant engineer, Major Whiting, who are both professional engineer officers of the United States army, and who had capacity and influence enough to enlist the energies of the undisciplined masses into proper directions, instead of allowing them to rush on the fire of the regular artillery and infantry, as they incessantly. The State of South Carolina had for a long time past been accumulating arms and munitions of war, and it may be said that ever since the nullification contest each self-persuaded home felt disposed to dwell on the idea of ultimate secession, to be effected by force if necessary. When Gen. Beauregard and Major Whiting came here the works intended to resist the fleet and to crush the fort were in a very imperfect state. Major Anderson and his officers had a true professional contempt for the batteries of the civilians and militia men, which was in some measure justifiable. One morning, however, as they took the survey of their previous labors for the previous night, they perceived a change had come over the design of their works. That "some one" who knows his business is over there," was evident. Their strange relationship with those who were preparing to destroy them, if possible, however prevented their recourse to the obvious means which were then in abundance in their hands to avert the coming danger. Had Major Anderson maintained a well-regulated fire on the enemy the moment they began to throw up their batteries and prepare Fort Moultrie against him, he could have made their progress very slow and exceedingly laborious, and have marked it at every step with blood. His command over the ground was very decided, but he had, it is to be supposed, reasonably to decline himself in the only way in which it could be done. "Too late"—that fatal phrase—was the echo to every order which came from the seat of Government at Washington. Meantime, the South Carolinians worked at their batteries, and were soon able to obtain cover on the sof. sandy plains on which they were planting their guns and mortars. They practiced their men at the guns, stacked shot and shell, and furnished their magazines, and drilled their artillerists with fatal precision within 1,400 yards of the fort. We all know what impunity for wealth in all its relative demonstrations. It is powerful against a nation in creating enthusiasm. Every day more volunteers flocked to the various companies, or created new associations of armed men, and their movements and motley messes began to assume some resemblance to an army, however irregular. At the present moment Charleston is like a place in the neighborhood of a camp where military and militia officers are at work drilling recruits in their rear, and sending in their washed-out models for inspection. There is endless variety—different regiments dress and equipment as they can, under every possible rule. The best is generally, however, a smart cadet like uniform of each kind, the trimmings of different hues, colors, facings and materials—green with gray and yellow; gray, with orange and other facings; blue, with white and yellow facings; red, brown, burnt sienna and olive,—jackets, trucks, tunics, blouses, cloth linen, tweed, flannel. The officers are generally in blue frocks and brass buttons, with red sashes, the rank being indicated by gold lace per telegraph in the boulder straps, which are the same to use in the Russian army. The arms of the men seem tolerably well kept and in good order. Many, however, still shoulder "Brown Bess,"—the old smooth-bore musket with unbrowned barrels. The following is an official return, which I am enabled to present to you through the courtesy of the authorities, showing the actual number of men under arms yesterday in and around Charleston:

Morris Island.—Seventeenth Regiment, 700 men; First Regiment, 950 men; Second Regiment, 975 men; total, 2,625 men.

Sullivan's Island.—Fifth Regiment, 1,075 men; detachment of Eighth Regiment 250 men; detachment of Sixth Regiment, 200 men; cavalry and others, 225 men; total, 1,750.

Stone and other points, 750 men; Charleston, 1,900 men; Columbia, 1,250 men.

	Men.
Morris Island	2,625
Sullivan's Island	1,750
Stone and other Points	750
Total	5,125
Columbia	1,250
Charleston	1,900
Total	8,275
In field at the time of report	3,027
Total	12,702

The regiments mentioned here are composed of the various companies raised in different localities with different names, but the State regulars are in expectation that they will soon be made portions of the regular army of the Confederate States which is in course of formation. There are, I believe, only 55,000 registered voters in South Carolina. The number of men furnished by them is a fair indication of the zeal which animates the population. The *physique* of the troops is undeniably good. Now and then understized, weakly men may be met with, but the great majority of the companies consist of rank and file exceeding the average stature of Europeans, and very well built and muscular. The men run very large down here. Nothing, indeed, can be more obvious when one looks at the full grown, healthy, handsome race which develops itself in the streets, in the bar-rooms, and in the hotel halls, than the error of the argument, which is mainly used by the Carolinians themselves, that while men cannot thrive in their State. In him, figure, height, weight, they are equal to any people I have ever seen, and their features are very regular and pronounced. They are, indeed, as unlike the ideal American of our caricaturists and our stage as is the "*milor*" of the Porte St. Martin to the English gentleman. Some of this superiority is due to the fact that the bulk of the white population here are in all but name aristocrats, or rather oligarchs. The State is but a gigantic Sparta, in which the helotry are marked by an indelible difference of color and race from the masters. The white population which is not land and slave holding and agricultural is very small and very insignificant. The masters enjoy every advantage which can conduce to the physical excellence of a people and to the cultivation of the graces and accomplishments of life, even though they are rather disposed to neglect purely intellectual enjoyments and tastes. Many of those who serve in the ranks are man worth from £5,000 to £10,000 a year—at least so I was told—and men were pointed out to me who were said to be worth far more. One private feeds his company on French pâtés and Madeira, another provides his comrades with unlimited Champagne, most grateful on the arid sandhills; a third, with a more soldierly view to their permanent rather than occasional efficiency, purchases for the men of his "Guard" a complete equipment of Enfield rifles. How long the zeal and resources of these gentlemen will last it may not be easy to say. At present they would prove formidable to any enemy, except a regular army on the plain and in the open field, but they are not provided with field artillery or with adequate cavalry, and they are not accustomed to act in concert and in large bodies.

Yesterday morning I waited on Gen. Beauregard, who is commanding the forces of South Carolina. His aides-de-camp, Mr. Manning, Mr. Chesnut, Mr. Pinckney Miles and Col. Lucas, accompanied me. Of these the former has been Governor of his State; the next has been a Senator, the third a member of Congress. They are all volunteers and are gentlemen of position in the State, and the fact that they are not only content, but gratified to act as *aides* to the professional soldier is the best proof of the reality of the spirit which animates the class they represent. Mr. Lucas is a gentleman of the State, who is acting as aid-de-camp to Gov. Pickens. Passing through the dense crowd which, talking, smoking and reading newspapers, fills the large hall of Mills' House, we emerge on the dirty street, sufficiently broad, and lined with trees protected by wooden sheathings at the base. The houses, not very lofty, are clean and spacious, and provided with verandahs facing the south as far as possible. The trees give the streets the air of a boulevard, and the town has somehow or other a reminiscence of the Hague about it which I cannot explain or account for satisfactorily. The headquarters are in a large, airy public building, once devoted to an insurance company's operations, or to the accommodation of the public fire companies. There was no guard at the door; officers and privates were passing to and from the hall, part of which was cut off by canvas screens, so as to form rooms for the departments of the Horse Guards of South Carolina. Into one of these we turned, and found the desks occupied by officers in uniform, writing dispatches and copying documents with all the abandon which distinguishes the true soldier when he can get at printed forms and Government stationery. In another moment we were ushered into a smaller room, and were presented to the General, who was also seated at his desk. Any one accustomed to soldiers can readily detect the "real article" from the counterfeit, and when Gen. Beauregard stood up to welcome us it was patent he was a man capable of greater things than taking Sumter. He is a squarely-built, lean man, of about 40 years of age, with broad shoulders, and legs "made to fit" a horse, of middle height, and his head is covered with thick hair, cropped close, and showing the bumps, which are reflective and combative, with a true Gallic air, at the back of the skull; the forehead, broad and well developed, projects somewhat over the keen, eager dark eyes; the face is very thin, with very high cheek bones, a well-shaped nose, slightly squiffie, and a large, rigid, and sharply cut mouth, set above a full fighting chin. In the event of any important operations taking place, the name of this officer will, I feel assured, be heard often enough to be my excuse for this little sketch of his outward man. He was good enough to detail his chief engineer officer to go with me over the works, and I found in Maj. Whiting a most able guide and agreeable companion. It is scarcely worth while to waste time in describing the position of Charleston. It lies as low as Venice, the look of which it rather affects from a distance, with long sandy islands stretching out as arms to close up the approaches, and lagunes cutting into the marshy shores. On a sandy island and spit on the left hand shore, stands Fort Moultrie. On the Southern side, on another sandy island, are the lines of the batteries which, probably, were most dangerous, from their proximity and position, to the unprotected face of Sumter. The fort itself is built in the sideway, on a rocky point, which has been increased by artificial deposits of granite chips. Embarked, with a few additions to our original party, on board a small steamer called the *Lady Davis*, we first proceeded to Morris Island, about 3¾ miles from Charleston. Our steamer was filled with commissariat stores for the troops, of whom 4,000 were said to be encamped among the sandhills. Any one who has ever been at Southsea, or has seen the dunes about Dunkirk or Calais, will have a good idea of the place. Our landing was opposed by a guard of stout volunteers, with crossed firelocks; but they were satisfied by the General's authority, and we proceeded, ankle deep in the soft white sand, to visit the batteries which played off the broadward face of Sumter. They are made of sandbags for the most part, well placed in the sand hills, with good traverses and well protected magazines, the embrasures being faced with palmetto logs, which no shot enter when struck by shot. It did not, however, require much investigation to show that these works would be greatly crippled by a fire of vertical and horizontal shell from the fort, and that the distance of their armament would render it difficult to breach the solid wall in which were opposed to them at upward of 1,200 yards away. However, there were two powerful mortar batteries, which could have done great damage if they were well served, and have made the temptation and parade of the fort a complete "shell trap," if all the mortars were ingulfed. The extreme sand in the structure greatly stops the iron balls, and it must require a tremendous charge of powder to carry a 13-pounder—the same which were tried last year, I think,—and bears a brass plate with the inscription, "Presented to South Carolina by one of her citizens." It is remarkable enough that the vessel which carried away the pride of the United States war vessels at the mouth of the harbor.

Having satisfied our curiosity as well as time and a scorching sun permitted, we got into a row-boat and proceeded to Sullivan's Island, at the entrance of Charleston Harbor to Fort Pash, at Sullivan's Point. It is a pentagonal pentagon, with three faces turned—that which is towards Morris Island being considered safe from attack, as the work was only intended to resist an approach from the sea. It is said to have cost altogether more than £200,000 sterling. The walls are of solid brick, and concrete masonry, built close to the edge of deep water, 60 feet high, and from eight to 12 feet in thickness, and carry three tiers of guns on the north, east and west exterior sides. Its weakest point is on the south side, where the masonry is not protected by any flank fire to sweep the wharf. The work is designed for an armament of 140 pieces of ordnance of all calibres. Two tiers are under bomb-proof casemates, and the third or upper tier is *en barbette*; the lower tier is intended for 42-pounder paixhan guns; the second tier for eight and seven-inch columbiads, for throwing solid or hollow shot, and the upper tier for mortars and guns. But only 75 are now mounted. Eleven paixhan guns are among that number, nine of them commanding Fort Moultrie. Nine of the columbiads are not mounted. Four of the 32 pounder *barbette* guns are on pivot carriages, and mortars have a sweep of 150 degrees. The walls are pierced everywhere for musketry. The magazine contains several hundred barrels of gunpowder, and a supply of shot, powder and shells. The garrison was amply supplied with water from artificial wells. The war garrison of the fort ought to be at least 600 men, but only 79 were within its walls, with the laborers—109, all told—at the time of the attack.

The walls of the fort are dented on all sides by shot marks, but in no instance was any approach made to a breach, and the greatest damage at one of the angles on the south face, did not exceed more than two feet into the masonry, which is of very fine brick. The parapet is, of course, damaged, but the casemate embrasures are uninjured. On landing at the wharf we perceived that the granite coping had suffered more than the brickwork, and that the stone had split up and splintered where it was struck. The ingenuity of the defenders was evident even here. They had no mortar with which to fasten up the stone slabs they had adapted as blinds to the windows of the unprotected south side, but Major Anderson, or his subordinate, Capt. Foster, had closed the slabs in with lead, which he procured from some water piping, and had rendered them proof against escalade, which he was prepared also to resist by extensive mines laid under the wharf and landing-place, to be fired by friction tubes and mines laid inside the work. He had also prepared a number of shells for the same purpose, to act as hand grenades, with friction tubes and lanyards, when hurled down from the parapet on his assailants. The entrance to the fort was blocked up by masses of masonry, which had been thrown down from the walls of the burnt barracks and officers' quarters along the south side. A number of men were engaged in digging up the mines at the wharf, and others were busied in completing the ruin of the tottering walls, which were said so hot that it was necessary to keep a hose of water playing on part of the brickwork. To an unskilled eye it would seem as if the fort was untenable; but, in reality, in spite of the destruction done to it, a stout garrison, properly supplied, would have been in no danger from anything except the explosion of the magazine, of which the copper door was jammed by the heat at the time of the surrender. Exclusive of the burning of the quarters and the intense heat, there was no reason for a properly handled and sufficient force to surrender the place. It is needless to say Major Anderson had neither one nor the other. He was in all respects most miserably equipped. His guns were without screws, scales or tangents, so that his elevations were managed by rude wedges of deal, and his scales marked in chalk on the breech of the guns, and his distances and bearings scratched in the same way on the side of the embrasures. He had not a single fuse for his shells, and he tried in vain to improvise them by filling pieces of bored ont pine with caked gunpowder. His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings and jackets. He had not a single mortar, and he was compelled to the desperate expedient of planting long guns in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees, for which he could find no shell, as he had no fuses which could be fired with safety. He had no sheers to mount his guns, and chance alone enabled him to do so by drifting some large logs down with the tide against Sumter. Finally, he had not even one engine to put out a fire in quarters. I walked carefully over the parade, and could detect the marks of only seven shells in the ground, but Major Whiting told me the orders were to burst the shells over the parapet so as to frustrate any attempt to work the barbette guns. Two of these were injured by shot, and one was overturned, apparently by its own recoil, but there was no injury done inside any of the casemates to the guns or works. The shell splinters had all disappeared, carried off, I am told, as "trophies." Had Major Anderson been properly provided, so that he could have at once sent his men to the guns, opened fire to those in barbette, thrown shell and hot shot, kept relays to all his casemates, and cut out fires as they arose from red-hot shot or shell, he must, I have no doubt, have driven the troops off Morris Island, burnt out Fort Moultrie, and silenced the enemy's fire. His loss in fight have been considerable, that of the Confederates must have been very great. As it was, not one life was lost by fire on either side. A week hence and it will be impossible for a fleet to do anything, except cover the descent of an army here, and they must lie off, at the least, four miles from the nearest available beach.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Queenstown, Thursday, May 16.

From the London Daily News City Article this morning.

No surprise will be felt should a rise in the Bank rate of Discount take place to-day. The applications at the Bank yesterday were not, however, on as active a scale as is usually the case when there is an advance in the rate on the following day. In the open market, not much business was done below 5¼ ₹ cent, and many at the dealers were content to turn away business to the Bank.

From the London *Times* of this morning, the exportation of gold to America on Saturday and yesterday amounted to a total of $548,000. The funds consequently remain inactive at the quotations of the last three weeks. The applications for discount at the bank, yesterday, were again heavy in anticipation of this possibility of a rise in the rate to-day. About $10,000 in bar gold was bought by the bank. In the railway market the supply of stock for the settlement proved larger than had been anticipated, and a general decline took place. The current speculation continues in favor of the fall. The Vienna quotations, yesterday, show a further movement of 2 ₹ cent. in the exchange in favor of Austria, showing a total of 7 ₹ cent. within a week. There was a rise of 1 to 2 ₹ cent. yesterday, in the United States 5 ₹ cents. American Railway Securities were also firmer.

The affairs of Nicholson, Stone & Co., warehousemen, are to be wound up in the Court of Bankruptcy.

Twenty-four horses are dispatched for future engagements by the death of the Duke of Bedford.

The affairs of Mr. George Thomson, of the Crookey Iron Works, have been brought into the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court. Liabilities stated to be between £50,000 and £60,000.

180 noblemen and gentlemen were present at the Prince Consort's levee yesterday.

The guarantee for the International Exhibition of 1862 now exceeds £100,000.

The Prince of Wales has intimated his willingness to attend the inauguration of a new Saloon at Home at Great Yarmouth, but he cannot consent to any public demonstration.

The second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, which embodies the finance scheme of the Government, comes on to-night, when the debate, adjourned on Monday, will be resumed. The *Herald* says, that at whatever cost, and whatever may be the consequences, the Conservatives will resist to the last the attempt to subject the country to the despotism of an accidental majority in the Commons.

Between the end of November and the beginning of April, the remittances of gold to America amounted to upwards of five millions. The Australian letters state that shipments of gold were being made thence to India and China, and on a larger scale than usual, thus diverting a portion of the supplies which would otherwise be forwarded to England.

The presentation of degrees in connection with the London University, took place yesterday. Lord Granville, the Chancellor, delivered a speech highly eulogistic of the University.

The Duke D'Aumale presided at the annual dinner of the Literary Fund last night. Four other of the Orleans Princes were present, but there were scarcely any persons of eminence in the political world.

In the principal speech of the evening His Royal Highness slightly touched on politics in reference to freedom of the Press. Mr. Disraeli proposed the Chairman's health. The Duke, in reply, expressed a hope that his Guilhrian, at least, added to the cosmopolitan character of the gathering.

London, Thursday, May 16.

The Bank of England rate has been raised to six per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Thursday, May 16.

First Report.—Rather better demand. Sales, probably about 7,000 bales, or more. Imports 32,130 bales. Previously this week, 7,750 bales.

London, Thursday, May 16—noon.

Consols steady and inactive, at 91¾ @92. Stocks flat, and prices lower. Canadian and American shares unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Thursday, May 16.

Opening Prices—Consols, Money 91¾@¾

rights as against the estate of Nicholas [illegible], deceased, (Chas. folio 22,) which decree [illegible] since been questioned. Nicholas Everson, [illegible] left assets yearly more than sufficient to [illegible] debts, (the effects plaintiffs included,) which [illegible] remain in equal parts to and among his three [illegible] and their representatives, *per stirpes*, the [illegible] defendants being one of said children, and the [illegible] representative of the other two, who are dead. [illegible] was decided by the referee in favor of the [illegible], and the defendants appeal from the judg- [illegible] Argued and decision reserved.

[illegible] Benney for appellants; M. S. Bidwell for [illegible].

United States Prize Commissioners.

Before Commissioners Owen and Elliot.

Three additional prizes have been brought into this port, and reported to the Prize Commissioners for hearing and adjudication. They are the bark *Pioneer* from Liverpool, bound to Norfolk, with (as reported) a cargo of salt; and the schooners *Harall* and *Cremona*, with cargoes of tobacco. Preliminary proceedings only have been commenced.

From outside parties we learn that in the case of one of the schooners—the *Harall*—the owners of the same will probably set up that the Captain had not had "fifteen days' notice" which is allowed, and that there was no intention of evading the blockade. It seems to be the impression that the only [illegible] of blockade is a notice from the Commander of the blockading vessels.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court met yesterday, but without doing any business, adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, on account of the illness of Judge CLERKE requiring the attendance of Judge WELLS in the General Term. The same calender will be on to-day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Talbot* vs *Bertrand*.—Referred to N. Jarvis, Esq., to inquire whether the draft referred to was taken upon any consideration, and whether the letter of Wallack was known to the holder at the time.

Leffingwell vs. *Leffingwell*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 27.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	86	
5,000	do.	86	
5,000	U. S. 6s '71, Reg.	79	
2,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	88	
10,000	Treas. 12 p.c. Notes	102	
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	44	
4,000	do.	s10	44
2,000	Va. State 6s		47⅞
10,000	do.		47⅞
5,000	Va. 6s, Sterl'g B		40
1,000	N. C. State 6s		56⅛
4,000	do.	s30	55
1,000	La. State 6s		61⅛
2,000	Ohio & Rock I. R.		92
2,000	Missouri St. 6s		40⅜
5,000	do.		40⅜
10,000	do.		40⅜
12,000	do.		40⅜
10,000	do.		41⅛
4,000	do.	s30	41
7,000	do.		41⅛
10	Bank of New-York		80
5	Bank of Commerce		79
25	Park Bank		88

	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	71¾
	650	do	71⅝
	200	do	s60 70⅝
	50	do	c 71⅛
	150	Erie Railroad	21⅛
	150	do	s5 21⅛
	100	Har. R. Preferred	26
	50	Hudson River R.	34⅛
	15	do	34⅛
	50	Mich. Cen. R.	41⅛
	400	do	41
	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip	66⅜
	100	do	ong 67
	100	do	s30 65
	300	do	s10 63½
	50	do	opg. 67¾
	100	Gal. & Chic R pfd.	67
	100	Clev. & Tol'do R.	21⅜
	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	opg. 31⅛
	100	Chic. B & Q. R. R.	54
	50	do	64⅛
	15	New Jersey R	113

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 coup.	86⅛	
1,000	do.	86⅜	
10,000	do.	86	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	88	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74 coup.	93⅛	
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	s3	56
5,000	Vir. Stats 6s	s3	47⅜
1,000	do.	s3	47⅜
1,000	do.		47⅞
10,000	do.	s5	47⅜
10,000	do.		48
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.		44
1,000	Pa. R. 6s		41⅜
4,000	Mich. C. & R. 1st M		93
100	Fund C Bds	93⅛	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s5	63

	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b4 71⅝
	150	do	71⅞
	25	Hudson River R.	34⅛
	5	Panama Railroad	103
	50	Erie Railroad	21⅛
	100	do	s10 21⅜
	100	do	21⅜
	250	do	22
	100	Harlem R. Pref	23
	100	do	26⅛
	200	Ill. C. R. Sc.	opg. 67⅛
	100	do	opg. 67⅛
	50	Cleve. & Tol. R	21⅜
	25	Chic. & Ro. I. R. R.	31
	150	do	31⅜

MONDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 25, 1861, presented in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 15:

Decrease in Loans	$1,866,450
Increase in Specie	84,511
Decrease in Circulation	267,219
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,814,648

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 18, 1860	May 25, 1861.	May 18, 1861.
Capital	$69 433,000	$69,307,000	$69.307,000
Loans	125 110,700	118.141.356	120,007,806
Specie	23 431.773	39,822.791	39 537,980
Circulation	6,825,473	6,793,882	9,061,131
Gross Deposits	104,569,802	107,027,425	106,694,509
Exchanges	24,475,152	15 092 546	16 514,982
Balances	80,123 610	91,334.879	93,179 527
In Sub-Treasury	6,952,660	6,886,003	7,877,542

The decrease in Loans and Discounts on the present Bank return is nearly two millions; making for the fortnight $4,991,000. The award of the Government Loan, officially made known this morning, will enable the Banks to nearly or quite replace this deficiency in their line of investment. The rates of the award will pay about 7⅓ ℔ cent. per annum on the Money advanced to the Government. It appears by telegraph this afternoon that the whole award is:

Treasury notes	$2 241 000
Bonds, or Registered Stock	5,753 000
Total	$8,994,000

The New-York Banks and Bankers get most of the twenty year Funded Stock, at 85@86 ℔ cent., and the Boston and Providence banks the two year Convertible Treasury Bills, at par. It is understood that the New England Banks were prepared to make up a larger sum on Treasury Bills, if required. The Secretary, in awarding the Funded Stock, declined all proposals below 85 ℔ cent. The Specie in Bank this morning was above the average on the weekly return, but is reduced this afternoon $2 850,000 by payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the Government Loan

The Government Loan comes in quite timely to the relief of the dullness of the Money market. The employment on prime mercantile paper is daily decreasing, while the amount placed at call is moderate, compared with the ability of lenders, both corporate and private. Exchange is steady for the Boston mail, at 105¼@106 ℔ cent. The English Gold by the *Etna* arrived this afternoon, and will be delivered in the morning. It will go into the Assay Office, for the greater part, for re-coinage. The same course was taken with the arrivals last week, and only a portion of the amount was counted in the Bank average.

The Stock Exchange is active to-day on State and Federal Stocks, the former higher than on Saturday, especially for Missouris, and the latter steady at rates which give from 1 to 1¼ ℔ cent. profit, on the award of the Loan on Saturday. The Coupons of 1881 brought 86@86¼ ℔ cent., which carry one month's less interest than the new Coupon Stock; that is, the sales at the Board, under the rule, bear no interest until after July 1. The registered Stock sold at 88 includes interest from March 1. There was an increased demand for Missouris at 41@41½ ℔ cent., and large sales of Virginias at 47½@48 ℔ cent, closing at the middle figures on each. Tennessees were also in request at 44 ℔ cent. On the Railway Share list there was more firmness in prices, but with only a moderate business accomplished. Illinois Central, for the reopening of the transfers on Saturday, advanced to 67½@67¾ ℔ cent.; Rock Island rose to 32½; Erie to 22, and Celena to 57½ ℔ cent; New-York Central, 71¾@71¾ ℔ cent. The *Bull* speculation is not very marked, and the advance in prices is owing mainly to the indisposition of the *Bear* speculators to extend their contracts at going rates. Later in the afternoon there was increased firmness in prices on the Street, and an advance to 41¾@42 for Missouris; 72@72½ for New-York Central; 22½@22¾ for Erie; 68½, sales of Illinois Central, and 32½@32¾ for Rock Island.

Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana Railroads, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the Consolidation Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-street, without delay.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway (late Milwaukee and Mississippi) earned for the third week in May $26,000, against less than $5,000 the same week, under the old arrangement, last May.

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and the property of every description thereto attached, was sold (under the provisions of the new organization authorized by act of the Illinois Legislature) on Tuesday, at Springfield, Illinois, by JAMES ROSS, Esq., special Master in Chancery, under the authority of a decree of the Circuit Court of Macoupin County. The property was sold subject to incumbrances to the amount of about $6,000,000, and was purchased by the trustees of the several mortgage bondholders, for the nominal sum of $500.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

May.	Premium.	May.	Premium.
26. Philadelphia	Par.	23. Detroit	1 @ 1⅜
25. Boston	Par.	24. Cincinnati	⅜ @ ½
25. Balt'more	⅜@ ½	26. Pittsburgh	3 @ 3½
26. Washington	3¼@ 4	25. Canada	⅜@ ⅝
24. Chicago	¼@40	22. Memphis	¾ @ 1⅛
23. Milwaukee	¾ @ 8	23. Akron, Ohio	1 @ 1⅜
23. Cleveland	1 @ 1⅜	25. Erie, Penn	3½@ 3¾
21. St. Louis	⅛ @16	24. Newark, Ohio	1 @ 1⅜
23. Louisville	2¼@ 3		

The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from May 16th to May 22d:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$20 229 69	$26 686 19	Inc.	$6,456 50
Passengers	12,826 13	6,335 20	Dec.	6,490 93
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,100 00	Inc.	100 00
Total	$34,055 82	$34,121 39	Inc.	$65 57

The following is the Specie List per steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool:

Abraham Bell's Son	£2,000	Charles Pfizer	£2,000
B. Bebrend	10,000	T. Richardson & Co.	5,000
Brown, Bros. & Co.	106,000	Schnehardt & Gebhard	5,000
Harry Barrell	12,000		
Durean & Sherman	20 000	J. Tinker	10,000
Thomas Dixon	10 000	Samuel Thompson's Nephew	5,500
C R Green	4 000		
Kingsland & Sutton	2 000	Walsh, Carver & Co.	646
Clapp, Marous & Co.	31,000	Wakeman & Limon	300
R. L. Maitland & Co.	5,000	August Belmont	45,000
L. Maix	6,000	Order	48,000
Total			£129,446

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. May 25.	Loans. May 18	Specie. May 25.	Specie. May 18.
Bk. of New-York	4,611.347	4,646,500	1,826,718	1,749,84[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	4,941,716	4 913,558	2,370.300	2,448,8[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	6,110,391	6.301 678	1,531.077	1,730,17[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	3,647 506	3,779,090	1,240.068	1,151,33[illegible]
Union Bank	2,303,367	2,407.996	685 646	838,38[illegible]
Bank of America	6,343 296	6,340,830	3,194,27[illegible]	3,301,695
Phenix Bank	3,189 160	3,203,689	1 301,615	1,300 392
City Bank	1,897,396	1 937,242	1,234,494	1,094,917
Tradesmee's Bk.	1,623 746	1,621,832	307,896	285 285
Felton Bank	1,157 886	1 2[illegible],206	784,008	763,320
Chemical Bank	2,350,409	2,382,315	1,967.221	2,028,401
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,881 620	1,910,185	396,984	281,420
National Bank	2,034 416	2 077,791	631 726	2,601 635
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,[illegible]92,710	1 697 893	304 [illegible]67	323,143
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	841,476	842,026	338,920	324,067
Greenwich Bank	671 393	694,125	336 073	286,365
Leather Mac. Bk.	1,660,733	1 672 761	609,197	677,624
Seventh Ward Bk.	942 371	971 385	576,476	534 070
Bk. St. New-York	3,498 968	3,493,119	1,290,895	1,[illegible]45,862
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,953 278	7,231 174	1,9[illegible]7 [illegible]	1 850 895
Bk. of Commerce	12,174,372	12,319,479	3,623,088	3,667,681
Broadway Bank	2,888 023	3 019,854	1,027 035	979,933
Ocean Bank	1,699 235	1,675 482	431 [illegible]5	535,375
Mercantile Bank	2,249,738	2,3[illegible],872	619,534	713,913
Pacific Bank	911,949	9[illegible]4,71[illegible]	256,496	295,8[illegible]
Bank of Republic	3,233,492	3 374,445	1,374 351	1,424,862
Chatham Bank	685 019	703,056	151,967	156 313
People's Bank	645 3[illegible]	647,734	169 531	161 413
Bank of N. Am.	1,722,037	1,741 082	318,599	3[illegible],713
Hanover Bank	1 [illegible]3,3[illegible]	1,625,840	2[illegible],942	281 929
Irving Bank	736,214	731,786	147,365	166,117
Metropolitan Bk.	6 902,816	6,900,9[illegible]	1,453,367	1,547,946
Citizens' Bank	744,777	762,809	212,768	2[illegible]8 [illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,558 151	1 591,332	5[illegible],832	482,405
Market Bank	1,5[illegible]9 721	1,529 7[illegible]	336,603	311,532
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,037,0[illegible]	1,069 51[illegible]	176,852	192,631
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,286,230	2,335,033	391,309	372 987
Bore Exch. Bank	1,809 091	1 [illegible]69 398	415,712	349,343
Continental Bank	2,766 721	2,[illegible]82,931	5[illegible],016	746,[illegible]
Bk. of Commw'lth	949,308	965,3[illegible]	215,[illegible]	275,595
Oriental Bank	499,530	507,751	115 104	127,534
Marine Bank	692,468	721,93[illegible]	143 [illegible]9	149,311
Atlantic Bank	494 659	49[illegible]581	52 2[illegible]3	64 191
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,273 910	2 319,822	434 748	423,504
Park Bank	4,610,5[illegible]3	4,[illegible]39 430	1,[illegible]8,845	1,864,477
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	8[illegible]9 634	852,126	357,[illegible]3	233,803
Grocers' Bank	5[illegible],384	531,748	93 [illegible]20	98,[illegible]87
North River Bk.	562 0[illegible]	5[illegible]3 945	101,214	117,253
East River Bank	324,996	326 562	[illegible]5 [illegible]08	101,776
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	739,441	772,21[illegible]	171,740	159 6[illegible]3
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	385 794	3[illegible],841	80,791	67,619
N. Y. Exch. Bank	311 012	326,155	24,18[illegible]	23,870
Bull's Head Bank	477 950	491,405	[illegible]8 847	70 904
N. Y. County Bk.	312 6[illegible]4	335,756	130,5[illegible]3	131,605
Total	118,141,356	120,007,806	39,687,791	39,537,980
	Decrease....$1,866,450		Increase....$84,511	

Banks.	Circulation. May 25.	Circulation. May 18.	Deposits—Net. May 25.	Deposits—Net. May 18.
Bk. of New-York	406,810	426,471	3 721 916	3,650,989
Manhattan Co.	347 765	351,432	4,711,476	4,[illegible]43,9[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	190,170	186,031	3 499,711	3,976,492
Mechanics' Bank	288,938	296,991	2 922 842	2,945,842
Union Bank	201,463	207,894	2,123 956	2,433,413
Bk. of America	121,716	136 398	6,898 438	4,932 319
Phenix Bank	134,337	149,590	2,636,376	2,639,725
City Bank			2,070 806	1,994,964
Tradesmen's Bk.	325 562	341,996	762,468	754,219
Feltoe Bank	214 397	217,154	1,338 057	1,374 719
Chemical Bank	393 806	396 477	3,966,979	3,890,427
Merch. Exch. Bk.	122 864	127,816	931,377	917,775
National Bank	142 506	150,186	1,244,949	1,123,595
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	242,056	246 865	1,134,718	1,155,563
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	161 603	166,712	798,956	807,814
Greenwich Bank	156 902	161,451	542,989	546,394
Leather Man. Bk.	291 141	328,134	1,230,247	1,237,332
Seventh Ward Bk.	198 934	214 599	757 341	739,33[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	268,419	267,094	2,536,127	2,533,916
Am. Exchange Bk.	127,374	190,956	4,760,730	5,010 029
Bk. of Commerce	1 975	1,976	6,872,014	6 061,192
Broadway Bank	278 188	280 326	3,112,513	3,127,259
Ocean Bank	89 987	96 406	1,144,136	1,051,459
Mercantile Bank	125,469	25,044	1,987,917	2 000 512
Pacific Bank	149,336	154 034	798,416	803 035
Bk. of Republic	203 373	209 434	2,705 818	2,909,492
Chatham Bank	103,709	102,215	4[illegible],626	452,678
People's Bank	95 641	99,043	498,422	494,045
Bank of N. Am.	96 282	96,799	985,324	1,022,207
Hanover Bank	92,580	84,928	713,819	723,562
Irving Bank	130,994	128,572	611,149	599,978
Metropolitan Bk.	2[illegible]6 807	2[illegible]8 690	4 647 831	4,47[illegible],201
Citizens' Bank	156,101	161,157	641 616	636,546
Nassau Bank	138 614	139,647	1,126 247	1,100,396
Market Bank	203 762	203,937	949,352	999 372
St. Nicholas Bank	81,526	81,114	64[illegible],977	659,021
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	244,934	264 661	1,299 317	1,310,051
Corn Exch. Bank	137 374	134,747	969 736	904,343
Continental Bank	178 [illegible]5	188 935	1,[illegible]90,836	1,[illegible]65,[illegible]
Bk. of Commw'lth	246 961	261 673	798 298	779,249
Oriental Bank	99 361	102,183	3[illegible],105	398,397
Marine Bank	142 242	143,045	4[illegible],466	503,018
Atlantic Bank	89,223	8[illegible],416	187,376	202,[illegible]4
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	188 866	191 762	1,393,373	1 444,995
Park Bank	186 960	192 219	4,651 681	2 794,539
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	81,523	82,402	1,[illegible]74,[illegible]	1,[illegible]65,[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	51,561	53 137	[illegible]74 339	345 900
North River Bank	70,342	71 942	372,105	400 516
East River Bank	86,778	88 732	253,919	271,473
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	124,657	130 288	460 412	493 495
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	136 269	131 835	166 368	164 154
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	80 618	82 395	255 853	266,566
Bull's Head Bank	114 229	118 471	411,128	468 722
N. Y. County Bk.	69,121	72 [illegible]81	299 412	2[illegible],572
Total	$[illegible]93 881	9,061,131	91,814,879	93,179 527
	Decrease....$267 219		Decrease....$1,[illegible]4,648	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 15⅜; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10th per cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 11,456 bbls. Flour, 343 bbls. Cornmeal, 178,896 bushels Wheat, 126,025 bushels Corn, 3,629 bushels Rye, 3 983 bushels Barley, 19,974 bushels Oats, 7,800 bushels Malt, 552 pkgs Provisions, and 795 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, including Middling Uplands, at 13¾c @13⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.; sales 1,300 bales.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 165 bags Maracaibo at 13¾@14c.; 50 bags Laguayra, part at 14c.; and 400 bags Rio at 12c-@13½c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active to day. The demand from shippers has been mainly for Extra State, the available supply of which is light, and prices of which are advancing. The receipts of all kinds, since our last, have been limited. The rise in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain tends to check export movements. The inquiry from the regular home trade is chiefly for the medium and choice brands, which are quoted steady, though not brisk. The reported sales add up 15,650 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 17½@5 35, chiefly at $5 20; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 10; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 17½	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Superfine Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	6 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is saleable and firm. Sales have been made of 1,900 bbls., at $6@$6 50 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$9 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, mainly for export, and prices of really desirable lots have favored sellers. The reported sales of all kinds reach 185,000 bush., including White Canada, part at $1 45; Canada Club, chiefly $1 22; White Western, $1 40@$1 75; Red Western at $1 24@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 06@$1 21; Northwestern Club, at $1 17@$1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 16; Red State (Winter) $1 30; White Kentucky, $1 75@$1 80 ℔ bushel. Corn is in lively request, and sound lots are quoted steady. The reported sales amount to 168,000 bushels, at 42c.@45c., for ordinary to good new mixed Western; 55½c. @56c. for sound old do. do.; 52c. for old and new mixed Western; 47c.@48c. for new round Yellow; 56c.@57c. for old do. do.; 47c @48c. for new Western Yellow; 56c @57c. for White Western, and 57½ for Yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 65c.@68c ℔ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 900 bush in the slip, at 65c. ℔ bush. Barley continues unchanged. Sales, 1,500 bush. State 60c.@63c ℔ bush. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 31½c.@32c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33c. ℔ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, yet fairly held at $5 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand at from 70c@73½ ℔ gallon. Tar has been quiet at old figures. Resin was in request, including common at from $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand, and prices are unsettled. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17 for Mess; and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 5c.@7c for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 350 tcs. and bbls. at 8¾c.@9¼c ℔ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy, at $11 25@$13 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℔ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 11c.@16c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 2¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,850 bbls., chiefly at 16¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to day were moderate at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7¾d.@8¼d. ℔ bush.; Cotton, 2-16d.@7 32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s ℔ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Cheese, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d.; ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork, Corn, (20,000 bush.,) in bulk, for orders at 11½d ℔ bush. For Havre, Wheat, (5,000 bush.,) in shipper's bags, at 17c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 18
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Sammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 26
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fultoe	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Perana	Galway	New-York	June 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18

FROM AMERICA.

Parana	Boston	Galway	May 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Champion	New-York	Aspinwall	June 1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June 1
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fultoe	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 6½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m. (Letters for California if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce 'a Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

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PERSONAL

R. S. T.—REMITTANCES OF THE 12TH DELIVERED by friend or bearer received yesterday. Send oftener if possible. Will write first opportunity.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Andersson; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61—Buckle of Brilliants—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 758 Broadway—Brown's "Niagara Falls by Moonlight."

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is no change of importance to note in the disposition of the Federal forces in Virginia They are busily engaged in fortifying the positions they have occupied, and the general impression is that for the present no further important advance will be made towards Richmond and other points in the interior of the State until Gen. Butler considers himself in sufficiently strong force to advance on Norfolk. This, it is understood, he will not do until his command numbers at least fifteen thousand men, beside a sufficient force to garrison Fortress Monroe, and hold it secure. The Government doubtless intends to make a movement on Richmond, Norfolk, and Harper's Ferry simultaneously.

Two of the enemy's pickets were yesterday captured by a reconnoitering party which went out from Alexandria in the direction of the Fairfax Court house, and brought to Washington One of them, it is stated, confirms the report that on Saturday a considerable body of the rebels advanced towards Arlington Heights, but he says they found it prudent to retire again when they ascertained the movements of the Federal troops. The reconnoitering party which captured these scouts, when some miles distant from Alexandria, came upon a company of rebel cavalry, drawn up in line, but had no collision with them A person who arrived in Washington yesterday from Richmond, by way of Manassas Gap, states that the train on which he traveled brought to the Gap one thousand South Carolina troops, and that the number of the rebel force stationed there was estimated at five thousand only. They are tolerably well armed and equipped, and were engaged in throwing up intrenchments, in anticipation of an attack, and in the belief that the Federal troops would attempt a movement on Harper's Ferry by that route. Where is General Cocke?

There seems to be no doubt that the Government forces will soon make an attack on Harper's Ferry, in numbers and with appointments which the rebel forces will find it impossible to withstand. We find a Washington telegram in the Baltimore *Clipper* which asserts that a large portion of the troops in that vicinity will soon move in the direction of the Ferry, and that they will be joined by the twelve regiments recently stationed at York, Penn., together with the infantry, cavalry and artillery of Chambersburgh. We already hear of the movement of a portion of the latter force in the direction indicated, and there is reason to believe that the Federal troops at the Relay House have already received marching orders. There is a probability also, that the volunteers recently enrolled at Wheeling, and a number of regiments from Cincinnati, will participate in the attack, which will be made on every side at the same time. The rebels will probably find Harper's Ferry rather a hot place before long.

Our correspondent on board the United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, again sends us important intelligence of the movements of the rebel forces entrenched before Fort Pickens, and of the condition of affairs in the Fort itself, and on board the vessels composing the blockading fleet. Some facts with reference to the visit of Jeff Davis to Pensacola, of which mention has already been made, are given, which will be found of interest It was understood that one motive of his visit was to ascertain the practicability of erecting, nearer the Navy-yard than Fort Barrancas, a new impregnable iron fortress,—an invention of an Englishman named Hall. The principal difficulty in the way of this enterprise, however, would be the importation of the materials—they certainly cannot be manufactured in the Southern States at present. There was also a Military Board of Investigation held at the rebel head quarters, at which Jeff Davis presided, and which was attended by all the principal rebel officers. The principal topic of discussion seems to have been the most practicable method of gaining a foothold on Rosna Island. That an attempt to do this will soon be made, there is little doubt, as there can otherwise be no earthly use for such a force as the rebel leaders are daily accumulating there. Some cogent reasons why the Federal Government should take immediate steps to still further reinforce the garrison of Fort Pickens, are given in our correspondent's letter. A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* states that the rebels have filled the dry-dock at the Navy-yard with stones and bricks, with the intention of sinking it in the channel to prevent the United States vessels from coming up Tha correspondent expresses the belief that when they attempt to do so Fort Pickens will fire upon them, when the general bombardment will open.

The *Minnesota*, steam-frigate, probably left Fortress Monroe yesterday for Charleston, which port she is to blockade in connection with several other vessels—the *Niagara*, as before stated, having been ordered to other service.

Jeff. Davis' privateers are reported as already at work on the Atlantic coast, as well as in the Gulf of Mexico. The brig *Elisha Doane*, which arrived at Boston yesterday from Sattillo River, Georgia, reports having been captured by a privateer schooner and taken to Brunswick. She was, however, released by order of Governor Brown, for some reason not stated. The Captain of the *Doane* reports that the schooner *Hume* had been seized and confiscated as a prize

Col. Ellsworth's remains reached Albany yesterday morning, and were escorted to the State Capitol by two companies of the Tenth Regiment and by two regiments of Volunteers, together with the Governor's staff and the entire Fire Department, with their engines draped in mourning. The bells of the city were tolled, and minute guns were fired while the *cortége* was moving. The remains were laid in state in the Assembly Chamber for several hours, where they were visited by a large number of citizens, and were subsequently escorted to the boat and taken to Troy. The remains were received at Mechanicsville with the greatest demonstrations of respect, delegations of military and firemen being present from all the surrounding towns. The interment was accompanied with the most impressive ceremonies.

The Fire Zouaves are little disposed to forget immediately the loss of their Colonel. Several of them yesterday captured, three miles from Alexandria, a man having in his possession a secession flag. They made him carry it on a pole to the Marshall House, where Col. Ellsworth was so basely assassinated, and then trample it under foot. Two of them yesterday also seized a rebel having about $150 on his person, besides arms and papers He was relieved of these effects, and then released on parole. But the most important seizure was a tar loaded with provisions, and having eighteen rebel soldiers in citizens' dress on board.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued yesterday morning in the case of John Merryman, President of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, implicated in the burning of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. It was made returnable to the United States District Court. Gen. Cadwallader, however, who holds Merryman a prisoner in Fort Henry, declined surrendering the prisoner until he received advice from Washington. An attachment was accordingly issued for Gen Cadwallader, returnable this morning.

We give this morning very full details of the news by the *Arabia*, a synopsis of which was telegraphed from Cape Race. She left Liverpool on the 15th inst., and Queenstown on the 16th. Included in our extracts will be found the text of the Queen's Proclamation relative to the American troubles, in full, together with the views of the English Press.

The United States Marshal, yesterday, caused the arrest of Capt. David R. Miller, of the bark *Sarah*, upon a charge of being engaged in fitting out that vessel for the Slave-trade. The trial of the case of the seizure, which was made some time ago, has been deferred, on account of the absence of a material witness.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed a resolution requesting the Union Defence Committee to appropriate $12,000 for the expense of subsistence, clothing, mattresses, &c., for Sinkles' Brigade. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel was received; to the effect that the Common Council has no power to remit taxes, and that such power is resident with the Supervisors, who alone have the power to levy taxes. The New-York *Day Book* was discontinued as a corporation paper. The Board of Councilmen met and adjourned, for want of a quorum, to Thursday night.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, with large sales of State and Government Bonds. Railway prices were higher, but only a moderate business done. Missouris, 41¾; New-York Central, 72. The Bank return shows a steady Specie line, and $1,866,000 decrease on Loans and Discounts. Exchange. 105½@106.

The sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, especially of Grain, yesterday, were heavy. Extra State Flour was a shade dearer, and increased firmness was observable in the market for sound lots of Wheat and Corn. The transactions in Provisions and Groceries were limited, as also in Cotton, Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, and Oils. Whisky was more sought after. Tallow, Resin and Kentucky Tobacco were in fair request. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Sympathies of England.

Twelve years ago, a nation, after long submission to wrongs that were known to all the world, asserted the rights guaranteed in its Constitution, and separated itself from the Government that oppressed it. It was a secession justified by the compact of union; it was based on principles of public right, and made in the cause of Constitutional Liberty. The seceding people spoke a different language from the other; they had different courts, different institutions, different tariffs, and a Constitution of their own, which had lasted near a thousand years. If ever there was a revolution which England might have recognized, it was the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 and '19

Hungary had all "the force and consistency" of an organized government; she was ruled by her own National Parliament, and by leaders appointed through this body. She had her own laws, coinage, institutions and armies. She had even, at one time, utterly defeated the Austrian armies. What was the English policy towards her? Was the Press tender to her? Did the Ministry speak of the possibility of recognizing her? Did they even find "consistency" enough in her, to acknowledge her as a "belligerent"? Did the Queen proclaim neutrality between the Empire of Austria and the "States styling themselves Hungarian"? Everybody knows that the Press (with a few exceptions) boldly denounced the Hungarians as rebels, and that the *Times* kept a correspondent who was in the Austrian interest. The Hungarian Nation was never alluded to, or even indirectly acknowledged, whether as belligerent or in any other way. It was not thought to be in harmony with the friendly relations with the Austrian Government even to speak of "neutrality" between the Empire and the rebels. The English mind was filled with a pious horror at this opposition to law and order and constituted Government. Though the Revolutionists struggled in behalf of the same constitutional rights, which the English had won by rebellion, there was no word or glance of sympathy for them among the conservative and wealthy circles of Great Britain. Thus was Hungarian secession in the cause of Liberty received by England in 1849.

It is twelve years since; and now American secession in the cause of Slavery and the Slave-trade comes before the British public. If there was anything in which it might have been supposed that the English conscience was honestly interested, it was the opposition to Slavery. Had not Englishmen preached at us for more than thirty years on our great national sin? Had they not lampooned us, caricatured, denounced, reviled and, worst of all, pitied us for years? How often have we humbly listened to their perorations over our iniquities, and their self-complacent congratulations over their own righteousness in this matter! We had come really to believe in the English conscience and the English opposition to Slavery—and no doubt their many warnings and denunciations had finally pricked our sluggish consciences. At length, in the process of events, a sublime moment comes in which the American Free States stand face to face in hostility to Slavery. If they yield, Slavery shall spread over this continent, over new peoples and through generations yet unborn. If they stand on a firm, constitutional position, the Slave States must either yield and allow henceforth the restriction of the institution, or they must break over every constitutional limit and enter on Revolution. They choose the latter—and England has presented to her a revolution for the sake of human bondage, a secession in the cause of the Slave trade. It is, far more than any European revolution, a movement against law and order and constituted Government. It is made to overthrow a beneficent Administration, without cause, without any reasonable provocation. It is a revolution—one of the worst kind, made for the few against the many; in the interest of Tyranny against Liberty. It is opened with treachery, theft, murder and assassinations. How does the pious English public receive this? How the Government? How the Press?

We do not know which is the more insulting, the cool tone of *neutrality* and the half-recognition assumed by the Government towards this Confederacy of pirates, or the pious horror or pity expressed by the public through the newspapers at this "wicked and fratricidal war."

When, from a prudent Administration, at least a dignified silence might have been expected, and certainly as much reticence towards Southern slaveholders as before towards Hungarian Liberals, we receive instead proclamations of "Neutrality," and nice disquisitions about the rights of "belligerents;" when, above all, with a nation just offering its life-blood in the sacred cause of Law and Liberty, we might have hoped from an allied people some expressions of sympathy, we get in reply nothing but stupid exclamations of horror at civil war and American violence, and even much feeling for the slaveholder.

Whether this English tone proceeds from an utter and debasing self-interest, or from a profound ignorance of our struggle, it is equally disgraceful. Centuries of kind relation will never wipe from American memories the recollection of that crisis of supreme danger to the very existence of Liberty and Law in America, in which the English people had nothing to offer but fears for their cotton supply, and sympathy with American pirates and slaveholders.

Of course, other and wiser words will yet come over the Atlantic. But to generous natures the first words are the real words. Nothing that England can offer now of sympathy, or hereafter of pious congratulation at the triumph of liberty and Government, can remove the conviction implanted in the minds of our people, of the base selfishness, the canting hypocrisy of her governing classes. She has lost in American affairs the golden opportunity of centuries, and it will never come again. If ever a war was holy—if ever it was made for the noblest objects, this has been. To represent it as a struggle of rival interests, or tariffs, or as dictated by the savage violence of two bloodthirsty tribes, is a caricature so stupid that even the English public ought not to be misled by it. For merchants who have offered the fruits of the toil of years; for mothers who bring with their own hands their sons to the recruiting offices; for professional men who have abandoned all civil honors to take places as privates; for gentlemen of wealth who have left ease and comfort to live the hard life of camps; for a whole nation offering money, time, and life itself without stint or measure in the cause of human liberty and law—to be told that they are only fighting for a tariff or their pockets, or because they want excitement, is not only a misrepresentation base enough to lead all honorable souls to doubt it, but dull enough to carry its own reply with it.

The Attitude of France.

The French Government has no more idea than the English of participating in the American quarrel; and it nevertheless takes, like England, the surest method of becoming a party. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, M. Thouvenel, has, we are told, addressed a circular to the agents of his Government in the insurgent States, instructing them to preserve the strictest neutrality; in no case lending their countenance or support to one rather than to the other of the hostile factions. We submit that international discourtesy could take no more offensive form. The Government of France has official knowledge of only one power within the territorial bounds of the Union, and that is the Government of the United States. Its commercial agents hold their places by virtue of the exequatur granted by this Government; and the treaties of friendship and alliance existing between the two countries, and all the various commercial privileges and arrangements which the Consuls are appointed to administer, are so many obligations to the fulfillment of every friendly service to the Federal Government. But strict neutrality is an assumption of the existence of two Powers instead of a single one within our national limits; and an admission that of those two Powers one has no more claims upon the alliance, sympathy and support of a foreign Government than the other. We are thus arraigned for trial at the bar of mankind as the equal of a perjured, rebellious and disloyal conspiracy; and we shall only know with which side go the good wishes of France when we shall know which side is victorious. This willful ignoring of the lofty claims of the American Government—this indifferent choosing between Christ and Barabbas—will not strengthen the regard we are accustomed to entertain for the people and the Government of France. It might even appear advisable to withdraw the exequatur of all the French Consuls in the seceding States, not with the purpose of damaging French commerce in their ports, for there is no commerce of any sort there to be injured, but simply as an assertion of proper national self-respect against foreign depreciation and insult. Our business in this deplorable contest is to prove we have a Government—a proof that seems to be as much needed at Paris as at New-Orleans.

The Rebels on the Potomac.

The recent advance of the Federal troops into Virginia from the District, indicates the intention of the Government to effect an early evacuation by the rebels of the points now held by them on the Maryland line; or, in the event of their still holding their position at Harper's Ferry, to dislodge them at an early day, with the cooperation of troops from Pennsylvania or the Relay House. The topography of the country happily lends itself to this strategic movement; and the condition of the rebels is such as to give promise of their shortly being compelled to save themselves from capture by a retreat through the Valley of the Shenandoah

According to our latest information, the troops in and about Harper's Ferry do not exceed four thousand in number. The regiment or so at Point of Rocks are now menaced from Baltimore and from Pennsylvania, and with the railroad from Alexandria to Leesburgh in the possession of the Government, they can only retreat *via* Harper's Ferry. Between that place and Point of Rocks Ferry there are no forces known to be quartered. Indeed, at Knoxville and Weverton, and in private houses within a mile and a half of Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side, the national flag is still displayed. West of Harper's Ferry, only scouting parties of the rebels are found on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and they no further than Kearneysville, a few miles distant. The highest estimate of the force stationed opposite Williamsport, twenty miles up the Potomac, limits the number to 1,500 men, and these can readily be dislodged by a small detachment from the Chambersburgh Camp, should they have the temerity to attempt to hold their position, with the danger at present threatening the entire force in their rear.

The latest intelligence from the vicinity shows that the subsistence of the troops at Harper's Ferry is precarious; that some of the supplies have to be forwarded from the South *viâ* Richmond, and with a land carriage from Strasburg to Winchester; and under any circumstances their supplies would not admit of their sustaining a siege of more than a few days; that the troops are not in a good state of discipline, and that fully half are armed only with flint-lock muskets, and that those now quartered at Dumfries and Warrenton are only advance posts of the rebel army, and are wholly inadequate in numbers to be of any effective assistance to the forces further northward.

To repossess themselves of the road to Richmond, when the Government forces shall have taken it, if they have not already done so, is an attempt which the rebel leaders, in view of the thousands of men at Washington, ready to retake it in a single day, will hardly make. Beset as they are, it follows that if Gen. Johnston desires to preserve his force, he must order a retreat down the Virginia Valley, with the purpose of adding his [illegible] to the reserve force concentrated at [illegible] This will leave Northwestern Virginia free from military rule, and her loyal citizens can once more be able to raise their voices and their weapons in behalf of the Government which their forefathers did so much in establishing.

The Proclamation of the British Government.

We place, this morning, before our readers the Proclamation of the British Government in reference to the rebellion existing in certain States against the Government of the United States, forbidding its subjects to take any part in the contest, or to interfere with the blockade that may be established by *either* party, or to transport officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, and enjoining strict neutrality toward the belligerents, and placing both upon exactly the same footing.

This proclamation cannot fail to be highly offensive to the United States, as it is a virtual recognition of the *Confederate States*; or, should this be disclaimed, as a direct encouragement, by a great nation, of a purely domestic quarrel—of an armed resistance to legally-constituted authorities, which is already assuming all the horrors of a civil war. Such an act is unexampled in the history of diplomatic intercourse. There is no more reason why England should take this position she has in reference to our controversy with the rebels, than with the Mormons.

England bases her interference on one of two grounds—that she is to deal with a people instead of its Government,—or that the Confederate States have displayed a strength in the contest which insures their ultimate triumph. But since our Government has assumed to deal with them as rebels, they have steadily lost ground. It is true that Fort Sumter fell after Mr. Lincoln had succeeded to office, but the means for its capture had been fully perfected under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, which the conspirators ruled. Fort Sumter was of no military or strategic consequence whatever. There was nothing involved in its capture but a point of honor; but Fort Pickens, which commands the only available harbor on the Gulf, and all its water, and menaces the present Southern capital; and Fortress Monroe, which commands the only good Southern harbor on the Atlantic, which holds Virginia prostrate at its feet, have not been assailed, although both of them are absolutely necessary to the independence of the seceding States. Not a single advance have the rebels made. They are incapable of anything but defensive warfare, in which they may oppose their *vis inertia* to the march of an army. They are bankrupt in means, without a ship or hardly a weapon save what they have stolen. Against such impotence is our Government now moving with resistless power, which a month ago had hardly a soldier or ship available, without arms or commissariat, or munitions of war. One State, Maryland, has been recaptured by main force. Missouri has by force been prevented from falling; and we are now, with a great army, upon the soil of Virginia, which must soon surrender at discretion. While our forces are moving towards the Gulf, every Southern port is closed, so that the entire Confederate States must soon succumb from sheer exhaustion.

This act of England, while the revolt is still in its infancy, has no precedent in international intercourse or law, and is exactly opposed to the treatment we have always extended toward her. All recollect the great rebellion in Canada a few years ago, which certainly had much greater provocation than that at the South. The state of affairs there was peculiarly calculated to engage the assistance and sympathy of our people. For a time the revolt made great headway. The leading and most influential men in the Province were engaged in it. It did attract some restless spirits from our side. An outrage of the most aggravated character was committed by the British forces upon our own soil. Our militia were called out to repel similar aggressions. Yet, in the face of these provocations, our Government maintained its friendly relations with that of Great Britain, refused to recognize the rebellion, and the President issued his proclamation, warning all those who had engaged in its behalf, that "to whatever condition they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of the United States Government in any form in their behalf, but would be left, *reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government in whose dominions they have, in defiance of the wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification and excuse, nefariously invaded.*"

Here is the policy that governs the United States in its intercourse with other nations. Will that Government use similar language to one of its subjects proposing to go to South Carolina to join the rebels? Will it proclaim the soil of that State to be still a part of our own Confederacy? We treated the outbreak in Canada as if it was a resistance to constituted authorities, to be put down by the local police, aided if necessary by the military arm. We did not speak of the contending parties then as standing in the *same relation* to us, nor extend to a rebellion the same consequence and dignity as to the Government seeking to put it down.

The Union Vote in Virginia.—So far as the returns have been received from the northeastern and northwestern counties of Virginia, the result of the vote upon secession is surprisingly adverse to that measure. The counties of Loudon, Berkeley, and Morgan, at the eastward of the Alleghanies, and actually in the occupation of the troops mustered to combat feudal authority, have given an aggregate majority of 2,300 for the Union. From the west of the Alleghanies the returns are of the same character. No county yet reported has failed to declare for the Union; and yet among those reported are several which had been universally conceded to the Secessionists, and whose defection must cause very disagreeable sensations at Richmond. Kanawha, Cabell and Wayne are so largely slaveholding as to authorize a previous confidence in their identification with the Southern movement. Kanawha gives 1,200 for the Union, Cabell 650, Wayne 800. It would be no matter of surprise if results of a similar character were to come from all the trans-Alleghanian counties, down to the Tennessee line, thus proving how averse the freemen of the West are from the destructive policy which the Richmond nest of reckless conspirators has marked out for the Commonwealth, and how willingly they would remain in a Union which is assuring them unexampled prosperity and opulence.

But too much must not be predicated of these Union majorities. In the Northwestern counties, the sentiment may be strong enough to provoke an open resistance to the act of secession, and a disposition to separate from the State, rather than follow it into rebellion. But this extreme feeling is not to be expected from the counties to the Southward; nor from those in the Valley, as yet unheard from, which are likely to denounce, by their votes, the ordinance which had taken effect before their will was consulted in regard to it. They will rather yield to the majority rolled up from the sea-board; and while they may enter with no cordiality into the revolt, they will submit to all the cost, inconvenience and damage it will inflict.

The Demoralization of the South.

The demoralization of the South is a matter which may well puzzle the brain of philosophers. Judged by the ordinary rules of human action, it is as incomprehensible as it is universal. The States repudiate their stocks, and the people select, as their leader and chief, the originator and leader of repudiation, thus making the trampling upon State obligations a principle of political action. Dishonesty on the part of the State is reflected in the taint of commercial honor. Merchants whose wares were purchased on credit, complaining of no lack of ability to pay, and with abundant means of meeting their notes, repudiate their obligations, witnessing in triumph the bankruptcy which they bring upon their creditors. Collecting agents, holding funds collected of their own people in trust for Northern creditors, apply them to their own uses, making the war, which themselves aided in originating, the apology for their violation of faith. Cabinet Ministers who, while in the service of the Government, plundered the National Treasury in aid of rebellion, who, while the nation was confiding in their honor, and their regard for official oaths, were concocting treason; and who, while enjoying the dignity and receiving the emoluments of official place, played the peculator, the conspirator, and the spy, are placed high in position, made Generals, have a place among Southern gentlemen, and are accepted in all respects as honorable men. Military and naval officers, who were educated by the Federal Government, who were clothed by it, fed by it, supported by it, given a high status in society by it, desert the flag they have sworn to support, and join in a grand conspiracy for its destruction. With all this infamy attached to them, Southern society pets, and "Southern chivalry" honors them. Foreign Ministers and Consuls prostitute their positions to the injury of the nation they represent, and play the traitor through the letters which gave them credence, and violate the instructions which they were sworn to respect. All these violations of duty, all these perversions of principle, all this abandonment of manhood, all this trampling upon everything which honorable men all over the civilized world hold sacred, is accepted by the Southern mind as evidences of patriotism, and no word of dissent is uttered by Southern society, and no lisp of censure finds a place in the Southern Press. Governors applaud, and legislatures approve it all, while the universal sentiment pronounces it in accordance with Southern ethics, and the sanctions of chivalry.

The reason of this moral obliquity or degradation will be sought for in vain in any peculiarity of the struggle now going on between the Government and the disloyal States. There is nothing in that which should of itself turn all the moral perceptions upside down, or obliterate all instincts of Integrity from the Southern heart. This treason is causeless enough, and this rebellion sufficiently inexcusable, but their madness does not necessarily make scoundrels of an entire people. A false patriotism may impel men, in redress of imaginary wrongs, into treason. We can entertain a sort of respect for their motives, while we pity and condemn their folly. A State may rebel against the Government, but this alone would not prompt it to repudiate its debts owing all over the commercial world. Individuals may join in the rebellion without violating their honor as commercial men. Officers may throw up their commissions without playing the peculator and the spy.

We repeat that the cause of this general dereliction lies much deeper than the rebellion. It has its origin in the peculiar organization of Southern society,—is the legitimate and inevitable result of Southern institutions, acting upon and forming the principal stratum of Southern character. The people who live upon the unrequited labor of a race, whose theory of civilization is based upon the perpetuation of a gigantic wrong, can have but small appreciation of the principles of right. The men whose prosperity is built upon the unpaid toil of millions, the gains of whose industry, above the simplest elements of a bare existence, constitute the staple of their wealth, can have but a faint perception of the true obligations of commercial honor. The law of the plantation is the caprice of the master, and this law shapes his character and his commercial ideas. A people who buy and sell men can have but imperfect ideas of public morality, commercial integrity, or private faith. It is the outcropping of the demoralizing influences of Slavery that we witness in this pervading degradation. The institution is bearing its legitimate fruits, as well in this repudiation of State obligations, this violation of commercial honor, this abuse of official trust, which are now exhibited to an astonished world, as in the treason that would overthrow the Republic itself.

A Motion to Adjourn.—Wigfall, late of Texas, now of the C. S. A. generally, has written a letter to somebody down South, in which he declares his fixed determination to take possession of the City of Washington as early at least as the 15th of June: that he will not postpone its capture an hour beyond the setting of the sun on that day. We regret to hear this of Wigfall. We had hoped to be permitted to retain the Capital until about the 1st of August. Congress has been called in extra session for the Fourth of July, and it will require the better part of a month to finish up the business which will bring it together. A good deal of legislation is necessary, nay indispensable to the welfare of the Republic, (we mean, of course, the U. S. A. Republic,) and if the Capital shall be taken possession of by Wigfall before the 4th, we really do not see where Congress will have a safe place for its meeting. It might, perhaps, find temporary accommodations in Toronto or some other Canadian city, but that would be expensive. Besides, who knows that when Wigfall shall have taken possession of Washington, he will not be for taking possession of Toronto, or of all Canada for that matter. Those "seven-league boots" of his are doubtless capable of making the longest strides. We hope that Wigfall will reconsider his determination in respect to this matter, and that Gen. Scott will use his influence with him to produce a result so much to be desired. It will be greatly more convenient for all parties to pass the Capital over to Wigfall, after Congress shall have adjourned—that is to say, if Wigfall has really made up his mind to take possession of it. If he insists upon its occupancy before Congress meets, we may be compelled to fight for it. If he will wait, the authorities may possibly say to him as the coon said to Capt. Scott, "We'll come down." We trust Wigfall will not be precipitate.

The Church and the War.

The General Assemblies of the two great branches of the American Presbyterian Church, (Old and New School,) now convened respectively at Philadelphia and Syracuse, have defined their position toward the Government in this crisis of its being. In the New School Assembly a series of resolutions, bold, decisive and unmistakable in their loyalty, has been passed unanimously, and in the most solemn manner. The unholy conspirators who in their lust of power, have violated every command of the Decalogue, every precept of the Gospels, and every canon of the Church Catholic, received a just castigation; while unable to find words in which to record their estimate of these pirate-traitors, the Assembly could only "express its amazement at their wickedness, and at the bold advocacy and defence thereof." The castigation of the sword, also, now in store for them, was solemnly indorsed; and, before "God, the Supreme Lord and King of all the world," they proclaimed that, "in the judgment of the Assembly, there is no blood or treasure too precious to be devoted to the defence and perpetuity of the Government in all its constitutional authority."

In the Old School Assembly, also, a series of resolutions was introduced last Friday, by the most venerable patriarch of the Church, Rev. Dr. Spring, of this City, declaring it to be the "duty of ministers and churches to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government." The debate which ensued brought out the loyal spirit and feeling of the Assembly in a remarkable degree. Dr. Thomas, of Ohio, in a speech full of noble and patriotic utterances, urged the ministers and elders, as God's people, to gather around the standard of our country's glory, and, if their blood was demanded, freely to pour it out for its support. Dr. Anderson, of California, warned the waverers that if they now deserted the national flag, the backbone of the Church, the Scotch Irish element, the "blues" of the West and Northwest, would forsake it in a body. Dr. Musgrave declared that the loyalty of thousands of Southern Presbyterians in Maryland and Virginia is suppressed by terrorism, and that they rejoice that the Government is now going to protect them in their civil and religious rights. "Who will answer for our liberties as Christians," asked he, "if this Government should be overturned? In place of protection, there would be nothing but disorder and anarchy."

A number of dissentients, however, under the lead of Dr. Hodge, of New-Jersey, argued not so much against the principle of the resolutions, but rather against their expediency, and from a fear that they would rend the Church in twain. It is certainly difficult, however, for a layman to understand, if, as was urged by Dr. Thomas, this body represents the "Presbyterian Church, not of the South American States, nor of the Confederate States, but of these United States," wherein would consist the imprudence of praying and laboring for the perpetuity and integrity of the Government of said States. The course of the debate seemed undeniably to indicate the speedy passage of the resolutions, thus placing the Church officially where the vast majority of its members have always stood, on the side of Constitutional Republicanism and civil freedom. It is to be noted that the two great leaders of the ultra slave wing of the Old School Church, Drs. Thornwell, of South Carolina, and Palmer, of New-Orleans, were absent from the Assembly's sittings.—much indeed to its harmony as well as to its Christian honor; for certainly more atrocious doctrines were never uttered than have recently disgraced the pulpits of these men, and the faith they profess to uphold.

In this loyal and patriotic action of these its supreme judicatories, the Presbyterian Church is true to its eldest and noblest traditions. Ever since its foundation, and wherever it has had a foothold, in Switzerland, Scotland, Holland, in France, England, in the early settlements of America, from New-England to Virginia, in our first Revolutionary struggle, and now again in this imminent hour of Freedom, it has ever, with rare and eccentric exceptions, been the unflinching champion of universal liberty, a bulwark and the model of representative Government.

Word from the Insurgents.

Our Washington advices contain information showing how extremely unprepared are the rebels for active hostilities. For the occupation of the important junction of the Manassas Gap with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, whereat communications with Harper's Ferry may be kept open and an advance on Richmond opposed, only 5,000 men had been detailed, and these imperfectly armed and equipped, and with no disposition to assume the offensive. They were busy, when last observed, entrenching their position, as if it were merely a defensive one. It is quite time to inquire into the whereabouts of that great patriotic army, with which Gov. Letcher engaged to sweep the first invader of the sacred soil into the Potomac. Its opportunity for a speedy redemption of the pledge is swiftly disappearing. Had the blow been struck last week, it might have succeeded. This week, with the reinforcements thrown in from Washington, it has become doubtful. Next week it will be impossible. *Aux armes*, Letcher! or your head may do penance for its weakness in vulgar hemp.

Arrest of a Slave Captain.—Some two months ago the bark *Sarah* was seized at this port as a slaver, but it was not until a few days since that United States Marshal Murray received the custody for the breaking out of her cargo, an inspection of which merely showed that it was only such as is carried by all vessels bound to the Coast. A day or two since, however, the Marshal found a young man named Delano, who had shipped to go in the vessel, to whom the captain, named David Reed Miller, voluntarily stated that he was going to the Coast after a cargo of negroes. Two or three other witnesses are also ready to swear to the same statement. The case having been set down for trial yesterday, the captain appeared at the United States Marshal's Office to testify in the case, but while he was waiting for the proceedings to commence, a warrant was made out for his arrest, and he was detained for trial. An inspection of the articles of the *Sarah* shows that the captain's name is entered as David Reed—leaving off the Miller—that Delano's name is put down as "Comstock," and, in fact, that the crew list does not compare at all with the names of the men who had shipped. The case was postponed on account of the absence of a material witness.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS RUSSELL AT PENSACOLA—AN IMPRACTICABLE SCHEME—A COUNCIL OF WAR—THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS AT PENSACOLA—REINFORCEMENTS WANTED AT FORT PICKENS.

From our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, OFF PENSACOLA Monday May 13, 1861.

The departure of the *Philadelphia* enables me to give you some late news. Since I last wrote, nothing but "indications" have challenged observation, except the arrival on shore of the "Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces," and the visit to the ships of the London *Times* correspondent. The latter event is not very important, as the only information Mr. RUSSELL seemed desirous of obtaining was whether desertions were or were not numerous from the fleet. He got his small, delicate white hands stained in the *Sabine*, where, it is said, he exhibited considerable knowledge of man-of-war tactics and routine.

But Preeident DAVIS' visit was an important one. He came here, I understand, to canvass the practicability of erecting, nearer the Navy-yard than Fort Barrancas, a new impregnable iron fortress, said to be the invention of some Mr. HALL, an enterprising Englishman, who sends journeymen around the world to build "indestructible forts for the best bidder." I believe that three of this gentleman's assistants are, while I write, in the city of Montgomery, devising means by which the new invention may be made available in Florida. As the blockade will doubtless interfere with the importation of the affair—it certainly could not be manufactured in provinces, where cannon cannot be rifled without destroying four in ten—the coalclave may not amount to a great deal. A somewhat peculiar way of ferreting out secrets has enabled me to discover the primary cause of JEFF.'s visit, although there are others, and hardly less portentous ones, that led to it, of which more bye-and-bye. As to the fortress—my courier not being so far advanced in literature as to be able to put one intelligible word on paper—I have failed to obtain a very clear idea of it. As near as I can judge, it, in its external view, partakes of the parabolic form, being circular at the base, and 240 feet high, growing narrower gradually, monumenta. fashion, as it reaches the top. The thing must rest on a rock, but queerly impregnable things are said to have been constructed on rocks, you know. It is to mount 80 guns, 20 of them being so arranged as to bear on one object at a time. From an hour's conversation on the subject, this is all the description I can give you of the brilliant fortress that is to make Barrancas a Pickens, and Pickens a "silent, lone and melancholy square."

There was a grand military Board of Investigation held at the camp head-quarters during the stay of the polite and dignified JEFF. Col. CHAMBERS was sent or; Col. CLAYTON was sent for; Col. GLANDEN was sent for; Major BRADFORD was sent for; and everybody who is anybody in Warrington—and that is nobody but of epaulettes—was sent for to talk over the "situation." My "Friday" could not get a glimpse at the meeting, nor a hint as to its mode of prosecuting business. However, Pickens was not so much a matter of debate with the generals as Rosas Island. If there is one eye-sore in Florida for the South, it is Rosas Island. When the morning flag goes up, the banner of the Stars and Stripes is hoisted at Rosas Island, and floats there all day in a most provoking manner; when night comes on, the "chivalrous enemy cannot shut out from his mental gaze the Federal Camp on Rosas Island—the whole island, "from the centre all round to the sea," where the United States is the only authority. Every day we see more and more what incalculable advantage Rosas Island is to us. "The President" reviewed the troops and made a speech. He said that "the Montgomery Government looked sacredly to the interests of the brave men in Pensacola, and would take care that no unnecessary sacrifice of human life there would ensue." Directly after his departure, rumors were rife that it was decided not to attack Pickens or the island. These rumors are very busy in the fleet. They mean nothing. Even the iron fortress affair may be only a blind. The Washington authorities should bear well in memory that not a day passes without the reinforcement, in some measure, of BRAGG's command, and that the only change made in our forces, *must* necessarily be a reduction. The *Philadelphia* takes some men from us to-day, and they need rest and furlough. The current sick list averages nearly one hundred men, and there cannot be less than two hundred and forty other non-combatants in the fleet and companies. Our available fighting material, then, is less than one thousand men, if I even include the portion of the ships' crews that could be safely transferred, for a time, to the shore. But it is questionable whether it would be advisable to remove the sailors and marines at all from their vessels. In the ward-room of one of them there was a spirited debate on this matter a few days since, which resulted in the decision, that the practice of drafting sailors and marines from men-of-war, was only resorted to in cases where there was no prospect of a maritime engagement. This is not so with us. This ship, the *Brooklyn* and the *Sabine*, will endeavor to engage the land batteries the moment hostilities commence, and I am one of those who oppose detachment from the vessels of any of their regular crews. Even now, there are some of our hands on the island, and we miss them.

The *Powhatan*, as you will perceive, has been making her mark here. Her commander is exciting the jealousy of his cotemporaries, for the enterprise and energy of his movements. Capt. POOR is a little piqued that the last prize was so cleverly snatched from him. It may be a gratifying item of information for the Secretary of the Navy, that the melancholy report of the engineers who surveyed our vessel, has not been verified. Although exceedingly thin, the boilers have not burst as yet; and they hold water well. This is certainly singular, when good judges stated ten months ago, that they could not keep together for three weeks, on active duty.

The *regulars* of the enemy were reinforced on the 12th, by a detachment of troops that came in by rail. I could not learn where they were from. The regulars are attached to the Third Division, under Col, GLANDEN, and all have uniforms and good arms. They received a little pay some days ago. There are now about 3,800, rank and file, in the Third Division, which is composed of a regiment from Louisiana, a regiment (1,800 strong) of Zouaves, a battalion from Georgia, the first regiment, and the only one, I believe, here of the Florida Militia, some 200 men from Savannah, who have a newspaper reporter among them, and about 1,600 that arrived within a week. This is the best-drilled portion of the enemy's troops, and half chance, and half intentionally, they are paraded daily where our telescopes can see them most plainly. The regulars are exercised one hour in the morning (about 5 o'clock), one hour in the afternoon, (about 4 o'clock), and if the night is fine they manœuvre about an hour and a half before tattoo. The battalion orders in the Third Division are given altogether by the trumpet, in the old French fashion, and one or two of our marines, who were ashore, say that the movements are not executed in an efficient way. This is the more strange, when we consider that they have been exercising at the rate I tell you for seven weeks. The troops at the Navy-yard have evidently been changed, as the men on post there now do not wear the same uniforms as those that garrisoned it a little time since. The road outside the Yard, towards McRae, is still lined with improvised fortifications, such as water-tanks crammed with sand earthworks, &c. The Mississippians I think, from what I can learn, are more numerous at Fort McRae than elsewhere, except at their own encampment, which is situated in a woody locality, well supplied with fresh water. Col. CHAMBERS is in command of these men, and keeps them on the drill-ground almost incessantly.

I talked on Saturday evening with a man who had been to Fort McRae. "One of the royal family of DAVIS" commands that fort at present. His name is not JEFF, but JOSEPH, called Joe, because the illustrious stock from which he came has a weakness for cognomens of one syllable My informant states that six guns had arrived at the fort, two of which turned out to be useless, the men cursing them for having to drag such a worthless load from the ordnance stores, which are under a Georgian's supervision Fort McRae is calculated on for a great amount of work in the battle, which has been coming on here for so long a time, without arriving yet.

The United States steam gunboat *Water Witch* is about to leave this place on the 17th, for Key West. She brought very important dispatches to the commanding officer at Fort Pickens, and a large quantity of wood and water, which are to the streamers what food is to man. The *Crusader* has been expected from Havana for over two weeks. She was to bring us some fresh beef and vegetables, which are luxuries beyond all price, to poor fellows obliged to live on salt beef and fat pork for months. The *Water Witch* has been turned into a regular dispatch vessel between this and the Key West ports. Among the advices from that place, for which I am indebted to her gentlemanly commander, is the following, the strength of Forts Jefferson and Taylor, on the 11th of May, the day before she sailed:

	Men.
Company B, of the gallant First Artillery	61
Company K, same regiment	67
Company F, same regiment	60
Company A, First Infantry	64
Total	255

Here, then, we have two hundred and fifty-five men at Tortugas, and about 800 available at Pensacola; total, 1,025 land soldiers in Florida. The fleet has some three thousand persons attached to it, but it wants them all. Now, if some 150,000 troops are under arms at home, as I see there are by a New-Hampshire journal, why are not four thousand, at least, sent to this quarter? Would Key West be less secure if the barracks and the town were garrisoned by two thousand men, instead of less than one hundred? And would Rosas Island be so liable to attack if its almost impregnable points were properly manned, than it is now? Put down BRAGG's forces, and every other secession General's forces, as low as you can, and there are still some 15,000 traitors ready to face us in the State of Florida. Is 1,025 a sufficient force to oppose them? Granting that Pickens never can be reduced, as I firmly believe it cannot, is that any reason why we should have so miserable a complement of soldiers here? I feel that all the South combined would be powerless against us, in this region, had we 5,000 men I shall never feel as I could wish to feel, until that number is seat from the North, whose cities are filled with men. Fort McRae is now becoming very formidable, in the very path to the Navy yard; four masked batteries have been erected almost beside it, and guns are moving in that direction every day. Every officer here believes that Warrington Navy-yard could now be taken, and that it should be Two weeks since, 1,500 men could have done it; next week, it may require 3,000. The matter to be looked at in the face is the fact that the enemy, *by strengthening himself, weakens us.* He may not attack Pickens for some time, but he can put himself in a position to defy any such contemptible force as we could land. Once that little stream is blocked up, and the passage to the Navy-yard rendered impossible for our decent vessels, the United States troops here will be confined to their forts and ships, and Rosas Island. The *Crusader*, *Wyandotte*, *Mohawk*, or *Water Witch* could no more hope to pass McRae than to fly. But the *Powhatan* and the *Brooklyn* could tow the *Sabine* and the *St. Louis*, (now at Key West,) and these four heavy men-of-war might knock McRae and the batteries into fragments. Block the channel, stop egress for these craft, and you make the Pensacola situation thus; United States forces, blockaded from land; Confederate forces, blockaded by sea. The thing to be done is to forward on men here in sufficient numbers to justify us in attacking the Secessionists. This half-war, half-peace is sickening us. Looking every day, and every hour of the day, at the preparations of an enemy, under 500 of our guns, on ships and foot, and knowing that all 1,000 men can do, under the circumstances, is to keep their quarters in the river, in one fort, and on one island—this is enough to disgust a soldier.

The nautical drill has commenced in good earnest. Boat exercise, cannon evolutions, small-arms exercise, occupy the sailors and marines without interruption. In every man-of-war we have the crews told off in divisions. Now, the first division is going through carbine drill in the gangway; by-and by the crews of the launches and cutters will be ordered into their boats, and must hoist over the howitzers for the work. They sail in company for a mile or so, halt, commence sham battles, fire blank cartridges, and rush to the boat-side to repel the imaginary attacking party. About a dozen marines, sometimes more, accompany each boat, and do all the shooting, charging bayonets, &c., required. Signalizing is practiced then for a while. We order the first launch to rush on and assail the second cutter, which tries to get out of the way, but can't, and while both crews are "going in" strong, the launch signalizes to know what will be done with the enemy, and we signalize to the launch that he must be treated as a prisoner of war, and not thrown overboard in double irons, as some enemies I know ought to be. Target practice, too, is yet in vogue. On Tuesday last the bay was covered with big barrels, strung together, at which hundreds of splendid shots were fired. The report of the cannon causes inexpressible anxiety on shore, as the black gallery of heads along the beach evidences. When the *Brooklyn's* 68's are let off, McRae and Barrancas tremble in more senses than one. Seriously, our artillerists acquire remarkable precision. Of the several targets put out, not one was deemed worth keeping for a second drill. They were all smashed into atoms. A young Irishman, on board the *Sabine*, hit the barrels four times in succession, sending splinters of demolished wood in every direction.

I am very glad to be able to inform you that the most perfect unanimity and good feeling prevails among the representatives of the United States here. It was not always so, and therefore is the more agreeable now. Even the courtesy of Capt. ADAMS to the rebel captain of the *Neafie*, is forgotten in the good feeling that the "victory at Sumter" gave rise to with us. Let me also add, that, from the forecastles to the wardrooms, while matters were going as they should never go, our own people were the most to blame. Even the discontented fellows of the *St. Louis*, who want to go home so badly, have not written any letters by the *Water Witch*, and that is a good sign.

In conclusion, will some one ask the Government if there is to be any Flag-officer sent here?

TOND.

LATER FROM PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Register.

A friend permits us to make the following extracts from a letter just received from Pensacola:

"On Sunday evening I went down to the Navy-yard and had a pleasant time among the Wilcox boys and other friends. The accommodations here are poor, but you can get enough to eat. From the signs, I think a battle will take place in a few days. There is a sand battery just above the city and one below, and soldiers from the upper battery down to Fort McRea. They are encamped as far out as three miles, and in all about 12,000 men. The Navy-yard has no protection, and can easily be destroyed by Fort Pickens. No one of Fort McRea's guns bear on Pickens, as they command the channel in which the vessels have been sunk. The dry-dock that cost $150,000 is loaded with stone and brick-bats with the intention of taking it down and sinking it in the channel, to prevent old Asa's ships from coming in. I think whenever they go to sink the dock the ball will open, for Pickens is certain to fire on it. They have told Gen. BRAGG as much, who pays no attention to them. When the steamers *Keys* and *Lewis* were fired at, it was just as much as the officers could do at McRae to keep the men from firing into the vessels, and when the boats turned back some of the men actually sat down and cried—they were so mad. Sunday some vessels anchored in the fleet, and I could see the soldiers on Pickens—they were as thick as bees. I went to see them drilling on the beach and the horses grazing near the Fort. Gen. BRAGG has ordered all strangers away, or that they take position in the army. My servant TOM was much amused at my showing a pass to the sentinel. He says white folks here are no better than negroes at home.

The Wilcox Cavalry and Capt. JESSEE COX's company are patrolling from here to the Perdido and Fish Rivers. A night or two ago they brought in some spies. I learn that two of them were well whipped and one hung. Some of the idle boats about Mobile would be very useful here.

Gen. BRAGG has moved his quarters from this Hospital, about a mile and a half in the woods."

THE SEVENTH IN VIRGINIA.

The Bivouac over the Potomac—How the Orders to March were Received—The Advance—What Aspinwalls are.

FAIRFAX, May 24, 1861.

The prayers and hopes, the substance of all our songs, have now a prospect of a speedy fruition, and "ye galliant Seventh" have at last invaded the sacred precincts of old Virginy. We come, not to enslave, but to raise the glorious Union banner amid the tombs of her great men, and to give materiel aid and succor to the thousands who are now crushed under the despotic heel of the C. S. A. despotism.

I write on a knapsack, in the race-course, near the Virginia end of the "Long Bridge," as it is called, which is on the direct road to Alexandria. We are placed in the great centre of operations, which, on either side, will enable us to rally and support those which we learn are placed at Alexandria and near Arlington Heights. Not far from us is visible the great white mansion of those famous Heights which now belongs in the Ex-Colonel LEE, of the United States Army, now a General in the Confederate Army. Near by, at a famous spring, which but a few months ago resounded to the music and dance of happy Union Virginians, are encamped portions of the New Jersey Regiment: while beyond, and all the way to Alexandria, are stationed different New-York troops, guarding every inch of the soil Last night will never be forgotten by our National Guard; nor will Washington, or the entire country, forget an event which marks an epoch in the great struggle which was really commenced when the ten thousand left Washington, each eager for the fray, and all and every man of them true as steel to his God, his country and his starry flag.

At 7 P. M. last night, when the Captains of the different Companies told their men the orders they had just received from Col LEFFERTS, the enthusiasm and joy defied description. It was not hushed at "10:00," nor at "taps," but continued until each man stepped forward on our beautiful lawn, at twenty minutes after one this morning, without knapsacks, with only rations for one day, and equipped for immediate service. We all supposed the destination was Alexandria, but none cared where, as long as we had at last a chance fur active duty. A Summer moon gleamed in exquisite beauty on the long line of earnest men, who marched as gaily and as confidently as before they have marched to win laurels in Boston, at the Bunker Hill celebration, at Richmond, with the remains of an Ex-President, and so lately at Washington, when they added to the glory of the Washington Monument celebration. We left two hundred, Companies I and K, to guard the camp and to preserve discipline against our return. These two hundred—many of them—almost shed tears of disappointment at their forced stay in camp, and gave us enthusiastic cheers as we passed the lines of sentinels and left the last guards at the gate. We read of the tramp of armed men; but none can realize, who have not heard it, the steady fall of ten thousand feet, which the evening echoes sent through the whole city and roused from the deep sleep of midnight the entire population of the city. Steadily we went down Fourteenth-street, and, when opposite WILLARD'S, we witnessed curious and unique apparitions of femininity and masculinity which, at any other time, might have excited our risibilities, but our business was of too serious a nature to allow any such levity. All along the street the same spectacle presented itself; and as we neared the Long Bridge, crowds began to assemble. The movement was conducted with such absolute secrecy that probably not more than a hundred persons, and those in high official positions, knew anything about it at sunset. I was informed of the whole plan at 8, but under such pledges that it could not be transmitted. At the Long Bridge there was a heavy guard stationed, and no civilians were allowed to cross The moon increased her radiance as the stern files trampled along; the placid Potomac reflected the brightness that danced from so many thousands of bayonets, and threw far and wide, on either shore, rays of light that seemed emblematic of the light of truth, of honor and of patriotism that we were about to bestow on the benighted citizens of the once proud State that is now wrapped in the mists and darkness of the foulest conspiracy that has disgraced humanity for centuries.

At four precisely, we placed our feet on Virginia's soil. May our flag remain there until we have wiped out every trace of secession, rebellion and treason. Orders being shortly given to "stack arms," we bivouacked on the road and threw ourselves anywhere to rest awhile after a march in "double quick." Foraging parties were speedily formed; fence rails soon disappeared from their places, and odd groups were formed everywhere around sudden fires, anxiously gazing at the raw ham and pork going through sundry burnings. As the sun rose higher we found our roadside station rather hot, so we changed it to the race-course, once so fashionable in Congressional gaieties. Here we now are, forming tents by throwing blankets over musket stacks and crawling in under. Some have constructed booths of branches of trees, and others of rails. We are taking our evening meal, and every one is as happy and jolly as possible. We have put it to vote, and have unanimously decided that "hereafter immaculate beavers, dress coats and kids are decidedly *secesh*." We cannot any stronger express our contempt, than by using such a word. If the ladies want to make any more Havelocks, we should be happy to receive them to give away to many a soldier who has not as many friends as we have. If they wish to make any more Aspinwalls, we should like two or three hundred for ourselves, as our ranks are now very full. To those who do not know what Aspinwalls are, I will observe that Mrs. Aspinwall, of New York, sent on nine hundred woolen jackets, to wear in place of the uniform jackets They are very warm and easy, and I believe the patriotic lady has never been thanked publicly for them. The ladies of New York would do a great kindness if they would supply all the City troops with these excellent loose jackets of dark gray woolen, knitted.

A Captain of Engineers has just come down from the earthworks that are being thrown up on the hills near us, and has asked our Colonel if the Seventh were willing to shoulder a pick and spade and *dig* during the night. A unanimous "aye" *came from the whole regiment* Are such men to be "*hissed*" when they go home, by ignorant people who *talk* courage, but take good care not to volunteer?

We know that the entire City look upon us, and we feel that the *National Guard* have no conception of the word *retreat*. Men and women of New-York, we will not, we cannot disappoint your proud hopes. JASPER.

To the Charitable.

The suffering American family noticed in this paper in March, in the Eighth-avenue, and relieved through the kindness of the generous New-York public, feels more grateful than words can express, for past favors, but the donation being exhausted it is necessary to make a second application, which, it is hoped, will be tha last, as the father and husband hopes soon, through the gratuitous attention and skill of kind Prussians physician, Dr. C. KROO & Co., No. 10 Fifth street, and the blessing of God, to be able to support himself and family. Any money, provisions, and such as [illegible] with Mr. G. C. WAITE, No. 257 [illegible], will be thankfully and promptly applied to their benefit.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. CHARLES GAYLER is probably the best known American dramatist of the day. He it is who supplies our stars with the literary food wherewith they burn brightly in the remoter boons of this great, and glorious country. The amount of fun which he has in this way contributed cannot be estimated, nor is it always spared to us here, where star authors are at a discount, and their productions vex a bore. To enter into the spirit of Mr. GAYLER's muse, it is necessary to transport one's self to the country. He is the SCRIBE of the provinces. His works are an Alexandrian library in themselves. Every actor, actress and infant prodigy possesses a manuscript. If the Cockteil Guard should happen to die on the field of glory—a very unlikely thing, to be sure—it would be found that each of its members had a specially written play by Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR carefully preserved to his knapsack.

Mr SOTHERN, the original *Lord Dundreary* in TOM TAYLOR'S play of "Our American Cousin," having fallen from his high estate as one of our leading light comedians, became naturally a star, and hence a fitting subject for Mr. TAYLOR'S skill, He was set up with a piece, based on the idea of the one that originally made him popular, but expanding that idea to the point of the extremely ludicrous. Wherever this production, which is called "Our American Cousin at Home," has been produced it has been received with the greatest amount of applause. The same fortunate fate awaited it last night. But it was pronounced too long and in some respects slow.

The plot of the piece, if there is one, does not admit of analysis. It is extremely farcical. Mr SOTHERN plays two characters, and the most ludicrous surprises and *contretemps*, are occasioned by the rapid changes of costume necessitated thereby. Not only is the *Lord Dundreary* aecitumatised and laboring under an oppressive sense of Yankee cuteness but *Lord Dundreary's* brother, *Hon. Sam Rosslyn*, a gentleman, who, although red to his eye, is clothed with greenness as with a garment. It is to protect this youthful scion from the pitfalls of [illegible] evidence that *Lord Dundreary* endeavors to gather him under his wing and chaperons him through the country. The sport is an impossible one, but Mr. SOTHERN is so quick that he contrives to keep alive the interest of the public, and to make them forget the impossibility. Considerable ingenuity is displayed by the dramatist in the construction of the various situations, but the talk with which these are bridged is not always the best. There is too much of it.

The serious portion of the original play is continued in this sequel. *Asa Trenchard's* rest are left to us, having, during his absence from our boards, married *Mary Meredith*. Our *Coyle*, too, turns up again, a lower and more revengeful villain than before; also, *Abel Murcott*, and others, whose names are familiar to the many thousands who witnessed the original piece. Titles are subscribed, however, to the adventures of *Lord Dundreary* and his brother Sam.

A piece of this extravagant kind is meritorious only according to the effect it produces on a mixed audience. It needed to create a laugh, it is legitimately successful if it does so by the means used, be they ever so extravagant. Mr. GAYLOR has not seized his opportunities with a timid hand. Where a ridiculous situation could be brought in, he has introduced it without a second thought. Thanks to this resolute purpose of being funny, an evening's entertainment is provided which cannot be witnessed without laughter, even were it entrusted to feebler hands than Mr. SOTHERN'S. That gentleman, however, adds so much to the spirit of the thing, and at times is so overwhelmingly funny that we are free to confess we can forgive the very mediocre merit of the dialogue which provokes so much mirthfulness. The house was frequently convulsed with laughter, and testified its approval of Mr. SOTHERN'S really remarkable effort by genuine bursts of applause. "Our American Cousin at Home" has been placed on the stage in an unusually effective manner. There is a very fine panorama of the North River in the second act.

Mr. PLACIDE has been engaged to play the part of *Binny*. He was received with a tremendous burst of applause, and did the most he could with a very unsatisfactory part. A Mr. VINTON HOWARD was the *Asa Trenchard*, displayed much quick ability.

The Loss of the United States.

PICTOU, Monday, May 27

A gentleman who has just returned from the wreck of the *United States*, says that she is completely broken up The fragments are visible in from three to six fathoms of water. The hull will be sold in Halifax in a few days. Divers are raising the heavy sunken goods. The bar iron will probably be saved, but the cheap dry goods already collected barely meet expenses. The loss may be considered total. A few of the rescued goods will be taken to Quebec, and the rest to Halifax.

Syracuse Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Monday, May 27.

The Assembly has adopted, to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, the plan for Home Missions. The Committee of Fifteen, and their location, will be chosen to-morrow, when, also, the sessions will doubtless be closed.

Large Fire.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 27.

E. F. GAYLORD'S dry goods store was burned this morning. Total loss of stock and building valued at $60,000; insured for $21,000. A. M. PERRY'S flour store was crushed by a falling wall; loss quite heavy, but amount not yet ascertained.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKYN SABBATH SCHOOLS.—To-day the Thirty second Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union will be celebrated, by a variety of exercises to different churches, and a general parade, should the weather permit. If stormy, the proceedings will be postponed until the first fair day. The schools are divided into two divisions; that of the Western District comprises the following schools:

Plymouth; Boerum-street Mission; Lawrence-street Presbyterian; First Baptist; Bethel Mission; Moravian, Concord-street Baptist, colored; South Presbyterian; Smith-street Mission; Third Presbyterian; Pacific street Methodist; Centenary, St. Ann's, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Elm-place Congregational; Second Presbyterian; Church of the Pilgrims; Calvary Free Episcopal; Warren-street Mission; Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights; German Evangelical; Middle Reformed Dutch; Bethesda Mission; Christ Church Mission; First Presbyterian (Remsen-street); Warren-street Methodist; Atlantic street Mission; First Primitive Methodist; Strong-place Baptist; Sands street Methodist; Strong-place Baptist Mission; German Methodist Mission; First-place Methodist; Carroll Hill Mission; Pierrepont street Baptist; South Congregational; John-street Mission; William-street Methodist; First Presbyterian (Henry-street); North Reformed Dutch, (Gowanus); Washington street Methodist; Greenwood Baptist, (Gowanus); First Reformed Dutch.

The schools of this Division will assemble on Remsen-street, between Court and Hicks, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The Eastern Division will form on Fort Greene at 3 o'clock P. M. The exercises of this Division will take place in the following churches, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

Henson-place Methodist, Hanson-place Baptist, Fleet-street Methodist, North Reformed Dutch Church (Clermont-avenue), Carlton avenue Methodist, Park Presbyterian, Clinton avenue Congregational, Green avenue Presbyterian, Summerfield Methodist.

THE NEW POSTMASTER.—Mr. GEORGE B. LINCOLN, the newly-appointed Postmaster at Brooklyn, received his commission as such several days since, but owing to request for time being made by the retiring officer, he delayed taking possession until yesterday morning. For some reason, Mr. PECK, the late Postmaster, has been unwilling to vacate, and it was only when Mr. LINCOLN threatened the force of the United States Marshal, that he concluded to retire. Mr LINCOLN has been a resident of Brooklyn for ten years and was, until the dissolution of that party, an Old Line Whig, since which time he has been a faithful worker in the ranks of the Anti Slavery Party, joining hand and heart with the advance guard of the Republican Party proper. He retains as Chief Clerk Mr. SIMMONS, who has been for many years connected with the office in that capacity.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—A concert will be given this evening, at the Athenæum, for the benefit of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. All the artists give their services gratuitously.

Advertisements.

Pain in the side, costive bowels, dizziness, and other painful symptoms, arise from a disordered Liver. To cure the liver there are but two safe medicines, viz: HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. They are a certain cure, purely vegetable, and safe for the most delicate.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER, is the title of a patriotic play at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, this afternoon and evening. See Museum advertisement.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOY 'CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Marsh's New Truss Office, No. 710 Broadway.—Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, Marsh's Concave Truss just introduced, a spiral and warranted substantial. Trusses for laborers applied from $1 up—also a full assortment of the best silk elastic goods for enlarged veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages
C. MARSH, No. 710 Broadway, above 4th-st.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
at JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices. Wax thread Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check-new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York

Rupture, Varicocele, Piles and Enlarged Veins.—DR. ENGLISH'S office, for the radical treatment of the foregoing diseases, is at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

REED—KENNARD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 26 by Rev. Thomas Armstrong, Mr. EDWIN L. REED to Miss MARY J. KENNARD, daughter of the late Isaac Kennard all of this City.

SELLMAN—TUCKER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 25 by Rev. Francis Hawks, D. D., JOHN F. SELLMAN to FANNIE J., eldest daughter of Henry Tucker, Esq., all of this city.

ARTHUR MARX—On Sunday May 26, by Rev. Dr. Ruhle Mr. GUSTAVE ARTHOT of Hoboken, to Miss COZELIA MARX of this City.

LONGSTREET—SANDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday May 1 by Rev F F Nadal Mr. JAMES S. LONGSTREET to Miss MARY M., daughter of John Hanon, Esq., all of that city.

SEALS—HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 27, by Rev. J. F. Pickwell D. D., Mr. DAVID F. SEALS and Miss MARGARET HALL all of that city.

HEMINWAY—KNAPP.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 28, by Rev Dr. Rodgers, HOSMER HEMINWAY, of Wallingford, Conn to SUSAN R. K., daughter of the late Capt. Wm T Rogers of the former place.

LUYSTER—DE FOREST.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 27, by Rev J Addison Smith, ALBERT T. LUYSTER to Mrs MARGARET A. DE FOREST both of this City.

YALE—WOODRUFF.—In New Haven, on Wednesday, May 22 by Rev. Wm. T. Wilson of New York, Rev. HARRY A. YALE, of Lenox Mass., to Miss JANE A. WOODRUFF, daughter of John M. Woodruff, Esq., of New-Haven.

BAMPTON—MILLS.—In Windsor, N. J., on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. Milton Relyea, RICHARD BAMPTON to Miss SARAH E. MILLS, all of the former place.

DIED.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, SARAH FAULKNER, wife of Dr. V. Mott Francis, and daughter of Charles Carville, of this City

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., at 2½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, without further invitation

GERMOND.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, Mrs. REBECAH GERMOND, relict of Samuel Germond, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 29th inst., from the residence of her son, Wellington Germond, No. 225 Henry-st.

GALLAGHER.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, BERNARD GALLAGHER aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, John C. Quinn, No. 13 Lawrence-st., on Wednesday 29th inst., without further invitation.

MONDAY.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, WILLIAM H. MONDAY of the Fifth Precinct Police, aged 50 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Doylestown, Penn., papers please copy.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 26, HANNAH ALLEN (formerly Mrs Gregg), late of Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on 62d st., near 2d av., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BRONSON.—In this City on Sunday morning, May 26, CHARLOTTA wife of Frederic Bronson, and daughter of the late James L. Brinckerhoff.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 East 14th-st., at 3½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further invitation.

WICKHAM.—In this City, on Monday morning, May 27, ANA, only daughter of Merritt and Mary E. Wickham, aged 5 years 4 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father No. 29 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, May 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SCOTT.—On Sunday evening, May 26, JOAN FRANKLIN, only child of M. sea and Alpha Scott, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.

DANIELS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday May 27, GEORGE DANIELS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock from his late residence, No. 293 Henry-st., corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

CLUTZ.—At Fort Hamilton, L. I., on Sunday, May 26 CHARLES STADMAN CLUTZ youngest son of Lieut. J. M. R. Clutz U. S. N., aged 9 years 11 months.

☞ Washington City papers please copy.

GORDON.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, May 26, LEONARD GORDON an old and well known merchant of this City, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 24 Lombardy-st., Newark, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre-st. depot upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York

JACOBUS.—Drowned, in the Potomac River, on Sunday, May 26 JAMES E. JACOBUS, of Company E, Seventy first Regiment, New York, aged 18 years 8 months and 26 days

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from Bedford-st M. E. Church, corner Morton and Bedford sts.

HEYER.—In Mobile, Ala., on Friday, May 24, ELSIE FRED, only child of Henry A. and Mary A. Heyer, in the 2d year of her age

COFFIN.—In San Francisco on Wednesday, May 8, of consumption, WILLIAM COFFIN, formerly of this City, aged 26 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 301—MAY 27, 1861.
20, 6, 27, 57, 69, 25, 46, 34, 15, 63, 16, 9, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 312—MAY 27, 1861.
58, 39, 76, 24, 20, 53, 55, 17, 51, 71, 10, 70, 47, 22.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
Attended to, as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CURED.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSSES are curing thousands It is made on a new principle. Pamphlets gratis. Sold only by
GREGORY & CO., No 25 Bond-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at and desk at this office.

SPRING.
I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Largest store in the City.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., by Isaac N. Phelps	$150
Edward N. Kent	100
Joseph Danbrow	50
Abraham Beasford, chess and billiards	10
Mortimer Rogers	5
Anonymous	10

Subscriptions received at No.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as excellent chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the highest references from both City and country. Call at No. 417 7th-av., between 36th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 7 West 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would go plain sewing, or would travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 Hammond-st. corner of Bleecker st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; the best of City refrence from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 Hammond-st. corner of Bleecker st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman, who can be well recommended by her present employers, who are going from the City. Call at No. 154 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or else help with tin washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; no objections to going in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 134 Bleecker-st., near Wooster st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and obliging, and has the best City references; no objection to the country Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take charge of children. The country preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's. No 8 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 31 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman a situation a chamberwork and laundress, or would take a distance waitress' place; is willing and obliging, and has first-class City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do bone-work for a small family; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 167 west 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 12 10th st., Brevoort place, at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation a chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do all kinds of plain family sewing and embroidery; objection to go in the country or travel with a family can be highly recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 Hammond-st. corner of Bleecker st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman a situation a chamberwork and laundress, or would take a distance waitress' place; is willing and obliging, and has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do bone-work for a small family; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 167 west 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation a chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do all kinds of plain family sewing and embroidery; objection to go in the country or travel with a family can be highly recommended from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 Hammond-st. corner of Bleecker st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would do general housework; is very willing and obliging; is a nice cook, and can wash and iron well; will take either of the above situations; a home preferred to high wages; good City reference. Call at No. 230 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or else help with tin washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; no objections to going in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 134 Bleecker-st., near Wooster st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and obliging, and has the best City references; no objection to the country Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; is a sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 191 East 33d st

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; is willing and obliging. Can give good reference. Call at No. 2 Brevoort-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. by a Protestant. An Irish girl, no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 5017 h av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No 238 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., first floor

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at No. 6 9 h av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would do general housework; is very willing and obliging; is a nice cook, and can wash and iron well; will take either of the above situations; a home preferred to high wages; good City reference. Call at No. 230 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or else help with tin washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; no objections to going in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 134 Bleecker-st., near Wooster st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, who is willing and obliging, and has the best City references; no objection to the country Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take care of children; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 31 Fourteenth-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do bone-work for a small family; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 167 west 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 12 10th st., Brevoort place, at her present employer's.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; is willing and obliging. Can give good reference. Call at No. 2 Brevoort-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., New-York.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant woman, with the best City reference, wishes a situation as above, or as children's maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 21 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a very respectable English Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is fully competant for each capacity as first-class City reference can show; no objection to the country a small girl wants a place to mind children wages $3 per month. Inquire at No 823 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children; is willing and thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th av

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. front room second floor

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in City or country; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, can set her table with good taste and keep her dining room silver in the best order. Best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a most efficient and trusty young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; three years' best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 167 west 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employmen Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12 h-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist in washing and ironing; will go a short distance in the country has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business; is also an excellent baker and biscuit baker; has good City refernce can be given Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk depôt

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook, a Welsh woman fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction, and understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 3 6th st., front basement; no objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first class cook, thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required a distance to go in the country; good City reference Can be seen for two days at No 12h 26th st., near 3d av

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 829 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; also understands the care of milk and butter; is an excellent baker. Has good City reference Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family no objection to go into the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, is a first rate baker, and is willing to assist with washing. The best City reference given. No 67 West 20th-st., in the store, near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a first class washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two smart young women (sisters), referred) one as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chamberwaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing, or do a nurse; no objection to the country; understand their business fully, and will be found willing and obliging and have three years' City reference to their place. Apply at No 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a most competent woman, with excellent City references, situation in the City or the country; is a good cook and laundress; can do upon occasion a little plain seamstress, pastry and pastry; wages $8; the first reference and home wanted, or to do washing and ironing; style; wages $7. Call for two days at No 216 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A TRIED, BY A RESPECTable woman, either in order to oblige a friend in want, the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook, and a first rate washer and ironer; prefers going to the country; has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 49 Thompson-st., near Spring st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 25 East 25th st., corner Madison-avenue. No objections to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, sober woman, as cook, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would take charge of a respectable place for the summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and will assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; also understands the care of milk and butter; is an excellent baker. Has good City reference Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family no objection to go into the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, is a first rate baker, and is willing to assist with washing. The best City reference given. No 67 West 20th-st., in the store, near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a first class washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two smart young women (sisters), referred) one as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chamberwaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing, or do a nurse; no objection to the country; understand their business fully, and will be found willing and obliging and have three years' City reference to their place. Apply at No 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 Hammond-st. corner of Bleecker st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 25 East 25th st., corner Madison-avenue. No objections to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, sober woman, as cook, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would take charge of a respectable place for the summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and will assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; also understands the care of milk and butter; is an excellent baker. Has good City reference Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family no objection to go into the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required. Has best of City references. Call at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches, and is willing to go to the country. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 233 Thompson st., corner of Amity-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, BY a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and deserts; can furnish the best City references or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 East 11th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 25 East 25th st., corner Madison-avenue. No objections to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, sober woman, as cook, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would take charge of a respectable place for the summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and will assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private family no objection to go into the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near Bank st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required. Has best of City references. Call at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches, and is willing to go to the country. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 233 Thompson st., corner of Amity-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, BY a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and deserts; can furnish the best City references or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days at No. 103 East 11th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 25 East 25th st., corner Madison-avenue. No objections to go to the country.

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AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD S BENOX, AUCTIONEER.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Removed to the house for convenience of sale, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on Wednesday 29th inst., at No. 14 Waverley place, which for more has been out the use by the assignee for positive sale, consisting in part of the following elegant furniture:

PARLORS.

Brussels carpets rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; superior rosewood piano forte, lace and damask curtains, pier and mantel mirrors cornices and base tables, reception and easy chairs, in brocatel; rosewood centre tables, etagere, escritoire, music cabinet, marble clocks, bronzes, French vases and mantel ornaments.

DINING ROOM.

English Brussels carpet, damask curtains, shades, black walnut extension table and chairs; black walnut buffet, made by Roux; mahogany side table; sofa, in green reps; mantels, mirror and clock, elegant China dinner set, silver tea set, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS.

English Brussels carpet, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, ward robes and bookcases, rush seat chairs, mirrors, lace curtains, gas fixtures, &c., enameled chamber suites, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, &c.

HALL AND LIBRARY.

Rosewood hall-stand and chairs, Brussels carpet, library table and chairs in oak, gas fixtures, &c.

BASEMENT.

Ingrain carpet, mahogany extension-table, walnut chairs, mirror, glass and Chinaware; also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY GREEN, Auctioneer, store No. 194 William-st. New-York.

LARGE SALE OF WELL SEASONED MAHOGANY AND LUMBER—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the contents of Mr. Duryee's mahogany and lumber yard, No. 9 Columbia st., Brooklyn, consisting of several thousand feet well-seasoned mahogany and cedar, oak, ash, black walnut, pine, white wood, maple, cherry and birch. Also, turned table legs, body pieces, spokes, balusters, newels, &c.

N. B.—Deposits required. Catalogues may be had at the yard, or of HENRY GREEN, auctioneer, No. 194 William-st., New York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JUNE 4 AT 2 o'clock, on the premises, the desirable farm situated at Manhasset, L. I., on Cow bay, 1 mile from the Post-office, 16 miles from New-York; communication twice a day. Said farm contains 60 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in good condition; a fine trout pond in front of the house; dwelling-house old-fashioned, barn good. The bay furnishes the best of oysters and clams, and wild fowl in their season; manure and other articles landed on the premises. The crops will be sold immediately after the farm, which is one of the most desirable on the bay. Inquire of THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 16 Lafayette-place, New-York.

A. M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at No. 50 West 16th st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, China, glass, silverware, table cutlery &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen utensils, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising a full assortment of desirable goods, all in good order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. B. BUSH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st. bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa, sofa-bed, mirror, feather beds, stoves, mattresses, tables, chairs, kitchenware, &c. On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Wooster-st., the contents of 18 rooms of furniture.

H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. E. WILLARD WILL sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, plants from the nurseries of W. C. Wilson, of Astoria, and Mr. Gordon, of Staten Island, at the sales-room No. 61 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, all in bloom, large collection of roses, three Mexican oaxtuses, imported.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue circular Notes and letters of credit to travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for goods in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore; on Francisco: Also purchase available City and California drafts at the lowest rate.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 479 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF LOCK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums of $5 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts. DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $5,563,371 15.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
C. V. DU BOIS, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the house of Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the interest (two dollars) on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the River Lane Bonds, upon the Bonds, Dividends, &c., and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500 or twenty Dollars, at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on or before the 1st day of July next.
J. N. McCULL, Of Pittsburgh, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Interest due April 1 on Morgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Shore and Chicago Railroad, and of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Shore and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to send the coupons for examination to the banks of John Ferguson, No. 35 Nassau-st., holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization, are requested to sign the agreement without delay.
R. P. BLACK, Chairman of Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Counsel.

OPTICK WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 21, 1861.—The annual election of the Trustees of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Jackson-st., on Monday, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. MORRELL, Secretary.

MILWAUKIE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKIE, April 20, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukie & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held at MEDINAH, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukie.
DAVID A. KEMP, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREPARED (to retire all of their scrip certificates and notes as well as those of the late Union Insurance Company prior to 1st of August, at the legal rate of interest. Holders thereof desiring to avail of this offer will please present their vouchers within ten days from the date of the publication.
LANMAN & KEMP,
Aug. 19, 21 and 23 Water-st.
New-York, May 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of five (5) per cent Scrip on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, May 13, 1861.

BROADWAY BANK, May 14, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. C. SEVERANCE, Cashier.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SCRIP.—Southern and Western Securities will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of S. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White-sts.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st proximo.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of June next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming lands adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,148 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic-st., on and after June 1st.
WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $35; silver or rubber, $10.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for all of RHEARDON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSE & FOUSSY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 173 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Du Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas Musical Review, &c.*

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and disorders of the Skin, have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, tetching, the tetters, prurigo or porrins, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Goure's, No. 32 Platt-st.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JAFFRAS' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all devil-tion in doctor interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, KING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. KING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVERTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of Trieseman No. 1, 2 or 3. Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches" Sold by DR. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Barrow may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

Observe, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been ruined by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCKAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 68th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE WEDDING NIGHT, or the Duties and Responsibilities of Marriage, carefully intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent at the office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada by inclosing a post-paid envelope bearing the name and address of No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and $1 in advance.

A FACT GUARANTEED.—20,000 Copies of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and kindred complaints, resulting from early indiscretion. By following the directions with a manly self-work confidence it is certain to restore to the sufferer and for the benefit of others who may be afflicted. I publish the name and address of the person suffered. I publish the name and address of the person suffered. I publish the name and address of the person suffered. I therefore send free to any address a copy of the book, a copy of the prescription used, and the directions required. Address Box No. 329 Post-office, Astoria, N. Y.

SOOTHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SANDS' GREAT BEAUTIFIER.—The greatest cosmetic ever discovered. Simple, safe and certain in the removal of obstruction. Office No. 32 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 32 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Hermetarian Wound, and other great remedies are the unfailing cure. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead cures a thousand diseases, incidental to a sedentary or roving life. Invalids visiting to business, or for treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies forwarded to any part of the U. S. Strict confidence guaranteed. Dr. THEBES, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. F. L. BECKWITH, NO. 19 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—A new medical discovery, which is a guarantee, will be forwarded by mail or express, (confidentially) upon the receipt of $1. Advice gratis by letter. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are acquainted of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER, at the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Bowery-st., New York City, established solely for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. Dr. Hunter's Guide Book, price 25 cents, Secretion, the cause of a certain class of which has destroyed not less than fifty thousand cases, without exception of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S ANTIDOTE cures certain diseases after resorting to mercury and all others so called fail, even in such establishments or residences in the habitat of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies, in one week or less than six hours. Dr. Hunter's Antidote to the poison, after the blood is once absorbed, and its remedy is used. It is given in the form of a powder, and is perfectly harmless, and at the same time. Never fail to call for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of sexual abuse or irregularities, is published with the view of gain or gratuitous, merely exposing the fallacy of the ordinary quack nostrum for the cure of all sexual evils, solitary practice, nightly pollutions, loss of manhood, &c., &c., for exchanging every trace of the virus from the system.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

AMMUNITION.
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New York,
Manufacturer to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES,
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.
Having had experience (twelve years) in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 150,000 rounds of cartridges per day.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
For sale in any quantity, very low, by
FROST & CUSHMAN,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 59 Murray-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
ALSO,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK SPRIPS, WAGON COVERS
of all widths and weight, plain and tailored
For sale by JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
No. 59 Hanover-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEONS' COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of ENGINE CASES, always on hand or manufactured to special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 Williams-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 51 AND 53 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WINES—SOLD AT CURED [illegible] HAMS,
[illegible] and 260 Christie-st."

BOOTS & SHOES.

$8 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Astor-st., P. R.—Call and see them.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER for military purposes, 3,000 sides in rough sale by WM. E. HOOPLE, No. 61 Cliff-st.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!

DEATH—DEATH!

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgence

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

LANGOR,

NERVOUSNESS.

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Dimness of Vision,

Impotency and Insanity,

Pallid Countenance,

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,

Hectic Flush &c., &c.,

CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,

MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. I do not misconstrue their meaning. It has been transmitted to your children. You are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves any advise. Punish, eye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the pass on, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

BEING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough mixtures, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; Indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors, States, Judges, the Press, and all may testify everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character, open for inspection. IT IS NOT PUFFED OR SICKENING. It has overlooked the ailing and its merit, and depending upon that, we offer it as preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects in the Secret and Physiology have been kept in the English Dominions by the natives, and sent to the French and a certain gentleman, who lived with them for a number of years, which will furnish them with a complete description of the same, and a history of the [illegible] with the privilege of publishing the same, if desired. Dr. [illegible] was the first to introduce it into the United States, and for many years it was known as the Diosma Crenata. Its virtues are now fully established, and it is now used by the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Governors

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

The New-Hampshire Regiment left Baltimore at 7 o'clock. They will be quartered to-night about town, and go into camp at Kalorama to-morrow.

I am permitted by a friend to use the following letter from Western Virginia received to-day:

PARKERSBURG, Va., Friday, May 24.

I received your favor on the 22d inst. There is still much excitement here. Six hundred more State troops arrived here to-day, and still more coming. We have now 1,000 in Fetterman. If I had a cannon in my yard, I could blow them to—where they belong. Those who came to-day brought several wagon loads of guns. We are anxiously looking for help from Ohio to drive them off. There are 21,000 United States troops at Columbus, Ohio, waiting to move. I hope they will come soon.

The little county of Taylor gave 700 majority against secession. The vote in Grafton was 45, against secession, to 1 for it.

One of the traitors standing guard last night shot a good Union man dead, as he was passing to go to town. It is an awful state of affairs here—fathers against sons, brothers against brothers. I thank God I have no relatives among the traitors. We have a Union force enough in our own section, to sweep them from the face of the earth, but we have no authority to act under. If we had a United States officer to lead, we would give them thunder! It is thought the Government will take possession of this railroad.

P. S.—GRAFTON, May 25.—State troops have arrived to this place from Fetterman, and taken possession of the machine-shops and engine-houses. All work is stopped.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Some gentlemen arrived to night from Florida. They represent the people all up in arms, well equipped, and determined to resist the Government to the last extremity.

They expected Pickens to be attacked before this time, but probably base their opinion upon statements of the secession troops, without any real reason for it. One of them, who came through Savannah, says that four steel rifled cannon from England had been landed there. He says their orders at that port is not yet effective, and vessels pass out and into that harbor. He also represents most of the soldiers in Florida armed with guns, revolvers and bowie knives. These gentlemen are Union men who went from the North, and were compelled to leave. They experienced many hardships and much trouble.

THE POSITION OF MEXICO.

Advices received from Mexico leave no room to doubt that the Government of that country will occupy a position of hostility to the Southern Confederacy.

Notwithstanding the representations of gentlemen who have traveled through the Rebel States, I am confident there are no large bodies of rebel troops in condition to resist the Federal Government. For instance, it has been daily reported that 8,000 rebels were between Alexandria and Fairfax Court-house. To-day a scouting party of twenty-five horse went out to test the truth of the statement. Our troops went to the edge of the village, without encountering any rebels. In the village they came upon the pickets of a rebel troop of cavalry, about eighty strong, that could be seen drilling in the Court-house square. The two pickets were captured by our troops, and brought away, as the officer in charge of the scouting party did not think it prudent to risk an encounter with a force so much larger than his own. In this case you will see 8,000 shrunk to 8,000, and I presume this is a fair sample of the exaggerations usually indulged in by those who report the rebel gatherings.

THE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

It is reliably ascertained that the troops at Harper's Ferry are increasing in numbers, and that there is a possibility of the abandonment of the point. They are certainly short of provisions, and must soon leave their present position or starve. The place where food can be obtained is

I have information from Richmond, which is reliable, that flour is selling in that city at fifteen dollars a barrel and bacon at twenty-five cents a pound. Vegetables are plenty, however, the supply for the New-York market being diverted to Richmond.

AMMUNITION SHORT.

The Government has information to the effect that caps are very much in demand, and that for the want of powder, the rebels can get but little by the immense number of guns they have in the Government.

There are, I see, some fears expressed that the Government will hesitate to order Virginia out of the Union, as the *Journal of Commerce* contends to show that thus far the Federal forces have occupied only the old District of Columbia. If the Government is confined in its operations to the Territory, it has been because the Territory embraces the only strategic points necessary to be occupied at present. When the Government is prepared to make another advance, it will go on to repossess of the assumed sovereignty of Virginia, as it would be of the asserted sovereignty of Timbuctoo, or any other heathen oligarchy. There is to be no recognition of geographical lines, the whole country being considered as owing allegiance to the Government. Those who hope for a vigorous prosecution of the war, would have no cause for discount.

President LINCOLN, Secretary CAMERON, Secretary CHASE and Hon. N. P. BANKS visited the Ohio Regiments this afternoon. They reviewed the Second Regiment, and warmly complimented the efficiency of the men.

EX GOV. BANKS AS QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

It is probable that Hon. N. P. BANKS will be appointed a Major General, and he desires to take command of the Quartermaster's Department. Secretary CAMERON is anxious to secure the services of a gentleman of capacity and integrity to take charge of this important branch of the Department. He is deeply and wrongfully annoyed by the importunities of the sharks and vampires, who are endeavoring to swindle the Government. If Mr. BANKS will accept this duty, he will certainly be appointed. His administrative ability and reputation for honesty would be a guarantee to the country that the duties of the Department would be faithfully and honestly executed. It is unnecessary to say that if Mr. BANKS does assume the Quartermaster's command, he will make short work of red tape.

The President this evening signed the commission of GEORGE DENNISON, as Naval Officer of the port of New York. He leaves for home to-morrow.

LEO.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 27.

The work of fortifying this place is progressing rapidly. The levee between the St. Charles Hotel and the Point, is literally covered with men tearing up the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, wheeling earth, &c.

Passengers from the South report a continued concentration of troops at Randolph. A considerable number arrived there to-day, and more are expected to-night. They are quite jubilant in Memphis over the reported victories in Virginia.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 27.

The Border State Convention met here to-day. Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN was appointed Chairman, and OLDFIELD BROWN Secretary.

Delegates from Missouri and Kentucky were present.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, to await the arrival of delegates who are on their way hither.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, May 27, 1861.

Gov. HICKS arrived here, this morning, and rejoined his family for the first time since the occupancy of Annapolis by the Federal troops.

The American flag floats over the city from the State House. During the morning the Governor accompanied Col. SMITH to Fort Severn.

All is quiet hereabout. The Sixth Regiment, New-York, Col. PINCKNEY, still occupy the fortifications on the North bank of the Severn River, while the Thirteenth Regiment encamps on the Naval Academy grounds.

Telegraphic communication has been opened between Washington and Alexandria. The line is in charge of the Government.

THE PIRATES AT WORK.

BOSTON, Monday, May 27.

The brig *Elisha Doane*, of Boston, Capt. BOARDMAN, arrived to-day, from Galletta River, Georgia. She reports that she was captured by a privateer schooner and taken to Brunswick, where she was eight days detention. Gov. BROWN ordered her release.

Capt. BOARDMAN reports the schooner *Hunter* as a prize to the rebels.

WOULDN'T DO FOR REBELS

The following item we find in the Washington *Republican* of Monday:

"Capt. WAINWRIGHT, of the Massachusetts Regiment, reports that several men arrived at Annapolis yesterday, having been drummed out of the Southern army for refusing to obey orders. They are originally from Rhode Island and Massachusetts and had been impressed into service while living in the South. They report that there are over twenty thousand troops within twenty five miles of Alexandria. Many of the Massachusetts men recognized them as having old acquaintances."

NEW-YORK AND GEORGIA—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1861.

To His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: By proclamation dated 26th day of April last, JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor of the State of Georgia, sets forth and declares that property of the citizens of Georgia, whenever found within the limits of the Anti-Slavery States, in which the said Governor includes the State of New-York, is seized, and forcibly taken from its owners.

And Gov. BROWN further forbids and refuses to allow the citizens of Georgia, to pay their indebtedness, of whatever kinds or nature, to any citizens of this State, but invites them to pay the same into the Treasury of the State of Georgia, in any funds bankable in Augusta or Savannah, and to receive therefor a certificate of sums so deposited.

We now, as officers of Banks in the City of New-York, doing business with banks, bankers and merchants of Georgia and other States, and owning Confederate States of America, now in receipt of the Government of the United States, deem it proper to enquire Your Excellency that we do desire only the truth of the statements made by the said Governor of the State of Georgia.

The Banks of this City have said, and continue to pay in every case, all drafts against funds deposited, whether by Southern, Western or Northern Banks, bankers, or other dealers, and any statement or allegation to the contrary is wholly unfounded.

JNO. A. STEVENS,
President of Bank of Commerce New-York.
GEO. S. COE,
President of the American Exchange Bank.
JAS. GALLATIN, President of National Bank.
JNO. J. CRANE, President of Bank of Republic.
G. D. ANGELIS,
Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, New York.
JAS. M. MORRISON,
President of Manhattan Bank.
J. B. WILLIAMS,
President of Metropolitan Bank.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 18, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 13th inst., formally denying the truth of the statements made by the Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his proclamation of the 26th ult.

You affirm that the banks of the City of New-York have paid, and continue to pay, in every case, all drafts against funds deposited, whether by Southern, Western or Northern banks, bankers and dealers, and that any statement or allegation to the contrary is wholly unfounded. I do not for one moment believe that any of you sympathize with the sentiment of that communication, and I trust it expresses the opinion of but a few bankers throughout this State.

The sterling qualities of the bankers of the City of New-York are widely known. Their sensitiveness to their reputation on the discussions, and, if but proper steps may be taken to meet, with a prompt and broad rebuke the unfounded, false and calumnious statements of his Excellency, the Governor of Georgia, so far as they affect them.

The position I have ever held that orderly obligations must be performed well as in ordinary times, should command the respect of mankind as well as of the United States. Rebellion at the North or South is a crime for which the individuals or corporations and when the exigencies which now distract the country shall have been allayed, no one will have the courage to plead it as a reason for disregarding his obligations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,
E. D. MORGAN.

To JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., President of Bank of Commerce, GEORGE S. COE, President of the American Exchange Bank, and others.

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER FUND.

NEW YORK, Monday, May 27, 1861.

Total amount received for Missouri Volunteer Fund to-day

Royal Phelps	$ 5	
Albert Gallatin	5	
Henry A. C.	5	
Peter Cooper	5	
Charles Wilkes	5	
Sherman & Co.	5	
Melick & Hag[illegible]	5	
Chas. H. [illegible]	5	
A. H. [illegible]	5	
John C. [illegible]	5	
[illegible]	5	
[illegible]	5	

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3022. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Alexandria Still Further Strengthened by Federal Troops.

Movement of the New-York Seventy-first.

HOW THE REBEL FORCES ARE EMPLOYED.

Their Intrenchments at Manassas Gap Junction.

Gen. Butler's Probable Advance on Norfolk.

Scattered Condition of the Rebel Batteries.

Important Appointments in the Federal Army.

Ex-Gov. Banks and Col. Fremont as Major-Generals.

Movement of Ohio Troops on Harper's Ferry.

A REBEL DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Conflict of Jurisdiction in Baltimore.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28

The intention of Judge TANEY, in issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* for the prisoner retained by Gen CADWALLADER at Baltimore, is to bring on a collision between the Judicial and the Military Departments of the Government, and if possible to throw the weight of the judiciary against the United States and in favor of the rebels. He is at heart a rebel himself, for on Saturday, when it was supposed the rebels were attacking the United States forces at Arlington, Judge TANEY expressed the wish that "the Virginians would wade to their waists in Northern blood." The animus of this exclamation will be apparent to any one, and the fact that Judge TANEY, old and infirm as he is, volunteered to go to Baltimore to issue a writ in favor of a rebel, shows the alacrity with which he serves the cause of rebellion.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS HARPER'S FERRY

It is probable that Gen McCLELLAN, to-day, made a movement towards Harper's Ferry, with such a force as would take the rebels prisoners, or disperse them to the four quarters of Virginia.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Seventy first, this morning, broke up at the Navy-yard, and moved down the river to Alexandria, to support the Michigan Regiment and the Zouaves. This makes a force of three thousand men in that city, besides a strong detachment of flying artillery.

The Government has made arrangements for putting the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in operation. The track is being repaired, and rolling stock is to be procured from the Pennsylvania Central—the resources of that road having been generously placed at the disposal of the Government. It is probable, too, that a track will be laid through Washington, to connect the Baltimore and Ohio with the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

Gen. SCOTT has ordered home the regulars now in Utah. It is not deemed necessary at present to supply their place, there being no prospect of any renewal of the Mormon disturbances.

THE REBELS AND NEW-MEXICO.

It has been ascertained that the rebel leader, VAN DORN is at San Antonio, preparing for an invasion of New-Mexico. He has under his command fourteen companies of cavalry, five of infantry, and one of artillery. The Federal forces in New-Mexico number fifteen hundred men. If they do not show more fight than their comrades in Texas did, VAN DORN will have an easy victory.

A CHANGE IN COMMAND.

The command of the troops in Virginia has been transferred from Major-Gen. SANDFORD to Brig-Gen. McDOWELL, of the U. S. A. The importance of the movements of the invading column rendered it essential that an officer of prudence, intelligence and experience should be in command, hence this change. Gen. McDOWELL has all the qualities of a soldier, without vanity and with knowledge. Major-Gen SANDFORD returns to his original command in this District under Brig. Gen MANSFIELD.

EX GOV BANKS A MAJOR GENERAL.

Hon. N. P. BANKS has been appointed a Major-General, and will be detailed as the head of the Quartermaster's Department, as I telegraphed you he would be, yesterday. Col. FREMONT has also been appointed a Major General.

You will see by these two appointments, and by the advancement of Gen. McDOWALL, that the Administration is availing itself of the best talent of the country, and especially advancing the young men, who have already exhibited the ability to lead. With veterans like Gen SCOTT to counsel, and men like MANSFIELD, McDOWELL, BANKS, FREMONT and BUTLER to execute, this war will be closed, and thoroughly closed, in time to give England the benefit of the growing cotton crop.

A CAPTURED REBEL.

One of the rebels captured by our scouts appealed yesterday to Secretary SEWARD to aid him in recovering his liberty and his horse. He stated that he was from Munroe, N. Y., and that though armed and in the rebel ranks, he was not a rebel. He wanted to get off, and go back to Monroe County. Mr SEWARD, I believe, ventured to compromise that he would aid him to recover his own liberty, but that his horse was too good a patriot to be given up to the rebels.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The New-Hampshire Regiment marched up to the White House this morning, and thence to their camp-ground near Georgetown. It was the observed of all observers. Their perfect equipment of hospital and baggage-wagons, the magnificent men and the sturdy horses, were heartily commended. They betrayed their New-England origin in the forethought they manifested, but, to remove all doubts of their paternity, they marched up the avenue to the music of "Yankee Doodle," played by a full band. It made the heart leap and the eye glisten to see the brave boys keeping step to the good old tune that inspired their forefathers at CONCORD and Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The Vice-President arrived here this morning. He is warmly welcomed by his many friends and acquaintences in this city. He is in for the war, talks very quietly concerning it, but agrees with Ex-Governor BANKS that the Government should organize force sufficient and inaugurate such prompt measures and speedy action as will put an end to the traitorous scheme of the South at once

LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

It will be remembered, doubtless, that several weeks since a slave insurrection in the vicinity of Baton Rouge caused such serious alarm among the white population that many families left the city, some going to Havana, and others to Europe. From reliable sources I learn that a similar insurrection has broken out in the same vicinity, and that troops are employed to master the insurgents. On one plantation, some 15 miles from Baton Rouge, on which was residing an overseer, with his family of eight persons, the slaves stole quietly into the bedrooms, murdered every one in the house, and then set fire to the building, and to their own quarters. For two days these facts were unknown, and had it not been for an unfulfilled engagement on the part of the overseer, the truth might have been concealed for weeks, as the plantation was exceedingly retired. These slaves, with some 40 runaways, concealed themselves in "Wilderness Swamp," where, for six days and nights, they defied their pursuers, and were finally brought to terms by the use of bloodhounds, who followed them into the swamp, and troops, who surrounded it, preventing escape. In consequence of this, the inhabitants have called on the Parish for military protection, and terror reigns supreme for twenty miles around.

COMFORT FOR REBELLION'S POSTMASTERS.

A list of seceded Postmasters has been made out at the Post-office Department, to which is appended the amounts for which they are proven delinquent. Duplicate lists will be given the commanding officers of the various divisions moving southward, with accompanying instructions concerning the treatment of the same. It is stated on good authority, that no class of men will meet with more severe punishment, or more summary, than that which will be visited upon these ugly.

POTTER'S FRIEND AGAIN.

ROGER A PRYOR has recently turned up at Charleston, S. C. It is known that a fortnight since he was in Alexandria, and that while there he had communication with a New-Yorker who was here on business connected with transportation wagons. Since then he went to Charleston, bearing dispatches from Brigadier General CORKE to Gen BEAUREGARD, who at that time was stationed at Charleston, and whose head-quarters were at the Mills House. PRYOR has as yet taken no place in the army proper. He was at one time a volunteer aid to Gov. PICKENS, and subsequently to Gen BEAUREGARD, but latterly has contented himself by carrying dispatches from post to post. He is not considered safe or clear headed enough for an important command, and he is understood to spurn anything less than a brigadier-generalship.

THE ZOUAVES.

A friend who has been to see the Zouaves, says they are wonderfully quiet, docile and obedient. Prior to their movement across the water, they were disposed to be "reckless and undisciplined," but the moment that the gallant ELLSWORTH announced that there was something for them *to do*, they were enthusiastic for the onward order. The death of their Colonel affects them differently. Some swear eternal vengeance, others are inclined to despondency, some weep sincere tears when his name is mentioned, and others regard his death philosophically, and consider that in his fame they are sharers. But three men have been discharged for drunkenness since they went across; there have been none shot for insubordination, and the camp is as orderly as any one could desire. Col. FARNHAM springs to his work with a will. At first he was stunned at the loss of his superior officer, but soon rallied, overcame his feelings, assumed command, and has since won the regard and commendation of his reviewers.

THE WICKED FLEE.

Since the seizure of the telegraphic manuscripts at the office here, the number of Washingtonians who have been suddenly called South is large. This morning a prominent dealer in firearms residing in an Eastern State called at the Department to inquire if it could be called treasonable for a manufacturing firm to send lists of prices to former customers at the South, and if telegraphic communication concerning the seizure of arms sold could be counted hurtful to the Government. He was told such acts were decidedly wrong, and would come within the definition of treason; whereupon he departed crestfallen, for he has indulged in both performances within the past month.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

On inquiry of several New-York guests at Willard's Hotel, it is ascertained that Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH parted with them at noon on a visit to Alexandria. Therefore, the report set up of his arrest as a spy, cannot be true.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH has not only been in the confidence, but in the service of the Government for a month past. He and his friends laugh at the absurdity of the story concerning him. It is true some weeks ago he was arrested by the Secessionists in Alexandria while on business there, and this probably was the foundation for the present story.

The belief that the President has determined to tender Col. FREMONT a Major-Generalship, elicits much gratification.

Ex-Gov. BANKS is here by invitation of the Secretary of War.

The Washington City Councils have passed a resolution of respect to Col. ELLSWORTH.

FRANCIS MARKOE, a clerk recently removed from the State Department, was arrested this afternoon, by military authority, and committed to jail to await examination. MARKOE was released on bail till to-morrow.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Postmasters in New York State: John S. Allen, Williamsburgh; Richard H. Winter, White Hall; Hon. H. Vosburgh, West Troy; Wm. Knox, Waterloo; Ed. H. L. Kelley, Rome; Wm H. Southwick, Palyrna.

Daniel S. Parker, Kankakee, Ill.; Jas. McDermoit, Washington, Penn.; Wm. Lindsay, Woonsocket Falls, and Chas. E. Chickering, Pawtucket, R. I.; Chas. L. Parker, Astoria, Oregon; C M. Pyle, Ureka; C. O. Barton, Stockton, A. J. McKinney, Donnewille, Cal.

The conversations in diplomatic circles recently reported, to the effect that the Confederate Commissioners had an interview with Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. THOUVENAL, and had been told that they could not be recognized are manifestly overrated. There has been no arrival here later than the one which brought advices that the Commissioners of the Confederate States had not yet been recognized in London, and had not yet applied to be admitted in Paris.

Of the same character is the reports that the Seward proposition to accede to the Paris Declaration, abolishing privateering, has been rejected. It is understood that these instructions were sent to Messrs. ADAMS and DAYTON, and there has been no arrival from Europe so late as the day of their arrival there. Indeed, it is not yet known that they have arrived there.

Of all the Foreign Ministers who have left this country. It is only known that Mr. SANFORD has arrived in Belgium.

Col. PARKER and Hon. Messrs. ASHLEY of Ohio, and DUNN, of Indiana, arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, on the Government transport *City of Richmond*. All was quiet at the Fortress yesterday.

Five transport vessels, with 2 500 troops, convoyed by the Harriet Lane, went up Hampton Roads towards the mouth of James River, and took possession of New Point, and there entreached themselves. The position is one of importance, as it commands the mouth of James River, about six miles from Hampton.

The last transport was fired at by the Sewall's Point rifled cannon, but the range was too great to be effective.

The *Yankee* brought to Washington to-day three prizes. At least one of the vessels is loaded with tobacco.

Information has been received here that over 2 000 Ohio troops from Camp Denison yesterday took possession of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad from Parkersburgh to Graphin, a distance of 80 miles intervening, and proceeded in the latter direction. A large number also crossed the Ohio, three miles from Wheeling, for the same destination.

This is indicative of events at Harper's Ferry.

Passengers from Alexandria to-night state that nothing of special importance had occurred there to-day. The outposts, however, were being extended further into Virginia.

FREDERICK HECKER'S Illinois Regiment will, it is thought, be accepted by the Government.

The plobability is that the brigade of CARL SCHUAZ, Minister to Spain, who is now here, will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

The First Genman Rifle and the Ninth New-York Regiments arrived to-day. They elicited general encomium.

ALLEN A. BURTON, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister Resident to New-Granada, in the place of Gen. JONAS, of Iowa.

As there seems to be some sensitiveness in business circles about the seizure of telegraphic dispatches in all the principal Northern towns and cities, and a general apprehension that private business transactions may be exposed, it may not be improper to reassure the public that there is no danger of any such exposure.

The War Department has instructed a commission, composed of highly respectable gentlemen, whose business it is made to examine all the dispatches, under strict injunctions of secrecy, and after having selected those of treasonable character, to reseal, and return those relating to mere business transactions. All the dispatches seized at the various telegraph offices will be brought into Washington, and be thus examined.

The business of this Commission assumes somewhat that of the dead letter office in the Post-office Department, and will be conducted with the same secrecy and a rigid regard to private rights and interests.

While Brig.-Gen. McDOWALL is charged with the command of the Division of the forces recently thrown across the Potomac from Washington, Gen. MANSFIELD in command of the Military Department of Washington, will for the present be retained here. This is regarded in military circles as an indication of the Government's determination that his services are required in commanding in person the column that may act long hence close down on Harper's Ferry from this side of the Potomac.

The following officers have been ordered on duty as members of the staff of Gen. McDOWELL, viz. Col Charles P. Stone of the Fourteenth Infantry, Captain R. O Tyler, Assistant Quarter-Master Brevet Captains James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieut. Putman of the Typographical Engineers.

The boundaries of the Northeastern Virginia Mili-Department, to the command of which Gen. McDOWELL has been assigned, comprise all that part of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains and east of the James River, excepting Fortress Monroe and 60 miles around that point.

Additional troops are being daily dispatched across the river from this point, and as fast as the ten additional regiments, expected to arrive here very speedily, reach Washington, the troops now here will be sent over by regiments

CALEB LYON, of Lyondale, Col. E. G. PARKER, late of Gen. BUTLER'S Aid, Col. MIX and S. HANSON, of the New-York *Herald*, made a tour through Virginia to day, and dashed out five miles beyond the Federal pickets, and suddenly came upon secession pickets, and came near being captured, but fortunately escaped by the aid of a pair of good horses. They were unsuccessfully pursued.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE—RETURN OF THE SHERIFF—ACTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY—PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. CADWALLADER, SUSPENDING THE WRIT, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 27, 1861.

At 11 o'clock A M., to-day, the United States Marshal made his return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Chief Justice TANEY in the case of JOHN MERRYMAN, of the Hayfields.

The writ was returned served.

At the same time appeared in Court Major BELGER, one of Gen. CADWALLADER'S Staff, and with permission of the Court read a communication from the latter officer, stating that Mr. MERRYMAN was held in arrest at Fort McHenry, on the charge of treason, and that he, Gen. CADWALLADER, had received instructions from the President to suspend within the limits of his command the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The body of Mr. MERRYMAN not having been brought into Court in obedience to the writ, the Chief Justice ordered an attachment against Gen. CADWALLADER returnable to morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Great interest is felt in this case; one of the most important in its connection with the powers of the Executive, and the rights and liberties of the citizen, that has arisen since the formation of the Government.

Mr. MERRYMAN is a man of family, and a gentleman of property and position, President, also, of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and widely known and respected. He was arrested on a *general order*, issued for the apprehension of "The Captain of a Secession Company in Baltimore County." The order did not set forth any name or offence, and was executed at night by a detachment of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under a Capt. YOE. Mr. MERRYMAN is not the Captain of any company, but is a Lieutenant in a company of cavalry, commanded by Mr. CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton.

The State of Maryland is still a member of the Union, and in her political character has taken no steps hostile to the Government. The United States Courts are here in full and free discharge of their functions, and the United States Marshal can execute processes without the slightest danger of obstruction in all parts of the territory occupied by her citizens.

The Administration, in ordering these military arrests, and in suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is not regarded here as being in any way justified by that *salus populi* which is supposed sometimes to overrule the Constitution. CECIL.

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY ON THE JOHN MERRIMAN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 28.

St. Paul's-street, fronting the United States Court house, was densely crowded, as was, also, the court-room, at noon to-day, to learn the proceedings in the *habeas corpus* case of JOHN MERRIMAN.

Gen. CADWALLADER having, as stated yesterday, declined acceding to the demand until he could hear from Washington, a writ of attachment was issued against him, to day, for contempt of court. The Marshal reported that, on going to Fort McHenry to serve the writ he was refused admittance.

Chief Justice TANEY then read the following statement:

"I ordered the attachment, yesterday, because upon the face of the return to attention of the prisoner was unlawful, upon two grounds.

First—The President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor authorize any military officer to do so.

Second—A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person, not subject him to the rules and articles of war for an offence against the laws of the United States, except in aid of the judicial authority, and subject to its control, and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law.

I foretore yesterdey to state orally the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which make these principles the fundamental law of the Union, because an oral statement might be misunderstood in some portions of it, and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing and file it in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in the course of this week.

The Judge added that the military authority was always subordinate to civil. That, under ordinary circumstances, it would be the duty of the Marshal to proceed with *posse comitatus* and bring the party named in the writ into Court; but from the notoriously superior force that he would encounter, this would be impossible. He said the Marshal had done all in his power to discherge his duty.

During the week he should prepare his opinion in the premises, and forward it to the President, calling upon him to perform his constitutional duty, and see that the laws be faithfully executed, and enforce the decrees of this Court.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 28.

A gentleman who left Norfolk yesterday morning, and came through Richmond and Fredericksburgh, says that Gen. BUTLER had not commenced operations. It was understood at Norfolk that his reinforcements had not yet arrived. Still an attack was looked for daily, and the utmost vigilance exercised.

It was impossible to ascertain the number of troops at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, but my informant estimates them at twenty thousand. Reinforcements had been arriving on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. He ascertained that these troops came from Weldon, Columbia, S. C., and Lynchburgh, but is certain none came from Richmond. No apprehensions whatever were felt at Norfolk that that place could be taken. He learned at Petersburgh that twenty-eight cars full of troops had passed there on Saturday from Weldon. At Richmond he thinks there are at least fifteen thousand troops. He was informed on what he regarded as good authority that measures were being taken to defend Richmond successfully. An attack is expected from York River, and is guarded against by batteries along that stream, and by earthwork and other fortifications between the place of landing and the city. He was informed that these latter defences are well supplied with heavy artillery.

At Fredericksburgh, he was informed, there were ten thousand troops on the hills, and that the natural defences of the place were strengthened by numerous batteries.

From a Baltimorean, direct from Manassas Gap Junction, I learn that the Southern forces there were largely reinforced on Sunday night by North Carolina, Tennessee and South Carolina troops from Staunton and Lynchburgh. Earthworks were constructed, defending the railroad junction. My informant saw but few heavy guns mounted, but was informed that more were expected daily. He is satisfied it is the determination of the rebels to make desperate resistance there.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 28

A special dispatch from Williamsport to the *American*, says that the Virginia Camp, opposite that place, was reinforced by two cannon and two additional companies, Sunday. Mysterious movements have been going on in the camp for the last two days.

The ferryman was warned to permit nothing except the mail to pass after 11 to-day.

The camp is guarded with great care, neither friend nor foe being permitted to visit it.

Only two companies have been on parade since Friday. All this may be only a mask to cover retreat, or they may be preparing the river to William sport.

Our home guards keep a perpetual watch, and stand ready at any hour to dispute their passage over the river.

The camp is in a very unsafe position, being in the toe of a horse shoe, where the supply of provisions and all possibility of retreat might be easily cut off. Manifestly this is what Col. ALLEN fears.

On Saturday night a deserter swam the Potomac, and escaped into Pennsylvania.

Ballman's Rock, at the Point of Rocks, ten miles this side of Harper's Ferry, has been thrown across the track and into the canal. Passengers change there. No freight trains are running. The Virginians are using the track between the rock and the Ferry for the transportation of troops and munitions.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, May 28.

The camp opposite Williamsport was reinforced by 500 troops on Monday night and four field pieces. They are without regular army supplies, but are fed by the Secessionists in the neighborhood.

On Monday about 50, under pretense of bathing, sounded the bottom of the river for a considerable distance. It is now believed they contemplated fording it. It is known that the Secessionists at Williamsport and Hagerstown are concocting a plan to enable the Virginians to invade Washington County. This move is supposed to indicate an attempt to interfere with the election of old FRANK THOMAS to Congress, which is deemed an overwhelming certainty.

The Union Men of Hagerstown have nearly completed the formation of a Union Guard, under the command of Capt. AYRES.

The Second and Third Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived here this morning, and are comfortably quartered in the Public Buildings.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 28.

It having been decided to occupy Bird's Point, in Missouri, opposite Cairo, orders were received yesterday for the transfer of one regiment of Gen. LYON'S Brigade to that place.

The Fourth Regiment, under the command of Col. SCHUTTNER, has been selected, and will probably embark this morning on the Government steamer *Jatan*.

The encampments in the suburbs of the city will be broken up to-day, and the troops quartered in the arsenal and Jefferson Barracks.

The American [illegible] regiment is to be commanded by Col M. L. SMITH, formerly here.

An Irish Brigade is also filling up rapidly.

It is understood that Gen. HARNEY has authorized the immediate formation of companies of Union Home Guards at Hannibal, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Springfield. Then the companies will be mustered into the United States service, and furnished with arms.

All the State troops have left Jefferson City except two companies, who remain as body-guards to the Governor.

The *habeas corpus* case of Capt. McDONALD is still being argued before Judge TREAT.

NEW-JERSEY MOVEMENTS.

TRENTON, Tuesday, May 28.

The State Treasurer will to-morrow advertise for bids for $500 000 of the two million war loan, authorized by the Legislature of this State. The bonds are to be of the denomination of one, five and ten thousand dollars, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi annually, and exempt from taxation. They are reimbursable to the amount of $100,000 in January of each year, from 1865 to 1869, and will be issued of the denomination and time of payment, as far as practicable to suit the purchasers. Such assurances have been given as to warrant the authorities for saying that no bids for less than a par will be awarded. The bids will be received until June 27, next at 2 o'clock, and must be sent to R. M. SMITH, State Treasurer, Treaton. I am informed that offers of $1 200,000 of the whole loan, which is authorized to be $2 000,000, have already been made.

G. J. VAN HOUTEN, of Jersey City, and MARK W COLLETT have been appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the Third Regiment, and Capt. D HATFIELD, of Elizabethtown, Major of the First Regiment of three years' recruits from this State, to be encamped here.

Drs. GORDON, OAKLEY and COX have been appointed Surgeons.

The contracts for equipments for these regiments amounting to $100,000, were awarded, for hats, to DUNHAM & Co.; for uniforms, great coats and trowsers, to HUNTER, PERRY & Co.; sack coats, to BANNISTER & BOYDEN, all of Newark; blankets, to FORST & TAYLOR, of Trenton; knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, to PENNIE & MORRISON; belts, to NICHOLL & Co., and hatchets to W. WHITE, of Newark; the other articles, less valuable in amount, to persons in Newark and this city. All the articles contracted for are to be delivered at the Arsenal here by the 16th of June, the clothing much earlier.

THE LATE COL. ELLSWORTH.

THE BURIAL AT MECHANICSVILLE—AN UNJUST IMPRESSION OF THE DECEASED CORRECTED—HAULING DOWN THE FLAG AT THE MARSHALL HOUSE.

From our Special Correspondent.

TROY, Monday, May 27, 1861.

I have just returned from the grave of ELMER E. ELLSWORTH, the last martyr in the fight for liberty. From the moment that his remains arrived at Albany, as had been the case along their entire route from Washington until they were forever hid beneath the sod from mortal view, honors almost without precedent were heaped upon them. But military displays and grand pageants are of such frequent occurrence in New-York, that a description of the pomp and ceremony with which the people outwardly testified their respect for the young hero, would scarcely interest the readers of the TIMES, and I shall not attempt it. It is sufficient to state that, beneath these surface expressions of regard, there was a strong, deep current of genuine sorrow, evinced as frequently by the unbidden tear as by the earnest words which fell continually upon the ear, leaving no room to doubt that his brutal murder would be signally and terribly avenged.

The main object of my communication is to refute an opinion which is very generally entertained, that ELLSWORTH acted with great imprudence on the eventful morning of his death. I feel pained that his conduct on that occasion should even be criticized, knowing, as I do, that he acted as any brave man would under similar circumstances. He was apparently as calm and self possessed after landing at Alexandria as though he were in camp on the opposite bank of the Potomac. His orders were given in that same clear, ringing tone which made his voice remarkable. Directing Acjutant LORZA to form the regiment in line, he remarked that he should himself go to the telegraph office and cut the wires. He then had reason to believe that the secession troops had evacuated the town upon the terms offered by the commander of the *Pawnee*, and the belief was shared by the few who followed him in the direction of the telegraph office. *At this time I am confident the secession flag was not visible from the Marshall House.* Before landing I had carefully looked about the city, and if the flag had been hoisted then I could not have failed to see it. I feel sure that it was displayed by JACKSON after we were in full possession of the town. We had already gone about a block in the direction of the telegraph office, when Col. ELLSWORTH discovered the flag, and doubtless feeling that it had been raised in a spirit of bravado, remarked, "Boys, we must have that down before we return." He adopted the precaution, however, of sending one of his companions for a company to follow him to the house, expecting them to reach there as quickly as himself, but unfortunately the gymkstook the way and did not arrive at the hotel until some time after the shocking event had occurred. Under these circumstances he acted, and to have done differently was not in his power. He had often, in my hearing, promised his men never to call upon them to do aught which he would not himself lead them in accomplishing, and he died in fulfillment of the pledge. These facts I would have stated in my letter written a few hours after the sad event, but at that time I was hurried and fatigued, and the importance of the point did not occur to me.

The spot in the Mechanicsville cemetery selected for Col. ELLSWORTH'S grave is the very best which could have been chosen. It is on the brow of a hill which slopes gently back a quarter of a mile until it attains a height of probably 150 feet. At its base is his father's cottage, where the lamented youth passed his early years. A few rods distant is the track of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and just beyond that the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River, here a narrow, unnavigable stream. The country round about is already hallowed as being a battle-ground in Revolutionary times, and ELLSWORTH'S ashes and monument will still further consecrate the spot. The exercises at the grave were simple but deeply impressive. Rev. DAVID LYTLE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village, offered a soul-stirring prayer, and was followed by Rev. JAMES LEE, of the Presbyterian Church, Waterford, who pronounced the very appropriate oration, closing with the reading of a touching letter which the young man addressed to his parents ere he departed from the camp. The immense assemblage was then permitted to look upon the features of the corpse, and soon it was deposited in the grave, over which the customary three volies were fired.

Young BROWNELL, who took such swift vengeance on the Colonel's murderer, is very much of a lion in this his native place. I do not know whether the fact has been stated before, but he confesses to have felt confused for a few moments after he had shot JACKSON. However, this may have been, there can be no doubt that his act was the result of an uncontrollable impulse, but he nevertheless instantly reloaded his musket in case it should again be needed. BROWNELL is not likely to be spoiled by the attention he receives. He is as modest as he is brave, and shrinks from too much publicity.

Several committees accompanied Col. ELLSWORTH'S remains to Mechanicsville. The most prominent was the New-York Fire Department Zouave Committee, composed of Messrs. BRENNAN, KELLY, VANN, SILLCOX, and MALONEY. It is proper to award these gentlemen a large share of praise for the perfect arrangement which characterized this management of everything they had to do in connection with the funeral.

H. J. W.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 28.

It is probably true that two of the new sloops-of-war ordered by Congress, will be built at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The Third District Republican Convention, held at Dedham, to-day, resolved not to make any nomination for Congress, consequently, there will be little, if any, opposition to Judge THOMAS, the People's candidate.

Brig Gen. PIERCE has been appointed to succeed Gen. BUTLER, promoted. He left for Washington to-day.

NEW-YORK TROOPS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 28.

The Ninth Regiment of New-York, and the Eighth Regiment of German Rifles, of the same City, passed through here early this morning. They were handsomely entertained by the residents on Washington street.

ELECTION OF COLONEL.

AUGUSTA Me., Tuesday, May 28

Lieutenant OLIVER O. HOWARD, of the regular army, now one of the Professors at West Point, was to-day elected Colonel of the Third Regiment of Maine Volunteers.

A LIEUTENANT DRUMMED OUT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 28.

Adjutant-General SCHOULER presided over the Court of Officers convened at Fort Warren yesterday, for the trial of JOHN ABBOTT, better known as Long John Abbott, Second Lieutenant of Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, charged with using seditious language against the Government. Lieut. ABBOTT was convicted, deprived of his uniform, and drummed out of the regiment.

Rev. HOSEA BALLOU, President of Tufts's College, died yesterday.

The *Mississippi* went to sea yesterday.

THE BLOCKADE AT PENSACOLA.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 28.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says that Lord LYONS has written the British Consul at Pensacola, recognizing the blockade in the name of the British Government, and warning English vessels of its effect.

No movements indicative of hostilities had taken place.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

TORONTO, Tuesday, May 28.

The *Leader*, the Government organ, of this morning, repudiates the idea that England, in recognizing the Southern Confederacy as belligerents, will in any manner afford aid or comfort to the South.

Intelligent Americans here express great regret at the unfriendly spirit evinced toward England by a portion of the Northern Press.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, May 28.

Three 32 pounders, and carriages for the three 24 pounders, arrived this evening.

We have no reliable information of the movements of Gen. PILLOW, or of the Confederate troops.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The schooner *Herschel*, of New-York, Capt. BIANSALL, has been chartered by the United States Government, and is now loading provisions at Pier No. 13 North River, for Fort Monroe. Will carry 4,000 barrels in bulk.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Salutes of minute guns were fired at the Army posts at this station yesterday, in deference to the memory of Surgeon-Gen. THOMAS LAWSON, of the United States Army, who died recently. Dr. LAWSON served in the Wars of 1812-'15, and accompanied Gen. GAINES at the relief of Florida. His extraordinary efforts to promote the interests of the service was so marked, that the very uncommon honor for a medical officer, of being made a Brigadier-General in the Army, was conferred upon him. The service flags were all at half mast from muster to sundown, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, &c.

A military General Court martial is about to be convened at the recruiting head quarters on Governor's Island, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieut. VANDERBILT, a son of the Commodore, was believed, is said to have committed himself, and to be under arrest at Fort Columbus. The prisoners tried by the last Court have been sentenced. The stoppage of pay was the penalty in most instances.

One of the chief causes of the detention of the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, off the Battery, is the want of two warrant officers, the boatswain appointed to her having gone to the Naval Hospital, and the gunner having been ordered on shore for handing ammunition carelessly. The crew and marines of the frigate need a little "searcise at anchor," before proceeding to sea, and the delay will not be lost to them.

The United States corvette *Preble*, which is about to begin her final preparations for sea, was lately surveyed and reported in excellent condition. The *Preble* represented the Navy of the United States at the imperial *fete* at Cherbourg. She is a third-class sloop of war, 566 tons burthen, and rates 16 guns. Her two last cruises were with the Paraguay Expedition and the Home Squadron.

The "Middies" who remain at Annapolis are not remarkable for contentment. Even the officers attached to the Naval School are grumbling about their quarters, and are asking funds to pay hotel bills. The rooms of Fort Adams will be fitted up, well aired, and put in proper order for the staff, while the floating home of the midshipmen will be made as comfortable as possible. But hotel bills won't be sanctioned, permanently, at Newport.

The Navy Department is sending away, every few days sailors, to relieve the crews of ships that have been in commission on the Home Station over their time. Some go in the *Wabash*, some in the *Montgomery*, some in the *Mississippi*, and some in the *South Carolina*. In a few weeks the Government hopes to be able to have all "one fourth-more paymen" relieved, which will save some thousands of dollars weekly and stop protests. All the sailors who get honorable dischargee may get furloughs for three months on pay.

There was nothing new at the Navy yard yesterday. The *Savannah* (24) corvette, the steam-frigate *Roanoke* (44), the sailing-frigate *Potomac* (50), the chartered vessels, *Cuyler* and others, are preparing for their departure as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Ten marines attached to the barracks are drilled daily under the supervision of Maj. DOUGHTY, who has the reputation of being the most popular commanding officer in the Marine Corps. He was in command of the entire Marine Guards of the Brazil Squadron in 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and brought home the best men ever discharged from the corps. Capt. BREVOORT occupies Col. HARRIS' place at the barracks, and Lieut. HOUSTON, a recent appointment, is also at the station.

We are requested to state that the *Wabash* and *Montgomery* will convey any steamers leaving this port for the Chesapeake. The *Wabash* and *Montgomery* leave to-day.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS FROM TEXAS.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, May 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent has not yet noticed the arrival at Washington of Lieut.-Col. HOFFMAN and Capt. BOWMAN, who passed through here about a week ago. Both these officers, with others, were captured by that infamous traitor, VAN DORN, and are now on parole (how galling to think of it) to the Confederate States. Col. Gov. MORRIS also gave his parole, and started North, but upon reflection, returned and gave it up, stating he would not pledge his honor not to take up arms against robbers and traitors. These officers are well known here, and more gallant and brave are not in the service.

The Union, cast by KNAP, WADE & Co., has been rifled, and almost ready for shipment—destination, it is thought, Washington. I am informed it will throw an oblong ball, or slug, weighing *six hundred pounds*, six miles. What iron or steel clad vessel could live under a shot or two from it? By the way, what is the meaning of the word Bomain—the name now of the late Floyd gun? Col. SAM. U. BLACK, Ex-Governor of Nebraska, arrived here on Friday, ready and anxious to take the field against our common enemy. As he saw hard service in Mexico, the Government ought to give him a good position. The gallant OAKES is still at Wheeling, mustering in recruits. Several have gone from here—all for three years, or during the war. QUIEN SABE.

THE STEAMER R. R. CUYLER.

The following officers have reported for duty on board this vessel:

Francis B. Ellison, Captain.
J. Van Ness Philip, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
James Parker, Second Lieutenant.
Fred Crocker, Master.
George H. Holt, Paymaster.
Argyle Watson, Assistant-Surgeon.
Ls Rue P. Adams, Midshipman.
W. Ross Bridgman, Midshipman.
Edward L. Gaul, Purser's Clerk.
Henry K. Lapham, Master's Mate.
John O Merae, Master's Mate.
Elisha W. Staats, First Assistant Engineer.
George H. Clark, Third Assistant Engineer.
Wm. Morris, Third Assistant Engineer.
Wm. Campbell, Third Assistant Engineer.

THE ZOUAVES.

Sergeant F. B. MARSHALL, of Company A, First Regiment New-York Zouaves, who has just come from Washington, gives the most positive assurances that there is no truth whatever in the rumor that two of the regiment had been condemned to be shot. The report originated in the re-arrest of four members of the regiment who had been dismissed from the ranks and their uniforms taken from them.

BUCKLEY, a private of Company G, was shot by Lieut. DOWN, of Company D, on Sunday night. He had been bound and confined in the guard-house, and making his escape, seized a musket, which was fortunately unloaded, and snapped it at Lieut. DOWN, who immediately took a gun from the hands of a sentinel standing near by, and shot his assailant.

On Sunday morning a detachment of seven was sent off to arrest ROBARTS, of Company A, who had escaped from the guard house, where he was confined for insults offered the Colonel. Their orders were to bring him back, dead or alive, but at the time our informant left he had not been found.

HAMMOCKS FOR THE ARMY.

A good supply of these useful articles would be of great service to our brave troops who have left the comforts of home for camp life.

Hammocks are every way preferable to mattresses, for warm weather, and in crowded quarters. They are economical, easy of transportation and cleanly; as they do not harbor vermin. They can be swung in the open air, as well as in tents and barracks. They can be aired

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

One Hundred and Sixty-one Thousand Dollars in Specie.

The Queen's Proclamation in its Official Form.

Further Discussions of American Topics in English Journals.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE TONE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southempton on the 15th of May, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Columbia* arrived at Galway May 14. The *Juno* arrived at Londoonderry on May 14.

The following is the list of the consignees of specie by this arrival:

Schuchard & Gebhard	$31,800
William Schalt & Co	1,500
Leopold Huffer	504 0
Oelriens & Co.	4,000
Total	$37,700
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.	
A. H. Salaman	£13,500
FROM HAVAR.	
William Cysan	£30,000

The dates by the *New-York* have been anticipated.

In our files of London papers of the 15th, we find editorial articles not received by the *Etna*.

Mr. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, our Minister at Paris, had his final audience of the Emperor on the 13th, when he handed to His Majesty the letters of President LINCOLN terminating his mission.

DECLARATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

From the London Gazette, May 14.

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas, we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States:

And whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Goveromcnt of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves "the Confederate States of America."

And whereas we, hsing at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to meintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties

"We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation:

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to observe a strict oeutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

And *whereas*, in and by a certain statute made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King GEORGE III., entitled 'An act to prevcat the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in a foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without His Majesty's license,' it is, among other things, declared and enacted as follows

"That if any natural born subject of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, without the leave or license of His Majesty his heirs or successors, for that purpose first had and obtained, under the sign manual of His Majesty, his heirs or successors, or signified by Order in Council, or by proclamation of His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall take or accept, or shall agree to take or accept, any military commission, or shall otherwise enter into the military service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or shall enlist or enter himself to enlist, or shall agree to enlist or to enter himself to serve as a soldier, or to be employed, or shall serve in any warlike or military operation, in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or part of any Provincs or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or soldier, or in any other military capacity, or if any natural born subject of His Majesty shall, without such leave or licence as aforesaid, accept, or agree to take or accept, any commission, warrant or appointment, as an officer, or shall enlist or enter himself, or shall agree to enlist or enter himself, to serve as a sailor or marine, or to be employed or engaged, or shall serve in and on board any ship or vessel of war, or in and on board any ship or vessel used or fitted out, or equipped, or intended to be used for any warlike purpose, in the service of or for or under or in aid of any foreign power, prince, State, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colooy, province, or part of any province or people: or, if any natural-born subject of His Majesty shall, without such leave and license as aforesaid, engage, contract, or agree to go, or shall go, to any foreign State, country, colony, province, or part of any province, or to any place beyond the seas, with an intent or in order to enlist or enter himself to serve, or with intsot to serve, in any warlike or military operation whatever, whether by land or by sea, in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any foreign Prince, State, potentate, colooy, province, or part of any provincs or people, or in the service of or for or under or in aid of any persoo or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or a sololer, or in any other military capacity, or an officer or sailor, or marine in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid, although no enlisting money, or pay, or reward shall have been or shall be in any or either of the cases aforesaid actually paid to or received by him, or by any person to or for his use or benefit; or if any person whatever, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any part of His Majesty's dominions elsewhere, or in any country, colony, settlement, island, or place belonging to or subject to His Majesty, shall hire, retain, engage, or procure, or shall attempt or endeavor to hire, retain, engage, or procure any person or persons whatever to enlist, or enter or engage to enlist, or to serve or to be employed in any such service or employment as aforesaid, as an officer, soldier, sailor or marine, either in land or sea service, for or under or to aid of any foreign prince, State, potentate, colony, province or part of any province or people, or for or under or in aid of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of Government as aforesaid, or to go or to agree to go or embark from any part of His Majesty's dominions, for the purpose or with intent to be enlisted, entered, engaged or employed as aforesaid, whether any enlisting money, pay or reward shall have been or shall be actually given or received, or not; in any or either of such cases every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon being coovicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonmeot, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court before which such offender shall be convicted."

And it is in and by the said act further enacted:

"That if any person, within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, shall, without the leave and license of His Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavor to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, with intsot or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State or potentate, or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of government in or over any foreign State, colony, province, or part of any orovince or people, as a transport or store ship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any prince, State or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, State, or potentate, or against the persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in any colony, province, or part of aoy provioce or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony province, or part of any province or country, with whom His Majesty shall not then be at war; or shall, within the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island, or place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemsanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to or be on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any officer of His Majesty's Navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures, for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of Customs or Excise, or the laws of trade and navigation, to seize such ships and vessels aforesaid, and in such places and in such manner in which the officers of His Majesty's Customs or Excise and the officers of His Majesty's navy are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of Customs and Excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation; and that every ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner, and in such courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues of Customs and Excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation."

And it is in and by the said act further enacted—

"That if any person in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, without leave and license of His Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war or cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival in any part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's dominions, was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of government in or over any colony, province, or part of any province or people belonging to the subjects of any such Prince, State, or Potentate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, province, or part of any province or country under the coolrol of any person or persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government, every such perso so offending shall be deemed guilty of a oridemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof, upon any informaoion or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court before which such offender shall be convicted."

Now, in order that none of our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, we do hereby strictly command, that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter or thing whats-ever, contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of our ldgh displeasure.

And we do hereby further warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Royal Proclamation, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign, in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf—as, for example and more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers or soldiers, or by serving as officers, sailors or marines on board any privateer bearing letters-of-marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions, at home or abroad, others to do so, or by fitting out, arming or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a sniper-war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties, all persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations, in that behalf imposed or denounced.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will not be able to obtain any protection from us against any liability or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure in such misconduct.

Given at our Court at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, this 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 24th year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

From the London News, May 15.

It is not at all surprising that in European countries, where American affairs have not hitherto been very attentively studied, there should now be anxious speculation as to what the case of the Secessionists really is, and a strong tendency to suppose that there must be wrong on both sides, and perhaps right on both sides still. As the uncertainty may have some serious practical consequences among ourselves, it is the duty of those who have the opportunity to search all the means of information on both sides, and produce to general use such light as they can obtain.

The Press, throughout the Southern States, is in the hands of the secession party, and we know, therefore where to look for their views of their own affairs. It is undisputed that the dominant party has thus far avoided all appeal to the population at large, and also that in every State there is a considerable proportion of the inhabitants opposed to secession. These are unable to make themselves heard through the Press, or even the Post office. Some few have made their escape by the rivers to the Free States; and others have been picked up at sea, where they had ventured out in hope of getting into the track of the North-ern steamers. The witnesses confirm the understanding which existed before—that the Southern Press is wholly at the service of the Montgomery Government. We can not therefore be wrong in going to those news, apers for information about Secessionist views and expectations. The most striking feature in them all is the thorough contempt they not only profess, but obviously entertain, for the people of the North, and the next is the confidence they place in the Northern officials who have been the tools of the South at Washington. They reckon on Ex-Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, and on several other late office-holders, or aspirants to office, to lead the people under the yoke of a Southern Government, to be installed at Washington. The truth had not yet reamed the Confederacy that the ex-Presidents were sustaining Mr. LINCOLN, and that the rest of their supposed friends were marching against them, at the head of all the recruits they could muster. The doctrine of a large proportion of the journals is that the Northern people are altogether craven, and wholly incapable of fighting. And in a Georgia newspaper (the *Atlanta Intelligencer*) there is a leading article, dated April 15, which offers a prophecy in terms of singular confidence—that in three months the conflict will be over, LINCOLN and his Governmeot having taken refuge at Boston, and being glad to enjoy the Presidentyip of New England, leaving the Slave States to rule the rest of the country, unless the Northwest should be allowed to form a third Government. The utter disgrace and overthrow of all moderate-minded opponents is predicted to take place within ninety days. In other papers we read of the certain junction of New-York and Philadelphia, as well as Baltimore, with the Southern Confederacy, as soon as the approach of Southern forces should render the avowal safe. We see that Mr. LINCOLN was to be killed, that arms and money had long been passing through treacherous hands into the possession of a concealed secession party in Virginia, and that, if only that party could find strength to declare itself, there was nothing more to apprehend from the North. The anticipated treat of hanging Abolitionists, and making short work with the free people of color, is held out as a finish to the picture of triumph.

Another and a very different view is to be met with elsewhere. There are parts of the country where the people could hardly believe the Yankees to be so helpless and timid a race as they are supposed to be in the Gulf States; and the appropriate alarm is of an unprovoked invasion of Abolitionists for the purpose of setting the slaves to murder their masters. The handful of Abolitionists, almost all of whom are peace-men, do not know themselves in the descriptions by which whole counties and States are scared. We might fill columns with stories gathered from the Southern journals as absurd as these; but it is enough to have shown that much that is otherwise unaccountable is explained by the utter ignorance of affairs which prevails at the South, and the delusions which are propagated there.

But, say some people here, why should not the Southern States secede? And, seceding, why not take their share of the national property? Where is their crime?

The crime is as flagrant as any treason ever was since society was organized; but justice requires us to be careful in imputing the treason only to those who are guilty. *No States have seceded; no communities—no masses of population; but only a gang of revolutionists assuming to represent a community to whom they dare not appeal.* If it had been really an affair of States, of communities, or masses of people, they would have made their complaint in good time; they would have declared their intention; they would have appealed to Congress, or to a Convention, and to the Federal Courts to restore to them their concessions of rights, and to apportion the national property. If the Constitution did not provide for secession, it did provide guardianship for the national property. That guardianship has been betrayed; the property has been not only seized, as in the case of forts and arsenals recently taken, but embezzled, gradually, on the largest scale, and for a coosiderable length of time. It is now intimated that the refusal of the United States Government to join the European Powers, five years since, in extinguishing privateering was grounded on plans of secession already entertained. It is very natural that those who are unaware of the barbarism induced in a slaveholding society by a long course of rude and cruel wars, like those in Mexico and to Florida, and of filibustering expeditions like those of LOPEZ and WALKER, should seek for excuses for the Confederacy, and believe, in spite of evidence, that there must be some ground of right in the aggressive party. *But the more the case is examined, the more clearly it will be seen that the Secessionists are wholly and absolutely in the wrong; that they are guilty of treason, carried on by conspiracy of the basest sort, and for aims which are incompatible with the peace of the world. They have made no attempt to retire on fair terms of separation, and with a legal award of their share of property. They have absconded from the Union, with all the cash they could bribe the servants to help them to; and they have since assaulted the Government with which they had pillaged. This is the plain state of the case; and it is not to the credit of our knowledge that there should be any among us who attempt to defend or excuse the course of action, more or less. It can be only through ignorance that any Englishman can do so.*

On the other hand, it is impossible for us at present to know how many—or rather how few—of the American people are really sharing the guilt; and we cannot be too careful to be just o this head. It requires some acquaintance with society in the Slave States to form any conception of the popular ignorance in political matters, or of the absence of personal independence in daily affairs. The guilt of treason and peculation does not attach to persons who live under the closest restrictions of speech and the Press, who are misinformed of what is going on in the world, and thoroughly misled as to the political parties and circumstances of their own country, and to accuse the educated class of planters who are outside of political factions, and attached to the Union, and who are now chafing under the yoke of the Confederacy, and eagerly hoping for the arrival of aid which may enable them to declare for the Union, and there is no saying how small the number of responsible resisters may really be. We see in every batch of newspapers tidings from one quarter or another of opposition to secession orders. In Missouri the contingent will be furnished to President LINCOLN, in spite of the Governor's refusal. In Virginia there is no hope of managing the Union Party in certain districts. In several of the States there is a split as decided as in the Union itself. If it is so in the first exciting hours of triumph of the marauding section, before the North has had time to act, we may well believe that *as soon as everybody can speak out, we shall find that the so-called secessions are the work of a faction which first bred and fostered bad passions in a predisposed society of slaveholders, paupers and slaves, and then made their own profit out of the state of things they had produced.*

If this is a true view, the conflict will not be a long one. In no case can it be a long one, on account of the poverty of the Slave States. It may be a sharp one, as we hear people saying all round us. But it may not. We will leave it to Georgian and Alabama journals to prophesy issues; but if we ought not to be surprised at any fierceness of passion between brethren at war, *neither should we be astonished at any collapse of the Southern cause when either the troops or the people discover the strength of their opponents and the true character of their own cause.*

A CONTRACTED AND DISCOURAGING VIEW.

From the London Times, May 15.

Promptness has not ceased to be a quality of the American people. They have organized a war as rapidly as they would supply a market, or form a railway company. But a few days have elapsed since Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation, and already a great army has sprung, as it were, from the earth. More than 140,000 men, besides 18,000 sailors, have been asked for by the Government, and it is said they will be furnished within a few weeks. The enthusiasm of the recruits and the excitement of their departure, will be found dwelt upon in every Northern newspaper or letter. It may be taken that a force formidable in numbers, though but little disciplined, and, for the present, ill supplied with the means of acting the field, is ready for operations on the extreme north of the Confederate territory. This territory we must now hold to include Virginia. Though the State has not formally joined the South, and though it is painfully anxious to be freed from the presence of war by taking up a neutral position, yet it is clear that the Government of Washington will not hesitate to treat it as an enemy, and to enforce against it all the laws of war. Against the northern counties of Virginia and the State of the Federal Government will be turned. The advices from New-York are to the effect that a forward movement of the army at Washington was expected in the succeeding week. This probably does not mean that any invading force will penetrate into the State, for this we can hardly conceive the militia at Washington to be at as yet. But the occupation of Harper's Ferry will, we think, be attempted at once, and there is little doubt that the Unionists will be successful. But this can only be the beginning of a campaign. Virginia must evidently be a battle-ground for years; she will be the special battle-ground. The western part of the State, as was expected, has gone with the Union, and the mountainous districts are exposed by its persons from a Power having command of a long chain of coast and the whole sea coast, the Union still possesses Fort Monroe. And, although a blockade cannot be established in Virginia, yet the ability to land troops on any part of the coast must be an advantage to the Federal Government which is not likely to be disregarded.

The news which we print to-day almost wholly relates to the preparations made by the Union for a campaign in Virginia and for the coercion of the Southern ports. The latter work has been begun—that is, the greater ports, such as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, would be at once closed. The coast of the Southern United States with Europe may therefore be considered at an end for the present. As the time vessels bearing cotton can leave probably be warned away from the docks and ports, and our mails direct have ceased to receive and the Cotton crop be secured, for the most part, already shipped. This, however, does not consider whether the object of the Northerners has been picked. The New York and Boston merchants in their call for a strict blockade have been successful even by some terms in the South by stopping its trade than to prevent the egress of the privateers which Mr. DAVIS has said, the will put on Northern commerce. But it is no easy thing to stop privateers at hundreds of any length. The blockades in the annals of war have been efficient that that which the British fleets kept up at the ports of France during the wars of the Revolution and of the Empire, and yet the sea swarmed with French privateers. The losses, too, of British merchantmen were greatest in the last years of the war, after the navy of France had been destroyed by the victories of NELSON and his comrades. We may well doubt, then, whether it is in the power of the Union, even with the aid of steam, to keep up an effectual blockade of the whole Atlantic and Gulf coast from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. *The Southerners, though not as maritime as their enemies, are quite capable of fitting out and using privateers, numbers competent to Nort sea-coast; and it is possible that the Southerners, both north and south of the Isthmus may be tempted to join in the lucrative trade of capturing gold ships and cargoes.* But the necessity of closing all in their power to check this marauding has been plain to the traders of the Northern cities, and accounts to some measure for their energy in assisting the Government to take up and arm vessels of all kinds.

In a few days we shall hear the results of this vigorous Northern policy. The first thing which it would be desirable to learn, in order to form a judgment as to the event, is the feeling in which the South has received these outward demonstrations. The Northerners say that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow traitors are thoroughly frightened at the outburst of Union patriotism. They had, say the Unionists, no idea that the North was so indignant, and their doom so near. They had been accustomed for more than a generation, to be obeyed by the Free States, in all important matters. They furnished the cleverest politicians and the most united and steady voters and when the Democratic banner failed, they were ever ready with threats, which were only too successful. So they had to come to look on the Northerners as people who pay taxes, loving and too ce; enduot on slave-grown cotton and too much over to resist them. Calculating on the peace-loving character of their opponents, they had plunged into treason without preparing to meet its consequences, and they were now horrified to find that the day of reckoning was at naod. We are so completely without accurate intelligence from the South that there are no means of judging whether this description be in blatant with the truth or not. *We think, that there is some truth in it, but that there is no reason to believe it portends any submission on the part of the Confederate States.* Undoubtedly the Southerners have been surprised at the unanimity and vigor of the Northern States. They have been so little accustomed to think or care for the Union themselves, that they could hardly conceive the influence it possessed over the minds of the people in the Free States. What the Confederates thought the apathy of their opponents seems to have been caused mainly by an incredulity respecting the intentions of the Southerners themselves. In the Northern States people could not, or would not, believe that the Union was gone. They rejected continually that everything would be over in a few weeks, and many of their most acute men of business men have suffered by the confidence they placed to their country's destiny. But when the attack on Sumter showed the reality of the disruption, then came an excitement which neither the Confederates nor the Washington Government, nor the Northern people themselves, were prepared for. This uprising has, no doubt, startled the seceders, but, as far as we can learn, it has only been to rouse them to extraordinary exertions. Indeed, it is pretty clear that the leading men of the South have never for a moment doubted of war. They may find it a hotter and more arduous struggle than they expected; the intensity or the duration of the fighting may exceed their expectations; but, at any rate, for the fact that there was to be fighting, they were fully prepared; they never expected that Mr. LINCOLN would give in without a contest. So now there is no reason to believe that the mere fact of a Northern invasion will induce them to return to their allegiance.

We cannot, therefore, anticipate that the Federal preparations will terrify the Confederates into submission. If the new republic be crushed, it must be by conquest, and not by menaces. The position of the wavering States had not been changed. Kentucky still declared for neutrality; and Tennessee had not, it appears, definitely joined the seceders. North Carolina, however, was arming, and in case of an invasion of Virginia would, no doubt, be at once in the field. *The North has undertaken a difficult task, that of conquering a vast territory inhabited by men of the same race as its own citizens, and even more accustomed to the use of arms.* Whatever be the result, it seems impossible that the war can be carried on by either side with such loose levies as are now under arms. If this contest is continued, the young professionals and shopkeepers will probably soon fall off and return to their former and more congenial pursuits; while a lower class, men of vagrant and irregular habits, the "roughs" of the large towns, will be subjected to a sterner discipline and formed into regular armies. It is only with such as these that a war of any length can be carried on. *A campaign in an extensive country calls for even more than European discipline and appliances of war.* Unless the Federal Government confines itself with merely harassing the sea-coast of the Seceders, it must be ready to carry on a war which will be beyond the patience even of the most patriotic militia.

CHARACTER OF THE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERING.

From the London Volunteer Service Gazette.

It must be borne in mind that those who take out letters-of-marque do not go out as honorable soldiers or sailors, meaning to fight with the regular troops and ships of the nation against whom they are commissioned. Possibly, if they cannot escape a cruiser, they may fight hard to get away, but so long as they can they will avoid armed vessels. *They are sneaks and cowards by profession, as well as robbers.* What they go out for is, openly and avowedly, to prey on the weak, to plunder unarmed merchant vessels, giving a wide berth to those whom they cannot take at a disadvantage. It is had enough that any nation or power, preteoding to be civilized, should encourage its own citizens to engage in privateering. *But to enlist foreigners, citizens of neutral States—to go about commissioning the scum of the scoundrelsom of the world, and hounding them on against men of their own blood and tongue—this is an atrocity which it was hoped was reserved for the Slave States to perpetrate. A Power—not one will not call them—which founds its Government on Slavery, and inaugurates its birth by the attempt to renew the custom of issuing letters-of-marque to foreigners, what part in the world's history are we to look for from such a Power as this?* As to those Englishmen, if any such should be found, (which we will not readily believe,) who may accept commissions of this kind, all we can say of them is, that they will have so wholly mistaken their work in this world, that the sooner it is rid of them the better. *We most heartily wish every one of them a short shrift, a strong cord, and a jump from the yard-arm of the nearest man-of-war.*

We could wish that our own Government had spoken more strongly on this point; nevertheless, we feel sure that this attempt will wholly fail. The public feeling of Europe is against privateering; and the principal European States have agreed, as between themselves, to abolish it. To that agreement the United States would not be a party, but this is no time for heaping coals of fire on their heads. Let us see what they have deserved at our hands.

The Treaty of 1794 between England and the United States provided, that if any citizen or subject of either country took a commission or letters-of-marque for privateering against the other, from any Power with whom the other was at war, he should be treated as a pirate. Unluckily, this was one of the provisions of that treaty which expired after twelve years, and has never been renewed. Therefore, as Mr. WHEATON has laid it down, "any prohibition on this subject which may exist, beyond the obligation of equitably required by the law of nations, must depend on the internal law of the respective States." This being the law, the fact remains that the United States if they out no privateers against us during our wars with the French Republic and Empire until we were at war with them also. Again, during the late Russian war, in answer to a dispatch of Mr. CRAMPTON on this subject, on April 21, 1854, Mr. MARCY replied that privateering under Russian colors would not be allowed by the United States, and our shipping was wholly unmolested by Americans during the Russian war.

We, therefore, owe it to the United States to put down with a high hand any privateering against them. Our internal law on this subject is contained in the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III., c. 69. Section 7 of that Act provides that "if any person shall fit out, or assist in fitting out a ship, with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any prince, state, or potentate, or against the subjects of any prince, state, or potentate, with whom His Majesty shall not be at war, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the vessel." This is very well, as far as it goes; but we have not stood still since 1819. In this special matter, indeed, Christendom has made a long step since that time. The present is an invaluable opportunity to give the *coup de grace* to privateering of all kinds, and for establishing as International law the principle that there must be no more uncertainty. *The Government would be deserving well of England and of the world if they would call Slave to revise the treaty of 1794 and so stamp privateering at once, and finally, as piracy.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Address of the Central Committee to the People of Northwestern Virginia.

In obedience to the fourteenth resolution of the Convention which met in this city, on the 13th inst., we earnestly conjure you to enter actively and immediately upon the great work of preparing your neighbors and friends, as well as yourselves, for the firm, stern and decided stand necessary to be taken and adhered to at all hazards, and maintained at any and every cost, if we would preserve to ourselves and transmit to our posterity that unity of government which constitutes its one people, which we justly regard as a palladium of our liberties and the main pillar in the edifice of our independence. In this way and this way alone, we can save ourselves from the innumerable evils consequent upon secession and all the horrors of civil war.

Why should the people of Northwestern Virginia allow themselves to be dragooned into the rebellion inaugurated by ambitious and heartless men, who have banded themselves together to destroy a Government formed for you by your patriot fathers, and which has secured to you all the liberties consistent with the nature of man, and for near three-fourths of a century, sheltered you in sunshine and in storm, made you the admiration of the civilized world, and conferred upon you a title more honored, respected and reverenced, than that of King or Potentate—the title of an American citizen. Will you passively surrender it, and submit to be used by the conspirators engaged in this effort to enslave you, as their instruments by which your enslavement is to be effected?

Freemen who would remain free, must prove themselves worthy to be free, and must themselves first strike the blow.

What is secession? A deed not to be accomplished in the broad glare of a noonday sun, but a deed of darkness, which had to be performed in secret conclave, by the reckless spirits who accomplished it, in contempt of the people, their masters under our form of government, but whom the leaders in this work of destruction have determined to enslave.

What is secession? Bankruptcy, ruin, civil war, ending in a military despotism. Prior to the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession in Virginia, and to the passage by the Legislature of the bill calling a Convention, all was peace, and the great business interests of our State were uninterrupted. From the hour that it was proclaimed the Ordinance of Secession had been passed, business of every description has been paralyzed, State corporation and individual credit is prostrate, and bankruptcy and ruin stare us in the face; and war, civil war, with all its attendant horrors, is upon us. Secession, all now see, is war. It is preceded by war, accompanied and succeeded by war, insurrection being war.

Who are to stamt the brunt of this contest? Will it be those who have clamored loudest for secession, and who have done the most to bring on the present crisis? These are the first to flee from the very approach of danger. They hurry in every train and by every coach from the anticipated scenes of disturbance. Will the secession majority of the Richmond Convention come into the ranks, and shoulder the musket in the strife which they have inaugurated? They will keep at a respectful distance from danger. They will fill the lucrative offices, and secure the rich appointments which appertain to the new order of things. They will luxuriate on two, or three, or four hundred dollars per month, with horses and servants, and rations to match, while the Union-loving people will be called upon, for the honor of Virginia and two shillings per day, to do the fighting, and undergo the hardships of war. We are all Virginians, say they; the State must be sustained, and right or wrong, we must all fight for Virginia, &c.

What is it to fight for Virginia? What is it to sustain the State? Is it to urge her upon a course which leads to visible and gaping destruction? Is this the way, and the only way, in which we can testify our devotion to the Commonwealth? If these feelings which actuated our revolutionary fathers be not all dead in us, we shall exhibit our love for Virginia by repudiating this tyrannical rule which the Richmond Convention has endeavored to impose, and suffer not ourselves to be sold like sheep from the shambles. The people yet hold their destinies in their own hands—it is for them to accept or reject a tyranny worse many times than that from which the war of '76 delivered us—not the tyranny of one man, but of many.

But, people of Northwestern Virginia, why should we thus permit ourselves to be tyrannized over, and made slaves of, by the haughty arrogance and wicked machinations of would-be Eastern despots. Are we submissionists, craven cowards, who will yield to daring ambition the rich legacy of freedom, which we inherited from our fathers, or are we men who know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them? If we are, we will resist the usurpers, and drive from our midst the rebellion sought to be forced upon us. We will, in the strength of our cause, resolute y and determinedly stand by our rights and our liberties, secured to us by the struggles of our Revolutionary Fathers, and the authors of the Constitution under which we have grown and prospered beyond all precedent in the world's history. We will maintain, protect and defend that Constitution and the Union with all our strength, and with all our powers, ever remembering that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." We utterly repudiate the war sought to be forced upon us without and against the consent and earnest protestations of the people who have not produced it, but who have, we regret to say, thus far offered no resistance, but have submitted to the filling up of armies and the quartering of troops in their midst; taking for the purpose our young men who had, in a time of profound peace, and with no expectation of ever being called upon to aid in a rebellion, attached themselves to the volunteer corps of our State. The people, stunned by the magnitude of the crime, have, for a time, offered no resistance, but as returning reason enables them to perceive distinctly the objects and purposes of the vile perpetrators of this deed, their hearts swell within them, and already the cry has gone up from our mountains and our vallies, "Resistance to tryants is obedience to God."

Let us urge you, then, that our resistance may be effectual, to act in the spirit of the resolutions here appended, adopted by the Convention, whose Committee we are. Let all our ends be directed to the creation of an organized resistence to the despotism of the tyrants, who have been in session in Richmond, and who are soon to reassemble, that we may maintain our position in the Union under the flag of our common country, which has for so many years waved gracefully and protectingly over us, and which, when we behold upon its ample folds the Stripes and Stars of Freedom, causes our bosoms to glow with patriotic heat, and our hearts to swell with honest love of country. That this flag, the symbol of our might, challenges our admiration, and justly claims our every effort against those who have dared to desecrate and dishonor it, we all admit. Let us then see that we take the proper measures to make effectual those efforts. The Convention to assemble on the 11th proximo, is looked to to organize our action. Its importance, its necessity, will at once strike your minds; take immediate steps, therefore, to secure for your representatives in the Convention, your most determined, resolute, temperate, and wisest men. We have already detained you too long—the time for action, prompt, firm, and decided has come. In the hope that our section will be that of a united people, we take leave of you, confidently calculating that you will give your body, soul, strength, mind, and all the energies of your nature to the work of saving your country from becoming the theatre of a bloody war, brought upon you without your consent and against your will. Let us show Mr. Ex-Secretary COBB, late President of the Montgomery Congress, that we are not willing to recognize the transfer of us made by the Richmond Convention, nor do we intend to allow our borders, as he says they will be, to be made the theatre of this war.

Fellow-citizens, we ask you, to read and ponder well the passage from Mr. COBB'S speech we recite

"The people of the Gulf States need have no apprehension; they might go on with their planting, and their other business as usual, the war would not come to their section; its *theatre would be along the borders of the Ohio River, and in Virginia.*"

The Convention between Virginia and the Confederate States, by which the control of all military operations is placed in the hands of President DAVIS, insures this result.

Fellow citizens "These are times when we must not stop to count sacrifices and costs, where honor, and character, and self-preservation are put in issue." The patriot and sage, DANIEL WEBSTER, in a speech delivered at Washington, in 1851, at the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capitol, spoke as follows

"Yonder men of the Blue Ridge, many thousands of whom are pioneer to this capitol than the seat of Government of your own State, what do you think of breaking up this great association into fragments of States and of people? I know that some of you, and I believe that you all, would be almost as much shocked at the announcement of such a catastrophe, as if you were informed that the Blue Ridge itself were soon totter from its base—*and as much if I were from Virginia, who occupy the slope from the Alleghanies to Ohio and Kentucky, to what length do you propose to pursue this abstraction? If you succeed, what is you 'secede' from, and what do you secede to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change and to bring you and your commerce to the waters of Eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you could remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia had ceased to be a part and parcel of the United States.*"

Fellow-citizens of Northwestern Virginia, the issue is with you. Your destiny is in your own hands. If you are worthy descendants of worthy sires, you will rally to the defence of your liberties, and the Constitution which has protected and honored you will still extend over you its protecting aegis. If you hesitate or falter all is lost, and you and your children to the latest posterity are doomed to perpetual slavery.

JOHN S. CARLILE, JAMES S. WHEAT,
C. D. HUBBARD, E. B. PIERPOINT,
CAMPBELL TARR, G. R. LATHAM,
ANDREW WILSON, S. H. WOODWARD,
JAMES W. PAXTON, Committee.

The Action and Sympathies of the British Government—Letter from an Englishman.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems to be an opinion rapidly gaining ground with regard to the present attitude of Great Britain, which is calculated in my opinion, to provoke prejudice in the hearts of true Americans toward their trans Atlantic cousins; some of the New York papers are doing their best to foster the ill-feeling already created.

I beg you to allow me through the medium of your columns to assure the American people, that any fears which may exist in their minds, as to the course the Queen's Government will ultimately pursue, in the way of recognizing the so-called Southern Confederation, are entirely groundless, and rest upon a worthless foundation. As an Englishman by birth, and an American by adoption, it gives me both pride and pleasure, to feel and to know that the great heart of England is entirely with the North in this gigantic struggle, on behalf of the Constitutional Government; the people in England, to day, are the source of all power, the Government that dares transgress that people's will, can exist no longer there. She is, to day, the fellow laborer with the Free States of America in the cause of the world's redemption from tyranny, ignorance, and barbarism, and the man who doubts her sympathy with, or expects to witness her treachery to the cause of humanity to-day, knows but little about the stuff of which the sons of CROMWELL and HAMPDEN are composed.

It was no mercenary motives that induced England, in a single day, to strike the fetters from her slaves in the West Indies,—and so sure as God lives, and the world moves, no desire or necessity for a cotton supply will induce her to be false to the cause of justice, or attempt an overthrow of the manifest destiny and glory of the Anglo Saxon race.

I desire, however, not to content myself with theorizing. I *know*, from indisputable authority, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his capacity as Foreign Minister, has sought for and found a legal and tangible reason why this Pro-Slavery poliganchy should not be recognized by civilized Powers; it was discovered in the Montgomery Constitution, which contains a clause providing for its own dissolution and nullification; this of itself, if backed by no higher and nobler considerations, will insure the rejection of its piratical and traitorous claims. The indecision of Lord JOHN RUSSELL upon the question of privateering, his whole life compels me to believe, rests upon no sympathy for the South or its cause, but merely upon legal quibbles and imperfect information, up to the day the *Persia* sailed. Mr. ADAMS had not arrived in England, and his Lordship had only heard the questions in dispute from the lips of three witnesses, famous for nothing but their ability to slander and falsify the people of the Free

kicking him off the yard on a voyage from this port to Liverpool, was called to be tried on the indictment. Mr. Spencer, his counsel, asked for a postponement to get the testimony of the Captain and mate of the ship, which had recently arrived at New-Orleans. The case was put off accordingly.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Brophy* vs. *Hughes*.—Referee ordered to Chas. H. Van Bunker

Edgerton vs. *Gallagher*.—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 28.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 con.	10	Bank of Commerce 79
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Reg.	8	do 79¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71 coup.	10	Metropolitan Bank 84
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Reg.	5	Corn Ex. Bank 75
10,000	Treas 12 ⅌c N.Y.	6	Del. & H. Canal Co. 83¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	100	Cum. Coal Pref 5
1,000	do	530	N. Y. Cen. R. 72
26,000	Virginia State 6s	200	do 71⅞
2,000	do	200	do 71⅞
2,000	do	300	Reading Railroad 34
1,000	do	100	do 30⅞
1,000	do	100	Erie Railroad 22¾
5,000	do	50	do 22¾
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	100	do 22¾
1,000	do	50	do 22⅝
2,000	Missouri State 6s	500	Harlem Railroad 11
6,000	do	50	Mich. Cen. R. b10 40¾
1,000	do	100	do 40¾
12,000	do	15	Mich. S. & N. I. R. 23
4,000	do	100	Panama Railroad 103
5,000	do b10	50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip 69
5,000	do b10	50	do p&c 69
15,000	do c3	1225	do c 69¾
1,000	La. State 6s	50	do cpc 69¾
2,000	Erie R. 1 M. Bs	100	do cpc 69¾
6,000	Harlem 1 M. Bs.	20	Cleve. & Toledo R. 23
1,000	Harlem 2 M. Bs.	325	do 23½
5,000	Mich. Cen. 2d Ct.	100	Chi. & R'k I. R. 33¾
	1 M. S. F. Con. B.	100	do 33⅝
1,000	Gal. & Chic 1 M.	270	do 33
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R. 12
20	Bank of New-York	19	N. J. Central R 106¾
40	Terra H. & R. R.	95	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 con.	50	Erie Railroad b10 22½
2,000	do	200	do 22¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Reg.	50	do 22⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71 coup.	100	Michigan Cen. R 41
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	50	Mil. & P. du C. R. 12
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip b10 69
6,000	Mo. State 6s	100	do 70¼
5,000	do	150	do 70¾
5,000	do b15	100	do 69⅞
12	Broadway Bank	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. 24
140	Pacific B. S. Co.	500	Gal. & Chic. R. 1. 56¼
130	Chic. & Ri. I. R.	33	

TUESDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, which closed firm yesterday afternoon, manifested an irregular temper on the dealings to-day. The Federal and State securities were not so stiff in price as on Monday, while some of the railway shares were higher, with some excitement in Illinois Central, which declined advance also on Erie, Pacific Mail and Rock Island. After the close of our last report we heard of sales of $20,000 Missouri Stocks at 42 ⅌ cent. This morning the price opened at 41, and closed at 41, ⅌ cent. Tennessees were 1 ⅌ cent lower. Virginias (the cash) orders were for at 48 in the morning, and 48 at the Second Board, while some large sums were put out on a few days's option, at 47½ @ 47½ ⅌ cent. The Federal Sixes of 1881 opened at 86¾ ⅌ cent for the coupon stock, and sold down to 85¾ ⅌ cent, interest from July 1. The registered stock sold finally at 87½, it closing interest from the last of March. Treasury paper sold at 102 ⅌ cent for the 12 ⅌ cents, due in January. The coupon sixes of 1871 and 1874 sold at 73½ ⅌ cent. Of the Railway Shares, New-York Central was done at 72¾ @ 72¾ ⅌ cent, Erie advanced to 22¾, Rock Island to 33 ⅌ cent, Illinois Central to 71 for the opening on saturday, Galena to 57, and Toledo to 22, ⅌ cent. The price for Pacific Mail went up to 67 ⅌ cent. Panama was done at 103 ⅌ cent.

Later in the afternoon the market was firm on Illinois Central, and steady for New-York Central. On other descriptions there was but little done. The very latest quotations were

New-York Central	72¾	Panama	103½
Illinois Cent'l	71	Galena	57½
Erie	22	Toledo	23¾
Pacific	65	Rock Island	33
Hudson	24½	Mil. Guarantee'd	50
Harlem Preferred	26½	Virginias	48
Michigan Central	41	Missouris	41¾

Although the *Etna*, from England, delivered $1 627 060, and the *New-York* $100,000, in Gold this morning, the Exchange on London failed to improve in price for the Boston mail. The demand was met at 105¾ @ 106 for Bank and Bankers' bills and 103¾ to 104 for Merchant bills. The latter are in good supply from the large Export movement of Produce, while Southern Bank bills were done at 105¾, and our own stamped Bankers sold at 105¾ to 106 ⅌ cent. In the market for Money we have nothing new to report. Further payments were made into the Sub-Treasury to-day to the amount of about a million of dollars on account of the New Loan.

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since Sept. 1, last, compared with the five preceding years

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt Brit.	To Fr'nce	Oth. ports
1860-61	6,000	3 410,000	18,000	4,000	1,000
1859-60	11,000	4,3[illegible]-000	45,000	5,000	8,000
1858-59	2,000	3,370,000	3[illegible]00		3,000
1857-58	17,000	2,[illegible]0,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
1856-57	12,000	2,[illegible]0,000	14,000	6,000	5,000
1855-56	30,000	2,[illegible]0,000	19[illegible]	4,000	11,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.				
	To Gt Brit.	To Fr'nce	Oth. P'ts.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	2,077,000	5[illegible]3,000	1[illegible]000	2,[illegible]0,000	1,[illegible]0,000
1859-60	2,[illegible]6,000	8[illegible]0,000	41[illegible]6	3,[illegible]2,000	4[illegible],000
1858-59	1,736,000	4[illegible]0,000	4[illegible],000	2,[illegible]3,000	4[illegible],000
1857-58	1,459,000	3[illegible]1,000	3[illegible],000	2,[illegible]0,000	5[illegible],000
1856-57	1,[illegible]78,000	3[illegible]4,000	3[illegible],000	2,[illegible]6,000	7[illegible],000
1855-56	1,617,000	4[illegible],000	6[illegible],000	2,[illegible]4,000	5[illegible],000

The deficiency in the Crop Receipts reaches 948,000 bales at the Gulf ports, but allowing for the increased movement to the Northern and Inland overland, through the past Winter and Spring the actual deficiency, compared with last season, is probably about 800,000 bales. In regard to the planting for the coming crop, opinions appear to differ quite widely. Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, in their circular this week, conclude that sufficient has been planted for the world's wants in the now disturbed condition of trade, leaving the question of getting the new crop to market to be determined by the future events of the Civil War.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	May 20.	May 27.	May 20.	May 27.
Philadelphia	$3,296,500	$3 286,000	$680,000	$723 000
N. America	3 124 072	2,952 867	680 920	681 610
Farm. & Mech	2 270 338	4 208,745	1,056,720	1,[illegible]6,226
Commercial	1,561,000	1,5[illegible]1,000	594,000	5[illegible],000
Mechanics'	1 [illegible]45	1 [illegible]5,[illegible]	2[illegible]7[illegible]	2[illegible]5[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,[illegible]1,000	1,552 000	345,000	3[illegible],000
Southwark	9[illegible]4,[illegible]4	9[illegible]2,[illegible]74	2[illegible]2,588	2[illegible]7[illegible]
Kensington	4[illegible]2,[illegible]20	4[illegible]1,[illegible]0	1[illegible]5,[illegible]17	1[illegible]3,[illegible]15
Penn Township	6[illegible]3,[illegible]6	4[illegible]5,[illegible]5	1[illegible]4,[illegible]9	1[illegible]5,[illegible]5
Western	1,[illegible]5,[illegible]71	1,[illegible]0 [illegible]25	3[illegible],[illegible]8	3[illegible],[illegible]8
Man. & Mech	1,[illegible]9,[illegible]55	1,[illegible]0[illegible],[illegible]50	1[illegible]0,[illegible]00	1[illegible]5,[illegible]00
Commerce	6[illegible]4,[illegible]1[illegible]	6[illegible]0,[illegible]0[illegible]	1[illegible]7,[illegible]5[illegible]	1[illegible]2,[illegible]10
Girard	1,[illegible]0[illegible],[illegible]29	1,[illegible]2[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	2[illegible]5,[illegible]93	1[illegible]7,[illegible]00
Tradesmen's	3[illegible],[illegible]70	3[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	9[illegible]7,[illegible]57	9[illegible]4,[illegible]88
Consolidation	2[illegible]1,[illegible]01	2[illegible]5,[illegible]9[illegible]	7[illegible]2,[illegible]35	7[illegible],[illegible]4[illegible]
City	3[illegible],[illegible]98	3[illegible],[illegible]2[illegible]	6[illegible],[illegible]7[illegible]	6[illegible],[illegible]50
Commonwealth	1[illegible]8,[illegible]01	1[illegible]6[illegible]19	9[illegible]1,[illegible]15	8[illegible],[illegible]35
Corn Exchange	2[illegible]1[illegible],[illegible]60	2[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible]	7[illegible],[illegible]00	7[illegible],[illegible]00
Union	1[illegible]3,[illegible]62	1[illegible]1,[illegible]5[illegible]	3[illegible]9,[illegible]35	3[illegible],[illegible]90
Total	25 196,810	25 [illegible]0[illegible],[illegible]4[illegible]	6,[illegible]4[illegible],551	5,[illegible]1,230

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	May 20.	May 27.	May 20.	May 27.
Philadelphia	$1,[illegible]1,000	$1,[illegible]3,000	$[illegible]1,000	$[illegible]7,000
North American	1,[illegible]2,[illegible]70	1,[illegible]2,[illegible]01	[illegible],[illegible]3	[illegible],[illegible]9
Farm. & Mech	2,976,343	3,011,0[illegible]	4[illegible],[illegible]13	4[illegible],[illegible]75
Commercial	8[illegible],000	9[illegible],000	1[illegible],000	1[illegible],000
Mechanics'	7[illegible],[illegible]0	7[illegible],[illegible]5	1[illegible],000	1[illegible],[illegible]65
N. Liberties	1,[illegible]1,000	1,[illegible]1,000	[illegible],000	[illegible],000
Southwark	7[illegible],[illegible]4	6[illegible],[illegible]6	[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible],[illegible]5
Kensington	4[illegible],[illegible]0	4[illegible],[illegible]1	[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible],[illegible]5
Penn Township	6[illegible],[illegible]4	6[illegible],[illegible]5	1[illegible],[illegible]4	1[illegible],[illegible]5
Western	1,[illegible]5,[illegible]71	1,[illegible]0 [illegible]25	3[illegible],[illegible]8	3[illegible],[illegible]8
Man. & Mech	1,[illegible]9,[illegible]55	1,[illegible]0[illegible],[illegible]50	1[illegible]0,[illegible]00	1[illegible]5,[illegible]00
Commerce	6[illegible]4,[illegible]1[illegible]	6[illegible]0,[illegible]0[illegible]	1[illegible]7,[illegible]5[illegible]	1[illegible]2,[illegible]10
Girard	1,[illegible]0[illegible],[illegible]29	1,[illegible]2[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	2[illegible]5,[illegible]93	1[illegible]7,[illegible]00
Tradesmen's	3[illegible],[illegible]70	3[illegible],[illegible]6[illegible]	9[illegible]7,[illegible]57	9[illegible]4,[illegible]88
Consolidation	2[illegible]1,[illegible]01	2[illegible]5,[illegible]9[illegible]	7[illegible]2,[illegible]35	7[illegible],[illegible]4[illegible]
City	3[illegible],[illegible]98	3[illegible],[illegible]2[illegible]	6[illegible],[illegible]7[illegible]	6[illegible],[illegible]50
Commonwealth	1[illegible]8,[illegible]01	1[illegible]6[illegible]19	9[illegible]1,[illegible]15	8[illegible],[illegible]35
Corn Exchange	2[illegible]1[illegible],[illegible]60	2[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible]	7[illegible],[illegible]00	7[illegible],[illegible]00
Union	1[illegible]3,[illegible]62	1[illegible]1,[illegible]5[illegible]	3[illegible]9,[illegible]35	3[illegible],[illegible]90
Total	16 549,787	15 [illegible]0[illegible],[illegible]2	2,[illegible]4[illegible],552	2,[illegible]4[illegible],518

The aggregates compare with those of previous week as follows:

	May 20.	May 27.	
Loans	$[illegible],[illegible]6,[illegible]10	$[illegible],0[illegible],[illegible]26	Dec $[illegible],[illegible]04
Specie	6,[illegible]4[illegible],551	6,6[illegible],[illegible]230	Inc. 9[illegible],[illegible]9
Circulation	2,[illegible],[illegible]52	2,[illegible]4[illegible],[illegible]18	Dec. [illegible]8,[illegible]04
Deposits	16 549,787	15[illegible],[illegible]23	Dec. 1,[illegible],[illegible]15

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New York, received by Messrs. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
May 27—Philadelphia	par.
May 27—Boston	par.
May 27—Baltimore	⅜ @ ½
May 27—Washington	½ @ 4
May 25—Chicago	25 @ 30
May 25—Milwaukee	7 @ 8
May 25—Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
May 24—St. Louis	15 @ 16
May 23—Louisville	2¼ @ 3
May 25—Detroit	1 @ 1½
May 25—Cincinnati	¾ @ 1
May 25—Pittsburgh	3 @ 3¼
May 27—Canada	¾ @ ½
May 25—Toledo	1 @ 1½
May 29—Leavenworth	12 @ 13

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 79 bbls. Ashes, 12 691 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Cornmeal, 17,667 bushels Wheat, 11 483 bushels Corn, 28 625 bushels Oats, 1 900 bushels Malt, 1,525 bags. Provisions, and 1,789 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand to-day, and sales have been reported of 400 mats Java at 16½c.; 200 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c.@13¾c.; 200 bags Rio, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., usual terms; also, 600 bags St. Domingo, on private terms. The receipts of Rio during the week amounted to 42,953 bags; and the sales of the same description to 6,213 bags, including 1 000 bags for the West. Some 994 bags have been sent forward to St. Louis from first hands. The stock of all kinds, this morning, reached 111,799 bags, including, according to Messrs WM. SCOTT & SON, 400 mats and 875 bags Java, 95,180 bags Rio and Santos, 9 160 bags Laguayra, 5 795 bags Maracaibo, 2 200 bags St. Domingo, 1,000 bags Costa Rica, and 200 bags Ceylon. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14¼c.; Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14c.; Rio, 10¾c.@13¾c., and St. Domingo at 12c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
May 25th, New Orleans	10 000
May 25th, Baltimore	16,000
May 25th, Philadelphia	3 500
May 25th, New-York	95,180
Grand total	124,680

COTTON—Continues quiet, including Middling Uplands, at 13¾c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.; sales 600 bales. The movements of the past week, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & CO., review thus: "The business in Cotton during the week under review in all the markets of the country, has been of a limited character. Prices are irregular at the South, and depend more upon facilities for shipping and paying than upon any settled market value. We are not yet advised of the blockade of the Southern ports in the Gulf. At Charleston and Savannah, since the Niagara left, the blockade has not been efficient. The Postmaster-General has given notice that no mails will be sent into any of the seceded States, except Western Virginia, from and after 31st May inst. All letters addressed to parties resident in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, will thereafter be returned to the dead letter office in Washington. The receipts at the port are light and evident show exhaustion. The exports are light and will soon be over. Our domestic consumers are not only out of the market as buyers, but are sellers of some portion of their stock on hand. The mills are working short time, and many of them are making arrangements to close. The demand for manufactured goods has materially fallen off, and is expected to be very light as long as the war continues. The interception to the usual occupation of a large mass of people in the Northern States necessitates a rigid economy in expenditure, with a check in the first place upon articles of clothing. The vessels cleared during the day at New-Orleans all went to Europe last week. In this City we have had a dull and heavy market. The later news from Europe was a disappointment, and kept some buyers off. Operations were not influenced to operate out of the market. Speculators who have been a stay for us have not been anxious to realize, some have even been purchasers here, while others have been restrained by a wish to avoid the effects of a break in our spring prices and also waiting, we are very much without buyers. Holders, however, are in no disposition to urge to press sales, except at lower prices, in short to bring business, the market therefore closes quietly but firmly. The sales for the week are estimated at 6,000 bales, the exports for the same time have been reported 4,000 bales. The exports for the time have been [illegible] to Liverpool, [illegible] to Havre, [illegible] to Bremen, [illegible] to Genoa, [illegible] to Trieste, and [illegible] to Marseilles. *Freights Continue*—The only sales of steam are [illegible] to Liverpool, at [illegible] per bushel, and [illegible] to Bremen at [illegible] per bushel. Sailing vessels have been taken for Liverpool at [illegible] per bushel, and [illegible] to Bremen at [illegible] per bushel. Rates to Liverpool are [illegible] per bushel, and [illegible] to Bremen at [illegible] per bushel. Sales, 3,500 bush. at 67c. ₩ bush., and 800 bbls. Flour at [illegible] ₩ bbl. Barley, 15 000 and nominal. Small lots of State were sold at 85c. @ 87c. bushel. Oats are in request, in store Canada, at 32½c.@33c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Shipments of North River, for local use, were reported to-day, at 75c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is saleable and unchanged, including common at $2 12½@$2 20 ₩ 310 lbs. Tar is [illegible] Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is steady at 70c.@72½c., some holders asking [illegible] per gallon.

OILS—A limited business has been transacted in Whale, Sperm and Linseed at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and irregular in price. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17 for Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime, in bbl. Cut Meats are in rather more demand at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is heavy, sales [illegible] bbls. and [illegible] kegs at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb. Beef is rather steady, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 37@$6 75 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ Barrel. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₩ 200 lbs. Butter is quiet, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@16½c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 200 tcs., at $5 50@$6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 1900 hhds., chiefly Cuba at Fair, at 5c.; 140 hhds. (by auction) including Porto Rico at 4 [illegible]-16 to 5 7-16c., Texas at 3 [illegible]-16 to 3 13-16c., and New-Orleans at [illegible]-16c., also 3 500 bags Pernambuco, for export and (reported) 15 000 bags Manilla, also for export, on private terms, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—The business of the week Messrs. Kenyon & Sons notice thus: "The demand during the past week has not been quite so active, but prices have been firmly maintained, and a fair business done at previous rates. The stock is not large, of lots in shipping order; but there is a large amount of country rendered in bbls. offering, which sells slowly for City use. To-day the market for prime is bbls. is steady at 9½c. Price this day, Town, 10½c., 1859, 11½c.; 1860, 10¾c."

LOUISIANA—Kentucky leaf is active; other sorts are quiet, sales 90 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c., 17 hhds. Havana, on private terms, and 100 bales seed leaf at 10c. @ 23c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 900 bbls., chiefly at 16½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were restricted to-day, owing partly to the firmness of shipowners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 1½d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bbls. and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ₩ bush.; Cotton, 3 16d.@ 32d. ₩ lb.; Rosin, 3s. @ 3s 3d. ₩ bbl.; Cheese, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 0d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₩ bush.; Rosin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ cwt.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ₩ ton. For London—Wheat, 8d.@8s 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d. ₩ bushel; Rosin, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork—Corn (10 000 bush.) for orders, and in ship's bags, 11d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Wheat (12,000 bush.) in shipper's bags, 17c. ₩ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
	Leave.	For.		
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	18
America	Liverpool	Boston	May	18
Jo Umbria	Galway	New-York	May	21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May	22
Palmetto	Southampton	New-York	May	23
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May	25
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May	25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May	25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May	29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June	1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June	4
Havana	Southampton	New-York	June	5
Bohemian	Southampton	New-York	June	8
Europa	Southampton	New-York	June	11
Prima	Galway	New-York	June	11
Kangaroo	Southampton	New-York	June	19
Roberts	Galway	Boston	July	2
Nashville	Southampton	New-York	July	3
Alpha	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug.	7
Belgenland	Liverpool	New Orleans	Sept.	4
FROM AMERICA.				
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May	29
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June	1
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	June	1
Champion	New-York	Aspinwall	June	1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June	1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June	8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June	8
New-York	New York	Southampton	June	8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June	13
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June	20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June	15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June	19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June	22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June	22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June	26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June	29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *Etna* will close, at the New-York Post office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. The mails for the Pacific, by the steamship *Champion*, will close on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WALD & SON, No. 5 Bond st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and their work is ever issued for Seminaries Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 600,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound embossed gilt, 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Ingham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Buell, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstach Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. B. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keltz & Woods St Louis

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

ENTIRELY

NEW STYLES,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER

WEAR,

AT VERY LOW PRICES

by

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LATEST PARIS OPENING,

FOR SPRING,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

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CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

MATTING, STAIR-CARPETING,

&c. &c.

FULL ASSORTMENT.

LOW PRICES!

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st

LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!

ALSO,

LOW-PRICE DRESS SILKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

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351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351

LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

VESTIBULE LACE AND ROBS,

GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,

REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,

now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351

Broadway.

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, 351

WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,

GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,

of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351

Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On Monday, the 20th inst., we shall offer 1 000 pieces fine French Organdie Muslins for 15 cents per yard, worth 50 cents.

W. JACKSON,

Importer of Moorish Goods.

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

Wholesale and retail, our entire stock of

CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,

At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.

F. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT

R. H. MACY'S,

6th-av. and 14th-st.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER GARMENTS, comprising Chemises, Skirts, 25 PER CENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, 30 PER CENT LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A choice stock of HOOP SKIRTS, (latest styles), FINE FRENCH CORSETS, RICHELIEU, PANS, HEADDRESS, &c., 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of PEARL AND IMPAHON LACED, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA GENTS' LACE, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKIES, POUSSE-CAFFE GOODS &c. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our

LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,

63 CENTS A PAIR.

NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

5,000 PIECES PRINTED LITO SETTINGS for sale cheap by case or piece.

VAN RIPER & CO., No. 29 Ann-st., New-York.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Corsets at Mrs. FLOBER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, from 75 cents. Nice fitting corsets, $1; embroidered hook fronts, $1 50; skirts supporter and 6 rest reunion, only 25 cents; shoulder braces, from 18 cents. Corsets and skirts made to order. N. B. Alexandre's gloves. No 883 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL AT BERMUDA ISLANDS.—A GENtleman has leased the large stone hotel, just completed and desires a partner with some means and of established reputation, to go out now, in a very few weeks. It is designed to make it one of the finest resorts in the world. Full particulars furnished. Address, with references, Box No. 3,673 City Post office.

A LIGHT, PROFITABLE CASH BUSINESS will be sold for $400; any person having the above amount will find this a good, profitable investment; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. D. M., box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A STUDENT WHO HAS AT HIS disposal valuable legal business, desires to associate himself with a competent and respectable attorney. The advertiser can supply an office, if necessary. Address LEO, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PAINTERS WANTED.—WANTED, SEVEN good bone painters. Apply at Paint Store, No. 181 3d-av., after before 7 o'clock this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL—THE NEW YORK PRINTING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island, No. 88 Osanq-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 135 Fleet-street, Brooklyn.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, of 176 54-95 tons burden, Custom-house measurement; has forward an 8x8 cabin and store-room on deck; is in good order and fitted for business. Apply on board at the foot of Rutgers-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

TO BUILDERS.—WANTED, A BUILDER, TO erect a frame house in Brooklyn, and take a first mortgage in payment. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CHINA PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS.—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store. Liberal discount to the trade. Rau & Co., No. 494 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC &c., TIN and TERNE PLATES, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian Russian, English, American ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & SON, No. 118 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a small family; an invalid or aged person will find a pleasant home; house with all the modern improvements; large kitchen 66 6 o'clock; directly on Park. No. 212 West 36th-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ALSO two single gentlemen, can obtain board in very genteel private family in north Brooklyn, convenient to South Ferry and near the line of ferry cars. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be had, single or en suite, with board, in a small, agreeable family, where may be enjoyed a pleasant home. Apply at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, with board, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—ANDERSON, OR, THE PATRIOTS AT VINCENNES—CHARLES II.—SWEDENBORGIANISM—BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS—JUGGLERIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway—BROWN'S "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

GOUPIL'S, No. 821 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Funds.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further important movements, by way of strengthening the positions occupied by the Federal troops in Virginia, are reported as having occurred at the seat of war within the last twenty four hours. The Seventy first Regiment of New York yesterday left their quarters at the Washington Navy-yard, and proceeded down the river, and it was reported that their destination was Acquia Creek, but this report proves to have been incorrect. They proceeded to Alexandria to support the Michigan Regiment and the Fire Zouaves, making a force of three thousand men there, besides a battery of flying artillery. The Government has made arrangements to put the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in operation again, which will greatly facilitate the transportation of Army material, preparatory to a demonstration in the direction of Manassas Gap Junction, where the rebel forces are entrenching themselves and increasing their numbers. The command of the Federal troops in Virginia was yesterday vested in Brig-Gen McDOWELL, of the regular Army.—Gen SANFORD being returned to the command of the New York forces in the District of Columbia.

One of the best indications of the energy with which the Government have determined to prosecute the war will be found in the fact that Ex-Gov BANKS and Col FREMONT have received appointments as Major Generals. The former, as stated yesterday, will fill the position of Head of the Quartermaster's Department.

We may expect soon to hear of a demonstration on Harper's Ferry that will astonish the rebels there, notwithstanding their repeated boasts that they are ready for any force which may be sent against them, from whatever quarter. Gen. McCLELLAN, commanding the Western Division of the Federal Army, with his head-quarters at Cincinnati, will move in the direction of the Ferry,—it was expected on Wednesday that he would move yesterday—with a force which will certainly overcome all opposition. As we yesterday stated, however, there is no doubt that the attack will be made at different points at the same time. In case the rebels make an attack from the direction of the Ferry House they rebel at the Point of Rocks have thrown down across the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and into the Canal a large mass known as Indiana Rock—but in neither case to the damage of freight trains, and the essential change of route is very slight.

The rebels on the Potomac still prevaricate. Will Cushing, their camp being now reported on Monday night by five hundred and four hundred pieces. Their camp is very much in a safe position, being in a bend of the river where their supply of provisions and their retreat might both be cut off.

Advices from Fortress Monroe indicate that Gen BUTLER is rapidly getting himself in a position to prosecute offensive operations on a large scale. He on Monday dispatched five transports, having on board twenty-five hundred troops, and conveyed by the *Harriet Lane* to New Point, where the troops landed and entrenched themselves. This is an important movement, as it gives him the command of the mouth of the James River, only about six miles from Hampton.

The Government has ascertained beyond all doubt as to why that is the intention of the rebel leader, VAN DORN who was lately in command of the troops against the Union, to invade New Mexico at the head of fourteen companies of cavalry five of infantry and one of artillery. The Federal force now in New Mexico numbers some seventeen hundred men, and it remains to be seen, now that they must have a knowledge of the movements and intentions of the rebels, who they will allow themselves to be cajoled with as much ease as were their comrades in Texas.

The *habeas corpus* case of JOHN MERRIMAN came up again before Justice TANEY, in Baltimore, yesterday morning, and a large crowd was present to witness the proceedings. The Marshal to whom was committed the writ for the arrest of Gen CADWALLADER for contempt, made report that he was refused admission to Fort McHenry, and consequently could not execute it. Judge TANEY then read a statement reviewing the proceedings had thus far in the case, and setting forth the provisions of the Constitution relating to the military and the civil law—decreeing the former subordinate to the latter. He announced that during the week he should prepare his opinion more at length, and forward it to the consideration of the President, calling upon him to enforce the decision of the Court.

Bird Point, opposite Cairo on Missouri, is to be immediately occupied by Federal troops, and put in a condition of complete defence. This duty is to be performed by Missouri Volunteers, and on Monday Col LYON, commanding the Federal troops at St Louis, received orders to detail one regiment of his command to proceed there. It is understood that the encampment in the suburbs of St Louis will be broken up, and that the troops will again be quartered in the United States Arsenal and Jefferson Barracks.

The Maine Regiment, under C. I. JAMESON, was yesterday mustered directly into the United States service, for three years. They muster 780 men, and are in good condition, besides being very anxious to "go."

Col TOWNSEND'S Albany Regiment leaves this afternoon for Fortress Monroe. This corps has been accompanied by a Battery since the departure of the Second Regiment.

The Highland Guard, Seventy-ninth Regiment, after many delays, received marching orders yesterday, and will leave for Washington to-day.

A second lieutenant in the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, was on Monday convicted of using treasonable language against the Government, deprived of his uniform, and drummed out of the regiment.

THOMAS C. POLLOCK, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, which left this City on Monday night by special train, accidentally met his death from the discharge of a pistol which fell from the belt of private BAKER, of the same Company, the charge knocking POLLOCK off the platform of the car, and finally causing him to fall into the canal. His remains were brought back to the City.

We have news from California to the 15th inst., by the Pony Express. Business in San Francisco has somewhat improved, considerable activity existing both in the city and country trade. In consequence of supposed risks from JEFF. DAVIS' privateers, the rates of insurance on treasure shipped eastward had been increased to ten per cent. Union meetings were held almost nightly in the principal towns and cities in California, and the small amount of secession sympathy which had existed in the State was apparently crushed out. Volunteers were being enrolled at various points, to be held in readiness in case they should be called for by the Federal Government. The San Francisco municipal election was to take place on the 7th inst., two tickets being in the field—the People's Union ticket and the Republican Union ticket.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Mr. HACKLEY was again presented by the Grand Jury for refusing to testify. Pending the decision of constitutional questions involved by the Court of Appeals, the witness was discharged, upon giving security in $50,000 to appear and testify at a future day.

The Stock Market was firm on the Railway shares, yesterday, but not quite so high as on Monday on State and Federal Stocks. Illinois Central rose to 71 ₩ cent. Missouri 6 ₩ Cents closed 41¼ ₩ cent. Exchange 105½@106 ₩ cent.

Flour was in fair request, especially Extra State, prices of which were favored sellers. The transactions in Wheat and Corn were large, and at firmer rates for sound lots. A light business was reported in Cotton, Provisions, Molasses, Fish, Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Hay, Seeds, Spices, Tar, Turpentine and Whalebone. Whisky, Rosin, Sugars, Coffee and Rice, were inquired for. Hops were selling moderately. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Cattle market opened irregularly yesterday. About 2,600 head were on sale in the morning and prices commenced at an advance of fully ½c. from the closing rates of the previous week. Additions continued to be made until the supply reached 3,000 head, besides 100 sent to New-Haven. The quality was fair, although several lots were stiff-fed. A fair proportion were sold, and even with the additions expected to-day, the total will be several hundred less than last week. The army supplies were sent direct from the West. A very few of the best cattle sold for 9½c. Most sales were from 8c. to 9c.

The Attempt to Outlaw the United States.

The obvious intention of those European Powers with whom friendly relations are desirable, is to apply to the United States principles of international law invented or revived for the occasion; and wholly incurrent between themselves. In the European code, privateering is piracy; yet it ceases to be piracy when a causeless rebellion in America desires to use it for the destruction of the most forbearing of Governments. The right of a nation to blockade its own ports was never doubted in Europe; and yet the London Press recommenced almost unanimously a denial of the right to the United States, on the strength of an inadequate precedent, which the Disunionists, in their control of this Government, created a peremptoriety of their intended conspiracy. The right of search is an established principle of European international law, and has never been questioned in this country, where our only objections have applied to the mode of exercising it; and yet we are told by the Press, by the European Press, that the right is not possessed by the Government of the United States.

While this outlawry from the community of nations extends only to questions of the kind referred to, we can afford to appreciate silently the motive which dictates it, and abide our time for the adjustment of the questions it raises. But when the same tendency to judge us by standards they decline to accept for themselves extends to our internal affairs, and operates in favor of the rebels, we can neither be silent or patient. Setting circumlocution aside, England and France practically acknowledge the Confederate Government. The acknowledgment will be formal as soon as the rebels have attained the consistency they are to derive from military success. The Government thus recognized is known to be an usurpation. It is notorious that in most of the States the acts of secession were never submitted to the people, and where they were submitted, they were rejected. It is also a matter of history that the people of the South have never voted upon the acceptance of the constitution framed for them at Montgomery; have had no voice in the selection of the men who with despotic power, aided by a system of terrorism, are exercising the functions of President, Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Commissioners, and officers commanding armies. There is no evidence, in fact, warranting the assumption that the Majority of parishes is accepting by or in any degree representative of the Southern people. Yet both England and France have sanctioned the principle that to be entitled to recognition, a Government must be known to be founded upon the popular will. That principle governed the admission of NAPOLEON III. into the European system. COUNT VICTOR EMANUEL had obtained the suffrages of the inhabitants of Naples, Sicily and the Romagna, the Great Powers declined to know him in the character of King of Italy, and to show that the rule was not merely applicable to European cases, but reached across the Atlantic, the Powers now demand of Spain, as a preliminary to their approval of the Dominican annexation, that the act shall be submitted to a popular vote in the late Republic and only be valid if sanctioned by a majority of the people. And this condition has been accepted at Madrid.

We have every right to demand the extension of the same rule to this country. If the European Governments have any official knowledge of events in the United States, they know that the Constitution and the Government they are preparing to recognize, is not representative of a people; is without a popular basis; and is therefore without the essential condition which they relentlessly exact of other revolutions. They must have some weighty reason to offer mankind, why the Southern usurpation is to be an exception to their own just principle. Is it because the South has been the victim of intolerable oppression? Is it because its institutions are entitled to the applause and protection of the world, and that they are in danger? Is it because it illustrates the merits of a system of government, which humanity looks to in admiration and hope, and would lament to see destroyed? Is it because the people have been famed for justice, honor, loyalty, good faith, and the exercise of all the virtues which ennoble nations and races? In these or similar arguments must the excuse be had for setting aside their own laws of order, in order to acknowledge an oligarchic despotism as a popular Government; and it only remains to be seen what reception may find in store for their apologists. The judgment of this country is, in the universal sense of regret and indignation, rendered in advance.

THE NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.—The appointment of JOHN C. FREMONT and NATHANIEL P. BANKS as Major-Generals in the United States Army is one of the gratifying and encouraging features of the contest. They are both young men who have had a wide and varied experience; who have, by the force of native genius, risen from humble origins to the highest civil positions; are both characterized by eminent executive ability; are true types of the class of men our institutions create; and are just the persons to embody and lead a great movement like the present. The occasion will soon have its representatives. Gen. BUTLER, who, after a few weeks of training, is as much at home in the field as at the bar, is an admirable specimen of our citizen soldiery. With such men to lead, we cannot doubt the issue of the contest, nor the grand results it is to establish.

European Precedent for America.

The only Government in the world which resembles our own in all its essential features is that of Switzerland. It is composed of twenty-two Cantons, each one independent in the exercise of every function that does not conflict with the national pact, which is the paramount law of the land. It has preceded us in the same experience through which we are now passing, and has settled for itself for all time the great question which must sooner or later arise in all confederated States—the relative power and authority of the general or local Governments.

Soon after 1830, the example of the Revolution in France, which drove the Bourbons from power, gave rise to political differences and disturbance in Switzerland, which increased in magnitude and violence till, in 1846, seven Cantons, Luzerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Friburg, Zug and Valais, formed a defensive and offensive league, or *Sonderbund*, armed, and assumed hostile relations to the National Diet. The legality of such an organization was denied, as being contrary to the sixth section of the National Pact, which provided that "*no alliance shall be formed by the several Cantons among each other*, prejudicial either to the general Confederacy or to the rights of the other Cantons." This provision in the Swiss Constitution corresponds almost exactly with that in our own, forbidding all combinations or alliances between the States. The National Diet voted the *Sonderbund* to be illegal, and declared it to be void. The seceding Cantons protested against this decision, refused to acknowledge the rights of the majority, and both parties prepared for hostilities. Several indecisive actions took place, till the Diet prepared an overwhelming force and completely routed the rebels. In the meantime the five great Powers—France, England, Russia, Prussia and Austria—interposed and offered to mediate upon the following terms

First—That the Cantons composing the *Sonderbund* should be allowed to appeal to the *Holy See* for counsel and advice.

Second—That the Diet should undertake to protect the Cantons whose sovereignty was threatened.

Third—That the *Sonderbund* should be dissolved.

Fourth—That there should be a general and mutual disarmament.

Fifth—That the Diet should not infringe or in any respect modify the National Pact without the *unanimous* consent of *all* the Cantons.

All this was excellent *Southern rights'* doctrine, which, had it prevailed, would have led to interminable wars, to the entire disintegration of the Republic, and the division of the Cantons among the neighboring Powers. Austria wanted some, France others, while Prussia had an hereditary claim upon another. But the Swiss, though few in numbers, have ever been distinguished for acting upon their convictions and upon principle, irrespective of the magnitudes of the Power opposed to them, and have in this way preserved, in all the storms of revolution and conquest that have swept over Europe, their nationality and territory unimpaired. They rejected the proffered offices of the great Powers, assigning their reasons

First—That the causes alleged for an appeal to the Holy See for advice did not exist.

Second—That the spirit of the proposed mediation, *which put the Diet and Sonderbund on the same footing, was contrary alike to the Federal Constitution, to international right, and to the integrity and independence of Switzerland, which had been acquired by blood*, and guaranteed for centuries by the consent of Europe.

The Diet having exhausted all arguments and persuasions, acted with so much vigor that the *Sonderbund* was reduced to submission before any of the great Powers could intervene by force, although it was subsequently expected by the rebelling Cantons, that Austria would come to their rescue, if not on the ground of religious sympathy, for the aggrandizement of her territory. The Southern States now count upon the intervention of England and France in their behalf. But they had to fight their battle single handed, and were condemned to pay the whole expenses of the war. This decree, we believe, was afterwards modified by the assumption of its cost by the Diet.

It is only a little more than ten years since the quarrel was pacified, but these few years have already demonstrated the wisdom of the course pursued. It preserved the integrity of the State and saved the rebelling cantons from anarchy and civil war, with all their disastrous results. It commanded for Switzerland the respect of the world, and forever put down the odious doctrine that *minorities* may rule. It has now the approval of the very Cantons that rebelled. The Diet treated this revolt as a purely domestic matter, refused all foreign interference whatever, declared itself quite competent to reduce the rebels to submission, and restore order without any assistance from others. In other words it took precisely the same ground that the United States have taken in reference to our great revolt. Neither England nor France recognize the rebels as *belligerents*. Nor did they place both parties on *exactly the same footing* in their relations with Switzerland they took no official notice of the *Sonderbund*, but treated the nation as one unit, just as we now demand to be considered. It was a revolt that for that country had assumed proportions more formidable than the Southern rebellion. The cause of the quarrel was deeper, having a religious one. The parties were more equally matched, and the issue more doubtful.

What we claim for the United States is, that a domestic quarrel shall not lose us the sympathy of other nations, nor in any manner change our relations with them. That we shall not be treated as a divided people till the fact seems to be probable. We are aware that foreign Governments may have been misled by their consular and diplomatic agents. We presume that up to a recent date, there has not been one in all the seceded States that has not written home that secession was *un fait accompli*. English journals affected to regard our Government as entirely dismembered. What we now ask is, that all such declarations and ideas shall be reconsidered, to await a result that cannot be far distant.

A JUST RETALIATION.—The Cunard Company, some time since, declined to bring as freight in their steamships arms and munitions for the use of the American Government, founding their refusal on the necessity of preserving neutrality. Under the recent proclamation of the Queen, they will also have to refrain from carrying dispatches, which at this moment of all others, should pass with the utmost frequency and rapidity between the State Department and the Foreign Legations. The first fact, taken in connection with the second, shows that the will and the duty are one in this particular. A duty consequently devolves upon this Government. No such act of unfriendly discourtesy should be permitted to pass without recognition and resentment; and the proper token of both will be most conveniently afforded, by at once withdrawing our mails from the British steamers. What with the Havre, Hamburg and Bremen lines, postal intercourse with Europe may be maintained with all the frequency required by the prostrate condition of trade, and we shall be relieved from the degrading eclecticism through which the Cunard agents shall determine what they will and what they will not carry for a Government whose money they earn.

Contracts for Gun-Boats.

The Government has already made contracts with the Novelty Iron Works and other establishments for a small number of gun-boats, and its engineers are rapidly completing designs for the six larger war-vessels ordered by the last Congress, the keel of at least one of them being laid. It is further understood that tenders will be invited for a large number of gun-boats, to be built as soon as may be. It is possible that the delay in getting this work started will have done no damage; a discussion of the subject would hardly accelerate matters; but, in the present hurry, the Government should be as little embarrassed as possible by examining, testing and weighing the new plans and improvements of ambitious inventors and builders, however excellent they might prove if there were plenty of time to develop them. While light machinery, economical as to fuel and maintenance, should in ordinary times be a leading consideration, the demand of the present emergency is simply for *gun-boats*—up to the ordinary standard of design and workmanship, of course, but not necessarily beyond it. If the improvement is to cause much further delay, or any risk of temporary inefficiency while new devices are being adapted and perfected.

But there is another view of the matter. The ability to design good machinery is by no means confined to Government engineers, while many of our leading establishments have *well tested* improvements with which Government engineers are not familiar, and which Government ships will not get the benefit of, if builders are confined to complete specifications and not allowed any latitude and discretion. We do not refer to contrivances which patentees want the Government to test for them, but to *established* improvements such as the surface condensers, boilers, proportions, etc., by which certain builders have already made a reputation, and by which they expect to stand or fall as engineers. These improvements will not be possessed and enjoyed by the public if the plans of the public engines are all dictated by the less comprehensive knowledge—we do not say esprit and interests, for we are willing to trust to their fairness—of Government engineers. For example, some of the gun-boats already ordered, are to carry a low steam pressure—30 to 35 pounds—which necessitates large boilers and machinery; at the same time, they are to have surface condensers, which, if fit for their work and as good as other surface condensers in service, would allow the use of high pressure—100 pounds or more—and proportionately small boilers and machinery, which could be put low down, out of sight, and leave more capacity for coals and stores. This is not a matter of opinion but a matter of fact and we do not understand why such machinery is ordered by Government engineers. It leads us to fear that we shall not have as good gun-boats as we ought to and might have, at the same cost, if builders were allowed more latitude.

There are three ways in which contracts for gun-boats may be given out. 1st. The Government may furnish detailed drawings and specifications, giving the builders no discretion whatever. Certain pieces are to be made of certain related sizes and shapes, and the engineering knowledge and skill of the constructor are not in the slightest particular called into service. The only competition among builders in such a case is, how to do the same work in the cheapest manner—how to get the cheapest materials and workmen. If the engines fail, the master's reputation as a designer is not impaired, for he did not design them. The best thing he can do is to make a fair profit, for if he loses money by inferior work, his fame as an engineer will not be enhanced, as Government officers get all the credit. Nor is this the really bad point in the case. It is known to the profession that some establishments make a practice of under-bidding all others for work—of taking contracts at less than the cost of tolerable work, for the express purpose of employing the very cheapest and poorest iron and operatives, and thus securing a dishonest profit. If Government knows what good work should cost, and rejects all lower bids, this greatest evil may generally be avoided.

2d Government may invite plans from various builders, and then decide on the picked drawings, without any definite, practical knowledge of their worth, which plan to adopt. Of course, competent men would reject all ridiculous schemes, and probably select something tolerably good, but we have yet to meet an engineer who will presume to select *the best* plan of machinery partially novel to him—as some machinery must be in this age of improvement—from drawings alone. The surface-condenser, an indispensable arrangement, is comparatively a new device. Hundreds of able men are experimenting with it and eliciting new facts and improvements by experiment alone. It would be ridiculous for a Board of Government Engineers to presume to decide from drawings alone, on the merits of all the surface-condensers that might be offered.

3d. But Government may specify results rather than causes; it may prescribe certain limits of tonnage, draft, speed, capacity and consumption—for these elements are all that really concern it—and then leave it to builders or engineers of repute to produce these results in their own way. Such a course would call into service the very best professional qualities of engineers at large. Government might indeed reserve the privilege of examining the plans of the proposed machinery, and of rejecting those that were manifestly absurd, for it would be wasting both its own time and the substance of the incompetent bidders, to allow work to proceed that would manifestly prove abortive. A test of the machinery furnished would occupy much less time than that consumed in elaborating plans at Washington. It should further be stipulated that the builders of the best work should have preference in future orders. By this system, another important end would be gained, viz, the best materials and workmanship; for builders would be very careful that the designs on which their reputation rests should not be imperiled by defective construction. It might at first appear that Government engineers would from their very position know better than any one else what was wanted, and could therefore design better work than builders accustomed chiefly to commercial marine engineering. The history of Government ships, however, as well as the probabilities in the case, do not sustain such a theory; nor does this statement argue any incompetency on the part of Government engineers; it only intimates that they do not know everything—that they cannot have had such a wide experience and such comprehensive bases of conclusion as ten times as many men who have devoted their lives to similar experiment and practice for reputation and livelihood must and do possess. Naval engineers of course understand and should dictate the adaptation of the steam-engine to war purposes, in such particulars as speed, draft of water, consumption, position of engines, etc.; but it by no means follows that they can, better than the best builders, contrive the details of boilers, condensers, engines, etc. We do not wish to specify any particular system of ordering gun boats, but we are confident that some attention to the foregoing considerations will bring into the Government service a greater amount of knowledge, skill, emulation and successful construction, than can possibly be obtained by confining all the first-rate builders of these Northern cities to the arbitrary drawings and specifications of a few Navy-yard officials, however great their learning and experience may be; and that many of them are peculiarly capable, we are only too glad to admit. The Government has come well to move in the matter of gun-boats, and in order as many as it has, from builders of known ability; and although the small fleet now building will not be sufficient or seriously effective, the future fleet can and should excel in many important particulars.

Northwestern Virginia in Danger.

It is probable that the Conservative Union men of Northwestern Virginia, who checked the active movement, in the Wheeling Convention, of that portion of the State for immediate organization for a defence against the incursion of armed rebels from east of the mountains, have learned the ill effects of taking counsel from their fears in times of revolution. The predictions of Mr CARLILE, that traitor society would within a few days be in their midst, to crush out the liberties they still maintained, have probably been realized. Grafton, at the junction of the Parkersburgh Branch, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where but one man, in a vote of four hundred and fifty-two, cast his vote for ratifying the secession ordinance, it is reported, has now a Secession armed rebels quartered within its limits, with a large number at Fetterman, a little village to the west.

The Wheeling Convention was called for action, and not for words. However Gen. JAMES and Mr WILEY were confident at the Secession rebels had no pluck to go to hold their positions east of the mountains to spare any troops to use in Northwestern Virginia, their territory is now invaded. Secession movements is encouraged, as was instanced by CARLILE and DAVIS and other orators who saw the necessity that menaced them, and who felt the necessity of doing something to prevent a reverse of events to stop in injurious effects on the masses, and defend themselves from hostile bands coming from across the mountains. Organization of rebel companies, and had this design been carried out, the Secession government would have extended upon which the troops could have rested and in connection with which recruits would have been freely offered from the fidelity of already loyal people. Had such a movement been inaugurated, however feeble, it is likely to have prevented the present unconstitutional and treasonable, the Federal Government must have responded to their call for aid and the presence of a strong force operating with a *de facto* Government, would have given the Union men of all the counties west of the Alleghanies, courage to uphold the Government, and compel the traitors around them to remain, especially at home, or else bear their arms across the Blue Ridge.

But it is probable that the Committee of nine, appointed by the Wheeling Convention, to whom was accorded extraordinary powers, have already taken steps to check this forward movement of the rebels. Nearly a thousand loyal Virginian troops were reported at Wheeling, and these, with reinforcements from Ohio or Pennsylvania, could compel the insurgents to hastily retreat towards Harper's Ferry; and on the way they could be readily captured were a sufficient force posted at one of the prominent stations near the Maryland line to intercept them. It is satisfactory in this connection to hear that Gen. MCCLELLAN is about to undertake this very important task.

No time should be lost in beating back these fellows, before the few Secessionists of Western Virginia have the opportunity to add to their strength, so as to enable them to hold the position they have taken.

Postal Service in the Seceding States.

Mr. REAGAN, the Postmaster General of the C. S. A., has issued a proclamation announcing that, after Friday next, he shall assume the entire control of the postal service of the seceding States. Until very recently the United States have enjoyed the privilege of transporting the mails in those States, upon the postage on which they have received a revenue bearing but a fair ratio in proportion to the expenses incurred. Some of the Postmasters have paid over the amounts collected by them, and some have repudiated payment. The honoring of drafts by Southern debtors has not of late been popular in the Southern States, and Postmasters have not ventured to any great extent upon singularity in this respect. Still the Government bore the expenses of the service with becoming patience, which expenses the C. S. A., while they accepted the favor with a complacency rarely departed from, declined to share.

The change will not be very material, so far as the service is concerned, excepting that it relieves the Government from an outlay of a few hundred thousand dollars, and nearly doubles the rates of postage. All Postmasters, route agents and contractors are to be retained under the new order of things, and are to make returns to the Department at Washington up to and including the 31st instant, after which they are to make returns to Mr REAGAN. The rates of postage are as follows:

"Five cents per letter weighing not more than half an ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles; and five cents additional for every half ounce or fraction of an ounce; over five hundred miles double these rates. Advertised letters will be charged two cents in addition to the regular postage. All drop letters, and letters placed in the office for delivery only, will be charged two cents; newspapers, circulars, and other printed transient matter placed in the office for delivery only, will be charged one cent. The postage on weekly newspapers within the Confederate States will be ten cents per quarter; for a paper published six times per week, six times that amount, and for other publications in proportion. Monthly magazines weighing not more than one and a half ounces will be charged two and one half cents per quarter, and, periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly will be charged two cents per ounce. Transient newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, engravings, etc., not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents. For all matter coming from beyond the Confederate States double postage will be charged. Publishers of newspapers are entitled to send and receive from their respective offices of publication one copy of each publication free of postage."

There is one thing in relation to this matter, which we confess excites our astonishment, and under all the circumstances, as a light shining in a dark place, commands our admiration. Reputation is so much the fashion down South, that we hardly lament for the disbursement of funds received from postages, even for the mail services rendered in the seceding States, much less did we look for a return of postage stamps to the Federal Government. Those, for example, would be of no service to the Southern Government, but then they could be dispensed of on private account to advantage, and their return would save a Government the outlay equal to the cost of their engraving. Impressing the Treasury of its funds, and the Government of its property, has become a fashion so rife with the seceding States, that we did not marvel upon a relaxation in this respect. We confess our gratification in this departure from common custom, and are not without hope, slight to be sure that hope is, still to some degree encouraged as a theoretical virtue in the South. In this proclamation the postmasters are

"Especially enjoined to make collections for the first quarter, ending on the 31st of May last, taking care to note on the account their receipts and expenditures, and forward Washington and postage stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand at that date to the Government of the United States; and they are further hereby required, subject to the control of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of their services which the Confederate States will assume, all moneys which they have and may collect on the postal service prior to the 31st of May."

There is one point in which the Southern system is a great improvement upon the existing law. The franking privilege is abolished.

Except that the Postmaster-General, the chief clerk, the chiefs of the Contract, Finance and appointment Bureaus, the chief clerk of the Treasurer of the Post-office Department, and Deputy Postmasters, are allowed to frank letters relating to their official business, no person can send a letter free in favor of the United States in the post-law recently repealed."

This is important and we hope that when the Southern States have returned, or been brought back to their allegiance, their Representatives in the Congress of the Union will transfer this system into the Federal law. The franking system is a nuisance in itself, a great burden upon the Treasury, and ought to have been abolished long ago. There never was any good reason why it should have been established, and there is certainly none now why it should be.

Hard to See.

We are disgusted to learn from about a hundred and fifty Confederate newspapers—most of them, by-the-way, dingy, despicable and muddy original documents—that the people of these Free and United States are groaning under the usurpations and bloody record in their every utterance. It seems that a fiendish drunkard and fanatic between—because the most decided patriots with whom the chivalry characterize the President—are fairly put to flight in the space of twenty-two days, of which ten in the Secession States have Sundays, having subjugated them with an ease which, to say the least, borders for the sweet, direct methods of communication Confederates with Father themselves that their paper ordinances and edicts or Government can stop him on the march to universal empire. He controls all the presses, dictates to all the publicists, rules insane on a hundred cities, frowns Wall street, hotels and the whole town and terrifies who venture to differ from him in opinion. Eights his post-prandial cigar with the Constitution, and dined more generally on traitors loosely compared with which the iron sway of Doubleday was divine. Against such a monster who would not fight? But that—he as he pardoned the vagarism—we don't see.

Indeed, we trust all our plucked Confederate correspondents that if our Executive has already been tampering with treason and liberties in this fashion—as we are to be convinced that the chivalry would in the present things—he does it all with such consummate craft that even the subtle and clear-sighted from his associates can't see it. On the contrary, we, as Mr. Russell says, there is a situation of the United States could be more closely resembling that of Great Britain, when, with the exception of Mr. Pitt, the whole Cabinet was changed, and the country was governed by a new Ministry. Let us hope that we shall not have as good gun-boats as we ought to and might have, at the same cost, if builders were allowed more latitude.

There are three ways in which contracts for gun-boats may be given out. 1st. The Government may furnish detailed drawings and specifications, giving the builders no discretion whatever. Certain pieces are to be made of certain related sizes and shapes, and the engineering knowledge and skill of the constructor are not in the slightest particular called into service. The only competition among builders in such a case is, how to do the same work in the cheapest manner—how to get the cheapest materials and workmen. If the engines fail, the master's reputation as a designer is not impaired, for he did not design them. The best thing he can do is to make a fair profit, for if he loses money by inferior work, his fame as an engineer will not be enhanced, as Government officers get all the credit. Nor is this the really bad point in the case. It is known to the profession that some establishments make a practice of under-bidding all others for work—of taking contracts at less than the cost of tolerable work, for the express purpose of employing the very cheapest and poorest iron and operatives, and thus securing a dishonest profit. If Government knows what good work should cost, and rejects all lower bids, this greatest evil may generally be avoided.

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Northwestern Virginia in Danger.

It is probable that the Conservative Union men of Northwestern Virginia, who checked the active movement, in the Wheeling Convention, of that portion of the State for immediate organization for a defence against the incursion of armed rebels from east of the mountains, have learned the ill effects of taking counsel from their fears in times of revolution. The predictions of Mr CARLILE, that traitor society would within a few days be in their midst, to crush out the liberties they still maintained, have probably been realized. Grafton, at the junction of the Parkersburgh Branch, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where but one man, in a vote of four hundred and fifty-two, cast his vote for ratifying the secession ordinance, it is reported, has now a Secession armed rebels quartered within its limits, with a large number at Fetterman, a little village to the west.

The Wheeling Convention was called for action, and not for words. However Gen. JAMES and Mr WILEY were confident at the Secession rebels had no pluck to go to hold their positions east of the mountains to spare any troops to use in Northwestern Virginia, their territory is now invaded. Secession movements is encouraged, as was instanced by CARLILE and DAVIS and other orators who saw the necessity that menaced them, and who felt the necessity of doing something to prevent a reverse of events to stop in injurious effects on the masses, and defend themselves from hostile bands coming from across the mountains. Organization of rebel companies, and had this design been carried out, the Secession government would have extended upon which the troops could have rested and in connection with which recruits would have been freely offered from the fidelity of already loyal people. Had such a movement been inaugurated, however feeble, it is likely to have prevented the present unconstitutional and treasonable, the Federal Government must have responded to their call for aid and the presence of a strong force operating with a *de facto* Government, would have given the Union men of all the counties west of the Alleghanies, courage to uphold the Government, and compel the traitors around them to remain, especially at home, or else bear their arms across the Blue Ridge.

But it is probable that the Committee of nine, appointed by the Wheeling Convention, to whom was accorded extraordinary powers, have already taken steps to check this forward movement of the rebels. Nearly a thousand loyal Virginian troops were reported at Wheeling, and these, with reinforcements from Ohio or Pennsylvania, could compel the insurgents to hastily retreat towards Harper's Ferry; and on the way they could be readily captured were a sufficient force posted at one of the prominent stations near the Maryland line to intercept them. It is satisfactory in this connection to hear that Gen. MCCLELLAN is about to undertake this very important task.

No time should be lost in beating back these fellows, before the few Secessionists of Western Virginia have the opportunity to add to their strength, so as to enable them to hold the position they have taken.

Postal Service in the Seceding States.

Mr. REAGAN, the Postmaster General of the C. S. A., has issued a proclamation announcing that, after Friday next, he shall assume the entire control of the postal service of the seceding States. Until very recently the United States have enjoyed the privilege of transporting the mails in those States, upon the postage on which they have received a revenue bearing but a fair ratio in proportion to the expenses incurred. Some of the Postmasters have paid over the amounts collected by them, and some have repudiated payment. The honoring of drafts by Southern debtors has not of late been popular in the Southern States, and Postmasters have not ventured to any great extent upon singularity in this respect. Still the Government bore the expenses of the service with becoming patience, which expenses the C. S. A., while they accepted the favor with a complacency rarely departed from, declined to share.

The change will not be very material, so far as the service is concerned, excepting that it relieves the Government from an outlay of a few hundred thousand dollars, and nearly doubles the rates of postage. All Postmasters, route agents and contractors are to be retained under the new order of things, and are to make returns to the Department at Washington up to and including the 31st instant, after which they are to make returns to Mr REAGA

effectual as that of the Chief Justice, before whom, should the case give rise to litigation, it may eventually come for final adjudication. The issue, moreover, was one to which the State of Maryland was a party, and which therefore should have been raised by a magistrate of that State. In thus energetically interposing, Judge TANEY presents the ungracious spectacle of a judicial and a military authority of the United States at variance, the soldier eager to punish, and the jurist to exculpate a traitor. The antithesis might have been very easily avoided, and an impression that the zeal of the Justice might have been less fervent, had he the prisoner been a citizen of his own State a neighbor, and a personal friend, would not have countenanced.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT AGENTS.

Congressional Election in Fairfax County, Va.—A Chance for the People to Declare Their Sentiments—Complaints of the Commissariat—Fugitive Slaves—The Last of Slavery in Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27, 1861.

Your readers may be aware that CHARLES H UPTON, Esq., of Fairfax County, Va., was a candidate for Congress in the district which lies contiguous to this City, and I learn from him that, in spite of the fact that the Secession of Virginia forbade the opening of polls for the United States Congress on the 23d inst., he, nevertheless, received a hundred or two votes in the few precincts he has heard from. In strict law, any number of votes, however small, will elect a representative, and the refusal of the majority of the people to exercise their privilege, cannot disfranchise the minority. If the contrary principle were to prevail, the effect would be to destroy the Government by a mere concession on the part of the people to vote. This would be the case in the States, as well as in the Federal Government.

To change the Constitution, the concurrence of three-fourths of the States is necessary, but on this form of neglecting to call a constitutional obligation, a majority of the smaller States, containing less than a third of the population, might destroy it, and the Government itself. The attempt of the Virginia Convention to forbid a regular Congressional election will, therefore, be treated as a mere nullity, and will be perfectly competent to Congress to admit Mr UPTON to a seat. But I learn from him that the reign of terror which prevented the great mass of Union voters going to the polls is now well known by the presence of Federal troops in a part of the District, and that in a few weeks the people of the entire District may be at liberty to vote their real sentiments. He is, therefore, desirous of coming before them, a second time, confident that if he shall be chosen as the standard bearer of the friends of unconditional Union, he will receive thousands of votes.

It is now probable that a Provisional Government will be established in place of the traitorous organization of which JOHN LETCHER is the head; but if nothing is done before the new Government goes into operation, one of its first duties will be to authorize the officers in the districts which the terrorists have terrorized from voting.

I hear much complaint of the Commissariat Department. Every movement of the troops is embarrassed by the inefficiency of these officials. We seldom if ever see that the troops are well provided with food, cooking utensils, tents, tents, &c. We hear of daily executions of privates for the crime known to officers and other actors of disobedience, but those of Lieutenant Commissaries and contractors, who get contracts for supplies at swindling prices, and defraud them in the most flagrant manner, by way of hotel fronts, and by furnishing with the Quartermaster's department such articles as will not bear the test of use, are not heard of. Napoleon had a way of hanging such fellows when he caught them, and it is to be regretted that our present Commander-in-Chief has not more of the same spirit. We have no hope that the Secretary of War will ever look into the matter, but we do hope that the President will do so, and that he will not be satisfied with allowing these officials to resign. The soldiers feel that they are not dealt out to the troops. The result was the summary execution of the late Major WINTHROP, by which he relieved the soldiers of their presence. The same punishment is due to the contractors' agents and commissaries who impose unsafe food on the Government. Such men are more deserving of condign punishment than the open enemies with whom we are at open war. It is time to say that a military code which authorizes the execution of private soldiers for trumpery or drunkenness, and allows the Government to defraud it by cheating, should be enforced by an impartial code based on the Napoleonic one enacted to visit grave crimes upon the Government, in finish ing army supplies with cream.

The Government keeps on hand a stock of more horses in the city, for the purpose of feeding the troops, and I have seen hay fed to them which a keeper of horses or cattle would buy at above half price. Yet the highest cash price was no doubt paid for it out of the treasury.

Even where no fraud is intended, there seems to be a great want of intelligent prompt action in supplying the wants of the troops. Forage is the greatest abundance of army supplies here and yet whole regiments are made to subsist for days upon crackers and pork, when prompt advice and intelligence on the part of the commissariat could supply them at once from the public stores with full rations. I don't pretend to locate the blame, but merely repeat what is in everybody's mouth that gross inefficiency or corruption exists somewhere.

The refusal of Gen. BUTLER to deliver up fugitive slaves begins a new era in the history of the war, and it is confidently expected here, by intelligent men, that one effect will be to drive slavery out of Virginia—and it be once understood that no more slaves are to be delivered up—as in Virginia maintain—in attitude of hostility to the Government, and the slaveholders in a body will make a stampede for the Southwest, such as the friends of the underground railroad never started in the opposite direction. A Virginia slaveholder who resides here, expresses the opinion that Slavery will be speedily rooted out from Northern Virginia by this process, and although he will be among those who will be forced to move his slaves South, or permit them to go North, he is unqualified in the expression of opinion that it will redound to the welfare of the State.

It is quite evident that there can be no dependence placed on the loyalty of Virginia until she gets rid of the bulk of her slave population and it will be a fortunate event if the exigencies of war compel measures which may result in a general exodus of the slaves, with the most malignant of their owners, from all the counties within seventy-five or a hundred miles of the capital. The lower counties of Maryland, which contain a large slave population, are as disloyal to the Union as Virginia, and it will be well to give them a fright also, by confiscating a few hundred slaves. The liberation of two or three thousand slaves, and their transportation to Africa, at the present time, would change the whole character of Eastern Virginia and Maryland within six months, and in place of their present disloyal population, we should have the capital of the Nation surrounded by a dense white population in a very short period of time. There is no more beautiful or interesting country on the continent than that which surrounds Washington, if it was inhabited by white men. It is a great pity that the events of the war have not caused the troops to go to Marlborough, in Prince George's County, Maryland. There is an immense district—say twenty-five by ten miles, around that town, equal to the best lands of Ohio. But none of the thousands of Northern people who visit Washington ever see it, because it is off the Railroad.

OBSERVER.

The Recent March into Virginia of the Seventh Regiment.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts, being part of a series of private letters from a member of the Seventh Regiment. They will afford the most connected and intelligible account we have yet seen, of the precise doings of the Regiment since Thursday evening last, not to speak of the descriptive and pictorial merits of the extracts themselves. They will certainly interest every friend of that gallant corps.

PREPARING FOR THE MARCH
CAMP CAMERON, Thursday, 8 P. M.,
May 23 1861

We have just received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. The men are filling their cartridges and knapsacks, and receiving forty rounds of ball cartridge. Where we are to go we know not; whether to Alexandria, or Arlington Heights, or Harper's Ferry. Our enlistment, it is true, contained the express condition that we were not to be marched out of the District of Columbia, but no one seems to care for that.

The rumors are various and conflicting. The most reliable seems to be, that several thousand men are to be landed at Alexandria to-night. We may march by 10 or 12 o'clock. This may very probably precipitate a hostile movement and open fighting. The men are sending off hurried letters, and completing necessary arrangements. All is very busy. We only know and feel that we are doing our duty, and that the country is with us. Our own company, the Sixth, with the Second, will probably have the advance, as we had on the street from Annapolis, as truly and admirably described in the recent *Atlantic Monthly*.

The Engineer Corps will remain, to take charge of the camp property. The affair may be a sad one, but we know positively nothing of *what* is to be done, not *where*.

The national flag was presented to us to-day. I hope and suppose that it will be carried with us.

With true affection &c., J. F. R.

ON THE MARCH
VIA INDIA, on the Road to Arlington Heights,
Friday Morning, May 24 1861.

I am living in my sack, on my blanket in the slightly open air. My head shows for a sack of provisions, and writing tablet and sketch on the back of the Bible you gave me. We are at a halt, in a field about a quarter of a mile from the Virginia end of the Long Bridge over the Potomac.

We were ordered out from sleep, at 2 o'clock this morning, in the bright moonlight, and immediately took up our march from the camp to Washington, and thence to the Bridge. Shortly before reaching it, we halted for a time, and allowed the New Jersey regiments to form in front of us. The Twelfth New York was also there.

Our march was slow, on the cobble-stones and pavements and I suppose for a time. Five of us tent fellows, which is camp, caused by a shot on the pavement in front, were dozing, being more overcome by lack of sleep.

Each man carries, in addition to full canteen and haversack, a heavy rubber blanket, rolled and thrown over the left shoulder and tied at the right thigh. The weight is about 60 pounds per man.

By three o'clock A. M. we reached this spot—pretty far inland, being out of the enemy within the hour. The men, marching dropped upon the railway track and in the dust and soon slept profoundly. We stretched our blankets on the sleepers of the track, and as near as I could see the rails, were speedily lost in the sweet oblivion of the pillow.

The scene was very picturesque, stacks of arms and knapsacks in every imaginable position, scattered upon the ground on the grass. The sleeping forms might and on passing I knew up to some of the officers, and of the men, full twenty, also sleeping as they fell.

The first regiments consisting of the Twelfth N Y Regiment, the Michigan Regiment, the two New Jersey Regiments, and Sherman's United States Battery, were upon the road (I think) immediately commanded disposing themselves and arranging over the ground as they best could. By 6 A. M. all the regiments were encamping for many miles from Washington, and I myself found myself in the midst of the Twelfth New York Regiment, who, after a good night's rest, were preparing their breakfast. I found my tent fellows, and we had a good breakfast of coffee, bread and meat, and then I went to sleep again, and slept for several hours.

The Engineer Corps, with which I am connected, was ordered to the front, and I found myself at work on the intrenchments. The national Capital which we came here to defend is now practically secure, and we may properly return, at least for a time, to our pieces of body and business, from which we went so hurriedly forth.

But I must break off. My turn has come round as Sergeant of the Guard, for the day. The Corporal is my trusty and true-hearted friend, P. S——, a lineal heir of the best blood of the Revolution, and one fair to defending, amid sunshine and storm, the Great Republic, which his honored ancestors established so much more tabidly.

With the best remembrance to all at home, ever truly, &c. J. F. R.

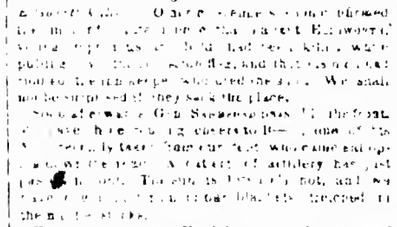
Fine Arts.

Some of our best artists have volunteered for the war. They are now in the ranks. When their knapsacks are stuffed out a good proportion of sketches will probably be found to constitute a part of the kit. An artist is pretty much possessed that he can not take a sketch. Stewart Newell and many others use the nether ball of their thumb into a cartoon. Many a sunset or a grand work has been planned on the leaf of canvas. With such means, or better, results at hand, we may at some future day expect a fine supply of great materials. The war, country or sister, will be illustrated profusely. At the end of a year, or the end of it, we see the canvas of great Uncle Tobe, to hang all our nephews and nieces.

In the meantime it is pleasant to note that the wholesale destruction of the artists' materials is not going on. Some patriotic shopkeepers, who are willing to give their all to the cause of the Union, have written to the effect that they will not sell any more paints and canvas to artists, but will present them to the cause. Many artists have already responded to the call, and have sent their materials to the Seventh Regiment Armory, to be forwarded to the seat of war. Others have sent their materials to the Sanitary Commission, to be forwarded to the hospitals. Many artists have already left for the seat of war, and many more will follow. Some of the best artists have volunteered for the war. They are now in the ranks. When their knapsacks are stuffed out a good proportion of sketches will probably be found to constitute a part of the kit. An artist is pretty much possessed that he can not take a sketch. Stewart Newell and many others use the nether ball of their thumb into a cartoon. Many a sunset or a grand work has been planned on the leaf of canvas. With such means, or better, results at hand, we may at some future day expect a fine supply of great materials. The war, country or sister, will be illustrated profusely. At the end of a year, or the end of it, we see the canvas of great Uncle Tobe, to hang all our nephews and nieces.

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HEADQUARTERS ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
In the Woods near Arlington Heights,
Saturday, May 25, 1861.

We got settled a little yesterday—the blazing sun on the first days we first halted. The camp is somewhat near the slightly on the ground, with the knapsack and blanket for a pillow and &c. but the heat was very great, and the men have to be driven and rested to do it.

About 5 P. M. yesterday, we were marched out to relieve one of the Indiana regiments, and re-inforce the troops there with MANSFIELD and Sherman's battery, as it is said that the Secessionists intended to force them for the purpose of shooting individual by the Washington papers and were successful in their efforts to bring the rabble to reason.

We encamped flat on the ground, in the woods with each of the regiments for flanks, and our feet to the fire. The rain in the woods, with the numerous camp-fires, reminds of Burns's gypsies smoking &c., per picture-striking picture. How long we are to remain in this spot is locally welcome, but we only, by the course of human events, what it expends for several months to be Potomac. In fact we shall probably be relieved by some other regiment, but that Gen. MANSFIELD now considers our post as important.

Our rations have been hard crackers and pork. This morning we finally procured some bought coffee, butter and milk, and bread. Perfect satisfaction and cheerfulness exist. Our fellows do get a very hearty laugh over what they do not complain.

Our tents and baggage are still at Camp Cameron, and we may be ordered back there to-night. I do not suppose we shall remain in this place very long.

Affectionately &c, J. F. R.

STILL ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
Woods Near Arlington Heights,
May 26—Sunday, 4 P. M.

I am scribbling in a pavilion of my own, under the trees. The morning has been rainy, and the roads here consequently impassable. But we are now out to being wet, and to being tired again by the sun.

The great majority of our men are now digging in the trenches. You see us here on this summit in the brief fog sun, with their red and blue and check flannel shirts, working away like beavers, with pick axe and spade. The work in progress, seems to lay quite large, and its construction interests me very much. The intrenchments are all staked out, with wooden framework in place. The trenches are fairly under way. The New Jersey Regiment are at work on the extreme end, and our boys about the centre.

Gen. SANFORD has just ridden by with his staff saying that we are to be marched back to Camp Cameron this evening at 5 P. M., but are to hold ourselves in readiness to march again to him, if necessary. His marshals quarters on Arlington Heights, in the "Custis" House. From that elevated point he can signal the sentinels in our camp if he should apprehend attack. We may possibly remain there for some days.

There are long lines of troops now on the Long Bridge, waiting to relieve us, as we understand. But before we go, we shall have done a large part of the work on the trenches. I went up this morning, and went at it with pickax and spade, and made my share of it.

My letters I fear are dull, but the truth is I get sufficiently tired to fall asleep almost immediately, on the ground or wherever else chance presents. Our excellent, vigorous and whole-souled Chaplain, Dr. WASTON, has been "going it" powerfully in the trenches. Nearly the whole Regiment has been detailed this afternoon for this duty—digging, felling trees, burning brush, &c., &c. The redoubt will command the railway, the roads, the canal and the river. Although we suffer much at times from the burning heat, it would be intolerable but for the precious gift of the "Havelocks" from yourself and others, which we find admirably useful.

We feel that we may justly claim that the most striking feature thus far, of this campaign of the Seventh is the quick and perfect willingness and utter absence of all backwardness to undertake any work or do any duty.

We have really worked hard, and suffered not a little from exposure, fatigue and hunger, most of the time since we left New-York. Successive working parties of two hundred of us were detailed to these trenches every three hours. Our fellows stripped to their shirts and pants and with neck and bosom open pressed and shoveled until red hot and dripping. We are told by the U S Engineers in charge of the work, who declare that the Seventh worked more and to better purpose than any other troops in the trenches—making up for inexperience in the tools by spirit and energy in handling.

We know that we have made our mark deeply on these intrenchments. The national Capital which we came here to defend is now practically secure, and we may properly return, at least for a time, to our pieces of body and business, from which we went so hurriedly forth.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing, or would travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or take care of children; she is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two or three days, if not employed, at No. 276 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 Hammond-st. corner of Bleecker st

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A CONtect Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and shall make herself useful; no objection to the country or to travel. Apply at No. 90 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most trustworthy and reliable young woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and laundress; would do general housework, and is neat about her person and kitchen; is fairly competent for each situation, as the above reference can show; no objection to the country. Call at No. 650 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or else help with the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small, private family; else is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; no objections to going in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 124 Bleecker st., near Wooster st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a respectable family, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; has no objection to the country; good City reference from her last place can be given. Can be seen at No. 55 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to the country; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 66 North Moore-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain washer and ironer, and can do the flouring of cambric; maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days. Call, No. 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress; would have no objection to do a little of the latter in the country; can produce the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 276 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 20 Bleecker-st., up stairs, near Crosby.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel, or go to the country for the Summer. Can give full City reference from her last place. Call at No. 13 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BOOK, &c.—A lady's maid and seamstress, who is a perfect mistress of her business, and will assist with the washing and ironing, can produce the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; is a good washer and ironer; also, an excellent baker of pies and bread; best of City references given, no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 139 West 13th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first class cook; has lived in several of the first families in this City, has no objections to go in the country; wages no object, if a nice place; best City reference. Call at, or address, No. 51 University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands American, French and Spanish cooking in all their styles; willing to assist in washing if required. Has best of City references. Call at No. 152 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; has no objection to the country; Newport preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 107 Bleecker, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman with the best of reference, who understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game, gravies; is also an excellent bread and pastry baker; gets up all the dishes and desserts in style; will assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is willing to go to the country; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 218 Thompson st., corner of Amity-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, BY a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, fish, game, poultry and vegetables, and can furnish the best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in the best families; can be seen for two days at No. 40 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A woman as cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and can produce the best City references. Call at No. 11 Union-court, Union-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 1 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 167 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. BARING, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, are prepared to give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the year ending 30th inst., on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. A. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in CHINA, &c., &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the state of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 10 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising or due the call for volunteers," approved May 8, 1861. The stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1880, in the City of New York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the City of Springfield, Ill., or in the City of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose offers are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, on just to be in order, at his office, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be left to the option of the bidder and the delivery of the bonds made at the place named in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to promote or protect the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed to William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill., "Proposals for Loan—only."

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the loans and advances made to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company under the proposition contained in the Letter of the Treasurer, is hereby extended to July 1, 1861. The Sterling Loan Bonds, issuable under said proposition, and Payable of said company or its agents at the option of the holders, to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denominations of $500 and $1,000, are ready at the Office of the Company, and will be delivered to the holders of the Sterling Loan Bonds, on application to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 28 Wall-st.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.

CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Fort Wayne Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, late of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, late of the Commonwealth of Indiana, and 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, late of the Commonwealth of Indiana, are required to be presented at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 1st day of July, 1861, and exchanged for the bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as per contract with the Commissioners of the State, after the year of our Lord 1880, in the City of New York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the City of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose offers are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, on just to be in order, at his office within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be left to the option of the bidder and the delivery of the bonds made at the place named in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to promote or protect the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed to William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan—only."

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—A meeting of seven Directors of this Company, at three inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4 times, corner of 4th st., on SUNDAY, the 2d day of June next, the polls will be opened at 5 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive.

C. E. DICKERSON, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 25, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Company, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

D. WILCOX, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREPARED to retire all of their accounts and notes as well as those of their late firm maturing prior to 1st of August, at the legal rate of interest. Those desiring to avail of this offer will please present their vouchers within ten days from date at the office of LANMAN & KEMP, Importers, No. 103, 105, 107 and 109 Water-st.

New-York, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June proximo. The Polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. WILLIS, Cashier.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES of Southern and Western States will be taken in exchange by the undersigned, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and Worth-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.

J. B. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land situated along the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF CANADA Junction Rail Road Company will be paid at maturity, on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—For sale at our $5,000 of notes of above Company. Will be sold at a liberal discount. Apply to PARCOCK & CAMERON, No. 80 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,

WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested)	
SURPLUS	326,150 76
LIABILITIES	23,567 35

ISSUES BUILDING MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by Ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

The Dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First Division to Customers, July, 1857....33½ per cent.
Second Division to Customers, July, 1858....50 per cent.
Third Division to Customers, July 1859....80 per cent.
Fourth Division to Customers, July, 1860....45 per cent.

Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE REFERENCES are the exceptionable desires to form the acquaintance of an American lady, not past middle age, of good personal appearance and pleasant disposition, with a view to matrimony. Address, in confidence, MASCOT, Union-square Post Office.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.

SYMMETRY OF FORM,

YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,

By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it

DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.

Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,

BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.

See advertisement in another column.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, KING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. KING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—A proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call particular attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those who from nature or circumstances desire a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at this office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,271 New York City. Office at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and all the evils arising from early abuse and indulgence, is emboldened with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease, expose the fallacy of the many quacks adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and intelligible means by expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York and Henry Stampfle and Tobias Conrad for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act to provide the mode to raise money for the purchase, acquisition and take lands for the building of a Court house in said County," passed April 10, 1811, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at the Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York on Friday, the 31st day of May inst., for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose in the petition mentioned, that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant one hundred feet from the northeasterly corner of the new building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street running thence southerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Elm-street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 21, 1861.

New-York, R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Attorney to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.

my25-law3tW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of NOVEMBER next. Dated May 29, 1861.

ISAAC T. CARMAN, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARMAN, Executrix.

my29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SURROGATE BERNARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 29, 1861.

ISAAC T. CARMAN, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARMAN, Executrix.

my29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SURROGATE BERNARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at the place of business, No. 80 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh20 law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER, W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

ja15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr., CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

Mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business No. 420 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

ap25-law6mTh*

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STILE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pillst e periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them as well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail and oblige.

Your ob't servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOCKHOUSE.

SPENCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 15, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR,

You will please send me two boxes of Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. C. SIMPSON.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and like them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 18 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed you twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct to H. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Wash., Dec. 21, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show cards to put on your Cephalic Pills more particularly, before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send me, two of my customers would be subject to several, who read who usually read a two days' newspaper and come back in one hour by one Pills, which I sent me.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Fuller, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,

WM. C. FULLER.

VINEMONT, Mich., Jan. 11, 1861

Mr. SPALDING:

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. S. WHEELER,
Vinemont, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills are much the object to which our attention were drawn, viz.: Cure of headache in all its varieties.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache read for a box of Cephalic Pills, as that one may cure them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a most valuable remedy for the Headache and have been used with great success in many cases. They are for sale by all druggists.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his invaluable Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure the testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are worthless imitations.*

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861 to July 1, 1865, on the following routes, in the City of New York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 15th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station A, at No. 363 8 h-av.; Station G, No 1 069 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 468 3d av.; Station D, No 12 Sibie House, and Station B, No. 429 Grand st; back to the Post office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz: B, D, F, G, E C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, the first leaving Post-office on Nassau st at 6 A. M. and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars.

Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, guarantee that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his official office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

INSTRUCTIONS,

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACT TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. Bids may still be made for trips not performed; and for each offence omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to work connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Trips will be imposed to enforce the delinquency to promptly and satisfactorily be obtained by certificates of Postmasters of New-York or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it at intermediate offices; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so, or for conveying mailable matter on the road.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster-General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, or pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case the route is superseded by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from orders on Postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid. M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY the 9th day of May next, unless the whole amount hereby required shall be taken at par, for SIXTY-NINE MILLIONS of dollars, or such smaller sum as may be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Department, of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of June, 1864, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from the 1st day of June, 1861, and which shall be exempt from taxation by or under the authority of any State or municipal corporation within the United States, or either of the Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Proposals may be made for any sum not less than $500, and must state distinctly the amount of Treasury notes desired, and the rate of interest, which must be expressed in a multiple of one-tenth of one per centum. Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and sealed proposals will be received and opened only on the day and hour above specified. Proposals must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for the amount of the bid, or by the money, which will be returned if the bid is not accepted. Payments will be required to be made at the Treasury, or at such assistant treasurer's office or designated depositary as may be most convenient to the successful bidder. The Secretary of the Treasury will make known the acceptance of bids as soon as practicable after the time for receiving them has expired, and the deposits required from successful bidders must be made within ten days after such notice, unless otherwise directed. The Secretary reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES E. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIth Ward.
MARTINE J. POST, Sec.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS No. 63 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 6th day of June, 1861, for the removal of the cribbuck or bulkhead pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. For information as to the location of said construction, and terms of contract, apply at this Office between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, MAY 24, 1861.

THE TEMPORARY INTERMISSION of the business of the Labor, Exchange and Intelligence Office in the Castle Garden, caused by the presence of the troops having been removed, employers requiring both male and female servants, are notified that recently-arrived emigrants as domestics and male servants, laborers and farm hands, can now be procured as formerly on personal application at the office, and without any charge or expense. BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent.

Office hours of the Labor Department, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LOST CHILDREN.—ON AND AFTER THE 1ST of June lost children will be received and applied for at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., after sunset.

By order of the Board.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 436 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS AMRION, No. 128 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

PETROLEUM.—CRUDE PETROLEUM FROM Titusville Wells, for sale on favorable terms, by the Empire Oil Company, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAnley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.

AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND.

VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

COLUMBIA,

ROBT LEITCH, Commander,

will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool.....$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns.....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.....30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, leaving New-York June 25

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WINDER,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon,

This steamship is surpassed for safety and comfort by no double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

I learn from a gentleman who has been all all along the points and route described, that the Virginians have planted batteries at different points on the Elizabeth River, extending from above Norfolk to Hampton Roads on the Southern side of the river. They are from one to two miles apart. Generally there are but two guns in a single battery, mostly thirty-two pounders, but some sixty-four pound guns, all of which were taken from the Gosport Navy-yard

They have built additional batteries at the Navy-yard, and erected batteries all along the water front. Some of the guns are loaded with boiler punches, rivets, etc.

They have been very active in their preparations at Richmond, Norfolk and Gosport

Gen. BUTLER was full of spirits, and confident of success. He was actively preparing for some important movement, which my informant could not be permitted to know anything about. It is deemed a great mistake on the part of the rebels that they have thus scattered their artillery force along the Elizabeth River, as each battery can be taken one after the other, and with great ease, even by a small force, in land and water attack combined

REBELS AT MANASSAS GAP.

I am informed by a gentleman who came to-day from his farm beyond Manassas Gap Junction, in Madison County, and a resident of Washington, that he found no difficulty in obtaining passes through the rebel forces, and was treated very courteously by them. The Railroad being entirely destroyed from Manassas Gap to Centreville, he came in the baggage wagons of the First Regiment South Carolina Militia, commanded by Col MAXEY GREGG, a distance of eight miles. At the distance on the mountains, pickets are to be seen within hailing distance of each other.

The regiment is one thousand strong, and are accompanied by two hundred negroes, who carry of their masters' arms, knapsacks, and in many cases an extra hat. The guns were strapped on to the backs of the negroes. A peculiar feature was a full negro band. On arriving at the encampment at Centreville eight miles from Manassas Gap, the Colonel elevated the Confederate flag on a flag-staff, and ordered the negro band to play Dixie. The gentleman says they played elegantly. They are warning there expecting an attack at Manassas Gap.

The rebel forces expect the Government to make the attack between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, but if not attacked, they will not attack our forces themselves. This is important, as they are thus acting under the instructions of their Commander-in-Chief.

There was no conveyance from Centreville to Fairfax, where there are about twelve hundred Confederate forces. He was sold by our troops to Washington without difficulty.

Additional regiments are expected from South Carolina, who will join the First South Carolina Regiment. They intend to reinforce from Fairfax to Centreville, and there resist our forces. Whether they have brought their negroes to do the hard fighting, or to play, presently, "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief" for Gen McDOWELL, is problematical.

THE OHIO TROOPS.

The Ohio regiments made quite a display to-day into the country, and practiced drill in various ways When they came back they escorted the New-York Ninth through Pennsylvania avenue. The Ohio regiments were in the direction of the Long Bridge, and probably joined the army on the Virginia side.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE

A messenger left to-day in a special steamer with important dispatches from Gen. SCOTT, Secretary CAMERON, and Secretary WELLES for Gen BUTLER at Fort Monroe.

Hon. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, came from Fort Monroe to-day. He reports the troops in excellent condition, and making active preparations for a campaign outside the Fort. Work for encampment was going on rapidly when Gen BUTLER with twenty-five hundred men, had taken possession of an important point commanding the Bay, and was fortifying it.

The Rhode Island troops had a battery of three four guns in charge of Gov SPRAGUE and the section in that State to-day They expect two hundred recruits to-morrow.

The President intends soon to retire to the Soldiers' Home for a few weeks during the Summer heat. He will probably send his family there next week, but will spend most of his time, as usual, at his office in the White House. He has requested the Secretaries to send in such appointments, especially in the Army and Navy as he is expected to sign before the meeting of Congress during the present week.

NEW-YORK TROOPS ARRIVED.

The New York First German Regiment, and the New-York Ninth arrived this afternoon and are quartered to-night at various places about town They will be presented to-morrow, and receive their orders. Both were highly spoken of as they made their entrance into the city, especially the Ninth. They were without arms, but will receive them to-morrow.

Lieut. McMILLAN, of the artillery, has been detailed to the Commissary's department of the forces in Virginia.

CHARLES VALENTINE MORRIS, formerly a Master in the Navy, has been reinstated, and detailed for duty at the Washington Navy-yard. He was retired some years ago, through the petty malice of one of the Commodores whom he had offended. His restoration is an act of tardy justice.

THE OFFICERS RETURNED FROM TEXAS.

Col. WAITE, Major SPRAGUE, and the other officers who were captured in Texas, have reached Washington, and reported to the War Department. It is probable they will be commended for the spirit they displayed, and assigned to duties that will not require them to violate their paroles.

Messrs. WEBB, WESTERVELT, and many other prominent ship-builders, are in Washington, examining the plans and specifications for the new gun-boats.

Gen. WALBRIDGE has come back to Washington, to urge the Government to increase the number of troops so as to overwhelm the rebel forces, and bring the war to a speedy termination.

W. S. WOOD has been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds He has the energy and experience that admirably fit him for the position to which he has been appointed.

It is probable that Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB will be appointed Surveyor to the Port of New-York, when a change is made.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment is in camp. The time for which it volunteered has expired, but the regiment will not avail itself of it as right to go home. It has reported ready for any duty which the Government may assign them They await the orders of General SCOTT, and will obey them when received.

The reception of Mrs LINCOLN this evening was largely attended by the officers of the regiments now in this vicinity. LEO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, May 28.

I have been gauging the sentiment of Alexandria. A large number of men wished to vote for the Union, but were intimidated. A large portion are for the Union if the Union wins; for disunion if the latter wins.

The City is like a desert—shops closed, and people running away by every conveyance. Numbers are flocking to the Marshall House for the following pass:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MILITARY DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, May 28, 1861.
Pass EDWIN JAMES.
Provost Marshal, F.W. WHITTELSEY.

It is understood that the within named EDWIN JAMES accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, the penalty will be death.

[Calloway & O'Donnell, Printers, 1st Regt Michigan Volunteers.]

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 26, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Capt. WHITTLESEY, First Michigan Infantry, is detailed for duty as Provost Marshal of this City, and such parts of the vicinity as may come within the range of outposts. He will report for duty immediately, to the commanding officer, until further orders.

Company H is detailed as City Police guard, under command of the Provost Marshal.

The Head-quarters of the Police will be the Marshall House.

By order of Col O. B WILCOX.
(Signed) J. D. FAIRBANKS, Acjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday May 26.

ORDER No. 3.—The undersigned assumes command of the Union forces in and about Alexandria on the 24th inst. The peace of the city will be preserved, unless attacked by the enemy, when the consequences will rest upon themselves.

Private property will be respected and protected by the officers and men of the whole command.

Peaceable citizens will be held inviolate in the persons of themselves their families and servants.

All disorders will be promptly stopped, and offenders arrested and punished.

In ordinary cases the city police will not be interfered with in the performance of their duty, day or night. The police guard will form the military police of the city, and the Provost Marshal may be applied to by citizens for protection or redress of grievances from soldiers.

Citizens will apply to the Provost Marshal for passes, which he will grant at his discretion under orders received from the commanding officer.

By order of Col. O. B WILCOX.
(Signed) J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant.

Early this morning Col. LEFFERTS, at Battalion Drill, took the sentiment of the Seventh about remaining until ordered home by Government, their time having expired. Furlough were offered to all who wished, but only five out of 1,215 asked for them.

I can inform you officially that the Government wish the Seventh here for a few days. When feeling perfectly secure, they will be ordered to return home.

JASPER

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, May 28.

Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution for the appointment of a Committee to consider the subjects for which the Convention was called was adopted, and also Mr. CRITTENDEN'S original amendment proposed to the Senate of the United States, with such amendments as will secure the Slave States just and equal rights under the Constitution.

Gov MAGOFFIN was present, and invited to take a seat in the Convention during the sessions.

Delegations are arriving from Missouri and Tennessee, and from the other States.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Speaker from Meridian and Silver Creek, Tennessee, is warmly received as an advising and counselling friend.

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 28.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD'S letter to the *Journal* says: "Since President LINCOLN has either assume an aspect of war for overthrowing and subjugating the seceded States, Kentucky, without counting the cost, ought to take up arms at once against the Government. Until then, she should compel both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil."

FROM CAIRO.

In the Chicago *Journal* of May 25, we find the following late correspondence from Cairo:

We learn a report from Cairo that several large Cotton-laden steamers—but the word of forthcoming the town is progressing vigorously, and will soon be fortified completely impregnable. The message goes on to say that the fortifications in progress at this point, and the works along the rivers, and the shelling will be sufficient to operate for any emergency.

Many thousands of tents, troops in Tents and in the field now, and to be forthcoming, have made the army of Gen. PRENTISS to number 20,000 men, and by means been withdrawn by the railroad steamboats being gradually sent between New Orleans and Memphis, and loaded with the sick of the troops, who, from all appearances, are a very encouraging for officials as well as soldiers.

The steamer Cairo down several boats loaded with troops and stores, also the fleet of Memphis and Cairo boats, consisting of eight gunboats and mortar boats, Mississippi, Cairo, the ram Essex.

The troops at Cairo are now in good spirits, and are in excellent health and satisfactory. The prospect of meeting with the enemy increases their courage and energy.

The order to install the proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, is regarded by the people more as a war than a threat. Some of the citizens of Kentucky have positively taken up arms in the cause of the rebellion, under the able direction and encouragement of Major ANDERSON and other officers of the U. S. Army. Governor MAGOFFIN and other officers have their sympathies with the South. Governor MAGOFFIN is now issuing a company "Possum" towards the Government and the North.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

In olden times, when the Latin races poured forth their thousands to punish the Infidel, history has recorded their victories, and their career of glory gave birth to a new word—Chivalry. To-day, when the stake is greater than it was then and when the world is in danger of losing its civilization, two of the descendants of these heroic races rise to their defence. Clothing in the very habiliments of their ancestors, they have buckled on their armor to succor the distressed, to revenge the helpless from wrong, to avenge a grievous wrong to the civilization of the age, and to make a name in the brilliant pages of the only pure history in the world. It is the privilege of the Garibaldi Guard to renew the glories of the several nationalities of which it is composed. Those who saw the noble battalions, as they first down Broadway yesterday, can not doubt the manly strength that will double. A larger body of men has not left the city. The members have seen service in other fields; know what war means, and wound not, except from that sense of duty which makes all men heroes, renew its horrors. But the cause for which they now fight is their own cause, and, we know, depend upon it, they will make it good. No knightly behest is more sacred to the Christian than the championship of the Union; no devotion more valiant than fighting for its preservation.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the path of glory, like the course of true love, never does run smooth. Thus, although expectant crowds were waiting in Broadway so early as 1 o'clock, it was long past 6 when the regiment made its appearance. If the thing had been a show, merely, this would have been voted a bore, but as it was a parting—and we are always slow and loth to say Farewell—it was borne with fortitude. When the fellows came along, they were hailed with a storm of applause. The good word was thrown to them as a blessing in all the languages of Europe; and flowers, too, to remind them of the tender ones they have left at home. On all the prominent corners, and at the various hotels, the enthusiasm was tremendous. A regiment so peculiarly constituted has infinite ramifications, and the warm Southern elements it represents gushed forth yesterday as it has never done before in this City.

The line was to have started from Lafayette place at 1 o'clock, but owing to a modern invention called red tape, it was deferred until a much later hour. The article in question exhibited itself in the shape of an order from Gov. MORGAN, to the effect that the Regiment must not proceed until it had been regularly mustered and inspected. Why this was not done before does not appear, and it is equally inscrutable why the ceremony should have become inevitable at the last moment. There was no objection on the part of the men. There they were, ready to be punched in the ribs by the Doctor and counted by the other gentleman. But the officials, whose duty it was to perform these pleasing offices, were not to be found. Col. KAYES said he had no authority, and so did Capt. HAYMAN, whilst Capt. SMITH and Lieut. COGGSWELL were away on other duty. So the men were kept on the anxious seat for several hours, and a rumor spread around that orders had come from Albany that they were to return to their quarters; whereupon another rumor got wind that Col. D'UVASSY did not see it, and would incontinently proceed to Washington, whether Albany liked it or not. After which Capt. FRANKLIN was hurled up, the inspection and muster made, and the Regiment went on its way rejoicing, but without arms, for there were but 100 muskets to protect the flags. Otherwise the Garibaldians were equipped superbly. Their dress was soldierly, and became the stalwart fellows. Six vivandieres marched bravely in the ranks; there will be ten—one for each company—when matters are arranged. The Regiment fights, of course, under the United States flag, but carries also the paternal colors of Italy and Hungary, bearing, in addition, little guide flags representing the nationalities of the various companies (one—a Swiss flag—was presented yesterday by a committee of ladies from Hoboken.)

The *personnel* of the Garibaldi Guard is composed as follows: two companies of Hungarians, four of Germans, one of French, one of Spanish, one of Italians, and one of Swiss. These have been raised in something less than a month, and with but trifling cost to the City. The Union Defence Committee, however, have taken much interest in its fortunes, and have literally supplied it with the sinews of war.

After covering the route mentioned in yesterday's paper, (where also can be found the list of officers,) the brave fellows took their departure from Cort andt street about 7 o'clock, and started for Philadelphia by the 9 o'clock. *They* will not forget the parting, and we shall certainly not be allowed to forget their absence.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Head-quarter's of Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELSH, Jr., at the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, are now excellently arranged, and the work of furnishing the State troops is progressing rapidly and in good order. There are in the Arsenal waist belts, gun-slings, cartridge-boxes, cap-boxes, canteens, &c., for 28,000 men, besides a large number of accoutrements for non-commissioned officers, and tents of various sizes. The improvement in the Department since it has been located at the Arsenal is remarkable. At first the absolute necessity for the utmost dispatch in furnishing accoutrements for the regiments that were among the first to leave, rendered a thorough inspection of the articles furnished almost impossible, and therefore some articles were delivered which, had there been more time for examination, would have been rejected. This was the case with a number of rubber knapsacks, which, instead of being made of one piece of cloth, as per sample, were made of pieces glued together, so that, when exposed to the pressure of the clothing with which they were filled, under the heat of the sun, they parted, and were useless. They were returned, and the contractor will be required to make good the loss, either by paying damages or by furnishing others, properly made, provided any more of the rubber knapsacks are wanted. Such, however, is not probable, as there are serious objections to rubber knapsacks, even when well made. Experience has shown that the odor from them is offensive at any time, and when exposed to the sun's rays it is sickening. The same is true of canteens made of the same material, with the addition that water carried in them for a few hours becomes totally unfit for drinking purposes. Canteens made of block tin and covered properly, are much better. There are some very good ones now at the Arsenal. The favorite materials for knapsacks and haversacks is what is called "leather cloth." It is not odorous, looks well, and does not rack in the rain. It is much used in Central Asia for kindred purposes. In very light, and endures a warm Southern climate better than any other material that has been tried. There are a few knapsacks and haversacks of this material at the Arsenal, which are exceedingly well put together. If the State authorities can induce the contractors to take the leather instead of the rubber cloth, and make up as well as the samples we examined yesterday, they will merit the thanks of the New-York soldiery. Of cartridge boxes and cap boxes, not much was seen. They are made of good materials, and put together in the very best manner. They have been thoroughly examined by Inspector John W. Horn, and the few in which any flaw was found have been rejected. The waist belts, gun-slings, and other belts which have passed inspection and been inspected, are worthy of soldiers-like pride, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to those who wear them. The locks generally are of the usual form, some have been rejected on account of their not working smoothly, but such as have been accepted work as they should, and seem good. There was one small lead exhausted yesterday. Ammunition was in demand without the boxes were made, and, we told the chief of the department, it could be used as a cover for the rain while sleeping, and as a pillow. Simply as a small parcel of cartridges, placed about two feet apart one end by cutting through and leaving the sides and ends floated, when the parcels are wrapped with pins. The whole weight of this cartridge pillow is nothing, and when rolled up does not incommode very materially a sleeper.

The Commissary-General and the Inspector express their determination to continue a thorough examination of all articles before they are received, and to reject all that are not up to the required standard. Their regulations have already produced a good effect upon the contractors, as is shown by the fact, that the number of badly made up articles offered now is much smaller than it was a short time ago.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, which has been so long and so sorely mal-treated, were yesterday subjected to another disappointment, but having become used to the treatment, they took the matter very comfortably, under the belief that it was probably the last one. The regimental order was received on Saturday directing the men to be in readiness for parade at Washington Parade Ground, on Tuesday morning, preparatory to embarking for Washington. But this order was countermanded, and instead of it, an appearance for partial inspection and drill at their headquarters, at Prince Garden, was substituted. Even this was very interesting. The large hall was filled with friends of the regiment, male and female, in addition to the latter, who evidently regretted this as the last interview many of them would enjoy with their friends. The unique and lively uniform of the Highlanders attracted much admiration, and the prospect of soon getting away imparted an unusual animation to the troops. They are still provided of Enfield muskets, haversack and arms and a few of the uniforms. The anxiety of Capt. SHELDRAKE, and his whole company, the Ninth, to get into the service, led them to join the Connecticut Guard but as soon as it became evident that the Seventy-ninth Regiment would receive marching orders, they reported their favorite corps. Some of the comrades lost large sums on their men, who had left with the design of joining other commands, but are now all back again. They number ten full companies of seventy-one men each, and are commanded by Lieut. ELLIOTT.

The following order, touching the Seventy-ninth, explains the position of the regiment at the present moment:

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 27 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No 233.—Brigadier-General WM. HALL, commanding First Division N. Y. S. M., is hereby directed to detail in Seventy-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIOTT, and proceed forthwith to the City of Washington and report to the Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General HALL will, however, not allow the aforesaid regiments to leave the State until they have been mustered into the service of the United States for three years.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., A'd't Gen.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT

The grounds lately occupied by Col. ALLEN'S Zouaves, are now tenanted by Co KERRIGAN'S command, augmented to about 600 men, and rapidly filling up. It is expected that the ranks will be filled this week and the Regiment will probably be equipped. Meanwhile the boys are being thoroughly drilled. On the occasion of the difficulty with the Naval Brigade, yesterday, they manifested a readiness in forming companies and complete unlimited resistance that surprised even some of the officers. Command collisions are also stimulating to preparation, from the fact that the Naval Brigade is quartered in the same barracks. The atmosphere of Quarantine seems favorable to belligerency. The field officers of this Regiment are as follows: Colonel, James E. Kerrigan; Lieutenant-Colonel Edm. B. D. Charles; Major, George Mountjoy; Surgeon, Samuel N. Fick; Chaplain, Thos. D. Wauen, Q. Artic.-master Wm. W. Cook; Adjutant, Acting-Lieut. Frank Webb. The encampment has been named Camp Arthur, in honor of Acting-Quartermaster Gen. ARTHUR, of Gov. MORGAN'S staff.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES

At last, Col. WILSON'S Zouaves have received their uniforms, and a notification that their arms are *en route*. To-day, probably, the regiment will parade fully armed and equipped, and present an efficiency of drill—in the marchings, at least—unequaled by any other volunteer corps. Col. WILSON has received permission to march his men through the lower part of the City previous to departure for Washington, and feelingly declares himself test when the public sees the beautiful dismay, the effect of many malicious reports concerning them will be destroyed. All they want is fair play at home, and a chance at the enemy. They will proceed to Washington in a few days.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Although the Brigade is under orders to report at Fort Monroe on the 29th inst, (to day,) the departure was not effected, as contemplated, yesterday. The men having received their due bills, were necessarily jubilant, rather to the sacrifice of discipline, and resulting in a collision with Col. KERRIGAN'S command, located in the Quarantine Grounds adjoining. But little blood was spilt, and by the posting of sentinels to keep the respective grounds clear, further difficulty was prevented. The steamer *Coatzacoalcos* was all ready yesterday afternoon to ship the Brigade, and the uniforms were all on board. It was expected when our reporter left last evening, that the Brigade would embark during the night, reaching Fort Monroe this evening.

PATRIOTIC LADIES OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The ladies of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, have patriotically devoted their attention to the making of Havelocks for the volunteers. Mrs. DUNN, Misses Sarah and Ellen Wakely, Mrs. Height, and others, have distinguished themselves in the good work. Company C, of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, of this City, was entirely supplied with Havelocks by the ladies of this place.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of importance was done by this Committee yesterday. Mr. DRAPER, the Chairman, has not yet returned from Washington, but is expected back to-day. The Committee will continue to forward troops as fast as they are ready and inspected by United States officers. The Seventy-ninth Regiment and the Garibaldi Guard would have been forwarded yesterday but for the neglect of United States officer KEARS, who was to inspect them, but could not be found. A telegram was received from Gov. MORGAN, saying that they must not go until inspected and mustered into the United States service. They will probably leave to-day.

THE CAMP ON THE BATTERY.

Colonel TOWNSEND'S Third Regiment still remains encamped on the Battery, anxiously awaiting orders to march. Sentinel duty and thorough drilling alone relieves the tedium of the delay.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT OF A MEMBER OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Scarcely had we chronicled the departure of the Ninth Regiment, when the body of one of the same corps was returned to this City, who accidentally lost his life while the train was stopping on Monday night at Bordentown. The name of the unfortunate young man is THOMAS C. POLLOCK, of Company D. A private, named BEERS, in jumping off, let his pistol fall, which was discharged by concussion, the charge from which knocked POLLOCK off the platform On rising, he staggered and fell backward, and finally fell into the canal. His body was recovered, and sent back to the City, arriving here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE SECOND MAINE REGIMENT MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

The second Maine Regiment Col, JAMESON, now quartered at Willett's Point, was yesterday inspected, and mustered into the United States service for three years. The regiment consists of ten full companies, numbering 780 men. Two or three companies are lumbermen, and average nearly six feet each. The few cases of disease have nearly disappeared, and under their efficient drill are now in good condition to receive marching orders, and are anxious to move as soon as possible. The First Regiment is nearly ready to leave Portland, and they will probably go direct to the seat of operations.

THE PRIZE BARK OCTAVIA.

This bark, which was seized by the steamer *Star*, of the blockading squadron, was surrendered to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She sailed from Richmond for Brunca, with a cargo of tobacco, having a C. S. A. clearance.

THE NEW-YORK LEGION.

Gen. CURTIS has issued orders for the regiments attached to his brigade to prepare for encampment. This they will do as early as practicable. The Brooklyn Phalanx has become incorporated in the Legion. To the company of this command (Capt. CRASTO) there is to be a color presentation at Harlem, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Another company is going over to Riker's Island in a few days.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

At a meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five, held on Monday, it was decided to tender the command of all the military under the auspices of the Metropolitan Home Guard to Brig Gen. STORMS. Mr. SHARPER, President of the organization, recently returned from Washington, and reports that the authorities in that city are disposed to favor the claims of the Home Guard, and will interest themselves in its behalf. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is now in Washington endeavoring to procure supply of arms and equipments, and has additionally assertained, that if a sufficient quantity of arms be furnished, this organization will raise seventeen regiments, one from each Ward, six of which they will place at the immediate disposal of Government.

PALACE GARDEN HOME GUARD.

The members of this organization assembled last evening, at Palace Garden, for drill. The force numbers, at present, 500 men, and the active measures which have been taken, to form companies in each Ward, tends to a constant increase.

THE ALBANY REGIMENT OFF

Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND'S command, who have been encamped on the Battery since its arrival from Albany, leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe. Major-Gen. DIX has promulgated the following order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS
HEADQUARTERS, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 3.—Col FREDERICK TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment New York Volunteers, will get his command in readiness and embark to-morrow afternoon on Fortress Monroe. Upon arrival at that point he will report to the commanding officer.

By order of Major Gen. DIX.

BARRACKS AT THE FOOT OF FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NORTH RIVER.

Five Companies of Capt. JAMES' command, and five Companies belonging to the British Volunteers are quartered at the above Barracks Both men and officers express themselves satisfied, both in regard to the quality and quantity with the rations provided there by the Steward, Mr. Walcott.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Twelve hundred men have joined this regiment. Each recruiting officer has made an affidavit to the effect that every name inscribed on his roll is legitimate. Col. ELLSWORTH and Lieut.-Col. TISDALE pledge themselves, if called upon by the Union Defence Committee, to furnish in less than 48 hours a sufficient number of able bodied, healthy men, to form a regiment. Col. RIKER complains very much of the demoralizing effect it has upon the men by keeping before the eye of the public that the only ways to fame and position is by going away from local associations, &c. If this is the case, the sooner vacancies are provided for them the better.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The regiment to be under the auspices of the Old Wigwam, and of which Sachem WILLIAM D KENNEY is Colonel, was yesterday accepted by the Union Defence Committee, and will to-morrow proceed to the encampment selected for them, at Great Neck, opposite Flushing, Long Island. The regiment embarks from the foot of South-street at 2 o'clock P. M. The Union Defence Committee have undertaken the equipment of the corps, and guarantee its speedy call to active service.

A COMPANY FROM ELMIRA.

A Company, under command of Capt. DE WITT, will arrive from Elmira this morning. After breakfasting at the Park Barracks, they will proceed to East New-York and join Col BARNES' Fourth Regiment, which is a present quartered there.

LINCOLN GREENS.

A regiment bearing the above title is now being organized at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. Major BYRON, a distinguished East India officer, is in command. This corps will be officered exclusively by gentlemen who have seen active service. A few more recruits are wanted to make up the full complement.

AN ALBANY COMPANY COMING.

Capt. DWYER, with a company under his command, is expected here to-day from Albany. Capt DWYER will attach his command to Col. MCKEON'S regiment.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGES FOR SOLDIERS.

All volunteers who wish to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, can obtain blank forms of temperance pledges free, by applying at No. 593 Hudson-street.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

A well known lawyer and democratic orator was summarily punished at a saloon in the vicinity of City Hall Square, Monday night, for uttering unpatriotic sentiments. He gave it as his opinion, that Col. ELLSWORTH had no business to enter the Marshall House at Alexandria, as it was invading private rights, and therefore the proprietor was justified in killing him. A bystander promptly knocked down the utterer of this opinion. The rebels have some sympathizers in this City, but they generally act with discretion and keep quiet.

Several letters from the Thirteenth Regiment, recently received in this City, state that the largest portion of the tobacco sent to the privates by Mr. LILLENTHAL, of New-York, was appropriated by the officers for their own use.

Mrs McDONALD, a refugee from Norfolk, Va., who, with five children, reached this City a few days since, and who supposed that her husband had been murdered by the rebels, has ascertained that he was forced into the rebel service, where he now remains, unable to get away.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which conveyed a portion of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves to Alexandria on Thursday last, was commanded by Mr PENNOCKET keeper of a saloon on Myrtle-avenue, this city, and a member of one of the New-York Regiments. An officer, just returned from Washington, says, that it was only through the judicious management of Mr. PENNOCKET that the vessel was saved On the return trip she leaked so badly that she settled to the guards, but by constant pumping and bailing she was finally got back to the Navy yard and beached. A less resolute commander would have abandoned the steamer without attempting to bring her back to Washington. For the skillful manner in which he discharged this duty, Mr. PENNOCKET was noticed in an order read on parade the following evening—an honor highly prized by soldiers, because never awarded but as for distinguished service rendered.

Letters received yesterday from members of the Twenty eighth, Fourteenth and Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiments, represent that all are in fine spirits. Fourteen of the Fourteenth Regiment refused to take the oath at Washington, although they well knew before they left as to the term of service, and also of the oath they would be required to take. An officer writes: "Some of these men were the most eager for a fray before leaving Brooklyn."

The following acknowledgments are made by Brig.-Gen. COOKE:

Received for the Twenty-eighth Regiment, from Trustees of First Universalist Society, Williamsburgh, by GEORGE RICARD, Esq., $76 53.

From ladies of Washington-street and Centenary Methodist Episcopal Churches, of Brooklyn—52 shirts and 50 pair of drawers.

From Mrs. GORDON—54 shirts and a lot of pocket handkerchiefs.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the following appeal for aid was presented, read, and in connection therewith, on motion of Alderman STRONG, a Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany, and invoke the aid of the State authorities

GENTLEMEN—On the 21st day of April, 1861, orders were received from Albany to send the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments (from this county) to Washington. At that time the Thirteenth had 250 men, uniformed at their own expense, well drilled and serviceable The Twenty-eighth had about the same number of men, and about two companies of 50 men each just transferred from the Fourteenth, without rifles.

On the 23d, the Thirteenth Regiment (Col. ABEL SMITH) sailed in the *Marion*, with 600 men, (350 recruits,) the recruits without uniforms deficient in supplies and equipments. They arrived at Annapolis, of which place they have been the garrison. Their acts are historical, and they have lated to nothing They have done their duty. Since their departure 300 recruits have been sent to them. The City of Brooklyn has supplied the recruits with uniforms and other clothing, which were necessarily obtained in a hurried manner. The Thirteenth Regiment have done a great deal of hard duty, and have been much exposed to the weather, most of the men doing guard duty for twenty four hours at a time, two or three times a week, and this with one suit of clothes and scarcely a change of underclothing, and many without serviceable shoes At the time the regiment was hurried off, they were assured that proper supplies would be dispatched for them immediately. The clothing sent them and furnished the recruits varies in quality. The best is of sailors' The young men who comprise the Thirteenth and doing hard duty faithfully and well cannot do duty de cently for three months with one pair of sailors' pants, without a change, nor without shoes. The Twenty-eighth Regiment could not be sent off on the 23d of April for lack of arms, accoutrements and supplies On the 21 of May they were supplied with 600 men, they arrived in Washington, and are now with the advance of the United States forces in Virginia. All the remarks applicable to the Thirteenth apply equally to the Twenty-eighth From personal and thorough inspection made by myself and Major STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Acting Brigade Inspector Fifth Brigade, both regiments on the 18th May last needed an entire suit of uniform clothing, of good quality, and shoes for the whole command.

I made application on that day to the United States Quartermaster's Department at Washington for clothing and shoes, and was assured that no clothing or shoes would be furnished to militia enlisted for three months.

Subsequently, and on the 23d, many of the Twenty-eighth being barefooted, and more nearly so, and the regiment wanted for service in the field 200 pair of shoes were furnished them The United States officer gave as a reason that the State was expected to furnish clothing for the three months' militia

I am informed the State does not furnish clothing and shoes to troops mustered into the United States service for three months I have made application to head quarters, and got no response Many of the Thirteenth Regiment are entirely without shoes. A considerable number of that regiment are sick and willing to furnish themselves with all things necessary. Many hundreds are unable to do so. I know no source of supply but Kings County, and I appeal to the city of Brooklyn to help. I am required to do so by the Commandants of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth.

I have applied to the Union Defence Committee of New-York Their answer is unfavorable. They reconsider it out of their authority to clothe troops in service

Again I appeal to the city of Brooklyn to behalf of these regiments. They are deserving of all our efforts. They are our own men, drawn out from or recruited by our own State authorities. They are not volunteers.

In order to preserve our their true credibility and decency the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments must be furnished, and immediately, or else anything like import puts in this matter. It is my duty to endeavor to have the wants of our men supplied, and my heart is with my duty.

With great respect, PHILIP S CROOKE.
Brigadier-General, Fifth Brigade, N Y S M.

The Brooklyn Phalanx was yesterday reinforced by three full companies from the country, in addition to the Regiment at once. The command will be ready for the mustering officer by Friday next.

A successful concert was given last evening in the Academy for the benefit of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

The friends of OLIVER T. BEARD—who went out as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment and since sermons so astonished the Secessionists—will be gratified to learn that he has been elected first lieutenant of a company in the Twentieth Regiment.

There was a flag raising at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-street yesterday and also at the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-street. There were interesting exercises at both places. Yesterday, at 2 P. M., a beautiful national flag was run up on the Hanson place Baptist Church.

After the Stars and Stripes were waving in the breeze, addresses were made by O. B. BRADBURY, Esq., and Rev. Mr. LOWREY. The "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs were sung. There was a large audience in attendance

A beautiful flag was also raised on the Washington street M. E. Church.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut. Gibson, of the U. S. A; R Thornton, of England; J G. Valdez, of Vera Cruz, Capt J. Kenney, steamship Erie; P C. Calhoun, of Bridgeport, and Mrs. Dyott, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House

R. Sage, of Troy; E. Rice and W. Cook, of St. Paul; H. Sanford, of Bridgeport; Hon. A. Ely, of Rochester; A. C. Paige of Schenectady, C. N. Mayo, of the U. S. N; Col. Brigham, Capts W. P. Clark, McConnell, Lieuts Barlie and P. H. Jones, of the N. Y. S. M, are at the St Nicholas

Lieut. D. Dussey, of the U. S. A., H. C. Kingsley, of New-Haven; E. N. Shelton, of Connecticut; C. Calhoun, of St Louis, and S. P. Cowles, of New-Haven, are at the Abermarle.

Hon. C. Sumner, of Boston; S. E Simmons and lady, of New-York; J. H Sea wood, of Syracuse; A. M Simpson, of California; T. R. Pierce, of Baltimore; S. S. Cobb, of Geneva; G. E. Noble, of New-Jersey, and E. D. Tisdall, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan

Lieutenants J. W Simonton and Ammell, and Col. Simonton are at the St. Denis

Prof. A. C. Turnip of New Haven, and Col. A. E. Belcher of Texas, are at Union place Hotel

Dr. E. H Abbe and family, U. S. A., W. E Sanford of Canada, L. B Harrison of Pittsburgh, Judge Sherman and lady of New-York, and A. V. Lowery of Nashville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF DR. FRANCIS.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT is announced to deliver a discourse in the hall of the Historical Society, this evening, before the New-York Academy of Medicine, on the life and character of the late Dr. J. W. FRANCIS.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR, a more active demand. WHEAT less doing; small parcels Red State $1 20 and White Canada $1 40. RYE 65c. CORN in light supply and active demand; sales of 15,000 bushels at 33@35c for Mixed 46c and Western Yellow Pennsylvania and Canada West. OATS 30½c for Canada East and 34c. for State; sales, 10,000 bushels. WHISKY 16½c; sales, 350 bbls. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 3,111 obls. Flour, 11 bbls. Beef, 509 bbls. Pork, and 183 bbls. Provisions For New York, 4,383 bbls. Flour, 210 bbls Wheat, 3 bbls Beef, 60 bbls. Pork Shipped by boat to New York, May 27 29,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Rye, 104,400 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Malt.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand; sales 800 bbls, at $3 87½@$5 12½ for extra Ohio and Wisconsin; $5@$5 50 for fair to choice extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 62½@$6 25 for double extra. WHEAT steady, and in good demand; sales 2,000 bush Canada Club, at 99c.; 4 000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 94c. CORN qui

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

The New-Hampshire Regiment left Baltimore at 7 o'clock. They will be quartered to-night about town, and go into camp at Kalorama to-morrow.

I am permitted by a friend to use the following letter from Western Virginia, received to-day:

FETTERMAN, Va., Friday, May 24.

I received your favor on the 22d inst. There is still much excitement here. Six hundred more State troops arrived here to day, and still more are coming. We have now 1,000 in Fetterman. If I had a cannon in my yard, I could blow them to—where they belong. Those who came to-day brought several wagon loads of guns. We are anxiously looking for help from Ohio to drive them off. There are 21,000 United States troops at Columbus, Ohio, waiting to move. I hope they will come soon.

The little county of Taylor gave 700 majority against secession. The vote in Grafton was 451 against secession, to 1 for it.

One of the traitors standing guard, last night, shot a good Union man dead, as he was passing to go to town. It is an awful state of affairs here—fathers against sons, brothers against brothers. I thank God I have no relatives among the traitors. We have a Union force enough in our own section, to sweep them from the face of the earth, but we have no authority to act under. If we had a United States officer to lead, we would give them thunder! It is thought the Government will take posession of this railroad.

P. S.—GRAFTON, May 25.—State troops have marched to this place from Fetterman, and taken possession of the machine-shops and engine-houses. All work is stopped.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Some gentlemen arrived to night from Florida. They represent the people all up in arms, well equipped, and determined to resist the Government to the last extremity.

They expected Pickens to be attacked before this time, but probably base their opinion upon statements of the secession troops, without any real reason for it. One of them, who came through Savannah, says that four steel rifled cannon from England had been landed there. He says the blockade at that port is not yet effective, and vessels pass out and into that harbor. He also represents most of the soldiers in Florida armed with guns, revolvers and bowie knives. These gentlemen are Union men who went from the North, and were compelled to leave. They experienced many indignities and much trouble.

THE POSITION OF MEXICO.

Advices received from Mexico leave no room to doubt that the Government of that country will occupy a position of hostility to the Southern Confederacy.

Notwithstanding the representations of gentlemen who have traveled through the rebel States, I am confident there are no large bodies of rebel troops in condition to resist the Federal Government. For instance, it has been daily reported that 8,000 rebels were between Alexandria and Fairfax Court-house. To day a scouting party of twenty-five horse went out to test the truth of the statement. Our troops went to the edge of the village, without encountering any rebels. In the village they came upon the pickets of a rebel troop of cavalry, about eighty strong, that could be seen drilling in the Court house square. The two pickets were captured by our troops, and brought away, as the commanding officer of the scouting party did not think it prudent to risk an encounter with a force so much larger than his own. In this case you will see 80 stood for 8,000, and I presume this is a fair sample of the exaggerations usually indulged in by those who report the rebel gatherings.

THE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY

It is reliably ascertained that the troops at Harper's Ferry are decreasing in numbers, and that there is a probability of the abandonment of that point. They are certainly short of provisions, and must soon leave their present position for some place where food can be obtained.

I have information from Richmond, which is reliable, that flour is selling in that city at fifteen dollars a barrel and bacon at twenty-five cents a pound. Vegetables are plenty, however, the supply for the New-York market being turned into Richmond.

AMMUNITION SHORT.

The Government has information that powder and caps are very much in demand, and that for the want of powder, the rebels can gain but little by the immense number of guns they stole from the Government.

There are, I see, some fears expressed that the Government will hesitate to go into Virginia, and the *Journal of Commerce* endeavors to show that thus far the Federal forces have occupied only the old District of Columbia. If the Government has confined its operations to the District, it has been because the Territory embraced the only strategic points necessary to be occupied at present. When the Government is prepared to make another advance, it will go on as regardless of the assumed sovereignty of Virginia, as it would be of the asserted sovereignty of Timbuctoo, or any other heathen oligarchy. There is to be no recognition of geographical lines, the whole country being considered as belonging to the Government. Those who hope for a vigorous prosecution of the war, need have no fears on that account.

President LINCOLN, Secretary CAMERON, Secretary CHASE and Hon. N. P. BANKS visited the Ohio Regiments this afternoon. They reviewed the Second Regiment, and warmly commended the efficiency of the men.

EX-GOV. BANKS AS QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

It is probable that Hon. N. P. BANKS will be appointed a Major-General, and he detailed to take command of the Quartermaster's Department. Secretary CAMERON is anxious to secure the services of a gentleman of capacity and integrity, to take charge of this important branch of his Department. He is disgusted and worried by the importunities of the sharks, and vampires, who are endeavoring to swindle the Government. If Mr. BANKS will accept this duty, he will certainly be appointed. His admitted executive ability and reputation for honesty would be a guarantee to the country that the duties of the Department would be faithfully and honestly executed. It is unnecessary to say that if Mr. BANKS does assume the Quartermaster's staff, he will make short work of red tape.

The President this evening signed the commission of GEORGE DENNISON, as Naval Officer of the port of New-York. He leaves for home to-morrow.

I.EO.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 27.

The work of fortifying this place is progressing rapidly. The levee between the St. Charles Hotel and the Point, is literally covered with men tearing up the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, wheeling earth, &c.

Passengers from the South report a continuous concentration of troops at Randolph. A considerable number arrived there to-day, and more are expected to-night. They are quite jubilant in Memphis over the reported victories in Virginia.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 27.

The Border State Convention met here to-day. Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN was appointed Chairman, and ORLANDO BROWN Secretary.

Delegates from Missouri and Kentucky were present.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, to await the arrival of delegates who are on their way hither.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, May 27.

Gov. HICKS arrived here, this morning, and rejoined his family for the first time since the occupancy of Annapolis by the Federal troops.

The American flag floats over the city from the State House. During the morning the Governor accompanied Col. BURNS to Fort McHenry.

All is quiet hereabout. The Sixth Regiment, New-York, Col. PINCKNEY, still occupy the fortifications on the North bank of the Severn River, while the Thirteenth Regiment commands the Naval Academy grounds.

Telegraphic communication has been opened between Washington and Alexandria. The line is in charge of the Government.

FROM THE TWENTIETH (N. Y.) REGIMENT.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The present *status* of the New-York Twentieth Regiment affords but meagre material for exciting narrative. We are stationed at Annapolis Junction, where the road running westward from Annapolis City connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being distant from Washington 22 miles, from Baltimore 18, and from Annapolis 20 miles. A portion of our force are distributed along the railway leading to Annapolis, as a picket guard. Our position, although a highly responsible one, is not the most completely suited to the tastes of the ardent soldier, who is never fully in his element except when in the actual pursuit of the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. Ours are the more prosy duties of camp life. We pass our time, and sorely tempt our patience in exhausting drills, and wearisome guard duty. Our appetites, too, are sorely aggravated with biscuit of adamantine hardness, and meat tough and salt beyond description. Sleeping upon the damp ground, and standing at lonesome outposts, exposed hour after hour to the chill night air, or the parching sunshine, is also a part of our daily experience. All these things, however, are tolerably well endured because they were anticipated.

But these are not the only ardor-dampening influences that are brought to bear upon us. Although we have now been a full month in the service, we are most lamentably destitute of clothing, arms and equipments in general. Some of our boys are entirely barefooted, others are without coats, pants, shirts, and other necessary articles of clothing few of them are provided with cartridge-boxes, and none of the men may be said to be fully and thoroughly equipped. We cannot impute this unfortunate state of things to our field-officers, who, we believe, have done everything in their power for our relief. We feel, however, that a screw is loose somewhere, and somebody is to be blamed for it. We are not addicted to gratuitous grumbling, and yet it is not to be wondered at that some of our barefooted and ragged braves should occasionally give expression to a little ill-feeling, and represent themselves to be the most shambly treated of all Uncle Sam's soldiery. One month of our service has just expired and the regiment is just getting over the disappointment of not being visited by the paymaster. It is really too bad that men who are willing to endure all the privations, and accept all the hazards of a soldier's life, should not receive their sorry stipend of seven dollars, at the expiration of each month promptly. Few of our men have families—and few retain a cent of spending money; and yet, without a little ready change they cannot procure so much as a three-cent paper of tobacco, or a letter stamp, to send a friendly word to relatives and friends far away. They feel, further more, that they are subject to extraordinary dangers, and prefer to make the most of their money, while they are in a condition to enjoy it. Our men can not enlist in the service from mercenary considerations and consequently, no serious disaffection may be apprehended on this score—although I am certain, that should the Government manifest a little more regard for its personal comfort, it would find them much more cheerful, if not more efficient corps of soldiers.

Our regiment has been the recipient of valuable favors from private sources. The good people of Exeter furnished us a large quantity of clothing previous to our departure. The father of our estimable Colonel Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, of Prattsville, presented us, about a week since, with six firkins of butter, and the Colonel's excellent wife has contributed from her pocket money, the sum of $25), to be distributed among the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Since writing the above, I have received an intimation that we are soon to be transferred to another command. As active hostilities appear to be the order of the day, we may soon be regaled with the smell of gunpowder.

H.

LETTER FROM THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

HEAD QUARTERS GEN. SANDFORD, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Monday, May 27, 1861.

The Eighth New York Regiment moved to this point in Virginia at noon on Sunday last, and encamped the grounds and residence of Gen Lee, now in the Confederate army at the South. These grounds are hallowed as being once the estate of the Custis family, from whom sprang the wife of WASHINGTON. The camp is situated at the rear of the mansion, and a beautiful grove of oaks. The view from the mansion, commands a splendid view of the Potomac and the City of Washington. Our troop of artillery joined us to day, after being separated about three weeks, being detached at Annapolis for the protection of that place. The Eighth Regiment is held in the highest esteem by the Washingtonians, and holds the post of honor to Gen. SANDFORD. Here we hope to obtain some rest, after our five weeks of the most arduous campaigning. Our officers have been most assiduous in their labors to render the men under their command comfortable, and no amount of praise is too great for their gallant efforts

The account detailed in the editorial of Saturday last, in the *Herald* of your City, of an attack upon the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments of New York, is a most unqualified fabrication, and is severely commented upon by all parties here in Washington. The facts are simply these: A body of troops stationed in Georgetown were practicing with their howitzers in the street, firing and discharging three rounds of blank cartridges, contrary to orders, which immediately alarmed the military in Washington, but when the cause was definitely ascertained, the troops all quietly returned to their quarters. This was all the detail of the tremendous attack upon the Seventh and Twelfth.

Entrenchments are being thrown up all along the banks of the Potomac, from the Long Bridge at Washington to Alexandria, by Southern troops on the Virginia shore, and woe to the secession troops who dare attempt the occupation of the Virginia frontier, in the vicinity of Washington. How long we are to remain at this post it is impossible to say, but one thing is certain, wherever the Eighth New-York Regiment is ordered to proceed, thither it will most certainly go, or be annihilated in the attempt. All are well.

S. A. W.

FLAG RAISING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, May 28.

A tremendous meeting was held to-day, to celebrate the raising of a flag on a pole erected for the City, under the supervision of O. H. BOOTH, Esq. Five companies of the Twenty-first Regiment, two volunteer companies, and the entire Fire Department paraded. At least 10,000 people were present.

MORE TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of May 24, hints that at troubles still brooding in Missouri.

Reports from Jefferson City, last evening, state that the State troops at Jefferson City have refused to disband upon the order of the Governor and Gen. PRICE. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by the Secessionists at the arrangement made with Gen. HARNEY. If this report be true, it becomes the duty of the Government to assist the State in carrying out the programme which has been agreed upon between Gen. HARNEY and the State of Missouri. We believe, notwithstanding these rumors, that the armed gangs at Jefferson City will think better of it, and return to their homes

One hundred men, with six pieces of cannon, arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, upon the *White Cloud*, from Independence.

Our informant states that considerable excitement prevails at Jefferson City, in consequence of the discovery of an attempt to poison the troops by putting arsenic in the flour from which their bread is made. It appears that a Union man is baker to the troops, and a Secessionist, in order to effect his destruction, had made an arrangement with a negress to poison the bread. She informed against him, and spies were placed so as to overhear the conversation between him and the woman, when he was arrested and placed in jail. A proposition was made to hang him, but it was overruled.

FROM CAIRO.

In the Chicago *Journal* of May 25, we find the following late intelligence from Cairo:

We learn direct from Cairo that several large Columbiads have arrived there—that the work of fortifying the town is progressing vigorously, and will soon be rendered completely impregnable. The large guns arriving will be immediately mounted in proper position on the works along the rivers, and nothing will be left undone to prepare for any emergency.

Recent movements of rebel troops in Tennessee, under PILLOW, and other facts that have come to the knowledge of Gen. PRENTISS, indicate that the design of attacking Cairo has by no means been abandoned by the traitors. Steamboats are being piratically seized between New-Orleans and Memphis, and placed into the service of the rebels, who, from all appearances, are actively preparing for offensive as well as defensive operations.

The blockade at Cairo on downward-bound boats is now complete, and such is also the fact at Memphis on upward-bound boats; so that navigation and commerce on the Mississippi, below Cairo, are entirely stopped.

The troops at Cairo are now in good spirits, and every additional fact adding to the prospect of a fight with the rebels, increases their courage and cheerfulness.

The "armed neutrality" proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, is regarded by intelligent men at Cairo as "the richest joke of the season," inasmuch as they have positive knowledge of the organization and equipment of Kentucky troops in the cause of the rebellion, under the aid, sanction and encouragement of MAGOFFIN and other professed "neutrals" in that State. It seems evident that Kentucky is trying to "play 'Possum" towards the Government and the North.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

In olden times, when the Latin races poured forth their thousands to punish the infidel history recorded their progress and their career of glory gave birth to a new word—Chivalry. To-day, when the stake is greater than it was then, and when the word is in danger of losing its significance, we find the descendants of these heroic peoples true to their historic fame. Once more they have buckled on their armor to succor the distressed, to rescue the helpless from captivity, to avenge a grievous wrong to the civilization of the age, and to make a name in the brilliant pages of the only pure history in the world. It is the privilege of the Garibaldi Guard to renew the great traditions of the several nationalities of which it is composed. Those who saw the noble battalions, as they filed down Broadway yesterday, cannot doubt the manly strength that will do this. A finer body of men has not left the City. The majority have seen service in other fields; know what war means, and would not, except from that sense of duty which makes all men heroes, renew its horrors. But the cause for which they now fight is their own cause, and, we may depend upon it, they will make it good. No knightly behest is more sacred to them than the championship of the Union; no devotion more gallant than fighting for its preservation.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the path of glory, like the course of true love, never does run smooth. Thus, although expectant crowds were waiting in Broadway so early as 1 o'clock, it was long past 6 when the regiment made its appearance. If the thing had been a show, merely, this would have been voted a bore, but as it was a parting—and we are always slow and loth to say Farewell—it was borne with fortitude. When the fellows came along, they were hailed with a storm of applause. The good word was thrown to them as a blessing in all the languages of Europe: and flowers, too, to remind them of the tender ones they have left at home. On all the prominent corners, and at the various hotels, the enthusiasm was tremendous. A regiment so peculiarly constituted has infinite ramifications, and the warm Southern elements it represents gushed forth yesterday as it has never done before in this City.

The line was to have started from Lafayette place at 1 o'clock but owing to a modern Invincible railroad safe, it was deferred until a much later hour. His attitude in question exhibited itself in the shape of an order from Gov. MORGAN to the effect that the Regiment must not proceed until it had been regularly mustered and inspected. Why this was not done before does not appear, and it is equally incumbent on why the exercises should have been tolerable at the last moment. There was no objection on the part of the men. There they were, ready to be punched in the ribs by the Drum Major, and cursed by the other gentlemen, but the officials, whose duty it was to perform these pleasing offices, were not to be found. Col. KEYES said he had no authority and so did Capt. HAYMAN, while Capt. SMITH and Lieut. CODDINGTON were away on other duty. So the men were kept in the ranks as best for several hours, and a number spread around that orders had come from Albany that they were to return to their quarters; whereupon another rumor got wind that Gov. MORGAN did not see it, and would incontinently proceed to Washington, whether Albany liked it or not. After what is kept, FRANKLIN was hunted up, the inspection and muster made, and the Regiment, wending its way to the ferry, but without arms, for these were but 100 muskets to the Regiment. Otherwise the Garibaldians were equipped uniformly. Their dress was soldierly, and became the stalwart fellows. Six Garibaldians now hold bravely in the ranks; three will be chosen for each company—when matters are arranged. The Regiment has, of course, not for the United States flag, but receives now the peculiar one of Italy and there is nothing, indeed, more little girlie than representing the various countries of the various compatriots companies. Some flags were presented yesterday by a committee of ladies from Hoboken.

The *personnel* of the Garibaldi Guard is composed as follows: Two companies of Germans, one of Frenchmen, one of Spanish, one of Italians, and one of Swiss. These have been raised in something less than a month, and with but trifling cost to the City. The Union Defence Committee, however, have taken much interest in its fortunes, and have liberally supplied it with the stores of war.

After traversing the route mentioned in yesterday's paper, where ranks could be filled up officers, the brave fellows took their departure from Court and street about 7 o'clock, and started for Philadelphia by the 9 o'clock. They will not forget its parting, and we shall certainly not be allowed to forget their absence.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Head-quarters of Commissary General BENJAMIN WELLS, Jr., at the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, are now excellently arranged, and the work of furnishing the State troops is progressing rapidly and in good order. There are in the Arsenal waist belts, gun-slings, cartridge boxes, cap-boxes, canteens, &c., for 20,000 men, besides a large number of accouterments for non-commissioned officers, and tents of various sizes. The improvement in the Department since it has been located at the Arsenal is remarkable. At first the absolute necessity for the utmost dispatch in furnishing accouterments for the regiments that were among the first to leave, rendered a thorough inspection of the articles furnished almost impossible, and therefore some articles were delivered which, had there been more time for examination, would have been rejected. This was the case with a number of rubber knapsacks, which, instead of being made of one piece of cloth, as per sample, were made of pieces glued together, so that, when exposed to the pressure of the clothing with which they were filled, under the heat of the sun, they parted, and were useless. They were returned, and the contractor will be required to make good the loss, either by paying damages or by furnishing others, properly made; provided any more of the rubber knapsacks are wanted. Such, however, is not probable, as there are serious objections to rubber knapsacks, even when well made. Experience has shown that the odor from them is offensive at any time, and when exposed to the sun's rays it is sickening. The same is true of canteens made of the same material, with the addition that water carried in them for a few hours becomes totally unfit for drinking purposes. Canteens made of block tin, and covered properly, are much better. There are some very good ones now at the Arsenal. The favorite materials for knapsacks and haversacks is what is called "leather cloth." It is not odorous, looks well, and does not crack in the sun. It is much used in Central America for kindred purposes, is very light, and endures a warm Southern climate better than any other material that has been tried. There are some knapsacks and haversacks of this material at the Arsenal, which are exceedingly well put together. If the State authorities can induce the contractors to use the leather instead of the rubber cloth, and make it up as well as the samples we examined yesterday, they will merit the thanks of the New-York regiments. Of cartridge boxes and cap boxes, but one kind was seen. They are made of good leather, and are put together in the very best manner. They have been thoroughly examined by Inspector JOHN W. RITCH, and the few in which any flaw was found have been rejected. The waist-belts, gun-slings, and other belts which have passed inspection and been inspected, are made of saddle-leather, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to those who wear them. The tents generally are of the usual form; some have been rejected on account of inferior workmanship, but such as have been accepted look as if they would stand service. There was one small tent exhibited yesterday, which, in case of a march without the baggage wagons, would, we should suppose, be of good service. It is intended as a cover for one man while sleeping, and is composed simply of a small piece of canvas, raised about two feet at one end by sliding cross-bars, leaving the sides and ends closed, when the corners are fastened with pins. The whole weighs but little more than two pounds, and when rolled up does not occupy as much space as a blanket.

The Commissary-General and the Inspector express their determination to continue a thorough examination of all articles before they are accepted, and to reject all that are not up to the required standard. Their rejections have already produced a good effect upon the contractors, as is shown by the fact, that the number of badly made up articles delivered now is much smaller than it was a short time ago.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, which has been so long and so vexatiously delayed, were yesterday subjected to another disappointment, but having become used to the treatment, they took the matter very comfortably, and/or the belief that it would probably be the last one. The regimental order was received on Saturday, directing them to appear for parade at Washing Parade Ground, on Tuesday morning, preparatory to embarking for Washington. But this order was countermanded, and instead of it, an appearance for partial inspection and drill at their head-quarters, at Palace Gardon, was substituted. The drill was very interesting. The large hall was filled with the friends of the regiment, male and female, but mostly by the latter, who evidently regarded this as the last interview many of them would enjoy with their friends. The unique and lively uniform of the Highlanders attracted much admiration, and the prospect of soon getting away, imparted unwonted animation to the troops. They are still in need of knapsack, haversack and arms, and a few requisite uniforms. The anxiety of Capt. SHILLINGLAW, and his whole company, the Ninth, to get into the service, led them to join the Constitution Guard, but as soon as it became evident that the Seventy-ninth Regiment would receive marching orders, they rejoined their favorite corps. Some of the companies lost large numbers of their men, who had left with the design of joining other commands, but are now all back again. They number ten full companies of seventy five men each, and are commanded by Lieut Col. ELLIOTT.

The following order, touching the Seventy-ninth, explains the position of this regiment at last accounts:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 27, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 233.—Brigadier-General WM. HALL, commanding First Division N. Y. S. M., is hereby directed to detail the Seventy-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIOTT, to proceed forthwith to the City of Washington and report to the Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General HALL will, however, not allow the aforesaid regiments to leave the State until they have been mustered into the service of the United States for three years.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adj't Gen.

COL. KEERIGAN'S REGIMENT.

The grounds lately occupied by Col. ALLEN'S Zouaves, are now tenanted by Col KEARNAN'S command, augmented to about 600 men, and rapidly filling up. It is expected that the ranks will be filled this week, and the Regiment uniformed and equipped. Meanwhile the boys are being thoroughly drilled. On the occasion of the difficulty with the Naval Brigade yesterday, they manifested a readiness in forming companies and a determined resistance that surprised even some of the officers. Continued collisions are almost impossible of prevention, from the fact that the Naval Brigade is rationed in the same barracks. The atmosphere of Quarantine seems favorable to belligerency. The field-officers of this Regiment are as follows: Colonel, James E. Kerrigan; Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund C. Charles; Major, George Mountjoy; Surgeon, Samuel N. Fisk; Chaplain, Thos. D. Walden; Quartermaster, Wm. W. Cook; Adjutant, Acting-Lieut. Frank Webb. The encampment has been named Camp Arthur, in honor of Acting-Quartermaster Gen. ARTHUR, of Gov. MORGAN'S staff.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

At last, Col. WILSON'S Zouaves have received their uniforms, and a notification that their arms are *en route*. To day, probably, the regiment will parade fully armed and equipped, and present an efficiency of drill—in the marchings, at least—unequaled by any other volunteer corps. Col. WILSON has received permission to march his men through the lower part of the City previous to departure for Washington, and reflects utmost credit when the public sees the bearing of his men, the effect of many malicious reports concerning them will be destroyed. All they want is fair play at home, and a chance at the enemy. They will proceed to Washington in a few days.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Although the Brigade is under orders to report at Fort Monroe on the 29th inst., (to day,) the departure was not effected, as contemplated, yesterday. The men having received their outfits, were necessarily jubilant, rather to the sacrifice of discipline, and resulting in a collision with Col. KEELDAN'S command, located in the Quarantine Grounds adjoining. But little blood was spilt, and by the posting of sentinels to keep the respective grounds clear, further difficulty was prevented. The steamer *Constitution* was all ready yesterday afternoon to ship the Brigade, and all but two were all on board. It was expected when our reporter left last evening, that the Brigade would embark during the night, reaching Fort Monroe this evening.

PATRIOTIC LADIES OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The ladies of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, have patriotically devoted their attention to the making of Havelocks for the volunteers. Mrs. DUBOIS, Misses Sarah and Ellen Wakely, Mrs. HEIGHT, and others have distinguished themselves in the good work. Company G, of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, of this City, was entirely supplied with Havelocks by the ladies of that place.

THE CAMP ON THE BATTERY.

Colonel TOWNSEND'S Third Regiment still remains encamped on the Battery, anxiously awaiting orders to march. Sentinel duty and morning drill alone relieve the tedium of the day.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of importance was done by this Committee yesterday. Mr. DRAPER, the Chairman, has not yet returned from Washington, but is expected back to-day. The Committee will continue to forward troops as fast as they are ready and inspected by United States officers. The Seventy ninth Regiment and the Garibaldi Guard would have been forwarded yesterday but for the rejection of United States officer KAGEL, who was to inspect them, but could not be found. A telegram was received from Gov. MORGAN, saying that they must not go on Thursday, and must remain in the United States service. They will probably leave to-day.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT OF A MEMBER OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Scarcely had we chronicled the departure of this Ninth Regiment, when the body of one of the same corps was returned to this City, who accidentally lost his life while the train was stopping on Monday night at Borderstown. The name of the unfortunate young man is THOMAS C. POLLOCK, of Company D. A private, named BEARE, in jumping off, let his pistol fall, which was discharged by concussion, the charge from which knocked POLLOCK off the platform. On rising, he staggered and fell backward, and finally fell into the canal. His body was recovered, and sent back to the City, arriving here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE SECOND MAINE REGIMENT MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

The Second Maine Regiment Col. JAMESON, now quartered at Willett's Point, was yesterday inspected, and mustered into the United States service for three years. The regiment consists of ten full companies, numbering 780 men. Two or three companies are lumbermen, and average nearly six feet each. The few cases of diseases have nearly disappeared, and under their efficient drill are now in good condition to receive marching orders, and are anxious to move as soon as possible. The First Regiment is nearly ready to leave Portland, and they will probably go direct to the seat of operations.

THE PRIZE BARK OCTAVIA.

This bark, which was seized by the steamer *Star*, of the blockading squadron, was surrendered to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She sailed from Richmond for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, having a C. S. A. clearance.

THE NEW-YORK LEGION.

Gen. CUSHING has issued orders for the regiments attached to his brigade to prepare for encampment. This they will do as early as practicable. The Brooklyn Phalanx has become incorporated in this Legion. To one company of this command (Capt. CRASTO) there is to be a color presentation at Harlem, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Another company is going over to Riker's Island in a few days.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

At a meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five, held on Monday, it was decided to tender the command of all the military under the auspices of the Metropolitan Home Guard to Brig.-Gen. STORMS. Mr. SHARPE, President of the organization, recently returned from Washington, and reports that the authorities in that city are disposed to favor the claims of the Home Guard, and will interest themselves in its behalf. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is now in Washington endeavoring to obtain a supply of arms and equipments; and it is confidently asserted, that if a sufficient quantity of arms be furnished, this organization will raise twenty-two regiments, one from each Ward, six of which they will place at the immediate disposal of Government.

PALACE GARDEN HOME GUARD.

The members of this organization assembled last evening, at Palace Garden, for drill. The force numbers, at present, 500 men, and the active measures which have been taken to form companies in each Ward tends to a constant increase.

THE ALBANY REGIMENT OFF.

Col. FRANCIS TOWNSEND'S command, who have been encamped on the Battery since its arrival from Albany, leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe. Major-Gen. DIX has promulgated the following order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEADQUARTERS, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 3.—Col FREDERICK TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, will get his command in readiness and embark to-morrow afternoon for Fortress Monroe. Upon arrival at that post he will report to the commanding officer.

By order of Major-Gen. DIX.

BARRACKS AT THE FOOT OF FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NORTH RIVER.

Five Companies of Capt. JAMES' command, and five Companies belonging to the British Volunteers are quartered at the above barracks. Both men and officers express themselves satisfied, both in regard to the quality and quantity, with the rations provided there by the Sutler, Mr. WRIGHT.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Twelve hundred men have joined this regiment. Each recruiting officer has made an affidavit to the effect that every name inscribed on his roll is legitimate. Col. RIKER and Lieut.-Col. TISDALE pledge themselves, if called upon by the Union Defence Committee, to furnish in less than 48 hours a sufficient number of able bodied, healthy men, to form a regiment. Col RIKER compiles very much of the demoralizing effect it has upon the men by keeping them in the City; and states that the only way to make good soldiers is to keep them away from local and home influences. If this is the case, the sooner quarters are provided for them the better.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The regiment raised under the auspices of the Old Wigwam, and of which Sachem WILLIAM D. KENNEDY is Colonel, was yesterday accepted by the Union Defence Committee, and will to-morrow proceed to the encampment selected for them, at Great Neck, opposite Flushing, Long Island. The regiment embarks from the foot of Tenth-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Union Defence Committee have undertaken the equipment of the corps, and guarantee its speedy call to active service.

A COMPANY FROM ELMIRA.

A Company, under command of Capt. DE WITT, will arrive from Elmira this morning. After breakfasting at the Park Barracks, they will march to East New-York and join Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, which is at present quartered there.

LINCOLN GREENS.

A regiment bearing the above title is now being organized at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. Major BYRON, a distinguished East Indian officer, is in command. This corps will be officered exclusively by gentlemen who have seen active service. A few more recruits are wanted to make up the full complement.

AN ALBANY COMPANY COMING.

Capt. DWYER, with a company under his command, is expected here, to-day, from Albany. Capt. DWYER will attach his command to Col. MCCUNN'S regiment.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGES FOR SOLDIERS.

All volunteers who wish to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, can obtain blank forms of temperance pledges free, by applying at No. 593 Hudson-street.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

A well known lawyer and democratic orator was summarily punished at a saloon in the vicinity of City Hall Square, Monday night, for uttering unpatriotic sentiments. He gave it as his opinion, that Col. ELLSWORTH had no business to enter the Marshall House at Alexandria, as it was invading private rights, and therefore the proprietor was justified in killing him. A bystander promptly knocked down the utterer of this opinion. The rebels have some sympathizers in this City, but they generally act with discretion and keep quiet.

Several letters from the Thirteenth Regiment, recently received in this City, state that the largest portion of the tobacco sent to the *privates* by Mr. LIEBENTHAL, of New-York, was appropriated by the officers for their own use.

Mrs. MCDONALD, a refugee from Norfolk, Va., who, with five children, reached this City a few days since, and who supposed that her husband had been murdered by the rebels, has ascertained that he was forced into the rebel service, where he now remains, unable to get away.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which conveyed a portion of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves to Alexandria on Thursday last, was commanded by Mr. PENDEGAST, keeper of a saloon on Myrtle-avenue, this city, and a member of one of the New-York Regiments. An officer, just returned from Washington, says, that it was only through the judicious management of Mr. PENDEGAST that the vessel was saved. On the return trip she leaked so badly that she settled to the guards, but by constant pumping and bailing she was finally got back to the Navy yard and beached. A less resolute commander would have abandoned the steamer without attempting to bring her back to Washington. For the skillful manner in which he discharged this duty, Mr. PENDEGAST was notified in an order read on parade the following evening—an honor highly prized by soldiers because never awarded unless for distinguished service rendered.

Letters received yesterday from members of the Twenty eighth, Fourteenth and Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiments, represent that all are in fine spirits. Fourteen of the Fourteenth Regiment refused to take the oath at Washington, although they well knew before they left as to the term of service, and also of the oath they would be required to take. An officer writes: "Some of these men were the most eager for a fray before leaving Brooklyn."

The following acknowledgments are made by Brig.-Gen. COOKE:

Received for the Twenty-eighth Regiment, from Trustees of First Universalist Society, Williamsburgh, by GEORGE RICHARD, Esq., $76 53.

From ladies of Washington-street and Centenary Methodist Episcopal Churches, of Brooklyn—52 shirts and 50 pair of drawers.

From Mrs GORDON—54 shirts and a lot of pocket handkerchiefs.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the following appeal for aid was presented, read, and in connection therewith, on motion of Alderman STRONG, a Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany, and invoke the aid of the State authorities.

GENTLEMEN—On the 21st day of April, 1861, orders were received from Albany to send the Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments (from this county) to Washington. At that time the Thirteenth had 780 men, uniformed at their own expense, well drilled and serviceable. The Twenty-eighth had about the same number of men, and about two companies of 50 men each, just transferred from the Fourteenth, without rifles.

On the 23d, the Thirteenth Regiment (Col. ABEL SMITH) sailed in the *Marion*, with 640 men, (350 recruits) the rest of which number soon left in supplies and equipments. They arrived at Annapolis, of which place they have been the garrison. Their days are hastened, and they have taken to fighting. They have seen their duty. Since their departure 300 recruits have been sent to them. The 28th of Brooklyn has supplied the recruits with uniforms and other clothing, which were necessarily of the finest burnished manner. The Thirteenth Regiment have done a great deal of hard duty, and have been much exposed to the weather, most of the men doing guard duty for twenty four hours at a time, two or three times a week, and this with one suit of clothes and scarcely a change of underclothing, and many without serviceable shoes. At the time the regiment was hurried off, they were assured that proper supplies would be dispatched for them immediately. The clothing sent them and furnished the recruits varies in quality. The best is of flannel. The younger men who comprise the Thirteenth, and doing hard duty faithfully and well, cannot do duty decently for three months with one pair of satinet pants, without a change, nor without shoes. The Twenty-eighth Regiment could not be sent off on the 23d of April for lack of arms, accouterments and supplies. On the 21st of May they were supplied with 600 men, they arrived in Washington and are now with the advance of the United States forces in Virginia. All the remarks applicable to the Thirteenth apply equally to the Twenty eighth. From personal and thorough inspection made by myself and Major STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Acting Brigade Inspector Fifth Brigade, both regiments on the 15th May inst. needed an entire suit of uniform clothing, of good quality, and shoes for the whole command.

I made application on that day to the United States Quartermaster's Department at Washington for clothing and shoes, and was assured that no clothing or shoes would be furnished to militia enlisted for three months.

Subsequently, and on the 23d, many of the Twenty-eighth being barefooted, and more nearly so, and the regiment wanted for service in the field, 200 pair of shoes were furnished them. The United States officer gave as a reason that the State was expected to furnish clothing for the three months' militia.

I am informed the State does not furnish clothing and shoes to troops mustered into the United States service for three months. I have made application to head quarters, and got no response. Many of the Thirteenth Regiment are entirely without shoes. A considerable number of that regiment are able and willing to furnish themselves with all things necessary. Many hundreds are unable to do so. I know no source of supply but Kings County, and I appeal to the city of Brooklyn to help. I am requested to do so by the Commandants of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth.

I have appealed to the Union Defence Committee of New-York. Their answer is unfavorable. They consider it out of their authority to clothe troops in service.

Again I appeal to the city of Brooklyn in behalf of these regiments. They are deserving of all our efforts. They are our own men, our own citizens, ordered out by our own State authorities. They are not volunteers.

In order to serve out their time creditably and decently, the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments should have each a suit of uniforms and shoes sufficient for one. I pray the Common Council will excuse anything like importunity in this matter. It is my duty to endeavor to have the wants of our men supplied, and my heart is with my duty.

With great respect, PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier-General, Fifth Brigade, N. Y. S. M.

The Brooklyn Phalanx was yesterday reinforced by three full companies from the country, thus filling the Regiment at once. The command will be ready for the mustering officer by Friday next.

A successful concert was given last evening in the Athenæum for the benefit of the Twenty eighth Regiment.

The friends of

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3023. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

The Position Occupied by the British Government.

Important Private Advices Received in Washington.

Sympathy for Jeff. Davis' Government Dying Out.

The Federal Troops in Virginia Still Entrenching Themselves.

Return of the New-York Seventy-first from Alexandria.

The Occupation of Newport News by General Butler.

Operations of the Rebel Forces at Norfolk.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Advance of the United States Forces.

Significant Proclamation of General McClellan.

Col. Anderson to Command a Western Department.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

The Government is becoming embarrassed with the question of how the prisoners captured in this conflict now going on shall be disposed of. Our scouts are daily picking up men proved to have disunion sentiments, and already the number taken exceeds one hundred. The rebels are capturing Union men, assuming that the Government will exchange prisoners, and that by having a sufficient number they will be able to secure the release of the thirty-six rebels captured at Alexandria.

Here is the embarrassment. If the Government treat these men as rebels taken in arms against the Government, they should be hung. This would not be deemed good policy, even did not humanity revolt against such a sacrifice of human life. On the other side, if the system of exchanges be adopted, there is in the act a recognition of the rebels as belligerents according to all laws of nations.

The Cabinet has discussed this point several times without coming to any result, but it is probable that in the end the minor rebels will be discharged on parole, and the leaders only hung.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The question as to what shall be done with the property of the rebel leaders, is also being discussed, but as yet only incidentally. The Arlington estate belongs to LEE, the rebel commander in Richmond, and is probably the most valuable property in Virginia. Apart from the negroes, it would probably sell for a quarter of a million of dollars. The confiscation and sale of this property would probably do quite as much to restore the eastern part of Virginia to its allegiance to the Government as any one act that could be done, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be subjected to the laws.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

Still another troublesome point to decide, is what to do with the "peculiar institution." It was alleged that the negroes of the South would follow their masters to the death. Our experience thus far does not justify this declaration. There was one negro deserted by his master at Alexandria, and there were twelve left on the Arlington estate. None of them evinced the slightest desire to run after their masters. They are, therefore, in a measure, the charge of the Government. It will be readily understood that we cannot be long incumbered with such a charge, and as the masters are flying from the wrath to come, we are likely to have more chattels than it will be possible for us to take care of, if we still profess to hold them in bondage. The Government has no desire to interfere with private property, and will not, but it cannot be expected that the Government will take the place of owners, when owners abandon their property.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, has answered the inquiry of Adjutant General REID, by stating that he is at the seat of war by order of the President of the United States. That ought to be conclusive. It certainly will be with Col. WOOD and the Fourteenth.

GOSSIP ABOUT GOV. SPRAGUE, OF RHODE ISLAND.

The newspapers have, with their usual sagacity and nice sense of propriety, been discussing the *pros* and *cons* of Gov. SPRAGUE'S probable marriage with Miss CAMERON, and one of your contemporaries gravely and officially announced that the affair would speedily be consummated. In order that no further discussion may be deemed desirable, I will state that the youthful Governor is affianced to Miss KATE CHASE, the eldest daughter of the present Secretary of the Treasury. The Governor is not yet 30 years of age, and is reputed to be worth not far from $10,000,000.

THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government has yet no dispatches from Messrs. ADAMS or DAYTON. The private advises represent that the British Government is getting cured of its penchant for the Southern Confederacy. It is probable that we shall have official dispatches from both France and England, by the steamer which will arrive on Saturday or Sunday next. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

Eight secession armed soldiers captured in Virginia are in jail. The thirty-five cavalry made prisoners in Alexandria are to be taken to the same place from the Navy-yard, to await the action of the military authorities.

MARKOE, whose case excites unusual interest from the fact that he but recently occupied a responsible position in the State Department, had a hearing this morning. The principal witness swore that MARKOE informed him that he had a communication from the Southern Commissioners, or one of them in Europe, who advised him that France and England would recognize the Southern Confederacy. MARKOE explained by saying that he had a letter from Col. MANN, containing a statement to that effect, and that MANN, being an old personal friend of his, had privately corresponded with him for a quarter of a century past. The testimony will be laid before Gen. MANSFIELD.

The point in the case seems to be whether MARKOE is criminally in correspondence with the enemy, apart from a remark of his to witness, who sought to shun his conversation, that the North was unwise to make war on the South, or words to that effect.

CARL SCHURZ has been deprived of the gratification of proceeding with his brigade to Fortress Monroe. His leave of absence as Minister to Spain was to-day revoked, and he will at once enter upon the discharge of his diplomatic duties at Madrid.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day telegraphed to the Collector at Cincinnati, in order to facilitate supplies of goods to the loyal citizens of Western Virginia entering at the port of Wheeling, that section being exempted from the restrictions of the blockade.

Lord MILTON, an English gentleman of eminence, is in Washington, the guest of Lord LYONS.

The statement by the friends of Ex-Gov. BANKS, that he has accepted the office of Major-General and Quartermaster-General of the Army, affords much satisfaction among all classes.

The general character of the correspondence just received here shows a better understanding in European capitals of the true condition of affairs in this country.

The first diplomatic dinner of the President will take place on Tuesday next.

Secretary CAMERON was absent from the War Department, to-day, in consequence of sickness.

The President has determined to appoint Hon. Mr. SCHENCK a Brigadier-General.

Colonel ANDERSON has been assigned to the command of a Western Military Department.

General MCDOWELL, commanding the new Virginia Military Geographical Department, has no particular place for his head-quarters. They will be movable, according to circumstances.

Information has reached Washington that the secession forces have thrown up earthworks, perhaps two hundred feet square, at Manassas Gap Junction, and commanding the track for perhaps a mile. They are under the command of General BONHAM, of South Carolina.

Colonel MAGRUDER was there in command of a battery.

It is believed that Colonel KERSHAW'S South Carolina Regiment has moved up the road to Centreville, Fairfax County, to strengthen the position there, in view of the probability that the Federal troops would strike a post at that point to cut off communication with Harper's Ferry.

Gov. YATES and Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND leave here to-morrow for their homes in Illinois having accomplished the object of their visit, which was the arrangement of certain military, commercial and subsistence questions. Another result of their mission is the acceptance of the six regiments of three months volunteers for three years, together with eleven additional regiments for the same period.

The New-York Seventy first Regiment returned from Alexandria to Washington, to-day, the Fifth, of Pennsylvania, taking their place. The latter and the Michigan and the Fire Zouaves, are the only regiments now holding Alexandria. The road from Washington to that city, is guarded by the Third New-Jersey, and Fifth Massachusetts Regiments.

The Federal troops on the Virginia side, are still engaged throwing up entrenchments, and works are progressing with remarkable rapidity.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29.

The steamer *Georgiana*, from Fortress Monroe has arrived here. She left last evening at 6 o'clock, when a small steamer from Norfolk, under a flag of truce, had just landed over 100 refugees on the *Cumberland*. They were mostly the wives and children of the laborers in the Navy yards. The most intelligent of them state that there are from seven to nine thousand troops at Norfolk and Portsmouth. Gen. BEAUREGARD had not arrived. The Louisiana and the Georgia troops were the best accoutered and disciplined.

Butter was 50 cents and ham 25 cents per pound. Other provisions were high in proportion.

Sixty seven Union votes were cast at Portsmouth, and over twenty at Norfolk. A feeling of gloom and terror pervaded the community.

Several batteries have been erected between Monroe and Norfolk, that upon Craney Island, midway between and commanding the approach to Norfolk and Portsmouth, has embrasures for forty guns.

The encampment at Newport News Point has thus far been undisturbed. The Steuben Riflemen landed this morning and went into encampment.

No immediate attack on Sewall's Point or Norfolk need be expected. Gen. BUTLER is not the man to risk valuable lives for a point of no little strategetic importance, compared with others near at hand. The irregularities of the Troy Regiment of New-York are greatly complained of. The *Quaker City* is again cruising off the capes.

THE LANDING AT NEWPORT NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

The following was received from Fortress Monroe, dated Monday Evening, 27th inst., from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"A force of 2,500 men, embracing the Vermont and Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and Steuben Guards, of New-York, with a few regulars and four pieces of artillery, formed to day an intrenched camp at Newport News, near the mouth of the James River, and about ten miles from Fortress Monroe. The Steuben Guards did not land at the Fortress. The rebel battery fired four shots at the *Empire City* and *Quaker City* when off Sewall's Point, and though at a distance of over three miles the shot fell but little short, indicating that the guns of the rebel battery are of the heaviest calibre.

The point of Newport News, like Sewall's Point, is in plain sight from the ramparts of Fortress Monroe. The roadstead there is about three miles wide. One object of the entrenched camp is to command the Sand Island, which is about midway between, and completely guards the entrance to James River. Gen. BUTLER was fearful that the rebels would take possession of the Island.

Newport News also commands to a great extent the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. A large force is to be assembled there, and so important a movement is likely to meet opposition. Only two or three persons were seen at the Point. On account of the high wind the *Empire City* could not land the Guards.

There was evidently great activity at Sewall's Point last night. Hampton is nearly deserted. The Long Bridge there was burned on Saturday.

About a hundred fugitives came in this morning. They were provided with rations and set to work, their services being greatly needed. They represent that they were either to be sent South or put to work on the rebel batteries. The famous "Hygea Hotel" is being converted into a hospital. The weather is intensely hot. The troops are in excellent health and spirits. On Saturday night Prof. GRANT'S calcium light illuminated the distant reaches of Hampton roads.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE DIRECT.

The United States transport *Empire City*, Capt. BROWN, arrived yesterday afternoon from Fortress Monroe, where she landed the Seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers. The *Empire City* left her dock foot of Warren street, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 6:30 P. M., bound to Fortress Monroe, having on board the Steuben Regiment (Seventh) New-York State Volunteers, 800 rank and file, Col. BOERUM. Nothing of moment transpired on the passage, except some severe squalls of rain which wet some of the troops through and through, which they bore without a murmur. Capt. BROWN asserts that a finer body of men he never carried in his vessel, their discipline being equal if not superior to any he ever saw. Many of the officers have seen service in the battle-fields of Europe.

Off Cape Henry, spoke the gun-boat *Harriet Lane*, having in tow schooners *Catharine*, of Newbern, N. C., and *Iris*, of Baltimore, both laden with naval stores from North Carolina, and seized about 70 miles south of the Cape.

At 11:15 P. M. of Sunday, arrived off Fort Monroe, where she lay until 8 o'clock Monday morning, when she was ordered to Newport News in company with two steamers, having the Vermont Regiment and Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers on board—gun-boats *Quaker City*, *Star* and *Harriet Lane* to convoy us to Sewell's Point.

When off Sewell's Point, the battary of nine guns opened its fire on her, firing six shot or shells, each of which fell short, the nearest coming within about a cable's length of us, and if the gun had not been elevated so much, some of them would have struck the ship without doubt, as they were excellent line shots.

On arriving at Newport News, some ten miles from Fort Monroe—the little town of Hampton lying between—the troops, some 2,400 strong, were landed altogether, and immediately commenced to fortify the camp, and prepare for an expected brush with the enemy.

The Steuben Regiment had not been drilled in the manual of arms, they having only received their muskets the day before leaving New-York; but still were anxious for a brush. A surprise was expected on board the ship, by the Confederate gun-boats *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, which are reported heavily armed and waiting for a chance to make a successful attack. The *Empire City* had 140 men, sleeping on their arms all night, but they were not gratified with a sight of the enemy.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM NORFOLK.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29.

A gentleman from Norfolk says that Gen. BEAUREGARD was expected to reach there Tuesday night. The whole number of troops in and about Norfolk does not exceed 7,000, though large accessions are daily expected from the Gulf States.

The battery at Sewall's Point was almost destroyed by the *Monticello's* guns, but a large force were engaged repairing it. It is anticipated that Gen. BUTLER will land his forces at Ocean View, on the roads, about six miles from Sewall's Point, and ten miles from Norfolk.

Three hundred negroes from Tennessee had been sent out to throw up entrenchments on the roads leading to Ocean View. The troops are said to be badly disciplined, though well armed.

Seventy of the eighty votes cast in Portsmouth against secession were by a rifle company, who were immediately disarmed and disbanded.

General HUGER is in command at Norfolk. They have but one rifled cannon, which is at Sewall's Point.

The truck-men are plowing in their pea-vines to plant corn.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 29.

A full regiment of St Louis volunteers, under command of Col SCHUTTESA, arrived this afternoon, and proceeded at once to Bird's Point, which they will permanently hold. They are supplied with Minie rifles, camp equipage, and provisions for thirty days.

Two batteries will be sent from here to-morrow.

Gentlemen from the South report that that of all the troops under the command of Gen. PILLOW only 5,000 are well armed, and these are principally at Union City and Randolph. Arms however, are daily arriving for others.

Three 32 pounders, one 8 inch howitzer, and one 8 inch mortar are now being mounted, and will be finished to-morrow.

The news that troops have been sent into Virginia from Ohio, strengthens the belief of an early movement from here.

REPORTS FROM ST LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 29.

Col MCARTHUR'S regiment of Illinois volunteers left Caseyville yesterday, under orders to proceed to some points unheard.

Col BLAIR'S regiment of Missouri volunteers being under marching orders, expected to move towards Virginia in a day or two.

It is untrue that Gen. HAGNEY as reported this morning, has authorized the formation of Union Home Guards in the several principal cities of this State.

Col SULLIVAN'S regiment of United States volunteers left for Bird's Point on the Government steamer *City of Louisiana* at 4 P. M. to-day.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, May 29.

In the Convention to-day Messrs Gamble, Hall, Guthrie, Wickliff, Bell, Dixon and Dunlap were chosen as committee to prepare a general address.

Messrs. Guthrie, Bell, Dixon, Williams and Richardson were appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky.

Upon a resolution, members of the Convention were sworn to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States while holding membership.

ON THE LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 29.

A correspondent of the *Transcript* states that the commanders of the *Minnesota* and *Niagara* are in possession of the names with descriptions of the vessels shortly expected at New Orleans with valuable arms and munitions of war, purchased by the rebels in Europe. A close watch is arranged for their capture.

The ship *Abutment*, Capt. SMITH, recently arrived at New-Orleans, from Boston, has been seized by the rebel authorities.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The organization of the Eleventh and Twelfth Infantry, and their enrollment on the books of the Regular Army of the United States, makes it consist of twenty-one full regiments, instead of nineteen, as heretofore. The military force of regulars is, therefore, at present, as follows: Twelve regiments of Infantry; four of Artillery, one of Mounted Rifle men, and two of Dragoons. The commissions of the officers transferred with the volunteers have been made out, given to them, and registered.

Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, who has been detailed for the command of the new Military Department just laid out by the War Department, is a comparatively young officer, having originally entered the service in July, 1838. He is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of the Academy. His first commission was filled for a Brevet-Lieutenancy in the Second Artillery, and bears date the 31st of March, 1856. His new command, geographically, will embrace that portion of Virginia lying east of the Alleghanies and north of James River, except Fort Monroe and vicinity. There are now eleven Departments of the Army.

"JEFF. DAVIS' Regiment," as our gallant Second Cavalry was called, has just earned a complimentary notice from the Secretary of War, for the energetic manner in which its operations in Virginia were conducted. The Second is only a short time in the Department of the East, having lately returned from Texas, and Mexico, where it was almost constantly employed in the field for years. Camp life has been justly termed "the native existence of the Second Cavalry, and Third Infantry."

The breaking down of the chartered steamer *Mount Vernon* has called the attention of the Navy Department to the mode of surveying vessels needed by the Government. Henceforth all craft, that may be hired with a view to their conversion into gun-boats, will be strictly examined. We can inform the Government that the chartering process is rather loosely managed, in some instances. The Navy has had quite enough of rotten ships; and speculators are pushing some into service.

The splendid steam-frigate *Colorado*, preparing for commission at Boston, has been reported ready for sea. She is 3,400 tons burden, and will carry about 43 guns. The *Colorado* is comparatively new, was built near her present berth in 1855, and rates with the *Wabash*, *Minnesota*, *Roanoke*, &c. She can throw a broadside of 1,414 lbs., and her armament cost $63,240. She never cruised in foreign climes, having only acted as flag-ship of the Home Squadron, in which capacity the *Roanoke* relieved her. Her crew, or a great part of them, have been told off on board the *Ohio*; and the Marine Guard is in process of concentration. The *Massachusetts*, which took sailors for the blockade fleet from Boston yesterday, will bring home blue jackets from the *Sabine* and *St. Louis*.

The Court-martial spoken of yesterday as likely to convene on Governor's Island, has assembled, and Lieut. VANDERBILT is on trial before it. The charge against him is not to be published for the present.

A detachment of recruits arrived in this city yesterday from the new recruiting rendezvous in Philadelphia, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island. The Philadelphia office is doing a better business than any of the rendezvous in New-York.

The United States steam gun-boat *Keystone State*, which arrived here a few days since with ordnance and miscellaneous naval stores from Washington, sailed for that port yesterday. She took a variety of materials for general use at the national Capital. A large stock of the most indispensable necessaries for the troops in camp also went in the *Keystone State*.

The *Wabash* will sail this morning, it is said, for the rendezvous of a portion of the blockade fleet. A fire broke out on board the *Roanoke*, on Tuesday evening, but was speedily extinguished.

Mr. DELANO received orders yesterday, from the Navy Department, to prepare for the construction of a new steam sloop-of-war. Accordingly the planks have been laid along the platform of the western ship-house, and this week the keel will be laid. The *Iroquois*, the best gun-boat in the Navy, now on the Mediterranean squadron, was the last vessel built on these beams. The next one will be the first ever floated out on the new launching ways. The hands in the yard were paid of yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

ENTRANCE OF OHIO TROOPS INTO WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 29.

On Sunday night, Col. KELLY, in command of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, stationed at Wheeling, received marching orders. They left Wheeling at 7 o'clock, Monday morning, moving towards Grafton. After their departure, the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, 1,000 strong, stationed at Bellaire, under command of Col. IRVINE, crossed the Ohio and followed Col. KELLY'S command. The Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, Col. STEDMAN, crossed the Ohio, at Marietta, about the same time, and occupied Parkersburgh. At midnight of Monday, the rebels evacuated Grafton in great haste. Col. KELLY is in possession of Grafton, this morning, probably.

Before crossing the Ohio Major General MCCLELLAN issued a proclamation to the Union men of Western Virginia, setting forth that the troops came as friends, that their houses, homes, families and property were safe under their protection; that no interference would be made with their slaves, but on the contrary, any attempt at insurrection would be crushed with an iron hand.

The following is the full text of the proclamation of Gen. MCCLELLAN:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, May 26.

To the Union men of Western Virginia:

VIRGINIANS: The General Government has long enough endured the machinations of a few factious rebels in your midst. Armed traitors have in vain endeavored to deter you from expressing your loyalty at the polls. Having failed in this infamous attempt to deprive you of the exercise of your dearest rights, they now seek to inaugurate a reign of terror, and thus force you to yield to their schemes, and submit to the yoke of the traitorous conspiracy, dignified by the name of the Southern Confederacy. They are destroying the property of citizens of your State, and ruining your magnificent railways. The General Government has heretofore carefully abstained from sending troops across the Ohio, or even from posting them along its banks, although frequently urged by many of your prominent citizens to do so. It determined to await the result of the State election, desirous that no one might be able to say that the slightest effort had been made from this side to influence the free expression of your opinions, although the many agencies brought to bear upon you by the rebels were well known. You have now shown under the most adverse circumstances that the great mass of the people of Western Virginia are true and loyal to that benificent government, under which we, and our fathers have lived so long. As soon as the result of the election was known, the traitors commenced their work of destruction. The General Government cannot close its ears to the demand you have made for assistance. I have ordered troops to cross the river. They come as your friends and brothers, as enemies only to armed rebels who are preying upon you. Your homes, your families, and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected. Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe our advent among you will be signalized by an interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly, not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand crush any attempt at insurrection on their part.

Now that we are in your midst, I call upon you to fly to arms and support the General Government. Sever the connection that binds you to traitors, proclaim to the world that the faith and loyalty so long boasted by the Old Dominion, are still preserved in Western Virginia, and that you remain true to the Stars and Stripes.

(Signed) G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The General's proclamation to his soldiers, says You are ordered to cross the frontier and enter on the soil of Virginia. Your mission is to restore peace and confidence, to protect the majesty of the law, and to secure our brethren from the grasp of armed traitors. I place under your safeguard of your honor, the persons and property of the Virginians. I know you will respect their feelings, and all their rights, and preserve the strictest discipline. Remember, each one of you holds in his keeping the honor of Ohio and of the Union. If you are called upon to overcome armed opposition, I know your courage is equal to the task. Remember that your only foes are armed traitors and show mercy even to them when in your power, for many of them are misguided. When under your protection the loyal men of Western Virginia shall have been enabled to organize and form until they can protect themselves, you can return to your homes with the proud satisfaction of having preserved a gallant people from destruction.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY AND HAGERSTOWN.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, May 29.

The latest advices from Harper's Ferry state that there are 10,000 troops in town and at Bolivar, and about 400 on the Maryland Heights, but the latter have no field pieces.

At Hagerstown the Secessionists were terror-stricken by the late reinforcements at Chambersburgh. They held a conclave, which lasted till near daylight this morning.

Emissaries from Harper's Ferry are in Hagerstown nearly every night, but the Unionists are watchful, and aware of all movements.

Additional reinforcements are expected here early to-morrow.

Considering the number of soldiers in town and in the vicinity comparatively good order prevails. The soldiers are all in good health and anxious for a brush with the rebels.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS MOVING.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 29.

The Irish Regiment, Col. OWEN, and Col. BAUER'S German Rifle Regiment, started for the West this evening on the Pennsylvania Road. The Scott Legion Regiment is expected to leave at 8 o'clock in the morning. The supposed destination of the Legion is Chambersburgh. The destination of the others is unknown. The Irish Regiment are only partially equipped.

PHILADELPHIA TROOPS MOVING WEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 29.

A western movement of Philadelphia troops is on foot. The Scott Legion and three other regiments, under Gen. PATTERSON, leave to-night or to-morrow morning, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Their destination is surmised to be against Harper's Ferry.

TROOPS FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29.

The regiment of Pennsylvanians, who have been at Perryville some weeks, arrived at Baltimore this morning, marched to the Northern Central, and took the cars. It is understood their destination is Gettysburgh, and thence to Hagerstown, which seems to indicate Harper's Ferry.

MORE TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 29.

Col. DARE'S regiment passed through here about noon to-day, taking the Northern Road. Their destination is said to be the same as that of the regiment which went through early this morning.

The first Regiment which passed through here this morning, was the Sixth Pennsylvania.

The Garibaldi Regiment, of New-York, passed through here about 8 o'clock to night, and marched through the city.

PROHIBITION OF COTTON EXPORTATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 29.

An act passed the Southern "Congress" previous to adjournment, prohibiting the shipment of Cotton from the "Confederate States" except through the seaports of the said States.

MORE REFUGEES FROM VIRGINIA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 29.

The steam gun-boat *Pembroke*, from Fortress Monroe on the 26th inst., arrived here to-day. She brings a mail and several passengers, including refugees from the South, most of whom had to leave their entire property in the hands of the rebels.

GEORGE N. SANDERS AT LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 29.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Esq., arrived here this morning, and purposes remaining some days.

FLAG-RAISING AND MASS MEETING.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 29.

The national flag was raised on the Court-house here, in the presence of a vast assemblage of people, by father WALDO, a Revolutionary patriot and late Chaplain to Congress. At noon, to-day, a meeting was held, and Judge WOODWORTH presided. Patriotic addresses were made by Judge PARKER, of Albany, and others.

STATE OF OPINION IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

No fact gives greater promise of a speedy termination of the present rebellion than the altered tone of public sentiment now manifested in the South. The agents of the Government who have visited the rebel camps at Fredricksburgh, Richmond, Staunton, Warrenton and Harper's Ferry, all coincide with the statements made by the scouts and prisoners who have been seized by our advance troops and the statements of the deserters and fugitives from the rebels, that the Southern military now fully realize the strength of the Government and the formidable character of its present military movements.

No newspapers circulate among the troops, except those of the worst secession stripe, which are not expected to be zealous in giving currency to the extent of the military preparations of the Government, but the expected aid from the North has not reached them, and this, with current statements made by casual visitors and private letters, has convinced the rebels not only that there is no division in Northern sentiment, but that movements on a grander scale than any they have witnessed are being made as they express it, "to crush their subjugation." Hence there is less co-position on the part of the rebel soldiery to befriend the resources of the North. They admit our superiority in numbers, in money, in machine and in supplies and our equality so far as the morale and skill of our soldiers are concerned, and they reluctantly state that, under different circumstances, we would possess the advantage.

But on the other hand, they contend that as theirs is to be a defensive warfare, they hold the advantage by being on their own soil, defending their homes; that they are masters of the situation by reason of their thorough knowledge of the country; and our troops not being acclimated, are liable to decimation by disease, that if we take a given point the Government must leave a garrison to hold it, else the departure of troops will be the signal for another uprising; and that to permanently hold the South in subjugation should the Government succeed in putting down the rebellion, a standing army of so great a number would have to be kept in the field as would ruin the North by the taxation which would be incurred thereby. Finally, they hope that England and France must raise the blockade to save themselves from revolution, and that then the South will have means adequate to conquer their independence.

Such, the points of eye witnesses are that notwithstanding the efforts to bolster up their courage by bold assumptions, the troops are not confident, but, on the contrary, express hopes that the difficulties will be settled without bloodshed.

This looks very much like whistling in a graveyard to keep up courage up, and a defeat or two at the hands of the Government will probably deprive them even of this means of sustaining their spirits.

PIRATICAL PROCEEDINGS

The Boston *Journal* has the following report of the voyage of the *Elisha Doane*, whose arrival in that city the telegraph has already noticed:

The *Elisha Doane* sailed from the Satilla Mills on the 3d. May, with a cargo of hard pine lumber. When near Cumberland Light, a small vessel the *Fire Brothers*, with eight men on board, all armed with rifles, swords and bowie knives, ordered them to heave to, but Capt. LORING paid no attention to the command.

The *Fire Brothers* proceeded in shore, took on a rebel regiment, and bore down upon the brig. They overhauled her, took Capt. LORING on board the *Fire Brothers*, left a prize crew of eight men on board, and proceeded to Brunswick followed by the brig. They were detained eight days. The Captain was allowed to go on board his brig once a day, but the crew were not permitted to go on shore. The prize crew made free use of Capt. LORING'S stores, though the crew and passengers were courteously treated. Capt. LORING through an influential firm at Savannah, finally obtained an order for the release of the brig, which finally sailed on the 13th.

The people of Brunswick refused to sell provisions, and the crew and passengers have been kept on short allowance during the voyage. Provisions were scarce and high. Corn was selling for $1 50 per bushel.

The seizure was a piratical proceeding, the parties having no authority from the State or Confederate Government. Through the sharpness of one of the Down East boys on board, the names of some of the piratical crew were obtained. They were commanded by Capt. Wm. BARBERTOO. Among the pirates was Rev. Thomas Gardner, Benjamin Harris, Dr. James Blake, and Dr. McKelver.

The following are the names of the passengers brought home by the *Elisha Doane*: Charles Pullen and son, Fred. Lynn, Leonard Chamberlain, and Charles Richardson, of Hallowell; James M. Brown, of Thomaston; and Thomas Maguire, of Maine. They had all been engaged in cutting timber on Satilla River.

Capt. LORING also reports that the schooner *Hume* and a Rockland vessel were detained at the Satilla River. Most of the passengers have been employed cutting lumber. They had information that they were to be drafted into the secession ranks to do military service, and concluded to leave. They report all business at a stand still.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Letters to the Southern papers do not agree regarding the transferral of the Capital to Richmond. The correspondent of the *Picayune* says that JEFF. DAVIS vetoed the project, while that of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing later, says nothing of this but states that the vote of Arkansas carried it. There seems to be a serious disagreement in the Cabinet of JEFF. DAVIS for some reason or other, and it was rumored that all the members intended to resign. The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* has these items:

"For a day or two past the opinion has been freely expressed by several well informed citizens, that the Government does not contemplate the initiation of hostilities at Pensacola. The simple occupation of Fort Pickens by the enemy is not regarded as being detrimental either to the honor or to the interest of the country, and that the only object this Confederacy has in view, in the maintenance of so large an army in Florida is to protect and retain possession of the Pensacola Navy-yard. If this opinion prove true—and the procrastinated peaceful attitude of our army entitles it to some consideration—then will our troops have the opportunity to manifest their zeal for the Southern cause, and their loyalty to their country, by the suppression of every murmur of disappointment.

Last night the residence of Mr. TOOMBS was thrown open for the reception of visitors, and from the hour of 9 till 11 the beauty and the chivalry of the capital were gathered there. The youthful daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury fixed the gaze, while she unfixed the hearts of the many who clustered around her. Mr. SANDERS' daughter, who was also present, caused many youthful visitors to linger near this brilliant circle who might have retired at an earlier hour. The reception was in every way worthy the distinguished host, and was gratifying alike to the receiver and the recipient."

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

PENSACOLA, Wednesday night, May 22, 1861.

The Apalachicola *Times* contains an account of the capture of the notorious schooner *Atwater*. She was taken at Cedar Keys by the steamer *Spray*, of Apalachicola, and carried into the latter port as a prize. She had on board an officer of the United States, with a crew of fifteen men. The *Atwater* was formerly in the trade between Pensacola and the New England ports. Capt. ALLEN is well known here, and it is lucky that he fell into other hands than the citizens of this place, as he would have been well punished for delivering the lumber at Fort Pickens.

A telegraphic dispatch was received this morning, from Capt HENRY, at Montgomery, stating that his company, the Pensacola Guards, had been accepted by the Confederate States, for twelve months.

A party of gentlemen who left Quincy, Florida, for this place, a short time since, were not so fortunate as the Russell expedition that sailed from your port last week. They took a boat at Apalachicola, designing to reach your city through the East Pass of Santa Rosa Sound, and when near that place were fired upon by the steamer *Mohawk*, boarded and turned back, with the consoling declaration, by its officers, that if boarded again the boat would be seized and confiscated, and the passengers and crew made prisoners of war. Humane testimonial this, from those who claim us a portion of their Government.

The telegraph from this place to the head quarters of the army is complete. It is in charge of W. H. CADY, late of the Memphis office, detailed from the army for this special purpose. He is every way competent to the position. He is a gentleman and a man, as I have good reason to know. Billy's mess lost their right bower when he changed his washing from Fort McRae.

A letter from the British Consul was received this morning, announcing through Lord LYONS that the English Government would recognize the blockade of our ports, and granting two weeks to all English vessels to settle their accounts, after having been notified of the blockade. I don't know how it is at other ports, but foreign vessels have received no notification at this place, except that of Capt. ADAMS to Gen BEARD, and no official publication of that has been made, that I have ever seen. I sent you an extract from the notice, but simply as an item of news. Taking this view of the subject, all English vessels have two weeks from to-day to load and leave. If LINCOLN has the sympathies of the English Government he will enjoy them until DAVIS gives him a good drubbing—and then good-bye.

The Continentals are on the plaza this evening, and attract great attention. I don't think they have a sick member.

The Adjutant of Col. BROWN'S forces at Fort Pickens paid a visit to the Navy-yard this morning. He was in full uniform—sporting feathers and epaulettes. The object of his visit is not publicly known. White flags have become so common, that little interest is now attached to them.

The *New Orleans Picayune*, of May 23, has these paragraphs about the *Atwater*:

"A few days ago we noticed the arrival of the schooner *W. C. Atwater* at Apalachicola, the representative of one of her officers that she went to Pensacola for a cargo of lumber, that she was ordered off by the commandant of Fort Pickens, and that he wanted to purchase a cargo of lumber at Apalachicola. Further, we noticed her sudden departure from that port, the discovery that she was in the employ of the United States Government, and the departure of a company on board the steamer *Spray* from Apalachicola to capture her. We now learn that the expedition was successful. The Tallahassee *News* has the following statement, dated St Marks, April 11:

The *Spray* returned here this morning, having left Cedar Keys at 6 o'clock last night. Captain JOHNSON reports that the *Spray* left East Pass at Apalachicola at sunrise on the 9th, and ran to North Key by 5 P. M., where she lay all night, the tide being too low to run to wharf. The next morning, a schooner being in sight in the South Channel, the *Spray* ran alongside of her, when the Apalachicola company immediately boarded her and made her a prize to the Southern Confederated Government, and sailed thence for Apalachicola. The prize proved to be the schooner *Atwater*, Captain ALLEN, of New Haven, Conn., with 15 men.

There was a United States officer on board the schooner, as is supposed for the purpose of inspecting the defences along the coast.

The *W. C. Atwater*, we presume is the prize which the *Pensacola Observer* said had been taken into Apalachicola.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes, on the 6th inst.:

"The Confederate schooner *Gulf Ranger*, loaded with lumber, attempted to leave the port, yesterday, for Europe. Just outside the bar she was boarded by an officer from the *Ocean*, and taken alongside the flagship, where she remained until early this morning, and then permitted to return with her cargo to the city. The lumber was much needed for the works at Fort Pickens, and they offered the captain a round sum for it. He told them his cargo was engaged and would part with it only on compulsion. They didn't much like his spicy reply, but were disinclined to risk the consequence of coercion or confiscation. The captain of the *Ranger* is entitled to but little credit for discretion; he was advised to bide his time and run the blockade, which he could easily have done with a favorable wind, as his vessel is light. But he chose to take the bull by the horns—*and got hooked*.

The city is full of officers, to-day, from the Yard and Warrington. They report the troops in the best of health, and in excellent rations.

The fleet of war *Sabine* and *St. Louis* and steamer *Brooklyn* have changed anchorage to the eastward, and nearer the shore than before. They were probably three feet their old quarters.

"OUR LITTLE NAVY."

The New Orleans *Delta* talks very complacently of "our little Navy." It says:

We paid a visit to our ship-yard at Algiers, in response to an invitation from Capt. BRESHWOOD, of the latter *Washington*. The *Washington* has just been completed under the direction of Capt. BRESHWOOD, and is in tip-top condition. A number of prominent gentlemen attended a handsome collation, served up to Capt. B. on the occasion. The *Washington* is a beautiful vessel of the largest size—about two hundred feet. She has been entirely rebuilt in our ship-yards, and is now one of the most elegant and substantial little crafts that has ever yet floated on the bosom of the Mississippi. Her rebuilding was commenced under the superintendence of Capt. ROBERT H. HERNDON, and completed under that of Capt. BRESHWOOD.

The *Washington* only needs her armament to go it to active service and promises, in conjunction with the *Mobile Grand*, to prove of great benefit to our new Government.

We saw, too, at the ship-yards at Algiers several other ships of the Confederate States, which are being fitted up with great rapidity and completeness for the service. Among these are the *Star of the West*, continued by Col. VAN DORN, a fine, large and mighty serviceable steamer; the *Mi-Rae*, formerly the *Marquis de Havana*, and the *Sumter*, formerly the *Hiram*—strong steamships, which, in the hands of our gallant naval officers, will be very valuable accessions to the defensive and aggressive power and resources of the Confederate States. The fitting up of these vessels and of several privateers imparts great life and activity to our ship yards.

GEN. HOUSTON A CITIZEN OF THE C. S. A.

Gen SAM HOUSTON addressed the people of Independence on the 10th inst., at their request. A portion of his remarks were taken down by a personal and political friend of his, and by him furnished to the Houston *Telegraph* for publication. The following is the closing sentence of the General's speech,

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Yacht America in the Rebel Service—Affairs at the Confederate Capital—Jeff. Davis, &c., &c.

The following letter is from a gentleman in Montgomery to his friend in this City:

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, May 19, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: At Savannah I was refreshed by a reminiscence of "Auld Lang Syne," truthly grateful amidst the obliterations of so many of its dearest memories. This was Commodore STEVENS' victorious yacht *America*, which, it grieved us all to hear, was sharing, some three years since, the fate of the triumphal car, consigned after a pageant, to the royal or civic coach-house. The ribs of a ship possess the immense advantage over the skeleton of her builder, that with a new skin she may be made once more to "walk the waters like a thing of life." From the dock in which she had so long lain neglected, stained and wasting with decay, she was transferred last year to the shipyard, and restored to her pristine grace of line and buoyancy of motion; and, in the hands of her present owner, Capt. DECIE, formerly of the Royal Navy, won the cup in the Plymouth Regatta with so much ease that her proprietor challenged at once the yachts of all England to a match of £1,000 aside, which was not accepted.

I should not omit to say, that in her second espousal to the sea, she was rebaptised as the *Camilla*. When she left England on a coasting cruise, touching at the chief Atlantic ports of France and Spain, there was no serious apprehension of the fratricidal war we are all lamenting, without the power to stay or avert. From Cadiz she ploughed her way to the Cape de Verde Islands, where the charm of the climate and its tropical productions, tempted Capt. D. to prolong his stay many weeks before pointing her for Savannah, which he reached in twenty-two days from Porto Grande, after a detention of more than a week by calms, in the kelpy pastures of the Sea of Sargosso. Had the gallant schooner still borne the Stars and Stripes at her peak, and the mute bunting enjoyed the consciousness of its ancient glories when unfurled from the signal-locker in which it had so long rested, it would require no great stretch of imagination to liken its surprise when passing Fort Pulaski, where the Confederate banner now rules, to that of Rip Van Winkle returning to his native village. It took, however, half a century to effect the changes which bewildered the patriarch of Sleepy Hollow, whilst a few brief months, weeks, nay but the half-week preceding the 13th of April, sufficed to lower the bucket of Union and hoist that of State Rights in, I fear to count, how many States of our Confederacy.

In the cabin of the *Camilla*, though Jamaica toddy, March & Benson of 1809, and the immortal Stevens-Edgar chowder have not left their traditions behind them, the eager Cliequot still breaks its fetters, and a substantial nosegality welcomes the visitor. But there is a new element on board to which the schooner's planks were previously strangers—six little bairns, who renew the regret that the generous builder of the craft should have left no heirs to whom posterity might pay some slight installment of the tribute done to his many ennobling virtues. One less sceptical than St. Thomas would require the evidence of their actual presence to believe that the lovely and youthful dame who sits beneath the awning of the *Camilla* can be the mother of that flock, and as the sun-browned nestlings gambol over the unguarded deck, it is not without a shudder that one admires the "oak and triple brass around the breast" of the viking who has risked all his eggs in one basket rather than resume the wonted bachelor freedom of yacht-life. Let me add that the month of June will probably show the comrades of the *Camilla* at Hoboken, their old friend with a new face, and perhaps testify in the regatta that the keel laid by GEORGE STEERS has lost none of its swiftness, proving in a new shape the truth of the adage

Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.

To modulate my minstrelsy from the *Camilla* to the themas of the hour without too abrupt a transition, let me say a word touching this quiet town, which is to become hereafter memorable as the nursery of this revolution, of which Charleston was the cradle. Imagine the Capitol at Washington crowning the summit of an elevation some thirty feet higher, and approached by the same gradual slope of a Pennsylvania avenue commencing at the National Hotel, a river some thirty feet lower than that caravanseral, and flowing at right angles with it; broad business-like streets, running parallel to the river, or following the arms of the hill, and you will form a tolerable notion of the "framework of the kite." The State House, which so appropriately animates the scene, is one of those happy and reckless fusions of Grecian and Italian architecture which I think Col. HAMILTON (Cyril Thornton) designates the "American composite, which answers equally well for a hotel, a town hall or a Unitarian church."

From its portico the eye wanders over a lovely panorama of undulating country, luxuriant with foliage, dotted with pale cottages, and wearing an aspect of health, prosperity and happiness, which inspires a regret that it cannot be "always May," for the Spanish beard, the fatal index of sedition, fringes here and there a noble tree, though not in the cruel profusion which hangs over Boa Ventura with its whitened sepulchres.

But it lacks five minutes of noon, and we hasten to the Legislative hall, a dead flat quartan ague on the lower floor, with rather the ranges of small tables, like the ancient confessionals of the old House of Representatives, which were modified from those used by the Congress of 1776. Here there is, if not a sea, a small lake of familiar faces, which, but for the change of face, might lead one to fancy himself in Washington. At noon Hon. HOWELL COBB ascends the Speaker's rostrum, and carries us back to the days when his hammer ruled the debates of a much larger assemblage. The House is called to order, and a venerable chaplain delivers a prayer, in which generous aliquots of charcoal and salt, etc, are added to the customary brimstone.

The public proceedings of these "conscript sons" of 1776 last but half an hour, during which their doings are conducted with all the formalities observed during the morning hour at Washington. The doors are closed for business, and we drive among the hills of the high plateau in the rear of this "*mons Sacer*." As we are whirled over an admirable road, the parasitic moss increases on the trees, and we are told that the most healthy abodes lie upon the river's bank, and not, as the cool breeze would else have led us to imagine, in the highly attractive suburbs we are traversing. We soon leave the timber and come upon broad expanses of cultivated fields smiling with rash corn, or pensive with the tender cotton plant. We are told that there is not a foot of useless land in all Alabama, and what we see of the rich loam and fields of maize eighteen inches high, leads us to believe that the lots of the cultivators around Montgomery have fallen in "pleasant places."

We return to the town already sweltering in post-meridian heat, and make our way to the crowded Khan called the Exchange Hotel, where the wayfarer esteems himself happy if he succeeds in getting the space allotted by act of Congress to emigrant passengers.

At 2 P. M. we are conducted to a neat, square cottage, embosomed in shrubbery, which, for the time being, is the Presidential White House. There is a reception, of which Mrs. DAVIS bestows and receives the courtesies with a grace and an affability, untinctured by the faintest perceptible view of vicarious consciousness. The room is thronged with young and pretty women, attired in those meridional muslins which seem but the magnified petals of the *genus Azalea*. I am unable to tell you anything about the bonnets, but as we remarked no anachronisms, it is but fair to presume that the *modistes* got in their usual supply before the blockade.

The President does not appear at the reception, where the ruder sex make but a feeble show. The frontier and the garrison will render them scarcer yet before this fearful *imbroglio* shall reach a "full stop," and the divine master of SEBASTIAN BACH and BEETHOVEN shall resolve the mighty discord into a harmony proportionably majestic!

The Executive and Cabinet Ministers occupy a spacious pile, inclosing a hollow square with glass-covered roof. A gallery runs around the second story, and the door of each Department may be recognized by a large printed placard. This convenient contiguity of all the members of the Provisional Government is as good as a perpetual Cabinet Council. Most of these gentlemen appear to have been physically overtasked, and the Secretary of State has lost his amplitude of outline to a degree which stamps his office as having been no sinecure. MR. DAVIS is an exception to this law of depletion. Care and work seem to have agreed with him, as he looks more robust than we remember him at any time during the past three years.

The great hall is quite full of ante-chamberites who chiefly press the War and Executive doors. The Treasury Department seems neglected—the "sacred appetite" being rather for epaulettes than for gold. There certainly was no lobby, and disinterestedness, that maiden charm of budding republics, is the order of the day. I was told that the Congress in their secret sessions vote by States, and it would not surprise me if the more conservative shape into which this Government must crystalize, when established, should exclude many of those corruptions which seemed as incradicable from Washington affairs as his parasites from the back of a whale.

No one can traverse Alabama without recognizing its almost inexhaustible sources of agricultural wealth. I am told that the resources of Mississippi will appear still more opulent, but, from a cursory glance, I should desire no better land than I have seen thousands of acres of on my way to this place; and its fertility has served to explain the independent convictions and aspirations of the South, upon the principle that land so well worth having, is worth fighting for. The price of farms in this vicinity rarely exceeds $30, and never $50 an acre.

With these crude etchings, I must take leave of Montgomery, where I could not but admire the air of spirit and perseverance with which *sans* jealousy or difference of feeling or opinion are heard, from the Executive down, are laboring in their vocations and are seconded by a deliberative body which has consented to waive, for the present, the joys of Buncombe.

England and the "Belligerents."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can it be possible that the editor of the London *Times* is so ignorant of American affairs, and of the American people, as its articles upon the condition and prospects of this country seem to indicate? Are those articles, editorials I believe, a true expression of his opinions, or does he purposely misrepresent and falsify facts from old jealousies and animosities still harbored, or upon the short-sighted and selfish policy which assumes that the shame of America is England's glory, and the injury and weakness of our Union England's prosperity and strength? Undoubtedly, there is much misconception of our affairs in England, but the possibility of such stolid ignorance I can scarcely conceive of. Simple justice, plain, honest truth, and the necessary rights and duties of constitutional Government, at least, we should suppose every intelligent Englishman could comprehend. But the motive to intentional misrepresentation, so foolish and injurious, is no less incomprehensible. What can be more despicable than this kind of diplomatic hypocrisy, which, without shame or conscience, sets itself to work to manufacture articles for some temporary end of pique or selfishness, without any regard to truth or principle?

I know not how a statement more false in fact, or more slanderously misrepresenting the spirit of the American people at this moment could be made, than the assertion of the London *Times*, that the contest going on between the North and the South—that is, between Loyalty and Rebellion—"involves no high principle." All the fundamental principles of our national existence and Government are involved. Everything which a Government of law and order secures is at stake—treason threatens the very principles of our national life. Hence, the spirit of united patriotism that is aroused. We see plainly enough, whether it is visible to the people and the politicians of England or not, that we must meet the aggressions of treason in its efforts to destroy us, and thoroughly subdue and punish it, or else the spirit of anarchy, of dissolution and death, will at once pervade the whole land—lawlessness will prevail, or all safety and prosperity be at an end. If the Government cannot maintain itself on the ground it has taken, defend the principles which treason seeks to overturn, and effectually crush out this great conspiracy of traitors and rebels, it cannot maintain itself anywhere, or secure to a single family in the land that peace and safety which we have heretofore enjoyed beneath its shadow. JEFF. DAVIS and his compeers understand perfectly well that their success will be the destruction and utter downfall of the Federal Union, having not one stone upon another in the structure built by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers. They have deliberately planned, purposed and hoped for his very thing—in the flush of apparent or anticipated success, they have freely uttered this, if they recede from it, it is only to pave the "innocent" when perils and defeat surround them.

But it seems that the statesmen or politicians of England somehow imagine that the navy and interest in this contest opposed to that of our Government and its loyal adherents—most surely in this they are greatly mistaken. In seeking to advance their interests by a course hostile to the United States in this time of its trial, they will certainly fail of the end proposed, and have a debt of indignation that will inevitably be repaid with interest in years to come. We could not demand, perhaps could not expect, of a nation so selfishly wise, that they should take an active or decided part in our struggle—we neither need nor want this; a manly adherence to and avowal of the principles of justice and right between nations, and a true neutrality in action, were all that we should ask. But to treat a lawless rebellion as a "belligerent," or as a nation, or as a national Power at war with the Union in its proper and lawful efforts to subdue it, is no such impartial neutrality—it is intermeddling most injuriously, and stepping between the Government and its rebellious subjects. It is not properly a war in which we are engaged—it is only, the magnitude of the conspiracy which gives it this appearance—in principle it is only an attempt of the Government to enforce the laws upon those who rebel and strive by force to resist its authority and power.

Still more hostile is it for England to recognize the validity of the Letters of Marque issued by the self-styled Southern Confederacy. Perhaps they were under no obligation to engage in active measures for capturing these pirates from Southern ports; but they were certainly bound by every obligation of justice and national honor not to shelter them and not to open the way for English subjects and English ships to engage in this piratical work with impunity. Why should they make these Letters, issued by a rebellion against the commerce of the nation, the occasion for sending for the English citizens to prey upon the commerce of a nation with whom England has no just ground of war? The pretext will not cover the enormity of the act. It is not enough that English citizens, if taken in these piratical expeditions, are abandoned by the Government to their fate—it is nothing in the way of prevention, nor any true neutrality, if after such a marauding expedition these citizens, if not captured, if successful, may return again to England without fear and find shelter and protection beneath English law—it is nothing, if they can bring their captured prizes into English ports and dispose of them there with no power to call them to account or to wrest the spoils of robbery from their hands. If such is the position of the English Government, or such the consequences of their recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a "belligereut," it has taken grounds of positive hostility or war; it virtuelly, even whilst advising her citizens of its risks, legalizes this piracy upon the commerce of the United States; it authorizes and encourages its citizens to go forth and spoil us upon the sea, only with the proviso, that each subject must run his own risk of being captured in the conflict and condemned to death! This risk is of little account among the other inevitable risks of life in the enterprise to that class of men who would seek such employment: if they can have a safe shelter to flee to and a safe market in which to dispose of their spoils, they fear not the hazard of the fight.

I say, a position like this, if assumed by the English Government, will be regarded by the people and Government of the United States as decidedly hostile—as differing very little from directly authorizing piratical expeditions to go forth from English harbors and spoil our commerce. Permission to return (even negative) is permission to go. If this is done and prizes are taken to England and sold, it will be regarded as an injury not soon to be forgotton—an injury demanding severe retribution. It will not be forgotten till the debt is fully paid. Nor will England secure the ends for which she seems disposed to barter the friendship of the United States and sacrifice her own justice and honor. She will secure none of them until she has first conquered us, (end for the first time,) and has made the nation which she thus wrongs fully subject to her tyrannical power. There are but two alternatives of any promise for England; the one, that of friendly relations to the United States, favorable to the speedy subduing of the Southern rebellion; and the other, that of joining hands with the rebels, braving the whole power of the nation, and subjugating and humbling us that she may prescribe her own conditions of peace. In any other or intermediate course, she will but entangle herself in serious troubles, without the least prospect of any profit or glory as the result. If, of the above alternatives, aiding the rebels and assuming their war for them be thought the most hopeful, she can try it. But it were well for her, perhaps, to first "count the cost." Z.

The Englishman's Sympathies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to your article in yesterday's paper on the above subject, expressive of your just indignation at their coldness, if not of their undisguised ill-feeling—perhaps I may say, hostility, towards us—I send you an extract from the London *Christian Observer*, being a part of their editorial for April last, with a view to instruct our countrymen as to what they are to expect generally, in our painful struggle, from our British ancestors.

The London *Christian Observer*, as you well know, is the leading, or perhaps I might say governing, periodical of the *evangelical* portion, so called, of the Church of England, *claiming* to represent, almost exclusively, the *piety* of that Church.

I must beg to premise, as illustrative of what follows, that a highly intelligent, moral and amiable gentleman recently remarked in my hearing, "whatever the English consider for their interest in the pending struggle among us for them to do they will daem *moral*," and here comes the proof. The readers of the *Observer* for the last twenty years, as I have been, have noticed with pain its unceasing and unqualified abuse of us for permitting the existence of Slavery in our land. They have demanded its unqualified abolition, without regard to consequences or means. They have pronounced it a *deadly sin*, a blot and a reproach upon our *whole* country; and at the commencement of the present outbreak, they poured forth congratulations upon us of the Free States, assuring us we should be both mightier and happier for the riddance of this foul institution, as they termed it.

But how is it now? "The craft is in danger." Birmingham and Sheffield hardware cannot be sold to us as beneficially as heretofore, under our new tariff, and this accidental circumstance in our rightful (perhaps, injudicious,) legislation, is a greater offence to humanity than the "deadly sin" of human Slavery! Read what they say

"Whatever the results may be, England looks on with sorrow. We cannot profess a national interest on behalf of a revolution, however successful it may be, which aims at the establishment of a great wrong, a vast national crime. We cannot, we must not, we ought to be on friendly terms with a Republic whose very foundations are laid in OPPRESSION AND HUMAN SUFFERING." * * * We regret the course on which the Confederate States are entered; but as a nation, we have no feelings towards them but that of UNMIXED good will." And why?—Because Congress has imposed a Tariff or scale of duties, on articles of foreign commerce which will effectually destroy some of the great branches of our trade with her."

Now, this is the sentiment of a journal confessedly the leader of a great party in England, claiming to be the most religious in the land.

Considering the imputation so recklessly and unjustly heaped upon us by our English connection, as that the "mighty dollar is our great object of worship," may we not justly reply by the evidence we are constrained to feel, that the more mighty *pound sterling* is now ponderous in the influence among them, than the weightiest principle, ever enchaining and deeply considered.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Injustice to West Point Graduates—A Remonstrance.

SATURDAY, May 25, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Glancing over the columns of your paper, I came upon the following in the number of the 22d inst., viz.

The Southern journals are trying to make a point of the appointment to prominent positions in the Federal army of officers who have not received a military education at the regular schools. The following figures now in the United States service never graduated at any army school: Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Gen. WOOL, and over thirty Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, at the head of the army, who have all distinguished themselves in war. Four-fifths of our chief regular officers were educated at other than military establishments, the Lieutenants and Captains being the highest grades in which West Point scholars appear to any conspicuous extent. Even Gen. TWIGGS, and others who have resigned from the high ranks, are "outsiders."

Yes, in Mexico there were Generals not graduates of West Point. Yes, Generals! One, who claimed all the success as Contreras and Cherubusco in a mendacious letter to the New Orleans *Delta*,—a General,—who, on the Rio Grande line had been noted as the man who ordered a Lieutenant from West Point to put the dicta of a redoubt on the inside, who, at Cerro Gordo, having been ordered by Gen. SCOTT to make a demonstration towards the right and the enemy's entrenchments, while he (Gen. SCOTT) directed the main assault on the hill of Cerro Gordo, the key of the position, replied "The *monde* of my men requires that they assault; they will be disheartened if not permitted to assault." "Well, then," said Gen. SCOTT, "wait till the moment the hill is being carried before you move forward, for then the enemy, taken in reverse from Cerro Gordo, will yield without resistance, and your men will have the satisfaction of imagining they have carried the position by assault. A demonstration is all I want; all that is needed; no lives must be uselessly sacrificed." The General that was not from West Point assaulted, and had his men decimated and was utterly beaten!

There was another General, not from West Point, who, at the gate of Belen assaulted and sacrificed the lives of Lieuts. DRUM and BENJAMIN, of West Point, and some hundreds of gallant men. Assaulted against orders! against instructions not to attack, but to make a demonstration! Orders, reiterated three times by a staff-officer sent to him.

The principle of these Generals not from West Point being not to save lives, fearing there'd be little reputation, little chance for the Presidency, without a long butcher's bill.

Honor, all honor to him who did get the Presidency without the butcher's bill—an honest, generous, gallant gentleman and citizen soldier, who, after the Mexican war, proclaimed his great indebtedness to his staff of West Point Lieutenants, ascribing to their skill the credit of success.

The closing line of the above extract from your paper might be well considered a sufficient answer to the whole—the best commentary that could be offered upon the idea contained in the extract; but it is high time that the sentiments of West Point graduates were known in reference to their being kept in subaltern positions by politicians.

Is it supposed that the fact of graduating at West Point unfits men for higher places than Lieutenants and Captains? Is it thought that it is their choice to remain in subaltern grades, and that they have no desire to attain higher positions? Offer them higher positions and see. Ask them if they are willing to take the position of leaders of the troops on the battle-fields—the posts of danger—leaders in storming batteries and bayonet charges—see if they are not ready to vindicate their capability to fill those places, and at the cannon's mouth.

Patiently, these long years have they passed in damp forts, on the prairie, the desert, in tents, on the ground, often living by the month on pork and hard bread, patiently preparing themselves in their profession for the time when their country, in some dark hour should need their services. That time has now come.

Is it believed that that patience is to continue, while they see all the highest positions in the army filled up by those who, during these past years, have lived in towns, cities, among their relatives and friends, in luxury and ease, laying up property for themselves and their children? Patiently see inexperienced civilians placed over their heads?

Yes, the Southern papers are making a point of showing the graduates of West Point how differently they are treated in the army of JEFF. DAVIS.

The friends of some of the graduates of West Point are writing to ask them if there is no spirit among Army officers; if they intend to quietly submit to see the high places in the increase of the regular Army filled up by civilians, placed above them and over their heads; laying to them that they (their friends) consider it an insult and an outrage upon the Army, and were they in their places (were this done,) they would throw up their commissions in a body. A.

Martial Law—Opinion of John Quincy Adams Concerning Slavery in War.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES has resuscitated a speech of J. Q. ADAMS on this subject, which it would have been much better for his reputation to have allowed to rest in perpetual oblivion. In a commentary published by me on that speech recently after its delivery, I said:

"Mr. ADAMS is so engrossed with his animosity to negro Slavery as to forget himself, and advocate slavish principles of government. He suffers himself to be carried so far by zeal for his black fellow citizens as to advocate principles that would inevitably lead to the enslaving of his white fellow-citizens."

This charge in its full force was sustained by an elaborate argument, which Mr. ADAMS never attempted to answer, though from his seat in Congress he promised to do so. The matter received much discussion at the time in the two Houses of Congress, and though neither came to a direct vote on the principle, yet a Committee of each made reports denouncing any pretension of rightful power to declare martial law in this country.

The *resume* of my argument, after quoting English authorities, the Declaration of Independence, the Federal and all the State Constitutions, was in these words:

"Such is the warning voice and command of our fathers. Let us beware how we fall in heed and obey. Not content with saying that no man or body of men, other than the regularly constituted legislature, shall have power to suspend law or make law, they further more especially declare that military men shall have no such power, that the law martial in particular shall never be substituted for the civil law. These inhibitions against military usurpation are all absolute and perfectly unqualified. No exceptions are made for time of war, or supposable cases of great state necessity, such as might grow out of rebellion or invasion. Some of them, not content with positive prohibition without exception, have, with salutary caution, gone so far as to say that *at all times and in all cases* the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil authority, or otherwise, to speak, that *at no time and in no case* shall the military assume superiority, fully cognizant of the tyrannous uses that have been made of that immemorial tyrant's plea *necessity*, they have decided to extirpate it utterly from our system, by declaring that, at no time, and in no case, should it be allowed as an excuse for military usurpation. They in effect go even to preclude all idea that, in any possible case of pretended necessity, it would be allowable for the military to subvert the civil authority. They intended to relinquish and utterly reject this, servile maxim of arbitrary governments, as *unsuited to any condition of a free people*, that the military must always be superior to the civil power. They intended to establish the principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority, under all circumstances, and that the civil authority shall be the sole judge of the time when the military shall be called out, and when it shall be withdrawn. They intended to prohibit the military from ever acting, except ministerially, under the civil authority, and to prohibit them from ever acting at all, except in aid of the civil power, when its own means should be inadequate to the occasion. They intended to prohibit the military from ever acting, except when the civil authority should first have made a requisition on them for military force, and from ever acting, even then, except in subordination to the civil authority

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 29.

$1,000	U.S. 5s '81, Reg.	87⅞	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	85½	
2 000	U.S.6s '71 Reg.	78¾	
8,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	78⅝	
1,000	Trs. 12⅝c Notes	102	
9,000	Tenn State 6s '90	43	
6 000	do	s15	47½
7 000	Virginia State 6s	47½	
4 000	do	47	
3 000	do	s15	45
12,000	do	s10	45
7,000	do	43	45¾
5 000	do	s3	45⅝
1,000	do	s3	45¾
12 000	N. C. St. 6's	s3	55¾
5,000	do	s10	56
58,000	Mis State 6's		42
5,000	do		41½
5,000	do		41¾
5,000	do	s15	41½
12,000	do		41¾
9 000	do		41⅝
1 000	Cal. State 7s		76
1,000	Brk. City W. Ln.	102	
2 000	Erie R 1st M Bs	101½	
10 000	Harlem 1 M. Bs	97	
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	102½	
5	Bank of Com	79	
15	Continental Bank	70	
100	Galena & Chi. R.	57¾	
100	do		57¾
50	do	b15	57⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000	U.S. 6s, '81 coup.	84½	
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	55	
1 000	La. State 6s	52¾	
10,000	Va. St. 6s	s10	45
6,000	do		48
5,000	do	s10	45¾
5,000	do	s3	45⅝
12 000	Mo. State 6s	s10	40⅞
3,000	do		41
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90		42
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		64
300	Ill. Cen. R. S	opg	70
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60	71⅞
50	do		71⅞
50	Erie Railroad		22
40	Hud. Riv. R. R.		34½
100	Cleve. & Toledo R.		22½
100	do		22¾
100	Harlem Railroad		10¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.		24
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		11⅞
100	do		12
50	Mich S. & N. I. G. S.		26
50	Panama Railroad		103½

WEDNESDAY, May 29—P. M.

It will, no doubt, afford the financial public who have to deal with the office, much satisfaction to hear, from an official quarter, that Mr JOHN J. CISCO is to continue the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, through the term of the new Administration. Mr. CISCO, it is well known, held this responsible post under Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, as a member of the political party then in the ascendant in the Government. Being wholly independent in private fortune of the emoluments of public place of any kind, he deemed it due to himself as well as the new Administration, to place his resignation with the President of the United States as early as the 6th of March, to take effect as early as the appointment of his successor could be made. But as the change was not then desirable to the Government, on public considerations, nor desired by the President, personally, at any time, the latter has recently signified, in the most complimentary terms, his wish to have Mr. C continue in office; and to this arrangement, we understand, he has assented by letter this afternoon, addressed to Mr LINCOLN, through the proper Department at Washington.

The Foreign Exchange market is unsettled since the Boston mail of yesterday; particularly for Merchant Bills on England drawn against the free exports of Domestic Produce now going forward. The Bankers are drawers at 105¼ a 106 ¾ per cent, and buyers of Merchant bills at from 105 to 104 ⅜ cent. The receipts of English Gold, yesterday and the day before, have not helped the market as much as expected. Most of the Gold came in, in return for bills sent out at the close of April. The probable movement, it was then anticipated, would amount to about $5,000,000, or a million Sterling. The actual receipts already amount to $8,200,000, and the calculations of well advised Boston and Exchange authorities, at present, is that the movement will continue through the whole month of June, reaching the two millions Sterling, instead of one, before the course of Exchange is fairly turned. The Exports of Grain and Provisions from New-York continue very heavy. The return for the present week compares as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$8 5,254	$1,737,830	$5,082,550
Previously reported	21 019,598	32 227,222	29 320,641
Since Jan. 1	$5 524 852	$5,914 052	$34,403,250

In the Money Market we have no changes whatever to note. A dull feeling generally obtains.

There is less strength in the Stock market on Government and State securities to day, owing to the increased offerings rather than any political cause. The market took a large amount of Missouris early in the day, at a further advance to 42 ⅜ cent, cash sales, but subsequently fell back to 41, cash, and 40½, seller 10 days. On Virginias the sales were also quite free, but the cash price yielded from 47¼ to 46 ⅜ cent, and 45, seller 5 days. Tennessees yielded to 42 ⅜ cent. The United States Coupons of 1881 were sold down to 81, ⅜ cent, interest from July 1 required to only 75, for the new loan, awarded on saturday. On the Railway Share list a steady feeling was manifested at the early Board, and the stillness in Illinois Central shares, for the reopening of the transfer books on Saturday, continued to manifest itself. New-York Central was done at 71, a 72 ⅜ cent., Galena at 57¼ and Rock Island at 31½ ⅜ cent. At the Second Board the general market appeared to yield from ¼ to 1 ⅜ cent, beginning as noted above, in the Border State stocks, and the tone of prices at 3½ o'clock was reported weak by most of the Brokers. Later in the afternoon the market left off dull, but at steadier prices. Central 71½ a 72, Missouris about 41, Illinois Central 70 a 70, on the opening, Galena 57 a 57, ⅜ cent.

The State of Iaciana, which recently voted two millions dollars for War purposes, or the defence of the General Government and the integrity of the Federal Constitution, now advertises $1,200,000 of this Loan to be awarded on a 6 ⅜ cent. coupon stock, on the 25th June next; proposals to be filed by the 22d of that month, with the Commissioners, at the office in New-York of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. The advertisement appears in another column of our paper this morning, and a further notice of the particulars of the Loan, and the resources and specific provision of the State, pledged for its security, will be given at a later date.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New York, received by Messrs. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
May 28—Philadelphia	par.
May 28—Boston	par.
May 28—Baltimore	⅛ @ ¼
May 28—Washington	3½ @ 4
May 27—Chicago	25 @40
May 27—Milwaukee	7 @ 8
May 27—Cleveland	1 @ 1⅛
May 25—St. Louis	15 @ 16
May 26—Louisville	2 @ 3
May 26—Detroit	1 @ 1⅛
May 25—Cincinnati	⅛ @ ¼
May 27—Pittsburgh	3 @ 3⅛
May 27—Canada	¼ @ ⅞
May 25—Akron Ohio	1 @ 1⅛
May 24—Evansville	1 @ 1½

The Coupons of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company will be paid on and after June 1, at No 130 Atlantic-st, by the Treasurer.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, May 25

	Week. Tons 2,000 lbs.	Year. Tons 2,000 lbs.
Shipped North	6 490 01	86,865 09
Shipped South	21,118 09	298 821 11
Total	27 518 10	385,705 00

For corresponding time last year

	Week. Tons 2,000 lbs.	Year. Tons 2,000 lbs.
Shipped North	5 065 02	65 531 17
Shipped South	17 668 15	289,090 02
Total	22,733 17	354,621 19

Finances of Missouri.

From the St Louis Republican, May 27.

With all these who have a sincere desire to protect the honor of Missouri, and to rescue her from impending disasters, there is a strong disposition to aid in such measures as will enable her to pay the semi-annual interest due in July. See has now two millions presented to her, and if this can be arranged for, so much the better. The semi annual interest to be met in July will be rather over than under half a million of dollars, and until recently it was supposed that this had been provided for in the loan asked from the Banks as a condition precedent to the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by those institutions. All the Banks, with one exception have accepted the law passed for that purpose, and it is binding upon them. To meet another obligation resting upon the State—he redemption of $100 600 of short Revenue Bonds—falling one on the first of June—the Legislature directed the sale of some $330 000 of stock owned by the State to the Bank of the State of Missouri, and if the present extraordinary condition of affairs had not been precipitated upon the country, there would have been no difficulty in selling at such above par. Now it cannot be sold except at a great sacrifice. It is apparent to every body that interests are at work to secure the payment of the last mentioned sum out of the money to be derived from the banks, and which was honestly intended for the protection of the State credit. If both objects could be accomplished, it should be done, and it may be with a little concession on both sides, but not otherwise.

The revenue bonds are held by three or four parties—no more—and the pretension is set up that they must be paid in coin. The letter of the contract requires that tols should be done, and those who advocate their payment out of the interest fund advanced by the banks, say that *they* must pay that sum into the treasury, "to the credit of the fund commissioners," in coin. This is simply ridiculous. The managers of the banks will write themselves down to a less shrewd set of men than we take them to be, if they agree to any such demand. All they have to do—all that the law requires of them—is, by the middle of next month, to pay each their share, whatever it may be, into the treasury, *in Missouri money*, and they would be faithless in their duty to their stockholders, if they paid in anything else. So far as the Banks are concerned, they have nothing to do in providing means to meet the Revenue Bonds falling due on the first of June, except as they desire to save the credit of the State even at some sacrifice. We say, if there is to be default at all, it is better to make default in the payment of the Revenue Bonds than in the failure to meet the State interest. The one is a temporary evil and can be remedied; the other is without remedy, and carries with it real calamity to thousands of innocent people, who have become the holders of our bonds, on the pledged faith of the State that the interest should be promptly paid. Many holders rely upon this interest money as a means of existence, and if deprived of it they will be reduced to actual distress.

But if there is a little consideration and compromise between the adverse parties, there need be no very great disappointment or suffering anywhere. The Revenue Bonds are first to be met, *during this week*. Let the Banks agree to make a loan to the State of one-half of the amount—two hundred thousand dollars, at 10 per cent.—and let the Boatman's and Savings Associations, the original purchasers of these bonds, extend the time for the payment of the remaining two hundred thousand dollars. This the Fund Commissioners are authorized to do, and the Banks, to relieve the State, ought to step forward for the purpose. Assuming that such an arrangement is practicable and ought to be carried out, let the Fund Commissioners come forward and say to the holders of the coupons for the July interest, that inasmuch as it is impossible to procure the exchange to place the interest in New-York, they will pay all coupons presented to them at St. Louis, on or after the 20th June, *in Missouri money at par*. The holders of the bonds would, in our opinion, gladly accept of the proposition. The enhanced value which would immediately be given to our securities would more than compensate for any loss by the mode of payment of the rest. No one can doubt this. If holders do not like the terms, let them take the alternative of waiting until the State can fulfil the letter of the bond. But they will not refuse—they will gladly accept of the offer. In this way, the half million of dollars due from the banks could be applied to its legitimate use, and the credit of the State be maintained. The Banks and the Insurances have the means of offering both objects, without resources foreign to themselves, and this arrangement ought to be made.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 29

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Pittsburg Railroad, 15½; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island, 8; Reading, 39½; Camden & Amboy Railroad, 129. Sight Exchange on New York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 29, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, at the canal, have been: 49 bbls. Ashes, 1,925 bbls. Flour, 245 bbls. Corn meal, 55,150 bushels Wheat, 61,102 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 170 bushels Malt, 1,500 pkgs Provisions, and 835 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls, at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅜ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 798 bbls., including 598 bbls Pots and 192 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 1,700 bags Rio, at 12¾ @13c.; and 336 bags St. Domingo, at 11¾c. ⅜ lb, 6 mo. terms.

COTTON—The inquiry for all descriptions has been limited, though prices have not varied materially. We quote Middling Uplands, at 13c. @13½c.; and of Orleans at 13½c. @13¾c. ⅜ lb.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were very moderate at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour 2s. @2s 1½d., ⅜ bbl.; Wheat, in bags, 2s. 3d. ⅜ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d. @8½d.; Corn, 7¾d @8¼d. ⅜ bush.; Cotton, 3 15d. @7 32d ⅜ lb.; Resin 3s. ⅜ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. @3s. 3d. ⅜ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 9d ⅜ tierce; Cheese, 30s @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s. @30s.; Tallow, 25s. ⅜ cwt. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ⅜ bbl; Grain, 9½ d ⅜ bush.; Resin, 3s 3d. @3s. 6d. ⅜ bbl.; Beef, 4s. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d @35s. ⅜ cwt. For London—Flour, 2s. 6 d. @2s 7½d. ⅜ bbl.; Grain, 9½ d. @11d. ⅜ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ⅜ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ⅜ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. Cheese 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow, 27s 6d ⅜ ton. For Gloucester, wheat, (15,000 bushels) in bulk, at 11¾ d. ⅜ bushel. Charters, according to the *Ship and Last*, have been: A ship, 661 tons, to Liverpool, Timber, at 34s.; a brig, 250 tons, from Bangor to Matanzas, Lumber, $10; a schooner, 190 tons, to the West Indies and back $1,250; one 96 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 7c.; a brig, 200 tons, and two barks 380 and 610 tons, and a schooner from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; a brig 266 tons to Cadiz Light Pipe Staves, $30; one 221 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $32 50, thence from Lisbon to Rio Grande, Salt, 40s.; one, 320 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 35c. and Molasses $2 50; a ship, 713 tons, to Shanghai, and a brig, 174 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 29, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

Really fine Yellow State Butter continues scarce, and such as is A No. 1 brings 15c. Orange County Pails have been put down to 16c. for the best. The best qualities of Western Butter are salable at 12c. @ 13c. All descriptions of Butter not strictly prime are hardly salable at any price.

Orange County Pails	12	@	16
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	14	@	16
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@	14
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@	14
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@	12
Western Reserve Choice	11	@	13
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	11
Ohio Common to Good	8	@	10

CHEESE

Presents no new features.

Fine State Dairy	6	@	8
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9
New Cheese—best	7	@	8
New Cheese—common	2	@	4

EGGS

The receipts for a few days have been moderate, and prices look upwards once more. Good marks to-day command 9½c. @10c.

BEANS

Are scarce and in good demand at our quotations.

Small Pea, Prime	1 65	@	1 75
Medium	1 55	@	1 75
Marrow	—	@	1 75
Kidney	1 75	@	2 00

DRIED FRUITS

Are dull and very slow of sale.

Dried Apples, State and Western	2½	@	3
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ⅜ lb	11	@	11
Turkeys, dressed, ⅜ lb	12	@	14
Fowls, live, ⅜ lb	11	@	12½
Fowls, dressed, ⅜ lb	12	@	13
Chickens, Barbs Co., Spring ⅜ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens, Philadelphia, ⅜ lb	11	@	13
English Snipe, ⅜ dozen	1 75	@	2 00
Plovers, Fall, ⅜ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, Stall ⅜ dozen	1 50	@	1 75

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@	4 50
Mercers	2 25	@	2 75
Peach Blows	2 00	@	2 50
Rockyfords	2 00	@	2 25
Jones	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips	50	@	63
Beets	—	@	75
Parsnips	—	@	1 00
Carrots	—	@	1 00
Potatoes, ⅜ box	63	@	—

GREEN APPLES.

We quote:

Russets	2 00	@	—
Sandwiches	2 00	@	2 50

BEESWAX

In fair request at 30c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1861.

There markets have been moderately supplied during the week. Beeves especially make a light show only 3,518 being offered at all the markets, which is a falling off of 1,410 from the previous week. The demand, however, has been limited, or it could not have been supplied. About 170 were disposed of at Bergen Hill on Monday, 3,072 sold at Allerton's Forty-fourth street market, and near 300 were retailed at several small market places in the City, including 75 sold on Sunday, when both buyers and sellers should be better employed. Most of the cattle were well fed, though several lots were from the distilleries. Illinois alone has furnished two-thirds of all the stock sold here, and judging from the appearance of the cattle, feed must be good there, and drovers assure us this is the case. the grass standing knee high on the prairie pastures. Instead of contributing to the market, New-York graziers want more cattle to eat up their super abundant grass. A few lots have been bought this week for that purpose, but the supply was not sufficient to furnish many. One grazier, at least, has gone to Illinois for a supply for himself and neighbors. Most of the cattle sold this week have been at an advance of ½c. from the previous report, or at the rates which obtained two weeks ago. Everything was sold over, and a few more lots could easily have been disposed of. Milch cows can barely be sold fast enough to keep them from accumulating here, by sending them into the surrounding country to be disposed of as best they can be among the ordinaries. They sell slowly at moderate prices. Veal calves are lower and harder to dispose of than at any previous week this season, as but as have been several previous markets. Right good calves were sold at 4c. @4½c., weighed upon the scales, and many went at 3c.... Sheep are abundant and very cheap, the decline being 50c @75c. ⅜ head from the previous week, and even at that, all could not be disposed of. Farmers and graziers might profitably buy some of the surplus, and graze them awhile longer. Several lots were sent into New-Jersey for that purpose. Good lambs are not over plenty.... Hogs are still dull. They continue to come forward faster than wanted, and a decline is noted below.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the call sold direct to our customers in Bergen, give a comparative view of the past week's supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3 518	121	900	9,425	4 769
Previous week	4 930	105	1,201	8 461	5 1
Same week last year	3 707	184	1 297	7,291	3,914
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,940
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,149

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 18,561. Total number received the previous week, 19,859, being a decrease of 1,488 from last week.

Of the 3,518 fresh bullocks received during the week, 3,072 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 150 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 152 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 38 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street 31 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson street, and 75 went direct to butchers from the Hudson River cars, on Sunday.

The 3,072 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 710; Hudson River Railroad, 1,235; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 666; Harlem Railroad, 85; Hudson River boats 308; on foot 15.

Of the 3,072 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street this week, so far as we could obtain their origin 15 head came from New-York, 1,053 from Illinois, 252 from Ohio, 123 from Indiana, and 599 from Iowa.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The cattle were not all in at the opening of the market on Tuesday, and as is usually the case at such times, sales were slow for a while. The delayed trains reached the yards about noon, and the afternoon business was good, with an advance of ½c. in prices, or at the prevailing rates of a fortnight ago. The market was pretty even during Tuesday and Wednesday, and all the stock was disposed of at an early hour. Only about 3,000 were on sale at Allerton's, which is 700 less than last week, when the whole city supply footed up 1,400 less than one week ago. Light sales were made at Bergen on Monday, and holders were surprised at not being asked a higher advance to-day. Butchers had had in freely from the heavy receipts of the previous week, and were not willing to pay high rates. The best cattle brought 9c., and even 9¼c. for a few, while the inferior only were disposed of at about 8½c. Most of them were of good quality, nice straight steers having a few of which were from the distilleries. It is much easier to bring this class in now than wait until the weather is very warm. The animals will not stand the heat on the way here, nor does the meat keep well up on the stalls.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week. None.	Last Week. None.
Premium	9c. @ 9¼c.	— @ 9c.
First quality	8¾c. @ 9c.	— @ 9c.
Medium to good	8¼c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¾c. @ 8c.	7¾c. @ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	7¼c. @ 7¾c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 8½c.	— @ 8½c.

No cattle were sent from here to Washington, the supplies now going direct from the West as speedily as they could come to this City. About 200 were sent this week. The new contract for 20,000 head is announced to begin on the 1st to-morrow. Possibly it will be deferred for a short time. There is a chance for some one to make a good thing of it, and farming the cattle much cheaper than Government has been paying.

Graziers bought a few cattle to eat up their rapidly growing grass, and would have taken more had they been plenty and cheap. The surrounding country is quite bare of cattle, and there will be a demand from graziers for a few weeks to come.

The Hudson and Harlem Roads continue to oppose each other strongly. The former had most of the stock the present week. It is rumored that extra inducements are to be offered those going over the Harlem Road for the future.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 99 bize, lightish, but fat Illinois steers, of near 7 cwt., at 8¾c. @9c.

D. & H. BARNES were selling on their own account 67 Illinois cattle, bought at the yards. They were a fair to good lot of 7 cwt., and run out at an average of 8¾c.

T. WHEELER sold 90 good Illinois steers, owned and fed by GEO. REED in Piatt County. They would dress good 7½ cwt. seller, 7¼ cwt. owner, and run out at 8¾c. @9c.—a nice drove.

P. F. CARY for ALEXANDER, 30 head of just fair 7⅛ cwt. Illinois cattle for short 8¼c. on the average. Some of them were coarse oxen.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 154 Iowa cattle, of fair flesh, 7 cwt., at 8¾c. on an average; also 58 for GEO. WELLS, 7½ cwt., Iowa steers, at 8c. @8¼c.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold 114 Iowa cattle for McCLURG & GLENN, roughish oxen and steers, of 7¾ cwt., and retailed out at 8¾c. on an average.

D. G. CULVER, for A. STEPHENS, 122 Illinois steers and oxen, just a fair lot, of 7¾ cwt., at $67 each.

C. G. TEAD sold for J. MOSS, 60 Ohio steers, of 8 cwt., well fed, at 8c. @9c.

BLOOMER & MEAD had 59 of JOHNSON'S Ohio cattle. A very good lot of 8 cwt., and selling at 8¾c. @9c.

MURRAY & GLOVAA had 135 Illinois cattle, bought at the yards. They were more than an average lot, of 7¾ cwt., and were bringing 8c. @9c. They were still fed cattle.

GEO. AYRAULT had 31 cattle for C. H. WEED, of Weedsport, Ill. They were a fair lot of stillers, and brought 8¾c. @8¾c. on 7 cwt.

C. & W. W. HOAG, had 99 Illinois cattle bought here of J. WILLIAMS. They were fed in Sangamon County, were in good flesh, 7¾ cwt., and retailed at 8¾c. @9c.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 96 decent Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt., uneven, at 8c. @9c.

T. C. EASTMAN had the best lot in market, consisting of 93 prime Illinois steers, for J. DALBY. Rated at 8 cwt., and averaged 8¾c., or $70 each. They were an even lot bunch. Also 27 head, 6¾ cwt., Ohio cattle, for MONTGOMERY. Rated 6¾ cwt., commonish lot, and sold at 8½c.

H. HUGHSON sold 60 Iowa cattle for ALLERTON & STALEY. Rated 7¾ cwt., fair flesh, and run out at 8¾c. Also, on his own account, 50 Illinois steers and oxen of 7½ cwt., bought here, and retailed at 8½c.

MILCH COWS.

There is no perceptible change in these. The only way those sent in are disposed of, is to drive them over the river and peddle them out among the distillery stables, generally at low rates—say $30 to $35 each. Some of these Hungarian cattle should be women of them. Raymond & Lapham, Detroit, Stearns, Avery & Co., Rochester; Reed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Whitlock, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; Kemp, Gray, Albany; Moore & Mims, Troy; and Knitt & Woods, St Louis.

VEAL CALVES.

With fewer numbers the market is worse, if anything, than last week.—Quality better, calves, some of same rates. The range is from 3c. to 4½c. ⅜ lb., weight alive. Farmers in the Central Counties should be women of these. Rough calves by the thousand, and such as could be made fat in 4 weeks and very handsome at 6c. to 6½c. each. Good calves weighed 150 lbs., and were readily good calves, sold at 6c. The market has certainly not been worse this year, and some of the old stagers say it was not worse in cholera times.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The light supply and high prices of two weeks ago started up the sheep market, which opened over 50 to 75 head to the yards one week ago, and knocked them down more than $1 ⅜ head. This was not sufficient, however, for they now pile up over 9,000 for this week, and prices go 50c @75c ⅜ head lower still, the sheep hanging on hands and pens to overflowing, so much that 1,000 head were sent from Sixth-street back into New-Jersey, to be held until the market promises better. Some nice 80 lb. weight and light Ohio sheep, both by the head. They are experienced by some of the trade, with a few extra fat sheep at 4½c.

Barnum was overrun with sheep this week, and now has the need of a few more bonding pens prepared. The receipts were as follows: From Ohio, 2,653, 5 double decks 309 at B. WILSON, 210 by C. MILLER, 202 by B. PHILLIPS, 196 by W. M. BAIRD, 206 by J. P. WARE, 203 by H. MITCHELL, 548 by J. PEARCE, 505 by M. SHERMAN, &c., &c. by J. G. WERRY, 205 by D. H. SNIDER. From Pennsylvania, 571, brought in by G. B. COPE, 260 by D. RITNER; 260 by J. P. ROBINSON, 150 by J. B. BALENTINE. From Indiana, 414 by J. W. MOORE. From Michigan, 91 by W. HAM. From New-York, 202 by J. SMITH, 211 by D. POTTER. From New-Jersey, 755, brought in, 50 by P. A. BROWN, 58 by R. SUTPHEN, 50 by L. BEERS; 198 by G. B. HOLCOMB; 22 by R. SUTPHEN, 192 by A. ROBINS, 30 by W. WELLER, 16 by F. BRITTON, 4 by W. BUSTING; 13 by P. BROWER; 98 by J. CORNELL; 57 by C. L. ABBOTT; 24 by LINDENBURY & SUTTON, 6 by W. H. PELTON; 22 by P. BELLIS, 10 by S. RICE, 41 by A. CRAIG, 16 by M. VAN SICKLE. Total, 4,635, the Monday 9,064 came in, and 960 on Tuesday, as will be thus fully 2,500 were on sale.

A few of the principal sheep brokers' reports are as follows:

R. H. HUME sold:

101 sheep	3 90	14,100 sheep	$715 00
100 sheep	3.7	12,119 sheep	393 93
81 sheep	2 3	50, 81 sheep	165 75
50 sheep	192	25,635	2,431 67

Average, $3 58 ⅜ head.

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports 423 sheep sold for $1,458 99.

WEST & HART sold 960 sheep at an average of $3 06 each.

WM. B. BELLIS reports the following lots:

221 Ohio sheep for J. R. Ware			$676 37
201 Ohio sheep for J. Brookfield			805 26
50 Ohio sheep for H. Fish			137 50
340 Ohio sheep for W. Brewer			1 293 51
160 Ohio sheep for G. W. Wesley			570 62
6 New Jersey sheep for W. Hunting			28 00
261 N. J. sheep and lambs, for G. B. Holcombe			1 065 84
53 N. J. sheep and lambs for P. Brewer			240 50
119 N. J. sheep and lambs for J. Cornell			105 01
90 N. J. sheep and lambs for L. L. Amos			362 88
91 N. J. sheep and lambs for L. Bellis			393 07
27 N. J. sheep and lambs for E. Burt			107 25
27 N. J. sheep and lambs for P. A. Brown			97 87
30 N. J. sheep and lamb for W. Weller			83 00
8 Pa., lambs for G. B. Cope			36 00
Total			$6,115 70

Average, $3 96 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received the following lots from New-York, 214 by L. S. H., 100 S. Stocking, 200 O. D., 100 J. Carroll, 400 J. C. Davidson, 210 D. H. Seibert. From New-Jersey, 26 by G. Shotwell. Total, 1,210.

Sales were made as follows:

210 sheep & lambs	$4 11 @6	200 lambs	$141 60
214 sheep	5 @5 50	6 sheep	776 00
400 sheep	5 @5 25	104 sheep	544 25
121 sheep	5 @5 75		
Totals		1,111	$4 161 50

Average $3 74 each.

CHAMBERLIN received 1,000 sheep and 1,000 lambs at his Bergen-st. market during the week. Excepting some 950 on hand they were sold as follows, by KANE & McPherson, Bund & Buckingham, A. VAN WERT, W. S. Chamberlin and owners:

25 sheep & lambs	$5 12½	100 sheep & lambs	$5 00
60 sheep & lambs	4 50	24 sheep & lambs	4 00
15 sheep & lambs	2 50	40 sheep & lambs	4 25
58 sheep & lambs	3 75	60 sheep & lambs	5 00
40 sheep & lambs	3 87½	125 sheep & lambs	5 50
112 sheep & lambs	2 87½	81 sheep & lambs	5 62
160 sheep & lambs	5 87½	200 sheep & lambs	3 75
65 sheep & lambs	3 50	180 sheep & lambs	4 37
92½ sheep & lambs	3 31½	160 sheep & lambs	4 00
30 sheep & lambs	3 50	158 sheep & lambs	5 25
210 sheep & lambs	4 00		

SWINE.

Although arrivals have not been heavy, prices are lower by half, ½c., and a portion of the stock remains unsold. The course of hog products is not as buoyant as was anticipated, the country being well stocked with cured pork, bacon, hams, &c. Cutting off the Southern demand materially affects the market.

C. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices, for the current week, as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	4¾c. @4¾c.	5¾c. @5¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	4¼c. @4½c.	5¼c. @5½c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	4¾c. @4¾c.	5¼c. @6c.
Still Hogs	3¾c. @4c.	5c.

Hogs selling slow. Arrivals more than the demand, with a downward tendency.

THE DISTURBANCES IN NEWFOUNDLAND—A telegram at Halifax, N. S., from St. Johns, N. F., on Monday, states that one night had fired the dwelling house and out buildings of the Hon. Hy. D. Dyas, Attorney General and leader of the Government who were burned to the ground. The mob were sent from Halifax to St. Johns, in the mail steamer *Delta*, but a rumor prevailed that their disembarkation had been prevented by the mob, armed with sailing guns a formidable weapon with the use of which they are familiar. There is little reliance to be placed upon the rumor as it prevailed too soon to be authentic for in 40 hrs the coal has reach St. Johns before Monday afternoon, and judging from the time latterly taken for forward messages, the news would not be received in Halifax before Tuesday night. Besides, the presence of a battalion of regulars, in forts commanding the town, would render a proceeding of this kind absolutely suicidal on the part of the mob. Her Majesty's steamer *Hycacinth* left Halifax on Saturday last with a second detachment of troops for St. Johns. We are assured that no more competent person than the present Executive officer of the Island, Sir A. BANNERMAN, could be in authority at this juncture, and that everything that can be done to restore order will be accomplished by him, and the Government lately fallored by the people.—*Boston Traveller, May 25.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE. Leaves.	For.	
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Ammonia	Southampton	New York	May 24
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 25
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 26
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 26
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Acadia	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Panama	Galway	New York	June 18

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CHARLES II.—BUCKLE OF SKILLIANTS—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S DRAWING ROOM CONCERTS.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 756 Broadway—Brown's "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting. "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important intelligence from Washington, which we publish, this morning, is in reference to the position Great Britain is likely to occupy towards the Jeff. Davis Government in the pending contest. No official dispatches were received by the last steamer from the new American Ministers at London and Paris, Messrs. ADAMS and DAYTON, but from the nature of the private advices received by the Administration, there is reason to believe that the views of the British Government have become considerably modified, and that it is rapidly becoming cured of its apparent *penchant* for rebellion, even when Cotton stands behind it, or is supposed to do so. It is likely that official advices will be received, both from London and Paris, by the next steamer. The Federal troops in Virginia are still engaged in intrenching themselves, and the works are proceeding with remarkable rapidity.

The rebel forces at Manassas Gap Junction are still engaged in throwing up earthworks commanding the railroad tracks for about a mile. They are not very extensive, however, being only some two hundred feet square. The troops there are understood to be under the command of Col. BONHAM, late member of Congress from South Carolina. It is understood also that a South Carolina regiment has moved up the road to Centreville, in Fairfax County, in anticipation of an attempt on the part of the Federal troops to cut off communication with Harper's Ferry. Gen. MCDOWELL, on Tuesday assigned to the command of the Federal forces in Virginia, will no doubt form a nearer acquaintance with them soon. He has no particular place fixed upon for his Head-quarters, they being at present removable according to circumstances, and he might possibly pitch upon Centreville as a suitable locality.

By an arrival at this port from Fortress Monroe direct, and by telegrams from Washington and Baltimore, we receive very full particulars of the landing effected by twenty-five hundred of Gen. BUTLER'S troops at Newport News,—not at Naw Point, as erroneously stated yesterday. The force landed embraced the Vermont Regiment, the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment and the Steuben Guard, which left this port on the *Empire City* on Saturday last, together with a few regulars and four pieces of artillery. The object in taking possession of this point, which is in sight from Fortress Monroe, was to prevent the rebels occupying Sand Island, situated in the middle of the channel of James River, which is there three miles wide; and another was to gain a position which would command the base of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. The force landed at the Point will probably be augmented to at least treble this number, as so important a movement is quite likely to meet with opposition. Refugees from Norfolk represent the greatest activity existing among the military there and at Portsmouth, the number of which they estimate at from seven to nine thousand. The battery on Craney Island, midway between and commanding the approach to Norfolk and Portsmouth, has embrasures for forty guns.

The movement of Federal troops towards Harper's Ferry is becoming general and unmistakable. Two or three regiments passed through Baltimore yesterday in that direction, and several Philadelphia regiments, the Scott Life Guard amongst them, have moved and are preparing to move. Col. BLAIR'S regiment of Missouri volunteers, we learn by telegraph from St. Louis, will also be on the road in a day or two.

Important movements have been inaugurated in Western Virginia, looking to the safety of the Union men there, and to an ultimate advance on Harper's Ferry from that direction. The First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, stationed at Wheeling, received orders on Sunday night, and on Monday morning moved towards Grafton, which was a few days ago occupied by rebel troops. Their departure was followed by the advent of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, and subsequently the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment crossed the Ohio and took position at Parkersburgh. The rebel troops at Grafton, hearing of the advance of the Union troops, evacuated the place on Monday night in great haste. Major Gen. MCCLELLAN, commanding the Western Division, before throwing the Ohio troops across the river, issued proclamations both to the people of Virginia and to the men under his command, in the former of which he gave assurances of friendship and protection, and in the latter called upon his men to uphold the honor of Ohio and the Union, and protect the majesty of the law. The direction taken by the rebels who evacuated Grafton is not known; but they have doubtless returned to Harper's Ferry.

The Missouri Regiment detailed for service at Bird Point, opposite Cairo, yesterday arrived at their destination and commenced their intrenchments. They are armed with Minié rifles, and will have two batteries sent to them to day. It is now reported that not more than about five thousand of the rebel troops under Gen. PILLOW are well armed.

The recent detachment of the *Niagara* and the *Minnesota* from the blockade service on the Atlantic Coast—the former at Charleston and the latter at Norfolk—and their dispatch on other service under sealed orders, caused some surprise, and a curiosity to learn their destination. It now appears that they were ordered on special service to the mouth of the Mississippi for the double purpose of blockade and to intercept certain vessels from Europe with arms for the rebels on board, full descriptions of which are in possession of the Federal Commanders. The papers in the South have been very fond of exhibiting the manner in which the "Yankee blockade" would be likely to "cut both ways." Here is an illustration of their favorite theory.

The Congress of the Confederates, previous to their adjournment, as we learn by a telegram from New-Orleans, passed an act prohibiting the shipment of cotton from the Confederate States "except through the seaports of the said States." This act, though doubtless intended as a blow at Cairo, will be likely, like the Yankee Blockade to, cut both ways.

A number of rebel soldiers, captured with arms in their hands in Virginia, are in prison, and it is understood that the company of cavalry captured at Alexandria, and who have since been kept at the Navy-yard in Washington, will also be consigned to prison, to await the action of the proper authorities. The question of the disposition to be made of these prisoners of war, and of fugitive slaves, a number of which are already under care of this Government, is giving rise to considerable speculation, and is likely to give the Cabinet considerable trouble.

The Border State Convention in session at Frankfort, Ky.,—which, however, consists of only delegates from two States,—yesterday appointed Committees to prepare addresses to the public at large and to the people of Kentucky. Members of the Convention were sworn to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States *while holding membership.*

The admirers of Col. ANDERSON, the brave defender of Fort Sumter, will be gratified to learn that he has been assigned to the command of one of the Western Military Departments. The limits of the Department is not stated in our dispatch, but it probably embraces Kentucky.

The Naval Brigade, commanded by Lieut. BARTLETT, embarked early yesterday morning, from Staten Island, on board of the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, for Fort Monroe. They carried with them a good outfit in military equipments and rations.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Monday, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 18th inst. Trade continues active, with steady prices, but with no change of quotations. The Municipal election in San Francisco, which was to take place on the Thursday following the day on which the Pony left, engrossed much attention. The chances of success were regarded as with the People's Ticket. Both Houses of the Legislature had decided to adjourn on the 20th, and business, as usual, at the end of a session, was being hurried through. Among other important measures passed, was one offering 6,000 000 acres of the school lands for sale, in limited quantities, at $1 25 per acre. Measures had also been taken for bringing into the market vast tracts of swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State. It was doubtful whether any bill would pass providing for a special election for members of Congress in time for the extra session to convene on the 4th of July. More Indian fighting had taken place in the North, in which fifteen of the Indians had been killed.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday a decision was rendered in the noted "Hard Rubber Company" case, frequently stated in the TIMES, in favor of the plaintiff, GOLDHAM D ABBOTT, of the Spingler Institute. At the same term of the Court an important case was argued, involving the liability of hotel-keepers for valuables lost by guests which were not deposited under the act of 1855. Decision was reserved. A number of important decisions were rendered at the General Term of the Supreme Court, in cases in which the public have taken much interest. They will be found elsewhere.

The Stock Market was more freely supplied with Government and State Stocks yesterday, and prices closed lower; Government Coupons of 1881 at 84¾; Virginias, 45¼@46. The railways were steady at the close—New-York Central 71¾ @72 ₱ cent.

The demand for Flour was moderate, yesterday, though the changes in prices were unimportant. Less activity was discernible in Wheat, inferior and common lots of which were depressed, as well as in Corn, which, however, was stiffly held. Cotton was inactive, as were also Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Tar, Turpentine, Molasses, Rice, Pork and Beef. Lard, Hops and Rio Coffee were more sought after. Sugars attracted less attention. The Freight market was tame, with 704 vessels of all classes in port.

The live stock markets were generally well supplied with animals the past week. The numbers were, beeves, 3,518; milch cows, 121; veals, 940; sheep and lambs, 9,023, and 4 769 hogs. The cattle trade was quite brisk, and all the stock was disposed of at an advance of ½c from the previous week. Most of the good bullocks brought 8½c @ 9c. for the meat, sinking offal. A few lots might have been sold, especially as there is a demand for feeding. Veal calves are plenty and cheaper than at any previous week this season. Good, heavy, fat calves were sold at 4c. ₱ lb. live weight. Sheep are abundant and also cheaper than for some time past. Several hundred were left unsold. Live hogs continue plenty and cheap.

The Better Tone of Foreign Sentiment

However much we have felt aggrieved by the tone adopted toward us by foreign nations and their public journals, we may calculate with almost entire certainty, if not upon their friendly offices, at least upon more decided expressions of their good-will in our contest with the rebellion. Commercial nations cannot afford to have this contest continue; and they must soon discover there is no way of speedily ending it but by siding with our Government. Till we triumph, and order is restored, a first-class nation is a blank in commercial circles. Our gross foreign trade the past year equaled very nearly $500,000,000. This is no inconsiderable fraction of the international commerce of the world. To blot out from the system the United States, would hurl the others from their spheres. In less than a month's time all foreign nations will see that resistance to the power of our Government is hopeless; that the submission or subjection of the rebels is simply a question of time; and that the only way in which they can save themselves from excessive losses and embarrassment, is to aid us in putting an immediate end to the struggle. Every echo we get of news from this side must have a more friendly tone. We have already decided indications of such change. Even the London *Times* has adopted towards us the language characteristic of gentlemen, and no longer sees us glistening in paint, nor displaying the tomahawk and scalping-knife as symbols of our mode of warfare. A week ago it told us that our Confederacy was hopelessly dissolved; the latest arrival predicts an arduous struggle, and implicitly admits the overwhelming power of the Government, which a short time previously it thought probable would be chased from its Capital!

We must certainly ascribe much in foreign journals, to the adroitness of the rebels, and to the paralysis which seemed to overwhelm our own Government at the outbreak. There was a simultaneous cry echoed the world over, that the rebellion was a success—*a fait accompli*; that it could not be subdued; that its recognition by our own Government must necessarily take place. This idea was strengthened by the conciliatory policy for a while pursued, which to the world seemed a confession of weakness, or a disposition to treat with the rebels. There is no doubt that the representatives of foreign Governments here, almost universally entertained this conviction, and made corresponding representations to their Governments. The same conviction was largely shared in by our bankers and commercial agents. Our people shrunk from the alternative of a war as the solution of our difficulties, till after the attack upon Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances the tone of foreign governments and journalists is less to be wondered at, especially when it is considered how little this country is studied or understood by them. A better acquaintance with us would have taught them the objects, as well as the weakness of the rebellion, and the ultimate strength of the North. Its people though, like Englishmen, addicted to peaceful pursuits, are not entirely emasculated, nor is money-making their sole aim. A wider experience, and a better understanding of the crisis will command for us the respect and admiration, even, of foreign nations, by the unity, patriotism and power we have displayed. They will be assured of the permanency of our Government. They will better appreciate the infamy of the conspiracy that sought to overthrow it—a conspiracy, which for its wantonness, malignity, and the extent of its ramifications, has been hardly paralleled in history. Time only is wanted to secure to ourselves the approbation and sympathy of the whole world. Add to these the wide-spread commercial disasters which the rebellion has caused, and which must continue till it is put down, and we shall have in our favor every motive and sentiment that can influence mankind.

What Has Been Gained.

There is occasion no longer for exhortations to action. The advices, which one day adds to another, show how cautiously, but steadily and certainly our Government is moving toward the results for which the people have been clamorous; and that it omits from its plans, no element of strength, or assurance of success, which patriotism or talent throws within its reach. The movement is rapid, systematic and safe. Maryland having been manacled and placed aside, not only Washington, but all the various communications between Washington and the loyal States have been secured. Fortress Monroe has not only been armed and garrisoned to the full extent of its vast capacity, but it has been made the *point d'appui* of the left wing of the army, which is to Marylandize Virginia. Already Gen. BUTLER has advanced far enough on the road to Richmond to command at Newport News the passage of James River, thus cutting off water communication between the rebels at Norfolk and the head-quarters at the State Capital. His movements up the peninsula will only be delayed by the necessity of waiting for those large reinforcements which are on their way to join his division, or by the opposition of the enemy in superior numbers.

The passage of the Potomac at Washington marks the centre of the line of operation. The direction of advance is unquestionably upon Richmond; but until the foe in the rear at or near Harper's Ferry, has been dislodged, no further movement can be expected. It is stated that the business of clearing the valley of the Potomac of rebels has been confided to the Pennsylvania troops, who are marching towards that quarter, assisted by the forces now at Baltimore and the Relay House. Fort McHenry, since its reinforcement and more perfect armament, is competent to take care of Baltimore, without the aid of Gen. CADWALLADER'S regiments.

Beyond the Alleghanies, the same evidences of vigor are discernible. Gen. MCCLELLAN has thrown large bodies of troops across the Ohio, taking possession of Western Virginia. With such activity has this important measure been executed, that the first notice we have of it comes with the information of the advance of the Union force to Grafton, the junction of the Parkersburgh and Wheeling branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where a formidable body of Secessionists were encamped, and only saved themselves by dispersion. The whole of the Old Dominion, west of the Alleghanies is thus torn from the hands of the rebels; and a route opened by which Tennessee and the Southwestern States may be approached by land without invading the sulky neutrality of Kentucky. It is impossible this well-conceived and admirably-executed movement can fail of producing an invaluable moral effect. The cause of the Union not only in Virginia, but in Kentucky and Tennessee, will be greatly strengthened by it. The proclamation of the Commanding Officer is eminently calculated at once to disarm the apprehensions of the loyal, and to rebute the falsehoods of the rebel leaders; in short, to throw in among them a little of that truthful light, the absence of which has alone rendered the schemes of the great conspiracy practicable. The army is one of liberation and protection, not of hostile invasion. When they are assured of this, the restoration of Order will immediately follow. It is quite possible that it may be a portion of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S duty to assist, by an advance from the West, in the attack on the insurgents near Williamsport and at Harper's Ferry. If, however, the destruction of the bridges westward of these points he as thorough as is reported, the movement will be extremely difficult and doubtless too late for effective co-operation.

The passive attitude of Kentucky renders unnecessary defence or demonstration between Wheeling and Cairo. At the latter position, the preparations for holding the control of the two rivers against the largest attacking force appear to be complete; and attention is now directed to the organization of a flotilla intended for a descent upon the lower Mississippi. Missouri has been brought to a neutral stand by the manliness of her own loyal levies, controlled by LYON and HARNEY. That she may not be tempted to renew her relations with treason, sufficient forces have been placed on her frontier to overawe any attempt of that character.

All the advantages of the contest, therefore, belong to the Government. Since it lost Fort Sumter, which, as a defence of Charleston, was worthless to us, whose call is no longer to defend but to destroy rebellion, we have monopolized the victories. The enemy has monopolized the losses. The military bodies we have thrown upon his soil, are not merely so many thousands of men; they are heads of columns stretching back into all the Free States, and whose march forward over the rebel territory will be continuous, until, if necessary, a million of freemen shall have confronted the insurrection. That it must go down before such numbers, backed by so much material power, is not to be for a moment doubted.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.—It must be quite two months now since the Richmond *Examiner*, the family oracle of R. M. T. HUNTER, formerly Senator of the United States, now member, by appointment, of JEFF. DAVIS' *Corps Legislatif*, proclaimed to the hungry Confederate mercenaries that in sixty days from that time the troopers of the South would water their horses in the Hudson, while DAVIS would levy tribute in Wall-street, pay off his invading hosts in Broadway, and feast them in Fifth-avenue.

Up to a late hour last night, however, not even one solitary horseman from the South could be seen wending his way along the banks of our classic stream; the heavy bars of bullion slept undisturbed in Wall-street; the gay bazaars of Broadway had been rifled of their splendors only by the gentle hands of fair women; the swarming myriads of soldiers followed the old tri-colored flag of thirteen stripes and thirty-four stars, keeping step to the music of "Long may it wave;" while, if any of JEFF.'s troopers dined or supped in Fifth-avenue, it was not from the gold and Solferino ware of the master's table, but from the basket of cold victuals which Biddy, perchance, was unable to refuse even to a lean and hungry Palmetto brave.

Failing to come to time on the banks of the Hudson, we have sent out an advance guard of fifteen or twenty thousand Manhattanese, to see if the blustering foeman could be found on either bank of the Potomac. But all that could be discovered of him, even there, has been the tails of his chargers sweeping Southward, at a 2:40 pace, to take a drink, perhaps, from that other stream on which Richmond itself stands. The chances now seem to be that the horsemen of the Hudson, too, will soon water their steeds in the "soft flowing James," and if they do not, as assuredly they will not adopt the chivalric tactics, and ravish the little shops of Richmond, plunder its banks, and feast on the toothsome hoecake in the one-story palaces of its aristocracy, it will be because it is not for plunder, but for principle, that they have drawn the sword.

What other river our Hudson boys will next have to make for, to catch the sweating chivalry, it would be hard to guess; but, as the western bank of the Rio Grande would be a safe point for them to make a gallant and final stand, it is probable that all the rebel horses in the South will soon drink their ultimate draught in that fervid stream, preparatory to crossing over to the other side of Jordan.

Harper's Ferry—Will it be Defended by the Insurgents?

We have already intimated that the insurgent army is distributed among so many isolated points, so far removed, each from the other, that their communications will be at the mercy of our own commander, and that, consequently, these remote and isolated positions cannot be successfully held. We shall not attempt to speculate on the particular moves which the experience of Gen. SCOTT, and able officers associated under his command, may intend first to make from the plains of Alexandria, where a part of his army of volunteers is now encamped. It is sufficient to say, on this point, that whether the next advance is to be directed towards the Valley of Virginia, with a view to take the force at Harper's Ferry in the rear, or towards Fredericksburgh, with the intention of crossing the Rappahannock, where it is fordable, and cutting off the isolated encampments at Fredericksburgh and Aquia Creek; or directly upon Richmond or Lynchburgh—the move made during the night of the 23d would be the necessary incipient step. We shall assume, therefore, as the prevailing supposition, that the first object of this formidable demonstration will be to "repossess" the Government's property at Harper's Ferry, and capture the army of rebels and outlaws which now holds it—an object which will most assuredly come in its turn, if that army long continues to occupy its present position, whether that be the first or the succeeding effort of the Administration.

To enable the reader to understand the movements necessary to the recapture of this point, we will describe the position with reference to its means of defence.

Harper's Ferry is well enough adapted to the purposes of a raid like that of JOHN BROWN, where a supply of arms could be promptly obtained, and a good defence made, for a short time, against an undisciplined and hastily-collected militia. But it is a point which no military man would select with the intention of holding it against a powerful and well-appointed army in complete command of all the approaches to the place; for the force cooped up in that hollow, or scattered about on the slopes of the surrounding mountains, are in *a veritable trap*, where there is no possibility, if they remain there long enough to be assailed, either of victory or escape. We need not be surprised, therefore, any day to hear that Gen. JOHNSON, the present commander at Harper's Ferry, has retired from that untenable position, and is marching southwardly along the valley of Virginia, and making for Staunton, with a view ultimately to cover Richmond, the State Capital, by crossing the Blue Ridge at Rock Fish Gap, holding the Central road as far as Gordonsville, and there and thence hanging upon the flanks of the invading army. At Charlottesville, twenty miles west of Gordonsville, and the point of junction of the Lynchburgh and Central Railroads, he will be able to advance rapidly by railroad towards Richmond, or, if need be, retreat upon the central base of the Southern army at Lynchburgh.

Harper's Ferry, isolated as it is, cannot be long defended against three well-appointed armies, so posted, as the troops of the Government now are, that they may approach the place by the only three accessible routes to or from it. This position, which the insurgent army is said to be industriously fortifying, lies in the deep valley formed at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, immediately on the west side of the Blue Ridge, where that mountain is cut through by the Potomac. Mr. JEFFERSON'S famous description of this locality, which, though it has been regarded as rather extravagant, will be found in his *Notes on Virginia*, and is worthy to be read again at this time.

At, and immediately below the mouth of the Shenandoah, the valley of the Potomac is very narrow—the mountains, on both sides of the river, rising abruptly, and to a great height, almost directly from the water's edge. On the north shore, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are constructed, side by side, at the foot of the mountain—which, in many places from Harper's Ferry down to the Point of Rocks, twelve miles below the old ferry, on the Maryland side, is so closely washed by the river, that room could only be obtained for the two works by building heavy walls in the river to support the canal, and blasting away the rock at the foot of the mountain, to make room for the railroad. So contracted is the space, that the right claimed by each Company to the first choice of the ground for the location of their respective works, was some thirty years ago the subject of a severely contested suit before the Supreme Court of the United States. Although, in this space of twelve miles, there are some considerable breadths of level bottom land, yet, just above the Point of Rocks, and immediately opposite Harper's Ferry, there is none at all—the whole ground being occupied, as stated, by the two works. Above Harper's Ferry, on the north side of the Potomac, the same features prevail, off and on, for a considerable distance. The Shenandoah enters the Potomac from the South, on the east side of Harper's Ferry, washing the western base of the Blue Mountain, which there rises in almost inaccessible cliffs between the two rivers.

The town itself occupies a very narrow plat of level ground, forming the point on the south side of the Potomac and the west side of the Shenandoah. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the Potomac, from the north to the south side, on a substantial wooden bridge, and thence proceeds westwardly up the Virginia bank of the river, while the canal continues to follow the Maryland shore. The current of the Potomac is here very rapid, and much broken and disturbed by rushing among the rocks strewn over the bed of the river for a considerable distance above and below the Ferry. Immediately behind the town, in the angle between the two rivers, a mountain rises abruptly, cutting off any practicable communication in that direction. The Winchester and Potomac Railroad diverges from the Baltimore and Ohio Road precisely at the confluence of the two rivers. Indeed, the space is so contracted that the roads begin to separate on the bridge where the Ohio road is continued westwardly on a high wall washed by the river, and the Winchester road passes through the valley—here so narrow that it may be regarded as *the defile* of the Shenandoah—into the valley of Virginia.

It is in this *trap*, hemmed in thus by two rapid rivers, and surrounded and commanded on all sides by lofty mountains, that the insurgent army is posted. To drive this army from its position, if that were the object, would require but little skill or effort; for to sustain themselves there they must hold the tops of three mountains, and all the approaches through them; they must hold also both slopes of the three mountains—and the three valleys radiating from the Ferry. A single battery placed on any of the surrounding hills, by a force capable of maintaining it there, within a mile, or even more, of the point of junction of the two rivers, will serve to destroy the bridges, and cut off all the forces stationed on the Maryland side, and consequently render the position on the south side, completely commanded as it will then be, entirely untenable.

But we presume that there will be no attempt *to dislodge* the force now at Harper's Ferry, for while it occupies that position it is entirely isolated, and can be soon placed out of the reach of succor. Harper's Ferry, as soon as the Federal troops shall have taken possession of the point of junction of the Manassas Gap Railroad, with the Orange and Alexandria road,—twenty-seven miles south of Alexandria,—may be advanced upon in three directions, by the three valleys leading to it; and the force now stationed there, hemmed in where the contracted and broken ground will permit of no general engagement, or any prolonged defence against artillery, must necessarily capitulate.

It is quite possible that Gen. LEE, now in command of the secession troops in Virginia, will undertake to make a stand at, or a little east of, the Manassas Junction, and dispute the advance towards the Valley of Virginia, or the attempt to turn the flank of the force now stationed at Fredericksburgh. If he should do so, our impression is that he will need all the cooperation he can get from the Harper's Ferry troops even temporarily to make good his own position. But, whether he attempts to hold the Manassas Junction, or decides to draw back, and take up a position nearer to Richmond, in either case, we are confident that the Harper's Ferry force will be withdrawn from its present dangerous, isolated and unsupported post.

It seems to us, indeed, that the greater part of this Harper's Ferry command must be withdrawn, even if no advance is made upon that place. The Virginia forces are now so widely scattered and unsupported that we can scarcely believe that any of their present advanced positions will be held longer than is necessary to delay and obstruct the advance of an army upon Richmond. That this advance will be much harrassed and gallantly resisted at the Rappahannock, and wherever else a temporary stand can be made on the way, we do not doubt; and we think it is almost susceptible of demonstration that the great battle-field of this contest will be not further north than the *south bank of the South Anna River*, about twenty miles this side of Richmond. On this line the whole rebel force can be easily and rapidly concentrated, and conveniently sustained, while in position, with great facilities for a retreat upon Richmond in the event of a defeat.

The Need of a Permanent Standing Army.

The experience of nearly a century of domestic quiet, the apparent absence of causes of internal disturbance, and the traditional foreign policy of our Government—"peace with all nations; entangling alliances with none"—had led our people to the belief that we were an exception to the rule which requires other nations to maintain a large standing army to act either as local police, or to resist foreign aggression. We are suddenly awakened from this dream. At the very moment our faith was the strongest in the permanence of our happy condition, we were nursing in our very bosom a treason which, for a time, threatened to blot us out from the list of nations. We recovered from the stunning blow, and, with unexampled celerity, placed a hundred thousand men in the field, to be immediately followed by another hundred thousand. Our first task is to subdue; next to preserve order. This for a time must be an enforced one. The great element of discord still remains, and must be watched by a powerful force. Confidence is a sentiment of slow growth, and it takes an equally long time for a subdued party to forget its defeats and heartily fraternize with the conquerors. We shall gladly extend amnesty to all who lay down their arms, but we can never again allow ourselves to be surprised and nearly overthrown. If Slavery remains undisturbed, we must not forget that it has been the sole cause of the rebellion, and may breed further disturbance. Men brought up under its influence differ radically from those nurtured in freedom. This natural divergence must be counteracted, as far as necessary, by force. Should the slave be partially freed, we must remember that he is of different race from ourselves; that there will soon be 5,000,000 of them within our borders, rendering necessary, by way of precaution, a strong arm to meet our anomalous condition which unites the totally different races under one Government.

To meet such a necessity, we must immediately commence the organization of a *standing* army. We cannot afford to call suddenly into the field citizens deeply immersed in industrial pursuits, involving as the summons does, disturbance and loss by which, in a few weeks, the labor of years may be sacrificed, without the possibility of anything like an adequate compensation in the shape of a *pay-roll*. The army, hereafter, must be made a *profession*, in which the officer and soldier embark for life, and who look forward for promotion from the efficiency and qualities displayed. We cannot afford to take a General, a Colonel, or a private from lucrative occupations, and discharge them in three months or three years, without the least provision for their support, or compensation for the sacrifices they make. We are fortunate in having such a class to call upon to put down insurrection; but peace, when conquered, must be maintained by an adequate standing army, adopted as their profession by those who enter it.

It is, of course, mortifying, after all our boastings, to confess that in this country, as in others, order must be maintained by force. It is by no means agreeable to assume the burdens which this necessity imposes. Had it not been for Slavery, we should have realized the highest ideal ever formed of us. We have fully proved, by the results achieved in the Northern States, the value of free institutions, and the capacity of the people for their maintenance. But we have united under the same Government, the most perfect freedom, and the most irresponsible of despotisms. These opposing ideas or systems, in their natural antagonisms, have come into desperate collision. Freedom must be at this expense of defending itself and the Government, and of reducing the despotic element to submission and order, from which freedom itself will be in time evolved. We shall then have another triumph in demonstrating that freedom is power, and in this way add to the debt which humanity already owes us.

Civil and Martial Law at Baltimore.

JOHN MERRIMAN, a citizen of Baltimore, was made prisoner the other day by the military authorities and confined at Fort McHenry. He had held a commission as Lieutenant in the rebel forces, and the company in which he served was armed with guns stolen from the Government arsenals. He was active in inciting the revolt which resulted in the murder of the Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore, and he was taken while his hands were scarcely washed of the blood of those brave men to whose massacre he was accessory. He was the principal agent is the destruction of the bridges between Baltimore and Washington, which cut off the communication between those two cities. He was busy in attempting to organize the military of Baltimore against the Federal forces,—and for these offences he was arrested.

It was in behalf of such a man, imprisoned for such offences, that Chief Justice TANEY, with what haste the feebleness of age would permit, hurried down to Baltimore to interpose between him and the retributions of justice his writ of *habeas corpus*. No man knew better than Judge TANEY that he was perverting its uses, and prostituting its purposes; that under circumstances like those which prevailed at Baltimore and its vicinity, which, for the purpose of suppressing rebellion and for the preservation of the Government, were under military rule, the functions of the writ, so far as military arrests were concerned, were suspended. He knew that for offences such as MERRIMAN was accused of, the military, and not the civil arm, wielded the sword of justice. He knew that Gen. CADWALLADER could not, without a violation of honor and official duty, obey the writ.

Gen. CADWALLADER, as he should have done, as by the Constitution he was bound to do, refused obedience, and Judge TANEY, with great solemnity and in presence of a gaping mob, pronounced judgment against him as for a contempt of judicial authority, and issued his writ of attachment for his arrest. Again the General, in vindication of his official duty and his manhood, refused to submit to an arrest. And again Judge TANEY, sitting in solemn state, in presence of a vast concourse of people, solemnly declared the civil authority powerless to protect the rights of the citizens; that its arm was paralyzed and its power destroyed; and hypocritically deprecating the fact that the General was surrounded and protected by a force against which it would be folly to contend, announced his purpose to appeal to the Executive of the nation to enforce his judicial mandates, and retired in affected humility from the Bench.

Gen. CADWALLADER was, it is needless to say, right in refusing to surrender a traitor taken in arms against the Government to a Judge who sympathized in his treason. He was also right in refusing to submit to arrest under the attachment which followed. The wrong was in issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the greater outrage of requiring a brave and loyal man to surrender himself a prisoner, to be held in durance in judicial ante-rooms, and arraigned before a Judge who was himself steeped to the crown in the treason, which, as a loyal and a just man, he was bound to punish. Gen. CADWALLADER was right. The Government, we doubt not, sustains him, and we know that the people will honor him for his patriotic firmness.

As for Judge TANEY, there is nothing in his antecedents to prepare us for any different line of conduct. When he promulgated his opinion in the Dred Scott case, its enormity shocked the moral sense not of the North alone, but of the civilized world. The monstrous doctrine enunciated by the Chief Justice of the United States, that under the Constitution of the Republic—founded upon principles of liberty, and having for its object the perpetuation of justice and right—Slavery was a national, an outspreading and progressive institution, based on organic law, marching forward with the national flag, and expanding with the national domain, pervading alike States and Territories, and the still more monstrous doctrine, that under the Constitution the black man possessed no civil rights whatever, the friends of freedom everywhere—humanity itself—stood amazed at the ghastly paradox. It was fitting that the author of this libel upon our institutions, upon free government everywhere, and upon the Constitution should soil the ermine of justice by conspiring against the Government that had honored and trusted him, and go down through history as the Judge who draggled his official robes in the pollutions of treason.

It is melancholy enough to see young men, impelled by the ardor of youth, the impulsiveness of inexperience, and actuated by false ideas of patriotism, plunge into rebellion; but it is a thousand times more melancholy to see an octogenarian turning back from the grave, on the verge of which he was standing, to strike one last though impotent blow at the existence of a Government he has repeatedly sworn to support. This is precisely what ROGER B. TANEY is doing now. Too feeble to wield the sword against the Constitution, too old and palsied and weak to march in the ranks of rebellion and fight against the Union, he uses the power of his office to serve the cause of the traitors, by creating if possible an angry conflict between the military, organized in defence of the Constitution and the Union, and the civil authorities of Maryland. Out of this conflict he hopes to see arise an excitement that shall fan the smouldering fires of secession in that State into a flame;—that treason will find an apology for a new outbreak in a pretended support of the civil authority against military rule. No matter if this outbreak shall deluge his own State or its chief city in blood. If it shall occasion a diversion of the

loyal forces that are now marching to the overthrow of his Southern confederates, his object will have been accomplished.

THE SUNDAY LAWS CONSTITUTIONAL.—The question raised in the Sunday theatre cases, as to the constitutionality of the act of 1860, "To promote the public peace and order on Sunday," was argued in February, and decided yesterday, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judge ALLEN presiding, all the Judges concurring. The opinion is understood to be very elaborate, and will add to the well earned reputation of the able Jurist whose attention has been given to this important subject. It is not known whether the counsel for the theatres will carry the case to the Court of Appeals. There would not seem to be much encouragement to contest further a statute uniformly sustained by the lower courts; but the friends of law and morals would not be reluctant to have that last step taken and thus settle the question for generations. Meanwhile it is certainly desirable that this and kindred statutes for the preservation of valued civil rights should be faithfully enforced, as is the evident purpose of our Police authorities.

PROVIDING FOR THE ARMY.

Necessity of Establishing a Distinct Department in the Government to Superintend the Commissariat.

The Commissariat of an army has never yet been complete in the organized military power of any nation. It is the last one that is provided for, and the first one that should be thought of. No nation in history ever lacked fighting men. No nation ever has sent a *perfectly equipped army* into a campaign—equipment meaning everything needed to eat, and drink, and wear, and sleep with, and fight in any emergency. Starvation has reduced the strongest garrisons. Men cannot fight on empty stomachs. Demoralization in studies grows up, in most instances, from incompleteness in the Commissariat. Men cannot fight in a campaign without the *means* of fighting, any better than a mechanic can work without tools and materials.

It has been proved oft through human experience that no army, while it was well supplied with the absolute necessaries for the business in hand, ever became ineffective, unless from political or social causes. An obnoxious General, or a sudden change of events from any other cause, may produce some defection; but demoralization has seldom come from any other cause than an incomplete Commissariat. The bitterness that takes hold of the soldier's heart when he is not well fed, well clothed, well armed, well encamped, is so great, that in a thousand conflicts for the cause of justice, country and truth, mutiny has broken out, demoralization has come, and defeat has been the first of this state of things.

In the Commissary Department of our hastily organized Union army, there is no lack of men or money, and unless political or personal favoritism, and nepotism, prevail to a great extent, our national army will be well manned and well officered. The only danger will be that the men will not be taken care of. There is money enough to take care of them all, and that money will be spent as free as water. There is already rolling over the great North a *pactolus* of gold for this purpose. But there are some things that must be looked after now, since we have more men than we can equip, and more money than we can spend, which, well considered, will not only secure our triumph in the vindication of our Government against all its enemies, but do it cheaper, better and more effectually than it ever can be done, if these prudential considerations are left out of sight.

I. Although we are in spirit the most martial nation on the earth (with the exception of the French,) and although we are the most liberal, we have a set of people in America always looking at the main chance—always keeping the eye upon practical results. We have such unquenchable and irrepressible confidence in our resources, and ability to *improvise* them, we are very likely now to be "caught napping" in providing the tools for working out this great business we have taken in hand. CESAR himself was stabbed by a few assassins because he was taken unawares: and yet CESAR had left a million of corpses of the enemies of Rome in the rear of his legions. England suffered deeply in her exchequer and her soldiers, more deeply still in their privations in the Crimea, because the English Commissariat was so incomplete. This was not owing to any lack of money, or men, or means; but political *red tape* had so bound England so long that her army cost more to feed and clothe than an army that ever went on a campaign, and they were fed worse. Lord RAGLAN himself had no good dinner for thirty days, until a French officer gave it to him. The appropriations for army rations were considerably larger than for the French. But their food was badly cooked, their provisions were in bad condition, and they were badly fed throughout. At the same time BOYER, the inspector-General of French stores, having been sent by the Emperor to take charge of the kitchens and the stomachs of 100,000 Frenchmen, gave every soldier and officer a fine meal twice a day, so that any gentleman of taste, even an epicure, to eat and enjoy, at precisely 3 5ths of the expense that it cost the British Empire to feed badly the same number of men. The English soldier's camp cost more and was less comfortable than the Frenchman's. More Englishmen died from bad diet and unnecessary exposure than Frenchmen. Englishmen fight well always but the French took the Malakoff. In fact the French were in such a physical and moral condition through that campaign that they nearly ran away with the glory of it. There is no danger that our men will not be supplied with arms and accessories, equipments and munitions, but on the very start we learn that some of our Northern regiments had nothing to eat but bad bread and raw pork, for thirty, or forty, or fifty hours. And even in the City of New-York, our troops have lain down on the wet ground with empty stomachs, and when called upon to reconstruct bridges, and relay railroad tracks, and lift locomotives from ditches, have worked in a hot sun, with no protection for the head except dark-colored caps, inviting sun-strokes, with nothing but uncooked provisions or musty crackers to eat, and for a wonder of all the ages, not enough fresh water to drink, and kept this up forty hours, making it a matter of heroism for soldiers to divide small rations of decent food between each other, from regiment to regiment—here is the danger; for this all comes from almost total neglect of a Commissariat system—a system which we have not got, and which we must have, or we shall have demoralization in our army, following exhaustion of strength, bad treatment, cheating and robbing by speculators from the stomachs, the backs, the hands of brave men, all means of enabling them to fight those great battles which is to make this Government eternal. Soldiers can endure a great deal—they expect it when they start. But they cannot suffer unnecessarily, either by robbery or neglect, without becoming demoralized. The better your men are on the start, the worse they become as you go on, if they are not looked after. When a free citizen offers himself, he means all there is in the universe that he has any interest in, his own life being the last thing he thinks of. His family, his possessions, all fade into nothing. He only goes to protect his flag, which alone makes all his other treasures worth anything.

With the experience of the world, which has been in a state of warfare as far as history gives any account of it, from the time that Cain killed Abel, down to that shot at Fort Sumter, and the raw pork and no water at Annapolis, we ought to learn something. Every General is more anxious to have his men's bellies taken care of than even his ammunition, for a man with an empty stomach cannot fight long, but the best battles on the earth have been won with the bayonet when the ammunition had given out. This is the secret *prestige* which has been imparted to the Zouave movement in military life. The *Zouave* means simply this, a man who, if he is fed and had the right kind of a bayonet on the end of his gun, wins a victory under any circumstances whatever. He may lose his revolver, his knife, his anything but unless he feints from hunger in battle, he will put that sabre bayonet into the bodies of his enemies before he stops; but a Zouave, when faint because he has nothing to eat, is no better soldier than a postboy. Therefore, if the Government does not make a thorough provision in the Commissariat of the National army we may look for nothing but disorganization and defeat; demoralization, which will begin first among officers. The most intelligent men are those who appreciate most keenly neglect of this kind. And the greatest danger we now stand in is with political favorites. Sly, petty speculators will look upon this as a chance to have a good job, and make money out of the stomachs of these heroic fellows, that are making this Government everlasting. The whole object of this war is to settle one question, whether this Government can be destroyed or not. If we don't convince ourselves and the whole world that this Government cannot be broken up, there is no object in having any fight at all. Better to agree to dissolve peaceably than to live in doubt about the perpetuity of this Union.

There is only one mode of proceeding now that will accomplish this object. We have departments for the dispatch of business in our Government, and so must every Government have. We have got men whose sole business consists in taking care of the transmission of intelligence through the mails. We have one whose business it is to look after the War Department; one whose business consists in attending to the folio of the State in connection with its foreign relations chiefly, &c. We have, however, discovered that from time to time it was necessary to increase the number of our Departments in order to economise and render more effectual the movements of the Government. Hence we had to make a Department of the Interior, because our frontier is so extensive, and the sale of public land is so great &c., that it was necessary to have this whole Department turned over to a capable man who should manage those details, and take upon his shoulders the responsibility of having that work well done. Then again we had to make a new Department formally by having a Patent office erected into a system; and the chief bureau, so called, has nothing to do but to occupy the time of a man of very great science, practical knowledge and experience. And so as the Government spreads itself it was enlarging the number of its departments, and increasing the number of effective and responsible men, in order to have the business of the country well done, just as a merchant or a ship-builder or a great manufacturer is obliged, in order to secure system in his mode of doing business, to hold certain men responsible for certain departments, that the work may be well done. It is so on the part of a ship, it is so in a family. There must be a head; there must be responsibility somewhere, and there cannot be work well done without calling some one responsible for it. At the present time the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Navy and the Department of War, are so lumbered up with the details of business that they cannot possibly answer the exigency of this occasion. Instead of 50 or 500 Commissaries and Commissary-Generals, all of whom, through lack of system, or lack of experience, or lack of organization, and partly from the conflict of State authority with the Federal authorities, and from various other causes, by which we are liable here to infinite mischief and hazardous results, we must have a new department in the Government, created at once; and this department should be the Commissariat Department, which will embrace furnishing the Government with whatever materials it wants for the prosecution of its business with the most effect, and with the greatest dispatch. This department is totally lacking in our Government. Each one of the departments now in existence, calling them eight, is embarrassed for what they want as material means for doing their duty, and rendering proper service to the nation; and there is a continual conflict going on, by which things cost infinitely more, and are much poorer and arrive later, and are much worse adapted to the object had in view. The lack of such department has been felt for sometime by this Government, but it is felt much more sensibly now; it will be felt more quickly, in a most fearful manner, with the Commissariat, which should embrace provision for everything that can be eaten or worn or slept under, or fought with, or transported for purposes of complete military equipment for the National army, to carry out the purposes of this tremendous war. Politicians have hitherto been, until for a generation past, elected to office. They are men of theory. They are many of them incompetent, and have been, to manage the affairs of a large manufacturing establishment, or a wholesale dry goods or grocery store. Now this is very well for times of peace; but we are come to short licks now, and we have got to have the tools to work out this job; and some man, who has got to do the work, is to be called upon and make a system of it. We have got to have in our wars a complete Commissariat organization, to furnish this army with everything they need at the time, as quick as it can be had on the spot, and as chief is the work can be done. There is infinite *economy* in this system. It will cost a great deal less money; second, it will cost a great deal less life; for it is well known by military men that only one man in nineteen that goes into battle is killed by the enemy. They dwindle; they melt away in the fatal malaria of neglect, speculation, robbing, cheating, non-delivery of materials; materials in the wrong place; materials coming too late; materials of bad quality, unprepared, untimely, expensive, ruinous.

Without some system based upon these results of the experience of nations, in going to war we shall certainly be guilty of a deadlier sin and a more fatal mistake than civilization has yet perpetrated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF PICTURES FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The large and handsome collection of paintings contributed by the artists of New-York to the General "Patriotic Fund," was brought under the hammer yesterday, by HENRY H. LEDDS & Co., in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange. There was a very good attendance, and contrary to general expectation the prices realized were excellent, considering the stringency of the times. Towards the close there was a little flagging, but the sale must be regarded as a complete success, and can hardly fail to give satisfaction to the liberal artists who have so cheerfully contributed their labor and talent to the cause. Upwards of four thousand dollars will be added to the fund by this sale. The first blood was drawn by Wm. BERT's picture, called "Moonlight on the Grand Menau," which reached $100, and was knocked down amidst much applause. Inman's "Black your Boots, Sir" brought $45; Casilear's "Swiss Mountains," $85; Gignoux's "Niagara," after a brisk competition in ten-dollar bids, was sold for $100; Beard's "Refection" only brought $60, and his caricature, "Beef for the Southern Army," $37 50; "Cumaean Sibyl," by Louis Lang, $100, (there was only one bid for it;) "Homeward through the Stream," by A. F. Bellows, $140; "A Foxy Morning," by Eastman Johnson, $105; two landscapes, by Kensett, brought respectively $100 and $105; "Paolina," by H. P. Gray, $80; "Happy Summer-time," by G. A. Baker, $150; "Alps," by Casilear, $77 50; "Study," by Durand, $110; "Beatrice," by Huntington, $115; "The Life-Boat," by Warren, $60; "Death of Scipio," original drawing, by Darley, $5. These were the principal items; the others ranged from $45 down to $5. One hundred and thirteen pictures were disposed of. Mr. JOHN H. GOURLEY was called in the chair, in the absence of Gen. DIX, who was expected to be present. He made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion and complimentary to the artists, concluding with an acceptable proposition for three cheers, which were given with great good will.

GAS EXPLOSION—FOUR MEN BURNED.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night JACOB SCHOTT and ADAM SCHOTT, his son, together with GRANT ADAMS and CHRISTIAN BANDAS, went together into a second-story bedroom, in the new building in Third-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, where they all resided, to repair a leakage in one of the gas pipes. Although warned not to take a light, they disregarded the precaution, and upon opening the door, the escaped gas immediately ignited with a loud explosion, seriously injuring the side walls, and shaking the whole building. The four men were each badly burned, and the elder SCHOTT and BANDAS are considered dangerously so. Officer BURTIS, of the Nineteenth Ward, and others, hearing the explosion, immediately repaired to the place and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Physicians were called and the sufferers received proper attention.

ANOTHER BURNING FLUID DEATH.—JEANETTE SAMPERS, a girl seventeen years of age, and a native of Belgium, of No. 193 East Twenty sixth-street, died in the New-York Hospital, on Tuesday, from burns received in the explosion of a can of burning fluid. Her mother had spilled some of the fluid and while wiping it up with a cloth set the can near the stove. She then threw the saturated cloth into the stove which immediately took fire, and the flames communicated to the can, which exploded and fatally burned the deceased.

COLLISION.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the steamer *John Brooks*, from Hartford, was coming through Hell Gate, when abreast of Hallet's Point she ran into the schooner *J. Goodspeed*, of Norwich, from Albany bound to an Eastern port, carrying away her masts and immediately sinking her. One of the masts in falling destroyed the pilot house of the steamer and she afterwards drifted ashore. She was towed off by the Harlem ferry-boat *Sylvan Shore*, and came to the City.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Marine and Mercantile News—The Legislature Pledges the State to the Union—Military Movements.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, May 28.

The Pony Express, with later intelligence for the Associated Press, passed here this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 18—P. M.

The Municipal election takes place Thursday next, it engrosses principal attention in San Francisco. The People's American party and Republican Union party are the only parties having candidates in the field, with prospects in favor of the former.

Both Houses of the Legislature have decided to adjourn on the 20th, and are rushing up unfinished business. The most important measure of State policy adopted is the passage of a law offering 6,000,000 acres of the School lands belonging to the State for sale, in limited quantities, at $1 25 per acre, on liberal credit. A system for reclaiming and bringing into market vast tracts of swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State, has also been entered upon.

A series of Union resolutions, pledging the State fealty to the General Government, and her readiness to comply with any requisition for aid to suppress rebellion, have passed both Houses by large majorities.

The attempt to expunge the resolutions of censure against the late Senator BROderick for refusing to obey the instructions of the Legislature in regard to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, has failed, but a series of complimentary resolutions, eulogistic of the deceased, were passed by the Senate.

There is scarcely a ghost of a chance of the passage of a bill, providing for a special election for Members of Congress. This inaction is attributable to schemes of aspirants for Congressional honors, who think the chances of their election better next Fall than now.

The Legislature has proposed for adoption or rejection by the people several amendments to the State Constitution. One amendment proposes biennial sessions of the Legislature. Another authorizes the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Surveyor General for four years.

Both Houses have adopted a resolution calling on the Federal Congress to afford protection to the overland mail and telegraph routes.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol was the occasion of an imposing demonstration on the 15th inst.

As an evidence of the military spirit pervading, the San Francisco woolen factory has within ten days turned out 1,000 uniforms, completely made, and blankets for that number of men, to fill orders in this city and Marysville.

At a minor meeting, held in Alexandria County on Thursday evening, Senator MCDOUGALL said, in the course of an address, that treasonable organizations now existed in this State who were endeavoring to get possession of the Government. The meeting passed resolutions distrusting the fidelity of several officers of the State Militia, and expressing a reluctance to serving under them.

Lieut. JOHN TIPTON, of the Third Artillery, died at Benecia on the 13th of April.

The Humboldt *Times*, of the 11th, states that J. B. COLLINS arrived there on the 10th from the mountains, and reports that two engagements have been had since the last advices, resulting in the death of fifteen Indians, and the troops are still hunting the straggling parties of the savages who have not fled beyond reach.

Major ARMILAGE, who has been in command of the military post at San Diego, has resigned his command on account of his sympathy with the Secessionists, and is going east.

The Overland Mail Company have sent a detachment of men from Los Angeles, with eight six-horse teams and forty horses to Salt Lake. The Company are removing their stock to the central line as fast as possible.

Gen. JOHNSON, late commanding the Pacific Division United States Army, is spending a few weeks in Los Angeles, with his brother-in-law Dr. S. T. GRIFFIN, prior to his departure for his home in Texas.

Company K, 2d men, First Dragoons, Maj. COOPER commanding, recently stationed at Fort Lyon, arrived at Los Angeles on Wednesday last, and pitched their tents about half a mile from the city, where they will remain for the present. The company is in fine health and spirits, and sound to a man in devotion to the Union.

Dr. GOULD, of Fort Humboldt, has resigned his position of Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, and left for Alabama, his native State. He returns to the South for the reason that his home and relations are there and his sympathies are with the Secessionists.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade continues fairly active, and prices steady, with a hardening tendency, without noticeable change, since the departure of the last Pony Express.

170 bbls. Dilling's Flour, some in good condition, sold at auction to-day at $10 10@ 10 20 for 1,000s, and $10 70 for 1660s. Spirits Turpentine slow of sale, at $1 20. Candles, Sugar, Castile soap and nitre spirits exhibit a sharp lower in prices. Sight Exchange on New-York, for to-day's Pony Express, is 6@10 ₱ cent. premium. With these who do day's all the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS refuses to sell Exchange.

A large auction sale of real estate, to settle an estate, took place yesterday, when some $100,000 worth of property, in limited quantities, brought better prices than before realized this season.

SHIPPING.

Arrived 16th, United States ship-of-war *St. Mary*, from Panama. Also, bark *Sea Nymph*, Melbourne; ship *Reunion*, from New-York; *Columbus*, from Hong Kong; 17th, *Benj. Franklin*, from New-York; 16th, ship *True Briton*, from London; U. S. brig *Fenel*, Columbia River.

Sailed 16th, brig *Ariel*, for Sydney.

The *St. Louis* is anxiously expected from Panama, being now 20 days overdue.

Fire at Stockbridge, Mass.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Wednesday, May 29.

One of the paper mills of PRENTICE C BAIRD, of Lee, was burned early this morning, with all the contents. Insurance $14,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Congressional Election in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 29.

RICHARD HARRISON, Union candidate, has been elected to Congress from the Seventh Ohio District to fill TOM CORWIN's vacancy.

Tobacco Fair in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 29.

The Tobacco Fair at SPRATT's warehouse was a decided success. Two hundred and fifty-three hogsheads were opened for competition, which sold at prices exceeding an average of last year.

The Hibernian.

FASTNET POINT, May 29—Midnight.

No signs of the steamer *Hibernian*. Wind light west.

News from Havana.

The mail steamship *Bermuda*, WM. RATHBONE, commanding, from Havana 25th inst., at 6 P. M., with mails and passengers to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & Co., arrived last evening.

The Havana market has been more active. Sugars, No. 12, at 5¾ to 6¾ reals per arroba. Stock in Havana, 250,000 boxes. Molasses rather quiet, at 1¾ to 1¾ reals for clayed, and 1½ to 2¼ for Muscovado.

Freights—American vessels for the standard, Falmouth and orders, £2¾ to £3¼; other flags, Falmouth and orders, £3¾ to £4¼. Exchanges drooping. London, 60 days sight, 4 to 5 premium. Paris, 60 days sight, 7⅛ to 8⅛ discount. New-York, Boston, &c., 2 to 4 discount. New-Orleans and South no business whatever.

Business confidence is not yet restored. Money stringent at 7 to 9 Bank discount, and 12 to 14 Street. No sickness whatever in the city or harbor.

Amusements.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will will give a grand concert at this establishment to-night, assisted by Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor BARILI, and Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN. The programme contains an excellent selection of music. We are not likely to have another such entertainment for many months to come.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.—An entertainment for the benefit of the Imperial Zouaves will be given at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, to-night, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Baptist Union.

ADOPTION OF PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

The Baptist Union Convention, composed of members of the Baptist Church, representing all of the free and some of the Slave States, convened yesterday, in the Pierrepont-street Church. A. B. CASWELL, Esq., of Brooklyn, occupied the chair. After the opening exercises, a committee appointed to express the views of the Convention in the present crisis, submitted, through Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, the following:

The Assembly of Baptists gathered from the various Northern States of the Union, would, at the present solemn crisis of the national history, put on record some expression of their judgment, as Christians loving their country, and seeking, in the fear and from the grace of God, its best interests.

We are threatened to be rent, as a people, into two hostile camps. Several States of the Union have claimed to release themselves, by their own act from the National Constitution and Union, having formed what they declare as a Confederacy. They have seized upon national forts, treasures, armaments and ships. Such proceedings, on the part of any neighboring community, would be held to be virtual war. Yet there has been no precedent declaration, such as in modern civilization inaugurates ordinary hostilities. They have bombarded a national garrison. The general Government at Washington have refused to recognize the alleged right of secession, and have proclaimed their right and their purpose to re-occupy the National property and defences thus usurped.

One of the foremost statesmen in the new Government, and himself the second executive officer of the new assumed Confederacy, has declared African Slavery the immediate cause of the revolution thus attempted. He has alleged that the old—and, as the North deem it, the only existing—Constitution, regarded Slavery as wrong in principle, and that the founders of the Constitution expected the bondage in some way and in some time to vanish. He declares of the new Confederate States, that they assume as their basis the fundamental erroneousness of such original estimate and expectation on the part of the framers of our land. Accepting not only the propriety but the perpetuity of such servitude, he places the new Government on the alleged inferiority of the negro race as its corner stone. He claims for the new Confederacy, that it is the first government in all history thus inaugurated on this new truth, as he would call it. He invites the Northwestern States to enter the Confederacy; but he anticipated the disintegration of the older States; and he declares that in the case of these last, admission to the new Confederacy must be not merely by reconstruction but reorganization and as initiation. African bondage seems reprinted as the mortar that is to agglutinate, and the rock that is to sustain the reconstructed and rebuilt sovereignty that shall include even these last.

Men high in position in the new organization of the South have proclaimed the intent of seizing the national capital, and of planting their flag on the seat of the Northern State Government. The President of the United States has summoned a large and formidable force to the Metropolis of the Union rallying to the defence of the General Government.

Remembering their own character, as the servants of the Prince of Peace this assembly would speak fraternally, not needlessly exasperating strife, but also with frankness and decision, as not indifferent to justice. The Church of Christ is a kingdom not of this world. But the men of the Church are not the less bound to recognize and boldly uphold all rightful secular government. The powers that be are ordained of God, and the magistracy is by his will to bear the sword not in vain. Christ, in his mission-ship would not be made a judge or divider as to the statutes of this earth. But he did not therefore abrogate the tribunal of earthly judgment. To Cæsar he bade us render Cæsar dues. He cherished and exemplified patriotism when answering to the appeal made to him in behalf of that Gentile ruler, as for one who loved "our" Jewish nation. He showed it when weeping as He predicted the coming woes of his own people and of their chief city. The Gospel of Christ then sanctions and consecrates true patriotism.

Shall the Christians of the North accept the revolution thus to be precipitated upon them, as warranted and necessary? Or shall they acquiesce in it as inevitable, dismissing the question of its origin to the irrevocable past? Shall they await hopefully the verdict of the nations and the sentence of Providence upon the new basis of this extemporized Confederacy? Meanwhile, shall they submit passively to the projected disintegration of their own North, pondering wistfully the possibilities of their own reorganization to qualify them for admission upon the novel platforms, and for their initiation into the new principles of this most summary revolution?

The memories of the past and the hopes of the future, History and Scripture, the fear of God and regard to the well-being of man, the best interest of their own estranged brethren at the South, and their own rights and their duties, not to themselves and their children only, but as stewards of constitutional liberty in behalf of all other nations, encouraged by our success so much remotest nations are, baffled, misled by our failure as such nations would necessarily be, all considerations unite in summing up the Christians of the North to one cause. The following resolutions present comprehensively what in our judgment is the true course of our churches and people.

Resolved, That the doctrine of secession is foreign to our Constitution, revolutionary and suicidal, setting out in anarchy and ending its ultimate issue in despotism.

Resolved, That the National Government deserves our loyal attention and unstinted support in its wise forbearing and yet firm maintenance of the national unity at life, and that sore, long and costly as the conflict may be, the North has not sought it, and the North will not shun it. If Southern aggressions persist, and that a surrender of the National Union and of our ancestral principles, would involve sorer evils of longer continuance and vaster cost, no less.

Resolved, That the words spoken in strangest harmony and largest self-sacrifice of the whole North, to assert and vindicate the national unity, is cause of grateful amazement, and grateful acknowledgment to the God who sways all hearts and orders all events, and that the resurgent patriotism, wisely cherished and directed may, in God's blessed discipline, correct evils that seemed growing chronic and incurable, in the national character.

Resolved, That the special as the scourge of war even in the wisest causes, we deem it a solemn duty to humble ourselves before God for the sins, glory, self confidence, greed, wealth, luxury, corruption of manners too manifest in our land, and the waste of property and life, its evil and its good. So let it be denied to us and to the nations, that we see the evils for which it certainly is right for us to go to war, and in the fear of God, plainly to be a people, as it not to bear the sword in vain, a solemn, stern, but salutary for a strong People. This day in the churches of the North shall be given to prayer for the right distribution of the sword and shield, and the encouragement of devout soldiers, seek the heights of valor of their brave leaders and numbers.

Resolved, That the North seek not, in any sense, the subjugation of the South; the devastation of their homes by reckless and unarmed mercenaries, but a restoration to the rejection, not to its feasible, of the constitutional relations. We would annihilate the institutions of Southern peace.

Resolved, That the churches of this denomination be requested to observe the last Friday of June as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer for the interposition of God's gracious power to deliver us from the conditions of the wrath and sorrows that be, and that, one hour also in the Friday evening of each week be observed as a season of intercession privately for our country during this period of her gloom and peril.

Resolved, That though it may be as eternity and judgment are in such times of sharp trial and sudden changes, it is the duty of all to redeem more earnestly the present time for the duty of all Christ's people to see that the walls of Zion be built even in troublous times, and to hope only as ever in that wonder-working God, who in the British missions to India and the South Seas to stow amid the Napoleon wars who trained in Scampore missions Havelock, the Spiritual warrior, as two centuries before He had prepared, in the wars of the Commonwealth, the Baxter who wrote, as army chaplain, the *Saint's Everlasting Rest*, and Bunyan, who described for all after ages the Pilgrim's Progress and the Holy War.

Resolved, That what was bought at Bunker Hill, Valley Forge and Yorktown was not with our consent, sold at Montgomery; that we dispute the legality of the bargain, and in the strength of the Lord God of our fathers still hope to contest, through this generation, if need be, the feasibility of the transfer.

(Signed) WM. R. WILLIAMS, of N. Y.
RUFUS BABCOCK, of N. J.
E. E. CUMMINGS, of N. H.
J. HYATT SMITH, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BAKER, of N. Y.
WM. H. SHAILER, of Maine.
S. B. SWAINE, of Mass.

Some discussion followed this report—the opposition to it being that the language was not strong enough. Dr. MALCOLM, of Philadelphia, moved to amend the resolution providing that "one hour in the Friday evening of each week be observed as a season of intercession privately for our country during this period of her gloom and peril," by striking out the portion quoted, as it was Pharisaical and would not be observed. The amendment was accepted, and the report and resolutions were then adopted almost unanimously.

New-Jersey.

A YOUNG SPORT.—A lad, 14 years of age, named ZACARIAH, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, charged with having stolen $25 from his mother, Mrs. LETITIA MALONE, of No. 120 Coles street, on the day previous. Mrs. MALONE is the woman arrested a few days since, charged with keeping a disorderly house for the resort of idle persons. ZAC, who was born in Vera Cruz, while his mother was a camp follower to the Mexican war, after getting the money went to Elizabeth, taking with him a companion. At that place ZAC attracted considerable attention from the lavish manner of expenditures for refreshments, and he was accordingly taken into custody and brought to Jersey City. On his person was found about $5 and a pistol and ammunition. The boy claimed that the money was his own, it being interest of money left to him by his father. A few years since ZAC was kidnapped from Philadelphia, and was held as a slave in Maryland for six years, when he was finally traced out and released by his mother. He will be provided for.

EXPLOSION IN A LABORATORY—TWO PERSONS INJURED.—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, an alarm of fire was caused by an explosion which occurred in the second story of a house, corner of Garden and Second streets, Hoboken. It appears that a German named SCHERPF, was mixing some chemicals or experimenting with powder, and by rubbing the material, of which there was a considerable quantity, too briskly, it ignited and caused a heavy explosion. The shock was so great that four windows and the entire sash were blown out, and Mr. SCHERPF and a chemist in his employ were prostrated on the floor, receiving severe injuries.

[Advertisement.]
ENGLISH CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.
20,000 yds. English Velvet Carpets at $1 to $1 25 ₱ yd.
25,000 yds. Eng. Brussels Carpets, 75c, 80c., 85c ₱ yd.
35,000 yds. Ingrain Carpeting at 25c., 30c., to 70c ₱ yd.
20,000 yds. Floor Oil Cloths, 25c ₱ yd. and upwards.
Rugs, mats, matting, window shades, nuggets, tabis and piano covers, stair-rods and carpets, at prices far below any quoted.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's (new Patent) Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Three performances each day at Barnum's Museum have just added thousands to their already overflowing audiences. They close their exhibitions at 5 o'clock P. M. and 10 o'clock P. M.

Ring-tail for Sale Cheap, thirty feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Our Entire Coast is About to be Blockaded—the lives of every man in the service will be endangered not only from the common casualties of war, but the risk of drowning; the first cannot be avoided, but the last may by being protected with coats of our Life-Preserving Vests. These vests when worn can not be distinguished from the garments in ordinary wear. They are stylish and cheap. See what one of our patriotic citizens writes:

"Gentlemen: I have examined the Improved Life-Preserving Vest, invented by T. A. Delano, and have seen it put to many severe tests all of which it has so admirably stood that I consider it a perfect protector against drowning. (Signed) GEORGE W. CULLUM, Captain U. S. Engineers." Over five thousand of our Navy officers and of the merchant service, now use and recommend them. Call and see them, and our beautiful Dresses for Birth og. Also, Women's and Children's Life Preserving Waists, at the salerooms of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New-York.

March's New Truss Office, No. 710 Broadway.—March's Radical Cure Truss, March's new Skeleton Truss just introduced, applied and warranted sub tantiate. Trusses for laborers and feeble from $2 up. Also a full assortment of the best silk elastic goods for enlarged veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder braces and Suspensory bandages.
C. MARSH, No. 710 Broadway, above 4th-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes are removed by the brilliant hair dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!
At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Rupture, Varicocele, Piles and Enlarged Veins—Dr. RIGGS' office, for the radical treatment of the foregoing diseases, is at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Feeder, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine articles. Beware of imitation.

Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss office, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

NORTH—HAWKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 28 at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, GEO. W. C. NORTH, of Boston, to LAURA, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FAXON—CUPP.—In this City, on Thursday, May 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, THOMAS C. FAXON to MARTHA E. CUPP both of this City.

LEWIS—BATFIELD.—In this City, by Rev. J. Poisal, ALFRED W. LEWIS to SARA, daughter of Edmund Hatfield, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MACKELLAR—HOBLY.—In Harlem, on Wednesday May 29, by Rev. Valentine Buck, ROBERT MACKELLAR, Esq., of Peekskill Westchester County, N. Y., to Mrs. FRANCES HOBLY, of Harlem.

REID—PARKES.—In Brooklyn, Saturday May 4, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. H. W. Dillon, JOHN W. REID and RUTH, eldest daughter of the late Peter Parkes, of Gloucester, England.

WINANS—MASON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday May 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Furry, THEODORE L. WINANS to NELLIE M., eldest daughter of A. G. Mason, Esq.—all of Jersey City.

BELLOWS—WARREN.—In Concord, N. H., on Monday, May 27, by Rev. F. N. Knapp, A. HERBERT BELLOWS, of Concord, to JULIA A. WARREN, daughter of Gardiner Warren, Esq., of Cambridge-port, Mass.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, Mrs. ISABELLA S., wife of L. Chapman, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 31 at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 240 West 23d-st., without further notice.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, SARAH FAUGNER, wife of Dr. V. Mott Francis, and daughter of Charles Carville, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., at 3½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, without further invitation.

DE ROSSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 29, 81 Nassau-st., JOHN DE ROSSE, in the sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection. MARY ANNE BOURKE, aged 51 years.

His friends, and members of the Lake King st. Church are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) May 30 at 3 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 29, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of C. Dixon Valentine, M. D., aged 36 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at one o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of Ninth-ave. and 28th-st., without further notice. Boston and Newburgh papers please copy.

CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 29, JAMES C. CLARK, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 244 West 22d-st., Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CARLETON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 29, ALBERT L., only son of John L. and Elizabeth A. Carleton, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 11 Vandam-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Pleasantville for interment.

WEBER.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 28, of inflammation of the lungs, CAROLINE WEBER, widow of the late Philip Weber.

The funeral service will take place at the Dutch Reformed Church, in 50th-st., between 3d and 4th-aves., this day (Thursday), May 30, at 2 P. M., to which her relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOLLOWAY.—In this City, on Tuesday night, May 27, SAMUEL GALLOWAY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 273, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 631 Fulton-st., this day. (Thursday,) the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ New York country papers please copy.

STIFF.—On Wednesday May 29, HENRY A., son of the late F. H. Stiff.

Notice of the funeral in to morrow's papers.

MORGAN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing, or would travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or take care of children; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two or three days, if not employed, at No. 276 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A GENteel Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and would make herself useful; no objection to the country or to travel. Apply at No. 99 Varick st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to take care of children; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Henry st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a respectable family, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; has no objection to the country; good City reference from her last place can be given. Can be seen at No. 55 Thirty-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, and can do fine fluting, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or lan ndress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress and plain seamstress; no objection to the country. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 329 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4th floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 157 Christopher-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork, and take care of children or do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 124 East 20th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two or three days, at No. 276 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and lady's maid; has no objection to the country; a small family preferred; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 50 West 1st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or general housework; has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 99 Varick st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, either by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Wages no object. If a nice place; best City reference. Call at, or address, No. 5 University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assisting in washing, if required; will engage to the country for the Summer. Can give best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 4th-av., in the rear building, between 16th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first-class cook; has lived several of the first families in the city; has no objections to go in the country. Wages no object. If a nice place; best City reference. Call at, or address, No. 5 University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of late references, and eight years in one family; can go short distance in the country. Account protected. Call for two days, at No. 40 20th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, either in a private family or boarding-house; is a good cook, and understands all kinds of cooking, baking bread, pastry and cake making; would do the washing and ironing of a small family, if the best of City reference of the years' last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats game and all kinds of dishes; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 175 Bleecker-st., over the apothecary's, second door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, is a first-class cook, understands soups, meats, gravies, puddings, pastry, confectionery, and all kinds of cooking. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 Murray, Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a good cook; has lived with the best of families; will go to the country for the Summer. Can give best of reference. Call at No. 129 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4th floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 21 East 22d-st., between 4th and Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, with a first-class recommendation for the last eight years, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 21 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 21 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse and do plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at 92 Concord st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An experienced person wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; in a private family in City or country; wages no object; best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 24th st., near 6th av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 112 3d av., near 11th-st., in the china store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; can give best City references. Call at No. 198 East 14th st., two doors from 1st-av., at bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; the best City reference. Can be seen at No 60 Main st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assisting in washing, if required; will engage to the country for the Summer. Can give best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 4th-av., in the rear building, between 16th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first-class cook; has lived several of the best families in the city; has no objections to go in the country. Wages no object. If a nice place; best City reference. Call at, or address, No. 5 University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of late references, and eight years in one family; can go short distance in the country. Account protected. Call for two days, at No. 40 20th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 129 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Has good City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; is a first rate hand at washing; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 Reade-st., near Hudson, second floor back.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place can be given. Apply at No. 238 Mulberry-st., near Prince, first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 129 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a very good cook, who is willing to assist in the washing; Can be highly recommended by the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 90 East 26th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a woman who is an excellent cook and baker, willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. City references given. Apply at No. 87 West 21th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuits; the other as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing, or as nurse; is willing and obliging, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No 122 Mulberry st., 4th floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most competent woman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes nice bread, biscuit, rusk and is an excellent laundress; will milk cows, and make butter very good. Best of City reference. No objections to any part of the country. A line preferred to high wages. Call at No 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman with four years' reference, wishes a situation in City or country, is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and pies, and an excellent washer and ironer of gentlemen's linen and ladies' finery. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, would have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., first floor front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable German woman, a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Call at No. 119 Christopher-st., near Bleecker, over the drug-store, from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st av., between 19th and 20th sts., third door, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do good cooking; is good at washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 129 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker, and can do a little fluting; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer. Has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue Drafts of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and in the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw all current rates in sums to suit. ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also, on Drafts on San Francisco City and California State Indebtedness Coupons.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AND TRANGE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip dividend of 2½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premium of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 15th day of July next.

A semi annual cash dividend of 4 per cent, on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. L. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 129 CANAL COR. VARICK STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

3 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23 MONTHS $365,374 45.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 28th June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. Said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable fifteen years from the 1st day of January last.

No offer at the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars, nor can any offer be considered unless a one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers under the above conditions, for any amount above stated or any portion thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States or one of the Assistant Treasurers above named, before the 30th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one-fifth on or before the 6th day of June; two fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two-fifths on or before the 30th day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper deposits showing such deposits, certificates of registered stock will be issued to the depositors, or their assignees, in sums of one thousand dollars each, as may be required. Certificates so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, according to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, certificates, which will be issued for sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for the interest from the 1st day of July next. Such certificate stock, instead of being transferable in the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor, will be paid on the first day of July next. Payment for the stock to the accepted bidders, his stock being issued to the parties with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and endorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., or such proposals may be handed to any officer authorized to receive deposits, and put under cover to the assistant Treasurer or Depositary who will forward the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, and deposited. It is recommended that all sealed proposals may be accompanied with a letter addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the amount bid for, in order that the Department may know whether the whole sum offered is accepted or not. Letters containing deposits of one per cent. required by this notice will be included in the sealed proposals.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of June, next, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 20th day of July, next, for the sum of one million of dollars, to be used in defraying the expenses of the State of Illinois, to be used in carrying out the provisions of the Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the debt and to provide for the ways and means of the State," approved May 1, 1861. The above mentioned sum will be loaned at the pleasure of the State after the year of 1869, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York—and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with coupons attached for the interest, payable on the 1st days of January and July of each year, in the sums of $1,000 each, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each number of dollars of each of the denominations of said bid for, and must be for unconditional, with reference to other offers. The proposals of the successful bidder must be deposited with some bank in the City of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer. Said certificate to be filed in the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, and certified to be returned in case the offer is not accepted.

The persons who's offers are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, in such funds as may be required by the Treasurer, after the acceptance of the offer, and before the delivery of the bonds. The money thus deposited with the offerings are accepted by the People in the manner of the delivery of the bonds as aforesaid, in the hands. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered for the best interests of the State.

The proposals must be addressed to the Treasurer, William Butler, Springfield, Illinois. Proposals for Loan, 1861."

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer of the State of Illinois.
JOHN DAY FERGUS, Secretary of State.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President of the American Exchange Bank, New-York.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for the exchange of the bonds of John Ferguson, No. 20 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Pro tem. of Com. mittee.

JOHN DAY FERGUS, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY GAS COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 370 Fulton-st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BUDGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. ALLEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, NOW PREPARED to retire all of their accounts and notes as well as those of their late firm on or before prior to 1st of August, at the legal rate of interest. Business therefore desiring to avail of this offer will please present their vouchers within ten days from this date, at the office of

LOCKWOOD & KNAPP, Executors.
Nos. 60 Pine and 15 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1861.

BROADWAY BANK, May 21, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, May 18, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company will be put in presentation to the Treasurer, No. 129 Atlantic-st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—$20,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

The total issue authorized..... $100,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $100,000, has been incurred since May 1,..... 100,000
The population of Chicago is about..... 175,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:
Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes..... 1,105,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes.... $100,000
Less purchased by sinking fund and canceled..... 16,000— 855,000
City debt bonds outstanding..... 450,000
Floating debt..... 500,110
Total..... $2,971,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds..... 202,000
Total..... $2,773,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.

The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.

By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to

H. S. ROBBINS, & SON,
No. 54 William-street, New-York.

SALE THIS DAY, (SATURDAY) at 11 o'clock, at the Store, No. 52 William-st., a large variety of UNFASHIONABLE STOCKS, BANK STOCKS, BONDS, and other Miscellaneous SECURITIES, suitable for profitable investment. For full particulars see *Courier and Enquirer, Mercantile Advertiser, and Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale, MONDAY, June 3.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, May 21, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENTIRELY from roots, is the best remedy for infectious coughs, bronchitis, &c., also, as bronchial and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 157 4th-av., near 20th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
by using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
SYMPTOMS AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it.

BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame.
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIPOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This is the only remedy ever offered to the public that will in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., neither creates nausea, nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be produced by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as specific for the worst cases of gonorrhœa, price $1 per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 185 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOLEY, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY be confidentially consulted on all the cases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Mercurial Affections, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Nocturnal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, Impure Blood, Loss of Power, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Obstructions, Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Sterility, and all Diseases of a Delicate Nature, whether arising from the indiscretions of youth, the excesses of manhood, or the decline of life, requiring the aid of medicine and a skillful physician. Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing DR. COOLEY, No. 14 Duane-st., New-York.

DR. DOWNER'S CELEBRATED COUGH AND Consumption Medicine, for the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, Pain in the Side and Breast, Liver Complaint, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Prepared only by SETH W. DOWNER, No. 21 Cedar-st., Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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SCIENTIFIC FOR EVERY [illegible] periodical cough, sore throat, &c. Influenza, or to immediate remedy of bronchial affections, call on Dr. WARD, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway. Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LADIES' PARLOR, corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's treatment for Private and Delicate Diseases is the most successful ever introduced. Ladies can consult Dr. WARD with the utmost confidence, as no male attendant is admitted to the Ladies' Parlor. Hours from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. R. L. BRADWITH, NO. 19 DEY-ST.—A new method for the speedy cure of Stammering, will be forwarded by mail to any part of the country on the receipt of $1. Address letter as above, Box 4,172 Post-office, Station D.

MOTHERS! TO FEMALES.—MRS. DR. [illegible] can be consulted daily at her residence, No. 2 [illegible] Broadway, corner of Houston-st., for the treatment of [illegible] Diseases, Nervousness, Debility, Spasms, Hysterics, Suppression, Irregularities, Obstructions, Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, Sterility, &c. No. 2 [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S DEPOT FOR THE EXCELSIOR Medicated Soap, for the Toilet and Bath, for sale by the Proprietor, No. 12 Ladies' Parlor, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

AN ACT OF GREAT VALUE.—20,000 copies of a medical book—a work of 100 pages—containing a history of what has been the cause of nervous debility, and how it can be cured, is being issued from early in June, by following the instructions given in the book, which will be sent freight to any one who is in need of it, for the benefit of some unfortunate sufferers, to publish the name of, but, still, for the sake of, free to any address, on receipt of stamp, a copy of the work. Containing rules in which no charge is required. Address Box No. 370 Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME DRIVING phaeton, with top on back seat, of the style called Central Park, carries four persons, including driver; in excellent order; the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Also, a pair of fine horses. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 320 Broadway.

Also a good coupe for family; to seat four persons; price $300; cost originally $450.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW LIGHT ROCKaways, with jump seats; a new light Barouche for one or two horses; eight to ten in perfect order; and an open carriage. Also, a desirable pair of private carriage horses, and a fine single horse, young and sound. Apply at the red brick stable, Bond-alley, No. 20 east 30th-st., between Madison and 5th aves.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR of trotters, in private hands, perfectly gentle, sound and free. They may be seen at the drag residence north of High Bridge Hotel, on 10th av. Apply at No. 2 Fifth-st., Room No. 5, second story, rear.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are fireproof. First-class fireproof.

W. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF 15½ HANDS HORSES, that can go in 2:50 in a square gait, not over eight years old. Address Box No. 271 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of Furniture, at No. 161 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts.

This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered to the public for sale. The furniture will be offered at a loss to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the latest manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture boxed and shipped at reasonable rates. CHARLES SUTTON, Assignee.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $75 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK THIS DAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood sofas, in satin brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood amber and gilt mantel mirrors; rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, also in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases; elegant rosewood and walnut etageres; carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers—Salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) May 31, at 10½ A. M., from the dwelling houses No. 15 West Washington-place, near Broadway—A very large and desirable assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, and a full assortment of other parlor furniture; marble and pier mirrors, lace and brocatelle curtains, marble clocks and decorations, very handsome walnut drawing room suite, china dinner and tea sets, rosewood chamber sets, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, enameled suites, sofas, lounges, couches, &c. Also a good variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, 459 and 461 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 31, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
PRIVATE LIBRARY—Of valuable standard works in all departments of literature, arts and sciences; many of them are of the best editions and richly and substantially bound. Also, a variety of miscellaneous publications, and also a collection of law books, including reports, treatises, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

E. H. ANDREW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL CALCEDRA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, 30 HEMIAN CLASS, BRONZES &c.

E. H. ANDREW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at 497 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble figures and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and rooms, variously; alabaster vases, copied from specimens of the old masters, fountains and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian busts and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, French porcelain dinner sets, clocks, candelabras, bronzes, also the elegant painting, Love of the Angels, a work of art by Mezzanti, all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. On account of the House and Library sale of that eminent artist, the owner has decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. The goods will be on exhibition on MONDAY next. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT [illegible] on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 [illegible] 22d st., near 9th-av., genteel Household Furniture, &c., consisting of Crossley's velvet, brussels, ingrain and list carpets, oil cloths, rosewood and other bedsteads, bureaus, &c., rosewood parlor suits, in satin de Utrecht, reps, hair cloth and green damask; rosewood centre, card, sofa, extension and other tables, rosewood and walnut etageres, Turkish easy chairs, crimson reps, oval and curved rosewood piano, Louis XV. style, made by Pierdman, cost $600; lace curtains, crimson wool centre table, oval pier mirror, vases and works of Art, valuable oil paintings, by Lilly, Spencer and others; engravings, mah gany suits, covered hair-cloth and green damask settees, lounges in reps, bronze statuettes, rosewood extension table, black walnut chairs, armchairs, mantel vases, chandeliers, silver-tea set, 6 pieces; Rich and handsome glass, china, mahogany and enameled bedroom suits, mattresses, matting, carpets and other furniture, including kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 4 North William-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, rosewood piano and stool, elegant rosewood parlor suits in satin brocatel, marble top centre tables, mahogany sofas, parlor chairs, settees, mahogany bedsteads, silver-plated castors and soup, oil paintings, mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, feather beds and bedding; also, extensive assortment of kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a quantity of fine wines, cordials, &c. Also, three fine double horse carriages, ladies' riding habit, fancy goods, &c.

JOHN MOONEY, Atty for Mortgagee.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JUNE 4, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the desirable farm, situated at Manhasset, L. I., on Cow Bay, 1 mile from the Post office, 16 miles from New-York; comprising about 200 acres of first class soil, well fenced and in good condition, a fine front pond in front of the house, dwelling house, stables, shipping, &c. Also, a valuable right for the use of oysters and clams and fishing on the shore of the farm, which is one of the most desirable places for a gentleman's residence on Long Island. Inquire of THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 16 Lafayette-place, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.—THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at store No. 21 Park-row, will be sold by order of the Assignee, a large assortment of French plate mirrors, in gilt and rosewood frames, suitable for parlors, dining rooms and halls, comprising a large assortment of sizes, from 6 by 10 inches to 60 by 120 inches. Also, a large assortment of looking glass plates, unframed. Also, a large assortment of fine gilt frames, suitable for pictures, engravings, &c. Also, a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany frames, suitable for mirrors. Also, a large assortment of fine gilt cornices, suitable for parlors, dining rooms and halls. Also, a large assortment of fine gilt cornices, suitable for parlors, dining rooms and halls. Also, a large assortment of fine gilt cornices, suitable for parlors, dining rooms and halls.

FRIDAY, MAY 31—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., AT [illegible] Warren Hall, corner of Warren and Church sts., by order of the Executors of the late [illegible] Esq., deceased, the entire household furniture, consisting of rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, rosewood centre, card, sofa, extension and other tables, rosewood and walnut etageres, rosewood and walnut bookcases, secretary and bureau, rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

I learn from a gentleman who has been all along the points and route described, that the Virginians have planted batteries at different points on the Elizabeth River, extending from above Norfolk to Hampton Roads on the southern side of the river. They are from one to two miles apart. Generally there are but two guns in a single battery, mostly thirty-two pounders, but some sixty-four pound guns, all of which were taken from the Gosport Navy-yard.

They have built additional batteries at the Navy-yard, and erected batteries all along the water front. Some of the guns are loaded with boiler punchings, rivets, etc.

They have been very active in their preparations at Richmond, Norfolk and Rosport.

Gen. BUTLER was full of spirits, and confident of success. He was actively preparing for some important movement, which my informant could not be permitted to know anything about. It is deemed a great mistake on the part of the rebels that they have thus scattered their artillery force along the Elizabeth River, as each battery can be taken one after the other, and with great ease, even by a small force, in land and water attack combined.

REBELS AT MANASSAS GAP.

I am informed by a gentleman who came to-day from his farm beyond Manassas Gap Junction, in Madison County, and a resident of Washington, that he found no difficulty in obtaining passes through the rebel forces, and was treated very courteously by them. The railroad being entirely destroyed from Manassas Gap to Centreville, he came in the baggage wagons of the First Regiment South Carolina Militia, commanded by Col. JAMES GREGG, a distance of eight miles. All the distance on the mountains, pickets are to be seen within hailing distance of each other.

The regiment is one thousand strong, and were accompanied by two hundred negroes, who carried their masters' arms, knapsacks, and in many cases an extra hat. The guns were strapped on to the backs of the negroes. A peculiar feature was a full negro band. On arriving at the encampment at Centreville, eight miles from Manassas Gap, the Colonel elevated the Confederate flag upon a fence, and ordered the negro band to play Dixie. This gentleman says they played elegantly. They are waiting there, expecting an attack at Manassas Gap.

The rebel forces expect the Government to make the attack between Centreville and Fairfax Courthouse, but if not attacked, they will not attack our forces themselves. This is important, as they are thus acting under the instructions of their Commander-in-Chief.

There was no conveyance from Centreville to Fairfax, where there are about twelve hundred Confederate forces. He was passed out by our troops to Washington without difficulty.

Additional regiments are expected from South Carolina, who will join the First South Carolina Regiment. They intend to resist from Fairfax to Centreville, and there resist our forces. Whether they have brought their negroes to do the fighting, or to play, presently, "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief" for Gen McDOWELL is problematical.

THE OHIO TROOPS.

The Ohio regiments made quite a march into the day into the country, and practiced drill in various ways. When they came back they escorted the New-York Ninth through Pennsylvania avenue. The Ohio regiments went in the direction of the Long Bridge, and probably joined the army on the Virginia side.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A messenger left to-day in a special car for with important dispatches from Gen. SCOTT, Secretary CAMERON, and Secretary WELLES to Gen BUTLER at Fort Monroe.

Hon. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, came from Fort Monroe to-day. He reports the troops in excellent condition, and making active preparations for a campaign outside the fort. Work for the encampment was going on rapidly. Gen. BUTLER, with twenty-five hundred men, had taken possession of an important point commanding the river, and was fortifying it.

The Rhode Island troops fired a salute of thirty-four guns in honor of Gov. SPRAGUE and the accession in that State to day. They expect two hundred recruits to-morrow.

The President intends soon to retire to the Soldiers' Home for a few weeks during the Summer heat. He will probably send his family there next week, but will spend most of his time, as usual, at his office in the White House. He has requested the Secretaries to send in such appointments, especially in the Army and Navy, as he is expected to sign before the meeting of Congress during the present week.

NEW-YORK TROOPS ARRIVED.

The New-York First German Regiment, and the New-York Ninth arrived this afternoon, and are quartered to-night at various places about town. They will be presented to-morrow, and receive their orders. Both were highly spoken of as they made their entrance into the city, especially the Ninth. They were without arms, but will receive them to-morrow.

Lieut. McMILLAN, of the artillery, has been detailed to the Commissary's department of the forces in Virginia.

CHARLES VALENTINE MORRIS, formerly a Master in the Navy, has been reinstated, and detailed for duty at the Washington Navy-yard. He was retired some years ago, through the pretty malice of one of the Commodores whom he had offended. His restoration is an act of tardy justice.

THE OFFICERS RETURNED FROM TEXAS.

Col. WAITE, Major SPRAGUE, and the other officers who were captured in Texas, have reached Washington, and reported to the War Department. It is probable they will be commended for the spirit they displayed, and assigned to duties that will not require them to violate their parolés.

Messrs. WEBB, WESTERVELT, and many other prominent ship-builders, are in Washington, examining the plans and specifications for the new gun-boats.

Gen. WALBRIDGE has come back to Washington, to urge the Government to increase the number of troops so as to overwhelm the rebel forces, and bring the war to a speedy termination.

W. S. WOOD has been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. He has the energy and experience that admirably fit him for the position to which he has been appointed.

It is probable that Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB will be appointed Surveyor to the Port of New-York, when a change is made.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment is in camp. The time for which it volunteered has expired, but the regiment will not avail itself of its right to go home. It has reported ready for any duty which the Government may assign them. They await the orders of General SCOTT, and will obey them when received.

The reception of Mrs. LINCOLN this evening was largely attended by the officers of the regiments now in this vicinity. LEO.

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 28.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD's letter to the *Journal* said: "Should President LINCOLN hereafter assume an aspect of war, by overrunning and subjugating the seceded States, Kentucky, without counting the cost, ought to take up arms at once against the Government. Until then, she should compel both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil."

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, May 28.

Mr. WICKLIFFE'S resolution for the appointment of a Committee to consider the subjects for which the Convention was called was adopted, and also Mr. CRITTENDEN'S original amendment proposed to the Senate of the United States, with such amendments as will secure the Slave States just and equal rights under the Constitution.

Gov. MAGOFFIN was present, and invited to take a seat in the Convention during the sessions.

Full delegations are arriving from Missouri and Kentucky, but from no other States.

JOHN CALDWELL appeared from Merriam and Silver [illegible], Tennessee, and was received as an advising and consulting friend.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, May 28.

I have been gauging the sentiment of Alexandria. A large number of men wished to vote for the Union, but were intimidated. A large portion are for the Union if the Union wins; for disunion if the latter wins.

The City is like a desert—shops closed, and people running away by every conveyance. Numbers are flocking to the Marshall House for the following pass:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, May 28, 1861.

PASS: EDWIN JAMES.

Provost Marshal, F. W. WHITTELSEY.

It is understood that the within named EDWIN JAMES accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, the penalty will be death.

[Col. Kenney & O'Donnell, Printers, 1st Regt. Michigan Volunteers.]

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 28, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Capt. WHITTELSEY, First Michigan Infantry, is detailed for duty as Provost Marshal of this City. Such parts of the vicinity as may come within the range of outposts. He will report for duty immediately, to the commanding officer, until further orders.

Capt. WHITTELSEY will establish a Police guard under command of the Provost Marshal.

The Head-quarters of the Police will be the Marshall House.

By order of Col. O. B WILCOX.

(Signed) J. D. FAIRBANKS, Aid-de-camp.

HEAD QUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, May 28.

ORDERS No. 2.—The undersigned assumes command of the Union forces in and about Alexandria on the 24th inst. The peace of the city will be preserved, unless attacked by the enemy, when the consequences will rest upon themselves.

Private property will be respected and protected by the officers and men of the whole command.

Peaceable citizens will be held inviolate in the persons of themselves, their families and servants.

All marauders will be promptly dealt with.

All saloons in the city will be closed, and all disorderly houses shut up, and their inmates sent beyond the lines.

Liquor is positively prohibited to the troops, except upon the written order of the commanding officer.

Citizens will apply to the Provost Marshal for passes. Without a pass, all persons will be arrested and sent to the commanding officer.

By order of Col. O. B WILCOX.

(Signed) J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant.

Early this morning Col. LEE PETTS, at Battalion Drill, took the sentiment of the Seventh about returning to Washington. Their time was out, and they were ordered home by Government, their transportation provided. Furloughs were offered to all who wished, but only a total of 1,225 asked for them.

Lieut. HOLMAN (Col. Lee's Adjutant) has left for Washington to procure transportation for the regiment. It will be here for a few days. When it arrives, they will be ordered to [illegible].

J. [illegible]

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

[illegible] OF THE ARTILLERY COMPLETED FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Brown, Thomas & Co. for the purchasing the New-York Tribune Association, [illegible] having just returned from Washington, bringing with them all the guns for the battery of the Tribune, has put on [illegible] the battery [illegible] Park, and [illegible] Gen. Scott [illegible] Washington.

The battery [illegible] Lieut. Col. [illegible] Major [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Lieut

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3024. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Levy of One Hundred Thousand Men.

Preparations for Another Forward Movement.

Troops Under Orders for a Long March.

Entrenchments Being Thrown Up Outside of Alexandria.

More New-York Troops to be Thrown Into Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reassuring Proclamations to the People of Hampton.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS AT MEMPHIS.

Return Home of the Seventh Regiment.

SEPCIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

One of the events of to-day was the opening of the bids for supplying cattle on the hoof, for the use of the Army. It wes a departure from the general rule for the War Department to open bids in public, and to read them off for the information of curious spectators. There were about one hundred and fifty bids put in, but some of them embraced conditions which rendered it necessary that they should be rejected. The bids ranged from $3 90 to $8 per one hundred pounds.

The lowest bidder was found to be Mr. HUGH MAHER, of Chicago, Ill., who offered to furnish whatever was called for at the rate of $3 90 per hundred, delivered at Harrisburgh, and $4 50, delivered at Washington. There was a bid to deliver at Washington at $4 45, but the average of Mr. MAHER'S bid is lower then that. It is probable that the bulk of the numbers to be delivered under this letting will be called for at Harrisburgh. Mr. MAHER is known to be responsible, and the contract will, doubtless, be awarded to him. At the rates offered, it seems to be cheaper to feed the troops on fresh beef than on salt.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION AGAIN.

The Cabinet had a meeting to-day, as was supposed, for the purpose of determining what should be done with the "inevitable chattel." Our officers are getting more volunteers of that kind than are wanted. In fact, the negro has become a kind of Tartar, that the Government can neither hold nor let go. The Cabinet adjourned without disposing of Sambo—not a surprising fact, considering that Sambo has been on hand so long.

AN ALARM AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Secessionists of the ancient City of Alexandria were in a heap of trouble to-day. They professed to have reliable information that the rebels would attack the Federal troops there and thereabouts within the coming twenty-four hours, and they were all in haste to move from tha threatened, and as thay professed to believe, doomed city. A chattel who brought word from a rebel in the camp at Manassas, to a brother in Alexandria said that the rebel leaders had fixed upon the hour of 12 o'clock to-morrow, as the time when the "greasy mechanics" of the North were to evacuate the soil of Virginia, or so much thereof as was without the range of the City of Alexandria, but as yet Gen. MCDOWELL has received no notice to that effect, nor does he eppear to entertain any fears of such a result as the rebels threaten.

NOT PALATABLE FOR THE REBELS.

Several Pennsylvanians, including Hon. E MCPHERSON and Hon. W. D. KELLY, membars of Congress, Hon. G R. SMITH, of the Pennsylvania Senate, and Dr. PULISTON, Secretary of the late Peace Conference, to-day visited the head quarters of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at Alexandria. Being serenaded by the regimental band, the gentlemen named addressed the people and the members of the regiment I vanture to say, it is a long time since such patriotic sentiments were uttered in the late head-quarters of the rebels. At least twelve hundred people were present, including a large proportion of citizens. There were a few present who exhibited their "pheelinks" by scowls and clenched fists, but the greatest portion of the people merely cheered each speaker. After these exercises the visitors were escorted out of the city by the band of the Fifth.

AN ADVENTURE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

An egent of the Government who has, within the past ten days, visited Frederick and Harper's Ferry, returned this afternoon and made his report to Gen. SCOTT and the President. He went last Friday, by way of Frederick to Harper's Ferry. There was nothing attractive et the former place, and he pushed on to the latter, where ha was seized end placed under guard two nights and a day, although he had many friends in the ranks. They took his pistol and such effects as he had that were of any use to themselves, and finally, by some managemcnt and the exertion of his friends among the soldiers, he wes allowed to leava the place. He made his way as rapidly as possible to the Relay House.

As the train came on to the Relay, last night it was fired into by Federal pickets, the engineer having failed to obey his instructions to atop the train. One man was slightly injured. Our troops have orders to stop and examine every train that passes.

This gentlemen informs me that there are eight thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, in all, including one thousand stationed at Point of Rocks. He represents the position of the enemy as a very strong one, but the men were illy armed and in bad temper. He saw frequent difficulties between officers and subordinates. They spent most of their time in sweggering and drinking. The troops are much demoralized, but he thinks they will make a desperate fight at first.

There were indications of an intention to evacuate the post, but he could get no positive information. They expect an attack from the West, and keep a sharp look-out every night, the men sleeping on their arms.

RUSH OF CONTRATORS.

Mr. CAMERON was at his office to-day. There is an overwhelming rush of contractore efter him and Secretary WELLES every moment of the dey, seeking their interference and favore in the giving of contracts. Such interference is not in the line of their legitimete dutiee, and they would be under obligations to those who desire to meke money by serving the Government in this way, if they will put in their lowest bide and take their chances. If the legion of contractors about Washington would remember this, it will greatly relieve the Secretaries and prove of equal advantage to themselves and the interests of the country.

Several of the regiments are adopting the plan of baking their own bread fresh every night, on the camp ground.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE MEN.

It is understood to-dey that Gov. BANKS' plans for increasing the Army, by an increase of one hundred thousand men, will be adopted. It is reported that the President hes already begun, with Mr. CAMERON and Gen SCOTT, to arrenge the quotas of these men from the several States.

The report that Gen. BUTLER was to he ordered back to Annapolis, was without foundetion.

There was a grend parade and review of the New-York First, Ninth, Fourteenth and Garibaldi Guards. The line was formed on the Avenue, and gave a marching selute to the President, Gen. SCOTT, Gen. BANKS and Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON. It is almost unnecessary to sey that the regiments made a grand display.

LAST PARADE OF THE SEVENTH.

The final parede of the Seventh wes made this afternoon. The President, Gen. CAMERON and Gen. BANKS were present, and reviewed the regiment. Gen CAMERON made a speech to the regiment, in which he thanked them for their prompt and efficient action, and for the patriotism they had manifested in being the first organized and armed regiment which came to the support of the Government. He assured them thet they had the confidence, the esteem and the thanks of the Administration, and that they deserved the thanks of every patriot. He promised them that in the event of another necessity arising for their presence in Washington, or wherever the heat of the contest might be, the Government would call upon them agsin, confident that in the future, as in the past, they would cordially and promptly respond. He also expressed the belief that they might soon again be in the tented field.

One remark made by Gen. CAMERON had peculiar significance. He said thet the war would not close until the causes which produced tha contest had been entirely removed.

The Seventh leave for home to-morrow in a special train, and will arrive at New-York about noon of Saturday. They will have an ovation here, and those who have the highest opportunity of judging of their service, unqualifiedly express the opinion that they deserve an ovation from the City of New-York. They have shown a prompt willingness to do all that the Governmeot required, and it is known that they stand recorded at the War Department as at the service of the Government whenever required. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The following order has just been delivered to Col. LEFFERTS

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

Special Order No. 146.

The commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers will proceed with his regiment to the City of New-York, where it will be mustered out of the service of the United States, by Lieut M. COGSWELL, Eighth Regiment.

It is the desire of the War Department, in relinquishing the services of this gal ant regiment, to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend the capital when it was believed to be in peril, and to acknowledge the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity. The time for which it had engaged, has now expired. The service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native City with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens, whilst the Government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them, the appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New-York.

By order

(Signed) L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Col. LEFFERTS, Camp Cameron.

The Regiment will leave May 31, at 6 P. M., via Baltimore. The Government have purchased the camp equipage. The large lot of stores will be presented to the Fire Zouaves.

HEAD QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., CAMP CAMERON, May 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.—Special Order No. 146 Head quarters United States Army is hereby promulgated, and in compliance therewith this Regiment will parade fully uniformed, in overcoats, armed and equipped for the march, at 8½ o'clock P. M., 31st inst.—blankets rolled and strapped upon the knapsack. Each soldier must carry his canteen and haversack. Pistols, unloaded, must be packed in the knapsacks. The Commissary will provide two days' rations for each man. By order of

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

(Signed) J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

A son of Judge THOMPSON, Major WM. P. THOMPSON, a young lawyer, resident at Fairmount, Marion County, Va., and Aid-de-Camp of General THOMAS S. HAYMOND, Commander of the Confederate troops in West Virginia, commanded the first company which marched to Grafton. Another son, a student at law at Fairmount, is also a Secessionist and a private in said company.

JASPER.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

A gentleman who arrived this morning from the neighborhood of Centreville, Va., twenty-three miles from Alexandria, reports that he was informed there were about 4,000 secession troops in that vicinity. He also confirms the report that prominant men continued to ha seized and conveyed further into Virginia, as hostages for the safety of about forty secession soldiers now in Washington, awaiting the orders of the Government.

The Garibaldi Guard arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

Lieut. DENTEE has been ordered to the steamer *Philadelphia*. He was lately attached to the *Baltimore*.

Lieut. T. SCOTT FILLEBROWN, who for two years has been in command at Anacostra, has been detached, and ordered to tha *Roanoke*, which is commandad by Capt W. E. NICHOLSON, to be put in immediate commission.

Eleven steamers are gathered at the Washington Navy-yard, fitting out with ammunition, stores and guards, for some destination not publicly known.

The difficulties with the New-York Fourteenth Regiment, growing out of the trouble between the State authorities and Union Defence Committee, have been settled, and tha regiment will remain here.

WM. T. WOOD, of New-York, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings.

HIRAM MAHAN, of Chicago, is the lowest bidder for the great beef contract for the army. He offers to deliver it here for four dollars and forty-eight cents.

It has been determined by the Government to give every man, of whatever rank, serving in the Army or Navy, a diploma on fine parchmant paper, signed by the President and heads of the Departments.

No proposals for the loan of nearly $14,000,000, under an act of June last, were opened. There were offers for the Treasury notes, but as those for the bonds were restricted to par, and only six per centum allowed, it is not known that there were any bidders.

The thirty days' notice, required by law before the power to issue Treasury notes could accrue, expired to-day, and the Department will, therefore, avail itself of that means of meeting the wents of the Treasury.

Although Ex-Gov. BANKS had signified his willingness to accept the office of Quartermester-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, it was thought best, for reasons of State policy, to confer upon him that of Major-General.

The revocation of the leave of absence of CARL SCHURZ was solely on account of the desire that the business of the American Legation at Madrid should not be suspended, the former Minister having left the Spenish capital.

The new Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Col. ROBERT ANDERSON has just been assigned, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio River. His Head-quarters for the present is Louisville. Col. JONATHAN AMORY has been appointed Dispatch-Agent at Boston for the State Department.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending Monday last, were $360,000.

The Garibaldi Guard, of New-York, marched to the President's house this afternoon, and were reviewed by the President, Gen. SCOTT and Secretary SEWARD. They afterwards drew up in line before the residence of the Sardinian Minister.

It is understood that the Garibaldi Guard and New-York Ninth Regiment will very soon be ordered to important advance movements into Virginia.

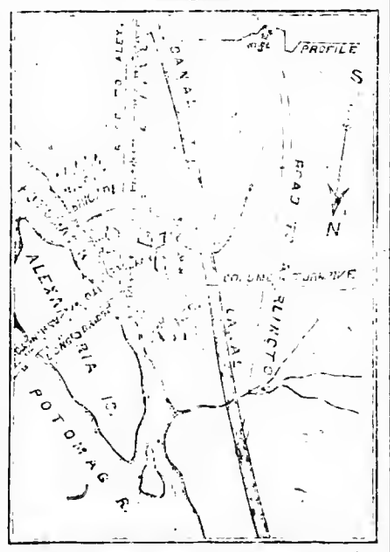
Two-night two Regiments of the District Volunteers were ordered to arms, with orders to make preparations for a long march.

The troops near Alexandria commenced last night throwing up entrenchments about one mile west of that city, to command the approaches from the Virginia side.

Between 200 and 300 bbls. of flour were seized at the Arlington Mills, six miles from Alexandria, this morning. The flour was intended for the use of the secession forces.

The Secretary of State to-night is again dispensing his hospitalities to various military officers; including some from the Second and Twenty-fifth, New-York; Fifth, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersay regiments, together with sundry officers of the District militia and Marine corps. Among other guests at the brilliant entertainment were the Foreign Ministers and Cabinet officers.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.



The engraving is designed to represent the *Tete de Pont*, or Bridge Head—for defending the Long Bridge on the Virginia side—thrown up by the New-York Seventh Regiment and New-Jersey Brigade. It is to be mounted with heavy guns en *barbette*.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NIAGARA.

RECORD OF HER DOINGS AT CHARLESTON—CAPT. MCKEAN FLAG OFFICER OF THE GULF SQUADRON—THE CONFEDERATE VESSELS AT HAVANA OBLIGED TO HAUL DOWN THEIR COLORS—FROM KEY WEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, OFF CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 14, 1861.

During the four days and four nights that have elapsed since our errival in these waters, we have boarded and warned off the whole Southern Coast thirteen vessels, and captured one, the *General Parkhill*, belonging to citizens of this place.

She had among her papers a letter from one of the owners, ordering the Captain of her to procure in Liverpool, England, a "Palmetto Flag," for such was the condition of affairs here, that on his arrival he would not be permitted to enter port without it, and he would be fired into if he hoisted the "Stars and Stripes."

Two of these flags were found on board of her, and the carpenter, Mr. ROSE, stated thet she hoisted these colors on leaving England. She was laden with salt, spirits and tobacco, and sent to Philadelphia in charge of Midshipman WINFIELD SCOTT SHLEY, with a crew of ten men from the *Niagara*. Six of her crew volunteered to join us, and the balance (eleven) were sent to Philadelphia in the prize. The ship and cargo is probably worth $25,000 or $30,000.

Had she not persisted in forcing the blockade, and communicating by signals with the shore, after she had been boarded and warned off by Lieut. POTTER, she would not have been taken.

On Sunday last a warlike demonstration was made towards the *Niagara* by two armed steamers, accompanied as far as the bar by thirty or forty large launches, apparently well armed and filled with men. So soon as the steamers got out we made chase, but before we could bring them within range of our eleven-inchers, they popped in over the bar, and made for the city. By their manoeuvres, they evidently wished to decoy us into shoal water. We expect them to make an attack every day.

The people are very much exasperated at the appearance of the *Niagara* off their harbor. Uncle Sam should send some small gun boats here, as the water is *so shoal* we cannot get within gunshot of their small craft.

About 3 P. M. yesterday, a steamer was discovered standing towards us from the city, bearing a flag of truce at the fore, and as we made out, at the same time the secession flag at the peak; but on her approaching nearer we discovered it to be the English Jack. A gentleman was pacing the deck in full uniform, cocked hat, white feather, &c., with about fifteen other gentlemen around him in citizens' dress. It turned out to be the English Consul, who came off to communicate with Capt. MCKEAN in regard to the English shipe then in the harbor. He had just received a telegrem from Lord LYONS, saying that all neutral vessels would be allowed fifteen days to leave the port, but Capt. MCKEAN had fixed upon twenty, from the date of our arrival. During his stay the steamer paddled round the *Niagara* twice, when the citizens on board of her, evidently spies, inspected every part of our ship with opera-glasses. When they caught sight of our bow-gun, the only one run out, I noticed that a feeling of impotent rage was plainly depicted on every countenance. The Consul was handsomely received with a guard, and the hand playing "God save the Queen," and when he left a salute of nine guns was given him. No one else was permitted to come on board, or any communication to be made whatever between the vessels.

The young men in the Consul's boat asked one of our middies many questions—"How many guns heve you? what size? and also communicated to him that "they had a steamer in there thet mounted twenty-five guns," when he was punched by his companion, who said, "Yes, but she only draws eighteen inches of weter," no doubt referring to the famous *Floating Battery*. The other one then said, "Never mind, we have the prettiest flag that floats, except that one," (in a sarcastic manner, at the same time pointing to ours,) and "we're coming out to tow you in to-morrow."

It is now late in the afternoon, and they have not yet made their appearance. Commodore TATNALL has command of the Georgia and South Carolina naval forces, and we suppose they are now collecting them to come down upon us together.

They will be warmly received, for we are always ready, and perfectly willing. SIONARA.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP NIAGARA, GULF SQUADRON, HAVANA, May 21, 1861.

We arrived here on the 19th inst., at noon, for the purpose of taking in a supply of coal and water; this done, we shall proceed direct to Pensacole, when Capt. MCKEAN will assume the duty of Flag-officer of this squadron. No more loyal, patriotic, trustworthy, and efficient officer could have been chosen by the Navy Department for this distinguished command, and I have no doubt whatever thet he will soon heve the blockade so systematized on this port of our coast as to have the rebel vessels under his complete control. [On our arrival a salute of 21 guns was fired for the town, and 15 for the Spanish Commodore. As we passed up this harbor we noticed secession bunting flying from the mainmasts of two American ships. An order was soon issued by Capt. MCKEAN thet it must be hauled down, and Lieut. POTTER was sent to have it executed. The daring Captains at first refused, when the boats' crews were ordered to haul it down for them, but before this could be accumplished they assented and hauled it down themselves.

The famous yacht *Wanderer* was captured a few days ago by Commander CRAVEN, of the *Crusader*, and taken into Key West.

The *Webb*, of New Orleans, was reported to our Consul-General, Mr. SHUFELDT, as being sold, and had hoisted the British flag; but upon an investigation he found the sale to be a sham, and quite a spirited correspondence took place between himself and the English Consul on the subject. She finally went out with two other vessels, all under protest by him and the Spanish authorities, bound to New-Orleans.

We have learned here that the rebels have shut up two channels at the mouth of the Mississippi, by sinking vessels in them, so the third, and last one, only remains to be blockaded by us, which will now be done effectually in the course of a few days. United States troops are daily expected here, bound to Key West, from Texas.

Provisions and everything else is very high, and two large failures occurred yesterday—firms which were supposed to be the safest in the city. The merchants, and others, feel the sad effect of the rebellion here, almost as much as the rebels do themselves, for they depend upon the United States for nearly everything they sat. Two hundred and fifty head of cattle arrived last week from Florida—and beef is selling at 30 cents per pound, and not a choice piece at that—chickens, $12 a dozen.

The people are delighted, however, at the firm stand our Government has taken, and are perfectly amazed at the immense army now ready for service at the North. A Spanish man-of-war will be dispatched in a few days for New-York, for the purpose of carrying a large amount of specie, and will return with the mail and any dispatches given her—the mail steamers not being considered as yet entirely safe from privateers. The *Bienville*, from New-York, Capt. BULLOCK, is now three days overdue.

A stabbing affair occurred yesterday on board of the American ship *Ocean Traveler*, from Maine. Two of the crew (Sandwich Islanders) attempted to kill the mate, and one of them succeeded in giving him two severe stabs, one on each side of his body. They then jumped overboard, when the mate fired two shots at them out of a revolver, one ball lodging in the hip of one of the men. The rascals were brought on board of the *Niagara*, and confined in irons; and to-day they were sent to the American Consul, who will dispose of the case. Our surgeon was sent for, who dressed the wounds that were inflicted upon the mate. He says it is doubtful about his recovery. Commodore MCKEAN, in company with our Consul-General, paid his respects to the Captain-General yesterday. The authorities are disposed to do everything in favor of the Government, and like the new appointment, Mr. SHUFELDT, exceedingly.

A project is now on foot by influential and wealthy men in this city to establish a regular line of Spanish mail steamers between this port and New-York, provided the same privileges will be granted to them as are allowed to the United States mail steamers here. We cannot doubt but that our Government would cheerfully grant to Spanish mail steamers the same favors that have been extended to our steamers by this Government.

I have just learned that the commander of the *Crusader*, now at Key West, has just taken possession of the steamer *Suwanee*, just arrived at that port from New Orleans, with provisions &c. He has now in his possession the yacht *Wanderer* and steamer *Suwanee*. The former is now being armed, and will be sent to the Gulf under the command of a Lieutenant. Seven American vessels arrived here to-day,—and in one day last week, 30.

MAY 22—Noon.—The *Crusader* arrived from Key West yesterday, having been ordered over here by Commander MCKEAN. She reported everything going on right, and that the city was under martial law. Major ROBERTS, United States Army, who accompanied Lieut.-Commanding CRAVEN, says that 180 men of the city have formed two volunteer companies, and reported themselves to him for service, which he accepted.

It is absolutely necessary that a man-of-war should lay at that station all the time, and the *Crusader* returned this morning. The *Huntsville* arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. She will accompany us to-day at 12 o'clock, bound to Fort Pickens. Capt. ADAMS' conduct at that place is much talked about here and at Key West. It is generally conceded that he ought not to be in command. I believe he has a son in the Southern army. More anon. SIONARA.

P. S.—Paroled officers and troops (250) belonging to Gen. TWIGGS' command, who surrendered to the Secessionists in Texas, (*en route* for New-York,) passed Key West in a small brig yesterday morning. They were on an allowance of half a pint of water per day.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 30.

In the *habeas corpus* case of Capt. MCDONALD, Judge TREAT yesterday decided the return of Gen. HARNEY insufficient, and sustained the demurrer. Counsel for the respondent then asked leave to amend the return, which was granted.

Colonel BLAIR'S Regiment yesterday was sworn into the United States service for three years.

About two hundred citizens of Southern Illinois left for the South a day or two since, for the purpose of joining the Confederate Army.

The *Paducah Herald*, the *Columbus Crescent* and the *Hickman Courier*, secession papers in Western Kentucky, have suspended.

Four steamers passed Vicksburgh on the 23d inst., with Confederate troops from New-Orleans, for Fort Smith, Arkansas.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

Condition of Affairs in the State—The Military Excitement—Morale of the Troops—Bad Commissariat—Fears of Slave Insurrection—Matters Along the Mississippi, &c.

We have obtained important intelligence relative to the situation of affairs in Louisiana from Mr. RICHARD FAIRCHILD, who, for several years, has resided in St. Mary's Parish in that State.

Mr. FAIRCHILD is a British subject, and by reason of this fact, he was enabled to leave the State unmolested. He took his departure two weeks since, with his family, by steamer from New-Orleans, and proceeded to St. Louis; thence he came to Pittsburgh by steamer, and arrived in this City on Wednesday.

Mr. FAIRCHILD states that throughout Louisiana an intense excitement existed among the people. The news of the united sentiment of the North, and the extensive preparations making to maintain the power of the Government, had intensified the hostility of public feeling against the Government, and the determination was expressed to submit to the United States only when they were killed. The soldiery and masses of the people expressed confidence in their success, and the stupid bragadocio of the South, that "one Southerner was a match for five Yankees," was often repeated and used to stimulate others to enroll themselves in the rebel ranks. The leaders who control the movements did not fully share in this confidence when conversing with one another, and some even admitted the possibility of the Government accomplishing its purposes, but contending they could only do so by effecting the annihilation of the Southern people.

Previous to his departure, Mr. FAIRCHILD visited the rebel camp on the Metairie Race Course, near New-Orleans. Eight thousand troops were there quartered, of whom he thought five thousand were well armed and fairly equipped. The remainder were indifferently supplied with arms and equipments. Much disturbance and dissatisfaction existed among them, owing to the inferior food supplied them, and the limited quantities and irregular manner in which it was dealt out. The want of proper clothing and blankets was also a great source of complaint. The camp is situated in the midst of a swamp, from which they were supplied with water. The means were not forthcoming, and did not exist, to properly equip and supply a large force; what means was obtained came reluctantly, and of course it could not be expected that the soldiers could get their pay.

Their rations consisted only of pork, beans, bread and coffee, and these often of the most inferior quality. Mr. F. was informed by the soldiers that they had several times been three or four days at a time without any beverage but swamp-water.

As a class the soldiers are inefficient, except those from New-Orleans, they being largely composed of mechanics and working-men.

Many companies of these are well drilled, and present a very soldier-like appearance. But the troops from the parishes present a sad spectacle. They are mostly planter's sons, unused to toil of any kind, reared in indolence, often dissipated and physically weak. An ordinary Northern militia muster in the country in times of peace, would furnish better material for immediate service than the mass of the rebel troops that have come from the Louisiana parishes. In many instances the soldiers brought negro servants with them, but greatly to their "young masters" grief, they were sent back—the Commissariat being too low to admit of the luxury of privates in the ranks being furnished with servants.

The number of rebel troops in Louisiana, Mr. FAIRCHILD estimates at 15,000. This is based upon the representations of leading Secessionists with whom he is acquainted, and among them were Ex Gov. MOREHOUSE, President of the Louisiana Convention, and Gen. KEARNEY. Their number, however, may be over estimated, but in any event the figures do not represent near that number of well-armed, well-disciplined and efficient troops.

The women of Louisiana share in the prevalent feeling. Even before sunrise Mr. F. had seen them industriously at work, and continuing their exertions until dark, in making clothing for the troops.

Compared with the troops whom he saw at Cairo, St. Louis, Pennsylvania and New York, Mr. FAIRCHILD says the Louisiana are much inferior in powers of endurance, discipline, martial appearance, and arms and equipments.

The statement made that a British vessel had brought to New Orleans 275,000 stand of arms, Mr. F. says is untrue. He was on board of the vessel, and having heard the report, he made inquiries and learned from the officers that no arms had been brought out in her at all. They said, however, that they had heard at Liverpool that arms were to be sent to New Orleans by a Bremen vessel.

A novel feature in the military movements of the State was a body of 1,500 free negroes, who were armed, and were daily drilling in New-Orleans. Mr. FAIRCHILD witnessed one of their parades. He states that they exhibit a fair proficiency in their evolutions. The non-commissioned officers were selected from the negroes themselves, but they were commanded by whites. The whole body had enlisted for general service, and were subject to be ordered to any point, at the option of the authorities.

Slaves, too, were being armed, in many cases. This was especially the case in Caddo and St. Mary's parishes, and in the sugar-growing portions of the Attakapas country. Many planters there had obtained arms, and placed them in the hands of their most trusted slaves.

Though this had been done with the view to security, yet many fears were expressed as to the result upon the slaves themselves. Insubordination was of frequent occurrence, and insolence was heard from slaves such as none would have been guilty of six months since. Mr. FAIRCHILD was called upon in his parish to perform patrol duty, and whilst thus engaged, the uneasy restlessness of the negroes became painfully apparent. This impression existed among them that some action had been taken by the General Government by which they were freed from the control of their masters, who were now with the local authorities endeavoring to still hold them in subjection. In one case, an old and trusted servant, in the presence of Mr. FAIRCHILD, asked a gentleman what he thought of the war. The reply was that he thought it was a glorious war; and he put the same question to the negro. He replied, in his turn, that he didn't know, that his master had put guns into their hands, but he was afraid it would take more than one man to get them away again. The gentleman told him that if he heard him speak thus again, he would hang him. In St. Mary's parish, where there was a population of 3,700 whites among 15,000 negroes, a strong feeling of alarm was beginning to be felt, and the utmost vigilance was observed to check any insurrection which might be attempted.

When Mr. FAIRCHILD left, the people of New Orleans were daily expecting the port to be blockaded. Business had almost ceased, and nothing but ruin seemed to stare the commercial classes in the face. From his business relations with merchants, Mr. F is certain that a large majority are Union men now, as they have always been. New-Orleans had always exhibited a preponderating strength in favor of the Union so long as a free expression of sentiment was allowed. As late as the 22d day of February last Mr. F. saw a gentleman proceed from St. Charles-street down to Front Levee-street, and there raise a large American flag on which was inscribed, under two hands clasped, the words, "United we stand, divided we fall." The announcement of this defiant act created intense feeling among the Secessionists, who assembled in front of the St Charles Hotel and proceeded in a body to the levee with the purpose of taking down the flag. They found, however, some hundreds of determined men surrrounding the flag-staff, all armed and many with rifles, and with the avowed purpose of keeping the old flag flying on the birthday of the Father of his Country. They were undisturbed, and the bunting waved until night, when it was voluntarily taken down. This is the last instance, so far as Mr. F. is aware, of the Stars and Stripes being displayed in New-Orleans.

Now a terrible despotism rules the State. To utter sentiments favorable to the United States Government is certain ruin, if not death; to be silent is to lay one's self liable to be called a Submissionist to-day; and an Abolitionist to-morrow, if the suspected party does not at once avow treasonable sentiments. It is an every-day occurrence that men who have means to enable them to depart, are driven out; and thousands are in despair that they cannot flee from the terror that surrounds them. Mr. FAIRCHILD has himself seen two men hung by mob violence—one, he thought, from his vote, a Massachusetts man, at Galveston, and the other an Irishman, at Indianola—both because they were accused of being Abolitionists. He has no doubt that such instances are of frequent occurrence.

The instances even in the parishes of men daring to utter sentiments in favor of the Government are exceedingly rare. But few have the temerity to attempt it. A few weeks since Mr. FAIRCHILD heard an old citizen of St. Mary's parish say, "The South has been playing a game of brag a good while; I hope the Government will order her up now." He had hardly uttered the words when an official of the place responded, "The day is not far off when you will be hung up for that sentiment."

Up to a fortnight since the banks at New Orleans were still paying specie, but the pressure upon them was heavy, and the prospect seemed certain that there would be a suspension soon. All bills and notes due from the planting country were uncollected and uncollectable. Every day they were going to protest, and public and personal credit had both been swept away. In the meantime, all industrial pursuits, in which the working white men had been employed, had ceased, and thousands of men, many with families dependent upon them, were out of employment. Great destitution and suffering existed, and the only alternative for the men was to take up arms, with the hope of obtaining sufficient means to supply their families with food. No systematic provision was made for the support of soldiers' families, though, in some instances, this had been promised by planters in the parishes as an inducement for the unemployed to enlist, but whether the promise had been fulfilled or not, Mr. FAIRCHILD was uninformed.

In anticipation of the blockade, the planters are making extraordinary exertions to supply the South with food. Mr. FAIRCHILD had visited, in his business relations, over two hundred plantations within the past three months, and three acres of corn were now planted to one of previous seasons, and there was every prospect of an abundant yield. A brother-in-law, who last year had planted 50 acres of corn, this year had planted 280 acres. A neighboring planter in St. Mary's Parish, who last year put in 70 acres, was this year cultivating 400 acres in corn. Cotton and sugar were cultivated correspondingly less.

In New Orleans, the house of CONVASS & Co. estimated there was about four months' provisions if none was exported to the country. Flour was selling at $9 to $9 25, having risen $2 within a week, and pork at $22, with a fair supply. Mr. FAIRCHILD thinks that the South will not suffer to any extent for the want of food.

Still the blockade, he thinks, is the most powerful means used by the Government to bring about the submission of the rebels. The paralysis of industry, the sufferings of large numbers of white families, the destruction of the commercial interests, and the consequent depreciation of all property in value, and the uncertainty of life—all, he thinks, must cause a reaction of public sentiment so powerful that it will be heard, or else universal anarchy will be the result in which the rebel leaders will be swept away with all else.

On the passage from New-Orleans to St. Louis, the steamer in which Mr. FAIRCHILD and family had taken passage, was stopped at Norfolk, a landing in Mississippi near the Tennessee line. The manifest of the steamer was overhauled and the boat allowed to pass on. From above Memphis they were again brought to and Gen PILLOW, with other officers, came aboard the boat. He personally examined the manifest, and in his intercourse with officers and passengers was gentlemanly and respectful. His inferior officers, however, acted very differently. One said he wanted something from the boat, as they were short of provisions, and at their request the master had a hogshead of sugar rolled ashore for their benefit. They then demanded two cases of champagne and one of claret. These, however, were not on the boat, and thus disappointed, they attempted to levy a contribution of ice. This neither crew nor passengers would suffer in the then state of the thermometer, and the rebels concluded to attempt no further depredations in that quarter.

The fortifications near Memphis, Mr. FAIRCHILD was informed, were strong, and well defended by four small pieces of cannon. Gen. PILLOW stated that they had at that time 2,000 men quartered at that point.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements in Advance—Col. Duryea Acting Brigadier—Important Proclamation—The Zouaves at Camp Butler—Stampede of Slaves, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP BUTLER, NEAR HAMPTON, Va., Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

The New-York Fifth (Col. DURYEA'S) and Second (Col. CARR'S) Regiments are still encamped between Fortress Monroe and the old village of Hampton—one of the first settled in Virginia. The advent of the Zouaves seems to have produced a panic throughout the surrounding country. The inhabitants have all fled, with the exception of a few who adhere to the cause of the Union. "Red Devils" is the complimentary appellation which the Secessionists have bestowed upon the followers of Col. DURYEA.

On Sunday night, Capt. WAUGA, with his entire company, occupied the Chesapsake Female Seminary, a large building, on an elevated site, near the camp, which had given shelter to the enemy. The American flag now waves over it, and can be seen for miles around. The same day Capt. KILPATRICK made a reconnoissance, bringing back valuable information concerning the forces of the foe. Important movements in advance are evidently about to take place. Yesterday, four regiments from Fortress Monroe sailed up Hampton Roads, running the fire of the batteries at Sewall's Point, and took post at Newport News, a point of land at and commanding the mouth of James River, on which, bear in mind, Richmond is situated.

Troops are daily arriving at Fortress MONROE. Among these at Newport News is the New-York Eighth.

Major Gen. BUTLER, on Monday, reviewed the Zouaves, and expressed to Col. DURYEA and his officers his delight with the excellent discipline of the corps, and his appreciation of the abilities of the commander. The next day he issued the following proclamation, appointing Col. DURYEA to the command of all the forces at Old Point Comfort.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 27th, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 5.—Col A. DURYEA, Fifth Regiment Volunteers, will at once assume command of the camp of the two New-York regiments, Mr. SEGAR'S farm, and issue such orders and make such regulations, consistent with the Articles of War, as will insure good order and a thorough system of instruction and discipline. He will see that a proper guard is posted each night over the well and on and near the bridge leading toward the fort, in such manner that there can be no danger of harm to them. Any depredations committed upon the property of citizens or any unnecessary inconvenience imposed upon them by any member of the command, must be promptly noticed and reported in writing to the Major General commanding the Department.

By command of Major General BUTLER.

GRIER TALMADGE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt KILPATRICK, this morning, with twenty men, marched to Hampton and took possession of the place. Of the result of his mission I will give you a fuller account hereafter. He carried with him the following, to be published to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Hampton and vicinity:

Having been placed, by order of Major-Gen. BUTLER, in command of the troops in this vicinity, outside of the walls of Fort Monroe hereby notify all that

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM GERMANY.

Reception of the Message of the President of the United States—Views of the German Press on American Affairs, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBURG, Friday, May 10, 1861.

The news of the President's Message, and its extraordinary consequences, could not fail to produce in Europe a deep impression. It has been fashionable to call the people of the Free States cold-blooded and "materialistic." It is the favorite charge which the German romancers and the theorizing bier-house philosophers bring against us. How often have I heard it said, "Alas! you Americans have no patriotism, no heart!" Only the other day a letter published in a country paper here, from a Saxon who resided in the neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio, affirmed that the whole American people were, like their officials, "the most pious of the pious on Sunday, and thieves all the week." (N. B.—As that man is Clevsland sympathizes with the South, he had better be looked after.)

The Press of Germany has in general, however, done the cause of the North justice. Only a few miserable sheets, such as the *Leipsiger Zeitung*, have persisted in the most disgusting and lying cant upon the subject,—accusing the Union party of Abolition fanaticism, talking of the forced conversion of the New-York *Herald*, which they style "*the leading paper*" of New-York, as a flagrant violation of the freedom of the Press, (as though getting behind a newspaper should make a traitor safe!) and indulging in other vagaries of that description. With these exceptions, the German papers represent the German people, which is unequivocally on the side of the Union and the North.

When I say, then, that the recent news has surprised Germany, I mean, in the main, that the surprise is a joyful one. The German Liberals are proud to think that a free people, without other motive than their patriotism, have given an instance of grand enthusiasm and heroic self-denial to the world, for which history in vain seeks a parallel. The events of the last week have gone far towards wiping out, in the sight of Europe, the stain which the six months preceding had made upon the escutcheon of the Republic. For the first time since November, we Americans are able to hold up our heads, and thank God for our Fatherland.

Do not imagine, either, that we are satisfied with boasting to admiring Europe of the heroism of our brethren. From all sides we hear of American students who are returning to offer their services to the country they are proud to own. Several of my personal friends are gone or going. There is not an American from the Northern States now at Freiberg, but has formed his determination, and is ready to go at the first call. The only indifferent men here are two or three Southerners, who lament that they may be obliged to return, by lack of money. At the end of the present Academic year, which closes in July, I venture to say there will be a stampede of the Americans here.

And you may be sure that what we feel, isolated as we are in these quiet, mining districts, thrills the souls of our countrymen at the universities with much greater power. Long before you receive these lines, the young men arriving among us from Berlin, Jena, Bonn and Heidelberg, will foretsinll the assertions I now make.

We who are detained, while our brethren are already in the field, though our exile be productive but a few days more, await the hour of release with impatient longing. But we console ourselves with the thought that, although we may not be among the laborers of the first hour, we shall not wait until the eleventh. Meanwhile our hopes, our prayers, and such active preparations as we can make in a foreign land, are given to the great cause. God speed the Holy War!

R. W. H.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

A Slaver Captured—United States Cruisers in Port—Arrivals of Coolies—Proportion of Deaths on Board Coolie Ships—Commercial News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

I had scarcely mailed my last letter to the TIMES when I received information from Cardenas of the capture near that port, by the Spanish schooner-of-war *Habanero*, of a schooner without colors, from which a cargo of Africans had very recently been landed, but who has not been discovered at the date of our last advices. The *prize* was brought to this port 21st inst., and proves to be the American schooner *Potomac*—a very beautiful vessel.

The British steamer-of-war *Buzzard* arrived from Jamaica 17th inst., having in tow the Spanish brigs *Lola* and *Castella*, which she had captured last October, under suspicion of their having been engaged in the Slave trade. They had been taken to Jamaica, where, there not now being a "Court of Mixed Commission," the authorities refused to have anything to do with them. They have been brought here, therefore, and the "Court of Mixed Commission" will have to decide whether or not they are good and lawful prizes.

This, unless I greatly err, is the second, or at least the third case, brought before that court during the period I have resided in this city—the British Judge and the British Arbitrator of which court both receiving liberal stipends for doing next to nothing. However, these two vessels will afford those and the Spanish officials of the court some *amusement* for the next three or four months.

The United States steamer *Suwanee*, Lieut. DUNCAN commanding, arrived here from Key West, on the 18th inst., to take some portion of the passengers (soldiers) from the overcrowded transport schooners *Urbana* and *Horace*. The *Suwanee*, unfortunately, arrived a few hours too late, both the schooners having sailed previous to the arrival of the *Suwanee*, for your port, where, I hope, they have, before this reaches your hands, arrived in safety.

I was perfectly correct in continuing my efforts to learn the numbers of deaths on board the several ships that have recently arrived at this port with "Asiatices free colonists" and have now the pleasure of sending them to you, in the order of their arrival, and of adding, that I have made such arrangements with a *Spanish Official*, that I shall hereafter be immediately informed of the number of deaths of "Asiatices," on the arrival of each ship with them from China.

On the 5th inst., the ship *Alice Thorndike* arrived from Macao *via* St. Helena, bringing 358 Asiatices free colonists, consigned to Messrs. TORIOSS, PUENTE & Co. She had two deaths on the passage.

On the 11th inst., the Spanish ship *Incarnacion* arrived, in 105 days, from Macao *via* St. Helena, with 296 "Asiatices," having had twelve deaths on the passage.

On the 13th instant, the American ship *Kate Hooper* arrived, in 90 days, from Macao, *via* St. Helena, with 55 Asiatices, consigned to Messrs. FORIOSE, PUENTE & Co. As I anticipated, from her short passage, she had but few deaths on the passage, only *two* deaths being reported.

On 20th instant, the American ship *Forest Eagle* arrived, in 101 days, from Macao *via* St. Helena, with 458 Asiatices, consigned to Messrs. CHAS. CUAO & Co. She had 43 deaths on the passage.

The Spanish cavalry is to return to this island from San Domingo, "there not being any occasion for them there, and the expense of maintaining them being very great."

Señor MAZA, the Inspector of "anonymous" (Joint Stock) Societies, has entered upon the duties of his office, by addressing circulars to the several Presidents of the various Joint Stock Societies, "requiring copies of their archives, books and accounts." Some "very pretty" discoveries and disclosures, it is anticipated, will be made.

The United States screw-frigate *Niagara* arrived here on the 19th inst.; the *Crusader* on the 21st, and the *Huntsville*, from your port, on the 22d inst.

I had never before seen so many United States vessels-of-war at one time in this harbor. The *Niagara* sailed the evening of 21st inst. During her stay here, it is reported, her Captain, MACKNAN, seeing the flag of the Confederate States flying from the mast-head of a vessel in this harbor, he went on board of her and compelled that flag to be hauled down. It is also reported that the Creoles are offering to subscribe large amounts of money, should it be required, to aid the Government of the United States.

I send you these two last items as *on dits*, as I have heard them.

The Spanish Bank of Havana is about to issue $300,000 in its bills "on account of the double emission authorized by the Sovereign Disposition of 6th April last," thus losing no time in flooding the Island with paper money, and withdrawing the gold from circulation. The Bank continues to *decrease* its line of discounts.

I regret to have to report to you the suspension of payments of the house of TORIOES, PUENTE & Co., and of R. R. TORIOES, Esq., the head of that house, in his individual capacity. It is a singular fact, that most of the houses that have been engaged in the Coolie trade in this Island have (to use a Milesian phrase) "gone to the bad."

Don GREGORIO GARRANCHO and Don JOSE VIGIL, both merchants of this city, have also failed, as has also Señor DELGADO, a merchant of Matanzas, likewise the widow of G. G. DUNOIS, and her partner, CHAS. GROLIER, watchmakers, of this city.

By the Spanish steamer-of-war *Isabella Catolica*, which arrived here 23d inst. from St. Domingo, Don JOAQUIN GUTIERREZ OR REBALCAVA, the Spanish Admiral, returned. The Haytiens had protested against the St. Domingo Proclamation.

"The most complete tranquility is stated to reign in all parts of the Dominican territory, and great enthusiasm to exist at the reincorporation of that part of the island with the Spanish monarchy." So says the *Diario de la Marina*, and therefore it must be received with a "grain of salt."

The United States schooner *Nonpariel* arrived yesterday from Key West, with and for the mails.

The Spanish ship *Maria Clotilde* also arrived yesterday, in 106 days from Macao *via* St. Helena, with 256 "Asiatices free colonists," consigned to Messrs. BUSTAMANTE TROUCOSO & Co. She had *two* deaths on the passage.

We had excessively heavy rains on the 17th and 18th inst., which extended very generally all over the island. At Puerto Principe, or rather on the way there, five daily mails from this city were detained, the mail carriers being unable to cross the rivers. It is at present very warm, and "yellow jack" has began to show his malignity.

There have been many deaths from this "fell disease."

COMMERCIAL.

The sugar market continues without any marked alteration.

The demand is good and rates continue as per my last quotations—indeed I have heard of one or two small transactions at a trifle higher, but those cannot be taken as a criterion. Strong dry parcels, Nos. 10 to 14, are becoming scarcer and meet with ready sales at full rates. The stock of Clayed Sugars here and at Matanzas are estimated at 312,000 boxes, against 29,000 boxes at this time last year.

Muscovadoes enjoy a rather better demand. For a parcel of 1,400 hhds. fair quality, the produce of four estates, 5¼ reals per arroba has been offered and refused.

The stock here and at Matanzas is about 15,000 hhds.

Molasses very dull—nothing doing. Clayed is held at 1¼ to 1½ reals, and Muscovado at 2¼ to 2½ reals per seq of 5½ gallons.

Freights for Europe are firmly maintained, and American vessels are obtaining rather better rates. Coastwise nothing doing.

Exchange on Sterling has declined, and first class 60-day bills may be had at 9½ to 11¼ per cent. prem. The anticipated arrival of a large amount per *Bermuda*, from your port, has had a favorable effect on bills on Northern cities.

Quote New-York, 60 days, 9½ to 11¼ per cent. premium.

New-Orleans (short sight) 11¼ to 12½ per cent. premium.

New-Orleans (short sight) 11¼ to 12½ per cent. premium.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

THE VOYAGE OF THE ADVANCE GUARD—INCIDENTS BY THE WAY—THE ARRIVAL AND DISEMBARKATION—THE FORCES AT THE FORTRESS—A CALL TO ARMS—PREPARATIONS FOR DISLODGING THE SECESSIONISTS.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AT SEA, ON BOARD THE ALABAMA, Saturday, May 25, 1861.

FORTUNE has smiled upon Col. DURYEE's Advance Guard thus far. Under sunny skies and over a smooth sea, the vessel that carries the Regiment and its fortunes has proceeded, until we are within an hour's sail of Fortress Monroe. If our Virginia experiences are as pleasant as those of our Alabama trip, we shall have nothing to complain of.

On our departure from Fort Schuyler, the parade and review in New-York, the farewell salutations at the pier, and our final start for warmer latitudes, your Gotham reporters have already given you full details. The memory of the ovation at home will live forever in the hearts of the Zouaves of the Fifth Regiment, be assured. They know that much is expected of them by their friends, and when the hour comes they will do their duty at all hazards. They realize fully the disadvantage that they labor under, going forth with an inferior arm to do battle with an enemy that is well supplied with the deadly Minie musket. But they never talk of flinching for a moment. They believe that they will not be thus left long, and that, either by private contribution or public effort, they will be supplied speedily with Enfield rifles—money can procure them in your City. Still if they should be called on to go into the conflict before a proper outfit is furnished them, not one would lag behind. They do not too lightly estimate the enemy, but they have a firm faith that if they can get into close quarters they will be more than a match with the bayonet for their opponents, armed at all points. Would it not be shameful to let a moment slip by without making an effort to put men of such temper into a condition to be most serviceable, without exposing them to the certainty of a fearful loss of life in the first engagement with a well appointed, opposing force.

The minds of the officers, more than those of the men, have been occupied with such thoughts as these during the day and two nights of the voyage. The soldiers, with that carelessness which is characteristic of the soldier everywhere, have whiled away the time on shipboard with all imaginable methods of making merry, playing all manner of pranks, singing, dancing, and climbing up the rigging.

Soon after the *Alabama* sailed Adjutant HAWKINS presented a statement of the number of men on board. There were attached to the regiment, 815 officers, musicians and privates.

During Friday, among the numerous vessels which were passed, was the United States transport *Cumberland*, towing a prize. The colors were dipped, salutes fired, and cheers, long and loud, from the men on both sides, were interchanged.

As I close we are rounding to under the guns of Fortress Monroe, the flag-ship *Minnesota* and the *Cumberland*. The black, saucy little steam tug *Yankee* is lying near us, with two black-muzzled guns on her deck. In the offing are numbers of vessels of various classes, which have been captured as prizes, some of them carrying armament and some merchandise, and the *Quaker City*, in the distance, is steaming in, towing a Richmond craft just captured. The *Alabama* comes to anchor, the rigging of the surrounding vessels is manned, cheer after cheer rends the air, and is thrown back in angry mutterings from the "sacred soil of Virginia." Col. DURYEE, Lieut.-Col. WARREN, Major DAVIS, Adjutant HAMBLIN, and Surgeon GILBERT descend into a small boat and start for the Fortress, where crowds of soldiers are assembling on the beach to meet them, and all on board the *Alabama* are preparing for immediate debarkation.

CAMP OF FIFTH REGIMENT, A. G.,
Near HAMPTON, Va.,
Sunday, May 26, 1861.

Col. DURYEA's Zouaves are the extreme outpost of the American forces, 6,000 strong, now at Fortress Monroe and vicinity. The Advance Guard is jubilant with the honor of its position. We are in the midst of the enemy's country, two miles beyond the Fortress and three-quarters of a mile beyond the famous well and the long bridge from which Col. DIMICK, three days ago, forced 500 Secessionists to retire. Posted near us are Col. CASS's Regiment, from Troy, N. Y., and Col. PHELPS's Regiment, from Vermont—both about 800 strong. A regiment, about 500 strong, from Boston, arrived in the *Pembroke* yesterday at Fortress Monroe, and are now within its walls, with the other troops previously gathered there. Another regiment, about 800 strong, said to be Col. ALLEN's, from New York, has just come into the harbor. Gen. BUTLER, whose head-quarters are at the Fortress, is in command of the whole. Commodore STRINGHAM is in command of the fleet, protected by whose guns our first movements in advance will be conducted.

It was at 9 A. M. yesterday that the *Alabama* let go her anchor. Col. DUARYEA immediately had an interview with Gen. BUTLER, in which the latter unfolded to him the plan of the campaign, and assured him that the Zouaves should speedily see active service. Then commenced the labor of debarkation. The regiment, in two divisions, was conveyed to a rotten dock near the bridge, where the men were compelled to land one by one. It was slow work, and it was not until noon that the march for the camping ground commenced. Col. DUARYEA established his head-quarters at the farm house of Col. JOHN SEGAR, one of the few Union men here—one of the three who alone had the hardihood to vote the Union ticket here the other day. All the rest were for secession,—war to the knife. The regiment is camped in a field of oats, which in this prolific and sun-kissed soil is already waving with verdure three feet high. The *Yankee*, in going back to the *Alabama* after the stores and camp equipage, ran aground. The consequence was that it was very late before the necessary articles were landed, and the men slept in the open field all night. All night? I should have said a minute fraction of the night, for at dead of night distant sentries discharged their pieces, the drums beat to arms, "Fall in!" resounded throughout the camp, and the soldiers who a little while before had retired wearied with the duties of the day, sprang, refreshed with the prospect of a fight, into the ranks and formed in order of battle. The alacrity with which they responded to the call surprised and delighted their officers. There they were with nothing but their bayonets, for no cartridges had as yet been brought ashore, standing ready to receive a foe whose numbers were unknown, whose position could only be guessed at, and whose movements were hidden by a thicket which flanks the camping ground. There they stood, their muskets gleaming in the clear moonlight, not a man shrinking from or seeking to shirk the duties of the moment. It proved to be a false alarm, and after a short drill in the bayonet exercise, the Colonel dismissed the command. Two hours later, there was another general roll of the drums, and the soldiers responded with the same alacrity. But again they were sent back to their blankets, disappointed of the promised engagement. Yesterday, the Secessionists burned a bridge that crosses a small stream near Hampton. Our troops arrived just too late to prevent the conflagration, which was doubtless precipitated by a fear on the part of the Secessionists that we were about to march upon them. At this moment, a detachment is starting for a large female seminary near by, whence the Colonel designs to dislodge a body of the enemy. Your correspondent will be there, and in order that he may, is forced to stop right here, promising to give a full account (D. V.) of all that happens.

G. C.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM FORT PICKENS.

FORT PICKENS, Fla., Sunday, May 12, 1861.

DEAR ——: There has been no change here of late. Fort Pickens was originally intended to defend the entrance to the harbor of Pensacola; most of its fire, consequently, is directed seaward. As it might be attacked by an enemy landing on Santa Rosa Island, land defences have been provided for on that side. It was intended also that it should be liable to attack by the forts on the mainland, should an enemy coming from the sea obtain possession of it. In order to effect this, most of the faces or curtains of Fort Pickens are not only commanded by the works on the mainland, but are also either enfiladed or taken in reverse by these works, or by batteries which the enemy have lately constructed.

Commencing at Fort McRae, the shore follows somewhat the same course as the opposite side of the Hudson does at West Point, Fort McRae occupying the position of Ardenia. Commencing at Fort McRae and ending at the Navy-yard, the two lines—one drawn from McRae, the other from the Navy-yard—intersecting at Pickens, would make with each other an angle of about 135°. The several batteries are situated at from about 1,800 to 2,500 yards from us. Thus you see that we are almost completely beset by a circle of fire.

In order to provide against this, we have been obliged to build traverses, blindages and cover-faces constructed of timber and sand. Fuls, together with landing the stores from the ships, has occupied almost all of our time. We are now literally living under ground.

What we most desire at present are *sand-bags*, heavy guns and *rifled cannon*. We are a small garrison, isolated in an enemy's country, and no point nearer than 1,800 miles from which we can obtain any supplies. Of course we must be considered in the position of a besieged garrison. It is very desirable that we should extend our front towards the right, so as to divide the enemy's fire, and to threaten his left flank—the Navy-yard. As soon as we have accomplished our defensive works in the fort, this will be done. In fact, we may be said to have done so at the present time, and as soon as our heavy guns reach us, we will be in a position to assume the offensive.

We did you like to hear something about the strategy of position? The enemy's right rests on Fort McRae, which is on a small sand peninsula, connected with the main land by a narrow sand causeway, which is overflowed at high water. Fort McRae is an old work, somewhat like Castle William in New-York, and not in very good state of repair. All along the beach from this causeway, the Secessionists have been constructing a series of sand batteries, which terminate at the Navy-yard. The length of this line is about four miles—from the causeway three miles, in the centre stands Barrancas, having eighty guns, and a little to the right of all the light house, which is completely overlooks all our works, so that the enemy can see pretty much everything which we are doing. We could not possibly extend our line beyond two miles. The enemy's supplies since the harbor is closed against him have to be obtained by way of Pensacola, about twelve miles off. They are forwarded to that place by the Railroad from Montgomery.

Our garrison is about 900 strong, the fleet can supply, if necessary, about 5,000 more. The enemy's strength is estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. I suspect the first figure to be the true one. I think that he has little or nothing what he can from the navy-yard, and that he has been constructing a field-work near to Barracks in which he intends to stand a siege. Should we attack him by the right flank, we will be under the walls of his work in front; if we attack by the left flank, we will cut him off from his supplies and interrupt his line of retreat to Pensacola. To do so we must have an increase of force, and some gunboats to penetrate between Santa Rosa and the mainland, so as to cover our landing.

There is no reason why the enemy might not have taken the fort any time last Winter, except that he was afraid; he constantly was not constrained by any principle, as he constantly endeavored to bribe men of the garrison to betray it. The night of our landing had been selected to attack it, but the enemy learned that it was reinforced, and countermanded the order for attack, at least, so say their own papers. The night of our landing the sea was very rough, and it is possible Bragg thought that it was impossible for us to land at that time. I think that he intended to have attacked us the night that the troops land from the *Atlantic*; but seeing that we had penetrated the design, he afterwards changed his mind.

The two or three past days have been intensely hot. We are living in canvas tents, some four or five in a company. We have nothing to eat except what is brought from New-York. I have not heard from home since the 3d of last month. We have, however, had papers up to the 20th of April, and have seen of course all the papers of the secession up to the 5th of the present month. Everything of this kind is exceedingly irregular. We have to imagine what is going on at the North.

Adieu. Give my love to all of my friends, and send this letter as two. Yours,

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THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The discussion of Rev. Dr. SPRING's resolutions was resumed in the Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly on Monday. The most noteworthy speeches were those of Rev. Dr. LORD, of Chicago, who earnestly urged the adoption of the resolutions, stating that some of the ministers connected with the Assembly were in the army of the rebels, and it was necessary that it should place its loyalty above suspicion. Rev. Mr. BAKER, of Texas, followed in an exceedingly able and eloquent speech, declaring that he had never prayed in his pulpit for the President of the Confederate States; that he hated secession, but that the Union men remaining in the South would have the last bond of sympathy cut off if these resolutions should be passed.

The crops had failed in the South, and many Presbyterians were too poor to send their delegates to Philadelphia. This accounted for the supposed continuacy of some Presbyters.

The speaker came North for two purposes; first, to preserve the unity of the Church; and secondly, though its unity to restore the distracted country. (Applause.) Let this last thread be snapped, and the country was lost. He had witnessed the separation of the Episcopal Church. But two remained, the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian Churches. Twenty four of the ministers of the latter were there; should they be cast off? If so, they would return to their beautiful and glorious South, their fortunes linked with it, and their lives given to its defence.

After Mr. BAKER had concluded, Dr. HODGE moved to lay the whole matter on the table. This motion was rejected by Yeas 74 and Nays 139. The Assembly then adjourned.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Buffalo *Commercial* has information direct from Montgomery through a reliable gentleman who left there on May 19. He says that everything was comparatively quiet at Montgomery, and that about one thousand troops were there. JEFF. DAVIS returned from a visit to Pensacola, on the Friday before his departure, and it was surmised that he would leave at once for Virginia. No hostilities had taken place at Fort Pickens, and the general opinion seemed to be that its capture would not be attempted for the present.

The Secretary of War had decided to accept no more volunteers except for the term of the war. They have been previously enlisted for one year only. Our informant says that no man had been forced to enlist, and that more troops are offering than are required. In Alabama, one hundred and twenty more companies were offered than were necessary to fill the 10 State quota of 13 000 men. The Alabama troops are well armed, but are not well supplied with powder and percussion caps.

Tennessee is full of troops, full 25,000 being armed and equipped. A large camp has been established in Nashville, and troops were gradually extending themselves towards the borders of Kentucky. On Saturday or Sunday week, the Confederate stores at Nashville, consisting of ten's, camp equipage and accoutrements, were accidentally burned. The loss was first estimated to be $40,000, but the Nashville papers of Tuesday say that it will not exceed $17,000.

We learn from this gentleman that the best quality of flour was $11 a barrel, at Montgomery, and corn 10 a bushel. Supplies were arriving freely from Louisville, and large quantities of provisions, particularly bacon had been accumulated in Nashville. Many planters have plowed up one fourth of their cotton, and planted corn or sown wheat. They are making every possible preparation for a long war and with the most sanguine hopes of success. They all think the North will soon see the folly of attempting to subjugate a free people and will recognize their independence. The masses are enthusiastic in the support of JEFF. DAVIS, and no lingering spark of affection for the Union survives.

The only danger which the South apprehends is the failure of the crops of breadstuffs, of which a large breadth has been sown. Corn is very uncertain, and the planter who puts in two hundred acres of corn or wheat, cannot count positively on gathering as many bushels.

Our informant says the bitterness toward the North in all sections of the extreme South is not overstated. They have no adequate information of the extent of military preparations by the Federal Government, and though they expect fighting, regard themselves invincible.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

HOW THE UNION MEN WERE ARMED—FIFTEEN HUNDRED STAND DISTRIBUTED BY HON. GARRET DAVIS.

The Louisville *Journal*, of May 27, publishes a summary of the testimony which Hon. GARRETT DAVIS was prevented from presenting to the Legislative Committee, appointed to investigate the statement that arms had been sent into the State for the use of the Union men. The Committee, it seems, knew the general purport of what Mr. DAVIS wished to tell them, and would not get together a quorum. The *Journal* states that he had no information of any arms or ammunition having been "brought into the State without authority of the laws thereof," as the inquiry suggested, or *for any unlawful purpose whatever*. While he considered that the Legislature had no right to institute such an inquiry as it proposed, he waived all these objections, and prepared his statement, with the intention of telling all that he knew, in his County, Bourbon, it appears that the Secessionists were very active. They sent an agent to New Orleans who procured fifty stand of arms which were found to be too heavy for cavalry on their arrival at Paris, and which were consequently transferred to a foot company. The secession party had sent two other agents to JEFF. DAVIS to procure arms, who had returned without obtaining them. These facts were public and notorious, but no person ever objected to such efforts of the Secessionists of Bourbon to obtain arms for themselves, or to their perfect right to get them whenever and wherever they chose. There were two companies of the State Guard at Bourbon County, one of them, with its officers, were Secessionists, and had repudiated the Stars and Stripes, and for some weeks had been drilling under the secession flag. Its Captain had posted up printed notices to the members to hold themselves in readiness for active service, public recruiting was also going on in the neighboring counties for the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and leaders of the party were openly declaring that when they got arms they would show whether Kentucky would secede or not—that she would go out of the Union in sixty days, and that they would assist in hanging any man who would go to join the Army of the United States—in chorus with the Louisville *Courier*, mark you. They were warning good citizens, who were Union men that they were "spotted," and the time would soon come when they would have to leave the country. Some Union men had already been notified to leave. All, by fear of violence, had gone, and some had been hung and whipped with hangings. Mr. DAVIS was informed that threats in all these forms had been made against himself.

The well known opinion of Gov. MAGOFFIN, and the attitude of Virginia and Tennessee in connection with these facts, convinced the Unionists that they must take vigorous defensive measures. They therefore commenced organizing companies, asked the co-operation of friends in the neighboring counties, and then called upon Mr. DAVIS to assist them to procure arms. While in Frankfort, respectfully, he met with a friend, a native of Kentucky, and a gallant officer of the Navy who has seen service, and from whom he learned the fact of the organization of the Union men and the difficulty of obtaining arms for them, and asked from him information and assistance. He told Mr. DAVIS that a few weeks previously he had transferred over a pretty large part of Kentucky, and inquiries from Union men for arms for the same purpose had been so frequently made that he had determined to return to Washington City and procure a supply to be distributed among the Union men of Kentucky, and that there were then or would be in a few days, in Cincinnati, five thousand muskets and bayonets, with a supply of cartridges and caps, subject to his disposition among good and true Union men of this State. He told Mr. DAVIS if he would interest himself in obtaining for him the distribution of a large portion of these arms, on the evening he was to start he would inform him confidentially of the precise time. The evening was accordingly fixed, and the meeting held accordingly. The piece of transportation and some other charges and expenses had been met by the officer, and he required that every man to whom a gun was delivered should pay $1 for it for the purposes of reimbursement. Those that Mr. DAVIS received were received upon no other condition or promise than that he would endeavor to have them put in the hands of the fidelity and honor, who were devoted and faithful to the Union and the Constitution of the United States, and to be used by them according to their discretion and assume duty to themselves and their country. In performing the duty intrusted to him, Mr. DAVIS has required responsibles to be organized by responsible men, to whom he intrusts to see that the arms are delivered to men like themselves. Each company adopts its own regulations and bye laws, and it may, of its own will, dispense with or require its own members to take an obligation in such form as it may prescribe, being an independent organization, subject to no orders or instructions but what it may agree to submit to. Mr. DAVIS does not know what numbers of arms have been brought into Kentucky under this arrangement. He has ordered to be distributed to Mason and Fleming, and three counties back of them, according to this statement, about 1,500 stand, to Boyd, 200; to Greenup, 200; to Montgomery, 100; to Bath, 100; to Estill, 100; to Madison, 100; to Fayette, 200; to Scott, 200; to Boarigh, 200, and to the city of Lovington, 200. There have other gentlemen been appointed who have been engaged in distributing portions of the arms in other parts of the State, and Mr. DAVIS says many applications continue to be received from other counties. There are forty cartridges and about fifty percussion caps for each gun, and full arrangements have been perfected to renew supplies when needed.

Mr. DAVIS does not know from what source these guns and munitions were obtained, the officer told him that the portion distributed as above had been confided to him to be appropriated according to his own discretion, without any restrictions or instructions, except they were intended for true, faithful and reliable Union men. Mr. DAVIS has required from those to whom they are delivered the pledge of their word and honor that these guns shall be used for the protection of the soldier and his family, of the country and the State of Kentucky, and of all her citizens without distinction, in the full enjoyment of all their constitutional and legal rights, that he will support the Constitution of the United States and be true and loyal to the Union and, with these arms in his hands, if it should become necessary, to resist all attempts to take Kentucky out of the Union by force or fraud. A pledge is not required that he will scrupulously observe the rights of every person, and to aid in his power to preserve the public peace and to keep the war out of the borders of Kentucky.

Mr. DAVIS states his understanding of the principles and the purposes of the members of this organization after this manner: Stern duty would demand that Kentucky should furnish her quota of troops on the requisition of the President to aid in quelling the rebellion against the United States; but in consequence of the grievances which the seceding States have suffered at the hands of the free States, Kentucky has not the heart to march upon her brethren of the South in deadly conflict. The revolting States had no just ground of complaint against the United States Government, and the wrongs with which some of the free States and their people had visited them were too inconsiderable, infinitely too trifling, to have authorized them to bring down upon themselves and the whole country the direst of all calamities, the disruption of the Union. If the Slave States had remained true to their interests and their duty, all their real wrongs could have been peacefully redressed within the Union. Without consulting Kentucky and in contempt of her earnest exhortations, the Cotton States, without cause, revolted, and made war against the United States by seizing her forts, dock-yards, &c., and by bombarding Fort Sumter. The true men of Kentucky utterly condemn this revolt and will give it no aid whatever. They insist that all the revolting States ought to return to the Union and to the performance of their duties and they will offer them no inducements to their further refusal. The failure of Kentucky to furnish troops to the Federal Government is not an act of war or rebellion against the United States but simply a non-performance of duty, for which, under the circumstances of the case, she is excusable. Her position is passive not active, and she intends to do no act and to take no position that will put her in conflict with the Government and authorities of the United States in the performance of their constitutional and legal functions, or that would make rebels and traitors of any of her citizens. She will not attempt to take possession of Newport Barracks, or defeat the collection of duties upon importations at Louisville, or expel from her borders the United States Courts or Marshal or obstruct the rightful march of the United States troops into or across her territory. She neither revolts nor rebels nor secedes, nor performs any other act of hostility or aggression against the United States, but she only refuses to send her sons to fight in this fratricidal and most shocking war. In all else she performs and intends to continue to perform her duties to the Union and to the Government of the United States. In her own judgment of what she owes to the United States and its Government, to the seceding States, and to herself, she has assumed this proud but responsible position, and it is to give small but true and faithful aid to her in maintaining it, without fear and without reproach, that the arms and organization we have referred to are pledged. Such would have been the statement of Mr. DAVIS. If the acts of Mr. DAVIS are treason, we are afraid the Secessionists will have to make the most of it.

THE MICHIGAN WAR LOAN.

The Committee of the Legislature of Michigan, appointed for that purpose, has issued an address to the people to come forward and take the million war loan. The document concludes thus:

"To every man we appeal—to those who are able to subscribe much, to do much—to those who can do but little, to take care and do that little. Let none think his small quota, if small it must be, unimportant. Let several parties, if necessary, unite their strength and make up a fund to subscribe as they may find it convenient. Let there be committees in every county to gether up the subscriptions in the same, and I send them to JOHN OWEN Esq. the State Treasurer. That the subscriptions may be larger and more easily paid, the amount may be divided into four monthly payments, thus making available the resources of the year. Let all subscribe only what they mean certainly to pay. Let all do their duty according to the means wherewith God hath blessed them, putting aside for this present all other means of investment and all not absolutely necessary expenditures, and Michigan will have nobly done her whole duty, and will stand forth, though among the young, yet distinguished among the noblest States of the Union."

MORE OF THE TEXAS TREASON.

The Lavaca *Gulf Key* of May 18, records the consummation of the Texas treachery in the surrender of the last detachment of United States troops under Col. REEVE, to the miscreant, Col. VAN DORN. It details the circumstances as follows:

Col. REEVE's command consisted of 500 rank and file, with their appropriate officers, together with Col. BONFORD and several other officers, who were on leave or under orders to report at other points, and who, taking advantage of the troops coming down to San Antonio, sought and accepted the escort of the same. The surrender was an unconditional one. The troops will be kept as close prisoners of war, and will not be sent out of the country, as the policy of the Government at Montgomery, we understand, has been changed on this important point.

Col. VAN DORN left his camp on the Leon at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 9th, and took up position previously selected about two miles to the westward, on the road leading to Castroville, where he formed his command into line of battle. Shortly after daylight the picket and spies reported Col. REEVE as having left his camp at 2 o'clock A. M., as has been his costom on this march, and having reached the high ridge of land near San Lucas Springs and at the ranche of Mr. ADAMS, where he had halted his command, taken possession of a large stone house, barricaded the door with his wagons and placed his troops in position behind the strong corral fences of Mr. ADAMS and in the stone house, apparently to await the assault.

Upon this being announced to the Colonel commanding the Confederate troops, his military experience taught him at once that Col. REEVE would not advance any further, and without hesitating a moment he ordered a forward movement of the whole command, mounted his horse, galloping forward was followed by his whole staff, nor did he draw rein until within some eight hundred yards of the enemy's camp. Here he calmly viewed their position, never having been on the ground himself before, but from the knowledge of others present, he soon made himself master of all the facts as to the topography of the surroundings, and at once determined upon his position, and gave directions for the forming of the line of battle. The infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. DUFF, were placed on the right; the battery of flying artillery—six pieces 12-pounders—under Capt. EDDAS, in the centre, with the cavalry and mounted troops under Col. H. E. MCCULLOCH on the left. The whole command, numbering some 1,500 troops of all arms, presented a very fine appearance, with banners flying, drums beating, sabres and bayonets glistening in the meridian sun, horses pawing and neighing, the field officers flying from one end of the field to another, carrying the commands of their chiefs, &c.

Under a flag of truce, borne by Capts. WILCOX and MAJORS, a demand was made of an unconditional surrender of the U. S. troops as prisoners of war, and five minutes given to answer in. Col. REEVE would not agree to the terms (which are very hard for a military man) unless Col. VAN DORN would convince him that he had a sufficient force to execute it, by permitting an officer of his command, whom he would designate, to see the troops and report to him; the prompt answer returned was, that he should have that opportunity to see the troops, and the more he saw of them the less he would like it. The officer designated by Col. REEVE was Lieut. BLISS, a young officer of distinguished bravery, well known in the U. S. Army, who, mounting a horse, rode down the line of our troops, and was vigorously cheered. Suffice it to say, on his report Col. REEVE surrendered with his command, together with all the public property in his possession, unconditionally as prisoners of war, giving his word of honor as a gentleman and soldier, that he would report himself and command at Col. VAN DORN's camp, on the Leon, that evening at 6 o'clock.

Instantly the word of command was given to countermarch back to camp, where we arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., every one elated at the happy termination of the difficulty. At 6 o'clock P. M., Col. REEVE's command arrived in camp, and their ground being designated by the proper officer, they pitched their tents as orderly and stacked their arms with as much precision as if on inspection parade. There was not a word said or a shout raised to wound their military pride, but the officers and men were treated with the greatest courtesy, and the warm grip of friendship was given to many a one in recognizing old acquaintances. The officers of the United States troops were invited to Col. VAN DORN's quarters after supper that chiefly to partake of his hospitalities, where a couple of hours were spent in the most friendly conversation—not an allusion was made to the events of the day—when each one separated to his quarters, entertaining for the other only a more exalted opinion. Next morning at 5 o'clock, the infantry and cavalry of their tents and marched into San Antonio, where they arrived in good time, and Col. REEVE's command marched to the San Pedro Springs, two miles from San Antonio, to a camp designated by a proper officer, and all the arms and Government property were given up.

The Northern and Eastern Texas papers all have notices of the leaving of companies from their towns to join in the expedition against Fort Arbuckle. Not less than twenty-five hundred or three thousand men must have gone out.

The Corpus Christi *Ranchero* of the 11th says:

"The Committee of Safety of this county have taken possession of the boats, tents, &c., belonging to the United States Coast Survey, which were left here for safe keeping last Summer. They are all in fine order."

The *State Gazette*, of the 11th, announces that, according to Gov. CLARK's representations, Secretary WALKER has taken into the C. S. service the regiment of mounted riflemen raised by our State Convention, with Col. FORD, Lieut.-Col. BAYLOR and Maj. WALKER as the chief officers.

The Monterey *Boletin Oficial* renews the assurances of Gov. VERAMENDI's desire to be on good terms with Texas, and his determination to punish parties entering into Texas for marauding purposes.

HOW MAIL AGENTS ARE TREATED IN MISSOURI.

The following statement appears in the Missouri *Democrat*:

ST. LOUIS, May 25, 1861.

After delivering my mail at the Post-office at Sedalia, last evening, I walked towards the house in company with H. K. DAVID, Esq., late of this city. When I was within a few yards of the hotel, I observed a number of men standing on the walk. When near them, I discovered they were principally the roughers disbanded from Jefferson City. Getting close to them, they showed no willingness to get out of our way, and as I attempted to pass by them, was seized by one of them, who asked me if I was the man that was thrown into the Osage River. I replied I was. He then said that he considered me a d—d rascal. I asked him for what? He said, "You're a G—d—d Yankee." I told him I was not. "Well, we're going to put you through now, as you get pain for coming here, and you have been told not to come here."

I told him I did not think he could put me through, but had barely spoken the last word when Mr. D. W. BERRY who, being

a choice that they would share a common destiny with the people of Arkansas, their natural friends and allies. The Cherokees, however, then, and still do occupy a more dubious attitude; and encouragement and assurances of the most explicit character will be required by them from the South to secure their support. With their assent, these nations ought to be admitted as States in the Southern Government."

NEW WEAPONS OF WARFARE AND PROJECTILES.

The Boston *Journal* has these paragraphs:

"Major Cone's new battery consists of rifled cannon, and is to be supplied with a new projectile, which is one of the most deadly ever constructed. It was invented by Mr. SCHENKL, and bears some resemblance in shape to an egg. The ball is coated with a pulpy substance which takes the place of the lead band that has proved so dangerous in the Armstrong projectile. When fired this packing perfectly fills the grooves, and while it prevents windage and injury to the gun from the action of metal upon metal, it cleans the piece with every discharge. The projectile is made hollow, and is exploded by the concussion when it strikes. This is effected by a new device which does away with the use of fulminating powder, and thus makes the balls safe to handle or transport. This projectile must be terribly effective in an engagement.

The patent of a projectile somewhat similar, invented by SYLVANUS SAWYER, is also owned in this city. It is fired from a rifled muzzle or breech loading cannon. The shell is of iron, coated with a peculiar alloy, soft enough to prevent any abrasion of the metal of the gun, and at the same time is so compounded as to prevent any *leading* of the gun. In size, it is so constructed as to slide readily into its place in the gun, while the base of the shell, being a plane with a beveled edge, when acted upon by the powder, has so much of the composition upon the bevel upset as is necessary to prevent windage. When it strikes any object it cannot fail to explode, and one shot from it would sink a vessel. Experiments were made with this shell under the direction of the War Department last year, and were entirely satisfactory. We understand that one of the rifled cannon for this projectile is now at Fort Monroe, and that the State of New-York has ordered eighteen of them.

We have recently seen the model of a musket battery, the invention of a gentleman in Chelsea, which it is expected will do the work of a platoon, or rather, of a whole company of soldiers, so rapidly can the muskets be discharged. These muskets are ranged side by side upon a carriage, like a cannon. They are breech-loading, and are fired by means of electricity. It is estimated that twenty-six volleys per minute can be discharged from this battery. The battery seems to be simple and we should think would prove to be very effective either for street firing or for use in the field. The battery may be made to discharge grape shot, or the common musket balls.

Mr. THOMAS MARALL, of Roxbury, has invented a breach loading rifled cannon, which is operated entirely by steam, and can be fired very rapidly. This gun loads and swabs itself, and all the work is done by machinery. Military men who have examined this cannon are confident that it will meet the expectations of the inventor. This gun is designed for use on shipboard or in fortresses."

THE TROUBLES IN TEXAS

The Brownsville *Sentinel* of May 18 has the following about the reported Cortina raid:

"We are to be shown an official communication from the Mexican authorities of Matamoras to the Consul at Matamoras.

In justice to the authorities of Mexico, we publish it. This, with the annexed letter from a private friend at Roma, will show that the facts as to Cortina's raid into this country and his movements. We will merely add that the commandant of our forces is well informed and prepared.

MIER, May 10, 1861.

Through a terrible change I have ascertained that JUAN N. CORTINA is within the limits of this district in a ranch called the Malamoras, that is distant from this town about eighteen miles, and that he has in his company about twenty men, with whom his friends are crossing to the left bank of the Bravo.

I immediately organized a force, which I placed under the command of Col. CRISTOBAL HERNANDEZ for the purpose of arresting the said CORTINA and those that accompany him, in compliance with the orders I have received from your superior office.

To-day I have transcribed the present communication to the authorities at Camargo and Guerrero, so that they may be on the alert and take the necessary steps in case CORTINA should, in their respective districts, attempt making his escape into either side of the river.

D. IGGO GARCIA.

To the Political Chief of the Northern District of Tamaulipas and Matamoras.

HOW RICHMOND BEARS THE BLOCKADE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"Late information from Richmond assures me that, owing to the vigor with which the blockade is maintained, the utmost distress and dissatisfaction prevail among the people and troops at that point. There is no money, and no confidence; nothing but general alarm. The stock of food is large, but every day the citizens are startled with every imaginable rumor as to the approach of the Federal troops. The leaders suspect each other. The Wise faction, who hate Gov. LETCHER so bitterly, accuse the latter of dissimulation, while in many quarters the Letcher men do not hesitate to say that all the calamities which have befallen, and are about to befall poor old Virginia, may be directly traced to the intemperate and insane counsels of that pestiferous malignant who dates his letters from Olney, near Ononcock."

A SIGNIFICANT CIRCULAR.

The following circular appear in the Mobile *Mercury*:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Quartermaster's Department,
MOBILE, May 22, 1861.

SIR: As it has not been customary, heretofore, in the vicinity of Mobile and the adjacent counties, to pay much attention to the saving of hay and other forage, your attention is now earnestly called to the subject. The uncertainty connected with receipts of supplies from other sections beyond the limits of the Confederate States, makes it very necessary that we should look to our own resources to make good the deficiency. When it is considered how important and necessary this saving will be to the successful conduct of the military operations of this Government, the Department is confident that the citizens of this district will use their best endeavors to save all extra grass and hay from the growing crop, now understood to promise an abundant yield. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS HESSEE, A. Q. M. D., C. S. A.

THE CHEROKEES ANXIOUS TO HELP THE SOUTH

The Missouri *Democrat* publishes the following letter, which was found in one of the couches of the Overland Mail Company:

SACRAMENTO, May 5, 1861.

GEN. JAMES S. RAINS—*Dear Sir*: From latest advices, we infer that the Cherokee Indians, and probably other tribes, are anxious to send their aid to the South. Ross states that he can furnish 15,000 men well armed. I suggest the propriety of Gov. JACKSON appointing Commissioners to visit them and secure their services.

Things are about as when you left. The Republicans are all leaving for Kansas. We fear there is a bad motive in view. Affairs as quiet as possible.

(Signed) A. M. PATTERSON.

(Twenty-five families are now for Kansas.)

On the back of the letter is this indorsement:

"I would advise your opening a correspondence, at once with Ross. (Signed) RAINS."

HON. J. E. BOULIGNY SUCCUMBS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of May 22, has this paragraph:

"We were called upon yesterday by Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY, who had just returned from Washington, bringing with him his wife and child. Mr. BOULIGNY asks us to state and we comply with his request with sincere pleasure, that there is no truth whatever in the statements in the Northern papers in relation to his conduct while away from this city. So far from being at Perryville, drilling Northern volunteers, he has never been near that place; nor did he make any such statements as are attributed to him, concerning the state of public opinion in Louisiana. He authorizes us to state that he fully appreciates and recognizes the changed situation of the country, and the absolute disappearance of the names which existed a few months since. In the momentous struggle with the North, he is on the side of the South, and of the State in which he was born. The Northern papers assumed to be highly delighted with the alleged defection to their unholy cause of an ex Louisiana Congressman. We can tell them that when they really had such a person his name was not BOULIGNY."

NEGRO PLOT IN GEORGIA.

The Cassville (Ga.) *Standard* says: "A negro man belonging to Mrs. LIGON, who resides in the Seventeenth District of this county, was hung at Kingston on last Thursday, for planning and endeavoring to incite an insurrection. He was tried by a committee of twelve citizens, and the evidence was considered sufficiently conclusive as to his guilt to warrant him in the execution. According to his own statement, it was one of the most extended schemes ever devised by any Land to induce the citizens of this county, and take possession of their property. A white man by the name of Hogansworth was implicated in the plot. He is now in jail, committed on a charge of treason. Several other negroes were implicated, but we have not learned the precise nature of the evidence adduced against them. When such conspiracies as these are detected, our citizens cannot be too vigilant in watching the actions of the negroes and mean white men."

TAKING COLD COMFORT.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of May 23 says:

"We are informed by a well-known gentleman of this city, who has just returned from Europe, that, in an interview with Mr. MASON, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, that gentleman expressed the opinion that our independence will be recognized within sixty days. This is on the 1st of May. Mr. MASON had not had any official communication with the Government on the subject, but he had had numerous private conversations with members of Parliament and his opinion in respect to the early recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States by Great Britain was founded upon what he gathered as to the opinions of persons upon the subject in these conversations. Our informant asked Mr. MASON what he should say on his arrival at home concerning the probability of our recognition, and the reply going was Mr. MASON's answer."

IMPORTANT FROM FORT ARBUCKLE.

With reference to the late reports of a threatened collision between the Federal troops and Texas volunteers, in the Chickasaw Nation, the Boston *Telegraph* quotes a letter from McKinney, under date of the 6th, which says, a gentleman from Fort Arbuckle learns that their are about one thousand troops in the fort, with eleven pieces of artillery; that Col. EMORY, the commander of the forces, declares he will retreat no further; and that more men are moving to reinforce the Texans.

WAS ANY ONE KILLED?

The New-Haven *Palladium* makes this statement:

"MR. S. M. BROOKS, a Massachusetts gentleman, well known to several of our citizens as a person of unquestioned veracity, arrived in this city on Saturday night, having escaped from Fort Moultrie in an open boat, and managed to get aboard a schooner which carried him to New York.

He was the guest here of Mr. JAMES C. PARKER, auctioneer at No. 151 Congress-avenue. He states that he and his brother were impressed into the Confederate service, and were placed in Fort Moultrie, where they assisted in working the guns during the attack on Fort Sumter.

He says that he will take a solemn oath that from six to seven hundred men were killed in that fort during the engagement.

Ten days ago he saw a schooner in the offing, and, managing to steal a skiff, put for her. After he had got some distance from the fort he was discovered, and five or six shots were fired at him, but he escaped to the schooner and reached New-York. The above statement may be relied on."

GOV. SPRAGUE'S SECOND BATTERY

The Boston *Journal* of May 25 says:

GOV. SPRAGUE arrived in Rhode Island this morning. On the boat which brought the Governor, the *Plymouth Rock*, were thirty-two horses, which have been purchased by Gov. SPRAGUE's brother in New-York, within the two last days. They are to be used in a second battery forming by the Governor under the auspices of the State. Like the first battery, this will be furnished with JAMES' rifled cannon, and it is unnecessary to say that it will prove a formidable body for the enemy to meet. It is expected that the battery will be completely organized in ten days.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS—Calendar unchanged.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 30

Before Judge Nelson.

DAMAGES—COLLISION—VALUATION IN BOND.

William H. Wells vs. The Steamer Ann Caroline.—This case came upon exceptions to a Commissioner's report. The libel was filed to recover for the sinking of the schooner *William H. Wells*, owned by the libellant, by the *Ann Caroline*, and a decree was given for the libellant on an appeal to this Court, and it was referred to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. The Commissioner reported the value of the Wells at $5,000. The *Ann Caroline* had been discharged from custody by consent, on the claimants filing a stipulation for value in the sum of $5,000. On the hearing before the Commissioner the claimants offered to prove that the *Ann Caroline* was not worth $5,000, and for no other, according to the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, the libellant's recovery could be limited to the value of the *Ann Caroline*. The Commissioner rejected the evidence, and on this ground the exceptions were filed.

His Honor the Court—That the act of Congress is applicable to this case, and the libellant's recovery is limited to the value of the *Ann Caroline*.

That the valuation of the vessel, whether by inspection or otherwise, for the purpose of bond or stipulation be no charge at or in the custody of the Marshal, is not the test of real value; copies of evidence cannot be had.

The report was referred back, therefore, for a further report.

For libellant, Messrs. E. Neill & Burrill & Benedict. For claimants, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen.

MANSLAUGHTER.

EDWARD MORRIS, one of the crew of the ship *Ocean Bird*, was tried for manslaying the second mate of the ship, while on his passage from Liverpool to this port, and was found guilty and penalized by the Court in the grand sum of one cent, and sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

The Clen Will Case to be Tried by Jury.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Elizabeth Clen.—This is an old case, and has been many times stated in this paper. The testatrix left a very large estate, and, by some means or another, three wills—at least, three wills were offered for probate. One of these was offered by and was for the benefit of the husband. The blood relations contested it, but after a long hearing the Surrogate admitted the will. The contestants then appealed to this Court, from the decree admitting the will, asking that the issues of fact involved might be submitted to and be canvassed and passed upon by a jury. The Court have now rendered decision in the case, reversing the decree of the Surrogate, and directing that the issue be made up for trial by jury at the next Circuit as prayed for by the contestants.

Court of Over and Terminer.

No cases were ready yesterday, and the Court adjourned to this morning to take up the following

CALENDAR.

For Misdemeanor—William Marsden.
For Homicide—John Jackson.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Inchaham.

Pro Forma—Tappan, Receiver of the Jackson Mutual Insurance Company—Argued November Term, 1860. Judgment affirmed, without costs. Opinion by BOSWORTH, J.

The State vs. H. W. Johnson, Receiver of Mutual Safety Insurance Company—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Kane in Chancery vs. Bayard et al.—Judgment for Special Term reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Barnard vs. Mead—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Clen, Deceased—Decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs; decree reversed, issues to be made up and tried at next Circuit. Costs to abide event.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Mc Glynn vs. Clen—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Gardner vs. State—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lawson vs. Gerlach—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Mc Kay vs. Ostford—Order affirmed, with costs.

Hadley vs. Beardsley—Order affirmed, with costs.

Allen vs. American Hard Rubber Company—Order affirmed, with costs.

Conover vs. Palmer—Order affirmed, with costs.

Russell & Sears, Manufacturing Company vs. Armstrong et al.—Affirmed, with costs.

Marsh and wife vs. Cook—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jackson vs. Bassett—New trial ordered, costs, &c.

Ward vs. Schlefelin—New trial ordered, costs, &c.

Arnold vs. Lee—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mc Mullen vs. Monatine—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Carson vs. Ingalls—New trial ordered, costs, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Beach vs. La Rue, et al.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Peet vs. Dennis—Motion granted, unless plaintiff enters order to amend and pays costs, in which case motion is denied.

Nelson vs. Flanders—Bail received to $1,000.

ALLEN, J.—*Berry vs. Hapes*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 30.

$20,000 U S 6s '74, Cp'n	85	34 Bank of Commerce	69⅞
2,000 U S 6s '74, Cp'n	78⅛	17 Amer. Ex. Bank	79
1,000 Pac. 1st Cp'n, Nts.	103⅝	810 N. Y. Cen. R	72
5,000 Ten State 6s	80	100 do	86½
4,000 do	81⅛	100 do	71
2,000 do	81⅛	200 do	71⅛
1,000 do	81⅛	400 do	71⅛
5,000 do	81⅛	100 do	83
6,000 do	81	100 do	71⅝
2,000 do	80⅞	100 do	72
11,000 Virginia 6s	45⅝	850 do	72⅛
11,000 do	45⅝	51 do	72
5,000 do	44	11 Del. & Hud. C. Co	81⅜
1,000 do	45	250 Harlem R	10⅞
26,000 Mo. State 6s	40⅝	400 Har. R. Pref	26
22,000 do	40⅞	100 Reading R	31⅜
7,000 do	41⅜	7 Panama R	105⅜
5,000 do	40⅝	50 Ill. C. R. scrip, cp.	69⅛
14,000 do	40⅝	50 do	69⅝
5,000 do	40	250 do	68
1,000 Cal. State 7s	76½	200 do	68⅛
10,000 Cal. L. & Rds 7s	71	200 do	65⅛
1,000 Erie 2d m. R	82	50 do	66
8,000 Hud. Riv. S. F. B.	93⅝	25 do	67
3,000 Hud. Riv. 1st m.	99	50 do	69⅛
1,000 Mil. & L. C. R. 1st		50 Galena & Chi. R	67⅛
m. S. F. C. B	94	50 do	67⅜
4,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m.	102⅜	150 Clev. & Toledo R	29⅞
5,000 Ill. C. & M. R. s.	92⅛	200 do	29⅝
1,000 C. P. & F. W. R. R		25 Chic. & Rock Is. R	31⅛
2d mort.	93	460 do	30⅝
100 Erie R	22		

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 U.S. 6s, '81 coup.	85	1,000 N. C. St. 6's	55⅜
1,000 U.S. 6s '81, reg.	85⅜	250 N. Y. Cen. R	72⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	86	63 do	72⅝
20,000 Treas. Notes	102¼	50 do	73⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	41	100 do	73⅛
8,000 do	40⅜	100 do	73⅛
5,000 do	40⅜	200 Erie Railroad	22
14,000 do	41	50 do	22⅜
5,000 do	40⅜	100 Har. R. Pref	25⅞
10,000 Virginia State 6s	45⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R	12
1,000 do	45⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R	70
4,000 Mo. State 6s	40⅝	200 do	69⅝
8,000 do	40⅜	50 do	69⅝
15,000 do	40⅜	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	22
5,000 do	40⅜	50 do	22⅜
1,000 do	40⅜	86 Chi. & R. I. R.	31
7,000 do	40⅜	50 do	31⅛

THURSDAY, MAY 30—P. M.

The political feeling on the Street and Stock Exchange was rather more cheerful to-day than earlier in the week, a favorable effect being produced by the march of Gen. MCCLELLAN into Western Virginia, and his well-considered proclamation to the people. The tenor of the dispatches to the morning papers were otherwise regarded as strengthening the Federal movements. The influence of the news on the dealings of the Exchange was to induce considerable activity in Government and State bonds and New York Central shares, rather than an advance in prices. The feature of the time is the freedom with which the market takes the large sums of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri bonds, which are daily brought forward, both for cash sales and short sellers' options. The transactions to-day exceed $300,000, nearly all at about the closing figures of Wednesday for Virginias and Missouris, while Tennessees, of which the sales were very heavy, fell off 1½@2 ₱ cent. In Federal Stocks a fair amount of business was done, and at stiffer rates than the closing sales of yesterday. There was rather more done in the leading Railway mortgages. The speculation in Railway shares was mainly in New-York and Illinois Centrals. The former improved to 72¼ ₱ cent, while Illinois was not so closely held for the reopening of transfers, and sold, at one time, down to 69 ₱ cent. It subsequently rallied to 69¾@70 ₱ cent, for Saturday, and 66, seller 30 days. There is a further material recovery in Rock Island to 34@34¼ ₱ cent. Erie was also firm at 22¼ cash, and 22 seller 30 days. Other descriptions steady.

Late in the afternoon the Stock Market manifested increased firmness, particularly on New-York Central, which sold at 72⅜@72½ ₱ cent. Rock Island further improved, and Illinois Central stood about 70 ₱ cent. for the opening.

New-York Central	72⅜	Michigan Central	41⅜
Erie	22⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	26⅜
Illinois Central	70	Panama	103¼
Rock Island	34¼	Pacific	64
Galena	57⅜	Missouris	40½
Toledo	22⅜	Virginias	45⅜
Harlem Preferred	25½	Tennessees	40¼

There is a dull feeling in Exchange or England to-day, and the indications are of lower rates for the mail on Saturday, unless the private advices by the *America*, telegraphed from Halifax with $1,000,000 specie on board, should create a demand among the importers of Gold. The current shipments of Grain and Provisions make a large amount of Merchant bills, the offers for which vary from 103 to 104 ₱ cent.; while the Bankers are holding their own Exchange at 105¼@106 ₱ cent. Bills on France are dull, with a wide range of rates, say 5.10@5.05; a partial business at 5.07½@5.05. The packet from Havana yesterday brought advice of another heavy, mercantile failure in that city. The firm in question have several correspondents in New York, but all strong houses, among whom the losses or reclamations will be divided. In the market for Money, the business continues dull, outside the legitimate operations of the Banks in Government Stocks, and on this only all the deposits have already been made in the Sub-Treasury, although the terms of the Loan authorize the installments to run from the 12th up to 20th June, at the option of the holders. The Stock Brokers are light borrowers on call, at present, their principal speculative business being in shares and bonds which are rather scarcer on the street for delivery than Money. In the Domestic Exchanges, the course of affairs at Chicago look like an early and well established return to a Specie basis.

The State of New-Jersey is in the market with an issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000. Bids will be received either by letter or by personal application to the Treasurer at his office, Trenton, at any time before two o'clock on Thursday, the 27th of June next, on which day from two o'clock A. M. until two o'clock P. M., the Governor and Treasurer will be in attendance at the State House to receive and decide bids. The State has such assurances in the matter, that it is not proposed to make any award at below par.

The statement of the Boston Banks, for the last week, compares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1860, as follows:

	May 25, 1861.	May 18, 1861.	May 26, 1860.
Loans	$ 1,26 6,672	$60,5 [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Specie	6,172,750	6,492,656	6,201,113
Deposits	18,6 [illegible]	18,5 [illegible]	20,120,514
Circulation	6,7 [illegible]	6,280,811	6,060,536

The North American Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on its Capital stock, payable on demand. Also a Scrip Dividend of 3 ₱ cent. on the earned premiums, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders on the 10th of July.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLACK, No. 4 Broad street:

	Premium.			Premium.
Mar. 27	Philadelphia	Par.	27 Detroit	1 @ 1½
28	Boston	Par	27 Cincinnati	¼ @ ⅜
29	Baltimore	¼ @ ⅜	27 Chicago	¼ @ ⅜
29	Washington	¼ @ ⅜	29 Canada	¾ @ 1
29	Chicago	¼ @ ⅜	24 Memphis	7 @ 7½
29	Milwaukee	1 @ 1½	25 Stillwater, Min	7 @ 7½
29	Cleveland	1 @ 1½	25 Ft. Wayne, Ind	1 @ 1½
29	St. Louis	¼ @ ⅜	24 Racine, Wis	¾ @ 1
27	Louisville	¼ @ ⅜	24 Mobile	no buy.
			25 New Orleans	¼ @ ⅜

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76½; Reading Railroad, 15¼; Morris Canal, 34; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight Exchange on New York at par a ¼ per cent discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 11,226 bbls. Flour, 378 bbls. Cornmeal, 87,561 bushels Wheat, 53,243 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Rye, 6,878 bushels Malt, 1,518 pkgs. Provisions, and 800 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 125 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 00@ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day 50 bags Laguayra, at 16c.; 2,5 bags Maracaibo, at 13½, on 13¾c.; 1,500 bags Rio, at 12¾c on 13½c.; 30 bags Jamaica, at 12½@13¼ c. 4 mo. the credit, and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 11½c. cash ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at former prices. We quote Middling Uplands, at 13¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Sales, 1,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has been depressed to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand from shippers, as well as for the regular home trade, has been moderate. The news by the *America* has tended to discourage export buyers. The receipts have been fair, and receivers have been generally eager to sell. Desirable lots of Extra State are not abundant. The supplies of other descriptions, however, are ample. The transcribed sales reach 11,400 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 10@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 25, superfine Western at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is scarce and quiet. Sales have been made of 500 bbls., at $5 95@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$9 00 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including sales of to very choice extra, at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request at $3@$3 62½ for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is attracting more attention, at $3 for Jersey, $3 20 for Marsh's Calorific, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and prices have favored buyers. The reported sales comprise 143,000 bush., including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, $1 15; White Western, $1 28@$1 65; Red Western at $1 30@$1 34, chiefly within the range; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 05@$1 20, the latter an extreme rate; Northwestern Club at $1 15@$1 16; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 14, and White California at $1 23 ₱ bushel. Corn opened buoyantly but closed heavily. The reported sales amount to 106,000 bushels, at 41c. @43c., closing at 44c.@47., for poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c for sound old do. do.; 58c for received new and old Western; 48c for new round Yellow; 56c.@57c. for old do. do.; 50c. for new Western Yellow, and 57c. for Yellow Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 66c.@68c. ₱ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 2,900 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 31½c. @32c.; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 33c @34c. ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago May 27, 1861.

Flour	20,300 bbls.
Wheat	349,376 bush.
Corn	1,583,222 bush.
Oats	301,305 bush.

HAY—North River has been quiet and depressed at 60c. for shipping lots and 70c @75c. for lots wanted by local buyers, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Business has been quite tame here, and prices have been irregular. In Albany and Buffalo the *Express* says, "Lumber arrives from all quarters, but in small quantities, giving a complete assortment of all sizes, and, with the stock held over from last year, affording a full supply for the present demand. Sales of the last week have been limited, and an improvement on the previous week; but purchases have mainly been for immediate wants. Prices are more established than was indicated in our last report, but on some particulars are still unsettled, and some transactions have been made on private terms."

The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards: Pine, clear, $30@$31; Pine, 4th quality $20@$21; Pine, select box, $18@$20; Pine, Cheming box, $15@$16; Pine, box, $12@$14; Pine, clear, ⅝, $27@$28; Pine, 4th quality, ⅝, $11@$20; Pine, select, ⅝, $18@20; Pine, box, ⅝, $9@$10 ₱ M; Pine piece plank, 11 inch, 22c @25c.; pine piece plank, 10 inch, 20c @22c; pine piece plank, second quality, 17c.@19c.; pine piece plank, culls, 12c @14c.; spruce boards, 11c.@$2; spruce floor planks, 14c.@$15; spruce plank, 2 inch, good, 20c.@$21; pine tally board, good, 15c.@16c; pine tally board, second quality, 14c.@15c.; culls, 9c.@10c.; hemlock boards, 8½c @9c.; hemlock joist, 3 by 4 8½c. @9c.; hemlock joist, 4 by 6, 16c @19c.; hemlock wall strips 2 by 4, 6½c. @7c. each; clap boards, pine, clear, $20; clap boards, pine, 2d quality $15@$18; ash good, $25@$25; ash, 2d rate, $15@$18; oak, $25@$30; maple joists, $16@$17; black walnut good, $35@$40; black walnut, 2d quality, $18@$22; black walnut, ½ inch, $35@$38; Sycamore, 1 inch, $20@$22; sycamore, ½ inch $18@$19; cherry, good, $35@$40; cherry, 2d rate, $20@$30; white wood chair plank, $23@$35; white wood chair plank, 1 inch @20@$22; white wood chair plank, ½ inch, $15@$16; shingles, 1st quality shaved pine, $3 50; shingles, 2d quality, shaved pine, $3 75@4 50; shingles common, shaved pine, $2@$3; shingles, 1st quality sawed, pine, $3 50@$3 60; shingles, 2d quality sawed, pine, $3 30@$3 60; shingles, common sawed, pine $2@$2 25; shingles, sawed hemlock, $2@$2 50.

CHEMICALS—A very limited inquiry prevails for all descriptions, at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 35c.; 37 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c.@26c.; and 50 hhds. do (by auction), at 18½c.@19c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request, including Common, which is quoted at from $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Solids Turpentine is sparingly sought after, at 70c.@72½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and prices have favored holders. Sales 900 bbls, including Mess, at $17@$17 25; this Mess, $15 75@$16; and Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 375 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 9c.@15c. for Western, and 10c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid, at 4c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 175 tcs., at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been quite limited, having been confined to 300 hhds., including Cuba, in bond for export, at about 3¾c., and free at 4¼c.@4¾c., with Porto Rico at 4¼c.@5c.; also, 200 hhds. Porto Rico (by auction), at 4¼c.@5¼c.; 375 boxes Havana at 5c., and 250 hhds. Melado, part at 2¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 701 bbls., chiefly at 16½c. ₱ gallon. Some holders are higher now.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, and rates tended downward. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s 10½ d@2s ₱ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@9½d.; the latter rate in a foreign vessel; Corn, 7½d.@8d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3 13-16d.@7 32d ₱ lb.; Rosin, 2s 9d @3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s 3d ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @4s ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s @32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, and Butter 22s. 6d.@25s. Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 10½d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork 3s ₱ bbl, Bacon and Lard 30s.; Cheese, 30s; Oil, 25s.; Tallow 27s 6d., Tobacco, 40s. ₱ ton. For Hamburg—Rye 75,000 bushels, at a rate not disclosed.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For.	
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
Bohemian	Southampton	New York	May 21
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 23
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Persia	Galway	New-York	June 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malaga	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Bangkok	Liverpool	New Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

King	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Champion	New-York	Aspinwall	June 1
Saxonia	New-York	Edinburgh	June 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New York	New York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New York	Kingston	June 20
Lloyd Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *Etna* will close, at the New-York Post office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. The mails for the Pacific, by the steamship *Champion*, will close on Saturday morning at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Tragedy, Comedy and Farce.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Anderson; Or, The Patriots at Sumter in '61—Charles II.—Buckle of Brilliants—Curiosities at all Hours.

IRVING HALL—Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Madame Anna Bishop's Drawing Room Concerts

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 758 Broadway—Brown's "Niagara Falls by Moonlight."

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The Norse"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is evident from the tenor of our advices from Washington this morning, that the Government is about to make another important forward movement into Virginia, but in what direction, is of course, known only to those who direct. The New-York Regiments which have recently reached the Capital, including the Ninth, which has a splendid engineer corps attached, and the Garibaldi Guard, which is composed in great part of veterans of several of the European wars, have received intimations that their services will be immediately required on important duty, and the regiments of the District volunteers last night were ordered under arms, with directions to make preparations for a long march. It is stated, also, that eleven steamers are at the Washington Navy yard, laying in stores and munitions of all kinds, the destination of which is at present a mystery. It is probable that a demonstration will be made upon Centreville, where about four thousand rebel troops are stationed, and which is a point of considerable importance. Meantime our troops at Alexandria have commenced throwing up entrenchments about a mile to the west of that city, to command the approaches, in anticipation of a possible demonstration from the rebels of Manassas Gap Junction, which has been threatened.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh informs us that the rebel troops which have been stationed on the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, have fallen back in the direction of Martinsburgh. They numbered about five hundred, and had two small swivel guns. While stationed opposite Williamsport their numbers had been reduced by desertions to the number of one hundred, and the small-pox had also made some ravages among them. Their object in making a retrograde movement is not known, but they probably considered their proximity to the Pennsylvania forces disagreeable.

Our special correspondence from Fortress Monroe to the 24th inst., gives full details of the important movements which had taken place in that vicinity to that date, partial accounts of which have already reached us by telegraph. Col. Duryea, commanding the Fifth New York Regiment of Volunteers, (Zouaves) had been appointed Brigadier by Gen. Butler, and assigned to the command of the troops encamped in the vicinity of Hampton. Gen Butler had announced this fact in a proclamation to the inhabitants, and Col. Duryea had also issued a proclamation, assuring the protection of the inhabitants and the preservation of law and order. These documents will be found in full in our corraspondence's letter. The advent of the Zouaves had created considerable panic among the Secessionists in the vicinity, who had given them the complimentary appellation of "Red Devils." By an arrival at Baltimore we have still later advices from the fortress. Most of the troops were encamped outside the walls, and everything continued quiet. The First New York Regiment had arrived safely.

It will be seen by the special orders from the War Department, which we publish in our dispatches this morning, that the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, has been ordered home, to be mustered out of the service of the United States by an officer designated for that purpose. The order also conveys the thanks of the War Department for the prompt manner in which the Regiment responded to the call of the Government, and for the efficiency it has exhibited while in the service. The Regiment will leave Washington at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and come through Baltimore.

The Twelfth Onondaga and the Thirteenth Rochester Regiments left Elmira yesterday afternoon for Washington and passed through Baltimore last evening at 6 o'clock. They probably reached their destination at an early hour this morning.

From Mr. Richard Fairchild, a British subject but for several years a resident of Louisiana, we have obtained important information of the condition of affairs in that State. His facilities for obtaining trustworthy information were excellent, and he represents that the military of that State are poorly armed and equipped, and much dissatisfied; that fears are felt of insurrections among the slaves; that all business and industrial pursuits are paralyzed, and their great suffering exists among the people. This statement, which will be found of exceeding interest, we publish in another column.

The letters from our special correspondent on board the steamer-ess *Niagara*, which we publish this morning, will attract attention. He gives an interesting account of occurrences which followed the arrival of the vessel off Charleston Harbor, from which it appears that the accounts of them from the Charleston papers were not true in all particulars. The capture of the *General Parkhill*, which was stated to be unjustifiable, is said to be a perfectly proper proceeding, as she was employed under secession colors. The Charlestonians were much exasperated at the appearance of the *Niagara* off the bar, and an attempt was made to decoy her in to shoal water, in order that they might make an attempt to capture her; but the commander had too much knowledge of the coast to fall into the trap. After leaving Charleston she proceeded to Havana, preparatory to proceeding to the Gulf on the blockading service there. Her destination, as before stated, was New Orleans. Capt. McKean, of the *Niagara*, received the appointment of Flag Officer of the Gulf Squadron.

The strength of the rebel force at Memphis, and on its line between there and the Missouri and Kentucky lines, is put down at about fifteen thousand. A person who has recently left Memphis, after residing for some time against his will in the rebel army there. He locates about three thousand in Memphis; as many more on the fair-grounds contiguous; five thousand at Randolph; one thousand at Fort Rector, in Arkansas; and one thousand opposite in Tennessee; and at Osceola, Arkansas, about one hundred miles above Memphis, about two thousand. There is also a battery at the latter point, in addition to the one at Memphis, which is represented to be quite formidable.

The new Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Col. Anderson has been appointed, embraces all the State of Kentucky which lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio River. His head quarters for the present will be at Louisville.

The schooner *Urbana*, Capt. Small, arrived at this port yesterday from Indianola, (Texas,) *via* Havana, having on board Companies A and D, of the Second United States Infantry, in charge of Capt. Jordan, of the Second Infantry, and Lieut. Keene, of the First Infantry—part of the troops that were to be transported here by the steamship *Star of the West*. Besides the troops, she brings home twelve women and twenty children. The remaining five companies left about the same time in the brig *Mystic* and schooner *Horace* for this port. The troops are all well.

The Second Maine Regiment, Col James', which has been encamped at Willet's Point, embarked yesterday afternoon for Washington, by the New-Jersey Railroad. The force were in excellent health and spirits.

By the arrival of the R. M. steamship *America* at Halifax, we have intelligence from Europe to the 19th—three days later. The *America* brings upwards of a million dollars in specie on freight. Mr Dallas, late Minister to England, is a passenger, he having taken leave of the Queen on the 16th, and at the same time, presented the new Minister, Mr. Adams. A debate on American affairs took place in the House of Lords on the 16th, induced by a question asked by the Earl of Ellenborough as to the interpretation of the term "lawful blockade," used in the Queen's Proclamation, and also in regard to articles regarded as contraband of war. The debate was generally characterized by the same leaning towards the Jeff Davis Confederacy which has distinguished those which have before occurred, and the same misconception of the true nature of the struggle between the North and the South. A further decline had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and 47,000 bales had been sold during the week. Breadstuffs were generally firm, and Provisions steady. Considerable sales of American securities had been made, and prices were firm.

Prince Alfred, of England, arrived at St. John, N. B., on Wednesday night, and was appropriately received by the authorities. There was also a torch light procession of firemen on the occasion.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, resolutions were presented in favor of $2,500 to Col. Ming's Regiment, and recommending the Union Defence Committee to pay for necessary supplies to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. McCunn.

The Board of Councilmen, also held a meeting, at which the question of discarding the *Day Book* and *Daily News* as corporation papers, was brought up and laid over. An application of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for $12,000, for the use of his Brigade, was referred. The West Washington Market case was brought up, and made the special order of the next meeting.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has now rendered decision in the noted Clew will case, reversing the decree of the Surrogate, admitting the will offered by the husband to probate, and directing that the issues be made up for trial by jury at the next term of the Court.

The Stock Exchange was active yesterday for the Border State Stocks, and firmer in the Railways. New York Central closed 72⅞ a 72¼ ex cent. Exchange 105¾ a 106 ex cent.

Transactions in Breadstuffs were less extensive yesterday, though buyers of Flour and Wheat had any existing advantages, while Corn opened buoyantly, and closed heavily. A very moderate demand prevailed for Cotton, Sugars, Rice, Hay, Whisky and Provisions. Pork was dearer. Coffee was in fair request, as were also Hops, Rosin, Tallow and Kentucky Tobacco. The movements in other branches of business were limited. The Freight Market was depressed.

The House of Lords on American Affairs.

The case of America has again been considered in the House of Lords, and with pretty much the same degree of intelligence as characterized previous discussions of the same problem. The subject is clearly beyond the reach of their Lordships. The disposition of all the debaters, is evidently to so interpret the neutrality of England, as to make it most efficacious in aid of the Confederate rebels; and we accordingly find Lord Chancellors and Ex-Chancellors declaring the doctrine of this Government, that privateering is piracy, to be inadmissible; and Law Lords announcing that the execution of a British subject under such an interpretation, would be a ground of war. A similar willingness to weaken the power of the Federal Government, by demonstrating that a blockade which foreign Powers are bound to respect cannot be established, is also sufficiently discernible in the meagre abstract of the debate supplied by our telegrams, and will no doubt appear in broader light when we receive the extended report.

There is nothing surprising in the temper which the aristocracy of England bring to the discussion of our affairs. They have always regarded the experiment of self-government and social equality, which America is making for the benefit of mankind, with extreme jealousy and disfavor, have been angered by the encomiums which John Bright, and Cobden, and other groveling Radicals, have lavished upon our institutions; and have had every reason to desire our failure and overthrow. The state of society at the South is very much more to their taste. The South has a privileged class; and as in these days of civilization and development, mankind is rapidly destroying all social inequalities, the tendency of privileged classes everywhere is to combine sympathetically against the popular enemy. Hence the London *Times*, as the organ of English aristocracy, panegyrizes the constitution framed at Montgomery; exhausts its logic to show why the rebel States should be permitted peaceably to secede; and exults over the final disruption of the American Union. These results, the fruition of veteran desires among the ruling class of England, are hailed with genuine satisfaction.

It is a matter of the slightest possible consequence to this country, what the British nobility, from one cover of the Red Book to the other, thinks of our domestic affairs. It is scarcely worth while even to expose their concealed hostility and their palpable ignorance. The fact that Lord Campbell, or Lord Brougham, or Lord Nosoo refuses to admit our right to hang privateers as pirates, will hardly avail to save any of her Majesty's subjects from that penalty, if guilty and captured; and no amount of dogmatism about what is or is not a valid blockade, or what is contraband of war, will save British ships from confiscation if it attempts to run the one or to carry the other. One reason of this obstinate resolution on our part may be a failure to recognize the House of Peers as the final Court of Appeals in questions of international law, and a belief that our case is safer in the hands of the masses of the English people than in those of the aristocracy. We are also thoroughly conscious of our ability to enforce our own interpretation of the disputed points. We are in a position to dictate in all such matters. It is quite possible an equal number of men can be found as ill-informed as the House of Lords; and they might be told that notwithstanding the Southern States possess some 1,200 miles of sea-coast, it is only necessary to close eight or ten outlets, to render a blockade as perfect as if our navy lay stem to stern in actual contact from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. But the quite obvious proposition that we have as much right to say what kind and degree of crime is that which the subjects of this Government threaten to commit, and what amount of guilt attaches to the foreigner who shall be accessory to it, as a European Power has to assert the reverse of those positions, is one that it may be worth while to make intelligible to their Lordships; and the demonstration can take no more comprehensible shape than the reduction of our convictions to practice at the earliest opportunity. It will then remain to be seen whether, after suffering the loss of one-half their prosperity, in consequence of our domestic struggle, they will destroy the other by making their untenable code of international law the occasion of war with the re-United States.

A Short War Probable.

It is now only six weeks since Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for volunteers for the defence of the Capital. The same act that led to this step precipitated Virginia into secession. This was effected for the purpose of adding a strength to the movement which would, as it was believed, render it invincible, and to transfer the seat of the war from the cotton to the food-producing districts. The rebels elected to make this State their battle-ground. The Government accepted the challenge, and, to-day, has one hundred thousand men either upon, or who are swiftly advancing towards the soil of this State, and directed by the ablest commander of his time. This force is well equipped, abundantly supplied with munitions of war, and sustained by the entire financial strength of the North. If it is not so thoroughly trained as the veterans that compose European armies, it will be opposed to troops, who, whatever may be their personal courage or endurance, are vastly inferior in soldierly qualities to those of the North. With equal numbers it is discipline that wins, and this is the last quality of which Southern soldiers are capable. In the Slave States the whites, no matter how poor, must have something to mark the wide difference between them and an inferior and degraded caste. This is personal equality among themselves. It is the negro's business to obey, to take a subordinate position—not the white man's. Hence their incapacity for that high degree of discipline to which Northern soldiers readily submit, because to them it implies nothing unmanly or degrading.

Such a force, directed by Gen. Scott, and amply provided with everything necessary to efficient action, must be irresistible to any that can be brought against it. Virginia was half subdued before we put a man upon her soil. On the West she has within her own borders a large population which is as hostile to secession and to the action of the State Government, as are the people of New-York or Ohio. On every side is she cut off from market, and must soon fall from the exhaustion which our vigorous blockade will produce. In Fort Monroe and in our naval force, we exert a greater power against her than we could by an army of fifty thousand men. Already has the blockade put up food to famine prices. Her munitions of war must soon be exhausted. The strength she otherwise might put forth must be, to a great extent, neutralized by the presence of a body of mutinous slaves, who, in the seceding districts, nearly equal in numbers the whites, while in all the force of secession is greatly weakened by the presence of large numbers of loyal citizens.

In selecting Virginia as their battle ground, the rebels committed a crowning blunder. At Montgomery, its very remoteness would have seemed to it a sort of immunity from punishment. It is nearly a thousand miles, by the only practicable route, from Richmond. It is one of the most arduous duties to conduct a war so far removed from the base of operations. Our Government could hardly touch Montgomery for a year or two, at best; but Virginia is not two days' sail from the great centres of population at the North, New-York and Philadelphia, and is penetrated by magnificent estuaries, all of which we command. We still traverse without molestation, the whole course of the Potomac, from its outlet to Washington. We could not have wished the rebellion to take a better place for the concentration of our strength, or more untenable for defense. Had it chosen the extreme Southern States, it would have had the most powerful of all auxiliaries—distance from the North, and an insalubrious climate. Had it taken the Southern prolongation of the Alleghanies, it would have a position almost inaccessible to attack. But it has chosen to risk all where it is really the weakest, and the North the strongest.

We know that this view of the case coincides with Gen. Scott's opinion. He has recently expressed a belief that the war would be concluded within a year, unless some complication should arise with foreign Powers. He feels confident in his ability to overwhelm Virginia, and that when this is accomplished, the back of the monster is broken. The cotton-growers have an exalted idea of the power of this State. In its destruction they will see their own. No matter how extravagant the gasconnade in which they may continue to indulge, they will feel that it is all over with them; that further resistance is hopeless, and that self-preservation is only to be found in submission.

We must succeed in Virginia, did we exert no other power than our Army upon her soil. But the whole South is like a garrison in a citadel, completely hemmed in, and which must soon exhaust the scanty means it has hoarded. In peace it is sustained by the production and exportation of two or three staples. Its whole industry is employed upon these. Where would the North be in a month's time, with every outlet, in every direction, completely closed? It would be at the mercy of the enemy that could so beleaguer it, although more than any other people it is self-sustaining—overflowing with food and skilled in every art. The South produces nothing but raw materials, which it cannot convert into forms fitting them for use. The City of New-Orleans will suffer more from a month's blockade than if taken possession of by a military force. In our fleet alone we are exerting a power against secession fivefold greater than by all our armies in the field. The rebels are just beginning to feel this halter. The determination of England to respect our blockade is their death-knell. They had not the faintest idea that their ports would be closed. To force foreigners to interfere, their Congress has passed a law forbidding the exportation of Cotton in any other direction than their *seaports*. Had there been the least idea that foreign nations would have respected our blockade, the Southern States would have no more seceded than they would feed upon strychnine.

The blockade strikes a fatal blow both at Southern society and Southern finance. To carry on the war the rebels want $100,000,000 a year. They can't get $10,000,000. All their banks, with the exception of those of New-Orleans, are broken. Specie is to be had only at an excessive premium. Not a penny can be borrowed outside their Confederacy, and nothing inside, for the lack of means. It is now proposed that the $50,000,000 new loan authorized, shall be issued in small sums, shinplasters really, and made legal tender in all contracts. There are no means at the South for carrying on even the ordinary operations of trade. To such a condition had the Confederated States fallen before our blockade commenced, and with the proceeds of the last crop apparently still in their hands. What must be their condition when the next crop, for all commercial purposes, is absolutely inconvertible. If we chose, we might reduce them to entire subjection without putting a man upon their soil. But we cannot afford a long war. We must crush the rebellion in the very first campaign. The more vigorous and powerful our demonstration, the less in blood and means will the war cost, and the more complete the results. When Virginia shall be captured the end will not be far distant.

Characteristics of Southern Warfare.

It is doubtful whether the annals of any nation, however uncivilized, can furnish a system of warfare so illicit as that which defaces the infant record of the Southern Confederacy. We find renegades from our Government furnishing to the Commissariat of the Southern forces stolen arms, "appropriated" funds and "attached" artillery. Timid tradesmen are compelled to abuse the confidence of trusting creditors at the North, while the moneys honestly due here are placed to the credit of the enemies of the country. Officers, who for years have in time of peace been generously supported from the treasury of the nation, are seduced from honor and the sacredness of their oath by the promise of promotion and an increase of compensation.

These things we might have been prepared for; but we confess to an honest indignation when we learn that this self-appointed authority, based upon peculation and dishonor, forgets not only its obligation to the whole country, but initiates a system of warfare which must astound mankind. Bribes have been offered to our sentinels while on guard duty, money has been unavailingly handed the soldiers who were in position to aid an easy entrance to the forts they were protecting, and tenders of various emoluments have been made to men of humble station, to induce violation of trust and disregard of soldierly honor. The humanity of those high in command was abundantly tested when, after many hours of bombardment beleaguered Sumter was discovered in flames, red-hot shot were poured thick and fast upon the gallant band behind its walls, and when with entire consciousness of the weakened state of those detained in the garrison, the supply of provisions and of oil was for days withheld.

What, too, can be thought of that code of battle which permits ounces of arsenic and vials of strychnine to be mixed with flour or emptied into the army vinegar? Or what excuse can their future historian offer for that infamous attempt to destroy a portion of the National Army at Annapolis by the offer of poisoned whisky by an apparently friendly hand? Secret assassinations of sentinels at their posts of duty, the unsparing persecution of "suspected friends of the Union," and the occasional bodily transfer of personal property from its legitimate possessor to the treasury of the rebels, are facts of notoriety.

Of a piece with this, and much more could be adduced concerning the barbarisms of the chivalry, was the murder of Ellsworth. By an assassin's hand, one of the noblest, purest, and most gallant of our officers was cut down in the prime of life and in the very blossom of promise. But how terribly did they mistake, who imagined that to be a fitting mode of conquering this nation. Already we hear the cry of "Remember Ellsworth;" and even now are organizing bands, soon to be regimented, of "Ellsworth Avengers," and that blow, which was given in entire conformity with the recognized code of the rebellious South, will, in the end, be found productive of a dreadful but deserved retribution.

But these sink into insignificance when we recur to the fact that in defiance of all known rules of honorable warfare, the Southern leaders have instigated the Indians upon our frontier to take up arms and to visit their system of savage cruelty upon the people of that section of our country. It will be remembered that prominent among the causes for dissatisfaction with the rule of Great Britain, which our forefathers urged in the Declaration of Independence, was this very one, and that it may the more thoroughly impress itself upon the minds of our readers we quote from that instrument:

"He (the king) has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

On referring to reports from the South, we find that a plan has been organized by which the slave-holding Indians are thoroughly inflamed with hatred to the North, and are eager for the extermination of "Lincoln's Abolitionists." Crafty agents from Arkansas and Texas have been detailed for the purpose of convincing the various tribes that the sole desire of the Republican leaders is to abolish Slavery, and make the negro the equal of the white. This has naturally excited their jealousy and anger, and at last accounts they had determined to lend the aid of their tomahawks and scalping knives to the more Christian weapons—the poison and the brand of their Southern fraternizers. And it is well known that a large body of Cherokees is already at Harper's Ferry.

In a mental point of view, such action as the leaders of the rebel host see fit to indulge in, can find no palliation, and without doubt before the tribunal of any civilized nation, that system of warfare which cannot only permit, but encourage, the most detestable and cowardly treacheries, the secret poison, the assassin's dagger, and the tomahawk of the savage, will be forever stamped as murderous and cruel.

The Light going Out.—The law of contraband threatens to work one piece of justice not wholly unpoetical. It is said that the export of paper to the seceded States has, under order of Government, been entirely stopped! Not a team, as we are credibly informed, is now permitted to cross the Ohio. And as it is well known that the greater part of the paper consumed in the South hitherto has been of Northern manufacture, it is easy to see what the result must be. There are, indeed, a few paper mills in the seceded States; but these, for the want of necessary materials, are on the point of ceasing operations. The chemicals, which are indispensable for the bleaching process, as soda-ash and sulphuric acid, are only produced in the North and in Europe, and the same is true of wire, gauze and feltings, all of which are absolute necessities. There is, indeed, but one article requisite in paper-manufacture which they are likely soon to have in quite unwelcome abundance—*rags*.

In looking forward to this impending mortality of the journals of Secessiondom, there is no need to put on any unnecessary mourning. As mere psychologic studies—as exhibitions of what grammar, rhetoric and logic may become under certain conditions—they were indeed not without a value. But the vile, poisonous stuff they have been diffusing would probably have made it necessary ere long for the Government to repress them as a mere sanitary measure, so that the indirect insecticide is a most blessed relief. Their light that led astray was *not* light from heaven; and in their case, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* may most honestly be rendered. There's nothing good to be said of 'em except that they're dead.

What Shall be Done with Prisoners and "Contraband of War?"

We have been so unused to war in this country, that it is with the greatest difficulty we can address ourselves to it in earnest. We forget that the more vigorous the more humane the blow. The moment we touch the soil of a seceding State, we should make clean work. Every rebel should be taken prisoner and instantly marched out of the State; the idea of letting him off on a parole of *honor* is a delusion which we should no longer practice upon ourselves. There is no honor in a *rebel*. Where was the honor of Jeff. Davis, Floyd and Thompson, and the whole tribe of conspirators in Congress and the Army and Navy, who were plotting to overthrow the Constitution they had sworn to support? To treat such persons leniently only adds to their malignity. It is the nature of such men. If we let them off we shall, on the morrow, be always doing the work of the day before, and the war will never be ended. The moment a rebel is captured, particularly if in arms, he should be instantly packed off to the interior of Massachusetts, or New-York or Ohio, where extensive barracks should be immediately erected for his accommodation. We should clear the soil as we go, leaving no enemy among us, or in our rear, to take advantage of the least reverse. The moment this course is taken, traitors would be very scarce, even upon the soil of Virginia. We should hope to make a pretty good haul, for we could perform no more useful service than to take 20,000 Virginians and give them six months' schooling in the interior of Massachusetts. They would see things there they never dreamed of, and go home, when the time come for their discharge, wiser men, and fitted to introduce in their own State the industries and habits which have made in Massachusetts a garden out of a desert, and for the want of which Virginia, though a garden by nature, is still a desert, as far as art and industry are concerned.

We shall also soon need similar provision for Gen. Butler's "contraband of war," *negroes*. We shall soon have a large number of these on our hands. We cannot return them at present to their owners if we would, unless they are well-known Union men. Their owners may have, in their haste, left them behind. They may belong to parties in arms against us. We are not prepared to say what disposition shall be eventually made of them. This may depend upon future events. Till these occur, the negroes must be provided for at some safe place. This duty is one of the sequences which necessarily grows out of the peculiar contest in which we are engaged. The question of the disposition to be made of the negroes falling into our hands, is the most difficult one that is to arise. Gen. Butler's construction of the law in reference to articles contraband of war, was a happy fancy, and is very well when applied to fifty or a hundred persons. But when the number swells as it is very likely to do, to fifteen, 20,000 or 50,000, such a mass of "contraband" can hardly be put to a valuable use, on fortifications. But they must be safely taken care of, notwithstanding, and the sooner we set about it the better.

We particularly desire to impress upon Government the necessity of the course recommended in reference to prisoners of war. They should be treated as such. So far we have *played*, not *enacted*, war. Our part in the drama has been to see how little harm we could inflict. This speaks well for our humanity, but not for our good sense. Let us be more logical for the future, and treat those we meet in the seceding States as they are—either enemies or friends. Ten thousand men captured in Virginia and sent out of the State would at once end the war. We should leave no element of strength or power unexercised, if we desire a speedy settlement of our difficulties with the smallest possible waste of blood and treasure.

The Three Swords.

That indomitable patriot, President Jackson, had, in his day, to deal with secession. It was then called Nullification; but it was in its elements secession pure and simple. He designated it by its right name when he pronounced it as treason, and he appreciated its nature when he dealt with it as such. Had he been made of different stuff, had he been less imbued with patriotism; had he been wanting of purpose, or imbecile from age; had he sympathized with their objects, or for years associated with the conspirators, taken counsel to his counsels, or yielded to their influences; had he been content with efficacy where he had the right to command, there would have been rebellion in his time and the success of Calhoun and his followers as we have it now under the guidance of Jeff. Davis and his associates. But a Jackson, a Scott, a Buchanan, was at the head of the States, and he waited not an hour for the organization of strength. He throttled it at once. The sword and the gallows were waiting the conspirators, and sharp justice was meted out to its retributions. Treason shrunk from contact with these preparations, and the repose of the country was secured by the man who saved it at New-Orleans.

Jackson's life was full of opportunities for the display of patriotism and courage, if not always of practical wisdom and calm statesmanship. He was certainly to an unexampled degree an object of popular idolatry. Tennessee presented him with a sword, the citizens of Philadelphia gave him another, and the citizens of New-Orleans endowed him with a third. We mention only these among the hundred other testimonials that honored his active career, or graced his retirement, because they have a history connected with the present as well as the past,—a history which, were the dead permitted to speak, would evoke a voice of indignant denunciation from the old hero's grave.

By his will, Gen. Jackson bequeathed the first of these three swords to his nephew and adopted son, Andrew Jackson Donelson, the second to his grandson, Andrew Jackson, Jr., and the third to his grand-nephew, Andrew Jackson Coffee. The clause relative to the first runs thus:

"*Secondly*—I bequeath to my well beloved nephew, Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, *with the injunction*, that he fail not to use it, when necessary, in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or *domestic traitors*."

Where is Andrew J. Donelson now, and to what uses is he applying this legacy of his great kinsman, confided to his presumed patriotism, accompanied with so solemn an injunction? In the ranks of rebellion, fighting against "Our glorious Union!" Among "domestic traitors," battling for the overthrow of "the constitutional rights of our country," through the destruction of the Constitution itself. Again:

"I bequeath to my beloved grandson, Andrew Jackson, son of Andrew Jackson, Jr., and Sarah, his wife, the sword presented to me by the citizens of Philadelphia, *with this injunction, that he will always use it in defence of the Constitution and our glorious Union, and the perpetuation of our Republican system.*"

And where is this Andrew Jackson, honored by his patriotic grandfather, and where the sword intrusted to his keeping? It is rusting in its scabbard at home, while treason is hewing at the Constitution, and the cannon of rebellion thundering against the Union. The degenerate grandson is himself on the side of the traitors, aiding by his influence and his money the conspirators who are thus in arms against both, and who are battling for the overthrow of "our republican system."

And again

"To my grand-nephew, Andrew Jackson Coffee, I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the Rifle Company of New-Orleans, commanded by Capt. Beal, as a memento of my regard, and to bring to his recollection the gallant services of his deceased father, Gen. John Coffee, in the late Indian and British wars, under my command, and his gallant conduct in defence of New-Orleans in 1814-15, *with this injunction, that he wield it in protection of the rights secured to the American citizen under our glorious Constitution, against all invaders, whether foreign foes or intestine traitors.*"

Where again is Andrew Jackson Coffee, and in what cause is he wielding the gift of his benefactor? He too is among the traitors, and the sword placed in his hands for the "protection of the rights secured to American citizens under our glorious Constitution," is pointed at the hearts of loyal men and wielded for the destruction of that "glorious Constitution" that he was so solemnly enjoined to defend.

Such is thus far the melancholy history of these three swords, each the legacy of a great man to his kinsmen, and such the uses to which they are applied. If facts were wanting to illustrate the commonplace touching the degeneracy of the successors of great men, how abundantly are they furnished in the story of this will and its consequences?

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Probable Effect of the Pending Struggle on Slavery—Its Abolition Almost a Foregone Conclusion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

The impression gains ground that there can be no end to the present war, no compromise, no peace, which leaves the cause of it in existence. The irrepressible conflict having taken this sanguinary character, can no more be staid while Slavery exists. It has been resolved by the whole people of the North that the Union must be preserved. The Government responds to this popular outburst of patriotism, and reechoes it in official instructions to our Foreign Ministers. This is the one great point determined, and it is now becoming evident that it cannot be made final and sure without a complete overthrow of the institution of Slavery.

How, then, shall this great revolution in Southern society be effected? It can be accomplished by making war upon it, and nothing seems to be more probable than that abolition will be a necessary result of war. The war will cost hundreds of millions, directly and indirectly, to the Government. Hundreds of millions to the rebels and the event will leave the weaker party in a condition little short of ruin.

Is it not better to look these facts in the face in the beginning of the contest, and make an effort at compromise, on the broad and permanent basis of peaceful and gradual emancipation, with compensation? It may be necessary that the South shall receive one or two overwhelming defeats in the battle field before its people will consent to so radical a measure, but in the meantime it will be well for the people of the North to have it under consideration. If Congress should adopt a resolution in favor of calling a General Convention of the States, looking to the adoption of such a compromise, it could not fail at once to arrest the attention of thousands of Southern men, who would prefer such a settlement to a continuance of destructive war.

It, for instance, it were agreed that Slavery should be abolished at the end of ten years, and, in the meantime, to be greatly modified and improved in its grosser features, on condition that the owners should receive in United States Stocks an average of one hundred dollars per head for their slaves, the alternative would be seized with joy by a large portion of the Southern people. The cost of this arrangement to the Government would be about four hundred millions of dollars, which is less than a war of four years would cost to either party.

Provision for the abolition of Slavery at the end of ten years, would give no shock, immediate or remote, to the frame work of society, even in a time of profound peace and prosperity, and in the actual circumstances of the case with a destructive war raging, which abolition would put an end to, it would be the very best thing the South could do, even without compensation. The sum proposed to be paid to the slaveholders is probably not more than one-fourth of the cash value of the slaves before the rebellion commenced, but it is fully half their value at the present moment, and is more than they would fetch a year hence if the war continues. It is also to be an advance payment for the liberation of the slaves at the end of ten years. With that ready capital, the South would at once enter upon a career of prosperity and progress unparalleled in its previous history, and the North would be more than compensated for its share in the burden by the revival of business.

Is it not better to solve the problem in this practical manner than to keep up a destructive war for an indefinite period? Is there not, at least, patriotism and humanity enough in the North to propose such a compromise? The South may reject it at present, but I cannot doubt that the terrible disasters of the present campaign will bring its people to reason. While the sword is waved with vigor, let the olive-branch be held out by those who conduct the legislative and administrative departments of the Government, and no good angels will conspire to bring about a speedy and permanent peace and unity between the North and South.

Slavery is a great evil, and it has borne its natural fruits, pride, arrogance and insubordination. But it should not be forgotten that the slaveholders are of the same race and lineage with the freemen of the North. What the former have done the latter would have done under similar circumstances. What Southern slaveholders are, Northern men, if born and bred slaveholders, would be. They should, therefore, look at the question coolly and calmly, and see in it a natural consequence of a great social wrong, for the origin of which no living man is responsible. Duty imperatively requires of Northern men that they should prevent the spread of the evil, and now that the opportunity offers, that they should put an end to it, in order to preserve the Government, and uphold civil liberty. But it is neither just nor expedient to inflict more injury upon the ruling race of the South than the necessity of the case demands. On the contrary, humanity and expediency, the welfare of the whites and blacks, of North and South, demand that the evil be eradicated, and the Union saved, peacefully if possible.

Observer.

THE NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.

Sketches of the Career of Gens McClellan, Butler, Banks, Fremont, and of Brigadier-General Lyon.

There is a very natural anxiety to know all about the antecedents of those who are to be the leaders of the Grand Army of the United States in the pending contest, and, below we give brief sketches of the Generals recently appointed:

MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Next in rank to Lieut-Gen. Scott stands Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. He is hardly thirty-five years of age, having been born in Philadelphia on December 3, 1826. At the age of sixteen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating with the class of 1846, with the rank of Brevet Second Lieut of Engineers. Until the Mexican war, however, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, and then "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," as the orders expressed it, he was Breveted First Lieut. "For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey," on Sept. 8, 1847, he was offered a Brevet Captaincy, which he declined. He was advanced to this rank, however, subsequently, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec," and received the command of a company of Sappers, Miners and Pontooneers in May, 1848. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to West Point, where he remained on duty with the sappers and miners until 1851. During this time he introduced the bayonet exercise into the army, and translated and adapted a manual which has since become a text-book for the service. During the Summer and Fall of 1851 he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware, and in the succeeding Spring was assigned to duty under Major R. B. MARCY, to the Expedition for the Exploration of the Red River. Thence he was ordered direct to Texas as Senior Engineer, on the Staff of Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH, and was engaged for some months in surveying the rivers and harbors of that State. In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific Coast in command of the Western Division of the survey of the North Pacific Railroad route. He returned to the East in 1854, on duty connected with the Pacific survey, and was engaged also in secret service to the West Indies. The next year he received a commission to the First Regiment of Cavalry, and was appointed a member of the Commission which went to the seat of war in the Crimea and in Northern Russia. Col. RICHARD DELAFIELD, one of his colleagues, is now an officer in the rebel army, and Major ALFRED MORDECAI, the third member of the Commission, a short time ago resigned the Superintendency of the Troy Arsenal. Major McCLELLAN'S report on the "Organization of European Armies and the operations of the War," a quarto volume, embodying the result of his observations in the Crimea, greatly enhanced his reputation as a scientific soldier.

In January, 1857, weary of inaction, he resigned his position in the army to become Vice-President and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered and accepted the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, of which he was also General Superintendent. When our domestic troubles assumed formidable dimensions, Major McCLELLAN'S services were at once called into requisition. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania tried to secure the benefit of his experience in organizing the volunteers from that State, but the tender of the Major-Generalship of the Ohio forces reached him first, and he at once accepted it. On May 14 he received a commission as Major-General in the United States army, and now has command of the Department of Ohio, which comprises all of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and that part of Virginia lying north of the Great Kanawha River and west of the Green Briar River and the Maryland line, with so much of Pennsylvania as lies west of a line drawn from the Maryland line to the northeast corner of McKean County.

It must not be taken for granted that he would succeed to the Command-in-Chief of the army, should that position unfortunately become vacant, because he is NEXT in rank to Gen. SCOTT. This office is filled by special appointment, seniority having weight only incidentally.

Gen. McCLELLAN is now leading the United States forces which crossed from Ohio into Virginia on Monday night last, and the stirring proclamation which he has issued to the people proves that he can wield the pen as ably as he has the *sword*.

MAJOR-GEN J. C. FREMONT.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT was born in Savannah Ga., on Jan. 21, 1813, and is consequently in his forty-ninth year. His father was a native of France, and died in 1818. His mother, with three infant children, settled in Charleston. JOHN CHARLES entered the junior class of Charleston College when 15 years of age, but was expelled before graduation for irregularities, and having succeeded in obtaining the position of Instructor of mathematics on board the United States sloop-of-war *Natchez*, went on a two years cruise to the coast of South America. After his return, the college which had expelled him gave him the degree of A. B., and soon afterward, having passed a rigorous examination, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Navy, and at once assumed the duties of Instructor on board the frigate *Independence*. This post he did not long hold. Retiring from the Navy he occupied himself in railroad engineering in South Carolina and Tennessee until 1837, when he accompanied Capt. WILLIAMS, of the United States Army, in a reconnoissance of the mountainous Cherokee country in Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, in anticipation of hostilities with the Indians. President VAN BUREN appointed him Second Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers in 1838, and the young man was suddenly sent off to make a survey of the Des Moines River, doubtless through the influence of Col. BENTON, for whose daughter he had formed an attachment. Immediately after his return from this duty, Lieut. FREMONT successfully engineered an elopement, and on Oct. 19, 1841, the lovers were secretly married.

On May 2, 1842, he left Washington to commence the scenes of exploration in the Rocky Mountains, which have given him so wide a fame. The report of his first expedition, which was concluded in October, 1842 attracted great attention, and was praised by HUMBOLDT, in his *Aspects of Nature*. In May, 1843, Lieut. FREMONT started on a second expedition, much more comprehensive in its design than the first, extending through the valleys of the Columbia River. While on this expedition he crossed the mountains on the Pacific coast, reaching Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento early in March, 1844, after forty days of unparalleled hardships and suffering. The preparation of the reports of this expedition occupied the remainder of that year, and in the Spring of 1845, having been re-vested Captain, he started on a third expedition to explore the great basin and maritime region of Oregon and California. This expedition was full of stirring incident, and during the course of it new proof of his ability and bravery as an officer was afforded by the manner in which he defended himself from the Mexican General CASTRO, who threatened to attack him with an overwhelming force. Subsequently, under FREMONT'S leadership, the Californians succeeded in expelling CASTRO from the Northern part of the territory, and on July 4, the American settlers elected FREMONT Governor. About this time he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, and on Jan. 13, 1847, he concluded with the Mexicans articles of capitulation which terminated the war in California, and left that country in possession of the United States.

In consequence of an unfortunate difference with Gen. KEARNEY, he was refused permission to join the Army in Mexico, and ultimately was Court-martialed and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. President POLK refused to approve the verdict of mutiny which had been found against Col FREMONT, and remitted the penalty which the Court had affixed, but of this leniency he refused to avail himself declaring that he was not conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the Court. He resigned his position in the Army, however, and in October, 1848, started on a fourth exploring expedition along the waters of the Upper Rio Grande, and through the country of the Apaches, Comanches, &c., hoping to find a practicable route to California. On this expedition, too, he and his companions endured the greatest hardships. In 1847 he purchased the celebrated Mariposa estate, which brought him great wealth and almost interminable law suits. In 1849 he was elected one of the United States Senators from California, drawing the short term and serving but three weeks. In 1852 he visited Europe, where he was received with every mark of respect, by eminent men of letters and of science. In 1853 he made a fifth and highly successful exploring expedition, between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific, and in 1856 was nominated by the Republicans and a part of the Americans as a candidate for the Presidency. He received 114 electoral votes, and was defeated by Mr. BUCHANAN, who had 174. Returning to California in 1859, he devoted himself to the care of his vast estates, until last February, when he started for Paris, as is understood at the invitation of the French Government, to treat for the sale of part of his Mariposa estate. This call will necessarily interrupt these negotiations.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. BANKS.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS was born in Waltham, Mass., on Jan. 30, 1816. His father was the overseer of a cotton factory, and there the boy worked, now and then attending a common school, and always eagerly picking up whatever useful knowledge came in his way. Not content with the routine of a factory life, he apprenticed himself to a machinist, and while learning this trade his literary aspirations found room for development in the organization of a dramatic company, of which he was the "star," and in lecturing before lyceums, making political addresses, &c. Under the Polk Administration he received a berth in the Boston Custom house, and in 1849 was elected by the Democrats to represent his District in the State Legislature. In 1851 and 1852 the Democrats and Free-Soilers coalesced and made him Speaker of the House, and afterwards sent him to Washington, as Representative. During his first Congressional term, Mr. BANKS withdrew from the Democratic Party by voting against the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a combination of the Americans and Republicans. The latter adopted him as their candidate for Speaker of the House, and after a contest of two months, he was elected. Mr. BANKS was returned to Congress the next term, and was elevated to the Gubernatorial Chair for the first time in 1857, by a coalition of the same elements which secured him a seat in Congress and the Speaker's Chair. Three times the people of the State emphatically indorsed the manner in which he discharged the duties of this responsible position, and as parties were marshalling for the contest in the Fall of 1860, Mr. BANKS took the State by surprise on announcing his intention to retire from political life. He removed to Chicago early in the present year, to connect himself with the Illinois Central Railroad, as Manager Director, and President LINCOLN has just called him from this post, to place him where he can serve his country to better advantage. Gov. BANKS' great energy, his well known administrative ability, and the military knowledge which he acquired while Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts Militia, fit him admirably for his new duties.

BRIG GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

If we except the great soldier who commands the armies of the Republic in this exigency of the Union, there is no man, in the field of military action, who, at this moment, concentres upon himself a larger share of public interest and attention than Maj Gen. BUTLER of Massachusetts. This arises from the knowledge of what has been performed in Maryland by Gen BUTLER, and anticipation of the important work in Virginia which has been assigned him by the President.

There is much curiosity to know something of the early history, the subsequent employment, the habit of mind and body of the citizen soldier who, within the last four weeks, has accomplished results of such substantial national usefulness. It is not too much to say that, under the circumstances, the person who conceived and executed the thought of opening communication with Washington by way of Annapolis, saved the Capital of the Union from attack by the arms of the Confederate States. It is not too much to say, that Gen. BUTLER, by his memorable movement to Annapolis; his seizure of the ship *Constitution*; his official correspondence with Gov. HICKS, his occupation and repair of the road to Washington, his sudden encampment at the Relay House, his noble march to Baltimore, his posting cannon upon the hill overhanging the city; and his wise proclamation to the people of Baltimore, saved the State of Maryland from plunging into the black depths of treason, and from political and social woes unnumbered.

In all these public acts, not less than in his official correspondence with the Governor of Massachusetts, Gen. BUTLER has evinced wisdom, energy, and steadiness of purpose, uncontrolled by popular prejudice.

Gen. BUTLER was born at Deerfield, Rockingham County, (N. H.,) in 1818. Previous to the events of the 17th of April, his experience in military was confined to the duties devolved upon him as a commissioned officer in the militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He has been from boyhood prompt and enthusiastic in all matters concerning the volunteer militia system. He was for many years Colonel of the regiment belonging to the City of Lowell, where he resided, and the circumstances of his removal from that office make apparent one of the traits of his character, not less than the firmness of his political convictions.

It happened that among the first of the official acts of Gov. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, who was elected by and during the Know Nothing paroxysm in that Commonwealth, was a recommendation, in his annual message, of exclusion from the militia of the State of persons of foreign birth, and inquiry into the race and sect of certain companies, and, in the end, disbandment of seven companies bearing the following names: the Columbian Artillery, the Bay State Artillery, the Shields Artillery, the Sarsfield Guards, the Jackson Musketeers, the Union Guards, and the Jackson Guards. One of the companies thus blotted out, the Jackson Musketeers, was in the regiment of Col BUTLER, and he refused to transmit the order of banishing the proscribed company, and for the refusal he was summarily broken of command by Gov. GARDNER. In a short time, however, the officers of the brigade to which BUTLER'S regiment belonged, elected him to be Brigadier General, and the same Governor who had expelled him from one office was soon called to commission him to the higher office held by Gen. BUTLER when he recently received the Union with such remarkable success in Maryland.

Party politics have little to do with Gen. BUTLER'S military fame, but less than his professional fitness to other respects which induced President PIERCE to designate him as one of the Visitors to West Point in the year 1856.

But BUTLER as a lawyer and leading member of the Democratic organization was Gen. BUTLER is best known. In the latter days of his life the common admission, at the time of the death of CHASE, the first Chief-Justice of the Commonwealth. Other men have more knowledge in special departments of the profession, but none combine all things required of a lawyer as well as he. CHASE has a broader stock of learning in general principles, and in the local statutes of the Continent. CURTIS or BARTLETT may be more familiar with branches of admiralty and commercial law in which they have large experience, but in the combined branches of commercial, criminal and real property jurisprudence, no man in Massachusetts is so generally employed, or so successful in results. This fact bespeaks volumes, because no ordinary man ever, by common consent of lawyers and lay men, attains the high eminences of professional fame.

In politics Gen. BUTLER has been a zealous member of the Democratic organization, having brought from his New Hampshire home the earnestness of conviction which is so conspicuous in the politics of that State, and in the last Presidential election he was an uncompromising opponent of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS, and devoted to the cause of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. In 1853 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; in 1859 and 1860 represented Middlesex in the State Senate. He also took a prominent part in the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

We find in the Charlestown *Advertiser* (Mass.) of Sept. 7, 1850, a portrait of Gen. BUTLER, drawn a year previous to that time, and by an eminent member of the Massachusetts Bar, and opponent in politics, which is so apparently truthful in tone, that we copy extracts therefrom, as of especial interest at this time:

"The time has come when an accurate, full-length portrait of this man should be seen by the people. We can draw such, and will. It shan't be overdrawn, either way. We have advantages of position, and knowledge to do it well. We know our subject like a book. To use one of his own oft-repeated phrases, we've 'Summered and Wintered him for years.' We are not his partisan. Yet we bear him no malice, but friendship rather. We don't *scatter* for him, nor, so to speak, run with his machine, to wit, the Democratic Party. Yet it is true to say, we rather like him, and wouldn't knowingly do him an injury or an injustice. But one thing let not the reader expect of us. Seek herein no portrayal of his physical features. Our brush would drop from the palsied arm before such a task. HAYDEN would have committed his suicide years earlier than he did had such an exertion been demanded of his great powers in the portrait line. No; we will agree to turn the General wrong side out, so that he who reads can discover his methods of thought, and discern the inmost depths of his mind and heart; but as nature clearly broke the mould in shaping the exterior, our finite powers refuse from the impossible task of reproducing it here. It can be done by comparison, for precisely such an organization as two legs never came athwart the path of any every day Christian, to this land of disguise upon it. It can't be done by the imagination, for the boldest flight of fancy never brought back on its nimble pinions, to impossible a combination of features. A witness on the stand, gazing down upon it for the moment, perhaps has an idea of its inconceivable type. But it is a phenomenon he never can recall. Ever after it exists as a dim and imperfect vision, flitting on the outskirts of the mind, so to speak, and alike unto at a description thereof, are necessarily failures.

"But below the rock our Democratic friends struck understandingly of their candidate. He is neither fat, nor hath he 'the lean and hungry look' that so alarmed Cesar of the old time, when he discovered it on the sleepless Cassius. Like Dr. Slop, he has a 'peculiar delicacy of belly.' This gives him quite a substantial look. But yet he is nimble. For as Dr. Watts would say, he is still in the 'heat of youthful blood;' that is not far from forty. His health is perfect. His constitution is in no manner impaired by such excesses, if, indeed, he were ever guilty of any. If he were they never could be traced in his physical condition. Nothing but the apoplexy or a raging fever can bring such a constitution to the ground. It is as sound and compact as the Federal Constitution. He merely staggered under an attack that sent many wailing ghosts to the Plutonian realm—the National Hotel poison. He imbibed the poison, or inhaled it, or ate it as copiously as they. He took no better care of himself than they of themselves. But in his case the disease got decidedly the worst of it. "The *man* recovered of the bite; the *dog* it was that died." Twice that amount of poison he would have vanquished. Few men, indeed, "can endure the winter's cold as well as he," or the summer's heat, or hard and incessant mental or physical labor. In this fact is found his greatest element of strength, in our judgment. This is the primary cause of his bestriding the Democratic fold, BRADY, DAVIS, CHOATE, and all hands, so like a Colossus. It is the key to all his successes. It is the reason why he tries so many causes, more than any other one man in the Commonwealth. "*He can stand it.*" He of whom that sentence can be truly uttered is the happiest or ought to be the happiest man in the State. And of BUTLER it can be said. He can labor always "and never tire." Indeed, he grows more vigorous the longer he remains in harness. In the months that are coming he will be found trying causes in the Court in the day time; making stump speeches at night; directing the campaign on Sundays, and resting and recreating never at all. He is not the famous "*son* of the sleepless;" he is *Old Sleepless* himself. His will, with his admirable constitution, run on like Deacon Holmes' "one hoss shay," and like it "go to pieces all at once."

Thus far, to recapitulate, we have got the General' outlines—a sound body, with no very handsome head piece.

He was born in New-Hampshire. He worked his own way to college, and through it, at Waterville, Maine. It is safe to say that his *alma mater* never graduated such another. He supported himself in college by making chairs. And let not the voters forget this. Through life he has cut his own way, and a wide, long breadth of swarth has he carried. He has wrung success from men and circumstances, more over that were reluctant to concede it to him. And in so doing he has indicated his great strength. When he first came to the Bar the Courts looked upon him as a sort of portentous phenomenon, such as never before came athwart the judicial vision. He had no family influence to aid his young steps. He had no friends to "blow for him," as the phrase is. His early days were spent to steady rowing up stream with a strong wind and the current both dead against him. But he never faltered. He cleared the rapids, and up he continued to sail. He is in calmer water now. He might anchor if he would. But his temperament will never suffer him to rest this side the "narrow house." But the fact that all he has got at he is, are the conquest of his own energy, is a fact that indicates his pluck. He may be safely set down as a man of irrepressible energy.

His mind is not logical. He don't state a case with logical precision. He can state it with sophistical deception; and he will make it look like logic. Unless you look again, perhaps you would call it logic. But try it again, and you will detect the dull copper sound. He often believes his own sophistry, so ingeniously does he construct it. His arguments to the jury in all "hard cases" are made up of the most ingenious sophistries; sometimes, indeed, mixed with impelling absurdities. But he presses all with equal vehemence, and apparently has as much confidence in his copper as in his golden coin. And sometimes they are quite as successful. His fallacies are most ingenious and difficult to unravel. His arguments have not even method, saying nothing of logic. He skips from one theme to another and back again, with bewildering celerity. The neerer one has to idea of what he will discuss, or how long he will be at it, from hearing him start, for he often begins in the middle and ends with some squib on some collateral matter. But notwithstanding the truth of all these criticisms, his arguments are always ingenious and most effective. They always enamour the adversary—they often utterly overwhelm him. They abound in insinuations. They are set with homely illustrations, and such as "split the ears of the groundlings."

He is not a fluent nor graceful speaker. His voice is harsh and grating. There is no mistaking his meaning. He uses "talk words" with fiery vehemence. He makes awkward work when he undertakes to utter compliments. But he smites an adversary with the plainest of Anglo-Saxon epithets, as though he had had long practice in their use, as, indeed, he has. The laughs he creates are more apt to be to the rear seats than on the bench or in the bar. His wit, though often sharp, is unceasingly more apt to be appreciated among the "general" than among cultivated men. He looks to them—"*caveare* to the general," is his motto. But not unfrequently he perpetrates things that would do no discredit to JEKYLL in his best days. But his wit needs chastening and softening, in a large degree. It would then bite with a keener edge. It often gives offence to the bearer, who isn't hit by it, by its severeness and blunt edge. He is a faithful and steadfast friend. His zeal in his client's cause never flags for an instant. His fidelity to his client is never shaken, and the fidelity is equally strong in all cases. It don't at all measure by the fees received. Pay or no pay—the earnestness and the energy are the same as during the relation of attorney and client continues. But this isn't peculiar to Mr. BUTLER. All decent lawyers are equally faithful and zealous. We have seen many kinds of corruption and misconduct in our time, but never yet encountered that worse than Judas Iscariot or BENEDICT ARNOLD, a lawyer that would betray a client's trust and go over to the adversary, or have his zeal abated by a bribe. But the General has a memory we think especially tenacious of friendly acts. He is quite apt not to forget or wholly to forgive injuries, real or fancied. But no temptation would cause him to desert or betray a [illegible]

In [illegible] style and tone but Democratic according to our New-England ideas. Scarcely any other lawyer, from the records of his profession, could maintain such an establishment as his. But he has earned it by his energy, industry and perseverance. And though we hope he may be unsuccessful in his politics, we hope he may survive through many years of happy life in his elegant residence on the banks of the Mystic, with its "shrubbery" which suggestions indeed might envy. "Ability," quoth the lexicographer, "means the art of accomplishing." That Gen BUTLER is as able a man as wears the soil of Massachusetts. He has all the elements necessary for the successful accomplishment of what ever he undertakes. He has a resolute will. He is fertile in resources. He is inventive.

He is a genial companion. His wit in conversation, is better than in formal speeches or arguments. He can set a whole table "in a roar." The [illegible] years ago, he [illegible] the General, that seem similar, are common to the stage of manners. They are more obvious in him because he is no hypocrite, and lets his words and gardens faithfully exhibit what is working within him. He is earnest and zealous. He compromises nothing. If he can't get larger, he don't smother it. He lets nothing escape him. He don't "smile, and smile and be a villain" still. On the contrary, his enemies as well as his friends know in what regard he holds them. His likes and dislikes are both earnest and enduring. And, on the whole, it can not be doubted that he is the most skillful lawyer in many respects now living in New-England, even though Mr. CHOATE be among that number.

We look down the line and find her by one whom this young athlete has not conquered in open forensic encounter.

The scales of CHOATE, the distinguished head of the American Bar, of LORD, who leads the Essex column with such a rival, and Judge AMORY, among the living, and of PARSLEY, the sturdiest advocate that Middlesex County has yielded from loins prolific of lawyers, we have seen dangling from his belt."

BRIGADIER GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON.

NATHANIEL LYON was born in Connecticut in 1821, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1837, where he graduated four years afterwards with the rank of Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. In February 1847, he was made First Lieutenant, and for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco during August following he was breveted Captain. On Sept. 13, he was severely wounded in the assault on the Belen gate and in June, 1851, was promoted to a Captaincy. This rank he held at the time of the troubles in Kansas, whither he was sent during the Presidency of Gen. PIERCE, to assist in fastening Slavery upon the territory. Although he had before acted with the Democratic party, the acts of fraud and violence which he witnessed in Kansas so disgusted him with the organization under whose sanction they were perpetrated that he threw up his commission, and retired to private life. He was in command of the Missouri Volunteers at the recent capture of Camp Jackson, and for his well proven bravery and efficient military skill has just received his recent promotion.

Arrival of Prince Alfred at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, May 30.

Prince ALFRED arrived here last night at midnight. He was received by the Governor and Council and civic authorities. There was a large torchlight procession by the fire companies in uniforms.

The Prince has been driving about the city and suburbs to-day. He leaves to-morrow morning for Fredericktown, and it is supposed he will proceed to Quebec by the River St. John and the Lakes to the River de Loup.

The Congressional Election in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 30.

Returns of Tuesday's Congressional elections are incomplete, but RICHARD A. HARRISON (Union native Republican) is elected to fill Mr. CORWIN'S vacancy by about 1,500 majority, over HARLAN, Radical Republican. SAMUEL T. WORCESTER is elected in the place of THOMAS by a majority of about 2,000.

The Health of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 30, 6 P. M.

Up to last night it was thought that Senator DOUGLAS was getting better. Since then he has been gradually sinking, and fears are entertained by his friends and physicians that he will not live through the night.

Money Matters at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 30.

The Bank Commissioners have made a call for additional securities on fifty-two Banks, having a circulation of $5,000,000, secured by $1,300,000 of Northern, $5,000,000 of Border State and $800,000 of seceded State Stocks. The call gives the Banks till the 1st of June to make up the deficit.

Dispatches for Europe.

Steamship *Parana*, which sailed from Boston Tuesday, for Galway, will stop at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the Newfoundland mails. Any telegraphic dispatches left with GEO. STORER, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, before 5 P. M. to-day, will be forwarded by this steamer.

Marine Disaster.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, May 30.

The brig *Alpine*, Capt. KILLMAN, has arrived here from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, with loss of sails—will repair immediately and proceed.

Amusements.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—In the present paucity of amusements, and, we may add, disinclination for them, a first rate concert is as unexpected as it is agreeable. The drum for the moment supplies all our musical need, and managers who hate its imperative roll generally avoid a direct competition with it. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, who has just entered into the business of management, and already displays that admirable quality of success, called enterprise, determined, it seems, to fight the drum on its own grounds. He announced a concert which was excellent in quality. It attracted an overflowing audience, and he may now retire to the Provinces in triumph. This great and unexpected event came off last evening at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss CARLOTTA PATTI was the principal attraction. She is a charming vocalist; possesses great facility of execution; and a thoroughly delicious quality of voice for the concert room. It would be difficult to mention another *artiste* who could give so much general satisfaction. In addition to this trump card, Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH boasts of the services of Signor BAGHOLI, the favorite tenor of New-York; Madame AMALIA STRAKOSCH, Signor ETTORE BARILI and Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN. With such first class artists, it is his intention to make a Provincial tour in the West and Canada. If the times are not altogether too bad for such an enterprise, it will surely meet with much success.

The programme last evening contained fifteen pieces, all of which were interpreted admirably, under the very able direction of Mr. ANTONIO BAGILI. Mr. WARREN, a performer comparatively new to our public, played an impromptu (themes from "Un Ballo in Maschera") very finely upon the Alexandre organ. He is one of the few men we have ever heard who possess a sufficient amount of feeling and knowledge of color for that peculiar instrument.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PROVISIONS FOR THE TROOPS—THE HACKLEY CASE.

At a meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was offered and referred in favor of donating $2,510 to Col. MINO'S regiment of volunteers. Also, recommending the Union Defence Committee to pay the necessary bills for clothing and other supplies furnished to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. MCCONB. The Grand Jury's presentment of A. J. HACKLEY and his street-cleaning contract was received and referred to the Law Committee. A petition of the Metropolitan Home Guard for the use of the Fifth Regiment Armory as a drill-room, was referred. The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE TO BE AIDED—THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT TO RECEIVE SUPPLIES.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution to provide a new location for Engine Company No. 13, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Street Commissioner to inform the Board why he had not advertised for proposals to repair Pier No. 20, East River, as directed by a resolution approved by the Mayor Nov. 21.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioners, in reply to a resolution relative to warming the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, in which they state that measures had been taken to have the same done, but the mode prescribed by them was objected to by the Police Commissioners, especially on account of the great cost, ($4,000,) and as hot air furnaces had been placed therein by order of the Police Commissioners, they paid no further attention to the matter. Referred.

A printed communication from the Grand Jury, relative to the Hackley street-cleaning contract, was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

A resolution to direct the continuance of the New-York *Day Book* as a Corporation paper, was offered, and a motion was made to amend the same by including the *Daily News*. After some discussion, in which Councilmen PINCKNEY, OAKLEY STEPHENSON, HART and HOGAN took prominent parts, the amendment was lost, and the resolution was laid over.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen, favoring the flagging of the sidewalks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

In reference to the original resolution concerning the *Day Book* and *News*, which was returned by the Board of Aldermen, the Board agreed to conform to the course previously taken.

A report from the Committee on Roads, to concur in appropriating $2,930 for regulating Fifth street, between Avenue A and East River, was laid over.

A resolution to concur with the Aldermen to request the Union Defence Committee to pay out of the unexpended balance of the fund of $1,000,000, the sum of $12,000 for the benefit of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles' Brigade, was referred to Committee on National affairs.

A resolution to request the Union Defence Committee to pay the necessary bills for supplying the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Militia, under command of Judge MCCUNN, was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

The Wm. Washington Market case was brought up, and after some discussion was made the special order of the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned till to-night.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly statement shows that the number of inmates remaining in the various institutions May 25, 1861, was 7,013, a decrease of 73 since May 18, 1861. The number of deaths during the week was 51, discharged, 1,753, sent to Blackwell's Island, 337, to State Prison 8.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT BY THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Sons of Temperance, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., dedicated a large and very handsome monument, which has been recently erected at Cypress Hills Cemetery, to the memory of DANIEL H. SANDS, one of the founders of the Order. This monument enterprise has been the subject of active effort in the Order for the past two years, and has now reached a very successful consummation. Nearly $1,300 have been contributed by the Order of Sons of Temperance in the following States: New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maine, Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Louisiana, Vermont, South Caroli a, Missouri, Mississippi and California; also, by the British Provinces of New-Brunswick, the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, and a small contribution all the way from England. This sum, through the liberality of Mr. HALL, the contractor of the monument, has produced a very large and really beautiful structure. It is of Italian marble, of the Greek style, 25 feet 3 inches in height, with a granite base of 5 feet 3 inches in breadth. The shaft itself is 17 feet in height. The only ornamental work on the monument, if we except the shield of California, is one sent specially from the Grand Division of Sacramento, and from raised triangles on the four sides of the shaft, and five feet from the base. Each triangle contains a raised star [illegible] and on the rim of each triangle is cut in raised letters, the motto of the Order—"Love, Purity, Fidelity," respectively in English, Latin, French and German, "*Liebe, Lauterkeit, Treue*," being beautifully executed in German text. The Committee of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York, through whom the Monument Fund was raised, and under whose direction the Monument was erected, were P. G. W. P. Wm. H. Armstrong of N. Y., and P. G. W. P. Theo. L. Cuyler, Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Pastor of D. H. Sands, and who, Sands years ago, preached his funeral sermon, also assisted. In the evening there was a public meeting in the Tabernacle Mr. E. Church, of which Mr. SANDS was a member when he died, and at which his funeral eulogies took place. The M. W. P., Head of the Order in North America, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, A. C. Flagg, and N. Sparks. Mr. Cutler, of Poughkeepsie, sang the dedicatory hymn and appropriate singing by the Harmonic Family and Mr. Macdonough's Glee Club. Altogether, Dedication Day will long be remembered by the Sons of Temperance hereabouts.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of BERNARD DOHERTY, a native of Ireland, 63 years of age, who was last seen missing from his residence No. 258 West Houston-street, since the 21st inst., was found yesterday in the dock foot of West Tenth-street, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon it. As no marks of violence were found on the person of deceased, it is supposed that he fell overboard, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered.... The body of an unknown man about 25 years of age, was found yesterday in the dock, at Pier No. 8, East River, and an inquest was held upon it by Coroner JACKMAN. Deceased was dressed in dark grey pants, light grey vest and coat, black felt hat, old boots, &c., and appeared to have been in the water for five or six weeks. A verdict of found drowned was rendered by the jury.

ATTACKED BY A DOG.—A child two and a half years of age, daughter of Mr. THEOD. GROSSE, while playing with her father in Sixth-street, near Avenue B, yesterday, was attacked by a large Newfoundland dog, which seized the child by the face, and mangled her shockingly. Officer WASSAN, of the Eleventh Ward, ran to the assistance of the child, and with his club killed the animal, which is supposed to have been rabid.

BURNED TO DEATH.—JOANNA DUGAN, a child six years of age, died yesterday, at the residence of her parents, No. 157 Eldridge-street, from burns received on Tuesday last, when her clothes took fire from a stove. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.—JAMES HENRY, who was stabbed in the Fourteenth Ward a few nights ago, has since died in the City Hospital. Two men, named RUSHBY GIBBONS and PATRICK SMITH, are under arrest for having inflicted the injuries upon the deceased. OWEN MCLAUGHLIN, who had his skull fractured by a coal tub falling upon him at the Atlantic Basin, a few days ago, died in the City Hospital yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CARPETS AT LOW PRICES:

20 000 yds. English Velvet Carpets, at $1 to $1 25 ₱ yd.
25,000 yds. Eng. Brussels Carpets, 75c., 80c., 85c ₱ yd.
35 000 yds. Ingrain Carpeting, at 25c., 30c., to 70c ₱ yd.
20 000 yds. Floor Oil-Cloths, 25c. ₱ yd. and upwards.

Rugs, mats, matting, window-shades, druggets, table and piano covers, stair-rods and carpets, at prices far below any quoted.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Dropsy—general or local, whether arising from diseased kidneys or liver, or from general debility—can be entirely removed from the system by HOLLOWAY'S Pills. They are gentle and safe, yet searching, thorough and reliable.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

$360,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty-Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Prices for the Times—Rare Opportunity.—CANFIELD is doing good service to the economically disposed. He is selling elegant gaiters for the ladies. French calfskin, and patent leathers for gentlemen, and boots and shoes for the young, cheap. His store is at No. 513 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. Practice economy by dealing at his establishment.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, 12s.; Slips and Ties, 6s and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', boys' and infants' Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices. Ladies patronize MILLER & CO., No. 357 Canal-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

WILSON—HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. O. Flagg, J. JAMES WILSON to ANN AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of J. B. Hunter, Esq., both of this City.

HARDING—CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 29, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., by Rev. J. W. Miller, ROBERT HARDING, Jr., to EMMA F., eldest daughter of HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 29, of scarlet fever, GEO. WASHINGTON, youngest son of John and the late Jane Ferris, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to take care of children; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE yonng girl wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and would make herself generally nsefol; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 125 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, waitress and plain seamstress; no objection to the country. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 229 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 4th floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing or as waitress, and to take care of children. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 253 East 26th-st. between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 137 Christopher-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 115 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 275 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and take care of children or to do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 59 West 44th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or general housework; can give good City references from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress by a Protestant woman. Apply at her present country-er's, No. 9 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with the best of City reference; has lived in the first families in this City. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 84 West Washington place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by an English girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days, at the house of her former employer, who will take great pleasure in recommending her. No. 30 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; will take care of children, has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by an English girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress and to take care of children; has no objection to assist in washing; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen at 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, with six years' City reference, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 270 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 60 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and baking and dairy; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at 290 1st-av., corner 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City references, and dress, for two days. No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN wants a first class cook's a situation; understands her business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 239 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and iroer, or laundress chambermaid and laundress or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, is willing to make herself generally useful, is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook wash and iron; or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; is a first rate hand at her business; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 Reade-st., near Hudson, second floor, back.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a very good cook, who is willing to assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 34 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 90 East 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, by a steady, respectable woman. Best of City references. Call at No. 316 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman; first-rate reference given. Apply at No. 115 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a woman who is an excellent cook and baker; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. City references given. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuits; the other as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing, or as nurse; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 193 Mulberry st.; good references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted, for a most respectable American Protestant woman; is a good, thorough cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes first rate bread and plain pastry; prefers to where she has lived three years, and no objection to go in the country for the summer. Apply at No. 4 Tillary-st., third door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A wanted, by a most trustworthy young woman, with three years' City reference from her last place, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and sewing, fully comprehends either; is neat about her person and kitchen, no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 120 Broadway, near Liberty-st., 3d floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, with first class City references, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread. Can be seen at 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, with six years City reference, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 270 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 60 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and baking and dairy; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at 290 1st-av., corner 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City references, and dress, for two days. No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN wants a first class cook's a situation; understands her business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 239 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and iron, or laundress chambermaid and laundress or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, is willing to make herself generally useful, is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook wash and iron; or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; is a first rate hand at her business; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 Reade-st., near Hudson, second floor, back.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33½ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 5 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 William-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of the sum of Two Million dollars authorized by the Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $370,000 is reserved for sales to Indiana makers on all $1,000 bonds now offered, of each authorized denomination.

Such loan to be in sums of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of May and November in the City of New-York, at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Indiana, and principal to be redeemed between the date of said payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance, and for the payment of the interest and principal of the principal there is a special tax of five cents on the hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State, assessed for said which tax is by said law to be annually levied and collected until said bonds are paid or redeemed. Bidders to specify the number of Two cents, and Three cents per hundred dollars levied for reducing the debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862 seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter Ten cents on each One Hundred Dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of the loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered with certificate of the amount of One Thousand dollars, which is the denomination of the loan, the bonds in sums of one hundred dollars, and numbered in such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, and ten per cent. interest allowed from date, the remainder to nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if acceptable, on the following succeeding June 24th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 William-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 27, 1861.

JAMES M RAY,
JESSE K. DILLON,
JOHN R. O'BOYLE,
} Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
OFFICIAL.
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at the city of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861 for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and claims presented against the State arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2 1861. The stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, by the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to be exempt from taxation. Said loan to bear, with a semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on the Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of such bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, or with certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offers are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount due of with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to the order of the Treasurer, within three days after the acceptance of their bids; at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed.

William Butler Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DILLON, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Sterling Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson No. 25 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay.

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees ISAAC P. FERRIS was re-elected President, and M. D. DOWNER Vice-President. EZEKIAH WRIGHT was appointed Treasurer and WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

WM. H. WHITING, Secty.

NEW-YORK, May 29 1861.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, May 24, 1861.
The annual election of new Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after 3d INSTANT, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,146 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st., on and after June 1st. WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—For sale, about $3,000 of dividend of above Company. Will be sold at a liberal discount. Apply to PADCOCK & CAMERON, No. 80 Nassau-st

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

At Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates

REV. [illegible] S. MACLAY AND FAMILY, with Rev. N. Sites and wife, leave for Ohio in the *Kitty* Saturday morning, at 6½ o'clock, from foot of Fifth-st. East River.

D. TERRETT.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 10th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 160 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Insanity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it.

NOT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

DR. COBBATT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all disease affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialité, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or looks no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This invariable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all restriction in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effects, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 165 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MILLER, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing a note addressing to Dr. A. M. Miller, New-York City. Office hours, 9 A. M., to 8 P. M.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be perverted by the powerful effect of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S *Pills operandi* is fully laid down in the book of Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. HARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sent free. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 256 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. HARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach, has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by all first-class druggists.

DR. BONER BOATWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give special attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 17th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT REGENERATOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing results. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead for nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 Nassau-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIELS, No. 626 6th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years attended to the diseases of a certain class in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S REODRO, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, May 22, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHES invites proposals for building the Steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun boats. The machinery of each gun-boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of heating surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine building establishments.

Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with the necessary drawings, specifications and information of the several vessels for which they are intended.

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing Grand School House, No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Grove-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required to accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES B BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th day of June, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. For information as to the location of said obstruction and terms of contract, apply at this Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 32

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858....50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859....30 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860....40 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CHAS. PECK, Asst. Secty.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!

DEATH—DEATH!

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgence

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

LANGOR,

NERVOUSNESS.

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Dimness of Vision,

Impotency and Insanity,

Pallid Countenance,

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,

Hectic Flush &c., &c.,

CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,

MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. I do not misconstrue their meaning. It has been transmitted to your children. You are to blame for excessive indulgence; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The timidity physician yourselves cause advice ruin, and, in the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

IN EITHER SEX. IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough mixtures, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHAMISTRY,

PERFECTION AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; Indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who have tried it—everywhere—everyone of whom are liable and responsible for what is said herein for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering humanity with entire confidence. The

PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA

Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are a theme of joy to the Right at Terris by the most eminent authorities of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over-taxation of powers, IT GRANIMATES. Its effects are more lasting, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the

ULTIMATUM

Of Narcotics and other Stimulants.

From this fact it has proved eminently successful in the complaints of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG

Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from others arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

NON RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

ABUSE,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing

IN YOUNG OR OLD,

MALE OR FEMALE,

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Use as at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."

If you are afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in this pamphlet, once use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and one bottle or two will convince you of its virtues. Delivered to any house, hotel, Post, Express Office or store.

Delivered to any house, hotel, Post, Express Office or store.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

FROM A. M. TO 8 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubes and Juniper Berries selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT

No. 104 SOUTH 2d-st.,

Below Chesnut.

Where all letters must be addressed.

Sold in New-York at wholesale by

SCHIFFELIN, BROS. & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS.

WARD, CLOSE & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS,

HALL, DIXON & FRASER, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

D. S. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,

B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.,

And wholesale and retail by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."

TAKE NO OTHER.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTEED.

NOTE.—Depôt No. 104 South-10th-st. Send, call or write at once. That medicine adapted to each and every case WILL BE PREPARED, if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.

THE END

SO MUCH DESIRED. OF NO PAY.

All communications confidential.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11:00 A. M., fast Express train, from Chatham Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Supt.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Hoosick, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Hapbank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5 20, 7:15, 8:45, 9 45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Will leave Bedford at 5:40, 7:35, 9:05, 10:55 A. M., and at 12:05, 2 05, 3:35, 4:35, 5:35, 6:50 P. M. Will leave East New York at 6 10, 8 00, 9,30, 10:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 2:20, 4:00, 5:00 6:00, 7:25 P. M. Train at 8:15 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 1:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:50, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Will leave East New York at 5 55, 7 45, 9:15, 10:15 A. M., and at 12 15 2 15 3:35, 4 45 5:45, 7:00 P. M. Train at 7,30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:3. P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7 45, 9 45, 10 45, 11 45 A. M. and at 12 45, 1 45, 2:45, 3:45, 4 45, 5 45, 6 45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 10 05 11 05 A. M., and at 12 05, 1:05, 2 05, 3 05, 4 05, 5 05, 6 05, and 7 05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9 30, 10 30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12 30, 1 30, 2 30, 3:30, 4 30 5 30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

No. 29 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, May 28, 1861.

R. H. THOMPSON, President.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Fulton Ferry, Wallabout Ferry, South Ferry, Bedford, East New York and Jamaica.—The cars of this Company, on SUNDAYS, will leave the South Ferry hourly for Bedford, East New York, Brooklyn City Water Works Cypress-av., Cemetery Gates, Evergreens, Bushwick, Bedford-av., Morris' Grove, Van Wyck av. and Jamaica, and returning as follows

Will leave South Ferry at 7 45, 8 45 9 45 10 45 and 11 45 A. M., 12 30, 1 45, 2 45, 3 45 4 45, 5 45 and 6 45 P. M. Bedford at 8 05, 9 05 10 05 and 11 05 A. M.; 12 05, 1 05, 2 05, 3 05, 4 05, 5 05, 6 05, and 7 05 P. M.

East New York at 8 30, 9 30 10 30 and 11 30 A.M.; 12 30, 1 30, 2 30 3 30 4 30, 5 30, 6 30 and 7 30 P. M.

Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.; 12 M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.

The small Horse Cars of this Company will leave Fulton Ferry, Wallabout Ferry, South Ferry and East New York every FIFTEEN MINUTES, time between South Ferry and East New York, fifty-five minutes, between South Ferry and Jamaica, fifty-five minutes.

R. H. THOMPSON, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING AR-RANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point Ferries, New-York.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 23d-st Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 8 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 & 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 3 and 11 A. M. and 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3 and 3:30 and 5 P. M. | and 6:25 P. M.

Troy and Albany (with 10:45 P. M. (Sundays a sleeping car.) 10:45 P. M. (sleeping car included.)

Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 8:25 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:15 P. M. | 4:25 P. M.

Peekskill, 8:40 A. M., and 4:05 P. M.

Sing Sing train, 6:55 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 4:10 and 5:45 and 4:30 P. M. | 4:55 P. M.

Highhill train, 8:40 P. M. | 11:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Jersey City and Long Island, from foot of Chambers-street, Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., Mail at 9:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Binghamton, Newburgh and Intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Way Stations on Sunday, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, trains will leave Jersey City, foot of Jay-st., at 7:30 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMAHAND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMAHAND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:30 A. M. and 4:25 and 5:25 P. M. Leave Piermont, at 7:25 and 10:35 A. M., and 1:25 and 6:05 P. M. On Sundays, at 4 P. M.

CHAS. H. HERRING, President.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 180 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 26-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 23, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, May 24, 7 A. M.
Saturday, May 25, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 25, 7 A. M.
Sunday, May 26, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, May 25, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, May 26, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, May 26, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, May 28, 8 A. M.	Monday, May 27, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, May 29,

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

their rights of person and property will be entirely respected; that their cooperation in maintaining law and order is expected, both by reporting every violation of them when committed by any one attached to the camp and by preserving local order and restraining such of their fellow-citizens as may sometain perverted intentions.

You can rely that all offences against you will be severely punished; that no effort will be spared to detect the guilty, and that you as a community, will also be held responsible for every act committed by any one of your numbers where the particular offender is not surrendered.

Be assured that we are here in no war against you, your liberty, your property, or even your local customs; but to keep on high that flag of which your own great son was the bearer; to sustain those institutions and those laws made by our ancestors and defended by their common blood.

Remember all these things, and if there be those among you who, maddened by party feeling, misled by willful falsehoods or a mistaken sense of duty, have thought to obliterate the national existence, let them at least pause till they learn the true value of what they have imperilled, and the nature of that into which they are asked to plunge. We have all confidence that in Virginians in arms against use we have honorable foes, whom we hope yet to make our friends.

COL. A. DURYEA, Acting Brigadier-General.

The slaves are running awey from their masters in troops. Daily they are brought into camp or to the fortress by the sentries. The soldiers have orders not to interfere with the rights of persons or property, and when the negroes run away they do it without solicitation from any of our forces. It is but the fulfilment of the prophecies of the loss which would be entailed upon the Southern States, and especially Virginia, if secession was carried to a bloody issue.

G. C.

LATEST FROM FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

The steamer *Adelaine*, from Old Point Comfort, arrived here this morning, and reports all quiet there.

Most of the troops are encamped outside the walls of Fortress Monroe and at Newport News Point.

There were no hostile indications on the part of the Virginians in that direction.

The steamer *State of Georgia* landed the First Regiment of New-York at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Col. FAY, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. BUTLER, arrived by the boat and proceeded to Philadelphia.

A large number of Ohio troops were reported to be at Little York, Penn., this morning, on their way to this city.

A private dispatch to the *American*, dated Williamsport, May 28, says: "The camp opposite this place has fallen back from the Potomac about four miles, to Falling Waters.

The church at Falling Waters has been occupied as a hospital.

Day before yesterday about two hundred Virginia troops reach Little Georgetown, seven miles above Williamsport, and have encamped there, using the church as a barracks."

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 29.

The determination of Judge TANEY to report to the President the result of his endeavor to break down the Federal Government, is a discreet way of getting out of the trouble. The President will doubtless take proper time to deliberate upon the matter. Probably the demands of the moment may prevent his affording Judge TANEY an opportunity for another display of his treasonable purposes.

President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD today visited the camp of the New-Jersey Volunteers. The troops were at work in the trenches, and so saluted with spades instead of muskets. This is the first time Mr. LINCOLN has made a visit to Virginia since that State resumed sovereignty. He will visit each camp in turn. The President and Secretary were loudly cheered by the men wherever they were recognized.

The Seventh will return home on Friday, unless onforseen occurrences shall transpire to prevent it.

NO REBELS AT FAIRFAX.

The Government has ascertained that there are no rebel forces at Fairfax Court-house. There were troops at that point, but they have fallen back on the main body at Manassas Gap. They have literally eaten up everything to be obtained at Fairfax Court house, and were driven back by the fear of starvation. The rebels take whatever they can find from the families, friends and foes, and pay liberally, but in the scrip of Virginia, which is not now worth as much as the old Continental currency would bring at the close of the Revolution.

Some soldiers from the Virginia side state positively that a small scouting party of Federal troops were driven in, this morning, by a body of Virginia cavalry. Gen. MANSFIELD has yet no information to that effect. The report is, therefore, regarded only as a flying rumor without foundation.

MORE TROOPS FROM ILLINOIS.

Through the efforts of Mr. ARNOLD, member-elect from the Chicago, Ill., District, the President to-day accepted for the war the services of two additional Illinois regiments, the Hecker Jagnier German Regiment and the Chicago Zouaves. The latter were formerly commanded by Colonel ELLSWORTH. As soon as his death was announced the old members notified the Government that they desired to enter for the war. They are commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel, who served under ELLSWORTH, and a very accomplished officer. If they once get into the fight, they, as well as the New York Zouaves, will take a terrible revenge on the murderers of their Colonel.

The New-Hampshire Regiment completed their camp arrangements to-day. They have a fine camp.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.

The specifications for the 35 new gun-boats are complete in all their details. Several huodred copies have been given out. The work will, so far as consistent, be distributed throughout the several ship-yards of the North to private parties, so that workmen may have employment and relieve the Navy-yards at the same time, which will have all they can accomplish at other and more important work.

The next proposition will be for several large iron steamers, which will not be commenced until after Congress passes the necessary authority and appropriation.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A gentleman just arrived from Cairo and St. Louis reports about 40,000 men in the field, in good condition and spirits, anxiously waiting orders from Government to make some demonstration against the rebels. He says they were very impatient. The same informant was at camps Harrison and Dennison two days. A large body of troops left these camps the same day he left. At Belair he saw several car loads of Federal troops, who supposed their destination to be some place in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT S. SCHENCK, of Ohio, is appointed Brigadier-General. He will be serenaded to-night by the bands of the Ohio regiments.

Several hundred bids have been put in for the new beef contracts, which close, I believe, about the 20th of June, before which time the supply now on hand will scarcely have been exhausted. They will range from 5 to 8 cents per pound, gross, which will be a heavy reduction from the last installment.

Several commissions for Lieutenants of the Marine Corps and army have been made out for the President to sign. They will probably be announced to-morrow, and are much needed in the service at once.

Illinois has enlisted and put in the field, eighteen full regiments, all to serve during the war.

DECLINE TO TAKE THE OATH.

About one hundred and fifty members of the Second New-York Regiment decline to take the oath to serve during the war. They supposed they were in the three months' requisition. Those who refused will be sent home, and the regiment filled up from recruits.

Some amusement was created in the Department of the Interior, to-day, when Dr. SPARKS, one of the Examiners, opened and read an application from JOHN HODENHEIMER, for a Bounty Land Warrant, for services in the Black-Hawk war, as private in Capt. ABRAM LINCOLN'S company.

There is a terrible pressure of office-seekers again at Washington. They come almost as fast as the army, and quite as ravenous.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The project of buying the Dutch Church for the New-York Post-office has got another back set. Some developments already made, and the assurance of further disclosures as soon as the necessary proof can be furnished from New York, have caused those having the discretion to purchase to suspend a final decision until all the truth can be ascertained. The evidence is conclusive that bribery and corruption were resorted to before the Legislature of New-York gave the necessary sanction for the transfer of jurisdiction to the Federal Government. This knowledge, and the assurance that the title is defective, make it proper that Congress shall have the opportunity to review its action, had at a time when the country was at peace.

LEO

THE REBEL FORCE AT MEMPHIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

A young Philadelphian, who was impressed into the service of the rebels at Memphis, Tenn., escaped recently and has arrived in this city. He says there are about 3,000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more encamped on the Fair Grounds of that city, being drilled and exercised. There are also at Randolph, Tenn., about 5,000 men; at the fort there is a formidable battery of six big guns, 64 pounders, and two mortars.

At Fort Rector, Arkansas, about six miles above Memphis, there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Rector, on the Tennessee side is Fort Harris, where there are also about 1,000 men. At Oceola, Ark., which is nearly 100 miles above Memphis, there is another battery and about 2,000 men. This makes about 15,000 men at Memphis and various points between that and the Missouri and Kentucky lines.

IMPORTANT FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 30.

The secession troops have fallen back two miles from Williamsport, in the direction of Martinsburgh. They have about 500 men and two small swivel guns. About 100 desertions have occurred since the Williamsport camp was established. There were three deaths there from small-pox this week.

Col. HAYE's cavalry is at Falling Water.

The Sixth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania regiments reached here early this morning.

Major General KEIM and staff arrived at 11 o'clock.

MOORHEAD'S, LEWIS LYLE and the Scott Legion Regiment's and the Philadelphia city troops are expected within the next twenty-four hour hours.

FLAG RAISING AT BETHLEHEM, PENN.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Thursday, May 30.

A very interesting ceremony took place at the Young Ladies Seminary at this place this morning. Three national flags were raised on the principal buildings. Mr. VAN KIRK, one of the Professors, made a patriotic speech, and the pupils, who were gathered upon the roof of the Seminary, amid the loud cheers, raised the Star Spangled Banner. Nearly 200 young ladies joined in singing national airs. After the ceremonies, the pupils, with flags and banners, paraded the town.

MORE TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

Three regiments, the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth, have left here within 24 hours, for Chambersburgh. The first City Troop are under marching orders, and will probably go in the same direction.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE C. S. A.

Appended is Postmaster-General BLAIR'S official notice, cutting off the mails in Secessiondom:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

All postal service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, will be suspended from and after the 31st inst.

Letters for offices temporarily closed by this order will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, except those for Western Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

MORE NEW YORK TROOPS MOVING.

ELMIRA, Thursday, May 30.

The Twelfth Onondaga and the Thirteenth Rochester Regiments, commanded by Cols. WALRATH and QUIMBY, left Elmira this afternoon, for Washington. The Buffalo and Cayuga Regiments escorted them to the depot. An immense crowd was present to witness their departure.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, May 30.

The Dunkirk Battalion, 200 strong, have just left to join the Excelsior Brigade, Gen. SICKLES. Capt. W. B. STEVENS and P. BARRET were in command.

MORE MAINE TROOPS COMING.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 30.

The First Maine Regiment leaves Portland Saturday morning for Washington, leaving this city by the Fall River route, immediately after the regular train, an extra train and boat having been provided.

NEW YORK TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

Two New-York Regiments from Elmira, passed through here at 6 o'clock this evening. They came over the Northern Central Railroad and took the cars for Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The volunteers, as already announced, have been placed on the same footing as regards the regulars, relative to clothing. The following information is therefore published for their instruction. Private army soldiers are allowed one uniform hat each year, price $1; 1 forage cap each year, price 57 cents; 1 uniform coat each year, price $6 56; 3 pair of trowsers the first year, 2 the second, and 3 the third, price $2 52 per pair, 2 sack coats each year, price each $2 10; 3 flannel shirts each year, price 90 cents each; 1 overcoat in 5 years, price $6 40; 3 pairs of drawers the first year, two every other year, price 71 cents each, 4 pair of brogans each year, price $2 20 per pair, 2 blankets in five years, price $2 41 each. These are a variety of other articles supplied, but these are the chief ones. In order to encourage economy, and cleanliness among the troops, every article not drawn according to the allowance, will be paid for to the soldier. So every man now in the ranks will probably receive pay for the clothes he wears, as they were not furnished by the Bureau of Clothing.

The general Court martial in session on Governor's Island was fully organized yesterday. The delinquents have been arraigned for trial, and will be speedily disposed of, as the officers of the Court have other matters to attend to. The recruits that arrived from Philadelphia and the City rendezvous have been put in squads under the Drill Sergeants, and will soon be ready for regiments.

Yesterday the construction of a new cannon-sighting house, in connection with the Ordnance Department, was commenced in the gun-ground of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It will be about 24 feet square and 15 feet high, and portable, so that in bad weather men can work under cover in any portion of the ground. No battery has as yet been placed in the little square lot, although the stone skids have been laid some months. The United States sloop of war *Vandalia*, now at the Brooklyn yard, has received sailing orders from the Navy Department. Accordingly, she commenced to prepare yesterday, and will report on Saturday. During an eight months' voyage this vessel has had *twenty-five courts-martial on board*, one being substituted for religious service every Sunday. Four men ran away from her on Wednesday night, which shows that the novel Sabbath exercises have not made the crew contented. The deserters took their bags and hammocks, indicating that they made a sure thing of the run. The difference that exists between two ships' companies morally, may be guessed at from the fact that the *Savannah*, with 500 men, had only *two courts-martial in forty months*, in Brazil, while the *Vandalia* had nearly one a week. Lieut. WHITING has been made executive officer of the *Vandalia*.

The chartered vessel *Daylight* got up steam yesterday, and worked her propeller at the wharf. The engines are considered all right. The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* leaves this station on Saturday morning. The *Roanoke* got in her gun-deck battery last evening. It consists of over twenty nine-inch guns. The *Savannah's* armament was hauled to the dock, and is going on board. For the first time in some weeks the dry-dock is completely empty. The sailing-frigate *Potomac*, 50, will be brought alongside next week and fitted out. A preparatory survey will be held on her before she is docked. The Board of Officers examing candidates for civil positions in the yard is composed of Capt. PICORA, Mr. DELANO and an Engineer.

The new steam gun-boat to be constructed here will be larger than the *Iroquois*. Her tonnage will probably be 1,400 tons, her length and width in proportion.

The preparations for laying the keel will be finished to day.

This will be a most important day at Governor's Island. All the troops at the station, under command of Col. SMITH, the Commander-in-chief of the New-York recruiting business, will be mustered for the purpose of renewing their oaths. It is anticipated that not one will refuse to take it.

To morrow morning a Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Surgeons HARRINGWOOD, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT, will assemble at this post, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical corps of the Navy. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, and must have permission from the Secretary of the Navy. Full information as to the requirements of the service may be obtained at the Naval Hospital.

THE SANDY HOOK LIGHT.

Mr. FREDERICK NELSON, the Sandy Hook Pilot who reported to us that while coming up in the steamship *New-York*, on Tuesday morning last, the Sandy Hook light was not burning, has been found fault with by many of the friends of the light-house keeper for so reporting it. Mr. NELSON feeling somewhat inolgnant at the remarks, wishes again to report that upon coming up that morning, there was no main light to be seen on Sandy Hook, which was a very important one, as in coming up the Swash Channel that light with the east beacon is quite essential in turning the upper middle, as also the main light with the west beacon for turning the Southwest Spit. Had the night been very dark, he would been compelled to remain outside until morning, thereby causing a great delay; but under the circumstances, the night being bright moonlight, it was of no material importance.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

The Second Maine Regiment, Col. JAMESON, which has been temporarily quartered at Willett's Point, on the Sound, took their departure, yesterday afternoon. The promulgation of the order produced intense delight among the men, some of whom were getting almost homesick, on account of their delay. At yesterday noon, the camp equipage had been packed, and soon after the troops had dined, everything was in readiness to move. The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, which was chartered for the purpose, arrived at the Point in time to receive the regiment on board at 3 o'clock P. M. They were conveyed directly to Jersey City, where they landed, and took the 6 P. M. train for Washington. The men had evidently improved in health and general appearance by their sojourn at Willett's Point. A large crowd assembled to meet them when they landed. A number of the citizens of Maine, who heard of their movement, went over to bid their friends good-bye. They went off in the best spirits. They will arrive in Washington this forenoon. The names of the officers have already been published.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Since the reception of their uniforms the Wilson Zouaves have been more contented, as the efficiency of their marching, both in company and regimental movements, is seen to better advantage. Col. WILSON is at his post steadily, and seems determined to make his corps as efficient as possible. The manner in which he manœuvred his regiment at afternoon's parade, yesterday, was worthy of an older officer. Visitors are treated with the utmost courtesy. The muskets were expected last night or this morning, and the boys are promised that they shall be off by Monday.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

Col. KERRIGAN is absent in Washington endeavoring to circumvent the red-tape of the State authorities, and it is said with some success. Meanwhile, though without arms and equipments, the men are being drilled, at the Staten Island encampment, in the marchings. Several of the companies yet remain in New-York, in a few days they will be consolidated uniformed, armed and mustered into the service. Major MONTGOMERY drills the boys every morning at the double-quick for the distance of several miles—an exercise that soon develops who are short-winded. The men are pleased with their food, and more so with their officers, who are making personal sacrifices to meet the wants of the Regiment.

THIRD REGIMENT—COL. TOWNSEND.

This regiment, although under marching orders, is still encamped on the Battery. Col TOWNSEND is at Albany, endeavoring to secure rifles in place of the heavy muskets furnished, and also to procure the replacement of some of their worthless blankets and equipments. The regimental parade yesterday afternoon was a fine sight, and was witnessed by many delighted visitors. The efficiency of the Adjutant in forming the regimental line was worthy of note. The regiment expects to leave by Saturday.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. SAMUEL WADDELL, a fine officer in Col. INNESS' Regiment, died on Wednesday night at his residence, No. 130 Leonard-street, of lockjaw. About ten days ago he accidentally fell and ran a splinter into the palm of his hand. Inflammation set in, and was soon followed by lockjaw, which caused his death. Capt. WADDELL was formerly Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, also Assessor and Fire Warden of the Sixth Ward. He was a humane and charitable man, and his loss is a severe one to a large number of citizens of the Sixth Ward, and to many whose suffering and want he has relieved. His funeral takes place at 2 o'clock to day.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, the old parade ground in Central Park was the scene of great excitement. A great number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the presentation of a stand of colors by Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr., to this regiment. In presenting the flag, Mr. MOTT made a most soul-stirring and patriotic speech, which was received with immense enthusiasm by the men. To reply, Col. TAYLOR, on behalf of his men, said all that was necessary in a neat and effective speech. The colors presented to this regiment are very handsome, being fringed with gold, and having heavy golden tassels pendent from the staff.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Orders have been received from head-quarters to arm and equip the following regiments.—Col. HAWKINS, Ninth; Col. WEBBS, Twentieth; Col. MURPHY, Fifteenth; Col. LANSING, Seventeenth; Col. JACKSON, Eighteenth; Col. ROGERS, Twenty-first; and Col. CHRISTIAN, Twenty Sixth. As soon as the above regiments are properly armed and equipped, it is expected they will be ordered off to the seat of war.

A NATIONAL FLAG PRESENTED TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Mrs. Gen. EWAN, in front of her residence on Twentieth-street, presented a magnificent flag to the Highland Guard yesterday. Gen. WHITMORE, prior to the presentation, addressed the men, and alluded to the Seventy-ninth British Regiment which so distinguished itself at the Crimea, and which was commanded by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, now Lord CLYDE. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT, now commanding, spoke in reply. Between the speeches the band played "Scots Wha ha," and "Auld Lang Syne," and other popular Scottish airs. Mr. GEORGE DOUGLASS, of Fourteenth-street, presented the regiment with $500 yesterday, which came in remarkably acceptable.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment goes into quarters to-day at SNEDEN'S, on Long Island. Four hundred men leave for the barracks to-day, three hundred to-morrow, and the balance the next day.

THE SANDY HOOK ENCAMPMENT.

Col. WALTER W. MCCREDIE'S Regiment of Zouaves, which has been encamped at Sandy Hook, have received orders to be ready to march, and they will probably be embarked directly from the Hook, on Saturday, for Washington or Fort Monroe.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The bark *Winnifred*, captured by the steamer *Quaker City*, while attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of James River, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners. She is from Rio Janeiro, and has a valuable cargo of coffee. Her destination was Richmond, where it is said she is owned.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The first flag raised on a public school building in this City, was at No. 12, in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue. That flag having become pretty well worn out, a new one, 12 by 24 feet, will be raised this afternoon at 5 o'clock, with appropriate exercises.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a flag will be raised on the Greenwood Baptist Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. There will be addresses and singing on the occasion.

A concert is to be given in this City, by Madame DE VILLINAS, for the benefit of the family of Col. ELLSWORTH.

A portion of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, passed the day at East New-York, yesterday, for drill.

Arrangements are being made to organize a Zouave Regiment in Brooklyn.

NOTICE FROM MISS D. L. DIX.

All persons are respectfully and earnestly requested not to send to army quarters, or moving stations, women of any age in search of employment, unless the want of these is announced by either letter or advertisement, there being no provision made by Government, or otherwise, for such persons. There are many who are anxious to join their friends, who believe that they will find readily remunerative employments. They arrive without means, either of support or for defraying return expenses; and so far from meeting fathers, brothers or husbands, may learn that their regiments are on the march to distant stations. The expense of providing for these ill-counseled, but well-intentioned and helpless persons in Washington falls inconveniently an individuals who are not willing to witness needless exposure or suffering.

D. L. DIX.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1861.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Official Reception of the New American Minister.

The American Question in the House of Lords.

Debate on the Blockade and Contraband Goods.

THE FRENCH TROOPS TO EVACUATE SYRIA.

Further Decline in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

Large Sales of American Stocks at Firm Prices.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, from Liverpool Saturday, 18th, *via* Queenstown Sunday, 19th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed at 10 for Boston. The *America* has 93 passengers, including Ex-Minister DALLAS, Rev. Messrs. WENDELL, PRINCE, LANGDON, VON KLECK; Capts. ELDRIDGE, BEATTIE, RITCHIE, and others. She also has $1,200,000 in specie.

The *America* reports speaking the steamships *Asia* and *City of Manchester*, from New-York, for Liverpool, and the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Sea Bride*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst., and the *Bavaria*, from New-York, at Southampton, on the 17th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister ADAMS has presented his credentials at the Court of St. James.

The new steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, on the 16th inst., for Quebec, put back with sligh ly damaged machinery. The *North Briton* takes her place. The steamship *Columbia*, of the Galway line, had arrived at Liverpool, to repair damages received from ice. The steamship *Prince Albert* is advertised to leave Galway on the 21st inst.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th inst., the Earl of ELLENBORO asked the Government whether the term "lawful blockade," used in the recent proclamation, was to be interpreted literally or with qualifications, or, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of this vagueness of the proclamation with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied, that lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. With respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and contingencies, which could only be decided by a Prize Court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one. The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, that it should be declared such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord BROUGHAM said, privateering, according to International law, was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a Power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such a force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord CHELMSFORD denied the doctrine of Lord BROUGHAM relative to privateers.

Lord CAMPBELL said that Earl GRANVILLE had laid down the law correctly with respect to the blockade and articles contraband of war. A subject of another Power, hoding letters-of-marque, were not guilty of piracy.

Lord KINGSDOWN said that the Northern States might consider the people of the Southern States as rebels, and guilty of high-treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other Powers becoming privateers.

At a preliminary meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Chairman said that contingent orders had been given to the Captain of the *Great Eastern* with respect to her employment by the American Government, and the Ministers in Parliament would be asked whether she would be absolved from the penalties, if chartered before the Queen's proclamation got out.

Queen VICTORIA held court at Buckingham Palace on the 16th inst., at which Mr. DALLAS delivered his letter of recall, and presented Mr. ADAMS to Her Majesty. ADALINA PATTI had created a great sensation at the Italian Opera House in London.

FRANCE.

During a debate in the Senate on the petition to extend the French occupation of Syria, Monsieur BALANT explained that France would evacuate Syria on the 5th of June, and if evil result ensued, the responsibility will rest on those who demand the withdrawal.

France will leave six vessels to cruise off Beirut, and English and Russian ships will act in concert with them.

The Bombay mail, of April 27, had reached Malta, and was due in England about May 24.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro dates to the 25th have been received. Coffee is quoted as follows. Good firsts, 6$800@7$650.

The shipments since last steamer were 81,000 bags; the stock in port 140,000 bags.

Exchange on London 26½@26⅝.

KOSSUTH had arrived at Turin.

KLAPKA had gone to see GARIBALDI, and returns to meet KOSSUTH.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Atlantic Steamship Company having failed to fulfill the Galway contract, the Company has forfeited the contract.

A Liverpool paper says they will continue to run the Galway boats notwithstanding.

PARIS.—Rentes closed at 69f. 40c.

Commercial News by the America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,500 bales, and exporters 10,000 bales. The market closed dull, at a decline of ⅛d. on the lower qualities, and of ⅛d. on middling. There was no pressure to sell at the decline. The sales yesterday (Friday) reached 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet and steadier at the following authorized quotations: Orleans fair, 8⅜d.; do. middling, 7⅞d.; Mobile fair, 8⅛d.; do. middling, 7 9-16d.; Upland fair, 8⅛d.; do. middling, 7 9-16d.

The stock in port foots up 1,050,000 bales, of which 860,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being dull and irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., quote FLOUR firm, but quiet, at 28s. 6d.@30s. 6d. WHEAT steady at 11s 3d.@12s. 10d. for red, and 12s. 6d.@14s. for white. CORN quiet, with a decline of 3d. since Tuesday. Mixed and yellow 34s. 3d.@35s.; white 35s.@36s.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty. White WHEAT nominal. BARLEY firm, with a good demand. PORK quiet and steady. BACON rather easier but quotations remain unchanged. LARD heavy. CHEESE 2s.@3s. on the week, owing to large arrivals. TALLOW quiet and partially declined. Butchers' quoted at 54s.@54s. 6d.

The Brokers' circular quotes ASHES quiet at 36s. for Pots and 38s @39s. for Pearls. The excitement in RESIN had subsided, and the market was dull for common, which closed at 7s. There was, however, a good demand for medium at 7s. 6d.@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 45s.@48s., closing quiet at 47s. SPERM heavy at a decline of 3d.@6d. COTTON quiet. RICE opened firm but closed heavy, buyers demanding a reduction. Carolina is quoted at 24s. QUARANTINE BARK, Philadelphia, 12s. 6d.; Baltimore, 9s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL 70s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the extreme rates. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. SUGAR heavy and declined 6d. TEA meets with but little inquiry and rates are weak; Common Congou, 1s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm but quieter at 50s.; ROSIN TURPENTINE, 13s. TALLOW dull at 56s. COTTON buoyant. RICE quiet. INDIGO—The sales closed at an advance of 3d @7d. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant; LINSEED OIL—Slightly declined and quoted at 29s 6d. @29s. 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. quote American Securities firmer, with an improved demand. U. S. 6s, 1867-8, were offered at 60; U. S. 5s sold at 74; Massachusetts, 99¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 1877, 68@72; New York Central shares, 67; New York Central 7s, 90@92; do. 6s, 86; Erie shares 22; do. 3d mortgage, 74¾; Illinois Central shares, 38⅜ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £49,000 since the last weekly return. The rates have been advanced to 6 per cent. Consols closed at 91⅜@91⅝ for money, and 91⅜@91⅝ for account.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday Evening, May 19.

The sales of Cotton to day reached 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Market closed quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn closed with a declining tendency, but no actual change in rates.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 18.

Consols closed to-day at 91⅜@91⅝ for money, and 91⅝@91⅞ account.

Illinois Central shares sold at 34¾@37¼ discount; Erie shares 21¾@22¼.

The steamship which left to day for Halifax and Boston took out £260,000 in specie.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Cotton steady at a decline of 1f. Trecordinaire, 109; bas, 103. Sales week, 12,500 bales. Stock in port, 260,000 bales.

Soyer Sent to the Crimea by England.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article upon "providing the army," in your issue of to day, you state that SOYER, the celebrated cook, was sent to the Crimea by the Emperor, to arrange the kitchens for 100,000 *Frenchmen*. SOYER went from *England* to establish a new mode of cookery for *English* soldiers—not Frenchmen.

You ought to know that SOYER resided in London for many years before his death; he published his books there; he was *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club for years; it was there he invented his various sauces and nectars, &c. In short, he made England his home, and in gratitude for the hospitality shown to him there, he risked his life in administering to the comforts of English soldiers as a return.

You will do well to correct your statement.

A CRIMEAN.

Arrival in the City.

Gen. HALSEY, of New-York; Hons. J. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, and H. S. MCCOMB, of Delaware; J. J. SCHERMERHORN, of the U. S. Navy; Wm. LAIRD, of England; G. JAMES, of Poughkeepsie; Wm. MASON, of Taunton, Mass; T. M. BUCKINGHAM, of Waterbury, Conn., and HENRY TROWBRIDGE, of New Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major HAGUE, of the U. S. Army, HOMER RAMSDELL, of New York, G. W. PAYNE, of London, D. V. LEIGHT, of Louisville, Ky., W. GRAVENHORST, of New-Orleans, and JOHN CHANDLER, of Boston, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Gen. VAN RENSSALAER, of Albany, W. SIMS, of Ireland; and G. H. WILDER, of Galveston, Texas, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commander C. G. GREENE, of the U. S. Navy, Capt. R. GRINGER and C. O. WOOD, of the U. S. Army, J. G. CHRISTY, of St. Louis; S. F. ARNOTT, of Elmira, S. H. SWEET, of New-York, H. PATCHEN, of Vermont, J. T. ROGERS, of Ill; and D. C. HAWKINS, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. G. K. MORGAN, of New-York, H. CROCKER, of Utica; Dr. C. TOBY, of Providence; JOHN E. LYNN, of Boston; and N. HAYWOOD, of Colchester, are at the Astor House.

G. B. DIXWELL, of Boston; W. H. BROWN, of Boston, Mr. LEDRU, of Chicago, and E. LESCHILDE, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

A Card from Mr. H. Cranston.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I was surprised to learn from your paper of this morning's issue, that "JAMES M. SANDERSON, who has been for some years steward and purveyor of the New-York Hotel, has been dismissed from his place on account of his Union sentiments."

I have only to say, in answer to this misstatement, that I have had no conversation with Mr. SANDERSON on the subject of politics, and that my reasons for dismissing him have nothing whatever to do with his "Union sentiments, or any other 'sentiments,'" as Mr. SANDERSON well knows.

The private opinions of my clerks are matters with which I have neither the right nor the disposition to interfere. It is only necessary for them to perform their respective duties, as I endeavor to perform mine, not only to my guests, but to my employees and my country; and I claim the right to engage and to discharge men without being subjected to newspaper misrepresentations. HIRAM CRANSTON.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, May 29, 1861.

New-Jersey.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Jersey City Band of Hope, a Temperance organization, comprising some 600 of the youth of the city, celebrated their anniversary yesterday by a picnic at Gen. WRIGHT'S Forest Home at Hudson City.

NOMINATION.—The Democratic and Union electors of the First Ward, Jersey City, have nominated ANDREW BASSICELO for Aldermen, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman CLARK.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR moderately active, demand for more extra grades. Corn meal $1@$1 12 per 100 lbs. WHEAT dull. RYE 65c.; sales 2,000 bushels. CORN better, 46c. for Western Mixed, afloat; sales 20,000 bushels. Shipments of Corn by tows to-night large. OATS 31c. for Canada East; 32c. for Chicago, and 33c. for State; sales, 2,000 bushels. BARLEY—56c. for State four rowed, Winter and Spring, 68c. for Canada West; sales 6,000 bushels. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 1,529 bbls. Flour, 124 bbls. Beef, 160 bbls. Pork, and 72 bbls. Provisions. For New-York, 3,872 bbls. Flour, 152 bbls. Whisky, 98 bbls. Pork, 925 sacks Malt, and 72 kegs Provisions. Shipped by tows to New-York, May 29, 157,100 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Rye, and 189,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT extremely quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 93c. CORN dull; sales 3 000 bushels, in lots, at 35c. WHISKY nominal at 14½c. Corn 13c. and Wheat 14c. ta New-York. *Imports*—15 000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT and other Grains dull, and nothing doing. WHISKY, 14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 12c @13c. on Wheat and Corn to New-York. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bush Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2 000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 2 000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, 97½c. CORN scarce and firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Indiana, at 40c. Other grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour 38c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c., to New-York. *Canal Exports*—2,560 bbls. Flour, 17,400 bushels Wheat, 6,600 bushels Corn, 7,700 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR unchanged, and market quiet. WHEAT steady; $1 35@$1 38 for Red, $1 45@$1 60. for White. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels, at 58c. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

*In bark Utah, from

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

their rights of person and property will be entirely respected; that their coöperation in maintaining law and order is expected, both by reporting every violation of them when committed by any one attached to the camp and by preserving local order and restraining such of their fellow-citizens as may entertain perverted intentions.

You can rely that all offences against you will be severely punished; that no effort will be spared to detect the guilty, and that you as a community, will also be held responsible for every act committed by any one of your numbers where the particular offender is not surrendered.

Be assured that we are here in no war against you, your liberty, your property, or even your local customs; but to keep on high that flag of which your own great son was the bearer; to sustain those institutions and those laws made by our ancestors and defended by their common blood.

Remember all these things, and if there be those among you who, maddened by party feeling, misled by willful falsehoods or a mistaken sense of duty, have thought to obliterate the national existence, let them at least pause till they learn the true value of what they have imperiled, and the nature of that into which they are asked to plunge. We have all confidence that in Virginians in arms against us we have honorable foes, whom we hope yet to make our friends.

COL. A. DURYEA, Acting Brigadier-General.

The slaves are running away from their masters in troops. Daily they are brought into camp or to the fortress by the sentries. The soldiers have orders not to interfere with the rights of persons or property, and when the negroes run away they do it without solicitation from any of our forces. It is but the fulfillment of the prophecies of the loss which would be entailed upon the Southern States, and especially Virginia, if secession was carried to a bloody issue.

G. C.

LATEST FROM FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

The steamer *Adelaine*, from Old Point Comfort, arrived here this morning, and reports all quiet there.

Most of the troops are encamped outside the walls of Fortress Monroe and at Newport News Point.

There were no hostile indications on the part of the Virginians in that direction.

The steamer *State of Georgia* landed the First Regiment of New-York at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Col. FAY, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. BUTLER, arrived by the boat and proceeded to Philadelphia.

A large number of Ohio troops were reported to be at Little York, Penn., this morning, on their way to this city.

A private dispatch to the *American*, dated Williamsport, May 28, says: "The camp opposite this place has fallen back from the Potomac about four miles, to Falling Waters.

The church at Falling Waters has been occupied as a hospital.

Day before yesterday about two hundred Virginia troops reach Little Georgetown, seven miles above Williamsport, and have encamped there, using the church as a barracks."

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The District-Attorney of Maryland was here today, consulting with the President concerning the Merriman *habeas corpus*. It is understood that the writ will be suspended, and possibly the functions of His Honor Judge TANEY.

Gen. COOPER has not yet superseded CADWALADER. The report greatly incensed the Baltimoreans, who like the easy rule of CADWALADER. The change, however, will be made.

About one hundred of the New-York Second, who declined to take the oath for three years have done so to-day. They are men who can do so as well as not.

Col. KEMP, of the New-York Regiment of Cavalry and ambulance, accepted for the war yesterday, left for home to-day. It is understood that Col. PARKER, of Massachusetts, and Dr. GREY, Surgeon to the Zouaves, will take positions on the staff.

Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK left for home today. He has been incessantly engaged for the past four weeks in extending the benefits of the franking privilege to the soldiers now in this vicinity. It is the first time that the privilege has been so worthily bestowed, and Mr. VAN WYCK deserves credit for the sacrifice of time which he has made.

I am confident the Government does not entertain the purpose of attacking Sewall's Point. There is no use in having possession of it, as it is not essential to the success of the campaign that our troops should occupy that position. Neither does the Government care to possess Harper's Ferry. The philosopher of the *Tribune* was once a guest at a table where champagne was plenty. The philosopher permitted the servant to fill his glass to the brim, to the amusement of the company, who thought he was about to depart from his pledge to temperance. They were reassured, when, putting his hand on the glass, he said to the waiter: "That is right; all the wine you put in that glass, is warranted not to hurt anybody." All the troops the rebels put at Harper's Ferry or Sewall's Point, will be as harmless as sheep in a pen.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment are ordered to be in arms to-night, ready for instant march.

The two Elmira regiments have arrived.

The military preparations to-night indicate important events.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30.

The Ohio and Virginia troops, under command of Col. KELLEY, occupied Grafton at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The Secessionists fled without firing a gun.

The Sixth Indiana Regiment, Col. CHITTENDEN, fully armed and equipped, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They passed through the city to Camp Dennison, where they encamped for the night. Their probable destination is Grafton. They were enthusiastically greeted. Another Indiana Regiment passed Dayton, last night, going East.

Mr. ANSON STAGER has been appointed Superintendent for Military purposes of all the telegraph lines within the department of Ohio. A very complete system has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations, and placed at the disposal of Gen. McCLELLAN, and a number of prominent and experienced telegraphers are coöperating with Mr. STAGER to render it of the utmost possible efficiency for any service.

The garrison at Newport barracks are firing minute guns in memory of Col. ELLSWORTH.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

There are said to be twenty thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, and plenty of heavy artillery at every assailable point. Gen. LEE was expected there to-day.

Gen. BUTLER was reinforced yesterday by two thousand troops.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth New-York Regiments passed through here, this afternoon, for Washington. A secession flag was displayed by a lady on the line of march: a lady opposite threw out the American flag, which the officers saluted. No notice was taken of the other.

MORE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

Last night four residents of Baltimore County, in the neighborhood of Cockeysville, named WORTHINGTON, MATTHEWS, SCOTT and another whose name is unknown, were arrested by the Federal troops, charged with being in the company that participated with MERRYMAN in his doing, for which he was arrested. They were taken to York, Pennsylvania. They are all influential and respectable citizens.

The Western passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was fired upon about 2 o'clock this morning by the Federal picket-guards about one mile beyond the Relay House. The train was several hours behind time, and it had been rumored that the train was coming with secession troops, hence the guard fired and came near killing some passengers. Several balls passed through the cars.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 30.

A dispatch from CHAS. A. FULLER, in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th, says that the *Brooklyn* was blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Pensecola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, states that several vessels, including three from Apalachicola, had been driven from there within two or three days, by the blockading fleet.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 30.

No business of importance was transacted in the Convention to-day.

THE REBEL FORCE AT MEMPHIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

A young Philadelphian, who was impressed into the service of the rebels at Memphis, Tenn., escaped recently and has arrived in this city. He says there are about 3,000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more encamped on the Fair Grounds of that city, being drilled and exercised. There are also at Randolph, Tenn., about 5,000 men; at the fort there is a formidable battery of six big guns, 64-pounders, and two mortars.

At Fort Rector, Arkansas, about six miles above Memphis, there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Rector, on the Tennessee side is Fort Harris, where there are also about 1,000 men. At Oceola, Ark., which is nearly 100 miles above Memphis, there is another battery and about 2,000 men. This makes about 15,000 men at Memphis and various points between that and the Missouri and Kentucky lines.

IMPORTANT FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, May 30.

The secession troops have fallen back two miles from Williamsport, in the direction of Martinsburgh. They have about 500 men and two small swivel guns. About 100 desertions have occurred since the Williamsport camp was established. There were three deaths there from small-pox this week.

Col. HAYS's cavalry is at Falling Water.

The Sixth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania regiments reached here early this morning.

Major-General KEIM and staff arrived at 11 o'clock.

MOORHEAD'S, LEWIS LYLES and the Scott Legion Regiments and the Philadelphia city troops are expected within the next twenty-four hour hours.

FLAG RAISING AT BETHLEHEM, PENN.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Thursday, May 30.

A very interesting ceremony took place at the Young Ladies Seminary at this place this morning. Three national flags were raised on the principal buildings. Mr. VAN KIRK, one of the Professors, made a patriotic speech, and the pupils, who were gathered upon the roof of the Seminary, amid the loud cheers, raised the Star Spangled Banner. Nearly 200 young ladies joined in singing national airs. After the ceremonies, the pupils, with flags and banners, paraded the town.

MORE TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

Three regiments, the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth, have left here within 24 hours, for Chambersburgh. The first City Troop are under marching orders, and will probably go in the same direction.

MORE NEW-YORK TROOPS MOVING.

ELMIRA, Thursday, May 30.

The Twelfth Onondaga and the Thirteenth Rochester Regiments, commanded by Cols. WALRATH and QUIMBY, left Elmira this afternoon, for Washington. The Buffalo and Cayuga Regiments escorted them to the depôt. An immense crowd was present to witness their departure.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, May 30.

The Dunkirk Batallion, 200 strong, have just left to join the Excelsior Brigade, Gen. SICKLES. Capt. W. D. STEVENS and P. BARRET were in command.

MORE MAINE TROOPS COMING.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 30.

The First Maine Regiment leaves Portland Saturday morning for Washington, leaving this city by the Fall River route, immediately after the regular train, an extra train and boat having been provided.

NEW-YORK TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.

Two New-York Regiments from Elmira, passed through here at 6 o'clock this evening. They came over the Northern Central Railroad and took the cars for Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The volunteers, as already announced, have been placed on the same footing as regards the regulars, relative to clothing. The following information is therefore published for their instruction. Private army soldiers are allowed one uniform hat each year, price $1, 1 forage cap each year, price 57 cents, 1 uniform coat each year, price $6 36, 3 pair of trowsers the first year, 2 the second, and 3 the third, price $2 82 per pair, 2 sack coats each year, price each $2 10, 3 flannel shirts each year, price 90 cents each, 1 overcoat in 5 years, price $6 40, 3 pairs of drawers the first year, two every other year, price 71 cents each, 4 pair of brogans each year, price $2 20 per pair, 2 blankets in five years, price $2 44 each. These are a variety of other articles supplied, but there are the chief ones. In order to encourage economy, and cleanliness among the troops, every article not drawn according to the allowance, will be paid for to the soldier. So every man now in the ranks will probably receive pay for the clothes he wears, as they were not furnished by the Bureau of Clothing.

The general Court martial in session on Governor's Island was fully organized yesterday. The delinquents have been arraigned for trial, and will be speedily disposed of, as the officers of the Court have other matters to attend to. The recruits that arrived from Philadelphia and the City rendezvous have been put in squads under the Drill Sergeants, and will soon be ready for regiments.

Yesterday the construction of a new cannon sighting house, in connection with the Ordnance Department, was commenced in the gun-ground of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It will be about 24 feet square and 15 feet high, and portable, so that in bad weather men can work under cover in any portion of the ground. No battery has as yet been placed in the little square lot, although the stone skids have been laid some months. The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, now at the Brooklyn yard, has received sailing orders from the Navy Department. Accordingly, she commenced to prepare yesterday, and will report on Saturday. During an eight months' voyage this vessel has had *twenty-five courts-martial on board*, one being substituted for religious service every Sunday. Four men ran away from her on Wednesday night, which shows that the novel Sabbath exercises have not made the crew contented. The deserters took their bags and hammocks, indicating that they made a sure thing of the run. The difference that exists between two ships' companies morally, may be guessed at from the fact that the *Savannah*, with 500 men, had only *two courts-martial in forty months*, in Brazil, while the *Vandalia* had nearly one a week. Lieut. WAINO has been made executive officer of the *Vandalia*.

The chartered vessel *Daylight* got up steam yesterday, and worked her propeller at the wharf. The engines are considered all right. The steamer *R. R. Cuyler* leaves this station on Saturday morning. The *Roanoke* got in her gun-deck battery last evening. It consists of over twenty nine-inch guns. The *Savannah's* armament was hauled to the dock, and is going on board. For the first time in some weeks the dry-dock is completely empty. The sailing-frigate *Potomac*, 50, will be brought alongside next week and fitted out. A preparatory survey will be held on her before she is docked. The Board of Officers examing candidates for civil positions in the yard is composed of Capt. FOOTE, Mr. DELANO and an Engineer.

The new steam gun-boat to be constructed here will be larger than the *Iroquois*. Her tonnage will probably be 1,400 tons, her length and width in proportion. The preparations for laying the keel will be finished to-day.

This will be a most important day at Governor's Island. All the troops at the station, under command of Col. SMITH, the Commander-in-chief of the New-York recruiting business, will be mustered for the purpose of renewing their oaths. It is anticipated that not one will refuse to take it.

To-morrow morning a Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Surgeons HARRINGWOOD, LOOKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT, will assemble at this post, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical corps of the Navy. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, and must have permission from the Secretary of the Navy. Full information as to the requirements of the service may be obtained at the Naval Hospital.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND MAINE REGIMENT.

The Second Maine Regiment, Col. JAMESON, which has been temporarily quartered at Willett's Point, on the Sound, took their departure, yesterday afternoon. The promulgation of the order produced intense delight among the men, some of whom were getting almost homesick, on account of their delay. At yesterday noon, the camp equippage had been packed, and soon after the troops had dined, everything was in readiness to move. The steamer *Thomas Hunt*, which was chartered for the purpose, arrived at the Point in time to receive the regiment on board at 3 o'clock P. M. They were conveyed directly to Jersey City, where they landed, and took the 6 P. M. train for Washington. The men had evidently improved in health and general appearance by their sojourn at Willett's Point. A large crowd assembled to meet them when they landed. A number of the citizens of Maine, who heard of their movement, went over to bid their friends good-bye. They went off in the best spirits. They will arrive to Washington this forenoon. The names of the officers have already been published.

APPEAL OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The following appeal is now in circulation among the Fifty fifth Regiment and their friends:

To the Honorable the Members of the Union Defence Committee, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Lafayette Guard,) who bear here the name of a venerated friend of WASHINGTON, and reflect also the glorious part taken by their ancestors in your struggle for independence, have been among the first to offer their faithful services for the maintenance of the Union, threatened by the Southern rebels.

In consequence of circumstances which the undersigned are not willing to resuscitate or enumerate, their prayers have been rejected, their wishes have been set aside, and their desires have been misunderstood.

Among all the regiments of the New-York State and City Militia, they alone, after having been inspected by your honorable body, fully uniformed, on Saturday last, have not been favored with an order to *march!* They have not even received an official recruiting order.

Various reasons, enumerated in several newspapers, with a kindness for which they are generally indebted to the Press, and for which they offer to the the editors their most grateful thanks, have also been put before the public. But those reasons being of a personal and private character, must not be mentioned here, where our patriotic feelings must only find expression.

In the face of such a state of things, if it is utterly impossible to have them sent to the seat of war as *militia*, they call to you, gentlemen, and solicit like thority to form themselves into a battalion first, and a regiment next. The recruits will not be lacking, keeping their French uniform, which you must love more than that of any other foreign nation, and retaining their name, which is beloved by every American heart. This force to be sent to the seat of war in the shortest possible time.

This call, gentlemen, must not be slighted. You will accept it—ney, more, you will aid the grandsons to march in the footsteps of their grandsires to go to the battle-fields of your first Revolution in search of the bones of their ancestors, whose blood shed in your behalf has for three-quarters of a century been fertilizing the land of your birth, and of our adoption.

The undersigned pledge themselves, on their word of honor, to serve under the Union flag as long as the war with the South will last, on the terms and conditions generally and lawfully decreed by the Federal Government. Respectfully yours.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Since the reception of their uniforms the Wilson Zouaves have been more contented, as the efficiency of their marching, both in company and regimental movements, is seen to better advantage. Col. WILSON is at his post steadily, and seems determined to make his corps as efficient as possible. The manner in which he manœuvred his regiment at afternoon's parade, yesterday, was worthy of an older officer. Visitors are treated with the utmost courtesy. The muskets were expected last night or this morning, and the boys are promised that they shall be off by Monday.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

Col. KERRIGAN is absent in Washington endeavoring to circumvent the red-tape of the State authorities, and it is said with some success. Meanwhile, though without arms and equipments, the men are being drilled, at the Staten Island encampment, in the marchings. Several of the companies yet remain in New-York; in a few days they will be consolidated, uniformed, armed and mustered into the service. Major MOUNTJOY drills the boys every morning at the double-quick for the distance of several miles—an exercise that soon develops who are short-winded. The men are pleased with their food, and more so with their officers, who are making personal sacrifices to meet the wants of the Regiment.

THIRD REGIMENT—COL. TOWNSEND.

This regiment, although under marching orders, is still encamped on the Battery. Col. TOWNSEND is at Albany, endeavoring to secure rifles in place of the heavy muskets furnished, and also to procure the replacement of some of their worthless blankets and equipments. The regimental parade yesterday afternoon was a fine sight, and was witnessed by many delighted visitors. The efficiency of the Adjutant in forming the regimental line was worthy of note. The regiment expects to leave by Saturday.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. SAMUEL WADDELL, a line officer in Col. INNESS' Regiment, died on Wednesday night at his residence, No. 130 Leonard-street, of lockjaw. About ten days ago he accidentally fell and ran a splinter into the palm of his hand. Inflammation set in, and was soon followed by lockjaw, which caused his death. Capt. WADDELL was formerly Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, also Assessor and Fire Warden of the Sixth Ward. He was a humane and charitable man, and his loss is a severe one to a large number of citizens of the Sixth Ward, and to many whose suffering and want he has relieved. His funeral takes place at 2 o'clock to-day.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

Yesterday evening, at about 6 o'clock, the old arsenal in Central Park was the scene of great excitement. A great number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the presentation of a stand of colors by Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr., to this regiment. In presenting the flag, Mr. MOTT made a most soul-stirring and patriotic speech, which was received with immense enthusiasm by the men. In reply, Col. TAYLOR, on behalf of his men, said all that was necessary in a neat and effective speech. The colors presented to this regiment are very handsome, being fringed with gold, and having heavy golden tassels pendant from the staff.

COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Orders have been received from head-quarters to arm and equip the following regiments:—Col. HAWKINS, Ninth; Col. WARNER, Twentieth; Col. MURPHY, Fifteenth; Col. LANSING, Seventeenth; Col. JACKSON, Eighteenth; Col. ROOSAS, Twenty-first; and Col. CHRISTIAN, Twenty Sixth. As soon as the above regiments are properly armed and equipped, it is expected they will be ordered off to the seat of war.

A NATIONAL FLAG PRESENTED TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Mrs. Gen. EWAN, in front of her residence on Twenty-fifth-street, presented a magnificent flag to the Highland Guard yesterday. Gen. WHITMORE, prior to the presentation, addressed the men, and alluded to the Seventy-ninth British Regiment which so distinguished itself at the Crimea, and which was commanded by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, now Lord CLYDE. Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT, now commanding, spoke in reply. Between the speeches the band played "Scots Wha ha," and "Auld Lang Syne," and other popular Scottish airs. Mr. GEORGE DOUGLASS, of Fourteenth-street, presented the regiment with $500 yesterday, which came in remarkably acceptable.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment goes into quarters to-day at SNEDIKER'S, on Long Island. Four hundred men leave for the barracks to-day, three hundred to-morrow, and the balence the next day.

THE SANDY HOOK ENCAMPMENT.

Col. WALTER W. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment of Zouaves, which has been encamped at Sandy Hook, have received orders to be ready to march, and they will probably be embarked directly from the Hook, on Saturday, for Washington or Fort Monroe.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

The bark *Winnsford*, captured by the steamer *Quaker City*, while attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of James River, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, and was handed over to the Prize Commissioners. She is from Rio Janeiro, and has a valuable cargo of coffee. Her destination was Richmond, where it is said she is owned.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The first flag raised on a public school building in this City, was at No. 12, in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue. That flag having become pretty well worn out, a new one, 12 by 24 feet, will be raised this afternoon at 5 o'clock, with appropriate exercises.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a flag will be raised on the Greenwood Baptist Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. There will be addresses and singing on the occasion.

A concert is to be given in this City, by Madame DE VILLIARS, for the benefit of the family of Col. ELLSWORTH.

A portion of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, passed the day at East New-York, yesterday, for drill.

Arrangements are being made to organize a Zouave Regiment in Brooklyn.

NOTICE FROM MISS D. L. DIX.

All persons are respectfully and earnestly requested not to send to army quarters, or moving stations, women of any age in search of employment, unless the want of these is announced by either letter or advertisement, there being no provision made by Government, or otherwise, for such persons. There are many who are anxious to join their friends, who believe that they will find readily remunerative employments. They arrive without means, either of support or for defraying return expenses; and so far from meeting fathers, brothers or husbands, may learn that their regiments are on the march to distant stations. The expense of providing for these ill-counseled, but well-intentioned and helpless persons in Washington falls inconveniently on individuals who are not willing to witness needless exposure or suffering.

D. L. DIX.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1861.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Official Reception of the New American Minister.

The American Question in the House of Lords.

Debate on the Blockade and Contraband Goods.

THE FRENCH TROOPS TO EVACUATE SYRIA.

Further Decline in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

Large Sales of American Stocks at Firm Prices.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, from Liverpool Saturday, 18th, via Queenstown Sunday, 19th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed at 10 for Boston. The *America* has 92 passengers, including Ex-Minister DALLAS, Rev. Messrs. WENDELL, PRINCE, LANODON, VON KLECK; Capts. ELDRIDGE, BEATTIE, RITCHIE, and others. She also has $1 200,000 in specie.

The *America* reports speaking the steamships *Asia* and *City of Manchester*, from New-York, for Liverpool, and the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Sea Bride*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst., and the *Bavaria*, from New-York, at Southampton, on the 17th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister ADAMS has presented his credentials at the Court of St. James.

The new steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, on the 16th inst., for Quebec, put back with slightly damaged machinery. The *North Briton* takes her place. The steamship *Columbia*, of the Galway line, had arrived at Liverpool, to repair damages received from ice. The steamship *Prince Albert* is advertised to leave Galway on the 21st inst.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th inst., the Earl of Ellenboro asked the Government whether the term "lawful blockade," used in the recent proclamation, was to be interpreted literally or with qualifications, as, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied, that lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. With respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and contingencies, which could only be decided by a Prize Court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one. The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, that it should be declared such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord BROUGHAM said, privateering, according to international law, was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a Power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such a force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord CHELMSFORD denied the doctrine of Lord BROUGHAM relative to privateers.

Lord CAMPBELL said that Earl GRANVILLE had laid down the law correctly with respect to the blockade and articles contraband of war. A subject of another Power, holding letters-of-marque, were not guilty of piracy.

Lord KINNAIRD said that the Northern States might consider the people of the Southern States as rebels, and guilty of high treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other Powers becoming privateers.

At a preliminary meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Chairman said that contingent orders had been given to the Captain of the *Great Eastern* with respect to her employment by the American Government, and the Ministers in Parliament would be asked whether she would be absolved from the penalties, if chartered before the Queen's proclamation got out.

Queen VICTORIA held court at Buckingham Palace on the 16th inst., at which Mr. DALLAS delivered his letter of recall, and presented Mr. ADAMS to Her Majesty. ADALINA PATTI had created a great sensation at the Italian Opera House in London.

FRANCE.

During a debate in the Senate on the petition to extend the French occupation of Syria, Monsieur BILANT explained that France would evacuate Syria on the 5th of June, and if evil result ensued, the responsibility will rest on those who demand the withdrawal.

France will leave six vessels to cruise off Beirut, and English and Russian ships will act in concert with them.

The Bombay mail, of April 27, had reached Malta, and was due in England about May 24.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro dates to the 25th have been received. Coffee is quoted as follows: Good firsts, 6$1800@7$650.

The shipments since last steamer were 84,000 bags; the stock in port 140,000 bags.

Exchange on London 26¾@26⅞.

KOSSUTH had arrived at Turin.

KLAPKA had gone to see GARIBALDI, and returns to meet KOSSUTH.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Atlantic Steamship Company having failed to fulfill the Galway contract, the Company has forfeited the contract.

A Liverpool paper says they will continue to run the Galway boats notwithstanding.

PARIS.—Rentes closed at 69f. 40c.

Commercial News by the America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week fool up 47,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,500 bales, and exporters 10,000 bales. The market closed dull, at a decline of ⅛d. on the lower qualities, and of ¼d. on middling. There was no pressure to sell at the decline. The sales yesterday (Friday) reached 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet and steadier at the following authorized quotations: Orleans fair, 6⅝d.; do. middling, 7¾d.; Mobile fair, 6⅝d.; do. middling, 7 9-16d.; Uoland fair, 6¼d.; do. middling, 7 9-16d.

The stock in port foots up 1,050,000 bales, of which 560,000 are American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being dull and irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., quote FLOUR firm, but quiet, at 28s. 6d.@30s. 6d. WHEAT steady at 11s. 3d.@12s. 10d. for red, and 12s. 6d.@14s. for white. CORN quiet, with a decline of 3d. since Tuesday. Mixed and yellow 34s. 3d.@35s.; white 35s.@36s.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty. White WHEAT nominal. BEEF firm, with a good demand. PORK quiet and steady. BACON rather easier but quotations remain unchanged. LARD heavy. CHEESE 2s.@3s. on the week, owing to large arrivals. TALLOW quiet and partially declined. Butchers' quoted at 54s.@54s. 6d.

The Brokers' circular quotes ASHES quiet at 36s. for Pots and 38s @39s. for Pearls. The excitement in RESIN had subsided, and the market was dull for common, which closed at 7s. There was, however, a good demand for medium at 7s. 6d.@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 45s.@48s., closing quiet at 47s. SUGAR heavy at a decline of 3d.@6d. COFFEE quiet. RICE opened firm but closed heavy, buyers demanding a reduction. CAROLINA is quoted at 24s. QUERCITRON BARK, Philadelphia, 12s. 6d.; Baltimore, 9s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL 70s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the extreme rates. IRON dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. SUGAR heavy and declined 6d. TEA meets with but little inquiry and rates are weak; Common Congou, 1s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm but quieter at 50s.; Rough TURPENTINE, 13s. TALLOW dull at 58s. COFFEE buoyant. RICE quiet. INDIGO—The sales closed at an advance of 3d @7d. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant; LINSEED OIL—Slightly declined and quoted at 29s. 6d. @29s. 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. quote American Securities firmer, with an improved demand. U. S. 6s, 1867-8, were offered at 80; U. S. 5s sold at 74; Massachusetts, 99¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 1877, 68@72; New-York Central shares, 67; New York Central 7s, 90@92; do. 6s, 86; Erie shares, 22; do. 3d mortgage, 73¾; Illinois Central shares, 36¾ discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £49,000 since the last weekly return. Tobacco rates have been advenced to 6 ₱ cent. Consols closed at 91½@91⅝ for money, and 91⅛@91⅜ for account.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 18.

The sales of Cotton to day reached 10,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. Market closed quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn closed with a declining tendency, but no actual change in rates.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 18.

Consols closed to-day at 91⅛@91⅜ for money, and 91⅜@91⅝ account.

Illinois Central shares sold at 34¾@37¾ discount; Erie shares 21¾@22¼.

The steamship which left to day for Halifax and Boston took out £260,000 in specie.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Cotton steady at a decline of 1f. Tres ordinaire, 109; bas, 103. Sales week, 12 500 bales. Stock in port, 250,000 bales.

Soyer Sent to the Crimea by England.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article upon "providing the army," in your issue of to day, you state that SOYER, the celebrated cook, was sent to the Crimea by the Emperor, to arrange the kitchens for 100,000 *Frenchmen*. SOYER went from *England* to establish a new mode of cookery for *English* soldiers—not Frenchmen.

You ought to know that SOYER resided in London for many years before his death; he published his books there; he was *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club for years; it was there he invented his various sauces and nectars, &c. In short, he made England his home, and in gratitude for the hospitality shown to him there, he risked his life in administering to the comforts of English soldiers as a return.

You will do well to correct your statement.

A CRIMEAN.

Arrival in the City.

Gen. HALSEY, of New-York; Hons. J. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, and H. S. MCCOMB, of Delaware; J. J. SCHERMERHORN, of the U. S. Navy; Wm. LAIRD, of England; G. JAMES, of Poughkeepsie; Wm. MASON, of Taunton, Mass.; T. M. BUCKINGHAM, of Waterbury, Conn., and Henry TOWNBRIDGE, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major HAGUE, of the U. S. Army, HOMER RAMSDELL, of New York; G. W. PAYNE, of London; D. V. LEIGHT, of Louisville, Ky., W. GRAVENHORST, of New-Orleans, and John CHANLER, of Boston, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Gen. VAN RENSSALAER, of Albany, W. SIM, of Ireland; and G. H. WILDER, of Galveston, Texas; are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commander C. G. GREENE, of the U. S. Navy, Capt. R. GRANGER and C. O. WOOD, of the U. S. Army, J. G. CHRISTY, of St. Louis, S. T. ARNOTT, of Elmira; S. H. SWEET, of New-York, H. PATCHEN, of Vermont; J. T. ROGERS, of Ill.; and D. C. HAWKINS, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. K. MORGAN, of New-York; H. CROCKER, of Ill., Dr. C. TOHY, of Providence; John E. LYNN, of Boston; and N. HAYWOOD, of Colchester, are at the Astor House.

G. B. DIXWELL, of Boston; W. H. BROWN, of Boston; Mr. LEDRU, of Chicago; and E. LACHILDE, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

A Card from Mr. H. Cranston.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I was surprised to learn from your paper of this morning's issue, that "JAMES M. SANDERSON, who has been for some years steward and purveyor of the New-York Hotel, has been dismissed from his place on account of his Union sentiments."

I have only to say, in answer to this misstatement, that I have had no conversation with Mr. SANDERSON on the subject of politics, and that my reasons for dismissing him have nothing whatever to do with his "Union sentiments, or any other 'sentiments,'" as Mr. SANDERSON well knows.

The private opinions of my clerks are matters with which I have neither the right nor the disposition to interfere. It is only necessary for them to perform their respective duties, as I endeavor to perform mine, not only to my guests, but to my employers and my country; and I claim the right to engage and to discharge men without being subjected to newspaper misrepresentations. HIRAM CRANSTON.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, May 29, 1861.

New-Jersey.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Jersey City Band of Hope, a Temperance organization, comprising some 600 of the youth of the city, celebrated their anniversary yesterday by a picnic at Gen. WRIGHT'S Forest Home at Hudson City.

NOMINATION.—The Democratic and Union electors of the First Ward, Jersey City, have nominated ANDREW BAZICKLO for Alderman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman CLARK.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR moderately active, demand for more extra grades, Corn meal $1@$1 12 ₱ 100 lbs. WHEAT dull. RYE 65c.; sales 2,000 bushels. CORN better, 46c. for Western Mixed, afloat, sales 20,000 bushels. Shipments of Corn by tows to night large. OATS 31c. for Canada East, 32c. for Chicago, and 33c. for State; sales, 2,000 bushels. BARLEY—56c. for State four rowed Winter and Spring, 68c. for Canada West, sales 6,000 bushels. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 1,589 bbls. Flour, 124 bbls. Beef, 180 bbls. Pork, and 72 bbls. Provisions. For New-York, 3,872 bbls. Flour, 152 bbls. Whisky, 98 bbls. Pork, 925 sacks Malt, and 72 kegs Provisions. Shipped by tows to New-York, May 29, 157,100 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Rye, and 189,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT extremely quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, 93c. CORN dull, sales 3 000 bushels, in lots, at 35c. WHISKY nominal at 14½c. Corn 13c. and Wheat 14c to New-York. *Imports*—15,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 2 000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT and other Grains dull, and nothing doing. WHISKY, 14½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 12c @13c. on Wheat and Corn to New-York. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bush Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2 000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2